# 2019 International Trade Statistics Yearbook 

Volume I<br>Trade by Country



United Nations
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## Department of Economic and Social Affairs

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## PREFACE

The 2019 International Trade Statistics Yearbook (2019 ITSY) is the sixty-seventh edition of this yearbook. Its objective is to inform about the detailed merchandise and services imports and exports of individual countries (areas) by commodity and service categories and by partner countries (volume I), the world trade in individual commodities (3-digit SITC groups and 11 main EBOPS categories) (volume II) and total world merchandise trade up to the year 2019. The two volumes are prepared at different points in time: Volume I - Trade by Country is made electronically available in June-July, and Volume II Trade by Product, in December, as the preparation of the tables in Volume II requires comprehensive country statistics which, normally, become available later in the year.

Beginning with the 2017 edition, part 1 of the yearbook was completely redesigned to consider new additions of graphs, tables and analytical text for global, regional and selected trade or economic groupings. The data used in the tables and graphs in this volume of the yearbook are taken at a specific time (June 2020) from the publicly available UN Comtrade database ${ }^{1}$. Users are advised to visit the database for additional and more current information as it is continuously updated.

This International Trade Statistics Yearbook has been prepared by the Economic Statistics Branch of the Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, under the general supervision of the Chief of Branch, Ivo Havinga. The team consists of Markie Muryawan as the programme manager, Vysaul Nyirongo as the chief editor, assisted by Melissa Paca and Arlene Adriano, Marjorie Imperial-Damaso and Bekuretsion Amdemariam (as supervisors of data processing) and Habibur Khan, Jing Zhang, Swe Winn Mar, Su Thant, Tewabe Mihret Kebede and Byungkwan Lee (contributed to the processing and validation of the collected trade data and the review of the yearbook). The IT manager was Govindaraj Rangaraj, assisted by Daniel Buenavad and Melissa Paca.

Comments and feedback on the yearbook are welcome. They may be sent to tradestat@un.org or to United Nations Statistics Division, Economic Statistics Branch, New York, New York 10017, USA.

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The International Trade Statistics Yearbook: Volume I-Trade by Country, provides an overview of the latest trends of trade in goods and services of most countries and areas in the world. The publication is aimed at both specialist and general trade statistics users from government, academic and business sectors.
2. The main content of the yearbook is divided into two parts. Part 1 consists of merchandise trade profiles for the world, regional and selected trade or economic groupings. The profiles offer an insight into the merchandise trade performance, composition and structure of the global, regional and selected trade or economic groupings by means of infographics and brief descriptive text, using latest available statistics. Part 2 contains the country trade profiles for most countries and areas in the world. The profiles offer an insight into the trade performance in goods and services of individual countries and areas by means of brief descriptive texts and statistics in concise tables and charts using latest available data. For further information on data availability, please see the sources section of this Introduction.
3. The yearbook is also made available online at the publications repository of the UN Statistics Division ${ }^{2}$. For more detailed and latest available data, please visit UN Comtrade, which is the source of the information presented in the yearbook and is continuously updated.
[^1]
## Concepts and definitions of International Merchandise Trade Statistics

4. The merchandise trade data used in this Yearbook have been compiled by national statistical authorities largely complying with the United Nations recommended International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions 2010 (IMTS 2010). ${ }^{3}$ The main elements of the concepts and definitions are:
i. Coverage: As a general guideline, it is recommended that international merchandise trade statistics record all goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory. The general guideline is subject to the clarifications provided in IMTS 2010, in particular, to the specific guidelines in chapter 1 concerning the inclusion or exclusion of certain categories of goods.
ii. Time of recording of transactions: As a general guideline, it is recommended that goods be recorded at the time when they enter or leave the economic territory of a country.
iii. Statistical territory: The statistical territory of a country is the territory with respect to which trade statistics are being compiled. The definition of the statistical territory may or may not coincide with the economic territory of a country or its customs territory, depending on the availability of data sources and other considerations. It follows that when the statistical territory of a country and its economic territory differ, international merchandise trade statistics do not provide a complete record of inward and outward flows of goods.
iv. Trade systems: Depending on what parts of the economic territory are included in the statistical territory, the trade data-compilation system adopted by a country (its trade system) may be referred to as general or special.
a) The general trade system is in use when the statistical territory coincides with the economic territory. Consequently, it is recommended that the statistical territory of a country applying the general trade system comprises all applicable territorial elements. In this case, imports include goods entering the free circulation area, premises for inward processing, industrial free zones, premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones and exports include goods leaving those territorial elements;
b) The special trade system is in use when the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory, so that certain flows of goods which are

[^2]in the scope of IMTS 2010 are not included in either import or export statistics of the compiling country. The strict definition of the special trade system is in use when the statistical territory comprises only the free circulation area, that is, the part within which goods "may be disposed of without customs restriction". Consequently, in such a case, imports include only goods entering the free circulation area of a compiling country and exports include only goods leaving the free circulation area of a compiling country.
c) The relaxed definition of the special trade system is in use when (a) goods that enter a country for, or leave it after, inward processing, as well as (b) goods that enter or leave an industrial free zone, are also recorded and included in international merchandise trade statistics
v. Classifications: It is recommended that countries use the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) for the collection, compilation and dissemination of international merchandise trade statistics as suggested by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-seventh session (22 February to 3 March 1993). ${ }^{4}$ The Harmonized System was adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council in June 1983, and the International Convention on the Harmonized System (HS Convention) entered into force on 1 January 1988 (HS 1988). ${ }^{5}$ In accordance with the preamble to the HS Convention, which recognized the importance of ensuring that the HS be kept up to date in the light of changes in technology or in patterns of international trade, the HS is regularly reviewed and revised. The sixth edition, HS 2017, came into effect 1 January 2017. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), which was in the past used by countries in data compilation and reporting, has been recognized for its continued use in analysis. ${ }^{8}$
vi. Valuation: At its fifteenth session, in 1953, the Economic and Social Council, taking the view that trade statistics must reflect economic realities, recommended that the Governments of Member States of the United Nations, wherever possible, use transaction values in the compilation of their national statistics of external trade or, when national practices are based on other values, endeavour to provide supplementary statistical data based on transaction values (Economic and Social Council resolution $469 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{XV})$ ). To promote the comparability of international merchandise trade statistics and taking into account the commercial and data reporting practices of the majority of countries, it is recommended that: (a) The statistical value of imported goods be a CIF-type value; (b) The statistical value of exported goods be

[^3]an FOB-type value; however, countries are encouraged to compile FOB-type value of imported goods as supplementary information. FOB-type values include the transaction value of the goods and the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country. CIF-type values include the transaction value of the goods, the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country and the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country.
vii. Partner country: It is recommended that in the case of imports, the country of origin be recorded; and that in the case of exports, the country of last known destination be recorded. The country of origin of a good (for imports) is determined by rules of origin established by each country. The country of last known destination is the last country - as far as it is known at the time of exportation - to which goods are to be delivered, irrespective of where they have been initially dispatched to and whether or not, on their way to that last country, they are subject to any commercial transactions or other operations which change their legal status. Further, it is recommended that country of consignment be recorded for imports as the second partner country attribution, alongside country of origin; the compilation of export statistics on the country of consignment basis is only encouraged, depending on a country's needs and circumstances.
5. The pages containing the country profiles (Part 2 of this publication) indicate the trade system, valuation and partner attribution each country is following. For more detailed information on national practices in the compilation and dissemination of international merchandise trade statistics please go to website of IMTS National Compilation and Dissemination Practices Survey ${ }^{9}$.

## Concepts and definitions of Statistics of International Trade in Services

6. The trade in services statistics in this Yearbook have been compiled by national statistical authorities or central banks largely complying with the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services 2010 (MSITS 2010). ${ }^{10}$ In particular, MSITS 2010 recommends that the Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) recommendations on the principles of recording (regarding residence, valuation, time of recording, currency of recording and conversion) should be followed for compiling international trade in services statistics. ${ }^{11}$

[^4]7. The main elements of the concepts and definitions of MSITS 2010 are:
i. Definitions: In general, MSITS 2010 respects the 2008 SNA use of the term services, which is defined as follows (2008 SNA, para. 6.17):
a) Services are the result of a production activity that changes the conditions of the consuming units, or facilitates the exchange of products or financial assets. These types of service may be described as change-effecting services and margin services, respectively. Change-effecting services are outputs produced to order and typically consist of changes in the conditions of the consuming units realized by the activities of producers at the demand of the consumers. They can also be referred to as "transformation services". Change-effecting services are not separate entities over which ownership rights can be established. They cannot be traded separately from their production. By the time their production is completed, they must have been provided to the consumers.
b) MSITS 2010 defines "international trade in services" as trade in services between residents and non-residents of an economy, as well as the supply of services through foreign affiliates established abroad and the supply of services through the presence of foreign individuals, either as foreign service suppliers themselves or as employees of a foreign service supplier.

Importantly, trade in services statistics included in this Yearbook only reflect trade in services between resident and non-resident institutional units.
ii. Coverage: The coverage in this Yearbook only include trade in services between resident and non-resident institutional units. The residence of an institutional unit is the economic territory with which it has the strongest connection, constituting its centre of predominant economic interest. Each institutional unit is a resident of one and only one economic territory, as determined by its centre of predominant economic interest. An institutional unit is resident in an economic territory when there exists, within the economic territory, some location, dwelling, place of production, or other premises on which or from which the unit engages and intends to continue engaging, either indefinitely or over a finite but long period of time, in economic activities and transactions on a significant scale. The location need not be fixed as long as it remains within the economic territory. Actual or intended location for one year or more is used as an operational criterion. While the choice of one year as a specific period is somewhat arbitrary, it is adopted to eliminate uncertainty and facilitate international consistency. More specific criteria for determining residence are given in the MSITS 2010.
iii. Time of recording of transactions: The appropriate time for recording transactions in services is when they are delivered or received (the "accruals basis"). Some services, such as certain transport or hotel services are provided within a
discrete period, in which case there is no problem in determining the time of recording. Other services are supplied or take place on a continuous basis, for example, construction, operating leasing and insurance services. When construction takes place with a prior contract of sale, the ownership of the structure is effectively transferred progressively as the work proceeds. When services are provided over a period of time (such as freight, insurance and construction), there may be advance payments or settlements at later dates for such services. The provision of services should be recorded on an accrual basis in each accounting period, that is to say it should be recorded when the service is rendered and not when the payment occurs.
iv. Classifications: In 1996, OECD and Eurostat, in consultation with IMF, developed for use by their members a more detailed classification than that presented in the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5) for international trade in services between residents and non-residents, by breaking down a number of the BPM5 service items. This more detailed classification is termed the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS). The EBOPS classification was published in 2002 in the MSITS 2002 and was subsequently revised to the EBOPS 2010 classification, as published in the MSITS 2010. All trade in services statistics in this Yearbook are presented according to the EBOPS 2002 classification rather than EBOPS 2010 classification (see para 31-32 below).

The 11 main EBOPS 2002 standard services components (as presented in the MSITS 2002) are: ${ }^{12}$
a) Transportation: covers all transportation services that are performed by residents of one economy for those of another and that involve the carriage of passengers, the movement of goods (freight), rentals (charters) of carriers with crew, and related supporting and auxiliary services. Some related items that are excluded from transportation services are freight insurance (included in insurance services); goods procured in ports by non-resident carriers and repairs of transportation equipment (both are treated as goods, not services); repairs of railway facilities, harbours and airfield facilities (included in construction services); and rentals or charters of carriers without crew (included in operational leasing services).
b) Travel: covers primarily the goods and services acquired from an economy by travelers during visits of less than one year to that economy. Includes business and personal travel, which includes health-related expenditure (total expenditure by those travelling for medical reasons), education-related expenditure (i.e., total expenditure by students), and all other personal travel expenditure.
c) Communications services: covers postal and courier services (which cover the pick-up, transport and delivery of letters, newspapers, periodicals, brochures, other printed matter, parcels and packages, including post office counter and

[^5]mailbox rental services) and telecommunications services (which cover the transmission of sound, images or other information by telephone, telex, telegram, radio and television cable and broadcasting, satellite, electronic mail, facsimile services etc., including business network services, teleconferencing and support services). It does not include the value of the information transported. Also included are cellular telephone services, Internet backbone services and on-line access services, including provision of access to the Internet.
d) Construction services: covers work performed on construction projects and installation by employees of an enterprise in locations outside the territory of an enterprise.
e) Insurance services: covers the provision of various types of insurance to nonresidents by resident insurance enterprises, and vice versa. These services are estimated or valued by the service charges included in total premiums rather than by the total value of the premiums.
f) Financial services: covers financial intermediation and auxiliary services, except those of life insurance enterprises and pension funds (which are included in life insurance and pension funding) and other insurance services that are conducted between residents and non-residents. Such services may be provided by banks, stock exchanges, factoring enterprises, credit card enterprises and other enterprises.
g) Computer and information services: covers hardware and software-related services and data-processing services; news agency services include the provision of news, photographs, and feature articles to the media; and database services and web search portals (search engine services that find internet addresses for clients who input keyword queries).
h) Royalties and license fees: covers international payments and receipts of franchising fees and the royalties paid for the use of registered trademarks and international payments and receipts for the authorised use of intangible, nonproduced, non-financial assets and proprietary rights (such as patents, copyrights and industrial processes and designs) and with the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals or prototypes (such as manuscripts, computer programs, and cinematographic works and sound recordings).
i) Other business services: covers merchanting, other trade-related services, operational leasing services, legal services, accounting, auditing, bookkeeping and tax consulting services, business and management consulting and public relations services, advertising, market research and public opinion polling, research and development, architectural, engineering and other technical services, waste treatment and de-pollution, agricultural, mining, and other on-site processing services, other business services, and services between related enterprises, not included elsewhere (n.i.e.).
j) Personal, cultural, and recreational services: covers services and associated fees related to the production of motion pictures (on film or videotape), radio and television programmes (live or on tape) and musical recordings services, as well as those services associated with museums, libraries, archives and other cultural, sporting and recreational activities.
k) Government services, not included elsewhere (n.i.e.): covers government transactions (including those of international organizations) not contained in the other components of EBOPS as defined above. Included are all transactions (in both goods and services) by embassies, consulates, military units and defence agencies with residents of economies in which the embassies, consulates, military units and defence agencies are located and all transactions with other economies. Excluded are transactions with residents of the home economies represented by the embassies, consulates, military units and defence agencies, and transactions in the commissaries, post exchanges and these embassies and consulates.
v. Valuation: The market price is used as the basis for valuation of transactions in international trade in services. Market prices for transactions are defined as amounts of money that willing buyers pay to acquire something from willing sellers. The exchanges are made between independent parties and based on commercial considerations only and are sometimes called "at arm's length" transactions. These transactions will generally be valued at the actual price agreed between the supplier and the consumer.
vi. Partner country: It is recommended that the breakdown by partner economy for services transactions between residents and non-residents be recorded, the aim being to report partner detail, first, at the level of services trade as a whole and, second, for each of the main types of services in EBOPS and (as a longer-term goal) for the more detailed EBOPS items. Partner country information for trade in services is not included in this publication, as most countries do not currently compile these statistics by partner country.

## Description of world, regional and selected trade or economic groupings profiles in part 1

8. The world trade profile provides information about global trade trends, composition and structure. These include a) trade growth per economic grouping, year-on-year percentage change; i.e., total of imports and exports value change as a percentage from the previous year; b) trade openness (Trade-to-GDP percentage) by economic grouping over the period 2006-2019; c) total trade levels, per capita and as GDP percentage by regional groupings; d) share of world's exports by regional groupings; e) top export commodity categories according to SITC Rev. 3 sections by regional groupings; and f) exports provenance and destination by SDG regional groupings. Throughout this Yearbook, regional country groupings closely follow those used for the monitoring and
evaluation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). ${ }^{13}$ Henceforth these country groupings are termed "SDG regional groupings".
9. Subsequently, trade profiles for SDG regional groupings and selected trade or economic groupings are presented. These include a) yearly value of merchandise exports, imports and the trade balance over the period 2006-2019; b) values of exports, imports and the trade balance with other SDG regional groupings as partners; and c) top export commodity categories of the regional groupings, according to SITC Rev. 3 sections. Similar analyses are presented for selected trade or economic groupings - please see the section "Country Nomenclature and Country Grouping" of this Introduction (especially para 36-37). The category "other" for trading partners includes data whereby the partner country or region cannot be specified, including movement of merchandise to free zones, bunkers or involving special categories of merchandise.

## Description of tables and graphs of country profiles in part 2

10. Part 2 contains detailed statistics for individual countries or areas.
11. Not all countries have data up to 2019 and not all countries have data for imports and exports for all years. The inclusion of a country (or area) in part 2 requires that at least some data are available for any year from 2015 onwards. Depending on the availability of data, the following tables and graphs usually appear for each country or area:
12. Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value: This graph presents the trend of merchandise imports, exports and trade balance over the last 14 years.
13. Graph 2: Total services trade, by value: This graph presents the trend of services imports, exports and trade balance over the last 14 years.
14. Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category: This graph presents the shares of total exports of services accounted for by each service category for the latest year such statistics are available.
15. Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance by SDG Regions: This graph presents, in the most recent year for which information on exports and imports are available, the trade balance by regions.
16. Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade: This graph shows the partner concentration of imports and exports for the latest available year. Graph presents the top 25 partners which usually account for a very large share of exports or imports for most countries. On the horizontal axis from the center to the right are the cumulative percent of exports and from the center to the left the cumulative percent of imports. On the vertical axis is the cumulative number of partners ranked by total value of exports and

[^6]imports in a decreasing order. So, on each side, the first bar represents share accounted for by the largest partner; second bar represents share accounted for by the largest two partners and so on.
17. Graph 5 also presents the Herfindahl-Hirschman (HH) Index for imports and exports which is a measure of concentration. In the case of exports (imports), the HH index is the sum of squares of the partner's share of total exports (imports):
$$
\text { HH Index }=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\frac{X_{i}}{X}\right)^{2}
$$
n is the number of trading partners for exports (imports) and $X_{i}$ is the value of exports (imports) to partner country $i$ and $X$ is the total value of exports (imports). The lower the HH index, the lower the partner concentration, and vice versa. If there is only one trading partner the HH index would equal 1. ${ }^{14}$
18. It should be noted that the HH index for a given country's exports (imports) depends on the distribution of share of exports (imports) among its partners. Hence a country with few major partners might have a lower HH index value, indicating low concentration, than a country with more partners if the former has its trade more evenly distributed among its partners than the latter.
19. Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category: This graph presents the shares of total imports of services accounted for by each service category for the latest year such statistics are available.
20. Table 1 and table 4: Top 10 export and import commodities: These tables present the top 10 commodities in terms of 4-digit HS headings for exports and imports, respectively, using the aggregate of trade values for the last three reporting years as available. It should be noted that exports contain re-exports and imports contain reimports. That is, one or more top exports of a country may be commodities which the country does not actually produce. Data on re-exports and re-imports can be found in UN Comtrade. For countries which reported the last three years of data in HS 2012 the statistics in these tables follow HS 2012. For other countries the statistics in these tables may be presented in earlier or later HS editions. For the convenience of the users the last column shows the SITC group ( 3 digits) that corresponds to the HS heading. The SITC group is identified based on the correlation and conversion tables between HS and SITC, Rev $3 .{ }^{15}$

[^7]21. In addition to trade values, the table 1 and table 4 also present unit values. Unit values are expressed in U.S. dollars (US\$) per unit (kg, unit, Megawatt-hours (Mwh), pair, litre, carat etc). The calculation of unit values on the heading level requires the availability of value and quantity information for all the underlying detailed statistics (6-digit subheadings). In some cases, the quantity information for some sub-headings was estimated (see paragraph 29) and the unit value for the heading appears in italics. If quantity information appears incorrect it is not shown.
22. Table 2 and table 3: Merchandise Exports and Imports by SITC sections: These tables show the structure of exports and imports in the latest available year by SITC sections in terms of value, share of the total, growth in comparison with the previous year and annual average growth for the last four years which is calculated as the geometric mean.

## Sources

23. Statistics in part 1 (world and regional trade profiles) consists of data as reported to the UN Comtrade and estimated data for missing reporters. When not reported, statistics on the total merchandise imports and exports of countries (or areas) presented in part 1 are mainly derived from the International Financial Statistics (IFS) published monthly by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). They are supplemented with statistics from other sources such as national publications and websites and the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Questionnaire.
24. The statistics in the country profiles in part 2 of the publication (country trade profiles) are obtained from data directly submitted by countries to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). All statistics published in the country profiles are available in UN Comtrade.
25. In some cases, original country data are received via international and regional partner organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat, the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the UN regional commissions such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). Data for the European Union (EU-28) is received from the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat).
26. Part 1 shows statistics as available by the end of June 2020. Also, the country tables and graphs in part 2 contain statistics available in UN Comtrade by the end of June 2020.

## Method of estimation

27. Missing data are estimated to arrive at aggregates in part 1. The estimation process is automated using quarterly year-on-year growth rates for the extrapolation of missing quarterly statistics, unless quarterly statistics can be estimated using available monthly statistics within the quarter. Estimates are reviewed and adjusted where necessary.
28. Statistics by partner and commodity for missing reporters are estimated either through the extrapolation of the statistics for the two adjacent years, or, if this is not possible, through the use of the statistics reported by the trading partners; i.e., mirror statistics. Mirror statistics are also used in cases in which the reported data must be adjusted due to partner distribution or confidential data. All estimates are reviewed and adjusted where necessary.
29. For part 2, the country trade profiles, modifications to the received data are only made in cases where the provided data are obviously incomplete, in particular in the case of unreported petroleum oils exports in merchandise data. Quantity information that is missing or does not comply with the World Customs Organization's recommendations are estimated and flagged in UN Comtrade accordingly. Some quantity information that were identified as 'extreme' - meaning far outside a pre-defined 'normal' range - were replaced in UN Comtrade with estimates, if applicable. The estimation of quantities is either based on the country's own data or uses standard unit values (SUVs) which are derived from the available information for all countries in the previous year.

## Conversion of classifications

30. Conversion of classification for merchandise trade statistics: All countries follow recommendation to report their detailed merchandise trade data according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) (see paragraph 4.C.v). In order to provide comparable time series statistics in UN Comtrade for all countries, the data reported in the latest HS classification is converted into earlier editions of the HS, and to corresponding or earlier versions of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). ${ }^{16}$ The latest edition of the HS classification was its sixth and was released in 2017. The commodities in this publication are mostly presented according to the one-digit sections of SITC, Rev. 3 as the SITC sections provide a limited set of economically meaningful main categories. ${ }^{17}$ In addition, statistics according to SITC, Rev. 3 is available for long time series. In two tables, commodities are presented in terms of four-digit headings of the HS, often according to the 2012 edition of HS but in some cases also in

[^8]earlier or later HS editions. ${ }^{18}$ The HS headings provide a meaningful description of traded commodities at a relatively detailed level and also allow the presentation of quantity information.
31. Conversion of classification for trade in services statistics: Many countries have progressively been transitioning from EBOPS 2002 to EBOPS 2010 classification (corresponding to the BPM5 and BPM6 recommendations, respectively), however, to present longer time series (covering the period 2006-2018) and comparable statistics across countries and period, all trade in services statistics in this Yearbook are presented according to the EBOPS 2002 classification. For the cases in which a country has transitioned to the EBOPS 2010 classification (as presented in MSTIS 2010) and did not provide UNSD with data based on EBOPS 2002, and for those countries for which the IMF is the only data source, ${ }^{19}$ the data were converted to the EBOPS 2002 classification. The conversion was based on the IMF's BPM5-to-BPM6 Conversion Matrix (available at http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2008/08-10b.pdf). ${ }^{20}$
32. Although countries have progressively been transitioning from EBOPS 2002 to the EBOPS 2010 classification, backcasting the series is the main challenge. Converting data from EBOPS 2010 to EBOPS 2002 is feasible in most cases since the EBOPS 2010 has a wider scope and is more detailed compared to the EBOPS 2002 classification (many correspondences from EBOPS 2002 to EBOPS 2010 are one-to-many). However, conversion from EBOPS 2010 to EBOPS 2002 may be imperfect depending on reported level of detail by country. The main changes in classification of services include the treatment of manufacturing services, merchanting and Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). ${ }^{21}$

## Currency conversion and period

33. Currency conversion: For both merchandise and trade in services statistics in this publication, conversion of values from national currencies into United States dollars is done by means of currency conversion factors based on official exchange rates. Values in currencies subject to fluctuation are converted into United States dollars using weighted average exchange rates specially calculated for this purpose. The weighted average exchange rate for a given currency for a given year is the component monthly factors,

[^9]furnished by the International Monetary Fund in its IFS publication, weighted by the value of the relevant trade in each month; a monthly factor is the exchange rate (or the simple average rate) in effect during that month. These factors are applied to total imports and exports and to the trade in individual commodities with individual countries. The conversion factors applied to the data presented in parts 1 and 2 are published quarterly in the UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics: External trade conversion factors ${ }^{22}$ and also made available in a country's metadata on UN Comtrade.
34. Period: Generally, statistics refer to calendar years; however, for those countries which report according to some other reference year, the statistics are presented in the calendar year which covers the majority of the reference year used by the country.

## Country nomenclature and regional groupings

35. Country nomenclature: The naming of countries (or areas) in this publication follows in general the United Nations Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use. ${ }^{23}$ The names and composition of countries as reporter are changing over time. Also, countries rarely follow the identical nomenclature in the recording of partner information. For example, when former geographical entities commonly referred to in national statistics have changed, countries may introduce the corresponding changes in their statistics at different times. In this publication, wherever possible, areas of the world have been designated the names they currently bear.

It should be noted that, in this publication:
i. Statistics published for China exclude those for Taiwan Province of China. Data representing the trade with Taiwan Province, which may have been reported by any reporting country or area, are included in the grouping Asia, nes. For statistical purposes, statistics for China also do not include those for Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Macao Special Administrative Region.
ii. Russian data provided by the Russian Federation. Includes statistical data for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation.
iii. The Government of Ukraine has informed the United Nations that it is not in a position to provide statistical data concerning the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol
v. On 3 June 2006, Serbia and Montenegro formally dissolved into two independent countries: Montenegro and Serbia.

[^10]vi. On 10 October 2010 the federation of the Netherlands Antilles was formally dissolved. The former Dutch Caribbean dependency ceased to exist with a change of the five islands' constitutional status. Under the new political structure, Curaçao and Sint Maarten (Dutch part) have become autonomous countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, joining Aruba, which gained the status in 1986. The islands of the remaining territorial grouping, alternately known as Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba or the BES islands, are special municipalities and part of the country of the Netherlands and overseas territories of the European Union. For statistical purposes, the data for the Netherlands do not include the BES islands. Statistics referring to Netherlands Antilles (as a partner) prior to 2011 refer to the former territory which included Curaçao, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.
vii. On 9 July 2011, Sudan formally dissolved into two independent countries: Sudan and South Sudan. Statistics provided for Sudan prior to 1 January 2012 refer to the former Sudan (including South Sudan). Statistics referring to Sudan (as a partner) for 2012 are attributed to Sudan excluding South Sudan.
viii. From January 2013 onwards, Saint Barthélemy is no longer part of the customs territory of France. Therefore, it is recognised as a separate statistical area both as reporter and partner. Whereas from January 2014 onwards, Mayotte became part of statistical area of France and it is no longer shown as a reporter or a partner.
ix. In 2016, Czechia was adopted as the short country name for the Czech Republic.
x. In 2018, Kingdom of Swaziland was renamed as Kingdom of Eswatini. Therefore, there is no longer reference to Swaziland in this publication.
xi. On 14 February 2019, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was renamed as Republic of North Macedonia. Therefore, there is no longer reference to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in this publication.
36. Aggregations are calculated as the sum of country or area components. This includes the regional and world totals presented in parts 1.
37. Regional groupings: This publication uses a more detailed version of regional country groupings used for monitoring and evaluation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) ${ }^{24}$.
38. Additional country groupings: The composition of additional country groupings according to trade or economic integration agreements, used in part 1 are as follows ${ }^{25}$ :

APTA - Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement
Bangladesh, China, India, Korea (Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Sri Lanka

[^11]ASEAN - Association of Southeast Asian Nations
Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam

CACM - Central American Common Market
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua
CARICOM - Caribbean Community and Common Market
Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti (member of the Community only), Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago

CEFTA - Central European Free Trade Agreement
Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, North Macedonia and Serbia

CEMAC - Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon
CIS - Commonwealth of Independent States
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan

EAC - East African Community
Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania
ECOWAS - Economic Community of West African States
Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo

EU-28 - European Union 28
Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

GCC - The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf
Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates
LAIA - Latin American Integration Association
Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

LAS - League of Arab States
Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, State of Palestine, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen

MERCOSUR - Mercado Comun Sud-Americano
Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

* the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is suspended while the Plurinational State of Bolivia is in the process of accession

NAFTA-Northern American Free Trade Area
Canada, Mexico and United States of America, including Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands
SADC - Southern African Development Community
Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

## Abbreviations and explanation of symbols

Names of some countries (or areas) or groups of countries (or areas) and of some commodities or groups of commodities have been abbreviated. Exact titles of countries or commodities can be found in various editions of the following publications:
(i) Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use
(ii) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)
(iii) Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)

In addition, the following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

| Not available. | (na) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Not available. | blank |
| Not available. |  |
| Not applicable. |  |
| Not applicable. |  |
| Magnitude of less than half the unit used ...... | or 0.0 |
| More than 100,000 percent. | > |
| Thousand | thsd |
| Million | mln |
| Billion | bln |
| Weight (kilograms). | kg |
| Megawatt-hours | Mwh |
| Average | Avg. |
| Not elsewhere specified | nes |
| U.S. dollar | US\$ |
| Imports | Imp |
| Exports | Exp |
| Balance | Bal |
| General trade system. | G |
| Special trade system. | S |
| Cost, insurance and freight ............................ | CIF |
| Free on board | FOB |
| Not included elsewhere. | n.i.e. |
| (Royalties and) license (fees)........................ | lic. |

## Disclaimer

The tables, infographics and text contained in this publication are provided only for illustration and despite all efforts might contain errors. When using these statistics users are advised to verify with the latest information available at UN Comtrade which is the source of these statistics.

## Contact

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# 2019 <br> INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS YEARBOOK 

VOLUME I<br>TRADE BY COUNTRY

# PART 1 <br> WORLD AND REGIONAL TRADE PROFILES 

World merchandise trade profile
SDG regional groupings merchandise trade profiles
Selected trade or economic groupings merchandise trade profiles

## World

Overview:
In 2019, the world economy registered a decrease of total merchandise trade (sum of imports and exports) of about -2.4 percent over the previous year. More specifically, total merchandise amounted to 37.7 trillion US\$ in 2019 compared to 38.6 trillion US\$ in 2018. With regard to total trade by SDG regions, Europe had the biggest share ( 37.0 percent of total trade), followed by Eastern Asia ( 23.4 percent), and Northern America ( 13.6 percent).

Graph 1: Trade growth by development status
(Year-on-year percentage change)

| World - Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - Developing - Developed

Graph 2: Trade openness
(Trade-to-GDP percentage)



From 2018 to 2019, total merchandise trade decreased by 2.4\%.

However LDCs still had some trade increase (provisional estimate) in 2019; albeit at reduced pace compared to 2018.

## 北

For the world, in 2019 merchandise trade-to-GDP percentage was $43.3 \%$.

Developing countries (excluding LDCs) have the highest trade-to-GDP percentage over the period 2006-2019.

## World trade snapshot by SDG regional groupings

In 2019, South-Eastern Asia had the highest total merchandise trade to GDP percentage at 88.2 percent. Europe has the biggest share of exports accounting for 37.9 percent of total exports followed by Eastern Asia at 24.8 percent.

Graph 3: Total trade levels per capita and as GDP percentage in 2019 by SDG regional groupings


Graph 4: SDG regional groupings share of tota world exports


- Europe, 37.9\%

Eastern Asia, 24.8\%
Northern America,
11.2\%

South-Eastern Asia,
7.5\%

West. Asia \& North.
Africa, 6.8\%
Latin Am. \&
Caribb., 5.6\%

Southern Asia, 2.2\% Sub-Saharan Africa, 1.8\%

Aus \& NZ, 1.6\%
Central Asia, 0.4\%
Oceania excl. Aus \& NZ, 0.1\%

Graph C5: Top export commodity categories by SDG regional groupings

Graph 6: Exports provenance (five largest exporters) and destination by SDG regional groupings


## Central Asia

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Central Asia increased by 2.4 percent to reach 81.2 bIn US\$ and its imports reached 71.7 bIn US\$ which was an increase by 16.0 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 9.5 bIn US\$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 17.6 bln US\$ in 2018. Central Asia's intra-regional total trade amounted to 12.2 bln US\$, that is 8.4 percent of total exports and 7.5 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Europe ( 47.9 percent of total exports), Eastern Asia ( 20.9 percent), and Other ( 8.1 percent). The main origins of imports were in Europe ( 47.4 percent of total imports), Eastern Asia (31.1 percent), and Western Asia and Northern Africa ( 6.0 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) increased by $8.4 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was 50.6\%.

Intra-regional trade was 8.0\% of total trade.


The top export commodity category was mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials with $55.5 \%$.

Trade surplus decreased from 17.6 bln US\$ to 9.5 bln US\$.

## Eastern Asia

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Eastern Asia decreased by 2.4 percent to reach 4637.8 bln US\$ and its imports reached 4180.4 bIn US\$ which was a decrease by 4.0 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 457.5 bIn US $\$$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 398.4 bIn US\$ in 2018, representing an increase of 14.8 percent over 2018. Eastern Asia's intraregional total trade amounted to 3220.9 bIn US\$, that is 34.9 percent of total exports and 38.3 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Northern America ( 17.9 percent of total exports), Europe ( 15.6 percent), and South-Eastern Asia (13.6 percent). The main origins of imports were in Europe ( 15.6 percent of total imports), SouthEastern Asia ( 13.2 percent), and Northern America ( 9.8 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Top export commodity categories by partner SDG regional groupings in 2019


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) decreased by $3.1 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was $39.9 \%$.


Intra-regional trade was $36.5 \%$ of total trade.


The top export commodity category was machinery and transport equipment with 54.2\%.

Trade surplus increased by 14.8\%.

## Europe

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Europe decreased by 2.7 percent to reach 7100.8 bln US\$ and its imports reached 6852.9 bln US\$ which was a decrease by 2.4 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 247.9 bIn US\$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 277.7 bln US\$ in 2018, representing a decrease of 10.7 percent over 2018. Europe's intraregional total trade amounted to 9364.0 bIn US\$, that is 67.8 percent of total exports and 66.4 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Northern America ( 8.7 percent of total exports), Eastern Asia ( 8.4 percent), and Western Asia and Northern Africa ( 5.7 percent). The main origins of imports were in Eastern Asia (12.2 percent of total imports), Northern America (6.4 percent), and Western Asia and Northern Africa (4.7 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) decreased by $2.5 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was 64.9\%.


Intra-regional trade was 67.1\% of total trade.


The top export commodity category was machinery and transport equipment with 34.1\%.

Trade surplus decreased by $10.7 \%$.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Latin America and the Caribbean increased by 0.4 percent to reach 1042 bIn US\$ and its imports reached 1049.7 bIn US\$ which was a decrease by 2.6 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a deficit of 7.7 bIn US\$ in 2019 as compared to a deficit of 40.3 bIn US\$ in 2018. Latin America and the Caribbean's intra-regional total trade amounted to 307.4 bIn US\$, that is 14.4 percent of total exports and 14.9 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Northern America (46.1 percent of total exports), Eastern Asia (16.8 percent), and Europe (11.3 percent). The main origins of imports were in Northern America (33.4 percent of total imports), Eastern Asia ( 26.1 percent), and Europe (14.7 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) decreased by $1.2 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was $38.2 \%$.


Intra-regional trade was $14.7 \%$ of total trade


The top export commodity category was machinery and transport equipment with 31.2\%.

Trade deficit decreased from 40.3 bln US\$ to 7.7 bln US\$.

## Northern America

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Northern America decreased by 1.2 percent to reach 2092.3 bIn US\$ and its imports reached 3026.5 bIn US\$ which was a decrease by 1.6 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a deficit of 934.2 bIn US\$ in 2019 as compared to a deficit of 959.4 bIn US\$ in 2018, representing a decrease of 2.6 percent over 2018. Northern America's intraregional total trade amounted to 1192.0 bln US\$, that is 30.1 percent of total exports and 18.6 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Latin America and the Caribbean ( 20.5 percent of total exports), Europe (19.6 percent), and Eastern Asia (16.1 percent). The main origins of imports were in Eastern Asia ( 27.8 percent of total imports), Europe (22.2 percent), and Latin America and the Caribbean (17.1 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(BIn US\$ by year)

- Export Import * Trade balance


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Top export commodity categories by partner SDG regional groupings in 2019


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) decreased by $1.4 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was 22.1\%.


Intra-regional trade was $23.3 \%$ of total trade.


The top export commodity category was machinery and transport equipment with 31.3\%.

Trade deficit decreased by 2.6\%.

## Australia and New Zealand

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Australia and New Zealand increased by 4.6 percent to reach 305.9 bIn US $\$$ and its imports reached 263.8 bIn US $\$$ which was a decrease by 5.6 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 42.2 bIn US\$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 13.3 bln US\$ in 2018. Australia and New Zealand's intra-regional total trade amounted to 24.2 bln US\$, that is 4.2 percent of total exports and 4.3 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Eastern Asia ( 62.1 percent of total exports), South-Eastern Asia (10.5 percent), and Europe ( 8.1 percent). The main origins of imports were in Eastern Asia ( 37.5 percent of total imports), Europe (19.9 percent), and South-Eastern Asia (15.7 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(BIn US\$ by year)

- Export Import * Trade balance


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Top export commodity categories by partner SDG regional groupings in 2019


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) decreased by $0.4 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was $35.0 \%$.

Intra-regional trade was 4.2\% of total trade.

The top export commodity category was crude materials, inedible, except fuels with 29.8\%.

Trade surplus increased from 13.3 bIn US\$ to 42.2 bIn US\$.

## Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand increased by 4.9 percent to reach 17.4 bln US\$ and its imports reached 18.9 bln US\$ which was an increase by 2.9 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a deficit of 1.5 bln US\$ in 2019 as compared to a deficit of 1.8 bIn US\$ in 2018, representing a decrease of 16.1 percent over 2018. Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand's intra-regional total trade amounted to 0.7 bln US\$, that is 1.9 percent of total exports and 2.1 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Eastern Asia ( 52.1 percent of total exports), Australia and New Zealand (18.9 percent), and Other (10.8 percent). The main origins of imports were in Other (20.4 percent of total imports), Eastern Asia (20.2 percent), and Australia and New Zealand (17.9 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019 (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Top export commodity categories by partner SDG regional groupings in 2019


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) increased by 3.9\%.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was $68.7 \%$.

Intra-regional trade was 2.0\% of total trade.

The top export commodity category was mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials with $31.8 \%$.

Trade deficit decreased by 16.1\%.

## South-Eastern Asia

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of South-Eastern Asia decreased by 2.4 percent to reach 1409.9 bIn US $\$$ and its imports reached 1373.5 bIn US $\$$ which was a decrease by 3.6 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 36.4 bIn US $\$$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 19.7 bln US\$ in 2018. South-Eastern Asia's intra-regional total trade amounted to 626.3 bln US\$, that is 23.4 percent of total exports and 21.6 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Eastern Asia ( 35.5 percent of total exports), Northern America ( 13.6 percent), and Europe ( 12.3 percent). The main origins of imports were in Eastern Asia (44.2 percent of total imports), Europe (11.3 percent), and Northern America ( 8.5 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) decreased by $3.0 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was $88.2 \%$.

Intra-regional trade was $22.5 \%$ of total trade.

The top export commodity category was machinery and transport equipment with $41.3 \%$.

Trade surplus increased from 19.7 bln US\$ to 36.4 bln US\$.

## Southern Asia

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Southern Asia decreased by 12.0 percent to reach 413.6 bln US\$ and its imports reached 650.5 bIn US\$ which was a decrease by 8.4 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a deficit of 236.9 bIn US $\$$ in 2019 as compared to a deficit of 240.3 bln US\$ in 2018, representing a decrease of 1.4 percent over 2018. Southern Asia's intraregional total trade amounted to 66.8 bIn US\$, that is 8.3 percent of total exports and 5.0 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Europe ( 23.8 percent of total exports), Northern America (17.2 percent), and Western Asia and Northern Africa (16.6 percent). The main origins of imports were in Eastern Asia (27.1 percent of total imports), Western Asia and Northern Africa (21.5 percent), and Europe (15.0 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019 (Bln US\$ by year)
| Export Import * Trade balance


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Top export commodity categories by partner SDG regional groupings in 2019

Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) decreased by $9.9 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was $25.3 \%$.


Intra-regional trade was 6.3\% of total trade.


The top export commodity category was manufactured goods with $21.9 \%$.


Trade deficit decreased by 1.4\%.

## Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Sub-Saharan Africa increased by 4.0 percent to reach 342.4 bln US\$ and its imports reached 366.2 bln US $\$$ which was an increase by 7.4 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a deficit of 23.8 bln US $\$$ in 2019 as compared to a deficit of 11.9 bln US\$ in 2018. Sub-Saharan Africa's intra-regional total trade amounted to 122.6 bln US\$, that is 19.4 percent of total exports and 15.3 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Europe ( 28.6 percent of total exports), Eastern Asia (20.8 percent), and Southern Asia (10.4 percent). The main origins of imports were in Europe (29.2 percent of total imports), Eastern Asia (23.0 percent), and Western Asia and Northern Africa (10.7 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Top export commodity categories by partner SDG regional groupings in 2019


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) increased by 5.7\%. Total trade-to-GDP percentage
was $53.8 \%$.


Intra-regional trade was $17.3 \%$ of total trade.


The top export commodity category was mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials with 45.1\%.


Trade deficit increased from 11.9 bln US\$ to 23.8 bln US\$.

## Western Asia and Northern Africa

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Western Asia and Northern Africa decreased by 1.2 percent to reach 1279.9 bIn US\$ and its imports reached 1110.3 bIn US\$ which was a decrease by 2.1 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 169.6 bln US\$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 161.7 bln US\$ in 2018, representing an increase of 4.9 percent over 2018. Western Asia and Northern Africa's intra-regional total trade amounted to 365.4 bIn US\$, that is 15.8 percent of total exports and 14.7 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Other ( 42.6 percent of total exports), Europe ( 19.1 percent), and Eastern Asia ( 6.9 percent). The main origins of imports were in Europe ( 34.8 percent of total imports), Eastern Asia (19.5 percent), and Northern America ( 9.0 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019 (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) decreased by $1.6 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was 59.6\%.


Intra-regional trade was 15.3\% of total trade.


The top export commodity category was mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials with 29.4\%.

Trade surplus increased by 4.9\%.

## Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of APTA decreased by 1.8 percent to reach 3417.3 bln US\$ and its imports reached 3148.2 bIn US\$ which was a decrease by 3.7 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 269.1 bln US $\$$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 211.1 bIn US\$ in 2018. APTA's intra-regional total trade amounted to 1021.6 bIn US\$, that is 12.0 percent of total exports and 19.4 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Eastern Asia ( 25.7 percent of total exports), Northern America ( 19.3 percent), and Europe ( 18.3 percent). The main origins of imports were in Eastern Asia ( 32.7 percent of total imports), Europe (16.8 percent), and South-Eastern Asia (12.4 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Top export commodity categories by partner SDG regional groupings in 2019


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year)
decreased by $2.7 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was 34.0\%.


Intra-regional trade was $15.6 \%$ of total trade.


The top export commodity category was machinery and transport equipment with 46.4\%.

Trade surplus increased from 211.1 bln US\$ to 269.1 bln US\$.

## Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of ASEAN decreased by 2.4 percent to reach 1409.8 bln US\$ and its imports reached 1373.0 bln US\$ which was a decrease by 3.6 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 36.8 bIn US\$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 20.2 bIn US\$ in 2018. ASEAN's intra-regional total trade amounted to 625.6 bln US\$, that is 23.3 percent of total exports and 21.6 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Eastern Asia ( 35.5 percent of total exports), SouthEastern Asia ( 23.4 percent), and Northern America (13.6 percent). The main origins of imports were in Eastern Asia (44.2 percent of total imports), South-Eastern Asia ( 21.6 percent), and Europe (11.3 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(BIn US\$ by year)

- Export Import * Trade balance


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Top export commodity categories by partner SDG regional groupings in 2019


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) decreased by 3.0\%.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was $88.2 \%$.


Intra-regional trade was $22.5 \%$ of total trade.


The top export commodity category was machinery and transport equipment with 41.3\%.

Trade surplus increased from 20.2 bIn US\$ to 36.8 bln US\$.

## Central American Common Market (CACM)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of CACM decreased by 2.3 percent to reach 36.8 bln US\$ and its imports reached 66.5 bIn US\$ which was an increase by 2.8 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a deficit of 29.6 bln US\$ in 2019 as compared to a deficit of 27.0 bIn US\$ in 2018, representing an increase of 9.8 percent over 2018. CACM's intra-regional total trade amounted to 18.8 bln US\$, that is 24.4 percent of total exports and 14.8 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Northern America ( 42.4 percent of total exports), Latin America and the Caribbean ( 35.8 percent), and Europe ( 14.3 percent). The main origins of imports were in Northern America ( 35.4 percent of total imports), Latin America and the Caribbean ( 32.8 percent), and Eastern Asia ( 18.2 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(BIn US\$ by year)

- Export Import * Trade balance


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) increased by $0.9 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was 50.9\%.

Intra-regional trade was $18.2 \%$ of total trade.

The top export commodity category was food and live animals with $37.3 \%$.

Trade deficit increased by 9.8\%.

## Carribean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of CARICOM increased by 8.0 percent to reach 19 bln US\$ and its imports reached 25.9 bIn US\$ which was a decrease by 7.9 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a deficit of 6.9 bIn US\$ in 2019 as compared to a deficit of 10.6 bIn US $\$$ in 2018. CARICOM's intra-regional total trade amounted to 4.4 bIn US\$, that is 11.8 percent of total exports and 8.4 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Northern America ( 36.1 percent of total exports), Latin America and the Caribbean ( 24.5 percent), and Europe ( 21.0 percent). The main origins of imports were in Northern America ( 43.3 percent of total imports), Latin America and the Caribbean ( 21.7 percent), and Eastern Asia (16.9 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(BIn US\$ by year)

- Export Import * Trade balance


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year)
decreased by $1.8 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was 54.2\%.


Intra-regional trade was 9.8\% of total trade.


The top export commodity category was mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials with $38.8 \%$.

Trade deficit decreased from 10.6 bln US\$ to 6.9 bIn US\$.

## Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of CEFTA decreased by 0.1 percent to reach 39.4 bln US\$ and its imports reached 62.0 bIn US\$ which was an increase by 1.2 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a deficit of 22.7 bln US\$ in 2019 as compared to a deficit of 21.9 bln US\$ in 2018, representing an increase of 3.5 percent over 2018. CEFTA's intra-regional total trade amounted to 10.5 bIn US\$, that is 14.9 percent of total exports and 7.4 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Europe ( 91.2 percent of total exports), Western Asia and Northern Africa ( 4.2 percent), and Eastern Asia (1.8 percent). The main origins of imports were in Europe ( 75.4 percent of total imports), Eastern Asia ( 10.3 percent), and Western Asia and Northern Africa ( 7.0 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(BIn US\$ by year)

- Export Import * Trade balance


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:

Total trade (year-on-year) increased by $0.7 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was 86.7\%.

Intra-regional trade was 10.3\% of total trade.


The top export commodity category was machinery and transport equipment with 24.8\%.

Trade deficit increased by 3.5\%.

## Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of CEMAC decreased by 39.0 percent to reach 12.7 bln US\$ and its imports reached 12.4 bIn US\$ which was a decrease by 22.3 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 0.3 bIn US\$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 4.9 bln US\$ in 2018. CEMAC's intra-regional total trade amounted to 0.7 bln US\$, that is 2.4 percent of total exports and 2.9 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Eastern Asia ( 44.1 percent of total exports), Europe ( 22.5 percent), and Southern Asia ( 14.7 percent). The main origins of imports were in Europe ( 41.6 percent of total imports), Eastern Asia (16.7 percent), and Sub-Saharan Africa (11.6 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year)
decreased by $31.8 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was $26.7 \%$.

Intra-regional trade was 2.6\% of total trade.


The top export commodity category was mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials with $75.7 \%$.


Trade surplus decreased from 4.9 bln US\$ to 0.3 bln US\$.

## Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of CIS decreased by 3.3 percent to reach 615.8 bln US\$ and its imports reached 443.5 bIn US\$ which was an increase by 5.7 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 172.3 bIn US $\$$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 216.8 bln US\$ in 2018. CIS's intra-regional total trade amounted to 200.6 bln US\$, that is 16.1 percent of total exports and 22.9 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Europe ( 54.6 percent of total exports), Eastern Asia (18.3 percent), and Western Asia and Northern Africa ( 10.9 percent). The main origins of imports were in Europe ( 52.4 percent of total imports), Eastern Asia ( 25.4 percent), and Northern America (5.0 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) increased by 0.3\%.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was $47.9 \%$.

Intra-regional trade was $18.9 \%$ of total trade.

The top export commodity category was mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials with $47.7 \%$.

Trade surplus decreased from 216.8 bln US\$ to 172.3 bln US\$.

## East African Community (EAC)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of EAC increased by 8.9 percent to reach 16.8 bIn US\$ and its imports reached 42.2 bIn US\$ which was an increase by 12.7 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a deficit of 25.4 bln US\$ in 2019 as compared to a deficit of 22.0 bln US\$ in 2018, representing an increase of 15.4 percent over 2018. EAC's intra-regional total trade amounted to 7.9 bln US\$, that is 27.1 percent of total exports and 8.0 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Sub-Saharan Africa ( 42.8 percent of total exports), Europe ( 17.1 percent), and Western Asia and Northern Africa (13.1 percent). The main origins of imports were in Eastern Asia ( 26.6 percent of total imports), Western Asia and Northern Africa (22.2 percent), and Europe (14.7 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(BIn US\$ by year)

- Export Import * Trade balance


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Top export commodity categories by partner SDG regional groupings in 2019


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) increased by $11.6 \%$.

Total trade-to-GDP percentage
was $38.7 \%$.


Intra-regional trade was 13.4\% of total trade.


The top export commodity category was food and live animals with $33.9 \%$.


Trade deficit increased by 15.4\%.

## Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of ECOWAS increased by 18.9 percent to reach 127.4 bln US\$ and its imports reached 127.0 bln US\$ which was an increase by 32.9 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 0.4 bIn US $\$$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 11.6 bln US\$ in 2018. ECOWAS's intra-regional total trade amounted to 20.3 bIn US\$, that is 9.0 percent of total exports and 7.0 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Europe ( 40.6 percent of total exports), Sub-Saharan Africa ( 16.0 percent), and Southern Asia ( 15.6 percent). The main origins of imports were in Europe ( 37.5 percent of total imports), Eastern Asia ( 26.2 percent), and Sub-Saharan Africa ( 9.4 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Top export commodity categories by partner SDG regional groupings in 2019


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) increased by $25.5 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was 94.8\%.


Intra-regional trade was 8.0\% of total trade.


The top export commodity category was mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials with $65.8 \%$.


Trade surplus decreased from 11.6 bln US\$ to 0.4 bln US\$.

## European Union (EU-28)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of EU-28 decreased by 2.5 percent to reach 6130 bIn US $\$$ and its imports reached 6079.9 bln US\$ which was a decrease by 2.8 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 50.1 bln US $\$$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 33.9 bln US $\$$ in 2018. EU-28's intra-regional total trade amounted to 7419.6 bIn US\$, that is 62.1 percent of total exports and 59.4 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Europe ( 69.3 percent of total exports), Northern America ( 8.9 percent), and Eastern Asia ( 7.3 percent). The main origins of imports were in Europe ( 67.4 percent of total imports), Eastern Asia ( 11.6 percent), and Northern America ( 6.4 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:
Total trade (year-on-year)
decreased by $2.7 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was 66.3\%.

Intra-regional trade was $60.8 \%$ of total trade.


The top export commodity category was machinery and transport equipment with 38.0\%.

Trade surplus increased from 33.9 bln US\$ to 50.1 bln US\$.

## The Cooperation Council of the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of GCC decreased by 1.8 percent to reach 878.8 bIn US\$ and its imports reached 492.5 bIn US\$ which was a decrease by 0.3 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 386.3 bIn US $\$$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 401.0 bln US\$ in 2018, representing a decrease of 3.7 percent over 2018. GCC's intra-regional total trade amounted to 133.9 bIn US\$, that is 8.4 percent of total exports and 12.2 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Other ( 61.2 percent of total exports), Western Asia and Northern Africa ( 13.6 percent), and Eastern Asia ( 7.4 percent). The main origins of imports were in Europe ( 24.5 percent of total imports), Eastern Asia ( 23.7 percent), and Western Asia and Northern Africa (16.2 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019 (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) decreased by $1.2 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was $82.5 \%$.


Intra-regional trade was 9.8\% of total trade.

The top export commodity category was goods not classified by kind with 37.1\%.

Trade surplus decreased by 3.7\%.

## Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of LAIA increased by 0.2 percent to reach 974.9 bIn US\$ and its imports reached 932.6 bIn US\$ which was a decrease by 2.8 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 42.3 bln US\$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 13.8 bln US\$ in 2018. LAIA's intra-regional total trade amounted to 237.3 bln US $\$$, that is 12.0 percent of total exports and 12.9 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Northern America ( 46.3 percent of total exports), Eastern Asia (17.6 percent), and Latin America and the Caribbean ( 13.4 percent). The main origins of imports were in Northern America ( 32.6 percent of total imports), Eastern Asia ( 27.2 percent), and Europe ( 15.3 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year)
decreased by 1.3\%.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was $38.3 \%$.


Intra-regional trade was $12.4 \%$ of total trade.


The top export commodity category was machinery and transport equipment with 32.9\%.

Trade surplus increased from 13.8 bln US\$ to 42.3 bln US\$.

## League of Arab States (LAS)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of LAS decreased by 2.3 percent to reach 1014.7 bIn US\$ and its imports reached 792.0 bln US\$ which was a decrease by 1.5 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 222.7 bIn US $\$$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 235.4 bln US\$ in 2018, representing a decrease of 5.4 percent over 2018. LAS's intra-regional total trade amounted to 246.9 bln US\$, that is 13.6 percent of total exports and 13.8 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Other ( 53.3 percent of total exports), Western Asia and Northern Africa ( 14.7 percent), and Europe ( 10.9 percent). The main origins of imports were in Europe ( 29.9 percent of total imports), Eastern Asia ( 21.0 percent), and Western Asia and Northern Africa (17.3 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Top export commodity categories by partner SDG regional groupings in 2019

Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) decreased by $2.0 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was 65.2\%.


Intra-regional trade was $13.7 \%$ of total trade.


The top export commodity category was mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials with $34.3 \%$.

Trade surplus decreased by 5.4\%.

## Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of MERCOSUR decreased by 2.3 percent to reach 310.8 bln US\$ and its imports reached 247.1 bln US\$ which was a decrease by 8.1 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 63.7 bIn US\$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 49.1 bIn US\$ in 2018. MERCOSUR's intra-regional total trade amounted to 80.8 bln US\$, that is 12.5 percent of total exports and 17.0 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Eastern Asia ( 27.9 percent of total exports), Latin America and the Caribbean ( 22.2 percent), and Europe (17.7 percent). The main origins of imports were in Eastern Asia ( 25.8 percent of total imports), Latin America and the Caribbean (22.8 percent), and Europe (21.6 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) decreased by $4.9 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was $23.3 \%$.


Intra-regional trade was $14.5 \%$ of total trade.

The top export commodity category was food and live animals with $26.8 \%$.

Trade surplus increased from 49.1 bln US\$ to 63.7 bln US\$.

## Northern American Free Trade Area (NAFTA)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of NAFTA decreased by 0.1 percent to reach 2562.7 bln US\$ and its imports reached 3488.0 bln US\$ which was a decrease by 1.3 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a deficit of 925.3 bIn US\$ in 2019 as compared to a deficit of 969.3 bIn US\$ in 2018, representing a decrease of 4.5 percent over 2018. NAFTA's intra-regional total trade amounted to 1782.3 bIn US\$, that is 37.4 percent of total exports and 23.7 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Northern America ( 39.1 percent of total exports), Latin America and the Caribbean ( 17.5 percent), and Europe ( 16.9 percent). The main origins of imports were in Eastern Asia ( 27.8 percent of total imports), Northern America (22.2 percent), and Europe (20.8 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year) decreased by $0.8 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was $24.7 \%$.


Intra-regional trade was $29.5 \%$ of total trade.


The top export commodity category was machinery and transport equipment with 36.4\%.

Trade deficit decreased by 4.5\%.

## Southern African Development Community (SADC)

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of SADC increased by 0.5 percent to reach 185.4 bIn US\$ and its imports reached 173.1 bIn US\$ which was a decrease by 1.4 percent. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of 12.3 bIn US\$ in 2019 as compared to a surplus of 9.0 bln US\$ in 2018. SADC's intra-regional total trade amounted to 65.4 bIn US\$, that is 18.9 percent of total exports and 17.5 percent of total imports. With regard to SDG regions, merchandise main exports destinations were Eastern Asia (29.6 percent of total exports), Sub-Saharan Africa ( 21.9 percent), and Europe ( 21.4 percent). The main origins of imports were in Europe ( 26.0 percent of total imports), Sub-Saharan Africa (21.6 percent), and Eastern Asia (20.2 percent).

Graph 1: Trade balance, 2006-2019
(Bln US\$ by year)
—Export Import * Trade balance


Graph 2: Trade balance with SDG regional groupings in 2019
(BIn US\$ by year)


Highlights of 2019:


Total trade (year-on-year)
decreased by $0.4 \%$.


Total trade-to-GDP percentage was 51.9\%.


Intra-regional trade was $18.2 \%$ of total trade.


The top export commodity category was mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials with $32.0 \%$.


Trade surplus increased from 9.0 bln US\$ to 12.3 bln US\$.

# 2019 <br> INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS YEARBOOK 

VOLUME I<br>TRADE BY COUNTRY

## PART 2 COUNTRY TRADE PROFILES

170 Countries (or areas)

## Afghanistan

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Afghanistan reached 884.5 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports reached 7.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 6.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Southern Asia at -2.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Afghanistan were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 2 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 8 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2015, the value of exports of services of Afghanistan decreased substantially by 40.3 percent, reaching 730.5 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 11.2 percent and reached 1.5 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 815.3 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively $62.3,20.9$ and 10.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Grapes, fresh or dried" (HS code 0806) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Pakistan, India and the Islamic Republic of Iran, accounting for respectively 44.7, 39.8 and 2.6 percent of total exports. "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 189.5 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 121.6 mIn US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 112.6 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2002 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016\|2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 596.5 |  | 884.5 |  |  |  |  |
| 0806 Grapes, fresh or dried. | 96.4 |  | 157.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 1302 Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances. | 85.9 |  | 107.0 | 2.1 | 12.0 | US\$/kg | 292 |
| 0802 Other nuts, fresh or dried. | 55.9 |  | 85.8 | 4.2 |  | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind.. | 113.5 |  | 24.8 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 0804 Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados and mangosteens, fresh or dried.. | 33.9 |  | 67.8 | 4.5 | 7.1 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal.. |  |  | 89.4 |  |  |  | 321 |
| 0702 Tomatoes, fresh or chilled. | 21.9 |  | 47.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 054 |
| 0801 Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried. | 1.4 |  | 65.6 | 0.3 |  | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 5701 Carpets and other textile floor coverings, knotted. | 39.0 |  | 22.3 | 95.7 |  | US\$/m² | 659 |
| 1207 Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits. | 20.5 |  | 26.3 | 1.3 |  | US\$/kg | 222 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| Total | 884.5 | 11.6 | ... | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 550.9 | 67.0 | ... | 62.3 |
| 2+4 | 184.9 | 97.6 | ... | 20.9 |
| 3 | 89.4 | ... | ... | 10.1 |
| 5 | 0.5 | ... | - ... | 0.1 |
| 6 | 29.6 | -22.9 | ... | 3.4 |
| 7 | 3.7 | ... | -... | 0.4 |
| 8 | 0.9 | ... | ... | 0.1 |
| 9 | 24.7 | -50.3 |  | 2.8 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)
Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


## Imports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 27.2, 21.1 and 13.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and China, accounting for respectively $18.1,16.4$ and 16.2 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 1.1 bln US\$, followed by "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 200.5 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 132.5 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2002 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016\|2017 | 2018\| | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 6534.1 |  | 7406.6 |  |  |  |  |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 2342.4 |  | 313.4 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 1101 Wheat or meslin flour. | 664.1 |  | 764.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 046 |
| 2703 Peat (including peat litter). | 598.2 |  | 626.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 322 |
| 1518 Animal or vegetable fats and oils. | 316.5 |  | 394.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | US\$/kg | 431 |
| 9028 Gas, liquid or electricity supply or production meters. | 261.0 |  | 289.3 | 72.6 | 71.3 | US\$/unit | 873 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.. | 296.4 |  | 213.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 5808 Braids in the piece; ornamental trimmings............... | 334.5 |  | 137.7 | 18.8 | 21.0 | US\$/kg | 656 |
| 6801 Setts, curbstones and flagstones, of natural stone (except slate)................... | 137.8 |  | 303.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 9018 Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary......... | 149.3 |  | 267.2 |  |  |  | 872 |
| 5309 Woven fabrics of flax.................................................................................... | ... |  | 318.3 |  | 28.7 | US\$/kg | 654 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Albania increased substantially by 25.0 percent to reach 2.9 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 12.2 percent to reach 5.9 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 3.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -1.6 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Albania were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Albania increased substantially by 13.0 percent, reaching 3.6 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 19.8 percent and reached 2.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 857.0 mln US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn USS by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 40.6, 40.0 and 9.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Italy, Serbia and Spain, accounting for respectively $51.6,10.0$ and 5.8 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 3.0 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 629.8 mIn US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 426.6 mln US\$ (see graph 3 ).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018


[^12]Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates2014-2018 2017-2018 |  | $2018$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 2875.9 | 4.3 | 25.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 260.6 | 37.5 | 16.9 | 9.1 |
| 2+4 | 87.8 | -10.5 | -28.1 | 3.1 |
| 3 | 47.8 | 5.8 | 152.1 | 1.7 |
| 5 | 18.7 | 30.3 | 53.4 | 0.6 |
| 6 | 136.1 | 9.2 | -42.5 | 4.7 |
| 7 | 6.9 | -22.7 | -44.4 | 0.2 |
| 8 | 1166.9 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 40.6 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 1151.2 | -5.0 | 75.1 | 40.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 |  | $2014-2018$ | 2017-2018 |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 32.5, 14.4 and 13.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Italy, Germany and China, accounting for respectively 28.3, 8.4 and 8.3 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 2.3 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 352.1 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 162.0 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 |  | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 4669.3 | 5293.9 | 5941.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 842.1 | 2045.7 | 2707.9 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 206.1 | 201.8 | 258.5 | 3.2 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 244.7 | 135.3 | 190.3 | 0.5 |  | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ).. | 141.4 | 119.3 | 105.0 | 35.7 |  |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 4107 Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting. | 86.8 | 90.0 | 91.0 | 20.1 |  | 23.1 | US\$/kg | 611 |
| 6406 Parts of footwear.. | 83.9 | 82.5 | 86.0 | 7.9 |  | 9.8 | US\$/kg | 851 |
| 2716 Electrical energy.. | 59.6 | 70.6 | 60.0 | 46.2 | 55.9 | 71.0 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin.. | 43.0 | 38.8 | 47.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 6203 Men's or boys'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers. | 40.8 | 44.0 | 39.7 | 5.6 |  |  | US\$/unit | 841 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 45.1 | 32.9 | 45.2 |  |  |  |  | 764 |

## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Algeria increased substantially by 17.3 percent to reach 35.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 2.2 percent to reach 46.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 10.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -8.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Algeria were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 18 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2016, the value of exports of services of Algeria decreased slightly by 0.6 percent, reaching 3.4 bIn US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 1.7 percent and reached 10.8 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 7.3 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively $96.1,2.2$ and 1.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons" (HS code 2711) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Italy, Spain and France, accounting for respectively 16.1, 14.2 and 12.4 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2016 at 1.5 bln US $\$$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 672.4 min US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 289.9 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Avg. Growth rates } \\ \text { 2013-2017 } 2016-2017 \end{gathered}$ |  | $2017$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 35191.1 | -14.5 | 17.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 339.9 | -4.1 | 6.7 | 1.0 |
| 2+4 | 87.9 | -6.1 | -9.2 | 0.2 |
| 3 | 33822.7 | -15.0 | 18.3 | 96.1 |
| 5 | 776.8 | 15.0 | -12.4 | 2.2 |
| 6 | 77.5 | -9.5 | 72.9 | 0.2 |
| 7 | 81.0 | 54.5 | 50.3 | 0.2 |
| 8 | 5.3 | -8.5 | -2.8 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2017 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2017 | 2013-2017 | 2016-2017 | share |
| Total | 46053.0 | -4.3 | -2.2 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 8291.0 | -3.1 | 2.3 | 18.0 |
| $2+4$ | 1631.1 | -4.8 | -1.3 | 3.5 |
| 3 | 1938.0 | -18.0 | 24.1 | 4.2 |
| 5 | 5962.3 | -1.1 | -2.5 | 12.9 |
| 6 | 9235.1 | -0.7 | -6.0 | 20.1 |
| 7 | 16446.6 | -5.1 | -4.3 | 35.7 |
| 8 | 2522.4 | -6.1 | -4.9 | 5.5 |
| 9 | 26.5 | 71.3 | 16950.4 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
$0+1$ Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively 35.7, 20.1 and 18.0 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Wheat and meslin" (HS code 1001) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, France and Italy, accounting for respectively $17.2,10.0$ and 9.1 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2016 at 3.6 bIn US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 3.2 bln US\$ and "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 2.3 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}\right]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 51803.1 | 47090.7 | 46053.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. | 2400.3 | 1790.5 | 1788.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 2042.5 | 1352.0 | 1673.7 | 11.1 | 15.1 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1985.2 | 1336.8 | 1604.1 | 0.6 |  | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 1486.8 | 1405.8 | 1169.0 | 64.5 | 71.6 | 63.9 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 1222.2 | 1245.2 | 1126.0 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 7304 Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (other than cast iron). | 865.2 | 1242.2 | 999.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 | US\$/kg | 679 |
| 7214 Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel. | 1406.6 | 1133.8 | 551.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 676 |
| 0402 Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar. | 1003.5 | 802.9 | 1239.4 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.9 | US\$/kg | 022 |
| 7308 Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06). | 746.5 | 895.0 | 934.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.9 | US\$/kg | 691 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 1370.0 | 709.4 | 479.9 | 4.4 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Andorra increased moderately by 9.7 percent to reach 129.4 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 8.9 percent to reach 1.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 1.5 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -1.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Andorra were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were also highly concentrated. The top 2 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 3 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). No trade in services data is available.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value
(BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively $50.0,31.4$ and 7.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Prepared unrecorded media for sound recording" (HS code 8523) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Spain, France and Norway, accounting for respectively 59.4, 17.9 and 4.8 percent of total exports. Services data by detailed EBOPS category is not available for exports.

## Graph 2: No Data Available

Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| de 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 96.9 | 118.0 | 129.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8523 Prepared unrecorded media for sound recording.. | 15.0 | 16.6 | 20.7 |  |  |  |  | 898 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 14.7 | 18.2 | 16.1 | 24.1 | 23.2 | 23.3 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 9021 Orthopaedic appliances, including crutches, surgical belts and trusses. | 9.0 | 10.6 | 12.2 |  |  |  |  | 899 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 1.9 | 7.2 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 40.7 | 39.5 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.1 |  |  |  |  | 776 |
| 4813 Cigarette paper.. | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 38.3 | 45.2 | 46.1 | US\$/kg | 642 |
| 9102 Wrist-watches, pocket-watches and other watches, of base metal. | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 |  |  |  |  | 885 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof.. | 1.8 | 1.7 | 4.3 |  |  |  |  | 752 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.9 |  | 5.2 | 2.2 | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |
| 7204 Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel. | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 282 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| Total | 129.4 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 0.6 | -12.7 | -10.9 | 0.5 |
| 2+4 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 22.7 | 4.8 |
| 3 | 0.0 | -36.5 | 74.4 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 4.4 | 31.0 | 87.9 | 3.4 |
| 6 | 9.4 | 10.5 | -8.4 | 7.3 |
| 7 | 64.7 | 12.9 | 18.7 | 50.0 |
| 8 | 40.7 | 0.7 | 9.2 | 31.4 |
| 9 | 3.4 | 19.9 | -56.4 | 2.6 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 2017-2018 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1609.4 | 0.8 | 8.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 349.6 | -0.4 | 5.6 | 21.7 |
| 2+4 | 18.3 | 0.2 | 13.5 | 1.1 |
| 3 | 134.0 | -5.4 | 18.4 | 8.3 |
| 5 | 199.2 | 2.1 | 8.7 | 12.4 |
| 6 | 142.8 | 6.0 | 25.8 | 8.9 |
| 7 | 395.8 | 6.0 | 9.9 | 24.6 |
| 8 | 363.2 | -1.1 | 6.8 | 22.6 |
| 9 | 6.6 | -28.1 | -68.8 | 0.4 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)


## Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade

(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 24.6, 22.6 and 21.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Spain, France and China, accounting for respectively 64.2, 14.2 and 3.6 percent of total imports. Services data by detailed EBOPS category is not available for imports.

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 |  | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1354.1 | 1478.3 | 1609.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 109.0 | 126.3 | 150.8 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 24.4 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 62.1 | 77.7 | 103.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3303 Perfumes and toilet waters. | 41.0 | 45.2 | 47.9 | 72.0 | 71.6 | 74.6 | US\$/kg | 553 |
| 2208 Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol. | 39.7 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 8.0 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 3307 Pre-shave, shaving or after-shave preparations. | 33.3 | 36.7 | 41.2 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 21.0 | US\$/kg | 553 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 27.4 | 32.8 | 32.0 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ) | 29.1 | 29.9 | 30.4 | 59.2 |  | 64.5 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2716 Electrical energy... | 25.9 | 33.4 | 28.4 | 40.9 |  | 51.8 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 6211 Track suits, ski suits and swimwear; other garments. | 26.0 | 29.2 | 28.6 |  |  |  |  | 845 |
| 2403 Other manufactured tobacco and tobacco substitutes. | 23.6 | 25.6 | 27.4 | 17.5 |  | 19.2 | US\$/kg | 122 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Angola increased substantially by 20.6 percent to reach 42.1 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 3.7 percent to reach 16.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large surplus of 26.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at 22.4 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Angola were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018 , the value of exports of services of Angola decreased substantially by 35.9 percent, reaching 630.9 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 27.0 percent and reached 10.0 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 9.4 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively $92.4,3.7$ and 3.2 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, India and the United States, accounting for respectively $55.1,8.2$ and 3.9 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 543.9 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016\|2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 28057.5 | 34904.9 | 42096.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 25577.5 | 31057.1 | 36580.1 |  |  |  | 333 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 101.1 | 1517.6 | 1910.3 |  | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 7102 Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set. | 978.6 | 1131.4 | 1180.9 |  |  |  | 667 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 237.2 | 348.0 | 268.4 |  | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8901 Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges. | 0.0 |  | 498.7 | 2.9 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 793 |
| 8905 Light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers, floating cranes and other vessels... | 89.5 | 5.3 | 396.8 | 44.81 .3 |  | mln US\$/unit | 793 |
| 8906 Other vessels, including warships and lifeboats other than rowing boats. | 5.1 |  | 412.1 | 1.0 |  | mln US\$/unit | 793 |
| 2707 Oils and other products of high temperature coal tar.. | 93.8 | 129.2 | 140.5 |  | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 335 |
| 4407 Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled. | 9.6 | 21.4 | 139.3 | $0.4 \quad 0.4$ | 1.4 | thsd US\$/m ${ }^{3}$ | 248 |
| 8431 Parts suitable for use principally with the machinery of headings 84.25. | 63.7 | 50.5 | 19.9 |  | 1.3 | US\$/kg | 723 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 2018 \\ \text { share } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 42096.7 | -8.0 | 20.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 141.2 | 29.7 | -1.6 | 0.3 |
| 2+4 | 1347.7 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 3.2 |
| 3 | 38904.9 | -9.2 | 17.7 | 92.4 |
| 5 | 17.4 | ... | -8.0 | 0.0 |
| 6 | 89.4 | ... | -9.6 | 0.2 |
| 7 | 1549.6 | ... | 474.5 | 3.7 |
| 8 | 46.1 | $\ldots$ | -41.7 | 0.1 |
| 9 | 0.5 | ... | -49.0 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 16036.5 | -13.6 | 3.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2948.9 | -9.9 | 11.2 | 18.4 |
| 2+4 | 512.8 | -9.2 | 73.1 | 3.2 |
| 3 | 2415.5 | 10.2 | 44.9 | 15.1 |
| 5 | 1589.3 | -5.0 | 8.6 | 9.9 |
| 6 | 1681.4 | -23.5 | -4.4 | 10.5 |
| 7 | 5371.1 | -13.0 | 18.9 | 33.5 |
| 8 | 943.6 | -17.2 | -4.7 | 5.9 |
| 9 | 573.9 | -37.0 | -72.9 | 3.6 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $33.5,18.4$ and 15.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Portugal, China and the United States, accounting for respectively 14.5, 13.4 and 7.7 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 3.3 bIn US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.7 bln US\$ and "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 1.9 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Antigua and Barbuda increased substantially by 44.7 percent to reach 37.4 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 0.1 percent to reach 568.3 mln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 530.9 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at -284.1 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Antigua and Barbuda were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 6 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Antigua and Barbuda increased substantially by 19.7 percent, reaching 1.1 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 17.6 percent and reached 495.2 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 617.9 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019 , representing respectively $54.4,12.8$ and 12.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2018 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Waste and scrap of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal" (HS code 7112) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United Arab Emirates, the United States and Spain, accounting for respectively 22.2, 13.4 and 11.2 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 880.7 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 134.3 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |  | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 62.4 | 25.8 | 37.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7112 Waste and scrap of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal. |  | 8.9 | 20.3 |  | 32.8 | 34.7 | thsd US\$/kg | 289 |
| 8903 Yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports; rowing boats and canoes. | 25.1 | 0.2 |  | 199.3 | 13.3 | 0.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 793 |
| 6306 Tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds; tents; sails for boats, sailboards. | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.5 | 7.9 | 5.9 | US\$/kg | 658 |
| 2208 Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol. | 3.2 | 4.2 | 2.8 |  |  | 7.5 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 0.1 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 |  |  |  |  | 897 |
| 7212 Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 674 |
| 0306 Crustaceans, whether in shell or not. | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 10.8 | 24.7 | 22.5 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 7326 Other articles of iron or steel. | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 699 |
| 9102 Wrist-watches, pocket-watches and other watches, of base metal. | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 4.2 | thsd US\$/unit | 885 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-20192018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 37.4 | 9.5 | 44.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 4.8 | 35.1 | -17.6 | 12.8 |
| 2+4 | 0.0 | -50.1 | -93.7 | 0.1 |
| 3 | 4.5 | 98.7 | 329.7 | 12.0 |
| 5 | 0.3 | -6.5 | 44.3 | 0.7 |
| 6 | 1.9 | -35.5 | -40.6 | 5.2 |
| 7 | 2.1 | -30.0 | -8.3 | 5.6 |
| 8 | 3.5 | -1.5 | -11.1 | 9.4 |
| 9 | 20.3 | ... | 128.6 | 54.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 568.3 | 5.1 | -0.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 149.2 | 4.7 | -3.0 | 26.2 |
| 2+4 | 17.2 | 10.0 | -9.4 | 3.0 |
| 3 | 3.0 | -55.6 | -11.7 | 0.5 |
| 5 | 45.9 | 7.5 | 0.3 | 8.1 |
| 6 | 100.1 | 13.5 | 2.6 | 17.6 |
| 7 | 153.6 | 13.3 | 1.7 | 27.0 |
| 8 | 81.0 | 6.1 | -9.3 | 14.3 |
| 9 | 18.3 | 481.5 | 96.0 | 3.2 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $27.0,26.2$ and 17.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Areas nes, accounting for respectively 46.9, 5.8 and 5.8 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 207.0 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 108.8 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 88.3 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 629.8 | 569.2 | 568.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 101.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 30.4 | 36.8 | 31.7 | 7.3 | 19.4 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 7308 Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06). | 30.3 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 37.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | US\$/kg | 691 |
| 0207 Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05.. | 13.0 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | US\$/kg | 012 |
| 2202 Waters with added sugar. | 11.8 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 1.0 |  | 1.1 | US\$/litre | 111 |
| 9403 Other furniture and parts thereof. | 8.4 | 12.5 | 12.4 |  |  |  |  | 821 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 22.5 |  | 25.8 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). | 7.8 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 28.7 |  | 40.0 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 7112 Waste and scrap of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal. | 0.0 | 8.9 | 17.9 | 2.6 | 32.8 | 34.8 | thsd US\$/kg | 289 |
| 8903 Yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports; rowing boats and canoes | 22.1 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 79.4 | 9.3 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 793 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Argentina increased moderately by 5.8 percent to reach 65.1 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 24.9 percent to reach 49.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate surplus of 16.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Western Asia and Northern Africa at 5.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Argentina were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 28 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Argentina decreased slightly by 0.2 percent, reaching 14.6 bln US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 3.8 percent and reached 23.7 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 9.0 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 46.5, 19.5 and 13.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Oil-cake and other solid residues" (HS code 2304) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Brazil, China and the United States, accounting for respectively 16.7, 8.3 and 7.0 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 5.6 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 4.0 bln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 2.1 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| code 4 -digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 58384.2 | 61558.4 | 65114.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2304 Oil-cake and other solid residues. | 9081.6 | 8903.2 | 8560.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 081 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 900.3 | 12071.6 | 12543.9 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 1005 Maize (corn). | 3883.6 | 4233.8 | 5948.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 044 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods.. | 3287.3 | 3490.8 | 3424.1 | 23.2 | 24.3 | 24.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 1507 Soya-bean oil and its fractions. | 3725.8 | 2807.3 | 3269.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 421 |
| 1201 Soya beans, whether or not broken. | 2732.4 | 1386.6 | 3404.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 222 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. | 2361.9 | 2419.2 | 2295.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 2259.8 | 2244.3 | 1945.8 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 5.6 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 0202 Meat of bovine animals, frozen. | 636.1 | 1191.3 | 2309.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.9 | US\$/kg | 011 |
| 0306 Crustaceans, whether in shell or not.. | 1222.1 | 1314.7 | 1073.5 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.5 | US\$/kg | 036 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 65114.1 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 30304.7 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 46.5 |
| 2+4 | 8732.5 | -4.8 | 44.7 | 13.4 |
| 3 | 2342.7 | 12.9 | -7.6 | 3.6 |
| 5 | 3549.0 | -9.5 | -17.2 | 5.5 |
| 6 | 1722.8 | -14.9 | -3.0 | 2.6 |
| 7 | 5302.2 | -8.8 | -8.5 | 8.1 |
| 8 | 469.3 | -3.0 | 19.2 | 0.7 |
| 9 | 12691.0 | 41.2 | 2.4 | 19.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 49125.0 | -5.0 | -24.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1532.2 | 0.3 | -20.1 | 3.1 |
| 2+4 | 3085.2 | 16.6 | -30.4 | 6.3 |
| 3 | 4189.9 | -10.7 | -33.2 | 8.5 |
| 5 | 10283.3 | -2.3 | -7.2 | 20.9 |
| 6 | 5602.5 | -6.3 | -21.2 | 11.4 |
| 7 | 20119.0 | -7.1 | -30.6 | 41.0 |
| 8 | 3729.5 | -3.5 | -26.0 | 7.6 |
| 9 | 583.5 | 2.6 | -2.5 | 1.2 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
$0+1$ Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $41.0,20.9$ and 11.4 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Brazil, China and the United States, accounting for respectively 24.0, 18.5 and 11.9 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 10.7 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 4.9 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 3.0 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Armenia increased moderately by 9.6 percent to reach 2.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 4.2 percent to reach 5.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 2.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -954.3 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Armenia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 9 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018 , the value of exports of services of Armenia increased moderately by 7.5 percent, reaching 2.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 13.6 percent and reached 2.2 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 165.7 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 29.8, 29.2 and 12.6 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Copper ores and concentrates" (HS code 2603) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the Russian Federation, Switzerland and Bulgaria, accounting for respectively $26.5,14.6$ and 9.9 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 1.2 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 256.0 mln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 222.1 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 2145.0 | 2383.4 | 2611.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 2603 Copper ores and concentrates. | 571.5 | 525.5 | 626.7 | 1.21 .2 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 283 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes. | 237.3 | 266.2 | 273.0 | 9.59 .6 | 9.6 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 2208 Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol. | 207.5 | 198.3 | 250.6 |  |  |  | 112 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 145.0 | 176.9 | 223.9 | 33.635 .3 | 38.4 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 7202 Ferro-alloys. | 84.4 | 125.9 | 142.4 | 12.417 .7 | 16.1 | US\$/kg | 671 |
| 7607 Aluminium foil (whether or not printed or backed with paper, paperboard.. | 96.4 | 92.8 | 95.1 | 3.03 .3 | 2.9 | US\$/kg | 684 |
| 2716 Electrical energy.. | 71.0 | 80.0 | 65.6 | 49.449 .2 |  | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 7102 Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set. | 72.8 | 77.2 |  | 285.9269 .9 | 240.8 | US\$/carat | 667 |
| 7402 Copper; unrefined, copper anodes for electrolytic refining. | 70.7 | 58.5 |  | 6.06 .5 |  | US\$/kg | 682 |
| 6203 Men's or boys'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers. | 28.0 | 50.3 | 40.2 | 23.4 | 24.5 | US\$/unit | 841 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 2611.7 | 15.2 | 9.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 763.8 | 19.1 | 15.7 | 29.2 |
| 2+4 | 778.5 | 19.0 | 31.0 | 29.8 |
| 3 | 68.9 | -7.1 | -15.1 | 2.6 |
| 5 | 36.3 | 12.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| 6 | 329.2 | 0.0 | -19.6 | 12.6 |
| 7 | 80.7 | 32.3 | 18.5 | 3.1 |
| 8 | 322.0 | 24.9 | -7.9 | 12.3 |
| 9 | 232.3 | 19.8 | 25.5 | 8.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, Iubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 23.1, 19.2 and 15.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons" (HS code 2711) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the Russian Federation, China and the Islamic Republic of Iran, accounting for respectively $28.3,13.6$ and 5.6 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 1.4 bIn US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 525.6 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 3893.5 | 4849.9 | 5053.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 358.3 | 375.8 | 432.1 |  |  |  | 343 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 242.6 | 278.2 | 296.8 | 0.70 .8 |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 163.9 | 132.8 | 180.9 | 100.465 .2 |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 7102 Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set.. | 124.5 | 172.3 | 149.5 | 282.6282 .021 |  | US\$/carat | 667 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 89.4 | 133.1 | 149.9 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 49.0 | 89.8 | 123.8 | 14.7 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 56.6 | 87.6 | 114.5 | 40.5 | 38.4 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2401 Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse. | 35.3 | 79.4 | 98.4 | 3.73 .9 | 4.0 | US\$/kg | 121 |
| 7601 Unwrought aluminium.. | 67.3 | 57.5 | 71.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | US\$/kg | 684 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin.. | 60.5 | 62.9 | 50.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 041 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Aruba decreased substantially by 21.7 percent to reach 69.8 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 5.3 percent to reach 1.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 1.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at -666.2 min US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Aruba were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were also highly concentrated. The top 3 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 3 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2016, the value of exports of services of Aruba decreased slightly by 1.8 percent, reaching 2.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 1.7 percent and reached 867.0 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 1.2 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 41.4, 22.7 and 9.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol" (HS code 2208) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Areas nes, Colombia and the United States, accounting for respectively 47.9, 21.5 and 9.9 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2016 at 1.6 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 247.7 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 107.9 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | 2014-2018 |  | $2017-2018$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


## Imports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 27.1, 22.8 and 21.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, Areas nes and the Netherlands, accounting for respectively 49.4, 27.0 and 10.6 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2016 at 318.6 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 257.9 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 109.9 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Australia increased moderately by 5.4 percent to reach 266.4 bIn US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 6.0 percent to reach 221.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3 ). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 44.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at 88.7 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Australia were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 9 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Australia increased moderately by 6.3 percent, reaching 69.3 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 6.9 percent and reached 72.7 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 3.3 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019 , representing respectively $32.5,23.9$ and 18.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites" (HS code 2601) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, accounting for respectively $35.6,15.3$ and 6.8 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 45.0 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 7.8 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 4.6 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| de 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 230174.8 | 252757.8 | 266377.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites. | 48523.0 | 47143.7 | 66496.4 | 0.10 .1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 281 |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal.. | 43298.3 | 49675.6 | 44236.7 | $0.1 \quad 0.1$ |  | US\$/kg | 321 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 34441.6 | 45563.7 | 47480.2 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 13088.6 | 14110.5 | 16238.4 | 40.440 .9 | 44.4 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 3191.9 | 5731.3 | 4182.9 | 0.30 .5 |  | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2603 Copper ores and concentrates. | 3669.4 | 4475.8 | 4310.3 | 2.12 .2 | 2.2 | US\$/kg | 283 |
| 0202 Meat of bovine animals, frozen. | 3450.1 | 3944.3 | 4838.5 | 4.54 .5 | 4.9 | US\$/kg | 011 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin.. | 4650.6 | 3036.0 | 2482.9 | $0.2 \begin{array}{ll}0.2\end{array}$ | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 7601 Unwrought aluminium.. | 2581.0 | 3194.7 | 2724.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 | US\$/kg | 684 |
| 0204 Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen.. | 2530.4 | 2802.8 | 3007.5 | 5.65 .7 | 5.8 | US\$/kg | 012 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 266377.2 | 9.1 | 5.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 28449.4 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 10.7 |
| 2+4 | 86659.6 | 9.6 | 25.5 | 32.5 |
| 3 | 50418.2 | 1.5 | -13.5 | 18.9 |
| 5 | 8287.5 | 10.7 | 6.1 | 3.1 |
| 6 | 11347.2 | 0.5 | -8.3 | 4.3 |
| 7 | 11826.6 | -0.5 | 3.3 | 4.4 |
| 8 | 5662.5 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 2.1 |
| 9 | 63726.2 | 37.1 | 6.5 | 23.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)

Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $39.8,14.8$ and 12.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the United States and Japan, accounting for respectively 24.1, 10.9 and 7.2 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 37.0 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 13.7 bIn US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 9.6 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Austria decreased slightly by 3.1 percent to reach 171.5 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 4.1 percent to reach 176.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 5.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -6.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Austria were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Austria increased substantially by 11.5 percent, reaching 70.7 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 11.6 percent and reached 57.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 13.5 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 39.5, 19.9 and 13.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, the United States and Italy, accounting for respectively $29.6,6.8$ and 6.3 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 32.4 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 24.1 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 23.5 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 171532.1 | 4.2 | -3.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 12744.0 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 7.4 |
| 2+4 | 4404.4 | 4.1 | -8.5 | 2.6 |
| 3 | 3804.7 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| 5 | 22345.7 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 13.0 |
| 6 | 34202.5 | 2.2 | -8.0 | 19.9 |
| 7 | 67808.6 | 4.0 | -2.6 | 39.5 |
| 8 | 19127.4 | 3.3 | -3.4 | 11.2 |
| 9 | 7094.7 | 18.0 | -8.8 | 4.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 36.1, 15.5 and 14.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, Italy and China, accounting for respectively $35.5,6.3$ and 5.9 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 24.8 bIn US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 21.0 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236 ) at 16.7 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Azerbaijan increased slightly by 0.8 percent to reach 19.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 19.1 percent to reach 13.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate surplus of 6.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 5.1 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Azerbaijan were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Azerbaijan increased by less than 0.1 percent, reaching 4.6 bln US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 16.0 percent and reached 6.7 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 2.1 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019 , representing respectively $90.7,3.8$ and 1.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Italy, Turkey and Israel, accounting for respectively $31.0,11.2$ and 6.0 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 2.6 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.2 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 528.3 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 15306.0 | 19489.1 | 19635.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude.. | 12171.3 | 15710.5 | 14814.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 1255.5 | 1527.6 | 2379.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 339.2 | 520.6 | 462.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 0702 Tomatoes, fresh or chilled. | 151.6 | 177.4 | 189.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 054 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 125.4 | 145.5 | 172.4 | 40.7 | 30.4 | 35.9 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 0810 Other fruit, fresh.. | 105.6 | 134.1 | 134.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 0802 Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled. | 115.0 | 94.2 | 125.6 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.5 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 5201 Cotton, not carded or combed.. | 32.5 | 79.5 | 122.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | US\$/kg | 263 |
| 3901 Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms.. | 75.4 | 74.4 | 69.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 571 |
| 7601 Unwrought aluminium. | 51.2 | 71.4 | 84.6 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | US\$/kg | 684 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 19635.6 | 11.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 753.3 | 3.3 | 10.0 | 3.8 |
| 2+4 | 181.8 | 8.5 | 35.2 | 0.9 |
| 3 | 17800.2 | 12.3 | -0.4 | 90.7 |
| 5 | 279.4 | 10.1 | 43.6 | 1.4 |
| 6 | 324.8 | 15.9 | -4.0 | 1.7 |
| 7 | 89.0 | 11.4 | 23.3 | 0.5 |
| 8 | 32.6 | 5.5 | 14.8 | 0.2 |
| 9 | 174.4 | -4.9 | 10.7 | 0.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 |  | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 13649.3 | 10.3 | 19.1 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 1741.2 | 8.2 | 14.4 | 12.8 |
| $2+4$ | 478.2 | 13.8 | 11.4 | 3.5 |
| 3 | 827.3 | 53.2 | 14.3 | 6.1 |
| 5 | 1305.6 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 9.6 |
| 6 | 2187.8 | -2.2 | -1.4 | 16.0 |
| 7 | 3852.1 | 4.9 | 13.4 | 28.2 |
| 8 | 1085.2 | 17.8 | 4.8 | 8.0 |
| 9 | 2171.9 | 41.6 | 128.8 | 15.9 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $28.2,16.0$ and 15.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the Russian Federation, Turkey and China, accounting for respectively 16.9, 13.3 and 10.3 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 2.3 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.5 bln US\$ and "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 1.3 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 8767.8 | 11460.3 | 13649.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 0.0 | 815.0 | 2112.0 |  | 39.7 | 42.6 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 214.6 | 407.6 | 546.5 | 18.5 | 15.6 | 12.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 280.1 | 318.4 | 396.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. | 227.2 | 206.0 | 340.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 211.1 | 253.6 | 261.3 | 14.1 |  | 16.5 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 7304 Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (other than cast iron) | 186.9 | 337.3 | 192.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.9 | US\$/kg | 679 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 488.3 | 134.2 | 59.8 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.. | 69.9 | 340.8 | 226.0 | 0.2 |  | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy.. | 134.4 | 183.3 | 257.7 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8481 Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells. | 180.1 | 159.5 | 155.4 | 26.6 | 21.5 | 18.7 | US\$/kg | 747 |

## Overview:

In 2015, the value of merchandise exports of the Bahamas decreased substantially by 35.8 percent to reach 442.8 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 16.6 percent to reach 3.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 2.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at -2.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the Bahamas were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were also highly concentrated. The top 1 partner accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 1 partner accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of the Bahamas increased substantially by 14.7 percent, reaching 3.7 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 0.3 percent and reached 1.8 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 1.9 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Chemicals" (SITC section 5), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2015, representing respectively $32.9,20.2$ and 15.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2013 to 2015, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, France and Canada, accounting for respectively 83.2, 3.5 and 2.2 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 3.4 bIn US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 267.9 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2013 to 2015


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2015 | Avg. Growth rates 2011-2015 2014-2015 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2015 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 442.8 | -11.7 | -35.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 64.6 | -4.4 | -10.5 | 14.6 |
| 2+4 | 28.3 | -11.2 | -28.9 | 6.4 |
| 3 | 70.3 | -24.5 | -57.5 | 15.9 |
| 5 | 145.8 | -12.7 | -47.2 | 32.9 |
| 6 | 26.3 | -11.5 | -43.3 | 5.9 |
| 7 | 89.4 | 0.9 | 11.4 | 20.2 |
| 8 | 18.0 | 21.5 | 100.2 | 4.1 |
| 9 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2015 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2015 |  | 2011-2015 | $2014-2015$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 3161.3 | -1.9 | -16.6 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 602.0 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 19.0 |
| $2+4$ | 77.7 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 2.5 |
| 3 | 535.3 | -12.9 | -38.4 | 16.9 |
| 5 | 342.5 | -2.9 | -12.8 | 10.8 |
| 6 | 431.3 | -0.8 | -22.3 | 13.6 |
| 7 | 615.1 | 1.3 | -14.6 | 19.5 |
| 8 | 430.4 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 13.6 |
| 9 | 127.0 | -0.9 | -16.6 | 4.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2015)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2015)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2015, representing respectively $19.5,19.0$ and 16.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2013 to 2015, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, Areas nes and Trinidad and Tobago, accounting for respectively 85.7, 1.6 and 1.5 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 636.7 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 488.0 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 349.2 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2013 to 2015


## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Bahrain increased substantially by 14.9 percent to reach 14.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 18.4 percent to reach 20.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 6.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Western Asia and Northern Africa at -4.2 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Bahrain were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 6 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2014, the value of exports of services of Bahrain increased slightly by 2.0 percent, reaching 3.0 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 3.7 percent and reached 1.6 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 1.4 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 48.3, 24.4 and 7.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Areas nes, Saudi Arabia and the United States, accounting for respectively 43.5, 16.1 and 6.7 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2014 at 1.2 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 718.1 mln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 408.2 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2014)


Remaining ( $23.6 \%$ )

Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 10545.9 | 12485.4 | 14347.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 3857.6 | 5532.5 | 6907.0 |  | 0.6 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites. | 778.5 | 863.5 | 989.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 281 |
| 7605 Aluminium wire. | 701.3 | 801.7 | 796.6 |  | 1.9 | 2.0 | US\$/kg | 684 |
| 7601 Unwrought aluminium. | 131.5 | 509.5 | 669.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | US\$/kg | 684 |
| 7606 Aluminium plates, sheets and strip, of a thickness exceeding 0.2 mm . | 504.0 | 407.3 | 362.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | US\$/kg | 684 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 126.4 | 380.4 | 292.0 | 35.4 | 42.0 | 44.3 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 7207 Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 190.1 | 287.0 | 309.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 672 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 198.4 | 214.7 | 176.7 | 20.6 | 41.1 |  | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |
| 7308 Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06). | 8.9 | 194.3 | 290.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 691 |
| 3102 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous. | 158.1 | 143.6 | 187.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 562 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 2018 \\ \text { share } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 14347.7 | -11.8 | 14.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 594.0 | -1.4 | 14.1 | 4.1 |
| 2+4 | 1074.2 | 2.1 | 14.2 | 7.5 |
| 3 | 6924.0 | -16.8 | 24.4 | 48.3 |
| 5 | 804.6 | -4.6 | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| 6 | 3495.4 | -1.9 | 10.2 | 24.4 |
| 7 | 869.6 | -16.3 | -8.3 | 6.1 |
| 8 | 525.3 | -12.2 | -6.8 | 3.7 |
| 9 | 60.8 | -33.0 | 610.1 | 0.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 <br> 2017-2018 |  | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 20597.5 | 0.6 | 18.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1843.8 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 9.0 |
| 2+4 | 1942.8 | 4.0 | 62.6 | 9.4 |
| 3 | 6127.4 | -6.6 | 35.0 | 29.7 |
| 5 | 1230.1 | 3.4 | 12.2 | 6.0 |
| 6 | 2044.0 | 4.9 | -0.1 | 9.9 |
| 7 | 5497.9 | 6.5 | 10.6 | 26.7 |
| 8 | 1637.8 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 8.0 |
| 9 | 273.7 | -0.5 | 15.2 | 1.3 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
$0+1$ Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2014)


## Imports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 29.7, 26.7 and 9.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Saudi Arabia, China and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively 29.6, 9.4 and 7.0 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2014 at 734.0 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 718.1 mIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | SITC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016\|2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 14748.5 | 17390.9 | 20597.5 |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 3148.3 | 4246.2 | 5721.3 | 0.30 .4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 1300.8 | 955.3 | 1015.8 | 26.723 .9 | 25.5 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2818 Artificial corundum, whether or not chemically defined.. | 433.9 | 488.7 | 906.7 | $0.3 \quad 0.3$ | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 522 |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites. | 265.8 | 427.6 | 738.7 | 0.10 .1 |  | US\$/kg | 281 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy.. | 413.2 | 388.6 | 418.7 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8905 Light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers, floating cranes and other vessels. | 358.6 | 233.4 | 364.3 | $35.9 \quad 5.3$ |  | mln US\$/unit | 793 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 215.4 | 316.5 | 305.3 | 6.317 .5 | 20.2 | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 231.4 | 218.1 | 260.2 | 63.0 | 66.1 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 211.4 | 226.8 | 270.4 |  |  |  | 971 |
| 8411 Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines | 149.3 | 199.9 | 295.2 |  |  |  | 714 |

## Overview:

In 2015, the value of merchandise exports of Bangladesh amounted to 31.7 bIn US\$, while its merchandise imports reached 48.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 16.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -15.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Bangladesh were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Bangladesh increased substantially by 39.5 percent, reaching 5.0 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 16.7 percent and reached 10.7 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 5.7 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2015, representing respectively $87.5,6.6$ and 2.6 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2013 to 2015, the largest export commodity was "T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted" (HS code 6109) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively 19.5, 14.9 and 10.5 percent of total exports. "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 2.1 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 872.9 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 654.3 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2013 to 2015

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 24537.3 |  | 31734.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6109 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted. | 4609.5 |  | 6100.6 | 12.5 |  | 11.8 | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 6203 Men's or boys'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers. | 4618.4 |  | 5972.8 | 14.6 |  | 14.3 | US\$/unit | 841 |
| 6204 Women's or girls'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts... | 2367.8 |  | 3394.8 | 16.2 |  | 16.2 | US\$/unit | 842 |
| 6110 Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waist-coats and similar articles.. | 2410.9 |  | 2952.6 | 15.5 |  | 15.3 | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 6205 Men's or boys'shirts. | 1761.6 |  | 2325.3 | 18.1 |  | 18.0 | US\$/unit | 841 |
| 6105 Men's or boys'shirts, knitted or crocheted.. | 634.2 |  | 794.8 | 13.4 |  | 13.1 | US\$/unit | 843 |
| 6104 Women's or girls'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts... | 545.4 |  | 871.8 | 13.5 |  | 13.7 | US\$/unit | 844 |
| 5307 Yarn of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading 53.03. | 464.2 |  | 496.2 | 0.8 |  | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 651 |
| 6103 Men's, boys'suits, jackets, trousers etc knitted or crocheted. | 401.3 |  | 529.6 | 13.2 |  | 12.9 | US\$/unit | 843 |
| 6302 Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen... | 470.0 |  | 449.7 | 6.9 |  | 6.4 | US\$/kg | 658 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2015 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2011-2015 $2014-2015$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2015 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 31734.2 | 6.9 | ... | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 822.7 | -2.9 |  | 2.6 |
| 2+4 | 312.1 | -12.6 | ... | 1.0 |
| 3 | 178.1 | -10.7 | ... | 0.6 |
| 5 | 136.5 | -5.5 | ... | 0.4 |
| 6 | 2104.3 | -3.1 | ... | 6.6 |
| 7 | 397.2 | 8.9 | ... | 1.3 |
| 8 | 27782.7 | 8.9 | ... | 87.5 |
| 9 | 0.5 | 125.6 |  | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2015 | Avg. Growth rates2011-2015 $2014-2015$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2015 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 48058.7 | 3.9 | ... | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 4605.9 | 2.3 | ... | 9.6 |
| 2+4 | 7066.8 | -0.4 | ... | 14.7 |
| 3 | 5219.9 | 13.7 | ... | 10.9 |
| 5 | 5585.7 | 2.4 | ... | 11.6 |
| 6 | 13487.1 | 6.5 | ... | 28.1 |
| 7 | 9532.3 | 0.4 | ... | 19.8 |
| 8 | 2560.4 | 9.4 | ... | 5.3 |
| 9 | 0.5 | -2.8 |  | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2015)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2015)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2015, representing respectively 28.1, 19.8 and 14.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2013 to 2015, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, India and Singapore, accounting for respectively 21.0, 11.7 and 8.3 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 8.3 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 740.9 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 721.7 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2013 to 2015


## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Barbados decreased moderately by 5.7 percent to reach 457.7 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports was the same as the previous year at 1.6 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 1.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at -548.4 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Barbados were diversified amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2016, the value of exports of services of Barbados decreased slightly by 0.1 percent, reaching 1.4 bln US\$, while its imports of services decreased moderately by 5.1 percent and reached 667.4 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 746.5 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 26.4, 21.6 and 20.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Areas nes and Trinidad and Tobago, accounting for respectively 27.9, 18.6 and 7.4 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2016 at 1.0 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 240.8 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2002 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 516.8 | 485.4 | 457.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 67.9 | 94.6 | 109.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2208 Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol. | 46.8 | 54.5 | 50.6 | 3.1 |  |  | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 81.8 | 19.0 |  | 469.9 |  |  | US\$/kg | 897 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 43.6 | 33.3 | 28.2 | 0.6 |  |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 9021 Orthopaedic appliances, including crutches, surgical belts and trusses... | 27.1 | 19.5 | 15.5 |  |  |  |  | 899 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 18.5 | 16.2 | 20.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 4821 Paper or paperboard lables of all kinds, whether or not printed. | 12.0 | 11.7 | 13.4 | 24.1 |  |  | US\$/kg | 892 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils, crude. | 8.9 | 12.8 | 11.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 1517 Margarine; edible mixtures... | 9.2 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | US\$/kg | 091 |
| 1905 Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares. | 8.6 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | US\$/kg | 048 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 457.7 | -1.2 | -5.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 93.5 | -1.0 | -12.2 | 20.4 |
| 2+4 | 6.6 | -1.6 | 36.3 | 1.4 |
| 3 | 121.0 | -4.1 | 12.1 | 26.4 |
| 5 | 63.0 | -3.1 | -12.9 | 13.8 |
| 6 | 50.1 | 4.3 | 10.1 | 10.9 |
| 7 | 20.4 | -8.3 | -31.3 | 4.5 |
| 8 | 98.8 | 4.1 | -13.6 | 21.6 |
| 9 | 4.4 | -11.2 | 1.7 | 1.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | $2014-2018$ | 2017-2018 | share |
| Total | 1599.9 | -2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 338.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 21.1 |
| $2+4$ | 44.1 | -0.8 | 7.2 | 2.8 |
| 3 | 371.7 | -4.4 | 18.7 | 23.2 |
| 5 | 161.7 | -3.2 | -2.1 | 10.1 |
| 6 | 177.1 | -2.2 | -6.8 | 11.1 |
| 7 | 301.4 | -2.1 | -12.1 | 18.8 |
| 8 | 200.2 | -2.1 | -5.4 | 12.5 |
| 9 | 5.6 | -4.6 | 18.0 | 0.4 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


Imports Profile:
"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $23.2,21.1$ and 18.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, Trinidad and Tobago and China, accounting for respectively 39.4, 16.0 and 6.3 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2016 at 349.3 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 107.0 mln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 57.1 min US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2002 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1621.3 | 1599.6 | 1599.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 239.9 | 298.9 | 354.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 51.2 | 52.8 | 46.5 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 16.1 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ).. | 52.4 | 46.0 | 45.4 | 30.3 | 25.4 | 25.0 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 71.1 | 20.2 | 20.3 | 0.4 |  | 0.3 | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof.. | 23.9 | 26.0 | 18.9 |  |  |  |  | 752 |
| 2106 Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included. | 21.7 | 20.9 | 22.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 098 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 17.7 | 18.6 | 20.1 | 20.6 | 20.3 | 22.4 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 3923 Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics. | 16.5 | 15.6 | 17.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | US\$/kg | 893 |
| 9403 Other furniture and parts thereof. | 14.4 | 20.4 | 13.5 |  |  |  |  | 821 |
| 2202 Waters with added sugar. | 16.9 | 15.3 | 14.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | US\$/litre | 111 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Belarus increased substantially by 15.3 percent to reach 33.7 bIn US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 12.2 percent to reach 38.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 4.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -4.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Belarus were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were highly concentrated. The top 9 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2016, the value of exports of services of Belarus increased slightly by 2.0 percent, reaching 6.5 bln US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 1.8 percent and reached 4.0 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 2.5 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 25.1, 15.8 and 15.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively $42.3,11.8$ and 7.6 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2016 at 2.9 bln US\$, followed by "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 1.0 bln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 967.7 mln US\$ (see graph 3 ).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 23537.4 | 29240.0 | 33726.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 4041.4 | 5305.7 | 6488.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3104 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, potassic. | 2020.0 | 2260.6 | 2719.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 631.3 | 1028.2 | 1296.9 | 134.6 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 970.5 | 791.5 | 1189.0 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 0406 Cheese and curd. | 690.0 | 798.5 | 811.4 | 3.4 |  |  | US\$/kg | 024 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 471.6 | 606.6 | 809.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8701 Tractors (other than tractors of heading 87.09). | 476.7 | 612.5 | 583.1 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 14.5 | thsd US\$/unit | 722 |
| 0402 Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar. | 458.2 | 476.1 | 402.1 | 2.2 |  |  | US\$/kg | 022 |
| 0405 Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads. | 332.5 | 431.7 | 403.4 | 3.9 |  |  | US\$/kg | 023 |
| 0201 Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled. | 315.1 | 355.6 | 381.5 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 | US\$/kg | 011 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 <br> Snar |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | 33726.1 | -1.7 | 15.3 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 4813.7 | -1.8 | 1.3 | 14.3 |
| $2+4$ | 1375.1 | 10.6 | 42.7 | 4.1 |
| 3 | 8477.3 | -8.5 | 23.0 | 25.1 |
| 5 | 5338.0 | 1.9 | 22.8 | 15.8 |
| 6 | 5068.4 | 1.8 | 13.2 | 15.0 |
| 7 | 5243.5 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 15.5 |
| 8 | 2221.1 | 0.3 | 9.2 | 6.6 |
| 9 | 1189.1 | 2.7 | 50.2 | 3.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | 2018 share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 38408.9 | -1.3 | 12.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 3485.1 | -5.9 | -12.1 | 9.1 |
| 2+4 | 1893.6 | 10.8 | 28.1 | 4.9 |
| 3 | 11085.5 | -1.7 | 14.6 | 28.9 |
| 5 | 4222.9 | -2.1 | 8.6 | 11.0 |
| 6 | 5842.0 | 0.5 | 11.0 | 15.2 |
| 7 | 8634.7 | 1.1 | 17.8 | 22.5 |
| 8 | 2571.6 | 1.6 | 18.6 | 6.7 |
| 9 | 673.7 | -23.2 | 42.2 | 1.8 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


## Imports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $28.9,22.5$ and 15.2 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the Russian Federation, China and Germany, accounting for respectively 56.6, 7.8 and 4.8 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2016 at 1.3 bln US\$, followed by "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 846.9 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 795.2 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 27609.9 | 34234.8 | 38408.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 3970.8 | 5338.1 | 6822.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 2628.5 | 2962.4 | 2914.7 | 0.2 |  |  | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 567.9 | 1147.4 | 1186.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 367.6 | 725.4 | 1097.0 | 12.8 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 995.5 | 471.8 | 671.7 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 402.7 | 473.4 | 472.7 | 62.5 | 58.8 | 63.9 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 352.0 | 419.2 | 540.1 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 281.1 | 395.1 | 484.7 | 4.5 |  |  | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 7204 Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel. | 256.3 | 382.4 | 460.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 282 |
| 0808 Apples, pears and quinces, fresh. | 427.1 | 392.4 | 207.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 057 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Belgium decreased moderately by 5.0 percent to reach 445.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 6.2 percent to reach 426.5 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 18.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 39.7 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Belgium were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Belgium increased moderately by 6.7 percent, reaching 117.0 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 8.9 percent and reached 119.6 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 2.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Chemicals" (SITC section 5), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $30.7,23.3$ and 15.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, France and the Netherlands, accounting for respectively 17.5, 14.5 and 12.1 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 53.4 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 30.6 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 10.5 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 $2018-2019 \mid$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 445214.4 | 2.9 | -5.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 42015.2 | 3.3 | -3.0 | 9.4 |
| 2+4 | 12253.5 | 2.7 | -8.1 | 2.8 |
| 3 | 36633.9 | 2.4 | -17.2 | 8.2 |
| 5 | 136664.2 | 3.7 | -3.8 | 30.7 |
| 6 | 66563.2 | 2.5 | -9.2 | 15.0 |
| 7 | 103878.5 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 23.3 |
| 8 | 43089.8 | 1.6 | -5.5 | 9.7 |
| 9 | 4116.2 | -23.0 | -1.9 | 0.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 426489.1 | 3.5 | -6.2 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 34537.3 | 3.0 | -5.8 | 8.1 |
| $2+4$ | 19248.1 | 6.1 | -7.4 | 4.5 |
| 3 | 50862.2 | 2.7 | -19.1 | 11.9 |
| 5 | 110031.3 | 3.3 | -3.8 | 25.8 |
| 6 | 53028.7 | 0.1 | -14.7 | 12.4 |
| 7 | 114213.9 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 26.8 |
| 8 | 42194.9 | 3.5 | -1.6 | 9.9 |
| 9 | 2372.6 | -16.2 | -2.4 | 0.6 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
$0+1$ Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, Iubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $26.8,25.8$ and 12.4 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the Netherlands, Germany and France, accounting for respectively 17.5, 13.4 and 9.6 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 51.9 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 33.5 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 21.8 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 409024.8 | 454713.8 | 426489.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 36651.3 | 38727.2 | 39257.3 | 17.3 | 18.7 | 20.2 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ) | 19598.4 | 20401.7 | 23470.6 | 81.0 | 74.6 | 90.1 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 18862.2 | 23899.2 | 19741.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; | 15244.6 | 19466.6 | 18451.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 3002 Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic uses.. | 13428.2 | 18423.9 | 20267.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | thsd US\$/kg | 541 |
| 7102 Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted o | 13693.7 | 13851.1 | 10402.2 | 112.9 |  |  | US\$/carat | 667 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 10864.1 | 14219.0 | 7968.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 2933 Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only. | 8009.8 | 13273.7 | 8518.9 | 61.0 | 86.3 | 67.3 | US\$/kg | 515 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 | 7778.0 | 8150.0 | 8765.7 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 9.2 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 9018 Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary. | 5638.3 | 5602.3 | 5540.2 |  |  |  |  | 872 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Belize increased slightly by 1.7 percent to reach 244.9 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 2.9 percent to reach 985.9 mln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 741.0 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at -380.7 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Belize were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were also moderately concentrated. The top 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 6 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Belize increased substantially by 15.7 percent, reaching 626.0 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 4.1 percent and reached 231.1 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 394.8 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $79.1,8.9$ and 3.2 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form" (HS code 1701) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United Kingdom, the United States and Jamaica, accounting for respectively $30.3,27.6$ and 5.9 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 486.7 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 50.6 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 40.2 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { HS } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2017 | 2018 |  | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities.. |  | 277.6 | 240.9 |  | 244.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1701 | and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 74 |  | 6. 4 | 68.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 0803 | plantains, fresh or dried. | 40 |  | 7.1 | 38.8 |  |  | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 2009 | ing grape must) and vegetable juices. | 33 |  | . 2 | 25.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 059 |
| 0306 | ther in shell or not. | 16 |  | . 7 | 16.7 | 7.4 |  | 8.4 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 2710 | her than crude. |  |  | 3.4 | 11.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2709 | oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude.. | 11 |  | . 3 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 0713 | vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split. |  |  | 7.0 | 9.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 054 |
| 2402 | cigarillos and cigarettes.. |  |  | 5.7 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 0307 | in shell or not.. |  |  | 6.6 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 7.4 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 3301 | eneless or not), including concretes. |  |  | 6.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | US\$/kg | 551 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-20192018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 244.9 | -6.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 193.7 | -0.7 | 7.5 | 79.1 |
| 2+4 | 4.3 | -8.8 | 9.6 | 1.8 |
| 3 | 21.8 | -5.1 | -15.2 | 8.9 |
| 5 | 7.7 | 1.3 | -33.6 | 3.2 |
| 6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 28.7 | 2.3 |
| 7 | 3.9 | -10.1 | -38.8 | 1.6 |
| 8 | 7.2 | -15.1 | -8.3 | 2.9 |
| 9 | 0.5 | -67.8 | -28.7 | 0.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $21.3,19.2$ and 16.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Mexico, accounting for respectively 40.9, 12.3 and 10.9 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 66.9 min US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 47.5 mln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 42.8 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 913.1 | 957.7 | 985.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 90.8 | 120.9 | 130.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes. | 44.2 | 47.8 | 46.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 4202 Trunks, suit-cases, vanity-cases, executive-cases, brief-cases. | 21.2 | 21.0 | 20.8 |  |  |  |  | 831 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 17.3 | 20.1 | 16.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 15.9 | 16.3 | 15.5 | 18.9 | 19.0 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 14.1 | 17.4 | 15.6 | 16.9 | 19.6 | 20.6 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 13.9 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 3105 Mineral or chemical fertilisers.. | 12.8 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 3808 Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides.. | 12.8 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 1.8 |  | 2.1 | US\$/kg | 591 |
| 3923 Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics.. | 11.8 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 893 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Benin increased substantially by 31.1 percent to reach 952.2 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 7.1 percent to reach 3.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 2.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -806.5 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Benin were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 9 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2015 , the value of exports of services of Benin decreased substantially by 14.4 percent, reaching 355.5 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 25.6 percent and reached 654.0 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 298.6 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 58.8, 21.6 and 8.6 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Cotton, not carded or combed" (HS code 5201) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Bangladesh, India and Viet Nam, accounting for respectively $16.8,15.0$ and 10.0 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 143.3 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 140.9 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)

Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 |  | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 409.8 | 726.3 | 952.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5201 Cotton, not carded or combed. | 175.5 | 345.4 | 445.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 263 |
| 0801 Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried. | 39.1 | 81.6 | 138.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 1207 Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken.. | 8.2 | 23.5 | 44.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 222 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 13.2 | 17.3 | 25.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 15.2 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum).. | 18.0 | 22.2 | 13.0 | 0.2 | 1.7 |  | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 0207 Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05 . | 0.0 | 22.2 | 30.9 | 9.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 012 |
| 1512 Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil. | 4.6 | 23.6 | 23.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 421 |
| 1511 Palm oil and its fractions... | 11.8 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 8411 Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines. | 0.0 | ... | 35.8 |  |  | 120.4 | US\$/kg | 714 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| Total | 952.2 | -0.4 | 31.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 205.7 | 11.4 | 44.4 | 21.6 |
| 2+4 | 559.7 | 13.4 | 29.9 | 58.8 |
| 3 | 25.9 | -29.7 | 42.5 | 2.7 |
| 5 | 7.4 | -6.9 | -29.4 | 0.8 |
| 6 | 82.3 | -8.7 | 49.8 | 8.6 |
| 7 | 54.1 | -29.8 | 30.0 | 5.7 |
| 8 | 4.2 | -29.4 | -25.1 | 0.4 |
| 9 | 13.0 | -12.3 | -41.6 | 1.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates2014-2018 2017-2018 |  | $2018$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 3278.0 | -3.0 | 7.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1325.5 | -4.7 | -9.6 | 40.4 |
| 2+4 | 288.6 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 8.8 |
| 3 | 602.9 | 3.9 | 13.5 | 18.4 |
| 5 | 289.1 | 4.3 | 90.6 | 8.8 |
| 6 | 282.9 | -7.2 | 20.6 | 8.6 |
| 7 | 419.9 | -11.3 | 13.5 | 12.8 |
| 8 | 69.1 | -8.6 | 25.8 | 2.1 |
| 9 | 0.0 | -84.8 | -69.3 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


## Imports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 40.4, 18.4 and 12.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Rice" (HS code 1006) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were India, Thailand and China, accounting for respectively 15.3, 13.7 and 8.0 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 436.9 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 94.8 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 62.3 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 2630.2 | 3060.1 | 3278.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1006 Rice. | 773.5 | 1068.9 | 873.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 343.3 | 370.0 | 424.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 1511 Palm oil and its fractions. | 69.3 | 201.3 | 236.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 0207 Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05. | 167.4 | 100.9 | 110.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | US\$/kg | 012 |
| 2716 Electrical energy. | 93.6 | 122.1 | 142.4 | 46.3 | 40.9 | 51.8 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 72.3 | 86.6 | 95.1 | 16.2 | 16.8 |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 93.1 | 70.0 | 67.1 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 19.1 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04.. | 71.9 | 48.0 | 95.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 32.5 | 57.4 | 79.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 8711 Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor. | 53.5 | 48.6 | 52.8 |  |  |  |  | 785 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Bermuda increased substantially by 95.1 percent to reach 22.9 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 0.8 percent to reach 1.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 1.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at -824.2 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Bermuda were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were also highly concentrated. The top 2 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 3 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Bermuda increased moderately by 6.3 percent, reaching 1.4 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 0.7 percent and reached 945.4 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 431.1 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively $35.5,34.2$ and 19.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than 80 \% vol" (HS code 2208) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Areas nes and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively 73.4, 9.8 and 5.6 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 512.9 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 455.2 mln US\$ and "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) at 171.6 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { HS } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITC code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2016 | 2017 |  | 2018 |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. |  | 8.3 | 11.7 |  | 22.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | th by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol. | 4. |  | 4.9 |  |  | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.0 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 4907 | evenue or similar stamps of current or new issue. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 145.9 | thsd US\$/kg | 892 |
| 9015 | $g$ photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic. | 0. |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 874 |
| 9999 | pecified according to kind. | 0. |  | 0.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8903 | essels for pleasure or sports; rowing boats and canoes..... | 0. |  | 0.0 |  |  | 43.5 | 0.0 | 15.3 | thsd US\$/unit | 793 |
| 8803 | eading 88.01 or 88.02 . | 0. |  | 0.7 |  |  | 0.1 | 2.7 | 0.6 | thsd US\$/kg | 792 |
| 9101 | cket-watches and other watches, precious metal. | 0. |  | 0.8 |  |  | 0.2 | 21.4 | 29.6 | thsd US\$/unit | 885 |
| 8414 | ps, air or other gas compressors and fans. | 0. |  | 0.1 |  |  |  | 13.7 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 743 |
| 8525 | atus for radio-telephony, radio-broadcasting...... | 0. |  | 0.2 |  |  | 1.0 |  | 2.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 764 |
| 8429 | dozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers |  |  | 0. 2 |  |  |  | 85.3 | 122.8 | thsd US\$/unit | 723 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | $2014-2018$ |  | $2017-2018$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1070.0 | 2.7 | -0.8 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 219.8 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 20.5 |
| $2+4$ | 11.9 | 2.0 | -5.8 | 1.1 |
| 3 | 129.8 | -4.0 | 65.0 | 12.1 |
| 5 | 71.0 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 6.6 |
| 6 | 109.9 | 8.5 | 12.2 | 10.3 |
| 7 | 176.0 | 4.6 | -11.6 | 16.5 |
| 8 | 228.7 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 21.4 |
| 9 | 122.8 | 2.3 | -31.3 | 11.5 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)
Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 21.4, 20.5 and 16.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively 68.6, 9.9 and 3.6 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 271.5 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 255.0 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 194.8 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 |  | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 971.4 | 1078.2 | 1070.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 117.2 | 175.8 | 122.6 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 79.6 | 75.3 | 125.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 4907 Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue. | 84.0 | 80.7 | 76.0 | 8.8 | 5.6 | 18.6 | thsd US\$/kg | 892 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 20.6 | 27.0 | 24.0 | 11.9 | 7.0 | 13.3 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 9403 Other furniture and parts thereof. | 21.1 | 24.0 | 22.9 |  |  |  |  | 821 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). | 17.6 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 41.9 |  | 41.1 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2204 Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines. | 14.4 | 17.1 | 15.0 | 9.6 | 11.0 | 10.7 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 1905 Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers'wares. | 13.2 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | US\$/kg | 048 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 11.3 | 16.5 | 11.2 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8903 Yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports; rowing boats and canoes. | 8.8 | 17.4 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 9.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 793 |

## Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of the Plurinational State of Bolivia increased moderately by 8.7 percent to reach 9.1 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 8.0 percent to reach 10.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 979.9 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -797.9 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the Plurinational State of Bolivia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of the Plurinational State of Bolivia increased moderately by 9.4 percent, reaching 1.4 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 5.5 percent and reached 2.5 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 1.1 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 34.7, 31.2 and 12.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons" (HS code 2711) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Brazil, Argentina and the United States, accounting for respectively 18.5, 14.4 and 8.9 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 748.4 mIn US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 371.6 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016\|2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 7228.2 | 8338.1 | 9064.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 2081.6 | 2635.7 | 3022.6 | $0.2 \quad 0.2$ | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 2608 Zinc ores and concentrates. | 987.1 | 1433.9 | 1515.6 | 2.02 .9 | 3.0 | US\$/kg | 287 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum) | 742.8 | 1060.7 | 1165.9 | 39.940 .4 | 40.6 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2616 Precious metal ores and concentrates. | 652.5 | 584.7 | 526.1 | 568.7555 .1 | 129.8 | US\$/kg | 289 |
| 2304 Oil-cake and other solid residues. | 550.0 | 416.0 | 529.0 | 0.30 .3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 081 |
| 8001 Unwrought tin. | 294.9 | 333.2 | 318.0 | 17.620 .1 | 20.1 | US\$/kg | 687 |
| 1507 Soya-bean oil and its fractions. | 282.6 | 255.6 | 253.7 | 0.710 .7 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 421 |
| 2607 Lead ores and concentrates. | 161.1 | 253.6 | 243.2 | $1.8 \quad 2.3$ | 2.3 | US\$/kg | 287 |
| 0801 Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried. | 182.7 | 171.4 | 221.2 | 7.012 .1 | 8.6 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 150.7 | 133.2 | 109.5 | 22.919 .7 | 26.2 | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 9064.7 | -8.7 | 8.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1024.3 | -5.7 | 21.5 | 11.3 |
| 2+4 | 2828.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 31.2 |
| 3 | 3141.7 | -17.2 | 14.9 | 34.7 |
| 5 | 179.6 | 5.3 | 99.2 | 2.0 |
| 6 | 502.8 | -5.3 | -4.9 | 5.5 |
| 7 | 83.6 | -0.3 | -31.8 | 0.9 |
| 8 | 137.1 | -7.3 | -17.5 | 1.5 |
| 9 | 1167.4 | -3.8 | 9.9 | 12.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 10044.6 | -1.5 | 8.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 740.4 | -1.2 | -0.2 | 7.4 |
| 2+4 | 99.9 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 3 | 1396.2 | 2.2 | 42.2 | 13.9 |
| 5 | 1509.6 | 1.5 | 8.7 | 15.0 |
| 6 | 1741.0 | -1.7 | 6.0 | 17.3 |
| 7 | 3793.6 | -3.5 | 3.9 | 37.8 |
| 8 | 755.2 | -1.9 | 0.0 | 7.5 |
| 9 | 8.8 | -33.3 | -80.3 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $37.8,17.3$ and 15.0 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Areas nes, China and Brazil, accounting for respectively 30.6, 22.1 and 17.1 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 811.6 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 759.1 mIn US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 396.1 mIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 8515.1 | 9302.4 | 10044.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 753.0 | 928.8 | 1347.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 409.7 | 460.5 | 412.6 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 11.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 295.4 | 270.9 | 227.1 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 17.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 3808 Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides. | 203.3 | 248.9 | 289.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 5.1 | US\$/kg | 591 |
| 7214 Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel. | 221.5 | 204.3 | 237.9 | 0.6 |  |  | US\$/kg | 676 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 204.8 | 168.6 | 187.3 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8429 Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers. | 194.3 | 194.9 | 109.8 | 70.6 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 723 |
| 8406 Steam turbines and other vapour turbines. | 0.6 | 47.7 | 439.9 |  |  |  |  | 712 |
| 8411 Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines... | 56.8 | 90.9 | 285.2 |  |  |  |  | 714 |
| 8702 Motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver. | 128.0 | 150.4 | 136.0 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 783 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Bosnia and Herzegovina decreased moderately by 8.4 percent to reach 6.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 4.0 percent to reach 11.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 4.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -2.6 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Bosnia and Herzegovina were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Bosnia and Herzegovina increased substantially by 13.6 percent, reaching 1.5 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 15.2 percent and reached 542.5 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 963.4 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 27.4, 24.1 and 16.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Seats (other than those of heading 94.02)" (HS code 9401) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, Croatia and Serbia, accounting for respectively 14.6, 12.0 and 11.4 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 830.2 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 408.8 mln US\$ and "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) at 90.8 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 6367.9 | 7182.1 | 6578.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 9401 Seats (other than those of heading 94.02). | 399.3 | 386.7 | 305.7 |  |  |  | 821 |
| 2716 Electrical energy. | 266.7 | 347.2 | 329.3 | 46.050 .6 |  | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 4407 Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled | 207.5 | 213.9 | 182.0 | 317.6366 .3 |  | US\$/m ${ }^{3}$ | 248 |
| 9403 Other furniture and parts thereof. | 191.3 | 208.3 | 193.5 |  |  |  | 821 |
| 7601 Unwrought aluminium. | 206.3 | 245.9 | 121.1 | $2.2 \quad 2.5$ | 2.2 | US\$/kg | 684 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 153.9 | 186.9 | 188.6 | 4.85 | 4.7 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 6403 Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather. | 178.3 | 180.6 | 168.3 | 36.4 | 44.3 | US\$/pair | 851 |
| 7308 Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06). | 127.6 | 179.6 | 188.1 | $1.8 \quad 2.0$ | 2.0 | US\$/kg | 691 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 .. | 144.5 | 164.8 | 160.9 | 5.06 .5 |  | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 6406 Parts of footwear. | 129.8 | 166.1 | 166.4 | 39.244 .8 | 43.6 | US\$/kg | 851 |

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Services Imports and Exports: EBOPS 2002 categories

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-20192018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 6578.2 | 6.6 | -8.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 379.0 | 0.6 | -10.8 | 5.8 |
| 2+4 | 643.6 | 0.8 | -13.8 | 9.8 |
| 3 | 532.3 | 10.5 | -24.2 | 8.1 |
| 5 | 522.3 | 9.8 | -5.9 | 7.9 |
| 6 | 1583.9 | 8.0 | -10.4 | 24.1 |
| 7 | 1113.5 | 10.6 | 3.5 | 16.9 |
| 8 | 1801.1 | 8.0 | -5.7 | 27.4 |
| 9 | 2.6 | -64.3 | 1076.7 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 11159.0 | 5.5 | -4.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1671.3 | 2.9 | -0.3 | 15.0 |
| 2+4 | 356.4 | 0.8 | -15.3 | 3.2 |
| 3 | 1564.1 | 6.5 | -9.0 | 14.0 |
| 5 | 1409.8 | 4.6 | -2.7 | 12.6 |
| 6 | 2555.2 | 5.9 | -8.1 | 22.9 |
| 7 | 2420.9 | 7.0 | -0.3 | 21.7 |
| 8 | 1179.9 | 7.7 | 2.0 | 10.6 |
| 9 | 1.2 | -41.6 | 1515.7 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 22.9, 21.7 and 15.0 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, Italy and Serbia, accounting for respectively 11.8, 11.5 and 11.1 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 239.4 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 153.3 mln US\$ and "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) at 46.7 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 10474.1 | 11629.6 | 11159.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 551.3 | 749.1 | 902.3 | 0.50 .7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 402.1 | 464.6 | 508.2 | 19.6 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal. | 264.0 | 303.2 | 303.0 | $0.2 \quad 0.2$ | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 321 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). | 255.9 | 274.8 | 283.6 | 40.442 .1 | 39.1 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 359.1 | 364.4 | 0.3 | $0.4 \quad 0.5$ | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2716 Electrical energy... | 182.7 | 107.2 | 155.7 | 46.451 .8 | 53.1 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 4107 Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting. | 123.6 | 138.7 | 114.6 | 31.732 .5 | 28.0 | US\$/kg | 611 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 116.6 | 120.8 | 132.0 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 104.6 | 123.7 | 125.8 | $0.4 \quad 0.5$ | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 87.2 | 101.2 | 97.2 |  |  |  | 782 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Botswana decreased substantially by 14.4 percent to reach 5.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 10.8 percent to reach 6.6 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 1.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Sub-Saharan Africa at -3.8 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Botswana were diversified amongst partners; imports were highly concentrated. The top 6 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 5 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Botswana increased substantially by 17.8 percent, reaching 1.0 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 11.6 percent and reached $898.9 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 136.2 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 91.3, 3.4 and 1.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set" (HS code 7102) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Belgium, India and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively 20.9, 20.2 and 16.3 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 703.9 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 118.7 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 87.8 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 5238.1 | -4.6 | -14.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 89.2 | -9.8 | -22.6 | 1.7 |
| 2+4 | 48.7 | -42.9 | -28.5 | 0.9 |
| 3 | 15.3 | -15.9 | 35.7 | 0.3 |
| 5 | 58.3 | -7.9 | -20.4 | 1.1 |
| 6 | 4781.4 | -2.5 | -13.5 | 91.3 |
| 7 | 180.7 | -9.5 | -27.6 | 3.4 |
| 8 | 21.5 | -15.1 | -36.1 | 0.4 |
| 9 | 43.1 | 10.3 | -3.0 | 0.8 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $38.6,20.8$ and 12.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set" (HS code 7102) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were South Africa, Canada and Namibia, accounting for respectively 61.6, 8.2 and 7.3 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 276.3 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 214.9 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 190.9 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |  |  | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 5329.4 | 5921.3 | 6558.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7102 Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set. | 1394.6 | 1627.1 | 1861.5 |  | 22.1 | 253.1 | US\$/carat | 667 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 722.7 | 739.1 | 704.6 |  |  |  |  | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 131.7 | 154.2 | 193.7 | 2.2 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 87.6 | 155.0 | 145.5 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 5.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 149.5 | 88.0 | 107.9 |  |  | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy.. | 68.0 | 81.9 | 81.5 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8431 Parts suitable for use principally with the machinery of headings 84.25 . | 56.4 | 91.2 | 62.9 |  |  | 19.4 | US\$/kg | 723 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05... | 56.9 | 72.3 | 68.9 | 13.0 |  |  | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 50.7 | 63.3 | 68.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 45.3 | 44.3 | 61.4 |  |  |  |  | 061 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Brazil decreased moderately by 6.0 percent to reach 225.4 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 2.1 percent to reach 177.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate surplus of 48.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at 29.4 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Brazil were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 25 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 20 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Brazil increased slightly by 0.3 percent, reaching 34.1 bIn US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 1.8 percent and reached 70.9 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 36.8 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 30.8, 21.7 and 14.2 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Soya beans, whether or not broken" (HS code 1201) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, the United States and Argentina, accounting for respectively $25.6,12.6$ and 6.2 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 16.4 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 5.9 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 5.9 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| de 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 |  | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 217739.2 | 239887.8 | 225383.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1201 Soya beans, whether or not broken. | 25717.7 | 33190.8 | 26077.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |  | US\$/kg | 222 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 16625.0 | 25131.0 | 24199.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites. | 19199.2 | 20215.7 | 22682.4 |  | 0.1 |  | US\$/kg | 281 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 11411.9 | 6525.8 | 5179.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 4703 Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate, other than dissolving grades. | 5924.3 | 7956.1 | 7135.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 251 |
| 0207 Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05. | 6577.6 | 6008.5 | 6487.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | US\$/kg | 012 |
| 2304 Oil-cake and other solid residues. | 4973.3 | 6697.3 | 5855.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 081 |
| 1005 Maize (corn). | 4631.0 | 4109.9 | 7289.5 |  | 0.0 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 044 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 6669.8 | 5141.8 | 3820.1 | 10.6 | 0.0 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 0202 Meat of bovine animals, frozen | 4385.5 | 4558.9 | 5653.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.1 | US\$/kg | 011 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 225383.5 | 4.2 | -6.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 49014.0 | 0.4 | 6.5 | 21.7 |
| 2+4 | 69438.1 | 7.5 | -7.1 | 30.8 |
| 3 | 30313.6 | 21.9 | 2.2 | 13.4 |
| 5 | 11450.6 | 0.0 | -6.2 | 5.1 |
| 6 | 24842.5 | 0.0 | -7.8 | 11.0 |
| 7 | 32012.6 | 0.6 | -21.4 | 14.2 |
| 8 | 4644.2 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| 9 | 3667.9 | -9.0 | -27.2 | 1.6 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 177347.9 | 0.8 | -2.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 8842.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 5.0 |
| 2+4 | 5122.5 | 0.9 | -7.4 | 2.9 |
| 3 | 23964.3 | -1.0 | -8.6 | 13.5 |
| 5 | 44344.8 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 25.0 |
| 6 | 21280.4 | 3.3 | 11.1 | 12.0 |
| 7 | 62344.4 | -0.7 | -6.4 | 35.2 |
| 8 | 11436.3 | -3.3 | -3.9 | 6.4 |
| 9 | 12.4 | 41.6 | 132.5 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 35.2, 25.0 and 13.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the United States and Argentina, accounting for respectively 19.1, 16.7 and 6.1 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 25.8 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 18.3 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 12.0 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Brunei Darussalam increased moderately by 7.1 percent to reach 7.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 22.5 percent to reach 5.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate surplus of 1.9 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at 2.1 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Brunei Darussalam were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 6 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2016, the value of exports of services of Brunei Darussalam decreased substantially by 17.2 percent, reaching 529.8 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased moderately by 6.4 percent and reached 1.5 bln US (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 1.0 bIn US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 91.1, 3.5 and 3.2 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons" (HS code 2711) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Japan, Singapore and Thailand, accounting for respectively 31.9, 10.2 and 9.7 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2016 at 345.7 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 144.2 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 7039.1 | 2.6 | 7.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 10.3 | 10.0 | -22.1 | 0.1 |
| 2+4 | 24.1 | 26.6 | 24.8 | 0.3 |
| 3 | 6412.1 | 2.1 | 7.2 | 91.1 |
| 5 | 247.4 | 15.7 | 0.3 | 3.5 |
| 6 | 60.2 | 3.0 | -8.2 | 0.9 |
| 7 | 228.7 | 5.9 | 33.1 | 3.2 |
| 8 | 50.2 | 1.2 | -24.1 | 0.7 |
| 9 | 6.2 | -7.0 | -32.7 | 0.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 5102.7 | 12.1 | 22.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 494.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 9.7 |
| 2+4 | 35.7 | -9.5 | -32.1 | 0.7 |
| 3 | 1719.0 | 72.1 | 526.8 | 33.7 |
| 5 | 358.8 | 11.2 | 35.1 | 7.0 |
| 6 | 707.4 | 0.5 | -40.1 | 13.9 |
| 7 | 1502.7 | 4.2 | -6.2 | 29.4 |
| 8 | 277.6 | 0.1 | -4.8 | 5.4 |
| 9 | 7.4 | -9.3 | 1.7 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


Imports Profile:
"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $33.7,29.4$ and 13.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Singapore and Malaysia, accounting for respectively 23.9, 14.4 and 13.9 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2016 at 659.0 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 499.2 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 213.4 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 |  | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 3084.5 | 4164.1 | 5102.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1161.0 | 1.6 |  |  | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 264.1 | 269.7 | 411.2 | 0.6 |  |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 197.7 | 191.7 | 253.5 |  | 17.9 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 7308 Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06). | 125.0 | 224.1 | 129.2 |  | 1.7 | 3.2 | US\$/kg | 691 |
| 8419 Machinery, plant or laboratory equipment. | 3.9 | 185.1 | 188.7 |  |  |  |  | 741 |
| 7304 Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (other than cast iron). | 41.9 | 219.9 | 83.1 | 0.4 |  | 1.6 | US\$/kg | 679 |
| 8481 Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells. | 34.8 | 146.7 | 147.6 | 33.0 |  | 24.0 | US\$/kg | 747 |
| 8407 Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines. | 90.0 | 116.1 | 68.4 | 84.9 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 713 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06).. | 55.9 | 70.1 | 92.0 |  | 39.2 |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8803 Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02 . | 60.0 | 66.2 | 71.6 | 1.5 |  | 0.8 | thsd US\$/kg | 792 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Bulgaria decreased slightly by 1.1 percent to reach 33.4 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 1.7 percent to reach 37.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 3.9 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -4.3 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Bulgaria were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 21 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Bulgaria increased substantially by 13.9 percent, reaching 10.1 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 11.9 percent and reached 6.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 3.7 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $23.0,19.9$ and 13.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, Romania and Turkey, accounting for respectively 14.1, 8.3 and 8.0 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 6.2 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 3.2 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.6 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{HS} \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. |  | 31588.4 | 33787.1 | 33414.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 | er than crude. | 2316.9 | 2193.6 | 2472.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 9999 | pecified according to kind. | 1666.0 | 1397.8 | 1151.5 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 7403 | copper alloys, unwrought. | 1293.4 | 1258.6 | 984.7 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.1 | US\$/kg | 682 |
| 7402 | copper anodes for electrolytic refining. | 1088.8 | 1067.4 | 780.9 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.0 | US\$/kg | 682 |
| 3004 | uding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06). | 908.3 | 972.7 | 1021.9 | 48.4 | 38.3 | 38.6 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 1001 |  | 778.8 | 864.2 | 950.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 8544 | enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 563.8 | 615.2 | 558.6 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 12.1 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 2716 |  | 551.8 | 520.4 | 499.5 | 46.0 | 50.5 | 55.2 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 8538 | se with the apparatus of heading $85.35,85.36$ or 85.37 . | 422.4 | 455.7 | 532.3 | 23.4 | 25.2 | 28.6 | US\$/kg | 772 |
| 1206 | whether or not broken | 441.6 | 458.0 | 426.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 222 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 33414.7 | 6.7 | -1.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 4281.3 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 12.8 |
| 2+4 | 2582.7 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 7.7 |
| 3 | 3181.2 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 9.5 |
| 5 | 3611.4 | 9.6 | 6.5 | 10.8 |
| 6 | 6645.5 | 4.2 | -14.5 | 19.9 |
| 7 | 7673.5 | 9.9 | 2.6 | 23.0 |
| 8 | 4431.5 | 6.0 | -1.1 | 13.3 |
| 9 | 1007.6 | -0.3 | -17.9 | 3.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 37277.6 | 6.2 | -1.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 3551.8 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 9.5 |
| 2+4 | 2948.8 | 3.5 | -17.1 | 7.9 |
| 3 | 5173.2 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 13.9 |
| 5 | 5171.5 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 13.9 |
| 6 | 6113.2 | 6.5 | -3.0 | 16.4 |
| 7 | 9668.3 | 7.2 | -1.6 | 25.9 |
| 8 | 3058.4 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 8.2 |
| 9 | 1592.2 | 3.0 | -7.1 | 4.3 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $25.9,16.4$ and 13.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, the Russian Federation and Italy, accounting for respectively $12.3,9.9$ and 7.4 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 3.5 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 2.6 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 34263.6 | 37927.8 | 37277.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 2640.9 | 2969.2 | 3111.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 1888.9 | 1963.6 | 1835.9 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 2603 Copper ores and concentrates. | 1681.7 | 1851.2 | 1208.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 283 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 1158.3 | 1250.3 | 1239.6 | 52.0 | 58.3 | 56.0 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 1071.1 | 1137.2 | 1087.3 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.2 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 788.5 | 936.0 | 895.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |  | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 831.6 | 808.4 | 762.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 537.5 | 595.0 | 661.5 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8701 Tractors (other than tractors of heading 87.09). | 346.1 | 429.3 | 417.4 | 41.9 | 41.4 | 27.4 | thsd US\$/unit | 722 |
| 3826 Biodiesel and mixtures thereof. | 369.0 | 356.2 | 390.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | US\$/kg | 598 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Burkina Faso increased substantially by 17.7 percent to reach 3.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 15.6 percent to reach 4.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 1.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -837.5 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Burkina Faso were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 4 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 19 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Burkina Faso increased substantially by 15.8 percent, reaching 555.3 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 8.2 percent and reached 1.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 867.7 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 65.6, 15.9 and 8.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Switzerland, India and Singapore, accounting for respectively 56.6, 10.6 and 8.7 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 121.0 mln US\$, followed by "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 114.2 mln US\$ and "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) at 90.5 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 3283.2 | 3.6 | 17.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 279.8 | 28.8 | 30.5 | 8.5 |
| 2+4 | 522.0 | -7.9 | 0.4 | 15.9 |
| 3 | 27.2 | -43.9 | 101.2 | 0.8 |
| 5 | 22.6 | 17.2 | 177.3 | 0.7 |
| 6 | 217.4 | 13.5 | 17.2 | 6.6 |
| 7 | 52.1 | -19.3 | -4.5 | 1.6 |
| 8 | 8.6 | -13.5 | -0.8 | 0.3 |
| 9 | 2153.5 | 10.1 | 20.6 | 65.6 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| Total | 4295.8 | 4.7 | 15.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 489.7 | 4.2 | 16.6 | 11.4 |
| 2+4 | 73.8 | 3.1 | 20.1 | 1.7 |
| 3 | 1168.3 | 1.1 | 26.1 | 27.2 |
| 5 | 624.6 | 5.4 | 29.7 | 14.5 |
| 6 | 601.5 | 1.1 | 6.0 | 14.0 |
| 7 | 1113.2 | 11.1 | 0.5 | 25.9 |
| 8 | 224.8 | 8.3 | 46.6 | 5.2 |
| 9 | 0.0 | -1.7 | 34.3 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 27.2, 25.9 and 14.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Côte d'Ivoire and France, accounting for respectively 13.6, 10.4 and 7.9 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 704.3 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 143.2 mln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 139.6 mIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 3342.7 | 3717.1 | 4295.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 619.7 | 804.6 | 996.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06). | 167.0 | 154.0 | 185.3 | 17.1 | 20.6 | 16.3 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 107.3 | 142.8 | 126.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 1006 Rice. | 107.1 | 100.9 | 145.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 65.7 | 80.4 | 102.1 | 21.7 | 22.7 | 23.8 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods.. | 60.9 | 84.3 | 83.1 |  |  |  |  | 782 |
| 8431 Parts suitable for use principally with the machinery of headings 84.25. | 55.8 | 91.3 | 77.7 | 11.0 | 16.3 | 13.5 | US\$/kg | 723 |
| 3105 Mineral or chemical fertilisers... | 91.8 | 69.3 | 60.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 8429 Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers.. | 89.0 | 57.3 | 61.2 | 61.5 | 61.9 | 65.3 | thsd US\$/unit | 723 |
| 7210 Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 51.6 | 68.2 | 63.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 674 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Burundi increased substantially by 13.2 percent to reach 169.1 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 1.3 percent to reach 793.5 mln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 624.4 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Western Asia and Northern Africa at -161.9 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Burundi were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Burundi increased substantially by 64.2 percent, reaching 104.8 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased by less than 0.1 percent and reached 229.2 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 124.3 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 52.0, 26.9 and 9.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated" (HS code 0901) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United Arab Emirates, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Pakistan, accounting for respectively 23.6, 16.5 and 9.2 percent of total exports. "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 80.6 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 11.1 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category
(\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 169.1 | 4.6 | 13.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 87.9 | 2.3 | -0.6 | 52.0 |
| 2+4 | 15.4 | 39.5 | 69.1 | 9.1 |
| 3 | 6.9 | 75.4 | 1875.0 | 4.1 |
| 5 | 3.3 | -21.3 | 109.7 | 1.9 |
| 6 | 3.1 | -26.2 | -47.1 | 1.8 |
| 7 | 3.1 | -16.0 | 29.9 | 1.9 |
| 8 | 4.0 | -12.2 | -20.1 | 2.3 |
| 9 | 45.5 | 16.8 | 23.7 | 26.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 19.5, 19.2 and 17.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, India and Saudi Arabia, accounting for respectively $14.3,11.5$ and 10.4 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 160.6 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 22.8 mln US $\$$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 19.1 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Cabo Verde increased substantially by 50.7 percent to reach 75.3 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 2.6 percent to reach 814.6 mln US $\$$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 739.3 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -567.3 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Cabo Verde were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 2 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Cabo Verde increased substantially by 12.5 percent, reaching 643.6 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 13.8 percent and reached 342.4 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 301.2 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 83.2, 16.5 and 0.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Prepared or preserved fish; caviar" (HS code 1604) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Spain, Portugal and Italy, accounting for respectively 69.0, 19.1 and 5.8 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 437.0 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 94.7 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 53.0 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)

( $8.2 \%$ )

Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 60.4 | 49.9 | 75.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1604 Prepared or preserved fish; caviar. | 26.1 | 27.2 | 45.8 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 6.3 | US\$/kg | 037 |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04... | 23.1 | 9.1 | 12.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 6406 Parts of footwear. | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 70.1 | 59.8 | 62.2 | US\$/kg | 851 |
| 6203 Men's or boys'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers. | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 |  | 14.7 | 11.1 | US\$/unit | 841 |
| 6109 T -shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted. | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 3.5 | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 6107 Men's or boys'underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes. | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 |  | 2.6 | 2.5 | US\$/unit | 843 |
| 9507 Fishing rods, fish-hooks and other line fishing tackle; fish landing nets. | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 |  |  |  |  | 894 |
| 2301 Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal. | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 081 |
| 2208 Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol. | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 6.3 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 0307 Molluscs, whether in shell or not. |  | 0.6 | 0.8 |  | 2.1 | 3.4 | US\$/kg | 036 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 75.3 | -1.6 | 50.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 62.6 | -2.5 | 62.3 | 83.2 |
| 2+4 | 0.2 | 190.4 | 428.4 | 0.3 |
| 5 | 0.0 | -86.5 |  | 0.0 |
| 6 | 0.0 | -7.7 | -86.4 | 0.0 |
| 7 | 0.0 |  |  | 0.0 |
| 8 | 12.4 | 2.8 | 10.0 | 16.5 |

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| Total | 814.6 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 232.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 28.5 |
| 2+4 | 29.8 | 3.7 | 14.3 | 3.7 |
| 3 | 97.7 | -4.7 | 22.3 | 12.0 |
| 5 | 60.7 | 5.0 | 14.6 | 7.5 |
| 6 | 138.4 | 2.8 | 6.4 | 17.0 |
| 7 | 193.3 | 1.4 | -11.4 | 23.7 |
| 8 | 62.1 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 7.6 |
| 9 | 0.0 | 20.0 | ... | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 28.5, 23.7 and 17.0 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Portugal, Spain and the Netherlands, accounting for respectively 44.1, 12.9 and 5.6 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 108.7 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 98.6 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 74.7 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 672.2 | 793.6 | 814.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 53.4 | 71.2 | 88.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 21.6 | 21.6 | 21.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 16.3 | 19.3 | 23.7 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 9.6 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 1006 Rice. | 16.1 | 22.5 | 16.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 0402 Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar. | 13.4 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | US\$/kg | 022 |
| 0207 Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05 . | 12.5 | 13.6 | 15.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | US\$/kg | 012 |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 0.0 | 27.6 | 10.0 |  |  | 10.0 | mln US\$/unit | 792 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 13.8 | 12.3 | 10.0 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 7214 Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel. | 9.5 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 676 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 8.6 | 11.2 | 13.8 |  | 20.3 | 17.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Cambodia increased substantially by 12.6 percent to reach 12.7 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 22.4 percent to reach 17.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 4.8 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -6.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Cambodia were diversified amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Cambodia increased substantially by 21.4 percent, reaching 7.9 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 10.9 percent and reached 3.0 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 4.8 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 77.6, 8.0 and 5.8 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Women's or girls'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts" (HS code 6104) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively 22.3, 8.8 and 8.8 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 4.4 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.5 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 687.9 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |
| share |  |  |  |  |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | $2014-2018$ | $2017-2018$ | share |
| Total | 17489.1 | 15.9 | 22.4 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 1283.5 | 13.8 | 17.4 | 7.3 |
| $2+4$ | 492.0 | 42.1 | 9.3 | 2.8 |
| 3 | 2014.9 | 58.3 | 42.5 | 11.5 |
| 5 | 1220.3 | 15.4 | 22.7 | 7.0 |
| 6 | 7225.2 | 10.7 | 16.8 | 41.3 |
| 7 | 3564.3 | 17.0 | 20.7 | 20.4 |
| 8 | 1183.8 | 7.0 | 23.1 | 6.8 |
| 9 | 505.1 | 26.9 | 118.8 | 2.9 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $41.3,20.4$ and 11.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Thailand and Viet Nam, accounting for respectively 36.2, 17.0 and 12.1 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 1.5 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 862.5 mln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at $187.5 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \mathrm{\$}$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016\|2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 12371.0 | 14283.4 | 17489.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 888.9 | 1108.1 | 1616.8 | 0.40 .9 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 6004 Knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm | 1037.6 | 1113.0 | 1404.5 | 6.311 .5 | 12.2 | US\$/kg | 655 |
| 6006 Other knitted or crocheted fabrics. | 1068.8 | 1162.6 | 1207.4 | 7.211 .1 | 13.1 | US\$/kg | 655 |
| 5515 Other woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres. | 743.2 | 703.6 | 741.5 | 8.616 .0 | 18.8 | US\$/kg | 653 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 365.3 | 410.8 | 579.7 | 9.625 .1 | 26.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 242.1 | 227.9 | 501.0 | 40.537 .9 | 38.6 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 8711 Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor. | 223.8 | 247.0 | 272.4 | 0.51 .5 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 785 |
| 8714 Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 87.11 to 87.13. | 231.3 | 245.1 | 264.8 |  |  |  | 785 |
| 4301 Raw furskins (including heads, tails, paws and other pieces or cuttings. | 166.4 | 280.6 | 290.2 | 208.9194 .5 | 177.9 | US\$/kg | 212 |
| 5209 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing $85 \%$ or more by weight of cotton. | 192.4 | 225.7 | 295.2 | 8.29 .0 | 8.3 | US\$/kg | 652 |

## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Cameroon increased substantially by 53.2 percent to reach 3.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 5.8 percent to reach 5.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 1.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -672.2 min US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Cameroon were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 21 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Cameroon increased moderately by 8.7 percent, reaching 2.1 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 10.8 percent and reached 2.7 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 589.5 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively 43.4, 22.7 and 21.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the Netherlands, China and India, accounting for respectively 15.1, 11.1 and 9.3 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 665.8 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 580.7 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 309.8 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates2013-2017 2016 -2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 3264.2 | -7.8 | 53.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 708.0 | -1.2 | -26.0 | 21.7 |
| 2+4 | 739.6 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 22.7 |
| 3 | 1418.3 | -13.5 | 765.4 | 43.4 |
| 5 | 69.1 | -11.3 | 5.6 | 2.1 |
| 6 | 262.5 | 1.6 | 18.1 | 8.0 |
| 7 | 43.3 | -22.7 | 65.7 | 1.3 |
| 8 | 23.1 | 1.8 | 17.3 | 0.7 |
| 9 | 0.2 | -61.1 | -83.5 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2017 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2017 |  | 2013-2017 | $2016-2017$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5183.6 | -6.1 | 5.8 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 1125.1 | -5.6 | 7.9 | 21.7 |
| $2+4$ | 237.8 | -0.9 | 21.0 | 4.6 |
| 3 | 742.3 | -17.0 | 39.2 | 14.3 |
| 5 | 703.1 | -0.8 | 12.4 | 13.6 |
| 6 | 897.1 | -0.6 | 5.1 | 17.3 |
| 7 | 1223.8 | -3.9 | -10.4 | 23.6 |
| 8 | 254.3 | -5.7 | -8.8 | 4.9 |
| 9 | 0.0 | -86.0 | -99.7 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)

## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively 23.6, 21.7 and 17.3 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, France and Nigeria, accounting for respectively 19.3, 10.7 and 7.5 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 989.1 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 687.6 mIn US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 566.1 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Canada decreased slightly by 0.9 percent to reach 446.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 1.5 percent to reach 453.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 7.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at 103.3 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Canada were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were also highly concentrated. The top 3 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 9 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Canada increased moderately by 5.3 percent, reaching 88.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 4.4 percent and reached 110.6 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 22.5 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $26.8,22.1$ and 10.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, China and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively 75.4, 4.3 and 3.1 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 27.6 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 22.0 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 12.6 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 420074.4 | 450382.4 | 446255.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 54040.5 | 67205.0 | 68088.1 |  |  |  |  | 333 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 46475.8 | 40983.1 | 40711.3 |  |  | 22.5 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 19245.5 | 20419.2 | 21883.1 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 13211.9 | 12252.8 | 15714.0 | 38.3 | 39.8 | 42.4 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 11332.9 | 12279.4 | 12139.0 | 0.4 |  | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 10443.6 | 11281.9 | 10877.9 |  |  |  |  | 784 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.. | 10180.4 | 10159.8 | 9183.9 |  |  |  |  | 343 |
| 4407 Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled. | 8337.1 | 8239.2 | 6373.2 |  |  |  |  | 248 |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 6081.2 | 6505.5 | 6695.7 |  |  |  |  | 792 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 5118.8 | 6678.7 | 7365.8 |  |  |  |  | 542 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 446255.9 | 2.2 | -0.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 41425.1 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 9.3 |
| 2+4 | 38333.3 | 0.3 | -12.1 | 8.6 |
| 3 | 98533.4 | 6.2 | -1.1 | 22.1 |
| 5 | 36772.9 | 0.1 | -2.4 | 8.2 |
| 6 | 48535.9 | 0.1 | -10.8 | 10.9 |
| 7 | 119507.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 26.8 |
| 8 | 25043.3 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| 9 | 38104.6 | 4.8 | 15.4 | 8.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2019 |  | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $44.0,12.1$ and 11.4 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Mexico, accounting for respectively 51.1, 12.6 and 6.2 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 33.5 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 23.4 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 20.3 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 433045.1 | 459947.6 | 453235.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 28682.8 | 29927.4 | 28415.0 |  | 21.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 20526.7 | 20163.0 | 19824.5 |  | 11.1 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 15862.2 | 14027.2 | 15466.9 |  | 32.1 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 12284.6 | 16891.9 | 14023.3 |  | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 13168.2 | 14832.8 | 14281.5 |  | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 10189.5 | 11127.2 | 10802.5 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 8779.8 | 9788.9 | 9501.9 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 8560.2 | 9328.1 | 9419.5 |  | 238.7 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 7155.6 | 7606.2 | 8348.2 |  | 92.9 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8411 Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines. | 4646.3 | 5680.3 | 6187.0 |  |  |  | 714 |

## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of the Central African Republic increased substantially by 122.7 percent to reach 197.0 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 4.3 percent to reach $418.7 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 221.7 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -92.2 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the Central African Republic were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 4 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2016, the value of exports of services of the Central African Republic decreased substantially by 13.2 percent, reaching 176.9 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 23.6 percent and reached 256.8 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 79.9 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively $61.3,18.6$ and 16.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Motor vehicles for the transport of goods" (HS code 8704) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were France, China and Benin, accounting for respectively 58.9, 7.7 and 7.7 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2016 at 21.3 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017

| code ${ }^{\text {4-digit heading of Harmonized System } 2007}$ | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 96.9 | 88.5 | 197.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 39.2 | 20.8 | 29.9 | 31.8 | 27.6 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05.. | 33.1 | 17.1 | 25.0 | 18.1 | 26.1 | 61.4 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 4403 Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood. | 11.1 | 19.8 |  | 685.1 |  |  | US\$/m ${ }^{3}$ | 247 |
| 8710 Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, motorised. | 1.1 | 6.6 | 33.6 |  |  |  |  | 891 |
| 8609 Containers (including containers for the transport of fluids). | ... | 1.3 | 23.7 |  |  |  |  | 786 |
| 4407 Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled. | 7.4 | 8.9 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | thsd US\$/m³ | 248 |
| 8716 Trailers and semi-trailers.. | $\cdots$ | 1.5 | 15.7 |  |  |  |  | 786 |
| 8429 Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers. |  | 3.0 | 10.9 |  | 46.3 | 42.5 | thsd US\$/unit | 723 |
| 8502 Electric generating sets and rotary converters.. | 0.2 | 0.5 | 9.1 |  |  |  |  | 716 |
| 7102 Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set.. | ... | 1.9 | 7.2 |  |  |  |  | 667 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates2013-2017 2016-2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 197.0 | 42.0 | 122.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2.7 | 175.2 | 795.2 | 1.4 |
| 2+4 | 31.6 | -8.1 | 2.0 | 16.1 |
| 3 | 0.0 | -25.9 | -66.8 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 0.4 | 164.8 | 2942.0 | 0.2 |
| 6 | 2.9 | 83.3 | 392.7 | 1.5 |
| 7 | 120.7 | 150.1 | 146.9 | 61.3 |
| 8 | 36.7 | 327.9 | 448.1 | 18.6 |
| 9 | 2.0 | 37.3 | 115.9 | 1.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates2013-2017 2016-2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 418.7 | 34.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 79.4 | 16.9 | 33.9 | 19.0 |
| 2+4 | 14.0 | 19.4 | 108.0 | 3.3 |
| 3 | 3.2 | 35.6 | 163.9 | 0.8 |
| 5 | 45.2 | 9.3 | -14.3 | 10.8 |
| 6 | 60.5 | 43.5 | 96.0 | 14.5 |
| 7 | 149.6 | 57.0 | -16.6 | 35.7 |
| 8 | 66.8 | 67.3 | -2.2 | 16.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively 35.7, 19.0 and 16.0 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were France, the United States and Cameroon, accounting for respectively 22.7, 8.6 and 7.9 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2016 at 150.5 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 52.8 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 20.9 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 456.6 | 401.3 | 418.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 7.7 | 59.1 | 21.0 | 29.8 | 34.1 | 24.4 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 26.0 | 30.1 | 23.3 | 23.6 | 32.1 | 12.1 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 9301 Military weapons, other than revolvers, pistols and the arms of heading 93.07... | 59.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 891 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods... | 4.5 | 19.5 | 33.5 | 30.8 | 35.1 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 8710 Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, motorised. | 0.2 | 21.8 | 33.9 |  |  |  |  | 891 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 17.6 | 18.8 | 5.0 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8450 Household or laundry-type washing machines.. | 38.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |  |  |  | 775 |
| 9406 Prefabricated buildings. | 31.7 | 3.0 | 0.5 |  | 16.5 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 811 |
| 1006 Rice.. | 14.4 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 8502 Electric generating sets and rotary converters... | 6.1 | 2.3 | 14.7 |  |  |  |  | 716 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Chile decreased moderately by 7.7 percent to reach 69.7 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 6.2 percent to reach 69.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 90.1 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at 14.4 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Chile were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Chile increased slightly by 0.8 percent, reaching 10.3 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 5.0 percent and reached 14.3 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 4.0 bIn US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 37.5, 26.0 and 25.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Copper ores and concentrates" (HS code 2603) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, the United States and Japan, accounting for respectively 31.2, 14.0 and 9.2 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 3.2 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 3.0 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.7 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 68858.4 | 75481.7 | 69681.4 |  |  |  |  |
| 2603 Copper ores and concentrates. | 16631.0 | 18681.1 | 18483.0 | 6.16 .1 | 5.7 | US\$/kg | 283 |
| 7403 Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought. | 14760.6 | 15511.4 | 13405.1 | 6.36 .4 | 6.0 | US\$/kg | 682 |
| 4703 Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate, other than dissolving grades. | 2691.4 | 3603.8 | 2720.0 | $0.6 \quad 0.8$ | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 251 |
| 0304 Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced). | 2607.6 | 2744.3 | 2751.2 | 11.110 .3 | 10.2 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 7402 Copper; unrefined, copper anodes for electrolytic refining. | 2485.0 | 2159.9 | 1485.7 | 6.46 .5 | 6.0 | US\$/kg | 682 |
| 2204 Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines... | 2019.5 | 1999.1 | 1929.2 | 2.12 .4 | 2.2 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04. | 1548.5 | 1830.4 | 1791.3 | 4.64 .4 | 4.0 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 0809 Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh | 820.9 | 1393.6 | 1921.0 | 3.13 .5 | 4.1 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 0806 Grapes, fresh or dried. | 1349.0 | 1388.6 | 1349.1 | 1.81 .8 | 1.9 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 2613 Molybdenum ores and concentrates... | 1006.4 | 1468.5 | 1334.6 | 9.914 .0 | 13.9 | US\$/kg | 287 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 69681.4 | 2.9 | -7.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 17924.3 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 25.7 |
| 2+4 | 26158.8 | 6.4 | -6.5 | 37.5 |
| 3 | 602.4 | 6.2 | -9.4 | 0.9 |
| 5 | 3735.3 | 7.2 | -4.2 | 5.4 |
| 6 | 18136.3 | -2.2 | -15.4 | 26.0 |
| 7 | 1663.8 | -5.0 | -13.0 | 2.4 |
| 8 | 739.3 | -5.9 | -19.9 | 1.1 |
| 9 | 721.2 | -2.6 | -3.3 | 1.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 69591.3 | 2.8 | -6.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 6535.5 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 9.4 |
| 2+4 | 1489.6 | 0.6 | -10.9 | 2.1 |
| 3 | 11285.2 | 6.6 | -8.1 | 16.2 |
| 5 | 8303.6 | 2.1 | -2.7 | 11.9 |
| 6 | 8562.1 | 1.6 | -4.2 | 12.3 |
| 7 | 24969.5 | 1.6 | -7.9 | 35.9 |
| 8 | 8436.1 | 2.0 | -8.6 | 12.1 |
| 9 | 9.6 | -29.9 | 72.5 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

## Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade

(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $35.9,16.2$ and 12.3 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the United States and Brazil, accounting for respectively 23.7, 18.8 and 8.6 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 5.0 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 3.0 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 2.3 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 65257.3 | 74187.3 | 69591.3 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 3944.8 | 4930.4 | 4485.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 4236.0 | 4997.0 | 3754.9 | 14.3 | 12.2 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 3272.1 | 4193.1 | 4128.5 | $0.4 \quad 0.5$ | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 2694.8 | 2825.4 | 2476.9 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 2327.6 | 2770.3 | 2180.7 | 23.824 .0 | 22.1 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.. | 1508.6 | 1919.8 | 1730.2 | 0.30 .4 |  | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 1079.2 | 1274.0 | 1113.0 | 153.6166 .11 |  | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal. | 1043.2 | 1167.9 | 857.6 | 0.10 .1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 321 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). | 888.7 | 1019.7 | 1063.2 |  |  |  | 542 |
| 0201 Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled. | 903.9 | 965.2 | 955.2 | 5.15 .0 | 4.3 | US\$/kg | 011 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of China increased substantially by 10.2 percent to reach 2494.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 15.8 percent to reach 2135.0 bln USS (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 359.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at 330.8 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in China were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 24 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 23 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of China increased substantially by 10.5 percent, reaching 209.0 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 11.4 percent and reached 523.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 314.1 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 48.6, 22.6 and 16.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy" (HS code 8517) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, China, Hong Kong SAR and Japan, accounting for respectively 18.9, 12.7 and 6.0 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 66.2 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 42.3 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 40.4 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{HS} \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (billion US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 |  | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. |  | $2097.6 \quad 2263.4 \quad 2494.2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8517 | for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 201 | 219.2 | 240.4 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8471 | cessing machines and units thereof. | 125 | 142.0 | 154.2 | 82.3 |  |  | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 8542 | d circuits. | 61 | 67.2 | 84.7 |  |  |  |  | 776 |
| 8473 | ies for use with machines of heading 84.69 to 84.72 . | 25 | 34.0 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 60.4 |  | US\$/kg | 759 |
| 8708 | ies of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05. | 28 | 31.0 | 34.8 | 4.4 | 4.2 |  | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 8528 | us for television.. | 28 | 31.5 | 33.4 | 82.4 |  |  | US\$/unit | 761 |
| 9405 | fittings. | 30 | 28.5 | 30.6 | 12.4 |  |  | US\$/kg | 813 |
| 9013 | es.. | 28 | 28.5 | 25.7 |  |  |  |  | 871 |
| 8541 | and similar semiconductor devices. | 26. | 26.6 | 29.1 |  |  |  |  | 776 |
| 2710 | er than crude. | 19 | 25.5 | 35.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2018 | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ | share |
| Total | 2494230.2 | 1.6 | 10.2 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 69989.9 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 2.8 |
| $2+4$ | 18345.0 | 2.7 | 19.6 | 0.7 |
| 3 | 46628.4 | 7.9 | 31.8 | 1.9 |
| 5 | 167698.9 | 5.7 | 18.7 | 6.7 |
| 6 | 408745.8 | 0.4 | 10.4 | 16.4 |
| 7 | 1212091.7 | 3.1 | 11.7 | 48.6 |
| 8 | 564618.5 | -2.3 | 4.0 | 22.6 |
| 9 | 6112.1 | 28.1 | 6.1 | 0.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | 2018 share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 2134982.6 | 2.2 | 15.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 72588.7 | 8.7 | 18.1 | 3.4 |
| 2+4 | 279818.3 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 13.1 |
| 3 | 347771.3 | 2.4 | 39.3 | 16.3 |
| 5 | 222416.6 | 3.7 | 15.6 | 10.4 |
| 6 | 154120.8 | -2.9 | 11.4 | 7.2 |
| 7 | 841719.9 | 3.8 | 14.2 | 39.4 |
| 8 | 140882.2 | 0.5 | 7.6 | 6.6 |
| 9 | 75664.8 | -2.2 | 14.5 | 3.5 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 39.4, 16.3 and 13.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Electronic integrated circuits" (HS code 8542) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the Republic of Korea, Japan and Other Asia nes, accounting for respectively 9.7, 8.8 and 8.5 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 277.3 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 109.2 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 47.0 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of China, Hong Kong SAR decreased moderately by 5.9 percent to reach 535.7 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 7.8 percent to reach 578.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 42.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Southeastern Asia at -47.2 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in China, Hong Kong SAR were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 8 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of China, Hong Kong SAR increased moderately by 9.4 percent, reaching 113.7 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 4.9 percent and reached 69.0 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 44.7 bIn US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 69.7, 13.1 and 6.8 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Electronic integrated circuits" (HS code 8542) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, the United States and India, accounting for respectively 54.9, 7.7 and 3.3 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 36.8 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 32.7 bln US\$ and "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) at 23.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 535711.0 | 1.2 | -5.9 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 10986.3 | 4.8 | -9.6 | 2.1 |
| $2+4$ | 2054.4 | -4.2 | 5.8 | 0.4 |
| 3 | 626.4 | -3.6 | -8.2 | 0.1 |
| 5 | 15560.1 | -1.4 | -3.8 | 2.9 |
| 6 | 36278.1 | -4.4 | -12.2 | 6.8 |
| 7 | 373458.6 | 4.5 | -3.2 | 69.7 |
| 8 | 69996.1 | -3.0 | -3.7 | 13.1 |
| 9 | 26751.1 | -12.5 | -30.5 | 5.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 578590.2 | 0.9 | -7.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 27148.9 | 2.0 | -6.6 | 4.7 |
| 2+4 | 2389.3 | -6.9 | 20.8 | 0.4 |
| 3 | 14382.1 | 4.4 | -8.8 | 2.5 |
| 5 | 19422.1 | -1.2 | -10.3 | 3.4 |
| 6 | 44251.9 | -2.8 | -9.2 | 7.6 |
| 7 | 380345.5 | 3.5 | -6.8 | 65.7 |
| 8 | 74914.6 | -1.7 | -2.4 | 12.9 |
| 9 | 15735.8 | -19.2 | -37.6 | 2.7 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 65.7, 12.9 and 7.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Electronic integrated circuits" (HS code 8542) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Other Asia nes and Singapore, accounting for respectively 45.0, 7.1 and 6.4 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 26.4 bIn US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 18.3 bIn US\$ and "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) at 6.0 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 589317.4 | 627327.0 | 578590.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 139977.2 | 156490.0 | 151292.1 |  |  |  | 776 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 76025.2 | 77140.9 | 71822.6 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 29367.9 | 23627.5 | 13966.6 | 35.335 .5 | 39.2 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 21057.2 | 24756.3 | 20106.4 | 67.187 .3 | 79.0 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 8473 Parts and accessories for use with machines of heading 84.69 to 84.72 . | 19303.1 | 24303.9 | 20615.4 | 84.6110 .5 | 98.7 | US\$/kg | 759 |
| 7102 Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set. | 20516.1 | 20876.5 | 17721.1 |  |  |  | 667 |
| 8541 Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices.. | 14450.0 | 15736.0 | 14809.5 |  |  |  | 776 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 12150.8 | 13113.1 | 13641.8 | 35.237 .4 | 41.7 | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 9455.8 | 12517.2 | 11304.3 | $0.4 \quad 0.5$ | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8534 Circuits; printed. | 9518.6 | 9992.8 | 9017.8 | 47.648 .3 | 49.1 | US\$/kg | 772 |

# China, Macao SAR 

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of China, Macao SAR decreased substantially by 11.8 percent to reach 1.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 0.4 percent to reach 12.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 11.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -5.2 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in China, Macao SAR were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 1 partner accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of China, Macao SAR increased substantially by 12.2 percent, reaching 43.5 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 10.2 percent and reached 4.9 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 38.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 55.1, 29.6 and 5.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy" (HS code 8517) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, Hong Kong SAR, China and the United States, accounting for respectively 81.9, 13.5 and 0.9 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 40.4 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1024.0 | -6.5 | -11.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 51.0 | 17.9 | -58.4 | 5.0 |
| 2+4 | 10.7 | 15.2 | -28.9 | 1.0 |
| 3 | 0.0 | -29.4 |  | 0.0 |
| 5 | 51.9 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 5.1 |
| 6 | 8.6 | -24.6 | -6.0 | 0.8 |
| 7 | 303.6 | 3.1 | 18.3 | 29.6 |
| 8 | 563.8 | 9.6 | 17.4 | 55.1 |
| 9 | 34.5 | -50.7 | -84.8 | 3.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 2018 -2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 12024.0 | 3.2 | -0.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1974.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 16.4 |
| 2+4 | 77.2 | 1.0 | 44.8 | 0.6 |
| 3 | 609.7 | -4.6 | -5.4 | 5.1 |
| 5 | 1595.9 | 18.3 | 33.7 | 13.3 |
| 6 | 488.0 | -12.2 | -8.0 | 4.1 |
| 7 | 1877.3 | -6.6 | -18.0 | 15.6 |
| 8 | 4386.2 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 36.5 |
| 9 | 1015.4 | 31.3 | -22.7 | 8.4 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 36.5, 16.4 and 15.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Italy and France, accounting for respectively 33.7, 9.3 and 9.1 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 1.4 bIn US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.1 bln US\$ and "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) at 599.3 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Colombia decreased moderately by 5.6 percent to reach 39.5 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 2.9 percent to reach 52.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 13.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -7.6 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Colombia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Colombia increased substantially by 11.8 percent, reaching 9.5 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 8.4 percent and reached 12.5 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 3.0 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 54.7, 13.3 and 7.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, China and Panama, accounting for respectively 29.1, 8.9 and 6.7 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 5.6 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.9 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.1 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| code 4 -digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 37766.3 | 41831.5 | 39489.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 10951.7 | 13734.8 | 12979.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal. | 6816.8 | 6576.5 | 4884.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 321 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 2055.2 | 2956.7 | 2912.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 0901 Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated. | 2582.6 | 2335.4 | 2363.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | US\$/kg | 071 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 1741.0 | 1421.7 | 1746.8 | 32.1 | 31.3 | 33.5 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 0603 Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets. | 1399.6 | 1458.2 | 1474.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | US\$/kg | 292 |
| 0803 Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried. | 918.1 | 866.2 | 934.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| Coke and semi-coke; of coal, lignite or peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2704 carbon. | 573.2 | 871.4 | 784.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 325 |
| 7202 Ferro-alloys... | 360.8 | 558.9 | 545.1 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 | US\$/kg | 671 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 39489.4 | 2.6 | -5.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 5260.5 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 13.3 |
| 2+4 | 2456.4 | 3.5 | -5.1 | 6.2 |
| 3 | 21598.7 | 3.5 | -10.8 | 54.7 |
| 5 | 3134.3 | -2.2 | -2.4 | 7.9 |
| 6 | 2402.7 | 0.4 | -1.8 | 6.1 |
| 7 | 1631.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| 8 | 1211.8 | -0.9 | 0.4 | 3.1 |
| 9 | 1794.0 | 13.0 | 22.3 | 4.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 52695.9 | -0.6 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 5763.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 10.9 |
| 2+4 | 1408.1 | 1.1 | -9.6 | 2.7 |
| 3 | 4525.1 | -3.1 | 28.0 | 8.6 |
| 5 | 10372.4 | 0.8 | -0.3 | 19.7 |
| 6 | 7532.6 | -0.2 | -5.6 | 14.3 |
| 7 | 18086.1 | -2.3 | 4.2 | 34.3 |
| 8 | 4547.0 | -0.3 | 1.8 | 8.6 |
| 9 | 460.9 | -7.0 | 7.1 | 0.9 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 34.3, 19.7 and 14.3 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Mexico, accounting for respectively $25.7,20.2$ and 7.5 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 4.8 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 3.0 bIn US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.6 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 46050.2 | 51230.6 | 52695.9 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 3626.0 | 3243.0 | 4185.8 | $0.5 \quad 0.7$ | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy | 2073.5 | 2396.5 | 2546.0 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 1992.2 | 2309.9 | 2445.4 | 11.7 | 12.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 1303.1 | 1427.5 | 1595.9 | 25.2 | 23.6 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 989.6 | 1064.2 | 1142.5 | 135.2137 .6 | 95.1 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 1005 Maize (corn). | 917.9 | 1050.0 | 1190.5 | $0.2 \quad 0.2$ | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 044 |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 830.1 | 1064.8 | 1116.1 | 226.2 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 792 |
| 3002 Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic uses. | 700.5 | 777.5 | 862.7 | 56.254 .5 |  | US\$/kg | 541 |
| 8528 Reception apparatus for television... | 630.9 | 741.3 |  | 115.8106 .6 | 94.1 | US\$/unit | 761 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 543.1 | 703.6 | 804.1 | 21.022 .0 | 21.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Comoros increased moderately by 6.1 percent to reach 49.0 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 12.4 percent to reach 201.2 mln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 152.2 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Western Asia and Northern Africa at -58.1 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Comoros were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 4 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Comoros increased substantially by 22.3 percent, reaching 108.5 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 11.8 percent and reached 105.8 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 2.7 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $43.5,25.6$ and 21.6 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems)" (HS code 0907) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were France, India and Germany, accounting for respectively 34.5, 27.6 and 9.2 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 75.9 mln US $\$$, followed by "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 20.2 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 6.1 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2019 | $2015-2019$ |  | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ |  | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |$|$| Total | 201.2 | 3.8 | -12.4 | 100.0 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $0+1$ | 81.6 | 2.6 | -2.7 | 40.5 |
| $2+4$ | 7.1 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 3.5 |
| 3 | 10.5 | 5.3 | 414.5 | 5.2 |
| 5 | 7.9 | 7.8 | -13.3 | 3.9 |
| 6 | 44.6 | 3.1 | -2.4 | 22.2 |
| 7 | 33.8 | 4.5 | -46.5 | 16.8 |
| 8 | 12.3 | 1.6 | -18.9 | 6.1 |
| 9 | 3.5 | $\ldots$ | -11.5 | 1.7 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 40.5, 22.2 and 16.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Rice" (HS code 1006) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United Arab Emirates, France and Pakistan, accounting for respectively 22.6, 15.4 and 15.0 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 53.7 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 25.1 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 9.4 mIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities.. | 209.1 | 229.7 | 201.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1006 Rice. | 30.0 | 28.3 | 22.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 14.9 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 15.0 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 17.0 |  | 13.6 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 0207 Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05 . | 13.6 | 13.8 | 16.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | US\$/kg | 012 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 2.2 | 25.8 | 1.4 |  | 21.5 | 24.1 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 15.3 | 1.1 | 9.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 7214 Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel. | 6.8 | 7.0 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 676 |
| 1101 Wheat or meslin flour.. | 5.4 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 046 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 5.9 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 9403 Other furniture and parts thereof. | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.8 |  |  |  |  | 821 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of the Congo decreased substantially by 50.0 percent to reach 5.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 35.7 percent to reach 2.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large surplus of 3.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at 3.1 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the Congo were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 4 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 19 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of the Congo decreased substantially by 15.4 percent, reaching 108.1 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 13.4 percent and reached 1.8 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 1.7 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $83.9,7.1$ and 5.8 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, Spain and Italy, accounting for respectively 53.3, 5.1 and 4.6 percent of total exports. "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 48.9 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 34.6 mIn US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at $7.6 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)

( $6.1 \%$ )

Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | $2019$ <br> share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 5575.9 | -10.3 | -50.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 21.4 | 4.6 | -8.0 | 0.4 |
| 2+4 | 321.1 | 35.5 | 27.9 | 5.8 |
| 3 | 4680.4 | 14.8 | -49.0 | 83.9 |
| 5 | 6.7 | 1.2 | 40.5 | 0.1 |
| 6 | 130.8 | 45.1 | -28.9 | 2.3 |
| 7 | 395.3 | -48.8 | -73.5 | 7.1 |
| 8 | 20.1 | -12.7 | -29.6 | 0.4 |
| 9 | 0.1 |  | -77.7 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 |  | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2242.4 | -32.1 | -35.7 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 512.3 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 22.8 |
| $2+4$ | 87.9 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 3.9 |
| 3 | 81.8 | -36.6 | -45.2 | 3.6 |
| 5 | 250.3 | -4.7 | -1.5 | 11.2 |
| 6 | 278.4 | -29.5 | -26.3 | 12.4 |
| 7 | 910.5 | -41.4 | -54.0 | 40.6 |
| 8 | 120.6 | -20.0 | -16.3 | 5.4 |
| 9 | 0.6 | 18.6 | 285.2 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 40.6, 22.8 and 12.4 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges" (HS code 8901) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were France, China and Belgium, accounting for respectively 10.7, 10.6 and 8.0 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 935.9 mln US\$, followed by "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 373.1 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 208.9 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Costa Rica decreased slightly by 0.4 percent to reach 11.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 1.3 percent to reach 16.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 5.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -2.6 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Costa Rica were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were also moderately concentrated. The top 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Costa Rica increased slightly by 4.6 percent, reaching 8.8 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 2.3 percent and reached 3.6 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 5.2 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 39.6, 30.9 and 10.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary" (HS code 9018) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Belgium and the Netherlands, accounting for respectively $41.0,6.0$ and 5.8 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 3.9 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 3.1 bln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 1.2 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates2014-2018 2017-2018 |  | $2018$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 11251.8 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 4450.8 | 2.8 | -5.6 | 39.6 |
| 2+4 | 483.2 | -1.6 | 0.4 | 4.3 |
| 3 | 3.7 | 2.4 | -16.3 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 849.1 | 3.0 | -3.0 | 7.5 |
| 6 | 1127.7 | 3.7 | -3.1 | 10.0 |
| 7 | 832.5 | -25.5 | 18.1 | 7.4 |
| 8 | 3476.0 | 11.0 | 4.7 | 30.9 |
| 9 | 28.8 | 2.4 | -11.2 | 0.3 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 26.6, 17.9 and 17.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Mexico, accounting for respectively $38.3,13.5$ and 7.0 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 1.1 bIn US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 861.8 mln US\$ and "Royalties and license fees" (EBOPS code 266) at $565.2 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016\|2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 15321.5 | 16352.4 | 16563.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1092.4 | 1388.4 | 1557.9 | 0.50 .6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 826.3 | 767.7 | 641.8 | 18.2 | 20.1 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). | 552.0 | 614.7 | 586.9 | 47.953 .1 | 47.6 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 458.0 | 492.8 | 500.7 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 9018 Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary... | 289.9 | 282.7 | 316.8 |  |  |  | 872 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 252.5 | 272.8 | 278.9 |  |  |  | 752 |
| 4805 Other uncoated paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets. | 197.3 | 249.6 | 287.0 | $0.6 \quad 0.7$ | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 641 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 244.4 | 227.1 | 195.3 | 21.8 | 23.3 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 3923 Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics. | 181.0 | 194.0 | 210.7 | 1.63 .7 | 3.6 | US\$/kg | 893 |
| 3926 Other articles of plastics. | 174.5 | 184.6 | 206.8 | 10.69 | 9.0 | US\$/kg | 893 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Côte d'Ivoire increased moderately by 7.6 percent to reach 12.7 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 4.4 percent to reach 10.5 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3 ). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 2.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 2.4 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Côte d'lvoire were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 19 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 21 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Côte d'lvoire increased substantially by 18.5 percent, reaching 1.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 8.5 percent and reached 3.4 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 2.4 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $50.8,16.8$ and 14.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted" (HS code 1801) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the Netherlands, the United States and Viet Nam, accounting for respectively $11.4,8.2$ and 6.0 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 443.5 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 271.2 mln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 162.6 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 12717.9 | 0.3 | 7.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 6459.9 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 50.8 |
| 2+4 | 1780.8 | 13.7 | 18.6 | 14.0 |
| 3 | 2135.9 | 7.1 | 13.5 | 16.8 |
| 5 | 457.8 | 3.2 | -8.0 | 3.6 |
| 6 | 274.4 | -3.3 | -11.6 | 2.2 |
| 7 | 342.4 | -31.5 | 74.8 | 2.7 |
| 8 | 189.2 | -13.4 | -4.9 | 1.5 |
| 9 | 1077.5 | 9.3 | 34.4 | 8.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 10482.6 | 0.2 | -4.4 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 2173.6 | 5.6 | -1.6 | 20.7 |
| $2+4$ | 200.6 | 1.7 | -14.9 | 1.9 |
| 3 | 2211.7 | 6.2 | -7.1 | 21.1 |
| 5 | 1655.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 15.8 |
| 6 | 1470.2 | 0.5 | -1.8 | 14.0 |
| 7 | 2331.0 | -9.2 | -11.2 | 22.2 |
| 8 | 440.0 | -2.5 | -1.4 | 4.2 |
| 9 | 0.0 | -12.8 | 219.3 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 22.2, 21.1 and 20.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Nigeria and France, accounting for respectively 15.3, 11.7 and 10.7 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 1.7 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 504.5 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 416.5 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Croatia decreased slightly by 0.9 percent to reach 17.1 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 0.4 percent to reach 28.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 10.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -9.4 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Croatia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Croatia increased substantially by 13.1 percent, reaching 15.6 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 18.1 percent and reached 5.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 10.3 bln US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 25.4, 17.1 and 13.6 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Italy, Germany and Slovenia, accounting for respectively 14.1, 12.9 and 10.9 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 15.5 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.2 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 2.0 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


[^13]Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 17063.0 | 7.4 | -0.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2188.4 | 9.0 | 0.9 | 12.8 |
| 2+4 | 1282.0 | 5.6 | -2.8 | 7.5 |
| 3 | 1617.3 | 3.7 | -11.1 | 9.5 |
| 5 | 2305.5 | 11.1 | 5.8 | 13.5 |
| 6 | 2910.0 | 9.6 | -1.5 | 17.1 |
| 7 | 4330.8 | 8.7 | 7.0 | 25.4 |
| 8 | 2322.2 | 2.9 | -11.0 | 13.6 |
| 9 | 106.7 | -8.3 | -5.9 | 0.6 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 2018-2019 |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 28004.4 | 8.0 | -0.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 3566.6 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 12.7 |
| 2+4 | 603.3 | 5.8 | -4.2 | 2.2 |
| 3 | 3414.3 | 2.2 | -10.3 | 12.2 |
| 5 | 4003.3 | 8.4 | 2.4 | 14.3 |
| 6 | 4842.6 | 6.8 | -1.6 | 17.3 |
| 7 | 7675.7 | 11.6 | 2.8 | 27.4 |
| 8 | 3874.8 | 8.5 | -3.4 | 13.8 |
|  | 23.9 | 17.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 27.4, 17.3 and 14.3 percent of imported goods (see table 3 ). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, Italy and Slovenia, accounting for respectively 15.5, 13.3 and 11.2 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 2.4 bIn US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.7 bIn US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Cyprus decreased substantially by 30.3 percent to reach 3.5 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 14.7 percent to reach 9.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 5.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -4.8 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Cyprus were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 24 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Cyprus increased slightly by 4.6 percent, reaching 13.9 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 5.9 percent and reached 8.1 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 5.8 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 39.8, 20.7 and 15.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Libya, Bunkers, ship stores and Greece, accounting for respectively 9.3, 8.6 and 7.2 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 5.1 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 4.8 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-20192018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 3528.2 | 1.2 | -30.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 538.7 | 10.6 | 3.2 | 15.3 |
| 2+4 | 76.8 | 3.5 | -16.8 | 2.2 |
| 3 | 729.5 | 22.8 | -29.9 | 20.7 |
| 5 | 471.9 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 13.4 |
| 6 | 70.9 | -11.9 | -64.8 | 2.0 |
| 7 | 1403.7 | -7.0 | -40.4 | 39.8 |
| 8 | 136.9 | 4.0 | -0.2 | 3.9 |
| 9 | 99.8 | -6.0 | -60.3 | 2.8 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 |  | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 9219.5 | 6.6 | -14.7 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 1364.8 | 5.3 | -0.1 | 14.8 |
| $2+4$ | 100.2 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 1.1 |
| 3 | 1718.0 | 8.5 | -22.9 | 18.6 |
| 5 | 925.7 | 7.9 | 4.0 | 10.0 |
| 6 | 877.7 | 11.1 | -8.3 | 9.5 |
| 7 | 3081.3 | 5.0 | -25.4 | 33.4 |
| 8 | 1018.7 | 3.3 | -1.0 | 11.0 |
| 9 | 133.0 | 83.2 | 13.8 | 1.4 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $33.4,18.6$ and 14.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Greece, Italy and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively 18.9, 8.6 and 6.6 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 3.0 bln US $\$$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 2.2 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.0 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Czechia decreased slightly by 1.8 percent to reach 198.9 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 3.4 percent to reach 178.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 20.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 55.8 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Czechia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Czechia increased substantially by 11.2 percent, reaching 26.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 14.6 percent and reached 23.2 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 2.9 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 59.1, 14.2 and 11.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, Slovakia and Poland, accounting for respectively 32.3, 7.6 and 6.0 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 10.5 bln US $\$$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 10.4 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 8.5 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 198852.4 | 6.1 | -1.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 7688.2 | 1.9 | -0.4 | 3.9 |
| 2+4 | 4567.5 | 3.3 | -3.3 | 2.3 |
| 3 | 3435.7 | -7.1 | -12.3 | 1.7 |
| 5 | 12890.6 | 8.2 | 3.6 | 6.5 |
| 6 | 28241.6 | 3.2 | -6.6 | 14.2 |
| 7 | 117550.5 | 7.6 | -0.5 | 59.1 |
| 8 | 23732.7 | 5.5 | -4.1 | 11.9 |
| 9 | 745.6 | 16.2 | 21.2 | 0.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 178552.3 | 6.1 | -3.4 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 9572.2 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 5.4 |
| $2+4$ | 3785.4 | 2.4 | -6.2 | 2.1 |
| 3 | 9543.0 | 1.4 | -14.8 | 5.3 |
| 5 | 20047.9 | 6.4 | -0.9 | 11.2 |
| 6 | 28019.7 | 3.9 | -7.8 | 15.7 |
| 7 | 86228.2 | 7.5 | -1.7 | 48.3 |
| 8 | 20721.5 | 7.4 | -3.3 | 11.6 |
| 9 | 634.4 | 17.0 | 30.4 | 0.4 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 48.3, 15.7 and 11.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 " (HS code 8708) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, China and Poland, accounting for respectively $25.2,14.2$ and 7.6 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 8.9 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 8.3 bIn US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 8.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Denmark increased slightly by 1.3 percent to reach 109.9 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 4.4 percent to reach 97.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 12.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -7.9 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Denmark were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Denmark increased substantially by 11.9 percent, reaching 77.3 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 12.6 percent and reached 68.4 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 8.9 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $26.9,23.6$ and 17.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06)" (HS code 3004) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Special Categories, Germany and Sweden, accounting for respectively 16.2, 14.1 and 10.3 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 55.1 bln US\$, followed by "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 13.6 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 12.7 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 109941.9 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 18678.4 | 3.0 | -0.2 | 17.0 |
| 2+4 | 4474.8 | 0.5 | -5.5 | 4.1 |
| 3 | 4359.2 | -1.2 | -7.1 | 4.0 |
| 5 | 25986.2 | 21.5 | 13.1 | 23.6 |
| 6 | 9350.4 | 3.8 | -7.5 | 8.5 |
| 7 | 29537.3 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 26.9 |
| 8 | 15299.1 | 1.8 | -5.4 | 13.9 |
| 9 | 2256.4 | -30.8 | -8.2 | 2.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 2018 -2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 97196.0 | 3.3 | -4.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 12554.5 | 3.0 | -1.6 | 12.9 |
| 2+4 | 3769.4 | 2.5 | -7.8 | 3.9 |
| 3 | 6316.6 | 3.6 | -2.1 | 6.5 |
| 5 | 11891.2 | 4.3 | -4.1 | 12.2 |
| 6 | 12878.7 | 2.8 | -6.8 | 13.3 |
| 7 | 32747.1 | 4.3 | -5.7 | 33.7 |
| 8 | 15610.6 | 2.7 | -1.9 | 16.1 |
| 9 | 1427.9 | -7.6 | -6.1 | 1.5 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $33.7,16.1$ and 13.3 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands, accounting for respectively 21.8, 11.9 and 7.7 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 44.0 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 15.2 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 14.6 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 92117.8 | 101675.7 | 97196.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 4218.6 | 4699.1 | 4891.9 | 15.217 .7 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 3009.4 | 3314.9 | 3156.8 |  |  |  | 542 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 2338.8 | 2860.2 | 2885.2 | 0.51 .1 |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 2048.9 | 2573.3 | 2403.1 | 0.40 .5 |  | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8901 Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges. | 1690.1 | 3380.7 | 1541.0 | 60.459 .3 |  | mln US\$/unit | 793 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 2005.9 | 2155.9 | 2283.6 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 1984.3 | 2078.3 | 2149.6 | 231.4225.521 | 213.5 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 1333.4 | 1495.1 | 1401.3 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 958.3 | 1040.0 | 940.4 | 26.324 .6 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 0302 Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets. | 902.4 | 948.3 | 1018.2 | 3.24 .7 | 2.6 | US\$/kg | 034 |

## Dominican Republic

## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Dominican Republic increased slightly by 1.3 percent to reach 8.9 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 9.8 percent to reach 19.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 10.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at -3.4 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Dominican Republic were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 5 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Dominican Republic increased slightly by 4.9 percent, reaching 9.2 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 2.9 percent and reached 3.2 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 6.0 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively 29.1, 22.6 and 17.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Haiti and Canada, accounting for respectively 53.0, 10.3 and 8.7 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 7.6 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 649.1 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 8384.1 | 8744.9 | 8855.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 1270.3 | 1637.6 | 1548.1 | 0.6 | 10.5 | 39.6 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 9018 Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary. | 933.6 | 972.6 | 851.8 |  |  |  |  | 872 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes. | 625.6 | 656.8 | 720.0 | 19.1 |  | 85.6 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 8536 Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits. | 402.7 | 402.9 | 440.5 |  |  | 38.0 | US\$/kg | 772 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 374.1 | 396.8 | 409.5 |  |  | 7.3 | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |
| 6109 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted. | 378.8 | 344.9 | 329.3 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 3006 Pharmaceutical goods specified in Note 4 to this Chapter. | 257.4 | 264.1 | 344.1 |  |  | 77.8 | US\$/kg | 541 |
| 0803 Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried. | 229.4 | 246.6 | 203.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 1801 Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted. | 250.8 | 227.9 | 134.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 | US\$/kg | 072 |
| 6405 Other footwear. | 194.9 | 183.5 | 192.8 |  |  | 24.9 | US\$/pair | 851 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates2013-2017 2016 -2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 8855.6 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1999.1 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 22.6 |
| 2+4 | 216.5 | -10.6 | 6.0 | 2.4 |
| 3 | 26.0 | -36.1 | -23.5 | 0.3 |
| 5 | 789.4 | 12.2 | 53.7 | 8.9 |
| 6 | 751.6 | -9.5 | 19.5 | 8.5 |
| 7 | 948.8 | 11.6 | 29.8 | 10.7 |
| 8 | 2572.9 | 3.1 | -14.0 | 29.1 |
| 9 | 1551.3 | 5.8 | -5.6 | 17.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively $23.5,17.5$ and 16.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Mexico, accounting for respectively 42.7, 13.2 and 5.0 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 1.6 bIn US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 548.5 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 371.5 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 17347.8 | 17788.8 | 19524.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1838.7 | 1465.4 | 1869.4 |  |  | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 759.2 | 891.8 | 872.7 | 22.4 | 23.2 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.. | 395.4 | 446.3 | 764.3 |  |  | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). | 456.7 | 493.7 | 498.3 |  |  | 135.8 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 3926 Other articles of plastics. | 388.7 | 437.1 | 409.1 | 14.3 |  | 12.4 | US\$/kg | 893 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy... | 293.3 | 356.6 | 437.2 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 306.2 | 344.5 | 412.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 195.0 | 304.1 | 409.6 |  |  | 7.3 | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |
| 1005 Maize (corn)... | 215.7 | 214.5 | 251.2 |  |  | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 044 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 190.5 | 198.0 | 218.9 |  |  | 21.1 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Ecuador increased substantially by 13.2 percent to reach 21.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 16.0 percent to reach 23.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 1.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -4.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Ecuador were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Ecuador increased moderately by 7.5 percent, reaching 2.3 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 3.1 percent and reached 3.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 994.3 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 45.2, 40.8 and 6.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Chile and Peru, accounting for respectively 31.4, 6.7 and 6.7 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 1.7 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 413.6 min US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 129.4 min US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 |  | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 16797.7 | 19092.4 | 21606.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 5053.9 | 6189.8 | 7853.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 0803 Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried. | 2742.0 | 3038.7 | 3218.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 0306 Crustaceans, whether in shell or not. | 2587.4 | 3052.3 | 3246.1 | 7.0 |  | 5.1 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 1604 Prepared or preserved fish; caviar. | 896.3 | 1168.9 | 1215.5 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 3.8 | US\$/kg | 037 |
| 0603 Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets. | 802.4 | 820.5 | 851.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 | US\$/kg | 292 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 380.8 | 728.4 | 946.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 1801 Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted. | 622.0 | 573.0 | 665.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | US\$/kg | 072 |
| 1511 Palm oil and its fractions... | 228.2 | 230.4 | 194.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 |  | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 261.9 | 167.6 | 169.2 | 34.7 | 10.9 |  | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2008 Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants. | 119.6 | 115.5 | 133.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | US\$/kg | 058 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 21606.1 | -4.3 | 13.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 9766.0 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 45.2 |
| 2+4 | 1448.3 | -1.5 | -2.7 | 6.7 |
| 3 | 8806.5 | -9.8 | 27.2 | 40.8 |
| 5 | 206.5 | -8.1 | 4.7 | 1.0 |
| 6 | 756.2 | 3.4 | 13.2 | 3.5 |
| 7 | 295.4 | -3.6 | 7.6 | 1.4 |
| 8 | 148.0 | -9.0 | 8.5 | 0.7 |
| 9 | 179.3 | -35.0 | 1.7 | 0.8 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 23019.7 | -4.4 | 16.0 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 2173.5 | 2.7 | 16.5 | 9.4 |
| $2+4$ | 509.0 | -4.6 | 3.8 | 2.2 |
| 3 | 4542.3 | -9.1 | 34.5 | 19.7 |
| 5 | 3993.5 | -1.5 | 6.8 | 17.3 |
| 6 | 3093.4 | -4.7 | 12.3 | 13.4 |
| 7 | 6961.6 | -4.2 | 14.9 | 30.2 |
| 8 | 1636.6 | -4.0 | 13.2 | 7.1 |
| 9 | 109.8 | -0.9 | -2.5 | 0.5 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 30.2, 19.7 and 17.3 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Colombia, accounting for respectively $21.5,18.8$ and 8.0 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 1.5 bIn US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 686.7 mln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 462.9 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 16188.7 | 19844.2 | 23019.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1336.4 | 1669.4 | 2358.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2707 Oils and other products of high temperature coal tar.. | 972.4 | 1189.3 | 1559.5 | 0.5 |  |  | US\$/kg | 335 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 480.7 | 929.7 | 1129.9 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.5 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ).. | 717.2 | 738.3 | 730.0 | 26.8 |  | 20.4 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons | 300.0 | 470.9 | 535.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy | 375.4 | 423.2 | 483.3 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 2304 Oil-cake and other solid residues. | 362.5 | 322.7 | 464.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 081 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 186.5 | 337.9 | 475.7 | 16.7 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin.. | 228.8 | 280.3 | 300.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 2309 Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding.. | 197.4 | 294.2 | 302.7 | 1.4 |  |  | US\$/kg | 081 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Egypt increased slightly by 3.9 percent to reach 30.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 4.6 percent to reach 78.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 48.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -19.1 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Egypt were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 26 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 22 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2015 , the value of exports of services of Egypt decreased substantially by 15.3 percent, reaching 18.5 bln US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 0.2 percent and reached 17.5 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 1.1 bln US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 26.5, 17.2 and 15.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United Arab Emirates, Italy and Turkey, accounting for respectively 7.9, 6.9 and 6.6 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 9.7 bln US $\$$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 6.1 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { HS } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 201712018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities... |  | 26434.0 | 29483.0 | 30632.6 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 | er than crude. | 2452.2 | 4201.2 | 4593.5 | 0.6 |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2709 | oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 2106.1 | 2146.8 | 1940.6 | 0.30 .5 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 7108 | d plated with platinum). | 2108.8 | 1453.0 | 2046.0 | 35.436 .0 | 39.0 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 3102 | al fertilisers, nitrogenous. | 1002.2 | 1223.6 | 1149.3 | $0.2 \quad 0.2$ | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 2711 | and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 320.4 | 676.7 | 1370.3 | 0.30 .3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 0805 | or dried. | 635.5 | 769.8 | 748.3 | $0.4 \quad 0.4$ | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 8528 | us for television. | 577.5 | 556.7 | 839.5 | 240.5 |  | US\$/unit | 761 |
| 8544 | g enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 768.0 | 594.6 | 542.9 | 6.88 .4 | 7.5 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 6203 | s, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers.. | 371.0 | 434.0 | 601.0 | 7.6 |  | US\$/unit | 841 |
| 3901 | ne, in primary forms. | 407.2 | 515.2 | 447.3 | 1.11 .1 | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 571 |

[^14]Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 30632.6 | 8.8 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 4761.4 | 2.7 | 7.3 | 15.5 |
| 2+4 | 1201.4 | 1.3 | 14.5 | 3.9 |
| 3 | 8114.7 | 20.1 | 12.0 | 26.5 |
| 5 | 5267.4 | 13.3 | -4.0 | 17.2 |
| 6 | 4874.0 | 2.3 | -12.7 | 15.9 |
| 7 | 1924.9 | -0.8 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| 8 | 2441.5 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 8.0 |
| 9 | 2047.3 | 34.3 | 40.9 | 6.7 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 78657.5 | 1.5 | -4.6 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 13128.3 | 0.7 | 8.6 | 16.7 |
| $2+4$ | 7576.2 | 12.9 | -3.6 | 9.6 |
| 3 | 10862.6 | -1.7 | -23.2 | 13.8 |
| 5 | 11422.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 14.5 |
| 6 | 14143.0 | 1.1 | -10.0 | 18.0 |
| 7 | 18552.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 23.6 |
| 8 | 2862.4 | -5.6 | -5.2 | 3.6 |
| 9 | 110.6 | -8.9 | -67.7 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 23.6, 18.0 and 16.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Saudi Arabia and the United States, accounting for respectively 14.0, 6.6 and 6.4 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 7.1 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 3.4 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.3 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 66763.9 | 82444.5 | 78657.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 5750.2 | 7096.9 | 5994.0 |  |  |  |  | 334 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. | 2636.5 | 2806.1 | 3024.2 |  |  |  |  | 041 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 1750.7 | 3562.8 | 2909.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.. | 3513.0 | 2420.2 | 1074.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 1685.6 | 2711.0 | 2546.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 1549.1 | 2172.7 | 2479.1 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06). | 1964.0 | 2003.8 | 2209.8 |  |  |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 1005 Maize (corn). | 1735.6 | 1882.7 | 1929.8 |  |  |  | US\$/kg | 044 |
| 1201 Soya beans, whether or not broken. | 869.5 | 1420.1 | 1663.2 |  |  |  |  | 222 |
| 7207 Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 1102.0 | 1630.1 | 1063.0 | 12.3 | 0.3 | 39.0 | US\$/kg | 672 |

## El Salvador

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of El Salvador increased slightly by 0.7 percent to reach 5.9 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 1.6 percent to reach 12.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 6.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -2.2 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in El Salvador were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 4 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of El Salvador increased moderately by 7.2 percent, reaching 2.0 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 10.3 percent and reached 1.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 275.1 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 44.2,18.9 and 18.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted" (HS code 6109) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Honduras and Guatemala, accounting for respectively 43.9, 15.0 and 14.7 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 1.0 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 471.0 min US\$ and "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) at 150.1 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { HS } \\ \text { code } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities.. |  | 5760.0 | 5904.6 | 5943.3 |  |  |  |  |
| 6109 | nd other vests, knitted or crocheted. | 760.1 | 798.0 | 780.6 | $4.9 \quad 5.0$ | 5.1 | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 6110 | cardigans, waist-coats and similar articles | 329.4 | 372.0 | 387.0 | 10.812 .0 | 12.1 | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 6115 | stockings, socks and other hosiery. | 255.2 | 241.1 | 217.7 | 12.812 .5 | 11.8 | US\$/kg | 846 |
| 3923 | nveyance or packing of goods, of plastics. | 189.1 | 202.7 | 217.7 | 1.91 .9 | 1.8 | US\$/kg | 893 |
| 1701 | and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 220.3 | 178.3 | 193.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 6107 | erpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes. | 219.1 | 179.5 | 175.3 | 2.93 .2 | 3.2 | US\$/unit | 843 |
| 8532 | s, fixed, variable or adjustable (pre-set). | 200.8 | 215.9 | 152.7 | 192.4190 .3 |  | US\$/kg | 778 |
| 6006 | cheted fabrics. | 148.5 | 144.1 | 167.7 | 6.56 .3 | 6.8 | US\$/kg | 655 |
| 4818 | milar paper. | 130.7 | 152.5 | 176.5 | 1.71 .8 | 1.8 | US\$/kg | 642 |
| 2202 | sugar. | 126.2 | 135.0 | 150.4 | 0.60 .6 | 0.6 | US\$/litre | 111 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Avg. Growth rates } \\ 2015-2019 & 2018-2019 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 5943.3 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1120.7 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 18.9 |
| 2+4 | 85.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| 3 | 200.5 | 16.7 | -4.0 | 3.4 |
| 5 | 449.4 | 6.2 | 16.4 | 7.6 |
| 6 | 1113.1 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 18.7 |
| 7 | 344.8 | 3.6 | -18.6 | 5.8 |
| 8 | 2625.1 | -0.3 | -2.6 | 44.2 |
| 9 | 4.6 | -22.0 | 4.1 | 0.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ |  | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |$|$| Total | 12017.6 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $0+1$ | 2010.1 | 5.1 | 11.0 | 16.7 |
| $2+4$ | 400.6 | 4.3 | -0.6 | 3.3 |
| 3 | 1695.9 | 5.0 | -8.0 | 14.1 |
| 5 | 1901.5 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 15.8 |
| 6 | 2388.9 | 1.9 | -3.0 | 19.9 |
| 7 | 2202.6 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 18.3 |
| 8 | 1397.1 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 11.6 |
| 9 | 20.8 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 19.9, 18.3 and 16.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Guatemala, accounting for respectively 31.4, 14.0 and 10.1 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 733.9 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 442.9 mln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 228.7 mIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Estonia decreased moderately by 5.8 percent to reach 16.8 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 5.9 percent to reach 18.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 1.8 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -1.7 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Estonia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Estonia increased substantially by 12.9 percent, reaching 6.4 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 9.1 percent and reached 4.5 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 1.9 bln US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 30.5, 15.7 and 14.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Finland, Sweden and the Russian Federation, accounting for respectively 15.3, 11.0 and 9.1 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 2.0 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 1.6 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.3 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 15387.7 | 17853.8 | 16810.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1075.0 | 1525.8 | 1048.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 1100.1 | 1234.8 | 1013.9 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 782.8 | 642.3 | 570.3 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 2707 Oils and other products of high temperature coal tar. | 153.8 | 700.5 | 695.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 335 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transpo | 373.9 | 463.4 | 567.0 | 20.8 | 20.8 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 9406 Buildings; prefabricated. | 393.1 | 503.6 | 496.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | US\$/kg | 811 |
| 4418 Builders'joinery and carpentry of wood. | 332.9 | 367.3 | 359.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | US\$/kg | 635 |
| 4407 Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled. | 335.0 | 376.3 | 335.4 | 305.4 | 321.5 |  | US\$/m ${ }^{3}$ | 248 |
| 4401 Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms.. | 238.6 | 261.4 | 265.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 246 |
| 8504 Electrical transformers, static converters. | 227.8 | 257.4 | 241.2 |  |  |  |  | 771 |

[^15]Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 16810.9 | 4.9 | -5.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1487.9 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 8.9 |
| 2+4 | 1520.5 | 9.9 | -9.2 | 9.0 |
| 3 | 2015.4 | 7.2 | -23.1 | 12.0 |
| 5 | 1068.6 | 10.4 | -0.8 | 6.4 |
| 6 | 2466.5 | 6.7 | -1.3 | 14.7 |
| 7 | 5129.8 | 4.0 | -3.5 | 30.5 |
| 8 | 2637.4 | 5.8 | -2.4 | 15.7 |
| 9 | 484.8 | -13.6 | -5.9 | 2.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ |  | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $31.6,14.8$ and 13.2 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, Finland and the Russian Federation, accounting for respectively 10.0, 9.5 and 9.1 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 1.6 bln US $\$$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 1.2 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 905.9 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 17372.9 | 19826.8 | 18658.6 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1311.4 | 1812.8 | 1526.5 | 0.50 .6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 1357.6 | 1218.1 | 1161.1 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transpo | 945.8 | 1079.9 | 1156.5 | 20.921 .8 | 21.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 631.6 | 674.6 | 538.1 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 2707 Oils and other products of high temperature coal tar. | 113.5 | 706.9 | 495.9 | 0.4 |  | US\$/kg | 335 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 318.9 | 485.9 | 473.8 | 120.1122 .2 |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 4407 Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled. | 301.4 | 364.4 | 316.1 | 226.9253.7 | 237.5 | US\$/m ${ }^{3}$ | 248 |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 360.9 | 339.7 | 271.6 |  |  |  | 776 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 181.4 | 214.6 | 200.7 | 26.929 .3 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 8536 Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits. | 167.3 | 193.4 | 171.4 | 41.348 .3 | 41.2 | US\$/kg | 772 |

## Eswatini

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Eswatini increased moderately by 8.6 percent to reach 2.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 1.4 percent to reach 1.8 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 169.2 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Sub-Saharan Africa at 440.6 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Eswatini were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were also highly concentrated. The top 4 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 2 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2015, the value of exports of services of Eswatini decreased slightly by 2.6 percent, reaching 188.2 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased moderately by 9.7 percent and reached 583.5 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 395.3 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Chemicals" (SITC section 5), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 48.7, 28.7 and 11.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures" (HS code 3302) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were South Africa, Kenya and Nigeria, accounting for respectively 68.1, 5.8 and 4.6 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 59.5 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 42.4 mIn US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 28.0 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 2018-2019 |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 2001.6 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 574.2 | 1.6 | 20.0 | 28.7 |
| 2+4 | 110.4 | 9.5 | 3.1 | 5.5 |
| 3 | 16.7 | 4.3 | -9.3 | 0.8 |
| 5 | 974.1 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 48.7 |
| 6 | 52.9 | -5.4 | -4.2 | 2.6 |
| 7 | 41.8 | 10.5 | -10.5 | 2.1 |
| 8 | 230.6 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 11.5 |
| 9 | 0.9 | 7.1 | -36.3 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2019 |  | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1832.4 | 5.0 | -1.4 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 322.4 | 5.7 | -5.0 | 17.6 |
| $2+4$ | 46.9 | -2.2 | 12.6 | 2.6 |
| 3 | 293.2 | 13.4 | 7.5 | 16.0 |
| 5 | 269.8 | 1.1 | -2.3 | 14.7 |
| 6 | 344.2 | 6.2 | -5.7 | 18.8 |
| 7 | 341.7 | 2.6 | -0.7 | 18.6 |
| 8 | 182.9 | 3.2 | -1.6 | 10.0 |
| 9 | 31.2 | 8.4 | -5.0 | 1.7 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)
Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade



Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


## Imports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $18.8,18.6$ and 17.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were South Africa, China and India, accounting for respectively 75.3, 6.6 and 2.7 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 354.1 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 76.7 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 68.7 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1611.8 | 1857.5 | 1832.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 168.2 | 205.6 | 210.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 42.8 | 39.5 | 47.2 |  |  |  |  | 781 |
| 2716 Electrical energy.. | 0.0 | 51.4 | 65.9 |  |  | 53.1 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06). | 37.3 | 38.8 | 37.4 | 24.5 | 20.9 | 23.9 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 33.5 | 35.8 | 35.1 |  |  | 28.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 3302 Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures. | 32.6 | 34.1 | 35.6 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 11.2 | US\$/kg | 551 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 33.2 | 32.9 | 31.2 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 5210 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than $85 \%$ by weight of cotton.. | 23.8 | 32.2 | 32.6 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.3 | US\$/kg | 652 |
| 1006 Rice. | 16.7 | 48.0 | 18.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 24.4 | 28.7 | 27.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |

## Ethiopia

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Ethiopia decreased substantially by 32.8 percent to reach 1.5 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 4.9 percent to reach 15.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 13.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -4.8 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Ethiopia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 20 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Ethiopia increased substantially by 36.4 percent, reaching 4.9 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 22.2 percent and reached 6.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 1.3 bIn US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 52.8, 23.3 and 9.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated" (HS code 0901) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, the United States and Saudi Arabia, accounting for respectively 13.3, 8.9 and 8.1 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 3.3 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 967.7 mIn US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 410.0 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 |  | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1988.5 | 2305.9 | 1548.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0901 Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated. | 611.9 | 782.7 | 377.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | US\$/kg | 071 |
| 1207 Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken. | 450.4 | 405.2 | 298.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | US\$/kg | 222 |
| 0713 Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split.. | 214.5 | 235.4 | 187.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 054 |
| 0204 Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen. | 91.0 | 91.1 | 90.0 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.7 | US\$/kg | 012 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 110.1 | 114.3 | 39.6 | 33.6 | 31.9 | 35.3 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy | 22.1 | 57.8 | 35.2 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 4112 Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting. | 37.3 | 35.6 | 32.6 | 31.4 | 31.7 | 30.3 | US\$/kg | 611 |
| 6405 Other footwear.. | 34.9 | 39.6 | 21.0 |  |  |  |  | 851 |
| 4113 Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting. | 29.9 | 39.4 | 14.7 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 14.0 | US\$/kg | 611 |
| 1201 Soya beans, whether or not broken. | 30.7 | 21.9 | 24.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |  | US\$/kg | 222 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| Total | 1548.6 | -9.5 | -32.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 818.1 | -7.1 | -33.3 | 52.8 |
| 2+4 | 360.9 | -14.6 | -24.0 | 23.3 |
| 3 | 0.0 | -89.7 | -99.7 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 4.6 | -0.5 | -24.0 | 0.3 |
| 6 | 93.1 | -14.7 | -32.5 | 6.0 |
| 7 | 138.6 | 10.4 | -33.1 | 9.0 |
| 8 | 93.6 | -4.0 | -32.3 | 6.0 |
| 9 | 39.6 | -28.0 | -65.3 | 2.6 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 14985.6 | -2.7 | -4.9 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 1633.7 | 12.3 | 18.7 | 10.9 |
| $2+4$ | 745.5 | 3.6 | 7.0 | 5.0 |
| 3 | 1453.2 | -19.6 | -6.6 | 9.7 |
| 5 | 2258.6 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 15.1 |
| 6 | 2516.6 | -4.7 | -9.6 | 16.8 |
| 7 | 5282.8 | -2.2 | -12.4 | 35.3 |
| 8 | 1095.0 | 2.9 | -7.8 | 7.3 |
| 9 | 0.2 | 42.4 | -85.7 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $35.3,16.8$ and 15.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the United States and India, accounting for respectively 30.4, 9.4 and 7.8 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 4.1 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 612.2 mln US\$ and "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 478.5 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Fiji increased moderately by 8.9 percent to reach 1.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 12.4 percent to reach 2.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 1.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with South-eastern Asia at -733.6 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Fiji were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 8 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Fiji increased substantially by 12.2 percent, reaching 1.6 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 12.3 percent and reached 728.2 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 917.9 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 44.1, 19.6 and 8.6 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Australia and Bunkers, ship stores, accounting for respectively 18.5, 14.4 and 7.4 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 969.0 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 498.0 min US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 118.5 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 |  | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 925.9 | 955.6 | 1041.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 166.7 | 132.6 | 204.0 |  | 0.5 |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2201 Waters, including natural or artificial mineral waters. | 102.5 | 118.5 | 126.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | US\$/litre | 111 |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04. | 93.7 | 102.9 | 108.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.0 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 49.3 | 95.1 | 37.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 58.0 | 57.8 | 54.5 | 15.4 | 23.5 | 39.5 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 8525 Transmission apparatus for radio-telephony, radio-broadcasting... | 24.9 | 38.8 | 23.3 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 4401 Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms. | 15.2 | 5.4 | 44.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 246 |
| 1905 Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers'wares. | 19.2 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | US\$/kg | 048 |
| 0302 Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets.. | 14.4 | 18.1 | 20.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 7311 Containers for compressed or liquefied gas, of iron or steel. | 14.6 | 12.8 | 15.1 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 8.8 | US\$/kg | 692 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1041.0 | -6.7 | 8.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 458.6 | -4.5 | -4.9 | 44.1 |
| 2+4 | 68.8 | -5.8 | 153.3 | 6.6 |
| 3 | 204.3 | -12.2 | 53.6 | 19.6 |
| 5 | 33.3 | -2.7 | 22.5 | 3.2 |
| 6 | 60.0 | -6.4 | 10.4 | 5.8 |
| 7 | 89.7 | -9.2 | -9.5 | 8.6 |
| 8 | 66.3 | -5.4 | -4.2 | 6.4 |
| 9 | 60.0 | -0.2 | -4.9 | 5.8 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $30.5,20.4$ and 15.4 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Singapore, Australia and New Zealand, accounting for respectively 18.6, 16.5 and 16.3 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 385.9 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 148.5 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 68.0 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Finland decreased slightly by 3.4 percent to reach 72.7 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 6.2 percent to reach 73.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 800.6 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -6.7 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Finland were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 18 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Finland increased substantially by 12.3 percent, reaching 27.6 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 4.6 percent and reached 29.0 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 1.4 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 32.7, 26.0 and 9.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, Sweden and the United States, accounting for respectively 14.4, 10.2 and 6.7 percent of total exports. "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 7.9 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 5.8 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 4.2 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 72704.2 | 5.1 | -3.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1865.0 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 2.6 |
| 2+4 | 6766.4 | 6.4 | -10.4 | 9.3 |
| 3 | 6424.0 | 12.3 | 0.7 | 8.8 |
| 5 | 4839.1 | 1.4 | -5.2 | 6.7 |
| 6 | 18933.3 | 2.9 | -6.8 | 26.0 |
| 7 | 23752.9 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 32.7 |
| 8 | 4733.2 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 6.5 |
| 9 | 5390.4 | 1.5 | -12.1 | 7.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 73504.8 | 5.1 | -6.2 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 5213.9 | 2.4 | -3.4 | 7.1 |
| $2+4$ | 5016.6 | 6.8 | -8.8 | 6.8 |
| 3 | 10397.8 | 7.8 | -8.5 | 14.1 |
| 5 | 7555.8 | 2.4 | -6.1 | 10.3 |
| 6 | 8038.2 | 5.5 | -14.5 | 10.9 |
| 7 | 24200.2 | 6.5 | -2.8 | 32.9 |
| 8 | 7074.9 | 3.8 | -3.2 | 9.6 |
| 9 | 6007.5 | 1.6 | -6.9 | 8.2 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $32.9,14.1$ and 10.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, the Russian Federation and Sweden, accounting for respectively 15.3, 13.6 and 10.9 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 9.5 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 5.9 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 5.6 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 70100.3 | 78352.2 | 73504.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 6776.9 | 7666.6 | 6486.2 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 4921.1 | 6531.2 | 5805.3 | 0.40 .5 |  | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 3017.9 | 3294.9 | 3238.5 | 19.9 | 21.5 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 2406.7 | 2755.6 | 2775.4 | $0.6 \quad 0.7$ | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 1748.4 | 2168.4 | 2010.4 | 9.810 .4 |  | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 1558.6 | 1652.0 | 1563.8 | 94.193 .6 |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 1532.6 | 1797.6 | 1387.2 | 368.4397 .5 |  | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy | 1444.9 | 1671.6 | 1479.6 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 2716 Electrical energy... | 811.5 | 1207.5 | 1200.2 | 36.553 .6 | 50.2 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 802.7 | 890.2 | 887.4 | 36.038 .2 | 35.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of France increased slightly by 0.2 percent to reach 569.8 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 1.2 percent to reach 651.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 81.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -115.5 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in France were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 25 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 18 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of France increased substantially by 10.5 percent, reaching 274.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 9.6 percent and reached 248.2 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 25.9 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $38.7,18.2$ and 12.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft" (HS code 8802) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, the United States and Spain, accounting for respectively $14.4,7.9$ and 7.6 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 84.5 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 61.9 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 42.5 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-20192018-2019 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2019 \\ \text { share } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 569757.0 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 66955.4 | 2.7 | -0.4 | 11.8 |
| 2+4 | 12654.3 | 2.5 | -8.0 | 2.2 |
| 3 | 15406.6 | 1.4 | -17.7 | 2.7 |
| 5 | 103811.5 | 4.8 | -0.6 | 18.2 |
| 6 | 56129.0 | 1.5 | -7.8 | 9.9 |
| 7 | 220420.2 | 2.9 | -2.4 | 38.7 |
| 8 | 72199.1 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 12.7 |
| 9 | 22180.9 | 14.1 | 173.6 | 3.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 651164.1 | 3.7 | -1.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 57229.3 | 3.4 | -2.4 | 8.8 |
| 2+4 | 15305.0 | 2.2 | -5.6 | 2.4 |
| 3 | 65795.7 | 2.5 | -10.9 | 10.1 |
| 5 | 84094.6 | 1.7 | -3.6 | 12.9 |
| 6 | 77872.1 | 3.3 | -5.2 | 12.0 |
| 7 | 234984.0 | 3.7 | -1.5 | 36.1 |
| 8 | 103100.5 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 15.8 |
| 9 | 12782.8 | 90.4 | 710.3 | 2.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
$0+1$ Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $36.1,15.8$ and 12.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, Belgium and Italy, accounting for respectively 16.4, 7.9 and 7.8 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 79.5 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 48.7 bIn US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 40.0 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2015, the value of merchandise exports of French Polynesia decreased substantially by 23.5 percent to reach 130.2 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 13.3 percent to reach 1.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 1.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -596.2 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in French Polynesia were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 4 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2014, the value of exports of services of French Polynesia decreased slightly by 0.7 percent, reaching 1.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 1.7 percent and reached 487.5 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 590.5 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2015, representing respectively 53.9, 19.4 and 10.8 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2013 to 2015, the largest export commodity was "Pearls, natural or cultured" (HS code 7101) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Japan, China, Hong Kong SAR and the United States, accounting for respectively 27.8, 27.1 and 14.5 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2014 at 509.8 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 346.9 mIn US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at $144.4 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2014)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2013 to 2015


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2015 | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Avg. Growth rates } \\ \hline \text { 2011-2015\| } 2014-2015 \end{array}$ |  | $2015$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 130.2 | -3.4 | -23.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 25.2 | 5.4 | -0.9 | 19.4 |
| 2+4 | 11.2 | -2.9 | 11.8 | 8.6 |
| 3 | 0.0 | -40.0 | -45.8 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 4.1 | 6.2 | 10.4 | 3.1 |
| 6 | 70.1 | -2.3 | -28.2 | 53.9 |
| 7 | 14.0 | -14.9 | -46.5 | 10.8 |
| 8 | 4.9 | -13.9 | -12.7 | 3.7 |
| 9 | 0.7 | -10.4 | -50.3 | 0.6 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2015 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2015 |  | 2011-2015 | $2014-2015$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1526.8 | -1.6 | -13.3 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 377.2 | -1.2 | -13.8 | 24.7 |
| $2+4$ | 28.4 | -0.7 | -13.1 | 1.9 |
| 3 | 187.2 | -7.9 | -32.6 | 12.3 |
| 5 | 154.7 | -2.1 | -11.9 | 10.1 |
| 6 | 169.2 | -2.9 | -11.6 | 11.1 |
| 7 | 428.8 | 2.3 | -3.3 | 28.1 |
| 8 | 181.2 | -1.3 | -10.9 | 11.9 |
| 9 | 0.2 | -0.9 | -56.0 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2015)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2015)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2014)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2015, representing respectively $28.1,24.7$ and 12.3 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2013 to 2015, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were France, China and the United States, accounting for respectively 25.3, 11.1 and 10.2 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2014 at 193.9 mIn US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 168.8 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 45.1 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2013 to 2015


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of the Gambia increased substantially by 170.6 percent to reach 24.6 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 17.8 percent to reach 494.0 mln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 469.4 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -116.3 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the Gambia were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 3 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2012, the value of exports of services of the Gambia increased moderately by 5.4 percent, reaching 151.5 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 17.3 percent and reached 80.3 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 71.2 mln US\$. See footnote *.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 46.8, 19.8 and 17.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Mali, Viet Nam and Guinea-Bissau, accounting for respectively 40.0, 15.7 and 12.4 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2012 at 87.6 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at $50.4 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{n}$ US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 9.1 mIn US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2012)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 21.8 | 9 | 24.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 0.0 | 0 | 11.5 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 1202 Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken..... | 6.9 | 0 |  | 0.8 | 0.8 |  | US\$/kg | 222 |
| 5408 Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn. | 1.5 | 2. | 0.8 | 6.5 | 36.5 | 3.0 | US\$/kg | 653 |
| 0801 Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried. | 1.4 | 0. | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 4401 Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms. | 0.8 |  | 2.4 | 0.1 |  | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 246 |
| 0306 Crustaceans, whether in shell or not.. | 1.3 | 1.2 |  | 0.4 | 0.3 |  | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 0402 Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar. | 2.2 | 0. | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 022 |
| 0301 Live fish... | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 1515 Other fixed vegetable fats and oils. | 0.0 | 0. | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 1704 Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa | 1.2 | 0. | 0.0 |  | 0.4 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 062 |

[^16]Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 24.6 | -27.7 | 170.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 4.3 | -22.2 | -2.6 | 17.4 |
| 2+4 | 4.9 | -23.0 | 619.1 | 19.8 |
| 3 | 11.5 | 138.1 | > | 46.8 |
| 5 | 0.1 | -24.3 | 145.6 | 0.3 |
| 6 | 1.6 | -60.3 | -54.0 | 6.4 |
| 7 | 1.6 | 25.5 | 1412.4 | 6.6 |
| 8 | 0.7 | 33.6 | 46.4 | 2.7 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 |  | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 494.0 | 5.3 | -17.8 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 129.7 | 0.4 | -3.3 | 26.3 |
| $2+4$ | 42.3 | -7.3 | 35.8 | 8.6 |
| 3 | 73.5 | -0.7 | -74.0 | 14.9 |
| 5 | 19.0 | 6.1 | 10.2 | 3.9 |
| 6 | 88.5 | 15.1 | 66.9 | 17.9 |
| 7 | 118.8 | 22.0 | 86.2 | 24.0 |
| 8 | 22.2 | 0.2 | 12.4 | 4.5 |
| 9 | 0.0 | 22.0 | 366.3 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)

Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2012)


## Imports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 26.3, 24.0 and 17.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Côte d'Ivoire, China and Brazil, accounting for respectively 31.1, 8.4 and 8.2 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2012 at 52.3 mln US\$, followed by "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 17.4 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 8.1 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 548.8 | 601.4 | 494.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 162.9 | 281.6 | 73.1 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 1006 Rice. | 44.0 | 49.4 | 40.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 24.5 | 29.5 | 36.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 2516 Granite, porphyry, basalt, sandstone and other stone. | 80.2 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 273 |
| 1515 Other fixed vegetable fats and oils.. | 31.0 | 20.2 | 33.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 31.2 | 22.5 | 28.7 | 17.1 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 17.1 | 14.1 | 19.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 |  | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 1101 Wheat or meslin flour. | 18.1 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 |  | US\$/kg | 046 |
| 8412 Other engines and motors.... | 2.7 | 3.2 | 22.6 |  |  |  |  | 714 |
| 0207 Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05. | 6.4 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 012 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Georgia increased substantially by 12.2 percent to reach 3.8 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 0.4 percent to reach 9.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1 , table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 5.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -2.2 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Georgia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 18 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Georgia increased substantially by 12.7 percent, reaching 4.5 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 14.2 percent and reached 2.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 2.2 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 24.1, 23.3 and 20.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Copper ores and concentrates" (HS code 2603) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the Russian Federation, Azerbaijan and Armenia, accounting for respectively 13.5, 12.9 and 9.1 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 3.2 bIn US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 968.5 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 2735.8 | 3355.7 | 3764.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2603 Copper ores and concentrates. | 422.5 | 504.5 | 651.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 283 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 234.7 | 408.3 | 685.6 |  |  |  |  | 781 |
| 7202 Ferro-alloys.. | 306.4 | 352.6 | 303.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 671 |
| 2204 Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines. | 171.4 | 197.0 | 222.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 140.6 | 147.2 | 172.5 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 66.0 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2208 Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol. | 126.7 | 129.1 | 129.3 |  |  |  |  | 112 |
| 2201 Waters, including natural or artificial mineral waters.. | 95.8 | 110.2 | 133.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | US\$/litre | 111 |
| 3102 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous.. | 76.4 | 92.0 | 94.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes. | 42.3 | 149.0 | 57.7 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 14.8 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 0802 Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled. | 83.2 | 69.7 | 66.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | US\$/kg | 057 |

Georgia
Services Imports and Exports: EBOPS 2002 categories

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ |  | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $26.9,15.9$ and 14.2 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Turkey, the Russian Federation and China, accounting for respectively 17.0, 10.3 and 9.3 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 1.3 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 524.7 mln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 133.3 min US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Germany decreased slightly by 4.4 percent to reach 1493.1 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 4.0 percent to reach 1240.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 252.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 188.9 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Germany were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 22 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 21 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Germany increased substantially by 10.2 percent, reaching 324.6 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 9.0 percent and reached 351.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 26.5 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $47.9,15.5$ and 11.8 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, France and China, accounting for respectively $8.8,8.1$ and 7.0 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 89.9 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 64.2 bln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 37.2 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Remaining ( $23.5 \%$ )

Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (billion US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1446.6 | 1562.4 | 1493. |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 157.3 | 154.8 | 143. | $29.6 \quad 37.9$ | 31.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 62.5 | 67.6 | 62.2 | 9.910 .6 |  | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 58.0 | 65.0 | 64. |  |  |  | 931 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 52.7 | 55.8 | 56. | $78.0 \quad 79.6$ |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 30.9 | 30.4 | 31. | $5.8 \quad 2.3$ |  | mln US\$/unit | 792 |
| 3002 Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic uses.. | 24.8 | 29.4 |  | 886.9987 .2 | 844.9 | US\$/kg | 541 |
| 8479 Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions. | 16.4 | 18.2 | 17. |  |  |  | 728 |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits.. | 15.1 | 16.8 | 15. |  |  |  | 776 |
| 9018 Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary.. | 14.1 | 15.6 | 16. |  |  |  | 872 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 15.0 | 15.7 |  | 232.6239 .8 | 204.1 | US\$/unit | 752 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1493094.7 | 3.0 | -4.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 78107.7 | 2.2 | -1.8 | 5.2 |
| 2+4 | 24997.5 | 1.6 | -6.5 | 1.7 |
| 3 | 33128.4 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| 5 | 230998.7 | 3.7 | -5.0 | 15.5 |
| 6 | 175458.0 | 2.6 | -7.1 | 11.8 |
| 7 | 715426.2 | 2.6 | -5.1 | 47.9 |
| 8 | 171380.5 | 5.3 | -2.2 | 11.5 |
| 9 | 63597.7 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 4.3 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 1240696.5 | 4.1 | -4.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 88761.0 | 3.1 | -2.8 | 7.2 |
| 2+4 | 44105.7 | 2.4 | -5.7 | 3.6 |
| 3 | 105100.2 | 1.8 | -8.1 | 8.5 |
| 5 | 172187.6 | 5.2 | -4.8 | 13.9 |
| 6 | 148220.8 | 2.1 | -10.0 | 11.9 |
| 7 | 457654.8 | 4.9 | -1.8 | 36.9 |
| 8 | 160341.7 | 3.3 | -2.4 | 12.9 |
| 9 | 64324.8 | 9.0 | -0.4 | 5.2 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $36.9,13.9$ and 12.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the Netherlands and the United States, accounting for respectively 9.9, 8.0 and 6.3 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 91.2 bIn US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 75.5 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 65.2 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (billion US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |  | 2018 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1167 | 1292.7 | 1240.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 63 | 75.2 | 75.6 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 59. | 62.2 | 71.2 | 19.8 | 20.6 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05. | 42. | 44.4 | 40.2 | 7.7 | 8.28 .0 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. |  | 45.1 | 40.8 | 0.4 | 0.50 .5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.. |  | 33.8 | 31.3 | 0.3 | 0.30 .3 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). |  | 28.7 | 30.6 | 87.9 | 98.0101 .4 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 3002 Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic uses. |  | 24.5 | 24.5 |  | 1.00 .8 | thsd US\$/kg | 541 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. |  | 24.7 |  |  | 198.3186 .3 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude.. |  | 25.8 | 24.3 | 0.5 | 0.70 .6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. |  | 24.4 | 22.9 |  |  |  | 764 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Ghana decreased slightly by 1.9 percent to reach 16.8 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 12.1 percent to reach 10.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate surplus of 6.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 2.5 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Ghana were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 22 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2014 , the value of exports of services of Ghana decreased substantially by 16.7 percent, reaching 2.0 bIn US\$, while its imports of services decreased moderately by 5.4 percent and reached 4.6 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 2.6 bln US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $37.0,31.7$ and 20.6 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were India, China and Switzerland, accounting for respectively 18.1, 15.0 and 11.9 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2014 at 896.8 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 616.0 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 429.7 min US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2014)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 14358.5 | 17099.6 | 16768.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 5858.3 | 6092.6 | 6198.9 | 29.6 | 25.2 |  | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 3619.7 | 5195.0 | 5251.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 1801 Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted. | 1642.1 | 2437.2 | 1852.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | US\$/kg | 072 |
| 1803 Cocoa paste, whether or not defatted. | 407.4 | 396.4 | 409.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | US\$/kg | 072 |
| 0801 Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried | 298.1 | 460.2 | 246.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 1804 Cocoa butter, fat and oil. | 276.5 | 287.2 | 337.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.9 | US\$/kg | 072 |
| 2602 Manganese ores and concentrates. | 155.4 | 288.1 | 349.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 287 |
| 1604 Prepared or preserved fish; caviar.. | 140.8 | 155.3 | 146.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 4.9 | US\$/kg | 037 |
| 3924 Tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilet articles. | 213.3 | 115.8 | 44.6 | 7.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | US\$/kg | 893 |
| 4407 Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled. | 99.3 | 119.0 | 78.4 | 559.7 |  |  | US\$/m ${ }^{3}$ | 248 |

*Since 2011, Ghana has been exporting crude petroleum \& natural gas in relatively larger quantities.

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 16768.3 | 5.1 | -1.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 3453.0 | -6.6 | -18.9 | 20.6 |
| 2+4 | 843.1 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| 3 | 5315.9 | 15.5 | 1.6 | 31.7 |
| 5 | 280.5 | 1.0 | 124.7 | 1.7 |
| 6 | 334.3 | 0.0 | 28.4 | 2.0 |
| 7 | 44.3 | -41.5 | -63.0 | 0.3 |
| 8 | 298.2 | 3.8 | 47.5 | 1.8 |
| 9 | 6198.9 | 9.1 | 1.7 | 37.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 |  | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 10439.8 | -8.2 | -12.1 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 1662.0 | -5.1 | -21.9 | 15.9 |
| $2+4$ | 607.5 | 17.0 | 28.6 | 5.8 |
| 3 | 298.9 | -35.2 | 23.2 | 2.9 |
| 5 | 1536.6 | -3.7 | -14.0 | 14.7 |
| 6 | 2052.2 | -7.9 | -13.5 | 19.7 |
| 7 | 3736.5 | -5.9 | -9.7 | 35.8 |
| 8 | 545.9 | -17.9 | -25.5 | 5.2 |
| 9 | 0.1 | 173.5 | -98.3 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2014)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 35.8, 19.7 and 15.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the United States and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively 18.0, 8.9 and 6.8 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2014 at 1.6 bIn US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.6 bIn US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 813.7 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 12718.1 | 11880.5 | 10439.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 998.6 | 956.1 | 881.8 | 19.9 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 915.4 | 323.4 | 319.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 544.0 | 476.8 | 441.9 | 23.9 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 1006 Rice. | 401.9 | 451.9 | 374.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04. | 235.7 | 235.6 | 202.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 |  | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 1511 Palm oil and its fractions.. | 286.3 | 225.4 | 136.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 180.8 | 251.3 | 203.2 | 11.4 |  | 9.1 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 210.5 | 188.0 | 236.1 |  |  | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. | 303.8 | 178.7 | 139.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 3808 Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides.. | 194.9 | 203.9 | 154.2 | 2.4 |  | 2.2 | US\$/kg | 591 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Greece decreased slightly by 4.1 percent to reach 37.9 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 4.5 percent to reach 62.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 24.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -15.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Greece were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 27 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 20 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018 , the value of exports of services of Greece increased substantially by 15.4 percent, reaching 43.9 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 19.5 percent and reached 21.1 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 22.8 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 31.6, 16.1 and 14.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Italy, Germany and Turkey, accounting for respectively 10.6, 6.7 and 6.2 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2016 at 14.6 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 8.6 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Greece
Services Imports and Exports: EBOPS 2002 categories

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 37885.5 | 7.6 | -4.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 6106.5 | 5.2 | -1.4 | 16.1 |
| 2+4 | 2094.7 | 2.1 | -13.5 | 5.5 |
| 3 | 11953.2 | 9.1 | -11.8 | 31.6 |
| 5 | 4531.4 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 12.0 |
| 6 | 5557.6 | 5.3 | -9.1 | 14.7 |
| 7 | 3500.6 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 9.2 |
| 8 | 3032.7 | 12.0 | 15.5 | 8.0 |
| 9 | 1108.8 | 13.6 | 1.1 | 2.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 62198.0 | 7.1 | -4.5 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 7292.5 | 4.5 | -0.8 | 11.7 |
| $2+4$ | 1762.6 | 4.3 | -5.8 | 2.8 |
| 3 | 16717.3 | 7.3 | -11.4 | 26.9 |
| 5 | 9385.9 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 15.1 |
| 6 | 6732.1 | 6.9 | -8.8 | 10.8 |
| 7 | 11293.1 | 4.5 | -8.5 | 18.2 |
| 8 | 6975.1 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 11.2 |
| 9 | 2039.4 | 105.4 | 21.7 | 3.3 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


Imports Profile:
"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 26.9, 18.2 and 15.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, Iraq and Italy, accounting for respectively 10.3, 7.7 and 7.7 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2016 at 4.9 bIn US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 2.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Greenland increased moderately by 7.6 percent to reach 640.9 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 9.1 percent to reach 829.2 mln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 188.3 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -178.3 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Greenland were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were also highly concentrated. The top 1 partner accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 3 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2006, the value of exports of services of Greenland decreased moderately by 9.8 percent, reaching 203.0 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 6.4 percent and reached 315.1 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 112.1 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 92.3, 3.8 and 3.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04" (HS code 0303) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Denmark, Areas nes and Latvia, accounting for respectively $81.2,8.0$ and 4.0 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2006 at 169.0 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 13.5 mln US\$ and "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) at 11.7 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2006)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 575.3 | 595.8 | 640.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04. | 189.6 | 181.1 | 198.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 3.1 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 0306 Crustaceans, whether in shell or not. | 138.9 | 167.5 | 150.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 1605 Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved.. | 98.2 | 95.0 | 127.8 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.1 | US\$/kg | 037 |
| 0304 Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced). | 70.1 | 34.8 | 45.2 |  | 3.8 | 4.0 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 0302 Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets. | 3.0 | 49.1 | 59.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 8902 Fishing vessels; factory ships and other vessels for processing. | 37.8 | 32.5 | 23.9 |  |  |  |  | 793 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 20.6 | 19.0 | 19.8 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 0305 Fish, dried, salted or in brine.. | 8.2 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 3.9 |  | US\$/kg | 035 |
| 0307 Molluscs, whether in shell or not... | 1.5 | 1.0 |  | 10.7 | 10.9 |  | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 9704 Postage or revenue stamps, stamp-postmarks, first-day covers. | 0.9 | 1.0 |  | 376.6 | 659.7 | 11.8 | US\$/kg | 896 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 640.9 | 3.6 | 7.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 591.8 | 3.7 | 10.4 | 92.3 |
| 2+4 | 0.7 | -29.3 | 33.1 | 0.1 |
| 3 | 0.0 | 21.2 | -72.8 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 0.0 | -0.7 | -1.7 | 0.0 |
| 6 | 2.1 | 12.6 | 109.6 | 0.3 |
| 7 | 24.6 | 3.4 | -32.2 | 3.8 |
| 8 | 1.9 | 0.3 | -35.9 | 0.3 |
| 9 | 19.8 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 3.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2018 |  | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2006)

## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $32.1,19.8$ and 16.4 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Denmark, Sweden and Spain, accounting for respectively 58.9, 13.8 and 4.2 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2006 at 130.4 mln US\$, followed by "Personal, cultural, and recreational services" (EBOPS code 287) at 55.5 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 55.1 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Guatemala reached 11.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports reached 19.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 8.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at -3.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Guatemala were diversified amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2015, the value of exports of services of Guatemala increased slightly by 3.0 percent, reaching 2.8 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 5.1 percent and reached 3.0 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 204.0 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 43.7, 16.7 and 13.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried" (HS code 0803) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, El Salvador and Honduras, accounting for respectively 34.3, 11.7 and 8.8 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 1.6 bln US\$, followed by "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) at 510.4 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 423.3 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | SITC code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 11011.4 |  | 11289.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 0803 Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried. | 882.3 |  | 952.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 826.2 |  | 698.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 0901 Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated. | 748.6 |  | 664.3 | 3.7 | 3.1 | US\$/kg | 071 |
| 0908 Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms. | 367.0 |  | 650.4 | 10.2 | 17.6 | US\$/kg | 075 |
| 1511 Palm oil and its fractions.. | 446.5 |  | 390.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 6106 Women's or girls'blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, knitted or crocheted. | 313.7 |  | 258.1 |  | 7.2 | US\$/unit | 844 |
| 6110 Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waist-coats and similar articles. | 221.9 |  | 322.6 |  |  |  | 845 |
| 6105 Men's or boys'shirts, knitted or crocheted. | 242.0 |  | 277.7 | 10.3 | 11.1 | US\$/unit | 843 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). | 217.1 |  | 232.4 |  | 37.0 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 0807 Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh.. | 193.5 |  | 185.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 057 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 11289.2 | 1.4 | ... | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 4936.6 | 4.2 | ... | 43.7 |
| 2+4 | 903.5 | -11.2 | ... | 8.0 |
| 3 | 513.8 | 4.0 | ... | 4.6 |
| 5 | 1273.9 | -0.1 | ... | 11.3 |
| 6 | 1547.6 | 6.7 | ... | 13.7 |
| 7 | 215.2 | -5.5 | ... | 1.9 |
| 8 | 1887.4 | 1.0 | ... | 16.7 |
| 9 | 11.2 | -29.2 |  | 0.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 19870.7 | 3.0 |  | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2898.6 | 5.6 | ... | 14.6 |
| 2+4 | 606.3 | 6.5 |  | 3.1 |
| 3 | 3272.2 | 6.8 |  | 16.5 |
| 5 | 3329.6 | 0.8 |  | 16.8 |
| 6 | 3489.8 | 1.4 | ... | 17.6 |
| 7 | 4617.9 | 1.9 |  | 23.2 |
| 8 | 1634.1 | 2.4 |  | 8.2 |
| 9 | 22.2 | -5.0 |  | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 23.2, 17.6 and 16.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Mexico, accounting for respectively 38.4, 11.0 and 10.9 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 1.4 bIn US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 754.9 mln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 300.7 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2015, the value of merchandise exports of Guinea decreased substantially by 19.2 percent to reach 1.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 14.8 percent to reach 2.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 565.0 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -333.4 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Guinea were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 8 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2013, the value of exports of services of Guinea decreased substantially by 34.9 percent, reaching 103.5 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 21.3 percent and reached 694.4 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 590.9 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2015, representing respectively 40.3, 38.9 and 8.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2013 to 2015, the largest export commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Ghana, France and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively $14.6,13.4$ and 13.1 percent of total exports. "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2013 at 63.6 mln US\$, followed by "Personal, cultural, and recreational services" (EBOPS code 287) at 12.2 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 9.8 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2013)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2013 to 2015


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2015 | Avg. Grow 2011-2015 | $\frac{\text { vth rates }}{2014-2015}$ | $2015$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1573.7 |  | -19.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 68.8 | ... | 20.5 | 4.4 |
| 2+4 | 611.5 | $\cdots$ | -3.9 | 38.9 |
| 3 | 3.4 | ... | -67.7 | 0.2 |
| 5 | 3.0 | $\ldots$ | 50.0 | 0.2 |
| 6 | 2.8 | $\ldots$ | -90.5 | 0.2 |
| 7 | 115.9 | ... | 282.3 | 7.4 |
| 8 | 134.2 |  | -34.4 | 8.5 |
| 9 | 634.0 | .. | -35.1 | 40.3 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2015 | Avg. Growth rates2011-2015 $2014-2015$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2015 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2138.6 | ... | -14.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 455.8 | ... | -23.4 | 21.3 |
| 2+4 | 85.8 | ... | 41.5 | 4.0 |
| 3 | 322.7 | ... | -59.3 | 15.1 |
| 5 | 231.1 | ... | 10.3 | 10.8 |
| 6 | 261.4 | ... | 2.5 | 12.2 |
| 7 | 643.8 | ... | 37.1 | 30.1 |
| 8 | 126.0 | ... | 9.5 | 5.9 |
| 9 | 12.0 | ... | 8.2 | 0.6 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2015)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2015)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2013)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2015, representing respectively $30.1,21.3$ and 15.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2013 to 2015, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the Netherlands, China and India, accounting for respectively 25.4, 13.5 and 9.3 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2013 at 296.4 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 185.1 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 77.9 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2013 to 2015

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 2401.0 | 2509.2 | 2138.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 725.5 | 783.6 | 310.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 1006 Rice. | 239.5 | 286.4 | 227.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 73.1 | 84.3 | 117.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 8.3 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 1101 Wheat or meslin flour.. | 75.0 | 78.2 | 20.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 046 |
| 8431 Parts suitable for use principally with the machinery of headings 84.25 . | 64.2 | 52.6 | 35.3 | 15.7 | 14.4 | 9.1 | US\$/kg | 723 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 34.6 | 43.1 | 67.3 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 22.6 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 37.5 | 58.9 | 47.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes.. | 39.2 | 39.0 | 34.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 55.5 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 1511 Palm oil and its fractions. | 33.0 | 35.6 | 40.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 422 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Guyana decreased substantially by 16.9 percent to reach 1.5 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 127.0 percent to reach 4.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 2.5 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at -1.7 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Guyana were diversified amongst partners; imports were highly concentrated. The top 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 3 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2015, the value of exports of services of Guyana decreased substantially by 21.0 percent, reaching 142.9 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 0.7 percent and reached 423.4 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 280.5 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 41.0, 28.0 and 14.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Canada, the United States and Trinidad and Tobago, accounting for respectively 26.5, 17.2 and 9.0 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 64.6 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 27.3 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 20.1 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)

Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| de 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1452.6 | 1789.7 | 1487.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum) | 663.7 | 640.0 | 610.1 | 3.1 |  |  | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 1006 Rice.. | 169.0 | 188.1 | 147.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 8609 Containers (including containers for the transport of fluids). | 30.7 | 240.3 | 184.7 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 2.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 786 |
| 2606 Aluminium ores and concentrates.. | 108.2 | 144.4 | 171.9 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | US\$/kg | 285 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 70.5 | 155.5 | 70.0 | 0.6 | 3.4 |  | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 0306 Crustaceans, whether in shell or not.. | 49.8 | 54.3 | 59.0 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 3.0 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 2208 Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol. | 39.9 | 45.7 | 52.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 8431 Parts suitable for use principally with the machinery of headings 84.25 . | 67.6 | 52.5 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 7.2 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 723 |
| 0302 Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets. | 21.8 | 29.2 | 28.5 | 3.0 |  |  | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 7102 Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set. | 17.5 | 22.0 |  | 144.9 | 264.3 | 79.9 | US\$/carat | 667 |

Guyana
Services Imports and Exports: EBOPS 2002 categories

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018 \mid$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1487.3 | 6.1 | -16.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 417.1 | -3.5 | -24.5 | 28.0 |
| 2+4 | 201.4 | 5.1 | 13.1 | 13.5 |
| 3 | 0.8 | 249.0 | 94.4 | 0.1 |
| 5 | 8.4 | 6.8 | -61.9 | 0.6 |
| 6 | 34.3 | -3.6 | -32.0 | 2.3 |
| 7 | 213.1 | 156.0 | -37.8 | 14.3 |
| 8 | 2.1 | -23.7 | -44.0 | 0.1 |
| 9 | 610.1 | 6.7 | -4.7 | 41.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, Iubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 57.4, 11.9 and 10.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers, floating cranes and other vessels" (HS code 8905) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, Trinidad and Tobago and China, accounting for respectively 43.3, 22.8 and 6.7 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 137.4 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 95.6 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 92.6 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities | 1625.0 | 1761.6 | 3997.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8905 Light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers, floating cranes and other vessels. | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1524.4 | 0.0 |  | 304.9 | mln US\$/unit | 793 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 314.9 | 361.6 | 455.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8431 Parts suitable for use principally with the machinery of headings 84.25 . | 115.9 | 92.1 | 120.8 | 5.1 | 7.4 | 6.3 | US\$/kg | 723 |
| 3824 Prepared binders for foundry moulds or cores | 24.0 | 22.2 | 181.5 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 5.4 | US\$/kg | 598 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 39.0 | 38.9 | 42.0 | 6.4 | 8.4 | 7.8 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement.. | 30.5 | 29.6 | 41.1 | 0.0 |  |  | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 8429 Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers. | 29.7 | 32.7 | 38.1 | 81.1 | 97.7 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 723 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods.. | 22.4 | 31.3 | 39.5 | 16.3 | 22.7 | 22.8 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 14.4 | 0.0 | 57.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 2.5 | mln US\$/unit | 792 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06). | 8.5 | 37.7 | 23.5 | 15.9 | 37.5 | 11.7 | US\$/kg | 542 |

## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Honduras increased substantially by 21.7 percent to reach 5.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 8.8 percent to reach 8.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 3.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Latin America and the Caribbean at -1.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Honduras were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were also moderately concentrated. The top 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2015, the value of exports of services of Honduras increased slightly by 1.6 percent, reaching 1.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 0.5 percent and reached 1.8 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 689.8 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively 53.7, 12.7 and 12.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated" (HS code 0901) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Germany and El Salvador, accounting for respectively 42.6, 7.8 and 6.3 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 650.4 mln US\$, followed by "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) at 237.1 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 93.3 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { HS } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. |  | $4201.5 \quad 4084.64970 .1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | not roasted or decaffeinated | 932 | 859.1 | 1292.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.0 | US\$/kg | 071 |
| 8544 | g enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 602 | 533.1 | 463.7 | 18.3 | 18.0 |  | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 0306 | her in shell or not. | 315 | 353.5 | 393.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 3.8 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 1511 | ctions. | 224 | 270.2 | 344.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 0803 | plantains, fresh or dried. | 269 | 259.2 | 249.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 3401 | ace-active products... |  | 100.7 | 97.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 554 |
| 7108 | d plated with platinum). |  | 94.6 | 103.6 | 33.2 | 35.6 | 40.2 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 4819 | ses, bags and other packing containers, of paper. |  | 50.5 | 72.5 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 642 |
| 4811 | cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres.. |  | 78.1 | 59.1 | 17.0 | 22.7 | 7.3 | US\$/kg | 641 |
| 1701 | and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. |  | 57.7 | 71.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 061 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2013-2017 | 2016-2017 |  |
| Total | 4970.1 | ... | 21.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2669.6 | ... | 24.3 | 53.7 |
| 2+4 | 630.7 | ... | 41.9 | 12.7 |
| 3 | 40.6 |  | 4423.5 | 0.8 |
| 5 | 212.8 | ... | 5.3 | 4.3 |
| 6 | 462.2 | ... | 16.3 | 9.3 |
| 7 | 609.5 | ... | -3.1 | 12.3 |
| 8 | 190.4 | ... | 75.6 | 3.8 |
| 9 | 154.3 | ... | -0.7 | 3.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2013-2017 2016-2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 8612.2 | ... | 8.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1445.2 | ... | -1.6 | 16.8 |
| 2+4 | 242.6 | ... | 33.3 | 2.8 |
| 3 | 1284.5 | ... | 16.0 | 14.9 |
| 5 | 1438.9 | ... | 1.8 | 16.7 |
| 6 | 1403.6 | ... | 16.5 | 16.3 |
| 7 | 1985.8 | ... | 10.9 | 23.1 |
| 8 | 811.7 | ... | 9.6 | 9.4 |
| 9 | 0.0 | ... | -99.4 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively 23.1, 16.8 and 16.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Guatemala, accounting for respectively $34.9,15.0$ and 8.4 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 998.3 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 404.8 mIn US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at $116.4 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Hungary decreased slightly by 1.6 percent to reach 122.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 0.7 percent to reach 116.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 5.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 13.2 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Hungary were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Hungary increased moderately by 8.1 percent, reaching 25.4 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 10.5 percent and reached 19.4 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 6.0 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $57.5,11.5$ and 10.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, Italy and Romania, accounting for respectively 27.4, 5.2 and 5.1 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 10.4 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 9.6 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 8.9 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| de 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 113382.1 | 123957.9 | 121995.4 |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 11270.4 | 11401.3 | 12680.9 |  |  |  | 781 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 6636.1 | 7447.0 | 7333.3 |  |  |  | 784 |
| 8407 Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines.. | 3757.8 | 3961.6 | 3550.7 |  |  |  | 713 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06)... | 3560.9 | 3656.2 | 3519.9 |  |  |  | 542 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 3295.2 | 3410.7 | 3826.4 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof.. | 3112.0 | 3510.6 | 3143.9 |  |  |  | 752 |
| 8528 Reception apparatus for television.. | 2564.5 | 2716.8 | 2856.4 |  |  |  | 761 |
| 8537 Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases. | 2279.0 | 2408.0 | 2470.3 |  |  |  | 772 |
| 8408 Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines. | 2466.8 | 2128.4 | 1826.1 |  |  |  | 713 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 2094.9 | 2281.5 | 2011.3 |  |  |  | 773 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2019 \\ \text { share } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 121995.4 | 5.0 | -1.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 8487.8 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 7.0 |
| 2+4 | 2786.6 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 2.3 |
| 3 | 3223.2 | 8.8 | -7.4 | 2.6 |
| 5 | 13969.3 | 6.5 | -5.7 | 11.5 |
| 6 | 12347.7 | 4.5 | -9.6 | 10.1 |
| 7 | 70152.5 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 57.5 |
| 8 | 10364.4 | 4.1 | -5.6 | 8.5 |
| 9 | 663.9 | -26.2 | -27.7 | 0.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 116556.2 | 6.5 | -0.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 6189.4 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 5.3 |
| 2+4 | 2490.1 | 8.0 | -1.1 | 2.1 |
| 3 | 9410.7 | 6.1 | -1.8 | 8.1 |
| 5 | 14212.0 | 7.0 | -2.9 | 12.2 |
| 6 | 15904.1 | 6.6 | -7.2 | 13.6 |
| 7 | 56004.9 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 48.0 |
| 8 | 10674.3 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 9.2 |
| 9 | 1670.6 | -22.9 | -4.8 | 1.4 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
$0+1$ Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, Iubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $48.0,13.6$ and 12.2 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 " (HS code 8708) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, Austria and Poland, accounting for respectively 25.9, 6.1 and 5.7 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 9.8 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 7.2 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 3.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Iceland decreased moderately by 6.0 percent to reach 5.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 14.4 percent to reach 6.6 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 1.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -487.6 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Iceland were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Iceland increased slightly by 3.5 percent, reaching 6.5 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 12.5 percent and reached 4.0 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 2.5 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 45.1, 37.4 and 8.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Unwrought aluminium" (HS code 7601) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively 27.4, 10.3 and 9.9 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 4.4 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 3.1 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 466.6 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 5228.4 | 2.6 | -6.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2358.4 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 45.1 |
| 2+4 | 151.5 | -0.1 | -25.0 | 2.9 |
| 3 | 83.3 | 2.3 | -25.6 | 1.6 |
| 5 | 68.8 | -8.4 | 68.8 | 1.3 |
| 6 | 1954.1 | -1.0 | -19.5 | 37.4 |
| 7 | 445.0 | 22.0 | 76.6 | 8.5 |
| 8 | 129.4 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 2.5 |
| 9 | 37.9 | 1.7 | -34.3 | 0.7 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 |  | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 6579.0 | 5.6 | -14.4 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 700.3 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 10.6 |
| $2+4$ | 752.5 | 3.5 | -25.4 | 11.4 |
| 3 | 793.8 | 4.7 | -29.2 | 12.1 |
| 5 | 542.4 | 3.4 | -2.4 | 8.2 |
| 6 | 781.4 | 8.9 | -4.4 | 11.9 |
| 7 | 2222.9 | 4.7 | -15.8 | 33.8 |
| 8 | 782.7 | 10.6 | -7.0 | 11.9 |
| 9 | 3.0 | -18.2 | 18.8 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)
Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $33.8,12.1$ and 11.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Norway, Germany and the United States, accounting for respectively 10.6, 9.2 and 7.8 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 2.6 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.2 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.0 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of India increased slightly by 0.2 percent to reach 323.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 5.7 percent to reach 478.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 155.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -79.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in India were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 31 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 23 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018 , the value of exports of services of India increased substantially by 10.5 percent, reaching 204.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 12.8 percent and reached 122.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 81.8 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 23.6, 19.1 and 16.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, the United Arab Emirates and China, accounting for respectively 16.2, 9.2 and 4.9 percent of total exports. "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 82.3 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 38.8 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 28.6 bln US $\$$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 294364.5 | 322492.1 | 323250.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 34849.7 | 47083.0 | 42560.1 | 0.50 .7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 7102 Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set. | 24656.9 | 25603.4 | 21846.8 | 339.4394 .2 | 444.3 | US\$/carat | 667 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). | 11530.3 | 12789.7 | 14638.8 | 42.2 | 57.7 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 12763.4 | 12411.0 | 13555.3 | 27.725 .4 | 25.3 | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |
| 1006 Rice. | 7075.8 | 7346.2 | 6800.7 | $0.6 \quad 0.6$ | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 6589.8 | 7176.7 | 7003.0 | 6.25 .8 | 5.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 4436.6 | 5129.1 | 5022.3 | 6.36 .0 | 6.5 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 0306 Crustaceans, whether in shell or not. | 4750.3 | 4482.4 | 4676.9 | 7.5 | 7.3 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 2902 Cyclic hydrocarbons.. | 2295.0 | 4319.2 | 3719.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 511 |
| 0202 Meat of bovine animals, frozen. | 3935.8 | 3332.5 | 3062.6 | 3.03 .0 | 2.8 | US\$/kg | 011 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 323250.7 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 31004.5 | 3.1 | -1.1 | 9.6 |
| 2+4 | 11930.7 | 3.6 | -1.9 | 3.7 |
| 3 | 44532.2 | 9.1 | -8.4 | 13.8 |
| 5 | 53104.0 | 10.2 | 6.1 | 16.4 |
| 6 | 76241.3 | 2.6 | -6.0 | 23.6 |
| 7 | 61677.6 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 19.1 |
| 8 | 44433.0 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 13.7 |
| 9 | 327.4 | -54.5 | 69.1 | 0.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 478883.7 | 5.2 | -5.7 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 8208.8 | -4.0 | -3.2 | 1.7 |
| $2+4$ | 33159.8 | 0.6 | -9.3 | 6.9 |
| 3 | 152669.8 | 9.9 | -9.5 | 31.9 |
| 5 | 59532.3 | 6.2 | -1.0 | 12.4 |
| 6 | 64419.5 | 3.6 | -9.6 | 13.5 |
| 7 | 109228.6 | 7.9 | -0.3 | 22.8 |
| 8 | 18494.5 | 5.4 | -1.2 | 3.9 |
| 9 | 33170.4 | -7.8 | -2.9 | 6.9 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $31.9,22.8$ and 13.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the United States and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively $15.0,6.4$ and 5.6 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 38.7 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 21.3 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 20.0 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Indonesia decreased moderately by 7.3 percent to reach 167.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 9.5 percent to reach 170.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 3.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -18.3 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Indonesia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Indonesia increased substantially by 10.4 percent, reaching 27.4 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 7.0 percent and reached 34.6 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 7.3 bln US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $20.8,20.4$ and 15.8 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal" (HS code 2701) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, the United States and Japan, accounting for respectively 15.1, 10.5 and 10.3 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 14.1 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 6.1 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 3.6 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 168810.0 | 180215.0 | 167002.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal. | 17867.7 | 20634.2 | 18866.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 321 |
| 1511 Palm oil and its fractions. | 18513.1 | 16527.8 | 14633.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 8861.0 | 10648.9 | 8848.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 4001 Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle. | 5105.3 | 3951.5 | 3527.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | US\$/kg | 231 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 5237.6 | 5120.5 | 1717.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 3096.5 | 3277.0 | 3943.0 | 18.3 | 17.6 | 18.2 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2603 Copper ores and concentrates. | 3439.6 | 4186.7 | 1280.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.2 | US\$/kg | 283 |
| 2702 Lignite, whether or not agglomerated, excluding jet. | 2594.2 | 3329.3 | 2767.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 322 |
| 3823 Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids. | 2990.6 | 2980.5 | 2549.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 512 |
| 6403 Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather. | 2551.7 | 2684.8 | 2267.3 | 38.1 |  |  | US\$/pair | 851 |

[^17]Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 167002.9 | 2.7 | -7.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 14519.8 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 8.7 |
| 2+4 | 34102.3 | 1.4 | -14.5 | 20.4 |
| 3 | 34725.9 | 0.1 | -17.3 | 20.8 |
| 5 | 10343.1 | 5.0 | -7.9 | 6.2 |
| 6 | 26413.9 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 15.8 |
| 7 | 22382.1 | 3.1 | -1.1 | 13.4 |
| 8 | 20885.1 | 0.6 | -3.1 | 12.5 |
| 9 | 3630.6 | 26.2 | 74.4 | 2.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)

## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $32.3,17.5$ and 14.0 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Singapore and Japan, accounting for respectively $24.4,10.8$ and 9.5 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 12.4 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 8.8 bIn US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 7.0 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 156925.1 | 188711.2 | 170727.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 14119.6 | 17144.1 | 13085.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 7063.6 | 9161.3 | 5704.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 4802.2 | 5806.2 | 5638.1 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 | 3165.0 | 3775.9 | 3381.5 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 11.7 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.. | 2724.0 | 3064.3 | 2507.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. | 2647.8 | 2571.0 | 2799.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 2007.3 | 2353.3 | 2291.8 |  |  |  |  | 752 |
| 7207 Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 1810.9 | 1954.0 | 2094.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 672 |
| 2304 Oil-cake and other solid residues. | 1641.7 | 2045.3 | 1658.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 081 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 2072.0 | 1799.6 | 1366.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 061 |

## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of the Islamic Republic of Iran increased substantially by 27.3 percent to reach 105.8 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 20.9 percent to reach 51.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large surplus of 54.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at 41.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the Islamic Republic of Iran were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 6 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2015, the value of exports of services of the Islamic Republic of Iran increased slightly by 2.7 percent, reaching 9.8 bln US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 12.7 percent and reached 14.5 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 4.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively 71.1, 10.7 and 7.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). In 2016 and 2017, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Other Asia nes, Rest of Europe nes and China, accounting for respectively 40.9, 11.7 and 9.2 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2014 at 3.5 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 3.3 bIn US\$ and "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 1.6 bln US $\$$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2014)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015\|2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities.. |  | 83148.2105844 .1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. |  | 35074.5 | 48310.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. |  | 14696.5 | 20012.1 |  |  |  | 334 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. |  | 5295.5 | 5594.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 3901 Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms. |  | 3122.6 | 3692.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 571 |
| 2905 Acyclic alcohols and their derivatives. |  | 1416.5 | 1931.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 512 |
| 0802 Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.. |  | 1318.3 | 1239.9 | 9.1 | 8.9 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 2902 Cyclic hydrocarbons.. |  | 1331.2 | 1134.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 511 |
| 7207 Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel.. |  | 738.1 | 1301.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 672 |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites.. |  | 817.2 | 1106.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 281 |
| 7206 Iron and non-alloy steel in ingots or other primary forms. |  | 569.9 | 1131.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 672 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2013-2017 | 2016-2017 |  |
| Total | 105844.1 | 3.5 | 27.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 6150.1 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 5.8 |
| 2+4 | 2698.0 | 1.8 | 42.5 | 2.5 |
| 3 | 75210.6 | 3.3 | 33.8 | 71.1 |
| 5 | 11299.3 | 3.9 | 9.8 | 10.7 |
| 6 | 7955.1 | 5.0 | 19.5 | 7.5 |
| 7 | 1100.9 | -4.5 | 11.4 | 1.0 |
| 8 | 1248.3 | 6.5 | 21.4 | 1.2 |
| 9 | 181.9 | 124.2 | 211.2 | 0.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2017 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2017 | 2013-2017 | $2016-2017$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 51612.3 | 1.6 | 20.9 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 7846.1 | -7.9 | 18.6 | 15.2 |
| $2+4$ | 4379.6 | 2.4 | 25.3 | 8.5 |
| 3 | 323.4 | -16.7 | 73.6 | 0.6 |
| 5 | 7009.1 | -0.6 | 18.6 | 13.6 |
| 6 | 7734.5 | -2.0 | 11.8 | 15.0 |
| 7 | 17696.9 | 4.3 | 12.8 | 34.3 |
| 8 | 2496.7 | 10.6 | 32.0 | 4.8 |
| 9 | 4125.9 | 57.4 | 107.4 | 8.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2014)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively 34.3, 15.2 and 15.0 percent of imported goods (see table 3). In 2016 and 2017, the largest import commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the United Arab Emirates and the Republic of Korea, accounting for respectively 25.2, 14.7 and 7.6 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2014 at 8.9 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 2.9 bln US\$ and "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 1.6 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017


## Overview:

In 2016, the value of merchandise exports of Iraq reached 43.8 bln US\$. Iraq did not report a value of merchandise imports for 2016 which, in 2014, was at 37.1 bln USD\$. In 2018, the value of exports of services of Iraq decreased moderately by 7.4 percent, reaching 5.6 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 10.7 percent and reached 18.0 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 12.4 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2016, representing respectively $100.0,0.0$ and 0.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2014 to 2016, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Areas nes, the United Arab Emirates and the Syrian Arab Republic, accounting for respectively 99.7, 0.1 and 0.1 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 2.0 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.6 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 967.2 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2014 to 2016

| HS | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2002 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| code |  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | $2014 \mid 2$ | 2015 | 2016 | Unit |  |
|  |  | 84506.0 | 49402.6 | 43774.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 |  | 84129.8 | 49058.2 | 43622.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2710 | er than crude. | 279.9 | 239.3 | 145.2 |  | 0.6 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3403 L | ations. | 23.1 | 90.4 | ... | 0.3 | 0.2 |  | US\$/kg | 597 |
| 2909 | ols, ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols. | 43.0 |  |  | 1.7 |  |  | US\$/kg | 516 |
| 4102 | or lambs. | 11.6 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 211 |
| 0804 | ples, avocados and mangosteens, fresh or dried.. | 6.3 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 4107 | pared after tanning or crusting.. | 6.8 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | US\$/kg | 611 |
| 0504 | stomachs of animals (other than fish). | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 8.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 291 |
| 2009 | ng grape must) and vegetable juices.. | 0.9 | 1.0 |  | 0.5 | 0.7 |  | US\$/kg | 059 |
| 1704 | y, not containing cocoa... | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | US\$/kg | 062 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2016 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Avg. Growth rates } \\ \hline \text { 2012-2016 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $2016$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 43774.0 | -17.5 | -11.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 0.4 | -60.3 | -89.8 | 0.0 |
| 2+4 | 4.3 | -32.5 | -60.4 | 0.0 |
| 3 | 43768.1 | -17.4 | -11.2 | 100.0 |
| 5 | 0.1 | -84.4 | -99.9 | 0.0 |
| 6 | 1.1 | -32.9 | 179.9 | 0.0 |
| 8 | 0.1 |  |  | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
$0+1$ Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2014)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2016)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

Goods classified chiefly by material (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Material fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2014, representing respectively $32.4,26.9$ and 22.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). In 2014, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons" (HS code 2711) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, United Arab Emirates and Areas nes, accounting for respectively 28.3, 14.9 and 12.3 percent of total imports in 2014. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 7.9 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 5.4 bln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 1.9 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2012 to 2014

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2002 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2012\|2013 | 2014 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. |  |  | 37064.5 |  |  |  |  |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | ... |  | 6387.1 |  | 1.5 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 7305 Other tubes and pipes (for example, welded, riveted or similarly closed). | ... |  | 4051.1 |  | 61.7 | US\$/kg | 679 |
| 7306 Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles. | ... |  | 3899.2 |  | 3.2 | US\$/kg | 679 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | ... |  | 2093.4 |  |  |  | 334 |
| 8504 Electrical transformers, static converters (for example, rectifiers). |  |  | 1729.9 |  |  |  | 771 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | ... |  | 1701.8 |  | 11.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8431 Parts suitable for use principally with the machinery of headings 84.25 . | $\ldots$ |  | 1400.6 |  | 5.5 | US\$/kg | 723 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | ... |  | 1068.4 |  | 21.5 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 3003 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | $\ldots$ |  | 910.5 |  | 8.6 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8609 Containers (including containers for the transport of fluids). | $\ldots$ |  | 891.7 |  | 39.1 | thsd US\$/unit | 786 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Ireland increased slightly by 2.2 percent to reach 170.7 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 5.1 percent to reach 101.5 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate surplus of 69.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at 37.5 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Ireland were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 9 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Ireland increased substantially by 16.1 percent, reaching 212.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services decreased moderately by 5.7 percent and reached 218.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 6.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Chemicals" (SITC section 5), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $61.0,15.8$ and 10.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic uses" (HS code 3002) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Belgium and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively 28.7, 11.4 and 11.2 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 62.3 bln US\$, followed by "Royalties and license fees" (EBOPS code 266) at 19.3 bln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 15.9 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 170743.4 | 8.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 15057.7 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 8.8 |
| 2+4 | 1877.5 | -1.9 | -16.8 | 1.1 |
| 3 | 992.0 | 3.7 | -30.4 | 0.6 |
| 5 | 104091.0 | 10.0 | 1.9 | 61.0 |
| 6 | 2702.7 | 3.7 | -7.0 | 1.6 |
| 7 | 27006.9 | 9.7 | 13.0 | 15.8 |
| 8 | 17876.5 | 2.9 | -1.9 | 10.5 |
| 9 | 1139.2 | -4.0 | -14.1 | 0.7 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 101473.4 | 6.9 | -5.1 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 9855.8 | 4.1 | -4.1 | 9.7 |
| $2+4$ | 1405.6 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| 3 | 6155.9 | 2.1 | -13.3 | 6.1 |
| 5 | 19012.1 | 5.3 | -19.0 | 18.7 |
| 6 | 6598.2 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 6.5 |
| 7 | 45793.6 | 10.3 | 0.2 | 45.1 |
| 8 | 10250.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 10.1 |
| 9 | 2401.9 | 7.7 | -10.6 | 2.4 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 45.1, 18.7 and 10.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft" (HS code 8802) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United Kingdom, the United States and France, accounting for respectively 22.2, 17.7 and 13.1 percent of total imports. "Royalties and license fees" (EBOPS code 266) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 118.4 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 118.0 bln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 13.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities | 88828.4 | 106931.1 | 101473.4 |  |  |  |  |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 18453.8 | 24070.0 | 23270.5 | 17.9 |  | mln US\$/unit | 792 |
| 3002 Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic uses. | 4662.8 | 3182.9 | 3174.5 | 2.6 | 1.21 .1 | thsd US\$/kg | 541 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 2663.9 | 3727.3 | 4019.3 | 408.4 | 105.7 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 2629.9 | 3460.2 | 3435.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3003 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). | 1630.9 | 6439.9 | 1180.1 | 0.5 | 1.90 .4 | thsd US\$/kg | 542 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 2989.7 | 3010.2 | 3117.3 | 88.0 | 62.280 .5 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 2606.9 | 2770.6 | 2552.5 | 8.0 | 18.4 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 2501.7 | 2586.8 | 2321.7 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 2933 Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only. | 1646.1 | 1745.3 | 3202.0 | 241.92 | 275.7270.2 | US\$/kg | 515 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 1336.4 | 1611.8 | 1785.2 |  |  |  | 764 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Israel decreased moderately by 5.5 percent to reach 58.5 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased by less than 0.1 percent to reach 76.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 18.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -8.7 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Israel were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Israel increased substantially by 13.4 percent, reaching 49.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 5.0 percent and reached 29.9 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 19.3 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $28.3,26.7$ and 25.2 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set" (HS code 7102) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, the United Kingdom and China, accounting for respectively 27.4, 8.0 and 6.9 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 18.4 bln US\$, followed by "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 14.1 bIn US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 7.2 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 58488.5 | -2.2 | -5.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1789.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 3.1 |
| 2+4 | 869.8 | 0.2 | -7.8 | 1.5 |
| 3 | 1201.4 | 24.1 | -14.3 | 2.1 |
| 5 | 15598.6 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 26.7 |
| 6 | 14724.3 | -8.6 | -18.2 | 25.2 |
| 7 | 16563.2 | -2.6 | -0.6 | 28.3 |
| 8 | 7738.2 | 9.4 | -0.9 | 13.2 |
| 9 | 4.1 | -72.0 | 265.4 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 76578.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 6136.5 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 8.0 |
| 2+4 | 1433.8 | 0.4 | -9.4 | 1.9 |
| 3 | 9257.0 | 5.8 | -5.6 | 12.1 |
| 5 | 8948.1 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 11.7 |
| 6 | 13093.4 | -1.0 | -12.9 | 17.1 |
| 7 | 28375.9 | 8.9 | 6.8 | 37.1 |
| 8 | 8701.6 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 11.4 |
| 9 | 632.2 | 5.5 | 25.1 | 0.8 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)

Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $37.1,17.1$ and 12.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set" (HS code 7102 ) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Bunkers, ship stores, accounting for respectively $14.0,12.2$ and 7.2 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 8.8 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 7.9 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 7.7 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Italy decreased slightly by 3.1 percent to reach 532.7 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 6.0 percent to reach 473.6 bIn US\$ (see graph 1 , table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 59.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at 35.1 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Italy were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 28 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 24 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Italy increased moderately by 7.9 percent, reaching 114.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 6.7 percent and reached 119.8 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 5.7 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 33.9, 18.5 and 16.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 )" (HS code 3004) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, France and the United States, accounting for respectively 12.4, 10.4 and 9.2 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 68.4 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 37.1 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 22.0 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 |  | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 507430.2 | 549907.0 | 532683.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 18233.5 | 19426.3 | 24125.9 |  | 73.2 |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 18065.9 | 17028.1 | 14783.2 |  |  |  |  | 781 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 14396.9 | 16348.8 | 13899.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 13765.2 | 15371.6 | 14437.1 | 7.5 | 8.1 |  | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 10147.2 | 10762.2 | 16119.2 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 4202 Trunks, suit-cases, vanity-cases, executive-cases, brief-cases... | 7458.9 | 8668.6 | 10317.3 |  |  |  |  | 831 |
| 8481 Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells. | 7579.7 | 8246.5 | 8077.7 |  |  |  |  | 747 |
| 6403 Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather. | 7717.2 | 8155.2 | 7974.6 |  |  |  |  | 851 |
| 9403 Other furniture and parts thereof... | 7225.2 | 7891.7 | 7377.3 |  |  |  |  | 821 |
| 3002 Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic uses. | 6344.1 | 7385.5 | 8394.3 | 333.7 |  | 572.6 | US\$/kg | 541 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 532683.7 | 3.9 | -3.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 45668.7 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 8.6 |
| 2+4 | 8276.5 | 1.7 | -7.7 | 1.6 |
| 3 | 15367.5 | 1.2 | -16.2 | 2.9 |
| 5 | 75635.1 | 7.8 | 4.3 | 14.2 |
| 6 | 90230.6 | 2.5 | -7.2 | 16.9 |
| 7 | 180683.4 | 2.1 | -8.4 | 33.9 |
| 8 | 98375.7 | 4.1 | -0.1 | 18.5 |
| 9 | 18446.2 | 16.3 | 54.8 | 3.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 2018 -2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 473562.2 | 3.6 | -6.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 42721.0 | 2.2 | -2.9 | 9.0 |
| 2+4 | 21930.4 | 1.0 | -7.5 | 4.6 |
| 3 | 58414.9 | 2.8 | -13.6 | 12.3 |
| 5 | 76541.6 | 4.1 | -3.5 | 16.2 |
| 6 | 70973.2 | 3.1 | -8.8 | 15.0 |
| 7 | 133940.6 | 4.9 | -5.6 | 28.3 |
| 8 | 58919.8 | 3.3 | -2.9 | 12.4 |
| 9 | 10120.7 | 6.1 | 19.7 | 2.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 28.3, 16.2 and 15.0 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, France and China, accounting for respectively 16.4, 8.7 and 7.3 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 43.0 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 41.9 bIn US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 37.6 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 453583.0 | 503581.1 | 473562.2 |  |  |  |
| 703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport... | 31215.1 | 32477.1 | 30289.4 | 16.517 .3 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 26123.4 | 32571.1 | 29131.9 | $\begin{array}{lll}0.4 & 0.5 & 0.5\end{array}$ | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 15610.7 | 19459.4 | 16627.1 | $0.3 \begin{array}{lll}0.4 & 0.3\end{array}$ | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 15171.5 | 16156.9 | 16757.0 | 119.8114 .880 .9 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 8637.0 | 9512.3 | 8851.8 |  |  | 764 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 7667.2 | 10031.6 | 8399.9 | 0.50 .60 .6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3002 Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic uses. | 7175.1 | 9456.8 | 9253.5 | 633.6873 .3726 .5 | US\$/kg | 541 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 8585.4 | 8976.6 | 8168.3 | 8.8 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind.. | 6665.0 | 5594.6 | 6160.4 |  |  | 931 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 5334.8 | 5543.8 | 5181.3 | 195.1199 .3196 .8 | US\$/unit | 752 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Jamaica reached 1.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports reached 6.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of $4.8 \mathrm{bIn} \operatorname{US} \$$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at -2.2 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Jamaica were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were also moderately concentrated. The top 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Jamaica increased moderately by 8.8 percent, reaching 3.8 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 8.2 percent and reached 2.5 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 1.3 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019 , representing respectively $53.1,22.0$ and 18.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Artificial corundum, whether or not chemically defined" (HS code 2818) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, the Netherlands and Canada, accounting for respectively $39.8,13.0$ and 9.2 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 3.1 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 224.3 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 222.8 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1309.7 |  | 1586.4 |  |  |  |  |
| 2818 Artificial corundum, whether or not chemically defined. | 517.7 |  | 748.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 522 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 231.5 |  | 295.2 | 0.4 |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2606 Aluminium ores and concentrates. | 92.5 |  | 90.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 285 |
| 2208 Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol. | 48.1 |  | 64.1 | 3.4 | 4.1 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 0714 Manioc, arrowroot, sweet potatoes and similar roots.. | 35.0 |  | 36.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | US\$/kg | 054 |
| 2203 Beer made from malt.. | 34.8 |  | 25.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 2103 Sauces and preparations therefor.. | 20.1 |  | 23.9 | 3.8 | 4.1 | US\$/kg | 098 |
| 1905 Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers'wares. | 19.0 |  | 22.3 | 2.7 | 3.1 | US\$/kg | 048 |
| 0901 Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated. | 22.9 |  | 15.1 | 38.3 | 27.9 | US\$/kg | 071 |
| 2008 Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants. | 16.8 |  | 20.7 | 5.9 | 6.2 | US\$/kg | 058 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1586.4 | 5.9 | ... | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 348.6 | 10.7 |  | 22.0 |
| 2+4 | 842.7 | 5.2 | ... | 53.1 |
| 3 | 299.6 | 11.4 | ... | 18.9 |
| 5 | 37.2 | 10.1 | ... | 2.3 |
| 6 | 13.0 | -22.2 | ... | 0.8 |
| 7 | 23.9 | 4.2 | ... | 1.5 |
| 8 | 16.0 | 10.5 | ... | 1.0 |
| 9 | 5.5 | -44.3 |  | 0.3 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 6339.2 | 6.1 | $\ldots$ | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 1110.4 | 6.5 | $\ldots$ | 17.5 |
| $2+4$ | 103.1 | 3.2 | $\ldots$ | 1.6 |
| 3 | 1667.5 | 9.8 | $\ldots$ | 26.3 |
| 5 | 648.7 | 2.8 | $\ldots$ | 10.2 |
| 6 | 774.3 | 4.6 | $\ldots$ | 12.2 |
| 7 | 1466.1 | 9.2 | $\ldots$ | 23.1 |
| 8 | 569.0 | 4.5 | $\ldots$ | 9.0 |
| 9 | 0.1 | -83.0 | $\ldots$ | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $26.3,23.1$ and 17.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Japan, accounting for respectively 43.9, 7.0 and 5.5 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 905.2 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 808.9 mIn US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 286.4 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 5818.1 |  | 6339.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 836.3 |  | 897.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude | 405.5 |  | 634.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 471.2 |  | 374.3 | 17.8 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 180.3 |  | 154.3 | 59.6 | 46.2 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 174.1 |  | 125.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 2815 Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda).. | 109.3 |  | 105.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 522 |
| 2106 Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included. | 78.7 |  | 127.8 | 3.9 | 2.7 | US\$/kg | 098 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 100.3 |  | 77.4 | 20.2 | 25.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 3923 Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics. | 68.8 |  | 81.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | US\$/kg | 893 |
| 7228 Other bars and rods of other alloy steel. | 58.0 |  | 76.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 676 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Japan decreased slightly by 4.4 percent to reach 705.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 3.7 percent to reach 720.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 15.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at 56.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Japan were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Japan increased slightly by 3.6 percent, reaching 191.9 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 4.2 percent and reached 190.3 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 1.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 58.3, 11.1 and 11.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, China and the Republic of Korea, accounting for respectively 19.4, 19.2 and 7.1 percent of total exports. "Royalties and license fees" (EBOPS code 266) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 45.5 bIn US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 42.1 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 42.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 705640.0 | 3.1 | -4.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 6900.6 | 8.8 | 3.1 | 1.0 |
| 2+4 | 9681.0 | 0.3 | -9.3 | 1.4 |
| 3 | 14009.2 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 2.0 |
| 5 | 78604.1 | 5.8 | -0.6 | 11.1 |
| 6 | 77966.8 | 0.3 | -7.0 | 11.0 |
| 7 | 411235.2 | 2.9 | -5.0 | 58.3 |
| 8 | 55507.0 | 2.8 | -5.2 | 7.9 |
| 9 | 51736.0 | 5.1 | -2.3 | 7.3 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 720894.8 | 3.6 | -3.7 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 66080.4 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 9.2 |
| $2+4$ | 46894.8 | 2.5 | -2.0 | 6.5 |
| 3 | 155691.6 | 5.0 | -10.8 | 21.6 |
| 5 | 74344.3 | 4.0 | -3.1 | 10.3 |
| 6 | 62298.1 | 2.8 | -4.1 | 8.6 |
| 7 | 204501.6 | 3.7 | -1.5 | 28.4 |
| 8 | 98881.1 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 13.7 |
| 9 | 12202.9 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 1.7 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, Iubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $28.4,21.6$ and 13.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the United States and Australia, accounting for respectively 23.7, 11.1 and 6.1 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 68.0 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 38.4 bIn US\$ and "Royalties and license fees" (EBOPS code 266) at 21.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Jordan increased slightly by 3.8 percent to reach 7.8 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 0.5 percent to reach 20.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 12.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -4.8 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Jordan were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 21 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Jordan increased substantially by 12.4 percent, reaching 6.8 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 3.4 percent and reached 4.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 2.1 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Chemicals" (SITC section 5), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively $30.5,27.3$ and 15.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Other garments, knitted or crocheted" (HS code 6114) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Free zones and Saudi Arabia, accounting for respectively 21.7, 12.1 and 11.5 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 4.6 bIn US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.3 bln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 397.2 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016\|2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 7509.1 | 7469.2 | 7750.3 |  |  |  |  |
| 6114 Other garments, knitted or crocheted. | 1171.9 | 1348.6 | 1500.1 | 24.323 .8 | 24.7 | US\$/kg | 845 |
| 3104 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, potassic. | 433.7 | 472.6 | 542.6 | 83.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06). | 468.3 | 422.6 | 436.3 | 51.238 .0 | 39.3 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2510 Natural calcium phosphates. | 434.4 | 375.7 | 368.7 | $0.1 \quad 0.1$ | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 272 |
| 8803 Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02. | 406.2 | 253.1 |  | 604.7451 .0 | 281.7 | US\$/kg | 792 |
| 3003 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06). | 235.1 | 228.0 | 210.0 | 21.312 .7 | 25.5 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 0702 Tomatoes, fresh or chilled. | 255.5 | 223.1 | 168.0 | 0.70 .8 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 054 |
| 3102 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous. | 126.0 | 118.5 | 239.6 | 0.30 .3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 130.1 | 184.9 | 115.2 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 145.5 | 140.6 | 112.3 | 12.214 .9 |  | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates2014-2018 2017-2018 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 7750.3 | -1.9 | 3.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1186.1 | -7.6 | -1.5 | 15.3 |
| 2+4 | 523.0 | -3.8 | -0.2 | 6.7 |
| 3 | 121.2 | 65.3 | 1070.0 | 1.6 |
| 5 | 2366.4 | -2.9 | 10.0 | 30.5 |
| 6 | 581.1 | -7.5 | -5.2 | 7.5 |
| 7 | 832.4 | -0.2 | -11.8 | 10.7 |
| 8 | 2117.8 | 4.0 | 8.2 | 27.3 |
| 9 | 22.2 | -0.5 | -66.0 | 0.3 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ | share |
| Total | 20309.9 | -2.8 | -0.5 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 3604.1 | -1.1 | 0.4 | 17.7 |
| $2+4$ | 514.3 | -3.4 | 6.2 | 2.5 |
| 3 | 4224.8 | -9.1 | 24.0 | 20.8 |
| 5 | 2221.6 | -0.9 | 6.7 | 10.9 |
| 6 | 3148.2 | -1.2 | 7.8 | 15.5 |
| 7 | 4640.3 | 2.7 | -16.8 | 22.8 |
| 8 | 1361.5 | -2.2 | -8.1 | 6.7 |
| 9 | 595.1 | -10.3 | -31.5 | 2.9 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $22.8,20.8$ and 17.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Saudi Arabia, China and the United States, accounting for respectively 14.1, 13.7 and 8.5 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 2.6 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 1.4 bln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 409.9 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 19207.0 | 20407.3 | 20309.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 1221.9 | 1473.5 | 1089.3 | 19.7 |  | 24.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 903.6 | 1185.0 | 1437.8 | 0.3 |  | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 815.4 | 1075.5 | 1481.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 913.6 | 1094.0 | 1233.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 493.9 | 430.4 | 483.5 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). | 439.4 | 439.1 | 448.1 | 47.1 | 45.1 | 54.0 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 468.0 | 511.4 | 238.8 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 42.2 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 6006 Other knitted or crocheted fabrics.. | 335.3 | 317.2 | 391.9 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 7.6 | US\$/kg | 655 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind | 307.2 | 357.8 | 356.3 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 356.1 | 303.4 | 264.8 |  |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Kazakhstan decreased moderately by 5.5 percent to reach 57.7 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 14.0 percent to reach 38.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate surplus of 19.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 12.1 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Kazakhstan were diversified amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 9 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Kazakhstan increased substantially by 11.9 percent, reaching 7.2 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 18.2 percent and reached 11.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 4.1 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $67.1,14.0$ and 7.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Italy, China and the Russian Federation, accounting for respectively 17.2, 11.9 and 9.3 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 4.0 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 2.3 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 461.9 mln US\$ (see graph 3 ).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 48502.7 | 61109.1 | 57722.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 26584.2 | 37803.0 | 33563.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 2288.5 | 3019.9 | 3459.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 7403 Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought. | 2342.5 | 2429.1 | 2506.1 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.7 | US\$/kg | 682 |
| 7202 Ferro-alloys. | 2205.3 | 2203.2 | 1883.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 671 |
| 2844 Radioactive chemical elements and radioactive isotopes. | 1440.1 | 1349.5 | 1549.2 | 51.1 | 55.3 | 56.3 | US\$/kg | 525 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1169.2 | 1254.5 | 1027.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2603 Copper ores and concentrates. | 1093.5 | 1185.0 | 1153.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 283 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. | 659.5 | 971.8 | 1003.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites. | 511.5 | 483.1 | 664.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 281 |
| 7901 Unwrought zinc. | 849.4 | 304.1 | 504.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.5 | US\$/kg | 686 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Avg. Growth rates } \\ 2015-2019 & 2018-2019 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 57722.9 | 5.9 | -5.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2681.1 | 9.7 | 2.4 | 4.6 |
| 2+4 | 4473.1 | 16.6 | 14.6 | 7.7 |
| 3 | 38717.3 | 5.6 | -9.5 | 67.1 |
| 5 | 2441.6 | -5.0 | 12.3 | 4.2 |
| 6 | 8075.3 | 5.6 | -8.1 | 14.0 |
| 7 | 1110.2 | 16.2 | 74.7 | 1.9 |
| 8 | 207.0 | -4.2 | 17.6 | 0.4 |
| 9 | 17.3 | -47.0 | -20.5 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 38356.7 | 5.8 | 14.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 3601.2 | 3.6 | 7.6 | 9.4 |
| 2+4 | 1129.2 | 5.1 | -13.2 | 2.9 |
| 3 | 1557.7 | -1.9 | -40.3 | 4.1 |
| 5 | 4334.2 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 11.3 |
| 6 | 7399.9 | 4.0 | 10.4 | 19.3 |
| 7 | 16081.2 | 8.7 | 30.8 | 41.9 |
| 8 | 3586.2 | 2.6 | 13.2 | 9.3 |
| 9 | 667.0 | 102.2 | 1718.1 | 1.7 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
$0+1$ Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 41.9, 19.3 and 11.3 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy" (HS code 8517) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the Russian Federation, China and the Republic of Korea, accounting for respectively 38.4, 16.4 and 4.8 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 5.0 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 2.7 bIn US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 2.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Kenya increased moderately by 5.3 percent to reach 6.1 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 4.1 percent to reach 17.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 11.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -4.7 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Kenya were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 23 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2014, the value of exports of services of Kenya decreased slightly by 0.8 percent, reaching 4.9 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 20.5 percent and reached 2.9 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 2.1 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 45.6, 18.5 and 10.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). In 2017 and 2018, the largest export commodity was "Tea, whether or not flavoured" (HS code 0902) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Uganda, Pakistan and the United States, accounting for respectively 10.2, 10.2 and 7.8 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2014 at 2.2 bIn US\$, followed by "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 908.1 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at $810.7 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2014)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 <br> $1017-2018$ |  | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 6050.4 | ... | 5.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2756.4 | ... | 2.6 | 45.6 |
| 2+4 | 1120.8 | .. | 7.1 | 18.5 |
| 3 | 386.7 | $\ldots$ | 9.3 | 6.4 |
| 5 | 508.4 | ... | 10.6 | 8.4 |
| 6 | 412.3 | $\ldots$ | -2.6 | 6.8 |
| 7 | 244.6 | ... | 31.3 | 4.0 |
| 8 | 609.6 | $\ldots$ | 5.4 | 10.1 |
| 9 | 11.7 |  | -11.0 | 0.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2014)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $26.2,19.5$ and 17.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). In 2017 and 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, India and Saudi Arabia, accounting for respectively $21.8,10.2$ and 8.3 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2014 at 1.5 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 440.4 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 235.2 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2016, the value of merchandise exports of Kiribati increased substantially by 12.4 percent to reach 11.3 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 7.5 percent to reach 119.0 mln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 107.7 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Australia and New Zealand at -37.3 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Kiribati were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 4 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2014, the value of exports of services of Kiribati decreased substantially by 12.5 percent, reaching 12.0 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 21.6 percent and reached 53.7 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 41.7 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2016, representing respectively 46.5, 30.4 and 9.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2014 to 2016, the largest export commodity was "Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil" (HS code 1513) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Malaysia, Fiji and Timor-Leste, accounting for respectively 32.4, 25.7 and 10.5 percent of total exports. "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2014 at 3.5 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 2.9 mln US\$ and "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 2.2 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2014)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2014 to 2016

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2014\|2015 | 2016 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 10.2 | 10. | 11.3 |  |  |  |  |
| 1513 Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil. | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 1.01 .0 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04.. | 2.2 | 1. | 2.5 | 9.6 | 10.7 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 0304 Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced). |  | 2.6 |  | 5.1 |  | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 0302 Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets. | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 12.99 .9 | 14.3 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 1203 Copra.. | 1.0 |  | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 223 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 17.6210 .7 | 19.5 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 8705 Special purpose motor vehicles... | 0.3 |  | 0.4 | 58.0 | 64.3 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 1212 Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae. | 0.2 |  | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 054 |
| 8429 Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers. | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 16.1118 .2 | 17.8 | thsd US\$/unit | 723 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2016 | Avg. Growth rates2012-2016 2015-2016 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2016 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 11.3 | 17.9 | 12.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 3.4 | 26.8 | -28.9 | 30.4 |
| 2+4 | 5.2 | 8.3 | 111.4 | 46.5 |
| 3 | 0.9 | 1647.3 | -3.7 | 8.3 |
| 5 | 0.0 | -16.7 | 41.7 | 0.1 |
| 6 | 0.5 | 38.2 | 94.4 | 4.5 |
| 7 | 1.1 | 52.3 | -26.2 | 9.5 |
| 8 | 0.1 | -27.9 | 31.7 | 0.6 |
| 9 | 0.0 | -24.6 | 948.2 | 0.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2016 | Avg. Growth rates2012-2016 $2015-2016$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2016 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 119.0 | 2.3 | 7.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 43.1 | 4.7 | 20.2 | 36.2 |
| 2+4 | 5.5 | 26.7 | -24.0 | 4.6 |
| 3 | 13.0 | -7.6 | 61.2 | 11.0 |
| 5 | 5.1 | 4.5 | -0.3 | 4.3 |
| 6 | 16.1 | -4.7 | 3.7 | 13.5 |
| 7 | 28.5 | 6.4 | -7.1 | 23.9 |
| 8 | 7.6 | 10.2 | -2.4 | 6.4 |
| 9 | 0.0 | -90.9 | -100.0 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2016)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2016)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2014)


Imports Profile:
"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2016, representing respectively 36.2, 23.9 and 13.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2014 to 2016, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Australia, Fiji and Japan, accounting for respectively 22.3, 17.5 and 10.5 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2014 at 24.3 mln US\$, followed by "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 10.9 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 9.7 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2014 to 2016

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 116.5 | 110.7 | 119.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 11.5 | 7.4 | 12.3 | 0.9 |  | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 1006 Rice.. | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 2403 Other manufactured tobacco and tobacco substitutes. | 5.5 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 41.1 | 38.0 | 42.5 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 5.4 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 8541 Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices.. | 4.3 | 2.9 | 4.7 |  |  |  |  | 776 |
| 1602 Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood. | 3.6 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 5.2 | US\$/kg | 017 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable.. | 4.0 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 8.1 | 5.8 | 8.9 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 2517 Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone. | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 0.4 |  | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 273 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods.. | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.2 |  |  | 16.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 1212 Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae. | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 26.0 | 21.4 | 24.6 | US\$/kg | 054 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of the Republic of Korea decreased substantially by 10.4 percent to reach 542.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 6.0 percent to reach 503.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1 , table 2 and table 3 ). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 38.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Western Asia and Northern Africa at -48.2 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the Republic of Korea were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of the Republic of Korea increased substantially by 10.5 percent, reaching 96.3 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 1.4 percent and reached 118.4 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 22.2 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $57.2,13.6$ and 12.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Electronic integrated circuits" (HS code 8542) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, the United States and Viet Nam, accounting for respectively 25.6, 12.5 and 8.4 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 27.7 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 21.7 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 15.3 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 573627.4 | 604807.3 | 542171.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 86103.2 | 109776.4 | 79076.5 |  |  |  | 776 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude | 33544.1 | 44715.4 | 39280.0 | $0.5 \quad 0.7$ |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 38831.1 | 38248.0 | 40454.7 | 21.0 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 19519.5 | 19487.8 | 18980.8 | 7.67 .7 | 7.4 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 8901 Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges. | 24054.4 | 15792.9 | 17106.1 |  |  |  | 793 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 15649.3 | 14260.9 | 17849.9 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 9013 Liquid crystal devices. | 15454.7 | 13452.5 | 6915.9 |  |  |  | 871 |
| 8473 Parts and accessories for use with machines of heading 84.69 to 84.72. | 7564.7 | 12127.7 | 11388.0 | 1.01 .8 |  | thsd US\$/kg | 759 |
| 2902 Cyclic hydrocarbons... | 10116.6 | 11280.3 | 9021.8 | 0.91 .0 |  | US\$/kg | 511 |
| 8529 Parts suitable for use with the apparatus of headings 85.25 to 85.28 . | 8187.3 | 7414.6 | 10188.1 | 62.368 .0 | 62.7 | US\$/kg | 764 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 542171.8 | 0.7 | -10.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 7826.5 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 1.4 |
| 2+4 | 6424.6 | 3.6 | -10.1 | 1.2 |
| 3 | 42178.9 | 6.2 | -12.1 | 7.8 |
| 5 | 73996.5 | 5.9 | -8.3 | 13.6 |
| 6 | 68640.0 | 0.5 | -7.1 | 12.7 |
| 7 | 310027.3 | 0.0 | -10.8 | 57.2 |
| 8 | 32143.8 | -7.5 | -18.5 | 5.9 |
| 9 | 934.3 | -2.0 | 55.4 | 0.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 503262.9 | 3.6 | -6.0 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 28731.3 | 4.8 | -0.1 | 5.7 |
| $2+4$ | 31357.0 | 3.3 | -3.6 | 6.2 |
| 3 | 127340.9 | 5.3 | -13.3 | 25.3 |
| 5 | 51722.5 | 4.5 | -5.5 | 10.3 |
| 6 | 50663.2 | 0.2 | -2.9 | 10.1 |
| 7 | 163916.7 | 3.0 | -2.0 | 32.6 |
| 8 | 48544.5 | 4.1 | -6.1 | 9.6 |
| 9 | 986.7 | -6.8 | -9.3 | 0.2 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 32.6, 25.3 and 10.3 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the United States and Japan, accounting for respectively 20.5, 11.3 and 10.4 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 32.9 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 32.1 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 32.0 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 |  | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 478469.2 | 535183.4 | 503262.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 59602.9 | 80393.2 | 70251.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 33386.6 | 34522.9 | 35703.2 |  |  |  |  | 776 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons | 18794.5 | 27093.9 | 24162.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude | 14693.5 | 21023.5 | 17200.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8486 Machines and apparatus used for the manufacture of semiconductor devices | 20332.1 | 16899.4 | 9039.3 |  |  |  |  | 728 |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal.. | 15064.7 | 16556.2 | 14093.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 321 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 13310.9 | 11896.4 | 12852.2 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 9670.1 | 11201.2 | 11111.7 |  | 24.2 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof.. | 7530.6 | 8267.6 | 6702.0 |  |  |  |  | 752 |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites. | 5486.8 | 5402.6 | 6952.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 281 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Kuwait increased substantially by 30.8 percent to reach 71.9 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 6.8 percent to reach 35.9 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large surplus of 36.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -9.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Kuwait were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 1 partner accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Kuwait increased substantially by 13.9 percent, reaching 7.5 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 18.8 percent and reached 31.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 24.2 bIn US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively $90.9,4.6$ and 2.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Areas nes, India and China, accounting for respectively 90.3, 1.5 and 1.1 percent of total exports. "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 3.3 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 1.3 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.1 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| Total | 71941.4 | -8.2 | 30.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 632.6 | 6.9 | -1.2 | 0.9 |
| 2+4 | 136.0 | -11.3 | -2.3 | 0.2 |
| 3 | 65391.3 | -8.8 | 31.9 | 90.9 |
| 5 | 3306.9 | 0.1 | 41.3 | 4.6 |
| 6 | 391.1 | -9.5 | 2.3 | 0.5 |
| 7 | 1536.9 | 0.5 | 15.6 | 2.1 |
| 8 | 411.1 | -5.6 | 9.7 | 0.6 |
| 9 | 135.6 | 980.7 | -34.5 | 0.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2018 | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016\|2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 30784.1 | 33597.8 | 35866.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 2836.9 | 2681.2 | 3007.6 | 28.717 .2 | 24.8 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 1297.6 | 1873.8 | 1749.3 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 785.5 | 1052.6 | 965.5 | 108.2135 .0 | 178.8 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 703.7 | 721.2 | 714.1 | 39.825 .1 | 39.6 | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |
| 8481 Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells. | 464.3 | 709.0 | 558.5 | 18.616 .4 | 20.3 | US\$/kg | 747 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 531.3 | 574.1 | 571.5 | 4.45 .1 | 6.4 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 7308 Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06). | 456.5 | 498.0 | 701.3 | 1.61 .5 | 2.0 | US\$/kg | 691 |
| 7304 Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (other than cast iron) | 506.4 | 432.0 | 562.2 | 0.91 .1 | 1.3 | US\$/kg | 679 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 327.6 | 423.1 | 630.4 | 40.540 .1 | 40.9 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 8414 Air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors and fans | 196.1 | 350.4 | 696.2 |  |  |  | 743 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Kyrgyzstan increased slightly by 4.4 percent to reach 1.8 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 17.9 percent to reach 5.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 3.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -2.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Kyrgyzstan were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were also moderately concentrated. The top 5 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 4 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2016, the value of exports of services of Kyrgyzstan decreased slightly by 2.1 percent, reaching 830.7 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 2.3 percent and reached 1.0 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 198.6 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 36.9, 17.3 and 11.8 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation, accounting for respectively 22.7, 17.8 and 15.3 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2016 at 432.4 min US $\$$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 159.4 mln US\$ and "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) at 62.5 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 |  | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1423.0 | 1757.5 | 1835.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 701.6 | 700.4 | 664.2 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.3 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2616 Precious metal ores and concentrates. | 67.8 | 144.2 | 124.5 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 289 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 38.2 | 47.0 | 84.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 0713 Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split. | 55.0 | 52.6 | 56.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 054 |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 43.3 | 78.5 | 30.5 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 4.4 | mln US\$/unit | 792 |
| 6106 Women's or girls'blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, knitted or crocheted. | 8.5 | 46.1 | 94.6 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 3.3 | US\$/unit | 844 |
| 7404 Copper waste and scrap.. | 10.6 | 26.9 | 107.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 3.7 | US\$/kg | 288 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 | 12.0 | 40.1 | 42.1 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 3.0 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 5201 Cotton, not carded or combed.. | 19.1 | 24.7 | 37.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | US\$/kg | 263 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 68.1 | ... | 5.8 |  |  |  |  | 931 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| Total | 1835.2 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 194.8 | -19.0 | -7.6 | 10.6 |
| 2+4 | 316.9 | 34.4 | 30.2 | 17.3 |
| 3 | 139.3 | 1.9 | 59.8 | 7.6 |
| 5 | 21.6 | 5.7 | -4.1 | 1.2 |
| 6 | 128.4 | 0.8 | 19.0 | 7.0 |
| 7 | 140.2 | -1.3 | -33.9 | 7.6 |
| 8 | 216.8 | 12.9 | 27.1 | 11.8 |
| 9 | 677.1 | -1.4 | -3.7 | 36.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category
(\% share in 2016)


## Imports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 21.4, 20.0 and 19.0 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, accounting for respectively 36.0, 26.0 and 12.9 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2016 at 460.8 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 396.7 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 |  | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 3844.5 | 4487.3 | 5291.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 329.0 | 556.4 | 796.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 6402 Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics... | 202.3 | 218.2 | 251.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | US\$/pair | 851 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06).. | 107.0 | 167.7 | 149.8 | 12.9 |  |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 5515 Other woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres.. | 110.4 | 101.0 | 108.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | US\$/kg | 653 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 68.2 | 95.6 | 144.0 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes... | 43.3 | 74.4 | 78.7 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 11.4 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 5408 Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn. | 26.1 | 78.3 | 62.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | US\$/kg | 653 |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 83.3 | 32.0 | 39.4 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 4.4 | min US\$/unit | 792 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 43.2 | 47.9 | 62.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 5512 Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres. | 14.5 | 70.4 | 52.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 | US\$/kg | 653 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Lao People's Democratic Republic decreased slightly by 0.1 percent to reach 5.8 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 0.9 percent to reach 5.8 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 11.9 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 140.3 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Lao People's Democratic Republic were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were also highly concentrated. The top 3 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 3 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Lao People's Democratic Republic increased substantially by 18.0 percent, reaching 921.4 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 3.4 percent and reached 1.2 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 232.7 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $23.2,22.4$ and 21.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Electrical energy" (HS code 2716) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Thailand, China and Viet Nam, accounting for respectively 45.8, 27.0 and 16.1 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 734.4 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 114.8 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 4909.7 | 5814.8 | 5809.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2716 Electrical energy. | 1283.6 | 1398.4 | 1326.9 | 46.0 | 50.6 |  | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 2603 Copper ores and concentrates. | 769.0 | 707.5 | 589.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | US\$/kg | 283 |
| 7403 Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought. | 376.4 | 749.6 | 433.8 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 5.6 | US\$/kg | 682 |
| 8525 Transmission apparatus for radio-telephony, radio-broadcasting. | 262.7 | 254.2 | 210.2 |  |  | 87.0 | US\$/unit | 764 |
| 2202 Waters with added sugar. | 215.5 | 246.2 | 229.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.7 | US\$/litre | 111 |
| 4001 Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle. | 152.5 | 168.2 | 217.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 231 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 178.3 | 155.6 | 192.3 | 37.7 | 39.0 | 7.3 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 0803 Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried. | 167.9 | 112.2 | 193.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 4703 Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate, other than dissolving grades. |  | 284.7 | 121.8 |  | 0.7 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 251 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 94.0 | 159.2 | 114.8 | 142.2 |  | 75.0 | US\$/unit | 764 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2019 \\ \text { share } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 5809.3 | 18.1 | -0.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1302.6 | 20.1 | 31.5 | 22.4 |
| 2+4 | 1225.7 | 10.8 | -3.6 | 21.1 |
| 3 | 1347.3 | 300.1 | -4.5 | 23.2 |
| 5 | 311.5 | 11.4 | 22.9 | 5.4 |
| 6 | 581.3 | -0.5 | -33.5 | 10.0 |
| 7 | 437.6 | 4.9 | -17.6 | 7.5 |
| 8 | 410.9 | 15.5 | 25.2 | 7.1 |
| 9 | 192.3 | 6.0 | 23.6 | 3.3 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ |  | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |$|$| Total | 5797.4 | 11.3 | -0.9 | 100.0 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $0+1$ | 898.9 | 46.7 | 25.1 | 15.5 |
| $2+4$ | 180.2 | 44.7 | 67.8 | 3.1 |
| 3 | 926.7 | 5.1 | 9.7 | 16.0 |
| 5 | 479.5 | 20.9 | 21.4 | 8.3 |
| 6 | 1263.0 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 21.8 |
| 7 | 1853.7 | 4.2 | -19.4 | 32.0 |
| 8 | 191.1 | 7.0 | -28.8 | 3.3 |
| 9 | 4.4 | 0.8 | -93.0 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Latvia decreased slightly by 4.4 percent to reach 14.4 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 4.7 percent to reach 17.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 3.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -3.1 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Latvia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Latvia increased moderately by 9.1 percent, reaching 6.1 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 12.2 percent and reached 3.4 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 2.7 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $22.0,19.8$ and 18.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled" (HS code 4407) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Lithuania, Estonia and the Russian Federation, accounting for respectively 17.2, 11.4 and 9.0 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 3.5 bIn US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 1.5 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.3 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-20192018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 14401.0 | 5.4 | -4.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2846.9 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 19.8 |
| 2+4 | 2045.2 | 6.8 | -4.6 | 14.2 |
| 3 | 655.1 | -6.8 | -17.0 | 4.5 |
| 5 | 1299.9 | 9.3 | 1.6 | 9.0 |
| 6 | 2585.6 | 5.2 | -7.7 | 18.0 |
| 7 | 3166.0 | 4.1 | -14.2 | 22.0 |
| 8 | 1473.2 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 10.2 |
| 9 | 328.9 | -2.3 | 20.6 | 2.3 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 17739.9 | 5.9 | -4.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2736.3 | 9.8 | -0.9 | 15.4 |
| 2+4 | 800.2 | 7.9 | -6.0 | 4.5 |
| 3 | 1552.2 | -4.0 | -19.7 | 8.8 |
| 5 | 2086.3 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 11.8 |
| 6 | 2452.5 | 4.7 | -7.4 | 13.8 |
| 7 | 5522.8 | 7.9 | -7.6 | 31.1 |
| 8 | 1842.8 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 10.4 |
| 9 | 746.7 | 6.8 | 28.6 | 4.2 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 31.1, 15.4 and 13.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Lithuania, Germany and Poland, accounting for respectively 17.8, 10.8 and 9.1 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 1.5 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.1 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 1.1 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 16053.1 | 18613.0 | 17739.9 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 916.1 | 1037.9 | 935.7 | 0.50 .7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 798.2 | 800.6 | 1021.2 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 679.0 | 777.5 | 759.0 | 21.923 .4 | 21.8 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 705.7 | 726.8 | 708.6 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06). | 541.0 | 582.3 | 592.0 | 81.287 .3 | 55.8 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 371.1 | 501.2 | 696.0 | 0.73 .7 | 0.6 | min US\$/unit | 792 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.. | 469.4 | 524.8 | 323.8 | 0.30 .4 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 2208 Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol. | 346.2 | 399.8 | 366.9 | 10.2 | 8.6 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 255.7 | 268.4 | 245.2 | 9.19 .0 | 9.6 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof... | 240.2 | 262.7 |  | 132.2107 .61 | 105.0 | US\$/unit | 752 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Lebanon increased slightly by 3.8 percent to reach 3.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 2.0 percent to reach 20.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 17.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -9.1 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Lebanon were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 24 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 24 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Lebanon decreased slightly by 0.2 percent, reaching 15.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 4.3 percent and reached 13.8 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 1.3 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 20.1, 19.6 and 16.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were South Africa, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, accounting for respectively 12.7, 11.0 and 8.2 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 7.6 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.3 bln US\$ and "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) at 2.1 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 |  | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 2976.6 | 2844.4 | 2952.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 702.0 | 429.9 | 289.5 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 39.2 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 7102 Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set. | 52.3 | 81.4 | 286.9 |  |  | 155.6 | US\$/carat | 667 |
| 7204 Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel. | 48.7 | 99.9 | 118.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 282 |
| 8502 Electric generating sets and rotary converters.. | 82.6 | 87.5 | 87.7 |  |  |  |  | 716 |
| 7404 Copper waste and scrap. | 67.1 | 80.7 | 88.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.9 | US\$/kg | 288 |
| 4901 Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter. | 60.9 | 67.6 | 60.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | US\$/kg | 892 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 49.4 | 51.1 | 54.8 | 63.5 | 1.9 | 28.3 | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06). | 44.4 | 48.9 | 53.5 | 46.9 | 19.0 | 48.1 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 3103 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, phosphatic. | 29.2 | 49.9 | 65.3 | 0.2 |  | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 3303 Perfumes and toilet waters. | 43.7 | 46.2 | 43.1 | 82.9 |  | 84.4 | US\$/kg | 553 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $2018$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 2952.8 | -2.8 | 3.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 580.2 | -5.9 | -10.8 | 19.6 |
| 2+4 | 305.8 | 3.4 | 20.1 | 10.4 |
| 3 | 24.7 | -6.5 | -42.8 | 0.8 |
| 5 | 497.7 | 1.9 | 18.1 | 16.9 |
| 6 | 592.4 | 5.4 | 58.0 | 20.1 |
| 7 | 342.2 | -7.9 | 1.2 | 11.6 |
| 8 | 315.6 | -10.1 | -3.7 | 10.7 |
| 9 | 294.3 | -5.6 | -32.2 | 10.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | $2014-2018$ |  | 2017-2018 | share |
| Total | 19982.9 | -0.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 |  |
| $0+1$ | 3143.6 | -1.0 | 1.6 | 15.7 |  |
| $2+4$ | 617.8 | -1.2 | 14.6 | 3.1 |  |
| 3 | 4068.2 | -3.8 | -3.3 | 20.4 |  |
| 5 | 2685.2 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 13.4 |  |
| 6 | 2907.9 | -1.6 | 5.9 | 14.6 |  |
| 7 | 4019.8 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 20.1 |  |
| 8 | 1836.0 | 0.4 | -3.0 | 9.2 |  |
| 9 | 704.3 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 3.5 |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 20.4, 20.1 and 15.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Italy and Greece, accounting for respectively 10.3, 8.2 and 7.1 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 5.6 bln US\$, followed by "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) at 2.3 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.1 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Lesotho reached 673.2 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports reached 2.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 1.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Sub-Saharan Africa at -1.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Lesotho were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were also highly concentrated. The top 2 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 2 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Lesotho decreased slightly by 3.7 percent, reaching 32.7 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 2.1 percent and reached 478.7 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 446.0 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively 71.7, 10.8 and 6.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Dust and powder of natural or synthetic precious or semi-precious stones" (HS code 7105) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were South Africa, the United States and Belgium, accounting for respectively $39.0,37.7$ and 14.4 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 23.4 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 5.1 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 2.7 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015\|2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 603.8 |  | 673.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 7105 Dust and powder of natural or synthetic precious or semi-precious stones. | 183.9 |  | 0.0 |  |  |  | 277 |
| 6203 Men's or boys'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers.. | 62.4 |  | 106.9 | 16.1 | 16.7 | US\$/unit | 841 |
| 6104 Women's or girls'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts.. | 57.9 |  | 99.3 | 8.5 | 8.9 | US\$/unit | 844 |
| 6105 Men's or boys'shirts, knitted or crocheted.. | 26.3 |  | 47.9 | 9.3 | 10.9 | US\$/unit | 843 |
| 6109 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted. | 21.4 |  | 50.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 6204 Women's or girls'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts. | 22.0 | $\ldots$ | 43.1 | 14.6 |  | US\$/unit | 842 |
| 5101 Wool, not carded or combed. | 34.1 |  | 16.6 | 3.1 | 5.8 | US\$/kg | 268 |
| 2201 Waters, including natural or artificial mineral waters. | 49.0 |  | 0.0 | 0.5 |  | US\$/litre | 111 |
| 6110 Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waist-coats and similar articles. | 10.4 |  | 35.3 |  | 10.7 | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 6103 Men's, boys'suits, jackets, trousers etc knitted or crocheted. | 14.3 | .. | 26.6 | 9.4 |  | US\$/unit | 843 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates 2013-2017 2016-2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 673.2 | 17.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 25.7 | -27.6 | 3.8 |
| 2+4 | 45.3 | 20.8 | 6.7 |
| 3 | 0.6 | 19.2 | 0.1 |
| 5 | 1.6 | 18.9 | 0.2 |
| 6 | 44.2 | 11.3 | 6.6 |
| 7 | 72.7 | 8.3 | 10.8 |
| 8 | 482.9 | 33.4 | 71.7 |
| 9 | 0.2 | 126.3 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
$0+1$ Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017

| code ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 |  | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1409 |  | 2065.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 148 |  | 152.8 |  |  | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 7326 Other articles of iron or steel.. |  |  | 236.6 | 55.7 |  | 42.9 | US\$/kg | 699 |
| 2712 Petroleum jelly and wax.. |  |  | 192.1 | 2.1 |  | 150.8 | US\$/kg | 335 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 47. |  | 59.0 | 14.2 |  | 17.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 6006 Other knitted or crocheted fabrics. | 30 |  | 62.7 | 9.4 |  | 11.6 | US\$/kg | 655 |
| 5209 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing $85 \%$ or more by weight of cotton... | 36 |  | 38.9 | 7.9 |  | 4.8 | US\$/kg | 652 |
| 6001 Pile fabrics, including long pile fabrics and terry fabrics. | 61 |  | 5.9 | 9.6 |  | 7.4 | US\$/kg | 655 |
| 5407 Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn.. | 32 |  | 34.0 | 16.8 |  | 7.2 | US\$/kg | 653 |
| 5201 Cotton, not carded or combed. | 29 |  | 35.6 | 1.6 |  | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 263 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 18 |  | 36.2 | 326.8 |  | 14.5 | US\$/kg | 542 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Lithuania decreased slightly by 0.6 percent to reach 33.1 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 2.4 percent to reach 35.6 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 2.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -3.8 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Lithuania were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Lithuania increased substantially by 18.1 percent, reaching 10.1 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 19.2 percent and reached 6.9 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 3.2 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 20.4, 16.6 and 16.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the Russian Federation, Latvia and Poland, accounting for respectively $14.3,9.6$ and 8.1 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 9.5 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 2.0 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.5 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 29349.5 | 33334.6 | 33123.4 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 3915.2 | 4361.9 | 3782.7 | 0.50 .6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 9403 Other furniture and parts thereof. | 1261.2 | 1416.1 | 1485.8 |  |  |  | 821 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes. | 551.5 | 857.8 | 732.1 | 15.922 .8 | 17.5 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 3907 Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxide resins, in primary forms. | 534.5 | 697.8 | 672.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | US\$/kg | 574 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 633.1 | 626.7 | 618.7 | 125.1153 .3 | 135.7 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin.. | 598.9 | 376.9 | 682.2 | 0.20 .2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 115.4 | 730.2 | 740.0 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 9401 Seats (other than those of heading 94.02). | 454.8 | 537.9 | 550.8 |  |  |  | 821 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 318.0 | 386.6 | 662.9 | 8.810 .2 | 9.6 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 3102 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous.. | 428.0 | 447.2 | 486.6 | 0.20 .2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 562 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 33123.4 | 6.9 | -0.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 5497.4 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 16.6 |
| 2+4 | 1803.4 | 7.9 | 2.0 | 5.4 |
| 3 | 4353.8 | 1.2 | -10.6 | 13.1 |
| 5 | 5036.9 | 7.8 | 1.3 | 15.2 |
| 6 | 3699.2 | 8.1 | -2.9 | 11.2 |
| 7 | 6748.3 | 10.0 | 1.4 | 20.4 |
| 8 | 5434.8 | 7.9 | -0.3 | 16.4 |
| 9 | 549.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.7 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 35612.5 | 6.0 | -2.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 4088.3 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 11.5 |
| 2+4 | 1686.5 | 7.9 | 2.6 | 4.7 |
| 3 | 6523.7 | 3.5 | -8.7 | 18.3 |
| 5 | 5291.0 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 14.9 |
| 6 | 4515.2 | 6.5 | -5.3 | 12.7 |
| 7 | 9509.8 | 8.8 | -1.2 | 26.7 |
| 8 | 3106.5 | 8.1 | 1.4 | 8.7 |
| 9 | 891.5 | -3.6 | -6.1 | 2.5 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 26.7, 18.3 and 14.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the Russian Federation, Germany and Poland, accounting for respectively 14.0, 11.9 and 11.3 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 5.1 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 1.7 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.4 bln US\$ (see graph 6 ).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 30978.7 | 36501.4 | 35612.5 |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 3887.8 | 4898.3 | 4468.5 | $0.4 \quad 0.5$ | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 1037.6 | 1260.1 | 1550.2 | 9.910 .9 | 11.1 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 928.7 | 943.4 | 1012.9 | 73.482 .8 | 84.2 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 2.5 | 1274.5 | 1191.4 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 849.6 | 728.7 | 581.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8701 Tractors (other than tractors of heading 87.09). | 658.4 | 836.8 | 598.6 | 44.549 .4 | 38.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 722 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 573.8 | 686.8 | 657.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 680.7 | 651.2 | 579.2 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 2716 Electrical energy. | 424.6 | 714.4 | 710.7 | 38.154 .0 | 49.2 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 2917 Polycarboxylic acids, their anhydrides. | 369.1 | 489.2 | 458.5 | 0.70 .9 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 513 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Luxembourg increased moderately by 8.5 percent to reach 15.1 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 9.7 percent to reach 23.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 8.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -6.8 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Luxembourg were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 9 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Luxembourg increased substantially by 10.2 percent, reaching 115.0 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 6.7 percent and reached 84.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 30.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 39.2, 27.4 and 11.2 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Angles, shapes and sections of iron or non-alloy steel" (HS code 7216) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, France and Belgium, accounting for respectively 26.7, 14.8 and 11.7 percent of total exports. "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 86.7 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 33.9 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 8.0 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 15148.4 | 0.6 | 8.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1373.8 | -3.2 | 9.0 | 9.1 |
| 2+4 | 312.0 | -4.2 | -7.8 | 2.1 |
| 3 | 14.8 | -40.4 | 33.3 | 0.1 |
| 5 | 1694.6 | 5.5 | 13.1 | 11.2 |
| 6 | 5936.9 | -0.6 | 11.8 | 39.2 |
| 7 | 4145.4 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 27.4 |
| 8 | 1207.3 | -1.9 | 11.8 | 8.0 |
| 9 | 463.5 | -9.3 | -26.9 | 3.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | $2014-2018$ | 2017-2018 | share |
| Total | 23118.8 | -0.8 | 9.7 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 2803.4 | 0.4 | 14.1 | 12.1 |
| $2+4$ | 1747.2 | 0.5 | 10.4 | 7.6 |
| 3 | 1868.1 | -5.5 | 34.7 | 8.1 |
| 5 | 2667.9 | 2.7 | 12.5 | 11.5 |
| 6 | 3667.2 | -0.2 | 12.7 | 15.9 |
| 7 | 7225.9 | -1.1 | -0.9 | 31.3 |
| 8 | 2249.3 | 1.0 | 12.4 | 9.7 |
| 9 | 889.8 | -7.7 | 22.3 | 3.8 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
$0+1$ Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 31.3, 15.9 and 12.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Belgium, Germany and France, accounting for respectively $24.3,23.9$ and 12.0 percent of total imports. "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 59.3 bIn US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 25.5 bln US\$ and "Royalties and license fees" (EBOPS code 266) at 6.9 bIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Madagascar decreased substantially by 14.2 percent to reach 2.7 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 3.4 percent to reach 3.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 1.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Western Asia and Northern Africa at -572.3 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Madagascar were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2016, the value of exports of services of Madagascar increased substantially by 10.4 percent, reaching 1.2 bln US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 1.2 percent and reached 1.1 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 104.2 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 35.8, 24.4 and 20.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Vanilla" (HS code 0905) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were France, the United States and Germany, accounting for respectively 21.1, 19.7 and 6.4 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2016 at 750.1 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 242.5 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { HS } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 |  | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities |  | $2851.7 \quad 3133.0 \quad 2688.9$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0905 |  | 706.5 | 875.5 | 584.3 | 427.6 |  | 383.1 | US\$/kg | 075 |
| 7502 |  | 341.0 | 418.8 | 452.3 | 10.2 | 13.3 | 13.4 | US\$/kg | 683 |
| 8105 | other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy.. | 151.9 | 224.7 | 101.3 | 53.5 | 80.1 | 35.1 | US\$/kg | 689 |
| 0907 | , cloves and stems).. | 228.2 | 146.2 | 77.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 5.2 | US\$/kg | 075 |
| 6110 | cardigans, waist-coats and similar articles. | 145.0 | 135.0 | 117.6 |  | 13.5 | 13.2 | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 0306 | her in shell or not. | 124.9 | 102.1 | 100.8 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 9.1 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 7108 | d plated with platinum). | 84.7 | 97.1 | 87.0 | 30.3 | 32.2 | 41.5 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2614 | concentrates. | 76.6 | 73.6 | 95.1 | 0.2 |  |  | US\$/kg | 287 |
| 6203 | s, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers.. | 71.4 | 81.4 | 83.2 |  | 6.6 | 5.3 | US\$/unit | 841 |
| 2710 | er than crude. | 45.9 | 72.5 | 78.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 334 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 2688.9 | 5.6 | -14.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 963.2 | 10.7 | -26.9 | 35.8 |
| 2+4 | 245.4 | 14.7 | 21.3 | 9.1 |
| 3 | 78.8 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 2.9 |
| 5 | 81.1 | 9.0 | -21.9 | 3.0 |
| 6 | 655.9 | -3.2 | -11.3 | 24.4 |
| 7 | 23.9 | -7.8 | -40.0 | 0.9 |
| 8 | 548.0 | 4.5 | -1.0 | 20.4 |
| 9 | 92.5 | 44.0 | -9.8 | 3.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 3944.3 | 7.4 | -3.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 478.4 | 8.7 | -17.3 | 12.1 |
| 2+4 | 285.9 | -1.0 | -12.6 | 7.2 |
| 3 | 615.8 | 5.5 | -10.3 | 15.6 |
| 5 | 412.8 | 5.9 | -3.5 | 10.5 |
| 6 | 809.5 | 4.6 | -11.0 | 20.5 |
| 7 | 754.7 | 5.4 | -8.6 | 19.1 |
| 8 | 284.9 | 11.6 | -10.1 | 7.2 |
| 9 | 9.0 | -21.0 | -7.3 | 0.2 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


## Imports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $20.5,19.1$ and 15.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, France and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively 19.5, 9.9 and 9.2 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2016 at 576.4 mln US\$, followed by "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 179.6 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 140.9 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { HS } \\ \text { code } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. |  | 3658.0 4081.7 3944.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 | er than crude. | 47 | 621.4 | 562.3 | 0.6 |  | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 1006 |  | 25 | 245.6 | 128.5 | 0.4 |  | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 3004 | luding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). |  | 93.4 | 115.9 | 12.0 | 2.5 | 3.8 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8704 | the transport of goods. | 10 | 87.9 | 81.8 |  |  |  |  | 782 |
| 8703 | er motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. |  | 83.0 | 73.1 | 19.7 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 1511 | ctions.. |  | 73.7 | 61.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 1101 |  |  | 73.3 | 72.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 046 |
| 5105 | coarse animal hair, carded or combed. |  | 59.0 |  | 127.0 | 126.71 | 143.6 | US\$/kg | 268 |
| 2503 | ; other than sublimed, precipitated and colloidal sulphur. |  | 64.6 | 47.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 274 |
| 1701 | and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. |  | 43.0 | 53.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 061 |

## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Malawi decreased substantially by 13.5 percent to reach 883.9 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 15.3 percent to reach 2.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 1.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Sub-Saharan Africa at -487.5 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Malawi were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Malawi increased substantially by 17.0 percent, reaching 167.9 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 8.7 percent and reached 319.1 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 151.2 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively $85.0,6.5$ and 3.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse" (HS code 2401) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Belgium, South Africa and Mozambique, accounting for respectively 16.1, 7.8 and 6.6 percent of total exports. "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 45.7 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 37.5 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 25.1 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017

| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 |  | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1080.1 | 1022.2 | 883.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2401 Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse. | 495.1 | 537.7 | 527.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | US\$/kg | 121 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 98.1 | 80.7 | 34.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 0902 Tea, whether or not flavoured. | 66.8 | 66.3 | 71.1 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 074 |
| 0713 Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split. | 58.6 | 34.6 | 18.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 054 |
| 2304 Oil-cake and other solid residues | 12.7 | 3.8 | 61.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 |  | US\$/kg | 081 |
| 2208 Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol. | 2.1 | 50.8 | 5.5 | 8.7 | 6.6 | 0.7 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 0802 Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled. | 20.5 | 15.6 | 14.8 | 10.7 | 9.7 |  | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 1202 Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken..... | 10.9 | 10.5 | 19.6 | 1.1 |  | 0.9 | US\$/kg | 222 |
| 8429 Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers.. | 18.7 | 15.3 | 6.6 | 0.6 |  | 184.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 723 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 34.8 |  | 1.2 |  |  |  |  | 931 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates2013-2017 2016-2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 883.9 | -7.5 | -13.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 751.1 | -2.7 | -9.9 | 85.0 |
| 2+4 | 57.7 | -32.0 | 9.0 | 6.5 |
| 3 | 0.7 | 12.3 | 188.3 | 0.1 |
| 5 | 11.2 | -4.1 | -23.0 | 1.3 |
| 6 | 15.9 | -3.9 | -48.8 | 1.8 |
| 7 | 30.8 | 2.7 | -51.6 | 3.5 |
| 8 | 15.4 | -20.6 | -40.9 | 1.7 |
| 9 | 1.1 | 33.5 | 8964.7 | 0.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2013-2017 | 2016-2017 |  |
| Total | 2547.0 | -2.7 | 15.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 251.7 | -1.8 | -31.5 | 9.9 |
| 2+4 | 140.1 | 3.5 | 30.9 | 5.5 |
| 3 | 249.4 | -11.8 | -9.3 | 9.8 |
| 5 | 589.2 | -8.6 | 5.9 | 23.1 |
| 6 | 325.5 | -6.7 | 25.6 | 12.8 |
| 7 | 644.8 | 3.3 | 53.6 | 25.3 |
| 8 | 344.5 | 15.1 | 53.2 | 13.5 |
| 9 | 1.9 | -14.8 | 407.1 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively $25.3,23.1$ and 13.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were South Africa, China and India, accounting for respectively 17.8, 13.2 and 10.9 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 96.4 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 79.6 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 55.5 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017

| code ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015\|2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 2311.6 | 2209.8 | 2547.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 235.1 | 261.2 | 233.5 | 1.00 .9 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 147.5 | 175.6 | 131.8 | 28.127 .0 |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 4907 Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue. | 49.7 | 110.5 | 170.8 | 422.2178 .8 | 257.3 | US\$/kg | 892 |
| 3102 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous... | 122.9 | 68.0 | 84.5 | 0.60 .5 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 3105 Mineral or chemical fertilisers. | 97.4 | 50.7 | 63.6 | 0.70 .6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 1005 Maize (corn). | 32.7 | 139.4 | 18.0 | 0.30 .4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 044 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. | 46.5 | 58.9 | 67.4 | 0.4 |  | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 58.1 | 42.4 | 54.2 | 0.13 .6 | 3.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2401 Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse. | 53.3 | 53.2 | 47.5 | $3.3 \quad 2.9$ | 2.6 | US\$/kg | 121 |
| 6309 Worn clothing and other worn articles. | 42.5 | 40.0 | 50.2 | $\begin{array}{ll}1.3 & 0.7\end{array}$ | 1.3 | US\$/kg | 269 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Malaysia decreased slightly by 3.7 percent to reach 238.1 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 5.7 percent to reach 204.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 33.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with South-eastern Asia at 19.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Malaysia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Malaysia increased moderately by 7.5 percent, reaching 36.8 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 4.9 percent and reached 44.0 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 7.2 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 45.2, 14.5 and 10.6 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Electronic integrated circuits" (HS code 8542) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Singapore, China and the United States, accounting for respectively 14.0, 13.9 and 9.4 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 19.6 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 6.6 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 5.1 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 |  | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities.. | 217722.5247323 .7238088 .7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 32978.9 | 45795.2 | 44789.1 |  |  |  |  | 776 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 13218.1 | 16287.7 | 14914.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 10302.5 | 10824.7 | 10708.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 1511 Palm oil and its fractions. | 9718.5 | 8667.1 | 8327.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 8541 Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices. | 8499.1 | 8772.8 | 8722.7 |  |  |  |  | 776 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof.. | 8464.0 | 9360.1 | 6620.3 | 74.1 | 74.3 | 91.8 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude.. | 7026.9 | 9466.0 | 7029.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8523 Prepared unrecorded media for sound recording.. | 3899.1 | 4482.8 | 4250.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 | US\$/unit | 898 |
| 4015 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories... | 3701.0 | 4403.4 | 4196.6 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | US\$/kg | 848 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 4000.7 | 3674.0 | 4054.9 |  |  |  |  | 764 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 238088.7 | 4.4 | -3.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 9059.1 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| 2+4 | 19319.7 | 0.5 | -4.3 | 8.1 |
| 3 | 34456.4 | 1.1 | -10.5 | 14.5 |
| 5 | 18185.6 | 6.0 | -3.4 | 7.6 |
| 6 | 22625.1 | 4.1 | -0.9 | 9.5 |
| 7 | 107728.0 | 6.5 | -4.2 | 45.2 |
| 8 | 25250.5 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 10.6 |
| 9 | 1464.3 | 9.1 | -16.2 | 0.6 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 204905.9 | 3.8 | -5.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 13361.5 | 1.0 | -0.6 | 6.5 |
| 2+4 | 12052.0 | 11.1 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| 3 | 29823.4 | 8.2 | -4.9 | 14.6 |
| 5 | 22011.2 | 5.7 | -3.6 | 10.7 |
| 6 | 23891.7 | 0.9 | -6.3 | 11.7 |
| 7 | 86661.3 | 3.2 | -8.8 | 42.3 |
| 8 | 13551.4 | 1.2 | -2.8 | 6.6 |
| 9 | 3553.5 | -0.9 | -10.5 | 1.7 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $42.3,14.6$ and 11.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Electronic integrated circuits" (HS code 8542) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Singapore and the United States, accounting for respectively 20.1, 11.1 and 7.8 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 12.2 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 11.9 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 7.6 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 194720.2 | 217358.3 | 204905.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 31036.5 | 34796.3 | 31923.3 |  |  |  |  | 776 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 16667.3 | 20228.7 | 17503.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 3964.0 | 5717.1 | 6479.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 4053.2 | 4356.5 | 4043.3 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8541 Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices. | 3721.1 | 3756.7 | 3036.0 |  |  |  |  | 776 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof.. | 2848.8 | 3209.3 | 2768.1 | 51.4 | 40.2 | 43.4 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal. | 2514.1 | 3192.7 | 2917.8 | 0.1 |  |  | US\$/kg | 321 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 3119.5 | 2973.9 | 2407.8 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 43.4 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 2329.4 | 2513.5 | 2647.4 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.5 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 3901 Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms. | 1774.5 | 2429.6 | 2380.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 571 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Maldives decreased moderately by 8.8 percent to reach 181.7 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 25.5 percent to reach 3.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 2.8 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with South-eastern Asia at -733.1 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Maldives were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Maldives increased moderately by 8.9 percent, reaching 3.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 17.7 percent and reached 1.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 1.9 bln US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 98.2, 1.4 and 0.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04" (HS code 0303) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Thailand, Germany and the United States, accounting for respectively 40.5, 9.5 and 8.0 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 2.7 bIn US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 289.9 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| de 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 139.6 | 199.3 | 181.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04.. | 47.2 | 99.8 | 74.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 0304 Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced). | 31.2 | 31.9 | 31.1 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.2 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 0302 Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets. | 32.7 | 30.9 | 22.4 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.4 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 1604 Prepared or preserved fish; caviar. | 15.5 | 24.5 | 40.5 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | US\$/kg | 037 |
| 0305 Fish, dried, salted or in brine.. | 9.0 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | US\$/kg | 035 |
| 2301 Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal. | 0.6 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 081 |
| 7204 Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel. | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 282 |
| 0301 Live fish.. | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 |  | 1.7 | 17.3 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 7404 Copper waste and scrap.... | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.5 | US\$/kg | 288 |
| 0308 Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs. | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 |  | 6.0 | 2.4 | US\$/kg | 036 |

[^18]Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2018 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| Total | 181.7 | 5.8 | -8.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 178.4 | 6.0 | -9.1 | 98.2 |
| 2+4 | 2.6 | -2.7 | -0.7 | 1.4 |
| 3 | 0.0 | -21.0 | 794.5 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 0.0 | -19.6 | -16.0 | 0.0 |
| 6 | 0.0 | -19.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| 7 | 0.5 | 39.2 | 61.6 | 0.3 |
| 8 | 0.0 | 59.0 | -53.5 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 |  | $2014-2018$ | 2017-2018 |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2961.0 | 10.4 | 25.5 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 496.3 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 16.8 |
| $2+4$ | 224.3 | 26.1 | 33.9 | 7.6 |
| 3 | 465.3 | -5.0 | 48.1 | 15.7 |
| 5 | 194.9 | 13.0 | 17.0 | 6.6 |
| 6 | 525.5 | 24.6 | 29.9 | 17.7 |
| 7 | 726.6 | 14.2 | 20.5 | 24.5 |
| 8 | 328.2 | 19.4 | 35.3 | 11.1 |
| 9 | 0.0 | 29.6 | 586.4 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 24.5, 17.7 and 16.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United Arab Emirates, China and Singapore, accounting for respectively 17.6, 14.2 and 13.3 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 335.7 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 308.8 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 303.4 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Mali decreased substantially by 33.2 percent to reach 1.9 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 12.8 percent to reach 4.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 2.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -768.4 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Mali were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 6 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2014, the value of exports of services of Mali increased moderately by 6.4 percent, reaching 456.2 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 1.0 percent and reached 2.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 1.7 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively $65.9,12.6$ and 8.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were South Africa, Switzerland and Côte d'lvoire, accounting for respectively 44.6, 17.6 and 5.6 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2014 at 211.9 mIn US\$, followed by "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 51.6 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2014)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015\|2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. |  | 2847.6 | 1902.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum).. |  | 2042.9 | 1254.1 | 32.3 | 41.1 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 5203 Cotton, carded or combed. |  | 263.5 | 132.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | US\$/kg | 263 |
| 0102 Live bovine animals.. |  | 99.6 | 109.6 |  | 1.2 | thsd US\$/unit | 001 |
| 0104 Live sheep and goats. |  | 123.6 | 78.5 |  | 78.5 | US\$/unit | 001 |
| 3105 Mineral or chemical fertilisers.. |  | 72.2 | 62.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 8803 Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02 . |  | 3.6 | 50.2 | 83.8 |  | US\$/kg | 792 |
| 3102 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous.. |  | 13.4 | 15.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 8431 Parts suitable for use principally with the machinery of headings 84.25 . |  | 17.0 | 9.6 | 13.3 | 14.6 | US\$/kg | 723 |
| 0804 Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados and mangosteens, fresh or dried... |  | 13.8 | 12.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. |  | 18.7 | 7.6 |  |  |  | 782 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates2013-2017 2016-2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1902.7 | ... | -33.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 239.1 | ... | -11.4 | 12.6 |
| 2+4 | 165.0 | .. | -42.7 | 8.7 |
| 3 | 0.4 | $\ldots$ | -95.0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 111.5 | $\ldots$ | -3.1 | 5.9 |
| 6 | 26.3 | ... | 44.0 | 1.4 |
| 7 | 97.6 | ... | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| 8 | 8.7 | ... | -32.6 | 0.5 |
| 9 | 1254.1 | ... | -38.6 | 65.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2014)


## Imports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively $23.9,22.6$ and 15.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Senegal, China and Côte d'Ivoire, accounting for respectively 20.0, 15.4 and 9.7 percent of total imports. "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2014 at 1.0 bIn US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 701.5 mIn US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 143.9 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Malta increased moderately by 7.1 percent to reach 4.1 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 14.0 percent to reach 8.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 4.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -4.1 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Malta were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 19 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018 , the value of exports of services of Malta increased substantially by 25.0 percent, reaching 17.0 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 27.4 percent and reached 12.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 4.7 bIn US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 28.8, 27.7 and 16.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Bunkers, ship stores, Germany and Italy, accounting for respectively 18.7, 12.4 and 9.6 percent of total exports. "Personal, cultural, and recreational services" (EBOPS code 287) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 5.8 bln US\$, followed by "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) at 3.4 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 1.9 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 4077.7 | 3868.5 | 4142.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1483.0 | 1124.3 | 1157.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 500.2 | 571.7 | 534.9 |  |  |  |  | 776 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 324.2 | 335.5 | 315.5 | 51.9 | 40.6 | 45.5 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 9503 Tricycles, scooters, wheeled toys; dolls'carriages; dolls; other toys... | 139.8 | 164.2 | 173.2 | 20.2 | 26.5 | 23.0 | US\$/kg | 894 |
| 8803 Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02 . | 128.6 | 121.6 | 198.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | thsd US\$/kg | 792 |
| 8536 Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits.. | 174.8 | 149.1 | 108.0 | 53.9 | 50.3 | 45.8 | US\$/kg | 772 |
| 4907 Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue. | 43.4 | 114.8 | 192.5 | 30.5 |  | 45.8 | US\$/kg | 892 |
| 0302 Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets.. | 102.6 | 56.8 | 86.7 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 10.4 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 0304 Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced). | 56.2 | 106.6 | 45.9 | 18.0 |  | 19.0 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 2106 Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included. | 61.9 | 64.1 | 66.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | US\$/kg | 098 |

[^19]Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 4142.9 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 346.8 | 3.7 | 10.2 | 8.4 |
| 2+4 | 11.1 | -11.0 | -27.8 | 0.3 |
| 3 | 1195.0 | -5.6 | -0.4 | 28.8 |
| 5 | 562.9 | 8.7 | 30.3 | 13.6 |
| 6 | 154.3 | 3.1 | -14.7 | 3.7 |
| 7 | 1147.1 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 27.7 |
| 8 | 683.6 | 11.4 | 17.9 | 16.5 |
| 9 | 42.2 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 1.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 8211.0 | 4.9 | 14.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 815.0 | 4.7 | -6.1 | 9.9 |
| 2+4 | 50.7 | 5.7 | 18.4 | 0.6 |
| 3 | 2089.2 | 2.7 | -7.0 | 25.4 |
| 5 | 752.6 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| 6 | 489.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 6.0 |
| 7 | 3374.7 | 6.6 | 48.6 | 41.1 |
| 8 | 633.1 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 7.7 |
| 9 | 6.2 | -41.8 | -34.9 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 41.1, 25.4 and 9.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Italy, the United Kingdom and Germany, accounting for respectively 20.5, 11.6 and 7.1 percent of total imports. "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 2.8 bln US\$, followed by "Royalties and license fees" (EBOPS code 266) at 846.6 min US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{HS} \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. |  | 6827.9 | 7204.0 | 8211.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 | er than crude. | 1741.4 | 2007.4 | 1865.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8903 | vessels for pleasure or sports; rowing boats and canoes... | 694.8 | 446.7 | 1279.5 | 196.8 |  | 526.1 | thsd US\$/unit | 793 |
| 8802 | example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 311.4 | 343.5 | 393.3 | 9.2 |  | 2.5 | mln US\$/unit | 792 |
| 8542 | ed circuits. | 204.3 | 272.1 | 327.5 |  |  |  |  | 776 |
| 3004 | luding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06). | 191.4 | 267.8 | 246.1 | 65.4 | 71.0 |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2711 | d other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 131.9 | 170.1 | 140.4 | 0.5 |  | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 8703 | her motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 141.9 | 140.7 | 146.3 |  |  |  |  | 781 |
| 8901 | ion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges | 126.1 | 0.0 | 286.1 | 63.0 |  | 143.1 | mln US\$/unit | 793 |
| 8803 | eading 88.01 or 88.02 . | 137.9 | 153.6 | 113.0 |  |  |  |  | 792 |
| 0301 |  | 95.3 | 103.8 | 80.5 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 11.0 | US\$/kg | 034 |

## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Mauritania increased substantially by 22.6 percent to reach 2.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 62.0 percent to reach 3.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 1.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -646.9 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Mauritania were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2015, the value of exports of services of Mauritania decreased substantially by 11.6 percent, reaching 246.2 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 28.7 percent and reached 640.7 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 394.6 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively 42.8, 41.0 and 15.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites" (HS code 2601) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, Switzerland and Spain, accounting for respectively 35.9, 14.6 and 10.4 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 123.7 mIn US\$, followed by "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 43.7 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 31.3 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015\|2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1622.8 |  | 1989.4 |  |  |  |  |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites. |  | 487.7 | 620.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 281 |
| 0307 Molluscs, whether in shell or not. |  | 246.0 | 380.6 | 7.0 | 8.0 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). |  | 227.2 | 312.1 | 35.9 | 35.0 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04.. |  | 206.9 | 247.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 2603 Copper ores and concentrates. |  | 198.7 | 192.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | US\$/kg | 283 |
| 2301 Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal. |  | 91.6 | 139.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | US\$/kg | 081 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind.. |  | 75.5 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 1504 Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals. |  | 24.9 | 34.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 411 |
| 0302 Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets. |  | 32.3 | 23.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 0306 Crustaceans, whether in shell or not.. |  | 14.2 | 13.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | US\$/kg | 036 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2017 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2017 | $2013-2017$ | $2016-2017$ | share |
| Total | 1989.4 | -5.2 | 22.6 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 816.1 | 16.1 | 35.1 | 41.0 |
| $2+4$ | 851.9 | -14.5 | 19.3 | 42.8 |
| 5 | 7.7 | $\ldots$ | 399.3 | 0.4 |
| 6 | 1.6 | 49.1 | 387.1 | 0.1 |
| 8 | 0.1 | 143.4 | -60.5 | 0.0 |
| 9 | 312.1 | -3.0 | 3.1 | 15.7 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively 53.6, 18.3 and 12.2 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers, floating cranes and other vessels" (HS code 8905) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the Republic of Korea, the United Arab Emirates and the United States, accounting for respectively 11.2, 10.0 and 7.8 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 292.1 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 233.1 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 42.6 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Mauritius decreased moderately by 5.6 percent to reach 1.9 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 1.2 percent to reach 5.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 3.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -1.2 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Mauritius were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Mauritius increased slightly by 4.1 percent, reaching 3.2 bIn US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 0.3 percent and reached 2.1 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 1.1 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 38.4, 35.9 and 14.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Prepared or preserved fish; caviar" (HS code 1604) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were France, the United Kingdom and the United States, accounting for respectively 14.2, 11.4 and 11.3 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 1.9 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 552.0 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 410.8 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1876.4 | -6.7 | -5.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 674.1 | -2.2 | -5.5 | 35.9 |
| 2+4 | 36.0 | -1.0 | 32.9 | 1.9 |
| 3 | 17.5 | 30.0 | -19.8 | 0.9 |
| 5 | 86.4 | -2.3 | -9.6 | 4.6 |
| 6 | 269.6 | 1.1 | 14.1 | 14.4 |
| 7 | 71.4 | -34.1 | -12.3 | 3.8 |
| 8 | 719.7 | -6.9 | -10.4 | 38.4 |
| 9 | 1.7 | -35.3 | -80.0 | 0.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 5601.2 | 5.9 | -1.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1123.5 | 4.5 | -1.6 | 20.1 |
| 2+4 | 177.1 | 4.5 | -1.7 | 3.2 |
| 3 | 1034.4 | 11.3 | -8.6 | 18.5 |
| 5 | 487.1 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 8.7 |
| 6 | 906.5 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 16.2 |
| 7 | 1330.6 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 23.8 |
| 8 | 525.5 | 8.3 | 2.1 | 9.4 |
| 9 | 16.5 | -6.3 | -40.5 | 0.3 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $23.8,20.1$ and 18.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, India and South Africa, accounting for respectively 16.5, 16.2 and 8.6 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 648.2 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 612.0 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 504.4 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 5269.5 | 5669.3 | 5601.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 705.5 | 943.6 | 873.3 | $0.4 \quad 0.6$ | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04. | 299.1 | 257.1 | 231.1 | 1.81 .7 | 1.5 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 237.4 | 250.0 | 244.0 | 13.013 .4 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 125.6 | 145.5 | 149.7 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 111.5 | 125.9 | 138.8 | 21.520 .2 |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.. | 92.9 | 103.5 | 87.2 | 0.60 .6 |  | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 7102 Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set.. | 68.0 | 91.2 | 85.4 | 806.4124 .4 | 92.7 | US\$/carat | 667 |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal. | 83.3 | 75.6 | 66.0 | 0.1 |  | US\$/kg | 321 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 69.6 | 69.8 |  | 186.6 | 161.9 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes | 68.7 | 64.6 | 61.2 | 17.240 .9 | 31.7 | US\$/kg | 122 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Mexico increased slightly by 4.8 percent to reach 472.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 0.6 percent to reach 467.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 5.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at 157.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Mexico were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 2 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 8 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Mexico increased slightly by 4.1 percent, reaching 28.7 bln US\$, while its imports of services decreased by less than 0.1 percent and reached 35.8 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 7.1 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 59.8, 9.2 and 7.8 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Areas nes and Canada, accounting for respectively $77.4,4.3$ and 3.0 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 22.5 bln US\$, followed by "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 3.3 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 2.2 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 409396.3 | 450655.5 | 472272.9 |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 41529.4 | 49172.7 | 49689.3 |  |  |  | 781 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 .. | 26883.1 | 29710.2 | 30659.9 |  |  |  | 784 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 23220.3 | 29159.3 | 32152.0 |  |  |  | 752 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind.. | 14481.0 | 18849.8 | 43130.8 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 24460.4 | 24053.6 | 26123.7 |  |  |  | 782 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 20047.2 | 26512.1 | 22552.2 | $0.3 \quad 0.4$ | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 19549.6 | 17492.2 | 12983.3 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8528 Reception apparatus for television... | 13245.7 | 12632.4 | 12986.3 |  |  |  | 761 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 11259.5 | 12523.7 | 12491.3 |  |  |  | 773 |
| 8701 Tractors (0ther than tractors of heading 87.09). | 6624.7 | 9782.3 | 9788.4 |  |  |  | 722 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 472272.9 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 36281.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 7.7 |
| 2+4 | 8053.8 | 6.3 | -8.4 | 1.7 |
| 3 | 24428.9 | 2.2 | -17.4 | 5.2 |
| 5 | 13252.3 | -0.3 | -5.5 | 2.8 |
| 6 | 27753.7 | 2.3 | -5.1 | 5.9 |
| 7 | 282526.2 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 59.8 |
| 8 | 43259.1 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 9.2 |
| 9 | 36717.1 | 26.7 | 121.9 | 7.8 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

## Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade

(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 45.2, 12.0 and 9.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Japan, accounting for respectively 45.7, 17.8 and 4.0 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 30.8 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 11.2 bIn US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 4.8 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Mongolia increased substantially by 13.1 percent to reach 7.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 35.4 percent to reach 5.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 1.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at 3.8 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Mongolia were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 1 partner accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 5 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Mongolia increased substantially by 14.4 percent, reaching 1.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 38.7 percent and reached 3.0 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 1.9 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 46.3, 45.8 and 2.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal" (HS code 2701) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation, accounting for respectively 86.4, 8.9 and 1.2 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 445.2 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 354.3 min US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 207.6 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities | 4916.3 | 6200.6 | 7011.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal. | 971.8 | 2256.7 | 2786.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 321 |
| 2603 Copper ores and concentrates. | 1607.8 | 1613.1 | 2012.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | US\$/kg | 283 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 758.4 | 595.4 | 144.5 | 39.6 | 40.9 | 42.1 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 337.2 | 374.1 | 392.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites. | 249.9 | 313.4 | 342.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 281 |
| 5102 Fine or coarse animal hair, not carded or combed. | 211.8 | 227.2 | 281.1 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 29.6 | US\$/kg | 268 |
| 2608 Zinc ores and concentrates. | 145.4 | 180.8 | 197.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | US\$/kg | 287 |
| 2529 Feldspar; leucite, nepheline and nepheline syenite; fluorspar | 59.0 | 84.2 | 189.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 278 |
| 7403 Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought. | 74.2 | 92.7 | 82.4 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 6.4 | US\$/kg | 682 |
| 5105 Wool and fine or coarse animal hair, carded or combed. | 34.6 | 42.3 | 57.6 | 52.1 | 43.1 | 68.0 | US\$/kg | 268 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |
| share |  |  |  |  |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 | share |
| Total | 5874.8 | 3.4 | 35.4 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 638.6 | 10.1 | 24.2 | 10.9 |
| $2+4$ | 58.6 | 1.0 | 16.8 | 1.0 |
| 3 | 1314.6 | -0.8 | 35.3 | 22.4 |
| 5 | 447.4 | 5.0 | 21.2 | 7.6 |
| 6 | 885.4 | -3.0 | 41.1 | 15.1 |
| 7 | 2185.6 | 8.0 | 42.0 | 37.2 |
| 8 | 344.2 | 2.7 | 29.4 | 5.9 |
| 9 | 0.3 | -3.4 | 1496.7 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $37.2,22.4$ and 15.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the Russian Federation and Japan, accounting for respectively 32.6, 28.0 and 9.3 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 914.8 mln US $\$$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 860.2 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 793.9 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016\|2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 3339.6 | 4337.3 | 5874.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 512.1 | 791.1 | 1112.3 | 0.50 .6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transpo | 219.7 | 260.4 | 407.8 | $5.8 \quad 5.3$ | 6.4 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 46.5 | 191.3 | 283.7 | 6.813 .5 | 12.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 2716 Electrical energy.. | 125.4 | 136.0 | 142.5 | 88.386 .4 | 85.6 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 104.2 | 94.5 | 108.1 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8429 Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers. | 31.0 | 87.3 | 133.2 | 84.5107 .0 | 107.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 723 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 72.4 | 77.1 | 96.0 | 26.027 .4 | 29.0 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 7308 Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06). | 25.7 | 59.7 | 136.6 | 1.41 .6 | 2.2 | US\$/kg | 691 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes.. | 50.0 | 57.0 | 53.7 | $19.8 \quad 19.9$ |  | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 4011 New pneumatic tyres, of rubber | 36.2 | 53.3 |  | 248.8306 .0 | 271.3 | US\$/unit | 625 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Montenegro increased substantially by 10.7 percent to reach 466.0 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 15.0 percent to reach 3.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 2.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -2.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Montenegro were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Montenegro increased substantially by 17.8 percent, reaching 1.8 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 22.4 percent and reached 725.5 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 1.1 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 28.0, 20.8 and 19.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Unwrought aluminium" (HS code 7601) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Serbia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina, accounting for respectively 22.2, 10.4 and 9.6 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 1.6 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 518.9 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 148.6 mIn US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 |  | $2014-2018$ | 2017-2018 |
| share |  |  |  |  |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | 2018 share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 3002.9 | 6.1 | 15.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 611.1 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 20.4 |
| 2+4 | 74.9 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 2.5 |
| 3 | 322.0 | 0.7 | 11.0 | 10.7 |
| 5 | 295.7 | 5.5 | 14.5 | 9.8 |
| 6 | 544.3 | 10.9 | 17.3 | 18.1 |
| 7 | 752.8 | 13.7 | 20.0 | 25.1 |
| 8 | 402.0 | 6.1 | 20.5 | 13.4 |
| 9 | 0.0 | 24.3 | 149.8 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 25.1, 20.4 and 18.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Serbia, China and Germany, accounting for respectively 20.9, 9.6 and 9.4 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 414.0 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 213.0 mln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 133.6 min US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 2282.5 | 2610.5 | 3002.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 139.2 | 181.4 | 247.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 88.7 | 114.1 | 129.6 |  | 5.4 | 6.3 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 53.6 | 63.9 | 77.4 | 67.8 | 73.7 | 53.1 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2716 Electrical energy... | 49.7 | 83.8 | 43.6 | 39.8 | 52.0 | 58.8 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 0203 Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen. | 51.8 | 56.4 | 58.7 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | US\$/kg | 012 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 48.0 | 59.1 | 54.9 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 29.4 | 46.6 | 62.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 7308 Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06). | 44.0 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 691 |
| 9403 Other furniture and parts thereof. | 33.5 | 35.8 | 43.7 |  |  |  |  | 821 |
| 2202 Waters with added sugar. | 31.0 | 34.0 | 34.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |  | US\$/litre | 111 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Morocco decreased slightly by 0.1 percent to reach 29.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 0.4 percent to reach 51.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 21.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -9.2 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Morocco were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 18 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Morocco increased moderately by 6.2 percent, reaching 16.6 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 7.6 percent and reached 10.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 6.2 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $35.7,20.4$ and 16.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Spain, France and Italy, accounting for respectively 23.8, 22.1 and 4.5 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 7.8 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 3.5 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.3 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 25624.3 | 29360.1 | 29327.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 3197.6 | 3574.6 | 3441.0 | 16.0 | 17.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 2781.9 | 3304.5 | 3548.1 | 16.317 .9 | 17.5 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 3105 Mineral or chemical fertilisers.. | 2273.7 | 2814.1 | 2545.9 | 0.30 .4 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 2809 Diphosphorus pentaoxide; phosphoric acid. | 1096.8 | 1477.7 | 1412.5 | $0.5 \quad 0.7$ | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 522 |
| 6204 Women's or girls'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, s | 1110.4 | 1211.0 | 1176.0 | 11.6 |  | US\$/unit | 842 |
| 2510 Natural calcium phosphates. | 863.1 | 884.5 | 760.2 | 0.10 .1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 272 |
| 0307 Molluscs, whether in shell or not. | 828.2 | 835.8 | 745.1 | 7.810 .2 | 7.4 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 1604 Prepared or preserved fish; caviar. | 676.0 | 745.9 | 736.6 | 3.74 .0 | 3.7 | US\$/kg | 037 |
| 8803 Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02 | 570.3 | 793.7 | 793.0 | 221.6249 .12 |  | US\$/kg | 792 |
| 0702 Tomatoes; fresh or chilled. | 580.5 | 678.5 | 764.9 | 1.11 .2 | 1.3 | US\$/kg | 054 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2019 \\ \text { share } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 29327.8 | 7.0 | -0.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 5978.9 | 8.7 | 2.6 | 20.4 |
| 2+4 | 1836.6 | -3.3 | -8.2 | 6.3 |
| 3 | 446.3 | 0.9 | 30.5 | 1.5 |
| 5 | 4776.7 | 5.7 | -6.2 | 16.3 |
| 6 | 1487.1 | 4.8 | -5.0 | 5.1 |
| 7 | 10468.4 | 11.0 | 4.1 | 35.7 |
| 8 | 4269.9 | 5.3 | -2.3 | 14.6 |
| 9 | 64.0 | -9.9 | -41.0 | 0.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 51074.8 | 7.6 | -0.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 4982.3 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 9.8 |
| 2+4 | 2305.9 | 1.5 | -12.2 | 4.5 |
| 3 | 7938.6 | 4.0 | -9.5 | 15.5 |
| 5 | 5212.4 | 5.0 | -0.2 | 10.2 |
| 6 | 9585.2 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 18.8 |
| 7 | 17600.0 | 11.4 | 4.4 | 34.5 |
| 8 | 3211.2 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 6.3 |
| 9 | 239.2 | 40.3 | -67.5 | 0.5 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
$0+1$ Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $34.5,18.8$ and 15.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Spain, France and China, accounting for respectively $16.0,12.0$ and 9.7 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 4.5 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 2.0 bIn US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.6 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Mozambique increased substantially by 10.1 percent to reach 5.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 19.0 percent to reach 6.8 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 1.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Sub-Saharan Africa at -936.8 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Mozambique were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 8 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Mozambique increased substantially by 18.5 percent, reaching 779.2 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 45.5 percent and reached 4.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 3.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 46.6, 30.1 and 11.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat" (HS code 2704) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were India, South Africa and the Netherlands, accounting for respectively $28.1,18.7$ and 17.2 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 477.5 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at $241.8 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 3352.1 | 4718.5 | 5195.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2704 Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat. | 258.3 | 1502.4 | 957.5 | 0.0 |  | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 325 |
| 7604 Aluminium bars, rods and profiles. | 334.2 | 395.8 | 1045.9 |  |  | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 684 |
| 7601 Unwrought aluminium. | 507.7 | 699.6 | 115.5 |  |  |  |  | 684 |
| 2716 Electrical energy... | 379.8 | 360.8 | 401.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal. | 6.3 | 184.8 | 761.6 | 0.0 |  |  | US\$/kg | 321 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.. | 279.6 | 365.2 | 276.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 2401 Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse. | 233.6 | 211.5 | 215.7 |  |  |  |  | 121 |
| 3802 Activated carbon; activated natural mineral products.. | 454.5 | 0.0 | 33.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 598 |
| 2614 Titanium ores and concentrates. | 138.9 | 156.5 | 186.0 |  | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 287 |
| 7103 Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semi-precious stones. | 102.0 | 97.6 | 198.3 |  |  |  |  | 667 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2018 | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 |  | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 6785.5 | -6.1 | 19.0 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 924.0 | -0.3 | 23.6 | 13.6 |
| $2+4$ | 294.0 | -0.9 | 34.7 | 4.3 |
| 3 | 1450.6 | -3.9 | 17.6 | 21.4 |
| 5 | 812.6 | 3.1 | 40.0 | 12.0 |
| 6 | 1254.1 | -8.5 | 4.4 | 18.5 |
| 7 | 1697.0 | -11.8 | 18.7 | 25.0 |
| 8 | 352.4 | -7.6 | 21.1 | 5.2 |
| 9 | 0.8 | 128.8 | 331.3 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $25.0,21.4$ and 18.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were South Africa, China and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively 28.2, 9.6 and 8.0 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 3.2 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 568.3 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Myanmar increased moderately by 8.0 percent to reach 18.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 4.0 percent to reach 18.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 580.7 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with South-eastern Asia at -3.8 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Myanmar were diversified amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Myanmar increased slightly by 1.9 percent, reaching 3.5 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 20.5 percent and reached 3.4 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 64.5 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $34.1,24.2$ and 22.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons" (HS code 2711) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, Thailand and Japan, accounting for respectively 34.3, 18.5 and 7.7 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 1.7 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 936.9 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 378.8 mln US\$ (see graph 3 ).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-20192018-2019 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2019 \\ \text { share } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 17997.1 | 12.0 | 8.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 3978.0 | 5.5 | -9.8 | 22.1 |
| 2+4 | 854.5 | 11.3 | 45.6 | 4.7 |
| 3 | 4349.4 | -2.6 | 21.0 | 24.2 |
| 5 | 55.6 | 53.8 | -1.5 | 0.3 |
| 6 | 2060.4 | 15.6 | -13.0 | 11.4 |
| 7 | 557.2 | 95.8 | -19.7 | 3.1 |
| 8 | 6139.9 | 56.1 | 24.4 | 34.1 |
| 9 | 2.3 | -75.0 | -91.1 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ | 2018-2019 | share |
| Total | 18577.9 | 2.4 | -4.0 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 1630.6 | 5.8 | -15.8 | 8.8 |
| $2+4$ | 750.6 | 2.1 | -6.7 | 4.0 |
| 3 | 3646.7 | 16.4 | -9.0 | 19.6 |
| 5 | 2349.5 | 12.1 | 6.4 | 12.6 |
| 6 | 4533.3 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 24.4 |
| 7 | 4777.5 | -9.8 | -7.2 | 25.7 |
| 8 | 889.1 | 14.5 | -5.2 | 4.8 |
| 9 | 0.5 | -80.6 | -97.2 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $25.7,24.4$ and 19.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Singapore and Thailand, accounting for respectively 32.9, 17.5 and 12.1 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 1.5 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.1 bln US\$ and "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 252.0 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 19253.5 | 19345.5 | 18577.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 3381.4 | 3860.3 | 3491.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 5514 Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres. | 479.1 | 703.9 | 693.0 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 | US\$/kg | 653 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form | 847.7 | 585.9 | 56.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 1516 Animal or vegetable fats and oils.. | 518.8 | 547.8 | 413.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 431 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). | 420.4 | 433.3 | 444.5 |  | 7.1 |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 804.9 | 333.9 | 154.5 |  | 4.4 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 8711 Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor. | 416.7 | 377.7 | 370.3 |  | 532.5 | 549.9 | US\$/unit | 785 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 440.3 | 341.7 | 334.0 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8905 Light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers, floating cranes and other vessels.. | 250.2 | 400.2 | 320.7 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | min US\$/unit | 793 |
| 3105 Mineral or chemical fertilisers. | 224.0 | 267.8 | 292.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 562 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Namibia decreased substantially by 16.5 percent to reach 6.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 2.4 percent to reach 8.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 1.8 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Sub-Saharan Africa at -3.2 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Namibia were diversified amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Namibia increased slightly by 4.4 percent, reaching 577.6 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased moderately by 6.6 percent and reached 616.9 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 39.4 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $50.9,18.1$ and 15.8 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set" (HS code 7102) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were South Africa, China and Botswana, accounting for respectively 17.3, 15.8 and 10.3 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 379.8 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 114.5 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 6256.1 | 7.8 | -16.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1134.9 | 1.6 | -11.6 | 18.1 |
| 2+4 | 991.5 | 15.3 | 0.5 | 15.8 |
| 3 | 43.3 | -19.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| 5 | 105.3 | 12.7 | -3.2 | 1.7 |
| 6 | 3187.0 | 9.8 | -10.0 | 50.9 |
| 7 | 455.0 | 9.5 | -60.3 | 7.3 |
| 8 | 33.9 | -18.1 | -3.7 | 0.5 |
| 9 | 305.3 | 5.2 | -11.0 | 4.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 8086.0 | 1.2 | -2.4 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 995.1 | 2.2 | 11.0 | 12.3 |
| $2+4$ | 629.1 | 9.6 | 37.2 | 7.8 |
| 3 | 939.2 | -4.6 | 9.5 | 11.6 |
| 5 | 709.7 | 3.1 | -7.1 | 8.8 |
| 6 | 2572.1 | 15.6 | 12.7 | 31.8 |
| 7 | 1655.0 | -8.8 | -32.1 | 20.5 |
| 8 | 581.4 | -6.1 | -1.2 | 7.2 |
| 9 | 4.3 | -10.5 | -11.3 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 31.8, 20.5 and 12.3 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were South Africa, Zambia and China, accounting for respectively 47.1, 11.6 and 4.9 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 226.0 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 149.6 mln US\$ and "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 66.0 mIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Nepal increased slightly by 1.6 percent to reach 740.7 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 13.1 percent to reach 10.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 9.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Southern Asia at -6.1 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Nepal were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were also highly concentrated. The top 5 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 4 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Nepal increased moderately by 9.7 percent, reaching 1.7 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 11.1 percent and reached 1.8 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 54.6 mln US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively 46.5, 26.0 and 16.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Carpets and other textile floor coverings, knotted, whether or not made up" (HS code 5701) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were India, the United States and Turkey, accounting for respectively 57.9, 11.3 and 4.1 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 640.3 mIn US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 451.2 min US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 271.9 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017


[^20]Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 740.7 | -3.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 192.6 | 2.5 | 10.3 | 26.0 |
| 2+4 | 29.6 | -5.9 | 8.2 | 4.0 |
| 3 | 0.0 | -7.9 |  | 0.0 |
| 5 | 45.2 | -0.3 | -5.4 | 6.1 |
| 6 | 344.3 | -5.7 | 8.7 | 46.5 |
| 7 | 8.5 | 12.8 | 52.2 | 1.1 |
| 8 | 120.5 | -1.1 | -23.1 | 16.3 |
| 9 | 0.0 | -93.7 | -99.1 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)
Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively $24.7,21.7$ and 15.2 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were India, China and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively 64.0, 13.5 and 2.6 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 836.3 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 625.5 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 229.4 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015\|2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 6612.1 | 8878.5 | 10037.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 606.2 | 728.0 | 1099.0 | 1.60 .0 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 7207 Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 235.7 | 368.3 | 472.5 | $0.4 \quad 0.4$ | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 672 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 186.8 | 269.4 | 300.0 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 1006 Rice. | 213.8 | 235.0 | 246.6 | 0.30 .4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 140.7 | 147.4 | 262.0 | 36.439 .3 | 40.9 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 148.3 | 164.4 | 231.9 | 0.70 .6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 89.8 | 173.1 | 264.0 | $0.1 \quad 0.1$ | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 8711 Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor. | 94.9 | 196.3 | 202.0 | 701.9680 .5 |  | US\$/unit | 785 |
| 7208 Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 133.3 | 164.2 | 192.2 | 0.50 .4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 673 |
| 8429 Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers. | 46.7 | 175.5 | 237.3 | 1.01 .2 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 723 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of the Netherlands increased slightly by 3.9 percent to reach 577.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 2.8 percent to reach 514.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 63.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 115.7 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the Netherlands were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 22 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 22 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018, the value of exports of services of the Netherlands increased substantially by 11.4 percent, reaching 232.2 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 12.4 percent and reached 234.7 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 2.5 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 29.9, 16.5 and 14.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively 22.2, 10.2 and 8.1 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 83.9 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 55.9 bln US\$ and "Royalties and license fees" (EBOPS code 266) at 48.8 bIn US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 2018 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 527937.0 | 555921.4 | 577616.8 |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 43939.5 | 53675.5 | 53959.8 | 0.50 .60 .6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 25682.3 | 2515.3 | 28236.6 |  |  | 931 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 17369.8 | 18768.1 | 19072.8 |  |  | 764 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 14280.7 | 16355.3 | 17767.7 | 184.6208.7224.5 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8486 Machines and apparatus used for the manufacture of semiconductor devices.. | 9688.5 | 13476.4 | 13708.6 |  |  | 728 |
| 9018 Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary.... | 9579.8 | 11504.7 | 12953.7 |  |  | 872 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof.. | 10350.6 | 11332.8 | 11031.2 | 222.9258 .1247 .6 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 9306.7 | 10603.9 | 11029.4 |  |  | 776 |
| 8443 Printing machinery used for printing by means of the printing type, blocks.. | 9177.8 | 9524.9 | 8619.1 |  |  | 726 |
| 9021 Orthopaedic appliances, including crutches, surgical belts and trusses.... | 7746.7 | 8835.6 | 9369.6 |  |  | 899 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 2018-2019 |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 577616.8 | 7.2 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 81275.8 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 14.1 |
| 2+4 | 29362.4 | 3.7 | -3.0 | 5.1 |
| 3 | 62134.0 | 6.9 | -1.6 | 10.8 |
| 5 | 95280.4 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 16.5 |
| 6 | 46677.2 | 3.8 | -4.0 | 8.1 |
| 7 | 172553.7 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 29.9 |
| 8 | 69857.2 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 12.1 |
| 9 | 20476.1 | 65.6 | 601.4 | 3.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 514513.4 | 6.9 | 2.8 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 53701.4 | 3.7 | -1.1 | 10.4 |
| $2+4$ | 23671.3 | 4.6 | -1.4 | 4.6 |
| 3 | 72461.8 | 5.4 | -8.7 | 14.1 |
| 5 | 64315.9 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 12.5 |
| 6 | 47914.3 | 5.3 | -5.4 | 9.3 |
| 7 | 169846.8 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 33.0 |
| 8 | 69511.9 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 13.5 |
| 9 | 13090.0 | 90.0 | 2487.6 | 2.5 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $33.0,14.1$ and 13.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, Belgium and China, accounting for respectively 17.6, 10.2 and 9.1 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 78.8 bln US\$, followed by "Royalties and license fees" (EBOPS code 266) at 58.5 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 40.3 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 461870.3 | 500630.5 | 514513.4 |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 28396.2 | 35849.1 | 34066.4 | $0.4 \quad 0.5$ | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 27975.0 | 32012.4 | 28581.7 | 0.50 .6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy | 20350.4 | 21884.6 | 22225.4 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 12939.1 | 14236.6 | 15031.9 | 80.1191 .72 |  | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 10625.0 | 12405.4 | 13317.9 |  |  |  | 776 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transpo | 9785.6 | 10866.7 | 12591.2 | 16.116 .7 | 17.8 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 16069.3 | 255.1 | 15963.1 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 8616.9 | 9635.5 | 9572.5 | 86.689 .9 | 96.2 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 9018 Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary. | 8069.5 | 9392.2 | 9798.5 |  |  |  | 872 |
| 8443 Printing machinery used for printing by means of the printing type, blocks.. | 7815.8 | 7869.7 | 7104.4 |  |  |  | 726 |

## Overview:

In 2015, the value of merchandise exports of New Caledonia decreased substantially by 23.5 percent to reach 1.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 23.7 percent to reach 2.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 1.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at - 858.1 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in New Caledonia were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 5 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2011, the value of exports of services of New Caledonia increased slightly by 2.3 percent, reaching 497.7 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 1.2 percent and reached 1.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 876.0 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2015, representing respectively 49.3, 37.8 and 6.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2013 to 2015, the largest export commodity was "Ferro-alloys" (HS code 7202) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, accounting for respectively $21.6,15.3$ and 11.9 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2011 at 146.8 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 132.7 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 106.9 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2011)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2013 to 2015

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1237.4 | 1619.0 | 1238.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7202 Ferro-alloys. | 546.0 | 853.2 | 605.9 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 2.9 | US\$/kg | 671 |
| 7501 Nickel mattes, nickel oxide sinters and other intermediate products.. | 259.1 | 246.1 | 225.4 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 8.6 | US\$/kg | 284 |
| 2604 Nickel ores and concentrates. | 195.3 | 264.8 | 237.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 284 |
| 2825 Hydrazine and hydroxylamine and their inorganic salts. | 88.0 | 130.4 | 26.5 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | US\$/kg | 522 |
| 2836 Carbonates; peroxocarbonates (percarbonates). | 13.2 | 9.1 | 47.2 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 11.4 | US\$/kg | 523 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind.. | 18.5 | 23.4 | 18.1 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 0306 Crustaceans, whether in shell or not. | 14.5 | 15.9 | 11.2 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 17.4 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 7204 Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel. | 14.3 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 282 |
| 8609 Containers (including containers for the transport of fluids)... | 6.3 | 3.4 | 7.5 |  |  |  |  | 786 |
| 3301 Essential oils (terpeneless or not), including concretes. | 4.2 | 5.0 |  | 637.2 | 620.7 | 698.4 | US\$/kg | 551 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2015 | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Avg. Growth rates } \\ \hline \text { 2011-2015\| } 2014-2015 \end{array}$ |  | $2015$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1238.9 | -7.0 | -23.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 17.1 | -8.3 | -35.1 | 1.4 |
| 2+4 | 468.4 | -5.3 | -10.2 | 37.8 |
| 3 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 493.2 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 82.4 | -11.4 | -44.2 | 6.7 |
| 6 | 611.4 | -8.0 | -29.2 | 49.3 |
| 7 | 32.4 | -8.8 | 12.3 | 2.6 |
| 8 | 8.9 | 3.2 | 29.2 | 0.7 |
| 9 | 18.1 | 14.1 | -23.7 | 1.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2015 | Avg. Growth rates2011-2015 2014-2015 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 2529.5 | -9.1 | -23.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 392.0 | -1.8 | -10.2 | 15.5 |
| 2+4 | 98.5 | 10.1 | 28.0 | 3.9 |
| 3 | 563.9 | -4.2 | -35.2 | 22.3 |
| 5 | 267.4 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 10.6 |
| 6 | 368.3 | 0.3 | -2.2 | 14.6 |
| 7 | 493.4 | -14.7 | -47.0 | 19.5 |
| 8 | 314.8 | -1.9 | -1.9 | 12.4 |
| 9 | 31.1 | -53.0 | -26.2 | 1.2 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2015)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2015)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2011)

Imports Profile:
"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2015, representing respectively $22.3,19.5$ and 15.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2013 to 2015, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were France, Singapore and China, accounting for respectively $23.6,15.6$ and 8.9 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2011 at 640.6 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 412.4 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 168.5 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2013 to 2015


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of New Zealand decreased slightly by 0.8 percent to reach 39.5 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 3.3 percent to reach 42.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 2.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -4.9 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in New Zealand were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of New Zealand increased slightly by 3.7 percent, reaching 17.0 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 5.9 percent and reached 13.6 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 3.4 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 62.8, 12.3 and 6.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar" (HS code 0402) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, Australia and the United States, accounting for respectively 24.8, 15.6 and 9.6 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 11.0 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 2.3 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.5 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 38050.3 | 39838.9 | 39539.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 0402 Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar. | 5132.3 | 4993.5 | 5651.1 | 2.92 .9 | 3.0 | US\$/kg | 022 |
| 0204 Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen.. | 2317.4 | 2639.9 | 2574.6 | 5.96 .5 | 6.6 | US\$/kg | 012 |
| 0405 Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads. | 2366.5 | 2611.9 | 2303.7 | $5.5 \quad 5.7$ | 5.0 | US\$/kg | 023 |
| 4403 Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood.. | 2177.8 | 2483.1 | 2276.9 | 113.0115 .5 |  | US\$/m ${ }^{3}$ | 247 |
| 0202 Meat of bovine animals, frozen. | 1794.0 | 1876.3 | 2070.7 | 4.74 .6 | 4.9 | US\$/kg | 011 |
| 0810 Other fruit, fresh. | 1215.1 | 1560.2 | 1534.3 | $2.6 \quad 2.9$ | 2.9 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 0406 Cheese and curd. | 1381.1 | 1320.5 | 1326.5 | 4.04 .1 | 4.0 | US\$/kg | 024 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 1269.1 | 1349.0 | 1215.1 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 2204 Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines. | 1198.3 | 1202.0 | 1229.9 | 4.7 |  | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 1901 Malt extract; food preparations of flour. | 897.1 | 1129.4 | 1358.3 | 7.17 .0 | 7.1 | US\$/kg | 048 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 39539.8 | 3.6 | -0.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 24816.9 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 62.8 |
| 2+4 | 4847.8 | 3.4 | -10.4 | 12.3 |
| 3 | 574.6 | -2.1 | -22.6 | 1.5 |
| 5 | 1672.0 | -6.4 | -0.6 | 4.2 |
| 6 | 2254.0 | -3.3 | -11.8 | 5.7 |
| 7 | 2361.7 | -1.2 | -3.8 | 6.0 |
| 8 | 1407.2 | 0.1 | -1.0 | 3.6 |
| 9 | 1605.6 | 8.4 | -10.0 | 4.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 42271.3 | 3.7 | -3.3 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 4631.7 | 3.8 | -1.3 | 11.0 |
| $2+4$ | 1080.6 | 3.4 | -9.1 | 2.6 |
| 3 | 4670.3 | 6.4 | -11.7 | 11.0 |
| 5 | 4396.1 | 2.3 | -4.6 | 10.4 |
| 6 | 4678.3 | 3.6 | -0.5 | 11.1 |
| 7 | 16561.0 | 3.5 | -2.9 | 39.2 |
| 8 | 5741.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 13.6 |
| 9 | 511.3 | 22.4 | 13.5 | 1.2 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $39.2,13.6$ and 11.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Australia and the United States, accounting for respectively 19.8, 11.7 and 10.3 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 4.6 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 3.3 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.3 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 40128.4 | 43736.2 | 42271.3 |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 3867.3 | 3594.8 | 3235.0 | 12.412 .9 | 12.2 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 2211.3 | 2934.3 | 2803.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1470.2 | 2223.0 | 1752.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 1303.3 | 1319.5 | 1182.6 | 24.825 .5 | 24.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 1115.0 | 1219.6 | 1177.3 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 913.7 | 938.7 | 933.7 |  |  |  | 752 |
| 8411 Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines. | 800.8 | 814.6 | 1077.0 |  |  |  | 714 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06).. | 615.0 | 635.3 |  |  | 147.3 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 494.5 | 650.1 | 658.4 | 1.11 .0 | 2.8 | mln US\$/unit | 792 |
| 2106 Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included.. | 430.5 | 492.9 | 442.4 | 10.711 .4 | 10.3 | US\$/kg | 098 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Nicaragua increased slightly by 1.8 percent to reach 5.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 4.6 percent to reach 7.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 2.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Latin America and the Caribbean at -2.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Nicaragua were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 6 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2015, the value of exports of services of Nicaragua increased substantially by 13.8 percent, reaching 850.0 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased moderately by 8.5 percent and reached 947.9 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 97.9 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 43.0, 30.2 and 11.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable" (HS code 8544) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Mexico and El Salvador, accounting for respectively 58.4, 8.5 and 5.7 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 528.6 mIn US\$, followed by "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) at 161.0 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 95.2 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 4592.0 | 4925.6 | 5013.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 656.7 | 587.4 | 531.0 |  | 14.6 | 15.3 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 6109 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted. | 463.8 | 540.7 | 619.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.2 | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 0901 Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated. | 405.0 | 512.5 | 419.8 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.0 | US\$/kg | 071 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 357.9 | 328.4 | 370.9 | 36.4 | 33.7 | 26.0 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 0202 Meat of bovine animals, frozen. | 234.7 | 303.1 | 263.6 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.1 | US\$/kg | 011 |
| 0306 Crustaceans, whether in shell or not. | 202.4 | 220.0 | 220.3 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 6.7 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 0201 Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled | 185.7 | 204.5 | 217.4 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | US\$/kg | 011 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes.. | 175.1 | 203.7 | 225.6 | 39.5 | 42.3 | 33.1 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 6203 Men's or boys'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers. | 176.8 | 176.3 | 200.7 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 18.2 | US\$/unit | 841 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 104.2 | 174.4 | 167.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 061 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 5013.9 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2154.3 | 0.4 | -3.5 | 43.0 |
| 2+4 | 255.3 | -4.9 | 7.3 | 5.1 |
| 3 | 12.9 | -4.6 | 12.0 | 0.3 |
| 5 | 50.9 | 9.5 | 19.3 | 1.0 |
| 6 | 85.2 | -1.7 | -4.7 | 1.7 |
| 7 | 569.6 | -0.6 | -7.2 | 11.4 |
| 8 | 1514.3 | 1.6 | 10.7 | 30.2 |
| 9 | 371.4 | -1.1 | 12.9 | 7.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| Total | 7351.0 | 6.3 | -4.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 979.6 | 3.9 | -1.4 | 13.3 |
| 2+4 | 162.5 | -2.1 | -10.1 | 2.2 |
| 3 | 1048.5 | 1.0 | 56.8 | 14.3 |
| 5 | 1026.3 | 2.0 | -14.4 | 14.0 |
| 6 | 1796.4 | 21.2 | -0.5 | 24.4 |
| 7 | 1227.4 | -2.9 | -26.5 | 16.7 |
| 8 | 1108.3 | 18.8 | -6.4 | 15.1 |
|  | 1.9 | -22.1 | -51.8 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


## Imports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 24.4, 16.7 and 15.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Mexico, accounting for respectively 24.5, 14.6 and 10.8 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 477.2 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 154.4 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 136.2 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities | 7475.8 | 7703.8 | 7351.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 364.0 | 338.8 | 562.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). | 377.1 | 415.5 | 336.3 | 29.2 | 28.5 | 22.8 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 6006 Other knitted or crocheted fabrics.. | 319.7 | 355.0 | 414.7 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 6.3 | US\$/kg | 655 |
| 6109 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted. | 276.8 | 324.2 | 374.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 195.1 | 255.3 | 397.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 171.4 | 189.7 | 161.4 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 8.3 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 8536 Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits. | 178.0 | 166.1 | 140.2 | 18.4 | 17.1 | 16.7 | US\$/kg | 772 |
| 5209 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing $85 \%$ or more by weight of cotton. | 169.6 | 134.9 | 159.9 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 7.1 | US\$/kg | 652 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods.. | 182.1 | 158.3 | 85.7 |  |  |  |  | 782 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 164.9 | 148.2 | 88.5 |  |  |  |  | 764 |

## Overview:

In 2016, the value of merchandise exports of the Niger increased substantially by 17.7 percent to reach 929.9 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 24.2 percent to reach 1.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 933.4 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -350.7 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the Niger were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 8 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2013, the value of exports of services of the Niger increased substantially by 53.4 percent, reaching 115.2 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 16.1 percent and reached 958.7 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 843.5 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2016, representing respectively 47.6, 23.1 and 16.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2014 to 2016, the largest export commodity was "Uranium or thorium ores and concentrates" (HS code 2612) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were France, Nigeria and the United States, accounting for respectively 35.3, 11.5 and 9.3 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2013 at 87.8 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 7.3 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at $7.2 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2013)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2014 to 2016

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2014 |  | 2016 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1049.7 | 789.8 | 929.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2612 Uranium or thorium ores and concentrates. | 478.2 | 401.8 | 299.8 |  | 90.4 | 103.2 | US\$/kg | 286 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 271.8 | 141.5 | 151.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 1006 Rice. | 23.4 | 19.4 | 134.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 1511 Palm oil and its fractions. | 9.7 | 28.5 | 130.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 2.0 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). |  | 41.7 | 35.5 |  | 35.1 | 34.7 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 9015 Surveying (including photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic. | 68.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  | 874 |
| 5208 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing $85 \%$ or more by weight of cotton... | 15.0 | 11.0 | 23.4 | 26.7 | 17.0 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 652 |
| 1902 Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed.. | 7.6 | 5.1 | 31.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 048 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 2.3 | 34.5 | 2.4 |  |  | 20.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 6309 Worn clothing and other worn articles. | 14.9 | 11.4 | 9.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 269 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2016 | Avg. Growth rates2012-2016 2015-2016 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2016 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 929.9 | -9.4 | 17.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 214.9 | -2.0 | 162.3 | 23.1 |
| 2+4 | 442.2 | 45.1 | -0.1 | 47.6 |
| 3 | 153.1 | -10.4 | 3.2 | 16.5 |
| 5 | 4.8 | 10.2 | 94.1 | 0.5 |
| 6 | 30.4 | -0.9 | 137.7 | 3.3 |
| 7 | 46.5 | 22.4 | -17.8 | 5.0 |
| 8 | 2.4 | -17.9 | -22.2 | 0.3 |
| 9 | 35.5 | -53.3 | -15.1 | 3.8 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2016 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2016 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2012-2016 | 2015-2016 |  |
| Total | 1863.3 | 2.5 | -24.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 386.5 | -5.3 | -12.8 | 20.7 |
| 2+4 | 121.4 | -1.3 | 17.6 | 6.5 |
| 3 | 66.3 | 3.1 | -40.8 | 3.6 |
| 5 | 129.5 | -9.6 | -8.2 | 7.0 |
| 6 | 209.1 | -1.6 | -33.9 | 11.2 |
| 7 | 844.8 | 13.3 | -29.7 | 45.3 |
| 8 | 105.8 | 3.6 | -21.0 | 5.7 |
| 9 | 0.0 | -1.0 | -100.0 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2016)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2016)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2013)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2016, representing respectively 45.3, 20.7 and 11.2 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2014 to 2016, the largest import commodity was "Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02 " (HS code 8803) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were France, China and the United States, accounting for respectively 25.0, 20.9 and 6.0 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2013 at 657.5 mIn US\$, followed by "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) at 69.4 mIn US\$ and "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 68.0 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2014 to 2016

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left.\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}\right.\right]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2014 2015 | 2016 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 2151.1 | 2458.3 | 1863.3 |  |  |  |  |
| 8803 Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02 . | 131.7 | 271.1 | 369.3 | 18.7186 .3 | 54.5 | US\$/kg | 792 |
| 1006 Rice. | 160.5 | 160.1 | 152.5 | $0.4 \quad 0.4$ | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 4.1 | 341.5 | 0.3 |  | 814.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 792 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 106.2 | 79.2 | 69.7 | $0.2 \quad 0.2$ | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 1511 Palm oil and its fractions... | 57.4 | 67.1 | 77.4 | $0.9 \quad 0.7$ | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 66.9 | 56.1 | 58.5 | 16.617 .2 | 15.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8431 Parts suitable for use principally with the machinery of headings 84.25 . | 89.9 | 42.6 | 29.0 | 27.324 .6 | 12.0 | US\$/kg | 723 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 45.4 | 79.0 | 35.1 | $1.2 \quad 0.8$ | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ).. | 57.4 | 44.9 | 56.6 | 14.111 .3 | 13.0 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 47.8 | 49.3 | 49.5 |  |  |  | 782 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Nigeria increased substantially by 40.3 percent to reach 62.4 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 37.5 percent to reach 43.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate surplus of 19.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -11.4 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Nigeria were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2015, the value of exports of services of Nigeria increased substantially by 16.2 percent, reaching 3.2 bIn US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 17.5 percent and reached 20.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 16.8 bIn US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively $94.1,2.5$ and 1.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were India, Spain and the United States, accounting for respectively $17.0,9.8$ and 9.6 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 1.8 bln US\$, followed by "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 496.9 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 412.4 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| de 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 32883.0 | 44466.4 | 62399.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude.. | 26979.8 | 36057.3 | 51371.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |  | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 4540.7 | 6169.1 | 6949.7 |  |  |  |  | 343 |
| 8904 Tugs and pusher craft. |  |  | 1198.3 |  |  |  |  | 793 |
| 1801 Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted. | 230.7 | 191.1 | 302.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.0 | US\$/kg | 072 |
| 1207 Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken. | 99.2 | 136.1 | 292.0 |  | 1.5 |  | US\$/kg | 222 |
| 3102 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous. | 70.1 | 165.7 | 199.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 8908 Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up. |  | 145.9 | 259.2 |  |  |  |  | 793 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 33.5 | 180.1 | 184.6 |  | 1.3 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2716 Electrical energy.... | 113.0 | 112.1 | 132.1 | 47.7 | 41.5 | 50.6 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes.. | 119.9 | 111.5 | 114.4 |  | 17.7 | 9.7 | US\$/kg | 122 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | $2014-2018$ |  | $2017-2018$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ | share |
| Total | 43011.5 | -1.9 | 37.5 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 4443.5 | -11.8 | -7.8 | 10.3 |
| $2+4$ | 815.6 | -7.8 | -38.5 | 1.9 |
| 3 | 12751.7 | 13.9 | 46.1 | 29.6 |
| 5 | 4889.5 | -4.2 | 10.2 | 11.4 |
| 6 | 3494.9 | -15.5 | 15.5 | 8.1 |
| 7 | 15376.9 | -1.4 | 92.2 | 35.8 |
| 8 | 1239.5 | -5.5 | 33.8 | 2.9 |
| 9 | 0.0 | -90.2 | -99.9 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 35.8, 29.6 and 11.4 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Belgium and the Netherlands, accounting for respectively 19.3, 10.9 and 10.9 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 7.9 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 5.7 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.0 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of North Macedonia increased slightly by 4.0 percent to reach 7.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 4.6 percent to reach 9.5 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 2.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -579.9 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in North Macedonia were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 18 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of North Macedonia increased substantially by 15.0 percent, reaching 1.5 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 20.3 percent and reached 1.4 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 148.2 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 32.9, 24.3 and 13.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Reaction initiators, reaction accelerators and catalytic preparations" (HS code 3815) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, Serbia and Bulgaria, accounting for respectively 47.6, 8.2 and 5.3 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 459.0 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 383.9 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 296.6 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 |  | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 5670.4 | 6906.3 | 7186.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3815 Reaction initiators, reaction accelerators and catalytic preparations. | 1162.3 | 1447.9 | 1504.2 | 86.8 |  | 102.7 | US\$/kg | 598 |
| 8421 Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers. | 597.9 | 725.9 | 806.2 |  |  |  |  | 743 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 459.0 | 618.1 | 639.2 | 17.1 | 19.0 |  | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 9401 Seats (other than those of heading 94.02). | 179.4 | 239.1 | 260.2 |  |  |  |  | 821 |
| 8702 Motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver.. | 148.1 | 206.8 | 186.1 |  |  | 271.2 | thsd US\$/unit | 783 |
| 8537 Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases. | 110.3 | 163.8 | 168.4 | 66.4 | 78.4 | 71.6 | US\$/kg | 772 |
| 7208 Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 130.0 | 151.1 | 146.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 673 |
| 2401 Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse. | 142.5 | 137.8 | 143.4 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.8 | US\$/kg | 121 |
| 7202 Ferro-alloys.... | 69.1 | 129.6 | 217.6 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | US\$/kg | 671 |
| 7306 Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles. | 129.5 | 165.5 | 113.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 679 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 7186.0 | 12.2 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 657.9 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 9.2 |
| 2+4 | 382.7 | 12.7 | 0.2 | 5.3 |
| 3 | 149.2 | 24.8 | 27.2 | 2.1 |
| 5 | 1746.4 | 14.3 | 4.4 | 24.3 |
| 6 | 955.8 | 4.4 | -1.6 | 13.3 |
| 7 | 2367.1 | 20.6 | 7.9 | 32.9 |
| 8 | 921.7 | 4.1 | -3.9 | 12.8 |
| 9 | 5.3 | 43.0 | 11.7 | 0.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 9470.3 | 10.2 | 4.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 845.5 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 8.9 |
| 2+4 | 348.5 | 6.8 | 19.6 | 3.7 |
| 3 | 971.5 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 10.3 |
| 5 | 1118.8 | 10.1 | 6.3 | 11.8 |
| 6 | 3516.0 | 11.4 | 5.6 | 37.1 |
| 7 | 2052.3 | 12.1 | 1.8 | 21.7 |
| 8 | 609.2 | 9.4 | 1.8 | 6.4 |
| 9 | 8.4 | 13.7 | 55.4 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 37.1, 21.7 and 11.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form" (HS code 7110) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, the United Kingdom and Greece, accounting for respectively 11.6, 10.4 and 8.2 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 386.0 mln USS, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 259.6 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 254.3 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 |  | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 7719.1 | 9051.7 | 9470.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7110 Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form. | 958.7 | 1075.7 | 1323.9 | 30.1 | 30.8 | 35.7 | thsd US\$/kg | 681 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 478.5 | 604.4 | 639.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 6909 Ceramic wares for laboratory, chemical or other technical uses. | 289.7 | 380.7 | 417.6 | 23.2 | 25.9 | 27.9 | US\$/kg | 663 |
| 7208 Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 213.4 | 267.3 | 219.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 673 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 178.6 | 238.3 | 230.6 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 9.0 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 171.9 | 198.5 | 218.6 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 130.5 | 177.0 | 152.5 | 31.0 | 44.5 | 34.8 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2716 Electrical energy... | 124.7 | 134.1 | 151.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 3824 Prepared binders for foundry moulds or cores | 113.2 | 144.1 | 135.7 |  | 11.1 | 8.7 | US\$/kg | 598 |
| 8536 Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits. | 111.1 | 143.2 | 128.1 | 35.4 |  |  | US\$/kg | 772 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Norway decreased substantially by 15.2 percent to reach 104.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 1.5 percent to reach 86.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 17.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 28.2 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Norway were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 18 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Norway increased moderately by 7.2 percent, reaching 43.4 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 3.9 percent and reached 51.8 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 8.3 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 56.0, 12.3 and 10.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands, accounting for respectively 21.0, 15.4 and 10.6 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 28.7 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 13.0 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 8.2 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 104029.9 | 0.1 | -15.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 12754.4 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 12.3 |
| 2+4 | 2147.7 | 1.9 | -2.5 | 2.1 |
| 3 | 58243.9 | -0.7 | -23.8 | 56.0 |
| 5 | 3948.0 | 3.3 | -3.9 | 3.8 |
| 6 | 9143.9 | 0.4 | -4.7 | 8.8 |
| 7 | 10427.6 | -3.7 | 3.0 | 10.0 |
| 8 | 2861.6 | -4.2 | 4.0 | 2.8 |
| 9 | 4502.8 | 1.2 | -4.5 | 4.3 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 |  | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 86145.0 | 3.0 | -1.5 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 6766.1 | 2.1 | -2.1 | 7.9 |
| $2+4$ | 6122.1 | 5.6 | -4.8 | 7.1 |
| 3 | 5705.4 | 14.6 | 3.1 | 6.6 |
| 5 | 7884.2 | 3.1 | -5.9 | 9.2 |
| 6 | 12141.6 | 2.9 | -8.0 | 14.1 |
| 7 | 34327.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 39.8 |
| 8 | 12270.1 | 0.3 | -2.1 | 14.2 |
| 9 | 927.6 | -0.6 | -7.4 | 1.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 39.8, 14.2 and 14.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Sweden, Germany and China, accounting for respectively $11.8,10.9$ and 10.0 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 24.2 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 17.9 bIn US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 17.2 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 85525.9 | 87440.1 | 86145.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 6318.5 | 6221.4 | 5878.2 | $30.8 \quad 31.9$ | 32.6 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 7308 Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06). | 4414.8 | 2177.4 | 1546.6 | 10.66 .4 | 5.0 | US\$/kg | 691 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 2361.5 | 2574.6 | 2765.4 | 0.50 .7 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 1885.2 | 1977.3 | 1991.8 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 1652.5 | 1678.3 | 1533.6 | 116.2103 .9 | 98.4 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 1406.8 | 1718.4 | 1616.0 | 317.2373 .7 | 352.1 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 7501 Nickel mattes, nickel oxide sinters and other intermediate products. | 1231.0 | 1785.2 | 1706.3 | 9.011 .0 | 11.0 | US\$/kg | 284 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 1348.5 | 1488.5 | 1579.8 | 40.140 .8 | 38.2 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 679.8 | 1768.3 | 1713.6 |  | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 1192.7 | 1307.4 | 958.8 | 5.18 .3 | 4.3 | mln US\$/unit | 792 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Oman increased substantially by 26.9 percent to reach 41.8 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 2.5 percent to reach 25.8 bln US\$ (see graph 1 , table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate surplus of 16.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Western Asia and Northern Africa at -6.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Oman were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 4 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Oman increased moderately by 9.2 percent, reaching 4.5 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 7.5 percent and reached 11.7 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 7.2 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 69.3, 7.8 and 7.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Areas nes, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, accounting for respectively 61.9, 6.9 and 3.6 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 2.1 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 1.8 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 437.2 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 30013.6 | 32904.0 | 41761.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude.. | 12839.3 | 15072.3 | 20099.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 7223.6 | 3699.0 | 4362.3 |  | 0.7 |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 2686.3 | 3175.0 | 4497.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 3102 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous. | 502.4 | 592.6 | 719.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 2902 Cyclic hydrocarbons. | 476.0 | 576.4 | 754.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | US\$/kg | 511 |
| 2905 Acyclic alcohols and their derivatives. | 358.2 | 680.8 | 519.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 512 |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites. | 87.1 | 898.3 | 527.6 |  | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 281 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind.. | 24.0 | 1435.2 | 49.7 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 7601 Unwrought aluminium. | 477.5 | 279.7 | 462.7 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 684 |
| 7207 Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 273.4 | 348.0 | 567.9 |  | 0.5 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 672 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $2018$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 41761.0 | -5.9 | 26.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1715.3 | 7.4 | 16.8 | 4.1 |
| 2+4 | 1314.3 | 4.9 | -8.1 | 3.1 |
| 3 | 28960.6 | -6.9 | 31.8 | 69.3 |
| 5 | 2983.3 | -4.8 | 8.9 | 7.1 |
| 6 | 3239.0 | 6.8 | 51.1 | 7.8 |
| 7 | 2843.0 | 25.8 | 139.3 | 6.8 |
| 8 | 617.1 | 20.1 | 25.0 | 1.5 |
| 9 | 88.3 | -63.1 | -94.0 | 0.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 | share |
| Total | 25770.1 | -3.2 | -2.5 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 3591.0 | 1.7 | 6.7 | 13.9 |
| $2+4$ | 1276.5 | -8.4 | -16.0 | 5.0 |
| 3 | 1443.2 | -5.5 | -7.4 | 5.6 |
| 5 | 2406.3 | -5.3 | 3.0 | 9.3 |
| 6 | 5851.4 | 2.4 | 12.1 | 22.7 |
| 7 | 8608.2 | 13.0 | 33.2 | 33.4 |
| 8 | 2200.8 | 1.6 | -3.1 | 8.5 |
| 9 | 392.8 | -50.7 | -89.4 | 1.5 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 33.4, 22.7 and 13.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United Arab Emirates, Areas nes and China, accounting for respectively 33.9, 11.6 and 8.2 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 4.5 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 3.4 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 2.5 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016\|2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities | 23147.6 | 26434.9 | 25770.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1860.8 | 1402.8 | 1285.7 | $0.5 \quad 0.7$ | 0.9 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 8.0 | 2938.7 | 12.6 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 1515.4 |  | 1224.7 | 26.5 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites. | 337.7 | 844.7 | 543.6 | $0.0 \quad 0.1$ | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 281 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 558.9 | 763.8 | 380.1 | 24.642 .1 | 38.7 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 507.7 | 464.0 | 693.2 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 373.5 | 547.7 | 353.7 | 8.026 .2 | 46.6 | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |
| 8481 Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells | 335.2 | 365.7 | 501.7 | 17.217 .7 | 17.2 | US\$/kg | 747 |
| 8411 Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines.. | 228.8 | 462.7 | 424.4 |  |  |  | 714 |
| 0402 Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar.. | 290.4 | 328.7 | 386.1 | 1.92 .1 | 2.1 | US\$/kg | 022 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Pakistan increased slightly by 0.5 percent to reach 23.8 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 16.8 percent to reach 50.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1 , table 2 and table 3 ). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 26.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -12.6 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Pakistan were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 23 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 19 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Pakistan decreased moderately by 7.4 percent, reaching 5.3 bIn US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 4.4 percent and reached 10.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 5.0 bIn US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 37.8, 31.4 and 19.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen" (HS code 6302) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, China and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively $16.5,7.7$ and 7.3 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 1.5 bln US\$, followed by "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 1.2 bln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 1.1 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities | 21877.8 | 23630.9 | 23758.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6302 Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen. | 3137.6 | 3242.9 | 3253.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.8 | US\$/kg | 658 |
| 6203 Men's or boys'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers. | 1980.5 | 2169.3 | 2337.8 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 3.7 | US\$/unit | 841 |
| 1006 Rice. | 1743.5 | 2001.8 | 2271.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 5205 Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread), containing $85 \%$ or more. | 1217.1 | 1202.2 | 1075.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | US\$/kg | 651 |
| 5209 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing $85 \%$ or more by weight of cotton | 940.9 | 965.2 | 904.2 |  |  | 9.1 | US\$/kg | 652 |
| 4203 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather.. | 587.2 | 613.0 | 587.9 |  |  |  |  | 848 |
| 5208 Woven fabrics of cotton, containing $85 \%$ or more by weight of cotton | 557.0 | 625.0 | 604.4 | 9.2 |  |  | US\$/kg | 652 |
| 6103 Men's, boys'suits,jackets,trousers etc knitted or crocheted.. | 470.3 | 569.6 | 554.8 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 | US\$/unit | 843 |
| 6105 Men's or boys'shirts, knitted or crocheted. | 501.4 | 507.2 | 492.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 3.5 | US\$/unit | 843 |
| 6307 Other made up articles, including dress patterns | 442.1 | 481.3 | 454.8 |  |  |  |  | 658 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 23758.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 4738.2 | 2.7 | -0.3 | 19.9 |
| 2+4 | 621.9 | -4.2 | -8.4 | 2.6 |
| 3 | 372.4 | 8.9 | -25.4 | 1.6 |
| 5 | 1029.3 | 3.9 | -6.0 | 4.3 |
| 6 | 8974.3 | -1.4 | -2.2 | 37.8 |
| 7 | 548.6 | 13.4 | 38.1 | 2.3 |
| 8 | 7471.2 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 31.4 |
| 9 | 2.6 | -13.9 | 519.6 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 50046.8 | 3.3 | -16.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2281.5 | -4.6 | -8.9 | 4.6 |
| 2+4 | 6998.8 | 5.4 | -13.2 | 14.0 |
| 3 | 14382.8 | 9.4 | -16.1 | 28.7 |
| 5 | 7998.2 | 1.9 | -13.4 | 16.0 |
| 6 | 5420.0 | -2.3 | -22.6 | 10.8 |
| 7 | 11239.2 | 1.7 | -21.2 | 22.5 |
| 8 | 1572.0 | -0.1 | -16.1 | 3.1 |
| 9 | 154.2 | 23.6 | 156.2 | 0.3 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 28.7, 22.5 and 16.0 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, accounting for respectively $25.2,13.4$ and 5.0 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 3.8 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.9 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 1.8 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | $2017 \mid 2018$ | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 57440.0 | 60162.9 | 50046.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 7409.6 | 6836.7 | 5378.0 | 0.50 .6 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 3135.4 | 4903.9 | 3907.1 | 0.30 .5 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 1943.9 | 3520.8 | 3552.3 | 0.40 .5 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 1511 Palm oil and its fractions. | 2096.2 | 1930.2 | 1752.1 | 0.80 .7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 7204 Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel. | 1454.6 | 1570.4 | 1509.7 | 0.30 .3 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 282 |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal. | 1062.8 | 1619.2 | 1380.8 | 0.10 .1 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 321 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy.. | 1253.8 | 1250.4 | 1418.9 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 1394.5 | 1315.2 | 788.3 | 797.9602 .1 |  | US\$/unit | 781 |
| 5201 Cotton; not carded or combed... | 761.5 | 1049.0 | 708.3 | 1.61 .7 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 263 |
| 1201 Soya beans, whether or not broken. | 745.1 | 943.4 | 754.8 | 0.50 .5 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 222 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Palau increased substantially by 34.3 percent to reach 8.6 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 2.2 percent to reach 154.4 mln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 145.8 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at - 53.5 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Palau were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 2 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 6 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). No trade in services data is available.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value
(MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 88.7, 7.4 and 2.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets" (HS code 0302) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Areas nes, Japan and the United States, accounting for respectively $38.9,38.9$ and 5.6 percent of total exports. Services data by detailed EBOPS category is not available for exports.

## Graph 2: No Data Available

## Graph 3: No Data Available

Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { HS } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITC code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2016 | 2017 |  | 2018 |  | 16\|2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. |  | 6.56 .4 |  | . 4 | 8.6 | 2.43 .6 |  | 3.7 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 0302 | d, excluding fish fillets. | 0. |  | . 2 | 7.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9015 | g photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic. | 2. |  | . 1 |  |  |  |  | 874 |  |
| 8429 | dozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers.. | 0. |  | . 3 | 0.1 |  | 8.1117 .9 |  | 37.5 | thsd US\$/unit | 723 |
| 8704 | the transport of goods. | 0. |  | . 8 | 0.0 |  | 0.074 .6 | 35.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 8802 | example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. |  |  | . 1 | 0.4 |  |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 792 |
| 8462 | luding presses) for working metal by forging, hammering. |  |  | . 3 |  |  | 115.0 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 733 |
| 7311 | pressed or liquefied gas, of iron or steel. | 0. |  | 0.2 | 0.0 |  | 0.40 .3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 692 |
| 8906 | uding warships and lifeboats other than rowing boats. | 0.3 |  |  |  | 155.0 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 793 |
| 8507 | ors, including separators therefor... | 0.3 |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |  | 450.0 | 2.3 | US\$/unit | 778 |
| 8703 | er motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 0.1 |  | 0.1 | 0.0 | 28.0 | 8.015 .0 | 2.6 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 | share |
| Total | 8.6 | -6.7 | 34.3 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 7.6 | 8.8 | 448.4 | 88.7 |
| $2+4$ | 0.2 | -20.5 | -14.0 | 2.3 |
| 5 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 524.0 | 0.5 |
| 6 | 0.1 | -52.9 | -68.8 | 0.9 |
| 7 | 0.6 | -25.9 | -80.3 | 7.4 |
| 8 | 0.0 | -66.3 | -98.3 | 0.3 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | $2014-2018$ |  | $2017-2018$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, Iubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance


Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


## Graph 6: No Data Available

## Imports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $24.1,22.6$ and 21.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, Singapore and Japan, accounting for respectively 37.5, 14.6 and 11.9 percent of total imports. Services data by detailed EBOPS category is not available for imports.

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { HS } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 |  | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities.. |  | 153.5 | 157.8 | 154.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 | her than crude. | 25 | 29.7 | 35.9 |  | 0.5 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 | her motor vehicles principally designed for the transport... |  | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 9015 | g photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic. |  | 1.7 | 1.3 |  |  |  |  | 874 |
| 2203 |  |  | 3.2 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 0202 | imals, frozen. |  | 2.5 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 4.1 | US\$/kg | 011 |
| 2202 | d sugar... |  | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 |  | US\$/litre | 111 |
| 3917 | oses, and fittings therefor. |  | 1.8 | 1.1 | 12.3 | 6.0 | 5.3 | US\$/kg | 581 |
| 8903 | vessels for pleasure or sports; rowing boats and canoes. |  | 1.0 | 1.0 | 14.8 | 9.6 | 1.8 | thsd US\$/unit | 793 |
| 1006 |  |  | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 3004 | luding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06$)$. |  | 1.3 | 1.9 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 14.4 | US\$/kg | 542 |

## Overview:

In 2016, the value of merchandise exports of Panama decreased slightly by 1.3 percent to reach 11.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 11.0 percent to reach 9.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 2.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Latin America and the Caribbean at 5.8 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Panama were diversified amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Panama increased slightly by 3.4 percent, reaching 13.8 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 5.9 percent and reached 4.9 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 8.8 bln US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Chemicals" (SITC section 5), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2016, representing respectively $36.5,27.5$ and 18.2 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2014 to 2016, the largest export commodity was "Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06)" (HS code 3004) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Colombia and Areas nes, accounting for respectively 20.8, 12.4 and 9.4 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 6.8 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 4.6 bIn US\$ and "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) at 1.1 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2014 to 2016


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2016 | Avg. Growth rates2012-2016 $2015-2016$ |  | $2016$ <br> share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 11194.9 | -8.5 | -1.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 945.8 | 19.9 | 87.9 | 8.4 |
| 2+4 | 141.1 | 98.3 | 1043.8 | 1.3 |
| 3 | 2.3 | 11.7 | 247.2 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 4081.2 | -10.2 | -9.8 | 36.5 |
| 6 | 853.1 | -7.4 | 0.0 | 7.6 |
| 7 | 2039.2 | -7.4 | 5.2 | 18.2 |
| 8 | 3082.3 | -12.5 | -11.3 | 27.5 |
| 9 | 49.9 | 17.9 | 20.1 | 0.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2016 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2016 |  | $2012-2016$ | $2015-2016$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2016)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2016)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Chemicals" (SITC section 5), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2016, representing respectively 39.3, 28.9 and 19.2 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2014 to 2016, the largest import commodity was "Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 )" (HS code 3004 ) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Singapore and the United States, accounting for respectively 33.1, 18.5 and 9.2 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 2.0 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 1.2 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 728.0 mln US\$ (see graph 6 ).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2014 to 2016

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 11065.9 | 10374.5 | 9238.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06). | 1134.8 | 1097.3 | 1289.4 | 70.9 | 68.6 | 81.6 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2935 Sulphonamides. | 899.3 | 1182.9 | 870.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | thsd US\$/kg | 515 |
| 2922 Oxygen-function amino-compounds. | 646.8 | 570.8 | 758.8 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 3.3 | thsd US\$/kg | 514 |
| 6402 Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics. | 459.7 | 410.6 | 335.8 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 9.2 | US\$/pair | 851 |
| 3303 Perfumes and toilet waters.. | 380.5 | 299.4 | 295.2 | 36.7 | 32.9 | 36.8 | US\$/kg | 553 |
| 6403 Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather.. | 308.0 | 317.1 | 251.4 |  |  |  |  | 851 |
| 6204 Women's or girls'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts | 345.2 | 306.5 | 224.3 |  |  |  |  | 842 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 194.9 | 243.5 | 392.6 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 2208 Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol.. | 282.1 | 250.8 | 255.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 6203 Men's or boys'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers | 237.5 | 264.7 | 175.6 |  |  |  |  | 841 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Paraguay increased slightly by 4.2 percent to reach 9.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 12.3 percent to reach 13.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 4.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -4.3 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Paraguay were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were also moderately concentrated. The top 9 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 9 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2015, the value of exports of services of Paraguay decreased slightly by 3.7 percent, reaching 858.9 mln US\$, and its imports of services decreased slightly by 0.9 percent and reached 1.1 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 244.9 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively $33.3,31.6$ and 23.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Electrical energy" (HS code 2716) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Brazil, Argentina and the Russian Federation, accounting for respectively 32.8, 15.9 and 7.8 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 322.9 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 317.0 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 171.5 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 8501.2 | 8679.8 | 9042.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2716 Electrical energy. | 2130.5 | 2104.5 | 2108.6 | 41.5 | 41.8 | 50.6 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 1201 Soya beans, whether or not broken. | 1819.1 | 2132.4 | 2205.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 222 |
| 2304 Oil-cake and other solid residues. | 852.5 | 730.3 | 944.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 081 |
| 0202 Meat of bovine animals, frozen. | 582.0 | 574.7 | 650.9 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | US\$/kg | 011 |
| 0201 Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled. | 518.6 | 571.4 | 448.3 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | US\$/kg | 011 |
| 1507 Soya-bean oil and its fractions... | 466.2 | 477.1 | 469.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 421 |
| 1005 Maize (corn).. | 339.2 | 244.6 | 222.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 044 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 150.0 | 230.6 | 264.3 | 23.7 | 26.2 | 23.5 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 1006 Rice. | 196.0 | 194.0 | 219.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 4104 Tanned or crust hides and skins of bovine (including buffalo)... | 115.6 | 108.8 | 71.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 611 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 9042.1 | -1.6 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2861.1 | -3.6 | 8.3 | 31.6 |
| 2+4 | 3008.5 | -1.5 | 3.6 | 33.3 |
| 3 | 2108.8 | -0.9 | -1.9 | 23.3 |
| 5 | 225.7 | 4.6 | 34.6 | 2.5 |
| 6 | 314.4 | -3.5 | 1.8 | 3.5 |
| 7 | 324.4 | 19.2 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| 8 | 195.8 | -0.8 | 4.2 | 2.2 |
| 9 | 3.4 | -39.8 | -65.2 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | $2014-2018$ | 2017-2018 | share |
| Total | 13334.0 | 2.3 | 12.3 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 1095.9 | 3.2 | 10.1 | 8.2 |
| $2+4$ | 166.9 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| 3 | 1840.2 | -0.5 | 33.1 | 13.8 |
| 5 | 2274.6 | 3.2 | 14.0 | 17.1 |
| 6 | 1748.2 | 2.0 | 11.2 | 13.1 |
| 7 | 5092.0 | 3.9 | 9.4 | 38.2 |
| 8 | 1115.4 | -1.1 | 0.7 | 8.4 |
| 9 | 0.8 | 197.8 | -79.7 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
$0+1$ Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 38.2, 17.1 and 13.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Brazil and Argentina, accounting for respectively 28.8, 23.0 and 10.4 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 663.9 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at $281.0 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Peru decreased slightly by 3.7 percent to reach 46.1 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 1.7 percent to reach 42.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 3.8 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at 5.5 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Peru were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Peru decreased slightly by 0.4 percent, reaching 7.4 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 12.1 percent and reached 9.9 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 2.5 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 39.9, 21.4 and 14.6 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Copper ores and concentrates" (HS code 2603) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, the United States and the Republic of Korea, accounting for respectively $27.8,15.0$ and 5.0 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 3.9 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.6 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 686.5 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 46131.6 | 8.2 | -3.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 9850.9 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 21.4 |
| 2+4 | 18403.4 | 13.2 | -4.0 | 39.9 |
| 3 | 3168.8 | 7.1 | -25.7 | 6.9 |
| 5 | 1310.0 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| 6 | 4695.9 | 2.5 | -4.4 | 10.2 |
| 7 | 469.4 | 0.7 | -6.8 | 1.0 |
| 8 | 1482.5 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 3.2 |
| 9 | 6750.6 | 3.5 | -4.3 | 14.6 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 42376.4 | 2.7 | -1.7 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 4189.2 | 3.2 | -1.6 | 9.9 |
| $2+4$ | 1576.4 | 5.9 | -3.2 | 3.7 |
| 3 | 5965.0 | 11.1 | -13.1 | 14.1 |
| 5 | 6439.0 | 2.4 | -0.7 | 15.2 |
| 6 | 6510.8 | 1.0 | -2.7 | 15.4 |
| 7 | 13797.7 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 32.6 |
| 8 | 3896.5 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 9.2 |
| 9 | 1.9 | 89.7 | -45.9 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 32.6, 15.4 and 15.2 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the United States and Brazil, accounting for respectively $23.3,20.8$ and 5.8 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 2.9 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 2.7 bIn US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.6 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 39763.9 | 43123.4 | 42376.4 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 2989.0 | 3704.0 | 3261.0 | $0.6 \quad 0.7$ | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 2470.8 | 2866.4 | 2482.7 | $0.4 \quad 0.5$ | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport... | 1736.9 | 1514.1 | 1507.3 | $\begin{array}{lll}10.2 & 9.9\end{array}$ | 9.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 1599.9 | 1514.0 | 1493.5 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 772.5 | 826.8 | 1027.4 | 24.621 .3 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 650.5 | 737.0 | 795.0 | 90.1116 .1 | 111.6 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 1005 Maize (corn). | 653.8 | 711.3 | 796.5 | 0.20 .2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 044 |
| 8528 Reception apparatus for television.. | 553.5 | 664.5 | 553.0 | 141.4128 .8 |  | US\$/unit | 761 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 485.2 | 530.8 | 574.0 | 27.527 .8 |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. | 524.1 | 538.1 | 512.6 | $0.2 \quad 0.3$ | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 041 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of the Philippines increased moderately by 5.1 percent to reach 70.9 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 1.9 percent to reach 117.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 46.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -19.9 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the Philippines were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of the Philippines increased moderately by 9.2 percent, reaching 34.2 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 2.5 percent and reached 26.7 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 7.5 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 68.1, 7.7 and 7.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Electronic integrated circuits" (HS code 8542) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Japan and China, Hong Kong SAR, accounting for respectively $15.3,15.0$ and 13.6 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 16.7 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 8.3 bln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 5.9 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018| | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 68712.6 | 67487.7 | 70926.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 13982.2 | 13711.4 | 21889.4 |  |  |  | 776 |
| 8543 Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions. | 7233.8 | 6610.3 | 59.8 |  |  |  | 778 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 4766.5 | 4376.0 | 4206.5 | 63.2112 .2 |  | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 2242.7 | 1948.0 | 2646.5 | 14.012 .9 |  | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 8541 Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices. | 1797.2 | 2956.3 | 1650.8 |  |  |  | 776 |
| 8443 Printing machinery used for printing by means of the printing type, blocks. | 1612.6 | 2015.1 | 2095.2 |  |  |  | 726 |
| 8504 Electrical transformers, static converters. | 1573.3 | 2082.6 | 2002.7 |  |  |  | 771 |
| 0803 Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried. | 1128.3 | 1504.8 | 1953.8 | $0.4 \quad 0.4$ |  | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 8473 Parts and accessories for use with machines of heading 84.69 to 84.72. | 1048.3 | 1348.6 | 1688.0 | 93.174 .22 | 208.0 | US\$/kg | 759 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 1235.6 | 1137.2 | 1418.5 | 5.7 |  | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 70926.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 5441.3 | 13.1 | 16.8 | 7.7 |
| 2+4 | 3854.7 | -0.2 | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| 3 | 1046.8 | 7.8 | -8.5 | 1.5 |
| 5 | 1498.9 | -2.4 | 11.5 | 2.1 |
| 6 | 3841.2 | -6.3 | 0.1 | 5.4 |
| 7 | 48287.3 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 68.1 |
| 8 | 5485.2 | -1.0 | -4.5 | 7.7 |
| 9 | 1471.3 | 34.4 | 14.4 | 2.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 117247.3 | 13.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 13030.5 | 14.9 | 12.4 | 11.1 |
| $2+4$ | 2607.3 | 12.0 | -20.4 | 2.2 |
| 3 | 14077.6 | 14.1 | 1.8 | 12.0 |
| 5 | 11607.2 | 13.0 | 8.0 | 9.9 |
| 6 | 15144.7 | 19.1 | -3.7 | 12.9 |
| 7 | 52970.8 | 11.4 | -0.2 | 45.2 |
| 8 | 7736.8 | 21.7 | 15.8 | 6.6 |
| 9 | 72.4 | -24.8 | -44.8 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $45.2,12.9$ and 12.0 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Electronic integrated circuits" (HS code 8542) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, accounting for respectively 20.3, 10.3 and 8.7 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 11.9 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 5.4 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 4.6 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 101889.4 | 115038.0 | 117247.3 |  |  |  |  |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 12720.1 | 16913.3 | 13282.9 |  |  |  | 776 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 5604.0 | 6092.1 | 7626.0 | 0.50 .6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 3492.2 | 5160.6 | 3511.8 | 0.30 .4 |  | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transpor | 4571.5 | 3702.7 | 3135.5 | 955.4294 .7 |  | US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 2253.3 | 2617.8 | 3412.6 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8473 Parts and accessories for use with machines of heading 84.69 to 84.72. | 1647.0 | 1866.0 | 2374.3 | 60.281 .92 | 208.3 | US\$/kg | 759 |
| 8443 Printing machinery used for printing by means of the printing type, blocks. | 3286.9 | 1638.3 | 640.4 |  |  |  | 726 |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal.. | 1597.6 | 1849.3 | 2047.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 321 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods... | 1493.5 | 1762.3 | 1924.3 | 0.2 | 6.4 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 1418.1 | 2010.7 | 1580.5 | 5.60 .7 |  | mln US\$/unit | 792 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Poland decreased slightly by 3.8 percent to reach 251.9 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 7.9 percent to reach 246.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 5.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 55.4 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Poland were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 20 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Poland increased substantially by 19.3 percent, reaching 62.5 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 14.7 percent and reached 42.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 20.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 37.8, 18.2 and 17.2 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 " (HS code 8708 ) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, Czechia and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively 27.6, 6.3 and 6.2 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 19.0 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 16.0 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 14.1 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 221307.6 | 261815.3 | 251864.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 12390.1 | 14492.1 | 14352.1 | $7.0 \quad 7.5$ |  | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 7514.2 | 7328.7 | 6838.7 | 12.012 .8 | 11.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 9401 Seats (other than those of heading 94.02). | 5914.3 | 6485.5 | 6393.8 |  |  |  | 821 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 4233.9 | 5461.4 | 6030.2 | 78.2206 .7 | 210.3 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 9403 Other furniture and parts thereof. | 4313.8 | 5311.5 | 5476.3 |  |  |  | 821 |
| 8528 Reception apparatus for television.. | 4458.0 | 5353.4 | 4188.3 | 211.9224.2 | 234.3 | US\$/unit | 761 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 2950.8 | 3795.9 | 3953.0 | 18.8 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes.. | 2902.2 | 3402.9 | 3523.6 | 16.919 .5 | 20.2 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 8411 Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines. | 2730.4 | 2987.9 | 3372.0 |  |  |  | 714 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 3306.7 | 2662.1 | 2769.2 | 47.834 .3 | 36.6 | US\$/kg | 542 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 251864.8 | 6.7 | -3.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 32848.3 | 8.1 | -1.2 | 13.0 |
| 2+4 | 5412.1 | 3.3 | -12.4 | 2.1 |
| 3 | 5639.8 | -3.2 | -17.1 | 2.2 |
| 5 | 22763.9 | 7.3 | -3.7 | 9.0 |
| 6 | 45929.9 | 5.9 | -6.5 | 18.2 |
| 7 | 95271.6 | 5.8 | -2.9 | 37.8 |
| 8 | 43291.8 | 10.3 | -2.2 | 17.2 |
| 9 | 707.3 | 20.0 | 42.3 | 0.3 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $36.1,16.8$ and 13.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, China and the Russian Federation, accounting for respectively $22.1,12.0$ and 6.9 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 11.2 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 9.9 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 9.8 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Portugal decreased moderately by 9.6 percent to reach 67.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 6.0 percent to reach 89.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 22.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -18.7 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Portugal were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Portugal increased substantially by 11.7 percent, reaching 37.6 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 15.0 percent and reached 18.2 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 19.4 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 30.2, 21.1 and 17.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Spain, France and Germany, accounting for respectively 25.1, 12.8 and 11.6 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 19.9 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 8.2 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 5.4 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 62116.8 | 74135.9 | 67012.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 2439.2 | 4451.9 | 4710.2 | 19.9 | 16.8 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 3762.7 | 4329.0 | 3493.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 | 3070.4 | 3865.1 | 3527.0 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.4 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 6403 Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather | 1926.9 | 2166.4 | 1760.7 |  |  | 32.7 | US\$/pair | 851 |
| 4802 Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing | 1332.7 | 1543.6 | 1337.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | US\$/kg | 641 |
| 4011 New pneumatic tyres, of rubber. | 1109.4 | 1234.8 | 1075.9 |  |  | 57.4 | US\$/unit | 625 |
| 9401 Seats (other than those of heading 94.02). | 983.7 | 1102.7 | 1009.2 |  |  |  |  | 821 |
| 6109 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted. | 987.2 | 1126.7 | 981.8 | 5.0 |  | 6.0 | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06). | 934.4 | 976.0 | 929.1 | 35.2 |  | 27.4 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2204 Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines. | 878.5 | 1014.8 | 920.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | US\$/litre | 112 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-20192018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 67012.1 | 5.0 | -9.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 7081.6 | 3.9 | -9.1 | 10.6 |
| 2+4 | 3515.5 | 4.7 | -15.0 | 5.2 |
| 3 | 4075.9 | -0.8 | -20.3 | 6.1 |
| 5 | 5931.2 | 5.1 | -6.6 | 8.9 |
| 6 | 14118.6 | 2.8 | -13.2 | 21.1 |
| 7 | 20231.8 | 9.0 | -4.5 | 30.2 |
| 8 | 11745.3 | 4.9 | -9.5 | 17.5 |
| 9 | 312.2 | 0.8 | -1.5 | 0.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 89929.1 | 7.7 | -6.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 10900.7 | 5.4 | -8.6 | 12.1 |
| 2+4 | 3580.9 | 4.1 | -15.2 | 4.0 |
| 3 | 10175.2 | 3.6 | -12.3 | 11.3 |
| 5 | 11985.5 | 6.2 | -7.9 | 13.3 |
| 6 | 12708.5 | 5.5 | -11.0 | 14.1 |
| 7 | 30534.2 | 13.1 | 2.2 | 34.0 |
| 8 | 9992.0 | 6.4 | -5.8 | 11.1 |
| 9 | 52.2 | -1.0 | -36.6 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
$0+1$ Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 34.0, 14.1 and 13.3 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Spain, Germany and France, accounting for respectively 31.3, 13.6 and 8.3 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 5.5 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 4.6 bIn US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 4.5 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Qatar decreased substantially by 13.5 percent to reach 72.9 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 7.9 percent to reach 29.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large surplus of 43.8 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at 31.9 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Oatar were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Qatar increased slightly by 3.2 percent, reaching 18.3 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 3.4 percent and reached 32.5 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 14.2 bIn US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $85.8,5.7$ and 3.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons" (HS code 2711) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Japan, the Republic of Korea and India, accounting for respectively 17.7, 16.3 and 12.2 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 10.1 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 5.6 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 67498.1 | 84288.5 | 72935.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 40275.6 | 51816.1 | 45110.9 |  | 0.5 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude.. | 11713.8 | 13809.7 | 12411.5 |  |  | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 4824.1 | 6886.1 | 5079.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3901 Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms. | 2462.8 | 2609.3 | 2034.0 |  |  |  |  | 571 |
| 7601 Unwrought aluminium. | 1369.1 | 1363.5 | 1326.1 |  |  |  |  | 684 |
| 3102 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous. | 1087.1 | 1475.5 | 1413.0 |  |  |  |  | 562 |
| 8803 Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02. | 385.3 | 395.2 | 398.7 |  |  |  |  | 792 |
| 2909 Ethers, ether-alcohols, ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols.. | 348.0 | 467.3 | 319.1 |  |  |  |  | 516 |
| 7214 Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel. | 194.5 | 398.6 | 522.6 |  |  |  |  | 676 |
| 2804 Hydrogen, rare gases and other non-metals. | 317.8 | 357.3 | 381.8 |  |  |  |  | 522 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 72935.0 | -1.7 | -13.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 24.3 | -37.6 | -11.3 | 0.0 |
| 2+4 | 395.0 | -8.2 | 129.6 | 0.5 |
| 3 | 62601.8 | -0.8 | -13.7 | 85.8 |
| 5 | 4171.9 | 44.5 | -23.0 | 5.7 |
| 6 | 2187.7 | 31.6 | -2.5 | 3.0 |
| 7 | 1549.5 | -6.4 | -24.9 | 2.1 |
| 8 | 516.3 | 16.7 | 62.3 | 0.7 |
| 9 | 1488.5 | -35.7 | -2.9 | 2.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 29178.1 | -2.7 | -7.9 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 3073.2 | -0.8 | -9.3 | 10.5 |
| $2+4$ | 1559.2 | -3.0 | -4.1 | 5.3 |
| 3 | 524.5 | 8.3 | 17.7 | 1.8 |
| 5 | 2475.6 | -0.3 | -10.9 | 8.5 |
| 6 | 3973.9 | -7.5 | -13.6 | 13.6 |
| 7 | 11346.9 | -6.5 | -15.4 | 38.9 |
| 8 | 4934.8 | 3.7 | -1.9 | 16.9 |
| 9 | 1290.0 | 48.3 | 210.7 | 4.4 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)

Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 38.9, 16.9 and 13.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines" (HS code 8411) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, China and Germany, accounting for respectively 18.2, 11.9 and 6.7 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 11.4 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 9.3 bln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 3.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of the Republic of Moldova increased slightly by 2.7 percent to reach 2.8 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 1.4 percent to reach 5.8 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 3.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -2.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the Republic of Moldova were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of the Republic of Moldova increased substantially by 13.2 percent, reaching 1.2 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 18.0 percent and reached 1.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 116.4 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 30.8, 23.3 and 20.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable" (HS code 8544) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Romania, Italy and the Russian Federation, accounting for respectively 27.3, 10.3 and 9.1 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 419.5 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 380.2 mln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 165.7 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 2425.1 | 2706.8 | 2779.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 301.3 | 478.8 | 519.1 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 14.7 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 1206 Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken. | 197.8 | 199.1 | 214.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 222 |
| 2204 Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines | 128.4 | 137.9 | 139.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 9401 Seats (other than those of heading 94.02). | 109.0 | 129.0 | 117.8 |  |  |  |  | 821 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. | 105.2 | 93.8 | 97.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |  | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 1005 Maize (corn). | 53.7 | 109.9 | 125.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |  | US\$/kg | 044 |
| 0802 Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled. | 98.6 | 96.3 | 90.6 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 4.8 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ).. | 61.7 | 70.5 | 96.4 | 60.7 |  | 66.7 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 1512 Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil. | 51.3 | 65.2 | 67.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 421 |
| 6204 Women's or girls'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts | 49.7 | 52.0 | 52.6 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 7.7 | US\$/unit | 842 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 |  | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 |  | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5842.5 | 10.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 738.4 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 12.6 |
| $2+4$ | 150.8 | 8.5 | -1.0 | 2.6 |
| 3 | 635.1 | 8.5 | -7.9 | 10.9 |
| 5 | 841.5 | 7.7 | 3.4 | 14.4 |
| 6 | 1132.6 | 8.8 | -0.9 | 19.4 |
| 7 | 1427.8 | 14.7 | 2.7 | 24.4 |
| 8 | 620.6 | 14.2 | 6.7 | 10.6 |
| 9 | 295.6 | 2.7 | -3.8 | 5.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 24.4, 19.4 and 14.4 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Romania, the Russian Federation and China, accounting for respectively $14.4,12.1$ and 10.4 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 395.1 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 353.0 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at $155.0 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Romania decreased slightly by 3.5 percent to reach 77.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 1.3 percent to reach 96.6 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 19.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -14.5 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Romania were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 18 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Romania increased substantially by 18.1 percent, reaching 19.7 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 27.9 percent and reached 13.8 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 5.8 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 47.4, 16.1 and 15.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 " (HS code 8708) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, Italy and France, accounting for respectively 22.8, 11.3 and 6.9 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 7.0 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 4.7 bln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 4.5 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 70626.9 | 80077.6 | 77298.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 7365.8 | 7648.0 | 6928.4 | 10.110 .9 | 10.9 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 3378.3 | 5503.0 | 5471.4 | 9.711 .9 | 11.4 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 4325.2 | 4651.5 | 4059.7 | 13.514 .0 |  | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 2079.1 | 2693.1 | 2470.5 | 0.50 .7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8537 Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases. | 1808.0 | 2321.1 | 2451.7 | 74.578 .4 | 44.5 | US\$/kg | 772 |
| 9401 Seats (other than those of heading 94.02). | 1607.4 | 1818.2 | 1852.0 |  |  |  | 821 |
| 4011 New pneumatic tyres, of rubber. | 1514.0 | 1700.1 | 1669.4 | 46.748 .6 | 47.6 | US\$/unit | 625 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. | 1129.4 | 1223.2 | 1272.2 | $0.2 \quad 0.2$ | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 1124.4 | 1250.1 | 1216.9 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 2149.8 | 686.2 | 686.7 |  |  |  | 931 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 77298.7 | 6.3 | -3.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 6585.6 | 6.0 | 10.4 | 8.5 |
| 2+4 | 2928.5 | 2.8 | -9.3 | 3.8 |
| 3 | 2924.7 | 2.0 | -10.8 | 3.8 |
| 5 | 3457.9 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 4.5 |
| 6 | 12411.4 | 6.0 | -7.0 | 16.1 |
| 7 | 36674.2 | 8.4 | -3.6 | 47.4 |
| 8 | 11629.8 | 6.9 | -4.1 | 15.0 |
| 9 | 686.7 | -23.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 96644.3 | 8.5 | -1.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 8413.9 | 10.1 | 4.8 | 8.7 |
| 2+4 | 2843.2 | 8.1 | -7.7 | 2.9 |
| 3 | 7396.6 | 13.5 | 0.3 | 7.7 |
| 5 | 12752.0 | 8.5 | 3.4 | 13.2 |
| 6 | 18053.4 | 6.2 | -5.7 | 18.7 |
| 7 | 36009.9 | 9.4 | -3.4 | 37.3 |
| 8 | 10743.3 | 13.5 | 4.7 | 11.1 |
| 9 | 432.0 | -36.0 | 15.7 | 0.4 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $37.3,18.7$ and 13.2 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 " (HS code 8708) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, Italy and Hungary, accounting for respectively 20.2, 9.5 and 7.1 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 3.7 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 3.5 bIn US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 2.8 bIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 85318.2 | 97877.6 | 96644.3 |  |  |  |  |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 3328.6 | 4598.6 | 4203.4 | $\begin{array}{ll}7.1 & 8.7\end{array}$ | 8.0 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 3031.8 | 4256.0 | 4102.5 | 0.40 .5 |  | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 2744.5 | 2982.4 | 3053.3 | 60.960 .4 | 56.1 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transpot. | 2227.8 | 2625.5 | 2931.1 | 18.719 .3 | 18.4 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 1938.8 | 2245.0 | 2022.0 | 10.411 .4 |  | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy | 1760.5 | 2046.3 | 1941.9 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1440.6 | 1770.8 | 1490.8 | $0.6 \quad 0.7$ | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 3667.3 | 392.5 | 432.0 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8536 Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits. | 1335.2 | 1467.9 | 1394.7 | 27.529 .5 | 30.4 | US\$/kg | 772 |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 1199.9 | 1466.8 | 1401.3 |  |  |  | 776 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of the Russian Federation decreased moderately by 5.5 percent to reach 426.7 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 2.9 percent to reach 247.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate surplus of 179.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 114.3 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the Russian Federation were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 26 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 23 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of the Russian Federation increased substantially by 13.1 percent, reaching 61.3 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 6.4 percent and reached 92.0 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 30.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $52.0,14.4$ and 12.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, the Netherlands and Germany, accounting for respectively $12.3,10.1$ and 7.0 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 21.7 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 12.7 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 11.5 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 426720.3 | 5.5 | -5.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 20323.9 | 10.0 | -5.0 | 4.8 |
| 2+4 | 21076.0 | 10.9 | 2.3 | 4.9 |
| 3 | 221688.5 | 0.6 | -6.8 | 52.0 |
| 5 | 21721.4 | 2.1 | -1.5 | 5.1 |
| 6 | 53395.6 | 5.3 | -10.4 | 12.5 |
| 7 | 21592.8 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 5.1 |
| 8 | 5513.6 | -1.0 | 12.3 | 1.3 |
| 9 | 61408.5 | 49.5 | -4.7 | 14.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 2018 -2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 247161.3 | 7.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 26223.7 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 10.6 |
| 2+4 | 10917.3 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 4.4 |
| 3 | 1952.8 | -10.1 | -6.8 | 0.8 |
| 5 | 38587.0 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 15.6 |
| 6 | 30821.8 | 8.3 | 1.8 | 12.5 |
| 7 | 105636.7 | 8.4 | -0.2 | 42.7 |
| 8 | 29416.7 | 8.1 | 2.8 | 11.9 |
| 9 | 3605.3 | 36.7 | 33.7 | 1.5 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 42.7, 15.6 and 12.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy" (HS code 8517) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Germany and the United States, accounting for respectively 21.9, 10.6 and 5.4 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 34.3 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 20.4 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 15.3 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 259966.7 | 240225.8 | 247161.3 |  |  |  |  |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 8393.9 | 9433.2 | 9007.1 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06). | 8400.9 | 7832.1 | 10168.0 | 56.554 .2 | 57.1 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 8591.3 | 8978.7 | 8761.1 | 6.36 .5 | 6.4 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 6697.5 | 7261.0 | 7906.2 | 25.025 .1 | 24.5 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8419 Machinery, plant or laboratory equipment. | 13206.4 | 2622.5 | 2175.6 |  |  |  | 741 |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft | 6542.8 | 6187.4 | 5254.1 | 9.25 .0 |  | mln US\$/unit | 792 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 5099.3 | 5947.9 | 5666.6 | 114.6126 .4 |  | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 1504.2 | 2673.2 | 3502.2 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8707 Bodies (including cabs), for the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 | 3014.3 | 2005.8 | 2260.6 | 7.7 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 784 |
| 3002 Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic uses. | 1781.2 | 1970.9 | 3058.2 | 240.3221 .2 | 325.2 | US\$/kg | 541 |

## Rwanda

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Rwanda decreased slightly by 2.0 percent to reach 992.3 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 9.4 percent to reach 3.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 2.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -822.9 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Rwanda were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 8 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2015, the value of exports of services of Rwanda increased substantially by 38.1 percent, reaching 714.0 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 36.1 percent and reached 902.5 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 188.5 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $36.9,19.8$ and 18.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Arab Emirates and Switzerland, accounting for respectively 33.7, 7.8 and 7.8 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 317.8 mln US\$, followed by "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 250.9 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 93.7 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 992.3 | 14.4 | -2.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 366.5 | 13.9 | 7.2 | 36.9 |
| 2+4 | 187.5 | 4.7 | -34.3 | 18.9 |
| 3 | 197.0 | 22.9 | 51.4 | 19.8 |
| 5 | 16.8 | 31.3 | 16.2 | 1.7 |
| 6 | 56.1 | 35.7 | -48.5 | 5.7 |
| 7 | 46.1 | 1.7 | 32.7 | 4.6 |
| 8 | 29.0 | 5.2 | 21.9 | 2.9 |
| 9 | 93.3 | 33.0 | 26.8 | 9.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 |  | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 3213.5 | 14.7 | 9.4 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 427.7 | 12.5 | -7.4 | 13.3 |
| $2+4$ | 182.8 | 9.8 | 0.5 | 5.7 |
| 3 | 491.0 | 93.7 | -7.5 | 15.3 |
| 5 | 378.1 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 11.8 |
| 6 | 591.0 | 7.3 | 28.5 | 18.4 |
| 7 | 890.2 | 12.3 | 20.5 | 27.7 |
| 8 | 252.7 | 10.4 | 14.7 | 7.9 |
| 9 | 0.0 | -71.7 | 839.3 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)

Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $27.7,18.4$ and 15.3 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the United Arab Emirates and India, accounting for respectively 19.6, 10.1 and 9.8 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 475.8 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 161.5 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 144.6 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Saint Kitts and Nevis decreased moderately by 9.8 percent to reach 33.2 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 7.4 percent to reach 308.9 mln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 275.7 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at -192.6 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Saint Kitts and Nevis were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were also highly concentrated. The top 3 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 6 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2013, the value of exports of services of Saint Kitts and Nevis increased substantially by 21.5 percent, reaching 236.1 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 5.4 percent and reached 126.1 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 110.0 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively 59.4, 20.8 and 11.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits" (HS code 8536) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Lucia, accounting for respectively 68.1, 6.5 and 5.0 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2013 at 101.0 mln US\$, followed by "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 91.6 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 19.0 min US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2013)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015\|2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 31.7 | 36.9 | 33.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 8536 Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits. | 5.7 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 5.016 .9 | 13.9 | US\$/kg | 772 |
| 8525 Transmission apparatus for radio-telephony, radio-broadcasting. | 4.5 | 5.7 | 5.9 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 4907 Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue. | 3.8 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 85.5124 .8 |  | US\$/kg | 892 |
| 8529 Parts suitable for use with the apparatus of headings 85.25 to 85.28. | 2.4 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 13.850 .9 | 57.6 | US\$/kg | 764 |
| 8538 Parts suitable for use with the apparatus of heading $85.35,85.36$ or 85.37.. | 4.9 | 0.1 |  | 14.937 .3 |  | US\$/kg | 772 |
| 2203 Beer made from malt.. | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.10 .9 | 1.0 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 2208 Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol. | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 5.84 .7 | 4.9 | US\$/Iitre | 112 |
| 3925 Builders' ware of plastics, not elsewhere specified or included. | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 6.86 .2 | 8.2 | US\$/kg | 893 |
| 2202 Waters with added sugar... | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | $0.9 \quad 0.6$ | 0.8 | US\$/Iitre | 111 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. |  |  | 1.8 |  | 257.1 | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates 2013-2017 2016-2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 33.2 | -4.8 | -9.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 3.7 | -5.0 | -11.1 | 11.0 |
| 2+4 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 617.9 | 0.3 |
| 3 | 0.1 | 343.0 | 975.1 | 0.2 |
| 5 | 0.1 | 20.9 | 107.5 | 0.4 |
| 6 | 2.6 | 69.6 | 67.3 | 7.9 |
| 7 | 19.7 | -10.0 | -18.6 | 59.4 |
| 8 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 20.8 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2017 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2017 |  | $2013-2017$ | $2016-2017$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 308.9 | 5.6 | -7.4 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 77.3 | 9.6 | -5.6 | 25.0 |
| $2+4$ | 8.4 | 4.9 | -3.5 | 2.7 |
| 3 | 2.1 | -11.9 | -0.8 | 0.7 |
| 5 | 25.3 | 6.6 | -10.8 | 8.2 |
| 6 | 51.5 | 2.8 | -17.9 | 16.7 |
| 7 | 80.4 | 3.3 | -12.5 | 26.0 |
| 8 | 63.5 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 20.6 |
| 9 | 0.3 | -13.8 | 1112.8 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, Iubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2013)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively $26.0,25.0$ and 20.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, Trinidad and Tobago and Japan, accounting for respectively 65.3, 5.3 and 3.3 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2013 at 47.3 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 36.8 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 15.5 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 297 | 333.8 | 308.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport |  | 20.2 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 18.5 | 18.5 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal.. |  | 7.7 | 9.8 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 2.7 | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |
| 9403 Other furniture and parts thereof.. |  | 5.7 | 8.6 |  |  |  |  | 821 |
| 0207 Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05 . |  | 6.2 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | US\$/kg | 012 |
| 2106 Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included. |  | 6.2 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 | US\$/kg | 098 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. |  | 5.4 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 2202 Waters with added sugar. |  | 5.8 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | US\$/litre | 111 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. |  | 3.4 | 4.4 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8529 Parts suitable for use with the apparatus of headings 85.25 to 85.28 . |  | 5.2 | 4.0 | 45.9 |  | 22.1 | US\$/kg | 764 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. |  | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 2.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |

## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Saint Lucia increased substantially by 18.2 percent to reach 141.7 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 0.7 percent to reach 663.7 mln US\$ (see graph 1 , table 2 and table 3 ). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 522.0 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at -253.6 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Saint Lucia were diversified amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 9 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Saint Lucia increased substantially by 14.4 percent, reaching 1.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 6.0 percent and reached 397.7 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 677.3 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively 30.8, 30.1 and 18.8 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, the United Kingdom and Areas nes, accounting for respectively 41.5, 11.0 and 9.4 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 988.8 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates2013-2017 2016-2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 141.7 | -2.2 | 18.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 42.6 | -1.4 | -1.7 | 30.1 |
| 2+4 | 4.3 | -0.8 | 106.1 | 3.1 |
| 3 | 8.0 | -29.8 | 196.8 | 5.6 |
| 5 | 4.9 | -11.1 | -45.7 | 3.4 |
| 6 | 10.7 | 6.8 | -6.8 | 7.5 |
| 7 | 43.7 | 9.7 | 71.7 | 30.8 |
| 8 | 26.7 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 18.8 |
| 9 | 0.9 | -3.9 | 28.9 | 0.6 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates2013-2017 2016-2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 663.7 | -7.0 | -0.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 161.0 | 0.7 | 8.4 | 24.3 |
| 2+4 | 12.5 | -4.6 | -3.2 | 1.9 |
| 3 | 103.4 | -28.2 | -19.4 | 15.6 |
| 5 | 55.9 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 8.4 |
| 6 | 106.9 | 5.3 | 15.9 | 16.1 |
| 7 | 140.1 | 7.9 | -7.8 | 21.1 |
| 8 | 79.2 | 7.8 | 2.2 | 11.9 |
| 9 | 4.6 | -39.3 | 23.0 | 0.7 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively 24.3, 21.1 and 16.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, Trinidad and Tobago and Areas nes, accounting for respectively $44.9,15.6$ and 4.6 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 191.7 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 100.1 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 56.3 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 583.4 | 668.5 | 663.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 85.1 | 121.8 | 94.3 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 1.3 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 15.3 | 22.4 | 15.2 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 14.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 0207 Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05. | 12.9 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | US\$/kg | 012 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 11.0 | 9.8 | 10.5 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 9403 Other furniture and parts thereof.. | 7.0 | 10.5 | 10.8 |  |  |  |  | 821 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 8.4 | 7.6 | 10.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 6.2 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 15.4 | 23.8 | 23.5 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 1101 Wheat or meslin flour. | 9.5 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 046 |
| 3923 Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics. | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 | US\$/kg | 893 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 9.1 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 6.9 | US\$/kg | 343 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines increased slightly by 3.2 percent to reach 43.7 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 7.2 percent to reach 353.6 mln US\$ (see graph 1 , table 2 and table 3 ). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 310.0 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at -138.7 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines were diversified amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 8 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2013, the value of exports of services of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines increased slightly by 0.1 percent, reaching 140.7 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 4.9 percent and reached 91.4 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 49.3 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 65.6, 23.3 and 7.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Wheat or meslin flour" (HS code 1101) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Barbados, Saint Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda, accounting for respectively 17.0, 15.1 and 13.3 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2013 at 92.3 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 25.4 mIn US\$ and "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) at 9.9 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2013)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2018 | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 43.7 | -3.0 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 28.6 | -5.3 | -3.7 | 65.6 |
| $2+4$ | 0.3 | -3.1 | 107.3 | 0.8 |
| 3 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 155.3 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 0.8 |
| 6 | 10.2 | 22.1 | 54.1 | 23.3 |
| 7 | 3.2 | -13.1 | -31.4 | 7.4 |
| 8 | 0.9 | -24.0 | 23.5 | 2.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2018 | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 353.6 | -0.6 | 7.2 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 90.4 | -0.3 | 0.4 | 25.6 |
| $2+4$ | 9.9 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 2.8 |
| 3 | 50.4 | -9.6 | 64.2 | 14.2 |
| 5 | 29.0 | 1.6 | 9.7 | 8.2 |
| 6 | 63.0 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 17.8 |
| 7 | 68.1 | 1.0 | -9.6 | 19.3 |
| 8 | 42.9 | 5.1 | 16.1 | 12.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2013)


## Imports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 25.6, 19.3 and 17.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively 39.1, 16.6 and 7.0 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2013 at 48.5 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 14.2 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 7.8 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Samoa increased slightly by 3.8 percent to reach 46.1 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 1.9 percent to reach 362.9 mln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 316.8 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Australia and New Zealand at - 112.2 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Samoa were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 6 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 6 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Samoa increased moderately by 9.3 percent, reaching 265.9 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 9.5 percent and reached 93.8 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 172.0 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively $60.1,25.7$ and 4.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04" (HS code 0303) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were American Samoa, Australia and New Zealand, accounting for respectively 26.4, 23.6 and 16.2 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 192.5 mln US\$, followed by "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 16.3 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 14.2 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 56.0 | 44.4 | 46.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04. | 16.1 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.8 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 12.0 | 12.9 | 11.8 |  | 0.6 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 13.3 | 3.2 | 0.3 |  | 33.6 | 32.7 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 0714 Manioc, arrowroot, sweet potatoes and similar roots. | 2.5 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | US\$/kg | 054 |
| 2009 Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices. | 3.2 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 2.0 | US\$/kg | 059 |
| 2203 Beer made from malt.. | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 | US\$/litre | 112 |
| 0304 Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced). | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 2.8 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 1513 Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil. | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 3.0 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 8536 Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits. | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  | 36.3 | 68.6 | US\$/kg | 772 |
| 0801 Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried. | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | US\$/kg | 057 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 2017-2018 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 46.1 | -2.5 | 3.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 27.7 | 29.6 | 15.6 | 60.1 |
| 2+4 | 1.6 | -7.1 | -4.2 | 3.5 |
| 3 | 11.9 | 562.4 | -8.1 | 25.7 |
| 5 | 0.4 | 56.0 | 43.5 | 0.8 |
| 6 | 0.6 | 37.7 | 12.7 | 1.3 |
| 7 | 1.6 | -47.1 | -56.6 | 3.5 |
| 8 | 2.0 | 28.1 | 146.1 | 4.3 |
| 9 | 0.3 | -63.5 | -34.5 | 0.7 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2018 | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $27.7,18.7$ and 18.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were New Zealand, Singapore and China, accounting for respectively 25.1, 16.6 and 11.6 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 39.3 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 26.2 mln US\$ and "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) at 8.1 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Sao Tome and Principe decreased substantially by 18.4 percent to reach 9.9 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 0.4 percent to reach 147.7 mln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 137.8 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at - 83.2 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Sao Tome and Principe were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were also highly concentrated. The top 1 partner accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 5 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2016, the value of exports of services of Sao Tome and Principe increased substantially by 11.2 percent, reaching 87.6 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 10.6 percent and reached 60.0 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 27.6 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 79.4, 9.2 and 6.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted" (HS code 1801) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Areas nes, the Netherlands and Belgium, accounting for respectively $82.4,24.1$ and 11.1 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2016 at 68.9 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 9.5 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 4.9 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Avg. Growth rates } \\ 2015-2019 & 2018-2019 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 9.9 | 1.7 | -18.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 7.8 | -2.3 | -11.2 | 79.4 |
| 2+4 | 0.9 | 54.0 | 144.3 | 9.2 |
| 5 | 0.0 | -33.2 | -7.1 | 0.1 |
| 6 | 0.1 | 47.8 | -18.0 | 0.7 |
| 7 | 0.6 | 15.1 | -56.7 | 6.5 |
| 8 | 0.4 | 57.3 | -69.2 | 4.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 147.7 | 1.0 | -0.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 43.0 | 1.4 | 8.4 | 29.1 |
| 2+4 | 5.4 | 2.6 | -9.8 | 3.7 |
| 3 | 34.2 | 172.5 | 5.3 | 23.2 |
| 5 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 17.8 | 6.2 |
| 6 | 15.7 | -7.0 | -8.8 | 10.6 |
| 7 | 27.7 | 1.8 | -16.5 | 18.7 |
| 8 | 12.5 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 8.5 |
| 9 | 0.0 | -91.3 | 129.0 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)

Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2016)


## Imports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $29.1,23.2$ and 18.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Portugal, Angola and China, accounting for respectively 52.4, 20.9 and 5.6 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2016 at 25.1 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 15.3 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 5.3 mIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 147 | 148.3 | 147.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 27 | 31.7 | 33.8 |  |  |  | 334 |
| 1006 Rice. |  | 4.1 | 6.0 | $0.7 \quad 0.6$ | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. |  | 4.3 | 5.6 | 20.521 .6 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2204 Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines. |  | 4.4 | 4.2 |  |  |  | 112 |
| 1101 Wheat or meslin flour. |  | 3.7 | 3.6 | 0.40 .4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 046 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement.. |  | 3.3 | 3.3 | 0.10 .1 |  | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 2202 Waters with added sugar. |  | 3.3 | 3.1 | $0.8 \quad 0.7$ | 0.7 | US\$/litre | 111 |
| 0207 Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05.. |  | 2.7 | 3.3 | 1.31 .2 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 012 |
| 1507 Soya-bean oil and its fractions... |  | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.21 .2 |  | US\$/kg | 421 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. |  | 1.8 | 1.8 |  |  |  | 764 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Saudi Arabia increased substantially by 32.8 percent to reach 294.5 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 0.5 percent to reach 135.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large surplus of 159.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -30.2 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Saudi Arabia were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 2 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 21 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Saudi Arabia increased moderately by 8.4 percent, reaching 19.7 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 6.7 percent and reached 83.8 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 64.2 bln US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 78.9, 13.8 and 2.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Areas nes, Other Asia nes and North and Central America, Caribbean nes, accounting for respectively $58.8,12.9$ and 7.4 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 13.8 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 4.5 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

*Major export partners were confidential or unknown (denoted Areas nes) and resulted in high partner concentration for exports in graph 5.

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| Total | 294535.6 | -3.7 | 32.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 3434.6 | -0.2 | -3.3 | 1.2 |
| 2+4 | 2433.0 | 13.7 | 29.4 | 0.8 |
| 3 | 4.0 | -93.9 | -7.1 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 40504.9 | 1.5 | 30.4 | 13.8 |
| 6 | 6758.4 | 5.3 | 27.2 | 2.3 |
| 7 | 7836.7 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 2.7 |
| 8 | 1289.6 | -0.8 | -11.3 | 0.4 |
| 9 | 232274.4 | 402.8 | 35.7 | 78.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2018 | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ | share |
| Total | 135211.2 | -5.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 18326.9 | -5.0 | -9.1 | 13.6 |
| $2+4$ | 3778.3 | -6.9 | -2.0 | 2.8 |
| 3 | 3974.3 | 11.6 | 31.2 | 2.9 |
| 5 | 15681.8 | -1.5 | 3.4 | 11.6 |
| 6 | 18648.9 | -11.2 | -0.2 | 13.8 |
| 7 | 49243.4 | -9.0 | -1.6 | 36.4 |
| 8 | 13898.7 | -1.9 | 0.5 | 10.3 |
| 9 | 11658.9 | 25.9 | 19.4 | 8.6 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)

Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 36.4, 13.8 and 13.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the United States and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively 15.3, 13.3 and 6.9 percent of total imports. "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 28.8 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 16.6 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 15.7 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016\|2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 140169.2 | 134519.1 | 135211.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 13019.7 | 9683.4 | 8899.6 | 23.122 .1 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 7473.2 | 7129.5 | 8520.6 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 5380.0 | 6870.0 | 6367.6 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 3925.0 | 3899.2 | 4234.1 | 101.092 .41 | 113.1 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 2319.6 | 2636.3 | 3138.2 | 36.739 .9 | 41.9 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1462.9 | 2755.5 | 3660.6 | 0.90 .5 |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8803 Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02 . | 2744.7 | 2061.3 | 2430.2 | 483.6402 .0 |  | US\$/kg | 792 |
| 8481 Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells. | 1694.0 | 1759.9 | 1695.1 | 15.315 .4 |  | US\$/kg | 747 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 2211.7 | 1341.7 | 868.5 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 1467.7 | 1432.8 | 1492.0 |  |  |  | 752 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Senegal increased substantially by 15.2 percent to reach 4.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 0.9 percent to reach 8.1 bIn US $\$$ (see graph 1 , table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 4.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -3.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Senegal were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 20 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018 , the value of exports of services of Senegal increased moderately by 8.6 percent, reaching 1.4 bln USS, while its imports of services increased substantially by 12.0 percent and reached 1.7 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 279.2 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 26.4, 19.9 and 15.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Mali, Switzerland and India, accounting for respectively 20.9, 13.5 and 7.5 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 496.3 mln US\$, followed by "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 205.5 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 205.4 min US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 2989.0 | 3623.2 | 4174.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 407.9 | 534.9 | 801.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum) | 375.9 | 563.3 | 641.1 | 32.2 | 37.8 | 39.9 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2809 Diphosphorus pentaoxide; phosphoric acid. | 163.9 | 282.6 | 333.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 522 |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04. | 227.2 | 246.6 | 262.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 201.1 | 155.5 | 132.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 2104 Soups and broths and preparations therefor. | 123.7 | 129.9 | 131.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | US\$/kg | 098 |
| 1202 Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken. | 82.6 | 71.2 | 190.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 222 |
| 0307 Molluscs, whether in shell or not.. | 70.8 | 133.6 | 123.4 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 5.6 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 2615 Niobium, tantalum, vanadium or zirconium ores and concentrates... | 62.2 | 103.8 | 104.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | US\$/kg | 287 |
| 2614 Titanium ores and concentrates. | 78.3 | 75.3 | 92.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 287 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 4174.5 | 12.4 | 15.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1103.9 | 11.6 | 6.5 | 26.4 |
| 2+4 | 575.7 | 13.0 | 32.4 | 13.8 |
| 3 | 831.1 | 23.1 | 45.4 | 19.9 |
| 5 | 536.8 | 17.5 | 10.6 | 12.9 |
| 6 | 304.0 | -0.1 | -9.5 | 7.3 |
| 7 | 107.1 | 0.4 | 14.4 | 2.6 |
| 8 | 74.4 | 0.0 | -27.6 | 1.8 |
| 9 | 641.4 | 11.4 | 13.9 | 15.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 8143.1 | 9.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 1419.2 | 7.0 | -7.0 | 17.4 |
| $2+4$ | 374.8 | 6.9 | -7.5 | 4.6 |
| 3 | 2105.4 | 12.5 | -6.6 | 25.9 |
| 5 | 793.0 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 9.7 |
| 6 | 1062.6 | 12.6 | -5.1 | 13.0 |
| 7 | 2015.9 | 10.4 | 17.0 | 24.8 |
| 8 | 322.1 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 4.0 |
| 9 | 50.1 | -13.5 | 3457.6 | 0.6 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, Iubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019) (Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $25.9,24.8$ and 17.4 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were France, China and Nigeria, accounting for respectively 14.7, 10.6 and 7.2 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 935.5 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 176.8 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at $170.5 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 6728.7 | 8071.4 | 8143.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 768.0 | 1301.4 | 1495.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 519.8 | 681.0 | 403.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 1006 Rice.. | 428.8 | 479.1 | 339.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 202.1 | 232.5 | 242.0 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 17.5 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 184.7 | 211.9 | 183.6 | 27.2 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. | 153.2 | 158.1 | 184.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 1901 Malt extract; food preparations of flour. | 144.4 | 150.0 | 195.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | US\$/kg | 048 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy | 171.3 | 148.6 | 146.2 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods.. | 117.4 | 130.0 | 111.6 |  |  | 28.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 1511 Palm oil and its fractions. | 127.1 | 111.6 | 116.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 422 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Serbia increased slightly by 2.0 percent to reach 19.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 3.3 percent to reach 26.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 7.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -2.6 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Serbia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 20 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2017 , the value of exports of services of Serbia increased substantially by 11.7 percent, reaching 5.0 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 17.0 percent and reached 4.2 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 825.9 mln US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 28.4, 24.4 and 16.2 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable" (HS code 8544) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, Italy and Bosnia and Herzegovina, accounting for respectively 12.4, 11.8 and 7.9 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 1.3 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.2 bIn US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 1.2 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities | 16959.0 | 19239.1 | 19629.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 938.9 | 1313.5 | 1497.9 |  | 17.4 | 17.3 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 1058.1 | 896.1 | 592.2 |  | 15.3 | 15.6 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 4011 New pneumatic tyres, of rubber.. | 611.3 | 727.8 | 742.8 |  |  | 40.4 | US\$/unit | 625 |
| 7208 Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 381.0 | 607.5 | 571.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 673 |
| 8501 Electric motors and generators (excluding generating sets). | 386.1 | 406.0 | 497.6 |  |  | 27.5 | US\$/unit | 716 |
| 7403 Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought. | 350.5 | 381.7 | 438.0 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.1 | US\$/kg | 682 |
| 0811 Fruit and nuts... | 384.1 | 369.7 | 381.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 058 |
| 1005 Maize (corn). | 307.6 | 266.7 | 549.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 044 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 349.1 | 392.7 | 333.4 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 9401 Seats (other than those of heading 94.02). | 290.8 | 319.9 | 328.9 |  |  |  |  | 821 |

[^21]Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 19629.8 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 3172.5 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 16.2 |
| 2+4 | 829.5 | 8.1 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| 3 | 524.6 | 8.4 | -9.6 | 2.7 |
| 5 | 1804.7 | 12.4 | -2.9 | 9.2 |
| 6 | 4791.4 | 13.7 | -0.2 | 24.4 |
| 7 | 5579.5 | 9.4 | 4.4 | 28.4 |
| 8 | 2566.8 | 9.9 | 4.1 | 13.1 |
| 9 | 360.8 | 15.3 | -13.4 | 1.8 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 26729.9 | 10.1 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1926.2 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 7.2 |
| 2+4 | 1292.8 | 12.7 | 14.8 | 4.8 |
| 3 | 2873.8 | 8.2 | -4.2 | 10.8 |
| 5 | 3674.0 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 13.7 |
| 6 | 5024.0 | 11.1 | 4.2 | 18.8 |
| 7 | 6962.8 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 26.0 |
| 8 | 2017.1 | 11.0 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| 9 | 2959.1 | 18.3 | -2.2 | 11.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 26.0, 18.8 and 13.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, Italy and China, accounting for respectively 13.0, 9.3 and 8.7 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 1.2 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.1 bIn US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 845.6 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 22146.4 | 25882.6 | 26729.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 3185.2 | 3024.0 | 2950.6 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 935.7 | 1418.7 | 1133.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 646.4 | 714.0 | 798.9 | 61.1 | 64.5 | 60.2 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05. | 840.6 | 785.4 | 510.3 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 6.8 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 514.0 | 638.2 | 706.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 446.4 | 589.4 | 591.6 |  | 20.3 | 4.1 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 432.8 | 483.3 | 595.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 367.2 | 436.1 | 450.7 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 318.4 | 434.2 | 448.7 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 9.3 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites. | 234.5 | 249.9 | 337.4 | 0.1 |  | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 281 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Seychelles decreased slightly by 2.7 percent to reach 824.0 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 26.5 percent to reach 1.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 613.7 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Western Asia and Northern Africa at - $244.8 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Seychelles were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 5 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Seychelles increased substantially by 11.1 percent, reaching 1.7 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 21.9 percent and reached $672.4 \mathrm{mln} \operatorname{US\$ }$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 1.1 bln US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 39.8, 37.3 and 21.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Prepared or preserved fish; caviar" (HS code 1604) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and France, accounting for respectively $31.7,15.9$ and 15.1 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 973.0 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 559.2 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 182.7 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 591.6 | 847.0 | 824.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 1604 Prepared or preserved fish; caviar. | 256.1 | 275.0 | 226.9 | 7.47 .7 | 6.5 | US\$/kg | 037 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 152.1 | 159.5 | 307.0 |  |  |  | 334 |
| 8903 Yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports; rowing boats and canoes.. | 34.0 | 218.2 | 167.6 |  |  |  | 793 |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04.. | 39.5 | 78.0 | 58.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 8802 Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft. | 61.8 | 47.0 | 0.8 |  | 6.4 | mln US\$/unit | 792 |
| 2301 Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal. | 15.6 | 17.7 | 14.4 | 1.61 .1 | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 081 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes. | 4.8 | 9.8 | 18.6 | 7.417 .9 | 16.1 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 1504 Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals. | 2.6 | 19.6 | 5.1 | 4.513 .4 | 5.1 | US\$/kg | 411 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind.. | 4.2 | 1.9 | 3.7 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 1605 Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved. |  | 1.7 | 4.3 | 63.7 | 44.1 | US\$/kg | 037 |

[^22]Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 824.0 | 14.8 | -2.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 328.0 | 6.0 | -15.7 | 39.8 |
| 2+4 | 6.0 | 21.2 | -70.5 | 0.7 |
| 3 | 307.0 | 21.5 | 92.5 | 37.3 |
| 5 | 0.5 | -0.6 | 1154.3 | 0.1 |
| 6 | 2.1 | 10.7 | -18.6 | 0.3 |
| 7 | 174.1 | 85.4 | -35.8 | 21.1 |
| 8 | 2.5 | -7.7 | 8.2 | 0.3 |
| 9 | 3.8 | -47.6 | 84.3 | 0.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $41.9,18.1$ and 16.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United Arab Emirates, France and Spain, accounting for respectively 25.0, 8.9 and 7.5 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 363.0 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 215.5 mIn US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 69.5 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Sierra Leone decreased substantially by 78.0 percent to reach 102.7 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 12.1 percent to reach 1.1 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 971.0 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -239.1 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Sierra Leone were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 8 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Sierra Leone increased moderately by 5.1 percent, reaching 116.3 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 4.9 percent and reached 403.8 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 287.5 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively 33.4, 31.1 and 30.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved" (HS code 1605) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Côte d'Ivoire, Belgium and the United States, accounting for respectively 39.5, 22.4 and 22.1 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 38.7 mIn US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 19.6 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 18.0 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 93.3 | 465.6 | 102.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1605 Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved. |  | 158.9 | 0.0 |  | 15.9 | 0.0 | thsd US\$/kg | 037 |
| 0409 Natural honey.. |  | 142.4 | 0.1 |  | 622.9 | 2.0 | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 1801 Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted. | 61.3 | 17.4 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 1.7 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 072 |
| 1108 Starches; inulin.. | 0.0 | 87.8 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 87.7 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 592 |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04... | 1.1 | 27.4 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 0.0 | 4.1 | 17.9 | 10.8 |  | 0.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 4407 Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled. | 0.6 | 4.7 | 8.3 |  | 207.42 |  | US\$/m ${ }^{3}$ | 248 |
| 1802 Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste.. | 2.4 | 0.6 | 8.9 | 15.7 | 27.7 | 2.0 | US\$/kg | 072 |
| 0901 Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated. | 4.5 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 14.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | US\$/kg | 071 |
| 1207 Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken.. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 222 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates2013-2017 2016-2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 102.7 | ... | -78.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 34.3 | ... | -90.3 | 33.4 |
| 2+4 | 31.9 | $\ldots$ | 271.9 | 31.1 |
| 3 | 0.0 | ... |  | 0.0 |
| 5 | 1.6 | $\ldots$ | -98.2 | 1.6 |
| 6 | 2.5 | ... | -16.0 | 2.4 |
| 7 | 31.5 | .. | 161.9 | 30.7 |
| 8 | 0.8 | ... | -61.1 | 0.8 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2017 <br> SITC | 2017 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2013-2017 | $2016-2017$ |  |  |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1073.6 | $\ldots$ | 12.1 | 100.0 |  |
| $0+1$ | 334.0 | $\ldots$ | 29.6 | 31.1 |  |
| $2+4$ | 37.6 | $\ldots$ | -43.6 | 3.5 |  |
| 3 | 6.2 | $\ldots$ | -89.4 | 0.6 |  |
| 5 | 92.6 | $\ldots$ | -9.7 | 8.6 |  |
| 6 | 204.8 | $\ldots$ | 25.3 | 19.1 |  |
| 7 | 310.1 | $\ldots$ | 30.1 | 28.9 |  |
| 8 | 88.4 | $\ldots$ | 28.9 | 8.2 |  |
| 9 | 0.0 | $\ldots$ | -99.7 | 0.0 |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively 31.1, 28.9 and 19.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Senegal and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively 13.3, 12.3 and 9.1 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 149.7 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 111.4 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 54.1 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Singapore decreased moderately by 5.2 percent to reach 390.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 3.1 percent to reach 359.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3 ). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 31.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with South-eastern Asia at 33.5 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Singapore were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Singapore increased moderately by 5.8 percent, reaching 169.0 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 2.2 percent and reached 176.5 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 7.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 49.0, 13.8 and 12.3 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Electronic integrated circuits" (HS code 8542) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, China, Hong Kong SAR and Malaysia, accounting for respectively 13.3, 11.8 and 10.7 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 51.2 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 47.3 bln US\$ and "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) at 20.7 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $2019$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 390331.8 | 2.2 | -5.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 13537.8 | 8.1 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| 2+4 | 3117.7 | 2.8 | -16.0 | 0.8 |
| 3 | 47868.1 | 2.3 | -11.4 | 12.3 |
| 5 | 53980.7 | 3.5 | -7.2 | 13.8 |
| 6 | 12486.7 | -3.1 | -12.0 | 3.2 |
| 7 | 191235.3 | 1.9 | -3.4 | 49.0 |
| 8 | 33790.9 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 8.7 |
| 9 | 34314.6 | 1.4 | -9.7 | 8.8 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 358974.6 | 3.9 | -3.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 12055.3 | 1.7 | -0.9 | 3.4 |
| 2+4 | 3272.1 | -0.3 | -16.4 | 0.9 |
| 3 | 75264.2 | 3.9 | -14.3 | 21.0 |
| 5 | 29417.8 | 7.0 | -0.1 | 8.2 |
| 6 | 18364.1 | -2.6 | -3.2 | 5.1 |
| 7 | 174503.4 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 48.6 |
| 8 | 28727.8 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 8.0 |
| 9 | 17369.9 | -2.3 | -2.1 | 4.8 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, Iubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 48.6, 21.0 and 8.2 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Electronic integrated circuits" (HS code 8542) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Malaysia and the United States, accounting for respectively 13.6, 11.7 and 11.4 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 54.7 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 53.8 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 25.3 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Slovakia decreased slightly by 3.6 percent to reach 90.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 2.1 percent to reach 91.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 929.6 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 12.2 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Slovakia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Slovakia increased substantially by 12.6 percent, reaching 11.2 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 14.2 percent and reached 10.5 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 707.0 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $63.0,15.6$ and 9.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, Czechia and Poland, accounting for respectively 21.7, 11.4 and 7.6 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 3.3 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 3.2 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.4 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 90049.5 | 4.7 | -3.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2852.2 | 1.9 | -1.3 | 3.2 |
| 2+4 | 1639.0 | 2.2 | -12.6 | 1.8 |
| 3 | 2620.9 | -0.5 | -7.1 | 2.9 |
| 5 | 3624.5 | 0.8 | -8.5 | 4.0 |
| 6 | 14008.4 | 2.9 | -11.0 | 15.6 |
| 7 | 56766.1 | 6.2 | -0.5 | 63.0 |
| 8 | 8185.8 | 3.1 | -7.0 | 9.1 |
| 9 | 352.5 | 14.7 | 17.3 | 0.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 90979.1 | 5.6 | -2.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 4962.5 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 5.5 |
| 2+4 | 2238.6 | 5.2 | -10.7 | 2.5 |
| 3 | 6989.1 | 4.0 | -7.3 | 7.7 |
| 5 | 7269.4 | 3.3 | -5.2 | 8.0 |
| 6 | 12875.0 | 4.2 | -9.5 | 14.2 |
| 7 | 46405.9 | 7.7 | 1.1 | 51.0 |
| 8 | 9858.9 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 10.8 |
| 9 | 379.7 | 8.7 | 19.0 | 0.4 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 51.0, 14.2 and 10.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 " (HS code 8708) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, Czechia and Rest of Europe nes, accounting for respectively 17.2, 10.3 and 7.7 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 3.0 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 2.6 bIn US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 81935.1 | 92928.6 | 90979.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 7943.2 | 10663.1 | 11888.9 | 6.27 .3 | 7.8 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 5719.4 | 6116.7 | 5588.5 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 2911.5 | 2951.3 | 2855.8 | 13.7 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 1909.0 | 2761.9 | 2311.8 | $0.4 \quad 0.5$ | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8529 Parts suitable for use with the apparatus of headings 85.25 to 85.28 . | 2139.4 | 2228.5 | 2028.1 | 37.732 .6 | 28.6 | US\$/kg | 764 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 1512.9 | 2206.8 | 2274.3 | 10.814 .5 | 13.8 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.. | 1607.6 | 1840.3 | 2015.7 | $0.3 \quad 0.4$ | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 9401 Seats (other than those of heading 94.02). | 1226.0 | 1630.6 | 1803.0 |  |  |  | 821 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ) | 1480.3 | 1544.9 | 1592.0 | 77.880 .4 | 84.4 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 1229.9 | 1288.4 | 1192.3 | 139.0133 .6 |  | US\$/unit | 752 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Slovenia increased slightly by 3.0 percent to reach 37.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 5.3 percent to reach 38.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 622.0 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 3.7 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Slovenia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 18 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Slovenia increased substantially by 16.3 percent, reaching 8.0 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 9.3 percent and reached 4.9 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 3.1 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 36.9, 21.2 and 18.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06)" (HS code 3004) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, Italy and Croatia, accounting for respectively 19.8, 11.8 and 8.2 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 2.7 bIn US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 2.4 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 1.5 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}\right]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 31893.8 | 36471.3 | 37557.3 |  |  |  |  |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 2781.9 | 3279.9 | 5045.4 |  |  |  | 542 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 3386.7 | 3931.0 | 3769.3 | 11.111 .0 | 10.8 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude.. | 972.4 | 1387.7 | 1426.8 | $\begin{array}{ll}0.0 & 0.7\end{array}$ | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 1089.0 | 1233.9 | 1140.1 | 0.08 .2 | 7.9 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 8512 Electrical lighting or signalling equipment. | 618.8 | 620.7 | 606.9 |  |  |  | 778 |
| 2716 Electrical energy. | 444.8 | 477.6 | 460.7 | 51.2 | 48.4 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 8516 Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters. | 408.4 | 420.3 | 405.7 |  |  |  | 775 |
| 4011 New pneumatic tyres, of rubber. | 371.7 | 410.5 | 410.8 | 38.342 .8 | 42.8 | US\$/unit | 625 |
| 9401 Seats (other than those of heading 94.02)... | 353.9 | 380.6 | 353.2 |  |  |  | 821 |
| 8431 Parts suitable for use principally with the machinery of headings 84.25 . | 307.8 | 387.8 | 388.6 | 0.35 .6 | 5.6 | US\$/kg | 723 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 37557.3 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1588.2 | 9.3 | 0.2 | 4.2 |
| 2+4 | 1128.7 | 2.9 | -11.4 | 3.0 |
| 3 | 1990.3 | 9.0 | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| 5 | 7951.9 | 14.6 | 29.3 | 21.2 |
| 6 | 6917.3 | 5.5 | -4.7 | 18.4 |
| 7 | 13847.8 | 8.6 | -3.1 | 36.9 |
| 8 | 4043.4 | 9.6 | 2.4 | 10.8 |
| 9 | 89.6 | -4.9 | 43.8 | 0.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 38179.3 | 10.2 | 5.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2650.6 | 5.4 | -1.4 | 6.9 |
| 2+4 | 1713.3 | 3.3 | -8.4 | 4.5 |
| 3 | 3764.2 | 8.1 | 10.6 | 9.9 |
| 5 | 8071.9 | 20.1 | 42.2 | 21.1 |
| 6 | 6439.2 | 7.2 | -6.0 | 16.9 |
| 7 | 11936.7 | 10.1 | -1.8 | 31.3 |
| 8 | 3568.3 | 9.4 | 0.1 | 9.3 |
| 9 | 35.1 | -22.4 | -41.2 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 31.3, 21.1 and 16.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, Italy and Austria, accounting for respectively 15.9, 13.5 and 8.1 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 1.4 bIn US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.2 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 996.5 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 31149.4 | 36267.3 | 38179.3 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1966.0 | 2483.2 | 2681.7 | $0.0 \quad 0.7$ |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 2137.5 | 2347.2 | 2258.0 | $14.1 \quad 13.9$ | 13.6 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 1060.1 | 1632.5 | 3900.2 |  |  |  | 542 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 1034.7 | 1245.0 | 1136.0 | 0.16 .6 | 6.9 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 452.7 | 564.4 | 521.6 | 21.021 .6 | 21.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 2716 Electrical energy.. | 391.3 | 429.9 | 531.3 | 1.655 .6 | 48.8 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 391.3 | 476.3 | 459.4 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 313.0 | 360.9 | 347.2 | 0.19 .6 |  | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.. | 366.4 | 314.3 | 339.5 | $0.1 \begin{array}{ll}0.4\end{array}$ |  | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 7601 Unwrought aluminium. | 285.4 | 354.8 | 288.4 | 1.12 .3 |  | US\$/kg | 684 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Solomon Islands increased substantially by 13.9 percent to reach 569.1 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 5.2 percent to reach 601.4 mln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 32.3 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at 227.4 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Solomon Islands were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 4 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 8 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Solomon Islands increased substantially by 14.6 percent, reaching 145.1 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 0.9 percent and reached 219.0 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 73.9 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 83.8, 13.3 and 2.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood" (HS code 4403) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, Italy and India, accounting for respectively $65.0,7.3$ and 4.3 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 81.0 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 38.6 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 14.2 mln US\$ (see graph 3 ).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 437.3 | 499.7 | 569.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4403 Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood. | 289.6 | 322.0 | 407.3 | 112.9 |  |  | US\$/m ${ }^{3}$ | 247 |
| 0305 Fish, dried, salted or in brine.. | 26.4 | 42.1 | 9.2 |  |  |  |  | 035 |
| 1511 Palm oil and its fractions. | 25.8 | 26.4 | 22.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 4404 Hoopwood; split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood. | 23.8 | 24.1 | 8.1 | 0.4 |  | 25.3 | US\$/kg | 634 |
| 1604 Prepared or preserved fish; caviar. | 2.9 | 4.4 | 40.7 | 0.0 | 30.3 | 8.4 | US\$/kg | 037 |
| 2606 Aluminium ores and concentrates. | 0.6 | 20.2 | 21.3 |  | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 285 |
| 1513 Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil. | 12.0 | 13.3 | 9.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 1203 Copra. | 11.1 | 13.9 | 6.6 |  | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 223 |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04. | 10.0 | 7.0 | 12.6 |  |  |  |  | 034 |
| 1801 Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted. | 12.6 | 4.4 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 072 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| Total | 569.1 | 5.6 | 13.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 75.4 | -0.5 | 18.0 | 13.3 |
| 2+4 | 476.8 | 10.2 | 18.5 | 83.8 |
| 5 | 0.1 | -28.1 | 104.9 | 0.0 |
| 6 | 11.7 | 53.7 | -56.1 | 2.1 |
| 7 | 1.4 | -40.9 | -53.2 | 0.2 |
| 8 | 0.5 | -24.9 | 31.8 | 0.1 |
| 9 | 3.2 | -47.4 | -2.0 | 0.6 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| Total | 601.4 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 129.7 | 2.9 | -4.6 | 21.6 |
| 2+4 | 8.9 | 2.3 | -6.3 | 1.5 |
| 3 | 101.3 | -3.7 | 26.8 | 16.8 |
| 5 | 30.3 | 2.6 | 7.1 | 5.0 |
| 6 | 83.8 | 6.1 | 8.7 | 13.9 |
| 7 | 208.8 | 13.4 | 3.8 | 34.7 |
| 8 | 38.4 | 2.3 | -3.5 | 6.4 |
| 9 | 0.2 | -50.4 | 4588.7 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $34.7,21.6$ and 16.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Australia, Singapore and China, accounting for respectively 19.4, 15.2 and 14.1 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 62.3 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 53.0 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 46.0 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of South Africa decreased slightly by 4.6 percent to reach 89.4 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 5.0 percent to reach 88.0 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 1.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Sub-Saharan Africa at 13.5 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in South Africa were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 22 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 25 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018, the value of exports of services of South Africa decreased slightly by 0.6 percent, reaching 15.7 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 0.5 percent and reached 16.3 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 613.1 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 24.4, 21.6 and 17.8 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form" (HS code 7110) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, Germany and the United States, accounting for respectively 9.9, 7.2 and 7.1 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 8.8 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 2.2 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.1 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 88229.4 | 93677.4 | 89396.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7110 Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form. | 6578.4 | 7841.2 | 8273.4 |  |  |  |  | 681 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 5640.6 | 6130.1 | 6703.3 | 23.3 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal. | 5743.9 | 6278.3 | 4723.6 |  |  |  |  | 321 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 4985.0 | 5407.9 | 4621.6 |  |  |  |  | 971 |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites. | 4807.4 | 4298.0 | 5791.2 |  |  | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 281 |
| 7202 Ferro-alloys. | 3736.9 | 3766.7 | 3254.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 |  | US\$/kg | 671 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 2959.1 | 3480.1 | 3494.5 | 23.0 |  |  | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 2602 Manganese ores and concentrates. | 2527.6 | 3507.6 | 3130.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 287 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 2384.8 | 2665.0 | 2809.6 | 0.4 |  |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2610 Chromium ores and concentrates.. | 1991.8 | 1850.2 | 1892.8 | 0.2 |  |  | US\$/kg | 287 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 89396.0 | 2.7 | -4.6 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 9304.9 | 3.0 | -5.8 | 10.4 |
| $2+4$ | 15922.6 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 17.8 |
| 3 | 8767.1 | 3.0 | -12.7 | 9.8 |
| 5 | 6597.9 | 1.6 | -4.8 | 7.4 |
| 6 | 21774.3 | 1.8 | -8.1 | 24.4 |
| 7 | 19346.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 21.6 |
| 8 | 2748.7 | -0.8 | -11.7 | 3.1 |
| 9 | 4934.0 | -2.0 | -17.0 | 5.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 88037.5 | 0.7 | -5.0 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 5619.3 | 1.8 | -3.2 | 6.4 |
| $2+4$ | 2516.0 | -0.1 | -12.0 | 2.9 |
| 3 | 14840.8 | 2.6 | -13.5 | 16.9 |
| 5 | 10716.4 | 1.4 | -7.3 | 12.2 |
| 6 | 9653.6 | 0.0 | -5.7 | 11.0 |
| 7 | 27889.5 | -2.0 | -1.2 | 31.7 |
| 8 | 9033.5 | 3.3 | -0.5 | 10.3 |
| 9 | 7768.4 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 8.8 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 31.7, 16.9 and 12.2 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Germany and the United States, accounting for respectively 18.4, 10.4 and 6.4 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 6.7 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 3.4 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 2.1 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITCcode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 83085.5 | 92637.0 | 88037.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 6427.9 | 10965.0 | 8918.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 6852.3 | 7442.7 | 7438.4 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 4449.6 | 4521.3 | 4496.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 3974.5 | 3893.3 | 3801.1 | 14.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 3145.6 | 3405.9 | 3076.4 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ) | 1712.6 | 1920.2 | 1772.8 | 54.7 | 54.3 | 45.6 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 1582.2 | 1790.9 | 1826.7 | 148.6 |  |  | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 1364.5 | 1523.8 | 1639.5 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 8.0 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 4907 Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue. | 291.4 | 987.2 | 1217.0 | 9.2 | 2.0 |  | thsd US\$/kg | 892 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 786.5 | 841.0 | 706.0 | 26.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Spain decreased slightly by 2.6 percent to reach 337.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 4.0 percent to reach 375.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 38.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -28.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Spain were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 23 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 25 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2018 , the value of exports of services of Spain increased moderately by 8.3 percent, reaching 155.9 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 14.8 percent and reached 82.7 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 73.2 bln US $\$$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 31.5, 14.8 and 14.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were France, Germany and Italy, accounting for respectively 14.8, 10.6 and 7.8 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 113.4 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 35.5 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 24.5 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 337215.1 | 5.0 | -2.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 49797.5 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 14.8 |
| 2+4 | 12948.5 | 5.4 | -11.0 | 3.8 |
| 3 | 20335.3 | 9.8 | -8.7 | 6.0 |
| 5 | 44096.6 | 4.1 | -1.7 | 13.1 |
| 6 | 48432.0 | 3.2 | -6.6 | 14.4 |
| 7 | 106166.1 | 3.0 | -3.4 | 31.5 |
| 8 | 34844.7 | 5.8 | -0.4 | 10.3 |
| 9 | 20594.3 | 21.8 | 12.2 | 6.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ | 2018-2019 | share |
| Total | 375485.2 | 5.4 | -4.0 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 35655.0 | 4.2 | -2.8 | 9.5 |
| $2+4$ | 16385.3 | 1.9 | -14.5 | 4.4 |
| 3 | 49702.8 | 3.9 | -11.9 | 13.2 |
| 5 | 53196.9 | 4.2 | -1.0 | 14.2 |
| 6 | 39367.7 | 4.7 | -6.9 | 10.5 |
| 7 | 114210.0 | 4.6 | -2.7 | 30.4 |
| 8 | 50427.7 | 4.6 | -0.3 | 13.4 |
| 9 | 16539.8 | 96.2 | 11.8 | 4.4 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $30.4,14.2$ and 13.4 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, France and China, accounting for respectively 12.3, 10.5 and 8.4 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 37.2 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 17.0 bln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 10.9 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Sri Lanka increased substantially by 11.3 percent to reach 11.7 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 9.3 percent to reach 21.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 9.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -5.5 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Sri Lanka were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 21 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Sri Lanka increased moderately by 8.4 percent, reaching 8.4 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 4.2 percent and reached 4.6 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 3.8 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively 47.3, 24.5 and 12.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Tea, whether or not flavoured" (HS code 0902) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, the United Kingdom and India, accounting for respectively 26.1, 9.5 and 6.9 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 4.4 bIn US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 2.5 bln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 995.0 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 10439.7 | 10545.9 | 11741.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0902 Tea, whether or not flavoured. | 1321.9 | 1251.7 | 1513.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.3 | US\$/kg | 074 |
| 6108 Women's or girls'slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, knitted or crocheted.. | 562.6 | 607.0 | 582.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | US\$/unit | 844 |
| 6212 Brassieres, girdles, corsets, braces, suspenders, garters. | 554.5 | 566.5 | 599.2 | 48.4 | 48.4 | 54.9 | US\$/kg | 845 |
| 6204 Women's or girls'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts. | 509.3 | 462.5 | 466.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.8 | US\$/unit | 842 |
| 6104 Women's or girls'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts. | 436.1 | 480.7 | 495.9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | US\$/unit | 844 |
| 6109 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted. | 447.6 | 451.6 | 437.0 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 6203 Men's or boys'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers. | 384.4 | 348.2 | 391.2 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.6 | US\$/unit | 841 |
| 4012 Retreaded or used pneumatic tyres of rubber. | 301.6 | 319.0 | 329.1 |  |  |  |  | 625 |
| 6116 Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted. | 225.3 | 258.3 | 292.4 | 21.8 |  | 23.3 | US\$/kg | 846 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 184.3 | 158.2 | 294.6 | 0.4 |  | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 334 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates2013-2017 2016-2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 11741.0 | 4.1 | 11.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 2880.3 | 2.4 | 16.1 | 24.5 |
| 2+4 | 440.8 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 3.8 |
| 3 | 294.7 | 74.7 | 80.2 | 2.5 |
| 5 | 203.1 | 8.4 | 11.0 | 1.7 |
| 6 | 1468.4 | -1.7 | 10.1 | 12.5 |
| 7 | 894.1 | 18.6 | 54.0 | 7.6 |
| 8 | 5553.4 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 47.3 |
| 9 | 6.4 | -31.4 | 19388.6 | 0.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively $26.8,24.3$ and 15.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were India, China and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively 21.1, 20.4 and 6.2 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 1.7 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 1.7 bln US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 484.2 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015\|2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 18967.2 | 19500.8 | 21316.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1509.3 | 1449.6 | 2090.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 1286.3 | 633.8 | 547.4 | 5.57 .0 | 9.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 754.4 | 488.6 | 602.8 | 0.4 |  | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 6006 Other knitted or crocheted fabrics.. | 550.3 | 602.1 | 612.6 | 8.6 9.5 | 8.7 | US\$/kg | 655 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 486.7 | 536.2 | 526.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 386.0 | 452.2 | 479.5 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ) | 356.3 | 401.1 | 390.6 | 19.1 |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 41.4 | 374.9 | 649.9 | 37.836 .3 | 41.0 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 374.9 | 273.9 | 336.2 | 8.58 .5 | 12.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 7207 Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 267.1 | 245.5 | 359.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 672 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of the State of Palestine increased moderately by 8.5 percent to reach 1.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 11.7 percent to reach 6.5 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 5.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Western Asia and Northern Africa at -3.6 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the State of Palestine were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were also highly concentrated. The top 1 partner accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of the State of Palestine increased substantially by 13.1 percent, reaching 567.2 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 5.8 percent and reached 1.5 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 935.0 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 35.0, 20.8 and 19.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Worked monumental or building stone (except slate) and articles thereof" (HS code 6802) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Israel, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively 83.2, 6.4 and 2.4 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 225.4 mIn US\$, followed by "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 158.5 mln US\$ and "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) at 63.5 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 926.5 | 1064.9 | 1155.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6802 Worked monumental or building stone (except slate) and articles thereof. | 172.8 | 208.3 | 186.9 |  | 0.8 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 9403 Other furniture and parts thereof. | 52.2 | 57.9 | 57.0 |  |  |  |  | 821 |
| 3923 Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics. | 47.5 | 46.0 | 53.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.8 | US\$/kg | 893 |
| 1509 Olive oil and its fractions. | 43.1 | 37.9 | 44.4 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.5 | US\$/kg | 421 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes. | 34.5 | 30.1 | 36.1 | 14.4 | 16.0 | 19.9 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 6404 Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather. | 30.9 | 35.0 | 32.7 |  |  | 74.8 | US\$/pair | 851 |
| 0707 Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled. | 29.9 | 31.5 | 28.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 054 |
| 9401 Seats (other than those of heading 94.02). | 24.9 | 30.0 | 32.0 |  | 199.83 | 360.8 | US\$/unit | 821 |
| 7204 Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel. | 12.9 | 30.1 | 41.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 282 |
| 0804 Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados and mangosteens, fresh or dried. | 17.1 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.8 | US\$/kg | 057 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1155.6 | 5.2 | 8.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 223.8 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 19.4 |
| 2+4 | 170.5 | 11.2 | 37.1 | 14.8 |
| 3 | 0.8 | -21.6 | -18.1 | 0.1 |
| 5 | 73.9 | 12.0 | 23.8 | 6.4 |
| 6 | 404.1 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 35.0 |
| 7 | 42.1 | 2.9 | 27.3 | 3.6 |
| 8 | 240.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 20.8 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2018 | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively $27.4,19.3$ and 18.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Electrical energy" (HS code 2716) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Israel, Turkey and China, accounting for respectively 56.2, 9.7 and 7.0 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 752.5 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 328.4 mIn US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 201.6 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 5363.8 | 5853.8 | 6539.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2716 Electrical energy. | 578.8 | 534.4 | 558.5 | 46.3 | 46.4 | 51.8 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 392.9 | 473.3 | 567.8 |  | 0.9 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 219.7 | 218.8 | 193.8 |  | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 2309 Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding. | 150.6 | 189.1 | 243.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | US\$/kg | 081 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 136.8 | 211.7 | 197.3 | 19.8 | 16.6 | 16.8 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes.. | 142.2 | 159.0 | 168.6 | 18.7 | 18.1 | 20.0 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 75.5 | 159.8 | 129.9 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 97.1 | 112.2 | 138.3 |  | 130.0 | 148.8 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.. | 93.0 | 114.0 | 115.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 7228 Other bars and rods of other alloy steel. | 91.1 | 113.6 | 99.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | US\$/kg | 676 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of the Sudan decreased substantially by 14.7 percent to reach 3.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 2.0 percent to reach 10.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 6.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -2.6 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the Sudan were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 4 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2015, the value of exports of services of the Sudan increased substantially by 19.2 percent, reaching 1.7 bIn US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 17.6 percent and reached 1.7 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 35.6 mln US\$. See footnote *.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 29.0, 28.8 and 25.2 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United Arab Emirates, China and Saudi Arabia, accounting for respectively 33.5, 16.6 and 14.5 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 948.8 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 531.8 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 128.0 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 3993.5 | 4240.6 | 3619.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 1061.9 | 1515.2 | 911.1 | 37.4 | 40.5 |  | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 1207 Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken. | 447.8 | 411.8 | 680.6 | 1.7 | 0.7 |  | US\$/kg | 222 |
| 0104 Live sheep and goats. | 381.4 | 476.8 | 483.2 |  | 244.8 |  | US\$/unit | 001 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 335.7 | 429.5 | 430.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.3 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 0106 Other live animals. | 288.5 | 305.1 | 217.1 |  | 1.2 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 001 |
| 5201 Cotton, not carded or combed. | 78.2 | 138.2 | 155.8 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 263 |
| 1508 Ground-nut oil and its fractions. | 322.8 | 38.1 | 11.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 |  | US\$/kg | 421 |
| 1301 Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins and oleoresins (for example, balsams). | 111.7 | 114.7 | 115.0 |  | 1.4 | 2.1 | US\$/kg | 292 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 87.0 | 116.4 | 78.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 0201 Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled. | 132.7 | 42.2 | 45.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 5.4 | US\$/kg | 011 |

[^23]Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 3619.3 | -12.6 | -14.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1051.2 | 5.4 | -16.8 | 29.0 |
| 2+4 | 1043.4 | 13.5 | 28.8 | 28.8 |
| 3 | 509.5 | -36.4 | -7.2 | 14.1 |
| 5 | 15.4 | -24.0 | -15.2 | 0.4 |
| 6 | 26.0 | -16.1 | -29.9 | 0.7 |
| 7 | 56.4 | 65.8 |  | 1.6 |
| 8 | 6.3 | -6.3 | -86.8 | 0.2 |
| 9 | 911.2 | -11.7 | -39.9 | 25.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 10483.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 3000.3 | 7.5 | 62.6 | 28.6 |
| $2+4$ | 216.0 | -7.3 | -49.7 | 2.1 |
| 3 | 1348.2 | -3.5 | 56.1 | 12.9 |
| 5 | 1171.8 | -1.6 | -9.2 | 11.2 |
| 6 | 1224.4 | -0.5 | -27.3 | 11.7 |
| 7 | 2920.2 | 5.1 | -13.4 | 27.9 |
| 8 | 597.5 | -4.1 | -24.2 | 5.7 |
| 9 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 23.5 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


## Imports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 28.6, 27.9 and 12.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Wheat and meslin" (HS code 1001) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the Russian Federation and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively 19.6, 12.5 and 9.3 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 963.9 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 194.6 mln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 193.9 mIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Suriname decreased slightly by 2.8 percent to reach 1.5 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 12.1 percent to reach 1.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 250.5 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Western Asia and Northern Africa at 514.0 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Suriname were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 3 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Suriname increased moderately by 7.2 percent, reaching 172.1 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 15.8 percent and reached $552.4 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 380.3 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 75.5, 12.0 and 10.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Areas nes, the United Arab Emirates and Switzerland, accounting for respectively 28.0, 21.2 and 19.9 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 56.2 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 49.8 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 42.4 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| code 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |  |  | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 1441.0 | 1502.8 | 1461.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 1054.3 | 1001.3 | 680.4 | 5.6 |  |  | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 223.9 | 347.3 | 551.1 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 4403 Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood. | 52.3 | 62.0 |  |  |  | 180.4 | US\$/m ${ }^{3}$ | 247 |
| 0809 Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh.. |  | 35.8 | 22.7 |  | 0.4 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 1006 Rice. | 15.1 | 17.1 | 23.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 2402 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes. |  |  | 36.6 |  |  | 6.1 | US\$/kg | 122 |
| 0810 Other fruit, fresh. | 35.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 0306 Crustaceans, whether in shell or not... | 13.9 | 0.1 | 10.4 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 3.5 | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 0304 Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced).. | 11.0 |  | 10.8 | 2.3 |  | 2.3 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04.. | 6.0 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 034 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 1461.0 | -5.3 | -2.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 156.3 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 10.7 |
| 2+4 | 175.0 | -22.4 | -19.2 | 12.0 |
| 3 | 0.0 | 23.4 | -88.0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 1.2 | -8.0 | 89.5 | 0.1 |
| 6 | 8.3 | 27.2 | 659.2 | 0.6 |
| 7 | 11.0 | -13.0 | -32.9 | 0.8 |
| 8 | 6.2 | -12.7 | -32.9 | 0.4 |
| 9 | 1103.0 | -0.9 | -0.3 | 75.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 |  | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1711.4 | -2.6 | 12.1 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 209.0 | -3.2 | 9.6 | 12.2 |
| $2+4$ | 20.3 | -5.3 | 16.4 | 1.2 |
| 3 | 190.0 | -5.1 | 1809.4 | 11.1 |
| 5 | 132.9 | -6.0 | 26.3 | 7.8 |
| 6 | 221.9 | -0.6 | 42.7 | 13.0 |
| 7 | 599.4 | 9.4 | 51.7 | 35.0 |
| 8 | 130.4 | -2.7 | 27.2 | 7.6 |
| 9 | 207.5 | -17.4 | -62.3 | 12.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $35.0,13.0$ and 12.2 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Areas nes, the United States and the Netherlands, accounting for respectively 29.3, 20.2 and 11.3 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 244.1 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 93.9 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 67.6 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Sweden decreased slightly by 3.3 percent to reach 160.5 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 7.0 percent to reach 158.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3 ). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 1.8 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -18.6 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Sweden were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 18 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Sweden increased slightly by 2.3 percent, reaching 71.0 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 10.7 percent and reached 66.2 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 4.8 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $38.8,16.5$ and 12.8 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, Norway and Finland, accounting for respectively 10.5, 10.4 and 7.0 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 18.9 bln US\$, followed by "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 14.2 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 14.1 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 160537.9 | 3.5 | -3.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 9741.7 | 3.4 | -2.8 | 6.1 |
| 2+4 | 10870.7 | 5.3 | -2.9 | 6.8 |
| 3 | 10126.9 | 4.0 | -17.9 | 6.3 |
| 5 | 20573.3 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 12.8 |
| 6 | 26466.6 | 1.8 | -5.2 | 16.5 |
| 7 | 62298.7 | 3.9 | -3.4 | 38.8 |
| 8 | 13162.4 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 8.2 |
| 9 | 7297.5 | 3.4 | -6.3 | 4.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 158709.9 | 3.5 | -7.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 15876.4 | 2.8 | -4.9 | 10.0 |
| 2+4 | 4921.0 | 3.2 | -8.5 | 3.1 |
| 3 | 16620.2 | 5.5 | -17.5 | 10.5 |
| 5 | 16875.3 | 2.7 | -2.4 | 10.6 |
| 6 | 19944.2 | 4.6 | -8.6 | 12.6 |
| 7 | 58639.4 | 3.5 | -6.4 | 36.9 |
| 8 | 18246.4 | 3.0 | -1.3 | 11.5 |
| 9 | 7586.9 | 1.4 | -6.7 | 4.8 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 36.9, 12.6 and 11.5 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, the Netherlands and Norway, accounting for respectively 18.1, 9.2 and 8.6 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 21.6 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 17.0 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 11.3 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Switzerland increased slightly by 1.0 percent to reach 313.6 bIn US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 0.9 percent to reach 276.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 37.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Northern America at 28.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Switzerland were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 19 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Switzerland increased slightly by 2.4 percent, reaching 117.9 bln US\$, while its imports of services decreased slightly by 0.1 percent and reached 102.2 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 15.7 bln US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Chemicals" (SITC section 5), "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $36.8,20.4$ and 19.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, the United States and China, accounting for respectively $15.2,13.2$ and 8.3 percent of total exports. "Royalties and license fees" (EBOPS code 266) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 36.1 bln US\$, followed by "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) at 30.1 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 27.0 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 <br> 2018-2019 |  | 2019 share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 313629.6 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 9361.2 | 1.8 | -0.7 | 3.0 |
| $2+4$ | 1743.3 | 2.5 | -0.1 | 0.6 |
| 3 | 2549.3 | -2.1 | -12.3 | 0.8 |
| 5 | 115409.6 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 36.8 |
| 6 | 18161.9 | 2.0 | -3.0 | 5.8 |
| 7 | 41559.8 | 0.3 | -3.9 | 13.3 |
| 8 | 60892.9 | 1.8 | -0.9 | 19.4 |
| 9 | 63951.6 | -4.3 | -3.5 | 20.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $2019$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 276291.8 | 2.2 | -0.9 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 11511.6 | 1.5 | -2.3 | 4.2 |
| 2+4 | 2597.5 | 0.7 | -6.1 | 0.9 |
| 3 | 9294.7 | 1.0 | -3.9 | 3.4 |
| 5 | 54921.3 | 6.8 | 3.0 | 19.9 |
| 6 | 27050.1 | 2.0 | -3.5 | 9.8 |
| 7 | 53865.1 | 2.3 | -1.6 | 19.5 |
| 8 | 54978.2 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 19.9 |
| 9 | 62073.4 | -3.6 | -3.9 | 22.5 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $22.5,19.9$ and 19.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3 ). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, accounting for respectively 20.7, 7.8 and 7.6 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 52.2 bIn US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 25.6 bIn US\$ and "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 21.5 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Thailand decreased moderately by 7.5 percent to reach 233.7 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 13.0 percent to reach 216.8 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 16.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -23.4 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Thailand were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 19 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Thailand increased substantially by 14.6 percent, reaching 81.3 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 18.2 percent and reached 55.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 26.2 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 41.2, 14.3 and 13.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Automatic data processing machines and units thereof" (HS code 8471) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, the United States and Japan, accounting for respectively 12.1, 11.7 and 9.7 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 60.2 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 11.0 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 7.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-20192018-2019 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2019 \\ \text { share } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 233674.4 | 2.2 | -7.5 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 33330.9 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 14.3 |
| 2+4 | 10916.2 | 3.5 | -12.4 | 4.7 |
| 3 | 8490.9 | 0.1 | -20.3 | 3.6 |
| 5 | 24180.1 | 3.9 | -8.9 | 10.3 |
| 6 | 30325.9 | 3.0 | -4.9 | 13.0 |
| 7 | 96235.0 | 0.0 | -13.8 | 41.2 |
| 8 | 22269.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 9.5 |
| 9 | 7926.1 | 19.7 | 76.7 | 3.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 216804.8 | 1.7 | -13.0 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 12318.8 | 2.5 | -6.5 | 5.7 |
| $2+4$ | 5994.7 | 0.5 | -14.8 | 2.8 |
| 3 | 34551.8 | 3.3 | -17.8 | 15.9 |
| 5 | 23287.4 | 1.8 | -13.5 | 10.7 |
| 6 | 37826.6 | 2.2 | -12.4 | 17.4 |
| 7 | 76220.6 | -0.1 | -12.0 | 35.2 |
| 8 | 19851.0 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 9.2 |
| 9 | 6753.8 | -1.7 | -40.5 | 3.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $35.2,17.4$ and 15.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Japan and the United States, accounting for respectively 20.4, 14.2 and 6.7 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 18.9 bIn US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 14.1 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 12.4 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Timor-Leste amounted 24.2 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports amounted 588.0 mln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 563.9 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with South-eastern Asia at -330.9 mIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Timor-Leste were diversified amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 7 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Timor-Leste increased moderately by 5.2 percent, reaching 97.3 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 2.3 percent and reached 446.6 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 349.3 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively 63.1, 26.3 and 3.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated" (HS code 0901) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Indonesia, the United States and Germany, accounting for respectively $25.2,22.3$ and 13.6 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 77.6 mln US\$, followed by "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 15.7 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2002 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015\|2016 | 2017\| | Unit |  |
| All Commodities.. | $\ldots$ |  | 24.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 0901 Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated. |  |  | 14.0 |  | 2.4 | US\$/kg | 071 |
| 6309 Worn clothing and other worn articles.. |  |  | 4.6 |  | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 269 |
| 1302 Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances.. | $\ldots$ |  | 0.9 |  | 2.3 | US\$/kg | 292 |
| 1212 Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae.. | ... |  | 0.5 |  | 1.6 | US\$/kg | 292 |
| 0302 Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets.. | ... |  | 0.5 |  | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | ... |  | 0.5 |  | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 9605 Travel sets for personal toilet, sewing or shoe or clothes cleaning... | ... |  | 0.4 |  | 0.7 | US\$/unit | 831 |
| 0303 Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets. | $\ldots$ |  | 0.3 |  | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 8705 Special purpose motor vehicles.... |  |  | 0.3 |  | 114.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 8302 Base metal mountings, fittings and similar articles suitable for furniture.. | ... |  | 0.3 |  | 6.6 | US\$/kg | 699 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates2013-2017 2016-2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 24.2 | -17.9 |  | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 15.2 | -1.2 | ... | 63.1 |
| 2+4 | 6.3 | -22.5 |  | 26.3 |
| 3 | 0.5 | ... |  | 2.0 |
| 5 | 0.1 | -7.2 | ... | 0.3 |
| 6 | 0.6 | -13.5 | ... | 2.3 |
| 7 | 0.9 | -51.5 | ... | 3.7 |
| 8 | 0.6 | -29.1 |  | 2.3 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates2013-2017 2016-2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 588.0 | 3.4 | ... | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 167.2 | 24.5 | ... | 28.4 |
| 2+4 | 24.8 | -11.1 | ... | 4.2 |
| 3 | 117.2 | -5.0 | ... | 19.9 |
| 5 | 21.7 | 9.3 | ... | 3.7 |
| 6 | 80.2 | 6.3 | ... | 13.6 |
| 7 | 144.5 | 0.5 | ... | 24.6 |
| 8 | 32.4 | 5.1 | ... | 5.5 |
| 9 | 0.0 | -94.4 |  | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively $28.4,24.6$ and 19.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Indonesia, China and Singapore, accounting for respectively 31.9, 15.1 and 13.1 percent of total imports. "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 126.1 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 115.1 mln US\$ and "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 102.9 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Togo decreased substantially by 10.4 percent to reach 917.1 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 3.3 percent to reach 1.8 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 927.3 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -503.3 mln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Togo were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 9 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 21 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5 ). In 2015 , the value of exports of services of Togo decreased slightly by 0.2 percent, reaching 487.3 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 12.9 percent and reached 367.1 mln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 120.3 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 27.7, 16.3 and 15.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement" (HS code 2523) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Burkina Faso, Benin and India, accounting for respectively 15.7, 15.3 and 8.4 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 203.7 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 113.6 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at $100.9 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (MIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 201712018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 749.3 | 1024.0 | 917.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2523 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement. | 94.6 | 104.0 | 93.8 | 0.10 .1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 661 |
| 5201 Cotton, not carded or combed. | 72.5 | 88.4 | 97.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 263 |
| 2510 Natural calcium phosphates. | 67.9 | 83.2 | 78.4 | $0.1 \quad 0.1$ | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 272 |
| 3923 Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics. | 60.9 | 74.4 | 73.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 893 |
| 3304 Beauty or make-up preparations. | 51.9 | 62.4 | 73.1 | 4.2 | 2.9 | US\$/kg | 553 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 13.8 | 63.1 | 50.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8711 Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor. | 28.5 | 43.7 | 43.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | thsd US\$/unit | 785 |
| 1511 Palm oil and its fractions. | 27.8 | 30.5 | 36.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 422 |
| 2716 Electrical energy.... |  | 85.8 |  | 50.6 |  | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 6704 Wigs, false beards, eyebrows and eyelashes, switches and the like. | 22.1 | 24.9 | 24.3 | 4.4 | 5.5 | US\$/kg | 899 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 917.1 | 3.7 | -10.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 118.5 | -1.6 | 5.4 | 12.9 |
| 2+4 | 253.7 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 27.7 |
| 3 | 64.1 | 14.9 | -62.1 | 7.0 |
| 5 | 101.1 | 4.4 | 11.8 | 11.0 |
| 6 | 149.8 | 4.4 | -12.5 | 16.3 |
| 7 | 89.2 | 11.3 | -0.1 | 9.7 |
| 8 | 140.8 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 15.4 |
| 9 | 0.0 | -91.0 | -100.0 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(MIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $24.0,21.1$ and 19.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, France and the Netherlands, accounting for respectively 20.5, 8.8 and 4.9 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 265.0 mln US\$, followed by "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 39.2 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 37.3 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2015, the value of merchandise exports of Trinidad and Tobago decreased substantially by 26.0 percent to reach 10.8 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 18.5 percent to reach 9.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 1.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Latin America and the Caribbean at 2.6 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Trinidad and Tobago were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Trinidad and Tobago increased moderately by 9.2 percent, reaching 1.1 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 11.8 percent and reached 3.2 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 2.0 bIn US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2015, representing respectively 43.3, 32.0 and 9.7 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2013 to 2015, the largest export commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Colombia and Argentina, accounting for respectively 42.0, 4.3 and 4.2 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 474.9 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 353.2 mln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 184.8 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2013 to 2015

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013 | 2014 2015 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 16597.5 | 14526.1 | 10755.6 |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 5875.5 | 3262.6 | 1260.3 | 0.7 | $0.7 \quad 0.5$ | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 3442.2 | 3474.5 | 3120.3 | 0.3 | $0.4 \quad 0.3$ | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 2814 Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution. | 2567.8 | 1833.8 | 1649.7 | 0.5 | $0.5 \quad 0.4$ | US\$/kg | 522 |
| 2905 Acyclic alcohols and their derivatives.. | 1096.9 | 1568.3 | 1161.9 | 0.3 | 0.30 .3 | US\$/kg | 512 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 916.5 | 1344.6 | 271.3 | 26.3 | 11.1446 .4 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 7203 Ferrous products obtained by direct reduction of iron ore. | 406.0 | 841.4 | 386.8 | 0.4 | 0.40 .5 | US\$/kg | 671 |
| 3102 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous.. | 242.1 | 448.1 | 504.6 | 0.4 | 0.30 .3 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 7213 Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils. | 783.2 | 178.3 | 120.7 | 1.5 | 0.60 .8 | US\$/kg | 676 |
| 8905 Light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers, floating cranes and other vessels. | 20.0 | 0.1 | 457.4 |  |  |  | 793 |
| 8906 Other vessels, including warships and lifeboats other than rowing boats. | 0.3 | 216.6 | 206.4 |  |  |  | 793 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2015 | $$ |  | $2015$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 10755.6 | -7.8 | -26.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 400.5 | 0.8 | 8.2 | 3.7 |
| 2+4 | 401.4 | -12.9 | 229.0 | 3.7 |
| 3 | 4657.3 | -13.5 | -42.4 | 43.3 |
| 5 | 3440.9 | -5.1 | -13.5 | 32.0 |
| 6 | 711.5 | -7.6 | -46.7 | 6.6 |
| 7 | 1042.1 | 51.3 | 102.7 | 9.7 |
| 8 | 95.8 | 7.7 | -16.3 | 0.9 |
| 9 | 6.1 | 51.7 | -43.3 | 0.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2015 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2015 | $2011-2015$ | $2014-2015$ | share |
| Total | 9297.8 | -0.7 | -18.5 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 998.1 | 5.5 | -1.9 | 10.7 |
| $2+4$ | 406.4 | -7.5 | -27.6 | 4.4 |
| 3 | 2693.0 | -7.7 | -45.7 | 29.0 |
| 5 | 701.2 | 3.3 | -0.3 | 7.5 |
| 6 | 1038.8 | 6.6 | -2.4 | 11.2 |
| 7 | 2870.4 | 1.9 | 11.7 | 30.9 |
| 8 | 579.9 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 6.2 |
| 9 | 10.0 | 10.7 | -1.7 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2015)
Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2015, representing respectively $30.9,29.0$ and 11.2 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2013 to 2015, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United States, Gabon and Colombia, accounting for respectively $24.6,16.0$ and 12.6 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 1.7 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 597.7 min US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 350.5 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2013 to 2015

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2007 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2013\|2014 | 2015 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 12395.8 | 11411.7 | 9297.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 5676.3 | 4799.4 | 2629.2 | $0.8 \quad 0.7$ | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 334.4 | 345.7 | 366.3 | 16.316 .4 | 17.4 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites. | 335.4 | 381.9 | 247.2 | $0.4 \quad 0.3$ | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 281 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 659.1 | 157.0 | 56.5 | 1.11 .2 | 2.1 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 174.3 | 202.6 | 195.2 |  |  |  | 782 |
| 8901 Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges. | 229.7 | 144.5 | 140.0 |  |  |  | 793 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy.. | 89.0 | 115.6 | 177.5 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06). | 123.9 | 131.5 | 125.8 | 83.188 .2 | 87.9 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8904 Tugs and pusher craft.. | 3.5 | 201.4 | 175.6 |  |  |  | 793 |
| 8481 Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells.... | 97.9 | 102.2 | 129.6 | 28.631 .6 | 32.1 | US\$/kg | 747 |

## Overview:

In 2017, the value of merchandise exports of Tunisia increased slightly by 4.6 percent to reach 14.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 5.8 percent to reach 20.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 6.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -2.4 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Tunisia were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 18 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Tunisia increased substantially by 17.8 percent, reaching 3.9 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 5.5 percent and reached 3.2 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services surplus of 638.4 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (Bln US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2017, representing respectively 38.5, 27.1 and 8.8 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2015 to 2017, the largest export commodity was "Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable" (HS code 8544) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were France, Italy and Germany, accounting for respectively 30.6, 17.4 and 10.9 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 1.7 bIn US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.1 bIn US\$ and "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at $282.5 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{US} \$$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2015 to 2017

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { HS } \\ \text { code } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | SITC code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. |  | 14073.513575 .114199 .8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8544 | g enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 1626.8 | 1559.6 | 1828.2 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 12.3 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 1509 | ractions. | 948.6 | 402.5 | 406.6 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.3 | US\$/kg | 421 |
| 2709 | oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 632.5 | 563.7 | 510.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 6211 | ts and swimwear; other garments. | 510.9 | 524.2 | 467.7 |  |  |  |  | 845 |
| 6203 | s, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers. | 452.0 | 499.5 | 517.4 | 15.9 |  | 16.4 | US\$/unit | 841 |
| 8536 | s for switching or protecting electrical circuits | 359.3 | 414.1 | 463.0 | 24.4 | 25.3 | 26.1 | US\$/kg | 772 |
| 8528 | us for television. | 336.7 | 412.1 | 351.5 |  |  |  | US\$/unit | 761 |
| 8708 | ies of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05.. | 306.0 | 369.2 | 379.1 | 16.0 |  | 19.5 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 8803 P | heading 88.01 or 88.02 . | 271.9 | 269.2 | 310.1 | 114.1 | 108.4 |  | US\$/kg | 792 |
| 2710 | er than crude. | 291.7 | 185.4 | 309.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 334 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates2013-2017 2016-2017 |  | $2017$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 14199.8 | -4.5 | 4.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1001.7 | -0.8 | 9.0 | 7.1 |
| 2+4 | 751.4 | -3.4 | 7.6 | 5.3 |
| 3 | 846.4 | -24.4 | 10.4 | 6.0 |
| 5 | 1038.6 | -8.9 | -5.6 | 7.3 |
| 6 | 1243.1 | -4.8 | -4.0 | 8.8 |
| 7 | 5467.2 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 38.5 |
| 8 | 3850.6 | -2.2 | 6.9 | 27.1 |
| 9 | 0.9 | -10.3 | -58.3 | 0.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2017 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2013-2017 <br> 2016-2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2017 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 20618.1 | -4.0 | 5.8 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1766.3 | -2.6 | 4.7 | 8.6 |
| 2+4 | 1038.4 | -5.2 | -1.7 | 5.0 |
| 3 | 2678.5 | -11.3 | 24.9 | 13.0 |
| 5 | 2386.8 | -4.4 | 4.2 | 11.6 |
| 6 | 4343.6 | -1.6 | 11.2 | 21.1 |
| 7 | 6620.1 | -2.8 | -0.9 | 32.1 |
| 8 | 1760.9 | -0.3 | 3.1 | 8.5 |
| 9 | 23.4 | 31.6 | 75.3 | 0.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2017)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2017)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2017, representing respectively $32.1,21.1$ and 13.0 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2015 to 2017, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were France, Italy and China, accounting for respectively $16.1,15.0$ and 8.9 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 1.5 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 864.3 mln US\$ and "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 253.2 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2015 to 2017


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Turkey increased moderately by 7.6 percent to reach 180.8 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 5.7 percent to reach 210.3 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 29.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Western Asia and Northern Africa at 28.1 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Turkey were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 36 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 25 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Turkey increased substantially by 33.5 percent, reaching 57.6 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 15.8 percent and reached 27.0 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 30.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 30.9, 24.7 and 17.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy, accounting for respectively 9.5, 6.3 and 5.5 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 25.2 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 24.7 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | $2017 \mid 2018$ | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities | 156992.9 | 168023.4 | 180838.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport | 11814.9 | 12442.5 | 12096.1 | 12.213 .1 | 13.2 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 4820.4 | 5309.3 | 4914.0 | 13.914 .8 | 15.2 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 3671.2 | 3732.2 | 7143.1 | 0.50 .6 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal. | 4134.7 | 4412.3 | 5108.7 | 17.415 .9 |  | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 4112.7 | 4534.4 | 4867.3 | 4.34 .5 | 4.7 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 6606.4 | 2586.7 | 2000.6 | 40.339 .8 | 45.2 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 7214 Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel. | 2583.0 | 3365.5 | 2798.9 | 0.50 .5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 676 |
| 6109 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted. | 2874.1 | 2800.4 | 2773.1 | $3.6 \quad 3.5$ | 3.2 | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 6204 Women's or girls'suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts. | 2475.1 | 2747.1 | 3108.3 | 10.710 .3 | 9.4 | US\$/unit | 842 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 2343.7 | 2565.9 | 2731.1 |  |  |  | 931 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-20192018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 180838.8 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 18088.1 | 3.8 | 11.0 | 10.0 |
| 2+4 | 5643.5 | 5.4 | -0.1 | 3.1 |
| 3 | 8127.0 | 17.3 | 96.3 | 4.5 |
| 5 | 11665.7 | 9.0 | 16.6 | 6.5 |
| 6 | 44718.7 | 5.9 | -1.2 | 24.7 |
| 7 | 55958.8 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 30.9 |
| 8 | 32290.1 | 4.7 | 9.4 | 17.9 |
| 9 | 4347.0 | -17.7 | -9.6 | 2.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 210343.5 | 0.4 | -5.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 11158.5 | 11.3 | 16.4 | 5.3 |
| 2+4 | 16254.4 | 2.9 | -8.9 | 7.7 |
| 3 | 15148.9 | 1.2 | -24.6 | 7.2 |
| 5 | 31134.0 | 2.1 | -1.6 | 14.8 |
| 6 | 33939.9 | -0.5 | -8.4 | 16.1 |
| 7 | 52471.7 | -5.4 | -12.6 | 24.9 |
| 8 | 12151.3 | -3.2 | 0.4 | 5.8 |
| 9 | 38084.7 | 7.5 | 9.8 | 18.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, Iubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 24.9, 18.1 and 16.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the Russian Federation, China and Germany, accounting for respectively 9.7, 9.5 and 9.1 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 9.1 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 5.0 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 4.6 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 233799.7 | 223039.0 | 210343.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind | 21573.7 | 23906.7 | 27191.7 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 16577.3 | 11300.4 | 11268.7 | 39.4 | 37.7 | 38.8 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 9819.4 | 12691.6 | 9505.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 7204 Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel. | 6138.2 | 7137.1 | 5604.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 282 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transpor | 8606.8 | 5906.0 | 3536.8 | 15.2 | 16.4 | 16.4 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 6166.7 | 5967.2 | 5179.5 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.2 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal. | 3906.9 | 4383.1 | 3518.8 | 0.1 |  |  | US\$/kg | 321 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 4284.9 | 3233.0 | 2980.4 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3902 Polymers of propylene or of other olefins, in primary forms. | 2722.3 | 2903.0 | 2793.4 |  |  |  | US\$/kg | 575 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). | 2717.8 | 2401.5 | 2572.8 | 58.8 | 54.1 | 70.2 | US\$/kg | 542 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Uganda increased moderately by 6.4 percent to reach 3.1 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 20.3 percent to reach 6.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 3.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -1.5 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Uganda were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Uganda increased substantially by 19.9 percent, reaching 2.0 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 23.6 percent and reached 2.5 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 573.8 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 51.5 , 16.8 and 9.8 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated" (HS code 0901) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Kenya, the United Arab Emirates and South Sudan, accounting for respectively 18.1, 16.3 and 10.6 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 1.0 bln US\$, followed by "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 397.9 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 194.6 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{HS} \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 |  | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. |  | $2482.3 \quad 2901.5 \quad 3087.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0901 | not roasted or decaffeinated. | 371.7 | 555.5 | 436.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | US\$/kg | 071 |
| 7108 | d plated with platinum). | 339.3 | 415.7 | 515.6 | 40.7 | 39.3 | 40.3 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 0304 | er fish meat (whether or not minced). | 79.3 | 96.0 | 101.1 | 5.2 |  |  | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 1701 | and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 72.1 | 90.1 | 105.5 | 0.6 |  |  | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 2710 | er than crude. | 6.8 | 130.3 | 129.0 | 1.5 |  |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 0902 | flavoured. | 71.5 | 79.7 | 88.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | US\$/kg | 074 |
| 1005 |  | 56.6 | 83.0 | 89.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 044 |
| 0713 | vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split. | 45.9 | 77.3 | 100.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 054 |
| 9999 | pecified according to kind.. | 194.3 |  | 2.0 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 1801 | e or broken, raw or roasted. | 75.0 | 54.2 | 64.7 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | US\$/kg | 072 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 2017-2018 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 3087.4 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1590.1 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 51.5 |
| 2+4 | 246.3 | -2.3 | 10.6 | 8.0 |
| 3 | 166.8 | -2.4 | -10.7 | 5.4 |
| 5 | 111.0 | 4.0 | 17.4 | 3.6 |
| 6 | 302.9 | -3.5 | 20.5 | 9.8 |
| 7 | 98.4 | -11.1 | -19.5 | 3.2 |
| 8 | 54.4 | -6.2 | -0.8 | 1.8 |
| 9 | 517.6 | 92.5 | 23.8 | 16.8 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $2018$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 6729.4 | 2.6 | 20.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 545.9 | -0.3 | -2.4 | 8.1 |
| 2+4 | 435.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 6.5 |
| 3 | 1317.4 | -2.2 | 27.5 | 19.6 |
| 5 | 1134.2 | 4.9 | 19.0 | 16.9 |
| 6 | 1029.0 | 3.8 | 17.2 | 15.3 |
| 7 | 1518.8 | 1.0 | 11.0 | 22.6 |
| 8 | 396.1 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| 9 | 352.3 | 272.7 | > | 5.2 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018 , representing respectively 22.6, 19.6 and 16.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, India and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively 17.8, 13.9 and 10.8 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 1.4 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 718.0 mln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236 ) at 186.7 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Ukraine increased moderately by 9.0 percent to reach 47.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 15.7 percent to reach 57.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 9.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -11.0 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Ukraine were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 31 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 18 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Ukraine increased moderately by 6.3 percent, reaching 9.1 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 3.3 percent and reached 5.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 3.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018 , representing respectively 28.7, 25.8 and 24.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil" (HS code 1512) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the Russian Federation, Poland and Italy, accounting for respectively $8.8,6.4$ and 5.5 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 5.8 bln US\$, followed by "Computer and information services" (EBOPS code 262) at 1.6 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 921.8 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

|  | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 36361.0 | 43428.4 | 47334.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1512 Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil. | 3704.9 | 4309.0 | 4113.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 421 |
| 1005 Maize (corn). | 2653.2 | 2989.1 | 3506.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 044 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin.. | 2717.5 | 2759.8 | 3004.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 7207 Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 2211.1 | 2541.5 | 3002.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 672 |
| 2601 Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites. | 1827.2 | 2588.6 | 2869.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 281 |
| 7208 Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 1483.8 | 1760.8 | 2193.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 673 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 1084.7 | 1318.4 | 1476.6 | 16.7 | 17.7 | 19.7 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 1201 Soya beans, whether or not broken. | 985.5 | 1059.5 | 831.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 222 |
| 7202 Ferro-alloys... | 710.0 | 1116.1 | 977.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 671 |
| 2306 Oil-cake and other solid residues. | 751.2 | 804.9 | 921.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 081 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | $2018$ share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 47334.7 | -3.2 | 9.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 12195.4 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 25.8 |
| 2+4 | 11406.9 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 24.1 |
| 3 | 861.3 | -19.1 | 9.0 | 1.8 |
| 5 | 1728.7 | -11.5 | 15.8 | 3.7 |
| 6 | 13602.7 | -5.8 | 14.5 | 28.7 |
| 7 | 5307.0 | -7.0 | 10.1 | 11.2 |
| 8 | 2041.2 | -0.8 | 11.5 | 4.3 |
| 9 | 191.6 | -8.7 | -52.8 | 0.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 |  | $2014-2018$ | $2017-2018$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 29.0, 23.4 and 15.9 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the Russian Federation, China and Germany, accounting for respectively $14.0,12.3$ and 10.6 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 1.2 bln US\$, followed by "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) at 1.1 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 828.2 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 39249.6 | 49439.2 | 57187.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 3254.9 | 4144.4 | 5519.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 2532.6 | 3562.7 | 3811.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 2701 Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal. | 1464.6 | 2739.8 | 3036.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 321 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 1441.5 | 2064.1 | 2243.2 | 16.5 | 13.4 | 9.8 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 1291.5 | 1428.5 | 1533.4 | 56.7 | 56.1 | 61.5 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 3808 Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides.. | 803.0 | 935.1 | 968.7 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 9.7 | US\$/kg | 591 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy | 688.4 | 965.3 | 986.7 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 3105 Mineral or chemical fertilisers.. | 567.4 | 759.7 | 612.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 8701 Tractors (other than tractors of heading 87.09). | 517.7 | 693.1 | 639.7 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 6.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 722 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 441.1 | 529.9 | 607.6 | 9.0 |  | 9.9 | US\$/kg | 773 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of the United Arab Emirates increased substantially by 23.7 percent to reach 387.9 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased moderately by 5.1 percent to reach 244.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate surplus of 143.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Western Asia and Northern Africa at 50.3 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the United Arab Emirates were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 27 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2015, the value of exports of services of the United Arab Emirates increased substantially by 14.3 percent, reaching 27.2 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 3.1 percent and reached 66.8 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 39.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn USS by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) and "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively $31.3,29.1$ and 16.2 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Areas nes, Saudi Arabia and India, accounting for respectively 56.9, 4.1 and 3.9 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 16.0 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 10.3 bIn US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |  | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 295046.7 | 313559.3 | 387910.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 144155.1 | 103712.8 | 97123.6 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude. | 25160.7 | 31346.1 | 73289.9 |  |  | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 16309.7 | 24204.3 | 33822.9 |  | 0.6 |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 16471.0 | 16645.7 | 15716.7 |  |  |  |  | 971 |
| 7113 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal.. | 11821.4 | 14585.3 | 15663.9 | 30.5 |  |  | thsd US\$/kg | 897 |
| 7102 Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set. | 12812.7 | 13873.8 | 13503.2 |  |  |  |  | 667 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 4042.6 | 16349.0 | 18778.3 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 2711 Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 6026.9 | 7493.1 | 14340.3 | 0.3 |  |  | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 5224.7 | 8388.2 | 8663.0 |  |  |  |  | 781 |
| 7601 Unwrought aluminium. | 4481.0 | 5467.7 | 5081.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | US\$/kg | 684 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014-2018 | 2017-2018 |  |
| Total | 387910.0 | 3.1 | 23.7 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 12030.0 | 18.8 | 88.1 | 3.1 |
| 2+4 | 3018.1 | 2.3 | 31.8 | 0.8 |
| 3 | 121574.3 | 4.2 | 92.7 | 31.3 |
| 5 | 12531.7 | 22.8 | 30.4 | 3.2 |
| 6 | 35757.6 | 6.1 | 11.4 | 9.2 |
| 7 | 62907.8 | 20.5 | 15.3 | 16.2 |
| 8 | 27242.8 | 13.7 | 8.6 | 7.0 |
| 9 | 112847.7 | -7.1 | -6.3 | 29.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2018 | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 244645.9 | -4.9 | -5.1 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 16830.6 | 2.3 | -0.8 | 6.9 |
| $2+4$ | 5868.5 | 3.3 | 19.5 | 2.4 |
| 3 | 15411.8 | 51.9 | 64.6 | 6.3 |
| 5 | 16770.3 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 6.9 |
| 6 | 37666.5 | 1.9 | -0.4 | 15.4 |
| 7 | 90693.9 | 8.4 | -14.0 | 37.1 |
| 8 | 33703.4 | 8.7 | 17.9 | 13.8 |
| 9 | 27700.8 | -33.0 | -29.2 | 11.3 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 37.1, 15.4 and 13.8 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Areas nes and the United States, accounting for respectively 13.9, 11.4 and 8.3 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 15.1 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 8.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of the United Kingdom decreased slightly by 4.6 percent to reach 468.2 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased slightly by 3.1 percent to reach 692.6 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 224.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at -167.1 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the United Kingdom were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 20 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 20 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of the United Kingdom increased substantially by 12.8 percent, reaching 397.1 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 22.1 percent and reached 257.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 139.7 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $36.9,14.7$ and 14.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, Germany and France, accounting for respectively $14.2,10.0$ and 6.7 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 127.6 bln US\$, followed by "Financial services" (EBOPS code 260) at 83.5 bln US\$ and "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 48.6 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 441847.3 | 490840.4 | 468159.6 |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 41997.3 | 42042.9 | 38573.7 | 28.3 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8411 Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines. | 22729.7 | 24915.3 | 26385.9 |  |  |  | 714 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 17024.8 | 31789.4 | 23316.4 | 40.2 |  | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 19138.4 | 27633.1 | 23673.7 | $0.4 \quad 0.5$ |  | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 20478.1 | 18928.4 | 18023.2 | 117.6102 .8 |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 15708.3 | 21333.0 | 17874.6 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8803 Parts of goods of heading 88.01 or 88.02. | 16178.4 | 16667.0 | 15981.2 | 481.5 |  | US\$/kg | 792 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude.. | 11539.9 | 13589.8 | 11846.2 | 0.50 .6 |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3002 Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic uses | 9739.6 | 8781.8 | 7403.1 | 397.3318.929 | 299.1 | US\$/kg | 541 |
| 2208 Alcohol of a strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ vol. | 7283.3 | 7963.3 | 7876.9 | 11.7 |  | US\$/litre | 112 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 468159.6 | 0.1 | -4.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 30251.6 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 6.5 |
| 2+4 | 8857.1 | 0.4 | -10.7 | 1.9 |
| 3 | 39931.2 | 5.1 | -14.0 | 8.5 |
| 5 | 67391.4 | -3.1 | -4.3 | 14.4 |
| 6 | 40499.0 | -0.2 | -3.5 | 8.7 |
| 7 | 172537.5 | 1.3 | -2.9 | 36.9 |
| 8 | 68725.6 | 2.1 | 13.4 | 14.7 |
| 9 | 39966.1 | -6.5 | -25.5 | 8.5 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 692580.1 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 60238.3 | 0.4 | -2.3 | 8.7 |
| 2+4 | 15743.2 | 0.3 | -4.0 | 2.3 |
| 3 | 56260.0 | 2.5 | -16.3 | 8.1 |
| 5 | 72182.5 | -1.1 | -5.0 | 10.4 |
| 6 | 71256.1 | 2.1 | -3.4 | 10.3 |
| 7 | 233871.0 | 0.2 | -1.9 | 33.8 |
| 8 | 98938.2 | -1.1 | 1.3 | 14.3 |
| 9 | 84090.7 | 31.4 | 107.4 | 12.1 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 33.8, 14.3 and 12.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were Germany, the United States and China, accounting for respectively 13.3, 9.4 and 9.4 percent of total imports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 83.5 bIn US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 69.1 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 34.4 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |  | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 640907.7 | 671694.3 | 692580.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transpo | 44210.1 | 44247.0 | 43836.3 |  | 18.3 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 34473.0 | 25564.4 | 70784.9 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 46.3 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude | 20710.1 | 26347.9 | 24538.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 |  | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8411 Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines | 20678.0 | 20420.9 | 20703.8 |  |  |  |  | 714 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy | 18502.0 | 20362.1 | 20019.5 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 16625.2 | 22124.1 | 19800.1 |  | 0.7 |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 | 16040.7 | 17200.2 | 15839.1 | 8.9 |  |  | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading $30.02,30.05$ or 30.06 ). | 17536.5 | 16652.3 | 14709.9 | 85.1 |  |  | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 12479.7 | 14712.6 | 14732.8 |  | 146.3 | 172.8 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 13494.1 | 14039.0 | 12969.2 |  |  |  |  | 931 |

## United Republic of Tanzania

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of the United Republic of Tanzania decreased substantially by 12.2 percent to reach 3.7 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 10.2 percent to reach 8.6 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 4.9 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -2.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the United Republic of Tanzania were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 17 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 15 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of the United Republic of Tanzania increased slightly by 4.8 percent, reaching 4.0 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 4.5 percent and reached 2.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services surplus of 1.9 bIn US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 25.4, 21.7 and 21.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were India, South Africa and Switzerland, accounting for respectively 13.8, 11.3 and 8.3 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 2.4 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.2 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 249.1 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 4741.9 | 4178.1 | 3669.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7108 Gold (including gold plated with platinum). | 1654.5 | 1538.9 | 35.5 | 20.3 | 28.2 | 7.1 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 0801 Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried. | 347.8 | 541.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.3 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 2401 Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse. | 360.2 | 195.8 | 66.8 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.9 | US\$/kg | 121 |
| 2616 Precious metal ores and concentrates. | 321.9 | 62.1 |  | 5.9 | 7.0 |  | US\$/kg | 289 |
| 0901 Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated. | 152.0 | 127.2 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 071 |
| 0304 Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced). | 113.6 | 143.4 | 25.7 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 3.1 | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 0713 Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split. | 159.0 | 92.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 054 |
| 2306 Oil-cake and other solid residues. | 170.7 | 17.4 | 51.6 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 081 |
| 9403 Other furniture and parts thereof.. | 41.9 | 13.1 | 172.8 |  |  |  |  | 821 |
| 7010 Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials, ampoules. | 197.5 | 20.3 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 665 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2018 | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ | share |
| Total | 3669.2 | -10.4 | -12.2 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 774.3 | -20.2 | -50.8 | 21.1 |
| $2+4$ | 110.2 | -48.2 | -67.4 | 3.0 |
| 3 | 32.5 | -23.6 | -31.3 | 0.9 |
| 5 | 273.1 | 17.7 | 79.7 | 7.4 |
| 6 | 715.0 | 15.3 | 98.4 | 19.5 |
| 7 | 797.0 | 50.1 | 2040.4 | 21.7 |
| 8 | 931.6 | 60.0 | 625.8 | 25.4 |
| 9 | 35.6 | -59.5 | -97.7 | 1.0 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2018 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2018 |  | 2014-2018 | $2017-2018$ |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 29.2, 20.8 and 18.4 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, India and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively 20.3, 15.8 and 8.5 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 843.6 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 738.1 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 335.9 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## United States of America, including Puerto Rico and U.S.V.I.

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of the United States decreased slightly by 1.3 percent to reach 1644.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased slightly by 1.7 percent to reach 2567.5 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 923.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -459.4 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in the United States were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 21 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 16 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of the United States increased moderately by 7.0 percent, reaching 815.3 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 3.3 percent and reached 547.6 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 267.7 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively $32.5,13.6$ and 12.1 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Commodities not specified according to kind" (HS code 9999) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Canada, Mexico and China, accounting for respectively 18.0, 15.8 and 7.3 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 196.0 bln US $\$$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 177.0 bln US\$ and "Royalties and license fees" (EBOPS code 266) at 144.2 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{HS} \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (billion US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |  |  | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. |  | 1545.81665 .31644 .3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9999 | pecified according to kind. | 163 | 176.9 | 173.9 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 2710 | er than crude. | 78 | 95.9 | 87.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |  | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8703 | her motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 53 | 51.4 | 56.2 | 22.1 |  | 20.9 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2709 | oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 22 | 48.3 | 65.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8708 | ies of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 45 | 45.7 | 43.0 |  |  |  |  | 784 |
| 8542 | ed circuits... | 38 | 37.7 | 40.1 |  |  |  |  | 776 |
| 8517 | s for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 34. | 32.4 | 30.7 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 9018 | ppliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary. | 26. | 28.6 | 29.7 |  |  |  |  | 872 |
| 2711 | and other gaseous hydrocarbons... | 22. | 28.2 | 30.5 |  |  |  |  | 343 |
| 8471 | cessing machines and units thereof. | 25 | 26.7 |  | 312.0 | 342.2 | 282.9 | US\$/unit | 752 |

# United States of America, including Puerto Rico and U.S.V.I. 

## Services Imports and Exports: EBOPS 2002 categories

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 $2018-2019$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1644276.2 | 2.3 | -1.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 111957.0 | 0.6 | -3.7 | 6.8 |
| 2+4 | 77353.0 | 0.4 | -3.7 | 4.7 |
| 3 | 199590.7 | 17.7 | 3.7 | 12.1 |
| 5 | 224279.1 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 13.6 |
| 6 | 137471.8 | -0.1 | -5.9 | 8.4 |
| 7 | 534874.8 | 0.4 | -1.1 | 32.5 |
| 8 | 165842.8 | 1.0 | -1.5 | 10.1 |
| 9 | 192907.1 | 1.5 | -2.8 | 11.7 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)

Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 42.4, 16.0 and 10.6 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport" (HS code 8703) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Mexico and Canada, accounting for respectively 20.6, 13.5 and 12.6 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 126.0 bln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 108.0 bln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 105.7 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (billion US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017\|2018| | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities.. | 2405.3 | 2611.4 | 2567.5 |  |  |  |  |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 179.6 | 178.5 | 179.5 | 22.522 .8 | 23.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 139.3 | 162.8 | 132.4 | 0.30 .4 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy. | 113.3 | 111.2 | 101.9 |  |  |  | 764 |
| 9999 Commodities not specified according to kind. | 91.0 | 101.5 | 113.2 |  |  |  | 931 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 84.8 | 93.6 |  | 202.6223 .72 | 232.7 | US\$/unit | 752 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06). | 65.0 | 71.6 |  | 180.8162 .721 | 212.2 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 66.3 | 71.4 | 69.6 | 10.811 .1 | 10.9 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 48.1 | 61.5 | 61.9 | 0.40 .5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 3002 Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic uses. | 26.4 | 37.1 | 42.9 | 1.61 .7 | 2.2 | thsd US\$/kg | 541 |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 33.5 | 34.8 | 33.1 |  |  |  | 776 |

## Overview:

In 2018, the value of merchandise exports of Uruguay decreased moderately by 5.0 percent to reach 7.5 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 5.1 percent to reach 8.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 1.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Latin America and the Caribbean at -1.1 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Uruguay were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 14 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Uruguay increased substantially by 10.6 percent, reaching 6.4 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 6.1 percent and reached 3.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services surplus of 2.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2018, representing respectively 51.8, 25.6 and 7.2 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2016 to 2018, the largest export commodity was "Meat of bovine animals, frozen" (HS code 0202) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were China, Brazil and Free zones, accounting for respectively 17.3, 16.2 and 15.9 percent of total exports. "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 2.8 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 2.4 bIn US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 462.8 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2016 to 2018

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016\|2017 | 2018 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 6963.6 | 7889.4 | 7498.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 0202 Meat of bovine animals, frozen.. | 1060.3 | 1130.3 | 1279.5 | 4.24 .3 | 4.5 | US\$/kg | 011 |
| 1201 Soya beans, whether or not broken. | 857.2 | 1200.4 | 526.8 | $0.4 \quad 0.4$ | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 222 |
| 4403 Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood. | 566.3 | 695.1 | 754.5 | 49.6 | 21.1 | US\$/m ${ }^{3}$ | 247 |
| 1006 Rice.. | 413.8 | 459.4 | 394.0 | $0.4 \quad 0.5$ | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 0402 Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar. | 362.8 | 379.7 | 458.4 | $\begin{array}{ll}2.5 & 3.2\end{array}$ | 2.9 | US\$/kg | 022 |
| 0201 Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled. | 376.7 | 373.2 | 346.9 | 9.08 .9 | 9.0 | US\$/kg | 011 |
| 0102 Live bovine animals. | 195.8 | 221.1 | 271.0 | 637.4733 .1 | 21.2 | US\$/unit | 001 |
| 1107 Malt, whether or not roasted. | 158.3 | 182.8 | 193.8 | 0.50 .5 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 048 |
| 4104 Tanned or crust hides and skins of bovine (including buffalo). | 148.2 | 150.3 | 130.1 | 5.65 .4 | 4.6 | US\$/kg | 611 |
| 0406 Cheese and curd. | 121.9 | 129.2 | 120.9 | 3.44 .1 | 4.2 | US\$/kg | 024 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates2014-2018 2017-2018 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2018 \\ & \text { share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 7498.0 | -4.9 | -5.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 3887.5 | -2.3 | 4.5 | 51.8 |
| 2+4 | 1922.2 | -7.5 | -21.2 | 25.6 |
| 3 | 89.6 | -3.2 | -43.2 | 1.2 |
| 5 | 503.1 | -3.0 | 3.4 | 6.7 |
| 6 | 539.1 | -8.9 | -6.3 | 7.2 |
| 7 | 275.9 | -8.1 | 20.0 | 3.7 |
| 8 | 264.2 | -7.4 | 11.4 | 3.5 |
| 9 | 16.4 | -30.4 | -62.5 | 0.2 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2018 | Avg. Growth rates <br> 2014-2018 $2017-2018$ |  | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 8893.2 | -4.7 | 5.1 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1170.0 | 2.3 | 16.4 | 13.2 |
| 2+4 | 328.9 | -1.6 | 2.5 | 3.7 |
| 3 | 1252.0 | -8.0 | 20.3 | 14.1 |
| 5 | 1624.4 | -2.4 | 7.6 | 18.3 |
| 6 | 1097.2 | -1.2 | 4.0 | 12.3 |
| 7 | 2381.8 | -10.0 | -5.6 | 26.8 |
| 8 | 1038.9 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 11.7 |
| 9 | 0.0 |  | 44.3 | 0.0 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2018)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2018)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2018, representing respectively 26.8, 18.3 and 14.1 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2016 to 2018, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude" (HS code 2709) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, Brazil and Argentina, accounting for respectively 19.2, 18.6 and 12.8 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 1.0 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 1.0 bln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 870.2 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2016 to 2018


## Uzbekistan

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Uzbekistan increased substantially by 36.7 percent to reach 14.9 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 26.3 percent to reach 21.9 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a moderate deficit of 6.9 bIn US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -6.3 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Uzbekistan were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 5 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 11 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2018, the value of exports of services of Uzbekistan increased substantially by 23.0 percent, reaching 2.7 bln US\$, while its imports of services increased substantially by 27.1 percent and reached 5.2 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 2.5 bln US\$. See footnote*.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019 , representing respectively 42.4, 17.8 and 16.5 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Areas nes, China and the Russian Federation, accounting for respectively 37.4, 14.5 and 14.3 percent of total exports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2018 at 1.3 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 1.1 bln US\$ and "Communications services" (EBOPS code 245) at 154.0 mln US\$ (see graph 3 ).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{HS} \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ | 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. |  | 10079.5 | 10919.0 | 14929.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7108 | d plated with platinum). | 3260.0 | 2909.5 | 4918.3 | 40.8 | 41.6 | 44.7 | thsd US\$/kg | 971 |
| 2711 | and other gaseous hydrocarbons. | 1398.9 | 2453.9 | 2301.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | US\$/kg | 343 |
| 5205 | than sewing thread), containing $85 \%$ or more. | 629.0 | 722.6 | 919.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | US\$/kg | 651 |
| 9999 | pecified according to kind. | 178.3 | 239.1 | 1410.1 |  |  |  |  | 931 |
| 7403 | copper alloys, unwrought. | 320.5 | 508.7 | 561.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 5.7 | US\$/kg | 682 |
| 3901 | ne, in primary forms. | 375.4 | 409.1 | 371.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | US\$/kg | 571 |
| 5201 | or combed. | 477.1 | 222.1 | 281.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | US\$/kg | 263 |
| 7901 |  | 203.6 | 188.7 | 203.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.6 | US\$/kg | 686 |
| 0809 | peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh. | 125.7 | 251.8 | 196.1 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 057 |
| 0806 |  | 159.5 | 179.7 | 224.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | US\$/kg | 057 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ |  | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 14929.5 | $\ldots$ | 36.7 | 100.0 |  |
| $0+1$ | 1472.3 | $\ldots$ | 39.9 | 9.9 |  |
| $2+4$ | 598.5 | $\ldots$ | 40.0 | 4.0 |  |
| 3 | 2465.8 | $\ldots$ | -7.5 | 16.5 |  |
| 5 | 596.9 | $\ldots$ | -11.0 | 4.0 |  |
| 6 | 2655.8 | $\ldots$ | 10.1 | 17.8 |  |
| 7 | 378.3 | $\ldots$ | 85.6 | 2.5 |  |
| 8 | 433.5 | $\ldots$ | 28.3 | 2.9 |  |
| 9 | 6328.4 | $\ldots$ | 101.0 | 42.4 |  |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
$0+1$ Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade



Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2018)


## Imports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 43.9, 19.0 and 12.3 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 " (HS code 8708) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea, accounting for respectively $22.1,19.4$ and 11.0 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2018 at 2.4 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 2.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |  | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 12034.9 | 17314.0 | 21867.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8708 Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05 . | 728.1 | 960.0 | 841.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 6.7 | US\$/kg | 784 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06). | 731.6 | 756.6 | 822.0 | 42.5 |  | 31.3 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 522.0 | 499.0 | 623.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 7210 Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel. | 294.9 | 359.5 | 373.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 674 |
| 8474 Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding | 138.9 | 309.7 | 538.2 |  |  |  |  | 728 |
| 4407 Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled. | 277.5 | 357.6 | 319.3 | 127.1 |  | 118.9 | US\$/m ${ }^{3}$ | 248 |
| 1701 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form. | 330.2 | 336.6 | 265.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 |  | US\$/kg | 061 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport.. | 155.3 | 319.2 | 440.2 | 17.4 | 19.2 | 17.4 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 8445 Machines for preparing textile fibres; spinning, doubling. | 152.2 | 394.5 | 301.7 | 33.0 | 61.8 |  | thsd US\$/unit | 724 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. | 174.3 | 274.9 | 364.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 041 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Viet Nam increased moderately by 8.6 percent to reach 264.6 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased moderately by 7.0 percent to reach 253.4 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3 ). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small surplus of 11.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Eastern Asia at -65.4 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Viet Nam were diversified amongst partners; imports were also diversified. The top 18 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 10 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2019, the value of exports of services of Viet Nam increased substantially by 12.0 percent, reaching 16.8 bIn US\$, while its imports of services increased slightly by 4.1 percent and reached 18.4 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a relatively small trade in services deficit of 1.6 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (SITC section 8) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 43.2, 28.6 and 10.9 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy" (HS code 8517) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were the United States, China and Japan, accounting for respectively 20.8, 16.3 and 7.7 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2019 at 11.8 bln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 3.2 bln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2019)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 215118.6 | 243698.7 | 264610.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8517 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy | 47703.8 | 53858.3 | 56358.9 |  |  |  |  | 764 |
| 8542 Electronic integrated circuits. | 6771.7 | 7891.4 | 11519.9 |  |  |  |  | 776 |
| 6404 Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather. | 7515.6 | 8251.9 | 9249.3 |  | 25.4 | 28.4 | US\$/pair | 851 |
| 6403 Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather. | 4553.7 | 5089.4 | 5602.3 | 35.0 | 39.6 | 42.5 | US\$/pair | 851 |
| 9403 Other furniture and parts thereof. | 4279.4 | 4606.9 | 5516.6 |  |  |  |  | 821 |
| 8544 Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable. | 3672.1 | 4236.2 | 4708.5 | 17.3 | 19.2 | 22.4 | US\$/kg | 773 |
| 8471 Automatic data processing machines and units thereof. | 3551.1 | 3500.3 | 3968.6 |  |  |  |  | 752 |
| 8443 Printing machinery used for printing by means of the printing type, blocks... | 3270.0 | 3677.4 | 3563.1 |  |  |  |  | 726 |
| 6110 Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waist-coats and similar articles. | 2915.5 | 3498.2 | 3934.3 | 11.7 |  |  | US\$/unit | 845 |
| 0801 Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried. | 3482.6 | 3290.7 | 3072.1 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 5.9 | US\$/kg | 057 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015-2019 | 2018-2019 |  |
| Total | 264610.3 | 13.0 | 8.6 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 24642.6 | 4.5 | -4.1 | 9.3 |
| 2+4 | 6380.1 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 2.4 |
| 3 | 3643.8 | -7.6 | -7.4 | 1.4 |
| 5 | 6549.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 2.5 |
| 6 | 28782.1 | 14.1 | 6.5 | 10.9 |
| 7 | 114436.5 | 17.2 | 11.8 | 43.2 |
| 8 | 75690.5 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 28.6 |
| 9 | 4485.1 | 63.6 | 15.1 | 1.7 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ |  |
| share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 253442.0 | 11.2 | 7.0 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 17460.7 | 8.8 | 1.9 | 6.9 |
| $2+4$ | 11944.1 | 9.4 | -1.7 | 4.7 |
| 3 | 15528.7 | 18.6 | 3.6 | 6.1 |
| 5 | 29674.9 | 10.2 | 2.3 | 11.7 |
| 6 | 49402.2 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 19.5 |
| 7 | 108746.6 | 11.5 | 14.5 | 42.9 |
| 8 | 16922.4 | 18.1 | 3.5 | 6.7 |
| 9 | 3762.5 | 43.3 | 10.4 | 1.5 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code |$\quad$ Description

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2019)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 42.9, 19.5 and 11.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Electronic integrated circuits" (HS code 8542) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were China, the Republic of Korea and Japan, accounting for respectively 28.4, 20.1 and 7.9 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2019 at 8.3 bln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 6.2 bln US\$ and "Construction services" (EBOPS code 249) at 1.2 bln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Yemen increased substantially by 53.9 percent to reach 23.8 mln US\$, while its merchandise imports increased substantially by 42.5 percent to reach 4.7 bIn US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a large deficit of 4.7 bln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Western Asia and Northern Africa at -2.1 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Yemen were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 3 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 12 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2015, the value of exports of services of Yemen decreased substantially by 74.9 percent, reaching 428.4 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 49.7 percent and reached 1.3 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 846.2 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) and "Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section $2+4$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 97.9, 0.8 and 0.6 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Wheat or meslin flour" (HS code 1101) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Egypt, Turkey and Pakistan, accounting for respectively 58.2, 34.2 and 12.2 percent of total exports. "Government services, n.i.e." (EBOPS code 291) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 166.0 mln US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 100.0 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 86.5 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { SITC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. |  |  | 23.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 1101 Wheat or meslin flour. |  |  | 14.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 046 |
| 1103 Cereal groats, meal and pellets. |  |  | 8.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 046 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. |  |  |  | 0.2 |  | US\$/kg | 041 |
| 0307 Molluscs, whether in shell or not. |  |  |  | 2.9 |  | US\$/kg | 036 |
| 2303 Residues of starch manufacture and similar residues. |  |  | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | US\$/kg | 081 |
| 1005 Maize (corn)... |  |  | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | US\$/kg | 044 |
| 0304 Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced). |  |  | ... | 4.5 |  | US\$/kg | 034 |
| 2106 Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included.. |  |  |  | 1.4 |  | US\$/kg | 098 |
| 7204 Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel. |  |  |  | 0.0 |  | US\$/kg | 282 |
| 0306 Crustaceans, whether in shell or not. |  | 0 | ... | 4.8 |  | US\$/kg | 036 |

Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $2015-2019$ | 2018 | 2019 |  |
| Share |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 23.8 | -53.5 | 53.9 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 23.3 | -47.2 | 54.4 | 97.9 |
| $2+4$ | 0.1 | -70.5 | -50.7 | 0.6 |
| 3 | 0.0 | -66.7 | $\ldots$ | 0.1 |
| 5 | 0.0 | -76.7 | 52.7 | 0.2 |
| 6 | 0.2 | -68.7 | 394.5 | 0.8 |
| 7 | 0.0 | -89.9 | -40.2 | 0.1 |
| 8 | 0.1 | -58.0 | 3850.9 | 0.4 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)
(BIn US\$ by SDG Regions
——Trade balance


Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Imports Profile:
"Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1), "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) and "Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively $38.1,28.4$ and 10.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were the United Arab Emirates, Oman and China, accounting for respectively 21.2, 9.5 and 8.4 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 744.9 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 204.9 mln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 143.0 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019


## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Zambia decreased substantially by 22.3 percent to reach 7.0 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 23.7 percent to reach 7.2 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 192.0 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with Europe at 2.3 bln US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Zambia were moderately concentrated amongst partners; imports were diversified. The top 4 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 13 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2017, the value of exports of services of Zambia decreased slightly by 2.3 percent, reaching 864.9 mln US\$, while its imports of services increased moderately by 9.5 percent and reached 1.5 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a moderate trade in services deficit of 642.2 mln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Goods classified chiefly by material" (SITC section 6), "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section 0+1) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 79.1, 6.9 and 5.0 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Copper; unrefined, copper anodes for electrolytic refining" (HS code 7402) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were Switzerland, China and Democratic Republic of the Congo, accounting for respectively 42.6, 17.2 and 9.6 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2017 at 652.6 mIn US\$, followed by "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 85.3 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at $48.8 \mathrm{mln} U S \$$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 7029.1 | 1.6 | -22.3 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 486.2 | -4.0 | -7.5 | 6.9 |
| 2+4 | 236.4 | -1.9 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| 3 | 76.2 | -9.0 | -17.7 | 1.1 |
| 5 | 350.9 | 17.1 | -4.5 | 5.0 |
| 6 | 5556.9 | 2.1 | -24.0 | 79.1 |
| 7 | 220.9 | 3.2 | 8.2 | 3.1 |
| 8 | 25.5 | -26.3 | -88.2 | 0.4 |
| 9 | 76.0 | -5.6 | -22.6 | 1.1 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 <br> SITC |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2019 | 2015-2019 | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 7221.1 | -2.3 | -23.7 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 423.8 | 1.4 | -1.3 | 5.9 |
| $2+4$ | 484.1 | -6.4 | -69.2 | 6.7 |
| 3 | 1256.0 | -6.7 | -6.0 | 17.4 |
| 5 | 1435.5 | 2.2 | -14.9 | 19.9 |
| 6 | 1014.8 | -4.1 | -9.8 | 14.1 |
| 7 | 2184.7 | -1.9 | -23.1 | 30.3 |
| 8 | 407.3 | 2.3 | -10.3 | 5.6 |
| 9 | 14.9 | 68.6 | -23.1 | 0.2 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2017)


Imports Profile:
"Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7), "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) and "Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 30.3, 19.9 and 17.4 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were South Africa, China and Democratic Republic of the Congo, accounting for respectively $30.0,13.9$ and 10.7 percent of total imports. "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2017 at 888.4 mIn US\$, followed by "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) at 223.3 mln US\$ and "Insurance services" (EBOPS code 253) at 124.9 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| code ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2017 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 7982.0 | 9462.4 | 7221.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 695.2 | 805.3 | 700.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 2603 Copper ores and concentrates. | 775.5 | 1071.7 | 154.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | US\$/kg | 283 |
| 2709 Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; crude. | 429.9 | 434.6 | 507.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | US\$/kg | 333 |
| 3102 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous.. | 383.9 | 270.5 | 161.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 147.5 | 267.5 | 178.7 |  |  |  |  | 782 |
| 8431 Parts suitable for use principally with the machinery of headings 84.25 . | 138.2 | 167.3 | 162.7 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 17.2 | US\$/kg | 723 |
| 3105 Mineral or chemical fertilisers. | 144.7 | 152.6 | 165.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 120.8 | 184.4 | 153.1 | 21.6 | 20.8 | 17.0 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 8474 Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding. | 168.8 | 158.7 | 116.8 |  |  |  |  | 728 |
| 7308 Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06). | 91.8 | 170.6 | 135.1 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 3.2 | US\$/kg | 691 |

## Overview:

In 2019, the value of merchandise exports of Zimbabwe increased moderately by 6.0 percent to reach 4.3 bln US\$, while its merchandise imports decreased substantially by 25.8 percent to reach 4.8 bln US\$ (see graph 1, table 2 and table 3). The merchandise trade balance recorded a relatively small deficit of 508.1 mln US\$ (see graph 1). The largest merchandise trade balance was with South-eastern Asia at -1.2 bIn US\$ (see graph 4). Merchandise exports in Zimbabwe were highly concentrated amongst partners; imports were moderately concentrated. The top 3 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of exports and 6 partners accounted for 80 percent or more of imports (see graph 5). In 2015, the value of exports of services of Zimbabwe increased moderately by 6.4 percent, reaching 386.7 mln US\$, while its imports of services decreased substantially by 21.7 percent and reached 1.5 bln US\$ (see graph 2). There was a large trade in services deficit of 1.1 bln US\$.

Graph 1: Total merchandise trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


## Exports Profile:

"Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils" (SITC section 2+4), "Not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (SITC section 9) and "Food, animals + beverages, tobacco" (SITC section $0+1$ ) were the largest commodity groups for exports in 2019, representing respectively 35.9, 24.9 and 23.4 percent of exported goods (see table 2). From 2017 to 2019, the largest export commodity was "Gold (including gold plated with platinum)" (HS code 7108) (see table 1). The top three destinations for merchandise exports were South Africa, Areas nes and the United Arab Emirates, accounting for respectively 53.9, 15.5 and 15.2 percent of total exports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of exports of services in 2015 at 174.8 mln US\$, followed by "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 89.4 mln US\$ and "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 71.6 mln US\$ (see graph 3).

Graph 2: Total services trade, by value (BIn US\$ by year)


Graph 3: Exports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)

Table 1: Top 10 export commodities 2017 to 2019


Table 2: Merchandise exports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

| SITC | 2019 | Avg. Growth rates2015-2019 2018-2019 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2019 \\ & \text { share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 4279.4 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 100.0 |
| 0+1 | 1002.8 | -2.3 | -3.3 | 23.4 |
| 2+4 | 1537.8 | 8.7 | 18.3 | 35.9 |
| 3 | 48.2 | -7.2 | 18.1 | 1.1 |
| 5 | 16.6 | -7.5 | -3.2 | 0.4 |
| 6 | 339.8 | -0.5 | -1.7 | 7.9 |
| 7 | 67.2 | 13.9 | 62.4 | 1.6 |
| 8 | 200.1 | 44.6 | 76.4 | 4.7 |
| 9 | 1066.8 | 11.6 | -6.6 | 24.9 |

Table 3: Merchandise imports by SITC
(Value in million US\$, growth and shares in percentage)

|  |  | Avg. Growth rates |  | 2019 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SITC | 2019 | $2015-2019$ | $2018-2019$ | share |
| Total | 4787.4 | -5.7 | -25.8 | 100.0 |
| $0+1$ | 274.8 | -25.0 | -52.6 | 5.7 |
| $2+4$ | 153.4 | -6.6 | -36.7 | 3.2 |
| 3 | 1461.4 | -2.0 | -19.9 | 30.5 |
| 5 | 894.6 | -1.8 | -27.5 | 18.7 |
| 6 | 620.7 | -2.6 | -15.1 | 13.0 |
| 7 | 1159.5 | -4.9 | -25.3 | 24.2 |
| 8 | 179.6 | -11.6 | -27.9 | 3.8 |
| 9 | 43.4 | 1.2 | 14.8 | 0.9 |

## SITC Legend

| SITC |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Description |

Total All commodities
0+1 Food, animals + beverages, tobacco
2+4 Crude materials + anim. \& veg. oils
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants
5 Chemicals
6 Goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Not classified elsewhere in the SITC

Graph 4: Merchandise trade balance
(Bln US\$ by SDG Regions in 2019)

Graph 5: Partner concentration of merchandise trade
(Cumulative share by ranked partners in 2019)


Graph 6: Imports of services by EBOPS category (\% share in 2015)


Imports Profile:
"Mineral fuels, lubricants" (SITC section 3), "Machinery and transport equipment" (SITC section 7) and "Chemicals" (SITC section 5) were the largest commodity groups for imports in 2019, representing respectively 30.5, 24.2 and 18.7 percent of imported goods (see table 3). From 2017 to 2019, the largest import commodity was "Petroleum oils, other than crude" (HS code 2710) (see table 4). The top three partners for merchandise imports were South Africa, Singapore and China, accounting for respectively $39.3,22.7$ and 7.8 percent of total imports. "Travel" (EBOPS code 236) accounted for the largest share of imports of services in 2015 at 476.2 mln US\$, followed by "Other business services" (EBOPS code 268) at 456.8 mln US\$ and "Transportation" (EBOPS code 205) at 455.1 mln US\$ (see graph 6).

Table 4: Top 10 import commodities 2017 to 2019

| 4-digit heading of Harmonized System 2012 | Value (million US\$) |  |  | Unit value |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SITC } \\ \text { code } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Unit |  |
| All Commodities. | 4962.1 | 6450.2 | 4787.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude. | 1266.1 | 1652.5 | 1312.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | US\$/kg | 334 |
| 8704 Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. | 107.8 | 220.8 | 141.0 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 1.7 | thsd US\$/unit | 782 |
| 3004 Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 ). | 126.2 | 173.6 | 163.2 | 37.4 |  | 17.1 | US\$/kg | 542 |
| 3102 Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous... | 97.1 | 201.6 | 113.4 | 0.4 |  | 0.5 | US\$/kg | 562 |
| 8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport. | 125.3 | 231.2 | 46.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 3.0 | thsd US\$/unit | 781 |
| 2716 Electrical energy.. | 178.1 | 107.8 | 94.2 | 48.1 | 66.7 | 53.1 | US\$/MWh | 351 |
| 1507 Soya-bean oil and its fractions. | 102.3 | 123.0 | 72.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | US\$/kg | 421 |
| 3808 Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides. | 61.1 | 124.7 | 85.4 | 6.0 |  | 8.9 | US\$/kg | 591 |
| 1006 Rice. | 98.9 | 113.1 | 50.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | US\$/kg | 042 |
| 1001 Wheat and meslin. | 76.5 | 106.9 | 51.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | US\$/kg | 041 |

## Country, Regional and World Trade Profiles

General notes:
For further information on sources, method of estimation, currency conversion, period, country nomenclature and regional groupings, please see the Introduction.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ https://comtrade.un.org

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publications

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ At its forty-first session, held from 23 to 26 February 2010, the Statistical Commission adopted the revised recommendations "International merchandise trade statistics: concepts and definitions 2010" (IMTS 2010) which provide very important amendments while retaining the existing conceptual framework contained in the previous recommendations. The publication is available under Statistical Papers, Series M No. 52, Rev. 3 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XVII.13) and electronically at: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publications/catalogue/.

[^3]:    ${ }^{4}$ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 6 (E/1993/26), para. 162 (d).
    ${ }^{5}$ See Customs Co-operation Council, The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, Brussels, 1989.
    ${ }^{6}$ See World Customs Organization, Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, Sixth Edition (2017), Brussels 2017.
    ${ }^{7}$ Standard International Trade Classification, Original, Statistical Papers, Series M No.10, Second Edition, 1951 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.51.XVII.1); subsequent editions are published as United Nations publications under Series M No. 34 .
    ${ }^{8}$ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 4 (E/1993/24), para. 24 (c).

[^4]:    ${ }^{9} \mathrm{https}: / /$ comtrade.un.org/survey/Reports/byCountry
    ${ }^{10}$ At its forty-first session, held from 23 to 26 February 2010, the Statistical Commission adopted the revised "Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services" (MSITS 2010), which sets out an internationally agreed framework for the compilation and reporting of statistics of international trade in services and align with the revisions of well-established revised international statistical standards. The publication is available under Statistical Papers, Series M No. 86, Rev. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.10.XVII.14) and electronically at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade.
    ${ }^{11}$ International Monetary Fund. Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6). 2009. http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf. The previous edition of this manual was the Fifth Edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5), which was published in 1992.

[^5]:    ${ }^{12}$ The full detailed EBOPS 2002 classification is available as an on-line annex to the MSITS 2002. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradekb/Knowledgebase/EBOPS-2002

[^6]:    ${ }^{13}$ https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/

[^7]:    ${ }^{14}$ For the application of HH index to measure partner concentration in merchandise trade, no thresholds are known to be established. Users might wish to define a specific limit of the HH index to indicate low concentration and a limit to indicate high concentration. However, based on the analyses of the data presented in the yearbook, following thresholds were applied to determine level of concentration of merchandise trade, both exports and imports: $\mathrm{HH}<$ $0.15 \rightarrow$ Diversified; $0.15<\mathrm{HH}<0.25 \rightarrow$ Moderately concentrated; $\mathrm{HH}>0.25 \rightarrow$ Highly concentrated.
    ${ }^{15}$ The conversion tables are available on the website of UNSD at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/classifications/correspondence-tables.asp.

[^8]:    ${ }^{16}$ Detailed information on the data conversions used for UN Comtrade can be found on the website of the United Nations Statistics Division at: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/classifications/correspondence-tables.asp.
    ${ }^{17}$ Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3, Statistical Papers, Series M No.34/Rev.3, (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XVII.12). SITC, Revision 4 was accepted by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its thirty-seventh session in March 2006 (see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 4, (E/CN.3/2006/32), chapter III, para. 26 (b)). Yet, it will require several years until a time series of data according to SITC, Revision 4 will be sufficiently long for publication.

[^9]:    18 World Customs Organization, Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, Sixth Edition (2017) (HS 2017); World Customs Organization, Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, Fifth Edition (2012) (HS 2012); World Customs Organization, Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, Fourth Edition (2007) (HS 2007); World Customs Organization, Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, Third Edition (2002) (HS 2002); World Customs Organization, Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, Second Edition (1996) (HS 1996); World Customs Organization, Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (1992) (HS 1992).
    ${ }^{19}$ The IMF is only presenting data on a BPM6 basis (which corresponds to the EBOPS 2010 classification) for data from 2009 onwards.
    ${ }^{20}$ Due to data limitations for some countries and for some periods, conversion from EBOPS2010 classification to EBOPS2002 classification may not always be complete, which may result in a break in series. Such instances are noted in footnotes on the individual country pages.
    ${ }^{21} \mathrm{https}: / / \mathrm{www} . i m f$. org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/bpm6faq.pdf

[^10]:    ${ }^{22}$ See https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/data/tables.asp\#quarterlyconversion.
    ${ }^{23}$ Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use, Series M No. 49, Rev.4, (United Nations publication, Sales No. M.98.XVII.9). The latest information is available online at: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/.

[^11]:    ${ }^{24}$ For the composition of the regions, see https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups.
    ${ }^{25}$ Note that a few countries belong to multiple trade or economic integration agreements.

[^12]:    In 2014, the reported share of non-standard HS codes was relatively high.

[^13]:    *As of 2003, trade in services data including "travel" category.

[^14]:    *Special trade system up to 2007.

[^15]:    *General Extra-EU/Special Intra-EU

[^16]:    *From 2009 to 2014, merchandise trade includes re-exports.

[^17]:    *Merchandise imports data follows special trade system up to 2007

[^18]:    *As of 2011, trade in services data reflect the improvement of the coverage of balance of payments statistics that was implemented in September 2012.

[^19]:    *Trade in services data limitations result in an imperfect conversion from EBOPS2010 to EBOPS2002 beginning in 2011.

[^20]:    *Merchandise trade data up to 2009 reported by fiscal year and beginning 2010 reported by calendar year

[^21]:    *Special trade system up to 2008.

[^22]:    *As of 2010, trade in services data reflect improvement of the coverage of balance of payments statistics.

[^23]:    *Data up to 2011 refer to former Sudan (including South Sudan) and data beginning 2012 is attributed to Sudan without South Sudan.

