# Chapter Two

## WORLD TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

# World trade developments

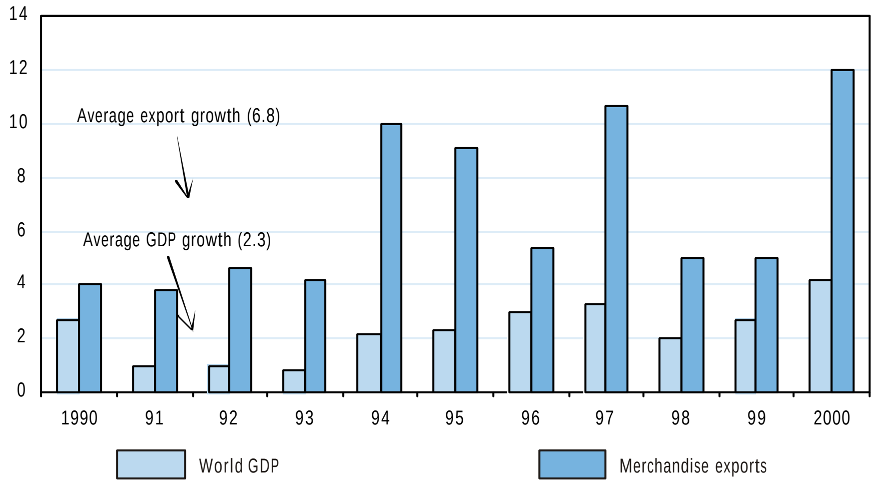
## Main features

The year 2000 witnessed the strongest global trade and output growth in more than a decade. This outstanding expansion of the world economy was the result of the continued acceleration of output growth in the already fast expanding economies of North America and developing Asia, a recovery from output stagnation in South America and Russia and a pick-up in economic activity in other regions. North America and Western Europe, which together account for about 60% of global output and trade, recorded in 2000 their fastest annual GDP growth in the 1990s.[1] In addition to the outstanding global growth, the dispersion of regional growth rates was very low in 2000, indicating that the stronger world economy was beneficial to all regions. In the second half of the year there were numerous signs that the expansion of the world economy had begun to slow down (Chart II.1).

Chart II.1

**Growth in the volume of world merchandise trade and GDP, 1990-2000**

(Annual percentage change)




Stronger output growth in all regions was associated with trade expansion in 2000 that matched – in volume terms – the best rates observed over the last five decades. For most regions, merchandise trade growth ranged between 10 and 15%. Although US merchandise imports continued to grow at double-digit rates, the growth was no longer the highest among the regions. Imports of Asia and the transition economies expanded faster, and those of Latin America matched the United States figures.

The information and telecommunication sector was again one of the most dynamic sectors stimulating the expansion of output, investment and trade. Although the final quarter of 2000 recorded a slackening in the “new economy” boom, the average annual growth remained very high. This can be illustrated by the rise in global sales of semi-conductors which rose by 37% to $204 billion, and by that of mobile phones which exceeded 410 million units, an increase of 46% over 1999.[2] Sales of personal computers rose by nearly 15% to reach 135 million units.[3]

Although office and telecom equipment was again one of the fastest growing product categories in international trade, the nearly 60% rise in crude oil prices led to a dramatic increase in the value of fuels traded internationally and dwarfed the growth of all other product categories. Real oil prices[4] reached their highest level since 1985 and the share of fuels in world merchandise trade is estimated to have recovered to somewhat above 10%, close to its share in 1990. Prices for all internationally-traded goods remained almost unchanged from the preceding year as sharply higher prices for fuels were offset by declines in the prices of manufactured goods. The price decline in 2000 for manufactures was the fifth in a row, causing prices to fall to their lowest level in 10 years. Several factors contributed to this outcome. First, inflation has receded worldwide to levels last seen in the 1960s. Second, the share of office and telecom equipment in world exports of manufactures

[1] The five East Asian countries most affected by the Asian crisis exceeded again in 2000 their pre-crisis peak level.

[2] Semiconductor Industry Association, World Semi-conductor Trade Statistics, direct communication, and Gartner Dataquest, Press Release, February 2001.

[3] Gartner Dataquest, Press Release, January 2001.

[4] Real oil prices are obtained by deflating the nominal oil price by the world export unit value of manufactures.

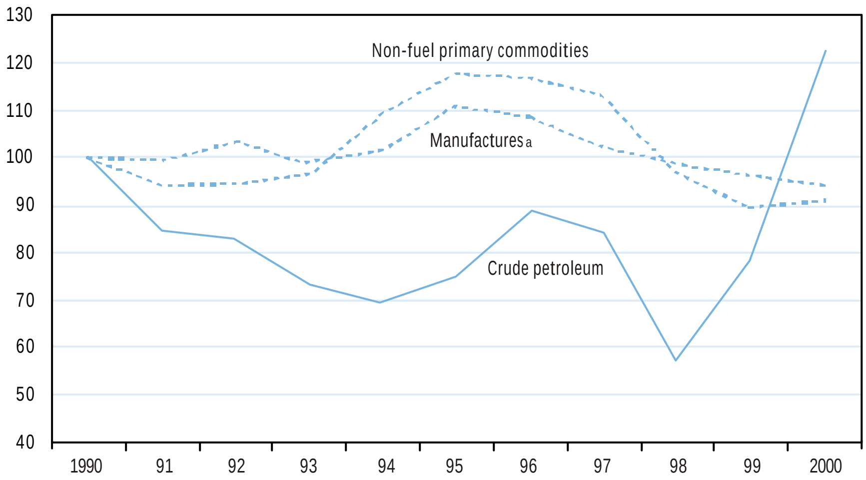
increased and their prices have fallen considerably throughout the 1990s. Third, the strength of the US dollar over the last years which, led to a dollar price decline for those goods traded at nearly stable prices in depreciating currencies.

Non-fuel commodity prices edged up slightly in 2000 as the recovery in metal prices and the higher prices for agricultural raw materials were not fully offset by price decreases for beverages and food. This modest recovery left non-fuel commodity prices more than 20% below their peak level in 1995 and almost 10% below their level at the beginning of the 1990s. As price declines for manufactures and non-fuel primary products were not fully offset by the increase in fuel prices, the 1990-2000 period recorded an average decline of nearly 1%. From an inflation perspective, this is historically an outstanding performance as even the 1950s and 60s recorded a moderate price increase in international trade. One of the major differences in the 1990s relative to previous periods is the decline in the dollar prices for manufactured goods (Chart II.2).

Chart II.2

**Price developments in international trade, 1990-2000**

(Indices, 1990 = 100)




a Unit value index.
*Sources :* IMF, International Financial Statistics and WTO Secretariat estimates.

The marked changes in relative prices were beneficial for those regions and countries where fuels are an important part of exports, such as the Middle East, Africa and the transition economies. In 1999 fuel exports accounted for more than one fifth of total merchandise export earnings in about 30 countries, and for nearly half of them the share exceeded two thirds of merchandise exports. As most of these fuel exporters are developing countries, these price developments contributed to lift the share of developing countries in world merchandise trade to its highest level since 1950 (more than 30%).

Certain least-developed countries also benefited from the higher oil prices. Developed countries' imports from the three oil-exporting LDC countries – Angola, Yemen and Sudan – increased by about two thirds. Imports from Asian LDCs, consisting largely of manufactured goods, increased by about 30%. However, imports from non-fuel commodity exporting African LDCs have probably increased by less than 10%.

In 2000, the value of total merchandise exports rose by 12.5% to $6.2 trillion, thereby exceeding for the second year in a row the growth of commercial services exports, which rose by nearly 5% to $1.4 trillion dollars (Table II.1).

Table II.1

**World exports of merchandise and commercial services, 1990-2000**

(Billion dollars and percentage)

| | Value | Annual percentage change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 1990-2000 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Merchandise | 6180 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 12.5 |
| Commercial services | 1415 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 5.0 |

The strength of global trade expansion was supported by international capital flows which provided for the financing of the current account deficits of the United States, Latin America and the transition economies. Global FDI flows are estimated to have grown by about 15%, a much slower rate of growth than in the preceding years, with FDI flows between developed countries continuing to be the most dynamic. The value of FDI inflows into developing countries remained roughly unchanged from the preceeding year.[5] FDI inflows into Latin America have most likely exceeded those into developing Asia for the second year in a row.

Despite the strong global economic growth and the sharp rise in oil prices, inflation rates remained low in industrial countries and in developing Asia, and decreased in Latin America and the Middle East. According to the IMF the world average of national consumer prices fell to 4%, the lowest rate in more than 30 years.

Unemployment fell to a record low in the United States, decreased in Western Europe but increased in Japan. Data on employment in developing countries are scarce but the higher growth in 2000 must have been beneficial for employment growth. However, according to CEPAL, urban unemployment rates in Latin America remained unchanged from the preceding year despite the acceleration of growth.[6] This calls attention to the need for sustained high growth over the medium-term to improve the employment situation in regions with a high labour force growth.

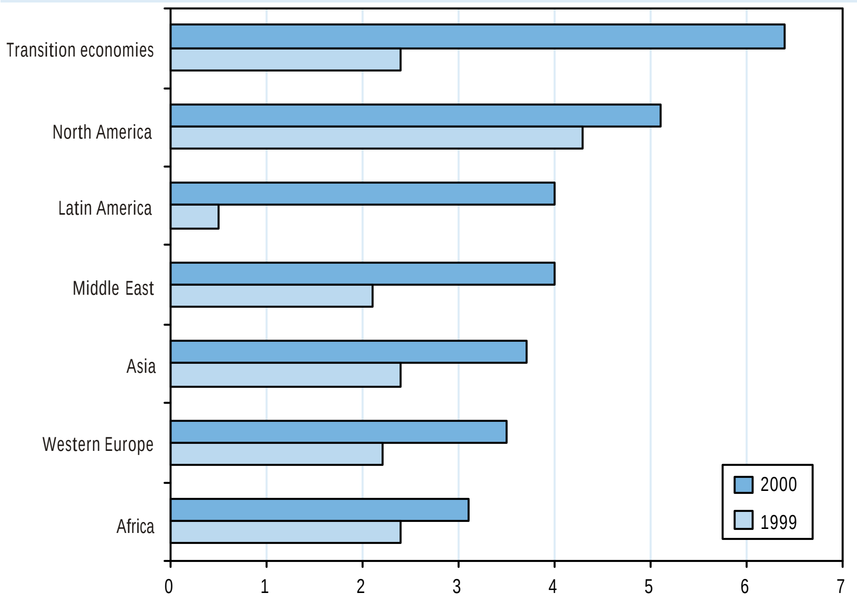
## 1. Global trade and output developments

Economic activity strengthened in 2000 in all major regions leading to the fastest global output growth in the last decade. North America, the transition economies and Western Europe recorded in 2000 their best annual GDP growth in ten years. The transition economies and North America expanded their output by at least 5% last year, while the output of the other regions grew in the range of 3-4%. Asia's regional average rate conceals the contrasting development of rigorous expansion of 7% in developing Asia and the modest advance in Japan. While the regional output of Latin America recovered strongly and matched the global average, that of Western Europe and Africa grew somewhat below the average. Per capita GDP edged up only marginally in Africa which points to no significant improvement in poverty reduction (Chart II.3).

Chart II.3

**Real GDP growth by region, 1999-2000**

(Annual percentage change)




Thus, in 2000, the United States was no longer the single motor of the world economy as in the preceding years. Continued growth of investment and consumption in the United States contributed to buoyant import growth and a marked widening of the deficit in the external balance of the United States. Although the excess of imports over exports reached a record level relative to GDP, and has become equivalent to 6% of world exports of goods and services, it was financed easily, as large net capital inflows and the real effective appreciation of the US dollar demonstrated.

[5]UNCTAD, Press Release TAD/INF/2875, 7 December 2000.

[6]CEPAL, Balance preliminar de las economías de América Latina y el Caribe, 2000.

The aggregate current account deficit of the Latin American countries was sharply curtailed from its peak in 1998, but remained substantial in 2000. As in the preceding year, net foreign direct investment inflows were larger than the deficit in the current account balance. The reduction of Latin America's deficit is largely due to favourable price developments, as the volume growth of merchandise imports exceeded that of exports last year.

In contrast to North and Latin America – the two major regions with large current account deficits – the volume growth of exports was more vigorous than imports in Asia, the transition economies and Western Europe. Asia and the transition economies recorded both the most dynamic export and import volume growth of all regions in the year 2000.

The value of world merchandise trade rose by 12.5% in 2000 – twice the average for the last decade – to reach nearly $6.2 trillion. Although the growth of commercial services exports also picked up in 2000, its pace was subdued and below the average recorded in the 1990s. Due to the lacklustre performance of commercial services exports over the last two years, its expansion over the last decade was, at 6% annually, no longer more dynamic than that of merchandise.

## 2. Merchandise trade

Three main factors shaped the developments of world merchandise trade in nominal dollar terms. First, the high level of economic activity worldwide that boosted the overall volume growth. Second, the sharply divergent sectoral price trends concealed by the near stability of average dollar prices in international trade. While prices of fuels and metals recovered strongly, average prices of agricultural primary commodities stagnated and those of manufactured goods decreased (the weakness in world export prices of manufactures is primarily associated to exchange rate developments). Third, the variations among the three key currencies – dollar, euro and yen – not only had an impact on regional but also on sectoral trade flows. While the yen appreciated by 6%, the euro depreciated by 13% against the US dollar in 2000. As domestic inflation was subdued in each currency area, the nominal exchange rate variations translated into a marked appreciation of the real trade-weighted exchange rate of the yen, a further increase in that of the US dollar and again a decline in the trade weighted euro rate.

Preliminary information for 2000 on world merchandise trade by product group indicate that – in value terms – fuels and office and telecom equipment were, as in 1999, by far the most dynamic product categories in world trade, expanding five and two times faster than the global average, respectively. In the case of fuels, the outstanding value increase is due to the sharp increase in prices, while the buoyant expansion of trade in office and telecom equipment can be attributed to the booming world-wide demand for semi-conductors and telecom equipment, in particular mobile phones. Trade growth in automotive products was sustained despite a slowdown in the world automobile production.[7]

Merchandise trade in volume terms (that is, measured at constant prices and exchange rates) rose by 12% in 2000, the fastest rate in more than a decade. The growth of merchandise trade exceeded that of output by 8 percentage points, one of the largest margins in the 1990s.

Asia and the transition economies recorded the highest regional trade growth in 2000 with both exports and imports up by around 15% (Chart II.4). In the case of the transition economies, this development corresponds to the strong output recovery in the region, particularly in Russia. The high trade growth in Asia looks surprising given the below average expansion of Asian output. While both trade and output in developing Asia had been again more vigorous than the world average, Japan's weak economy surprised with a double-digit increase in the volume of imports. Although fuels and office and telecom equipment accounted for most of the extraordinary rise of Japan's imports in 2000, other product groups such as textiles, clothing and iron and steel recorded also substantial increases. The strength of the yen presumably being a factor in this development.

North America's merchandise exports accelerated markedly due to higher demand growth outside the region, nearly matching the region's import growth (which was up slightly over the preceding year). Rebounding imports of Latin America matched the growth of North American imports, but reflected highly different developments within the region. Mexico's and Venezuela's import volume grew by more than 20% while that of the MERCOSUR countries stagnated, following a decline in 1999. Export volume growth was more even across Latin American countries, although Mexico's export growth exceeded again that of the region by a large margin. For the Middle East the available information points to a volume increase of exports and imports above the 12% world average.

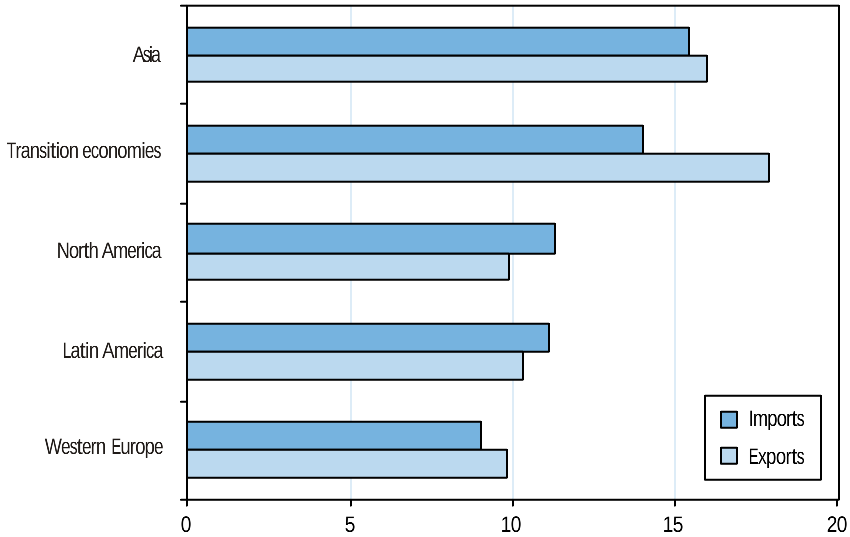
Western Europe's export and import growth nearly doubled to 10% in 2000 but lagged – as in the preceding year – somewhat behind the global average. Ireland and Finland, the two countries in Western Europe with the highest share of office and telecom equipment in their merchandise exports, benefited from the booming information technology sector and

[7] According to information from various industry sources, world automobile production is estimated to have increased by 3.5% to 57.6 million units in 2000, while exports rose by 8% to nearly 24 million units. The highest growth in automobile exports was recorded in Latin America.

Chart II.4

**Growth in the volume of merchandise trade by region in 2000**

(Annual percentage change)




recorded the highest export growth in the region. It is estimated that while African trade showed an acceleration in 2000 compared with 1999, it continued to report the lowest export and import growth of all regions in volume terms.

World merchandise trade growth measured in dollar terms showed a considerably wider variation than did trade measured in volume terms. This is particularly true for exports, for which the year-to-year variations range from near stagnation to increases exceeding 50%. All the net fuel exporting regions showed stronger growth rates than the net fuel importing regions, while the latter recorded – with one exception – higher import growth rates than the fuel net-exporting regions. The influence of fuel prices is so pervasive that the ranking of regions by their export growth in 2000 is identical with the ranking by the share of fuels in their exports (Table II.2).

Table II.2

**Growth in the value of world merchandise trade by region, 1990-2000**

(Billion dollars and percentage)

| | Exports | | | | | Imports | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Annual percentage change | | | | Value | Annual percentage change | | | |
| | 2000 | 1990-2000 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2000 | 1990-2000 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| **World** | **6180** | **6.0** | **-1.5** | **4.0** | **12.5** | **6485** | **6.0** | **-1.0** | **4.5** | **12.5** |
| North America | 1060 | 7.3 | -0.7 | 4.2 | 13.4 | 1508 | 8.9 | 4.6 | 11.2 | 17.8 |
| Latin America | 360 | 9.4 | -1.3 | 6.4 | 20.8 | 389 | 11.9 | 5.0 | -3.2 | 16.0 |
| Mexico | 166 | 15.1 | 6.4 | 16.1 | 22.0 | 183 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 22.9 |
| Other Latin America | 194 | 6.2 | -6.1 | -0.5 | 19.7 | 206 | 9.0 | 0.1 | -13.3 | 10.5 |
| Western Europe | 2427 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 2550 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 4.4 |
| European Union (15) | 2239 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 2347 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 4.0 |
| Excl. intra-EU trade | 855 | 4.9 | -0.3 | -1.8 | 7.6 | 959 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 12.8 |
| Transition economies | 271 | 7.4 | -4.0 | -0.2 | 26.2 | 241 | 5.3 | -2.1 | -11.8 | 13.9 |
| Central/Eastern Europe | 116 | 7.7 | 9.3 | 1.1 | 14.1 | 147 | 10.4 | 10.8 | -1.1 | 13.0 |
| Russian Federation | 105 | - | -15.2 | 1.1 | 39.0 | 44 | - | -21.2 | -31.7 | 11.6 |
| Africa | 146 | 3.4 | -16.2 | 10.2 | 27.0 | 136 | 3.9 | 0.9 | -2.4 | 5.4 |
| South Africa | 30 | 3.2 | -9.0 | 1.3 | 12.3 | 30 | 5.1 | -9.4 | -8.7 | 11.2 |
| Major fuels exporters[a] | 59 | 3.8 | -32.0 | 29.5 | 62.1 | 36 | 4.1 | -1.5 | -0.4 | 22.9 |
| Middle East | 266 | 7.1 | -21.3 | 25.7 | 51.4 | 176 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 14.3 |
| Asia | 1649 | 8.4 | -6.1 | 7.5 | 18.4 | 1482 | 7.7 | -17.8 | 10.3 | 23.5 |
| Japan | 479 | 5.2 | -7.8 | 8.1 | 14.3 | 380 | 4.9 | -17.2 | 11.0 | 21.9 |
| China | 249 | 14.9 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 27.7 | 225 | 15.5 | -1.3 | 18.2 | 35.8 |
| Asia (5)[b] | 442 | 11.3 | -3.5 | 10.2 | 18.5 | 373 | 8.3 | -30.9 | 15.1 | 27.9 |

[a]Angola, Algeria, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Libyan Arab Yamahiriya and Nigeria.

[b]Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

In the Middle East, where fuels have recently accounted for more than two thirds of exports, merchandise exports expanded by more than one-half in 2000. Africa's major fuel exporters increased their shipments by more than 60% in dollar terms, lifting the region's export earnings by more than 25%. The one quarter rise of transition economies merchandise exports can also be attributed to the region's fuel exporters – the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan – whose exports surged by 40, 64 and 100%, respectively.

The further depreciation of the euro and other currencies in Western Europe vis-à-vis the US dollar by about 13% in 2000 is the principal reason why the growth in the dollar value of Western Europe's exports and imports was by far the lowest of all the regions in 2000. Nevertheless, even for Western Europe, the general observation that regional export and import growth in 2000 exceeded that in preceding year remains valid. Expressed in euros, Western Europe's merchandise exports rose by 18% in 2000, following a 3.5% increase in 1999.

Last year Asia recorded export and import growth rates that exceeded the best year in the 1990s. Asia's vigorous import expansion in 2000 – up by more than one fifth to 1660 billion dollars – brought imports to a level which exceeded the pre-crisis peak of 1997 by more than 12%. However, the combined import value of the five countries most affected by the financial crisis of 1997-98 remained slightly below the 1996 peak, despite a nearly 50% cumulative increase over the last two years.[8] By contrast, their merchandise exports of 442billion dollars in 2000 were 30% above the corresponding value in 1996 and exceeded last year's imports by 69 billion dollars.

More generally, Asia's merchandise import growth expanded for the second year in a row faster than its merchandise exports, reducing the region's merchandise trade surplus (f.o.b.-c.i.f.) to 167 billion dollars. Among the Asian economies, China continued to show outstanding strong import and export growth. Despite its sluggish economy, Japan's value of imports (and exports) rose faster than those of North America, which can be partly attributed to the strength of both the intra-Asian trade recovery and of trade in office and telecom equipment. These two factors also contributed to the strong export and import growth of the East Asian developing economies. Australia's merchandise exports rose faster than world merchandise trade while its imports rose by only 3%, the main explanation being the combination of stronger export prices, weaker domestic demand and a depreciating currency.

Latin America's trade acceleration in 2000 can be traced to a combination of the continuously buoyant growth of Mexico's trade and a rebound in Central and South America's trade. Higher prices of fuels boosted Venezuela's exports by two thirds while higher metal prices contributed to the turnaround in Chilean exports. The export recovery together with a sustained high level of foreign direct investment inflows allowed imports of South and Central America to continue expanding. One of the main features of Latin America's trade not only in 2000, but also over the last decade, is the exceptional expansion of Mexico's trade, in particular with the United States. By 2000, the share of Mexico in Latin America's exports and imports exceeded 45%.

In 2000, North America's imports continued to expand for the fourth year in a row, significantly faster than world imports but also faster than the region's exports. As a result, North America's share in world merchandise imports rose to 23%, its highest level in the last century. Although North America's exports have also increased faster than world merchandise trade over the last years, the merchandise deficit rose more than 100 billion dollars. For the United States alone, the $450 billion merchandise trade deficit (f.o.b.-f.o.b.) in 2000 exceeds the total exports of goods and services of Latin America, as well as the combined merchandise trade of the Middle East and Africa, and corresponds to more than 7% of world merchandise exports. Various factors contributed to this exceptionally large trade deficit. First, the outstanding investment and consumption boom in the United States; second, the strength of the US dollar; and third, the large net-capital inflows which financed the excess of United States expenditure over savings. While it seems unlikely that this trend can be sustained, it is difficult to predict when the reversal will occur.

Merchandise trade developments by country showed very large variations in 2000. While the dollar value of merchandise exports of some West European countries decreased slightly, the exports of some oil-exporting countries surged by two thirds or more. Exporters of manufactured goods in developing Asia, as well as developing countries in other regions, recorded increases in the range of 15 to 22%. Excluding the major oil exporters, China recorded the largest increase of all major traders in 2000 (Table II.3).

Growth in the dollar value of imports varied among countries by nearly as much, from near stagnation to expansion rates of 35 to 40%. Imports rose by one third or more in China, the Republic of Korea, Turkey and Indonesia. For the latter two, the import surge represented a recovery from shrinking import values in the preceding year. The weakness of the euro contributed largely to the stagnation or modest growth in the dollar import value of

[8] Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Table II.3

**Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade, 2000**

(Billion dollars and percentage)

| Exporters | Value | Share | Annual percentage change | | | Importers | Value | Share | Annual percentage change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1990-2000 | 1999 | 2000 | | | | 1990-2000 | 1999 | 2000 |
| United States | 782.4 | 12.3 | 7 | 2 | 12 | United States | 1258.0 | 18.9 | 9 | 12 | 19 |
| Germany | 551.6 | 8.7 | 3 | 0 | 1 | Germany | 500.1 | 7.5 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Japan | 479.3 | 7.5 | 5 | 8 | 14 | Japan | 379.5 | 5.7 | 5 | 11 | 22 |
| France | 298.1 | 4.7 | 3 | -1 | -1 | United Kingdom | 331.7 | 5.0 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| United Kingdom | 280.1 | 4.4 | 4 | -1 | 4 | France | 305.4 | 4.6 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Canada | 277.2 | 4.4 | 8 | 11 | 16 | Canada | 249.1 | 3.7 | 7 | 7 | 13 |
| China | 249.2 | 3.9 | 15 | 6 | 28 | Italy | 233.3 | 3.5 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Italy | 234.6 | 3.7 | 3 | -4 | -1 | China | 225.1 | 3.4 | 15 | 18 | 36 |
| Netherlands | 211.7 | 3.3 | 5 | 0 | 5 | Hong Kong, China | 214.2 | 3.2 | 10 | -3 | 19 |
| Hong Kong, China | 202.4 | 3.2 | 9 | 0 | 16 | retained imports[a] | 35.4 | 0.5 | 1 | -21 | 24 |
| domestic exports | 23.7 | 0.4 | -2 | -9 | 6 | Netherlands | 197.0 | 3.0 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Belgium | 184.1 | 2.9 | - | -1 | 3 | Mexico | 182.6 | 2.7 | 15 | 14 | 23 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 172.6 | 2.7 | 10 | 9 | 19 | Belgium | 171.2 | 2.6 | - | 0 | 4 |
| Mexico | 166.4 | 2.6 | 15 | 16 | 22 | Korea, Rep. of | 160.5 | 2.4 | 9 | 28 | 34 |
| Chinese Taipei | 148.4 | 2.3 | 8 | 10 | 22 | Spain | 153.5 | 2.3 | 6 | 12 | 3 |
| Singapore | 138.0 | 2.2 | 10 | 4 | 20 | Chinese Taipei | 140.0 | 2.1 | 10 | 6 | 26 |
| domestic exports | 78.9 | 1.2 | 9 | 8 | 15 | Singapore | 134.7 | 2.0 | 8 | 9 | 21 |
| Spain | 113.7 | 1.8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | retained imports[a] | 75.6 | 1.1 | 6 | 18 | 16 |
| Russian Fed. | 105.2 | 1.7 | - | 1 | 39 | Switzerland | 82.5 | 1.2 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Malaysia | 98.2 | 1.5 | 13 | 15 | 16 | Malaysia | 82.2 | 1.2 | 11 | 11 | 27 |
| Sweden | 86.7 | 1.4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | Sweden | 72.6 | 1.1 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| Saudi Arabia | 84.1 | 1.3 | 7 | 31 | 66 | Australia | 71.3 | 1.1 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| Switzerland | 80.5 | 1.3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Austria | 68.8 | 1.0 | 3 | 2 | -1 |
| Ireland | 77.1 | 1.2 | 13 | 11 | 8 | Thailand | 62.0 | 0.9 | 6 | 17 | 23 |
| Thailand | 68.9 | 1.1 | 12 | 7 | 18 | Brazil | 58.6 | 0.9 | 10 | -15 | 13 |
| Austria | 64.9 | 1.0 | 5 | 3 | 1 | Turkey | 54.0 | 0.8 | 9 | -11 | 33 |
| Australia | 63.9 | 1.0 | 5 | 0 | 14 | Ireland | 50.2 | 0.8 | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| Indonesia | 62.0 | 1.0 | 9 | 0 | 27 | India | 49.8 | 0.7 | 8 | 4 | 11 |
| Norway | 58.1 | 0.9 | 5 | 13 | 29 | Poland | 49.3 | 0.7 | 16 | -2 | 7 |
| Brazil | 55.1 | 0.9 | 6 | -6 | 15 | Denmark | 44.6 | 0.7 | 3 | -3 | 0 |
| Denmark | 49.2 | 0.8 | 3 | 3 | -1 | Russian Fed. | 44.2 | 0.7 | - | -32 | 12 |
| Finland | 45.5 | 0.7 | 6 | -3 | 9 | Israel | 38.1 | 0.6 | 9 | 13 | 15 |
| Total of above[b] | 5489.4 | 86.3 | - | - | - | Total of above[b] | 5664.3 | 85.0 | - | - | - |
| **World[b]** | **6358.0** | **100.0** | **6** | **4** | **12** | **World[b]** | **6662.0** | **100.0** | **6** | **4** | **13** |

[a]Retained imports are defined as imports less re-exports.
[b]Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.

West European countries. Outside Europe, import growth was sluggish in Australia and stagnated in Argentina. Merchandise imports into the United States rose by nearly 19%, further strengthening its position as the world's largest importer.

Looking at developments in the 1990-2000 period, outstanding performance in export and import growth is recorded for both China and Mexico which expanded their exports and imports by about 15% annually or more than two times faster than the global average. Malaysia, the Philippines and Hungary reported also a dynamic trade performance with exports and imports up by more than 10%.

## 3. Commercial services trade

Stimulated by the high level of global economic activity, world trade in commercial services is estimated to have expanded by 5% (to $1.4 trillion US dollars) in 2000, the fastest annual growth since 1997. For the second year in a row, the value of commercial services trade expanded less than merchandise trade, but for the 1990-2000 period its 6% annual growth matched that of merchandise trade. Prices for internationally traded commercial services are scarce, but the limited information available points to a stagnation or even moderate decrease. The decline of the euro vis-à-vis the dollar has most likely more than offset higher prices in the transportation sector.

Almost all regions reported an acceleration of their commercial services exports and imports, with the notable exception of Western Europe. The decline in Western Europe's commercial services exports and imports is largely due to the impact of the depreciation of the euro. Expressed in euros, Western Europe's commercial services exports and imports expanded by 13.5 and 14.5%, respectively, which indicates an acceleration in both nominal and real terms given the moderate rates of inflation prevailing in Western Europe. As Western Europe accounts for 44% in world exports of commercial services, its lacklustre performance in dollar terms slowed down considerably the expansion in the value of world trade in 2000 (Table II.4).

Table II.4

**Growth in the value of world trade in commercial services by region, 1990-2000**

(Billion dollars and percentage)

| | Exports | | | | | Imports | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Annual percentage change | | | | Value | Annual percentage change | | | |
| | 2000 | 1990-2000 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2000 | 1990-2000 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| **World** | **1415** | **6** | **1** | **1** | **5** | **1400** | **6** | **2** | **2** | **5** |
| North America | 311 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 241 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 13 |
| United States | 274 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 199 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Latin America | 60 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 72 | 8 | 4 | -5 | 13 |
| Mexico | 13 | 6 | 6 | -3 | 15 | 16 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 18 |
| Other Latin America | 47 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 56 | 8 | 4 | -9 | 12 |
| Western Europe | 629 | 4 | 7 | 0 | -2 | 601 | 4 | 9 | 1 | -1 |
| EU (15) | 560 | 4 | 7 | 1 | -3 | 556 | 5 | 9 | 1 | -1 |
| Transition economies | 48 | 9 | 1 | -14 | 7 | 49 | 7 | -2 | -9 | 12 |
| Africa | 30 | 5 | -1 | 10 | ... | 38 | 4 | 0 | -3 | ... |
| Middle East | 33 | 7 | 4 | 9 | ... | 43 | 3 | -12 | 5 | ... |
| Asia | 304 | 9 | -13 | 4 | 13 | 359 | 7 | -11 | 5 | 7 |
| Japan | 68 | 5 | -9 | -2 | 13 | 115 | 3 | -9 | 3 | 1 |
| China | 30 | 18 | -3 | -1 | 25 | 35 | 24 | -5 | 16 | 14 |
| Hong Kong, China | 43 | 9 | -6 | 4 | 14 | 24 | 8 | 1 | -1 | 3 |
| Asia (5)[a] | 66 | 10 | -22 | 0 | 7 | 85 | 11 | -25 | 4 | 15 |

[a]Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

North America and Latin America recorded double-digit export and import growth in services in 2000. In both cases, imports expanded somewhat faster than exports thereby reducing the North American surplus and widening the Latin American deficit in commercial services trade. United States commercial services which account for almost one fifth of world commercial services exports showed particular strength in travel receipts. United States commercial services imports recorded in 2000 their most robust growth since 1990, with imports of transportation services being the most dynamic sector for the second year in a row. Asian exports of commercial services rose by 13%, boosted by the marked acceleration of services growth by Asia's three leading exporters: Japan; Hong Kong, China and China. The near stagnation of Japan's services imports – which accounts for one third of Asian regional total – was the principal factor in the subdued expansion of Asia's commercial services imports. Japan's expenditure on travel, construction, financial and communications services slowed not only last year but over the last three years, limiting its total commercial services imports in 2000 to a level 10% below the 1996 peak level.

Stronger price pressures in transportation than in other services categories are believed to be one of the factors contributing to the untypically uniform expansion of commercial services across major categories. Exports of transportation services expanded on par with that of travel and "other commercial services", at about 4.5% in 2000, while for the last decade exports of transportation services expanded by only half the 8% rate recorded for the category "other commercial services" comprising, among others, financial, communication, construction, computer services and licence fees.

Provisional country data on commercial services trade by country show that the West European countries recorded, in general, a stagnation or even a decrease in exports and imports.[9] Commercial services exports of the United States and Japan rose by 10 and 13%,

[9]The exception being Denmark for which provisional official data on international transport services point to a large increase in total services trade.

respectively, at a rate not only well above that of the preceding year but also much stronger than over the last decade. Japan's stagnating services imports contrast with its dynamic export growth. United States imports of commercial services expanded almost three times faster than the global average in 2000, lifting its share to a record 14.2% of world commercial services imports. Asian developing countries with double-digit export and import increases include China, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Chinese Taipei. Mexico and Israel had export and import increases between 15 and 30% (Table II.5).

Throughout the 1990-2000 period, amongst he leading traders in commercial services the most dynamic with exports and imports growing at double-digit rates were China, the Republic of Korea, India, Ireland and Malaysia.

Table II.5

**Leading exporters and importers in world trade in commercial services, 2000**

(Billion dollars and percentage)

| Exporters | Value | Share | Annual percentage change | | | Importers | Value | Share | Annual percentage change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1990-2000 | 1999 | 2000 | | | | 1990-2000 | 1999 | 2000 |
| United States | 274.0 | 19.3 | 8 | 4 | 10 | United States | 199.3 | 14.2 | 7 | 4 | 14 |
| United Kingdom | 100.1 | 7.1 | 7 | 3 | -3 | Germany | 125.7 | 9.0 | 5 | 3 | -5 |
| France | 77.3 | 5.5 | 2 | -1 | -7 | Japan | 115.1 | 8.2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Germany | 75.1 | 5.3 | 4 | 0 | -5 | United Kingdom | 82.3 | 5.9 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Japan | 68.0 | 4.8 | 5 | -2 | 13 | France | 57.1 | 4.1 | 1 | -4 | -10 |
| Italy | 59.0 | 4.2 | 2 | -9 | -3 | Italy | 57.1 | 4.1 | 2 | -9 | 0 |
| Spain | 52.1 | 3.7 | 7 | 8 | -2 | Netherlands | 50.1 | 3.6 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 50.6 | 3.6 | 6 | 4 | -4 | Canada | 41.8 | 3.0 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Hong Kong, China | 43.3 | 3.1 | 9 | 4 | 14 | Belgium-Luxembourg | 38.7 | 2.8 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 40.2 | 2.8 | 5 | 6 | 4 | China | 34.8 | 2.5 | 24 | 16 | 14 |
| Canada | 37.2 | 2.6 | 7 | 6 | 9 | Korea, Rep. of | 33.7 | 2.4 | 13 | 11 | 26 |
| China | 29.7 | 2.1 | 18 | -1 | 25 | Spain | 30.0 | 2.1 | 7 | 11 | 0 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 29.2 | 2.1 | 12 | 4 | 13 | Austria | 28.4 | 2.0 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Austria | 27.9 | 2.0 | 2 | 3 | -7 | Ireland | 27.1 | 1.9 | 18 | -12 | 4 |
| Singapore | 26.6 | 1.9 | 8 | 25 | 13 | Chinese Taipei | 25.7 | 1.8 | 6 | 0 | 10 |
| Switzerland | 26.5 | 1.9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | Hong Kong, China | 24.0 | 1.7 | 8 | -1 | 3 |
| Denmark | 20.3 | 1.4 | 5 | 10 | 21 | Sweden | 23.2 | 1.7 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Chinese Taipei | 20.2 | 1.4 | 11 | 3 | 18 | Singapore | 21.3 | 1.5 | 10 | 8 | 13 |
| Sweden | 19.3 | 1.4 | 4 | 11 | -2 | Denmark | 18.3 | 1.3 | 6 | -3 | 19 |
| Turkey | 19.1 | 1.3 | 9 | -30 | 18 | India | 17.9 | 1.3 | 12 | 21 | 4 |
| Australia | 18.0 | 1.3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | Australia | 17.8 | 1.3 | 3 | 7 | -1 |
| India | 16.4 | 1.2 | 14 | 26 | 18 | Russian Fed. | 16.9 | 1.2 | - | -21 | 31 |
| Norway | 15.2 | 1.1 | 2 | 0 | 9 | Mexico | 16.4 | 1.2 | 5 | 10 | 18 |
| Ireland | 14.5 | 1.0 | 16 | -12 | 0 | Brazil | 16.0 | 1.1 | 9 | -14 | 17 |
| Malaysia | 13.5 | 0.9 | 14 | 4 | 14 | Norway | 15.6 | 1.1 | 2 | 5 | -2 |
| Mexico | 13.4 | 0.9 | 6 | -3 | 15 | Malaysia | 15.5 | 1.1 | 11 | 13 | 6 |
| Israel | 13.3 | 0.9 | 11 | 13 | 30 | Switzerland | 15.4 | 1.1 | 3 | 5 | -2 |
| Thailand | 12.9 | 0.9 | 7 | 11 | ... | Indonesia | 14.3 | 1.0 | 9 | -4 | 27 |
| Greece | 9.8 | 0.7 | 4 | 0 | ... | Thailand | 13.4 | 1.0 | 8 | 13 | ... |
| Egypt | 9.6 | 0.7 | 7 | 18 | 3 | Israel | 12.4 | 0.9 | 10 | 11 | 16 |
| Total of above | 1232.0 | 87.0 | - | - | - | Total of above | 1205.0 | 86.0 | - | - | - |
| **World** | **1415.0** | **100.0** | **6** | **1** | **5** | **World** | **1400.0** | **100.0** | **6** | **2** | **5** |

## 4. Oil markets and international trade

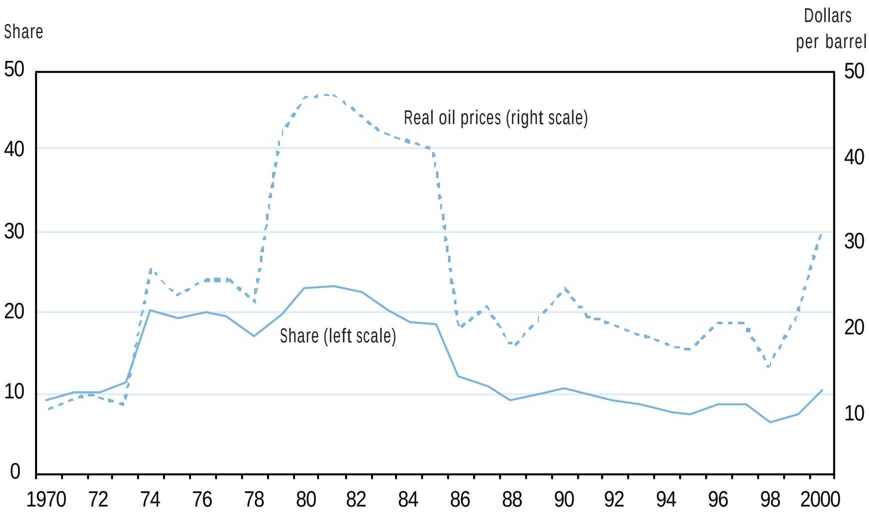
One of the outstanding features of international trade in recent years has been the high volatility of oil prices. Following the steep decline of oil prices in 1998, prices recovered strongly and averaged in 2000 $28 per barrel, a level two times that of the trough in 1998.

As a consequence of these sharp price variations, the share of fuels in world merchandise exports dropped to 6.5% in 1998, the lowest share in three decades, before recovering to 10.5% in 2000, matching the highest share in the last 12 years. In other words, within three

Chart II.5

**Fuels: share in world trade and real oil price, 1970-2000**

(Percentage and dollars per barrel at constant 1990 prices) a




a Real oil prices are obtained by deflating the nominal oil price by the world export unit value index of manufactures.
*Source:* WTO Secretariat.

years oil prices recorded their highest and lowest levels in 15 years. While the oil price recovery in 1999 can be attributed to the coordinated cutback of oil production, the reasons for the further price increase in 2000 cannot be found in the basic market conditions, as production increased faster than demand. Some observers have attributed the price turbulences in oil markets to overreaction of consumers in the form of advanced purchases and to imbalances in the oil future markets. Consumer reaction was partly provoked by considerably overstated oil demand projections at the beginning of the year, made under the influence of the prospects of strong global output growth. Consumer fears in respect to physical availability might have also been affected by the successfully coordinated stop and go in oil supply by the oil producing countries and the realization that the share of OPEC countries in world crude oil output has increased again considerably.[10] Large imbalances in the forward markets for crude oil have also contributed to the strengthening of spot prices.[11] The high oil prices in the range of $24 to $34 per barrel in 2000 also contrast sharply with the prices in recent medium-term projections. These price assumptions seemed reasonable given that the real price of oil remained in a narrow range of $15 to $20 throughout the 1986-97 period and showed even a moderate declining trend for the 1990-97 period. Various energy market indicators supported the expectation of low oil prices in the medium term. First, the share of oil in world energy consumption was markedly reduced from the peak level in the early 1980s. Natural gas, coal and nuclear power increased their shares in world energy production, although oil has remained the principal fuel, accounting for about 40% of total energy output in recent years. Second, several regions curtailed the share of imported oil in their energy consumption by expanding domestic energy production. Third, technological innovations had lowered the costs of finding and extracting oil.

In addition, developments outside the energy markets – in particular the change in the global output to less material and energy intensive services sector promised to reduce the importance of energy to the future global economic growth. The spectacular rise of the information and telecommunications sector in recent years was expected to accelerate this trend. Consequently, public debates on energy focused more on the environmental consequences of the steady rise in global energy consumption, in particular the impact of $CO_2$ emissions on global warming.

Oil accounts for about 80% of international trade in fuels, roughly twice the share of oil in world primary energy consumption. Relative low transportation costs and limited up front investment in infrastructure contribute to the greater dominance of oil over other fuels in trade relative to production. Nevertheless, the share of gas did increase over the last 15 years while that of oil and coal decreased somewhat. In the second half of the 1990s, Asia replaced Western Europe as the largest net-importing region. This development can be largely attributed to the buoyant rise of fuels imports into the fast growing developing Asia. The share of the Asian developing countries' net imports in world trade of fuels rose from less than 2 in 1990 to nearly 7% in 1999.

About 30 countries can be considered as significant fuel exporters, of which about two thirds are developing countries. In 1999, fuels exports accounted for more than two thirds of

[10] Since 1985 the share of OPEC countries in world crude oil output recovered from 30 to 42% in 1998.

[11] Throughout 2000 the open call options exceeded the open put options, reflecting the traders expectations of falling prices also reflected by the fact that the future prices for 12 months ahead remained below the spot crude oil prices. As prices remained high, the holders of put options were forced at the end of the contract to purchase oil and paradoxically support oil prices in the spot markets.

merchandise exports in at least 14 countries and another 8 countries recorded a corresponding share between one third and 60%. While the developing countries (and also the LDCs) are – as a group – net fuel exporters, the majority of the developing countries are net importers.

According to the World Energy Outlook 2000 of the IEA, the following trends will be observed in international trade of fuels in the coming ten years. First, the share of imported oil in oil and total energy consumption is likely to increase in the major net-importing regions (Asia – in particular China and India, Western Europe and North America). Second, the increased supplies will come largely from the traditional oil suppliers, in particular the Middle East. The most dynamic trade growth will be seen between the Middle East and Asia (as in the 1990s). Third, trade in gas will expand strongly, in particular in Europe and Asia. Gas exports from Russia to Western Europe and intra-West European trade contribute to the rise in Europe. Liquified natural gas imports from the Middle East will rise sharply. Fourth, world trade in coal is unlikely to expand rapidly. Asia's coal imports are expected to increase while those of Western Europe are expected to decrease. Fifth, cross-border and intra-regional trade in electricity is likely to increase substantially largely due to the liberalization of the various national markets in the EU and the integration of European grids.

## 5. Outlook

In 2001, the world economy is retreating from the high growth path seen last year. All major geographic regions will be affected with the exception, perhaps, of Africa which recorded the weakest growth of all the regions in 2000. North America, the transition economies and developing East Asia – other than China – are projected to experience a sharp deceleration in GDP in 2001. Japan's fragile economy is not expected to recover. Growth rates in Western Europe and Latin America are expected to slow by about one half of 1%.[12]

While there is a broad consensus about a general slowing of economic growth – reflected not only in revisions of national forecasts, but also by actions undertaken by governments and, above all, by national monetary authorities – uncertainty remains about the severity and form that the deceleration will take. The development of the United States economy is considered to be the key element not only because of its weight in the global output and trade but also due to its leadership in the "new economy". The current slowdown will therefore also be a test for the "new economy" which was one of the principal driving forces in the expansion, not only of the United States economy and other advanced economies, but also of international trade. The strength of United States investment over the last five years stemmed largely from the expenditure on information technology equipment and software not only in the "new economy" but also in the "old economy". The sharp correction of technology stock markets world wide since March 2000 have shattered the belief that the internet economy would be "business cycle proof". A cyclical cutback of IT-related investment expenditure could be quite significant and have marked repercussions given the increased importance the IT sector has gained throughout the 1990s in output, employment and trade. A related issue concerns the productivity rates observed in recent years in the United States. It has still to be seen how permanent these economy-wide productivity gains, which have been attributed to the advances in information technology, will prove to be.

The rise of the "new economy" underpinned not only the expansion of the United States economy and stock markets but also international capital flows (in particular FDI) and many stock markets around the globe. The sharp correction in world stock markets indicates that the perceptions on the near term outlook for the information technology sector has become rather sober. In addition, the lower valuations of stocks have repercussions not only on business investment but also on the consumer confidence, private wealth and in the end on consumer expenditure.

A slowdown in the United States reduces its import growth, which will directly affect the exports of those 20 countries for which exports to the United States market account for more than one third of their merchandise exports. Canada and Mexico are particularly concerned as their exports to the United States exceed 85% of their total merchandise exports, but many countries in Central America and the Caribbean, as well as in Asia, also rely heavily on the United States markets. With respect to product categories, the share of United States imports in world trade is particularly important for office and telecom equipment, automobiles and clothing.

The prospects for world trade in 2001 clearly have become more clouded in recent months. The deceleration of global trade growth has set in during the final months of 2000 and is expected to continue for most of 2001. For the year 2001, the volume of world merchandise trade is expected to grow by 7%, a marked reduction from the estimated rate of 12% in 2000. A major uncertainty in the outlook is the economic activity and trade

[12] The regional economic growth rates are adjusted to WTO definitions and based on IMF projections.

growth in Western Europe. As Western Europe accounts for about 40% of world trade, a stronger resistance to the United States slowdown than is projected could mean the world trade would expand in 2001 by more than the 7% currently forecast. Downward risks are primarily seen in the repercussions of severe stock market corrections on investment and consumer expenditure in advanced economies.

Appendix Table 1

**Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade (excluding intra-EU trade), 2000**

(Billion dollars and percentage)

| Exporters | Value | Share | Annual percentage change | | | Importers | Value | Share | Annual percentage change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1990-2000 | 1999 | 2000 | | | | 1990-2000 | 1999 | 2000 |
| European Union (15) | 855.4 | 17.2 | 5 | -2 | 8 | United States | 1258.0 | 23.9 | 9 | 12 | 19 |
| United States | 782.4 | 15.7 | 7 | 2 | 12 | European Union (15) | 959.2 | 18.2 | 5 | 4 | 13 |
| Japan | 479.3 | 9.6 | 5 | 8 | 14 | Japan | 379.5 | 7.2 | 5 | 11 | 22 |
| Canada | 277.2 | 5.6 | 8 | 11 | 16 | Canada | 249.1 | 4.7 | 7 | 7 | 13 |
| China | 249.2 | 5.0 | 15 | 6 | 28 | China | 225.1 | 4.3 | 15 | 18 | 36 |
| Hong Kong, China | 202.4 | 4.1 | 9 | 0 | 16 | Hong Kong, China | 214.2 | 4.1 | 10 | -3 | 19 |
| domestic exports | 23.7 | 0.5 | -2 | -9 | 6 | retained imports[a] | 35.4 | 0.7 | 1 | -21 | 24 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 172.6 | 3.5 | 10 | 9 | 19 | Mexico | 182.6 | 3.5 | 15 | 14 | 23 |
| Mexico | 166.4 | 3.3 | 15 | 16 | 22 | Korea, Rep. of | 160.5 | 3.0 | 9 | 28 | 34 |
| Chinese Taipei | 148.4 | 3.0 | 8 | 10 | 22 | Chinese Taipei | 140.0 | 2.7 | 10 | 6 | 26 |
| Singapore | 138.0 | 2.8 | 10 | 4 | 20 | Singapore | 134.7 | 2.6 | 8 | 9 | 21 |
| domestic exports | 78.9 | 1.6 | 9 | 8 | 15 | retained imports[a] | 75.6 | 1.4 | 6 | 18 | 16 |
| Russian Fed. | 105.2 | 2.1 | - | 1 | 39 | Switzerland | 82.5 | 1.6 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Malaysia | 98.2 | 2.0 | 13 | 15 | 16 | Malaysia | 82.2 | 1.6 | 11 | 11 | 27 |
| Saudi Arabia | 84.1 | 1.7 | 7 | 31 | 66 | Australia | 71.3 | 1.4 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| Switzerland | 80.5 | 1.6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Thailand | 62.0 | 1.2 | 6 | 17 | 23 |
| Thailand | 68.9 | 1.4 | 12 | 7 | 18 | Brazil | 58.6 | 1.1 | 10 | -15 | 13 |
| Australia | 63.9 | 1.3 | 5 | 0 | 14 | Turkey | 54.0 | 1.0 | 9 | -11 | 33 |
| Indonesia | 62.0 | 1.2 | 9 | 0 | 27 | India | 49.8 | 0.9 | 8 | 4 | 11 |
| Norway | 58.1 | 1.2 | 5 | 13 | 29 | Poland | 49.3 | 0.9 | 16 | -2 | 7 |
| Brazil | 55.1 | 1.1 | 6 | -6 | 15 | Russian Fed. | 44.2 | 0.8 | - | -32 | 12 |
| India | 42.4 | 0.9 | 9 | 9 | 17 | Israel | 38.1 | 0.7 | 9 | 13 | 15 |
| Philippines | 40.0 | 0.8 | 17 | 24 | 9 | Philippines | 34.6 | 0.7 | 10 | 3 | 6 |
| United Arab Emirates | 39.9 | 0.8 | 7 | 15 | 29 | United Arab Emirates | 34.3 | 0.7 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Venezuela | 32.8 | 0.7 | 6 | 15 | 65 | Norway | 33.8 | 0.6 | 2 | -6 | -1 |
| Poland | 31.6 | 0.6 | 8 | -3 | 15 | Indonesia | 33.5 | 0.6 | 4 | -12 | 40 |
| Israel | 31.3 | 0.6 | 10 | 12 | 21 | Saudi Arabia | 32.8 | 0.6 | 3 | -7 | 17 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. of | 30.2 | 0.6 | 6 | 32 | 74 | Czech Rep.[b] | 32.2 | 0.6 | - | 0 | 15 |
| South Africa | 30.0 | 0.6 | 3 | 1 | 12 | Hungary | 32.1 | 0.6 | 12 | 9 | 15 |
| Czech Rep. | 29.0 | 0.6 | - | 2 | 10 | South Africa | 29.7 | 0.6 | 5 | -9 | 11 |
| Hungary | 28.1 | 0.6 | 11 | 9 | 12 | Argentina | 25.5 | 0.5 | 20 | -19 | 0 |
| Turkey | 27.3 | 0.5 | 8 | -1 | 3 | Chile | 18.1 | 0.3 | 9 | -19 | 20 |
| Total of above[c] | 4509.9 | 90.7 | - | - | - | Total of above[c] | 4801.7 | 91.0 | - | - | - |
| **World (excl. intra EU trade)[c]** | **4974.0** | **100.0** | **7** | **5** | **17** | **World (excl. intra EU trade)[c]** | **5275.0** | **100.0** | **7** | **5** | **1 7** |

[a]Retained imports are defined as imports less re-exports.

[b]Imports are valued f.o.b.

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