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**Committee on Trade and Development**

**PARTICIPATION OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES IN THE GLOBAL TRADING SYSTEM**

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT\*

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\* This document has been prepared under the Secretariat's own responsibility and is without prejudice to the positions of Members or to their rights and obligations under the WTO.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3 OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 Developing economies trade in real terms .....	5
3.2 Developing economies trade in nominal terms.....	7
<b>4 MERCHANDISE TRADE DEVELOPMENTS BETWEEN 2016 AND 2018.....</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1 Overview .....	8
4.2 Leading traders .....	9
4.3 Merchandise trade by product .....	11
4.4 Net exporters and net importers of merchandise trade.....	14
4.5 Agricultural (AoA) and Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) goods.....	15
4.6 "South-South" trade .....	16
<b>5 TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES DEVELOPMENTS BETWEEN 2016 AND 2018 .....</b>	<b>17</b>
5.1 Overview .....	17
5.2 Leading traders .....	18
5.3 Transport.....	20
5.4 Travel.....	22
5.5 Other commercial services .....	23
5.6 Foreign Affiliate Statistics (FATS) .....	25
<b>6 TRADE IN VALUE-ADDED AND PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS .....</b>	<b>26</b>
6.1 The domestic and foreign value-added contents of exports.....	26
6.2 Backward and forward participation in GVCs .....	27
6.3 Rising participation of developing economies in GVCs .....	28
6.4 Geographical and sectoral origins of the value-added contained in exports of developing economies.....	29
6.5 Decomposing the contribution of services to exports using the TiVA approach .....	30
6.6 GVC participation in the computer and electronic industry .....	31
<b>7 CURRENT CHALLENGES AND INITIATIVES OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES IN COMPILING STATISTICAL TRADE DATA .....</b>	<b>32</b>
7.1 Implementing revisions to international standards in compiling International Merchandise Trade Statistics .....	33
7.2 Improving data availability in commercial services.....	33
7.3 Using ASYCUDA to facilitate statistical data compilation and WTO notifications for developing economies.....	34
<b>APPENDIX .....</b>	<b>36</b>

## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**1.1. During the period 2016-2018, world trade and GDP fluctuated strongly as the global economy was hit by several shocks that affected developing economies as much as developed economies.** Growth was particularly weak in North America and in natural resource exporting regions, particularly South America.

**1.2. The shares of developing economies in world merchandise and commercial services trade continued to rise gradually during the 2016-2018 period on both the export and import sides.** Increasing shares were partly due to faster economic growth in developing economies compared to developed countries and partly due to rising oil prices, which boosted the value of exports and imports from resource-based developing economies.

**1.3. Both economic conditions and trade tensions influenced the evolution of merchandise trade volumes by developing economies between 2016 and 2018.** Trade growth accelerated in 2017 before slowing in 2018 as global trade tensions rose sharply. Trade growth has continued to weaken in the current year as trade disputes have escalated. Developing Asian economies made the biggest contribution to export and import volumes growth between 2016 and 2018.

**1.4. Merchandise exports and imports in value terms bounced back in 2017 and 2018.** After weak global economic activity from 2014 to 2016, developing economies bounced back in merchandise trade in 2017 and 2018. Performance of most developing economies can be seen to have declined in 2016, most likely as a direct result of the general decrease in world prices of primary commodities, particularly that of energy products. Merchandise trade in value terms decreased by 5% in 2016 and increased by 12% and 10% in 2017 and 2018 respectively. Merchandise exports of developing economies amounted to USD 8,753 billion in 2018 while imports totalled USD 8,449 billion.

**1.5. Manufactures continue to dominate exports and imports.** In 2018, an estimated 70% of total exports of developing economies were manufacturing products of which 42% were attributed to office and telecommunication equipment, transport equipment and other manufactures. Developing economies exports of manufactures in 2018 are estimated to have reached USD 5.4 trillion in 2018 reflecting an annual growth of 9%. Fuels and non-fuel mineral exports account for 20% of total exports in 2018, 5% less than its share in 2016. The share of agriculture exports also slightly increased accounting for 9% of total developing economy exports in 2018 compared to 8% in 2016.

**1.6. More than half of the top 20 merchandise traders from developing economies are from Asia.** The top 20 traders in 2016 to 2018 were composed of 11 Asian economies, 4 from the Middle East, 3 from Latin America, Turkey and South Africa. They represented 37% of total world trade, averaging USD 6.6 trillion annually. The top 20 also represented 85% of total merchandise trade of developing economies. Developing Asia and trade in manufactures are the main drivers of "South-South" trade. Brazil, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and China are the leading net exporters of developing economies. Soya beans, palm oil, motor cars and petroleum products were the most traded agricultural and non-agricultural products in 2017 and 2018 by developing economies.

**1.7. Developing Asia and trade in manufactures are the main drivers of South-South trade.** Trade of developing economies with other developing economies or "South-South" trade has remained stable at an estimated share of 53% for the 4th consecutive year, amounting to about USD 4149 billion in 2018, a 7% increase from its value in 2017. In 2017, 70% of total exports were mostly generated by Developing Asia, about 15% by the Middle East and a little under 10% by South and Central America and the Caribbean.

**1.8. Developing economy trade of commercial services increased from 2016-18,** with exports growing by 9.1 % and imports increasing by 7.6 % on average annually to USD 1.8 trillion and USD 2.1 trillion respectively. Commercial services trade stagnated in 2016, with some developing economies seeing a decrease in the value of exports and imports relative to 2015. The global economy was hit by weak or slowing growth in major economies, thereby reducing demand. However, by 2017 the global economy had begun to improve with commodity prices increasing and accelerated growth in developing economies, leading to strong growth in commercial services trade through 2018.

**1.9. Developing Asia accounted for the largest share of developing economy commercial services trade**, with its share increasing from 65.5% in 2016 to 66.4% in 2018. Of this trade, the top five developing Asian economies by value of commercial services trade (China, India, Singapore, the Republic of Korea and Hong Kong, China) accounted for approximately half of all developing economy commercial services trade in every year from 2016 to 2018 and eleven of the top 20 most dynamic commercial services traders were economies in Developing Asia.

**1.10. Transport exports grew to USD 354 billion in 2018**, up from USD 300 billion in 2016 as every developing economy region registered positive growth following the low of 2016. Turkey led transport export growth in developing Europe as its economy expanded over the period. In Developing Asia, Singapore, China, and Hong Kong, China returned to their previous growth trends after a slight dip in transport exports in 2016. For Africa, Egypt had the highest growth in transport services after suffering the negative impacts of a late 2015 security incident.

**1.11. Travel remained the largest single services sector traded by developing economies in 2018**, with exports reaching USD 574 billion in 2018 and international tourist arrivals to developing economies surpassing 600 million. Although the share of world services exports of travel by developing economies has remained stable at about one third of all travel exports over the past five years, the share of travel imports by developing economies has steadily increased from 25.1% in 2013 to 31.5% in 2018 as global tourism, including tourism by developing country nationals, continues to grow. China remained the world's top source of tourism, accounting for 20% of global travel expenditures on average over the 2016-18 period. Thailand also continued to show strong growth in travel exports and imports, as tourist arrivals remained high.

**1.12. South-East Asian economies are currently the most engaged in Global Value Chains (GVCs)**, with their total GVC participation rates significantly exceeding 50% in 2015. The region also included the top developing economies that expanded their level of interconnection within GVCs the most between 2005 and 2015. Viet Nam experienced the greatest increase in GVC participation with an annual average growth of 16.5%. The Philippines and Cambodia also continued rapid GVC integration (respectively 10.4% and 8.5%) while India increased GVC linkages at a high pace (9.5%) during the 2005-2015 decade. Moreover, South-East Asian economies were also found to be major contributors to world computer and electronic production networks, either as exporters or importers of components, in 2015.

**1.13. The Trade in Value-Added Approach (TiVA) enables to decompose the contribution of services to total exports for each country**. The highest share of direct services exports in total exports of goods and services was observed for Hong Kong, China. The predominance of direct domestic services in exports outlines the services orientation of an economy. China, Brazil and Turkey showed the highest rates of indirect services value-added in their exports. These underline the dynamism of domestic networks of companies that provide services to other domestic exporting companies. Singapore, Hong Kong, China and Viet Nam, on the other hand, showed to be top economies that played the role of GVC hubs and assemblers at the end of the production chain and who tend to have significant imports of intermediate goods and services for the production of their exports. They presented high rates of foreign services in their exports in 2015.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

2.1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat to assist the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD) in meeting its requirement to continuously review the participation of developing economy Members in the multilateral trading system (MTS). It updates previous studies on this topic produced for the Committee since 1997. The last report was produced in 2017<sup>1</sup>. The first part of the current report provides an overview of developing economies' trade since 2016. The report then reviews detailed aspects and salient features of developing economies' merchandise trade from 2016 to 2018, their trade in commercial services, and an update of their participation in Global Value Chains (GVCs). The report concludes with a brief section that mentions current challenges and initiatives on compiling trade statistics of developing economies. Furthermore, the statistical appendix contains specific tabulations as well as the composition of regions and economic groupings used in this report.<sup>2</sup>

## 3 OVERVIEW

### 3.1 Developing economies trade in real terms

***Strong fluctuations in world trade and GDP affected both developing and developed economies from 2016 to 2018.***

3.1. During the period 2016-2018, world trade and GDP fluctuated strongly as the global economy was hit by several shocks that affected developing economies as much as developed economies. In 2016, weak economic growth in North America and financial turbulence in developing Asia and Latin America reduced global import demand, causing merchandise trade volume growth, as measured by the average of exports and imports, to fall to its lowest level since 2009. In 2017, a broad-based recovery lifted world trade growth to its highest rate since 2011, led by strong rebounds in exports and imports of developing economies. In 2018, trade and GDP growth eased in both developed and developing economies as rising trade tensions increased economic uncertainty and discouraged investment. Partial data for the current year suggests that trade and output growth in 2019 will be even weaker than in 2016.

3.2. The relationship between world trade and GDP became more unstable during the 2016-2018 period, partly due to the participation of developing economies in global value chains. The volume of world merchandise trade grew more slowly than world real GDP at market exchange rates in 2016. As a result, the ratio of trade growth to GDP growth fell to 0.7:1 for the year, its lowest outside of a recession since 1980. The ratio recovered to 1.5:1 in 2017 as trade grew faster than output, then fell back to 1.1:1 in 2018 as trade tensions escalated. Developing economies are disproportionately affected by these developments as demand shocks tend to reverberate through global value chains that are highly concentrated in developing Asia.

3.3. Strong fluctuations in exchange rates and commodity prices also buffeted developing economies during the 2016-2018 period, with real consequences for their economies. Developing countries are disproportionately represented among natural resource exporters whose export earnings are strongly influenced by commodity prices. These countries benefitted from a 57% recovery in commodity prices between January 2016 and October 2018, although prices have fallen around 15% since then according to IMF statistics. The exchange rate of the US dollar against currencies of developing economies also fluctuated strongly between 2016 and 2018. These fluctuations can have negative economic consequences for developing countries, triggering capital outflows and raising the cost of servicing foreign debts.

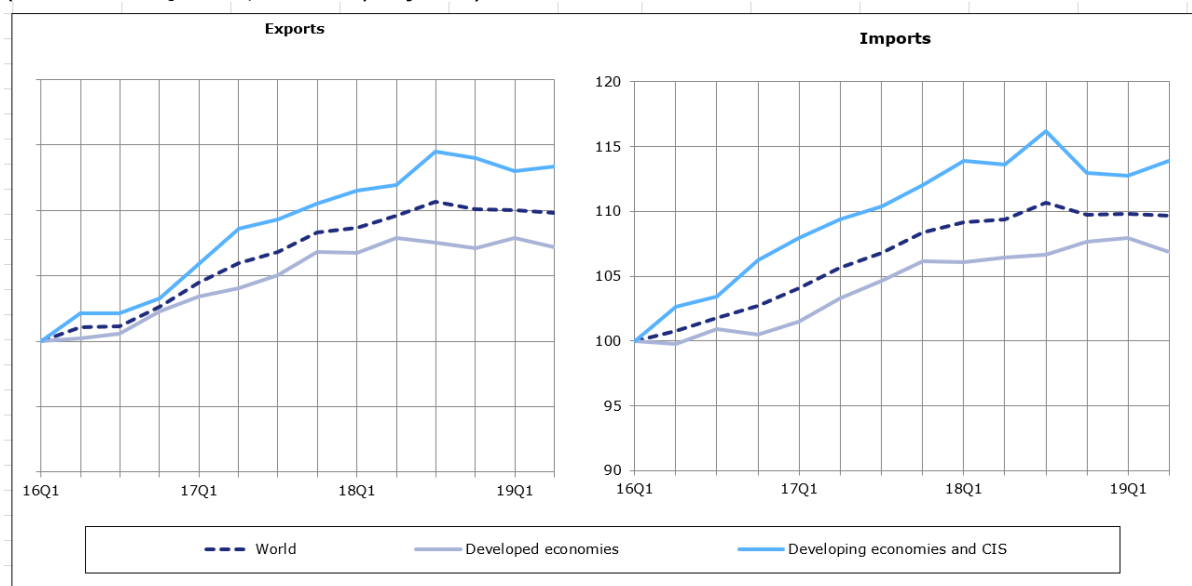
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<sup>1</sup> The 2017 document is WT/COMTD/W/230.

<sup>2</sup> Data published in this document (unless otherwise indicated) are derived from the WTO's World Trade Statistical Review 2019 and the WTO DATA Portal (<https://data.wto.org/>). For more information on the definitions of indicators and detailed sources of data, see the Technical Notes in the above-mentioned report or the WTO's Statistics website.

**Chart 1: World, developed and developing economies quarterly merchandise trade volume, 2016-2019<sup>3</sup>**

(Indices 2016Q1=100, seasonally adjusted)

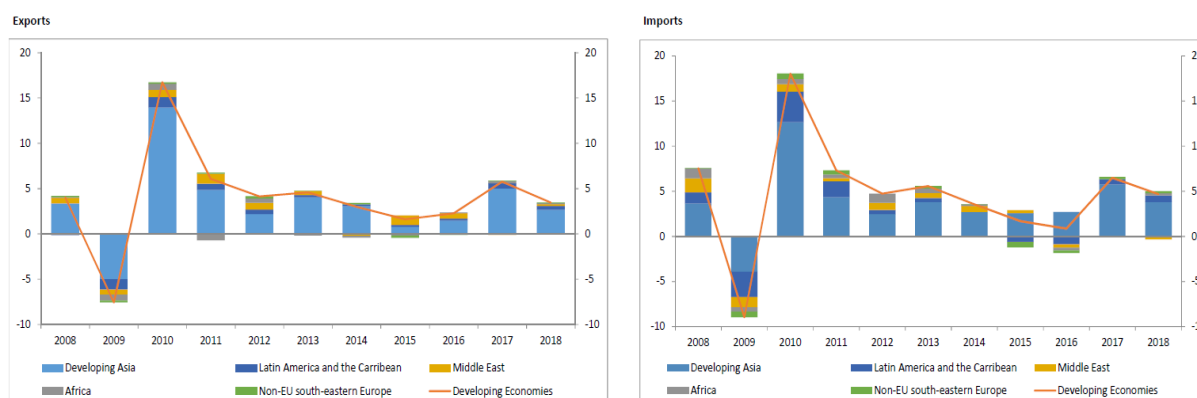


Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

3.4. Both economic conditions and trade tensions influenced the evolution of merchandise trade volumes by developing economies between 2016 and 2018. Exports of these countries grew at an average rate of 1.1% per quarter during this period, equivalent to an annualized rate of 4.5%. Over the same period, imports grew 1.0% per quarter on average, equal to 4.1% on an annualized basis. Export and import volumes peaked in Q3 of 2018 before declining in Q4 and into 2019. Year on year growth was strongest in 2017 as the global economy regained some momentum after a weaker performance in 2016. The peak in Q3 may have been artificially inflated as traders stockpiled imports in anticipation of higher US tariffs on Chinese goods. As a consequence, underlying growth may have been slightly stronger in subsequent quarters as demand was shifted forward in time.

**Chart 2: Contributions of regions to trade volume growth of developing economies, 2008-2018**

(Percentage share)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates, WTO Secretariat calculations.

3.5. Developing Asian economies made the biggest contribution to export and import volumes growth of developing economies between 2016 and 2018, partly due to stronger real trade growth

<sup>3</sup> In this document, the CIS refers to the Commonwealth of Independent States, including associate and former member States.

and partly due to Developing Asia's larger share in total trade of developing economies. Asia's contribution to developing economies' import volume growth remained positive in 2016 while other developing regions subtracted from this growth due to economic weakness. Resource exporting regions suffered from low commodity prices in 2016, which constrained their ability to import, while South American countries suffered from recessions and financial crises that depressed their import demand.

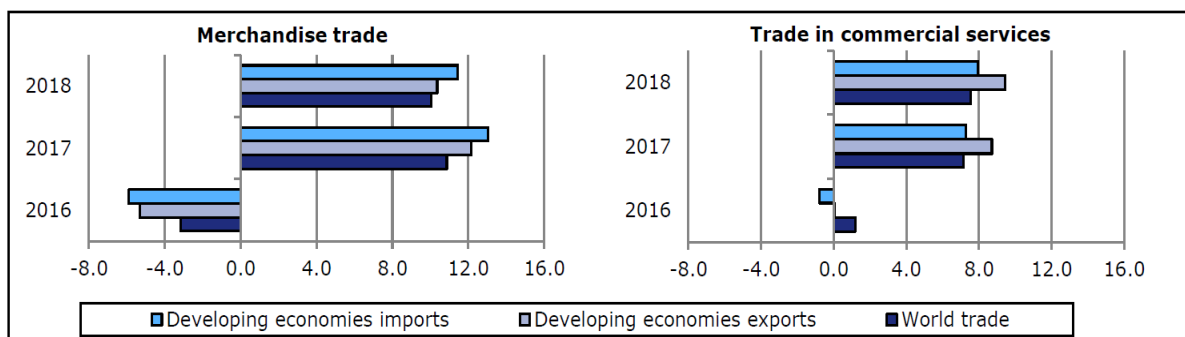
### 3.2 Developing economies trade in nominal terms

***In value terms, merchandise trade of developing economies was more volatile than world trade as well as than commercial services trade.***

3.6. Merchandise trade growth of developing economies in value terms was more volatile than world merchandise trade overall and more volatile than commercial services trade of developing economies during 2016-2018. Merchandise exports and imports of developing economies in nominal US dollar terms declined more than world merchandise trade overall in 2016 before growing faster than the world average in 2017 and 2018. This can be partly explained by the greater representation of developing economies among exporters of primary commodities, prices of which were depressed in 2016 and rising in 2017 and 2018. In contrast, commercial services trade of developing economies declined less than merchandise trade in 2016 and grew more slowly in 2017 and 2018, with import growth in line with the world average. The fact that commercial services trade fluctuates less with global business cycles allows it to act as a cushion against macroeconomic shocks.

**Chart 3: World and developing economies' merchandise trade and trade in commercial services, in nominal terms, 2016-2018**

(Annual percentage change)



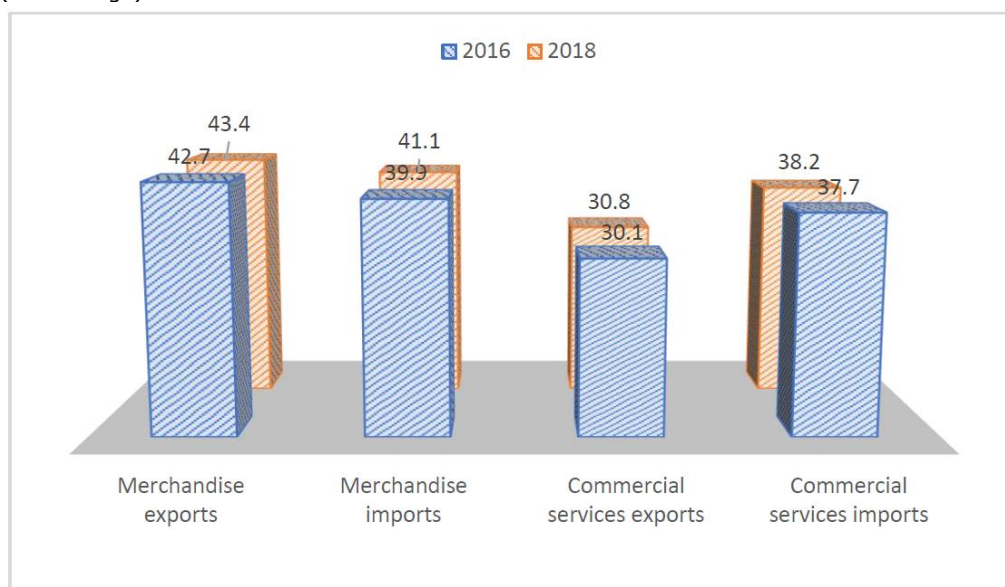
Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

3.7. Shares of developing economies in world merchandise and commercial services trade continued to rise gradually during the 2016-2018 period on both the export and import sides. The share of developing countries in merchandise exports rose from 42.7% in 2016 to 43.4% in 2018 while share in imports rose marginally from 39.9% to 41.1% from 2016 to 2018 (see Chart 4).

3.8. Developing countries also saw their share in world services exports rise from 30.2% to 30.9% and their share in services imports from 37.7% to 38.2% over the same time period. These rising shares reflect the faster rate of economic growth in developing economies compared to developed countries. However, the fact that shares of developing economies are lower than their representation in the global population highlights their lower per capita income on average, compared to developed economies.

**Chart 4: Developing economies' share in world trade, 2016 and 2018**

(Percentage)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

## 4 MERCHANDISE TRADE DEVELOPMENTS BETWEEN 2016 AND 2018

### 4.1 Overview

#### ***Merchandise exports and imports of developing economies bounce back in 2017 and 2018.***

4.1. After weak global economic activity from 2014 to 2016, developing economies bounced back in merchandise trade in 2017 and 2018. A general decline in the performance of most developing economies in 2016 can be seen, most likely as a direct result of a decline in world prices of primary commodities, particularly that of energy. World primary commodities overall recorded a general decrease of 8% in 2016 then increased strongly at 14% and 13% for 2017 and 2018 respectively.

4.2. The group's merchandise trade<sup>4</sup> showed a positive performance a second time in a row since 2016. The group recorded an annual growth of 10%<sup>5</sup> in 2018, slightly dipping from its 12% growth in 2017. Its strong performance in these last 2 years was a rebound from its zero growth in 2014, negative growth of 12% in 2015 and 5% in 2016. The group also performed at a slightly higher level of growth than the world level. World merchandise trade grew by 11% in 2017 and 10% in 2018.

4.3. Developing economies' merchandise exports and imports averaged USD 7.8 trillion<sup>6</sup> annually from 2016-2018. In 2018, the group represented 44% of world merchandise trade of which about 67% was generated by developing economies in Asia. 2018 exports amounted to USD 8,753 billion while imports totalled USD 8,449 billion. The share of merchandise trade of developing economies in world trade has increased from 37% in 2008 to 44% in 2018.

4.4. In the last 10 years, 2008-2018, Developing Asia dominated the group's trade, accounting for 67% in 2018, 7% more than its share in total developing economies trade in 2008. Mexico and non-EU Southern European countries retained their market share of 5% and 3% respectively during the period. Middle East, Africa and South and Central America, on the other hand, slightly decreased their share in the group's total trade by 2-3% in 2018, compared to their levels in 2008.

4.5. At the short-term level, 2016-2018 quarterly merchandise values data show positive growth in both merchandise exports and imports in some developing regions. Chart 5 (using non-seasonally

<sup>4</sup> Average of export and imports, excludes CIS.

<sup>5</sup> Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-exports.

<sup>6</sup> Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-exports.

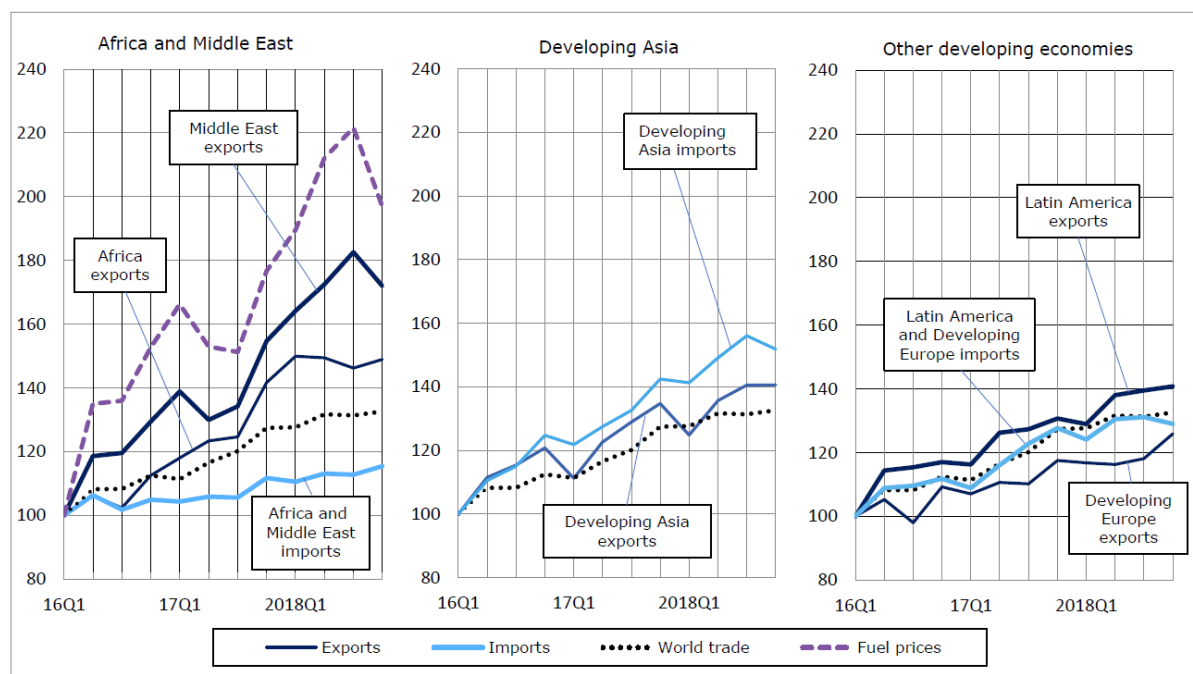


adjusted data) shows that Africa and the Middle East exports, for example, record relatively high-performance rates compared to world and other regions, the performance especially of oil exporters significantly influenced by fuel prices. Imports growth of both regions combined, however, show positive growth but lower than that of the world level.

4.6. Developing Asia merchandise trade and Latin America exports also showed generally positive performance. Except for dips in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of both 2017 and 2018 these regions exhibited trends higher than that of the world level. The growth rate of the combined imports of Latin America and Developing Europe, however, approached that of the world level.

**Chart 5: Quarterly merchandise trade value of developing economies by region, 2016-2018**

(Indices 2016Q1 = 100, not seasonally adjusted)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

## 4.2 Leading traders

### ***More than half of the top 20 merchandise traders are from Asia.***

4.7. Over the period 2016-2018, the top 20 merchandise traders from developing economies were composed of 11 Asian economies, four from the Middle East, three from Latin America, Turkey and South Africa. They represented 37% of total world trade<sup>7</sup> from 2016 to 2018, averaging USD 6.6 trillion annually for the last three years. The top 20 also represented 85% of total merchandise trade of developing economies. The 11 Asian merchandise traders<sup>8</sup> alone accounted for 65% of the group's trade. Six of these have consistently been top 10 traders of developing economies.<sup>9</sup>

4.8. For the last ten years, China has been the highest-ranking trader among the developing economies. Merchandise exports of China amounted to USD 2487 billion in 2018, almost half of all Developing Asia total exports, almost 30% of all developing economies and 13% of world merchandise trade (see Appendix Table 1). Following China as top traders are Hong Kong, China,

<sup>7</sup> Including significant shipments through processing zones.

<sup>8</sup> China, the Six East-Asian Traders, India, Viet Nam, Indonesia, and Philippines.

<sup>9</sup> China, Hong Kong, China, Republic of Korea, India, Singapore and Chinese Taipei.

the Republic of Korea, Mexico and India, remaining stable at second to fifth place for the last five years.

4.9. Viet Nam and India lead the top 20 merchandise traders of the developing economies as the top two most dynamic economies in the last three years. From 2016 to 2018, their trade recorded an average annual growth of 17% and 16% respectively (see Chart 6). Viet Nam also advanced in its rank among the developing economies when it joined the top ten from 2017. Its rank among developing economies merchandise traders jumped from 18<sup>th</sup> place in 2008 to 10<sup>th</sup> place in 2018. India share's in world trade has remained stable for the last 10 years at 2%, same as its rank among developing economies as 5<sup>th</sup> leading merchandise trader since 2011. Next in line among the faster growing top 20 traders are the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Iran and Indonesia averaging an annual growth of 15% during 2016 to 2018.

4.10. Hong Kong, China has overtaken the Republic of Korea as top 2 trader among developing economies (placing the Republic of Korea at 3<sup>rd</sup> place) since 2013. In 2014, Mexico also overtook both Singapore and India when it became 4<sup>th</sup> top trader, India became 5<sup>th</sup> and Singapore 6<sup>th</sup>. Other countries in the top 20 developing economies have also increased rank in the last 10 years. Philippines was placed at 25<sup>th</sup> place in 2008 and is now ranked at 17<sup>th</sup> place. Chile was in 22<sup>nd</sup> place in 2008 and is now at 19<sup>th</sup> place. Finally, Thailand which used to be at 11<sup>th</sup> place in 2008 is now at 9<sup>th</sup> place.

4.11. Except for the United Arab Emirates all top 20 recorded positive and strong growth in both 2017 and 2018. But in 2016 where most countries recorded negative growth, only Viet Nam and Philippines reported steady annual growth of 7% and 9% respectively. The Middle Eastern traders in the top 20 namely the United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Iran and Israel generated 70% of the region's total trade in 2018, a drop, however, compared to its combined regional share of 74% in 2016.

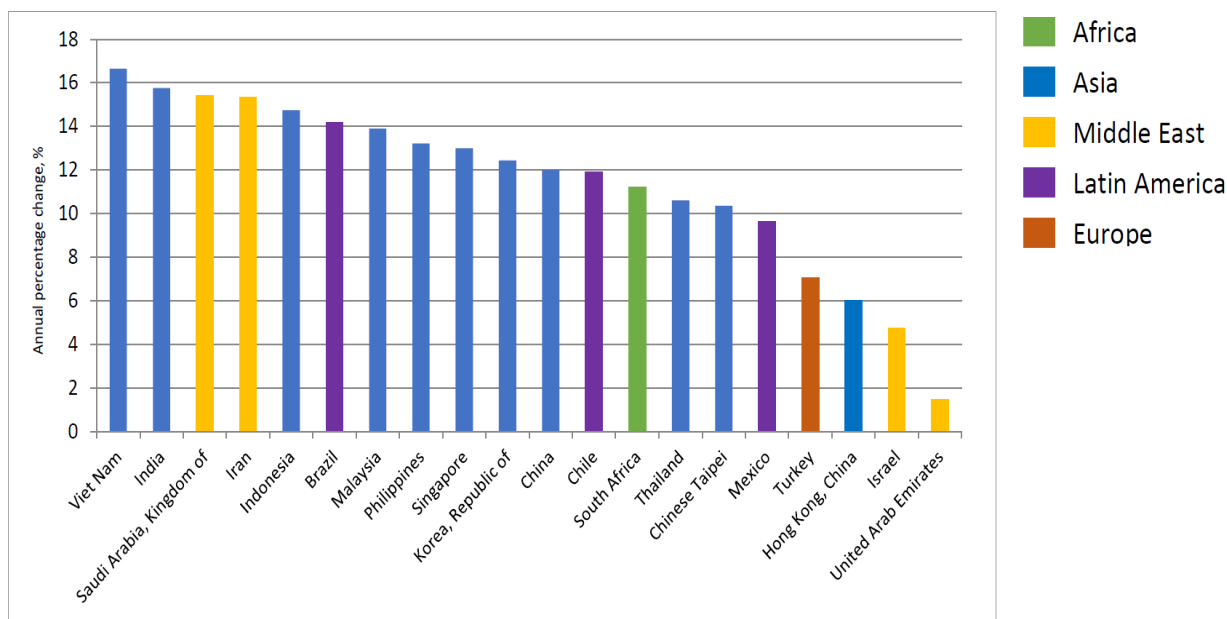
4.12. In Latin America, Mexico, Brazil and Chile continue to dominate trade averaging 67% of the region's trade in the last 3 years. The 3 countries recorded double-digit average annual growth and have been the top 3 Latin American traders since 2012. Close runner ups are Argentina and Colombia whose combined trade accounted for 10% of the region's trade in 2016 to 2018 and ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> place among leading South American traders during the period.

4.13. Turkey, the 13<sup>th</sup> top developing economy trader in 2018, 31<sup>st</sup> exporter and 25<sup>th</sup> importer in the world, recorded an average annual growth of 7% from 2016-2018. After its decline in annual performance by 3% in 2016, it rebounded strongly by 15% in 2017. Its strong performance, however, was short-lived when it dropped to zero growth in 2018 despite maintaining its 81% share of trade and top rank among non-EU South Eastern European countries.

4.14. South Africa maintained its place as top trader of Africa, maintaining its 20% share of Africa's total trade and recording strong growth for both 2017 and 2018 at 13% and 9% respectively. Following South Africa are Egypt and Nigeria reporting strong average annual growth of 11% and 23% respectively for the 2016 to 2018 period and whose combined trade accounted for 10% of the region's trade. As in most countries, the top 3 African countries underperformed in 2016 recording a decrease of 10%, 4% and 27% respectively, most likely partly affected by the decline in prices of fuels and manufactures.

**Chart 6: Developing economies' top twenty dynamic merchandise traders, 2016-2018**

(Average annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

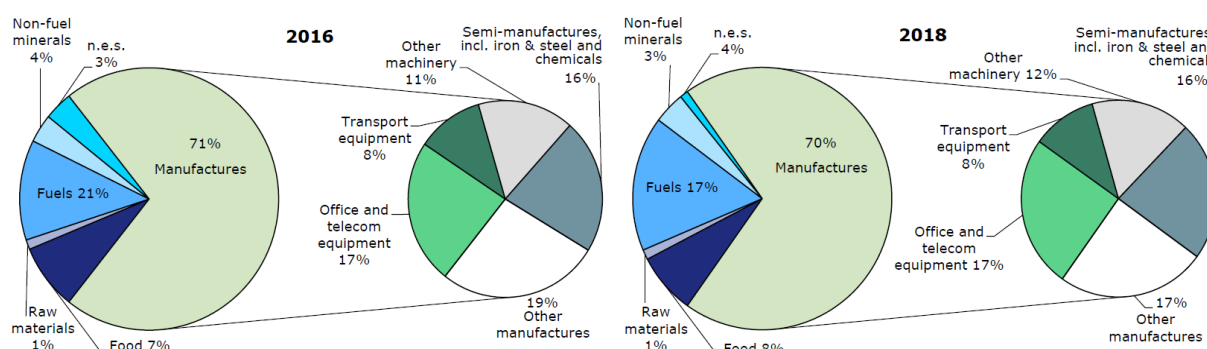
### 4.3 Merchandise trade by product

#### *Manufactures continue to dominate exports and imports of developing economies.*

4.15. Latest WTO estimates show world manufactures exports to amount to USD 13 trillion<sup>10</sup> in 2018, reflecting an annual growth of 8%, similar to its performance in 2017 but an improvement to its 2% decline in 2016. In 2018, an estimated 70% of total exports of developing economies were manufacturing products (see Chart 7) of which 42% were exports of office and telecommunication equipment, transport equipment and other manufactures. Fuels and non-fuel minerals exports were estimated to account for 20% of total exports in 2018, 5% less than its share in 2016. Agriculture exports also slightly increased in share accounting for 9% of total developing economy exports in 2018 compared to 8% in 2016.

**Chart 7: Developing economies' exports by product, 2016 and 2018**

(Percentage share)



Source: WTO Secretariat (2016), WTO estimates (2018).

4.16. For the last ten years, manufactures of developing economies have mostly been exported by Developing Asia. Latest WTO estimates show that the region accounted for an average of 80% of

<sup>10</sup> Excluding re-exports of Hong Kong, China.

the developing economies' total manufacture exports in 2016 and 2017, of which a little over half were machinery and transport equipment, mostly office and telecommunication equipment.

4.17. In 2018, China and the Republic of Korea were the top manufacture traders in the region followed by Hong Kong, China and Mexico.<sup>11</sup> In 2018, manufacture exports of China, the Republic of Korea and Hong Kong, China were estimated to total USD 2,318 billion, USD 529 billion and USD 511 billion respectively (see Appendix Table 5). China and Mexico's exports both expanded by 9%, China showing a slight improvement from its 8% performance in 2017. The Republic of Korea, however, shows a drop from its double-digit growth of 15% in 2017 to an estimated and much lesser 3% increase in 2018. Hong Kong, China's 2018 increase in manufacture exports is estimated to be at 7%, equalling its performance in 2017.

4.18. Despite the general decline in trade performance in 2016 of most economies in Developing Asia, Viet Nam and Bangladesh showed the most resilience. Unlike the other Asian economies, the two countries recorded increases in their 2016 manufacture exports of 11% and 8% respectively.

4.19. Mexico shows to be the fourth top trader<sup>12</sup> of manufactures among developing economies. Merchandise trade in 2018 averaged USD 360 billion, with exports standing at USD 363 billion and imports at USD 357 billion. A significant portion of its 2017 manufacture exports show to be automotive products (33%) and office and telecommunications equipment (20%). Their share of automotive products has grown in the last ten years, having a share of only 22% of their total manufacture exports in 2008. Machine transport equipment alone accounted for about 75% of its total manufacture exports in 2016 and 2017.

4.20. On the demand side, latest estimates show developing economies' imports of manufactures to have expanded by 9% in both 2017 and 2018. The top importers namely, China, the Four East Asian<sup>13</sup> traders, Mexico and India collectively imported goods amounting to USD 2,929 billion and USD 3,220 billion in 2017 and 2018, respectively, both accounting for almost 60% of the group's total imports. The top importer of manufactures, China recorded a 4% decline in its manufactured goods imports in 2016, but a 12% increase in 2017 and 13% increase in 2018. Close followers of the top manufacture importers among developing economies are Viet Nam, the two other East Asian traders<sup>14</sup>, and Brazil. Together they imported a combined total of USD 639 billion in 2018, an estimated 12% share of the developing economies' total manufacture imports.

***After a cut in oil production in end-2016, energy prices rise again in 2017 and 2018.***

4.21. On world commodity prices, fuel prices in 2018 increased by 27.3%, even more than the steep increase of 2017 (+23.9%). Still, after five years (2012-16) of decreasing or stagnating commodity prices, the 2018 price level was 30% below the level of 2011. Continued oil production cuts by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was one of the main reasons for the price jumps of the last two years. Prices of minerals and non-ferrous metals (excluding crude petroleum) went up by 3.7% in average, with base metals showing the highest growth rates (+6.2%). Within base metals, nickel was subject to the highest growth in terms of prices (+26.0%). Chart 8 below shows how both imports and the prices of fuels have strong increases in 2017 and 2018. In the case of cereals, a 14% increase in 2018 prices shows to have resulted to a large decrease in food imports.

<sup>11</sup> Including re-exports of Hong Kong, China.

<sup>12</sup> Including re-exports of Hong Kong, China.

<sup>13</sup> Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei).

<sup>14</sup> Thailand and Malaysia.

**Chart 8: Selected flows in developing economies' trade, 2016 and 2018, and world prices, 2017-2018**

(Annual percentage change)



Source: Trade flows: WTO Secretariat (2017) / WTO estimates (2018); prices: IMF.

4.22. World commodity prices continue to have a direct effect on international merchandise trade flows. As a result of OPEC agreeing to cut production in end-2016, the 24% and 27% price increases of energy products in 2017 and 2018 after the 16% decline in 2016 largely affected oil exporters and oil-dependent importers of developing economies. Consequently, most countries recorded a decline in demand for fuel and mining products in 2016 then very significant double digit increases in mining products in 2017 and 2018. Moreover, this is consistent with the increased participation of developing economies in global value chains which has led to multiple cross-border flows of intermediate goods by and for developing economies.

4.23. For fuel and mining exports, total exports of developing economies are estimated to be at USD 1,585 billion in 2018. Due to the fall in prices between 2014-2016, fuel and mining products exports of developing economies decreased significantly by 40% and 14% in 2015 and 2016. Exports then paralleled the behaviour of prices, increasing by 26% in 2017 and an estimated 24% in 2018. According to latest estimates, the Middle East accounted for an estimated average of 39% of total mining exports of developing economies between 2016 to 2018.

4.24. The top Middle East energy exporters were followed by Developing Asia (28%), Latin America (17%) and Africa (16%). The top two traders Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are estimated to have annually exported, on average, a total of USD 243 billion between 2016 and 2018. They are closely followed by Iran, Qatar and Kuwait who generated a combined total amount of USD 161 billion of mining exports from 2016 to 2018.

4.25. In terms of imports, China, India and Four East-Asian traders were the top importers of mining products. Their combined imports totalled to USD 1,083 billion accounting for 63% of total mining products imports of developing economies. China is estimated to have imported USD 563 billion of fuel and mining products in 2018 and India, USD 199 billion. Other top 20 traders like Turkey, two other East-Asian Traders<sup>15</sup>, Indonesia, Brazil and South Africa imported another 18% amounting to USD 305 billion.

4.26. In agriculture, developing economies exports and imports in 2018 are estimated to have reached USD 709 billion and USD 750 billion respectively. Developing Asia and Latin America together account for almost 80% of agriculture exports of the developing economies in 2016 and 2017. In Developing Asia, top exporters of food namely China, Indonesia, Thailand, India and Viet Nam lead the region with their combined 2018 agriculture exports totalling USD 243 billion or 34% of the group's agriculture exports. In Latin America, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Chile lead agriculture exports with combined exports of USD 187 billion or a share of 26% of developing economies' total agricultural exports. In the import side, China once again leads the group as top

<sup>15</sup> Thailand and Malaysia.

importer in 2018 of agriculture products among developing economies. Its market share increased to 25%, an improvement of its 19% share in 2008.

#### 4.4 Net exporters and net importers of merchandise trade

***Brazil, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and China are the leading net exporters of developing economies.***

4.27. Table 1 lists the net importers and exporters of agriculture, mining and manufacturing products of developing economies from 2016 to 2018. Among the top 20 developing economy traders from 2016 to 2018, Brazil, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and China show to be the top net exporters of agricultural products, fuel and mining products and manufactures respectively. In agriculture, Brazil and Chile have consistently been net exporters, with their combined estimated food exports averaging USD 89 billion in 2016 and 2017.

4.28. On the import side, China heads the list as net importer of agriculture as well as fuel and mining products. China, Chinese Taipei and Hong Kong, China have consistently been net food importers for the last 10 years with estimated combined food imports amounting to USD 146 billion in 2016 and 2017. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia comes out as top net exporter of mining products and top net importer of manufactures exporting an estimated USD 147 billion of fuels and importing an estimated USD 48 billion of machinery and transport equipment in 2017.

4.29. It is worth noting that while most countries have remained net exporters or importers for many years, not all have always stayed as net exporter or importer. For instance, Viet Nam was a net importer of manufactures from 2008 to 2015 but has moved to net exporter in 2016 and 2017. Another example is the Philippines which data show to be a net exporter of manufactures until 2014. But from 2015, it started importing more manufacturing goods than it exports.

**Table 1: Net exporters and importers of top 20 merchandise traders of developing economies, 2016-2018**

(By rank of descending trade balance, annual average)

Rank	Net exporters			Net importers		
	Agriculture	Fuels and mining products	Manufactures	Agriculture	Fuels and mining products	Manufactures
1	Brazil	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	China	China	China	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of
2	Thailand	United Arab Emirates	Korea, Republic of	Korea, Republic of	India	Brazil
3	Indonesia	Iran	Chinese Taipei	Hong Kong, China	Korea, Republic of	Chile
4	Chile	South Africa	Singapore	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	Turkey	Hong Kong, China
5	Malaysia	Indonesia	United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates	Chinese Taipei	Turkey
6	India	Malaysia	Thailand	Chinese Taipei	Singapore	India
7	Viet Nam		Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Indonesia
8	South Africa		Viet Nam	Israel	Mexico	Philippines
9	Mexico		Mexico	Iran	Hong Kong, China	South Africa
10				Singapore	Viet Nam	Iran
11					Philippines	Israel
12					Israel	

Source: WTO Secretariat.

#### 4.5 Agricultural (AoA) and Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) goods

***In 2017 and 2018, soya beans, palm oil, motor cars and petroleum products were the most traded agricultural and non-agricultural products by developing economies.***

4.30. Changes in world food prices affect agricultural production and trade. From 2016 to 2018, annual changes in world food prices have stagnated in 2016, increased modestly by 4% in 2017 and decreased by 1% in 2018. Major changes in prices occurred from 2016 to 2018 for some primary commodities: in 2016, wheat (-23%), coarse grain like oats (-21%) and sorghum (-23%), in 2017, cocoa (-30%), and finally in 2018, coffee (-13%), palm oil (-14%), sugar (-21%) and wheat (+28%) (see Appendix Table 7).

4.31. Chart 9 shows the top ten AoA and NAMA products most traded by developing economies in 2017 and 2018.<sup>16</sup> Among the top AoA products exported, soya bean, palm oil, sugar cane and rice account for 32%. Among the most imported, carrots and soya beans account for 26% and wine of fresh grapes, wheat and coffee account for 15%. According to latest data, Brazil takes the top spot as exporter of soya bean (HS1201), sugar cane (HS1701) and meat and edible offal of poultry (HS0207). Indonesia and Malaysia lead as top exporters of palm oil (HS1511) while India and Thailand come out as top exporters of rice (HS1006). On the imports side, the Lebanese Republic leads as top importer of carrots, turnips, salad beetroot (HS0706) while China leads as top importer of soya beans (HS1201), palm oil (HS1511), malt extract (HS1901) and frozen meat (HS0202).

4.32. Price changes in some primary commodities, however, did not seem to affect trade as much. Taking a closer look at wheat (HS1101), one of the core primary commodities that would have an impact on world population<sup>17</sup>, available country data show that wheat exports have not significantly increased in 2016 to 2018, despite the drastic decline in 2016 and jump in prices in 2018. Latest data show wheat exports to have decreased by 2% in 2016 and slightly increased by 1% in 2017 and 2018. Available data shows Turkey as the top exporter of wheat in 2018.<sup>18</sup>

4.33. Trends in rice exports from available data, however, somewhat reflect the trend of world prices for rice. Latest data<sup>19</sup> reflect that rice exports (HS1006) increased by 4% in 2016 but bounced back to 24% in 2017 and record a modest increase of 6% in 2018. World prices of rice show an increase from 2016 to 2018 by 2%, 3% and 1% respectively (see Appendix Table 7). Available data show India and Thailand as the top exporters of rice in 2018.<sup>20</sup>

4.34. In the case of Brazil's 2018 exports of soya beans, available data show<sup>21</sup> that despite a decrease in world prices from 2017 to 2018 (-1% and -5%, see Appendix Table 7), net weight data shows an increase in Brazil's volume of soya beans by 32% and 23%, respectively. Brazil's exports of soya bean (HS1201) decreased in value by 8% in 2016 but increased by 33% in 2017 and 29% in 2018. Brazil exported 83.6 million metric tons of soya bean (HS0201) worth USD 33.1 billion in 2018.

4.35. In the NAMA side, motorcars (HS2703), petroleum products (HS2709 and 2710) and electronic integrated circuits (HS8542) account for over 45% of top traded NAMA goods. Medicaments in measured doses and radio-telephony transmission tools also account for 7% of those exported and imported respectively. According to latest 2017 data, radio-telephony transmission tools and automatic data processing machines exported by China amounted to USD 334 billion.

4.36. Despite the increase in fuel prices and the global call to reduce negative effects of climate change, trade in petroleum products continued to increase. Available country data<sup>22</sup> show that imports of oil and petroleum products (HS2700) in developing economies are estimated to have increased by 36% in 2017 and 31% in 2018. Imports of motor cars (HS8703), on the other hand, show an increase of 6% in 2016 (consistent with the drop-in fuel prices), 7% in 2017, and a decrease

<sup>16</sup> List of products taken from the WTO World Trade Profiles 2019.

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.who.int/dietphysicalactivity/publications/trs916/download/en/>.

<sup>18</sup> Data sourced from TDM (Trade Data Monitor).

<sup>19</sup> Data sourced from TDM (Trade Data Monitor).

<sup>20</sup> Data sourced from TDM (Trade Data Monitor).

<sup>21</sup> Data sourced from TDM (Trade Data Monitor).

<sup>22</sup> Data sourced from TDM (Trade Data Monitor).

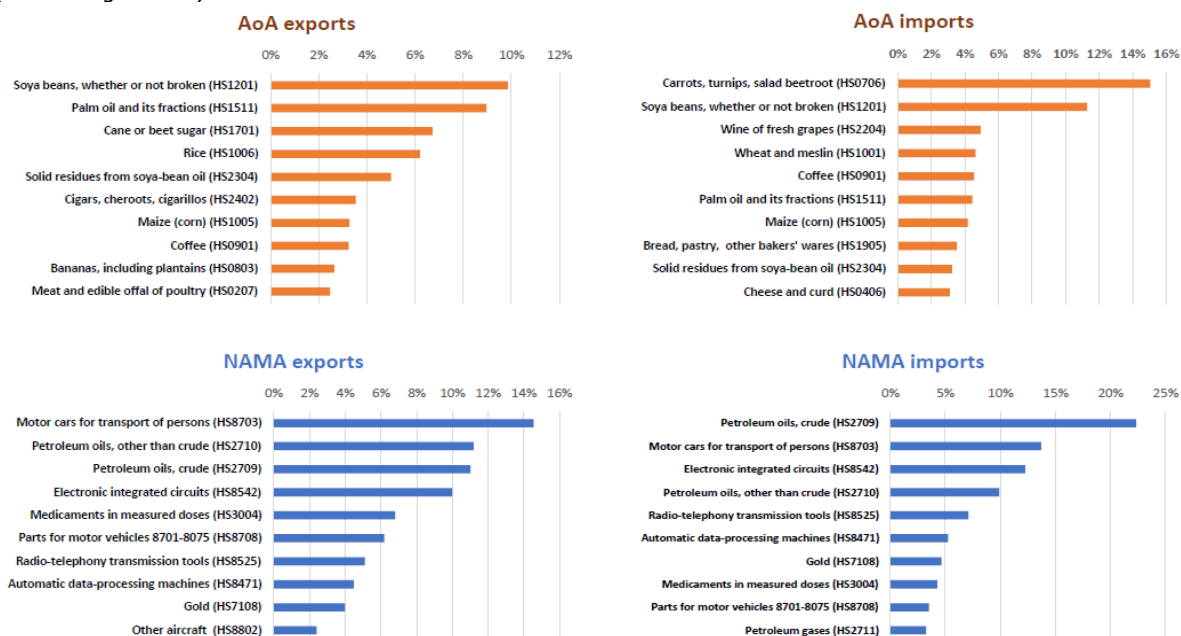


of 9% in 2018. Plastics (HS3926) also show an increasing trend of 5%, 11% and 3% from 2016 to 2018, respectively.

4.37. While existing trade statistics may not adequately show the direct impact of natural disasters and warming temperatures on trade, potential links of natural phenomena to trends in agriculture production, market share and prices could be further observed and monitored. Moreover, current trade classifications would have to be adapted to reflect new products that have emerged due to environment and IT technology trends.

**Chart 9: Developing economies' top 10 exports and imports of AoA and NAMA goods, 2017 and 2018**

(Percentage share)



Source: UN Comtrade database.

Note: Using Harmonised System (HS) reported AoA and NAMA data as published in the WTO Trade Profiles 2019.

#### 4.6 "South-South" trade

**Developing Asia and trade in manufactures are the main drivers of South-South trade.**

4.38. Trade of developing economies with other developing economies or "South-South" trade has remained stable at an estimated share of 53% (see Chart 10) for the fourth consecutive year, amounting to about USD 4,149 billion in 2018 and a 7% increase from its value in 2017. In 2017, 70% of total exports were mostly generated by Developing Asia, about 15% by the Middle East and a little under 10% by South and Central America and the Caribbean. Total world exports of the developing economies are estimated to have reached USD 7766 billion in 2018. Total exports were estimated to be about 65% manufactures, 20% fuels and mining and 10% agriculture products.

4.39. In terms of "who traded with whom", about 70% of total "South-South" exports in 2017 were mostly directed to Developing Asia, particularly to the Six East-Asian traders (almost 30%) and China (20%). The United States and the European Union remain to be important destinations of exports of developing economies. They averaged 15% and 17%, respectively, of market share of total exports from 2015-2017. At least 75% of goods exported to both destinations were manufactures.

4.40. In "South-South" manufacture exports, 84% was mostly generated by Developing Asia. In fuels and mining products, 36% were exported by the Middle East followed closely by Asian economies (33%). And finally, total agricultural exports were mostly exported by



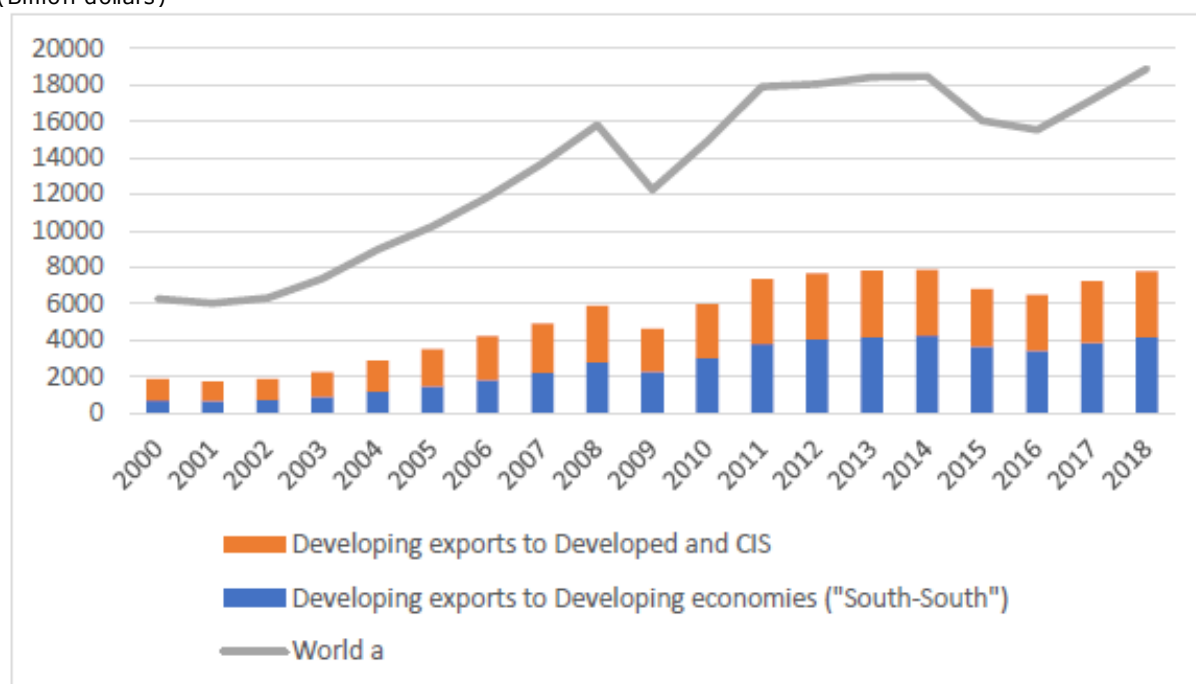
Developing Asia (52%) and by South and Central America and the Caribbean (over 30%). Latest bilateral data estimated "South-South" exports in manufactures, mining and agriculture in 2017 to amount to USD 2,545 billion, USD 825 billion and USD 400 billion respectively.

4.41. In terms of what was exported "South-South" manufacture exports predominantly sent to Developing Asia were 40% office and telecommunication equipment. Fuel and mining exports were also estimated to predominantly be sent to Developing Asia, mostly to the Six East-Asian traders or NICs(6) (31%) and China (28%). Latest estimates reflect that exports to the NICs(6) 10 years ago had shrunk as market share has shifted to China. In particular, in 2008, 58% of developing economies' exports of fuels and mining products was sent to NICs(6) countries and only 9% sent to China. This had drastically changed in 2017 where fuel and mining exports to NICs(6) were estimated to have dropped to 39% and increase for China at 25%.

4.42. Finally, for "South-South" agriculture exports, 60% were mostly directed to Developing Asia (almost 40% directed to NICs(6) and China), almost 15% each for the Middle East and Africa and 10% to South and Central America and the Caribbean in 2017.

**Chart 10: Developing economies' merchandise trade with developing, developed and CIS economies, 2000-2018**

(Billion dollars)



a Excludes re-exports of Hong Kong, China.

Source: WTO Secretariat (2000-2017), WTO estimates (2018).

## 5 TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES DEVELOPMENTS BETWEEN 2016 AND 2018

### 5.1 Overview

***Developing economy trade of commercial services increased from 2016 through 2018.***

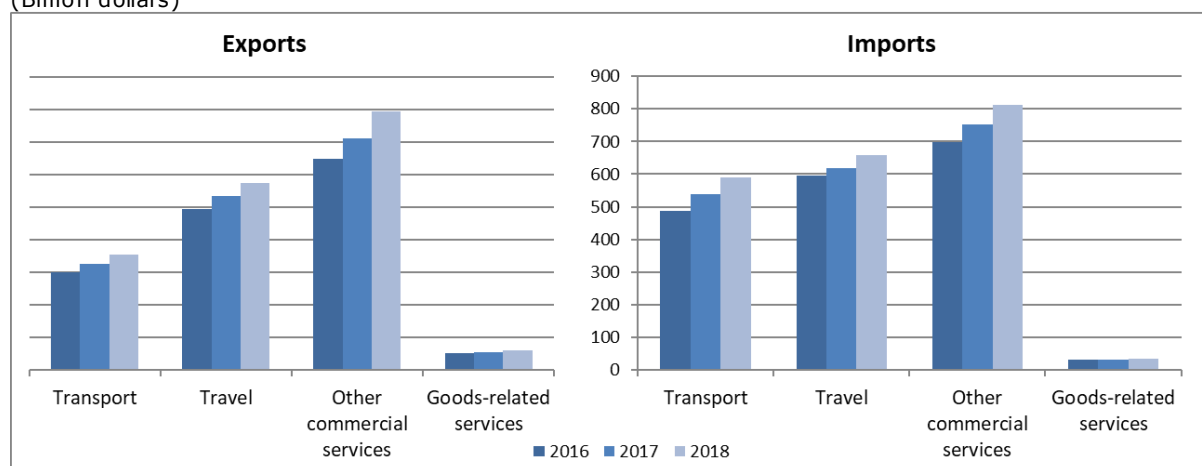
5.1. Commercial services trade for developing economies increased substantially over the 2016-18 period, with exports growing 9.1% and imports increasing 7.6% on average annually to USD 1.8 trillion and USD 2.1 trillion respectively. Overall, commercial services trade stagnated in 2016 with some developing economies seeing a decrease in the value of commercial services exports and imports compared to 2015. The global economy was hit with a number of political shocks and weak or slowing growth in major economies during this year, thereby reducing demand. However, by 2017 the global economy had begun to improve with commodity prices increasing and accelerated

growth in developing economies, leading to strong growth in commercial services trade through 2018.

5.2. Trade in every main services sector by developing economies grew from 2016 to 2018 (see Chart 11). Other commercial services exports saw the largest increase, growing 11.6% in 2018 to USD 795 billion, with strong growth in telecommunications, computer and information services exports. Transport and travel services trade by developing countries also expanded, with exports rising on average by 8.6% and 7.6% respectively over the period. Finally, goods-related services also increased, although this sector continues to be less well-represented as only half of all developing economies collect this data.

**Chart 11: Developing economies' trade in commercial services by main category, 2016-2018**

(Billion dollars)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

5.3. The main source of statistics on trade in commercial services continues to be the balance-of-payments (BOP) framework. However, BOP data does not provide information per the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), as discussed in the previous version of this report (WT/COMTD/W/230).<sup>23</sup> Commercial services trade statistics by partner country are also not readily available, thereby limiting the analysis of commercial services trade flows (see chapter 7). Although statistics compiled on commercial presence within the framework of FATS are also not widely published, some information is available and is briefly discussed at the end of this section to broaden the perspective on developing economy services trade.<sup>24</sup>

## 5.2 Leading traders

### *Asia led developing economy trade in commercial services.*

5.4. All developing economy regions saw growth over the 2016-18 period, with shares of developing economy trade increasing for Asia, Africa and developing Europe. This change in shares was precipitated by strong average annual export growth in Asia (+9.9%), Africa (+12.2%), and Europe (+14.1%) as well as average annual import growth of 8.2% in Asia and 12.1% in Africa. Developing Asian economies' exports rose the most in value terms, reaching USD 1.2 trillion in 2018, largely from increased exports of telecommunications, computer and information services as well as other business services (led by China and India). In Africa, travel exports increased significantly from 2016-18 given continued growth in North Africa and the recovery of Egyptian tourism following security events in late 2015. The increased share of commercial services exports by Other

<sup>23</sup> The analysis of the international supply of services by developing economies in this Section is based on BOP statistics. Estimates jointly compiled by the WTO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Trade Centre (ITC), reflect the services classification contained in the sixth edition of the IMF Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6).

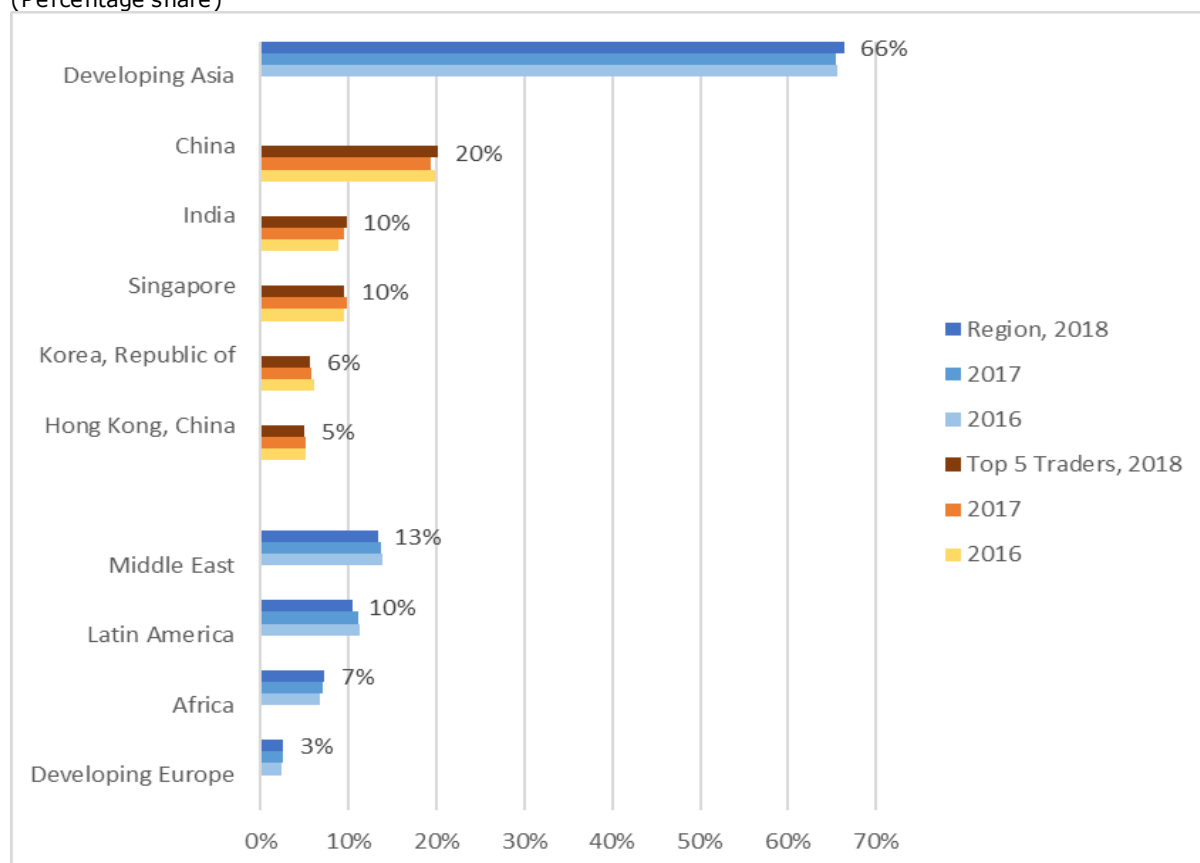
<sup>24</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina; Costa Rica; China; Hong Kong, China; Israel; Serbia; Thailand; Zambia and Zimbabwe are currently the only developing economies compiling FATS statistics.

South-Eastern Europe came from growth of Turkish air transport exports as the country continued to target its passenger aviation sector for development.

5.5. Developing Asia accounts for the largest share of developing economy commercial services trade, with its share increasing from 65.5% in 2016 to 66.4% in 2018. Of this trade, the top five developing Asian economies by value of commercial services trade (China; India; Singapore; the Republic of Korea; and Hong Kong, China) accounted for approximately half of all developing economy commercial services trade in every year from 2016-18 (see Chart 12).

**Chart 12: Share of developing economy commercial services trade by region and top traders, 2016-18**

(Percentage share)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

5.6. A contributing factor to commercial services trade growth in Africa and Asia were regional trade networks. In Africa, COMESA and ECOWAS both saw strong growth in travel exports over the period, with COMESA registering average annual growth of 39.6 % over 2016-18 (reaching USD 22.5 billion in 2018) as inter-African travel continued to grow and ECOWAS showing average growth of 13.4% in other commercial services trade, especially other business services. ASEAN saw balanced increases in all the main services export sectors, including manufactures on inputs owned by others.

5.7. Drilling down from the regional to the economy-level, more than half of the top 20 most dynamic commercial services traders were economies in Developing Asia (see Chart 13). Macao, China, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia all saw strong average annual growth in exports of travel (+15.0%, +13.7 %, +12.2% +2.8% respectively) over the period as well as growth in imports of transport, a reflection of their strong tourism industries. India and Singapore recorded high growth in imports of transport (18.0% and 11.7% respectively) given merchandise trade's return to growth following 2016, as well as exports and imports of other commercial services. China's commercial services trade grew across the board as their GDP continued to expand over the period. Notably, the Philippines and Chinese Taipei both saw increases in exports of goods-related services over this period, increasing to USD 4.1 billion and US 4.4 billion respectively in 2018, although their goods related services shares of total commercial services trade remained small (10.9% and 8.9%). Finally,

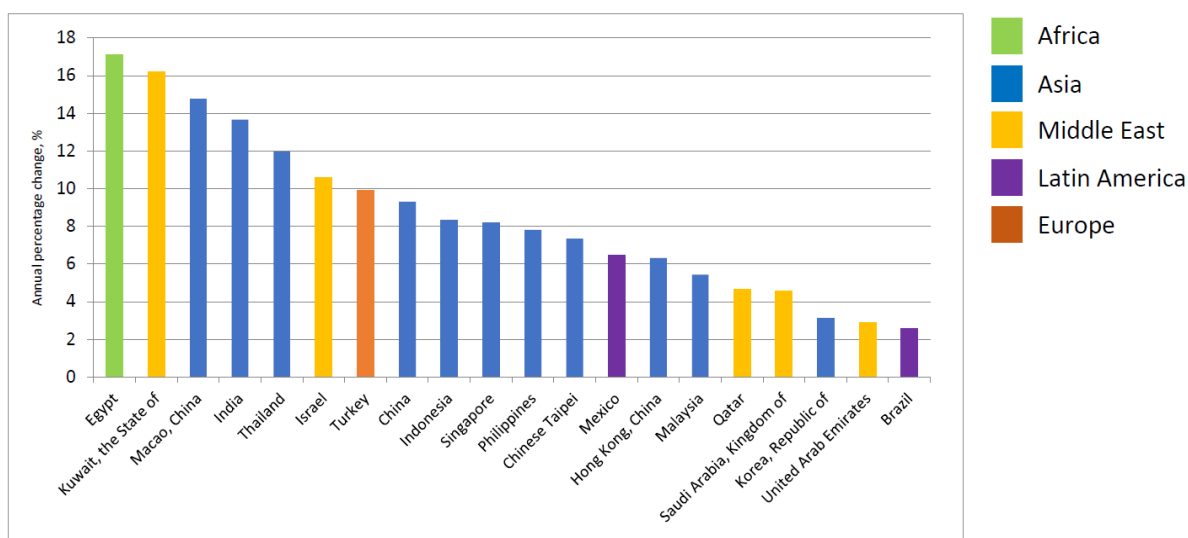
Hong Kong, China and the Republic of Korea saw increases in transportation exports, again tied to the general growth in the global economy.

5.8. Egypt had the highest average annual percentage commercial services trade growth from 2016-18 (+17.1%) as its tourism industry recovered following security events in late 2015 that negatively impacted its travel exports. In 2018, the value of Egypt's travel services exports neared its 2010 record, reaching an estimated USD 11.6 billion. Several countries in the Middle East also posted high levels of average trade growth over the period, principally due to a return to growth for the transport sector, related to the growth in merchandise trade. Exports of marine transport was especially important for Qatar, while an increase in insurance and pensions services exports, many of which are related to trade in the gulf, contributed to the high average annual growth rate for the State of Kuwait. Israel showed continued growth in exports of telecommunications services. Lastly Turkey returned to more robust economic growth in 2016 following a slowdown in 2015 and showed strong increases in travel exports from 2016 to 2018 (up from USD 18.7 billion to USD 25.2 billion).

5.9. Latin America also posted trade increases from 2016 to 2018. Mexico in particular showed strong increases in travel exports (+7.0%) and imports (+4.7%) while Brazil's trade growth was primarily focused in imports of travel (+12.2%) and transport (+17.0%).

**Chart 13: Developing economies' top twenty dynamic commercial services traders, 2016-2018**

(Average annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

### 5.3 Transport

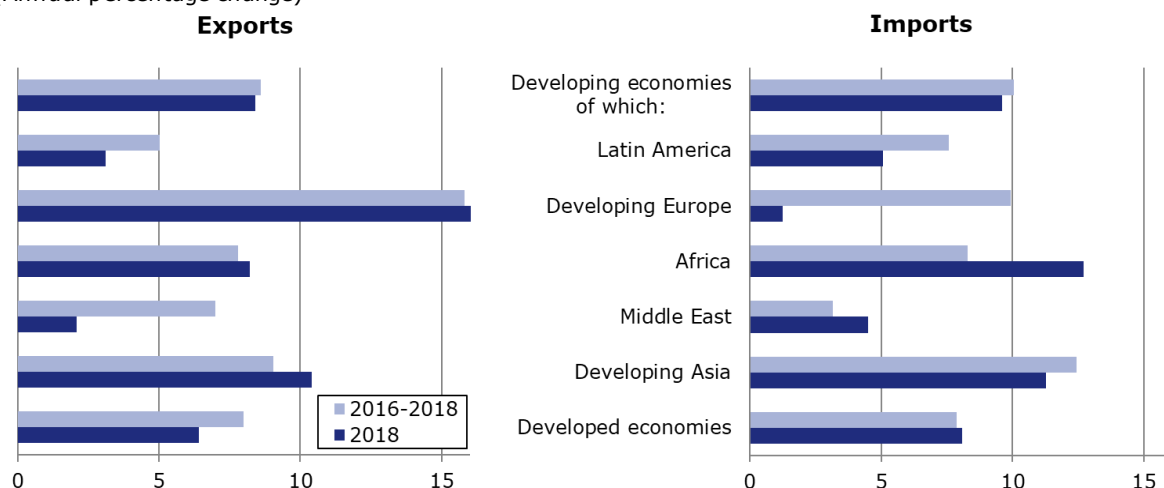
#### ***Transport services trade by developing economies continued to grow.***

5.10. Transport was the second largest services sector traded by developing economies, making up 19.9% of developing economies' exports and 28.1% of imports. Developing economies' trade in transport services increased every year over the 2016-18 period. Transport exports grew to USD 354 billion in 2018, up from USD 300 billion in 2016. Every region registered positive transport trade growth, with developing Europe, Developing Asia, and Africa having some of the largest changes (see Chart 14).

5.11. Turkey led transport export growth in developing Europe as its economy expanded over the period, while Developing Asia; Singapore; China; and Hong Kong, China returned to their previous growth trends after a slight dip in transport exports in 2016. For Africa, Egypt had the highest growth in transport services following the negative impacts of a 2015 security incident.

**Chart 14: Developing economies' trade in transport services by region, 2016-2018 and 2018**

(Annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

5.12. By value terms, developing economy trade in maritime transport was the largest mode of transport, with exports reaching USD 171 billion and imports reaching USD 332 billion in 2018. Most leading developing country transport exporters saw growth in sea transport services exports, except for the Republic of Korea and Egypt. Although the Suez Canal can accommodate very large container ships, they generally do not make use of Egyptian seaports, limiting Egyptian exports of maritime transport.<sup>25</sup> Additionally instability in the region contributed to Egypt's decline in exports.

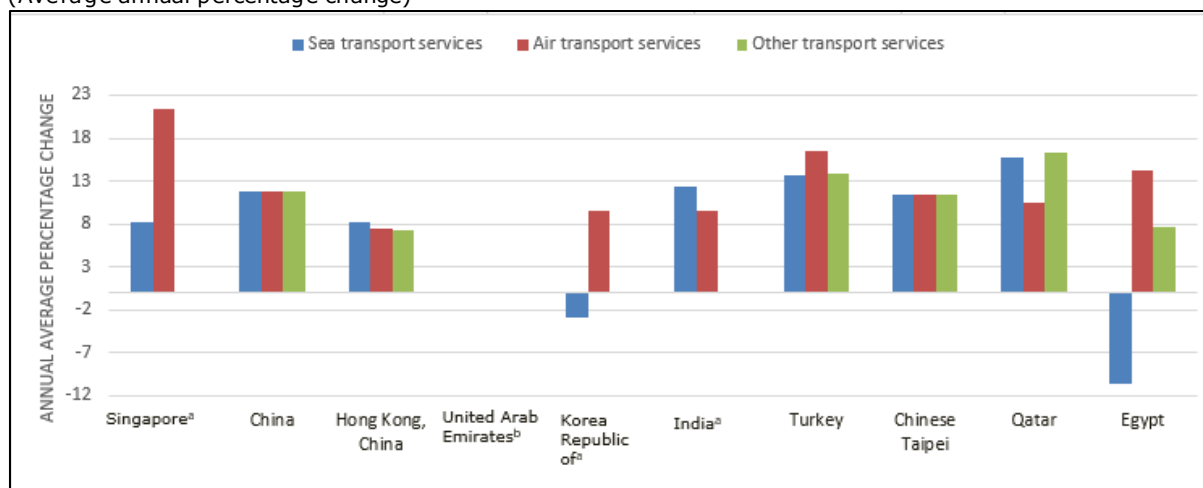
5.13. Developing economy exports of air transport services, however, increased for all ten leading transport exporters. Singapore saw high growth in passenger, freight and other air transport. Singapore, for many years, has targeted its aviation sector for development. Further, Singapore Airlines, the country's flagship carrier, re-launched its super long-haul flight from Newark, United States of America to Singapore in 2018, which was well-received.

5.14. Other transport services include services such as rail. China notably increased its exports of other transport services by nearly 11.7% on average annually from 2016-18. China has been working to increase its block train capacity and use, especially with services to Europe.

<sup>25</sup> UNCTAD, "Review of Maritime Transport, 2017."

**Chart 15: Developing economies' top ten transport exporters by mode of transport, 2016-2018**

(Average annual percentage change)



a Negligible or zero values for other transport services.

b The United Arab Emirates is the 4th largest developing economy exporter of transport services but its statistics do not have detail by mode of transport.

Source: WTO estimates.

## 5.4 Travel

### ***Travel services continued to be the largest single commercial services sector traded by developing economies.***

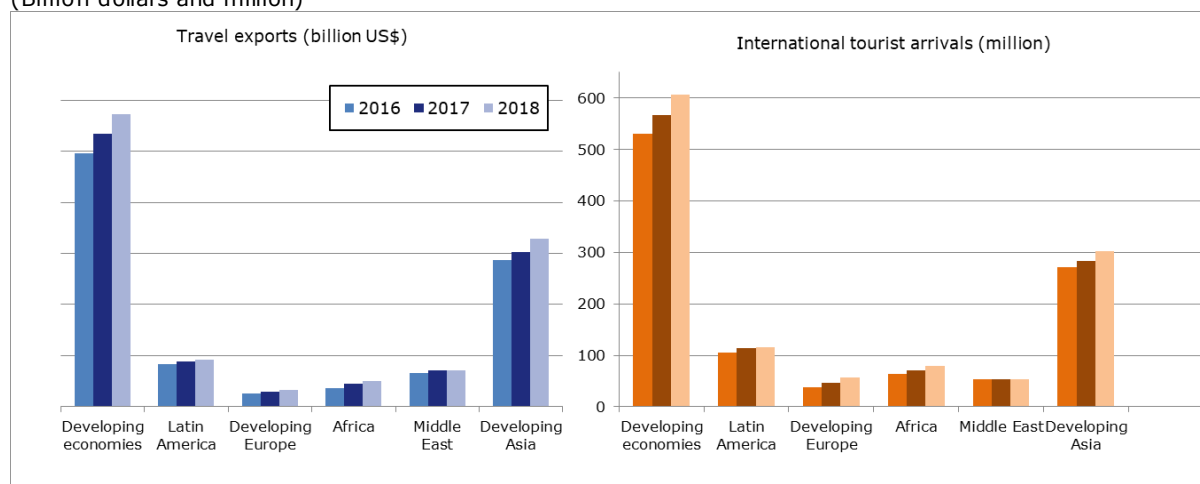
5.15. Travel, which records expenditure on goods and services by foreign travellers in the host economy, remained the largest single services sector traded by developing economies in 2018 (see Chart 11) and continued to be an especially important sector for LDCs. Although the share of world services exports of travel by developing economies has remained stable at about one third of all travel exports over the past five years, the share of travel imports by developing economies has steadily increased from 25.1% in 2013 to 31.5% in 2018 as global tourism, including tourism by developing country nationals, continued to grow.

5.16. Despite the economic slowdown in 2016, international tourist arrivals continued growing, reaching more than 600 million to developing economies in 2018.<sup>26</sup> As in the past, about half of all tourist arrivals were to developing Asian economies, followed by Latin America. International travellers' expenditure in goods and services during their stay in developing economies (travel exports) reached USD 574 billion in 2018, accounting for 39.9% of world receipts of travel, a share that has remained relatively constant over the past ten years.

<sup>26</sup> Aggregates for the developing economies and for the developing regions were compiled by the Secretariat on the basis of statistics by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

**Chart 16: Developing economies' travel exports and international tourist arrivals by region, 2016-2018**

(Billion dollars and million)

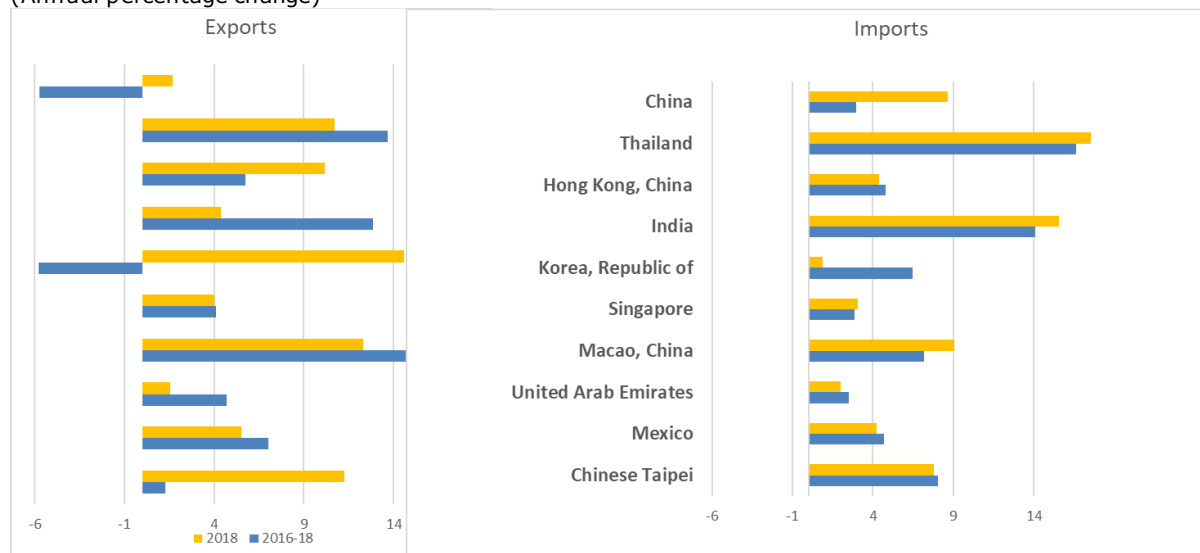


Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates and WTO aggregations on the basis of UNWTO data.

5.17. China remained the world's top source of tourism over the 2016-18 period, both in terms of spending and number of tourists. China, alone, accounted for 20% of global travel expenditures on average over the 2016-18 period. Thailand also continued to show strong growth in travel exports and imports, as tourism arrivals remained high. Although there was a continued trend of fewer Chinese tourists to Thailand, this deficit was made up by tourist arrivals from India.

**Chart 17: Developing economies' top 10 travel traders' exports and imports by region, 2016-2018 and 2018**

(Annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

## 5.5 Other commercial services

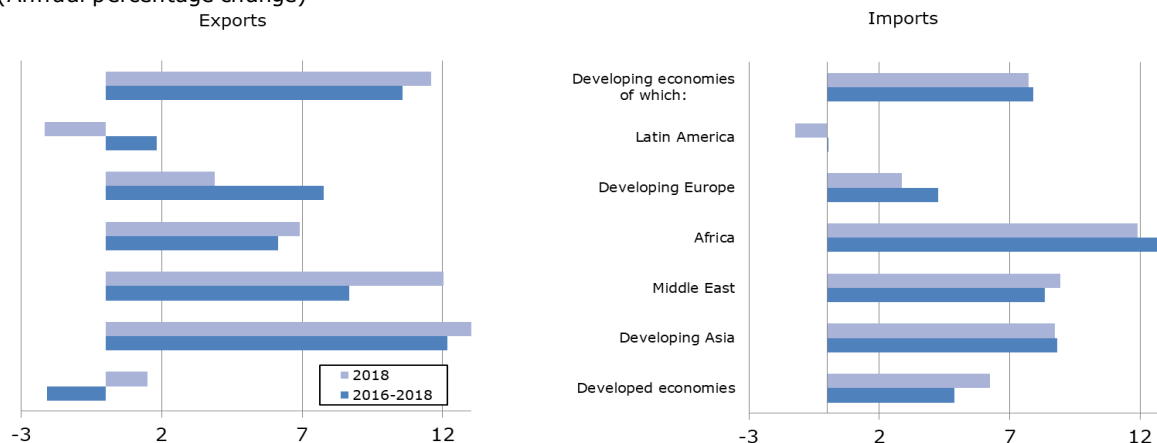
**Other commercial services trade continued to grow, with developing economies' shares increasing from 2016-18.**

5.18. From 2016-18, developing economies' exports of "other commercial services" increased on average by 10.6% annually, reaching USD 795 billion in 2018. Developing economies share of world exports of other commercial services continued to increase, rising from 24.2% of world exports in 2016 to 25.6% of world exports in 2018.

5.19. All regions saw other commercial services trade growth over the 2016-18 period except for Latin America, where economic difficulties in some of its leading economies such as Brazil and Argentina contributed to a slowdown in trade. Developing Asia and the Middle East saw the highest export growth in this period, while Africa reported strong growth of other commercial services imports.

**Chart 18: Developing economies' exports and imports of other commercial services by region, 2016-2018 and 2018**

(Annual percentage change)



Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates.

5.20. Other business services" (which includes different types of services, such as research and development services, professional and management consulting services as well as technical, trade-related, and other business services) and telecommunications, computer and information services had the largest share of other commercial services exports by developing economies (46.1% and 23.0% respectively over 2016 to 2018). This is reflected in the subsector shares by top developing economy other commercial services exporters (see Chart 19). For example, only Hong Kong, China and the United Arab Emirates did not show other business services as their largest other commercial services subsector in 2018.

5.21. On the other hand, telecommunications, computer and information services played an important role in certain leading developing economy other commercial services exports, especially in China, India, Israel, the Philippines, the United Arab Emirates, and Chinese Taipei all six of which are focused in computer services exports. Complementing these services exports are strong electronic manufacturing industries in these economies.

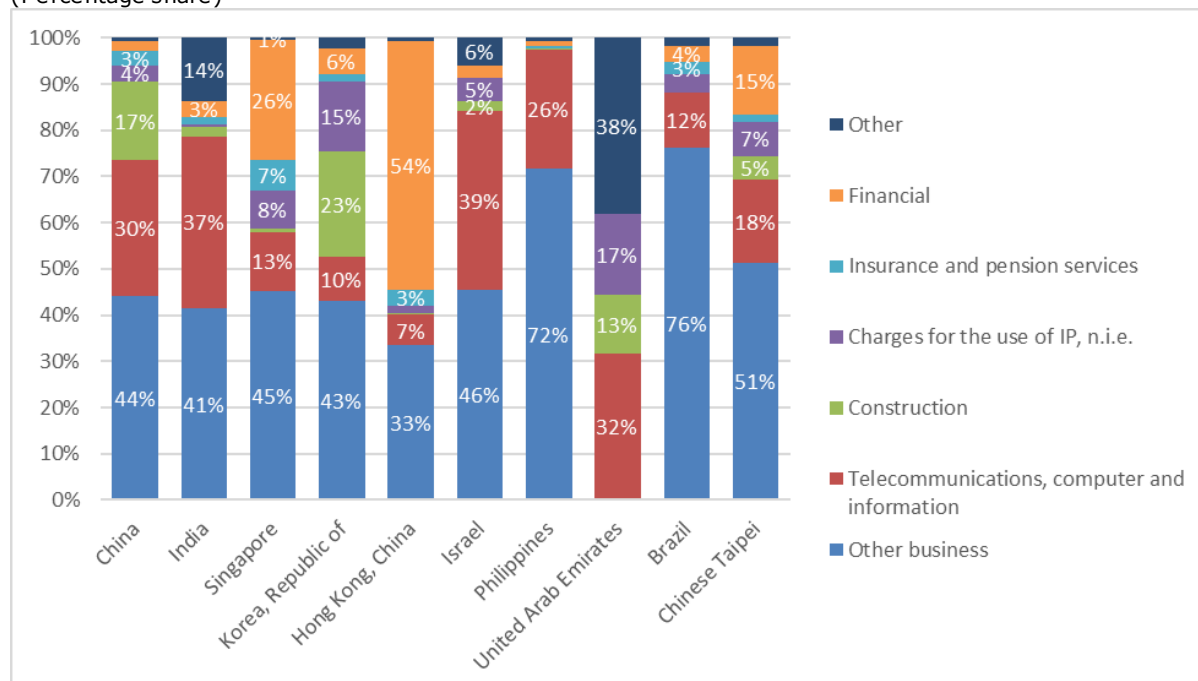
5.22. Following telecommunications, computer and information services is developing economy exports of financial services. Certain developing economies, principally Hong Kong, China, Singapore, and Chinese Taipei export large shares of financial services, a reflection of their established global finance sectors.

5.23. Lastly, charges for the use of IP has been growing in developing economies, particularly China. Although still a relatively small share of total Chinese commercial services exports, exports of Chinese IP has more than doubled from USD 1.2 billion in 2016 to USD 5.6 billion in 2018. Other developing economies with strong digital sectors also have relatively larger shares of IP exports, namely Singapore, the Republic of Korea, Israel, the United Arab Emirates, and Chinese Taipei.



**Chart 19: Developing economies' top ten exporters of other commercial services by subsector, 2018**

(Percentage share)



Source: WTO estimates.

## 5.6 Foreign Affiliate Statistics (FATS)

### ***Foreign Affiliate Statistics (FATS) information remains scarce.***

5.24. Information for foreign affiliate statistics (FATS) is limited, especially for developing economies. However, available data suggest an increase in the value of inward investment in 2016, the latest year reported, especially within the information and communications sector. In recent years, nine developing economies have reported inward FATS data and three have reported outward data (see WTSR 2018). Most recently, six developing economies (Bosnia & Herzegovina, China; Hong Kong, China; Serbia; Thailand and Zambia) have inward FATS statistics available for 2016, while only China has reported outward FATS.

5.25. Of the six developing economies with reported inward FATS, the value increased from 2015 to 2016 except in Bosnia & Herzegovina and China. Inward investment in information and communications increased by 4.0% on average for the reporting countries, declining only in Thailand, which faced political uncertainty in 2016 that deterred business investment. Additionally, the number of inward FATS affiliates were also up slightly for five of the six reporters relative to 2015.

5.26. Available FATS data for Zambia in 2017 show some positive developments, although the report on services trade is mixed. The number of foreign affiliate enterprises in Zambia increased from 182 in 2016 to 193 in 2017 and their sales rose from USD 11.1 to USD 14.1 in 2017. These foreign affiliates data, however, also include non-services industries given the largest sector for Zambian foreign affiliates is the mining and quarrying sector. Zambian exports of services to foreign affiliates declined from USD 93 million in 2016 to USD 8.9 million in 2017. Similarly imports of services from foreign affiliates dropped from USD 515.3 million in 2016 to USD 11.67 million in 2017. On the other hand, foreign affiliate services sectors such as wholesale & retail trade, deposit taking corporations, and information and communications all saw increases in their turnover from 2016 to 2017.

## 6 TRADE IN VALUE-ADDED AND PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS

### 6.1 The domestic and foreign value-added contents of exports

#### ***Developing economies import foreign inputs to produce their exports of goods and services.***

6.1. Nowadays, a large part of the products consumed all over the world is produced within international Global Value Chains (GVCs) where economies and companies specialize in specific steps of the production process. Measuring trade related to the global production phenomenon is a challenge and requires complementing traditional trade statistics with data informing on the origin of the inputs contained in traded products.

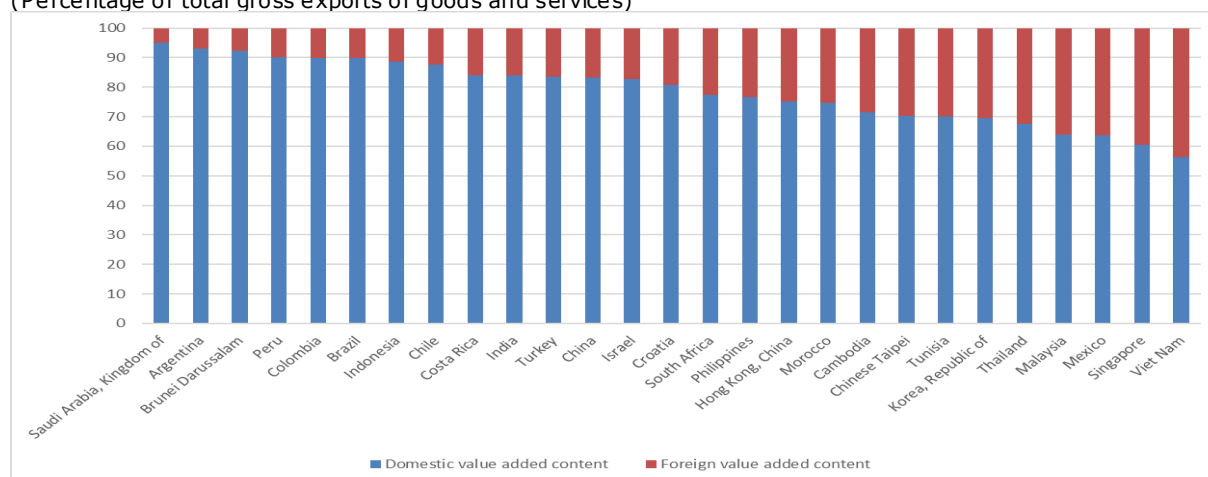
6.2. The estimation of trade in value-added terms leads to the decomposition of gross exports into their domestic and foreign value-added contents. This can be used to assess the actual contribution of trade to an economy as well as the trade taking place among GVCs that refers to the vertical exchange of intermediate goods and services through international production chains.

6.3. The OECD Trade in Value-added (TiVA) database, resulting from an OECD-WTO initiative launched in 2011, provides free access to a wide range of indicators for 64 economies for the period 2005-2015, among which are 27 developing economies<sup>27</sup> and 36 industries.<sup>28</sup>

6.4. All economies shown in Chart 20 below produce for their exports of goods and services the majority of value added in their own country (domestic value added). However, all exports contain a share of foreign value-added that varies substantially across economies. In 2016, oil and other primary products exporters, like the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Argentina or Brunei Darussalam, included more than 90% of domestic value-added in their total exports. Most of South-East Asia economies presented high rates of foreign content in their exports, thus outlining their integration in regional supply chains. For example, the Republic of Korea sourced its exports in 2016 with intermediates from abroad up to 32%. Viet Nam's share of foreign inputs in its total exports is the highest, estimated at 44.5%, mainly due to its specialization in assembly functions in the manufacturing industry.

**Chart 20: The domestic and foreign value-added content of exports, 2016**

(Percentage of total gross exports of goods and services)



Source: OECD TiVA database.

<sup>27</sup> Developing economies covered in the TiVA database: Argentina; Brazil; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Chile; China; Colombia; Costa Rica; Croatia; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Israel; Korea, Republic of; Malaysia; Mexico; Morocco; Peru; Philippines; Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of; Singapore; South Africa; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; Tunisia; Turkey and Viet Nam.

<sup>28</sup> Access the OECD TiVA database at [https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TiVA\\_2018\\_C1](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TiVA_2018_C1) or from the WTO GVC portal at [https://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statistics\\_e/miwi\\_e/miwi\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statistics_e/miwi_e/miwi_e.htm).

## 6.2 Backward and forward participation in GVCs

**The level of total GVC participation varies significantly among developing economies, from 24% to 62% of the value added contained in total exports, informing on their roles and positions in international production chains.**

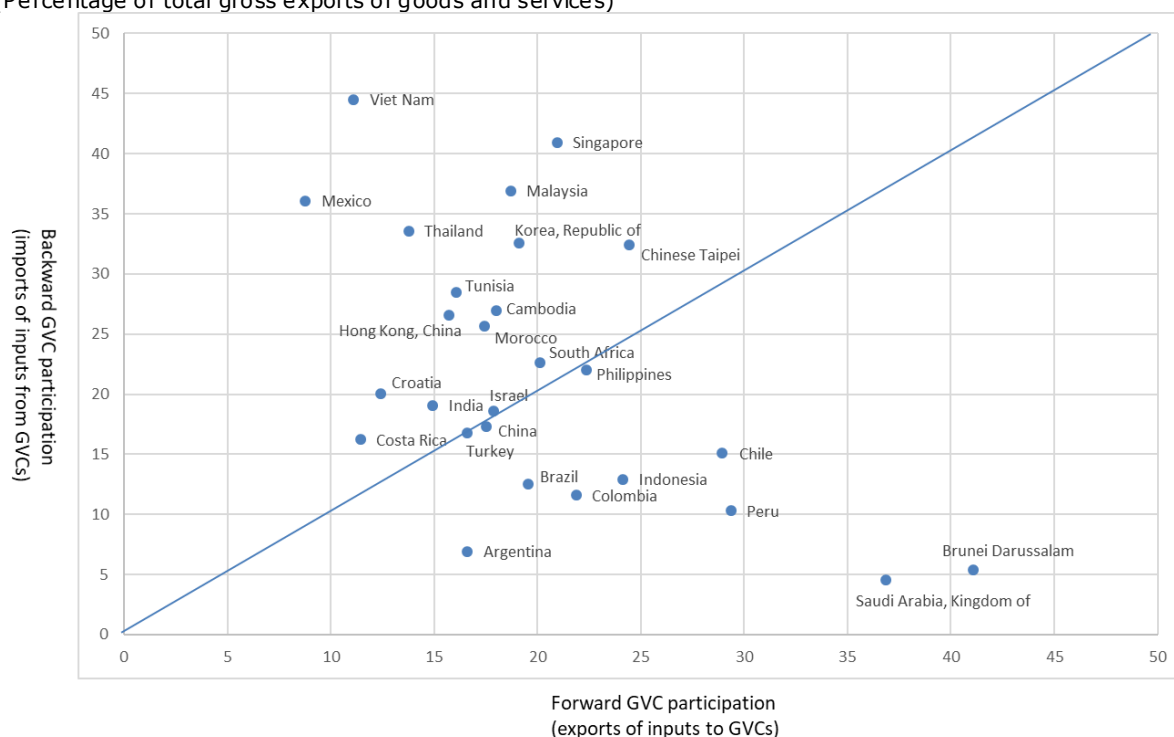
6.5. The GVC participation index illustrates the "Trade in tasks" phenomenon and the multiple value-added exchanges between countries and industries taking place within international production. GVC participation can be broken down in two parts related to backward and forward linkages of a country with its foreign partners.

6.6. The backward participation to GVCs refers to the foreign value-added content of exports, also referred to as vertical specialization, notion developed by Hummels et al. (2001). This is the "Buyer" perspective or sourcing side in GVCs, corresponding to the value-added of inputs that were imported in order to produce intermediate or final goods and services for export. The forward participation to GVCs captures the domestic value-added contained in inputs sent to third countries in the production chain for further processing and export. This is the seller-related measure or supply side in the GVC participation index.

6.7. Chart 21 locates the set of developing economies available in the OECD TiVA database according to their levels of backward and forward linkages to GVCs in 2015. Crossing the two dimensions of GVC participation provides information on the position and level of implication of economies in GVCs.

**Chart 21: Forward and backward GVC participation, all industries, 2015**

(Percentage of total gross exports of goods and services)



Source: OECD TiVA database.

6.8. Brunei Darussalam and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia showed the highest rates of forward GVC participation, respectively 46.5% and 41.4% in 2015, which reflected their role as core oil suppliers to supply chains. Other primary products exporters, mainly from South America and also Indonesia, also intervene at the beginning of supply chains and predominantly export inputs through GVCs. All these economies present low rates of backward GVC participation since the production of primary products requires less inputs for their production, and even less foreign inputs, than the manufacturing of more sophisticated products.

6.9. In 2015, Mexico imported 36.1% of the total value-added contained in its exports. Such a trade pattern is observed for processing traders that import massively foreign inputs to produce their exports. Although processing trade in China is prevalent, both backward and forward GVC participations were quite balanced in 2015, around 17.5% each. In the last years, China has led industrial structural changes that modified its GVC patterns. The economy gradually increased its capacity to produce inputs, thus reducing its level of vertical specialization and exporting more and more industrial inputs to neighbour economies like Cambodia or Viet Nam. The latter had the highest rate of backward GVC participation (44.5%) in the economies under review, reflecting its specialization in end-production activities.

6.10. Other South-East Asian economies, like Singapore, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea or Chinese Taipei turned out to be the most engaged in GVCs with total GVC participation rates (sum of backward and forward rates) significantly exceeding 50%. Singapore had the most important rate in 2015, with 61.9% of its value-added exports taking place within GVCs and a predominance of backward linkages to supply chains (40.9%).

### 6.3 Rising participation of developing economies in GVCs

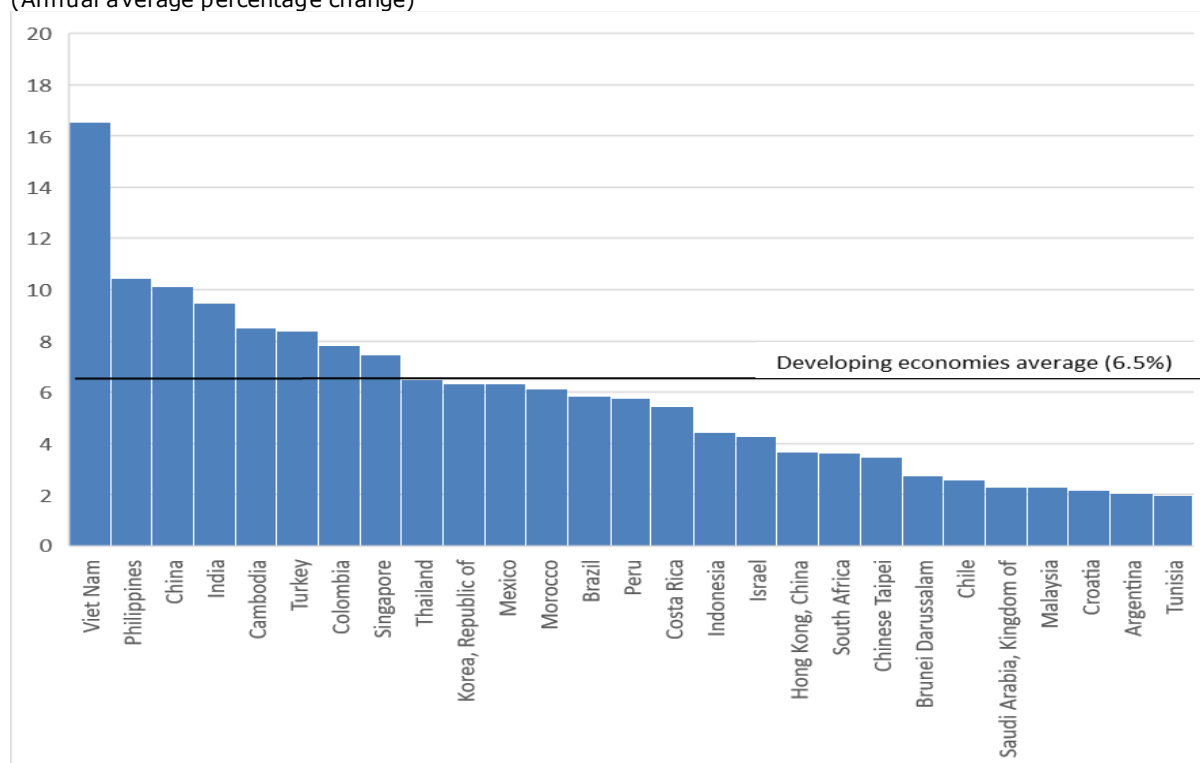
***Among the economies under review, Viet Nam expanded the most its level of interconnection within GVCs, reaching a yearly growth of GVC participation of 16.5% between 2005 and 2015.***

6.11. Chart 22 informs on the 2005-2015 historical evolution of the integration of developing economies into GVCs and highlights emerging economies and their potential to contribute to international production chains.

6.12. The top five economies having expanded the most their level of interconnection within GVCs (either through backward or forward linkages) between 2005 and 2015 are from Asia. Viet Nam experienced by far the greatest increase in GVC participation with an annual average growth of 16.5%. The Philippines and Cambodia continued rapid GVC integration, with respectively 10.4% and 8.5% yearly growths. The two economies were relatively newcomers to GVCs especially compared to other ASEAN economies. Philippines benefited from export processing zones that supported the economy's GVC participation. While Cambodia has pursued policies and reforms to modernize its industrial structure and facilitate its integration to regional and global value chains. India's participation to GVCs also increased at a high pace (9.5%) during the 2005-2015 decade, far above the average growth estimated for developing economies (6.5%). This reflects *inter alia* the successful integration of the economy within ICT global value chains, notably in the software services industry.

**Chart 22: Evolution of GVC participation in selected developing economies, 2005-2015**

(Annual average percentage change)



Source: OECD TiVA database.

#### 6.4 Geographical and sectoral origins of the value-added contained in exports of developing economies

**Total exports of developing economies were estimated to include 40.6% of services' value added in 2015.**

6.13. Table 2 gives an overview of the geographical and sectoral origin of the value-added contained in the exports of developing economies, by main industry and based on the average of economies available in the TiVA database.

6.14. All sectors are domestically and internationally interconnected for the production of exported goods and services. On average, total exports of goods and services of developing economies contained around three-quarter of value-added originating from the domestic sector in 2015. The remaining quarter was about the foreign value-added content of exports. While the domestic origin informs on the contribution of domestic industries and value chains to exports, the foreign value-added origin content deals with value-added stemming from upstream companies in GVCs.

6.15. The average share of manufactures' value-added in manufacturing exports was estimated at 46.6% in 2015, while the interpretation of gross trade statistics might assume that manufacturing exports are composed of 100% value from the industry itself.

**Table 2: Average domestic and foreign sectoral VA contribution to gross exports of developing economies, by main industry, 2015**

(Percentage of total industry gross exports)

Value-added origin							
	Domestic			Foreign			
Export industry	Primary products	Manufactures	Services	Primary products	Manufactures	Services	
Total	11.2	34.4	31.1	4.8	9.0	9.5	100.0
Primary products	77.2	5.4	9.5	1.9	2.7	3.4	100.0
Manufactures	6.9	46.6	18.7	5.8	11.5	10.5	100.0
Services	2.2	5.7	77.8	2.7	3.1	8.4	100.0

Source: OECD TiVA database.

6.16. Domestic services accounted for 18.7% of the total value-added contained in manufactures exports (see Table 2 above). This is about so-called "indirect exports" where services are integrated to the manufactures process and embedded in exported goods. In the literature, this can be referred to as "Manu-services" or the "servicification" of the manufacturing industry. Broadly speaking, indirect exports apply whenever an industry provides inputs to another one that exports. Hence, in 2015, the agricultural sector of developing economies exported indirectly through the manufactures industry up to 6.9% of the value-added included in manufactures exports.

6.17. Services exports from developing economies include value-added from all other domestic or foreign industries. Foreign services accounted for 8.4% of the total value-added in services exports, which characterizes services value chains where services are used for the creation and export of other services. All in all, total exports of developing economies were estimated to include 40.6% of services in 2015 (the sum of national services, 31.1%, and foreign services supplied by GVC partners, 9.5%).

## 6.5 Decomposing the contribution of services to exports using the TiVA approach

***The indirect services value-added content of exports outlines the dynamism of domestic value chains and the role of SMEs to supply services to larger domestic companies that export.***

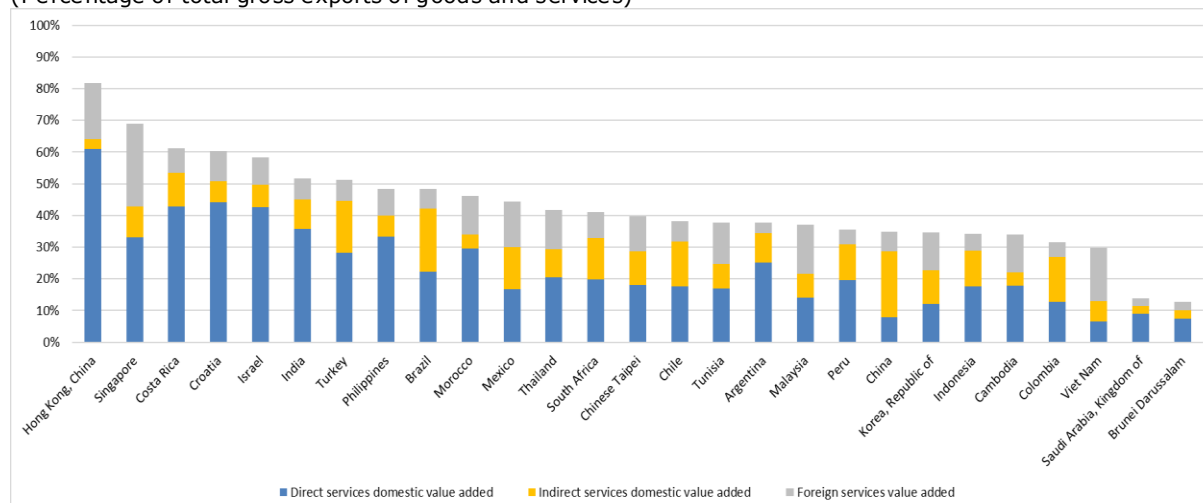
6.18. The TiVA approach enables to decompose the contribution of services to exports into three value-added components (see Chart 23): (a) Direct services domestic value-added content of exports, corresponding to the share of domestic services contained in exports from the services sector; (b) Indirect services domestic value-added content of exports, or the share of domestic services embedded in the exports of other domestic industries; and (c) Foreign services value-added content of exports, or services supplied as inputs by foreign companies.

6.19. The highest share of direct services exports observed in the sample of countries was for Hong Kong, China, estimated to 61.1 % of its total exports of goods and services in 2015. Croatia, Costa Rica and Israel also included significant contents of direct services value-added in their exports, beyond 40% of their total exports. The predominance of direct domestic services in exports outlines the services orientation of an economy.

6.20. China, Brazil and Turkey showed the highest rates of indirect services value-added in their exports respectively 20.7%, 19.9% and 16.2% in 2015. This underlines the dynamism of domestic networks of companies that provide services to other domestic exporting companies. Indirect exporters are often SMEs that provide inputs to larger companies that export.

**Chart 23: Direct, indirect and foreign services value-added contents in gross exports, 2015**

(Percentage of total gross exports of goods and services)



Source: OECD TiVA database.

6.21. GVC hubs or economies that play the role of assemblers at the end of the production chain tend to import significantly intermediate goods and services for the production of their exports. This is the case for Singapore; Hong Kong, China; and Viet Nam, which presented high rates of foreign services in their exports in 2015, respectively 26%, 17.7% and 16.8%.

## 6.6 GVC participation in the computer and electronic industry

### ***South-East Asian economies were major contributors to world computer and electronic supply chains in 2015.***

6.22. Trade in value-added statistics allow to decompose the GVC participation index by industry. Chart 24 illustrates the engagement of some developing economies in "Computer, electronic and optical equipment" supply chains (ISIC Rev.4 classification, Division 26). In this case, backward participation corresponds to the share of imported technical components in the exports of the same industry, while forward participation stands for the exports of IT-related components to downward production partners from the "Computer, electronic..." industry.

6.23. Overall, Chart 24 below highlights that South-East Asian economies were major contributors to world computer and electronic production networks in 2015, either by importing components from GVC partners, like Viet Nam, Malaysia or Thailand, or by specializing in some industrial tasks and the export of components to GVC partners, such as Chinese Taipei, the Republic of Korea or the Philippines. In 2015, 30% of the value-added contained in Philippines' exports of electronic equipment was related to interconnections with international production networks, either by exporting components to IT supply chains (16.9%, the Philippines host a significant number of semiconductor assembly and test facilities) or by importing technical inputs within same supply chains (13.1%). Israel, which hosts manufacturing plants and R&D centres of many multinational semiconductor companies, is also a leading supplier of IT components to GVCs. Its forward GVC participation within the computer and electronic industry stood at 14.7% in 2015.

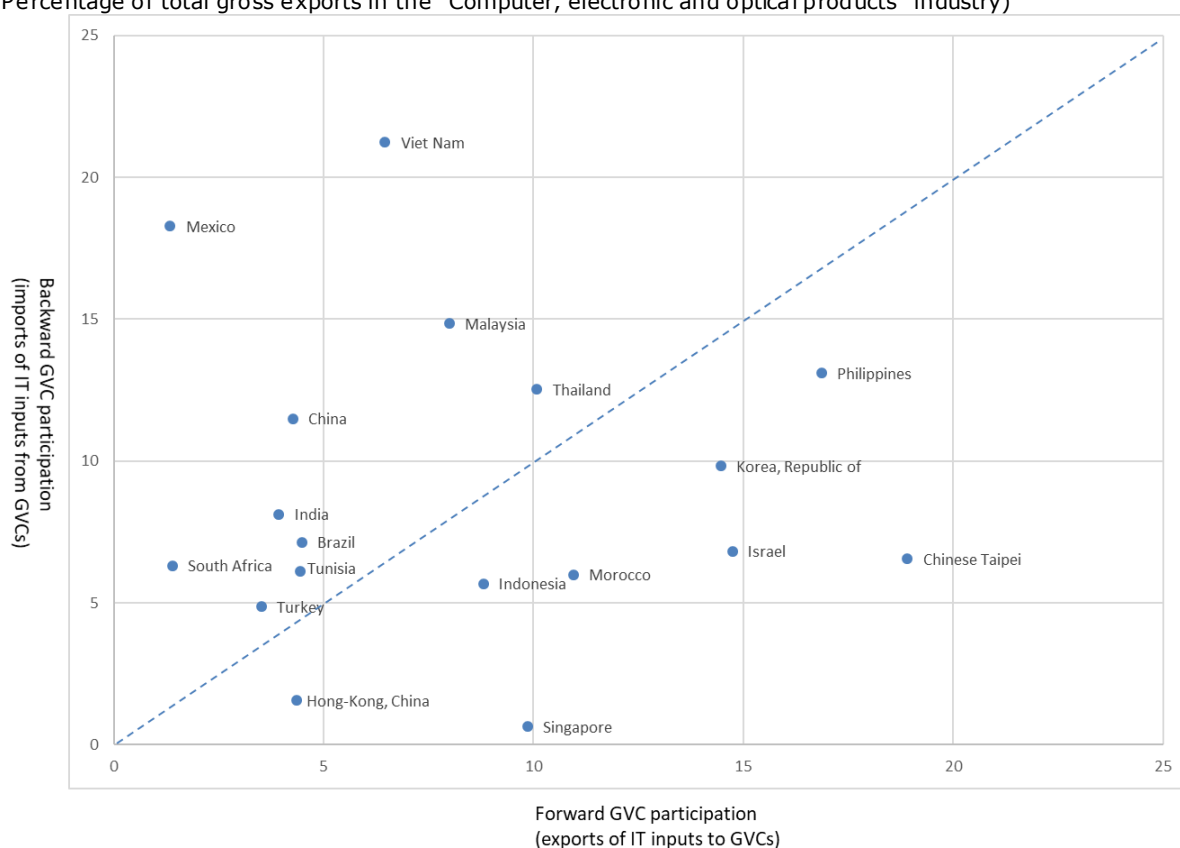
6.24. Major computer and electronic exporters presented different GVC patterns in 2015. China mainly acted as a buyer of components within production chains with a backward GVC participation estimated to 11.5% of China's IT total exports in 2015. The Republic of Korea had a more balanced interaction with IT supply chains, by exporting and importing inputs along IT supply chains corresponding to 25% of Korean total exports of computer and electronic products. Chinese Taipei was a major supplier of components through IT production networks and showed a fairly high forward GVC participation rate of 18.9%, corresponding to the value-added share from its total exports of computers and electronics destined to IT supply chains.

6.25. Chart 22 reflects the boom of the information and technology sector in Viet Nam during the last decade and highlights the significant level of imported components used to produce its exports. In 2015, 21.2% of the total value-added contained in Vietnamese IT exports were based on foreign inputs supplied by GVC partners.

6.26. Malaysia is also an IT exporter engaged in supply chains, with emphasis on upstream industrial linkages. All in all, foreign inputs represented 15% of the total value-added contained in its exports of computer and electronic products. Mexico is another core buyer from IT supply chains with a backward GVC participation estimated to 18.3 % in 2015, mainly relying on imports of high-tech components from the United States. Thailand has specialized in the production of IT components such as hard disks, integrated circuits and other electronic sub-components. The economy is well integrated to computer and electronic supply chains and acts on both sides of GVC participation, with 22.6% of its trade activity in the industry related to GVCs.

#### Chart 24: Forward and backward GVC participation, "Computer, electronic and optical products" industry, 2015

(Percentage of total gross exports in the "Computer, electronic and optical products" industry)



Source: OECD TIVA database.

## 7 CURRENT CHALLENGES AND INITIATIVES OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES IN COMPILING STATISTICAL TRADE DATA

This section aims to mention the current challenges and initiatives developing economies have in compiling their trade statistics. The better developing economies have this information, the better the chances their trade statistics will record and reflect their size of trade and participation in the world economy. Pointing these out also hopes to encourage conversations at the national level on how to support statistical offices in producing timely, more reliable and national and internationally comparable trade statistics.



## 7.1 Implementing revisions to international standards in compiling International Merchandise Trade Statistics

7.1. The WTO collaborates with the United Nations and other international organizations in hosting regional workshops in various developing economies on International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS). These were organized in order to ensure harmonised understanding and implementation of internationally recommended standards in compiling IMTS among national and regional statistical compilers. These are also opportunities for international compilers to be informed and be made aware of challenges that national and regional statisticians have particularly when revisions or new statistical compiling standards are introduced.

7.2. In one of the workshops done in 2019, for example, below are some of the compilation challenges raised<sup>29</sup>:

- (a) Applying the general trade system, i.e. excluding goods admitted to (customs) warehouse for subsequent re-exports, compiling trade indices due to high costs of surveys and the heterogeneity of HS codes, compiling trade by enterprise characteristics, compiling extended IMTS required datasets, compliance on quantity information, identifying and correcting of over- or under-invoicing, compiling seasonal adjustments, outdated compiling tools or lack of resources to upgrade; compiling imports in FOB for the use in the BOP.
- (b) Analysing and reducing bilateral asymmetries, i.e. having a better understanding of valid statistical reasons of bilateral asymmetry, for example, most, if not all discrepancies may be attributed to trade mis-invoicing, the absence of necessary information such as country of consignment, imports FOB or re-exports.
- (c) Enhancing knowledge about the methodological difference between BOP and IMTS to attribute trade transactions accurately.
- (d) Understanding the conceptual statistical framework on measuring digital trade and e-commerce.

7.3. Statisticians of developing economies welcome the efforts of international organizations in assisting them in ensuring proper understanding and implementation of internationally recommended standards in compiling International Merchandise Trade Statistics. National and regional compilers are committed to sharing best practices, knowledge and statistical challenges with each other and to seek technical assistance as necessary.

## 7.2 Improving data availability in commercial services

7.4. Compilation of services statistics has a variety of challenges stemming from its inherent complexity, especially for developing countries. To begin with, services trade has no physical component that can be counted and tallied, unlike for merchandise trade. This means that data must largely be derived statistically, which requires substantial human capital and the financial ability to maintain properly trained professionals in the compiling office. Further, many services industries are not straightforward to sample, and compilers need to have training and a clear understanding of the definition of the industry in order to produce estimates that are comparable across countries.

7.5. Besides trained professionals, generating a statistically significant sample of an industry sector also needs up to date business registries, which can require significant resources to maintain. In fact, the *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services Compiler's Guide 2010* recommends maintaining a statistical business register (SBR) and to regularly control the quality of the SBR. Once the surveys are collected, there is also the difficulty of maintaining business confidentiality of the information acquired.

7.6. In addition to business surveys, services data can be collected through border, labor force, or household surveys, especially for travel statistics. This requires having systems and infrastructure in place to collect and analyze these data. Surveys of individuals are can also be problematic as, for example, travelers do not always remember precise values spent abroad and depending on how the survey is conducted it may suffer from a very low response rate. Additionally, population censuses are important sources of benchmark information, however the comprehensive nature of a census

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<sup>29</sup> Notes from the Regional Workshop on International Merchandise Trade Statistics in Johannesburg, South Africa, 2019.

can be especially challenging in developing economies where access to some remote areas may be impossible and the sheer cost of such an endeavor may be prohibitive.

7.7. Some direct services transaction data can be collected, such as financial transactions from banks. However, this data too has challenges as the institution collecting the data may have different definitions for transactions compared to the Balance of Payments system used by statistical agencies. Further, there are likely to be errors and possible misclassifications of information compiled by financial institutions.

7.8. Services data also suffers from an issue of timeliness. Sometimes data might be collected, such as border statistics, but it is only released after periodic services statistics are already published. In this case, delayed data can be used for verification and for improving models to estimate trade in services sectors such as travel.

7.9. Besides these basic issues when compiling services data, new technologies and the changing global economy add to the difficulties of keeping services data relevant and comparable across compilers. Additionally, although there may be new "big data" sources of information that could be relevant to compilers, there are potential legal barriers to accessing and using this information, new human resource skill constraints, possible privacy concerns and costs to acquiring and maintaining these large datasets.

7.10. Although services trade data collection suffers from a wide variety of challenges, perhaps the largest issue is the fact that there is no estimation at all for certain types of information, such as information on international trade in services partner data or FATS. All of these difficulties will take time, education, and resources to resolve.

### **7.3 Using ASYCUDA to facilitate statistical data compilation and WTO notifications for developing economies**

7.11. Advances in customs management systems around the world have been driven significantly by innovation in information communication technology over the last decades. These developments have led to important improvements to facilitate trade, reduce costs and enhance timeliness and reliability. By using technology efficiently, customs can play a key role in facilitating companies to trade internationally, help verify compliance with recognized standards and collect government revenue.

7.12. One long-established customs management solution is the "Automated System for Customs Data" (ASYCUDA) offered by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Implemented in 120 countries and territories worldwide – including many developing and least-developed countries – ASYCUDA has become the reference for customs computerization, which allows customs interacts with many players in the process of any import or export transactions. For data collection, the central national ASYCUDA database offers a unique possibility to be used as the base repository allowing for the extraction of relevant data and information. The common ASYCUDA architecture also provides a standard structure for easy data integration across the countries.

7.13. WTO Members are required to notify tariff and trade data to the WTO Secretariat on an annual basis. Some WTO Members, however, have difficulties in accessing and compiling the required information and in reporting in a timely manner. A project led by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in close co-operation with UNCTAD aims to strengthen the statistical capacity of customs authorities by facilitating the extraction, dissemination and analysis of trade and market access related data using the ASYCUDA system.

7.14. The project foresees to develop a software module that allows to compile trade and customs related data. With the agreement with countries, the module sources relevant data directly from ASYCUDA data repository and automatically produce a notification file required by the WTO notification. The module will also identify constraints, inconsistencies and duplication: issues that can be addressed in order to effectively facilitate import, export and transit procedures. The development and implementation of a multilingual software module will be implemented in two phases, first to facilitate the compilation of relevant tariff data, followed by a second phase facilitating the extraction of aggregated imports statistics.

7.15. The project's overall objective is to strengthen statistical capacity, compile reliable data and help WTO members to fulfil WTO notification obligations. Furthermore, these efforts in data collection will support trade policymakers with latest trade statistics and enhance national statistical capacity to analyse market access opportunities, based on consistent, reliable and up-to-date information, to strengthen countries' participation in global trade.

## APPENDIX

APPENDIX TABLE 1: MERCHANDISE EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES AND REGIONS, 2016-2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change		
	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016-18	2017	2018
World <sup>a</sup>	18,894.61	100.000	100.000	-	-	10	11	10
Developing Economies <sup>a</sup>	8,197.09	42.653	43.383	100.000	100.000	11	12	10
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,086.44	5.723	5.750	13.418	13.254	11	12	9
Developing Europe	204.58	1.094	1.083	2.564	2.496	10	11	8
Africa	483.86	2.287	2.561	5.362	5.903	17	19	15
Middle East	1,110.75	5.239	5.879	12.283	13.551	17	15	18
Developing Asia <sup>a</sup>	5,311.45	28.310	28.111	66.373	64.797	10	11	9
Afghanistan	0.88	0.004	0.005	0.009	0.011	21	31	12
Albania	2.87	0.013	0.015	0.030	0.035	21	17	25
Algeria	41.17	0.193	0.218	0.453	0.502	17	17	17
American Samoa	0.43	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.005	5	2	8
Angola	40.76	0.178	0.216	0.417	0.497	22	25	18
Antigua and Barbuda	0.09	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	1	144	-58
Argentina	61.62	0.373	0.326	0.874	0.752	3	1	5
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	0.19	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.002	-17	-53	44
Bahamas	0.66	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.008	17	19	15
Bahrain, Kingdom of	18.26	0.082	0.097	0.193	0.223	20	20	19
Bangladesh	39.25	0.225	0.208	0.527	0.479	6	3	9
Barbados	0.45	0.003	0.002	0.008	0.005	-7	-6	-8
Belize	0.45	0.003	0.002	0.007	0.006	1	3	-1
Benin	2.45	0.011	0.013	0.027	0.030	18	25	11
Bhutan	0.61	0.003	0.003	0.008	0.007	7	9	6
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	8.96	0.046	0.047	0.107	0.109	13	11	14
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.18	0.034	0.038	0.080	0.088	16	20	12
Botswana	6.59	0.047	0.035	0.111	0.080	-5	-20	12
Brazil	239.89	1.193	1.270	2.797	2.927	14	18	10
Brunei Darussalam	6.57	0.031	0.035	0.074	0.080	16	14	18
Burkina Faso	3.25	0.016	0.017	0.038	0.040	14	15	13
Burundi	0.18	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	20	38	5
Cabo Verde	0.08	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	12	-16	51
Cambodia	13.95	0.065	0.074	0.152	0.170	18	20	15
Cameroon	3.80	0.021	0.020	0.050	0.046	7	-2	18
Cayman Islands	0.03	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-18	-35	2
Central African Republic	0.15	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	15	22	8
Chad	2.00	0.012	0.011	0.027	0.024	5	-17	33
Chile	75.45	0.391	0.399	0.917	0.920	11	13	10
China	2,486.70	13.508	13.161	31.670	30.336	9	8	10
Colombia	41.77	0.205	0.221	0.479	0.510	15	16	13
Comoros	0.04	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	17	25	10
Congo	10.03	0.028	0.053	0.066	0.122	52	40	65
Cook Islands	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8	51	-23
Costa Rica	11.20	0.053	0.059	0.125	0.137	16	16	17
Côte d'Ivoire	12.32	0.070	0.065	0.164	0.150	6	9	4
Cuba	2.82	0.015	0.015	0.035	0.034	10	29	-5
Curaçao	0.61	0.003	0.003	0.006	0.007	21	14	28
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8.80	0.035	0.047	0.082	0.107	28	46	11
Djibouti	0.17	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	10	2	18
Dominica	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-10	-9	-10
Dominican Republic	10.91	0.063	0.058	0.149	0.133	5	3	8
Ecuador	21.61	0.108	0.114	0.254	0.264	13	14	13
Egypt	27.62	0.164	0.146	0.385	0.337	4	1	8
El Salvador	5.90	0.035	0.031	0.082	0.072	4	6	3
Equatorial Guinea	6.50	0.032	0.034	0.074	0.079	15	6	25
Eritrea	0.68	0.003	0.004	0.007	0.008	25	29	22
Eswatini	1.83	0.011	0.010	0.025	0.022	6	10	2
Ethiopia	2.83	0.019	0.015	0.044	0.035	-2	8	-10
Fiji	1.04	0.006	0.006	0.014	0.013	6	3	9
French Polynesia	0.15	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.002	-8	-11	-4
Gabon	7.08	0.028	0.037	0.066	0.086	27	30	25
The Gambia	0.10	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	4	13	-4
Ghana	14.87	0.072	0.079	0.168	0.181	16	24	7

	Value	Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change		
	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016-18	2017	2018
Grenada	0.03	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2	0	4
Guam	0.03	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	0	3
Guatemala	10.77	0.067	0.057	0.158	0.131	2	5	-2
Guinea	3.98	0.016	0.021	0.036	0.049	28	90	-13
Guinea-Bissau	0.35	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.004	12	19	6
Guyana	1.37	0.009	0.007	0.022	0.017	-2	0	-4
Haiti	1.08	0.007	0.006	0.016	0.013	2	-4	8
Honduras	8.67	0.051	0.046	0.120	0.106	4	9	0
Hong Kong, China	568.45	3.327	3.009	7.800	6.935	5	6	3
domestic exports	12.44	0.164	0.066	0.385	0.152	-30	-28	-32
India	324.78	1.704	1.719	3.994	3.962	11	13	9
Indonesia	180.22	0.930	0.954	2.181	2.199	12	17	7
Iran	105.00	0.469	0.556	1.101	1.281	20	27	13
Iraq	95.26	0.302	0.504	0.707	1.162	43	36	50
Israel	61.95	0.390	0.328	0.914	0.756	1	1	1
Jamaica	1.88	0.008	0.010	0.018	0.023	25	9	43
Jordan	7.77	0.049	0.041	0.114	0.095	1	0	3
Kenya	6.05	0.037	0.032	0.086	0.074	3	1	5
Kiribati	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	11	45	-15
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	0.30	0.019	0.002	0.045	0.004	-68	-41	-83
Korea, Republic of	604.86	3.190	3.201	7.480	7.379	10	16	5
Kuwait, the State of	71.94	0.298	0.381	0.699	0.878	25	19	31
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.29	0.027	0.028	0.064	0.065	12	15	9
Lebanese Republic	3.83	0.025	0.020	0.059	0.047	-1	2	-5
Lesotho	1.18	0.006	0.006	0.013	0.014	15	17	14
Liberia	0.49	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.006	32	28	37
Libya	24.81	0.061	0.131	0.143	0.303	62	95	35
Macao, China	1.51	0.008	0.008	0.019	0.018	10	12	7
Madagascar	3.05	0.015	0.016	0.034	0.037	16	26	7
Malawi	1.05	0.007	0.006	0.015	0.013	1	-14	18
Malaysia	247.46	1.222	1.310	2.865	3.019	14	15	13
Maldives	0.34	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.004	15	24	7
Mali	3.44	0.018	0.018	0.043	0.042	10	2	19
Marshall Islands	0.04	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	8	11	5
Mauritania	1.89	0.009	0.010	0.021	0.023	16	23	9
Mauritius	2.37	0.015	0.013	0.036	0.029	0	-1	1
Mexico	450.68	2.408	2.385	5.646	5.498	10	9	10
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.08	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	24	-6	63
Mongolia	7.01	0.032	0.037	0.074	0.086	19	26	13
Montenegro	0.47	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.006	14	17	12
Montserrat	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	17	48	-8
Morocco	28.61	0.146	0.151	0.342	0.349	12	12	13
Mozambique	5.20	0.021	0.027	0.050	0.063	25	42	10
Myanmar	16.64	0.076	0.088	0.179	0.203	19	17	20
Namibia	5.40	0.026	0.029	0.062	0.066	15	18	12
Nauru	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-6	39	-36
Nepal	0.79	0.004	0.004	0.011	0.010	6	7	6
New Caledonia	1.93	0.009	0.010	0.020	0.024	21	17	24
Nicaragua	5.01	0.031	0.027	0.072	0.061	2	8	-3
Niger	1.29	0.007	0.007	0.016	0.016	12	17	7
Nigeria	60.55	0.214	0.320	0.503	0.739	35	34	36
Niue	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	27	60	0
North Macedonia	6.91	0.031	0.037	0.072	0.084	20	18	22
North Mariana Islands	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-9	17	-29
Oman	46.64	0.157	0.247	0.369	0.569	38	35	42
Pakistan	23.49	0.132	0.124	0.309	0.287	7	6	8
Palau	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9	-2	20
Panama	11.48	0.072	0.061	0.169	0.140	1	-1	3
Papua New Guinea	10.04	0.053	0.053	0.124	0.122	11	21	1
Paraguay	9.04	0.055	0.048	0.128	0.110	3	2	4
Peru	49.07	0.239	0.260	0.560	0.599	15	22	8
Philippines	67.49	0.363	0.357	0.850	0.823	9	22	-2
Qatar	84.29	0.369	0.446	0.865	1.028	21	18	25
Rwanda	1.13	0.005	0.006	0.011	0.014	24	45	7
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.05	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	3	-2	8
Saint Lucia	0.13	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	5	6	4
Saint Martin	0.15	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	6	-7	21
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.05	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	-2	-9	6
Samoa	0.05	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	-9	-21	4
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8	11	6
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	294.37	1.182	1.558	2.772	3.591	27	21	33
Senegal	3.62	0.017	0.019	0.040	0.044	17	13	21

	Value	Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change		
	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016-18	2017	2018
Serbia	19.23	0.096	0.102	0.225	0.235	14	14	13
Seychelles	0.57	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.007	11	19	4
Sierra Leone	0.55	0.004	0.003	0.009	0.007	-4	-6	-2
Singapore	412.95	2.128	2.186	4.990	5.038	12	13	11
Solomon Islands	0.52	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.006	9	14	5
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	93.97	0.491	0.497	1.151	1.146	11	17	6
Sri Lanka	11.89	0.066	0.063	0.156	0.145	7	10	5
Sudan	3.48	0.020	0.018	0.047	0.043	6	33	-15
Suriname	2.13	0.009	0.011	0.022	0.026	22	41	5
Syrian Arab Republic	2.00	0.011	0.011	0.026	0.024	8	6	11
Chinese Taipei	335.91	1.805	1.778	4.232	4.098	9	13	6
Tanzania	3.98	0.029	0.021	0.068	0.049	-6	-9	-3
Thailand	252.96	1.387	1.339	3.252	3.086	8	10	7
Timor-Leste	0.05	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	53	17	99
Togo	1.15	0.007	0.006	0.016	0.014	5	-2	13
Tonga	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-16	-12	-20
Trinidad and Tobago	9.99	0.049	0.053	0.115	0.122	14	20	9
Tunisia	15.53	0.087	0.082	0.205	0.190	7	5	9
Turkey	167.92	0.918	0.889	2.152	2.049	9	10	7
Tuvalu	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-17	-78	220
Uganda	3.09	0.016	0.016	0.037	0.038	12	17	6
United Arab Emirates	316.90	1.900	1.677	4.454	3.866	4	6	1
Uruguay	7.50	0.045	0.040	0.106	0.092	3	12	-5
Vanuatu	0.06	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	12	-7	35
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	34.41	0.172	0.182	0.403	0.420	14	22	6
Viet Nam	242.68	1.137	1.284	2.666	2.961	17	21	13
Yemen	2.55	0.004	0.014	0.010	0.031	98	146	59
Zambia	9.04	0.041	0.048	0.096	0.110	19	26	13
Zimbabwe	4.39	0.021	0.023	0.050	0.054	15	16	14
<b>Memorandum</b>								
Developed Economies	10,060.01	54.669	53.243	128.172	122.727	9	9	9
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	637.51	2.677	3.374	6.277	7.777	24	24	23
LDCs(47)	191.41	0.938	1.013	2.198	2.335	15	17	12
NICS(6) <sup>a</sup>	1,866.58	9.897	9.879	23.204	22.771	10	13	7

a Excluding Hong Kong, China re-exports.

- Not applicable.

... Not available.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 2: MERCHANDISE IMPORTS OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES AND REGIONS, 2016-2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change		
	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016-18	2017	2018
World <sup>a</sup>	19,394.67	100.000	100.000	-	-	11	11	10
Developing Economies <sup>a</sup>	7,976.19	39.940	41.126	100.000	100.000	12	13	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,122.40	5.899	5.787	14.769	14.072	10	8	11
Developing Europe	278.54	1.516	1.436	3.795	3.492	8	17	-1
Africa	576.19	3.085	2.971	7.725	7.224	9	6	12
Middle East	742.51	4.473	3.828	11.199	9.309	2	3	1
Developing Asia <sup>a</sup>	5,256.55	24.967	27.103	62.511	65.903	15	17	14
Afghanistan	7.41	0.041	0.038	0.103	0.093	6	16	-2
Albania	5.93	0.029	0.031	0.073	0.074	13	14	12
Algeria	46.20	0.297	0.238	0.744	0.579	-1	-2	0
American Samoa	0.61	0.004	0.003	0.010	0.008	-3	-9	3
Angola <sup>b</sup>	15.80	0.082	0.081	0.206	0.198	10	11	9
Antigua and Barbuda	0.50	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.006	6	25	-10
Argentina	65.44	0.352	0.337	0.882	0.820	8	20	-2
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to <sup>b</sup>	1.23	0.007	0.006	0.018	0.015	4	-1	9
Bahamas	3.31	0.017	0.017	0.042	0.042	12	18	7
Bahrain, Kingdom of	12.90	0.058	0.066	0.145	0.162	19	18	19
Bangladesh	60.50	0.282	0.312	0.707	0.758	16	18	14
Barbados	1.58	0.010	0.008	0.026	0.020	-1	-1	-1
Belize	0.96	0.006	0.005	0.015	0.012	0	-4	5
Benin	4.07	0.018	0.021	0.045	0.051	19	22	16
Bhutan	1.05	0.006	0.005	0.016	0.013	2	3	2
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	10.00	0.053	0.052	0.133	0.125	9	10	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11.63	0.058	0.060	0.144	0.146	13	15	11
Botswana	6.29	0.039	0.032	0.097	0.079	1	-13	18
Brazil	188.56	0.905	0.972	2.265	2.364	15	10	20
Brunei Darussalam	4.16	0.017	0.021	0.042	0.052	25	15	35
Burkina Faso	4.45	0.021	0.023	0.053	0.056	15	16	14
Burundi	0.79	0.004	0.004	0.010	0.010	14	23	5
Cabo Verde	0.82	0.004	0.004	0.011	0.010	11	19	3
Cambodia <sup>b</sup>	18.78	0.089	0.097	0.223	0.235	15	10	21
Cameroon	6.13	0.033	0.032	0.082	0.077	8	1	17
Cayman Islands	1.16	0.006	0.006	0.016	0.015	6	3	10
Central African Republic	0.43	0.003	0.002	0.006	0.005	3	-9	17
Chad	2.17	0.016	0.011	0.039	0.027	-6	-22	12
Chile	75.00	0.375	0.387	0.938	0.940	12	10	15
China	2,135.75	10.017	11.012	25.079	26.777	16	16	16
Colombia	51.23	0.283	0.264	0.709	0.642	7	3	11
Comoros	0.28	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.004	14	15	13
Congo <sup>b</sup>	3.47	0.032	0.018	0.080	0.044	-17	-26	-7
Cook Islands	0.13	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	12	26	-1
Costa Rica	16.16	0.097	0.083	0.244	0.203	2	-1	5
Côte d'Ivoire	10.97	0.053	0.057	0.133	0.138	14	14	14
Cuba	10.04	0.065	0.052	0.162	0.126	-1	-1	-1
Curaçao	1.79	0.009	0.009	0.023	0.022	12	3	21
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5.20	0.030	0.027	0.076	0.065	4	2	6
Djibouti <sup>b</sup>	0.80	0.004	0.004	0.011	0.010	7	9	5
Dominica	0.30	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	19	-7	53
Dominican Republic <sup>b</sup>	20.21	0.110	0.104	0.275	0.253	8	2	14
Ecuador	23.19	0.103	0.120	0.258	0.291	19	23	16
Egypt	72.00	0.352	0.371	0.881	0.903	14	10	17
El Salvador	11.83	0.062	0.061	0.155	0.148	10	8	12
Equatorial Guinea	2.21	0.015	0.011	0.037	0.028	-2	-6	2
Eritrea	1.17	0.007	0.006	0.017	0.015	6	7	4
Eswatini	1.88	0.009	0.010	0.023	0.024	13	13	13

	Value	Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change		
	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016-18	2017	2018
Ethiopia	15.50	0.105	0.080	0.263	0.194	-3	-3	-4
Fiji	2.72	0.015	0.014	0.037	0.034	8	4	12
French Polynesia	2.24	0.009	0.012	0.024	0.028	22	10	37
Gabon	3.06	0.017	0.016	0.043	0.038	7	12	2
The Gambia	0.55	0.002	0.003	0.006	0.007	20	43	0
Ghana	13.09	0.081	0.067	0.204	0.164	1	-2	3
Grenada	0.46	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.006	14	20	9
Guam	1.07	0.004	0.006	0.011	0.013	23	7	41
Guatemala	19.70	0.107	0.102	0.268	0.247	8	8	7
Guinea	3.39	0.028	0.017	0.070	0.042	-13	-21	-3
Guinea-Bissau <sup>b</sup>	0.33	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.004	20	26	14
Guyana	1.83	0.009	0.009	0.023	0.023	12	14	11
Haiti	4.82	0.022	0.025	0.054	0.060	19	13	24
Honduras <sup>b</sup>	12.20	0.067	0.063	0.167	0.153	7	7	8
Hong Kong, China	626.62	3.447	3.231	8.631	7.856	7	8	6
retained imports	154.01	0.814	0.794	2.038	1.931	9	6	12
India	514.46	2.281	2.653	5.712	6.450	19	24	14
Indonesia	188.71	0.856	0.973	2.142	2.366	18	16	20
Iran	49.35	0.272	0.254	0.680	0.619	7	15	0
Iraq	53.19	0.278	0.274	0.697	0.667	10	10	10
Israel	80.10	0.434	0.413	1.088	1.004	8	4	11
Jamaica	6.13	0.030	0.032	0.075	0.077	13	22	5
Jordan	20.22	0.122	0.104	0.305	0.253	2	6	-1
Kenya	17.38	0.089	0.090	0.223	0.218	11	18	4
Kiribati	0.12	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	-6	2	-13
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	2.59	0.024	0.013	0.061	0.032	-18	-2	-31
Korea, Republic of	535.20	2.562	2.760	6.415	6.710	15	18	12
Kuwait, the State of	35.86	0.194	0.185	0.487	0.450	8	9	7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6.16	0.034	0.032	0.085	0.077	7	5	9
Lebanese Republic	20.40	0.122	0.105	0.306	0.256	3	3	2
Lesotho	2.23	0.012	0.011	0.029	0.028	9	13	6
Liberia	1.10	0.008	0.006	0.021	0.014	-8	-16	1
Libya	12.83	0.055	0.066	0.137	0.161	22	31	13
Macao, China	11.16	0.056	0.058	0.141	0.140	12	6	18
Madagascar	4.03	0.019	0.021	0.047	0.051	17	24	10
Malawi	2.80	0.014	0.014	0.035	0.035	12	15	10
Malaysia	217.60	1.064	1.122	2.664	2.728	14	16	11
Maldives	2.96	0.013	0.015	0.034	0.037	18	11	25
Mali	4.77	0.026	0.025	0.064	0.060	9	6	11
Marshall Islands	0.08	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.001	-12	-7	-17
Mauritania	2.58	0.012	0.013	0.030	0.032	17	10	23
Mauritius	5.67	0.029	0.029	0.074	0.071	10	13	8
Mexico	476.55	2.508	2.457	6.278	5.975	9	9	10
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.11	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001	-23	-1	-40
Mongolia	5.88	0.021	0.030	0.053	0.074	32	29	35
Montenegro	3.01	0.014	0.016	0.036	0.038	15	14	15
Montserrat	0.03	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-3	-16	12
Morocco	51.04	0.261	0.263	0.654	0.640	11	7	15
Mozambique	6.79	0.033	0.035	0.082	0.085	14	10	18
Myanmar	19.35	0.099	0.100	0.248	0.243	11	23	0
Namibia	8.33	0.041	0.043	0.104	0.104	13	2	25
Nauru	0.12	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	52	-16	174
Nepal	12.71	0.056	0.066	0.141	0.159	19	16	23
New Caledonia	2.81	0.015	0.014	0.038	0.035	8	5	12
Nicaragua	6.63	0.044	0.034	0.110	0.083	-2	4	-8
Niger	2.22	0.011	0.011	0.027	0.028	14	14	14
Nigeria	43.01	0.224	0.222	0.561	0.539	10	-12	38
Niue	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	19	27	12
North Macedonia	9.05	0.043	0.047	0.107	0.113	16	14	17
Northern Mariana Islands	0.18	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	14	15	13
Oman	25.41	0.147	0.131	0.367	0.319	5	14	-4
Pakistan	60.47	0.299	0.312	0.749	0.758	13	22	5



	Value	Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change		
	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016-18	2017	2018
Palau	0.16	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0	3	-2
Panama	23.01	0.132	0.119	0.331	0.288	5	5	5
Papua New Guinea	2.60	0.013	0.013	0.033	0.033	12	48	-15
Paraguay	13.33	0.062	0.069	0.154	0.167	17	22	12
Peru	43.26	0.229	0.223	0.573	0.542	9	10	8
Philippines	119.33	0.564	0.615	1.412	1.496	16	14	17
Qatar	31.70	0.202	0.163	0.506	0.397	-1	-4	3
Rwanda	2.52	0.016	0.013	0.039	0.032	1	-6	8
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.33	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.004	0	-7	8
Saint Lucia	0.68	0.004	0.004	0.010	0.009	2	0	4
Saint Martin	0.90	0.005	0.005	0.014	0.011	3	-11	18
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.35	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.004	3	-1	7
Samoa	0.36	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.005	2	2	2
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0.15	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	3	6	1
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	137.06	0.884	0.707	2.214	1.718	-1	-4	2
Senegal	8.07	0.035	0.042	0.087	0.101	21	23	20
Serbia	25.88	0.119	0.133	0.298	0.324	17	16	18
Seychelles	1.27	0.007	0.007	0.016	0.016	11	25	-2
Sierra Leone	1.35	0.007	0.007	0.017	0.017	13	22	4
Singapore	370.88	1.787	1.912	4.475	4.650	14	16	13
Solomon Islands	0.62	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.008	16	26	8
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	113.60	0.578	0.586	1.447	1.424	11	11	12
Sri Lanka	22.23	0.121	0.115	0.303	0.279	8	9	6
Sudan	7.85	0.052	0.040	0.131	0.098	-3	10	-14
Suriname	1.58	0.008	0.008	0.020	0.020	12	9	16
Syrian Arab Republic	6.40	0.032	0.033	0.079	0.080	13	16	10
Chinese Taipei	286.33	1.454	1.476	3.641	3.590	11	12	10
Tanzania	8.82	0.059	0.045	0.147	0.111	-3	0	-5
Thailand	248.20	1.225	1.280	3.067	3.112	13	14	12
Timor-Leste	0.56	0.003	0.003	0.009	0.007	2	1	2
Togo	2.51	0.014	0.013	0.036	0.031	5	-17	34
Tonga	0.27	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.003	9	4	14
Trinidad and Tobago	7.09	0.051	0.037	0.127	0.089	-6	-14	3
Tunisia	22.71	0.123	0.117	0.307	0.285	8	6	10
Turkey	223.05	1.253	1.150	3.137	2.796	6	18	-5
Tuvalu	0.04	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	13	50	-14
Uganda	6.73	0.030	0.035	0.076	0.084	18	16	20
United Arab Emirates	261.54	1.682	1.349	4.210	3.279	-1	3	-4
Uruguay	8.89	0.051	0.046	0.129	0.111	5	4	5
Vanuatu	0.35	0.003	0.002	0.007	0.004	-9	-12	-5
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	11.70	0.098	0.060	0.245	0.147	-13	-32	11
Viet Nam	235.52	1.103	1.214	2.761	2.953	16	21	11
Yemen	8.39	0.046	0.043	0.115	0.105	7	2	12
Zambia	9.46	0.046	0.049	0.115	0.119	14	10	19
Zimbabwe	4.10	0.023	0.021	0.058	0.051	5	5	5
<b>Memorandum</b>								
Developed Economies	10,982.39	57.979	56.626	145.164	137.690	9	9	9
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	436.09	2.080	2.248	5.208	5.467	15	22	9
LDCs (47)	271.00	1.409	1.397	3.528	3.398	10	10	10
NICS(6) <sup>a</sup>	1,812.23	8.907	9.344	22.301	22.720	13	15	12

a Excluding Hong Kong, China imports for re-exports.

b Imports are valued f.o.b.

- Not applicable.

... Not available.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 3: COMMERCIAL SERVICES EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES AND REGIONS, 2016-2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change		
	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016-18	2017	2018
World	5,769.67	100.000	100.000	-	-	8	8	8
Developing Economies	1,781.14	30.175	30.871	100.000	100.000	9	9	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	187.10	3.494	3.243	11.580	10.504	4	6	2
Developing Europe	66.07	1.021	1.145	3.384	3.709	14	17	12
Africa	111.79	1.789	1.938	5.929	6.276	12	15	10
Middle East	218.72	3.872	3.791	12.832	12.280	7	8	5
Developing Asia	1,197.47	19.998	20.755	66.275	67.230	10	8	11
Afghanistan	0.48	0.008	0.008	0.025	0.027	13	-34	91
Albania	3.57	0.053	0.062	0.174	0.200	17	22	12
Algeria	3.04	0.063	0.053	0.210	0.171	-2	-7	4
Angola	0.63	0.014	0.011	0.047	0.035	-6	38	-36
Anguilla	0.15	0.004	0.003	0.013	0.009	-11	0	-22
Antigua and Barbuda	1.08	0.019	0.019	0.063	0.061	7	-2	16
Argentina	13.91	0.267	0.241	0.885	0.781	2	10	-4
Aruba (the Netherlands with respect to)	2.32	0.041	0.040	0.136	0.130	7	6	8
Bahamas	3.24	0.058	0.056	0.193	0.182	6	-3	15
Bahrain, Kingdom of	11.92	0.222	0.207	0.735	0.669	4	3	5
Bangladesh	2.98	0.040	0.052	0.134	0.167	22	13	32
Barbados	1.32	0.025	0.023	0.082	0.074	4	4	4
Belize	0.58	0.010	0.010	0.034	0.033	7	7	7
Benin	0.56	0.006	0.010	0.021	0.031	33	2	72
Bhutan	0.18	0.003	0.003	0.010	0.010	13	11	15
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	1.45	0.025	0.025	0.081	0.081	9	16	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.08	0.034	0.036	0.112	0.117	11	12	11
Botswana	0.97	0.016	0.017	0.054	0.054	10	18	2
Brazil	33.22	0.656	0.576	2.175	1.865	1	3	-1
Brunei Darussalam	0.56	0.010	0.010	0.034	0.032	5	5	5
Burkina Faso	0.50	0.009	0.009	0.029	0.028	8	7	10
Burundi	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0	-2	1
Cabo Verde	0.67	0.011	0.012	0.036	0.038	11	11	10
Cambodia	5.25	0.078	0.091	0.257	0.295	17	14	20
Cameroon	1.97	0.032	0.034	0.105	0.110	12	17	7
Cayman Islands	3.32	0.062	0.058	0.205	0.187	4	9	-1
Central African Republic	0.05	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.003	-1	-15	15
Chad	0.20	0.003	0.003	0.011	0.011	11	8	14
Chile	10.13	0.191	0.176	0.631	0.569	4	7	0
China	265.09	4.199	4.595	13.915	14.883	13	9	17
Colombia	9.13	0.152	0.158	0.504	0.512	10	8	12
Comoros	0.09	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.005	12	9	15
Congo	0.19	0.005	0.003	0.015	0.011	-7	-17	4
Costa Rica	9.07	0.171	0.157	0.568	0.509	3	2	5
Côte d'Ivoire	0.92	0.016	0.016	0.053	0.052	8	10	6
Cuba	10.74	0.225	0.186	0.744	0.603	-2	2	-6
Curaçao	1.38	0.028	0.024	0.094	0.077	-1	-7	5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.06	0.002	0.001	0.006	0.003	-17	-30	-3
Djibouti	0.21	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.012	7	6	8
Dominica	0.15	0.005	0.003	0.015	0.009	-19	-9	-28
Dominican Republic	8.97	0.161	0.155	0.534	0.503	6	7	5
Ecuador	2.41	0.040	0.042	0.134	0.135	9	3	16
Egypt	22.91	0.268	0.397	0.889	1.286	31	40	23
El Salvador	2.72	0.050	0.047	0.166	0.153	4	0	9
Equatorial Guinea	0.31	0.006	0.005	0.019	0.017	5	4	6
Eritrea	0.33	0.004	0.006	0.014	0.019	23	13	35
Eswatini	0.09	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.005	31	118	-21
Ethiopia	4.50	0.056	0.078	0.184	0.253	28	19	38
Fiji	1.47	0.026	0.026	0.086	0.083	7	7	7

	Value	Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change		
	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016-18	2017	2018
French Polynesia	0.96	0.017	0.017	0.057	0.054	6	3	9
Gabon	0.33	0.007	0.006	0.024	0.019	-3	-11	4
The Gambia	0.17	0.003	0.003	0.009	0.009	11	-1	24
Ghana	7.42	0.126	0.129	0.418	0.417	9	3	15
Grenada	0.62	0.010	0.011	0.032	0.035	13	13	13
Guatemala	2.73	0.054	0.047	0.180	0.153	1	3	-2
Guinea	0.09	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.005	33	-1	80
Guinea-Bissau	0.03	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.002	19	58	-10
Guyana	0.12	0.003	0.002	0.011	0.007	-16	-20	-13
Haiti	0.50	0.012	0.009	0.038	0.028	-7	-15	1
Honduras	2.82	0.057	0.049	0.190	0.158	-1	-1	0
Hong Kong, China	113.92	1.984	1.974	6.575	6.396	8	6	9
India	204.48	3.250	3.544	10.770	11.480	13	15	11
Indonesia	27.21	0.456	0.472	1.513	1.528	10	9	10
Iran	10.18	0.197	0.176	0.653	0.572	2	3	2
Iraq	5.31	0.106	0.092	0.351	0.298	0	8	-6
Israel	49.91	0.806	0.865	2.671	2.802	12	12	12
Jamaica	3.80	0.064	0.066	0.213	0.213	9	10	9
Jordan	7.02	0.118	0.122	0.390	0.394	10	9	10
Kenya	4.33	0.068	0.075	0.224	0.243	14	13	14
Kiribati	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	4	4	4
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	95.45	1.894	1.654	6.278	5.359	1	-8	10
Kuwait, the State of	7.62	0.100	0.132	0.332	0.428	24	-5	61
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.92	0.017	0.016	0.056	0.051	5	5	4
Lebanese Republic	15.29	0.300	0.265	0.995	0.859	1	2	1
Lesotho	0.03	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.002	-28	-46	-4
Liberia	0.02	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.001	-9	-29	17
Libya	0.12	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.007	20	25	15
Macao, China	43.59	0.665	0.755	2.203	2.447	15	18	12
Madagascar	1.32	0.023	0.023	0.077	0.074	7	9	6
Malawi	0.15	0.002	0.003	0.007	0.008	18	19	16
Malaysia	39.56	0.716	0.686	2.372	2.221	6	4	7
Maldives	3.28	0.058	0.057	0.193	0.184	7	3	11
Mali	0.45	0.009	0.008	0.029	0.025	2	3	1
Marshall Islands	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	0.16	0.005	0.003	0.015	0.009	-15	-41	23
Mauritius	3.18	0.056	0.055	0.187	0.179	7	8	5
Mexico	28.38	0.493	0.492	1.633	1.593	8	10	5
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.06	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	15	29	3
Mongolia	1.11	0.016	0.019	0.053	0.062	18	21	15
Montenegro	1.83	0.028	0.032	0.093	0.103	15	14	15
Montserrat	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	11	-5	29
Morocco	17.89	0.295	0.310	0.978	1.005	11	13	8
Mozambique	0.67	0.009	0.012	0.029	0.038	24	49	2
Myanmar	5.08	0.075	0.088	0.248	0.285	17	1	35
Namibia	0.73	0.011	0.013	0.036	0.041	16	27	5
Nepal	1.78	0.021	0.031	0.071	0.100	29	30	29
New Caledonia	0.42	0.007	0.007	0.023	0.024	10	11	9
Nicaragua	1.24	0.026	0.021	0.087	0.070	-2	13	-16
Niger	0.23	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.013	13	11	14
Nigeria	4.34	0.065	0.075	0.217	0.244	16	40	-4
North Macedonia	1.84	0.031	0.032	0.102	0.103	10	6	13
Oman	4.50	0.070	0.078	0.234	0.252	13	15	12
Pakistan	4.00	0.073	0.069	0.242	0.225	5	8	2
Panama	13.67	0.246	0.237	0.816	0.768	6	9	3
Papua New Guinea	0.38	0.002	0.007	0.006	0.021	101	169	49
Paraguay	0.99	0.017	0.017	0.056	0.056	9	13	6
Peru	7.20	0.124	0.125	0.411	0.404	8	18	0
Philippines	37.45	0.629	0.649	2.083	2.103	10	12	8
Qatar	17.78	0.293	0.308	0.972	0.998	11	20	1
Rwanda	0.80	0.012	0.014	0.038	0.045	18	27	9
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.46	0.008	0.008	0.028	0.026	5	7	4

	Value	Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change		
	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016-18	2017	2018
Saint Lucia	0.95	0.017	0.017	0.055	0.054	8	3	12
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.27	0.005	0.005	0.017	0.015	4	-1	10
Samoa	0.27	0.004	0.005	0.014	0.015	12	15	10
Sao Tome and Principe	0.08	0.002	0.001	0.005	0.005	0	-13	14
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	17.39	0.334	0.301	1.107	0.976	2	5	0
Senegal	1.25	0.021	0.022	0.070	0.070	9	7	11
Serbia	7.06	0.102	0.122	0.337	0.396	18	18	19
Seychelles	1.01	0.018	0.017	0.059	0.057	7	12	3
Sierra Leone	0.15	0.005	0.003	0.018	0.008	-25	-46	4
Singapore	183.71	3.158	3.184	10.467	10.314	8	10	7
Sint Maarten	0.47	0.021	0.008	0.069	0.026	-32	-22	-41
Solomon Islands	0.15	0.002	0.003	0.008	0.008	14	17	11
Somalia	0.40	0.008	0.007	0.025	0.023	4	5	3
South Africa	15.59	0.282	0.270	0.933	0.875	6	10	1
South Sudan	0.22	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.012	10	10	11
Sri Lanka	8.38	0.143	0.145	0.475	0.470	9	9	8
Sudan	1.49	0.030	0.026	0.100	0.083	0	18	-15
Suriname	0.14	0.003	0.002	0.010	0.008	-4	-14	7
Syrian Arab Republic	0.22	0.006	0.004	0.020	0.012	-14	-14	-14
Chinese Taipei	49.91	0.827	0.865	2.740	2.802	10	9	12
Tanzania	3.75	0.072	0.065	0.239	0.210	2	7	-2
Thailand	83.77	1.361	1.452	4.509	4.703	11	11	11
Timor-Leste	0.22	0.001	0.004	0.004	0.013	90	25	189
Togo	0.55	0.010	0.009	0.033	0.031	5	6	3
Tonga	0.09	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.005	8	3	13
Trinidad and Tobago	1.16	0.020	0.020	0.068	0.065	7	7	6
Tunisia	3.64	0.062	0.063	0.205	0.205	9	2	17
Turkey	48.10	0.750	0.834	2.484	2.700	14	17	11
Tuvalu	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-8	-8	-8
Uganda	1.56	0.034	0.027	0.111	0.088	-3	-17	14
United Arab Emirates	70.88	1.304	1.228	4.321	3.979	5	8	2
Uruguay	4.87	0.082	0.084	0.273	0.273	9	21	-2
Vanuatu	0.38	0.007	0.007	0.022	0.021	8	11	5
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	0.77	0.025	0.013	0.083	0.043	-21	-27	-16
Viet Nam	14.92	0.249	0.259	0.825	0.838	10	5	15
Yemen	0.16	0.006	0.003	0.021	0.009	-29	-56	14
Zambia	0.96	0.018	0.017	0.059	0.054	4	-2	11
Zimbabwe	0.45	0.007	0.008	0.023	0.025	13	6	20
<b>Memorandum</b>								
Developed Economies	3,871.37	67.969	67.099	-	-	7	8	7
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	117.16	1.857	2.031	-	-	13	13	12
LDCs (48)	39.77	0.642	0.689	2.129	2.233	12	7	16
NICS(6)	566.33	9.940	9.816	32.941	31.796	7	5	9

- Not applicable.

... Not available.

APPENDIX TABLE 4: COMMERCIAL SERVICES IMPORTS OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES AND REGIONS, 2016-2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value	Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change		
	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016-18	2017	2018
World	5,485.18	100.000	100.000	-	-	6.8	6	7
Developing Economies	2,097.42	37.693	38.238	100.000	100.000	7.6	7	8
Latin America and the Caribbean	217.89	4.205	3.972	11.155	10.388	3.8	7	1
Developing Europe	33.26	0.607	0.606	1.609	1.586	6.8	11	3
Africa	169.55	2.809	3.091	7.451	8.084	12.1	11	13
Middle East	300.41	5.610	5.477	14.883	14.323	5.6	5	6
Developing Asia	1,376.31	24.463	25.092	64.902	65.620	8.2	7	9
Afghanistan	1.20	0.018	0.022	0.049	0.057	16	19	13
Albania	2.19	0.036	0.040	0.094	0.105	13	11	16
Algeria	10.45	0.216	0.191	0.574	0.498	0	4	-4
Angola	9.77	0.252	0.178	0.669	0.466	-10	6	-24
Anguilla	0.08	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.004	-10	-11	-9
Antigua and Barbuda	0.47	0.010	0.009	0.026	0.022	0	-7	8
Argentina	23.61	0.450	0.430	1.194	1.126	4	14	-4
Aruba (the Netherlands with respect to)	1.02	0.017	0.019	0.045	0.048	11	8	15
Bahamas	2.08	0.030	0.038	0.080	0.099	19	19	20
Bahrain, Kingdom of	7.94	0.157	0.145	0.416	0.378	3	4	2
Bangladesh	10.44	0.158	0.190	0.420	0.498	17	19	16
Barbados	0.51	0.010	0.009	0.027	0.024	3	2	3
Belize	0.22	0.004	0.004	0.011	0.010	4	7	1
Benin	0.73	0.014	0.013	0.036	0.035	6	-12	27
Bhutan	0.23	0.004	0.004	0.011	0.011	7	1	13
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	3.22	0.059	0.059	0.155	0.153	7	9	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.61	0.010	0.011	0.027	0.029	11	14	8
Botswana	0.85	0.015	0.015	0.040	0.040	9	14	4
Brazil	65.73	1.279	1.198	3.392	3.134	3	8	-1
Brunei Darussalam	1.54	0.034	0.028	0.089	0.073	-2	-24	26
Burkina Faso	1.49	0.026	0.027	0.068	0.071	10	10	10
Burundi	0.19	0.004	0.003	0.010	0.009	2	14	-9
Cabo Verde	0.37	0.006	0.007	0.016	0.018	12	12	12
Cambodia	2.98	0.050	0.054	0.132	0.142	11	13	10
Cameroon	2.54	0.046	0.046	0.121	0.121	8	9	7
Cayman Islands	1.23	0.023	0.022	0.062	0.059	5	9	0
Central African Republic	0.22	0.004	0.004	0.011	0.010	5	4	7
Chad	2.98	0.053	0.054	0.140	0.142	8	-2	20
Chile	13.85	0.265	0.253	0.703	0.660	4	3	5
China	520.57	9.347	9.490	24.799	24.820	8	3	12
Colombia	13.19	0.232	0.240	0.615	0.629	9	10	7
Comoros	0.11	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.005	14	9	19
Congo	2.52	0.046	0.046	0.121	0.120	7	-13	32
Costa Rica	3.83	0.071	0.070	0.188	0.183	6	8	4
Côte d'Ivoire	3.09	0.057	0.056	0.152	0.147	6	15	-3
Cuba	2.18	0.041	0.040	0.108	0.104	6	8	3
Curaçao	1.16	0.018	0.021	0.048	0.055	15	11	20
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.26	0.032	0.041	0.085	0.108	21	15	27
Djibouti	0.20	0.004	0.004	0.010	0.010	6	8	5
Dominica	0.14	0.003	0.003	0.008	0.007	0	-3	3
Dominican Republic	3.26	0.067	0.060	0.178	0.156	1	-2	4
Ecuador	3.17	0.064	0.058	0.170	0.151	1	4	-1
Egypt	17.83	0.341	0.325	0.905	0.850	4	-2	11
El Salvador	1.97	0.036	0.036	0.095	0.094	7	5	9
Equatorial Guinea	1.57	0.029	0.029	0.078	0.075	5	-5	17
Eritrea	0.16	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.008	14	12	16
Eswatini	0.23	0.004	0.004	0.010	0.011	13	68	-24
Ethiopia	6.69	0.107	0.122	0.285	0.319	14	-6	38
Fiji	0.71	0.012	0.013	0.031	0.034	12	14	11
French Polynesia	0.44	0.008	0.008	0.021	0.021	7	6	8

	Value	Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change		
	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016-18	2017	2018
Gabon	1.91	0.037	0.035	0.099	0.091	3	3	4
The Gambia	0.14	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.007	2	-7	13
Ghana	9.02	0.148	0.164	0.391	0.430	13	20	6
Grenada	0.24	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.012	7	8	6
Guatemala	3.41	0.062	0.062	0.163	0.163	7	8	7
Guinea	0.77	0.015	0.014	0.039	0.037	4	7	1
Guinea-Bissau	0.17	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.008	45	89	12
Guyana	0.45	0.009	0.008	0.025	0.021	0	8	-6
Haiti	1.02	0.020	0.019	0.054	0.049	2	2	3
Honduras	2.11	0.035	0.039	0.094	0.101	11	10	13
Hong Kong, China	81.32	1.546	1.483	4.103	3.877	5	4	5
India	175.45	2.764	3.199	7.334	8.365	15	16	14
Indonesia	34.98	0.632	0.638	1.676	1.668	7	7	7
Iran	18.68	0.315	0.341	0.835	0.891	11	5	17
Iraq	17.79	0.311	0.324	0.825	0.848	9	8	10
Israel	30.48	0.536	0.556	1.422	1.453	9	11	7
Jamaica	2.46	0.044	0.045	0.118	0.117	8	8	7
Jordan	4.66	0.093	0.085	0.247	0.222	2	3	1
Kenya	3.40	0.053	0.062	0.140	0.162	16	12	19
Kiribati	0.06	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.003	-8	-15	0
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	122.79	2.315	2.239	6.142	5.855	5	8	2
Kuwait, the State of	33.57	0.531	0.612	1.410	1.600	15	6	23
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1.15	0.021	0.021	0.056	0.055	6	11	1
Lebanese Republic	14.34	0.274	0.261	0.726	0.684	4	5	4
Lesotho	0.33	0.006	0.006	0.016	0.016	8	13	3
Liberia	0.21	0.004	0.004	0.011	0.010	4	11	-2
Libya	3.82	0.049	0.070	0.131	0.182	27	58	2
Macao, China	4.90	0.080	0.089	0.211	0.234	13	15	11
Madagascar	1.30	0.020	0.024	0.054	0.062	16	12	19
Malawi	0.34	0.005	0.006	0.014	0.016	14	17	12
Malaysia	44.25	0.830	0.807	2.202	2.110	5	5	5
Maldives	1.36	0.023	0.025	0.060	0.065	12	17	6
Mali	1.61	0.026	0.029	0.069	0.077	13	5	21
Marshall Islands	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	0.75	0.012	0.014	0.031	0.036	15	24	7
Mauritius	2.18	0.042	0.040	0.112	0.104	4	7	1
Mexico	37.05	0.693	0.675	1.837	1.766	6	10	1
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.09	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.005	7	10	3
Mongolia	3.07	0.044	0.056	0.117	0.146	20	2	42
Montenegro	0.72	0.011	0.013	0.029	0.034	17	12	23
Montserrat	0.02	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	-6	-6	-6
Morocco	9.30	0.151	0.169	0.400	0.443	13	20	7
Mozambique	4.14	0.065	0.075	0.172	0.197	15	-5	40
Myanmar	3.87	0.052	0.071	0.138	0.185	25	15	35
Namibia	0.61	0.015	0.011	0.039	0.029	-7	-10	-4
Nepal	2.27	0.026	0.041	0.068	0.108	36	28	43
New Caledonia	1.21	0.023	0.022	0.061	0.058	4	1	8
Nicaragua	0.89	0.020	0.016	0.052	0.042	-3	4	-9
Niger	1.08	0.017	0.020	0.044	0.051	16	21	11
Nigeria	30.58	0.236	0.557	0.626	1.458	64	59	70
North Macedonia	1.40	0.024	0.025	0.063	0.067	11	4	18
Oman	12.07	0.206	0.220	0.548	0.575	10	9	12
Pakistan	9.56	0.181	0.174	0.481	0.456	5	13	-3
Panama	4.39	0.099	0.080	0.262	0.209	-4	-2	-6
Papua New Guinea	1.70	0.022	0.031	0.058	0.081	27	43	12
Paraguay	1.24	0.022	0.023	0.059	0.059	8	10	6
Peru	9.70	0.169	0.177	0.448	0.463	9	7	12
Philippines	26.46	0.495	0.482	1.314	1.261	5	9	2
Qatar	30.74	0.619	0.560	1.641	1.465	2	0	3
Rwanda	0.93	0.020	0.017	0.054	0.044	-2	-7	3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.26	0.005	0.005	0.012	0.012	9	1	17
Saint Lucia	0.37	0.007	0.007	0.019	0.018	4	3	6

	Value	Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change		
	2018	2016	2018	2016	2018	2016-18	2017	2018
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.14	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.007	2	1	2
Samoa	0.09	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.004	1	-1	4
Sao Tome and Principe	0.06	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	0	-2	3
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	55.48	1.042	1.011	2.764	2.645	5	8	2
Senegal	1.64	0.027	0.030	0.071	0.078	13	13	12
Serbia	5.72	0.083	0.104	0.221	0.273	20	20	19
Seychelles	0.53	0.010	0.010	0.028	0.025	2	9	-4
Sierra Leone	0.36	0.009	0.007	0.024	0.017	-10	-5	-15
Singapore	186.73	3.322	3.404	8.814	8.903	8	14	3
Sint Maarten	0.32	0.006	0.006	0.015	0.015	8	-3	21
Solomon Islands	0.18	0.004	0.003	0.011	0.009	-4	3	-10
Somalia	1.48	0.028	0.027	0.074	0.070	5	9	2
South Africa	16.11	0.302	0.294	0.802	0.768	5	8	2
South Sudan	0.60	0.013	0.011	0.034	0.028	-2	-9	7
Sri Lanka	6.76	0.127	0.123	0.337	0.322	5	6	5
Sudan	1.06	0.028	0.019	0.074	0.051	-11	-1	-20
Suriname	0.61	0.010	0.011	0.027	0.029	11	4	18
Syrian Arab Republic	0.90	0.027	0.016	0.073	0.043	-17	-17	-17
Chinese Taipei	56.14	1.062	1.024	2.817	2.677	5	3	6
Tanzania	1.99	0.045	0.036	0.120	0.095	-4	-10	2
Thailand	55.00	0.899	1.003	2.384	2.622	13	7	19
Timor-Leste	0.35	0.009	0.006	0.024	0.017	-11	-29	10
Togo	0.43	0.008	0.008	0.022	0.021	4	7	2
Tonga	0.10	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.005	18	28	10
Trinidad and Tobago	2.78	0.058	0.051	0.154	0.132	0	13	-12
Tunisia	2.94	0.056	0.054	0.149	0.140	4	3	6
Turkey	21.90	0.432	0.399	1.146	1.044	3	9	-3
Tuvalu	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	6	5	7
Uganda	2.53	0.042	0.046	0.111	0.121	12	2	23
United Arab Emirates	70.99	1.443	1.294	3.827	3.384	1	2	1
Uruguay	3.66	0.068	0.067	0.180	0.175	6	6	7
Vanuatu	0.18	0.003	0.003	0.008	0.008	9	4	15
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	5.77	0.189	0.105	0.501	0.275	-20	-23	-17
Viet Nam	18.17	0.344	0.331	0.914	0.867	5	2	8
Yemen	1.32	0.030	0.024	0.080	0.063	-4	-18	12
Zambia	1.63	0.028	0.030	0.074	0.078	10	10	11
Zimbabwe	1.37	0.026	0.025	0.068	0.065	6	-13	28
<b>Memorandum</b>								
Developed Economies	3,243.72	59.887	59.136	-	-	6	5	7
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including associate and former member States	144.04	2.420	2.626	-	-	11	15	7
LDCs (48)	73.59	1.321	1.342	3.505	3.509	8	6	9
NICS(6)	546.24	9.974	9.958	26.462	26.043	7	9	5

- Not applicable.  
... Not available.

APPENDIX TABLE 5: TOP 10 MERCHANDISE TRADE EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS  
BY PRODUCT GROUP, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Agricultural products											
Rank	Exporters	Value	Share in world	Share in developing economies	2016-18 <sup>a</sup>	Rank	Importers	Value	Share in world	Share in developing economies	2016-18 <sup>a</sup>
1	Brazil	93	5.1	13.2	10	1	China	195	10.5	26.0	12
2	China	83	4.5	11.7	6	2	Korea, Republic of	38	2.1	5.1	9
3	Indonesia	46	2.5	6.5	8	3	Mexico	31	1.6	4.1	5
4	Thailand	44	2.4	6.1	9	4	Hong Kong, China	30	1.6	4.0	3
5	India	39	2.1	5.5	8	5	India	28	1.5	3.8	-1
6	Mexico	35	1.9	5.0	9	6	Indonesia	25	1.3	3.3	11
7	Argentina	34	1.9	4.8	-4	7	VietNam	23	1.2	3.1	7
8	VietNam	31	1.7	4.4	9	8	Malaysia	20	1.1	2.7	7
9	Malaysia	27	1.5	3.8	2	9	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	20	1.1	2.7	0
10	Chile	24	1.3	3.4	9	10	Thailand	19	1.0	2.5	7
Manufactures											
Rank	Exporters	Value	Share in world	Share in developing economies	2016-18 <sup>a</sup>	Rank	Importers	Value	Share in world	Share in developing economies	2016-18 <sup>a</sup>
1	China	2,318	17.0	38.1	8	1	China	1,302	9.0	24.0	12
2	Korea, Republic of	529	3.9	8.7	9	2	Hong Kong, China	550	3.8	10.1	8
3	Hong Kong, China	511	3.7	8.4	7	3	Mexico	357	2.5	6.6	7
4	Mexico	363	2.7	6.0	9	4	Korea, Republic of	313	2.2	5.8	9
5	Chinese Taipei	304	2.2	5.0	9	5	India	253	1.8	4.7	17
6	Singapore	301	2.2	4.9	8	6	Singapore	246	1.7	4.5	10
7	India	226	1.7	3.7	9	7	Chinese Taipei	198	1.4	3.7	9
8	VietNam	201	1.5	3.3	18	8	VietNam	186	1.3	3.4	15
9	Thailand	187	1.4	3.1	8	9	Thailand	167	1.2	3.1	9
10	United Arab Emirates	169	1.2	2.8	6	10	Malaysia	150	1.0	2.8	11
Fuels and mining products											
Rank	Exporters	Value	Share in world	Share in developing economies	2016-18 <sup>a</sup>	Rank	Importers	Value	Share in world	Share in developing economies	2016-18 <sup>a</sup>
1	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	220	6.8	13.9	26	1	China	563	16.7	32.6	31
2	United Arab Emirates	87	2.7	5.5	26	2	India	199	5.9	11.5	36
3	Iraq	86	2.6	5.4	40	3	Korea, Republic of	182	5.4	10.5	30
4	China	80	2.4	5.0	26	4	Singapore	92	2.7	5.3	28
5	Qatar	72	2.2	4.5	25	5	Chinese Taipei	67	2.0	3.9	23
6	Kuwait, the State of	63	1.9	4.0	23	6	Turkey	60	1.8	3.5	29
7	Korea, Republic of	61	1.9	3.9	27	7	Mexico	59	1.7	3.4	32
8	India	59	1.8	3.7	27	8	Thailand	52	1.5	3.0	27
9	Brazil	59	1.8	3.7	34	9	Malaysia	43	1.3	2.5	30
10	Singapore	58	1.8	3.6	18	10	Indonesia	38	1.1	2.2	27

a 2016-18: statistics on % change refer to the difference between 2016 and 2018 in % terms rather than the average annual % change.

Note: Recent figures for a number of countries and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat. For ranking purposes, Hong Kong, China re-exports and imports for re-exports are included.



APPENDIX TABLE 6: TOP 10 COMMERCIAL SERVICES EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS BY SECTOR, 2018

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Transport											
Rank	Exporters	Value	Share in world	Share in developing economies	2016-18 <sup>a</sup>	Rank	Importers	Value	Share in world	Share in developing economies	2016-18 <sup>a</sup>
1	Singapore	51	5.1	14.6	22	1	China	108	8.9	18.4	34
2	China	42	4.2	12.0	25	2	India	67	5.5	11.3	39
3	Hong Kong, China	33	3.2	9.3	16	3	Singapore	54	4.4	9.2	25
4	United Arab Emirates	28	2.8	8.0	11	4	Korea, Republic of	32	2.6	5.4	10
5	Korea, Republic of	28	2.7	7.8	1	5	Thailand	19	1.6	3.2	26
6	India	19	1.9	5.4	25	6	Hong Kong, China	18	1.5	3.1	9
7	Turkey	18	1.7	5.0	34	7	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	16	1.3	2.8	-1
8	Chinese Taipei	11	1.1	3.1	24	8	Mexico	15	1.3	2.6	17
9	Qatar	10	1.0	2.8	32	9	United Arab Emirates	15	1.2	2.5	6
10	Egypt	9	0.9	2.5	8	10	Indonesia	12	1.0	2.1	36
Travel											
Rank	Exporters	Value	Share in world	Share in developing economies	2016-18 <sup>a</sup>	Rank	Importers	Value	Share in world	Share in developing economies	2016-18 <sup>a</sup>
1	Thailand	63	4.4	11.0	29	1	China	277	19.7	42.0	6
2	Macao, China	40	2.8	7.0	32	2	Korea, Republic of	31	2.2	4.7	13
3	China	39	2.7	6.9	-11	3	Hong Kong, China	27	1.9	4.0	10
4	Hong Kong, China	37	2.6	6.4	12	4	Singapore	25	1.8	3.8	6
5	India	29	2.0	5.0	27	5	India	21	1.5	3.2	30
6	Turkey	25	1.8	4.4	35	6	Chinese Taipei	19	1.4	2.9	17
7	Mexico	23	1.6	3.9	15	7	Brazil	18	1.3	2.8	26
8	United Arab Emirates	21	1.5	3.7	10	8	United Arab Emirates	18	1.3	2.7	5
9	Singapore	21	1.4	3.6	8	9	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	16	1.2	2.5	-2
10	Malaysia	19	1.3	3.3	6	10	Kuwait, the State of	15	1.0	2.2	18
Other commercial services											
Rank	Exporters	Value	Share in world	Share in developing economies	2016-18 <sup>a</sup>	Rank	Importers	Value	Share in world	Share in developing economies	2016-18 <sup>a</sup>
1	China	159	5.1	20.0	49	1	China	133	4.9	16.3	26
2	India	156	5.0	19.7	27	2	Singapore	107	3.9	13.1	16
3	Singapore	105	3.4	13.2	17	3	India	86	3.2	10.6	27
4	Korea, Republic of	50	1.6	6.3	7	4	Korea, Republic of	50	1.8	6.2	7
5	Hong Kong, China	44	1.4	5.5	19	5	United Arab Emirates	38	1.4	4.7	0
6	Israel	37	1.2	4.7	25	6	Brazil	35	1.3	4.3	-7
7	Philippines	23	0.7	2.9	9	7	Hong Kong, China	24	0.9	2.9	10
8	United Arab Emirates	21	0.7	2.7	7	8	Thailand	24	0.9	2.9	24
9	Brazil	21	0.7	2.6	-1	9	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	23	0.8	2.8	34
10	Chinese Taipei	21	0.7	2.6	30	10	Chinese Taipei	21	0.8	2.6	9

a 2016-18 percentage change refers to the difference between 2016 and 2018 in percentage terms rather than the average annual percentage change.

APPENDIX TABLE 7: CHANGES IN EXPORT PRICES OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES, 2016-2018

(Annual percentage change, in terms of USD)

	2016-18	2016	2017	2018		2016-18	2016	2017	2018
Food and beverages	1	0	3	-1	Agricultural raw materials	4	0	5	2
Food	2	0	4	-1	Timber	2	-2	-2	6
Cereals	7	-13	1	14	Cotton	11	5	13	9
Wheat	14	-23	1	28	Wool	22	10	18	27
Maize	2	-6	-3	6	Rubber	-3	5	22	-22
Rice	2	2	3	1	Hides and skins	-11	-14	-8	-14
Barley	3	-2	4	3					
Vegetable oils & protein meals	-2	4	1	-6	Minerals and non-ferrous metals <sup>a</sup>	8	0	12	4
Meat	3	-9	10	-3	Copper	16	-12	27	6
Beef	1	-11	7	-4	Aluminium	15	-4	23	7
Lamb	13	-13	19	7	Iron ore	9	4	21	-1
Swine meat	0	-8	9	-9	Tin	6	12	12	0
Poultry	9	-3	13	5	Nickel	17	-19	8	26
Seafood	4	35	6	3	Zinc	18	8	38	1
Fish	3	4	4	1	Lead	10	4	24	-3
Shrimp	7	-22	8	7	Uranium	-12	-28	-18	-7
Sugar	-16	-34	-11	-21					
Bananas	7	5	7	7	Energy	26	-16	24	27
Citrus fruit	-6	32	-9	-3	Natural gas	21	-29	16	26
Beverages	-6	-3	-5	-8	Crude petroleum	25	-15	24	27
Coffee	-6	1	2	-13	Coal	25	22	33	18
Cocoa beans	-11	-8	-30	13					
Tea	2	-16	26	-18	All primary commodities	13	-8	14	13

a Excluding crude petroleum.

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**APPENDIX 8: COMPOSITION OF REPORTER AND PARTNER GROUPS**
**DEVELOPING ECONOMIES include****Latin America (including the Caribbean):**

- Mexico (classified within North America in the World Trade Statistical Review publication);
- Central America: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama;
- South America: Argentina; Bolivia, Plurinational State of; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; Guyana; Paraguay; Peru; Suriname; Uruguay; Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of;
- The Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba (the Netherlands with respect to), Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands; Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Maarten, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; and Trinidad and Tobago.
- Other countries and territories in Latin America n.e.s.

**Developing Europe:**

Albania; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Montenegro; North Macedonia; Serbia; and Turkey.

**Africa:**

- North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.
- Sub-Saharan Africa: Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Comoros; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Eswatini; Ethiopia; Gabon; the Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Mali; Malawi; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Sudan; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; and Zimbabwe.

**Middle East:**

Bahrain, Kingdom of; Iraq; Iran; Israel; Jordan; Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of; Kuwait, the State of; Lebanese Republic; Oman; Qatar; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Emirates; and Yemen.

**Developing Asia:**

Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Fiji; Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China (Hong Kong, China); India; Indonesia; Kiribati; Korea, Republic of; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Maldives; Macau, China; Malaysia; Micronesia, Federated States of; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei); Thailand; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Viet Nam; and other countries and territories in Asia and the Pacific n.e.s.

**DEVELOPED ECONOMIES include:****North America (excluding Mexico for this report):**

Bermuda, Canada, United States of America, and territories in North America n.e.s.

**Developed Europe:**

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania,

Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and territories in Europe n.e.s.

**Developed Asia:**

Australia, Japan and New Zealand.

**THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES including associate and former member States (CIS) include:**

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

**THE NICs(6) or "Six East-Asian traders" include:**

Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Singapore; Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei); and Thailand.

**THE NICs(4) or "Four East-Asian traders" include:**

Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei).

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