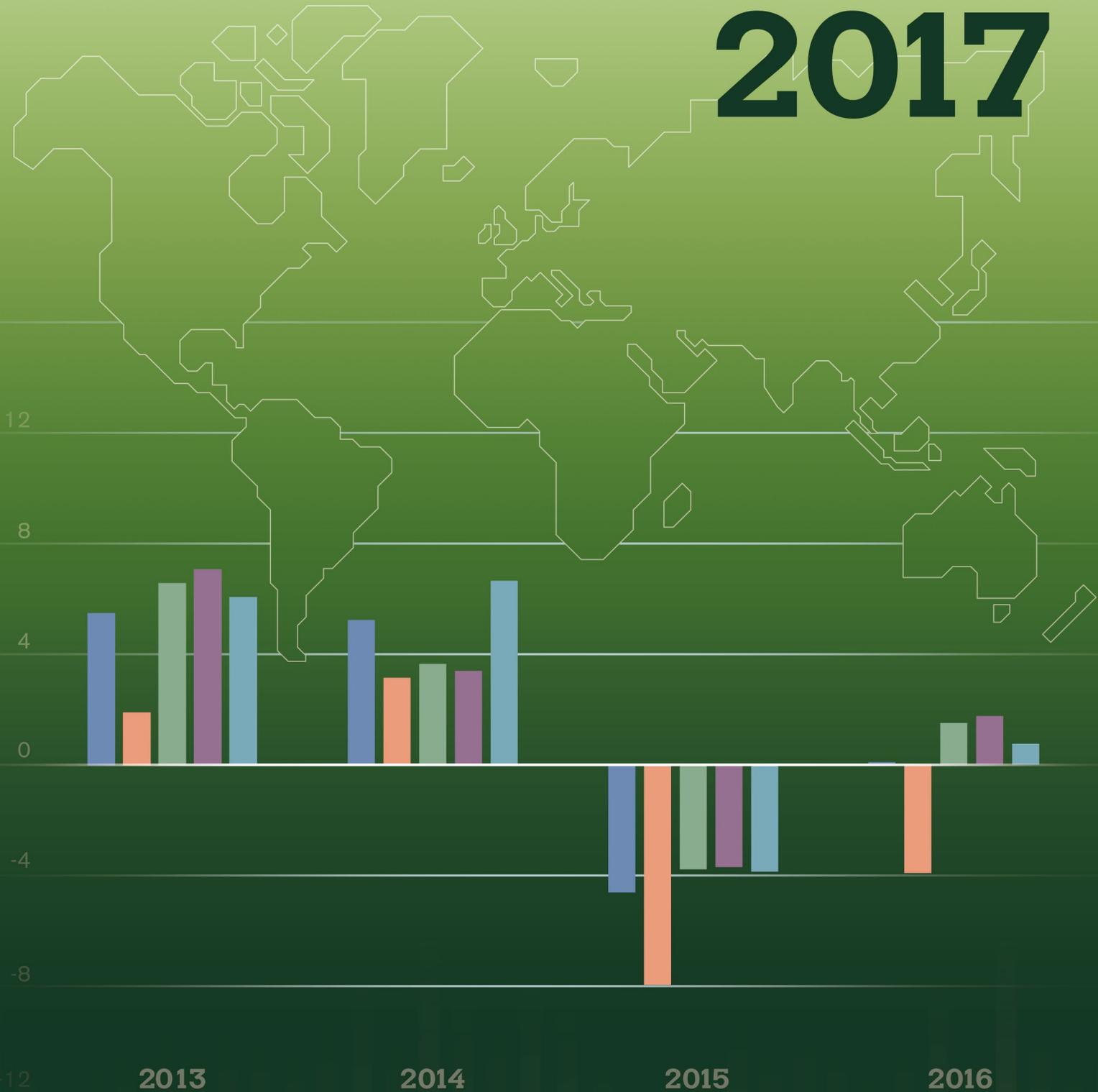




WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WORLD TRADE STATISTICAL REVIEW

2017



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

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 this second edition of “World Trade Statistical Review”, we look back over the past ten years to examine the latest trends in trade and to analyse how and why global trade is changing.

Our statistical data confirm that trade has continued to support economic growth and development, helping to reduce poverty around the world. World merchandise exports have increased in value by about 32 per cent since 2006, reaching USD 16 trillion in 2016. At the same time, world exports of commercial services have accelerated by about 64 per cent, reaching a total of USD 4.77 trillion.

The highest growth in merchandise trade has been achieved by manufactured goods and agricultural products, which have increased by 37 per cent and 67 per cent in value respectively. In fact, the only significant exception has been in exports of fuels and mining products, which are 10 per cent lower than the level achieved in 2006, mostly due to a fall in crude oil prices.

These statistics are good news for the global economy overall. However, they hide the more recent trend. In 2016, world merchandise trade recorded its lowest growth in volume terms since the financial crisis of 2008, increasing by just 1.3 per cent. This is half the level achieved in 2015 and well below the 4.7 per cent average annual growth rate since 1980.

The low level of trade growth in 2016 is driven in part by weak GDP growth of just 2.3 per cent, down from 2.7 per cent in 2015 and also below the 2.8 per cent average annual rate since 1980.

There has also been a decline in recent years in the ratio of trade growth to GDP growth, which has fallen to around 1:1 in the wake of the financial crisis. This contrasts with trade growing 1.5 times faster than world GDP on average since the end of the Second World War. And last year marked the first time since 2001 that the ratio has dropped below 1, to 0.6.

However, the leading indicators of trade in the first few months of 2017 are generally more positive, with trade growth of 2.4 per cent estimated for this year. Trade is also expected to be given a boost by the implementation of the WTO’s Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), which entered into force earlier this year. The aim of the TFA is to streamline customs procedures and to speed up the flow of goods across borders. It has been estimated that full implementation of the TFA could lead to an increase of as much as 2.7 percentage points per year to world trade growth by 2030.

Looking back over the past year, it is evident that trade remains highly concentrated. For both merchandise and commercial services, the top ten traders represent more than half of world trade.

Nevertheless, developing economies are increasing their participation. Their share of world merchandise trade has increased to 41 per cent while for commercial services it has risen to 36 per cent. However the share of least-developed countries (LDCs) in world merchandise and commercial services exports remains far too low, below 1 per cent.



“Robust data and statistics provide an essential basis for all of our work at the WTO, helping us to pursue our mission of making the opportunities that trade offers available to all.”

Trade between developing economies has continued to rise. In 2015, it represented more than half of their total exports, with manufactured goods reaching as high as 67 per cent.

In the services sector, travel and other commercial services (a category that includes financial and business services) grew the fastest. Travel was driven in particular by strong intra-regional tourism. World exports of travel, which includes travellers' spending on goods and services during their visits abroad, rose by 2 per cent in 2016. This reflects an increase in tourist numbers worldwide and expanded tourism within Asia, with China becoming an increasingly important source of expenditure on overseas travel. Among other commercial services, information and communication technology (ICT) was the fastest-growing category. Computer services represented over 72 per cent of ICT exports, or US\$ 353 billion, partly boosted by the recent expansion of the WTO's Information Technology Agreement.

The rise of new technologies is likely to have a positive impact on digital trade in years to come, offering many new opportunities to entrepreneurs and small businesses around the world. Good policymaking in this area requires an improvement in statistics on digital trade. To tackle this challenge, an inter-agency task force convened by WTO and OECD is advancing the issue.

Indeed, robust data and statistics provide an essential basis for all of our work at the WTO, helping us to pursue our mission of making the opportunities that trade offers available to all, with all sections of society able to participate and benefit. Therefore I would like to thank everyone that has worked on this report. I am sure that it will prove a valuable resource in pursuing this mission.



Roberto Azevêdo
Director-General

Abbreviations and symbols

ACP African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
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
ECCAS Economic Community of Central African States
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

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
 | 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.

HS Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
IEA International Energy Agency
IMF International Monetary Fund
ITC International Trade Center
GTA Global Trade Atlas (IHS Markit)
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 Arrangement
SITC Standard International Trade Classification
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
WAEMU West African Economic and Monetary Union

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 WTO 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 for provision of data: 15 May 2017.

**Trends in
world trade:
Looking back
over the past
ten years**

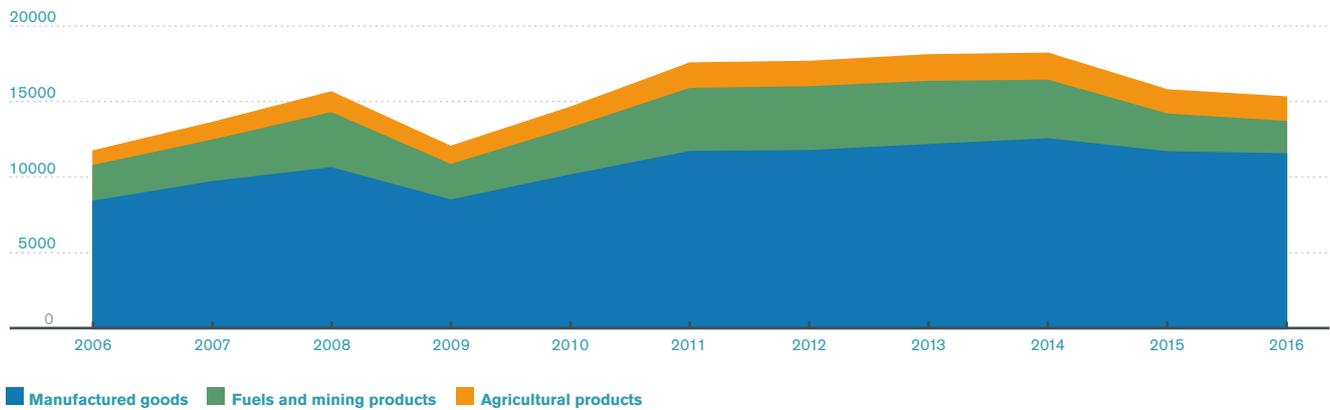
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Merchandise trade

World exports of manufactured goods increased from US\$ 8 trillion in 2006 to US\$ 11 trillion in 2016.

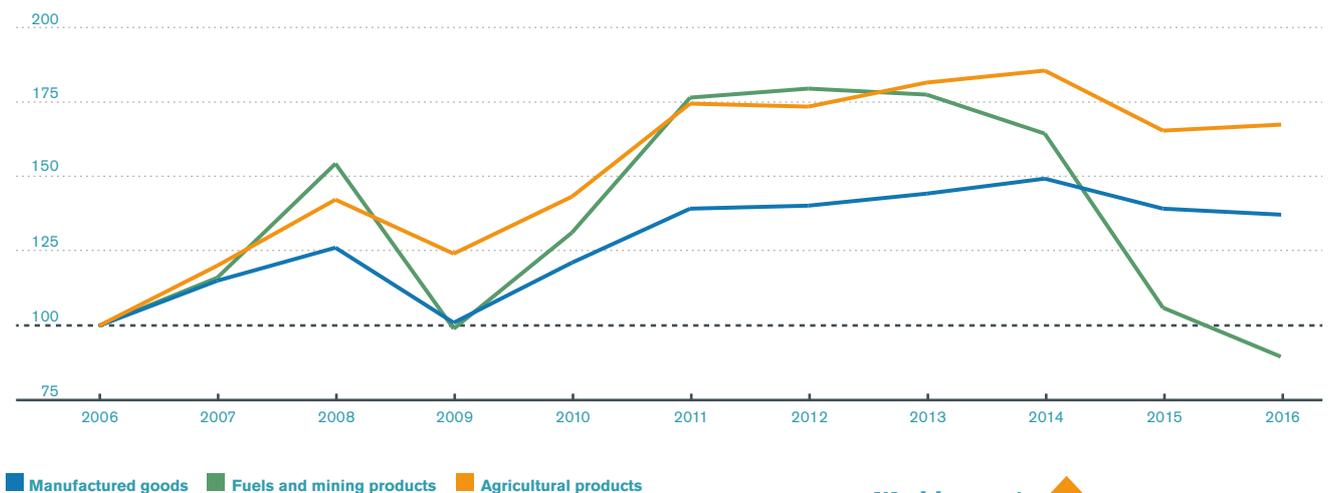
World exports of agricultural products increased by an average of **5%** per year.

World merchandise trade by major product grouping, 2006-2016 (US\$ billion)



World exports of fuels and mining products have declined by 10% since 2006.

World merchandise trade by major product grouping, 2006-2016 (Index 2006 = 100)



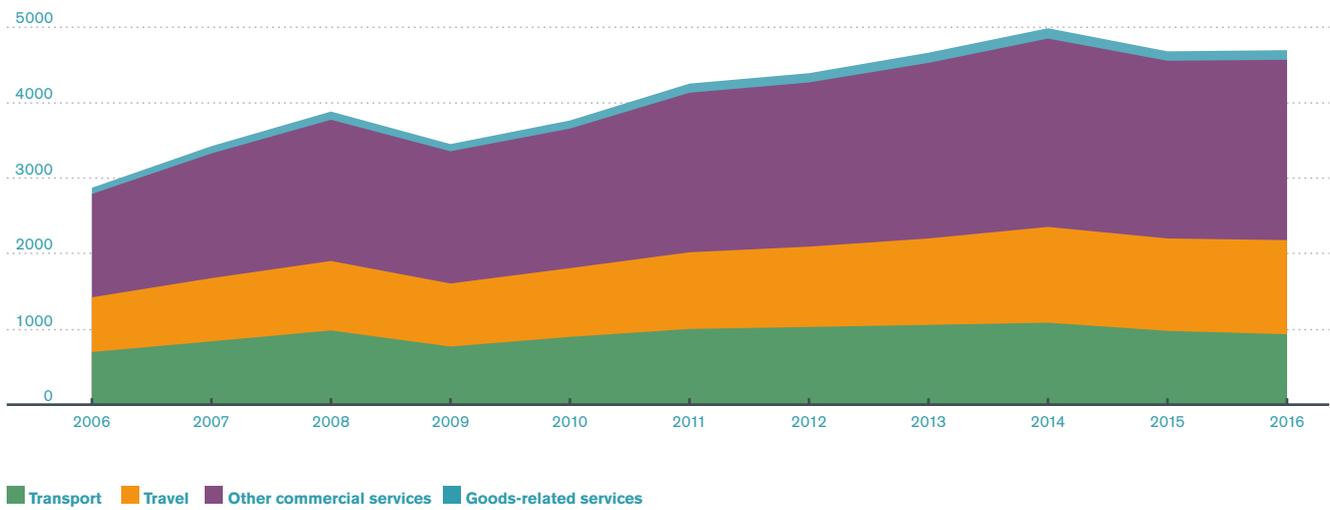
World exports of agricultural products have increased by **70%** since 2006.

Note: World trade is calculated as an average of exports and imports of merchandise trade.

Trade in commercial services

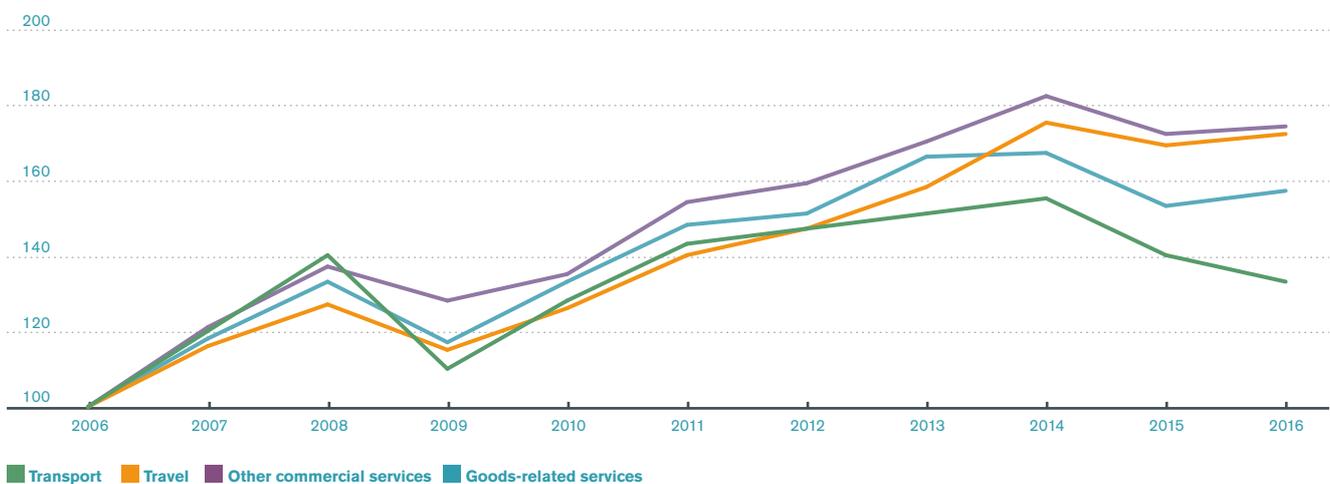
World exports of commercial services totalled US\$ 4.8 trillion in 2016, up from US\$ 2.9 trillion in 2006.

World trade in commercial services by category, 2006-2016 (US\$ billion)



Travel and other commercial services have increased the most, with both being 1.7 times higher than in 2006.

World trade in commercial services by category, 2006-2016 (Index, 2006 = 100)

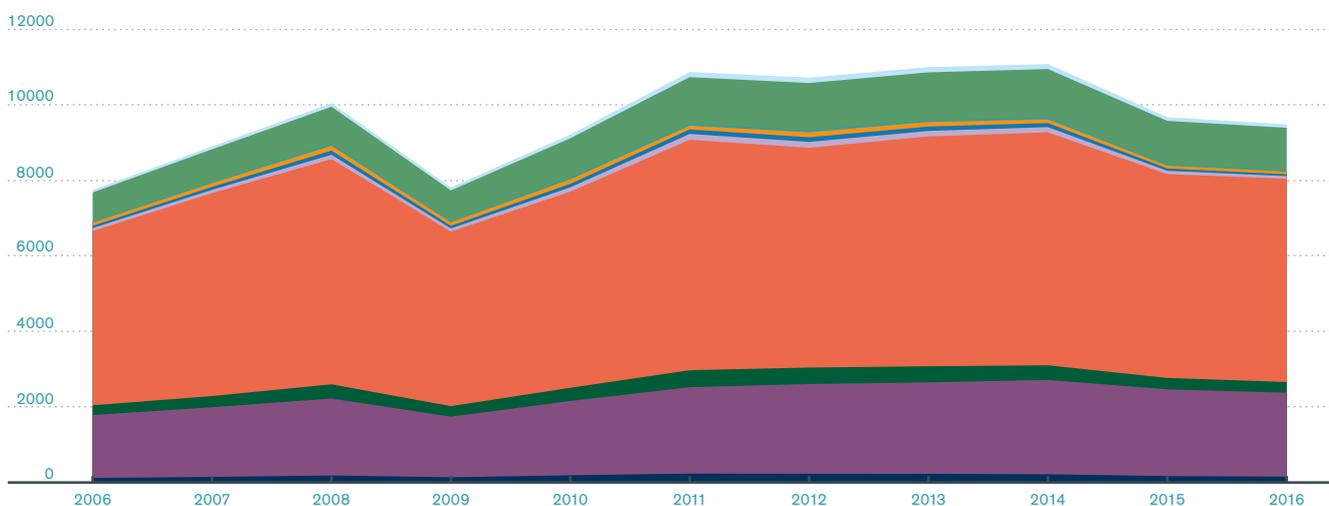


Note: World trade is calculated as an average of exports and imports of commercial services.

Regional trade agreements

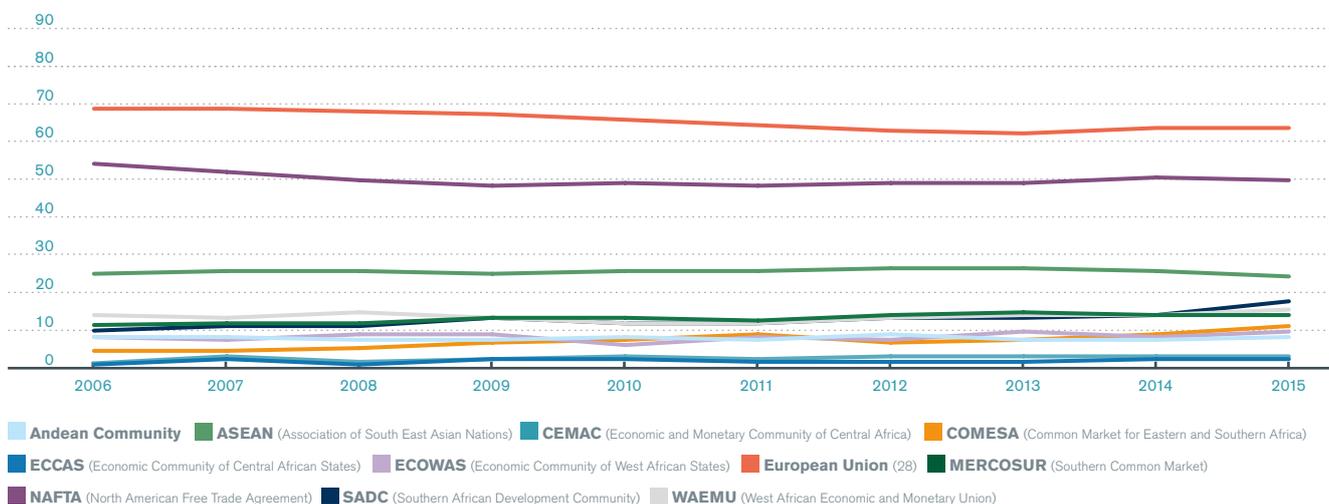
The European Union and the North American Free Trade Agreement continue to dominate trade among regional trade agreements.

Merchandise exports of regional trade agreements, 2006-2016 (US\$ billion)



Trade within the EU represented 63% of all EU total exports in 2015. In NAFTA, ASEAN, SADC and MERCOSUR, intra-trade totalled 50%, 24%, 18% and 14% respectively.

Exports within regional trade agreements, 2006-2015^a (Share, %)

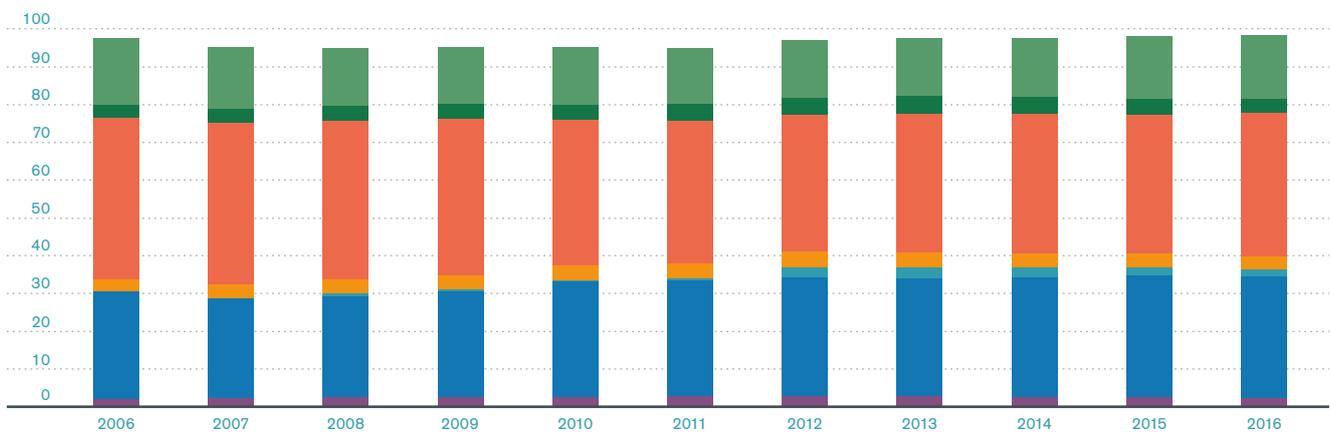


^a Latest period for which intra-trade data is available.

WTO membership

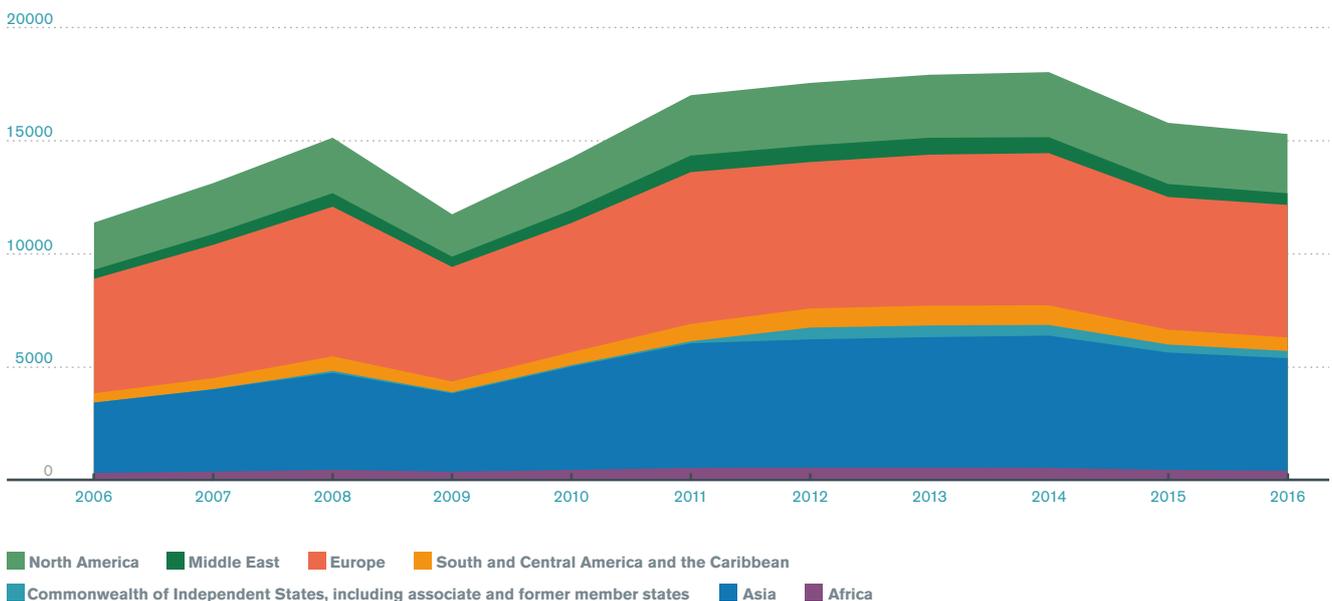
WTO members account for 98.2% of world merchandise trade. Asia, Europe and North America account for 88% of this total.

Share in world merchandise trade of WTO members, 2006-2016 (Percentage, %)



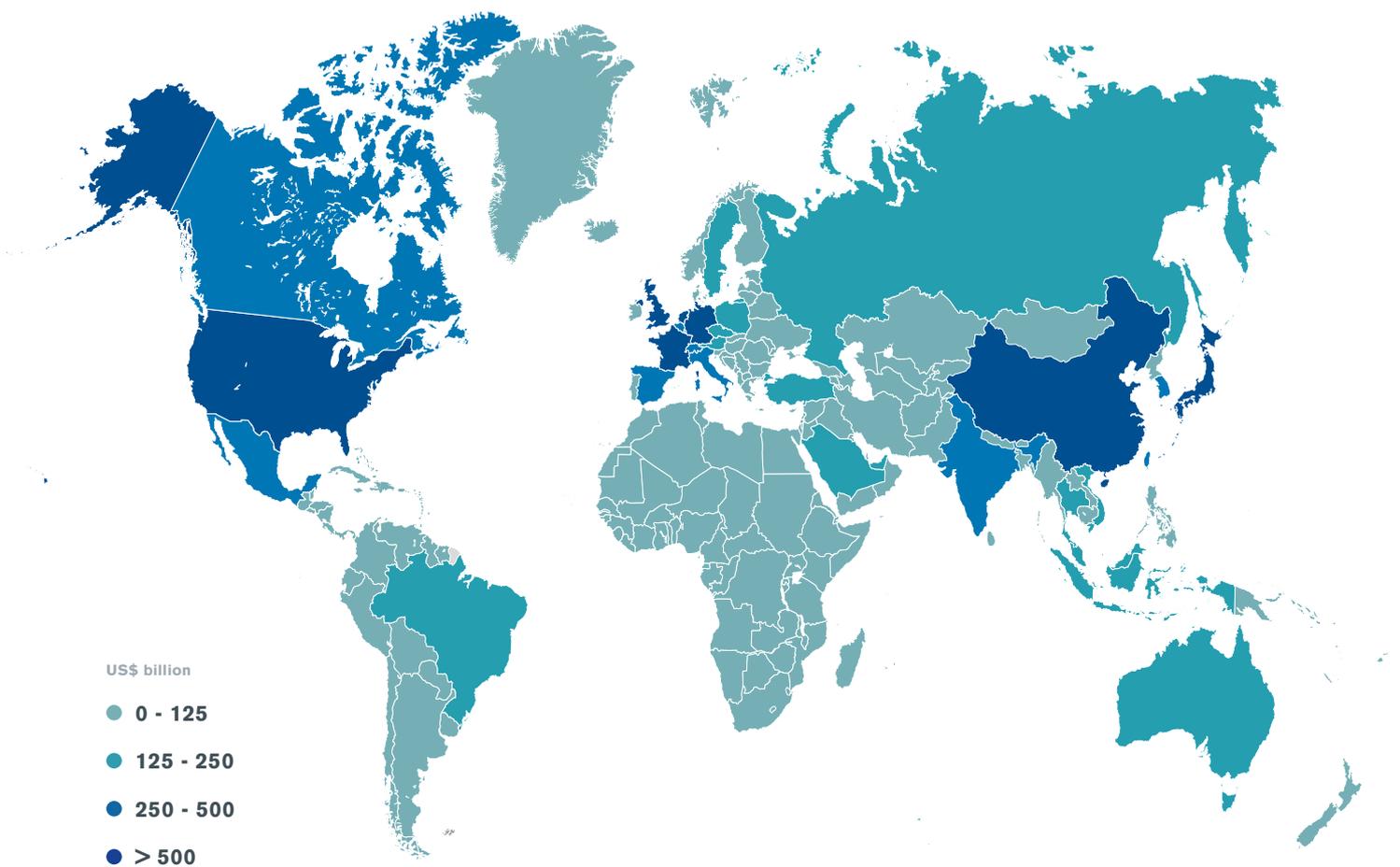
Merchandise trade of WTO members has increased to US\$ 15.4 trillion, up from US\$ 11.7 trillion in 2006.

World merchandise trade of WTO members, 2006-2016 (US\$ billion)



Note: World trade is calculated as an average of exports and imports of merchandise trade.

Economies by size of merchandise trade, 2016



53%

The top 10 traders in merchandise trade account for a little over half of the world's total trade in 2016.

41%

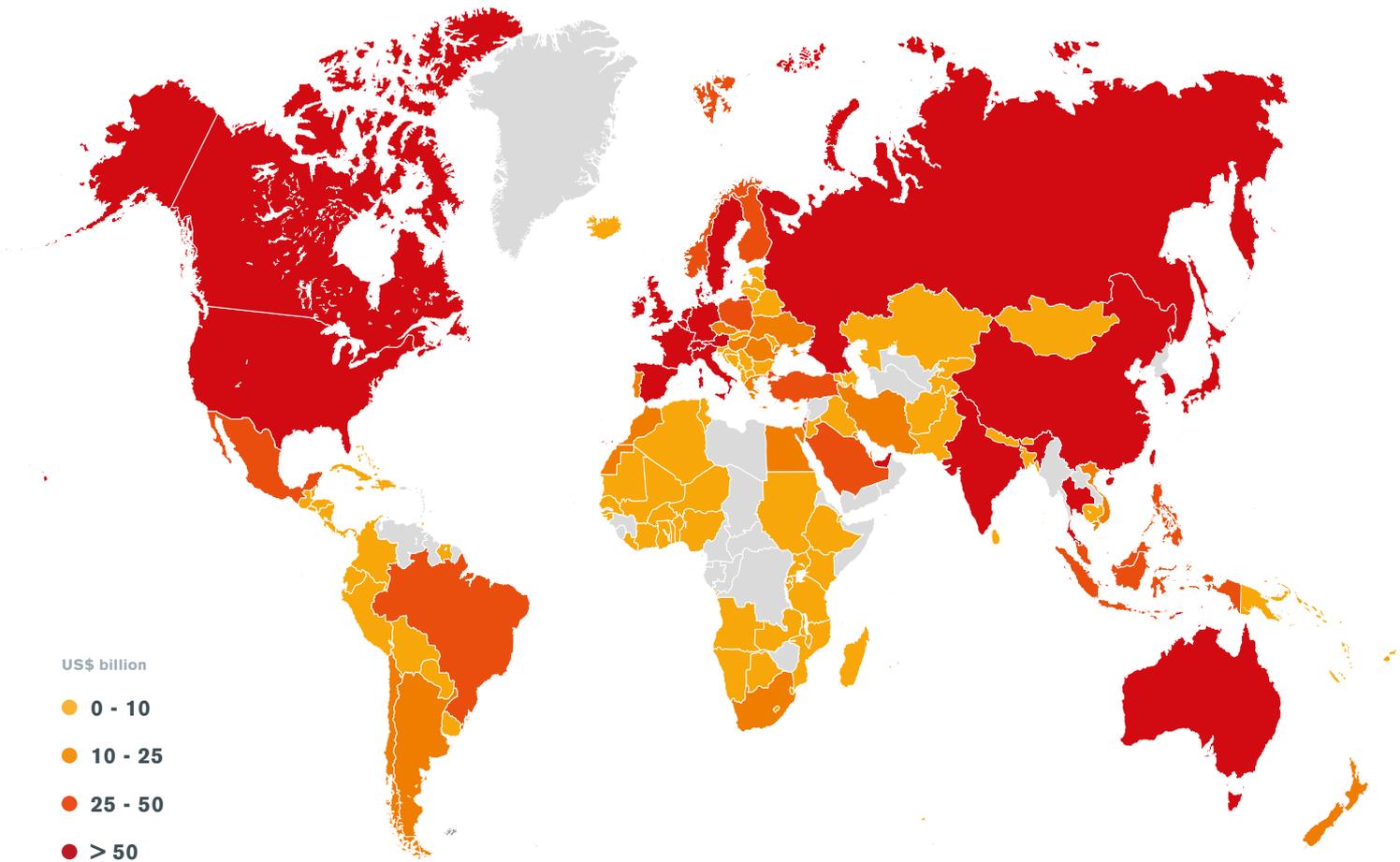
Developing economies had a 41% share in world merchandise trade in 2016.

US\$ 15.71 tn

Merchandise exports of WTO members totalled US\$ 15.71 trillion in 2016.

Note: Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

Economies by size of trade in commercial services, 2016



53%

The top 10 traders in world commercial services represent more than half of the world's total trade in commercial services in 2016.

34%

Developing economies accounted for 34% of total trade in commercial services in 2016.

US\$ 4.73 tn

Exports of commercial services by WTO members totalled US\$ 4.73 trillion in 2016.

World trade and GDP growth in 2016 and early 2017

- Growth in the volume of world merchandise trade slowed to 1.3 per cent in 2016, down from 2.6 per cent in 2015, as continuing weakness in the global economy and low commodity prices had a negative impact on global import demand.
 - World growth in GDP dropped to 2.3 per cent in 2016, down from 2.7 per cent in 2015, well below the average of 2.8 per cent since 1980.
 - The slowdown in world trade partly reflected the further weakening of investment spending, which is the most trade-intensive component of import demand.
 - Although merchandise trade increased slightly in volume terms in 2016, it declined in value terms due to a fall in export and import prices. Merchandise exports fell by 3.3 per cent, to US\$ 15.46 trillion, in 2016.
 - Commercial services trade on a quarterly basis recorded growth of just 0.1 per cent in value terms in 2016, totalling US\$ 4.77 trillion. The weakest services component was transport, which tends to reflect fluctuations in goods trade.
 - Developing economies' imports dropped 3 per cent in the first quarter of 2016 before rebounding in the second quarter and recovering to their previous level by the end of the year. However, developed economies' imports remained weak throughout the year.
 - Trade indicators such as export orders and container throughput in major ports were up in the first quarter of 2017, suggesting stronger trade growth for the year, but the presence of significant risk factors also point to the possibility of less positive outcomes.
-

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World trade in 2016: Latest trends and driving forces

Overview

In 2016, world merchandise trade recorded its lowest growth rate in volume terms since the financial crisis of 2008, with an increase of just 1.3 per cent, as measured by the average of exports and imports. This low level of expansion was half as strong as the 2.6 per cent increase recorded in 2015 and well below the 4.7 per cent average annual rate since 1980.

The weakness of trade growth last year was partly due to continuing weakness in the global economy, with economic activity slowing in both developed and developing economies.

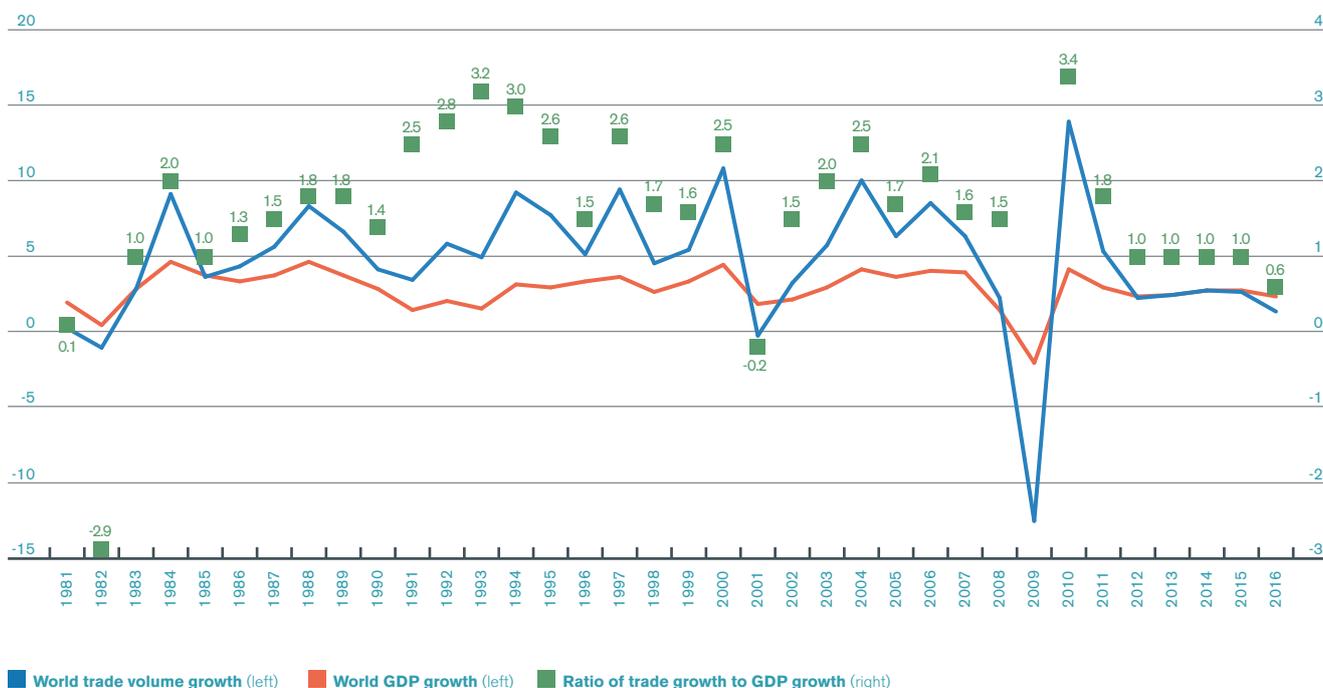
But it also reflected deeper structural changes in the relationship between trade and economic growth. The most trade-intensive components of global demand were particularly weak in 2016 as investment spending slumped in the United States and as China continued to rebalance its economy away from investment and towards consumption, dampening global import demand.

Lacklustre world trade growth in 2016 was accompanied by weak real GDP growth of 2.3 per cent at market exchange rates. This was down from 2.7 per cent in the previous year and also below the 2.8 per cent average annual rate since 1980. Generally, trade growth

is much more volatile than GDP growth at the global level although both tend to rise and fall together.

Since the Second World War, the volume of world merchandise trade has tended to grow about 1.5 times faster than world GDP, although in the 1990s it grew more than twice as fast. However, in the aftermath of the global financial crisis the ratio of trade growth to GDP growth has fallen to around 1:1. Last year marked the first time since 2001 that this ratio dropped below 1 to 0.6 (see Chart 3.1). It is expected to recover partly in 2017 but the further slowing of trade relative to GDP remains a cause for concern.

Chart 3.1:
Ratio of world merchandise trade volume growth to world real GDP growth, 1981-2016
(Annual percentage change and ratio)



Source: WTO Secretariat for trade; consensus estimates for GDP based on reported data from a variety of sources including the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the United Nations.

Although world merchandise trade increased slightly in volume terms in 2016, it declined in value terms due to falling export and import prices. World merchandise exports were valued at US\$ 15.46 trillion in 2016, down 3.3 per cent from the previous year. The pace of contraction was slower than in 2015, when export values fell 13.5 per cent due to strong appreciation of the US dollar and a plunge in oil prices. All regions recorded declines in merchandise exports in 2016, with the smallest decline registered by Europe (-0.3 per cent) and the largest by the Commonwealth of Independent States (-16.2 per cent). On the import side, Europe saw a small increase (0.2 per cent) while all other regions recorded declines.

The value of world exports of commercial services grew by just 0.1

per cent in 2016, totalling US\$ 4.77 trillion. All regions recorded similar levels of growth, with the strongest performance seen in Asia (0.9 per cent). On the import side, Asia outpaced other regions by a wider margin (with growth of 2.6 per cent).

As in 2015, the discrepancy between trade growth in terms of volume and value in 2016 largely reflects declines in commodity prices as well as appreciation of the US dollar. However, these price changes were not as significant in 2016 as they were in 2015 (see Chart 3.2 and Chart 3.3).

Fuels saw the biggest decline in prices of any category of primary commodities in 2016, falling 16.5 per cent year-on-year. Smaller declines were recorded for agricultural raw materials (-5.7 per cent) and metals

(-5.4 per cent). In contrast, food prices increased slightly (1.3 per cent). Commodity prices overall fell by around 10 per cent in 2016. This is considerably less than the 35 per cent plunge recorded in 2015 but still significant, particularly for resource-producing countries whose export revenues have continued to fall, albeit at a slower pace.

The weakness of fuel prices was partly explained by the resilience of crude oil production in the United States, including from non-traditional sources such as shale. According to the US Energy Information Administration, oil output declined in the first half of 2016 but rose in the second half, limiting the year-on-year decline in output to 5.5 per cent. However, production for the year was still 77 per cent higher than the level recorded in 2008.

Chart 3.2:

Prices of primary commodities, January 2014 - February 2017
(Indices of US\$ values, January 2014 = 100)



Source: International Monetary Fund.

Chart 3.3:

Exchange rates of selected economies, January 2014 - February 2017
(Indices of nominal effective exchange rates, January 2014 = 100)



Source: Bank for International Settlements.

Appreciation of the US dollar also contributed to lower dollar prices for commodities since it allowed the same quantity of goods to be purchased with fewer units of currency. In 2016, the dollar appreciated 4.4 per cent on average against the currencies of US trading partners (i.e. in “nominal effective” terms) after having risen nearly 13 per cent in 2015.

Other major currency developments in 2016 included a 4.6 per cent average depreciation of China's yuan against the currencies of its trading partners and a 10 per cent decline in the average value of the UK pound. The yuan had risen 9.5 per cent in 2015 so the devaluation in 2016 could be seen as a correction. Meanwhile, the nominal effective

exchange rate of the euro remained stable in 2016, with a modest rise of 1.9 per cent.

Merchandise trade

The unusually low growth rate of 1.3 per cent in the volume of world merchandise trade in 2016 was the result of several factors that had an impact on imports of both developed and developing economies, although the latter were more strongly affected (see Chart 3.5).

Developing economies suffered a sharp 3 per cent decline in imports in the first quarter of 2016, equivalent to an annual drop of 11.6 per cent, but growth resumed in the second quarter and by the end of the year imports had returned to their previous

level. Meanwhile, imports of developed economies continued to grow but at a reduced pace.

The overall weakness of imports was due on the export side to slow growth of shipments from both developed and developing economies. For 2016, imports of developed economies grew 2.0 per cent while those of developing economies stagnated at 0.2 per cent. Exports recorded modest growth of 1.4 per cent in developed economies and 1.3 per cent in developing economies.

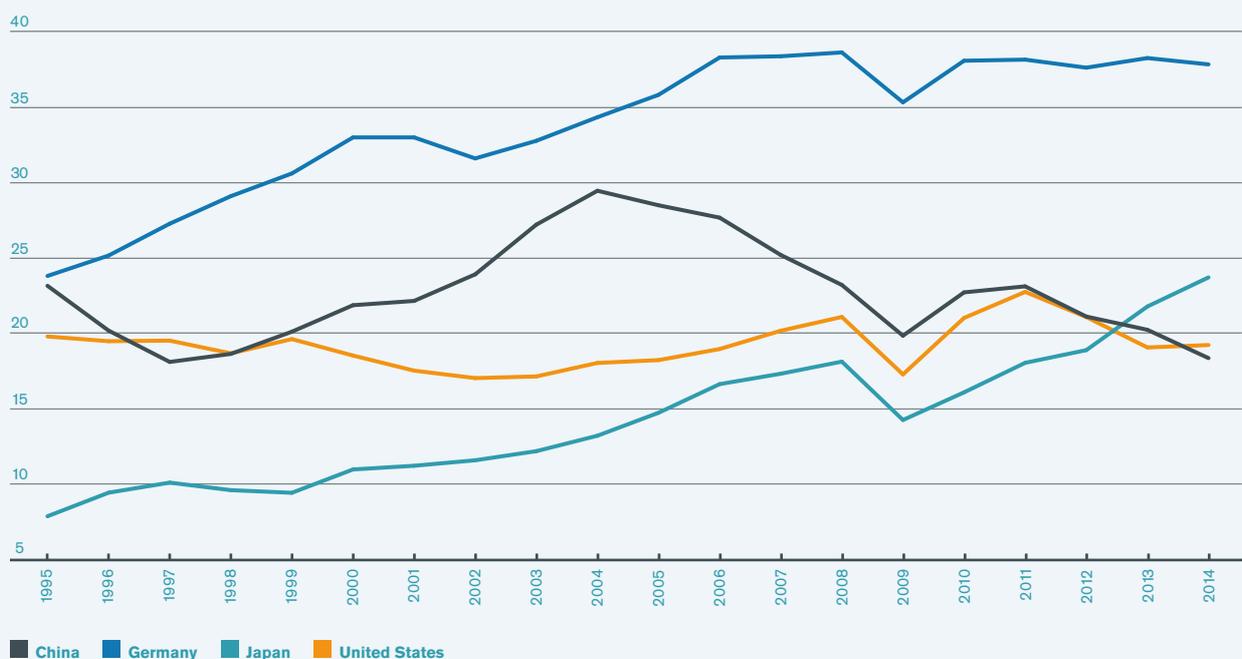
Worldwide, regions were affected to varying degrees by the slump in trade in 2016 (see Chart 3.6). The first quarter was characterized by financial turbulence that affected China and its regional trading partners as fears of an economic slump and currency

Import adjusted demand and the role of investment

A WTO working paper by Auboin and Borino examines the reduced sensitivity of trade to GDP, explaining the post financial crisis trade slowdown in terms of the expenditure components of demand (consumption, government spending, investment and exports). The paper develops an import intensity-adjusted measure of demand (IAD) that takes into account the import content of spending, with investment being the most trade intensive in most countries and government expenditure being the least. This measurement explains as much as 80 per cent of the trade slowdown since 2012-15 and could help to improve the accuracy of trade forecasts in the future. The level and import intensity of investment can change

over time, with implications for world trade (see Chart 3.4 and Chart 3.13). For example, the import content of Chinese investment spending fell from around 30 per cent in 2004 to 18 per cent in 2014 as China sourced more intermediate goods domestically. Meanwhile, the imported content of German investment rose from 24 per cent to 38 per cent between 1995 and 2014. These changes could possibly alter the geographic distribution of trade, with stronger trade in Europe and weaker trade in Asia. Low oil prices would also be expected to reduce investment in the energy sector. This probably contributed to the weakness of imports in oil producing and exporting countries in 2016.

Chart 3.4:
Import content of investment of selected economies, 1995-2014
(Share, %)



Source: World Input Output Database (WIOD) 2016 and WTO Secretariat calculations.

depreciation increased. Asian imports dropped in the first quarter but the slump was short-lived and Asia ultimately recorded growth of 2.0 per cent for the year.

Declines in imports of South America and other regions (comprising Africa, the Middle East and the Commonwealth of Independent States, including associate and former member States) were steeper and more persistent

than elsewhere, driven mostly by low commodity prices. Much of South America's decline was due to the situation in Brazil, which remained mired in a severe recession. Meanwhile, Europe's exports and imports grew faster than North America's, which have been mostly flat since the start of 2015.

Despite recording increases in its merchandise exports and imports in 2016, North America was responsible

for much of the weakening of trade growth last year (see Chart 3.7). The region only contributed 0.1 percentage points to world import growth of 1.2 per cent in 2016. This is much less than in 2015, when North American imports added 1.2 percentage points to world import growth of 2.9 per cent, or 42 per cent of the total increase.

Asia and Europe were the only regions that made significant positive

Chart 3.5:
Volume of merchandise exports and imports by level of development, 2012Q1-2016Q4 (Seasonally adjusted indices, 2012Q1 = 100)

Exports



■ World ■ Developed ■ Developing and emerging

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Imports

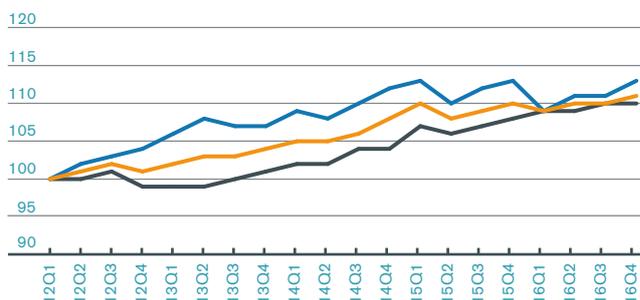
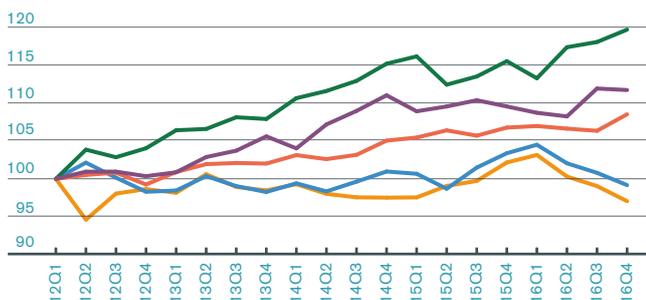


Chart 3.6:
Volume of merchandise exports and imports by region, 2012Q1-2016Q4 (Seasonally adjusted indices, 2012Q1 = 100)

Exports



■ North America ■ South America ■ Europe ■ Asia ■ Other

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Imports

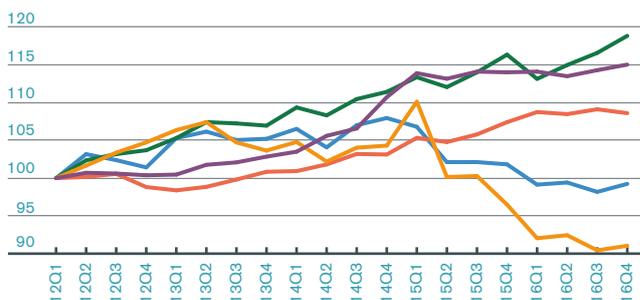


Chart 3.7:**Contributions to world merchandise trade volume growth by region, 2011-2016**

(Annual percentage change, %)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

contributions to global import demand in 2016, Europe contributing 1.6 percentage points (39 per cent of the total increase) and Asia adding 1.9 percentage points (49 per cent of the total).

Low oil prices and declining rates of investment, particularly in the energy sector, are two of the reasons for North America's lacklustre trade performance in 2016. Investment made hardly any contribution to GDP growth in the United States in 2016 (see Chart 3.13).

Investment is the most import intensive component of GDP and has been particularly weak in developed economies since the financial crisis, with sharp contractions in Europe in 2012 and 2013 during the sovereign debt crisis. The contribution of investment

to China's economic growth has also declined, albeit more gradually. Investment accounted for more than half of China's GDP growth in 2012-13, but by 2016 this had fallen to 39 per cent.

Commodity prices and exchange rates played a large part in determining regional contributions to world trade growth in 2016. Plunging prices for oil and metals since the middle of 2014 have deprived resource-exporting regions of revenue needed to purchase imports, thereby reducing the volume of their imports. Prices have stabilized and staged a partial recovery since the start of 2016, but a return to price levels of a few years ago is unlikely as long as oil inventories remain high in major economies. Falling commodity prices tend to help net importers and harm net exporters, so their impact at

the global level evens out in principle. In practice, however, the price slide since 2014 appears to have had a large negative impact on resource-producing countries without a corresponding boost to resource-importing countries.

Chart 3.8 illustrates that fuels and mining products exerted a strong negative influence on trade growth in value terms for the first three quarters of 2016 but this contribution turned positive in the fourth quarter as commodity prices recovered. This bodes well for trade growth in 2017.

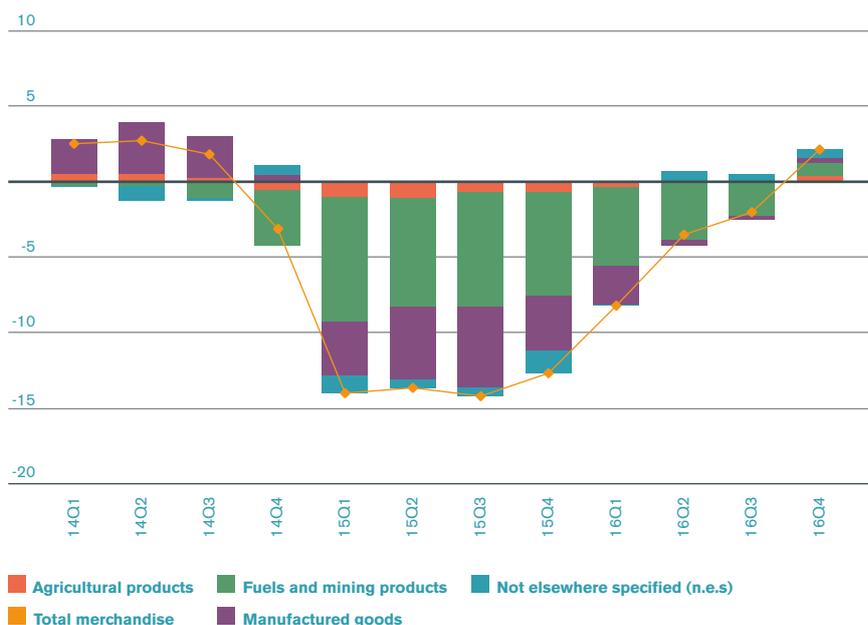
Trade in commercial services

As noted previously, world commercial services trade recorded growth of just 0.1 per cent in 2016. This followed a much sharper decline of 5.5 per cent in

2015, which was strongly influenced by the appreciation of the US dollar. Chart 3.9 shows percentage changes in the dollar value of exports of commercial services since 2013, broken down by the main categories of services trade. Exports of transport services, which are closely linked to goods trade, fell 4.7 per cent in 2016 following a fall of 9.5 per cent in 2015. Other types of services exports saw modest gains last year, including other commercial services (0.9 per cent), a category that includes financial services.

Quarterly data provides additional perspectives on changes in commercial services trade over the course of 2016. Chart 3.10 shows that year-on-year growth in world exports of commercial services strengthened in the first three quarters of 2016 before weakening in the fourth quarter. The weakness in this final period is mostly due to weaker

Chart 3.8:
Contributions to year-on-year growth in the current dollar value of world merchandise trade by product, 2014Q1-2016Q4 (Percentage change, %)



Source: WTO Secretariat estimates based on partner statistics.

Chart 3.9:
Growth in the value of exports of commercial services by category, 2013-16 (Annual percentage change, %)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

services trade in Europe, since exports and imports of North America and Asia remained quite strong in the final quarter.

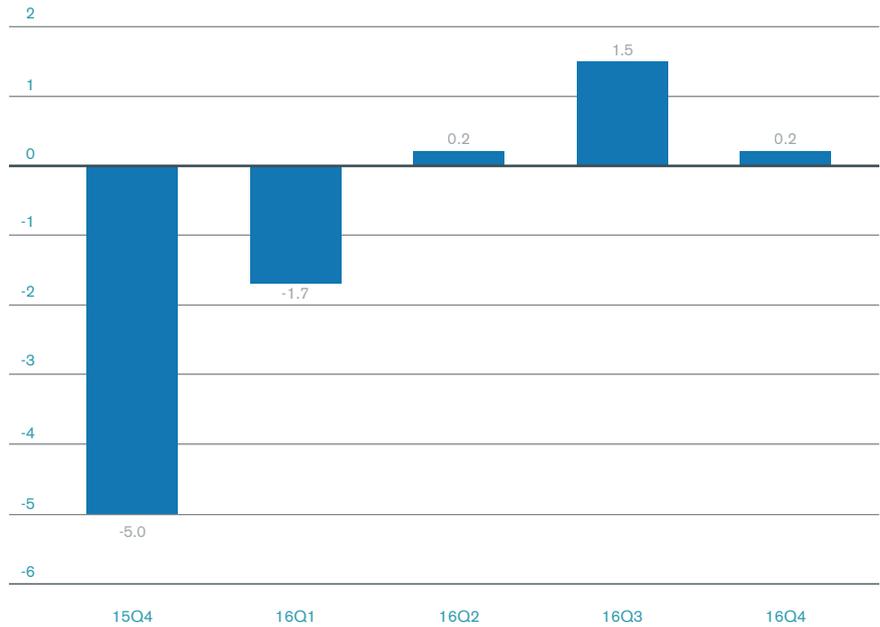
World trade and economic growth in early 2017

Leading indicators of trade were generally positive in the early months of 2017. This suggests a strengthening of trade at the start of this year. For example, container throughput of major ports has recovered from its slump of 2015-16 to reach a record high level in February, with year-on-year growth of 5.2 per cent in the first two months of 2017 (see Chart 3.11). New export orders also climbed to their highest level in several years in February, pointing to faster trade growth in the near future

(see Chart 3.12). Balanced against these positive indications are a number of clear and significant risks. Unexpected inflation could force central banks to tighten monetary policy more quickly than they would like, undercutting economic growth and trade in the short-run. Changes in fiscal policy could also have unintended international consequences that could reduce global economic activity and trade. Other factors, such as the uncertainty provoked by the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, could potentially have an effect.

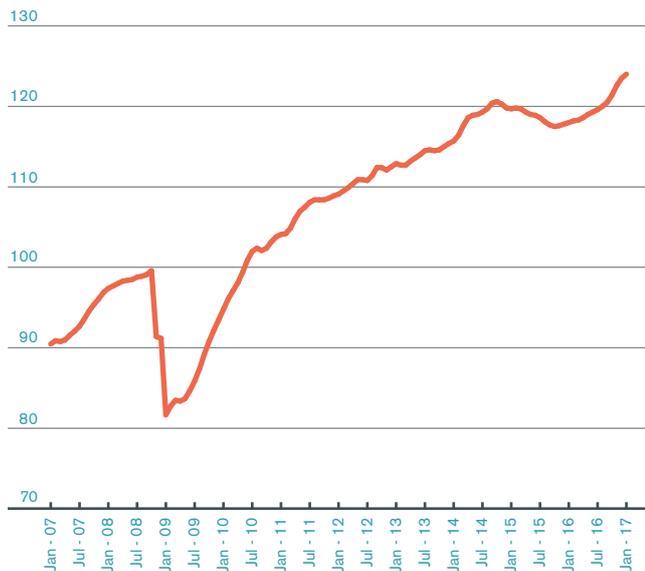
Finally, the possibility of a rise in the application of restrictive trade policies could affect demand and investment flows, and cut economic growth over the medium to long term. In light of these considerations, the likelihood of downside risks

Chart 3.10:
World exports of total commercial services, 2015Q4 - 2016Q4
(year-on-year percentage change,%)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 3.11:
Container shipping throughput index, January 2007 - February 2017
(Seasonally adjusted trend index, 2010 = 100)



Source: Institute for Shipping Economics and Logistics.

Chart 3.12:
Global purchasing managers index of new export orders, January 2012 - February 2017
(Index, base = 50)



Note: Figures greater than 50 indicate expansion while values less than 50 denote contraction. Source: IHSMarkit.

Chart 3.13:
Contributions to GDP growth of selected economies, 2005-16
 (Annual percentage change and percentage points)



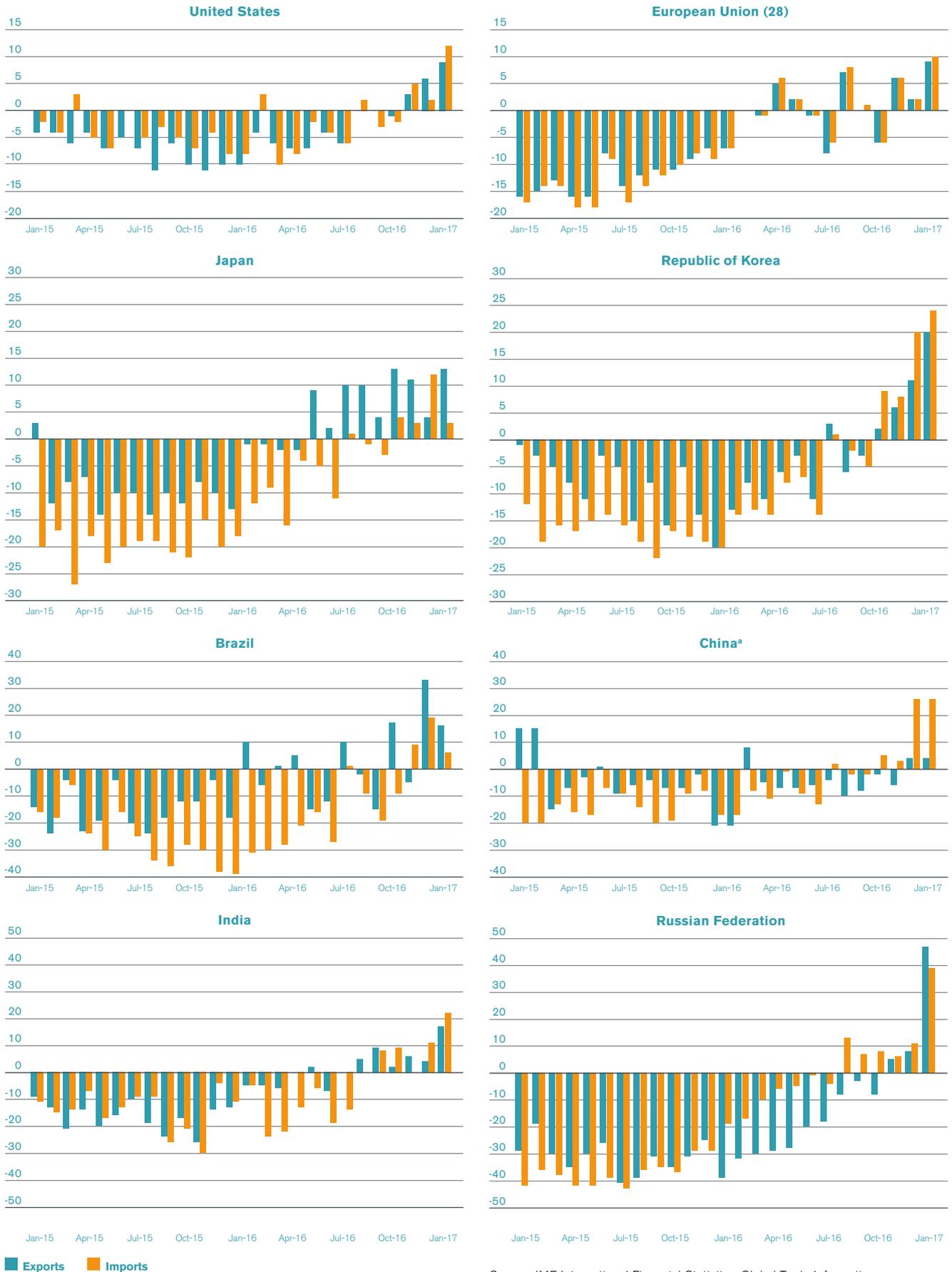
Sources: OECD for the United States and euro area, National Bureau of Statistics and Economist Intelligence Unit for China.

materializing over the course of the year is considerable.

Chart 3.14 shows year-on-year growth in monthly exports and imports of selected major economies up to February of this year. Trade values rose in the early months of 2017 but it is uncertain whether this growth can be sustained throughout the year. Much of the increase can be explained by weakness in trade growth in the previous year rather than strong growth in the current year.

Chart 3.14:

Merchandise exports and imports of selected economies, January 2015–February 2017
(Year-on-year % change in current dollar values)



Source: IMF International Financial Statistics, Global Trade Information Services GTA database, national statistics.

^a January and February averaged to minimize distortions due to lunar new year.

Merchandise trade and trade in commercial services

World merchandise exports fell by 3 per cent in 2016 in value terms. This decrease was mostly caused by the continuing decline in exports of fuels and mining products (-14 per cent in 2016). The marked decline in commodity prices in 2015 mostly halted in 2016, with the exception of energy prices. The export prices of all other major commodity groups, apart from food and beverages, decreased slightly but the decline was less than in 2015.

In 2016, world exports of commercial services were up by 0.4 per cent. Global transport exports continued to fall as subdued trade due to stagnating economic conditions and overcapacity hit the shipping and airline industries. Despite security, safety and health concerns in several locations around the world, global travel receipts rose by 2 per cent reflecting a 3.9 per cent increase in international tourist arrivals worldwide. Expanded intra-regional tourism lifted Asia's travel exports, with Chinese travellers playing a key role. Global exports of other commercial services increased by 1 per cent. Information and communication technology (ICT) services were the most dynamic sector but a digital divide regarding access to and use of ICT technologies hinders Africa's participation in this sector.

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Merchandise trade

World merchandise exports decreased by 3 per cent

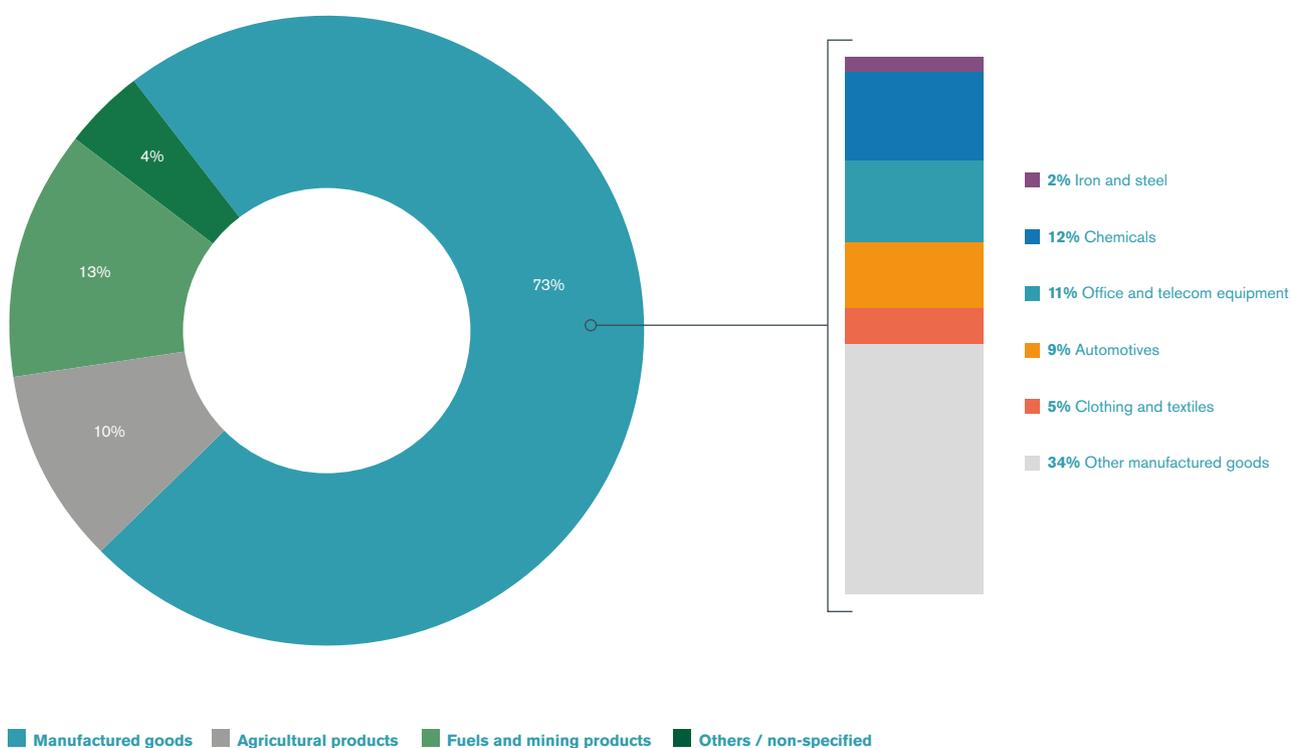
The 3 per cent decrease in value terms of world merchandise exports in 2016 was mostly caused by the strong decline in exports of fuels and mining products (-14 per cent in 2016). However, the decline for this category was less marked than in 2015 (-36 per cent). Exports of manufactured goods decreased slightly (-2 per cent) while exports of agricultural products registered a slight increase (+1 per cent). Exports of manufactured goods totalled US\$ 11.2 trillion in 2016, representing

more than 70 per cent of total world exports in 2016 (see Chart 4.1).

The steep decline in commodity prices recorded in 2015 mostly halted in 2016, with the exception of energy prices (see Chart 4.2). The export prices of all major commodity groups, apart from food and beverages, decreased slightly but on a much smaller scale than in 2015. Prices for food and beverages registered a small increase of 1 per cent. This was mostly due to unfavourable weather conditions in several parts of the world making many of these products more scarce.

The prices of minerals and non-ferrous metals decreased by 5 per cent in 2016 but there was an increase in prices for some commodities, such as tin (+12 per cent), zinc (+8 per cent), lead (+4 per cent) and iron ore (+4 per cent). A fall in prices, however, was recorded for uranium (-28 per cent), nickel (-19 per cent) and copper (-12 per cent). Energy prices fell by 18 per cent, with the highest decline registered by natural gas (-34 per cent). Prices for crude petroleum fell by 18 per cent but coal prices went up by 14 per cent.

Chart 4.1:
World merchandise exports by major product groups, 2016
(Share, %)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

European Union remains top exporter of agricultural products

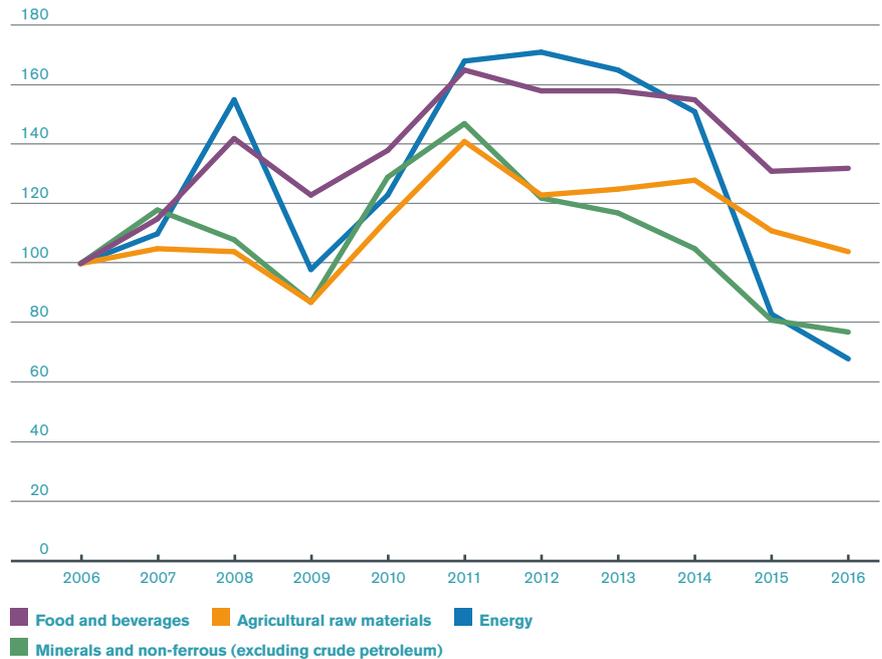
The top six exporters of agricultural products remained unchanged in 2016 (see Chart 4.3). The European Union remains the top exporter (38 per cent of the export market, +1 percentage point compared with 2015). Argentina climbed from tenth to seventh position in 2016. Thailand dropped by one position to eighth place, and Australia dropped from eighth to tenth position. India remained ninth largest exporter as in the previous year.

The top five exporters of agricultural products were also the top exporters of food in 2016 (see Table A15). Three of the top five are net exporters of food (European Union, Brazil and Canada) while two (United States and China) are net importers of food.

Five out of the top ten exporters of agricultural products increased their exports in 2016 compared with a decline in exports for all ten in 2015. The highest annual percentage change in 2016 was recorded by Argentina with an increase of 7 per cent, followed by China (+5 per cent). The greatest decline in exports was recorded by Australia (-6 per cent).

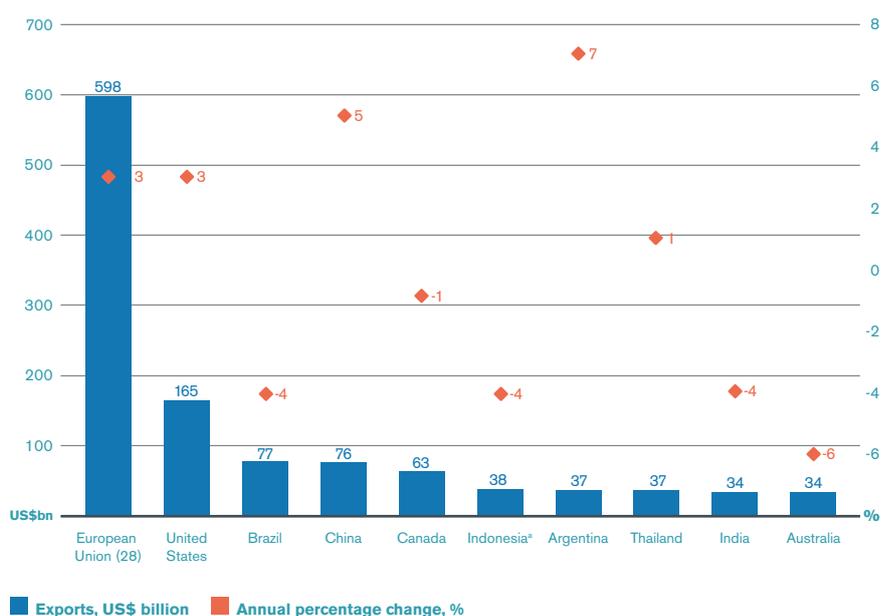
The top ten exporters collectively represented more than 73 per cent of world exports of agricultural exports in 2016.

Chart 4.2:
Fluctuations in international prices, 2006-2016
(Index 2006 = 100)



Source: IMF

Chart 4.3:
Top ten exporters of agricultural products, 2016
(US\$ billion and annual percentage change, %)



^a Includes Secretariat estimates.
Source: WTO Secretariat.

Russia and Qatar hit by decline in gas prices

The top exporters of fuels and mining products were hit by a decline in prices in 2016. However, the decline (in prices) of 18 per cent was not as marked as the 47 per cent decline recorded in 2015.

Nine out of the top ten exporters saw decreases in their exports of fuels and mining products, with the exception of Australia (+0.4 per cent) which profited from price increases, especially in iron ore and coal (see Chart 4.4). The biggest declines in exports were recorded by the Russian Federation (-33 per cent) and Qatar (-32 per cent) which are more dependent on exports of natural gas than the other top exporters.

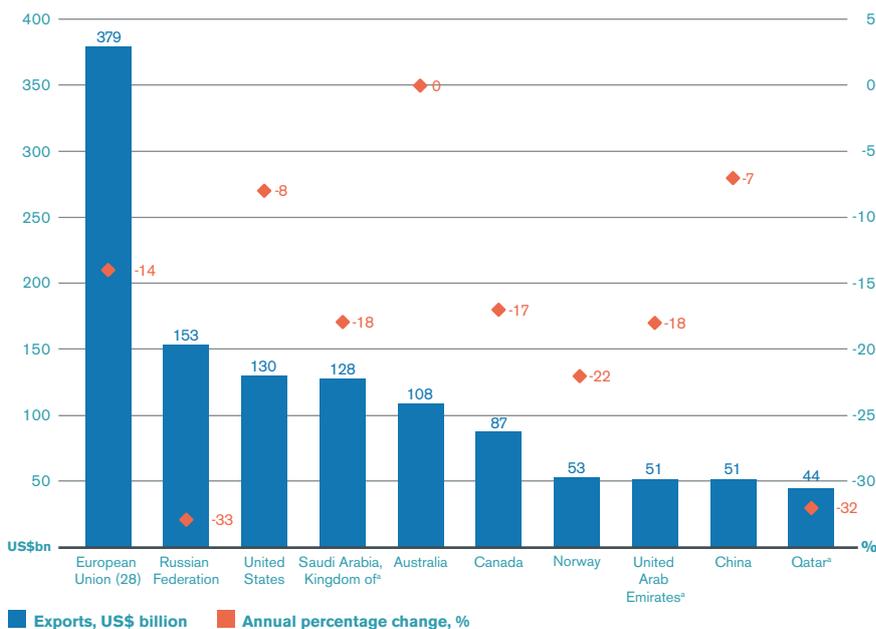
The United States became the third biggest exporter of fuels and mining products in 2016, with Saudi Arabia dropping from third to fourth position in 2016. Qatar fell from seventh to tenth place.

Export values of iron and steel drop sharply

The top exporters of iron and steel were hit by low export prices and sluggish demand in 2016. They all saw declines in their exports of iron and steel, ranging from -1 per cent (India) to -15 per cent (United States) (see Chart 4.5).

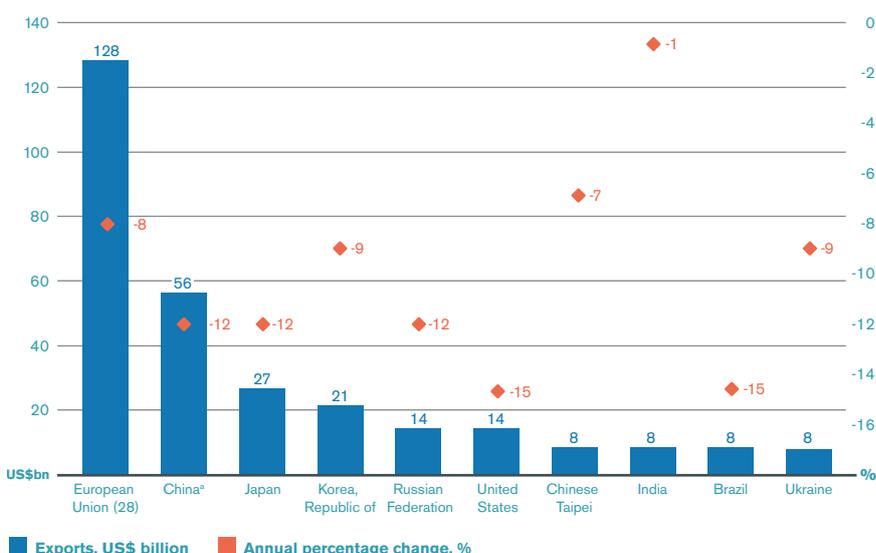
The European Union remained the top exporter with a 38 per cent share of world exports of iron and steel. The Russian Federation rose from sixth to fifth position in 2016, while India climbed from tenth to eighth place. The United States fell from fifth to sixth position, Brazil from seventh to ninth position and Ukraine from ninth to tenth place.

Chart 4.4:
Top ten exporters of fuels and mining products, 2016
(US\$ billion and annual percentage change, %)



^a Includes Secretariat estimates.
Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 4.5:
Top ten exporters of iron and steel, 2016
(US\$ billion and annual percentage change, %)



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

Swiss exports of chemicals increase by 9 per cent

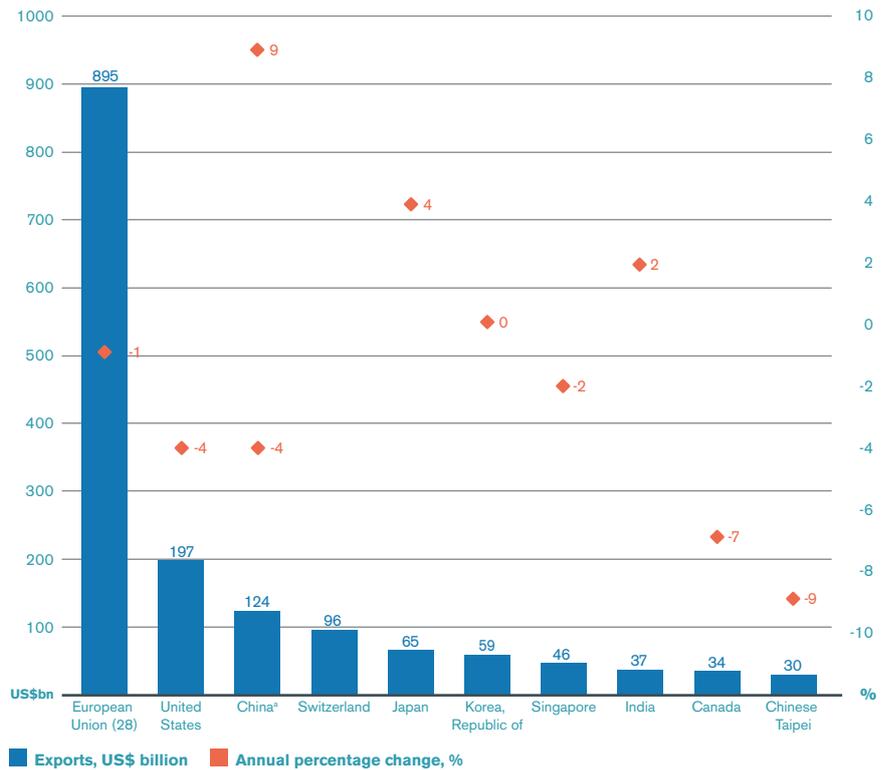
The top ten exporters of chemicals remained mostly unchanged in 2016 (see Chart 4.6), with the exception of India (rising from ninth to eighth place) and Canada (falling from eighth to ninth position).

Three out of the top ten exporters of chemicals increased their export values, namely Switzerland (+9 per cent), Japan (+4 per cent) and India (+2 per cent). Exports from the Republic of Korea stagnated while exports declined for the other top ten exporters. The greatest decline was recorded by Chinese Taipei (-9 per cent) followed by Canada (-7 per cent).

China's exports of office and telecom equipment fall by 8 per cent

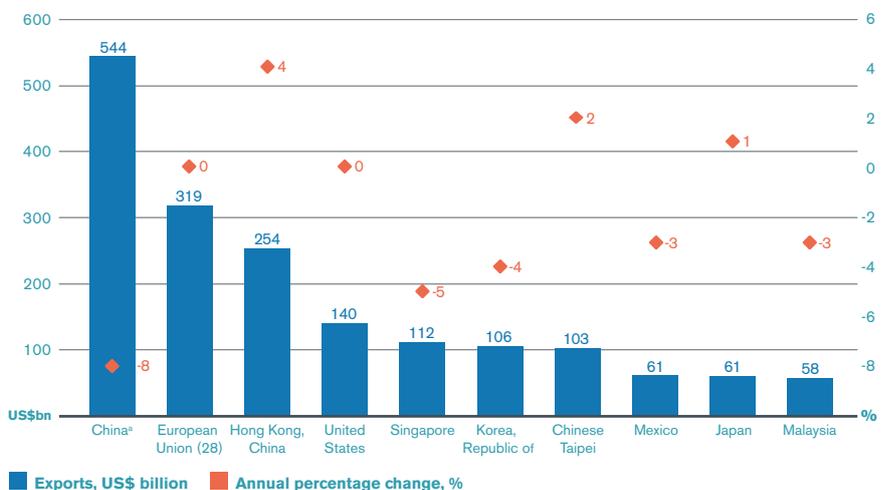
Among the top ten exporters of office and telecom equipment (see Chart 4.7), China recorded the biggest decline (-8 per cent) in 2016. However, it still represents about one-third of world exports of office and telecom equipment. Singapore's exports fell by 5 per cent while the exports of the Republic of Korea declined by 4 per cent. The exports of the European Union and the United States remained at about the same level as in 2015 while a slight increase in exports was recorded by Chinese Taipei (+2 per cent) and Japan (+1 per cent).

Chart 4.6:
Top ten exporters of chemicals, 2016
(US\$ billion and annual percentage change, %)



* Includes significant shipments through processing zones.
Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 4.7:
Top ten exporters of office and telecom equipment, 2016
(US\$ billion and annual percentage change, %)



* Includes significant shipments through processing zones.
Source: WTO Secretariat.

EU regains 50 per cent share of world exports of automotive products

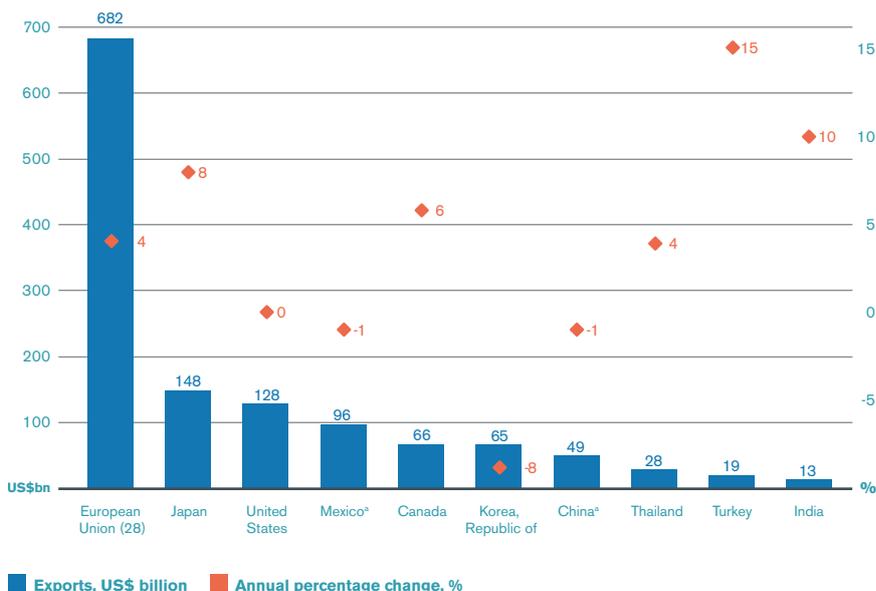
The European Union's exports of automotive products increased by 4 per cent in 2016 (see Chart 4.8), reaching a market share of 50 per cent, following a decline in its exports in 2015. Japan remained in second position (with an 11 per cent share of world exports; +8 per cent in 2016) followed by the United States (9 per cent share, -0.5 per cent).

The Republic of Korea fell from fifth to sixth position while Canada did the reverse (rising to fifth place). The ranking of the other top 10 exporters remained unchanged. The highest increases in exports were recorded by Turkey (+15 per cent) and India (+10 per cent) while exports from the Republic of Korea declined the most (-8 per cent).

Viet Nam breaks into top ten exporters of textiles

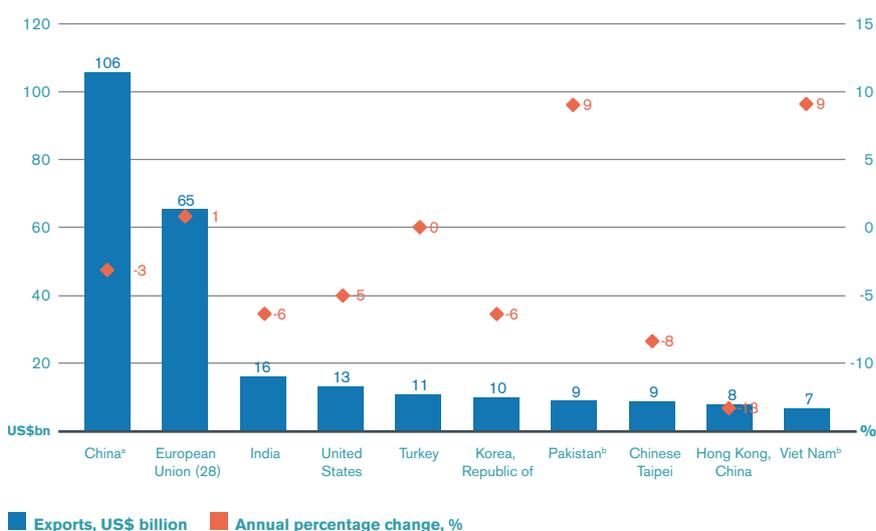
China remained the top exporter of textiles in 2016 (with a 37 per cent share of world exports) even though its exports declined by 3 per cent. The next biggest exporters were the European Union (23 per cent share; 1 per cent increase in 2016) and India (6 per cent share; -6 per cent) – see Chart 4.9. Pakistan rose from ninth to seventh position while Viet Nam entered the top ten for the first time (2 per cent share; +9 per cent).

Chart 4.8:
Top ten exporters of automotive products, 2016
(US\$ billion and annual percentage change, %)



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

Chart 4.9:
Top ten exporters of textiles, 2016
(US\$ billion and annual percentage change, %)



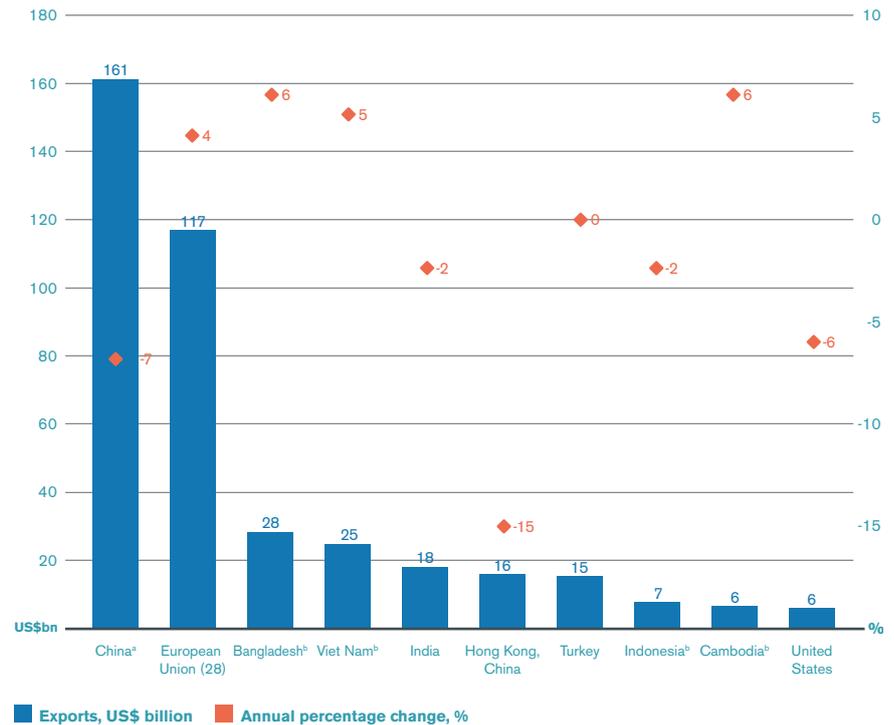
^a Includes significant shipments through processing zones.
^b Includes Secretariat estimates.
Source: WTO Secretariat.

Clothing exports of Cambodia and Bangladesh increase by 6 per cent

The top ten exporters of clothing in 2016 remained unchanged. However, Hong Kong (China) fell from fifth to sixth position and India did the reverse, rising to fifth place – see Chart 4.10. China's exports of clothing fell by 7 per cent but it still stayed in top position, representing 36 per cent of world exports of clothing in 2016.

EU exports of clothing increased by 4 per cent in 2016, reaching a market share of 26 per cent. The highest increases were recorded by Cambodia and Bangladesh (+6 per cent for both countries). Exports of China and the United States declined the most (-7 per cent and -6 per cent respectively).

Chart 4.10:
Top ten exporters of clothing, 2016
(US\$ billion and annual percentage change, %)



^a Includes significant shipments through processing zones.

^b Includes Secretariat estimates

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Trade in commercial services

Overcapacity in transport sector leads to decline in exports but recovery is under way

Global exports of transport services continued to decline in 2016, falling by 4 per cent, to US\$ 853 billion, with the largest declines in Africa (-9 per cent) and Asia (-7 per cent). The Middle East was the only region with positive growth, boosted by thriving air transport exports (see Chart 4.11).

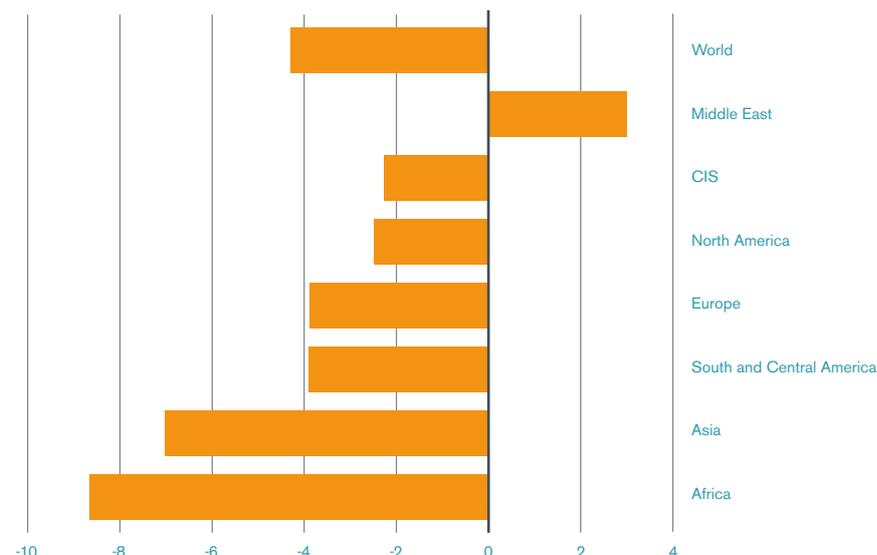
World exports of freight transport by sea plummeted by 13 per cent in 2016 (see Chart 4.12). This was due to overcapacity in the shipping industry and weak demand as a result of stagnating economic conditions. In particular, dry bulk shipping recorded its worst year ever. The prices for freight shipping remained exceptionally low before recovering in the last quarter of 2016 due to increased demand. Prices for container shipping followed a similar pattern, improving at the end of the year as the sector started to deal with over-supply.

Subdued trade led to oversupply in the airline industry as well despite a 3.8 per cent rise in airfreight volumes.¹ Overcapacity pushed the prices of airfreight transport downwards. As a result, world exports of freight transport by air contracted by 3 per cent in 2016, similar to the declines recorded for other modes of freight transport, such as railways and roads. More than half of global transport exports relate to international freight transport, largely by sea.²

Growth in international air passenger transport remained strong in 2016 as international routes multiplied (see Chart 4.13). The Middle East posted the highest growth in international

Chart 4.11:

World exports of transport services by region, 2016
(Annual percentage change, %)



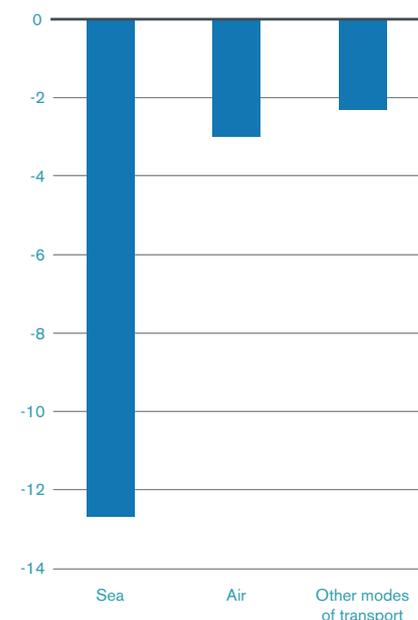
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

passenger traffic, at 11.8 per cent, almost twice as high as the world average. Commercial airlines recorded international passenger “load factors” – the percentage of seats filled per flight – of almost 80 per cent worldwide, with a peak in Europe of 82.8 per cent. However lower prices, due to increased competition, affected air passenger revenue, which continued to decline in a similar way to cargo revenue.³

Passenger transport receipts account for the largest share of air transport exports. But despite rising international air passenger traffic, world exports of air transport services declined by 2 per cent in 2016.

Chart 4.12:

World exports of freight transport by mode of transport, 2016
(Annual percentage change, %)

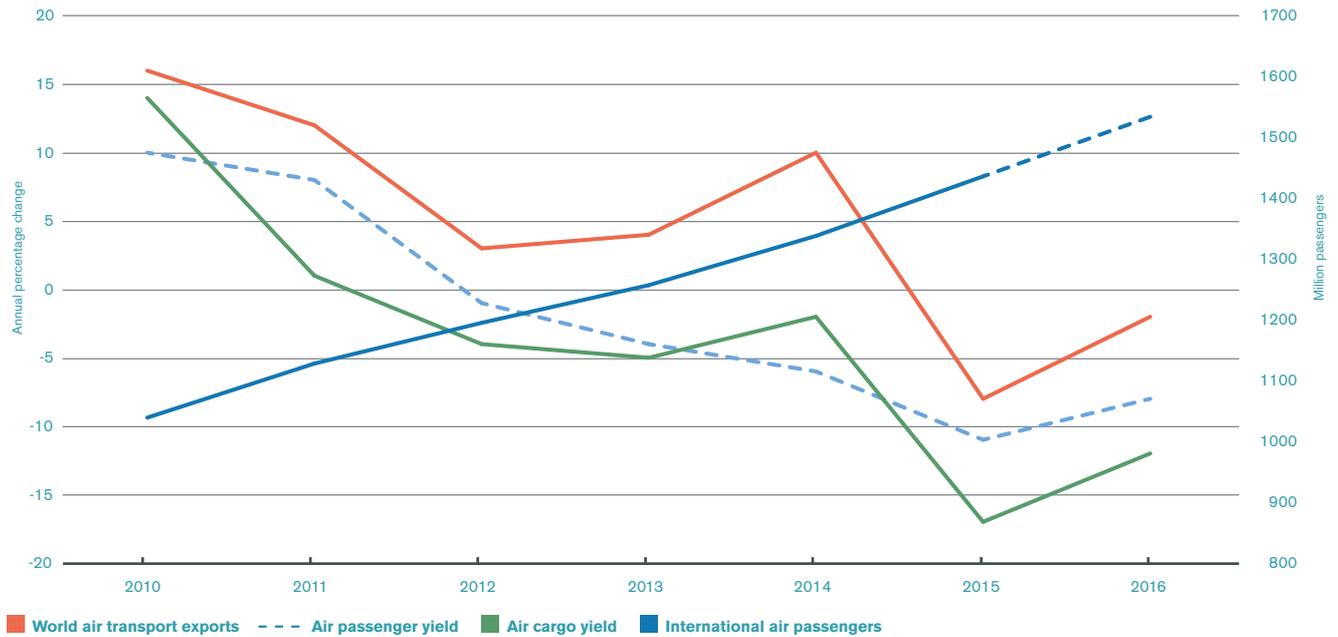


Source: WTO estimates.

¹ IATA "Air freight market analysis". ² WTO World Trade Statistical Review 2016. ³ IATA "Air passenger market analysis".

Chart 4.13:

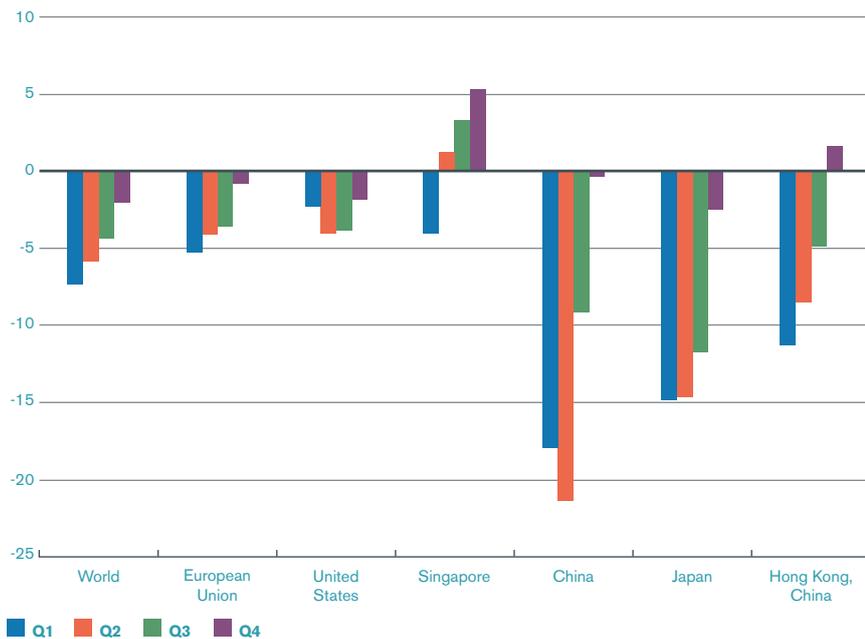
World exports of air transport services, air cargo and air passenger yields, 2010-2016
(Annual percentage change and million passengers)



Source: WTO estimates, IATA and ICAO. The number of international air passengers in 2016 is estimated by the WTO Secretariat (see dotted line)

Chart 4.14:

Quarterly exports of transport services, world and selected leading traders, Q1 2016 – Q4 2016
(Percentage change, year-on-year)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Overall, 2016 was a challenging year for the transport sector worldwide. However, as global demand and trade recovered in the last months of the year, world exports of transport services gradually bounced back (see Chart 4.14). Data for the first quarter of 2017 from the shipping and airline industries point to robust growth. The index for container shipping throughput of major ports continued to rise as well as international air passenger transport (+7.1 per cent) and air freight transport (+10.9 per cent). Short-term statistics on exports of transport services in leading economies suggest that recovery is under way.

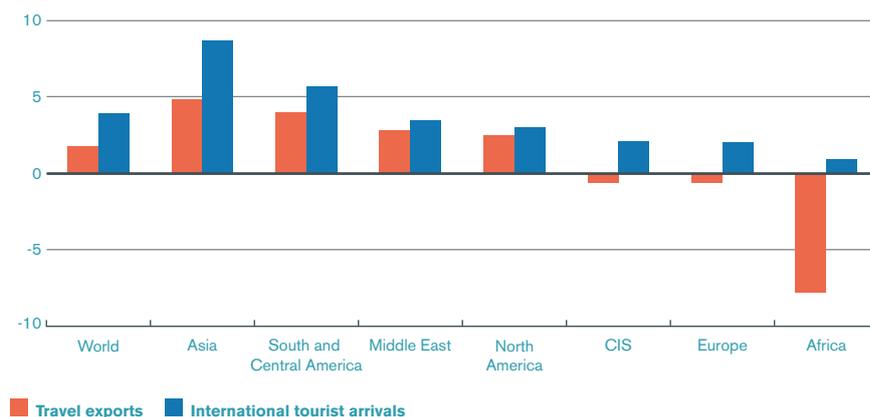
Asia records highest growth in travel earnings

World exports of travel rose by 2 per cent in 2016, reaching US\$ 1,205 billion (see Chart 4.15). These exports measure travellers' expenditure in goods and services during their stay abroad. The increase in 2016 reflected a 3.9 per cent increase in the number of international tourist arrivals worldwide. Although security and health concerns remained an issue in several parts of the world, international tourist arrivals reached 1,235 million in 2016.⁴

Asian economies recorded the highest growth in international tourist arrivals, largely from passengers travelling within the region. This growth was fuelled by enhanced air connectivity and cheaper airfares. Expanded tourism within Asia boosted the region's travel exports, which increased by 5 per cent, the largest rise among all regions. Several leading and emerging Asian exporters saw robust growth rates. Japan's travel receipts rose by 25 per cent, the third consecutive year of double-digit growth. Australia, Thailand and India also recorded strong increases, reflecting a surge in international tourists (see Chart 4.16).

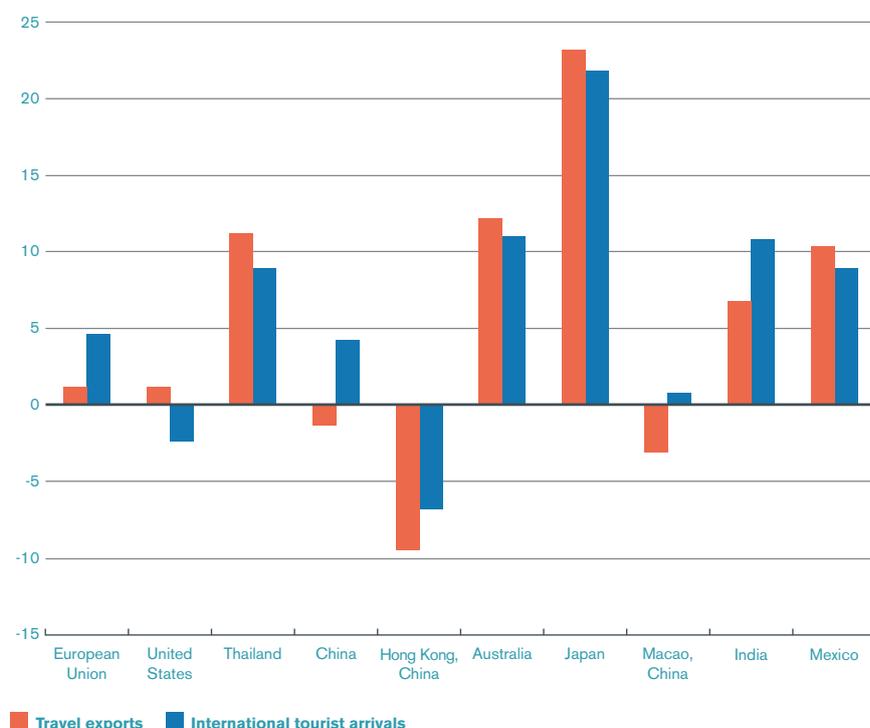
China played a key role in neighbouring economies' tourism growth in 2016. Chinese travellers targeted destinations within Asia, preferring short trips over long-haul travel. China accounted for some 15 per cent of international tourist arrivals in Australia, more than a quarter in Thailand and Japan, close to a half in the Republic of Korea and two-thirds in Macao, China and Hong Kong, China. However, in Hong Kong, China and Macao, China arrivals from China and average expenditure contracted. This translated into a decline in travel

Chart 4.15:
World exports of travel and international tourist arrivals by region, 2016
(Annual percentage change, %)



Note: Regional aggregates for international tourist arrivals were calculated by the WTO Secretariat on the basis of UNWTO data. Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Chart 4.16:
Leading exporters of travel and international tourist arrivals, 2016
(Annual percentage change, %)



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

⁴ UN World Tourism Organization, "World Tourism Barometer", March 2017.

exports for both economies. In 2016, China held a 21.8 per cent share of world payments for overseas travel. Despite a recent downward revision of its travel statistics, it remained the second global travel spender behind the European Union.

Other regions benefited from rising numbers of foreign tourists. South and Central America's travel receipts rose by 4 per cent in 2016 sustained by increasing numbers of travellers from the United States despite concerns caused by the outbreak of the Zika virus in several countries. In the Middle East, exports of travel expanded by 3 per cent while the European Union's travel exports rose by 1 per cent as exchange rate fluctuations stabilized following volatility in 2015.

By contrast, Africa's travel receipts fell by 8 per cent due to a slowdown in international tourist arrivals. This was largely the result of a sharp drop in foreign tourists in Egypt following terrorist attacks, with the country's travel receipts contracting by more than a half. In Sub-Saharan Africa, however, growth remained positive. In 2016, travel accounted for almost 40 per cent of Africa's total exports of commercial services.

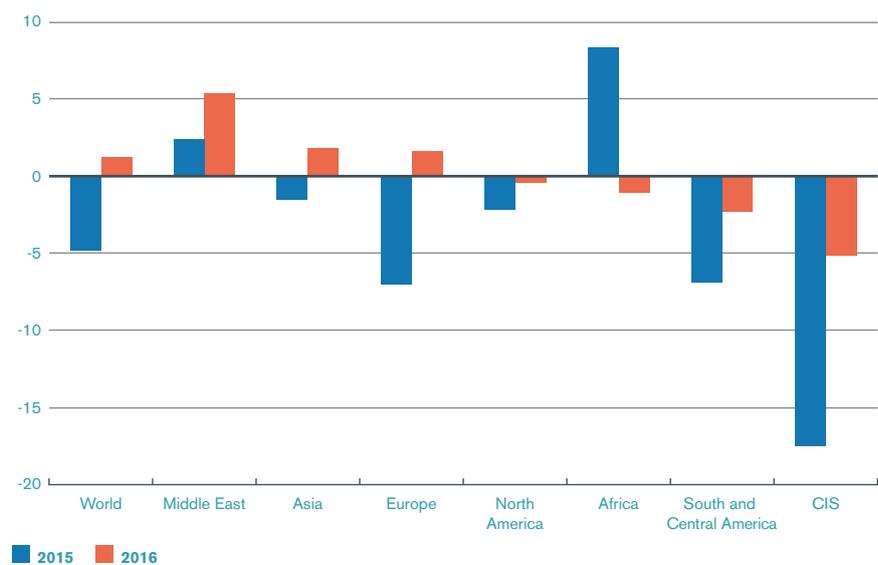
According to the UN's World Tourism Organization, international tourist arrivals are projected to rise by 3 to 4 per cent in 2017.

High-tech services lead growth in other commercial services in Asia and Middle East

World exports of other commercial services (a category which includes financial services) increased by 1 per cent in 2016, reaching US\$ 2,584 billion, following a 5 per cent drop in 2015 (see Chart 4.17). However, export performance was uneven

among regions. While the Commonwealth of Independent States and South and Central America continued to record significant declines, other regions recorded positive growth. The Middle East was the fastest growing region in 2016 (+5 per cent), boosted by Israel's expanding exports of computer services and research and development (R&D) services.

Chart 4.17:
World exports of other commercial services by region, 2016
(Annual percentage change, %)

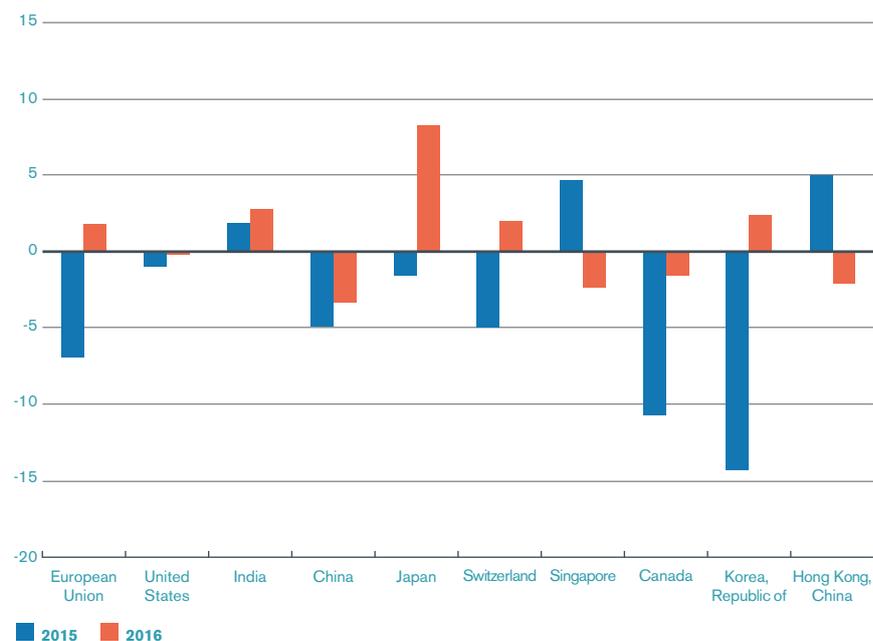


Note: "Other commercial services" covers: construction; insurance and pension services; financial services; charges for the use of intellectual property not included elsewhere; telecommunications, computer and information services; other business services; and personal, cultural and recreational services.
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Highly-skilled, knowledge-based services contributed to exports growth in Asia. Receipts of intellectual property charges, financial services, R&D services, and technical and scientific services boosted Japan's exports (see Chart 4.18). In 2016, the country recorded the most rapid growth among leading exporters of other commercial services. In other leading economies in the region, such as India, exports of R&D services increased by 52 per cent while in the Republic of Korea, licence fees for the use of outcomes of R&D rose by 13 per cent.

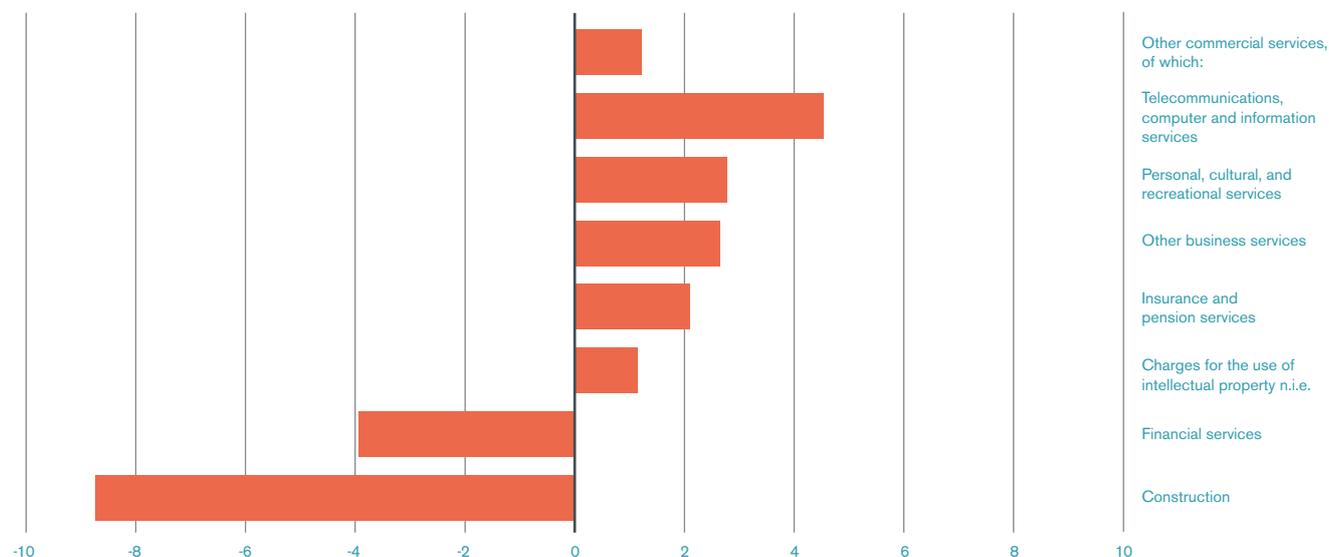
Information and communication technology (ICT) services was the most dynamic sector among other commercial services in 2016 (see Chart 4.19), growing by 4 per cent to US\$ 493 billion, thanks to 5 per cent growth in the European Union.

Chart 4.18:
Leading exporters of other commercial services, 2016
(Annual percentage change, %)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Chart 4.19:
World exports of other commercial services by main category, 2016
(Annual percentage change, %)

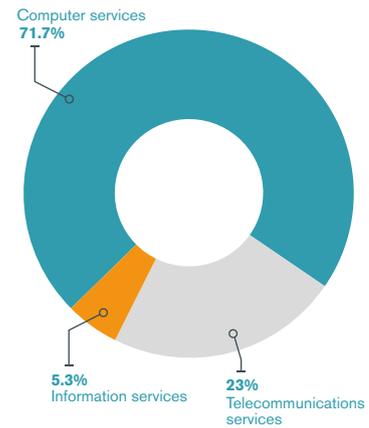


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Computer services (consisting of hardware- and software-related services and data processing services) represented around 72 per cent of ICT services exports, or US\$ 353 billion, in 2016 according to WTO Secretariat estimates (see Chart 4.20). Telecommunications services (including mobile telecommunications, Internet backbone services and the provision of Internet access) were estimated at 23 per cent of ICT exports. Information services (including database services, such as conception, storage, and dissemination, and news agency services) only accounted for 5 per cent of total ICT exports.

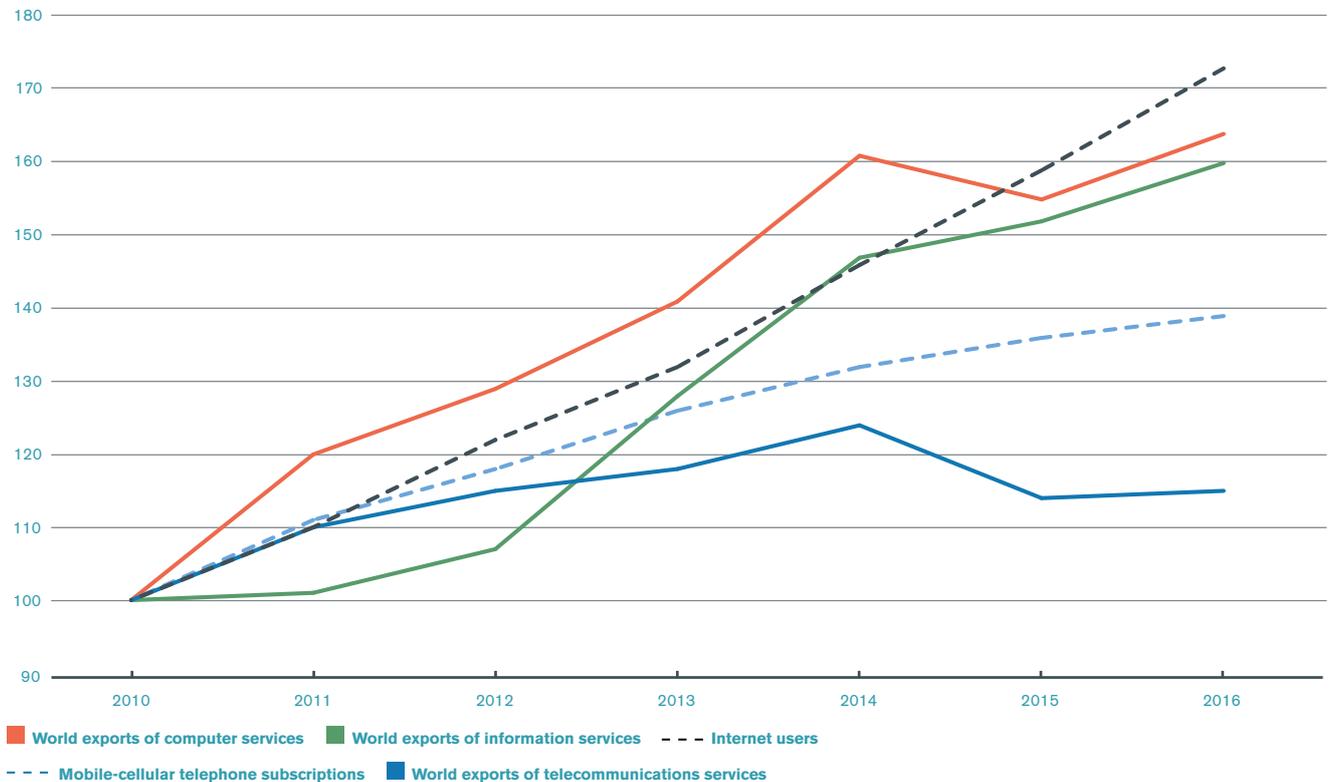
Remarkable technological progress and improved connectivity over recent years have fostered the development of ICT services. Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions have surged, with virtually everyone in the world having a mobile telephone subscription (99.7 per 100 inhabitants in 2016). The number of Internet users has continued to rise while the prices for telecommunications services, in particular for mobile-broadband, have continued to fall. Technological advances have translated into escalating global exports of ICT services, in particular computer services and information services (see Chart 4.21).

Chart 4.20:
World exports of telecommunications, computer and information services, 2016
(Percentage, %)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Chart 4.21:
World exports of ICT services, Internet users, and mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions
(Index 2010 = 100)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates and ITU.

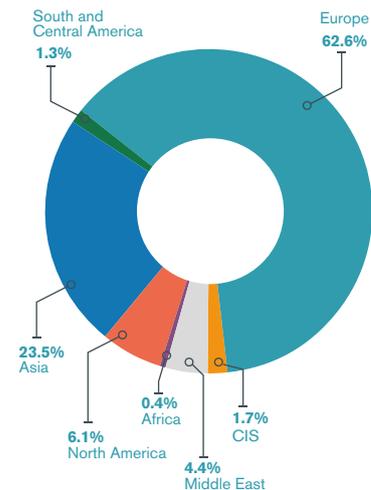
A digital divide hinders Africa's participation in exports of ICT services

World exports of computer services remained very concentrated in certain regions in 2016. Europe, mainly the European Union, accounted for 62.6 per cent of global exports, followed by Asia with 23.5 per cent. Less than 1 per cent of world exports of computer services originated from Africa (see Chart 4.22).

Infrastructural constraints, low rates of access to the Internet and poor

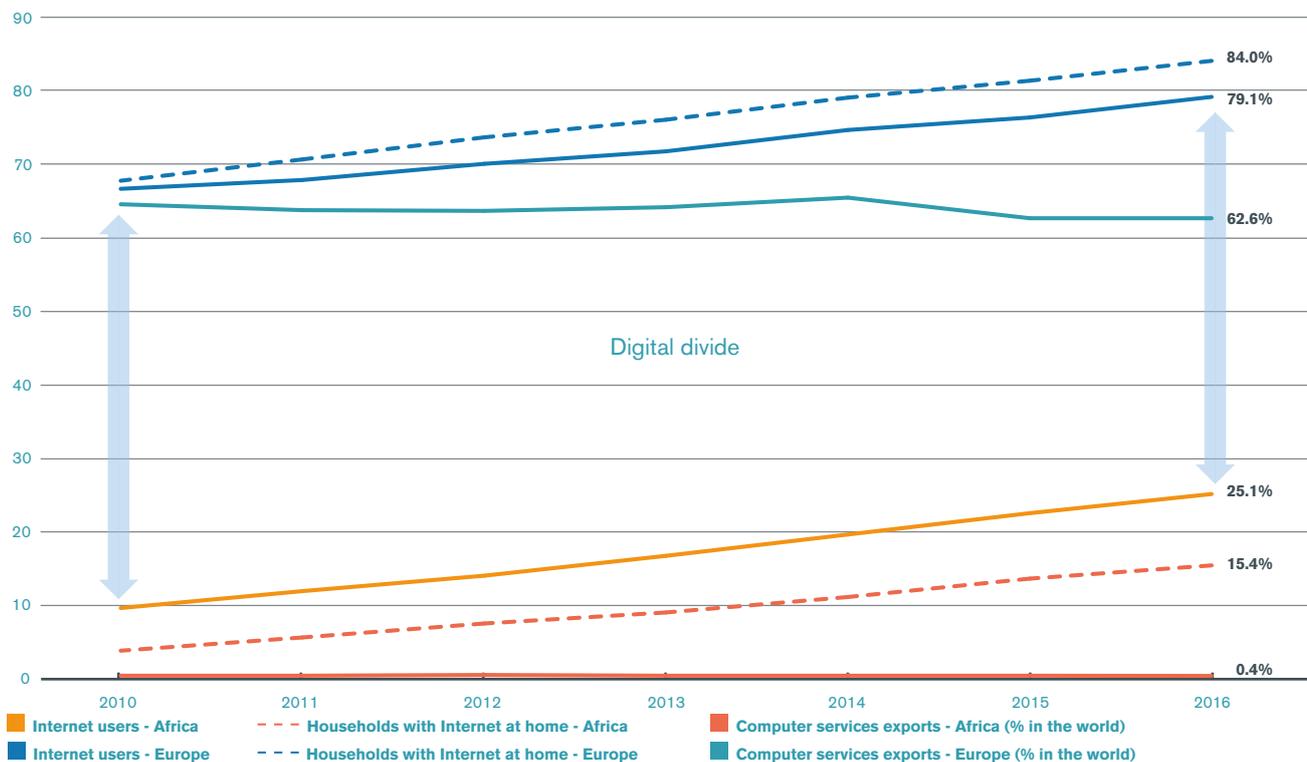
connectivity as well as lack of technological knowledge has hindered the participation of African economies in the most dynamic segment of services trade (see Chart 4.23). A digital divide regarding access to and use of ICT technologies persists between developed and developing regions. As a result developing economies have been marginalized in world trade in services, preventing them from entering fully into new ways of trading goods and services, such as e-commerce and participation in global value chains.

Chart 4.22:
World exports of computer services by region, 2016
(Percentage, %)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Chart 4.23:
Internet household access, Internet users, and participation in world exports of computer services in Africa and Europe, 2010-2016
(Per 100 inhabitants and percentage, %)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates and ITU.

Trade in value added terms

What is the origin of “value added” in agro-industry supply chains?

Global value chains (GVCs) have contributed to the international fragmentation of production, especially in the manufacturing sector where countries and industries specialize in tasks and the production of inputs to a final product. The agro-food sector creates opportunities for developing economies to join GVCs through the production and exchange of agricultural products. Agro-food production chains allow small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to link up with smallholder farms – the core of business networks in emerging economies - so that they can reach out to international markets.

The OECD-WTO Trade in Value Added (TiVA) database provides insights into the origin of the value added contained in gross exports and sheds light on the trade flows that take

place within GVCs. TiVA data rely on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) that covers all sectors of the economy, including primary products, manufactured goods and services. The ISIC definition for “agro-industry” mainly includes the production, processing and preservation of food products and beverages as well as tobacco products.

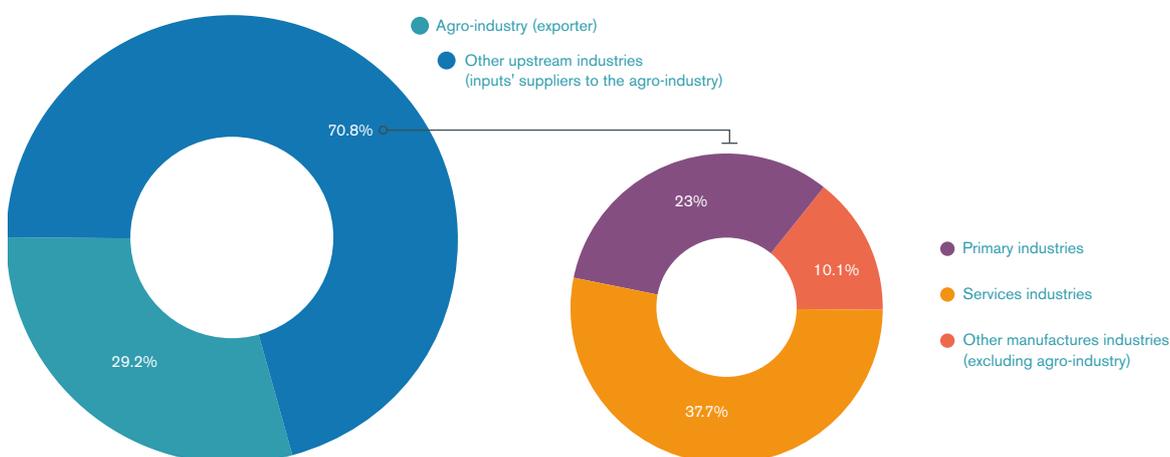
Around 70 per cent of the value added in agro-industrial exports in 2011 originated from industries supplying inputs to agricultural firms to produce their exports (see Chart 4.24), according to TiVA estimates. Intermediate products from primary industries, mainly consisting of agricultural inputs, represented 23 per cent of the overall value added in the sector's exports. Inputs from other manufacturing industries such as fertilizers, pesticides, tools and agricultural machinery, represented 10 per cent of this total.

Furthermore, the share of services in the overall value added in agro-industry exports was highly significant, reaching 38 per cent of the total value added in 2011, much more than the value added by the agro-food sector itself (29 per cent). The increasing “servicification” of the agro-industry is due to the fact that services allow the various production units in the value chain to be connected with each other.

Measuring trade in terms of value added highlights the importance of logistics services in food supply chains. This is especially true for supply chains dealing with perishable goods, which are extremely dependent on efficient logistics systems and reliable connections to GVCs. In 2011, the share of transportation and distribution services (including wholesale and retail trade) in world agro-industry exports was estimated at 18.5 per cent while “research and development and other business services” totalled 7.5 per cent.

Chart 4.24:

World exports of agro-industry products – sectoral origin of value added, 2011
(% share in gross exports of agro-industry)



Source: OECD-WTO TiVA database.

Table 4.1:**Geographic value added in agro-industry exports, selected regions and economies, 2011**

(% share in economies' total exports)

Exporter	Value added origin of exports									Total
	EU28	South America	South-East Asia	United States	Canada	Mexico	Japan	China	Other	
EU28	86	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	7	100
South America	2	91	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	100
South-East Asia	3	1	82	2	0	0	2	2	8	100
United States	3	1	1	86	2	1	1	1	4	100
Canada	2	1	1	10	79	1	0	1	4	100
Mexico	1	0	1	10	1	83	0	1	2	100
Japan	1	1	2	2	1	0	87	1	4	100
China	3	3	5	4	1	0	1	75	8	100

Intra-regional or domestic value added origin in agro-industry exports

Source: OECD-WTO TIVA database.

Note: South America includes Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Peru.

South East Asia includes Brunei, Cambodia, Hong Kong (China), Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei and Thailand.

The regional groups shown in Table 4.1 illustrate that agro-industry value chains are mainly organized at the regional level. The shares of intra-regional value added in total exports for the European Union, Central and South America and South East Asia were close to or over 90 per cent in 2011.

The United States and the European Union are core suppliers to agro GVCs. This may be partly due to the predominance of US and European multinational enterprises in this sector

and intensive exchanges within their networks of operating subsidiaries. The United States dedicates a large part of its exports of agro products to its regional partners, with Canadian and Mexican exports of agro-industrial products, including around 10 per cent of US value added in 2011.

China tends to be an importer of inputs rather than a supplier of inputs within agro-industry GVCs. Imported inputs represented 25 per cent of China's value added exports from

the agro-industry in 2011. South East Asia alone contributed to more than 5 per cent of the value added in China's agro exports. Food and agribusiness is of increasing importance to South-East Asian economies. For instance, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia are among the top exporters of food products in the world, producing and exporting semi-processed agricultural products, such as palm oil, to GVC partners for further processing.

⁵ UN World Tourism Organization, "World Tourism Barometer", March 2017".

The challenge of measuring digital trade

A report on the digital economy commissioned by the UK government in March 2016 suggests that the UK's gross domestic product (GDP) would have grown on average 0.4 to 0.7 percentage points faster in the last decade if the benefits of the digital economy had been fully realised.⁵

New business models and advances in technology have helped to create new ways of achieving efficiency and reducing trade costs for both goods and services. The challenge is to find a way of capturing this digital element in measurements of domestic and cross-border activity.

Terms such as ICT, e-commerce, digital trade and the digital economy are often used interchangeably as the scope of each concept is not fully defined. However, to quantify the impact of each of these concepts it is important to define its scope.

In addition, governments regard these technological advances – or “digitalisation” – as the way of increasing their participation in international trade. Digitalisation is widely seen as a means of helping small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) participate more in international trade and facilitating the participation of women in trade. It is often cited when discussing the future prospects of trade and economic growth, and it is central to discussions on automation and to what extent robots or artificial intelligence will affect employment in the future.

Statistics are needed to measure and interpret the impact of digitalisation. Currently, national accounts provide information on the structure and size of an economy in value added terms while international trade statistics on goods and services trade measure trade flows in gross terms. In addition, global supply-use tables link production with trade to measure international trade flows in value added terms.

However, new technology enabling e-commerce or more generally digital trade has an impact on production, domestic trade and international trade. The challenge for the international statistical community is to find a way of capturing these transactions in international trade statistics and subsequently in macroeconomic aggregates. For example, what is the frontier between goods and services for digitised products? Would the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) or the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) be applicable? And how should they be classified in a statistical context? Technology in the form of Internet access has brought an additional layer of complexity to the measurement of international trade. Digital trade allows SMEs to access distant markets and to buy cutting-edge products. It also helps to reduce trade costs by increasing the efficiency of global value chains.

When measuring digital trade flows, it is helpful to categorize them in order to determine how statistical measurement of this activity needs to be developed.

To improve the statistics on digital trade, a number of initiatives are advancing in parallel. However, for the time being, these are mostly concerned with conceptualizing the different aspects of this trade. Although the concept of digital trade has only recently become a prime consideration of the statistical community, a number of related efforts are already proceeding. The Inter-Agency Task Force on International Trade Statistics (TFITS) will coordinate these efforts to seek to avoid duplication and to ensure a common approach within the broader economic accounting framework. Notable initiatives currently under way include collaboration between the OECD and the International Monetary Fund to better measure digitalisation within GDP and productivity measurements, and work being conducted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Universal Postal Union, the OECD and the WTO to measure cross-border e-commerce transactions. Other efforts that the TFITS will build upon include using a definition of ICT-enabled services developed by UNCTAD to help derive data on the value of services delivered electronically across borders.⁶ The TFITS, chaired by the OECD and the WTO and reporting to the UN Statistical Commission, has taken the lead in pursuing how to respond to the challenge of measuring digital trade.

⁶ In March 2016, the UN Statistical Commission endorsed a definition of ICT-enabled services developed by UNCTAD in collaboration with other international organizations.

Trading patterns: Global and regional perspectives

World merchandise trade in value terms fell by 3 per cent in 2016 following a 13 per cent slump recorded in 2015, with trade growth remaining negative or static for the world's leading traders. China remained the top trader but its share of world merchandise trade declined for the first time since 1996. Exporters of commodities, particularly fuels and mining products, continued to be hit by a decline in commodity prices. Europe was the best performing region in 2016, with a flat growth rate in the value of its merchandise trade, compared with a decline of 3 per cent for North America and 4 per cent for Asia.

In services, the Middle East recorded the highest export growth for the fourth consecutive year, thanks to its thriving air transport sector, tourism and IT services. However, in the Commonwealth of Independent States and in Africa, exports of all services categories plunged. African economies recorded a sharp decline in services imports as falling energy prices cut revenues of oil exporters in the region, reducing their capacity to buy services from abroad. The United States remained the world's leading trader of commercial services while the United Kingdom was the second-largest world exporter despite a sharp depreciation of the British pound. China slipped to fifth position in terms of exports but ranked once again as the second-largest services importer. Sustained by high-tech services, Ireland had the best services trade performance among leading traders.

Merchandise trade 48

Trade in commercial services 53

Merchandise trade

Sluggish performance by the leading traders in 2016

China, the United States, Germany, Japan and France were the top five traders for merchandise exports and imports (in terms of value) in 2016, accounting for more than 38 per cent of world merchandise trade.¹ In terms of exports and imports, Netherlands and the United Kingdom ranked fifth and fourth for exports and imports respectively. Imports and exports from the top five traders both dropped by 3 per cent in 2016, compared with a decline of 11 per cent and 7 per cent respectively in 2015.

China's share of world merchandise trade in 2016 declined for the first time since 1996, falling to 11.8 per cent compared with 12.2 per cent in

2015. China's exports totalled US\$ 2.10 trillion, a decline of 8 per cent following a 3 per cent decrease in 2015. Chinese exports made a slow start to 2016, with an initial decline of 13 per cent compared with the same quarter of 2015. On the imports side, a decline of 5 per cent on a year-on-year basis was less marked than the decline of 14 per cent recorded in 2015. In volume terms, import demand from China grew by 3 per cent following a decline of 2 per cent in 2015.

China's trade balance remained positive in 2016 but declined by US\$ 83.2 billion to US\$ 510.7 billion in 2016. This follows an improvement of US\$ 124.0 billion to its trade balance in 2014 and an improvement of US\$ 210.8 billion in 2015. Preliminary data shows that trade surplus in

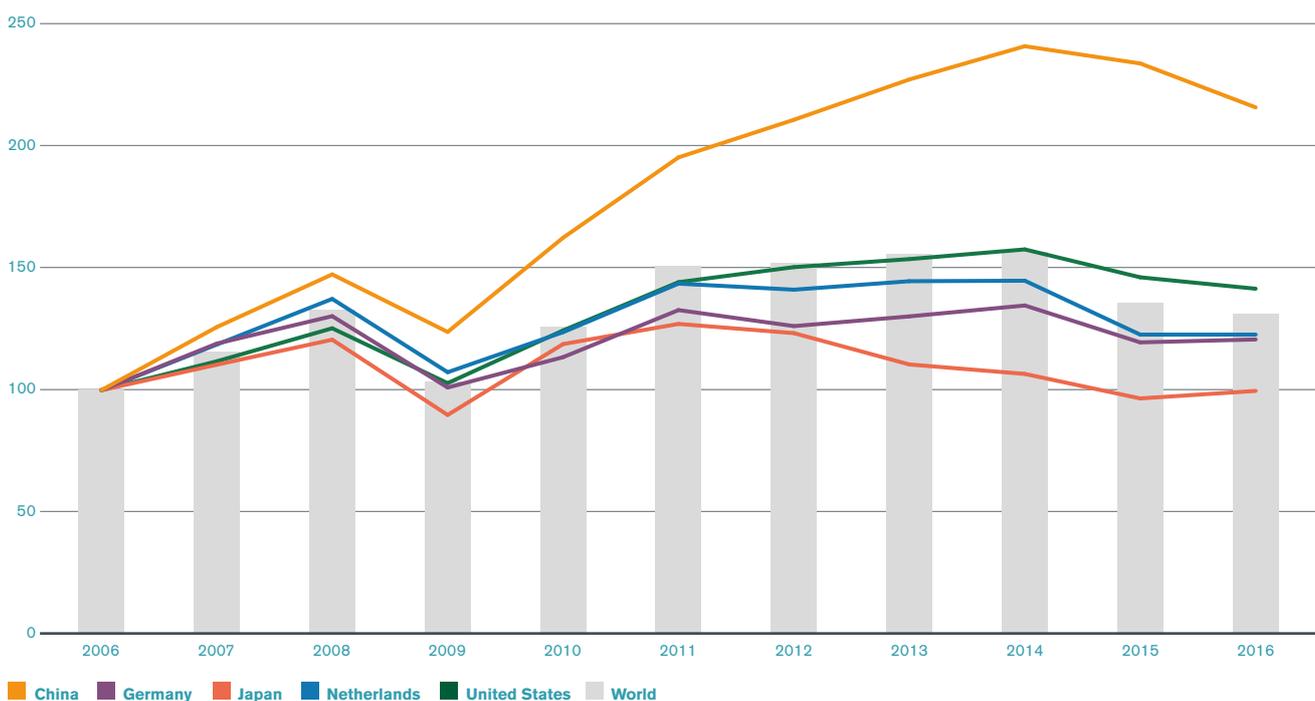
manufactured goods, which account for more than 96 per cent of China's total exports, reached US\$ 969.8 billion in 2016 compared with US\$ 1.06 trillion in 2015 (see Table A17).

The three top regional destinations for China's exports of manufactured goods in 2015 were Asia (37 per cent share), North America (26 per cent) and Europe (20 per cent). Preliminary data show that on the imports side, demand from China for manufactured goods declined at a pace of 5 per cent in 2016 following a decline of 8 per cent in 2015. Imports of fuels and mining products were affected by the decline in prices of these commodities in 2016 (see Chart 3.2).

The United States exported goods with a value of US\$ 1.45 trillion in 2016

Chart 5.1:

Leading traders and world exports of merchandise trade, 2006-2016
(Indices, 2006 = 100)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

¹ Merchandise trade is defined as the average of exports and imports.

and imported goods totalling US\$ 2.25 trillion. Merchandise exports decreased by 3 per cent, following a decline of 7 per cent in 2015. Agricultural goods, which represented 11 per cent of goods exports in 2016, grew by 3 per cent following a decline of 12 per cent in 2015 (see Table A14). The net trade deficit on goods was lower than in 2015 during the first three quarters of 2016 but a decline during the fourth quarter of the year dragged down GDP growth for 2016 to 1.6 per cent. The US trade balance improved by US\$ 16.0 billion in 2016 following a decline of US\$ 42.5 billion in 2014 and US\$ 20.7 billion in 2015.

The US merchandise trade deficit with developing economies reached US\$ 541.5 billion in 2016, down from US\$ 558.2 billion in 2015. Exports declined 3 per cent to US\$ 809.7 billion, caused primarily by a decline in machinery and transport equipment products. Imports were down 3 per cent to US\$ 1.35 trillion from US\$ 1.39 trillion in 2015.

The United States' two partners in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) – Canada and Mexico - received over 34 per cent of all US merchandise exports in 2015 and were responsible for 26 per cent of all US imports.² The United States ran a trade deficit of US\$ 87.7 billion in goods with its NAFTA partners in 2016: US\$ 67.7 billion with Mexico and US\$ 20.4 billion with Canada.³ Over the past two years, US merchandise trade has declined by 4 per cent, compared with average growth of 2 per cent in 2013 and 2014.

Within the European Union, Germany was the largest exporter of goods (totalling US\$ 1.34 trillion) followed by the Netherlands (US\$

569.7 billion) and France (US\$ 501.3 billion). Germany recorded a trade surplus of US\$ 284.8 billion in 2016 compared with US\$ 43.5 billion for the European Union as a whole. Germany remains the main recipient of world exports to the European Union, with imports valued at US\$ 1.05 trillion, or 20 per cent of the EU's total imports. The Netherlands remained the fifth-largest exporter of goods in the world, with a share of 4 per cent of global trade. In terms of imports, the United Kingdom overtook Japan as the world's fourth-largest importer of goods behind Germany, with imports of US\$ 635.8 billion in 2016, an increase of 2 per cent. The United Kingdom accounted for 12 per cent of EU imports in 2016 while France's share was 11 per cent.

Japan was the world's fourth-largest exporter of merchandise trade and fifth-largest importer in 2015, with a 4 per cent share of total trade. Among developed economies, Japan showed the highest exports growth in value and volume terms. Japan's merchandise exports rose by 3 per cent while imports fell by 6 per cent. Export growth in 2016 followed a decline of 9 per cent in 2015, with exports US\$ 20.1 billion higher than in 2015. Growth was largely driven by a recovery in exports of manufactured goods, which account for more than 87 per cent of the country's total exports. The 6 per cent decline in imports was less marked than the 20 per cent decline in 2015. Japan recorded an increase in demand for agricultural and manufactured products following a decline in 2015.

Japan's trade balance was positive in 2016, with a surplus of US\$ 38.0 billion, after recording a deficit of US\$ 23.2 billion in 2015 and US\$ 122.0 billion in 2014.

Overall, Europe is the third-largest destination of Japanese manufactured goods, accounting for 12 per cent of these exports, with Asia and North America representing 53 per cent and 25 per cent shares respectively.² Within Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Japan represented 8 per cent of the total merchandise trade of the group in 2016.

Europe best performing region in 2016, with steady year-on-year progress

Europe was the best performing region in 2016 followed by Asia and North America. Europe's merchandise exports amounted to US\$ 5.94 trillion, followed by Asia's US\$ 5.75 trillion and North America's US\$ 2.22 trillion. In terms of imports, Europe accounted for US\$ 5.92 trillion while Asia's and North America's imports stood at US\$ 5.21 trillion and US\$ 3.07 trillion respectively. Europe's exports and imports remained flat overall in 2016 compared with a decline of 13 per cent in 2015.

Africa's exports experienced a decline of 12 per cent in value terms in 2016, with oil exporters most adversely affected by lower oil prices. With average annual fuel prices 17 per cent lower in 2016, African oil exporters dragged down the region's performance. Oil exporters recorded a decline of 27 per cent compared with a decline of just 1 per cent for Africa's non-oil exporters.

Among the leading oil exporters, Nigeria saw a decline of 36 per cent while Algeria and Tunisia fared relatively better than the average for this group, recording declines of 16 per cent and 4 per cent respectively in value terms (see Table A58). Conversely, Egypt

² Latest period for which data are available.

³ Preliminary numbers were extrapolated on the basis of data published by UN Comtrade database.

bounced back from the previous year's poor performance, with growth of 19 per cent for its exports. The lacklustre performance of African countries overall was due to a variety of other factors, including slow economic recovery in advanced and emerging economies (notably China), the drought experienced in some African countries as well as the effects of political turmoil, particularly for North African countries.

Asia's merchandise trade continued to deteriorate in 2016 in value terms. The region experienced a decline in exports of 4 per cent. Among the larger Asian economies, India recorded a much less significant decline (-1 per cent) in its exports in 2016 compared with the decline of 17 per cent in 2015. On the imports side, falling fuel prices continued to weigh down the value of its imports in 2016. Developed economies in Asia registered growth

in exports value terms of 3 per cent in 2016 following a decline of 13 per cent in 2015, largely driven by a recovery of Japan's exports. Among the exporters of manufactured goods, Malaysia and the Philippines experienced declines of 5 per cent and 4 per cent respectively (see Table A7).

South and Central America's merchandise exports were down 6 per cent in 2016 as the region remains largely dependent on agricultural and energy commodities and is therefore vulnerable to price movements for these products. Brazil, the world's third-largest exporter of agricultural products in 2016 (see Table A14), experienced a decline in exports of 3 per cent, dragging down the performance of the South American region. Argentina, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Peru and Paraguay achieved positive exports trade growth in 2016.

In the Middle East and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), dependence on commodities continued to weigh down their trade performance. The CIS recorded the worst performance among all regions in terms of exports, registering a decline of 16 per cent. These exports totalled US\$ 418.6 billion while imports reached US\$ 332.6 billion in 2016. Middle Eastern countries recorded exports of US\$ 765.8 billion and imports of US\$ 665.2 billion in 2016.

Regional trade agreements recorded static or declining growth in 2016

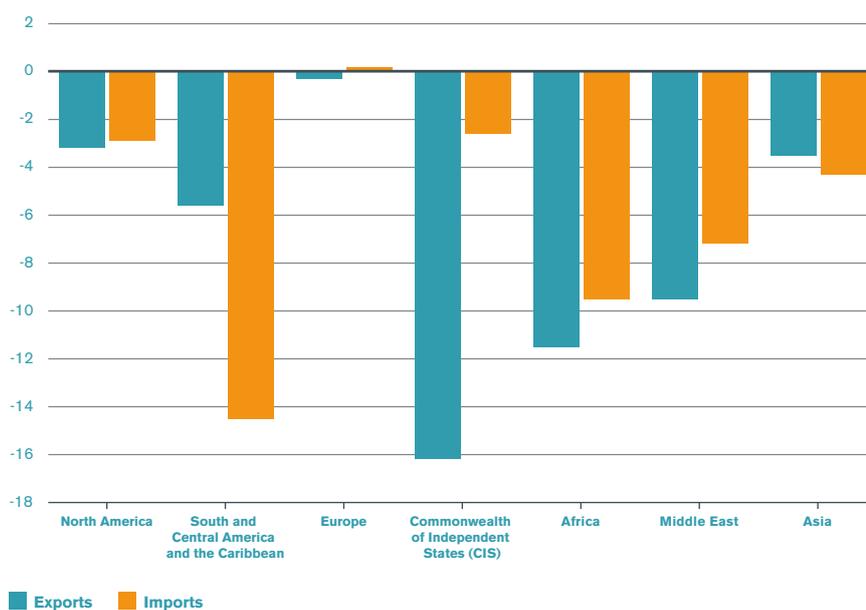
NAFTA, the European Union and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) accounted for 58 per cent of global trade in 2016, including 56 per cent of world exports (US\$ 8.73 trillion) and 60 per cent of world imports (US\$ 9.47 trillion). The members of these three regional trade agreements (RTAs) represented 53 per cent of world GDP in 2016⁴, with an average growth rate of 1.9 per cent in 2016 and a market size of 1.6 billion consumers.⁵

However, total merchandise trade for all RTAs remained static or declined in value terms. NAFTA, ASEAN and the European Union recorded a weighted average decline in their merchandise trade of 1 per cent in 2016 compared with a decline of 11 per cent in 2015 (see Chart 5.3).

NAFTA's merchandise trade performance improved compared with 2015 but growth remained negative in 2016. NAFTA's exports stood at US\$ 2.22 trillion while its imports totalled US\$ 3.07 trillion. As a result, it increased its share of world total merchandise trade

Chart 5.2:

Merchandise trade by region, 2016 (Annual percentage change, %)

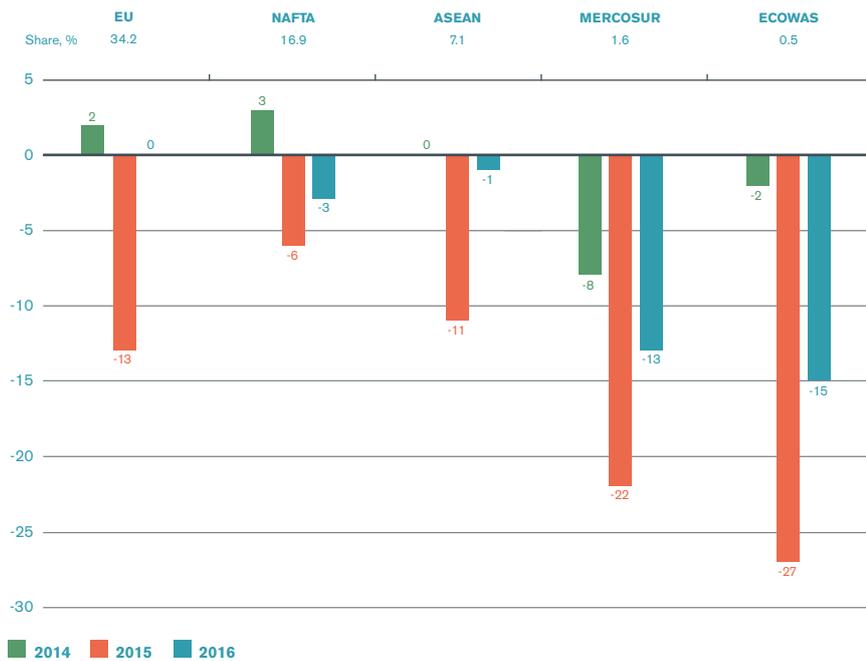


Source: WTO Secretariat.

⁴ World Economic Outlook estimates, April 2017.

⁵ World Bank, World Development Indicators, latest data available for 2015.

Chart 5.3:
Total merchandise trade of selected RTAs, 2014-2016
(Share and annual percentage change, %)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

from 15 per cent in 2010 to 17 per cent in 2016. Its market size is 484 million consumers.⁵

NAFTA's trade deficit for manufactured goods in 2015 amounted to US\$ 828.2 billion. These goods accounted for 72 per cent of NAFTA's exports and 79 per cent of its imports.² Following three years of growth in import demand for manufactured goods, preliminary figures suggest a decline of 2 per cent in 2016 (see Table A17). Trade within NAFTA represented 50 per cent of exports and 33 per cent of imports. The United States accounted for 66 per cent of NAFTA's total exports in 2016, Canada for 18 per cent and Mexico for 17 per cent.

The European Union's merchandise trade remained static in 2016 following a fall of 13 per cent in 2015 (see

Table A56). The EU's trade surplus reached US\$ 43.5 billion, compared with US\$ 66.5 billion in 2015. EU imports of manufactured goods, which represented 73 per cent of the EU's total imports, remained at the same level as in 2015, a recovery from the decline of 8 per cent in 2015 (see Table A17).

The EU's merchandise trade performed better than in 2015 during each quarter of 2016. The trade deficit for raw materials, food, fuels and mining products is compensated for by exports of manufactured goods, which accounted for 79 per cent of the EU's total exports. Trade within the European Union represents 64 per cent of the EU's total merchandise trade. Within the EU, manufactured goods account for 78 per cent of total trade while food products account for 11 per cent. The

European Union had a market size of 509 million consumers in 2015.⁵

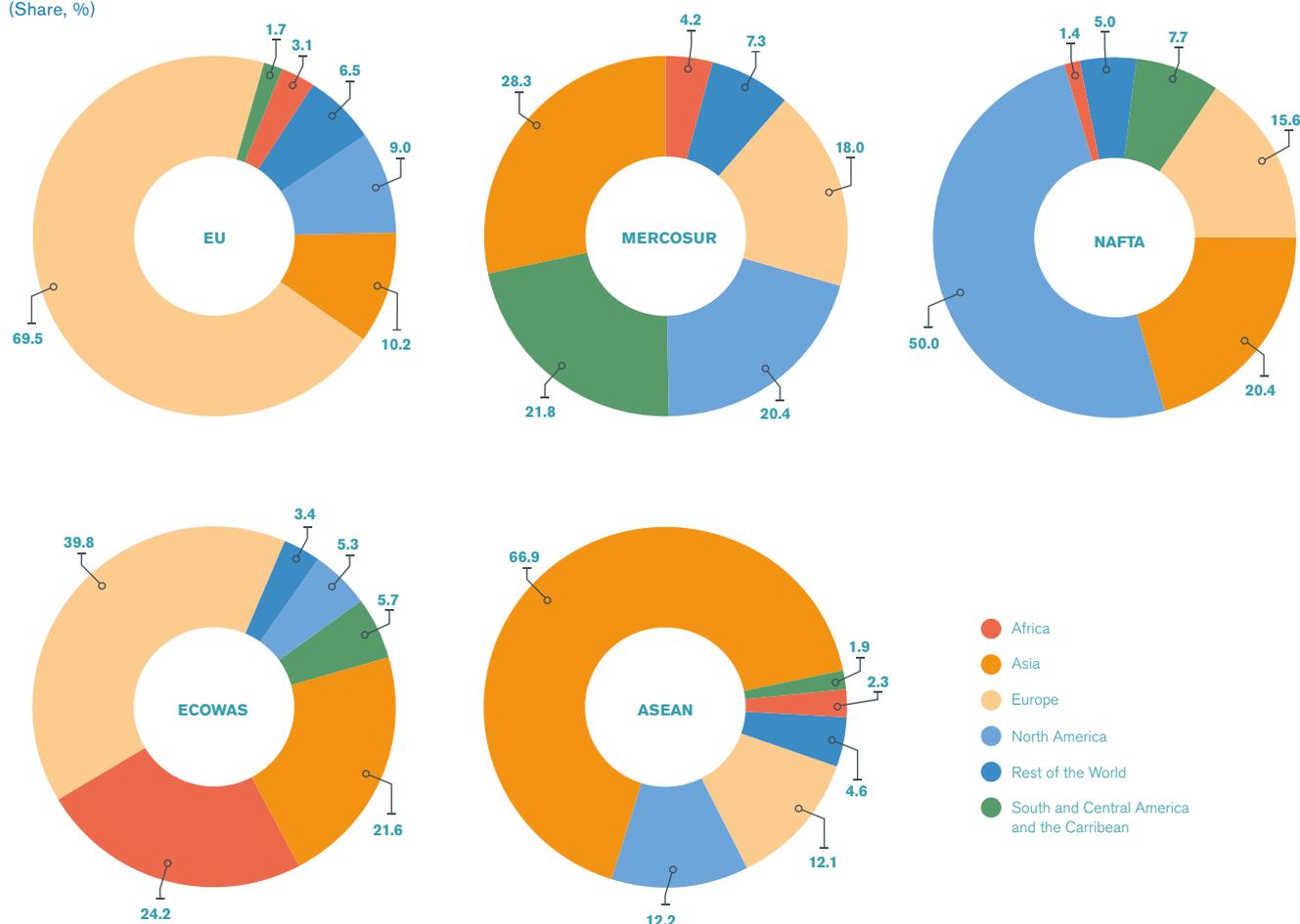
ASEAN gained its highest share of world trade since 2010, accounting for 7 per cent of the world's total merchandise trade in 2016. Exports contracted by 2 per cent in 2016 compared with 10 per cent in 2015 while imports fell by 1 per cent compared with 11 per cent the previous year.

ASEAN's trade balance remained positive at US\$ 62.0 billion in 2016. Exports from ASEAN countries to the Four East Asian traders (Hong Kong, China, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Chinese Taipei) remained high at 18 per cent of total exports. The persistent weakness of import demand from developed economies for manufactured goods continued to slow down ASEAN's export performance in 2016. The main recipients of ASEAN's exports in 2015 were China (12 per cent of the total), the United States (11 per cent) and the European Union (11 per cent).² ASEAN represented a market of over 630 million consumers in 2015.⁵

In South and Central America, the newly formed Pacific Alliance (Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru) accounts for 57 per cent of merchandise trade in the Latin American and Caribbean countries,⁶ compared with a 28 per cent regional share for MERCOSUR (the Southern Common Market) and 11 per cent for the Andean Community (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru). The aggregated trade performance of the RTAs in this region was negative, with a decline of 6 per cent for the exports of MERCOSUR, 5 per cent for the Andean Community and 2 per cent for the Pacific Alliance countries. Trade within these RTAs stood at 14 per cent of total trade for MERCOSUR and 8 per cent for the Andean Community in

⁶Latin America is comprised of South and Central America and the Caribbean, plus Mexico.

Chart 5.4:
Merchandise exports of regional trade agreements (RTAs) by destination, 2015,⁷
(Share, %)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

2015.² The main destination for exports of the Andean Community is still North America (with a share of 30 per cent of exports in 2015), followed by Asian economies, with a 20 per cent share (see Chart 5.4).

In Africa, exports from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) declined by 20 per cent in 2016, following a 37 per cent decline in 2015. The RTA recorded its largest trade deficit since 2009, amounting to US\$ 16.7 billion, or 11 per cent of its total trade. The region was largely

affected by dwindling demand from developed economies for fuels and mining goods, which account for 62 per cent of ECOWAS exports.

The leading trader in ECOWAS - Nigeria - accounted for a 47 per cent share of the RTA's exports in 2016, followed by Cote d'Ivoire (17 per cent) and Ghana (16 per cent). The group's exports are highly dependent on demand from countries outside the RTA. This dependence remains high compared with other RTAs, accounting for 91 per cent of its total exports.

A more diversified portfolio of exports from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) led to a less severe decline for this RTA of 5 per cent in 2016, with agricultural products accounting for 26 per cent of COMESA's total exports in 2015 and manufactured goods accounting for 27 per cent.² This less marked decline was largely driven by the strong performance of Egypt, its leading trader, which achieved positive growth of 19 per cent for the first time since 2010.

⁷ Rest of the World includes Commonwealth of Independent States including associate and former member states, Middle East, and NES.

Trade in commercial services

Uneven growth across regions

In 2016, world trade in services recovered from its below-average performance in 2015, expanding by 0.4 per cent. However, trade rose unevenly across regions (see Chart 5.5).

For the fourth consecutive year, the Middle East recorded the highest exports growth (+4 per cent), thanks to its thriving air transport sector, tourism and IT services. However, the region remained a net services importer.

Declines in transport, financial services and intellectual property-related services in the United States affected North America's export performance, which recorded sluggish growth. Europe's exports remained static due to contracting exports of transport, travel and financial services. Exports stagnated also in South and Central America, despite rising travel earnings, the most important services category for the region.

In Asia, robust growth in travel and high-tech services offset declining transport receipts, with total exports of commercial services up by 1 per cent. Asia also saw the most rapid rise in services imports as the region's payments for other commercial services and travel abroad increased.

Yet, in some regions services trade did not recover. In the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and, in particular, in Africa, services trade continued to fall as exports of virtually all services categories plunged. Among all regions, African economies recorded the sharpest declines in imports of "other commercial services" and in travel expenditure overseas. Falling energy prices, which further deteriorated in 2016, cut revenues of African oil-exporting countries, the largest services importers in the region, reducing their purchasing power to buy services from abroad.

Services trade recovers for leading traders, booms in emerging economies

In 2016, the United States remained the world's leading trader of commercial services, with US\$ 733 billion worth of exports and US\$ 482 billion of imports. The country had a 15.2 per cent share of global exports and 10.3 per cent of global imports. The other leading traders in 2016 were China, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Ireland, Singapore, and India.

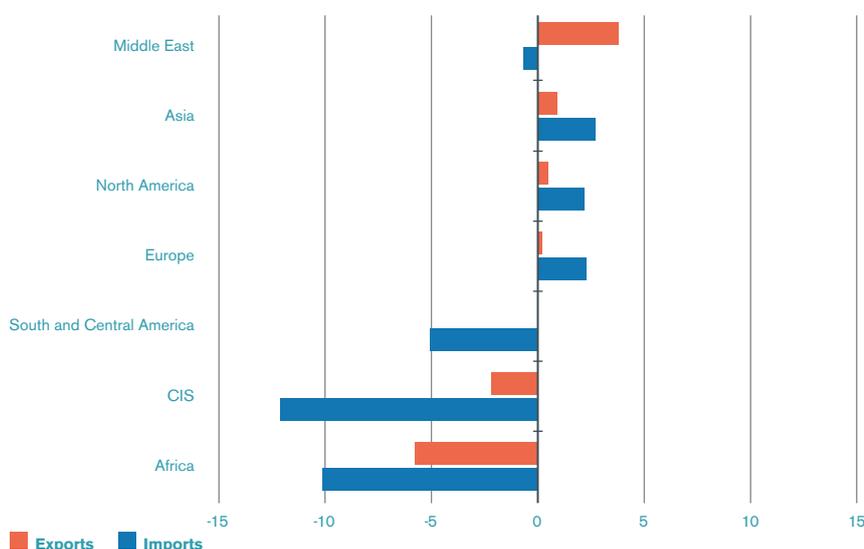
Due to a decline in transport exports and a downward revision of its travel transactions in 2016, China slipped to fifth position in the export ranking from third position in 2015. However, China confirmed its position as second biggest importer of services, with a share in world imports of 9.6 per cent.

Germany's exports bounced back as exchange rate fluctuations in the euro area stabilised following the volatility in 2015. The country ranked third in the world as exporter of services in 2016.

The sharp depreciation of the British pound led to a decline in the United Kingdom's services trade in US dollar terms. However, in national currency, services trade increased by 7 per cent in 2016 and the country retained its ranking as the second-largest exporter of services.

France saw a decline in its exports of "other business services" (a category that includes research and development services (R&D), as well as business, management, professional, technical, and trade-related services), which account for one-third of its services exports. Travel earnings also declined

Chart 5.5:
Trade in commercial services by region, 2016
(Annual percentage change, %)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

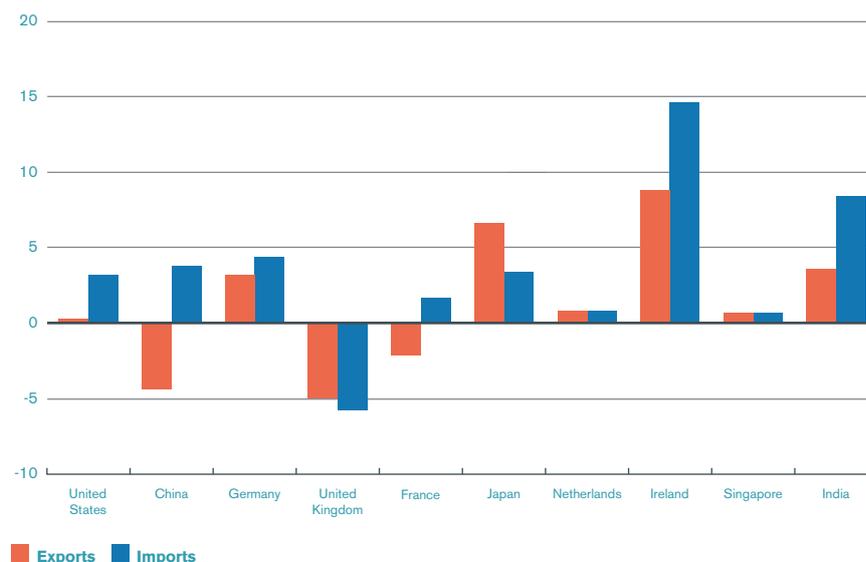
due to lower inflows of foreign tourists following recent terrorist attacks. This resulted in an overall 2 per cent reduction in its services exports in 2016.

In India, robust increases in “other business services” offset static growth for exports of computer services, with total exports of commercial services rising by 4 per cent. Rapid growth in imports was due to “other commercial services”, which expanded by 24 per cent in 2016.

Sustained by high-tech services, Ireland recorded the best exports and imports performance among leading traders (see Chart 5.6). In 2016, exports of computer services, largely computer software, were up by 11 per cent. Computer services represent almost half of Ireland’s services exports. Ireland’s growth in imports was driven by higher payments for research and development (R&D) services (+38 per cent).

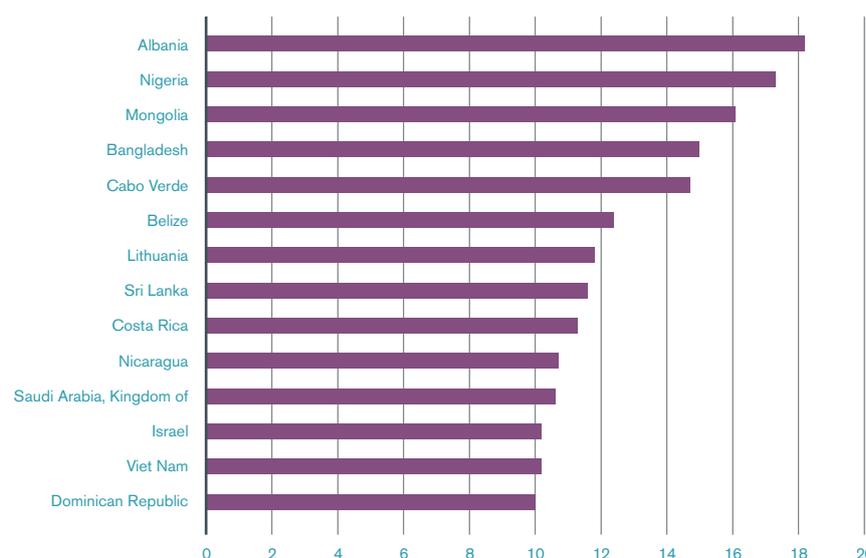
In 2016, several emerging services exporters in developing regions saw double-digit export growth (see Chart 5.7). Although the export values for some of these countries are still quite small, the trend is encouraging. For some of these economies, such as Sri Lanka, Mongolia and Nigeria, 2016 was already the second or third year of rapid export expansion. International tourism was a key driver of growth for many of these economies.

Chart 5.6:
Leading traders of commercial services, 2016
(Annual percentage change, %)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Chart 5.7:
Commercial services exports in emerging services traders, 2016
(Annual percentage change, %)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Commercial presence of African companies on the rise in Zambia

Zambia is among the few developing economies and the first least-developed country to compile detailed inward foreign affiliates statistics (FATS). These statistics provide important indicators of the activities of resident majority-controlled foreign affiliates (MOFAs) of foreign firms (see Chart 5.8). In 2014, the latest available year for data, Zambia hosted 164 MOFAs, which accounted for 16.5 per cent of the country's GDP. MOFAs contribute significantly to domestic employment. Between 2011 and 2014, they created some 21,000 jobs in the country, or 9 per cent of Zambia's total employment.

In 2014, total sales by MOFAs reached US\$ 14.7 billion (+7 per cent). While mining and quarrying made up

the largest share, services activities and construction represented 29 per cent of total sales. Sales by MOFAs engaged in services activities provide the closest measure of Zambia's imports of services through the commercial presence of a foreign firm (mode 3 of the General Agreement on Trade in Services). Wholesale and retail trade, and finance and insurance were the most important services sectors. Transport and information and communication technology (ICT) were the next important but some way behind.

The bulk of MOFAs' sales in Zambia were made by developed economies, in particular Ireland, the United Kingdom, Canada and Switzerland. However, the share of trade with other developing economies, especially sales within Africa, is increasing steadily, with MOFAs from Africa accounting for close to 19 per cent of total sales. South Africa was

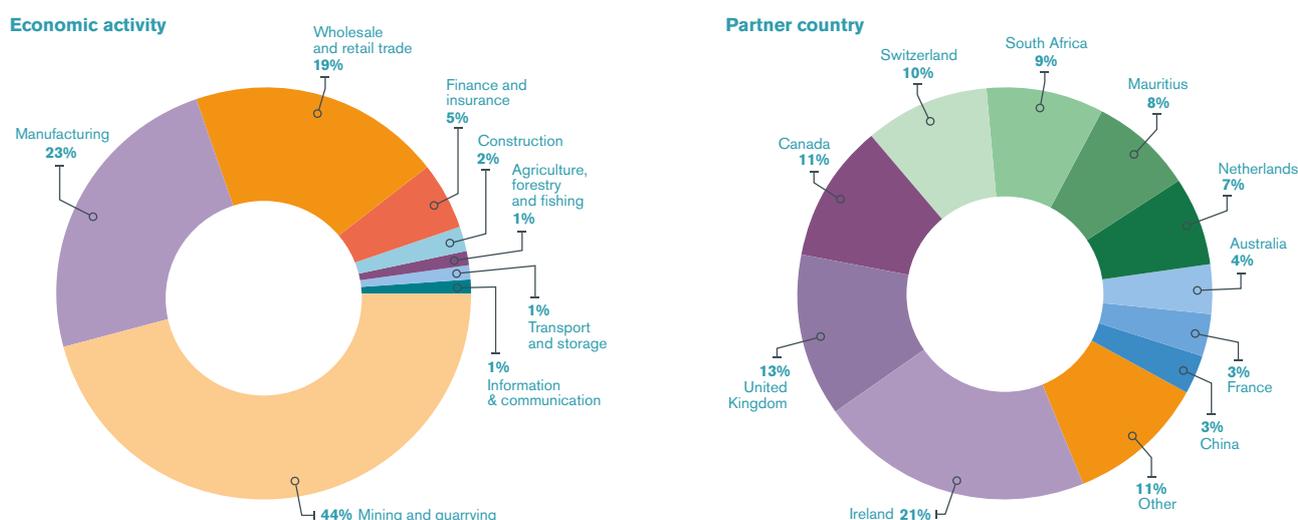
the top-ranking developing partner country, followed by Mauritius.

MOFAs established in Zambia exported services totalling US\$ 40 million to other countries, accounting for only 5 per cent of Zambia's total exports of commercial services. They imported services worth US\$ 130 million, representing 8 per cent of Zambia's total services imports. Services exports targeted predominantly Mauritius, while services imports originated from Canada, Singapore and South Africa.

European Union: Services are exported outside the EU mainly through mode 3

Mode 3 - a foreign company setting up subsidiaries or branches to provide services in another country - was the predominant mode of supply for the

Chart 5.8: Zambia: Inward FATS sales by main economic activity and immediate partner country, 2014 (Percentage, %)

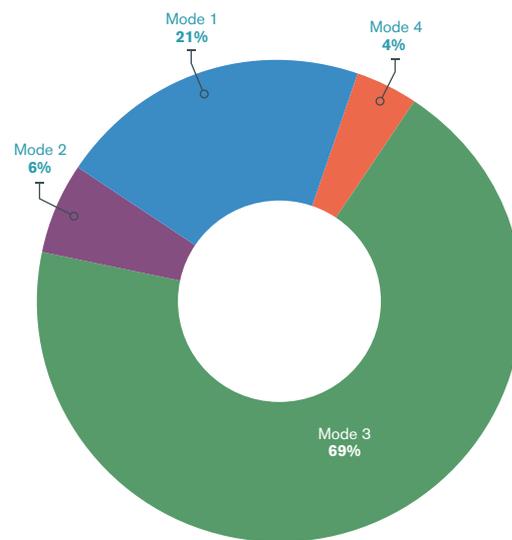


Source: Bank of Zambia and I-Tip Services database.

European Union for exports of services outside the EU, according to a recent estimate by Eurostat for 2013 (see Chart 5.9).

With a share of 69 per cent, the value of services supplied through the establishment of a commercial presence abroad was higher than the combined shares of mode 1 (services supplied from one country to another, officially known as cross-border supply), mode 2 (consumers or firms making use of a service in another country, officially consumption abroad) and mode 4 (individuals travelling from their own country to supply services in another, known as the presence of natural persons). A similar pattern was also evident for services imports. Mode 4 was estimated at only 4 per cent of total services supplied to partners outside the EU. However, the distribution of modes of supply by individual EU member countries may vary.

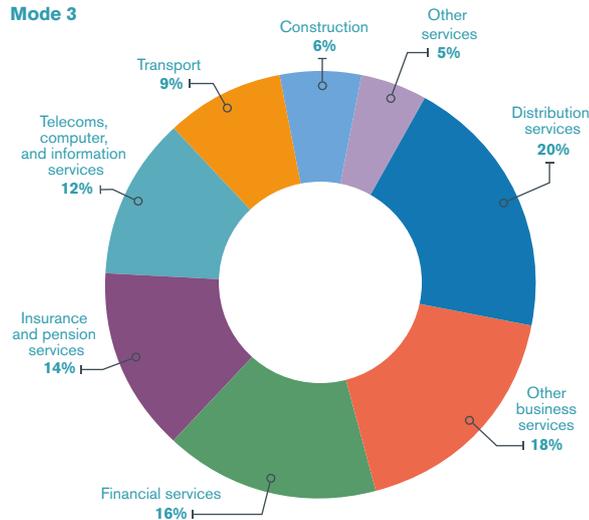
Chart 5.9:
European Union: Total services exports to partners outside the EU, by mode of supply, 2013
(Percentage, %)



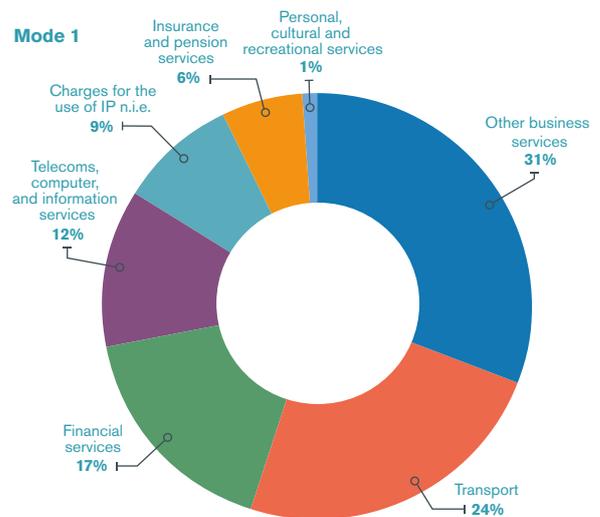
Source: Eurostat estimates.

Chart 5.10:
European Union: Services exports through mode 3 and mode 1 to partners outside the EU, 2013
(Percentage, %)

Mode 3



Mode 1



Source: Eurostat estimates.

A breakdown of services exports outside the EU through mode 3 shows that this mode of supply was widely used to export various types of services, ranging from distribution services (wholesale and retail) to ICT services and transport (see Chart 5.10). The largest shares were found in distribution services (20 per cent), other business services (18 per cent) and financial services (16 per cent). By contrast, almost one-third of the value of mode 1 exports consisted of other business

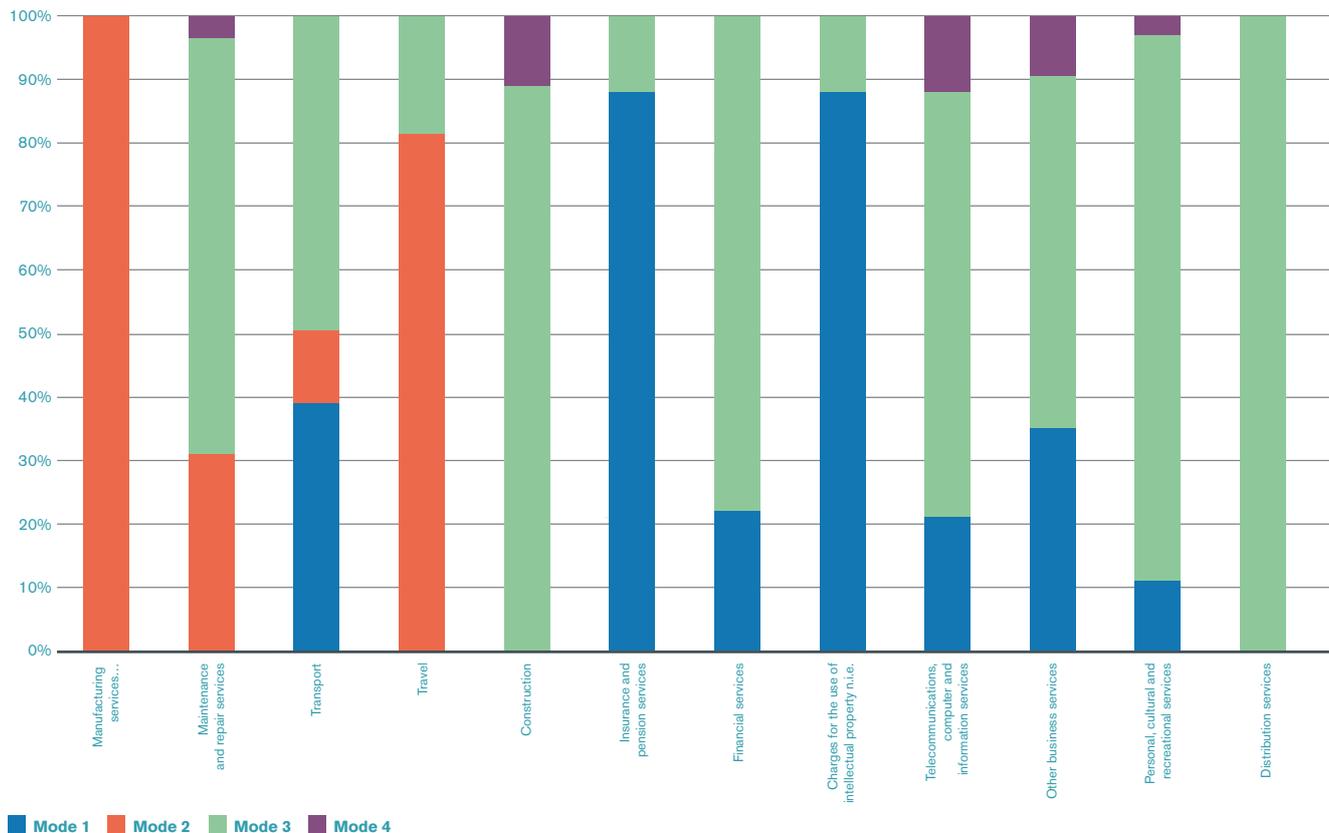
services (31 per cent), followed by transport services (24 per cent) and financial services (17 per cent).

An analysis of distribution by main service sectors shows that mode 1 is predominant in insurance and pension services, charges for the use of intellectual property not included elsewhere (n.i.e.), and other business services (see Chart 5.11). Mode 3 was prevalent in distribution services, construction, financial services,

telecommunications, computer and information services, personal, cultural and recreational services, as well as maintenance and repair services. Mode 2 was dominant in manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, including activities such as processing, assembly, labelling, packing on a contract basis, and travel transactions. The largest shares of mode 4 were in computer services, construction and other business services.

Chart 5.11:

European Union: Estimated total services exports outside the EU by main service sectors and modes of supply, 2013
(Percentage, %)



Note: Travel excludes the value of goods purchased by non-EU travellers.
Source: Eurostat estimates.

Participation of developing economies in world trade

Developing economies recorded a decline in the value of merchandise trade for the second year in a row, with both exports and imports decreasing by 6 per cent in 2016. A surplus in global supply and a decline in prices for oil products continued to have an impact on the export of fuel products, an important sector for many developing economies. However, the decline recorded for merchandise trade was less severe than the -14 per cent recorded in 2015 for exports and -13 per cent recorded for imports. Merchandise exports from least-developed countries (LDCs) decreased by 6 per cent in 2016, resulting in a slight decline in their share of world merchandise exports, which now stands at 0.94 per cent.

Developing economies' participation in trade in services also slowed in 2016 as exports decreased, largely due to lower transport activity, while services imports stagnated. However, exports of other commercial services, especially in intellectual property-related services and ICT services, continued to expand thanks to developing economies in Asia, which are the leading developing economy exporters. LDCs' share of world exports of commercial services contracted to 0.7 per cent while their share of world imports fell to 1.4 per cent but the performance of LDCs' services trade varied across regions. At present, travel within Asia is the driver of international tourism for LDCs and fuels LDCs' travel earnings.

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Developing economies

Weak global demand has a negative impact on developing economies' trade in merchandise goods

The value of merchandise exports from developing economies continued to decline in 2016 from the high recorded in 2014, albeit at a slower pace than in 2015. In 2016, developing economies recorded a 6 per cent decrease in exports of merchandise trade, which totalled US\$ 6,559.8 billion, and a 6 per cent decrease in imports, totalling US\$ 6,278.8 billion (see Table 6.1). This is a slight improvement on the negative growth of -14 per cent recorded in 2015 for exports and -13 per cent recorded for imports. Developing economies' participation in world merchandise trade decreased slightly in 2016 to 42 per cent of world exports and 40 per cent of world imports.

Developing economies in Asia continued to account for the largest share of developing economies' trade in the world, representing 28.4 per cent of total world exports and 25.0 per cent of total world imports. Asian economies with positive growth in 2016 included Viet Nam (7 per cent), Bangladesh (6 per cent) and Cambodia (7 per cent), all largely exporters of manufactured goods. As a regional group, developing economies in Asia recorded a 7 per cent decrease in exports in 2016. China was one of the largest contributors to this slowdown.

Countries in the Middle East and Africa were negatively affected by a global surplus in fuel products and weaker demand globally. Both regions recorded significant declines in trade in 2016. The Middle East, which is primarily an exporter of fuel products, recorded a decline of 9 per cent in 2016 while the eight African oil and gas exporters

(Algeria, Angola, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Libya, Nigeria and Sudan) all recorded large double-digit declines in exports. However, among the top ten exporters in Africa, five achieved positive growth in 2016: Egypt, Morocco, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Botswana. Overall, merchandise exports from Africa contracted by 12 per cent in 2016.

The recession in Brazil continued in 2016, contributing to the overall negative growth of Latin American¹ trade in merchandise goods. Latin American exports contracted by 4 per cent in 2016. Countries with positive growth in merchandise exports in 2016 included Argentina, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Paraguay. Developing economies in Europe² recorded flat growth in exports and a small decline in imports in 2016 following negative growth for both exports and imports in 2015.

Table 6.1:
Developing economies' merchandise trade by region, 2015-2016
(US\$ billion and annual percentage change, %)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Share in world		Annual % change		Value	Share in world		Annual % change	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Developing economies ^a	6560	43.4	42.4	-14	-6	6279	40.9	39.7	-13	-6
Latin America	885	5.8	5.7	-15	-4	930	6.3	5.9	-11	-10
Developing Europe	170	1.1	1.1	-9	0	241	1.5	1.5	-14	-3
Africa	346	2.4	2.2	-30	-12	501	3.4	3.2	-14	-10
Middle East	766	5.3	5.0	-34	-9	665	4.4	4.2	-8	-7
Developing Asia ^a	4393	28.9	28.4	-7	-5	3942	25.3	25.0	-14	-4
Memorandum items										
World ^a	15464	100.0	100.0	-14	-3	15799	100.0	100.0	-13	-3
Developed economies	8486	53.5	54.9	-12	-1	9187	57.0	58.2	-11	-1
Commonwealth of Independent States, including associate and former member states	419	3.1	2.7	-32	-16	333	2.1	2.1	-32	-3

^a Excluding Hong Kong (China) re-exports or imports for re-exports.
Note: Latin America is comprised of South and Central America and the Caribbean, plus Mexico.
Source: WTO Secretariat.

¹ Latin America is comprised of South and Central America and the Caribbean, plus Mexico.

² Developing Europe is comprised of Albania; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Montenegro; Serbia; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

South-South trade

Following years of a steady increase in its share of world trade, South-South trade (i.e. exports from developing economies to other developing economies) has since levelled to 52 per cent in 2015³. Manufactured goods represented 67 per cent of South-South trade in 2015, compared with 60 per cent in 2014, as the share of fuel and mining products in South-South trade decreased from 28 per cent in 2014 to 20 per cent in 2015. The share of agricultural products has been fairly constant, representing 10 per cent of South-South trade in 2015.

Spotlight on Latin America's agricultural exports

Within the last decade, the value of South-South trade in agricultural products has surpassed the value of developing economies' exports of these products to developed economies.

Agricultural exports represent 9 per cent of total exports by developing economies. The largest share of these exports is represented by food products, which totalled approximately 86 per cent of agricultural exports in 2015. Raw materials represented the remaining 14 per cent.

Developing economies in Asia export more agricultural products,

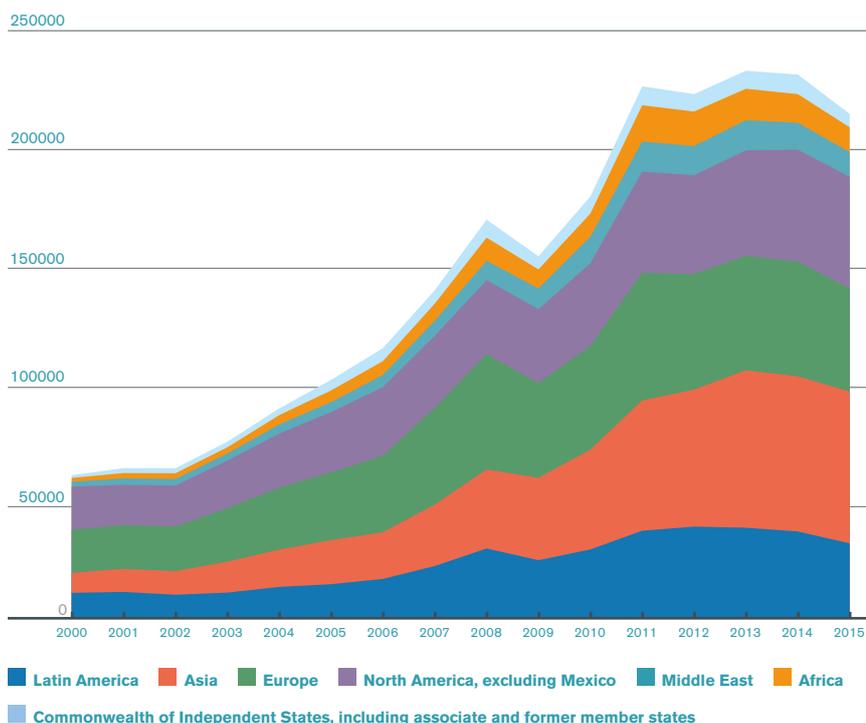
in value terms, to the world than Latin American countries. However, agricultural exports represent a larger share of Latin America's total exports to the world, 24 per cent in 2015 compared with just 6 per cent for developing economies in Asia. The largest proportion of Latin America's agricultural products are exported to Asia (see Chart 6.1)

Growing appetite by Chinese consumers for food imports has maintained steady levels of agricultural imports from trading partners such as Latin America. China's imports of agricultural products have increased to 12 per cent of its total imports, up from 9 per cent in 2010. Forty-six per cent of China's imports of agricultural products come from developing economies, with 22 per cent of its total imports of agricultural products coming from Latin America.

Although Latin America's exports of fuels and mining products to China decreased in value terms in 2015 due to the economic slowdown in China, the value of its agricultural exports to China remained steady. Consequently, agricultural products increased as a share of total exports, reaching 40 per cent of exports to China, up from 34 per cent in 2014.

Brazil and Argentina continue to be Latin America's top exporters of agricultural products. In 2015, 45 per cent of Brazil's agricultural products and 37 per cent of Argentina's were exported to Asia. The share of Brazilian and Argentinean agricultural products exported to Asia has grown in recent years. In contrast, the share of their exports of agricultural products to other Latin American countries has remained flat, in the case of Brazil, or slightly decreased, in the case of Argentina, in recent years.

Chart 6.1:
Latin American agricultural exports to other regions, 2000-2015
(US\$ million)



Note: Latin America comprises South and Central America and the Caribbean, plus Mexico.
Source: WTO Secretariat.

³Origin and destination figures and product group shares discussed here are based on available WTO data on world merchandise trade, published in October 2016. The next update, to be released in October 2017, will include 2016 figures.

The members of the Pacific Alliance (Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru), which entered into force on 1 May 2016, constitute four of the top six Latin American traders, the other two being Brazil and Argentina. However, the dominant exports of the Pacific Alliance to Asia are manufactured goods and fuels and mining products rather than agricultural products. Only 8 per cent of Asia's total agricultural imports are from Pacific Alliance members.

Despite this, agricultural exports from the Pacific Alliance to other Latin American countries were lower in value terms than exports of these products to Asia in 2015. Growth in trade within Latin America will be dependent on increased investment in infrastructure improving ties in the region. Trade in agricultural products within Latin America represented 15 per cent of its total agricultural exports in 2015.

Developing economies' participation in trade in services slows down

Developing economies' participation in trade in services slowed in 2016 (see Chart 6.2). Services exports, which had been growing rapidly thanks to the robust performance by developing economies in Asia, contracted. This group's participation in global exports of services decreased to 30.5 per cent in 2016, from 30.8 per cent in 2015.

Developing economies' exports of commercial services reached US\$ 1,466 billion in 2016, down by 1 per cent. Services imports stagnated at US\$ 1,796 and developing economies' share in world imports of services fell to 38.3 per cent.

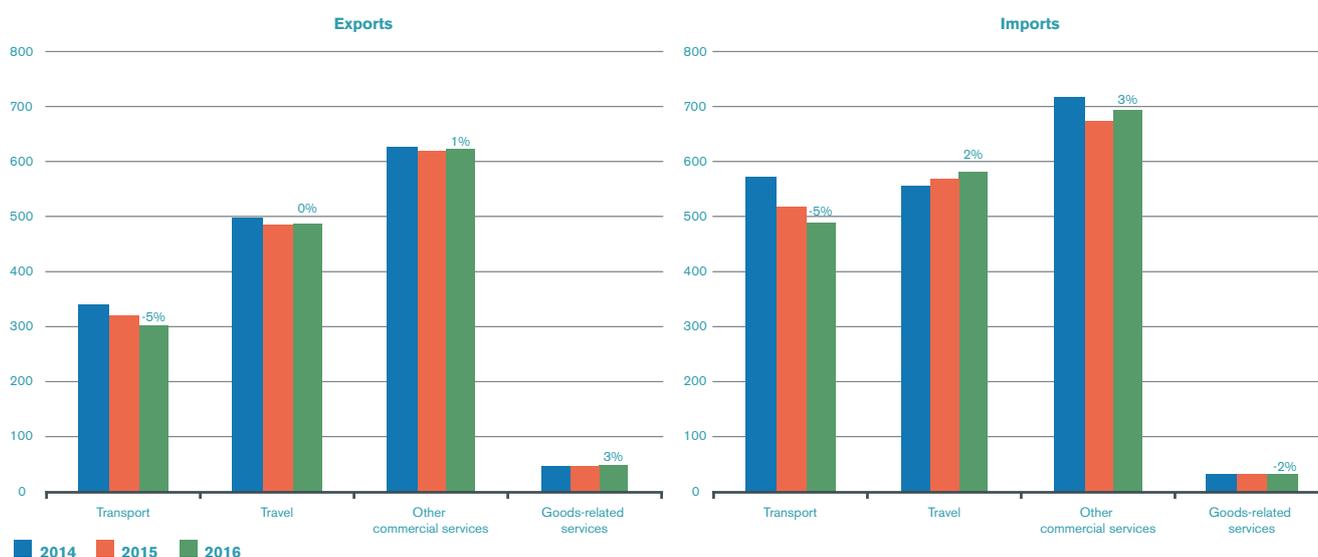
The main reason for developing economies' declining services

trade was lower transport activity. Transport accounts on average for around 21-22 per cent of developing economies' services exports and 29-30 per cent of their imports. In 2016, developing economies' trade in transport services dropped by 5 per cent as weak merchandise trade flows and resulting overcapacity hit the shipping sector, pushing freight transport prices downwards.

The Republic of Korea's transport exports dropped by 23 per cent, as sea freight transport exports plunged. In China, transport exports were down by 12 per cent and by 6 per cent in Hong Kong, China. However, Singapore continued to record positive growth thanks to sustained cargo and container activity in its port. Developing economies in Asia, the largest transport traders among developing economies, lost US\$ 14 billion in transport revenues overall.

Chart 6.2:

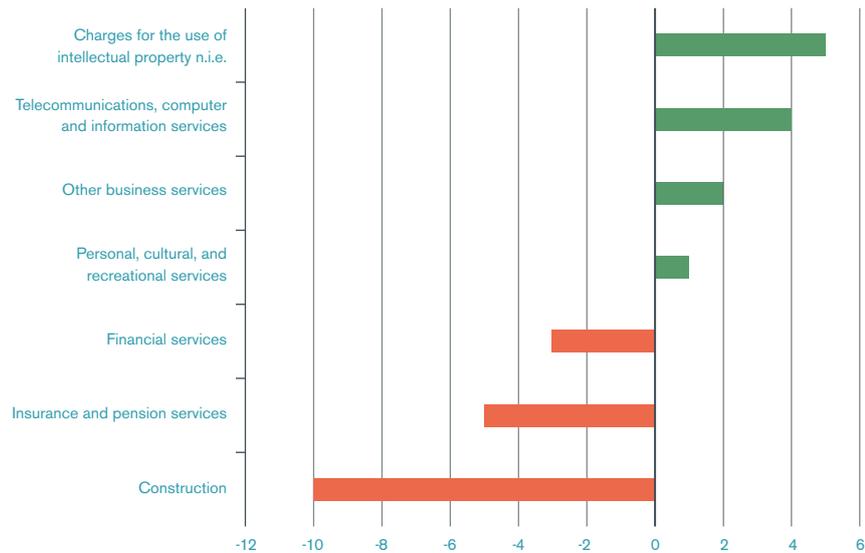
Developing economies' trade in commercial services by category, 2014-2016 (US\$ billion and annual percentage change, %)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Chart 6.3:

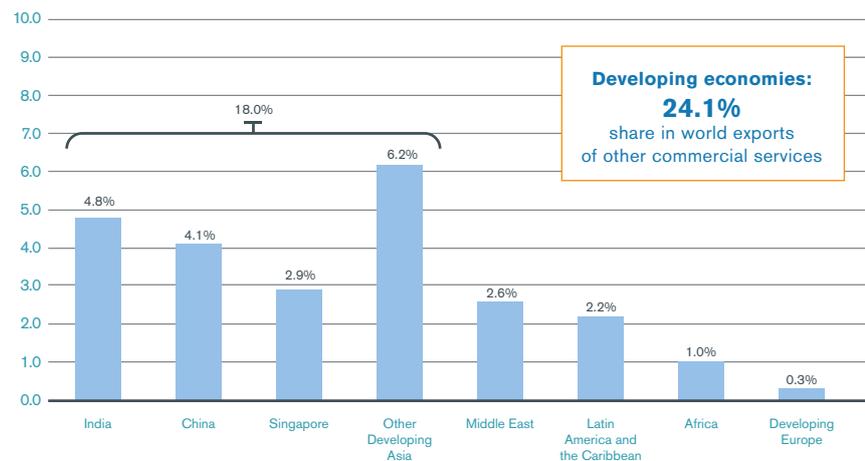
Developing economies' exports of other commercial services by category, 2016
(Annual percentage change, %)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Chart 6.4:

Developing economies' participation in global exports of other commercial services by developing region, 2016
(Percentage, %)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

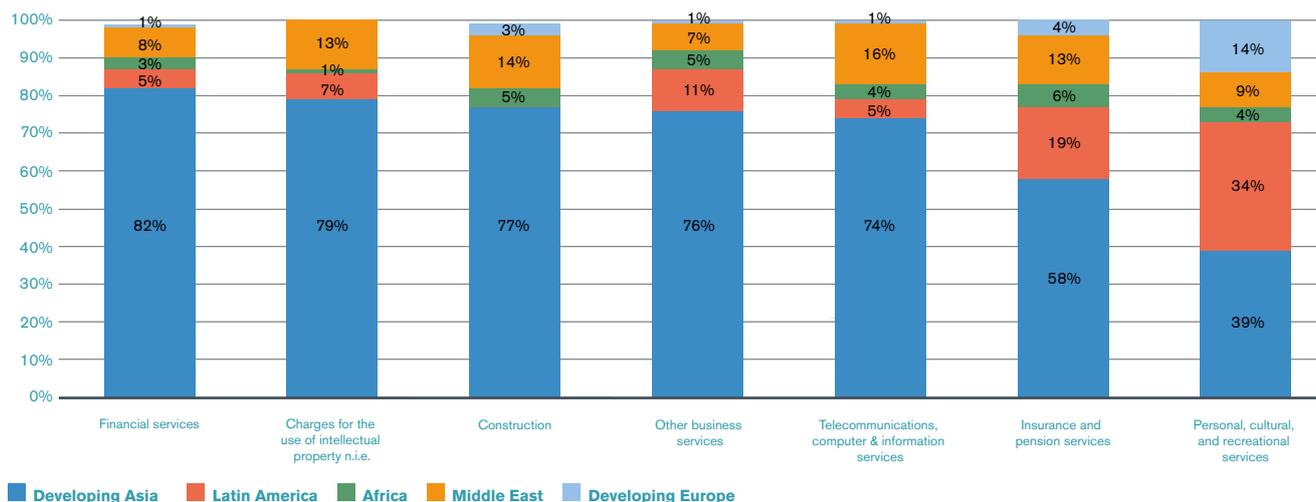
Developing economies in Asia lead in exports of other commercial services

In contrast to the heavy losses faced by the transport industry, developing economies' trade in other services sectors continued to grow in 2016. In particular, developing economies' exports and imports of other commercial services (a category that includes financial services and other business services) expanded (see Chart 6.3), although at a slower pace than in 2015.

The most rapid growth was recorded in intellectual property (IP)-related services, where receipts for the use of licences and charges were up by 5 per cent and in information and communication technology (ICT) services, which grew by 4 per cent. By contrast, after a decade of double-digit growth, developing economies' construction exports fell by 10 per cent, continuing the downward trend that started in 2015.

Over the last ten years, developing economies' participation in global exports of other commercial services has risen steadily. In 2016, almost one-quarter of world exports of other commercial services originated from developing economies, compared with 17 per cent in 2005.

However, exports are very concentrated, with developing economies in Asia in the leading role. India, China and Singapore were the main contributors in 2016, accounting for two-thirds of the exports recorded by this group. The three economies exported twice as much as the developing economies in the other four regions combined (see Chart 6.4).

Chart 6.5:**Exports of other commercial services by main sector and by developing region, 2016**
(Percentage, %)

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Developing economies in Asia held an 82 per cent share of exports of financial services by developing economies overall in 2016, thanks to Singapore and Hong Kong, China. Asia dominated

also in IP-related services (79 per cent share), sustained by a thriving flow of exports from the Republic of Korea and Singapore. The region's share was also very high in construction, with China and the

Republic of Korea being the largest global constructors on a balance of payments basis. In addition, a strong performance was recorded in other business services, and in ICT services, thanks to India.

Table 6.2:**Developing economies' trade in commercial services by region, 2015-2016**
(US\$ billion and annual percentage change, %)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Share in world		Annual % change		Value	Share in world		Annual % change	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Developing economies	1466	30.8	30.5	-3	-1	1796	38.6	38.3	-5	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	168	3.5	3.5	-2	1	196	4.4	4.2	-10	-4
Developing Europe	50	1.2	1.1	-9	-14	29	0.6	0.6	-10	0
Africa	90	2	1.9	-3	-6	135	3.2	2.9	-13	-10
Middle East	179	3.6	3.7	4	4	267	5.8	5.7	-6	-1
Developing Asia	979	20.5	20.4	-3	0	1170	24.5	24.9	-2	3
Memorandum items										
World	4808	100	100	-6	0	4694	100	100	-6	1
Developed economies	3250	67.2	67.6	-7	1	2783	58.6	59.3	-6	2
Commonwealth of Independent States	92	2	1.9	-16	-2	115	2.8	2.4	-24	-12

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

In contrast to other services sectors, personal, cultural and recreational services showed a somewhat more even spread of exports across regions. This sector includes audio-visual services and artistic services, such as live performances of artists in concerts and plays in other countries. The wide spread confirms the importance of these services for developing economies as a whole.

Statistics for 2016 confirm that developing economies in Asia have achieved noteworthy success in penetrating global markets (see Table 6.2), especially in services such as ICT and other business services. On the other hand, developing economies in other regions, especially in Africa, are still facing difficulties in participating in international trade in services. Regulatory issues, infrastructural constraints, high trading costs, and lack of skills hinder their participation in trade, and ultimately prevent them from benefiting from services trade-led economic development and poverty reduction.

LDCs' share of world merchandise exports remains below 1 per cent

Merchandise exports of the LDCs decreased by 6 per cent in 2016, declining more than world exports which fell by 3 per cent. This was a relative improvement from 2015, however, when LDC exports dropped by 24 per cent (see Chart 6.6).

The negative performance in 2016 is mostly linked to the fact that LDCs depend to a high degree on exports of fuels and mining products – which continued to be hit by low prices and declining demand (although less marked than in 2015). LDC imports decreased by 3 per cent compared with a 10 per

Chart 6.6:
Merchandise trade of least-developed countries, 2006-2016
(US\$ billion and percentage share, %)



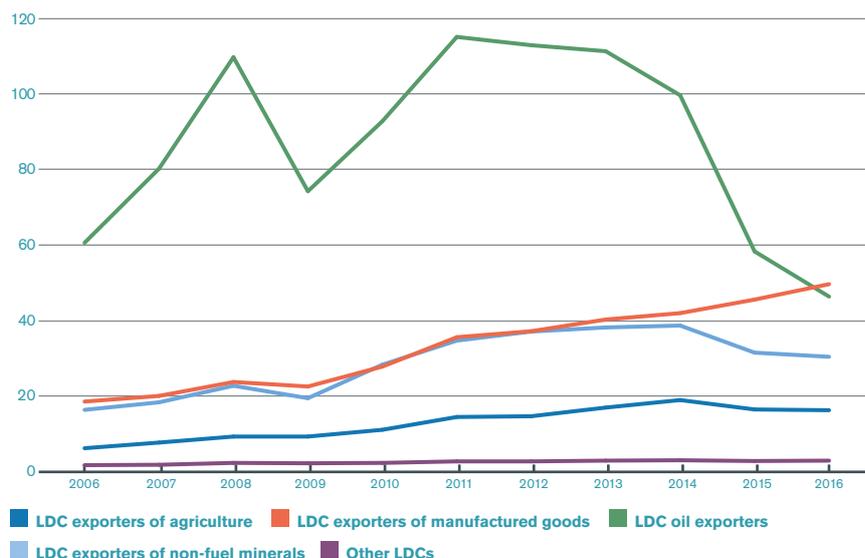
Source: WTO Secretariat.

cent decline in 2015. This resulted in a record merchandise trade deficit of US\$ 83 billion in 2016 compared with US\$ 81 billion in 2015.

LDCs' share of world merchandise exports remained under 1 per cent, falling to 0.94 per cent from 0.97 per cent in 2015 (see Chart 6.6). This continuing decline is also linked to LDCs' dependence on fuel and mining products. Price fluctuations for these products have a greater impact on LDCs' overall export performance than is the case for economies with more diversified exports.

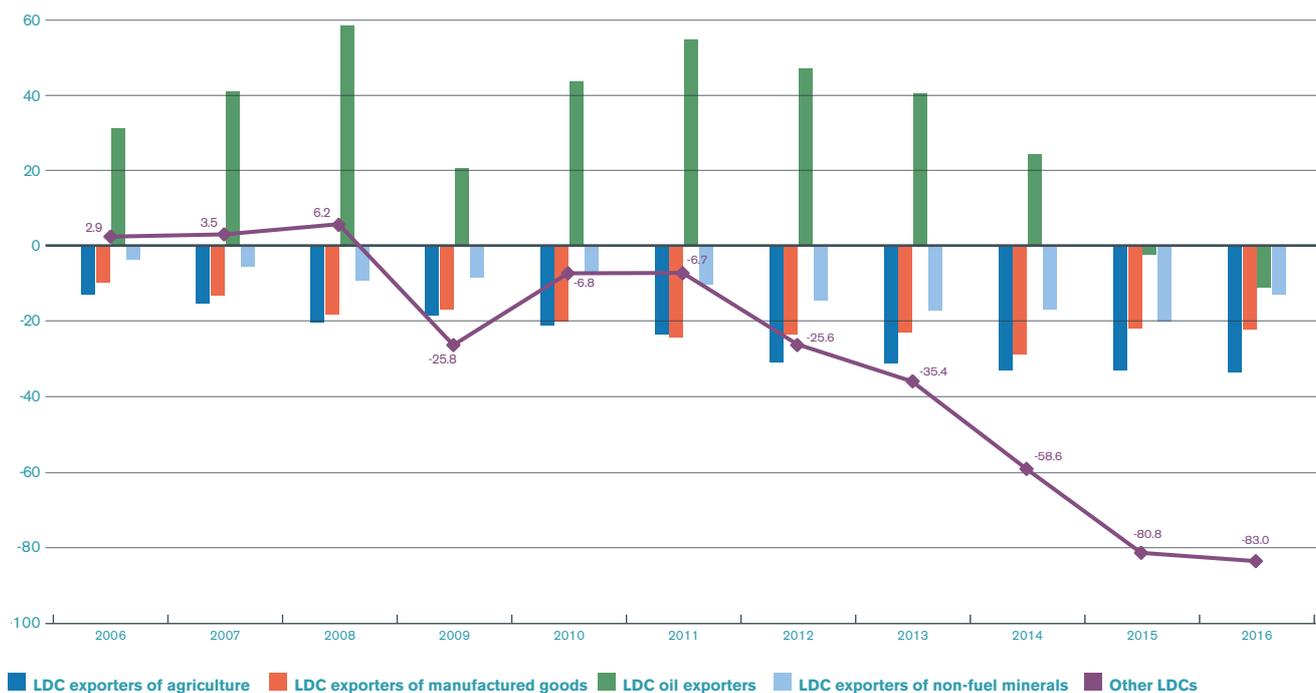
LDCs' share of world merchandise imports remained at the same level as in 2015, namely at 1.4 per cent. Among developing economies, LDCs' share stayed at 2.2 per cent for exports, the

Chart 6.7:
Merchandise exports of least-developed countries by product specialization, 2006-2016 (US\$ billion)



Source: WTO Secretariat

Chart 6.8:
Trade balance of least-developed countries, 2006-2016 (US\$ billion)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

same percentage as in 2015, while for imports it increased from 3.5 per cent to 3.6 per cent.

The only group of LDCs to achieve growth in 2016 was “exporters of manufactured goods”, which increased by 9 per cent (see Chart 6.7). Agriculture exporters recorded a slightly negative growth rate (-1 per cent), which was a much better performance than the 13 per cent decline in 2015. Stable prices for food and beverages (see Chapter IV) certainly played an important role in this. “Other LDCs” (Djibouti, Senegal and Tuvalu) experienced a 3 per cent decline in exports in 2016, while “exporters of non-fuel minerals” recorded an 18 per cent decline. “LDC oil exporters” experienced the highest decrease (-21 per cent).

Among the top 20 LDC exporters (in terms of export values), the countries with the highest annual growth rates in 2016 were Guinea (+28 per cent, classified as “exporter of non-fuel minerals”), Cambodia (+18 per cent, “exporter of manufactured goods”), Uganda (+12 per cent, “exporter of agriculture”) and Burkina Faso (+10 per cent, “exporter of agriculture”). The four biggest declines in exports among the top 20 were all recorded by oil exporters: Chad (-38 per cent), Equatorial Guinea (-26 per cent), Sudan (-25 per cent) and Angola (-24 per cent).

The LDCs’ overall trade deficit remained at a similar level in 2016 (US\$ 83 billion) as in 2015 (US\$ 81 billion), albeit hitting a record low (3 per cent greater than in 2015). LDC oil exporters experienced a US\$ 11 billion deficit in

2016, almost four times greater than in 2015 (see Chart 6.8), which was the first time in more than 15 years that they had recorded a trade deficit. The greatest deficit was registered by LDC exporters of agriculture (US\$ 33 billion), followed by LDC exporters of manufactured goods (US\$ 22 billion). LDC exporters of non-fuel minerals recorded a negative trade balance of US\$ 13 billion in 2016, a 36 per cent increase on the previous year.

Services in LDCs experience a difficult year

LDCs’ trade in services experienced a difficult year in 2016. Exports of commercial services continued to slow (see Chart 6.9) following a decade of sustained growth. Overall, LDCs’ services exports declined by 4 per cent.

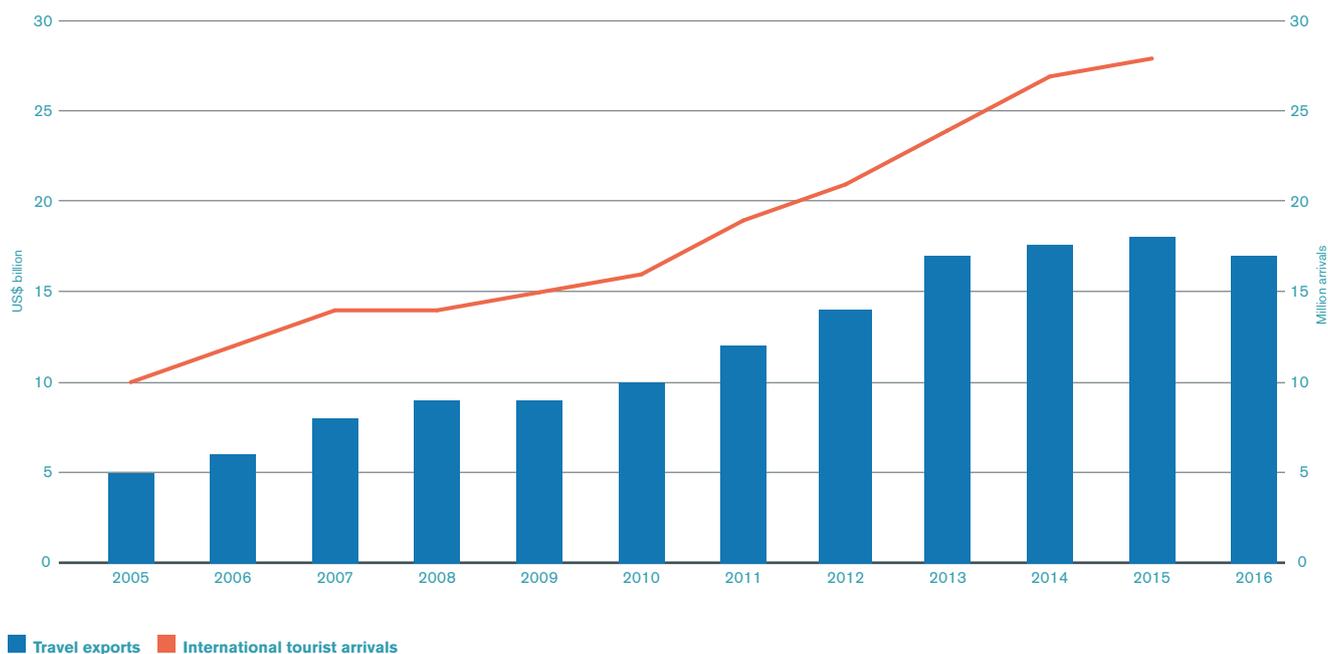
Chart 6.9:
LDCs’ trade in commercial services, 2010-2016
(Annual percentage change, %)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 6.10:

LDCs' travel exports and international tourist arrivals, 2016
(US\$ billion and million arrivals)



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

On the imports side, the decline was more pronounced, at -6 per cent. LDC exports fell to US\$ 32 billion in 2016, according to estimates, while imports fell to US\$ 65 billion. As a result, LDCs' share of global exports of commercial services contracted to 0.7 per cent and to 1.4 per cent of world imports.

All services sectors recorded negative growth in 2016, with travel receipts (the main services export for LDCs) decreasing by 3 per cent. Transport exports declined by 4 per cent as exports stagnated in Ethiopia and Tanzania, the largest exporters. Exports of "other commercial services" were the most affected, with both exports and imports plunging by 9 per cent. Falling commodity prices reduced revenues for LDC exporters, limiting their capacity to import services, in

particular business, professional, and technical services, which fell by 11 per cent.

LDCs' performance in services trade varied significantly by region in 2016. African LDCs, which account for more than half of LDCs' services exports, saw the sharpest declines, decreasing by 5 per cent for exports and 11 per cent for imports.

Asian LDCs saw exports decrease by 3 per cent, largely due to falling exports of "other commercial services" (-12 per cent), while imports recorded double-digit growth (+10 per cent). Travel exports grew by 3 per cent, despite a slowdown in foreign tourists visiting Myanmar, the third-largest tourism exporter in the LDC group. Modest growth of 2 per cent was recorded for

the services imports of LDC islands and a decline of 6 per cent for their exports according to preliminary estimates.

Intra-regional tourism fuels LDCs' travel receipts

Over recent years, the number of international tourist arrivals to LDCs has multiplied, rising from over 10 million arrivals in 2005 to more than 28 million in 2015 (see Chart 6.10). Increasing inflows of foreign tourists and their purchase of goods and services in the countries they have visited has boosted LDCs' travel revenue. In 2016, revenue reached US\$ 17 billion compared with US\$ 5 billion in 2005. As a result, LDCs' share of world travel exports has doubled in ten years, reaching 1.4 per cent of global travel receipts in 2016.

Travellers' expenditure in LDCs brings revenue to a variety of sectors, such as accommodation, food and beverages, transport, retail, recreation and cultural activities, creating employment opportunities in both urban and rural areas. In addition, tourism fosters the development of other sectors, such as agriculture (e.g. food supply to hotels and restaurants), construction, communications, utilities (e.g. the supply of electricity and water to hotels), and conference and events management. Travel exports in LDCs have expanded more rapidly than

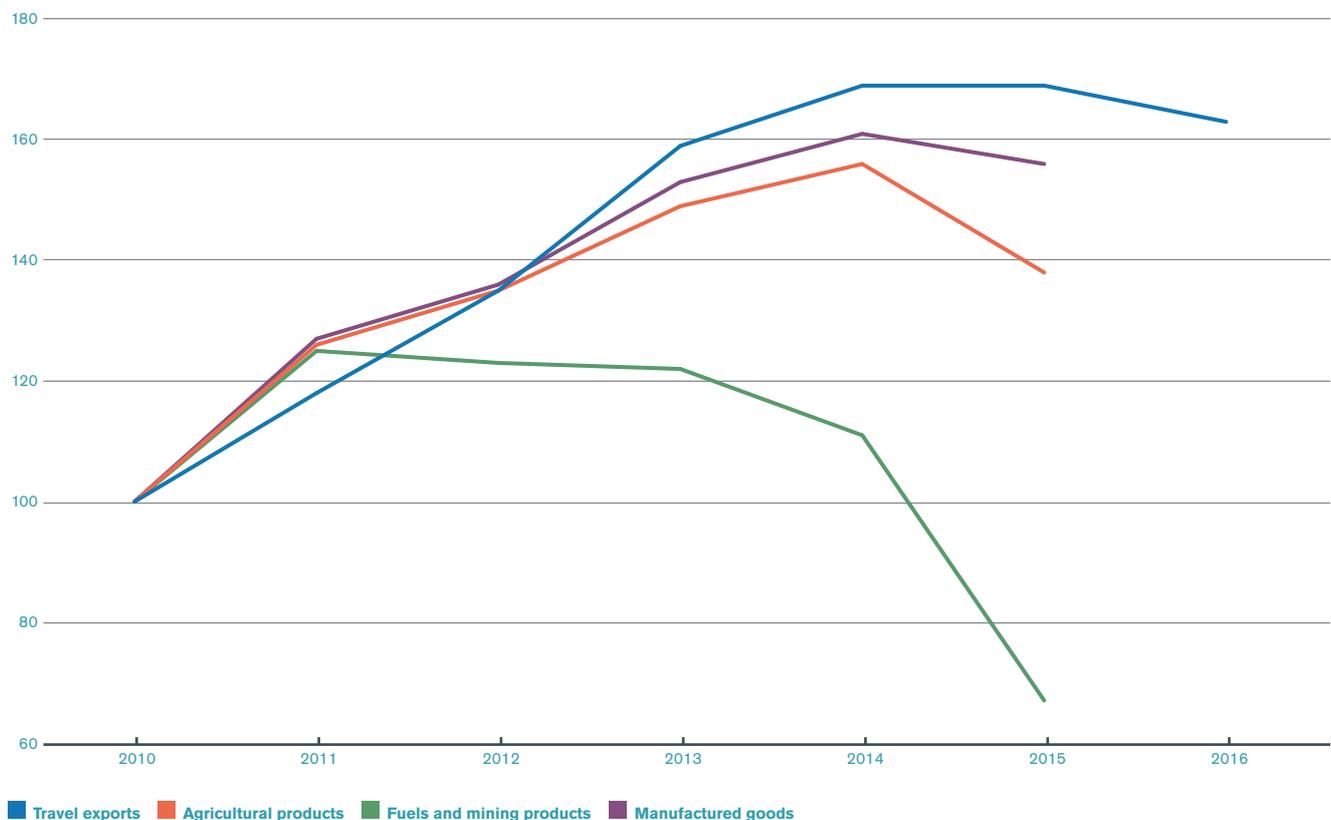
exports of manufactured goods and fuels and mining products, their most traded products (see Chart 6.11).

International tourism in LDCs is essentially intra-regional, according to WTO Secretariat estimates based on UNWTO data. In 2015, around 85 per cent of foreign tourists visiting LDCs in Asia originated from neighbouring economies, up from 59 per cent in 2005. In Myanmar, for example, foreign tourists in 2015 came almost exclusively from Asia, with almost half of them from China and more than one-third from Thailand.

In Cambodia, the share of tourists from Asia stood at 77 per cent, with China accounting for 15 per cent and Viet Nam for 21 per cent. China was the main source of foreign tourists to Bhutan (19 per cent) while in Lao People's Democratic Republic half of the tourists came from Thailand. In total, some 4 million Chinese travellers visited LDCs in Asia in 2015, an increase of 52 per cent on average per year since 2011. The increase in travel receipts for LDCs in Asia matches closely the growth of tourist arrivals from Asia in the last ten years. Fuelled by rising

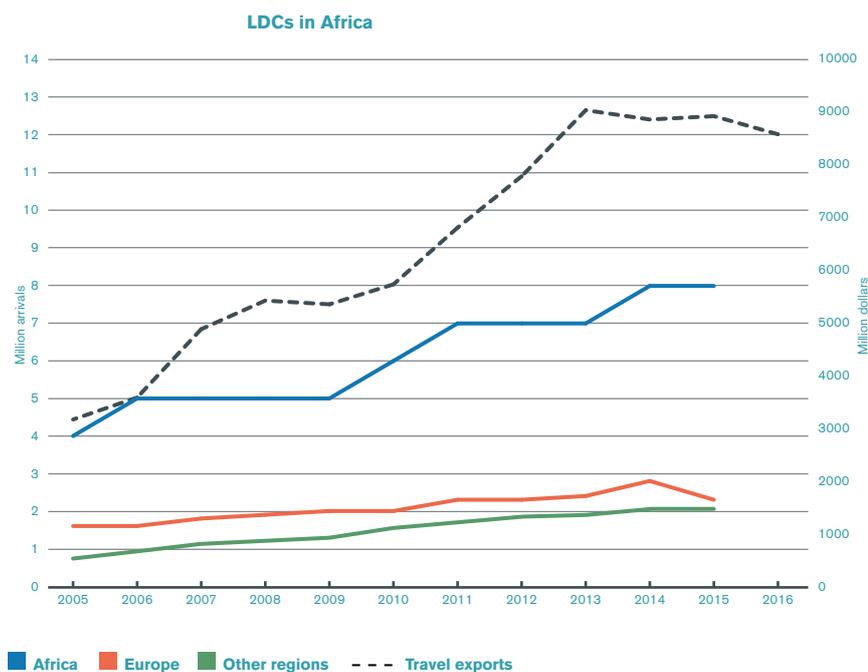
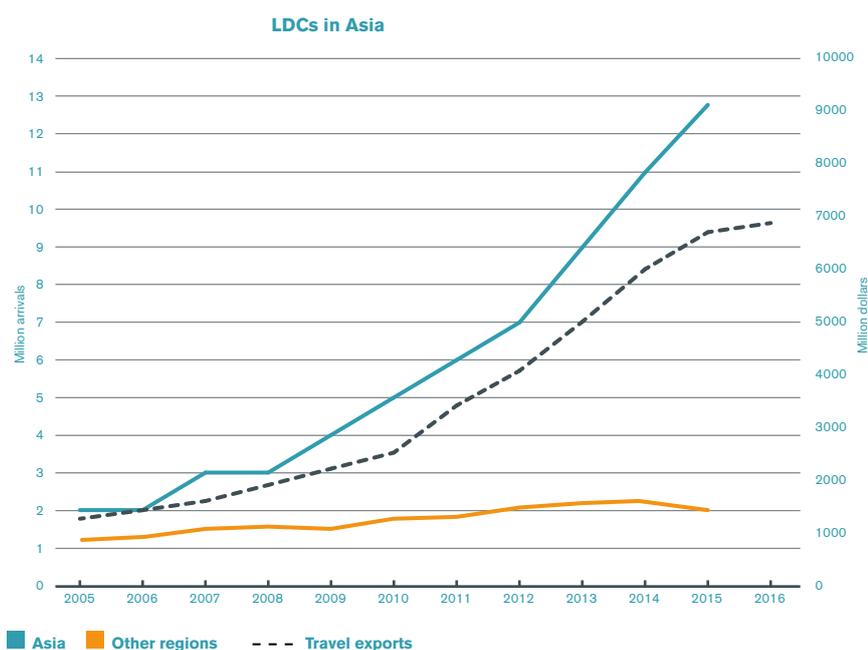
Chart 6.11:

LDCs: Travel exports, and exports of agricultural products, manufactured goods, and fuels and mining products, 2010-2016
(Index 2010 = 100)



Note: For exports of agricultural products, manufactured goods, and fuels and mining products, the latest available year is 2015.
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

Chart 6.12:
LDCs in Asia and in Africa: International tourist arrivals by region of origin and travel exports, 2005-2016
 (Million arrivals and US\$ million)



Note: The breakdown of LDCs by region is coherent with UNCTAD's definition.
 Source: WTO estimates based on UNWTO data and WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

intra-regional tourists, Asian LDCs' travel exports have risen faster than the exports of LDCs in Africa and LDC islands (see Chart 6.12). Consequently, LDCs in Asia increased their share in total LDCs' travel exports to 40 per cent, up from 26 per cent in 2005.

Intra-regional tourists are also the main source of tourists for LDCs in Africa, representing around 63 per cent of travellers in recent years. Tourists from Europe represented on average just over 20 per cent of total arrivals. Although African LDCs comprise more than 30 countries and a population twice as high as Asian LDCs, their travel exports were not significantly higher in 2016. African LDCs are not yet benefiting in the same way as Asian LDCs from the inflows and travel expenditure of Chinese tourists. Although the number of Chinese tourists is on the rise, in 2015 they accounted for only 2 per cent of foreign tourists in Tanzania and Zambia and 1 per cent in Uganda.

Intra-regional travel is therefore a driving force of international tourism in LDCs. However, attracting tourists from other regions through sound policies would open huge growth opportunities for the tourism sector in LDCs. In the case of African LDCs, attracting visitors from China is crucial since it currently represents the largest source of tourists globally and is likely to remain so in years to come.

Aid for Trade

Commitments in 2015 reach almost US\$ 54 billion

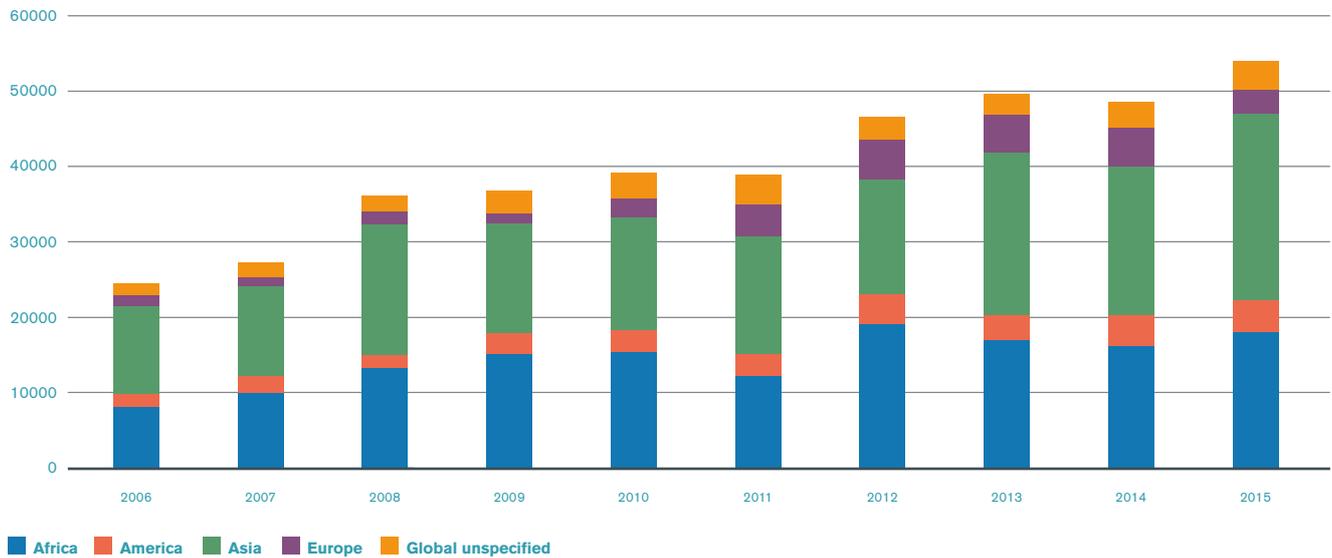
Total Aid-for-Trade commitments in 2015 (the latest year for which data is available) totalled US\$ 53.9 billion. Chart 6.13 shows the regional distribution of Aid-for-Trade commitments from bilateral and multilateral donors. Asia and Africa remain the main recipients of Aid for Trade.

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 so that they can participate more effectively in global trade and benefit from this activity. 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 financial commitments by developing region, 2006-2015
(US\$ million, constant 2015 prices)



Source: OECD database.

Trade policy developments

This chapter looks into recent developments in governments' trade policies. It draws on notifications provided by WTO members, the WTO's trade monitoring reports, an overview of trends in new trade policy measures implemented by WTO members and on their commitments under the Trade Facilitation Agreement, which entered into force in February 2017.

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Trends in trade policy making

The WTO regularly monitors trade policy developments and has published trade monitoring reports since 2009. These reports aim to enhance the transparency of trade policy developments and to provide WTO members and observers with an up-to-date picture of overall trends in international trade policy-making as well as the implementation of trade-restrictive and trade-facilitating measures. The monitoring exercise was initiated immediately after the onset of the financial crisis at the end of 2008 and has evolved considerably since then.

The latest monitoring report shows that from mid-October 2016 to mid-May 2017 WTO members implemented 74 new trade-restrictive measures, amounting to an average of almost 11 new measures per month. This represents a significant decrease on the previous annual report, which recorded an average of 15 measures per month, and marks the lowest monthly average since 2008 (see Chart 7.1).

Trade-restrictive measures include the introduction of new import or export

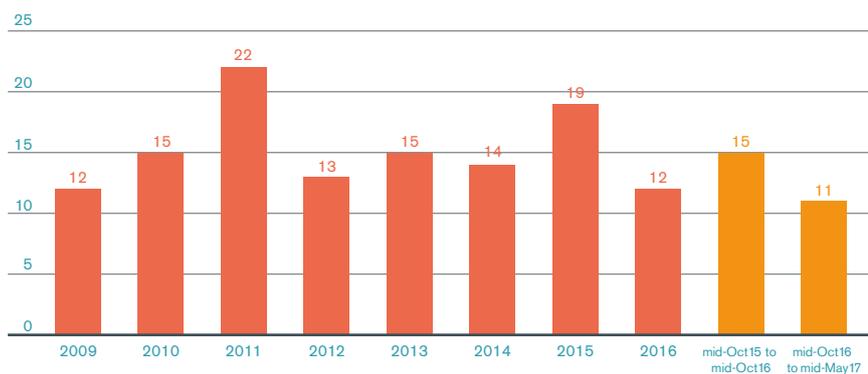
tariffs, increases in existing import or export tariffs, the introduction of import bans or quantitative restrictions, the establishment of more complex customs regulations or procedures and local content requirements. The duration of these measures can be temporary or permanent.

During the same period, WTO members introduced 80 measures aimed at facilitating trade, amounting to just over 11 new measures per month. This is the second lowest monthly average since trade monitoring began in 2008 (see Chart 7.2). The trade coverage of the import-facilitating measures (US\$ 183 billion) is more than three times the estimated trade coverage of the import-restrictive measures (US\$ 49 billion) and more than six times higher than those estimated for trade remedy initiations (US\$ 27 billion). Examples of trade-facilitating measures include the elimination or reduction of import or export tariffs, the simplification of customs procedures, the temporary or permanent elimination of import or export taxes and the elimination of quantitative restrictions on imports or exports.

In addition, the trade coverage of import facilitating initiatives during the review period associated with the 2015 expansion of the WTO's Information Technology Agreement (ITA) is estimated at US\$ 99 billion.

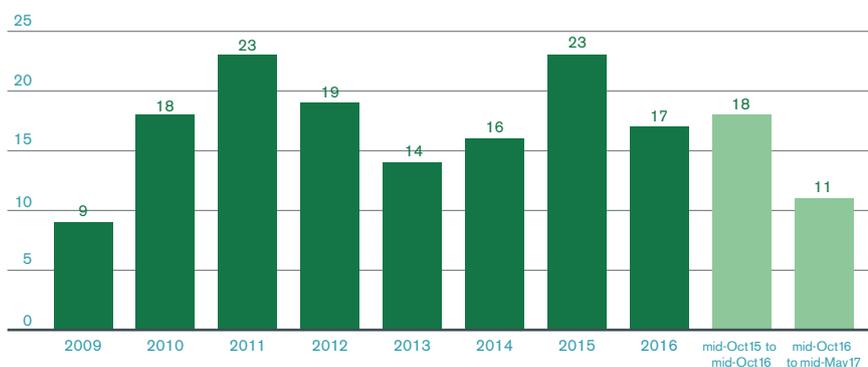
The information on trade measures highlighted in the monitoring reports is submitted by WTO members and observers or gathered from other official and public sources. In the latest report, information was submitted by 68 members (counting the European Union and its member states separately), representing more than 40 per cent of

Chart 7.1:
Trade-restrictive measures (average per month)



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

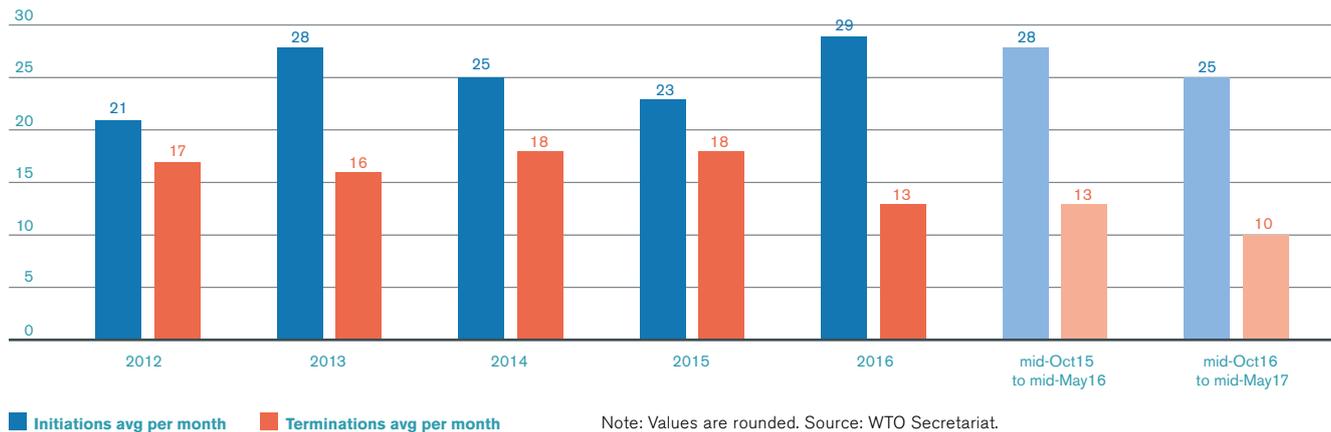
Chart 7.2:
Trade-facilitating measures (average per month)



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.

¹ Overview of developments in the International Trading Environment, Annual Report by the Director-General on mid-October 2015 to mid-October 2016, WTO document WT/TPR/OV/19, 21 November 2016. ² For detailed information on notifications of non-tariff measures submitted by WTO Members see also the Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP): <http://i-tip.wto.org/goods>

Chart 7.3:
Trade remedy trends – initiations and terminations (average per month)



the WTO membership and covering over 87 per cent of total world imports. One observer also replied to the request for information.

Initiations of trade remedy investigations in the review period represented 44 per cent of all trade measures taken, with initiations of anti-dumping investigations accounting for around 85 per cent of trade remedy initiations of investigations. WTO members have consistently initiated a

significantly higher number of new trade remedy investigations compared with terminations of trade remedy actions. The monthly average of initiations recorded remained high during the review period, although slightly lower than the peak recorded in 2016. The monthly average of terminations has also fallen during the review period and is at its lowest since 2012 (see Chart 7.3).

The main sectors affected by trade

remedy initiations during the review period were: wood and articles of wood; vehicles; and furniture, bedding material, lamps. The main sectors where trade remedy duties were terminated were: articles of iron and steel; machinery and mechanical appliances; and aluminium and articles thereof. The trade covered by trade remedy initiations and terminations recorded in the report is estimated at US\$ 27 billion and US\$ 6 billion, respectively (see Charts 7.4 and 7.5)

Chart 7.4:
Overview of trade measures, mid-October 2016 to mid-May 2017 (by number)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Chart 7.5:
Trade coverage of import measures, mid-October 2016 to mid-May 2017 (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.

Trade facilitation

The WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) entered into force in February 2017. Ministers had concluded negotiations on trade facilitation at the 2013 Bali Ministerial Conference, when it was decided that the Agreement would take effect once two-thirds of the WTO's members had completed their domestic ratification process and notified the WTO accordingly. This milestone was reached on 22 February, when the threshold of 110 acceptances was surpassed.

The aim of the TFA is to streamline, simplify and standardise customs procedures and to ease the flow of goods across borders. Full implementation of the Agreement is expected to slash WTO members' trade costs by an average of 14.3 per cent.

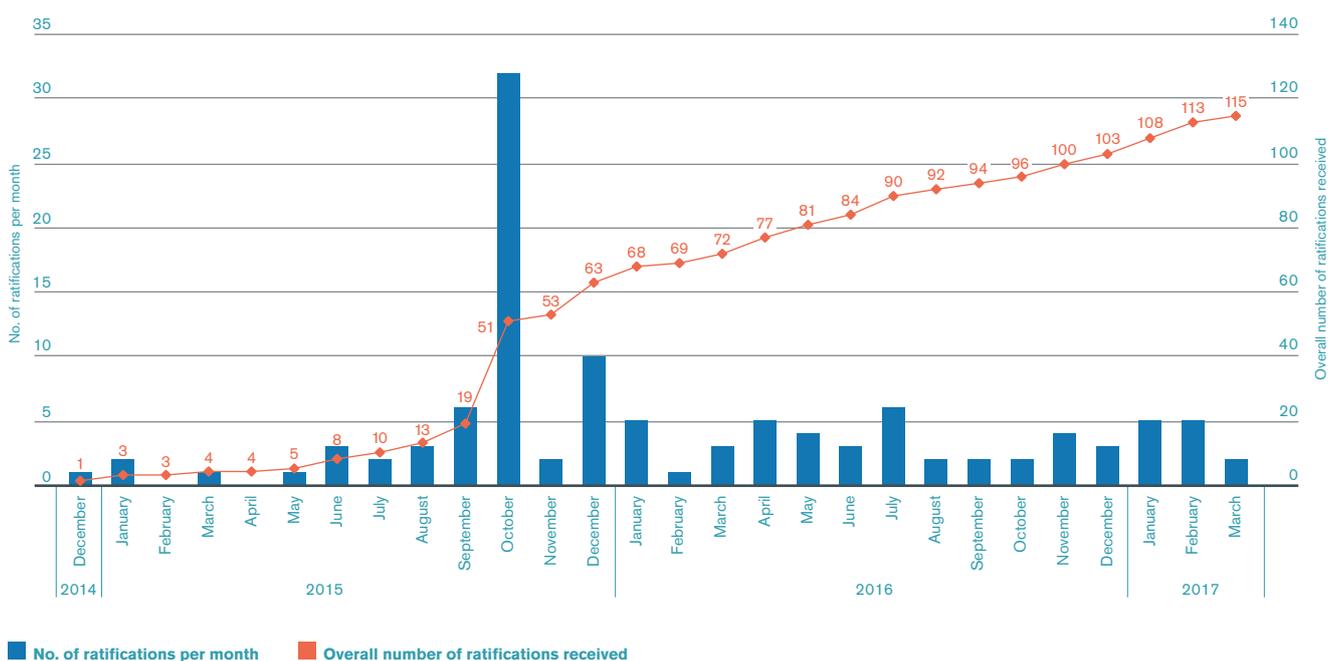
Chart 7.6 illustrates the timeline for WTO members' ratification of the Agreement. It shows a steady increase in acceptances up to September 2015. A first spike occurred in October 2015, when the European Union deposited its instrument of acceptance for the Union as a whole and its member states. A second steep rise was recorded in the run-up to the Nairobi Ministerial Conference in December 2015.

Ratifications of the TFA are widely distributed across regions and across levels of development. As of 7 April 2017, Europe tops the list (with 36 ratifications), followed by Asia (with 25), South and Central America and the Caribbean (with 20), Africa (with 19), the Commonwealth of Independent States including associate and former member states (with seven), the Middle East (with five) and North America (with three).

The TFA is unique in that it allows developing economies to set their own timetable for implementation depending on their capacity to do so. These economies are also able to indicate what kind of capacity-building assistance they require to implement the Agreement. A Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility has been established by the WTO to help developing economies assess their specific needs and to identify potential development partners.

Developing economies are required to indicate the provisions of the Agreement they can implement immediately ("Category A" commitments), the provisions where they will require more time ("Category B" commitments) and the provisions where they require capacity-building support ("Category C" commitments).

Chart 7.6:
TFA ratification by WTO members: A timeline

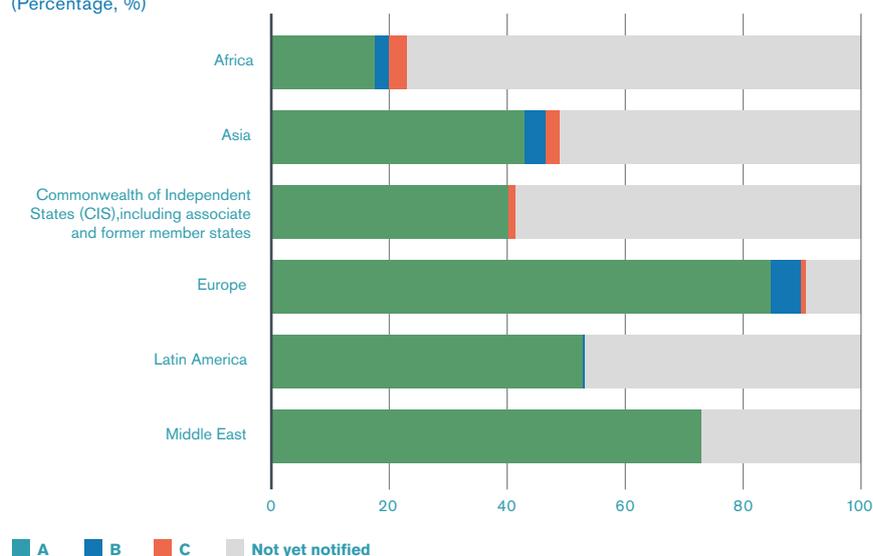


Collectively, these commitments provide a roadmap of when the Trade Facilitation Agreement can be expected to be fully implemented by the entire membership.

WTO members had submitted over 100 TFA notifications, especially with respect to Category A, as of end April 2017. Over half of the notifications categorized the majority of the TFA's provisions (almost 80 per cent) as Category A commitments. Notifications regarding categories B and C remain more limited for the time being. As of 7 April 2017, 12 notifications had designated Category B commitments, and eight had specified commitments for Category C. In addition, some developing economies have pledged not to put anything under Category C. Some have also ruled out Category B designations, thereby committing to implement the Agreement in the same way as developed economies.

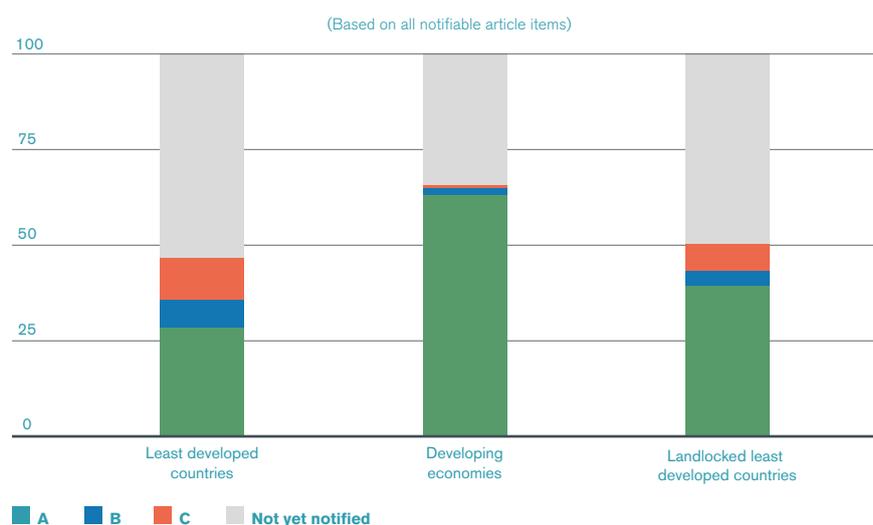
An analysis of category notifications by region shows that Europe has the highest share of submissions, followed by the Middle East and Latin America (see Chart 7.7). Most notifications were submitted by developing economies, followed by landlocked developing economies and least-developed countries (see Chart 7.8).

Chart 7.7:
Share of Category A, B and C notifications by region (as of April 2017)
(Percentage, %)



Note: Latin America comprises South and Central America and the Caribbean, plus Mexico.
Source: TFAD (Trade Facilitation Agreement Database) www.tfadatabase.org

Chart 7.8:
Share of Category A, B and C notifications by economic grouping
(as of April 2017) (Percentage, %)



Source: TFAD (Trade Facilitation Agreement Database) www.tfadatabase.org

³ Developed economies are obliged to implement the entire Agreement from the moment it entered into force (i.e. as of 22 February 2017).

⁴ As of 7 April 2017, 94 WTO members had notified their Category A commitments. Given that these notifications do not apply to developed economies and that LDCs have an additional year to submit their notifications, this indicates that the vast majority of developing economies have already submitted their Category A notifications. Also, some LDCs have already submitted these notifications.

⁵ WTO members are allowed to separate the Agreement's articles into as many sub-sections as they wish when making their notifications. While many members have limited their specifications to full articles of the Agreement or to its sub-sections, some have opted for a greater degree of segmentation.

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 80

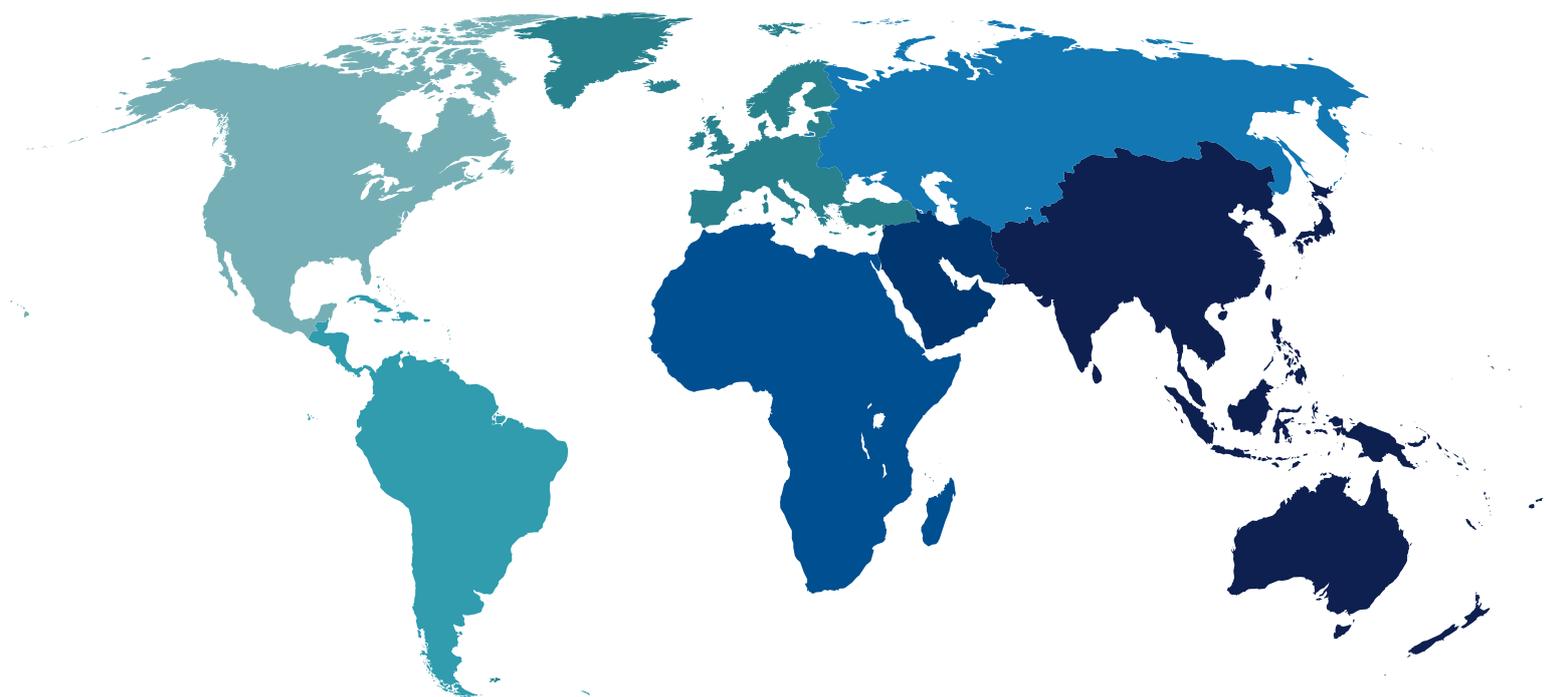
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Composition of geographical and economic groupings



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*	Sint Maarten	
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*	Turkmenistan		
Azerbaijan**	Kazakhstan*	Russian Federation*	Ukraine*		
Belarus**	Kyrgyz Republic*	Tajikistan*	Uzbekistan**		
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified					
Africa					
Algeria**	Chad*	Ethiopia**	Libya**	Niger*	Sudan**
Angola*	Comoros**	Gabon*	Madagascar*	Nigeria*	South Sudan
Benin*	Congo*	The Gambia*	Malawi*	Rwanda*	Swaziland*
Botswana*	Democratic Republic of the Congo*	Ghana*	Mali*	Sao Tome and Principe**	Tanzania*
Burkina Faso*	Côte d'Ivoire*	Guinea*	Mauritania*	Senegal*	Togo*
Burundi*	Djibouti*	Guinea-Bissau*	Mauritius*	Seychelles*	Tunisia*
Cameroon*	Egypt*	Kenya*	Morocco*	Sierra Leone*	Uganda*
Cabo Verde*	Equatorial Guinea**	Lesotho*	Mozambique*	Somalia**	Zambia*
Central African Republic*	Eritrea	Liberia*	Namibia*	South Africa*	Zimbabwe*
Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified					
Middle East					
Bahrain, Kingdom of*	Israel*	Lebanese Republic**	Saudi Arabia*	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 integration 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	Libya	Rwanda	Swaziland
Comoros	Eritrea	Madagascar	Seychelles	Uganda
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ethiopia	Malawi	South Sudan	Zambia
Djibouti	Kenya	Mauritius	Sudan	Zimbabwe
ECCAS (Economic Community of Central African States)				
Angola	Central African Republic	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Gabon	Sao Tome and Principe
Burundi	Chad	Equatorial Guinea	Rwanda	
Cameroon	Congo			
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		
SADC (Southern African Development Community)				
Angola	Lesotho	Mauritius	South Africa	Tanzania
Botswana	Madagascar	Mozambique	Seychelles	Zambia
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Malawi	Namibia	Swaziland	Zimbabwe
SAFTA (South Asia Free Trade Agreement)				
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	Guyana	Nauru	Somalia
Antigua and Barbuda	Côte d'Ivoire	Haiti	Niger	South Africa
Bahamas	Cuba	Jamaica	Nigeria	South Sudan
Barbados	Djibouti	Kenya	Niue	Sudan
Belize	Dominica	Kiribati	Palau	Suriname
Benin	Dominican Republic	Lesotho	Papua New Guinea	Swaziland
Botswana	Equatorial Guinea	Liberia	Rwanda	Tanzania
Burkina Faso	Eritrea	Madagascar	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Timor Leste
Burundi	Ethiopia	Malawi	Saint Lucia	Togo

Cabo Verde	Fiji	Mali	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Tonga
Cameroon	Gabon	Marshall Islands	Samoa	Trinidad and Tobago
Central African Republic	The Gambia	Mauritania	Sao Tome and Principe	Tuvalu
Chad	Ghana	Mauritius	Senegal	Uganda
Comoros	Grenada	Micronesia	Seychelles	Vanuatu
Congo	Guinea	Mozambique	Sierra Leone	Zambia
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Guinea-Bissau	Namibia	Solomon Islands	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, Republic of	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 Tome and Principe
Eastern Africa				
Comoros	Ethiopia	Mauritius	South Sudan	Tanzania
Djibouti	Kenya	Seychelles	Sudan	Uganda
Eritrea	Madagascar	Somalia		
Southern Africa				
Angola	Lesotho	Mozambique	Swaziland	Zambia
Botswana	Malawi	Namibia	South Africa	Zimbabwe
Territories in Africa not elsewhere specified				
Asia				
East Asia (including Oceania):				
Australia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Samoa	Tuvalu
Brunei Darussalam	Japan	Mongolia	Singapore	Vanuatu
Cambodia	Kiribati	Myanmar	Solomon Islands	Viet Nam
China	Korea, Republic of	New Zealand	Chinese Taipei	
Fiji	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Papua New Guinea	Thailand	
Hong Kong, China	Macao, China	Philippines	Tonga	
West Asia:				
Afghanistan	Bhutan	Maldives	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Bangladesh	India	Nepal		
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	
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	Kiribati	Nepal	Tanzania
Angola	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Niger	Timor Leste
Bangladesh	Djibouti	Lesotho	Rwanda	Togo
Benin	Equatorial Guinea	Liberia	Sao Tome and Principe	Tuvalu
Bhutan	Eritrea	Madagascar	Senegal	Uganda
Burkina Faso	Ethiopia	Malawi	Sierra Leone	Vanuatu
Burundi	The Gambia	Mali	Solomon Islands	Yemen
Cambodia	Guinea	Mauritania	Somalia	Zambia
Central African Republic	Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique	South Sudan	
Chad	Haiti	Myanmar	Sudan	
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 IV.2
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).

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 2015, for example, data for calendar year 2010 were taken as the starting point, and data for calendar year 2015 as the end point.

Prices

Commodity price movements are primarily described by indices largely based on spot market prices, and therefore exclude transactions governed by longer-term contracts. Price indices for such commodities as food, beverages, agricultural raw materials, minerals, non-ferrous metals, fertilizers and crude petroleum are obtained from IMF Primary Commodity Prices (May 2016 release). Aggregates for all primary commodities and for non-fuel primary commodities are calculated using IMF weights (Statistical appendix table A67). Beginning with the first quarter of 2011, the crude oil price is computed excluding West Texas Intermediate (WTI), which accounts for one third of the IMF's crude oil index. The price of WTI became largely dislocated from international markets in early 2011 and is thought not to represent well prices in international oil trade. For more information, see Box Comm.1 of the World Bank's Global Commodity Market Outlook, January 2012 (see page 65 of the complete report on <http://go.worldbank.org/W18LCZ6PT0>). Export and import prices by commodity

group of Germany, Japan and the United States are sourced from national statistics. Aggregates are calculated by weighting the countries' price indices with the export and import values of the countries' respective base year (Statistical tables A68 and A69).

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 2016 to \$491 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
IHS Markit, Global Trade Atlas database
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
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 Global Trade Atlas and UNSD's Comtrade database. Some inconsistencies in the aggregate export and import data for the same country or territory between sources are inevitable. These can be attributed to the use of different systems of recording trade, to the way in which for example IMF and UNSD have converted data expressed in national currencies into dollars, and revisions which can be more readily incorporated in the IMF data.

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

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

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Closing date for merchandise trade statistics (Customs basis) is 11 March 2017 and commercial services (Balance of Payments basis) is 30 April 2017. For foreign affiliates trade in services statistics the closing date is 10 May 2017.

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A1. Growth in the volume of world merchandise exports and production, 2010-2016

(Annual percentage change)

	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
World merchandise exports	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.3
Agricultural products	...	2.3	1.3	...
Fuels and mining products	...	0.0	1.8	...
Manufactures	...	4.1	2.6	...
World GDP	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3

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, 2010-2016

(Annual percentage change)

Exports				Imports		
2010-16	2015	2016		2010-16	2015	2016
2.8	2.4	1.3	World	2.7	2.9	1.2
3.2	0.7	0.5	North America	3.4	6.7	0.4
3.8	4.4	1.1	Canada	2.2	0.7	-1.2
4.9	4.0	1.6	Mexico	6.3	13.4	0.8
2.6	-1.0	0.0	United States of America	3.2	6.8	0.6
1.8	2.5	2.0	South and Central America and the Caribbean	-0.1	-5.8	-8.7
2.5	3.6	1.4	Europe	1.9	4.3	3.1
2.6	3.9	1.5	European Union (28)	1.9	4.5	3.0
-0.3	3.9	-0.7	Norway	1.2	3.9	-2.7
...	-1.3	-1.1	Switzerland	...	0.4	1.9
0.0	-0.2	-3.0	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	-1.7	-23.4	7.1
0.4	4.9	1.2	Africa	4.2	3.2	-4.0
4.1	6.9	1.9	Middle East	2.0	0.2	-5.4
3.6	1.1	1.8	Asia	3.8	2.9	2.0
4.2	2.9	6.9	Australia	2.2	4.6	-1.8
4.6	-0.9	0.0	China	4.2	-1.8	3.1
4.2	-2.0	2.9	India	5.1	14.9	-2.0
0.5	2.2	3.0	Japan	2.5	2.6	2.1
3.2	1.6	2.1	Six East Asian traders ^a	2.5	1.4	-0.1

^a Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; Republic of Korea; Singapore; Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu

A3. World merchandise trade and trade in commercial services by region and selected economy, 2010-2016

(Annual percentage change)

Exports				Imports		
2010-16	2015	2016		2010-16	2015	2016
Merchandise						
1	-14	-3	World	1	-13	-3
2	-8	-3	North America	2	-4	-3
2	-7	-3	United States of America	2	-4	-3
0	-14	-5	Canada	1	-9	-5
-2	-21	-6	South and Central America and the Caribbean	-2	-16	-14
-1	-15	-3	Brazil	-5	-25	-20
-3	-17	-4	Chile	0	-14	-6
1	-12	0	Europe	0	-13	0
1	-12	0	European Union (28)	0	-13	0
...	-7	5	Switzerland	...	-8	6
-6	-32	-16	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	-4	-32	-3
-6	-31	-17	Russian Federation	-4	-37	-1
-8	-42	-20	Kazakhstan	-3	-26	-18
-7	-30	-12	Africa	1	-14	-10
-3	-12	-8	South Africa	-1	-14	-13
-15	-45	-36	Nigeria	-2	-20	-19
-3	-34	-9	Middle East	2	-8	-7
4	-28	-2	United Arab Emirates	5	-8	-2
-6	-41	-14	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	5	0	-20
2	-8	-4	Asia excluding Hong Kong re-exports	1	-15	-5
5	-3	-8	China	2	-14	-5
-3	-9	3	Japan	-2	-20	-6
Commercial services						
4	-6	0	World	4	-6	1
5	0	1	North America	3	0	2
5	1	0	United States of America	4	2	3
1	-10	1	Canada	0	-10	-2
3	-4	0	South and Central America and the Caribbean	2	-11	-5
2	-16	-1	Brazil	1	-20	-11
-1	2	-9	Argentina	5	7	11
3	-9	0	Europe	3	-7	2
3	-9	1	European Union (28)	3	-7	2
3	-7	1	Switzerland	5	-5	1
1	-16	-2	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	1	-24	-12
0	-21	-2	Russian Federation	0	-27	-16
-6	-16	-1	Ukraine	-3	-17	4
0	-3	-6	Africa	-1	-13	-10
-8	-11	-23	Egypt	4	-1	-3
-2	-11	-5	South Africa	-4	-9	-4
...	4	4	Middle East	...	-6	-1
...	4	8	United Arab Emirates	...	-4	3
7	15	11	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	0	-11	-8
...	-3	1	Asia	...	-3	3
...	-1	-4	China	...	1	4
4	-1	7	Japan	2	-7	3

Note: Includes Secretariat estimates.

A4. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 1948, 1953, 1963, 1973, 1983, 1993, 2003 and 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	1948	1953	1963	1973	1983	1993	2003	2016
	Value							
World	59	84	157	579	1838	3688	7380	15464
	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	14.3
United States of America	21.6	14.6	14.3	12.2	11.2	12.6	9.8	9.4
Canada	5.5	5.2	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.7	2.5
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	3.0	3.3
Brazil	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2
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	38.4
Germany ^a	1.4	5.3	9.3	11.7	9.2	10.3	10.2	8.7
Netherlands	2.0	3.0	3.6	4.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.7
France	3.4	4.8	5.2	6.3	5.2	6.0	5.3	3.2
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 ^b	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	2.6	2.7
Africa	7.3	6.5	5.7	4.8	4.5	2.5	2.4	2.2
South Africa ^c	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	5.0
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	13.6
Japan	0.4	1.5	3.5	6.4	8.0	9.8	6.4	4.2
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	1.4
Six East Asian traders	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.6	5.8	9.6	9.6	9.9
Memorandum item:								
EU ^d	-	-	24.5	37.0	31.3	37.3	42.7	34.7
USSR, Former	2.2	3.5	4.6	3.7	5.0	-	-	-
GATT/WTO Members ^e	63.4	69.6	75.0	84.1	77.0	89.0	94.3	98.4

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

a Figures refer the Fed. Rep. of Germany from 1948 through 1983.

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

c Beginning with 1998, figures refer South Africa only and no longer the Southern African Customs Union.

d Figures refer 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 2016.

e Membership as of the year stated.

A5. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 1948, 1953, 1963, 1973, 1983, 1993, 2003 and 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	1948	1953	1963	1973	1983	1993	2003	2016
	Value							
World	62	85	164	594	1883	3805	7696	15799
	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	19.4
United States of America	13.0	13.9	11.4	12.4	14.3	15.9	16.9	14.3
Canada	4.4	5.5	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.6
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	3.4
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	37.5
Germany ^a	2.2	4.5	8.0	9.2	8.1	9.0	7.9	6.7
United Kingdom	13.4	11.0	8.5	6.5	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.0
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	3.2
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States ^b	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.7	2.1
Africa	8.1	7.0	5.2	3.9	4.6	2.6	2.2	3.2
South Africa ^c	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	4.2
Asia	13.9	15.1	14.1	14.9	18.5	23.5	23.5	30.3
China	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.7	5.4	10.0
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	2.3
Australia and New Zealand	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Six East Asian traders	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.9	6.1	10.2	8.6	8.9
Memorandum item:								
EU ^d	-	-	25.5	37.1	31.4	36.2	41.3	33.7
USSR, Former	1.9	3.3	4.3	3.6	4.3	-	-	-
GATT/WTO Members ^e	58.6	66.9	75.3	85.5	79.7	89.3	96.0	98.1

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

a Figures refer the Fed. Rep. of Germany from 1948 through 1983.

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

c Beginning with 1998, figures refer South Africa only and no longer the Southern African Customs Union.

d Figures refer 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 2016.

e Membership as of the year stated.

A6. Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	China	2098	13.2	-8	1	United States of America	2251	13.9	-3
2	United States of America	1455	9.1	-3	2	China	1587	9.8	-5
3	Germany	1340	8.4	1	3	Germany	1055	6.5	0
4	Japan	645	4.0	3	4	United Kingdom	636	3.9	1
5	Netherlands	570	3.6	0	5	Japan	607	3.7	-6
6	Hong Kong, China	517	3.2	1	6	France	573	3.5	0
	domestic exports	26	0.2	95					
	re-exports	491	3.1	-1					
7	France	501	3.1	-1	7	Hong Kong, China	547	3.4	-2
						retained imports a	121	0.7	-10
8	Korea, Republic of	495	3.1	-6	8	Netherlands	503	3.1	-2
9	Italy	462	2.9	1	9	Canada b	417	2.6	-5
10	United Kingdom	409	2.6	-11	10	Korea, Republic of	406	2.5	-7
11	Belgium	396	2.5	0	11	Italy	404	2.5	-2
12	Canada	390	2.4	-5	12	Mexico	398	2.5	-2
13	Mexico	374	2.3	-2	13	Belgium	367	2.3	-2
14	Singapore	330	2.1	-5	14	India	359	2.2	-9
	domestic exports	154	1.0	-5					
	re-exports	176	1.1	-5					
15	Switzerland	303	1.9	5	15	Spain	309	1.9	-1
16	Spain	287	1.8	2	16	Singapore	283	1.7	-5
						retained imports	107	0.7	-4
17	Russian Federation	282	1.8	-17	17	Switzerland	269	1.7	6
18	Chinese Taipei	280	1.8	-2	18	Chinese Taipei	231	1.4	-3
19	United Arab Emirates a	266	1.7	-2	19	United Arab Emirates a	225	1.4	-2
20	India	264	1.7	-1	20	Turkey	199	1.2	-4
21	Thailand	215	1.3	0	21	Poland	197	1.2	0
22	Poland	203	1.3	2	22	Australia a	196	1.2	-6
23	Australia	190	1.2	1	23	Thailand	195	1.2	-4
24	Malaysia	189	1.2	-5	24	Russian Federation b	191	1.2	-1
25	Brazil	185	1.2	-3	25	Viet Nam	174	1.1	5
26	Viet Nam	177	1.1	9	26	Malaysia	168	1.0	-4
27	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of a	175	1.1	-14	27	Austria	157	1.0	1
28	Czech Republic	163	1.0	3	28	Brazil	143	0.9	-20
29	Austria	152	1.0	0	29	Czech Republic	142	0.9	1
30	Indonesia	144	0.9	-4	30	Sweden	140	0.9	1
31	Turkey	143	0.9	-1	31	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of a	139	0.9	-20
32	Sweden	140	0.9	0	32	Indonesia	136	0.8	-5
33	Ireland	128	0.8	3	33	Hungary	94	0.6	2
34	Hungary	102	0.6	3	34	South Africa a	92	0.6	-13
35	Denmark	95	0.6	0	35	Philippines a	86	0.5	23
36	Norway	89	0.6	-14	36	Denmark	86	0.5	0
37	Slovak Republic	78	0.5	3	37	Slovak Republic	75	0.5	3
38	South Africa	75	0.5	-8	38	Ireland	75	0.5	-2
39	Iran a	66	0.4	5	39	Romania	75	0.5	7
40	Romania	64	0.4	5	40	Norway	72	0.4	-5
41	Israel a	60	0.4	-6	41	Israel a	69	0.4	6
42	Chile	60	0.4	-4	42	Portugal	68	0.4	1
43	Argentina	58	0.4	2	43	Finland	60	0.4	0
44	Finland	58	0.4	-4	44	Chile	59	0.4	-6
45	Qatar	58	0.4	-25	45	Egypt	56	0.3	-12
46	Philippines	56	0.4	-4	46	Argentina	56	0.3	-7
47	Portugal	56	0.3	1	47	Greece	49	0.3	1
48	Kuwait, the State of a	46	0.3	-15	48	Iraq a	48	0.3	-8
49	Iraq a	44	0.3	-11	49	Pakistan	47	0.3	8
50	Peru	37	0.2	8	50	Algeria	47	0.3	-10
	Total of above c	14968	93.8	-		Total of above c	14819	91.3	-
	World c	15955	100.0	-3		World c	16225	100.0	-3

Note: For annual data 2006-2016, see Tables A58 and A59.

a Secretariat estimates

b Imports are valued f.o.b.

c Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

A7. Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade (excluding intra-EU (28) trade), 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	China	2098	16.8	-8	1	United States of America	2251	17.6	-3
2	Extra-EU(28) exports	1932	15.4	-3	2	Extra-EU(28) imports	1889	14.8	-2
3	United States of America	1455	11.6	-3	3	China	1587	12.4	-5
4	Japan	645	5.2	3	4	Japan	607	4.7	-6
5	Hong Kong, China	517	4.1	1	5	Hong Kong, China	547	4.3	-2
	domestic exports	26	0.2	95		retained imports a	121	0.9	-10
	re-exports	491	3.9	-1					
6	Korea, Republic of	495	4.0	-6	6	Canada b	417	3.3	-5
7	Canada	390	3.1	-5	7	Korea, Republic of	406	3.2	-7
8	Mexico	374	3.0	-2	8	Mexico	398	3.1	-2
9	Singapore	330	2.6	-5	9	India	359	2.8	-9
	domestic exports	154	1.2	-5					
	re-exports	176	1.4	-5					
10	Switzerland	303	2.4	5	10	Singapore	283	2.2	-5
						retained imports	107	0.8	-4
11	Russian Federation	282	2.3	-17	11	Switzerland	269	2.1	6
12	Chinese Taipei	280	2.2	-2	12	Chinese Taipei	231	1.8	-3
13	United Arab Emirates a	266	2.1	-2	13	United Arab Emirates a	225	1.8	-2
14	India	264	2.1	-1	14	Turkey	199	1.6	-4
15	Thailand	215	1.7	0	15	Australia a	196	1.5	-6
16	Australia	190	1.5	1	16	Thailand	195	1.5	-4
17	Malaysia	189	1.5	-5	17	Russian Federation b	191	1.5	-1
18	Brazil	185	1.5	-3	18	Viet Nam	174	1.4	5
19	Viet Nam	177	1.4	9	19	Malaysia	168	1.3	-4
20	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of a	175	1.4	-14	20	Brazil	143	1.1	-20
21	Indonesia	144	1.2	-4	21	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of a	139	1.1	-20
22	Turkey	143	1.1	-1	22	Indonesia	136	1.1	-5
23	Norway	89	0.7	-14	23	South Africa a	92	0.7	-13
24	South Africa	75	0.6	-8	24	Philippines a	86	0.7	23
25	Iran a	66	0.5	5	25	Norway	72	0.6	-5
26	Israel a	60	0.5	-6	26	Israel a	69	0.5	6
27	Chile	60	0.5	-4	27	Chile	59	0.5	-6
28	Argentina	58	0.5	2	28	Egypt	56	0.4	-12
29	Qatar	58	0.5	-25	29	Argentina	56	0.4	-7
30	Philippines	56	0.4	-4	30	Iraq a	48	0.4	-8
31	Kuwait, the State of a	46	0.4	-15	31	Pakistan	47	0.4	8
32	Iraq a	44	0.3	-11	32	Algeria	47	0.4	-10
33	Peru	37	0.3	8	33	Colombia	45	0.4	-17
34	Kazakhstan	37	0.3	-20	34	Morocco	42	0.3	9
35	Ukraine	36	0.3	-4	35	Bangladesh a	41	0.3	5
36	Bangladesh	35	0.3	8	36	Iran a	40	0.3	-4
37	New Zealand	34	0.3	-2	37	Ukraine	39	0.3	8
38	Nigeria a	33	0.3	-36	38	Nigeria a	39	0.3	-19
39	Colombia	31	0.2	-13	39	Peru	36	0.3	-4
40	Algeria	29	0.2	-17	40	New Zealand	36	0.3	-1
41	Egypt	25	0.2	19	41	Qatar	32	0.2	-2
42	Oman a	25	0.2	-27	42	Kuwait, the State of a	31	0.2	1
43	Angola a	25	0.2	-24	43	Belarus a	28	0.2	-9
44	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of a,c	25	0.2	-34	44	Kazakhstan	25	0.2	-18
45	Belarus	23	0.2	-12	45	Oman a	23	0.2	-22
46	Morocco	23	0.2	2	46	Tunisia	19	0.2	-4
47	Pakistan	20	0.2	-7	47	Angola a	19	0.2	-7
48	Ecuador	17	0.1	-8	48	Serbia	19	0.2	6
49	Serbia	15	0.1	11	49	Jordan	19	0.2	-6
50	Tunisia	14	0.1	-4	50	Sri Lanka a	19	0.2	1
	Total of above c	12146	97.1	-		Total of above c	12195	95.4	-
	World (excl. intra-EU (28)) c	12514	100.0	-4		World (excl. intra-EU (28)) c	12784	100.0	-4

Note: For annual data 2006-2016, see Tables A58 and A59.

a Secretariat estimates

b Imports are valued f.o.b.

c Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

A8. Leading exporters and importers in world trade in commercial services, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	United States of America	733	15.2	0	1	United States of America	482	10.3	3
2	United Kingdom	324	6.7	-5	2	China	450	9.6	4
3	Germany	268	5.6	3	3	Germany	311	6.6	4
4	France	236	4.9	-2	4	France	236	5.0	2
5	China	207	4.3	-4	5	United Kingdom	195	4.1	-6
6	Netherlands	177	3.7	1	6	Ireland	192	4.1	15
7	Japan	169	3.5	7	7	Japan	183	3.9	3
8	India	161	3.4	4	8	Netherlands	169	3.6	1
9	Singapore	149	3.1	1	9	Singapore	155	3.3	1
10	Ireland	146	3.0	9	10	India	133	2.8	8
11	Spain	127	2.6	7	11	Korea, Republic of	109	2.3	-2
12	Switzerland	112	2.3	1	12	Belgium	107	2.3	2
13	Belgium	109	2.3	-2	13	Italy	102	2.2	4
14	Italy	101	2.1	3	14	Canada	96	2.1	-2
15	Hong Kong, China	98	2.0	-6	15	Switzerland	95	2.0	1
16	Luxembourg	94	2.0	-1	16	United Arab Emirates	82	1.7	3
17	Korea, Republic of	92	1.9	-5	17	Hong Kong, China	74	1.6	0
18	Canada	80	1.7	1	18	Russian Federation	73	1.6	-16
19	Sweden	71	1.5	-1	19	Luxembourg	72	1.5	-2
20	Thailand	66	1.4	8	20	Spain	71	1.5	9
21	United Arab Emirates	63	1.3	8	21	Brazil	61	1.3	-11
22	Austria	59	1.2	3	22	Sweden	61	1.3	-1
23	Denmark	58	1.2	-8	23	Australia	55	1.2	-2
24	Australia	53	1.1	9	24	Denmark	55	1.2	-2
25	Russian Federation	50	1.0	-2	25	Chinese Taipei	52	1.1	2
26	Poland	49	1.0	9	26	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	51	1.1	-8
27	Chinese Taipei	41	0.9	1	27	Austria	49	1.0	4
28	Israel	39	0.8	10	28	Norway	47	1.0	-1
29	Turkey	37	0.8	-20	29	Thailand	42	0.9	-1
30	Norway	36	0.8	-11	30	Malaysia	39	0.8	-2
31	Malaysia	34	0.7	-2	31	Poland	34	0.7	3
32	Brazil	33	0.7	-1	32	Indonesia	31	0.7	-1
33	Macao, China	32	0.7	-3	33	Qatar	30	0.6	5
34	Philippines	31	0.7	8	34	Mexico	29	0.6	0
35	Portugal	29	0.6	4	35	Finland	28	0.6	1
36	Greece	28	0.6	-10	36	Kuwait, the State of	25	0.5	15
37	Finland	25	0.5	-2	37	Philippines	24	0.5	2
38	Mexico	24	0.5	5	38	Israel	23	0.5	6
39	Czech Republic	24	0.5	5	39	Turkey	20	0.4	-2
40	Indonesia	23	0.5	9	40	Czech Republic	20	0.4	1
Total of above		4289	89.2	-	Total of above		4163	88.7	-
World		4808	100.0	0	World		4694	100.0	1

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), 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	Extra-EU (28) exports	917	24.9	0	1	Extra-EU (28) imports	772	21.1	2
2	United States of America	733	19.9	0	2	United States of America	482	13.2	3
3	China	207	5.6	-4	3	China	450	12.3	4
4	Japan	169	4.6	7	4	Japan	183	5.0	3
5	India	161	4.4	4	5	Singapore	155	4.2	1
6	Singapore	149	4.1	1	6	India	133	3.6	8
7	Switzerland	112	3.1	1	7	Korea, Republic of	109	3.0	-2
8	Hong Kong, China	98	2.7	-6	8	Canada	96	2.6	-2
9	Korea, Republic of	92	2.5	-5	9	Switzerland	95	2.6	1
10	Canada	80	2.2	1	10	United Arab Emirates	82	2.2	3
11	Thailand	66	1.8	8	11	Hong Kong, China	74	2.0	0
12	United Arab Emirates	63	1.7	8	12	Russian Federation	73	2.0	-16
13	Australia	53	1.4	9	13	Brazil	61	1.7	-11
14	Russian Federation	50	1.4	-2	14	Australia	55	1.5	-2
15	Chinese Taipei	41	1.1	1	15	Chinese Taipei	52	1.4	2
16	Israel	39	1.1	10	16	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	51	1.4	-8
17	Turkey	37	1.0	-20	17	Norway	47	1.3	-1
18	Norway	36	1.0	-11	18	Thailand	42	1.1	-1
19	Malaysia	34	0.9	-2	19	Malaysia	39	1.1	-2
20	Brazil	33	0.9	-1	20	Indonesia	31	0.8	-1
21	Macao, China	32	0.9	-3	21	Qatar	30	0.8	5
22	Philippines	31	0.9	8	22	Mexico	29	0.8	0
23	Mexico	24	0.7	5	23	Kuwait, the State of	25	0.7	15
24	Indonesia	23	0.6	9	24	Philippines	24	0.7	2
25	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	15	0.4	11	25	Israel	23	0.6	6
26	New Zealand	15	0.4	4	26	Turkey	20	0.6	-2
27	Morocco	15	0.4	4	27	Argentina	19	0.5	11
28	Qatar	15	0.4	3	28	Viet Nam	18	0.5	12
29	Lebanese Republic a	14	0.4	...	29	Egypt	16	0.4	-3
30	Egypt	14	0.4	-23	30	South Africa	15	0.4	-4
31	South Africa	14	0.4	-5	31	Iran	14	0.4	1
32	Argentina	13	0.3	-9	32	Chile	13	0.4	-4
33	Viet Nam	12	0.3	10	33	Lebanese Republic a	12	0.3	...
34	Panama	12	0.3	2	34	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of a	12	0.3	...
35	Ukraine	12	0.3	-1	35	Angola	12	0.3	-27
36	Cuba	11	0.3	-1	36	Nigeria	12	0.3	-36
37	Iran	10	0.3	3	37	New Zealand	12	0.3	2
38	Chile	10	0.3	-2	38	Kazakhstan	11	0.3	-4
39	Costa Rica	8	0.2	11	39	Colombia	11	0.3	-10
40	Dominican Republic	8	0.2	10	40	Algeria	10	0.3	-2
	Total of above	3479	94.5	-		Total of above	3423	93.6	-
	World (excl. intra-EU (28))	3680	100.0	0		World (excl. intra-EU (28))	3658	100.0	1

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.

A10. Trade in commercial services of selected economies by origin and destination, 2015

(Million dollars and percentage)

Exports						Imports					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change				Value	Share	Annual percentage change		
	2015	2015	2010-15	2014	2015		2015	2015	2010-15	2014	2015
European Union (28)											
World	2031625	100.0	4	8	-9	World	1764371	100.0	4	8	-7
European Union (28)	1117819	55.0	3	8	-9	European Union (28)	1009495	57.2	3	5	-9
United States of America	248569	12.2	6	9	-5	United States of America	233861	13.3	5	14	-6
Switzerland	129124	6.4	5	11	-12	Switzerland	80269	4.5	6	18	-5
China	41142	2.0	10	8	5	China	29150	1.7	5	9	-3
Norway	31031	1.5	2	4	-17	Singapore	23729	1.3	12	10	12
Above 5	1567686	77.2	-	-	-	Above 5	1376505	78.0	-	-	-
Japan	30900	1.5	4	7	-10	Turkey	18095	1.0	-1	4	-14
Singapore	28416	1.4	12	21	4	Norway	17955	1.0	4	12	-15
Russian Federation	27774	1.4	-1	-4	-29	Japan	17488	1.0	-1	2	-12
Australia	21888	1.1	3	-3	-12	India	15075	0.9	0	-7	-2
Canada	19833	1.0	0	-7	-8	Canada	13300	0.8	0	-3	-10
Brazil	17179	0.8	-2	1	-14	Hong Kong, China	12864	0.7	2	4	-11
India	15831	0.8	2	8	-3	Russian Federation	12859	0.7	-4	-12	-21
Turkey	13389	0.7	5	6	-6	Australia	10462	0.6	2	-4	3
Hong Kong, China	12283	0.6	2	12	-15	Brazil	9605	0.5	4	16	-1
Korea, Republic of	12243	0.6	5	11	-22	Korea, Republic of	6972	0.4	2	5	-10
Above 15	1767422	87.0	-	-	-	Above 15	1511180	85.6	-	-	-
United States of America											
World	730590	100.0	6	7	1	World	467142	100.0	4	5	2
European Union (28)	225445	30.9	5	8	2	European Union (28)	164905	35.3	5	6	3
Canada	56083	7.7	1	-1	-9	Canada	28705	6.1	1	-2	-4
China	47881	6.6	16	19	9	Japan	26334	5.6	3	2	-7
Japan	43828	6.0	0	2	-5	Bermuda	25049	5.4	-5	-2	-5
British Indian Ocean Territory	37372	5.1	...	14	-10	India	24650	5.3	11	10	10
Above 5	410609	56.2	-	-	-	Above 5	269643	57.7	-	-	-
Mexico	31102	4.3	5	1	4	Mexico	21808	4.7	10	15	10
Switzerland	31064	4.3	7	6	7	Switzerland	21120	4.5	1	-1	-3
Brazil	27961	3.8	9	7	-2	China	15005	3.2	7	0	8
Australia	21913	3.0	7	6	4	Korea, Republic of	8774	1.9	6	1	7
Korea, Republic of	20221	2.8	6	-3	1	Hong Kong, China	8721	1.9	6	11	4
India	17709	2.4	12	13	20	Brazil	7789	1.7	9	8	-5
Singapore	14155	1.9	7	4	23	Chinese Taipei	7577	1.6	6	4	5
Chinese Taipei	11875	1.6	5	7	-2	British Indian Ocean Territory	7000	1.5	...	-3	-8
Bermuda	11840	1.6	1	5	6	Australia	6825	1.5	6	-2	8
Hong Kong, China	9828	1.3	11	12	-1	Singapore	6652	1.4	10	10	12
Above 15	608277	83.3	-	-	-	Above 15	380914	81.5	-	-	-
Singapore a, b											
World	148316	100.0	8	10	-3	World	154304	100.0	9	8	-3
European Union (28)	19428	13.1	5	6	-9	United States of America	27030	17.5	8	20	-2
United States of America	16639	11.2	7	8	-5	European Union (28)	25548	16.6	9	-2	0
Japan	10401	7.0	16	21	14	China	8104	5.3	16	29	-3
Australia	9588	6.5	8	9	-8	Hong Kong, China	6481	4.2	15	51	6
China	8665	5.8	9	20	-4	Japan	5354	3.5	5	6	-4
Above 5	64722	43.6	-	-	-	Above 5	72517	47.0	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China	5062	3.4	7	12	10	Switzerland	4972	3.2	21	-1	6
Switzerland	4978	3.4	22	24	3	Australia	3923	2.5	11	-2	-10
Malaysia	3949	2.7	8	10	-1	Chinese Taipei	2823	1.8	11	31	-3
Indonesia	3720	2.5	8	5	-3	India	2781	1.8	5	8	-6
India	3365	2.3	2	-9	-6	Korea, Republic of	2563	1.7	13	24	-4
Thailand	3008	2.0	10	8	0	Malaysia	2307	1.5	8	0	3
Korea, Republic of	2509	1.7	6	23	-11	Thailand	1698	1.1	11	32	2
Chinese Taipei	1876	1.3	0	20	-11	Indonesia	1645	1.1	4	3	0
Norway	1861	1.3	8	10	2	United Arab Emirates	1478	1.0	13	-4	0
Viet Nam	1682	1.1	19	13	7	Norway	1082	0.7	8	18	-4
Above 15	96732	65.2	-	-	-	Above 15	97788	63.4	-	-	-

A10. Trade in commercial services of selected economies by origin and destination, 2015 (continued)

(Million dollars and percentage)

Exports						Imports					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change				Value	Share	Annual percentage change		
	2015	2015	2010-15	2014	2015		2015	2015	2010-15	2014	2015
Japan											
World	158335	100.0	4	20	-1	World	176652	100.0	2	13	-7
United States of America	37365	23.6	...	...	-4	United States of America	53383	30.2	...	...	-7
European Union (28)	26294	16.6	...	...	-2	European Union (28)	33693	19.1	...	...	-4
China	19768	12.5	...	...	21	Singapore	11764	6.7	...	...	-8
Singapore	9400	5.9	...	...	-5	China	10748	6.1	...	...	-8
Chinese Taipei	8053	5.1	...	...	-7	Korea, Republic of	6878	3.9	...	...	-19
Above 5	100880	63.7	-	-	-	Above 5	116467	65.9	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China	7046	4.5	...	...	15	Hong Kong, China	6243	3.5	...	...	0
Thailand	6805	4.3	...	...	-11	Chinese Taipei	5218	3.0	...	...	-14
Korea, Republic of	6588	4.2	...	...	-8	Thailand	3319	1.9	...	...	-8
Malaysia	3310	2.1	...	...	-21	Switzerland	2774	1.6	...	...	-21
Indonesia	3110	2.0	...	...	-5	United Arab Emirates	2170	1.2	...	...	-1
Switzerland	2967	1.9	...	...	-1	Australia	2100	1.2	...	...	-28
Australia	2394	1.5	...	...	-18	Philippines	1998	1.1	...	...	3
India	2045	1.3	...	...	-1	Indonesia	1660	0.9	...	...	-35
Viet Nam	1980	1.3	...	...	7	Canada	1651	0.9	...	...	-22
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	1710	1.1	...	...	...	India	1627	0.9	...	...	21
Above 15	138834	87.7	-	-	-	Above 15	145228	82.2	-	-	-
Hong Kong, China c											
World	104263	100.0	5	2	-2	World	73927	100.0	1	-2	0
China	40093	38.5	11	1	-3	China	28594	38.7	-3	-8	2
European Union (28)	16209	15.5	...	6	4	European Union (28)	9891	13.4	...	-1	-4
United States of America	15069	14.5	1	4	-3	United States of America	8229	11.1	2	1	1
Japan	4250	4.1	-3	0	-9	Japan	5748	7.8	7	9	4
Singapore	3801	3.6	9	15	8	Singapore	3288	4.4	1	6	-10
Above 5	79422	76.2	-	-	-	Above 5	55749	75.4	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	3710	3.6	-2	0	-12	Chinese Taipei	3124	4.2	7	3	-2
Australia	2445	2.3	0	-2	-8	Australia	2885	3.9	2	0	3
Korea, Republic of	2153	2.1	0	-11	-8	Canada	1546	2.1	3	5	-2
Thailand	1271	1.2	12	15	9	Korea, Republic of	1436	1.9	10	26	-11
Switzerland	1239	1.2	8	-2	15	Thailand	1233	1.7	7	-13	3
Malaysia	1199	1.2	-1	2	-11	Malaysia	1022	1.4	6	4	-12
India	1122	1.1	1	10	-1	Macao, China	1003	1.4	5	-3	-11
Philippines	1107	1.1	8	8	1	India	833	1.1	1	-1	0
Canada	1067	1.0	-3	-5	-12	United Arab Emirates	471	0.6	3	8	-3
Macao, China	903	0.9	7	-2	-15	Philippines	443	0.6	1	4	-1
Above 15	95638	91.7	-	-	-	Above 15	69746	94.3	-	-	-
Russian Federation d											
World	50890	100.0	1	-6	-21	World	87083	100.0	4	-5	-27
European Union (28)	19679	38.7	2	-3	-28	European Union (28)	40936	47.0	5	-1	-27
European Union (27)	19655	38.6	2	-3	-28	European Union (27)	40838	46.9	5	-1	-27
Switzerland	3055	6.0	-2	-27	-11	Turkey	6642	7.6	6	-17	-32
United States of America	2775	5.5	-6	-14	-25	United States of America	4921	5.7	5	0	-26
Kazakhstan	2528	5.0	8	-7	22	Egypt	3206	3.7	1	40	-11
Above 5	47691	93.7	-	-	-	Above 5	96543	110.9	-	-	-
Turkey	2343	4.6	6	-22	-21	Switzerland	2659	3.1	4	-11	-17
Ukraine	1878	3.7	-3	5	-25	China	1763	2.0	5	0	-14
China	1545	3.0	7	-7	3	Belarus	1698	1.9	8	8	-24
Belarus	1226	2.4	13	1	-17	Thailand	1251	1.4	5	-15	-50
India	742	1.5	-4	-31	15	United Arab Emirates	1113	1.3	5	-25	-32
British Virgin Islands	667	1.3	-11	-7	-43	Panama	1059	1.2	0	-7	-29
United Arab Emirates	655	1.3	17	-8	5	Israel	1022	1.2	10	5	-17
Uzbekistan	592	1.2	-9	-21	-43	Ukraine	972	1.1	-23	-57	-50
Hong Kong, China	536	1.1	24	30	24	Kazakhstan	812	0.9	1	-7	-11
Panama	476	0.9	0	34	-22	Korea, Republic of	810	0.9	3	1	-11
Above 15	58352	114.7	-	-	-	Above 15	109701	126.0	-	-	-

A10. Trade in commercial services of selected economies by origin and destination, 2015 (continued)

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports					
	Value		Annual percentage change			Value		Annual percentage change			
	2015	2015	2010-15	2014	2015	2015	2015	2010-15	2014	2015	
Korea, Republic of											
World	96675	100.0	3	8	-13	World	111308	100.0	3	5	-3
China	20810	21.5	10	21	-6	United States of America	28544	25.6	2	-1	0
United States of America	14150	14.6	2	-1	-17	European Union (28)	20128	18.1	2	10	-5
European Union (28)	10929	11.3	5	19	-4	China	15027	13.5	4	10	5
Japan	7863	8.1	-5	1	-22	Japan	8839	7.9	-2	-11	1
Above 4	53753	55.6	-	-	-	Above 4	72537	65.2	-	-	-
Australia											
World	48943	100.0	1	2	-8	World	56352	100.0	2	-7	-10
European Union (27)	7758	15.9	1	-2	-12	European Union (27)	14477	25.7	3	-2	-8
China	7339	15.0	7	9	0	United States of America	11200	19.9	6	-5	-6
United States of America	5721	11.7	5	-1	0	Singapore	3983	7.1	6	-9	-6
New Zealand	3110	6.4	2	1	-14	New Zealand	2807	5.0	2	-1	-8
Singapore	2920	6.0	5	-5	-6	Hong Kong, China	2208	3.9	4	-1	-4
Above 5	26849	54.9	-	-	-	Above 5	34675	61.5	-	-	-
India	2268	4.6	-4	19	6	Japan	2204	3.9	1	-1	-7
Hong Kong, China	1707	3.5	4	-1	-6	Indonesia	1885	3.3	2	-3	-15
Malaysia	1576	3.2	2	5	-8	China	1762	3.1	5	-2	-9
Japan	1533	3.1	-6	-5	-17	Thailand	1394	2.5	-5	-26	-20
Korea, Republic of	1278	2.6	-6	-11	-11	India	1190	2.1	13	-10	-5
Indonesia	940	1.9	-1	-2	-19	Canada	1032	1.8	0	-6	-8
Viet Nam	904	1.8	3	11	-12	Fiji	826	1.5	2	-2	-11
Thailand	741	1.5	-2	8	-10	Malaysia	776	1.4	-6	-13	-37
Chinese Taipei	738	1.5	9	5	2	Korea, Republic of	689	1.2	10	3	-2
Switzerland	718	1.5	-2	12	-26	Viet Nam	653	1.2	1	-8	-14
Above 15	39251	80.2	-	-	-	Above 15	47086	83.6	-	-	-
Canada e											
World	79975	100.0	1	-2	-10	World	99094	100.0	0	-2	-10
United States of America	44160	55.2	1	-2	-10	United States of America	53823	54.3	-1	-5	-13
European Union (28)	13521	16.9	...	1	-11	European Union (28)	18861	19.0	...	3	-5
China	2070	2.6	8	2	-11	Hong Kong, China	3112	3.1	1	2	-8
Switzerland	1824	2.3	6	-13	1	Mexico	2297	2.3	3	0	-4
Hong Kong, China	1500	1.9	4	0	-7	Japan	1901	1.9	4	10	-4
Above 5	63076	78.9	-	-	-	Above 5	79995	80.7	-	-	-
Australia	1270	1.6	2	-1	-11	China	1897	1.9	2	4	-8
Japan	1227	1.5	1	9	-15	Singapore	1392	1.4	-2	-7	-9
Bermuda	1055	1.3	-10	-8	-18	Barbados	1373	1.4	5	1	-9
Mexico	884	1.1	4	3	-6	India	1067	1.1	14	0	-7
Singapore	778	1.0	5	-10	9	Switzerland	893	0.9	-15	-14	-10
India	620	0.8	8	-15	-5	Bermuda	842	0.8	-6	-10	-12
Korea, Republic of	599	0.7	-4	-6	-17	Australia	744	0.8	2	-8	-9
Brazil	488	0.6	3	-6	-14	Russian Federation	539	0.5	7	1	-7
Chinese Taipei	472	0.6	7	0	-14	Chinese Taipei	507	0.5	-1	-2	-10
Barbados	406	0.5	-7	-13	-14	Korea, Republic of	432	0.4	3	46	-14
Above 15	70873	88.6	-	-	-	Above 15	89682	90.5	-	-	-

a 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 15 per cent of commercial services exports, and 17 per cent of imports.

b In 2015, ASEAN countries accounted for 10 per cent of total commercial services exports and 5 per cent of imports.

c Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) are not allocated geographically. In 2015, they represented 15 per cent of exports, and 6 per cent of imports.

d In 2015, trade in commercial services not allocated geographically accounted for 11 per cent of exports and 13 per cent of imports.

e Refers to total services. In 2015, government goods and services n.i.e. accounted for 2 per cent of exports and 1 per cent of imports of total services.

A11. Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to GDP of the least-developed countries, 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value				Ratio to GDP					
	GDP	Goods and commercial services			Goods			Commercial services		
		2016	2010	2015	2016	2010	2015	2016	2010	2015	2016
Least-developed countries	964406	28.0	20.7	19.4	24.9	17.2	16.1	3.1	3.5	3.3
Afghanistan	18886	15.8	6.1	4.7	2.5	3.0	3.2	13.2	3.1	1.5
Angola	95821	62.4	33.4	29.9	61.3	32.2	28.7	1.0	1.2	1.2
Bangladesh	227901	16.8	16.2	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Benin	8577	23.3	24.4	25.6	18.4	20.3	21.3	5.0	4.1	4.3
Bhutan	2115	41.1	34.8	30.1	36.4	28.7	23.4	4.7	6.1	6.7
Burkina Faso	11895	20.3	24.6	24.9	17.4	21.3	21.6	2.9	3.3	3.4
Burundi	3133	5.3	4.7	4.2	5.0	4.0	3.7	0.4	0.6	0.6
Cambodia	19398	52.1	68.9	67.6	35.1	47.7	47.8	17.1	21.2	19.8
Central African Republic	1780	9.5	8.5	8.2	7.8	5.4	5.2	1.7	3.1	3.0
Chad	10103	37.5	25.7	17.6	34.9	24.0	16.0	2.5	1.7	1.6
Comoros	620	14.3	16.3	15.9	4.1	2.7	2.2	10.2	13.6	13.8
Democratic Republic of the Congo	41615	42.5	27.0	23.2	41.1	26.7	23.0	1.4	0.3	0.2
Djibouti	1894	21.3	21.2	21.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	13.5	13.5	14.3
Equatorial Guinea	11636	82.1	51.5	45.1	81.8	51.2	44.9	0.3	0.3	0.2
Eritrea	5352	4.8	16.7	13.1	1.9	7.7	4.6	2.9	9.0	8.5
Ethiopia	72523	14.7	8.8	7.7	8.3	4.5	3.9	6.4	4.3	3.8
The Gambia	965	28.4	31.3	30.3	14.7	12.9	12.1	13.7	18.4	18.2
Guinea	6512	32.3	23.5	31.6	31.0	21.7	28.7	1.3	1.8	2.9
Guinea-Bissau	1155	19.9	27.5	25.2	14.9	24.2	22.2	5.0	3.3	3.0
Haiti	8257	14.6	19.7	16.8	8.5	11.9	9.9	6.1	7.8	6.9
Kiribati	167	11.8	13.5	13.2	4.3	7.5	7.2	7.5	6.0	6.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13790	32.7	28.4	28.1	25.5	22.0	21.9	7.1	6.4	6.2
Lesotho	2267	35.3	37.5	40.9	33.7	35.7	39.4	1.6	1.8	1.5
Liberia	2111	21.7	16.6	10.8	18.7	13.6	8.6	3.1	3.0	2.2
Madagascar	9740	24.4	32.0	31.0	13.4	21.0	20.9	11.0	11.0	10.0
Malawi	5492	17.5	24.0	26.1	16.4	22.3	24.5	1.1	1.7	1.6
Mali	13960	22.5	23.8	22.6	19.2	20.7	19.7	3.3	3.1	2.9
Mauritania	4714	50.5	32.8	31.2	48.1	28.7	28.1	2.4	4.2	3.2
Mozambique	11283	24.7	27.9	33.5	22.3	23.1	29.7	2.3	4.9	3.7
Myanmar	66324	15.5	23.1	20.4	14.8	16.7	14.5	0.7	6.4	5.9
Nepal	21154	9.3	8.8	8.3	5.6	3.8	3.6	3.6	5.0	4.7
Niger	7479	22.2	18.2	19.0	20.1	15.2	15.8	2.1	3.0	3.2
Rwanda	8406	9.4	15.4	16.0	5.1	8.3	8.9	4.2	7.1	7.1
Sao Tome and Principe	350	12.2	27.9	27.5	5.6	3.6	3.9	6.6	24.4	23.6
Senegal	14785	23.9	28.2	27.9	16.7	20.6	20.6	7.2	7.6	7.2
Sierra Leone	3981	16.2	13.1	17.7	14.0	9.3	13.2	2.2	3.8	4.5
Solomon Islands	1184	46.6	46.0	45.0	33.3	37.2	36.4	13.3	8.8	8.6
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Sudan	2914	...	21.7	90.5	...	21.4	89.5	...	0.3	1.0
Sudan	94421	17.8	5.9	4.9	17.5	3.9	3.3	0.3	2.0	1.6
Tanzania	47184	20.3	20.6	20.3	13.9	12.5	12.5	6.4	8.1	7.8
Timor-Leste	2498	1.4	2.6	3.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	2.0	2.5
Togo	4434	39.8	34.9	35.6	30.7	24.3	24.7	9.1	10.6	10.9
Tuvalu	34	41.3	49.0	48.4	31.3	40.6	39.8	10.0	8.4	8.6
Uganda	26195	15.8	18.3	16.2	10.7	10.6	11.2	5.1	7.6	5.1
Vanuatu	773	45.6	42.9	46.8	7.0	5.3	4.5	38.7	37.6	42.3
Yemen	27318	29.5	5.3	5.8	24.7	3.8	5.3	4.8	1.5	0.5
Zambia	21310	39.7	38.7	34.7	36.9	34.7	30.5	2.8	4.1	4.2
Memorandum item:										
World	75278049	28.5	28.3	27.3	22.7	21.9	20.9	5.8	6.5	6.4

Note: Most 2016 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, 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Annual percentage change				Value	Annual percentage change			
	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Least-developed countries	145448	-2	-4	-24	-6	228464	5	6	-10	-3
Oil Exporters a										
Angola	25164	-11	-13	-44	-24	19246	2	9	-28	-7
Myanmar	11000	4	2	0	-4	16600	23	35	4	-2
Equatorial Guinea	4800	-12	-14	-48	-26	2800	-10	-2	-38	-18
Sudan	2368	-23	-7	-29	-25	8656	-2	-7	3	-9
Chad	1600	-13	0	-32	-38	2200	-1	3	-16	-15
Yemen	1000	-29	-6	-87	0	6770	-5	-9	-45	3
Bhutan	470	-5	7	-6	-14	1030	3	3	14	-3
South Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exporters of manufactures b										
Bangladesh	34956	11	4	6	8	41490	7	14	-7	5
Cambodia	10040	12	3	25	18	12600	11	11	6	0
Madagascar	2063	10	14	-7	1	2814	1	-1	-13	1
Haiti	1002	10	-4	22	-3	3466	2	5	-1	-6
Lesotho	911	1	-2	2	8	1827	-4	-1	-6	-9
Nepal	740	-2	1	-19	3	9650	11	15	-12	45
Exporters of agriculture										
Ethiopia	4612	12	39	-11	-8	16588	12	27	9	-2
Uganda	2543	8	-6	0	12	5099	1	4	-9	-8
Burkina Faso	2400	7	4	-11	10	3171	8	-18	-17	6
Benin	1354	1	29	-41	-11	2251	2	27	-40	-3
Togo	1290	5	-13	0	-2	2382	6	-9	-9	4
Malawi	1017	-1	11	-20	-6	2425	2	-2	-17	5
Rwanda	744	17	3	-5	9	2293	8	7	-4	-4
Afghanistan	520	5	11	0	-9	9150	10	-10	0	18
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	415	11	-6	-12	3	430	1	-7	-6	-8
Guinea-Bissau	263	13	9	55	2	249	4	17	6	10
Liberia	170	-4	-21	-40	-36	1311	11	74	-15	-22
Burundi	120	3	40	-9	-1	755	7	-5	11	-12
The Gambia	111	8	-2	5	2	411	6	11	8	-1
Central African Republic	93	-7	-18	-11	9	382	4	90	-15	10
Vanuatu	51	1	63	-38	30	424	7	-1	18	16
Timor-Leste	20	3	-12	16	11	780	21	2	6	-14
Comoros	14	-6	14	-28	-17	206	-2	-2	-23	-3
Sao Tome and Principe	12	2	34	-34	6	142	4	12	-16	0
Kiribati	11	19	52	8	0	85	3	10	7	-26
Exporters of non-fuel minerals										
Zambia	5801	-4	-9	-28	-17	7045	5	-6	-12	-16
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5400	0	11	-16	-7	4800	1	5	-5	-24
Tanzania	5072	4	2	7	3	9611	3	-1	-10	-11
Mozambique	3355	2	10	-23	-2	5295	2	-8	-10	-36
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3020	10	18	4	9	4720	15	39	23	-10
Mali	2538	4	19	-2	-7	3509	0	3	-3	-8
Guinea	1839	4	18	-28	28	2151	7	26	-7	-2
Mauritania	1299	-7	-27	-28	-6	1825	-1	-13	-26	-6
Niger	1050	-2	-9	-24	-5	1650	-7	8	-10	-17
Sierra Leone	635	11	-19	-67	24	1560	12	-12	-2	2
Eritrea	345	73	104	-22	-31	1055	8	9	-10	3
Others										
Senegal	2640	3	3	-5	1	5478	2	-1	-14	-2
Djibouti	140	9	8	3	5	974	17	12	35	-10
Tuvalu	0	-11	460	-12	13	28	4	7	66	-24
Memorandum item:										
World c	15955402	1	0	-13	-3	16224742	1	0	-12	-3

Note: Data for 2016 are largely estimated.

a Bhutan is included for its exports of electric current.

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

c Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

A13. Exports and imports of commercial services of least-developed countries, 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Annual percentage change				Value	Annual percentage change			
	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Least-developed countries	31878	7	6	-3	-4	64759	3	8	-16	-6
Afghanistan	281	-28	23	-46	-55	1139	-3	-11	-16	-24
Angola	1156	5	28	-25	-8	12041	-5	13	-32	-27
Bangladesh	1916	8	7	2	15	8163	12	20	0	11
Benin	371	1	-9	-25	9	704	6	16	-25	6
Bhutan	142	13	1	1	15	191	6	7	3	1
Burkina Faso	401	7	-7	-14	9	1229	7	-8	-11	6
Burundi	18	16	8	-37	-6	184	3	11	-16	-12
Cambodia	3850	12	11	2	2	1943	13	7	1	3
Central African Republic	...	...	8	-9	...	...	...	44	-14	...
Chad	...	...	7	-8	...	...	...	3	-13	...
Comoros	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	-9	-17	...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	...	...	40	-51	...	...	...	18	-36	...
Djibouti	...	...	9	21	...	...	...	12	25	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	3	-15	...	...	...	11	-12	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	2763	6	-4	1	-1	3579	6	28	12	12
The Gambia	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	78	5	...
Guinea	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	-5	...	...
Guinea-Bissau	35	-3	19	-25	3	135	5	33	13	3
Haiti	569	6	8	5	-16	781	1	10	-11	2
Kiribati	...	...	-3	...	...	...	...	-24	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	-1	6	...	...	...	-6	18	...
Lesotho	34	-3	-9	61	-21	257	-7	-12	-4	-13
Liberia	47	3	...	-14	-23	196	-3	-9	-27	-32
Madagascar	975	0	3	-17	-9	909	-3	-10	-11	-6
Malawi	89	3	-2	6	-19	223	1	11	8	-16
Mali	407	2	9	0	0	1390	6	-3	-2	21
Mauritania	149	6	52	-21	-27	626	0	-10	-29	5
Mozambique	422	9	12	0	-42	3174	18	-6	-18	6
Myanmar	...	...	16	22	...	...	...	4	8	...
Nepal	993	9	14	-4	-6	1238	7	21	1	5
Niger	238	12	92	-19	9	1028	3	6	-7	6
Rwanda	597	16	4	47	2	958	14	9	72	8
Sao Tome and Principe	83	36	93	11	7	55	17	78	-20	-12
Senegal	1067	2	-1	-11	3	1340	4	0	-10	5
Sierra Leone	...	...	-8	...	...	...	...	76	...	...
Solomon Islands	102	2	-11	-9	3	210	3	-8	-19	19
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Sudan	30	...	...	13	-8	362	...	...	-12	-14
Sudan	1526	39	50	7	-7	1429	-8	0	-13	-14
Tanzania	3693	11	7	10	0	2029	2	7	1	-22
Timor-Leste	62	12	26	-7	8	444	0	8	5	18
Togo	481	9	1	1	9	396	0	-10	-13	6
Tuvalu	3	-1	-2	-13	5	18	-5	-16	7	20
Uganda	1327	4	-20	5	-31	2248	4	-2	1	-17
Vanuatu	327	3	-6	-13	18	154	4	-3	24	-13
Yemen	...	...	-3	-63	...	...	...	22	-54	...
Zambia	885	8	12	1	3	1340	8	-10	-13	-3
Memorandum item:										
World	4807690	4	7	-6	0	4694086	4	8	-6	1

A14. Top 10 exporters and importers of agricultural products, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exporters									
European Union (28)	598	41.9	44.2	39.3	37.7	2	1	-13	3
extra-EU (28) exports	160	10.0	9.7	9.4	10.1	4	1	-12	2
United States of America	165	13.0	9.7	10.5	10.4	2	4	-12	3
Brazil	77	2.8	4.1	5.0	4.9	2	-3	-9	-4
China	76	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.8	7	6	-3	5
Canada	63	6.3	4.8	3.8	4.0	3	4	-7	-1
Indonesia ^a	38	1.4	1.6	2.6	2.4	1	3	-10	-4
Argentina	37	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	1	-10	-9	7
Thailand	37	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.3	1	-2	-8	1
Australia	34	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.1	4	3	-7	-6
India	34	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.1	6	-3	-19	-5
Above 10	1159	76.9	75.9	73.9	73.0	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	602	42.7	45.3	40.3	36.8	1	1	-12	2
extra-EU (28) imports	166	13.2	12.6	11.1	10.2	1	3	-10	0
United States of America	160	11.6	10.6	8.4	9.8	5	7	0	2
China	155	3.3	5.0	7.8	9.5	6	3	-6	-3
Japan	75	10.4	7.3	5.6	4.6	-1	-5	-10	2
Canada ^b	38	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	3	4	-5	-1
Korea, Republic of	32	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	3	5	-6	-3
India	29	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.8	8	12	1	5
Hong Kong, China	28	...	...	...	...	5	5	-6	3
retained imports ^a	18	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	5	6	-9	1
Mexico ^b	28	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	3	3	-8	1
Russian Federation ^b	26	1.3	1.9	2.6	1.6	-5	-8	-33	-6
Above 10	1162	77.5	77.9	72.8	71.1	-	-	-	-

^a Secretariat estimates

^b Imports are valued f.o.b.

A15. Top 10 exporters and importers of food, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exporters									
European Union (28)	518	44.0	45.9	40.4	38.3	2	1	-13	3
extra-EU (28) exports	135	10.7	9.7	9.3	10.0	4	2	-12	4
United States of America	136	12.6	9.0	10.0	10.0	3	5	-12	3
Brazil	68	3.0	4.4	5.4	5.0	2	-4	-10	-4
China	66	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.9	7	6	-1	5
Canada	46	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	4	5	-5	-1
Argentina	36	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.7	1	-10	-9	7
Indonesia a	32	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.4	4	11	-9	-1
India	30	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.2	8	1	-16	-4
Thailand	29	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	2	5	-7	1
Mexico	29	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1	8	6	4	10
Above 10	989	76.2	75.5	73.9	73.2	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	518	43.5	46.8	41.4	37.3	2	2	-12	1
extra-EU (28) imports	140	12.4	12.3	10.9	10.1	2	3	-9	1
United States of America	138	11.1	10.1	8.5	9.9	6	8	1	2
China	100	2.0	3.0	5.2	7.2	9	7	-2	-3
Japan	64	10.5	7.4	5.6	4.6	0	-4	-9	2
Canada b	34	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	3	4	-4	-1
Hong Kong, China	27	...	...	...	...	7	10	-6	8
retained imports a	16	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	5	10	-11	-4
Korea, Republic of	26	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	5	7	-4	1
Russian Federation b	24	1.5	2.2	3.0	1.7	-6	-8	-34	-6
Mexico b	24	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	3	3	-9	0
India	22	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	10	14	7	6
Above 10	965	76.4	77.1	71.7	69.5	-	-	-	-

a Secretariat estimates

b Imports are valued f.o.b.

A16. Top 10 exporters and importers of fuels and mining products, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exporters									
European Union (28)	379	18.1	17.9	16.6	18.2	-5	-7	-29	-14
extra-EU (28) exports	121	4.8	4.6	5.0	5.8	-4	-9	-30	-11
Russian Federation	153	8.0	9.5	9.2	7.4	-10	-8	-34	-33
United States of America	130	3.2	2.8	4.2	6.2	0	3	-30	-8
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of a	128	8.3	8.9	7.1	6.1	-8	-11	-46	-18
Australia	108	3.1	2.8	4.3	5.2	-3	-5	-29	0
Canada	87	5.6	5.1	4.0	4.2	-5	6	-35	-17
Norway	53	4.9	4.2	3.0	2.5	-9	-10	-32	-22
United Arab Emirates a	51	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.5	-6	-13	-46	-18
China	51	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.4	1	7	-14	-7
Qatar a	44	1.2	1.3	2.2	2.1	-7	-5	-43	-32
Above 10	1184	57.5	57.3	54.7	56.9	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	620	33.4	34.5	31.0	28.8	-7	-8	-33	-16
extra-EU (28) imports	360	20.7	21.6	19.5	16.8	-8	-10	-36	-17
China	323	3.7	6.4	12.1	15.0	-2	-3	-32	-10
United States of America	206	18.4	18.0	13.2	9.6	-11	-7	-40	-16
Japan	149	10.8	8.8	8.2	6.9	-9	-6	-40	-22
Korea, Republic of	108	5.2	4.6	5.1	5.0	-6	-2	-38	-18
India	108	2.4	2.8	4.1	5.0	-3	-3	-36	-17
Singapore	56	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.6	-7	-2	-42	-20
Chinese Taipei	45	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	-7	-4	-38	-12
Turkey	39	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	-5	-6	-28	-10
Canada b	37	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	-6	-3	-32	-12
Above 10	1689	81.4	82.8	82.0	78.6	-	-	-	-

a Secretariat estimates

b Imports are valued f.o.b.

A17. Top 10 exporters and importers of manufactures, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exporters									
European Union (28)	4290	43.0	45.2	40.2	38.2	1	4	-10	1
extra-EU (28) exports	1584	14.1	15.0	14.5	14.1	2	1	-11	-1
China a	2004	4.7	9.6	14.8	17.9	5	6	-3	-7
United States of America	968	13.8	10.0	9.5	8.6	0	3	-3	-14
Japan	573	9.6	7.5	6.8	5.1	-3	-3	-10	5
Hong Kong, China	445	...	...	...	...	3	3	-1	-1
domestic exports b	4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	-11	-3	-16	-12
re-exports	442	...	...	...	...	3	3	-1	-1
Korea, Republic of	444	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.0	1	3	-5	-6
Mexico a	306	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	5	8	1	-2
Singapore	259	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	0	1	-9	-3
Chinese Taipei	237	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.1	-1	5	-9	-7
Canada	205	3.7	2.8	1.9	1.8	2	3	-2	-2
Above 10	9289	87.1	86.0	84.6	82.8	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	3904	40.0	40.9	36.4	32.8	1	6	-8	0
extra-EU (28) imports	1274	12.6	12.1	11.6	10.7	1	6	-5	1
United States of America	1777	19.8	16.2	13.2	14.9	4	6	3	-2
China a	1035	3.5	6.4	8.6	8.7	2	4	-8	-5
Hong Kong, China	474	...	...	...	...	3	5	-3	-1
retained imports b	32	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	6	22	-24	-2
Japan	382	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	2	1	-8	3
Canada c	313	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	1	1	-6	-3
Mexico a,c	313	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.6	5	5	1	-2
Korea, Republic of	264	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2	5	-2	-2
Singapore	205	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	0	-2	-8	-1
India	189	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.6	3	3	1	1
Above 10	8412	80.0	78.0	72.7	70.7	-	-	-	-

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones

b Secretariat estimates

c Imports are valued f.o.b.

A18. Top 10 exporters and importers of iron and steel, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exporters									
European Union (28)	128	47.0	44.5	38.7	37.5	-4	0	-18	-8
extra-EU (28) exports	32	11.4	12.0	10.7	9.3	-6	-2	-22	-16
China ^a	56	3.1	6.1	9.4	16.4	6	32	-12	-12
Japan	27	10.4	8.7	9.9	7.8	-7	-4	-19	-12
Korea, Republic of	21	4.7	4.5	5.8	6.2	-2	9	-20	-9
Russian Federation	14	5.0	5.9	5.6	4.2	-8	15	-33	-12
United States of America	14	4.4	3.6	4.1	3.9	-4	0	-20	-15
Chinese Taipei	8	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	-5	6	-24	-7
India	8	0.9	1.7	2.5	2.4	-4	-1	-28	-1
Brazil	8	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.4	-1	19	-9	-16
Ukraine	8	3.6	4.0	3.8	2.2	-12	-14	-39	-9
Above 10	292	84.9	84.5	84.4	85.5	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	123	41.4	39.4	35.5	35.0	-4	3	-16	-7
extra-EU (28) imports	29	7.5	8.4	8.0	8.4	-3	9	-13	-8
United States of America	29	12.7	9.1	7.2	8.3	-1	26	-21	-26
China ^a	18	6.4	7.9	5.8	5.2	-5	5	-13	-7
Korea, Republic of	14	3.5	4.5	5.3	4.0	-8	11	-27	-9
Viet Nam ^b	11	0.6	1.0	1.6	3.0	7	17	10	7
Thailand	10	1.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	-2	-13	-19	-2
Mexico ^c	10	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.8	3	9	-3	-11
Turkey	9	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.6	-1	-7	-8	-13
Canada ^c	8	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.3	-5	11	-27	-15
India	8	0.5	1.3	2.3	2.2	-4	17	3	-23
Above 10	240	74.5	72.5	67.0	68.4	-	-	-	-

^a Includes significant shipments through processing zones

^b Secretariat estimates

^c Imports are valued f.o.b.

A19. Top 10 exporters and importers of chemicals, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exporters									
European Union (28)	895	54.1	55.3	50.5	49.1	1	3	-10	-1
extra-EU (28) exports	347	18.6	18.4	18.1	19.1	2	2	-5	-1
United States of America	197	13.7	10.9	11.1	10.8	1	1	-3	-4
China a	124	2.1	3.2	5.2	6.8	6	12	-4	-4
Switzerland	96	3.6	4.0	4.3	5.3	5	7	-5	9
Japan	65	6.0	4.8	4.6	3.6	-3	-5	-13	4
Korea, Republic of	59	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.2	3	2	-13	0
Singapore	46	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	3	6	-11	-2
India	37	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.0	8	3	-3	2
Canada	34	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	1	0	-3	-7
Chinese Taipei	30	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.6	-3	0	-17	-9
Above 10	1583	88.3	88.2	86.3	86.8	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	758	44.0	45.6	41.7	39.8	1	4	-11	0
extra-EU (28) imports	204	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.7	2	5	-6	-1
United States of America	221	12.2	11.4	10.1	11.6	4	6	4	0
China a	163	4.9	6.7	8.5	8.6	2	1	-11	-4
Japan	66	4.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	1	-3	-2	6
Switzerland	46	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	4	4	-13	10
Canada b	43	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	1	1	-7	-4
India	43	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.3	4	8	-3	-8
Korea, Republic of	43	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1	1	-8	-2
Mexico a, b	41	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.2	3	6	-6	-4
Brazil b	34	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1	0	-16	-10
Above 10	1459	77.6	78.7	76.4	76.6	-	-	-	-

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones

b Imports are valued f.o.b.

A20. Top 10 exporters and importers of office and telecom equipment, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exporters									
China a	544	4.5	17.8	27.9	32.3	3	0	-1	-8
European Union (28)	319	29.3	29.4	22.9	18.9	-2	4	-10	0
extra-EU (28) exports	86	8.7	9.2	6.2	5.1	-2	-3	-12	2
Hong Kong, China	254	...	...	...	...	7	7	4	4
domestic exports b	0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	-29	-32	-12	-7
re-exports	254	...	...	...	...	7	7	4	4
United States of America	140	15.9	9.8	8.3	8.3	1	3	-4	0
Singapore	112	7.7	8.0	7.9	6.7	-2	-1	-6	-5
Korea, Republic of	106	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.3	2	7	1	-4
Chinese Taipei	103	6.0	4.4	5.4	6.1	3	11	-5	2
Mexico a	61	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.6	0	3	-3	-3
Japan	61	11.2	7.7	5.7	3.6	-7	-7	-8	1
Malaysia	58	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.4	-3	4	-10	-3
Above 10	1505	90.1	91.6	92.2	89.4	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	435	33.9	33.7	29.7	22.9	-3	4	-6	-5
extra-EU (28) imports	213	14.7	14.9	14.5	11.3	-3	0	-1	-4
China a	372	4.4	11.7	15.7	19.6	5	-4	2	-3
United States of America	317	21.2	17.1	16.1	16.7	2	3	2	-1
Hong Kong, China	267	...	...	...	...	7	9	2	4
retained imports b	13	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	3	39	-23	3
Singapore	83	5.3	5.4	5.0	4.4	-1	-3	-7	-1
Japan	80	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.2	0	1	-12	0
Mexico a,c	62	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.3	1	0	0	-3
Korea, Republic of	62	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.3	4	13	7	-1
Chinese Taipei	52	3.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2	8	-7	10
Malaysia	40	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.1	-3	4	-12	-3
Above 10	1516	85.2	84.6	83.0	80.0	-	-	-	-

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones

b Secretariat estimates

c Imports are valued f.o.b.

A21. Top 10 exporters and importers of automotive products, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exporters									
European Union (28)	682	49.8	53.6	50.1	49.8	4	6	-6	4
extra-EU (28) exports	224	12.2	14.0	16.2	16.4	4	1	-10	-2
Japan	148	15.3	13.3	13.7	10.8	0	-5	-6	8
United States of America	128	11.7	9.4	9.1	9.3	4	2	-7	0
Mexico a	96	5.3	3.8	5.1	7.0	9	11	5	-1
Canada	66	10.5	7.3	4.6	4.8	5	2	1	6
Korea, Republic of	65	2.6	4.1	5.0	4.8	3	1	-6	-8
China a	49	0.3	1.1	2.6	3.6	10	11	-3	-1
Thailand	28	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.0	7	1	2	4
Turkey	20	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	6	4	-3	15
India	13	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	8	16	-4	10
Above 10	1292	96.3	94.9	93.9	94.3	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	537	42.4	45.0	38.6	38.0	4	9	-3	8
extra-EU (28) imports	82	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.8	6	8	3	14
United States of America	295	29.3	21.9	17.1	20.9	8	5	7	1
China a	75	0.7	1.4	4.8	5.3	6	20	-22	3
Canada b	70	8.0	6.2	5.4	5.0	3	-1	-4	3
Mexico a,b	44	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.1	7	7	4	-1
Australia b	25	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	1	-10	-4	5
Japan	22	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	7	5	-9	12
Turkey	20	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	5	-6	9	3
United Arab Emirates c	18	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	9	6	-9	-16
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of c	17	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.2	2	-1	7	-29
Above 10	1124	89.1	83.3	75.6	79.6	-	-	-	-

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones

b Imports are valued f.o.b.

c Secretariat estimates

A22. Top 10 exporters and importers of textiles, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exporters									
China a	106	10.4	20.2	30.5	37.2	5	5	-3	-3
European Union (28)	65	36.7	34.8	27.0	23.0	-1	4	-14	1
extra-EU (28) exports	20	9.9	9.9	8.1	7.1	0	3	-14	0
India	16	3.6	4.1	5.1	5.7	4	5	-6	-6
United States of America	13	7.1	6.1	4.8	4.6	1	3	-4	-5
Turkey	11	2.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3	3	-12	0
Korea, Republic of	10	8.2	5.1	4.3	3.5	-1	-1	-11	-6
Pakistan b	9	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.2	2	-3	-9	9
Chinese Taipei	9	7.7	4.8	3.9	3.1	-1	0	-6	-8
Hong Kong, China	8	...	...	...	...	-6	-9	-7	-13
domestic exports b	0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	-19	-32	-30	-9
re-exports	8	...	...	...	...	-6	-8	-7	-13
Viet Nam b	7	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.4	14	16	16	9
Above 10	246	80.0	82.8	83.6	86.6	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	69	35.2	33.6	27.9	22.9	-1	6	-12	-6
extra-EU (28) imports	29	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.7	1	9	-9	1
United States of America	29	9.8	10.5	8.8	9.5	4	4	5	-3
China a	17	7.8	7.2	6.6	5.5	-1	-6	-6	-12
Viet Nam b	13	0.8	1.6	2.6	4.3	11	14	10	-1
Japan	8	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2	2	-8	2
Hong Kong, China	7	...	...	...	...	-7	-10	-9	-13
retained imports	...	0.9	0.3	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh b	7	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.4	8	14	4	2
Mexico a,c	6	3.6	2.8	1.9	2.1	3	4	2	-4
Turkey	6	1.3	2.1	2.5	2.0	-1	5	-12	-2
Indonesia b	6	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.9	5	0	-2	1
Above 10	161	64.0	62.3	56.3	53.5	-	-	-	-

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones

b Secretariat estimates

c Imports are valued f.o.b.

A23. Top 10 exporters and importers of clothing, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exporters									
China a	161	18.2	26.6	36.7	36.4	4	5	-7	-7
European Union (28)	117	28.6	30.9	28.4	26.4	3	7	-12	4
extra-EU (28) exports	28	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.3	4	4	-14	1
Bangladesh b	28	2.6	2.5	4.2	6.4	11	5	8	6
Viet Nam b	25	0.9	1.7	2.9	5.5	15	18	16	5
India	18	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.0	8	14	3	-2
Hong Kong, China	16	...	...	...	...	-7	-6	-10	-15
domestic exports b	0	5.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	-26	-16	-37	-38
re-exports	16	...	...	...	...	-7	-6	-10	-15
Turkey	15	3.3	4.2	3.6	3.4	3	8	-9	0
Indonesia b	7	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1	0	-1	-2
Cambodia b	6	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	13	6	11	6
United States of America	6	4.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	3	4	0	-6
Above 10	384	68.9	76.0	83.2	86.4	-	-	-	-
Importers									
European Union (28)	175	41.1	47.3	45.2	37.4	1	9	-10	-3
extra-EU (28) imports	95	19.6	23.4	24.0	20.4	1	9	-8	0
United States of America	91	33.0	28.7	22.1	19.5	2	2	4	-6
Japan	28	9.7	8.1	7.3	6.1	1	-7	-8	-1
Hong Kong, China	13	...	...	...	...	-4	-2	-8	-11
retained imports b	...	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada c	10	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	2	1	-2	-3
Korea, Republic of	9	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	12	12	0	2
China a	7	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.4	17	15	7	1
Australia c	6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	5	4	1	-3
Switzerland	6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	2	4	-8	6
Russian Federation c	6	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.2	-4	-6	-34	3
Above 10	338	90.3	90.8	83.5	72.1	-	-	-	-

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones

b Secretariat estimates

c Imports are valued f.o.b.

A24. World trade in commercial services by category, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share				
	2016	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016
Exports						
Commercial services	4808	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goods-related services	166	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.5
Transport	853	22.4	21.5	19.5	18.6	17.7
Travel	1205	26.6	24.8	24.4	24.7	25.1
Other commercial services	2584	47.5	50.1	52.7	53.3	53.7
Imports						
Commercial services	4694	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goods-related services	109	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Transport	1025	27.5	26.5	23.9	22.9	21.8
Travel	1199	26.0	23.2	24.9	25.2	25.5
Other commercial services	2361	43.9	48.2	48.9	49.5	50.3

Note: For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

A25. Growth of commercial services exports by category and by region, 2005-2016

(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	-	12
2015	-6	0	-4	-9	-16	-3	4	-3
2016	0	1	0	0	-2	-6	4	1
Goods-related services								
2005-2010	8	12	-10	5	11	16	19	14
2015	-5	9	0	-9	-17	-13	3	0
2016	3	9	1	0	14	9	8	3
Transport								
2005-2010	7	6	9	6	12	10	9	9
2015	-10	-4	-11	-13	-13	-2	0	-8
2016	-4	-2	-4	-4	-2	-9	3	-7
Travel								
2005-2010	7	5	6	4	9	8	15	12
2015	-5	6	3	-12	-17	-11	10	-3
2016	2	2	4	-1	-1	-8	3	5
Other commercial services								
2005-2010	9	10	16	7	15	11	-	15
2015	-5	-2	-7	-7	-17	8	2	-1
2016	1	0	-2	2	-5	-1	5	2

A26. World trade in goods-related services by region, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2016	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exports							
World	166	100.0	100.0	3	2	-5	3
North America	28	11.6	16.9	10	18	9	9
South and Central America and the Caribbean	4	2.1	2.5	7	5	0	1
Europe	83	51.3	50.1	3	3	-9	0
European Union (28)	76	46.7	45.5	3	3	-10	0
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	5	5.1	3.1	-5	-23	-17	14
Africa	2	1.8	1.1	-5	27	-13	9
Middle East	1	0.2	0.6	19	15	3	8
Asia	43	27.8	25.7	2	-4	0	3
Imports							
World	109	100.0	100.0	6	0	-5	0
North America	10	9.5	8.9	5	2	19	-4
South and Central America and the Caribbean	1	...	0.8	-	-	1	-1
Europe	56	39.8	51.3	11	2	-5	0
European Union (28)	52	35.7	47.9	11	4	-5	0
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	2	1.5	2.2	12	2	-13	8
Africa	1	0.5	0.7	13	-2	7	16
Middle East	0	0.2	0.4	15	106	-58	25
Asia	39	...	35.7	-	-5	-9	1

Note: For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

A27. Major exporters and importers of goods-related services, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change			
	2016	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016	
Exporters								
European Union (28)	75.6	46.7	45.5	3	3	-10	0	
extra-EU (28) exports	34.9	22.4	21.0	2	0	-12	-1	
United States of America	26.5	10.6	16.0	10	19	9	10	
China	23.7	18.3	14.3	-1	-8	12	-1	
Singapore	7.0	4.6	4.2	2	-10	-13	4	
Switzerland	5.0	2.7	3.0	5	0	0	-3	
Russian Federation	3.2	3.0	1.9	-4	-22	-18	20	
Chinese Taipei	2.9	...	1.7	...	16	13	42	
Korea, Republic of	2.8	1.7	1.7	4	8	-8	-2	
Malaysia	2.5	2.0	1.5	-2	5	-10	0	
Morocco	1.6	1.6	1.0	-5	33	-9	10	
Canada	1.6	1.0	1.0	2	7	9	-4	
Honduras	1.6	0.8	0.9	5	7	11	-1	
Ukraine	1.3	1.3	0.8	-5	-32	-19	6	
Japan	1.3	0.4	0.8	14	166	-60	45	
Norway	0.8	0.5	0.5	1	-10	-2	-6	
Above 15	157.5	...	94.9	-	-	-	-	
Importers								
European Union (28)	52.5	35.7	47.9	11	4	-5	0	
extra-EU (28) imports	20.2	12.0	18.5	14	-5	2	-1	
Hong Kong, China	11.3	25.0	10.3	-8	-20	-3	-4	
Japan	9.4	11.1	8.5	2	42	-34	18	
United States of America	8.7	9.0	7.9	4	1	20	-3	
Korea, Republic of	8.3	9.2	7.6	3	2	2	-8	
Chinese Taipei	4.3	...	3.9	...	-25	-14	-17	
China	2.1	0.1	1.9	73	46	...	43	
Switzerland	2.1	2.4	1.9	2	-30	16	-12	
Russian Federation	1.7	1.2	1.5	10	-10	-19	14	
Canada	0.8	0.3	0.8	26	12	14	-6	
Norway	0.8	1.3	0.7	-4	4	-29	-18	
Indonesia	0.8	0.3	0.7	22	27	31	21	
Singapore	0.7	0.8	0.6	1	3	-2	-3	
Turkey	0.5	...	0.5	...	24	14	32	
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	0.5	...	0.5	...	...	8	7
Above 15	104.5	...	95.5	-	-	-	-	

A28. Major exporters and importers of manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, 2015 and 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2015	2016		2015	2010-15	2014	2015	2016
Exporters							
European Union (28)	48953	47681	59.7	0	-2	-10	-3
extra-EU (28) exports	22355	21445	27.3	-2	-6	-15	-4
China	20450	18542	24.9	-4	-8	-5	-9
Korea, Republic of	2587	2511	3.2	3	4	-15	-3
Malaysia	2158	2166	2.6	-3	3	-11	0
Chinese Taipei	1620	2035	2.0	...	12	-1	26
Honduras	1572	1552	1.9	7	7	11	-1
Switzerland	1326	1269	1.6	11	14	4	-4
Morocco	1256	1367	1.5	-11	17	-13	9
Ukraine	1078	1118	1.3	-4	-34	-16	4
Russian Federation	1024	1610	1.2	-15	-34	-33	57
Above 10	82024	79850	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	29884	28766	49.7	10	12	-6	-4
extra-EU (28) imports	9472	9207	15.8	9	-3	-1	-3
Hong Kong, China	11613	11191	19.3	-10	-20	-3	-4
Korea, Republic of	8683	7975	14.4	4	0	0	-8
Japan	4496	5189	7.5	-11	-38	-9	15
Chinese Taipei	4389	3452	7.3	...	-30	-16	-21
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	480	511	0.8	...	...	6	6
China	161	158	0.3	15	46	39	-2
Côte d'Ivoire	144	...	0.2	-3	2	-2	...
Myanmar	140	...	0.2	...	-81	0	...
Russian Federation	138	137	0.2	-7	-32	-37	-1
Above 10	60128	...	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, 2015 and 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2015	2016		2015	2010-15	2014	2015	2016
Exporters							
European Union (28)	26498	27916	37.9	12	16	-10	5
extra-EU (28) exports	12933	13483	18.5	16	13	-6	4
United States of America	24036	26485	34.4	11	19	9	10
Singapore	6739	7026	9.6	1	-10	-13	4
Switzerland	3829	3735	5.5	5	-4	-1	-2
China	3607	5200	5.2	...	...	...	44
Canada	1639	1580	2.3	3	7	9	-4
Russian Federation	1596	1543	2.3	-3	-7	-5	-3
Norway	855	806	1.2	3	-10	-2	-6
Japan	675	963	1.0	25	...	-66	43
Brazil	446	365	0.6	79	...	25	-18
Above 10	69920	75618	100.0	...	...	...	...
Importers							
European Union (28)	22447	23698	51.9	20	-5	-3	6
extra-EU (28) imports	10846	10987	25.1	27	-6	6	1
United States of America	8996	8699	20.8	5	1	20	-3
Japan	3452	4163	8.0	49	...	-52	21
Switzerland	2350	2045	5.4	5	-33	19	-13
Russian Federation	1355	1559	3.1	13	-6	-17	15
China	1321	1968	3.1	...	...	...	49
Norway	991	817	2.3	-1	4	-29	-18
Canada	902	848	2.1	33	12	14	-6
Chinese Taipei	790	860	1.8	8	24	-5	9
Singapore	682	665	1.6	1	3	-2	-3
Above 10	43286	45322	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, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2016	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exports							
World	853	100.0	100.0	1	5	-10	-4
North America	98	10.3	11.5	2	4	-4	-2
South and Central America and the Caribbean	26	3.0	3.0	0	-2	-11	-4
Europe	393	48.4	46.2	0	4	-13	-4
European Union (28)	349	43.4	41.0	0	4	-13	-3
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	35	3.9	4.1	1	-4	-13	-2
Africa	26	2.9	3.1	1	3	-2	-9
Middle East	49	...	5.8	...	...	0	3
Asia	225	28.7	26.3	-1	4	-8	-7
Imports							
World	1025	100.0	100.0	1	0	-10	-4
North America	130	10.9	12.7	3	4	-1	0
South and Central America and the Caribbean	42	4.6	4.1	-1	-5	-14	-8
Europe	355	36.3	34.6	0	4	-12	-2
European Union (28)	324	33.0	31.6	0	4	-11	-2
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	21	2.4	2.0	-2	-12	-23	-3
Africa	55	5.7	5.3	0	4	-14	-10
Middle East	69	...	6.8	...	...	-8	-9
Asia	352	32.7	34.4	2	3	-8	-4

Note: For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

A31. Leading exporters and importers of transport, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2016	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exporters							
European Union (28)	349.3	43.4	41.0	0	4	-13	-3
extra-EU (28) exports	148.1	19.9	17.4	-2	0	-15	-7
United States of America	84.6	8.7	9.9	3	5	-4	-3
Singapore	48.4	4.7	5.7	4	13	-9	2
China	33.9	4.1	4.0	0	2	1	-12
Japan	31.7	5.1	3.7	-5	0	-11	-11
Hong Kong, China	28.0	3.6	3.3	-1	2	-7	-6
Korea, Republic of	26.4	4.7	3.1	-6	1	-10	-23
United Arab Emirates	25.5	...	3.0	...	...	-1	9
Russian Federation	17.0	1.8	2.0	2	-1	-19	2
Norway	15.4	2.2	1.8	-3	6	-19	-16
India	15.2	1.6	1.8	2	10	-23	6
Turkey	13.0	1.1	1.5	6	10	-7	-10
Canada	12.3	1.5	1.4	0	-2	-11	1
Switzerland	11.6	1.3	1.4	2	6	-21	4
Chinese Taipei	8.9	1.2	1.0	-2	9	-10	-10
Above 15	721.2	...	84.6	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	324.0	33.0	31.6	0	4	-11	-2
extra-EU (28) imports	133.4	14.7	13.0	-1	2	-13	-5
United States of America	97.2	7.6	9.5	4	4	3	0
China	80.7	6.4	7.9	4	2	-11	-6
Singapore	48.7	3.0	4.8	9	22	4	0
India	48.0	4.8	4.7	0	3	-11	-8
Japan	38.0	4.7	3.7	-3	-2	-11	-7
Korea, Republic of	27.1	3.1	2.6	-2	6	-8	-9
Canada	19.4	2.2	1.9	-2	-3	-11	-4
Hong Kong, China	17.1	1.6	1.7	1	1	-6	-1
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	15.2	1.3	1.5	3	4	1	-24
Thailand	14.8	1.9	1.4	-4	-11	-18	-5
United Arab Emirates	14.1	...	1.4	...	...	-16	3
Mexico	13.2	1.1	1.3	4	16	-13	3
Australia	12.3	1.4	1.2	-2	-9	-12	-8
Russian Federation	11.6	1.2	1.1	0	-12	-24	-1
Above 15	781.2	...	76.2	-	-	-	-

A32. World trade in travel by region, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2016	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exports							
World	1205	100.0	100.0	4	4	-5	2
North America	245	17.3	20.3	7	8	6	2
South and Central America and the Caribbean	60	4.6	5.0	5	5	3	4
Europe	424	41.1	35.2	1	4	-12	-1
European Union (28)	376	36.2	31.2	1	4	-13	1
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	19	1.8	1.6	2	-14	-17	-1
Africa	35	4.5	2.9	-3	4	-11	-8
Middle East	63	...	5.2	...	...	10	3
Asia	360	...	29.9	...	...	-3	5
Imports							
World	1199	100.0	100.0	...	...	-5	2
North America	161	14.5	13.4	4	5	2	5
South and Central America and the Caribbean	41	4.0	3.4	3	2	-16	-2
Europe	390	41.9	32.5	1	6	-12	4
European Union (28)	349	38.0	29.1	1	6	-13	4
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	37	4.1	3.1	1	-5	-26	-23
Africa	21	3.0	1.7	-3	-1	-2	-18
Middle East	83	...	6.9	...	...	-4	0
Asia	465	...	38.8	...	...	4	5

Note: For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

A33. Leading exporters and importers of travel, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2016	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exporters							
European Union (28)	375.8	36.2	31.2	1	4	-13	1
extra-EU (28) exports	123.2	11.2	10.2	2	5	-14	-1
United States of America	206.8	14.4	17.2	7	8	7	1
Thailand	49.9	2.1	4.1	16	-8	17	11
China	44.4	...	3.7	...	...	2	-1
Australia	33.0	3.0	2.7	2	2	-8	12
Hong Kong, China	32.7	2.3	2.7	7	-1	-6	-9
Japan	30.8	1.4	2.6	15	25	32	23
Macao, China	30.0	2.3	2.5	5	-1	-28	-3
India	22.4	1.5	1.9	8	7	7	7
Mexico	19.6	1.3	1.6	9	16	9	10
United Arab Emirates	19.5	...	1.6	...	...	15	12
Turkey	18.7	2.4	1.6	-3	6	-10	-30
Singapore	18.4	1.5	1.5	4	0	-13	11
Canada	18.2	1.7	1.5	2	0	-7	10
Korea, Republic of	17.2	1.1	1.4	9	22	-15	13
Above 15	937.6	...	77.8	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	348.8	38.0	29.1	1	6	-13	4
extra-EU (28) imports	110.8	12.9	9.2	0	7	-15	1
China	261.5	...	21.8	...	...	10	5
United States of America	121.5	10.1	10.1	6	8	7	8
Canada	29.0	3.5	2.4	-1	-2	-12	-4
Korea, Republic of	26.6	2.2	2.2	6	7	9	5
Australia	25.0	2.6	2.1	2	-8	-11	6
Hong Kong, China	24.1	2.0	2.0	6	4	5	5
Russian Federation	24.0	3.1	2.0	-2	-6	-31	-31
Singapore	22.1	2.2	1.8	3	-1	-9	0
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	18.7	2.5	1.6	-2	37	-20	-3
Japan	18.6	3.2	1.5	-7	-12	-17	16
United Arab Emirates	17.1	...	1.4	...	...	5	3
Chinese Taipei	16.6	1.1	1.4	10	14	11	7
India	16.4	1.2	1.4	8	26	2	10
Switzerland	16.0	1.3	1.3	6	4	-5	0
Above 15	985.9	...	82.3	-	-	-	-

A34. World trade in other commercial services by region, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share		Annual percentage change			
	2016	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016
Exports							
World	2584	100.0	100.0	5	9	-5	1
North America	466	19.1	18.0	4	4	-2	0
South and Central America and the Caribbean	54	2.4	2.1	3	2	-7	-2
Europe	1349	53.2	52.2	5	10	-7	2
European Union (28)	1244	48.5	48.2	5	11	-7	2
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	33	1.5	1.3	2	-8	-17	-5
Africa	27	1.1	1.0	5	5	8	-1
Middle East	66	...	2.6	...	...	2	5
Asia	588	20.9	22.8	6	13	-1	2
Imports							
World	2361	100.0	100.0	5	9	-5	3
North America	308	14.6	13.1	3	3	-2	2
South and Central America and the Caribbean	81	3.6	3.4	4	4	-7	-5
Europe	1181	49.4	50.0	5	10	-4	3
European Union (28)	1082	45.2	45.8	5	10	-4	3
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	55	2.9	2.3	1	-1	-22	-8
Africa	59	3.3	2.5	0	10	-16	-8
Middle East	113	...	4.8	...	...	-6	5
Asia	564	23.1	23.9	5	5	-4	5

Note: For information on asymmetries, see the Metadata.

A35. Leading exporters and importers of other commercial services, 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change			
	2016	2010	2016	2010-16	2014	2015	2016	
Exporters								
European Union (28)	1244.2	48.5	48.2	5	11	-7	2	
extra-EU (28) exports	610.8	22.9	23.6	6	11	-8	3	
United States of America	414.6	16.6	16.0	4	6	-1	0	
India	123.4	4.6	4.8	6	4	2	3	
China	105.2	3.7	4.1	6	23	-5	-3	
Japan	105.0	3.9	4.1	6	28	-2	8	
Switzerland	79.8	3.3	3.1	4	6	-5	2	
Singapore	75.6	2.1	2.9	11	13	5	-2	
Canada	47.6	2.4	1.8	1	-3	-11	-2	
Korea, Republic of	45.3	1.6	1.8	7	9	-14	2	
Hong Kong, China	37.2	1.5	1.4	5	6	5	-2	
Israel	29.2	0.8	1.1	11	4	2	15	
Philippines	24.1	0.7	0.9	10	9	18	11	
Russian Federation	21.7	1.1	0.8	1	-9	-21	-6	
Brazil	21.1	1.0	0.8	2	6	-16	-3	
United Arab Emirates	17.5	...	0.7	...	...	3	2
Above 15	2391.7	...	92.6	-	-	-	-	
Importers								
European Union (28)	1082.3	45.2	45.8	5	10	-4	3	
extra-EU (28) imports	507.4	18.9	21.5	7	16	1	5	
United States of America	254.6	11.7	10.8	3	4	-1	3	
Japan	116.8	4.5	4.9	6	23	-1	5	
China	105.6	4.2	4.5	6	1	-10	9	
Singapore	83.9	2.9	3.6	8	5	-5	1	
India	68.3	3.2	2.9	3	-5	3	24	
Switzerland	67.0	2.6	2.8	6	12	-2	0	
United Arab Emirates	50.8	...	2.2	...	...	-2	3
Canada	47.3	2.6	2.0	1	-2	-9	1	
Korea, Republic of	47.0	2.3	2.0	3	4	-6	-1	
Brazil	38.0	1.7	1.6	4	11	-11	-7	
Russian Federation	35.7	1.9	1.5	1	-3	-24	-8	
Hong Kong, China	21.7	1.0	0.9	3	3	2	0	
Chinese Taipei	20.1	1.0	0.8	2	6	-2	0	
Norway	19.9	1.1	0.8	1	0	-14	0	
Above 15	2058.9	...	87.2	-	-	-	-	

A36. World exports of construction by region, 2015 and 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2015	2016	2010	2016	2010-16	2015	2016
Exports							
World	96	88	100.0	100.0	1	-12	-9
North America	3	2	3.8	2.8	-4	24	-16
South and Central America and the Caribbean	0	0	0.1	0.2	15	-66	65
Europe	34	32	35.3	36.5	1	-12	-5
European Union (28)	31	30	31.7	33.7	2	-11	-5
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	6	5	5.0	6.1	4	-18	-5
Africa	2	2	2.2	2.3	2	-14	-2
Middle East	6	6	...	6.4	...	14	-2
Asia	46	40	50.7	45.6	-1	-14	-13

A37. Major exporters and importers of construction, 2015 and 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2015	2016		2015	2010-15	2014	2015	2016
Exporters							
European Union (28)	30939	29534	37.4	3	15	-11	-5
extra-EU (28) exports	14706	12910	17.8	3	6	-20	-12
China	16672	12681	20.2	3	44	9	-24
Korea, Republic of	12234	10953	14.8	0	-5	-37	-10
Japan	10724	9379	13.0	0	17	-5	-13
Russian Federation	3664	3557	4.4	1	-20	-23	-3
United States of America	2526	2053	3.1	-2	-14	39	-19
United Arab Emirates	2451	2505	3.0	...	...	2	2
India	1483	2078	1.8	23	32	-8	40
Malaysia	1019	1062	1.2	0	-17	19	4
Belarus	996	1031	1.2	46	15	-18	4
Above 10	82708	74835	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	20531	18467	32.1	1	6	-19	-10
extra-EU (28) imports	5838	5520	9.1	-3	-8	-11	-5
China	10203	8496	15.9	15	25	110	-17
Japan	8212	7440	12.8	1	39	-22	-9
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	4952	5546	7.7	5	18	16	12
Russian Federation	4831	3775	7.5	1	-20	-36	-22
Azerbaijan	3520	2976	5.5	61	136	-10	-15
Angola	3107	...	4.9	-8	32	-53	...
United Arab Emirates	3022	3104	4.7	...	...	8	3
United States of America	2942	2563	4.6	3	-14	36	-13
Malaysia	2714	2527	4.2	18	3	3	-7
Above 10	64035	...	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, 2015 and 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2015	2016	2010	2016	2010-16	2015	2016
Exports							
World	119	122	100.0	100.0	3	-13	2
North America	22	22	18.1	18.2	3	-3	1
South and Central America and the Caribbean	3	2	1.6	2.0	7	18	-14
Europe	70	73	65.5	60.1	2	-21	5
European Union (28)	61	64	59.1	52.6	1	-23	4
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	1	1	0.7	0.5	-1	35	-26
Africa	2	2	1.2	1.3	5	15	-5
Middle East	4	4	2.0	3.0	10	-3	-4
Asia	19	18	11.0	14.9	9	6	-2

A39. Major exporters and importers of insurance and pension services, 2015 and 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2015	2016		2015	2010-15	2014	2015	2016
Exporters							
European Union (28)	61451	63897	58.0	1	4	-23	4
extra-EU (28) exports	28777	41730	27.2	-3	10	-34	45
United States of America	17142	17742	16.2	4	4	-1	4
Switzerland	6713	7743	6.3	4	5	-6	15
Singapore	6093	6387	5.8	11	22	22	5
China	4990	4066	4.7	24	14	9	-19
Mexico	3171	2880	3.0	12	27	-11	-9
India	1985	2145	1.9	2	6	-13	8
Japan	1579	1702	1.5	4	...	1	8
Canada	1454	1405	1.4	-6	-12	-8	-3
Hong Kong, China	1308	1392	1.2	9	18	8	6
Above 10	105886	109360	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
United States of America	47772	48399	29.4	-5	-3	-8	1
European Union (28)	40438	44533	24.9	1	13	-14	10
extra-EU (28) imports	15917	16541	9.8	0	18	-9	4
United Arab Emirates	39510	40654	24.3	...	...	-5	3
China	8814	12904	5.4	-11	2	-61	46
Singapore	5449	5930	3.4	6	-13	30	9
India	5234	5068	3.2	1	-1	-11	-3
Japan	4793	5636	2.9	-7	-24	-7	18
Mexico	4339	4262	2.7	11	-13	3	-2
Canada	3522	3616	2.2	-6	-13	-9	3
Qatar	2720	3062	1.7	45	64	15	13
Above 10	162590	174063	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat.

A40. World exports of financial services by region, 2015 and 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2015	2016	2010	2016	2010-16	2015	2016
Exports							
World	437	420	100.0	100.0	4	-4	-4
North America	111	105	23.1	25.0	5	-5	-5
South and Central America and the Caribbean	3	3	0.9	0.7	0	10	-4
Europe	245	235	61.4	55.9	2	-6	-4
European Union (28)	222	212	53.9	50.5	3	-6	-4
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	2	2	0.5	0.4	-2	-19	-11
Africa	2	2	0.5	0.5	4	13	-3
Middle East	5	5	1.2	1.3	4	2	5
Asia	69	68	12.3	16.2	9	3	-1

A41. Major exporters and importers of financial services, 2015 and 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2015	2016		2015	2010-15	2014	2015	2016
Exporters							
European Union (28)	221944	212183	53.6	4	7	-6	-4
extra-EU (28) exports	96878	91393	23.4	4	4	-9	-6
United States of America	102461	96752	24.7	7	13	-5	-6
Singapore	21061	18872	5.1	12	12	0	-10
Switzerland	20698	19924	5.0	-2	-2	-6	-4
Hong Kong, China	19179	18121	4.6	8	7	9	-6
Japan	10288	11646	2.5	23	60	41	13
Canada	8034	8084	1.9	8	4	-1	1
India	5344	5083	1.3	-2	-11	-5	-5
Australia	2829	2731	0.7	25	9	-1	-3
Chinese Taipei	2422	2608	0.6	23	18	0	8
Above 10	414260	396004	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	115441	116369	66.2	4	8	-10	1
extra-EU (28) imports	45411	47596	26.1	5	0	-9	5
United States of America	25162	25232	14.4	10	16	1	0
Canada	7019	7634	4.0	5	7	14	9
Japan	5994	6200	3.4	14	45	14	3
Hong Kong, China	4811	4687	2.8	6	5	8	-3
Singapore	4406	4530	2.5	11	17	1	3
Switzerland	3719	3782	2.1	-6	4	-3	2
India	3117	5021	1.8	-14	-30	-24	61
China	2640	2035	1.5	14	34	-47	-23
Russian Federation	2001	2030	1.1	-6	-29	-17	1
Above 10	174309	177520	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, 2015 and 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2015	2016	2010	2016	2010-16	2015	2016
Exports							
World	311	314	100.0	100.0	5	0	1
North America	129	127	47.1	40.4	2	-4	-2
South and Central America and the Caribbean	1	1	0.2	0.4	14	21	11
Europe	124	126	37.6	40.2	6	1	2
European Union (28)	107	108	31.7	34.4	6	4	1
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	1	1	0.2	0.2	4	2	-21
Africa	0	0	0.1	0.1	-3	-14	-1
Middle East	2	3	...	0.8	...	-3	7
Asia	53	56	14.5	17.8	9	4	6

A43. Major exporters and importers of charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e., 2015 and 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2015	2016		2015	2010-15	2014	2015	2016
Exporters							
United States of America ^a	124664	122226	41.0	3	1	-4	-2
European Union (28)	106762	108120	35.1	7	13	4	1
exportaciones extra-UE (28)	67452	66471	22.2	12	27	2	-1
Japan	36477	39013	12.0	6	18	-2	7
Switzerland	16178	17539	5.3	4	-2	-11	8
Korea, Republic of	6199	6622	2.0	14	19	20	7
Singapore	5180	5340	1.7	40	19	37	3
Canada	4329	4468	1.4	9	-1	-5	3
United Arab Emirates	1688	1715	0.6	...	...	3	2
Chinese Taipei	1190	1235	0.4	21	-15	37	4
China	1081	1172	0.4	5	-24	60	8
Above 10	303748	307451	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	177946	177849	55.8	11	26	10	0
importaciones extra-UE (28)	108649	109353	34.1	15	52	18	1
United States of America ^a	39495	42743	12.4	4	9	-6	8
China	22033	23977	6.9	11	7	-3	9
Singapore	18698	19276	5.9	2	-9	-9	3
Japan	17034	19672	5.3	-2	17	-18	15
Switzerland	12932	12075	4.1	10	20	-9	-7
Korea, Republic of	10056	9292	3.2	2	7	-5	-8
Canada	9855	9684	3.1	0	-1	-15	-2
Russian Federation	5634	4997	1.8	3	-4	-30	-11
Brazil	5250	5141	1.6	10	30	-11	-2
Above 10	318933	324706	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat.

^a 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, 2015 and 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2015	2016	2010	2016	2010-16	2015	2016
Exports							
World	472	493	100.0	100.0	7	-4	5
North America	43	44	10.2	8.9	5	-2	4
South and Central America and the Caribbean	8	8	1.7	1.6	5	7	-1
Europe	275	288	61.0	58.5	6	-9	5
European Union (28)	258	271	57.4	55.0	6	-9	5
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	8	9	1.4	1.7	11	-5	4
Africa	6	6	1.5	1.2	4	-11	1
Middle East	20	23	...	4.6	...	-1	11
Asia	111	116	21.1	23.5	9	7	4

A45. Major exporters and importers of telecommunications, computer and information services, 2015 and 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2015	2016		2015	2010-15	2014	2015	2016
Exporters							
European Union (28)	257883	271141	61.6	6	14	-9	5
extra-EU (28) exports	116719	125376	27.9	7	13	-9	7
India	55046	55318	13.1	6	1	1	0
United States of America	35895	37262	8.6	7	2	2	4
China	24591	25425	5.9	19	18	22	3
Switzerland	13628	13202	3.3	11	28	-3	-3
Israel	9501	11938	2.3	17	15	1	26
Canada	6483	6682	1.5	-5	-9	-20	3
Singapore	6424	6455	1.5	13	7	23	0
United Arab Emirates	5555	5691	1.3	...	...	3	2
Russian Federation	3971	3937	0.9	9	8	-12	-1
Above 10	418979	437051	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	147017	152733	59.1	2	3	-10	4
extra-EU (28) imports	65908	67598	26.5	4	15	-10	3
United States of America	36440	37527	14.6	5	4	0	3
Switzerland	13789	14549	5.5	6	10	-3	6
Japan	13373	14071	5.4	24	82	16	5
China	11419	12768	4.6	23	41	6	12
Singapore	8375	8375	3.4	19	22	-3	0
Canada	5836	5590	2.3	4	0	-3	-4
Russian Federation	5520	5395	2.2	7	13	-19	-2
India	3798	4768	1.5	1	15	-12	26
Brazil	3340	3248	1.3	-2	-30	-9	-3
Above 10	248907	259023	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat.

A46. Major exporters and importers of telecommunications services, 2015 and 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2015	2016		2015	2010-15	2014	2015	2016
Exporters							
European Union (28)	44230	...	63.5	-1	3	-16	...
extra-EU (28) exports	20241	...	29.0	-1	-1	-16	...
United States of America	12645	12968	18.1	3	-5	-8	3
Kuwait, the State of	2708	2553	3.9	-5	-9	-12	-6
India	2088	2315	3.0	7	-1	-3	11
Hong Kong, China	1828	...	2.6	14	11	3	...
Canada	1561	1609	2.2	-2	-15	-10	3
Russian Federation	1418	1179	2.0	2	12	-18	-17
United Arab Emirates	1144	1171	1.6	...	...	2	2
Israel	1068	1247	1.5	18	-8	31	17
Japan	1001	1275	1.4	6	51	-28	27
Above 10	69690	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	39745	...	70.9	0	8	-11	...
extra-EU (28) imports	16676	...	29.7	1	5	-8	...
United States of America	6242	5562	11.1	-5	-8	-8	-11
Russian Federation	2388	1873	4.3	3	2	-16	-22
Japan	1697	1944	3.0	11	53	-18	15
Canada	1471	1409	2.6	-2	-9	-7	-4
Hong Kong, China	1113	...	2.0	15	17	0	...
United Arab Emirates	1007	1007	1.8	...	...	9	0
Israel	843	1065	1.5	18	24	14	26
India	841	1060	1.5	-5	-4	-20	26
Korea, Republic of	721	782	1.3	-4	-25	-9	8
Above 10	56069	...	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, 2015 and 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2015	2016		2015	2010-15	2014	2015	2016
Exporters							
European Union (28)	201353	...	67.8	8	16	-8	...
exportaciones extra-UE (28)	89689	...	30.2	9	16	-8	...
India a	52761	52680	17.8	7	1	1	0
United States of America	15951	17251	5.4	12	7	13	8
Israel	8362	10612	2.8	17	18	-2	27
United Arab Emirates	4357	4466	1.5	...	...	3	2
Canada	4289	4420	1.4	-6	-3	-23	3
Philippines	3163	5174	1.1	10	10	1	64
Russian Federation	2455	2664	0.8	14	6	-7	8
Korea, Republic of	2341	2345	0.8	47	58	25	0
Japan	2088	2318	0.7	...	...	26	11
Above 10	297120	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	98996	...	63.9	3	0	-9	...
importaciones extra-UE (28)	45436	...	29.3	6	17	-10	...
United States of America	27785	29690	17.9	7	6	3	7
Japan	11026	11373	7.1	...	...	25	3
Canada	3375	3232	2.2	10	0	-2	-4
Brazil	2801	2724	1.8	-3	-35	-7	-3
Russian Federation	2772	3063	1.8	11	23	-23	11
India	2576	3359	1.7	3	26	-11	30
Norway	2373	2613	1.5	14	15	-9	10
Korea, Republic of	1678	1561	1.1	50	112	91	-7
Australia	1573	1643	1.0	6	16	-17	4
Above 10	154954	...	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.

a 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, 2015 and 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2015	2016	2010	2015	2010-16	2015	2016
Exports							
World	1065	1093	100.0	100.0	6	-4	3
North America	156	161	15.2	14.7	5	1	4
South and Central America and the Caribbean	36	35	3.6	3.2	3	-10	-3
Europe	551	565	51.4	51.7	6	-5	3
European Union (28)	518	533	48.1	48.7	6	-5	3
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	17	16	2.1	1.4	-1	-23	-8
Africa	14	14	1.3	1.3	6	24	-1
Middle East	22	23	1.8	2.1	8	6	2
Asia	269	279	24.6	25.6	6	-5	4

A49. Major exporters and importers of other business services, 2015 and 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2015	2016		2015	2010-15	2014	2015	2016
Exporters							
European Union (28)	518209	532609	57.0	6	11	-5	3
extra-EU (28) exports	260635	261549	28.7	7	11	-4	0
United States of America	129031	136049	14.2	6	6	4	5
China	58425	57964	6.4	...	20	-15	-1
India a	50097	53202	5.5	8	4	3	6
Singapore	37231	37131	4.1	14	15	0	0
Japan	34089	38668	3.7	1	32	-9	13
Canada	26100	24756	2.9	1	0	-12	-5
Switzerland	19571	19966	2.2	10	13	4	2
Korea, Republic of	19060	20648	2.1	10	19	-9	8
Philippines	17551	17920	1.9	10	10	21	2
Above 10	909363	938913	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	515670	544821	57.6	6	8	-2	6
extra-EU (28) imports	229965	250125	25.7	7	11	2	9
United States of America	94099	96076	10.5	7	5	4	2
Japan	61005	62387	6.8	10	22	3	2
Singapore	45075	44859	5.0	13	11	-7	0
China	39580	43247	4.4	...	-14	-3	9
Switzerland	33772	34138	3.8	11	14	3	1
India	29810	32750	3.3	3	-4	11	10
Brazil	28775	26507	3.2	7	12	-8	-8
Korea, Republic of	28682	29515	3.2	4	8	-6	3
Russian Federation	18459	17477	2.1	3	1	-20	-5
Above 10	894926	931778	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat.

a 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, 2015

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share									
		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)	518209	13.5	30.7	22.6	8.1	55.8	13.7	3.0	5.8	7.7	25.7
extra-EU (28) exports	260635	15.2	27.2	20.5	6.7	57.6	16.8	4.1	6.3	4.5	25.9
United States of America	129031	26.8	50.3	41.3	9.0	22.9	8.8	3.4	5.3	1.2	2.2
India a	50097	2.7	31.4	...	...	23.4	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	37231	2.0	62.8	...	...	35.2	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	34089	17.3	12.2	...	...	70.4	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	26100	16.4	39.5	36.1	3.3	44.1	21.0	...	2.3	6.5	14.3
Switzerland	19571	20.8	29.5	...	...	49.7	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	19060	5.2	11.8	8.3	3.4	83.0	7.8	2.2	3.6	20.5	49.0
Philippines	17551	0.5	0.3	...	...	99.2	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	17490	3.5	21.4	...	...	75.1	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	13581	1.0	44.8	...	5.1	54.3	4.1	...	0.3	38.3	11.6
Russian Federation	12610	2.5	42.7	...	...	54.7	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	11078	4.1	16.8	...	...	79.2	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	8920	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	7204	9.1	54.1	45.2	9.0	36.8	15.6	2.1	1.8	7.1	10.3
Argentina	4607	11.8	62.0	...	...	26.1	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanese Republic	3028	0.7	39.2	...	...	60.2	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	2460	4.5	85.1	...	...	10.4	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	1972	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	1807	19.3	28.1	...	...	52.6	...	...	...	...	...
Importers											
European Union (28)	515670	18.3	32.4	21.2	11.2	49.4	8.5	1.7	4.7	11.0	23.5
extra-EU (28) imports	229965	24.0	27.5	18.3	9.2	48.5	7.8	2.0	4.4	10.7	23.6
United States of America	94099	34.0	43.0	...	4.2	23.0	6.0	...	3.8	1.4	6.7
Japan	61005	27.7	15.8	...	...	56.5	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	45075	15.1	35.9	...	...	49.0	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	33772	28.8	45.1	...	...	26.1	...	...	...	...	...
India	29810	1.1	32.5	...	...	66.4	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	28775	0.3	4.9	...	...	94.9	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	28682	10.2	18.6	9.5	9.0	71.2	3.8	0.2	4.6	10.4	52.1
Russian Federation	18459	0.9	26.7	...	...	72.5	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	18453	5.4	50.3	46.7	3.6	44.4	24.9	...	2.4	5.4	11.6
Norway	13345	2.9	15.6	...	...	81.5	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	11512	1.2	35.0	...	4.7	63.7	3.3	...	14.3	37.8	8.3
Thailand	10952	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	9163	2.0	48.4	44.1	4.3	49.6	24.1	4.8	3.2	3.6	13.9
Angola	7955	...	0.9	...	...	99.1	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	5111	0.7	2.6	...	...	96.7	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	4923	0.2	30.8	...	...	69.1	...	...	...	...	...
Algeria	3059	...	0.1	...	...	99.9	...	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	2000	...	70.6	...	...	29.4	...	...	...	...	...
Colombia	1950	...	31.3	27.0	4.3	68.7	5.7	28.9	15.7	9.1	9.4

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

a 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, 2015 and 2016

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Annual percentage change		
	2015	2016	2010	2016	2010-16	2015	2016
Exports							
World	44	45	100.0	100.0	2	-13	3
North America	5	4	13.3	9.6	-3	-6	-9
South and Central America and the Caribbean	4	5	15.5	10.0	-5	-19	2
Europe	26	27	56.7	60.0	3	-16	4
European Union (28)	23	24	52.4	53.8	2	-17	5
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	1	1	2.0	1.3	-5	-46	13
Africa	1	1	0.9	1.3	9	-11	9
Middle East	1	1	1.3	2.5	14	-21	-14
Asia	6	7	10.4	15.3	9	7	8

A52. Major exporters and importers of personal, cultural and recreational services, 2015 and 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2015	2016		2015	2010-15	2014	2015	2016
Exporters							
European Union (28)	23203	24395	67.1	2	3	-17	5
extra-EU (28) exports	8674	10420	25.1	1	2	-18	20
United States of America ^a	3091	2513	8.9	1	6	-5	-19
Turkey	1873	1587	5.4	15	40	4	-15
Canada	1581	1829	4.6	-7	-31	-9	16
India	1266	1397	3.7	5	3	0	10
Korea, Republic of	888	1131	2.6	18	26	-4	27
China	731	744	2.1	43	19	318	2
Australia	716	628	2.1	0	33	-19	-12
Japan	649	812	1.9	34	196	38	25
Qatar	559	379	1.6	...	114	9	-32
Above 10	34556	35414	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	27414	26274	63.0	3	8	-10	-4
extra-EU (28) imports	11858	10529	27.3	2	18	-23	-11
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	3114	...	7.2	-2	-12	-6	...
United States of America ^a	2313	2015	5.3	2	-6	6	-13
Canada	1936	2017	4.4	-2	-13	0	4
China	1899	2143	4.4	39	12	118	13
Australia	1509	1373	3.5	3	-5	-3	-9
India	1369	1895	3.1	-20	92	-2	38
Qatar	1346	1697	3.1	...	-30	-9	26
Norway	1320	1368	3.0	20	-7	-22	4
Japan	1281	1396	2.9	7	-25	51	9
Above 10	43501	...	100.0	-	-	-	-

Note: Based on information available to the Secretariat.

^a 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, 2015 and 2016

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in 10 economies	Annual percentage change			
	2015	2016		2015	2010-15	2014	2015	2016
Exporters							
European Union (28)	13000	...	77.8	-2	-10	-22	...
extra-EU (28) exports	5002	...	30.0	-2	-12	-24	...
Canada	1392	1611	8.3	-7	-29	-9	16
Korea, Republic of	581	817	3.5	21	25	5	41
Japan	539	651	3.2	44	291	38	21
India	346	407	2.1	8	-20	-15	17
Argentina	264	...	1.6	-4	-21	19	...
Australia	156	162	0.9	4	51	-27	4
South Africa	154	182	0.9	8	1	20	18
Brazil	135	375	0.8	309	...	-49	177
Russian Federation	131	162	0.8	-18	-25	-39	23
Above 10	16701	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
Importers							
European Union (28)	15227	...	70.1	2	7	-10	...
extra-EU (28) imports	4195	...	19.3	-6	20	-44	...
Canada	1707	1779	7.9	-3	-15	0	4
Australia	1233	1200	5.7	4	-3	-4	-3
Japan	1009	1126	4.6	7	-20	44	12
Argentina	513	502	2.4	9	2	5	-2
Russian Federation	492	492	2.3	-10	-2	-42	0
Norway	453	428	2.1	1	-7	-27	-6
Brazil	433	67	2.0	11	...	-66	-84
Korea, Republic of	336	307	1.5	3	6	-29	-9
Ecuador	310	333	1.4	13	14	15	7
Above 10	21713	...	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, 2015

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value				Share in world exports/imports				Annual percentage change			
	2015	2005	2010	2015	2010-15	2013	2014	2015				
Exporters												
European Union (28)	2421	41.0	35.9	33.7	1	7	0	-13				
extra-EU (28) exports	893	13.4	12.6	12.4	2	11	-4	-13				
Chine a	961	6.6	9.6	13.4	9	11	6	0				
United States of America	723	11.4	10.2	10.1	2	0	1	-6				
Japan	331	6.9	6.5	4.6	-5	-10	-5	-12				
Korea, Republic of	301	3.3	3.8	4.2	4	5	4	-6				
Chinese Taipei	202	2.7	2.9	2.8	2	1	8	-9				
Singapore	201	3.1	3.1	2.8	0	3	1	-11				
Canada	183	3.5	2.7	2.5	1	-1	1	-9				
Switzerland	166	1.3	1.4	2.3	13	24	-24	-6				
Mexique a	150	1.9	1.6	2.1	7	2	6	-1				
Brazil	127	1.5	2.0	1.8	0	2	-6	-14				
India	125	1.2	1.7	1.7	2	16	-10	-11				
Malaysia	117	1.7	1.8	1.6	0	-1	3	-8				
Thailand	102	1.2	1.5	1.4	1	0	-1	-9				
Australia	101	1.1	1.7	1.4	-2	4	-8	-25				
Above 15	6211	88.4	86.4	86.6	-	-	-	-				
Importers												
European Union (28)	2292	38.0	33.7	30.8	0	3	3	-12				
extra-EU (28) imports	820	12.1	12.0	11.0	0	1	3	-8				
Chine a	1023	9.4	13.1	13.8	3	8	0	-11				
United States of America	842	12.8	9.7	11.3	5	0	7	-2				
Japan	248	4.2	3.9	3.3	-1	-6	1	-12				
Mexique a	232	2.9	2.7	3.1	5	2	5	-2				
Korea, Republic of	216	2.9	3.1	2.9	1	0	1	-9				
India	211	1.5	2.7	2.8	3	-7	0	-1				
Canada b	183	3.1	2.5	2.5	1	-2	1	-8				
Singapore	155	2.5	2.3	2.1	0	2	0	-11				
Switzerland	147	1.1	1.1	2.0	15	15	-23	-8				
Chinese Taipei	125	2.2	2.1	1.7	-2	-4	5	-13				
Viet Nam	115	0.5	0.8	1.5	16	21	11	11				
Thailand	114	1.5	1.6	1.5	1	0	-11	-5				
Malaysia	109	1.7	1.6	1.5	0	3	2	-12				
Turkey	105	1.3	1.4	1.4	2	11	-5	-14				
Above 15	6117	85.7	82.4	82.3	-	-	-	-				

a Includes significant shipments through processing zones

b Imports are valued f.o.b.

A55. World merchandise exports and gross domestic product, 1950-2016 (Index, 2005=100)

	Value				Volume				
	Exports				Exports				GDP
	Total a	Agricultural products	Fuels and mining products	Manufactures	Total a	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	28	33	42	57	59	38	66
1991	34	50	26	34	44	59	61	40	67
1992	36	53	26	37	46	62	63	41	68
1993	36	51	25	37	48	63	66	43	69
1994	41	59	26	42	52	68	70	48	71
1995	49	69	30	51	56	71	73	52	73
1996	51	71	34	53	59	74	75	55	76
1997	53	70	35	55	65	79	81	61	78
1998	52	67	28	56	68	80	83	64	80
1999	55	64	32	58	71	80	82	67	83
2000	62	65	47	64	79	83	83	76	87
2001	59	65	43	62	78	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	116	111	108	119	108
2008	154	158	195	143	118	113	109	122	110
2009	120	139	125	115	104	111	103	103	107
2010	146	160	167	137	119	119	109	122	112
2011	175	194	225	157	125	126	111	130	115
2012	175	195	227	158	128	129	113	133	117
2013	179	204	223	163	132	132	115	137	120
2014	180	207	208	169	135	135	115	143	123
2015	155	184	133	156	138	137	117	146	127
2016	150	186	114	154	140	...	...	...	130

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

a Includes unspecified products.

A55. World merchandise exports and gross domestic product, 1950-2016 (continued)

(Annual percentage change)

	Value				Volume				
	Exports				Exports				GDP
	Total a	Agricultural products	Fuels and mining products	Manufactures	Total a	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	10.2	4.7	3.7
1968	11.0	4.1	14.2	14.9	10.8	5.7	12.0	17.9	5.9
1969	14.2	6.9	9.2	16.5	12.2	5.4	6.0	16.5	6.7
1970	14.6	10.6	13.6	15.4	8.7	3.1	12.4	8.7	5.1
1971	11.7	7.4	11.3	13.7	7.0	2.0	1.0	9.0	4.4
1972	18.3	20.3	14.1	19.4	8.4	6.9	6.9	10.1	5.6
1973	38.4	45.5	47.4	34.1	12.1	0.9	10.2	14.2	6.9
1974	44.9	21.7	122.9	31.3	5.4	-4.5	-1.7	8.8	2.1
1975	4.3	1.0	-4.0	8.8	-7.3	1.0	-12.0	-4.0	1.4
1976	13.1	10.5	16.3	12.8	11.8	7.5	6.8	12.6	5.1
1977	13.7	13.5	10.6	14.7	4.2	3.5	2.7	5.0	4.2
1978	15.8	13.3	3.7	21.6	4.7	6.8	5.3	5.9	4.6
1979	27.0	24.4	47.0	21.3	5.2	4.8	5.9	5.0	4.0
1980	23.0	13.8	41.8	15.9	2.9	6.8	-6.3	5.9	1.7
1981	-1.2	-1.9	-3.2	-0.7	-0.3	5.0	-9.9	4.0	1.9
1982	-6.4	-7.5	-10.6	-3.6	-2.3	-2.0	-5.8	-2.1	0.4
1983	-2.1	-1.4	-8.0	0.5	2.5	0.2	-0.9	5.1	2.8
1984	5.8	5.3	-0.9	8.1	8.4	2.8	4.8	10.8	4.6
1985	-0.3	-5.7	-3.2	3.8	2.6	-1.2	-1.2	4.8	3.7
1986	9.4	11.1	-23.8	20.3	4.0	-1.7	9.1	4.1	3.3
1987	17.4	14.9	11.0	19.7	5.5	5.6	1.7	6.3	3.7
1988	13.7	13.1	0.9	16.1	8.5	2.7	5.6	9.5	4.6
1989	7.8	4.3	15.5	6.9	6.4	3.1	4.4	7.8	3.7
1990	12.9	4.7	16.2	14.4	3.8	0.7	5.7	5.5	2.8
1991	1.3	0.8	-6.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	1.4
1992	7.2	7.1	-0.9	8.0	5.3	6.0	4.3	4.7	2.0
1993	-0.2	-4.1	-3.5	0.0	4.2	1.0	3.5	4.1	1.5
1994	13.5	15.8	5.1	15.6	9.1	8.7	6.7	11.1	3.1
1995	19.4	17.7	15.2	20.0	7.3	4.6	3.6	9.0	2.9
1996	4.5	2.5	14.2	3.5	5.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	3.3
1997	3.3	-1.3	2.7	4.6	10.0	5.9	7.1	11.0	3.6
1998	-1.4	-4.6	-20.6	2.3	4.6	1.5	2.5	4.8	2.6
1999	4.0	-3.7	15.6	3.3	4.7	1.0	-0.7	5.1	3.3
2000	12.8	0.1	45.2	10.0	10.7	3.2	1.7	13.3	4.4
2001	-4.1	0.3	-8.8	-3.8	-0.3	1.8	0.0	-0.6	1.8
2002	4.8	5.9	1.4	5.4	3.6	3.5	2.6	3.9	2.1
2003	16.6	16.9	23.2	15.7	5.4	3.9	5.6	5.9	2.9
2004	21.7	14.6	34.7	20.3	9.9	3.5	6.7	11.3	4.1
2005	14.0	8.8	38.3	10.3	6.4	6.3	3.6	7.9	3.6
2006	15.6	10.9	27.6	13.1	8.7	5.7	4.1	10.5	4.0
2007	15.7	20.0	15.4	15.2	6.5	4.9	3.4	7.7	3.9
2008	15.4	18.5	32.6	9.9	2.1	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.4
2009	-22.6	-12.1	-35.8	-19.9	-12.1	-1.8	-5.4	-15.3	-2.1
2010	21.7	15.1	33.2	19.3	14.2	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	2.9
2012	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.3
2013	2.1	4.6	-1.9	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.7	2.7	2.4
2014	0.6	1.5	-6.8	3.7	2.7	2.3	0.0	4.1	2.7
2015	-13.6	-11.0	-36.0	-7.3	2.4	1.3	1.8	2.6	2.7
2016	-3.4	1.2	-14.3	-1.6	1.3	...	...	...	2.3

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

a Includes unspecified products.

A56. Merchandise trade by selected groups of economies, 2006-2016

(Billion dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016
Exports											
World a	12130.5	14023.3	16160.4	12555.0	15301.1	18338.0	18496.3	18952.3	19004.9	16489.3	15955.4
North America and Europe											
EFTA	273.5	313.2	377.9	293.3	330.9	400.6	478.5	518.9	460.9	398.5	396.6
European Union (28)	4606.1	5366.0	5954.9	4613.5	5183.9	6092.2	5808.6	6076.7	6158.4	5389.4	5373.5
NAFTA	1664.1	1840.7	2035.2	1601.8	1964.3	2283.4	2372.1	2417.9	2493.7	2293.1	2218.7
South and Central America											
Andean Community	64.9	76.9	94.0	78.6	99.4	134.0	142.6	138.2	132.4	96.6	91.6
CACM	25.1	28.2	30.6	27.1	31.9	38.2	39.8	39.6	40.5	38.5	38.0
CARICOM	20.3	20.3	26.4	15.0	17.8	23.2	22.2	27.4	22.4	17.9	14.7
MERCOSUR	257.4	295.6	375.3	276.8	349.1	448.6	435.9	425.3	387.0	301.2	283.2
Africa											
CEMAC	26.8	30.2	42.7	27.0	35.7	44.6	44.5	42.2	40.1	23.5	17.9
COMESA	82.9	98.7	127.0	92.6	118.5	98.7	134.5	119.7	96.7	72.8	69.4
ECCAS	61.6	78.0	111.3	71.7	92.0	119.1	122.7	117.5	107.0	63.3	49.3
ECOWAS	78.1	87.5	111.9	83.4	114.8	155.1	155.7	145.2	138.1	87.4	70.2
SADC	116.7	144.2	177.7	131.3	181.0	223.0	218.3	215.1	203.1	157.6	142.7
WAEMU	14.2	15.0	18.5	19.3	20.7	24.0	23.8	24.7	26.5	23.3	23.3
Middle East and Asia											
ASEAN	769.8	865.1	989.7	813.8	1049.8	1239.5	1253.7	1270.0	1290.8	1160.5	1141.1
GCC	480.7	555.0	762.5	525.9	661.7	950.0	1061.2	1085.1	1024.6	655.2	581.7
SAFTA	159.3	190.4	241.3	206.8	277.6	365.3	358.1	381.6	391.4	334.5	331.7
Memorandum:											
ACP	269.9	316.9	399.2	288.8	391.6	495.0	484.2	474.3	451.9	329.0	284.9
LDCs	103.3	128.1	167.8	127.6	162.4	202.7	204.7	209.8	202.4	154.7	145.4
WTO Members (164)	11832.9	13660.9	15679.6	12237.9	14906.1	17850.4	17996.5	18511.3	18591.3	16216.0	15706.6
Imports											
World a	12461.5	14330.5	16572.3	12781.6	15510.7	18503.5	18704.9	19018.2	19101.3	16742.7	16224.7
North America and Europe											
EFTA	211.8	248.2	280.1	228.0	257.5	303.8	388.0	416.3	370.6	334.8	346.7
European Union (28)	4870.3	5655.2	6358.4	4809.2	5421.1	6330.1	5950.9	6011.7	6144.1	5322.9	5329.9
NAFTA	2540.6	2700.8	2906.8	2176.7	2682.1	3090.7	3193.3	3195.8	3304.1	3156.9	3065.5
South and Central America											
Andean Community	56.5	70.7	93.6	74.3	96.7	124.3	135.6	139.5	144.6	123.1	105.8
CACM	41.8	48.2	54.9	41.6	49.5	60.3	63.0	64.1	64.3	62.5	59.7
CARICOM	23.0	26.3	31.7	23.6	24.9	30.3	30.9	34.6	33.1	29.5	26.9
MERCOSUR	173.2	228.9	308.4	227.8	306.0	382.4	375.9	397.6	371.2	291.4	230.5
Africa											
CEMAC	10.5	14.2	17.4	17.3	20.0	25.6	25.7	25.5	27.0	20.9	19.0
COMESA	76.0	93.7	119.4	114.7	134.9	140.5	172.6	177.7	175.2	161.2	143.9
ECCAS	23.2	32.4	44.4	45.7	43.2	54.2	58.7	61.4	65.6	51.3	46.3
ECOWAS	51.9	66.1	89.5	67.1	83.6	103.1	104.4	114.7	115.6	96.6	86.9
SADC	119.6	140.4	171.3	140.6	165.2	208.7	221.8	228.0	225.3	192.4	167.9
WAEMU	16.0	20.0	25.5	22.0	24.5	25.1	29.7	35.2	33.9	28.7	28.4
Middle East and Asia											
ASEAN	687.7	774.9	938.8	727.0	953.5	1154.3	1223.2	1243.1	1232.6	1092.3	1079.2
GCC	225.1	295.0	383.0	318.4	350.0	426.3	484.5	513.3	528.5	507.5	459.1
SAFTA	241.1	299.6	409.7	330.0	441.6	579.8	604.8	582.9	590.2	512.4	488.8
Memorandum:											
ACP	260.0	309.5	388.2	314.0	369.9	455.5	477.5	500.3	501.0	432.9	387.5
LDCs	100.4	124.5	161.6	153.5	169.2	209.4	230.3	245.1	261.0	235.5	228.5
WTO Members (164)	12254.6	14081.5	16246.9	12480.3	15176.4	18138.7	18324.3	18634.5	18720.8	16417.4	15918.9

a Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

A57. Trade in commercial services by selected groups of economies, 2006-2016

(Billion dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Exports											
World	2931.6	3510.4	3948.1	3521.0	3847.0	4328.0	4451.3	4743.1	5078.1	4789.6	4807.7
North America and Europe											
EFTA	103.9	124.6	140.0	127.8	137.0	150.1	157.3	164.9	172.9	156.0	154.1
European Union (28)	...	...	1877.2	1636.0	1704.7	1923.7	1920.7	2077.1	2238.7	2031.6	2045.0
NAFTA	478.3	554.0	604.9	574.1	634.1	704.8	737.5	787.8	831.1	832.2	836.4
South and Central America											
Andean Community	7.8	8.7	10.1	10.0	10.6	12.1	13.9	15.7	16.3	16.8	17.0
CACM	8.7	9.7	10.9	10.0	11.5	12.7	13.7	14.9	15.7	16.4	17.4
CARICOM	9.6	10.3	10.6	9.7	10.1	10.2	10.7	10.8	11.4	11.5	11.6
MERCOSUR	27.8	36.6	45.2	41.5	47.3	56.3	58.2	56.9	58.3	52.1	50.2
Africa											
CEMAC	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.6
COMESA	24.2	29.9	36.4	32.0	36.2	34.2	39.0	36.0	38.6	36.3	30.9
ECCAS	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.5	4.1	5.2	5.8	4.8	4.6
ECOWAS	6.3	6.6	7.9	7.2	8.1	8.9	10.2	9.5	8.6	13.2	14.0
SADC	20.1	23.8	23.3	22.2	25.9	28.7	30.9	30.0	31.6	28.9	27.3
WAEMU	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.7
Middle East and Asia											
ASEAN	134.2	167.7	190.9	175.6	213.9	252.1	275.2	303.3	317.7	315.0	325.5
GCC	36.0	41.2	37.5	37.2	38.7	43.9	48.7	53.9	92.6	98.2	103.9
SAFTA	74.9	93.3	114.7	101.8	127.7	151.5	157.8	162.8	172.8	171.8	178.1
Memorandum:											
ACP	56.8	64.5	67.8	62.7	70.6	78.4	85.9	86.9	88.2	88.8	87.6
LDCs	11.3	14.2	18.4	18.5	20.8	25.8	28.1	32.5	34.4	33.3	31.9
WTO Members (164)	2887.6	3457.4	3884.6	3459.4	3787.8	4262.8	4380.5	4666.5	4998.2	4709.2	4730.8
Imports											
World	2831.1	3355.3	3810.6	3376.6	3699.3	4157.7	4321.9	4586.6	4939.2	4642.4	4694.1
North America and Europe											
EFTA	82.7	100.4	113.7	104.0	116.3	133.0	141.1	151.2	160.1	144.5	145.2
European Union (28)	...	...	1686.1	1470.5	1484.2	1639.5	1629.2	1762.7	1897.4	1764.4	1807.5
NAFTA	409.1	449.7	493.6	460.2	497.0	536.5	561.0	575.9	596.6	594.8	607.9
South and Central America											
Andean Community	12.3	14.3	17.4	16.2	19.2	21.8	24.3	26.0	27.8	25.5	24.3
CACM	6.2	6.9	7.2	6.2	7.1	7.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.5
CARICOM	6.4	6.7	6.9	5.9	6.2	8.1	9.1	9.0	9.7	9.3	9.1
MERCOSUR	41.4	57.3	72.1	70.5	88.1	107.2	115.0	121.8	122.6	103.8	96.3
Africa											
CEMAC	8.1	9.6	11.4	10.4	12.3	14.0	13.5	14.9	14.3	12.4	11.3
COMESA	23.3	29.2	36.0	32.1	36.5	38.5	43.8	43.8	46.2	41.6	40.1
ECCAS	16.2	23.5	34.4	30.9	31.5	39.8	37.2	39.5	42.1	31.9	26.0
ECOWAS	19.5	24.4	33.1	26.6	31.0	35.3	36.6	36.0	39.0	35.5	28.3
SADC	28.4	37.9	48.5	44.3	49.0	59.8	58.2	58.1	60.3	48.2	41.5
WAEMU	5.0	6.1	7.2	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.2	9.4	9.5	8.6	9.1
Middle East and Asia											
ASEAN	157.3	184.0	216.5	188.0	225.0	261.2	283.3	309.9	324.0	312.8	317.2
GCC	75.0	104.3	122.1	109.6	122.6	153.3	164.6	169.0	209.3	197.7	198.2
SAFTA	89.4	106.9	106.8	94.6	132.0	146.1	150.4	148.3	152.3	147.4	158.3
Memorandum:											
ACP	74.3	92.5	116.4	102.5	117.2	139.4	141.0	141.3	146.0	126.8	111.7
LDCs	30.0	39.5	54.5	50.7	55.2	69.0	72.2	75.8	82.0	68.7	64.8
WTO Members (164)	2775.7	3288.5	3726.3	3291.1	3619.6	4066.9	4213.1	4467.6	4819.3	4537.5	4594.2

A58. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2006-2016

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
World a	12130534	14023293	16160364	12554999	15301115	18338014	18496283	18952269	19004933	16489349	15955402
North America	1664141	1840749	2035212	1601883	1964302	2283428	2372077	2417940	2493768	2293170	2218676
Bermuda	27	27	24	29	15	13	11	12	22	22	18
Canada	388178	420693	456471	316094	387481	451335	455592	458318	476300	409952	390117
Mexico	249961	271821	291265	229712	298305	349569	370770	380015	396912	380623	373930
United States of America	1025967	1148199	1287442	1056043	1278495	1482508	1545703	1579593	1620532	1502572	1454607
South and Central America and the Caribbean	448945	514118	617101	474211	591869	761380	752147	737843	686507	541358	511276
Anguilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	74	59	65	51	46	56	63	69	60	61	62
Argentina	46546	55779	70018	55672	68187	84051	79982	75963	68407	56788	57737
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	4716	5206	5456	1952	265	5180	1389	279	259	334	300
Bahamas	694	802	956	711	702	834	984	955	834	527	440
Barbados	510	524	488	379	429	475	565	457	435	483	510
Belize	419	416	469	381	478	604	627	609	589	538	460
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	3952	4504	6525	4960	6402	8358	11254	11657	12300	8299	6969
Brazil	137807	160649	197942	152995	201915	256040	242578	242034	225101	191134	185280
Cayman Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	58680	67972	64510	55463	71109	81438	77791	76386	74924	62232	59917
Colombia	24391	29991	37626	32853	39713	56915	60125	58824	54795	35690	31045
Costa Rica	8200	9337	9504	8784	9448	10408	11433	11480	11250	9422	9634
Cuba	3159	3981	3957	3092	4914	6440	5900	5283	4857	3350	2900
Curacao	...	...	...	...	...	928	948	705	702	466	380
Dominica	41	37	40	33	37	29	34	35	36	30	31
Dominican Republic	6610	7160	6748	5483	6754	8492	9069	9651	9920	9523	9750
Ecuador	12728	14321	18818	13863	17490	22322	23765	24848	25724	18331	16798
El Salvador	3706	4015	4641	3866	4499	5308	5339	5491	5273	5485	5335
Grenada	25	33	31	29	25	31	35	38	37	33	33
Guatemala	6025	6898	7737	7214	8463	10401	9979	10025	10804	10677	10465
Guyana	588	679	795	763	880	1129	1416	1375	1167	1170	1441
Haiti	509	522	480	576	579	767	815	885	846	1030	1002
Honduras	5277	5784	6199	4827	6264	7977	8359	7806	8072	8041	7810
Jamaica	1948	2254	2439	1316	1328	1623	1712	1569	1452	1263	1160
Montserrat	1	3	4	3	1	2	2	6	3	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	695	676	1088	810	807	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	1932	2186	2531	2391	3251	4133	4686	4794	5126	4839	4782
Panama	8034	8821	9817	10717	10987	14555	16215	14667	13185	10993	10060
Paraguay	3472	4724	6407	5080	6505	7763	7283	9456	9636	8361	8494
Peru	23830	28094	31019	26962	35803	46376	47411	42861	39533	34236	36838
Saint Kitts and Nevis	40	34	51	38	32	45	46	41	42	41	43
Saint Lucia	94	98	164	166	215	160	182	174	161	180	170
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	38	48	52	49	42	38	43	49	48	46	48
Saint Martin	...	...	...	...	...	127	131	164	132	129	133
Suriname	1175	1359	1743	1402	2026	2467	2695	2416	2145	1652	1280
Trinidad and Tobago	14155	13396	18650	9126	10982	14944	12983	18745	14566	10804	8000
Uruguay	3989	4518	5942	5405	6724	7912	8709	9067	9132	7682	7031
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	65578	69980	95021	57603	65745	92811	97340	88753	74714	37240	24630
Europe	4979263	5803062	6483418	5021188	5650067	6654099	6464042	6776718	6807451	5958611	5941978
Albania	798	1078	1355	1091	1545	1951	1968	2332	2431	1930	1962
Austria	136751	163620	181289	136989	152560	177428	166611	175156	178248	152841	152381
Belgium	366745	430952	471840	370125	407692	475672	445939	468760	472319	396909	395881
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3323	4152	5021	3954	4803	5850	5162	5687	5891	5099	5327
Bulgaria	15064	18518	22362	16318	20630	28208	26686	29579	29285	25383	25978
Croatia	10361	12340	14112	10403	11806	13338	12371	12659	13858	12941	13736

A58. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cyprus	1333	1394	1633	1257	1402	1818	1740	2019	1811	1856	1871
Czech Republic	94929	122498	146799	112955	132982	162939	157041	162274	175095	157953	162797
Denmark	92558	103171	116923	93984	96440	111864	105469	110669	111477	95484	95193
Estonia	9692	11010	12458	9048	11591	16709	16087	16320	16052	12836	13171
Faeroe Islands	651	746	852	762	839	1008	952	1087	1129	1017	1183
Finland	77206	90025	96455	62854	69518	79142	73077	74437	74361	59859	57697
France	495868	559612	616240	484781	523767	596473	568708	580963	580471	505784	501263
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2401	3398	3991	2708	3351	4478	4015	4299	4964	4490	4787
Germany	1108107	1321214	1446171	1120041	1258924	1473985	1401113	1445067	1494608	1326765	1339647
Greece	20749	23578	26382	20469	27950	33819	35441	36251	36030	28725	28137
Hungary	75255	95400	108504	83008	95483	112312	103570	107503	110619	98575	101980
Iceland	3453	4783	5382	4057	4604	5347	5064	4998	5053	4742	4456
Ireland	108726	121543	125719	115928	116497	125740	116773	116637	121946	123935	128085
Italy	416875	499882	542748	406909	447301	523258	501306	518268	529899	457437	461524
Latvia	6155	8308	10144	7702	9532	13130	14112	14467	14557	12136	12101
Lithuania	14142	17144	23646	16454	20748	28050	29611	32598	32364	25412	24946
Luxembourg	22980	22933	25694	21339	19748	20866	18833	18478	19245	17232	15813
Malta	2796	3437	3481	2857	3586	4386	4250	3637	2930	2580	3017
Montenegro	556	626	617	388	437	628	469	498	441	352	361
Netherlands	463629	550755	637918	497891	574251	667101	655374	671556	672671	569727	569705
Norway	122208	136354	171764	116778	130657	160410	160953	156022	144677	103920	89633
Poland	110780	140146	170458	136503	159724	188696	185374	204984	220152	199192	202522
Portugal	44750	52482	57137	44211	49406	59617	58090	62823	63839	55282	55662
Romania	32458	40488	49535	40567	49579	63035	57841	65835	69747	60590	63520
Serbia	6428	8825	10972	8345	9795	11779	11229	14614	14845	13379	14852
Slovak Republic	41862	58516	71142	56082	64664	79830	80612	85750	86460	75274	77634
Slovenia	23230	30102	34128	26177	29200	34682	32163	34019	35969	31945	32850
Spain	213717	253297	281493	227338	254418	306551	295250	317833	324536	282478	287415
Sweden	147793	168817	183327	130781	158549	186963	172345	167550	164629	140083	139539
Switzerland	147856	172078	200759	172474	195609	234819	312464	357851	311203	289820	303221
Turkey	85535	107272	132027	102143	113883	134907	152462	151803	157610	143839	142557
United Kingdom	450907	441831	472168	354893	415959	506570	472792	540616	505205	460153	409397
European Union (28)	4606066	5366012	5954870	4613534	5183906	6092183	5808581	6076708	6158384	5389369	5373461
extra-EU(28) exports	1446904	1691637	1925494	1525858	1793930	2163418	2163939	2306076	2262322	1985067	1932349
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	430954	520475	702540	450312	589214	785950	799811	778620	733446	499547	418591
Armenia	985	1152	1057	710	1011	1334	1380	1480	1519	1487	1783
Azerbaijan	13015	21269	30586	21097	26476	34495	32634	31703	28260	15586	10900
Belarus	19734	24275	32571	21304	25284	41419	46060	37203	36127	26660	23340
Georgia	936	1232	1495	1134	1677	2189	2376	2911	2861	2205	2114
Kazakhstan	38250	47755	71172	43196	59971	84336	86449	84700	79460	45956	36776
Kyrgyz Republic	891	1321	1856	1673	1756	1979	1894	2058	1897	1470	1545
Moldova, Republic of	1052	1342	1591	1283	1541	2217	2162	2428	2340	1967	2045
Russian Federation	303551	354403	471606	303388	400630	522011	529256	521836	496807	341465	281825
Tajikistan	1399	1468	1409	1010	1195	1257	1360	1162	977	891	900
Turkmenistan	7156	8932	11945	5000	6500	13000	16500	16800	17500	14000	11000
Ukraine	38368	49296	66954	39782	51478	68460	68530	64338	54199	37859	36364
Uzbekistan	5617	8029	10298	10735	11695	13254	11210	12000	11500	10000	10000
Africa	370710	436512	562212	393483	521371	610678	639670	600599	555251	390841	345822
Algeria	54613	60163	79298	45174	57053	73489	71866	64974	62886	34668	28883
Angola	31862	44396	63914	40828	50595	67310	71093	68247	59170	33181	25164
Benin	736	1047	1282	1225	1282	1410	1443	1982	2563	1516	1354
Botswana	4529	5174	4951	3456	4693	5882	5971	7911	8513	6321	7365
Burkina Faso	588	623	693	900	1591	2399	2182	2356	2453	2176	2400
Burundi	58	59	57	67	101	123	134	94	132	121	120

A58. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cabo Verde	21	19	32	35	44	69	56	69	81	67	60
Cameroon	3576	4230	5241	3552	3878	4517	4274	4515	5174	4190	3306
Central African Republic	158	178	150	120	140	190	203	116	96	85	93
Chad	3352	3666	4169	2800	3600	4800	4800	3800	3800	2600	1600
Comoros	10	14	7	15	21	26	20	21	23	17	14
Congo	6078	5635	8325	6100	9400	11851	10275	9028	9142	4467	3573
Côte d'Ivoire	8477	8669	10390	11327	11410	12635	12124	12049	12967	11631	11767
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2705	3100	4400	3500	5300	6600	6300	6200	6900	5800	5400
Djibouti	55	58	69	77	85	93	118	120	129	134	140
Egypt	16728	19224	26224	23062	26438	30528	29409	29018	26852	21349	25468
Equatorial Guinea	8207	10210	15218	9100	10000	13500	15500	14700	12600	6500	4800
Eritrea	12	13	11	11	13	430	480	316	644	499	345
Ethiopia	1043	1277	1602	1618	2330	2875	2891	4077	5667	5028	4612
Gabon	5450	6309	9566	5356	8686	9766	9493	10039	9276	5652	4506
The Gambia	11	13	14	66	68	95	119	106	104	109	111
Ghana	3727	4195	5270	5840	7960	12785	13552	13752	13217	10321	11283
Guinea	1033	1203	1342	1050	1471	1433	1928	1701	2007	1437	1839
Guinea-Bissau	74	107	128	122	127	242	131	153	166	257	263
Kenya	3502	4081	5001	4463	5169	5756	6127	5856	6115	5906	5700
Lesotho	718	830	884	734	878	1172	972	847	826	844	911
Liberia	158	200	242	149	222	367	460	559	444	265	170
Libya	40260	46970	62100	36951	48673	18996	60946	43500	21000	10200	6000
Madagascar	985	1238	1310	1052	1149	1590	1516	1923	2196	2048	2063
Malawi	668	869	879	1188	1066	1425	1183	1208	1342	1080	1017
Mali	1550	1556	2097	1774	1996	2374	2610	2339	2779	2717	2538
Mauritania	1367	1454	1788	1364	2074	2749	2641	2652	1935	1389	1299
Mauritius	2329	2238	2384	1939	2261	2565	2649	2869	3094	2662	2361
Morocco	12744	15340	20345	14054	17771	21654	21446	21972	23920	22334	22773
Mozambique	2381	2412	2653	2147	3000	3604	3856	4024	4421	3413	3355
Namibia	2647	2922	3141	3146	4026	4407	4389	4629	4612	4067	4397
Niger	508	663	910	1000	1150	1250	1450	1600	1450	1100	1050
Nigeria	58726	66606	86274	56742	84000	116000	114700	102400	94200	51400	32800
Rwanda	147	177	268	235	297	464	591	703	723	684	744
Sao Tome and Principe	8	7	11	8	11	11	12	13	17	11	12
Senegal	1594	1674	2170	2017	2161	2542	2532	2661	2750	2612	2640
Seychelles	380	360	430	395	400	483	497	578	540	415	448
Sierra Leone	231	245	216	231	341	350	1122	1917	1552	512	635
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	58175	69784	80782	61677	91347	108815	99606	96153	92185	81439	75091
Sudan	5657	8879	11671	8257	11404	10193	4066	4790	4454	3169	2368
Swaziland	1660	1740	1570	1660	1800	1910	1926	1895	1902	1730	1433
Tanzania	1865	2139	3121	2982	4051	4735	5075	4559	4628	4931	5072
Togo	630	677	853	903	976	1179	1314	1522	1326	1320	1290
Tunisia	11694	15165	19320	14445	16427	17847	17007	17061	16756	14073	13572
Uganda	962	1337	1724	1568	1619	2159	2357	2408	2262	2267	2543
Zambia	3770	4617	5099	4312	7200	9001	9365	10594	9688	6983	5801
Zimbabwe	2000	2400	2200	2269	3199	3512	3882	3507	3064	2703	2832
Middle East	659499	766232	1034138	722224	906815	1267385	1348514	1347334	1289579	845825	765837
Bahrain, Kingdom of	12200	13634	17316	11874	14971	19650	19768	21930	20130	14170	11960
Iran	77012	88733	113668	78830	101316	132000	104000	82500	88800	63100	66000
Iraq	29361	41268	61273	41929	52483	83226	94392	89742	84630	49315	43735
Israel	46789	54091	61337	47935	58413	67796	63141	66607	68507	63701	60160
Jordan	5204	5725	7938	6375	7028	8006	7887	7913	8385	7833	7509
Kuwait, the State of	56016	62691	87457	54008	69978	102103	118912	115104	102111	54322	46032
Lebanese Republic	2814	3574	4454	4187	5021	5664	5615	5170	4548	3982	3930

A58. World merchandise exports by region and selected economy, 2006-2016⁵ (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Oman	21585	24692	37719	27651	36601	47092	52138	56429	53221	34860	25302
Qatar	34051	42020	67307	48007	74964	114448	132962	136767	131716	77292	57590
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	211305	233329	313462	192314	251143	364699	388401	375873	342433	203550	174919
Syrian Arab Republic	10919	11546	15410	10855	12796	11000	4000	2000	2300	1700	1800
United Arab Emirates	145587	178630	239213	192000	214000	302000	349000	379000	375000	271000	265900
Yemen	6654	6299	7584	6259	8100	9700	8300	8300	7800	1000	1000
Asia^a	3576140	4141180	4724686	3890700	5076344	5975096	6120021	6293215	6438931	5959999	5753223
Afghanistan	416	454	540	403	388	376	429	515	571	571	520
Australia	123437	141358	187257	154331	212634	271733	256675	252981	241238	187712	190271
Bangladesh	11802	12453	15370	15083	19194	24439	25127	29114	30405	32379	34956
Bhutan	414	675	521	496	641	675	535	544	583	549	470
Brunei Darussalam	7636	7668	10319	7200	8907	12465	13001	11447	10509	6353	4960
Cambodia	3692	4088	4708	4196	5143	6704	7838	6666	6846	8542	10040
China	968978	1220456	1430693	1201612	1577754	1898381	2048714	2209005	2342293	2273468	2098161
Fiji	694	755	922	630	841	1069	1221	1108	1373	895	720
French Polynesia	235	197	195	148	153	168	139	151	170	130	137
Hong Kong, China	322669	349386	370242	329422	400692	455573	492907	535187	524065	510533	516734
Re-exports	299904	331276	353284	312583	385894	438727	470537	515361	508466	497456	491202
Domestic exports	22765	18109	16958	16839	14798	16846	22371	19826	15599	13077	25532
India	121808	150159	194828	164909	226351	302905	296828	314848	322694	267444	264020
Indonesia	103527	118013	139606	119646	157779	203497	190032	182552	176293	150366	144490
Japan	646725	714327	781412	580719	769774	823184	798568	715097	690203	624787	644933
Kiribati	6	10	8	6	4	9	6	7	10	11	11
Korea, Republic of	325465	371489	422007	363534	466384	555214	547870	559632	572664	526756	495426
Lao People's Democratic Republic	882	923	1092	1053	1746	2190	2271	2264	2662	2769	3020
Macao, China	2557	2543	1997	961	870	869	1021	1138	1241	1339	1257
Malaysia	160749	175966	199414	157244	198612	228086	227538	228331	233927	199158	189414
Maldives	225	228	331	169	198	346	314	331	301	240	210
Micronesia, Federated States of	18	22	27	25	30	73	52	35	32	20	45
Mongolia	1543	1889	2539	1903	2899	4818	4385	4269	5774	4669	4917
Myanmar	4539	6253	6882	6662	8661	9238	8877	11233	11453	11429	11000
Nepal	838	868	939	823	856	919	911	879	889	721	740
New Caledonia	1352	2104	1300	993	1493	1663	1326	1218	1604	1292	1344
New Zealand	22409	26943	30580	24933	31396	37669	37305	39445	41622	34354	33699
Northern Mariana Islands	509	329	115	9	5	2	4	4	2	2	4
Pakistan	16930	17838	20323	17523	21410	25383	24567	25121	24706	22089	20435
Palau	14	11	10	6	6	6	9	7	11	6	10
Papua New Guinea	4166	4681	5713	4394	5742	6908	6328	5951	8761	8453	7030
Philippines	47410	50466	49078	38436	51496	48305	52099	56698	62100	58827	56313
Samoa	65	97	72	46	70	66	76	62	51	59	56
Singapore	271807	299308	338176	269832	351867	409503	408393	410250	409304	346638	329773
Domestic exports	143176	156038	175702	138064	182726	223913	228161	207045	207034	161823	153885
Re-exports	128631	143270	162474	131769	169141	185590	187437	203205	202270	184816	175888
Solomon Islands	121	165	210	165	224	418	500	487	458	401	415
Sri Lanka	6886	7740	8452	7345	8602	10236	9380	10208	11298	10505	10340
Chinese Taipei	224017	246677	255629	203675	274601	308257	306409	311428	320092	285344	280321
Thailand	129722	153867	177778	152422	193306	222576	229106	228505	227524	214352	215327
Timor-Leste	8	8	13	8	16	13	31	18	16	18	20
Tonga	10	8	9	8	8	14	16	17	19	18	22
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	49	50	57	57	49	67	55	39	63	39	51
Viet Nam	39826	48561	62685	57096	72237	96906	114529	132033	150217	162107	176785
Memorandum item:											
World (excluding											
intra-EU (28) trade) ^a	17942745	20697836	24261977	18934644	23822280	28818498	29703282	30363274	30217744	26170095	25028581
Europe (excluding											
intra-EU (28) trade)	3640203	4257373	4908085	3867023	4520183	5450667	5638801	6012173	5822779	5108618	5001733

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.

^a Includes significant re-exports.

A59. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2006-2016

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
World a	12461492	14330484	16572298	12781621	15510669	18503484	18704937	19018234	19101271	16742709	16224742
North America	2541720	2702089	2908063	2177865	2683150	3091742	3194299	3196938	3305205	3157930	3066519
Bermuda	1094	1167	1159	1064	972	900	900	1012	969	934	960
Canada b	359000	390188	419011	329907	402690	463640	476296	475777	479990	436321	416602
Mexico	263476	290246	318304	241515	310205	361068	380477	390965	411581	405281	397516
United States of America	1918077	2020403	2169487	1605296	1969184	2266024	2336524	2329060	2412547	2315301	2251351
South and Central America and the Caribbean	374046	467798	608591	451766	584680	735618	746358	776197	745313	622929	532657
Anguilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	624	728	743	534	501	430	492	503	517	444	453
Argentina	34152	44706	57462	38786	56793	74319	67974	74442	65230	59757	55609
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to b	4723	5126	6011	2449	1394	5917	2046	1377	1351	1254	1150
Bahamas	2727	2956	3199	2535	2591	2966	3386	3166	3344	2954	2340
Barbados	1697	1746	1920	1449	1569	1805	1780	1759	1739	1618	1650
Belize	660	684	837	669	706	831	861	928	1004	1027	970
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	2916	3586	5081	4545	5590	7927	8578	9338	10519	9602	8374
Brazil	95838	126645	182377	133677	191537	236964	233398	250556	239156	178832	143474
Cayman Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	38406	47164	62787	42806	59207	74695	80073	79269	72831	62517	58825
Colombia	26162	32897	39669	32898	40486	54233	59048	59381	64029	54058	44890
Costa Rica	11548	12952	15372	11395	13570	16220	17591	18127	17511	16273	15121
Cuba	10258	10886	15373	9619	11496	14243	13869	14707	13037	11702	10350
Curacao	...	...	...	...	...	2130	2254	1906	1819	1537	1350
Dominica	167	196	247	225	224	226	208	203	230	214	235
Dominican Republic b	12174	13597	15993	12296	15489	17409	17739	16873	17288	16863	17120
Ecuador	12114	13893	18852	15090	20591	24438	25477	27146	27726	21518	16324
El Salvador	7663	8821	9818	7325	8416	9965	10258	10772	10513	10415	9855
Grenada	299	365	363	282	318	336	341	368	340	344	351
Guatemala	11915	13576	14547	11531	13838	16613	16994	17518	18282	17640	16997
Guyana	889	1059	1312	1161	1397	1771	1997	1875	1791	1475	1447
Haiti	1619	1682	2315	2124	3146	3020	3170	3580	3746	3705	3466
Honduras b	7303	8888	10453	7372	8907	11126	11371	10953	11070	11097	10540
Jamaica	5650	6893	8465	5064	5225	6439	6331	6130	5847	4996	4700
Montserrat	30	30	38	30	29	33	37	42	41	39	40
Netherlands Antilles	2209	2549	3079	2607	2622	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua b	3404	3989	4731	3929	4792	6355	6778	6688	6946	7076	7170
Panama	10775	13269	15737	13877	16737	21802	22821	24017	23216	20311	18710
Paraguay	4744	5859	9033	6940	10033	12366	11555	12142	12169	10291	9753
Peru	15312	20368	29953	21814	30030	37747	42545	43670	42346	37925	36256
Saint Kitts and Nevis	250	272	325	296	270	247	226	249	268	297	310
Saint Lucia	592	614	656	520	662	697	644	620	627	570	550
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	271	327	373	333	338	332	356	370	361	334	340
Saint Martin	...	...	...	...	...	734	768	925	1013	890	925
Suriname	1013	1044	1304	1390	1398	1638	1994	2174	2012	2028	1210
Trinidad and Tobago	6484	7663	9591	6955	6480	9511	9065	12629	11276	9474	8800
Uruguay	4806	5628	9069	6907	8622	10726	11652	11642	11485	9489	8137
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	33616	46097	50450	41540	39000	48000	51331	48773	43169	33000	13550
Europe	5252937	6117235	6895464	5217038	5904385	6923232	6620836	6727252	6806023	5907172	5919637
Albania	3058	4188	5251	4550	4406	5396	4882	4902	5230	4320	4669
Austria	137212	163037	184293	143063	159009	191417	178513	183277	182006	156106	157094
Belgium	351635	411558	466307	353364	391177	466943	439128	451677	454632	375149	367378
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7345	9720	12189	8773	9223	11051	10019	10295	10990	8994	9130
Bulgaria	23270	29961	36908	23539	25513	32582	32710	34303	34698	29232	28846
Croatia	21477	25617	30728	21123	20067	22663	20832	22022	22790	20597	21688

A59. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cyprus	6928	8615	10644	7835	8569	8678	7296	6314	6761	5598	6491
Czech Republic	93191	118169	142038	105048	126652	152125	141412	144259	154375	141441	142215
Denmark	85507	98027	109362	83133	83052	95663	91925	96872	99599	85624	85595
Estonia	13449	15677	16026	10140	12287	17459	18085	18464	18302	14534	14948
Faeroe Islands	790	1016	988	783	780	987	1153	1115	1073	904	976
Finland	69375	81704	91781	60889	68803	84264	76468	77570	76747	60454	60398
France	541919	630861	716795	560873	611070	720028	674415	681467	676603	573403	573022
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3763	5281	6883	5073	5474	7027	6522	6620	7301	6400	6757
Germany	906684	1054983	1185067	926347	1054814	1254869	1154852	1181233	1207041	1051392	1054891
Greece	63619	78532	92580	69448	66913	67475	63329	62417	64202	48346	48592
Hungary	78262	95565	108940	77761	88178	102440	95176	100111	104923	92030	93690
Iceland	6137	6738	6205	3604	3920	4841	4772	5020	5375	5309	5699
Ireland	73118	83822	83965	62704	60276	66606	62769	72134	80668	76582	75385
Italy	442555	511662	561919	415105	487049	558787	488600	479447	474193	411052	404445
Latvia	11541	15322	16143	9811	11691	16290	17227	17865	17650	14487	14269
Lithuania	19373	24412	31099	18304	23403	31773	31965	34806	34394	28181	27196
Luxembourg	27145	28029	32157	25330	25092	28860	27543	26700	26689	23343	21657
Malta	4307	4801	5300	4478	5062	6293	6598	6142	6818	5791	6189
Montenegro	1842	2867	3731	2313	2182	2544	2336	2354	2369	2039	2283
Netherlands	416832	492616	580937	443153	516409	594366	586927	589697	589440	513200	503414
Norway	64261	80297	90293	68970	77330	90784	87308	89808	89460	76425	72335
Poland	126989	165710	208804	149459	178049	210597	199060	207607	223674	196584	197312
Portugal	70684	82129	94416	71663	77749	82896	72429	75719	78424	66914	67567
Romania	51160	70314	84053	54324	62109	76480	70207	73481	77791	69874	74539
Serbia	13172	19164	24331	16047	16735	19862	18925	20543	20609	18211	19230
Slovak Republic	44986	60616	73912	55650	65026	79842	77398	81735	81953	73412	75471
Slovenia	24141	31559	37034	26507	30094	35531	32035	33373	33945	29832	30449
Spain	328696	389301	420803	293218	327016	376606	337338	340598	358924	312016	309310
Sweden	127547	153226	168503	119876	148946	177026	164436	160609	162253	138473	140347
Switzerland	141400	161180	183574	155378	176281	208220	295961	321509	275742	253110	268658
Turkey	139576	170063	201964	140928	185544	240842	236545	251661	242177	207234	198610
United Kingdom	612671	638263	657783	519078	591095	676896	695220	660034	690466	626369	635762
European Union (28)	4870288	5655159	6358376	4809188	5421065	6330061	5950949	6011723	6144128	5322858	5329941
extra-EU(28) imports	1713400	1982854	2331558	1723465	2031090	2401296	2306307	2241091	2248067	1918556	1888829
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	279773	378973	500089	333314	415446	541197	571863	571555	504798	341430	332572
Armenia	2192	3268	4426	3321	3783	4145	4261	4477	4401	3254	3293
Azerbaijan	5269	6045	7574	6514	6746	10166	10417	10321	9332	9774	9200
Belarus	22351	28693	39381	28569	34884	45759	46404	43023	40614	30292	27573
Georgia	3678	5215	6302	4500	5257	7065	8037	8023	8602	7281	7236
Kazakhstan	23677	32756	37889	28409	31107	36906	46358	48806	41296	30568	25175
Kyrgyz Republic	1931	2789	4072	3040	3223	4261	5374	6070	5732	4070	3919
Moldova, Republic of	2693	3690	4899	3278	3855	5191	5213	5492	5317	3987	4020
Russian Federation b	164281	223486	291861	191803	248634	323831	335446	341269	307877	192952	191406
Tajikistan	1723	2455	3273	2570	2657	3206	3778	4151	4297	3436	3100
Turkmenistan	2560	3619	5600	6800	5700	7600	9900	10000	10000	8000	7000
Ukraine	45039	60618	85535	45487	60911	82594	84639	76787	54330	36317	39151
Uzbekistan	4380	6340	9277	9023	8689	10472	12034	13138	13000	11500	11500
Africa	302868	374929	481396	411217	478977	566650	615618	639852	642133	553324	500725
Algeria	21456	27631	39479	39294	40473	47247	50378	55028	58580	51702	46727
Angola b	8778	13661	20982	22660	16667	20228	23717	26331	28580	20693	19246
Benin	1228	2037	2289	2064	2054	2129	2339	3010	3823	2311	2251
Botswana	3086	4067	5211	4728	5657	7272	8025	8352	8074	7247	6120
Burkina Faso	1319	1678	2018	1870	2048	2406	3129	4365	3581	2989	3171
Burundi	431	319	403	402	509	752	751	811	769	857	755

A59. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cabo Verde	542	750	825	709	742	947	766	725	772	604	666
Cameroon	3150	4657	5686	4442	5133	6800	6515	6649	7579	6042	6545
Central African Republic	203	249	300	270	300	310	323	213	406	346	382
Chad	1350	1800	2000	2000	2400	3300	2800	3000	3100	2600	2200
Comoros	115	138	180	210	233	277	273	284	278	214	206
Congo b	2013	2530	3050	2900	4000	5007	5485	6249	6564	5481	4951
Côte d'Ivoire	5820	6683	7884	6960	7849	6720	9770	12483	11178	9532	9735
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2892	3400	4300	3900	4500	5500	6100	6300	6600	6300	4800
Djibouti b	336	473	574	451	374	511	564	719	803	1080	974
Egypt	27300	37100	48382	44946	52923	58903	69200	66180	66785	63574	55789
Equatorial Guinea	2020	2767	3787	5200	5200	6500	6900	5600	5500	3400	2800
Eritrea	495	510	600	590	660	950	970	1040	1130	1020	1055
Ethiopia	5207	5809	8277	7668	8602	8896	11913	12224	15551	16914	16588
Gabon	1725	2157	2563	2501	2983	3665	3629	3754	3857	3045	2163
The Gambia	259	321	322	304	285	341	380	350	387	417	411
Ghana	6754	8061	10269	8046	10922	15838	17763	17600	14600	13465	13352
Guinea	956	1218	1366	1060	1405	2106	2254	1869	2358	2199	2151
Guinea-Bissau b	127	168	199	202	196	240	182	183	214	227	249
Kenya	7233	8989	11128	10202	12093	14782	16290	16358	18396	16093	14113
Lesotho	1500	1738	1800	1850	2300	2500	2602	2175	2144	2018	1827
Liberia	467	499	813	551	710	1044	1005	1150	1997	1687	1311
Libya	6041	6733	9150	12859	17674	8000	22000	27000	19000	13000	10600
Madagascar	1804	2635	3781	3199	2584	2905	3094	3260	3227	2795	2814
Malawi	1207	1378	2204	2022	2173	2428	2360	2845	2774	2312	2425
Mali	1820	2185	3339	2486	3428	3352	3524	3807	3914	3800	3509
Mauritania	1167	1432	1941	1498	1935	2467	3129	3044	2646	1948	1825
Mauritius	3627	3894	4651	3733	4386	5149	5354	5397	5610	4790	4654
Morocco	23980	32010	42366	32881	35381	44272	44872	45190	46283	38100	41528
Mozambique	2869	3050	4008	3764	4600	6312	8688	10099	9281	8334	5295
Namibia	2884	3520	4340	4980	5570	6593	7256	7621	8485	7646	6420
Niger	949	1149	1696	2200	2476	2190	1900	2020	2190	1980	1650
Nigeria	26523	34830	49951	33906	44235	56000	51000	56000	60000	48000	39000
Rwanda	591	771	1174	1308	1431	2039	2300	2302	2468	2378	2293
Sao Tome and Principe	71	79	114	103	112	134	131	152	170	142	142
Senegal	3671	4871	6528	4713	4782	5909	6434	6552	6503	5595	5478
Seychelles	757	859	1087	794	984	1049	1071	1082	1142	991	1043
Sierra Leone	389	445	534	520	770	1717	1604	1780	1568	1530	1560
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	78715	88450	101640	74054	96835	124430	127154	126330	121950	104670	91580
Sudan	8074	8775	9352	9691	10045	9236	9230	9918	9211	9509	8656
Swaziland	1910	1840	1580	1780	1960	1950	1848	1693	1690	1390	1337
Tanzania	4246	5337	7703	6411	7874	10799	11346	12091	11993	10789	9611
Togo	1085	1237	1509	1509	1683	2187	2380	2769	2529	2297	2382
Tunisia	15007	19099	24638	19096	22215	23952	24471	24317	24828	20221	19462
Uganda	2557	3493	4526	4247	4664	5631	6044	5818	6074	5528	5099
Zambia	3074	4007	5060	3832	5321	7178	8805	10162	9539	8420	7045
Zimbabwe	2300	2550	2950	2900	3800	4400	4400	4300	4200	4000	3700
Middle East	375848	469613	603448	512323	581379	679446	736505	761082	776802	716741	665233
Bahrain, Kingdom of	10515	11488	14980	10100	12260	12730	12830	14360	13910	9900	8700
Iran	40772	44942	57401	50768	65404	61760	57092	49200	51000	41800	40000
Iraq	20892	21516	33000	38437	43915	47803	56234	61000	59000	52000	47900
Israel	50334	59039	67656	49278	61209	75830	75392	74861	75483	64990	68835
Jordan	11548	13681	16995	14236	15564	18930	20752	22067	22930	20475	19207
Kuwait, the State of	17243	21362	24840	19892	22675	25090	27259	29299	31021	31271	31455
Lebanese Republic	9647	12251	16754	16574	18460	20750	21945	22024	21135	18438	18955

A59. World merchandise imports by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Oman	11039	16025	23137	17936	19973	24019	28636	35577	29305	29007	22700
Qatar	16440	23429	27900	24922	23240	29888	34200	26866	30442	32611	31820
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	69800	90214	115134	95552	106863	131586	155593	168155	173834	174675	139390
Syrian Arab Republic	11488	14655	18105	15443	17562	16800	7300	5400	6700	5000	4500
United Arab Emirates	100057	132500	177000	150000	165000	203000	226000	239000	250000	230000	225000
Yemen	6074	8511	10546	9185	9255	11260	13273	13273	12042	6573	6770
Asia a	3333931	3819456	4574836	3677709	4861780	5965599	6219457	6345357	6320998	5443184	5207399
Afghanistan	2744	3022	3020	3336	5154	6515	9069	8554	7697	7723	9150
Australia	139253	165336	200273	165471	201639	243701	260940	242140	236933	208684	196150
Bangladesh	16034	18596	23860	21833	27821	36214	34173	37085	42268	39460	41490
Bhutan	420	526	543	529	854	1043	991	909	932	1061	1030
Brunei Darussalam	1676	2101	2572	2449	2538	3629	3572	3612	3599	3229	3090
Cambodia b	4771	5439	6508	5830	6791	9300	11350	10692	11871	12615	12600
China	791461	956116	1132567	1005923	1396247	1743484	1818405	1949990	1959233	1679566	1587431
Fiji	1804	1800	2264	1440	1808	2182	2253	2826	3250	2081	1700
French Polynesia	1656	1863	2169	1717	1726	1796	1705	1801	1765	1527	1570
Hong Kong, China	335754	370132	392962	352241	441369	510855	553486	621417	600613	559284	547336
Retained imports	86097	93791	98927	88672	112587	131822	136229	142411	149882	133872	121120
India	178410	229370	321032	257202	350233	464462	489694	465397	462910	392866	359065
Indonesia	80650	93101	127538	93786	135663	177436	191691	186629	178179	142695	135653
Japan	579064	622243	762534	551981	694059	855380	885843	833166	812208	647982	606927
Kiribati	62	70	75	67	73	92	109	97	107	115	85
Korea, Republic of	309383	356846	435275	323085	425212	524413	519585	515584	525514	436499	406192
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1060	1067	1403	1461	2060	2404	3055	3081	4271	5233	4720
Macao, China	5236	6045	5880	4751	5629	7927	8982	10140	11262	10603	8924
Malaysia	130441	146170	156348	123757	164622	187473	196393	205897	208851	176011	168392
Maldives	927	1096	1388	963	1091	1465	1554	1733	1993	1896	2100
Micronesia, Federated States of	137	142	155	172	168	188	194	188	215	240	250
Mongolia	1486	2117	3616	2131	3278	6598	6738	6358	5237	3798	3358
Myanmar	2538	3247	4256	4348	4760	9019	9201	12043	16226	16885	16600
Nepal	2492	3122	3590	4384	5133	5774	6066	6571	7561	6652	9650
New Caledonia	2117	2809	3233	2574	3312	3698	3245	3240	3323	2715	2422
New Zealand	26424	30882	34369	25574	30617	37105	38254	39641	42518	36550	36067
Northern Mariana Islands	489	300	160	70	90	90	90	100	125	130	135
Pakistan	29825	32590	42329	31668	37807	44012	44105	44647	47434	43795	47155
Palau	115	116	130	90	107	129	142	169	165	150	170
Papua New Guinea	2260	2945	3510	3210	3950	4760	5330	6080	4500	2900	1800
Philippines	54078	57996	60420	45878	58468	63693	65350	65705	67719	70153	86290
Samoa	275	266	288	231	310	346	346	367	388	371	350
Singapore	238710	263155	319780	245785	310791	365770	379723	373016	366247	296745	282925
Retained imports	110079	119885	157306	114016	141650	180180	199491	169812	163977	111930	107036
Solomon Islands	217	294	328	268	404	469	486	537	499	467	430
Sri Lanka	10258	11301	13953	10049	13512	20269	19190	18003	19417	18935	19190
Chinese Taipei	202698	219252	240448	174371	251236	281438	277324	278010	281850	237219	230568
Thailand	128773	139966	179225	133709	182921	228787	249115	250407	227748	202654	194668
Timor-Leste	101	183	269	295	246	319	664	843	858	910	780
Tonga	116	143	168	145	159	193	199	198	219	209	260
Tuvalu	13	16	26	14	22	27	21	21	22	37	28
Vanuatu	217	229	314	294	285	304	296	313	311	367	424
Viet Nam	45015	62682	80714	69949	84839	106750	113780	132033	147849	166103	174231
Memorandum item:											
World (excluding											
intra-EU (28) trade) a	18609209	21316359	25090959	19391795	24241387	29149438	30120589	30495205	30410419	26676814	25567262
Europe (excluding											
intra-EU (28) trade)	4192082	4889840	5737265	4262608	5028801	5988934	5952389	5913240	5819923	5005740	4957051

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.

a Includes significant imports for re-export.

b Imports are valued f.o.b.

A60. World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2016

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
World	2931560	3510392	3948147	3520995	3847049	4328013	4451274	4743089	5078140	4789649	4807690
North America	479777	555582	606301	575354	635420	706229	738816	789164	832398	833471	837658
Bermuda	1490	1585	1431	1273	1342	1393	1330	1316	1268	1243	1262
Canada	64883	69289	73471	67075	75297	83665	87765	89016	87112	78752	79748
Mexico	15888	17233	17667	14821	15233	15581	16146	20194	21086	22886	24097
United States of America	397516	467475	513733	492184	543549	605590	633576	678639	722932	730590	732551
South and Central America and the Caribbean	84424	99252	114255	104899	117884	134549	142657	146164	149564	144002	144062
Anguilla	122	133	122	109	113	128	127	136	136	137	139
Antigua and Barbuda	462	510	547	499	466	469	470	452	469	478	490
Argentina	7713	10007	11689	10542	13173	15088	14813	14369	13531	13735	12501
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	1290	1452	1586	1518	1545	1663	1741	1859	2018	2064	2011
Bahamas	2403	2566	2493	2311	2456	2446	2648	2631	2671	2691	2784
Barbados	1579	1667	1792	1465	1601	1257	1206	1385	1318	1377	1464
Belize	343	371	356	317	325	311	371	421	465	468	526
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	673	676	734	702	688	927	1105	1197	1172	1220	1179
Brazil	16978	22615	28822	26245	29273	35331	37393	36444	39047	32989	32568
Cayman Islands	1470	1593	1733	1458	1538	1524	1576	1682	1819	1957	...
Chile	7861	9030	10738	8493	11149	13105	12387	12355	11011	9777	9625
Colombia	3675	3899	4504	4508	5023	5543	6335	6925	7059	7315	7701
Costa Rica	3549	4088	4574	4128	4990	5757	6179	6923	7074	7429	8268
Cuba	7201	8588	9252	8444	10546	11149	12760	13027	12663	11369	11242
Curacao	...	...	...	...	...	1342	1486	1636	1753	1536	1500
Dominica	99	108	111	106	131	143	108	115	133	134	138
Dominican Republic	6560	6779	6813	6210	5101	5446	5778	6095	6735	7267	7994
Ecuador	965	1118	1357	1245	1375	1490	1694	1920	2223	2221	1972
El Salvador	1477	1516	1506	1263	1466	1578	1805	2019	2186	2271	2417
Grenada	129	167	166	150	150	157	161	161	180	190	193
Guatemala	1410	1619	1977	1982	2168	2123	2318	2417	2687	2703	2597
Guyana	148	173	212	170	248	298	298	165	181	143	...
Haiti	140	203	373	429	402	487	493	595	643	677	569
Honduras	1810	1831	2006	1841	2076	2221	2210	2304	2465	2634	2676
Jamaica	2613	2670	2763	2616	2600	2587	2723	2722	2921	3027	3190
Montserrat	14	14	14	12	11	12	13	14	15	15	15
Netherlands Antilles	1991	2111	2089	2060	1965	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	500	625	803	814	848	1048	1157	1237	1302	1342	1485
Panama	3936	4315	5125	5457	6350	8021	9243	10035	10721	11969	12221
Paraguay	277	425	397	451	573	650	667	772	824	777	790
Peru	2533	3022	3514	3499	3552	4121	4770	5665	5797	6070	6146
Saint Kitts and Nevis	172	168	155	126	129	137	137	145	168	181	188
Saint Lucia	342	354	362	350	368	378	389	406	446	454	463
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	169	159	151	137	136	137	138	138	146	150	158
Saint Martin	...	...	...	...	...	899	1039	1063	1113	1123	1066
Suriname	214	219	232	257	207	191	160	165	198	167	153
Trinidad and Tobago	802	910	918	758	869	1155	1387	1274	1399	1371	...
Uruguay	1361	1804	2241	2283	2654	3607	3567	3447	3314	3084	2971
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	1445	1748	2028	1944	1617	1621	1806	1849	1562	1491	...
Europe	1572207	1886035	2104079	1845388	1888470	2127386	2132785	2302297	2476570	2246487	2249940
Albania	1623	2083	2674	2587	2537	2776	2384	2242	2455	2208	2611
Austria	45138	53872	62465	53303	52178	58564	57266	63883	66635	57605	59453
Belgium	59994	74713	94829	90406	96527	103167	104340	111225	123175	111317	109006
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1137	1985	2238	1880	1860	1867	1725	1768	1817	1651	1700
Bulgaria	...	8283	9753	8342	6628	7387	7469	7809	8933	7844	8447
Croatia	11170	13012	15771	12626	12003	13154	12400	13029	13622	12450	13490

A60. World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cyprus	...	...	10445	9111	9123	10152	9351	10398	10676	9163	9746
Czech Republic	15517	18970	23695	20570	21892	24881	24198	23953	25071	22697	23736
Denmark	52958	62985	73797	56834	61254	66967	67181	71196	73061	63449	58406
Estonia	3781	4658	5644	4568	4676	5577	5688	6425	7006	5725	6062
Faeroe Islands	175	214	252	170	191	207	267	293	356	340	...
Finland	17929	23598	32022	28223	27722	29275	28618	29613	26826	25903	25439
France	164544	195791	223126	192817	201110	235006	233702	253009	273545	240766	235629
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	738	1034	1241	1086	975	1443	1361	1527	1724	1516	1594
Germany	175175	205412	236270	217755	220044	245239	247414	266130	286081	259556	267822
Greece	35744	43099	50503	37854	37093	39153	34583	37044	40954	30795	27604
Hungary	13471	16947	20351	18427	19301	22145	20488	22436	24604	22016	22955
Iceland	2191	3047	2737	2631	2986	3412	3480	3951	4241	4337	5390
Ireland	66153	81406	90529	84987	91656	106266	109845	122466	139397	134394	146205
Italy	101047	115102	114703	95994	99779	109065	107065	111007	113129	97403	100560
Latvia	3004	4336	5327	4355	4004	4788	4803	5140	5063	4440	4652
Lithuania	3590	4198	5008	4042	4477	5508	6102	7098	7699	6598	7375
Luxembourg	49794	63261	67674	57095	61979	72197	75031	87231	100187	95145	94081
Malta	5220	6594	9790	9831	10025	11146	10984	11790	13282	10514	11305
Montenegro	...	933	1193	1053	1048	1271	1203	1317	1368	1347	1396
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	159758	173467	166448	177060	194824	176017	177378
Norway	31813	37600	42385	35166	41206	40882	46466	48575	49299	40745	36364
Poland	22510	31700	38136	31288	35422	40894	41030	44621	48737	45128	49009
Portugal	18190	22985	25792	22383	22573	26577	25502	29043	30987	27948	29154
Romania	12242	13046	16318	11759	10348	12038	12608	17724	19925	18383	19764
Serbia	...	3131	4002	3481	3512	4200	3967	4544	5033	4730	5056
Slovak Republic	7343	8633	9434	6590	6402	7261	7761	9191	9046	8020	8310
Slovenia	4545	5751	7435	6138	6156	6810	6553	7052	7355	6661	7193
Spain	102768	119102	131491	111991	112399	129686	121676	125971	132398	117815	126614
Sweden	42948	53245	59079	49831	53351	64773	64474	73869	76510	72298	71402
Switzerland	69899	83939	94885	90012	92796	105784	107366	112424	119313	110909	112334
Turkey	25756	29601	36649	35355	35970	40753	42815	47400	51030	46062	37018
United Kingdom	265054	311582	303039	261415	265715	298961	308179	331768	357540	340493	323661
European Union (28)	...	...	1877205	1635983	1704715	1923713	1920667	2077149	2238745	2031625	2045025
Extra-EU (28) exports	...	...	788724	692019	743719	845010	868979	946151	1015320	913804	917009
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	58232	72703	92476	76116	85600	101041	110856	121707	111390	93718	91677
Armenia	584	755	828	776	1001	1286	1376	1493	1594	1484	1578
Azerbaijan	867	1380	1576	2020	2397	2934	4681	4106	4269	4423	4347
Belarus	2657	3522	4553	3683	4761	5573	6276	7466	7844	6606	6787
Georgia	829	989	1167	1241	1556	1927	2465	2885	2954	3066	3272
Kazakhstan	2584	3254	3988	3823	3900	4078	4606	5084	6359	6149	6044
Kyrgyz Republic	351	654	795	628	586	846	972	1043	894	846	857
Moldova, Republic of	517	700	950	758	750	956	982	1096	1101	936	1010
Russian Federation	35482	43563	56531	45357	48644	57345	61465	69111	64818	50890	49679
Tajikistan	110	116	134	142	385	459	488	363	310	252	232
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	11713	14734	18699	14411	17729	20618	21373	21851	14582	12202	12081
Uzbekistan	773	962	1196	1036	1328	1773	2343	2526	...	...	...
Africa	65429	77702	87820	80742	90122	91869	99093	94994	99166	95845	90294
Algeria	2512	2787	3412	2745	3442	3527	3570	3701	3468	3393	3498
Angola	195	311	329	623	857	732	780	1316	1681	1256	1156
Benin	196	281	328	204	348	391	414	500	456	342	371
Botswana	764	836	645	841	939	1155	1124	1166	1245	1174	1218
Burkina Faso	55	78	115	142	265	394	408	458	427	368	401
Burundi	6	7	3	2	7	20	13	28	30	19	18

A60. World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cabo Verde	366	474	581	472	487	569	581	634	615	499	573
Cameroon	900	1239	1355	1141	1240	1809	1548	1860	1941	1441	...
Central African Republic	22	26	29	28	34	37	37	51	55	50	...
Chad	80	111	129	234	273	294	161	190	203	187	...
Comoros	43	51	56	51	55	64	61	74	76	80	...
Congo	251	303	352	358	409	562	572	686	729	636	...
Côte d'Ivoire	815	889	987	1010	1026	870	846	790	753	639	657
Democratic Republic of the Congo	219	253	451	522	291	326	225	167	234	113	...
Djibouti	97	92	131	142	149	152	156	178	194	233	...
Egypt	15834	19660	24668	21302	23618	19031	21336	17881	20262	18092	14008
Equatorial Guinea	23	26	32	28	44	48	45	48	49	41	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	859	1114	1592	1516	1911	2549	2537	2904	2779	2804	2763
Gabon	121	138	160	142	163	266	346	395	413	347	...
The Gambia	92	128	118	104	131	135	149	132	147	164	...
Ghana	1243	1614	1559	1522	1344	1679	3200	2353	1977	6014	5960
Guinea	38	44	95	67	61	71	156	100	105	...	...
Guinea-Bissau	3	33	44	32	42	43	21	38	45	34	35
Kenya	1987	2418	2531	2198	3016	3326	3880	4042	4027	3574	3160
Lesotho	35	39	45	36	42	41	37	29	27	43	34
Liberia	143	156	182	142	40	365	...	...	71	61	47
Libya	385	109	208	385	410	40	152	180	79	483	...
Madagascar	565	846	1102	736	961	1160	1308	1253	1294	1069	975
Malawi	62	70	72	75	75	81	100	106	104	110	89
Mali	291	360	443	336	356	379	312	372	405	405	407
Mauritania	76	74	121	140	105	185	128	168	255	203	149
Mauritius	1663	2194	2530	2225	2656	3215	3364	2734	3119	2802	2837
Morocco	10857	13390	14725	14388	14329	15486	14947	13935	15423	14102	14682
Mozambique	364	404	489	544	245	366	792	645	725	723	422
Namibia	505	579	538	638	664	723	1059	914	1026	912	651
Niger	84	79	126	100	119	64	69	141	271	219	238
Nigeria	2057	1098	1833	1760	2619	2314	2067	1916	1495	2730	3201
Rwanda	171	203	351	265	244	356	359	387	401	587	597
Sao Tome and Principe	8	6	9	10	13	18	17	36	70	78	83
Senegal	710	1088	1169	905	936	1029	1080	1177	1162	1035	1067
Seychelles	410	456	464	418	440	465	672	818	825	839	879
Sierra Leone	40	43	59	100	56	157	176	219	202	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	12757	14519	13588	12836	15676	16950	17203	16401	16450	14662	13973
Sudan	246	468	382	283	212	300	861	1019	1525	1639	1526
Swaziland	268	486	252	202	250	296	225	214	269	238	131
Tanzania	1467	1836	1966	1795	2001	2256	2753	3169	3380	3710	3693
Togo	159	197	253	265	289	464	405	437	440	443	481
Tunisia	4020	4620	5649	5076	5298	4286	4754	4577	4555	3124	2965
Uganda	458	503	687	857	1033	1614	1942	2272	1828	1919	1327
Zambia	562	672	619	529	571	665	990	758	851	862	885
Zimbabwe	294	250	222	222	263	316	313	325	333	341	...
Middle East	78689	90747	98799	96429	105108	112784	116642	125416	165277	172363	178891
Bahrain, Kingdom of	3462	3681	3916	3831	4233	3296	3085	3302	3335	3302	3170
Iran	5544	6791	7629	7888	8657	8202	8259	8776	9342	9663	9949
Iraq	353	839	1249	1730	2199	2159	2657	3197	4008	6142	4744
Israel	19020	21372	25009	22516	25356	29426	32884	34463	35358	35306	38885
Jordan	2850	3436	4353	4197	5221	5250	6030	6034	6597	5916	6041
Kuwait, the State of	7495	9104	11362	10891	8429	9503	8250	5594	5684	5466	4968
Lebanese Republic	11657	12748	17620	16895	15972	19621	14992	15671	14689	15584	...

A60. World exports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Oman	1311	1683	1826	1620	1808	2322	2687	2955	3129	3483	...
Qatar	3484	3129	2276	1943	2826	5580	8851	10294	12775	14103	14550
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	13973	16160	9132	9428	10351	11116	10575	11308	11962	13807	15268
Syrian Arab Republic	2649	3561	4145	4583	7040	2434	...	...	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	6259	7434	8958	9503	11028	12063	15276	20422	55684	58053	62519
Yemen	468	578	1049	1085	1471	1111	1412	1551	1507	562	...
Asia	592801	728371	844416	742067	924445	1054155	1110426	1163347	1243775	1203763	1215168
Afghanistan	...	...	1244	1721	2025	2697	1375	940	1152	618	281
Australia	32524	39745	42431	39195	45836	51740	52997	52555	53346	48943	53179
Bangladesh	922	1021	1100	968	1236	1419	1352	1526	1639	1665	1916
Bhutan	42	52	51	53	67	80	97	121	123	123	142
Brunei Darussalam	745	813	867	915	462	502	483	493	557	640	482
Cambodia	1272	1396	1495	1746	1917	2603	3054	3354	3713	3775	3850
China	93492	124895	144677	121613	177384	200294	200586	205778	218077	216488	207275
Fiji	849	900	1096	786	922	1081	1114	1104	1159	1173	1165
French Polynesia	876	977	1004	847	774	866	845	857	934	827	...
Hong Kong, China	54384	64383	69841	64602	80468	91232	98425	104694	106835	104263	98337
India	69166	86235	105668	92484	116583	137935	145030	148703	156614	155717	161250
Indonesia	11157	12148	14885	12691	16331	21316	23070	22334	22920	21589	23473
Japan	107229	119439	138696	118447	131833	137871	133838	132650	159338	158335	168734
Kiribati	8	10	12	11	11	13	12	11	11	...	...
Korea, Republic of	55703	70030	90127	71638	82244	89706	102298	102531	110961	96675	91801
Lao People's Democratic Republic	203	255	359	374	489	526	553	761	754	798	...
Macao, China	9126	12003	14711	15914	23715	32226	37805	45233	45224	33343	32419
Malaysia	20971	28988	30714	28249	34588	38751	40498	42005	41972	34582	33837
Maldives	549	1572	1633	1538	1804	2098	2173	2586	3008	2894	2866
Micronesia, Federated States of	22	25	26	29	32	29	30	30	33	...	...
Mongolia	483	571	518	414	479	518	649	687	606	688	798
Myanmar	291	313	328	315	337	727	1183	2679	3103	3800	...
Nepal	252	340	494	600	583	775	769	968	1099	1060	993
New Caledonia	296	355	389	346	409	404	387	420	413	370	...
New Zealand	9697	11521	11449	10079	11433	13140	12962	13291	14241	14181	14717
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	2214	2185	2517	2522	2931	3457	3205	3309	3558	3344	3563
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	305	313	318	160	279	387	433	384	177	110	84
Philippines	11064	13502	13055	14084	17770	18866	20425	23321	25483	29047	31340
Samoa	138	167	168	162	172	181	196	206	197	182	160
Singapore	59013	73995	89421	81593	100575	118990	127075	139381	153106	148316	149360
Solomon Islands	47	51	44	55	89	108	115	123	110	99	102
Sri Lanka	1604	1755	1981	1874	2454	3062	3773	4657	5574	6366	7105
Chinese Taipei	18368	21739	23060	20138	26410	30366	34326	36226	41211	40810	41105
Thailand	24425	29881	32797	29941	34099	41252	49386	58386	55182	61395	66128
Timor-Leste	25	32	23	24	31	26	30	49	62	57	62
Tonga	22	27	32	28	41	49	70	70	49	59	73
Tuvalu	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
Vanuatu	140	177	225	241	271	279	295	339	320	277	327
Viet Nam	5060	6415	6956	5666	7355	8581	9510	10585	10913	11108	12236
Memorandum items:											
World excluding											
intra-EU (28) exports	...	...	5719332	5154060	5772104	6498615	6799154	7224174	7709427	7343659	7359348
Europe excluding											
intra-EU (28) exports	...	...	2031196	1802847	1854946	2097359	2162175	2342589	2506286	2257336	2243847

A61. World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2016

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
World	2831141	3355338	3810568	3376575	3699303	4157730	4321928	4586567	4939159	4642377	4694086
North America	409962	450840	494602	461154	498037	537407	561856	576763	597606	595806	608992
Bermuda	837	1091	1021	966	995	879	881	879	983	997	1065
Canada	72185	81384	88317	82024	97239	105957	110621	111773	109254	98174	96474
Mexico	23128	24051	25092	22822	22451	26104	26203	28364	30341	29493	29496
United States of America	313812	344315	380172	355341	377353	404468	424152	435746	457028	467142	481957
South and Central America and the Caribbean	81602	103154	124588	117376	143348	173547	184485	195005	197354	175017	166017
Anguilla	91	103	102	70	54	54	55	56	67	70	69
Antigua and Barbuda	249	271	270	217	214	203	197	212	219	220	230
Argentina	8105	10395	12887	11716	14259	17117	17568	17899	16392	17514	19447
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	722	751	759	650	641	807	785	842	872	840	823
Bahamas	1510	1502	1306	1069	1101	1258	1522	1615	1713	1257	1430
Barbados	643	607	700	652	672	499	487	683	678	725	725
Belize	143	159	161	154	154	162	177	195	213	207	204
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	807	880	993	990	1125	1625	1895	2302	2977	2767	2740
Brazil	26183	34700	44396	44075	57813	70984	75832	81053	85916	68862	61451
Cayman Islands	624	704	772	957	1010	1108	1032	1075	1072	1135	...
Chile	8736	10352	11946	10503	13046	16178	15131	16085	14829	13589	13075
Colombia	5973	6751	7832	7917	9275	10757	12094	12930	13905	11819	10659
Costa Rica	1652	1920	1849	1456	1869	1920	2200	2371	2549	2815	3180
Cuba	1258	1325	2079	1673	1923	2462	2406	2306	2074	2021	2081
Curacao	...	...	...	...	...	820	888	904	887	906	893
Dominica	50	63	69	65	65	64	65	68	93	90	96
Dominican Republic	1510	1691	1895	1741	2457	2763	2804	2621	2825	2994	3150
Ecuador	2271	2487	2950	2574	2941	3046	3090	3336	3422	3118	3111
El Salvador	1205	1290	1277	952	1054	1152	1301	1429	1416	1485	1678
Grenada	101	104	106	91	89	91	89	93	99	104	105
Guatemala	1756	2017	2010	2106	2388	2498	2525	2739	3006	3104	2930
Guyana	245	273	325	272	344	434	526	503	426	423	...
Haiti	574	491	592	633	731	755	773	780	858	766	781
Honduras	1027	1058	1213	942	1143	1417	1689	1652	1754	1754	1725
Jamaica	1969	2226	2304	1824	1767	1884	2103	1995	2182	2099	2068
Montserrat	15	16	17	16	16	17	15	15	16	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	750	789	866	927	911	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	509	660	804	696	680	805	851	1024	988	902	1031
Panama	1641	2078	2602	2118	2709	4235	4214	4868	4546	4543	4343
Paraguay	365	443	569	515	700	864	906	1048	1085	1071	1057
Peru	3277	4224	5577	4671	5893	6359	7183	7458	7519	7794	7787
Saint Kitts and Nevis	96	100	121	97	107	112	113	119	129	151	159
Saint Lucia	182	199	209	185	200	197	183	181	187	184	183
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	80	103	98	87	86	80	82	86	88	86	88
Saint Martin	...	...	...	...	...	238	259	264	292	278	286
Suriname	251	293	367	246	237	553	611	589	800	713	559
Trinidad and Tobago	311	327	271	335	371	1808	2144	1837	2014	2232	...
Uruguay	937	1079	1462	1233	1470	1989	2350	3179	3145	2553	2222
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	5782	10723	12831	12949	13836	16231	18340	18594	16104	13812	...
Europe	1361137	1618281	1817999	1590896	1627065	1801036	1798004	1945737	2090111	1938166	1982025
Albania	1541	1892	2354	2214	1990	2235	1861	1921	2029	1644	1711
Austria	35109	40922	45142	38923	38643	44363	44044	50884	54667	46898	48674
Belgium	55833	72956	89028	82177	87383	94754	97702	103908	116624	105438	107309
Bosnia and Herzegovina	458	487	585	631	533	549	506	498	502	459	473
Bulgaria	...	5785	6691	5577	3411	3562	4148	4294	5603	4431	4529
Croatia	3782	4183	5277	4397	3820	4036	3909	4027	4001	3676	3866

A61. World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cyprus	...	...	5669	4909	5220	5509	5262	6114	6484	5587	5491
Czech Republic	12700	15249	18333	16175	17728	20232	20192	20327	22344	19620	19728
Denmark	47020	56503	66314	55423	55012	61983	61788	63927	63951	56449	55269
Estonia	2521	3131	3515	2587	2921	3769	3983	4666	4778	3859	4166
Faeroe Islands	274	359	382	343	366	394	337	357	463	427	...
Finland	18979	22946	31496	27825	27288	29606	31125	31536	30281	28171	28369
France	145260	168222	193844	175159	180898	202017	202228	227576	251876	231743	235664
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	538	728	942	784	779	920	941	1005	1194	1120	1134
Germany	223313	257577	286977	248828	262101	294464	293512	327607	337010	297631	310605
Greece	17623	21843	26662	21274	19819	19082	15659	16145	16779	12043	10575
Hungary	11953	15602	18328	16780	15800	17627	15583	17442	18066	16017	16165
Iceland	2412	2841	2372	1949	2125	2533	2722	2782	3094	2809	3218
Ireland	81799	98711	114664	107511	109922	119249	118884	123630	147810	167378	191893
Italy	104454	125630	129729	107767	110980	116503	106416	109021	113221	98426	101980
Latvia	2026	2791	3295	2385	2301	2751	2739	2806	2766	2502	2604
Lithuania	2485	3315	4119	2954	2933	3712	4239	5213	5458	4657	4982
Luxembourg	34377	44098	46072	39594	45526	53491	57071	68134	78566	72971	71710
Malta	4282	5199	7890	8389	8436	9300	9202	9764	10399	8380	8763
Montenegro	...	386	596	452	421	417	422	441	437	459	517
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	135650	149982	142570	151233	172714	167872	169173
Norway	31558	41134	47551	36781	44950	47625	52328	56210	57424	47542	46994
Poland	19590	24042	30394	24019	30925	33653	33178	34342	36586	32912	33737
Portugal	10945	13190	15215	13615	14128	15592	13476	14421	15918	14239	14625
Romania	6934	8887	11941	10379	8260	9657	9386	11418	12070	10789	11286
Serbia	...	3436	4266	3427	3485	3938	3768	4070	4373	3888	4034
Slovak Republic	6088	7759	9896	7781	7244	7623	7164	8705	8901	7913	7935
Slovenia	3342	4374	5245	4474	4469	4765	4543	4694	5056	4376	4598
Spain	68928	79952	87608	71024	67827	70949	63992	62634	69257	64797	70585
Sweden	42303	51665	58083	47912	50448	58519	58293	63934	68973	61459	60704
Switzerland	48686	56397	63734	65316	69235	82805	86002	92258	99532	94141	95030
Turkey	11017	14933	17092	15971	18507	19574	19422	23018	23054	20778	20427
United Kingdom	184702	208022	210099	175949	177635	188222	190139	201916	208013	206406	194565
European Union (28)	...	...	1686066	1470529	1484156	1639453	1629205	1762726	1897418	1764371	1807539
Extra-EU (28) imports	...	...	683776	595097	600989	659066	659175	712504	790429	754875	771836
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	71914	93541	116718	94980	111294	131563	156268	179640	171555	130812	114882
Armenia	665	931	1123	1040	1252	1351	1479	1618	1706	1579	1703
Azerbaijan	2859	3331	3852	3613	3845	5741	7330	8176	10187	8553	7438
Belarus	1691	2063	2735	2208	3000	3347	4038	5245	5726	4365	4244
Georgia	693	874	1162	913	1003	1206	1369	1480	1625	1628	1680
Kazakhstan	8672	11612	11014	9898	11198	10848	12644	12338	12777	11319	10816
Kyrgyz Republic	455	599	904	737	792	955	1314	1098	1234	1044	963
Moldova, Republic of	461	619	794	686	685	802	877	946	977	804	799
Russian Federation	45237	59201	75704	61209	73226	89388	106717	125742	118909	87083	72872
Tajikistan	393	590	453	289	490	647	705	640	610	489	364
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	8623	11104	15831	11125	12189	12759	13994	15538	11702	9727	10131
Uzbekistan	402	390	427	415	486	557	943	1032	...	...	...
Africa	85596	108849	141589	126379	140929	159708	163240	163977	173056	150722	135356
Algeria	4533	6358	10484	11159	11489	12034	10470	10276	11243	10559	10317
Angola	6860	11997	20451	18210	16028	22415	21177	21485	24260	16581	12041
Benin	346	491	500	488	503	497	575	761	884	662	704
Botswana	580	724	550	633	820	950	800	765	677	534	548
Burkina Faso	346	435	590	546	817	1130	1170	1407	1296	1156	1229
Burundi	193	173	241	160	156	189	191	225	249	209	184

A61. World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cabo Verde	251	292	357	315	297	326	365	344	369	306	341
Cameroon	1426	1719	2596	1902	1717	1952	2067	2500	2587	2140	...
Central African Republic	120	147	164	156	196	201	216	173	249	215	...
Chad	2124	1702	1838	1851	2376	2390	2214	3053	3133	2717	...
Comoros	54	62	77	83	93	107	103	109	99	82	...
Congo	2422	3523	3565	3209	3678	4368	3594	4490	3201	3073	...
Côte d'Ivoire	2239	2423	2666	2608	2740	2635	2773	3056	3112	2843	2920
Democratic Republic of the Congo	763	1443	1856	1692	2497	2633	1944	2309	2717	1742	...
Djibouti	81	99	121	114	104	143	142	176	198	247	...
Egypt	10288	13088	16335	12765	12991	13129	15557	14808	16800	16672	16131
Equatorial Guinea	845	1128	1657	2058	2564	2603	3068	2473	2744	2407	...
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	1154	1733	2361	2187	2534	3308	3581	2222	2850	3186	3579
Gabon	1207	1426	1599	1253	1805	2507	2303	2232	2364	1864	...
The Gambia	94	87	86	83	73	70	68	66	118	123	...
Ghana	1442	1812	2038	2366	2444	3126	3838	4358	3833	6489	5592
Guinea	238	259	400	294	387	530	772	619	586	...	...
Guinea-Bissau	40	68	85	85	101	100	73	87	116	131	135
Kenya	1252	1499	1716	1653	1890	2003	2287	2206	2698	2196	2718
Lesotho	358	354	379	397	410	462	421	348	308	297	257
Liberia	217	219	344	141	234	266	420	437	399	290	196
Libya	2324	2456	3572	4323	5251	3555	6279	7388	6498	4067	...
Madagascar	600	1005	1350	1114	1097	1144	1118	1202	1084	968	909
Malawi	142	141	162	198	205	225	203	220	246	265	223
Mali	674	776	1024	817	1007	1115	1059	1214	1174	1146	1390
Mauritania	387	487	732	607	638	725	968	941	849	599	626
Mauritius	1312	1562	1910	1586	1951	2428	2382	2143	2426	2188	2039
Morocco	3562	4527	5612	5301	5660	6713	6578	6418	7810	6984	7356
Mozambique	720	820	918	987	1176	2209	4448	3857	3624	2983	3174
Namibia	420	504	578	569	723	775	718	928	1122	999	805
Niger	327	369	600	736	845	868	828	978	1038	966	1028
Nigeria	12115	15556	22574	16487	19868	22470	22412	20079	23057	18671	11893
Rwanda	232	270	403	440	442	530	425	472	517	886	958
Sao Tome and Principe	16	15	19	17	22	27	24	43	77	62	55
Senegal	808	1214	1388	1108	1076	1242	1298	1410	1415	1276	1340
Seychelles	274	243	241	235	259	262	383	469	500	496	505
Sierra Leone	76	87	112	123	242	418	518	681	1201	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	13803	15890	16552	14980	19158	20430	18438	17599	16625	15111	14546
Sudan	2454	2615	2464	2079	2406	2686	1985	1922	1917	1671	1429
Swaziland	365	495	629	540	652	867	808	676	620	552	307
Tanzania	1212	1364	1627	1685	1843	2157	2310	2436	2599	2617	2029
Togo	261	303	358	374	395	467	437	471	426	372	396
Tunisia	2245	2570	3109	2710	3054	3002	2989	3139	3112	2769	2668
Uganda	756	958	1234	1377	1774	2413	2459	2739	2685	2713	2248
Zambia	488	807	805	640	849	1052	1290	1770	1596	1381	1340
Zimbabwe	485	502	510	878	1326	1770	1731	1858	1901	1473	...
Middle East	122503	159953	189369	175122	192629	224527	234966	242622	285847	268514	266573
Bahrain, Kingdom of	1605	1701	2030	1741	1905	1778	1480	1560	1618	1699	1742
Iran	11407	14760	17100	16937	18153	17285	14881	15287	15679	13702	13907
Iraq	5030	4741	7168	8426	9606	10870	13016	14408	14565	12449	9901
Israel	14864	17462	19582	17169	18539	20004	20504	20559	22225	22142	23490
Jordan	2854	3356	3926	3672	4312	4357	4465	4499	4553	4408	4335
Kuwait, the State of	8805	10494	14799	12886	14323	17585	20014	19873	22337	22082	25424
Lebanese Republic	8716	9968	13440	14023	13156	12943	11430	12918	13107	13330	...

A61. World imports of commercial services by region and selected economy, 2006-2016 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Oman	3896	5095	5878	5484	6364	7740	8769	9787	9970	10102	...
Qatar	6864	7348	7067	5662	7666	15548	22126	24844	30007	28390	29729
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	29488	46331	49571	47039	50996	54954	49889	51745	62683	55690	50966
Syrian Arab Republic	2437	2917	3096	2623	3437	2818	...	...	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	24322	33372	42773	36752	41337	55702	62301	61157	82696	79728	82042
Yemen	1800	1811	2289	2025	2103	2112	2296	2208	2697	1246	...
Asia	698427	820720	925702	810666	986001	1129943	1223109	1282823	1423631	1383340	1420242
Afghanistan	...	...	777	902	1353	1974	2263	2023	1799	1508	1139
Australia	32663	41270	48322	41609	50765	61671	65709	66967	62405	56352	55486
Bangladesh	2309	2872	3588	3184	4122	4978	5230	6194	7402	7378	8163
Bhutan	61	86	118	95	135	171	187	171	184	189	191
Brunei Darussalam	1035	1115	1181	1215	1076	1541	2237	2423	1671	1242	1632
Cambodia	760	772	799	810	947	1289	1501	1735	1854	1879	1943
China	100332	128269	155477	145139	192254	246779	280260	329419	430796	433286	449833
Fiji	529	514	619	462	443	533	562	592	589	523	455
French Polynesia	542	602	707	698	594	556	506	488	487	408	...
Hong Kong, China	63558	68572	72466	60977	70246	74117	76467	75046	73808	73927	74296
India	74698	90618	87453	79831	114225	124446	129215	125823	127404	122690	133032
Indonesia	21342	24325	28219	22892	25971	31157	33639	34425	33076	30755	30594
Japan	139755	156856	176768	153971	162921	173807	182829	169040	190465	176652	182692
Kiribati	30	39	43	39	44	54	57	58	44	...	...
Korea, Republic of	69598	83889	96940	81646	96546	102043	107794	109161	114741	111308	109048
Lao People's Democratic Republic	31	38	102	130	258	325	333	523	490	580	...
Macao, China	1624	2205	2487	1976	2385	2981	3691	3506	3736	3518	3827
Malaysia	23421	28475	30060	27257	32400	38083	43131	44973	45128	39757	39094
Maldives	226	326	419	394	446	576	567	692	788	872	989
Micronesia, Federated States of	55	55	59	83	77	76	78	77	74	...	...
Mongolia	410	456	616	557	765	1355	2062	1980	1874	1385	1924
Myanmar	541	629	599	593	754	1067	1434	2162	2259	2440	...
Nepal	488	716	840	828	845	761	882	971	1173	1183	1238
New Caledonia	1119	1313	1318	1040	1300	1371	1420	1387	1303	1262	...
New Zealand	7996	9487	10282	8471	10109	11984	12288	12522	13024	11582	11834
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	8177	8562	9366	5966	6551	7408	7634	7241	7979	7660	7440
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1584	1945	1817	1823	2737	2937	3715	3853	2249	1319	766
Philippines	6491	7418	10875	8965	11714	12013	13962	16058	20607	23355	23876
Samoa	62	62	63	66	79	77	88	87	73	71	80
Singapore	66198	76296	90957	83915	101020	118059	130682	146833	159188	154304	155356
Solomon Islands	66	95	111	101	180	183	188	235	217	176	210
Sri Lanka	3281	3584	4243	3406	4285	5797	4406	5232	5590	5886	6131
Chinese Taipei	31656	33981	34037	28903	36964	41190	51047	49600	50821	50626	51739
Thailand	32439	37819	45791	34215	41078	45926	45452	47109	44934	42208	41882
Timor-Leste	45	52	102	292	450	710	465	331	359	377	444
Tonga	29	35	48	44	42	62	74	87	78	71	82
Tuvalu	10	20	23	19	26	35	25	17	14	15	18
Vanuatu	66	70	129	106	123	143	145	148	143	177	154
Viet Nam	5082	7137	7881	8046	9771	11707	10883	13635	14805	16300	18296
Memorandum items:											
World excluding											
intra-EU (28) imports	...	...	5616557	5002286	5632281	6354690	6703792	7072683	7664344	7265763	7316765
Europe excluding											
intra-EU (28) imports	...	...	1631420	1430930	1487805	1641301	1655944	1791023	1966248	1857341	1892642

A62. Sales by affiliates of foreign companies - resident affiliates primarily engaged in services activities (inward FATS), 2012-2014

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value			Annual percentage change			
	2012	2013	2014	2008-14	2012	2013	2014
Austria	50.1	53.3	58.7	3	-5	6	10
Belgium	74.6	...	73.5	...	-2	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina a	...	0.5	0.6	...	...	...	7
Bulgaria a	6.1	6.3	7.1	3	1	2	14
Canada b, c	178.1	180.1	169.7	...	7	1	-6
Costa Rica b, c	...	2.6	3.4	...	...	...	30
Croatia a	4.0	4.6	...	...	...	15	...
Cyprus	1.4	2.2	2.4	24	-10	63	9
Czech Republic	40.5	38.2	44.1	...	-8	-6	16
Denmark a	35.4	37.8	36.8	-2	-10	7	-3
Estonia a, d	2.8	2.9	3.0	0	-1	3	3
Finland	20.7	21.5	24.7	2	0	4	15
France	208.2	223.6	236.2	-1	-9	7	6
Germany	293.7	315.6	317.3	-1	4	7	1
Greece	9.8	9.3	9.0	...	...	-5	-3
Hong Kong, China b, e	167.9	185.7	567.4	26	8	11	205
Hungary f	27.8	28.8	26.8	...	-10	4	...
Ireland a	79.8	...	...	...	0	...	...
Israel a, g	*13.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy a	110.5	115.7	123.8	0	-7	5	7
Japan b, c, d, h, i	172.5	143.4	137.2	...	102	-17	-4
Latvia j	4.1	4.0	4.7	4	3	-3	18
Lithuania	4.7	5.1	5.8	3	4	9	14
Luxembourg a	14.5	16.8	19.0	...	8	16	13
Malta a	1.3	...	...	...	21	...	...
Netherlands	103.8	113.1	118.7	2	-8	9	5
New Zealand b, h	*5.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway a	42.1	43.2	46.5	2	7	3	8
Poland a	36.3	41.5	44.7	4	-7	14	8
Portugal	19.0	20.3	25.0	-2	-19	7	23
Romania	19.5	20.8	22.2	...	1	7	6
Serbia a	3.0	3.5	3.6	...	-19	18	3
Slovak Republic	12.7	10.0	13.1	...	...	-21	31
Slovenia k	3.2	3.2	3.2	...	-7	1	0
Spain	103.5	110.5	116.8	0	-12	7	6
Sweden a	69.9	69.7	81.3	4	1	0	17
Thailand b, c	29.8	10.6	10.6	...	-16	-65	0
United Kingdom	431.5	471.7	508.6	...	5	9	8
United States of America b, c	780.6	836.8	840.5	-1	3	7	0
Viet Nam b, c	*7.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zambia b, c	1.2	1.5	1.0	...	-4	24	-31
Memorandum item:							
European Union a	1520.0	1632.0	...	...	-2	7	...
Extra-EU a, l	672.5	622.7	...	...	5	...	...

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.

* Data for 2012 for Israel, New Zealand and Viet Nam refer to 2011.

- a Insurance activities and activities auxiliary to financial and insurance activities are not covered.
- b Financial service activities are included.
- c Community, social and personal services activities are included.
- d Real estate activities are not covered.
- e Includes other income.
- f Insurance activities and activities auxiliary to financial and insurance activities are not covered in 2014.
- g Output instead of sales.
- h Fiscal year as reference period.
- i No estimation for non-response.
- j Insurance activities and activities auxiliary to financial and insurance activities are not covered in 2013.
- k Excludes real estate activities from 2013. Excludes accommodation and food service activities in 2014.

l Up to 2012, it refers to the sales by foreign affiliates which are established in the EU (28) and controlled by non-EU (27) 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), 2012-2014

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value			Annual percentage change			
	2012	2013	2014	2008-14	2012	2013	2014
Austria	37.2	38.5	36.5	0	-3	3	-5
Belgium a	28.0	60.8	37.4	...	14	117	-39
Canada	170.8	192.4	189.6	...	3	13	-1
Costa Rica	...	0.1	0.3	...	...	...	73
Croatia	0.7	0.6	0.7	...	-18	-3	9
Cyprus	3.3	2.5	2.3	-12	-5	-25	-8
Czech Republic	0.2	1.1	0.4	-10	-28	361	-66
Denmark b	...	...	55.0	...	...	...	...
Finland	23.1	22.8	20.4	0	2	-1	-10
France	456.4	482.1	505.9	...	-2	6	5
Germany	533.8	552.1	609.9	3	-7	3	10
Greece	4.4	4.6	6.2	...	8	3	35
Hungary	2.5	2.5	2.5	-4	-24	0	-1
Ireland	39.9	46.9	43.3	...	-14	18	-8
Israel a, c	*3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	184.5	190.3	170.0	1	-2	3	-11
Japan d	143.4	172.3	181.0	23	279	20	5
Latvia	0.5	0.6	0.7	...	-57	28	25
Lithuania	0.4	0.4	0.4	20	-35	-7	15
Luxembourg e	6.3	5.1	5.7	...	55	-18	10
Malta e	0.4	0.6	...	...	...	53	...
Norway	41.3	43.7	46.3	...	12	6	6
Poland	3.5	1.7	1.8	...	21	-52	5
Portugal	19.0	22.8	7.1	...	-6	20	-69
Slovak Republic	0.2	0.2	0.6	5	-46	-20	208
Slovenia	1.1	1.2	1.2	...	-9	8	-2
Spain	169.2	171.1	180.2	...	-20	1	5
Sweden	74.7	72.8	81.3	-6	8	-2	12
United Kingdom b	781.0	719.9	552.3	...	12	-8	-23
United States of America	1198.7	1235.8	1431.6	...	4	3	16
Memorandum item:							
Extra - EU f	1342.6	1351.8	1342.5	...	4	...	-1

Excluding wholesale and retail trade and repair activities.

* Data for 2012 for Israel refer to 2011.

a Classified under services according to activity of parent company.

b Branches are excluded.

c Refers to output. Part or all community, social and personal services are not covered. Financial intermediation activities are excluded.

d 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.

e Includes wholesale and retail trade and repair activities.

f Up to 2012, it refers to the sales of affiliates which are established outside the EU (27) and controlled by EU (28) entities. Starting in 2013, it refers to extra-EU(28) sales.

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, 2014 (Million dollars and percentage)

	Supply of services abroad					Supply of services in the United States					
	Value	Share	Annual percentage change			Value	Share	Annual percentage change			
			2010-14	2013	2014			2010-14	2013	2014	
	2014	2014				2014	2014				
World	1503368	100.0	7	3	14	World	906979	100.0	7	10	3
European Union (28)	651090	43.3	6	2	15	European Union (28)	479906	52.9	6	6	4
Canada	134517	8.9	3	-2	8	Japan	146744	16.2	12	38	-2
Singapore	85302	5.7	20	15	35	Canada	88996	9.8	6	7	2
Switzerland	76484	5.1	5	5	21	Switzerland	52579	5.8	-1	-1	1
Japan	70612	4.7	1	-7	-1	Australia	22476	2.5	14	-3	5
Above 5	1018005	67.7	-	-	-	Above 5	790701	87.2	-	-	-
China	54917	3.7	17	6	30	Bermuda	18209	2.0	15	6	1
Australia	51411	3.4	3	5	-3	Korea, Republic of	17602	1.9	15	16	9
Brazil	46970	3.1	12	3	19	India	13407	1.5	16	12	9
Mexico	45946	3.1	7	8	5	Singapore	9032	1.0	11	0	7
Hong Kong, China	34299	2.3	3	1	3	Mexico	8491	0.9	17	13	13
India	22742	1.5	12	25	7	China	4830	0.5	44	-5	14
British Virgin Islands	18419	1.2	17	2	58	Hong Kong, China	4504	0.5	8	2	8
Bermuda	16613	1.1	3	-8	10	United Arab Emirates	3271	0.4	8	6	14
Korea, Republic of	14014	0.9	6	4	11	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	2431	0.3	...	53	-2
Russian Federation	12007	0.8	18	7	22	Israel	2038	0.2	6	-36	-1
Above 15	1335343	88.8	-	-	-	Above 15	874516	96.4	-	-	-

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, 2005-2015

(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
World	4482080	5200412	6061181	6744279	5217901	6512212	7752903	7731016	8008371	7975223	7175258
North America											
Canada	158036	175622	193198	199363	139413	176547	206109	201398	199376	201781	182856
Mexico	83025	92810	95240	102411	79252	106075	127228	140162	143156	151179	149880
United States of America	512476	581161	644353	717289	540369	664837	758953	764037	763970	770612	722679
South and Central America and the Caribbean											
Antigua and Barbuda	9	12	10	88	10	7	6	8	7	7	8
Argentina	22896	25837	33670	42696	32317	41491	51684	47870	45699	41207	36827
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	4	68	66	61	11	6	12	22	18	11	9
Bahamas	175	239	310	345	317	287	312	312	351	336	198
Barbados	97	117	110	114	97	89	89	84	95	96	92
Belize	45	59	51	43	45	42	63	76	94	92	106
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	1138	1731	2128	2919	2824	3498	4581	5411	4939	5656	4140
Brazil	69007	81059	92382	116028	94829	127797	167830	155387	157925	147957	127214
Chile	31860	47626	55401	49114	42453	57169	64243	60931	58453	56920	46004
Colombia	6919	8410	10705	11835	9762	10380	12466	12808	11166	10830	9589
Costa Rica	3859	4282	5180	5413	3474	4776	5646	6386	6346	5615	3967
Cuba	1539	320	1514	1355	913	1140	1674	1201	1271	956	799
Dominica	7	8	9	10	7	10	31	12	31	25	17
Dominican Republic	1878	2130	3159	2440	1591	1909	2856	3041	4137	4650	3707
Ecuador	889	1121	1351	1733	1669	1971	2629	2901	2897	3557	3309
El Salvador	855	1110	1262	1585	1189	1308	1842	1894	1871	1648	1737
Grenada	7	9	9	14	18	9	12	15	14	11	14
Guatemala	1881	1708	2870	3430	3175	4066	5298	4957	4774	5070	4962
Guyana	427	428	655	648	623	710	883	1127	1111	989	963
Honduras	747	1196	1479	2146	1551	1934	2478	3329	3335	3079	3371
Jamaica	1212	1491	1645	1743	834	752	945	1032	926	822	807
Nicaragua	465	463	611	948	651	979	1274	2088	2041	2032	1873
Panama	158	1241	1282	1659	3437	3289	5517	420	383	343	251
Paraguay	1307	1298	2274	3589	2336	3304	4374	3765	5650	5584	4586
Peru	12813	18730	21949	23905	20822	28060	35719	34911	30881	27057	24610
Saint Kitts and Nevis	30	30	26	41	32	26	38	52	49	43	29
Saint Lucia	10	15	12	27	27	24	19	20	17	40	17
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	13	13	16	20	22	22	26	27	25	26	26
Suriname	846	1064	1163	1326	46	51	114	89	81	94	1280
Trinidad and Tobago	2403	2817	3965	4893	1630	3664	6981	6844	6273	6197	5050
Uruguay	1561	1864	2269	2903	2784	3567	4210	4845	5273	5157	4209
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	5983	4164	8499	4571	2036	3810	2536	1358	1861	4203	3737
Europe											
Albania	205	260	389	571	344	619	759	715	777	272	497
Andorra	46	49	36	33	23	36	36	37	39	30	28
Austria	58342	67140	83285	91423	68485	78207	91664	84797	87573	90016	77456
Belgium	165091	181764	219300	233503	180104	209244	243187	227365	250616	231342	196463
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1599	2276	2724	3108	2085	2719	3403	3175	3355	3542	3052
Bulgaria	5933	8039	9841	11860	8345	10732	15408	13976	15782	15786	14007
Croatia	3499	4091	5275	6054	4465	5058	5878	5560	6079	6372	6032
Cyprus	243	272	336	437	389	522	711	622	570	559	377
Czech Republic	44162	52382	66693	78262	57480	67896	85728	81882	86571	92613	81070
Denmark	28578	31766	36503	41881	33551	34440	40572	38520	40022	40772	35735
Estonia	4318	4765	5908	6923	4560	5859	7710	7818	8191	7764	6307
Faeroe Islands	70	97	118	68	37	43	76	39	78	87	68
Finland	36103	42806	49226	50616	31829	42233	47717	42835	44254	41248	33361

A65. World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2005-2015 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
France	194745	217838	252267	275280	207704	233779	270434	249842	254345	251909	214298
Germany	458604	532832	614244	681989	505383	591016	701656	656515	673168	690623	594365
Greece	7213	8813	9706	11932	8920	9658	11543	10612	10502	10501	9282
Hungary	31737	36262	42772	47699	34644	41981	52316	49610	53753	56432	51884
Iceland	1010	1233	1808	2728	1965	2459	2806	2595	2611	2546	2526
Ireland	57536	55179	65345	68833	60369	61270	69096	65999	63706	64067	65628
Italy	170416	194557	233663	250225	183628	206921	246027	230297	235587	238863	203465
Latvia	2943	3287	4540	5230	3687	4792	6111	6340	6202	6228	5570
Lithuania	4170	4836	7127	8780	5899	7359	9912	10489	11248	12196	9924
Luxembourg	8408	9847	11217	12454	8286	9860	11667	9747	9636	10021	8556
Malta	1603	1910	2111	2004	1571	1875	2022	1983	1895	1693	1330
Moldova, Republic of	346	349	496	649	435	557	952	840	1037	1045	920
Montenegro	0	467	529	489	272	298	422	303	248	233	211
Netherlands	142530	163867	193500	207852	164041	190210	238045	225675	236559	238779	200462
Norway	18038	21595	28170	29024	21786	24883	26996	24941	24824	25002	21985
Poland	44083	55778	71975	85240	61289	74973	92472	88291	97967	103334	91136
Portugal	19601	23118	27824	29050	21765	25432	30733	29041	30210	30594	26802
Romania	13358	16780	22047	27044	19749	25940	33757	32290	36524	39014	34469
Serbia	2688	3941	5327	6528	4362	5688	6921	6203	7177	7434	6836
Slovak Republic	16461	19561	26410	31382	24976	29591	36362	36925	37837	37655	33344
Slovenia	9365	11338	14043	15305	10802	12553	15173	14089	14792	15495	13575
Spain	83392	94104	113525	122612	93290	109338	135729	125057	132562	134114	116418
Sweden	65197	73380	86197	92447	65043	81028	94980	86605	83560	82337	69039
Switzerland	59577	66546	78336	89637	76278	89044	104364	186565	231867	177341	165895
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	976	1215	1956	2315	776	1803	2541	2225	2477	2847	2604
Turkey	28099	34976	44942	61569	46272	52299	62657	76890	69936	70242	65035
United Kingdom	160446	178290	191004	192154	140461	165787	197022	187179	261787	232064	220302
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States											
Armenia	715	763	848	768	510	749	908	867	871	876	869
Azerbaijan	459	590	537	801	394	474	675	669	637	621	531
Belarus	5677	6790	8727	12127	7526	9904	14618	15600	12496	13193	10563
Georgia	396	513	727	977	622	907	1061	1054	1197	1205	984
Kazakhstan	7901	11251	15466	21308	12840	15719	23706	26232	18426	16448	13688
Kyrgyz Republic	445	448	543	766	675	844	1292	912	1097	935	897
Russian Federation	61563	75109	93153	105425	67167	80314	99737	119034	113823	112530	92139
Tajikistan	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	24802	28978	36775	50787	29291	36973	49154	50238	47897	43165	31745
Africa											
Algeria	830	1046	1227	1812	938	1200	1692	1740	1765	2243	1739
Benin	233	166	195	301	248	241	254	329	445	600	441
Botswana	3955	4164	4508	4353	2954	4168	5278	5570	7191	7551	5988
Burkina Faso	296	331	417	427	759	1241	2213	2074	2258	2380	2008
Burundi	108	136	117	117	82	96	162	206	172	103	76
Cabo Verde	4	8	7	4	13	6	10	52	10	8	6
Cameroon	1061	1193	1394	1667	1434	1683	1725	1576	1700	2036	1999
Central African Republic	118	100	130	110	78	87	98	106	45	21	52
Congo	598	734	279	320	305	243	246	172	197	151	2324
Côte d'Ivoire	3362	3440	3844	4685	5907	6006	7108	6474	6036	7690	7705
Egypt	5380	7073	9101	9558	10282	11562	14336	13130	12970	11601	9406
Eritrea	18	10	72	15	26	11	347	585	319	576	457
Ethiopia	507	555	990	1177	1059	1595	1817	2000	2149	2666	2394

A65. World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2005-2015 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gabon	712	734	948	934	833	1625	1628	1216	1451	1337	1284
The Gambia	2	6	7	6	40	44	66	90	80	77	76
Ghana	2682	3036	3244	3464	4688	5025	8853	10496	8417	8228	8674
Guinea	734	560	1037	1398	994	1197	1273	1621	1667	1864	1411
Guinea-Bissau	0	3	6	7	6	17	60	23	28	58	26
Kenya	947	1095	1416	1803	1530	1751	1786	1852	1850	1840	1475
Lesotho	89	122	296	124	140	136	182	175	445	541	460
Madagascar	203	247	405	274	267	301	384	430	778	1229	1206
Malawi	366	515	718	757	988	875	1166	994	1009	972	780
Mali	1039	1486	1397	1820	194	1905	2190	2396	2979	3229	3480
Mauritania	382	620	767	1024	325	412	555	1706	1995	1505	1344
Mauritius	638	666	617	649	530	565	507	512	535	577	582
Morocco	5232	6063	7191	12083	6490	10148	12816	11874	11114	12017	11257
Mozambique	1289	1761	1838	1944	576	1536	2458	2253	2177	2941	1969
Namibia	1792	2463	2907	3467	3906	4056	4092	3480	3514	3465	2555
Niger	347	326	486	888	560	397	814	209	826	565	523
Nigeria	1170	434	1812	3563	3639	9411	12898	18116	10194	10061	2990
Rwanda	106	104	133	211	120	179	285	299	370	390	316
Sao Tome and Principe	3	4	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	10	8
Senegal	589	494	623	823	851	1027	1391	1382	1318	1279	1279
Seychelles	8	6	33	10	26	178	215	214	156	211	167
Sierra Leone	201	255	354	269	249	313	456	985	1884	259	75
South Africa	30531	34641	42232	48876	34128	51244	71311	62220	60338	55387	39225
Sudan	653	608	769	541	1898	1738	1558	3194	3349	3437	2528
Swaziland	957	1143	944	542	492	1319	1259	1592	1738	1709	1145
Tanzania	1269	1416	1615	2279	2228	3111	3883	4482	3283	4203	4024
Togo	286	438	249	424	501	493	684	706	831	586	456
Tunisia	3532	4009	5057	7777	5589	6548	6832	6645	6876	7251	6168
Uganda	487	573	786	1092	908	939	1310	1278	1462	1378	1399
Zambia	1675	3615	4361	4903	4091	6994	8733	8829	9517	9187	6579
Zimbabwe	1183	2214	2242	1007	1716	2968	3286	3654	3266	2858	2486
Middle East											
Bahrain, Kingdom of	2041	2111	2421	3492	2092	3512	5640	4943	5838	5796	5195
Iran	4937	6503	7744	11022	8115	14047	16888	14891	14027	12951	11148
Iraq	45	76	1	11	97	1338	176	256	331	172	11
Israel	27693	29381	32181	42807	32341	39697	48086	43526	47922	48731	45245
Jordan	1741	2106	2243	4122	3089	3521	4398	4159	3960	4169	3637
Kuwait, the State of	2045	2119	2355	3348	3890	3496	4221	6412	4639	4487	3697
Lebanese Republic	1017	1349	1653	2117	2124	2403	2809	2855	1977	1595	1133
Oman	1138	1542	2190	3356	3670	4568	6706	7230	7949	7205	6241
Qatar	1629	2592	3768	1755	4084	1701	2492	14914	5151	454	6503
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	14970	17572	21061	25265	20133	28212	38727	41289	43138	47673	39220
Syrian Arab Republic	1203	2593	2766	4231	2471	2692	1791	1010	726	453	269
United Arab Emirates	16620	18922	25506	37497	34400	44634	56433	85497	85339	75334	60936
Yemen	187	196	315	291	198	265	364	417	862	351	126
Asia											
Afghanistan	115	99	147	36	67	78	79	22	9	12	142
Australia	48157	61365	72858	90537	77017	112872	151339	140914	146462	135261	101409
Bangladesh	1281	2040	1918	1740	1553	2184	2445	1917	1922	1956	1879
Bhutan	137	199	396	14	255	377	410	320	152	169	179
Brunei Darussalam	36	67	56	74	172	180	326	405	260	643	284
Cambodia	682	768	686	1108	2228	1982	1918	986	617	553	880

A65. World merchandise exports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2005-2015 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fiji	264	237	237	320	220	254	310	349	295	421	289
French Polynesia	146	129	122	123	105	99	105	104	112	119	89
Hong Kong, China	8181	10584	8792	9696	12543	9793	12583	18577	16072	11626	9542
India	53639	61837	75842	92679	79171	110649	136943	134076	155134	139897	124701
Indonesia	40973	50468	61273	71228	57673	80469	98890	88492	87268	83389	74456
Japan	311236	334612	366646	397616	321557	420433	450837	437014	394556	375382	330931
Korea, Republic of	148064	167259	193393	212502	183938	247531	290724	293165	308481	320424	301034
Macao, China	483	509	511	349	202	50	54	77	671	152	191
Malaysia	76837	87095	98464	91454	90804	115194	132576	125643	124048	127592	117410
Maldives	10	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4
Mongolia	908	1356	1666	1595	1181	1837	2399	2247	2536	4169	3603
Myanmar	1161	1124	1364	1548	1309	2861	2787	2381	3878	15016	4023
Nepal	319	263	377	492	477	486	510	489	461	491	326
New Caledonia	1048	1080	1597	1574	1185	1223	1576	1229	1158	1546	1171
New Zealand	8590	8972	10716	11296	9108	11138	13484	13408	14169	14227	11590
Pakistan	5565	5874	6269	6965	6177	7663	10564	10129	10201	9555	7899
Papua New Guinea	2294	2838	3334	4356	3985	5324	5099	4135	5317	5258	4388
Philippines	27451	32409	32451	31418	23594	24284	25998	32895	38175	41076	40065
Samoa	67	50	81	60	33	49	38	42	31	23	20
Singapore	138123	165503	176256	184783	155739	202778	217860	218804	224365	225995	201100
Sri Lanka	1797	2010	2266	2303	1720	2256	3040	2670	2594	2890	2479
Chinese Taipei	120734	148544	165582	170731	138987	186826	209291	203319	205793	221670	202314
Thailand	52826	64051	78413	85135	75088	98781	121925	113757	113237	111877	102316
Tonga	5	6	5	4	2	2	6	5	4	4	3
Vanuatu	29	18	18	39	21	29	46	36	60	19	38
Viet Nam	6439	9278	12257	16699	14797	20813	28708	37392	38855	44248	50162

A66. World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2005-2015

(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
World	4670262	5354555	6284937	7052020	5416844	6775031	8053888	7968362	8196100	8259831	7431100
North America											
Canada	146848	160277	169066	174059	137383	170419	194251	199447	195946	197657	182804
Mexico	136831	155485	157058	178876	140303	182902	209386	220494	225752	237228	231841
United States of America	596206	662813	682139	706164	518898	655606	772033	806015	805167	857887	841858
South and Central America and the Caribbean											
Antigua and Barbuda	106	160	184	196	136	101	84	95	97	116	112
Argentina	15284	18225	23492	30244	19874	29211	36781	34295	35537	31764	30797
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	239	510	544	526	341	308	413	381	282	378	329
Bahamas	756	951	962	933	831	809	941	1101	1054	1165	924
Barbados	484	522	534	575	452	439	497	475	484	483	477
Belize	140	163	173	234	204	207	212	241	258	321	347
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	1107	1293	1608	2209	1931	2357	3148	3418	3515	4053	3691
Brazil	42712	51260	60872	93737	67826	94536	115536	114494	122443	117908	93888
Chile	11739	13530	16400	20985	14519	19696	24041	25366	25015	23747	22492
Colombia	11303	13747	16935	20293	15733	19477	24987	25888	25575	27266	23816
Costa Rica	5249	6492	6614	8247	4992	7228	8913	9253	8964	8048	6869
Cuba	2901	2980	3062	4399	2524	3041	3713	3645	3830	3355	3689
Dominica	61	66	74	91	80	83	109	74	95	106	88
Dominican Republic	3462	4498	5637	6609	5174	6207	8038	7192	7177	7436	7626
Ecuador	4254	4989	5959	8335	6799	8701	11005	11706	12528	12953	10687
El Salvador	3017	3549	3939	4575	3070	3744	4496	4614	4751	4686	4651
Grenada	156	114	121	121	96	73	69	63	71	72	71
Guatemala	4938	3772	6092	6747	5138	6226	7482	7415	7635	7780	7869
Guyana	294	310	381	442	387	454	511	588	590	556	575
Honduras	1723	1965	2367	4858	2170	2458	3173	3032	5030	2927	5428
Jamaica	1678	1764	2089	2433	1723	1689	2048	1995	1852	1651	1625
Nicaragua	880	891	1206	1342	1151	1357	1771	2038	1985	2002	2151
Panama	1344	2475	3167	4443	5008	5853	8364	3729	3913	4406	3928
Paraguay	1185	1663	2004	2841	2170	3028	3917	3690	4031	4119	3799
Peru	5801	7031	9038	13441	10220	13867	17472	18337	18096	18666	17546
Saint Kitts and Nevis	81	102	106	124	111	102	102	76	79	99	105
Saint Lucia	148	193	144	159	123	122	119	125	112	164	119
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	89	101	123	134	123	116	114	122	119	87	125
Suriname	364	382	447	572	605	538	629	679	905	672	630
Trinidad and Tobago	2059	2237	2881	3440	2292	2094	2827	2715	2966	2788	2434
Uruguay	1629	1884	2298	3124	2442	3243	4189	4036	4436	3974	3658
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	9585	10040	12298	21724	19260	16074	22655	27970	21446	17839	12356
Europe											
Albania	1142	1339	1720	2180	1996	2008	2284	1925	1986	1141	1553
Andorra	351	373	394	395	320	268	261	229	235	263	261
Austria	55261	63408	76554	83926	63205	73478	89793	80892	83602	83836	73331
Belgium	151233	168795	202803	214904	162600	188981	230214	212577	229364	216411	180604
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2985	3319	4343	5219	3422	3861	4596	4216	4406	4818	4095
Bulgaria	7647	9992	13288	15360	9619	11087	14793	14275	14912	15729	13373
Croatia	7093	8211	9985	11616	8130	7966	8945	7904	8647	8944	8297
Cyprus	1769	1997	2642	3266	2263	2437	2402	1854	1660	1690	1457
Czech Republic	42519	53016	67266	77642	56164	69078	84114	77399	79777	85928	76593
Denmark	30650	36148	42746	46947	32360	33584	39027	36806	37936	38737	34192
Estonia	5082	5925	6645	7211	4384	5898	8353	8393	8486	8612	6536
Faeroe Islands	207	254	327	334	258	215	251	333	291	350	277
Finland	26017	31639	38422	39475	23917	29804	35052	30339	30056	30688	23882

A66. World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2005-2015 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
France	208616	229966	272891	296238	224651	255136	300395	274562	277182	276894	244890
Germany	357533	426980	495994	547138	407750	495667	598222	540615	548954	567067	497073
Greece	17956	21142	26144	30157	20921	19357	20635	17301	17278	17381	14686
Hungary	34218	40196	49898	54646	39004	46721	53895	47380	51651	55540	51088
Iceland	1787	2162	2546	2908	1766	1949	2356	2180	2249	2268	2263
Ireland	29797	32798	35695	33482	22380	21506	24352	22978	25542	27411	26557
Italy	164279	193609	231530	241616	167724	214027	250006	209453	211186	216244	190634
Latvia	3283	4129	5572	5707	3141	4085	5572	5514	5586	5728	4870
Lithuania	5658	7002	9378	10424	6148	7516	9997	9785	10746	12168	10029
Luxembourg	7511	8705	9622	10828	7648	8510	11483	9838	9513	9394	8001
Malta	1966	2290	2368	2292	1625	2130	2302	2122	2176	2007	1578
Moldova, Republic of	896	1010	1416	1720	1168	1403	1875	1859	1991	1959	1607
Montenegro	0	628	932	1302	852	821	918	778	771	769	688
Netherlands	121851	143425	171160	189240	140080	163124	211876	194954	202631	201851	174109
Norway	25541	30135	38072	41512	30582	32960	39367	37682	37628	38758	32747
Poland	52449	65746	83251	102141	73472	88544	106487	95200	103114	110178	96597
Portugal	27559	30850	36108	39855	29879	32928	37407	32050	33277	34281	29919
Romania	19843	24830	33423	39060	28059	33403	41833	37968	40625	42292	38655
Serbia	4539	5717	8131	9416	5709	6429	8478	8439	9982	9603	8721
Slovak Republic	18024	23255	34147	40205	29316	35696	40757	39713	41237	41855	37991
Slovenia	10672	12344	15676	17097	11892	13711	15782	14034	14404	14621	13048
Spain	119780	139477	172227	181201	121629	133881	154718	133457	139415	148916	135555
Sweden	49643	55926	71050	74845	49673	63844	75393	65814	62094	62978	53797
Switzerland	53097	61338	72885	80383	64697	73713	87926	178992	205523	158721	146524
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1550	1776	2550	3168	2101	2624	3537	3263	3541	4113	3779
Turkey	61050	71586	90482	104524	70559	94010	120361	116541	129474	123104	105400
United Kingdom	198266	225012	264108	265535	177082	223861	258109	241543	250999	269849	244599
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States											
Armenia	869	995	1373	1774	1464	1499	1617	1601	1712	1820	1313
Azerbaijan	2319	2512	2930	3699	3229	3641	4980	5051	5968	4822	4982
Belarus	6330	8256	10353	14443	9075	12816	15176	16193	16209	14162	10089
Georgia	838	1145	1668	2017	1214	1543	2141	2768	2626	2921	2600
Kazakhstan	7341	9290	12769	15499	13255	9940	14715	17958	19444	16460	13353
Kyrgyz Republic	411	546	818	1093	918	920	1307	1678	2014	2721	1513
Russian Federation	34740	46028	65531	85942	57723	80854	106570	123882	123853	114262	77503
Tajikistan	501	698	849	1149	985	1153	1407	1473	1633	1857	1477
Turkmenistan	843	836	1202	2266	2890	2444	3234	4476	3784	3876	2952
Ukraine	13521	16725	23522	31589	15716	21210	27518	27640	27032	20171	14477
Africa											
Algeria	10362	12192	15557	23597	22455	23663	27148	24800	27145	30955	28091
Benin	298	327	496	569	536	636	726	731	930	927	698
Botswana	1229	1178	1547	2185	1974	2591	3188	4094	3841	4357	4703
Burkina Faso	459	581	612	749	735	840	932	1369	1645	1304	1129
Burundi	132	158	163	173	190	210	464	573	313	255	210
Cabo Verde	149	188	236	306	228	253	323	223	228	265	208
Cameroon	1014	1151	1618	1947	1793	1850	2274	2271	2574	2666	2392
Central African Republic	53	131	109	86	89	99	104	93	59	80	136
Congo	777	909	634	809	796	791	1031	1416	1463	1636	2437
Côte d'Ivoire	1566	1639	1999	2375	2321	2357	2183	2987	3198	3622	3720
Egypt	15794	18536	24305	33559	27029	30854	37948	39177	37252	40696	38309
Eritrea	151	115	112	114	150	217	236	263	226	219	183
Ethiopia	1837	1966	2552	3903	3939	3819	4197	5241	7047	10389	12935

A66. World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2005-2015 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gabon	665	773	978	1104	1259	1044	1346	1518	1582	1559	1069
The Gambia	95	95	109	116	110	100	115	111	117	139	493
Ghana	2112	2306	2929	3530	2971	3697	5396	5968	5410	6457	6820
Guinea	383	391	485	681	715	800	1135	1245	874	867	698
Guinea-Bissau	23	43	64	75	73	71	103	110	108	110	117
Kenya	2412	2881	3769	4677	4491	4990	6593	6656	7040	8014	7834
Lesotho	188	195	229	368	567	610	594	751	745	676	556
Madagascar	762	883	1197	1960	1850	1303	1274	1203	1258	1639	1516
Malawi	662	586	723	1178	1014	1219	1325	1199	1552	1359	1195
Mali	657	736	906	1516	869	1873	1338	1384	1329	1309	1246
Mauritania	319	464	530	555	589	671	992	1277	1169	1167	1200
Mauritius	1201	1265	1489	1763	1378	1641	1955	2116	1845	1864	1560
Morocco	10425	11476	16514	21506	15728	17051	22752	21823	22365	23918	20601
Mozambique	741	831	864	1239	1287	1113	2775	2806	3247	3727	3323
Namibia	973	1079	1514	1769	2308	2341	2654	2937	3156	3172	2984
Niger	270	333	343	421	668	1069	772	741	743	970	1017
Nigeria	8752	12065	18206	14807	17654	22712	30008	17052	20149	20756	17968
Rwanda	188	324	305	527	575	680	821	895	947	1020	923
Sao Tome and Principe	15	22	27	35	33	35	48	41	42	49	39
Senegal	1185	1250	1750	2219	1675	1559	1888	2342	2316	2305	1988
Seychelles	151	171	191	260	218	560	538	533	407	479	462
Sierra Leone	149	147	240	227	215	316	535	595	527	460	393
South Africa	19622	23630	28092	30926	22458	29889	35599	34616	35020	33510	28051
Sudan	3918	4395	5088	5166	4387	6628	5172	3089	4344	3942	3812
Swaziland	830	552	605	214	151	973	778	786	711	784	616
Tanzania	1497	1995	2467	3348	2761	3317	4451	4407	4607	5416	4130
Togo	221	943	292	526	536	576	815	770	987	799	850
Tunisia	7644	8708	11498	14688	11093	12804	14029	13058	13689	13787	11638
Uganda	921	1079	1383	1940	1874	1977	2214	2066	2180	2379	2271
Zambia	1511	1436	2021	2600	2089	3176	4252	4886	5883	5074	4207
Zimbabwe	1389	1188	1464	1371	1469	2199	4417	2797	3398	2426	2233
Middle East											
Bahrain, Kingdom of	2868	2165	3099	5744	3541	5636	5339	5194	4482	5790	5446
Iran	19477	4731	29585	33447	31327	32409	34678	40505	33657	37420	28753
Iraq	4643	5377	21	5	9988	12498	15330	16786	19547	19076	13423
Israel	24698	25573	29317	31202	21471	28466	34679	32586	32781	33567	30107
Jordan	4193	4253	5486	6970	5655	6014	6882	7531	8429	8736	8741
Kuwait, the State of	5056	7544	9316	10596	6392	9341	10223	9216	11597	12287	11596
Lebanese Republic	3249	3109	4308	5630	5335	6571	7975	7482	7487	7444	6168
Oman	4077	4976	7444	10358	7748	8446	10877	12333	14156	13934	12706
Qatar	5396	8876	12859	15199	11074	12360	8385	11066	12839	14731	15779
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	28483	34152	45195	57705	44677	50123	63326	71875	76436	79381	73280
Syrian Arab Republic	5016	5158	6400	9158	9762	9505	10012	4505	3127	3241	2581
United Arab Emirates	35834	41022	58224	87057	63020	72650	94827	131302	135037	126256	94511
Yemen	2603	2752	3910	4150	3887	3908	4087	4075	4564	6662	3366
Asia											
Afghanistan	1420	1508	1605	811	882	1217	1156	529	1020	1196	1850
Australia	42941	47380	57073	69125	56886	66466	74277	75322	68902	68203	63450
Bangladesh	7645	9379	10695	16475	15153	20350	27715	22611	24197	26692	28197
Bhutan	193	229	262	248	229	397	462	539	121	91	143
Brunei Darussalam	655	805	860	1062	1024	1193	1352	1531	1599	1271	1388
Cambodia	1520	1854	2184	2697	2305	3078	3588	4249	4804	6525	7464
China	440343	517237	632740	716313	659229	888857	1055805	1063001	1142917	1147033	1022979

A66. World merchandise imports of intermediate goods by region and selected economy, 2004-2014 (continued)

(Million dollars)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fiji	551	573	589	750	513	592	682	694	775	942	632
French Polynesia	437	412	438	572	445	465	424	431	450	439	384
Hong Kong, China	18150	21871	24166	21766	22150	29709	30771	33736	51758	35998	11910
India	70689	81700	104964	135915	134272	181632	236951	228124	212275	212631	211496
Indonesia	28636	29180	35757	70408	51169	72705	92148	99670	98463	94345	83428
Japan	197550	226130	251994	283519	203378	267574	311282	295654	279138	281896	248227
Korea, Republic of	133761	152633	181548	210006	162431	210469	247020	233742	234235	236160	215987
Macao, China	1460	1749	1752	1456	905	667	784	953	2198	1468	1577
Malaysia	78067	88381	99664	93816	82136	108778	120232	117379	120451	123341	109082
Maldives	268	318	411	461	288	324	425	418	447	528	652
Mongolia	420	511	762	855	691	912	1672	1791	1905	1697	1249
Myanmar	1735	1982	2854	3113	3305	2009	6196	7522	8773	10271	9553
Nepal	501	515	781	1036	1995	2665	3131	3113	3587	3835	3414
New Caledonia	521	582	572	834	740	879	851	832	875	902	767
New Zealand	8628	8645	10153	11913	8778	10237	12491	12461	12612	13320	12075
Pakistan	11833	12560	14488	19160	15165	17448	20574	19458	21072	23095	22894
Papua New Guinea	656	717	979	1219	1340	1653	2670	3181	2304	1998	1774
Philippines	36010	38051	39252	36444	28946	35961	28809	36903	35904	36298	41476
Samoa	70	74	66	69	59	102	108	112	119	119	134
Singapore	114957	133081	142224	153400	122948	155461	166865	170765	173685	173143	154537
Sri Lanka	4941	5307	5687	7247	5180	6463	9532	8842	8581	9037	9184
Chinese Taipei	104079	117021	125410	131285	97543	141987	157594	142616	136576	143929	125227
Thailand	68533	73779	87351	104749	77804	111131	132931	135226	135783	120915	114311
Tonga	33	30	34	37	35	46	54	54	47	67	51
Vanuatu	34	49	58	72	88	81	75	105	83	75	91
Viet Nam	22377	27996	38229	48024	42281	55508	69629	76817	92842	103306	114916

A67. Export prices of primary commodities, 2006-2017

(Index, 2005=100)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016				2017
												Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Food and beverages	110	127	157	136	153	182	175	175	171	144	146	139	151	148	146	151
Food	111	127	157	134	150	180	176	178	170	141	144	136	149	146	144	151
Cereals	122	159	222	161	166	230	236	218	180	149	131	136	141	126	120	131
Wheat	126	167	214	147	147	207	206	205	187	143	110	125	123	99	94	111
Maize	124	166	227	168	189	297	303	263	196	173	162	163	174	156	155	163
Rice	106	116	243	205	181	192	202	180	148	132	135	128	140	145	127	128
Barley	123	181	211	135	167	218	251	217	154	135	136	126	145	138	136	142
Vegetable oils and protein meals	103	143	193	154	170	209	216	206	191	153	156	144	164	159	158	161
Meat	95	99	103	98	117	134	132	136	159	137	126	122	131	130	122	133
Beef	97	99	102	101	128	154	158	155	189	169	150	142	151	156	151	155
Lamb	96	101	106	91	91	93	63	66	81	67	66	59	63	69	75	78
Swine meat	94	94	96	82	110	132	122	128	152	100	92	89	107	98	74	99
Poultry	94	106	115	116	116	118	128	141	149	155	151	152	151	150	150	159
Seafood	121	113	113	114	140	139	113	160	162	132	162	149	165	163	170	179
Fish	125	112	119	121	151	146	117	166	163	131	176	160	181	178	184	195
Shrimp	105	116	91	85	98	115	97	136	160	136	107	107	102	103	114	117
Sugar	133	102	117	152	172	211	175	148	146	118	152	128	147	167	167	159
Bananas	118	117	146	147	153	169	171	161	162	166	174	178	172	177	167	179
Oranges	98	114	132	108	118	102	99	111	90	77	102	79	90	114	125	105
Beverages	108	123	152	154	176	206	167	147	178	173	164	159	164	170	164	156
Coffee	112	129	150	132	165	231	180	147	185	154	156	140	150	164	170	167
Cocoa beans	103	127	167	187	203	193	154	158	198	203	187	193	201	193	162	136
Tea	112	98	125	145	146	160	161	123	110	157	133	134	116	132	150	171
Agricultural raw materials	109	114	113	94	124	153	133	136	139	120	113	108	114	116	116	120
Timber	108	107	109	102	101	111	107	107	109	105	100	97	103	102	99	98
Cotton	105	115	129	114	188	280	162	164	151	128	135	121	129	145	143	154
Wool	104	144	138	115	153	234	215	196	178	163	179	167	177	188	184	199
Rubber	140	153	174	128	243	321	225	186	130	104	109	87	110	112	128	169
Hides and skins	105	110	98	68	110	125	127	144	168	134	113	111	112	113	116	117
Minerals and non-ferrous metals (excluding crude petroleum)	156	183	169	136	202	229	190	182	164	126	120	110	115	120	133	147
Copper	183	194	189	141	205	240	217	199	187	150	132	127	129	130	144	159
Aluminum	135	139	136	88	114	126	106	97	98	88	84	80	83	85	90	97
Iron ore	119	130	219	285	522	597	457	482	347	200	208	172	201	209	252	305
Tin	119	196	250	184	276	353	286	302	297	218	243	209	229	252	282	271
Nickel	163	251	143	99	148	155	119	102	114	80	65	58	60	70	73	70
Zinc	237	235	137	120	157	159	141	138	157	140	151	122	139	163	182	201
Lead	132	265	215	177	221	246	212	220	215	184	192	178	176	192	220	234
Uranium	171	355	230	167	165	201	175	138	120	132	94	117	99	91	70	86
Total of above	123	140	151	127	161	190	171	169	162	134	131	124	133	133	136	144
Energy	119	132	185	117	147	201	203	196	180	99	81	64	83	85	94	102
Natural gas	115	117	174	110	113	154	171	165	160	107	70	74	64	69	73	83
Crude petroleum	121	133	182	116	149	204	208	201	184	97	80	61	84	84	92	101
Coal	104	138	266	149	206	254	202	177	149	121	138	108	111	142	193	172
All primary commodities	121	135	172	121	152	196	191	186	173	112	100	86	101	103	110	117

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, 2006-2016

(Index, 2005=100)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total merchandise											
Germany	103	113	124	115	113	123	115	118	118	99	94
Japan	98	99	106	104	108	117	114	104	99	88	88
United States	104	109	115	110	115	124	125	124	124	116	112
Agricultural products											
Germany	105	122	137	121	124	142	135	141	139	115	110
United States	104	123	147	132	139	165	174	178	176	153	144
Fuels and mining products											
Germany	125	143	166	123	146	178	167	162	153	117	103
United States	121	129	149	104	130	160	152	145	142	103	89
Manufactures											
Germany	101	111	121	114	110	118	110	114	114	97	92
Japan	96	97	103	103	106	112	110	100	96	86	87
United States	102	106	110	109	113	119	119	119	118	116	114
Iron and steel											
Germany	105	126	145	119	120	137	122	121	119	97	88
Japan	100	114	141	105	115	128	118	109	107	89	85
United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals											
Germany	104	116	131	122	119	131	124	127	128	106	101
Japan	103	109	119	105	119	139	135	127	122	102	99
United States	105	110	119	112	118	125	125	126	124	118	112
Machinery and transport equipment											
Germany	100	108	116	110	106	112	105	108	108	93	89
Japan	95	94	97	101	102	106	104	95	90	83	84
United States	100	101	102	103	104	104	106	106	106	106	105
Office and telecom equipment											
Germany	93	90	88	81	75	74	67	67	66	56	53
Japan	90	84	82	81	79	77	71	64	60	55	54
United States	94	91	88	86	82	80	80	78	76	74	70
Automotive products											
Germany	102	112	120	115	112	119	112	115	115	100	95
Japan	99	100	102	106	104	109	109	105	103	96	95
United States	101	102	103	103	104	105	108	109	110	109	109
Textiles											
Germany	102	113	124	117	113	125	117	121	122	103	99
Japan	99	102	109	111	117	134	136	133	130	118	114
United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing											
Germany	101	111	119	114	110	118	109	114	114	97	94
United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Memorandum item:											
World, unit value indices											
Total merchandise	106	116	131	115	123	140	137	136	133	112	107
Agricultural products	105	120	140	125	134	154	150	154	153	134	...
Fuels and mining products	123	137	179	122	154	202	200	193	180	113	...
Manufactures	102	109	117	111	112	121	118	119	118	107	...

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

A69. Import prices of Germany, Japan and the United States by commodity group, 2006-2016

(Index, 2005=100)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total merchandise											
Germany	105	116	130	113	115	129	122	122	120	97	91
Japan	108	115	142	117	134	158	157	147	142	110	101
United States	105	109	122	108	115	128	128	127	125	113	109
Agricultural products											
Germany	104	120	137	123	126	143	135	140	140	118	112
Japan	103	119	141	123	138	165	162	153	148	134	132
United States	101	106	116	114	125	140	143	146	150	145	146
Fuels and mining products											
Germany	127	142	182	127	154	201	192	185	170	112	92
Japan	124	136	193	129	166	224	227	214	204	124	97
United States	119	132	173	116	145	190	187	183	175	105	87
Manufactures											
Germany	100	109	117	108	105	112	105	107	106	91	86
Japan	98	100	109	107	111	116	115	106	102	95	94
United States	101	103	107	105	107	110	112	111	110	108	106
Iron and steel											
Germany	102	130	147	110	121	138	120	116	114	91	83
Japan	98	124	183	140	148	165	140	124	125	104	97
United States	104	121	162	114	136	154	142	131	133	109	99
Chemicals											
Germany	106	119	134	120	121	135	126	130	129	108	100
Japan	104	110	131	119	129	142	141	129	121	110	111
United States	104	112	123	114	126	138	140	137	137	129	125
Machinery and transport equipment											
Germany	98	102	106	99	95	97	90	92	91	78	74
Japan	96	96	100	100	101	101	99	89	86	79	78
United States	99	100	101	100	100	101	102	101	101	99	98
Office and telecom equipment											
Germany	91	84	78	68	63	59	54	53	52	43	40
Japan	92	88	88	84	84	80	75	66	63	59	56
United States	96	92	89	85	83	80	78	77	77	75	73
Automotive products											
Germany	101	111	121	116	110	117	108	111	111	94	90
Japan	97	96	106	112	117	130	132	122	115	103	107
United States	100	101	104	104	104	107	109	109	109	107	107
Textiles											
Germany	102	111	120	114	112	125	118	122	121	104	99
United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing											
Germany	101	109	118	114	110	124	119	123	123	109	105
Japan	98	98	109	118	125	140	144	133	127	120	128
United States

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

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World Trade Statistical Review

looks into the latest developments in world trade, with a detailed analysis of the most recent trends for trade in goods and services. It also looks at the participation of developing economies in world trade and recent trade policy developments. The analytical chapters are complemented by a statistical appendix of over 60 tables providing comprehensive data on various facets of world trade in goods and services.



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