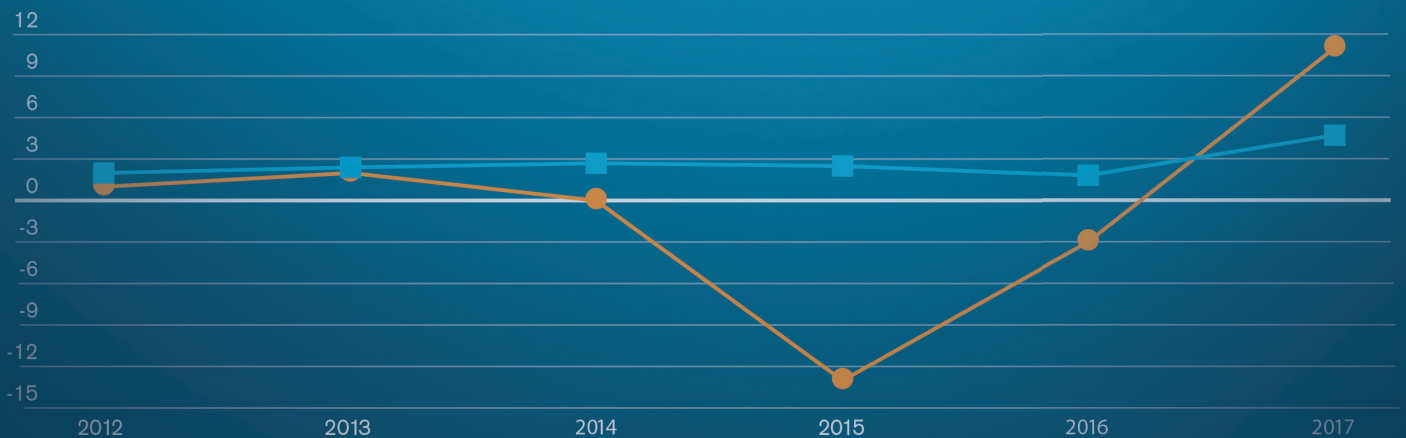




WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION

WORLD TRADE STATISTICAL REVIEW 2018



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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Chapter I

Introduction

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Finally, we wish to thank the community of "WTO Statistics" users for their loyalty and their suggestions and comments for improvement. Their regular feed-back allows us to better provide them with relevant statistical data.

This publication is also available online at www.wto.org/wtsr18

For more information on the contents of this report, comments or suggestions for improvement may be sent by email to the International Trade Statistics Section (statistics@wto.org).



A message from Director-General Roberto Azevêdo

In 2017, world merchandise trade recorded its strongest growth in six years. Significantly, the ratio of trade growth to GDP growth returned to its historic average of 1.5, far above the 1.0 ratio recorded in the years following the 2008 financial crisis. This is a timely reminder of the crucial role that trade can play in driving economic growth, development and job creation around the world. It is also a reminder of the importance of the multilateral system of rules and disciplines, as embodied in the WTO, which helps global trade to flow as freely and fairly as possible. As highlighted in the report, 98 per cent of world merchandise trade took place under WTO rules last year.

Faster trade expansion is being driven by stronger growth across most regions, especially in developing economies. In 2017 developing economies' imports grew faster in value than those of developed economies with imports increasing by 13 per cent. Meanwhile, exports from developing economies grew by 12 per cent, reaching a share in world trade of just over 43 per cent. More than half of this trade takes place with other developing economies, with an increasing share of trade in manufactured goods.

The share of Africa's merchandise exports within the continent has nearly doubled, jumping from 10.3 of total exports (by value) in 2010 to 19.6 per cent in 2017. At the same time the continent saw record growth in international tourism revenue. Merchandise exports of least-developed countries increased 13 per cent. However, their share in world trade remains low, below 1 per cent. This growth has helped to support economic growth and poverty alleviation, thereby advancing progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Clearly, however, there is still a long way to go – and there are clouds on the horizon.

The rising trade tensions we have seen in recent months could put the recovery in global trade at risk, with inevitable consequences for the wider economy which could reach far beyond those countries that are directly involved. The WTO is working to help members to resolve these issues and to strengthen the global trading system. One of the less-noted but nonetheless vital ways we do this is by monitoring current trends and developments in trade, as showcased in this report. Indeed, when trade policies and practices are being put under the microscope, reliable data and statistics are more important than ever.

This report provides insights into trade performance in all regions and in all major sectors, and this year's edition reflects new work in international trade statistics. By creating experimental datasets on bilateral trade in services with OECD and on trade in services by mode of supply towards end 2018, we will be able to generate estimates in many areas where hard data are not yet available, thereby helping to overcome the lack of data that can hamper analysis,

monitoring and formulation of trade policy. Another area where statistical work is evolving is in digital trade, where a number of initiatives are ongoing to improve the measurement of both digitally-enabled and digitally-delivered transactions. The WTO and OECD, together with the statistical community, is working to issue a Handbook on Measuring Digital Trade towards the end of 2018.

With all of this in mind, I believe that this volume is an important resource for WTO members and for the broader trade community in academia, business and beyond. I would like to thank everyone that has worked on the report. I hope that it will help to inform the trade debate and members' trade policies in the years ahead.



Roberto Azevêdo
Director-General

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 and 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 and 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
\$	United States dollars
Q1, Q2	1st quarter, 2nd 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.

The statistical data in this publication are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant statistical authorities. 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 use of such data and terms does not constitute or imply an expression of opinion by the WTO Secretariat concerning the status of any country or territory, or the delimitation of its frontiers, or sovereignty. 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. References and data relating to territories that are not WTO members or observers in their own right do not amount to an endorsement as to the WTO status, if any, of such territories.

Closing date 31 May 2018

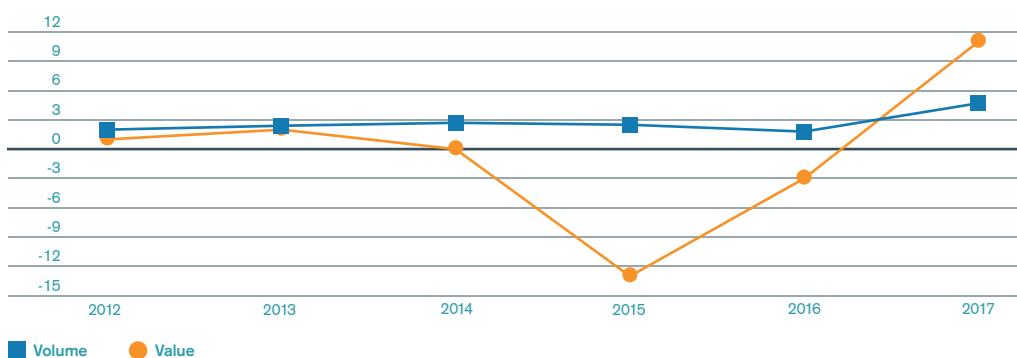
Highlights of world trade in 2017

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Merchandise trade

In 2017, merchandise trade grew by 4.7 per cent in volume terms, its strongest growth in six years.

Chart 2.1
Value and volume of world merchandise trade,¹ 2012-17
 (Annual percentage change)

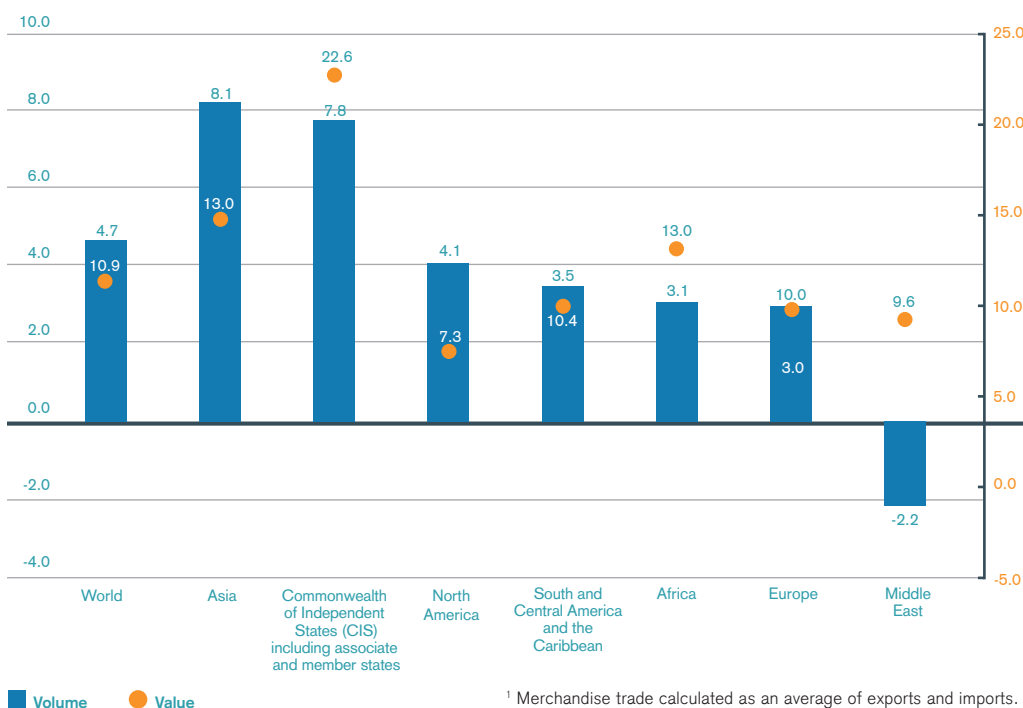


¹ Merchandise trade calculated as an average of exports and imports. Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

11%
 Merchandise trade increased by 11% in value terms in 2017.

All regions recorded merchandise trade growth in volume terms in 2017 apart from the Middle East.

Chart 2.2
Merchandise trade growth by region,¹ 2017
 (Annual percentage change)

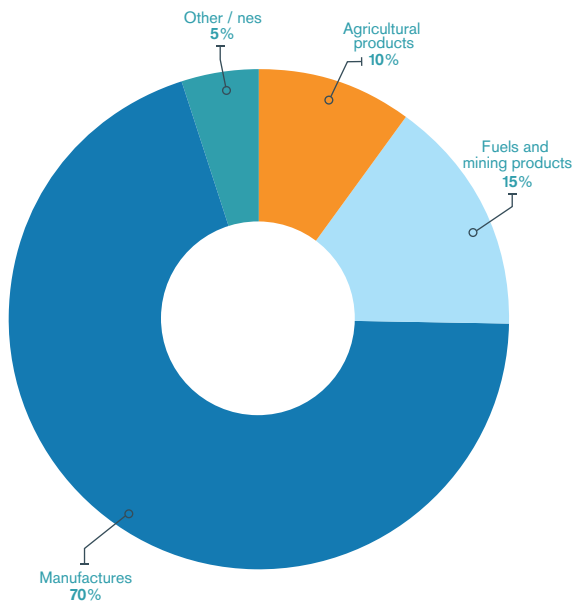


8.1%
 Asia recorded the highest increase in trade volume with growth of 8.1%.

¹ Merchandise trade calculated as an average of exports and imports. Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

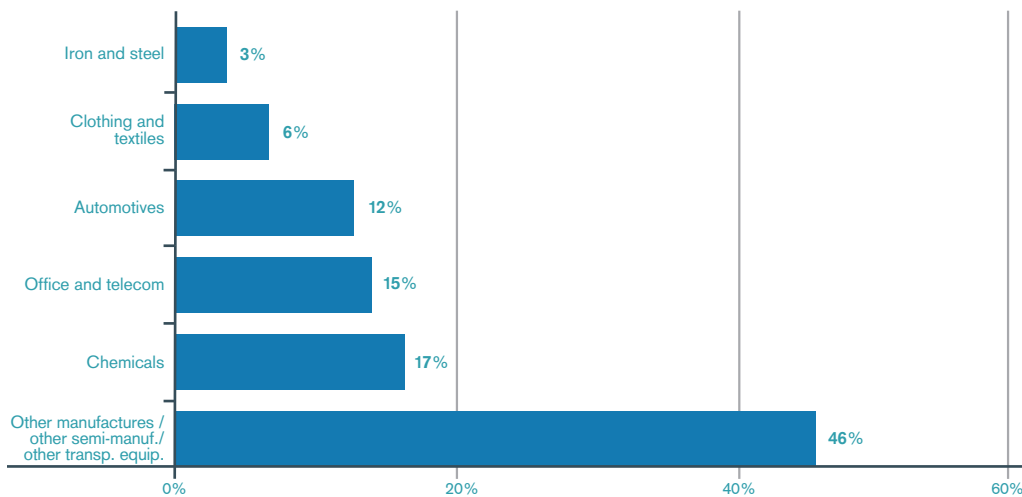
Over 70 per cent of merchandise exports are manufactured goods.

Chart 2.3
Merchandise exports by product group, 2017
 (Percentage share)



70%
 Manufactured goods accounted for 70% of all merchandise exports in 2017.

Chart 2.4
World exports of manufactured goods, 2017
 (Percentage share)



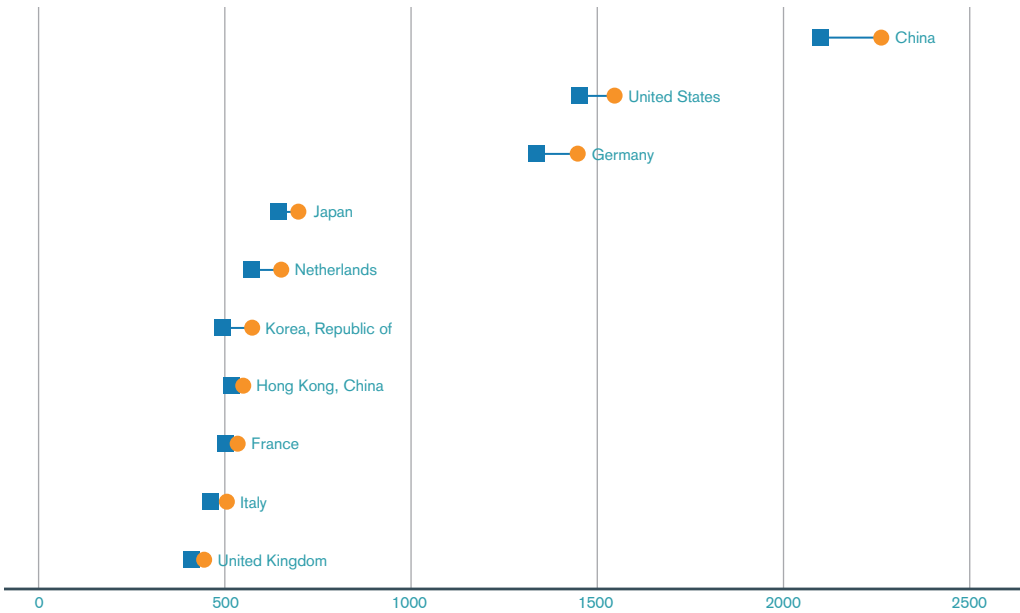
44%
 Chemical products, office and telecommunications products and automotive products accounted for 44% of exports of manufactured goods in 2017.

Note: Excludes Hong Kong (China) re-exports, preliminary estimates.
 Source: WTO estimates.

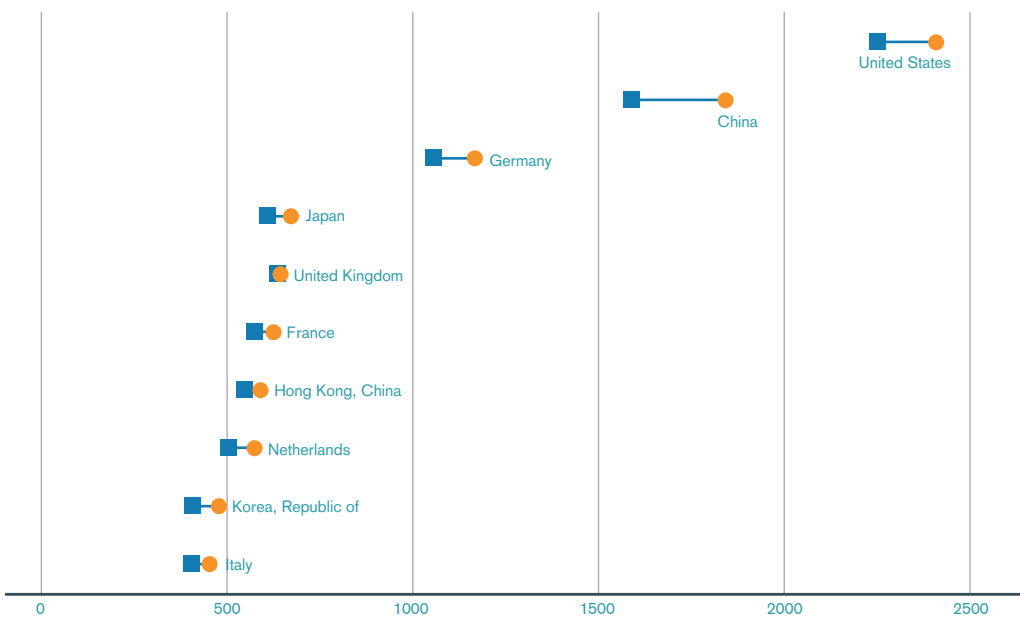
The top three merchandise traders were China, the United States and Germany in 2017

Chart 2.5
Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade, 2016-2017
 (US\$ billion)

Top ten exporters



Top ten importers



■ 2016 ● 2017

Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

US\$ 5,300 billion

The top three traders accounted for merchandise exports totalling almost US\$ 5,300 billion.

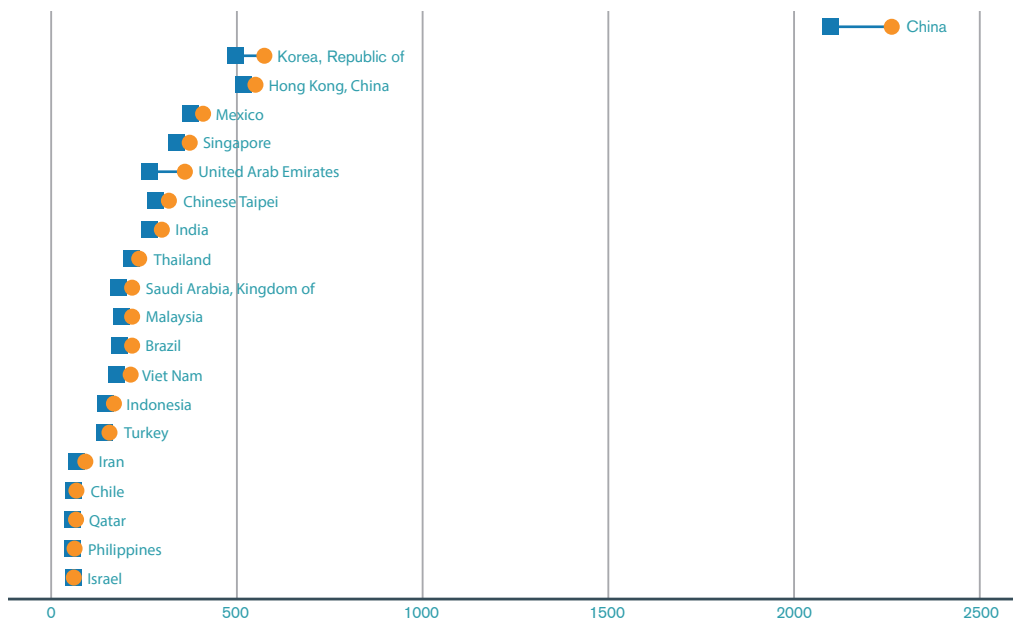
Among developing economies, China, Republic of Korea and Hong Kong (China) were the leading merchandise traders in 2017.

Chart 2.6

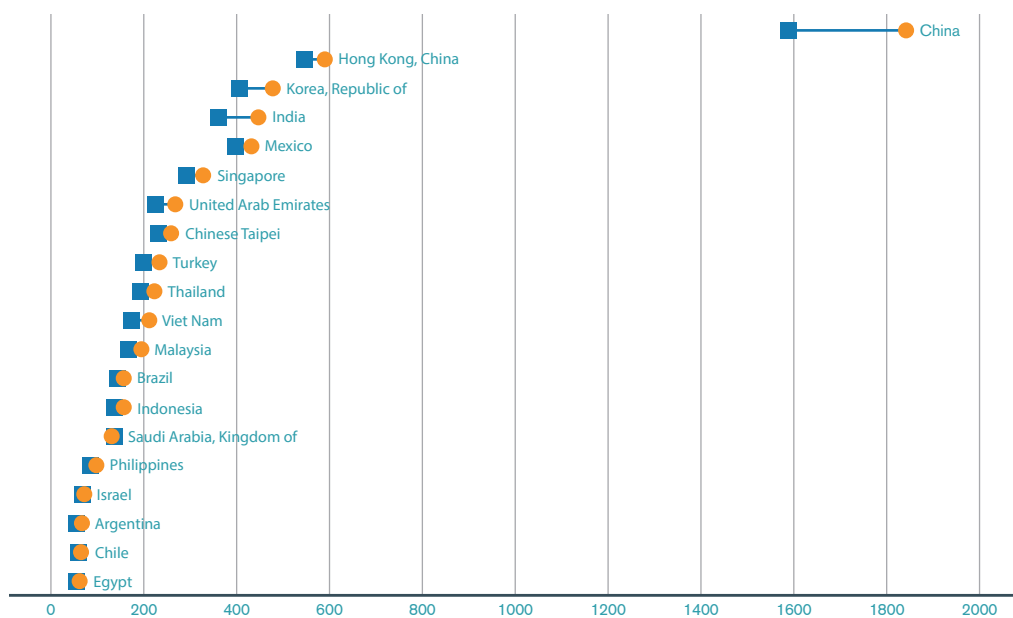
Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade among developing economies, 2016-2017

(US\$ billion)

Leading developing economy exporters



Leading developing economy importers



■ 2016 ● 2017

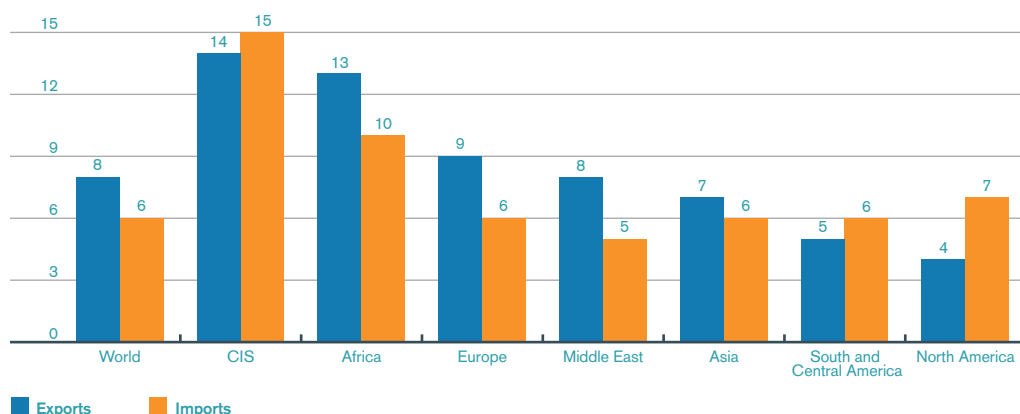
Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

US\$ 3,400 billion
The combined merchandise exports of China, Republic of Korea and Hong Kong (China) amounted to almost US\$ 3,400 billion.

Trade in commercial services

Trade in commercial services fully recovered in 2017, with all regions achieving growth.

Chart 2.7
World trade in commercial services by region, 2017
 (Annual percentage change)

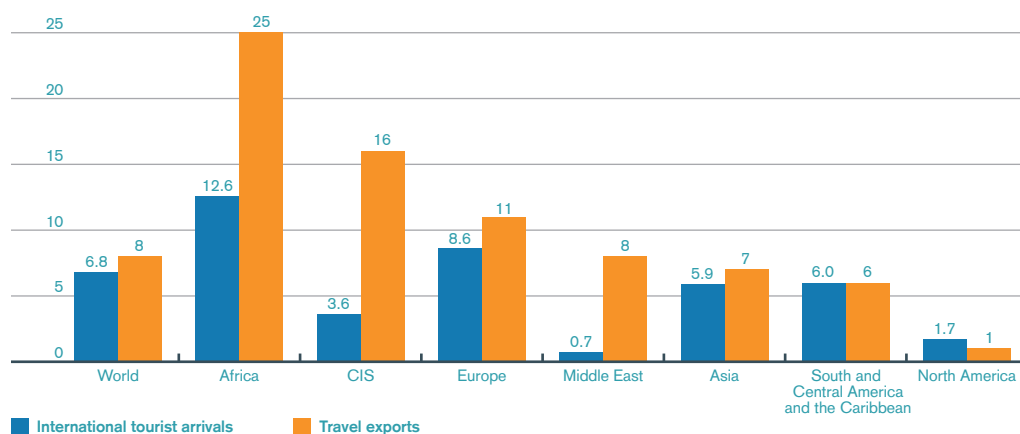


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

8%
 World exports of commercial services increased by 8% in 2017.

Africa's recovery was boosted by record growth in international tourism receipts.

Chart 2.8
World travel exports and international tourist arrivals by region, 2017
 (Annual percentage change)

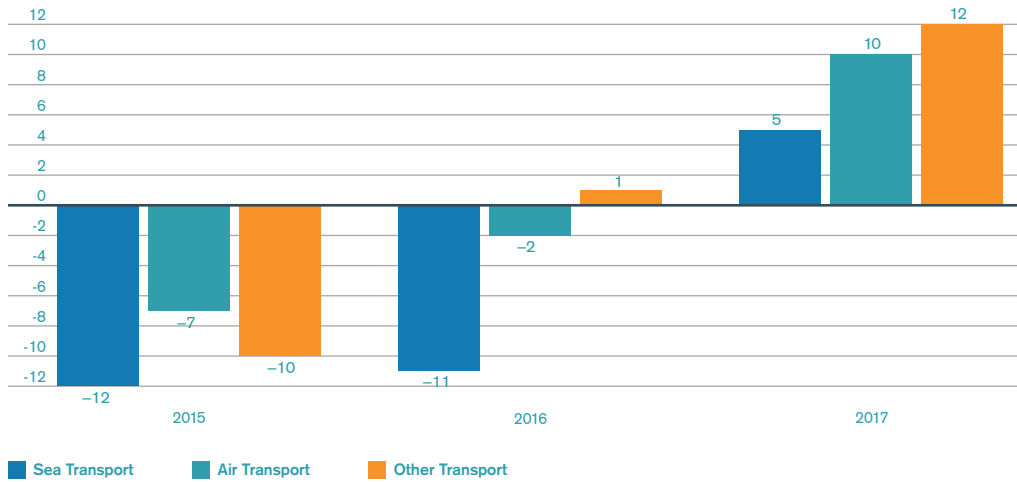


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates and WTO Secretariat calculations on the basis of United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) data.

25%
 Africa's travel exports grew by 25% in 2017.

World transport exports bounced back as merchandise trade flows and passenger transport intensified.

Chart 2.9
World transport exports by mode of transport, 2017
 (Annual percentage change)

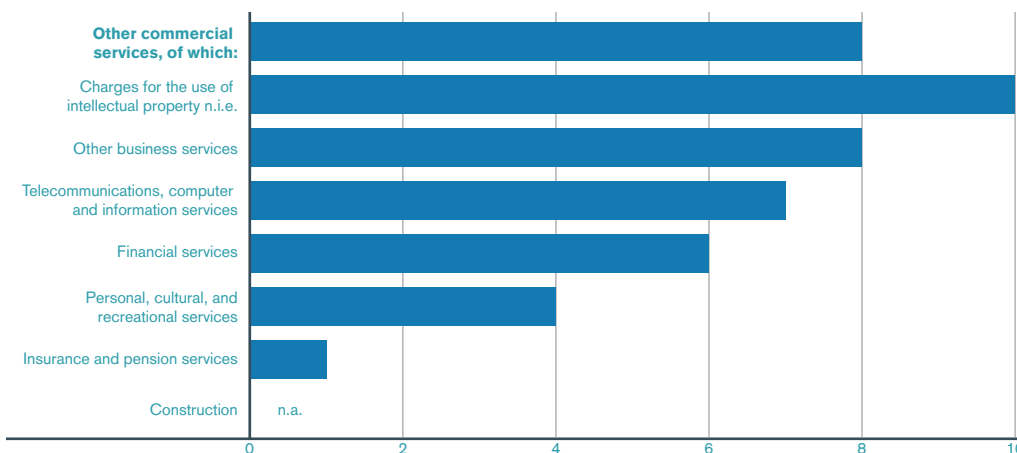


9%
 World transport exports grew by 9% in 2017.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Intellectual property (IP) related services lead growth in exports of other commercial services.

Chart 2.10
World exports of other commercial services by main category, 2017
 (Annual percentage change)



10%
 Global exports of IP-related services expanded by 10% in 2017.

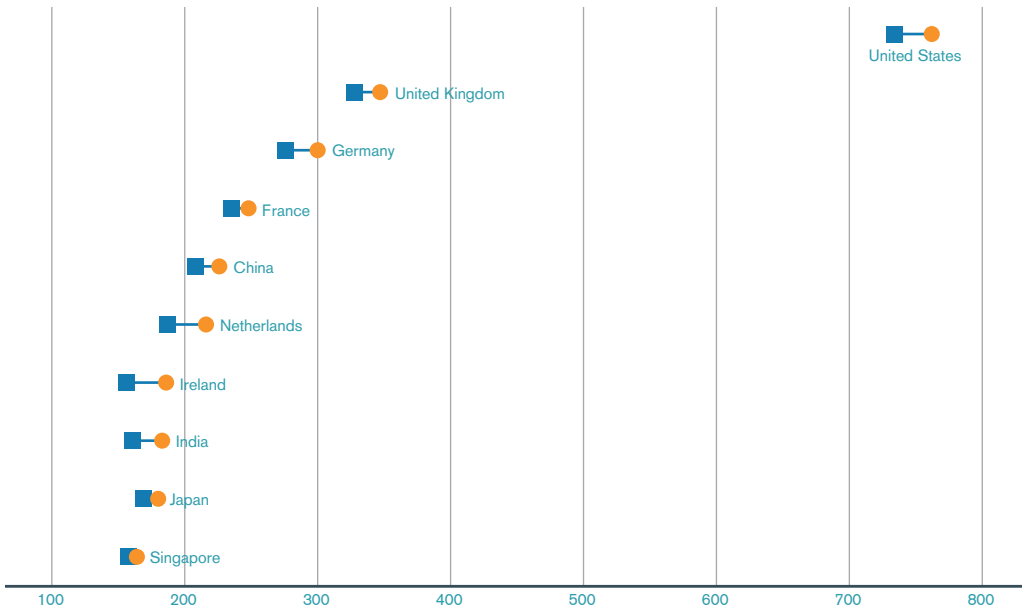
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Note: For the definition of intellectual property related services, see Chapter VII.

In 2017, the United States, United Kingdom and Germany were the top three commercial services exporters while the United States, China and Germany were the top three importers.

Chart 2.11
Leading world exporters and importers of commercial services, 2016-2017
 (US\$ billion)

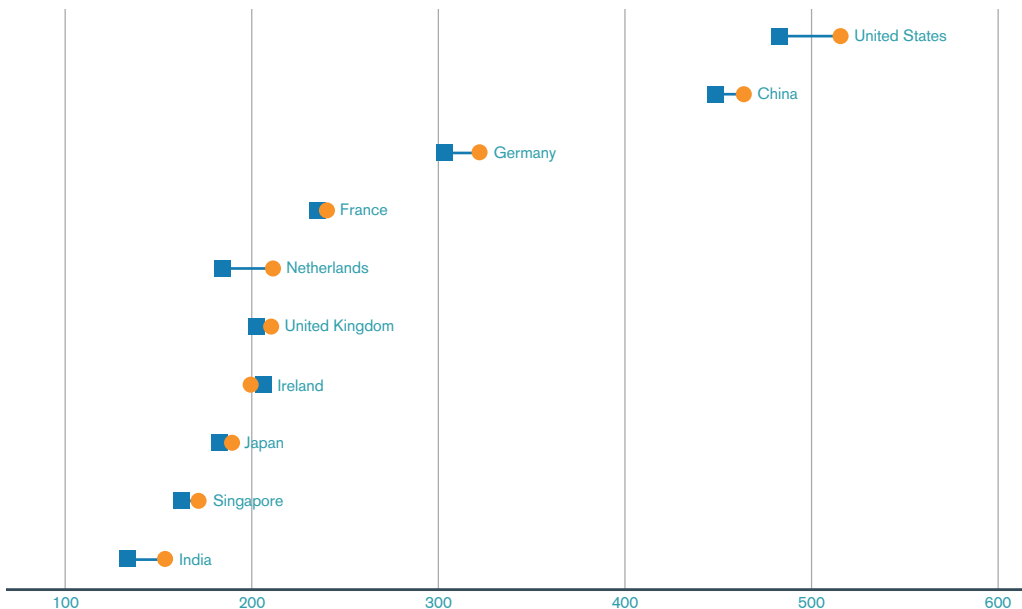
Top ten exporters



US\$ 1,400 billion

The combined commercial services exports of the United States, United Kingdom and Germany totalled about US\$ 1,400 billion in 2017.

Top ten importers

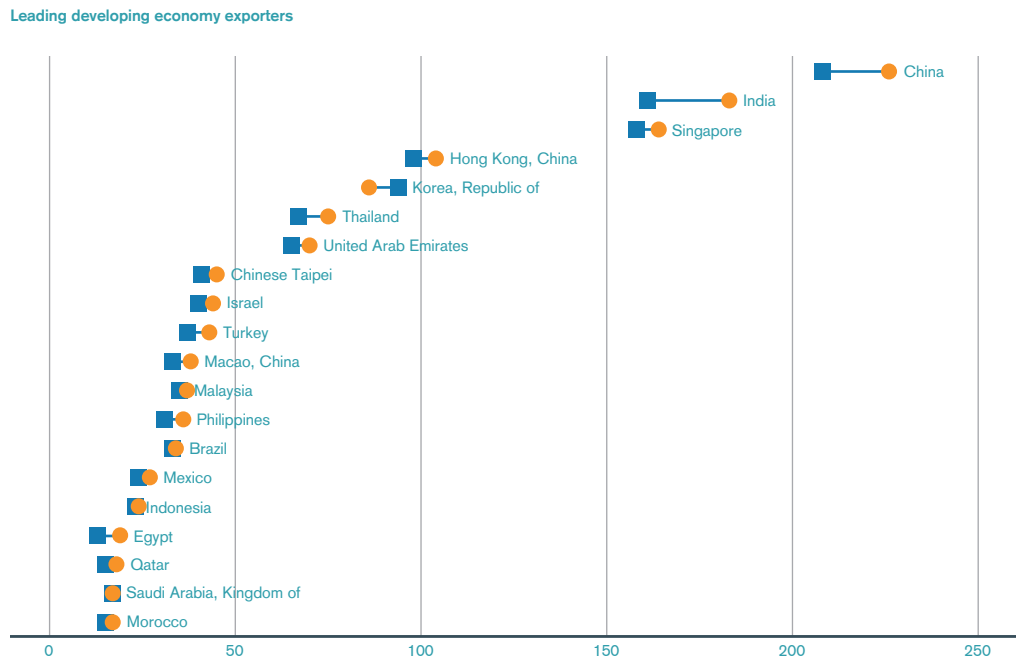


■ 2016 ● 2017

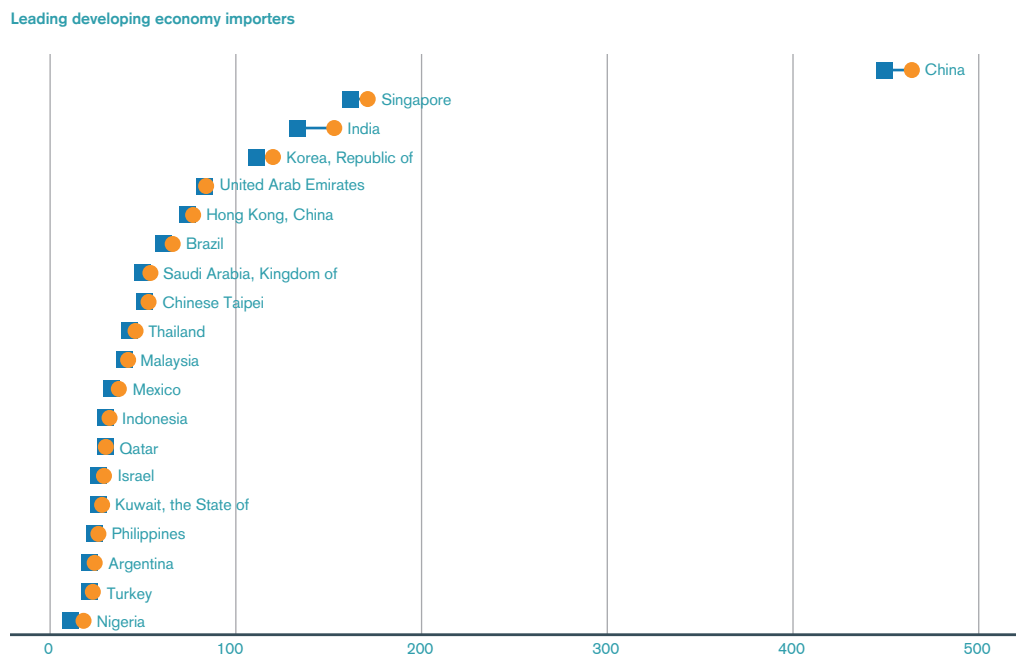
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Among the developing economies, China, India and Singapore were the leading traders in commercial services in 2017.

Chart 2.12
Leading exporters and importers of commercial services among developing economies, 2016-2017
 (US\$ billion)



US\$ 600 billion
 The combined commercial exports of China, India and Singapore totalled almost US\$ 600 billion in 2017.

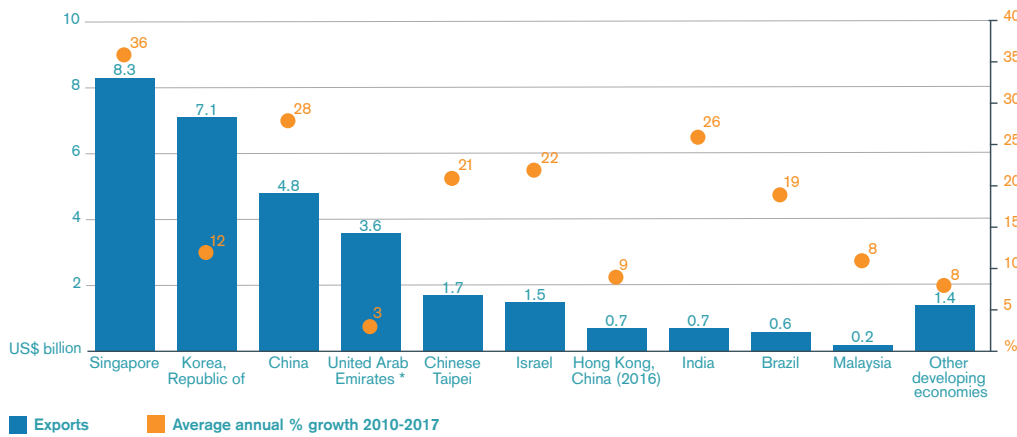


■ 2016 ● 2017
 WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates

Trade in intellectual property-related services is dominated by flows between developed countries, but some developing economies are growing very fast.

Chart 2.13

Receipts of charges for the use of IP n.i.e. in leading developing exporters, 2017
(US\$ billion and average annual percentage change)



36%
Singapore's growth of 36% for IP-related services was the highest achieved among developing economies.

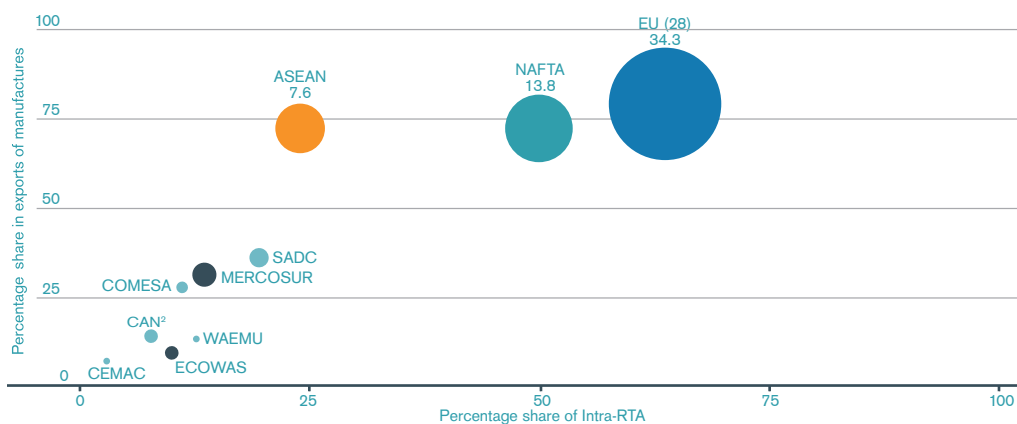
*For the United Arab Emirates, the average annual growth refers to the period 2015-2017.
Note: For Hong Kong, China, the value refers to 2016 and the average annual growth to the period 2010-2016. For the definition of intellectual property related services, see Chapter VII.
Source: IMF, OECD, national statistics and WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Regional and economic groups

The European Union remains the most dynamic regional trade agreement (RTA), accounting for a third of world exports in 2017.

Chart 2.14

RTAs' share in global exports of manufactured goods and in intra-RTA trade,¹ 2016
(Percentage share)

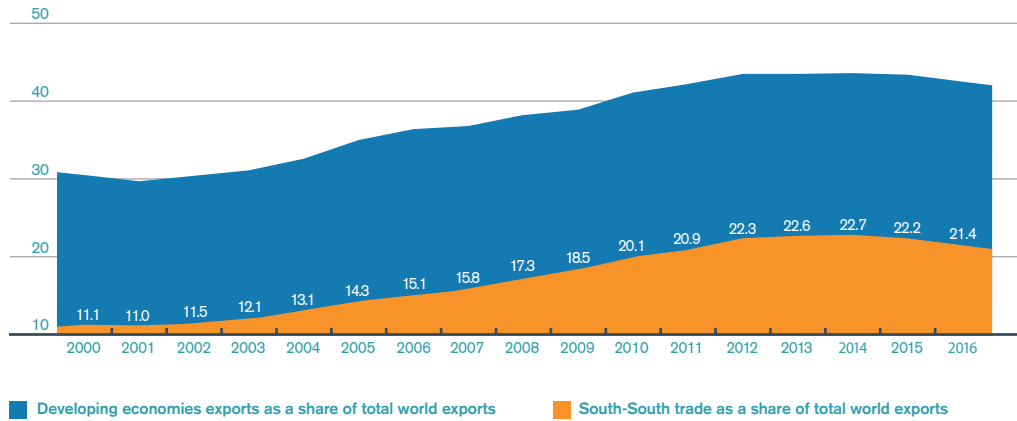


48%
The EU and NAFTA account for 48% of global exports of manufactured goods.

¹ Trade with other members of the RTA.
² Andean Community.
Note: For composition of regional trade agreements, see Chapter VII.
Source: WTO estimates.

Developing economies exported 43 per cent of world merchandise exports in 2016 and 2017.

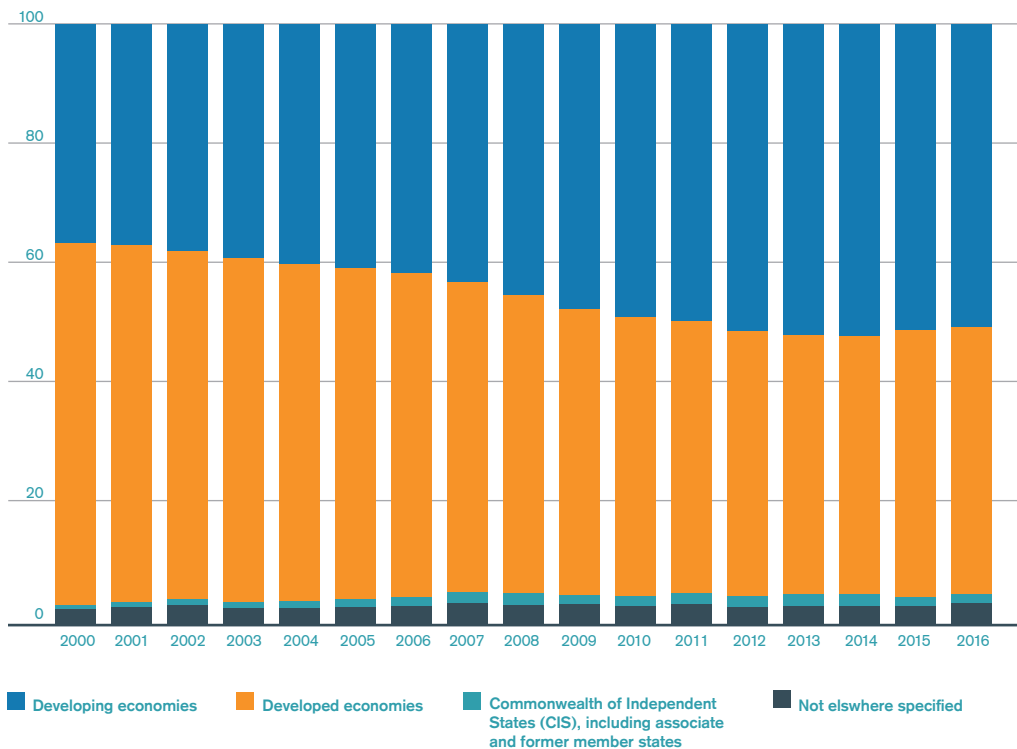
Chart 2.15
Share of developing economies in world exports, 2000-2016
 (Percentage share)



21.4%
 Trade between developing economies represented 21.4% of world merchandise exports in 2016.

Note: 2017 data of South-South trade to be available in October 2018.
 Source: WTO estimates.

Chart 2.16
Exports of developing economies by destination, 2000-2016
 (Percentage share)



50.5%
 Developing economies exported 50.5% of their total exports to other developing economies in 2016.

Source: WTO estimates.

Developing economies accounted for 30.6 per cent of world services exports and 38.1 per cent of imports.

Chart 2.17
Developing economies' trade in commercial services by main category, 2015-2017
 (US\$ billion)

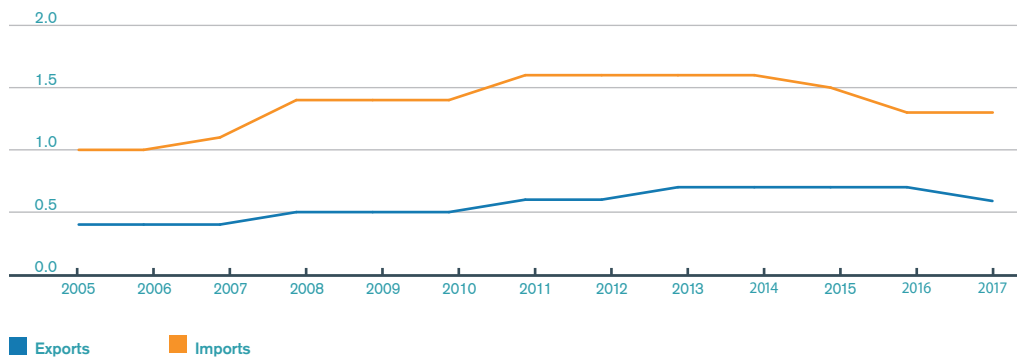


8%
 Growth of developing economies' exports of commercial services in 2017.

* Break in series in 2017 due to construction.
 Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

LDCs' contribution to world services exports remained well below 1 per cent in 2017, up by only 0.3 percentage points since 2005.

Chart 2.18
LDCs' share in world exports and imports of commercial services, 2005-2017
 (Percentage share)



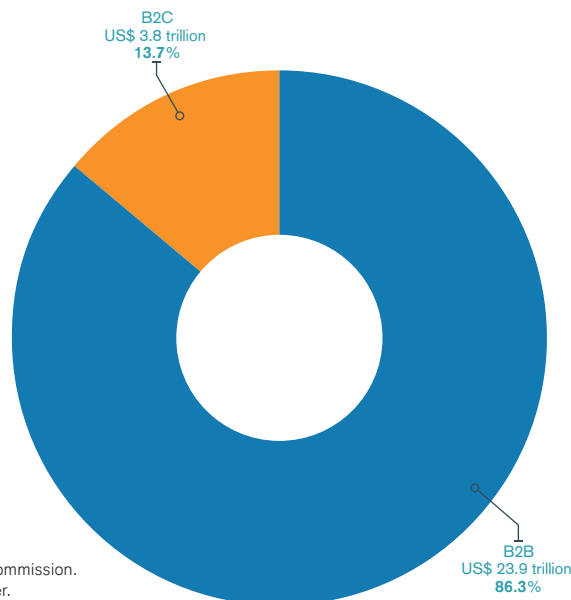
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

0.6%
 Share of LDCs in global exports of commercial services in 2017.

Digital trade

Global e-commerce totalled US\$ 27.7 trillion in 2016, up from US\$ 19.3 trillion in 2012.

Chart 2.19
Value of e-commerce markets, 2016
 (US\$ trillion and percentage share)



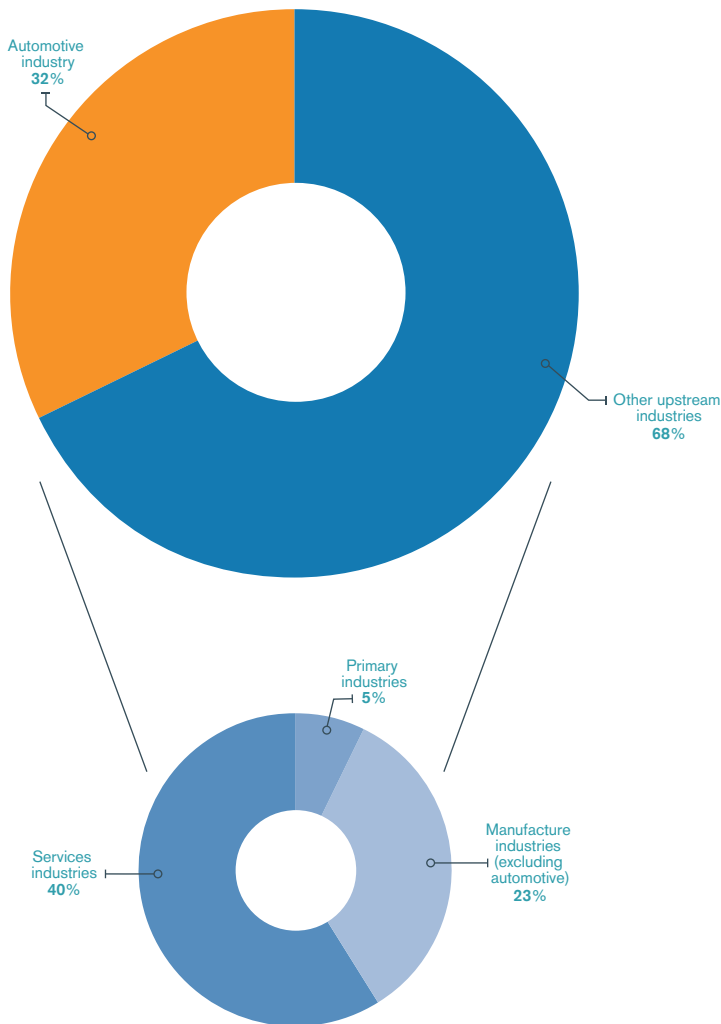
Source: US International Trade Commission.
 Note: B2C: Business-to-consumer.
 B2B: Business-to-business.

6x
 Business-to-business (B2B) e-commerce is six times larger than business-to-consumer (B2C) e-commerce.

Global value chains

A total of 32% of the value added in world exports of motor vehicles was derived from the motor industry while 68% originated from other industries in 2011, the latest year for which data are available.

Chart 2.20
Value added origin of world exports in the automotive industry, 2011
 (Percentage)



Source: UIBE GVC Indicator database.

40%
 The share of services in the value added content of world automotive exports reached 40% in 2011.

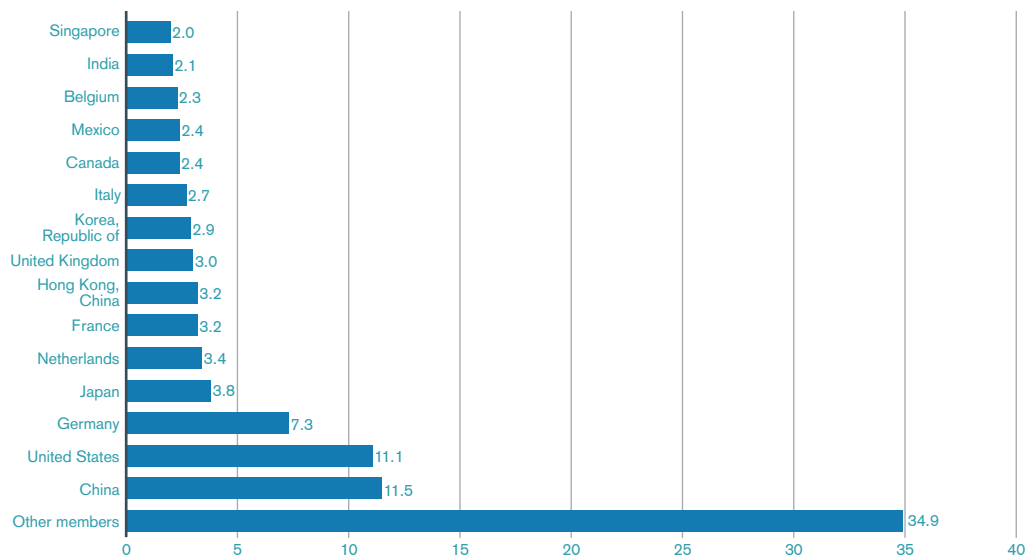
WTO membership

WTO members accounted for 98 per cent of world merchandise trade in 2017 compared with 88 per cent in 1995.

Chart 2.21

Share in merchandise trade of WTO members, 2017

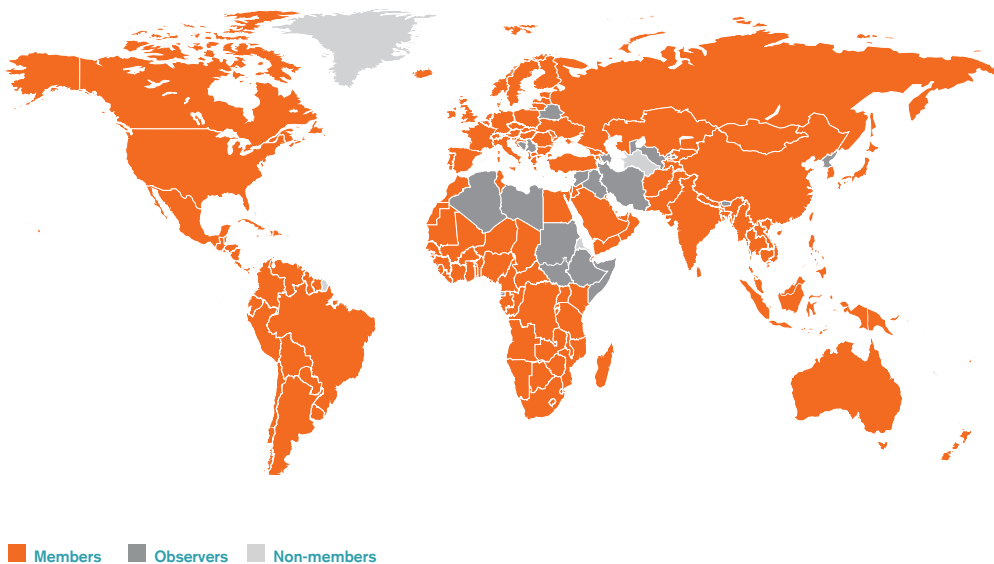
(Percentage)



Note: Merchandise trade calculated as an average of exports and imports.
Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

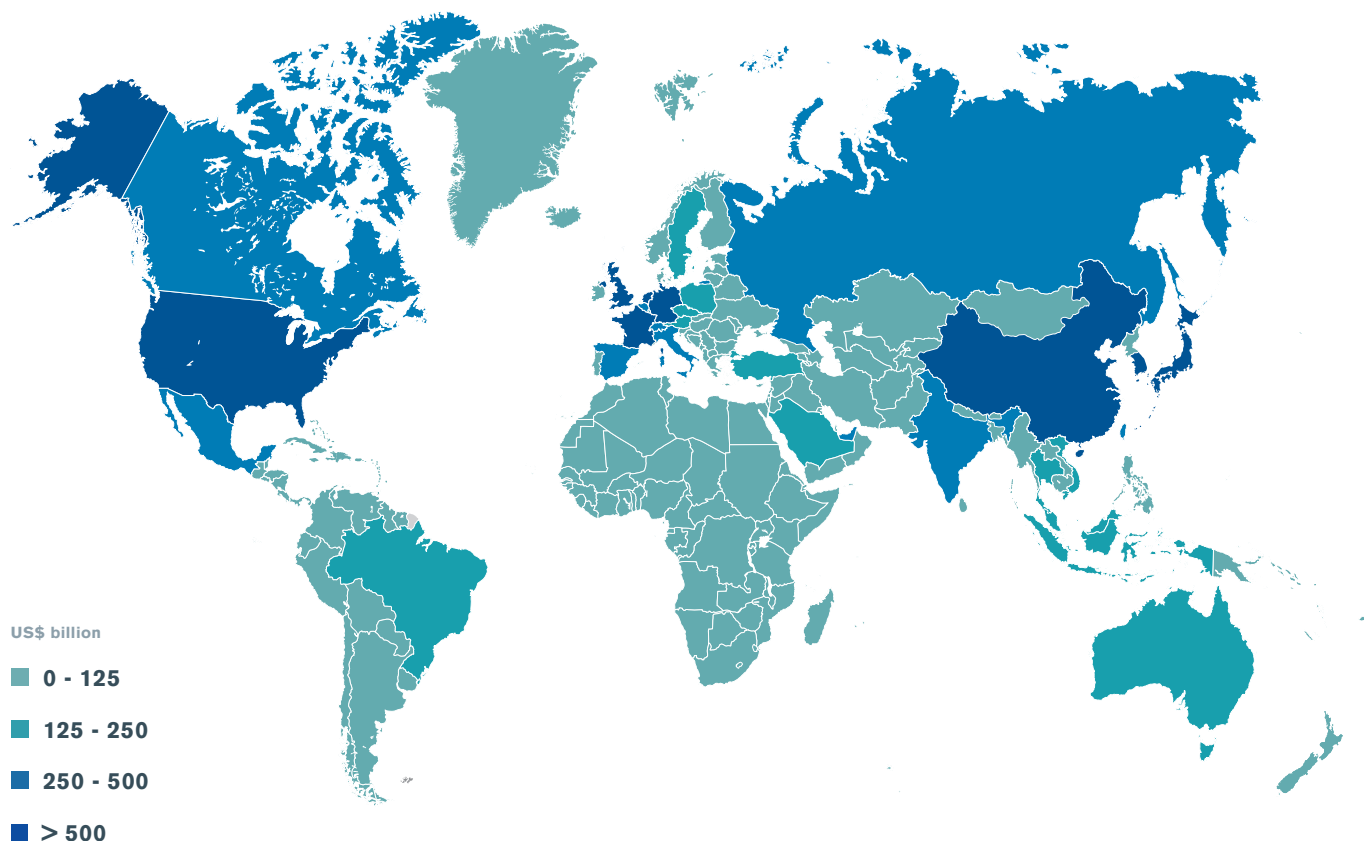
30%
China, the United States and Germany account for over 30% of world merchandise trade

WTO members and observers, 2017



Global trade: World maps

Economies by size of merchandise trade, 2017



US\$ 17.43 trillion

WTO members' merchandise exports totalled US\$ 17.43 trillion in 2017.

52%

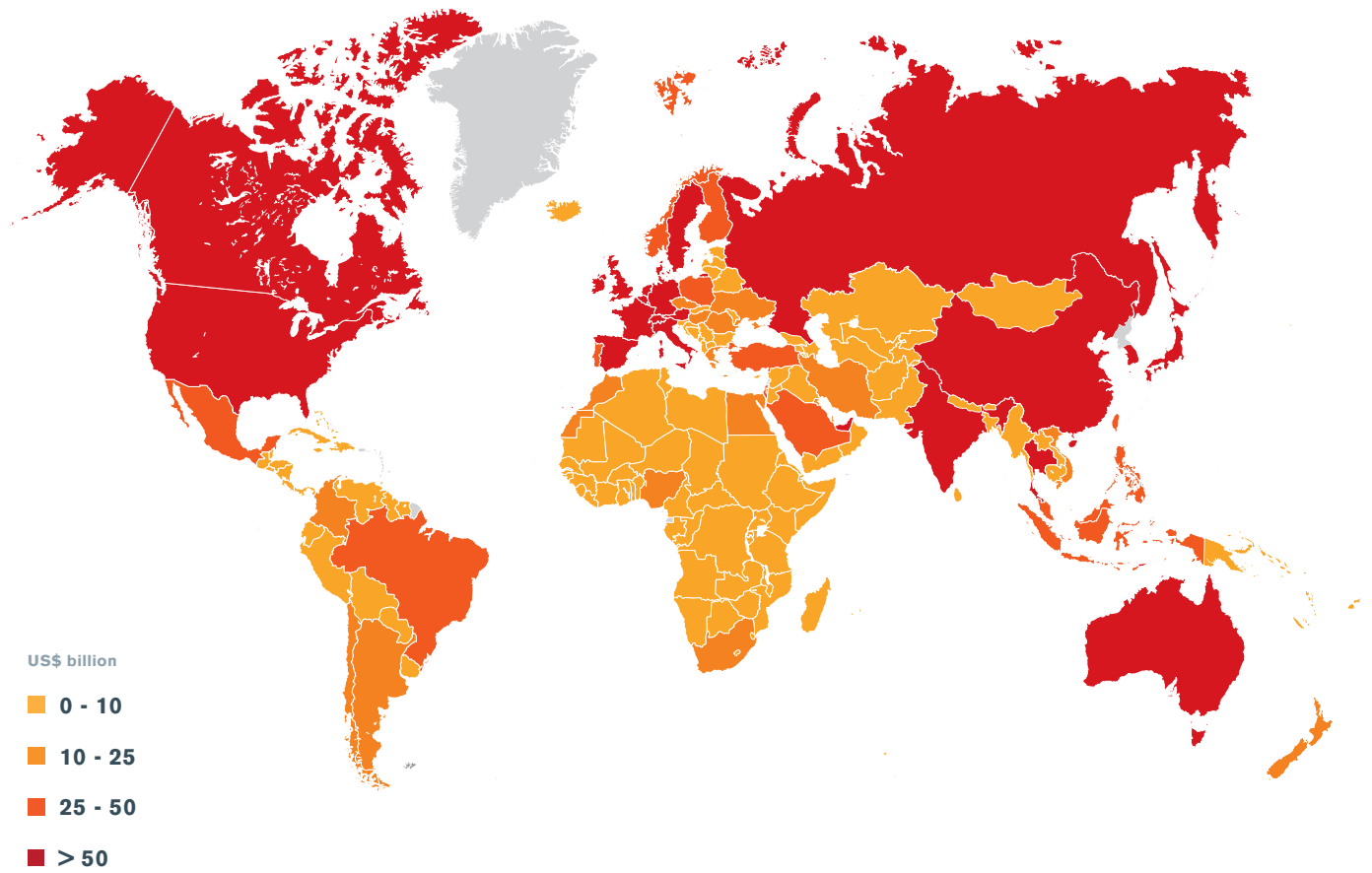
The top ten merchandise traders account for just over half of the world total.

44%

Developing economies had a 44% share of world merchandise trade in 2017.

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

Economies by size of trade in commercial services, 2017



US\$ 5.19 trillion

WTO members' exports of commercial services totalled US\$ 5.19 trillion in 2017.

34%

Developing economies had a 34% share of world trade in commercial services in 2017.

53%

The top ten traders in commercial services accounted for over half of the world total in 2017.

Latest trends in world trade 2017-2018

General trends and drivers of trade in 2017	28
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US\$
17.73
trillion

World merchandise exports increased to US\$ 17.73 trillion in 2017, up from US\$ 16.03 trillion in 2016, partly due to higher commodity prices.

US\$
5.28
trillion

World commercial services exports grew by 8% in 2017, reaching US\$ 5.28 trillion. Growth in services was roughly in line with growth in exports of manufactured goods.

8%

Asia was the top contributor to trade growth in volume terms in 2017, growing by 8%.

4.7%

World merchandise trade grew by 4.7% in 2017 in volume terms, driven by a rising demand for imports across the world.

General trends and drivers of trade in 2017

Strongest growth in world trade since 2011

Global trade recorded its highest growth rate in six years in 2017, both in volume and value terms. Merchandise trade volume, as measured by the average of exports and imports, grew by 4.7 per cent, marking the first annual increase in excess of 3.0 per cent since 2011. The dollar value of merchandise exports rose by 11 per cent, to US\$ 17.73 trillion¹, while commercial services exports increased by 8 per cent to US\$ 5.28 trillion.

Merchandise trade growth in 2017 was up sharply from 2016, when trade volume grew by just 1.8 per cent, the smallest increase since the financial crisis of 2008. Strong growth in trade volume in 2017 was driven primarily by cyclical factors, as world growth in GDP at market exchange rates rose to 3.0 per cent from 2.3 per cent the previous year. This economic activity was driven by increased investment spending, particularly in the United States, and rising consumption, notably in Japan. Meanwhile, China and the European Union maintained a steady rate of expansion, providing a solid base for global demand. Growth in trade volume was strong in 2017 despite trade tensions. In the first half of 2018, these tensions translated into a number of trade-restrictive measures being imposed, covering a wide range of goods and major economies. How these measures will affect trade in 2018 remains to be seen, but they risk triggering a cycle of retaliation that could be disruptive for global trade and growth.

Return to historical norm for growth in merchandise trade volume

Historically, world merchandise trade volumes have grown around 1.5 times faster than world real GDP at market exchange rates. The ratio of trade to GDP growth (referred to as the "elasticity of trade with respect to income") rose above 2.0 in the 1990s, but fell back to 1.0 in the five years following the financial crisis (2011-2016). This elasticity measure

rebounded from 0.8 in 2016 to 1.5 in 2017, which is close to the historical average (Chart 3.1). Stronger trade growth relative to GDP growth is expected to continue at least into 2018, barring major economic shocks.

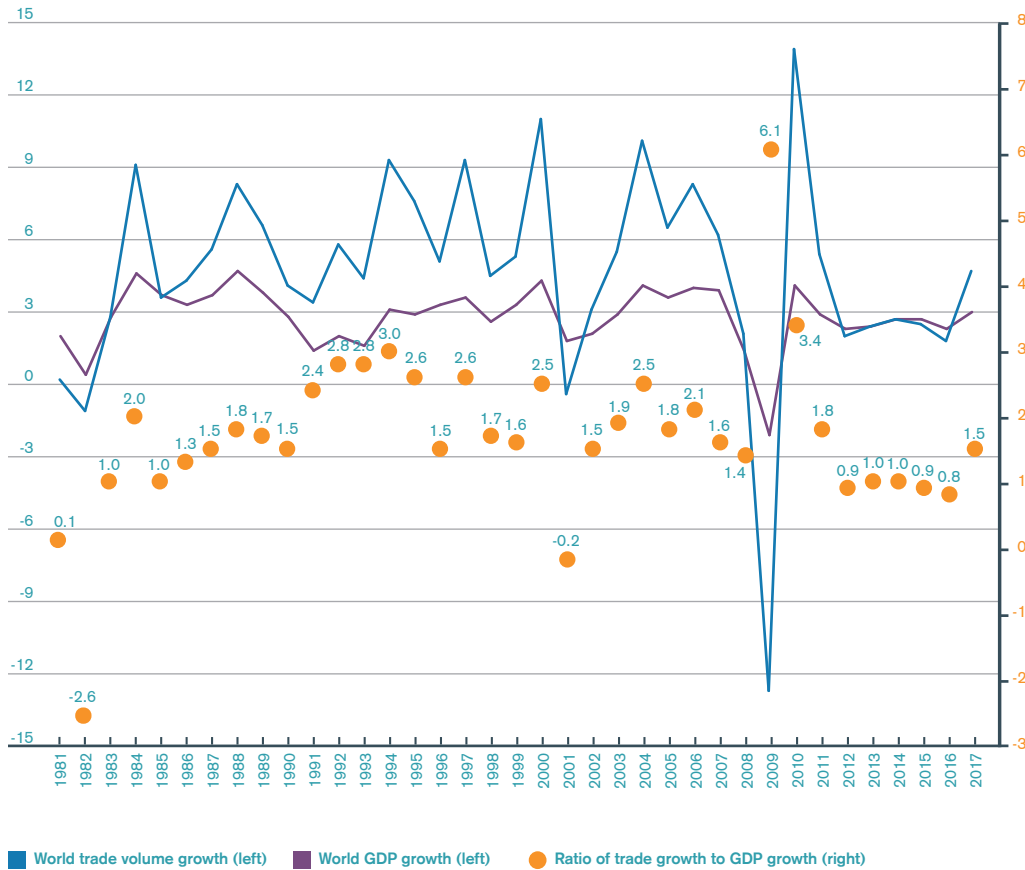
Growth in trade volume of 4.7 per cent in 2017 was close to the average rate of 4.8 per cent since 1990 and firmly above the post-crisis average of 3.0 per cent. The increase in merchandise trade in volume terms last year is somewhat due to the weakness of trade over the preceding two years, which provided a lower base for the current expansion. The fact that trade growth in value terms was stronger than in volume terms reflects both increasing quantities and rising prices.

Based on existing economic projections in early 2018, the outlook for trade is broadly positive. Brighter prospects reflect not only increased investment and employment gains but also improved business and consumer confidence. Estimates of GDP growth were revised upwards over the course of 2017, which partly explains the fact that merchandise trade growth of 4.7 per cent for the year exceeded even the most optimistic earlier predictions. However a range of downward risks can easily undermine the forecast.

Despite an improvement in trade growth, some structural factors that weighed on trade in recent years are still present. These include the rebalancing of the Chinese economy away from investment (which has a very high import content) and towards consumption (which has a lower import content compared with investment) and the reduced pace of global trade opening in recent decades. China's rebalancing might dampen import levels slightly in the short-run but it should produce stronger, sustainable growth over the long term, which would support more trade. On the other hand, the lack of further substantive trade opening would be expected to produce lower trade growth in both the short and long-run.

¹Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-exports

Chart 3.1
Ratio of world merchandise trade volume growth to world real GDP growth, 1981-2017
 (Annual percentage change and ratio)



1.5
 Ratio of growth in world merchandise trade volume to world GDP growth at market exchange rates in 2017.

Sources: WTO estimates for trade, consensus estimates for GDP.

Increase in merchandise trade volume in second half of 2017

The increase in the growth of world merchandise trade volume to 4.7 per cent in 2017 from 1.8 per cent in 2016 was driven by rising import demand across regions but most notably in Asia.

The largest gains were recorded on the import side in developing and emerging economies, where trade growth surged to 7.2 per cent in 2017 from 1.9 per cent in 2016. Import demand also picked up in developed economies, albeit less dramatically, as merchandise trade growth in volume terms increased to 3.1 per cent in 2017 from 2.0 per cent in 2016.

Merchandise exports grew by 3.5 per cent in developed economies and by 5.7 per cent in developing and emerging economies last year, up from 1.1 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively in 2016 (see Table 3.1).

Growth in merchandise trade volume was strongest in developing economies for the whole of 2017. However, exports and especially imports of developed economies also strengthened during the year, particularly in the second half of the year.

Table 3.1

Merchandise trade volume and real gross domestic product, 2014-2017

(Annual percentage change)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Volume of world merchandise trade^a	2.7	2.5	1.8	4.7
Exports				
Developed economies	2.1	2.3	1.1	3.5
Developing and emerging economies ^b	2.7	2.4	2.3	5.7
North America	4.6	0.8	0.6	4.2
South and Central America and the Caribbean	-2.1	1.8	1.9	2.9
Europe	1.6	2.9	1.1	3.5
Asia	4.5	1.5	2.3	6.7
Other regions ^c	-1.0	5.5	2.6	2.3
Imports				
Developed economies	3.4	4.3	2.0	3.1
Developing and emerging economies ^b	2.4	0.6	1.9	7.2
North America	4.3	5.4	0.1	4.0
South and Central America and the Caribbean	-2.7	-6.4	-6.8	4.0
Europe	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.5
Asia	3.7	4.0	3.5	9.6
Other regions ^c	0.5	-5.6	0.2	0.9
Real GDP at market exchange rates	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.0
Developed economies	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.3
Developing and emerging economies ^b	4.3	3.7	3.6	4.3
North America	2.6	2.7	1.5	2.4
South and Central America and the Caribbean	0.9	-0.9	-2.1	1.0
Europe	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.6
Asia	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.5
Other regions ^c	2.5	1.1	2.2	2.0

^a Average of exports and imports.^b Includes the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member states.^c Other regions comprise Africa, Middle East and the CIS.

Sources: WTO estimates for trade, consensus estimates for GDP.

Chart 3.2 shows seasonally adjusted quarterly merchandise export and import volumes by level of development. Year-on-year growth of imports was considerably stronger in developed economies in the second half of 2017 (4.3 per cent) than in the first half (2.3 per cent), while growth eased slightly in developing economies (6.0 per cent in the second half, down from 7.2 per cent in the first half). Growth in export volume in developed economies also increased from 3.4 per cent to 4.3 per cent between the first and second half of the year, while growth in developing economies picked up slightly from 5.2 per cent to 6.4 per cent.

The recovery in merchandise trade growth in 2017 was widely shared across regions. This was especially true for exports, where North America, South and Central America and the Caribbean, Europe and Asia all recorded strong growth. Asia and North America saw steady year-on-year growth in imports throughout 2017.

At the short term level, world merchandise exports grew faster in the second half of 2017. In particular, 4.2 per cent was recorded in the first half then 5.2 per cent in the second half due to the increase in growth in the latter part of the year in Europe (3.0 per cent in the

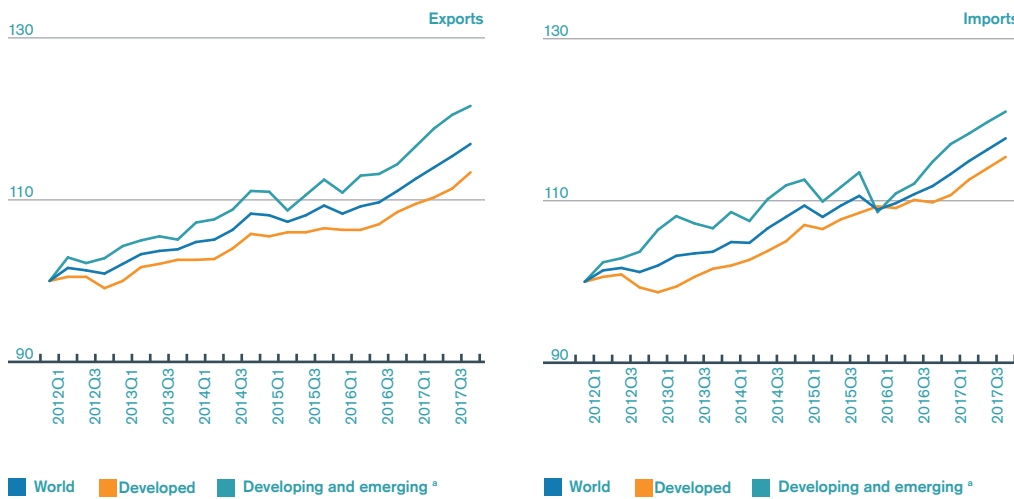
first half, 4.7 per cent in the second half), and especially in South and Central America and the Caribbean where growth turned to positive in the second half following negative growth in the first half (-0.07 per cent in the first half, 5.1 per cent in the second half). A decline, however, in growth rate was observed in North America

(4.6 in the first half, 2.7 in the second half) over the course of 2017. In terms of imports, growth accelerated in the second half of the year in Europe (1.4 per cent in the first half, 4.1 per cent in the second half) and South and Central America and the Caribbean (1.5 per cent in the first half, 6.6 per cent in the second half, see Chart 3.3).

Chart 3.2

World merchandise exports and imports by level of development, 2012 Q1 to 2017 Q4

(Volume index, 2012Q1=100)

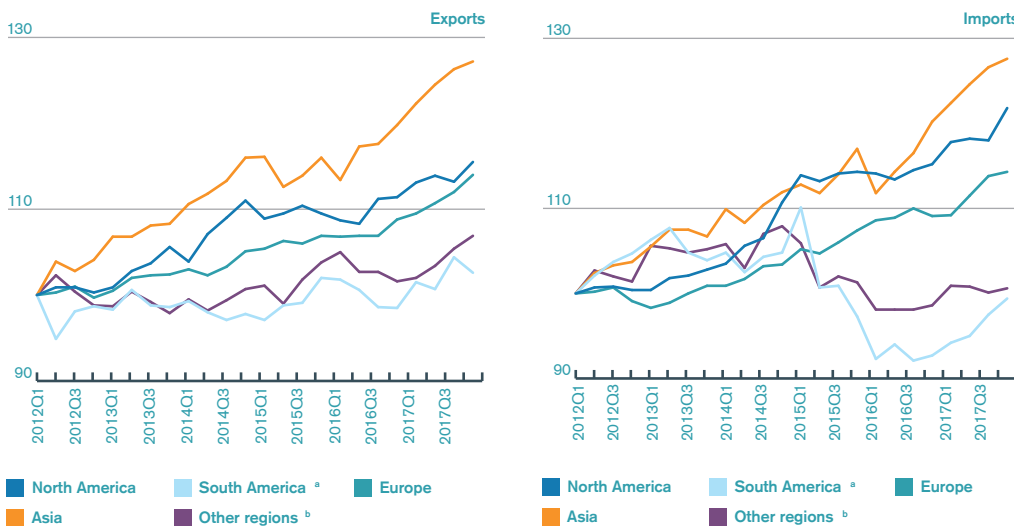


^a Includes the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member states.
Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

Chart 3.3

Merchandise exports and imports by region, 2012 Q1 to 2017 Q4

(Volume index, 2012Q1=100)



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

5.2%
Year-on-year growth in volume of world merchandise exports in the second half of 2017.

6.6%
Year-on-year growth in merchandise import volume of South and Central America and the Caribbean in the second half of 2017.

Key contributors to export and import growth by economy

Asia recorded the highest growth in merchandise trade volume in 2017 for exports (6.7 per cent) and imports (9.6 per cent) following two years of modest expansion (see Table 3.1). North American exports and imports rebounded strongly in 2017, with growth of 4.2 per cent and 4.0 per cent respectively, after a very low growth rate in 2016. South and Central America and the Caribbean's import growth turned positive again in 2017 with an increase of 4.0 per cent, following three years of steep declines. Meanwhile, European trade flows continued to expand at a moderate pace, with growth of 3.5 per cent for exports and 2.5 per cent for imports in 2017.

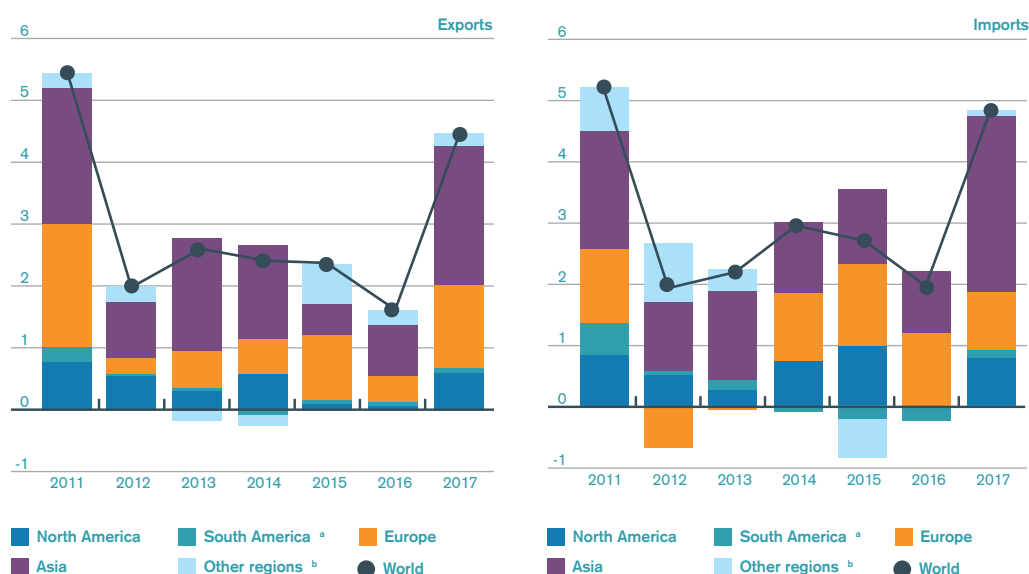
"Other regions" (encompassing Africa, the Middle East and the Commonwealth of Independent States, including associate and former members) saw steady export growth of 2.3 per cent in volume terms. This is due to the fact that demand for oil and other natural resources tends to be quite stable in quantity terms. Meanwhile, imports of these regions

increased slightly by 0.9 per cent, partly as a result of higher primary commodity prices, which raise export revenue in resource-exporting countries and allow more imports to be purchased. Energy prices have more than doubled since January 2016, but even at nearly US\$ 70 per barrel oil prices still remain below the US\$ 100 level that prevailed before the middle of 2014.

Chart 3.4 shows regional contributions to world trade volume growth. On the export side, Asia contributed 2.3 percentage points to global growth of 4.5 per cent in 2017, or 51 per cent of the total increase. Asia also contributed 2.9 percentage points to world import growth of 4.8 per cent, or 60 per cent of the overall increase.

North America made substantial positive contributions to global exports and imports as well, after adding very little to trade growth in 2016 as internal and external demand faltered. Europe added less to merchandise import growth in 2017 than it did in 2016, but South and Central America and the Caribbean made a positive contribution for the first time since 2013 as Brazil exited its recession.

Chart 3.4
Contributions to world trade volume growth by region, 2011-2017
(Annual percentage change)



2.9
percentage points. Asia's contribution to world growth in merchandise import volume in 2017.

^a Other regions comprise Africa, Middle East and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member states.

^b Refers to South and Central America and the Caribbean.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates, WTO Secretariat calculations.

Drivers of trade growth in 2017 by sector

Several factors contributed to the revival of world trade in 2017. These include increased investment spending, which is highly correlated with trade, and higher commodity prices, which raise incomes in resource-based economies and encourage investment in the energy sector, e.g. shale oil in the United States.

Chart 3.5 shows GDP growth by expenditure component in selected economies. Investment made a negative contribution to GDP growth in the United States in 2016 and negligible contributions to growth in Japan and the United Kingdom for the year, but all three saw investment rebound to varying degrees in 2017. Investment is important for trade because it is regarded as the most import-intensive component of GDP, followed by exports, private consumption and government spending.

The fluctuations in the United Kingdom may have been partly due to the uncertainty introduced by the UK referendum on withdrawal from the European Union. The long-run impact of Brexit on trade and investment remains to be seen.

Chart 3.5 also shows that China's economic rebalancing away from investment and

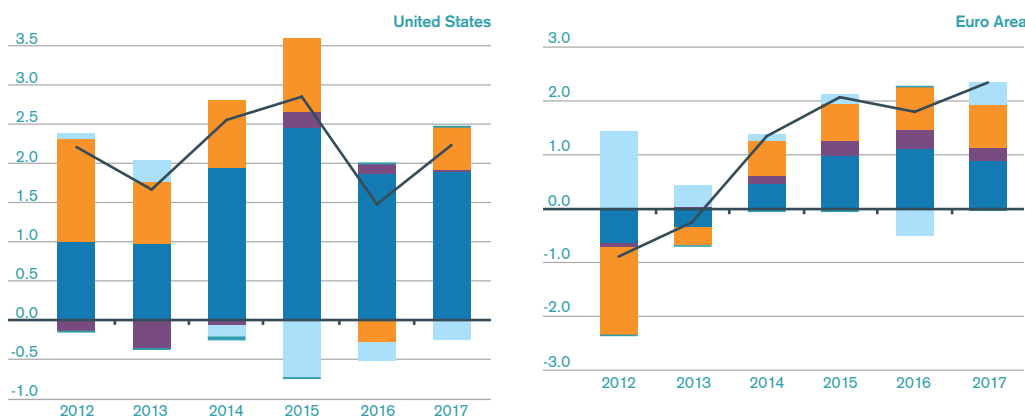
towards consumption is continuing, with investment accounting for roughly 32 per cent of GDP growth in 2017, down from 55 per cent in 2013. This development may have a negative impact on world trade growth as China imports fewer capital goods but the process has so far been gradual and not very disruptive to global trade.

Merchandise trade values boosted by commodity price rise

Dollar values of international trade flows are strongly influenced by exchange rates and commodity prices. After five years of decreasing or stagnating commodity prices, 2017 showed price hikes for energy (+26 per cent) and minerals and non-ferrous metals (+24 per cent) – see Chart 3.6, while import prices for agricultural raw materials and prices for food and beverages remained stable.

Despite these increases for two products, the price levels of all products remained under the level of 2010. Only food and beverages came close to the level of 2010 (94 per cent of the level of 2010 in 2017). Energy prices reached 70 per cent of 2010's level.

Chart 3.5
Contributions to GDP growth by expenditure component of selected economies, 2012-2017
 (Annual percentage change and percentage points)



(continued)

36%
 Percentage contribution of investment to GDP growth of the United States in 2017.

Chart 3.5
Contributions to GDP growth by expenditure component of selected economies, 2012-2017

(Annual percentage change and percentage points)

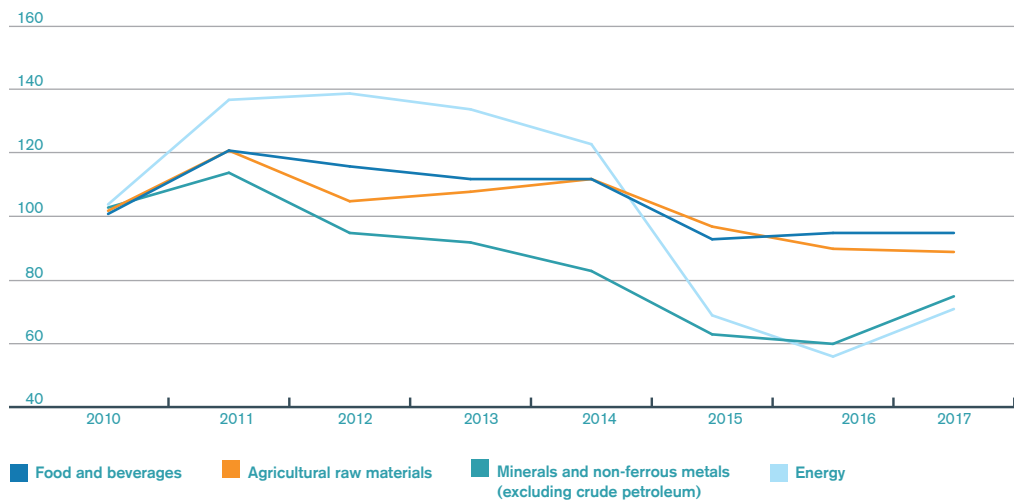


35%
 Percentage contribution of consumption to GDP growth of Japan in 2017.

Sources: OECD Quarterly National Accounts for all countries except China, which was sourced from UN National Accounts Statistics through 2016 and the Economist Intelligence Unit for 2017.

Chart 3.6
Fluctuations in international prices for goods, 2010-2017

(Index, 2010=100)



26%
 Rise in world energy prices between 2016 and 2017.

Source: IMF (2010-16), WTO estimates based on UNCTAD (2017).

At the short term level, despite daily ups and downs, the nominal effective exchange rate of the US dollar against a broad basket of currencies was little changed in 2017 (up less than 4 per cent) while prices for energy, food, raw materials and metals climbed between 7 per cent and 24 per cent (see Chart 3.7). The latter partly explains why growth in merchandise trade was so much stronger in value terms than in volume terms for the year.

The dollar value of world merchandise exports was up 11 per cent in 2017 to US\$ 17.73² trillion. World commercial services exports increased by 8 per cent to US\$ 5.28 trillion in the same period.

Chart 3.8 shows year-on-year growth in monthly merchandise exports and imports of selected major traders up to February 2018. Trade values have been growing at stable rates in most countries since 2017. China and the European Union show an uptick in growth in the early months of 2018 while India and Korea appear to be losing momentum.

However, these figures should be viewed with caution as they may be strongly influenced by fluctuations in prices and exchange rates.

Growth in commercial services trade due to real growth, not exchange rates

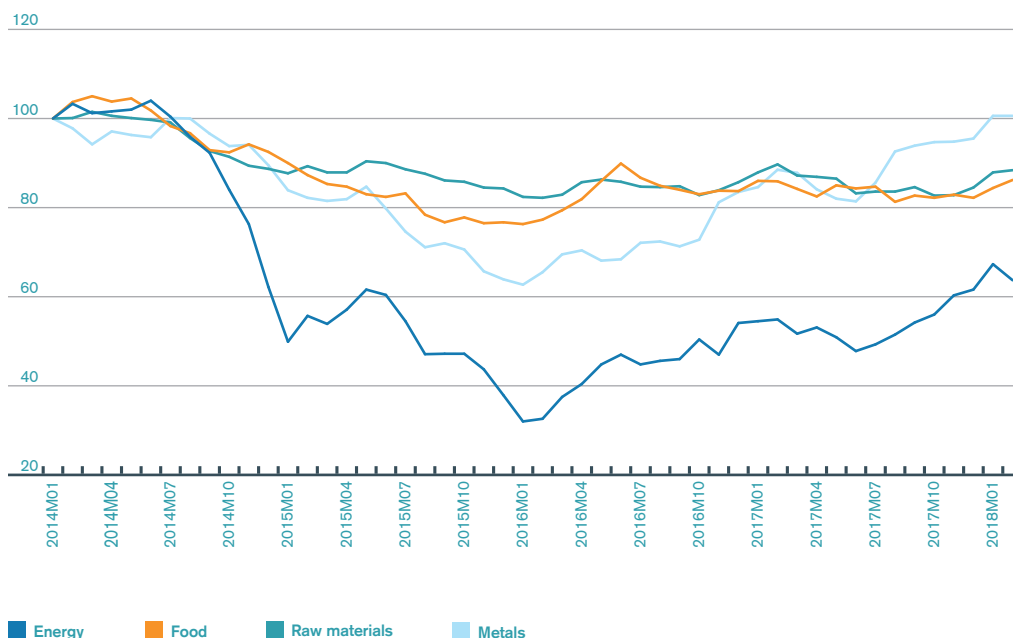
In recent years exchange rates have significantly affected values and growth rates in commercial services trade, particularly in 2015 when a 5 per cent decline in world exports and a 9 per cent drop in Europe's exports were explained in part by the strong appreciation of the US dollar that year (11 per cent in real effective terms against a broad basket of currencies according to the Bank for International Settlements, and 20 per cent against the euro according to the United States Federal Reserve).

In contrast, growth in commercial services trade in 2017 largely reflected real increases since the dollar was relatively stable, appreciating less than 4 per cent for the year in real effective terms.

Chart 3.7

Prices of primary commodities, January 2014 to February 2018

(Indices, January 2014=100)



Source: World Bank Commodity Price Statistics.

Note: Weights based on 2002-04 developing economies' export values.

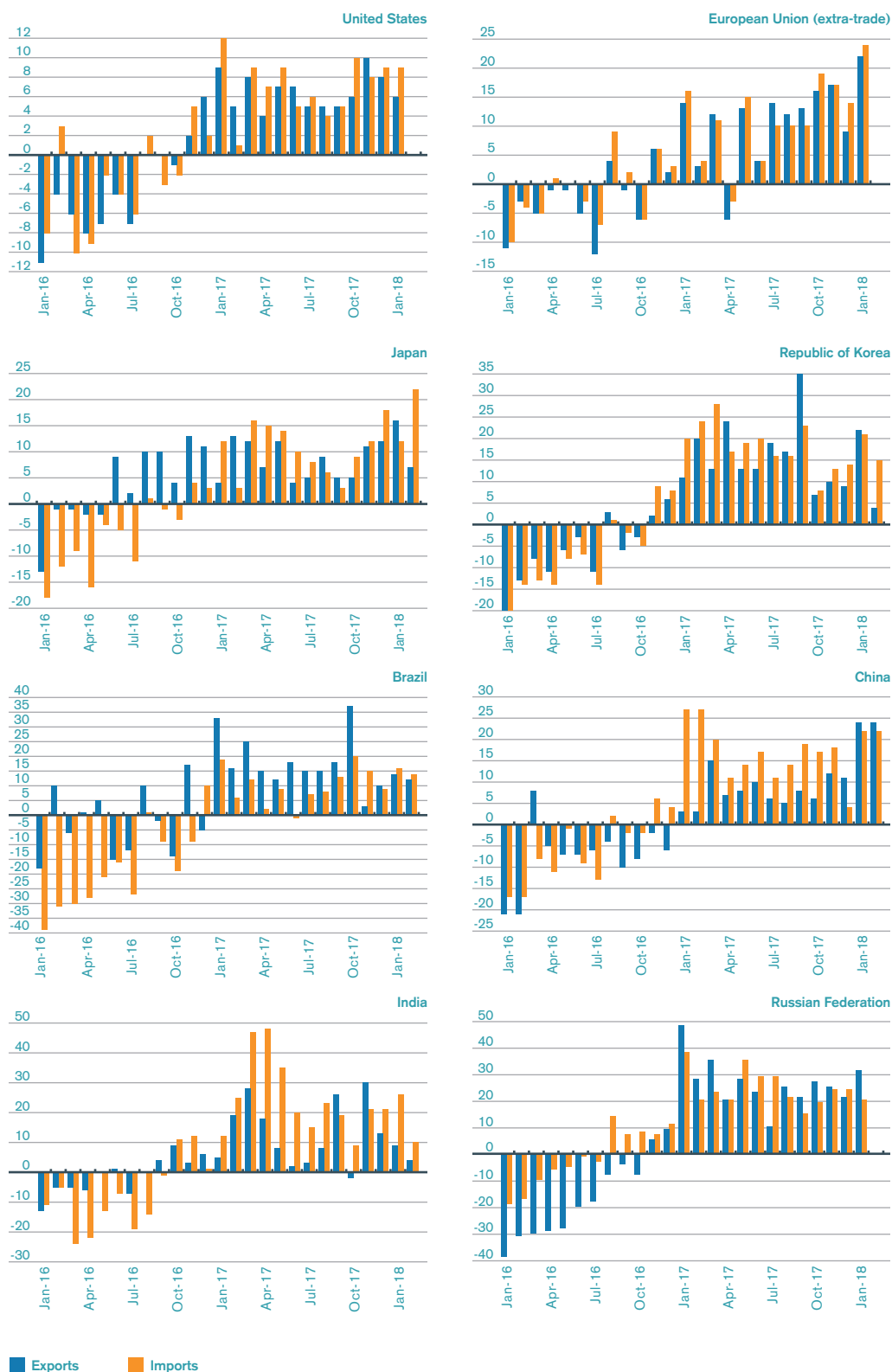
A climb in world prices of energy, food, raw materials and metals between 2016 and 2017.

² Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-exports

Chart 3.8

Merchandise exports and imports of selected economies, January 2016 to February 2018

(Year-on-year percentage change in current US\$ values)



^a January and February averaged to minimize distortions due to lunar new year.
Sources: IMF International Financial Statistics, Trade Data Monitor, national statistics.

World trade and output in early 2018

Continued strong trade growth to rest on policy choices

In light of recent trade policy developments, risks must now be considered to be tilted to the downside.

Increased use of restrictive trade policy measures and the uncertainty they bring to businesses and consumers could produce cycles of retaliation that would weigh heavily on global trade and output. Faster monetary tightening by central banks could trigger fluctuations in exchange rates and capital flows that could be equally disruptive to trade flows.

On the other hand, structural reforms and more expansionary fiscal policy may cause economic growth and trade to accelerate in the short run. The fact that all regions have been experiencing upswings in trade and output at the same time could also make recovery more self-sustaining and increase the likelihood of positive outcomes.

Mixed signals from monthly container shipping, export orders

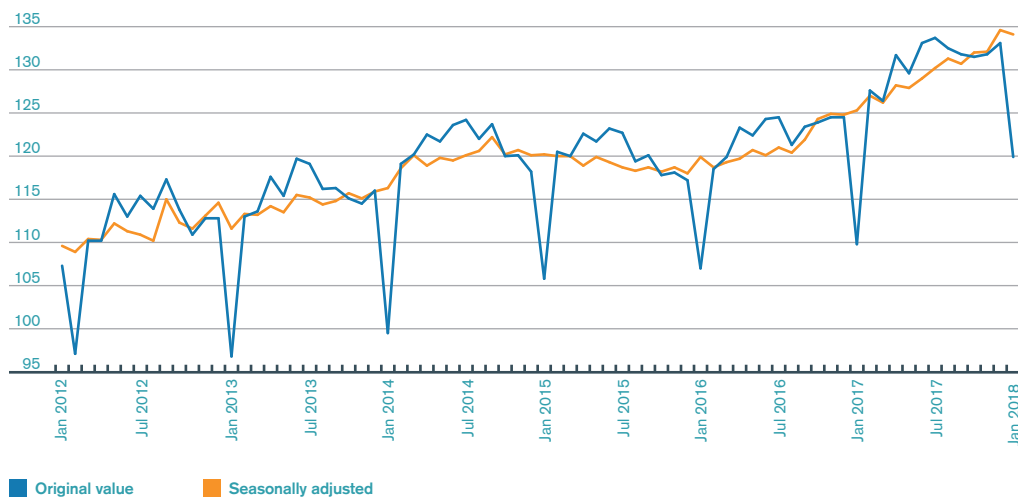
Some leading indicators of merchandise trade continued to point in a generally positive direction in the first quarter of 2018 while others have taken a negative turn. For example, an index of container port throughput was close to its highest level ever recorded in February (see Chart 3.9), suggesting strong trade growth at least up to February.

On the other hand, a measure of global export orders derived from purchasing managers' indices dipped in March, falling to 51.8, its lowest level since December 2016. A value above 50 still indicates expansion but the recent erosion in the index could be attributed to rising anti-trade rhetoric (see Chart 3.10). Export orders are a strong short-run predictor of merchandise trade volume growth, preceding world trade figures by about one quarter.

Chart 3.9

RWI/ISL container throughput index, January 2012 - February 2018

(Indices, 2010=100)



Source: Leibniz Institute for Economic Research (RWI) and the Institute of Shipping Economics and Logistics (ISL).

7%
Year-on-year growth of container throughput in February 2018.

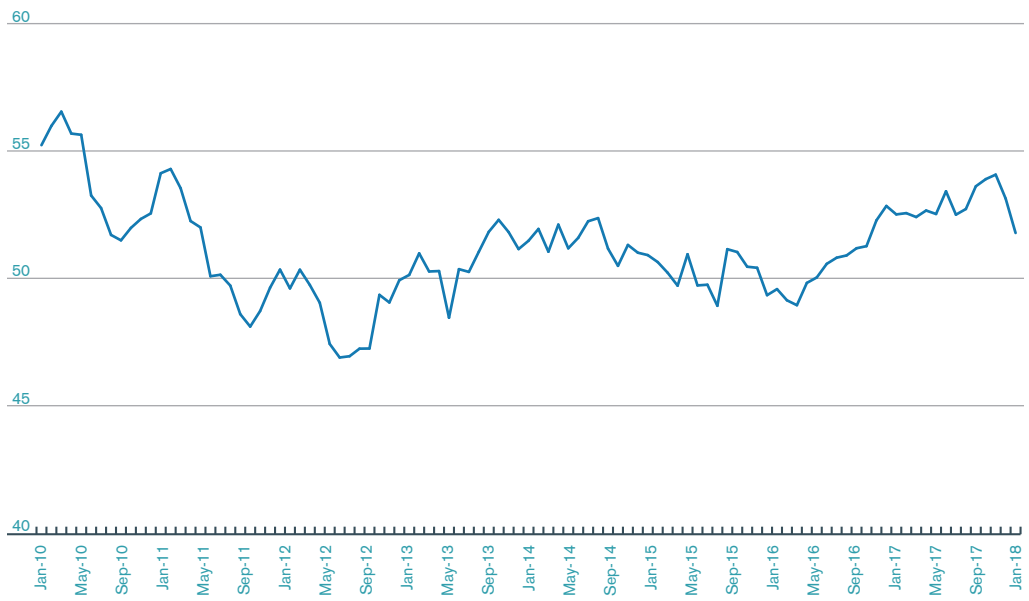
Impact of increased uncertainty on investment, trade recovery

Another potential major risk is an unanticipated hike in inflation in one or more countries, which could cause monetary authorities to raise interest rates precipitously and cause economic growth to slow, with negative consequences for trade. The United States Federal Reserve is already in the process of raising interest rates closer to historical norms while the European Central Bank is moving closer to phasing out its own stimulus measures. Economic forecasters generally expect monetary authorities to manage these challenges successfully but, with less room to manoeuvre, some financial volatility could come to the fore if conditions change.

The increased level of policy uncertainty is illustrated by Chart 3.11, which shows an index based on the frequency of phrases linked to economic uncertainty in press accounts. This would encompass all types of policy uncertainty, including monetary, fiscal and trade policy.

Planned investments in particular could be postponed or curtailed by rising economic uncertainty. This is important because investment is highly correlated with world trade due to its high import content. An escalating cycle of retaliation may yet be avoided if negotiations manage to diffuse tensions but this is not guaranteed.

Chart 3.10
Global PMI new export orders index, January 2010 to March 2018
 (Index, base=50)



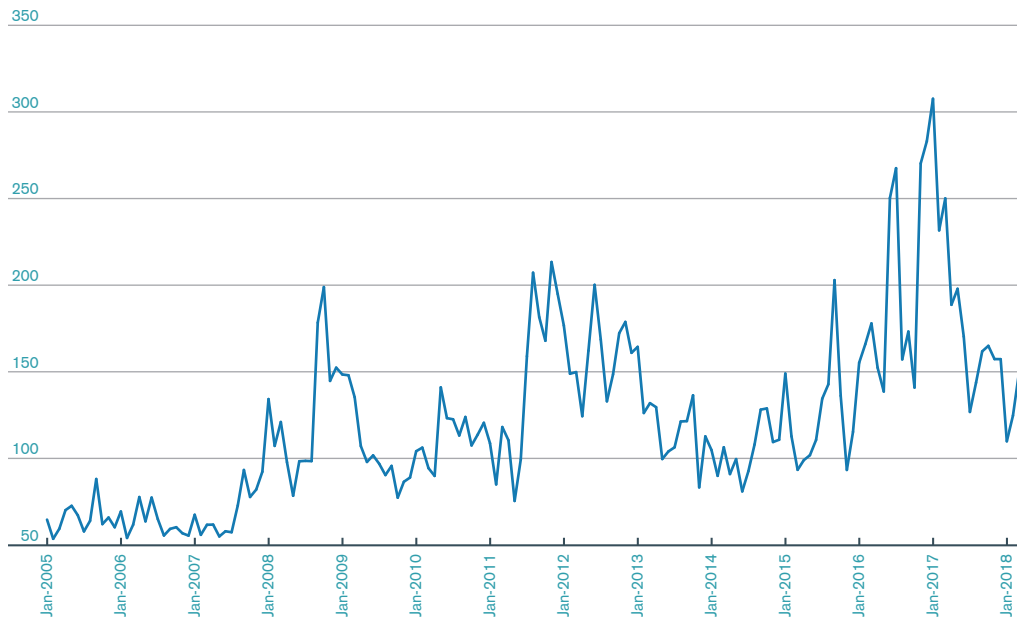
51.8
 The value of new export orders index in March 2018 (down from 54.1 in January).

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

Chart 3.11

Global economic policy uncertainty, January 2005 to March 2018

(Index, mean of 1997-2015=100)



Source: PolicyUncertainty.com

150
Value of policy uncertainty index in March 2018 (long-run average = 100).

Goods and services – what is being traded?

Merchandise trade	42
Trade in commercial services	48
Global value chains	62
Digital trade	65

11%

World merchandise exports increased by 11% in 2017.

28%

Fuel and mining exports recorded the highest growth, increasing by 28% in 2017.

US\$

4.67 trillion

The European Union was the largest exporter of manufactured goods in 2017, with a value of US\$ 4.67 trillion, followed by China with US\$ 2.13 trillion and the United States with US\$ 1.13 trillion.

8%

Increase in world exports of commercial services in 2017.

9%

Increase in transport exports in 2017. Travel and other commercial services grew by 8%.

10%

Increase in world exports of charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e in 2017.

9%

Agriculture exports increased by 9% in 2017.

US\$

837 billion

Sales of majority-owned foreign affiliates trading in services in China in 2016 (inward FATS).

25%

Growth of Africa's travel exports in 2017.

7 percentage points

Non-EU economies' value-added share in EU automotive exports increased by 7 percentage points, from 14.8% in 2000 to 21.8% in 2014.

17%

The prices of primary commodities, such as food and beverages, agricultural raw products, energy, minerals and nonferrous metals, increased by an average of 17% in 2017. However, world prices of all commodity products remained lower than in 2010.

Merchandise trade

Fuels and mining products record the highest growth

Following declines in 2015 and 2016, the value of world merchandise exports increased by 11 per cent in 2017. This was mainly driven by a 28 per cent increase in exports of fuels and mining products.

Exports of agricultural products increased by 9 per cent while exports of manufactured goods rose by 8 per cent. The share of fuels and mining products in world exports increased to 15 per cent, from 13 per cent in 2016 (see Chart 4.1).

Despite the increases for all major product groups, merchandise export values remained below the levels of 2014.

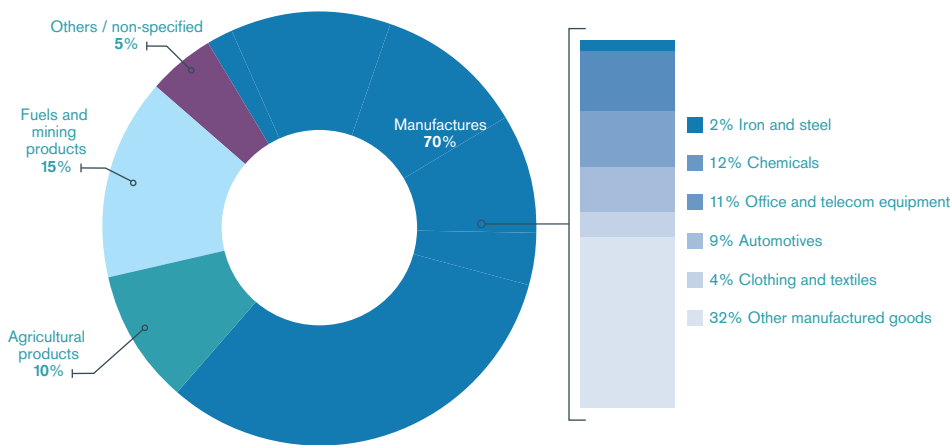
Indonesia records largest increase in exports of agricultural products

The top six exporters of agricultural products in 2017 remained the same in 2017: the European Union, the United States, Brazil, China, Canada and Indonesia. Thailand moved from eighth to seventh position. Argentina fell from seventh to tenth position while Australia moved from tenth to eighth place. India remained in ninth position.

With the exception of Argentina (-4 per cent), the top ten exporters of agricultural products in 2017 recorded positive growth rates (see Chart 4.2) – ranging from 5 per cent (China and the United States) to 24 per cent (Indonesia). Indonesia's increase was mainly due to growth in exports of animal or vegetable fats and oils and rubber products.

The top ten exporters accounted for more than 73 per cent of world exports of agricultural exports in 2017.

Chart 4.1
World merchandise exports by major product groups, 2017
 (Percentage share)



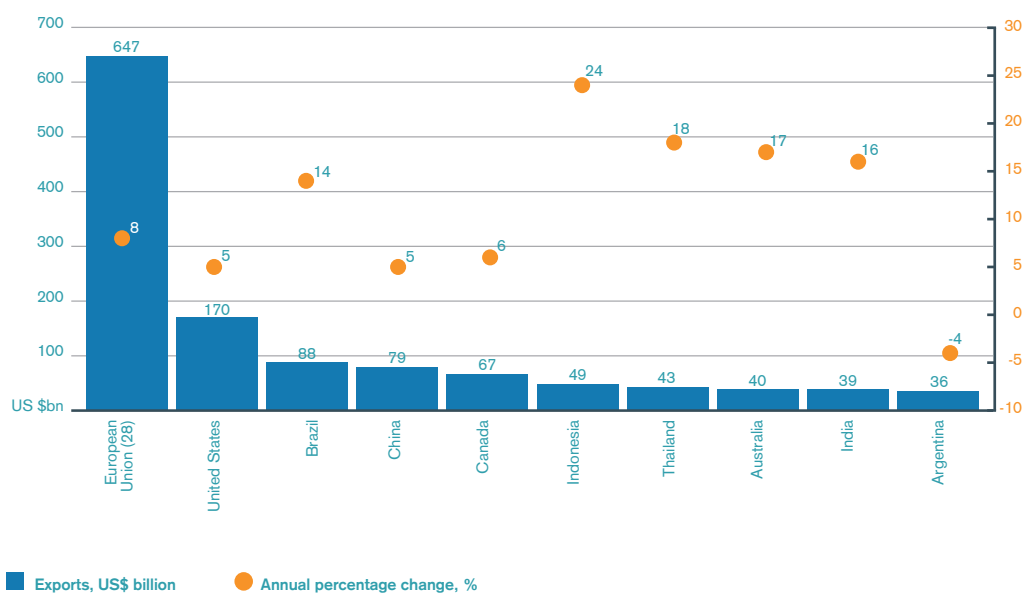
Source: WTO estimates.

15%
 Share of fuels and mining products in world merchandise exports.

Chart 4.2

Top ten exporters of agricultural products, 2017

(US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



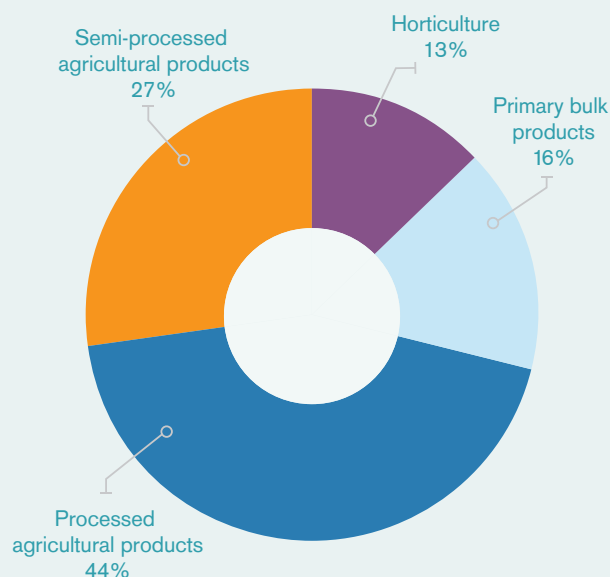
Source: WTO estimates.

73%
Share of top ten exporters in world exports of agricultural products in 2017.

Box 4.1

World exports of agricultural products¹, 2016

(Percentage share)

**Processed products represent largest share of agricultural trade**

- Processed agricultural products, such as chocolate and processed coffee, traditionally represent the largest share in world exports of agricultural products (**44 per cent in 2016**).
- Semi-processed products, such as oilseed cake or vegetable oils, represented **27 per cent of exports**.
- Primary bulk products (e.g. wheat and coffee beans) constituted **16 per cent of exports in 2016**.
- Horticultural products (e.g. tomatoes, bananas, cut flowers) had the lowest share, representing **13 per cent of exports**.

Trade in processed products is highly concentrated, with relatively few exporting countries (such as the European Union and the United States) having the biggest shares of world exports. In 2016, high-income countries represented almost 80 per cent of all exports of processed agricultural products.

¹ Excluding fishery.

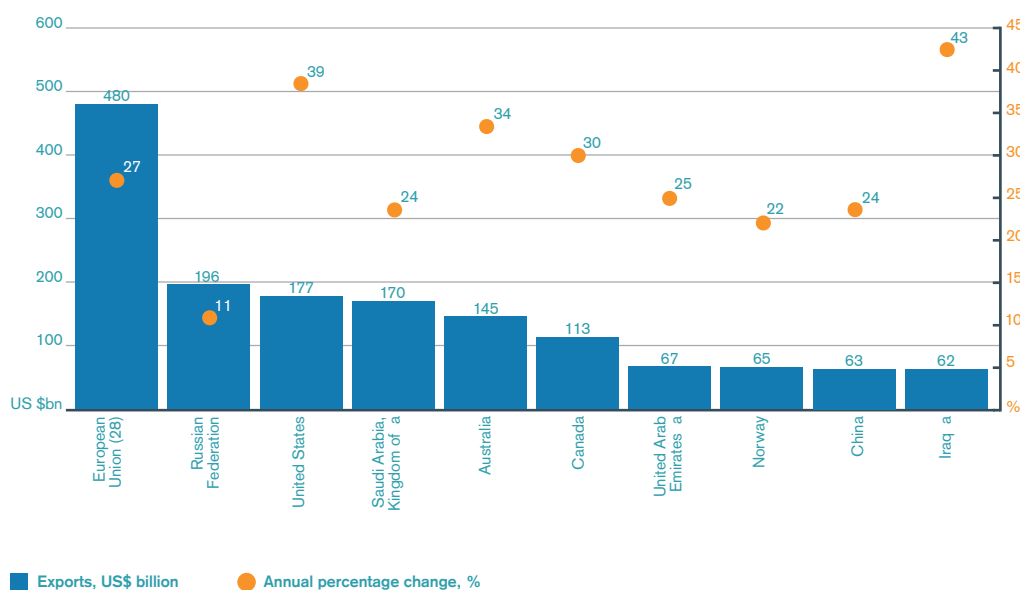
Source: WTO estimates based on UN Comtrade.

Exports of fuels and mining products increase for all major exporters

The top ten exporters of fuels and mining products all recorded increases in exports in 2017, ranging from 11 per cent (Russian Federation) to 43 per cent (Iraq) – see Chart 4.3 and Table A16. This was mostly due to higher prices (energy prices rose by 26 per cent in 2017). However, exports of these major traders remained below the levels recorded in 2014.

The top six exporters (the European Union, the Russian Federation, the United States, Saudi Arabia, Australia and Canada) remained in the same order but the United Arab Emirates moved past Norway into seventh position. China remained in ninth position, followed by Iraq in tenth place. Qatar dropped out of the top ten.

Chart 4.3
Top ten exporters of fuels and mining products, 2017
 (US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



39%
 Increase of the United States in world exports of fuels and mining products in 2017.

^a Includes Secretariat estimates.
 Source: WTO estimates.

Over 80 per cent of exports of manufactured goods are from the top ten exporters

The European Union continued to be the largest exporter of manufactured goods, with an export value of US\$ 4.67 trillion in 2017 (a 9 per cent increase) – see Chart 4.4 and Table A17. Its share of world exports of manufactured goods was almost 39 per cent.

China's exports reached US\$ 2.13 trillion (+8 per cent), representing a share of 18 per cent of world exports. The United States followed

this, with a share of 9 per cent (US\$ 1.13 trillion, +4 per cent). Japan was in fourth position. The Republic of Korea (fifth) and Hong Kong (China) (sixth) changed places. The other four top exporters (namely Mexico, Singapore, Chinese Taipei and Canada) remained in the same positions.

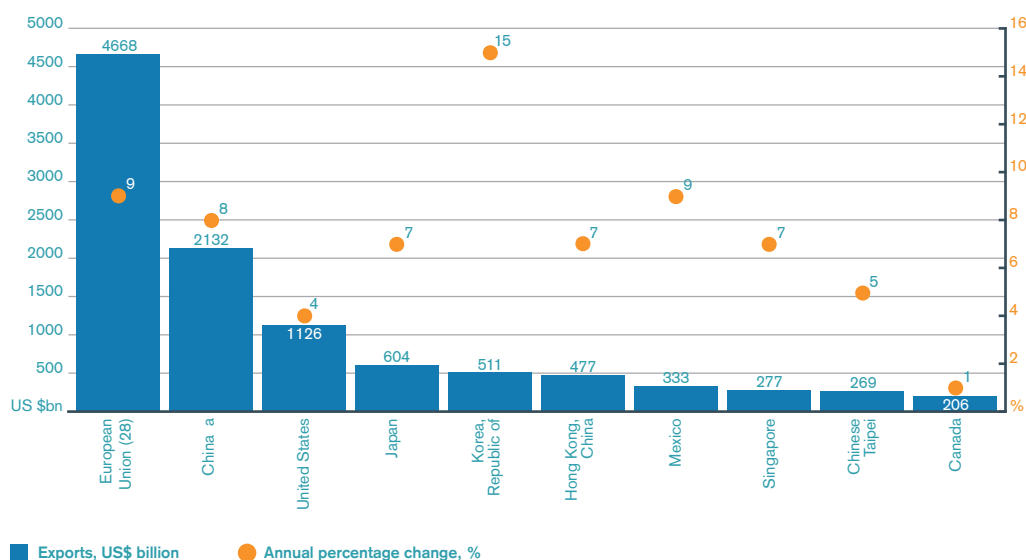
The highest increase in exports of manufactured goods was recorded by the Republic of Korea (15 per cent), the lowest by Canada (1 per cent).

The top ten exporters of manufactured goods represented 84 per cent of the world total in 2017.

Chart 4.4

Top ten exporters of manufactured goods, 2017

(US\$ billion and annual percentage change, %)



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

The Republic of Korea records highest increase in exports of chemicals

With the exception of Canada (-4 per cent), the top ten exporters all recorded increases in the value of chemicals exports in 2017, ranging from 4 per cent (Switzerland) to 17 per cent (Republic of Korea) – see Chart 4.5 and Table A19.

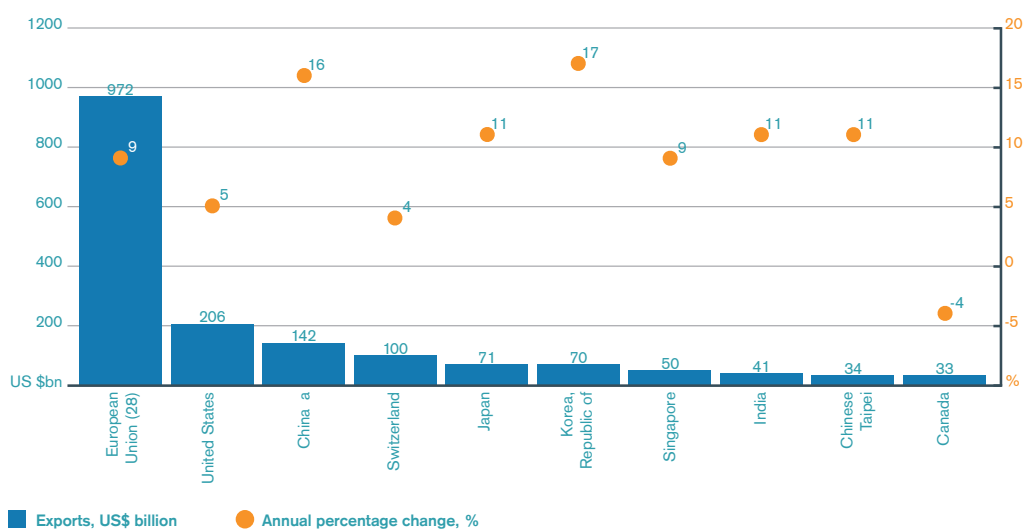
The order of the top ten remained unchanged, apart from Chinese Taipei moving up to ninth position and Canada down to tenth place.

The European Union recorded almost half (49 per cent) of world exports of chemicals in 2017, followed by the United States (10 per cent) and China (7 per cent).

Chart 4.5

Top ten exporters of chemicals, 2017

(US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



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

15%
Increase in exports of manufactured goods by the Republic of Korea in 2017.

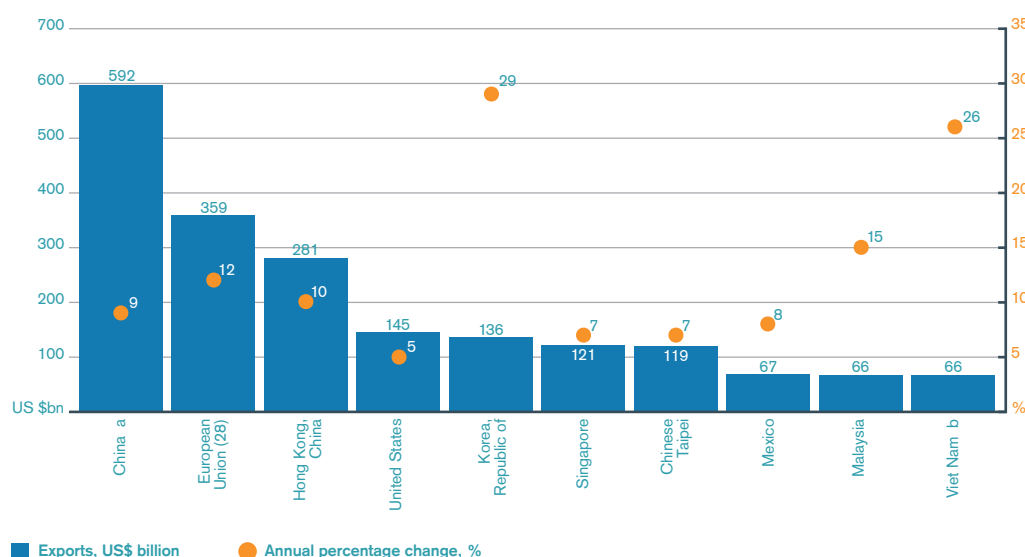
49%
Share of the European Union in world exports of chemicals in 2017.

Viet Nam enters top ten exporters of office and telecom products

The Republic of Korea recorded the highest increase (29 per cent) in exports of office and telecom equipment among the top ten exporters in 2017 (see Chart 4.6 and Table A20). The second highest growth was achieved by Viet Nam (26 per cent), which entered the top ten exporters in 2017, mostly thanks to distinctly increased exports to China.

The top exporter continued to be China, recording a 32 per cent share of world exports in 2017, followed by the European Union (almost 20 per cent). Chinese exports increased by 9 per cent while EU exports grew by 12 per cent. The top ten exporters represented almost 91 per cent of world exports of office and telecom products in 2017 (up from 86.7 per cent in 2010).

Chart 4.6
Top ten exporters of office and telecom equipment, 2017
 (US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



29%
 Increase in exports of office and telecom equipment of the Republic of Korea in 2017.

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

EU remains top exporter of automotive products

The European Union increased its share in world exports of automotive products by 0.5 percentage points in 2017, reaching a market share of 50.6 per cent. The next biggest exporters remained Japan, the United States and Mexico.

Among the top ten exporters, Brazil recorded the largest increase (32 per cent) followed by Turkey (22 per cent) and Mexico (14 per cent) - see Chart 4.7 and Table A21.

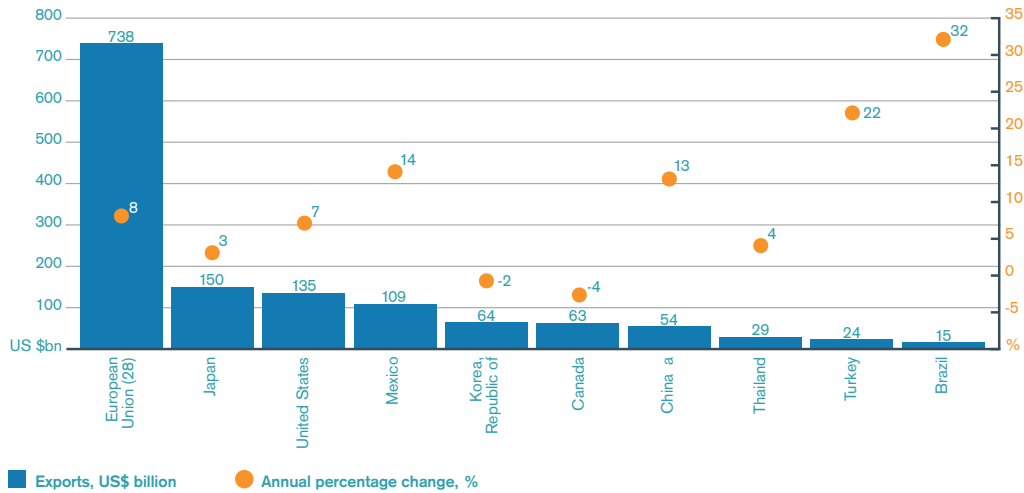
Despite improving its market share from 1.4 per cent of global exports to 1.6 per cent in 2017, Turkey remained in ninth position. The Republic of Korea moved up from sixth to fifth place while Canada moved down to sixth, from fifth.

Brazil moved into the top ten from 12th position in 2016 while India dropped out of the top ten (to 11th place). Canada (-4 per cent) and the Republic of Korea (-2 per cent) were the only two economies within the top ten with declines in 2017. Collectively, the top ten covered almost 95 per cent of world exports of automotive products in 2017.

Chart 4.7

Top ten exporters of automotive products, 2017

(US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



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

India records highest growth in exports of iron and steel

After three years of stagnating prices and sluggish demand, the top ten exporters of iron and steel all saw an increase in the value of their exports of iron and steel (see Chart 4.8 and Table A18). The highest growth was achieved by India (69 per cent), followed by the Russian Federation (39 per cent) and Brazil (37 per cent). Chinese exports recorded the lowest

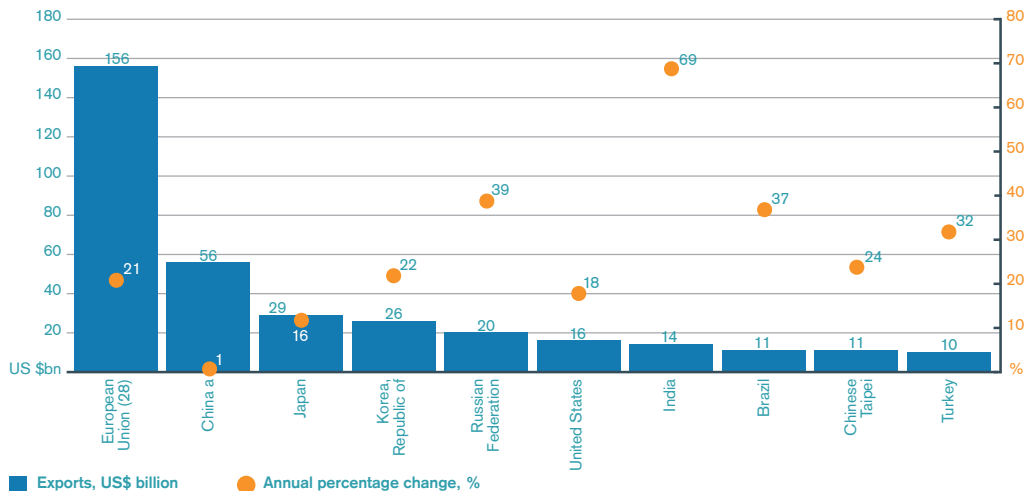
growth rate (1 per cent). The European Union remained the largest exporter (38 per cent market share) followed by China and Japan.

India and Brazil exceeded the value of exports achieved in 2014 while the other top ten exporters remained below 2014 totals. Collectively, the top ten exporters represented almost 85 per cent of world exports of iron and steel products in 2017 (compared with 83 per cent in 2010).

Chart 4.8

Top ten exporters of iron and steel, 2017

(US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



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

95%
Share of the top ten exporters in world exports of automotive products in 2017.

1%
Increase in Chinese exports of iron and steel, the lowest growth rate among the top ten exporters in 2017.

Trade in commercial services

Transport services make full recovery

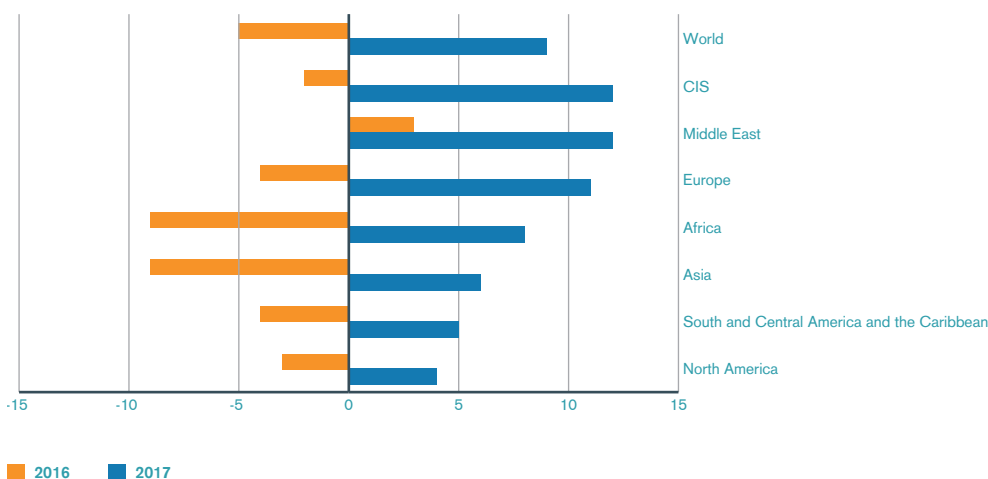
World exports of transport services bounced back in 2017, boosted by an increase in merchandise trade flows (see Chart 4.9).

World exports reached US\$ 931.5 billion, up 9 per cent, reflecting a recovery in all regions, with a peak in the Commonwealth of Independent States (+12 per cent). The Middle East continued to thrive with growth of around 12 per cent in 2017, thanks to its dynamic air

transport sector. In Europe, which accounted for almost half of global transport exports in 2017, transport revenues were up 11 per cent.

Growth remained well below the world average in North America as well as in South and Central America and the Caribbean, as the air transport industry faced heavy losses due to the significant disruption caused by powerful hurricanes hitting the United States and the Caribbean.

Chart 4.9
World transport exports by region, 2017
(Annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Nevertheless, 2017 was a record year for the airline industry. International air freight volumes expanded globally by 9.9 per cent. Africa recorded the best performance (+25 per cent), more than double the world average, boosted by an increase in direct routes between Asia and Africa in response to higher demand.¹

International air passenger traffic surged, growing by 7.9 per cent, with a peak in Asia (+9 per cent).² As international airfreight and the passenger load factor (the percentage of seats filled per flight) increased, passenger and cargo yields recovered. As a result, world air transport exports rose by 10 per cent, matching the growth in 2014 (see Chart 4.10).

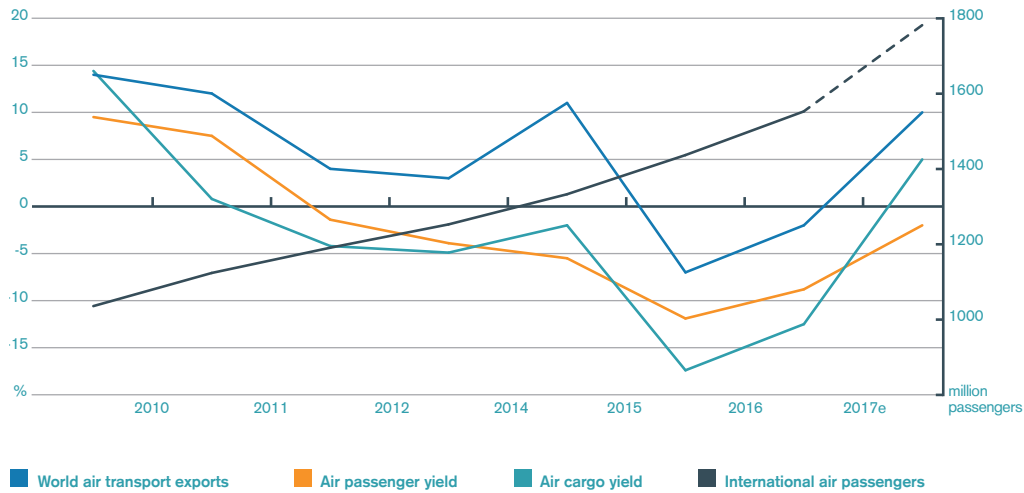
9%
Increase in world transport exports in 2017.

¹ IATA "Air freight market analysis".
² IATA "Air passenger market analysis".

Chart 4.10

World air transport exports, air cargo and air passenger yields, 2010-2017

(Annual percentage change and million passengers)



10%
Increase in world air transport exports in 2017.

Source: WTO estimates, International Air Transport Association (IATA) and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The number of international air passengers in 2017 is estimated by the WTO Secretariat.

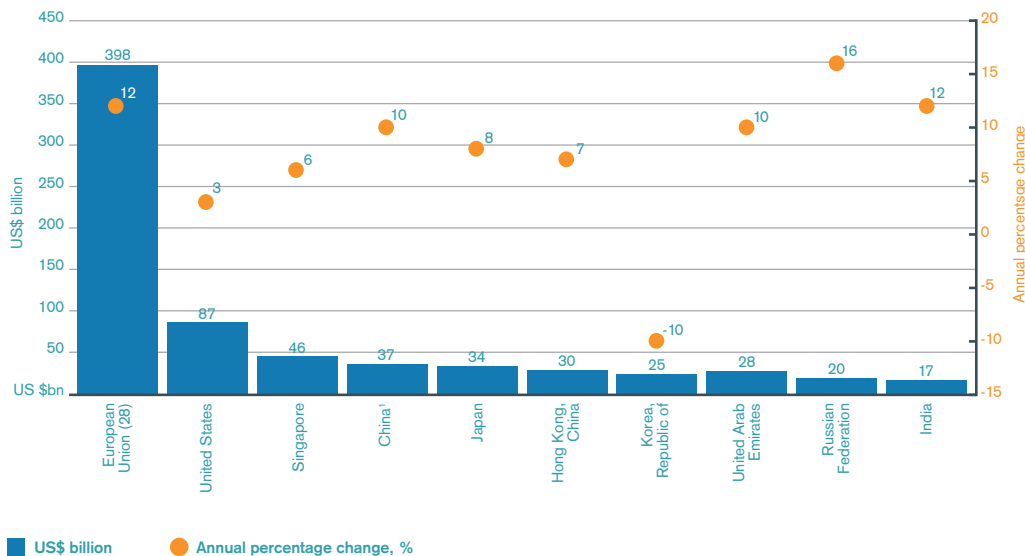
As global demand improved and merchandise flows expanded, freight shipping rates continued to rise. World maritime transport exports consequently recovered, rising by around 5 per cent in 2017, following a decline of 11 per cent in 2016, while transport services via all other transport modes, such as rail and road, grew by 12 per cent.

Virtually all the leading exporters of transport services had a robust trade performance in 2017 (see Chart 4.11). The European Union, China, the United Arab Emirates, the Russian Federation and India posted double-digit export growth. In contrast, the Republic of Korea continued to decline, with maritime freight exports down 18 per cent due to the bankruptcy of the country's largest container shipping company.

Chart 4.11

Leading transport exporters, 2017

(US\$ billion and annual percentage change)



12%
Increase in EU transport exports in 2017.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates

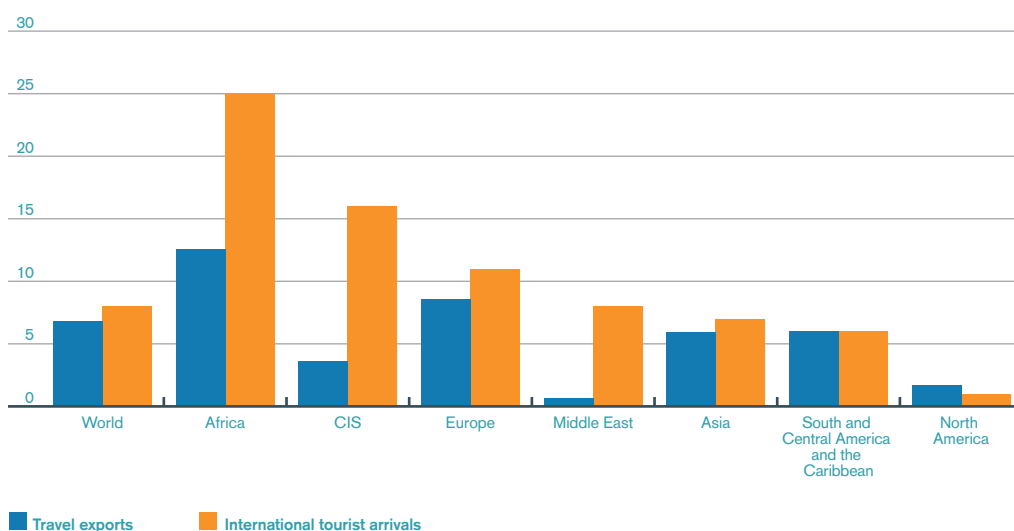
¹ Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-exports

Africa posts record growth in international tourism revenue

World travel exports, covering travellers' expenditure on goods and services during their stay abroad, rose by 8 per cent in 2017 (see

Chart 4.12), the strongest annual growth since 2013, reaching US\$ 1,309.5 billion. This was partly due to a 6.8 per cent rise in global tourist arrivals. Increasing tourist numbers, coupled with higher travel expenditure, benefited all regions, in particular Africa.

Chart 4.12
World travel exports and international tourist arrivals by region, 2017
 (Annual percentage change)



25%
 Increase in Africa's travel exports in 2017.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Note: Regional aggregates for international tourist arrivals were calculated by the WTO Secretariat on the basis of United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) data.

Africa's travel receipts expanded by 25 per cent in 2017, following a decline in 2015 and 2016, as tourists returned to leading destinations in northern Africa. Egypt, whose tourism sector suffered in the aftermath of terrorist attacks, with travel earnings plunging to mid-1990s levels, saw its exports increase by 194 per cent (see Chart 4.13). Similarly, Tunisia recovered, mostly due to returning tourists from Europe, while in Morocco, the third-largest exporter in the region after South Africa and Egypt, travel receipts were up 14 per cent.

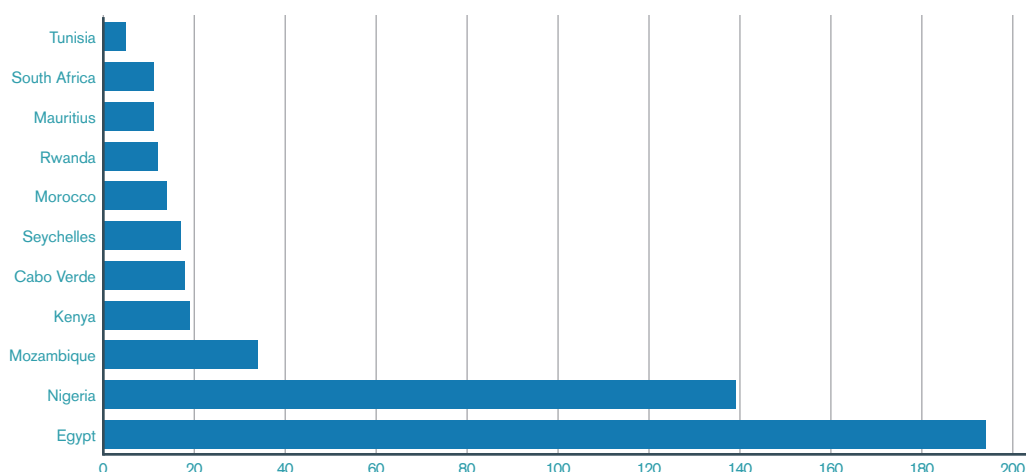
Record growth was not confined to countries in northern Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa's travel exports rose by 11 per cent, well above the world average, thanks to South Africa, Nigeria, Mozambique, Kenya and many other countries. Some island economies, such as the Seychelles and Cabo Verde, benefited from an increase in air routes, facilitating tourist arrivals. As tourists multiplied, their travel receipts expanded.

With a share of 43.5 per cent in its total commercial services exports in 2017, tourism remained Africa's leading services export sector. Africa's contribution to global travel exports reached 3.4 per cent in 2017, its highest level among services sectors.

Chart 4.13

Travel exports of selected African economies, 2017

(Annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Several countries in Europe benefited from higher inflows of foreign travellers. In the European Union, travel receipts increased by 10 per cent in 2017, while Turkey's were up by 20 per cent, marking the return of international tourists following two difficult years. Emerging tourism destinations in southern Europe, such as Montenegro, Albania and the former

Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, continued to post robust growth, with annual exports increasing between 12 and 17 per cent. In northern Europe, tourism continued to thrive in Iceland, which recorded its fifth consecutive year of double-digit growth. All the leading travel exporters in Asia, except China, enjoyed strong export growth in 2017 (see Chart 4.14)

Chart 4.14

Leading exporters' travel exports and international tourist arrivals, 2017

(Annual percentage change)



Note: For the United States, international tourist arrivals growth in the period January-September.
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates, UNWTO and national data.

43.5%

Share of travel
in Africa's
commercial
services exports
in 2017.

1%

Decline in US
travel receipts
in 2017.

thanks to an increase in tourist flows within the region, fostered by cheaper airfares. Despite a strong hurricane season hitting many tourism-led island economies, South and Central America and the Caribbean's travel exports rose by 6 per cent.

Among the top travel exporters, only the United States recorded a decline in both international tourist arrivals and travel earnings (see Chart 4.14). However, an increase in outbound travel and higher expenditure abroad by US travellers benefited economies in the region, in particular Mexico, and elsewhere in the world. In 2017, the United States ranked as the second-highest global travel spender after China, with a share of 10.5 per cent in the world total.

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), international tourist arrivals are expected to grow by 4 to 5 per cent globally in 2018.

Intellectual property (IP) services lead growth in other commercial services

World exports of "other commercial services" fully recovered in 2017, increasing by 8 per cent to US\$ 2,854.6 billion. Other commercial services cover different types of services

such as financial services, business services, and insurance and pension services. Charges for the use of intellectual property (IP) not included elsewhere (n.i.e.) ranked first among other commercial services, outpacing growth in information and communication technology (ICT) services, which has been the most dynamic sector over the last two decades (see Chart 4.15).

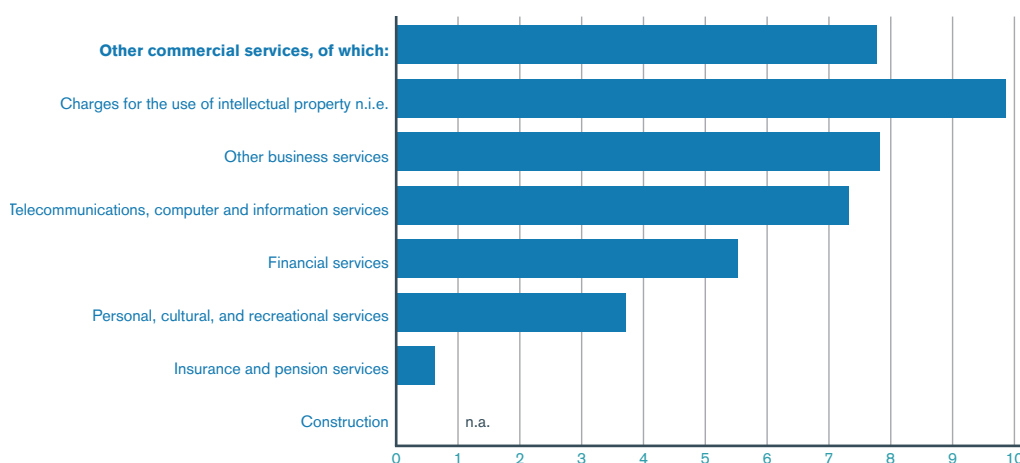
This category of services includes charges for the use of proprietary rights, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs, trade secrets and franchises, and rights arising from research and development, as well as from marketing. It also covers charges for licences to reproduce and/or distribute 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 the recording of live performances and for television, cable or satellite broadcast.

Driven by higher exports by Europe, North America and Asia, world receipts of IP-related services reached US\$ 380.6 billion, accounting for 13.3 per cent of global exports of other commercial services.

Chart 4.15

World exports of other commercial services by main category, 2017

(Annual percentage change)



Note: No growth rate available for construction due to a break in the data series for Asia. For the definition of other commercial services, see Chapter VII. Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

10%
Increase in exports of charges for the use of intellectual property not included elsewhere in 2017.

Trade in IP-related services remains mostly between developed countries

With exports of US\$ 151.3 billion in 2017, the European Union was the largest trader in charges for the use of IP n.i.e (see Chart 4.16). The Netherlands was the main recipient, accounting for more than one-third of the EU's total receipts, followed by Germany and the United Kingdom. The European Union's largest payments of charges and licences were made by Ireland and the Netherlands, which together constituted two-thirds of the EU's payments. The European Union is a net importer of IP-related charges, with a negative balance of US\$ 60.5 billion.

In 2017, the United States exported US\$ 127.9 billion in IP-related charges, while its payments of these charges were much lower, at US\$ 48.4 billion. In 2016, US receipts consisted of industrial processes, including patents (38.3 per cent), computer software (29.4 per

cent), audio-visual products (14.4 per cent), trademarks (11.7 per cent), franchises (4.2 per cent) and other products (2.0 per cent). Since 2005, the United States has been running a rising surplus, which reached US\$ 79.6 billion in 2017.

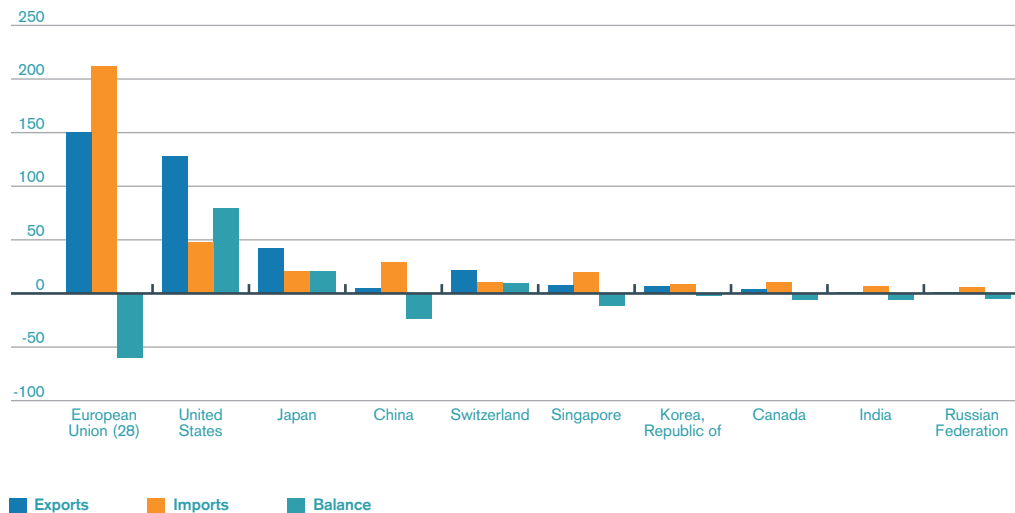
The European Union and the United States represented 73.4 per cent of global receipts of IP-related charges.

A closer look at bilateral export flows of the two top traders suggests that trade in IP is very concentrated. In 2016, almost half of the European Union's receipts of charges and licensing fees originated from trade within the EU, and exports to the United States accounted for an additional 19.7 per cent (see Chart 4.17). Similarly, in the case of the United States, around 40 per cent of receipts arose from exports to EU member countries, in particular Ireland and the United Kingdom, as well as from exports to Switzerland and Canada.

Chart 4.16

Leading traders in charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e, 2017

(US\$ billion)



Note: The order of economies in the chart reflects their ranking in total trade in charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e (exports plus imports) in 2017.

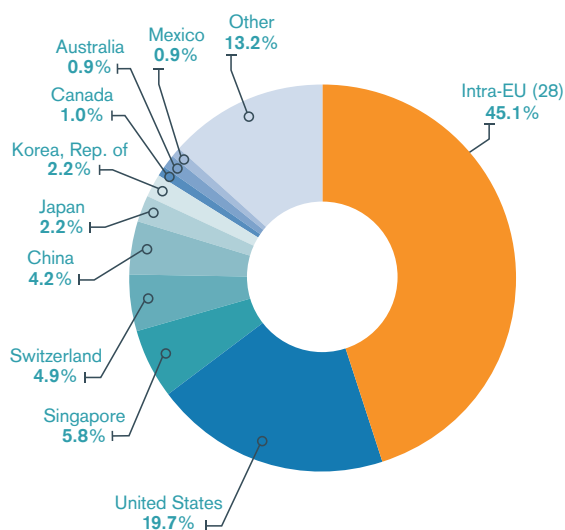
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

73.4%
Share in world receipts of the European Union and the United States in 2017.

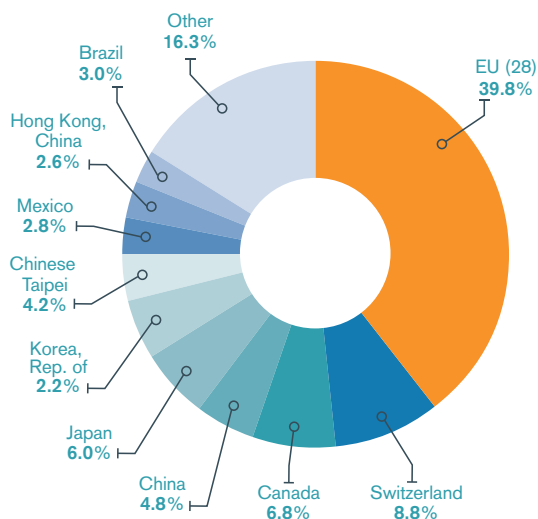
Chart 4.17

EU receipts of charges for the use of IP, n.i.e., by main partner, 2016

(Percentage share)



US receipts of charges for the use of IP, n.i.e., by main partner, 2016



Source: Eurostat and OECD.

Trade within companies is a prominent feature of US trade in charges for the use of IP. In 2016, over 62 per cent of exports took place between US parent companies and their affiliates abroad, largely in Europe and Asia, and over 53 per cent between affiliates of foreign companies and their parent companies located in other countries.

Trade in charges associated with IP is predominantly between developed countries and between affiliated enterprises. In contrast, the share of the European Union's and the United States' exports to Africa did not exceed 1 per cent. This suggests that African firms are not yet benefiting from knowledge and technology transfer from advanced countries, which would help them innovate and facilitate their participation in global value chains.

Foreign affiliates statistics

The compilation of foreign affiliates statistics (FATS) remains challenging for developing economies due to their complexity. At present, only nine report on the activities of majority-owned foreign affiliates in their own economies (inward FATS) and only three on the activities of their own affiliates abroad (outward FATS) (see Appendix tables A62 and A63). The three developing economies which report on both inward and outward FATS are Costa Rica, Israel and China.

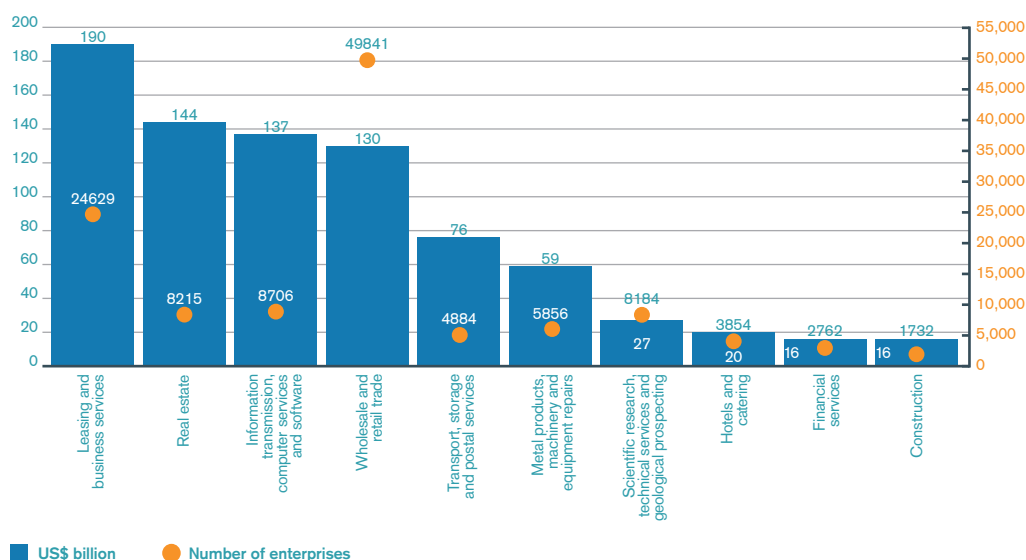
Foreign-owned affiliates in China are mostly from Asia

According to newly available data, in China, there were 123,520 majority-owned foreign affiliates (MOFAs) engaged in services activities or construction in 2016, with sales totalling US\$ 853.0 billion, up 3 per cent. Sales by MOFAs in services activities, totalling US\$ 837 billion, is the most accurate indicator of China's imports of services through the commercial presence of a foreign firm (Mode 3, as defined by the General Agreement on Trade in Services).

Chart 4.18

China: Inward FATS sales and number of enterprises in the top ten services activities and construction, 2016

(US\$ billion and number of enterprises)



Source: China's Ministry of Commerce.

Leasing and business services, real estate, information transmission, software and information technology, as well as wholesale and retail trade were the largest sectors for MOFAs in services activities in 2016 (see Chart 4.18). Sales in construction and in finance were at least ten times lower. The highest annual growth was recorded in real estate activities (27 per cent), construction (18 per cent) and financial services (17 per cent).

In terms of numbers of enterprises, the highest concentration of foreign affiliates was in wholesale and retail trade (some 50,000) employing over 1.5 million people. Leasing and business services, with around 24,700

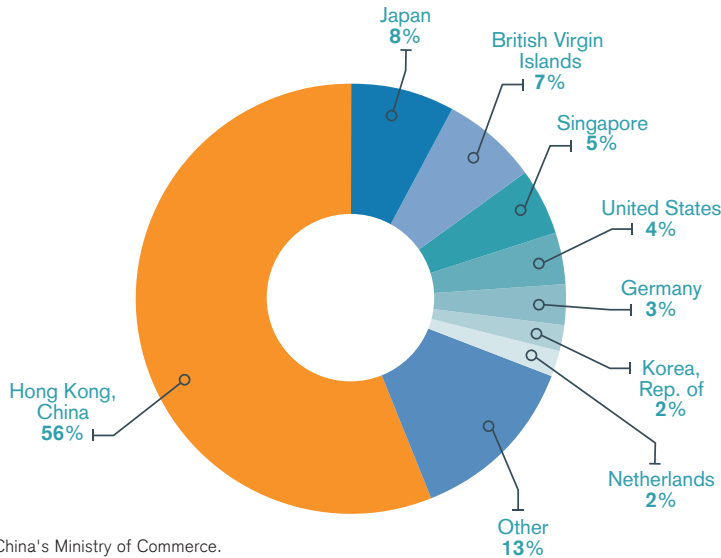
affiliates, ranked second. Foreign affiliates established in China employed workers predominantly from the domestic market as only less than 3 per cent of total employees were foreigners.

In 2016, MOFAs from Hong Kong, China, made more than half of total sales by foreign affiliates in China (see Chart 4.19), or US\$ 478.3 billion, a 7 per cent rise. MOFAs from Hong Kong, China, were also the most numerous, with around 59,000 enterprises. Japan was second both in terms of sales and number of enterprises. MOFAs from the United States, some 6,800 firms, accounted for 4 per cent of total sales.

Chart 4.19

China: Inward FATS sales in services activities and construction by partner economy, 2016

(Percentage share)



Source: China's Ministry of Commerce.

Chinese foreign affiliates go global

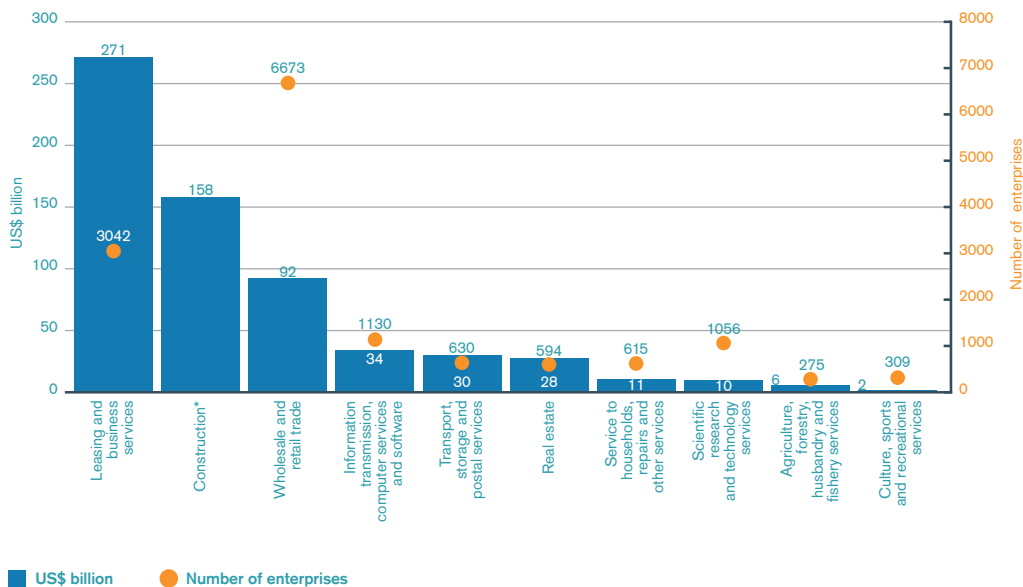
Some 14,950 MOFAs of Chinese firms were recorded abroad in 2016, engaged in services or construction, with sales worth US\$ 691.9 billion, a 21 per cent rise. These affiliates were

concentrated mostly in leasing and business services, followed by wholesale and retail trade, and ICT services (see Chart 4.20). Construction, a key export sector for China, totalled sales of US\$ 157.6 billion.

Chart 4.20

China: Outward FATS sales and number of enterprises in the top ten services activities or construction, 2016

(US\$ billion and number of enterprises)



Source: China's Ministry of Commerce.

Around half of the sales were made by Chinese MOFAs in Hong Kong, China (\$329.0 billion) but China's "Belt and Road" initiative, a development strategy launched in 2013 by the Chinese government, has encouraged China's services firms to "go global" and has helped Chinese services suppliers develop rapidly in local markets.

As a result, sales by Chinese MOFAs in countries along the proposed "Belt and Road" routes increased considerably in 2016, reaching US\$ 134.5 billion, or 19.4 per cent

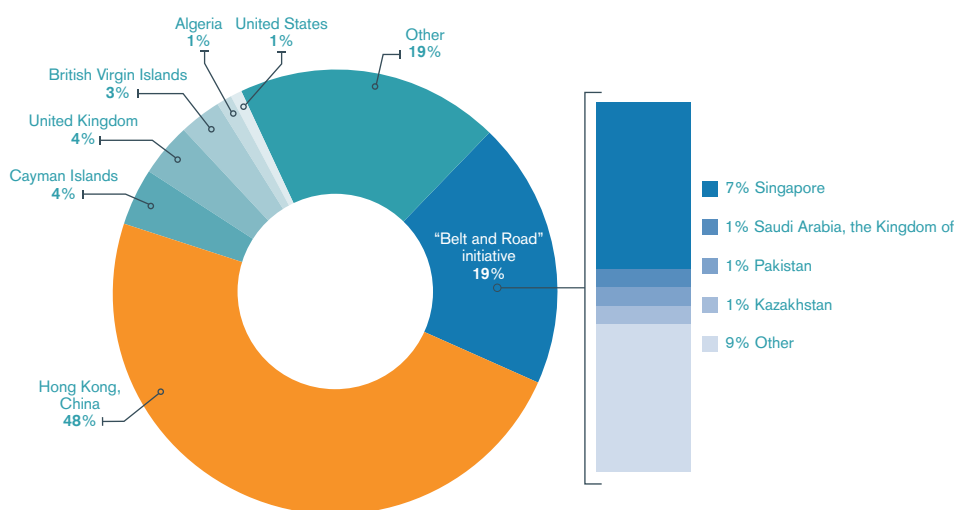
of total sales (see Chart 4.21). Out of China's top ten partner economies, four were countries along the "Belt and Road" route (Singapore, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Kazakhstan).

Sales by Chinese affiliates in services industries or construction in countries along the "Belt and Road" routes recorded double-digit growth in 2016. Sales in Pakistan grew by over 60 per cent, in Kazakhstan by 46 per cent, and in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Singapore by over 30 per cent.

Chart 4.21

China: Outward FATS sales in services activities or construction by partner economy, 2016

(Percentage share)



Source: China's Ministry of Commerce.

Zimbabwe attracts foreign affiliates from developing and developed economies

Zimbabwe, one of only two countries in Africa to compile inward FATS, together with Zambia, has attracted MOFAs from both developed and developing economies.

MOFAs engaged in services activities in Zimbabwe recorded sales of US\$ 1.7 billion in 2015, the latest year for which data are available. The overall turnover of these foreign affiliates totalled US\$ 3.5 billion.

MOFAs in Zimbabwe were concentrated in manufacturing, accounting for 43 per cent of

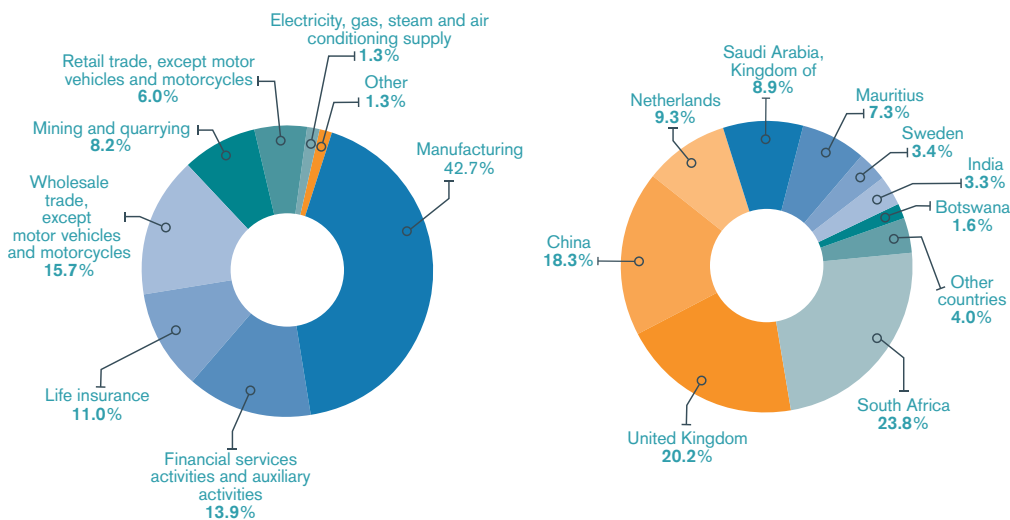
total sales by these affiliates (see Chart 4.22) and the highest contribution to employment (39.3 per cent). Financial and insurance activities ranked second, with one quarter of total sales, and 21.6 per cent of employees. Wholesale trade was the third largest sector.

South Africa made the highest contribution to total sales and number of foreign affiliates (26.2 per cent), followed by the United Kingdom, China and the Netherlands. In Zimbabwe, the bulk of sales (more than 63 per cent) were made by MOFAs from developing economies. Foreign affiliates from other African countries represented one-third of the total, suggesting that as in the case of Zambia, the activities of African MOFAs within Africa is on the rise.

Chart 4.22

Zimbabwe: Inward FATS sales by activity and partner economy, 2015

(Percentage share)



Source: Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT)

MOFAs established in Zimbabwe exported and imported goods totalling US\$ 645.5 million and US\$ 881.5 million respectively in 2015. Foreign affiliates in manufacturing were the most active, importing and exporting goods totalling US\$ 125.6 million and US\$ 368.1 million respectively. This ratio demonstrates MOFAs' integration into global value chains.

MOFAs' payments for services from abroad totalled US\$ 45.6 million, 3 per cent of total commercial services imported by Zimbabwe in 2015. Services were predominantly imported by foreign affiliates in financial activities (US\$ 32.6 million), followed by life insurance (US\$ 7.3 million) and retail trade, excluding motor vehicles and motorcycles (US\$ 4.5 million).

Services exports by MOFAs were negligible, at US\$ 0.3 million. Exports were made only by foreign affiliates in manufacturing, indicating that Zimbabwe's commercial services exports, some US\$ 341 million in 2015, were predominantly made by domestic firms, not by foreign affiliates established in the country.

Trade in services by partner - a new experimental data set developed by OECD and WTO (BATIs)

Trade in services by partner - an experimental data set jointly produced with the OECD (WTO | Trade Statistics - Bulk download of bilateral trade in services data) aims at providing a balanced bilateral trade in services dataset for economic analysis. Balancing refers to reconciling exports and imports through a mechanical process to provide a consistent dataset.

In response to the needs of the OECD/WTO trade in value added initiative, this dataset has been set up in modular form. It is freely available via the OECD's and the WTO's website. It is hoped that analysts, statisticians and the general public contribute to this dataset, making it a truly international benchmark over time.

What does it cover?

The dataset provides complete and consistent bilateral trade in services data between 1995 and 2012 for 191 countries and their trading partners and 11 main Extended Balance of Payment Services (EBOPS) 2002 categories. It is an analytical dataset, produced by a modular approach, meaning its starting

point is reported data, which are supplemented by imputation and estimation. The “final” dataset is balanced through an algorithm to remove asymmetries.

The dataset is available online and will be continuously improved as additional reported country data become available. The data are released in three different datasets: “reported data only”, “final” data (after imputation and estimations) (see Chart 4.23) and “balanced” data (see Chart 4.24). For Europe, the largest provider of data, the difference between the “final” and “balanced” value represents about 4 per cent.

Results

At a global level, Europe and Asia are the two regions with the highest levels of services trade within their regions. A total of 64 per cent of Europe's services exports and 52 per cent of Asia's exports are destined for their respective regions.

Most estimation, due to lack of reported data, was needed for Africa, Central and South America, and the Middle East. For Africa, services trade within the region accounts for less than 10 per cent of total services exports.

Chart 4.23

Services exports by geographical region (“final”), 2012

(US\$ million)

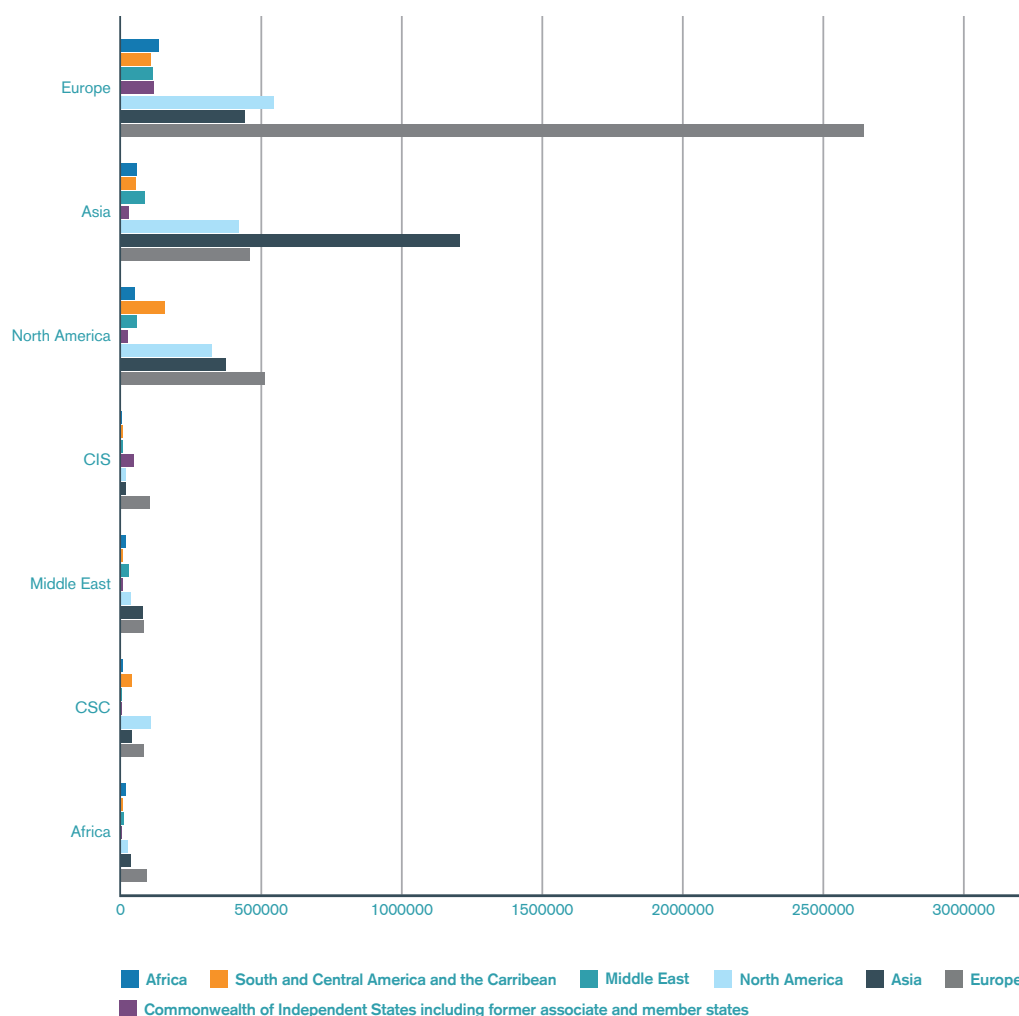
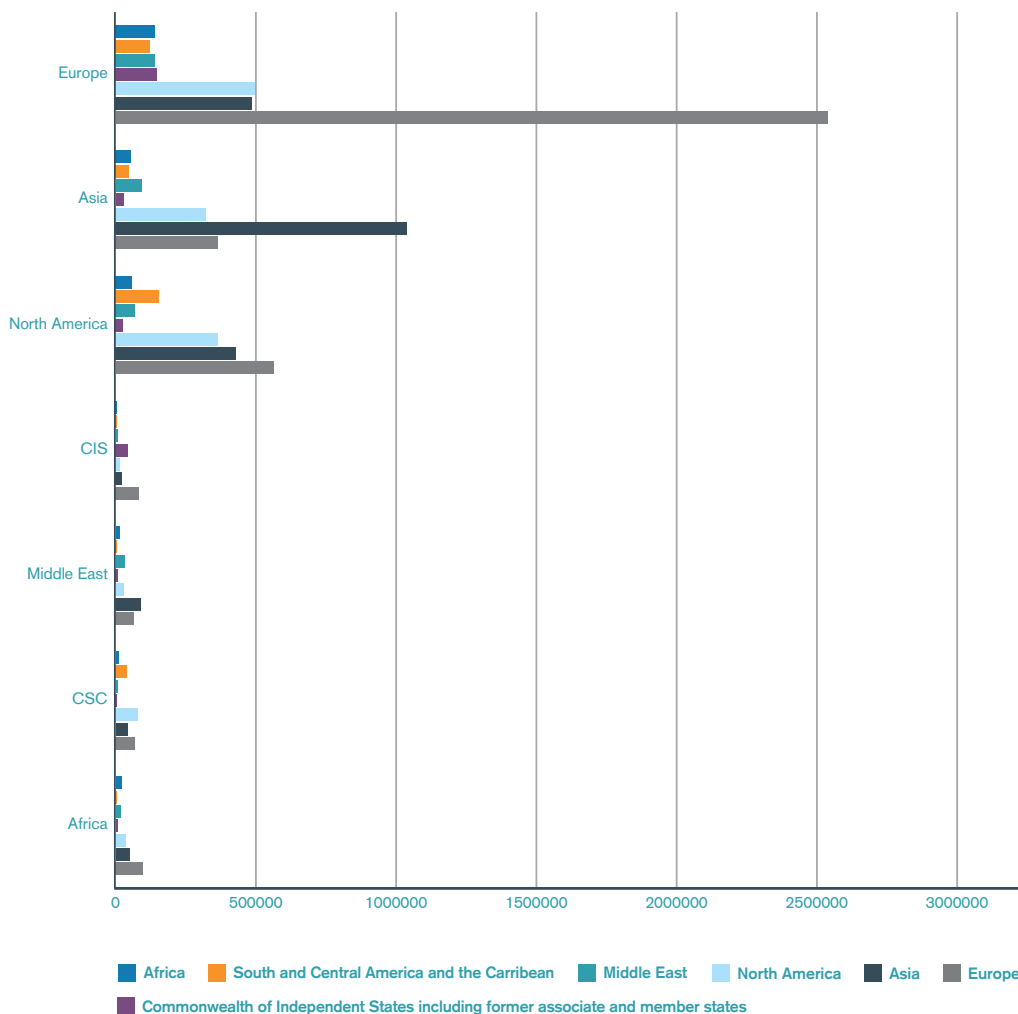


Chart 4.24
Services exports by geographical region (“balanced”), 2012
 (US\$ million)



Source: OECD-WTO BaTiS database

A new initiative to estimate trade in services by mode of supply (TisMoS)

The lack of trade in services data by mode of supply hampers analysis, monitoring and formulation of trade policy. Since information provided by national statistical offices is scarce, the WTO Secretariat is working on developing an experimental data set.

Methodology – the simplified approach

The new dataset, constructed in line with the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services 2010, allocates services exports to one dominant mode of supply or, where there is no single dominant mode, to the most significant modes of

supply according to a distribution table. This requires assumptions on how specific services are most likely to be supplied.

National initiatives

A number of countries have carried out sector-specific or one-time studies to test the feasibility of regular data collection or to source information on the functioning of priority sectors of their economy. The idea of presenting trade in services by mode of supply is supported by the Task Force on Modes of Supply, launched by Eurostat, which encourages countries to allocate resources for collecting more information on the distribution of trade in services by mode of supply.

Development of a benchmark

The simplified approach outlined above has been taken as the starting point but the methodology has been updated following experts' feedback. The results of new pilot studies will help to improve estimates at country and global level. The aim is for the dataset to progress into an international benchmark, incorporating any new information that becomes available over time.

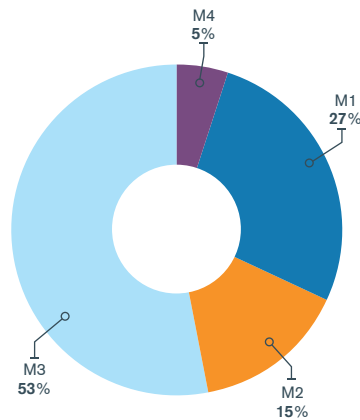
Results

The first results have revealed the relative importance of modes of supply, as defined by the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). As expected, mode 3 (commercial presence - a foreign company setting up subsidiaries or branches to provide services in another country) is the dominant mode, representing more than half of services transactions. Mode 1 (cross-border supply - services supplied from one country to another) is estimated to account for 27 per cent of total services trade. Mode 2 (consumption abroad - consumers or firms making use of a service in another country, e.g. tourism) accounts for 15 per cent and mode 4 (presence of natural persons - individuals travelling from their own country to supply services in another) account for less than 5%. These first results at a global level do not reveal the significant variability across countries and sectors. In addition, this first distribution at a global level may change with the advent of digital trade.

Chart 4.25

Importance of trade in services exports by mode of supply, 2014

(Percentage share)



Global value chains

EU car makers and suppliers are leading drivers of trade in value-added terms

Trade in Value Added (TiVA) statistics provide insights into the interactions and value-added exchanges between economies and industries and the rise of new players in automotive supply chains. The automotive industry covers the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers as well as the production of parts and components.

Chart 4.26 shows how the geographical origin of value-added content in EU exports of motor vehicles changed between 2000 and 2014. Germany, a major exporter of automotive products, is the only economy that increased its value-added contribution to EU exports of vehicles, from 31.2 per cent in 2000 to 34.5 per cent in 2014. The value-added share from French companies declined sharply during the same period, from 12.4 per cent to 6.7 per cent.

EU car makers, especially German companies, have relocated some steps in the automotive production process to Eastern European countries that are increasingly providing labour force and skills in this sector. Hence, the value added from Eastern European economies in EU exports of motor vehicles increased substantially from 3 per cent in 2000 to 7.5 per cent in 2014.

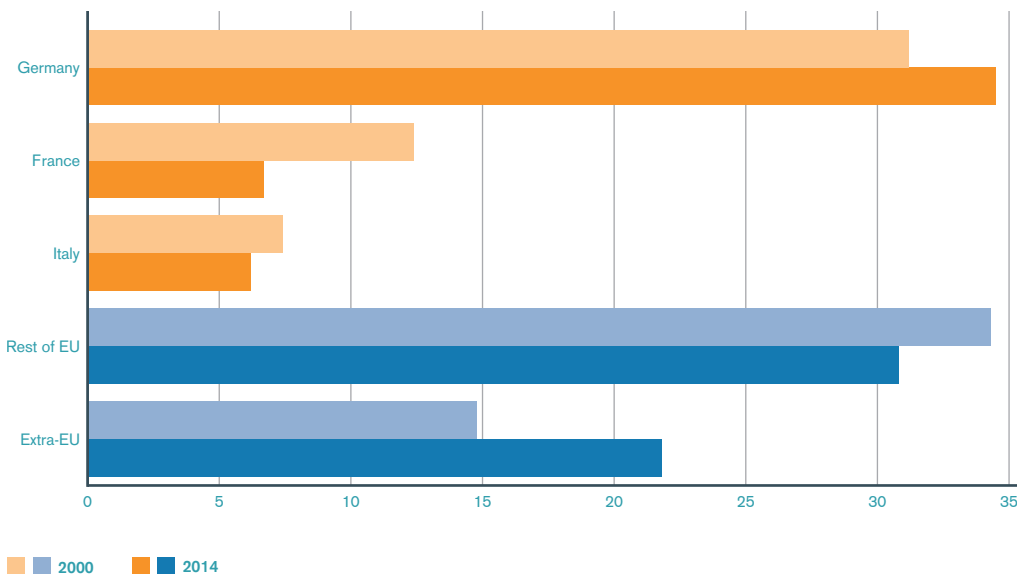
Overall, non-EU economies are contributing more and more to the production and exports of EU motor vehicles. Their value-added share in EU total automotive exports increased from 14.8 per cent in 2000 to 21.8 per cent in 2014.

Chart 4.27 highlights the increasing level of Chinese value added in EU exports of motor vehicles, its share growing from 0.5 per cent in 2000 to 2 per cent in 2014. The contribution of Russia to EU automotive exports increased over this period but it remains quite marginal (0.9 per cent in 2014). The US value added embedded in EU exports decreased in the early 2000s and has remained stable since then, at around 1.6 per cent.

Chart 4.26

Value-added origin in EU exports of automotive products, 2000-2014

(Percentage share)



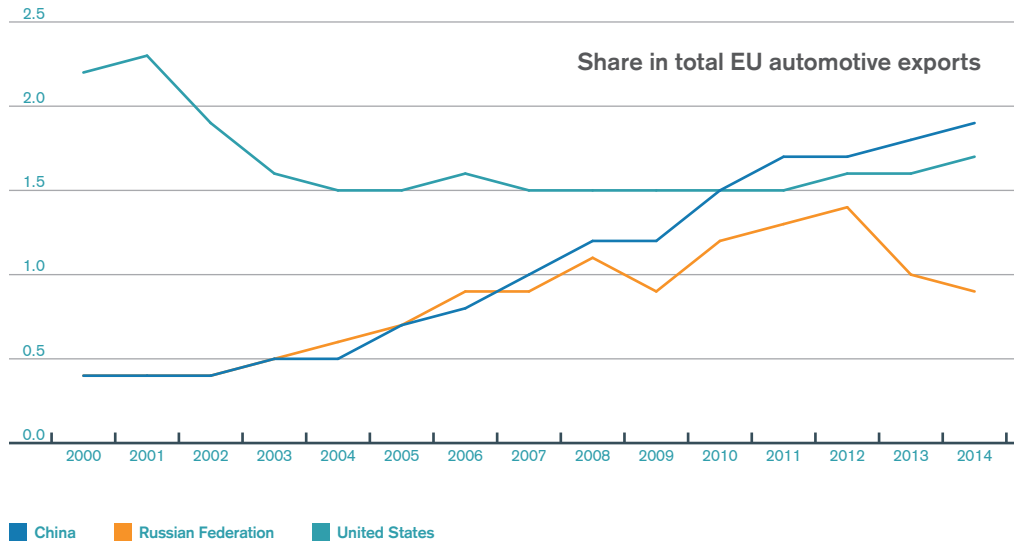
Source: UIBE GVC Index database.

1/3
Germany provides about 1/3 of the value added content of EU automotive exports.

Chart 4.27

Extra-EU value added in EU exports of automotive products, major suppliers 2000-2014

(Percentage share)



Source: UIBE GVC Index database.

Almost **2%**
The share in value added provided by China to EU automotive exporters in 2014.

Chart 4.28 shows that the value added contained in EU exports of motor vehicles mostly comes from outside the automotive industry. In 2014, only 38 per cent of the value added stemmed from EU automotive companies while 49 per cent came from other industries providing inputs to EU car makers.

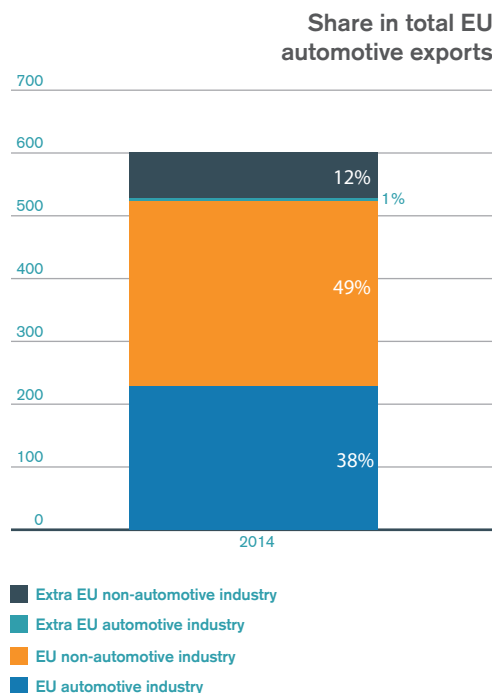
The value-added contribution of automotive industries from outside the European Union is negligible, estimated to be 1 per cent in 2014. This indicates that regional supply chains in the sector are almost self-sufficient regarding car components. However, EU car makers call on foreign companies from other sectors for their input; the value-added content of foreign non-automotive companies in EU automotive exports accounted for 12 per cent of the value added in 2014.

In 2014, 59 per cent of the value added supplied by EU non-automotive industries to EU automotive exporters stemmed from the services sector, amounting to around 30 per cent of the total value added contained in EU automotive exports (see Chart 4.29).

Chart 4.28

Geographical and sectoral origins of value added in EU exports of automotive products, 2014

(US\$ billion and percentage share)



Source: UIBE GVC Index database.

50%
The approximate share of the value added contained in EU automotive exports stemming from other EU industries.

This shows the role of so-called “manu-services”, or services embedded in the production of manufacturing goods, is especially important in the EU car industry. The main types of services provided within EU automotive supply chains are wholesale and retail trade services, support activities and management consultancy services.

Other EU manufacturing industries, mainly related to fabricated metals but also plastic and machinery equipment, accounted for 40 per cent of the total value added supplied by regional non-automotive industries to EU automotive exporters.

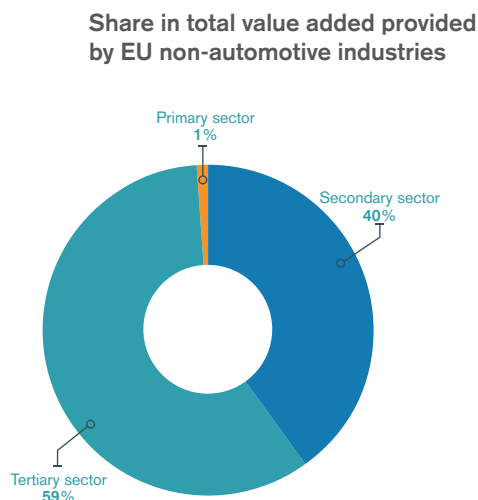
China has become a rising foreign supplier to EU automotive exporters since the early 2000s (see Chart 4.30), mainly by supplying different types of intermediate goods and services, such as mining inputs, information and communication technology (ICT) components and wholesale distribution services.

In 2014, China accounted for almost 4.5 per cent of non-EU value added from non-automotive industries in EU automotive exports. The overall contribution of US services to EU automotive companies gradually decreased during the same period.

Chart 4.29

Contribution of EU non-automotive industries to EU exports of automotive products by main sector, 2014

(Percentage share)



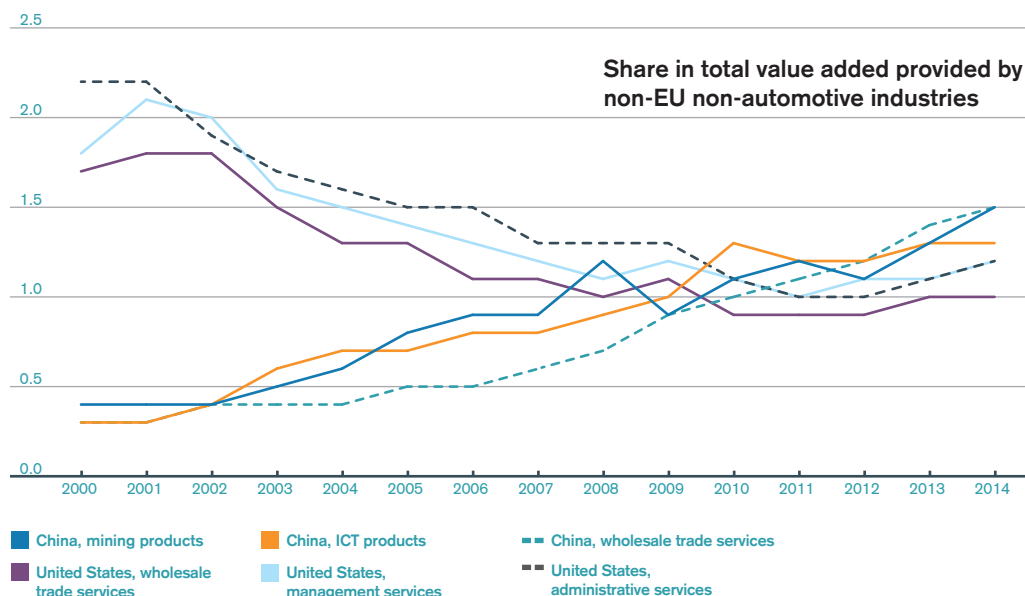
Source: UIBE GVC Index database.

59%
The share of value added from the services sector provided by EU non-automotive industries to EU automotive exporters in 2014.

Chart 4.30

Contribution of non-EU non-automotive industries to EU exports of automotive products, by main supplier-industry, 2000-2014

(Percentage share)



Source: UIBE GVC Index database.

4.5%
China's share of value added from non-automotive industries in EU automotive exports, 2014.

Digital trade

Measuring digital trade requires coordination with all stakeholders

New technologies enabling electronic transactions in goods and services have had a significant impact on domestic and international trade. The international statistical community categorizes the nature of these transactions into three groups as follows: “digitally ordered” trade, “platform-enabled” trade and “digital delivery” trade.

“Digitally ordered” trade refers to “the cross-border sale or purchase of goods and services, conducted over computer networks by methods specifically designed for purpose of receiving or placing orders...”, as defined by the OECD. Delivery can be digital or physical and can be organized directly between a purchaser and seller or through platform-enabled trade. E-commerce can be seen as commercial transactions that are digitally-ordered and either digitally or physically delivered.

“Platform-enabled” trade refers to trade facilitated by online platforms such as Amazon or Uber. Buyers and sellers trading through a matchmaker or intermediary could be either inside or outside the territory of the purchaser and/or seller. The location of the intermediary is not always identifiable, nor is the classification of the intermediary by industrial activity. For example, such a platform could be classified as a wholesaler/retailer or it could be classified in terms of the activity it is engaged in (hotel, food products, transportation, etc.).

“Digital delivery” trade involves the provision of services through cross-border transmission. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) refers to these services as ICT-enabled. In the terminology of

the GATS, these are cross-border transactions recognised as mode 1 supply of services.

To improve statistics on digital trade, a number of initiatives are under way. These are mostly concerned with conceptualizing the different aspects of digital trade.

The Inter-Agency Task Force on International Trade Statistics, chaired by the OECD and the WTO and reporting to the UN Statistical Commission, is the key coordinator for addressing the challenges of measuring digital trade, as highlighted by the German Presidency of the G20 and its resolution of 7 April 2017. This task force will help to channel efforts to produce a consistent measurement framework. Notable activities include collaboration between the OECD and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to measure digitalisation more effectively within national accounts and productivity, and the work of the WTO, UNCTAD, the Universal Postal Union and the OECD to measure cross-border e-commerce transactions. Other ongoing activities that the task force will build upon include the work on ICT-enabled services developed by the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development chaired by UNCTAD.³

The task force plans to develop a Handbook on Measuring Digital Trade, covering policy questions regarding digitally ordered, facilitated and delivered transactions and tackling the compilation of statistics on digital trade.

³ In March 2016, the UN Statistical Commission endorsed a definition of ICT-enabled services developed by UNCTAD in collaboration with other international organizations that will help derive data on the value of services delivered electronically across borders.

Global perspectives – who are the leading players?

Leading players	68
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0.6%

LDCs accounted for 0.6% of global exports of commercial services in 2017.

13%

China was the biggest merchandise exporter in 2017, accounting for 13% of the world total.

20%

Ireland's exports of commercial services grew by 20% in 2017.

13%

Africa's commercial services exports grew by 13% in 2017.

38%

Top five merchandise traders accounted for 38% of the value of world trade in 2017.

26%

Oil exporters in the Commonwealth of Independent States, Africa and the Middle East benefited from a 26% rise in world fuel prices in 2017.

12%

Developing economies' merchandise exports increased by 12% in 2017 after a two-year dip, reaching US\$ 7.43 trillion.

13%

LDCs' merchandise exports increased by 13% after three years of decline.

34%

The European Union remains the largest regional trade agreement, accounting for 34% of world trade in 2017.

21.4%

South-South trade represented 21.4% of total world exports in 2016.

38.1%

The share of developing economies in world imports of commercial services was 38.1% in 2017.

25%

Developing economies' receipts of charges associated with intellectual property increased by 25% in 2017.

53%

The top ten commercial services traders accounted for 53% of the world total in 2017.

Leading players

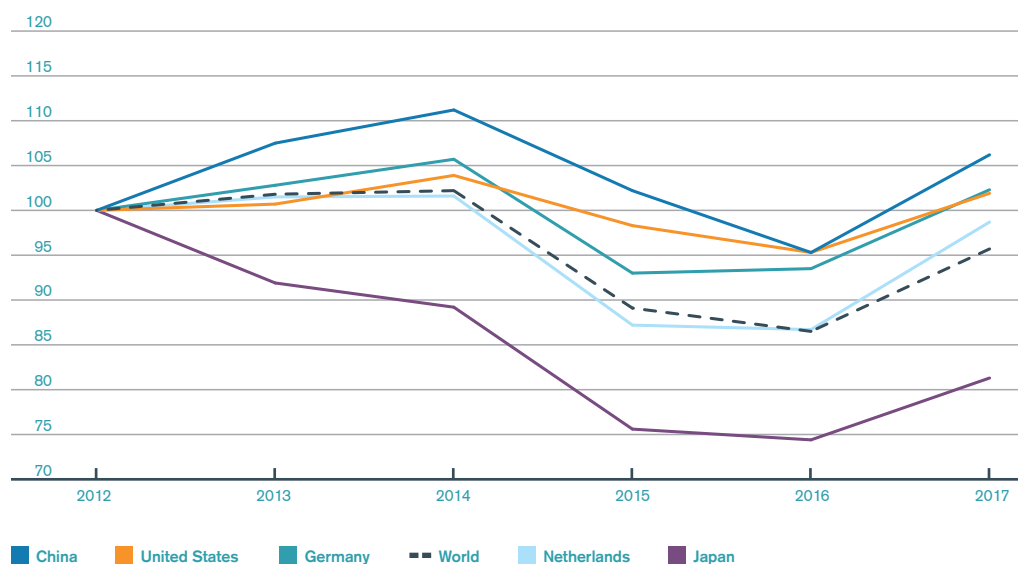
Top merchandise traders bounce back

China remained the largest exporter of goods and the United States the largest importer in 2017, even if the European Union is considered as a single trader (excluding intra-EU trade). The top five traders, measured as the sum of exports and imports of merchandise trade, in 2017 remained the same: China, the United States, Germany, Japan and the Netherlands (see Chart 5.1). On the import side, the United Kingdom moved ahead of the Netherlands into fifth place. Collectively, the top five traders account for more than one-third of world trade, recording 38.2 per cent of world exports and imports.

There were few major changes in the rankings of merchandise exporters and importers in 2017. However, the Republic of Korea rose from eighth to sixth position for exports while the United Arab Emirates jumped from 19th to 15th place, mostly due to higher petroleum prices. Japan overtook the United Kingdom as the world's fourth-largest merchandise importer while Canada fell from ninth to 12th place.

Appendix tables A6 and A7 provide detailed breakdowns of the value of annual merchandise trade.

Chart 5.1
Total trade for the top five traders, 2012-17
 (Value Index, 2012=100)



38%
 The top five traders accounted for more than one-third of world trade in 2017.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

The five main traders all recovered from the lacklustre performance of the previous two years for exports and imports. In value terms, China and the Netherlands grew above the world average of 11 per cent. China recorded stronger import growth than exports (16 per cent and 8 per cent respectively) while the Netherlands increased both its exports and imports by 14 per cent.

When compared with the trade performance in 2012, the pace of recovery varies among the top traders (see Chart 5.1). Japan is the only economy among the top five traders that is still significantly below the levels of 2012, on average 20 per cent lower.

Despite a slow recovery, Japan's trade balance remained positive for the second year in a row, with a surplus of US\$ 26.2 billion. According to preliminary data for 2017¹, the increase in exports of office and telecom equipment (10 per cent) and automotive products (3 per cent) made the largest contribution to its exports, which grew by 8 per cent overall. The recovery of Japan's private consumption and investment in the domestic economy contributed to the rise in total imports (11 per cent).

China's trade surplus, the highest among the top five traders, was US\$ 421.4 billion in 2017, 14 per cent lower than its 2016 level. Chinese exports totalled US\$ 2.22 trillion, up from US\$ 2.09 trillion in 2016, mainly due to a rise in exports of office and telecom equipment. This included a 14 per cent increase in exports of mobile phones and component parts and a 5 per cent increase in automatic data processing machines. China's total imports were US\$ 1.82 trillion, a 16 per cent increase. The surge in fuel and copper prices contributed to this import growth (see also Chart 4.2).

Among the EU's top traders, Germany and the Netherlands maintained a steady growth in their trade surpluses, with a trade balance 14 per cent higher than their 2012 levels. Germany's trade surplus was US\$ 281.3 billion in 2017. Exports of automotive products (up by 5 per cent) and pharmaceuticals (up by 11 per cent) contributed to an overall rise in exports of 11 per cent. The Netherlands' trade surplus was US\$ 77.7 billion in 2017. Exports of petroleum oil, which rose by 17 per cent after three years of decline, contributed to the country's overall export increase of 14 per cent.

The United States reported a trade deficit of US\$ 862.8 billion, 8 per cent higher than in 2016. With the increase in private consumption and fixed investment, total imports grew by 7 per cent after two consecutive years of very modest growth. Exports totalled US\$ 1.55 trillion. The increase in petroleum oil exports and electronic circuits, up by 26 per cent and 9 per cent respectively, contributed to overall export growth of 7 per cent in 2017.

In services, trade remains concentrated in ten countries

The ten leading traders in global services remained unchanged in 2017, with the same ten countries ranking as top services exporters and importers (see Chart 5.2). Overall, these economies accounted for 53 per cent of global trade in commercial services.

With a share in world services exports of 14.4 per cent, and of 10.2 per cent in imports, the United States remained the world's leading trader of commercial services in 2017, with US\$ 761.7 billion in exports and US\$ 516.0 billion in imports.

The United Kingdom's services exports increased by 11 per cent in national currency terms in 2017. However, a further depreciation of the British pound resulted in only a 6 per cent rise in UK services exports in US dollar terms (see Chart 5.2). Services growth was boosted by "other business services", which rose by 22 per cent, recording their highest rise ever. "Other business services" - comprising professional and management consulting services, research and development services, as well as technical and trade-related services - is the United Kingdom's leading sector, accounting for almost one-third of the country's services exports. The UK was the second-largest services exporter and the sixth-largest importer, slipping one position behind the Netherlands.

Germany remained the third-largest exporter and importer of commercial services globally. All of its services categories, from transport to audio-visual and related services, recorded robust growth in 2017.

Following a decline in tourists in 2016 due to fears of terrorism, France's travel earnings recovered in 2017 (+12 per cent) thanks partly to high expenditure by Chinese tourists. Tourism is a key sector for France, which is the number one global destination in terms of the number of international tourist arrivals. France once again ranked fourth in both services exports and imports.

¹ Preliminary numbers were extrapolated on the basis of data published by UN Comtrade database and Trade Data Monitor (TDM).

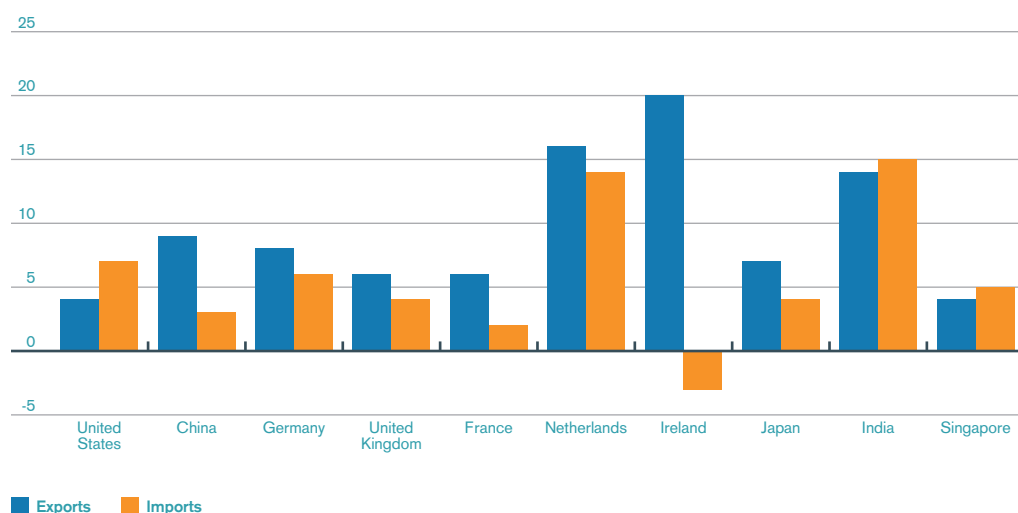
China maintained its position as the fifth-largest services exporter. China confirmed its ranking as the second-largest importer of commercial services, with a share in world imports of 9.2 per cent, thanks to its high travel expenditure abroad.

In 2017, the Netherlands recorded the second-strongest growth among leading traders for both exports (behind Ireland), and for imports (behind India). In both cases, it was due to “other commercial services”, which accounts for more than 70 per cent of the Netherlands’ trade in commercial services. Within this category, receipts of charges for the use of IP n.i.e. expanded by 27 per cent while exports of professional and management consulting services grew by 35 per cent. The Netherlands remained the sixth-largest services exporter and became the fifth-largest importer, overtaking the United Kingdom.

Ireland recorded the best exports performance among leading traders in 2017 (+20 per cent) due mostly to rising exports of computer services. The country rose from tenth to seventh position, overtaking India, Japan and Singapore. Computer services form almost half of Ireland’s services exports. A fall in payments for R&D services (-41 per cent), which were not offset by higher payments for trade-related and other business services, drove Ireland’s imports growth downwards.

In India, rapid growth in other business services (+9 per cent), which account for around one-third of its services exports, boosted the country’s performance in 2017. India recorded the highest exports and imports growth among the leading Asian traders. On imports, all sectors saw strong increases, in particular payments for overseas travel, transport and other business services. However, India remained the eighth-largest services exporter and the tenth-largest services importer.

Chart 5.2
Leading traders of commercial services, 2017
 (Annual percentage change)



Note: The order in the chart reflects the economies’ ranking in total trade in commercial services (exports plus imports) in 2017.
 Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Regional performance

Regions exporting commodities record strong merchandise trade growth

Merchandise trade growth accelerated across all regions in 2017. However, the rise in commodity prices, most notably for fuels and mining products, meant that net exporters of commodities grew well above the world trade average (see Chart 5.3).

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was the best performing region in 2017, with total trade growth of 23 per cent. Exports soared by 24 per cent, totalling US\$ 517.5 billion. The overall increase in exports was particularly evident in the Russian Federation, where total exports amounted to US\$ 353.1 billion in 2017, up by 25 per cent, despite the effect of economic sanctions applied by the European Union and the United States since 2014.

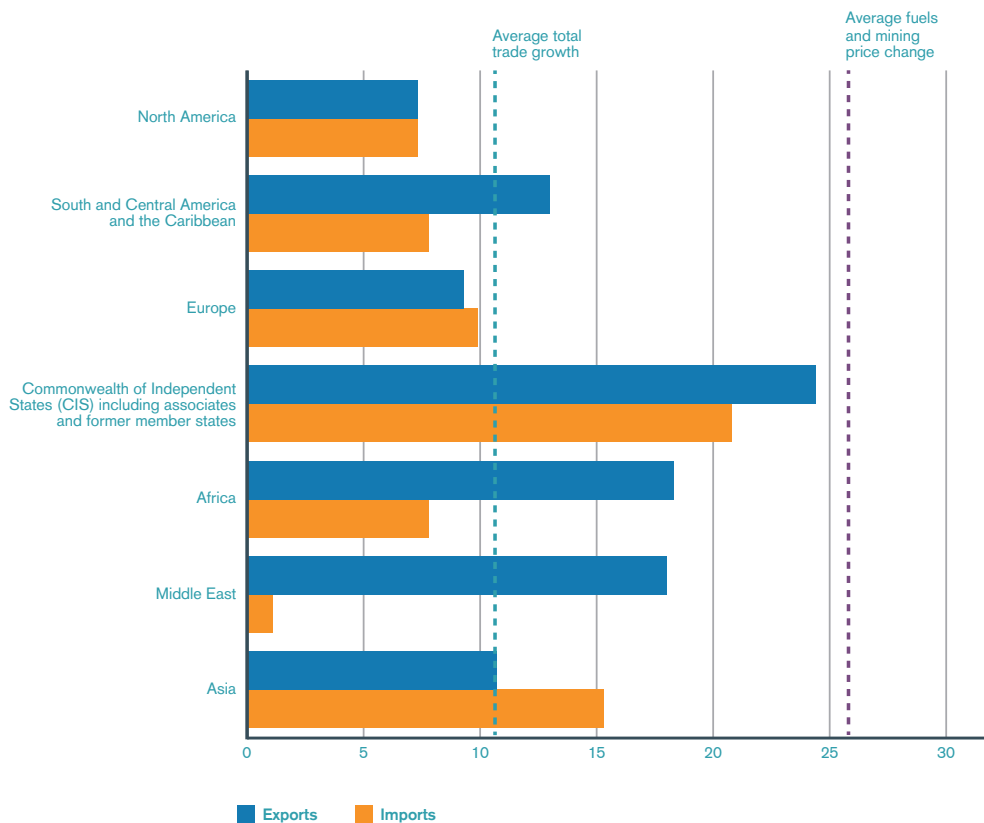
Total imports for the CIS grew by 22 per cent. This was mostly due to the increase in the region's export revenue, allowing for more purchases of other goods, mostly manufactured goods. Exports of the Middle East rose to US\$ 961.0 billion in 2017, up from US\$ 814.3 billion in 2016, with fuels and mining products accounting for more than half of total exports. Africa saw an increase of 18 per cent in exports, mostly due to oil and mining exports, after a weak performance in 2016. The rise in coal prices and an increase in shipments of platinum to Japan and the United States (up by 9 per cent) contributed to an 18 per cent increase in South African exports.

African oil exporters saw their total exports increase for the first time since 2012, with the exception of Chad and Sudan, which have been hit by internal armed conflicts. Collectively,

Chart 5.3

Merchandise trade by region, 2017

(Annual percentage change)



Source: WTO estimates.

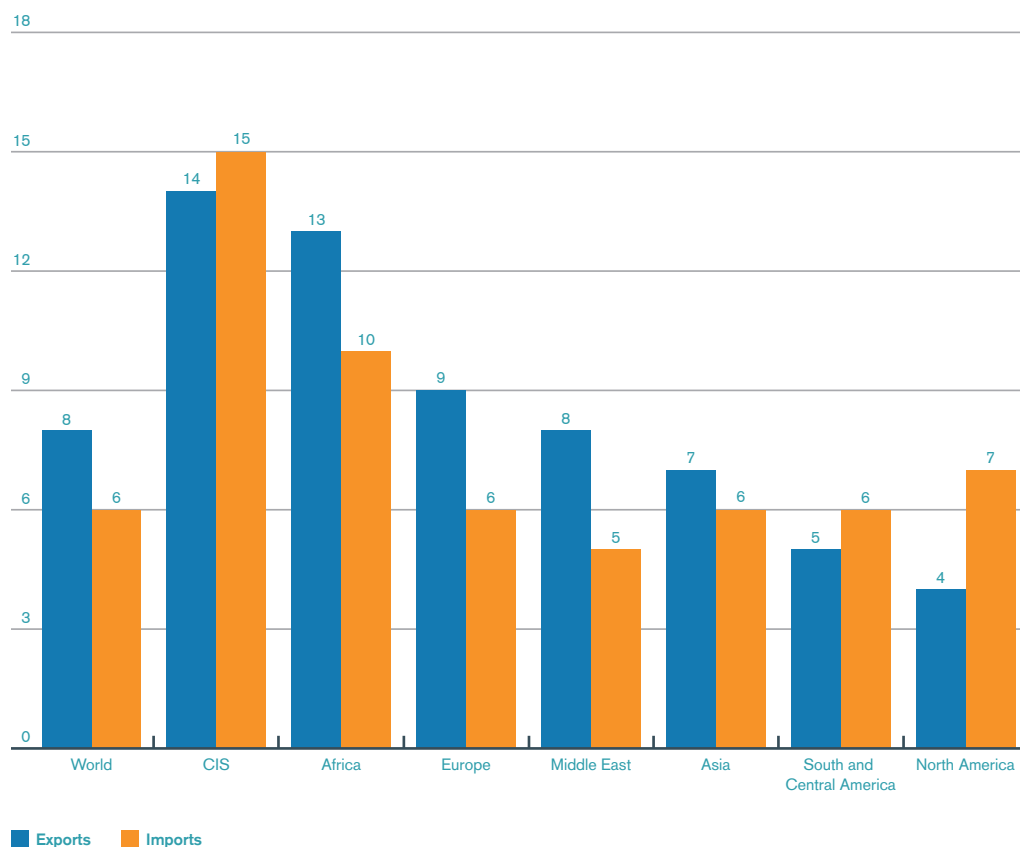
11%
Fuel-exporting regions - the Commonwealth of Independent States, Africa and the Middle East - grew above the world average of 11% growth for merchandise trade in 2017.

African oil exporters accounted for 35.0 per cent of African exports in 2017, up from 31.9 per cent in 2016.

North African exports of manufactured goods benefited from a recovery in demand from the European Union and the Americas. Morocco's exports increased by 11 per cent, mostly due to the increase in exports of fertilizers to Brazil and the United States and electrical machinery to the European Union.

Merchandise exports from South and Central America rose by 13 per cent, with a surge in exports of agricultural goods and energy commodities. Almost all countries in the region saw growth in exports, with the exception of several islands in the Antilles archipelago that were hard hit by the hurricane season of 2017, namely Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago. After a period of political turmoil and weak economic performance, Brazil recorded an 18 per cent increase in exports, accounting for 37.3 per cent of the region's overall exports. Exports of soybeans, petroleum oil and iron ores contributed to this increase.

Chart 5.4
Trade in commercial services by region, 2017
 (Annual percentage change)



13%
 Growth in Africa's commercial services exports in 2017.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

All regions see growth in services trade

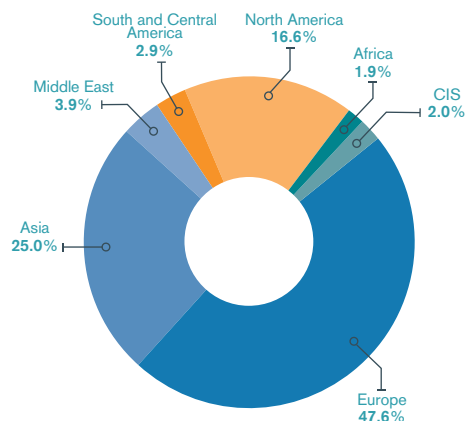
In 2017, world trade in services completed its recovery, with exports and imports finally exceeding their 2014 levels. Trade in commercial services expanded by 7 per cent on average, with all regions contributing to growth (see Chart 5.4), unlike in 2016.

The Commonwealth of Independent States and Africa bounced back, with services exports rising by 14 per cent and 13 per cent respectively in 2017. The Russian Federation saw positive growth following three consecutive years of decline, and foreign tourists returned to destinations in northern Africa, in particular to Egypt, boosting tourism revenue. As energy prices rebounded, increasing revenues in both regions, the demand for services in Africa and the CIS went up, in particular for transport and for travel abroad.

Chart 5.5

Exports of commercial services by region, 2017

(Percentage share)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Despite the rebound, Africa's share in world services exports remained the lowest regionally in 2017, at 1.9 per cent (see Chart 5.5). This is equivalent to the share of Luxembourg, one of the smallest countries in the world.

Europe and Asia enjoyed similar growth patterns in services trade. Europe's exports growth was driven by various sectors, such as transport, tourism, financial services, computer services and IP-related services. In Asia, the main contributors were charges for the use of IP n.i.e., tourism and transport.

The Middle East, the only region which fared well in 2015 and 2016, continued its steady expansion in services trade in 2017. The most dynamic exports sectors were transport, which increased by 12 per cent, three percentage points above the world average, tourism and IT services.

In South and Central America and the Caribbean, growth in services exports was uneven. South America rose by 7 per cent in 2017, more than twice as much as the Caribbean, where some islands were hard hit by an active hurricane season. However, Brazil posted growth of only 3 per cent as its travel receipts declined.

North America recorded the weakest exports performance regionally due to a contraction in US travel earnings, which was not offset by the swift growth of its financial services exports.

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

EU remains largest RTA with more than one-third of world trade

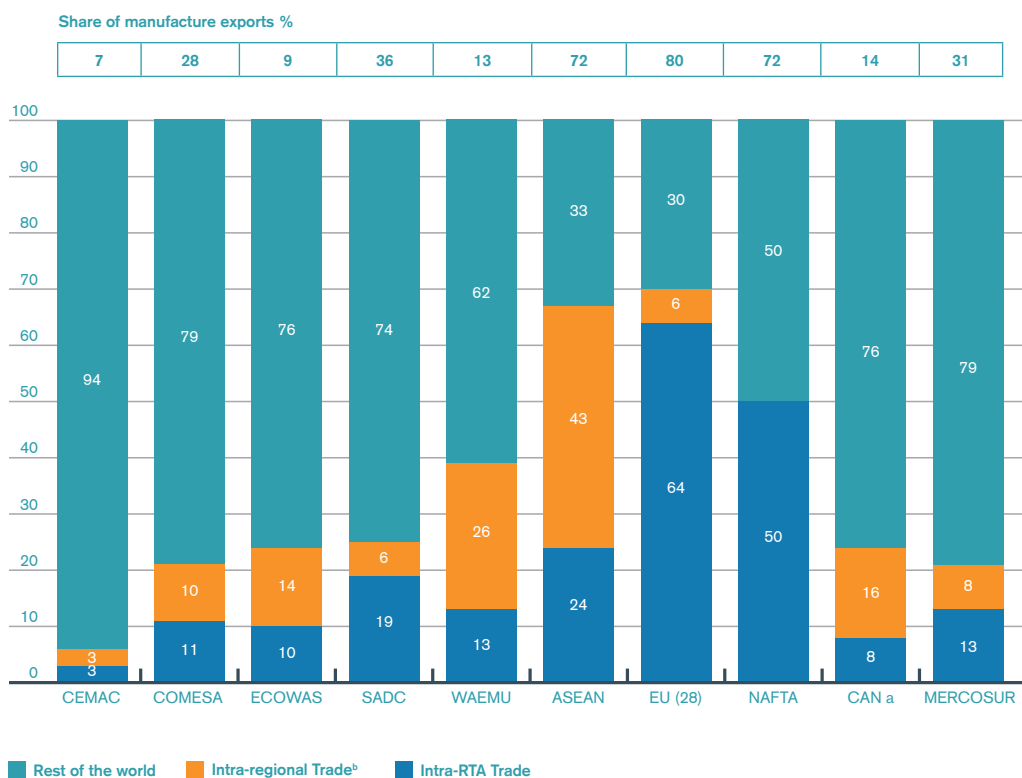
The European Union (EU) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) had the highest share of intra-RTA trade in 2017 among major RTAs (see Chart 5.6). For the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), most trade occurs with neighbouring countries outside of the agreement. In Africa and South America, trade within RTAs accounts for less than 20 per cent of total exports for these agreements.

The European Union saw an increase in trade in 2017 and remains the largest RTA, accounting for 34 per cent of world trade. Exports totalled US\$ 5.90 trillion, up by 10 per cent. This was fuelled by strong growth

in internal and external demand. Intra-EU trade flows grew by 10 per cent in 2017, accounting for more than half of EU total trade (64 per cent). Trade with countries outside the EU bounced back with a 10 per cent increase, after modest growth since 2010. The increase was helped by a recovery in exports of machinery and transport equipment, up 4 per cent according to preliminary estimates.

NAFTA recorded a 7 per cent increase in exports in 2017, with a total value of US\$ 2.38 trillion. Manufactured goods represented 72 per cent of this total. Roughly one half of NAFTA's total exports are based on intermediate goods (see Table A.65). NAFTA's strong performance was due to a recovery in US demand, the increase in exports of manufactured goods and higher commodity prices.

Chart 5.6
Exports of regional trade agreements (RTA), 2016
(Percentage share)



64%
Share of intra-EU exports among total EU exports in 2016 and 2017.

^a Andean Community

^b Intra-regional trade is calculated as total RTA exports to members of the geographical region (e.g. South America) who are not part of the RTA (e.g. MERCOSUR). The next update, to be released in October 2018, will include 2017 figures.

Note: For composition of regional trade agreements, see Chapter VII.
Source: WTO estimates.

The impact of global value chains (GVCs) for manufactured goods in China, Japan and the newly industrialized countries (NICs), such as the Republic of Korea and Malaysia, help to explain the composition of intra-regional trade in South-East Asia. Exports to the NICs, China and Japan accounted for 14 per cent, 8 per cent and 6 per cent respectively of total exports to ASEAN countries. ASEAN exports totalled US\$ 1.31 trillion in 2017, a 15 per cent increase, following a lacklustre performance over the past four years.

Africa and Latin America have experienced challenges in increasing intra-regional trade as they are highly dependent on global commodity exports. High trade costs make it difficult for these regions to achieve diversification of exports (see Box 5.1). However, new initiatives, such as the African Continental Free Trade Area, could encourage the creation of regional value chains among African countries (see Box 5.2).

Box 5.1

African RTAs depend highly on fuels and mining products

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) in Africa mostly concern the Sub-Saharan region. With RTAs ranging in size from five to 14 economies, membership of these RTAs tends to overlap. The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) is the largest RTA in terms of number of member countries (20 countries), accounting for 21 per cent of total African exports in 2017. In value terms, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) ranks first among African RTAs, representing 41 per cent of total African exports in 2017. Rising commodity prices allowed RTA members to record double-digit export and import growth

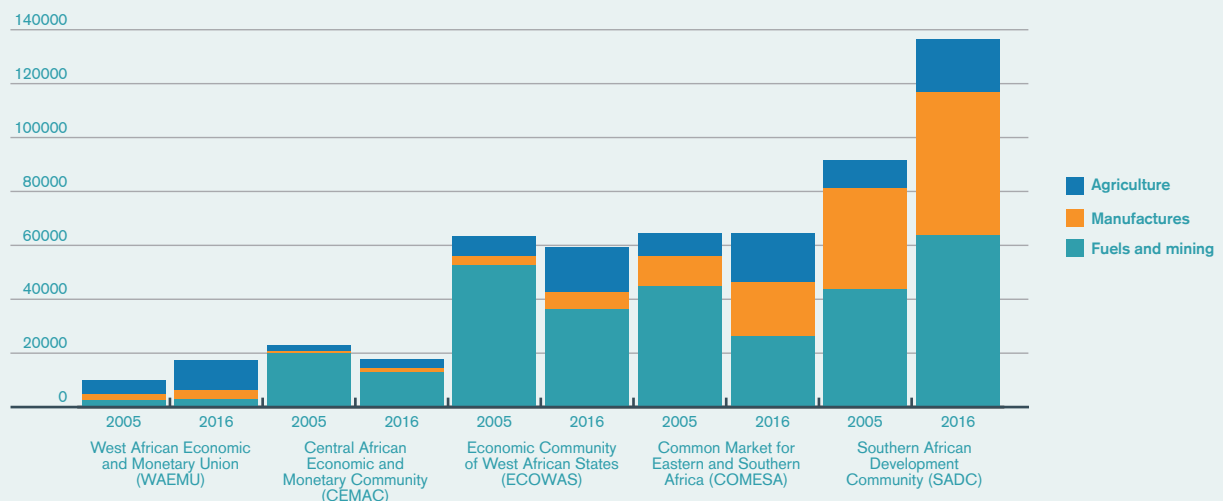
in 2017. This is due partly to the contribution of fuels and mining products, which constitute more than 50 per cent of total exports for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) - (see Chart 5.7). Export diversification in recent years has allowed COMESA members to have a more balanced range of exports due to a great extent by the increase in exports of “other food products” to EU members and other African countries. Its fuels and mining exports constituted 38 per cent of total exports in 2016.

+50%
Share of fuels and mining in ECOWAS and CEMAC exports.

Chart 5.7

Exports of regional trade agreements in Africa by main product group, 2005 and 2016

(US\$ million)



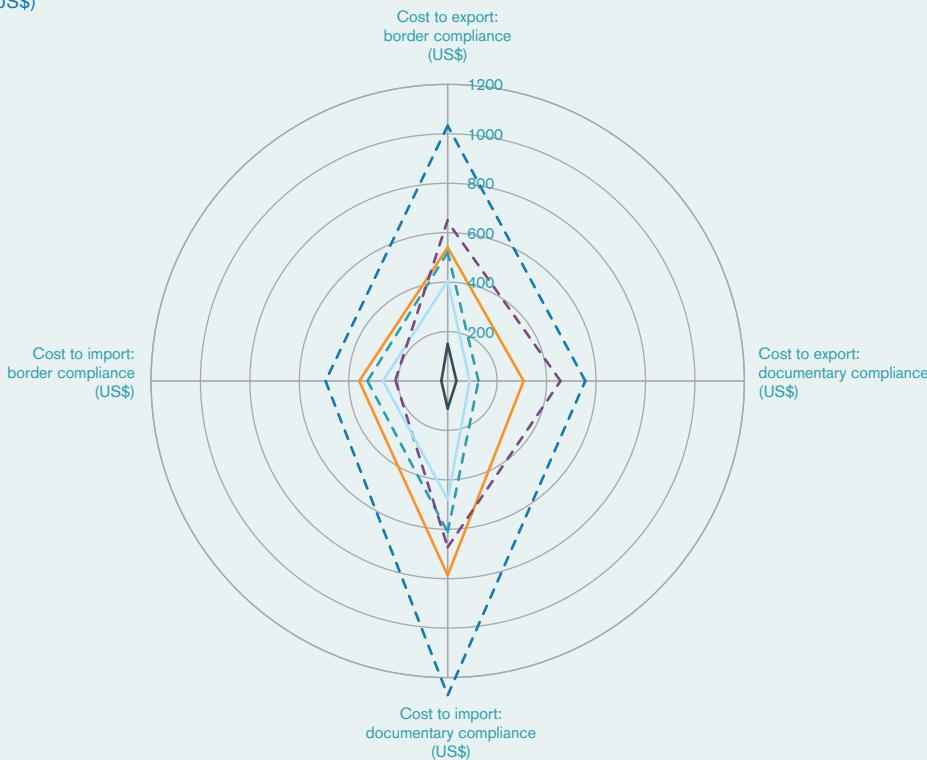
Note: For composition of regional trade agreements, see Chapter VII.
Source: WTO estimates.

Intra-regional trade is not highly developed among African RTAs. As seen in Chart 5.7, intra RTA trade varies from 2 per cent to 11 per cent of total exports, with the exception of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) which accounts for 19 per cent. SADC also shows the highest share of manufacturing exports of the agreements shown in Chart 5.7.

Challenges lie ahead for increasing intra-regional trade in Africa. Lack of infrastructure and high costs for exporting and importing make it hard for African economies to fully benefit from their proximity to markets.

Compared with high-income economies, the cost of exports regarding customs issues can be three times higher for members of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), which has the lowest trade costs of all African RTAs. These costs can be up to seven times higher for CEMAC members (see Chart 5.8). Initiatives such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) that aim for the creation of a single market for goods and services in the African continent should lead to the reduction of trade costs for intra-regional trade flows, fostering the creation of regional global value chains and the diversification of export products.

Chart 5.8
Export and import costs of selected regional trade agreements in Africa, 2017
 (US\$)



Note: For composition of regional trade agreements, see Chapter VII.
 Source: Data derived from "World Bank Doing Business, 2018" using WTO country groupings.

7
 Cost of exports and imports of CEMAC countries are seven times higher than the average for high income countries.

Developing economies

Merchandise trade bounces back after a two-year downturn

Merchandise exports of developing economies increased by 12 per cent in 2017, totalling US\$ 7.43 trillion and showing a return to growth after a two-year downturn (see Chart 5.9). All five regions of developing economies saw a double-digit increase in growth in 2017, with particularly strong growth in Africa and the Middle East, two large exporters of fuels and mineral products. There was also a return to growth for developing economies' merchandise imports after two years of decline. Developing Asia recorded growth of 16 per cent in import demand in 2017. Overall, merchandise imports of developing economies increased by 13 per cent, reaching US\$ 7.14 trillion in 2017 (see Table 5.1).

A return to positive growth in 2017 was partly due to an increase in commodity prices in 2017 following years of a global surplus in fuel products and weaker demand. Developing economies' share of world exports grew slightly to 43.2 per cent in 2017, up from 42.7 per cent in 2016. However, the participation of developing economies in world trade has made only steady progress over the past few years.

Manufactured goods remains a strong sector

South-South trade, or trade between developing economies, continued to account for an important share of developing economies' trade, totalling 50.5 per cent of their overall trade in 2016, the most recent year for which data are available. South-South trade represented 21.4 per cent of world trade in 2016².

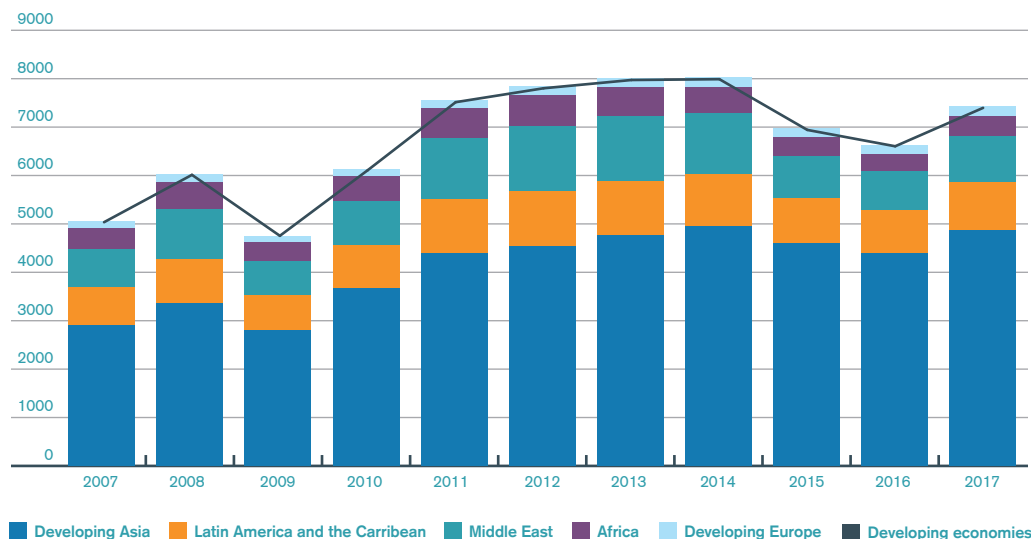
In recent years, the share of South-South trade in fuels exports has weakened while the share of its exports in manufactured goods has increased (see Chart 5.10). Manufactured goods remains the most important sector for developing economies overall, accounting for the largest share of merchandise trade in Latin America (51.9 per cent), developing Europe (74.3 per cent) and developing Asia (85.1 per cent) in 2016.

Developing Asia increased its overall share of South-South trade because manufactured goods is such a strong sector for this region. Trade within developing Asia increased its share of South-South trade to 54.3 per cent in 2016, up from 52.2 per cent in 2015 and 47.5 per cent in 2014.

Chart 5.9

Merchandise exports by developing region, 2007-2017

(US\$ billion)



Source: WTO estimates.

²Origin and destination figures and product group shares discussed here are based on available WTO data on world merchandise trade, published in October 2017. The next update, to be released in October 2018, will include 2017 figures.

18%
Merchandise export growth of Africa and the Middle East in 2017.

Table 5.1

Developing economies' merchandise trade by region, 2016-2017

(US\$ billion and annual percentage change)

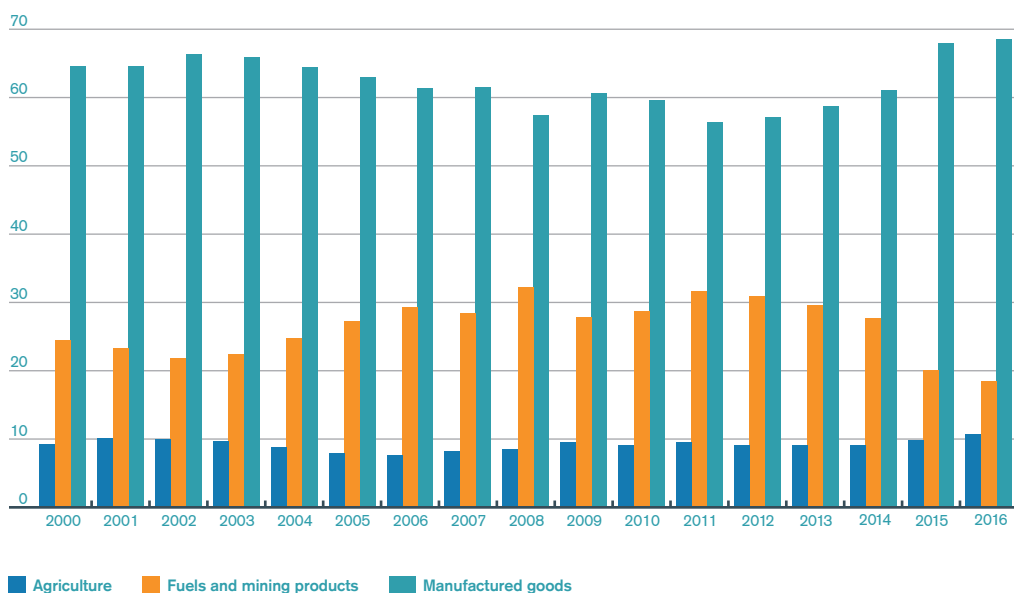
	EXPORTS					IMPORTS				
	Value	Share in world		Annual% change		Value	Share in world		Annual % change	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Developing economies ^a	7433	42.7	43.2	-5	12	7138	39.9	40.6	-5	13
Latin America	993	5.7	5.8	-4	12	1011	5.9	5.8	-9	8
Developing Europe	189	1.1	1.1	0	11	282	1.5	1.6	-3	17
Africa	417	2.3	2.4	-10	18	534	3.1	3.0	-11	8
Middle East	961	5.2	5.6	-7	18	712	4.4	4.1	-5	1
Developing Asia ^a	4875	28.3	28.3	-5	11	4600	25.0	26.2	-4	16
Memorandum items										
World ^a	17198	100.0	100.0	-3	11	17572	100.0	100.0	-3	11
Developed economies	9247	54.6	53.8	-1	9	10032	58.0	27.1	-1	9
Commonwealth of Independent States, including associate and former member states	518	2.7	3.0	-16	24	402	2.1	2.3	-3	21

^a Excluding Hong Kong (China) re-exports or imports for re-exports.
Source: WTO estimates.

Chart 5.10

South-South merchandise trade by product group, 2000-2016

(Percentage share)



Source: WTO estimates.

69%
Share of
manufactured
goods in South-
South trade
in 2016.

Fuels and mining products continues to be the second-most dynamic sector of South-South trade. However, as China, the largest of the developing economies, has begun to shift from an investment-driven economy to a consumption-driven model, its demand for minerals and non-ferrous metals and fuel products has slowed.

Overall, developing Asia's imports from the Middle East (which represented 60.8 per cent of its imports from outside the region in 2014) fell by 14 per cent in 2016 following a 42 per cent decline in 2015. Imports from Africa and Latin America showed a similar trend. Developing Asia's imports from Africa contracted by 18 per cent in 2016 following a 36 per cent decline in 2015. Imports from Latin America contracted by 3 per cent in 2016 after a 20 per cent decline in 2015.

Trade in agricultural products continues to represent a relatively low share of South-South trade but has increased in recent years, growing by 11 per cent in 2016 following growth of 10 per cent in 2015 and 9 per cent in 2014.

Box 5.2:

Intra-African trade in 2018

In March 2018, 44 African countries signed the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which aims to accelerate economic integration in Africa and increase trade within the continent. In 2016, intra-Africa trade grew to 19.6 per cent of Africa's total trade, up from 15.2 per cent in 2014. This is significantly higher than the 10.3 per cent share of intra-Africa trade in 2008.

Developing economies' exports of commercial services remain stable while imports contract in 2017

Developing economies' participation in global services remained stable in terms of exports with a 30.6 per cent share and contracted on imports to 38.1 per cent in 2017 (see Table 5.2). The main areas of growth were transport (7 per cent), a leading sector for developing Asia, and international tourism for all developing regions (8 per cent).

Table 5.2

Developing economies' trade in commercial services, 2017

(US\$ billion and percentage)

	EXPORTS					IMPORTS				
	Value	Share in world		Annual % change		Value	Share in world		Annual % change	
		2017	2016	2017	2016		2017	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Developing economies	1615	30.6	30.6	0	8	1936	38.2	38.1	0	6
Latin America	182	3.5	3.5	1	6	214	4.2	4.2	-5	7
Developing Europe	59	1.0	1.9	-14	17	32	0.6	0.6	1	11
Africa	102	1.8	3.9	-6	13	150	2.9	3.0	-11	10
Middle East	207	3.9	2.2	5	8	291	5.8	5.7	0	5
Developing Asia	1065	20.3	28.3	0	7	1248	24.7	24.6	2	6
Memorandum items										
World	5279	100.0	100.0	1	8	5074	100.0	100.0	1	6
Developed economies	3559	67.5	67.4	1	8	3005	59.4	59.2	2	6
Commonwealth of Independent States	105	1.9	2.0	-2	14	134	2.4	2.6	-12	15

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Chart 5.11
Developing economies' trade in commercial services by main category, 2015-17
 (US\$ billion)

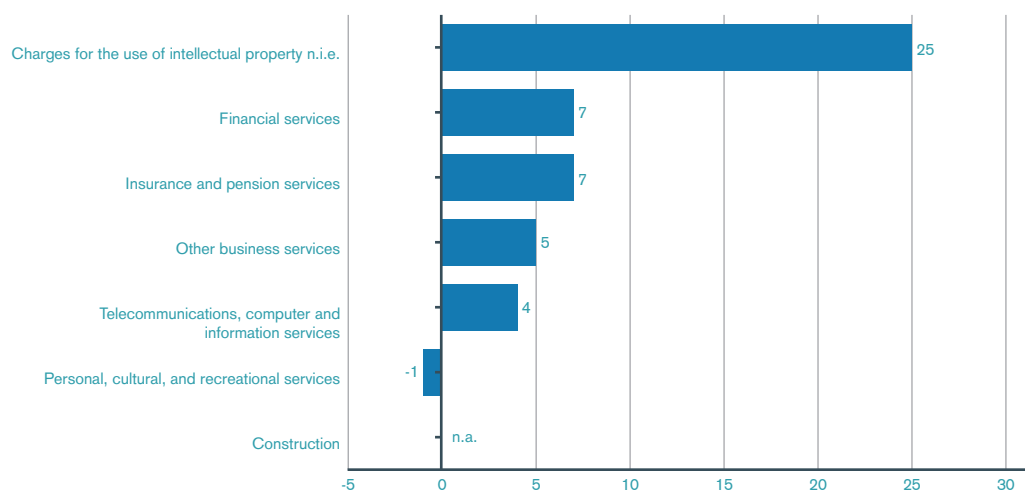


* Break in series in 2017 due to construction.
 Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Other commercial services made the largest contribution to services trade in developing economies in 2017 (see Chart 5.11). Within this category, intellectual property (IP)-related services expanded most rapidly, with developing economies' receipts for the use of licences and charges up by 25 per cent in

2017 (see Chart 5.12). However, as indicated in Chapter IV, world trade in charges associated with IP is dominated by flows between developed countries, largely between affiliated firms. The share of developing economies in this sector is only 8.0 per cent.

Chart 5.12
Developing economies' exports of other commercial services by main category, 2017
 (Annual percentage change)



25%
 Increase in developing economies' receipts of charges associated with intellectual property in 2017.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

However, the number of applications for patents, trademarks, industrial designs and utility models over recent years by developing Asian economies, in particular China, has undergone a remarkable growth (see Chart 5.13).

For example, in 2017, Chinese residents filed 48,882 applications for patents, ranking second after the United States and overtaking Japan, and 5,230 applications for trademarks, ranking third after the United States and Germany. The main areas of technology for China's patents in 2017 were digital communication, computer technology and electrical machinery and apparatus. Trademarks related mostly to

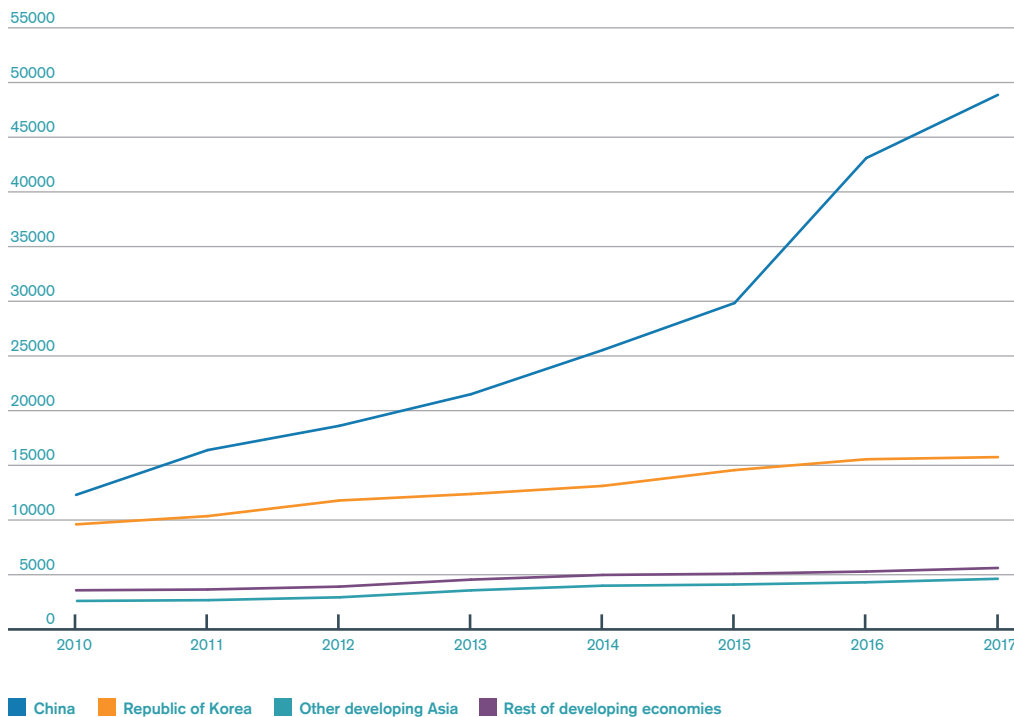
transportation, research and technology, and clothing. China ranked first for the number of new industrial designs contained in applications, with more than 650,000 in 2017, over half of the world total.

The Republic of Korea made over 15,700 patent applications in 2017, three times as many as those filed by developing economies in other regions. The country also ranked third globally for industrial designs, with 69,120 designs, mainly relating to information and communication technology and audio-visuals, followed by designs of tools and machines.

Chart 5.13

Number of patent applications filed by developing economies, 2010-17

(Number of patent applications)



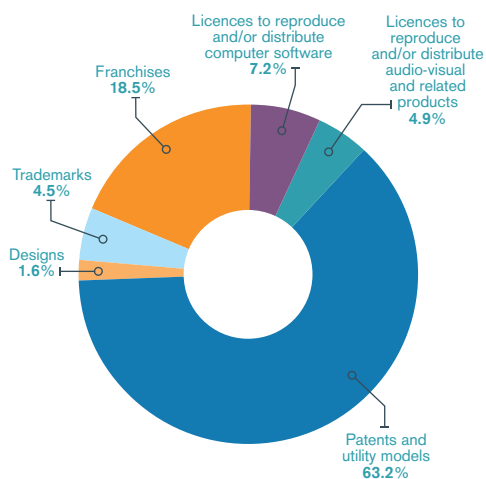
Note: Patent applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)
Source: WIPO and WTO calculations based on WIPO statistics.

The high level of innovation in developing economies has rapidly translated into a significant rise in their exports. Between 2010 and 2017, leading exporters of charges for the use of IP in the developing group saw increases of 20-30 per cent on average per year.

In 2017, the Republic of Korea's exports were worth US\$ 7.1 billion, of which almost two-thirds were generated by receipts for copyrights from patents and utility models (see Chart 5.14). Exports were predominantly from large domestic firms in electronics manufacturing. The country's main partners in 2017 were China, the European Union and the United States.

Chart 5.14
Republic of Korea's receipts of charges for the use of IP n.i.e. by product, 2017

(Percentage share)



Source: Bank of Korea.

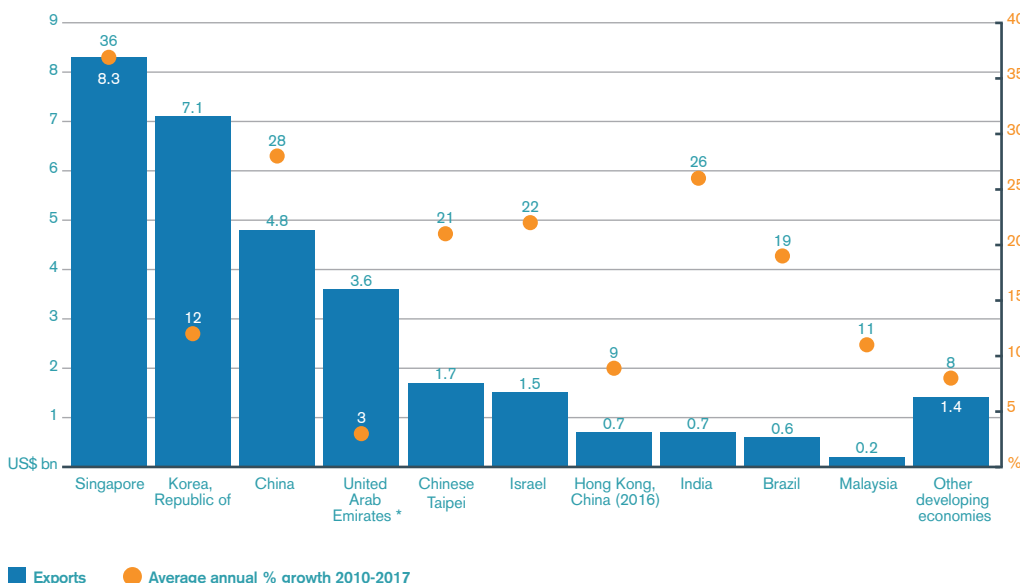
Singapore, the leading exporter of charges for the use of IP, had exports totalling US\$ 8 billion in 2017 (see Chart 5.15). Between 2010 and 2017, Singapore's receipts of charges have expanded annually by 36 per cent on average. Singapore published 860 patents in 2017, covering areas such as computer technology, semiconductors, pharmaceuticals, and medical and biotechnologies. With US\$ 4.8 billion worth of exports in 2017, China is ranked the third-highest recipient of charges associated with IP rights, with an annual growth as high as 308 per cent.

Some developing economies in other regions have also recorded a strong exports performance regarding IP. For example, Israel, a leading hub for research and innovation ranging from IT to medical technologies and pharmaceuticals, recorded an annual average growth of 22 per cent in the period 2010-17.

However, most developing economies, in particular the least-developed, are lagging behind in innovation, as shown by their low level of IP activity and the low value of their exports of charges associated with IP.

Chart 5.15
Receipts of charges for the use of IP n.i.e. in leading developing exporters, 2017

(US\$ billion and average annual percentage change)



US\$ 8 billion

Singapore was the leading exporter of charges for the use of IP, with its exports totalling US\$ 8 billion in 2017.

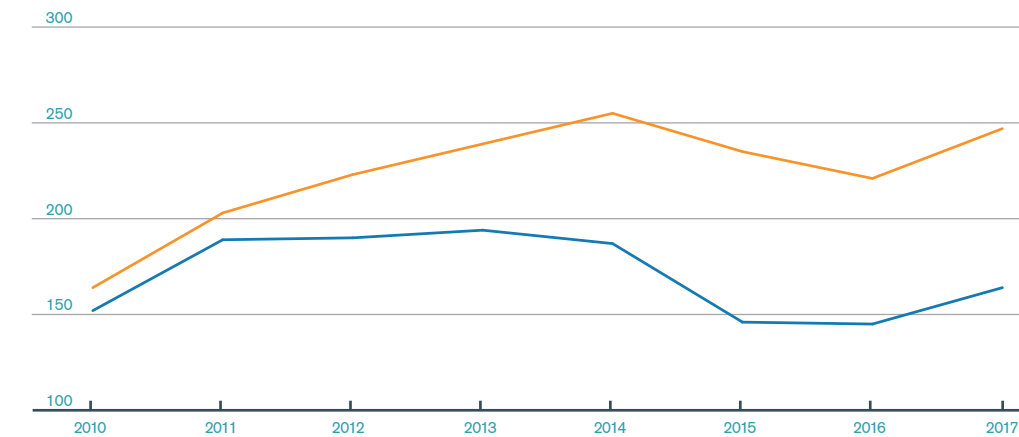
* For the United Arab Emirates, the average annual growth refers to the period 2015-17.
 Note: For Hong Kong, China, the value refers to 2016 and the average annual growth to the period 2010-16.
 Source: IMF, OECD, national statistics and WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Merchandise exports of least-developed countries increase by 13 per cent

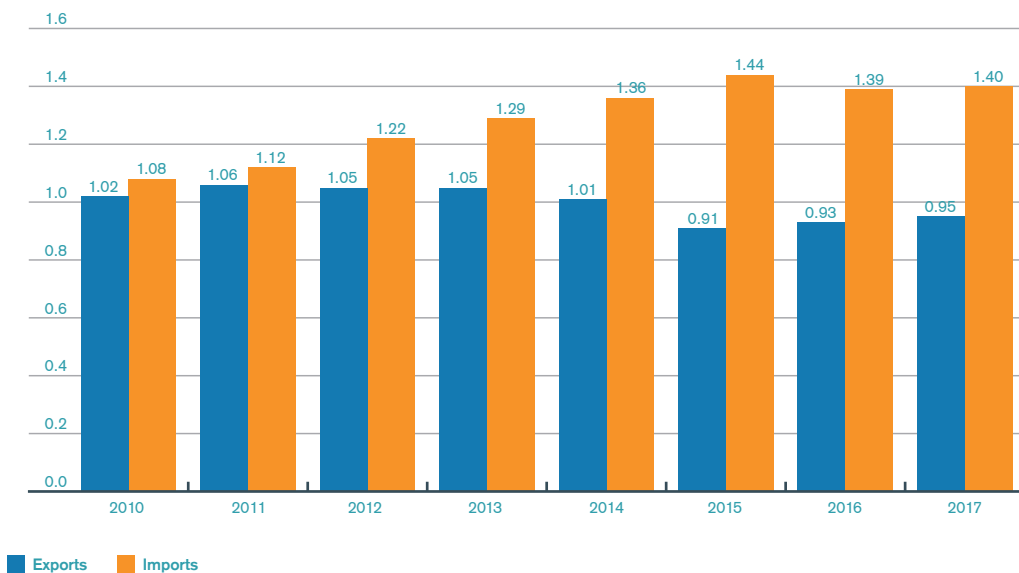
Merchandise exports of the least-developed countries (LDCs) increased by 13 per cent in 2017 after three years of decline. This was higher than world growth of 11 per cent in 2017. LDC exports benefited in particular from the increase in energy prices, especially as fuels and mining products represent a high proportion of their exports. Merchandise imports of the LDCs increased by 12 per cent in 2017.

LDCs' share in world merchandise exports remained under 1 per cent in 2017, increasing slightly to 0.95 per cent from 0.93 per cent in 2016 (see Chart 5.16). Their share in world merchandise imports remained at 1.4 per cent. Among developing economies, LDCs' share stayed at 2.2 per cent for exports and 3.5 per cent for imports.

Chart 5.16
Merchandise trade of LDCs, 2010-2017
(US\$ billion)



(Percentage share)



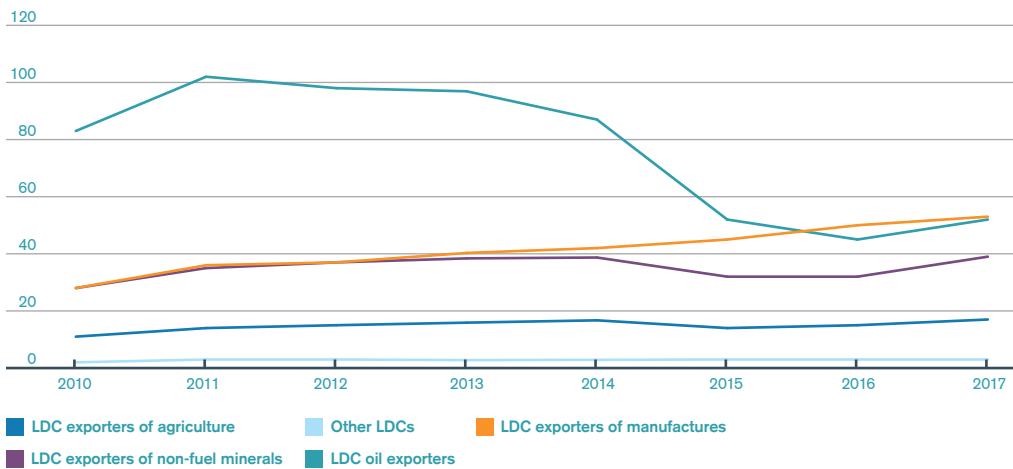
Exports Imports

Source: WTO estimates.

13%
Increase in merchandise exports of the least-developed countries in 2017.

0.95%
Share of LDC merchandise exports in world exports in 2017.

Chart 5.17
LDC exporters by product group, 2010-2017
 (US\$ billion)



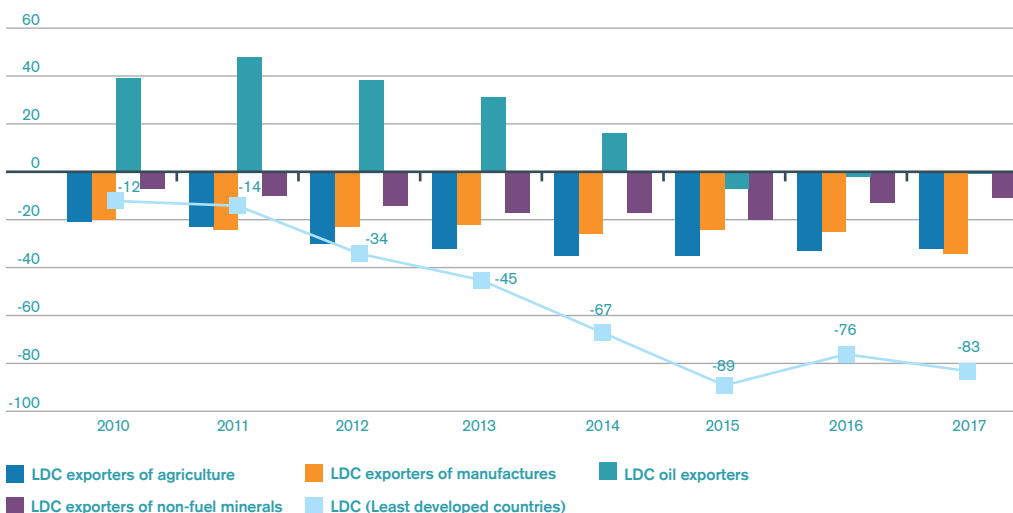
22%
 Growth in exports for LDC exporters of non-fuel minerals in 2017.

Source: WTO estimates.

Exporters of all LDC product groups (see Chart 5.17) recorded positive growth in 2017, ranging from 6 per cent for exporters of manufactured goods to 22 per cent for exporters of non-fuel minerals. LDC exporters of agriculture (+14 per cent), exporters of non-fuel minerals (+22 per cent) and other LDCs (+11 per cent) slightly exceeded the export values recorded in 2013 – the last year that LDC exports achieved positive growth. However, oil exporters (with growth of 16 per cent) were only just above half of the value recorded in 2013.

Among the top 20 LDC exporters (in terms of export values), the highest growth in exports was achieved by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (+46 per cent), followed by Mozambique (+42 per cent) and Guinea (+35 per cent). All three fall into the “exporters of non-fuel minerals” category. Declines were recorded for Chad (-28 per cent), Tanzania (-12 per cent) and Sudan (-2 per cent). Chad and Sudan are fuel exporters and Tanzania an exporter of non-fuel minerals.

Chart 5.18
LDCs’ trade balance, 2010-2017
 (US\$ billion)



US\$ 34 billion
 Trade deficit for LDC exporters of manufactured goods in 2017.

Source: WTO estimates.

LDCs' trade deficit increased slightly to US\$ 83 billion (from US\$ 76 billion in 2016) but remained under the level recorded in 2015 (US\$ 89 billion – see Chart 5.18). The deterioration was mostly due to a significantly higher trade deficit for LDC exporters of manufactured goods (US\$ 34 billion in 2017 versus US\$ 25 billion in 2016). This was mainly caused by a marked increase in Bangladesh's imports (18 per cent), especially for agricultural products (sugar, cereals and cotton). All other groups of exporters reduced their trade deficit. LDC oil exporters almost achieved an equalized trade balance in 2017, with a trade deficit of just US\$ 0.9 billion.

LDCs' services trade recovers in 2017

Following two years of negative growth, LDCs' trade in commercial services recovered in 2017, with exports increasing by 7 per cent to reach US\$ 34.2 billion. This is almost equivalent to the total recorded in 2014 (US\$ 34.5 billion), the highest-ever level.

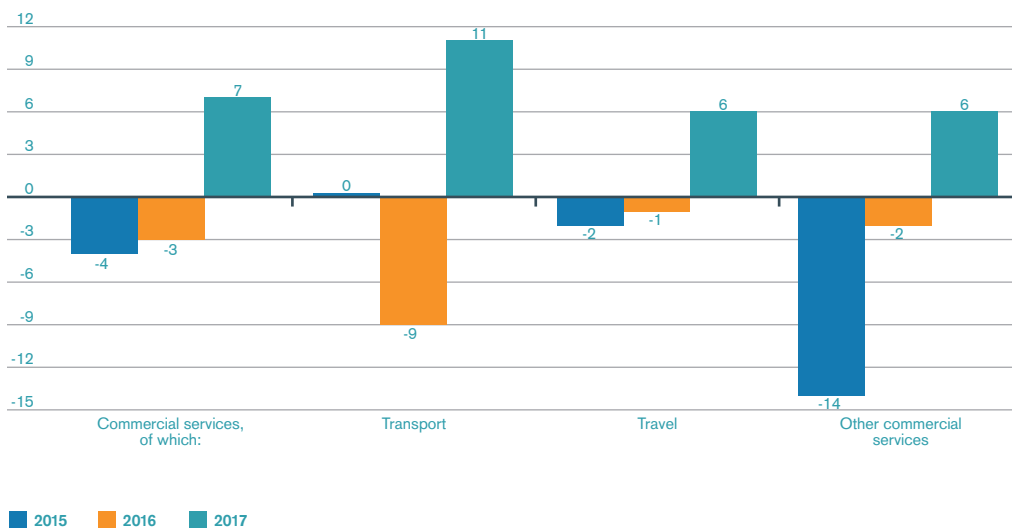
All services sectors saw growth, with transport exports rising by 11 per cent and travel earnings up by 6 per cent (see Chart 5.19).

Tourism is the main services sector for the LDCs, accounting for around 53 per cent of their total services exports. Exports of "other commercial services" also rebounded, with exports up by 6 per cent, largely due to the strength of other business services as well as personal, cultural, and recreational services.

However, LDCs' contribution to world services exports in 2017 remained well below 1 per cent (0.6 per cent), up by only 0.3 percentage points since 2005. Collectively, LDCs exported roughly the same value of services as Portugal or Greece. In addition, services exports remained concentrated in a few economies, with the ten leading exporters constituting 70.4 per cent of all services exported by LDCs.

LDCs imported services totalling US\$ 67.7 billion, an 8 per cent increase. However, LDCs' imports were significantly below the levels recorded in 2014, a decline of more than US\$ 13 billion. Overall, LDCs are net services importers, with a negative balance of US\$ 33.4 billion in 2017.

Chart 5.19
LDCs' exports of commercial services by main category, 2015-2017
(Annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Box 5.3

Why is LDCs' participation in services trade so low?

The low participation of LDCs in services exports is due to a small domestic supply base. According to WTO Secretariat estimates, the share of commercial services (excluding public administration and defence and compulsory social security) in LDCs' total GDP averaged 41 per cent in 2014, the latest year for which estimates are available. This is significantly less than in high-income economies (where it is generally above 70 per cent) and in middle-income economies (over 50 per cent). It is

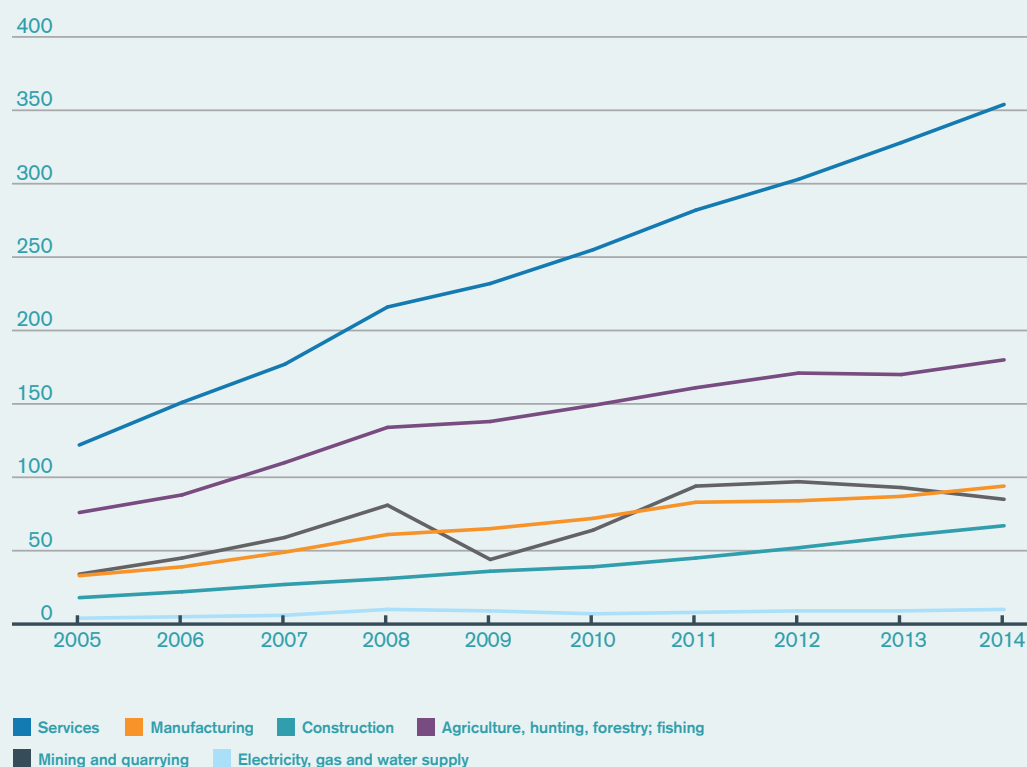
estimated that the value of LDCs' commercial services production in 2014 was US\$ 354 billion (see Chart 5.20). Of this total, US\$ 212 billion was generated by LDCs in Africa and US\$ 142 billion by LDCs in Asia. Although the value of services has risen rapidly over the last decade, the total for LDCs collectively was five to six times lower than in France or Germany.

LDCs' economies are mostly dominated by the primary sector, which contributes almost

Chart 5.20

GDP by main economic activity in LDCs, 2005-14

(US\$ billion)

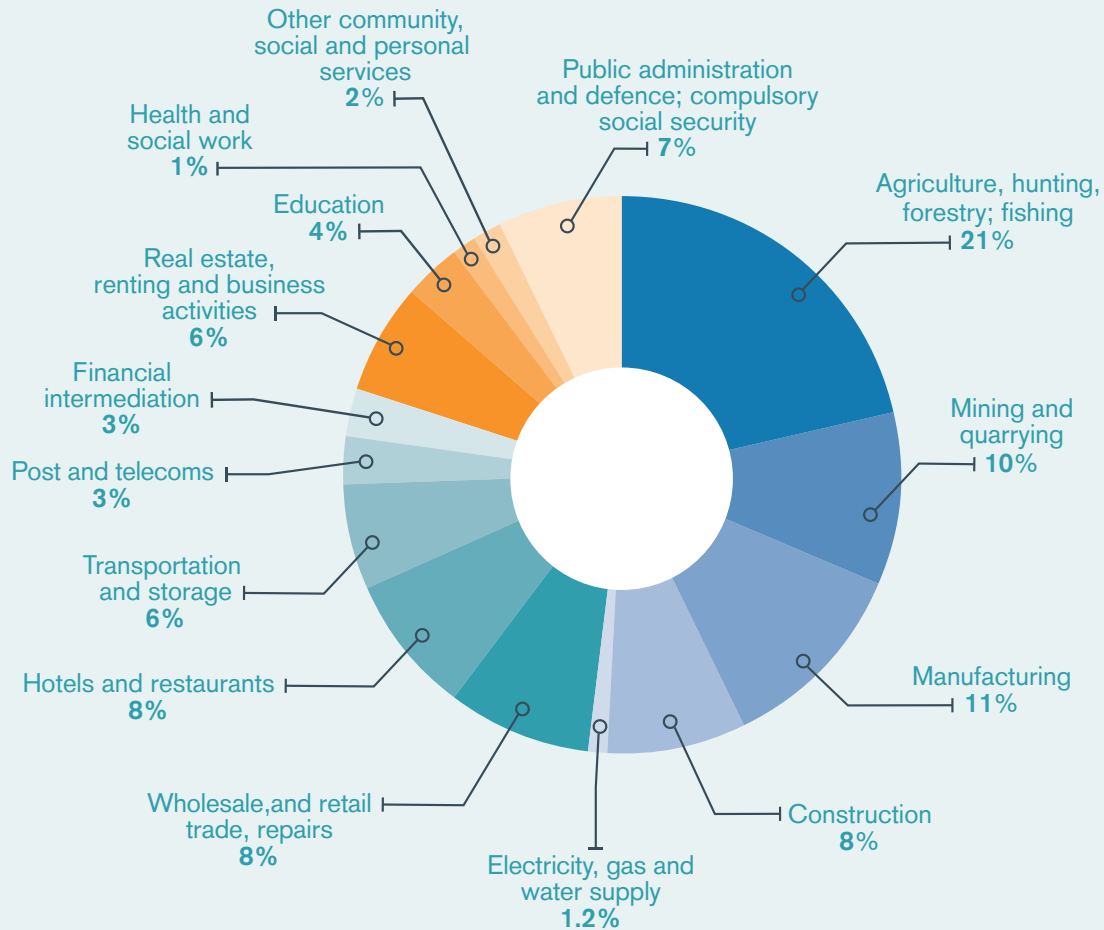


Source: WTO estimates on the basis of National Accounts statistics of 42 LDCs.

Chart 5.21

GDP by main economic activity in LDCs, 2014

(Percentage share)



Source: WTO estimates.

one-third of GDP. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing accounted for 21.4 per cent in 2014, and mining and quarrying for an additional 10.2 per cent, predominantly due to LDCs in Africa (13.9 per cent). Manufacturing formed 11.2 per cent of LDCs' GDP, with the highest share found in LDCs in Asia (16.4 per cent), twice as high as in LDCs in Africa.

A breakdown by services reveals that the hotels and restaurants sector made the biggest

contribution to LDCs' GDP, accounting for 8.2 per cent of the total, peaking to 10 per cent of GDP for LDCs in Africa. Transport and storage stood at 6.2 per cent and communications at 2.8 per cent of the total GDP. Financial intermediation activities represented only 2.7 per cent, compared with 6 per cent for the world's leading financial services traders. Similarly, real estate, renting and business activities contributed 6.3 per cent in LDCs compared with 22 per cent in the European Union in the same year.

Trade policy developments

Trade monitoring	90
The 11th WTO Ministerial Conference	93
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136

The WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) has been ratified by 136 WTO members. The TFA entered into force in February 2017 after the required two-thirds of WTO members had ratified it.

11

At the WTO's 11th Ministerial Conference, ministers took a number of decisions, including one on fisheries subsidies. Groups of members launched discussions on e-commerce, investment facilitation, MSMEs and women's economic empowerment.

US\$
1.5
trillion

The global trade finance gap is estimated to be US\$ 1.5 trillion per annum.

429

The total number of new trade measures implemented by WTO members and observers between October 2017 and May 2018 was 429.

Trade monitoring

Trends in trade policy making

The WTO's latest trade monitoring report, published on 10 July 2018, reveals that WTO members and observers implemented 429 trade measures between mid-October 2017 and mid-May 2018. These include 89 trade facilitating measures, 265 trade remedy measures (173 initiations and 92 terminations) and 75 trade-restrictive measures (see Chart 6.1). Trade-restrictive measures have therefore increased during the current review period, compared to the previous review period.

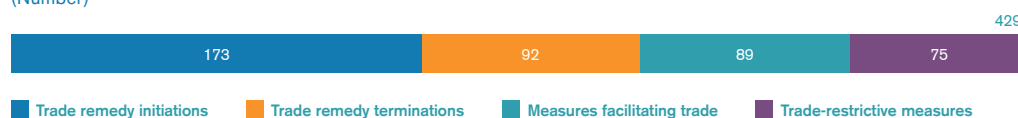
The WTO's trade monitoring exercise was initiated immediately after the onset of the financial crisis at the end of 2008. It is a transparency exercise rather than a legal exercise, and is intended to be purely factual without prejudice to the rights and obligations of WTO members. The trade monitoring reports provide WTO members with regular updates on the latest trends in the implementation of trade measures and on important developments in trade policy-making within the context of the global economic and trading environment. Members' participation in the trade monitoring exercise and in maintaining a platform for peer review of trade policies are fundamental for enhancing transparency and predictability in trade policy-making.

Information on trade measures included in the reports is either submitted by WTO members and observers or collected from other official and public sources. The trade information and measures assembled are verified by the members concerned. In the latest report, information was submitted by 71 members (counting the European Union and its member states separately), representing 43 per cent of the WTO membership. Two observers also provided information.

Chart 6.1

Overview of trade measures, mid-October 2017 to mid-May 2018

(Number)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

¹ Overview of developments in the International Trading Environment, Annual Report by the Director-General on mid-October 2016 to mid-October 2017, WTO document WT/TPR/OV/20, 16 November 2017.

Increase in the implementation of trade-restrictive measures

The report shows that WTO members applied 75 new trade-restrictive measures from mid-October 2017 to mid-May 2018. This equates to an average of almost 11 new measures per month compared with an average of nine measures recorded in the previous report¹ (see Chart 6.2).

Trade-restrictive measures include new import or export tariffs, increases in existing import or export tariffs, the introduction of import bans or quantitative restrictions, the establishment of more complex or stricter customs regulations or procedures and local content requirements. The duration of these measures can be temporary or permanent.

Increase in the implementation of trade-facilitating measures

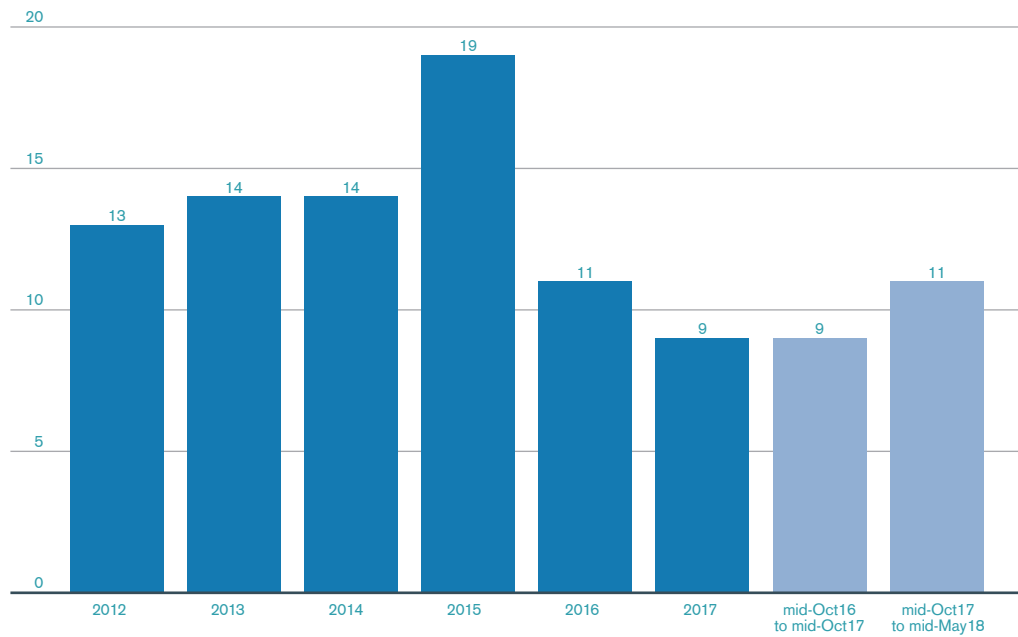
WTO members implemented 89 measures aimed at facilitating trade from mid-October 2017 to mid-May 2018. Averaging 13 trade-facilitating measures per month, this is an increase compared with the average of 11 measures recorded in the previous report (see Chart 6.3).

Examples of trade-facilitating measures include the elimination or reduction of import or export tariffs, the simplification of customs regulations or procedures, the temporary or permanent elimination of import or export taxes and the elimination of quantitative restrictions on imports or exports.

Chart 6.2:

Trade-restrictive measures

(Average number per month)



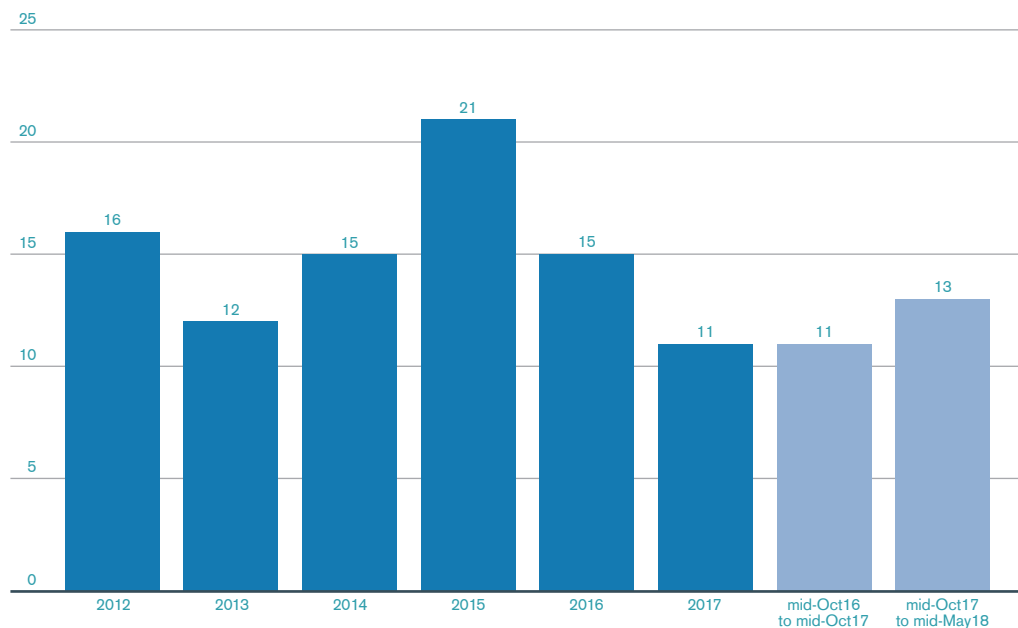
Note: Values are rounded. Changes to averages of previous years reflect continuing updates in the Trade Monitoring Database (<http://tmdb.wto.org/>).

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 6.3:

Trade-facilitating measures

(Average number per month)



Note: Values are rounded. Changes to averages of previous years reflect continuing updates of the Trade Monitoring Database (<http://tmdb.wto.org/>).

Source: WTO Secretariat.

11

WTO members applied an average of almost 11 trade-restrictive measures per month from mid-October 2017 to mid-May 2018, an increase on the average of 9 recorded in the previous period.

13

WTO members implemented an average of 13 trade facilitating measures per month from mid-October 2017 to mid-May 2018, an increase compared with the average of 11 recorded in the previous period.

Initiations of trade remedy investigations remain at same level

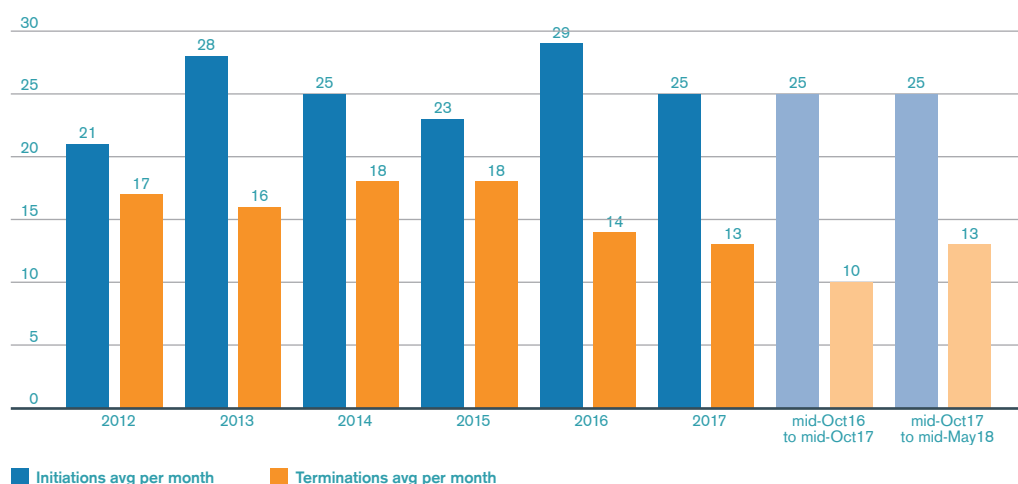
Initiations by WTO members of trade remedy investigations between mid-October 2017 and mid-May 2018 remained at about the same level as the previous reporting period. However, there was an increase in terminations of trade remedy actions (see Chart 6.4). Initiations of trade remedy investigations represented 40 per cent of all trade measures taken by WTO members during the review period. Initiations of anti-dumping investigations accounted for almost 80 per cent of trade remedy investigations. The main sectors affected by trade remedy initiations during the review period were iron and steel, plastics and articles thereof, vehicles, parts and accessories thereof, articles of iron and steel and electrical machinery and parts thereof.

The value of trade covered by trade remedy initiations recorded in the latest report is estimated at US\$ 52.7 billion, almost double the trade coverage of these measures during the same period in 2016-17. The coverage of trade remedy terminations recorded in the review period is estimated at US\$ 6.8 billion.

Coverage ratio of import-facilitating over import-restrictive measures declines significantly

The trade coverage of import-facilitating measures (US\$ 107.3 billion) is larger than the coverage of import-restrictive measures (US\$ 84.5 billion) (see Chart 6.5). This is a very positive sign for global trade. However, the ratio between the coverage of import-facilitating measures and import-restrictive measures has declined significantly from the two to-one ratio in the previous report. This is a source of considerable concern and an area where continued monitoring is required.

Chart 6.4
Trade remedy trends – initiations and terminations
(Average number per month)



Note: Values are rounded.
Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 6.5
Trade coverage of import measures, mid-October 2017 to mid-May 2018
(US\$ billion)



Note: The trade coverage estimates are calculated as the value of imports of the specific product concerned from countries affected by an import measure, by using the UNSD Comtrade database at the six-digit tariff line level. These trade coverage estimates should be treated with caution, as they may be influenced by highly traded goods, exchange rates effects and availability of import statistics or detailed HS codes.
Source: WTO Secretariat.

25
Initiations of trade remedy investigations by WTO members between mid-October 2017 and mid-May 2018 remained stable at about 25 per month.

The 11th WTO Ministerial Conference

The 11th Ministerial Conference (MC11) of the WTO in Buenos Aires in 2017 ended with ministerial decisions on fisheries subsidies, e-commerce, small economies and intellectual property and established a working party on the accession of South Sudan. At the closing session, the MC11 Chair, Minister Susana Malcorra of Argentina, noted that WTO members agreed to advance negotiations on all remaining issues.

Under the ministerial decision on fisheries subsidies, ministers agreed on a work programme aiming towards adopting by the next Ministerial Conference "an agreement on comprehensive and effective disciplines that prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing." The decision also recognized that "appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing country Members and least developed country Members should be an integral part of these negotiations."

During MC11, four joint statements were signed by like-minded groups of members on advancing discussions on e-commerce, investment facilitation for development, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), and trade and women's economic empowerment. These members encouraged all WTO members to join them.

Seventy-one members agreed to initiate exploratory work together towards future negotiations on trade-related aspects of e-commerce. Participation would be open to all WTO members and would be without prejudice to participants' positions on future negotiations.

Recognizing the links between investment, trade and development, 70 WTO members agreed to pursue structured discussions aimed at developing a multilateral framework on investment facilitation.

Eighty-seven WTO members declared their intention to create an Informal Working Group on Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) at the WTO that is open to all members. They agreed to continue striving for a multilateral outcome aimed at establishing a formal work programme for MSMEs at the next Ministerial Conference. The discussions will address the obstacles MSMEs face in participating in international trade.

A total of 118 WTO members and observers supported the Buenos Aires Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment aimed at increasing the participation of women in trade and ensuring that the WTO works towards more inclusive trade. The aims of the declaration include:

- working together in the WTO to remove barriers for women's economic empowerment and increase their participation in trade
- exploring ways to tackle barriers to women in trade and in public procurement markets, exchanging information about best practices and collecting relevant economic data
- using on a voluntary basis Trade Policy Reviews to emphasize policy developments that contribute to gender equality
- ensuring that Aid for Trade supports efforts to analyse, design and implement more gender-responsive trade policies
- maintaining dialogue through dedicated events and ongoing discussions on these issues.

In addition, a group of 60 WTO members issued a joint statement at MC11 reaffirming their commitment to advancing the ongoing talks on domestic regulation in services and calling on all members to intensify work, with the aim of concluding the negotiations before the next Ministerial Conference.



Trade facilitation

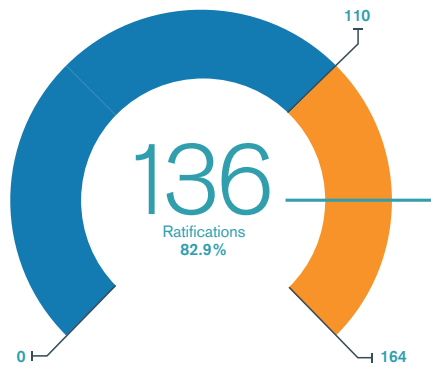
More than 80% of WTO members have ratified the Trade Facilitation Agreement

Good progress has been made in implementing the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). As of April 2018, a total of 136 members had completed their domestic ratification processes and submitted their acceptance of the Agreement to the WTO (see Chart 6.6). This represents 82 per cent of the WTO membership – a significant increase on the two-thirds threshold reached in February 2017, which allowed the TFA to enter into force.

Chart 6.7 shows a steady increase in ratifications of the TFA since its entry into force on 22 February 2017.

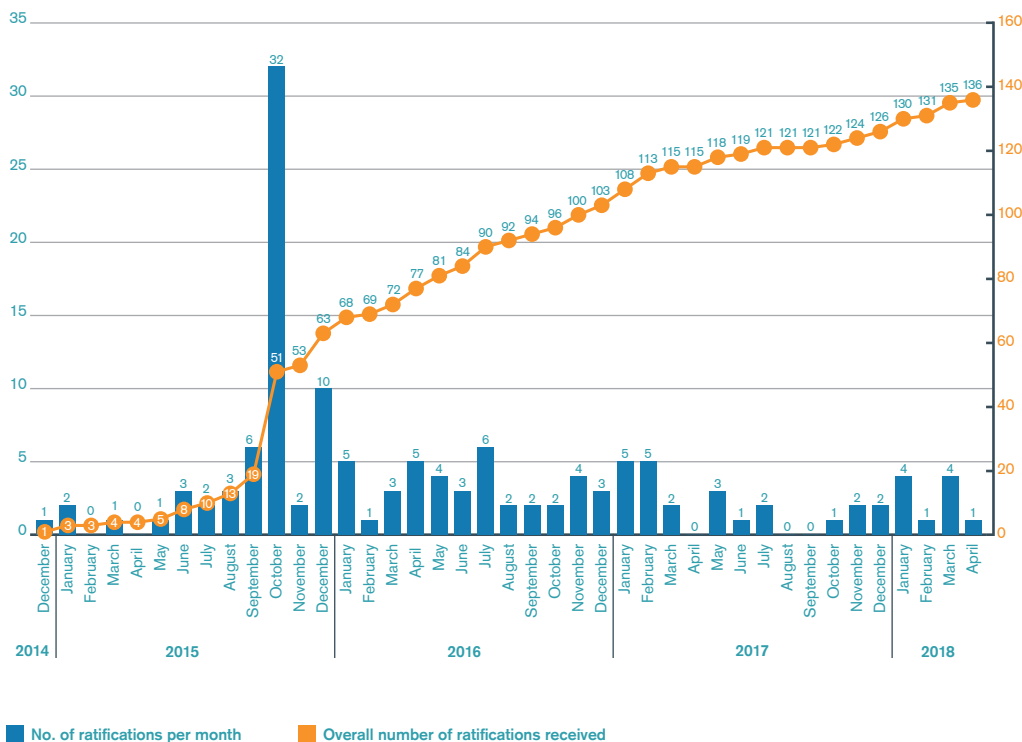
WTO members who have submitted their ratification of the TFA are spread across a variety of regions and levels of development (see Chart 6.8). As of April 2018, Europe had the highest number of ratifications (36), followed by Asia and the Pacific, and Africa with 28 each.

Chart 6.6
Ratifications of the Trade Facilitation Agreement



Source: Trade Facilitation Agreement Database (TFAD).

Chart 6.7
TFA ratification timeline

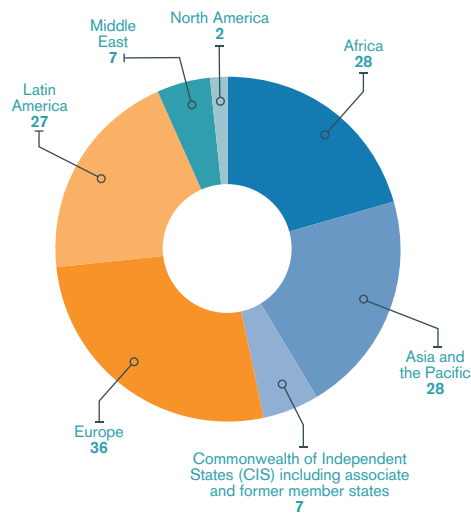


28
28 WTO members submitted their ratifications of the Trade Facilitation Agreement from February 2017 to April 2018.

Chart 6.8

Regional breakdown of TFA ratifications

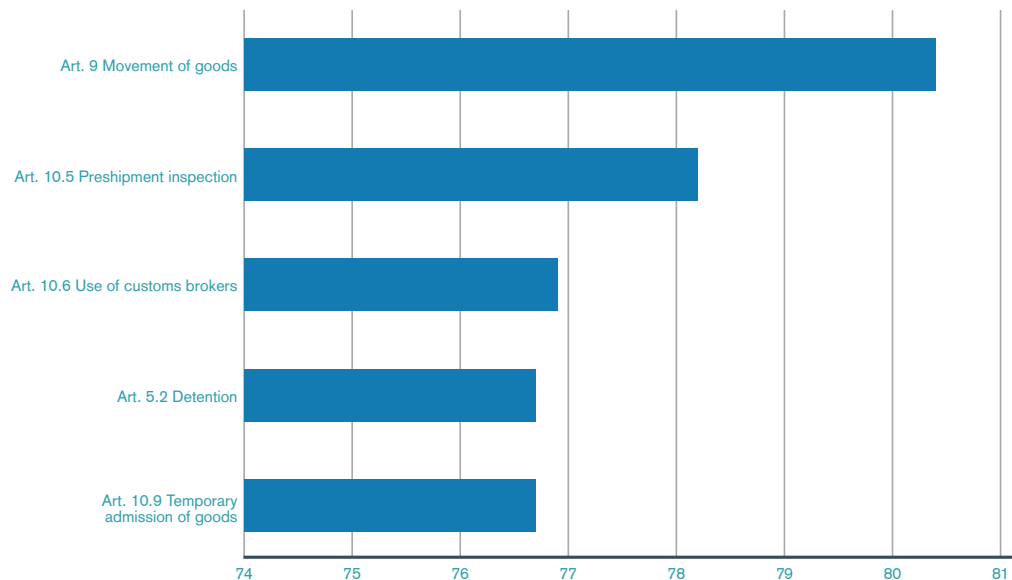
(Number of ratifications)



Progress has also been made on notifications submitted by WTO members, indicating when developing and least-developed countries intend to implement various provisions of the TFA and the capacity-building support they will need to do so. These notifications form a roadmap of when the Trade Facilitation Agreement could be fully implemented.

By mid-April 2018, 112 members had submitted “category A commitments”, indicating which provisions could be implemented immediately. The measures most frequently referenced under this category relate to Article 9 of the TFA (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 6.9).

Chart 6.9

Measures most frequently notified as TFA “Category A” commitments¹

Source: Trade Facilitation Agreement Database (TFAD).

¹ For the purpose of the analysis, the Agreement's 12 notifiable articles were broken down into 36 measures and 238 notifiable article items.

A total of 61 WTO members presented “category B” commitments, indicating the TFA provisions requiring additional implementation time. Likewise, 51 WTO members presented “category C” commitments, indicating the provisions requiring more time for implementation and the need for capacity-building support.

Europe has the highest share of submissions, followed by the Middle East and Latin America and the Caribbean (see Chart 6.10).

Most notifications have been submitted by developing economies, followed by landlocked developing economies and least-developed countries (LDCs – see Chart 6.11).

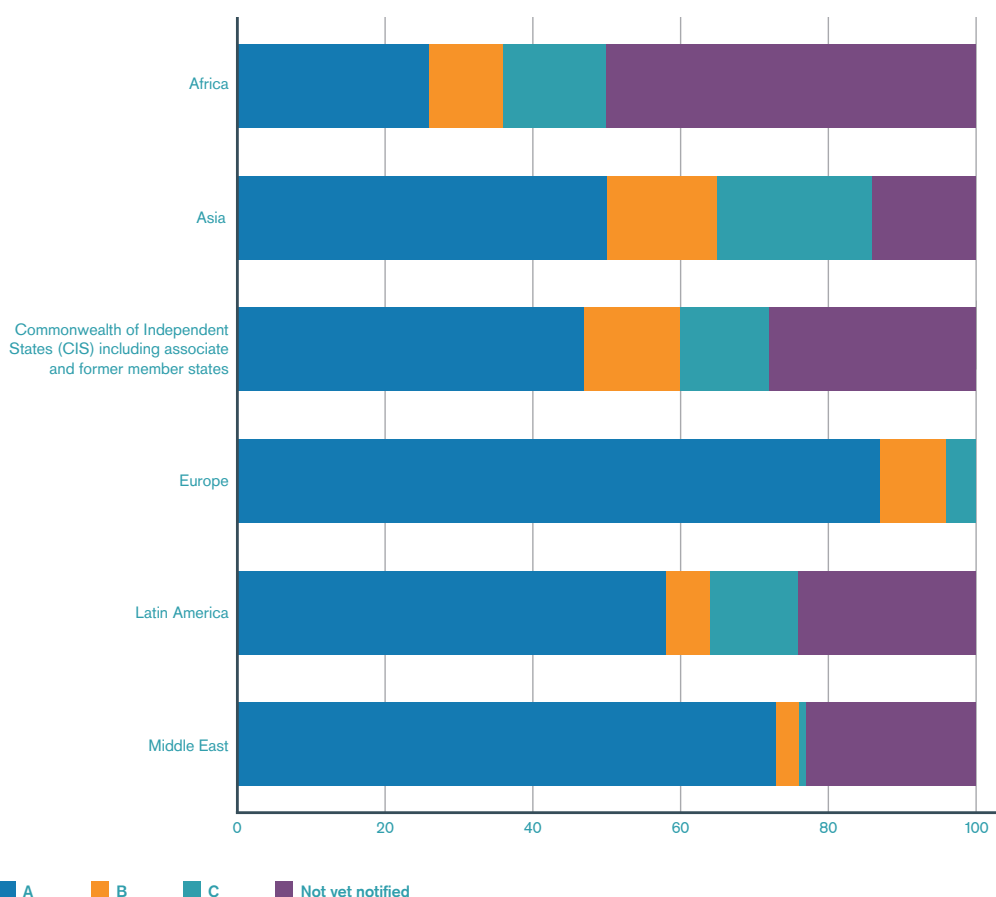
Developed economies had to implement all provisions of the TFA as soon as it entered into force.

Chart 6.10

Category A, B and C notifications by region

(Calculated as a percentage of all notifiable article items)

(Percentage share)



87
Europe has the highest share of Category A notifications (87%), with 9% of Category B and 4% of Category C.

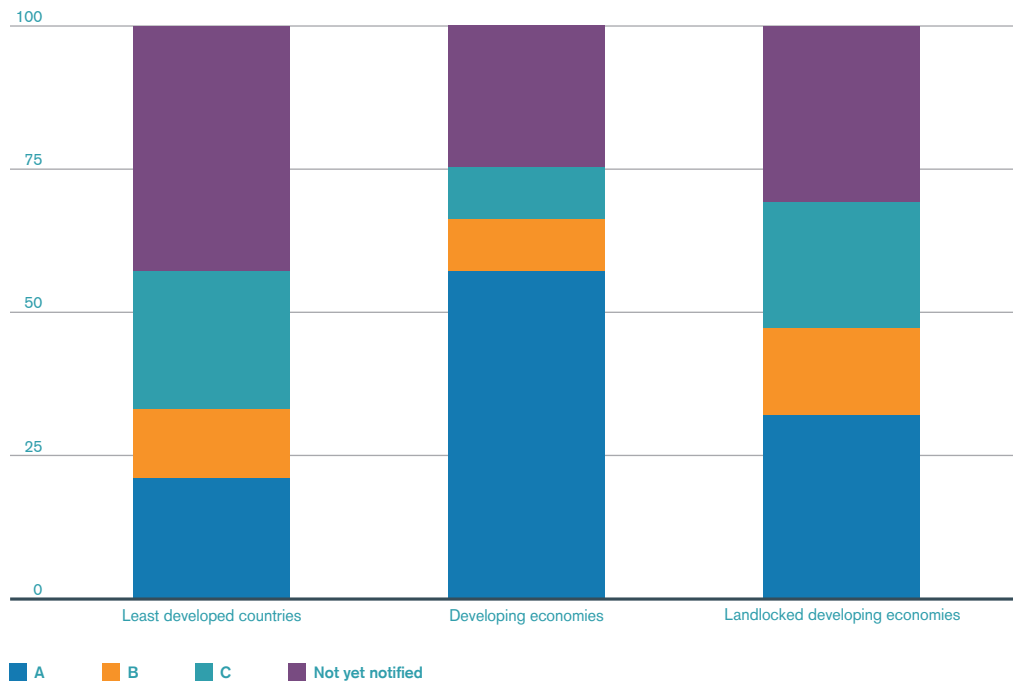
Note: Latin America is comprised of South and Central America and the Caribbean and Mexico. To allow for a comparative analysis that reflects the fact that some WTO members have separated the TFA's provisions into small sub-segments when making their category designations, the Agreement has been broken down into 238 items.

Source: Trade Facilitation Agreement Database (TFAD).

Chart 6.11

Category A, B and C notifications by economic grouping

(Percentage of all notifiable article items)



Note: To allow for a comparative analysis that reflects the fact that some WTO members have separated the TFA's provisions into small sub-segments when making their category designations, the Agreement has been broken down into 238 items.

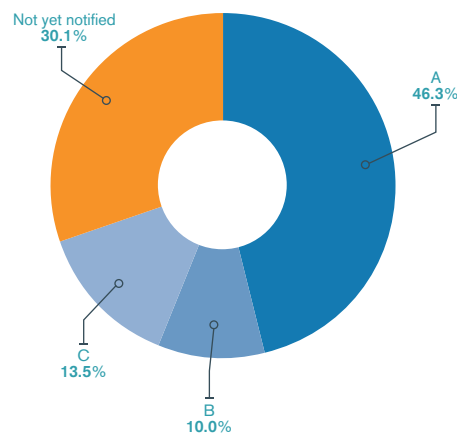
Almost half of all relevant TFA provisions have been designated by WTO members as "category A" commitments (see Chart 6.12). About 10 per cent have been classified as category B commitments and more than 13 per cent as category C commitments.

Taking into account the fact that developed economies were obliged to implement the entire Agreement from the moment it took effect, the overall share of TFA provisions with implementation commitments stood at 60 per cent by mid-April 2018. This figure comprises automatic commitments by all developed economies plus Category A commitments as well as category B and C notifications where the date for implementation has already been reached.

Chart 6.12

TFA provisions classified as Category A, B and C commitments

(Percentage share)

**113**

113 developing economies have submitted Category A notifications, 68 Category B and 57 Category C.

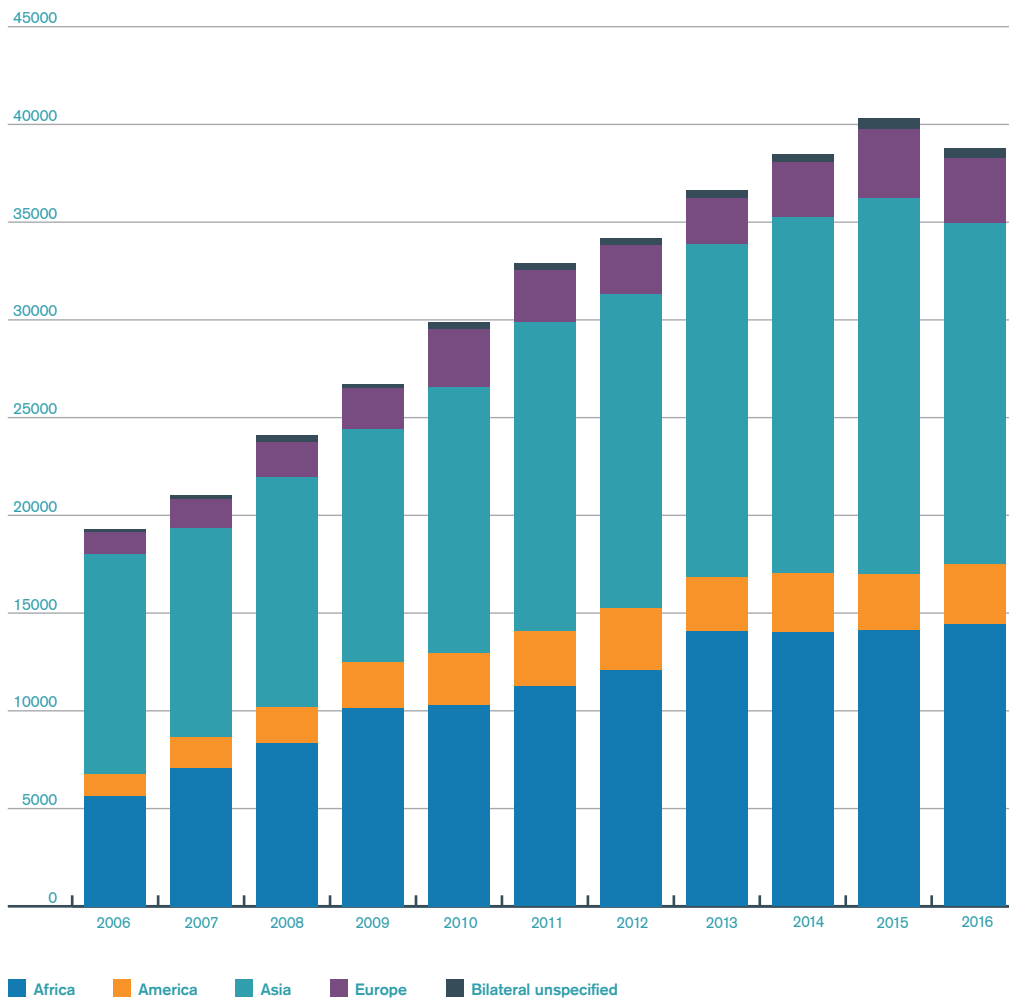
Aid for Trade

Aid for Trade disbursements totalled US\$ 38.7 billion in 2016 (the latest year for which data are available), with commitments totalling US\$ 51.0 billion. This brings the overall total of disbursements since 2006 to US\$ 342.3 billion.

Chart 6.13 shows the regional distribution of Aid-for-Trade commitments from bilateral and multilateral donors. Asia and Africa remain the main recipients of funding.

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.

Chart 6.13
Aid for Trade disbursements by region, 2006-2016
 (US\$ million, constant 2016 prices)



US\$ 31.8 billion

Aid for Trade disbursements to Asia and Africa combined totalled US\$ 31.8 billion in 2016, almost twice as much as the amount disbursed in 2006.

Source: OECD database.

Trade finance

WTO and partners make significant progress in increasing access to trade finance

It is widely acknowledged by WTO members that access to trade finance is one of the most important conditions for creating trading opportunities.

Up to 80% of international trade is based on some form of credit or guarantee. This is because of the time lag between when the exporter expects to be paid (at the latest, upon shipment of the goods) and when the importer wants to pay (at the earliest, when the merchandise reaches the importer). This time lag leads to the need for credit facilities of 90 to 120 days, constituting a market of over US\$ 10 trillion annually, according to the Bank for International Settlements.

Since the global financial crisis of 2008, international banks have been reducing the size of their networks, leading to negative consequences for the smallest traders and poorest countries, who find it hardest to access trade finance.

The global trade finance gap is estimated to be US\$ 1.5 trillion per annum, with 60% of trade finance requests from small businesses refused by banks. This significantly hampers the opportunities for small businesses to trade.

WTO Director-General Roberto Azevêdo, advised by a group of “high-level” experts from the trade finance industry and supported by the WTO’s Working Group on Trade, Debt and Finance, has proposed that work focus on four areas:

- 1. enhancing existing trade finance facilitation programmes of multilateral development banks** to reduce the financing gap by US\$ 50 billion annually
- 2. reducing the knowledge gap in local banking sectors** for handling trade finance instruments by training at least 5,000 professionals over the next five years
- 3. maintaining an open dialogue with trade finance regulators** to ensure that trade and development considerations are fully reflected in the implementation of regulations
- 4. improving monitoring of trade finance provision** to identify and respond to gaps, particularly relating to any future crises.

The WTO works with multilateral development banks and other stakeholders to conduct these activities. The WTO Secretariat reports to WTO members on the steps taken and responds to members’ suggestions for future action.

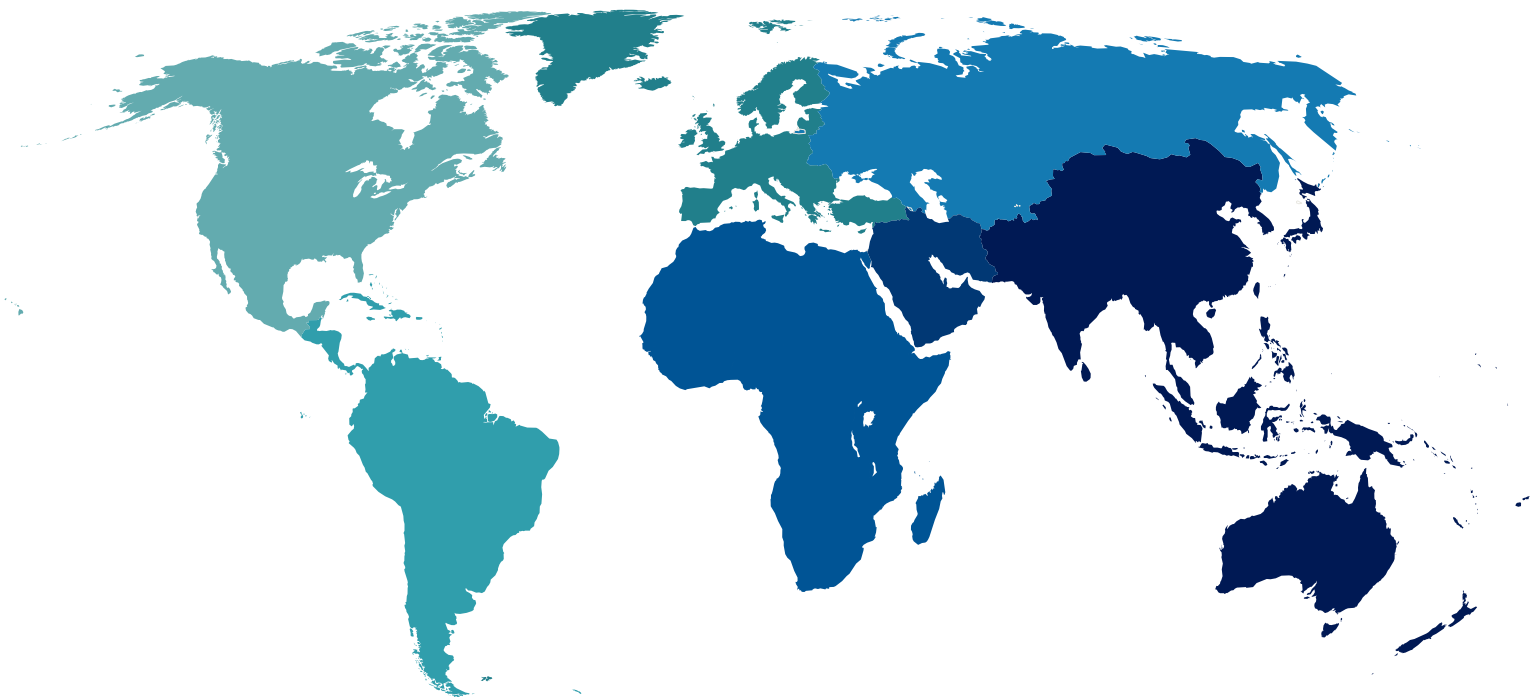
At a meeting of the WTO Working Group on Trade, Debt and Finance in June 2018, DG Azevêdo highlighted the significant progress made in improving access to trade finance in a number of areas. This includes working with partners to enhance existing trade finance facilitation programmes. In 2018, these programmes are set to support around US\$ 35 billion in trade transactions compared with around US\$ 22 billion in 2016, an increase of more than 50 per cent in just two years. He also pointed to the “strong coalition” which has been built on this work, bringing a wide range of partners to the table, including the International Finance Corporation, the Financial Stability Board and the regional development banks.

Composition, definitions & methodology

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	102
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Composition of geographical and economic groupings



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

* WTO members ** Observer governments

Regional trade agreements

Andean Community (CAN)				
Bolivia, Plurinational State of				
Colombia				
Ecuador				
Peru				
AFTA (ASEAN Free Trade Area)				
Brunei Darussalam	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand
Cambodia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Myanmar	Singapore	Viet Nam
CACM (Central American Common Market)				
Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua
CARICOM (Caribbean Community and Common Market)				
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
CEMAC (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa)				
Cameroon	Chad	Congo	Equatorial Guinea	Gabon
Central African Republic				
COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa)				
Burundi	Egypt	Kenya	Mauritius	Sudan
Comoros	Eritrea	Libya	Rwanda	Uganda
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Eswatini	Madagascar	Seychelles	Zambia
Djibouti	Ethiopia	Malawi	South Sudan	Zimbabwe
ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)				
Benin	Côte d'Ivoire	Guinea	Mali	Senegal
Burkina Faso	The Gambia	Guinea-Bissau	Niger	Sierra Leone
Cabo Verde	Ghana	Liberia	Nigeria	Togo
EFTA (European Free Trade Association)				
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	
GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council)				
Bahrain, Kingdom of	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	United Arab Emirates
Kuwait, the State of				
MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market)				
Argentina	Brazil	Paraguay	Uruguay	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)				
Canada	Mexico	United States of America		
SADC (Southern African Development Community)				
Angola	Eswatini	Malawi	Namibia	Tanzania
Botswana	Lesotho	Mauritius	South Africa	Zambia
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Madagascar	Mozambique	Seychelles	Zimbabwe
SAFTA (South Asia Free Trade Area)				
Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives
Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka		
WAEMU (West African Economic and Monetary Union)				
Benin	Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Senegal	Togo
Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	Niger		

Other groups

ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific countries)				
Angola	Cook Islands	Ethiopia	Madagascar	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Antigua and Barbuda	Côte d'Ivoire	Fiji	Malawi	Saint Lucia
Bahamas	Cuba	Guyana	Nauru	Somalia
Barbados	Djibouti	Haiti	Niger	South Africa
Belize	Dominica	Jamaica	Nigeria	Sudan
Benin	Dominican Republic	Kenya	Niue	Suriname
Botswana	Equatorial Guinea	Kiribati	Palau	Tanzania
Burkina Faso	Eritrea	Lesotho	Papua New Guinea	Timor-Leste
Burundi	Eswatini	Liberia	Rwanda	

Cabo Verde	Fiji	Mali	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Togo
Cameroon	Gabon	Marshall Islands	Samoa	Tonga
Central African Republic	The Gambia	Mauritania	Sao Tomé and Príncipe	Trinidad and Tobago
Chad	Ghana	Mauritius	Senegal	Tuvalu
Comoros	Grenada	Micronesia, Federal States of	Seychelles	Uganda
Congo	Guinea	Mozambique	Sierra Leone	Vanuatu
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Guinea-Bissau	Namibia	Solomon Islands	Zambia
				Zimbabwe
Africa				
North Africa				
Algeria	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Western Africa				
Benin	The Gambia	Guinea-Bissau	Mauritania	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Ghana	Liberia	Niger	Sierra Leone
Cabo Verde	Guinea	Mali	Nigeria	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire				
Central Africa				
Burundi	Central African Republic	Congo	Equatorial Guinea	Rwanda
Cameroon	Chad	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Gabon	Sao Tomé and Príncipe
Eastern Africa				
Comoros	Kenya	Reunion	South Sudan	
Djibouti	Madagascar	Rwanda	Sudan	
Eritrea	Mauritius	Seychelles	Tanzania	
Ethiopia	Mayotte	Somalia	Uganda	
Southern Africa				
Angola	Eswatini	Malawi	Namibia	Zambia
Botswana	Lesotho	Mozambique	South Africa	Zimbabwe
Territories in Africa not elsewhere specified				
Asia				
East Asia:				
China	Hong Kong, China	Japan	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	
Chinese Taipei	Macao, China	Korea, Republic of	Mongolia	
Southeast Asia:				
Brunei Darussalam	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Philippines	Timor-Leste	
Cambodia	Malaysia	Singapore	Viet Nam	
Indonesia	Myanmar	Thailand		
South Asia:				
Afghanistan	Bhutan	Maldives	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Bangladesh	India	Nepal		
Oceania:				
Australia	Kiribati	Nauru	Papua New Guinea	Tonga
Fiji	Marshall Islands	New Zealand	Samoa	Tuvalu
Indonesia	Micronesia	Palau	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu
APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)				
Australia	Hong Kong, China	Malaysia	Russian Federation	Viet Nam
Brunei Darussalam	Indonesia	New Zealand	Singapore	
Canada	Japan	Peru	Chinese Taipei	
Chile	Korea, Republic of	Papua New Guinea	Thailand	
China	Mexico	Philippines	United States of America	
BRIC				
Brazil	Russian Federation	India	China	
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	South Sudan	
Central African Republic	Haiti	Myanmar	Sudan	
Chad	Kiribati	Nepal	Tanzania	
Six East Asian traders				
Hong Kong, China	Malaysia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand
Korea, Republic of				
Pacific Alliance				
Chile	Colombia	Mexico	Peru	

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 VI.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 furskins, 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 furskins

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
(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). (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/eg-imts/imts2010-final-22march2011.pdf>)

Refer to Table 11.1 (p177) in the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Compilation Guide (http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2014/pdf/BPM6_11F.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. FATS are available in the annual publication World Trade Statistical Review and on the online tool I-TIP services.

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 manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, maintenance and repair services n.i.e., 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) Audiovisual and related services and (ii) other personal, cultural, and recreational services. (i) Audiovisual 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 online Statistics Database.

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.

Regional and world estimates for 2015 for sub-item of other commercial services should be considered as preliminary.

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. 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.

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, non-financial 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-WTO "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:

- (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 others 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 2017, for example, data for calendar year 2010 were taken as the starting point, and data for calendar year 2017 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 (June 2017 release) and World Bank Pink Sheet (May 2018 release). Aggregates for all primary commodities and for non-fuel primary commodities are calculated using IMF weights (Statistical appendix table A67). For this edition, aggregates for all primary commodities were recalculated to include only the matching commodity prices available via the Pink Sheet, due to the suspension of the IMF Primary Commodity Prices publication in 2017.

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 Secretariat 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 2017 to \$532 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, weblink). 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 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 UNSD-OECD Joint Trade Data Collection and Processing system)

UNSD, International Trade Statistics Yearbook

UNSD, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics

UNSD, Servicetrade database

World Bank, World Development Indicators

These sources are supplemented by national publications and other international databases and Secretariat estimates.

Figures for total merchandise trade are largely derived from IMF, International Financial Statistics. 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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Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Bank whose assistance in supplying advance information has greatly facilitated the work of the Secretariat. Acknowledgements are also due to national institutions for providing advance statistics.

Closing date for merchandise trade statistics (Customs basis) is 11 March 2018 and commercial services (Balance of Payments basis) is 30 April 2018. For foreign affiliates trade in services statistics the closing date is 10 May 2018.

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A1. Growth in the volume of world merchandise exports and production, 2010-2017

(Annual percentage change)

	2010-17	2015	2016	2017 (1)
World merchandise exports	3.0	2.3	1.6	4.5
Agricultural products	3.0	1.8	-0.9	6.7
Fuels and mining products	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.1
Manufactures	3.4	2.3	0.6	4.9
World GDP	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.0

(1) Preliminary data

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

A2. Growth in the volume of world merchandise trade by selected region and economy, 2010-2017

(Annual percentage change)

Exports				Imports		
2010-17	2016	2017		2010-17	2016	2017
3.0	1.6	4.5	World	3.1	2.0	4.8
3.3	0.6	4.2	North America	3.2	0.1	4.0
3.5	1.3	1.4	Canada	2.4	-0.4	4.5
5.4	3.1	7.4	Mexico (1)	3.4	-2.1	3.1
2.8	-0.2	4.1	United States of America	3.3	0.5	4.1
1.8	1.9	2.9	South and Central America and the Caribbean	0.8	-6.8	4.0
2.4	1.1	3.5	Europe	1.9	3.1	2.5
2.5	1.1	3.4	European Union (28)	1.8	3.1	2.1
-0.1	-0.4	1.1	Norway	2.1	-2.2	8.0
1.2	-1.1	1.9	Switzerland	0.7	2.0	3.4
0.2	-0.4	4.0	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	0.1	6.1	11.6
-1.3	1.7	4.4	Africa	3.5	-1.3	1.7
4.4	4.5	0.5	Middle East	2.6	-1.4	-4.8
3.8	2.3	6.7	Asia	5.1	3.5	9.6
4.2	6.7	0.0	Australia	3.7	-1.9	12.9
5.0	1.4	7.1	China	4.9	3.7	8.8
4.4	2.7	6.4	India (1)	5.7	-1.8	11.2
0.4	2.3	5.9	Japan	2.3	0.8	2.8
3.2	1.9	6.6	Six East Asian traders (2)	5.7	5.3	13.0

(1) Secretariat estimates

(2) Hong Kong, China; Korea, Republic of; Malaysia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand.

A3. World merchandise trade and trade in commercial services by region and selected economy, 2010-2017

(Annual percentage change)

Exports				Imports		
2010-17	2016	2017		2010-17	2016	2017
Merchandise						
2	-3	11	World	2	-3	11
3	-3	7	North America	3	-3	7
3	-3	7	United States of America	3	-3	7
1	-5	8	Canada	1	-4	7
0	-5	13	South and Central America and the Caribbean	0	-14	8
1	-3	18	Brazil	-3	-20	10
-1	-3	13	Chile	1	-6	11
2	0	9	Europe	1	0	10
2	0	10	European Union (28)	1	0	10
...	5	-1	Switzerland	...	7	0
-2	-16	24	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	0	-3	21
-2	-17	25	Russian Federation	-1	-1	24
-3	-20	32	Kazakhstan	-1	-17	15
-3	-10	18	Africa	2	-11	8
0	-8	18	South Africa	1	-12	11
-8	-32	34	Nigeria	0	-19	15
1	-7	18	Middle East	3	-5	1
8	0	20	United Arab Emirates	7	3	-1
-2	-10	19	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	3	-20	-7
3	-3	11	Asia	3	-4	15
5	-8	8	China	4	-5	16
-1	3	8	Japan	0	-6	11
Commercial services						
5	1	8	World	5	1	6
5	1	4	North America	4	2	7
5	0	4	United States of America	5	3	7
2	1	6	Canada	1	-1	6
4	0	5	South and Central America and the Caribbean	3	-7	6
2	-1	3	Brazil	2	-11	8
1	-3	11	Argentina	8	11	14
4	0	9	Europe	4	2	6
4	1	10	European Union (28)	4	2	6
4	5	2	Switzerland	6	5	2
3	-2	14	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	3	-12	15
2	-2	15	Russian Federation	3	-16	20
-4	-1	14	Ukraine	0	5	14
2	-6	13	Africa	1	-11	10
-3	-26	44	Egypt	3	-3	-3
0	-5	10	South Africa	-3	-4	8
...	5	8	Middle East	...	0	5
...	8	8	United Arab Emirates	...	2	2
8	20	5	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	1	-10	7
...	1	7	Asia	...	2	6
...	-4	9	China	...	4	3
5	7	7	Japan	2	3	4

Note: Includes Secretariat estimates.

A4. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 1948, 1953, 1963, 1973, 1983, 1993, 2003 and 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	1948	1953	1963	1973	1983	1993	2003	2017
	Value							
World	59	84	157	579	1838	3688	7379	17198
	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	13.8
United States of America	21.6	14.6	14.3	12.2	11.2	12.6	9.8	9.0
Canada	5.5	5.2	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.7	2.4
Mexico	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.4	2.2	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	37.8
Germany (1)	1.4	5.3	9.3	11.7	9.2	10.3	10.2	8.4
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	3.0
Africa	7.3	6.5	5.7	4.8	4.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
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	5.6
Asia	14.0	13.4	12.5	14.9	19.1	26.0	26.1	34.0
China	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.5	5.9	13.2
Japan	0.4	1.5	3.5	6.4	8.0	9.8	6.4	4.1
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	10.1
Memorandum item:								
EU (4)	-	-	24.5	37.0	31.3	37.3	42.8	34.3
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	94.3	98.3

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 2017.

(5) Membership as of the year stated.

A5. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 1948, 1953, 1963, 1973, 1983, 1993, 2003 and 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	1948	1953	1963	1973	1983	1993	2003	2017
	Value							
World	62	85	164	594	1883	3805	7694	17572
	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	18.7
United States of America	13.0	13.9	11.4	12.4	14.3	15.9	16.9	13.7
Canada	4.4	5.5	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.5
Mexico	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.8	2.3	2.5
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	0.9
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	37.1
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	3.7
France	5.5	4.9	5.3	6.4	5.6	5.7	5.2	3.6
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	2.3
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	4.1
Asia	13.9	15.1	14.1	14.9	18.5	23.5	23.5	31.5
China	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.7	5.4	10.5
Japan	1.1	2.8	4.1	6.5	6.7	6.4	5.0	3.8
India	2.3	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	2.5
Australia and New Zealand	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Six East Asian traders	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.9	6.1	10.2	8.6	9.2
Memorandum item:								
EU (4)	-	-	25.5	37.1	31.4	36.2	41.3	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	96.0	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 2017.

(5) Membership as of the year stated.

A6. Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade, 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	China	2263	12.8	8	1	United States of America	2410	13.4	7
2	United States of America	1547	8.7	7	2	China	1842	10.2	16
3	Germany	1448	8.2	9	3	Germany	1167	6.5	11
4	Japan	698	3.9	8	4	Japan	672	3.7	11
5	Netherlands	652	3.7	14	5	United Kingdom	644	3.6	1
6	Korea, Republic of	574	3.2	16	6	France	625	3.5	9
7	Hong Kong, China	550	3.1	6	7	Hong Kong, China	590	3.3	8
	Domestic exports	18	0.1	-28		Retained imports (1)	138	0.8	6
	Re-exports	532	3.0	8					
8	France	535	3.0	7	8	Netherlands	574	3.2	14
9	Italy	506	2.9	10	9	Korea, Republic of	478	2.7	18
10	United Kingdom	445	2.5	9	10	Italy	453	2.5	11
11	Belgium	430	2.4	8	11	India	447	2.5	24
12	Canada	421	2.4	8	12	Canada	442	2.5	7
13	Mexico	409	2.3	10	13	Mexico	432	2.4	9
14	Singapore	373	2.1	10	14	Belgium	403	2.2	8
	Domestic exports	188	1.1	16					
	Re-exports	185	1.0	5					
15	United Arab Emirates (1)	360	2.0	20	15	Spain	351	1.9	13
16	Russian Federation	353	2.0	25	16	Singapore	328	1.8	12
						Retained imports	142	0.8	23
17	Spain	321	1.8	11	17	Switzerland	269	1.5	0
18	Chinese Taipei	317	1.8	13	18	United Arab Emirates (1)	268	1.5	-1
19	Switzerland	300	1.7	-1	19	Chinese Taipei	259	1.4	13
20	India	298	1.7	13	20	Russian Federation (2)	238	1.3	24
21	Thailand	237	1.3	10	21	Turkey	234	1.3	18
22	Poland	231	1.3	14	22	Poland	230	1.3	17
23	Australia	231	1.3	20	23	Australia (1)	229	1.3	17
24	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of (1)	218	1.2	19	24	Thailand	223	1.2	15
25	Malaysia	218	1.2	15	25	Viet Nam	212	1.2	21
26	Brazil	218	1.2	18	26	Malaysia	195	1.1	16
27	Viet Nam	214	1.2	21	27	Austria	176	1.0	11
28	Czech Republic	180	1.0	11	28	Czech Republic	162	0.9	13
29	Indonesia	169	1.0	16	29	Brazil	157	0.9	10
30	Austria	168	0.9	10	30	Indonesia	157	0.9	16
31	Turkey	157	0.9	10	31	Sweden	154	0.9	9
32	Sweden	153	0.9	10	32	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of (1)	131	0.7	-7
33	Ireland	137	0.8	5	33	Hungary	107	0.6	14
34	Hungary	114	0.6	11	34	South Africa (1)	101	0.6	11
35	Denmark	103	0.6	8	35	Philippines	98	0.5	10
36	Norway	102	0.6	14	36	Denmark	93	0.5	9
37	Iran (1)	92	0.5	26	37	Ireland	87	0.5	7
38	South Africa	89	0.5	18	38	Romania	85	0.5	14
39	Slovak Republic	85	0.5	9	39	Slovak Republic	83	0.5	10
40	Romania	71	0.4	11	40	Norway	83	0.5	14
41	Chile	68	0.4	13	41	Portugal	78	0.4	15
42	Finland	68	0.4	18	42	Israel (1)	72	0.4	4
43	Qatar (1)	67	0.4	18	43	Finland	70	0.4	15
44	Philippines	63	0.4	10	44	Argentina	67	0.4	20
45	Portugal	62	0.4	12	45	Chile	65	0.4	11
46	Israel	61	0.3	1	46	Egypt	62	0.3	10
47	Argentina	58	0.3	1	47	Pakistan	58	0.3	23
48	Kuwait, the State of (1)	56	0.3	21	48	Greece	57	0.3	16
49	Kazakhstan	48	0.3	32	49	Bangladesh	53	0.3	18
50	Nigeria (1)	47	0.3	34	50	Ukraine	49	0.3	26
	Total of above (3)	16585	93.5	-		Total of above (3)	16519	91.6	-
	World (3)	17730	100.0	11		World (3)	18024	100.0	11

Note: For annual data 2007-2017, 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.

A7. Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade (excluding intra-EU (28) trade), 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	China	2263	16.2	8	1	United States of America	2410	16.9	7
2	Extra-EU(28) exports	2122	15.2	10	2	Extra-EU(28) imports	2097	14.7	11
3	United States of America	1547	11.1	7	3	China	1842	12.9	16
4	Japan	698	5.0	8	4	Japan	672	4.7	11
5	Korea, Republic of	574	4.1	16	5	Hong Kong, China	590	4.1	8
						Retained imports (1)	138	1.0	6
6	Hong Kong, China	550	3.9	6	6	Korea, Republic of	478	3.4	18
	Domestic exports	18	0.1	-28					
	Re-exports	532	3.8	8					
7	Canada	421	3.0	8	7	India	447	3.1	24
8	Mexico	409	2.9	10	8	Canada	442	3.1	7
9	Singapore	373	2.7	10	9	Mexico	432	3.0	9
	Domestic exports	188	1.3	16					
	Re-exports	185	1.3	5					
10	United Arab Emirates (1)	360	2.6	20	10	Singapore	328	2.3	12
						Retained imports	142	1.0	23
11	Russian Federation	353	2.5	25	11	Switzerland	269	1.9	0
12	Chinese Taipei	317	2.3	13	12	United Arab Emirates (1)	268	1.9	-1
13	Switzerland	300	2.1	-1	13	Chinese Taipei	259	1.8	13
14	India	298	2.1	13	14	Russian Federation (2)	238	1.7	24
15	Thailand	237	1.7	10	15	Turkey	234	1.6	18
16	Australia	231	1.7	20	16	Australia (1)	229	1.6	17
17	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of (1)	218	1.6	19	17	Thailand	223	1.6	15
18	Malaysia	218	1.6	15	18	Viet Nam	212	1.5	21
19	Brazil	218	1.6	18	19	Malaysia	195	1.4	16
20	Viet Nam	214	1.5	21	20	Brazil	157	1.1	10
21	Indonesia	169	1.2	16	21	Indonesia	157	1.1	16
22	Turkey	157	1.1	10	22	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of (1)	131	0.9	-7
23	Norway	102	0.7	14	23	South Africa (1)	101	0.7	11
24	Iran (1)	92	0.7	26	24	Philippines	98	0.7	10
25	South Africa	89	0.6	18	25	Norway	83	0.6	14
26	Chile	68	0.5	13	26	Israel (1)	72	0.5	4
27	Qatar (1)	67	0.5	18	27	Argentina	67	0.5	20
28	Philippines	63	0.5	10	28	Chile	65	0.5	11
29	Israel	61	0.4	1	29	Egypt	62	0.4	10
30	Argentina	58	0.4	1	30	Pakistan	58	0.4	23
31	Kuwait, the State of (1)	56	0.4	21	31	Bangladesh	53	0.4	18
32	Kazakhstan	48	0.3	32	32	Ukraine	49	0.3	26
33	Nigeria (1)	47	0.3	34	33	Iran (1)	47	0.3	18
34	Iraq (1)	46	0.3	4	34	Algeria (1)	46	0.3	-2
35	Peru	45	0.3	21	35	Colombia	46	0.3	3
36	Ukraine	43	0.3	19	36	Nigeria (1)	45	0.3	15
37	New Zealand	38	0.3	13	37	Morocco	45	0.3	8
38	Colombia	38	0.3	19	38	Iraq (1)	41	0.3	6
39	Bangladesh	36	0.3	3	39	New Zealand	40	0.3	11
40	Algeria (1)	35	0.3	16	40	Peru	40	0.3	10
41	Angola (1)	33	0.2	21	41	Belarus	34	0.2	24
42	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (1)	32	0.2	18	42	Kuwait, the State of (1)	33	0.2	9
43	Oman (1)	29	0.2	20	43	Qatar (1)	30	0.2	-8
44	Belarus	29	0.2	24	44	Kazakhstan	29	0.2	15
45	Egypt	26	0.2	1	45	Oman (1)	27	0.2	17
46	Morocco	25	0.2	11	46	Serbia	22	0.2	16
47	Pakistan	22	0.2	6	47	Sri Lanka (1)	21	0.1	9
48	Ecuador	19	0.1	14	48	Tunisia	21	0.1	6
49	Bahrain, Kingdom of (1)	18	0.1	37	49	Panama (1)	20	0.1	-1
50	Serbia	17	0.1	14	50	Lebanese Republic	20	0.1	3
	Total of above (3)	13530	97.0	-		Total of above (3)	13625	95.7	-
	World excluding EU intra-trade (3)	13949	100.0	11		World excluding EU intra-trade (3)	14243	100.0	11

Note: For annual data 2007-2017, 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.

A8. Leading exporters and importers in world trade in commercial services, 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	United States of America	762	14.4	4	1	United States of America	516	10.2	7
2	United Kingdom	347	6.6	6	2	China	464	9.1	3
3	Germany	300	5.7	8	3	Germany	322	6.3	6
4	France	248	4.7	6	4	France	240	4.7	2
5	China	226	4.3	9	5	Netherlands	211	4.2	14
6	Netherlands	216	4.1	16	6	United Kingdom	210	4.1	4
7	Ireland	186	3.5	20	7	Ireland	199	3.9	-3
8	India	183	3.5	14	8	Japan	189	3.7	4
9	Japan	180	3.4	7	9	Singapore	171	3.4	5
10	Singapore	164	3.1	4	10	India	153	3.0	15
11	Spain	139	2.6	10	11	Korea, Republic of	120	2.4	8
12	Switzerland	119	2.3	2	12	Belgium	117	2.3	8
13	Belgium	117	2.2	5	13	Italy	113	2.2	11
14	Italy	110	2.1	10	14	Canada	105	2.1	6
15	Hong Kong, China	104	2.0	5	15	Switzerland	101	2.0	2
16	Luxembourg	102	1.9	7	16	Russian Federation	87	1.7	20
17	Korea, Republic of	86	1.6	-8	17	United Arab Emirates	84	1.7	2
18	Canada	86	1.6	6	18	Hong Kong, China	77	1.5	4
19	Thailand	75	1.4	12	19	Luxembourg	76	1.5	6
20	Sweden	73	1.4	2	20	Spain	76	1.5	9
21	United Arab Emirates	70	1.3	8	21	Sweden	68	1.3	11
22	Austria	66	1.2	9	22	Australia	67	1.3	9
23	Denmark	65	1.2	8	23	Brazil	66	1.3	8
24	Australia	64	1.2	12	24	Denmark	62	1.2	6
25	Poland	59	1.1	19	25	Austria	55	1.1	12
26	Russian Federation	57	1.1	15	26	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	54	1.1	7
27	Chinese Taipei	45	0.8	9	27	Chinese Taipei	53	1.0	3
28	Israel	44	0.8	11	28	Norway	49	1.0	2
29	Turkey	43	0.8	17	29	Thailand	46	0.9	6
30	Macao, China	38	0.7	16	30	Malaysia	42	0.8	5
31	Norway	37	0.7	-1	31	Poland	38	0.7	12
32	Malaysia	37	0.7	4	32	Mexico	37	0.7	10
33	Philippines	36	0.7	14	33	Indonesia	32	0.6	7
34	Portugal	34	0.6	17	34	Finland	31	0.6	5
35	Brazil	34	0.6	3	35	Qatar	30	0.6	0
36	Greece	32	0.6	17	36	Israel	29	0.6	12
37	Finland	29	0.5	10	37	Kuwait, the State of	28	0.5	8
38	Mexico	27	0.5	10	38	Philippines	26	0.5	8
39	Czech Republic	27	0.5	12	39	Argentina	24	0.5	14
40	Hungary	26	0.5	9	40	Turkey	23	0.4	9
	Total of above	4692	88.9	-		Total of above	4488	88.4	-
	World	5279	100.0	8		World	5074	100.0	6

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.

A9. Leading exporters and importers in world trade in commercial services (excluding intra-EU (28) trade), 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	Extra-EU (28) exports	1009	25.2	9	1	Extra-EU (28) imports	800	20.4	2
2	United States of America	762	19.0	4	2	United States of America	516	13.2	7
3	China	226	5.7	9	3	China	464	11.9	3
4	India	183	4.6	14	4	Japan	189	4.8	4
5	Japan	180	4.5	7	5	Singapore	171	4.4	5
6	Singapore	164	4.1	4	6	India	153	3.9	15
7	Switzerland	119	3.0	2	7	Korea, Republic of	120	3.1	8
8	Hong Kong, China	104	2.6	5	8	Canada	105	2.7	6
9	Korea, Republic of	86	2.2	-8	9	Switzerland	101	2.6	2
10	Canada	86	2.1	6	10	Russian Federation	87	2.2	20
11	Thailand	75	1.9	12	11	United Arab Emirates	84	2.2	2
12	United Arab Emirates	70	1.7	8	12	Hong Kong, China	77	2.0	4
13	Australia	64	1.6	12	13	Australia	67	1.7	9
14	Russian Federation	57	1.4	15	14	Brazil	66	1.7	8
15	Chinese Taipei	45	1.1	9	15	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	54	1.4	7
16	Israel	44	1.1	11	16	Chinese Taipei	53	1.3	3
17	Turkey	43	1.1	17	17	Norway	49	1.3	2
18	Macao, China	38	1.0	16	18	Thailand	46	1.2	6
19	Norway	37	0.9	-1	19	Malaysia	42	1.1	5
20	Malaysia	37	0.9	4	20	Mexico	37	0.9	10
21	Philippines	36	0.9	14	21	Indonesia	32	0.8	7
22	Brazil	34	0.8	3	22	Qatar	30	0.8	0
23	Mexico	27	0.7	10	23	Israel	29	0.7	12
24	Indonesia	24	0.6	6	24	Kuwait, the State of	28	0.7	8
25	Egypt	19	0.5	44	25	Philippines	26	0.7	8
26	Qatar	18	0.4	20	26	Argentina	24	0.6	14
27	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	17	0.4	5	27	Turkey	23	0.6	9
28	Morocco	17	0.4	13	28	Nigeria	18	0.5	59
29	Lebanese Republic	16	0.4	8	29	Viet Nam	17	0.4	3
30	New Zealand	16	0.4	8	30	Iran	16	0.4	5
31	South Africa	15	0.4	10	31	South Africa	16	0.4	8
32	Argentina	14	0.3	11	32	Egypt	16	0.4	-3
33	Ukraine	14	0.3	14	33	Lebanese Republic	14	0.4	5
34	Panama	13	0.3	7	34	Angola	14	0.4	13
35	Viet Nam	13	0.3	7	35	Chile	13	0.3	3
36	Bahrain, Kingdom of	11	0.3	1	36	New Zealand	13	0.3	8
37	Cuba	11	0.3	0	37	Ukraine	12	0.3	14
38	Chile	10	0.3	7	38	Colombia	12	0.3	11
39	Iran	10	0.2	0	39	Iraq (1)	11	0.3	...
40	Costa Rica	9	0.2	3	40	Algeria	11	0.3	7
	Total of above	3773	94.3	-		Total of above	3653	93.3	-
	World excluding EU intra-trade	4001	100.0	7		World excluding EU intra-trade	3914	100.0	6

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

A10. Trade in commercial services of selected economies by origin and destination, 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

Exports						Imports					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change				Value	Share	Annual percentage change		
	2016	2016	2010-16	2015	2016		2016	2016	2010-16	2015	2016
European Union (28)											
World	2087468	100.0	3	-8	1	World	1844932	100.0	4	-6	2
European Union (28)	1161193	55.6	3	-9	2	European Union (28)	1064081	57.7	3	-9	3
United States of America	239201	11.5	5	-5	-3	United States of America	240470	13.0	4	-9	6
Switzerland	127005	6.1	4	-11	0	Switzerland	103737	5.6	9	-4	29
China	42141	2.0	9	6	0	China	32344	1.8	6	4	2
Japan	34220	1.6	5	-8	12	Singapore	24301	1.3	11	11	2
Above 5	1603761	76.8	-	-	-	Above 5	1464934	79.4	-	-	-
Norway	30868	1.5	1	-12	-6	Japan	19905	1.1	1	-11	12
Russian Federation	27048	1.3	-1	-31	-1	India	16775	0.9	1	-2	3
Singapore	24773	1.2	7	-12	-3	Norway	16714	0.9	2	-20	-4
Australia	20793	1.0	1	-13	-4	Turkey	15300	0.8	-4	-12	-17
Canada	20330	1.0	1	-9	2	Canada	12920	0.7	0	-13	2
India	14829	0.7	1	0	-8	Hong Kong, China	12554	0.7	1	-10	0
Brazil	14759	0.7	-4	-16	-12	Russian Federation	12301	0.7	-4	-17	-7
Korea, Republic of	13873	0.7	6	-8	-4	Australia	9177	0.5	-1	4	-16
Turkey	12834	0.6	3	-4	-4	Brazil	8606	0.5	1	2	-10
Hong Kong, China	12035	0.6	1	-13	-4	Korea, Republic of	7214	0.4	2	-9	-5
Above 15	1795903	86.0	-	-	-	Above 15	1596400	86.5	-	-	-
United States of America (1)											
World	733554	100.0	5	1	0	World	483126	100.0	4	3	3
European Union (28)	229992	31.4	4	3	1	European Union (28)	168308	34.8	4	3	1
China	53656	7.3	16	9	12	Canada	29696	6.1	2	-3	3
Canada	53545	7.3	0	-11	-1	Japan	27521	5.7	4	-7	4
Japan	43551	5.9	0	-4	-2	India	25759	5.3	10	10	5
Switzerland	32527	4.4	7	7	4	Bermuda	24624	5.1	-4	-5	-2
Above 5	413271	56.3	-	-	-	Above 5	275908	57.1	-	-	-
Mexico	31550	4.3	4	5	1	Mexico	24440	5.1	10	15	7
Brazil	24178	3.3	5	-4	-12	Switzerland	23564	4.9	3	-2	11
Australia	21565	2.9	6	4	-2	China	16036	3.3	7	7	7
Korea, Republic of	20760	2.8	5	2	2	Korea, Republic of	8790	1.8	5	6	0
India	20254	2.8	12	21	13	Hong Kong, China	8715	1.8	5	4	-1
Singapore	16748	2.3	9	22	19	Chinese Taipei	7635	1.6	5	5	1
Chinese Taipei	11270	1.5	3	-1	-5	Singapore	7109	1.5	9	11	8
Bermuda	10565	1.4	-1	2	-7	Australia	7011	1.5	5	11	0
Hong Kong, China	10034	1.4	10	0	2	Brazil	6747	1.4	5	-5	-13
Argentina	8532	1.2	10	15	3	Israel	6540	1.4	6	8	7
Above 15	588727	80.3	-	-	-	Above 15	392495	81.2	-	-	-
China											
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	-	-	-

A10. Trade in commercial services of selected economies by origin and destination, 2016 (continued)

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change			Value	Share	Annual percentage change			
			2016	2016	2010-16			2015	2016	2016	2016
Japan											
World	168819	100.0	4	-1	7	World	182449	100.0	2	-7	3
United States of America	40175	23.8	...	-4	7	United States of America	56119	30.8	...	-7	5
European Union (28)	29860	17.7	...	-1	13	European Union (28)	36173	19.8	...	-4	7
China	20748	12.3	...	20	5	Singapore	14712	8.1	...	6	8
Singapore	10444	6.2	...	-4	10	China	10351	5.7	...	-8	-4
Chinese Taipei	8007	4.7	...	-7	-1	Korea, Republic of	6639	3.6	...	-19	-4
Above 5	109234	64.7	-	-	-	Above 5	123994	68.0	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China	7385	4.4	...	16	5	Hong Kong, China	6200	3.4	...	0	-1
Korea, Republic of	7222	4.3	...	-9	10	Chinese Taipei	5833	3.2	...	-14	11
Thailand	6718	4.0	...	-13	0	Switzerland	3850	2.1	...	-21	39
Switzerland	3635	2.2	...	-1	23	Thailand	3055	1.7	...	-8	-8
Malaysia	3319	2.0	...	-21	0	United Arab Emirates	2169	1.2	...	1	-2
Indonesia	3156	1.9	...	-7	4	Philippines	2026	1.1	...	3	1
Australia	2643	1.6	...	-19	12	Australia	1990	1.1	...	-28	-5
Viet Nam	2450	1.5	...	8	23	Indonesia	1839	1.0	...	-35	11
India	2296	1.4	...	-1	11	India	1794	1.0	...	21	10
Canada	1765	1.0	...	-7	8	Canada	1684	0.9	...	-22	2
Above 15	149822	88.7	-	-	-	Above 15	154433	84.6	-	-	-
Singapore (2), (3)											
World	157663	100.0	8	0	2	World	162258	100.0	8	-1	-3
European Union (28)	27523	17.5	10	8	7	United States of America	31636	19.5	10	16	-4
United States of America	16909	10.7	6	-4	1	European Union (28)	26728	16.5	8	-5	-13
Australia	11929	7.6	11	-7	15	China	7301	4.5	11	-4	-10
Japan	11555	7.3	15	14	10	Hong Kong, China	6840	4.2	14	5	3
China	8092	5.1	6	-4	-7	Japan	5839	3.6	6	-4	6
Above 5	76008	48.2	-	-	-	Above 5	78344	48.3	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China	5360	3.4	7	10	5	Switzerland	4485	2.8	16	5	-9
Switzerland	4938	3.1	18	4	-1	Australia	4088	2.5	10	-12	5
Malaysia	4066	2.6	7	0	-1	India	3818	2.4	10	-6	31
Indonesia	3701	2.3	7	-2	-2	Chinese Taipei	3040	1.9	10	-3	8
India	3511	2.2	2	-4	2	Korea, Republic of	2824	1.7	13	-6	9
Thailand	2851	1.8	7	0	-6	Malaysia	2706	1.7	10	7	10
Korea, Republic of	2241	1.4	3	-11	-13	Thailand	1816	1.1	10	4	4
Chinese Taipei	2009	1.3	1	-11	6	United Arab Emirates	1749	1.1	14	-1	20
Viet Nam	1735	1.1	16	8	2	Indonesia	1608	1.0	3	1	-2
New Zealand	1632	1.0	17	13	8	Philippines	1064	0.7	12	10	20
Above 15	108050	68.5	-	-	-	Above 15	105541	65.0	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China (4)											
World	98437	100.0	3	-2	-6	World	74317	100.0	1	0	1
China	38180	38.8	8	-3	-5	China	28470	38.3	-2	2	0
European Union (28)	15895	16.1	...	4	-2	European Union (28)	9921	13.3	...	-4	0
United States of America	13508	13.7	-1	-3	-10	United States of America	8448	11.4	2	1	3
Japan	3991	4.1	-3	-9	-6	Japan	5912	8.0	6	4	3
Singapore	3802	3.9	7	8	0	Singapore	3137	4.2	0	-10	-5
Above 5	75377	76.6	-	-	-	Above 5	55888	75.2	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	3323	3.4	-3	-12	-10	Australia	3091	4.2	3	3	7
Australia	2285	2.3	-1	-8	-7	Chinese Taipei	3065	4.1	5	-2	-2
Korea, Republic of	1854	1.9	-2	-8	-14	Canada	1453	2.0	1	-2	-6
Switzerland	1198	1.2	6	15	-3	Korea, Republic of	1399	1.9	8	-11	-3
Thailand	1191	1.2	8	9	-6	Thailand	1273	1.7	6	3	3
Philippines	1137	1.2	7	1	3	Malaysia	1018	1.4	5	-12	0
India	1107	1.1	1	-1	-1	Macao, China	1014	1.4	4	-11	1
Malaysia	1032	1.0	-3	-11	-14	India	809	1.1	0	0	-3
Canada	1001	1.0	-3	-12	-6	Brazil	529	0.7	23	75	92
Indonesia	860	0.9	0	-13	5	United Arab Emirates	507	0.7	4	-3	7
Above 15	90366	91.8	-	-	-	Above 15	70046	94.3	-	-	-

A10. Trade in commercial services of selected economies by origin and destination, 2016 (continued)

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change			Value	Share	Annual percentage change			
			2016	2016	2010-16			2015	2016	2016	2016
Korea, Republic of											
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	-	-	-
Australia											
World	57060	100.0	2	-7	6	World	61114	100.0	1	-10	-2
China	9910	17.4	9	5	21	European Union (28)	14890	24.4	0	-9	-7
European Union (28)	8506	14.9	0	-11	-3	United States of America	11197	18.3	3	-7	-8
United States of America	5867	10.3	3	-2	3	Singapore	3897	6.4	3	-7	-4
Singapore	3691	6.5	7	-6	20	New Zealand	3549	5.8	4	-8	10
New Zealand	3350	5.9	1	-13	-2	Indonesia	2675	4.4	5	-16	15
Above 5	31324	54.9	-	-	-	Above 5	36208	59.2	-	-	-
India	2798	4.9	-2	10	6	Japan	2322	3.8	1	-5	-4
Hong Kong, China	2097	3.7	5	-4	10	Hong Kong, China	2206	3.6	3	0	-6
Malaysia	1753	3.1	1	-11	-1	China	2037	3.3	5	-9	8
Korea, Republic of	1620	2.8	-3	-8	11	Thailand	1702	2.8	-3	-20	2
Japan	1596	2.8	-3	-16	7	India	1387	2.3	10	-7	5
Indonesia	1206	2.1	1	-19	12	Canada	1358	2.2	3	-9	15
Viet Nam	1030	1.8	2	-9	-5	Fiji	969	1.6	1	-12	-5
Chinese Taipei	929	1.6	10	0	7	Viet Nam	814	1.3	2	-15	4
Thailand	826	1.4	-2	-8	-6	Korea, Republic of	694	1.1	8	1	-7
Canada	751	1.3	-1	-9	-1	Philippines	683	1.1	8	-5	9
Above 15	45929	80.5	-	-	-	Above 15	50379	82.4	-	-	-
Russian Federation (5)											
World	49730	100.0	0	-21	-2	World	72874	100.0	0	-27	-16
European Union (28)	19766	39.7	2	-28	0	European Union (28)	36399	49.9	2	-27	-11
United States of America	3385	6.8	-2	-25	22	United States of America	4013	5.5	0	-26	-18
Switzerland	3246	6.5	-1	-11	6	Switzerland	2564	3.5	3	-17	-4
China	1963	3.9	10	3	27	Turkey	2172	3.0	-13	-32	-67
Kazakhstan	1832	3.7	1	21	-27	China	2021	2.8	6	-14	15
Above 5	30191	60.7	-	-	-	Above 5	47168	64.7	-	-	-
Ukraine	1272	2.6	-8	-28	-30	Belarus	1662	2.3	6	-23	-2
Belarus	1236	2.5	11	-16	-1	Thailand	1265	1.7	4	-50	1
Turkey	1132	2.3	-7	-21	-52	Panama	1041	1.4	-1	-29	-2
United Arab Emirates	730	1.5	16	5	12	United Arab Emirates	978	1.3	2	-32	-12
India	706	1.4	-4	15	-5	Viet Nam	883	1.2	39	-10	21
Hong Kong, China	674	1.4	24	24	26	Israel	812	1.1	4	-17	-21
British Virgin Islands	502	1.0	-14	-43	-25	Ukraine	797	1.1	-22	-50	-18
Korea, Republic of	487	1.0	-3	-23	5	Korea, Republic of	789	1.1	2	-11	-3
Uzbekistan	438	0.9	-12	-41	-30	Kazakhstan	727	1.0	-1	-11	-10
Panama	432	0.9	-2	-22	-9	Tunisia	710	1.0	15	-83	765
Above 15	37802	76.0	-	-	-	Above 15	56831	78.0	-	-	-

A10. Trade in commercial services of selected economies by origin and destination, 2016 (continued)

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change			Value	Share	Annual percentage change			
			2010-16	2015	2016			2010-16	2015	2016	
Canada (6)											
World	82154	100.0	1	-9	1	World	99742	100.0	0	-9	-2
United States of America	45143	54.9	1	-8	0	United States of America	55357	55.5	0	-10	-1
European Union (28)	13658	16.6	0	-13	3	European Union (28)	17839	17.9	1	-7	-1
China	2371	2.9	9	-8	11	Hong Kong, China	3136	3.1	1	-9	-3
Switzerland	1674	2.0	4	-7	-3	Mexico	2370	2.4	3	0	-1
Bermuda	1593	1.9	-2	8	-2	China	1851	1.9	1	-8	-4
Above 5	64438	78.4	-	-	-	Above 5	80553	80.8	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China	1456	1.8	3	-8	0	Japan	1719	1.7	2	-10	0
Japan	1437	1.7	4	2	4	Singapore	1410	1.4	-1	-5	-4
Australia	1314	1.6	2	-16	-2	Switzerland	988	1.0	-11	-9	-5
Mexico	875	1.1	3	-4	4	Barbados	963	1.0	-1	-43	-6
Korea, Republic of	678	0.8	-2	-18	17	India	943	0.9	9	-2	-5
India	659	0.8	7	-7	3	Bermuda	856	0.9	-5	-6	-5
Singapore	565	0.7	-1	-17	-3	Australia	795	0.8	3	-20	2
Brazil	501	0.6	3	-11	1	Chinese Taipei	527	0.5	0	-4	-3
Chinese Taipei	497	0.6	7	-12	3	Russian Federation	511	0.5	5	-9	-3
Malaysia	404	0.5	5	-7	3	Norway	419	0.4	4	-10	-2
Above 15	72824	88.6	-	-	-	Above 15	89684	89.9	-	-	-
New Zealand											
World	14783	100.0	4	0	4	World	11813	100.0	3	-11	2
Australia	3192	21.6	1	-6	2	Australia	3536	29.9	1	-14	-4
European Union (28)	2492	16.9	6	1	-1	European Union (28)	2254	19.1	8	1	-3
China	1971	13.3	18	23	5	United States of America	1788	15.1	9	-13	20
United States of America	1942	13.1	5	-6	2	Singapore	821	6.9	6	-10	-7
India	723	4.9	20	43	29	China	425	3.6	11	-7	14
Above 5	10321	69.8	-	-	-	Above 5	8824	74.7	-	-	-
Japan	598	4.0	1	-11	8	Switzerland	270	2.3	10	-19	86
Korea, Republic of	398	2.7	-1	-15	22	Fiji	236	2.0	8	-8	8
Singapore	265	1.8	4	3	-6	India	167	1.4	10	2	11
Canada	256	1.7	4	-1	0	Japan	140	1.2	-18	-4	6
Hong Kong, China	242	1.6	4	0	-10	Thailand	139	1.2	5	-22	1
Malaysia	171	1.2	7	0	23	United Arab Emirates	132	1.1	-2	-16	14
Thailand	139	0.9	5	0	-3	Korea, Republic of	118	1.0	1	-17	8
Philippines	135	0.9	20	26	43	Samoa	102	0.9	2	-9	3
Switzerland	130	0.9	0	-23	11	Malaysia	97	0.8	-3	-12	-16
Chinese Taipei	112	0.8	4	6	3	Canada	93	0.8	2	-14	13
Above 15	12766	86.4	-	-	-	Above 15	10318	87.3	-	-	-

(1) In 2016, 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) 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.

(3) In 2016, ASEAN countries accounted for 9 per cent of total commercial services exports and 5 per cent of imports.

(4) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) are not allocated geographically. In 2016, they represented 3 per cent of exports, and 1 per cent of imports.

(5) In 2016, trade in commercial services not allocated geographically accounted for 14 per cent of exports and 16 per cent of imports.

(6) Refers to total services. In 2016, government goods and services n.i.e. accounted for 1 per cent of exports and imports of total services.

A11. Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to GDP of the least-developed countries, 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value				Ratio to GDP					
	GDP		Goods and commercial services		Goods			Commercial services		
	2017	2010	2016	2017	2010	2016	2017	2010	2016	2017
Least developed countries	1020602	26.1	19.6	20.0	23.0	16.1	16.7	3.1	3.5	3.4
Afghanistan	20889	15.8	4.9	4.9	2.5	3.1	3.4	13.2	1.8	1.6
Angola	124209	62.3	29.7	28.2	61.3	28.9	27.7	1.0	0.7	0.5
Bangladesh	261374	16.8	15.3	14.4	15.7	14.5	13.5	1.0	0.9	0.9
Benin	9238	23.3	24.4	27.4	18.4	20.7	23.6	5.0	3.7	3.7
Bhutan	2334	41.1	30.1	30.5	36.4	23.3	23.8	4.7	6.8	6.8
Burkina Faso	12569	20.7	28.8	28.3	17.8	25.0	24.6	3.0	3.8	3.6
Burundi	3396	5.3	4.0	3.7	5.0	3.5	3.2	0.4	0.6	0.6
Cambodia	22252	51.8	64.9	71.4	34.8	45.8	51.3	17.1	19.1	20.2
Central African Republic	1928	9.5	8.9	9.5	7.8	5.9	6.6	1.7	3.0	2.9
Chad	9872	37.6	23.6	31.4	35.0	22.0	29.8	2.6	1.6	1.7
Comoros	652	14.3	15.3	13.9	4.1	4.8	3.6	10.2	10.4	10.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	41441	42.5	25.6	29.5	41.1	25.4	29.2	1.4	0.2	0.3
Djibouti	2029	21.3	17.1	17.1	7.7	7.4	7.5	13.5	9.7	9.6
Eritrea	5813	4.8	19.8	20.5	1.9	10.7	12.1	2.9	9.1	8.4
Ethiopia	80874	14.7	7.6	7.4	8.3	3.8	3.7	6.4	3.8	3.8
The Gambia	1009	28.4	24.6	15.2	14.7	10.4	4.5	13.7	14.2	10.7
Guinea	9721	22.3	29.1	15.8	21.4	28.5	15.3	0.9	0.6	0.5
Guinea-Bissau	1350	19.9	15.8	16.1	14.9	14.1	14.4	5.0	1.7	1.7
Haiti	8608	14.6	19.2	18.8	8.5	12.2	12.0	6.1	7.0	6.8
Kiribati	197	11.0	11.1	9.8	4.2	5.7	4.4	6.7	5.4	5.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	16984	29.8	26.3	28.5	23.3	21.1	23.5	6.5	5.2	5.0
Lesotho	2768	36.4	38.4	37.8	34.8	36.1	37.0	1.7	2.3	0.8
Liberia	3285	14.1	7.0	7.6	12.1	5.5	6.3	2.0	1.4	1.3
Madagascar	11463	23.7	33.2	30.3	13.4	21.6	20.5	10.3	11.6	9.9
Malawi	6206	17.5	28.9	27.4	16.4	26.9	25.6	1.1	2.0	1.8
Mali	15318	22.5	23.2	21.9	19.2	20.1	19.0	3.3	3.0	2.9
Mauritania	5116	50.5	34.2	34.8	48.1	29.5	31.5	2.4	4.7	3.3
Mozambique	12681	24.7	33.4	42.3	22.3	29.5	37.2	2.3	3.9	5.1
Myanmar	66537	15.5	20.2	19.9	14.8	14.4	13.8	0.7	5.8	6.0
Nepal	24472	9.3	8.6	9.1	5.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	5.0	5.7
Niger	8253	22.2	16.1	15.3	20.1	13.7	12.6	2.1	2.4	2.7
Rwanda	9137	9.4	15.3	19.5	5.1	8.6	11.5	4.2	6.8	8.0
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	379	12.2	27.3	23.0	5.6	3.9	4.1	6.6	23.4	18.9
Senegal	16463	23.9	26.9	26.5	16.7	19.5	19.7	7.2	7.4	6.8
Sierra Leone	3641	16.2	24.4	31.4	14.0	17.3	23.3	2.2	7.1	8.1
Solomon Islands	1277	46.0	44.3	47.2	32.9	35.0	36.7	13.1	9.3	10.5
Somalia	7382	...	14.8	13.4	...	9.4	8.1	...	5.4	5.3
South Sudan	2870	...	42.8	103.2	...	37.0	96.5	...	5.8	6.8
Sudan	58239	15.6	8.0	9.5	15.3	5.4	7.0	0.3	2.6	2.6
Tanzania	51725	20.3	19.4	16.7	13.9	12.0	9.3	6.4	7.5	7.4
Timor-Leste	2610	1.4	3.2	3.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	2.4	3.0
Togo	4767	36.9	34.0	33.5	28.4	23.2	22.7	8.4	10.8	10.8
Tuvalu	40	41.3	44.5	43.6	31.3	36.6	35.7	10.0	7.9	7.8
Uganda	26349	15.8	18.0	17.8	10.7	11.5	12.7	5.1	6.4	5.1
Vanuatu	870	45.6	45.5	43.4	7.0	4.6	3.8	38.7	40.9	39.6
Yemen	16511	29.5	2.4	3.4	24.7	0.9	2.4	4.8	1.5	1.0
Zambia	25504	39.7	35.4	35.6	36.9	31.2	32.2	2.8	4.2	3.4
Memorandum item:										
World	79865481	28.5	27.3	28.4	22.6	20.9	21.8	5.8	6.5	6.6

Note: Most 2017 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.

A12. Merchandise exports and imports of least-developed countries, 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Annual percentage change				Value	Annual percentage change			
	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017
Least-developed countries	164232	1	-22	-1	13	246779	6	-8	-6	12
Oil Exporters (1)										
Angola	33129	-6	-44	-18	21	19495	2	-28	-39	55
Myanmar	13300	6	0	4	12	16500	19	4	-7	5
Sudan	3024	-17	-29	-2	-2	6117	-7	3	-12	-27
Chad	1300	-14	-37	-18	-28	2800	2	-16	-32	12
Yemen	800	-28	-87	-50	60	7100	-4	-45	3	4
Bhutan	590	-1	-6	-4	12	1000	2	14	-5	0
South Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exporters of manufactures (2)										
Bangladesh	35965	9	6	8	3	52836	10	2	7	18
Cambodia	11950	13	25	18	19	13980	11	11	6	11
Madagascar	2346	11	-7	14	1	3960	6	-13	2	39
Lesotho	1033	2	2	5	17	2115	-1	-6	-8	14
Haiti	980	8	-7	18	-5	3552	2	-2	-7	4
Nepal	750	-2	-19	-3	8	10500	11	-12	34	18
Exporters of agriculture										
Ethiopia	3170	4	-11	-4	9	16289	10	9	0	-4
Uganda	2790	8	0	9	12	5439	2	-9	-13	13
Burkina Faso	2408	6	-11	6	4	3418	8	-14	3	8
Benin	2107	7	-34	5	19	2943	5	-33	11	4
Rwanda	1189	22	-5	9	60	1963	5	-4	5	-21
Togo	1138	2	-24	2	10	2527	6	-8	-3	12
Malawi	1026	-1	-20	-6	1	2434	2	-17	5	0
Afghanistan	780	10	0	4	31	7700	6	0	-15	18
Solomon Islands	460	11	-13	9	5	530	4	-7	-3	17
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberia	389	8	-36	-1	39	1111	7	-15	-23	-15
Guinea-Bissau	342	15	52	9	25	251	4	-3	7	14
Burundi	161	7	-9	-9	48	805	7	-6	-15	31
Central African Republic	124	-2	-13	21	20	351	2	-15	-10	13
The Gambia	85	3	5	-14	-10	402	5	8	-8	5
Vanuatu	48	0	-38	29	-4	390	5	18	16	-8
Timor-Leste	35	11	16	11	75	780	18	6	-15	1
Comoros	31	6	-28	81	2	238	0	-23	3	9
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	14	4	-34	21	4	149	4	-16	-2	7
Kiribati	14	19	5	-2	28	110	6	18	-8	-6
Exporters of non-fuel minerals										
Zambia	8139	2	-27	-8	25	8724	7	-13	-11	16
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7900	6	-16	-7	46	4900	1	-5	-24	2
Mozambique	4719	7	-23	-2	42	5702	3	-10	-38	10
Tanzania	4526	2	7	4	-12	9932	3	-10	-14	7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3950	12	4	21	18	5100	14	23	-9	8
Guinea	3258	12	-13	36	35	4980	20	-8	102	12
Mali	2822	5	-2	3	1	4732	5	-3	8	15
Mauritania	1609	-4	-28	1	15	2256	2	-26	-2	19
Niger	1193	1	-25	-5	16	1701	-5	-10	-13	-1
Sierra Leone	779	13	-67	10	39	1090	5	-2	-36	11
Eritrea	351	60	-22	-31	3	1140	8	-10	3	9
Others										
Senegal	2920	4	-5	1	11	6701	5	-14	-2	22
Djibouti	156	9	3	4	12	936	14	35	-19	7
Tuvalu	0	-20	-12	13	-58	40	9	66	-24	43
Memorandum item:										
World (3)	17729953	2	-13	-3	11	18024027	2	-12	-3	11

Note: Data for 2017 are largely estimated.

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

(2) Includes exporters of gold (normally classified in n.e.s.)

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

A13. Exports and imports of commercial services of least-developed countries, 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Annual percentage change				Value	Annual percentage change			
	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017
Least developed countries	34248	7	-4	-3	7	67657	4	-15	-9	8
Afghanistan	324	-23	-46	-42	-10	1516	2	-16	-17	22
Angola	675	-3	-25	-43	-5	13731	-2	-32	-27	13
Bangladesh	2262	9	2	19	13	9011	12	0	3	19
Benin	...	...	-25	-7	...	...	...	-25	-1	...
Bhutan	158	13	1	17	10	203	6	3	0	7
Burkina Faso	...	...	-14	16	...	...	...	-11	6	...
Burundi	...	...	-37	-9	...	...	...	-18	-12	...
Cambodia	4487	13	2	2	17	2246	15	2	7	11
Central African Republic	...	...	-9	6	...	...	...	-14	-9	...
Chad	...	...	-8	...	...	...	...	-13	...	...
Comoros	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	-17	...	...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	...	...	-51	-25	...	...	...	-30	-19	...
Djibouti	...	...	21	-21	...	...	...	22	-15	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	8	-6	...	...	...	10	7	...
The Gambia	108	-3	7	-12	-21	111	5	-1	13	-16
Guinea	...	...	23	-32	...	...	...	-8	41	...
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	-24	-41	...	...	...	12	-38	...
Haiti	582	5	5	-15	1	1061	5	-5	-3	9
Kiribati	...	...	-34	24	...	...	...	-1	-8	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	12	-2	...	...	...	30	-3	...
Lesotho	23	-8	61	32	-59	331	-3	-4	-4	17
Liberia	...	...	-14	...	...	...	...	-27	...	...
Madagascar	...	...	-18	9	...	...	...	-10	-4	...
Malawi	...	...	6	-1	...	...	...	23	-13	...
Mali	...	...	0	5	...	...	...	-2	10	...
Mauritania	...	...	-21	11	...	...	...	-29	-6	...
Mozambique	650	15	0	-39	48	3046	15	-18	9	-6
Myanmar	...	...	23	-3	...	...	...	9	21	...
Nepal	1383	13	-4	0	30	1591	9	1	5	28
Niger	...	...	-19	-16	...	...	...	-7	-17	...
Rwanda	729	17	42	1	27	904	11	83	3	-7
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	72	28	11	6	-13	59	16	-20	-3	-2
Senegal	...	...	-11	5	...	...	...	-10	1	...
Sierra Leone	...	...	-2	36	...	...	...	-29	-49	...
Solomon Islands	134	6	-9	16	17	202	2	-19	12	3
Somalia	393	...	5	5	5	1452	...	8	1	9
South Sudan	194	...	229	85	9	390	...	62	-56	15
Sudan	1491	32	5	-7	0	1429	-7	-13	-16	1
Tanzania	3838	10	0	6	7	1757	-1	0	-20	-16
Timor-Leste	77	14	-7	8	25	316	-5	5	18	-29
Togo	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	-13	7	...
Tuvalu	3	0	-13	5	7	19	-5	7	20	1
Uganda	1349	4	-10	-9	-17	2025	2	-11	-17	4
Vanuatu	344	3	-13	18	5	128	0	24	-15	-16
Yemen	...	...	-63	...	...	...	...	-54	...	...
Zambia	865	6	1	3	-2	1464	8	-13	-3	9
Memorandum item:										
World	5279400	5	-5	1	8	5074487	5	-5	1	6

A14. Top 10 exporters and importers of agricultural products, 2017

(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)	647	42.0	44.4	39.4	37.4	3	-13	2	8
Extra-EU(28) exports	173	10.1	9.7	9.4	10.0	4	-12	2	9
United States of America	170	13.0	9.8	10.5	9.8	3	-10	-1	5
Brazil	88	2.8	4.1	5.1	5.1	4	-9	-4	14
China	79	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.6	6	-2	4	5
Canada	67	6.3	4.9	3.8	3.9	4	-7	-1	6
Indonesia	49	1.4	1.7	2.6	2.8	4	-10	-2	24
Thailand	43	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.5	3	-8	1	18
Australia	40	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.3	6	-7	-6	17
India	39	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.3	8	-19	-4	16
Argentina	36	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.1	0	-9	7	-4
Above 10	1258	77.0	76.3	74.1	72.6	...	...	...	...
Importers									
European Union (28)	649	42.7	45.3	40.3	36.6	2	-12	2	7
Extra-EU(28) imports	177	13.2	12.6	11.1	10.0	2	-9	0	7
China	183	3.3	5.0	7.8	10.3	8	-6	-3	18
United States of America	161	11.6	10.6	8.4	9.1	5	0	2	1
Japan	79	10.4	7.3	5.6	4.4	0	-10	1	7
Canada (1)	39	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	3	-5	-1	3
Korea, Republic of	35	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	4	-6	-2	8
India	33	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.9	9	1	5	13
Russian Federation (1)	30	1.3	1.9	2.6	1.7	-3	-33	-6	16
Mexico (1)	29	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	3	-8	0	6
Hong Kong, China	29	...	...	...	...	5	-6	3	2
Retained imports (2)	18	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	4	-9	2	-1
Above 10	1257	77.5	77.9	72.8	70.8	...	...	...	...

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

(2) Secretariat estimates.

A15. Top 10 exporters and importers of food, 2017

(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)	560	44.1	46.2	40.5	38.3	3	-13	3	8
Extra-EU(28) exports	145	10.7	9.8	9.3	9.9	5	-12	3	8
United States of America	138	12.6	9.1	10.1	9.4	3	-11	0	4
Brazil	78	3.0	4.5	5.4	5.3	4	-10	-4	14
China	69	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.7	7	-1	5	4
Canada	49	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.3	4	-6	-1	6
Indonesia	38	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.6	6	-9	0	19
Argentina	35	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.4	0	-8	7	-4
India	35	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.4	10	-16	-3	16
Australia	32	2.9	2.5	2.0	2.2	6	-5	-8	16
Mexico	32	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.2	9	4	9	12
Above 10	1065	77.1	76.7	73.8	72.9	...	...	...	...
Importers									
European Union (28)	559	43.5	46.8	41.4	37.4	2	-12	2	7
Extra-EU(28) imports	149	12.4	12.3	10.9	10.0	3	-9	0	6
United States of America	139	11.1	10.1	8.5	9.3	5	1	2	1
China	113	2.0	3.0	5.2	7.6	10	-3	-3	14
Japan	67	10.5	7.4	5.6	4.5	1	-9	1	7
Canada (1)	35	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	3	-4	-1	4
Korea, Republic of	28	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	6	-4	1	8
Hong Kong, China	28	...	...	...	...	7	-6	8	3
Retained imports (2)	18	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	5	-11	3	-1
Russian Federation (1)	28	1.5	2.2	3.0	1.9	-3	-34	-6	16
Mexico (1)	25	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	4	-9	0	6
India	25	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.7	11	7	6	15
Above 10	1037	76.4	77.1	71.7	69.4	...	...	...	...

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

(2) Secretariat estimates

A16. Top 10 exporters and importers of fuels and mining products, 2017

(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)	480	18.2	18.0	16.6	18.3	-1	-29	-14	27
Extra-EU(28) exports	160	4.8	4.6	5.0	6.1	1	-30	-12	32
Russian Federation	196	8.1	9.6	9.2	7.5	-5	-36	-22	11
United States of America	177	3.3	2.8	4.2	6.7	5	-29	-11	39
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of (1)	170	8.3	8.9	7.1	6.5	-3	-46	-12	24
Australia	145	3.1	2.8	4.2	5.5	2	-29	0	34
Canada	113	5.7	5.1	4.0	4.3	-1	-35	-17	30
United Arab Emirates (1)	67	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	-2	-46	-15	25
Norway	65	4.9	4.2	3.0	2.5	-5	-34	-21	22
China	63	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.4	4	-14	-7	24
Iraq (1)	62	2.3	1.3	1.7	2.4	3	-42	-11	43
Above 10	1538	58.9	57.4	54.1	58.5	...	...	...	...
Importers									
European Union (28)	789	33.4	34.5	31.0	28.3	-3	-33	-16	27
Extra-EU(28) imports	466	20.7	21.6	19.5	16.7	-4	-36	-18	29
China	440	3.7	6.4	12.1	15.8	2	-32	-8	35
United States of America	248	18.4	18.0	13.2	8.9	-7	-40	-16	20
Japan	184	10.8	8.8	8.2	6.6	-5	-40	-23	26
India	146	2.4	2.8	4.1	5.2	2	-36	-17	35
Korea, Republic of	142	5.2	4.6	5.1	5.1	-1	-38	-18	31
Singapore	77	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.8	-2	-42	-20	38
Chinese Taipei	56	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	-3	-38	-12	25
Mexico (2)	46	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	5	-17	-5	35
Canada (2)	42	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	-3	-31	-12	16
Above 10	2169	81.1	82.3	81.4	77.9	...	...	...	...

(1) Secretariat estimates

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

A17. Top 10 exporters and importers of manufactures, 2017

(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)	4668	43.0	45.2	40.3	38.9	2	-10	1	9
Extra-EU(28) exports	1720	14.2	15.0	14.5	14.3	3	-11	-1	9
China (1)	2132	4.7	9.6	14.8	17.8	5	-3	-8	8
United States of America	1126	13.8	10.0	9.5	9.4	3	-3	-3	4
Japan	604	9.6	7.5	6.8	5.0	-2	-10	3	7
Korea, Republic of	511	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.3	3	-5	-6	15
Hong Kong, China	477	...	...	...	...	4	-1	-1	7
Domestic exports	3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	-10	-16	-12	-8
Re-exports	474	...	...	...	...	4	-1	-1	7
Mexico	333	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.8	6	1	-2	9
Singapore	277	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	1	-9	-3	7
Chinese Taipei	269	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.2	1	-9	1	5
Canada	206	3.7	2.8	1.9	1.7	1	-2	-2	1
Above 10	10129	87.1	86.0	84.7	84.3	...	...	...	...
Importers									
European Union (28)	4256	40.0	40.9	36.4	32.8	2	-8	2	7
Extra-EU(28) imports	1379	12.6	12.1	11.6	10.6	2	-5	1	8
United States of America	1828	19.8	16.2	13.2	14.1	4	3	-2	3
China (1)	1153	3.5	6.4	8.6	8.9	4	-9	-4	12
Hong Kong, China	511	...	...	...	...	4	-3	-1	8
Retained imports (2)	37	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	7	-24	-2	15
Japan	397	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	2	-8	1	6
Canada (3)	335	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	2	-6	-3	7
Mexico (3)	330	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	5	1	-2	6
Korea, Republic of	298	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	3	-2	-2	13
India	226	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.7	5	1	-1	21
Singapore	219	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1	-8	-1	7
Above 10	9078	80.0	78.0	72.7	70.0	...	...	...	...

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones.

(2) Secretariat estimates.

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

A18. Top 10 exporters and importers of iron and steel, 2017

(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)	156	47.6	44.5	38.7	37.9	-1	-18	-8	21
Extra-EU(28) exports	37	11.5	12.0	10.7	8.9	-3	-22	-16	16
China (1)	56	3.1	6.1	9.4	13.6	5	-12	-13	1
Japan	29	10.5	8.7	9.9	7.1	-5	-19	-14	12
Korea, Republic of	26	4.7	4.5	5.8	6.3	1	-20	-9	22
Russian Federation	20	5.0	5.9	5.6	4.8	-2	-26	-16	39
United States of America	16	4.5	3.6	4.1	3.9	-1	-20	-17	18
India	14	0.9	1.7	2.5	3.4	4	-28	-1	69
Brazil	11	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.7	3	-9	-15	37
Chinese Taipei	11	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.6	-1	-24	-4	24
Turkey	10	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.3	-1	-27	-8	32
Above 10	348	83.5	82.5	83.1	84.6	...	...	...	...
Importers									
European Union (28)	156	41.4	39.4	35.5	36.4	0	-16	-5	24
Extra-EU(28) imports	39	7.5	8.4	8.0	9.0	2	-13	-8	32
United States of America	37	12.7	9.1	7.2	8.6	3	-21	-26	27
China (1)	23	6.4	7.9	5.8	5.3	-1	-13	-6	24
Korea, Republic of	16	3.5	4.5	5.3	3.7	-5	-27	-9	12
Mexico (2)	12	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.7	5	-3	-11	18
Turkey	11	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	2	-8	-14	28
Thailand	11	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	-1	-19	-2	7
Viet Nam (3)	10	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.4	6	0	1	16
Canada (2)	10	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	-1	-27	-14	27
India	9	0.5	1.3	2.3	2.0	-2	3	-23	11
Above 10	295	74.5	72.5	67.0	68.8	...	...	...	...

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones.

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

(3) Secretariat estimates.

A19. Top 10 exporters and importers of chemicals, 2017

(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)	972	54.2	55.5	50.6	49.0	2	-10	0	9
Extra-EU(28) exports	376	18.7	18.5	18.2	19.0	3	-6	-1	9
United States of America	206	13.7	10.9	11.2	10.4	1	-3	-5	5
China (1)	142	2.1	3.2	5.2	7.1	7	-4	-6	16
Switzerland	100	3.6	4.0	4.3	5.1	5	-5	9	4
Japan	71	6.0	4.8	4.6	3.6	-1	-13	2	11
Korea, Republic of	70	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.5	5	-13	1	17
Singapore	50	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	3	-11	-2	9
India	41	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.1	8	-3	2	11
Chinese Taipei	34	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	0	-17	-5	11
Canada	33	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.7	0	-3	-7	-4
Above 10	1720	88.4	88.5	86.5	86.7	...	...	...	...
Importers									
European Union (28)	826	44.0	45.6	41.7	39.7	2	-11	0	10
Extra-EU(28) imports	219	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.5	3	-6	0	7
United States of America	220	12.2	11.4	10.1	10.6	3	4	0	-1
China (1)	193	4.9	6.7	8.5	9.3	4	-11	-4	18
Japan	67	4.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	1	-2	4	3
Switzerland	49	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	4	-13	10	7
India	49	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.4	5	-3	-8	15
Korea, Republic of	48	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2	-8	-1	13
Canada (2)	46	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.2	1	-7	-4	5
Mexico (2)	44	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.1	4	-6	-4	8
Brazil (2)	37	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	2	-16	-10	10
Above 10	1580	77.6	78.7	76.4	76.0	...	...	...	...

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones.

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

A20. Top 10 exporters and importers of office and telecom equipment, 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2017	2000	2005	2010	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017
Exporters									
China (1)	592	4.5	17.7	27.8	32.2	4	-1	-8	9
European Union (28)	359	29.3	29.3	22.9	19.5	0	-10	-1	12
Extra-EU(28) exports	93	8.7	9.1	6.2	5.0	-1	-12	2	8
Hong Kong, China	281	...	...	...	...	7	4	4	10
Domestic exports	0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	-26	-12	-7	-4
Re-exports	280	...	...	...	...	7	4	4	10
United States of America	145	15.9	9.8	8.3	7.9	1	-2	-3	5
Korea, Republic of	136	6.1	6.5	6.0	7.4	5	1	-4	29
Singapore	121	7.7	8.0	7.9	6.5	-1	-6	-5	7
Chinese Taipei	119	6.0	4.4	5.4	6.5	5	-5	11	7
Mexico	67	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.6	1	-3	-3	8
Malaysia	66	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.6	0	-10	-3	15
Viet Nam (2)	66	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.6	42	32	12	26
Above 10	1672	78.9	83.7	86.7	90.8	...	...	...	...
Importers									
European Union (28)	488	33.9	33.7	29.7	23.3	-1	-5	-3	9
Extra-EU(28) imports	240	14.7	14.9	14.5	11.5	-1	-1	-4	12
China (1)	408	4.4	11.7	15.7	19.5	6	1	-4	10
United States of America	336	21.2	17.1	16.1	16.0	2	2	-1	6
Hong Kong, China	300	...	...	...	...	7	2	4	12
Retained imports (2)	20	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	9	-23	3	49
Singapore	92	5.3	5.4	5.0	4.4	1	-7	-1	11
Japan	88	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.2	1	-12	-1	11
Korea, Republic of	69	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.3	5	7	0	12
Chinese Taipei	61	3.8	2.8	2.6	2.9	4	-7	11	17
Mexico (3)	61	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.9	1	0	-2	-2
Malaysia	47	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.3	0	-12	-2	18
Above 10	1669	85.2	84.6	83.0	79.8	...	...	...	...

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones.

(2) Secretariat estimates.

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

A21. Top 10 exporters and importers of automotive products, 2017

(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)	738	49.8	53.7	50.1	50.6	4	-6	4	8
Extra-EU(28) exports	245	12.2	14.0	16.2	16.8	5	-10	-2	9
Japan	150	15.3	13.3	13.7	10.3	0	-6	6	3
United States of America	135	11.7	9.4	9.1	9.2	4	-6	-2	7
Mexico	109	5.3	3.8	5.1	7.5	10	5	-1	14
Korea, Republic of	64	2.6	4.1	5.0	4.4	2	-6	-8	-2
Canada	63	10.5	7.3	4.6	4.3	3	1	6	-4
China (1)	54	0.3	1.1	2.6	3.7	10	-3	-3	13
Thailand	29	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.0	6	2	4	4
Turkey	24	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	8	-3	15	22
Brazil	15	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	2	-1	13	32
Above 10	1381	97.0	95.9	94.4	94.7	...	...	...	...
Importers									
European Union (28)	592	42.4	45.0	38.6	38.6	5	-3	9	10
Extra-EU(28) imports	94	5.6	5.9	5.3	6.1	7	3	14	15
United States of America	299	29.3	21.9	17.1	19.5	7	7	1	1
China (1)	83	0.7	1.4	4.8	5.4	7	-22	3	11
Canada (2)	76	8.0	6.2	5.4	4.9	4	-4	3	8
Mexico (2)	50	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.2	8	4	-1	12
Australia (2)	28	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	3	-4	5	11
Japan	23	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	7	-9	11	5
Russian Federation (2)	22	0.2	1.2	2.1	1.5	-1	-51	1	36
Turkey	20	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	4	9	3	1
Korea, Republic of	16	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	10	14	2	4
Above 10	1209	88.5	83.1	76.1	78.8	...	...	...	...

(1) includes significant shipments through processing zones

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

A22. Top 10 exporters and importers of textiles, 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2017	2000	2005	2010	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017
Exporters									
China (1)	110	10.4	20.3	30.5	37.1	5	-2	-4	5
European Union (28)	69	36.7	34.9	27.0	23.4	0	-14	1	6
Extra-EU(28) exports	21	9.9	9.9	8.1	7.1	0	-14	0	5
India	17	3.6	4.1	5.1	5.8	4	-6	-6	6
United States of America	14	7.1	6.1	4.8	4.6	2	-3	-7	5
Turkey	11	2.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	4	-12	0	5
Korea, Republic of	10	8.2	5.1	4.4	3.3	-2	-11	-6	-2
Chinese Taipei	9	7.7	4.8	3.9	3.1	-1	-6	-7	3
Pakistan (2)	8	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.7	0	-9	-7	4
Hong Kong, China	8	...	...	...	...	-6	-7	-13	-4
Domestic exports	0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	-15	-30	-6	7
Re-exports	8	...	...	...	...	-5	-7	-13	-4
Viet Nam (2)	7	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.5	13	6	12	18
Above 10	256	80.0	83.0	83.7	86.4	...	...	...	...
Importers									
European Union (28)	74	35.2	33.6	27.9	23.3	0	-12	1	-1
Extra-EU(28) imports	31	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.7	2	-9	1	5
United States of America	28	9.8	10.5	8.8	8.9	3	5	-3	-2
China (1)	17	7.8	7.2	6.6	5.5	0	-6	-12	4
Viet Nam (2)	14	0.8	1.6	2.6	4.3	10	6	1	5
Bangladesh (2)	9	0.8	1.1	1.7	3.0	11	21	7	7
Japan	8	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2	-8	0	3
Hong Kong, China	7	...	...	...	...	-6	-9	-13	-4
Retained imports (2)	...	0.8	0.3	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	7	1.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	1	-12	-2	12
Mexico (3)	6	3.6	2.8	1.9	2.0	3	2	-4	1
Indonesia	6	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.9	5	-2	3	4
Above 10	170	63.1	62.0	56.3	53.7	...	...	...	...

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones.

(2) Secretariat estimates

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

A23. Top 10 exporters and importers of clothing, 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2017	2000	2005	2010	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017
Exporters									
China (1)	158	18.2	26.6	36.7	34.9	3	-6	-9	0
European Union (28)	130	28.7	31.0	28.4	28.6	4	-12	4	11
Extra-EU(28) exports	31	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.8	5	-14	0	12
Bangladesh (2)	29	2.6	2.5	4.2	6.5	10	8	8	2
Viet Nam (2)	27	0.9	1.7	2.9	5.9	14	9	12	9
India	18	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.1	7	3	-2	2
Turkey	15	3.3	4.3	3.6	3.3	2	-9	0	0
Hong Kong, China	14	...	...	...	...	-7	-10	-15	-8
Domestic exports	0	5.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	-28	-37	-40	-40
Re-exports	14	...	...	...	...	-7	-10	-15	-7
Indonesia	8	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	3	-1	-2	10
Cambodia (2)	7	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.6	13	11	12	8
United States of America	6	4.4	1.8	1.3	1.2	3	0	-8	1
Above 10	399	69.0	76.2	83.2	87.8	...	...	...	...
Importers									
European Union (28)	187	41.1	47.3	45.2	38.5	2	-9	2	1
Extra-EU(28) imports	99	19.6	23.4	24.0	20.3	2	-8	0	3
United States of America	88	33.0	28.7	22.1	18.2	1	4	-6	-3
Japan	28	9.7	8.1	7.3	5.8	1	-8	-2	1
Hong Kong, China	12	...	...	...	...	-4	-8	-11	-6
Retained imports (2)	...	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada (3)	10	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	3	-2	-3	6
Korea, Republic of	9	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.9	11	1	1	8
Russian Federation (3)	7	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.5	-1	-34	3	26
China (1)	7	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.5	16	7	-2	11
Switzerland	7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	3	-8	6	13
Australia (3)	7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	5	1	-3	4
Above 10	351	89.5	90.8	83.5	72.1	...	...	...	...

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones.

(2) Secretariat estimates

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

A24. World trade in commercial services by category, 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share				
	2017	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
Exports						
Commercial services	5279	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goods-related services	184	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5
Transport	931	22.3	21.5	18.5	17.5	17.6
Travel	1310	26.6	24.9	24.6	24.9	24.8
Other commercial services	2855	47.5	50.0	53.5	54.1	54.1
Imports						
Commercial services	5074	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goods-related services	122	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4
Transport	1103	27.5	26.4	22.4	21.3	21.7
Travel	1288	26.0	23.4	25.1	25.5	25.4
Other commercial services	2561	43.9	48.1	50.1	50.9	50.5

Note : For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

A25. Growth of commercial services exports by category and by region, 2005-2017

(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
2016	1	1	0	0	-2	-6	5	1
2017	8	4	5	9	14	13	8	7
Goods-related services								
2005-2010	8	12	-10	5	11	16	19	14
2016	4	9	-3	0	14	6	1	9
2017	7	1	-3	10	13	4	10	5
Transport								
2005-2010	7	6	9	6	12	10	9	9
2016	-5	-3	-4	-4	-2	-9	3	-9
2017	9	4	5	11	12	8	12	6
Travel								
2005-2010	7	5	6	4	9	8	15	12
2016	2	2	5	0	-1	-7	6	5
2017	8	1	6	11	16	25	8	7
Other commercial services								
2005-2010	9	10	16	7	15	11	...	15
2016	2	0	-2	2	-5	-1	5	3
2017	8	6	5	8	14	4	5	...

A26. World trade in goods-related services by region, 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2017	2010	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017
Exports							
World	184	100.0	100.0	4	-4	4	7
North America	27	11.6	14.9	8	11	9	1
South and Central America and the Caribbean	4	2.1	2.2	5	7	-3	-3
Europe	96	51.3	52.3	5	-8	0	10
European Union (28)	88	46.8	47.9	5	-9	0	11
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	6	5.1	3.2	-2	-17	14	13
Africa	2	1.9	1.1	-4	-12	6	4
Middle East	1	0.2	0.7	21	28	1	10
Asia	47	27.8	25.6	3	0	9	5
Imports							
World	122	100.0	100.0	7	-5	1	9
North America	10	9.4	7.8	4	19	-3	-3
South and Central America and the Caribbean	1	...	1.1	...	2	-1	17
Europe	65	39.7	53.3	11	-5	1	13
European Union (28)	61	35.6	49.9	12	-5	1	14
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	3	1.5	2.2	13	-13	9	15
Africa	1	0.5	0.8	12	16	10	7
Middle East	1	0.2	0.6	23	-44	19	5
Asia	42	...	34.2	...	-8	3	5

Note : For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

A27. Major exporters and importers of goods-related services, 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2017	2010	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	88.0	46.8	47.9	5	-9	0	11
Extra-EU (28) exports	37.4	22.4	20.3	3	-11	-1	8
United States of America	25.9	10.6	14.1	9	11	9	1
China	24.0	18.3	13.0	-1	12	-2	1
Singapore	7.4	4.6	4.0	2	-13	-1	10
Switzerland	5.3	2.7	2.9	5	0	-1	4
Chinese Taipei	3.9	...	2.1	...	13	42	36
Russian Federation	3.3	3.0	1.8	-3	-18	20	6
Malaysia	2.9	2.0	1.6	1	-9	4	10
Philippines	2.8	...	1.5	...	-17	...	1
Korea, Republic of	2.6	1.7	1.4	2	-8	-5	-7
Morocco	1.7	1.6	0.9	-4	-9	10	1
Ukraine	1.6	1.3	0.9	-1	-19	7	20
Honduras	1.5	0.8	0.8	5	18	-5	-5
Canada	1.5	1.0	0.8	1	9	-4	-3
Japan	1.4	0.4	0.8	13	-60	45	6
Above 15	173.9	...	94.6	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	61.1	35.6	49.9	12	-5	1	14
Extra-EU (28) imports	24.4	12.0	19.9	15	1	2	19
Hong Kong, China	11.7	24.9	9.5	-7	-3	-2	1
Japan	10.2	11.0	8.3	3	-34	17	9
Korea, Republic of	9.4	9.1	7.7	4	2	-6	10
United States of America	8.6	8.9	7.0	3	20	-2	-3
Chinese Taipei	4.4	...	3.6	...	-14	-16	1
China	2.4	0.1	2.0	63	...	47	12
Switzerland	2.4	2.4	1.9	3	16	-9	10
Russian Federation	1.9	1.2	1.6	11	-19	14	14
Norway	0.8	1.3	0.7	-4	-30	0	-16
Singapore	0.7	0.8	0.6	2	5	0	2
Canada	0.7	0.3	0.6	19	14	-6	-14
Israel	0.7	...	0.6	...	-4	2	12
Turkey	0.6	...	0.5	...	14	32	19
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	0.6	...	0.5	...	8	8	7
Above 15	116.2	...	94.9	-	-	-	-

A28. Major exporters and importers of manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, 2016 and 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2016	2017		2016	2010-16	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	51068	55629	60.1	1	-12	0	9
Extra-EU (28) exports	21517	21396	25.3	-2	-18	-2	-1
China	18627	18068	21.9	-5	-5	-9	-3
Philippines	2725	2767	3.2	...	...	...	2
Korea, Republic of	2427	2193	2.9	1	-15	-6	-10
Malaysia	2277	2473	2.7	-2	-11	5	9
Chinese Taipei	2035	2586	2.4	...	-1	26	27
Honduras	1635	1550	1.9	6	18	-5	-5
Russian Federation	1610	1529	1.9	-6	-33	57	-5
Morocco	1367	1434	1.6	-8	-13	9	5
Switzerland	1269	1170	1.5	8	4	-4	-8
Above 10	85040	89399	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	29410	34265	50.0	8	-8	-2	17
Extra-EU (28) imports	9882	11205	16.8	9	-4	4	13
Hong Kong, China	11362	11524	19.3	-8	-3	-2	1
Korea, Republic of	8189	8951	13.9	3	0	-6	9
Japan	5162	5409	8.8	-7	-9	15	5
Chinese Taipei	3497	3411	6.0	...	-16	-20	-2
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	512	551	0.9	...	6	7	8
Myanmar	199	...	0.3	...	28	107	...
China	158	178	0.3	12	39	-2	12
Côte d'Ivoire	144	...	0.2	-3	-2	0	...
Russian Federation	137	157	0.2	-6	-37	-1	15
Above 10	58769	...	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.

A29. Major exporters and importers of maintenance and repair services, 2016 and 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2016	2017		2016	2010-16	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	28401	32416	37.7	11	-2	0	14
Extra-EU (28) exports	13209	15998	17.5	14	3	0	21
United States of America	25628	25915	34.0	10	11	9	1
Singapore	6714	7363	8.9	1	-13	-1	10
China	5046	5925	6.7	...	...	40	17
Switzerland	3860	4153	5.1	4	-1	1	8
Canada	1583	1529	2.1	2	9	-4	-3
Russian Federation	1543	1800	2.0	-3	-5	-3	17
Japan	959	901	1.3	28	-66	42	-6
Chinese Taipei	832	1318	1.1	74	158	111	58
Norway	774	787	1.0	1	-2	-10	2
Above 10	75338	82106	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	24117	26804	52.2	18	0	4	11
Extra-EU (28) imports	10578	13176	22.9	22	6	0	25
United States of America	8810	8560	19.1	4	20	-2	-3
Japan	4159	4774	9.0	44	-52	20	15
Switzerland	2111	2313	4.6	2	19	-10	10
China	2019	2270	4.4	...	...	53	12
Russian Federation	1559	1780	3.4	13	-17	15	14
Norway	968	809	2.1	-1	-30	0	-16
Chinese Taipei	860	974	1.9	8	-5	9	13
Canada	847	725	1.8	26	14	-6	-14
Indonesia	764	348	1.7	23	31	23	-54
Above 10	46214	49358	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.

A30. World trade in transport by region, 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2017	2010	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017
Exports							
World	931	100.0	100.0	2	-9	-5	9
North America	102	10.3	10.9	3	-4	-3	4
South and Central America and the Caribbean	27	3.0	2.9	1	-11	-4	5
Europe	445	48.4	47.8	2	-12	-4	11
European Union (28)	398	43.4	42.7	1	-11	-3	12
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	39	3.9	4.2	3	-13	-2	12
Africa	28	3.0	3.0	2	-3	-9	8
Middle East	56	...	6.1	...	-1	3	12
Asia	234	28.7	25.1	0	-8	-9	6
Imports							
World	1103	100.0	100.0	2	-10	-4	9
North America	138	10.9	12.5	4	-1	0	6
South and Central America and the Caribbean	45	4.6	4.1	0	-14	-10	10
Europe	381	36.3	34.6	1	-13	-1	9
European Union (28)	348	33.1	31.5	1	-11	-2	9
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	24	2.4	2.2	1	-23	-4	18
Africa	59	5.7	5.4	1	-13	-12	7
Middle East	71	...	6.4	...	-7	-10	0
Asia	385	32.7	34.9	3	-9	-5	11

Note : For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

A31. Leading exporters and importers of transport, 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2017	2010	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	397.6	43.4	42.7	1	-11	-3	12
Extra-EU (28) exports	179.1	19.9	19.2	1	-12	-2	11
United States of America	86.5	8.7	9.3	3	-3	-4	3
Singapore	45.8	4.7	4.9	2	-9	-8	6
China	37.1	4.1	4.0	1	1	-12	10
Japan	34.0	5.1	3.7	-3	-11	-11	8
Hong Kong, China	30.2	3.6	3.2	0	-7	-5	7
United Arab Emirates	27.9	...	3.0	...	-1	9	10
Korea, Republic of	24.6	4.7	2.6	-6	-10	-20	-10
Russian Federation	19.8	1.8	2.1	4	-19	2	16
India	17.0	1.6	1.8	4	-23	6	12
Norway	15.1	2.2	1.6	-3	-20	-17	1
Turkey	15.1	1.1	1.6	7	-7	-10	15
Canada	13.1	1.5	1.4	1	-11	0	8
Switzerland	12.3	1.3	1.3	2	-21	4	7
Qatar	10.2	0.2	1.1	29	15	3	35
Above 15	786.4	...	84.4	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	347.6	33.1	31.5	1	-11	-2	9
Extra-EU (28) imports	139.0	14.7	12.6	-1	-12	-3	6
United States of America	101.2	7.6	9.2	4	3	0	5
China	92.9	6.4	8.4	6	-11	-6	15
India	57.1	4.8	5.2	3	-11	-8	19
Singapore	47.3	3.0	4.3	7	3	-8	7
Japan	40.0	4.7	3.6	-2	-11	-8	5
Korea, Republic of	29.9	3.1	2.7	0	-8	-2	3
Canada	21.8	2.2	2.0	0	-9	-3	9
Hong Kong, China	17.4	1.6	1.6	1	-6	-2	3
Thailand	16.7	1.9	1.5	-2	-18	-4	11
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	15.4	1.3	1.4	3	1	-19	-6
Mexico	14.9	1.1	1.3	5	-13	3	13
United Arab Emirates	14.4	...	1.3	...	-16	3	2
Russian Federation	14.2	1.2	1.3	3	-24	-1	22
Australia	12.6	1.4	1.1	-1	-10	-9	3
Above 15	843.3	...	76.5	-	-	-	-

A32. World trade in travel by region, 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2017	2010	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017
Exports							
World	1310	100.0	100.0	5	-5	2	8
North America	246	17.2	18.8	6	6	2	1
South and Central America and the Caribbean	66	4.6	5.1	6	3	5	6
Europe	472	41.1	36.0	3	-13	0	11
European Union (28)	417	36.2	31.9	3	-13	1	10
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	22	1.8	1.7	4	-17	-1	16
Africa	44	4.5	3.4	1	-12	-7	25
Middle East	71	...	5.4	...	12	6	8
Asia	388	...	29.6	...	-2	5	7
Imports							
World	1288	100.0	100.0	...	-4	2	6
North America	178	14.3	13.8	5	4	5	9
South and Central America and the Caribbean	49	4.0	3.8	5	-14	-2	15
Europe	414	42.1	32.1	2	-12	2	6
European Union (28)	370	38.2	28.8	2	-13	2	6
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	47	4.0	3.6	4	-25	-22	24
Africa	24	2.9	1.9	-1	0	-18	18
Middle East	91	...	7.1	...	-3	2	4
Asia	484	...	37.6	...	4	5	2

Note : For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

A33. Leading exporters and importers of travel, 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2017	2010	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	417.1	36.2	31.9	3	-13	1	10
Extra-EU (28) exports	146.0	11.2	11.1	4	-13	-2	18
United States of America	203.7	14.3	15.6	6	7	0	-1
Thailand	57.5	2.1	4.4	16	17	9	18
Australia	41.7	3.4	3.2	4	-5	8	13
China	38.8	...	3.0	...	2	-1	-13
Macao, China	35.7	2.3	2.7	7	-28	-2	17
Japan	33.9	1.4	2.6	14	33	23	11
Hong Kong, China	33.2	2.3	2.5	6	-6	-9	1
India	27.4	1.5	2.1	10	7	7	22
Turkey	22.5	2.4	1.7	0	-10	-30	20
Mexico	21.3	1.2	1.6	9	9	11	9
United Arab Emirates	21.0	...	1.6	...	15	12	8
Canada	20.3	1.6	1.6	4	-7	9	13
Singapore	19.7	1.5	1.5	5	-13	14	4
Malaysia	18.4	1.9	1.4	0	-22	2	1
Above 15	1012.3	...	77.3	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	370.3	38.2	28.8	2	-13	2	6
Extra-EU (28) imports	113.7	13.0	8.8	0	-13	-5	4
China	254.8	...	19.8	...	10	5	-2
United States of America	135.2	10.0	10.5	7	9	8	9
Australia	34.2	3.1	2.7	4	-12	5	11
Canada	31.9	3.5	2.5	1	-12	-5	11
Russian Federation	31.1	3.1	2.4	2	-31	-31	30
Korea, Republic of	30.6	2.2	2.4	7	9	8	12
Hong Kong, China	25.4	2.0	2.0	6	5	5	5
Singapore	24.5	2.2	1.9	4	-7	1	3
Brazil	19.0	1.8	1.5	3	-32	-16	31
India	18.4	1.2	1.4	8	2	10	13
Japan	18.2	3.2	1.4	-6	-17	16	-2
Chinese Taipei	17.9	1.1	1.4	10	11	7	8
United Arab Emirates	17.6	...	1.4	...	5	3	3
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	17.3	2.4	1.3	-3	-20	-14	4
Above 15	1046.6	...	81.3	-	-	-	-

A34. World trade in other commercial services by region, 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2017	2010	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017
Exports							
World	2855	100.0	100.0	6	-4	2	8
North America	501	19.2	17.5	4	-2	0	6
South and Central America and the Caribbean	58	2.4	2.0	3	-8	-2	5
Europe	1497	53.1	52.4	6	-6	2	8
European Union (28)	1385	48.4	48.5	6	-6	2	9
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	38	1.5	1.3	4	-17	-5	14
Africa	28	1.1	1.0	4	10	-1	4
Middle East	78	...	2.7	...	4	5	5
Asia	656	...	23.0	...	-1	3	...
Imports							
World	2561	100.0	100.0	5	-4	2	6
North America	333	14.8	13.0	3	-1	2	6
South and Central America and the Caribbean	81	3.6	3.2	4	-9	-7	0
Europe	1287	49.3	50.2	6	-2	3	5
European Union (28)	1181	45.1	46.1	6	-2	3	5
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	59	2.9	2.3	2	-22	-8	8
Africa	66	3.3	2.6	2	-16	-9	11
Middle East	128	...	5.0	...	-6	5	8
Asia	606	...	23.7	...	-3	4	...

Note: For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

A35. Leading exporters and importers of other commercial services, 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2017	2010	2017	2010-17	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	1385.3	48.4	48.5	6	-6	2	9
Extra-EU (28) exports	646.8	22.7	22.7	6	-5	0	7
United States of America	445.6	16.6	15.6	5	0	1	7
India	138.7	4.6	4.9	7	2	3	12
China	126.5	...	4.4	...	-4	-3	...
Japan	110.7	3.9	3.9	6	-2	8	5
Singapore	91.5	2.1	3.2	12	10	5	3
Switzerland	84.3	3.3	3.0	4	-5	7	0
Canada	50.7	2.4	1.8	2	-9	-1	3
Korea, Republic of	45.9	1.6	1.6	6	-14	5	-1
Hong Kong, China	39.8	1.5	1.4	5	5	-2	7
Israel	32.9	0.8	1.2	11	5	14	10
Russian Federation	24.8	1.1	0.9	3	-21	-6	15
Philippines	23.5	0.7	0.8	8	18	-2	10
Brazil	21.6	1.0	0.8	2	-16	-3	2
United Arab Emirates	20.6	...	0.7	...	3	4	5
Above 15	2642.5	...	92.6	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	1181.1	45.1	46.1	6	-2	3	5
Extra-EU (28) imports	522.5	18.8	20.4	6	4	3	0
United States of America	271.0	11.7	10.6	4	0	2	7
Japan	120.5	4.5	4.7	6	-1	5	3
China	114.0	...	4.4	...	-10	9	...
Singapore	98.0	2.9	3.8	10	-1	-1	5
India	77.3	3.2	3.0	4	3	23	13
Switzerland	71.9	2.6	2.8	6	-1	5	2
United Arab Emirates	52.2	...	2.0	...	-2	2	2
Canada	50.8	2.5	2.0	2	-6	1	3
Korea, Republic of	50.4	2.3	2.0	3	-6	-2	8
Russian Federation	40.1	1.9	1.6	2	-24	-8	12
Brazil	36.3	1.7	1.4	2	-11	-7	-4
Hong Kong, China	22.6	1.0	0.9	3	2	0	4
Norway	21.1	1.1	0.8	1	-11	3	-1
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	20.8	1.0	0.8	3	-13	5	22
Above 15	2228.1	...	87.0	-	-	-	-

A36. World exports of construction by region, 2016 and 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2016	2017	2010	2017	2010-17	2016	2017
Exports							
World	89	101	100.0	100.0	...	-8	...
North America	2	2	3.8	2.0	-6	-37	7
South and Central America and the Caribbean	0	0	0.1	0.1	1	-27	1
Europe	34	34	35.3	33.2	2	-1	0
European Union (28)	31	31	31.7	30.3	2	-1	-1
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	5	6	5.0	6.4	6	-5	18
Africa	2	2	...	2.2	...	-8	13
Middle East	5	5	...	5.3	...	-7	5
Asia	41	51	...	50.8	...	-11	...

A37. Major exporters and importers of construction, 2016 and 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2016	2017		2016	2010-16	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	30965	30686	40.2	2	-13	-1	-1
Extra-EU (28) exports	12773	13818	16.6	0	-23	-10	8
China	12690	23926	16.5	-2	8	-24	...
Korea, Republic of	11780	9399	15.3	0	-37	-4	-20
Japan	9406	10446	12.2	-2	-5	-12	11
Russian Federation	3557	4769	4.6	0	-23	-3	34
United Arab Emirates	2505	2614	3.3	...	2	2	4
India	2079	2285	2.7	26	-8	40	10
United States of America	1404	...	1.8	-11	34	-44	...
Iran	1398	...	1.8	-2	74	9	...
Chinese Taipei	1204	1341	1.6	23	-19	51	11
Above 10	76989	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	19885	22403	33.4	0	-13	-9	13
Extra-EU (28) imports	5490	5787	9.2	-3	-12	-4	5
China	8267	8567	13.9	8	109	-19	...
Japan	7440	8305	12.5	-1	-22	-9	12
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	5546	5513	9.3	7	16	12	-1
Russian Federation	3775	4457	6.3	-3	-36	-22	18
Kuwait, the State of	3412	4931	5.7	6	-47	141	45
United Arab Emirates	3104	2451	5.2	...	8	3	-21
Azerbaijan	2976	2482	5.0	45	-10	-15	-17
Malaysia	2941	3939	4.9	16	3	9	34
Algeria	2277	...	3.8	-2	2	2	...
Above 10	59622	...	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.

A38. World exports of insurance and pension services by region, 2016 and 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2016	2017	2010	2017	2010-17	2016	2017
Exports							
World	125	126	100.0	100.0	4	3	1
North America	21	23	19.1	17.9	3	-1	10
South and Central America and the Caribbean	2	3	1.7	2.3	9	-10	23
Europe	74	71	63.6	56.2	2	7	-4
European Union (28)	65	61	56.8	48.4	2	7	-6
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	1	1	0.7	0.5	-1	-30	4
Africa	1	1	1.2	1.0	1	-24	-8
Middle East	8	8	...	6.6	...	1	1
Asia	18	20	11.6	15.5	8	-3	8

A39. Major exporters and importers of insurance and pension services, 2016 and 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2016	2017		2016	2010-16	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	64812	61051	57.9	3	-20	7	-6
Extra-EU (28) exports	35000	31290	31.3	3	-12	24	-11
United States of America	16348	17815	14.6	2	-6	1	9
Switzerland	7723	8177	6.9	6	-6	15	6
Singapore	5880	6354	5.3	9	27	-7	8
Bahrain, Kingdom of	4896	...	4.4	...	7	3	...
China	4154	4046	3.7	16	9	-17	-3
Mexico	2880	3300	2.6	8	-11	-9	15
India	2135	2460	1.9	3	-13	8	15
Japan	1700	1943	1.5	5	1	8	14
Hong Kong, China	1445	1485	1.3	9	8	10	3
Above 10	111972	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
United States of America	48077	49699	28.6	-4	-6	1	3
United Arab Emirates	39973	41062	23.8	...	-5	1	3
European Union (28)	38335	41332	22.8	0	-20	11	8
Extra-EU (28) imports	12807	14030	7.6	-3	-22	3	10
China	12913	10409	7.7	-3	-61	47	-19
Singapore	6392	7079	3.8	8	36	15	11
Japan	5623	6109	3.3	-3	-7	17	9
India	5067	6295	3.0	0	-11	-3	24
Mexico	4256	4479	2.5	8	3	-2	5
Bahrain, Kingdom of	3769	...	2.2	...	-1	2	...
Canada	3499	3580	2.1	-5	-12	-6	2
Above 10	167902	...	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note : Based on information available to the Secretariat.

A40. World exports of financial services by region, 2016 and 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2016	2017	2010	2017	2010-17	2016	2017
Exports							
World	439	464	100.0	100.0	5	0	6
North America	107	115	23.0	24.7	6	-4	7
South and Central America and the Caribbean	4	4	1.0	0.8	1	-2	1
Europe	248	261	61.3	56.2	3	1	5
European Union (28)	225	237	53.9	51.1	4	1	5
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	2	2	0.5	0.3	-2	-12	-1
Africa	3	3	0.5	0.6	6	7	2
Middle East	6	7	...	1.4	...	7	9
Asia	71	74	12.4	16.0	8	2	5

A41. Major exporters and importers of financial services, 2016 and 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2016	2017		2016	2010-16	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	225127	236760	54.4	4	-3	1	5
Extra-EU (28) exports	99206	101161	24.0	4	-5	2	2
United States of America	98180	106423	23.7	5	-4	-4	8
Singapore	21828	22783	5.3	10	0	4	4
Switzerland	19850	20294	4.8	-2	-6	-4	2
Hong Kong, China	17846	19846	4.3	5	9	-7	11
Japan	11636	10356	2.8	22	41	13	-11
Canada	8158	7682	2.0	7	0	0	-6
India	5074	4485	1.2	-2	-5	-5	-12
China	3212	3694	0.8	16	-48	38	15
Australia	2704	3268	0.7	11	-5	-12	21
Above 10	413616	435591	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	119856	128665	65.9	4	-10	-1	7
Extra-EU (28) imports	48789	51220	26.8	6	-9	2	5
United States of America	25629	27986	14.1	9	3	0	9
Canada	8258	8854	4.5	7	10	21	7
Japan	6192	6660	3.4	12	14	3	8
India	5017	5797	2.8	-5	-24	61	16
Hong Kong, China	4714	5091	2.6	5	8	-2	8
Singapore	4446	4473	2.4	10	2	1	1
Switzerland	3819	3925	2.1	-4	-3	3	3
Russian Federation	2037	2244	1.1	-4	-17	2	10
China	2033	1617	1.1	7	-46	-23	-20
Above 10	182001	195312	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat.

A42. World receipts of charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. by region, 2016 and 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2016	2017	2010	2017	2010-17	2016	2017
Exports							
World	346	381	100.0	100.0	7	2	10
North America	129	132	47.1	34.8	3	0	3
South and Central America and the Caribbean	1	1	0.2	0.3	13	7	10
Europe	152	174	37.7	45.6	10	3	14
European Union (28)	130	151	31.8	39.8	11	0	16
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	1	1	0.2	0.3	8	-21	30
Africa	0	0	0.1	0.1	5	-13	17
Middle East	5	5	...	1.4	...	7	3
Asia	58	67	14.6	17.5	10	3	15

A43. Major exporters and importers of charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e., 2016 and 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2016	2017		2016	2010-16	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	130431	151298	38.4	10	3	0	16
Extra-EU (28) exports	71577	80126	21.1	11	4	0	12
United States of America (1)	124453	127934	36.7	2	-4	0	3
Japan	39151	41722	11.5	7	-2	7	7
Switzerland	21040	21639	6.2	8	-11	30	3
Singapore	7393	8276	2.2	40	133	-16	12
Korea, Republic of	6615	7138	1.9	13	20	7	8
Canada	4206	4496	1.2	7	-14	3	7
United Arab Emirates	3485	3622	1.0	...	3	3	4
Israel	1521	1528	0.4	26	3	16	0
Chinese Taipei	1235	1698	0.4	18	37	4	37
Above 10	339529	369352	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	198598	211752	57.1	11	8	-1	7
Extra-EU (28) imports	126181	129640	36.3	16	13	-1	3
United States of America (1)	44392	48353	12.8	5	-5	11	9
China	23980	28575	6.9	11	-3	9	19
Japan	19674	20615	5.7	1	-18	16	5
Singapore	18502	19828	5.3	2	5	-15	7
Switzerland	12096	11425	3.5	7	-9	-6	-6
Canada	10606	10785	3.0	1	-8	-1	2
Korea, Republic of	9429	9254	2.7	0	-5	-6	-2
India	5466	6515	1.6	14	3	9	19
Chinese Taipei	5290	3761	1.5	1	5	-5	-29
Above 10	348033	370863	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).

A44. World exports of telecommunications, computer and information services by region, 2016 and 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2016	2017	2010	2017	2010-17	2016	2017
Exports							
World	491	527	100.0	100.0	7	3	7
North America	44	47	10.2	8.9	5	2	7
South and Central America and the Caribbean	8	9	1.7	1.6	6	4	12
Europe	282	307	61.0	58.2	6	2	9
European Union (28)	264	289	57.3	54.8	6	2	9
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	9	10	1.4	2.0	12	4	20
Africa	6	6	1.5	1.1	3	2	3
Middle East	22	23	...	4.4	...	5	6
Asia	121	125	21.2	23.8	9	5	4

A45. Major exporters and importers of telecommunications, computer and information services, 2016 and 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2016	2017		2016	2010-16	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	264188	289185	60.6	6	-5	2	9
Extra-EU (28) exports	126029	138948	28.9	7	1	-1	10
India	54161	54863	12.4	5	1	-2	1
United States of America	36455	38936	8.4	6	3	2	7
China	26531	27767	6.1	17	28	3	5
Switzerland	13866	13193	3.2	9	-2	0	-5
Singapore	11635	11309	2.7	22	15	26	-3
Israel	10342	11655	2.4	15	9	9	13
Canada	7385	7805	1.7	-2	-12	1	6
United Arab Emirates	6099	6453	1.4	...	2	7	6
Philippines	5493	5762	1.3	16	0	59	5
Above 10	436157	466929	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	140932	152559	56.0	1	2	-10	8
Extra-EU (28) imports	49763	52850	19.8	-1	21	-29	6
United States of America	36851	40221	14.7	4	-1	2	9
Switzerland	15820	16745	6.3	8	0	11	6
Japan	14027	13676	5.6	20	16	5	-2
Singapore	12586	12643	5.0	25	-31	16	0
China	12579	19176	5.0	21	4	12	52
Russian Federation	5395	5315	2.1	5	-19	-2	-1
Canada	4894	5006	1.9	1	-11	-6	2
India	4752	6068	1.9	5	-12	25	28
Norway	3620	3847	1.4	7	-8	14	6
Above 10	251456	275256	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat.

A46. Major exporters and importers of telecommunications services, 2016 and 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2016	2017		2016	2010-16	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	44546	...	63.0	-1	-12	1	...
Extra-EU (28) exports	18845	...	26.7	-2	-11	-4	...
United States of America	12225	12061	17.3	2	-7	-3	-1
Kuwait, the State of	2554	2210	3.6	-5	-12	-6	-13
India	2310	2164	3.3	7	-3	11	-6
Hong Kong, China	1840	...	2.6	12	3	1	...
Canada	1803	...	2.6	1	-3	-2	...
United Arab Emirates	1498	1688	2.1	...	2	15	13
Singapore	1435	1300	2.0	...	-9	6	-9
Japan	1275	1952	1.8	10	-28	27	53
Russian Federation	1179	1247	1.7	-1	-18	-17	6
Above 10	70665	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	38462	...	69.3	0	-10	-4	...
Extra-EU (28) imports	14766	...	26.6	-1	-12	-7	...
United States of America	5476	5936	9.9	-6	-7	-13	8
Japan	1944	1859	3.5	11	-18	14	-4
Russian Federation	1873	1470	3.4	-2	-16	-22	-22
United Arab Emirates	1770	1852	3.2	...	8	18	5
Canada	1516	...	2.7	-1	8	-6	...
Singapore	1388	1397	2.5	...	-12	7	1
Hong Kong, China	1146	...	2.1	13	0	3	...
India	1051	895	1.9	-1	-20	25	-15
Australia	847	1124	1.5	3	16	8	33
Above 10	55473	...	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.

A47. Major exporters and importers of computer services, 2016 and 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2016	2017		2016	2010-16	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	204253	...	65.4	7	-3	1	...
Extra-EU (28) exports	99083	...	31.7	9	4	-1	...
India (1)	51520	52278	16.5	5	1	-2	1
United States of America	17283	18797	5.5	12	13	9	9
Singapore	9825	9631	3.1	...	22	29	-2
Israel	9766	11023	3.1	17	9	10	13
Philippines	5179	5333	1.7	18	1	64	3
Canada	4962	...	1.6	-3	-16	2	...
United Arab Emirates	4547	4711	1.5	...	3	4	4
Russian Federation	2664	3417	0.9	13	-7	9	28
Korea, Republic of	2358	2678	0.8	38	25	1	14
Above 10	312357	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	93326	...	58.1	2	8	-13	...
Extra-EU (28) imports	31442	...	19.6	-2	42	-37	...
United States of America	28989	31643	18.1	7	1	5	9
Japan	11324	11082	7.1	...	25	3	-2
Singapore	10691	10721	6.7	...	-34	18	0
India	3349	4768	2.1	7	-11	30	42
Russian Federation	3063	3398	1.9	11	-23	11	11
Norway	2835	3061	1.8	15	-5	14	8
Brazil	2721	3317	1.7	-3	-7	-3	22
Canada	2634	...	1.6	4	-13	-5	...
Korea, Republic of	1620	2081	1.0	39	91	-3	28
Above 10	160552	...	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.

A48. World exports of other business services by region, 2016 and 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2016	2017	2010	2016	2010-17	2016	2017
Exports							
World	1100	1187	100.0	100.0	6	3	8
North America	164	177	15.1	14.9	6	4	8
South and Central America and the Caribbean	35	37	3.5	3.1	4	-3	4
Europe	564	618	51.5	52.1	6	2	10
European Union (28)	530	586	48.2	49.4	6	2	10
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	16	17	2.1	1.5	0	-8	10
Africa	14	14	1.3	1.2	5	0	3
Middle East	25	26	...	2.2	...	10	5
Asia	283	297	24.6	25.1	6	5	5

A49. Major exporters and importers of other business services, 2016 and 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2016	2017		2016	2010-16	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	530186	585803	56.3	6	-7	2	10
Extra-EU (28) exports	250107	270904	26.6	5	-9	-2	8
United States of America	137552	149377	14.6	6	6	5	9
China	57895	61538	6.1	...	-15	-1	6
India (1)	54298	58968	5.8	8	3	8	9
Singapore	40093	41012	4.3	13	1	8	2
Japan	38686	40455	4.1	3	-9	14	5
Canada	25622	26686	2.7	1	-9	-3	4
Korea, Republic of	20810	20952	2.2	10	-9	9	1
Switzerland	20342	19468	2.2	9	4	4	-4
Brazil	16530	17084	1.8	3	-18	-5	3
Above 10	942013	1021343	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	577450	595562	59.5	7	-2	9	3
Extra-EU (28) imports	264980	256553	27.3	9	1	15	-3
United States of America	94768	100374	9.8	6	4	0	6
Japan	62367	63913	6.4	9	3	2	2
Singapore	50521	52890	5.2	13	3	0	5
China	43425	42854	4.5	...	-3	10	-1
Switzerland	35043	36995	3.6	9	2	4	6
India	32741	35399	3.4	4	11	10	8
Korea, Republic of	28838	33020	3.0	3	-6	1	15
Brazil	26507	24319	2.7	4	-8	-8	-8
Canada	19484	19927	2.0	1	-8	-1	2
Above 10	971144	1005255	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).

A50. Trade in other business services by category in selected economies, 2016

(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)	530186	14.3	32.6	23.7	8.9	53.1	14.4	2.6	6.0	8.0	22.1
Extra-EU (28) exports	250107	17.4	28.4	21.0	7.4	54.2	18.5	3.4	7.0	4.8	20.4
United States of America	137552	27.0	53.8	43.7	10.1	19.2	6.9	...	4.9	1.1	2.2
India (1)	54298	3.8	71.0	...	...	25.3	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	40093	1.7	67.5	...	...	30.7	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	38686	19.1	13.3	...	...	67.6	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	25622	16.3	42.9	38.5	4.4	40.8	20.5	...	2.0	6.4	11.8
Korea, Republic of	20810	3.9	10.8	7.7	3.0	85.3	7.1	1.2	2.4	18.6	56.0
Switzerland	20342	18.6	30.6	...	...	50.9	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	16530	2.9	23.4	...	...	73.7	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	15297	45.5	17.5	7.1	10.4	37.0	4.8	...	0.2	5.7	26.3
Philippines	15125	0.3	0.5	...	...	99.1	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	13842	0.7	45.7	...	4.8	53.5	3.7	...	0.3	37.2	12.4
Russian Federation	11651	3.4	45.3	...	24.7	51.4	25.3	5.7	7.3	...	13.1
Thailand	10971	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	10235	4.4	20.1	...	...	75.6	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	7395	9.2	49.4	43.2	6.2	41.4	15.2	1.0	1.5	7.3	16.3
Argentina	3634	8.8	52.7	...	...	38.5	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	2993	4.2	88.5	...	...	7.3	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanese Republic	2636	0.8	40.2	...	...	59.0	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	1940	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Importers											
European Union (28)	577450	22.2	31.6	20.4	11.2	46.2	8.6	2.0	4.4	11.5	19.6
Extra-EU (28) imports	264980	32.1	24.5	16.1	8.4	43.4	8.0	2.6	3.7	9.8	19.4
United States of America	94768	36.1	42.4	38.0	4.4	21.5	4.7	...	3.8	1.7	7.3
Japan	62367	29.8	18.0	...	...	52.2	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	50521	21.8	32.8	...	...	45.5	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	35043	31.9	43.2	...	...	24.9	...	...	...	...	...
India	32741	1.1	26.3	...	...	72.6	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	28838	10.6	18.9	9.1	9.8	70.5	3.4	0.1	4.1	9.1	53.7
Brazil	26507	0.3	5.7	...	...	94.0	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	19484	6.1	51.8	48.5	3.3	42.2	23.3	...	3.3	4.0	11.6
Russian Federation	17452	0.9	27.0	...	10.2	72.1	27.0	14.0	22.0	...	9.1
Norway	13774	3.0	15.7	...	...	81.3	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	11836	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	11551	1.3	35.6	...	4.6	63.1	3.0	...	13.3	37.3	9.5
Australia	7831	1.8	51.8	47.7	4.1	46.5	23.2	1.1	3.7	3.1	15.3
Israel	6614	9.6	19.1	8.8	10.3	71.3	21.0	...	2.1	8.9	39.3
Angola	5061	0.0	2.8	...	...	97.2	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	4911	0.5	2.9	...	...	96.6	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	4296	0.3	32.9	...	...	66.9	...	...	...	...	...
Algeria	3233	0.0	0.1	...	...	99.9	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	3171	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...

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).

A51. World exports of personal, cultural and recreational services by region, 2016 and 2017

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2016	2017	2010	2017	2010-17	2016	2017
Exports							
World	49	51	100.0	100.0	3	4	4
North America	5	6	13.3	11.1	1	1	6
South and Central America and the Caribbean	5	4	15.4	8.3	-5	2	-6
Europe	29	30	56.6	59.3	4	3	4
European Union (28)	26	28	52.3	54.5	4	4	6
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	1	1	2.0	1.4	-1	15	15
Africa	1	1	1.1	1.4	8	23	5
Middle East	1	2	1.3	3.1	17	-7	7
Asia	7	8	10.4	15.3	9	7	5

A52. Major exporters and importers of personal, cultural and recreational services, 2016 and 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2016	2017		2016	2010-16	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	26215	27706	67.7	4	-4	4	6
Extra-EU (28) exports	10379	10557	26.8	4	-10	6	2
United States of America (1)	3275	...	8.5	2	-2	1	...
Canada	2036	2089	5.3	-2	-11	5	3
Turkey	1588	1499	4.1	10	4	-15	-6
India	1403	1466	3.6	6	0	11	4
Korea, Republic of	1132	916	2.9	19	-4	27	-19
Singapore	831	857	2.1	9	-4	-2	3
Japan	810	1035	2.1	33	38	25	28
China	742	759	1.9	35	318	1	2
Australia	674	780	1.7	-1	-18	-6	16
Above 10	38707	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	27152	27785	60.7	2	-5	-1	2
Extra-EU (28) imports	11970	12345	26.8	2	-5	-5	3
United States of America (1)	2602	...	5.8	3	7	11	...
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	2158	...	4.8	-7	-19	-31	...
China	2141	2753	4.8	34	117	13	29
Canada	2119	2347	4.7	0	-1	2	11
Switzerland	2002	672	4.5	15	-22	209	-66
India	1894	2145	4.2	-12	-2	38	13
Qatar	1697	1743	3.8	...	-9	26	3
Norway	1545	1623	3.5	19	-15	7	5
Australia	1403	1557	3.1	1	-5	-7	11
Above 10	44714	...	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..

A53. Major exporters and importers of audio-visual and related services, 2016 and 2017

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2016	2017		2016	2010-16	2015	2016	2017
Exporters							
European Union (28)	13589	...	73.8	-1	-18	-1	...
Extra-EU (28) exports	5143	...	27.9	-1	-31	-4	...
Canada	1761	...	9.6	-2	-12	6	...
Korea, Republic of	825	618	4.5	24	5	42	-25
Japan	650	887	3.5	39	38	21	36
India	414	441	2.2	10	-15	20	6
Brazil	375	147	2.0	283	-49	177	-61
Israel	260	...	1.4	32	-8	12	...
Argentina	195	225	1.1	-5	15	-9	16
South Africa	182	219	1.0	9	20	18	20
Australia	173	198	0.9	5	-27	10	15
Above 10	18423	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	15819	...	71.0	2	4	5	...
Extra-EU (28) imports	5656	...	25.4	0	-2	11	...
Canada	1956	...	8.8	0	1	3	...
Australia	1227	1295	5.5	2	-4	-1	6
Japan	1122	923	5.0	7	45	11	-18
Russian Federation	492	709	2.2	-9	-42	0	44
Norway	449	559	2.0	1	-22	-8	24
Argentina	359	376	1.6	7	-8	5	5
Ecuador	333	324	1.5	12	15	7	-3
Korea, Republic of	305	344	1.4	1	-29	-9	13
India	205	230	0.9	5	-20	16	12
Above 10	22267	...	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.

A54. Leading exporters and importers of intermediate goods, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports			Annual percentage change			
	2016	2005	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exporters								
European Union (28)	2395	41.9	35.9	34.1	0	0	-13	-1
Extra-EU(28) exports	859	13.7	12.6	12.2	1	-4	-13	-4
China (1)	882	6.7	9.6	12.5	6	6	-1	-8
United States of America	698	11.0	10.2	9.9	1	1	-6	-3
Japan	337	7.1	6.4	4.8	-4	-5	-12	2
Korea, Republic of	293	3.4	3.8	4.2	3	4	-6	-3
Chinese Taipei	207	2.8	2.9	2.9	2	8	-9	2
Singapore	194	1.7	3.1	2.8	-1	1	-11	-3
Switzerland	177	1.4	1.4	2.5	12	-24	-6	7
Canada	174	3.6	2.7	2.5	0	1	-10	-5
Mexico	149	1.9	1.6	2.1	6	6	-1	0
India	124	1.2	1.7	1.8	2	-10	-11	-1
Brazil	121	1.6	2.0	1.7	-1	-6	-14	-5
Malaysia	113	1.8	1.8	1.6	0	3	-8	-4
Thailand	106	1.2	1.5	1.5	1	-1	-9	4
Australia	103	1.1	1.7	1.5	-2	-8	-25	1
Above 15	6074	88.2	86.3	86.4	...	...	...	...
Importers								
European Union (28)	2330	38.5	33.7	31.7	0	3	-12	2
Extra-EU(28) imports	855	12.3	12.0	11.6	1	3	-8	4
China (1)	1035	9.5	13.1	14.1	3	0	-4	-6
United States of America	824	12.9	9.7	11.2	4	7	-2	-2
Japan	242	4.3	3.9	3.3	-2	1	-12	-2
Mexico (2)	226	3.0	2.7	3.1	4	5	-2	-2
Korea, Republic of	206	2.9	3.1	2.8	0	1	-9	-5
India	196	1.5	2.7	2.7	1	0	-1	-7
Canada (2)	175	3.2	2.5	2.4	0	1	-8	-4
Switzerland	161	1.1	1.1	2.2	14	-23	-8	10
Singapore	155	1.4	2.3	2.1	0	0	-11	0
Chinese Taipei	130	2.3	2.1	1.8	-1	5	-13	4
Viet Nam	124	0.5	0.8	1.7	14	11	11	8
Thailand	113	1.5	1.6	1.5	0	-11	-5	-2
Turkey	107	1.3	1.4	1.5	2	-5	-14	2
Malaysia	105	1.7	1.6	1.4	-1	2	-12	-4
Above 15	6131	85.5	82.4	83.3	...	...	...	...

(1) Includes significant shipments through processing zones

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

A55 .World merchandise exports and gross domestic product, 1950-2017

(Index, 2005=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	1	3	1	0	4	15	10	2	12
1951	1	4	1	0	4	15	11	2	13
1952	1	4	1	0	4	15	12	2	14
1953	1	4	1	0	4	16	13	2	15
1954	1	4	1	1	5	16	14	3	15
1955	1	4	1	1	5	17	15	3	16
1956	1	4	1	1	6	18	16	3	16
1957	1	4	1	1	6	19	18	3	17
1958	1	4	1	1	6	20	17	3	17
1959	1	5	1	1	7	22	18	4	18
1960	1	5	1	1	8	24	22	4	19
1961	1	5	1	1	8	25	23	4	20
1962	1	5	1	1	8	25	24	5	21
1963	2	5	1	1	9	26	25	5	22
1964	2	6	2	1	11	27	27	6	24
1965	2	6	2	1	11	28	28	6	25
1966	2	6	2	2	12	29	30	7	26
1967	2	6	2	2	13	30	33	8	27
1968	2	6	2	2	14	32	37	9	29
1969	3	7	3	2	16	34	39	10	31
1970	3	8	3	3	17	35	44	11	33
1971	3	8	3	3	18	35	45	12	34
1972	4	10	4	4	20	38	48	13	36
1973	6	14	5	5	22	38	53	15	38
1974	8	17	12	6	24	36	52	17	39
1975	8	17	11	7	22	37	46	16	40
1976	10	19	13	8	24	40	49	18	42
1977	11	22	15	9	26	41	50	19	44
1978	13	25	15	11	27	44	53	20	46
1979	16	31	22	13	28	46	56	21	47
1980	20	35	32	15	29	49	52	22	48
1981	20	34	31	15	29	51	47	23	49
1982	18	32	27	14	28	50	44	23	49
1983	18	31	25	14	29	50	44	24	51
1984	19	33	25	16	31	52	46	26	53
1985	19	31	24	16	32	51	46	28	55
1986	21	35	18	19	33	50	50	29	57
1987	24	40	20	23	35	53	51	31	59
1988	28	45	21	27	38	55	53	34	62
1989	30	47	24	29	41	56	56	36	64
1990	34	49	27	33	42	56	58	38	66
1991	34	49	26	34	44	58	60	39	67
1992	36	53	26	37	46	62	62	41	68
1993	36	51	25	37	48	62	64	43	69
1994	41	58	26	42	53	68	69	48	71
1995	49	69	30	51	56	71	71	52	73
1996	51	71	34	53	59	74	74	55	76
1997	53	70	35	55	65	78	79	61	78
1998	52	66	28	56	68	79	81	64	80
1999	55	64	32	58	71	80	81	67	83
2000	62	65	47	64	79	83	83	76	87
2001	59	65	43	62	79	85	83	76	88
2002	62	69	44	65	81	87	86	79	90
2003	72	80	54	75	86	91	90	83	93
2004	88	92	72	91	94	94	97	93	96
2005	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2006	116	111	128	113	109	106	104	111	104
2007	134	133	147	130	115	111	108	119	108
2008	154	158	195	143	117	113	109	122	110
2009	120	139	125	115	103	111	103	103	107
2010	146	160	167	137	117	119	109	122	112
2011	175	194	225	157	124	126	111	130	115
2012	175	195	227	158	126	129	113	133	117
2013	179	204	221	163	129	132	114	137	120
2014	179	207	206	168	133	135	115	143	124
2015	156	185	132	156	136	138	117	146	127
2016	151	187	113	153	138	141	119	146	130
2017 (2)	167	203	144	165	144	150	122	154	134

(1) Includes unspecified products.

(2) Preliminary data.

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

A55. World merchandise exports and gross domestic product, 1950-2017

(Annual percentage change)

	Value				Volume				
	Exports				Exports				GDP
	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	3.9	15.2	14.2	4.3	0.1	3.8	5.0	2.8
1991	1.3	0.8	-6.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.7	1.4
1992	7.2	7.1	-0.9	8.0	5.3	6.0	4.3	4.6	2.0
1993	-0.2	-4.1	-3.5	0.0	4.2	0.8	3.5	4.2	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	8.9	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	1.0	46.4	10.3	10.7	4.0	3.5	13.6	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	3.4	3.5	2.6	3.9	2.1
2003	16.6	16.9	23.2	15.7	5.0	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	6.5	6.3	3.6	7.9	3.6
2006	15.6	10.9	27.6	13.1	8.5	5.7	4.1	10.5	4.0
2007	15.7	20.0	15.4	15.2	6.1	4.9	3.4	7.7	3.9
2008	15.4	18.5	32.6	9.9	1.9	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.4
2009	-22.6	-12.1	-35.8	-19.9	-12.4	-1.8	-5.4	-15.3	-2.1
2010	21.7	15.1	33.2	19.3	14.0	7.2	5.6	18.1	4.1
2011	20.0	21.9	34.5	15.2	5.5	6.1	2.1	6.8	2.8
2012	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.3
2013	2.1	4.6	-2.8	3.1	2.6	2.3	0.8	2.7	2.4
2014	0.4	1.5	-6.6	3.6	2.4	2.3	0.2	4.0	2.8
2015	-13.2	-10.6	-36.0	-7.5	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.8
2016	-3.1	0.9	-14.6	-1.8	1.6	2.0	1.8	0.3	2.3
2017 (2)	10.8	8.9	27.7	7.7	4.5	6.7	2.5	4.9	3.0

(1) Includes unspecified products.

(2) Preliminary data.

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

A56. Merchandise trade by selected groups of economies, 2007-2017

(Billion dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Exports											
World (1)	14026.3	16165.3	12560.6	15301.1	18338.0	18496.0	18952.8	18967.7	16518.9	16028.7	17730.0
North America and Europe											
EFTA	313.2	377.9	293.3	330.9	400.6	478.5	518.9	460.9	398.4	396.8	406.4
European Union (28)	5366.0	5954.9	4613.5	5183.9	6092.2	5808.6	6077.0	6159.4	5391.5	5379.9	5903.9
NAFTA	1840.7	2035.2	1601.8	1964.3	2283.4	2372.1	2417.9	2493.7	2293.1	2215.3	2377.1
South and Central America											
Andean Community	76.9	94.0	78.6	99.4	134.0	142.6	138.2	132.4	97.1	92.6	109.6
CACM	28.2	30.6	27.1	31.9	38.2	39.8	39.6	40.6	38.7	38.2	40.8
CARICOM	20.3	26.4	15.0	17.8	23.2	22.2	27.4	22.6	17.7	14.5	14.6
MERCOSUR	295.6	375.3	276.8	349.1	448.6	435.9	425.3	387.0	301.3	285.4	324.4
Africa											
CEMAC	30.2	42.7	27.0	35.7	44.6	44.5	42.2	39.7	23.3	18.4	20.9
COMESA	98.7	127.0	92.6	118.5	98.7	134.9	118.7	95.4	71.5	70.1	86.2
ECOWAS	87.5	111.9	83.4	114.8	155.1	155.7	145.3	138.1	87.7	72.3	90.5
SADC	144.2	177.7	131.3	181.0	223.0	218.3	215.2	204.0	158.3	146.4	170.9
WAEMU	15.0	18.5	19.3	20.7	24.0	23.8	24.6	26.5	23.3	22.7	25.6
Middle East and Asia											
ASEAN	865.1	989.7	813.8	1049.8	1239.5	1253.7	1270.0	1290.8	1160.5	1152.3	1308.8
GCC	555.0	762.5	525.9	661.7	950.0	1061.2	1084.3	990.0	684.6	623.3	748.3
SAFTA	190.4	241.3	206.8	277.6	365.3	358.1	381.6	391.4	334.5	331.8	369.7
Memorandum:											
ACP	316.9	399.2	288.8	391.6	495.0	484.6	473.5	450.4	327.5	291.1	340.4
LDCs	117.8	152.6	118.5	152.4	189.2	189.7	194.3	187.4	145.9	144.7	164.2
WTO Members (164)	13660.9	15679.6	12237.8	14906.1	17850.4	17996.3	18511.7	18557.0	16249.0	15776.3	17429.6
Imports											
World (1)	14330.5	16572.3	12781.6	15510.7	18503.1	18708.0	19014.9	19119.7	16768.6	16287.3	18024.0
North America and Europe											
EFTA	248.2	280.1	228.0	257.5	303.8	388.0	416.3	370.6	334.8	348.5	358.6
European Union (28)	5655.2	6358.4	4809.2	5421.1	6330.1	5950.9	6012.0	6145.7	5325.5	5344.4	5878.0
NAFTA	2700.8	2906.8	2176.7	2682.1	3090.7	3193.3	3195.8	3298.5	3149.6	3060.6	3283.4
South and Central America											
Andean Community	70.7	93.6	74.3	96.7	124.3	135.6	139.6	144.6	123.1	106.0	115.2
CACM	48.2	54.9	41.6	49.5	60.3	63.0	64.1	64.3	62.4	59.6	62.8
CARICOM	26.3	31.7	23.6	24.9	30.3	30.9	34.7	33.1	29.5	26.6	26.0
MERCOSUR	228.9	308.4	227.8	306.0	382.4	375.9	397.6	371.7	292.1	232.8	255.2
Africa											
CEMAC	14.2	17.4	17.3	20.0	25.6	25.7	25.5	28.6	21.9	17.7	15.5
COMESA	93.7	119.4	114.7	134.9	140.5	172.6	178.1	175.5	161.1	144.4	154.8
ECOWAS	66.1	89.5	67.1	83.6	103.1	104.4	114.7	115.6	97.0	88.2	98.0
SADC	140.4	171.3	140.6	165.2	208.7	221.8	228.5	225.5	192.5	161.9	182.0
WAEMU	20.0	25.5	22.0	24.5	25.1	29.7	35.2	33.9	29.1	28.5	32.1
Middle East and Asia											
ASEAN	774.9	938.8	727.0	953.5	1154.3	1223.2	1242.0	1232.4	1095.7	1090.2	1250.8
GCC	295.0	383.0	318.4	350.0	426.3	484.5	512.2	554.0	540.9	506.4	499.5
SAFTA	299.6	409.7	330.0	441.6	579.8	604.8	582.9	589.1	515.0	490.7	600.3
Memorandum:											
ACP	309.5	388.2	314.0	369.9	455.5	477.5	500.8	502.8	434.2	382.3	412.0
LDCs	121.8	157.8	148.3	164.0	202.9	223.4	238.8	254.7	235.3	221.1	246.8
WTO Members (164)	14081.5	16246.9	12480.3	15176.4	18138.7	18328.0	18632.4	18744.4	16456.0	15991.8	17709.2

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

A57. Trade in commercial services by selected groups of economies, 2007-2017

(Billion dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Exports											
World	3515.8	3951.8	3525.5	3850.5	4334.7	4466.2	4760.8	5121.9	4863.5	4893.3	5279.4
North America and Europe											
EFTA	124.6	140.0	127.8	137.0	150.1	157.3	165.0	172.9	157.1	159.9	162.3
European Union (28)	...	1878.6	1637.7	1703.7	1926.6	1923.8	2083.4	2264.1	2075.1	2087.5	2288.0
NAFTA	554.2	605.0	574.3	634.2	705.0	737.6	785.6	829.9	834.8	839.0	874.3
South and Central America											
Andean Community	8.7	10.1	10.0	10.6	12.1	13.9	15.7	16.3	16.9	17.1	19.1
CACM	9.5	10.8	9.9	11.4	12.6	13.5	14.7	15.8	16.8	18.0	18.5
CARICOM	10.3	10.6	9.7	10.1	10.2	10.7	10.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.5
MERCOSUR	36.5	44.8	41.3	46.7	55.5	58.9	57.2	59.4	52.7	51.3	54.0
Africa											
CEMAC	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.9
COMESA	30.2	36.4	32.0	36.2	34.1	39.1	35.5	38.7	36.3	30.9	37.5
ECOWAS	6.6	7.9	7.2	8.1	8.9	10.2	9.5	8.5	13.2	14.3	16.2
SADC	24.0	23.3	22.2	25.9	28.6	30.7	29.5	31.2	28.4	27.1	29.0
WAEMU	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.0
Middle East and Asia											
ASEAN	167.7	190.9	175.6	213.9	252.9	277.8	306.9	320.2	322.0	335.1	358.8
GCC	41.2	37.5	37.2	38.7	43.9	54.0	59.1	99.6	105.8	115.4	124.1
SAFTA	93.3	114.7	101.8	127.7	151.5	157.8	162.8	172.8	171.9	178.5	201.9
Memorandum:											
ACP	64.6	67.6	62.7	70.8	78.3	85.4	86.1	89.7	90.1	90.3	96.0
LDCs	14.5	18.3	18.5	20.7	25.8	28.0	32.0	34.5	33.1	32.0	34.2
WTO Members (164)	3463.0	3888.5	3464.0	3794.5	4270.8	4395.6	4684.0	5040.4	4779.1	4814.1	5194.3
Imports											
World	3358.8	3813.2	3383.7	3714.2	4167.6	4344.1	4610.7	5005.1	4734.5	4771.0	5074.5
North America and Europe											
EFTA	100.4	113.7	104.0	116.3	133.0	141.0	151.3	160.1	144.6	150.6	153.9
European Union (28)	...	1686.3	1471.1	1489.8	1638.7	1627.4	1761.6	1926.8	1812.4	1844.9	1960.1
NAFTA	451.2	494.9	462.3	501.3	541.7	565.9	579.5	600.6	602.9	615.3	657.9
South and Central America											
Andean Community	14.3	17.4	16.2	19.2	21.8	24.3	26.2	27.9	25.8	24.7	26.6
CACM	6.9	7.1	6.1	7.1	7.8	8.5	9.2	9.5	10.3	10.8	11.6
CARICOM	6.7	6.9	5.9	6.2	8.2	9.2	9.3	10.5	10.1	10.1	11.1
MERCOSUR	57.7	72.5	70.9	88.1	107.4	116.8	124.3	126.0	106.0	95.6	101.1
Africa											
CEMAC	8.5	10.6	10.8	11.9	13.4	12.9	14.3	15.6	12.9	12.2	10.8
COMESA	29.1	36.0	32.1	36.5	38.0	43.5	44.6	48.1	44.4	39.7	40.5
ECOWAS	24.4	33.1	26.6	31.0	35.3	36.6	36.1	38.7	35.6	28.6	38.5
SADC	37.7	48.4	44.2	48.8	59.0	57.7	57.6	60.0	48.1	41.7	44.6
WAEMU	6.1	7.2	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.2	9.4	9.2	8.3	8.5	9.2
Middle East and Asia											
ASEAN	184.0	216.5	188.1	224.9	262.4	286.8	313.8	332.9	325.2	322.6	340.4
GCC	104.3	122.1	109.6	122.6	153.3	169.2	174.5	215.4	203.6	205.5	213.2
SAFTA	106.9	106.8	94.6	132.0	146.1	150.4	148.3	152.3	147.9	158.7	182.7
Memorandum:											
ACP	91.3	115.4	102.8	116.6	138.1	140.1	141.8	149.4	130.9	115.5	128.9
LDCs	38.3	52.8	48.5	52.5	66.3	69.1	74.4	80.8	68.9	62.6	67.7
WTO Members (164)	3292.0	3728.8	3298.2	3629.2	4077.4	4235.2	4490.3	4882.7	4625.2	4668.7	4966.5

A58. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2007-2017

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
World (1)	14026273	16165311	12560635	15301078	18337982	18495980	18952750	18967697	16518941	16028701	17729953
North America	1840749	2035212	1601883	1964302	2283428	2372077	2417940	2493768	2293110	2215279	2377103
Bermuda	27	24	29	15	13	11	12	22	22	19	20
Canada	420693	456471	316094	387481	451335	455592	458318	476300	409965	390307	420861
Mexico	271821	291265	229712	298305	349569	370770	380015	396912	380550	373939	409494
United States of America	1148199	1287442	1056043	1278495	1482508	1545703	1579593	1620532	1502572	1451011	1546725
South and Central America and the Caribbean	515065	618142	475191	593247	761366	751863	738333	686750	542263	515960	583061
Anguilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	59	65	51	46	56	63	69	99	66	78	35
Argentina	55779	70018	55672	68187	84051	79982	75963	68405	56784	57879	58427
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	5206	5456	1952	265	5180	1389	279	259	334	286	120
Bahamas	802	956	711	702	834	984	955	834	521	481	605
Barbados	524	488	379	429	475	565	457	435	483	517	440
Belize	416	469	381	478	604	627	609	589	538	443	404
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	4504	6525	4960	6402	8358	11254	11657	12300	8299	7000	7714
Brazil	160649	197942	152995	201915	256040	242578	242034	225101	191134	185286	217769
Cayman Islands	22	15	19	13	22	20	...	26	99	88	100
Chile	67972	64510	55463	71109	81438	77791	76770	75122	62183	60597	68306
Colombia	29991	37626	32853	39713	56915	60125	58824	54857	36009	31757	37800
Costa Rica	9337	9504	8784	9448	10408	11433	11480	11250	9422	9634	10251
Cuba	3981	3957	3092	4914	6440	5900	5283	4857	3350	2400	2600
Curaçao	...	...	...	...	928	948	705	702	466	416	520
Dominica	37	40	33	37	29	34	35	36	30	23	21
Dominican Republic	7160	6748	5483	6754	8492	9069	9651	9899	9442	9860	10300
Ecuador	14321	18818	13863	17490	22322	23765	24848	25724	18331	16798	19122
El Salvador	4015	4641	3866	4499	5308	5339	5491	5302	5509	5420	5760
Grenada	33	31	29	25	31	35	37	37	33	30	25
Guatemala	6898	7737	7214	8463	10401	9979	10025	10804	10677	10465	11002
Guyana	679	795	763	880	1129	1416	1375	1167	1151	1441	1490
Haiti	522	480	576	579	767	815	885	950	882	1036	980
Honduras	5784	6199	4827	6264	7977	8359	7833	8117	8226	7940	8600
Jamaica	2254	2439	1316	1328	1623	1712	1569	1452	1263	1202	1295
Montserrat	3	4	3	1	2	2	6	3	3	4	5
Netherlands Antilles	676	1088	810	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	2186	2531	2391	3251	4133	4686	4794	5126	4839	4782	5170
Panama	8821	9817	10717	10987	14555	15945	14732	12960	11348	11195	11450
Paraguay	4724	6407	5080	6505	7763	7283	9456	9636	8361	8494	8680
Peru	28094	31019	26962	35803	46376	47411	42861	39533	34414	37020	44918
Saint Kitts and Nevis	34	51	38	32	45	46	56	57	55	51	50
Saint Lucia	98	164	166	215	160	182	174	161	180	120	115
Saint Martin	...	...	...	...	127	131	164	132	129	132	125
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	48	52	49	42	38	43	49	48	46	47	40
Suriname	1359	1743	1402	2026	2467	2695	2416	2145	1652	1439	2100
Trinidad and Tobago	13396	18650	9126	10982	14944	12983	18745	14566	10804	7632	7000
Uruguay	4518	5942	5405	6724	7912	8709	9067	9132	7677	6997	7889
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	69980	95021	57603	65745	92811	97340	88753	74714	37309	26700	31600
Europe	5806059	6488380	5026857	5650067	6654099	6464042	6776963	6808534	5960744	5948488	6501080
Albania	1078	1355	1091	1545	1951	1968	2332	2431	1930	1962	2301
Austria	163620	181289	136989	152560	177428	166611	175156	178248	152841	152099	168020
Belgium	430952	471840	370125	407692	475672	445939	468760	472319	396909	398033	429528
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4152	5021	3954	4803	5850	5162	5687	5889	5096	5327	6300
Bulgaria	18518	22362	16318	20630	28208	26686	29579	29285	25383	26590	30024
Croatia	12340	14112	10403	11806	13338	12371	12659	13858	12941	13825	16005

A58. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2007-2017 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	1394	1633	1257	1402	1818	1740	2019	3153	3285	2967	3211
Czech Republic	122498	146799	112955	132982	162939	157041	162274	175095	157953	162714	180126
Denmark	103171	116923	93984	96440	111864	105469	110949	111477	95484	95345	102532
Estonia	11010	12458	9048	11591	16709	16087	16320	16052	12836	13169	14472
Faeroe Islands	746	852	762	839	1008	952	1087	1135	1023	1192	1306
Finland	90025	96455	62854	69518	79142	73077	74437	74361	59859	57618	67876
France	559612	616240	484781	523767	596473	568708	580963	581055	506342	501765	535186
Germany	1321214	1446171	1120041	1258924	1473985	1401113	1445067	1494608	1326765	1334356	1448302
Greece	23578	26382	20469	27950	33819	35441	36251	36030	28731	28165	32597
Hungary	95400	108504	83008	95483	112312	103570	107503	110619	98575	101916	113602
Iceland	4783	5382	4057	4604	5347	5064	4998	5053	4741	4457	4864
Ireland	121543	125719	115928	116497	125740	116773	116637	121182	123442	130869	136761
Italy	499882	542748	406909	447301	523258	501306	518268	529899	457437	461875	506226
Latvia	8308	10144	7702	9532	13130	14112	14467	14557	12136	12153	13823
Lithuania	17144	23646	16454	20748	28050	29611	32598	32364	25412	25024	29857
Luxembourg	22933	25694	21339	19748	20866	18833	18441	19139	17159	15768	15734
Malta	3437	3481	2857	3586	4386	4250	3637	2930	2613	3147	2507
Montenegro	626	617	388	437	628	469	498	441	352	361	421
Netherlands	550755	637918	497891	574251	667101	655374	671556	672671	570626	571436	652000
Norway	136354	171764	116778	130657	160410	160953	156022	144677	103809	89483	101976
Poland	140146	170458	136503	159724	188696	185374	204984	220152	199192	202527	230933
Portugal	52482	57137	44211	49406	59617	58090	62823	63839	55069	55370	62211
Romania	40488	49535	40567	49579	63035	57841	65835	69747	60601	63528	70734
Serbia	8825	10972	8345	9795	11779	11229	14614	14845	13379	14882	16941
Slovak Republic	58516	71142	56082	64664	79830	80612	85750	86460	75274	77560	84578
Slovenia	30102	34128	26177	29200	34682	32163	34019	35969	31945	32922	38393
Spain	253297	281493	227338	254418	306551	295250	317833	324536	282478	290054	320515
Sweden	168817	183327	130781	158549	186963	172345	167550	164629	140083	139487	153140
Switzerland	172078	200759	172474	195609	234819	312464	357852	311204	289819	302902	299605
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3398	3991	2708	3351	4478	4015	4299	4964	4530	4787	5671
Turkey	107272	132027	102143	113883	134907	152462	151803	157610	143839	142530	157020
United Kingdom	441831	472168	354893	415959	506570	472792	540616	505205	460153	409578	444982
European Union (28)	5366012	5954870	4613534	5183906	6092183	5808578	6076951	6159438	5391525	5379857	5903875
Extra-EU(28) exports	1691637	1925494	1525858	1793930	2163418	2163939	2306076	2262756	1985865	1931051	2122457
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	520475	702540	450312	589214	785950	799811	778619	735415	498010	416029	517565
Armenia	1152	1057	710	1011	1334	1380	1480	1519	1485	1792	2243
Azerbaijan	21269	30586	21097	26476	34495	32634	31703	30220	16592	13118	15800
Belarus	24275	32571	21304	25284	41419	46060	37203	36127	26660	23537	29222
Georgia	1232	1495	1134	1677	2189	2376	2910	2861	2205	2113	2728
Kazakhstan	47755	71172	43196	59971	84336	86449	84700	79460	45956	36737	48342
Kyrgyz Republic	1321	1856	1673	1756	1979	1894	2058	1906	1476	1573	1791
Moldova, Republic of	1342	1591	1283	1541	2217	2162	2428	2340	1967	2045	2425
Russian Federation	354403	471606	303388	400630	522011	529256	521836	496807	341419	281851	353116
Tajikistan	1468	1409	1010	1195	1257	1360	1162	977	891	899	1200
Turkmenistan	8932	11945	5000	6500	13000	16500	16800	17500	11000	7000	7000
Ukraine	49296	66954	39782	51478	68460	68530	64338	54199	37859	36364	43199
Uzbekistan	8029	10298	10735	11695	13254	11210	12000	11500	10500	9000	10500
Africa	436513	562212	393483	521404	610678	639676	599819	550744	389610	352324	416694
Algeria	60163	79298	45174	57053	73489	71866	64974	60061	34668	30026	34925
Angola	44396	63914	40828	50595	67310	71093	68247	59170	33181	27306	33129
Benin	1047	1282	1225	1282	1410	1443	1982	2563	1682	1765	2107
Botswana	5174	4951	3456	4693	5882	5971	7911	8516	6323	7362	5896
Burkina Faso	623	693	900	1591	2399	2182	2356	2453	2176	2306	2408
Burundi	59	57	67	101	123	134	94	132	121	109	161

A58. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2007-2017 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cabo Verde	19	32	35	44	69	56	69	81	67	60	65
Cameroon	4230	5241	3552	3878	4517	4274	4515	5174	4190	3408	3610
Central African Republic	178	150	120	140	190	203	116	99	86	104	124
Chad	3666	4169	2800	3600	4800	4800	3800	3500	2200	1800	1300
Comoros	14	7	15	21	26	20	21	23	17	31	31
Congo	5635	8325	6100	9400	11851	10275	9028	8865	4698	3789	5055
Côte d'Ivoire	8669	10390	11327	11410	12635	12124	12049	12967	11730	10876	12650
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3100	4400	3500	5300	6600	6300	6200	6900	5800	5400	7900
Djibouti	58	69	77	85	93	118	120	129	134	139	156
Egypt	19224	26224	23062	26438	30528	29409	29018	26852	21349	25468	25604
Equatorial Guinea	10210	15218	9100	10000	13500	15500	14700	12800	6500	4900	5200
Eritrea	13	11	11	13	430	480	316	644	499	342	351
Eswatini	1740	1570	1660	1800	1910	1926	1895	2004	1812	1657	2016
Ethiopia	1277	1602	1618	2330	2875	3370	3112	3427	3050	2919	3170
Gabon	6309	9566	5356	8686	9766	9493	10039	9276	5590	4363	5603
The Gambia	13	14	66	68	95	119	106	104	109	94	85
Ghana	4195	5270	5840	7960	12785	13552	13752	13217	10321	11137	13486
Guinea	1203	1342	1050	1471	1433	1928	1886	2038	1781	2414	3258
Guinea-Bissau	107	128	122	127	242	131	153	166	252	274	342
Kenya	4081	5001	4463	5169	5756	6127	5856	6115	5906	5695	5748
Lesotho	830	884	734	878	1172	972	847	826	844	884	1033
Liberia	200	242	149	222	367	460	559	444	283	279	389
Libya	46970	62100	36951	48673	18996	60946	43500	21000	10200	6000	15600
Madagascar	1238	1310	1052	1149	1590	1516	1923	2196	2042	2325	2346
Malawi	869	879	1188	1066	1425	1183	1208	1342	1080	1017	1026
Mali	1556	2097	1774	1996	2374	2610	2339	2779	2717	2803	2822
Mauritania	1454	1788	1364	2074	2749	2641	2652	1935	1389	1401	1609
Mauritius	2238	2384	1939	2261	2565	2649	2869	3094	2662	2376	2363
Morocco	15340	20345	14054	17771	21654	21446	21972	23920	22334	22839	25332
Mozambique	2412	2653	2147	3000	3604	3856	4024	4421	3413	3328	4719
Namibia	2922	3141	3146	4026	4407	4389	4629	4612	4067	4084	4224
Niger	663	910	1000	1150	1250	1450	1588	1446	1087	1032	1193
Nigeria	66606	86274	56742	84000	116000	114700	102400	94200	51400	35000	46900
Rwanda	177	268	235	297	464	591	703	723	684	745	1189
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	7	11	8	11	11	12	13	17	11	14	14
Senegal	1674	2170	2017	2161	2542	2532	2661	2750	2612	2640	2920
Seychelles	360	430	395	400	483	497	578	540	415	460	568
Sierra Leone	245	216	231	341	350	1122	1917	1552	512	561	779
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	69784	80782	61677	91347	108815	99606	96153	92183	81432	75207	89042
Sudan	8879	11671	8257	11404	10193	4066	4790	4454	3169	3094	3024
Tanzania	2139	3121	2982	4051	4735	5075	4559	4628	4931	5130	4526
Togo	677	853	903	976	1179	1314	1522	1326	1011	1036	1138
Tunisia	15165	19320	14445	16427	17847	17007	17061	16756	14073	13572	14204
Uganda	1337	1724	1568	1619	2159	2357	2408	2262	2267	2482	2790
Zambia	4617	5099	4312	7200	9001	9365	10607	9687	7046	6513	8139
Zimbabwe	2400	2200	2269	3199	3512	3882	3507	3866	3248	3319	3991
Middle East	766232	1034138	722224	906815	1267385	1348514	1347497	1254829	875229	814277	960987
Bahrain, Kingdom of	13634	17316	11874	14971	19650	19768	21930	20130	16540	12785	17560
Iran	88733	113668	78830	101316	132000	104000	82500	88800	63100	73000	92000
Iraq	41268	61273	41929	52483	83226	94392	89742	84506	49403	43890	45525
Israel	54091	61337	47935	58413	67796	63141	66607	68507	63701	60401	61092
Jordan	5725	7938	6375	7028	8006	7887	7920	8385	7833	7549	7458
Kuwait, the State of	62691	87457	54008	69978	102103	118912	115104	102111	54122	46234	55832
Lebanese Republic	3574	4454	4187	5021	5664	5615	5170	4548	3982	3930	4026

A58. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2007-2017 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Oman	24692	37719	27651	36601	47092	52138	55497	50718	31927	24455	29441
Qatar	42020	67307	48007	74964	114448	132962	136855	131592	77971	57254	67281
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	233329	313462	192314	251143	364699	388401	375872	342433	203550	183579	218174
Syrian Arab Republic	11546	15410	10855	12796	11000	4000	3000	2300	1600	1700	1800
United Arab Emirates	178630	239213	192000	214000	302000	349000	379000	343000	300500	299000	360000
Yemen	6299	7584	6259	8100	9700	8300	8300	7800	1000	500	800
Asia (1)	4141180	4724686	3890684	5076029	5975077	6119996	6293579	6437656	5959976	5766345	6373463
Afghanistan	454	540	403	388	376	429	515	571	571	596	780
Australia	141358	187257	154331	212634	271733	256675	252981	239975	187742	192489	230829
Bangladesh	12453	15370	15083	19194	24439	25127	29114	30405	32379	34894	35965
Bhutan	675	521	496	641	675	535	544	583	549	525	590
Brunei Darussalam	7668	10319	7200	8907	12465	13001	11447	10509	6353	5224	5665
Cambodia	4088	4708	4196	5143	6704	7838	6666	6846	8542	10069	11950
China	1220456	1430693	1201612	1577754	1898381	2048714	2209005	2342293	2273468	2097632	2263329
Fiji	755	922	630	841	1069	1221	1108	1373	895	926	1030
French Polynesia	197	195	148	153	168	139	151	170	130	173	153
Hong Kong, China	349386	370242	329422	400692	455573	492907	535546	524130	510596	516734	550272
Domestic exports	18109	16958	16839	14798	16846	22371	20185	15597	13075	25532	18411
Re-exports	331276	353284	312583	385894	438727	470537	515361	508533	497521	491202	531861
India	150159	194828	164909	226351	302905	296828	314848	322694	267444	264144	298376
Indonesia	118013	139606	119646	157779	203497	190032	182552	176293	150366	144743	168573
Japan	714327	781412	580719	769774	823184	798568	715097	690203	624787	644900	698131
Kiribati	10	8	6	4	9	6	7	10	11	11	14
Korea, Republic of	371489	422007	363534	466384	555214	547870	559632	572664	526756	495426	573694
Lao People's Democratic Republic	923	1092	1053	1746	2190	2271	2264	2662	2769	3352	3950
Macao, China	2543	1997	961	870	869	1021	1138	1241	1339	1257	1406
Malaysia	175966	199414	157244	198612	228086	227538	228331	233927	199158	189659	217839
Maldives	228	331	169	198	346	314	331	301	240	256	324
Micronesia, Federated States of	22	27	25	30	73	52	35	32	40	75	120
Mongolia	1889	2539	1903	2899	4818	4385	4269	5774	4669	4916	6201
Myanmar	6253	6882	6662	8661	9238	8877	11233	11453	11429	11831	13300
Nepal	868	939	823	856	919	911	879	889	721	696	750
New Caledonia	2104	1300	993	1493	1663	1326	1223	1595	1219	1330	1457
New Zealand	26943	30580	24933	31396	37669	37305	39445	41622	34354	33740	38044
Northern Mariana Islands	329	115	9	5	2	4	4	2	2	5	6
Pakistan	17838	20323	17523	21410	25383	24567	25121	24706	22089	20375	21569
Palau	11	10	6	6	6	9	7	11	6	7	6
Papua New Guinea	4681	5713	4394	5742	6908	6328	5951	8761	8453	8185	10050
Philippines	50466	49078	38436	51496	48305	52099	56698	62100	58827	57406	63233
Samoa	97	72	46	70	66	76	62	51	59	56	44
Singapore	299308	338176	269832	351867	409503	408393	410250	409304	346638	338082	373237
Domestic exports	156038	175702	138064	182726	223913	228161	207045	207033	161822	162195	187912
Re-exports	143270	162474	131769	169141	185590	187437	203205	202271	184816	175887	185324
Solomon Islands	165	210	165	224	418	500	487	459	400	437	460
Sri Lanka	7740	8452	7345	8602	10236	9380	10208	11298	10547	10310	11330
Chinese Taipei	246677	255629	203675	274601	308257	306409	311428	320092	285344	280321	317381
Thailand	153867	177778	152422	193306	222576	229106	228505	227462	214310	215388	236694
Timor-Leste	8	13	8	16	13	31	18	16	18	20	35
Tonga	8	9	8	8	14	16	17	19	18	25	30
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	50	57	57	49	67	55	39	63	39	50	48
Viet Nam	48561	62685	57096	72237	96906	114529	132033	150217	162065	176581	214323
Memorandum item:											
World (excluding											
intra-EU (28) trade) (1)	10351898	12135936	9472958	11911102	14409216	14851338	15181875	15071014	13113280	12579894	13948535
Europe (excluding											
intra-EU (28) trade)	2128687	2454043	1933512	2260091	2725334	2819401	3006086	2911852	2555082	2499681	2719662

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.

A59. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2007-2017

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
World (1)	14330511	16572299	12781613	15510665	18503126	18708037	19014888	19119656	16768574	16287328	18024027
North America	2702089	2908063	2177865	2683150	3091742	3194299	3196938	3299547	3150588	3061699	3284627
Bermuda	1167	1159	1064	972	900	900	1012	969	934	977	1150
Canada	390188	419011	329907	402690	463640	476296	475777	474332	428979	412963	441729
Mexico	290246	318304	241515	310205	361068	380477	390965	411581	405281	397516	432153
United States of America	2020403	2169487	1605296	1969184	2266024	2336524	2329060	2412547	2315301	2250154	2409495
South and Central America and the Caribbean	468204	609007	452208	585229	735618	750061	775354	746969	625471	536921	578609
Anguilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	728	743	534	501	430	492	503	532	460	503	620
Argentina	44706	57462	38786	56793	74319	67974	74442	65735	60205	55911	66899
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to (2)	5126	6011	2449	1394	5917	2046	1377	1350	1254	1142	1005
Bahamas	2956	3199	2535	2591	2966	3386	3166	3344	2954	2651	2890
Barbados	1746	1920	1449	1569	1805	1780	1759	1739	1618	1622	1695
Belize	684	837	669	706	831	861	928	962	991	953	907
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	3586	5081	4545	5590	7927	8578	9338	10519	9602	8479	9257
Brazil	126645	182377	133677	191537	236964	233398	250556	239156	178832	143492	157476
Cayman Islands	1029	1078	893	828	911	910	...	977	997	1025	1030
Chile	47164	62787	42806	59207	74695	80073	79353	72852	62497	58829	65162
Colombia	32897	39669	32898	40486	54233	59048	59397	64029	54058	44890	46076
Costa Rica	12952	15372	11395	13570	16220	17591	18127	17511	16273	15121	15322
Cuba	10886	15373	9619	11496	14243	13869	14707	13037	11702	10250	10900
Curaçao	...	...	...	...	2130	2254	1906	1819	1532	1422	1580
Dominica	196	247	225	224	226	208	203	230	214	214	215
Dominican Republic (2)	13597	15993	12296	15489	17409	17739	16873	17273	16907	17484	18050
Ecuador	13893	18852	15090	20591	24438	25477	27146	27726	21518	16324	20010
El Salvador	8821	9818	7325	8416	9965	10258	10772	10514	10293	9829	10593
Grenada	365	363	282	318	336	341	368	340	372	351	395
Guatemala	13576	14547	11531	13838	16613	16994	17518	18282	17640	17002	18389
Guyana	1059	1312	1161	1397	1771	1997	1875	1791	1492	1448	1630
Haiti	1682	2315	2124	3146	3020	3170	3580	3746	3683	3423	3552
Honduras (2)	8888	10453	7372	8907	11126	11371	10953	11070	11097	10559	11370
Jamaica	6893	8465	5064	5225	6439	6331	6216	5836	4993	4767	5670
Montserrat	30	38	30	29	33	37	42	41	39	36	28
Netherlands Antilles	2549	3079	2607	2622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua (2)	3989	4731	3929	4792	6355	6778	6688	6946	7077	7062	7130
Panama	13269	15737	13877	16737	21802	26524	22988	24401	22126	20569	20300
Paraguay	5859	9033	6940	10033	12366	11555	12142	12169	10291	9753	11875
Peru	20368	29953	21814	30030	37747	42545	43670	42346	37925	36265	39856
Saint Kitts and Nevis	272	325	296	270	247	226	249	268	297	333	300
Saint Lucia	614	656	520	662	697	644	620	627	570	655	660
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	327	373	333	338	332	356	370	361	334	335	305
Saint Martin	...	...	...	...	734	768	925	1013	857	856	795
Suriname	1044	1304	1390	1398	1638	1994	2174	2012	2028	1247	1260
Trinidad and Tobago	7663	9591	6955	6480	9511	9065	12629	11276	9474	8043	5900
Uruguay	5628	9069	6907	8622	10726	11652	11642	11485	9489	8137	8458
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	46097	50450	41540	39000	48000	51331	48773	43169	33330	15550	10500
Europe	6117225	6895451	5217027	5904376	6923232	6620834	6727495	6807788	5909837	5935728	6520891
Albania	4188	5251	4550	4406	5396	4882	4902	5230	4320	4669	5294
Austria	163037	184293	143063	159009	191417	178513	183277	182006	156106	157746	175836
Belgium	411558	466307	353364	391177	466943	439128	451677	454632	375149	372637	403099
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9720	12189	8773	9223	11051	10019	10295	10989	8989	9140	10300
Bulgaria	29961	36908	23539	25513	32582	32710	34303	34698	29232	28955	34086
Croatia	25617	30728	21123	20067	22663	20832	22022	22790	20597	21907	24731

A59. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2007-2017 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	8615	10644	7835	8569	8678	7296	6314	7991	7032	7834	9004
Czech Republic	118169	142038	105048	126652	152125	141412	144259	154375	141441	143087	161963
Denmark	98027	109362	83133	83052	95663	91925	97348	99599	86624	85555	92913
Estonia	15677	16026	10140	12287	17459	18085	18464	18302	14534	14936	16638
Faeroe Islands	1016	988	783	780	987	1153	1115	1073	910	979	1096
Finland	81704	91781	60889	68803	84264	76468	77570	76747	60454	60873	70089
France	630861	716795	560873	611070	720028	674415	681467	678666	573353	572233	624716
Germany	1054983	1185067	926347	1054814	1254869	1154852	1181233	1207041	1051392	1055718	1167035
Greece	78532	92580	69448	66913	67475	63329	62417	64202	48352	48843	56848
Hungary	95565	108940	77761	88178	102440	95176	100111	104923	92030	93897	107314
Iceland	6738	6205	3604	3920	4841	4772	5020	5375	5309	5698	6969
Ireland	83822	83965	62704	60276	66606	62769	72134	82144	77056	81106	86686
Italy	511662	561919	415105	487049	558787	488600	479447	474193	411052	406925	452624
Latvia	15322	16143	9811	11691	16290	17227	17865	17650	14487	14258	16800
Lithuania	24412	31099	18304	23403	31773	31965	34806	34394	28181	27340	32493
Luxembourg	28029	32157	25330	25092	28860	27543	26692	26705	23317	21743	22560
Malta	4801	5300	4478	5062	6293	6598	6142	6818	6039	6402	5816
Montenegro	2867	3731	2313	2182	2544	2336	2354	2369	2039	2286	2612
Netherlands	492616	580937	443153	516409	594366	586927	589697	589440	512364	505067	574308
Norway	80297	90293	68970	77330	90784	87308	89808	89460	76387	72669	82753
Poland	165710	208804	149459	178049	210597	199060	207607	223674	196584	197300	230436
Portugal	82129	94416	71663	77749	82896	72429	75719	78424	66952	67790	77880
Romania	70314	84053	54324	62109	76480	70207	73481	77791	69875	74564	85361
Serbia	19164	24331	16047	16735	19862	18925	20543	20609	18211	19102	22128
Slovak Republic	60616	73912	55650	65026	79842	77398	81735	81953	73412	75509	83238
Slovenia	31559	37034	26507	30094	35531	32035	33373	33945	29832	30548	35967
Spain	389301	420803	293218	327016	376606	337338	340598	358924	312016	311102	350636
Sweden	153226	168503	119876	148946	177026	164436	160609	162253	138473	140822	153878
Switzerland	161180	183574	155378	176281	208220	295961	321509	275741	253110	270113	268842
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	5281	6883	5073	5474	7027	6522	6620	7301	6427	6757	7720
Turkey	170063	201964	140928	185544	240842	236545	251661	242177	207234	198618	233800
United Kingdom	638263	657783	519078	591095	676896	695220	660034	690466	626369	636366	644055
European Union (28)	5655159	6358376	4809188	5421065	6330061	5950947	6011966	6145686	5325453	5344374	5878037
Extra-EU(28) imports	1982854	2331558	1723465	2031090	2401296	2306307	2241091	2249003	1919792	1895568	2096618
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	378973	500089	333314	415446	541197	571863	571555	504686	340946	332378	401509
Armenia	3268	4426	3321	3783	4145	4261	4477	4401	3239	3273	4183
Azerbaijan	6045	7574	6514	6746	10166	10417	10321	9188	9217	8532	8600
Belarus	28693	39381	28569	34884	45759	46404	43023	40614	30292	27610	34218
Georgia	5215	6302	4500	5257	7065	8037	8023	8602	7300	7295	7981
Kazakhstan	32756	37889	28409	31107	36906	46358	48806	41296	30568	25377	29305
Kyrgyz Republic	2789	4072	3040	3223	4261	5374	6070	5765	4072	4000	4481
Moldova, Republic of	3690	4899	3278	3855	5191	5213	5492	5317	3987	4020	4832
Russian Federation (2)	223486	291861	191803	248634	323831	335446	341269	307877	193019	191588	237788
Tajikistan	2455	3273	2570	2657	3206	3778	4151	4297	3436	3031	2700
Turkmenistan	3619	5600	6800	5700	7600	9900	10000	10000	8000	7000	6000
Ukraine	60618	85535	45487	60911	82594	84639	76787	54330	36317	39151	49421
Uzbekistan	6340	9277	9023	8689	10472	12034	13138	13000	11500	11500	12000
Africa	374929	481396	411217	478977	566650	615618	640274	644033	554636	495047	533606
Algeria	27631	39479	39294	40473	47247	50378	55028	58580	51702	47089	46129
Angola (2)	13661	20982	22660	16667	20228	23717	26331	28580	20693	12538	19495
Benin	2037	2289	2064	2054	2129	2339	3010	3833	2561	2840	2943
Botswana	4067	5211	4728	5657	7272	8025	8352	8074	7249	6138	5139
Burkina Faso	1678	2018	1870	2048	2406	3129	4365	3581	3080	3171	3418
Burundi	319	403	402	509	752	751	811	769	722	616	805

A59. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2007-2017 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cabo Verde	750	825	709	742	947	766	725	772	604	666	740
Cameroon	4657	5686	4442	5133	6800	6515	6649	7579	6040	5218	5281
Central African Republic	249	300	270	300	310	323	213	406	346	310	351
Chad	1800	2000	2000	2400	3300	2800	3000	4400	3700	2500	2800
Comoros	138	180	210	233	277	273	284	278	214	219	238
Congo (2)	2530	3050	2900	4000	5007	5485	6249	6883	5294	5487	2821
Côte d'Ivoire	6683	7884	6960	7849	6720	9770	12483	11178	9532	8695	9811
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3400	4300	3900	4500	5500	6100	6300	6600	6300	4800	4900
Djibouti (2)	473	574	451	374	511	564	719	803	1080	875	936
Egypt	37100	48382	44946	52923	58903	69200	66180	66785	63574	55789	61627
Equatorial Guinea	2767	3787	5200	5200	6500	6900	5600	5500	3500	2000	2000
Eritrea	510	600	590	660	950	970	1040	1130	1020	1050	1140
Eswatini	1840	1580	1780	1960	1950	1848	1693	1690	1390	1406	1617
Ethiopia	5809	8277	7668	8602	8896	11913	12224	15551	16914	16966	16289
Gabon	2157	2563	2501	2983	3665	3629	3754	3857	3045	2171	2259
The Gambia	321	322	304	285	341	380	350	387	417	384	402
Ghana	8061	10269	8046	10922	15838	17763	17600	14600	13465	12907	12588
Guinea	1218	1366	1060	1405	2106	2254	1869	2372	2192	4429	4980
Guinea-Bissau (2)	168	199	202	196	240	182	183	214	207	221	251
Kenya	8989	11128	10202	12093	14782	16290	16358	18396	16093	14107	16687
Lesotho	1738	1800	1850	2300	2500	2602	2175	2144	2018	1861	2115
Liberia	499	813	551	710	1044	1005	1150	1997	1687	1302	1111
Libya	6733	9150	12859	17674	8000	22000	27000	19000	13000	10700	11700
Madagascar	2635	3781	3199	2584	2905	3094	3260	3227	2795	2855	3960
Malawi	1378	2204	2022	2173	2428	2360	2845	2774	2312	2425	2434
Mali	2185	3339	2486	3428	3352	3524	3807	3914	3800	4100	4732
Mauritania	1432	1941	1498	1935	2467	3129	3044	2646	1948	1900	2256
Mauritius	3894	4651	3733	4386	5149	5354	5397	5610	4790	4655	5253
Morocco	32010	42366	32881	35381	44272	44872	45190	46283	38100	41673	44924
Mozambique	3050	4008	3764	4600	6312	8688	10099	9281	8334	5206	5702
Namibia	3520	4340	4980	5570	6593	7256	7621	8485	7697	6844	6407
Niger	1149	1696	2200	2476	2190	1900	2018	2190	1976	1715	1701
Nigeria	34830	49951	33906	44235	56000	51000	56000	60000	48000	39000	45000
Rwanda	771	1174	1308	1431	2039	2300	2302	2470	2382	2495	1963
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	79	114	103	112	134	131	152	170	142	139	149
Senegal	4871	6528	4713	4782	5909	6434	6552	6503	5595	5478	6701
Seychelles	859	1087	794	984	1049	1071	1082	1142	991	1040	1070
Sierra Leone	445	534	520	770	1717	1604	1780	1568	1530	981	1090
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	88450	101640	74054	96835	124430	127154	126330	121950	104649	91592	101339
Sudan	8775	9352	9691	10045	9236	9230	9918	9211	9509	8323	6117
Tanzania	5337	7703	6411	7874	10799	11346	12091	11993	10789	9300	9932
Togo	1237	1509	1509	1683	2187	2380	2769	2529	2336	2261	2527
Tunisia	19099	24638	19096	22215	23952	24471	24317	24828	20221	19462	20654
Uganda	3493	4526	4247	4664	5631	6044	5818	6074	5528	4829	5439
Zambia	4007	5060	3832	5321	7178	8805	10586	9794	8473	7537	8724
Zimbabwe	2550	2950	2900	3800	4400	4400	4300	4200	4000	3700	3900
Middle East	469613	603448	512323	581379	679446	736505	758229	797082	737836	704277	711949
Bahrain, Kingdom of	11488	14980	10100	12260	12730	12830	14350	13350	10600	9169	10400
Iran	44942	57401	50768	65404	61760	57092	49200	51000	41800	40000	47000
Iraq	21516	33000	38437	43915	47803	56234	59349	53177	39045	38713	41222
Israel	59039	67656	49278	61209	75830	75392	74861	75483	64990	68879	71908
Jordan	13681	16995	14236	15564	18930	20752	21549	22930	20475	19324	20055
Kuwait, the State of	21362	24840	19892	22675	25090	27259	29299	31021	30963	30790	33432
Lebanese Republic	12251	16754	16574	18460	20750	21945	22024	21794	19097	19613	20109

A59. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2007-2017 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Oman	16025	23137	17936	19973	24019	28636	34331	29303	29007	23260	27157
Qatar	23429	27900	24922	23240	29888	34200	27038	30448	32610	32058	29641
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	90214	115134	95552	106863	131586	155593	168155	173834	174675	140170	130825
Syrian Arab Republic	14655	18105	15443	17562	16800	7300	5800	6700	5000	4500	5100
United Arab Emirates	132500	177000	150000	165000	203000	226000	239000	276000	263000	271000	268000
Yemen	8511	10546	9185	9255	11260	13273	13273	12042	6573	6800	7100
Asia (1)	3819478	4574847	3677659	4862107	5965241	6218857	6345043	6319550	5449259	5221279	5992837
Afghanistan	3022	3020	3336	5154	6515	9069	8554	7697	7723	6534	7700
Australia	165336	200273	165471	201639	243701	260940	242140	236754	208752	195981	228580
Bangladesh	18596	23860	21833	27821	36214	34173	37085	41119	42047	44832	52836
Bhutan	526	543	529	854	1043	991	909	932	1061	1002	1000
Brunei Darussalam	2101	2572	2449	2538	3629	3572	3612	3599	3229	2671	2720
Cambodia (2)	5439	6508	5830	6791	9300	11350	9555	10692	11871	12632	13980
China	956116	1132567	1005923	1396247	1743484	1818405	1949990	1959233	1679566	1587925	1841889
Fiji	1800	2264	1440	1808	2182	2253	2826	3250	2081	2316	2350
French Polynesia	1863	2169	1717	1726	1796	1705	1801	1765	1527	1491	1637
Hong Kong, China	370132	392962	352241	441369	510855	553486	622277	600765	559427	547336	589908
Retained imports	93791	98927	88672	112587	131822	136229	142411	149882	133872	129810	137830
India	229370	321032	257202	350233	464462	489694	465397	462910	392866	361208	447241
Indonesia	93101	127538	93786	135663	177436	191691	186629	178179	142695	135653	156925
Japan	622243	762534	551981	694059	855380	885843	833166	812208	647982	607602	671921
Kiribati	70	75	67	73	92	109	97	107	127	117	110
Korea, Republic of	356846	435275	323085	425212	524413	519585	515584	525514	436499	406192	478478
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1067	1403	1461	2060	2404	3055	3081	4271	5233	4739	5100
Macao, China	6045	5880	4751	5629	7927	8982	10140	11262	10603	8924	9451
Malaysia	146170	156348	123757	164622	187473	196393	205897	208851	176011	168430	195149
Maldives	1096	1388	963	1091	1465	1554	1733	1993	1896	2125	2368
Micronesia, Federated States of	142	155	172	168	188	194	188	161	160	170	195
Mongolia	2117	3616	2131	3278	6598	6738	6358	5237	3798	3358	4336
Myanmar	3247	4256	4348	4760	9019	9201	12043	16226	16885	15705	16500
Nepal	3122	3590	4384	5133	5774	6066	6571	7561	6652	8935	10500
New Caledonia	2809	3233	2574	3312	3698	3245	3202	3280	2689	2395	2509
New Zealand	30882	34369	25574	30617	37105	38254	39641	42518	36550	36063	40115
Northern Mariana Islands	300	160	70	90	90	90	100	125	130	135	155
Pakistan	32590	42329	31668	37807	44012	44105	44647	47434	43795	46847	57746
Palau	116	130	90	107	129	142	169	165	150	154	150
Papua New Guinea	2945	3510	3210	3950	4760	5330	6080	4500	2880	2360	3020
Philippines	57996	60420	45878	58468	63693	65350	65705	68705	74751	89435	98496
Samoa	266	288	231	310	346	346	367	388	371	350	356
Singapore	263155	319780	245785	310791	365770	379723	373016	366247	296745	291908	327689
Retained imports	119885	157306	114016	141650	180180	199491	169812	163976	111929	116021	142365
Solomon Islands	294	328	268	404	469	486	537	500	466	454	530
Sri Lanka	11301	13953	10049	13512	20269	19190	18003	19417	18935	19183	20859
Chinese Taipei	219252	240448	174371	251236	281438	277324	278010	281850	237219	230568	259499
Thailand	139966	179225	133709	182921	228787	249115	250407	227748	202653	194198	222763
Timor-Leste	183	269	295	246	319	664	843	858	910	775	780
Tonga	143	168	145	159	193	199	198	219	209	235	200
Tuvalu	16	26	14	22	27	21	21	22	37	28	40
Vanuatu	229	314	294	285	304	296	313	311	367	424	390
Viet Nam	62682	80714	69949	84839	106750	113780	132033	147849	165610	174804	211518
Memorandum item:											
World (excluding											
intra-EU (28) trade) (1)	10658206	12545481	9695889	12120690	14574361	15063395	15244013	15222973	13362914	12838522	14242609
Europe (excluding											
intra-EU (28) trade)	2444920	2868633	2131304	2514400	2994467	2976195	2956620	2911106	2504177	2486922	2739472

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.

A60. World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2007-2017

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
World	3515795	3951768	3525499	3850478	4334683	4466167	4760831	5121902	4863475	4893280	5279400
North America	555774	606467	575526	635572	706361	738934	786936	831207	836025	840260	875648
Bermuda	1585	1431	1273	1342	1393	1330	1316	1268	1236	1283	1338
Canada	69289	73471	67075	75297	83667	87764	89016	87499	80071	80973	85666
Mexico	17425	17831	14994	15385	15711	16264	17965	21039	22733	24450	26920
United States of America	467475	513733	492184	543549	605590	633576	678639	721401	731985	733554	761724
South and Central America and the Caribbean	99015	113618	104556	116924	133368	143894	147028	153218	146843	147550	155408
Anguilla	133	122	109	113	128	127	136	185	184	188	...
Antigua and Barbuda	510	547	499	466	469	470	452	923	959	945	...
Argentina	9915	11273	10409	12631	14296	14048	13487	13190	13006	12607	13937
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	1452	1586	1518	1545	1663	1741	1859	2018	2082	2034	2126
Bahamas	2566	2493	2311	2456	2446	2648	2631	2679	2850	2893	2835
Barbados	1667	1792	1465	1601	1257	1206	1385	1318	1366	1455	1483
Belize	371	356	317	325	311	371	421	465	468	507	544
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	676	734	702	688	927	1105	1197	1180	1221	1220	1339
Brazil	22615	28822	26245	29273	35331	37393	36342	39047	32989	32568	33677
Cayman Islands	1593	1733	1458	1538	1524	1853	2099	2504	2393	2413	...
Chile	9022	10614	8442	10847	12912	12269	12117	10658	9636	9500	10209
Colombia	3899	4504	4508	5023	5543	6335	6925	7059	7315	7701	8353
Costa Rica	4088	4574	4128	4990	5757	6179	6923	7074	7669	8690	8993
Cuba	8588	9252	8444	10546	11149	12760	13027	12663	11369	11102	11128
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	1292	1465	1534	1630	1537	1405	1314
Dominica	108	111	106	131	143	108	115	233	233	254	...
Dominican Republic	6779	6813	6210	5101	5446	5778	6094	6735	7267	7989	8476
Ecuador	1118	1357	1245	1375	1490	1691	1923	2231	2261	2009	2177
El Salvador	1516	1506	1263	1466	1578	1807	2073	2264	2412	2496	2492
Grenada	167	166	150	150	157	161	161	506	534	552	...
Guatemala	1619	1977	1982	2168	2123	2318	2417	2687	2703	2692	2753
Guyana	173	212	170	248	298	298	165	181	145	166	134
Haiti	203	373	429	402	487	493	595	643	677	574	582
Honduras	1831	2006	1841	2076	2221	2210	2304	2636	2897	2850	2816
Jamaica	2670	2763	2616	2600	2587	2723	2722	2921	3027	3187	3432
Montserrat	14	14	12	11	12	13	14	16	16	17	...
Netherlands Antilles	2111	2089	2060	1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	487	706	655	732	901	993	1024	1108	1158	1301	1465
Panama	4315	5125	5457	6350	8021	9866	10675	11335	11779	12288	13176
Paraguay	425	397	451	573	650	667	772	824	778	832	938
Peru	3022	3514	3499	3552	4121	4770	5665	5787	6080	6153	7209
Saint Kitts and Nevis	168	155	126	129	137	137	145	372	373	396	...
Saint Lucia	354	362	350	368	378	389	406	819	850	808	...
Saint Martin	-	-	-	-	899	1039	1062	1113	1084	1028	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	159	151	137	136	137	138	138	199	233	239	...
Suriname	219	232	257	207	191	160	165	198	167	155	145
Trinidad and Tobago	910	918	758	869	1158	1393	1277	1453	1181	1014	1076
Uruguay	1804	2241	2283	2654	3607	4966	4732	4548	4408	4081	4697
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	1748	2028	1944	1617	1621	1806	1849	1819	1533	1242	...
Europe	1888274	2103518	1845923	1887252	2130087	2135766	2308489	2501884	2291167	2298348	2509753
Albania	2083	2677	2587	2534	2773	2384	2243	2454	2205	2610	3193
Austria	53872	62465	53303	52178	58564	57266	63883	67931	58557	60730	65984
Belgium	...	94829	90406	96527	103167	104340	111225	123049	110888	111235	116680
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1798	2030	1741	1698	1687	1579	1619	1661	1552	1656	1848
Bulgaria	8283	9753	8342	6628	7387	7469	7809	8933	7719	8392	8727
Croatia	13012	15771	12626	12003	13154	12400	13029	13622	12450	13525	15016

A60. World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2007-2017 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	7801	10445	9111	9123	10152	9351	10398	10676	9443	10086	10453
Czech Republic	18970	23695	20570	21892	24881	24198	23953	25071	22819	23889	26661
Denmark	62985	73797	56834	61254	66967	67181	71196	73066	64055	60082	64595
Estonia	4658	5644	4568	4676	5577	5688	6580	7007	5762	6033	6789
Faeroe Islands	214	252	170	191	207	267	293	356	340	...	...
Finland	23598	32022	28223	27722	29275	28618	29613	26826	25653	26281	29003
France	195791	223126	192817	201110	235006	233702	253009	271613	239281	234635	248244
Germany	205412	236270	217755	220044	245239	247414	267552	292370	267947	276344	299829
Greece	43099	50503	37854	37093	39153	34583	37044	40954	30795	27499	32061
Hungary	16947	20351	18427	19301	22145	20488	22436	24721	22386	23835	26066
Iceland	3047	2737	2631	2986	3412	3480	3965	4253	4335	5330	6315
Ireland	81406	90529	84987	91656	106266	109845	122466	139397	139592	155517	186080
Italy	115102	114703	95994	99779	109064	107065	111002	113131	97446	99790	110193
Latvia	4336	5327	4355	4004	4788	4803	5140	5396	4790	5016	5486
Lithuania	4198	5009	4043	4477	5508	6102	7098	7699	6598	7502	9436
Luxembourg	63261	67674	57095	61979	72197	74967	87391	100761	96358	95429	101751
Malta	6594	9790	9831	10025	11146	10984	11790	13325	10514	12494	13628
Montenegro	933	1193	1053	1048	1271	1203	1317	1368	1347	1396	1569
Netherlands	...	...	...	159758	173467	166448	177060	210647	199089	187314	216472
Norway	37600	42385	35166	41206	40882	46466	48575	49299	41605	37325	36997
Poland	31700	38136	31288	35394	40923	41029	44627	48714	45101	49814	59208
Portugal	22985	25792	22383	22573	26577	25502	29043	30866	27935	29083	34144
Romania	13046	16318	11759	10348	12038	12608	17724	19925	18383	19844	23387
Serbia	3131	4002	3481	3512	4200	3967	4544	5033	4730	5056	5950
Slovak Republic	8633	9434	6590	6402	7261	7761	9191	9046	8088	8456	9667
Slovenia	5751	7435	6138	6156	6810	6553	7052	7355	6485	7074	8092
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	121676	125971	132400	117615	126262	138503
Sweden	53245	59079	49831	53351	64773	64474	73869	76509	72326	71454	72551
Switzerland	83916	94874	89954	92794	105797	107363	112451	119342	111194	117224	118999
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1034	1241	1086	975	1443	1361	1527	1724	1524	1539	1655
Turkey	29601	36649	35355	35970	40753	42815	47399	51119	46214	37189	43392
United Kingdom	314031	302692	262091	267768	301836	311362	336338	360614	344977	327878	347345
European Union (28)	...	1878567	1637653	1703663	1926584	1923798	2083449	2264085	2075102	2087468	2287974
Extra-EU (28) exports	...	789887	692885	741107	846370	871935	948963	1010053	931380	926270	1009326
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	72703	92476	76116	85600	101041	110854	121797	111395	94382	92288	104765
Armenia	755	828	776	1001	1286	1375	1493	1594	1483	1578	1854
Azerbaijan	1380	1576	2020	2397	2934	4681	4106	4269	4423	4341	4661
Belarus	3522	4553	3683	4761	5573	6276	7466	7844	6606	6805	7798
Georgia	989	1167	1241	1556	1927	2465	2882	2954	3066	3274	3945
Kazakhstan	3254	3988	3823	3900	4078	4606	5170	6359	6215	6096	6199
Kyrgyz Republic	654	795	628	586	846	972	1043	894	846	833	841
Moldova, Republic of	700	950	758	750	956	981	1104	1107	940	1010	1224
Russian Federation	43563	56531	45357	48644	57345	61465	69111	64818	50890	49730	56946
Tajikistan	116	134	142	385	459	488	363	310	252	232	247
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	14734	18699	14411	17729	20618	21373	21851	14582	12202	12135	13780
Uzbekistan	962	1196	1036	1328	1773	2343	2526	2689	3282	2878	3506
Africa	77854	87589	80788	90289	91767	98610	94140	99460	95566	90210	102232
Algeria	2787	3412	2745	3442	3527	3570	3701	3468	3393	3143	2985
Angola	311	329	623	857	732	780	1316	1681	1256	711	675
Benin	281	328	204	348	391	414	500	456	342	317	...
Botswana	836	645	841	940	1155	1124	1167	1245	1288	1319	1318
Burkina Faso	78	115	142	265	394	408	458	427	368	428	...
Burundi	7	3	2	7	20	13	28	30	19	18	...

A60. World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2007-2017 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cabo Verde	473	581	468	487	569	578	634	616	490	569	634
Cameroon	1239	1355	1141	1240	1809	1548	1860	1941	1441	1573	...
Central African Republic	26	29	28	34	37	37	51	55	50	53	...
Chad	111	129	234	273	294	161	190	203	187	...	...
Comoros	51	56	51	55	64	61	74	76	80	...	...
Congo	138	177	403	389	521	287	558	620	386	388	...
Côte d'Ivoire	889	987	1010	1026	870	846	790	757	643	789	...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	253	451	522	291	326	225	167	234	113	85	...
Djibouti	92	131	142	149	152	156	178	194	233	184	...
Egypt	19660	24668	21302	23618	19031	21336	17881	20262	18092	13309	19110
Equatorial Guinea	26	32	28	44	86	81	198	168	277	281	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eswatini	486	252	202	250	109	153	42	120	112	94	119
Ethiopia	1114	1592	1516	1911	2549	2537	2838	2725	2937	2755	...
Gabon	168	109	191	423	281	264	395	413	347	357	...
The Gambia	128	118	104	131	135	149	130	145	155	137	108
Ghana	1614	1559	1522	1344	1679	3200	2353	1977	6013	6260	6593
Guinea	44	95	67	61	71	156	89	64	78	53	...
Guinea-Bissau	33	44	32	42	43	21	38	45	34	20	...
Kenya	2418	2531	2198	3016	3345	4012	4200	4116	3709	3731	4079
Lesotho	39	45	36	42	41	37	29	27	43	57	23
Liberia	156	182	142	40	365	...	...	71	61	...	...
Libya	109	208	385	410	40	152	180	79	483	86	...
Madagascar	1133	1097	739	902	1173	1283	1258	1306	1065	1162	...
Malawi	70	72	75	75	81	100	106	104	110	109	...
Mali	360	443	336	356	379	312	372	405	405	428	...
Mauritania	74	121	140	105	185	128	168	255	203	226	...
Mauritius	2194	2530	2225	2656	3215	3364	2734	3119	2802	2835	2981
Morocco	13390	14725	14388	14329	15486	14947	13935	15804	14102	14682	16524
Mozambique	404	489	544	245	366	792	645	725	723	440	650
Namibia	579	538	591	650	761	868	533	824	801	587	500
Niger	79	126	100	119	64	69	141	271	219	183	...
Nigeria	1098	1833	1760	2619	2314	2067	1916	1495	2730	3235	4541
Rwanda	203	351	265	244	356	359	387	401	567	574	729
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	6	9	10	13	18	17	36	70	77	82	72
Senegal	1088	1169	905	936	1029	1080	1177	1162	1030	1084	...
Seychelles	456	464	418	440	465	672	818	825	839	879	982
Sierra Leone	43	59	100	56	157	176	219	202	198	270	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	337	355	373	393
South Africa	14519	13588	12836	15676	16950	17203	16401	16450	14662	13974	15376
Sudan	468	382	283	212	300	861	1019	1525	1599	1492	1491
Tanzania	1836	1966	1795	2001	2256	2753	3169	3380	3373	3571	3838
Togo	197	253	265	289	464	405	437	440	443	481	...
Tunisia	4620	5649	5076	5298	4286	4754	4577	4555	3124	3068	3105
Uganda	503	687	857	1034	1615	1950	1865	1988	1788	1625	1349
Zambia	672	619	529	571	665	990	758	851	862	885	865
Zimbabwe	250	222	222	263	316	313	325	333	341	349	...
Middle East	90560 |	98544	96160	105108	111644	120459	131102 |	173722	182650	191496	206608
Bahrain, Kingdom of	3681	3916	3831	4233	3296 |	8332	8501	8571	9113	10998	11130
Iran	6791	7629	7888	8657	8202	8257	9174	10275	10840	9820	9865
Iraq	839	1249	1730	2199	2159	2657	3197	4008	6142	4562	...
Israel	21185	24753	22247	25356	29426	31823	34950	35813	36804	39989	44308
Jordan	3436	4353	4197	5221	5250	6030	6034	6597	5877	5844	6371
Kuwait, the State of	9104	11362	10891	8429	9503	8250	5594	5684	5466	4970	4607
Lebanese Republic	12748	17620	16895	15972	18482	14992	15671	14689	15678	14900	16027

A60. World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2007-2017 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Oman	1683	1826	1620	1808	2322	2687	2955	3130	3379	3604	...
Qatar	3129	2276	1943	2826	5580	8851	10294	12775	14103	14550	17527
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	16160	9132	9428	10351	11116	10575	11308	11962	13807	16567	17336
Syrian Arab Republic	3561	4145	4583	7040	2434	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	7434	8958	9503	11028	12063	15276	20422	57481	59905	64697	69571
Yemen	578	1049	1085	1471	1111	1412	1551	1507	562	...	...
Asia	731615	849552	746427	929736	1060413	1117657	1171341	1251012	1216835	1233130	1324990
Afghanistan	...	1244	1721	2025	2697	1375	940	1152	618	359	324
Australia	42990	47568	43554	51125	57182	57622	57002	58041	53931	57060	64042
Bangladesh	1021	1100	968	1236	1419	1352	1526	1639	1677	2003	2262
Bhutan	52	51	53	67	80	97	121	123	123	144	158
Brunei Darussalam	813	867	915	462	502	483	493	557	629	509	509
Cambodia	1396	1495	1746	1917	2603	3054	3354	3713	3784	3847	4487
China	124895	144677	121613	177384	200294	200586	205778	218086	217570	208320	226389
Fiji	900	1096	786	922	1081	1114	1104	1159	1173	1194	1398
French Polynesia	977	1004	847	774	866	845	857	936	829	...	...
Hong Kong, China	64383	69841	64602	80468	91232	98425	104694	106835	104263	98437	103601
India	86235	105668	92484	116583	137935	145030	148703	156614	155717	161234	183359
Indonesia	12148	14885	12691	16331	21316	23070	22334	22920	21589	22645	23946
Japan	119439	138696	118447	131833	137871	133838	132650	159338	158302	168819	180006
Kiribati	9	11	10	11	12	14	13	12	8	10	...
Korea, Republic of	70030	90127	71638	82244	89706	102298	102531	110961	96675	93988	86469
Lao People's Democratic Republic	255	359	374	489	526	553	760	754	843	830	...
Macao, China	12003	14711	15914	23715	32226	37805	45233	45224	33383	32934	38279
Malaysia	28988	30714	28249	34588	38751	40498	42005	41972	34842	35205	36662
Maldives	1572	1633	1538	1804	2092	2165	2570	2991	2898	2884	3142
Micronesia, Federated States of	25	26	29	32	29	30	30	33	...	...	...
Mongolia	571	517	415	483	517	647	685	604	686	798	1003
Myanmar	313	328	315	337	727	1183	2679	3093	3794	3688	...
Nepal	340	494	600	583	775	769	968	1099	1060	1065	1383
New Caledonia	355	389	346	409	404	387	418	402	366	...	...
New Zealand	11522	11449	10080	11433	13140	12962	13291	14251	14239	14783	15997
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	2185	2517	2522	2931	3457	3205	3309	3558	3459	3740	3900
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	313	318	160	279	387	433	384	177	110	94	155
Philippines	13502	13055	14084	17770	18866	20425	23321	25483	29047	31186	35586
Samoa	167	168	162	172	181	196	206	197	186	218	248
Singapore	73995	89421	81593	100575	119811	129688	142945	155659	154969	157663	164404
Solomon Islands	51	44	55	89	108	115	123	110	99	115	134
Sri Lanka	1755	1981	1874	2454	3062	3773	4657	5574	6366	7105	7398
Chinese Taipei	21739	23060	20138	26410	30366	34326	36226	41211	40669	41022	44721
Thailand	29881	32797	29941	34099	41252	49386	58386	55182	61395	67394	75354
Timor-Leste	32	23	24	31	26	30	49	62	57	62	77
Tonga	27	32	28	41	49	70	70	55	64	79	90
Tuvalu	2	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Vanuatu	177	225	241	271	279	295	339	320	277	327	344
Viet Nam	6415	6956	5666	7355	8581	9510	10585	10913	11108	12136	12986
Memorandum items:											
World excluding											
intra-EU (28) exports	...	2863088	2580731	2887920	3254466	3414296	3626337	3867871	3719756	3732087	4000752
Europe excluding											
intra-EU (28) exports	...	1014839	901155	924694	1049871	1083895	1173996	1247853	1147448	1137155	1231105

A61. World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2007-2017

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
World	3358812	3813153	3383663	3714181	4167607	4344078	4610703	5005059	4734537	4770976	5074487
North America	452261	495954	463218	502284	542530	566754	580337	601554	603894	616391	658986
Bermuda	1091	1021	966	995	879	881	879	983	998	1070	1063
Canada	81384	88318	82024	97237	105959	110621	111772	109798	100294	98840	105240
Mexico	25472	26443	24886	26699	31224	31100	31940	34248	32454	33354	36664
United States of America	344315	380172	355341	377353	404468	424152	435746	456525	470148	483126	516018
South and Central America and the Caribbean	102576	124604	117374	142923	172988	186146	197844	201486	178337	166720	177115
Anguilla	103	102	70	54	54	55	56	99	96	104	...
Antigua and Barbuda	271	270	217	214	203	197	212	388	388	423	...
Argentina	10721	13280	12171	14265	17298	17921	18626	17629	18701	20765	23758
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	751	759	650	641	807	785	843	872	841	823	888
Bahamas	1502	1306	1069	1101	1258	1522	1615	1716	1262	1457	1880
Barbados	607	700	652	672	499	487	683	678	725	725	743
Belize	159	161	154	154	162	177	195	213	207	202	217
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	880	993	990	1125	1625	1895	2302	2980	2792	2815	2985
Brazil	34700	44396	44075	57813	70984	75832	81053	85916	68890	61451	66293
Cayman Islands	704	772	957	1010	1108	1012	1091	1184	1189	1286	...
Chile	9453	11631	10079	12604	15365	14812	15542	14411	13054	12638	13062
Colombia	6752	7832	7917	9275	10757	12094	12930	13905	11819	10659	11792
Costa Rica	1920	1849	1456	1869	1920	2200	2371	2549	3067	3425	3740
Cuba	1325	2079	1673	1923	2462	2406	2306	2074	2021	1932	1992
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	820	888	904	887	915	868	965
Dominica	63	69	65	65	64	65	68	131	126	125	...
Dominican Republic	1691	1895	1741	2457	2763	2804	2638	2825	3027	3229	3354
Ecuador	2487	2950	2574	2941	3046	3090	3336	3384	3080	3080	3200
El Salvador	1290	1277	952	1054	1152	1303	1431	1420	1484	1730	1829
Grenada	104	106	91	89	91	89	93	229	236	236	...
Guatemala	2017	2010	2106	2388	2498	2525	2739	3006	3104	2958	3202
Guyana	273	325	272	344	434	526	503	426	423	447	453
Haiti	491	592	633	731	755	773	1064	1057	1001	972	1061
Honduras	1058	1214	942	1143	1418	1617	1652	1614	1631	1705	1874
Jamaica	2226	2304	1824	1767	1884	2103	1995	2182	2099	2105	2242
Montserrat	16	17	16	16	17	15	15	20	24	24	...
Netherlands Antilles	789	866	927	911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	656	741	661	691	819	870	1044	957	976	949	997
Panama	2078	2602	2118	2709	4235	4332	5077	4851	4744	4430	4603
Paraguay	443	569	515	700	864	906	1048	1085	1071	1069	1175
Peru	4224	5577	4671	5893	6359	7258	7678	7674	8112	8119	8649
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100	121	97	107	112	113	119	212	216	206	...
Saint Lucia	199	209	185	200	197	183	181	296	330	319	...
Saint Martin	-	-	-	-	238	261	263	291	277	273	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	103	98	87	86	80	82	86	120	115	116	...
Suriname	293	367	246	237	553	611	589	800	705	495	516
Trinidad and Tobago	327	271	335	371	1867	2209	1878	2052	2264	2216	2500
Uruguay	1079	1462	1233	1470	1989	3789	5026	4922	4013	3278	3495
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	10723	12831	12949	13836	16231	18340	18594	16432	13313	9068	...
Europe	1618330	1816182	1590663	1632699	1800254	1796274	1944659	2119705	1986506	2025115	2146759
Albania	1892	2353	2214	1987	2234	1861	1921	2029	1644	1711	1898
Austria	40922	45142	38923	38643	44363	44044	50884	55075	47582	48887	54710
Belgium	...	89028	82177	87383	94754	97702	103908	117634	106528	108184	116575
Bosnia and Herzegovina	487	585	631	533	549	506	513	525	481	493	552
Bulgaria	5785	6691	5577	3411	3562	4148	4294	5603	4393	4976	5207
Croatia	4183	5277	4397	3820	4036	3909	4027	4001	3676	3924	4552

A61. World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2007-2017 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	3644	5669	4909	5219	5509	5262	6114	6484	5996	5991	6508
Czech Republic	15249	18333	16175	17728	20232	20192	20327	22344	19620	19729	21709
Denmark	56503	66314	55423	55012	61983	61788	63927	64633	58112	58495	61781
Estonia	3131	3515	2587	2921	3769	3983	4667	4844	3932	4279	4644
Faeroe Islands	359	382	343	366	394	337	357	463	427	...	...
Finland	22946	31496	27825	27288	29606	31125	31536	30281	28796	29434	30880
France	168222	193844	175159	180898	202017	202228	227576	252130	230160	235338	240462
Germany	257577	286977	248828	262101	294464	293513	326568	329979	292023	303265	321741
Greece	21843	26662	21274	19819	19082	15659	16145	16779	12043	10592	12149
Hungary	15602	18328	16780	15800	17627	15583	17442	18582	16376	16328	17881
Iceland	2841	2372	1949	2125	2533	2722	2800	3100	2827	3208	3718
Ireland	98711	114664	107511	109922	119249	118884	123630	147810	169583	205897	198838
Italy	125630	129729	107767	110980	116503	106416	109063	113221	99702	101727	112801
Latvia	2791	3295	2385	2301	2751	2739	2806	2720	2505	2677	2976
Lithuania	3316	4120	2954	2933	3712	4239	5213	5458	4657	5000	5903
Luxembourg	44098	46072	39594	45526	53491	56655	68376	79753	73426	72181	76287
Malta	5199	7890	8389	8436	9300	9202	9764	10386	8380	9255	9750
Montenegro	386	596	452	421	417	422	441	437	459	524	583
Netherlands	...	...	...	135650	149982	142570	151233	197705	206551	183961	210609
Norway	41134	47551	36781	44950	47625	52328	56210	57424	47159	48044	48929
Poland	24042	30394	24019	30911	33573	33185	34356	36541	32881	34123	38055
Portugal	13190	15215	13615	14128	15592	13476	14421	15889	14037	14373	16218
Romania	8887	11941	10379	8260	9657	9386	11418	12070	10789	11265	14397
Serbia	3436	4266	3427	3485	3938	3768	4070	4373	3888	4029	4853
Slovak Republic	7759	9896	7781	7244	7623	7164	8705	8901	7913	7976	8705
Slovenia	4374	5245	4474	4469	4765	4543	4694	5056	4377	4606	5127
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	63992	62634	69249	65060	69886	75891
Sweden	51665	58083	47912	50448	58519	58293	63934	68973	61459	61121	68040
Switzerland	56397	63734	65318	69235	82816	85998	92257	99530	94640	99319	101244
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	728	942	784	779	920	941	1005	1194	1121	1135	1183
Turkey	14933	17092	15971	18507	19574	19469	23079	23236	20910	20754	22662
United Kingdom	208069	208281	175714	177931	187432	188785	201499	215400	212974	202341	209775
European Union (28)	...	1686318	1471110	1489793	1638663	1627432	1761555	1926802	1812424	1844932	1960091
Extra-EU (28) imports	...	683343	592674	602985	659051	658712	712976	792903	776503	780854	799616
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	93541	116718	94980	111294	131563	156274	179643	171565	131574	115862	133544
Armenia	931	1123	1040	1252	1351	1479	1618	1706	1580	1650	1929
Azerbaijan	3331	3852	3613	3845	5741	7330	8176	10187	8553	7434	8004
Belarus	2063	2735	2208	3000	3347	4038	5245	5726	4386	4387	4824
Georgia	874	1162	913	1003	1206	1375	1483	1628	1611	1659	1893
Kazakhstan	11612	11014	9898	11198	10848	12644	12338	12777	11369	10882	10716
Kyrgyz Republic	599	904	737	792	955	1314	1098	1234	1044	1032	863
Moldova, Republic of	619	794	686	685	802	877	946	985	814	792	910
Russian Federation	59201	75704	61209	73226	89388	106717	125742	118909	87083	72874	87222
Tajikistan	590	453	289	490	647	705	640	610	489	364	533
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	11104	15831	11125	12189	12759	13994	15538	11702	10385	10905	12408
Uzbekistan	390	427	415	486	557	943	1032	949	807	786	978
Africa	107642	140667	126642	140329	158386	162281	164170	175940	154292	136597	150299
Algeria	6358	10484	11159	11489	12034	10470	10276	11243	10559	10396	11082
Angola	11997	20451	18210	16028	22415	21177	21485	24260	16581	12123	13731
Benin	491	500	488	503	497	575	761	884	662	657	...
Botswana	724	550	633	794	922	1027	935	906	830	721	660
Burkina Faso	435	590	546	817	1130	1170	1407	1296	1155	1228	...
Burundi	173	241	160	156	189	191	225	249	205	181	...

A61. World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2007-2017 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cabo Verde	292	357	312	297	326	363	344	370	277	313	362
Cameroon	1719	2596	1902	1717	1952	2067	2500	2587	2139	2190	...
Central African Republic	147	164	156	196	201	216	173	249	215	196	...
Chad	1702	1838	1851	2376	2390	2214	3053	3133	2717	...	...
Comoros	62	77	83	93	107	103	109	99	82	...	...
Congo	2862	2692	3233	3299	3773	2862	2897	3709	3698	4042	...
Côte d'Ivoire	2423	2666	2608	2740	2635	2773	3056	2896	2639	2755	...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1443	1856	1692	2497	2633	1944	2309	2717	1908	1548	...
Djibouti	99	121	114	104	143	142	150	173	211	180	...
Egypt	13088	16335	12765	12991	13129	15557	14808	16840	16724	16186	15660
Equatorial Guinea	1128	1657	2058	2564	2646	3119	3443	3554	2310	1415	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eswatini	495	629	540	652	365	364	384	434	286	293	375
Ethiopia	1733	2361	2187	2534	3308	3581	3420	4389	4835	5162	...
Gabon	980	1624	1633	1744	2445	2373	2232	2364	1862	1792	...
The Gambia	91	90	86	77	76	74	66	117	117	132	111
Ghana	1812	2038	2366	2444	3126	3838	4358	3833	6489	7091	9180
Guinea	259	400	294	387	530	772	738	544	503	709	...
Guinea-Bissau	68	85	85	101	100	73	87	116	131	82	...
Kenya	1499	1716	1653	1890	2057	2402	2564	3084	3077	2608	3052
Lesotho	354	379	397	410	462	421	348	308	297	284	331
Liberia	219	344	141	234	266	420	437	399	290	...	...
Libya	2456	3572	4323	5251	3555	6279	7388	6709	4386	2377	...
Madagascar	901	1272	1045	1036	1064	1075	1100	1029	923	886	...
Malawi	141	162	198	205	225	203	220	246	303	263	...
Mali	776	1024	817	1007	1115	1059	1214	1174	1146	1255	...
Mauritania	487	732	607	638	725	968	941	849	599	561	...
Mauritius	1562	1910	1586	1951	2428	2382	2143	2426	2188	2038	2231
Morocco	4527	5612	5301	5660	6713	6578	6418	7896	6984	7356	8686
Mozambique	820	918	987	1176	2209	4448	3857	3624	2989	3255	3046
Namibia	504	578	496	646	589	511	668	805	701	653	526
Niger	369	600	736	845	868	828	978	1038	966	801	...
Nigeria	15556	22574	16487	19868	22470	22412	20079	23000	18671	11309	17973
Rwanda	270	403	440	442	530	425	472	517	946	976	904
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	15	19	17	22	27	24	43	77	62	60	59
Senegal	1214	1388	1108	1076	1242	1298	1410	1415	1272	1279	...
Seychelles	243	241	235	259	262	383	469	500	496	505	548
Sierra Leone	87	112	123	242	418	518	681	1230	870	440	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1017	1224	1328	1335	1452
South Africa	15890	16552	14980	19158	20430	18438	17599	16625	15110	14531	15762
Sudan	2615	2464	2079	2406	2686	1985	1922	1917	1676	1415	1429
Tanzania	1364	1627	1685	1843	2157	2310	2436	2599	2602	2081	1757
Togo	303	358	374	395	467	437	471	426	372	398	...
Tunisia	2570	3109	2710	3054	3002	2989	3139	3112	2769	2702	2726
Uganda	958	1234	1377	1774	2442	2460	2393	2653	2369	1956	2025
Zambia	807	805	640	849	1052	1290	1770	1596	1381	1338	1464
Zimbabwe	502	510	878	1326	1770	1731	1858	1901	1473	1228	...
Middle East	160312 |	189839	175510	192629	223704	241053	248319 |	293547	277472	277547	291053
Bahrain, Kingdom of	1701	2030	1741	1905	1778 |	6045	7051	6764	6592	7530	7642
Iran	14760	17100	16937	18153	17285	14933	15378	16460	15140	15184	15876
Iraq	4741	7168	8426	9606	10870	13016	14408	14565	12449	9950	...
Israel	17821	20052	17557	18539	20004	21941	21505	24070	24265	25755	28832
Jordan	3356	3926	3672	4312	4357	4465	4499	4553	4440	4462	4582
Kuwait, the State of	10494	14799	12886	14323	17585	20014	19873	22337	22082	25534	27559
Lebanese Republic	9968	13440	14023	13156	12120	11486	12977	13178	13456	13153	13823

A61. World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2007-2017 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Oman	5095	5878	5484	6364	7740	8785	9798	10014	10214	9946	...
Qatar	7348	7067	5662	7666	15548	22126	24844	30007	28390	29729	29715
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	46331	49571	47039	50996	54954	49889	51745	62683	55690	50074	53508
Syrian Arab Republic	2917	3096	2623	3437	2818	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	33372	42773	36752	41337	55702	62301	61157	83567	80681	82668	84275
Yemen	1811	2289	2025	2103	2112	2296	2208	2697	1246	...	...
Asia	824148	929192	815280	992025	1138177	1235298	1295733	1441269	1402467	1432746	1516727
Afghanistan	...	758	897	1342	1972	2258	2007	1793	1505	1244	1516
Australia	44702	51835	46212	56926	68578	73170	74589	69787	62548	61114	66610
Bangladesh	2872	3588	3184	4122	4978	5230	6194	7402	7392	7583	9011
Bhutan	86	118	95	135	171	187	171	184	189	190	203
Brunei Darussalam	1115	1181	1215	1076	1541	2237	2423	1671	1625	1615	1367
Cambodia	773	799	822	820	1305	1501	1734	1854	1888	2027	2246
China	128269	155477	145139	192254	246779	280260	329419	430856	432975	449223	464133
Fiji	514	619	462	443	533	562	592	589	523	539	585
French Polynesia	602	707	698	594	556	506	495	494	415	...	...
Hong Kong, China	68572	72466	60977	70246	74117	76467	75046	73808	73927	74317	77069
India	90618	87453	79831	114225	124446	129215	125823	127404	122690	132848	153378
Indonesia	24325	28219	22892	25971	31157	33639	34425	33076	30755	30359	32433
Japan	156856	176768	153971	162921	173807	182829	169040	190467	176627	182449	188860
Kiribati	34	39	41	43	54	52	49	58	57	53	...
Korea, Republic of	83889	96940	81646	96546	102043	107794	109161	114741	111308	111255	120317
Lao People's Democratic Republic	38	102	130	258	325	333	523	490	638	619	...
Macao, China	2205	2487	1976	2385	3063	3691	3506	3736	3565	3839	4352
Malaysia	28475	30060	27257	32400	38083	43131	44973	45128	39923	39625	41698
Maldives	326	419	394	446	576	567	692	788	867	1094	1290
Micronesia, Federated States of	55	59	83	77	76	78	77	74	...	...	...
Mongolia	456	616	558	768	1355	2060	1978	1872	1383	2118	2177
Myanmar	629	599	593	754	1067	1434	2162	2189	2385	2880	...
Nepal	716	840	828	845	761	882	971	1173	1183	1239	1591
New Caledonia	1313	1318	1040	1300	1371	1420	1376	1177	1140	...	...
New Zealand	9487	10282	8471	10109	11984	12288	12522	13012	11560	11813	12804
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	8562	9366	5966	6551	7408	7634	7241	7980	8215	8353	9224
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1945	1817	1823	2737	2937	3715	3853	2249	1319	1056	1312
Philippines	7418	10875	8965	11714	12013	13962	16058	20607	23355	23804	25815
Samoa	62	63	66	79	77	88	87	75	74	87	89
Singapore	76296	90957	83915	101020	119293	134251	150750	168186	166607	162258	170582
Solomon Islands	95	111	101	180	183	188	235	217	176	197	202
Sri Lanka	3584	4243	3406	4285	5797	4406	5232	5590	5886	6131	6463
Chinese Taipei	33981	34037	28903	36964	41190	52215	51002	52213	51036	51031	52771
Thailand	37819	45791	34215	41078	45926	45452	47110	44934	42208	43143	45559
Timor-Leste	52	102	292	450	710	465	331	359	377	444	316
Tonga	35	48	44	42	62	74	87	69	68	79	86
Tuvalu	20	23	19	26	35	25	17	14	15	18	19
Vanuatu	70	129	106	123	143	145	148	143	177	151	128
Viet Nam	7137	7881	8046	9771	11707	10883	13635	14805	15815	16299	16793
Memorandum items:											
World excluding											
intra-EU (28) imports	...	2810177	2505226	2827378	3187997	3375356	3562121	3871163	3698616	3706895	3914012
Europe excluding											
intra-EU (28) imports	...	813206	712226	745896	820644	827553	896077	985809	950585	961034	986284

A62. Sales by affiliates of foreign companies - resident affiliates primarily engaged in services activities (inward FATS), 2013-2015

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value			Annual percentage change			
	2013	2014	2015	2008-2015	2013	2014	2015
Austria	53.3	58.7	50.1	0	6	10	-15
Belgium	...	73.5	52.6	...	...	...	-28
Bosnia and Herzegovina (1)	0.5	0.5	0.4	...	...	0	-18
Bulgaria (1)	6.3	7.1	6.4	0	2	14	-11
Canada (2)	181.4	168.8	134.5	...	3	-7	-20
China (2)	...	...	626.7	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica (2), (3)	2.6	3.4	...	...	...	30	...
Croatia (1)	4.6	...	4.3	-1	15	...	...
Cyprus	2.2	2.4	3.7	28	63	9	53
Czech Republic	38.2	44.1	37.5	...	-6	16	-15
Denmark (1)	37.8	36.8	31.6	-4	7	-3	-14
Estonia (1), (4)	2.9	3.0	2.5	-2	3	3	-17
Finland	21.5	24.7	22.4	1	4	15	-9
France	223.6	236.2	202.3	-3	7	6	-14
Germany	315.6	317.3	274.5	-3	7	1	-13
Greece	9.3	9.0	...	...	-5	-3	...
Hong Kong, China (2), (5)	185.7	206.7	222.1	7	11	11	7
Hungary (6)	28.8	26.8	22.9	...	4	...	-14
Ireland (1)	...	128.1	81.9	6	...	...	-36
Israel (2), (3), (7)	20.8	...	...	...	11	...	...
Italy (1)	115.7	123.8	109.0	-2	5	7	-12
Japan (2), (3), (8), (9)	143.4	137.2	122.4	...	-17	-4	-11
Latvia (10)	4.0	4.7	4.3	2	-3	18	-10
Lithuania	5.1	5.8	5.3	1	9	14	-9
Luxembourg (1)	16.8	19.0	32.6	...	16	13	72
Malta (1)	...	...	1.9	10	...	...	...
Netherlands	113.1	118.7	109.2	0	9	5	-8
Norway (1)	43.2	46.5	36.6	-1	3	8	-21
Poland (1)	41.5	44.7	38.4	1	14	8	-14
Portugal	20.3	25.0	24.6	-2	7	23	-2
Romania	20.8	22.2	20.0	...	7	6	-10
Serbia (1)	3.5	3.6	3.2	...	18	3	-13
Slovak Republic (1)	7.4	10.5	9.4	0	-28	42	-10
Slovenia (1), (4)	3.2	3.2	3.2	...	1	0	1
Spain	110.5	116.8	108.2	-1	7	6	-7
Sweden (1)	69.7	81.3	67.2	1	0	17	-17
Thailand (2), (3)	10.6	10.6	15.1	...	-65	0	42
United Kingdom	471.7	508.6	487.8	...	9	8	-4
United States of America (2), (3)	836.8	839.9	852.3	0	7	0	1
Zambia (2), (3)	1.5	1.6	1.3	...	24	6	-20
Zimbabwe (2)	...	0.7	0.9	...	...	...	24
Memorandum item:							
European Union (1)	1632.0	1772.6	1598.9	...	7	9	-10
Extra-EU (1), (11)	622.7	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) Output instead of sales.

(8) Fiscal year as reference period.

(9) No estimation for non-response.

(10) Insurance activities and activities auxiliary to financial and insurance activities are not covered in 2013 and 2015.

(11) 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.

A63. Sales by foreign affiliates of resident companies - affiliates located abroad primarily engaged in services activities (outward FATS), 2013-2015

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value			Annual percentage change			
	2013	2014	2015	2008-2015	2013	2014	2015
Austria	38.5	36.1	29.6	-12	3	-6	-18
Belgium (1)	60.8	37.4	33.1	...	117	-39	-12
Canada	192.4	195.7	192.6	...	13	2	-2
China (2)	...	...	336.6	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	0.1	0.3	...	...	...	73	...
Croatia	0.6	0.7	0.6	...	-3	9	-16
Cyprus	2.5	2.2	2.0	-12	-25	-12	-11
Czech Republic	1.1	0.4	0.5	-5	361	-66	35
Denmark (3)	...	55.0	54.1	...	...	...	-2
Finland	22.8	20.4	15.5	-4	-1	-10	-24
France	482.1	505.9	440.3	...	6	5	-13
Germany	552.1	611.9	543.2	1	3	11	-11
Greece	4.6	6.2	4.0	...	3	35	-35
Hungary	2.5	2.5	2.0	-6	0	-1	-19
Ireland	104.8	99.8	95.1	...	22	-5	-5
Israel (1), (4)	5.6	...	...	...	4	...	...
Italy	190.3	170.0	...	...	3	-11	...
Japan (5)	172.3	181.0	171.0	18	20	5	-6
Latvia	0.6	0.7	0.7	...	28	25	-7
Lithuania	0.4	0.4	0.4	17	-7	15	2
Luxembourg (6)	5.1	5.7	4.1	...	-18	10	-27
Malta (6)	0.6	...	...	...	53	...	...
Norway	43.7	47.8	39.1	1	6	9	-18
Poland	1.7	1.8	2.4	...	-52	5	34
Portugal	22.8	7.1	10.2	...	20	-69	45
Romania	0.1	0.1	0.1	8	65	2	-23
Slovak Republic	0.2	0.4	0.3	-6	-20	91	-20
Slovenia	1.2	1.2	0.9	-9	8	-2	-21
Spain	171.1	180.2	166.2	...	1	5	-8
Sweden	72.8	81.3	96.0	-3	-2	12	18
United Kingdom (3)	719.9 |	552.3 |	229.7	...	...	...	...
United States of America	1235.8	1461.5	1418.4	...	3	18	-3
Memorandum item:							
Extra - EU (7)	1396.1	1390.2	1061.3	...	...	0	-24

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) Includes construction.

(5) 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.

(6) Includes wholesale and retail trade and repair activities.

(7) 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.

A64. Services supplied by United States affiliates established abroad (outward FATS) and by foreign affiliates in the United States (inward FATS) by economy of affiliate, 2015

(Million dollars and percentage)

Supply of services abroad						Supply of services in the United States					
	Value		Annual percentage change				Value		Annual percentage change		
	2015	2015	2010-15	2014	2015		2015	2015	2010-15	2014	2015
World	1463536	100.0	5	16	-5	World	935057	100.0	6	5	1
European Union (28)	651231	44.5	5	18	-2	European Union (28)	484976	51.9	5	5	0
Canada	121330	8.3	1	11	-12	Japan	152823	16.3	10	-8	11
Singapore	80032	5.5	14	33	-5	Canada	99993	10.7	7	15	-1
Switzerland	76594	5.2	4	29	-6	Switzerland	48926	5.2	-2	1	-7
Japan	68793	4.7	0	2	-5	Korea, Republic of	24098	2.6	19	34	11
Above 5	997980	68.2	-	-	-	Above 5	810816	86.7	-	-	-
China	55195	3.8	14	30	0	Bermuda	23164	2.5	17	16	11
Australia	44718	3.1	0	-3	-13	Australia	17579	1.9	6	-22	5
Mexico	42833	2.9	4	7	-8	India	14709	1.6	15	10	8
Brazil	42224	2.9	7	24	-14	Singapore	9427	1.0	9	9	3
Hong Kong, China	29318	2.0	-1	-7	-5	Mexico	8571	0.9	14	15	-1
India	24501	1.7	11	10	5	Hong Kong, China	5734	0.6	12	42	-3
British Virgin Islands	21690	1.5	17	77	6	China	5657	0.6	38	22	10
Bermuda	17803	1.2	4	8	10	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	3461	0.4	...	25	12
Bahamas	16888	1.2	...	...	44	Norway	2557	0.3	19	36	5
Korea, Republic of	14113	1.0	5	17	-5	Chinese Taipei	2445	0.3	0	26	-1
Above 15	1307263	89.3	-	-	-	Above 15	904120	96.7	-	-	-

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.

A65. World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2006-2016

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
World	5121624	6065108	6748571	5221404	6519203	7756425	7739724	8017557	7970386	7175685	7032408
North America											
Canada	175622	193198	199363	139413	176547	206109	201398	199376	202245	182810	173529
Mexico	92810	95240	102411	79252	106075	127228	140162	143156	151179	149894	149419
United States of America	581161	644353	717289	540369	664837	758953	764037	763970	770612	722679	698029
South and Central America and the Caribbean											
Antigua and Barbuda	12	10	88	10	7	6	8	7	7	8	8
Argentina	25837	33670	42696	32317	41491	51684	47870	45699	41207	36827	38295
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	68	66	61	11	6	12	22	18	11	9	21
Bahamas	239	310	345	317	287	312	312	351	336	198	233
Barbados	117	110	114	97	89	89	84	95	96	92	97
Belize	59	51	43	45	42	63	84	94	92	101	84
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	1731	2128	2919	2824	3498	4581	5411	4939	5656	4140	4315
Brazil	81059	92382	116028	94829	128293	167830	155385	157779	147957	127214	120954
Chile	47659	55444	49167	42495	57218	64317	60980	58123	55493	44889	42607
Colombia	8410	10705	11835	9762	10380	12466	12808	11166	10830	9589	9256
Costa Rica	4282	5180	5413	3474	4776	5646	6386	6346	5615	3967	3860
Cuba	320	1514	1355	913	1140	1674	1210	1276	962	831	657
Dominica	8	9	10	7	10	32	12	33	26	19	23
Dominican Republic	2130	3159	2440	1591	1909	2856	3041	4137	4650	3707	3935
Ecuador	1121	1351	1733	1669	1971	2629	2901	2897	3557	3309	2777
El Salvador	1110	1262	1585	1189	1308	1842	1894	1871	1648	1737	1624
Grenada	9	9	14	22	12	17	21	20	13	19	10
Guatemala	1708	2870	3430	3175	4066	5298	4957	4774	5070	4962	4869
Guyana	428	655	648	623	710	964	1127	1111	989	963	1231
Honduras	1196	1479	2146	1551	1934	2478	3329	3308	3079	2828	2693
Jamaica	1491	1645	1743	834	752	945	1032	926	822	807	685
Nicaragua	463	611	948	651	979	1274	2088	2041	2032	1873	2456
Panama	1241	1282	1659	3437	3289	5517	5483	5386	3943	3636	3882
Paraguay	1298	2274	3589	2336	3304	4374	3765	5650	5584	4586	4689
Peru	18730	21949	23905	20822	28060	35719	34911	30881	27057	24610	27383
Saint Kitts and Nevis	30	26	41	32	26	38	29	25	26	31	28
Saint Lucia	15	12	27	28	31	31	18	36	40	52	36
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	13	16	20	22	22	26	27	37	30	26	21
Suriname	1064	1163	1326	46	51	114	89	81	94	1297	100
Trinidad and Tobago	2817	3965	4893	1630	3664	5979	4787	5811	5565	4683	3331
Uruguay	1864	2269	2903	2784	3567	4210	4845	5273	5157	4209	3773
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	4164	8499	4571	2036	3810	2536	1358	1861	4207	3740	5069
Europe											
Albania	260	389	571	344	619	759	715	777	272	497	618
Andorra	49	36	33	23	36	36	37	39	30	28	55
Austria	67140	83285	91423	68485	78207	91664	84797	87573	90016	77456	86050
Belgium	181764	219300	233503	180104	209244	243187	227365	250616	231342	196463	196930
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2276	2724	3108	2085	2719	3403	3175	3355	3542	3052	3077
Bulgaria	8039	9841	11860	8345	10732	15408	13976	15782	15786	14007	13663
Croatia	4091	5275	6054	4465	5058	5878	5560	6079	6372	6032	6347
Cyprus	272	336	437	389	522	711	622	570	559	376	398
Czech Republic	52382	66693	78262	57480	67896	85728	81882	86571	92613	81070	83042
Denmark	31766	36503	41881	33551	34440	40572	38520	40022	40772	35735	35018
Estonia	4765	5908	6923	4560	5859	7710	7818	8191	7764	6315	6213
Faeroe Islands	97	118	68	37	43	76	38	78	87	68	93
Finland	42806	49226	50616	31829	42233	47717	42835	44254	41248	33361	31884

A65. World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
France	217838	252267	275280	207704	233779	270434	249842	254345	251909	214298	209250
Germany	532832	614244	681989	505383	591016	701656	665515	673168	690623	594365	594446
Greece	8813	9706	11932	8920	9658	11543	10612	10502	10501	9282	9078
Hungary	36262	42772	47699	34644	41981	52316	50035	53753	56432	51884	52549
Iceland	1233	1808	2728	1965	2459	2806	2595	2611	2546	2526	2146
Ireland	55179	65345	68833	60369	63018	69910	66789	64757	65586	65655	73972
Italy	194557	233663	250225	183628	206921	246027	230297	235587	238863	203465	204682
Latvia	3287	4540	5230	3687	4792	6111	6340	6202	6228	5570	5654
Lithuania	4836	7127	8780	5899	7359	9912	10489	11248	12196	9924	10168
Luxembourg	9847	11217	12454	8286	9860	11667	9747	9636	10021	8556	8395
Malta	1910	2111	2004	1571	1875	2022	1983	1895	1693	1448	1396
Moldova, Republic of	349	496	649	435	557	952	840	1037	1045	920	1033
Montenegro	467	529	489	272	298	422	303	248	233	211	202
Netherlands	163867	193500	207852	164041	190210	238045	225675	236559	238779	200462	190462
Norway	21595	28170	29024	21786	24883	26996	24941	24824	25002	21985	19286
Poland	55778	71975	85240	61289	74973	92472	88291	97967	103334	91136	93129
Portugal	23118	27824	29050	21765	25432	30733	29041	30210	30594	26802	27283
Romania	16780	22047	27044	19749	25940	33757	32290	36524	39014	34469	37324
Serbia	3941	5327	6528	4362	5688	6921	6203	7177	7434	6836	7474
Slovak Republic	19561	26410	31382	24976	29591	36362	36925	37837	37655	33344	33980
Slovenia	11338	14043	15305	10802	12553	15173	14089	14792	15495	13575	16897
Spain	94104	113525	122612	93290	109338	135729	125057	132562	134114	116418	116626
Sweden	73380	86197	92447	65043	81028	94980	86605	83560	82337	68932	68441
Switzerland	66546	78336	89637	76278	89044	104364	186565	231867	177341	165895	177253
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1215	1956	2315	776	1803	2541	2225	2477	2847	2604	2752
Turkey	34976	44942	61569	46272	52299	62657	76890	69936	70242	65035	64618
United Kingdom	178290	191004	192154	140461	165787	197022	187179	261787	232064	220302	181555
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States											
Armenia	763	848	768	510	749	908	867	871	876	869	985
Azerbaijan	590	537	801	394	474	675	669	637	621	531	541
Belarus	6790	8727	12127	7526	9904	14618	15600	12496	13193	10563	9793
Georgia	513	727	977	622	907	1061	1054	1197	1205	984	1000
Kazakhstan	11251	15466	21308	12840	15719	23706	26232	18426	16448	13688	13214
Kyrgyz Republic	448	543	766	675	844	1292	912	1097	935	897	947
Russian Federation	75109	93153	105425	67167	80314	99737	119034	113823	112530	92139	84474
Tajikistan	794	958	867	673	926	871	1038	797	645	724	668
Turkmenistan	378	468	462	352	702	621	725	1208	987	866	759
Ukraine	28978	36775	50787	29291	36973	49154	50238	47897	43165	31745	30789
Africa											
Algeria	1046	1227	1812	938	1200	1692	1740	1765	2243	1739	1454
Benin	166	195	301	248	241	254	329	445	600	441	314
Botswana	4164	4508	4353	2954	4168	5278	5570	7191	7551	5988	7061
Burkina Faso	331	417	427	759	1241	2213	2074	2258	2380	2008	2319
Burundi	136	117	117	82	96	162	206	172	103	76	83
Cabo Verde	8	7	7	13	6	10	52	10	8	6	0
Cameroon	1193	1394	1667	1434	1683	1725	1576	1700	2036	1999	1793
Central African Republic	100	130	110	78	87	98	106	45	21	52	54
Congo	734	279	320	305	243	246	172	197	151	2324	2224
Côte d'Ivoire	3440	3844	4685	5907	6006	7108	6474	6036	7690	7705	8107
Egypt	7072	9101	9558	10282	11562	14336	13130	12970	11601	9406	11048
Eritrea	10	72	15	26	11	347	584	319	575	448	379
Eswatini	1143	944	542	492	1358	1260	1610	1757	1711	1183	1213

A65. World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ethiopia	555	990	1177	1059	1595	1817	2000	2149	2666	2394	1035
Gabon	734	948	934	833	1625	1628	1217	1457	1337	1286	1098
The Gambia	6	7	6	40	44	66	90	80	77	76	39
Ghana	3036	3244	3464	4688	5025	8853	10496	8417	8229	8777	7830
Guinea	560	1037	1398	994	1197	1273	1621	1667	1864	1411	2864
Guinea-Bissau	3	6	7	6	17	60	23	28	58	26	15
Kenya	1095	1416	1803	1530	1751	1786	1860	1850	1840	1478	1340
Lesotho	122	296	124	140	136	182	175	445	542	460	442
Madagascar	247	405	274	267	301	384	430	778	1229	1206	1235
Malawi	515	718	757	988	875	1166	994	1009	972	780	756
Mali	1486	1397	1820	194	1905	2190	2396	3005	3229	3519	2624
Mauritania	620	767	1024	325	897	555	1706	1995	1505	1317	1035
Mauritius	666	617	649	530	565	507	512	535	577	582	538
Morocco	6063	7191	12083	6490	10148	12816	11874	11114	12017	11257	10962
Mozambique	1761	1838	1944	576	1536	2458	2253	2177	2941	1969	2074
Namibia	2463	2907	3467	3906	4056	4092	3480	3514	3465	3248	3479
Niger	326	486	888	560	397	814	209	826	565	523	638
Nigeria	434	1812	3563	3639	9411	12898	18116	10194	10061	2997	849
Rwanda	104	133	211	120	179	285	299	370	390	316	344
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	4	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	10	8	9
Senegal	494	623	823	851	1027	1391	1382	1318	1279	1279	1356
Seychelles	6	33	10	26	178	215	214	156	211	167	141
Sierra Leone	255	356	270	249	313	456	986	1885	259	75	125
South Africa	34641	42232	48876	34128	51244	71311	62220	60338	55387	39225	42802
Sudan	608	769	541	1898	1738	1558	3194	3358	3438	2528	2620
Tanzania	1416	1615	2279	2228	3111	3883	4482	3283	4203	4024	3653
Togo	438	249	424	501	493	684	706	831	586	494	449
Tunisia	4009	5057	7777	5589	6548	6832	6645	6876	7251	6168	6329
Uganda	573	786	1092	908	939	1310	1278	1462	1378	1399	1575
Zambia	3615	4361	4903	4091	6994	8733	8829	9517	9187	6579	5573
Zimbabwe	2214	2242	1007	1716	2968	3286	3654	3266	2858	2486	2650
Middle East											
Bahrain, Kingdom of	2111	2421	3492	2092	3512	5640	4943	5838	6121	5425	4674
Iran	6503	7744	11022	8121	14047	16888	15138	14119	12963	11172	11309
Iraq	76	1	11	97	1338	176	256	331	172	11	6
Israel	29381	32181	42807	32341	39697	48086	43526	47922	48731	45245	40026
Jordan	2106	2243	4122	3089	3521	4398	4159	3960	4169	3637	3492
Kuwait, the State of	2119	2355	3348	3890	3496	4221	6414	4639	4487	3697	2981
Lebanese Republic	1349	1653	2117	2124	2403	2809	2855	1977	1595	1174	1591
Oman	1542	2188	3356	3670	4568	6706	7230	7949	7205	6241	5081
Qatar	2592	3768	1755	4084	1701	2492	14914	5151	454	6503	450
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	17572	21061	25265	20133	28212	38727	41289	43138	47673	39220	33196
Syrian Arab Republic	2593	2766	4231	2471	2692	1793	1010	726	453	269	218
United Arab Emirates	18922	25506	37497	35624	46091	57481	85497	85339	75334	60936	63169
Yemen	196	315	291	198	265	364	417	862	351	126	628
Asia											
Afghanistan	99	147	36	67	78	79	22	9	12	142	189
Australia	61365	72858	90537	77017	112872	151339	140914	146462	135261	101409	102636
Bangladesh	2040	1918	1740	1553	2184	2445	2424	2229	1959	2052	1716
Bhutan	199	396	14	255	377	410	320	152	169	194	132
Cambodia	768	686	1108	2228	1982	1918	986	617	553	880	1291
China	388368	495629	600190	458677	627380	772710	818960	909193	963133	957534	882206
Brunei Darussalam	67	101	89	102	236	356	405	260	643	284	424

A65. World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fiji	237	237	320	220	254	310	349	295	421	289	279
French Polynesia	129	122	123	105	99	105	104	112	119	89	132
Hong Kong, China	10584	8792	9696	12543	9793	12583	18577	16072	11626	8638	22279
India	61837	75842	92679	79171	110649	136943	134076	155134	139897	124701	123821
Indonesia	50468	61273	71228	57673	80469	98890	88492	87268	83389	74456	73161
Japan	334612	366646	397616	321557	420433	450837	437014	394556	375382	330931	337262
Korea, Republic of	167259	193393	212502	183938	247531	290724	293165	308481	320424	300999	293064
Macao, China	509	511	349	202	50	54	77	679	152	191	69
Malaysia	87095	98464	91454	90804	115194	132576	125643	124048	127592	117410	113053
Maldives	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Mongolia	1356	1666	1587	1181	1835	2394	2246	2536	4169	3603	3443
Myanmar	1124	1364	1548	1308	2861	2659	3364	3536	3354	2944	2441
Nepal	263	377	492	477	486	510	489	461	491	326	216
New Caledonia	1080	1597	1574	1185	1223	1576	1229	1158	1546	1171	1303
New Zealand	8972	10716	11296	9108	11138	13484	13408	14169	14227	11590	11169
Pakistan	5874	6269	6965	6177	7663	10564	10129	10201	9555	7899	6824
Papua New Guinea	2844	3347	4410	4016	5324	5099	4135	5317	5259	4395	4619
Philippines	32409	32451	31418	23594	24284	25998	32895	38175	41076	40065	38750
Samoa	50	81	60	33	49	38	42	31	23	20	18
Singapore	85372	178368	187193	156488	202778	217860	218804	224365	225995	201100	194439
Sri Lanka	2010	2266	2303	1720	2256	3040	2670	2594	2890	2479	2528
Chinese Taipei	148544	165582	170731	138987	186826	209291	203319	205793	221670	202314	207185
Thailand	64051	78413	85135	75088	98781	121925	113757	113237	111877	102316	106267
Tonga	6	5	4	2	2	6	5	4	4	3	3
Vanuatu	18	18	39	21	29	46	36	61	19	39	44
Viet Nam	9278	12257	16699	14797	20813	28708	37392	38855	44248	50162	57352

Note: Includes Secretariat estimates.

A66. World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2006-2016

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
World	5297784	6286186	7055212	5423510	6779841	8056440	7970268	8196540	8258483	7505294	7358590
North America											
Canada	160277	169066	174059	137383	170419	194251	199447	195946	197651	182807	175447
Mexico	155485	157058	178876	140303	182902	209386	220494	225752	237228	231841	226221
United States of America	662813	682139	706164	518898	655606	772033	806015	805167	857887	841858	824187
South and Central America and the Caribbean											
Antigua and Barbuda	160	184	196	136	101	84	95	97	116	112	129
Argentina	18225	23492	30244	19874	29211	36781	34295	35537	31764	30797	26824
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	510	544	526	341	308	413	381	282	378	329	320
Bahamas	951	962	933	831	809	941	1101	1054	1165	924	805
Barbados	522	534	575	452	439	497	475	484	483	477	468
Belize	163	173	234	204	207	212	238	255	315	341	327
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	1293	1608	2209	1931	2357	3148	3418	3515	4053	3691	3209
Brazil	51260	60845	93515	67892	95337	115523	114511	122446	117936	93888	80543
Chile	13455	16316	20889	14511	19619	23999	25270	24978	23805	21976	19795
Colombia	13747	16935	20293	15733	19477	24987	25888	25575	27266	23816	21098
Costa Rica	6492	6614	8247	4992	7228	8913	9253	8964	8048	6869	6502
Cuba	2980	3062	4399	2524	3041	3732	3746	3959	3416	3802	3395
Dominica	66	74	91	80	83	119	74	101	110	92	77
Dominican Republic	4498	5637	6609	5174	6207	8038	7192	7177	7436	7626	7557
Ecuador	4989	5959	8335	6799	8701	11005	11706	12528	12953	10687	8234
El Salvador	3549	3939	4575	3070	3744	4496	4614	4751	4686	4651	4361
Grenada	114	121	121	96	74	86	79	86	91	90	72
Guatemala	3772	6092	6747	5138	6226	7482	7415	7635	7780	7869	7326
Guyana	310	381	442	387	454	511	588	590	556	575	684
Honduras	1965	2367	4858	2170	2458	3173	3032	5143	2927	3382	3066
Jamaica	1764	2089	2433	1723	1689	2048	1995	1852	1651	1625	1488
Nicaragua	891	1206	1342	1151	1357	1771	2038	1985	2002	2151	2990
Panama	2475	3167	4443	5008	5853	8364	5413	4872	3664	3505	3270
Paraguay	1663	2004	2841	2170	3028	3917	3690	4031	4119	3799	3516
Peru	7031	9038	13441	10220	13867	17472	18337	18096	18666	17546	16022
Saint Kitts and Nevis	102	106	124	111	102	102	96	105	112	111	89
Saint Lucia	193	144	159	186	183	191	181	176	166	177	186
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	101	123	134	123	116	114	122	141	174	125	84
Suriname	382	447	572	605	538	629	679	905	672	643	489
Trinidad and Tobago	2237	2881	3440	2292	2094	2478	2814	2864	2981	2887	2251
Uruguay	1884	2298	3124	2442	3243	4189	4036	4436	3974	3658	3095
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	10040	12298	21724	19260	16074	22655	27970	21446	18115	12602	7021
Europe											
Albania	1339	1720	2180	1996	2008	2284	1925	1986	1141	1553	1544
Andorra	373	394	395	320	268	261	229	235	263	261	248
Austria	63408	76554	83926	63205	73478	89793	80892	83602	83836	73331	82689
Belgium	168795	202803	214904	162600	188981	230214	212577	229364	216411	180604	181662
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3319	4343	5219	3422	3861	4596	4216	4406	4818	4095	4219
Bulgaria	9992	13288	15360	9619	11087	14793	14275	14912	15729	13373	13109
Croatia	8211	9985	11616	8130	7966	8945	7904	8647	8944	8297	8924
Cyprus	1997	2642	3266	2263	2437	2402	1854	1660	1690	1462	1514
Czech Republic	53016	67266	77642	56164	69078	84114	77399	79777	85928	76593	78584
Denmark	36148	42746	46947	32360	33584	39027	36806	37936	38737	34192	34114
Estonia	5925	6645	7211	4384	5898	8353	8393	8486	8612	6535	6423
Faeroe Islands	254	327	334	258	215	251	333	291	350	277	301
Finland	31639	38422	39475	23917	29804	35052	30339	30056	30688	23882	23634

A66. World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
France	229966	272891	296238	224651	255136	300395	274562	277182	276894	244890	246094
Germany	426980	495994	547138	407750	495667	598222	540615	548954	567067	497073	489915
Greece	21142	26144	30157	20921	19357	20635	17301	17278	17381	14686	15475
Hungary	40196	49898	54646	39004	46721	53895	48781	51651	55540	51088	51491
Iceland	2162	2546	2908	1766	1949	2356	2180	2249	2268	2263	2322
Ireland	32798	35695	33482	22380	21552	24369	22965	25626	27555	26569	27924
Italy	193609	231530	241616	167724	214027	250006	209453	211186	216244	190634	186351
Latvia	4129	5572	5707	3141	4085	5572	5514	5586	5728	4870	4869
Lithuania	7002	9378	10424	6148	7516	9997	9785	10746	12168	10029	10033
Luxembourg	8705	9622	10828	7648	8510	11483	9838	9513	9394	8001	7980
Malta	2290	2368	2292	1625	2130	2302	2122	2176	2007	1790	1593
Moldova, Republic of	1010	1416	1720	1168	1403	1875	1859	1991	1959	1607	1640
Montenegro	628	932	1302	852	821	918	778	771	769	688	784
Netherlands	143425	171160	189240	140080	163124	211876	194954	202631	201851	174109	170080
Norway	30135	38072	41512	30582	32960	39367	37682	37628	38758	32747	30258
Poland	65746	83251	102141	73472	88544	106487	95200	103114	110178	96597	97403
Portugal	30850	36108	39855	29879	32928	37407	32050	33277	34281	29919	30297
Romania	24830	33423	39060	28059	33403	41833	37968	40625	42292	38655	40205
Serbia	5717	8131	9416	5709	6429	8478	8439	9982	9603	8721	8570
Slovak Republic	23255	34147	40205	29316	35696	40757	39713	41237	41855	37991	40174
Slovenia	12344	15676	17097	11892	13711	15782	14034	14404	14621	13048	15372
Spain	139477	172227	181201	121629	133881	154718	133457	139415	148916	135555	135369
Sweden	55926	71050	74845	49673	63844	75393	65814	62094	62978	53940	54026
Switzerland	61338	72885	80383	64697	73713	87926	178992	205523	158721	146524	160588
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1776	2550	3168	2101	2624	3537	3263	3541	4113	3779	4036
Turkey	71586	90482	104524	70559	94010	120361	116541	129474	123104	105400	107418
United Kingdom	225012	264108	265535	177082	223861	258109	241543	250999	269849	244599	275052
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States											
Armenia	995	1373	1774	1464	1499	1617	1601	1712	1820	1313	1336
Azerbaijan	2512	2930	3699	3229	3641	4980	5051	5968	4822	4982	4504
Belarus	8256	10353	14443	9075	12816	15176	16193	16209	14162	10089	10329
Georgia	1145	1668	2017	1214	1543	2141	2768	2626	2921	2600	2609
Kazakhstan	9290	12769	15499	13255	9940	14715	17958	19444	16460	13353	11449
Kyrgyz Republic	546	818	1093	918	920	1307	1678	2014	2721	1513	1458
Russian Federation	46028	65531	85942	57723	80854	106570	123882	123853	114262	77503	75435
Tajikistan	698	849	1149	992	1163	1416	1473	1633	1857	1477	1391
Turkmenistan	836	1202	2266	2894	2449	3257	4476	3784	3876	2952	2272
Ukraine	16725	23522	31589	15716	21210	27518	27640	27032	20171	14477	15925
Africa											
Algeria	12192	15557	23597	22455	23663	27148	24800	27145	30955	28091	26005
Benin	327	496	569	536	636	726	731	930	927	698	756
Botswana	1178	1547	2185	1974	2591	3188	4094	3841	4357	4703	3292
Burkina Faso	581	612	749	735	840	932	1369	1645	1304	1129	1394
Burundi	158	163	173	190	210	464	573	313	255	210	284
Cabo Verde	188	236	306	228	253	323	223	228	265	208	251
Cameroon	1151	1618	1947	1793	1850	2274	2271	2574	2666	2392	2176
Central African Republic	131	109	86	89	99	104	93	59	80	136	110
Congo	909	634	809	796	791	1031	1416	1463	1636	2435	1747
Côte d'Ivoire	1639	1999	2375	2321	2357	2183	2987	3198	3622	3720	3289
Egypt	18529	24305	33559	27029	30854	37948	39177	37252	40696	38309	30627
Eritrea	115	112	114	153	220	238	263	226	219	182	166
Eswatini	552	605	214	151	868	780	786	711	785	616	634

A66. World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ethiopia	1966	2552	3903	3939	3819	4197	5241	7047	10389	12935	9392
Gabon	773	978	1104	1259	1046	1349	1518	1582	1559	1069	753
The Gambia	95	109	116	110	100	115	111	117	139	497	150
Ghana	2306	2929	3530	2971	3697	5396	5968	5410	6457	6818	5497
Guinea	391	485	681	717	802	1138	1246	874	867	698	1227
Guinea-Bissau	43	64	75	73	71	104	111	109	110	116	121
Kenya	2881	3769	4677	4491	4990	6590	6660	7040	8015	7838	7170
Lesotho	195	229	368	567	610	594	751	745	676	556	592
Madagascar	883	1197	1960	1850	1303	1274	1203	1258	1639	1516	1536
Malawi	586	723	1178	1014	1219	1325	1199	1552	1359	1195	582
Mali	736	906	1516	870	1873	1338	1384	1329	1309	1251	1608
Mauritania	464	530	555	589	663	992	1277	1169	1167	1199	809
Mauritius	1265	1489	1763	1378	1641	1955	2116	1845	1864	1560	1607
Morocco	11476	16514	21506	15728	17051	22752	21823	22365	23918	20601	23864
Mozambique	831	864	1239	1287	1113	2775	2806	3247	3727	3323	2426
Namibia	1079	1514	1769	2308	2341	2654	2937	3156	3172	3021	3123
Niger	333	343	421	668	1069	772	741	743	970	1017	934
Nigeria	12065	18206	14807	17654	22712	30008	17052	20149	20756	17964	14220
Rwanda	324	305	527	575	680	821	895	947	1020	923	814
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	22	27	35	33	35	48	41	42	49	39	44
Senegal	1250	1750	2219	1675	1559	1888	2342	2316	2305	1988	2131
Seychelles	171	191	260	218	560	538	533	407	479	462	418
Sierra Leone	147	241	229	217	318	537	597	527	460	393	367
South Africa	23630	28092	30926	22458	29889	35599	34616	35020	33510	28051	28929
Sudan	4395	5088	5166	4387	6628	5172	3089	4371	3942	3812	3350
Tanzania	1995	2467	3348	2761	3317	4451	4407	4607	5416	4130	3612
Togo	943	292	526	536	576	815	770	987	799	849	760
Tunisia	8708	11498	14688	11093	12804	14029	13058	13689	13787	11638	11658
Uganda	1079	1383	1940	1874	1977	2214	2066	2180	2379	2271	2202
Zambia	1436	2021	2600	2089	3176	4252	4886	5883	5074	4207	1996
Zimbabwe	1188	1464	1371	1469	2199	4417	2797	3398	2426	2233	2055
Middle East											
Bahrain, Kingdom of	2165	3099	5744	3541	5636	5339	5194	4482	5790	5446	4852
Iran	4731	29584	33447	31208	32409	34678	40580	33731	37421	28761	28628
Iraq	5377	21	5	10349	12487	15124	16786	19549	19076	13416	11380
Israel	25573	29317	31202	21471	28466	34679	32586	32781	33567	30107	30250
Jordan	4253	5486	6970	5655	6014	6882	7531	8429	8736	8741	8057
Kuwait, the State of	7544	9316	10596	6386	9341	10223	9219	11597	12287	11596	12014
Lebanese Republic	3109	4308	5630	5335	6571	7975	7482	7487	7444	6168	6896
Oman	4976	7371	10358	7748	8446	10877	12333	14156	13934	12706	11116
Qatar	8876	12859	15199	11090	12360	8406	11066	12839	14731	15779	14904
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	34152	45195	57705	44677	50123	63326	71875	76436	79381	73280	52784
Syrian Arab Republic	5158	6400	9158	9762	9505	10004	4521	3157	3241	2581	2162
United Arab Emirates	41022	58224	87057	67411	76240	99199	131302	135037	126256	94511	100016
Yemen	2752	3910	4150	3887	3908	4087	4075	4564	6662	3366	3256
Asia											
Afghanistan	1508	1605	811	882	1217	1156	529	1020	1196	1850	2187
Australia	47380	57073	69125	56886	66466	74277	75322	68902	68203	63450	61317
Bangladesh	9379	10695	16475	15153	20350	27715	24360	25276	26711	31851	28435
Bhutan	229	262	248	229	397	462	539	121	91	143	164
Brunei Darussalam	805	836	1162	1132	1073	1467	1531	1599	1271	1388	1163
Cambodia	1854	2184	2697	2305	3078	3588	4249	4804	6525	7464	7973
China	517237	632740	716313	659229	888857	1055805	1063001	1142917	1146760	1097451	1035287

A66. World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fiji	573	589	750	513	592	682	694	775	942	632	858
French Polynesia	412	438	572	445	465	424	431	450	439	384	351
Hong Kong, China	21871	24166	21766	22150	29709	30771	33736	51758	35998	11006	9155
India	81700	104964	135915	134272	181632	236951	228124	212275	212631	211496	195767
Indonesia	29180	35757	70408	51169	72705	92148	99670	98463	94345	83428	82774
Japan	226130	251994	283519	203378	267574	311282	295654	279138	281896	248227	242493
Korea, Republic of	152633	181548	210006	162431	210469	247020	233742	234235	236160	215933	205916
Macao, China	1749	1752	1456	905	667	784	953	2198	1468	1577	1040
Malaysia	88381	99664	93816	82136	108778	120232	117379	120451	123341	109082	105047
Maldives	318	411	461	288	324	425	418	447	528	652	802
Mongolia	511	762	855	691	912	1664	1781	1905	1697	1249	1050
Myanmar	1972	2854	3113	3304	2009	3700	3412	5015	6657	6579	6589
Nepal	508	781	1036	1995	2665	3131	3113	3587	3835	3414	2931
New Caledonia	582	572	834	740	879	851	832	875	902	767	620
New Zealand	8645	10153	11913	8778	10237	12491	12461	12612	13320	12075	11895
Pakistan	12560	14488	19160	15165	17448	20574	19458	21072	23095	22894	24213
Papua New Guinea	713	979	1219	1340	1657	2670	3181	2306	1998	1773	1592
Philippines	38051	39252	36444	28946	35961	28809	36903	35904	36298	41476	50233
Samoa	74	66	69	59	102	108	112	119	119	134	114
Singapore	76278	143293	156111	124003	155461	166865	170765	173685	173143	154537	154785
Sri Lanka	5307	5687	7247	5180	6463	9532	8842	8581	9037	9184	9976
Chinese Taipei	117021	125410	131285	97543	141987	157594	142616	136576	143929	125227	130426
Thailand	73779	87351	104749	77804	111131	132931	135226	135783	120915	114311	112512
Tonga	30	34	37	35	46	54	54	47	67	50	55
Vanuatu	49	58	72	88	81	75	105	83	75	91	99
Viet Nam	27996	38229	48024	42281	55508	69629	76817	92842	103306	114916	124060

Note: Includes Secretariat estimates.

A67. Export prices of primary commodities, 2007-2018

(Index, 2005=100)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017				2018
												Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Food and beverages	129	162	140	158	190	181	175	175	145	149	148	153	149	147	142	...
Food	129	163	138	155	187	183	183	174	141	146	149	153	150	147	143	...
Cereals	158	223	164	166	232	234	218	183	150	130	132	130	133	132	128	...
Wheat	167	214	147	147	207	206	205	187	143	110	115	111	114	118	112	...
Maize	166	227	168	189	297	303	263	196	173	162	157	163	160	154	151	166
Rice	116	243	205	181	192	202	180	148	132	135	136	128	142	136	135	146
Vegetable oils and protein meals	143	193	154	170	209	216	206	191	153	156	155	161	151	152	155	160
Meat	97	99	93	120	144	142	143	173	139	125	135	130	140	136	131	133
Beef	99	102	101	128	154	158	155	189	169	150	161	155	168	164	159	162
Swine meat	94	96	82	110	132	122	128	152	100	92	101	99	103	100	96	97
Fish	112	119	121	151	146	117	166	163	131	176	181	195	193	180	159	191
Bananas	117	146	147	153	169	171	161	162	166	174	187	179	188	193	190	218
Oranges	114	132	108	118	102	99	111	90	77	102	93	105	89	84	94	87
Beverages	128	157	156	182	214	169	152	191	175	170	143	153	143	144	139	141
Coffee	129	150	132	165	231	180	147	185	154	156	152	167	155	155	144	140
Cocoa beans	127	167	187	203	193	154	158	198	203	187	131	136	128	129	133	142
Agricultural raw materials	112	111	93	122	147	128	132	136	117	109	108	115	111	107	107	...
Timber	107	109	102	101	111	107	107	109	105	100	96	98	100	105	107	104
Cotton	115	129	114	188	280	162	164	151	128	135	152	154	157	147	148	164
Rubber	153	174	128	243	321	225	186	130	104	109	136	169	137	124	110	118
Hides and skins	110	98	68	110	125	127	144	168	134	113	108	117	108	95	95	...
Minerals and non-ferrous metals (excluding crude petroleum)	175	166	135	203	230	191	184	166	126	121	150	150	138	152	157	166
Copper	194	189	141	205	240	217	199	187	150	132	168	159	154	173	186	189
Aluminum	139	136	88	114	126	106	97	98	88	84	104	97	100	106	111	113
Iron ore	130	219	285	522	597	457	482	347	200	208	256	305	225	255	235	265
Tin	196	250	184	276	353	286	302	297	218	243	272	271	270	278	268	287
Nickel	251	143	99	148	155	119	102	114	80	65	70	70	63	71	79	90
Zinc	235	137	120	157	159	141	138	157	140	151	209	201	188	215	234	247
Lead	265	215	177	221	246	212	220	215	184	192	238	234	222	239	255	258
Total of above	139	152	128	164	193	173	168	164	133	132	140	144	138	140	139	...
Energy	132	185	117	147	201	203	196	180	99	81	103	102	94	97	113	122
Natural gas	117	174	110	113	154	171	165	160	107	70	84	82	70	69	73	83
Crude petroleum	133	182	116	149	204	208	201	184	97	80	101	101	94	96	113	123
Coal	138	266	149	206	254	202	177	149	121	138	184	174	167	195	206	214
All primary commodities	134	173	121	153	198	193	186	174	111	99	116	116	109	112	122	...

Note: The indices are period averages based on dollar prices. The quarterly figures are not seasonally adjusted. For sources and methods, see the Metadata.

A68. Export prices of Germany, Japan and the United States by commodity group, 2007-2017

(Index, 2005=100)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total merchandise											
Germany	113	124	115	113	123	115	118	118	99	98	102
Japan	99	106	104	108	117	114	104	99	88	89	91
United States	109	115	110	115	124	125	124	124	116	112	115
Agricultural products											
Germany	122	137	121	124	142	135	141	139	115	114	120
United States	124	149	135	140	167	178	181	178	155	146	150
Fuels and mining products											
Germany	143	166	123	146	178	167	162	153	117	107	122
United States	129	149	104	130	160	152	145	142	104	92	110
Manufactures											
Germany	111	121	114	110	118	110	114	114	97	96	99
Japan	96	97	103	103	106	110	100	96	86	88	89
United States	106	110	109	113	119	119	119	118	116	114	115
Iron and steel											
Germany	126	145	119	120	137	122	121	119	97	91	103
Japan	114	141	105	115	128	118	109	107	89	85	102
United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals											
Germany	116	131	122	119	131	124	127	128	106	105	109
Japan	109	119	105	119	139	135	128	122	102	99	110
United States	110	119	112	118	125	125	126	124	118	112	112
Machinery and transport equipment											
Germany	108	116	110	106	112	105	108	108	93	92	95
Japan	94	97	101	102	106	104	95	90	83	85	85
United States	101	102	103	104	104	106	106	106	106	105	106
Office and telecom equipment											
Germany	90	88	81	75	74	67	67	66	56	55	55
Japan	84	82	81	79	77	71	64	60	55	54	55
United States	91	88	86	82	80	80	78	76	74	70	69
Automotive products											
Germany	112	120	115	112	119	112	115	115	100	99	101
Japan	100	102	106	104	109	109	105	103	96	96	94
United States	102	103	103	104	105	108	109	110	109	109	109
Textiles											
Germany	113	124	117	113	125	117	121	122	103	103	106
Japan	102	109	111	117	134	136	133	130	118	118	118
United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing											
Germany	111	119	114	110	118	109	114	114	97	97	100
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Memorandum item:											
World, unit value indices											
Total merchandise	116	132	116	124	141	139	138	135	115	109	116
Agricultural products	120	140	125	134	154	150	154	153	134	133	135 (1)
Fuels and mining products	137	179	122	154	202	200	193	180	113	95	119 (1)
Manufactures	109	117	111	112	121	118	119	118	107	105	107 (1)

(1) Preliminary data.

Note: For sources and product group definitions, see the Metadata.

A69. Import prices of Germany, Japan and the United States by commodity group, 2007-2017

(Index, 2005=100)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total merchandise											
Germany	116	130	113	115	129	122	122	120	97	94	100
Japan	115	142	117	134	158	158	147	142	110	102	110
United States	109	122	108	115	128	128	127	125	113	109	112
Agricultural products											
Germany	120	137	123	126	143	135	140	140	118	117	123
Japan	119	141	123	138	163	159	153	147	132	130	133
United States	106	116	114	125	140	143	146	150	145	146	153
Fuels and mining products											
Germany	142	182	127	154	201	192	185	170	112	96	115
Japan	136	193	129	166	223	224	211	202	124	97	125
United States	132	173	116	145	190	187	183	175	105	87	105
Manufactures											
Germany	109	117	108	105	112	105	107	106	91	89	92
Japan	100	109	107	111	116	114	105	101	94	95	94
United States	103	107	105	107	110	112	111	110	108	106	107
Iron and steel											
Germany	130	147	110	121	138	120	116	114	91	87	104
Japan	124	183	140	148	165	140	124	125	104	98	122
United States	121	162	114	136	154	142	131	133	109	99	119
Chemicals											
Germany	119	134	120	121	135	126	130	129	108	104	110
Japan	110	131	119	129	142	141	129	121	110	110	114
United States	112	123	114	126	138	140	137	137	129	125	130
Machinery and transport equipment											
Germany	102	106	99	95	97	90	92	91	78	77	78
Japan	96	100	100	101	101	99	90	86	80	79	78
United States	100	101	100	100	101	102	101	101	99	98	97
Office and telecom equipment											
Germany	84	78	68	63	59	54	53	52	43	42	42
Japan	88	88	84	84	80	75	65	62	58	55	55
United States	92	88	85	83	79	78	77	77	75	73	73
Automotive products											
Germany	111	121	116	110	117	108	111	111	94	94	96
Japan	96	106	112	117	130	132	122	115	103	109	109
United States	101	104	104	104	107	109	109	109	107	107	107
Textiles											
Germany	111	120	114	112	125	118	122	121	104	103	106
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing											
Germany	109	118	114	110	124	119	123	123	109	109	112
Japan	98	109	118	125	140	144	133	127	120	129	124
United States

Note : For sources and product group definitions, see the Metadata.

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