

World Trade Statistical Review 2019



About the WTO

The World Trade Organization deals with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible.

About this publication

World Trade Statistical Review provides a detailed analysis of the latest developments in world trade. It is the WTO's flagship statistical publication and is produced on an annual basis.

For more information

All data used in this report, as well as additional charts and tables not included, can be downloaded from the WTO web site at www.wto.org/statistics

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Finally, we wish to thank the users of WTO statistics for their constructive suggestions on how to improve our statistical output. This regular feedback allows us to constantly refine the data we provide.

A message from Director-General Roberto Azevêdo

At a time of great uncertainty for global trade, the role of trade statistics takes on a renewed significance. Governments need the latest data to take informed decisions and to determine the best direction of trade policy for the benefit of the people they represent. The WTO's data-gathering role plays a big part in meeting this need.

World merchandise trade grew by 3.0 per cent in 2018, slightly exceeding GDP. This was significantly lower than the 4.6 per cent growth recorded in 2017. This loss of momentum is partly due to increasing trade tensions and historically high levels of trade restrictions.

The WTO's latest trade monitoring report confirms that trade-restrictive measures are on the rise. Trade covered by import-restrictive measures recorded in the last trade monitoring report (mid-October 2018 to mid-May 2019) is estimated at US\$ 339.5 billion. This is the second-highest figure on record, after the US\$ 588.3 billion reported in the previous report (mid-October 2017 to mid-October 2018). If trade is to pick up in 2019-20, trade tensions must be resolved.

Trade continues to be concentrated. The ten leading traders in 2018 represented more than half of world trade, with the top five accounting for around 37 per cent of global transactions. Developing economies are playing an increasingly important role in world trade, with significant increases in their rankings among the world's leading exporters and importers. There are also increasing levels of trade between developing economies. In 2018, this represented over 50 per cent of their merchandise exports. However, the merchandise exports of the least-developed countries remained at a meagre US\$ 193 billion, representing less than 1 per cent of world exports.

In nominal terms, high energy prices contributed to growth in merchandise exports in 2018. Exports of fuels and mining products grew by 23 per cent while manufactured goods



and agricultural products grew by 8 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. Overall, merchandise exports grew by 10.0 per cent, down from 10.7 per cent in 2017. In contrast, world trade in commercial services grew by 8 per cent, recording strong growth for the second consecutive year. Goods-related services registered the strongest expansion, at 11 per cent, while the weakest growth was in transport services.

Worldwide networks for the production of goods continue to grow in importance, with developing economies playing an increasing role. Asian economies have become major players in global value chains. Viet Nam and the Philippines have seen growth in GVC participation while for Singapore over 60 per cent of its trade involves exchanges among GVCs.

While this publication sheds light on the latest trends in trade, the increasing use of new technologies and online transactions begs the question as to whether we have the right data to measure these trends. Are existing trade statistics and product classifications up-to-date for quantifying and identifying emerging products and services? As technology has helped to create new business models and products, it is essential that these are sufficiently captured. The WTO is currently working in collaboration with national and international authorities, the private sector, consumers and academia to increase our understanding of this area.

I would like to thank everyone who has worked on this report. We hope it provides useful insights into world trade for WTO members and all those involved in trade analysis.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which reads "Roberto Azevêdo". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized.

Roberto Azevêdo

Director-General

Chapter II

Highlights of world trade

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World merchandise trade in 2018

The volume of world merchandise trade, as measured by the average of exports and imports, grew by 3.0 per cent in 2018, just above the 2.9 per cent increase in world GDP over the same period.

Merchandise trade

The value of merchandise trade increased by 10 per cent in 2018. The increase in exports was mostly driven by high energy prices while Asia was the main contributor to an increase in global imports.

World merchandise exports of fuels and mining products, manufactured goods and agriculture grew by 23 per cent, 8 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

Developing economies exported a total of US\$ 8,779 billion in 2018, of which US\$ 193 billion were from least-developed countries.

US\$
19.67
trillion

Value of world merchandise trade in 2018

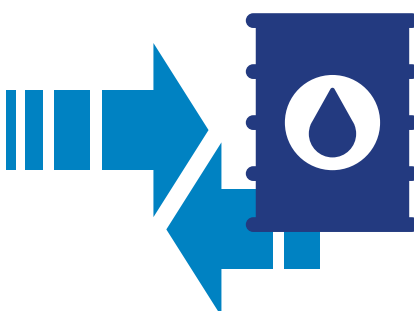


China

World's leading merchandise trader in 2018

Clothing

Clothing was the most dynamic product among manufactured goods, with an increase of 3.3 per cent in 2018.



US\$
193
billion

Merchandise exports of least-developed countries in 2018

World trade in commercial services in 2018

Trade in commercial services recorded strong growth for the second year in a row, rising by 8 per cent.

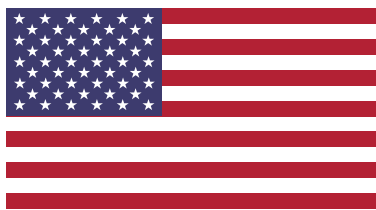
US\$
5.63
trillion

Value of world trade
in commercial
services in 2018



Commercial services trade

Information and communication technology recorded the highest export growth (15 per cent) among services sectors in 2018, led by computer services.



United States

World's leading
commercial services
trader in 2018

Growth in exports of commercial services was highest in the Commonwealth of Independent States (12 per cent) in 2018, partly due to the FIFA World Cup in Russia.

17%

Growth in world exports
of computer services
in 2018



China was the leading exporter of commercial services (by value) among developing countries, with exports increasing by 17% in 2018.



16.2%

Growth of least-
developed countries'
services exports in 2018

Trends in world trade, 2008-2018

Trade and GDP

Chart 2.1
World merchandise trade volume and real GDP at market exchange rates, 2008-2018
(Indices, 2008=100)

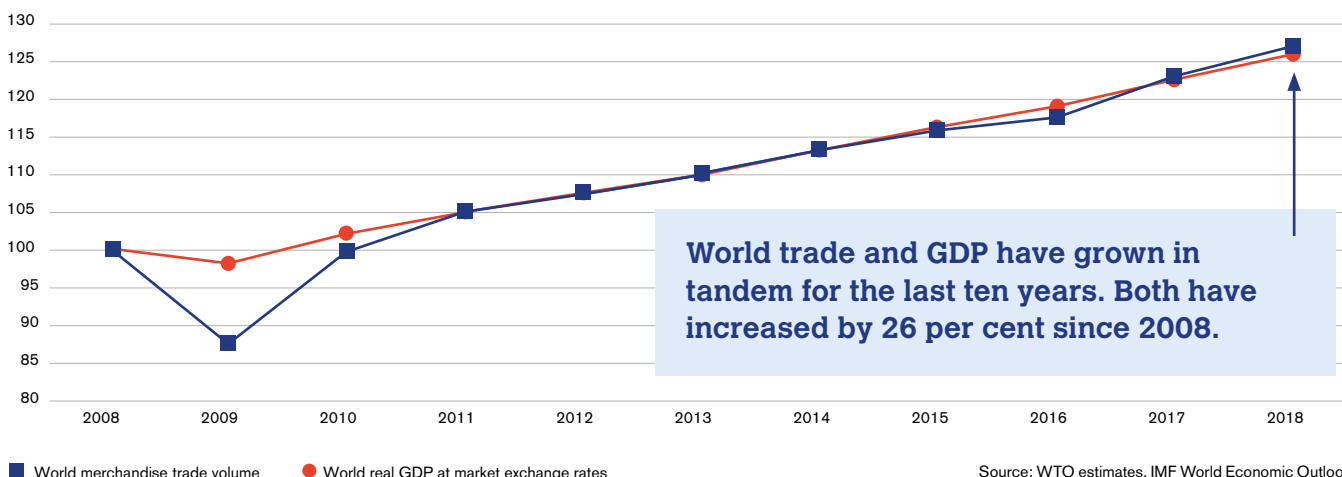
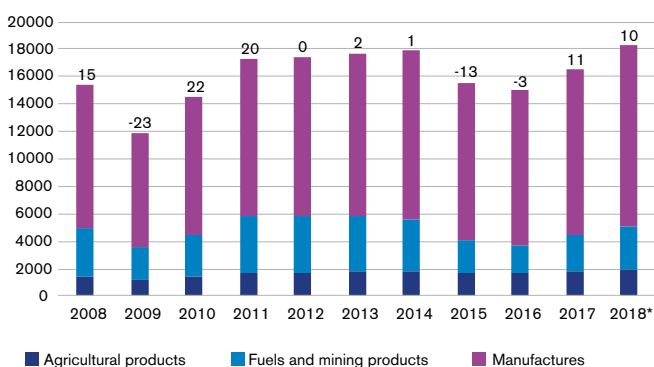
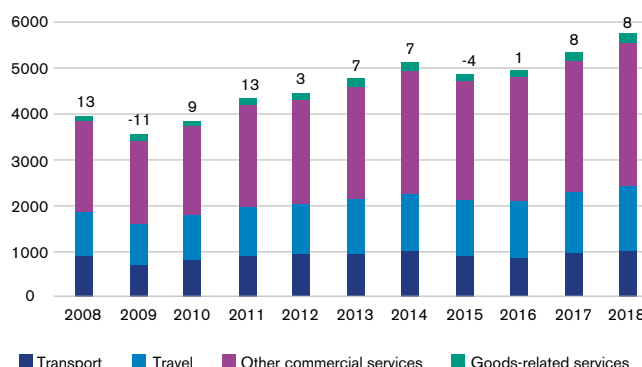


Chart 2.2
World merchandise exports by product group and annual growth, 2008-2018
(US\$ billion and average annual percentage change)



* Provisional estimate.
Source: WTO estimates.

Chart 2.3
World exports in commercial services by sector and annual growth, 2008-2018
(US\$ billion and average annual percentage change)

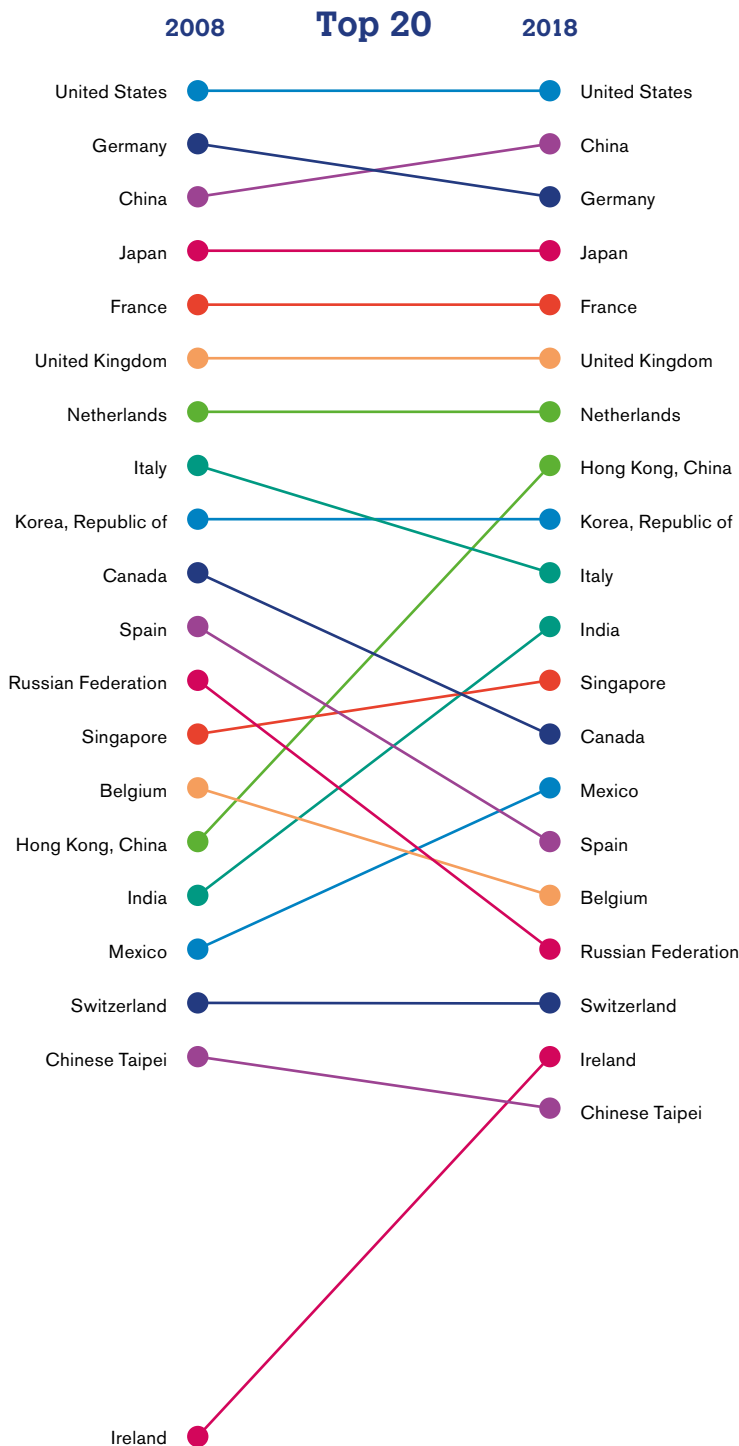


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

World exports of merchandise trade have increased by 20 per cent in value terms since 2008. Exports of manufactured goods grew at an average annual rate of 2.3 per cent.

World exports of commercial services have increased by 46 per cent in value terms since 2008 and services exports grew by an average annual rate of 3.9 per cent.

Chart 2.4
World's leading traders of goods and services, 2008 and 2018
 (US\$ billion)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Over the past ten years, Hong Kong China, India, Mexico and Ireland rose the most in world rankings among the top 20 traders of goods and services.

Which sectors increased or declined the most?

4.2% ↑

Exports of pharmaceuticals saw the biggest increase among manufactured goods, rising by 4.2% per year between 2008 and 2018.

2.3% ↓

Exports of iron and steel declined at an annual rate of 2.3% from 2008 to 2018.

1% ↓

World exports of sea transport services declined at an average annual rate of 1% between 2008 and 2018.

6.5% ↑

Global trade in professional and management consulting services increased at an average annual rate of 6.5% from 2008 to 2018.

Developing economies

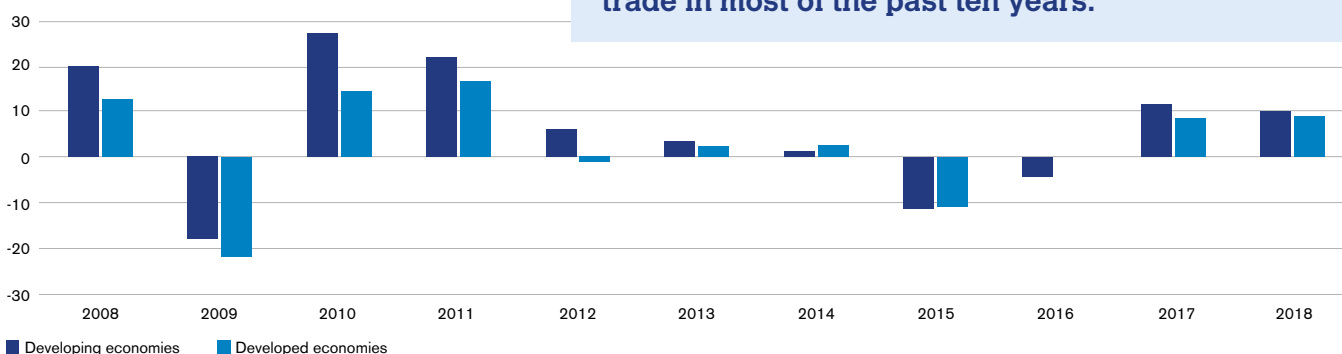
Participation in world trade

Chart 2.5

Developing economies' trade in goods and services, 2008-2018

(Annual percentage change)

Developing economies outperformed or equalled the performance of developed economies in world trade in most of the past ten years.

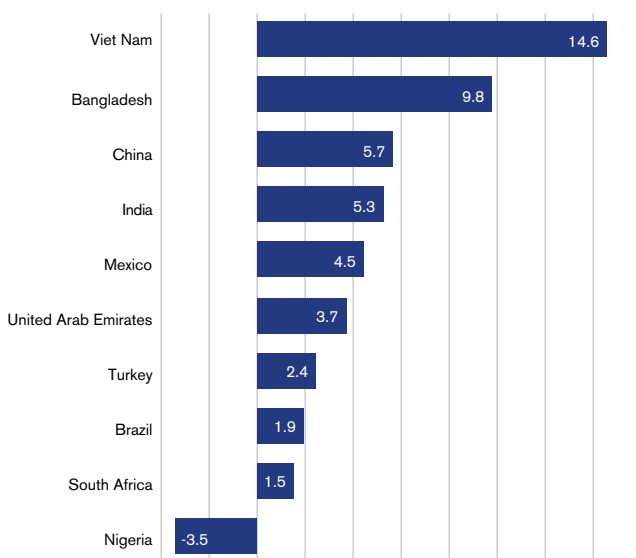


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.
Note: Trade is calculated as the average of exports and imports.

Chart 2.6

Growth of selected developing economies in merchandise exports, 2008-2018

(Average annual percentage change)

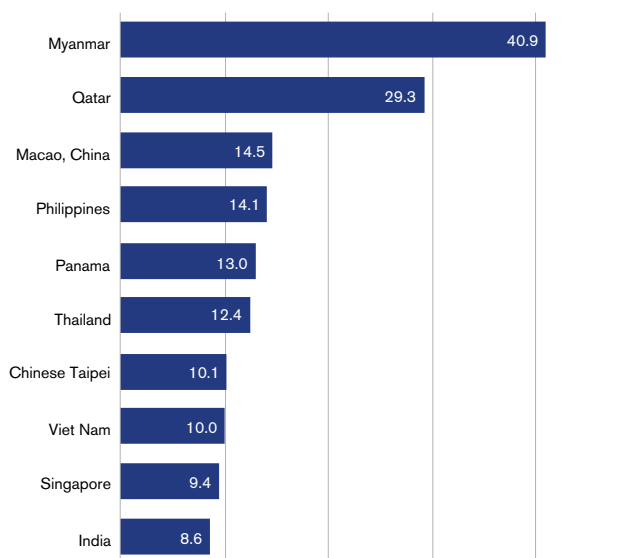


Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

Chart 2.7

Growth of selected developing economies in commercial services, 2008-2018

(Average annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Viet Nam

Viet Nam's exports of electrical machinery increased almost 30-fold between 2008 and 2018.

Bangladesh

Bangladesh's exports of apparel and clothing more than trebled between 2008 and 2018.

Myanmar

Myanmar's travel exports increased 29-fold between 2008 and 2018.

Qatar

Qatar's exports of transport services quintupled between 2008 and 2018.

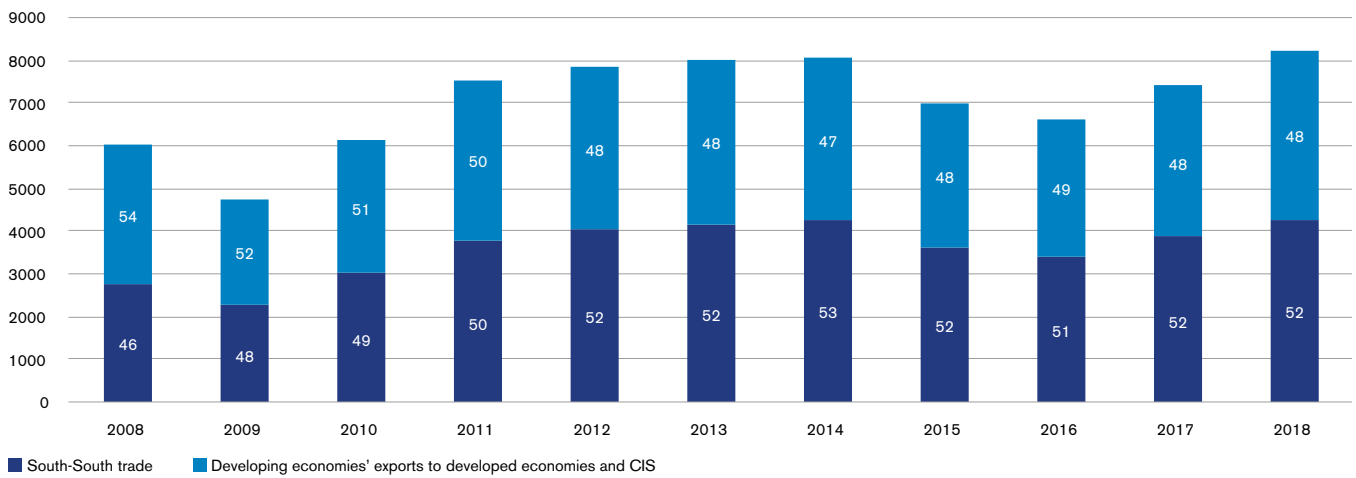
Trade between developing economies

Chart 2.8

Trading partners of developing economies, 2008-2018
(US\$ billion and percentage share)

Source: WTO estimates.

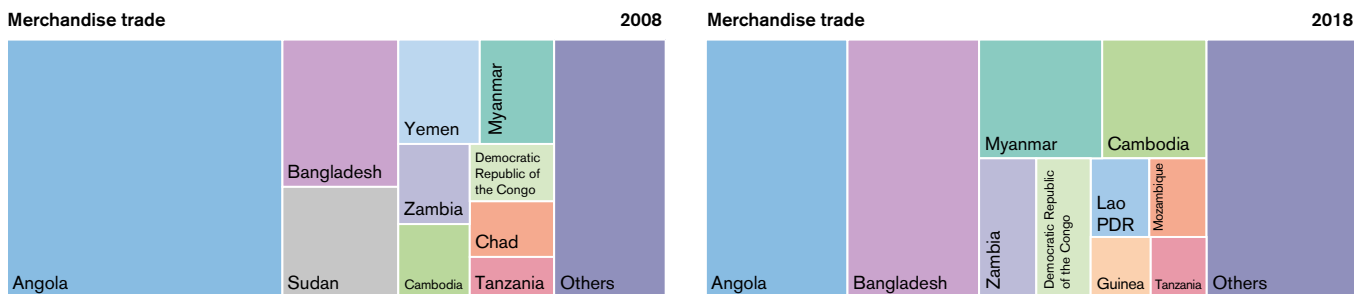
Note: As a preliminary estimate, the percentage shares of 2017 were applied to 2018.



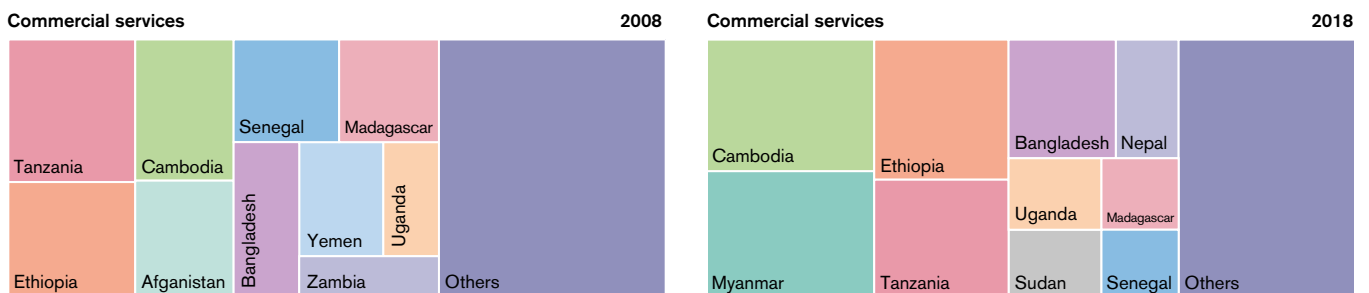
From 2011, developing economies' exports to other developing economies surpassed its exports to developed economies. "South-South" trade represented an estimated US\$ 4.28 trillion or 52% of total developing economies' exports in 2018.

Chart 2.9

Leading exporters among least-developed countries, 2008 and 2018
(Percentage of total LDC exports)



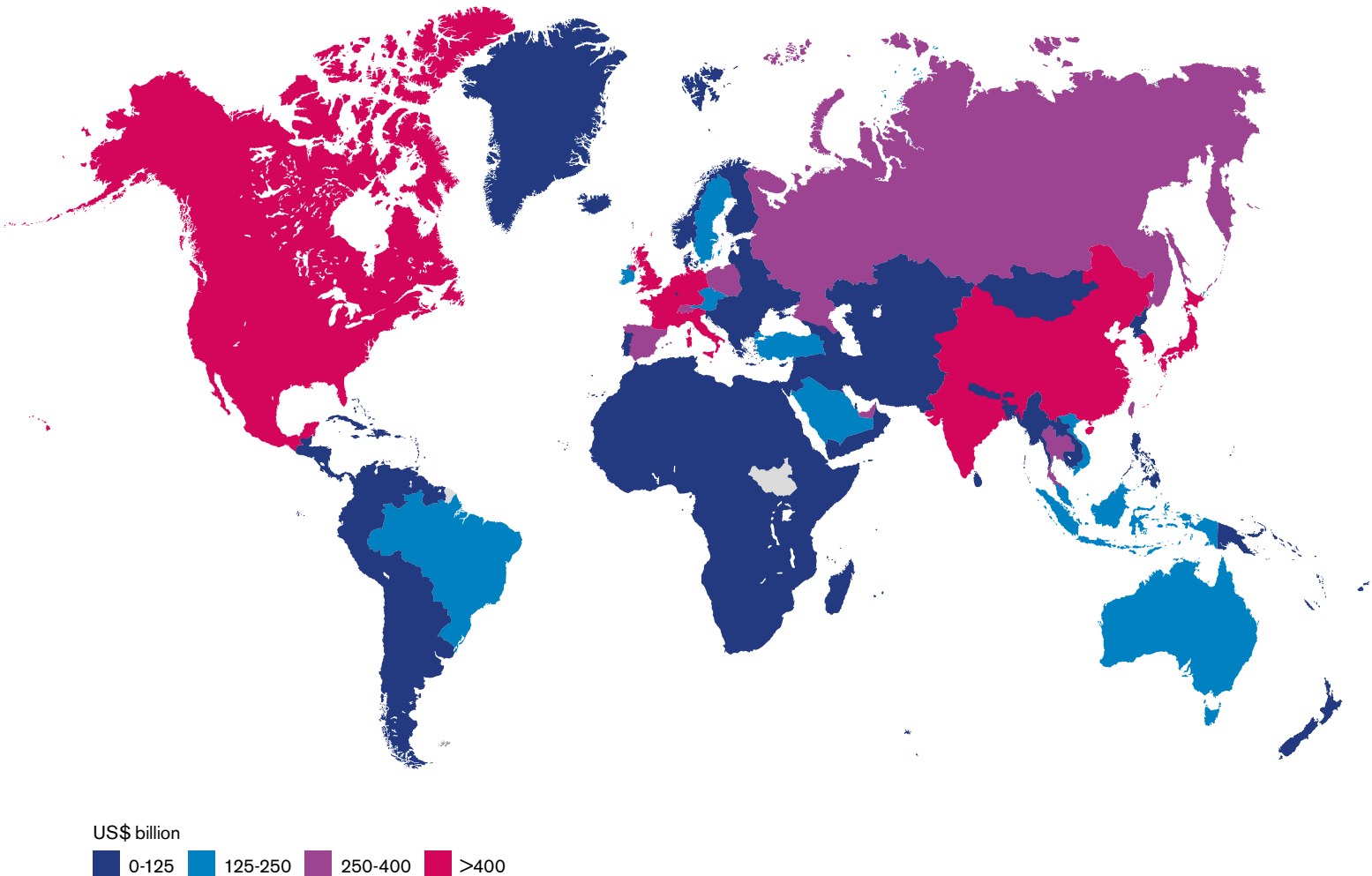
Only Angola, Bangladesh and Myanmar remained in the top five LDC merchandise traders from 2008 to 2018.



Only Tanzania, Cambodia and Ethiopia remained in the top five LDCs for commercial services.

Global trade: World maps

Economies by size of merchandise trade, 2018



Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.
 Note: Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

US\$
19.09
 trillion

Merchandise exports of WTO members totalled US\$ 19.09 trillion in 2018.

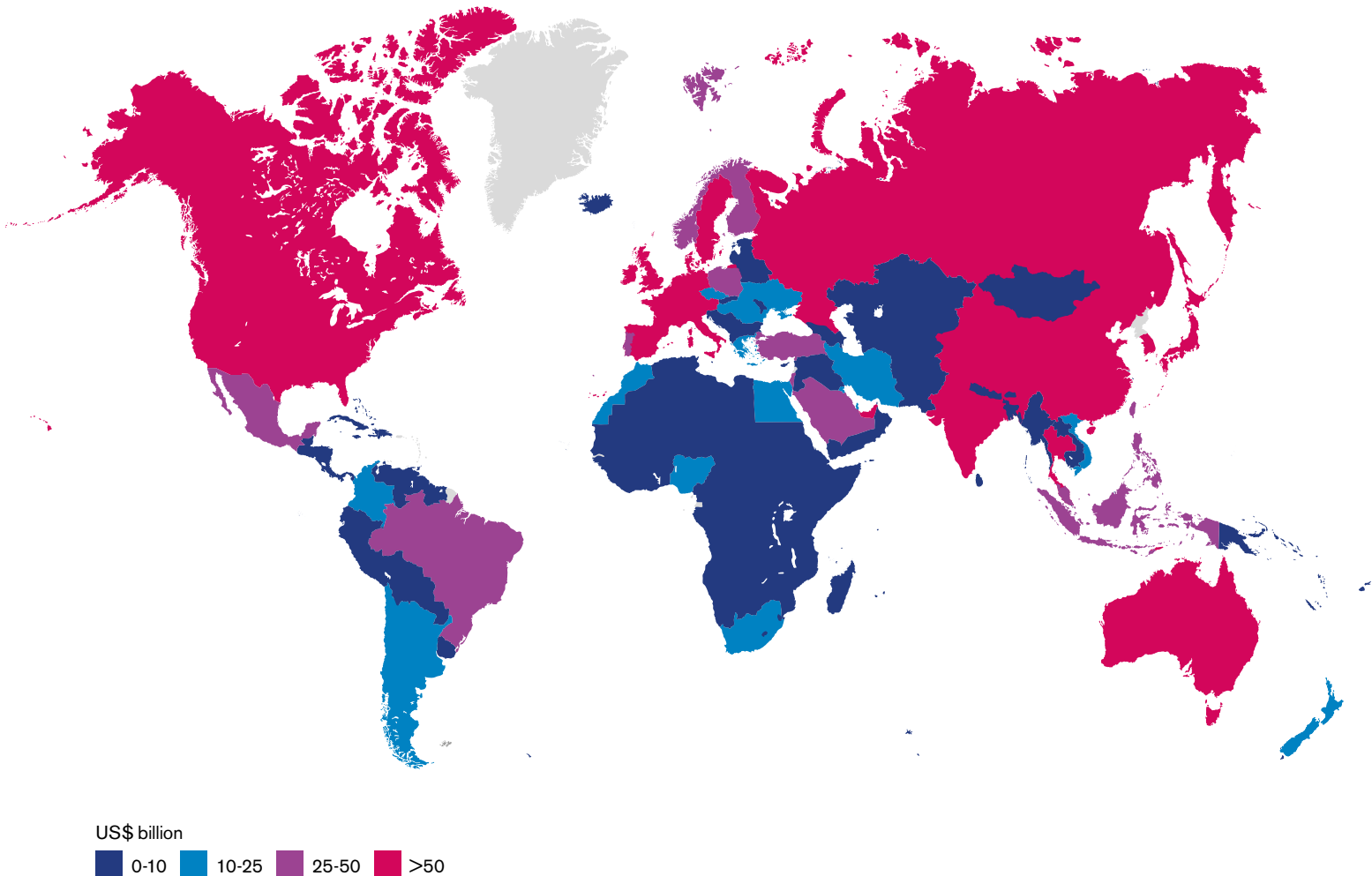
52%

The top ten traders in merchandise trade accounted for a little over half of the world's total trade in 2018.

44%

Developing economies had a 44% share in world merchandise trade in 2018.

Economies by size of trade in commercial services, 2018



US\$ billion
 ■ 0-10 ■ 10-25 ■ 25-50 ■ >50

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

US\$
5.68
 trillion

WTO members' exports of commercial services totalled US\$ 5.68 trillion in 2018.

53%

The top ten traders in commercial services accounted for over half of the world total in 2018.

34%

Developing economies had a 34% share of world trade in commercial services in 2018.

Chapter III

World trade developments, 2018-2019

General trends in world trade in 2018	18
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US\$
19.48
trillion

The value of world merchandise exports was US\$ 19.48 trillion in 2018, up from US\$ 17.33 trillion in 2017, partly due to higher oil prices.



US\$
5.77
trillion

The value of world commercial services exports grew by 8 per cent in 2018, reaching US\$ 5.77 trillion, up from US\$ 5.36 trillion in 2017.



3.0%

Growth in the volume of world merchandise trade, as measured by the average of exports and imports, was 3.0 per cent in 2018, down from 4.6 per cent in 2017, amid rising trade tensions.



-0.3%

The volume of world merchandise trade declined by 0.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared with the previous quarter, equivalent to an annualized rate of decline of -1.2 per cent.

General trends in world trade in 2018

World trade and GDP slowed in 2018 as trade tensions increased

World trade faced renewed headwinds in 2018 as trade tensions and economic policy uncertainty rose sharply. Year-on-year growth in the volume of world merchandise trade fell from 3.9 per cent in the first half of 2018 to 2.7 per cent in the second half of the year. The slowdown became more pronounced towards the end of the year, as relatively strong quarter-on-quarter growth of 1.2 per cent in the third quarter was followed by a decline of 0.3 per cent in the fourth quarter.

Slower trade growth was accompanied by weaker output growth in major economies. For example, G20 countries saw their collective GDP increase at an average year-on-year rate of 3.5 per cent in the second half of 2018, down from 3.9 per cent in the first half.

The loss of momentum in trade and GDP is partly due to tighter monetary policy, increased financial volatility and the raising of tariffs on widely traded goods in major economies. Trade tensions appear to have contributed significantly to the slowdown.

Overall trade growth of 3.0 per cent in 2018 was significantly lower than the 4.6 per cent growth recorded in 2017. This strong growth had suggested a return to the stronger pace of trade expansion that characterized the late 1990s and early 2000s but this was not sustained in 2018. Trade only grew slightly more than output in 2018 after being 1.6 times higher in 2017 (see Chart 3.1). However, trade growth remained above the 2.6 per cent average rate since 2008.

Chart 3.1

World merchandise trade volume and real GDP growth, 2011-2018

(Annual percentage change)



Differences by region and level of development

The slowdown in the growth of merchandise trade volume in 2018 was broad-based, reflecting weaker import and export shipments globally, although some country groupings were more affected by the slowdown than others.

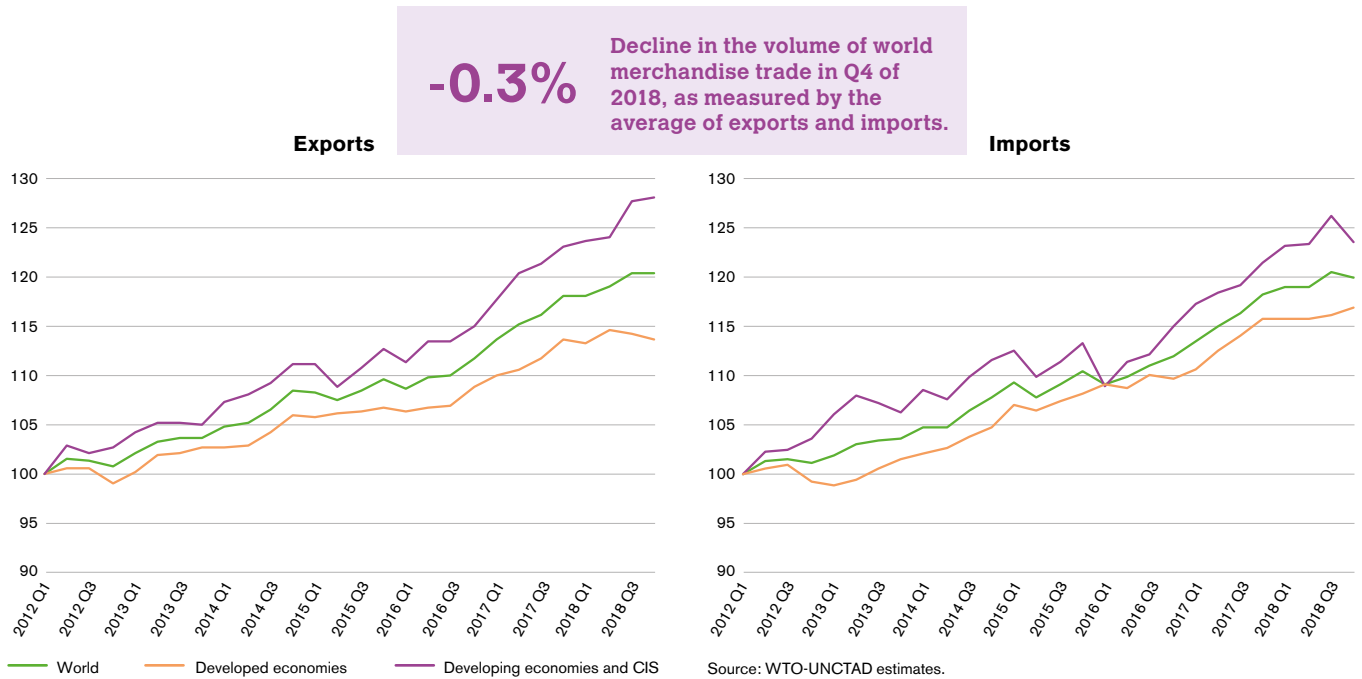
Weaker trade growth was most evident in the fourth quarter of 2018, when export volumes declined by 0.1 per cent and import volumes dropped 0.5 per cent (see Chart 3.2).

On the export side, the slowdown was mostly due to reduced shipments from developed countries, which contracted year-on-year in three out of the four quarters of 2018. On the import side, developed countries recorded slow growth throughout the year, particularly in the first half. Meanwhile, developing economies and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) saw imports fall 2.1 per cent in the final quarter of 2018 despite stronger growth earlier in the year.

Chart 3.2

World merchandise exports and imports by level of development, 2012 Q1 to 2018 Q4

(Volume index, 2012 Q1=100)



The overall deceleration of trade in 2018 was driven primarily by Europe and Asia due to their large share in world imports (37 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively). After recording relatively strong growth up to the third quarter of 2018, Asia saw its imports fall 1.9 per cent in Q4 compared with the previous quarter (see Chart 3.3). Meanwhile, Europe's imports declined more gradually, with a drop of 1.3 per cent year-on-year in Q4. In North America, a buoyant US economy contributed to strong growth in imports, which were up

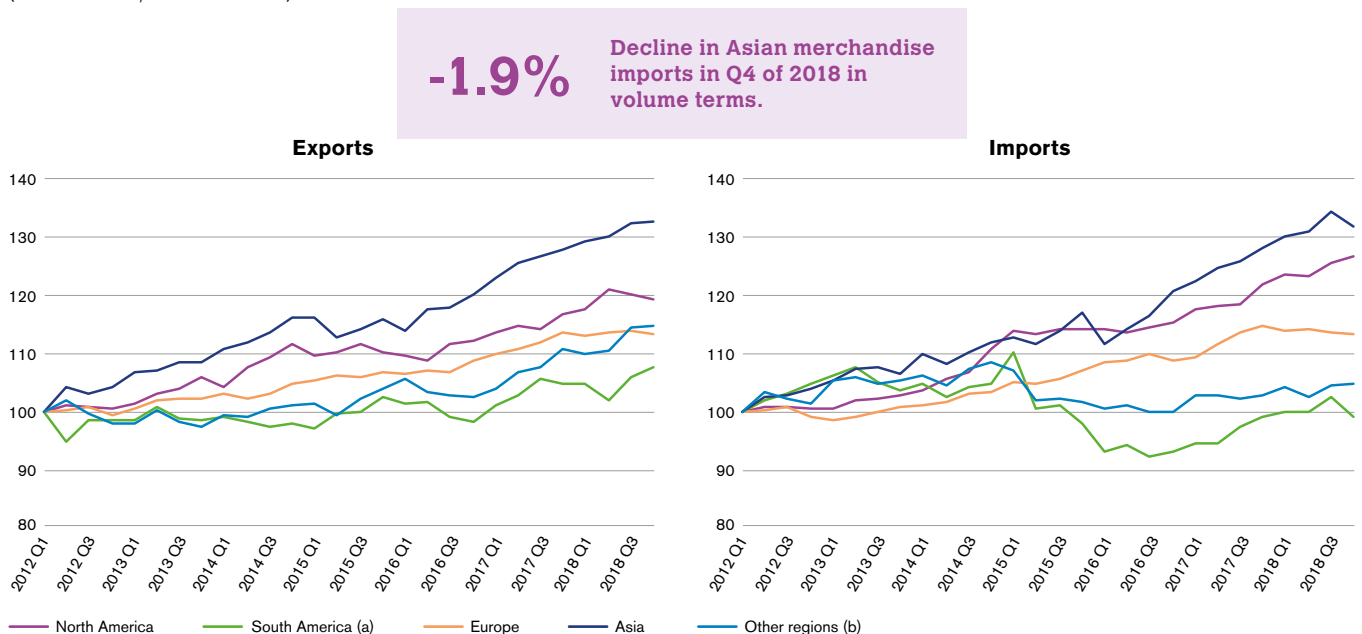
4.0 per cent year-on-year in Q4. "Other regions", encompassing Africa, the Middle East and the CIS, recorded slow but steady growth in imports. South America's imports continued to recover up to Q3 but were buffeted by uncertainty in Q4.

Exports of all regions were weaker in Q4 than in Q3, with quarter-on-quarter declines of 0.8 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively, in North America and Europe. Meanwhile, shipments from Asia were only up 0.3 per cent quarter-on-quarter in Q4 after rising 1.8 per cent in Q3.

Chart 3.3

Merchandise exports and imports by region, 2012 Q1 to 2018 Q4

(Volume index, 2012 Q1=100)



(a) Refers to South and Central America and the Caribbean. (b) Other regions comprise Africa, the Middle East and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member states.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

Heightened trade tensions cannot be the only cause of the trade slowdown in 2018 but they undoubtedly played a significant role as slower trade growth coincided with announced or anticipated trade actions, such as tariff raising, by governments. Trade and output were also influenced by temporary shocks, such as the federal government

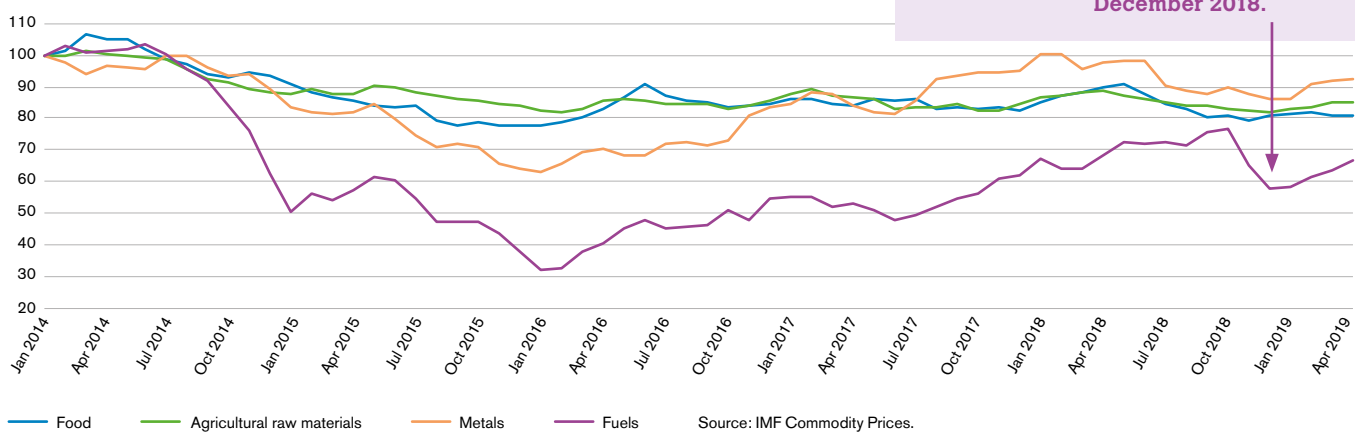
shutdown in the United States and production problems in the automotive sector in Germany towards the end of the year. These incidents were likely to have transitory effects, causing consumers and businesses to postpone purchases and production decisions rather than cancelling them outright.

Higher oil prices lifted merchandise trade values in 2018

Nominal trade values rose in 2018 due to a combination of volume and price changes. World merchandise exports totalled US\$ 19.48 trillion, an increase of 10 per cent from the previous year. The rise was partly due to higher oil prices, which were up

roughly 20 per cent for the whole of 2018. However, oil prices fell 25 per cent between October and December as negative economic news and economic uncertainty reduced expected demand for energy in the near future (see Chart 3.4).

Chart 3.4
Prices of primary commodities, January 2014 - April 2019
(US\$ price indices, January 2014=100)

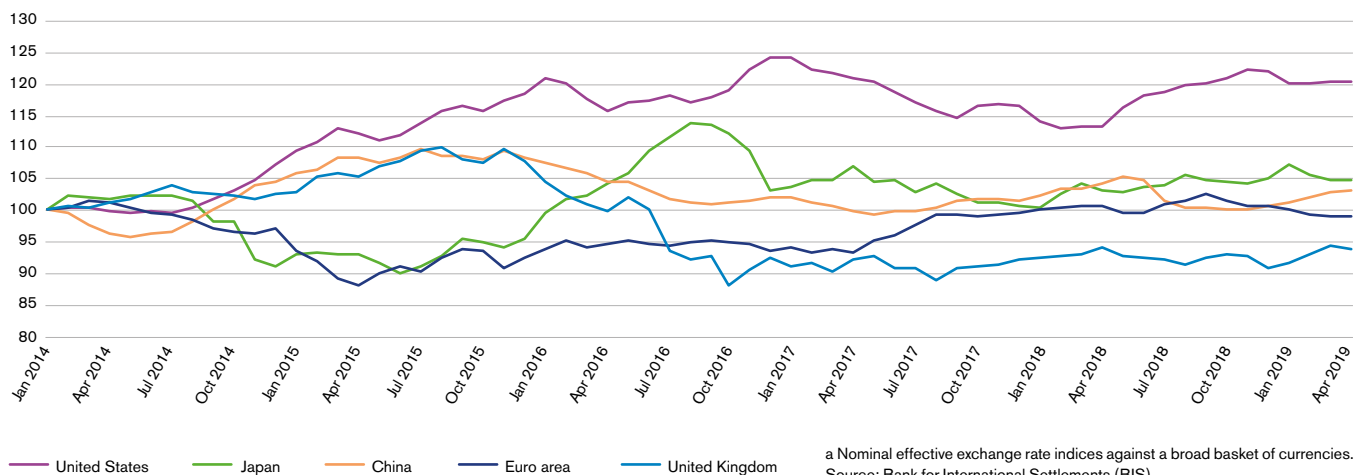


Source: IMF Commodity Prices.

Exchange rates probably had a minimal impact on nominal trade values in US dollar terms in 2018. Despite fluctuations over the course of the year, the value of the US dollar was little changed between 2017 and 2018. The nominal effective exchange rate of the US dollar against a broad basket of currencies was only down 1.0 per cent year-on-year (see Chart 3.5).

The euro registered a 4.3 per cent appreciation in nominal effective terms while the Chinese yuan and the UK pound rose 1.4 per cent and 1.5 per cent, respectively. The Japanese yen was mostly unchanged in 2018, with an average appreciation of 0.2 per cent in 2018.

Chart 3.5
Exchange rate indices for selected economies, January 2014 - April 2019^a
(Index, January 2014=100)



^a Nominal effective exchange rate indices against a broad basket of currencies. Source: Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

Europe and Asia contributed most to slowing merchandise trade growth in 2018

All regions recorded increased exports in 2018, both in terms of volume and US dollar values. The same was true on the import side, with the sole exception of the Middle East, whose imports were down 3.3 per cent in volume terms but up 0.9 per cent in current US dollar terms.

Import volumes increased by 5.0 per cent in both North America and Asia. In the case of North America, this represented an acceleration from 4.0 per cent the previous year, while in Asia's case it marked a deceleration from 8.3 per cent in 2017. European import volume growth was sluggish, slowing to 1.0 per cent in 2018 from 2.9 per cent in 2017. Import volumes in South and Central America continued to recover from their steep decline between 2014 and 2016, with an increase of 5.2 per cent in 2018. Other regions collectively recorded weak import growth of 0.5 per cent (see Table 3.1).

The region with the highest yearly export growth in volume terms was the Commonwealth of Independent States at 4.9 per cent, followed by North America at 4.3 per cent. Asia's export volume growth slowed from 6.8 per cent in 2017 to 3.8 per cent in 2018 while South and Central America stagnated with an increase of just 0.6 per cent. Other regions taken together recorded a moderate 2.7 per cent increase in export volumes.

The large shares of Europe and Asia in world merchandise exports and imports give these regions an outsized influence on global trade growth. With exports valued at US\$ 7.11 trillion and imports at US\$ 7.15 trillion in 2018, Europe accounted for 37 per cent of world merchandise trade on both the export and import side. Asia's exports of US\$ 6.91 trillion gave it a 34 per cent share while its imports of US\$ 6.76 trillion accounted for 33 per cent of the world total. North America's exports and imports of US\$ 2.56 trillion and US\$ 3.56 trillion accounted for shares of 14 per cent and 18 per cent in world exports and imports, respectively.

Table 3.1

Merchandise trade volume and real gross domestic product, 2015-2018
(Annual percentage change)

3.0%

World merchandise trade volume slowed to 3 per cent in 2018 following 4.6 per cent growth in 2017.

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Volume of world merchandise trade^a	2.3	1.6	4.6	3.0
Exports				
Developed economies	2.4	1.0	3.6	2.1
Developing economies and CIS	1.7	2.3	5.6	3.5
North America	1.1	0.3	4.2	4.3
South and Central America	-0.4	0.7	3.0	0.6
Europe	2.9	1.2	3.7	1.6
Asia	1.4	2.3	6.8	3.8
Other regions ^b	3.2	2.9	1.6	2.7
Imports				
Developed economies	4.2	2.0	3.3	2.5
Developing economies and CIS	0.6	1.3	6.8	4.1
North America	5.4	0.1	4.0	5.0
South and Central America	-8.4	-8.8	4.6	5.2
Europe	3.5	3.1	2.9	1.1
Asia	3.9	3.6	8.3	5.0
Other regions ^b	-4.3	-1.9	2.5	0.5
Real GDP at market exchange rates	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.9
Developed economies	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.2
Developing economies and CIS	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.1
North America	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.8
South and Central America	-0.8	-2.1	0.8	0.6
Europe	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.0
Asia	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.3
Other regions ^b	1.2	2.2	1.9	2.2

a Average of exports and imports. b Other regions comprise Africa, the Middle East and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member states.
Sources: WTO Secretariat for trade, consensus estimates for GDP.

Despite their weak export volume growth, the oil-rich regions of Africa, the Middle East and the Commonwealth of Independent States saw their export revenues surge in 2018, with increases of 13 per cent, 21 per cent and 24 per cent respectively in the US\$ value of their exports.

Major economies saw year-on-year growth in the US\$ value of their trade flows drop sharply over the course of 2018 and into 2019 (see Chart 3.6). A recovery in trade growth may depend on an easing of global trade tensions.

Chart 3.6
Merchandise exports and imports of selected economies, July 2017-March 2019
 (Year-on-year percentage change in US\$ values)



^a January and February averaged to minimize distortions due to lunar new year.
 Source: WTO estimates.

Commercial services trade continued to expand

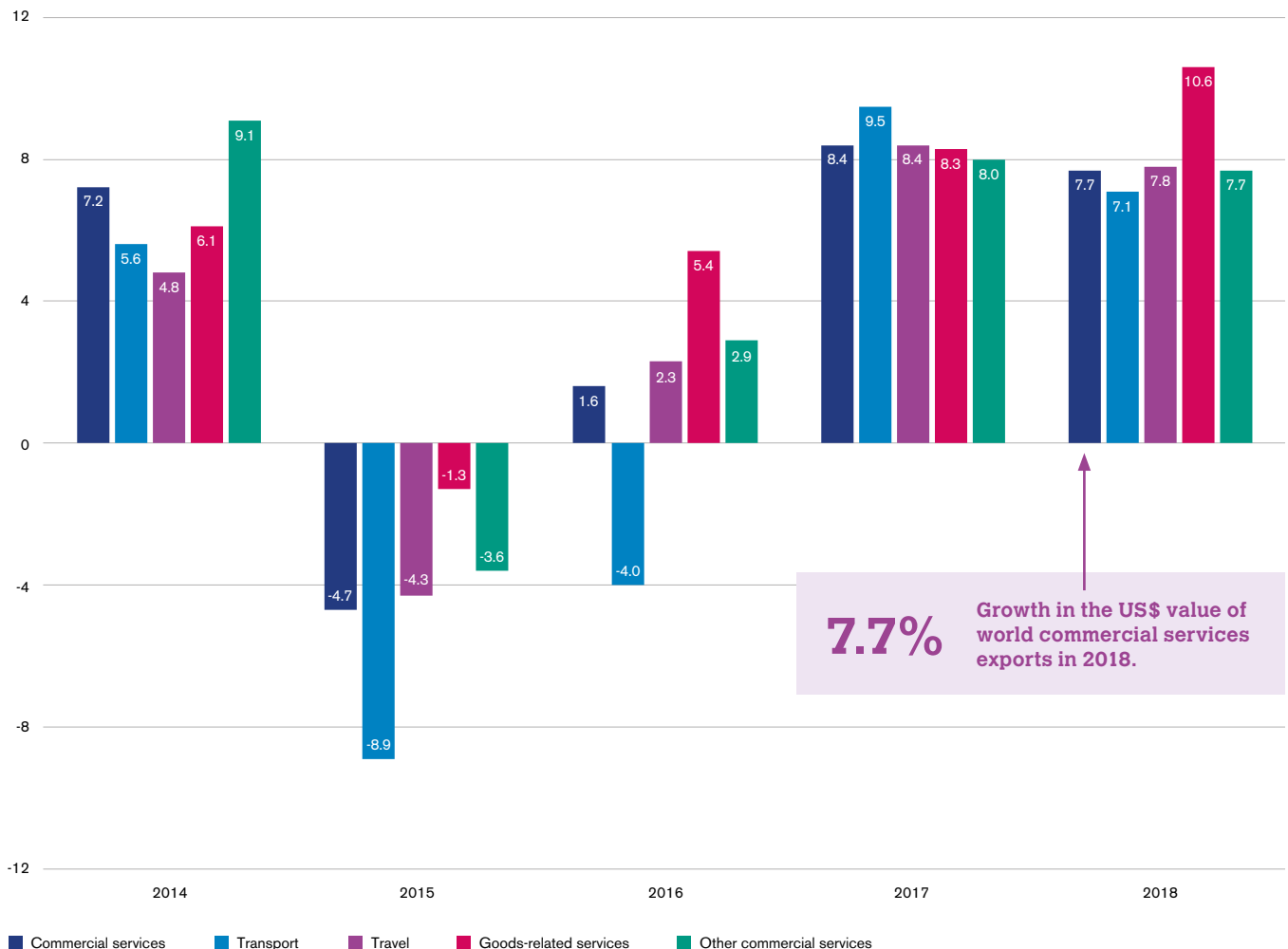
World trade in commercial services trade recorded solid growth for the second consecutive year, rising by 8 per cent in 2018 (see Chart 3.7). Goods-related services registered

the strongest expansion, with a 10.6 per cent increase in current dollar terms. The weakest growth was in transport, which still increased by 7.1 per cent.

Chart 3.7

Growth in the value of commercial services exports by category, 2014-18

(Annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Quarterly developments show divergent trends across countries, particularly in the second half of 2018 (see Chart 3.8). In the fourth quarter of 2018, China and India continued to record strong year-on-year growth in export values (+12.9 per cent and +12.5 per cent, respectively) while other economies saw exports stagnate (growth of 0 per cent for EU trade with partners outside the EU) or decline (-4.5 per cent for Japan, -2.4 per cent for Brazil).

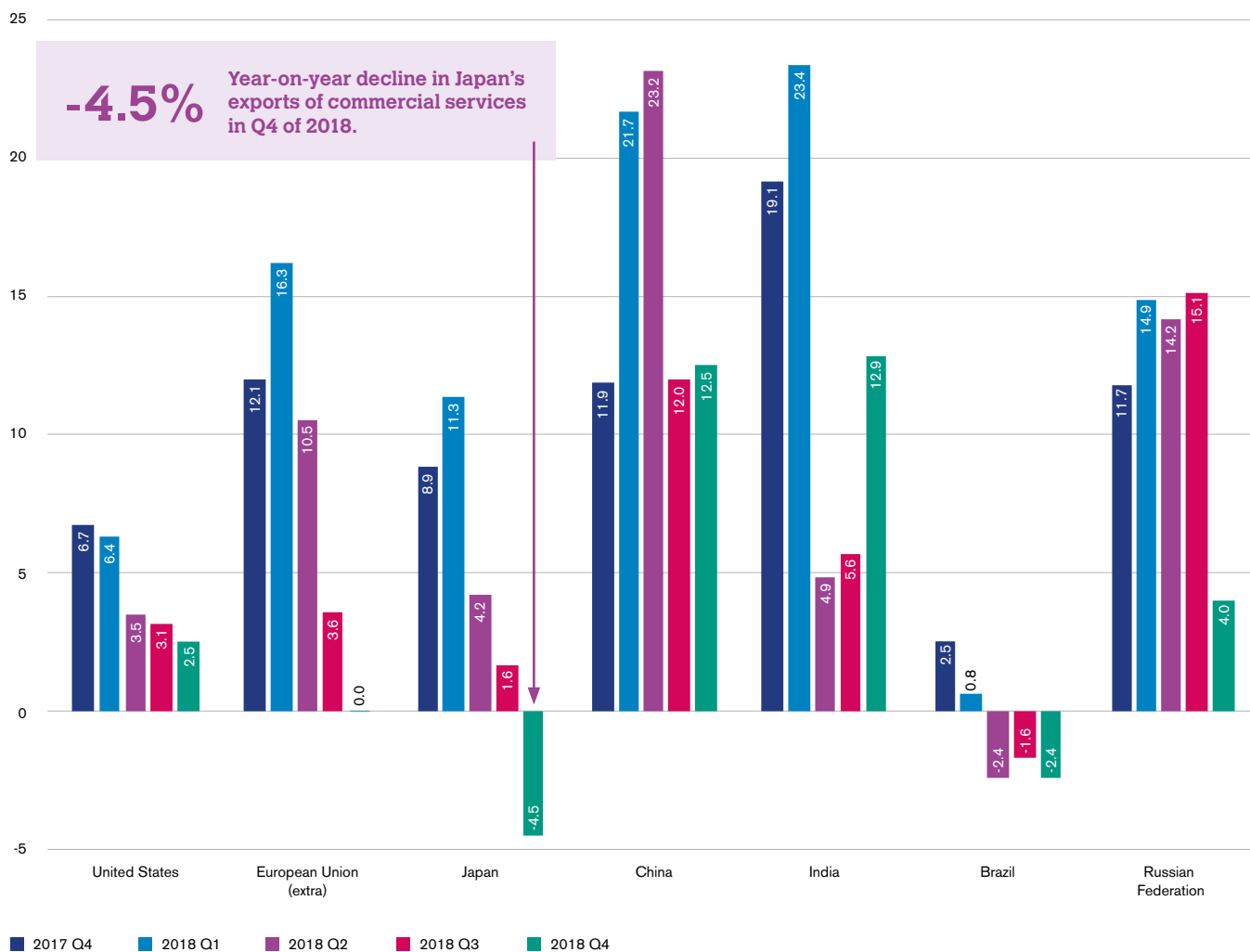
A similar pattern is visible for imports, with China and India maintaining strong growth and other countries weakening. The fact that currencies such as the dollar, the euro and the yen were relatively stable during this period suggests that these developments reflect real changes in activity rather than changes in prices.

The category of “other commercial services”, which includes financial services and other business services, contributes disproportionately to services trade growth.

Year-on-year growth in EU exports of other commercial services outside the EU slowed to 0 per cent in Q4 of 2018 after recording double-digit increases earlier in the year (15 per cent in Q1 and 10 per cent in Q2). Exports of other commercial services from the United States slowed less dramatically, from 7 per cent in Q1 to 3 per cent in Q4. Japan's exports of other commercial services contracted by 4 per cent in Q4 while China's exports of commercial services increased by 19 per cent in the final quarter of the year.

Most services trade is not directly affected by trade measures targeting goods but the economic uncertainty generated by these actions can still have an impact by discouraging businesses from engaging with new clients and from spending funding on services. An easing of trade tensions would probably help to give a boost to services trade.

Chart 3.8
Commercial services exports and imports of selected economies, 2017 Q4 to 2018 Q4
 (Year-on-year percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

World trade and GDP in early 2019

Leading indicators point to weaker trade growth in first half of 2019

A number of leading economic indicators and trade statistics suggest continued weakness in trade and output in the first half of 2019. Year-on-year growth in monthly merchandise exports and imports, shown in Chart 3.6, remained depressed up to March.

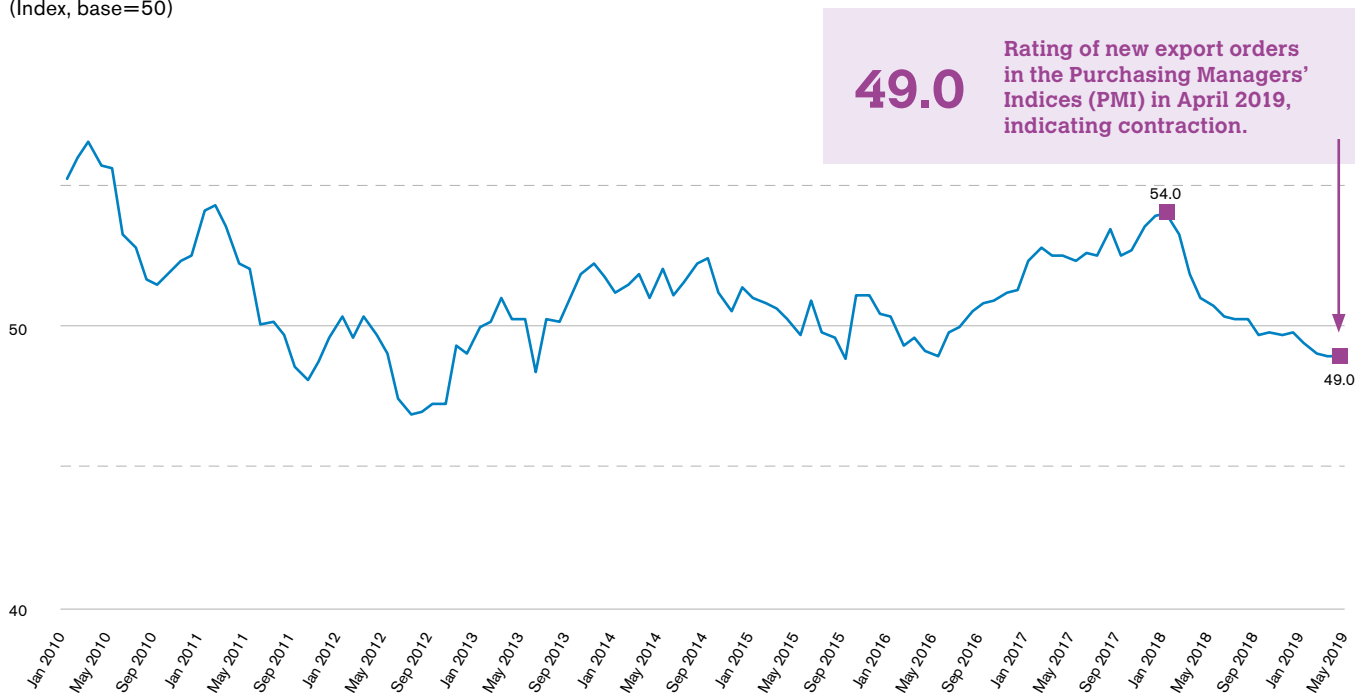
In March, the dollar value of exports from the United States, the European Union and Japan were down 1 per cent, 7 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. China's exports were up 14 per cent over the previous year but the increase was mostly due to a weak performance in March 2018. Imports also stalled, with no growth (0 per cent) in the United States and declines of 2 per cent, 4 per cent and 8 per cent in the European Union, Japan and China respectively. Part of the decline may be due to lower oil prices in 2019 compared with 2018.

Purchasing managers' indices (PMIs), based on business surveys, are an early indicator of economic activity.

The Global Manufacturing PMI compiled by IHS-Market and JPMorgan dipped to 50.3 in April 2019, just above the threshold value of 50, indicating expansion. This suggests that economic growth will remain weak into the second quarter of 2019. The PMI reading for the United States was relatively strong (52.6) but the value for the euro area (47.9) was weak, indicating contraction. China's PMI of 50.2 suggests steady if somewhat sluggish growth. Overall, these indices paint a mixed picture of the global economy, with some countries growing faster than others.

The new export orders component of the Global PMI is a reliable leading indicator of merchandise trade volume. This index, shown in Chart 3.9, continued to indicate contraction in April (49.0) but at a slower pace than in March (48.9). This could be an early sign of a turnaround in world trade but any significant improvement would probably depend on an easing of trade tensions.

Chart 3.9
Global PMI new export orders index, January 2010 – April 2019
(Index, base=50)



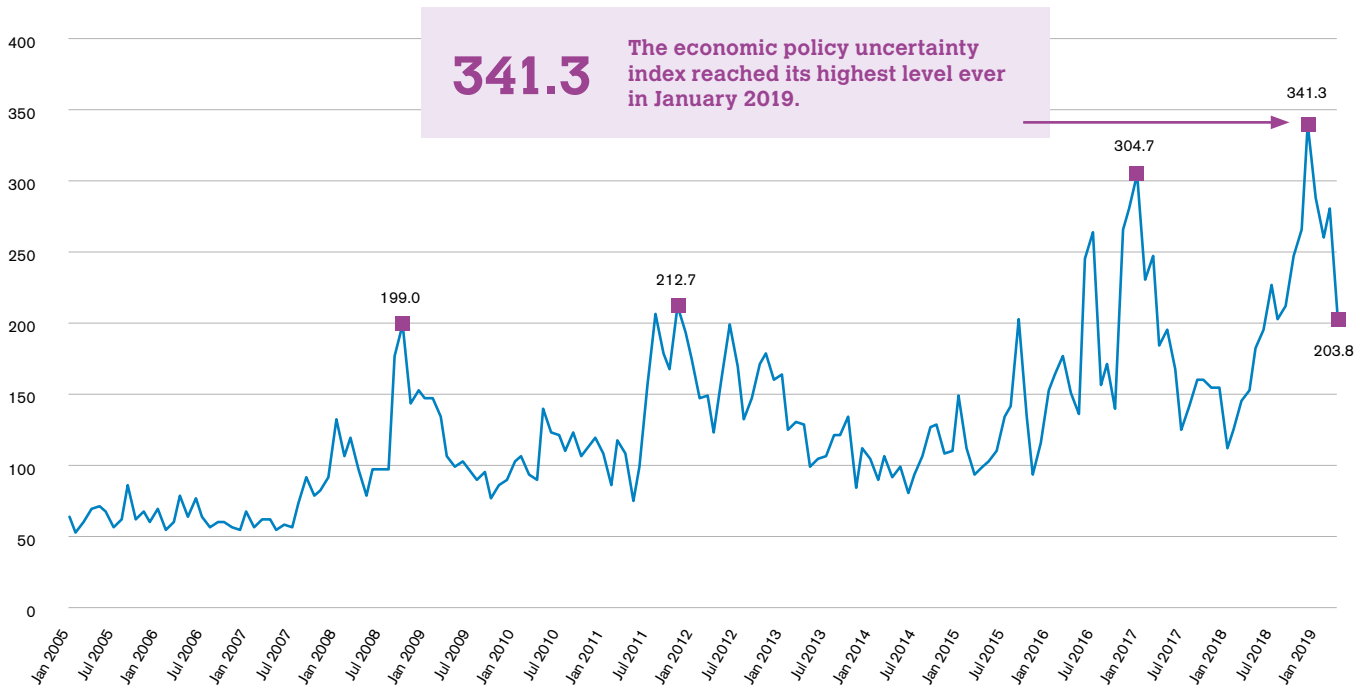
Source: IHS Markit.
Note: Values greater than 50 indicate expansion while values less than 50 denote contraction.

An index of economic policy uncertainty, based on the frequency of phrases related to uncertainty in press accounts, currently stands at 203.8 (as of April 2019), down from the peak value of 341.3 recorded in January 2019 (see Chart 3.10). A baseline value of 100 denotes the “average” level of uncertainty from 1997 to 2015.

The peak of 341.3 coincided with the US government shutdown and US trade negotiations with China. As economic uncertainty deters investment, it can have a negative impact on trade since investment spending tends to rely on imports. Conversely, a lowering of trade tensions would be expected to stimulate both investment and trade.

The data in Chart 3.10 do not reflect major trade measures announced in May 2019, which would tend to increase uncertainty.

Chart 3.10
Global economic policy uncertainty, January 2005 – April 2019
 (Index, average 1997-2015=100)



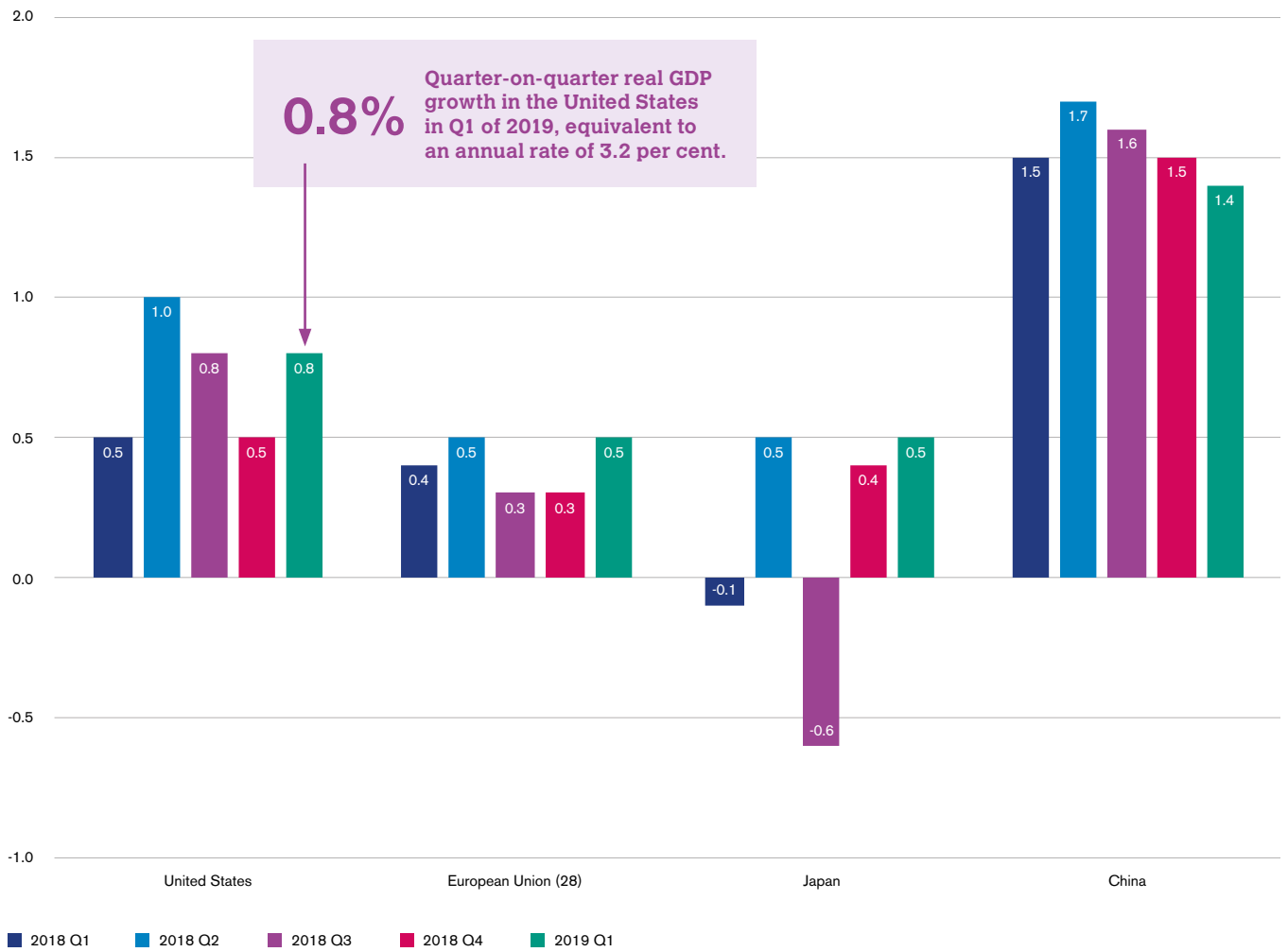
Source: PolicyUncertainty.com

Sustained GDP growth could boost trade in 2019

Economic growth slowed more than expected in the middle of 2018, prompting governments and central banks to adopt more expansionary fiscal and monetary policies. This appears to have provided a boost to GDP in the first quarter of 2019 for major economies but whether this will continue remains to be seen. Trade forecasts for 2019 depend on sustained GDP growth up to the end of the year.

China continues to expand faster than most other manufacturing economies while the United States registered a healthy increase in output in the first quarter of 2019 (see Chart 3.11). A further escalation in trade tensions could derail trade and GDP growth.

Chart 3.11
Real GDP growth of selected economies, 2018 Q1 to 2019 Q1
 (Quarter-on-quarter percentage change)



Source: OECD National Accounts Statistics.

Chapter IV

Trade in merchandise and commercial services

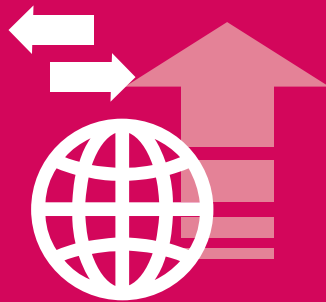
Merchandise trade	30
Trade in commercial services	36
Global value chains, 2005-2015	42
Digital trade	44



Merchandise exports
grew by

10%

in 2018, with all major product groups showing growth. Fuels and mining products recorded the highest growth (23 per cent), followed by manufactured goods (8 per cent) and agricultural products (5 per cent).



Global value chains

Developing economies in Asia, such as Viet Nam, the Philippines and India, are playing an increasing role in global value chains according to the latest available data.



15%

Telecommunications, computer and information services was the most dynamic services sector in 2018 (growing by 15 per cent) followed by insurance and pension services (8 per cent).



Digital trade

The WTO continues to work with other international organizations and the private sector to improve the measurement of digital trade.

Merchandise trade

Exports of fuels and mining products declined over the past ten years

World merchandise exports increased on average by 1.8 per cent per year from 2008 to 2018 but exports of fuels and mining products decreased by 0.9 per cent per year.

In 2018, world exports of fuels and mining products stood at 91 per cent of their value in 2008 (see Chart 4.1). This is due to a combination of weaker demand and increased supply leading to a decline in fuel prices, which, in 2018, were 33 per cent below the level of 2008.

Agricultural products saw the biggest increase, growing by 3.1 per cent per year and rising by 36 per cent compared to 2008. Exports of manufactured goods have risen by 26 per cent in comparison to 2008.

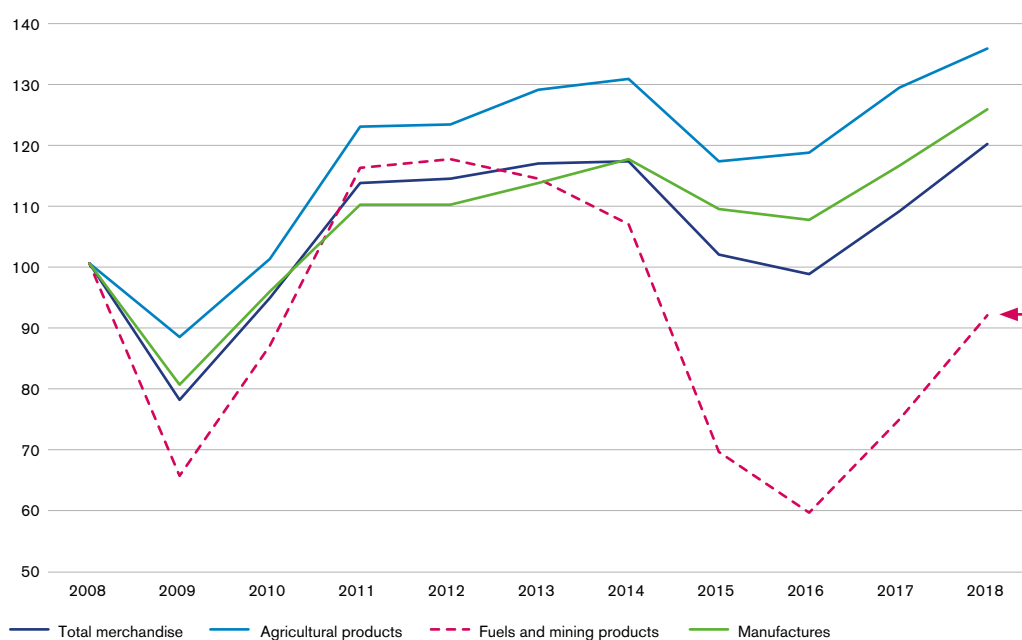
Manufactured goods increased from 66 per cent of world trade in 2008 to a 68 per cent share in 2018 but fuels and mining products declined from a 22 per cent share to 19 per cent. The share of agricultural products grew from 8 per cent to 10 per cent.

Since 2016, world exports of all major product groups have shown growth: fuels and mining products have increased by 23 per cent since 2017, manufactured goods by 8 per cent and agricultural products by 5 per cent. Total merchandise exports have seen growth of 10 per cent since 2017.

Chart 4.1

Merchandise world exports, by major product groups, 2008-2018

(Index 2008 = 100)



-9%

Decline in the value of exports of fuels and mining products in comparison to 2008.

Source: WTO estimates.

Top ten exporters of agricultural products represented 72 per cent of world exports in 2018

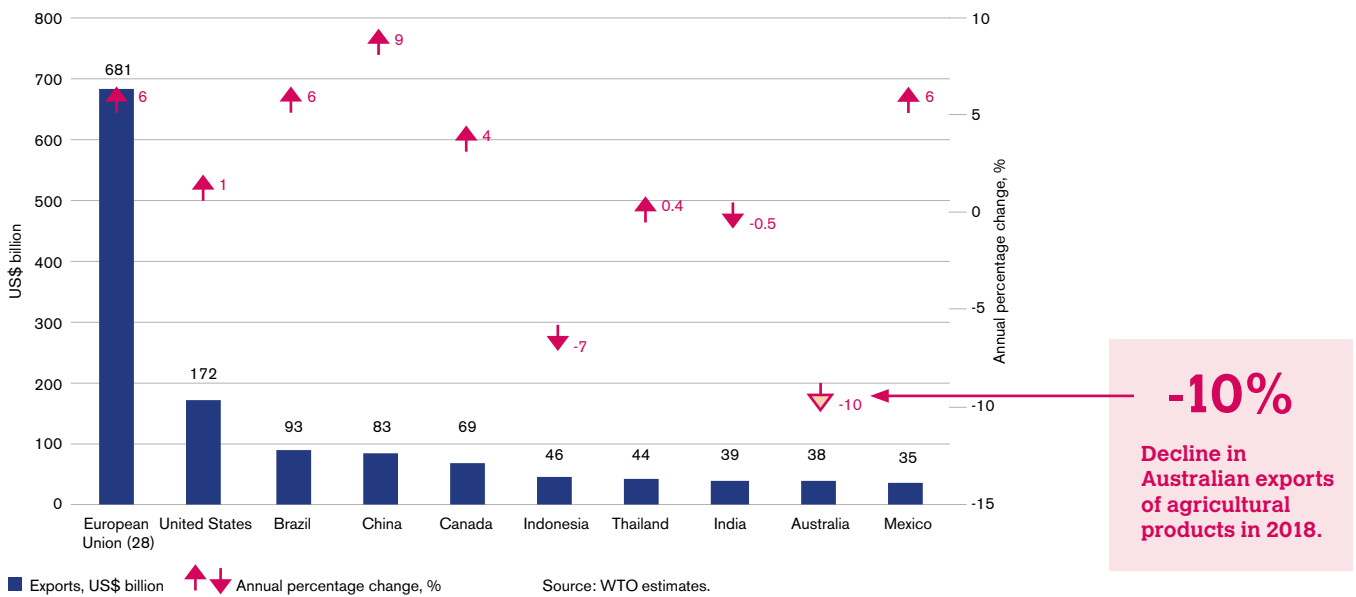
In 2018, the top seven exporters of agricultural products remained unchanged, led by the European Union, the United States and Brazil (see Chart 4.2). India moved up to eighth place and Australia down to ninth. Mexico moved up to tenth position while Argentina dropped out of the top ten.

The biggest increases in exports of agricultural products within the top ten exporters were recorded by China (9 per cent),

Brazil (6 per cent) and Mexico (6 per cent) while declines were experienced by Australia (-10 per cent) and Indonesia (-7 per cent). Australia's largest declines were for wheat and meslin (-34 per cent) and barley (-13 per cent). Indonesia experienced declines in exports of animal or vegetable fats (-11 per cent) and rubber and related articles (-18 per cent).

Chart 4.2

Top ten exporters of agricultural products, 2018
(US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



-10%
Decline in Australian exports of agricultural products in 2018.

Box 4.1

Share of soybeans in exports of agricultural products increases from 2.6 per cent to 3.3 per cent

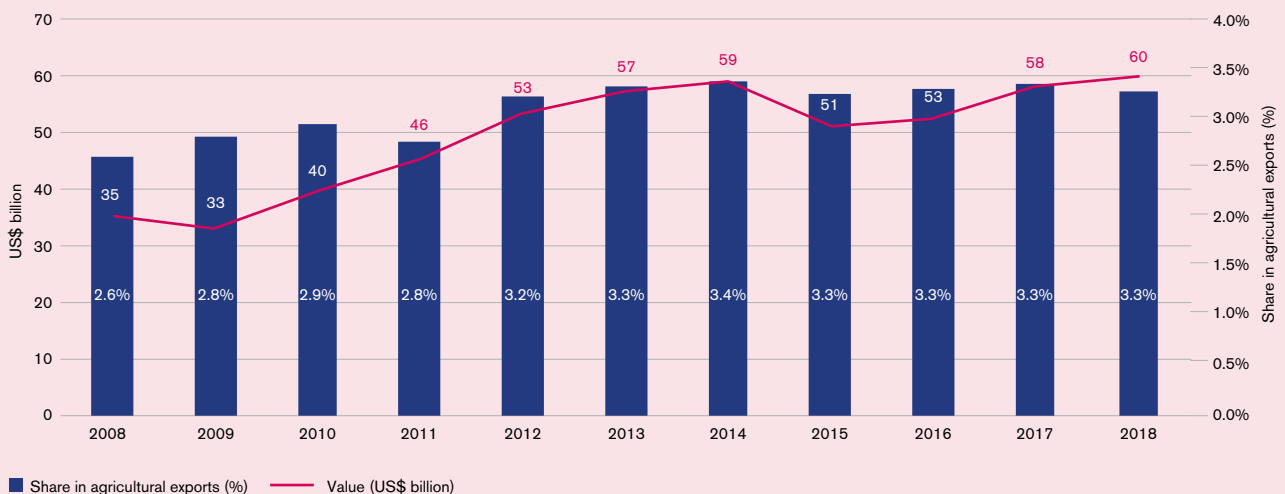
The share of soybeans in world exports of agricultural products increased from 2.6 per cent in 2008 to 3.3 per cent in 2018, totalling US\$ 60 billion in 2018 (up from US\$ 35 billion in 2008). On average, soybean exports increased by 5.5 per cent per year during this period, reaching a peak in 2018. Exports of soybeans grew more than exports of agricultural products overall (3.1 per cent per year) despite a 24 per cent decline in soybean prices since 2008.

The major suppliers of soybeans in 2018 were Brazil (56 per cent share of world exports; 29 per cent increase since 2017), the United States (29 per cent share; 20 per cent decline), Paraguay (4 per cent share; 3 per cent increase) and Canada (4 per cent share; 14 per cent increase).

Chart 4.3

World exports of soybeans, 2008-2018

(US\$ billion and share in agricultural products, %)



Source: WTO estimates.
Note: Soybeans as defined in HS 12.01.

Top ten exporters of fuels and mining products show continuing growth

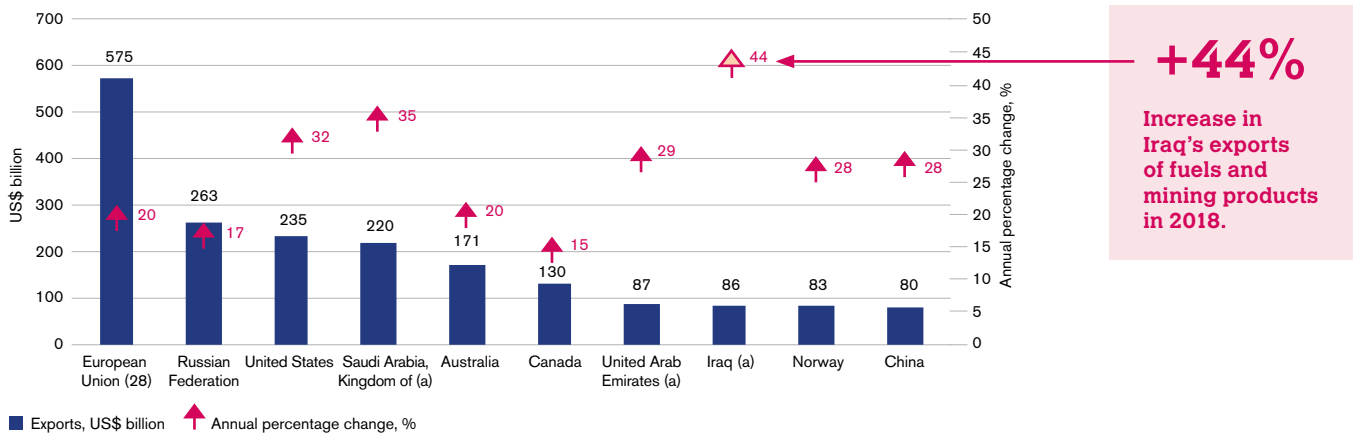
The top ten exporters of fuels and mining products recorded marked increases in the value of their exports in 2018, continuing the positive trend recorded in 2017. The increases in 2018 ranged from 17 per cent (Russian Federation) to 44 per cent (Iraq) – see Chart 4.4. This was mostly price-driven; fuel prices rose by 27 per cent in 2018.

Four of the top ten exporters (the United States, Australia, Iraq and China) surpassed their 2008 values.

The top seven exporters remained unchanged in 2018, led by the European Union, Russia and the United States. Iraq overtook Norway and China – reaching eighth position.

Chart 4.4

Top ten exporters of fuels and mining products, 2018 (US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



(a) Includes WTO Secretariat estimates.
Source: WTO estimates.

Box 4.2

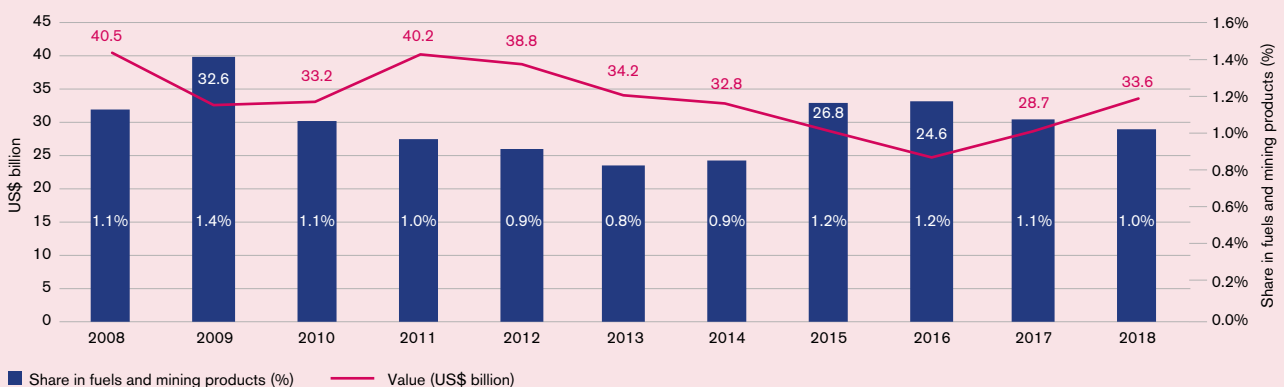
World exports of electrical energy decreased by 1.9 per cent annually since 2008

The share of electrical energy in world exports of fuels and mining products decreased from 1.1 per cent in 2008 to 1.0 per cent in 2018. The highest shares during this period were reached in 2009 (1.4 per cent) and 2015-16 (1.2 per cent). On average, exports decreased by 1.9 per cent annually during this period, recording a value of US\$ 33.6 billion in 2018.

In 2018, the top exporters of electrical energy were France (12.4 per cent share in world exports; 2.1 per cent annual decline), Germany (11.2 per cent share; 3.4 per cent decline), Canada (6.7 per cent share; 4.5 per cent decline), Paraguay (6.3 per cent share; 0.8 per cent increase) and Switzerland (6.3 per cent share; 8.4 per cent decline). The top five were the same in 2008 but were led by Germany followed by France, Switzerland, Canada and Paraguay.

Chart 4.5

World exports of electrical energy, 2008-2018 (US\$ billion and share in fuels and mining products, %)



Source: WTO estimates based on Comtrade and Trade Data Monitor.
Note: Electrical energy as defined in HS 27.16.

Switzerland breaks into top ten exporters of manufactured goods

The European Union was the largest exporter of manufactured goods in 2018, with a 39 per cent world share and an export value of US\$ 5.09 trillion (+9 per cent) – see Chart 4.6. This was followed by China, which had an 18 per cent share with a value of US\$ 2.32 trillion (+9 per cent). The United States – in third place – had a 9 per cent share, with exports of US\$ 1.18 trillion (+5 per cent).

Japan and the Republic of Korea remained in fourth and fifth positions, followed by Hong Kong (China) and Mexico. Chinese Taipei overtook Singapore, rising to eighth position.

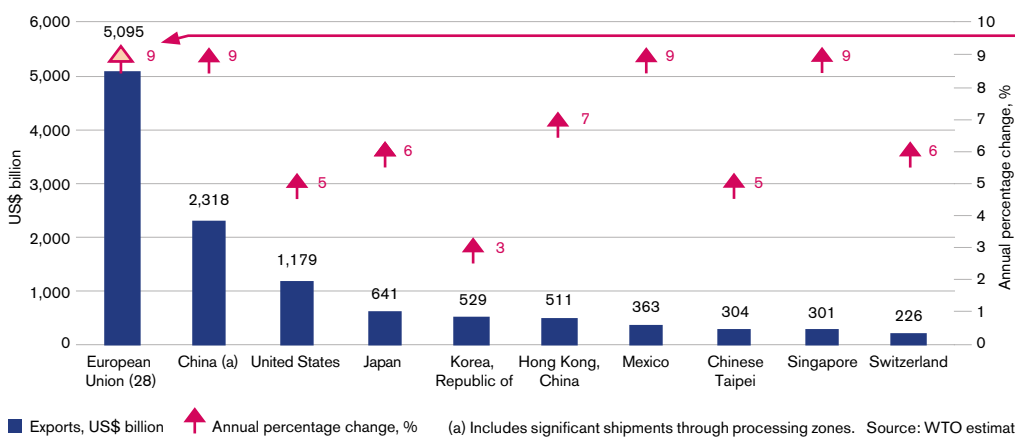
Switzerland entered the top ten, overtaking Canada, which dropped to 12th position.

Exports of manufactured goods increased for all of the top ten exporters, with the highest growth rates recorded by the European Union (+9.3 per cent) and China (+9.1 per cent). The United States (+4.6 per cent) and the Republic of Korea (+3.4 per cent) had the lowest growth rates among the top ten. The top ten exporters accounted for 83 per cent of world exports of manufactured goods in 2018.

Chart 4.6

Top ten exporters of manufactured goods, 2018

(US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



+9%
Increase in EU exports of manufactured goods in 2018.

India and the United States see decline in exports of iron and steel

India and the United States experienced declines of 14 per cent and 5 per cent respectively in their exports of iron and steel in 2018 but the other top ten exporters saw increases. The highest growth rates were recorded by Turkey (39 per cent) and the Russian Federation (20 per cent – see Chart 4.7).

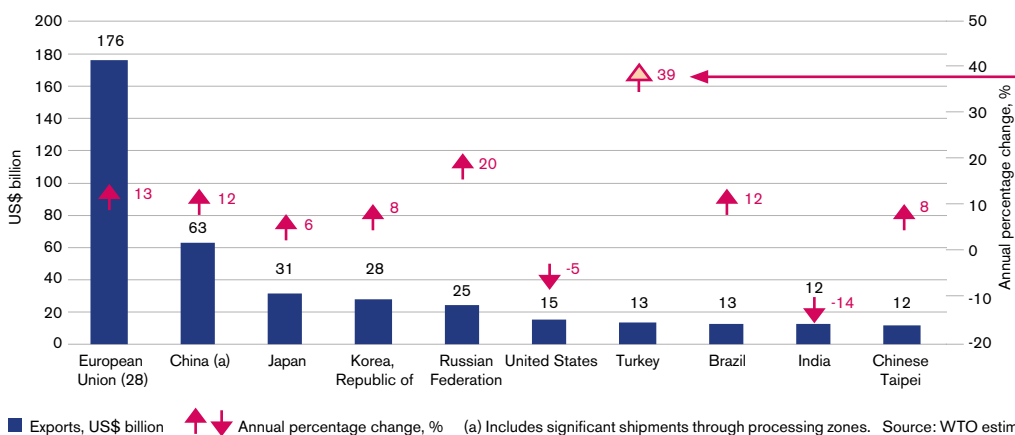
The top six exporters remained in the same order – with the European Union in first place (38 per cent share in

world exports), followed by China (14 per cent share) and Japan (7 per cent share). Turkey rose three places to seventh position while India fell from seventh to ninth. Chinese Taipei dropped from ninth to tenth. The top ten exporters accounted collectively for 83 per cent of world exports in 2018 (down from 85 per cent in 2017).

Chart 4.7

Top ten exporters of iron and steel, 2018

(US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



+39%
Increase in Turkey's exports of iron and steel in 2018.

Top ten exporters of chemicals account for 87 per cent of world exports

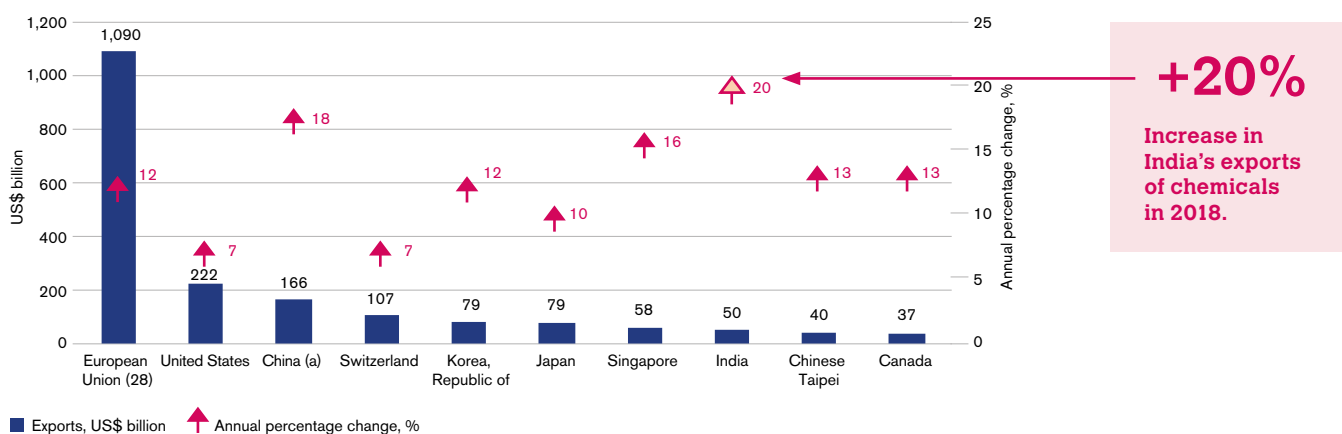
The top ten exporters of chemicals, led by the European Union and the United States, remained in the same order in 2018 – except for the Republic of Korea overtaking Japan and moving into fifth position.

All of the top ten exporters recorded growth (see Chart 4.8), ranging from 7 per cent (United States and Switzerland) to

20 per cent (India). India saw large increases to China (+72 per cent), Indonesia (+55 per cent) and Brazil (+37 per cent). The European Union accounted for 49 per cent of world exports in 2018, followed by the United States (10 per cent share) and China (7 per cent share). Collectively, the top ten were responsible for 87 per cent of world exports in 2018.

Chart 4.8

Top ten exporters of chemicals, 2018 (US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



(a) Includes significant shipments through processing zones.
Source: WTO estimates.

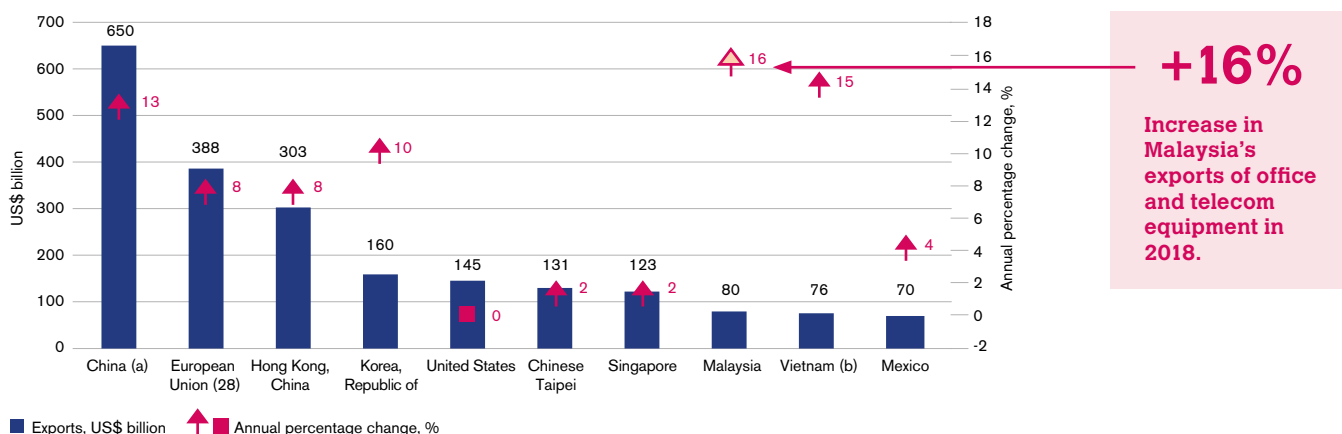
China accounts for almost one-third of world exports of office and telecom equipment

The highest growth rates among the top ten exporters of office and telecom equipment in 2018 were recorded by Malaysia (16 per cent), Viet Nam (15 per cent) and China (13 per cent) – see Chart 4.9. The leading exporter, China, accounted for 32 per cent of world exports in 2018, followed by the European Union with a share of 19 per cent.

The Republic of Korea moved up to fourth position, overtaking the United States, and Chinese Taipei moved into sixth place, overtaking Singapore. Malaysia moved up one place into eighth position while Viet Nam moved up to ninth position, recording a 15 per cent increase (4 per cent share). Mexico fell from eighth to tenth position. The top ten exporters accounted for more than 90 per cent of world exports in 2018.

Chart 4.9

Top ten exporters of office and telecom equipment, 2018 (US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



(a) Includes significant shipments through processing zones.
(b) Includes WTO Secretariat estimates.
Source: WTO estimates.

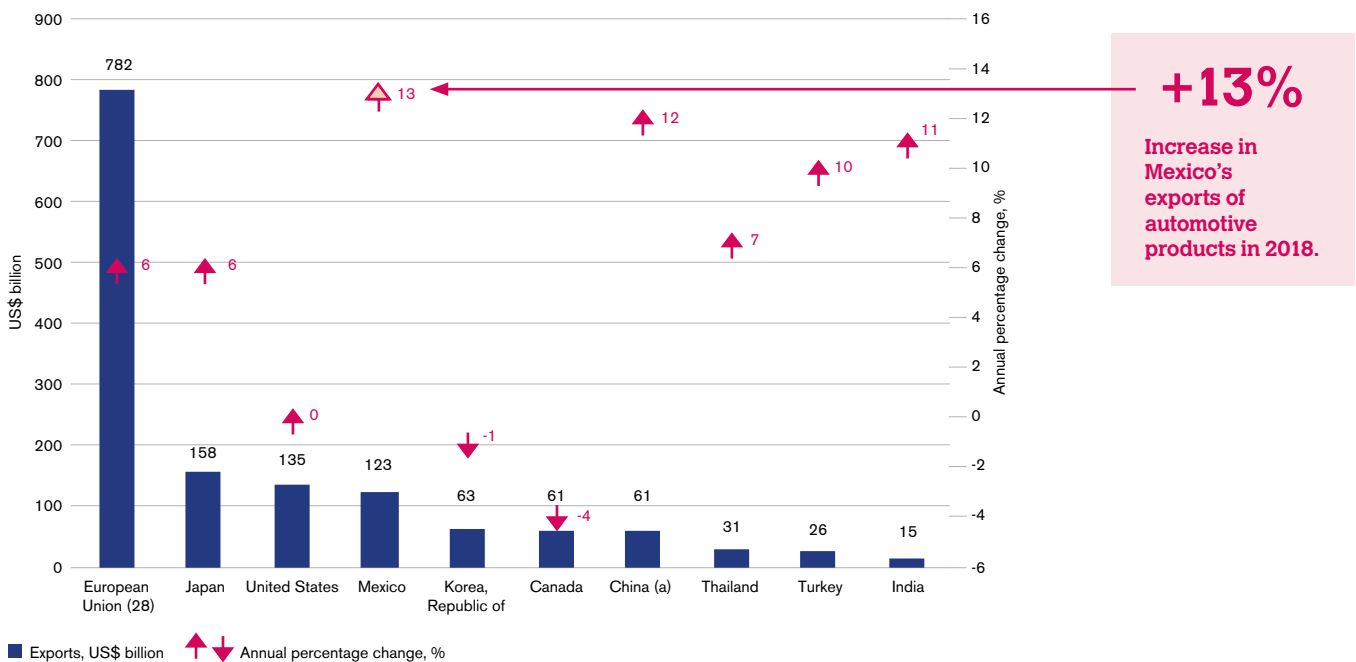
Canada's exports of automotive products decrease by 4 per cent

Eight of the ten top exporters of automotive products increased their export values in 2018 – with annual growth rates ranging from +0.2 per cent (United States) to +13 per cent (Mexico). Two of the top ten saw decreases: Canada, -4 per cent, and the Republic of Korea, -1 per cent – see Chart 4.10). For Canada, this was mostly due to declines in exports of 'motor cars, including station wagons' to the United States. For the Republic of Korea, there were also declines of motor cars to the United States as well as a decline in exports of trucks and buses to mostly Asian destinations.

The European Union once again accounted for slightly more than 50 per cent of world exports of automotive products in 2018 (a 6 per cent increase) followed by Japan with a share of 10 per cent (+6 per cent) and the United States with a share of 9 per cent (see Chart 4.10). The order of the top nine exporters remained unchanged. However, India entered the top ten, overtaking Brazil. The top ten exporters accounted for 94 per cent of world exports in 2018.

Chart 4.10

Top ten exporters of automotive products, 2018 (US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



(a) Includes significant shipments through processing zones.
Source: WTO estimates.

Trade in commercial services

Transport services continued to grow in 2018

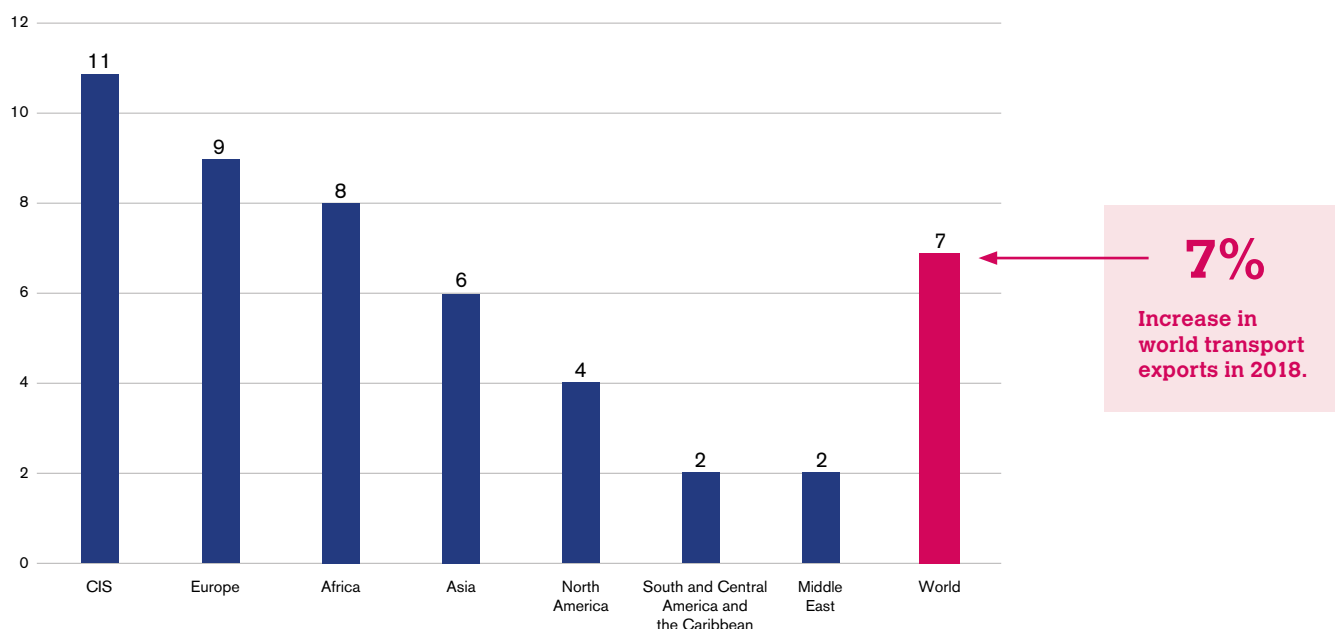
World trade in transport services totalled over US\$ 1 trillion in 2018, up 7 per cent, with growth in all regions (see Chart 4.11). The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) recorded the highest growth (11 per cent), followed by Europe (9 per cent). Europe accounted for nearly half of global transport exports in 2018.

Growth was below average in the Middle East as air and sea transport growth both levelled off. South and Central America and the Caribbean also saw slower transport growth than the world average in 2018, reflecting a slowdown in GDP growth in key regional economies and a particularly active Atlantic hurricane season.

Chart 4.11

World transport exports by region, 2018

(Annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

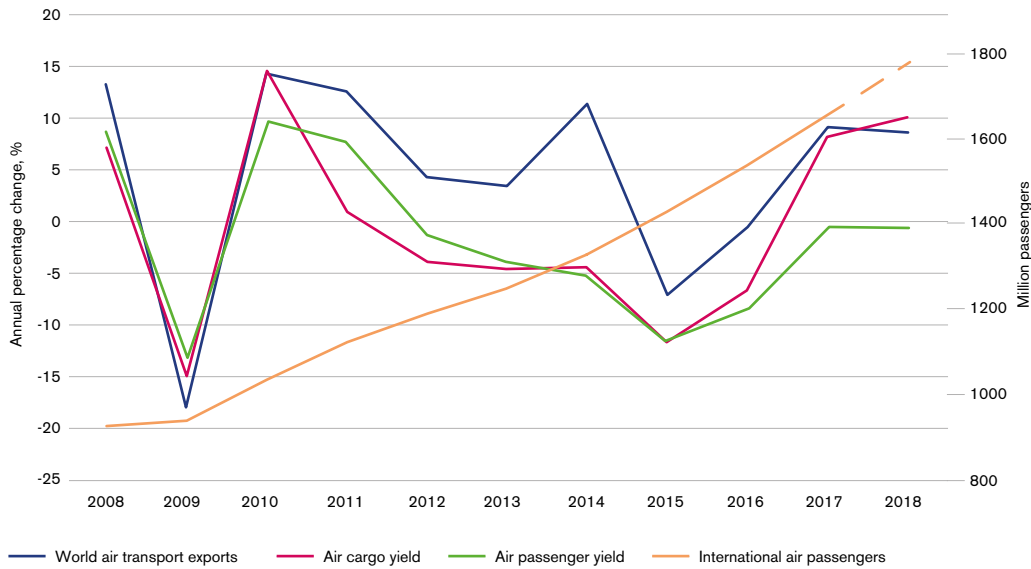
Air transport exports continued to grow in 2018, with the volume of airline cargo growing by 4.1 per cent. Air cargo yields grew at a faster rate than in 2017 but the second half of 2018 showed a slowdown in air freight shipments.¹ The CIS registered the highest growth in air freight transport (24 per cent) followed by Africa (21 per cent), both well above the world average growth rate of 11 per cent.

International air passenger traffic saw significant growth in 2018, increasing by an estimated 7 per cent. Airline capacity grew at a slower rate, thereby raising the aircraft load factor (the percentage of seats filled per flight) to a record high and contributing to airlines' profitability.² The CIS had the highest growth in air passenger transport services (19 per cent) as regional airlines increased capacities. World air transport services rose by 8.5 per cent overall (see Chart 4.12).

¹ IATA, "Air freight market analysis."

² IATA, "Air passenger market analysis."

Chart 4.12
World air transport exports and air passenger yields, 2008-2018
 (Annual percentage change and million passengers)



8%
 Increase in world air transport exports in 2018.

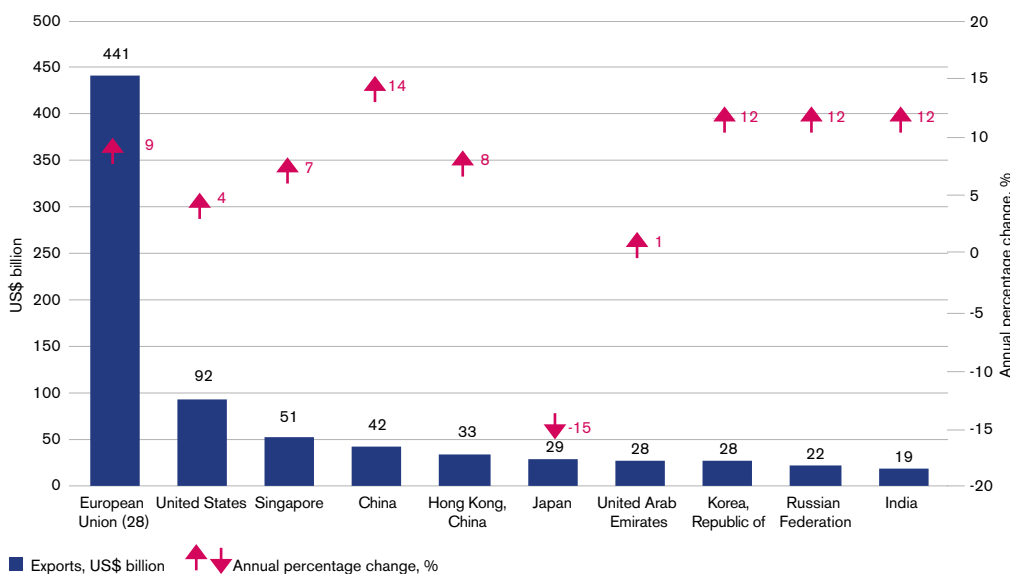
Source: WTO estimates, International Air Transport Association (IATA) and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The number of international air passengers in 2018 is estimated by the WTO Secretariat.

Worldwide maritime freight exports increased by 5 per cent in 2018, down from the 12 per cent recorded in 2017, the lower figure being partly due to global trade uncertainties. Growth was particularly subdued in Asia (+1 per cent) while exports fell in the Middle East (-1 per cent) due to overcapacity and slowing transshipments.

As in 2017, nearly every leading economy registered growth in its transport sector in 2018 (see Chart 4.13). China's transport exports grew at the fastest rate (+14 per cent) followed by India, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation. Japan was the only leading economy to post negative transport exports growth in 2018 due to an active typhoon season, notably typhoon Jebi, which disrupted operations at Kansai airport and Kobe sea port.

Freight transport via other modes, including rail and road, grew by 8 per cent, led by growth in Europe and Asia as rail freight between the two continents continued to expand.

Chart 4.13
Leading transport exporters, 2018
 (US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



9%
 Increase in EU transport exports in 2018.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Travel services continued to grow in 2018

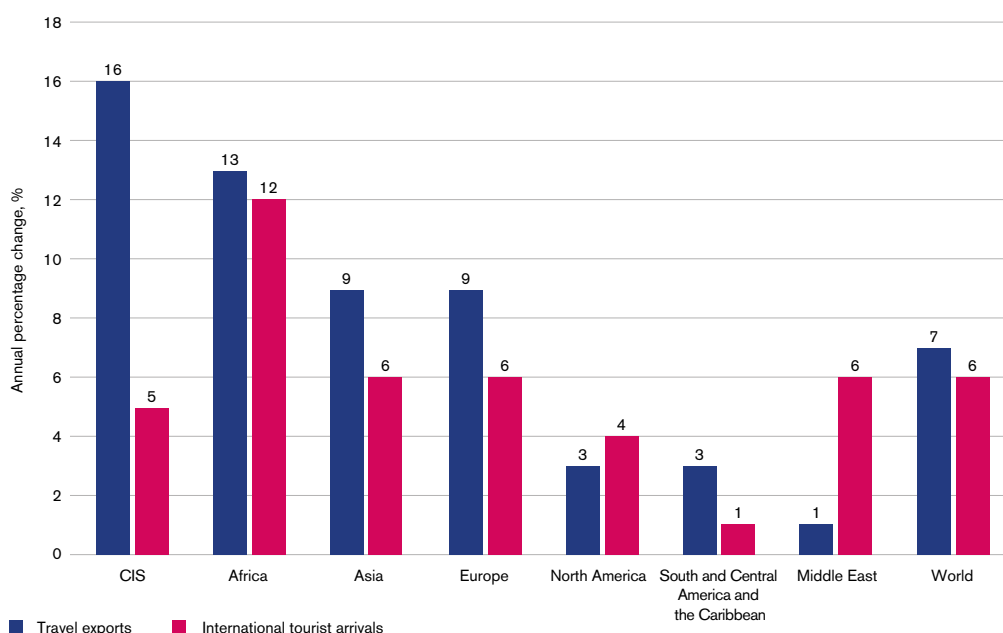
World travel exports, covering travellers' expenditure on goods and services during their stay abroad, continued its upward trend of the past two years, growing 7 per cent in 2018 (see Chart 4.14). As in previous years, this was largely due to an increase in international tourism, with 2018

seeing 1.4 billion international arrivals – two years ahead of schedule.³ An increase in tourist arrivals and higher traveller expenditure benefited all regions of the world, especially the CIS and Africa, which recorded growth in travel exports of 16 per cent and 12.5 per cent respectively.

Chart 4.14

World travel exports and international tourist arrivals, 2018

(Annual percentage change)



16%
Increase in CIS travel exports in 2018.

Source: WTO calculations based on UNWTO data and WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

CIS travel receipts were boosted by Russia's hosting of the 2018 FIFA World Cup, leading to an increase in visitors to the region. Georgia had a significant increase in tourist arrivals, especially from the European Union, as new budget air routes between Tbilisi and the EU were implemented.

Africa posted a second year of significant growth in travel exports (+12.5 per cent) and tourist arrivals (+12.1 per cent), led by growth in North Africa. Egypt, responsible on average for one-fifth of Africa's travel exports over the past ten years, posted significant growth (+49 per cent) after another year of relatively stable security. Tunisia also saw increases in travel exports as tourists from Europe increasingly returned following the lifting of travel warnings to the country.

Only a handful of African nations had a decline in travel receipts in 2018, mostly due to instability and security concerns. South Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa's most visited destination, had limited growth in 2018 because of a strong currency and severe drought in Cape Town.

All leading travel services exporters showed an increase in both travel receipts and international tourist arrivals in 2018 (see Chart 4.15). Europe, the largest global exporter of travel services, had a third year of growth. Turkey had an especially

high increase in tourist arrivals, bolstered by a favourable exchange rate, and Greece saw tourist numbers climb as off-season flights increased.

In Asia, Chinese tourists boosted travel receipts, particularly in the south-east. China registered low growth in travel exports following two years of decline. Travel and tourism in the Greater Bay Area of China in Hong Kong, China, and in Macao, China, received a boost from the opening of the Hong-Kong-Zuhai-Macao Bridge, a 55km bridge-tunnel system, in October 2018.

The United States had low growth in travel receipts in 2018, although data for inbound tourists is only available for the first seven months of the year. South American travel receipts were bolstered by tourism within the region but Argentina's currency crisis contributed to a decline in their neighbours' exports. The Caribbean had mixed results as some destinations continued to rebuild after a heavy hurricane season in 2017 while others, notably the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, reported strong growth.

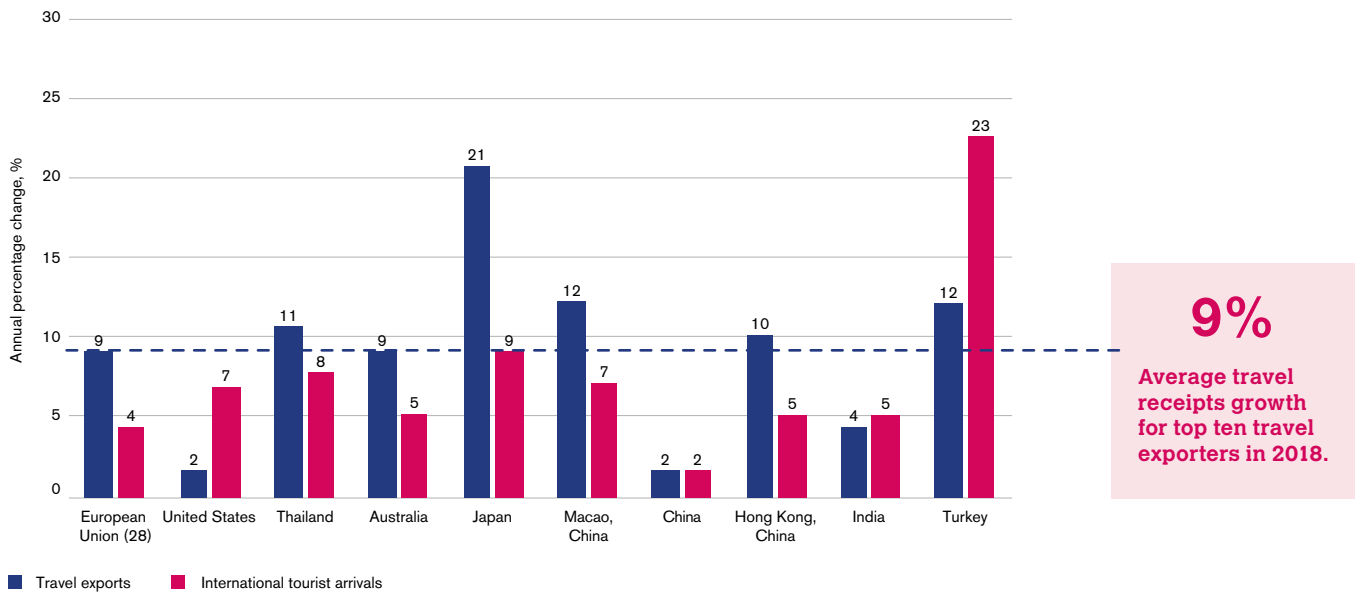
The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) anticipates tourism to slow in 2019 after a year of above-expected growth in 2018.

³ UNWTO, "World Tourism Barometer."

Chart 4.15

Top travel exporters and tourist arrivals, 2018

(Annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Note: International tourist arrivals are based on latest available data up to Q3 2018.

Growth in other commercial services is led by ICT services

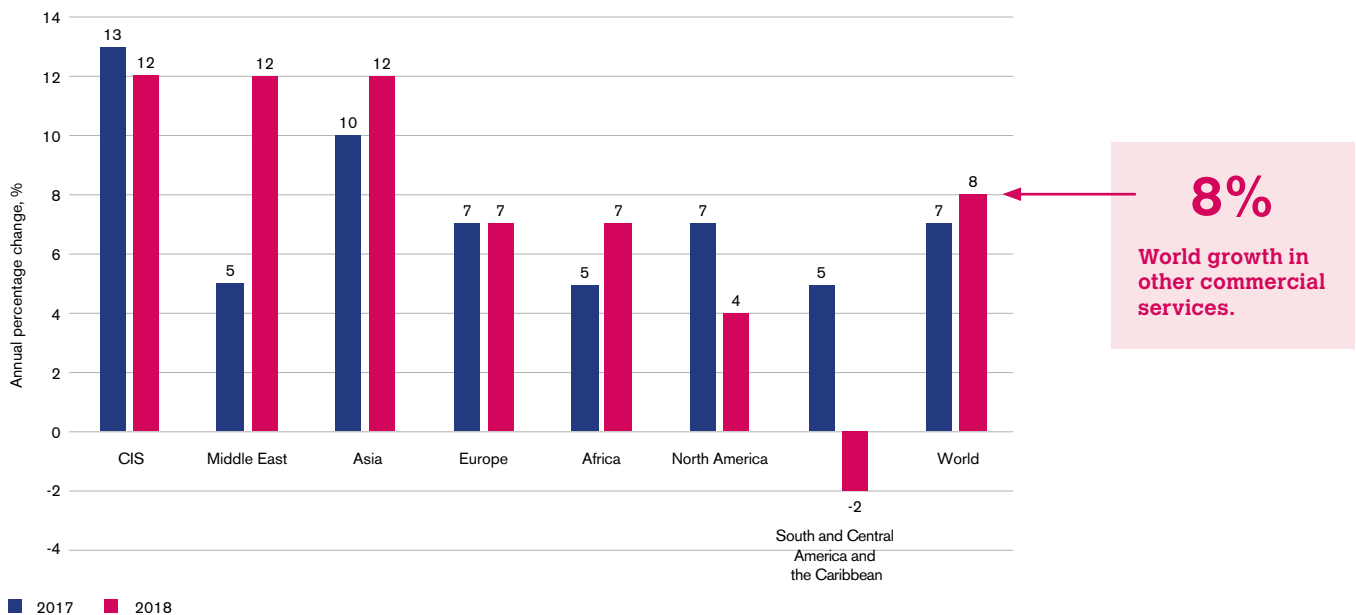
Growth in trade of “other commercial services”, including financial services, business services and charges for the use of intellectual property, picked up pace in 2018, rising to over US \$3.1 trillion. Nearly every region of the world saw growth in this category, continuing the trend from 2017 (see Chart 4.16). Growth in the CIS and the

Middle East were both boosted by an upturn in insurance, telecommunications, computer and information services receipts. South and Central America saw a slight decline in other commercial services receipts as GDP slowed in key economies, such as Brazil and Argentina.

Chart 4.16

Growth of other commercial services by region, 2017 and 2018

(Annual percentage change)

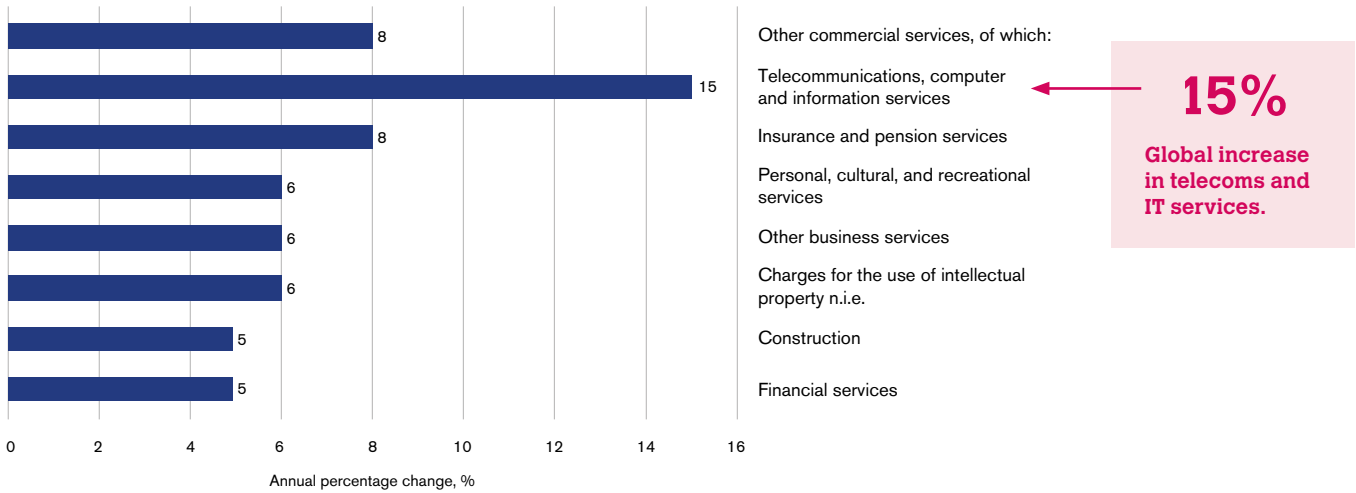


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Telecommunications, computer and information services (also referred to as information and communication technology – ICT) resumed its position as the most dynamic services sector in 2018 (+15 per cent). Insurance and pension services

had the second highest growth rate (+8 per cent – see Chart 4.17). Growth in ICT and in insurance and pension services exports was recorded every year from 2008 to 2018 except in 2009 and 2010 respectively.

Chart 4.17
Commercial services by sector, 2018
 (Annual percentage change)

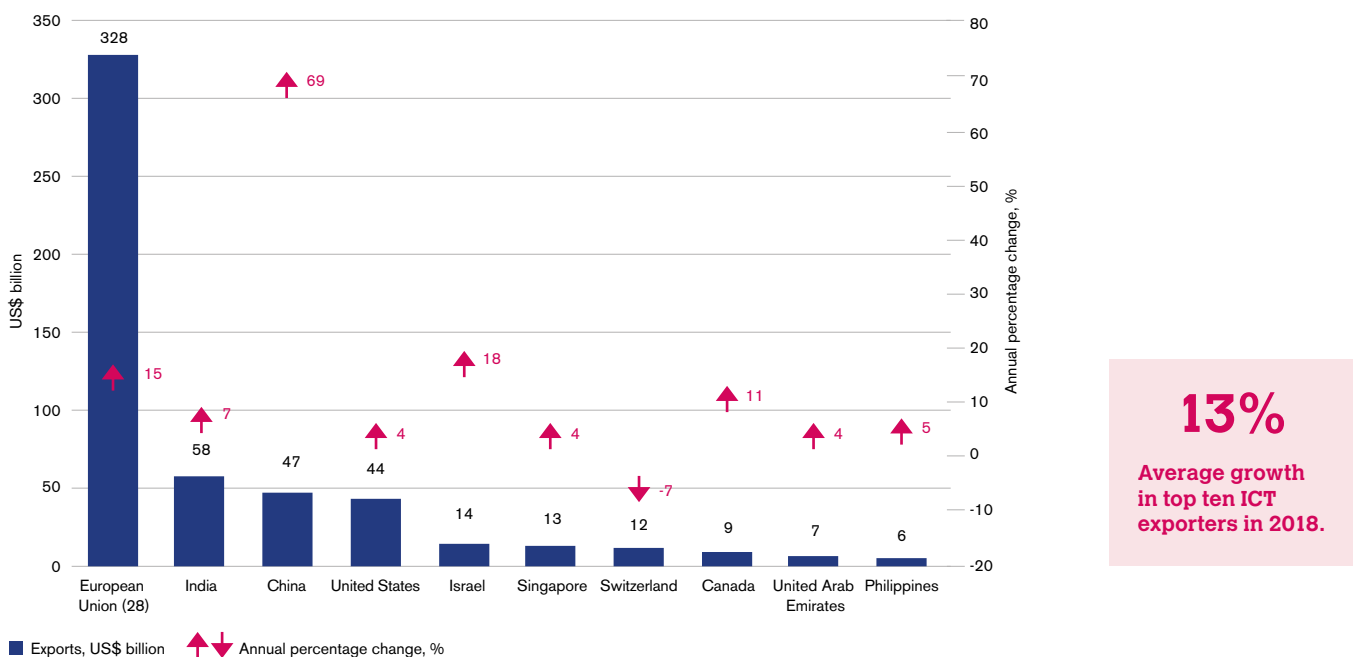


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

ICT as a share of other commercial services increased from 2008 to 2018, rising from 16.1 per cent to 19.5 per cent. The sector has averaged 8 per cent growth over the past ten years, the highest of all sectors covered by other commercial services.

The European Union was the leading exporter of ICT services in 2018, with Ireland the largest ICT exporter within the EU and in the world. India was the second-largest exporter with China overtaking the United States as the third-largest (see Chart 4.18).

Chart 4.18
Leading ICT exporters, 2018
 (US\$ billion and annual percentage change)

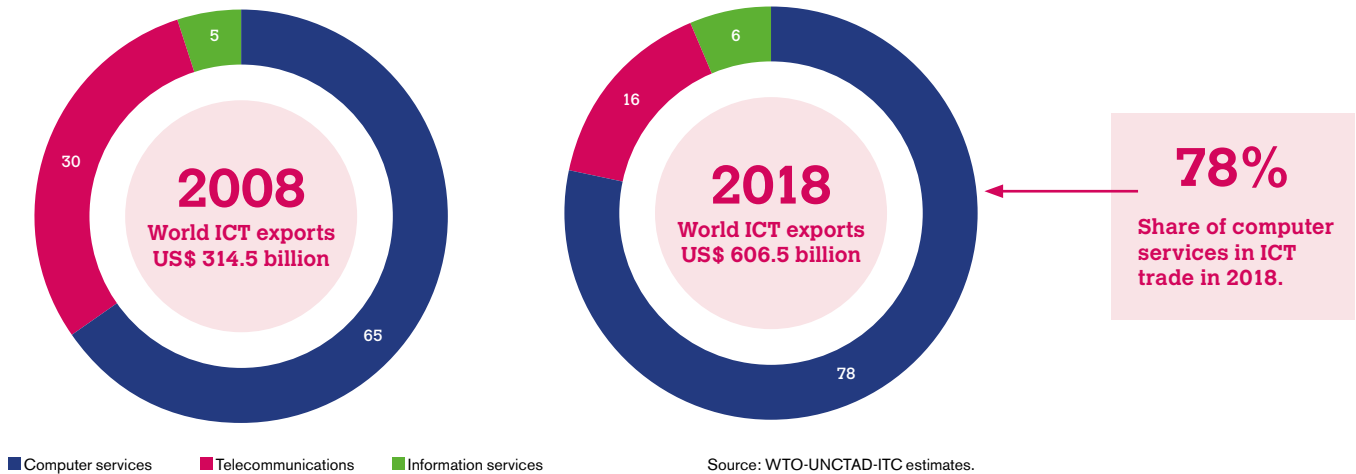


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

ICT services have always been dominated by computer services, whose share has increased over the past ten years as the share of telecommunications exports has declined (see Chart 4.19). Part of this decline is due to the diminishing cost of telecommunications transmission,

which has fallen by 40 per cent since 2008.⁴ This has contributed to the declining share of global telecommunications receipts in ICT services exports. Telecom receipts include payments for mobile telecommunications and internet provision, which did not grow significantly in value from 2008 to 2018.

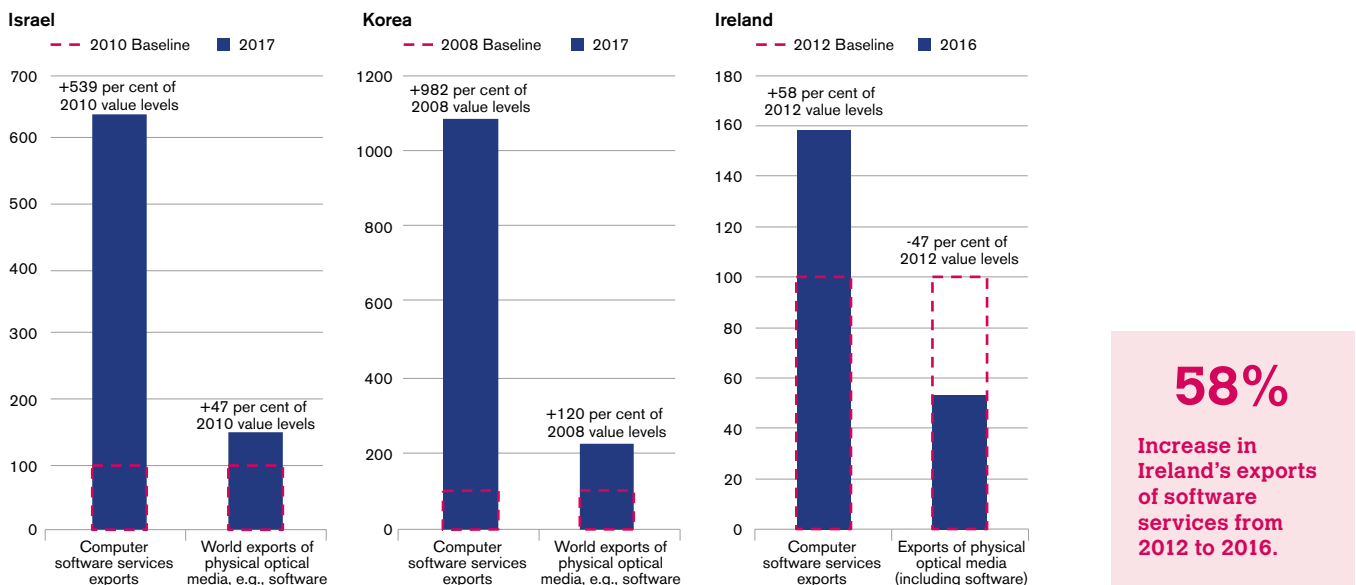
Chart 4.19
World ICT exports by type, 2008 and 2018
(Percentage share)



While the share of telecommunications services has declined, computer services receipts have more than doubled in value, increasing their share of ICT trade from 65 per cent in 2008 to 78 per cent in 2018. Computer services, including database development, data processing and software design, has benefitted from technological changes such as an increase in businesses moving their IT operations to cloud computing.

Computer services trade has also seen increasing provision of software in a downloadable format, with regular updates, as opposed to trade in software on physical media, such as DVDs (see Chart 4.20). For example, Ireland – the largest global exporter of computer services – saw an increase in software exports as a service while physical exports declined from 2012 to 2016. Israel, on the other hand, saw both services and physical exports grow from 2010 to 2017. Its services grew more than 11 times faster than physical software exports.

Chart 4.20
Computer software, services and physical exports
(Index 2012 = 100, Ireland, Index 2010 = 100, Israel, Index 2008 = 100, Korea)



⁴ WTO estimates based on ITU data.

Global value chains, 2005-2015

Developing economies play growing roles in GVCs

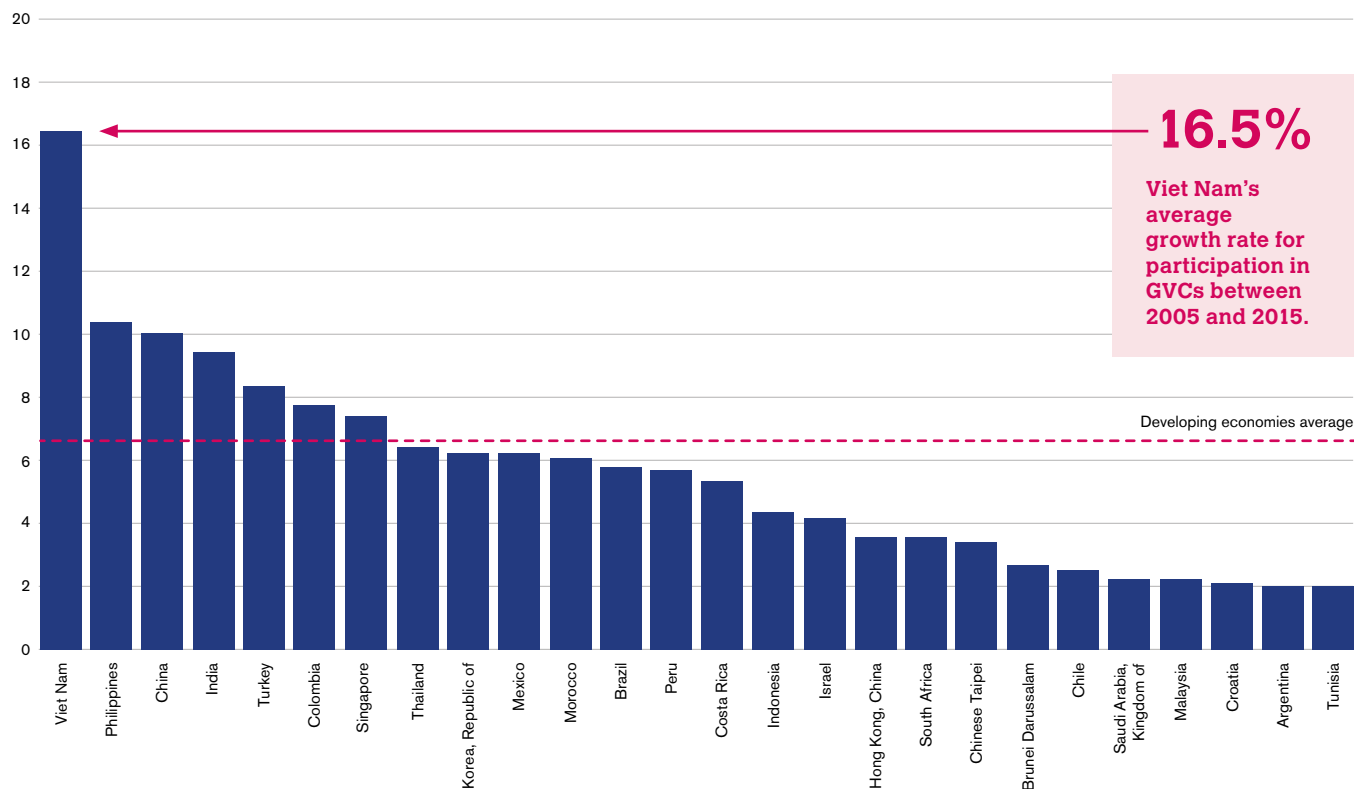
More than half of world trade in goods and services consists of intermediate products which are mostly exchanged within global value chains (GVCs), worldwide networks for the production of goods and services. Latest figures show that GVCs covered 57 per cent of world trade in 2015. Becoming part of these production chains is an opportunity for developing countries to boost their economic growth by taking advantage of their natural resources, productive capacities, workforce or specialized skills.

The latest updates of the OECD Trade in Value Added (TiVA) database covering 64 economies including 26 developing economies, reveal that developing economies are as engaged in GVCs as developed economies. In 2015, both developed and developing economies had the same rate of GVC participation estimated to be 41.4 per cent of their total exports. This reflects the global nature of production networks which rely on the participation of a number of economies.

Chart 4.21 shows that Asian economies have the highest growth rates in terms of contribution to GVCs, meaning that they are trading increasingly with international industrial partners. Viet Nam, the Philippines, China and India easily exceed the 6.5 per cent average, with Viet Nam recording the highest yearly growth of 16.5 per cent between 2005 and 2015.

TiVA data outline that Vietnamese industries are playing an increasing role in textiles, clothing and agro-industry supply chains. For example, 25.7 per cent of the foreign value added content in Viet Nam's exports stem from the textiles and clothing sector.⁵ A number of Latin American economies, such as Colombia, Mexico, Brazil, Peru and Costa Rica, are also showing a growing participation in GVCs.

Chart 4.21
Participation in GVCs for selected developing economies, 2005-2015
 (Annual percentage change)



Source: OECD TiVA database.

⁵ See the WTO "Trade in Value added and Global Value Chains" country profiles.

Economies participate in GVCs in two ways. First, they import inputs to produce the goods and services they export (known as backward GVC participation) and second, they export domestically produced inputs to partners involved in the later stages of production (known as forward GVC participation).

Saudi Arabia and Brunei Darussalam show high rates of forward GVC participation, reflecting their roles as core oil suppliers to GVCs, with respectively 37 per cent and 41 per cent of their exports contributing to GVCs (see Chart 4.22). Other exporters of primary products, such as Peru and Chile, participate at the start of supply chains and therefore have high rates of forward GVC participation. All of these economies require few inputs for their production processes.

China's role within GVCs has evolved considerably. The economy has advanced its domestic capacity to produce industrial goods, thus reducing its level of backward GVC participation.⁶ At the same time, it has increased its exports of industrial goods to South-East Asia partners, boosting its forward GVC participation. In 2015, China's rate of vertical specialization – or backward GVC participation – was 17.3 per cent lower than in 2005, standing at 26.3 per cent. However, this sharp decrease may be partly due to the way TiVA statistics have been revised, reducing the evaluation of vertical specialization.⁷ China's forward GVC participation increased by 2 per cent over the same period, reaching 17.5 per cent in 2015.

Mexico mainly acts as a “buyer” in GVCs and therefore has a significant rate of GVC backward participation, standing at 36 per cent in 2015. The economy imports inputs mostly from the United States and China to produce its exports.

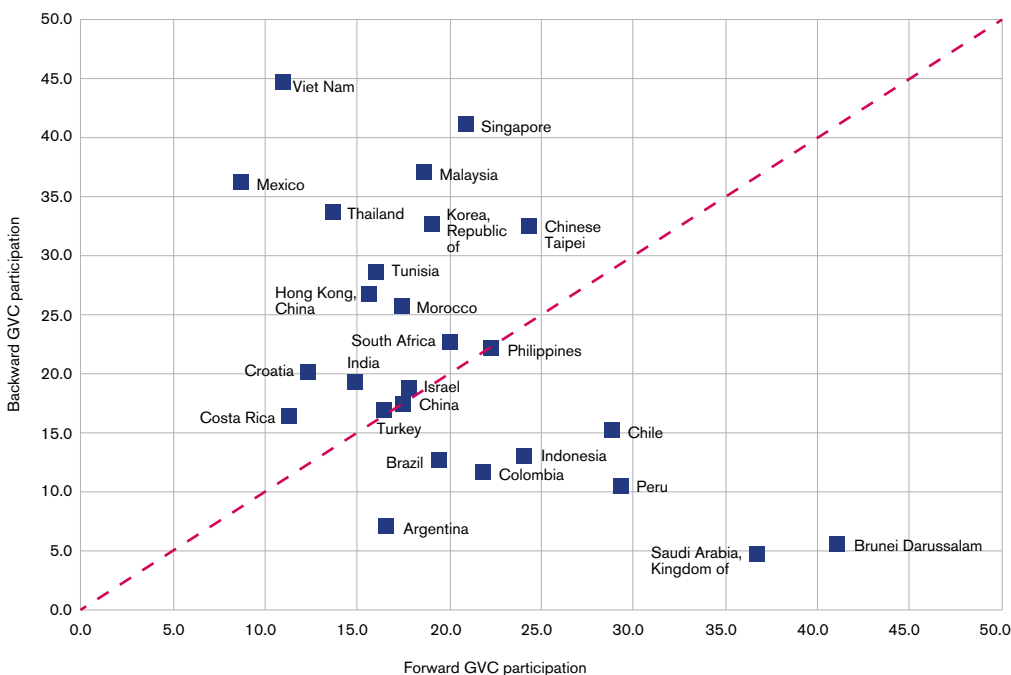
Its level of vertical specialization stood at 36 per cent in 2015, among the highest shown in Chart 4.22. Among South American economies, Argentina has a relatively low participation in GVCs, with less than 24 per cent of its exports in 2015 linked to GVC activities (in both backward and forward directions). Brazil's rate is higher, standing at 33 per cent.

The three African economies available in the TiVA database – Morocco, South Africa and Tunisia – have a more prominent backward rather than forward participation in GVCs. For South Africa, a key supplier of mining inputs to industries all over the world (with mining products representing 20 per cent of all South African value added in GVCs in 2015), the country has a high level of participation in both backward and forward GVC participation as the mining industry also imports significant amounts of inputs.

In 2015, the import content of the exports of Tunisia and Morocco represented 29 per cent and 26 per cent respectively. The two economies import textile inputs for their clothing industries. In addition, Tunisia imports electrical equipment and Morocco imports chemical inputs for their production of exports.

South-East Asian economies such as Singapore, Chinese Taipei and Malaysia show the highest rates of GVC participation, with more than 55 per cent of their trade taking place in international production networks, in both backward and forward directions. A total of 62 per cent of Singapore's trade was related to GVC activities in 2015, the highest level among all economies in the TiVA database.

Chart 4.22
Backward and forward GVC participation, selected developing economies, 2015
 (Percentage in total gross exports)



Source: OECD TiVA database.

6 Backward GVC participation is also referred to as “vertical specialization” when expressed as a percentage of gross exports.
 7 See the following link from the OECD on the main reasons for data differences between the 2016 and 2018 versions of the TiVA database:
<http://www.oecd.org/industry/ind/tiva-2018-differences-tiva-2016.pdf>

62%
 The percentage of Singapore's trade related to GVC activities.

Digital trade

Questions remain on the scope and measurement of digital trade

The question surrounding digital trade is whether it facilitates existing international trade or whether it creates additional trade, or both. Sometimes it is said that trade growth has been dampened by not measuring digital trade adequately. A McKinsey report published in 2016 included an infographic entitled “Global flows of trade and finance are flattening, while data flows are soaring”.⁸ Thus, do conventional trade statistics reflect economic reality?

Current trade statistics cannot quantify the level of international trade attributable to digital transactions, i.e. to digital ordering or digital delivery. Both these components together, however, can be used to determine the quantity of digital trade.

In other words, digital trade can be explained via the nature of the transaction, i.e. whether it is digitally ordered or digitally delivered. Electronic tools or platforms facilitate trade by cutting out intermediaries.

Statisticians struggle with how best to quantify this digital trade in a timely manner. A recent blog from the International Monetary Fund said: “Recent trends on global trade have tended to focus on protectionist measures and diplomatic tensions... Yet what is often lost in the current discussion is that we are entering a new era of trade.”⁹

The market capitalisation of digital companies is soaring and at times exceeding the GDP of economies such as Spain, Mexico or Switzerland. In the United Kingdom, a study estimated that the annual growth rate over the past decade would have been between 0.4 and 0.7 percentage points higher if benefits arising from digitised products were fully accounted for.¹⁰

The system of national accounts (SNA) is built around the use of finite resources. Although data is sometimes considered the “new oil”, it is essentially different to fuels in that data can be “copied and pasted” multiple times and their value depends on how a potential user can utilise these data and create value from it. However, the measurement of cross-border digital trade must be in line with national accounts to allow for accurate analysis of statistical indicators.

The statistical community has developed a conceptual framework based on how digital transactions are undertaken and by whom. E-commerce is defined as something that is ordered digitally but delivered either physically or digitally. Platforms facilitate this process of digital ordering and delivering. For trade policy purposes, transactions need to be broken down by product (broadly goods or services; however, sub-categories should reflect newly created goods and services to allow policy-makers to take account of economic developments).

Digitally ordered transactions refer to OECD’s definition of e-commerce¹¹ and define “digitally ordered” as: “An e-commerce transaction [as] the sale or purchase of a good or service, conducted over computer networks by methods specifically designed for the purpose of receiving or placing orders.”¹²

Digitally delivered transactions refer to UNCTAD’s definition of ICT and ICT-enabled services (TGServ).¹³ “All cross-border transactions that are delivered remotely over ICT networks – i.e. over voice or data networks, including the internet, in an electronically downloadable format.”

⁸ McKinsey, March 2016

⁹ IMF Blog, 30/05/2018

¹⁰ “UK richer and growing faster than official figures suggest”, The Financial Times, 11 March 2016

¹¹ It is important to note that the definition measures the total value of the product being traded, whether that product has digital characteristics or not.

¹² OECD, Guide to Measuring the Information Society, 2011

¹³ With membership from ITU, OECD, UNCTAD, UNESCWA, UNSD, World Bank and WTO. See also, https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/tn_unctad_ict4d03_en.pdf

Actors is broken down into broad categories: business to consumer (B2C), business to business (B2B), government to consumer (G2C), consumer to consumer (C2C).

Although some countries have started pilot projects, no reliable estimates of the digital economy at cross-country level currently exist. Any available estimates have been calculated via a variety of methodologies, with numerous assumptions, and often refer to the total sales rather than cross-border.

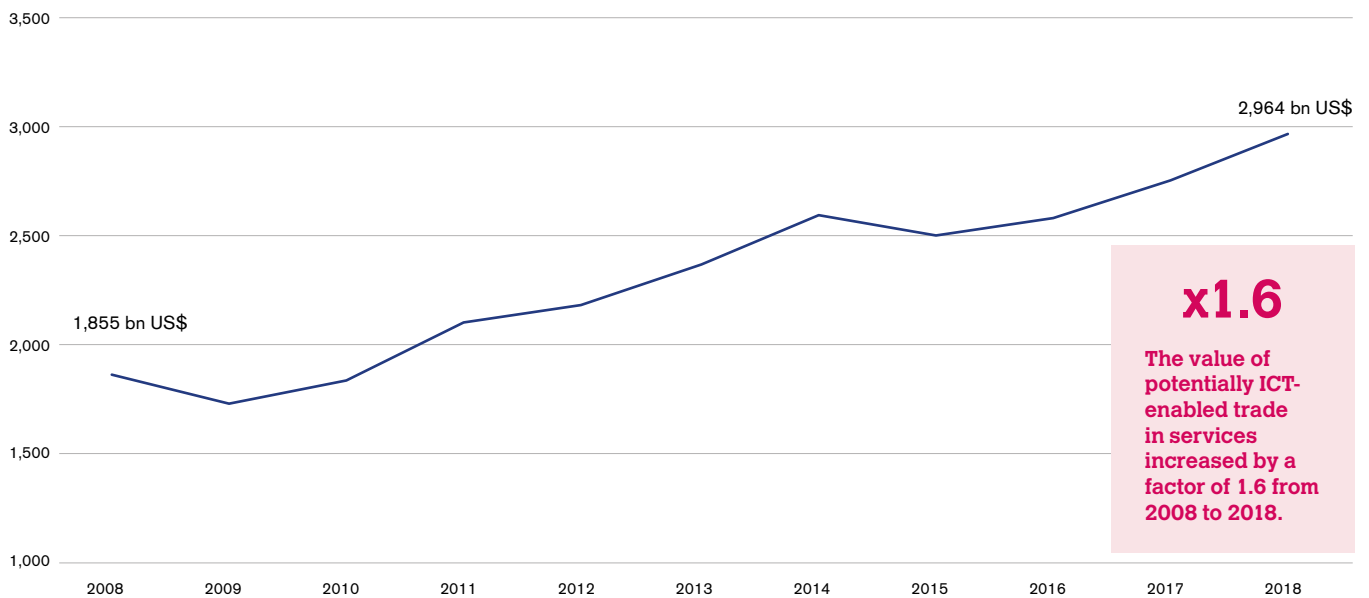
At the end of March 2019, UNCTAD estimated global sales of e-commerce (defined as digitally ordered transactions, whether digitally or physically delivered) to be close to US\$ 29 trillion for 2017. It reported that 88 per cent of these sales are taking place between businesses (B2B).

However, these estimates refer to global sales and do not specify the cross-border proportion, apart from B2C estimates where the global share for cross-border transactions is estimated at 2.3 per cent.

Turning to digitally delivered services and applying UNCTAD's scope of services that could potentially be delivered digitally (that is, insurance and pension services, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property, telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services, and personal, cultural and recreational services)¹⁴ results in a traded value which increased from US\$ 1,855 billion in 2008 to US\$ 2,964 billion in 2018 (see Chart 4.23).

Chart 4.23

Growth of share of potentially ICT-enabled services in world trade, 2008-2018
(US\$ billion)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

14 https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/tn_unctad_ict4d03_en.pdf

Chapter V

Leading traders and the role of developing economies in world trade

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The ten leading merchandise and commercial services traders represented

53%

of world trade in 2018.



Asia's share of global merchandise exports increased by

6
percentage
points

over the past ten years, rising from 28 per cent in 2008 to 34 per cent in 2018.



In services, developing economies' share of world exports gained over

5
percentage
points

over the past ten years and their share of world imports grew almost 7 percentage points.



In 2018, Asian economies recorded the most rapid export growth in "other commercial services" since 2011, with China's exports increasing by

17%

due to strong growth in exports of computer services, construction, other business services and intellectual property-related services.

Leading players

More than half of merchandise trade is concentrated among ten economies

The ten leading merchandise traders remained unchanged in 2018, with China, the United States and Germany leading the way (see Chart 5.1). Collectively, the top ten economies represented 53.3 per cent of world trade. The top five leading economies accounted for 38.1 per cent of total trade, economies from fifth to tenth place accounting for 15 per cent.

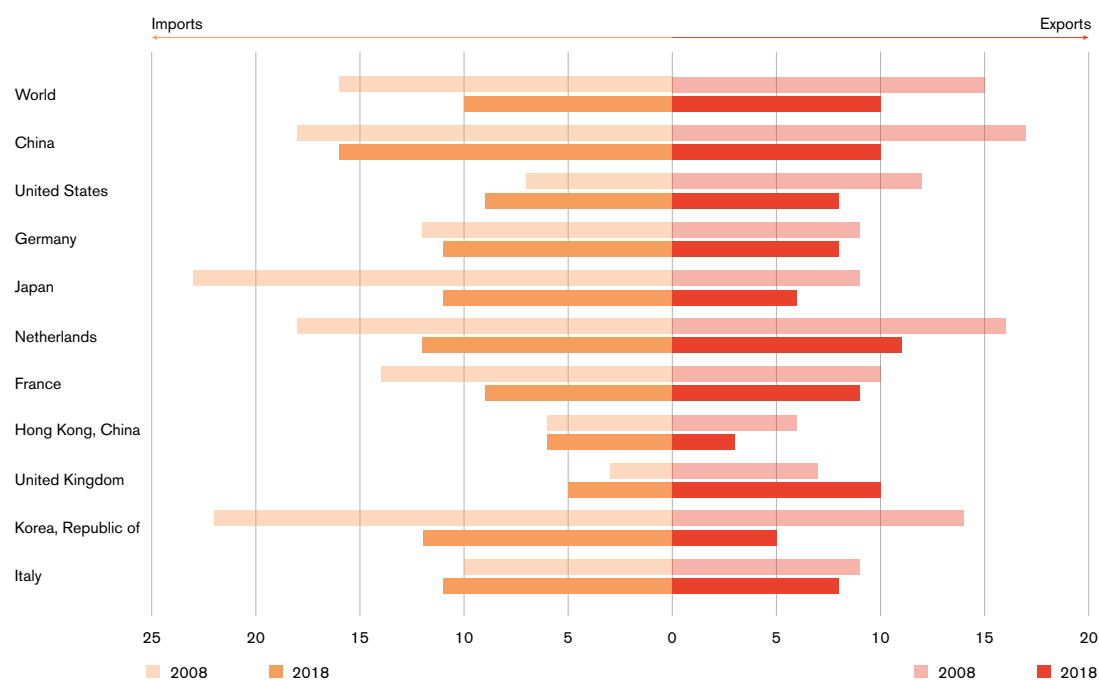
For the second year in a row, China remained the leading merchandise trader despite growing global trade tensions. With a share of 13 per cent of total exports and 11 per cent of total imports, China's exports stood at US\$ 2.49 trillion and its imports at US\$ 2.14 trillion in 2018, growing at the fastest pace since 2012.

An increase in the import/export of electronic integrated circuits, computer parts and crude oil contributed to China's overall export growth. China's trade surplus contracted for a third consecutive year, ending the year 16 per cent lower than its 2017 level. Over the past ten years, China has shifted its exports to products with higher added value. Exports of mobile phones and parts rose from 6 per cent to 10 per cent of total exports. With exports growing at an average annual rate of 6.1 per cent, China has moved up from the second-largest exporter in 2008 (behind the United States) to the largest exporter in 2018.

Chart 5.1

Leading merchandise traders, 2008 and 2018

(Annual percentage change in trade growth)



9/10
Trade growth for nine out of the top ten traders is below their 2008 pre-crisis levels.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

Note: The traders are shown in the order of their world ranking in 2018. Ranking is based on total trade, calculated as the sum of exports and imports.

The United States maintained its position as the top importer of merchandise trade. US imports totalled US\$ 2.61 trillion in 2018, increasing by 8.5 per cent. This reflected continued momentum in private consumption and fixed investment. Exports totalled US\$ 1.66 trillion, up 8 per cent. The increase in shale oil production coupled with higher oil prices and increases in orders of civil aircraft and corn (+35 per cent) contributed to the rise.

Germany maintained its position as the third-largest trader, with merchandise exports totalling US\$ 1.56 trillion, 8 per cent higher than the previous year. This was marked by steady growth for auto-parts and pharmaceutical products. The Netherlands was the most dynamic exporter, increasing its exports by 11 per cent in 2018. This was mostly due to increases in the value of fuel exports and medication (+30%). Over the past ten years, exports of medicines have grown from 1 per cent to 3 per cent of total exports.

Japan remained the fourth-largest trader, with exports growing by 6 per cent in 2018, totalling US\$ 94.5 billion. The slowdown in exports of non-electrical machinery and parts of electronic circuits contributed to a 2 per cent decline in year-on-year terms. As a net importer of petroleum, the increase in oil prices contributed to a rise in imports of 10 per cent in 2018. After two consecutive years of trade surplus, Japan recorded a trade deficit of US\$ 10.3 billion.

Overtaking Hong Kong (China), France became the sixth-largest trader. Exports of transport equipment, specifically automobiles and civil aviation parts, contributed to 8 per cent growth in 2018. Due to a decline in exports of precious metals and gold to China, the exports of Hong Kong (China) grew by 3 per cent, the lowest increase among the Asian economies.

The United Kingdom was the second most dynamic trader among the top ten in 2018, recording growth of 10 per cent. Exports totalled US\$ 519.3 billion, with “other machinery” being the most buoyant product group, according to

preliminary estimates. The UK’s trade deficit narrowed in 2018, with imports growing by 5 per cent, mostly due to an increase in office and telecom equipment. The United Kingdom remained the tenth-largest exporter and the eighth-largest importer.

Exports of the Republic of Korea grew by only 5 per cent in 2018, down from 15 per cent in 2017, due to a decline in exports of integrated circuits and parts. Despite this result, the Republic of Korea remained the ninth-largest trader, with exports totalling US\$ 604.9 billion. Imports totalled US\$ 535.2 billion, increasing by 8 per cent, down from 16 per cent the previous year. This was mostly due to a decline in the value of imports of other machinery.

Italy, in tenth position, saw export growth of 8 per cent, lower than in 2017, mostly due to a contraction in exports of motor cars and air and vacuum pumps. Growth in imports remained at 11 per cent. India overtook Italy as the tenth-largest importer.

Box 5.1

Leading traders: The new “movers and shakers”

In the past ten years, developing economies have been the most dynamic, with significant increases in their rankings among the world’s leading exporters and importers (see Chart 5.2). As a whole, developing economies grew faster than the 1.8 per cent world average for 2008-2018.

The Republic of Korea moved into the top ten traders while India and Poland moved up eight and seven positions

respectively in the ranking of exporters. India’s exports have doubled since 2008. Increases in exports of transport equipment, chemicals and food products to North America and Asia contributed to its move up to 19th position in the world rankings. Poland has risen to 22nd position, with Germany remaining its main trading partner. Its supply of inputs into European value chains include “other machinery” (e.g. insulated cables) and automotive products.

Chart 5.2

Economies with the most significant changes in export and import rankings 2008 vs 2018
(Average annual percentage change)

		Rank increase	2018 rank
Exports:	India	▲ 8	19
	Poland	▲ 7	22
	Korea, Republic of	▲ 6	6
Imports:	Viet Nam	▲ 18	23
	United Arab Emirates	▲ 7	20
	India	▲ 6	10

Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

Viet Nam saw the largest change in the ranking of leading importers since 2008, moving up 18 positions. Recording growth of 12 per cent on average during this period, Viet Nam has firmly integrated into Asian value chains, supplying parts for the production of office and telecom equipment in the Republic of Korea and China. Its share of world imports of office and telecom equipment increased to 22 per cent, up from 6 per cent in 2008.

The United Arab Emirates rose seven places in the world ranking, partly due to increases in its imports of gold and

precious stones and office and telecom equipment. With the largest port in the Middle East, re-exports of the United Arab Emirates to Africa, the Commonwealth of Independent States and neighbouring countries have had an impact on its ranking. India rose six places in the world import ranking, moving up to tenth position. Strong domestic demand and high oil prices contributed mostly to this, with increases in imports of fuels and mining products, precious stones and electrical machinery being the main factors.

Top ten traders of commercial services represented 53.2 per cent of world trade in 2018

In global services trade, the ten leading traders remained unchanged in 2018, with the same countries retaining their ranking as the top exporters and importers. In the last ten years, however, the composition of leading services traders has changed profoundly (see Chart 5.3).

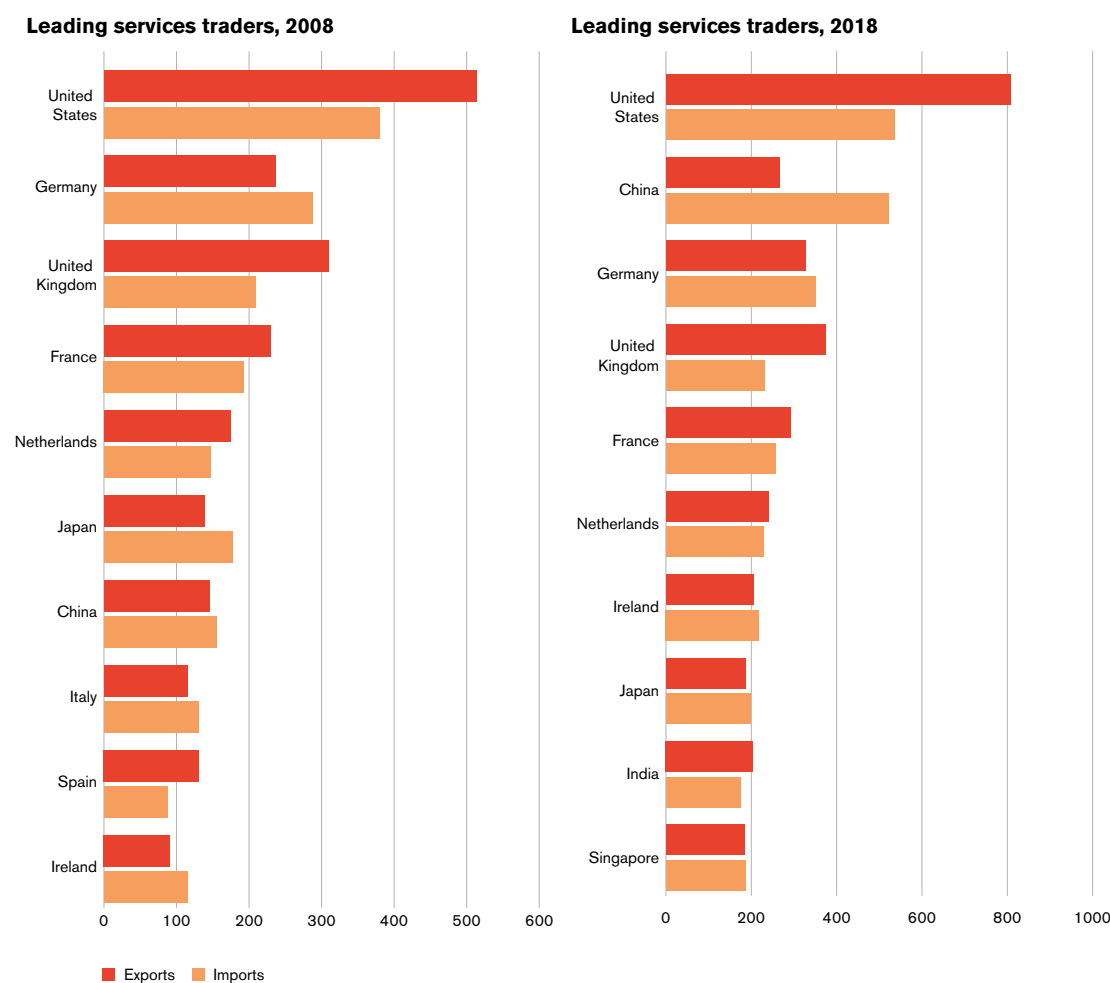
Since 2008, China has jumped from the seventh-largest to the second-largest services trader. India and Singapore

have moved into ninth and tenth positions, overtaking Italy and Spain.

Among developed economies, Ireland has risen from tenth to seventh place, thanks to the rapid growth in exports of computer services. Overall, the top ten economies represented 53.2 per cent of world trade in 2018.

Chart 5.3

Leading traders of commercial services, 2008 and 2018 (US\$ billion)



The United States has been the leading services trader of the past decade.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Note: The order in the chart reflects the economies' ranking in total trade in commercial services (exports plus imports) in the respective year.

The United States remained the world's leading trader of commercial services in 2018, with a share of 14 per cent in world services exports and 9.8 per cent in imports, totalling US\$ 808.2 billion in exports and US\$ 536.2 billion in imports. Over the past ten years, US exports grew by 5 per cent annually, faster than imports (3 per cent). Its trade surplus doubled from US\$ 13.4 billion in 2008 to US\$ 27.2 billion in 2018. Travel and other business services increased their shares in both exports and imports while the contribution of

transport declined. Services related to intellectual property (charges for the use of IP n.i.e.) remains a key sector for the United States, with a 16.1 per cent share of total US exports and 10.0 per cent of imports.

The United Kingdom's services exports increased by 6 per cent in 2018 (see Chart 5.4). Services growth over the past ten years was boosted by "other business services", the United Kingdom's leading sector, accounting for 29 per cent

of the country's services exports in 2018. In contrast, financial services, the second-largest traded sector, has lost 6 per cent in its total share since 2008. In 2018, the UK was the second-largest services exporter and the fifth-largest importer.

Germany remained the third-largest exporter and importer of commercial services globally in 2018. All services categories recorded robust growth, except for exports of personal, cultural, and recreational services. This includes audio-visuals and related activities, which contracted by 34 per cent.

France maintained its position as the fifth-largest trader in both services exports and imports. As the number one global destination in terms of international tourist arrivals, France's travel earnings continued to rise after the 2016 decline due to terrorist attacks. As in other EU member states, "other business services" became a key sector, representing almost one-third of France's exports.

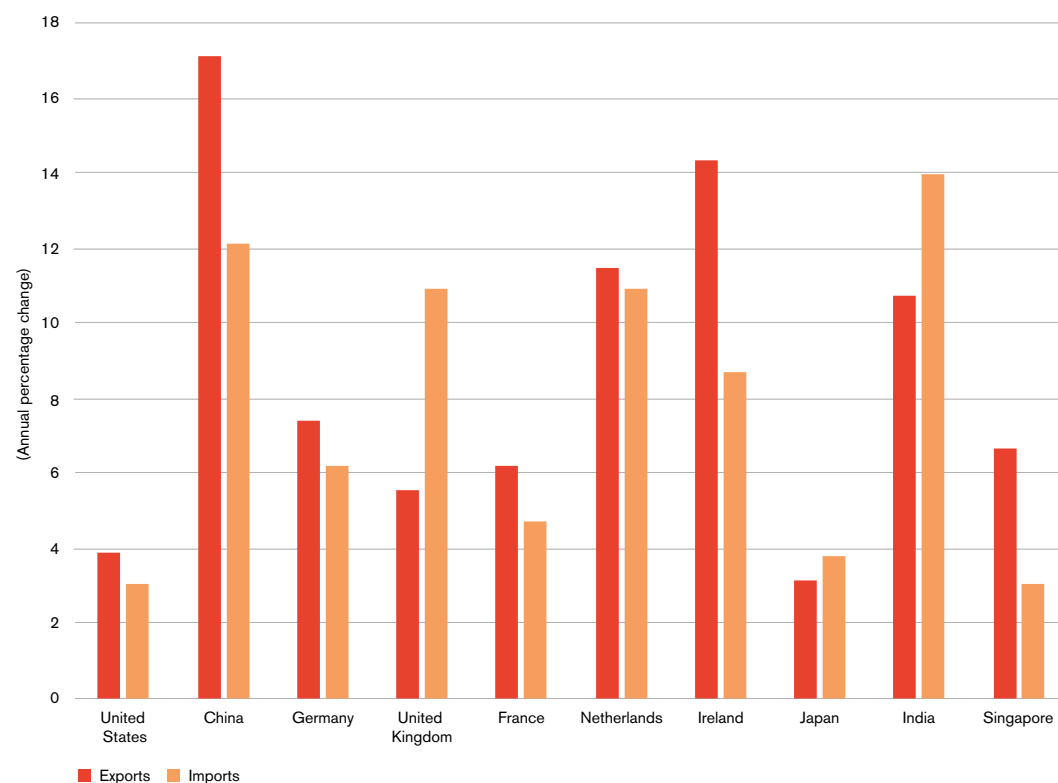
China's exports recorded the strongest export growth (17 per cent) among the top ten economies in 2018 and remained the world's fifth-largest services exporter. Information and communication technology services, largely computer services, expanded by 69 per cent in 2018, exceeding the export value of transport and travel. China confirmed its ranking as the second-largest importer of commercial services, with an increased share of world imports (9.5 per cent). This was mostly thanks to its high travel expenditure abroad, which accounts for more than half of its services payments.

In 2018, the Netherlands recorded the third-strongest growth among leading traders in exports and imports of services. In both cases, it was due to other business services and charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e., which accounts for about one-third and one-quarter respectively of the Netherlands' trade in commercial services. Other business services became one of the fastest growing import sectors between 2008 and 2018 and is the most important category in both exports and imports. The Netherlands remained the sixth-largest services exporter and slipped one position behind the United Kingdom on the import side.

Ireland recorded the second-best exports performance among leading traders in 2018 (a 14 per cent increase) mostly due to rising exports of computer services. The country maintained its seventh position as services trader. Computer services form half of Ireland's services exports. Imports of IP-related services and other business services both accounted for some 40 per cent of Ireland's services payments.

In 2018, India was the eighth-largest services exporter and the tenth-largest services importer. Rapid export growth in other business services for three consecutive years (around 9 per cent) and in telecommunications, computer and information services (7 per cent in 2018) boosted the country's performance.

Chart 5.4
Leading traders of commercial services, 2018
 (Annual percentage change)



+17%
 Increase in China's commercial services exports in 2018.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates

Note: The order in the chart reflects the economies' ranking in total trade in commercial services (exports plus imports) in 2018.

Regional performance

Asia has recorded the highest regional trade growth since 2008

In 2018, merchandise trade growth remained strong across all regions. World trade grew at 11 per cent on average in 2018, 1 per cent less than in 2017. The sustained rise in prices of fuels and mining products (+26 per cent) contributed to this growth. Except for South and Central America, all net commodity exporting regions grew above the world average.

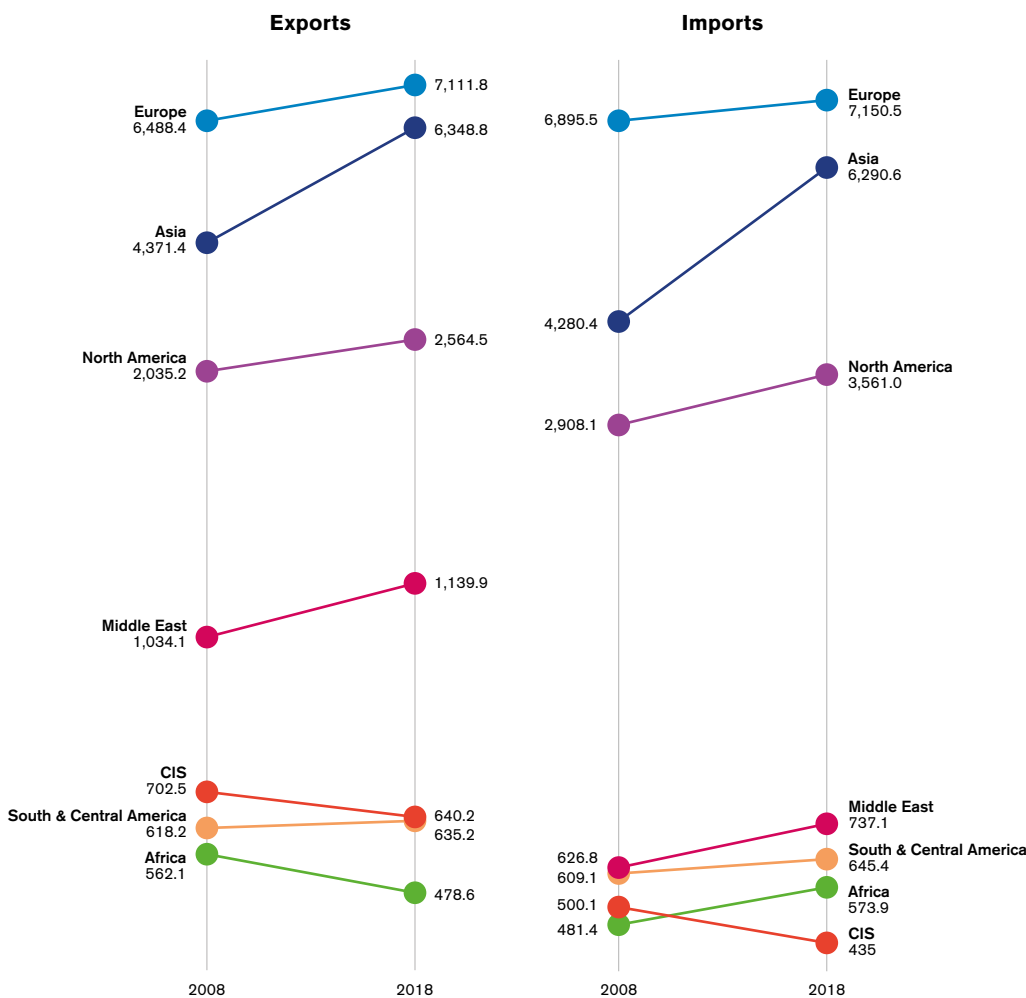
Over the past ten years, all regions – except the Commonwealth of Independent States and Africa – have attained their pre-crisis trade levels of 2008 (see Chart 5.5). Asia recorded the highest regional trade growth from 2008

to 2018. In 2018, its trade flows were 1.5 times higher than its 2008 levels.

China, Viet Nam and India were the most dynamic traders among all Asian economies. The development of regional value chains in office and telecom equipment highly contributed to the pace of growth of economies such as Viet Nam. Vietnamese exports of office and telecom equipment have grown considerably, accounting for 23 per cent of Vietnamese exports in 2018, up from 1 per cent in 2008.

Chart 5.5

Exports and imports of total merchandise trade by region, 2008-2018
(US\$ billion)



x1.5
In 2018, Asia's trade flows were 1.5 times higher than its 2008 levels.

Source: WTO calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

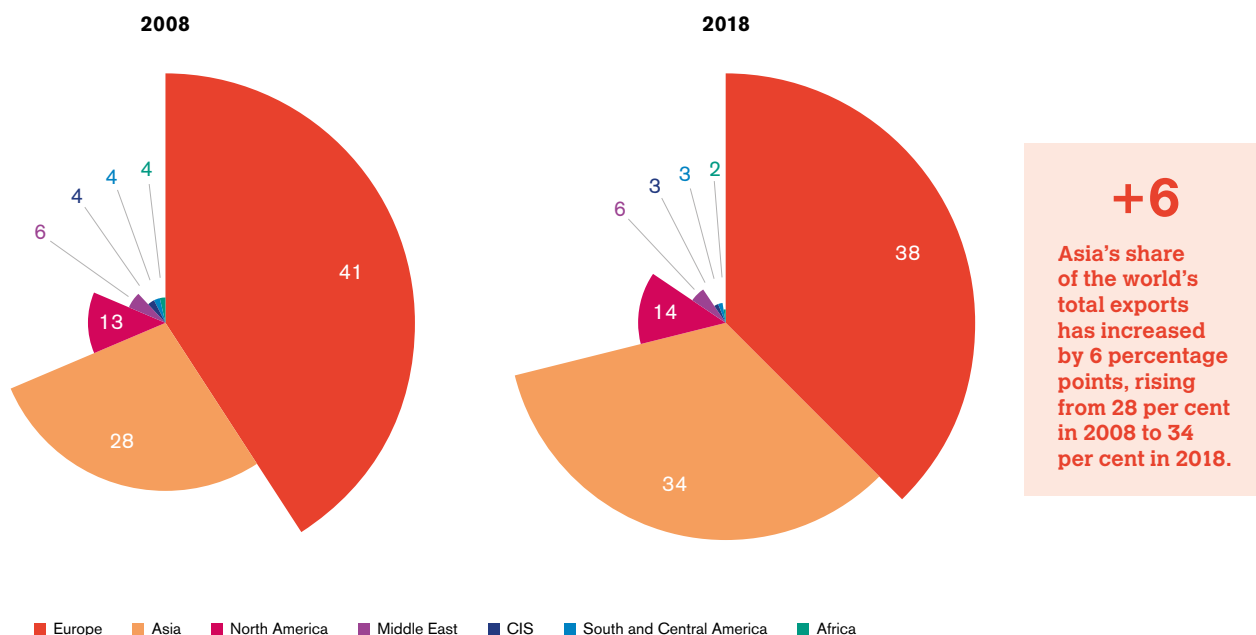
Over the past ten years, Asia's share of world exports increased by 6 percentage points, rising from 28 per cent in 2008 to 34 per cent in 2018 (see Chart 5.6). In contrast, Africa's share in world exports declined from 3.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent – the lowest regional share. Nonetheless, Africa maintained its double-digit growth in 2018. Exports grew by 14 per cent – 4 per cent lower than in 2017. South African exports grew moderately, mainly due to a price decline for copper following its 33 per cent growth in 2017. Africa's oil exporters continued to perform well in 2018, accounting for 38 per cent of total exports. North African exports continued to grow thanks to an increase in demand from Europe. Morocco saw its exports grow by 10 per cent, mostly due to an increase in exports of electrical conductors to the European Union.

The countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) saw their share of exports decline, from 4.4 per cent of the world total in 2008 to 3.4 per cent in 2018. Conversely, for the second year in a row, the CIS was the best performing region in 2018, with total trade growth of 17 per cent. Exports soared by 24 per cent, totalling US\$ 640.2 billion. The overall increase was mostly driven by the Russian Federation, which accounts for more than half (58 per cent) of CIS exports, and by the rise in oil prices. Imports for the CIS declined by 8.4 per cent (+20 per cent in 2017), with Russian imports only growing by 5 per cent due to lower imports of office and telecom equipment.

Exports of the Middle East grew by 21 per cent in 2018, totalling US\$ 1.13 trillion, with fuels and mining products accounting for 55 per cent of total exports.

Chart 5.6

Exports of total merchandise trade by region, 2008 and 2018
(Percentage share)



Source: WTO calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

South and Central American exports grew by 8 per cent in 2018, totalling US\$ 635.2 billion. The top four economies¹ of the region (Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru) exhibited lower export growth than in 2017. Brazil, which accounts for 38 per cent of total exports, saw its export growth decline to 10 per cent (down from 18 per cent in 2017) due to lower exports of automotive products and sugar.

Imports of South and Central America totalled US\$ 645.4 billion in 2018, up 10 per cent, reflecting an increase in domestic demand in the four leading economies. Argentina, in contrast, saw a decline of 2 per cent in its imports due

to a contraction in domestic demand in 2018.² Caribbean economies bounced backed after a series of devastating hurricanes that had a damaging impact on the islands in 2017.

Europe and North America enjoyed similar growth patterns in merchandise trade. In Europe, trade grew by 9.3 per cent in 2018, with exports reaching US\$ 7.11 trillion and imports totalling US\$ 7.15 trillion. Trade growth in North America continued after a setback in 2015-2016 but it recorded the weakest growth of all regions (+8 per cent). In 2018, exports totalled US\$ 2.56 trillion and imports reached US\$ 3.56 trillion.

¹ Brazil, Chile, Peru and Colombia account for 63 per cent of total exports of the region.

² INDEC. "Agregados Macroeconómicos". https://www.indec.gov.ar/nivel4_default.asp?id_tema_1=3&id_tema_2=9&id_tema_3=47

Services growth lags in the Americas

In 2018, world trade in services continued its steady upward trend, growing on average by 8 per cent. The CIS countries recorded the highest growth in exports (12 per cent), with widespread growth across regions in all services sectors (see Chart 5.7).

Services imports expanded fastest in Africa. Services demand surged in Nigeria, which in 2017 became the region's largest services importer but also in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Kenya. Africa's services trade performance was also remarkable for exports, thanks in particular to fast growth in Ethiopia and Egypt, notably in transport and travel.

In 2018, Asian economies recorded the most rapid export growth since 2011, led by "other commercial services". China's exports increased by 17 per cent, with particularly strong growth in exports of computer services, construction, other business services and intellectual property-related services. India's exports grew by 11 per cent and those of the Republic of Korea by 10 per cent.

IT services exports were the main drivers of Europe's export growth but other business services, transport, tourism, financial and insurance services, and IP-related services were also strong. The only sector with sluggish growth was construction following a decline in 2017.

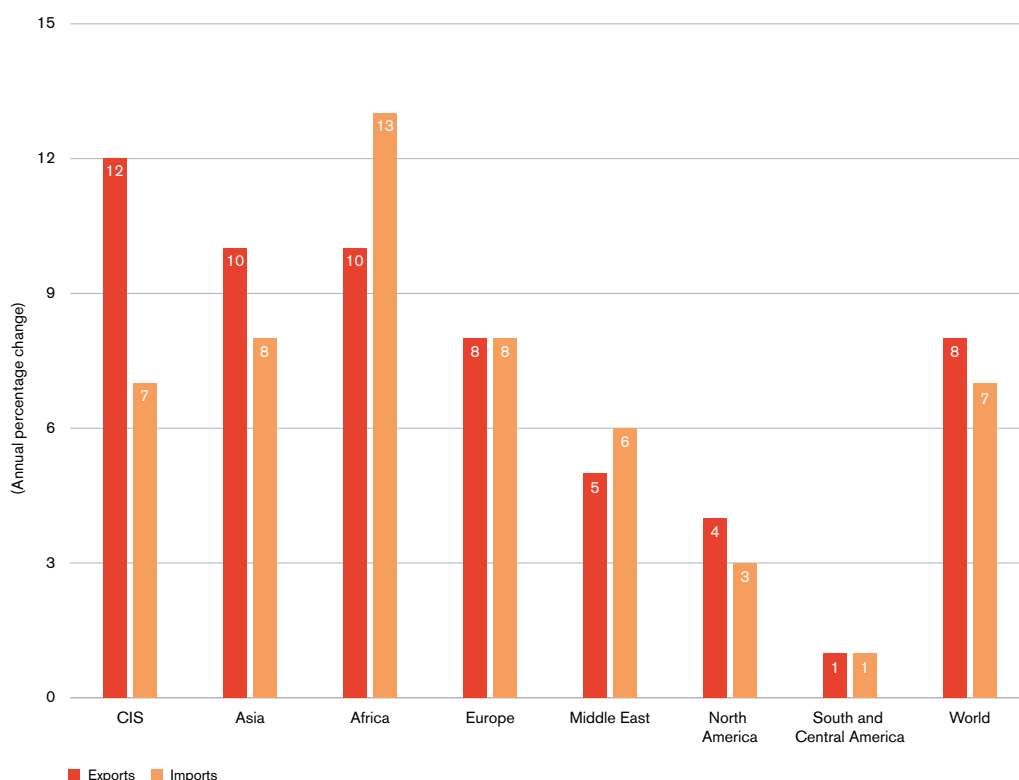
Other regions were less dynamic. The Middle East's trade performance was below average as growth slowed in the United Arab Emirates, the main services trader, and in other economies such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Qatar. Declines were recorded in transport and in travel. Thanks to swift growth in other business services, Israel was the only country in the region with growth above the world average.

Services growth lagged in the Americas. In South and Central America and the Caribbean, services trade expanded by only 1 per cent. Growth was sluggish across the region, with the Caribbean seeing declining tourist arrivals while trade declined in Brazil and Argentina. For the second consecutive year, growth was slow in North America as US services exports and imports rose respectively by 4 per cent and 3 per cent.

Chart 5.7

Trade in commercial services by region, 2018

(Annual percentage change)



+13%
Africa's commercial services imports growth in 2018.

Source: WTO calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

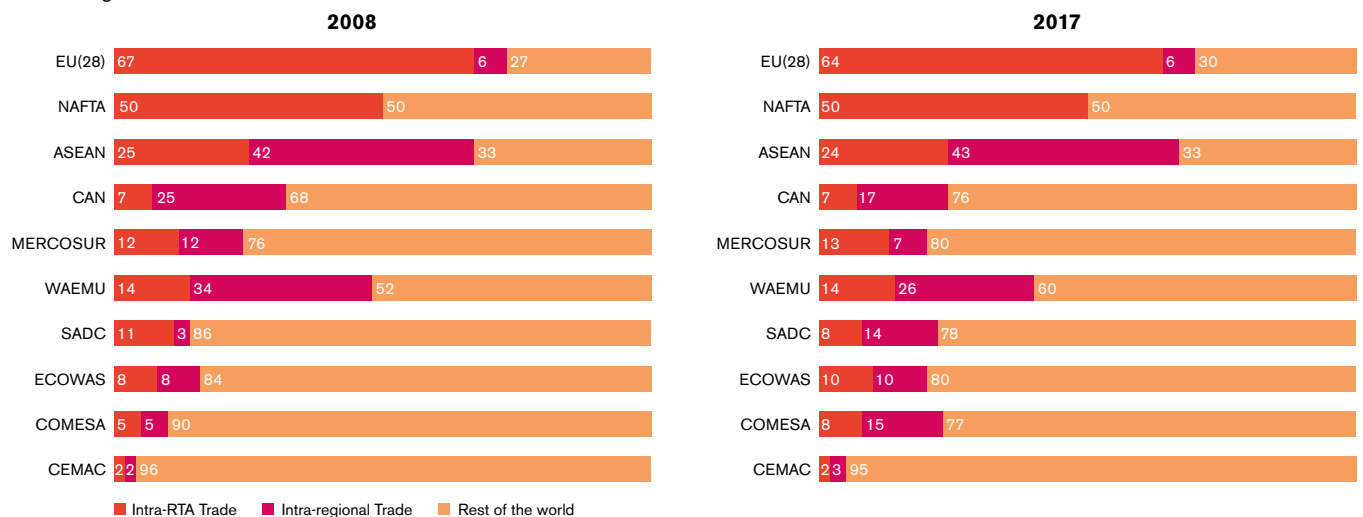
African RTAs have increased their regional participation over the past ten years

Out of the ten RTAs shown in Chart 5.8, the European Union is by far the largest in terms of trade, accounting for 34 per cent of world merchandise trade in 2018. Notably, the EU has maintained the largest share of trade within an RTA, with 64 per cent of its total exports according to the latest trade data available.

Little has changed in the ranking of RTAs since 2008. However, the destination of exports of these RTAs has changed somewhat (see Chart 5.8).

Chart 5.8

Exports of regional trade agreements (RTAs), 2008 and 2017
(Percentage share)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

The European Union, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have remained unchanged or barely changed in terms of export destination over the past ten years.

Despite being the most intensive RTA regarding internal trade, the European Union has seen its exports to destinations within the EU decline by 4 percentage points in the past ten years. However, EU exports of manufacturing products to North America and Asia have increased.

ASEAN has seen little change in its export destinations, emphasizing the importance of the regional dimension of this economic bloc.

NAFTA remains unchanged, maintaining 50 per cent of its exports among its members. In October 2018, NAFTA members renegotiated their agreement under a new United States-Mexico-Canada Comprehensive Agreement (USMCA). Some of its revised provisions could bring changes to the export destinations of its members. First, the requirement of local content for automobiles to be imported duty-free has increased from 62.5 per cent to 75 per cent.

Second, 40 per cent of the local content of automobiles must be manufactured by workers earning on average US\$ 16 per hour after 2023. Thirdly, Canada would increase the tariff quotas on the dairy market, allowing the United States to access 3.6 per cent of it.³

A few African RTAs have seen an increase in exports within the RTA. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) saw their intra-regional shares increase by around 10 percentage points in the past ten years. For both RTAs – particularly for COMESA – Africa became the second-largest destination for exports in 2018, with increases in food and manufacturing products. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) increased by 2 percentage points both its share of intra-RTA and intra-regional trade. Despite the slight increase, intra-regional exchanges are third in order of importance for the regional bloc. On the other hand, the members of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) trade more with the rest of the world: only 5 per cent of exports stay in the African continent.

³ "USMCA Factsheets". <https://ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/united-states-mexico-canada-agreement/fact-sheets>

Among the African RTAs, the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) holds the highest share of intra-regional trade, with 26 per cent of total exports in 2018. However, it has seen a decline in its intra-regional exports, together with the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) and the Andean Community (CAN). Intra-regional exports have fallen by 5 percentage points on average since 2008.

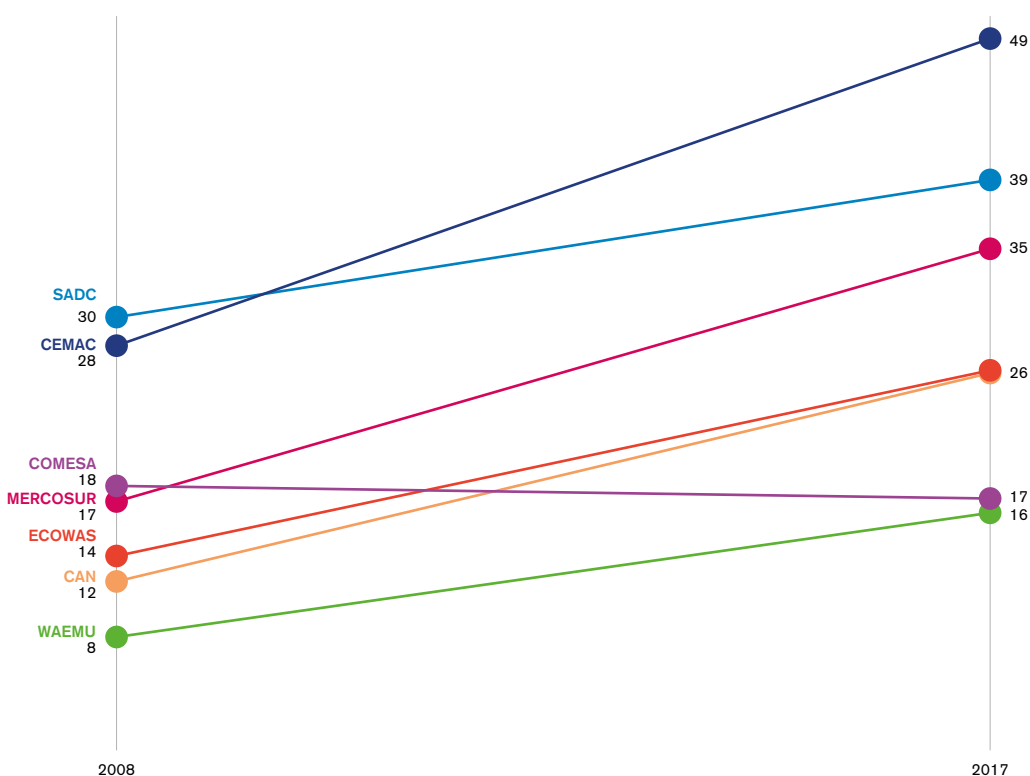
Asia, and in particular China, has increased its relevance as a destination of exports from these countries, and in some cases, it has become the leading export partner.

Apart from COMESA, RTAs that have seen an increase in intra-regional exports, export mostly to Asia (see Chart 5.9).

Chart 5.9

Share of selected RTAs' exports to Asia, 2008 and 2017

(Percentage share)



Asia became a leading destination of exports of Latin American and African regional groups in 2018.

Source: WTO estimates.

In South and Central American RTAs, there have been some changes in membership among the regional blocs. First, Venezuela withdrew from the Andean Community in 2006 and its preferential treatment under the agreement continued until 2011.⁴ Nevertheless, partial scope agreements were signed by Venezuela and the members of the Andean Community under the umbrella of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) to grant continuity of preferential access of Venezuelan/Andean products into their markets.

Second, Venezuela became a full member of MERCOSUR in 2012 but due to political turmoil, it was suspended from the trading bloc in early 2017.⁵ Because of the persistent economic crisis in Venezuela, both CAN and MERCOSUR members have shifted their exports to other regions. For instance, in 2008, Venezuela was Colombia's second-largest export destination, with 16 per cent of total exports. Today, exports of Colombia to Venezuela represent merely 0.8 per cent of the total.

4 Comunidad Andina de Naciones. Decisión 641. Período 128 de sesiones extraordinarias. <http://www.comunidadandina.org/DocOficialesFiles/decisiones/DEC641.doc>
 5 MERCOSUR. "Suspensión de Venezuela en el MERCOSUR". <https://www.mercosur.int/suspension-de-venezuela-en-el-mercosur/>

Developing economies

Developing economies' merchandise trade continued to rise in 2018

Merchandise exports of developing economies grew by 11 per cent in 2018 while imports increased by 12 per cent, continuing the positive growth of 2017 after a decline in 2015-16. Merchandise exports totalled US\$ 8.22 trillion and imports US\$ 7.97 trillion in 2018. Exports and imports grew across all regions in 2018, apart from imports of developing countries in Europe, which showed a slight decrease of 1 per cent (see Table 5.1).

Overall, developing economies' exports and imports grew at a faster rate than those of developed economies and the world. Developing economies in Africa and the Middle East showed the strongest export growth in 2018. On the import side, Latin America, Africa and Developing Asia had double-digit growth in 2018.

Table 5.1

Developing economies' merchandise trade by region, 2017-2018
(US\$ billion and percentage)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Share in world		Annual % change		Value	Share in world		Annual % change	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Developing economies ^a	8,223	43.2	43.5	12	11	7,974	40.7	41.1	13	12
Latin America	1,086	5.8	5.7	12	9	1,122	5.8	5.8	8	11
Developing Europe	205	1.1	1.1	11	9	279	1.6	1.4	17	-1
Africa	479	2.4	2.5	18	14	574	2.9	3.0	6	11
Middle East	1,140	5.5	6.0	15	21	737	4.2	3.8	3	1
Developing Asia ^a	5,314	28.4	28.1	11	9	5,262	26.2	27.1	16	14
Memorandum items:										
World ^a	18,919	100.0	100.0	11	10	19,394	100.0	100.0	11	10
Developed economies	10,056	53.8	53.2	9	9	10,984	57.1	56.6	9	9
Commonwealth of Independent States, including associate and former member states	640	3.0	3.4	25	24	435	2.3	2.2	22	8

^a Excluding Hong Kong (China) re-exports or imports for re-exports.

Source: WTO calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

Note: Latin America comprises South and Central America and the Caribbean, plus Mexico. Developing Europe comprises Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey.

Fuel prices impact Africa and Middle East exports

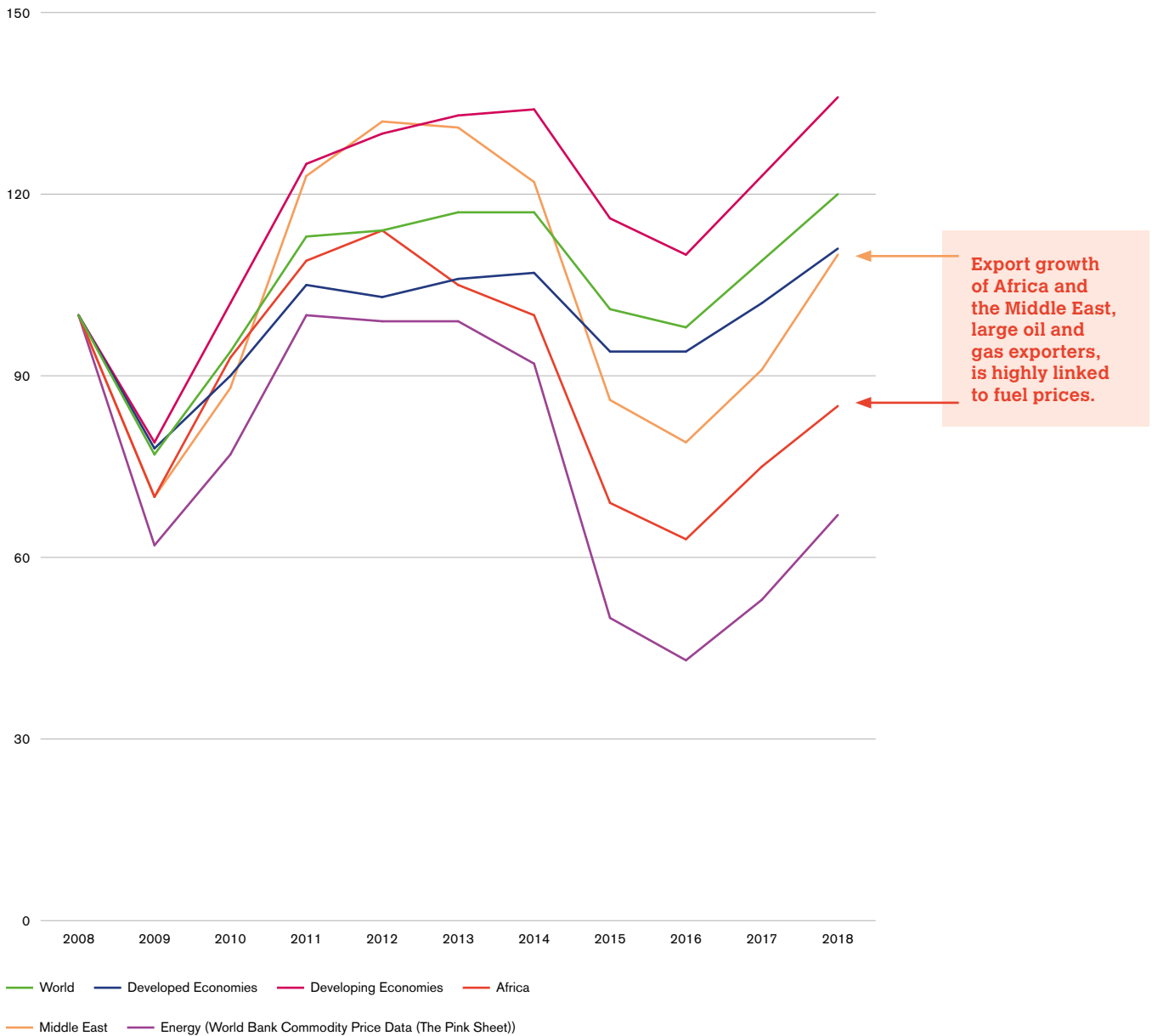
The export growth of Africa and the Middle East over the past ten years has been clearly linked to fuel price developments (see Chart 5.10). A notable decline in exports occurred between 2014 and 2016 when there was an excess global stock of fuel products and a related decline in fuel prices.

Several factors contributed to the global oil surplus, including the growth of US shale production and the decision of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to maintain oil output as a means of retaining market share. On the demand side, China's

previously strong demand for fuel and other mineral products slowed considerably. Given the supply-side and demand-side factors, the pressure on fuel prices to rise was weak during this period. However, both African and Middle Eastern fuel exporters have since had a return to growth in 2017 and 2018 following the rise in energy prices.

Developing economies' exports had a similar pattern of growth and decline due to the fluctuations in fuel prices but with a less severe decline between 2014 and 2016 as other sectors partly made up for the decline in fuel exports.

Chart 5.10
Selected regional exports of developing economies, 2008-2018
 (Value Index, 2008=100)



Sources: WTO estimates, World Bank.

Several developing economies see dynamic increase in merchandise trade

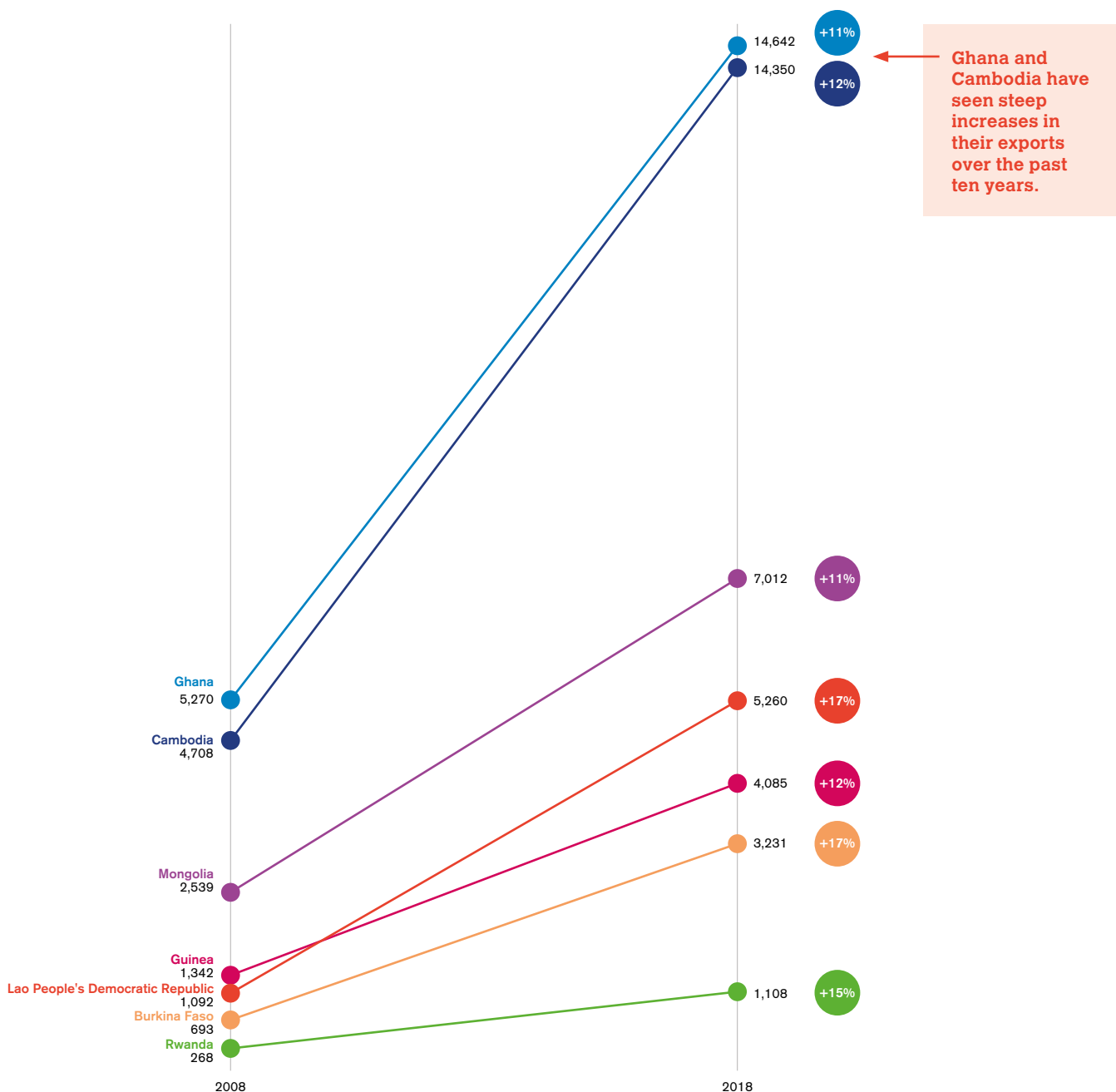
Several developing economies have seen a dynamic increase in merchandise trade exports over the past ten years. These include Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ghana, Guinea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Rwanda (see Chart 5.11), five of which are least-developed countries.

Cambodia is primarily an exporter of manufactured goods; apparel and clothing continues to be its top export. The other six economies are primarily commodity exporters. Burkina Faso and Ghana are large exporters of gold

and Guinea's primary exports are aluminium ores and concentrates (bauxite). Guinea has the world's largest reserves of bauxite, the primary ore of aluminium. Its growth in bauxite exports has been driven by demand from China, the world's largest producer and consumer of aluminium.

Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mongolia are largely exporters of mineral products. Rwanda has quadrupled its exports to its key trading partner, the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Chart 5.11
Exports of selected developing economies, 2008 to 2018
(US\$ million and average annual percentage change)



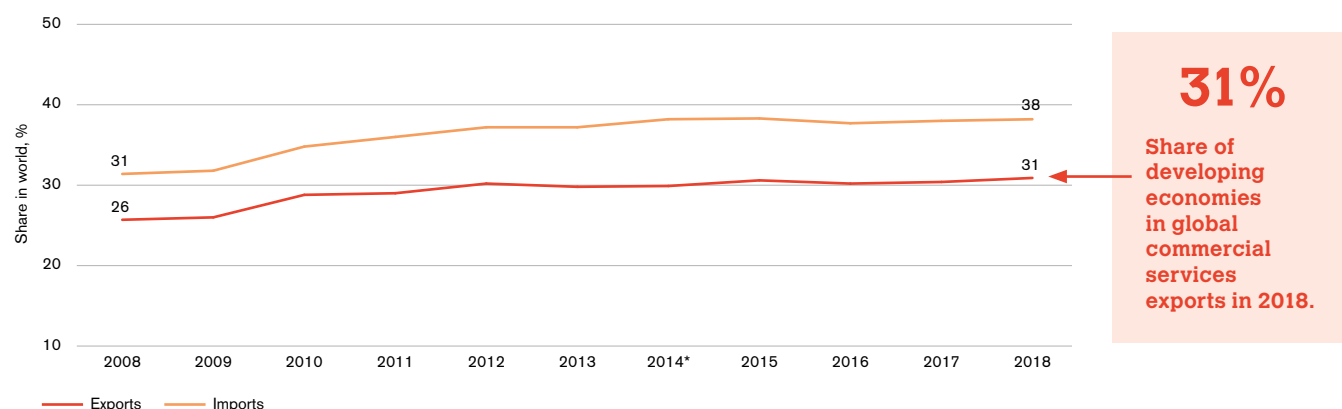
Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

Developing economies represented over 30 per cent of global services exports in 2018

In 2018, developing economies' exports of global services exports reached 30.9 per cent of the world total, the highest level they have ever recorded. Their imports totalled 38.2 per cent. Over the past ten years, developing economies

have gained over 5 percentage points in the share of world services exports and almost 7 percentage points in world imports (see Chart 5.12).

Chart 5.12
World trade in commercial services of developing economies, 2008-2018
(Percentage share)

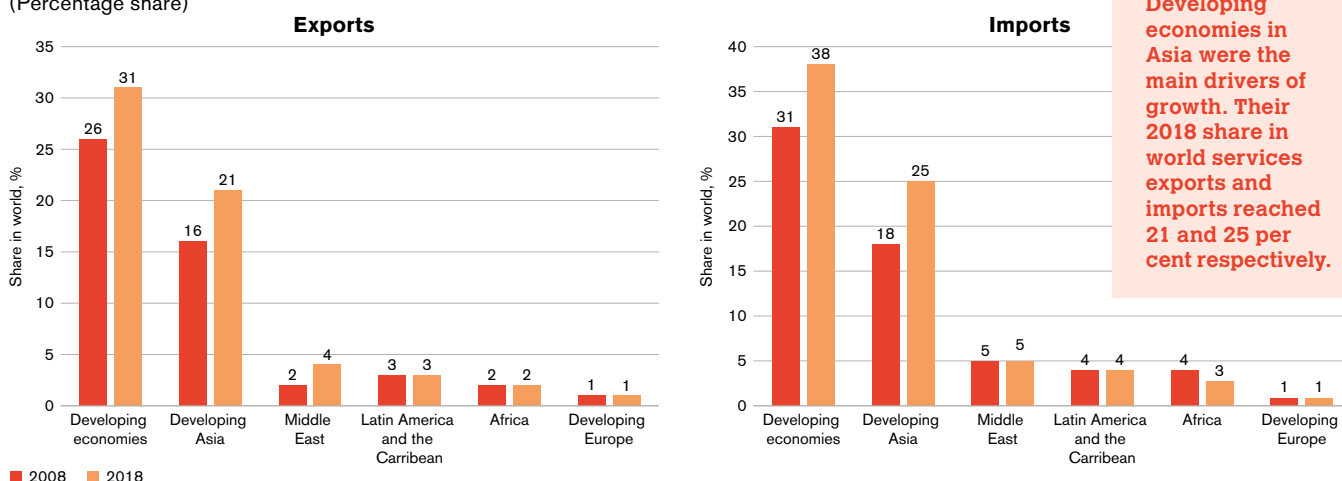


*Break in series in 2014.
Source: WTO calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Participation in commercial services is uneven across developing regions and services sectors (see Chart 5.13). Developing economies in Asia are the main traders and drivers of growth, with their contribution reaching 20.8

per cent of global services exports and 25.1 per cent of imports in 2018. The Middle East has increased its share in world exports to 3.8 per cent while the participation of other regions, such as Africa, has remained static or declined.

Chart 5.13
World trade in commercial services by developing region, 2008 and 2018
(Percentage share)



Source: WTO calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

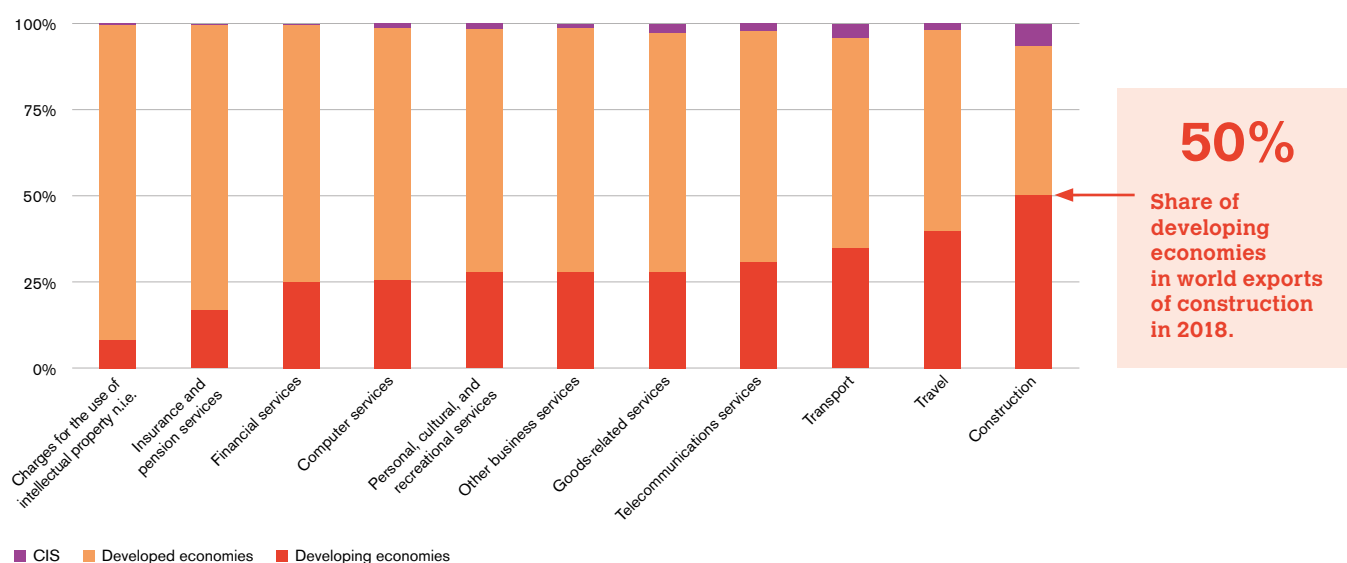
In 2018, more than half of world construction exports originated from developing economies, with China accounting for almost one-quarter of world exports and the Republic of Korea for 10.4 per cent (see Chart 5.14). For both countries, construction exports are mostly destined to other developing economies.

International tourist arrivals to developing economies soared over the past ten years. In 2018, developing economies represented almost 40 per cent of global travel receipts, with the share of travel in services exports at its highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (48.9 per cent) and Africa (44.7 per cent). The largest travel exporter is Thailand, which doubled its share in global travel exports to 4.4 per cent between 2008 and 2018.

Chart 5.14

Developing economies' commercial services by main sectors, 2018

(Average annual percentage change)



Source: WTO calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Transport is a key export sector for many developing economies (representing a 34.8 per cent share of total exports of commercial services in 2018), with developing economies in Asia at the forefront (see Table 5.2). With a 5.1 per cent share, Singapore was the top transport exporter in 2018 followed by China (4.2 per cent).

Developing economies play an important role in information and communication technology (ICT) services, representing 30.9 per cent of world exports of telecommunications in 2018 and 25.6 per cent of computer services. India is the leading exporter of IT services among these economies and the second-largest global exporter, with a share in world

exports of 11.7 per cent. In telecommunications, Kuwait is the world's third-largest exporter, with a 3.1 per cent share of global exports.

Other services, such as insurance and pension services, financial services, and intellectual property-related services (charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.), continues to be dominated by developed economies. The most rapid export growth for developing economies (17 per cent) was recorded by IP-related services in 2018. However, developing economies' participation is at its lowest in this sector (8.3 per cent share of total commercial services).

Table 5.2

Developing economies' trade in commercial services, 2018

(US\$ billion and percentage change)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Share in world		Annual % change		Value	Share in world		Annual % change	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Developing economies	1,781	30.4	30.9	9	9	2,097	38.0	38.2	7	8
Latin America	187	3.4	3.2	6	2	218	4.2	4.0	7	1
Developing Europe	66	1.1	1.1	17	12	33	0.6	0.6	11	3
Africa	112	1.9	1.9	15	10	170	2.9	3.1	11	13
Middle East	219	3.9	3.8	8	5	300	5.5	5.5	5	6
Developing Asia	1,197	20.1	20.8	8	11	1,376	24.7	25.1	7	9
Memorandum items:										
World	5,770	100.0	100.0	8	8	5,485	100.0	100.0	6	7
Developed economies	3,871	67.7	67.1	8	7	3,244	59.3	59.1	5	7
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	117	2.0	2.0	13	12	144	2.6	2.6	15	7

Source: WTO calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Least-developed countries

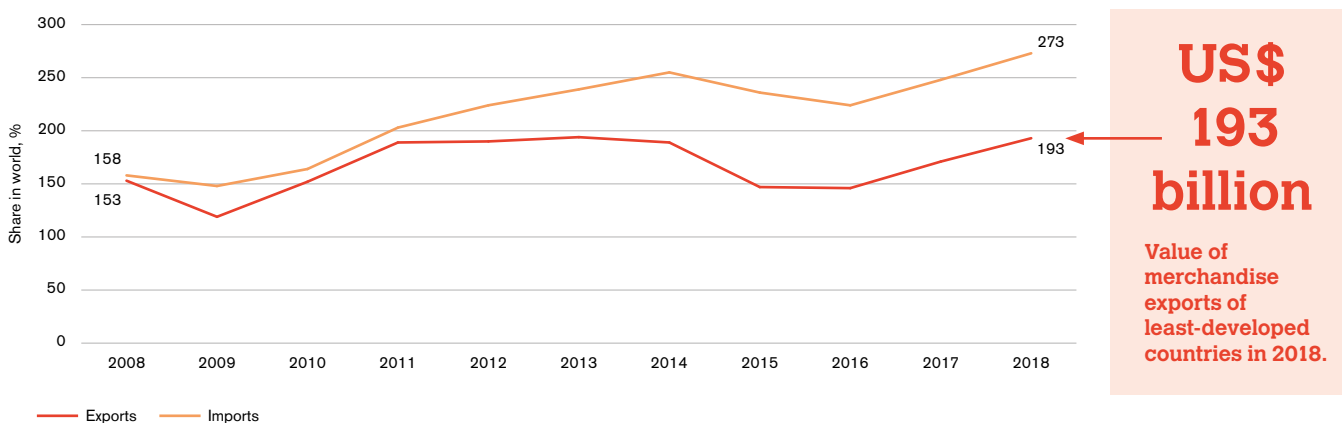
Share of least-developed countries in world exports exceeds 1 per cent

Merchandise exports of least-developed countries (LDCs) rose from US\$ 153 billion in 2008 to US\$ 193 billion in 2018 (see Chart 5.15). On average, exports increased 2.4 per cent per year, a faster rate than world exports (1.8 per cent per year). In 2018, exports grew by 13 per cent compared with world growth of 10 per cent.

LDC exports were influenced by an increase in world energy prices as their exports tend to be concentrated in fuels and mining products. Merchandise imports of LDCs increased at a lower rate (+10 per cent).

Chart 5.15

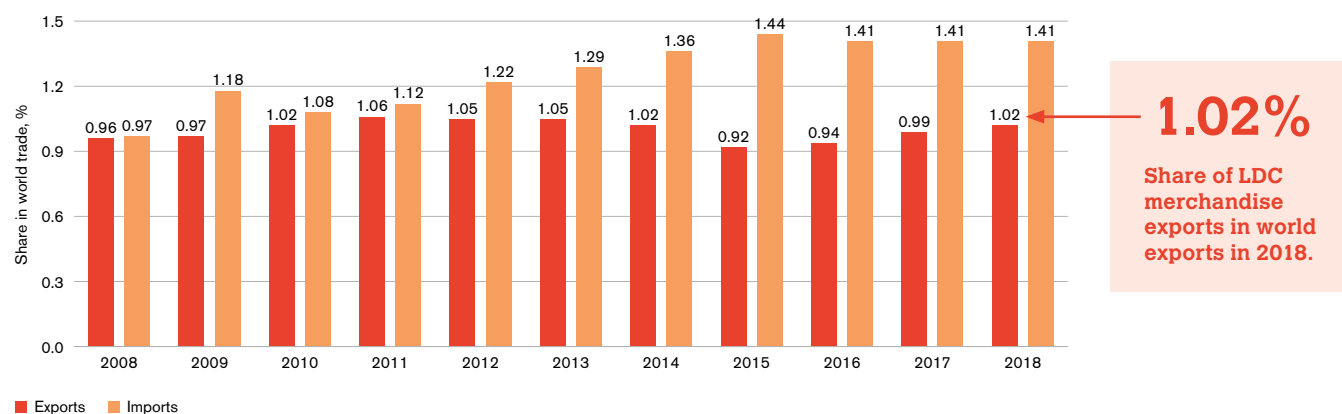
Merchandise trade of LDCs, 2008-2018 (US\$ billion)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

Chart 5.16

Merchandise trade of LDCs, 2008-2018 (Percentage share)

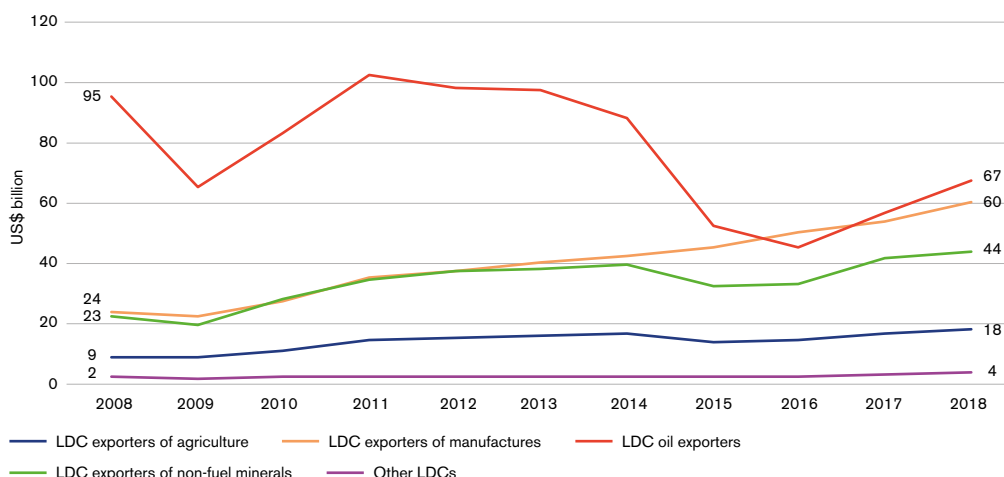


Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

For the first time since 2014, LDCs' share of world merchandise exports exceeded 1 per cent in 2018, reaching 1.02 per cent (see Chart 5.16). Imports remained at the same level as in both 2016 and 2017, namely at 1.41 per cent.

Among developing economies, LDCs' share of exports slightly increased (from 2.30 per cent in 2017 to 2.34 per cent in 2018) while it decreased for imports (from 3.46 per cent in 2017 to 3.43 per cent in 2018).

Chart 5.17
LDC exports by sub-grouping, 2008-2018
 (US\$ billion)

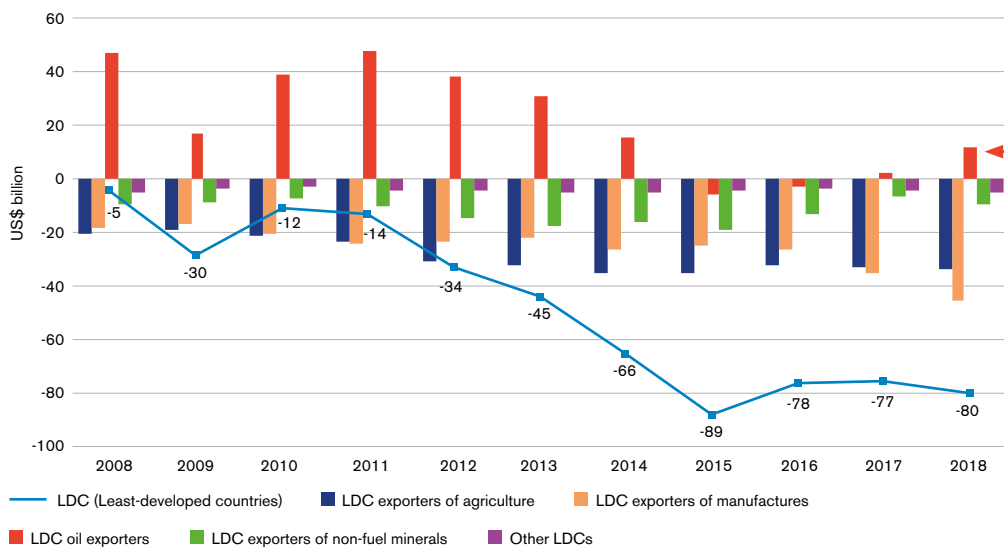


Source: WTO calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

All LDC exporter categories (see Chart 5.17) recorded positive growth rates, with LDC oil exporters showing the largest increase in 2018 (20 per cent). The lowest growth rate was recorded by LDC exporters of non-fuel minerals (6 per cent). The exports of “other LDCs” (Djibouti, Senegal and Tuvalu) increased by 18 per cent. LDC exporters of manufactured goods saw a 12 per cent increase and LDC exporters of agriculture grew by 8 per cent.

Among the top 15 LDC exporters (in terms of export value), the highest growth in exports in 2018 was recorded by Angola (22 per cent) and Myanmar (21 per cent), which are both oil exporters, and Cambodia (19 per cent), an exporter of manufactured goods. Declines were recorded by Sudan (-15 per cent), an oil exporter, and by Tanzania (-12 per cent) and Guinea (-11 per cent), exporters of non-fuel minerals.

Chart 5.18
LDCs’ trade balance, 2008-2018
 (US\$ billion)



Source: WTO calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

LDCs’ merchandise trade deficit increased slightly in 2018 (to US\$ 80 billion) but remained less than the previous record deficit of 2015 (US\$ 89 billion – see Chart 5.18). The deficit in 2018 was mainly due to a significant increase in the deficit of LDC exporters of manufactured goods (US\$ 45 billion in 2018 versus US\$ 35 billion in 2017). With the exception of Lesotho, all countries in this category saw their imports increase more than their exports. The largest increase in the trade deficit was recorded by Cambodia

(39 per cent), followed by Bangladesh (31 per cent), Nepal (31 per cent), Haiti (30 per cent), and Madagascar (19 per cent).

The trade deficits of LDC exporters of non-fuel minerals increased from US\$ 6 billion in 2017 to US\$ 9 billion in 2018 and other LDCs saw an increase from US\$ 4 billion to US\$ 5 billion. The trade deficit of LDC exporters of agriculture remained static at US\$ 33 billion. Only LDC oil exporters recorded a trade surplus (US\$ 12 billion) in 2018.

LDCs' services exports up by 16 per cent in 2018

In 2018, LDCs' exports of commercial services expanded by 16 per cent, twice faster than the rest of the world. LDCs' exports reached US\$ 39.8 billion, the highest level ever recorded by these countries. As a result, in 2018, LDCs' contribution to world services exports rose to 0.69 per cent.

Transport exports rose by 22 per cent, reflecting swift growth not only in Ethiopia, the LDCs' largest transport exporter, but also in several other countries. For the first time, LDCs' contribution to global transport exports reached 1 per cent, up from 0.4 per cent in 2008. Air transport, mainly passengers, accounts for more than half of LDCs' transport exports.

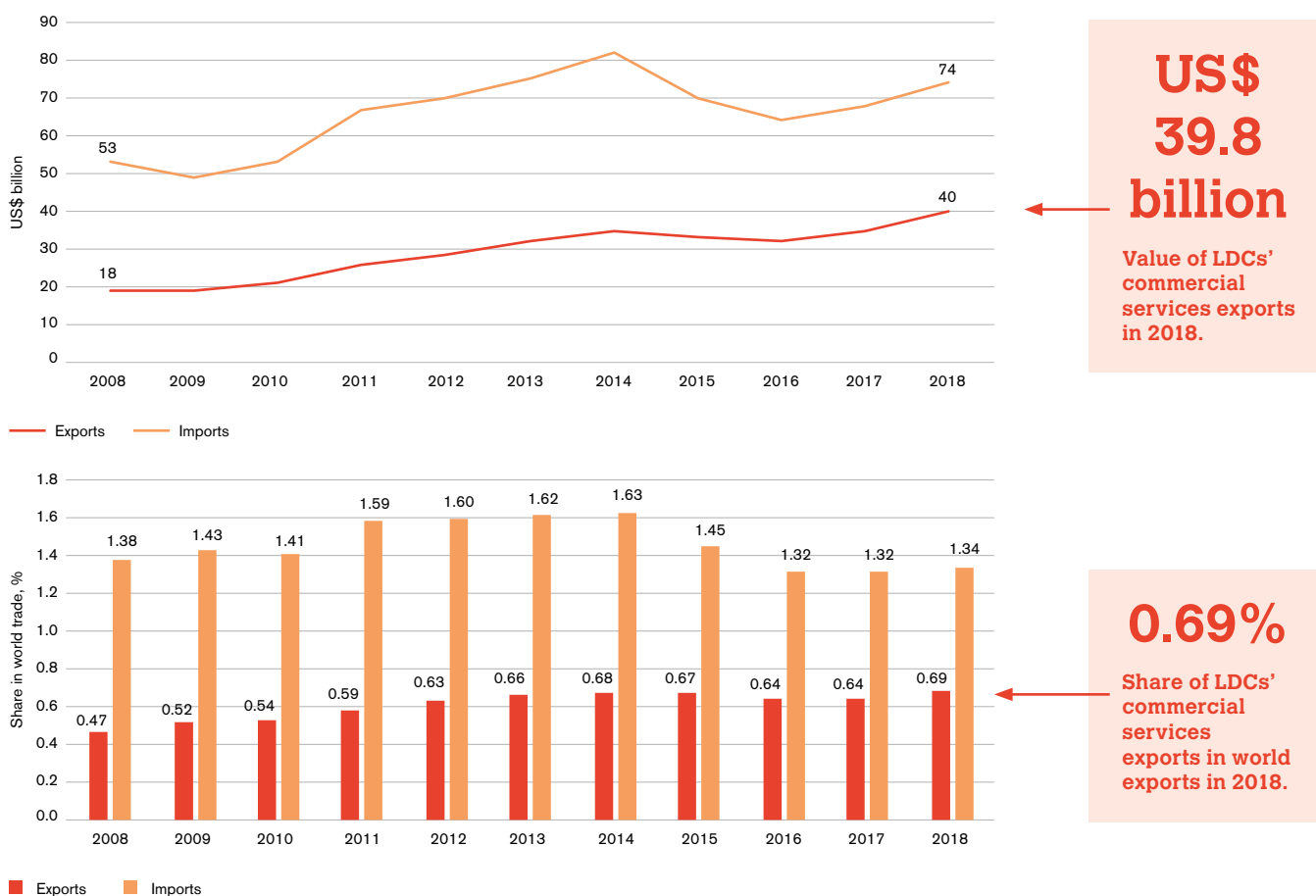
Travel expanded very rapidly in 2018, growing by 11 per cent and reaching US\$ 19.8 billion. Tourism is the leading services export sector for LDCs (49.8 per cent of total commercial services), with a 1.4 per cent share of world exports, the highest rate recorded by LDCs among all service sectors. Tourism in LDCs is predominantly intra-regional. In 2018, dynamic growth was recorded by Cambodia (+20 per cent), the LDCs' main exporter, and by Zambia, Nepal, Mozambique and others.

Despite a 12 per cent rise in 2018, LDCs' contribution to global exports of other commercial services remained static at 0.27 per cent, the same level as in 2008, confirming LDCs' struggle in penetrating higher-value services markets.

Chart 5.19

Trade in commercial services of LDCs, 2008-2018

(US\$ billion and percentage share)



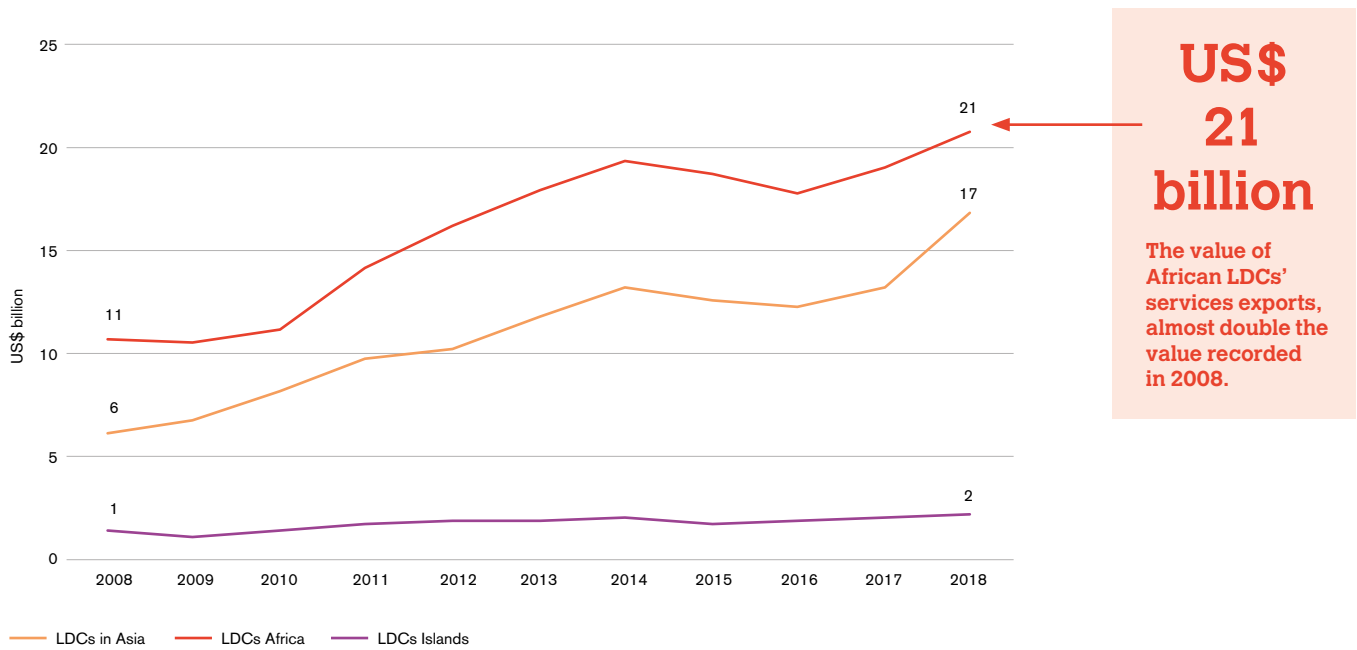
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

In 2018, LDCs' services imports reached US\$ 73.6 billion, up by 9 per cent, showing signs of recovery following the declines of 2015 and 2016, with transport alone accounting for half of LDCs' services imports (see Chart 5.19). With a share of 14.2 per cent in LDCs' imports, Bangladesh became the leading services importer among LDCs, overtaking Angola, the previous leading importer over ten years.

LDCs are net importers of services. LDCs' services trade deficit has declined only marginally since 2008, from US\$ 34.4 billion to US\$ 33.8 billion in 2018. Both transport and other commercial services have experienced persistent trade deficits but travel has recorded an expanding surplus since 2005, attaining US\$ 10.6 billion in 2018.

LDCs in Asia play increasing role as services exporters

Chart 5.20
LDCs' exports of commercial services by LDC region, 2008-2018
 (US\$ billion)



Source: WTO calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

The last decade has seen the rise of LDCs in Asia as services exporters (see Chart 5.20). From 2008 to 2018, Asian LDCs recorded the most rapid export growth among LDC regions, at 11 per cent on average annually, thanks to the very strong performances of Cambodia and Myanmar as leading tourism destinations, and Bangladesh and Nepal as ICT exporters. In 2018, these eight Asian economies accounted for 42.3 per cent of LDCs' exports, up from 33.4 per cent in 2008.

Despite the rapid growth of transport, fuelled by Ethiopia as an exporter of air transport, and of tourism, especially in Tanzania and Uganda, services growth in African LDCs was relatively slower (7 per cent on average per year). As a result, LDCs in Africa saw their share in LDCs' services trade drop by 7 percentage points to 52.0 per cent in 2018.

Chapter VI

Trade policy developments

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US\$

339.5

billion

The trade covered by import-restrictive measures recorded in the latest trade monitoring report (mid-October 2018 to mid-May 2019) is estimated at US\$ 339.5 billion. This is the second-highest figure on record after the US\$ 588.3 billion reported in the previous report (mid-October 2017 to mid-October 2018).



145

The number of WTO members who have completed the ratification process for the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement.



9%

The average tariff applied by WTO members in 2018, one percentage point lower than the level in 2008.



US\$

370.8

billion

Value of Aid for Trade disbursements over the past 10 years. Commitments totalled US\$ 499.6 billion over the same period.

Trade monitoring

A decade of WTO trade monitoring reports

The WTO trade monitoring exercise was initiated at the end of 2008 in the wake of the financial crisis. First and foremost a transparency exercise, it is intended to provide WTO members with regular updates on the latest trends in trade measures and important developments in trade-policy making. The reports provide increased transparency and predictability of the international trading environment to the benefit of policy-makers, traders and consumers. Accountability is assured through twice-yearly review of the reports by WTO members in meetings of the WTO's Trade Policy Review Body. The reports are purely factual and have no legal effect on the rights and obligations of WTO members.

A decade after the first trade monitoring report by the WTO was circulated, the international trading environment is characterized by increasing trade tensions. The WTO's latest Trade Monitoring Report, circulated on 8 July 2019,¹ provides evidence of continuing trade tensions, which are contributing to uncertainty in the international trade environment and the world economy. The report shows that the turbulence described in the previous report² has not subsided, with trade flows being hit by new trade restrictions at a historically high level.

Steep increase in trade coverage of import-restrictive measures

WTO members implemented 38 new trade-restrictive measures during the latest review period. While fewer measures were introduced than in previous periods, the scale of those measures is much increased in terms of their trade coverage and the level of tariffs imposed. Trade measures implemented by G20 economies accounted for the vast bulk of the trade covered by import-restrictive measures.

Out of the 38 new trade-restrictive measures recorded, more than 80 per cent were applied to imports. Tariff increases accounted for more than half of all import-restrictive measures, followed by a range of import bans, special safeguards and import taxes. With respect to exports, most of the measures taken were duties followed by bans and stricter customs procedures.

The trade coverage of the import-restrictive measures implemented during the latest review period was estimated at US\$ 339.5 billion. As shown in Chart 6.1, this is the second-highest figure on record, after the US\$ 588.3 billion reported in the previous period. Together, these two periods represent a dramatic spike in the trade coverage of import-restrictive measures.

The downward trend identified between mid-October 2014 and mid-October 2017 has been replaced with a steep increase in the trade coverage of import-restrictive measures. The trade coverage of new import-restrictive measures introduced by WTO members during this period was 44 per cent above the average since October 2012 when the reports started including trade coverage figures.

The main sectors targeted by import-restrictive measures were machinery and mechanical appliances (19.1 per cent), electrical machinery and parts thereof (15.6 per cent), precious metals (10.7 per cent) and prefabricated buildings and certain furniture (8.1 per cent).

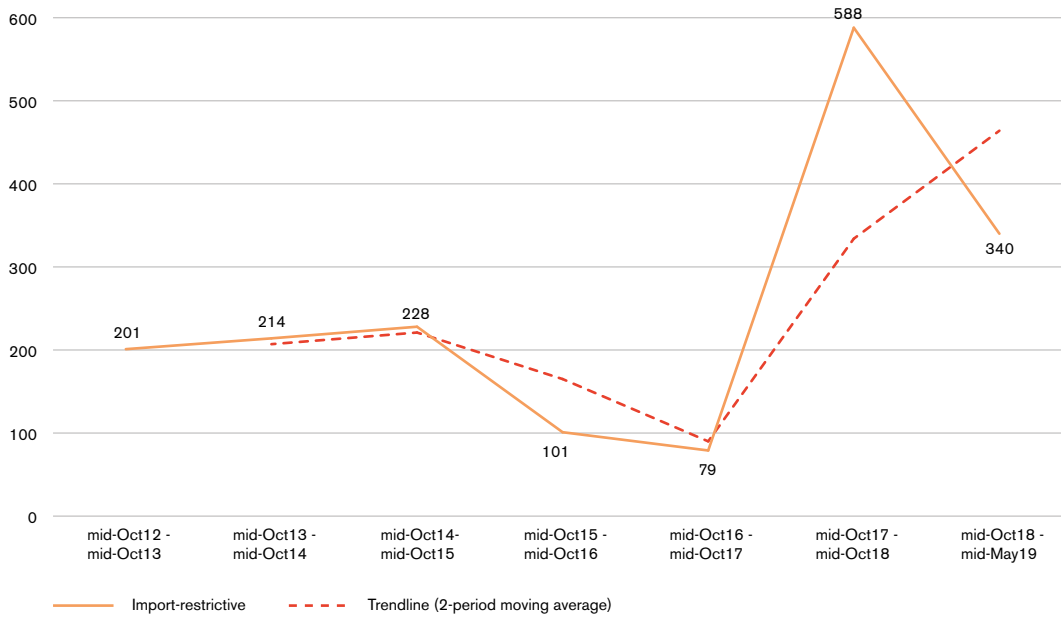
The report also notes that several significant trade-restrictive measures either will be implemented shortly or remain under review for potential later implementation, suggesting that the precarious situation in global trade will persist. Announced measures that have yet to be implemented will be covered by the annual overview to be circulated by the end of 2019.

¹ Document WT/TPR/OV/W/13, 8 July 2019.

² Document WT/TPR/OV/21, 27 November 2018.

Chart 6.1

Trade coverage of new import-restrictive measures in each reporting period (not cumulative)
(US\$ billion)



US\$ 339.5 billion

The trade coverage of import-restrictive measures implemented from mid-October 2018 to mid-May 2019, the second-highest figure on record.

Note: These figures are estimates and represent the trade coverage of the measures (i.e. annual imports of the products concerned from economies affected by the measures) introduced during each reporting period and not the impact of the trade measures. The chart provides a snapshot of the new measures introduced in each period, not the cumulative impact of the measures introduced over time.
Source: WTO Secretariat.

WTO members implemented 47 new measures aimed at facilitating trade during the latest review period. The reduction or elimination of import tariffs continued to make up most of the trade-facilitating measures followed by the reduction of import taxes and the simplification of customs procedures. On the export side, the elimination or simplification of customs procedures and the reduction of export duties are the most frequent measures recorded. The trade coverage of the import-facilitating measures implemented during this period was estimated at US\$ 398.2 billion. This is almost 3 per cent above the average since October 2012.

The sectors covered by most of the import-facilitating measures were machinery and mechanical appliances (15.6 per cent), electrical machinery and parts thereof (13.9 per cent), copper and articles thereof (8.9 per cent) and plastic and articles thereof (7.5 per cent).

For the first time since 2012, the number of terminations of trade remedy investigations by WTO members outpaced the number of initiations of trade remedy actions. The report recorded 16 trade remedy terminations per month and 14 trade remedy initiations, with the latter being the lowest

monthly average registered since 2012. Initiations of anti-dumping investigations continue to be the most frequent trade remedy action, accounting for three-quarters of all initiations. The trade coverage of trade remedy initiations recorded in the report was estimated at US\$ 20.2 billion while the total for trade remedy terminations was US\$ 16.4 billion.

Trade remedy actions covered a wide range of products, including initiations of investigations into prefabricated buildings and certain furniture (29.2 per cent), products of iron and steel (21.4 per cent), iron and steel (11.3 per cent), machinery and mechanical appliances (9.7 per cent) and cereals (6.4 per cent).

Information on trade measures included in the trade monitoring reports is either submitted by WTO members and observers or collected from other official and public sources. The information assembled is verified by the members concerned. In the latest report, information was submitted by 69 members (counting the European Union and its member states separately), which represents 42 per cent of the WTO's membership and 90.5 per cent of world imports. One observer also replied to the request for information.

Trade Facilitation Agreement

Implementation of the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement continues to make progress

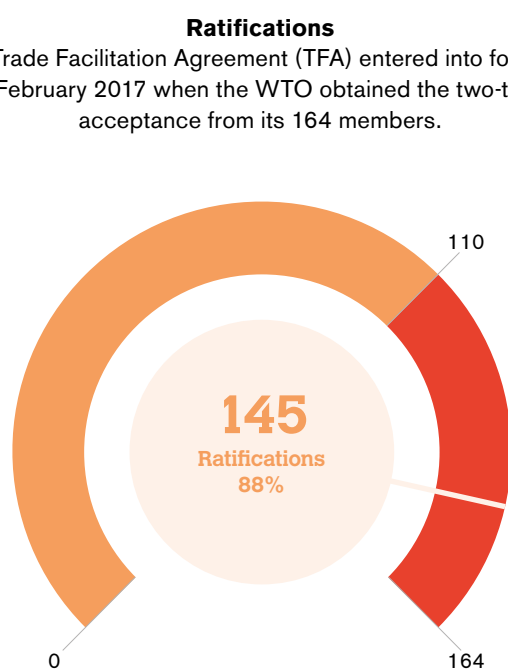
Over the past year, the WTO has received several additional acceptance instruments relating to the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), which aims to expedite the movement of goods across borders. The Agreement entered into force in February 2017 after two-thirds of WTO members had completed their domestic ratification process.

As of end-June 2019, 145 WTO members had submitted their instruments of acceptance, constituting 88.4 per cent of all WTO members (see Chart 6.2).

Chart 6.2

Status of ratification of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, December 2014 to July 2019

(number of ratifications)



88%

Over 88% of WTO members have completed their ratification process relating to the Trade Facilitation Agreement.

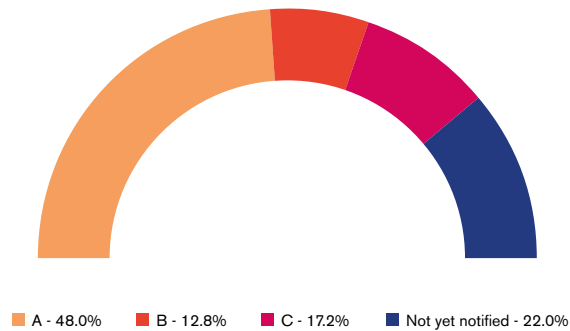
Source: Trade Facilitation Agreement Database www.tfadatabase.org.

WTO members' notifications outline implementation plans

Positive developments were also recorded with respect to the notifications in which developing and least-developed countries inform the WTO of their implementation plans for the Trade Facilitation Agreement. These help to form a roadmap of when the Agreement will be fully applied. Developed countries were required to implement all provisions immediately. The Agreement is expected to reduce trade costs by 14 per cent once it is fully implemented.

By end-June 2019, a total of 114 members had submitted "category A" designations indicating the provisions of the Agreement they commit to implement immediately. A total of 77 members had submitted "category B" designations, identifying the provisions that will require additional implementation time. Sixty-five members had submitted "category C" designations, indicating where they will need additional time and capacity-building support to implement certain provisions (see Chart 6.3).

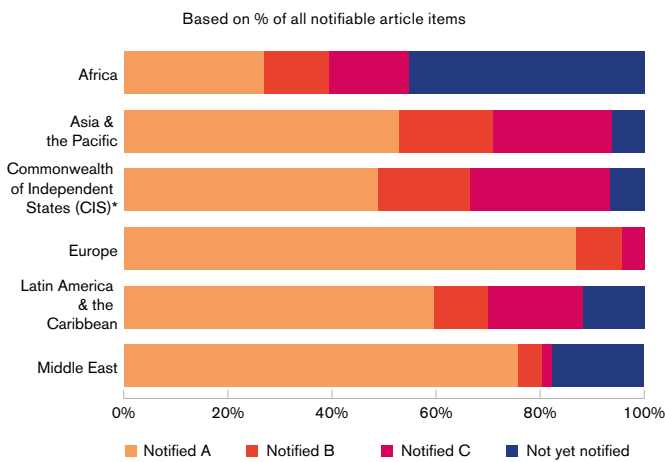
Chart 6.3
Global share of categories A, B and C notifications, May 2014 to July 2019
(Percentage share)



Almost half of all category designations submitted by WTO members have indicated immediate implementation of TFA provisions.

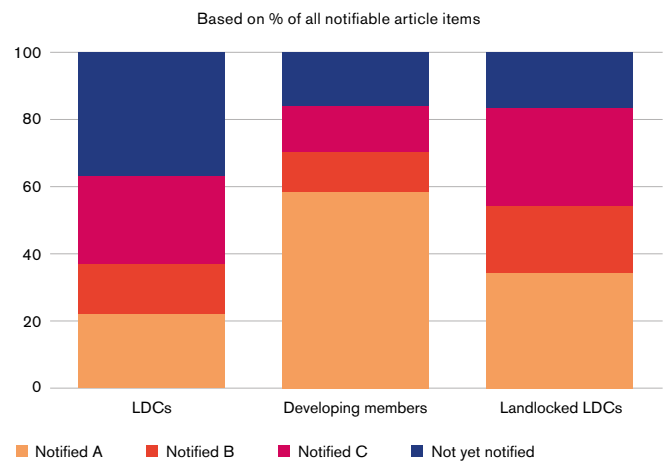
Note: For the purpose of the analysis, the Agreement's 12 notifiable articles were broken down into 36 measures and their corresponding 238 notifiable article items.
Source: Trade Facilitation Agreement Database www.tfadatabase.org.

Chart 6.4
Share of categories A, B, C notifications by region, May 2014 to July 2019
(Percentage share)



*Including associate and former member states
Source: Trade Facilitation Agreement Database www.tfadatabase.org.
Note: For the purpose of the analysis, the Agreement's 12 notifiable articles were broken down into 36 measures and their corresponding 238 notifiable article items.

Chart 6.5
Share of categories A, B, C notifications by groups, May 2014 to July 2019
(Percentage share)



Source: Trade Facilitation Agreement Database www.tfadatabase.org.
Note: For the purpose of the analysis, the Agreement's 12 notifiable articles were broken down into 36 measures and their corresponding 238 notifiable article items. Developing members exclude LDCs.

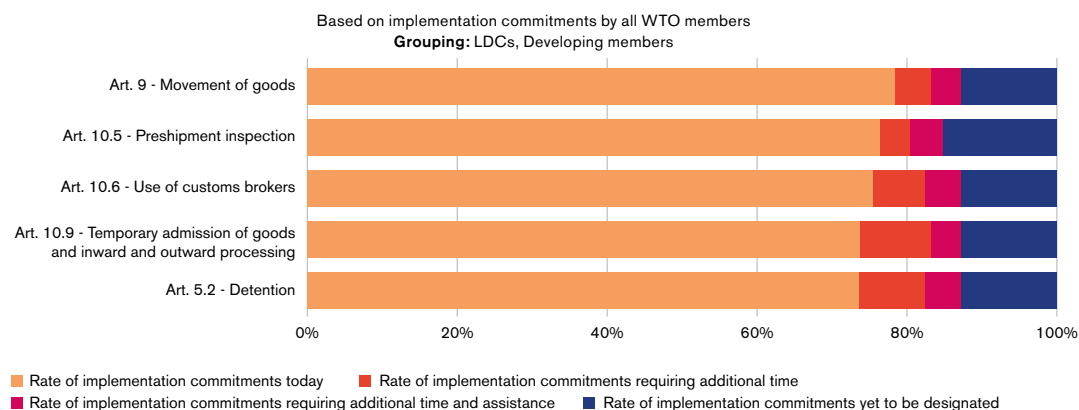
Implementation commitments received from over 62 per cent of members

As of end-June 2019, the WTO had received implementation commitments from 62.5 per cent of WTO members. This comprises a 100 per cent commitment from developed

members, 62.4% for developing countries and 24.9% for least-developed countries (LDCs).

Chart 6.6

TFA provisions with the highest implementation rate, May 2014 to July 2019



Source: Trade Facilitation Agreement Database www.tfadatabase.org.

Note: The "rate of implementation commitments today" comprises category A commitments as well as category B and C commitments with implementation dates that have already passed.

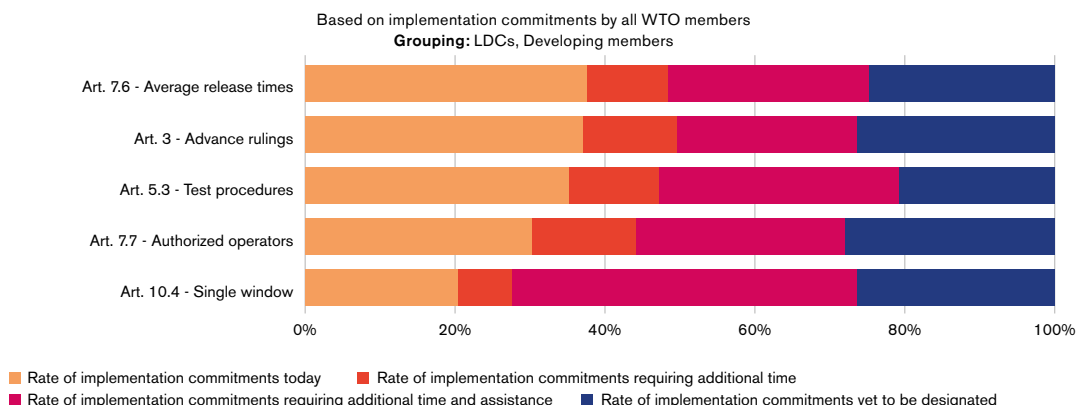
9
TFA Article 9 (the movement of goods intended for import under customs control) is the provision with the highest level of commitments for immediate implementation by WTO members.

In terms of implementation commitments by developing countries and LDCs, the five TFA provisions with the highest implementation rate are: Article 9 (movement of goods under

customs control), Article 10.5 (pre-shipment inspection), Article 10.6 (customs brokers), Article 5.2 (detention) and Article 10.9 (temporary admission of goods – see Chart 6.6).

Chart 6.7

TFA provisions with the lowest implementation rates,³ May 2014 to July 2019



Source: Trade Facilitation Agreement Database www.tfadatabase.org.

10.4
Article 10.4 of the TFA, calling for the establishment of a "single window" for submitting information, has the lowest commitment rate for implementation.

The five TFA provisions with the lowest levels of commitment are Article 7.6 (average release times), Article 3 (advance rulings),

Article 5.3 (test procedures), Article 7.7 (authorised operators) and Article 10.4 (single window – see Chart 6.7).

Notifications on transparency and technical assistance are on the rise

The past year has seen an increase in transparency notifications mandated under the TFA. By end-June 2019, 76 members had provided notifications under Article 1.4 (publication), 62 under Article 10.4.3 (operation of single window), 75 under Article 10.6.2 (use of customs brokers) and 68 under Article 12.2.2 (customs cooperation) – a noticeable increase compared with the previous year.

Notifications on technical assistance and capacity-building support have also increased. By the end of June 2019, 15 members had informed the WTO of their aid-giving activities (Article 22.1) and eight had provided information on the process for obtaining their assistance (Article 22.2). Ten developing and least-developed countries had provided information on contact points for coordinating the receipt of support (Article 22.3).

³ The "rate of implementation commitments today" comprises category A notifications as well as any category B and C notifications with implementation dates that have already passed.

Applied tariffs

World tariffs continue to decline steadily

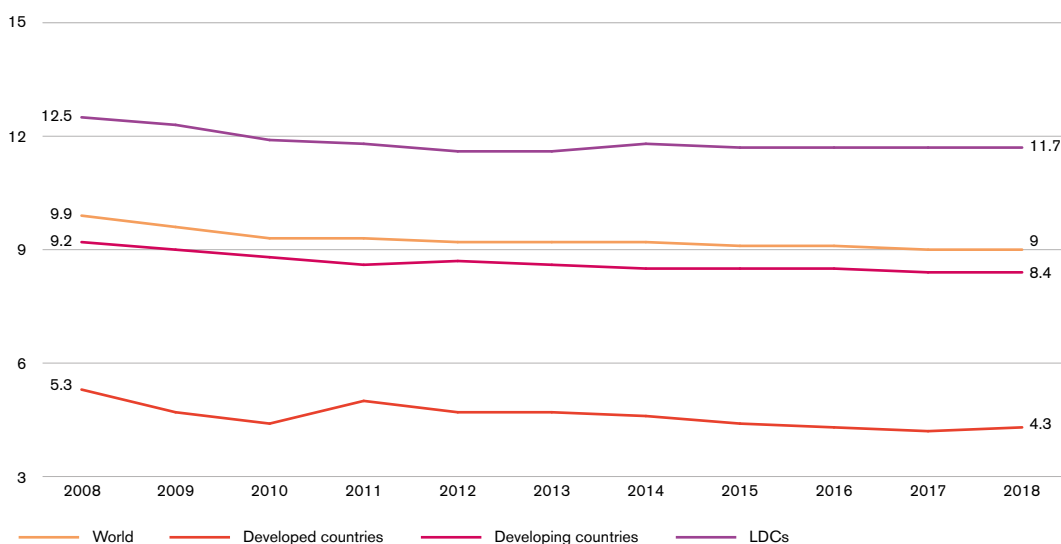
World most-favoured-nation (MFN) tariffs have declined over the past ten years but at a very moderate rate (see Chart 6.8). Most-favoured-nation treatment is the principle of not discriminating between one's trading partners and applying a common tariff to imports from other WTO members. Most of the recently announced tariff increases have been on a bilateral basis between specific trading partners and not at the global level.

The world average applied tariff in 2018 was approximately 9 per cent, a one percentage point reduction from the level in 2008. This gradual decline is evident for developed, developing and least-developed countries.

The magnitude of market access protection in terms of MFN tariffs is inversely correlated to development status, as shown in Chart 6.8. In other words, developed countries have lower tariffs compared with least-developed countries (LDCs), which have the highest applied MFN rates. The dip in average tariffs applied by developed countries in 2009-2010 was mainly due to changes in commodity prices, which were reflected in ad valorem equivalents (a tariff measured as a percentage of the price of the product) in the tariff schedules of developed countries.

Chart 6.8

Applied MFN tariffs, 2008-2018



Source: WTO Integrated Database (IDB).

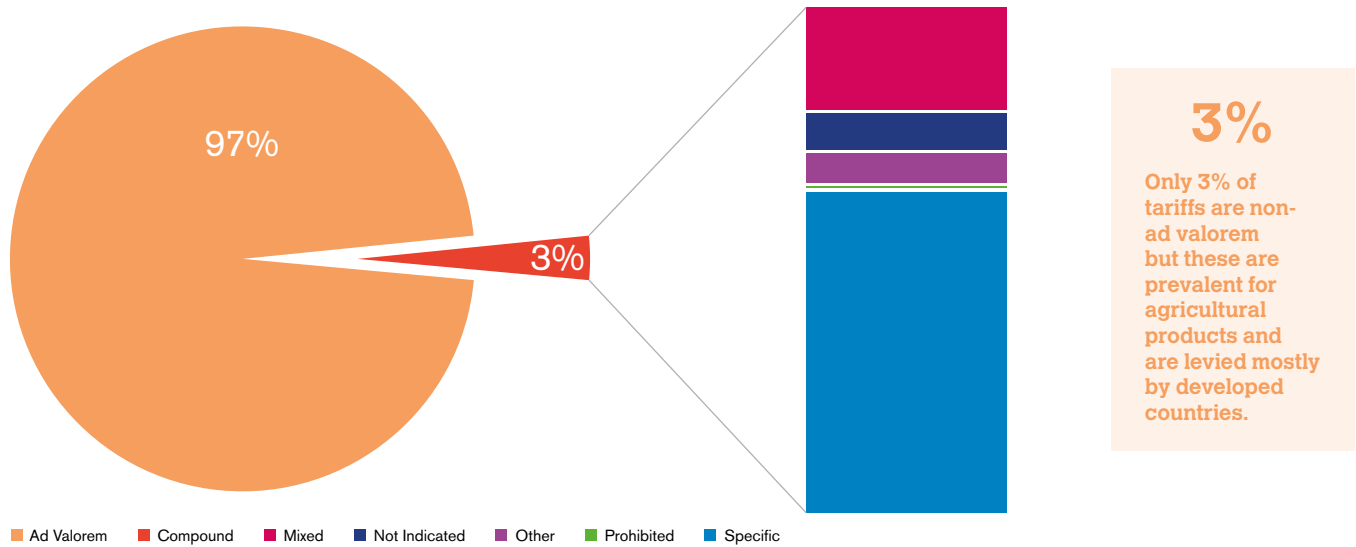
1
Average world MFN tariffs have declined by one percentage point since 2008.

Transparency about the amount of duty to be paid at the border is improved when tariffs are expressed in ad valorem (percentage of the price) terms. Negotiations to convert non-ad valorem tariffs to AV tariffs are currently being pursued by WTO members.

Of currently applied tariffs, 97 per cent are AV while the remaining 3 per cent are non-AV (see Chart 6.9).

However, for developed countries, the proportion of non-AV tariffs – which are mostly for agricultural products – is far higher, at 12 per cent, compared with other country groups. AV tariffs are therefore affected by changes in the price of imports. Generally, for specific duties, the AV tariff increases when the price of the product falls and the AV decreases as the product becomes more expensive.

Chart 6.9
Types of tariffs, 2018



Source: WTO Integrated Database (IDB).

WTO members account for 98 per cent of world imports, excluding trade within the European Union. For these importers, the level of MFN tariff that they apply at the border reflects the schedule of commitments negotiated during the member's WTO accession. These tariffs are not allowed to breach the maximum or "bound" duty agreed for each import.

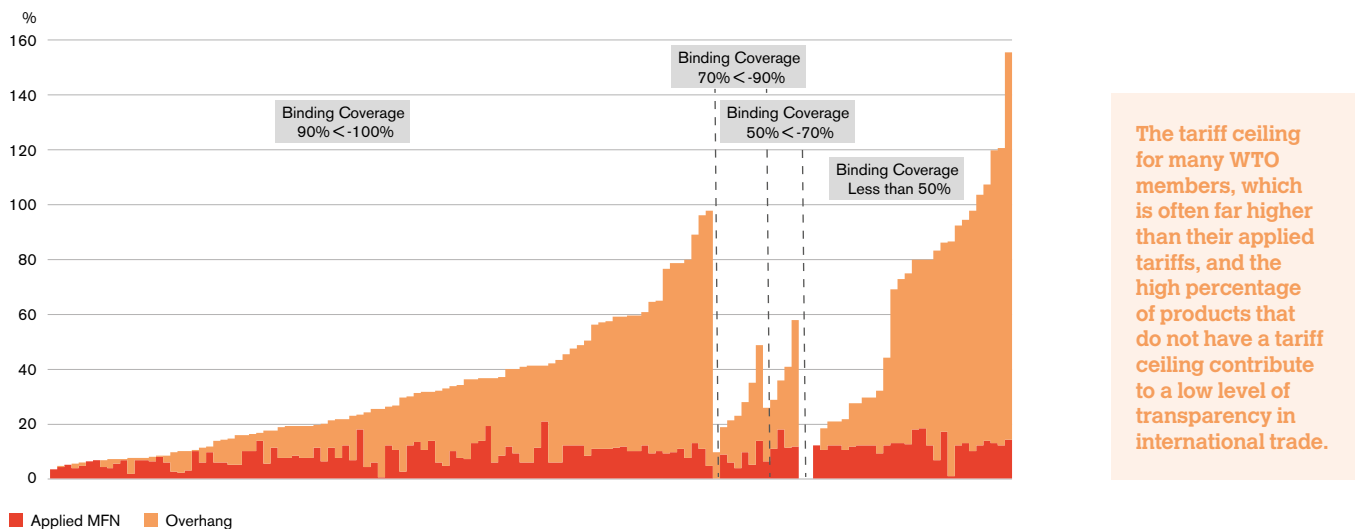
The difference between the applied MFN tariff and the bound duty is referred to in WTO jargon as binding overhang, policy space or "water" in tariffs. Since the bound levels are already fixed, the binding overhang varies depending upon the level of applied tariffs at any given year. Another important indicator is the "binding coverage", the percentage of products that have a tariff binding or a legal maximum.

Chart 6.10 shows applied MFN tariffs and binding overhang for all WTO members, shown in four groups based on their

level of binding coverage. The most open commitments are made by those with full or 100 per cent binding coverage and a very low level of bound duty, with zero or minimum binding overhang (shown on the extreme left of the chart). These members have low tariffs, which cannot go any higher because of their WTO commitments. In contrast, those members shown on the extreme right of the chart have a tariff binding for only a few products and relatively high tariff rates, resulting in an extensive binding overhang. With the flexibility to increase their tariffs at any time without violating their WTO commitments, market access to these markets is more limited and very unpredictable.

Tariff negotiations at the WTO mostly focus on reducing members' binding overhang and increasing their binding coverage to increase transparency and to create better market access.

Chart 6.10
Applied duty and binding overhang of WTO members, by level of binding coverage



Source: WTO Integrated Database (IDB)

The tariff ceiling for many WTO members, which is often far higher than their applied tariffs, and the high percentage of products that do not have a tariff ceiling contribute to a low level of transparency in international trade.

Aid for Trade

Aid for Trade disbursements over the past ten years amount to US\$ 370.8 billion

In 2017, the latest year for which data is available, Aid for Trade disbursements reached US\$ 43.1 billion. This is a 102 per cent increase on the US\$ 21.3 billion disbursed in 2007. Total disbursements over the past ten years amount to US\$ 370.8 billion.

Fifty per cent of disbursements supported economic infrastructure projects and 42 per cent were devoted to building productive capacity. The remaining disbursements were directed primarily to supporting trade policy making and regulations. Asia and Africa remain the main recipients of funding (see Chart 6.11).

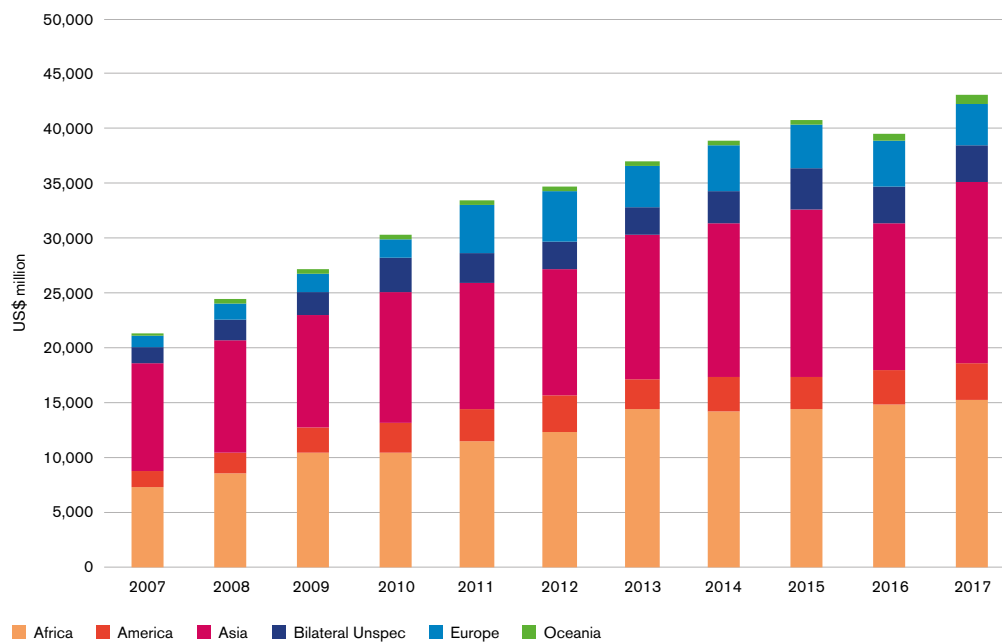
The Aid for Trade Initiative aims to help developing economies use trade as a means of achieving economic growth and alleviating poverty. The initiative supports the integration of

developing economies – and particularly least-developed countries – into the multilateral trading system by mobilizing international resources to address the constraints experienced by these countries. One of the key aims of the initiative is to enhance the capacity of developing economies to trade and to take advantage of market access opportunities.

The 2018-2019 Aid for Trade Work Programme on “Supporting Economic Diversification and Empowerment for Inclusive, Sustainable Development through Aid for Trade” seeks to further develop analysis of how Aid for Trade can contribute to economic diversification and empowerment with a focus on eliminating extreme poverty, particularly through the effective participation of women, young people, small businesses and rural populations.

Chart 6.11

Aid for Trade disbursements by region, 2007-2017
(US\$ million, constant 2017 prices)



Source: OECD database.

**US\$
43.1
billion**

Total disbursements in 2017, including US\$ 14.9 billion to Asia and US\$ 13.9 billion to Africa.

Trade finance

A large gap exists between supply and demand for trade finance

Trade finance plays an indispensable role in oiling the wheels of trade. It is vital because exporters wish to be paid when goods are shipped while importers do not want to pay before they receive the merchandise. This can be a major problem in view of the fact that cargoes from Europe to Asia may take up to 80 days. Financial institutions can help to bridge the gap between importers and exporters by providing payment solutions while taking the credit risk. Very little international trade is actually paid as cash in advance. The trade finance market is therefore sizable as the vast majority of the US\$ 23 trillion worth of goods require a loan, payment guarantee or credit insurance to cross borders.

Exporters and importers from least-developed countries tend to pay very high fees, which increase their costs of trade while traders from developed countries benefit from low interest rates and fees provided by international banks. According to the Bank for International Settlements, trade finance markets have been relatively concentrated with around 30 to 40 international banks operating global networks of distribution that allow them to supply trade finance almost anywhere around the world.

Since the end of the financial crisis of 2008-2009, global banks have reduced their international networks of “correspondent banking relationships” which linked them with thousands of developing countries’ banks and allowed them to confirm letters of credit and receive trade payments from all over the world. According to the Financial Stability Board, about 200,000 of these relationships have disappeared out of a pre-crisis total of about 1 million. The number of relationships has declined for a number of reasons, ranging from the need to reduce costs to the challenge of complying with new international regulations that require a full upgrading of their due diligence over counterparty banks. This “de-risking” by global banks means that some parts of the world have become virtually isolated from the international financial system.

Small countries in the Pacific, the Caribbean and Africa now have only a handful of correspondent banking relationship and face severe challenges in obtaining confirmation of letters of credit. The large gap that now exists between supply and demand for trade finance is affecting poorer countries and smaller companies in particular, according to an annual survey of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

In many developing countries and most of the poorest countries, alternatives to bank financing are scarce. When financing requests are rejected by banks, trade transactions are abandoned, the ADB study says, with 60 per cent of trade finance requests by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) being rejected. This persistent trade finance gap represents a significant barrier to trade and for the global integration of developing countries through trade. According to the World Economic Forum, lack of trade finance represents one of the top three obstacles for exporters for half of the countries in the world.

In 2016, WTO Director-General Roberto Azevêdo launched a publication entitled “Trade Finance and SMEs – Bridging the Gap in Provision”. The publication highlighted potential steps to this end, including enhancing trade finance facilitation programmes by multilateral development banks, developing capacity-building to train professionals in local banking sectors on handling trade finance instruments and opening up a dialogue with trade finance regulators to take account of new financial regulations.

Since then, DG Azevêdo has worked with the heads of other international organizations to put these recommendations into practice. In June 2018, he announced to WTO members that multilateral development banks had stepped up their financing or guarantees for trade finance in the poorest parts in the world from US\$ 22 billion in 2016 to about US\$ 30 billion in 2018. The increased support has mainly benefitted SME traders. The Asian Development Bank alone supported trade transactions involving 3,500 SMEs in 2018.

To address knowledge gaps in local financial institutions, multilateral development banks and the WTO have been working with the International Chamber of Commerce to provide on-site training and e-learning opportunities. Over 1,000 have been trained annually, reaching 2,000 individuals in 2017 across 85 countries.

In addition, DG Azevêdo and the CEO of the International Financial Corporation (World Bank Group), Philippe Le Houérou, have opened a dialogue with international regulators aimed at addressing some regulatory issues.

In October 2018, DG Azevêdo and CEO Le Houérou co-hosted a session on financial inclusion in trade at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Bali, Indonesia. The meeting brought together the heads of partner institutions, such as multilateral development banks and regulators, to maintain momentum on addressing the trade finance gap. DG Azevêdo emphasized that the issue will require WTO members and international organizations to continue working together to achieve results.

In July 2019, the WTO and IFC launched a new report showcasing international cooperation in addressing the trade finance gap. "Trade Finance and the Compliance Challenge: A Showcase of International Cooperation" underscores the vast trade finance gap of US\$ 1.5 trillion that currently exists and looks into the reasons for the growing reluctance of the global financial sector to engage in trade financing. It highlights the challenge of regulatory compliance and the efforts made by international organizations, such as the WTO and the IFC, to address the issue. Case studies describe the capacity-building projects undertaken with multilateral development banks to help improve the availability of trade finance. The publication was launched by DG Azevêdo and CEO Le Houérou at the Aid for Trade Global Review at the WTO's headquarters.



Chapter VII

Composition, definitions & methodology

Composition of geographical and economic groupings	80
Definitions and methodology	84
Trade policy indicators	91
Specific notes for selected economies	92
Statistical sources	93

**The data for this report come from a variety of sources.
How they are compiled and presented is explained in this chapter.**

Composition of geographical and economic groupings



The statistical data in this publication are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant statistical sources. In line with the practice of the WTO Secretariat, this publication uses the names of members as listed in the latest revision to document WT/INF/43. References to other geographical territories and groupings are based solely on terms provided to the WTO Secretariat by WTO members and observers or terms used by relevant international organizations.

The colours, boundaries and names shown and the designations used on maps in this publication do not imply any judgment, official endorsement or acceptance by the WTO Secretariat as to the legal status or frontier of any territory,

or the rights and obligations of any WTO member in respect of WTO agreements.

There are no WTO definitions of “developed” and “developing” economies. Members announce for themselves whether they are “developed” or “developing” economies. The references to developing and developed economies, as well as any other sub-categories of members used in this report, is for statistical purposes only, and does not imply an expression of opinion by the Secretariat concerning the status of any country or territory, the delimitation of its frontiers, nor the rights and obligations of any WTO member in respect of WTO agreements.

North America					
Bermuda	Canada*	Mexico*	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	United States*	
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified					
South and Central America and the Caribbean					
Antigua and Barbuda*	Bolivia, Plurinational State of*	Curaçao	Guatemala*	Nicaragua*	Saint Martin
Argentina*	Brazil*	Dominica*	Guyana*	Panama*	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	Chile*	Dominican Republic*	Haiti*	Paraguay*	Suriname*
Bahamas**	Colombia*	Ecuador*	Honduras*	Peru*	Trinidad and Tobago*
Barbados*	Costa Rica*	El Salvador*	Jamaica*	Saint Kitts and Nevis*	Uruguay*
Belize*	Cuba*	Grenada*	Montserrat	Saint Lucia*	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of*
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified					
Europe					
Albania*	Cyprus*	Germany*	Liechtenstein*	Norway*	Spain*
Andorra**	Czech Republic*	Greece*	Lithuania*	Poland*	Sweden*
Austria*	Denmark*	Hungary*	Luxembourg*	Portugal*	Switzerland*
Belgium*	Estonia*	Iceland*	Malta*	Romania*	Turkey*
Bosnia and Herzegovina**	Faroe Islands	Ireland*	Montenegro*	Serbia**	United Kingdom*
Bulgaria*	Finland*	Italy*	Netherlands*	Slovak Republic*	
Croatia*	France*	Latvia*	North Macedonia*	Slovenia*	
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified					
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member states					
Armenia*	Belarus**	Kazakhstan*	Moldova, Republic of*	Tajikistan*	Ukraine*
Azerbaijan**	Georgia*	Kyrgyz Republic*	Russian Federation*	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan**
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified					
Africa					
Algeria**	Chad*	Eswatini*	Libya**	Niger*	South Sudan**
Angola*	Comoros**	Ethiopia**	Madagascar*	Nigeria*	Sudan**
Benin*	Congo*	Gabon*	Malawi*	Rwanda*	Tanzania*
Botswana*	Côte d'Ivoire*	Ghana*	Mali*	Sao Tomé and Príncipe**	The Gambia*
Burkina Faso*	Democratic Republic of the Congo*	Guinea*	Mauritania*	Senegal*	Togo*
Burundi*	Djibouti*	Guinea-Bissau*	Mauritius*	Seychelles*	Tunisia*
Cabo Verde*	Egypt*	Kenya*	Morocco*	Sierra Leone*	Uganda*
Cameroon*	Equatorial Guinea**	Lesotho*	Mozambique*	Somalia**	Zambia*
Central African Republic*	Eritrea	Liberia*	Namibia*	South Africa*	Zimbabwe*
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified					
Middle East					
Bahrain, Kingdom of*	Israel*	Lebanese Republic**	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of*	Yemen*	
Iran**	Jordan*	Oman*	Syrian Arab Republic**		
Iraq**	Kuwait, the State of*	Qatar*	United Arab Emirates*		
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified					
Asia					
Afghanistan*	Fiji*	Lao People's Democratic Republic*	Nauru	Samoa*	Tuvalu
Australia*	Hong Kong, China*	Macao, China*	Nepal*	Singapore*	Vanuatu*
Bangladesh*	India*	Malaysia*	New Zealand*	Solomon Islands*	Viet Nam*
Bhutan**	Indonesia*	Maldives*	Niue	Sri Lanka*	
Brunei Darussalam*	Japan*	Marshall Islands	Pakistan*	Chinese Taipei*	
Cambodia*	Kiribati	Micronesia, Federated States of	Palau	Thailand*	
China*	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Mongolia*	Papua New Guinea*	Timor-Leste**	
Cook Islands	Korea, Republic of*	Myanmar*	Philippines*	Tonga*	
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified					

* WTO members **Observer governments

Regional trade agreements

Andean Community (ANDEAN)				
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru	
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)				
Brunei Darussalam	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand
Cambodia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Myanmar	Singapore	Viet Nam
Central American Common Market (CACM)				
Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua
Caribbean Community (CARICOM)				
Antigua and Barbuda	Belize	Guyana	Montserrat	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bahamas	Dominica	Haiti	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Suriname
Barbados	Grenada	Jamaica	Saint Lucia	Trinidad and Tobago
Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CAEMC)				
Cameroon	Chad	Equatorial Guinea		
Central African Republic	Congo	Gabon		
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)				
Burundi	Eritrea	Madagascar	Somalia	Zambia
Comoros	Eswatini	Malawi	South Sudan	Zimbabwe
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ethiopia	Mauritius	Sudan	
Djibouti	Kenya	Rwanda	Tunisia	
Egypt	Libya	Seychelles	Uganda	
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)				
Benin	Côte d'Ivoire	Guinea	Mali	Senegal
Burkina Faso	The Gambia	Guinea-Bissau	Niger	Sierra Leone
Cabo Verde	Ghana	Liberia	Nigeria	Togo
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)				
Iceland	Liechtenstein	Norway	Switzerland	
European Union (28)				
Austria	Denmark	Hungary	Malta	Slovenia
Belgium	Estonia	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain
Bulgaria	Finland	Italy	Poland	Sweden
Croatia	France	Latvia	Portugal	United Kingdom
Cyprus	Germany	Lithuania	Romania	
Czech Republic	Greece	Luxembourg	Slovak Republic	
Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)				
Bahrain, Kingdom of	Oman	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of		
Kuwait, the State of	Qatar	United Arab Emirates		
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)				
Canada	Mexico	United States		
South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)				
Afghanistan	Bhutan	Maldives	Pakistan	
Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Sri Lanka	
Southern African Development Community (SADC)				
Angola	Eswatini	Mauritius	South Africa	
Botswana	Lesotho	Mozambique	Tanzania	
Comoros	Madagascar	Namibia	Zambia	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Malawi	Seychelles	Zimbabwe	
Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)				
Argentina	Brazil	Paraguay	Uruguay	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)				
Benin	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Senegal	
Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	Niger	Togo	

Other groups

African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP)				
Angola	Côte d'Ivoire	Guinea-Bissau	Namibia	Solomon Islands
Antigua and Barbuda	Cuba	Guyana	Nauru	Somalia
Bahamas	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Haiti	Niger	South Africa
Barbados	Djibouti	Jamaica	Nigeria	Sudan
Belize	Dominica	Kenya	Niue	Suriname
Benin	Dominican Republic	Kiribati	Palau	Tanzania
Botswana	Equatorial Guinea	Lesotho	Papua New Guinea	Timor-Leste
Burkina Faso	Eritrea	Liberia	Rwanda	Togo
Burundi	Eswatini	Madagascar	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Tonga
Cabo Verde	Ethiopia	Malawi	Saint Lucia	Trinidad and Tobago
Cameroon	Fiji	Mali	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Tuvalu
Central African Republic	Gabon	Marshall Islands	Samoa	Uganda
Chad	The Gambia	Mauritania	Sao Tomé and Príncipe	Vanuatu
Comoros	Ghana	Mauritius	Senegal	Zambia
Congo	Grenada	Micronesia, Federal State of	Seychelles	Zimbabwe
Cook Islands	Guinea	Mozambique	Sierra Leone	
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)				
Australia	Hong Kong, China	Mexico	Russian Federation	Viet Nam
Brunei Darussalam	Indonesia	New Zealand	Singapore	
Canada	Japan	Papua New Guinea	Chinese Taipei	
Chile	Korea, Republic of	Peru	Thailand	
China	Malaysia	Philippines	United States	
BRICS members				
Brazil	China	India	Russian Federation	South Africa
Developed Economies				
North America (except Mexico)	European Union (28)	EFTA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland)	Australia, Japan and New Zealand	
Developing Economies				
Africa	South and Central America and the Caribbean, Mexico	Europe except the European Union (28) and EFTA; Middle East	Asia except Australia, Japan and New Zealand	
LDCs (Least-developed countries)				
Afghanistan	Comoros	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Niger	Timor-Leste
Angola	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lesotho	Rwanda	Togo
Bangladesh	Djibouti	Liberia	Sao Tomé and Príncipe	Tuvalu
Benin	Eritrea	Madagascar	Senegal	Uganda
Bhutan	Ethiopia	Malawi	Sierra Leone	Vanuatu
Burkina Faso	The Gambia	Mali	Solomon Islands	Yemen
Burundi	Guinea	Mauritania	Somalia	Zambia
Cambodia	Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique	Sudan	
Central African Republic	Haiti	Myanmar	South Sudan	
Chad	Kiribati	Nepal	Tanzania	
Pacific Alliance				
Chile	Colombia	Mexico	Peru	
Six East Asian traders				
Hong Kong, China	Malaysia	Chinese Taipei		
Korea, Republic of	Singapore	Thailand		

Definitions and methodology

Merchandise trade

Exports and imports

Two systems of recording merchandise exports and imports are in common use. They are referred to as general trade and special trade and differ mainly in the way warehoused and re-exported goods are treated. General trade figures are larger than the corresponding special trade figures because the latter exclude certain trade flows, such as goods shipped through bonded warehouses.

To the extent possible, total merchandise trade is defined in this report according to the general trade definition. It covers all types of inward and outward movement of goods through a country or territory including movements through customs

warehouses and free zones. Goods include all merchandise that either add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country or territory by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) the country's economic territory. For further explanations, see United Nations International Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, Series M, N° 52, Revision 2.

Unless otherwise indicated, exports are valued at transaction value, including the cost of transportation and insurance to bring the merchandise to the frontier of the exporting country or territory ("free on board" valuation). Imports are valued at transaction value plus the cost of transportation and insurance to the frontier of the importing country or territory ("cost, insurance and freight" valuation).

Table 7.1

Products

A. Primary products

(i) Agricultural products (SITC sections 0, 1, 2 and 4 minus divisions 27 and 28)
of which,

- Food (SITC sections 0, 1, 4 and division 22)
of which,

0 - Food and live animals

1 - Beverages and tobacco

4 - Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes

22 - Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits

- - Fish (SITC division 03)

- - Other food products and live animals (SITC sections 0, 1, 4 and division 22 minus division 03)

- Raw materials (SITC divisions 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29)
of which,

21 - Hides, skins and fur skins, raw

23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)

24 - Cork and wood

25 - Pulp and waste paper

26 - Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)

29 - Crude animal and vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified

(ii) Fuels and mining products (SITC section 3 and divisions 27, 28, 68)
of which,

- Ores and other minerals (SITC divisions 27, 28)
of which,

27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)

28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap

- Fuels (SITC section 3)

- Non-ferrous metals (SITC division 68)

B. Manufactures (SITC sections 5, 6, 7, 8 minus division 68 and group 891)

(i) Iron and steel (SITC division 67)

(ii) Chemicals (SITC section 5)

of which,

- Pharmaceuticals (SITC division 54)

- Other chemicals (SITC divisions 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59)

of which,

51 - Organic chemicals

52 - Inorganic chemicals

53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials

55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations

56 - Fertilizers (other than those of Group 272, i.e. Fertilizers, crude)

57 - Plastics in primary forms

58 - Plastics in non-primary forms

59 - Chemical materials and products, not elsewhere specified

(iii) Other semi-manufactures (SITC divisions 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 69)

of which,

61 - Leather, leather manufactures, not elsewhere specified and dressed fur skins

62 - Rubber manufactures, not elsewhere specified

63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)

64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard

66 - Non-metallic mineral manufactures, not elsewhere specified

69 - Manufactures of metals, not elsewhere specified

(iv) Machinery and transport equipment (SITC section 7)

- Office and telecommunication equipment (SITC divisions 75, 76 and group 776)

of which,

- - Electronic data processing and office equipment (SITC division 75)

- - Telecommunications equipment (SITC division 76)

- - Integrated circuits, and electronic components (SITC group 776)

- Transport equipment (SITC group 713, sub-group 7783 and divisions 78, 79)

of which,

78 - Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)

79 - Other transport equipment

- - Automotive products (SITC groups 781, 782, 783, 784 and subgroups 7132, 7783)

of which,

781 - Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than public-transport type vehicles), including station wagons and racing cars

782 - Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special purpose motor vehicles

783 - Road motor vehicles, not elsewhere specified

784 - Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles and tractors

7132 - Internal combustion piston engines for propelling vehicles listed above

- - Other transport equipment (SITC division 79, groups 713, 785, 786 minus sub-group 7132)

of which,

79 - Other transport equipment

713 - Internal combustion piston engines, and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified

785 - Motorcycles and cycles, motorized and non-motorized

786 - Trailers and semi-trailers, other vehicles (not mechanically propelled), and specially designed and equipped transport containers

- Other machinery (SITC divisions 71, 72, 73, 74, 77 minus groups 713, 776 minus sub-group 7783) of which,

- - Power generating machinery (SITC division 71 minus group 713)

of which,

71 - Power generating machinery and equipment

minus

713 - Internal combustion piston engines, and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified

- - Non-electrical machinery (SITC divisions 72, 73, 74)

of which,

72 - Machinery specialized for particular industries

73 - Metal working machinery

74 - General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere specified and machine parts, not elsewhere specified

- - Electrical machinery (SITC division 77 minus group 776 and subgroup 7783)

of which,

77 - Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, not elsewhere specified and electrical parts thereof

minus

776 - Thermionic, cold cathode or photo-cathode valves and tubes

7783 - Electrical equipment, not elsewhere specified, for internal combustion engines and vehicles; and parts thereof

B. Manufactures (SITC sections 5, 6, 7, 8 minus division 68 and group 891) contd.

(v) Textiles (SITC division 65)

(vi) Clothing (SITC division 84)

(vii) Other manufactures (SITC divisions 81, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89 excluding group 891) of which,

- Personal and household goods (SITC divisions 82, 83 and 85) of which,

82 - Furniture and parts thereof, bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings

83 - Travel goods, handbags and similar containers

85 - Footwear

- Scientific and controlling instruments (SITC division 87)

- Miscellaneous manufactures (SITC divisions 81, 88 and 89 minus group 891) of which,

81 - Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, not elsewhere specified

88 - Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, not elsewhere specified; watches and clocks

89 - Miscellaneous manufactured articles, not elsewhere specified

C. Other products: commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere (including gold); arms and ammunition (SITC section 9 and group 891)

9 - Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC

891 - Arms and Ammunition

D. Intermediate products include all parts and accessories as well as industrial primary and processed intermediate products.

The "fuels and lubricants" category (BEC code 3) was excluded.

BEC codes 42, 53, 111, 121, 21, 22

Products

All product groups are defined according to Revision 3 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

Throughout this report, other food products and live animals; beverages and tobacco; animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes; oilseeds and oleaginous fruit are referred to as other food products; electronic data processing and office equipment is referred to as EDP and office equipment; and integrated circuits and electronic components is referred to as integrated circuits.

Agricultural products according to the AOA (WTO Agreement on Agriculture) definition refer to HS chapters 1 to 24 (excluding fish and fish products) and a number of manufactured agricultural products (for further information see "The Legal Texts, The Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Negotiations", WTO). This definition does not correspond to the definition of agricultural products presented in the breakdown of merchandise trade by main commodity group (see table II.1)

Merchandise trade and the goods account in balance of payments statistics

Merchandise trade statistics serve as an input for the compilation of the goods account in the balance of payments (BOP) and the rest of the world account in the System of National Accounts (SNA).

The compilation of international merchandise trade statistics (IMTS) relies principally on customs records complemented, as appropriate, by additional sources to enhance their coverage (for instance, to include electricity, or trade in vessels and aircrafts). These statistics essentially reflect the physical movement of goods across borders, while National Accounts and BOP statistics record transactions that involve change in ownership.

Goods for processing with or without change of ownership are recorded in merchandise statistics when they enter or leave the economic territory, irrespective of whether a change in ownership takes place. However, goods supplied to another economy for processing without a change of ownership and returned to the economy of the owner after

processing are not recorded in the balance of payments statistics compiled according to BPM6; further, if the goods are sold to a third economy after processing, then the value of the goods (including the value of processing) is recorded as an export of the economy of the owner and an import of the third economy; the value of the processing is recorded as an export of services of the processing economy and an import of services of the economy of the owner.

Differences between BOP (BPM6) and national accounts statistics and IMTS can be found in the International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Compilers Manual, Revision 1 (IMTS 2010), Chapter XXIV Section B «Goods to be recorded differently in IMTS and BPM6/ national accounts» (p288). (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/EG-IMTS/IMTS2010-CM%20-%20white%20cover%20version.pdf>)

Refer to Table 11.1 (p177) in the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Compilation Guide (<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2014/pdf/guide.pdf>)

Trade in commercial services between residents and non-residents of an economy (BPM6)

Depending on the location of the supplier and the consumer, the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) defines four modes of supply. In addition to the cross-border supply (mode 1), where both the supplier and the consumer remain in their respective home territories, GATS also covers cases where consumers are outside their home territory to consume services (mode 2 – consumption abroad), or where service suppliers are in the territory of the consumers to provide their services, whether by establishing affiliates through direct investment abroad (mode 3 – commercial presence), or through the presence

of natural persons (mode 4). An economy's Balance of Payments, namely the services account, can be used to derive estimates covering trade in commercial services for modes 1, 2 and 4. The Balance of Payments does however not include most of the information on services supplied through foreign affiliates that is required to estimate the size of mode 3. A framework for collecting these data, the "Foreign Affiliates Statistics (FATS)" was adopted by the international statistical community for the first time in 2002, and then further developed in 2010.

Trade in commercial services between residents and non-residents of an economy (BPM6), exports and imports

Exports (credits or receipts) and imports (debits or payments) of commercial services are included in balance of payments statistics, in conformity with the concepts, definitions and classification of the sixth (2009) edition of the IMF Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) as well as the 2010 edition of the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS 2010).

Definition of commercial services in the Balance of Payments

In the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual, the current account is subdivided into goods, services (including government goods and services, n.i.e.), primary income, and secondary income. Commercial services comprise all services categories except government goods and services, n.i.e. Commercial services are sub-divided into goods-related services, transport, travel, and other commercial services.

The BPM6 contains the following 12 standard services components.

- (1) Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
- (2) Maintenance and repair services, n.i.e.
- (3) Transport
- (4) Travel
- (5) Construction
- (6) Insurance and pension services
- (7) Financial services
- (8) Charges for the use of intellectual property, n.i.e.
- (9) Telecommunications, computer and information services
- (10) Other business services
- (11) Personal, cultural and recreational services
- (12) Government goods and services, n.i.e.

Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others cover processing, assembly, labelling, packing, and similar activities undertaken by enterprises that do not own the goods concerned and are paid a fee by the owner. Only the fee charged by the processor, which may cover the cost of materials purchased, is included under this item. Examples include oil refining, liquefaction of natural gas, assembly of clothing and electronics, assembly, labelling, and packing.

Maintenance and repair services n.i.e. cover maintenance and repair work – by residents – on goods that are owned by non-residents (and vice versa). The repairs may be performed at the site of the repairer or elsewhere. The value recorded for maintenance and repairs is the value of the work done – not the gross value of the goods before and after repairs.

Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others and Maintenance and repair services n.i.e. form a new WTO aggregate named "Goods-related services".

Transport is the process of carriage of people and objects from one location to another as well as related supporting and auxiliary services. Transport can be classified according to: (i) mode of transport, namely, sea, air, or other ("other" may be further broken down into rail, road, internal waterway, pipeline, and space transport as well as electricity transmission); and (ii) what is carried – passengers or freight. Also included are postal and courier services.

Travel credits cover goods and services – for own use or to give away – acquired by non-residents from an economy during visits to that economy. Travel debits cover goods and services – for own use or to give away – acquired from other economies by residents of the reporting economy during visits to these other economies. The most common goods and services covered are lodging, food and beverages, entertainment and transportation (within the economy visited), gifts and souvenirs. Travel is further subdivided into: (i) personal travel and (ii) business travel.

The aggregate category "Other commercial services" corresponds to the following components defined in BPM6:

Construction covers the creation, renovation, repair, or extension of fixed assets in the form of buildings, land improvements of an engineering nature, and other similar engineering constructions such as roads, bridges, dams, and so forth. It also includes related installation and assembly work, site preparation, specialized services such as painting, plumbing, and demolition, and management of construction projects. Construction also covers the acquisition of goods and services by the enterprises undertaking construction work from the economy of location of the construction work. Construction can be divided into (i) construction abroad and (ii) construction in the compiling economy.

Insurance and pension services include services of providing life insurance and annuities, nonlife insurance, reinsurance, freight insurance, pensions, standardized guarantees, and auxiliary services to insurance, pension schemes, and standardized guarantee schemes.

Financial services cover financial intermediary and auxiliary services, except insurance and pension fund services, provided by banks and other financial corporations. They include deposit taking and lending, letters of credit, credit card services, commissions and charges related to financial leasing, factoring, underwriting, and clearing of payments. Also included are financial advisory services, custody of financial assets or bullion, financial asset management, monitoring services, liquidity provision services, risk assumption services other than insurance, merger and acquisition services, credit rating services, stock exchange services, and trust services. Financial services may be charged for by: (i) explicit charges; (ii) margins on buying and selling transactions; (iii) asset management costs deducted from property income receivable in the case of asset-holding entities; or (iv) margins between interest payable and the reference rate on loans and deposits (called financial intermediation service charges indirectly measured – FISIM).

Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. include: (i) Charges for the use of proprietary rights (such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs including trade secrets, franchises); these rights can arise from research and development, as well as from marketing; and (ii) Charges for licenses to reproduce or distribute (or both) intellectual property embodied in produced originals or prototypes (such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works, and sound recordings) and related rights (such as for live performances and television, cable, or satellite broadcast). For the purpose of this report, all references to intellectual property (IP) services or intellectual property related services refer only to “Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.”.

Telecommunications, computer and information services cover (i) Telecommunications services, which encompass the broadcast or transmission of sound, images, data, or other information by telephone, telex, telegram, radio and television cable transmission, radio and television satellite, electronic mail, facsimile, and so forth, including business network services, teleconferencing, and support services; (ii) Computer services consisting of hardware- and software-related services and data processing services; (iii) Information services including news agency services, such as the provision of news, photographs, and feature articles to the media as well as database services.

Other business services include (i) Research and development services, (ii) Professional and management consulting services and (iii) Technical, trade-related and other business services. (i) Research and development services consist of services that are associated with basic and applied research, and experimental development of new products and processes. (ii) Professional and management consulting services include (a) legal services, accounting, management consulting, managerial services, and public relations services; and (b) advertising, market research, and public opinion polling services. (iii) Technical, trade-related,

and other business services include: (a) architectural, engineering, and other technical services; (b) waste treatment and depollution, agricultural, and mining services; (c) operating leasing services; (d) trade-related services; and (e) other business services n.i.e.

Personal, cultural, and recreational services consist of (i) Audio-visual and related services and (ii) other personal, cultural, and recreational services. (i) Audio-visual and related services cover services and fees related to the production of motion pictures (on film, videotape, disk, or transmitted electronically, etc.), radio and television programs (live or on tape), and musical recordings. (ii) Other personal, cultural, and recreational services include (a) health services, (b) education services, (c) heritage and recreational services, and (d) other personal services. Health services as well as education services are provided remotely or on-site. Data on exports and imports of total services (including government goods and services n.i.e), other services (including government goods and services n.i.e) as well as government goods and services n.i.e. are available as memorandum items in the WTO Data Portal.

Memo items:

- Total services (Commercial services plus Government goods and services n.i.e)*
- Other services (Other commercial services plus Government goods and services n.i.e)*
- Government goods and services n.i.e*

Government goods and services n.i.e. cover: (a) goods and services supplied by and to enclaves, such as embassies, military bases, and international organizations; (b) goods and services acquired from the host economy by diplomats, consular staff, and military personnel located abroad and their dependents; (c) services supplied by and to governments and not included in other categories of services. Statistics on international trade in services are produced jointly and published simultaneously with UNCTAD and ITC.

Coverage and comparability

While many economies worldwide have fully implemented the BPM6 for the recording of their Balance of Payments services transactions, some are still compiling their statistics according to the BPM5 methodology. Consequently, comparability and coverage of data may not always be complete. It should be noted in particular that world and regional estimates of trade in new services items such as Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others and Maintenance and repair services n.i.e. may be underestimated, as some economies do not report these items yet.

While the coverage and comparability of trade in services statistics have improved significantly over the years, the data remain subject to recognized limitations, such as i) certain countries do not collect figures for all items, ii) statistically capturing some services items remains difficult (more notably on the imports side), iii) data can be reported on a net rather than gross basis, iv) certain transactions may prove complex to classify appropriately, v) different sources, data collection and estimation methods lead to diverse results, etc. These distortions are more significant on detailed items levels and may lead to considerable asymmetries among countries' reported trade flows by origin and destination.

Foreign Affiliates Statistics

The new statistical framework on Foreign Affiliates Statistics (FATS) is developed in the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services 2010, the OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment and the OECD Handbook on Economic Globalisation Indicators. The statistical framework covers both goods and services producing enterprises. It analyses the universe of affiliates for which foreign investors own more than 50 per cent of the voting power or equity interest. Depending on the compiler's view, one can distinguish inward FATS, that is, activities of foreign-owned affiliates in the compiling economy, or, outward FATS, that is, foreign affiliates of the compiling economy active abroad. Variables such as sales, value added, number of employees, etc. are used to describe the affiliates' activities. These variables are broken down by country of origin or destination of investments and also by type of primary activity of the affiliates.

Trade in global value chains

The measurement of trade in value added terms traces the source of the value added, by country and industry that is contained in the products (goods and services) traded across the world. Value added is defined as the value that is added by industries to produce goods and services. In a national account sense, it reflects the compensation of labour, capital, nonfinancial assets and natural resources used in the production as well as net indirect taxes, when relevant.

The value-added approach reflects the interconnection of economies and sectors as well as the increasing importance of trade in intermediate inputs that takes place among international supply and production chains. It provides insights on where the value added comes from and thus on the actual contribution of trade to economies. Trade in value added indicators are estimates based on Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) tables. ICIO tables cover both goods and services. They regroup national Input-Output tables and international trade statistics into a consistent framework to describe sale and purchase of goods and services between producers and consumers from various economies and industries. They enable to disentangle domestic and foreign value added in each economy and industry.

Trade in value added estimates presented in this publication are sourced from the OECD "Trade in value added" (TiVA) database and the OECD ICIO table. The latter covers 57 economies plus a "rest of the world" aggregate. Industries are regrouped into 37 sectors and cover productive activities in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4.

The decomposition of gross exports into their value-added components

The breakdown of conventional export data (gross) into their value-added components allows showing the role played by economies in global value chains. The **domestic value-added content of exports** is composed of the following indicators:

The United States also provide a breakdown into total supply of goods and total supply of services products. In the case of services industries the concept of supply (or output) is based on measures that better capture service output (i.e. the margin). This mainly has an impact on the measurement of activities of wholesalers and retailers, insurers and financial intermediaries. From a GATS perspective, the size of mode 3 in a given country can be approximated through the value of the output (or supply) of services by foreign-owned affiliates. In the absence of data on output, sales of services are used. FATS are currently available mainly for OECD and a small number of non-OECD economies. Given the recent development of these statistics, comparability and coverage of individual economy data may not always be complete. Availability of detailed data and long-time series varies considerably between economies.

(i) The domestic value added, embodied either in final or intermediate goods/services, directly consumed by the importing country. This represents a one-to-one country transfer of value added, with exported goods/services crossing borders only once. (ii) The domestic value added contained in intermediates exported to a first country which re-exports them to a third country as embodied in other goods/services. This indicator represents a one-to-many country transfer of value added, when exported goods/services cross borders more than once. This illustrates the level of participation of an economy within international production. (iii) The domestic value added of exported goods/services which is eventually re-imported by the country itself. Such a value added round-trip between two countries highlights the domestic value-added content present in a country's imports.

The **foreign value-added content of exports** corresponds to the value added of inputs that was imported in order to produce intermediate or final goods/services to be exported. It can also be referred to as vertical specialization, when expressed in percentage.

The sectoral value-added contributions to gross exports

Exports from a (domestic) industry do not only contain value added produced within the same industry but also value added sourced from other industries within the economy or from other economies. The value-added approach to estimate trade flows can describe both the geographical and sectoral origin of the value added contained in gross exports of any given industry. Table IV.3 presents the value-added origin (columns) of gross exports (rows) according to the domestic and foreign source and by main sector. This highlights the extent of the global value chains phenomenon and outlines the interconnection and related dependency across countries and sectors for the production and trade of goods and services.

Other definitions and methods

Annual changes

Throughout this report, average annual percentage changes are analogous to compound interest rates. In calculating the average annual rate of change between 2010 and 2018, for example, data for calendar year 2010 were taken as the starting point, and data for calendar year 2018 as the end point.

Prices

Commodity price movements are primarily described by indices largely based on spot market prices, and therefore exclude transactions governed by longer-term contracts. Price indices for such commodities as food, beverages, agricultural raw materials, minerals, non-ferrous metals, fertilizers and crude petroleum are obtained from IMF Primary Commodity Prices (May 2019 release). Aggregates for all primary commodities and for non-fuel primary commodities are calculated using IMF weights (Statistical appendix table A67). Beginning with the first quarter of 2011 to the fourth quarter of 2015, the crude oil price is computed excluding West Texas Intermediate (WTI), which accounts for one third of the IMF's crude oil index. The price of WTI became largely dislocated from international markets in early 2011 and is thought not to represent well prices in international oil trade.

For more information, see Box Comm.1 of the World Bank's Global Commodity Market Outlook, January 2012 (see page 3 of the complete report on http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1322593305595/8287139-1326374900917/GEP2012A_Commodity_Appendix.pdf)

World merchandise trade indices

The volume indices and the deflators (i.e. price indices or unit values) are taken from a range of different international and national sources. The reported deflators and volume indices may not always be available for the most recent years or may differ in product coverage from the corresponding value indices. Aggregation of the indices to obtain a world total is a two-tier process. First, export and import deflators from national and international sources are complemented with WTO and UNCTAD estimates for missing data. They are then aggregated to obtain regional totals.

The volume index for each region is obtained by dividing the respective trade value index for each region by the corresponding regional deflator. Second, the total world merchandise volume index is obtained by deflating the world trade value with the aggregate of regional deflators. Throughout the aggregation process trade values of the previous year are used as weights.

World gross domestic product

World GDP growth is estimated as a weighted average of individual economies' real GDP growth. The weights used are shares of the economies' previous year GDP at 2005 constant prices converted to dollars at market exchange rates.

The use of official exchange rates which are not market-based for some major economies, together with the fluctuations of the United States dollar vis-à-vis major currencies, can have a significant impact on the weighting pattern. The increasing use of weights based on purchasing power parities (PPP) by other international organizations is meant to attenuate "anomalies" linked to these factors. In a period of widely diverging growth rates among countries and regions, the choice of the weighting pattern can have a marked influence on the global growth estimate. For the 2000-2011 period, global growth estimates based on PPP-weights indicate a significantly faster growth than estimates using weights based on GDP data measured at market exchange rates. This is because of differences in the two weighting patterns.

Re-exports and re-imports

Under the system of general trade adopted in this report, re-exports are included in total merchandise trade. However, in the case of Hong Kong, China, the magnitude of its re-exports (amounting in 2018 to US\$ 556 billion), if included in regional or world aggregates, would adversely affect the analytical value of the statistics by introducing a significant element of double counting. Therefore, Hong Kong, China's re-exports are excluded from the world, Asia and developing economies aggregates (unless otherwise indicated); only Hong Kong, China's domestic exports and retained imports are included in the totals.

Trade policy indicators

Indicators tracking the changes in the application of trade policy measures can be broken down into three broad categories:

- (1) Customs related measures: Information on customs duties (bound, applied and preferential) can be found on the WTO website and also in a summary form in the World Tariff Profiles. Information on the changes in customs duties can be derived from the above sources but these changes are also covered by the Trade Monitoring reports (TM).
- (2) Trade remedies: Binding tariffs and applying them equally to all trading partners (most-favoured-nation treatment) are key to the smooth flow of trade in goods. The WTO agreements uphold the principles, but they also allow derogations in some circumstances. Those “trade remedies” cover antidumping, countervailing duties and safeguards; the relevant information can be found in the I-TIP database and also in the TM database.
- (3) Technical measures / regulations: By far a persistent growth in notifications happened in the area of regulations and standards which fall under the SPS and TBT agreements. Keeping up to date with these measures is crucial for all trading partners. Notifications in this area are not easily comparable as to the trade impact of the respective measures announced and the number of notifications may overestimate the actual implementation of the measures. For each of these three categories, the secretariat compiles indicators showing the measures that were introduced or modified in the year and, when applicable, the stock of these measures.

WTO members have established two main ways of obtaining the relevant information on trade policy measures, one being the system of notifications and the other one being the trade policy reviews' reports and, related to it, the trade monitoring reports. Through notifications, WTO members and observers provide the Secretariat with recent relevant information on trade and trade-related measures. In the trade monitoring context, the Secretariat in addition to information received by WTO members and observers, collects trade and trade-related measures from other relevant sources and subsequently submit it to the relevant member for verification. The preparation of the trade monitoring reports is an on-going activity and a unique process relying on continuous dialogue and exchange with WTO delegations as well as divisions within the WTO Secretariat. The WTO-wide trade monitoring reports are subsequently discussed at meetings of the WTO's Trade Policy Review Body. The verification process is a unique feature of the WTO's monitoring efforts and represents a quality control mechanism, allowing members to check the accuracy of the information before it is made public. Information contained in members' notifications is now in large parts included in a consolidated database platform, the Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP, https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/itip_e.htm). For information on the Trade policy monitoring reports see:

(Trade Monitoring database, <http://tmdb.wto.org/>),
WTO Docs online (https://docs.wto.org/dol2feStaff/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S001.aspx).

Specific notes for selected economies

Merchandise trade statistics of the European Union

Beginning with the 2002 report, EU data compiled according to national statistical practices have been replaced, starting 1993, with data compiled by Eurostat in accordance with EU legislation. The concepts and definitions adopted by the EU are in line with the United Nations' International Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, Series M, N° 52, Revision 2. As a result, the conceptual differences between EU member states' data have been substantially reduced. Moreover, for the EU as a whole, Eurostat data are more timely than the previous source, thus reducing substantially the amount of estimation included in the EU aggregate.

Since January 1993, statistics on the trade between the member states of the EU have been collected through the "Intrastat" system (see GATT 1994, International Trade Trends and Statistics). The coverage of this system, which relies on reports submitted by firms for transactions above a minimum value, is not as wide as the previous one, which was based on customs declarations. This is particularly noticeable on the import side. For example, prior to the adoption of the Intrastat system, reported intra-EU imports (c.i.f.) closely matched reported intra-EU exports (f.o.b.). However, from 1993 onwards, the reported value of intra-EU imports has been on average around 3 per cent lower than the value of intra-EU exports, indicating a substantial under-reporting of intra-EU imports. As a result of this inconsistency, the Secretariat has substituted intra-EU

exports data for intra-EU imports at the aggregate EU level when estimating regional and world totals. However, this adjustment is not allocated between EU member countries. Hence, the sum of reported imports of individual EU members does not add to the figure for EU imports as a whole. This adjustment is also reflected in the volume estimates for the EU as a whole.

Major breaks in data continuity of merchandise trade

Beginning 2003, Singapore includes merchandise trade with Indonesia. Beginning 2008, Indonesia's imports are reported according to the general trade system. With respect to the Russian Federation, considerable uncertainty remains about the accuracy of foreign trade statistics, especially as regards imports. A large proportion of the reported data on imports consists of official estimates of inflows of goods which enter the economy without being registered by the customs authorities. Such adjustments to import data accounted for 6 per cent of the officially reported totals in 2012; 8 per cent of the officially reported totals in 2013. As of 2012, data on merchandise trade values for Switzerland includes trade in gold. Merchandise trade flows between the European Union member States include trade associated with fraudulent VAT declaration, which concerns mainly office and telecommunications equipment. Between 2006 and 2007, intra-EU merchandise trade statistics have been particularly affected by a considerable reduction in this fraudulent trade in the United Kingdom.

Statistical sources

Most frequently used international sources for statistics are:

EUROSTAT, Comext and on-line databases
FAO, FAOSTAT Agriculture database
FAO, Production Yearbook
IMF, Balance of Payments Statistics
IMF, International Financial Statistics
IMF, World Economic Outlook database
OECD, Main Economic Indicators
OECD, Measuring Globalisation: The Role of Multinationals in OECD Economies
OECD, Monthly Statistics of International Trade
OECD, National Accounts
OECD, Statistics on International Trade in Services
OECD/IEA, Energy Prices & Taxes
TDM, Trade Data Monitor
UNECE, Economic Survey of Europe
UNECLAC, Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean
UNIDO, National Accounts Statistics Database
UNSD, Comtrade database (for OECD members the **UNSDOECD** Joint Trade Data Collection and Processing system)
UNSD, International Trade Statistics Yearbook
UNSD, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics
UNSD, Service trade database
World Bank, World Development Indicators

Figures for total merchandise trade are largely derived from national authorities supplemented by international databases and Secretariat estimates. Data on merchandise trade by origin, destination and product are mainly obtained from Eurostat's Comext database, the Trade Data Monitor and UNSD's Comtrade database. Some inconsistencies in the aggregate export and import data for the same country

or territory between sources are inevitable. These can be attributed to the use of different systems of recording trade, to the way in which for example IMF and UNSD have converted data expressed in national currencies into dollars, and revisions which can be more readily incorporated in the IMF data.

Statistics on trade in commercial services are mainly drawn from the IMF Balance of Payments Statistics or from the Trade in Services by Partner Country dataset of the OECD. Data for European Union members, as well as the EU (28) aggregate are drawn from Eurostat's on-line database. For other economies that do not report to the IMF (e.g., Chinese Taipei) data are drawn from national sources.

Estimations for missing data are mainly based on national statistics. GDP series in current dollars are mainly derived from the IMF World Economic Outlook database.

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Closing date for merchandise trade statistics (Customs basis) is 18 March 2019 and commercial services (Balance of Payments basis) is 30 May 2019. For foreign affiliates statistics the closing date is 10 May 2019.

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Table A.1

Growth in the volume of world merchandise exports and GDP, 2010-2018

(Annual percentage change)

	2010-18	2016	2017	2018 (1)
World merchandise exports	3.0	1.6	4.5	2.8
Agricultural products	3.9	2.0	8.5	6.1
Fuels and mining products	1.3	1.8	-2.7	3.7
Manufactures	3.4	0.3	4.7	3.3
World GDP	2.7	2.3	3.0	3.2

(1) Preliminary data

Note: See the Metadata for the estimation of world aggregates of merchandise exports, production and GDP.

Table A.2

Growth in the volume of world merchandise trade by selected region and economy, 2010-2018

(Annual percentage change)

Exports				Imports		
2010-18	2017	2018		2010-18	2017	2018
3.0	4.5	2.8	World	3.1	4.7	3.2
3.5	4.2	4.3	North America	3.4	4.0	5.0
3.4	2.3	2.3	Canada (1)	2.6	4.4	3.8
5.6	7.0	7.2	Mexico (1)	3.7	3.5	5.3
2.9	4.1	4.1	United States of America	3.6	4.0	5.2
1.7	3.0	0.6	South and Central America and the Caribbean	1.4	4.6	5.2
2.3	3.7	1.6	Europe	1.8	2.9	1.1
2.4	3.6	1.5	European Union (28)	1.8	2.5	1.4
-0.3	1.2	-2.1	Norway	1.2	4.8	-2.1
1.6	2.9	3.0	Switzerland	1.3	3.6	5.7
1.3	4.2	4.9	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	0.7	13.5	2.8
-0.2	4.4	1.8	Africa	3.3	-0.2	3.9
3.4	-0.9	1.9	Middle East	2.4	-0.9	-3.3
4.2	6.8	3.8	Asia	4.9	8.3	5.0
3.7	-0.4	5.0	Australia (1)	3.1	12.8	-0.8
5.1	7.1	4.1	China	5.1	8.9	6.4
4.7	6.6	4.3	India (1)	5.5	11.7	3.1
1.4	5.9	2.7	Japan	2.3	2.8	2.0
3.6	6.5	2.9	Six East Asian traders (2)	5.5	12.8	4.1

(1) Secretariat Estimates

(2) Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; Republic of Korea; Singapore; Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu

Table A.3

World merchandise trade and trade in commercial services by region and selected economy, 2010-2018

(Annual percentage change)

Exports				Imports		
2010-18	2017	2018		2010-18	2017	2018
Merchandise						
3	11	10	World	3	11	10
3	7	8	North America	4	7	8
3	7	8	United States of America	4	7	9
2	8	7	Canada	2	7	6
1	14	8	South and Central America and the Caribbean	1	8	11
2	18	10	Brazil	0	10	20
1	14	9	Chile	3	11	14
3	9	9	Europe	2	10	10
3	10	9	European Union (28)	2	10	10
...	-1	4	Switzerland	...	0	4
1	25	24	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	1	22	8
1	26	26	Russian Federation	0	24	5
0	32	26	Kazakhstan	1	17	10
-1	18	14	Africa	2	6	11
0	16	6	South Africa	2	11	12
-4	34	36	Nigeria	-1	-12	34
3	15	21	Middle East	3	3	1
6	6	10	United Arab Emirates	4	-1	-6
2	21	35	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	3	-4	0
4	11	9	Asia	4	15	13
6	8	10	China	5	16	16
-1	8	6	Japan	1	11	11
Commercial services						
5	8	8	World	5	6	7
5	5	4	North America	4	7	3
5	5	4	United States of America	4	7	3
2	6	6	Canada	2	7	5
4	6	1	South and Central America and the Caribbean	3	6	1
2	3	-1	Brazil	2	8	-1
1	10	-4	Argentina	7	14	-4
5	8	8	Europe	5	5	8
5	9	8	European Union (28)	5	5	9
4	3	2	Switzerland	5	5	0
4	13	12	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	3	15	7
3	14	12	Russian Federation	3	20	7
-2	14	12	Ukraine	1	12	12
3	15	10	Africa	2	11	13
0	40	23	Egypt	4	-2	11
0	10	1	South Africa	-2	8	2
...	8	5	Middle East	...	5	6
...	8	2	United Arab Emirates	...	2	1
7	5	0	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	1	8	2
...	8	10	Asia	...	7	8
...	9	17	China	...	3	12
4	6	3	Japan	2	4	4

Note: Includes Secretariat estimates.

Table A.4

World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 1948, 1953, 1963, 1973, 1983, 1993, 2003 and 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	1948	1953	1963	1973	1983	1993	2003	2018
	Value							
World	59	84	157	579	1838	3688	7377	18919
	Share							
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North America	28.1	24.8	19.9	17.3	16.8	17.9	15.8	13.6
United States of America	21.6	14.6	14.3	12.2	11.2	12.6	9.8	8.8
Mexico	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.4
Canada	5.5	5.2	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.7	2.4
South and Central America and the Caribbean	11.3	9.7	6.4	4.3	4.5	3.0	3.1	3.4
Brazil	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3
Chile	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Europe	35.1	39.4	47.8	50.9	43.5	45.3	45.9	37.6
Germany (1)	1.4	5.3	9.3	11.7	9.2	10.3	10.2	8.2
Netherlands	2.0	3.0	3.6	4.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.8
France	3.4	4.8	5.2	6.3	5.2	6.0	5.3	3.1
United Kingdom	11.3	9.0	7.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.1	2.6
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	2.6	3.4
Africa	7.3	6.5	5.7	4.8	4.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
South Africa (3)	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
Middle East	2.0	2.7	3.2	4.1	6.7	3.5	4.1	6.0
Asia	14.0	13.4	12.5	14.9	19.1	26.0	26.2	33.6
China	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.5	5.9	13.1
Japan	0.4	1.5	3.5	6.4	8.0	9.8	6.4	3.9
India	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.7
Australia and New Zealand	3.7	3.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6
Six East Asian traders	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.6	5.8	9.6	9.6	9.9
Memorandum item:								
EU (4)	-	-	24.5	37.0	31.3	37.3	42.8	34.2
USSR, Former	2.2	3.5	4.6	3.7	5.0	-	-	-
GATT/WTO Members (5)	63.4	69.6	75.0	84.1	77.0	89.0	98.3	97.9

Note: Between 1973 and 1983 and between 1993 and 2003 export shares were significantly influenced by oil price developments.

(1) Figures refer to the Fed. Rep. of Germany from 1948 through 1983.

(2) Figures are significantly affected by including the mutual trade flows of the Baltic States and the CIS between 1993 and 2003.

(3) Beginning with 1998, figures refer to South Africa only and no longer to the Southern African Customs Union.

(4) Figures refer to the EEC(6) in 1963, EC(9) in 1973, EC(10) in 1983, EU(12) in 1993, EU(25) in 2003, and EU(28) in 2018.

(5) Membership as of the year stated.

Table A.5

World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 1948, 1953, 1963, 1973, 1983, 1993, 2003 and 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	1948	1953	1963	1973	1983	1993	2003	2018
	Value							
World	62	85	164	594	1883	3805	7694	19394
	Share							
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North America	18.5	20.5	16.1	17.2	18.5	21.3	22.4	18.4
United States of America	13.0	13.9	11.4	12.4	14.3	15.9	16.9	13.5
Mexico	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.8	2.3	2.5
Canada	4.4	5.5	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.4
South and Central America and the Caribbean	10.4	8.3	6.0	4.4	3.9	3.3	2.5	3.3
Brazil	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0
Chile	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Europe	45.3	43.7	52.0	53.3	44.1	44.5	45.0	36.9
Germany (1)	2.2	4.5	8.0	9.2	8.1	9.0	7.9	6.6
United Kingdom	13.4	11.0	8.5	6.5	5.3	5.5	5.2	3.5
France	5.5	4.9	5.3	6.4	5.6	5.7	5.2	3.5
Netherlands	3.4	3.3	4.4	4.8	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States (2)	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.7	2.2
Africa	8.1	7.0	5.2	3.9	4.6	2.6	2.2	3.0
South Africa (3)	2.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
Middle East	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.7	6.2	3.3	2.8	3.8
Asia	13.9	15.1	14.1	14.9	18.5	23.5	23.5	32.4
China	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.7	5.4	11.0
Japan	1.1	2.8	4.1	6.5	6.7	6.4	5.0	3.9
India	2.3	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	2.6
Australia and New Zealand	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Six East Asian traders	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.9	6.1	10.2	8.6	9.4
Memorandum item:								
EU (4)	-	-	25.5	37.1	31.4	36.2	42.0	33.5
USSR, Former	1.9	3.3	4.3	3.6	4.3	-	-	-
GATT/WTO Members (5)	58.6	66.9	75.3	85.5	79.7	89.3	98.4	98.2

Note: Between 1973 and 1983 and between 1993 and 2003 import shares were significantly influenced by oil price developments.

(1) Figures refer to the Fed. Rep. of Germany from 1948 through 1983.

(2) Figures are significantly affected by including the mutual trade flows of the Baltic States and the CIS between 1993 and 2003.

(3) Beginning with 1998, figures refer to South Africa only and no longer to the Southern African Customs Union.

(4) Figures refer to the EEC(6) in 1963, EC(9) in 1973, EC(10) in 1983, EU(12) in 1993, EU(25) in 2003, and EU(28) in 2018.

(5) Membership as of the year stated.

Table A.6

Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	China	2487	12.8	10	1	United States of America	2614	13.2	9
2	United States of America	1664	8.5	8	2	China	2136	10.8	16
3	Germany	1561	8.0	8	3	Germany	1286	6.5	11
4	Japan	738	3.8	6	4	Japan	749	3.8	11
5	Netherlands	723	3.7	11	5	United Kingdom	674	3.4	5
6	Korea, Republic of	605	3.1	5	6	France	673	3.4	9
7	France	582	3.0	9	7	Netherlands	646	3.3	12
8	Hong Kong, China	569	2.9	3	8	Hong Kong, China	628	3.2	6
	Domestic exports	13	0.1	-30		Retained imports (1)	155	0.8	12
	Re-exports	556	2.9	5					
9	Italy	547	2.8	8	9	Korea, Republic of	535	2.7	12
10	United Kingdom	486	2.5	10	10	India	511	2.6	14
11	Belgium	467	2.4	8	11	Italy	501	2.5	11
12	Mexico	451	2.3	10	12	Mexico	477	2.4	10
13	Canada	450	2.3	7	13	Canada (1)	469	2.4	6
14	Russian Federation	444	2.3	26	14	Belgium	450	2.3	10
15	Singapore	413	2.1	11	15	Spain	388	2.0	10
	Domestic exports	209	1.1	11					
	Re-exports	203	1.0	10					
16	United Arab Emirates (1)	346	1.8	10	16	Singapore	371	1.9	13
						Retained imports (1)	167	0.8	17
17	Spain	345	1.8	8	17	Chinese Taipei	286	1.4	10
18	Chinese Taipei	336	1.7	6	18	Switzerland	279	1.4	4
19	India	326	1.7	9	19	Poland	267	1.3	14
20	Switzerland	311	1.6	4	20	United Arab Emirates (1)	253	1.3	-6
21	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of (1)	299	1.5	35	21	Thailand	250	1.3	13
22	Poland	261	1.3	11	22	Russian Federation (2)	249	1.3	5
23	Australia	257	1.3	11	23	Viet Nam (1)	244	1.2	15
24	Thailand	252	1.3	7	24	Australia (1)	236	1.2	3
25	Malaysia	247	1.3	14	25	Turkey	223	1.1	-5
26	Viet Nam (1)	246	1.3	15	26	Malaysia	217	1.1	12
27	Brazil	240	1.2	10	27	Austria	193	1.0	10
28	Czech Republic	202	1.0	11	28	Brazil (1)	189	0.9	20
29	Austria	185	0.9	10	29	Indonesia	189	0.9	20
30	Indonesia	180	0.9	7	30	Czech Republic	184	0.9	13
31	Turkey	168	0.9	7	31	Sweden	170	0.9	10
32	Sweden	166	0.9	8	32	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of (1)	135	0.7	0
33	Ireland	165	0.8	20	33	Hungary	121	0.6	13
34	Hungary	126	0.6	11	34	Philippines	115	0.6	13
35	Norway	123	0.6	18	35	South Africa (1)	114	0.6	12
36	Denmark	109	0.6	6	36	Ireland	106	0.5	19
37	Iran (1)	108	0.6	16	37	Denmark	102	0.5	10
38	Slovak Republic	94	0.5	12	38	Romania	98	0.5	14
39	South Africa	94	0.5	6	39	Slovak Republic	94	0.5	13
40	Iraq (1)	89	0.5	41	40	Portugal	89	0.4	13
41	Qatar (1)	86	0.4	28	41	Israel (1)	88	0.4	22
42	Romania	80	0.4	13	42	Norway	88	0.4	6
43	Finland	76	0.4	12	43	Finland	78	0.4	11
44	Chile	75	0.4	9	44	Chile	74	0.4	14
45	Kuwait, the State of (1)	72	0.4	30	45	Egypt	72	0.4	17
46	Portugal	68	0.4	10	46	Argentina	65	0.3	-2
47	Philippines	67	0.3	-2	47	Greece	65	0.3	15
48	Argentina	62	0.3	5	48	Bangladesh (1)	62	0.3	16
49	Kazakhstan	61	0.3	26	49	Pakistan	60	0.3	5
50	Nigeria	61	0.3	36	50	Ukraine	57	0.3	15
	Total of above (3)	18167	93.3	-		Total of above (3)	18217	91.7	-
	World (3)	19475	100.0	10		World (3)	19867	100.0	10

Note: For annual data 2008-2018, see Tables A58 and A59.

(1) Secretariat estimates

(2) Imports are valued f.o.b.

(3) Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

Table A.7

Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade (excluding intra-EU (28) trade), 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	China	2487	16.2	10	1	United States of America	2614	16.6	9
2	Extra-EU (28) exports	2309	15.1	9	2	Extra-EU (28) imports	2337	14.9	11
3	United States of America	1664	10.9	8	3	China	2136	13.6	16
4	Japan	738	4.8	6	4	Japan	749	4.8	11
5	Korea, Republic of	605	3.9	5	5	Hong Kong, China	628	4.0	6
						Retained imports (1)	155	1.0	12
6	Hong Kong, China	569	3.7	3	6	Korea, Republic of	535	3.4	12
	Domestic exports	13	0.1	-30					
	Re-exports	556	3.6	5					
7	Mexico	451	2.9	10	7	India	511	3.3	14
8	Canada	450	2.9	7	8	Mexico	477	3.0	10
9	Russian Federation	444	2.9	26	9	Canada (1)	469	3.0	6
10	Singapore	413	2.7	11	10	Singapore	371	2.4	13
	Domestic exports	209	1.4	11		Retained imports (1)	167	1.1	17
	Re-exports	203	1.3	10					
11	United Arab Emirates (1)	346	2.3	10	11	Chinese Taipei	286	1.8	10
12	Chinese Taipei	336	2.2	6	12	Switzerland	279	1.8	4
13	India	326	2.1	9	13	United Arab Emirates (1)	253	1.6	-6
14	Switzerland	311	2.0	4	14	Thailand	250	1.6	13
15	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of (1)	299	2.0	35	15	Russian Federation (2)	249	1.6	5
16	Australia	257	1.7	11	16	Viet Nam (1)	244	1.6	15
17	Thailand	252	1.6	7	17	Australia (1)	236	1.5	3
18	Malaysia	247	1.6	14	18	Turkey	223	1.4	-5
19	Viet Nam (1)	246	1.6	15	19	Malaysia	217	1.4	12
20	Brazil	240	1.6	10	20	Brazil (1)	189	1.2	20
21	Indonesia	180	1.2	7	21	Indonesia	189	1.2	20
22	Turkey	168	1.1	7	22	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of (1)	135	0.9	0
23	Norway	123	0.8	18	23	Philippines	115	0.7	13
24	Iran (1)	108	0.7	16	24	South Africa (1)	114	0.7	12
25	South Africa	94	0.6	6	25	Israel (1)	88	0.6	22
26	Iraq (1)	89	0.6	41	26	Norway	88	0.6	6
27	Qatar (1)	86	0.6	28	27	Chile	74	0.5	14
28	Chile	75	0.5	9	28	Egypt	72	0.5	17
29	Kuwait, the State of (1)	72	0.5	30	29	Argentina	65	0.4	-2
30	Philippines	67	0.4	-2	30	Bangladesh (1)	62	0.4	16
31	Argentina	62	0.4	5	31	Pakistan	60	0.4	5
32	Kazakhstan	61	0.4	26	32	Ukraine	57	0.4	15
33	Nigeria	61	0.4	36	33	Colombia	51	0.3	11
34	Israel (1)	57	0.4	-6	34	Morocco	51	0.3	14
35	Peru	49	0.3	8	35	Iran	49	0.3	0
36	Ukraine	47	0.3	9	36	Iraq (1)	48	0.3	-7
37	Oman (1)	47	0.3	42	37	Algeria (1)	47	0.3	2
38	Angola (1)	42	0.3	22	38	New Zealand	44	0.3	9
39	Colombia	42	0.3	10	39	Peru	43	0.3	8
40	Algeria (1)	41	0.3	16	40	Nigeria	42	0.3	34
41	New Zealand	40	0.3	4	41	Belarus	38	0.2	12
42	Bangladesh	39	0.3	9	42	Kuwait, the State of (1)	37	0.2	9
43	Belarus	34	0.2	15	43	Qatar (1)	34	0.2	11
44	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (1),(3)	34	0.2	3	44	Kazakhstan	33	0.2	10
45	Morocco	29	0.2	15	45	Serbia	26	0.2	18
46	Egypt	28	0.2	8	46	Oman (1)	25	0.2	-4
47	Pakistan	23	0.2	9	47	Ecuador	23	0.1	16
48	Ecuador	22	0.1	13	48	Panama	23	0.1	5
49	Azerbaijan (1)	22	0.1	39	49	Tunisia	23	0.1	10
50	Libya (1)	21	0.1	16	50	Sri Lanka (1)	23	0.1	7
	Total of above (3)	14851	96.9	-		Total of above (3)	15031	95.7	-
	World (excl. intra-EU (28)) (3)	15319	100.0	10		World (excl. intra-EU (28)) (3)	15710	100.0	10

Note: For annual data 2008-2018, see Tables A58 and A59.

(1) Secretariat estimates

(2) Imports are valued f.o.b.

(3) Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

Table A.8

Leading exporters and importers in world trade in commercial services, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	United States of America	808	14.0	4	1	United States of America	536	9.8	3
2	United Kingdom	373	6.5	6	2	China	521	9.5	12
3	Germany	326	5.6	7	3	Germany	350	6.4	6
4	France	291	5.0	6	4	France	257	4.7	5
5	China	265	4.6	17	5	United Kingdom	230	4.2	11
6	Netherlands	241	4.2	11	6	Netherlands	229	4.2	11
7	Ireland	205	3.6	14	7	Ireland	218	4.0	9
8	India	204	3.5	11	8	Japan	198	3.6	4
9	Japan	187	3.2	3	9	Singapore	187	3.4	3
10	Singapore	184	3.2	7	10	India	175	3.2	14
11	Spain	149	2.6	8	11	Belgium	129	2.3	12
12	Switzerland	123	2.1	2	12	Italy	123	2.2	8
13	Belgium	121	2.1	3	13	Korea, Republic of	123	2.2	2
14	Italy	121	2.1	9	14	Canada	112	2.0	5
15	Hong Kong, China	114	2.0	9	15	Switzerland	103	1.9	0
16	Luxembourg	113	2.0	10	16	Russian Federation	93	1.7	7
17	Korea, Republic of	95	1.7	10	17	Luxembourg	86	1.6	10
18	Canada	92	1.6	6	18	Spain	85	1.5	12
19	Thailand	84	1.5	11	19	Hong Kong, China	81	1.5	5
20	Austria	74	1.3	11	20	United Arab Emirates	71	1.3	1
21	Sweden	73	1.3	-1	21	Australia	71	1.3	6
22	United Arab Emirates	71	1.2	2	22	Sweden	69	1.3	2
23	Poland	69	1.2	19	23	Denmark	68	1.2	11
24	Denmark	69	1.2	4	24	Brazil	66	1.2	-1
25	Australia	68	1.2	7	25	Austria	62	1.1	12
26	Russian Federation	64	1.1	12	26	Chinese Taipei	56	1.0	6
27	Chinese Taipei	50	0.9	12	27	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	55	1.0	2
28	Israel	50	0.9	12	28	Thailand	55	1.0	19
29	Turkey	48	0.8	11	29	Norway	52	0.9	4
30	Macao, China	44	0.8	12	30	Malaysia	44	0.8	5
31	Greece	43	0.7	14	31	Poland	43	0.8	13
32	Norway	43	0.7	5	32	Mexico	37	0.7	1
33	Malaysia	40	0.7	7	33	Finland	35	0.6	14
34	Portugal	37	0.6	10	34	Indonesia	35	0.6	7
35	Philippines	37	0.6	8	35	Kuwait, the State of	34	0.6	23
36	Brazil	33	0.6	-1	36	Qatar	31	0.6	3
37	Finland	33	0.6	10	37	Nigeria	31	0.6	70
38	Czech Republic	30	0.5	11	38	Israel	30	0.6	7
39	Hungary	29	0.5	9	39	Philippines	26	0.5	2
40	Mexico	28	0.5	5	40	Czech Republic	25	0.4	14
	Total of above	5128	88.9	-		Total of above	4830	88.1	-
	World	5770	100.0	8		World	5485	100.0	7

Note: Figures for a number of countries and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat. Annual percentage changes and rankings are affected by continuity breaks in the series for a large number of economies, and by limitations in cross-country comparability. See the Metadata. For more annual data, see Tables A60 and A61.

Table A.9

Leading exporters and importers in world trade in commercial services (excluding intra-EU (28) trade), 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	Extra-EU (28) exports	1089	25.1	7	1	Extra-EU (28) imports	865	20.6	7
2	United States of America	808	18.7	4	2	United States of America	536	12.8	3
3	China	265	6.1	17	3	China	521	12.4	12
4	India	204	4.7	11	4	Japan	198	4.7	4
5	Japan	187	4.3	3	5	Singapore	187	4.4	3
6	Singapore	184	4.2	7	6	India	175	4.2	14
7	Switzerland	123	2.8	2	7	Korea, Republic of	123	2.9	2
8	Hong Kong, China	114	2.6	9	8	Canada	112	2.7	5
9	Korea, Republic of	95	2.2	10	9	Switzerland	103	2.5	0
10	Canada	92	2.1	6	10	Russian Federation	93	2.2	7
11	Thailand	84	1.9	11	11	Hong Kong, China	81	1.9	5
12	United Arab Emirates	71	1.6	2	12	United Arab Emirates	71	1.7	1
13	Australia	68	1.6	7	13	Australia	71	1.7	6
14	Russian Federation	64	1.5	12	14	Brazil	66	1.6	-1
15	Chinese Taipei	50	1.2	12	15	Chinese Taipei	56	1.3	6
16	Israel	50	1.2	12	16	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	55	1.3	2
17	Turkey	48	1.1	11	17	Thailand	55	1.3	19
18	Macao, China	44	1.0	12	18	Norway	52	1.2	4
19	Norway	43	1.0	5	19	Malaysia	44	1.1	5
20	Malaysia	40	0.9	7	20	Mexico	37	0.9	1
21	Philippines	37	0.9	8	21	Indonesia	35	0.8	7
22	Brazil	33	0.8	-1	22	Kuwait, the State of	34	0.8	23
23	Mexico	28	0.7	5	23	Qatar	31	0.7	3
24	Indonesia	27	0.6	10	24	Nigeria	31	0.7	70
25	Egypt	23	0.5	23	25	Israel	30	0.7	7
26	Morocco	18	0.4	8	26	Philippines	26	0.6	2
27	Qatar	18	0.4	1	27	Argentina	24	0.6	-4
28	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	17	0.4	0	28	Turkey	22	0.5	-3
29	New Zealand	17	0.4	5	29	Iran (1)	19	0.4	...
30	South Africa	16	0.4	1	30	Viet Nam	18	0.4	8
31	Ukraine	15	0.4	12	31	Egypt	18	0.4	11
32	Lebanese Republic	15	0.4	1	32	Iraq	18	0.4	10
33	Viet Nam	15	0.3	15	33	South Africa	16	0.4	2
34	Argentina	14	0.3	-4	34	Lebanese Republic	14	0.3	4
35	Panama	14	0.3	3	35	Chile	14	0.3	5
36	Bahrain, Kingdom of	12	0.3	5	36	Ukraine	14	0.3	12
37	Cuba	11	0.2	-6	37	New Zealand	14	0.3	6
38	Iran (1)	10	0.2	...	38	Colombia	13	0.3	7
39	Chile	10	0.2	0	39	Oman (1)	12	0.3	...
40	Colombia	9	0.2	12	40	Kazakhstan	12	0.3	18
	Total of above	4082	94.2	-		Total of above	3915	93.3	-
	World (excl. intra-EU (28))	4333	100.0	7		World (excl. intra-EU (28))	4198	100.0	7

Note: Figures for a number of countries and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat. Annual percentage changes and rankings are affected by continuity breaks in the series for a large number of economies, and by limitations in cross-country comparability. See the Metadata. For more annual data, see Tables A60 and A61.

(1) Secretariat estimates

Table A.10

Trade in commercial services of selected economies by origin and destination, 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

Exports						Imports					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change				Value	Share	Annual percentage change		
	2017	2017	2010-17	2016	2017		2017	2017	2010-17	2016	2017
European Union (28)											
World	2329725	100.0	5	2	9	World	1975103	100.0	4	2	5
European Union (28)	1309702	56.2	4	4	10	European Union (28)	1170006	59.2	4	5	8
United States of America	264748	11.4	6	-1	7	United States of America	249830	12.6	4	6	-1
Switzerland	133553	5.7	4	1	4	Switzerland	80423	4.1	4	27	-22
China	52326	2.2	11	-1	11	China	34258	1.7	6	12	-3
Japan	38932	1.7	6	8	12	Singapore	25086	1.3	10	4	-1
Above 5	1799261	77.2	-	-	-	Above 5	1559603	79.0	-	-	-
Russian Federation	32546	1.4	2	-3	19	Japan	20548	1.0	1	13	1
Singapore	32446	1.4	11	0	21	India	19098	1.0	3	4	11
Norway	32320	1.4	2	-7	3	Norway	17445	0.9	2	-1	0
Australia	26446	1.1	5	-3	16	Turkey	15790	0.8	-3	-16	2
Canada	24361	1.0	4	4	9	Hong Kong, China	14844	0.8	4	-3	15
India	18522	0.8	4	-6	18	Canada	14696	0.7	1	-4	11
Brazil	18060	0.8	-1	-11	14	Russian Federation	14027	0.7	-2	-8	14
Korea, Republic of	15190	0.7	7	-5	9	Australia	10682	0.5	1	-12	9
Hong Kong, China	15104	0.6	4	1	18	Brazil	9055	0.5	2	-10	7
Turkey	13971	0.6	4	-3	1	Korea, Republic of	8842	0.4	5	3	12
Above 15	2028227	87.1	-	-	-	Above 15	1704630	86.3	-	-	-
United States of America (1)											
World	778361	100.0	5	1	5	World	520424	100.0	5	4	7
European Union (28)	242010	31.1	4	3	3	European Union (28) (2)	191968	36.9	4	3	7
Canada	58036	7.5	1	-1	8	Canada	32757	6.3	3	5	8
China	57174	7.3	14	12	5	Japan	28793	5.5	4	6	4
Japan	45668	5.9	1	-1	3	India	28021	5.4	10	5	9
Switzerland	37216	4.8	8	4	14	Mexico	25365	4.9	9	5	6
Above 5	440104	56.5	-	-	-	Above 5	306904	59.0	-	-	-
Mexico	32418	4.2	4	0	4	Bermuda	23571	4.5	-4	...	...
Brazil	26276	3.4	5	-14	11	China	17311	3.3	7	7	9
Korea, Republic of	23766	3.1	7	4	11	Hong Kong, China	9740	1.9	6	...	10
India	23396	3.0	13	12	16	Korea, Republic of	9248	1.8	5	1	6
Australia	21487	2.8	5	-1	-2	Chinese Taipei	8001	1.5	5	1	5
Singapore	17888	2.3	8	18	7	Singapore	7755	1.5	9	7	10
Hong Kong, China	11906	1.5	11	2	19	Israel	7323	1.4	7	6	12
Chinese Taipei	9355	1.2	0	-5	-17	Australia	7253	1.4	5	-1	4
Bermuda	9266	1.2	-3	-6	-15	Brazil	7156	1.4	5	-6	-7
Argentina	8966	1.2	9	0	7	Philippines	6477	1.2	14	13	5
Above 15	624828	80.3	-	-	-	Above 15	410739	78.9	-	-	-
China (3)											
World	208320	100.0	...	0	-4	World	449223	100.0	...	0	4
Hong Kong, China	60051	28.8	...	...	-10	Hong Kong, China	87921	19.6	...	...	3
European Union (28)	35498	17.0	...	...	...	United States of America	86911	19.3	...	...	9
United States of America	31220	15.0	...	...	-6	European Union (28)	76005	16.9	...	...	...
Japan	11439	5.5	...	...	-2	Japan	29678	6.6	...	...	3
Singapore	11400	5.5	...	...	...	Canada	25920	5.8	...	...	...
Above 5	149608	71.8	-	-	-	Above 5	306435	68.2	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of	10606	5.1	...	...	-2	Australia	24780	5.5	...	...	...
Chinese Taipei	6691	3.2	...	...	9	Korea, Republic of	19533	4.3	...	...	5
Macao, China	4075	2.0	...	...	-20	Chinese Taipei	11098	2.5	...	...	-14
Australia	1930	0.9	...	...	...	Singapore	10710	2.4	...	...	...
Malaysia	1910	0.9	...	...	...	Thailand	8010	1.8	...	...	...
Canada	1690	0.8	...	...	...	Russian Federation	6678	1.5	...	...	20
Russian Federation	1442	0.7	...	...	22	Macao, China	5987	1.3	...	...	12
Thailand	1150	0.6	...	...	...	Malaysia	4070	0.9	...	...	...
Viet Nam	1100	0.5	...	...	...	United Arab Emirates	3890	0.9	...	...	...
Turkey	1080	0.5	...	...	...	Brazil	3433	0.8	...	...	-3
Above 15	181282	87.0	-	-	-	Above 15	404624	90.1	-	-	-

Table A.10 (continued)

Trade in commercial services of selected economies by origin and destination, 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

Exports						Imports					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change				Value	Share	Annual percentage change		
	2017	2017	2010-17	2016	2017		2017	2017	2010-17	2016	2017
Japan											
World	181599	100.0	5	8	6	World	190822	100.0	2	4	4
United States of America	42205	23.2	...	8	4	United States of America	59020	30.9	...	6	4
European Union (28)	30857	17.0	...	12	4	European Union (28)	37058	19.4	...	9	1
China	22632	12.5	...	5	9	Singapore	16896	8.9	...	8	15
Singapore	11509	6.3	...	18	3	China	9915	5.2	...	-3	-5
Korea, Republic of	9045	5.0	...	11	25	Korea, Republic of	6963	3.6	...	-2	3
Above 5	116248	64.0	-	-	-	Above 5	129852	68.0	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	8294	4.6	...	2	1	Hong Kong, China	6774	3.5	...	0	9
Hong Kong, China	7903	4.4	...	3	9	Chinese Taipei	5619	2.9	...	12	-4
Thailand	6988	3.8	...	1	3	Switzerland	4597	2.4	...	49	11
Switzerland	4009	2.2	...	45	-7	Thailand	3399	1.8	...	-8	11
Indonesia	3507	1.9	...	4	10	United Arab Emirates	2486	1.3	...	-2	14
Viet Nam	3052	1.7	...	24	24	Australia	2233	1.2	...	-4	11
Malaysia	2838	1.6	...	0	-15	Philippines	2155	1.1	...	1	6
Australia	2830	1.6	...	12	7	Canada	1845	1.0	...	2	9
India	2439	1.3	...	11	6	India	1806	0.9	...	10	1
United Arab Emirates	2194	1.2	...	30	31	Viet Nam	1705	0.9	...	36	14
Above 15	160301	88.3	-	-	-	Above 15	162469	85.1	-	-	-
Singapore (4), (5)											
World	172304	100.0	8	1	10	World	181256	100.0	9	-2	14
European Union (28)	28629	16.6	9	5	6	United States of America	32583	18.0	9	-2	11
United States of America	17739	10.3	6	3	3	European Union (28)	29570	16.3	9	-13	9
Japan	14640	8.5	17	16	20	China	8940	4.9	12	-10	24
Australia	13873	8.1	11	18	23	Hong Kong, China	7419	4.1	13	2	11
China	11608	6.7	11	-8	44	Japan	6107	3.4	6	6	7
Above 5	86490	50.2	-	-	-	Above 5	84619	46.7	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China	5826	3.4	7	3	6	Switzerland	4761	2.6	14	-14	20
Switzerland	5694	3.3	18	-10	27	Australia	4159	2.3	9	3	5
Malaysia	4190	2.4	6	2	4	India	3826	2.1	9	12	12
Indonesia	3754	2.2	6	-4	5	Chinese Taipei	3319	1.8	10	7	10
India	3680	2.1	2	2	8	Malaysia	3262	1.8	11	8	25
Thailand	2879	1.7	6	-8	4	Korea, Republic of	2975	1.6	12	9	9
Korea, Republic of	2330	1.4	3	-11	3	Thailand	2079	1.1	11	4	15
Chinese Taipei	2098	1.2	2	2	9	Indonesia	1603	0.9	3	-6	3
Viet Nam	1938	1.1	16	1	14	United Arab Emirates	1589	0.9	10	15	-5
New Zealand	1706	1.0	15	5	9	Panama	1272	0.7	20	21	20
Above 15	120584	70.0	-	-	-	Above 15	113463	62.6	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China (6)											
World	104216	100.0	4	-6	6	World	77516	100.0	1	1	4
China	39808	38.2	8	-5	4	China	29264	37.8	-1	0	3
European Union (28)	16833	16.2	...	-2	6	European Union (28)	10213	13.2	...	0	3
United States of America	14236	13.7	0	-10	5	United States of America	8494	11.0	2	3	1
Japan	4297	4.1	-2	-6	8	Japan	6403	8.3	6	3	8
Singapore	4152	4.0	7	0	9	Singapore	3293	4.2	1	-5	5
Above 5	79326	76.1	-	-	-	Above 5	57668	74.4	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	3583	3.4	-2	-10	8	Chinese Taipei	3276	4.2	6	-2	7
Australia	2438	2.3	0	-7	7	Australia	3255	4.2	3	7	5
Korea, Republic of	1643	1.6	-4	-14	-11	Canada	1512	2.0	2	-6	4
Thailand	1263	1.2	8	-6	6	Korea, Republic of	1451	1.9	7	-3	4
Philippines	1210	1.2	7	3	6	Thailand	1400	1.8	7	3	10
Canada	1127	1.1	-1	-6	13	Malaysia	1090	1.4	5	0	7
India	1108	1.1	1	-1	0	Macao, China	1015	1.3	3	1	0
Malaysia	1062	1.0	-2	-14	3	India	836	1.1	1	-3	3
Switzerland	1044	1.0	3	-3	-13	United Arab Emirates	534	0.7	4	7	5
Indonesia	887	0.9	0	5	3	Viet Nam	489	0.6	14	4	11
Above 15	94691	90.9	-	-	-	Above 15	72525	93.6	-	-	-

Table A.10 (continued)

Trade in commercial services of selected economies by origin and destination, 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

Exports						Imports					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change				Value	Share	Annual percentage change		
	2017	2017	2010-17	2016	2017		2017	2017	2010-17	2016	2017
Canada											
World	86776	100.0	2	2	6	World	106885	100.0	1	0	7
United States of America	48790	56.2	2	2	6	United States of America	58032	54.3	1	-1	5
European Union (28)	14503	16.7	1	8	4	European Union (28)	19811	18.5	3	3	9
China	2893	3.3	11	20	16	Hong Kong, China	3451	3.2	2	-1	9
Hong Kong, China	1725	2.0	5	13	5	Mexico	2534	2.4	3	-3	9
Australia	1462	1.7	4	1	11	China	2020	1.9	3	-1	9
Above 5	69372	79.9	-	-	-	Above 5	85847	80.3	-	-	-
Switzerland	1370	1.6	0	-23	4	Japan	1837	1.7	3	-2	10
Japan	1158	1.3	0	-14	-1	Singapore	1517	1.4	0	-2	7
Mexico	1135	1.3	7	18	20	Switzerland	1190	1.1	-7	14	4
India	757	0.9	10	8	18	Australia	851	0.8	3	5	5
Korea, Republic of	733	0.8	0	15	14	Korea, Republic of	395	0.4	1	-7	8
Singapore	667	0.8	1	9	6	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	375	0.4	5	-6	7
Brazil	546	0.6	4	-6	19	South Africa	320	0.3	6	-2	10
Chinese Taipei	539	0.6	7	5	8	Israel	267	0.2	6	2	17
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	370	0.4	4	-3	8	New Zealand	193	0.2	4	-4	6
Malaysia	360	0.4	3	-16	15	Argentina	134	0.1	0	10	10
Above 15	77007	88.7	-	-	-	Above 15	92925	86.9	-	-	-
Russian Federation (7)											
World	56847	100.0	2	-2	14	World	87400	100.0	3	-16	20
European Union (28)	22382	39.4	3	0	14	European Union (28)	41923	48.0	4	-11	15
Switzerland	3916	6.9	2	6	21	Turkey	4916	5.6	0	-67	126
United States of America	3564	6.3	-1	45	-11	United States of America	4091	4.7	1	-19	2
China	2387	4.2	12	25	23	Switzerland	2974	3.4	4	-3	16
Kazakhstan	1961	3.5	2	-26	6	China	2376	2.7	8	15	17
Above 5	34211	60.2	-	-	-	Above 5	56280	64.4	-	-	-
Belarus	1515	2.7	13	-4	27	Belarus	2084	2.4	9	-2	26
Ukraine	1283	2.3	-7	-27	12	Thailand	1827	2.1	9	1	44
Turkey	1113	2.0	-6	-51	-3	United Arab Emirates	1679	1.9	9	-12	72
United Arab Emirates	1020	1.8	19	11	40	Viet Nam	1246	1.4	39	21	41
Hong Kong, China	794	1.4	24	25	18	Panama	1201	1.4	2	-2	15
India	663	1.2	-4	-4	-7	Kazakhstan	977	1.1	3	-19	4
Uzbekistan	625	1.1	-6	-31	44	Israel	896	1.0	5	-21	10
Korea, Republic of	606	1.1	1	4	25	Korea, Republic of	874	1.0	3	-3	11
Panama	542	1.0	2	-9	26	Tunisia	713	0.8	13	...	0
Japan	498	0.9	0	-7	18	Norway	586	0.7	6	-14	16
Above 15	42870	75.4	-	-	-	Above 15	68364	78.2	-	-	-
Australia											
World	64042	100.0	3	6	12	World	66610	100.0	2	-2	9
China	12052	18.8	11	21	22	European Union (28)	16335	24.5	2	-7	10
European Union (28)	8795	13.7	0	-3	3	United States of America	12254	18.4	4	-8	9
United States of America	6447	10.1	4	3	10	New Zealand	4265	6.4	6	10	20
Singapore	3897	6.1	7	20	6	Singapore	3926	5.9	3	-4	1
New Zealand	3779	5.9	2	-2	13	Indonesia	2737	4.1	5	15	2
Above 5	34970	54.6	-	-	-	Above 5	39516	59.3	-	-	-
India	3363	5.3	1	6	20	Japan	2662	4.0	3	-4	15
Hong Kong, China	2288	3.6	5	10	9	Hong Kong, China	2260	3.4	3	-6	2
Malaysia	1983	3.1	3	-1	13	Thailand	2167	3.3	1	2	27
Japan	1704	2.7	-2	7	7	China	2140	3.2	5	8	5
Korea, Republic of	1639	2.6	-3	11	1	India	1618	2.4	11	5	17
Indonesia	1214	1.9	1	12	1	Canada	1614	2.4	5	15	19
Viet Nam	1175	1.8	4	-5	14	Viet Nam	1150	1.7	7	4	41
Chinese Taipei	1091	1.7	11	7	17	Fiji	934	1.4	0	-5	-4
Thailand	993	1.5	1	-6	20	Korea, Republic of	808	1.2	9	-7	16
Switzerland	781	1.2	-1	-2	7	Malaysia	719	1.1	-6	-18	8
Above 15	51200	79.9	-	-	-	Above 15	55586	83.5	-	-	-

Table A.10 (continued)

Trade in commercial services of selected economies by origin and destination, 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change			Value	Share	Annual percentage change			
			2017	2017	2010-17			2016	2017	2017	2017
Korea, Republic of (3)											
World	93988	100.0	2	-13	-3	World	111255	100.0	2	-3	0
China	20517	21.8	8	-6	-1	United States of America	28194	25.3	1	0	-1
United States of America	14025	14.9	1	-17	-1	European Union (28)	21005	18.9	2	-5	4
European Union (28)	11291	12.0	4	-4	3	China	15889	14.3	4	5	6
Japan	7972	8.5	-4	-22	1	Japan	9132	8.2	-1	1	3
Above 4	53805	57.2	-	-	-	Above 4	74220	66.7	-	-	-
New Zealand											
World	15997	100.0	5	4	8	World	12804	100.0	3	2	8
Australia	3398	21.2	2	2	6	Australia	3767	29.4	2	-4	7
European Union (28)	2694	16.8	6	-1	8	European Union (28)	2446	19.1	8	-3	9
United States of America	2222	13.9	6	2	14	United States of America	1955	15.3	9	20	9
China	2025	12.7	16	5	3	Singapore	807	6.3	5	-7	-2
India	792	4.9	18	29	9	China	510	4.0	13	14	20
Above 5	11130	69.6	-	-	-	Above 5	9483	74.1	-	-	-
Japan	623	3.9	1	8	4	Fiji	265	2.1	9	8	12
Korea, Republic of	350	2.2	-2	22	-12	Switzerland	261	2.0	8	86	-3
Hong Kong, China	291	1.8	6	-10	20	India	184	1.4	10	11	10
Singapore	290	1.8	5	-6	9	United Arab Emirates	151	1.2	0	14	14
Canada	281	1.8	5	0	10	Thailand	149	1.2	6	1	8
Malaysia	201	1.3	9	23	18	Japan	145	1.1	-15	6	4
Philippines	173	1.1	21	43	28	Canada	117	0.9	5	13	26
Thailand	154	1.0	6	-3	11	Samoa	117	0.9	4	3	14
Switzerland	145	0.9	1	11	12	Malaysia	100	0.8	-2	-16	3
Brazil	126	0.8	6	-3	24	Korea, Republic of	94	0.7	-2	8	-20
Above 15	13764	86.0	-	-	-	Above 15	11066	86.4	-	-	-
Malaysia (8)											
World	36972	100.0	1	2	4	World	41958	100.0	4	0	5
Singapore	11303	30.6	...	...	1	Singapore	8227	19.6	...	...	6
United States of America	4723	12.8	...	...	4	European Union (28)	6244	14.9	...	...	14
European Union (28)	4017	10.9	...	...	3	China	5191	12.4	...	...	8
China	2963	8.0	...	...	25	United States of America	4209	10.0	...	...	17
Indonesia	2539	6.9	...	...	-2	Japan	2502	6.0	...	...	-12
Above 5	25547	69.1	-	-	-	Above 5	26373	62.9	-	-	-
India	1360	3.7	...	...	10	Thailand	2184	5.2	...	...	3
Thailand	1251	3.4	...	...	3	Indonesia	1819	4.3	...	...	6
Japan	1055	2.9	...	...	-23	Korea, Republic of	1599	3.8	...	...	-18
Australia	1030	2.8	...	...	14	Chinese Taipei	1255	3.0	...	...	-8
Brunei Darussalam	958	2.6	...	...	-5	Hong Kong, China	1206	2.9	...	...	5
Korea, Republic of	831	2.2	...	...	-3	Australia	1041	2.5	...	...	-13
Hong Kong, China	743	2.0	...	...	18	India	834	2.0	...	...	17
Chinese Taipei	485	1.3	...	...	39	Brunei Darussalam	563	1.3	...	...	7
Philippines	423	1.1	...	...	-14	Pakistan	545	1.3	...	...	...
New Zealand	198	0.5	...	...	37	New Zealand	117	0.3	...	...	7
Above 15	33881	91.6	-	-	-	Above 15	37536	89.5	-	-	-

(1) In 2017, the United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean (which comprises the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands), accounted for 4 per cent of total commercial services exports and 1 per cent of imports.

(2) Refers to total services. In 2015, government goods and services n.i.e. accounted for 4 per cent of imports of total services from the EU.

(3) Refers to 2016.

(4) The following transactions are not allocated geographically: travel exports and imports; financial services exports related to foreign exchange trading; imports of freight transportation services and, insurance on goods imports. Overall, they represent 16 per cent of commercial services exports, and 17 per cent of imports.

(5) In 2017, ASEAN countries accounted for 9 per cent of total commercial services exports and 5 per cent of imports.

(6) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) are not allocated geographically. In 2017, they represented 4 per cent of exports, and 1 per cent of imports.

(7) In 2017, trade in commercial services not allocated geographically accounted for 13 per cent of exports and 15 per cent of imports.

(8) In 2017, ASEAN countries accounted for 46 per cent of total commercial services exports and 33 per cent of imports.

Table A.11

Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to GDP of the least-developed countries, 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value				Ratio to GDP					
	GDP	Goods and commercial services			Goods			Commercial services		
		2018	2010	2017	2018	2010	2017	2018	2010	2017	2018
Least-developed countries	1049444	26.3	20.6	22.4	23.1	17.2	18.6	3.1	3.4	3.8
Afghanistan	19585	16.3	5.1	7.2	2.8	3.9	4.7	13.4	1.2	2.5
Angola	107316	61.4	29.1	38.6	60.4	28.3	38.0	1.0	0.8	0.6
Bangladesh	287630	16.8	14.3	14.6	15.7	13.5	13.5	1.0	0.9	1.0
Benin	10456	23.3	27.4	28.8	18.4	23.9	23.4	5.0	3.5	5.3
Bhutan	2627	41.1	29.7	29.7	36.4	23.1	22.7	4.7	6.6	7.0
Burkina Faso	14180	20.7	29.9	29.3	17.8	26.3	25.8	3.0	3.7	3.5
Burundi	3436	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.0	0.4	0.5	0.5
Cambodia	24523	51.8	70.3	74.3	34.7	50.5	52.9	17.1	19.8	21.4
Central African Republic	2185	9.5	9.2	9.0	7.8	6.9	6.7	1.7	2.3	2.4
Chad	10919	37.5	26.6	32.2	34.9	24.9	30.4	2.5	1.7	1.8
Comoros	742	14.3	18.4	17.4	4.1	5.9	4.9	10.2	12.5	12.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	42644	42.5	32.2	30.5	41.1	32.0	30.4	1.4	0.1	0.1
Djibouti	2187	21.3	16.6	16.5	7.7	7.0	7.0	13.5	9.6	9.6
Eritrea	6721	4.8	9.2	10.0	1.9	5.0	5.0	2.9	4.2	4.9
Ethiopia	80279	14.7	8.3	9.0	8.3	4.0	3.4	6.4	4.3	5.6
The Gambia	1617	16.6	17.8	17.7	8.6	8.7	7.2	8.0	9.1	10.4
Guinea	11739	22.3	44.7	51.7	21.4	44.2	50.9	0.9	0.5	0.8
Guinea-Bissau	1459	19.9	27.5	25.9	14.9	25.1	23.9	5.0	2.4	2.0
Haiti	9525	14.6	17.2	16.4	8.5	11.5	11.2	6.1	5.7	5.2
Kiribati	189	11.0	14.2	15.8	4.2	8.2	9.6	6.7	6.0	6.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	18434	29.8	33.4	33.7	23.3	28.3	28.7	6.5	5.1	5.0
Lesotho	2762	36.4	38.7	43.6	34.8	37.6	42.5	1.7	1.1	1.1
Liberia	3249	10.9	11.8	14.3	10.0	11.2	13.6	0.9	0.6	0.8
Madagascar	12093	23.7	35.3	38.5	13.2	24.5	27.6	10.5	10.8	10.9
Malawi	6925	17.5	19.8	21.3	16.4	17.8	19.1	1.1	2.1	2.2
Mali	17187	22.5	21.7	22.6	19.2	18.8	20.0	3.3	2.9	2.6
Mauritania	5194	50.4	37.7	37.7	47.9	35.0	34.6	2.4	2.7	3.2
Mozambique	14428	24.7	42.8	40.7	22.3	37.5	36.0	2.3	5.2	4.7
Myanmar	68559	15.5	20.3	24.5	14.8	14.7	17.1	0.7	5.6	7.4
Nepal	28812	9.3	8.9	10.2	5.6	3.4	4.0	3.6	5.6	6.2
Niger	9226	22.2	17.3	16.5	20.1	14.8	14.0	2.1	2.5	2.5
Rwanda	...	9.4	19.5	...	5.1	11.5	...	4.2	8.0	...
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	449	12.2	22.2	21.1	5.6	4.0	2.9	6.6	18.2	18.2
Senegal	24027	19.1	20.9	21.1	13.3	15.5	15.9	5.8	5.3	5.2
Sierra Leone	3906	16.2	21.3	21.0	14.0	17.4	17.2	2.2	3.9	3.9
Solomon Islands	1424	46.0	46.5	54.0	32.9	36.1	43.5	13.1	10.4	10.5
Somalia	7480	...	13.9	14.5	...	8.4	9.1	...	5.5	5.4
South Sudan	3929	...	80.5	67.0	...	73.9	61.5	...	6.6	5.5
Sudan	33903	17.7	12.8	14.7	17.4	9.0	10.3	0.3	3.8	4.4
Tanzania	57862	20.3	16.4	14.1	13.9	9.2	7.6	6.4	7.2	6.5
Timor-Leste	3090	1.4	3.4	7.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.8	2.8	7.2
Togo	5358	36.9	32.3	31.6	28.4	21.2	21.4	8.4	11.1	10.2
Tuvalu	45	41.3	39.9	35.0	31.3	33.5	29.8	10.0	6.4	5.2
Uganda	28122	15.8	18.2	18.5	10.7	13.0	12.9	5.1	5.2	5.6
Vanuatu	928	47.0	46.2	46.0	7.2	5.3	5.4	39.8	40.9	40.6
Yemen	26914	29.5	3.0	4.0	24.7	2.5	3.4	4.8	0.5	0.6
Zambia	25179	39.7	35.1	39.7	36.9	31.8	35.9	2.8	3.3	3.8

Memorandum item:

World	84740322	28.5	28.5	29.5	22.6	21.8	22.7	5.8	6.7	6.8
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Note: Most 2018 data are preliminary Secretariat estimates. Trade in goods is derived from balance of payments statistics and does not correspond to the merchandise trade statistics given elsewhere in this report. See the Metadata.

Table A.12

Merchandise exports and imports of least-developed countries, 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Annual percentage change				Value	Annual percentage change			
	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Least-developed countries	192814	3	-1	17	13	273227	7	-5	11	10
Oil Exporters (1)										
Angola	42124	-2	-17	25	22	15442	-1	-37	11	7
Myanmar	16795	9	4	17	21	19510	19	-7	23	1
Sudan	3485	-14	-2	33	-15	7850	-3	-13	10	-14
Yemen	2500	-14	-75	200	67	8400	-1	14	0	12
Chad	1900	-8	-18	-11	19	3000	3	-32	8	11
Bhutan	620	0	-4	9	8	1020	2	-5	3	-1
South Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exporters of manufactures (2)										
Bangladesh	39252	9	8	3	9	61500	10	7	18	16
Cambodia	14350	14	18	20	19	19070	14	6	10	23
Madagascar	3052	13	10	26	7	4031	6	6	24	10
Lesotho	1230	4	5	16	20	2294	0	-8	13	9
Haiti	1078	8	18	-4	8	4822	5	-7	13	24
Nepal	840	0	-3	7	13	13465	13	34	16	30
Exporters of agriculture										
Burkina Faso	3231	9	15	15	12	4347	10	9	16	12
Uganda	3088	8	9	17	6	6574	4	-13	16	17
Ethiopia	2803	2	-4	8	-11	15195	7	-2	-4	-5
Benin	2249	7	5	12	14	3808	8	12	24	7
Rwanda	1108	18	7	45	6	2588	8	4	-5	9
Togo	1105	2	2	0	7	2095	3	-3	-13	7
Malawi	1013	-1	-5	-14	15	2825	3	-4	15	11
Afghanistan	875	11	4	31	12	7407	5	-15	16	-2
Solomon Islands	620	14	9	14	24	585	5	-3	26	2
Liberia	490	10	-1	28	37	1100	6	-23	-16	1
Guinea-Bissau	348	13	16	13	6	326	7	11	22	16
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central African Republic	178	3	34	22	27	419	4	17	-9	14
Burundi	161	6	3	38	-7	811	6	-15	23	7
The Gambia	153	11	4	13	44	553	9	-4	43	1
Vanuatu	70	5	29	-7	50	350	3	15	-12	-6
Comoros	52	12	81	29	32	301	3	3	15	19
Timor-Leste	47	14	11	17	99	565	11	-5	1	2
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	15	4	21	14	-1	153	4	-2	6	4
Kiribati	11	14	5	28	-19	100	4	6	-6	-9
Exporters of non-fuel minerals										
Zambia	9052	3	-4	26	13	9462	7	-8	10	19
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8800	7	-7	46	11	5200	2	-24	2	6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5260	15	16	14	9	6340	15	-5	5	12
Mozambique	5196	7	-2	42	10	6786	5	-38	10	18
Guinea	4085	14	36	90	-11	3790	13	102	-21	9
Tanzania	3853	-1	5	-15	-12	8803	1	-14	0	-5
Mali	2943	5	4	3	1	4920	5	7	6	15
Mauritania	1931	-1	1	23	12	2578	4	-2	10	23
Niger	1427	3	-5	17	18	2391	0	-13	14	23
Sierra Leone	826	12	17	7	29	1429	8	-30	22	10
Eritrea	573	61	-13	10	19	1170	7	3	7	4
Others										
Senegal	3517	6	1	13	18	7805	6	-2	23	16
Djibouti	168	9	4	2	18	804	10	-19	9	5
Tuvalu	0	-13	8	-57	60	35	6	-24	43	-13
Memorandum item:										
World (3)	19475361	3	-3	11	10	19866489	3	-3	11	10

Note: Data for 2018 are largely estimated.

(1) Bhutan is included for its exports of electric current.

(2) Includes exporters of gold (normally classified in n.e.s. according to the UN Standard International Trade Classification) and diamonds (normally included in manufactures according to the UN classification).

(3) Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

Table A.13

Exports and imports of commercial services of least-developed countries, 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Annual percentage change				Value	Annual percentage change			
	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Least-developed countries	39770	9	-3	7	16	73589	4	-8	6	9
Afghanistan	482	-17	-48	-34	91	1196	2	-11	19	13
Angola	631	-4	-43	38	-36	9769	-6	-27	6	-24
Bangladesh	2981	12	20	13	32	10437	12	3	19	16
Benin	557	6	-7	2	72	734	5	-1	-12	27
Bhutan	183	13	17	11	15	230	7	6	1	13
Burkina Faso	500	8	16	7	10	1493	8	6	10	10
Burundi	...	...	-9	-2	...	...	...	-12	14	...
Cambodia	5249	13	2	14	20	2982	15	9	13	10
Central African Republic	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	-9	...	...
Chad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	-3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	...	...	-25	-30	...	...	...	-19	15	...
Djibouti	209	4	-21	6	8	202	9	-15	8	5
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	4498	11	-6	19	38	6695	13	7	-6	38
The Gambia	...	...	-12	-1	...	...	...	13	-7	...
Guinea	94	6	-33	-1	80	766	9	41	7	1
Guinea-Bissau	29	-5	-41	58	-10	172	7	-38	89	12
Haiti	495	3	-15	-15	1	1019	4	-3	2	3
Kiribati	...	...	31	4	...	...	...	5	-15	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	915	8	-1	5	4	1149	21	-5	11	1
Lesotho	30	-4	32	-46	-4	330	-3	-4	13	3
Liberia	...	...	229	-29	...	...	...	-30	11	...
Madagascar	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	-8	12	...
Malawi	151	9	-1	19	16	336	6	-15	17	12
Mali	446	3	5	3	1	1607	6	10	5	21
Mauritania	...	...	11	-41	...	...	...	-6	24	...
Mozambique	673	13	-39	49	2	4138	17	4	-5	40
Myanmar	5084	40	-1	1	35	3873	23	4	15	35
Nepal	1780	15	0	30	29	2275	13	5	28	43
Niger	232	9	-16	11	14	1076	3	-17	21	11
Rwanda	798	16	1	27	9	931	10	3	-7	3
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	82	26	6	-13	14	61	14	-3	-2	3
Senegal	1251	4	2	7	11	1639	5	1	13	12
Sierra Leone	...	...	36	-46	...	...	...	-49	-5	...
Solomon Islands	150	7	16	17	11	183	0	12	3	-10
Somalia	405	...	5	5	3	1478	...	1	9	2
South Sudan	217	...	97	10	11	596	...	-40	-9	7
Sudan	1486	28	-7	18	-15	1063	-10	-9	-1	-20
Tanzania	3749	8	6	7	-2	1985	1	-17	-10	2
Timor-Leste	223	28	8	25	189	349	-3	18	-29	10
Togo	548	8	13	6	3	435	1	7	7	2
Tuvalu	2	-4	0	-8	-8	14	-8	-19	5	7
Uganda	1562	5	-8	-17	14	2528	5	-15	2	23
Vanuatu	...	...	17	11	...	...	...	-16	4	...
Yemen	...	...	-45	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Zambia	957	7	3	-2	11	1626	8	-3	10	11
Memorandum item:										
World	5769671	5	1	8	8	5485181	5	1	6	7

Table A.14

Top 10 exporters and importers of agricultural products, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2017	2000	2005	2010	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017
Exporters									
European Union (28)	681	42.0	44.4	39.5	37.4	3	2	8	6
Extra-EU (28) Exports	181	10.1	9.8	9.4	10.0	4	2	8	5
United States of America	172	13.0	9.8	10.5	9.5	2	1	3	1
Brazil	93	2.8	4.1	5.1	5.1	4	-4	14	6
China	83	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.5	6	3	2	9
Canada	69	6.3	4.9	3.8	3.8	4	-1	6	4
Indonesia	46	1.4	1.7	2.7	2.5	3	-2	26	-7
Thailand	44	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.4	3	1	18	0
India	39	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.2	7	-4	18	0
Australia	38	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.1	4	-6	24	-10
Mexico	35	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	8	8	12	6
Above 10	1301	76.5	75.6	73.1	71.5	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	688	42.8	45.4	40.3	37.2	3	2	8	6
Extra-EU (28) Imports	186	13.3	12.6	11.0	10.1	2	0	7	5
China	195	3.3	5.0	7.8	10.5	8	-3	17	8
United States of America	171	11.6	10.7	8.4	9.3	5	2	7	1
Japan	83	10.5	7.3	5.6	4.5	1	1	7	4
Canada (1)	40	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	3	-1	4	3
Korea, Republic of	39	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	5	-2	8	10
Russian Federation (1)	31	1.3	1.9	2.6	1.7	-2	-6	16	2
Mexico (1)	31	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	3	0	6	5
Hong Kong, China	30	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	4
Retained imports	19	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	4	2	-1	3
India	28	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.7	6	5	15	-15
Above 10	1325	77.9	78.0	72.8	71.8	-	-	-	-

(1) Imports are valued f.o.b.

Table A.15

Top 10 exporters and importers of food, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2018	2000	2005	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exporters									
European Union (28)	586	44.1	46.3	40.6	38.3	3	3	8	5
Extra-EU (28) Exports	151	10.7	9.8	9.3	9.9	5	3	7	5
United States of America	139	12.6	9.1	10.1	9.1	3	2	1	1
Brazil	81	3.0	4.5	5.5	5.3	4	-4	14	4
China	72	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.7	6	4	1	9
Canada	50	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.3	4	-1	6	2
Indonesia	37	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.4	5	0	22	-6
Argentina	34	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.2	0	7	-4	-2
Mexico	34	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.2	8	9	13	6
India	34	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.2	8	-3	19	-3
Thailand	33	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	4	0	11	5
Above 10	1100	76.4	76.1	74.2	71.9	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	589	43.6	46.9	41.3	38.0	3	2	8	5
Extra-EU (28) Imports	155	12.4	12.3	10.9	10.0	3	1	6	4
United States of America	148	11.1	10.1	8.5	9.5	5	2	6	1
China	123	2.0	3.0	5.2	7.9	9	-3	14	8
Japan	70	10.6	7.5	5.6	4.5	1	1	7	4
Canada (1)	36	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	3	-1	4	3
Korea, Republic of	31	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	6	1	9	9
Hong Kong, China	29	...	...	...	...	6	8	3	5
Retained imports (2)	18	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	5	4	-1	5
Russian Federation (1)	28	1.5	2.2	3.0	1.8	-2	-6	16	2
Mexico (1)	26	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	4	0	6	4
India	19	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	6	6	14	-21
Above 10	1089	76.7	77.2	71.6	70.3	-	-	-	-

(1) Imports are valued f.o.b.

(2) Secretariat estimates

Table A.16

Top 10 exporters and importers of fuels and mining products, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2018	2000	2005	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exporters									
European Union (28)	575	18.1	16.1	16.5	17.7	2	-14	26	20
Extra-EU (28) Exports	191	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.9	3	-11	31	20
Russian Federation	263	8.0	9.5	9.2	8.1	-1	-23	26	17
United States of America	235	3.2	2.8	4.2	7.2	8	-10	38	32
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of (1)	220	8.3	8.9	7.0	6.8	0	-11	17	35
Australia	171	3.1	2.8	4.2	5.3	3	0	31	20
Canada	130	5.6	5.1	4.0	4.0	1	-17	30	15
United Arab Emirates (1)	87	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.7	2	-22	23	29
Iraq (1)	86	2.3	1.3	1.7	2.6	6	-11	36	44
Norway	83	4.9	4.2	3.0	2.5	-1	-21	22	28
China (2)	80	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.5	7	-8	25	28
Above 10	1930	58.3	57.4	53.8	59.4	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	969	33.5	34.5	30.2	28.8	0	-16	27	23
Extra-EU (28) Imports	584	20.8	21.5	19.0	17.3	0	-18	29	26
China (2)	563	3.8	6.4	11.8	16.7	5	-8	36	27
United States of America	290	18.5	18.0	12.8	8.6	-4	-16	25	12
Japan	223	10.9	8.8	8.0	6.6	-2	-23	26	21
India	199	2.4	2.8	4.0	5.9	6	-17	40	32
Korea, Republic of	182	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.4	2	-18	31	28
Singapore	92	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.7	1	-20	38	20
Chinese Taipei	67	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	-1	-12	25	20
Turkey	60	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	2	-16	42	18
Mexico (2),(3)	59	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.7	8	-5	35	29
Above 10	2704	80.7	81.6	79.3	78.5	-	-	-	-

(1) Secretariat estimates

(2) Includes significant shipments through processing zones

(3) Imports are valued f.o.b.

Table A.17

Top 10 exporters and importers of manufactures, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2018	2000	2005	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exporters									
European Union (28)	5095	43.0	45.2	40.1	38.7	3	1	9	9
Extra-EU (28) Exports	1857	14.1	15.0	14.4	14.1	3	-1	9	8
China (1)	2318	4.7	9.6	14.8	17.6	6	-8	8	9
United States of America	1179	13.8	10.0	9.4	9.0	3	-3	3	5
Japan	641	9.6	7.5	6.8	4.9	-1	3	7	6
Korea, Republic of	529	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.0	3	-6	15	3
Hong Kong, China	511	...	...	...	...	4	-1	7	7
Domestic exports	3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	-9	-5	-8	3
Re-exports	507	...	...	...	...	4	-1	7	7
Mexico (1)	363	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.8	6	-2	9	9
Chinese Taipei	304	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	3	1	14	5
Singapore	301	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2	-3	7	9
Switzerland	226	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	4	2	5	6
Above 10	10958	84.8	84.7	84.3	83.2	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	4657	40.2	41.0	36.4	33.5	3	2	8	8
Extra-EU (28) Imports	1502	12.6	12.1	11.6	10.8	3	1	8	9
United States of America	1966	19.9	16.2	13.2	14.1	5	-2	5	5
China (1),(2)	1302	3.5	6.5	8.6	9.4	5	-4	12	13
Hong Kong, China	550	...	...	...	...	4	-1	8	8
Retained imports (3)	42	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	8	-1	15	14
Japan	430	4.4	3.6	3.3	3.1	3	1	6	8
Mexico (1),(2)	357	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.6	5	-2	6	8
Canada	352	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.5	2	-3	7	5
Korea, Republic of	313	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	3	-2	13	5
India	253	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.8	6	-1	26	8
Singapore	246	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	3	-1	7	12
Above 10	9920	80.3	78.1	72.7	71.4	-	-	-	-

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones

(2) Imports are valued f.o.b.

(3) Secretariat estimates

Table A.18

Top 10 exporters and importers of iron and steel, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2018	2000	2005	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exporters									
European Union (28)	176	47.5	44.5	38.8	37.9	1	-8	21	13
Extra-EU (28) Exports	41	11.5	12.0	10.7	8.7	-1	-16	16	10
China (1)	63	3.1	6.1	9.4	13.5	6	-13	1	12
Japan	31	10.5	8.7	9.9	6.7	-4	-14	12	6
Korea, Republic of	28	4.7	4.5	5.8	6.0	2	-9	22	8
Russian Federation	25	5.0	5.9	5.6	5.3	1	-13	38	20
United States of America	15	4.5	3.6	4.1	3.3	-2	-15	18	-5
Turkey	13	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.9	3	-8	32	39
Brazil	13	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.7	4	-15	37	12
India	12	0.9	1.7	2.5	2.6	2	0	69	-14
Chinese Taipei	12	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	1	-4	27	8
Above 10	388	83.3	82.5	83.2	83.3	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	180	41.5	39.4	35.5	37.0	2	-5	25	14
Extra-EU (28) Imports	47	7.6	8.4	8.0	9.6	4	-8	32	21
United States of America	39	12.7	9.1	7.2	8.1	3	-26	34	1
China (1)	24	6.4	7.9	5.8	5.0	0	-6	24	7
Korea, Republic of	15	3.5	4.5	5.3	3.1	-5	-9	12	-4
Thailand	13	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2	-2	7	20
Mexico (1),(2)	13	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.6	5	-11	18	10
Turkey	12	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	3	-14	28	6
Canada (2)	11	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	1	-14	26	11
Viet Nam (3)	11	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.3	6	-1	22	6
Indonesia	11	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.2	5	-8	24	25
Above 10	331	75.3	72.4	66.4	68.0	-	-	-	-

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones

(2) Imports are valued f.o.b.

(3) Secretariat estimates

Table A.19

Top 10 exporters and importers of chemicals, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change				
	2018	2000	2005	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018	
Exporters										
European Union (28)	1090	54.1	55.5	50.6	49.1	3	0	9	12	
Extra-EU (28) Exports	420	18.7	18.5	18.2	18.9	4	-1	8	12	
United States of America	222	13.7	10.9	11.2	10.0	2	-4	5	7	
China (1)	166	2.1	3.2	5.2	7.5	8	-6	16	18	
Switzerland	107	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.8	5	9	4	7	
Korea, Republic of	79	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.6	6	1	19	12	
Japan	79	6.0	4.8	4.6	3.5	0	2	11	10	
Singapore	58	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.6	5	-2	9	16	
India	50	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.2	10	2	12	20	
Chinese Taipei	40	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	2	-5	16	13	
Canada	37	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.7	2	-7	-4	13	
Above 10	1928	88.4	88.5	86.5	86.9	-	-	-	-	
Importers										
European Union (28)	919	44.1	45.6	41.7	39.3	3	0	8	13	
Extra-EU (28) Imports	241	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	4	0	7	9	
United States of America	258	12.2	11.4	10.1	11.0	5	0	2	15	
China (1)	222	4.9	6.7	8.5	9.5	5	-4	18	16	
Japan	77	4.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3	4	3	14	
India	60	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.6	7	-8	21	16	
Switzerland	53	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	4	10	7	8	
Korea, Republic of	53	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	3	-1	13	9	
Canada (2)	49	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.1	2	-4	7	6	
Mexico (1),(2)	49	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.1	5	-4	8	10	
Brazil (2)	43	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	4	-10	10	16	
Above 10	1783	77.8	78.7	76.4	76.2	-	-	-	-	

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones

(2) Imports are valued f.o.b.

Table A.20

Top 10 exporters and importers of office and telecom equipment, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change				
	2018	2000	2005	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018	
Exporters										
China (1)	650	4.5	17.7	27.8	32.3	5	-9	11	13	
European Union (28)	388	29.3	29.3	22.9	19.2	1	0	11	8	
Extra-EU (28) Exports	97	8.7	9.1	6.2	4.8	0	2	8	5	
Hong Kong, China	303	...	...	...	...	7	4	10	8
Domestic exports	0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	-27	7	-4	-37	
Re-exports	302	...	...	...	...	7	4	10	8
Korea, Republic of	160	6.1	6.5	6.0	7.9	7	-4	37	10	
United States of America	145	15.9	9.8	8.3	7.2	1	-1	4	0	
Chinese Taipei	131	6.0	4.4	5.4	6.5	5	11	15	2	
Singapore	123	7.7	8.0	7.9	6.1	0	-5	7	2	
Malaysia	80	5.4	4.7	4.2	4.0	2	-3	20	16	
Viet Nam (2)	76	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.8	38	16	21	15	
Mexico (1)	70	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.5	2	-3	9	4	
Above 10	1823	78.8	83.9	86.6	90.5	-	-	-	-	
Importers										
European Union (28)	530	34.0	33.8	29.7	22.4	0	-2	12	5	
Extra-EU (28) Imports	261	14.7	15.0	14.5	11.1	0	-4	12	9	
China (1)	471	4.4	11.8	15.7	20.0	7	-4	12	14	
United States of America	339	21.3	17.1	16.1	14.4	2	-1	11	-3	
Hong Kong, China	321	...	...	...	...	7	4	12	7
Retained imports (2)	18	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	7	3	49	-6	
Singapore	99	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.2	1	-1	11	8	
Japan	88	6.0	4.9	4.7	3.7	1	-1	11	0	
Korea, Republic of	71	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.0	5	0	14	1	
Chinese Taipei	68	3.8	2.8	2.6	2.9	5	11	18	11	
Mexico (1),(3)	68	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.9	2	-2	-2	11	
Malaysia	52	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	1	-2	19	9	
Above 10	1804	85.5	84.8	83.0	76.4	-	-	-	-	

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones

(2) Secretariat estimates

(3) Imports are valued f.o.b.

Table A.21

Top 10 exporters and importers of automotive products, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2018	2000	2005	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exporters									
European Union (28)	782	49.8	53.6	50.0	50.6	5	4	8	6
Extra-EU (28) Exports	253	12.2	14.0	16.1	16.4	5	-2	9	4
Japan	158	15.3	13.3	13.7	10.3	1	6	3	6
United States of America	135	11.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	4	-1	6	0
Mexico (1)	123	5.3	3.8	5.1	8.0	10	-1	14	13
Korea, Republic of	63	2.6	4.1	5.0	4.1	2	-8	-2	-1
Canada	61	10.5	7.3	4.6	3.9	2	6	-4	-4
China (1)	61	0.3	1.1	2.6	3.9	10	-3	13	12
Thailand	31	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.0	6	4	4	7
Turkey	26	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.7	8	15	22	10
India	15	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	9	11	9	11
Above 10	1456	96.2	94.8	93.6	94.2	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	641	42.6	44.9	38.5	40.7	5	9	9	9
Extra-EU (28) Imports	103	5.6	5.9	5.2	6.5	7	14	15	10
United States of America	309	29.5	21.9	17.0	19.6	6	1	3	2
China (1)	87	0.7	1.4	4.8	5.5	6	3	11	4
Canada (2)	76	8.0	6.1	5.4	4.8	3	3	8	0
Mexico (1),(2)	53	3.5	2.7	2.6	3.4	8	-1	12	7
Australia (2)	28	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	3	5	15	-1
Russian Federation (2)	25	0.2	1.2	2.1	1.6	1	1	36	12
Japan	25	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.6	7	11	5	9
Turkey	17	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1	3	1	-17
Korea, Republic of	17	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	10	2	4	6
Above 10	1278	89.0	83.0	75.9	81.1	-	-	-	-

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones

(2) Imports are valued f.o.b.

Table A.22

Top 10 exporters and importers of textiles, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2018	2000	2005	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exporters									
China (1)	119	10.3	20.2	30.4	37.6	6	-4	5	8
European Union (28)	74	36.4	34.8	26.9	23.5	1	1	5	7
Extra-EU (28) Exports	23	9.8	9.9	8.1	7.2	1	0	5	8
India	18	3.6	4.1	5.1	5.8	4	-6	6	4
United States of America	14	7.0	6.1	4.8	4.4	2	-5	3	1
Turkey	12	2.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	4	0	5	4
Korea, Republic of	10	8.1	5.1	4.3	3.1	-1	-6	-2	0
Chinese Taipei	9	7.6	4.8	3.8	2.9	-1	-7	3	0
Viet Nam (2)	8	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.6	13	9	21	13
Pakistan	8	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.5	0	-7	2	2
Hong Kong, China	7	...	...	...	...	-5	-13	-4	-3
Domestic exports	0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	-13	3	7	3
Re-exports	7	...	...	...	...	-5	-13	-4	-3
Above 10	272	79.2	82.7	83.3	86.3	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	77	34.9	33.6	27.8	23.1	0	1	6	-2
Extra-EU (28) Imports	33	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.7	2	1	5	6
United States of America	30	9.7	10.5	8.7	9.1	3	-3	3	2
China (1)	18	7.8	7.2	6.6	5.3	0	-12	4	3
Viet Nam (2)	18	0.8	1.6	2.6	5.3	12	4	22	10
Bangladesh (2)	11	0.8	1.1	1.7	3.3	12	7	7	17
Japan	9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	3	0	3	6
Hong Kong, China	7	...	...	...	...	-6	-13	-4	-3
Retained imports	...	0.9	0.3	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	7	0.8	0.4	1.6	2.1	6	3	-4	21
Mexico (1),(3)	7	3.5	2.8	1.9	2.0	3	-4	1	4
Turkey	6	1.3	2.1	2.4	1.8	-1	-2	12	-10
Above 10	183	63.4	62.2	56.2	54.6	-	-	-	-

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones

(2) Secretariat estimates

(3) Imports are valued f.o.b.

Table A.23

Top 10 exporters and importers of clothing, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2018	2000	2005	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exporters									
China (1)	158	18.2	26.6	36.6	31.3	2	-9	-1	0
European Union (28)	143	28.7	31.0	28.4	28.4	5	4	10	11
Extra-EU (28) Exports	34	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.8	6	0	12	12
Bangladesh (2)	32	2.6	2.5	4.2	6.4	10	8	2	11
Viet Nam (2)	32	0.9	1.7	2.9	6.2	15	5	21	13
India	17	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	5	-1	2	-11
Turkey	16	3.3	4.2	3.6	3.1	3	0	0	4
Hong Kong, China	14	...	...	...	...	-7	-15	-8	-4
Domestic exports	0	5.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	-26	-35	-40	-10
Re-exports	14	...	...	...	...	-6	-15	-7	-4
Indonesia	9	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	3	-2	10	9
Cambodia (2)	8	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.6	13	12	8	14
United States of America	6	4.4	1.8	1.3	1.2	3	-7	0	5
Above 10	421	69.0	76.1	83.1	83.3	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	204	41.1	47.3	45.2	38.4	2	3	7	3
Extra-EU (28) Imports	106	19.6	23.4	23.9	20.0	2	0	3	7
United States of America	92	33.1	28.7	22.1	17.4	1	-6	0	1
Japan	30	9.7	8.1	7.2	5.7	2	-2	1	8
Hong Kong, China	13	...	...	...	...	-3	-11	-6	2
Retained imports	...	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	11	0.6	1.0	1.2	2.0	12	1	8	16
Canada (3)	11	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	3	-3	5	5
China (1)	8	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	16	-2	13	14
Russian Federation (3)	8	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.5	0	3	26	7
Switzerland	8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	5	6	12	13
Australia (3)	7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	5	-3	8	3
Above 10	378	90.3	90.8	83.4	71.3	-	-	-	-

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones

(2) Secretariat estimates

(3) Imports are valued f.o.b.

Table A.24

World trade in commercial services by category, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share				
	2018	2005	2010	2016	2017	2018
Exports						
Commercial services	5770	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goods-related services	211	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7
Transport	1017	22.2	21.5	17.5	17.7	17.6
Travel	1437	26.8	24.9	25.0	25.0	24.9
Other commercial services	3106	47.6	50.0	54.1	53.8	53.8
Imports						
Commercial services	5485	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goods-related services	143	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.6
Transport	1215	27.0	26.4	21.3	21.9	22.2
Travel	1404	26.1	23.4	25.6	25.6	25.6
Other commercial services	2722	44.3	48.1	50.6	50.0	49.6

Note: For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

Table A.25

Growth of commercial services exports by category and by region, 2005-2018

(Annual percentage change)

	World	North America	South and Central America	Europe	CIS	Africa	Middle East	Asia
Commercial services								
2005-2010	8	8	9	6	12	9	...	13
2017	8	5	6	8	13	15	8	8
2018	8	4	1	8	12	10	5	10
Goods-related services								
2005-2010	9	12	-10	7	11	16	19	14
2017	8	5	-3	11	13	7	27	4
2018	12	14	2	13	4	17	7	9
Transport								
2005-2010	7	6	9	6	12	10	9	9
2017	9	5	6	11	13	7	12	8
2018	7	4	2	9	11	8	2	6
Travel								
2005-2010	7	5	6	3	9	8	15	12
2017	8	3	6	11	16	27	7	7
2018	7	3	3	9	16	13	1	9
Other commercial services								
2005-2010	9	10	16	7	15	11	...	15
2017	7	7	5	7	13	5	5	10
2018	8	4	-2	7	12	7	12	12

Table A.26

World trade in goods-related services by region, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exports							
World	211	100.0	100.0	5	6	8	12
North America	32	11.6	15.1	9	6	5	14
South and Central America and the Caribbean	4	2.1	2.0	5	-3	-3	2
Europe	114	51.3	53.9	6	4	11	13
European Union (28)	105	46.8	49.8	6	4	12	13
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	6	5.1	2.9	-2	14	13	4
Africa	2	1.9	1.1	-1	5	7	17
Middle East	2	0.2	0.7	21	1	27	7
Asia	51	27.8	24.2	4	9	4	9
Imports							
World	143	100.0	100.0	8	5	8	9
North America	10	9.4	6.8	4	-3	-5	5
South and Central America and the Caribbean	1	...	1.0	...	8	10	12
Europe	83	39.6	58.1	13	7	12	13
European Union (28)	78	35.6	54.7	14	8	12	13
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	3	1.5	2.2	13	9	15	12
Africa	1	0.7	0.9	11	3	21	2
Middle East	1	0.2	0.4	13	18	-40	12
Asia	44	...	30.7	...	3	5	5

Note: For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

Table A.27

Major exporters and importers of goods-related services, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	105.0	46.8	49.8	6	4	12	13
Extra-EU (28) exports	42.4	22.4	20.1	4	3	3	12
United States of America	30.0	10.6	14.2	9	7	6	14
China	24.6	18.3	11.7	0	-2	1	3
Singapore	6.8	4.6	3.2	1	-7	-3	11
Switzerland	5.9	2.7	2.8	6	-1	3	12
Chinese Taipei	4.4	...	2.1	...	42	36	13
Philippines	4.1	...	1.9	...	...	26	16
Malaysia	3.4	2.0	1.6	3	4	11	17
Russian Federation	3.2	3.0	1.5	-3	20	6	-3
Korea, Republic of	2.8	1.7	1.3	2	-5	-7	8
Morocco	2.0	1.6	0.9	-1	8	3	19
Ukraine	1.9	1.3	0.9	1	7	22	17
Canada	1.8	1.0	0.9	3	-4	-3	19
Japan	1.8	0.4	0.8	15	89	-4	8
Honduras	1.6	0.8	0.7	4	-5	-5	0
Above 15	199.4	...	94.5	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	78.5	35.6	54.7	14	8	12	13
Extra-EU (28) imports	30.0	12.0	21.0	16	12	11	10
Hong Kong, China	12.5	24.9	8.7	-5	-2	3	5
Japan	10.6	11.0	7.4	3	21	9	1
Korea, Republic of	10.1	9.1	7.0	5	-6	10	7
United States of America	8.7	8.9	6.1	3	-3	-5	5
Chinese Taipei	3.7	...	2.5	...	-16	1	-17
Switzerland	2.9	2.4	2.0	6	-10	19	14
China	2.8	0.1	2.0	56	47	12	14
Russian Federation	2.2	1.2	1.5	11	14	14	11
India	1.0	...	0.7	...	11	47	90
Norway	0.8	1.3	0.5	-4	-3	-20	2
Canada	0.8	0.3	0.5	17	-5	-14	4
Turkey	0.7	...	0.5	...	32	19	18
Singapore	0.7	0.8	0.5	1	3	-2	3
Kazakhstan	0.7	0.0	0.5	45	28	29	31
Above 15	136.6	...	95.3	-	-	-	-

Table A.28

Major exporters and importers of manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, 2017 and 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2017	2018	2017	2010-17	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	58170	66862	62.6	2	1	10	15
Extra-EU (28) exports	21867	23752	23.5	-2	0	-3	9
China	18068	17424	19.4	-5	-9	-3	-4
Philippines	3453	4013	3.7	...	...	27	16
Chinese Taipei	2586	2781	2.8	...	26	27	8
Malaysia	2501	2895	2.7	0	5	10	16
Korea, Republic of	2193	2257	2.4	-1	-6	-10	3
Honduras	1550	1555	1.7	5	-5	-5	0
Russian Federation	1529	1637	1.6	-6	57	-5	7
Morocco	1438	1689	1.5	-6	9	5	17
Ukraine	1419	1705	1.5	1	4	26	20
Above 10	92907	102818	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	38805	44285	55.8	11	6	13	14
Extra-EU (28) imports	13528	14381	19.5	12	21	10	6
Hong Kong, China	11717	12356	16.8	-7	-2	3	5
Korea, Republic of	8951	9602	12.9	4	-6	9	7
Japan	5493	5097	7.9	-5	15	6	-7
Chinese Taipei	3411	2693	4.9	...	-20	-2	-21
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	526	533	0.8	...	7	3	1
China	178	264	0.3	12	-2	12	49
Kazakhstan	161	188	0.2	...	123	28	17
Russian Federation	157	146	0.2	-3	-1	15	-7
Côte d'Ivoire	150	...	0.2	-2	0	4	...
Above 10	69548	...	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat. As certain economies do not report this item separately, they may not appear in the list. See the Metadata.

Table A.29

Major exporters and importers of maintenance and repair services, 2017 and 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2017	2018	2017	2010-17	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	34388	38184	41.2	12	9	14	11
Extra-EU (28) exports	16098	18644	19.3	15	8	15	16
United States of America	26430	30041	31.7	9	7	6	14
Singapore	6150	6803	7.4	0	-7	-3	11
China	5925	7179	7.1	...	40	17	21
Switzerland	4107	4882	4.9	5	1	7	19
Russian Federation	1800	1599	2.2	0	-3	17	-11
Canada	1531	1819	1.8	1	-4	-3	19
Chinese Taipei	1318	1639	1.6	72	111	58	24
Japan	904	988	1.1	22	42	-6	9
Israel	874	...	1.0	...	3	30	...
Above 10	83427	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	30768	34191	57.3	19	11	11	11
Extra-EU (28) imports	13737	15666	25.6	23	5	12	14
United States of America	8337	8722	15.5	3	-3	-5	5
Japan	4934	5471	9.2	40	29	11	11
Switzerland	2489	2868	4.6	4	-11	18	15
China	2270	2536	4.2	...	53	12	12
Russian Federation	1780	2008	3.3	14	15	14	13
Chinese Taipei	974	962	1.8	9	9	13	-1
Norway	758	771	1.4	-4	-3	-20	2
Canada	734	764	1.4	19	-5	-14	4
Singapore	678	697	1.3	1	3	-2	3
Above 10	53722	58990	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat. As certain economies do not report this item separately, they may not appear in the list. See the Metadata.

Table A.30

World trade in transport by region, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exports							
World	1017	100.0	100.0	3	-4	9	7
North America	108	10.3	10.6	3	-3	5	4
South and Central America and the Caribbean	28	3.0	2.8	1	-3	6	2
Europe	498	48.4	49.0	3	-3	11	9
European Union (28)	441	43.4	43.4	3	-2	11	9
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	43	3.9	4.2	4	-1	13	11
Africa	30	3.0	3.0	3	-9	7	8
Middle East	58	...	5.7	...	4	12	2
Asia	251	28.7	24.7	1	-9	8	6
Imports							
World	1215	100.0	100.0	3	-4	9	9
North America	148	10.9	12.2	4	0	6	7
South and Central America and the Caribbean	48	4.6	3.9	1	-11	9	5
Europe	422	36.3	34.7	2	-1	9	9
European Union (28)	386	33.1	31.7	2	-1	9	10
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	28	2.4	2.3	2	-3	17	10
Africa	66	5.7	5.4	2	-10	4	13
Middle East	76	...	6.3	...	-9	2	5
Asia	427	32.7	35.2	4	-5	12	10

Note: For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

Table A.31

Leading exporters and importers of transport, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	441.3	43.4	43.4	3	-2	11	9
Extra-EU (28) exports	203.5	19.9	20.0	3	-2	10	9
United States of America	92.3	8.7	9.1	3	-3	5	4
Singapore	51.5	4.7	5.1	4	-11	14	7
China	42.3	4.1	4.2	3	-12	10	14
Hong Kong, China	32.8	3.6	3.2	1	-5	8	8
Japan	28.9	5.1	2.8	-5	-10	8	-15
United Arab Emirates	28.3	...	2.8	...	9	10	1
Korea, Republic of	27.5	4.7	2.7	-4	-20	-10	12
Russian Federation	22.1	1.8	2.2	5	3	16	12
Norway	20.2	2.2	2.0	1	-4	8	8
India	19.0	1.6	1.9	5	6	12	12
Turkey	17.6	1.1	1.7	8	-10	15	17
Canada	13.7	1.5	1.3	1	1	7	4
Switzerland	13.2	1.3	1.3	3	5	10	3
Chinese Taipei	11.0	1.2	1.1	1	-10	12	11
Above 15	861.6	...	84.7	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	385.8	33.1	31.7	2	-1	9	10
Extra-EU (28) imports	157.5	14.7	13.0	1	-4	7	11
United States of America	108.3	7.6	8.9	5	0	5	6
China	108.3	6.5	8.9	7	-6	15	17
India	66.7	4.8	5.5	5	-8	19	17
Singapore	54.0	3.0	4.4	8	-8	20	4
Japan	38.4	4.7	3.2	-2	-7	5	-4
Korea, Republic of	31.8	3.1	2.6	1	-2	3	6
Canada	24.3	2.2	2.0	1	-1	9	10
Thailand	19.0	1.9	1.6	0	-4	12	13
Hong Kong, China	18.4	1.6	1.5	2	-2	3	5
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	16.2	1.3	1.3	3	-19	-3	3
Mexico	15.5	1.1	1.3	5	3	12	4
Russian Federation	15.3	1.2	1.3	3	-2	22	6
United Arab Emirates	14.9	...	1.2	...	3	2	4
Australia	13.9	1.4	1.1	0	-9	3	10
Above 15	930.8	...	76.6	-	-	-	-

Table A.32

World trade in travel by region, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exports							
World	1437	100.0	100.0	5	2	8	7
North America	259	17.2	18.1	6	1	3	3
South and Central America and the Caribbean	69	4.6	4.8	6	4	6	3
Europe	536	41.1	37.3	4	0	11	9
European Union (28)	477	36.2	33.2	4	2	10	9
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	26	1.8	1.8	5	1	16	16
Africa	50	4.4	3.5	2	-8	27	13
Middle East	71	...	5.0	...	8	7	1
Asia	425	...	29.6	...	5	7	9
Imports							
World	1404	100.0	100.0	6	2	6	7
North America	189	14.3	13.5	5	5	9	6
South and Central America and the Caribbean	50	4.0	3.5	5	1	15	-1
Europe	463	42.1	32.9	3	2	7	8
European Union (28)	417	38.2	29.7	3	3	7	9
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	52	4.0	3.7	5	-21	23	9
Africa	29	2.9	2.1	2	-17	21	20
Middle East	98	...	7.0	...	2	5	4
Asia	524	...	37.3	...	5	2	8

Note: For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

Table A.33

Leading exporters and importers of travel, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	477.1	36.2	33.2	4	2	10	9
Extra-EU (28) exports	164.4	11.2	11.4	5	-3	12	7
United States of America	214.5	14.3	14.9	6	0	2	2
Thailand	63.1	2.1	4.4	15	9	17	11
Australia	45.3	3.4	3.2	4	8	13	9
Japan	41.1	1.4	2.9	15	23	11	21
Macao, China	40.4	2.3	2.8	8	-2	18	12
China	39.5	...	2.7	...	-1	-13	2
Hong Kong, China	36.7	2.3	2.6	6	-9	1	10
India	28.6	1.5	2.0	9	7	22	4
Turkey	25.2	2.4	1.8	1	-30	20	12
Mexico	22.5	1.2	1.6	8	11	9	5
Canada	21.8	1.7	1.5	4	9	12	7
United Arab Emirates	21.4	...	1.5	...	12	8	2
Singapore	20.5	1.5	1.4	5	14	4	4
Malaysia	19.1	1.9	1.3	1	2	1	4
Above 15	1116.8	...	77.7	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	417.5	38.2	29.7	3	3	7	9
Extra-EU (28) imports	129.0	13.0	9.2	2	-4	6	8
China	276.8	...	19.7	...	5	-2	9
United States of America	144.2	10.0	10.3	7	8	9	7
Australia	36.4	3.1	2.6	4	5	11	6
Russian Federation	34.3	3.1	2.4	3	-31	30	10
Canada	33.3	3.5	2.4	1	-4	10	5
Korea, Republic of	30.9	2.2	2.2	6	8	12	1
Hong Kong, China	26.5	2.0	1.9	5	5	5	4
Singapore	25.3	2.2	1.8	4	1	3	3
India	21.3	1.2	1.5	9	10	13	16
Japan	20.1	3.2	1.4	-4	16	-2	11
Chinese Taipei	19.3	1.1	1.4	10	7	8	8
Brazil	18.3	1.8	1.3	2	-16	31	-4
United Arab Emirates	18.0	...	1.3	...	3	3	2
Switzerland	17.5	1.3	1.2	6	0	1	6
Above 15	1139.7	...	81.2	-	-	-	-

Table A.34

World trade in other commercial services by region, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exports							
World	3106	100.0	100.0	6	3	7	8
North America	530	19.2	17.1	5	1	7	4
South and Central America and the Caribbean	58	2.3	1.9	3	-1	5	-2
Europe	1616	53.1	52.1	6	3	7	7
European Union (28)	1502	48.4	48.4	6	3	7	8
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	42	1.5	1.4	5	-4	13	12
Africa	29	1.1	0.9	5	-2	5	7
Middle East	88	...	2.8	...	5	5	12
Asia	742	21.0	23.9	8	3	10	12
Imports							
World	2722	100.0	100.0	5	2	5	7
North America	339	14.8	12.5	3	4	6	0
South and Central America and the Caribbean	82	3.6	3.0	3	-6	0	0
Europe	1378	49.3	50.6	6	3	3	8
European Union (28)	1271	45.1	46.7	6	3	3	9
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	61	2.9	2.2	2	-8	9	5
Africa	73	3.3	2.7	3	-13	14	12
Middle East	126	...	4.6	...	-6	8	9
Asia	664	23.2	24.4	6	5	8	8

Note: For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

Table A.35

Leading exporters and importers of other commercial services, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	1501.9	48.4	48.4	6	3	7	8
Extra-EU (28) exports	678.7	22.7	21.9	6	0	5	6
United States of America	471.4	16.6	15.2	5	2	7	4
China	158.7	3.7	5.1	10	-3	19	25
India	156.5	4.6	5.0	7	3	13	12
Japan	115.5	3.9	3.7	5	10	5	3
Singapore	104.9	2.1	3.4	12	5	10	7
Switzerland	86.5	3.3	2.8	4	7	2	1
Canada	54.3	2.4	1.7	2	0	4	5
Korea, Republic of	49.8	1.6	1.6	6	5	-1	9
Hong Kong, China	44.0	1.5	1.4	6	-2	8	10
Israel	37.4	0.8	1.2	11	14	10	14
Russian Federation	27.0	1.1	0.9	3	-6	14	9
Philippines	23.2	0.7	0.7	7	-2	2	6
United Arab Emirates	21.2	...	0.7	...	4	5	3
Brazil	21.0	1.0	0.7	1	-3	2	-3
Above 15	2873.4	...	92.5	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	1271.1	45.1	46.7	6	3	3	9
Extra-EU (28) imports	548.8	18.8	20.2	6	1	-3	6
United States of America	275.1	11.7	10.1	3	4	6	0
China	132.6	4.1	4.9	8	9	8	16
Japan	128.9	4.5	4.7	6	6	4	6
Singapore	106.7	2.9	3.9	9	0	13	3
India	86.4	3.2	3.2	5	23	14	11
Switzerland	72.0	2.6	2.6	6	5	5	-2
Canada	53.5	2.5	2.0	2	3	5	2
Korea, Republic of	50.1	2.2	1.8	3	-2	8	-1
Russian Federation	41.7	1.9	1.5	3	-8	12	4
United Arab Emirates	38.0	...	1.4	...	-24	1	-1
Brazil	35.2	1.7	1.3	2	-7	-4	-3
Hong Kong, China	23.9	1.0	0.9	4	0	5	5
Thailand	23.6	0.9	0.9	5	1	0	24
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	22.9	1.0	0.8	4	5	23	9
Above 15	2361.5	...	86.7	-	-	-	-

Table A.36

World exports of construction by region, 2017 and 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2016	2017	2018
Exports							
World	104	109	100.0	100.0	3	12	5
North America	2	2	3.8	1.9	-5	23	5
South and Central America and the Caribbean	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	1	-6
Europe	36	36	35.3	33.2	2	-5	1
European Union (28)	33	33	31.7	30.5	3	-6	1
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	6	7	5.0	6.6	7	20	13
Africa	2	2	...	1.9	...	14	-7
Middle East	6	6	...	5.6	...	19	2
Asia	51	55	...	50.7	...	...	8

Table A.37

Major exporters and importers of construction, 2017 and 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2017	2018	2017	2010-17	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	32916	33342	36.3	3	7	-6	1
Extra-EU (28) exports	14830	13973	16.4	3	-11	7	-6
China	23926	26588	26.4	...	-24	...	11
Japan	10294	9216	11.4	0	-12	10	-10
Korea, Republic of	9399	11317	10.4	-3	-4	-20	20
Russian Federation	4812	5614	5.3	5	-3	34	17
United Arab Emirates	2614	2668	2.9	...	2	4	2
India	2285	3177	2.5	23	40	10	39
United States of America	1785	...	2.0	-6	-44	26	...
Chinese Taipei	1341	1067	1.5	21	51	11	-20
Switzerland	1199	1300	1.3	-1	-14	42	8
Above 10	90570	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	23640	25691	35.6	3	0	4	9
Extra-EU (28) imports	6448	6909	9.7	-1	-5	6	7
China	8567	8602	12.9	...	-19	...	0
Japan	8221	8288	12.4	1	-9	10	1
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	5605	6407	8.4	6	12	1	14
Russian Federation	4386	4813	6.6	-1	-22	17	10
Kuwait, the State of	4227	4759	6.4	9	141	24	13
Malaysia	3933	2983	5.9	19	9	34	-24
Algeria	2850	...	4.3	2	0	25	...
Azerbaijan	2482	1331	3.7	34	-15	-17	-46
United Arab Emirates	2451	2614	3.7	...	3	-21	7
Above 10	66363	...	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat. As certain economies do not report this item separately, they may not appear in the list. See the Metadata.

Table A.38

World exports of insurance and pension services by region, 2017 and 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2017	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2017	2018
Exports							
World	133	144	100.0	100.0	5	2	8
North America	23	24	19.1	16.7	4	7	5
South and Central America and the Caribbean	3	3	1.7	2.0	7	26	-15
Europe	78	84	63.6	58.5	4	-1	7
European Union (28)	68	75	56.9	52.2	4	-1	10
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	1	1	0.7	0.5	1	-3	26
Africa	1	2	1.2	1.1	4	-1	15
Middle East	7	9	...	6.3	...	5	35
Asia	20	22	11.6	15.0	9	7	10

Table A.39

Major exporters and importers of insurance and pension services, 2017 and 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2017	2018	2017	2010-17	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	68388	75195	57.0	3	6	-1	10
Extra-EU (28) exports	26106	27523	21.8	-1	10	-24	5
United States of America	18047	19164	15.1	3	5	6	6
Switzerland	8320	7419	6.9	6	16	7	-11
Singapore	6402	7001	5.3	9	-6	9	9
Bahrain, Kingdom of	5238	...	4.4	...	3	7	...
China	4046	4923	3.4	13	-17	-3	22
Mexico	3300	3107	2.8	9	-9	15	-6
India	2460	2580	2.1	5	8	15	5
Japan	2194	2425	1.8	8	33	5	10
Canada	1515	1671	1.3	-3	3	9	10
Above 10	119908	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
United States of America	50665	38228	31.1	-3	5	2	-25
European Union (28)	43847	47123	26.9	2	7	7	7
Extra-EU (28) imports	15546	16062	9.5	0	-3	9	3
United Arab Emirates	27366	26140	16.8	...	-33	3	-4
China	10409	11879	6.4	-6	47	-19	14
India	6291	6748	3.9	3	-3	24	7
Japan	6284	7111	3.9	-1	20	10	13
Singapore	5870	6592	3.6	5	29	-18	12
Mexico	4496	4366	2.8	8	-2	6	-3
Bahrain, Kingdom of	4032	...	2.5	...	2	7	...
Canada	3813	4127	2.3	-3	-3	3	8
Above 10	163072	...	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat.

Table A.40

World exports of financial services by region, 2017 and 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2017	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2017	2018
Exports							
World	464	490	100.0	100.0	5	6	6
North America	118	122	23.0	24.9	6	9	4
South and Central America and the Caribbean	4	4	1.0	0.9	3	1	-1
Europe	257	268	61.3	54.8	3	4	5
European Union (28)	233	243	53.8	49.6	4	4	4
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	2	2	0.5	0.4	2	1	29
Africa	3	3	0.5	0.7	8	15	16
Middle East	4	4	1.2	0.9	1	-3	12
Asia	77	86	12.4	17.5	9	8	11

Table A.41

Major exporters and importers of financial services, 2017 and 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2017	2018	2017	2010-17	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	232782	242857	53.2	4	-1	4	4
Extra-EU (28) exports	97667	98876	22.3	3	-4	2	1
United States of America	109642	113044	25.1	6	-3	10	3
Singapore	24904	27149	5.7	11	4	14	9
Hong Kong, China	20366	23728	4.7	7	-7	14	17
Switzerland	20285	21791	4.6	-2	-5	3	7
Japan	10491	11474	2.4	16	15	-11	9
Canada	7575	8301	1.7	5	-3	-5	10
India	4485	5433	1.0	-4	-5	-12	21
China	3694	3482	0.8	16	38	15	-6
Australia	3268	3637	0.7	12	-12	21	11
Above 10	437492	460894	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	138665	150988	66.3	6	-1	5	9
Extra-EU (28) imports	54632	59854	26.1	7	-5	5	10
United States of America	28931	30791	13.8	9	0	12	6
Canada	9482	9420	4.5	8	27	8	-1
Japan	6746	7263	3.2	11	4	9	8
India	5797	4039	2.8	-2	61	16	-30
Singapore	5615	6553	2.7	12	3	22	17
Hong Kong, China	5426	6013	2.6	6	-2	15	11
Switzerland	3987	4066	1.9	-3	3	4	2
Lebanese Republic	2323	...	1.1	13	6	35	...
Russian Federation	2244	1834	1.1	-2	2	10	-18
Above 10	209214	...	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat.

Table A.42

World receipts of charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. by region, 2017 and 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2017	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2017	2018
Exports							
World	383	404	100.0	100.0	7	9	5
North America	133	135	47.1	33.5	3	3	2
South and Central America and the Caribbean	1	1	0.2	0.3	13	5	21
Europe	175	187	37.6	46.4	10	11	7
European Union (28)	152	163	31.7	40.3	10	12	7
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	1	1	0.3	0.3	9	31	23
Africa	0	0	0.1	0.1	4	13	6
Middle East	6	6	...	1.4	...	10	2
Asia	67	72	14.6	17.9	10	14	9

Table A.43

Major exporters and importers of charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e., 2017 and 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2017	2018	2017	2010-17	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	151958	162506	40.6	11	4	12	7
Extra-EU (28) exports	84102	86676	22.5	12	1	16	3
United States of America (1)	128364	130452	34.3	3	0	3	2
Japan	41761	45560	11.2	7	8	6	9
Switzerland	22591	23888	6.0	8	27	5	6
Singapore	8035	8727	2.1	35	-15	10	9
Korea, Republic of	7138	7594	1.9	12	7	8	6
China	4762	5562	1.3	28	8	308	17
Canada	4293	4794	1.1	6	-2	7	12
United Arab Emirates	3622	3703	1.0	...	3	4	2
Israel	1878	1911	0.5	26	16	23	2
Above 10	374402	394699	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	206012	223894	56.0	10	3	4	9
Extra-EU (28) imports	126314	134959	34.3	13	2	0	7
United States of America (1)	51284	53752	13.9	7	15	10	5
China	28575	35591	7.8	12	9	19	25
Japan	21340	21442	5.8	2	19	5	0
Singapore	14909	15170	4.1	-2	-20	-3	2
Switzerland	12240	12409	3.3	6	-6	3	1
Canada	11895	11774	3.2	3	7	4	-1
Korea, Republic of	9254	9425	2.5	0	-6	-2	2
India	6515	7906	1.8	15	9	19	21
Russian Federation	5980	6288	1.6	3	-11	20	5
Above 10	368004	397652	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat.

(1) The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis records film and television tape distribution services under charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e (rather than under audiovisual and related services).

Table A.44

World exports of telecommunications, computer and information services by region, 2017 and 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2017	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2017	2018
Exports							
World	528	606	100.0	100.0	8	9	15
North America	51	53	10.2	8.8	6	9	5
South and Central America and the Caribbean	9	9	1.7	1.5	6	11	4
Europe	303	346	61.0	57.1	7	10	14
European Union (28)	285	328	57.4	54.2	7	11	15
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	10	12	1.4	2.0	13	19	19
Africa	6	6	1.5	1.0	3	0	6
Middle East	24	27	...	4.5	...	10	14
Asia	126	153	21.2	25.2	10	5	21

Table A.45

Major exporters and importers of telecommunications, computer and information services, 2017 and 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2017	2018		2017	2010-17	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	285046	328477	60.9	6	3	11	15
Extra-EU (28) exports	139633	159605	29.8	7	0	13	14
India	54382	58248	11.6	4	-2	1	7
United States of America	42219	43960	9.0	8	5	10	4
China	27767	47058	5.9	15	3	5	69
Switzerland	13401	12441	2.9	7	2	-5	-7
Singapore	12736	13208	2.7	20	32	9	4
Israel	12246	14403	2.6	16	9	18	18
Canada	8161	9020	1.7	0	4	7	11
United Arab Emirates	6464	6726	1.4	...	7	6	4
Philippines	5638	5940	1.2	14	59	3	5
Above 10	468061	539480	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	155864	173002	55.5	3	-15	9	11
Extra-EU (28) imports	56170	60408	20.0	1	-39	10	8
United States of America	40054	40417	14.3	5	2	7	1
China	19176	23770	6.8	25	12	52	24
Switzerland	16940	15945	6.0	7	11	6	-6
Singapore	14521	15029	5.2	24	19	14	3
Japan	14179	15498	5.0	17	7	-1	9
India	6068	7088	2.2	8	25	28	17
Russian Federation	5383	5488	1.9	5	-2	-2	2
Canada	4811	4827	1.7	0	-11	5	0
Brazil	3859	4533	1.4	0	-3	19	17
Above 10	280856	305597	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat.

Table A.46

Major exporters and importers of telecommunications services, 2017 and 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2017	2018	2017	2010-17	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	43081	45855	62.4	-1	1	-1	6
Extra-EU (28) exports	18019	...	26.1	-2	-2	-3	...
United States of America	10879	9997	15.8	0	-7	-7	-8
Kuwait, the State of	2285	2931	3.3	-6	-6	-11	28
India	2164	2401	3.1	5	11	-6	11
Japan	1951	1264	2.8	15	27	53	-35
Canada	1936	...	2.8	2	1	4	...
Hong Kong, China	1800	...	2.6	10	1	-2	...
China	1781	2098	2.6	6	3	5	18
United Arab Emirates	1735	1824	2.5	...	14	12	5
Singapore	1417	1620	2.1	...	8	-4	14
Above 10	69028	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	39697	41284	68.7	0	0	0	4
Extra-EU (28) imports	14961	...	25.9	-1	-4	-3	...
United States of America	5478	5705	9.5	-5	-13	0	4
United Arab Emirates	2598	2750	4.5	...	12	5	6
Japan	1860	1676	3.2	9	15	-5	-10
China	1802	1577	3.1	7	12	52	-12
Russian Federation	1539	1486	2.7	-4	-20	-21	-3
Singapore	1419	1494	2.5	...	7	1	5
Hong Kong, China	1136	...	2.0	11	3	-1	...
Australia	1124	1021	1.9	7	8	33	-9
Malaysia	1104	...	1.9	4	0	-14	...
Above 10	57755	...	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat. As certain major traders in telecommunications services do not report this item separately, they may not appear in the list. Transactions on telecommunications services are often reported on a net rather than a gross basis.

Table A.47

Major exporters and importers of computer services, 2017 and 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2017	2018	2017	2010-17	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	223091	261018	61.1	7	3	13	17
Extra-EU (28) exports	111528	...	30.5	9	-1	16	...
India (1)	51797	55526	14.2	4	-3	1	7
China	25986	44960	7.1	16	3	5	73
United States of America	22941	24290	6.3	14	17	17	6
Israel	11657	13725	3.2	17	10	19	18
Singapore	10974	11222	3.0	...	36	11	2
Canada	5515	...	1.5	-1	5	8	...
Philippines	5188	5275	1.4	15	64	0	2
United Arab Emirates	4730	4901	1.3	...	4	4	4
Russian Federation	3417	4061	0.9	15	9	28	19
Above 10	365296	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	105375	119705	53.7	3	-22	12	14
Extra-EU (28) imports	36949	...	18.8	1	-50	16	...
United States of America	31956	32239	16.3	7	6	8	1
China	17374	...	8.9	29	12	52	...
Singapore	12644	13038	6.4	...	22	17	3
Japan	11589	13046	5.9	...	6	0	13
India	4768	5586	2.4	12	30	42	17
Russian Federation	3398	3521	1.7	11	10	11	4
Brazil	3317	3800	1.7	0	-3	22	15
Norway	2996	3545	1.5	13	15	4	18
Canada	2821	...	1.4	4	-3	5	...
Above 10	196240	...	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat. As certain major traders in computer services do not report this item separately, they may not appear in the list. See the Metadata.

(1) Secretariat estimate based on data reported on computer services by the Reserve Bank of India. It excludes estimates for Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Business Process Outsourcing services (BPO), (source: RBI, Survey on Computer Software & Information Technology Services Exports, various issues), which have been included under other business services.

Table A.48

World exports of other business services by region, 2017 and 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2017	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2017	2018
Exports							
World	1192	1265	100.0	100.0	6	6	6
North America	177	188	15.1	14.8	6	7	6
South and Central America and the Caribbean	37	36	3.5	2.8	3	4	-3
Europe	622	659	51.5	52.0	6	7	6
European Union (28)	589	626	48.2	49.5	6	7	6
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	17	18	2.1	1.4	1	9	5
Africa	14	15	1.3	1.2	5	5	7
Middle East	21	23	1.8	1.8	6	0	8
Asia	303	327	24.6	25.8	7	6	8

Table A.49

Major exporters and importers of other business services, 2017 and 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2017	2018		2017	2010-17	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	589329	626171	57.1	6	5	7	6
Extra-EU (28) exports	267276	279883	25.9	5	2	3	5
United States of America	149448	159700	14.5	7	6	7	7
China	61538	69900	6.0	...	-1	6	14
India (1)	59866	64931	5.8	8	9	10	8
Singapore	45062	47533	4.4	13	6	10	5
Japan	40960	41571	4.0	4	15	4	1
Canada	27509	27632	2.7	2	0	6	0
Korea, Republic of	20952	21385	2.0	9	9	1	2
Switzerland	19634	19020	1.9	7	1	-1	-3
Brazil	17084	16024	1.7	3	-6	3	-6
Above 10	1031383	1093867	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	573487	621048	57.8	6	10	0	8
Extra-EU (28) imports	244290	258160	24.6	6	16	-10	6
United States of America	99912	107028	10.1	6	1	5	7
Japan	64209	68656	6.5	8	3	3	7
Singapore	62220	62397	6.3	14	1	23	0
China	42854	47282	4.3	...	10	-1	10
Switzerland	37753	36527	3.8	9	3	10	-3
India	35437	38715	3.6	5	10	8	9
Korea, Republic of	33020	32493	3.3	5	1	15	-2
Brazil	24319	23156	2.4	3	-8	-8	-5
Canada	19570	20354	2.0	1	-3	3	4
Above 10	992781	1057657	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat.

(1) Secretariat estimate. It includes an estimate for Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Business Process Outsourcing Services (BPO) which are classified under "software" by the Reserve Bank of India (source: RBI, Survey on Computer Software & Information Technology Services Exports, various issues).

Table A.50

Trade in other business services by category in selected economies, 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share								
	Total other business services	Research and development services	Professional and management consulting services			Technical, trade-related, and other business services					
			Total	Legal, accounting, management consulting, and public relations services	Advertising, market research, and public opinion polling services	Total	Architectural, engineering, scientific, and other technical services	Waste treatment and de-pollution, agricultural and mining services	Operating leasing services	Trade-related services	Other business services n.i.e.
Exporters											
European Union (28)	589329	14.5	32.4	23.5	8.9	53.1	12.8	2.0	5.8	7.8	24.8
European Union (28) Extra EU Trade	267276	18.4	28.7	21.8	6.9	52.9	15.8	2.5	6.8	4.0	23.8
United States of America	149448	28.2	52.8	42.9	9.9	19.0	6.9	4.0	4.4	0.9	2.8
India (1)	59866	5.0	70.5	...	...	24.5	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	45062	1.7	71.9	41.7	30.3	26.4	7.0	...	8.8	8.9	1.7
Japan	40960	16.3	18.2	...	...	65.4	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	27509	18.9	48.3	43.0	5.3	32.9	16.1	...	2.2	6.2	8.3
Korea, Republic of	20952	3.5	11.3	8.0	3.3	85.2	7.2	1.0	2.5	16.3	58.2
Switzerland	19634	16.1	34.9	...	...	48.9	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	17084	3.4	24.3	...	...	72.3	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	15580	0.2	0.5	...	...	99.4	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	15494	46.7	19.8	6.7	13.1	33.5	2.3	...	0.9	3.7	26.7
Hong Kong, China	14304	0.8	46.1	...	4.7	53.1	3.8	...	0.3	36.9	12.1
Russian Federation	12620	3.4	45.2	...	26.1	51.3	24.8	6.4	6.6	...	13.6
Thailand	9605	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	9432	5.0	18.3	...	...	76.7	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	7817	8.2	50.8	46.6	4.2	40.9	12.5	1.0	1.7	7.8	17.9
Malaysia	5984	6.5	35.7	...	...	57.8	...	...	...	...	...
Ghana	5111	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	4322	6.8	55.3	...	...	37.8	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	2961	4.6	89.9	...	...	5.5	...	...	...	...	...
Importers											
European Union (28)	573487	18.1	34.1	22.1	12.0	47.8	8.4	1.3	4.4	11.4	22.4
European Union (28) Extra EU Trade	244290	24.7	27.8	18.4	9.4	47.5	8.1	1.2	3.8	10.2	24.2
United States of America	99912	35.4	43.4	39.0	4.4	21.2	5.3	3.9	3.1	1.7	7.2
Japan	64209	27.0	20.4	...	...	52.6	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	62220	29.2	31.0	25.6	5.4	39.8	4.4	...	7.1	17.3	11.0
Switzerland	37753	36.1	38.3	...	...	25.6	...	...	...	...	...
India	35437	1.3	25.6	...	...	73.2	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	33020	12.1	19.7	7.4	12.3	68.2	1.8	0.0	3.7	7.6	55.0
Brazil	24319	0.3	10.0	...	...	89.7	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	19570	4.9	55.6	51.9	3.7	39.5	20.3	...	3.7	4.3	11.3
Russian Federation	19322	0.7	28.0	...	11.8	71.3	30.5	11.2	21.0	...	8.6
Norway	13077	2.6	17.4	...	...	80.0	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	11804	1.3	35.4	...	4.6	63.3	2.7	...	14.0	37.4	9.2
Thailand	11090	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	8536	1.5	56.5	53.0	3.4	42.1	17.3	1.3	3.5	2.3	17.6
Israel	7346	18.4	25.2	9.6	15.5	56.5	9.8	...	0.8	7.2	38.7
Malaysia	6835	2.9	26.8	...	...	70.3	...	...	...	...	...
Ghana	5578	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	5394	...	19.3	...	...	80.7	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	5323	0.0	11.3	...	...	88.7	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	4984	0.3	4.3	...	...	95.4	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat. As certain economies do not report the breakdown of business services separately, they may not appear in the list.

(1) Secretariat estimate. It includes an estimate for Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Business Process Outsourcing Services (BPO) which are classified under "software" by the Reserve Bank of India (source: RBI, Survey on Computer Software & Information Technology Services Exports, various issues).

Table A.51

World exports of other business services by region, 2017 and 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2017	2018	2010	2018	2010-18	2017	2018
Exports							
World	52	55	100.0	100.0	4	4	6
North America	6	6	13.3	10.6	1	-3	5
South and Central America and the Caribbean	4	4	15.4	7.6	-5	-4	-3
Europe	32	33	56.6	60.0	5	6	5
European Union (28)	29	31	52.3	55.2	5	8	5
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	1	1	1.9	1.5	1	18	19
Africa	1	1	1.1	1.4	7	8	8
Middle East	1	2	1.3	3.7	19	0	36
Asia	7	8	10.4	15.2	9	4	13

Table A.52

Major exporters and importers of personal, cultural and recreational services, 2017 and 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2017	2018		2017	2010-17	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	29245	30626	69.9	5	1	8	5
Extra-EU (28) exports	11823	12157	28.3	6	7	11	3
United States of America (1)	3080	...	7.4	0	1	-6	...
Canada	2530	2671	6.0	1	6	0	6
Turkey	1498	1252	3.6	7	-15	-6	-16
India	1466	1882	3.5	6	11	4	28
Japan	1043	642	2.5	32	25	29	-38
Korea, Republic of	916	1096	2.2	13	27	-19	20
Australia	780	812	1.9	2	-6	16	4
China	759	1214	1.8	30	1	2	60
Singapore	534	549	1.3	1	-8	-13	3
Above 10	41850	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Importers							
European Union (28)	27072	28020	60.6	2	-3	1	4
Extra-EU (28) imports	11869	12243	26.6	1	-6	0	3
United States of America (1)	2758	...	6.2	4	10	7	...
China	2753	3393	6.2	33	13	29	23
Canada	2397	2729	5.4	2	7	18	14
India	2145	2538	4.8	-9	38	13	18
Qatar	1743	1627	3.9	...	26	3	-7
Norway	1578	1643	3.5	17	11	-1	4
Australia	1557	1485	3.5	2	-7	11	-5
Russian Federation	1433	1826	3.2	5	-6	40	27
Japan	1212	671	2.7	4	8	-12	-45
Above 10	44645	...	100.0	...	...	...	...

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat.

(1) The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis records film and television tape distribution services under charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e..

Table A.53

Major exporters and importers of audio-visual and related services, 2017 and 2018

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2017	2018	2017	2010-17	2016	2017	2018
Exporters							
European Union (28)	14514	13852	72.6	0	-2	10	-5
Extra-EU (28) exports	5450	...	27.3	0	-7	13	...
Canada	2241	2366	11.2	2	7	-1	6
Japan	893	345	4.5	39	21	37	-61
Korea, Republic of	618	760	3.1	15	42	-25	23
India	441	620	2.2	10	20	6	41
Argentina	312	313	1.6	2	5	40	0
Israel	303	...	1.5	30	12	17	...
Singapore	239	236	1.2	...	-16	-30	-1
South Africa	219	232	1.1	11	18	20	6
Russian Federation	200	211	1.0	-8	23	24	5
Above 10	19980	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	15713	15645	68.2	2	6	1	0
Extra-EU (28) imports	5659	...	24.6	0	19	-1	...
Canada	2268	2583	9.8	2	10	18	14
Australia	1295	1157	5.6	3	-1	6	-11
Japan	922	480	4.0	3	10	-17	-48
Russian Federation	709	804	3.1	-3	0	44	13
Argentina	705	639	3.1	17	56	32	-9
Norway	517	509	2.2	3	-8	16	-2
Korea, Republic of	344	443	1.5	2	-9	13	29
Ecuador	324	256	1.4	10	7	-3	-21
India	230	303	1.0	6	16	12	32
Above 10	23028	22818	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat. As certain major traders in personal, cultural and recreational services do not report the item audiovisual and related services separately, they may not appear in the list. See the Metadata.

Table A.54
Leading exporters and importers of intermediate goods, 2017
 (Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2017	2005	2010	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017	
Exporters									
European Union (28)	2662	41.9	35.9	33.7	2	-13	-1	12	
Extra-UE (28) Exportaciones	946	13.7	12.6	12.0	2	-13	-4	10	
China (1)	974	6.7	9.6	12.3	6	-1	-8	10	
United States of America	734	11.0	10.2	9.3	1	-6	-3	5	
Japan	361	7.1	6.5	4.6	-2	-12	2	7	
Korea, Republic of	348	3.4	3.8	4.4	5	-6	-3	19	
Chinese Taipei	326	2.8	2.9	4.1	8	-9	2	58	
Singapore	217	1.7	3.1	2.8	1	-11	1	7	
Canada	186	3.6	2.7	2.4	1	-10	-5	7	
Switzerland	167	1.4	1.4	2.1	9	-6	7	-6	
Mexico (1)	155	1.9	1.6	2.0	6	-1	0	4	
Brazil	143	1.6	2.0	1.8	2	-14	-5	18	
India	143	1.2	1.7	1.8	4	-11	-1	15	
Malaysia	130	1.8	1.8	1.6	2	-8	-4	15	
Australia	121	1.1	1.7	1.5	1	-25	1	18	
Thailand	119	1.2	1.5	1.5	3	-9	4	12	
Above 15	6784	88.2	86.3	86.0	-	-	-	-	
Importers									
European Union (28)	2583	38.5	33.7	31.8	2	-12	1	11	
Extra-EU (28) Imports	925	12.3	12.0	11.4	2	-9	5	8	
China (1)	1180	9.5	13.1	14.5	4	-4	-6	14	
United States of America	892	12.9	9.7	11.0	4	-2	-2	8	
Japan	265	4.3	3.9	3.3	0	-12	-2	9	
India	247	1.5	2.7	3.0	4	-1	-7	26	
Mexico (1)	243	3.0	2.7	3.0	4	-2	-2	7	
Korea, Republic of	229	2.9	3.1	2.8	1	-9	-5	11	
Canada (2)	187	3.2	2.5	2.3	1	-8	-4	6	
Singapore	177	1.4	2.3	2.2	2	-11	6	8	
Switzerland	151	1.1	1.1	1.9	11	-8	10	-6	
Viet Nam	150	0.5	0.8	1.8	15	11	8	21	
Turkey	136	1.3	1.4	1.7	5	-14	2	27	
Chinese Taipei	129	2.3	2.1	1.6	-1	-13	4	-1	
Malaysia	120	1.7	1.6	1.5	1	-12	-4	14	
Thailand	113	1.5	1.6	1.4	0	-5	-2	0	
Above 15	6800	85.5	82.4	83.7	-	-	-	-	

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones

(2) Imports are valued f.o.b.

Table A.55

World merchandise exports and gross domestic product, 1950-2018

(Index, 2015=100)

	Value				Volume				GDP
	Exports				Exports				
	Total (1)	Agricultural products	Fuels and mining products	Manufactures	Total (1)	Agricultural products	Fuels and mining products	Manufactures	
1950	0	2	0	0	3	11	9	1	10
1951	1	2	1	0	3	11	9	1	10
1952	1	2	1	0	3	11	11	1	11
1953	1	2	1	0	3	11	11	2	11
1954	1	2	1	0	4	11	12	2	12
1955	1	2	1	0	4	13	13	2	12
1956	1	2	1	0	4	13	14	2	13
1957	1	2	1	0	5	14	15	2	13
1958	1	2	1	0	4	14	14	2	13
1959	1	2	1	0	5	16	15	3	14
1960	1	3	1	1	6	17	19	3	15
1961	1	3	1	1	6	18	20	3	16
1962	1	3	1	1	6	18	20	3	17
1963	1	3	1	1	7	19	21	4	18
1964	1	3	1	1	8	20	23	4	19
1965	1	3	1	1	8	21	24	4	20
1966	1	3	1	1	9	21	26	5	21
1967	1	3	2	1	9	22	28	5	22
1968	2	3	2	1	10	23	32	6	23
1969	2	4	2	1	12	24	34	7	24
1970	2	4	2	2	13	25	38	8	26
1971	2	4	2	2	13	26	38	8	27
1972	3	5	3	2	15	27	41	9	28
1973	4	8	4	3	16	28	45	10	30
1974	5	9	9	4	17	26	44	11	31
1975	5	9	9	4	16	27	39	11	31
1976	6	10	10	5	18	29	41	12	33
1977	7	12	11	6	19	30	43	13	34
1978	8	13	11	7	19	32	45	14	36
1979	10	17	17	8	20	33	47	14	37
1980	13	19	24	10	21	35	44	15	38
1981	13	19	23	9	21	37	40	16	39
1982	12	17	21	9	21	37	38	15	39
1983	11	17	19	9	21	37	37	16	40
1984	12	18	19	10	23	38	39	18	42
1985	12	17	18	10	23	37	39	19	43
1986	13	19	14	12	24	37	42	20	45
1987	16	22	15	15	26	39	43	21	46
1988	18	24	16	17	28	40	45	23	48
1989	19	25	18	18	30	41	47	25	50
1990	22	27	21	21	31	41	50	26	52
1991	22	27	20	22	32	43	52	27	52
1992	23	29	19	23	34	45	54	28	53
1993	23	28	19	24	35	46	56	29	54
1994	26	32	20	27	38	49	60	33	56
1995	32	38	23	33	41	52	62	36	58
1996	33	39	26	34	43	54	64	38	60
1997	34	38	27	35	47	57	69	42	62
1998	34	36	21	36	49	58	70	44	63
1999	35	35	24	37	52	58	70	46	65
2000	40	35	35	41	57	60	71	52	68
2001	38	35	32	39	57	61	71	52	69
2002	40	37	33	42	59	63	73	54	71
2003	46	43	40	48	62	66	77	57	73
2004	56	50	54	58	69	68	82	63	76
2005	64	54	75	64	73	73	85	68	79
2006	74	60	96	72	79	77	89	75	82
2007	86	72	111	83	84	81	92	81	85
2008	99	85	147	91	86	82	93	83	86
2009	77	75	94	73	76	81	88	70	85
2010	94	86	125	87	86	86	93	83	88
2011	112	105	169	101	91	92	94	89	90
2012	112	105	171	101	93	94	97	91	92
2013	115	110	166	104	96	96	97	94	95
2014	115	112	155	108	98	98	97	97	97
2015	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2016	97	101	85	98	102	102	102	100	102
2017	107	111	108	106	106	111	99	105	105
2018 (2)	118	116	133	115	109	117	103	108	109

(1) Includes unspecified products.

(2) Preliminary data

Note: Secretariat estimates. See the Metadata for the estimation of world aggregates of merchandise exports and GDP.

Table A.55 (continued)

World merchandise exports and gross domestic product, 1950-2018

(Annual percentage change)

	Value				Volume				GDP
	Exports				Exports				
	Total (1)	Agricultural products	Fuels and mining products	Manufactures	Total (1)	Agricultural products	Fuels and mining products	Manufactures	
1950-63	7.4	3.7	8.5	10.1	7.7	4.5	7.2	8.6	4.7
1964	11.8	6.9	11.8	15.0	10.9	5.4	8.8	14.9	7.2
1965	8.3	4.3	7.1	10.9	6.6	5.1	3.2	7.4	4.1
1966	9.2	4.1	9.8	10.8	7.7	3.7	6.2	10.3	6.5
1967	5.2	-0.2	5.7	7.7	5.7	2.4	10.3	4.7	3.7
1968	11.0	4.1	14.2	14.9	10.8	5.7	12.0	17.9	5.9
1969	14.2	6.9	9.2	16.5	12.2	5.4	6.0	16.5	6.7
1970	14.6	10.6	13.6	15.4	8.7	3.1	12.4	8.7	5.1
1971	11.7	7.4	11.3	13.7	7.0	2.0	1.0	9.0	4.4
1972	18.3	20.3	14.1	19.4	8.4	6.9	6.9	10.1	5.6
1973	38.4	45.5	47.4	34.1	12.1	0.9	10.2	14.2	6.9
1974	44.9	21.7	122.9	31.3	5.4	-4.5	-1.7	8.8	2.1
1975	4.3	1.0	-4.0	8.8	-7.3	1.0	-12.0	-4.0	1.4
1976	13.1	10.5	16.3	12.8	11.8	7.5	6.8	12.6	5.1
1977	13.7	13.5	10.6	14.7	4.2	3.5	2.7	5.0	4.2
1978	15.8	13.3	3.7	21.6	4.7	6.8	5.3	5.9	4.6
1979	27.0	24.4	47.0	21.3	5.2	4.8	5.9	5.0	4.0
1980	23.0	13.8	41.8	15.9	2.9	6.8	-6.3	5.9	1.7
1981	-1.2	-1.9	-3.2	-0.7	-0.3	5.0	-9.9	4.0	1.9
1982	-6.4	-7.5	-10.6	-3.6	-2.3	-2.0	-5.8	-2.1	0.4
1983	-2.1	-1.4	-8.0	0.5	2.5	0.2	-0.9	5.1	2.8
1984	5.8	5.3	-0.9	8.1	8.4	2.8	4.8	10.8	4.6
1985	-0.3	-5.7	-3.2	3.8	2.6	-1.2	-1.2	4.8	3.7
1986	9.4	11.1	-23.8	20.3	4.0	-1.7	9.1	4.1	3.3
1987	17.4	14.9	11.0	19.7	5.5	5.6	1.7	6.3	3.7
1988	13.7	13.1	0.9	16.1	8.5	2.7	5.6	9.5	4.6
1989	7.8	4.3	15.5	6.9	6.4	3.1	4.4	7.8	3.7
1990	12.9	4.7	16.2	14.4	3.8	0.7	5.7	5.5	2.8
1991	1.3	0.8	-6.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	1.4
1992	7.2	7.1	-0.9	8.0	5.3	6.0	4.3	4.7	2.0
1993	-0.2	-4.1	-3.5	0.0	4.2	1.0	3.5	4.1	1.5
1994	13.5	15.8	5.1	15.6	9.1	8.7	6.7	11.1	3.1
1995	19.4	17.7	15.2	20.0	7.3	4.6	3.6	9.0	2.9
1996	4.5	2.5	14.2	3.5	5.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	3.3
1997	3.3	-1.3	2.7	4.6	10.0	5.9	7.1	11.0	3.6
1998	-1.4	-4.6	-20.6	2.3	4.6	1.5	2.5	4.8	2.6
1999	4.0	-3.7	15.6	3.3	4.7	1.0	-0.7	5.1	3.3
2000	12.8	0.1	45.2	10.0	10.8	3.2	1.7	13.3	4.4
2001	-4.1	0.3	-8.8	-3.8	-0.3	1.8	0.0	-0.6	1.8
2002	4.8	5.9	1.4	5.4	3.6	3.5	2.6	3.9	2.1
2003	16.6	16.9	23.2	15.7	5.4	3.9	5.6	5.9	2.9
2004	21.7	14.6	34.7	20.3	9.8	3.5	6.7	11.3	4.1
2005	14.0	8.8	38.3	10.3	6.4	6.3	3.6	7.9	3.6
2006	15.6	10.9	27.6	13.1	8.6	5.7	4.1	10.5	4.0
2007	15.7	20.0	15.4	15.2	6.6	4.9	3.4	7.7	3.9
2008	15.4	18.5	32.6	9.9	2.1	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.4
2009	-22.6	-12.1	-35.8	-19.9	-12.1	-1.8	-5.4	-15.3	-2.1
2010	21.8	15.1	33.2	19.3	14.1	7.2	5.6	18.1	4.1
2011	19.9	21.9	34.5	15.2	5.2	6.1	2.1	6.8	2.8
2012	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.3
2013	2.1	4.6	-2.7	3.1	2.8	2.3	0.8	2.7	2.4
2014	0.4	1.2	-6.6	3.6	2.4	2.0	0.2	4.0	2.8
2015	-13.3	-10.5	-35.4	-7.1	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.8
2016	-3.2	1.3	-14.8	-1.6	1.6	2.0	1.8	0.3	2.3
2017	10.8	9.3	26.7	8.2	4.5	8.5	-2.7	4.7	3.0
2018 (2)	10.1	4.8	23.4	8.3	2.8	6.1	3.7	3.3	3.2

(1) Includes unspecified products.

(2) Preliminary data.

Note: Secretariat estimates. See the Metadata for the estimation of world aggregates of merchandise exports and GDP.

Table A.56

Merchandise trade by selected groups of economies, 2008-2018

(Billion dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Exports											
World (1)	16165.2	12560.5	15300.9	18338.1	18511.1	18950.6	18984.5	16530.6	16030.5	17731.9	19475.4
North America and Europe											
EFTA	377.9	293.3	330.9	400.6	478.5	518.9	460.9	398.4	396.8	408.5	439.3
European Union (28)	5954.9	4613.5	5183.9	6092.2	5808.6	6077.0	6157.2	5388.8	5379.2	5909.6	6465.4
NAFTA	2035.2	1601.8	1964.3	2283.4	2372.1	2417.9	2493.7	2293.1	2215.0	2376.5	2564.5
South and Central America											
Andean Community	94.0	78.6	99.4	134.0	142.6	138.2	132.4	97.5	92.7	110.1	121.3
CACM	30.6	27.1	31.9	38.2	39.8	39.6	40.6	38.7	36.9	40.2	42.2
CARICOM	26.4	15.0	17.8	23.2	22.2	27.4	22.6	17.7	14.6	16.6	18.1
MERCOSUR	375.3	276.8	349.1	448.6	435.9	425.3	387.0	301.2	285.3	325.6	351.5
Africa											
CEMAC	42.7	27.0	35.7	44.6	44.5	42.2	40.3	23.1	18.8	21.9	29.1
COMESA	146.6	107.6	135.7	117.2	152.6	139.2	113.4	86.8	87.4	104.0	113.4
ECCAS	111.3	71.7	92.0	119.1	122.7	117.5	108.2	62.9	52.7	65.7	81.3
ECOWAS	111.9	83.4	114.8	155.1	155.7	133.5	147.0	86.5	70.9	89.2	107.0
SADC	177.7	131.3	181.0	223.0	218.3	215.6	205.9	157.3	147.6	171.7	188.4
WAEMU	18.5	19.3	20.7	24.0	23.8	24.6	26.4	23.3	23.0	25.2	26.1
Middle East and Asia											
ASEAN	989.7	813.8	1049.8	1239.5	1253.7	1270.0	1290.8	1161.3	1152.9	1315.8	1447.3
GCC	762.5	525.7	661.2	950.0	1071.9	1079.5	990.0	684.6	619.4	706.5	869.1
SAFTA	241.3	206.8	277.6	365.3	358.1	381.6	391.5	334.5	331.8	370.5	402.9
Memorandum:											
ACP	399.2	288.8	391.6	495.0	484.6	462.1	461.6	325.1	291.3	344.1	387.6
LDCs	152.6	118.5	152.4	189.2	189.7	194.3	189.0	147.3	146.1	171.0	192.8
WTO Members (164)	15679.6	12237.6	14905.7	17850.5	18007.0	18495.5	18566.2	16246.1	15771.0	17408.8	19085.8
Imports											
World (1)	16595.3	12801.8	15532.6	18526.6	18738.7	19049.5	19130.7	16787.0	16284.9	18043.3	19866.5
North America and Europe											
EFTA	280.1	228.0	257.5	303.8	388.0	416.3	370.6	334.8	350.8	359.7	374.6
European Union (28)	6358.4	4809.2	5421.1	6330.1	5950.9	6012.0	6145.0	5319.4	5338.8	5883.3	6494.2
NAFTA	2906.8	2176.7	2682.1	3090.7	3193.3	3195.8	3298.5	3150.0	3060.8	3282.8	3559.9
South and Central America											
Andean Community	93.6	74.3	96.7	124.3	135.6	139.6	144.6	123.1	106.0	115.3	127.6
CACM	54.9	41.6	49.5	60.3	63.0	64.1	64.3	62.4	59.9	62.9	66.7
CARICOM	31.7	23.6	24.9	30.3	30.9	34.7	33.0	29.5	26.5	27.2	30.7
MERCOSUR	308.4	227.8	306.0	382.4	375.9	397.6	371.7	292.1	232.7	255.3	287.3
Africa											
CEMAC	17.4	17.7	20.3	26.1	26.3	26.0	29.2	22.4	17.7	16.4	17.2
COMESA	144.9	134.6	158.0	165.7	198.2	203.7	201.9	185.1	162.1	178.8	195.4
ECCAS	44.4	46.1	43.5	54.7	59.3	61.9	68.3	52.7	38.8	39.0	41.4
ECOWAS	89.5	67.1	83.6	103.1	104.9	114.7	114.0	93.7	84.7	83.4	99.2
SADC	171.5	140.8	165.4	209.0	222.1	228.7	225.8	192.2	162.1	176.4	196.1
WAEMU	25.5	22.0	24.5	25.1	30.1	35.2	34.0	29.1	28.4	32.3	36.7
Middle East and Asia											
ASEAN	938.8	727.0	953.5	1154.3	1223.2	1242.0	1232.6	1097.5	1092.3	1257.8	1435.6
GCC	406.3	338.5	372.0	445.7	511.6	543.7	554.0	540.9	506.5	504.3	497.4
SAFTA	409.7	330.0	441.6	579.8	604.8	582.9	589.3	515.0	490.7	601.3	680.0
Memorandum:											
ACP	387.8	314.1	369.8	455.4	478.0	500.7	501.2	430.0	377.6	395.5	438.0
LDCs	157.8	148.3	164.0	202.9	223.8	238.8	255.0	236.1	223.6	247.5	273.2
WTO Members (164)	16269.8	12500.0	15197.9	18157.6	18355.0	18663.3	18742.3	16449.8	15987.9	17713.8	19523.9

(1) Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

Table A.57

Trade in commercial services by selected groups of economies, 2008-2018

(Billion dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Exports											
World	3955.9	3531.6	3850.1	4333.9	4462.0	4764.7	5120.6	4890.6	4961.5	5357.7	5769.7
North America and Europe											
EFTA	140.0	127.8	137.0	150.1	157.3	165.0	172.9	157.9	164.0	167.3	172.0
European Union (28)	1882.5	1643.4	1703.7	1926.6	1919.6	2087.3	2263.3	2100.3	2142.5	2329.7	2525.3
NAFTA	605.0	574.3	634.2	705.0	737.6	785.6	829.9	837.9	846.1	892.1	928.3
South and Central America											
Andean Community	10.1	10.0	10.6	12.1	13.9	15.7	16.3	16.9	16.9	18.9	20.2
CACM	10.8	9.9	11.4	12.6	13.5	14.7	15.8	16.8	17.8	18.2	18.6
CARICOM	10.6	9.7	10.1	10.2	10.7	10.8	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.2	14.4
MERCOSUR	44.8	41.3	46.6	55.4	58.6	57.2	59.4	52.7	52.0	55.0	53.8
Africa											
CEMAC	1.8	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1
COMESA	42.0	37.1	41.5	38.3	43.6	40.0	43.3	39.4	33.5	40.5	47.6
ECCAS	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.5	3.8	5.1	5.5	4.6	4.1	4.7	4.6
ECOWAS	7.9	7.2	8.1	8.8	9.9	9.3	8.5	13.2	14.3	16.0	17.4
SADC	23.4	22.2	25.7	28.3	30.3	29.2	30.6	27.9	26.5	29.4	29.7
WAEMU		3.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.5
Middle East and Asia											
ASEAN	190.9	175.6	213.9	252.9	277.9	307.1	320.1	322.4	334.8	366.5	398.4
GCC	37.5	37.2	38.7	43.9	54.0	59.1	99.6	105.8	115.3	124.6	130.1
SAFTA	114.7	101.7	127.7	151.3	158.1	162.7	172.8	172.0	178.4	203.3	225.6
Memorandum:											
ACP	67.6	62.7	70.5	77.9	84.7	85.4	88.5	89.0	88.7	96.0	101.3
LDCs	18.3	18.4	20.7	25.5	28.2	31.6	34.5	32.9	31.9	34.2	39.8
WTO Members (164)	3892.6	3470.1	3794.4	4275.1	4396.9	4684.5	5037.2	4807.6	4880.8	5269.9	5675.8
Imports											
World	3813.9	3384.7	3714.4	4168.3	4341.4	4610.7	4998.9	4762.7	4805.9	5108.3	5485.2
North America and Europe											
EFTA	113.7	104.0	116.3	133.0	141.0	151.3	160.1	144.1	149.7	156.9	159.1
European Union (28)	1687.1	1472.3	1489.8	1638.7	1621.7	1755.9	1915.4	1838.0	1881.6	1975.1	2152.8
NAFTA	494.8	462.2	501.3	541.6	565.9	579.5	600.6	602.9	621.6	664.1	685.1
South and Central America											
Andean Community	17.4	16.2	19.5	22.1	24.7	26.6	28.3	26.1	25.2	27.2	29.3
CACM	7.1	6.1	7.1	7.8	8.5	9.2	9.5	10.2	10.7	11.6	12.2
CARICOM	6.9	5.9	6.2	8.8	9.8	10.0	10.9	10.5	10.5	11.4	11.8
MERCOSUR	72.5	70.9	88.1	107.4	116.8	124.3	126.0	106.0	96.5	102.6	100.0
Africa											
CEMAC	10.6	10.8	11.9	13.4	12.9	14.7	15.6	12.9	10.3	10.2	11.7
COMESA	39.1	34.8	39.6	41.0	45.5	47.9	51.5	47.3	43.5	45.4	51.2
ECCAS	33.5	31.4	31.0	39.2	36.6	39.3	43.4	32.6	25.2	26.0	24.9
ECOWAS	33.1	26.6	31.1	35.4	36.7	36.3	39.0	35.7	28.7	37.7	51.7
SADC	48.6	44.3	49.0	59.1	57.8	57.6	59.6	47.9	41.8	44.2	43.7
WAEMU	7.2	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.2	9.4	9.2	8.3	8.5	9.5	10.2
Middle East and Asia											
ASEAN	216.5	188.1	225.0	262.8	287.8	313.8	333.4	322.3	321.0	352.8	375.1
GCC	122.1	109.6	122.6	153.3	169.2	174.5	215.4	203.6	192.1	200.4	210.8
SAFTA	106.7	94.5	131.6	145.6	149.9	147.8	151.9	147.4	158.7	183.4	207.3
Memorandum:											
ACP	115.5	102.8	116.8	138.9	140.9	143.1	149.5	131.2	114.3	127.2	145.9
LDCs	52.7	48.5	52.5	66.2	69.3	74.8	81.5	69.3	63.5	67.3	73.6
WTO Members (164)	3729.5	3299.3	3630.0	4078.5	4234.1	4488.1	4873.1	4646.9	4697.1	4993.9	5361.4

Table A.58

World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
World (1)	16165179	12560549	15300890	18338098	18511147	18950647	18984510	16530568	16030540	17731864	19475361
North America	2035212	1601883	1964302	2283428	2372077	2417940	2493766	2293110	2215028	2376526	2564528
Bermuda	24	29	15	13	11	12	22	22	19	18	18
Canada	456471	316094	387481	451335	455592	458318	476300	409965	390048	420829	449845
Mexico	291265	229712	298305	349569	370770	380015	396912	380550	373947	409401	450572
United States of America	1287442	1056043	1278495	1482508	1545703	1579593	1620530	1502572	1451011	1546273	1664085
South and Central America and the Caribbean	618160	475199	593258	761381	751882	738354	686707	542482	514749	586883	635207
Anguilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	65	51	46	56	63	69	99	66	85	208	87
Argentina	70018	55672	68187	84051	79982	75963	68405	56784	57910	58622	61620
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	5456	1952	265	5180	1389	279	259	330	284	135	205
Bahamas	956	711	702	834	984	955	834	521	481	571	630
Barbados	488	379	429	475	565	457	474	483	517	485	445
Belize	469	381	478	604	627	609	589	538	443	457	415
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	6525	4960	6402	8358	11254	11657	12300	8726	7082	7846	8965
Brazil	197942	152995	201915	256040	242578	242034	225101	191134	185185	217826	239681
Cayman Islands	33	28	24	37	39	51	48	65	51	33	34
Chile	64510	55463	71109	81438	77791	76770	75065	62035	60733	69230	75482
Colombia	37626	32853	39713	56915	60125	58824	54857	36018	31768	37881	41831
Costa Rica	9504	8784	9448	10408	11433	11480	11250	9422	8256	9556	11201
Cuba	3957	3092	4914	6440	5900	5283	4857	3350	2317	2970	2740
Curaçao	...	...	...	928	948	705	702	466	419	477	630
Dominica	40	33	37	29	34	35	36	30	23	21	19
Dominican Republic	6748	5483	6754	8492	9069	9651	9899	9442	9840	10121	10965
Ecuador	18818	13863	17490	22322	23765	24848	25724	18331	16798	19122	21606
El Salvador	4641	3866	4499	5308	5339	5491	5302	5509	5420	5760	5905
Grenada	31	29	25	31	35	37	37	33	30	30	32
Guatemala	7737	7214	8463	10401	9979	10025	10803	10675	10463	11001	11019
Guyana	795	763	880	1129	1416	1375	1167	1151	1441	1436	1315
Haiti	480	576	579	767	815	885	950	882	1042	999	1078
Honduras	6199	4827	6264	7977	8359	7833	8117	8226	7960	8675	9105
Jamaica	2439	1316	1328	1623	1712	1569	1452	1263	1202	1310	1710
Montserrat	4	3	1	2	2	6	3	3	4	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	1088	810	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	2531	2391	3251	4133	4686	4794	5126	4839	4782	5170	5014
Panama	9817	10717	10987	14555	15945	14732	12960	11348	11195	11093	11480
Paraguay	6407	5080	6505	7763	7283	9456	9656	8328	8494	8680	9045
Peru	31019	26962	35803	46376	47411	42861	39533	34414	37082	45275	48942
Saint Kitts and Nevis	51	38	32	45	46	56	57	55	51	50	53
Saint Lucia	164	166	215	160	182	174	161	180	120	127	96
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	52	49	42	38	43	49	48	46	47	42	50
Saint Martin	...	...	...	127	131	164	132	129	132	123	165
Suriname	1743	1402	2026	2467	2695	2416	2113	1652	1439	2035	2100
Trinidad and Tobago	18650	9126	10982	14944	12983	18745	14530	10804	7632	8863	10075
Uruguay	5942	5405	6724	7912	8709	9067	9132	7688	7043	7888	7498
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	95021	57603	65745	92811	97340	88753	74714	37309	26696	32540	33660
Europe	6488380	5026857	5650067	6654099	6464042	6776963	6806280	5957988	5947940	6509049	7111765
Albania	1355	1091	1545	1951	1968	2332	2431	1930	1962	2301	2876
Austria	181289	136989	152560	177428	166611	175156	178223	152728	152090	168026	184722
Belgium	471840	370125	407692	475672	445939	468760	472192	396841	398218	430554	466724
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5021	3954	4803	5850	5162	5687	5891	5096	5327	6370	7500
Bulgaria	22362	16318	20630	28208	26686	29579	29246	25371	26572	31437	33151
Croatia	14112	10403	11806	13338	12371	12659	13835	12925	13813	16069	17372

Table A.58 (continued)

World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cyprus	1633	1257	1402	1818	1740	2019	3164	3295	2964	3287	4974
Czech Republic	146799	112955	132982	162939	157041	162274	175022	157877	162692	182143	202197
Denmark	116923	93984	96440	111864	105469	110949	111493	95457	95326	102559	108972
Estonia	12458	9048	11591	16709	16087	16320	16042	12829	13180	14541	17006
Faeroe Islands	852	762	839	1008	952	1087	1110	1023	1202	1335	1272
Finland	96455	62854	69518	79142	73077	74437	74333	59817	57908	68073	76067
France	616240	484781	523767	596473	568708	580963	580843	506264	501179	535188	581816
Germany	1446171	1120041	1258924	1473985	1401113	1445067	1494210	1326206	1334355	1448190	1560815
Greece	26382	20469	27950	33819	35441	36251	36005	28708	28170	32643	39474
Hungary	108504	83008	95483	112312	103570	107503	110622	98524	101919	113806	125864
Iceland	5382	4057	4604	5347	5064	4998	5053	4741	4457	4882	5561
Ireland	125719	115928	116497	125740	116773	116637	121057	123361	130864	137479	164643
Italy	542748	406909	447301	523258	501306	518268	529797	456989	461737	507418	546643
Latvia	10144	7702	9532	13130	14112	14467	14529	12130	12147	14013	15643
Lithuania	23646	16454	20748	28050	29611	32598	32318	25393	25010	29901	33407
Luxembourg	25694	21339	19748	20866	18833	18441	19106	17145	15815	15746	16208
Malta	3481	2857	3586	4386	4250	3637	2929	2607	3146	2516	3012
Montenegro	617	388	437	628	469	498	438	352	361	421	472
Netherlands	637918	497891	574251	667101	655374	671556	672410	570442	570606	652065	722668
North Macedonia	3991	2708	3351	4478	4015	4299	4964	4530	4855	5684	6908
Norway	171764	116778	130657	160410	160953	156022	144677	103809	89505	104098	122972
Poland	170458	136503	159724	188696	185374	204984	220052	199124	203816	234364	260607
Portugal	57137	44211	49406	59617	58090	62823	63833	55047	55373	62157	68451
Romania	49535	40567	49579	63035	57841	65835	69725	60595	63534	70761	79671
Serbia	10972	8345	9795	11779	11229	14614	14845	13376	14883	16996	19227
Slovak Republic	71142	56082	64664	79830	80612	85750	86453	75235	77567	84468	94217
Slovenia	34128	26177	29200	34682	32163	34019	35956	31930	32917	38443	44210
Spain	281493	227338	254418	306551	295250	317833	324533	282274	289981	319531	345166
Sweden	183327	130781	158549	186963	172345	167550	164645	140024	139291	153110	165971
Switzerland	200759	172474	195609	234819	312464	357852	311204	289819	302849	299559	310809
Turkey	132027	102143	113883	134907	152462	151803	157610	143839	142530	156993	167967
United Kingdom	472168	354893	415959	506570	472792	540616	504632	459633	409044	441106	485711
European Union (28)	5954870	4613534	5183906	6092183	5808578	6076951	6157210	5388772	5379236	5909597	6465381
Extra-EU (28) Exports	1925494	1525858	1793930	2163418	2163939	2306076	2261537	1984581	1930727	2123121	2308693
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	702540	450312	589214	785950	799811	778619	733446	496187	415811	518248	640193
Armenia	1057	710	1011	1334	1380	1480	1519	1485	1792	2245	2412
Azerbaijan	30586	21097	26476	34495	32634	31703	28260	16592	13108	15476	21500
Belarus	32571	21304	25284	41419	46060	37203	36127	26660	23537	29240	33716
Georgia	1495	1134	1677	2189	2376	2910	2861	2205	2113	2736	3354
Kazakhstan	71172	43196	59971	84336	86449	84700	79460	45956	36737	48503	60956
Kyrgyz Republic	1856	1673	1756	1979	1894	2058	1897	1441	1573	1764	1765
Moldova, Republic of	1591	1283	1541	2217	2162	2428	2340	1967	2045	2425	2707
Russian Federation	471606	303388	400630	522011	529256	521836	496807	341419	281710	353548	444008
Tajikistan	1409	1010	1195	1257	1360	1162	977	891	899	1198	1209
Turkmenistan	11945	5000	6500	13000	16500	16800	17500	10000	6964	7458	10000
Ukraine	66954	39782	51478	68460	68530	64338	54199	38127	36360	43265	47348
Uzbekistan	10298	10735	11695	13254	11210	12000	11500	9443	8974	10390	11218
Africa	562062	393587	521667	610742	639757	590892	561808	388406	356104	421344	478640
Algeria	79298	45174	57053	73489	71866	64974	60061	34668	30026	35191	40883
Angola	63914	40828	50595	67310	71093	68247	59170	33181	27589	34614	42124
Benin	1282	1225	1282	1410	1443	1982	2560	1682	1774	1980	2249
Botswana	4951	3456	4693	5882	5971	7911	8510	6323	7362	5911	5959
Burkina Faso	693	900	1591	2399	2182	2356	2453	2176	2509	2875	3231
Burundi	57	67	101	123	134	94	132	121	125	172	161

Table A.58 (continued)

World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cabo Verde	32	35	44	69	56	69	80	67	60	50	76
Cameroon	5241	3552	3878	4517	4274	4515	5145	4058	3305	3233	3817
Central African Republic	150	120	140	190	203	116	99	86	115	140	178
Chad	4169	2800	3600	4800	4800	3800	4194	2200	1800	1600	1900
Comoros	7	15	21	26	20	21	26	17	31	40	52
Congo	8325	6100	9400	11851	10275	9028	8865	4678	4356	6078	10034
Côte d'Ivoire	10390	11327	11410	12635	12124	12049	12951	11730	10876	11853	11263
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4400	3500	5300	6600	6300	6200	7915	5800	5400	7900	8800
Djibouti	69	77	85	93	118	120	129	134	139	142	168
Egypt	26224	23062	26438	30528	29409	29018	26852	21349	25468	25604	27624
Equatorial Guinea	15218	9100	10000	13500	15500	14700	12800	6500	4900	5200	6100
Eritrea	11	11	13	430	480	316	630	499	436	482	573
Eswatini	1570	1660	1800	1910	1926	1895	2004	1812	1634	1794	1736
Ethiopia	1602	1618	2330	2875	3370	3112	3427	3050	2919	3163	2803
Gabon	9566	5356	8686	9766	9493	10039	9158	5590	4363	5678	7082
The Gambia	14	66	68	95	119	106	104	90	94	106	153
Ghana	5270	5840	7960	12785	13552	13752	13217	10321	11138	13835	14642
Guinea	1342	1050	1471	1433	1928	1886	2066	1781	2414	4594	4085
Guinea-Bissau	128	122	127	242	131	153	166	252	292	329	348
Kenya	5001	4463	5169	5756	6127	5856	6115	5906	5695	5747	6086
Lesotho	884	734	878	1172	972	847	826	844	884	1028	1230
Liberia	242	149	222	367	460	559	444	283	279	358	490
Libya	61950	37055	48935	19060	61026	46018	20826	11392	9446	18379	21253
Madagascar	1310	1052	1149	1590	1516	1923	2196	2048	2254	2848	3052
Malawi	879	1188	1066	1425	1183	1208	1370	1080	1022	884	1013
Mali	2097	1774	1996	2374	2610	2339	2776	2717	2826	2907	2943
Mauritania	1788	1364	2074	2749	2641	2652	1935	1389	1401	1722	1931
Mauritius	2384	1939	2261	2565	2649	2869	3094	2662	2376	2342	2373
Morocco	20345	14054	17771	21654	21446	21972	23920	22334	22839	25332	29074
Mozambique	2653	2147	3000	3604	3856	4024	4421	3413	3328	4725	5196
Namibia	3141	3146	4026	4407	4389	4629	4612	4067	4084	4443	4875
Niger	910	1000	1150	1250	1450	1588	1445	1087	1032	1206	1427
Nigeria	86274	56742	84000	116000	114700	90555	103100	50216	33302	44468	60665
Rwanda	268	235	297	464	591	703	723	682	727	1050	1108
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	11	8	11	11	12	13	17	11	14	16	15
Senegal	2170	2017	2161	2542	2532	2661	2750	2612	2640	2989	3517
Seychelles	430	395	400	483	497	578	540	415	460	547	573
Sierra Leone	216	231	341	350	1122	1917	1552	512	600	639	826
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	80782	61677	91347	108815	99606	96153	93043	80865	76312	88768	93982
Sudan	11671	8257	11404	10193	4066	4790	4350	3169	3094	4100	3485
Tanzania	3121	2982	4051	4735	5075	4559	4628	4890	5146	4393	3853
Togo	853	903	976	1179	1314	1522	1324	1011	1036	1037	1105
Tunisia	19320	14445	16427	17847	17007	17061	16756	14073	13572	14204	15534
Uganda	1724	1568	1619	2159	2357	2408	2262	2267	2482	2901	3088
Zambia	5099	4312	7200	9001	9365	10607	9694	6607	6372	8007	9052
Zimbabwe	2200	2269	3199	3512	3882	3907	3866	3248	3319	3480	4514
Middle East	1034138	722026	906354	1267422	1363583	1354299	1264824	891578	814027	938514	1139898
Bahrain, Kingdom of	17316	11874	14971	19650	19768	21930	20130	16540	12785	15376	19875
Iran	113668	78830	101316	132000	108341	90765	95160	70275	72903	92764	107900
Iraq	61273	41929	52483	83226	94392	93066	88112	57577	47642	63314	89355
Israel	61337	47935	58413	67796	63141	66607	68507	63701	60401	61126	57393
Jordan	7938	6375	7028	8006	7887	7920	8385	7833	7549	7511	7773
Kuwait, the State of	87457	54008	69978	102103	118912	115104	102111	54122	46273	54924	71566
Lebanese Republic	4454	4187	5021	5664	5615	5170	4548	3982	3930	4026	3830

Table A.58 (continued)

World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Oman	37719	27651	36601	47092	52138	55497	50718	31927	24455	32904	46637
Qatar	67307	48007	74964	114448	132962	136855	131592	77971	57311	67433	86469
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	313462	192314	251143	364699	388401	375872	342433	203550	183579	221835	299100
Syrian Arab Republic	15410	10855	12796	11000	4000	3000	2300	1600	1700	1800	2000
United Arab Emirates	239213	191802	213539	302037	359728	374214	343036	300500	295000	314000	345500
Yemen	7584	6259	8100	9700	8300	8300	7792	2000	500	1500	2500
Asia (1)	4724686	3890684	5076029	5975077	6119996	6293579	6437680	5960819	5766882	6381300	6905131
Afghanistan	540	403	388	376	429	515	570	571	596	780	875
Australia	187257	154331	212634	271733	256675	252981	239975	187742	192489	231072	256880
Bangladesh	15370	15083	19194	24439	25127	29114	30405	32379	34894	35851	39252
Bhutan	521	496	641	675	535	544	583	549	525	573	620
Brunei Darussalam	10319	7200	8907	12465	13001	11447	10509	6353	4875	5571	5430
Cambodia	4708	4196	5143	6704	7838	6666	6846	8542	10069	12089	14350
China	1430693	1201612	1577754	1898381	2048714	2209005	2342290	2273468	2097632	2263346	2487045
Fiji	922	630	841	1069	1221	1108	1373	895	926	956	1025
French Polynesia	195	148	153	168	139	151	170	130	173	153	148
Hong Kong, China	370242	329422	400692	455573	492907	535546	524130	510596	516734	550272	569241
Domestic exports	16958	16839	14798	16846	22371	20185	15597	13075	25532	18411	12904
Re-exports	353284	312583	385894	438727	470537	515361	508533	497521	491202	531861	556337
India	194828	164909	226351	302905	296828	314848	322694	267444	264144	299275	325562
Indonesia	139606	119646	157779	203497	190032	182552	176293	150366	144743	168775	180215
Japan	781412	580719	769774	823184	798568	715097	690203	624787	644900	698131	738403
Kiribati	8	6	4	9	6	7	10	10	11	14	11
Korea, Republic of	422007	363534	466384	555214	547870	559632	572664	526757	495426	573694	604860
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1092	1053	1746	2190	2271	2264	2662	3653	4245	4823	5260
Macao, China	1997	961	870	869	1021	1138	1241	1339	1257	1406	1510
Malaysia	199414	157244	198612	228086	227538	228331	233927	199158	189659	217722	247365
Maldives	331	169	198	346	314	331	301	240	256	318	350
Micronesia, Federated States of	27	25	30	73	52	35	32	40	49	46	75
Mongolia	2539	1903	2899	4818	4385	4269	5775	4669	4916	6201	7012
Myanmar	6882	6662	8661	9238	8877	11233	11453	11429	11831	13879	16795
Nepal	939	823	856	919	911	879	889	721	696	742	840
New Caledonia	1300	993	1493	1663	1326	1223	1595	1219	1330	1561	1936
New Zealand	30580	24933	31396	37669	37305	39445	41622	34354	33740	38063	39713
Northern Mariana Islands	115	9	5	2	4	4	2	2	6	7	5
Pakistan	20323	17523	21410	25383	24567	25121	24731	22089	20375	21569	23485
Palau	10	6	6	6	9	7	11	6	7	6	8
Papua New Guinea	5713	4394	5742	6908	6328	5951	8794	8453	8194	9952	9540
Philippines	49078	38436	51496	48305	52099	56698	62100	58827	57406	68713	67488
Samoa	72	46	70	66	76	62	51	59	56	44	46
Singapore	338176	269832	351867	409503	408393	410250	409304	346638	338082	373237	412629
Re-exports	162474	131769	169141	185590	187437	203205	202271	184816	175887	185324	203423
Domestic exports	175702	138064	182726	223913	228161	207045	207033	161822	162195	187912	209206
Solomon Islands	210	165	224	418	500	487	459	400	437	500	620
Sri Lanka	8452	7345	8602	10236	9380	10208	11298	10505	10310	11360	11900
Chinese Taipei	255629	203675	274601	308257	306409	311428	320092	285344	280321	317249	335909
Thailand	177778	152422	193306	222576	229106	228505	227462	214310	215388	236635	252106
Timor-Leste	13	8	16	13	31	18	15	18	20	23	47
Tonga	9	8	8	14	16	17	19	18	21	19	15
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	57	57	49	67	55	39	63	39	50	47	70
Viet Nam	62685	57096	72237	96906	114529	132033	150217	162065	176581	214323	245635
Memorandum item:											
World (excluding intra-EU (28) trade) (1)	12135803	9472873	11910914	14409332	14866505	15179772	15088837	13126378	12582032	13945388	15318674
Europe (excluding intra-EU (28) trade)	2459005	1939180	2260091	2725334	2819401	3006088	2910607	2553797	2499431	2722573	2955077

Note: Breaks in the continuity of the value series for particular countries and regional groupings are indicated by an 'I'. They result mainly from changes in the methods of collecting and reporting merchandise trade statistics.

It should be noted that the World and Asia totals contain a significant element of double counting due to the use of the general system of recording merchandise trade statistics which includes re-exports.

Recent figures for a number of countries and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat.

(1) Includes significant re-exports.

Table A.59

World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
World (1)	16595285	12801830	15532569	18526597	18738651	19049527	19130685	16787026	16284921	18043287	19866489
North America	2908063	2177865	2683150	3091742	3194299	3196938	3299603	3151033	3061914	3284007	3561001
Bermuda	1159	1064	972	900	900	1012	962	934	980	1095	1000
Canada	419011	329907	402690	463640	476296	475777	474392	429424	413175	442184	469000
Mexico	318304	241515	310205	361068	380477	390965	411581	405281	397516	432153	476569
United States of America	2169487	1605296	1969184	2266024	2336524	2329060	2412550	2315301	2250154	2408476	2614327
South and Central America and the Caribbean	609059	452250	585272	735668	750111	775404	746942	625733	537200	580401	645439
Anguilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	743	534	501	430	492	503	532	449	443	554	501
Argentina	57462	38786	56793	74319	67974	74442	65735	60205	55852	66930	65443
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to (2)	6011	2449	1394	5917	2046	1377	1350	1250	1138	1124	1250
Bahamas	3199	2535	2591	2966	3386	3166	3344	2954	2632	3108	3560
Barbados	1920	1449	1569	1805	1780	1759	1739	1618	1622	1600	1585
Belize	837	669	706	831	861	928	962	991	953	916	960
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	5081	4545	5590	7927	8578	9338	10519	9602	8479	9304	9932
Brazil	182377	133677	191537	236964	233398	250556	239156	178832	143411	157543	188718
Cayman Islands	1130	936	872	962	960	980	1023	986	1023	1051	1180
Chile	62787	42806	59207	74695	80073	79353	72852	62388	58782	65062	74189
Colombia	39669	32898	40486	54233	59048	59397	64029	54058	44890	46076	51233
Costa Rica	15372	11395	13570	16220	17591	18127	17509	16273	15456	15322	16159
Cuba	15373	9619	11496	14243	13869	14707	13037	11702	10270	10120	10030
Curaçao	...	...	...	2130	2254	1906	1819	1532	1432	1478	1820
Dominica	247	225	224	226	208	203	230	214	214	198	270
Dominican Republic (2)	15993	12296	15489	17409	17739	16873	17273	16907	17399	17700	20160
Ecuador	18852	15090	20591	24438	25477	27146	27726	21518	16324	20010	23193
El Salvador	9818	7325	8416	9965	10258	10772	10514	10293	9826	10572	11830
Grenada	363	282	318	336	341	368	340	372	351	420	460
Guatemala	14547	11531	13838	16613	16994	17518	18282	17641	17002	18389	19734
Guyana	1312	1161	1397	1771	1997	1875	1791	1492	1448	1632	1860
Haiti	2315	2124	3146	3020	3170	3580	3734	3683	3423	3877	4822
Honduras (2)	10453	7372	8907	11126	11371	10953	11051	11097	10559	11324	12200
Jamaica	8465	5064	5225	6439	6331	6216	5840	4993	4767	5818	6120
Montserrat	38	30	29	33	37	42	41	39	36	30	31
Netherlands Antilles	3079	2607	2622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua (2)	4731	3929	4792	6355	6778	6688	6946	7077	7062	7305	6790
Panama	15737	13877	16737	21802	26524	22988	24401	22504	20935	21939	23006
Paraguay	9033	6940	10033	12366	11555	12142	12169	10291	9753	11873	13367
Peru	29953	21814	30030	37747	42545	43670	42346	37924	36263	39884	43249
Saint Kitts and Nevis	325	296	270	247	226	249	268	297	333	309	331
Saint Lucia	656	520	662	697	644	620	627	570	655	655	688
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	373	333	338	332	356	370	361	334	335	330	340
Saint Martin	...	...	...	734	768	925	1013	857	856	761	970
Suriname	1304	1390	1398	1638	1994	2174	1982	2028	1252	1363	1700
Trinidad and Tobago	9591	6955	6480	9511	9065	12629	11249	9474	8043	6425	7520
Uruguay	9069	6907	8622	10726	11652	11642	11485	9489	8137	8458	8893
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	50450	41540	39000	48000	51331	48773	43169	33330	15540	10510	10910
Europe	6895451	5217027	5904376	6923232	6620834	6727495	6807051	5903487	5932438	6527416	7150536
Albania	5251	4550	4406	5396	4882	4902	5230	4320	4669	5294	5941
Austria	184293	143063	159009	191417	178513	183277	182076	156046	157697	175755	193323
Belgium	466307	353364	391177	466943	439128	451677	453700	375530	379377	408915	450116
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12189	8773	9223	11051	10019	10295	10990	8989	9140	10480	12000
Bulgaria	36908	23539	25513	32582	32710	34303	34651	29206	28933	34184	37901
Croatia	30728	21123	20067	22663	20832	22022	22809	20571	21904	24829	28100

Table A.59 (continued)

World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cyprus	10644	7835	8569	8678	7296	6314	7995	7023	7830	9231	10707
Czech Republic	142038	105048	126652	152125	141412	144259	154237	141364	143040	163352	183797
Denmark	109362	83133	83052	95663	91925	97348	99572	85623	85513	93314	102211
Estonia	16026	10140	12287	17459	18085	18464	18296	14525	14958	16632	19132
Faeroe Islands	988	783	780	987	1153	1115	1051	910	980	1099	1223
Finland	91781	60889	68803	84264	76468	77570	76765	60430	60841	70587	78488
France	716795	560873	611070	720028	674415	681467	678781	570758	567657	618649	672593
Germany	1185067	926347	1054814	1254869	1154852	1181233	1207190	1051132	1055327	1162907	1285644
Greece	92580	69448	66913	67475	63329	62417	64195	48312	48897	56767	65141
Hungary	108940	77761	88178	102440	95176	100111	104897	91974	93880	107519	121272
Iceland	6205	3604	3920	4841	4772	5020	5375	5309	5698	6970	7655
Ireland	83965	62704	60276	66606	62769	72134	82015	76977	81185	88883	105789
Italy	561919	415105	487049	558787	488600	479447	474395	410919	406788	453123	500795
Latvia	16143	9811	11691	16290	17227	17865	17625	14476	14249	16881	19257
Lithuania	31099	18304	23403	31773	31965	34806	34360	28154	27333	32259	36515
Luxembourg	32157	25330	25092	28860	27543	26692	26660	23289	21774	22847	23925
Malta	5300	4478	5062	6293	6598	6142	6797	6036	6413	5809	6323
Montenegro	3731	2313	2182	2544	2336	2354	2369	2039	2286	2613	3010
Netherlands	580937	443153	516409	594366	586927	589697	589570	512105	500797	574646	646029
North Macedonia	6883	5073	5474	7027	6522	6620	7301	6427	6834	7731	9052
Norway	90293	68970	77330	90784	87308	89808	89460	76387	75001	82900	87626
Poland	208804	149459	178049	210597	199060	207607	223556	196473	199507	233812	266505
Portugal	94416	71663	77749	82896	72429	75719	78389	66914	67954	78537	88616
Romania	84053	54324	62109	76480	70207	73481	77748	69824	74560	85485	97777
Serbia	24331	16047	16735	19862	18925	20543	20601	17876	18900	21947	25882
Slovak Republic	73912	55650	65026	79842	77398	81735	81903	73361	75488	83304	94035
Slovenia	37034	26507	30094	35531	32035	33373	33934	29815	30537	36078	42233
Spain	420803	293218	327016	376606	337338	340598	358860	311851	310921	351981	388044
Sweden	168503	119876	148946	177026	164436	160609	162211	138398	141021	154018	170115
Switzerland	183574	155378	176281	208220	295961	321509	275741	253110	270068	269796	279288
Turkey	201964	140928	185544	240842	236545	251661	242177	207234	198618	233800	223046
United Kingdom	657783	519078	591095	676896	695220	660034	689836	626223	636639	643515	673549
European Union (28)	6358376	4809188	5421065	6330061	5950947	6011966	6144977	5319438	5338811	5883326	6494181
Extra-EU (28) imports	2331558	1723465	2031090	2401296	2306307	2241091	2249304	1915248	1890302	2096850	2337493
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	500089	333314	415446	541197	571863	571555	505579	341104	330158	401189	435033
Armenia	4426	3321	3783	4145	4261	4477	4401	3239	3273	4189	4963
Azerbaijan	7574	6514	6746	10166	10417	10321	9188	9217	8489	8782	11000
Belarus	39381	28569	34884	45759	46404	43023	40614	30292	27610	34235	38391
Georgia	6302	4500	5257	7065	8037	8023	8602	7300	7294	7939	9119
Kazakhstan	37889	28409	31107	36906	46358	48806	41296	30568	25377	29600	32534
Kyrgyz Republic	4072	3040	3223	4261	5374	6070	5732	4070	4000	4495	4907
Moldova, Republic of	4899	3278	3855	5191	5213	5492	5317	3987	4020	4831	5764
Russian Federation (2)	291861	191803	248634	323831	335446	341269	307877	193019	191493	238126	249055
Tajikistan	3273	2570	2657	3206	3778	4151	4297	3436	3031	2775	2447
Turkmenistan	5600	6800	5700	7600	9900	10000	10000	7000	4994	4571	2500
Ukraine	85535	45487	60911	82594	84639	76787	54330	37517	39252	49609	57046
Uzbekistan	9277	9023	8689	10472	12034	13138	13925	11461	11324	12037	17306
Africa	481396	411614	479262	567122	616669	640727	642917	554549	488973	516685	573914
Algeria	39479	39294	40473	47247	50378	55028	58580	51702	47089	46059	47002
Angola (2)	20982	22660	16667	20228	23717	26331	28580	20693	13041	14463	15442
Benin	2289	2064	2054	2129	2339	3010	3828	2561	2872	3557	3808
Botswana	5211	4728	5657	7272	8025	8352	8078	7249	6140	5329	5905
Burkina Faso	2018	1870	2048	2406	3575	4365	3576	3080	3345	3895	4347
Burundi	403	402	509	752	751	811	769	722	616	755	811

Table A.59 (continued)

World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cabo Verde	825	709	742	947	766	725	768	604	666	789	816
Cameroon	5686	4442	5133	6800	6515	6649	7553	6045	5206	5105	5851
Central African Republic (2)	300	270	300	310	323	213	406	346	404	368	419
Chad (2)	2000	2000	2400	3300	2800	3000	4400	3700	2500	2700	3000
Comoros	180	210	233	277	273	284	278	214	219	252	301
Congo (2)	3050	2900	4000	5007	5485	6249	6883	5787	5071	3745	3470
Côte d'Ivoire	7884	6960	7849	6720	9770	12483	11178	9532	8404	9605	10968
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4300	3900	4500	5500	6100	6300	7087	6300	4800	4900	5200
Djibouti (2)	574	451	374	511	564	719	803	871	705	768	804
Egypt	48382	44946	52923	58903	69200	66180	66785	63574	55789	61627	72000
Equatorial Guinea	3787	5597	5485	6972	7505	6104	5946	3525	2322	2172	2110
Eritrea	600	590	660	950	970	1040	1130	1020	1050	1120	1170
Eswatini	1580	1780	1960	1950	1848	1693	1690	1412	1476	1665	1883
Ethiopia	8277	7668	8602	8896	11913	12224	15551	16914	16633	16008	15195
Gabon	2563	2501	2983	3665	3629	3754	4055	3045	2214	2322	2361
The Gambia	322	304	285	341	380	350	387	402	384	549	553
Ghana	10269	8046	10922	15838	17763	17600	14600	13465	12920	12647	12986
Guinea	1366	1060	1405	2106	2254	1869	2372	2192	4429	3484	3790
Guinea-Bissau (2)	199	202	196	240	182	183	214	207	230	280	326
Kenya	11128	10202	12093	14782	16290	16358	18396	16093	14107	16687	17260
Lesotho	1800	1850	2300	2500	2602	2175	2207	2018	1861	2107	2294
Liberia	813	551	710	1044	1005	1150	1997	1687	1302	1089	1100
Libya	9150	12859	17674	8000	22000	27000	18994	16429	8667	11357	12493
Madagascar	3781	3199	2584	2905	3094	3260	3227	2795	2966	3670	4031
Malawi	2204	2022	2173	2428	2360	2845	2778	2312	2210	2547	2825
Mali	3339	2486	3428	3352	3524	3807	3909	3800	4051	4285	4920
Mauritania	1941	1498	1935	2467	3129	3044	2646	1948	1900	2094	2578
Mauritius	4651	3733	4386	5149	5354	5397	5610	4790	4655	5254	5666
Morocco	42366	32881	35381	44272	44872	45190	46283	38100	41673	44924	51015
Mozambique	4008	3764	4600	6312	8688	10099	8747	8334	5206	5745	6786
Namibia	4340	4980	5570	6593	7256	7621	8523	7697	6571	6610	8156
Niger	1696	2200	2476	2190	1900	2018	2190	1976	1715	1952	2391
Nigeria	49951	33906	44235	56000	51000	56000	58300	44700	35532	31273	41883
Rwanda	1174	1308	1431	2039	2300	2302	2470	2382	2481	2365	2588
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	114	103	112	134	131	152	170	142	139	147	153
Senegal	6528	4713	4782	5909	6434	6552	6555	5595	5478	6729	7805
Seychelles	1087	794	984	1049	1071	1082	1144	991	1040	1302	1284
Sierra Leone	534	520	770	1717	1604	1780	1568	1530	1068	1301	1429
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	101640	74054	96835	124430	127154	126330	121950	104651	91594	101329	113940
Sudan	9352	9691	10045	9236	9230	9918	9211	9509	8311	9134	7850
Tanzania	7703	6411	7874	10799	11346	12091	11993	10789	9300	9300	8803
Togo	1509	1509	1683	2187	2380	2769	2526	2336	2261	1956	2095
Tunisia	24638	19096	22215	23952	24471	24266	24793	20221	19462	20654	22706
Uganda	4526	4247	4664	5631	6044	5818	6074	5528	4829	5596	6574
Zambia	5060	3832	5321	7178	8805	10586	9707	7935	7288	7983	9462
Zimbabwe	2950	2900	3800	4400	4400	4300	4200	4000	3700	3900	4100
Middle East	626775	532444	603380	702882	766592	792930	808314	760313	710815	730726	737066
Bahrain, Kingdom of	14980	10100	12260	12730	12830	14350	13350	10600	9169	10848	13100
Iran	57401	50768	65404	61760	57292	46571	55106	44937	43080	49499	49354
Iraq	33000	38437	43915	47803	59006	65104	59990	58517	41681	51325	47850
Israel	67656	49278	61209	75830	75392	74861	75483	64990	68879	71908	87800
Jordan	16995	14236	15564	18930	20752	21549	22930	20475	19324	20498	20216
Kuwait, the State of	24840	19892	22675	25090	27259	29299	31021	30963	30825	33599	36624
Lebanese Republic	16754	16574	18460	20750	21945	22024	22081	18965	19368	19911	20396

Table A.59 (continued)

World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Oman	23137	17936	19973	24019	28636	34331	29303	29007	23260	26435	25412
Qatar	27900	24922	23240	22328	30787	27034	30448	32610	32058	30885	34298
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	115134	95552	106863	131586	155593	168155	173834	174675	140170	134519	135016
Syrian Arab Republic	18105	15443	17562	20864	7300	5800	6700	5000	4500	5800	5600
United Arab Emirates	200327	170121	187001	229932	256528	270579	276025	263000	271000	268000	253000
Yemen	10546	9185	9255	11260	13273	13273	12042	6573	7500	7500	8400
Asia (1)	4574453	3677316	4861682	5964753	6218283	6344477	6320280	5450807	5223423	6002862	6763502
Afghanistan	3020	3336	5154	6515	9069	8554	7729	7723	6534	7580	7407
Australia	200273	165471	201639	243701	260940	242140	236965	208791	196192	228772	235691
Bangladesh	23860	21833	27821	36214	34173	37085	41119	42047	44832	52836	61500
Bhutan	543	529	854	1043	991	909	932	1061	1002	1029	1020
Brunei Darussalam	2572	2449	2538	3629	3572	3612	3599	3229	2679	3085	5230
Cambodia (2)	6508	5830	6791	9300	11350	9555	10692	13261	14101	15495	19070
China	1132567	1005923	1396247	1743484	1818405	1949990	1959230	1679566	1587925	1843792	2135905
Fiji	2264	1440	1808	2182	2253	2826	3250	2081	2316	2420	2705
French Polynesia	2169	1717	1726	1796	1705	1801	1765	1527	1491	1637	2236
Hong Kong, China	392962	352241	441369	510855	553486	622277	600765	559427	547336	589908	627517
Retained imports	98927	88672	112587	131822	136229	142411	149882	133872	129814	137826	154631
India	321032	257202	350233	464462	489694	465397	462910	392866	361208	448423	510665
Indonesia	127538	93786	135663	177436	191691	186629	178179	142695	135653	156976	188712
Japan	762534	551981	694059	855380	885843	833166	812208	647982	607602	671921	748735
Kiribati	75	67	73	92	109	97	107	111	117	110	100
Korea, Republic of	435275	323085	425212	524413	519585	515584	525514	436499	406193	478478	535202
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1403	1461	2060	2404	3055	3081	4271	5675	5372	5636	6340
Macao, China	5880	4751	5629	7927	8982	10140	11262	10603	8924	9451	11162
Malaysia	156348	123757	164622	187473	196393	205897	208851	176011	168430	194750	217471
Maldives	1388	963	1091	1465	1554	1733	1993	1896	2125	2360	2970
Micronesia, Federated States of	155	172	168	188	194	188	161	160	186	183	110
Mongolia	3616	2131	3278	6598	6738	6358	5237	3798	3358	4337	5875
Myanmar	4256	4348	4760	9019	9201	12043	16459	16885	15705	19253	19510
Nepal	3590	4384	5133	5774	6066	6571	7590	6652	8935	10345	13465
New Caledonia	3233	2574	3312	3698	3245	3202	3323	2689	2395	2511	2807
New Zealand	34369	25574	30617	37105	38254	39641	42518	36550	36063	40115	43793
Northern Mariana Islands	160	70	90	90	90	100	124	130	135	155	175
Pakistan	42329	31668	37807	44012	44105	44647	47590	43795	46847	57746	60472
Palau	130	90	107	129	142	169	165	150	154	158	153
Papua New Guinea	3117	2867	3524	4272	4755	5410	4000	2551	2068	3059	2820
Philippines	60420	45878	58468	63693	65350	65705	68705	74751	89435	101901	114738
Samoa	288	231	310	346	346	367	388	371	350	356	363
Singapore	319780	245785	310791	365770	379723	373016	366247	296745	291908	327689	370635
Retained imports	157306	114016	141650	180180	199491	169812	163976	111928	116021	142364	167212
Solomon Islands	328	268	404	469	486	537	499	466	454	572	585
Sri Lanka	13953	10049	13512	20269	19190	18003	19417	18935	19183	20980	22535
Chinese Taipei	240448	174371	251236	281438	277324	278010	281850	237219	230568	259266	286333
Thailand	179225	133709	182921	228787	249115	250407	227749	202653	194198	221519	249660
Timor-Leste	269	295	246	319	664	843	858	578	547	554	565
Tonga	168	145	159	193	199	198	219	209	229	238	270
Tuvalu	26	14	22	27	21	21	22	37	28	40	35
Vanuatu	314	294	285	304	296	313	313	367	422	370	350
Viet Nam	80714	69949	84839	106750	113780	132033	147849	165610	174804	211518	244195
Memorandum item:											
World (excluding intra-EU (28) trade) (1)	12568467	9716107	12142593	14597832	15094009	15278652	15235012	13382835	12836413	14256811	15709801
Europe (excluding intra-EU (28) trade)	2868633	2131304	2514400	2994467	2976193	2956620	2911378	2499296	2483929	2740941	2993848

Note: Breaks in the continuity of the value series for particular countries and regional groupings are indicated by an 'I'. They result mainly from changes in the methods of collecting and reporting merchandise trade statistics.

It should be noted that the World and Asia totals contain a significant element of double counting due to the use of the general system of recording merchandise trade statistics which includes re-exports. Recent figures for a number of countries and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat.

(1) Includes significant imports for re-export.

(2) Imports are valued f.o.b.

Table A.60

World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
World	3955932	3531573	3850101	4333938	4462046	4764687	5120569	4890570	4961496	5357707	5769671
North America	606467	575526	635573	706362	738935	786937	831207	839065	847376	893471	929744
Bermuda	1431	1273	1342	1393	1330	1316	1268	1179	1243	1322	1484
Canada	73472	67075	75298	83667	87765	89017	87499	79929	81597	86776	91654
Mexico	17831	14994	15385	15711	16264	17965	21039	22734	24450	27012	28381
United States of America	513733	492184	543549	605591	633576	678639	721401	735223	740087	778361	808224
South and Central America and the Caribbean	113614	104548	116795	133258	143594	147548	153956	147679	148914	157121	158714
Anguilla	122	109	113	128	127	136	182	195	195	194	153
Antigua and Barbuda	547	499	466	469	470	452	927	948	950	929	1080
Argentina	11273	10409	12631	14296	14048	13487	13190	13006	13242	14520	13912
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	1586	1518	1545	1663	1741	1859	2018	2082	2034	2150	2319
Bahamas	2493	2311	2456	2446	2648	2631	2679	2850	2893	2809	3235
Barbados	1792	1465	1601	1257	1206	1385	1079	1132	1226	1273	1324
Belize	356	317	325	311	371	421	465	468	507	544	584
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	734	702	688	927	1105	1197	1180	1221	1220	1418	1446
Brazil	28822	26245	29144	35208	37074	36342	39047	33019	32568	33677	33224
Cayman Islands	1733	1458	1538	1524	1853	2610	2859	2961	3075	3348	...
Chile	10614	8442	10847	12912	12269	12117	10681	9520	9452	10098	10130
Colombia	4504	4508	5031	5551	6350	6935	7068	7334	7541	8171	9125
Costa Rica	4574	4128	4990	5757	6179	6923	7074	7669	8508	8672	9069
Cuba	9252	8444	10546	11149	12760	13027	12663	11369	11144	11379	10737
Curaçao	...	...	...	1292	1465	1534	1630	1537	1405	1311	1376
Dominica	111	106	131	143	108	115	233	220	230	209	151
Dominican Republic	6813	6210	5101	5452	5783	6094	6735	7267	7989	8542	8967
Ecuador	1357	1245	1375	1490	1691	1923	2231	2261	2009	2068	2407
El Salvador	1506	1263	1466	1578	1807	2073	2264	2411	2489	2491	2718
Grenada	166	150	150	157	161	161	428	462	483	546	618
Guatemala	1977	1982	2168	2123	2318	2417	2687	2703	2692	2772	2726
Guyana	212	170	248	298	298	165	181	145	166	133	...
Haiti	373	429	402	487	493	595	643	677	574	489	495
Honduras	2006	1841	2076	2221	2210	2304	2636	2897	2850	2816	2821
Jamaica	2763	2616	2600	2587	2723	2722	2921	3027	3187	3492	3797
Montserrat	14	12	11	12	13	14	16	16	16	15	19
Netherlands Antilles	2089	2060	1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	706	655	732	901	993	1024	1108	1158	1301	1465	1238
Panama	5125	5457	6350	8021	9866	10675	11335	11758	12214	13303	13671
Paraguay	392	443	565	650	667	772	824	778	833	938	990
Peru	3514	3499	3552	4121	4770	5664	5787	6080	6153	7232	7203
Saint Kitts and Nevis	155	126	129	137	137	145	404	382	416	444	460
Saint Lucia	362	350	368	378	389	406	819	855	822	848	954
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	151	137	136	137	138	138	205	236	249	245	271
Saint Martin	...	...	...	899	1039	1062	1113	1084	1029	801	471
Suriname	232	257	207	191	160	165	198	167	155	134	144
Trinidad and Tobago	918	758	869	1158	1393	1277	1453	1181	1015	1088	1155
Uruguay	2241	2283	2654	3607	4966	4732	4548	4408	4092	4959	4866
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	2028	1944	1617	1621	1806	1849	1819	1533	1242	...	...
Europe	2107696	1851999	1887253	2130085	2131601	2312382	2501039	2317088	2357492	2556535	2763715
Albania	2677	2587	2534	2773	2384	2243	2454	2205	2610	3193	3566
Austria	62465	53303	52178	58564	57266	63883	67931	58513	61021	66136	73610
Belgium	94829	90406	96527	103167	104340	111225	123049	111622	111779	117414	120968
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2030	1741	1698	1687	1579	1619	1661	1572	1676	1876	2078
Bulgaria	9753	8342	6628	7387	7469	7809	8999	7719	8500	8802	9917
Croatia	15771	12626	12003	13154	12400	13029	13622	12450	13525	15054	16551

Table A.60 (continued)

World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cyprus	10445	9111	9123	10152	9351	10398	10676	9443	10240	11295	11799
Czech Republic	23695	20570	21892	24881	24198	23953	25071	22819	24226	26875	29891
Denmark	73797	56834	61254	66967	67181	71196	73066	64055	62518	66474	69232
Estonia	5644	4568	4676	5577	5688	6580	7089	5814	6073	6779	7639
Faeroe Islands	252	170	191	207	267	293	356	340	...	...	...
Finland	23019	19751	20674	24058	24450	26179	25991	25516	26751	29729	32564
France	230023	200676	201110	235006	233702	253009	271613	254838	259250	273953	290989
Germany	236270	217755	220044	245239	247414	267552	294496	271699	280996	303366	325621
Greece	50503	37854	37093	39153	34583	37044	40954	34933	32787	37768	43034
Hungary	20351	18427	19301	22145	20488	22436	24721	22319	24336	26628	29073
Iceland	2737	2631	2986	3412	3480	3965	4253	4335	5330	6255	6458
Ireland	90529	84987	91656	106266	103871	115811	132182	132886	148996	179545	205294
Italy	114703	95994	99779	109064	107065	110960	113059	97106	99501	110828	120811
Latvia	5327	4355	4004	4788	4803	5140	5396	4790	5050	5557	6165
Lithuania	5009	4043	4477	5508	6102	7098	7699	6599	7506	9408	11494
Luxembourg	67674	57095	61979	72197	76769	89215	102328	97906	97324	102173	112586
Malta	9790	9831	10025	11146	10984	11790	12083	13362	12709	13698	15025
Montenegro	1193	1053	1048	1271	1203	1317	1368	1347	1396	1590	1832
Netherlands	173580	163041	159924	173647	166621	177243	203923	195852	188773	215814	240515
North Macedonia	1241	1086	975	1443	1361	1527	1724	1524	1533	1628	1838
Norway	42385	35166	41206	40882	46466	48575	49299	41605	41425	40845	42827
Poland	38136	31288	35422	40894	41030	44621	48737	45128	49721	58401	69245
Portugal	25792	22383	22573	26577	25502	29043	30865	27739	29424	33951	37497
Romania	16318	11759	10348	12038	12608	17724	19925	18383	19844	23314	26608
Serbia	4003	3479	3513	4198	3966	4544	5032	4727	5044	5940	7056
Slovak Republic	9434	6590	6402	7261	7761	9191	9046	8088	9197	10344	11485
Slovenia	7435	6138	6156	6810	6553	7052	7355	6563	7160	8184	9383
Spain	...	...	...	...	121676	125971	133064	117947	126443	138326	149032
Sweden	59079	49831	53351	64773	64474	73869	76509	72326	72425	73332	72730
Switzerland	94874	89954	92794	105797	107363	112449	119328	111918	117253	120236	122668
Turkey	36649	35355	35970	40753	42815	47399	51119	46214	37189	43384	48095
United Kingdom	308795	268613	274946	311869	320785	344953	369898	352156	344790	353077	372745
European Union (28)	1882494	1643438	1703663	1926584	1919634	2087344	2263255	2100282	2142478	2329725	2525292
Extra-EU (28) exports	792708	697224	741107	846370	873129	955768	1010125	958600	954577	1020028	1089008
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	92476	76115	85600	101041	111457	122383	111775	93092	92114	104512	117161
Armenia	828	776	1001	1286	1375	1493	1594	1483	1578	1880	2018
Azerbaijan	1576	2020	2397	2934	4681	4106	4269	4423	4341	4661	4616
Belarus	4553	3683	4761	5573	6276	7466	7844	6606	6801	7818	8700
Georgia	1167	1241	1556	1927	2465	2882	2954	2998	3218	3892	4392
Kazakhstan	3988	3823	3900	4078	5208	5756	6739	5909	5867	6261	7026
Kyrgyz Republic	795	628	586	846	972	1043	894	846	833	816	822
Moldova, Republic of	950	758	750	956	981	1104	1106	949	1024	1214	1432
Russian Federation	56531	45357	48644	57345	61465	69111	64818	50809	49853	56847	63836
Tajikistan	134	141	385	459	488	363	310	252	232	247	238
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	18699	14411	17729	20618	21373	21851	14582	12202	12135	13860	15472
Uzbekistan	1196	1036	1328	1773	2343	2526	2689	3282	2878	3506	4283
Africa	87592	80789	90015	91312	97961	93432	98465	94728	88765	101700	111789
Algeria	3412	2745	3442	3527	3570	3701	3477	3395	3142	2915	3040
Angola	329	623	857	732	780	1316	1681	1256	711	985	631
Benin	328	204	348	391	414	500	456	342	317	323	557
Botswana	645	841	671	840	774	847	889	882	802	947	968
Burkina Faso	115	142	265	394	408	458	427	368	428	456	500
Burundi	3	2	7	20	13	28	30	19	18	17	...

Table A.60 (continued)

World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cabo Verde	581	468	487	569	570	623	604	481	546	607	669
Cameroon	1355	1141	1240	1809	1548	1860	1941	1441	1573	1841	...
Central African Republic	29	28	34	37	37	51	55	50	53	...	...
Chad	129	234	273	294	161	190	203	187	...	...	...
Comoros	56	51	55	64	61	74	90	77	75	...	...
Congo	177	403	389	521	287	558	620	387	226	187	...
Côte d'Ivoire	987	1010	1026	870	846	790	757	643	789	869	918
Democratic Republic of the Congo	451	522	291	326	225	167	234	113	85	59	...
Djibouti	131	142	149	152	156	178	194	233	184	194	209
Egypt	24668	21302	23618	19031	21336	17881	20262	18092	13309	18613	22906
Equatorial Guinea	32	28	44	86	81	198	168	277	281	...	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eswatini	252	202	250	79	107	24	79	67	54	119	93
Ethiopia	1592	1516	1911	2549	2537	2838	2725	2937	2755	3264	4498
Gabon	109	191	423	281	264	264	142	273	357	...	...
The Gambia	118	104	131	135	149	130	145	155	137	136	...
Ghana	1559	1522	1344	1679	3200	2353	1977	6013	6260	6470	7421
Guinea	95	67	61	71	156	89	64	78	53	52	94
Guinea-Bissau	44	32	42	43	21	38	45	34	20	32	29
Kenya	2531	2198	3016	3345	4012	4200	4116	3709	3358	3785	4332
Lesotho	45	36	42	41	37	29	27	43	57	31	30
Liberia	182	142	18	273	57	44	5	9	30	21	...
Libya	208	385	410	40	152	180	79	483	86	107	...
Madagascar	1100	739	918	1155	1284	1251	1297	1052	1146	1244	...
Malawi	72	75	75	81	100	106	104	110	109	130	151
Mali	443	336	356	379	312	372	405	405	427	441	446
Mauritania	121	140	105	185	128	168	255	203	226	133	...
Mauritius	2530	2225	2656	3215	3364	2734	2846	2699	2795	3017	3180
Morocco	14725	14388	14329	15486	14947	13935	15804	14102	14642	16592	17894
Mozambique	489	544	245	366	792	645	725	723	440	658	673
Namibia	538	591	650	761	868	533	824	788	546	693	731
Niger	126	100	119	64	69	141	271	219	183	204	232
Nigeria	1833	1760	2619	2314	2067	1916	1494	2739	3241	4541	4344
Rwanda	351	265	244	356	359	387	401	567	574	729	798
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	9	10	13	18	17	36	70	77	82	72	82
Senegal	1169	905	936	1029	1080	1177	1164	1035	1055	1130	1251
Seychelles	464	418	440	465	672	818	825	839	879	982	1008
Sierra Leone	59	100	56	157	176	219	202	198	270	145	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	199	337	355	373	391	405
South Africa	13588	12836	15676	16950	17203	16401	16450	14662	13974	15376	15590
Sudan	382	283	212	300	861	1019	1525	1599	1492	1754	1486
Tanzania	1966	1795	2001	2256	2753	3169	3380	3373	3585	3830	3749
Togo	253	265	289	464	405	437	440	443	500	531	548
Tunisia	5649	5076	5298	4286	4754	4577	4555	3124	3068	3119	3643
Uganda	687	857	1034	1615	1950	1877	2001	1803	1663	1375	1562
Zambia	619	529	571	665	990	758	851	862	885	865	957
Zimbabwe	222	222	263	316	313	325	333	341	349	371	446
Middle East	98544	96256	105108	111646	120459	130608	173171	181440	192108	207448	218723
Bahrain, Kingdom of	3916	3831	4233	3296	8332	8501	8571	9113	10998	11356	11915
Iran	7629	7888	8657	8202	8257	9174	10275	10840	9773	...	...
Iraq	1249	1730	2199	2159	2657	2704	3456	4915	5258	5653	5306
Israel	24753	22344	25356	29426	31823	34950	35813	36804	39989	44687	49912
Jordan	4353	4197	5221	5250	6030	6034	6597	5877	5844	6389	7021
Kuwait, the State of	11362	10891	8429	9503	8250	5594	5684	5466	4970	4722	7617
Lebanese Republic	17620	16895	15972	18483	14992	15671	14689	15678	14900	15136	15295

Table A.60 (continued)

World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Oman	1826	1620	1808	2322	2687	2955	3130	3395	3497	4010	...
Qatar	2276	1943	2826	5580	8851	10294	12775	14103	14550	17527	17780
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	9132	9428	10351	11116	10575	11308	11962	13807	16567	17447	17386
Syrian Arab Republic	4145	4583	7040	2434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	8958	9503	11028	12063	15276	20422	57481	59905	64697	69582	70878
Yemen	1049	1085	1471	1111	1412	1551	1507	562	309	...	...
Asia	849544	746340	929758	1060234	1118040	1171398	1250958	1217478	1234726	1336919	1469824
Afghanistan	1234	1634	2058	2519	1755	800	1245	735	381	253	482
Australia	47568	43554	51125	57182	57622	57002	58041	53931	57060	64042	68317
Bangladesh	1100	968	1236	1419	1352	1526	1639	1677	2008	2262	2981
Bhutan	51	53	67	80	97	121	123	124	144	160	183
Brunei Darussalam	867	915	462	502	483	493	557	629	509	533	562
Cambodia	1495	1746	1917	2603	3054	3354	3713	3784	3847	4391	5249
China	144677	121613	177384	200294	200586	205778	218086	217570	208320	226389	265088
Fiji	1096	786	922	1081	1114	1104	1203	1216	1282	1377	1473
French Polynesia	1004	847	774	866	845	857	936	829	860	885	...
Hong Kong, China	69841	64602	80468	91232	98425	104694	106835	104263	98437	104216	113919
India	105668	92484	116583	137935	145030	148703	156614	155717	161234	184673	204475
Indonesia	14885	12691	16331	21316	23070	22334	22920	21589	22645	24665	27215
Japan	138696	118447	131833	137871	133838	132650	159338	158302	170659	181599	187304
Kiribati	11	10	11	12	14	13	11	8	11	11	...
Korea, Republic of	90127	71638	82244	89706	102298	102531	110961	96675	93988	86469	95448
Lao People's Democratic Republic	359	374	489	526	622	762	754	843	834	878	915
Macao, China	14711	15914	23715	32226	37805	45233	45224	33383	32989	38840	43585
Malaysia	30714	28249	34588	38751	40498	42005	41972	34842	35513	36972	39564
Maldives	1633	1538	1804	2092	2165	2570	2991	2898	2884	2964	3281
Micronesia, Federated States of	26	29	32	29	30	30	33	43	42	54	...
Mongolia	517	415	483	517	647	685	604	686	798	964	1109
Myanmar	328	315	337	727	1183	2679	3093	3727	3707	3756	5084
Nepal	494	600	583	775	769	968	1099	1060	1065	1383	1780
New Caledonia	389	346	409	404	387	418	403	366	345	385	...
New Zealand	11449	10080	11433	13140	12962	13291	14251	14239	14783	15997	16733
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	2517	2522	2931	3457	3205	3309	3558	3459	3628	3914	4004
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	318	160	279	387	433	384	177	110	94	254	380
Philippines	13055	14084	17770	18866	20425	23321	25483	29047	31186	34813	37450
Samoa	168	162	172	181	196	206	198	198	212	243	...
Singapore	89421	81593	100575	119813	129635	143136	155465	155486	156703	172304	183712
Solomon Islands	44	55	89	108	115	123	110	99	115	134	150
Sri Lanka	1981	1874	2454	3062	3773	4657	5574	6366	7105	7726	8378
Chinese Taipei	23060	20138	26410	30366	34326	36226	41211	40669	41022	44721	49913
Thailand	32797	29941	34099	41252	49386	58386	55182	61395	67502	75228	83769
Timor-Leste	23	24	31	26	30	49	62	57	62	77	223
Tonga	34	29	29	48	58	74	55	70	74	77	87
Tuvalu	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	2
Vanuatu	225	241	271	279	295	339	320	277	325	360	...
Viet Nam	6956	5666	7355	8581	9510	10585	10913	11108	12350	12948	14919
Memorandum items:											
World											
excluding intra-EU (28) exports	2866146	2585359	2887543	3253721	3415537	3633108	3867438	3748889	3773594	4048005	4333386
Europe											
excluding intra-EU (28) exports	1017910	905785	924694	1049869	1085092	1180802	1247908	1175407	1169590	1246833	1327431

Table A.61

World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
World	3813856	3384726	3714379	4168262	4341430	4610710	4998852	4762671	4805929	5108333	5485181
North America	495862	463174	502270	542518	566743	580339	601549	603821	622571	665034	686144
Bermuda	1021	966	995	879	881	879	983	888	944	950	1029
Canada	88317	82024	97239	105958	110621	111774	109799	100061	100008	106885	111831
Mexico	26352	24842	26683	31214	31089	31940	34242	32437	33285	36775	37049
United States of America	380172	355341	377353	404468	424152	435746	456525	470435	488335	520424	536235
South and Central America and the Caribbean	124604	117374	143200	173869	187167	198727	202030	178912	168791	179318	180837
Anguilla	102	70	54	54	55	56	97	96	103	91	83
Antigua and Barbuda	270	217	214	203	197	212	393	394	468	437	471
Argentina	13280	12171	14265	17298	17921	18626	17629	18701	21626	24664	23611
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	759	650	641	807	785	843	872	841	823	887	1017
Bahamas	1306	1069	1101	1258	1522	1615	1716	1262	1457	1730	2080
Barbados	700	652	672	499	487	683	451	482	482	494	508
Belize	161	154	154	162	177	195	213	207	202	217	219
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	993	990	1125	1625	1895	2302	2980	2792	2815	3077	3215
Brazil	44396	44075	57813	70984	75832	81053	85916	68890	61451	66293	65726
Cayman Islands	772	957	1010	1108	1012	942	951	1065	1123	1227	...
Chile	11631	10079	12604	15365	14812	15542	14411	13095	12732	13157	13851
Colombia	7832	7917	9552	11049	12455	13243	14251	12078	11142	12296	13188
Costa Rica	1849	1456	1869	1920	2200	2371	2549	3067	3412	3691	3834
Cuba	2079	1673	1923	2462	2406	2306	2074	2035	1954	2118	2182
Curaçao	...	...	...	820	888	904	887	915	876	968	1157
Dominica	69	65	65	64	65	68	131	128	138	133	138
Dominican Republic	1895	1741	2457	2769	2811	2638	2825	3027	3229	3152	3265
Ecuador	2950	2574	2941	3046	3090	3336	3384	3080	3080	3198	3166
El Salvador	1277	952	1054	1152	1303	1431	1420	1471	1715	1804	1973
Grenada	106	91	89	91	89	93	184	189	212	229	243
Guatemala	2010	2106	2388	2498	2525	2739	3006	3104	2957	3204	3415
Guyana	325	272	344	434	526	503	426	423	447	481	...
Haiti	592	633	731	755	773	1064	1057	1001	972	991	1019
Honduras	1214	942	1143	1418	1617	1652	1614	1631	1705	1874	2113
Jamaica	2304	1824	1767	1884	2103	1995	2182	2099	2129	2301	2462
Montserrat	17	16	16	17	15	15	20	25	24	23	21
Netherlands Antilles	866	927	911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	741	661	691	819	870	1044	957	976	949	983	889
Panama	2602	2118	2709	4235	4332	5077	4851	4739	4751	4652	4392
Paraguay	569	515	700	864	906	1048	1085	1071	1069	1175	1244
Peru	5577	4671	5893	6359	7258	7678	7674	8112	8119	8657	9705
Saint Kitts and Nevis	121	97	107	112	113	119	214	215	220	223	262
Saint Lucia	209	185	200	197	183	181	295	332	343	352	372
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	98	87	86	80	82	86	123	115	132	134	137
Saint Martin	...	...	...	238	261	263	291	277	274	265	321
Suriname	367	246	237	553	611	589	800	705	494	513	607
Trinidad and Tobago	271	335	371	2450	2862	2598	2697	2895	2795	3152	2776
Uruguay	1462	1233	1470	1989	3789	5026	4922	4017	3256	3438	3663
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	12831	12949	13836	16231	18340	18594	16432	13313	9068	...	...
Europe	1817019	1591814	1632700	1800252	1790591	1939009	2108254	2011561	2060927	2164766	2345659
Albania	2353	2214	1987	2234	1861	1921	2029	1644	1711	1898	2193
Austria	45142	38923	38643	44363	44044	50884	55075	47602	49516	55150	61526
Belgium	89028	82177	87383	94754	97702	103908	117634	106920	108648	115140	128783
Bosnia and Herzegovina	585	631	533	549	506	513	518	482	493	563	609
Bulgaria	6691	5577	3411	3562	4148	4294	5630	4393	5119	5688	6024
Croatia	5277	4397	3820	4036	3909	4027	4001	3676	3924	4574	5285

Table A.61 (continued)

World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cyprus	5669	4909	5220	5509	5262	6114	6484	5996	6088	6748	6996
Czech Republic	18333	16175	17728	20232	20192	20327	22344	19620	19798	21636	24597
Denmark	66314	55423	55012	61983	61788	63927	64633	58112	60033	61924	68478
Estonia	3515	2587	2921	3769	3983	4667	4851	3939	4275	4665	5483
Faeroe Islands	382	343	366	394	337	357	463	427	...	...	...
Finland	31859	28107	27513	29845	31496	32094	31026	28796	29699	31012	35432
France	193394	174795	180898	202017	202228	227576	252130	233307	240326	245329	256762
Germany	286977	248828	262101	294464	293513	326568	330923	293957	306484	329246	349650
Greece	26662	21274	19819	19082	15659	16145	16779	16570	14789	17442	20797
Hungary	18328	16780	15800	17627	15583	17442	18582	16838	16799	18303	20040
Iceland	2372	1949	2125	2533	2722	2800	3100	2827	3208	3724	4187
Ireland	114664	107511	109922	119249	112273	117087	139826	175134	219868	200597	218030
Italy	129729	107767	110980	116503	106416	109039	113225	99895	102117	113272	122850
Latvia	3295	2385	2301	2751	2739	2806	2720	2509	2676	2959	3386
Lithuania	4120	2954	2933	3712	4239	5213	5458	4658	5005	5871	6771
Luxembourg	46072	39594	45526	53491	57543	69171	80683	75755	74596	78401	86231
Malta	7890	8389	8436	9300	9202	9764	9952	10227	9294	9694	10647
Montenegro	596	452	421	417	422	441	437	460	524	588	723
Netherlands	146671	138898	135716	150055	142640	151307	192444	213076	183149	206137	228539
North Macedonia	942	784	779	920	941	1005	1194	1121	1137	1183	1397
Norway	47551	36781	44950	47625	52328	56210	57424	47159	48241	49944	51725
Poland	30394	24019	30925	33653	33178	34342	36586	32916	34156	38071	43180
Portugal	15215	13615	14128	15592	13476	14421	15888	13874	14512	16350	18094
Romania	11941	10379	8260	9657	9386	11418	12070	10789	11265	14023	16800
Serbia	4266	3425	3486	3936	3768	4070	4372	3881	4004	4799	5724
Slovak Republic	9896	7781	7244	7623	7164	8705	8901	7913	8703	9374	10605
Slovenia	5245	4474	4469	4765	4543	4694	5056	4377	4607	5055	5602
Spain	...	...	...	...	63992	62634	69226	64972	69401	75465	84854
Sweden	58083	47912	50448	58519	58293	63934	68973	61459	61546	67603	68661
Switzerland	63734	65318	69235	82816	85998	92256	99530	94111	98290	103250	103190
Turkey	17092	15971	18507	19574	19469	23079	23236	20910	20754	22668	21898
United Kingdom	209133	176881	178230	187416	189991	201535	215291	211489	205674	207037	229531
European Union (28)	1687124	1472307	1489793	1638663	1621749	1755906	1915360	1838013	1881600	1975103	2152798
Extra-EU (28) imports	681874	591916	602985	659051	659067	712151	788907	806817	803011	805104	865388
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	116720	94980	111210	131351	157731	181414	172460	132143	116299	134122	144041
Armenia	1123	1040	1252	1351	1479	1618	1706	1580	1650	1921	2174
Azerbaijan	3852	3613	3845	5741	7330	8176	10187	8553	7434	8004	6679
Belarus	2735	2208	3000	3347	4038	5245	5726	4386	4344	4772	5369
Georgia	1162	913	1003	1206	1375	1483	1628	1611	1659	1898	2171
Kazakhstan	11014	9898	11198	10848	14230	13963	13694	10699	9686	9949	11739
Kyrgyz Republic	904	737	792	955	1314	1098	1234	1044	1032	901	952
Moldova, Republic of	794	686	685	802	877	948	978	815	795	901	1066
Russian Federation	75704	61209	73226	89388	106717	125742	118909	87234	73060	87400	93342
Tajikistan	454	288	407	436	575	784	595	457	369	368	434
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	15831	11125	12189	12759	13994	15538	11702	10385	10905	12231	13676
Uzbekistan	427	415	486	557	943	1032	949	807	786	978	1241
Africa	140729	126712	140501	158529	162351	164732	175653	154175	134976	149516	169548
Algeria	10484	11159	11489	12034	10470	10276	11243	10515	10394	10837	10452
Angola	20452	18210	16028	22415	21177	21485	24260	16581	12123	12903	9769
Benin	500	488	503	497	575	761	884	662	657	577	734
Botswana	550	633	794	922	1027	935	906	850	718	818	846
Burkina Faso	590	546	817	1130	1170	1407	1296	1156	1228	1354	1493
Burundi	241	160	156	189	191	225	249	205	181	206	...

Table A.61 (continued)

World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cabo Verde	357	312	297	326	359	338	361	271	296	330	370
Cameroon	2596	1902	1717	1952	2067	2500	2587	2140	2190	2380	...
Central African Republic	164	156	196	201	216	173	249	215	196	...	...
Chad	1838	1851	2376	2390	2214	3053	3133	2717	...	...	...
Comoros	77	83	93	107	103	109	94	81	84	...	...
Congo	2692	3233	3299	3773	2862	2897	3709	3699	2201	1909	...
Côte d'Ivoire	2666	2608	2740	2635	2773	3056	2896	2639	2755	3180	3089
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1856	1692	2497	2633	1944	2309	2717	1908	1548	1779	...
Djibouti	121	114	104	143	142	150	173	211	180	193	202
Egypt	16335	12765	12991	13129	15557	14808	16840	16724	16389	16082	17834
Equatorial Guinea	1657	2058	2564	2646	3119	3443	3554	2310	1415	...	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eswatini	629	540	652	185	184	195	238	154	184	310	234
Ethiopia	2361	2187	2534	3308	3581	3420	4389	4835	5162	4844	6695
Gabon	1624	1633	1744	2445	2373	2669	2353	1861	1792	...	...
The Gambia	90	86	77	76	74	66	117	117	131	122	...
Ghana	2038	2366	2444	3126	3838	4358	3833	6489	7091	8478	9019
Guinea	400	294	387	530	772	738	544	503	708	755	766
Guinea-Bissau	85	85	101	100	73	87	116	131	82	154	172
Kenya	1716	1653	1890	2057	2402	2564	3084	3077	2539	2847	3398
Lesotho	379	397	410	462	421	348	308	297	284	319	330
Liberia	344	148	342	437	545	624	665	279	196	217	...
Libya	3572	4323	5251	3555	6279	7388	6709	4386	2377	3749	...
Madagascar	1334	1108	1103	1216	1204	1232	1168	1050	970	1089	...
Malawi	162	198	205	225	203	220	246	303	257	301	336
Mali	1024	817	1007	1115	1059	1215	1174	1146	1255	1323	1607
Mauritania	732	607	638	725	968	941	849	599	561	698	...
Mauritius	1910	1586	1951	2428	2382	2143	2061	2000	2024	2171	2182
Morocco	5612	5301	5660	6713	6578	6418	7896	6984	7248	8708	9297
Mozambique	918	987	1176	2209	4448	3857	3624	2989	3111	2963	4138
Namibia	578	496	642	589	511	668	805	626	708	637	613
Niger	600	736	845	868	828	978	1038	966	801	971	1076
Nigeria	22574	16487	19868	22470	22412	20079	23033	18816	11335	17973	30578
Rwanda	403	440	442	530	425	472	517	946	976	904	931
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	19	17	22	27	24	43	77	62	60	59	61
Senegal	1388	1108	1076	1242	1298	1410	1415	1276	1294	1464	1639
Seychelles	241	235	259	262	383	469	500	496	505	548	528
Sierra Leone	112	123	242	418	518	681	1230	870	440	420	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	1017	1224	1328	1335	1454	1478
South Africa	16552	14980	19158	20430	18438	17599	16625	15110	14531	15762	16105
Sudan	2464	2079	2406	2686	1985	1922	1917	1486	1346	1326	1063
Tanzania	1627	1685	1843	2157	2310	2436	2599	2602	2172	1952	1985
Togo	358	374	395	467	437	471	426	372	399	427	435
Tunisia	3109	2710	3054	3002	2989	3139	3112	2769	2702	2780	2941
Uganda	1234	1377	1774	2442	2460	2393	2653	2369	2003	2048	2528
Zambia	805	640	849	1052	1290	1770	1596	1381	1338	1467	1626
Zimbabwe	510	878	1326	1770	1731	1858	1901	1467	1228	1072	1373
Middle East	189839	175510	192629	223712	241053	251212	297573	282664	269599	283144	300405
Bahrain, Kingdom of	2030	1741	1905	1778	6045	7051	6764	6592	7530	7800	7939
Iran	17100	16937	18153	17285	14933	15378	16460	15138	15132	...	...
Iraq	7168	8426	9606	10870	13016	17301	18590	17642	14951	16158	17785
Israel	20052	17557	18539	20004	21941	21505	24070	24265	25755	28579	30481
Jordan	3926	3672	4312	4357	4465	4499	4553	4440	4475	4627	4662
Kuwait, the State of	14799	12886	14323	17585	20014	19873	22337	22082	25534	27180	33567
Lebanese Republic	13440	14023	13156	12129	11486	12977	13178	13456	13153	13815	14338

Table A.61 (continued)

World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2008-2018

(Million dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Oman	5878	5484	6364	7740	8785	9798	10015	10215	9923	10811	...
Qatar	7067	5662	7666	15548	22126	24844	30007	28390	29729	29715	30735
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	49571	47039	50996	54954	49889	51745	62683	55690	50074	54305	55477
Syrian Arab Republic	3096	2623	3437	2818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	42773	36752	41337	55702	62301	61157	83567	80681	69326	70581	70987
Yemen	2289	2025	2103	2112	2296	2208	2697	1246	1450	...	...
Asia	929084	815163	991868	1138030	1235794	12952761	1441333	1399395	1432766	1532433	1658546
Afghanistan	657	780	1007	1486	1738	1495	1344	999	887	1054	1196
Australia	51835	46212	56926	68578	73170	74589	69787	62548	61114	66610	70611
Bangladesh	3588	3184	4122	4978	5230	6194	7402	7392	7600	9011	10437
Bhutan	118	95	135	171	187	171	184	189	201	203	230
Brunei Darussalam	1181	1215	1076	1541	2237	2423	1671	1625	1616	1220	1538
Cambodia	799	822	996	1363	1558	1762	2054	2209	2399	2714	2982
China	155477	145139	192254	246779	280260	3294191	430856	432975	449223	464133	520569
Fiji	619	462	443	533	562	592	589	545	560	637	707
French Polynesia	707	698	594	556	506	495	494	415	383	406	...
Hong Kong, China	72466	60977	70246	74117	76467	75046	73808	73927	74317	77516	81319
India	87453	79831	114225	124446	129215	125823	127404	122690	132848	153960	175448
Indonesia	28219	22892	25971	31157	33639	34425	33076	30755	30359	32592	34982
Japan	176768	153971	162921	173807	182829	169040	190467	176627	184153	190822	198036
Kiribati	39	41	43	54	52	61	71	69	72	61	...
Korea, Republic of	96940	81646	96546	102043	107794	109161	114741	111308	111255	120317	122794
Lao People's Democratic Republic	102	130	258	325	733	1049	1147	1075	1022	1140	1149
Macao, China	2487	1976	2385	3063	3691	3506	3736	3798	3828	4417	4898
Malaysia	30060	27257	32400	38083	43131	44973	45128	39923	39896	41958	44255
Maldives	419	394	446	576	567	692	788	867	1094	1279	1362
Micronesia, Federated States of	59	83	77	76	78	77	74	80	83	92	...
Mongolia	616	558	768	1355	2060	1978	1872	1383	2118	2154	3068
Myanmar	599	593	754	1067	1434	2162	2189	2390	2497	2863	3873
Nepal	840	828	845	761	882	971	1173	1183	1239	1591	2275
New Caledonia	1318	1040	1300	1371	1420	1376	1189	1153	1108	1117	...
New Zealand	10282	8471	10109	11984	12288	12522	13012	11560	11813	12804	13584
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	9366	5966	6551	7408	7634	7241	7980	8215	8706	9858	9559
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1817	1823	2737	2937	3715	3853	2249	1319	1056	1510	1696
Philippines	10875	8965	11714	12013	13962	16058	20607	23355	23804	25845	26458
Samoa	63	66	79	77	88	87	75	74	87	87	...
Singapore	90957	83915	101020	119585	134813	150238	167825	162982	159663	181256	186729
Solomon Islands	111	101	180	183	188	235	217	176	197	202	183
Sri Lanka	4243	3406	4285	5797	4406	5232	5590	5886	6109	6451	6756
Chinese Taipei	34037	28903	36964	41190	52215	51002	52213	51036	51031	52771	56143
Thailand	45791	34215	41078	45926	45452	47110	44934	42208	43194	46385	54999
Timor-Leste	102	292	450	710	465	331	359	377	444	316	349
Tonga	41	44	44	50	74	86	63	74	71	90	99
Tuvalu	23	19	26	35	25	17	14	15	12	13	14
Vanuatu	129	106	123	143	145	148	143	177	149	155	...
Viet Nam	7881	8046	9771	11707	10883	13635	14805	15815	16556	16824	18175
Memorandum items:											
World											
excluding intra-EU (28) imports	2808605	2504335	2827576	3188652	3378747	3566949	3872404	3731476	3727339	3938327	4197771
Europe											
excluding intra-EU (28) imports	811769	711423	745897	820642	827908	895248	981806	980367	982336	994760	1058249

Table A.62

Sales by affiliates of foreign companies - resident affiliates primarily engaged in services activities (inward FATS), 2014-2016
(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value			Annual percentage change			
	2014	2015	2016	2008-2016	2014	2015	2016
Australia	202.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	58.7	50.1	53.1	1	10	-15	6
Belgium	73.5	52.6	...	...	...	-28	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina (1)	0.6	0.5	0.5	...	7	-12	-2
Bulgaria (1)	7.1	6.4	6.4	1	14	-11	1
Canada (2), (3)	189.0	156.9	151.7	...	-7	-17	-3
China (2)	...	626.7	610.1	...	...	...	-3
Costa Rica (2), (3)	3.4	...	...	...	30	...	...
Croatia (1)	...	4.3	4.5	0	...	...	5
Cyprus (4)	2.4	3.7	4.0	25	9	53	8
Czech Republic	44.1	37.5	42.9	...	16	-15	14
Denmark (1)	36.8	31.6	34.9	-2	-3	-14	11
Estonia (1), (4)	3.0	2.5	2.4	-2	3	-17	-2
Finland	24.7	22.4	24.3	2	15	-9	8
France	236.2	202.3	214.6	-2	6	-14	6
Germany	317.3	274.5	315.8	-1	1	-13	15
Greece	9.0	...	9.4	...	-3	...	...
Hong Kong, China (2), (5)	206.7	222.1	225.3	6	11	7	1
Hungary (6)	26.8	22.9	23.5	...	...	-14	3
Ireland (1)	128.1	81.9	...	...	...	-36	...
Italy (1)	123.8	109.0	112.1	-1	7	-12	3
Japan (2), (3), (7), (8)	137.2	122.4	113.7	...	-4	-11	-7
Latvia (1)	4.4	4.3	4.2	2	9	-2	-2
Lithuania	5.8	5.3	6.1	3	14	-9	16
Luxembourg (1)	19.0	32.6	28.1	...	13	72	-14
Malta (1)	...	1.9	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	118.7	109.2	117.8	1	5	-8	8
Norway (1)	46.5	36.6	37.2	-1	8	-21	2
Poland (1)	44.7	38.4	39.4	1	8	-14	3
Portugal	25.0	24.6	26.6	-1	23	-2	8
Romania	22.2	20.0	21.2	...	6	-10	6
Serbia (1)	3.6	3.2	3.4	...	3	-13	7
Slovak Republic (1)	10.5	9.4	11.6	3	42	-10	23
Slovenia (1), (4)	3.2	3.2	3.6	...	0	1	12
Spain	116.8	108.2	125.3	1	6	-7	16
Sweden (1)	81.3	67.2	66.0	0	17	-17	-2
Thailand (2), (3)	10.6	15.1	15.7	...	0	42	4
United Kingdom	508.6	487.8	461.6	...	8	-4	-5
United States of America (2), (3)	839.9	846.6	900.4	0	0	1	6
Zambia (2), (3)	1.6	1.3	1.3	...	6	-20	3
Zimbabwe (2)	0.7	0.9	...	...	...	24	...
Memorandum item:							
European Union (1)	1632.0	1772.6	1598.9	...	7	9	-10
Extra-EU (1), (9)	826.1	...	...	...	33	...	...

Excluding wholesale and retail trade as well as repair activities. Unless otherwise specified:

- all or a large part of financial service activities are excluded;
- all or a large part of community, social and personal services activities are excluded;
- insurance activities and/or activities auxiliary to financial and insurance activities are included.

- (1) Insurance activities and activities auxiliary to financial and insurance activities are not covered.
- (2) Financial service activities are included.
- (3) Community, social and personal services activities are included.
- (4) Real estate activities are not covered.
- (5) Includes other income.
- (6) Insurance activities and activities auxiliary to financial and insurance activities are not covered starting in 2014.
- (7) Fiscal year as reference period.
- (8) No estimation for non-response.
- (9) It refers to the sales by foreign affiliates which are established in the EU (28) and controlled by non-EU (28) entities.

Note: Given the recent development of this statistical framework, comparability and coverage of data may not always be complete. See the Metadata.

Table A.63

Sales by foreign affiliates of resident companies - affiliates located abroad primarily engaged in services activities (outward FATS), 2014-2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value			Annual percentage change			
	2014	2015	2016	2008-2016	2014	2015	2016
Austria	36.1	29.6	31.4	-10	-6	-18	6
Belgium (1)	37.4	33.1	32.3	...	-39	-12	-2
Canada	195.7	190.8	187.9	6	2	-2	-2
China (2)	...	336.6	385.1	...	...	...	14
Costa Rica	0.3	...	...	...	73	...	...
Croatia	0.7	0.6	0.7	...	9	-16	15
Cyprus	2.2	2.0	1.9	-11	-12	-11	-3
Czech Republic	0.4	0.5	1.0	5	-66	35	103
Denmark (3)	55.0	54.1	53.0	...	...	-2	-2
Finland	20.4	15.5	15.9	-3	-10	-24	3
France	505.9	440.3	378.3	...	5	-13	-14
Germany	611.9	557.6	567.1	1	11	-9	2
Greece	6.2	4.0	2.7	-7	35	-35	-33
Hungary	2.5	2.0	2.1	-5	-1	-19	7
Ireland	103.5	98.2	99.1	...	-1	-5	1
Italy	170.0	142.8	...	...	-11	-16	...
Japan (4)	181.0	171.0	181.7	17	5	-6	6
Latvia	0.7	0.7	0.7	...	25	-7	0
Lithuania	0.4	0.4	0.5	16	15	2	12
Luxembourg (5)	5.7	4.1	4.3	...	10	-27	3
Norway	47.8	41.3	41.0	2	9	-14	-1
Poland	1.8	2.4	2.9	...	5	34	22
Portugal	7.1	5.7	5.9	...	-69	-19	4
Romania	0.1	0.1	0.3	31	2	-23	430
Slovak Republic	0.4	0.3	0.4	-1	91	-20	38
Slovenia	1.2	0.9	0.9	-8	-2	-21	-6
Spain	180.2	166.2	167.2	...	5	-8	1
Sweden	81.3	96.0	97.3	-3	12	18	1
United Kingdom (3)	552.3	360.7	323.3	...	...	...	-10
United States of America	1461.5	1415.4	1437.8	7	18	-3	2
Memorandum item:							
Extra - EU (6)	1390.2	1154.5	1100.0	...	...	-17	-5

Excluding wholesale and retail trade and repair activities.

(1) Classified under services according to activity of parent company.

(2) Accommodation and food services, financial intermediation activities, as well as education, health and social work activities are not covered.

(3) Branches are excluded.

(4) Also includes affiliates foreign owned by more than 10 per cent. Fiscal year as reference period. Excludes affiliates of parent companies active in finance, insurance and real estate. No estimation for non-response.

(5) Includes wholesale and retail trade and repair activities.

(6) It refers to the sales of affiliates which are established outside the EU (28) and controlled by EU (28) entities.

Note: Given the recent development of this statistical framework, comparability and coverage of data may not always be complete. See the Metadata.

Table A.64

Services supplied by United States affiliates established abroad (outward FATS) and by foreign affiliates in the United States (inward FATS) by economy of affiliate, 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

Supply of services abroad						Supply of services in the United States					
	Value		Annual percentage change				Value		Annual percentage change		
	2016	2016	2010-16	2015	2016		2016	2016	2010-16	2015	2016
World	1456288	100.0	4	-5	0	World	977496	100.0	6	2	4
European Union (28)	669351	46.0	5	-2	3	European Union (28)	510539	52.2	5	2	3
Canada	117186	8.0	0	-12	-4	Japan	158600	16.2	9	12	3
Singapore	77847	5.3	11	-4	-3	Canada	108463	11.1	7	-4	12
Switzerland	74918	5.1	3	-8	0	Switzerland	47451	4.9	-2	-11	1
Japan	72002	4.9	1	-7	6	Bermuda	25698	2.6	16	17	5
Above 5	1011304	69.4	-	-	-	Above 5	850751	87.0	-	-	-
China	55136	3.8	11	0	0	Korea, Republic of	25651	2.6	17	20	-1
Australia	43305	3.0	-1	-13	-3	India	16970	1.7	15	9	15
Mexico	40926	2.8	3	-8	-5	Australia	14793	1.5	2	-10	-2
Brazil	39129	2.7	5	-14	-7	Curaçao	11130	1.1	...	...	-4
India	27046	1.9	11	8	7	Mexico	9072	0.9	12	0	5
Hong Kong, China	26046	1.8	-3	-3	-13	China	8304	0.8	40	17	38
British Virgin Islands	20235	1.4	13	-1	0	Singapore	6524	0.7	1	-23	-7
Bermuda	17787	1.2	3	5	5	British Virgin Islands	6509	0.7	16	...	3
Bahamas	14454	1.0	...	47	-16	Hong Kong, China	5781	0.6	10	-2	0
Korea, Republic of	13621	0.9	4	-5	-3	Israel	2607	0.3	8	3	16
Above 15	1308989	89.9	-	-	-	Above 15	958092	98.0	-	-	-

Note: This information refers to supply of services products to foreigners by United States owned affiliates and supply of services products to United States persons by affiliates foreign owned. This differs from the FATS data presented for the United States in the tables A62 and A63 which refer to sales of foreign affiliates operating in the services sector. For instance the latter include sales of goods of foreign affiliates whose primary activity is classified as a service industry but not the supply of services of those whose primary activity is classified as a manufacturing industry.

Table A.65

World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2007-2017

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
World	6065123	6748578	5221419	6518015	7756448	7739612	8022888	7981911	7172516	7041953	7888332
North America											
Canada	193198	199363	139413	176547	206109	201398	199376	202245	182810	173529	185846
Mexico	95240	102411	79252	106075	127228	140162	143156	151179	149880	149419	154895
United States of America	644353	717289	540369	664837	758953	764037	763970	770612	722679	698029	733844
South and Central America and the Caribbean											
Antigua and Barbuda	10	88	10	7	6	8	7	7	8	8	9
Argentina	33670	42696	32317	41491	51684	47870	45699	41207	36827	38295	37127
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	66	61	11	6	12	22	18	11	9	21	21
Bahamas	310	345	317	287	312	312	351	336	198	233	244
Barbados	110	114	97	89	89	84	95	96	92	97	97
Belize	51	43	45	42	63	84	94	92	101	84	111
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	2128	2919	2824	3498	4581	5411	4939	5656	4140	4315	4632
Brazil	92382	116028	94829	128293	167830	155385	157779	147957	127214	120954	142721
Chile	55444	49167	42495	57218	64317	60980	58123	55464	44735	42577	50414
Colombia	10705	11835	9762	10380	12466	12808	11166	10830	9589	9256	10074
Costa Rica	5180	5413	3474	4776	5646	6386	6346	5615	3967	3860	4476
Cuba	1514	1355	913	1140	1674	1210	1277	963	778	658	871
Dominica	9	10	7	10	32	12	33	26	21	25	21
Dominican Republic	3159	2440	1591	1909	2856	3041	4137	4650	3707	3935	3971
Ecuador	1351	1733	1669	1971	2629	2901	2897	3557	3309	2777	2630
El Salvador	1262	1585	1189	1310	1845	1726	1881	1659	1744	1634	1866
Grenada	9	14	22	12	17	21	21	14	20	11	14
Guatemala	2870	3430	3175	4066	5298	4957	4774	5070	4962	4869	4433
Guyana	655	648	623	710	964	1127	1111	989	963	1231	1324
Honduras	1479	2146	1551	1934	2478	3329	3273	3079	2828	2693	3420
Jamaica	1645	1743	834	752	945	1032	926	822	807	685	723
Nicaragua	611	948	651	979	1274	2088	2041	2032	1873	1928	2031
Panama	1282	1659	3437	3289	5517	5483	5386	3943	3636	3882	1227
Paraguay	2274	3589	2336	3304	4374	3778	5650	5585	4591	4689	4756
Peru	21949	23905	20822	28060	35719	34911	30881	27228	24975	27607	33720
Saint Kitts and Nevis	26	41	32	26	38	29	25	26	20	23	19
Saint Lucia	12	27	28	31	31	18	36	40	52	36	31
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16	20	22	22	26	27	29	27	26	24	24
Suriname	1163	1326	46	51	114	89	81	94	1298	100	1160
Trinidad and Tobago	3965	4893	1630	3664	5979	4787	5811	5565	4683	3350	3887
Uruguay	2269	2903	2784	3567	4210	4845	5273	5157	4209	3773	4328
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	8499	4571	2036	3810	2536	1358	1861	4207	3750	5071	2637
Europe											
Albania	389	571	344	619	759	715	777	272	497	618	518
Andorra	36	33	23	36	36	37	39	30	28	56	39
Austria	83285	91423	68485	78207	91664	84797	87573	90016	77456	78022	87437
Belgium	219300	233503	180104	209244	243187	227365	250616	231342	196463	196930	212540
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2724	3108	2085	2719	3403	3175	3355	3542	3052	3077	3741
Bulgaria	9841	11860	8345	10732	15408	13976	15782	15786	14007	13974	17112
Croatia	5275	6054	4465	5058	5878	5560	6079	6372	6032	6347	7579
Cyprus	336	437	389	522	711	622	570	559	376	398	458
Czech Republic	66693	78262	57480	67896	85728	81882	86571	92613	81070	83042	94512
Denmark	36503	41881	33551	34440	40572	38520	40022	40772	35735	35909	38737
Estonia	5908	6923	4560	5859	7710	7818	8191	7764	6315	6262	7261
Faeroe Islands	118	68	37	43	76	38	78	87	68	93	106
Finland	49226	50616	31829	42233	47717	42835	44254	41248	33361	31884	37889

Table A.65 (continued)

World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2007-2017

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
France	252267	275280	207704	233779	270434	249842	254345	251909	214298	209250	232154
Germany	614244	681989	505383	591016	701656	656515	673168	690623	594365	594446	666629
Greece	9706	11932	8920	9658	11543	10612	10502	10501	9282	9078	10686
Hungary	42772	47699	34644	41981	52316	50035	53753	56432	51884	52549	59574
Iceland	1808	2728	1965	2459	2806	2595	2611	2546	2526	2146	2607
Ireland	65345	68833	60369	63018	69910	66789	64757	65586	65655	73972	79774
Italy	233663	250225	183628	206921	246027	230297	235587	238863	203465	204682	224856
Latvia	4540	5230	3687	4792	6111	6340	6202	6228	5588	5654	6598
Lithuania	7127	8780	5899	7359	9912	10489	11248	12196	9924	10168	12129
Luxembourg	11217	12454	8286	9860	11667	9747	9636	10021	8556	8395	9348
Malta	2111	2004	1571	1875	2022	1983	1895	1693	1448	1396	1927
Moldova, Republic of	496	649	435	557	952	840	1037	1045	920	1033	1210
Montenegro	529	489	272	298	422	303	248	233	211	202	264
Netherlands	193500	207852	164041	190210	238045	225675	236559	238779	188675	190462	221974
North Macedonia	1956	2315	776	1803	2541	2225	2477	2847	2604	2752	3506
Norway	28170	29024	21786	24883	26996	24941	24824	25002	21985	19286	20185
Poland	71975	85240	61289	74973	92472	88291	97967	103334	91136	93129	106225
Portugal	27824	29050	21765	25432	30733	29041	30210	30594	26802	27235	30394
Romania	22047	27044	19749	25940	33757	32290	36524	39014	34469	37324	41869
Serbia	5327	6528	4362	5688	6921	6203	7177	7434	6836	7474	9210
Slovak Republic	26410	31382	24976	29591	36362	36925	37837	37655	33344	33944	36676
Slovenia	14043	15305	10802	12553	15173	14089	14792	15495	13575	14195	16067
Spain	113525	122612	93290	109338	135729	125057	132562	134114	116418	116626	130762
Sweden	86197	92447	65043	81028	94980	86605	83560	82337	68932	68441	75122
Switzerland	78336	89637	76278	89044	104364	186565	231867	177341	165895	177253	167479
Turkey	44942	61569	46272	52299	62657	76890	69936	70242	65035	64618	70481
United Kingdom	191004	192154	140461	165787	197022	187179	261787	232064	220302	181555	197188
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States											
Armenia	848	768	510	749	908	867	871	876	869	985	1231
Azerbaijan	537	801	394	474	675	669	637	621	531	541	802
Belarus	8727	12127	7526	9904	14618	15600	12496	13193	10563	9793	12197
Georgia	727	977	622	907	1061	1054	1197	1205	984	1000	1359
Kazakhstan	15466	21308	12840	15719	23706	26232	18426	16448	13688	13214	16485
Kyrgyz Republic	543	766	675	844	1292	912	1097	939	897	947	1146
Russian Federation	93153	105425	67167	80314	99737	119034	113823	112530	92139	84474	106715
Tajikistan	958	867	673	926	871	1038	812	662	724	687	868
Turkmenistan	468	462	352	702	621	725	1247	1004	866	791	629
Ukraine	36775	50787	29291	36973	49154	50238	47897	43165	31745	29934	35229
Africa											
Algeria	1227	1812	938	1200	1692	1740	1765	2243	1739	1454	1517
Benin	195	301	248	241	254	329	445	600	441	314	538
Botswana	4508	4353	2954	4168	5278	5570	7191	7551	5988	7061	5667
Burkina Faso	417	427	759	1241	2213	2074	2258	2380	2008	2319	2550
Burundi	117	117	82	96	162	206	172	103	76	83	102
Cabo Verde	7	7	13	6	10	52	10	8	6	0	0
Cameroon	1394	1667	1434	1683	1725	1576	1700	2036	1999	1793	1919
Central African Republic	130	110	78	87	98	106	45	21	52	54	60
Congo	279	320	305	243	246	172	197	151	2325	2258	391
Côte d'Ivoire	3844	4685	5907	6006	7108	6474	6036	7690	7705	7199	7907
Egypt	9101	9558	10282	11562	14336	13130	12970	11601	9406	11048	12475
Eritrea	72	15	26	11	347	584	319	575	448	379	292
Eswatini	944	542	492	1359	1260	1610	1500	1524	1394	1239	1407

Table A.65 (continued)

World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2007-2017

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ethiopia	990	1177	1059	1595	1817	2000	2149	2666	2394	1035	1716
Gabon	948	934	833	1625	1628	1217	1457	1337	1281	1112	1819
The Gambia	7	6	40	44	66	90	80	77	80	39	12
Ghana	3244	3464	4688	5025	8853	10496	8417	8229	8783	7830	9572
Guinea	1037	1398	994	1197	1273	1621	1667	1864	1411	2959	2759
Guinea-Bissau	6	7	6	17	60	23	28	58	26	15	3
Kenya	1416	1803	1530	1751	1786	1860	1850	1841	1479	1355	1676
Lesotho	296	124	140	136	182	175	110	448	274	444	152
Madagascar	405	274	267	301	384	430	778	1229	1206	1240	991
Malawi	718	757	988	875	1166	994	1009	972	780	754	723
Mali	1397	1820	194	1905	2190	2396	3005	3229	3530	2624	1737
Mauritania	767	1024	325	897	555	1706	1995	1505	1317	1035	1313
Mauritius	617	649	530	565	507	512	535	577	582	538	510
Morocco	7191	12083	6490	10148	12816	11874	11114	12017	11257	10962	12580
Mozambique	1838	1944	576	1536	2458	2253	2177	2941	1969	2074	1963
Namibia	2907	3467	3906	4056	4092	3480	3514	3465	3248	3479	3771
Niger	486	888	560	397	814	209	826	565	523	638	473
Nigeria	1812	3563	3639	9411	12898	18116	10194	10061	3003	849	1429
Rwanda	133	211	120	179	285	299	370	390	316	344	161
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	10	8	9	9
Senegal	623	823	851	1026	1391	1382	1318	1279	1279	1356	1506
Seychelles	33	10	26	178	215	214	156	211	167	141	24
Sierra Leone	356	270	249	313	456	986	1885	259	75	125	65
South Africa	42232	48876	34128	51247	71317	62225	60288	57512	47221	42802	51840
Sudan	769	541	1898	1738	1558	3194	3358	3438	2528	3115	3529
Tanzania	1615	2279	2228	3111	3883	4482	3283	4203	4024	3653	2762
Togo	249	424	501	493	684	706	831	586	494	449	475
Tunisia	5057	7777	5589	6548	6832	6645	6876	7251	6168	6329	6651
Uganda	786	1092	908	939	1310	1278	1462	1378	1399	1575	1873
Zambia	4361	4903	4091	6994	8733	8829	9517	9187	6579	5756	7773
Zimbabwe	2242	1007	1716	2968	3286	3654	3266	2858	2486	2650	3244
Middle East											
Bahrain, Kingdom of	2421	3492	2092	3512	5640	4943	5838	6121	5425	4674	3103
Iran	7744	11022	8121	14047	16888	15138	19856	22052	11177	20026	23245
Iraq	1	11	97	134	176	256	331	172	11	6	1653
Israel	32181	42807	32341	39697	48086	43526	47922	48731	45245	40026	40360
Jordan	2243	4122	3089	3521	4398	4159	3960	4169	3637	3492	3391
Kuwait, the State of	2355	3348	3890	3496	4221	6414	4639	4487	3697	2981	3079
Lebanese Republic	1653	2117	2124	2403	2809	2855	1977	1595	1405	1591	2116
Oman	2188	3356	3670	4568	6706	7230	7949	7205	6241	5081	7055
Qatar	3768	1755	4084	1701	2492	14914	5151	454	6503	450	7314
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	21061	25265	20133	28212	38727	41289	43138	47673	39220	36105	42670
Syrian Arab Republic	2766	4231	2471	2692	1793	1010	731	453	327	220	163
United Arab Emirates	25506	37497	35624	46091	57481	85497	85339	75334	60936	63169	65292
Yemen	315	291	198	265	364	417	862	351	126	633	654
Asia											
Afghanistan	147	36	67	78	79	22	9	12	142	189	305
Australia	72858	90537	77017	112872	151339	140914	146462	135261	101409	102636	121456
Bangladesh	1918	1740	1553	2184	2445	2424	2229	1997	2052	1799	1942
Bhutan	396	14	255	377	410	320	152	169	194	138	189
Brunei Darussalam	101	89	102	236	356	405	260	643	284	424	343
Cambodia	686	1108	2228	1982	1918	986	617	553	880	1291	1867
China	495629	600190	458677	627380	772710	818960	909193	963133	957534	882206	973604

Table A.65 (continued)

World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2007-2017

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fiji	237	320	220	254	310	349	295	421	289	279	289
French Polynesia	122	123	105	99	105	104	112	119	89	132	131
Hong Kong, China	8792	9696	12543	9793	12583	18577	16072	11626	8638	22279	17030
India	75842	92679	79171	110649	136943	134076	155134	139897	124701	123821	142546
Indonesia	61273	71228	57673	80469	98890	88492	87268	83389	74456	73161	87733
Japan	366646	397616	321557	420433	450837	437014	394556	375382	330931	337262	360543
Korea, Republic of	193393	212502	183938	247531	290724	293165	308481	320424	300999	293064	348040
Macao, China	511	349	202	50	54	77	679	152	191	69	388
Malaysia	98464	91454	90804	115194	132576	125643	124048	127592	117410	113053	129509
Maldives	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5
Mongolia	1666	1587	1181	1835	2394	2246	2536	4169	3603	3443	3398
Myanmar	1364	1548	1308	2861	2659	3364	3536	3354	2944	2441	3813
Nepal	377	492	477	486	510	489	461	491	326	355	361
New Caledonia	1597	1574	1185	1223	1576	1229	1158	1546	1171	1303	1480
New Zealand	10716	11296	9108	11138	13484	13408	14169	14227	11590	11169	12031
Pakistan	6269	6965	6177	7663	10564	10129	10201	9555	7899	6824	7080
Papua New Guinea	3347	4410	4016	5324	5099	4135	5322	5263	4395	4620	5223
Philippines	32451	31418	23594	24284	25998	32895	38175	41076	40065	38750	46549
Samoa	81	60	33	49	38	42	31	23	20	18	8
Singapore	178368	187193	156488	202778	217860	218804	224365	225995	201100	202717	216997
Sri Lanka	2266	2303	1720	2256	3040	2670	2594	2890	2479	2528	2815
Chinese Taipei	165582	170731	138987	186826	209291	203319	205793	221670	202314	207185	326416
Thailand	78413	85135	75088	98781	121925	113757	113237	111877	102316	106267	118987
Tonga	5	4	2	2	6	5	4	4	3	3	3
Vanuatu	18	39	21	29	46	36	61	21	41	44	48
Viet Nam	12257	16699	14797	20813	28708	37392	38855	44248	50162	57352	77415

Note: Includes Secretariat estimates.

Table A.66

World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2007-2017

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
World	6286186	7055244	5423493	6779964	8056534	7970237	8195877	8253022	7502977	7365915	8125670
North America											
Canada	169066	174059	137383	170419	194251	199447	195946	197651	182807	175447	186574
Mexico	157058	178876	140303	182902	209386	220494	225752	237228	231841	226221	242670
United States of America	682139	706164	518898	655606	772033	806015	805167	857887	841858	824222	891939
South and Central America and the Caribbean											
Antigua and Barbuda	184	196	136	101	84	95	97	116	112	129	182
Argentina	23492	30244	19874	29211	36781	34295	35537	31764	30797	26824	30795
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	544	526	341	308	413	381	282	378	329	320	348
Bahamas	962	933	831	809	941	1101	1054	1165	924	804	974
Barbados	534	575	452	439	497	475	484	483	477	468	457
Belize	173	234	204	207	212	238	255	315	341	327	311
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	1608	2209	1931	2357	3148	3418	3515	4053	3691	3209	3667
Brazil	60845	93515	67892	95337	115523	114511	122446	117936	93888	80543	87698
Chile	16316	20889	14511	19619	23999	25270	24978	23805	21980	19800	21058
Colombia	16935	20293	15733	19477	24987	25888	25575	27266	23816	21098	22138
Costa Rica	6614	8247	4992	7228	8913	9253	8964	8048	6869	6502	7076
Cuba	3062	4399	2524	3041	3732	3746	3959	3417	3801	3401	3188
Dominica	74	91	80	83	119	74	104	114	93	81	79
Dominican Republic	5637	6609	5174	6207	8038	7192	7177	7436	7626	7557	8187
Ecuador	5959	8335	6799	8701	11005	11706	12528	12953	10687	8234	9737
El Salvador	3939	4575	3070	3814	4593	4608	4701	4637	4599	4317	4704
Grenada	121	121	96	74	86	79	87	92	90	73	85
Guatemala	6092	6747	5138	6226	7482	7415	7635	7780	7869	7326	6566
Guyana	381	442	387	454	511	588	590	556	575	684	713
Honduras	2367	4858	2170	2458	3173	3032	5145	2927	3382	3066	3489
Jamaica	2089	2433	1723	1689	2048	1995	1852	1651	1625	1488	1773
Nicaragua	1206	1342	1151	1357	1771	2038	1985	2002	2151	3298	3514
Panama	3167	4443	5008	5853	8364	5413	4872	3664	3505	3270	6873
Paraguay	2004	2873	2195	3028	3917	3698	4031	4119	3799	3516	4272
Peru	9038	13441	10220	13867	17472	18337	18096	18650	17540	16003	17666
Saint Kitts and Nevis	106	124	111	102	102	96	105	112	120	133	114
Saint Lucia	144	159	186	183	191	181	176	166	177	186	208
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	123	134	123	116	114	122	133	119	125	125	124
Suriname	447	572	605	538	629	679	905	672	643	489	562
Trinidad and Tobago	2881	3440	2292	2094	2478	2814	2864	2981	2887	2252	2042
Uruguay	2298	3124	2442	3243	4189	4036	4436	3974	3658	3095	3288
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	12298	21724	19260	16074	22655	27970	21446	18127	12468	7040	4521
Europe											
Albania	1720	2180	1996	2008	2284	1925	1986	1141	1553	1544	1605
Andorra	394	395	320	268	261	229	235	263	261	247	283
Austria	76554	83926	63205	73478	89793	80892	83602	83836	73331	73568	83175
Belgium	202803	214904	162600	188981	230214	212577	229364	216411	180604	181662	195584
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4343	5219	3422	3861	4596	4216	4406	4818	4095	4219	4835
Bulgaria	13288	15360	9619	11087	14793	14275	14912	15729	13373	13223	16140
Croatia	9985	11616	8130	7966	8945	7904	8647	8944	8297	8924	9733
Cyprus	2642	3266	2263	2437	2402	1854	1660	1690	1462	1514	1950
Czech Republic	67266	77642	56164	69078	84114	77399	79777	85928	76593	78584	90926
Denmark	42746	46947	32360	33584	39027	36806	37936	38737	34192	33873	36783
Estonia	6645	7211	4384	5898	8353	8393	8486	8612	6535	6503	7227
Faeroe Islands	327	334	258	215	251	333	291	350	277	301	335
Finland	38422	39475	23917	29804	35052	30339	30056	30688	23882	23634	30602

Table A.66 (continued)

World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2007-2017

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
France	272891	296238	224651	255136	300395	274562	277182	276894	244890	246094	274900
Germany	495994	547138	407750	495667	598222	540615	548954	567067	497073	489915	561163
Greece	26144	30157	20921	19357	20635	17301	17278	17381	14686	15475	17352
Hungary	49898	54646	39004	46721	53895	48781	51651	55540	51088	51491	59577
Iceland	2546	2908	1766	1949	2356	2180	2249	2268	2263	2322	2801
Ireland	35695	33482	22380	21552	24369	22965	25626	27555	26569	27924	32431
Italy	231530	241616	167724	214027	250006	209453	211186	216244	190634	186351	207417
Latvia	5572	5707	3141	4085	5572	5514	5586	5728	4914	4869	5879
Lithuania	9378	10424	6148	7516	9997	9785	10746	12168	10029	10033	11601
Luxembourg	9622	10828	7648	8510	11483	9838	9513	9394	8001	7980	8894
Malta	2368	2292	1625	2130	2302	2122	2176	2007	1790	1593	2454
Moldova, Republic of	1416	1720	1168	1403	1875	1859	1991	1959	1607	1640	1908
Montenegro	932	1302	852	821	918	778	771	769	688	784	900
Netherlands	171160	189240	140080	163124	211876	194954	202631	201851	167870	170080	194557
North Macedonia	2550	3168	2101	2624	3537	3263	3541	4113	3779	4036	4751
Norway	38072	41512	30582	32960	39367	37682	37628	38758	32747	30258	37520
Poland	83251	102141	73472	88544	106487	95200	103114	110178	96597	97403	113288
Portugal	36108	39855	29879	32928	37407	32050	33277	34281	29919	30404	35426
Romania	33423	39060	28059	33403	41833	37968	40625	42292	38655	40205	45940
Serbia	8131	9416	5709	6429	8478	8439	9982	9603	8721	8570	10262
Slovak Republic	34147	40205	29316	35696	40757	39713	41237	41855	37991	40305	44558
Slovenia	15676	17097	11892	13711	15782	14034	14404	14621	13048	13558	16002
Spain	172227	181201	121629	133881	154718	133457	139415	148916	135555	135369	150799
Sweden	71050	74845	49673	63844	75393	65814	62094	62978	53940	54026	60133
Switzerland	72885	80383	64697	73713	87926	178992	205523	158721	146524	160588	151000
Turkey	90482	104524	70559	94010	120361	116541	129474	123104	105400	107418	135920
United Kingdom	264108	265535	177082	223861	258109	241543	250999	269849	244599	275052	270661
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States											
Armenia	1373	1774	1464	1499	1617	1601	1712	1820	1313	1336	1595
Azerbaijan	2930	3699	3229	3641	4980	5051	5968	4822	4982	4504	3954
Belarus	10353	14443	9075	12816	15176	16193	16209	14162	10089	10329	12948
Georgia	1668	2017	1214	1543	2141	2768	2626	2921	2600	2609	2807
Kazakhstan	12769	15499	13255	9940	14715	17958	19444	16460	13353	11449	13517
Kyrgyz Republic	818	1093	918	920	1307	1678	2014	2735	1513	1458	1676
Russian Federation	65531	85942	57723	80854	106570	123882	123853	114262	77503	75435	93838
Tajikistan	849	1149	992	1163	1416	1473	1783	1992	1477	1565	1430
Turkmenistan	1202	2266	2894	2449	3257	4476	4382	4588	2952	2686	1728
Ukraine	23522	31589	15716	21210	27518	27640	27032	20171	14477	16108	19001
Africa											
Algeria	15557	23597	22455	23663	27148	24800	27145	30955	28091	26005	25727
Benin	496	569	536	636	726	731	930	927	698	756	1021
Botswana	1547	2185	1974	2591	3188	4094	3841	4357	4703	3292	2717
Burkina Faso	612	749	735	840	932	1369	1645	1304	1129	1394	1496
Burundi	163	173	190	210	464	573	313	255	210	284	346
Cabo Verde	236	306	228	253	323	223	228	265	208	251	259
Cameroon	1618	1947	1793	1850	2274	2271	2574	2666	2392	2176	2145
Central African Republic	109	86	89	99	104	93	59	80	136	110	124
Congo	634	809	796	791	1031	1416	1463	1636	2470	1758	1198
Côte d'Ivoire	1999	2375	2321	2357	2183	2987	3198	3622	3720	3226	3428
Egypt	24305	33559	27029	30854	37948	39177	37252	40696	38309	30627	37475
Eritrea	112	114	153	220	238	263	227	219	184	167	172
Eswatini	605	214	151	868	780	786	715	714	656	590	727

Table A.66 (continued)

World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2007-2017

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ethiopia	2552	3903	3939	3819	4197	5241	7047	10389	12935	9392	4091
Gabon	978	1104	1259	1046	1349	1518	1582	1559	1081	760	713
The Gambia	109	116	110	100	115	111	117	139	162	150	213
Ghana	2929	3530	2971	3697	5396	5968	5410	6457	6833	5497	6691
Guinea	485	681	717	802	1138	1246	874	867	698	1247	1392
Guinea-Bissau	64	75	73	71	104	111	109	110	117	122	99
Kenya	3769	4677	4491	4990	6590	6665	7040	8129	7927	7329	7665
Lesotho	229	368	567	610	594	751	752	557	652	595	1214
Madagascar	1197	1960	1850	1303	1274	1203	1258	1639	1516	1553	1696
Malawi	723	1178	1014	1219	1325	1199	1552	1359	1195	1153	1354
Mali	906	1516	870	1873	1338	1384	1329	1309	1295	1608	1761
Mauritania	530	555	589	663	992	1277	1169	1167	1201	809	883
Mauritius	1489	1763	1378	1641	1955	2116	1845	1864	1560	1607	1777
Morocco	16514	21506	15728	17051	22752	21823	22365	23918	20601	23864	24850
Mozambique	864	1239	1287	1113	2775	2806	3247	3727	3323	2426	2464
Namibia	1514	1769	2308	2341	2654	2937	3156	3172	3021	3123	3301
Niger	343	421	668	1069	772	741	743	970	1017	934	527
Nigeria	18206	14807	17654	22712	30008	17052	20149	20756	18059	14220	13772
Rwanda	305	527	575	680	821	895	947	1020	923	814	537
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	27	35	33	35	48	41	42	49	39	44	43
Senegal	1750	2219	1675	1558	1888	2342	2316	2305	1988	2131	2568
Seychelles	191	260	218	560	538	533	407	479	462	418	314
Sierra Leone	241	229	217	318	537	597	527	460	393	367	407
South Africa	28092	30926	22458	29943	35632	34628	34937	33436	31505	28929	31104
Sudan	5088	5166	4387	6628	5172	3089	4395	3956	3812	3422	5245
Tanzania	2467	3348	2761	3317	4451	4407	4607	5416	4130	3612	3548
Togo	292	526	536	576	815	770	987	799	849	760	716
Tunisia	11498	14688	11093	12804	14029	13058	13689	13787	11638	11658	12257
Uganda	1383	1940	1874	1977	2214	2066	2180	2379	2271	2202	2457
Zambia	2021	2600	2089	3176	4252	4886	5883	5074	4207	2030	5054
Zimbabwe	1464	1371	1469	2199	4417	2797	3398	2426	2233	2055	1978
Middle East											
Bahrain, Kingdom of	3099	5744	3541	5636	5339	5194	4482	5790	5446	4852	3385
Iran	29584	33447	31208	32409	34678	40580	29492	31130	28796	23484	27759
Iraq	21	5	10349	12487	15124	16786	22344	19076	13443	14347	14903
Israel	29317	31202	21471	28466	34679	32586	32781	33567	30107	30250	30683
Jordan	5486	6970	5655	6014	6882	7531	8429	8736	8741	8057	8370
Kuwait, the State of	9316	10596	6386	9341	10223	9219	11597	12287	11596	12014	13282
Lebanese Republic	4308	5630	5335	6571	7975	7482	7487	7444	6530	6896	14105
Oman	7371	10358	7748	8446	10877	12333	14156	13934	12706	11116	13178
Qatar	12859	15199	11090	12360	8406	11066	12839	14731	15779	14904	9492
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	45195	57705	44677	50123	63326	71875	76436	79381	73280	59340	42873
Syrian Arab Republic	6400	9158	9762	9505	10004	4521	3194	3293	2659	2400	2660
United Arab Emirates	58224	87057	67411	76240	99199	131302	135037	126256	94511	100016	85308
Yemen	3910	4150	3887	3908	4087	4075	4564	6662	3366	3357	3173
Asia											
Afghanistan	1605	811	882	1217	1156	529	1020	1196	1850	2187	3302
Australia	57073	69125	56886	66466	74277	75322	68902	68203	63450	61317	68787
Bangladesh	10695	16475	15153	20350	27715	24360	25276	26782	31851	28960	30386
Bhutan	262	248	229	397	462	539	121	91	142	164	172
Brunei Darussalam	836	1162	1132	1073	1467	1531	1599	1271	1388	1163	1614
Cambodia	2184	2697	2305	3078	3588	4249	4804	6525	7464	7973	10029
China	632740	716313	659229	888857	1055805	1063001	1142917	1146760	1097451	1035287	1180438

Table A.66 (continued)

World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2007-2017

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fiji	589	750	513	592	682	694	775	942	632	858	850
French Polynesia	438	572	445	465	424	431	450	439	384	351	363
Hong Kong, China	24166	21766	22150	29709	30771	33736	51758	35998	11006	9155	10040
India	104964	135915	134272	181632	236951	228124	212275	212631	211496	195767	247119
Indonesia	35757	70408	51169	72705	92148	99670	98463	94345	83428	82774	93325
Japan	251994	283519	203378	267574	311282	295654	279138	281896	248227	242493	265155
Korea, Republic of	181548	210006	162431	210469	247020	233742	234235	236160	215933	205916	228726
Macao, China	1752	1456	905	667	784	953	2198	1468	1577	1040	2461
Malaysia	99664	93816	82136	108778	120232	117379	120451	123341	109082	105047	119656
Maldives	411	461	288	324	425	418	447	528	652	802	889
Mongolia	762	855	691	912	1664	1781	1905	1697	1249	1050	1357
Myanmar	2854	3113	3304	2009	3700	3412	5015	6657	6579	6589	7719
Nepal	781	1036	1995	2665	3131	3113	3587	3835	3414	4521	5000
New Caledonia	572	834	740	879	851	832	875	902	767	619	613
New Zealand	10153	11913	8778	10237	12491	12461	12612	13320	12075	11895	13512
Pakistan	14488	19160	15165	17448	20574	19458	21072	23095	22894	24213	28432
Papua New Guinea	979	1219	1340	1657	2670	3181	2306	2000	1774	1591	1692
Philippines	39252	36444	28946	35961	28809	36903	35904	36298	41476	50233	58026
Samoa	66	69	59	102	108	112	119	119	134	114	126
Singapore	143293	156111	124003	155461	166865	170765	173685	173143	154537	163777	176972
Sri Lanka	5687	7247	5180	6463	9532	8842	8581	9037	9184	9976	10497
Chinese Taipei	125410	131285	97543	141987	157594	142616	136576	143929	125227	130426	128702
Thailand	87351	104749	77804	111131	132931	135226	135783	120915	114311	112512	113021
Tonga	34	37	35	46	54	54	47	67	50	55	40
Vanuatu	58	72	88	81	75	105	83	75	91	99	87
Viet Nam	38229	48024	42281	55508	69629	76817	92842	103306	114916	124060	149675

Note: Includes Secretariat estimates.

Abbreviations and symbols

ACP African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
AfCFTA African Continental Free Trade Area
ASEAN Association of South-East Asian Nations
AFTA ASEAN Free Trade Area
BOP Balance of Payments
BPM6 Balance of Payments Manual, sixth edition
CACM Central American Common Market
CARICOM Caribbean Common Market
CEMAC Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CIS Commonwealth of Independent States, including associate and former member states
COMESA Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States
EFTA European Free Trade Association
EU European Union
EUROSTAT Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FATS Foreign Affiliates Statistics
FDI Foreign Direct Investment
GCC Gulf Co-operation Council
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GNP Gross National Product
HS Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
IEA International Energy Agency
IMF International Monetary Fund
ITC International Trade Centre
ISIC International Standard Industrial Classification
LDCs Least-developed countries
MERCOSUR Southern Common Market
NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation & Development
PA Pacific Alliance
SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
SADC South African Development Community
SAFTA South Asian Free Trade Area
SITC Standard International Trade Classification
TDM Trade Data Monitor
WAEMU West African Economic and Monetary Union
UNECE United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNECLAC United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade & Development
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSD United Nations Statistics Division

c.i.f. cost, insurance and freight

f.o.b. free on board

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

n.i.e. not included elsewhere

The following symbols are used in this publication:

... not available or growth rates exceeding 500%

0 figure is zero or became zero due to rounding

- not applicable

US\$ United States dollars

Q1, Q2, 1st quarter, 2nd quarter,
Q3, Q4 3rd quarter, 4th quarter

I break in comparability of data series. Data after the symbol do not form a consistent series with those from earlier years.

Billion means one thousand million.

Minor discrepancies between constituent figures and totals are due to rounding.

Unless otherwise indicated, (i) all value figures are expressed in U.S. dollars; (ii) trade figures include the intra-trade of free trade areas, customs unions, geographical and other groups; (iii) merchandise trade figures are on a customs basis and (iv) merchandise exports are f.o.b. and merchandise imports are c.i.f. Data for the latest year are provisional.

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