
Committee on Trade and Development

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

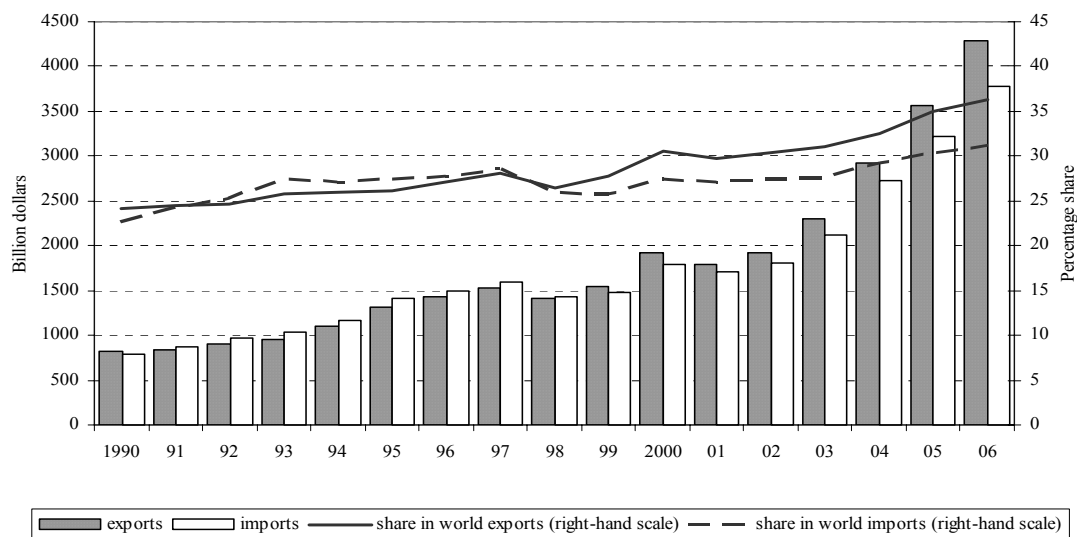
1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat to assist the Committee on Trade and Development in meeting its requirement to continuously review the participation of developing economy Members in the multilateral trading system. It updates previous studies on this topic produced for the Committee in 1997, 2000, 2002 and 2004¹, and is intended to highlight recent trends and salient features of trade by developing economies during the period 2000 to 2006. Greater attention is paid to developments since 2003 in order to reduce the amount of overlap with the earlier studies. The organization of the paper has been revised in order to focus more on merchandise trade by product and to provide enhanced coverage of trade in commercial services.

¹ The 2004 document is WT/COMTD/W/136/Rev.1.

II. OVERVIEW

A. MERCHANDISE TRADE

Chart 1: Merchandise trade of developing economies, 1990-2006
(Billion dollars and percentage)



2. The global macroeconomic environment between 2000 and 2006 has been characterized by a slowdown followed by a strong recovery, and this is reflected in the trade performance of developing economies. The average annual growth of world real growth domestic product (GDP) from 2000 to 2003 was 1.9 per cent. During this period, developing economies averaged 3.9 per cent real growth per year, while developed economies only increased by 1.4 per cent per year. From 2003 to 2006, average annual GDP growth improved to 3.6 per cent for the world, 7.0 per cent for developing economies, and 2.7 per cent for developed economies. Over the entire 2000 to 2006 period, GDP growth for the world was 2.6 per cent on average, while it was 5.2 per cent for developing economies and 1.9 per cent for developed ones. The slower economic growth during the earlier period can be attributed in part to the global IT crisis, which had a disproportionate impact on developing Asia, but also affected economies worldwide.

3. The resumption of rapid growth in developing economies from 2003 onward can be attributed to a number of factors, including higher prices for primary commodities such as fuels and mining products, the continuing export-driven boom in China, and a world economy rebounding from the IT crisis that began in 2000. It is difficult to draw meaningful conclusions about the collective trade performance of developing economies from aggregate figures, since they make up such a large and heterogeneous group. The group consists of 154 countries and territories, and includes both low-income and high-income economies, industrial and non-industrial economies, and a variety of intermediate cases. It also includes both major exporters and importers of primary products, prices of which have increased substantially in recent years, thereby contributing to the rising export and import totals for the group as a whole.² To better understand the dynamics of merchandise trade for developing economies, it is helpful to break down the data into three major product groups (agricultural products, fuels and mining products, and manufactures). These groups provide the main focus for section III, although trade by region is also considered.

² See Appendix Table 6 for details on commodity price increases in recent years.

Table 1: Growth of merchandise trade by region and selected economy, 2000-06

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Annual percentage change				Value	Annual percentage change			
	2006	2000-2006	2003-2006	2005	2006	2006	2000-2006	2003-2006	2005	2006
World ^a	11783	11	17	14	16	12113	11	17	13	15
Developing Economies ^a	4281	14	23	22	20	3772	13	21	18	17
Latin America	680	11	21	20	20	630	8	20	18	19
Mexico	250	7	15	13	17	268	7	15	13	15
Other Latin America	430	14	25	25	21	362	10	24	23	22
Brazil	137	16	23	23	16	96	8	24	17	24
Developing Europe	109	20	23	17	18	189	17	23	17	18
Turkey	85	21	22	16	16	138	17	26	20	18
Africa	363	16	27	30	21	290	14	21	22	14
Northern Africa	132	16	30	38	21	87	11	18	18	9
Sub-Saharan Africa	231	16	26	26	22	202	16	23	24	17
South Africa	58	12	17	12	13	77	17	25	17	24
Middle East	645	16	29	35	19	381	15	22	20	15
Developing Asia ^a	2482	15	22	19	20	2281	14	21	18	17
NICS (6) ^a	1135	10	17	12	15	1047	9	19	14	16
China	969	25	30	28	27	791	23	24	18	20
Other	377	11	19	21	19	443	15	24	27	17
Memorandum items:										
LDCs (Least developed countries)	106	20	32	36	28	102	15	19	22	18
Developed Economies	7077	9	13	9	12	8060	10	14	11	13
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	426	20	30	28	25	282	23	29	25	30

^a Excluding Hong Kong, China re-exports.

Source: WTO Secretariat

4. The share of developing economies in world merchandise exports increased significantly between 2003 and 2006, rising from 31 to 36 per cent in just three years. The value of developing economy exports grew 23 per cent per year on average during this period, substantially faster than the 6 per cent growth recorded during 2000 to 2003. Merchandise imports also accelerated during 2003 to 2006, with average annual growth of 21 per cent. This helped boost the share of developing economies in world imports from 27 per cent in 2003 to 31 per cent in 2006. These increases were supported by strong world demand, especially on the part of the United States and other developed economies, and by the emergence of large developing economies, especially China and India, as engines of growth in the world economy. (See Appendix Tables 7 and 8 for details in individual economies.)

5. All developing regions had export and import growth above the world average during 2003 to 2006, including Latin America, which had experienced below average growth between 2000 and 2003. (See Table 1 for growth rates of exports and imports by developing region.) This is not to suggest that all developing economies participated actively in the world economy during this period. Appendix Table 13 lists 29 developing economies where per capita merchandise exports were less than US\$100 in 2006. Of these, 22 were African countries, seven of which registered a decline in per capita exports between 2000 and 2006.

6. The growing merchandise trade of developing economies during 2003 to 2006 was preceded by a period of stagnation from 2000 to 2003, when their shares in world merchandise exports and imports remained more or less unchanged. However, as illustrated by Chart 1, the improved trade performance of developing economies since 2003 represents the resumption of an earlier trend of

growing trade for these economies. From 1990 to 2006, both exports and imports of developing economies grew faster than the world average, and their shares in world exports and imports rose from 23 to 35 per cent and from 21 to 28 per cent, respectively. The growth of developing economies' trade over the 1990 to 2006 period was occasionally halted by events such as the Asian financial crisis of 1997, the bursting of the IT bubble in late 2000 and 9/11 in 2001, but the overall trend has been consistently upwards. One notable feature of Chart 1 is that imports of developing economies exceeded exports from 1991 to 1998, possibly due to the low oil prices during these years.

7. China was the leading merchandise exporter among developing economies in 2006, with exports of US\$969 billion representing 8 per cent of world exports, double the 4 per cent it achieved in 2000. China's share in the exports of developing economies also rose from 13 to 23 per cent between 2000 and 2006, a ten point increase in six years. China's exports of merchandise increased by 21 per cent per year on average during 2000 to 2003, and by 30 per cent per year during 2003 to 2006. By comparison, exports of developing economies other than China grew at an average annual rate of 4 per cent in 2000 to 2003, and 21 per cent during 2003 to 2006. Export growth of the Asian NICS(6)³ group, which shipped US\$1,135 billion worth of goods to other countries in 2006, was in line with the world average of 17 per cent, but slower than the 23 per cent recorded by developing economies overall. Mexico exported US\$250 billion worth of merchandise in 2006, mostly to North America. Mexico's exports during the 2003 to 2006 period grew 15 per cent per year on average, after stagnating during 2000 to 2003. Brazil's exports of US\$137 billion in 2006 represented a 16 per cent increase over the previous year, while India's shipments of merchandise worth US\$120 billion were 21 per cent greater than in 2005. Least-developed country (LDC) exports increased 32 per cent per year between 2003 and 2005, and their imports expanded by 19 per cent during the same period. See Table 1 and Appendix Tables 7 and 8 for details on individual countries and regions.

8. Out of 149 developing economies for which data are available, 78 (52 per cent) experienced merchandise export growth above the world average during 2006. Economies with above average merchandise export growth included rapidly growing Asian economies such as China, Singapore, Thailand and India, as well as petroleum exporters like Mexico, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Indonesia. Those with below average, and indeed negative, merchandise export growth were dominated by small island nations like Grenada, Montserrat and Dominica. The economies with stagnant merchandise exports in 2006 were mostly African (e.g. Tanzania, Senegal, Burundi, Kenya and Botswana.) However, Sub-Saharan Africa's overall merchandise exports grew by 22 per cent during 2006, slightly faster than developing economies as a whole (see Table 1).

9. Oil producing economies have experienced robust export growth in recent years as a result of rising petroleum prices. Major oil exporters such as Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Venezuela, saw their exports increase by more than 30 per cent per year on average between 2003 and 2006, while Angola and Trinidad and Tobago both experienced export growth in excess of 45 per cent in 2006. (Trinidad and Tobago is a large exporter of liquefied natural gas – LNG.) Non-fuel mining products experienced similar price increases since 2003, but their potential economic impact is less because the value of this trade is so much smaller than world trade in fuels. Commodity prices for certain agricultural products (e.g. wheat, rubber) have risen sharply in recent years, but price increases have been more moderate for agriculture as a whole (see Appendix Table 6).

³ Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Singapore; Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei); and Thailand.

10. China was the largest single merchandise importer in 2006, with imports worth US\$791 billion, 20 per cent more than in 2005. Taken together, the NICS(6) economies imported even more, with imports worth US\$1,047 billion. Other major importers in 2006 included Mexico, India and Turkey, with imports of US\$268 billion, US\$175 billion and US\$238 billion, respectively.

11. The collective trade surplus of developing economies more than doubled between 2003 and 2006, rising from US\$177 billion to US\$509 billion. As noted above, a large part of this increase can be attributed to higher prices for the of primary products exports, particularly fuels and mining products. However, large oil exporters are a small minority among developing economies, so this aggregate figure may mask large differences in the impact of prices on individual developing economies. Table 2 lists the developing economies with the largest merchandise trade surpluses and deficits in 2006. Oil exporters make up a majority of the economies with the largest surpluses, although China and members of the NICS(6) group of newly industrialized countries are well represented. However, among economies with large merchandise trade deficits, only Mexico and South Africa are net exporters of fuels and mining products, while the rest are net importers. The LDCs also recorded a merchandise trade surplus for the first time.

Table 2: Developing economies with large merchandise trade surpluses and deficits, 2006

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Surplus 2006		Deficit 2006		
	Value	Per cent of GDP	Value	Per cent of GDP	
China	177.5	6.7	India	54.6	6.2
Saudi Arabia	143.2	41.1	Turkey	52.8	13.5
United Arab Emirates	41.6	24.7	South Africa	18.9	7.4
Brazil	41.6	3.9	Mexico	17.7	2.1
Kuwait	39.7	41.3	Hong Kong, China ^a	13.1	6.9
Algeria	33.2	29	Pakistan	12.9	10
Singapore	33.1	25.1	Croatia	11.1	26.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	32.6	64.7	Morocco	10.9	18.9
Bolivarian Rep. of Venezuela	31.6	17.4	Egypt	6.9	6.4
Nigeria	30.2	26.2	Lebanon	6.8	30.2
Malaysia	29.5	19.6	Serbia	6.7	21.3
Angola	23.4	53.5	Cuba	6.7	...
Indonesia	23.2	6.4	Jordan	6.3	43.8
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	22.6	10.6	Guatemala	5.9	16.7
Taipei, Chinese	20.7	5.8	Viet Nam	4.8	7.9

^a Refers to domestic exports and retained imports.

Source: WTO Secretariat

B. TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES

12. In 2006, developing economies' exports of commercial services grew by 16 per cent, outpacing the world average of 12 per cent. Developed economies accounted for the bulk of world commercial services exports (72 per cent in 2006 including intra-trade of the European Communities), but the share of developing economies has now reached 26 per cent, and is likely to continue to rise in the future given current trends. The developing region with the fastest growth of commercial services exports during 2000 to 2006 was developing Asia (14 per cent), followed by Africa (13 per cent), Middle East (12 per cent), developing Europe (8 per cent), and Latin America (7 per cent).

13. Imports of commercial services by developing economies also expanded faster than the world average in 2006, with a growth rate of 15 per cent, compared to 9 per cent for imports of developed economies. The developing region with the fastest growing commercial services imports during 2000 to 2006 was Africa (14 per cent), followed by the Middle East and developing Asia (both with

13 per cent), developing Europe (10 per cent) and Latin America (6 per cent). See Table 3 for commercial services export and import growth by developing region.

Table 3: Trade in commercial services by region and selected economy, 2000-06

	(Billion dollars and percentage)									
	Exports					Imports				
	Value	Annual percentage change				Value	Annual percentage change			
	2006	2000-2006	2003-2006	2005	2006	2006	2000-2006	2003-2006	2005	2006
World	2756	11	14	11	12	2648	10	14	11	11
Developing economies	722	12	18	15	16	786	12	18	17	15
Latin America	93	7	14	17	11	103	6	15	18	13
Mexico	16	3	10	15	2	23	5	9	9	9
Other Latin America	76	8	15	18	13	80	7	16	21	14
Brazil	18	12	23	28	20	27	10	23	38	21
Developing Europe	40	8	9	11	-4	19	10	14	14	-3
Turkey	24	3	10	13	-8	10	5	16	16	-2
Africa	64	13	15	12	11	81	14	19	21	13
Northern Africa	32	12	16	9	12	22	10	19	21	9
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	13	14	15	10	59	15	19	21	14
South Africa	12	16	13	15	8	14	16	21	18	18
Middle East	65	12	15	14	14	103	13	19	19	16
Developing Asia	460	14	21	15	19	480	13	19	16	16
NICS (6)	254	10	15	10	14	255	10	15	12	13
China	91	20	25	19	24	100	19	22	16	21
Other	114	21	33	28	28	125	16	24	24	21
Memorandum items:										
LDCs (Least developed countries)	12	11	15	10	15	31	15	21	25	15
Developed Economies	1983	10	13	10	11	1793	9	12	8	9
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	51	19	24	20	23	70	20	21	19	16

Source: WTO Secretariat

14. Developing economies as a whole showed a US\$63 billion deficit in commercial services trade for 2006, but this global figure includes both large exporters and large importers of commercial services. The largest net exporters of commercial services were Hong Kong, China; Turkey; and India with respective (surplus) balances of US\$36 billion, US\$13 billion and US\$10 billion. The developing economies with the largest trade deficits in commercial services were the Republic of Korea (US\$19 billion), Indonesia (US\$18 billion), United Arab Emirates (US\$16 billion), Saudi Arabia (US\$12 billion) and Brazil (US\$9 billion). All developing regions other than developing Europe experienced deficits in commercial services trade in 2006. In particular, LDCs recorded a relatively large deficit.

III. MERCHANDISE TRADE BY PRODUCT GROUP AND REGION

A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

15. The value of world agriculture exports grew 11 per cent in nominal terms in 2006. This was faster than the 8 per cent growth recorded in 2005, but still slower than the previous two years, when world agriculture exports increased by more than 15 per cent per year on average. Part of this increase can be explained by sharp increases in prices for cereal grains in 2006, especially for wheat and barley. Agriculture exports of developing economies outpaced exports for the world as a whole in 2006, with year-on-year growth of 14 per cent over 2005. The share of agriculture exports of developing economies in world agriculture trade was 33 per cent, slightly higher than the 30 per cent recorded in 2000. Developing economies' imports of agriculture increased 17 per cent in 2006, and their share in world agriculture trade rose to 29 per cent from 27 per cent in 2000. The LDC agriculture exports in 2006 represented less than 2 per cent of total world agriculture trade. See Appendix Tables 14 and 15 for the evolution of developing economy exports by product.

16. The leading exporter of agricultural products among developing economies was Brazil, which shipped nearly US\$40 billion of food and agricultural raw materials to other countries in 2006, 13 per cent more than in the previous year. Brazil was followed by China, Thailand and Argentina, whose 2006 exports increased by 13, 21 and 11 per cent, respectively. The ten leading developing economy exporters were collectively responsible for nearly US\$200 billion of agricultural exports in 2006, or 21 per cent of world trade in agricultural products (see Table 4).

17. The largest developing economy importer of agricultural products was China, with shipments valued at US\$51.7 billion, representing 5 per cent of the world total. China was followed by the Republic of Korea and Mexico, with import shares in world agriculture trade of 1.9 and 1.8 per cent, respectively. The ten leading developing economy agriculture importers were collectively responsible for nearly 15 per cent of world agriculture imports, worth US\$147.4 billion (see Table 4).

Table 4: Leading developing economy exporters and importers of agricultural products

	(Billion dollars and percentage)										
	Value		Share in World			Annual percentage change					
	2006	1980	1990	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2004	2005	2006
Exports											
Brazil	39.5	3.38	2.36	2.80	4.18	17	16	18	27	14	13
China	32.5	1.47	2.43	2.97	3.45	12	11	14	9	19	13
Thailand	21.6	1.24	1.88	2.21	2.29	10	7	13	13	4	21
Argentina	21.3	1.91	1.80	2.16	2.26	10	8	12	13	12	11
Indonesia	18.3	1.60	1.00	1.41	1.94	15	7	24	27	16	30
Malaysia	15.6	1.99	1.81	1.45	1.65	12	13	11	14	2	16
Mexico	14.7	0.76	0.84	1.65	1.56	8	3	14	13	13	17
India ^a	14.4	0.95	0.85	1.16	1.53	14	7	22	8	26	34
Chile	11.5	0.38	0.67	1.16	1.22	10	5	15	22	11	14
Turkey ^a	8.7	0.63	0.80	0.69	0.92	15	10	19	23	28	7
Above 10	198.1	14.3	14.4	17.7	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports											
China	51.7	2.07	1.77	3.28	5.16	18	16	19	39	7	14
Korea, Republic of	18.6	1.50	2.15	2.15	1.86	6	4	9	11	5	11
Mexico	18.5	1.20	1.21	1.84	1.84	9	8	10	11	7	12
Hong Kong, China	11.9	1.19	1.88	1.97	1.19	0	-3	3	3	-1	7
retained imports ^b	7.8	0.95	1.04	1.09	0.78	3	0	6	9	3	7
Taipei, Chinese	9.7	1.10	1.40	1.32	0.97	3	0	7	13	5	2
United Arab Emirates ^a	8.8	0.32	0.39	0.65	0.88	15	7	23	31	17	22
Saudi Arabia ^a	8.6	1.48	0.79	0.95	0.86	7	3	11	12	31	-6
Malaysia	8.5	0.47	0.54	0.77	0.85	11	4	18	37	3	17
India ^a	7.8	0.47	0.39	0.65	0.78	12	18	7	7	7	7
Indonesia	7.5	0.56	0.48	0.96	0.75	5	-3	12	25	11	2
Above 10	147.4	10.1	10.2	13.7	14.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

^aIncludes WTO estimates.

^bRetained imports are estimated by subtracting re-exports from total imports.

Source: WTO Secretariat

B. FUELS AND MINING PRODUCTS

18. Perhaps the most important shock to the world economy in recent years has been the rise in fuel prices. From a low of US\$12 per barrel in 1998, the price of light, sweet crude oil has risen to over US\$90 per barrel at the time this study was written.⁴ As illustrated by Appendix Table 6, prices of crude petroleum more than doubled between 2000 and 2006.

19. Non-fuel minerals have experienced equally dramatic price increases in recent years, but fuel exports of developing economies were more than five times as large as exports of non-fuel minerals in 2006. As a result, fuels tend to dominate in aggregate figures for fuels and mining products. (See Appendix Tables 14 and 15 for the evolution of developing economy exports by product.)

20. Rising fuel prices affect developing economies in two distinct ways. First, many of the leading petroleum exporters are developing economies, so higher fuel prices tend to boost the export earnings of these countries. On the other hand, developing economies that are experiencing rapid economic growth also face rising energy requirements, so higher fuel prices tend to boost the value of their imports. Chart 2 displays this upward trend in the value of exports and imports of fuels. Table 5 shows fuels and mining products together, but the trend is similar to the one for fuels alone.

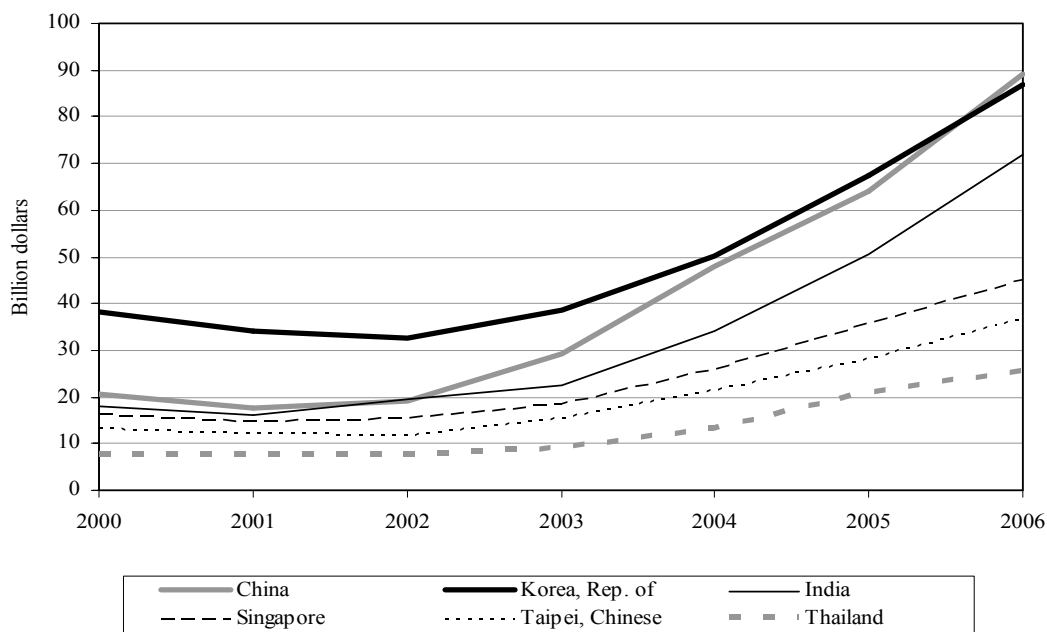
21. Other factors that interact with oil prices to impact developing economies include their level of industrialization, the extent of their dependence on imports of oil, and their choice of exchange rate regime. According to the US Federal Reserve⁵, between 2000 and 2006, the US dollar depreciated approximately 19 per cent against a basket of currencies that circulate widely outside of their country of issue, but against currencies that do not circulate widely the depreciation was only 4 per cent. To the extent that a economy's currency is closely linked to a depreciating US dollar, it will experience a bigger increase in the cost of its imports (or alternatively, the value of its exports). Countries whose currencies have appreciated against the dollar will probably still experience higher fuel costs due to the magnitude of the oil price rise, but the impact would be blunted by the greater purchasing power of their currencies.

⁴ The spot price of Brent Crude on 1 November 2007 was US\$93.95.

⁵ Statistical Supplement to the Federal Reserve Bulletin, through September 2007.

Chart 2: Leading developing economy exporters and importers of fuels, 2000-2006
(Billion dollars)

(b) Importers



22. Developing economies were responsible for more than half of the world's exports of fuels and mining products in 2006 (52 per cent). Their share in world exports was almost unchanged since 2000, when they recorded a 53 per cent share. Compared to other goods exported by the developing economies, the value of these exports was significantly higher due to increased petroleum prices over the period. The US\$1214 billion worth of fuels and mining products that developing economies shipped to other countries in 2006 was 2.6 times the value of their 2000 exports in nominal terms. The leading developing economy exporters of fuels (apart from mining products) in 2006 were Saudi Arabia (10.7 per cent of world exports), United Arab Emirates (3.9 per cent), Iran (3.6 per cent) and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (3.3 per cent).

Table 5: Leading developing economy exporters and importers of fuels and mining products

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in World			Annual percentage change					
	2006	1980	1990	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2004	2005	2006
Exports											
Saudi Arabia ^a	189.44	19.34	8.26	8.19	8.32	18	5	32	35	46	17
United Arab Emirates ^a	73.86	3.46	3.04	3.35	3.24	17	3	33	30	40	29
Iran, Islamic Rep. of ^a	65.07	2.09	3.45	2.98	2.86	17	4	30	25	34	33
Bolivarian Rep. of Venezuela ^a	59.88	3.36	3.12	3.49	2.63	12	-8	36	47	44	19
Algeria	53.96	2.45	2.57	2.50	2.37	16	2	33	35	47	19
Kuwait ^a	52.48	3.13	1.33	2.10	2.30	19	2	40	38	58	25
Nigeria ^a	47.84	4.46	2.70	2.20	2.10	17	2	33	40	38	24
Mexico	44.67	2.02	2.33	2.11	1.96	16	4	30	28	36	25
Indonesia	39.68	2.97	2.53	2.18	1.74	13	4	23	14	33	23
Singapore	39.38	1.08	2.13	1.73	1.73	18	1	37	45	37	29
Above 10	666.25	44.35	31.45	30.84	29.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports											
China	158.27	0.18	0.55	3.72	6.76	29	16	45	70	34	32
Korea, Republic of	111.73	1.39	3.07	5.15	4.77	16	1	32	35	30	31
India ^a	73.01	1.23	1.65	2.22	3.12	24	8	42	53	48	27
Taipei, Chinese	52.62	1.09	1.79	2.12	2.25	18	4	35	45	23	37
Singapore	50.35	1.29	2.13	2.01	2.15	18	3	36	42	36	30
Thailand	32.09	0.57	0.84	1.04	1.37	23	7	41	49	48	25
Turkey ^a	27.74	0.69	1.14	1.06	1.18	19	8	31	38	34	23
Brazil	23.32	2.11	1.40	1.17	1.00	14	-3	34	54	17	35
Mexico	22.57	0.21	0.40	0.96	0.96	17	2	35	36	42	28
Indonesia	19.99	0.35	0.60	0.80	0.85	18	9	28	44	44	1
Above 10	571.68	9.11	13.57	20.25	24.41	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Includes WTO estimates.

Source: WTO Secretariat

23. The share of developing economies in world fuels and mining products imports rose from 29 per cent in 2000 to 32 per cent in 2006. The higher demand for fuels and commodities also benefited other developing economies: in 2006, 76 per cent of developing economy fuels and mining products imports came from other developing economies. Among developing economies, the leading importers of fuels in 2006 were China (4.9 per cent), Korea (4.8 per cent), India (4.0 per cent) and Singapore (2.5 per cent).

24. Prices of minerals and non-ferrous metals grew even faster than fuel prices during 2000 to 2006, with non-fuel minerals rising 2.65 times over the period compared to 2.23 for fuels (see Appendix Table 6).

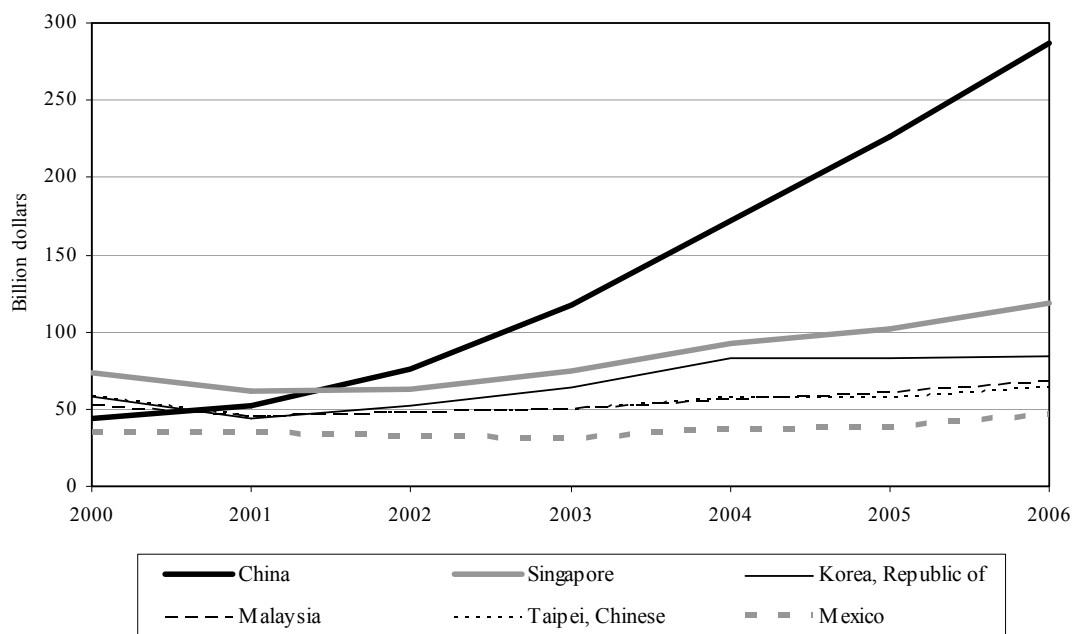
C. MANUFACTURES

25. Developing economy exports of manufactures more than doubled in nominal terms between 2000 and 2006, rising from US\$1,265 billion to US\$2,682 billion dollars. Their share in world exports of manufactures also rose from 27 per cent in 2000 to 32 per cent in 2006, a five point increase in six years. Much of this increase can be attributed to the performance of the leading developing economy exporters, especially China. Manufactures exports of developing economies are still concentrated in a handful of countries. As shown in Table 6, the top ten developing economy

exporters of manufactured goods accounted for 26 per cent of world manufactures exports in 2006, leaving just 6 per cent for the remaining 144 developing economies. The leading developing economy exporters of manufactures in 2006 were China; Hong Kong, China (including re-exports); Korea; Singapore; and Chinese Taipei. The growth of China's exports of manufactures between 2000 and 2006 was the most impressive among the top ten, averaging 26 per cent growth per year over the period.

26. The most important category of manufactured goods for export in 2006 was office and telecom equipment, which accounted for 29 per cent of developing economy manufactures exports, followed by clothing (8 per cent) and automotive products (6 per cent). As illustrated in Chart 3, China has attained a dominant position in office and telecom exports, having risen from sixth place in 2000 to uncontested leadership in 2006.

Chart 3: Leading developing economy exporters of office and telecom equipment
(Billion dollars)



27. Developing economy exports of clothing show a familiar pattern, with China advancing rapidly and other exporters either declining or growing more slowly than before. Chart 4 illustrates this, with Chinese exports increasing dramatically beginning in 2001 and other countries' exports staying flat. It is interesting to note that Chinese exports began to take off when China joined the WTO in 2001, a few years before the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) expired in January 2005. It is sometimes argued that a benefit of the multilateral trading system is that it makes the trade environment more predictable, thereby facilitating investment decisions for firms. In this case, clothing manufacturers may have anticipated the end of the ATC by shifting some of their production in advance.

28. Clothing has been an important export industry for many smaller Latin American economies, especially those in Central America and the Caribbean. With some exceptions, these countries' exports have either stagnated or declined in the face of increased competition since the expiry of the ATC, as illustrated by Chart 5.

29. Despite the prominence of China in world clothing exports and the more stringent competition facing exporters since the end of the ATC, many developing countries continue to expand their clothing exports, including Colombia (6 per cent growth in 2006), and Peru (14 per cent), although at rates that are not as robust as they had been in the recent past.

Chart 4: Leading developing economy exporters of clothing, 2000-06
(Billion dollars)

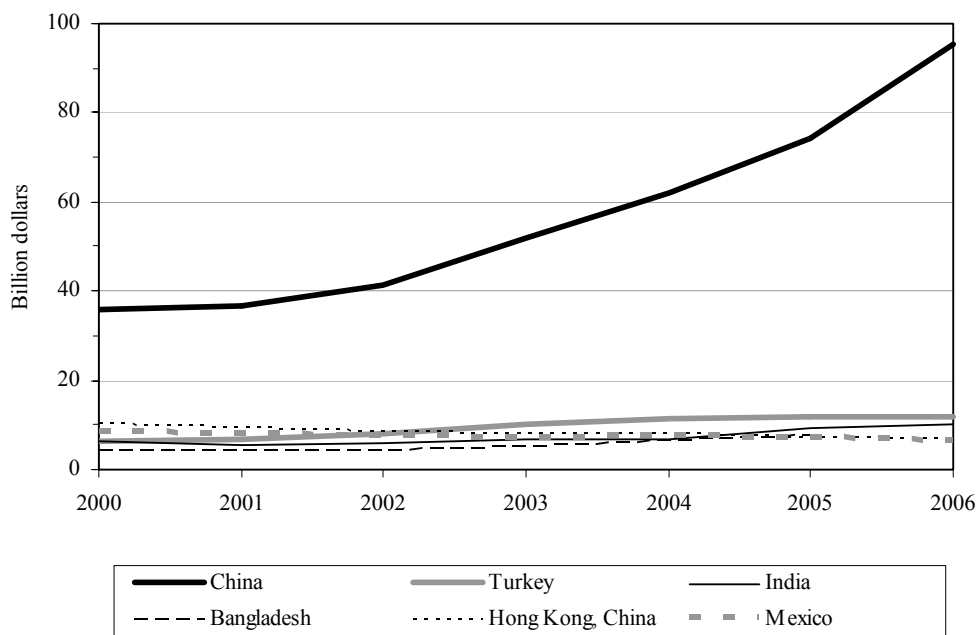
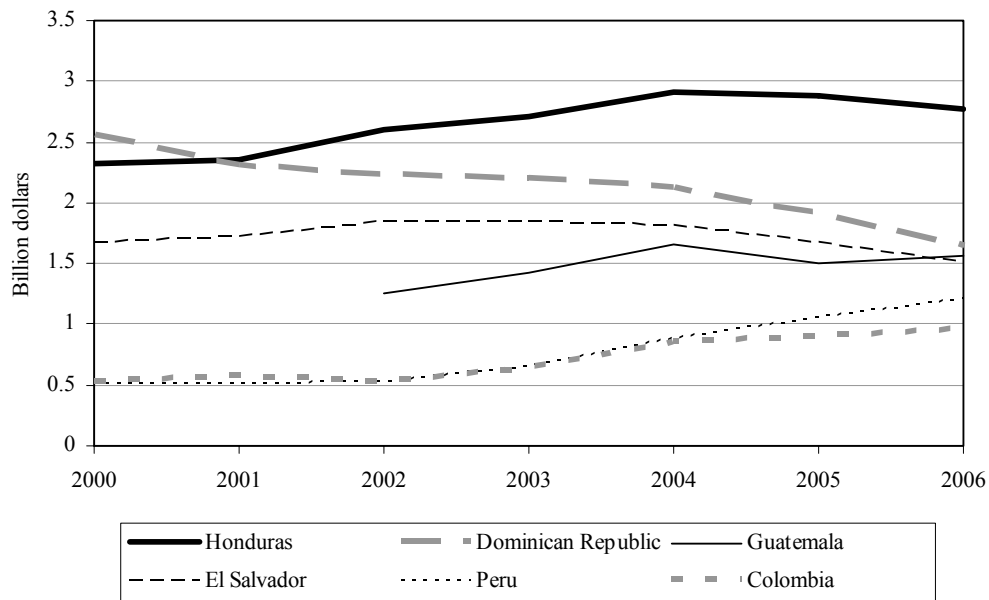


Chart 5: Clothing exports of selected Latin American countries, 2000-2006
(Billion dollars)



30. Chart 6 shows that Korea recently overtook Mexico as the leading developing economy exporter of automotive products, although only by a slender margin, and in the context of rapid growth for both economies. Thailand is attempting to create a niche for itself by specializing in the production of light trucks for export, while Turkey (like Mexico) is taking advantage of its proximity to a large market for automobiles and its competitive wages.

Chart 6: Leading developing economy exporters of automotive products
(Billion dollars)

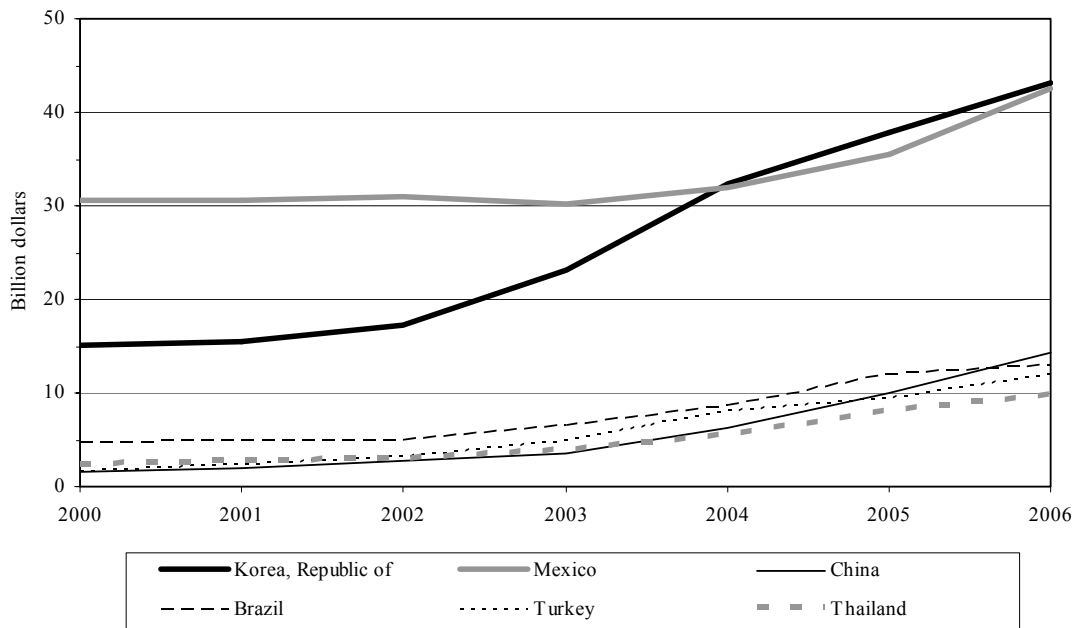


Table 6: Leading developing economy exporters and importers of manufactures

	(Billion dollars and percentage)										
	Value		Share in World				Annual percentage change				
	2006	1980	1990	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2004	2005	2006
Exports											
China	895.4	0.80	1.85	4.68	10.84	26	22	31	37	29	28
Hong Kong, China	304.7	1.64	3.16	4.10	3.69	8	4	12	16	12	9
domestic exports ^a	15.8	1.20	1.15	0.47	0.19	-6	-13	3	2	8	-2
Korea, Republic of	290.1	1.43	2.53	3.30	3.51	11	5	18	30	12	12
Singapore	214.1	0.76	1.57	2.51	2.59	10	5	17	22	12	16
Taipei, Chinese	191.6	1.59	2.59	3.00	2.32	5	-2	12	19	7	12
Mexico	189.2	0.40	1.06	2.95	2.29	5	-1	12	12	10	15
Malaysia	117.9	0.22	0.66	1.68	1.43	7	1	14	19	10	12
Thailand	98.5	0.15	0.61	1.10	1.19	11	5	18	21	16	17
India ^b	83.8	0.46	0.52	0.74	1.01	16	12	20	21	25	16
Turkey ^b	69.4	0.07	0.37	0.47	0.84	21	21	21	35	12	16
Above 10	2165.8	7.09	12.9	20.9	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports											
China	579.5	1.10	1.74	3.48	6.85	23	25	21	30	15	18
Hong Kong, China	304.5	1.49	2.89	3.95	3.60	8	3	13	17	11	11
retained imports ^c	15.5	1.05	0.91	0.46	0.18	-6	-20	11	16	-14	38
Mexico	211.6	1.50	1.33	3.07	2.50	6	-1	13	14	11	14
Korea, Republic of	177.6	0.86	1.81	2.01	2.10	10	5	16	24	14	12
Singapore	174.9	1.16	1.82	2.25	2.07	8	0	17	26	11	15
Taipei, Chinese	136.9	0.90	1.51	2.26	1.62	4	-5	13	31	4	4
Malaysia	101.0	0.64	0.94	1.40	1.19	7	0	14	23	8	12
Turkey ^b	92.5	0.29	0.56	0.78	1.09	16	6	27	47	15	19
India ^b	91.4	0.48	0.50	0.45	1.08	27	20	34	34	42	26
Thailand	85.9	0.43	1.02	0.96	1.02	11	7	15	21	19	5
Above 10	1666.9	8.4	12.1	17.1	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Domestic exports are estimated by subtracting re-exports from total exports.

^b Includes WTO estimates.

^c Retained imports are estimated by subtracting re-exports from total imports.

Source: WTO Secretariat

D. TRADE BY REGION

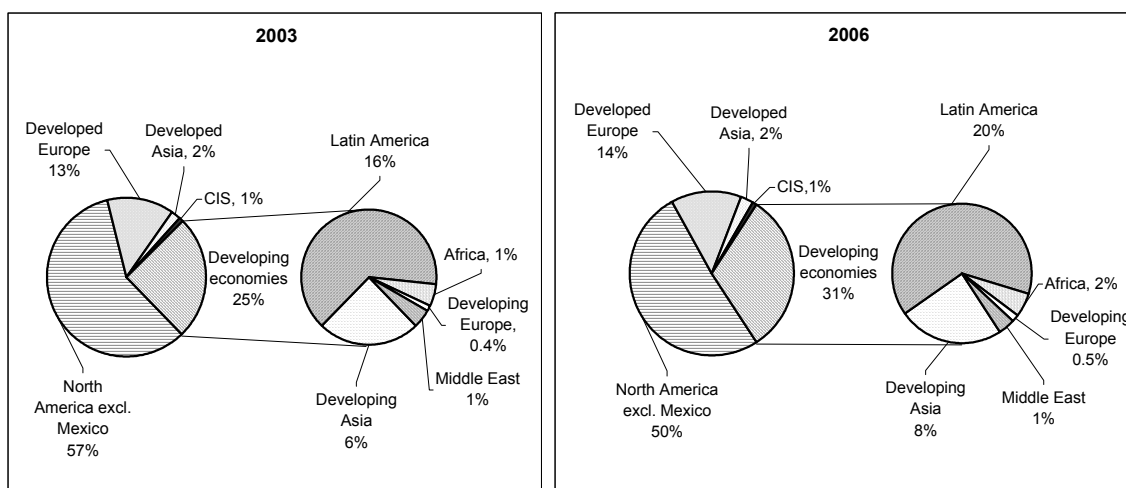
31. Developing economies have traditionally directed the majority of their merchandise exports toward developed economies. Although this is still true today, the importance of South-South trade increased substantially between 2000 and 2006. The share of South-South exports (i.e. developing economies intra-exports) in total exports of developing economies exports jumped from 38 per cent in 2000 to 43 per cent in 2006. Over the same period, the share of South-South trade in total world trade rose from 11.6 per cent in 2000 to 15.6 per cent in 2006.

32. During 2000 to 2006, **Latin America's** total merchandise exports grew by 11 per cent per year on average, slower than other developing regions but still in line with the growth of world exports. The fastest growing component of the region's merchandise exports was fuels and mining products, which increased 17.4 per cent per year over the period, followed by agriculture with 11 per cent growth, and manufactures with 7.5 per cent growth. Latin America's imports also increased 8.4 per cent per year on average during 2000 to 2006. The relatively poor trade performance of Latin America, especially in manufacturing, can mostly be explained by events in the region's largest economy, Mexico. Mexico was responsible for 37 per cent of Latin America's exports

in 2006, with over 90 per cent of Mexican exports shipped to North America. The economic slowdown in North America during 2000 to 2003 depressed the region's exports during those years.

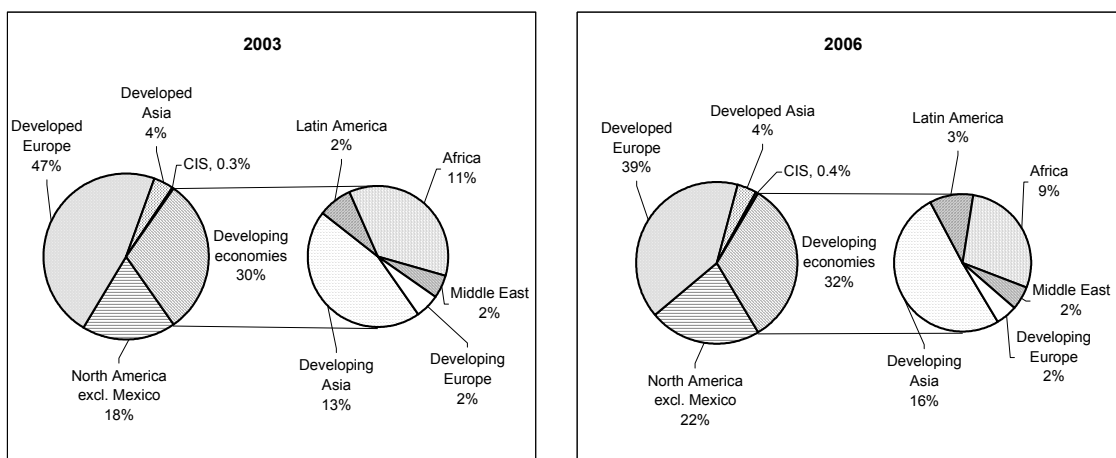
33. In 2006, however, Latin America's exports of merchandise grew by 19.6 per cent, well above the world average. Shipments to developed economies accounted for 66 per cent of Latin America's merchandise exports in 2006, of which 15 per cent went to North America and 14 per cent to developed Europe. The share of intra-trade in Latin America's exports increased from 17 per cent in 2000 to 20 per cent in 2006, while exports to North America (excluding Mexico) decreased from 62 per cent of total exports in 2000 to 50 per cent in 2006. Between 2003 and 2006, Latin America's exports to other developing economies increased substantially, from 25 to 31 per cent, or 6 per cent in three years. Larger shipments of commodities to developing Asia and Latin America accounted for most of this increase (see Chart 7).

Chart 7: Merchandise exports of Latin America by region, 2003-06
(Percentage)



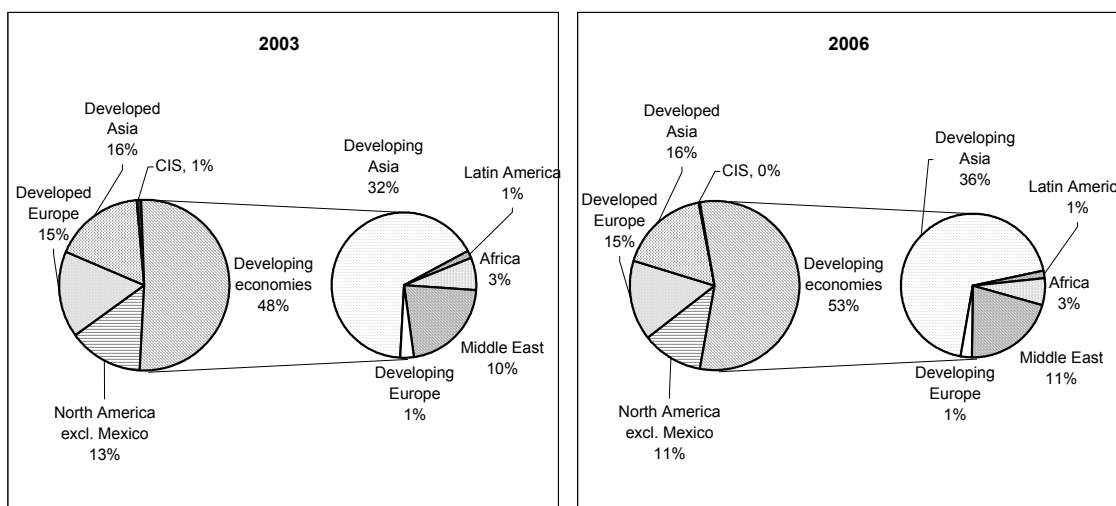
34. The growth of **Africa's** merchandise exports (mainly fuels and mining products) exceeded the world average from 2000 to 2006, with especially strong growth in the 2003 to 2006 period, when exports grew 27 per cent per year on average. The fastest growing component was fuels and mining products, which increased 19 per cent per year on average during 2000 to 2006. However, Africa's exports of both agriculture and manufactures have lagged behind the world average. The share of Africa's exports going to developed economies remained roughly constant from 2000 to 2006 at 68 per cent, while almost all of the remaining 32 per cent went to developing economies and less than 1 per cent to the Commonwealth of Independent States. Half of Africa's exports to other developing regions went to developing Asia in 2006, while only 9 per cent of Africa's exports were destined for other African countries. Between 2003 and 2006, the share of Africa's exports going to Canada and the United States increased sharply, from 18 per cent in 2003 to 22 per cent in 2005. Most of this growth came at the expense of developed Europe, which saw its share in Africa's exports drop from 47 to 39 per cent over the same period (see Chart 8).

Chart 8: Merchandise exports of Africa by region, 2003-06
(Percentage)



35. The main destinations of **Middle East** exports shifted away from Europe and toward Asia and North America during the 1990s. This trend continued in 2006, with exports to North America growing faster than any other destination at 23 per cent. Exports to Asia grew almost as quickly at 22 per cent, thanks to a recovering Japanese economy and strong demand growth in China. The share of Middle East merchandise exports going to developing economies increased from 48 per cent in 2003 to 53 per cent in 2006. Most of this trade was fuels and mining products destined for developing Asia (see Chart 9).

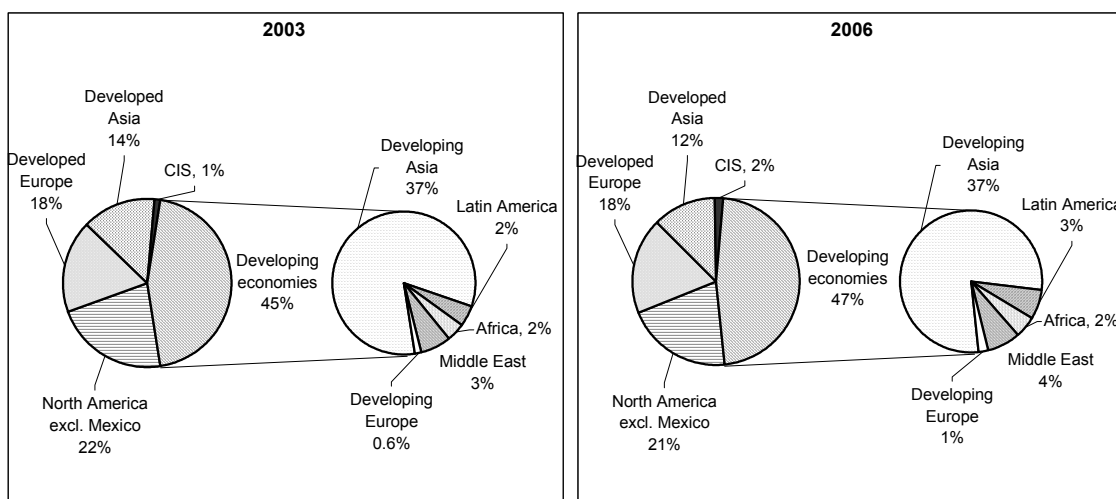
Chart 9: Merchandise exports of the Middle East by region, 2003-06
(Percentage)



36. Between 2000 and 2006, merchandise exports of **developing Asia** grew by 15 per cent per year on average in nominal terms. Export growth for the earlier period 2000 to 2003 was slower at 8 per cent per year, but this increased to 22 per cent during 2003 to 2006. Merchandise imports of developing Asia also grew by 14 per cent per year during 2000 to 2006, 7 per cent during 2000 to 2003, and 21 per cent during 2003 to 2006. The slower growth of merchandise trade during the 2000 to 2003 period can be explained by the collapse of the IT bubble, which had a significant negative

impact on the region's largest economies. The share of intra-trade in developing Asia's export rose to 37 per cent in 2006 from 35 per cent in 2000. Exports to developed regions represented 51 per cent of total exports in 2006, with 2 per cent going to CIS countries and 47 per cent to developing economies. The principal destinations of developing Asia's exports in 2006 were North America (21 per cent), developed Europe (18 per cent) and developed Asia (12 per cent). Exports to other developing regions are quite small, the largest being the Middle East at 4 per cent. The share of developing Asia's exports going to other developing economies increased slightly between 2003 and 2006, rising from 45 to 47 per cent of exports (see Chart 10).

Chart 10: Merchandise exports of developing Asia by region, 2003-06
(Percentage)



E. LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCs)⁶

37. From 2000 to 2006, merchandise exports of LDCs grew significantly faster than both world exports and exports of developing economies. While the average annual rate of export growth for LDCs during this period was 20 per cent, equivalent figures for the world and developing economies were 11 per cent and 14 per cent. The growth of LDC exports was even more impressive in the period 2003 to 2006 when average annual export growth was 32 per cent for LDCs, compared to 23 per cent for developing economies as a whole and 17 per cent for the world. As a result, LDCs have been able to gradually increase their share in world trade from 0.6 per cent in 2000 to 0.9 per cent in 2006, and their share in developing economies from 1.9 per cent in 2000 to 2.5 per cent in 2006. However, these shares are still very small, providing evidence that LDCs will require sustained high rates of export growth before they can raise their standing in world trade.

38. Fuels and mining products are the most important export commodities for LDC economies, representing 60 per cent of total LDC exports in 2005 (the latest year for which the network data are available). This is followed in importance by clothing (16 per cent) and agriculture (14 per cent). Exports of agriculture, mining and manufactures for LDCs in 2006 were worth 11.5 billion, 49.9 billion and 21.1 billion, respectively.

⁶ For more information relating to trade of LDCs, see document WT/COMTD/LDC/W/41, a WTO Secretariat paper on Market Access for Products and Services of Export Interest to LDCs.

39. The most important markets for LDCs continue to be the European Communities and the United States, which together receive about half of LDC exports. China is in third place, followed by Thailand, Japan, India, Republic of Korea, Chinese Taipei, Canada and Singapore.

IV. TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES BY MAJOR COMPONENT

A. TOTAL COMMERCIAL SERVICES

40. The leading exporter of commercial services⁷ among developing economies in 2006 was China, with exports valued at 91.4 billion dollars and a share in world commercial services exports of 3.3 per cent. China was followed by India; Hong Kong, China; Singapore; and the Republic of Korea, with respective shares in world of 2.7 per cent, 2.6 per cent, 2.1 per cent and 1.8 per cent. The fastest growing exporter of commercial services among developing economies between 2003 and 2006 was China, with average annual growth of 25 per cent. Other developing economies with rapidly growing commercial services exports during the same period include Singapore and Korea, both with 17 per cent growth per year on average.

41. China was also the leading importer of commercial services (mainly due to its increasing share in transportation) among developing economies, with imports of US\$100.3 billion in 2006 and a share in world commercial services trade of 3.8 per cent. Other leading developing economy importers of commercial services included the Republic of Korea with a 2.6 per cent share in world, India with a 2.4 per cent share, and Singapore with a 2.3 per cent share. Among the leading developing economies those with the fastest growing commercial services imports during 2003 to 2006 were Saudi Arabia and Brazil, with respective average annual growth rates of 32 per cent and 23 per cent. (See Table 7 and Appendix Tables 9 and 10 for more details on developing regions and individual developing economies.)

⁷ Data for trade in commercial services are derived from balance-of-payments statistics and mainly refer to modes 1 (cross-border), 2 (consumption abroad) and 4 (presence of natural persons). Information on the size of commercial presence (mode 3) is not covered in these "traditional" trade in commercial services statistics. Mode 3 trade can be approximated through the sales of services of foreign affiliates. Available statistics nevertheless indicate that this mode surpasses trade in commercial services in other modes, adding further to the dynamics of world trade in services.

Table 7: Leading developing economy exporters and importers of commercial services ^a

	(Billion dollars and percentage)											
	Value Share in world			Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change						
	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2004	2005	2006	
Exports												
World	2755.9	100.00	100.00	-	-	11	7	14	20	11	12	
Developing Economies	722.2	24.27	26.21	100.00	100.00	12	7	18	24	15	16	
China	91.4	2.02	3.32	8.32	12.66	20	15	25	34	19	24	
India	73.8	1.07	2.68	4.42	10.22	...	13	...	...	...	36
Hong Kong, China	72.7	2.70	2.64	11.13	10.07	10	5	16	18	16	14	
Singapore	57.3	1.88	2.08	7.75	7.93	13	9	17	29	10	12	
Korea, Republic of	50.4	1.99	1.83	8.21	6.98	9	2	17	28	8	15	
Taipei, Chinese	28.8	1.33	1.05	5.49	3.99	6	5	8	11	0	13	
Thailand	23.9	0.92	0.87	3.80	3.31	10	4	15	21	6	19	
Turkey	23.5	1.29	0.85	5.32	3.26	3	-2	10	27	13	-8	
Malaysia	21.2	0.92	0.77	3.81	2.93	7	-1	16	24	17	9	
Israel	19.2	1.00	0.70	4.13	2.66	4	-4	13	20	9	10	
Above 10	462.3	15.14	16.78	62.37	64.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Imports												
World	2648.4	100.00	100.00	-	-	10	7	14	19	11	11	
Developing Economies	785.6	27.12	29.66	100.00	100.00	12	6	18	23	17	15	
China	100.3	2.43	3.79	8.95	12.77	19	15	22	31	16	21	
Korea, Republic of	69.8	2.23	2.64	8.22	8.88	13	7	20	24	18	20	
India	63.7	1.28	2.41	4.71	8.11	...	11	...	...	...	29
Singapore	60.8	1.99	2.29	7.33	7.74	13	10	15	26	9	12	
Hong Kong, China	36.6	1.66	1.38	6.13	4.65	7	2	12	19	9	8	
Taipei, Chinese	32.6	1.73	1.23	6.36	4.15	4	-1	10	20	5	4	
Thailand	31.8	1.04	1.20	3.82	4.05	13	5	21	27	18	18	
Brazil	26.9	1.05	1.02	3.89	3.42	10	-3	23	12	38	21	
Malaysia	23.0	1.12	0.87	4.14	2.93	6	1	10	8	16	6	
Mexico	22.7	1.13	0.86	4.17	2.89	5	2	9	10	9	9	
Above 10	468.2	15.7	17.7	57.7	59.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	

^a Based on available reporters for 2006.

Source: WTO Secretariat

B. TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

42. The Republic of Korea was the leading developing economy exporter of transportation services in 2006, with exports worth US\$25.9 billion. The country's share in world transportation services rose slightly between 2000 and 2006, from 3.9 per cent in 2000 to 4.1 per cent in 2006. However, Korea's share in developing economies exports of transportation actually fell from 15.6 per cent to 14.4 per cent, due to the more rapid growth of developing countries as a group. The average annual growth of the Republic of Korea's exports of transportation services between 2003 and 2006 was 15 per cent, up significantly from the 8 per cent recorded in 2000 to 2003. Among the top ten developing economy exporters of transportation services, those that grew fastest from 2003 to 2006 were China, India and Egypt, with respective average annual growth rates of 39 per cent, 36 per cent and 18 per cent.

43. As mentioned previously, the leading importer of transportation services among developing economies in 2006 was China, with imports of US\$34.4 billion, 21 per cent above their level in 2005. China's share in world imports of transportation services rose significantly between 2000 and 2006, from 2.5 per cent at the beginning of the period to 4.6 per cent at the end. The country's share in imports of developing economies also increased dramatically, from 7.5 per cent in 2000 to 12.0 per cent in 2006. India experienced the fastest growth in 2003 to 2006 among leading importers of transportation services, with a 39 per cent average annual increase over the period. After China, the remaining top five importers were India, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand, with respective 2006 shares in world trade in transportation services of 3.3 per cent, 3.1 per cent, 2.9 per cent and 2.1 per cent (see Table 7).

Table 8: Leading developing economy exporters and importers of transportation services^a

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change				
	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2004	2005	2006
Exports											
World	631.2	100.00	100.00	-	-	10	6	16	25	13	10
Developing Economies	179.6	25.21	28.45	100.00	100.00	13	7	19	28	16	13
Korea, Republic of	25.9	3.93	4.10	15.58	14.40	11	8	15	31	6	8
Hong Kong, China	22.3	3.67	3.53	14.54	12.42	10	3	17	25	17	10
China	21.0	1.05	3.33	4.18	11.70	34	29	39	53	28	36
Singapore	19.4	3.41	3.08	13.53	10.82	9	4	13	25	6	9
India	7.8	0.57	1.23	2.25	4.32	26	16	36	45	30	34
Taipei, Chinese	6.3	1.18	0.99	4.69	3.49	7	2	13	21	12	6
Egypt	5.5	0.76	0.87	3.01	3.06	13	8	18	22	18	16
Thailand	5.3	0.93	0.83	3.70	2.93	8	3	15	24	6	14
Chile	4.5	0.63	0.71	2.49	2.49	13	8	17	25	24	5
Malaysia	4.4	0.80	0.70	3.19	2.47	8	0	17	14	28	10
Above 10	122.3	16.93	19.37	67.17	68.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports											
World	752.2	100.00	100.00	-	-	10	5	16	24	14	11
Developing Economies	285.3	33.08	37.94	100.00	100.00	13	5	21	30	20	14
China	34.4	2.49	4.57	7.53	12.04	22	21	24	35	16	21
India	25.1	2.09	3.34	6.31	8.79	19	2	39	42	50	26
Korea, Republic of	23.4	2.65	3.11	8.00	8.20	13	7	20	30	14	16
Singapore	22.1	3.07	2.94	9.28	7.76	10	1	18	34	12	11
Thailand	15.9	1.62	2.11	4.90	5.57	15	8	23	28	34	9
Hong Kong, China	11.3	1.50	1.50	4.52	3.96	10	2	19	29	20	8
Malaysia	9.5	1.41	1.27	4.27	3.34	8	2	15	25	7	13
Taipei, Chinese	9.0	1.50	1.20	4.53	3.16	6	2	10	21	4	7
South Africa	6.6	0.59	0.88	1.77	2.32	18	9	28	39	21	24
Brazil	6.3	1.03	0.84	3.12	2.21	7	-7	23	30	12	27
Above 10	163.7	17.94	21.76	54.23	57.36	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Based on available reporters for 2006.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

C. TRAVEL

44. China was the top exporter of travel among developing economies in 2006, with exports of US\$33.9 billion, representing 4.5 per cent of world travel exports and 14 per cent of developing economies travel exports. (Note that exports of travel can act as a proxy for tourism expenditures by foreign visitors.) China was followed by Turkey; Thailand; Mexico; and Hong Kong, China with respective 2006 shares in world travel of 2.3 per cent, 1.7 per cent, 1.6 per cent and 1.5 per cent. The fastest growing exporter of travel among leading developing economies during the 2003 to 2006 period was India, with increases of 26 per cent per year on average.

45. China also led developing economy importers of travel in 2006, with a 3.5 per cent share in world trade, followed by Korea at 2.6 per cent, Hong Kong, China at 2 per cent, Singapore at 1.5 per cent and Chinese Taipei at 1.3 per cent. The economies with the fastest growing imports of travel among leading developing economies during the 2003 to 2006 period were Sudan (128 per cent), Brazil (37 per cent), China (17 per cent), and Kuwait (16 per cent).

46. Tourism can be a strategic export activity for smaller developing economies, including LDCs. In developing economies where services are the dominant export activity, it is frequently due to tourism exports. LDCs still have relatively minor importance as tourist destinations, but the number of visitors to these countries is growing rapidly. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), LDCs experienced a cumulative 48 per cent increase in tourist arrivals between 2000 and 2005, compared to only 17 per cent worldwide. For more information on LDC tourism exports, see WTO Secretariat document WT/COMTD/LDC/W/41.

Table 9: Leading developing economy exporters and importers of travel ^a

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in world			Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change			
	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2004	2005	2006
Exports											
World	747.0	100.00	100.00	-	-	8	4	12	18	8	9
Developing Economies	242.0	28.62	32.40	100.00	100.00	10	5	15	24	11	11
China	33.9	3.39	4.54	11.84	14.03	13	2	25	48	14	16
Turkey	16.9	1.59	2.26	5.57	6.96	14	20	8	20	14	-7
Thailand	12.4	1.56	1.66	5.46	5.14	9	2	17	28	-5	30
Mexico	12.2	1.73	1.63	6.05	5.03	7	4	9	15	9	3
Hong Kong, China	11.5	1.23	1.54	4.31	4.74	12	7	17	26	14	11
Malaysia	9.6	1.05	1.29	3.66	3.98	12	6	18	39	8	9
Croatia	8.0	0.58	1.07	2.01	3.30	19	32	8	7	10	8
South Africa	7.9	0.56	1.05	1.95	3.25	20	28	12	13	16	7
India	7.7	0.72	1.04	2.52	3.20	14	4	26	38	22	18
Egypt	7.6	0.907	1.016	3.170	3.136	10	2	18	34	12	11
Above 10	127.7	13.3	17.1	46.5	52.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports											
World	693.1	100.00	100.00	-	-	8	5	11	17	8	7
Developing Economies	182.2	24.18	26.29	100.00	100.00	9	5	14	17	12	12
China	24.3	2.96	3.51	12.24	13.35	11	5	17	26	14	12
Korea, Republic of	18.2	1.61	2.63	6.66	10.01	17	12	22	22	25	18
Hong Kong, China	14.0	2.82	2.02	11.67	7.67	2	-3	7	16	0	5
Singapore	10.3	1.02	1.48	4.23	5.64	15	21	9	20	3	4
Taipei, Chinese	8.7	1.83	1.26	7.57	4.80	1	-7	11	26	6	1
Mexico	8.1	1.24	1.17	5.13	4.45	7	4	9	11	9	7
India	7.2	0.61	1.04	2.51	3.97	7	4	9	11	9	7
Brazil	5.8	0.88	0.83	3.64	3.16	7	-17	37	27	64	22
Kuwait	5.3	0.56	0.76	2.33	2.88	13	10	16	11	16	23
Thailand	4.6	0.63	0.67	2.59	2.54	13	10	16	11	16	23
Above 10	106.6	14.16	15.37	58.57	58.48	-	-	-	-	-	-

^aBased on available reporters for 2006.

Source: WTO Secretariat

D. OTHER COMMERCIAL SERVICES

47. The category 'other commercial services' covers a wide variety of service activities including, communication services, construction services, insurance services, royalties and licence fees, financial services, and other business services. It also includes personal, cultural and recreational services.

48. India was the largest developing economy exporter of other commercial services in 2006 by a wide margin with exports of US\$58.3 billion, representing 4.2 per cent of world exports and 19 per cent of developing economies' exports. The country's strong performance in this area mostly rested on its strength in software services and other business services. The other major developing economy exporters behind India were Hong Kong, China; China; Singapore; and the Republic of Korea, with respective shares in world exports of 2.8 per cent, 2.6 per cent, 2.3 per cent and 1.4 per cent. Among developing economies, those with the fastest growing exports of other commercial services from 2000 to 2003 were Kuwait (199 per cent), Republic of Korea and Lebanon (both with 28 per cent).

49. China led developing economy importers of other commercial services in 2006 with imports valued at 41.6 billion dollars and a share in world imports of 3.5 per cent. Following China were India at 2.6 per cent, Singapore at 2.4 per cent, the Republic of Korea at 2.3 per cent and Brazil at 1.2 per cent. The developing economy with the fastest growing imports of other commercial services between 2003 and 2006 was Saudi Arabia, which experienced average annual increases of 35 per cent.

Table 10: Leading developing economy exporters and importers of other commercial services ^a

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change				
	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2004	2005	2006
Exports											
World	1377.7	100.00	100.00	-	-	13	10	15	19	12	15
Developing Economies	300.6	20.65	21.82	100.00	100.00	14	8	21	22	18	21
India	58.3	1.59	4.24	7.70	19.41	...	15	...	...	...	39
Hong Kong, China	39.0	3.25	2.83	15.76	12.96	10	6	15	13	15	18
China	36.5	1.54	2.65	7.45	12.13	24	27	20	15	20	25
Singapore	31.0	1.66	2.25	8.03	10.32	19	19	18	30	12	13
Korea, Republic of	19.2	1.38	1.39	6.71	6.39	13	0	28	29	18	37
Taipei, Chinese	17.5	1.81	1.27	8.75	5.81	6	9	4	3	-9	19
Israel	12.7	1.26	0.92	6.11	4.24	7	1	14	20	5	17
Brazil	10.2	0.86	0.74	4.17	3.39	10	-3	25	12	33	30
Malaysia	7.1	0.90	0.51	4.36	2.36	3	-7	14	11	24	8
Thailand	6.2	0.46	0.45	2.22	2.06	13	12	13	5	28	7
Above 10	237.7	14.71	17.25	71.25	79.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports											
World	1203.1	100.00	100.00	-	-	12	10	14	17	11	14
Developing Economies	318.0	25.22	26.43	100.00	100.00	13	7	19	21	17	18
China	41.6	2.00	3.46	7.93	13.09	22	20	25	30	18	26
India	31.4	1.22	2.61	4.82	9.86	...	19	...	...	...	34
Singapore	28.4	1.95	2.36	7.73	8.92	15	15	16	23	9	16
Korea, Republic of	28.2	2.39	2.34	9.49	8.85	11	3	20	19	16	25
Brazil	14.8	1.19	1.23	4.74	4.66	12	6	20	1	43	18
Taipei, Chinese	14.8	1.81	1.23	7.16	4.66	5	1	8	17	5	4
Mexico	11.9	1.50	0.99	5.93	3.74	4	1	8	8	4	12
Thailand	11.3	0.94	0.94	3.72	3.55	12	4	20	15	14	31
Hong Kong, China	11.3	0.95	0.94	3.75	3.55	12	10	13	15	12	12
Saudi Arabia	10.2	1.13	0.85	4.46	3.22	7	-16	35	49	30	27
Above 10	203.9	15.06	16.94	59.74	64.10	-	-	-	-	-	-

^aBased on available reporters for 2006.

Source: WTO Secretariat

V. CONCLUSIONS

50. Since 2003, developing economies have exhibited strong growth in merchandise trade, commercial services trade and GDP. Although a significant part of that growth reflects China's remarkable trade performance in recent years, developing economies still display growth rates in excess of the world average even when China is excluded. To the extent that trade contributes to long-term economic growth, these developments could lead to improved living standards in the future for developing economies, including the poorest countries.

51. There is a downside risk for developing economies, however, in that much of their recent growth depends on exports of raw materials at historically high prices. These resources are concentrated in a small number of developing economies and require significant amounts of imported capital equipment to extract. Resource extraction industries are also generally capital intensive rather than labour intensive. Importing capital equipment is not a problem if it helps a country exploit its resources more effectively, but this may not create sufficient employment to spread the benefits of growth throughout society.

52. Furthermore, a non-renewable natural resource based development strategy depends on sustained high prices for primary products, but these may not last forever. When prices of traded goods are unusually high, consumers have an incentive to either find substitutes or find ways to reduce their consumption. It may not happen tomorrow, but economic forces should eventually cause commodity prices to fall, even if they do not return to their original prices.

53. From the perspective of net importers of primary commodities, high prices are a burden, not a benefit. However, unlike earlier episodes of high commodity prices (e.g. the oil shocks of 1973 and 1979 to 80), the negative impact of the most recent shock has so far been minimal. This is due to a combination of structural and macroeconomic factors, including a higher share of services in output and employment which has reduced the impact of oil prices; more flexible economies and low interest rates have also helped minimize the impact of high input prices on production. It remains to be seen whether the expected economic downturn has been avoided altogether or merely delayed.

APPENDIX

Appendix Table 1

Latin America: Merchandise trade and trade in commercial services, 2004-06

		(Billion dollars, dollars and percentage)					
		Value (2004-06)		Percentage change (99/00-05/06)			
				Merchandise		Commercial services	
		Trade ^a	Trade per capita ^b	Exports ^c	Imports ^c	Exports ^c	Imports ^c
1	Mexico	239.4	2273	7	7	4	6
2	Brazil	115.0	636	16	8	13	9
3	Chile	44.0	2735	18	13	11	10
	Bolivarian Rep. of						
4	Venezuela	42.0	1579	14	11	2	4
5	Argentina	40.5	1050	10	4	6	-2
6	Colombia	24.5	533	11	13	7	8
7	Peru	17.6	629	21	12	7	6
8	Ecuador	11.5	859	16	22	4	10
9	Panama	10.6	3440	3	5	11	7
10	Dominican Republic	10.5	1169	2	3	5	2
11	Costa Rica	10.3	2496	3	9	7	4
12	Guatemala	8.4	650	14	16	10	12
13	Trinidad and Tobago	7.7	5733	21	12	7	1
14	Cuba	7.5	656	7	11	10	2
15	El Salvador	6.2	918	4	8	12	8
16	Jamaica	5.1	1906	6	9	4	5
17	Uruguay	4.8	1417	8	4	0	2
18	Aruba	4.5	45500	0	5	5	7
19	Paraguay	4.4	739	14	15	3	-3
20	Honduras	4.2	580	6	10	9	9
21	Bahamas	3.3	10356	3	5	5	9
22	Bolivia	3.1	335	20	6	12	9
23	Netherlands Antilles	2.9	13077	-8	1	3	3
24	Nicaragua	2.7	465	8	7	8	5
25	Barbados	1.9	6910	6	6	6	7
26	Suriname	1.4	3206	19	8	17	12
27	Haiti	1.2	134	7	7	-3	11
28	Guyana	0.8	1048	2	8	-4	2
29	Belize	0.7	2291	3	6	15	5
30	Antigua and Barbuda	0.6	7139	5	5	3	5
31	Saint Lucia	0.5	3206	4	7	4	5
32	Grenada	0.3	2537	-6	5	-1	2
	Saint Vincent and the						
33	Grenadines	0.2	2064	-8	6	5	5
34	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.2	5051	1	6	7	3
35	Dominica	0.2	2182	-5	2	-1	0

^a Average of exports and imports of 2004-06.

^b Average of exports and imports of 2004-06 divided by the population of 2005.

^c Referring to the average growth of 1999/2000 - 2005/2006.

Source: WTO, International Trade Statistics 2007.

Appendix Table 2

Africa: Merchandise trade and trade in commercial services, 2004-06

		(Billion dollars, dollars and percentage)					
		Value (2004-06)		Percentage change (99/00-05/06)			
		Trade ^a	Trade per capita ^b	Merchandise		Commercial services	
				Exports ^c	Imports ^c	Exports ^c	Imports ^c
1	South Africa	68.4	1508	12	16	15	15
2	Nigeria	37.8	264	18	16	21	16
3	Algeria	35.7	1084	19	15	12	18
4	Egypt	32.0	458	20	5	8	7
5	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20.7	3577	22	9	30	18
6	Morocco	20.3	653	8	13	20	14
7	Angola	18.1	1253	29	22	-2	20
8	Tunisia	14.6	1445	11	9	6	11
9	Côte d'Ivoire	7.8	447	11	10	7	9
10	Sudan	6.3	178	26	31	18	31
11	Kenya	5.5	167	12	15	14	9
12	Ghana	5.3	246	11	10	16	15
13	Equatorial Guinea	5.2	10070	43	32	29	22
14	Botswana	4.3	2468	9	7	17	6
15	Gabon	4.0	2868	13	10	-6	7
16	Mauritius	3.9	3162	5	8	8	10
17	Cameroon	3.9	233	11	13	-1	4
18	Congo	3.8	960	18	16	10	13
19	Tanzania	3.3	90	18	16	14	9
20	Ethiopia	3.2	44	12	21	14	16
21	Senegal	3.0	283	8	14	14	12
22	Chad	2.7	301	59	25	19	38
23	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	2.7	48	18	26	23	18
24	Namibia	2.7	1310	11	10	10	-2
25	Mozambique	2.5	130	37	15	1	9
26	Zambia	2.5	226	21	20	15	9
27	Zimbabwe	2.3	172	0	2	-12	-2
28	Swaziland	2.2	1907	14	13	11	9
29	Uganda	2.0	72	11	8	16	12
30	Madagascar	1.7	94	4	9	7	5
31	Mali	1.6	132	14	13	19	11
32	Mauritania	1.2	413	17	25	7	24
33	Togo	1.1	219	8	10	21	15
34	Lesotho	1.1	593	23	9	5	11
35	Guinea	1.0	123	6	7	...	...
36	Benin	1.0	141	6	6	5	6
37	Burkina Faso	1.0	76	9	13	39	18
38	Malawi	0.8	73	4	12	7	4
39	Niger	0.8	65	11	14	18	15
40	Seychelles	0.8	8939	14	11	6	9

Appendix Table 2 (Continued)

Africa: Merchandise trade and trade in commercial services, 2004-06

(Billion dollars, dollars and percentage)

		Value (2004-06)		Percentage change (99/00-05/06)			
		Trade ^a	Trade per capita ^b	Merchandise		Commercial services	
				Exports ^c	Imports ^c	Exports ^c	Imports ^c
41	Eritrea	0.5	118	-16	1	...	...
42	Somalia	0.5	51	...	...	...	...
43	Cape Verde	0.5	1052	10	13	21	13
44	Rwanda	0.4	44	15	12	16	12
45	Sierra Leone	0.3	63	64	21	19	2
46	Liberia	0.3	86	-14	-7	...	...
47	Djibouti	0.3	354	7	8	7	5
48	Gambia	0.2	157	-7	4	3	-4
49	Central African Republic	0.2	56	-3	9	0	2
50	Burundi	0.2	26	2	17	23	26
51	Guinea-Bissau	0.1	77	7	13	4	10
52	Comoros	0.1	153	1	13	1	11
53	Sao Tome and Principe	0.0	283	6	10	7	21

^a Average of exports and imports of 2004-06.

^b Average of exports and imports of 2004-06 divided by the population of 2005.

^c Referring to the average growth of 1999/2000 - 2005/2006.

Source: WTO, International Trade Statistics 2007.

Appendix Table 3

Middle East: Merchandise trade and trade in commercial services, 2004-06

(Billion dollars, dollars and percentage)

		Value (2004-06)		Percentage change (99/00-05/06)			
		Trade ^a	Trade per capita ^b	Merchandise		Commercial services	
				Exports ^c	Imports ^c	Exports ^c	Imports ^c
1	Saudi Arabia	119.3	4982	20	14	3	8
2	United Arab Emirates	104.3	22910	20	18	11	15
3	Israel	57.3	8289	8	5	5	4
4	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	56.1	831	19	22	29	27
5	Kuwait	35.6	14253	21	14	23	13
6	Iraq	24.8	958	8	17	16	25
7	Qatar	19.5	29888	21	29	47	36
8	Oman	15.2	5601	14	12	12	11
9	Lebanon	15.0	3254	24	8	20	21
10	Bahrain	9.9	13429	13	13	12	7
11	Syrian Arab Republic	9.8	542	14	17	13	8
12	Jordan	9.0	1609	17	18	6	9
13	Yemen	5.8	284	13	15	13	9

^a Average of exports and imports of 2004-06.

^b Average of exports and imports of 2004-06 divided by the population of 2005.

^c Referring to the average growth of 1999/2000 - 2005/2006.

Source: WTO Secretariat

Appendix Table 4

Developing Asia: Merchandise trade and trade in commercial services, 2004-06

(Billion dollars, dollars and percentage)

		Value (2004-06)		Percentage change (99/00-05/06)			
				Merchandise		Commercial services	
		Trade ^a	Trade per capita ^b	Exports ^c	Imports ^c	Exports ^c	Imports ^c
1	China	787.1	603	25	24	20	18
2	Hong Kong, China	343.1	49417	8	8	10	6
3	Korea, Republic of	328.2	6797	12	13	9	14
4	Singapore	269.8	62145	12	10	13	13
5	Taipei, Chinese	220.9	9690	7	7	7	5
6	India	167.8	153	19	21	27	21
7	Malaysia	147.0	5799	9	9	8	6
8	Thailand	130.1	2025	11	14	8	13
9	Indonesia	89.9	407	9	12	...	...
10	Philippines	50.3	605	2	6	6	2
11	Viet Nam	38.3	461	18	20	10	11
12	Pakistan	22.9	147	11	17	9	25
13	Bangladesh	12.5	88	10	10	10	7
14	Macao, China	9.4	20320	1	12	21	14
15	Sri Lanka	9.1	461	5	6	9	7
16	Brunei Darussalam	4.7	12600	14	5	17	7
17	Cambodia	4.2	302	19	17	21	14
18	Myanmar	3.3	65	19	-1	...	...
19	Papua New Guinea	3.2	541	11	9	2	9
20	Nepal	1.9	71	2	5	-8	16
21	Fiji	1.7	1978	2	12	8	5
22	Mongolia	1.6	622	18	15	34	22
23	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1.1	183	14	10	10	34
24	Maldives	0.7	2268	12	13	2	12
25	Bhutan	0.3	535	19	12	20	17

^a Average of exports and imports of 2004-06.

^b Average of exports and imports of 2004-06 divided by the population of 2005.

^c Referring to the average growth of 1999/2000 - 2005/2006.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Appendix Table 5

Developing Europe: Merchandise trade and trade in commercial services, 2006

(Billion dollars, dollars and percentage)

		Value		Percentage change			
		Trade ^a	Trade per capita ^b	Merchandise		Commercial services	
				Exports ^c	Imports ^c	Exports ^c	Imports ^c
1	Turkey	128.6	1764	20	18	6	5
2	Croatia	23.0	5184	14	17	18	10
3	Serbia	11.7	1573	...	...	...	...
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.3	1613	21	14	15	10
5	FYR Macedonia	3.6	1769	10	10	11	13
6	Albania	3.4	1074	16	17	25	31
7	Montenegro	1.6	2676	...	...	...	...

^a Average of exports and imports of 2006.

^b Average of exports and imports of 2006 divided by the population of 2006.

^c Referring to the average growth of 1999/2000 - 2005/2006.

Source: WTO Secretariat

Appendix Table 6

Export prices of primary commodities, 2000-06

(Indices 2000=100)

	2000	2004	2005	2006		2000	2004	2005	2006
Food and beverages	100	123	124	136	Agricultural raw materials	100	106	107	118
Food	100	125	124	136	Timber	100	106	111	120
Cereals	100	131	127	154	Cotton	100	105	93	98
Wheat	100	138	134	168	Wool	100	126	120	125
Maize	100	127	112	138	Rubber	100	189	217	305
Rice	100	121	141	149	Hides and skins	100	84	82	86
Barley	100	128	123	151					
Vegetable oils and protein meals	100	154	138	139	Minerals and non-ferrous metals^a	100	134	170	265
Meat	100	128	127	122	Copper	100	158	203	371
Beef	100	130	135	132	Aluminum	100	111	123	166
Lamb	100	147	143	136	Iron ore	100	132	226	269
Swine meat	100	120	114	108	Tin	100	156	136	161
Poultry	100	127	124	116	Nickel	100	160	171	280
Seafood	100	78	89	106	Zinc	100	93	122	290
Fish	100	92	111	139	Lead	100	194	214	284
Shrimp	100	59	56	58	Uranium	100	218	337	576
Sugar	100	102	123	162	Total of above	100	123	135	174
Bananas	100	124	137	162	Energy	100	135	187	223
Oranges	100	235	232	227	Natural gas	100	116	165	186
Beverages	100	106	128	136	Crude petroleum	100	134	189	228
Coffee	100	93	132	140	Coal	100	214	190	198
Cocoa beans	100	172	171	176					
Tea	100	80	87	97	All primary commodities	100	130	168	205

^a Excluding crude petroleum.

Note: The indices are period averages based on dollar prices.

Appendix Table 7: Merchandise exports of developing economies and regions, 2000-2006

(Billion dollars)

	Value		Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change			
	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2005	2006
World ^a	11783.30	100.000	100.000	-	-	11	6	17	14	16
Developing economies ^a	4280.66	30.542	36.328	100.000	100.000	14	6	23	22	20
Latin America	680.30	5.772	5.773	18.898	15.892	11	2	21	20	20
Developing Europe	108.79	0.583	0.923	1.909	2.541	20	17	22	17	18
Africa	363.29	2.356	3.083	7.713	8.487	16	6	27	30	21
Middle East	645.48	4.272	5.478	13.987	15.079	16	4	29	35	19
Developing Asia ^a	2481.66	17.543	21.061	57.439	57.974	15	8	22	19	20
Afghanistan ^b	0.43	0.003	0.004	0.010	0.010	15	-8	44	21	13
Albania	0.79	0.004	0.007	0.013	0.019	21	20	21	9	20
Algeria	54.61	0.351	0.463	1.150	1.276	16	2	33	47	19
Angola ^b	35.00	0.126	0.297	0.413	0.818	28	6	54	79	45
Antigua and Barbuda ^b	0.07	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.002	4	-5	13	4	13
Argentina	46.57	0.420	0.395	1.375	1.088	10	4	16	17	15
Aruba	0.10	0.003	0.001	0.009	0.002	-9	-22	5	34	-9
Bahamas	0.67	0.009	0.006	0.030	0.016	3	-10	16	15	22
Bahrain	11.56	0.099	0.098	0.323	0.270	11	2	20	33	15
Bangladesh	11.80	0.102	0.100	0.333	0.276	11	3	19	12	27
Barbados	0.39	0.004	0.003	0.014	0.009	6	-3	16	29	7
Belize ^b	0.27	0.003	0.002	0.011	0.006	3	-2	9	-2	28
Benin ^b	0.56	0.006	0.005	0.020	0.013	6	11	1	0	-2
Bhutan ^b	0.35	0.002	0.003	0.005	0.008	23	9	38	41	36
Bolivarian Rep. of Venezuela	65.21	0.534	0.553	1.750	1.523	12	-7	34	40	18
Bolivia	3.86	0.020	0.033	0.064	0.090	21	9	34	30	38
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.31	0.017	0.028	0.056	0.077	21	8	35	34	38
Botswana	4.67	0.043	0.040	0.140	0.109	10	2	18	26	5
Brazil	137.47	0.878	1.167	2.875	3.211	16	10	23	23	16
Brunei Darussalam ^b	7.70	0.062	0.065	0.204	0.180	12	4	20	24	23
Burkina Faso ^b	0.44	0.003	0.004	0.011	0.010	13	15	11	-28	27
Burundi	0.06	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.001	3	-9	16	21	3
Cambodia ^b	3.80	0.022	0.032	0.072	0.089	18	15	22	14	19
Cameroon	3.57	0.029	0.030	0.096	0.083	12	8	16	13	28
Cape Verde	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	11	5	18	17	19
Central African Republic ^b	0.12	0.003	0.001	0.008	0.003	-5	-7	-2	2	-6
Chad ^b	3.75	0.003	0.032	0.010	0.088	65	49	84	38	24
Chile	58.12	0.306	0.493	1.002	1.358	20	4	39	27	41
China	968.94	3.972	8.223	13.004	22.635	25	21	30	28	27
Colombia	24.39	0.208	0.207	0.680	0.570	11	0	23	30	15
Comoros ^b	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-4	24	-26	-26	-20
Congo ^b	6.40	0.040	0.054	0.130	0.150	17	2	34	41	33
Congo, Dem. Rep. of ^b	2.30	0.013	0.020	0.043	0.054	19	19	19	18	5
Costa Rica	8.22	0.093	0.070	0.306	0.192	6	1	10	12	17
Côte d'Ivoire ^b	8.42	0.062	0.071	0.203	0.197	14	14	13	8	12
Croatia	10.38	0.071	0.088	0.231	0.242	15	12	19	9	18
Cuba ^b	2.68	0.027	0.023	0.087	0.063	8	0	17	-9	34

Appendix Table 7: Merchandise exports of developing economies and regions, 2000-2006 (continued)

(Billion dollars)

	Value		Share in developing economies			Annual percentage change				
	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2005	2006
Djibouti ^b	0.05	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.001	8	6	10	4	27
Dominica ^b	0.04	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.001	-5	-9	-1	1	-4
Dominican Republic	6.44	0.091	0.055	0.299	0.150	2	-2	6	4	5
Ecuador	12.66	0.079	0.107	0.257	0.296	17	8	27	30	25
Egypt	13.70	0.075	0.116	0.245	0.320	20	10	31	39	29
El Salvador	3.51	0.047	0.030	0.153	0.082	3	2	4	3	4
Equatorial Guinea ^b	8.60	0.017	0.073	0.057	0.201	41	37	45	55	21
Eritrea ^b	0.01	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.000	-20	-44	15	11	0
Ethiopia	1.01	0.008	0.009	0.025	0.024	13	1	27	33	12
Fiji	0.68	0.009	0.006	0.031	0.016	3	5	1	1	-3
French Polynesia	0.24	0.004	0.002	0.012	0.005	1	-11	15	10	8
FYR Macedonia	2.40	0.021	0.020	0.069	0.056	10	1	21	22	18
Gabon	5.60	0.041	0.048	0.136	0.131	14	3	26	34	15
Gambia ^b	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-7	-19	8	-20	25
Ghana	3.70	0.027	0.031	0.087	0.086	14	12	17	14	32
Grenada ^b	0.02	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.000	-14	-5	-22	30	-49
Guatemala	6.03	0.043	0.051	0.141	0.141	...	...	11	7	12
Guinea	0.97	0.011	0.008	0.035	0.023	6	-3	17	23	9
Guinea-Bissau ^b	0.08	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.002	3	2	5	30	-24
Guyana	0.60	0.008	0.005	0.026	0.014	3	1	5	-7	9
Haiti ^b	0.51	0.005	0.004	0.017	0.012	8	3	14	20	8
Honduras	1.93	0.022	0.016	0.071	0.045	6	-1	13	9	15
Hong Kong, China	322.67	-	-	-	-	8	4	12	10	10
domestic exports ^c	22.76	0.375	0.193	1.228	0.532	-1	-6	5	0	14
India	120.25	0.675	1.021	2.211	2.809	19	12	27	30	21
Indonesia	103.49	1.042	0.878	3.413	2.418	8	-1	17	23	19
Iran, Islamic Rep. of ^b	73.70	0.458	0.625	1.500	1.722	17	6	30	35	31
Iraq ^b	29.60	0.328	0.251	1.075	0.691	6	-22	45	33	25
Israel	46.45	0.501	0.394	1.639	1.085	7	0	13	11	9
Jamaica	1.98	0.021	0.017	0.068	0.046	7	-3	19	9	29
Jordan	5.17	0.030	0.044	0.099	0.121	18	18	19	10	20
Kenya	3.44	0.028	0.029	0.090	0.080	12	12	13	23	4
Kiribati	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	10	-7	30	45	76
Korea, Republic of	325.47	2.746	2.762	8.989	7.603	11	4	19	12	14
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.87	0.005	0.007	0.017	0.020	18	3	34	40	73
Lebanon	2.81	0.011	0.024	0.037	0.066	...	...	16	6	20
Lesotho ^b	0.69	0.004	0.006	0.011	0.016	21	30	13	-8	7
Liberia ^b	0.18	0.005	0.002	0.017	0.004	...	...	18	26	38
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ^b	39.50	0.213	0.335	0.698	0.923	20	3	39	52	28
Macao, China	2.56	0.040	0.022	0.132	0.060	0	1	0	-12	3
Madagascar	0.95	0.013	0.008	0.043	0.022	2	1	4	-16	14
Malawi ^b	0.54	0.006	0.005	0.020	0.013	6	11	1	4	7
Malaysia	160.68	1.566	1.364	5.126	3.754	9	2	15	11	14
Maldives	0.23	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.005	13	12	14	-10	39
Mali ^b	1.35	0.009	0.011	0.028	0.032	16	19	13	16	19
Marshall Islands ^b	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5	18	-7	5	-27
Mauritania	1.29	0.006	0.011	0.019	0.030	24	-5	62	34	129

Appendix Table 7: Merchandise exports of developing economies and regions, 2000-2006 (continued)

(Billion dollars)

	Value		Share in developing economies			Annual percentage change				
	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2005	2006
	Mauritius	2.17	0.025	0.018	0.081	0.051	6	7	5	6	3
Mexico	250.44	2.652	2.125	8.681	5.851	7	0	15	13	17
Micronesia ^b	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0	9	-9	15	7
Mongolia	1.54	0.009	0.013	0.028	0.036	19	5	36	22	45
Montenegro	0.65	-	0.005	-	0.015	-	-	-	-	-
Montserrat ^b	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-2	17	-17	-66	-31
Morocco	12.71	0.118	0.108	0.388	0.297	9	6	13	13	14
Mozambique	2.40	0.006	0.020	0.019	0.056	37	42	32	16	37
Myanmar ^b	4.25	0.026	0.036	0.086	0.099	17	15	20	60	11
Namibia ^b	2.65	0.021	0.022	0.069	0.062	12	-1	28	13	28
Nepal ^b	0.76	0.013	0.006	0.042	0.018	-1	-6	5	10	-8
Netherlands Antilles	1.13	0.032*	0.010	0.10*	0.026	...	-17	...	26	17
New Caledonia	1.25	0.010	0.011	0.032	0.029	13	9	17	5	15
Nicaragua	1.03	0.010	0.009	0.034	0.024	8	-2	19	14	20
Niger ^b	0.54	0.005	0.005	0.015	0.013	11	8	15	14	8
Nigeria ^b	52.00	0.334	0.441	1.095	1.215	16	3	32	36	23
Oman	21.59	0.180	0.183	0.591	0.504	11	1	23	40	15
Pakistan	16.93	0.144	0.144	0.471	0.396	11	10	12	20	5
Panama ^b	1.05	0.014	0.009	0.045	0.024	3	0	7	8	3
Papua New Guinea	4.12	0.033	0.035	0.109	0.096	12	2	23	28	26
Paraguay	1.91	0.014	0.016	0.045	0.045	14	13	15	4	12
Peru	23.43	0.112	0.199	0.367	0.547	22	9	37	34	37
Philippines	47.04	0.634	0.399	2.076	1.099	3	-3	9	4	14
Qatar	34.05	0.185	0.289	0.605	0.795	20	5	37	38	32
Rwanda	0.14	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	18	7	30	26	10
St. Kitts and Nevis ^b	0.03	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.001	-1	13	-13	-19	-8
St. Lucia ^b	0.06	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	6	13	-1	-31	-6
St. Vincent & the Grenadines ^b	0.02	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.000	-13	-7	-19	9	-50
Samoa	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-4	2	-11	11	-10
Sao Tome and Principe	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4	30	-17	-4	13
Saudi Arabia	209.48	1.236	1.778	4.048	4.894	18	6	31	43	16
Senegal ^b	1.55	0.015	0.013	0.048	0.036	9	11	7	2	1
Serbia	6.43	-	0.055	-	0.150	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	0.027	-	0.090	-	-	15	-	27	-
Seychelles	0.42	0.003	0.004	0.010	0.010	14	12	16	17	25
Sierra Leone	0.22	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.005	60	92	33	14	36
Singapore	271.77	2.196	2.306	7.191	6.349	...	5	19	16	18
Solomon Islands	0.12	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.003	10	2	18	6	16
South Africa	58.41	0.478	0.496	1.565	1.365	12	7	17	12	13
Sri Lanka	6.89	0.087	0.058	0.283	0.161	4	-2	10	10	8
Sudan	5.66	0.029	0.048	0.094	0.132	21	12	31	28	17
Suriname ^b	1.20	0.006	0.010	0.021	0.028	20	17	23	6	26
Swaziland ^b	2.06	0.015	0.017	0.047	0.048	15	22	8	4	2
Syrian Arab Republic ^b	8.75	0.074	0.074	0.242	0.204	...	7	...	18	0
Taipei, Chinese	223.77	2.412	1.899	7.898	5.227	7	0	14	9	13

Appendix Table 7: Merchandise exports of developing economies and regions, 2000-2006 (continued)

(Billion dollars)

	Value		Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change			
	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2005	2006
Tanzania	1.69	0.012	0.014	0.038	0.039	15	18	12	14	1
Thailand	130.79	1.101	1.110	3.604	3.055	11	5	18	14	19
Togo ^b	0.62	0.006	0.005	0.019	0.014	9	18	1	-2	5
Tonga ^b	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4	25	-13	-32	15
Trinidad and Tobago	14.15	0.068	0.120	0.223	0.330	22	7	40	52	46
Tunisia	11.51	0.093	0.098	0.305	0.269	12	11	13	8	10
Turkey	85.48	0.443	0.725	1.449	1.997	21	19	22	16	16
Tuvalu ^b	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	135	112	162	-54	...
Uganda	1.00	0.007	0.009	0.024	0.023	14	7	21	22	16
United Arab Emirates	139.35	0.794	1.183	2.601	3.255	19	10	28	29	19
Uruguay	3.95	0.037	0.034	0.120	0.092	9	-1	21	16	16
Vanuatu ^b	0.05	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	12	1	23	3	28
Viet Nam	39.61	0.231	0.336	0.756	0.925	18	12	25	22	22
Yemen	7.29	0.065	0.062	0.213	0.170	10	-1	23	37	14
Zambia	3.69	0.011	0.031	0.035	0.086	33	14	56	27	99
Zimbabwe ^b	1.95	0.031	0.017	0.100	0.046	0	-5	5	-4	7
Memorandum items:										
Developed Economies	7077.05	67.135	60.060	-	-	9	5	13	9	12
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	425.59	2.322	3.612	-	-	20	10	30	28	25
LDC (50)	106.26	0.576	0.902	1.886	2.482	20	8	32	36	28
NICS (6) ^a	1135.23	10.395	9.634	34.036	26.520	10	3	17	12	15

^aExcluding Hong Kong, China re-exports.

^bIncludes WTO estimates.

^cDomestic exports estimated by subtracting re-exports from total exports.

*Break in series.

- Not applicable.

... Not available.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Appendix Table 8: Merchandise imports of developing economies and regions, 2000-2006

(Billion dollars)

	Value		Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change			
	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2005	2006
World ^a	12112.84	100.000	100.000	-	-	11	5	17	13	15
Developing economies ^a	3771.54	27.381	31.137	100.000	100.000	13	6	21	18	17
Latin America	629.91	5.942	5.200	21.702	16.702	8	-2	20	18	19
Developing Europe	188.86	1.106	1.559	4.039	5.007	17	12	23	17	18
Africa	289.78	1.976	2.392	7.218	7.683	14	8	21	22	14
Middle East	381.07	2.557	3.146	9.337	10.104	15	8	22	20	15
Developing Asia ^a	2281.43	15.791	18.835	57.670	60.491	14	7	21	18	17
Afghanistan ^b	2.96	0.018	0.024	0.066	0.078	17	21	12	15	18
Albania	3.06	0.017	0.025	0.061	0.081	19	20	18	13	17
Algeria	21.46	0.140	0.177	0.512	0.569	15	11	20	12	5
Angola ^b	11.60	0.046	0.096	0.170	0.308	25	22	28	43	39
Antigua and Barbuda ^b	0.59	0.006	0.005	0.023	0.016	6	1	12	10	19
Argentina	34.16	0.384	0.282	1.403	0.906	5	-18	35	28	19
Aruba	1.08	0.013	0.009	0.047	0.029	4	1	8	18	5
Bahamas	2.62	0.032	0.022	0.116	0.070	4	-5	14	26	9
Bahrain	8.94	0.071	0.074	0.258	0.237	12	7	16	23	13
Bangladesh	16.09	0.136	0.133	0.496	0.427	10	6	16	15	16
Barbados	1.59	0.018	0.013	0.064	0.042	5	1	10	14	-1
Belize ^b	0.68	0.008	0.006	0.029	0.018	4	2	7	14	14
Benin ^b	0.99	0.009	0.008	0.034	0.026	8	13	4	0	11
Bhutan ^b	0.32	0.003	0.003	0.010	0.008	11	12	9	-6	-17
Bolivarian Rep. of Venezuela	33.62	0.248	0.278	0.905	0.891	13	-17	54	44	40
Bolivia	2.82	0.028	0.023	0.102	0.075	7	-4	20	27	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.31	0.047	0.060	0.173	0.194	15	16	15	20	3
Botswana ^b	3.16	0.032	0.026	0.116	0.084	7	6	9	-6	0
Brazil	95.89	0.902	0.792	3.295	2.542	8	-5	24	17	24
Brunei Darussalam ^b	1.73	0.017	0.014	0.062	0.046	8	6	9	5	16
Burkina Faso ^b	1.45	0.009	0.012	0.034	0.038	15	15	16	1	13
Burundi	0.43	0.002	0.004	0.008	0.011	20	2	40	52	61
Cambodia ^b	4.90	0.030	0.040	0.108	0.130	17	10	24	23	25
Cameroon ^b	2.99	0.023	0.025	0.083	0.079	12	13	11	14	9
Cape Verde	0.54	0.004	0.004	0.013	0.014	15	15	16	13	24
Central African Republic	0.24	0.002	0.002	0.007	0.006	13	0	27	16	40
Chad ^b	1.25	0.005	0.010	0.018	0.033	26	36	17	30	12
Chile	38.41	0.283	0.317	1.033	1.018	13	1	26	32	17
China	791.46	3.439	6.534	12.558	20.985	23	22	24	18	20
Colombia	26.05	0.176	0.215	0.644	0.691	15	6	23	27	23
Comoros ^b	0.11	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	17	18	16	10	16
Congo ^b	1.70	0.007	0.014	0.026	0.045	24	21	27	66	20
Congo, Dem. Rep. of ^b	2.80	0.011	0.023	0.039	0.074	26	32	21	14	23
Costa Rica	11.52	0.097	0.095	0.356	0.305	10	6	15	19	17
Côte d'Ivoire ^b	5.31	0.043	0.044	0.155	0.141	...	...	18	25	-1
Croatia	21.49	0.120	0.177	0.440	0.570	18	22	15	12	16
Cuba ^b	9.41	0.074	0.078	0.270	0.250	12	-2	27	35	25

Appendix Table 8: Merchandise imports of developing economies and regions, 2000-2006 (continued)

(Billion dollars)

	Value		Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change				
	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2005	2006	
	Djibouti ^b	0.35	0.003	0.003	0.012	0.009	9	5	13	6	25
Dominica ^b	0.17	0.002	0.001	0.008	0.004	2	-5	9	15	0	
Dominican Republic	11.19	0.145	0.092	0.529	0.297	3	-7	14	25	13	
Ecuador	12.05	0.057	0.099	0.208	0.319	22	22	22	25	17	
Egypt	20.60	0.214	0.170	0.782	0.546	7	-8	24	54	4	
El Salvador	7.63	0.076	0.063	0.276	0.202	7	5	10	8	12	
Equatorial Guinea ^b	2.50	0.007	0.021	0.025	0.066	33	40	26	35	19	
Eritrea ^b	0.54	0.007	0.004	0.026	0.014	2	-3	8	3	9	
Ethiopia	4.59	0.019	0.038	0.070	0.122	24	19	29	34	11	
Fiji	1.80	0.013	0.015	0.046	0.048	14	13	14	12	12	
French Polynesia	1.66	0.015	0.014	0.054	0.044	9	18	1	15	-4	
FYR Macedonia	3.76	0.032	0.031	0.117	0.100	10	3	18	10	17	
Gabon	1.73	0.015	0.014	0.055	0.046	10	2	18	21	17	
Gambia ^b	0.26	0.003	0.002	0.010	0.007	5	-6	18	4	8	
Ghana	5.50	0.045	0.045	0.166	0.146	11	3	20	41	-4	
Grenada ^b	0.29	0.004	0.002	0.013	0.008	3	2	4	36	-11	
Guatemala	11.92	0.073*	0.098	0.267*	0.316	...	...	14	11	14
Guinea ^b	0.93	0.009	0.008	0.034	0.025	7	2	13	19	13	
Guinea-Bissau ^b	0.11	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	...	...	19	43	-8
Guyana	0.89	0.009	0.007	0.032	0.023	8	0	15	21	12	
Haiti ^b	1.71	0.016	0.014	0.058	0.045	9	5	13	11	17	
Honduras	5.42	0.044	0.045	0.159	0.144	11	5	18	18	17	
Hong Kong, China	335.75	-	-	-	-	8	3	13	10	12	
retained imports ^c	35.85	0.533	0.296	1.947	0.951	0	-12	14	3	28	
India	174.85	0.787	1.443	2.875	4.636	23	12	34	39	26	
Indonesia	80.33	0.666	0.663	2.432	2.130	11	-1	24	38	6	
Iran, Islamic Rep. of ^b	51.10	0.212	0.422	0.775	1.355	24	21	27	20	34	
Iraq ^b	27.94	0.204	0.231	0.747	0.741	13	-9	41	10	19	
Israel ^b	49.99	0.576	0.413	2.103	1.325	5	-1	11	10	6	
Jamaica	5.65	0.051	0.047	0.186	0.150	9	3	16	20	19	
Jordan	11.45	0.070	0.095	0.256	0.304	16	8	26	29	9	
Kenya	7.31	0.047	0.060	0.173	0.194	15	6	25	35	19	
Kiribati	0.06	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	8	9	7	25	-14	
Korea, Republic of	309.38	2.452	2.554	8.954	8.203	12	4	20	16	18	
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1.06	0.008	0.009	0.030	0.028	12	-3	30	60	31	
Lebanon	9.65	0.095*	0.080	0.348*	0.256	8	5	10	0	0	
Lesotho ^b	1.47	0.012	0.012	0.045	0.039	10	10	11	-5	10	
Liberia ^b	0.44	0.010*	0.004	0.037*	0.012	...	...	38	-8	43
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6.95	0.057	0.057	0.208	0.184	11	5	17	-4	14	
Macao, China	4.56	0.034	0.038	0.126	0.121	12	7	18	13	17	
Madagascar	1.49	0.015	0.012	0.056	0.039	7	4	10	-3	4	
Malawi	1.21	0.008	0.010	0.030	0.032	15	14	15	24	5	
Malaysia	131.15	1.252	1.083	4.573	3.477	8	1	16	9	14	
Maldives	0.93	0.006	0.008	0.022	0.025	16	7	25	16	24	
Mali	1.86	0.012	0.015	0.045	0.049	15	16	14	19	15	
Marshall Islands ^b	0.12	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	14	11	17	13	26	
Mauritania	0.97	0.005	0.008	0.017	0.026	21	7	36	141	-27	

Appendix Table 8: Merchandise imports of developing economies and regions, 2000-2006 (continued)

(Billion dollars)

	Value	Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change				
		2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2005	2006
Mauritius	3.63	0.032	0.030	0.117	0.096	10	4	15	14	15
Mexico ^b	268.17	2.791	2.214	10.193	7.110	7	-1	15	13	15
Micronesia ^b	0.11	0.002	0.001	0.006	0.003	1	3	-2	-11	-6
Mongolia	1.49	0.009	0.012	0.034	0.039	16	9	23	16	25
Montenegro	1.78	-	0.015	-	0.047	-	-	-	-	-
Montserrat ^b	0.05	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	13	9	17	4	51
Morocco	23.57	0.176	0.195	0.644	0.625	13	7	18	17	13
Mozambique	2.81	0.018	0.023	0.065	0.074	16	15	17	25	17
Myanmar ^b	2.46	0.037	0.020	0.134	0.065	0	-5	6	-12	28
Namibia	2.92	0.024	0.024	0.086	0.077	11	9	14	10	9
Nepal ^b	2.10	0.024	0.017	0.088	0.056	5	4	6	-1	13
Netherlands Antilles	2.59	0.044*	0.021	0.16*	0.069	...	-3	...	17	14
New Caledonia	2.11	0.014	0.017	0.052	0.056	15	19	11	8	19
Nicaragua	2.99	0.028	0.025	0.101	0.079	9	1	17	17	15
Niger ^b	0.95	0.006	0.008	0.022	0.025	16	16	15	7	18
Nigeria	21.81	0.133	0.180	0.487	0.578	17	8	26	47	5
Oman	10.92	0.078	0.090	0.286	0.289	13	10	17	0	24
Pakistan	29.82	0.166	0.246	0.606	0.791	18	6	32	41	18
Panama ^b	4.86	0.052	0.040	0.189	0.129	6	-3	16	16	16
Papua New Guinea	2.25	0.018	0.019	0.064	0.060	12	6	18	4	28
Paraguay	5.88	0.034	0.049	0.122	0.156	18	1	38	20	58
Peru	15.33	0.113	0.127	0.414	0.406	13	4	22	24	23
Philippines	51.52	0.566	0.425	2.066	1.366	6	3	8	8	9
Qatar	16.44	0.050	0.136	0.181	0.436	31	15	50	68	63
Rwanda	0.50	0.003	0.004	0.012	0.013	16	7	25	41	24
St. Kitts and Nevis ^b	0.28	0.003	0.002	0.011	0.007	6	1	11	15	33
St. Lucia	0.59	0.005	0.005	0.020	0.016	9	4	14	10	24
St. Vincent & the Grenadines ^b	0.28	0.002	0.002	0.009	0.007	9	7	11	7	14
Samoa	0.22	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.006	13	9	17	15	17
Sao Tome and Principe	0.07	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.002	15	11	20	20	42
Saudi Arabia	66.31	0.462	0.547	1.687	1.758	14	7	22	33	12
Senegal	3.43	0.023	0.028	0.085	0.091	15	16	13	12	7
Serbia	13.17	-	0.109	-	0.349	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	0.057	-	0.207	-	-	29	-	-1	-
Seychelles	0.76	0.005	0.006	0.019	0.020	14	6	23	41	9
Sierra Leone	0.39	0.002	0.003	0.008	0.010	17	27	9	20	13
Singapore	238.65	2.055*	1.970	7.507*	6.328	...	0	21	15	19
Solomon Islands	0.20	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.005	14	1	29	52	8
South Africa ^b	77.28	0.454	0.638	1.657	2.049	17	10	25	17	24
Sri Lanka	10.26	0.110	0.085	0.400	0.272	6	-2	15	11	16
Sudan	8.07	0.024	0.067	0.087	0.214	32	23	41	66	19
Suriname ^b	0.82	0.008	0.007	0.029	0.022	8	10	5	4	7
Swaziland ^b	2.20	0.016	0.018	0.058	0.058	13	13	13	9	5
Syrian Arab Republic ^b	9.67	0.058*	0.080	0.213*	0.256	...	10	...	25	2
Taipei, Chinese	203.02	2.148	1.676	7.847	5.383	6	-3	17	8	11

Appendix Table 8: Merchandise imports of developing economies and regions, 2000-2006 (continued)

(Billion dollars)

	Value		Share in developing economies			Annual percentage change				
	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2005	2006
Tanzania	4.25	0.023	0.035	0.085	0.113	19	12	26	22	38
Thailand	128.64	0.946	1.062	3.455	3.411	13	7	19	25	9
Togo ^b	1.10	0.009	0.009	0.031	0.029	12	11	12	14	10
Tonga ^b	0.12	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.003	9	10	8	15	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	6.48	0.051	0.054	0.185	0.172	12	6	19	17	14
Tunisia	14.87	0.131	0.123	0.478	0.394	10	8	11	3	13
Turkey	138.29	0.833	1.142	3.041	3.667	17	8	26	20	18
Tuvalu ^b	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	25	46	7	13	47
Uganda	2.50	0.023	0.021	0.086	0.066	8	-4	22	19	22
United Arab Emirates	97.75	0.535	0.807	1.953	2.592	19	14	23	17	15
Uruguay	4.76	0.053	0.039	0.193	0.126	5	-14	30	25	23
Vanuatu ^b	0.14	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.004	8	6	10	9	0
Viet Nam	44.41	0.239	0.367	0.872	1.178	19	17	21	16	20
Yemen	4.94	0.036	0.041	0.130	0.131	13	17	10	22	1
Zambia	2.92	0.015	0.024	0.055	0.077	20	17	23	28	13
Zimbabwe ^b	2.25	0.028	0.019	0.104	0.060	3	-3	10	6	-3
Memorandum items:										
Developed Economies	8059.80	71.373	66.539	-	-	10	5	14	11	13
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	281.51	1.246	2.324	-	-	23	17	29	25	30
LDCs (50)	101.88	0.671	0.841	2.451	2.701	15	11	19	22	18
NICS (6) ^a	1046.69	9.386	8.641	34.281	27.752	9	1	19	14	16

^a Excluding Hong Kong, China re-exports.

^b Includes WTO estimates.

^c Retained imports estimated by subtracting re-exports from total imports.

*Break in series.

- Not applicable.

... Not available.

Source: WTO Secretariat

Appendix Table 9: Commercial services exports of developing economies and regions, 2000-2005

(Billion dollars)

	Value		Share in world			Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change		
	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000-2005	2000-2003	2003-2005	2004	2005
World	2458.77	100.000	100.000	-	-	10	7	16	20	11
Developing economies	624.99	24.270	25.419	100.000	100.000	12	7	19	24	15
Latin America	83.31	4.060	3.388	16.729	13.330	7	1	16	15	17
Developing Europe	39.93	1.681	1.624	6.928	6.389	10	5	17	23	11
Africa	57.57	2.108	2.341	8.684	9.211	13	11	16	21	12
Middle East	57.15	2.240	2.324	9.230	9.144	11	9	15	16	14
Developing Asia	386.93	14.177	15.737	58.414	61.910	13	7	22	28	15
Albania	1.15	0.029	0.047	0.118	0.185	22	17	29	44	16
Algeria	1.83	0.062	0.074	0.256	0.292	15	12	19	24	15
Angola	0.18	0.018	0.007	0.074	0.028	-8	-9	-6	61	-45
Anguilla	0.09	0.004	0.004	0.017	0.015	8	2	18	14	23
Antigua and Barbuda	0.45	0.027	0.018	0.112	0.073	2	0	5	13	-1
Argentina	6.14	0.320	0.250	1.317	0.982	5	-3	19	17	20
Aruba	1.29	0.066	0.052	0.273	0.206	5	1	12	19	5
Bahamas	2.45	0.130	0.100	0.537	0.393	5	1	10	9	11
Bahrain	1.66	0.062	0.068	0.258	0.266	12	11	15	24	7
Bangladesh	0.47	0.019	0.019	0.078	0.076	11	12	9	6	13
Barbados	1.41	0.071	0.057	0.291	0.226	6	2	12	5	19
Belize	0.28	0.009	0.011	0.037	0.044	15	13	18	14	23
Benin	0.18	0.008	0.007	0.035	0.029	7	9	5	25	-12
Bhutan	0.05	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.007	21	12	37	26	48
Bolivarian Rep. of Venezuela	1.26	0.071	0.051	0.292	0.202	4	-9	26	30	23
Bolivia	0.47	0.014	0.019	0.057	0.076	18	19	16	15	18
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.95	0.030	0.039	0.124	0.152	16	17	15	20	10
Botswana	0.84	0.020	0.034	0.084	0.135	23	27	16	19	14
Brazil	14.90	0.600	0.606	2.472	2.384	11	2	25	21	28
Brunei Darussalam	0.62	0.013	0.025	0.055	0.099	26	30	19	25	14
Burkina Faso	0.21	0.002	0.009	0.008	0.034	49	16	118	46	226
Burundi	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	26	3	70	77	63
Cambodia	1.05	0.028	0.043	0.117	0.168	20	8	40	46	34
Cameroon	0.45	0.038	0.018	0.159	0.072	-5	-12	7	13	1
Cape Verde	0.25	0.007	0.010	0.028	0.040	20	28	9	6	13
Central African Republic	0.01	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.002	2	-13	30	62	4
Chad	0.06	0.001	0.003	0.006	0.010	24	18	33	26	40
Chile	6.93	0.267	0.282	1.102	1.108	12	8	18	19	16
China	73.91	2.018	3.006	8.316	11.826	20	15	26	34	19
Colombia	2.59	0.133	0.105	0.547	0.414	5	-2	18	18	19
Comoros	0.04	0.003	0.002	0.010	0.006	1	-11	20	19	21
Congo	0.22	0.009	0.009	0.036	0.036	11	12	10	-1	22
Costa Rica	2.58	0.129	0.105	0.532	0.413	6	1	14	11	17
Côte d'Ivoire	0.66	0.028	0.027	0.114	0.105	10	11	8	14	3
Croatia	9.92	0.272	0.403	1.119	1.587	20	28	8	9	6
Cuba	11.24	0.397	0.457	1.634	1.799	14	0	37	21	56
Djibouti	0.09	0.005	0.004	0.019	0.015	7	8	4	0	9
Dominica	0.08	0.006	0.003	0.024	0.013	-1	-4	4	13	-4
Dominican Republic	3.84	0.210	0.156	0.867	0.614	4	3	6	1	12

**Appendix Table 9: Commercial services exports of developing economies and regions, 2000-2005
(continued)**

(Billion dollars)

	Value		Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change			
	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000-2005	2000-2003	2003-2005	2004	2005
Ecuador	0.94	0.053	0.038	0.219	0.150	3	1	8	16	0
Egypt	14.45	0.649	0.588	2.672	2.312	8	4	15	30	3
El Salvador	1.12	0.045	0.045	0.186	0.179	11	10	11	13	9
Equatorial Guinea	0.05	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.008	40	37	45	47	42
Ethiopia	0.79	0.026	0.032	0.107	0.126	15	15	16	36	-1
Fiji	0.76	0.030	0.031	0.122	0.122	11	8	16	15	18
FYR Macedonia	0.45	0.019	0.018	0.080	0.071	9	2	21	25	16
Gabon	0.14	0.011	0.006	0.047	0.022	-4	-1	-10	-19	0
Gambia	0.08	0.004	0.003	0.017	0.013	5	10	-3	-13	9
Ghana	1.04	0.033	0.042	0.135	0.167	16	8	30	12	53
Grenada	0.13	0.010	0.005	0.040	0.020	-3	-3	-2	18	-19
Guatemala	1.14	0.047	0.046	0.194	0.182	10	11	9	11	7
Guinea-Bissau	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0	2	-3	17	-20
Guyana	0.15	0.011	0.006	0.047	0.024	-3	-3	-3	3	-9
Haiti	0.11	0.011	0.005	0.044	0.018	-7	-10	-2	-22	23
Honduras	0.72	0.029	0.029	0.118	0.115	11	8	15	22	9
Hong Kong, China	63.70	2.702	2.591	11.135	10.193	10	5	17	18	16
India	54.38	1.073*	2.212	4.422*	8.701	...	13	...	...	...
Israel	17.46	1.003	0.710	4.131	2.794	3	-4	15	20	9
Jamaica	2.30	0.133	0.093	0.548	0.367	3	2	4	8	1
Jordan	2.19	0.107	0.089	0.441	0.350	6	2	13	19	7
Kenya	1.52	0.049	0.062	0.201	0.244	16	6	32	40	24
Korea, Republic of	43.71	1.992	1.778	8.206	6.994	8	2	17	28	8
Kuwait	3.79	0.104	0.154	0.428	0.606	20	4	47	41	52
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.19	0.009	0.008	0.037	0.031	7	-3	25	37	14
Lebanon	10.74	0.252	0.437	1.038	1.718	23	36	7	2	11
Lesotho	0.05	0.002	0.002	0.010	0.007	5	6	4	29	-16
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.42	0.008	0.017	0.033	0.067	29	40	13	7	19
Macao, China	8.61	0.220	0.350	0.905	1.378	21	20	24	44	7
Madagascar	0.42	0.021	0.017	0.087	0.067	6	-7	29	42	17
Malawi	0.04	0.002	0.002	0.009	0.007	5	5	4	3	4
Malaysia	19.46	0.925	0.792	3.810	3.114	7	-1	20	24	17
Maldives	0.32	0.023	0.013	0.095	0.051	-2	7	-14	18	-37
Mali	0.25	0.006	0.010	0.025	0.041	22	31	10	9	12
Mauritius	1.60	0.071	0.065	0.294	0.257	9	6	12	14	11
Mexico	16.10	0.908	0.655	3.743	2.576	3	-3	14	12	15
Mongolia	0.41	0.005	0.017	0.020	0.065	41	40	42	62	24
Montserrat	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.002	-2	-10	11	25	-2
Morocco	7.57	0.191	0.308	0.787	1.211	22	22	22	23	20
Mozambique	0.32	0.022	0.013	0.090	0.050	-1	-3	3	-18	28
Namibia	0.40	0.014	0.016	0.058	0.064	13	24	-1	14	-14
Nepal	0.27	0.027	0.011	0.113	0.043	-8	-10	-5	18	-24
Netherlands Antilles	1.79	0.107	0.073	0.439	0.287	2	1	4	6	2
New Caledonia	0.36	...	0.015	...	0.058	...	...	4	17	-7
Nicaragua	0.27	0.012	0.011	0.051	0.043	8	6	11	12	9
Niger	0.08	0.002	0.003	0.010	0.014	19	17	22	55	-4
Nigeria	4.16	0.123	0.169	0.506	0.666	18	24	9	-4	25
Oman	0.82	...	0.033	...	0.131	...	...	13	13	13

**Appendix Table 9: Commercial services exports of developing economies and regions, 2000-2005
(continued)**

(Billion dollars)

	Value		Share in world		Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change			
	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000-2005	2000-2003	2003-2005	2004	2005
Pakistan	2.04	0.086	0.083	0.354	0.327	10	5	18	16	19
Panama	3.11	0.131	0.126	0.541	0.497	10	8	12	9	15
Papua New Guinea	0.29	0.016	0.012	0.067	0.046	3	-3	14	-17	58
Paraguay	0.62	0.038	0.025	0.158	0.098	1	-1	6	9	3
Peru	2.06	0.095	0.084	0.392	0.329	8	4	14	14	15
Philippines	4.46	0.226	0.181	0.932	0.714	6	0	15	19	10
Qatar	5.78	0.047	0.235	0.193	0.924	53	45	64	54	74
Rwanda	0.08	0.003	0.003	0.011	0.013	15	...	...	...	...
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.14	0.006	0.006	0.026	0.022	8	3	16	26	6
St. Lucia	0.39	0.022	0.016	0.089	0.062	4	-1	11	15	6
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.15	0.008	0.006	0.035	0.025	4	1	9	9	8
Samoa	0.11	...	0.005	...	0.018	...	...	...	...	18
Sao Tome and Principe	0.02	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.003	6	9	3	0	7
Saudi Arabia	5.92	0.320	0.241	1.318	0.947	4	6	2	2	1
Senegal	0.69	0.022	0.028	0.091	0.110	16	14	19	23	15
Serbia and Montenegro	1.91	0.042	0.078	0.172	0.305	25	22	30	48	14
Seychelles	0.35	0.018	0.014	0.075	0.055	5	4	6	-1	12
Sierra Leone	0.08	0.003	0.003	0.011	0.012	15	19	9	-7	27
Singapore	51.20	1.880	2.082	7.745	8.192	13	9	19	29	10
Solomon Islands	0.04	0.003	0.002	0.014	0.007	-4	-20	28	22	34
South Africa	10.90	0.327*	0.443	1.348*	1.744	...	...	16	16	15
Sri Lanka	1.52	0.061	0.062	0.252	0.243	11	15	5	8	1
Sudan	0.10	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.016	33	9	80	12	188
Suriname	0.18	0.006	0.007	0.024	0.029	16	-15	88	150	42
Swaziland	0.27	0.015	0.011	0.062	0.044	4	4	4	79	-39
Syrian Arab Republic	2.83	0.099	0.115	0.408	0.452	14	-7	55	101	19
Taipei, Chinese	25.57	1.332	1.040	5.487	4.092	5	5	5	11	0
Tanzania	1.18	0.039	0.048	0.159	0.189	15	16	15	18	12
Thailand	20.01	0.923	0.814	3.803	3.202	8	4	13	21	6
Togo	0.15	0.003	0.006	0.013	0.023	26	16	42	69	19
Tonga	0.03	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.005	16	16	16	-5	42
Trinidad and Tobago	0.80	0.036	0.033	0.150	0.129	8	7	9	25	-4
Tunisia	3.88	0.179	0.158	0.739	0.621	8	2	17	24	10
Turkey	25.55	1.290	1.039	5.315	4.088	6	-2	19	27	13
Uganda	0.49	0.014	0.020	0.056	0.079	19	8	39	36	43
United Arab Emirates	3.29	0.123	0.134	0.509	0.526	12	8	18	9	29
Uruguay	1.29	0.084	0.052	0.344	0.206	1	-15	29	40	18
Vanuatu	0.10	0.008	0.004	0.033	0.017	-2	-7	4	0	8
Viet Nam	4.18	0.181	0.170	0.745	0.668	9	7	13	18	8
Yemen	0.29	0.012	0.012	0.048	0.046	10	12	8	19	-2
Memorandum items:										
Developed economies	1792.46	74.552	72.901	-	-	10	7	14	19	10
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	41.32	1.178	1.681	-	-	19	15	24	28	20
LDCs (50)	10.02	0.416	0.408	1.714	1.604	10	6	16	21	10
NICS (6)	223.66	9.753	9.096	40.186	35.786	9	5	16	22	10

*Break in series.

- Not applicable.

... Not available.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Appendix Table 10: Commercial services imports of developing economies and regions, 2000-2005

(Billion dollars)

	Value		Share in world			Share in developing economies		Annual percentage change		
	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000-2005	2000-2003	2003-2005	2004	2005
World	2379.80	100.000	100.000	-	-	10	7	15	19	11
Developing economies	681.60	27.125	28.641	100.000	100.000	11	6	20	23	17
Latin America	91.46	4.832	3.843	17.813	13.419	5	-1	15	13	18
Developing Europe	17.77	0.719	0.747	2.652	2.608	11	4	22	33	13
Africa	71.49	2.547	3.004	9.389	10.489	14	8	22	24	21
Middle East	88.18	3.302	3.705	12.173	12.937	13	7	21	23	19
Developing Asia	412.52	15.718	17.334	57.949	60.522	12	7	20	25	16
Albania	1.32	0.028	0.055	0.103	0.193	26	21	34	35	33
Algeria	3.00	0.095	0.126	0.352	0.440	16	2	41	65	20
Angola	6.19	0.154	0.260	0.566	0.908	22	13	38	31	45
Anguilla	0.05	0.003	0.002	0.010	0.007	5	1	10	9	11
Antigua and Barbuda	0.20	0.010	0.008	0.037	0.029	6	6	6	5	8
Argentina	7.35	0.606	0.309	2.235	1.079	-4	-15	16	17	15
Aruba	0.90	0.042	0.038	0.155	0.132	8	4	14	10	18
Bahamas	1.30	0.066	0.054	0.242	0.190	6	1	13	16	11
Bahrain	0.98	0.050	0.041	0.184	0.143	6	6	5	5	5
Bangladesh	2.01	0.103	0.085	0.380	0.295	6	2	12	15	10
Barbados	0.64	0.031	0.027	0.115	0.093	7	2	14	6	22
Belize	0.15	0.008	0.006	0.029	0.021	5	5	5	5	4
Benin	0.27	0.013	0.011	0.046	0.039	7	9	5	12	-2
Bhutan	0.06	0.002	0.002	0.007	0.008	14	13	17	-6	45
Bolivarian Rep. of Venezuela	5.06	0.287	0.212	1.057	0.742	4	-8	25	31	19
Bolivia	0.66	0.030	0.028	0.112	0.097	8	6	11	10	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.45	0.017	0.019	0.064	0.066	12	14	9	13	6
Botswana	0.84	0.036	0.035	0.134	0.123	9	7	14	20	7
Brazil	22.30	1.054	0.937	3.885	3.271	7	-3	25	12	38
Brunei Darussalam	1.11	0.052	0.047	0.192	0.163	8	10	4	4	3
Burkina Faso	0.35	0.009	0.015	0.033	0.051	21	20	24	26	22
Burundi	0.10	0.002	0.004	0.009	0.015	23	2	64	61	66
Cambodia	0.62	0.022	0.026	0.080	0.091	14	10	21	18	24
Cameroon	0.96	0.063	0.040	0.233	0.140	0	4	-5	3	-12
Cape Verde	0.20	0.007	0.008	0.024	0.029	16	27	1	-3	5
Central African Republic	0.12	0.008	0.005	0.028	0.018	1	-7	16	12	19
Chad	1.50	0.016	0.063	0.057	0.220	45	52	36	65	11
Chile	7.52	0.316	0.316	1.164	1.104	10	6	16	20	13
China	83.17	2.427	3.495	8.946	12.202	18	15	23	31	16
Colombia	4.70	0.219	0.198	0.809	0.690	8	1	19	17	21
Comoros	0.05	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.007	15	16	12	13	11
Congo	1.55	0.049	0.065	0.182	0.227	16	6	34	17	53
Costa Rica	1.50	0.085	0.063	0.315	0.220	4	-1	10	11	10
Côte d'Ivoire	1.94	0.077	0.082	0.285	0.285	11	13	8	14	2
Croatia	3.35	0.121	0.141	0.445	0.491	13	18	7	19	-5
Cuba	1.58	0.105	0.067	0.388	0.232	0	-6	10	14	7
Djibouti	0.08	0.004	0.003	0.016	0.011	3	-1	10	11	8
Dominica	0.05	0.003	0.002	0.012	0.007	0	-6	11	12	9
Dominican Republic	1.41	0.091	0.059	0.334	0.207	1	-4	9	-1	21

**Appendix Table 10: Commercial services imports of developing economies and regions, 2000-2005
(continued)**

(Billion dollars)

	Value		Share in developing economies			Annual percentage change				
	Share in world		2000	2005	2000-2005	2000-2003	2003-2005	2004	2005	
	2005	2000								
Ecuador	2.05	0.083	0.086	0.306	0.301	11	9	14	20	8
Egypt	9.51	0.485	0.400	1.787	1.395	6	-6	25	24	27
El Salvador	1.19	0.062	0.050	0.227	0.175	6	4	7	9	6
Equatorial Guinea	1.48	0.037	0.062	0.138	0.218	22	22	22	22	22
Ethiopia	1.18	0.032	0.050	0.119	0.173	20	13	31	35	26
Fiji	0.49	0.026	0.021	0.095	0.072	5	-2	16	25	8
FYR Macedonia	0.48	0.018	0.020	0.065	0.071	13	7	23	37	10
Gabon	1.17	0.057	0.049	0.211	0.172	7	-1	19	12	27
Gambia	0.05	0.004	0.002	0.015	0.007	-6	-16	12	26	-1
Ghana	1.13	0.035	0.048	0.128	0.166	17	12	24	21	28
Grenada	0.09	0.006	0.004	0.021	0.014	2	-3	10	6	15
Guatemala	1.42	0.053	0.060	0.196	0.209	13	11	15	16	13
Guinea-Bissau	0.04	0.002	0.002	0.007	0.006	8	8	8	18	-2
Guyana	0.20	0.013	0.008	0.048	0.029	0	-4	7	21	-5
Haiti	0.43	0.018	0.018	0.067	0.063	10	2	23	5	44
Honduras	0.83	0.039	0.035	0.146	0.122	7	4	12	13	12
Hong Kong, China	33.84	1.664	1.422	6.134	4.964	7	2	14	19	9
India	49.19	1.279*	2.067	4.714*	7.218	...	11	...	...	...
Israel	13.49	0.792	0.567	2.921	1.980	3	-2	11	15	7
Jamaica	1.68	0.094	0.071	0.347	0.247	4	3	5	9	0
Jordan	2.46	0.099	0.104	0.365	0.362	11	5	21	17	25
Kenya	0.95	0.045	0.040	0.166	0.139	7	-5	28	39	18
Korea, Republic of	58.06	2.230	2.439	8.222	8.517	12	7	21	24	18
Kuwait	7.57	0.277	0.318	1.020	1.111	13	11	17	14	20
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.17	0.001	0.007	0.003	0.025	67	100	27	25	29
Lebanon	7.84	0.183	0.329	0.674	1.150	24	34	10	27	-5
Lesotho	0.08	0.003	0.003	0.010	0.012	14	19	7	24	-8
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.13	0.055	0.089	0.203	0.312	21	23	18	15	21
Macao, China	1.54	0.055	0.065	0.203	0.225	14	12	16	16	15
Madagascar	0.46	0.027	0.019	0.099	0.068	3	7	-2	-1	-2
Malawi	0.22	0.011	0.009	0.042	0.033	6	4	8	12	5
Malaysia	21.75	1.124	0.914	4.142	3.191	6	1	12	8	16
Maldives	0.20	0.007	0.008	0.027	0.030	13	3	30	31	30
Mali	0.58	0.022	0.024	0.081	0.086	12	14	10	11	10
Mauritius	1.21	0.051	0.051	0.187	0.178	10	5	18	15	21
Mexico	20.92	1.131	0.879	4.171	3.069	5	2	9	10	9
Mongolia	0.47	0.011	0.020	0.039	0.069	24	16	37	100	-6
Montserrat	0.02	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.002	9	6	12	30	-3
Morocco	3.10	0.103	0.130	0.379	0.455	15	16	15	19	11
Mozambique	0.63	0.030	0.026	0.109	0.092	7	8	6	-8	23
Namibia	0.33	0.022	0.014	0.080	0.048	1	-9	17	55	-12
Nepal	0.42	0.013	0.018	0.048	0.062	17	10	28	46	13
Netherlands Antilles	0.81	0.049	0.034	0.182	0.118	2	3	0	-2	2
New Caledonia	0.87	...	0.037	...	0.128	...	...	27	11	46
Nicaragua	0.42	0.023	0.018	0.083	0.062	5	2	10	9	10
Niger	0.28	0.008	0.012	0.031	0.041	17	12	26	43	12
Nigeria	7.32	0.213	0.308	0.784	1.074	18	22	13	5	23
Oman	3.05	...	0.128	...	0.448	...	...	18	26	11

**Appendix Table 10: Commercial services imports of developing economies and regions, 2000-2005
(continued)**

(Billion dollars)

	Value		Share in developing economies			Annual percentage change				
	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000-2005	2000-2003	2003-2005	2004	2005
Pakistan	7.21	0.143	0.303	0.526	1.058	28	14	52	64	41
Panama	1.67	0.074	0.070	0.273	0.245	9	5	16	13	18
Papua New Guinea	1.15	0.052	0.048	0.193	0.169	8	4	16	12	19
Paraguay	0.32	0.026	0.014	0.097	0.048	-4	-7	1	-10	13
Peru	2.96	0.143	0.124	0.526	0.434	7	5	10	8	13
Philippines	5.79	0.350	0.243	1.291	0.849	2	1	4	8	0
Qatar	7.78	0.170	0.327	0.626	1.142	25	13	47	26	70
Rwanda	0.18	0.008	0.007	0.028	0.026	9	...	...	...	...
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.09	0.005	0.004	0.018	0.013	4	1	8	5	11
St. Lucia	0.16	0.009	0.007	0.031	0.023	5	4	6	4	9
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.07	0.004	0.003	0.013	0.011	7	5	10	13	6
Samoa	0.05	...	0.002	...	0.008	...	...	...	...	25
Sao Tome and Principe	0.02	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	23	34	9	10	8
Saudi Arabia	14.24	0.739	0.598	2.726	2.089	5	-10	34	39	29
Senegal	0.78	0.027	0.033	0.099	0.114	14	13	17	20	14
Serbia and Montenegro	1.48	0.020	0.062	0.073	0.217	38	39	36	50	24
Seychelles	0.25	0.013	0.011	0.046	0.037	6	5	9	-1	19
Sierra Leone	0.09	0.006	0.004	0.020	0.013	1	3	-2	-2	-2
Singapore	54.08	1.988	2.272	7.330	7.934	13	10	17	26	9
Solomon Islands	0.04	0.005	0.002	0.018	0.005	-13	-11	-16	-20	-12
South Africa	11.86	0.383*	0.498	1.411*	1.740	...	...	23	28	18
Sri Lanka	2.05	0.108	0.086	0.397	0.301	5	1	12	14	10
Sudan	1.80	0.043	0.076	0.158	0.264	23	8	50	27	76
Suriname	0.34	0.012	0.014	0.044	0.050	14	2	34	33	35
Swaziland	0.43	0.020	0.018	0.074	0.063	8	-1	21	111	-30
Syrian Arab Republic	2.14	0.099	0.090	0.366	0.313	8	5	12	11	13
Taipei, Chinese	31.42	1.726	1.320	6.364	4.610	4	-1	13	20	5
Tanzania	1.09	0.042	0.046	0.155	0.160	12	3	26	33	19
Thailand	26.97	1.037	1.133	3.824	3.957	12	5	22	27	18
Togo	0.28	0.008	0.012	0.029	0.041	19	21	16	16	17
Tonga	0.05	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.007	21	29	11	13	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0.31	0.025	0.013	0.091	0.045	-3	-3	-4	-6	-2
Tunisia	2.07	0.076	0.087	0.279	0.303	13	10	17	24	11
Turkey	10.70	0.516	0.449	1.902	1.569	7	-4	26	37	16
Uganda	0.78	0.031	0.033	0.114	0.115	11	2	27	33	21
United Arab Emirates	17.35	0.560	0.729	2.064	2.546	16	11	23	28	18
Uruguay	0.90	0.057	0.038	0.210	0.132	1	-11	22	24	20
Vanuatu	0.07	0.004	0.003	0.016	0.010	2	-4	11	9	12
Viet Nam	5.28	0.220	0.222	0.811	0.775	10	8	14	17	11
Yemen	1.10	0.051	0.046	0.189	0.162	8	8	8	6	10
Memorandum items:										
Developed economies	1637.70	71.246	68.817	-	-	9	7	13	17	8
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	60.50	1.630	2.542	-	-	20	18	24	28	19
LDCs (50)	27.06	0.891	1.137	3.284	3.969	16	10	24	23	25
NICS (6)	226.11	9.769	9.501	36.016	33.174	9	5	17	22	12

* Break in series.
- Not applicable.
... Not available.
Source: WTO Secretariat

Appendix Table 11: Ratios of merchandise exports and imports to GDP for selected developing economies, 2000-2006

	(Ratio)				
	Exports/GDP		Imports/GDP		
	2000	2006	2000	2006	
Singapore	1.49	2.06	Singapore	1.45	1.81
domestic exports	0.85	1.08	retained imports	0.81	0.83
Hong Kong, China	1.20	1.70	Hong Kong, China	1.27	1.77
domestic exports	0.14	0.12	retained imports	0.21	0.19
Malaysia	1.09	1.06	Kiribati	0.85	1.06
Papua New Guinea	0.59	0.95	Seychelles	0.56	1.02
Equatorial Guinea	0.89	0.94	Guyana	0.80	1.02
Congo	0.77	0.86	Maldives	0.62	0.94
United Arab Emirates	0.71	0.83	Sao Tome and Principe	0.65	0.90
Angola	0.87	0.80	Lesotho	0.98	0.90
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.37	0.78	Malaysia	0.91	0.87
Swaziland	0.65	0.78	Swaziland	0.75	0.83
Bahrain	0.78	0.72	Jordan	0.54	0.80
Trinidad and Tobago	0.52	0.71	Viet Nam	0.50	0.73
Guyana	0.70	0.69	Liberia	1.26	0.71
Brunei Darussalam	0.65	0.67	Cambodia	0.53	0.69
Viet Nam	0.46	0.65	Paraguay	0.31	0.67

Source: WTO Secretariat and International Monetary Fund.

Appendix Table 12: Per capita merchandise exports and imports for selected developing economies, 2000-2006

	(Dollars per capita)				
	Exports per capita		Imports per capita		
	2000	2006	2000	2006	
Singapore	34297	61529	Singapore	33486	54030
domestic exports	19588	32407	retained imports	18777	24909
Hong Kong, China	30197	46757	Hong Kong, China	31889	48653
domestic exports	3507	3299	retained imports	5199	5195
Qatar	18610	40634	Qatar	5220	19618
United Arab Emirates	15348	27660	United Arab Emirates	10782	19403
Brunei Darussalam	12009	20370	Bahrain	6915	11942
Kuwait	8767	17982	Seychelles	4500	9205
Bahrain	9246	15438	Taipei, Chinese	6313	8836
Trinidad and Tobago	3387	10899	Bahamas	6845	7976
Taipei, Chinese	6794	9740	Israel	6194	7273
Saudi Arabia	3789	8842	Antigua and Barbuda	5355	7195
Oman	4639	8305	Saint Kitts and Nevis	4667	6829
Equatorial Guinea	1166	7344	Korea, Republic of	3414	6406
Israel	5162	6758	Barbados	4330	5685
Korea, Republic of	3665	6739	Kuwait	3228	5165
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2522	6616	Trinidad and Tobago	2621	4996

Source: WTO Secretariat and World Bank.

**Appendix Table 13: Developing economies with per capita merchandise exports
less than 100 dollars in 2006**

	(Dollars per capita)	
	2000	2006
Eritrea	9.0	2.1
Gambia	11.4	6.4
Burundi	7.8	7.7
Ethiopia	7.7	13.5
Rwanda	6.8	15.0
Afghanistan	...	17.2
Comoros	25.4	17.6
Sao Tome and Principe	20.3	22.9
Central African Republic	43.3	28.7
Nepal	36.1	32.2
Burkina Faso	18.5	32.8
Uganda	18.9	33.6
Sierra Leone	2.7	38.6
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	16.5	38.8
Malawi	33.3	41.2
Niger	26.2	41.7
Cape Verde	25.2	43.3
Tanzania	21.8	44.2
Guinea-Bissau	45.4	45.9
Madagascar	53.3	51.9
Liberia	107.3	53.8
Samoa	81.9	57.3
Haiti	42.1	59.8
Kiribati	42.1	65.7
Djibouti	47.4	66.9
Benin	62.2	73.6
Myanmar	32.8	75.2
Bangladesh	49.6	81.7
Togo	67.7	97.8

Source: WTO Secretariat and World Bank.

Appendix Table 14: Developing economy merchandise export shares by product, 2000-2006

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Values		Share in world by product		Share in world total		Share in developing economies total	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
	Agricultural products	165.2	313.7	29.9	33.2	2.6	2.7	8.6	7.3
Food	134.7	256.7	31.2	34.0	2.1	2.2	7.0	6.0
Fuels and mining products	466.0	1214.4	53.8	53.3	7.4	10.3	24.3	28.4
Fuels	407.7	1027.9	60.7	58.1	6.5	8.7	21.3	24.0
Non-fuel minerals	58.3	186.6	29.9	36.8	0.9	1.6	3.0	4.4
Manufactures	1265.4	2682.0	26.9	32.5	20.2	22.8	66.0	62.7
Iron and steel	34.7	116.5	24.3	31.1	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.7
Office and telecom equipment	395.8	774.3	40.9	53.3	6.3	6.6	20.7	18.1
Automotive products	68.3	167.9	11.8	16.5	1.1	1.4	3.6	3.9
Textiles	78.1	120.1	49.3	54.9	1.2	1.0	4.1	2.8
Clothing	128.3	210.5	64.8	67.6	2.0	1.8	6.7	4.9
Total merchandise	1916.4	4280.7	30.5	36.3	30.5	36.3	100.0	100.0

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Appendix Table 15: Evolution of developing economy merchandise exports by product, 2000-2006

(Billion dollars and percentage)

	Values					Annual percentage change				
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000-2006	2000-2003	2003-2006	2005	2006
	Agricultural products	165.2	207.7	242.8	274.3	313.7	11	8	15	13	14
Food	134.7	172.8	200.5	227.1	256.7	11	9	14	13	13
Fuels and mining products	466.0	498.1	690.4	963.1	1214.4	17	2	35	40	26
Fuels	407.7	432.2	587.2	835.5	1027.9	17	2	33	42	23
Non-fuel minerals	58.3	65.9	103.1	127.6	186.6	21	4	41	24	46
Manufactures	1265.4	1550.0	1944.7	2280.5	2682.0	13	7	20	17	18
Iron and steel	34.7	46.4	76.8	92.4	116.5	22	10	36	20	26
Office and telecom equipment	395.8	462.4	579.2	662.3	774.3	12	5	19	14	17
Automotive products	68.3	91.5	117.4	141.3	167.9	16	10	22	20	19
Textiles	78.1	85.5	96.4	108.9	120.1	7	3	12	13	10
Clothing	128.3	148.6	165.6	181.7	210.5	9	5	12	10	16
Total merchandise	1916.4	2293.1	2919.2	3566.7	4280.7	14	6	23	22	20

Source: WTO Secretariat.