



Committee on Trade and Development

PARTICIPATION OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES IN THE GLOBAL TRADING SYSTEM

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT¹

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¹ This document has been prepared under the Secretariat's own responsibility and is without prejudice to the positions of Members or to their rights and obligations under the WTO.

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Developing economies' trade in merchandise products as well as in commercial services recovered from the pandemic-induced slump. Merchandise exports from developing economies increased by 10.8% in 2021 and 1.6% in 2022 in volume terms. Developing Asia was the main driver for the strong merchandise trade volume recovery of developing economies in 2021. China, the largest developing economy exporter, registered a merchandise export volume growth of 17.3% in 2021, and experienced a decline by 2% in 2022.

1.2. In value terms, merchandise exports of developing economies increased substantially from USD 7.7 trillion in 2020 to USD 11.3 trillion in 2022, partly supported by price increases in major commodities such as crude oil. The share of developing economies in global exports increased from 44.7% in 2020 to 46.6% in 2022, respectively. China, the Republic of Korea and Mexico continued to be the largest merchandise exporters among developing economies, accounting for 15%, 2.8%, and 2.4% of global merchandise exports in 2022. The largest 15 developing economy exporters were responsible for 38% of global merchandise exports and 82% of developing economy merchandise exports. While semiconductors continued to be the largest product category in developing economies' exports, the importance of crude oil exports increased substantially in value terms between 2020 to 2022. As in 2020, the United States of America, the European Union and China were the largest destinations for developing economies' merchandise exports in 2022, accounting for 17%, 16% and 13%, respectively. During 2020-2022, South-South trade continued to represent more than 50% of developing economies' merchandise exports.

1.3. Since the pandemic-induced slump, developing economies' commercial services exports picked up from USD 1.5 trillion in 2020 to USD 2.3 trillion in 2022. Developing economies accounted for 33% of global commercial services exports in 2022, up from 29% in 2020. The three largest exporters continued to be China (6%), India (4.4%) and Singapore (4.1%). The largest 15 developing economy exporters were responsible for 26% of global commercial services exports and 80% of developing economy commercial services exports. The European Union, the United States of America and China were the largest destinations for developing economies' commercial services exports in 2021, accounting for 19%, 15% and 10%, respectively. In recent years nearly half of commercial services export represent South-South trade, with Developing Asia continuing to account for the largest share. While some types of services exports proved comparatively resilient during the pandemic, travel exports in 2022 still lagged significantly behind their 2019 level.

1.4. Even though as a whole, developing economies increased their share in global merchandise and services exports, many economies struggle to bolster their participation in international trade. One challenge is the dependence on commodity exports by several developing economies. Given that many commodities experience high price fluctuations, this can subject exporters to large swings in their revenues. Furthermore, firms in developing economies face higher trade costs than firms in developed economies, in all major sectors including services. Certain services, however, can present an opportunity for some developing economies to improve the resilience of their exports. For instance, between 2014 and 2022, developing economies' digitally delivered services exports increased from USD 500 billion to USD 1 trillion, and proved significantly more resilient during the pandemic. In a considerable number of developing economies, less than half of the population has online access and thus cannot seize the opportunities digital trade can bring.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat to assist the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD) in meeting its requirement to continuously review the participation of developing economy Members in the multilateral trading system (MTS). It updates previous studies on this topic produced for the Committee since 1997. The last report was produced in 2021.²

2.2. The first part of the report provides an overview of developing economies' merchandise trade. The second part gives some detail on developing economies' commercial services trade. Both sections have a special focus on changes since 2020 and pre-pandemic comparisons. This report contains a brief section on challenges and opportunities for developing economies in international

² The 2021 document was circulated under the document symbol [WT/COMTD/W/262](#).

trade. Finally, a statistical appendix concludes this report.³ This includes an overview of merchandise and commercial services trade developments by economy, the most important export products, and the classification of economies into regional groups as used specifically for the purpose of this report.

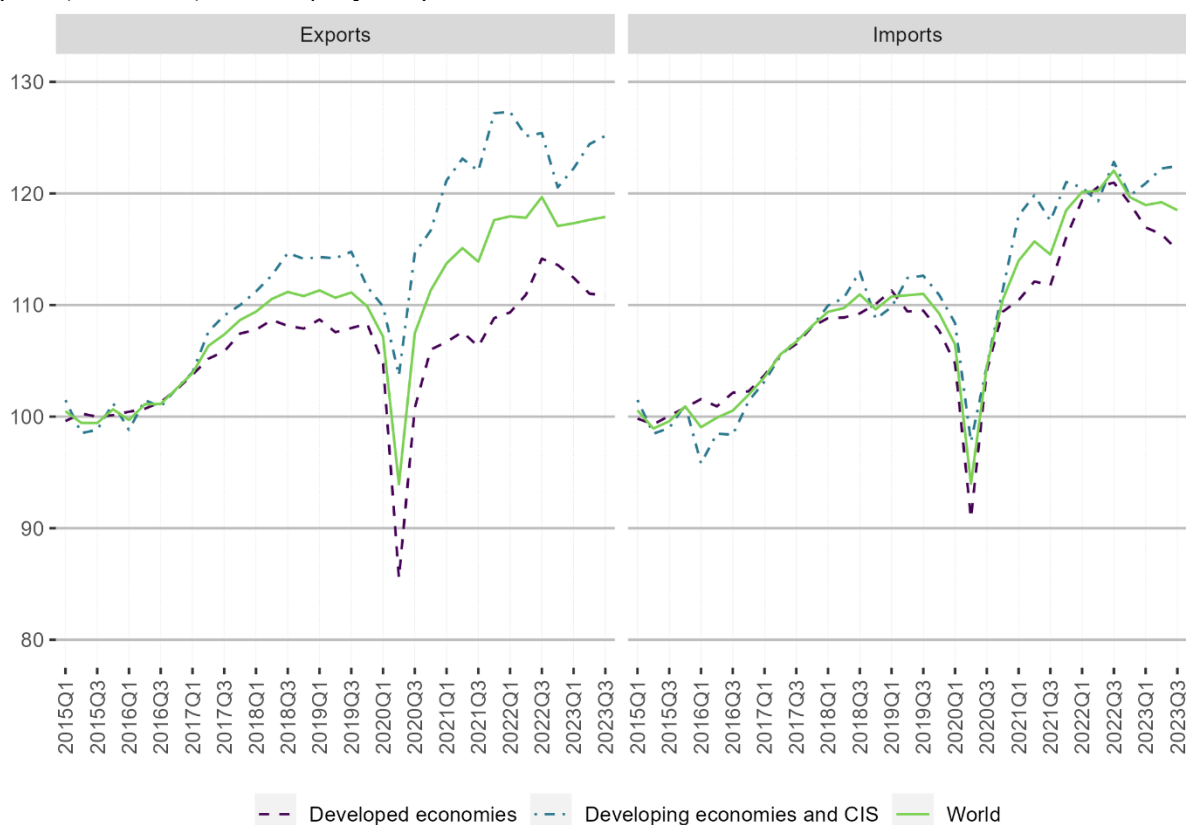
3 MERCHANDISE TRADE

3.1 Overview

3.1. Since 2015, merchandise exports in volume terms by developing economies and CIS⁴ have grown faster than exports by developed economies (see Chart 1). The drop in exports due to the COVID-19 pandemic was less pronounced in developing economies. Merchandise export volumes from developing economies and CIS hit their most recent high in Q1 2022 and receded somewhat during the rest of the year, with another uptick in the first quarters of 2023. Merchandise import volumes on the other hand largely have grown at a similar pace since 2015 among developed and developing economies. Since the drop in 2020, there seems to be some divergence. Developing economies' import volumes rebounded quicker and proved more stable recently than imports by developed economies, which recorded a reduction in imports between Q3 2022 and Q3 2023.

Chart 1: Merchandise trade developments over recent years, in volume

(Index, 2015=100, seasonally adjusted)



Note: CIS refers to the Commonwealth of Independent States, including certain associate and former member States.

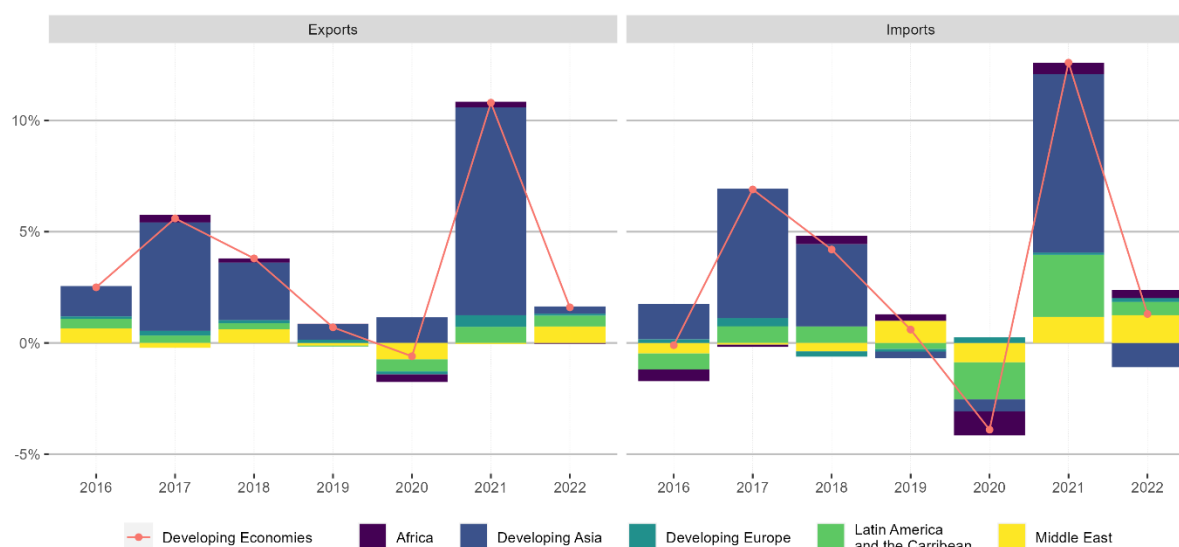
Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

³ Data published in this document (unless otherwise indicated) are derived from the WTO World Trade Statistical Review 2023 and the WTO Stats portal ([WTO Stats](https://stats.wto.org/)). For more information on the definitions of indicators and detailed sources of data, see the Technical Notes in the above-mentioned report or the WTO Statistics website.

⁴ CIS refers to the Commonwealth of Independent States, including certain associate and former member States.

3.2. As the largest economic region within the analysed developing economies, Developing Asia had the largest effect on changes in overall developing economies' export and import volume growth. Having been an important driver of export growth prior to the pandemic, Developing Asia's contribution to developing economies' export growth remained comparatively low in 2019 (see Chart 2, left). It shot up in 2021, but almost ground to a halt again in 2022. Exports from this region are dominated by China, whose merchandise export volume grew by 17.3% in 2021, while it declined by 2% in 2022. Crude oil being a major export commodity of economies in the Middle East, export volumes from the region declined in 2020 in the wake of the COVID-19-induced demand shock when industrial activity fell, but increased again in 2022. Regarding developing economies' merchandise import volumes (see Chart 2, right), the decline in 2020 and the rebound in 2021 each were more pronounced than on the exports side. Imports in 2020 most notably contracted in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa. While Latin American import volumes rebounded strongly in 2021, they increased by far less for African economies.

Chart 2: Drivers of developing economies' merchandise trade, in volume



Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

3.3. When considering trade flows in value terms instead of volume, developments are more easily comparable between product categories, but depending on the goods considered, price effects can play an important (or even crucial) role. The outbreak of COVID-19, for instance, significantly decreased the demand for oil in 2020, with substantially subdued prices in much of that year. Moreover, many economies have witnessed inflation rates in recent years not seen for decades. These important price effects on the value of merchandise trade should be kept in mind in the ensuing analysis.

3.4. Merchandise imports and exports in value terms declined in 2020, for both developing economies and the rest of the world (which includes developed economies and CIS countries) (see Chart 3, left). Both flows already saw some decline from 2018 to 2019. From 2020 to 2022, however, merchandise trade experienced a substantial increase, partly explained by the price effects mentioned above. Merchandise exports of developing economies increased substantially from USD 7.7 trillion in 2020 to USD 11.3 trillion in 2022

3.5. As a share of global exports and imports, respectively, merchandise trade by developing economies exceeded values seen in the decade 2010-20. The share of merchandise exports increased since 2016 to more than 46% in 2022 (Chart 3, right). Similarly, albeit receding a bit from its recent high in 2021, developing economies' share of merchandise imports stood at above 42%.

3.6. LDCs' share of exports likewise increased slightly in recent years. While it stood at 1.07% in 2019 and 1.09% in 2020, it reached 1.15% in 2022. Exports of manufactured goods from LDCs particularly increased its share, reaching 0.74% in 2022, up from 0.58% a year earlier.⁵

Chart 3: Merchandise trade developments over recent years, in value

Trade developments in absolute USD terms (left) and share of developing economies in global merchandise trade for exports and imports, respectively (right)



Note: RoW stands for "Rest of the World", which includes developed and CIS economies. CIS refers to the Commonwealth of Independent States, including certain associate and former member States.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

3.2 Major traders

3.7. As the largest economy among developing Members, China continues to be the largest exporter of merchandise products by a large margin (Chart 4, left). The country exported around 15% of all goods by value globally in 2022. China is followed by the Republic of Korea and Mexico, which exported around 2.8% and 2.4%, respectively, of all goods exported in 2022. Together, in 2022 the top 15 developing economies accounted for 38% of global merchandise exports, and 82% of developing economies' exports. Comparing export shares in 2020 and 2022, the increase for oil exporters such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and, to a lesser extent, the United Arab Emirates is noticeable, which comes along a recovery of oil prices during that period.⁶ Data show that in the case of Saudi Arabia, for whom crude oil exports were responsible for more than half of all exports in 2021⁷, unit prices for oil exports were approximately twice as high in 2022 than in 2020.⁸

3.8. Regarding merchandise imports, China similarly leads the group of developing economies, as it accounted for 10.8% of global merchandise imports in 2022 (Chart 4, right), one percentage point less than in 2020 (11.8%). China was followed by the Republic of Korea and India, both of which recorded a share of approximately 3%. Notably, India increased its share from 2% in 2020. This comes with a strong rebound in the country's GDP growth of 9.1% and 7.2% in 2021 and 2022, respectively, after a contraction of 5.8% in 2020.⁹ Other major importers mostly either maintained their share or slightly increased it. Together, the top 15 developing economies made up 33% of

⁵ For more information specifically about LDCs' participation in global trade, see the Note by the Secretariat titled "Market Access for Products and Services of Export Interest to Least Developed Countries" ([WT/COMTD/LDC/W/71](https://www.wto.org/comtd/LDC/W/71)).

⁶ According to IMF commodity price indices, crude oil was more than twice as expensive in 2022 than in 2020. <https://www.imf.org/en/Research/commodity-prices>

⁷ Based on UN Comtrade data.

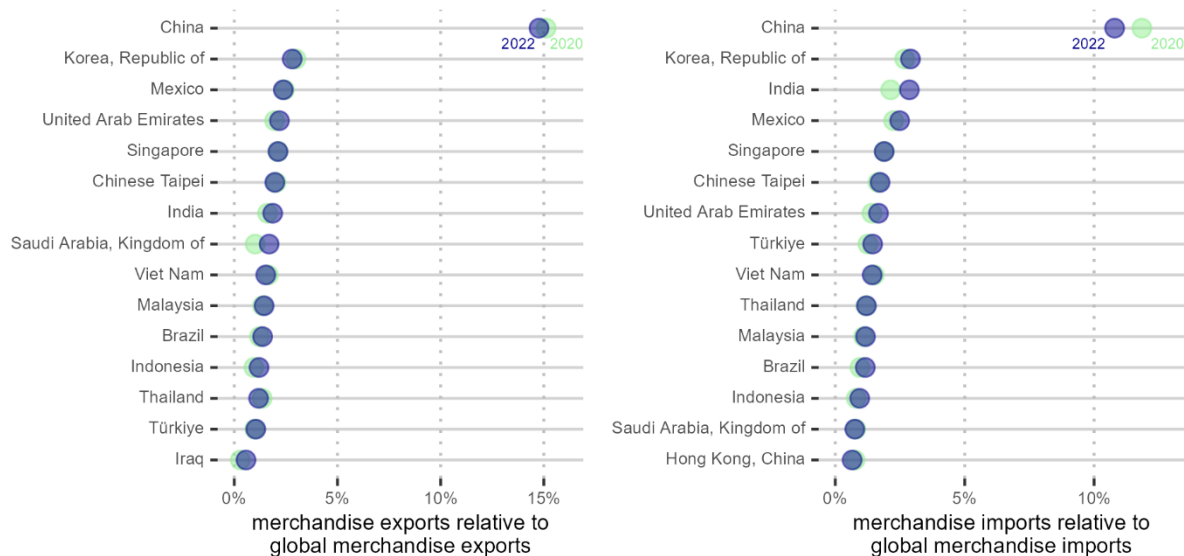
⁸ Based on UN Comtrade data using mirror statistics.

⁹ World Bank World Development Indicators.

global imports, and 77.7% of developing economies' imports in 2022. Imports thus continue to be less concentrated among the top traders than exports.

Chart 4: Major developing economies merchandise traders

15 largest exporters (left) and importers (right) among developing economies in 2022 (blue) and 2020 (green), in percent of global exports and imports, respectively



Note: The chart shows the largest exporters and importers among developing economies in 2022, with reference values for 2020 for comparison. Share for 2020 in green, shares for 2022 in blue. Hong Kong, China imports are retained imports.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

3.9. The post-2020 recovery was marked by a significant increase in the value of exports by all top 15 developing economy exporters. Indeed, 2021 saw a double digit increase of merchandise exports by value for all economies in that group compared to 2020. The pace slowed somewhat for all those economies in 2022, but every Member nevertheless still recorded an increase. The recovery of oil prices and corresponding increases in export values by major oil exporters is again clearly visible. For instance, Iraq's exports of crude oil more than doubled from 2020 to 2022.¹⁰ Overall, all the top 15 exporters bounced back from the pandemic-related weak exports in 2020, and all exceed their export values from 2019.

¹⁰ Based on UN Comtrade, mirror statistics. The latest available value for direct export data in UN Comtrade is 2016 and shows that Iraq's exports were almost exclusively crude oil.

Chart 5: Changes in merchandise trade, by economy

15 largest exporters (left) and importers (right) among developing economies in 2022, increase in percent in the value of exports/imports compared to previous year



Note: Grey dots show the percentage change in exports by economy from 2020 to 2021, while blue dots show the percentage change in exports by economy from 2021 to 2022. Hong Kong, China imports are retained imports.

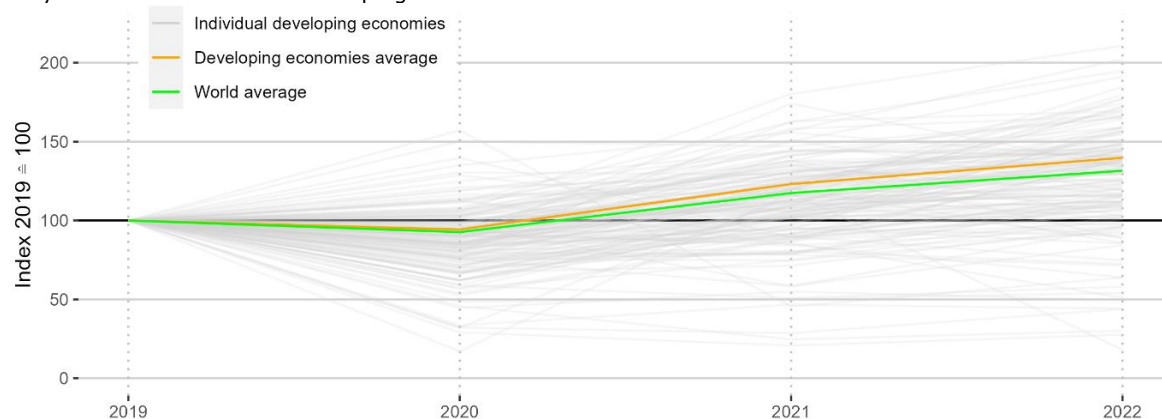
Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

3.3 Pre-pandemic comparison

3.10. Not all economies, however, bounced back like the major exporters from the COVID-19-related decline in exports. Looking only at developments for top exporters naturally paints a somewhat overly optimistic picture. When all developing economies are included, it has to be noted that while most indeed did recover, there are some individual economies that in 2022 were still lagging behind the pre-pandemic level of exports.¹¹ Most developing-economies' exports declined in 2020 from their 2019 levels, for some more than 50%. The recovery in 2021 and 2022 has been uneven, with many exceeding their 2019 levels of export, but some still at significantly lower levels (see Chart 6).

Chart 6: Merchandise export developments through the COVID-19 pandemic

Grey lines show individual developing economies



Note: Every grey line shows the export development for an individual developing economy, indexed at 100 in the year 2019. The red and green line show the developments for all developing economies and for the world, respectively. Four economies are excluded in the graph because their index value exceeded 220 at some point over the considered period.

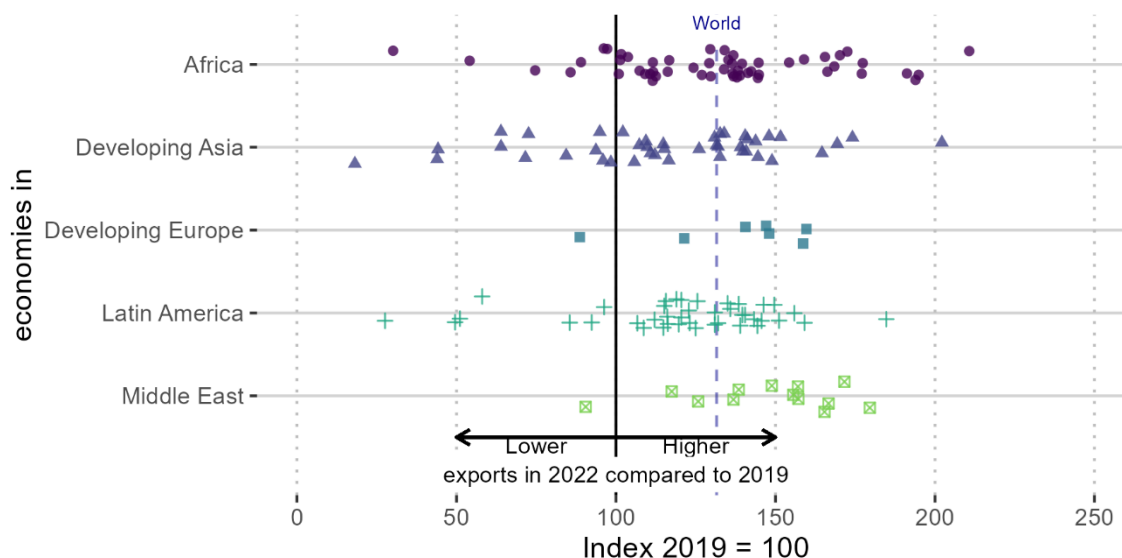
Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

¹¹ The analysis presented takes 2019 as a reference year. Results remain qualitatively similar when using an average over several pre-pandemic years.

3.11. A more detailed analysis shows that in each of the regions considered, there is a wide dispersion of how well merchandise exports recovered (see Chart 7). There is indeed a considerable number of economies in Africa, Developing Asia and Latin America that lagged behind the world average in export development from 2019 to 2022, with a sizeable minority not having exceeded their pre-pandemic value of exports.

Chart 7: Developing economies' merchandise exports, 2022 compared to 2019

2022 vs. 2019 index, each dot representing an individual developing economy, grouped by region



Note: Every dot shows the indexed export value for an individual developing economy in 2022 compared to this economy's export in 2019 indexed at 100. The dashed vertical bar shows the reference value for total world exports. The graph excludes three economies whose 2022 index value exceeded 250.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

3.4 Merchandise trade by product category

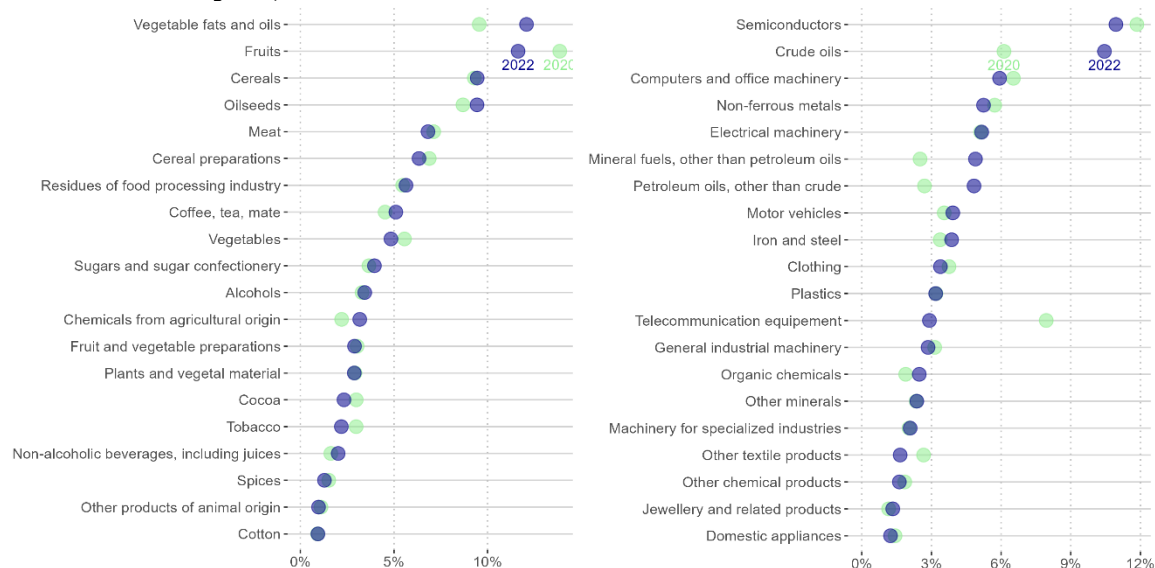
3.12. The group of developing economies export a great variety of products. At the same time, many individual economies' exports largely depend on a small range of exported goods. An aggregate assessment of developing economy exports by product category thus misses some detail, but nevertheless gives a macro picture.¹² Accounting for almost 12% of agricultural exports each in 2022, vegetable fats and oils, and fruits were the main agricultural products exported by developing economies (see Chart 8, left). Cereals and oilseeds followed with a share of almost 10%. These four categories alone thus already accounted for more than 40% of developing economies' agricultural exports.

3.13. Non-agricultural merchandise exports are dominated by semiconductors and crude oils (see Chart 8, right). These are largely concentrated in a small number of economies. In 2022, China; the Republic of Korea; Hong Kong, China; Singapore; and Chinese Taipei accounted for more than 75% of developing economies' semiconductor exports, while Saudi Arabia alone was responsible for more than 25% of developing economies' crude oil exports. Compared to shares in 2020, one can clearly see the effect that the rebound in oil prices had, with the categories crude oils, mineral fuels, and petroleum oils all registering a sizeable increase in their export shares. In contrast, the share of exports attributable to telecommunication equipment dropped significantly from 2020 to 2022.

¹² Products are here classified in Multilateral Trade Negotiation (MTN) categories, which allows for a concise but informative overview of the traded product groups. A detailed list of the main export products at HS 6-digit level can be found in the Annex.

Chart 8: Developing economies' merchandise exports, by product category

In % of all developing economies' agricultural exports (left) and non-agriculture exports (right), respectively. Shares for 2020 in green, shares for 2022 in blue



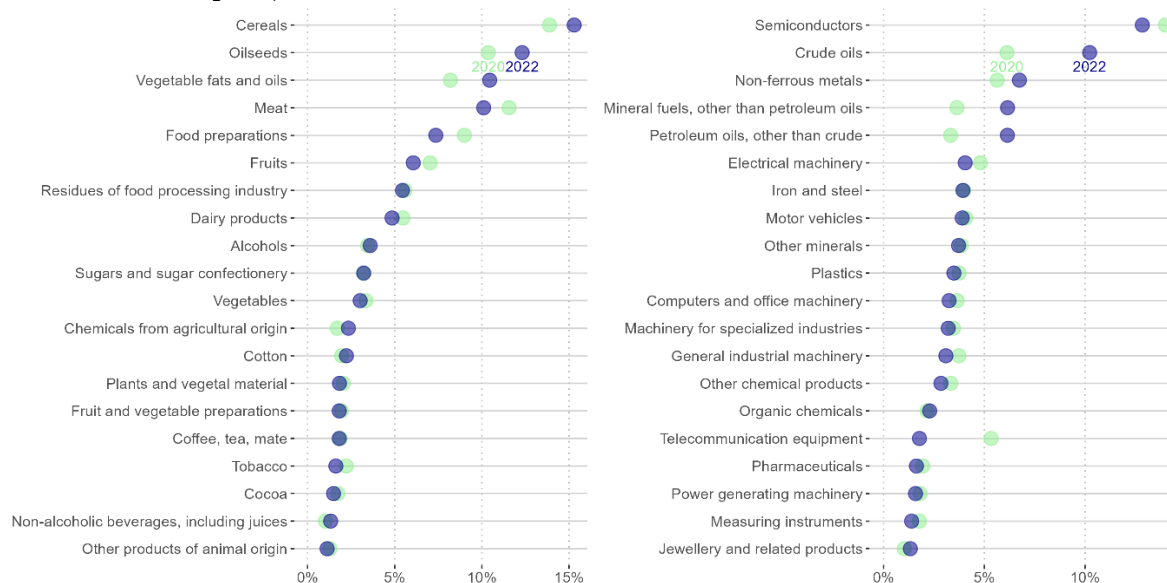
Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on UN Comtrade, importer data, classified in MTN categories.

3.14. With developing economies exporting to a large extent to other developing economies, as will be outlined below, it is not surprising that major exported product categories are also important imports. Regarding agricultural imports in 2022, cereals and oilseeds were the largest imported categories, accounting for 15% and 12% of agricultural imports, respectively (see Chart 9, left). They were followed by vegetable fats and oils, and meat, both of which represented approximately 10% of agricultural imports. Concerning non-agricultural imports, semiconductors and crude oils registered the highest shares in 2022 with 13% and 10%, respectively (see Chart 9, right). Notably, these are also the two most prominent exported product categories.

3.15. Despite these similarities between imports and exports, there are also interesting differences. Some categories appear in both the top exports and imports but vary significantly in their percentages. Fruits are one such example, which in 2022 accounted for 12% of exports but 6% of imports. Other important export products do not even appear among the top imports at all, and vice versa. For example, spices are within the top 15 agricultural exports of developing economies' exports, but not among the top imports. Contrarily, dairy products make up 5% of their agricultural imports but do not show up among the top exports. Somewhat similar differences can be observed in non-agricultural products. Clothing and other textile products are major exported categories but do not feature among the largest imports, while pharmaceuticals, power generating machinery and measuring instruments are important imports but not among the largest exports.

Chart 9: Developing economies' merchandise imports, by product category

In % of all developing economies' agricultural imports (left) and non-agriculture imports (right), respectively. Shares for 2020 in green, shares for 2022 in blue



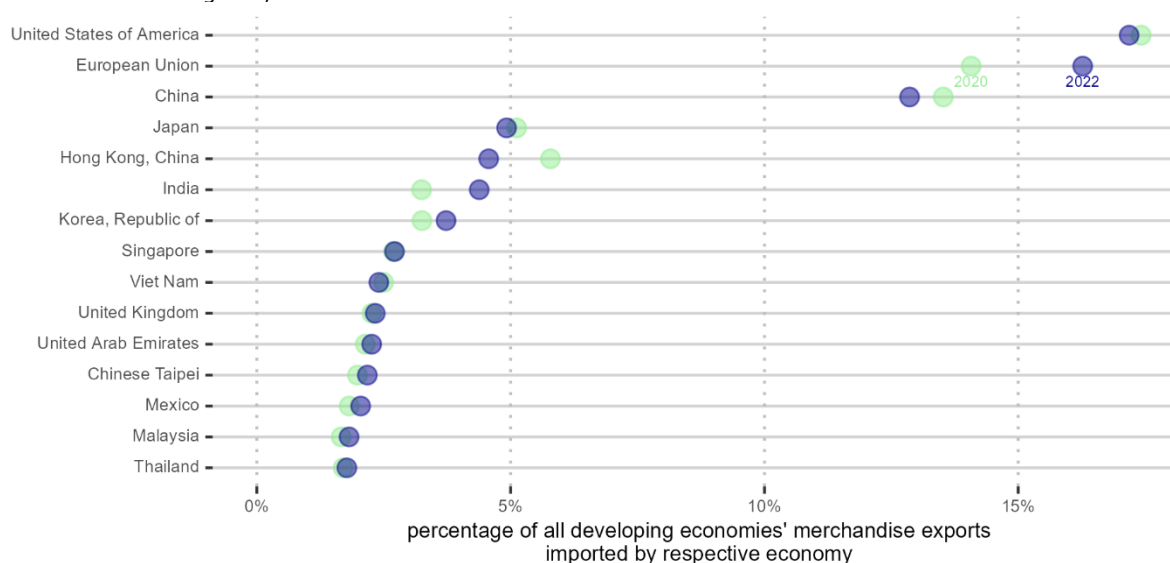
Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on UN Comtrade, classified in MTN categories.

3.5 Major trading partners

3.16. As might be expected, the world's largest economies are also the major export destinations for merchandise products from developing economies (see Chart 10). In 2022, the United States of America imported around 17% of all products exported by developing economies. The European Union significantly increased its share from 14% in 2020 to 16% in 2022. Among other major economies with increases the most notable is India, which went from 3.4% to 4.4%. Japan on the other hand stayed largely stable at 5%, while the shares of China and Hong Kong, China declined, from 13.5% and 5.8% in 2020 to 12.9% and 4.6% in 2022, respectively. In total, around 80% of developing economies' merchandise exports went to those top 15 destinations.

Chart 10: Major destinations for developing economies' merchandise exports

Shares for 2020 in green, shares for 2022 in blue



Note: Data exclude re-imports.

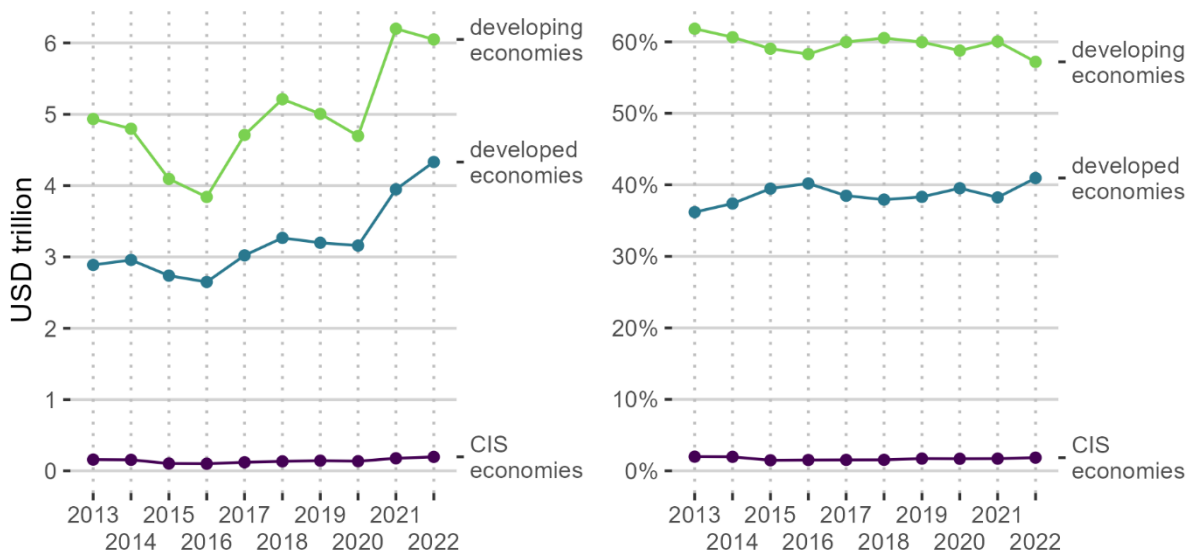
Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on UN Comtrade, importer data.

3.6 South-South trade

3.17. Many of the largest importers of developing economies' merchandise products are developing economies themselves. In value terms, South-South trade in 2021 and 2022 exceeded pre-pandemic levels (see Chart 11) and stood at approximately USD 6 trillion. At the same time, developing economies' exports to developed economies increased as well over the same period to more than USD 4 trillion in 2022. The share of developing economies' exports destined for other developing economies continues to stay clearly above 50%. It increased slightly in 2021 but receded again somewhat in 2022.

Chart 11: Merchandise South-South trade in comparison

Exports to each group in absolute values (left) and in percent of developing economies' exports (right)



Note: Data exclude Hong Kong, China re-exports.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on UN Comtrade.

4 COMMERCIAL SERVICES TRADE

4.1 Overview

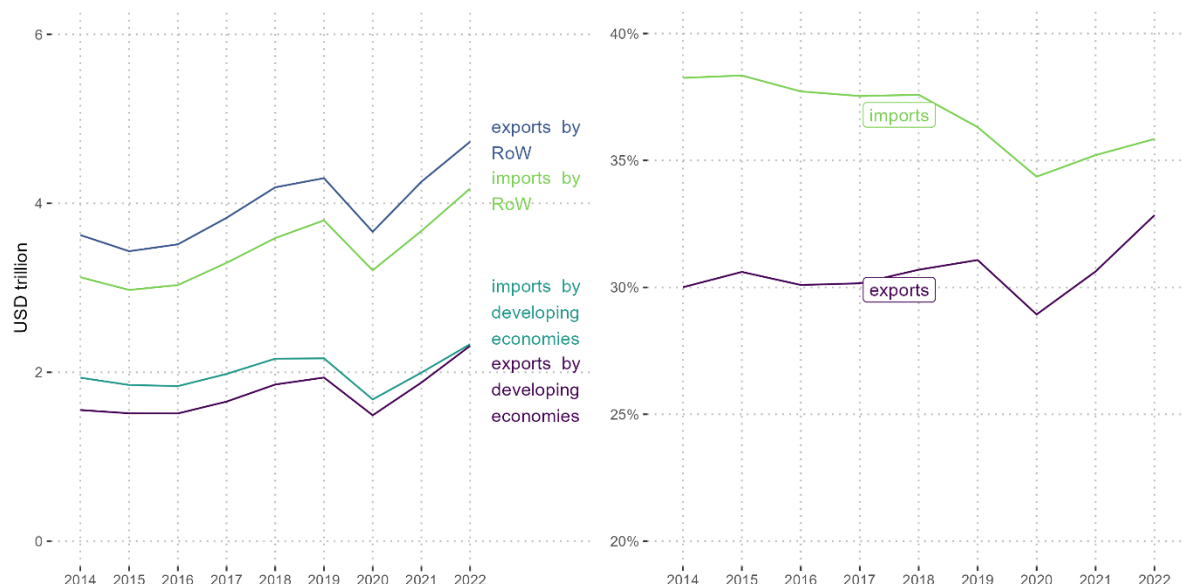
4.1. Commercial services trade trended upwards in the three years prior to the pandemic (see Chart 12). This was true for both developing economies and the rest of the world (including developed and CIS economies). In 2020, commercial services exports fell to levels not seen for several years, particularly for developing economies. In the two ensuing years, 2021 and 2022, however, exports and imports recovered and in 2022 exceeded their previous levels for both developing economies and, even more so, the rest of the world. Developing economies' commercial services exports picked up from USD 1.5 trillion in 2020 to USD 2.3 trillion in 2022.

4.2. Developing economies increased their share in exports and imports since the slump in 2020. Pre-pandemic, exports hovered at a level of slightly above 30%, and declined to 29% in 2020, showing that developing economies were more severely hit than developed economies. Since then, their share recovered, and in 2022 developing economies accounted for 33% of global commercial services exports. Developing economies' share of commercial services imports on the other hand already registered a decline before 2020. Since then, the share increased again slightly to 36% in 2022.

4.3. Despite a strong increase in LDCs' exports of commercial services in 2022, they remained at 14% below pre-pandemic level. LDCs' share in global commercial services exports contracted to 0.53%, while services imports accounted for 1.25% in 2022.¹³

Chart 12: Commercial services trade developments over recent years

Trade developments in absolute USD terms (left) and share of developing economies in global commercial services trade for exports and imports, respectively (right)



Note: RoW means "Rest of the World".

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

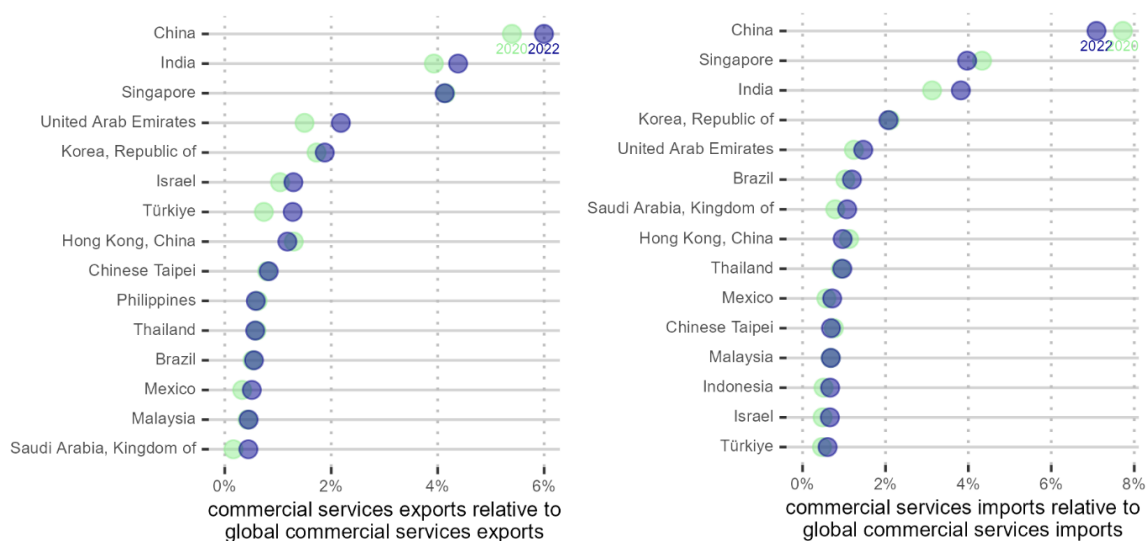
4.2 Major traders

4.4. Services exports among the top 15 developing economies exporters are less concentrated compared to merchandise exports and accounted for 26% of 2022 global services exports (compared to 38% for merchandise exports). China and India took the lead in this category and accounted for 6% and 4.4% of global services exports, respectively, in 2022. Both countries increased their share compared to 2020. Singapore was on third place with an unchanged share of 4.1%. On the importer side, the top 3 commercial services importers were China, Singapore and India, and thus the same (albeit in different order) as the major service exporters.

¹³ For more information specifically about LDCs' participation in global trade, see the Note by the Secretariat titled "Market Access for Products and Services of Export Interest to Least Developed Countries" ([WT/COMTD/LDC/W/71](#)).

Chart 13: Major developing economies commercial services traders

15 largest commercial services exporters (left) and importers (right) among developing economies in 2022 and 2020, in percent of global exports and imports, respectively



Note: The chart shows the largest exporters and importers among developing economies in 2022, with reference values for 2020 for comparison. Share for 2020 in green, shares for 2022 in blue.

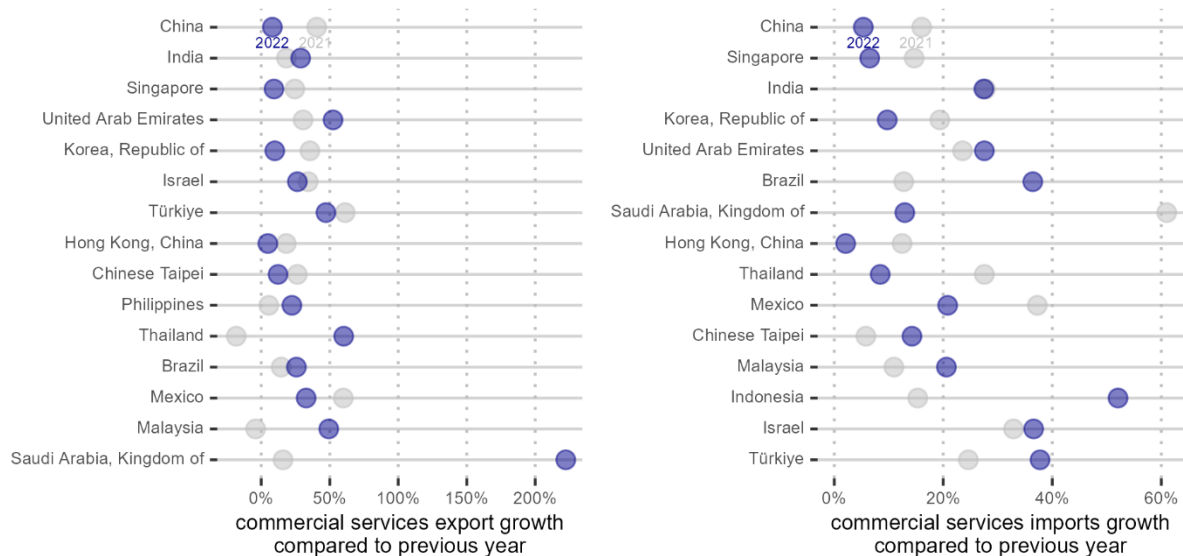
Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

4.5. All of the major services exporters experienced increases in 2022, many of them in the double digits. Especially noticeable is the doubling of Saudi Arabian services exports from 2021 to 2022, which came along a sharp rebound in tourist arrivals.¹⁴ Malaysia and Thailand, on the other hand, were the only top services exporters that experienced a decline in 2021. Their exports were thus hit especially hard by the pandemic, since the previous report already found that those economies had the largest declines among large services exporters from 2019 to 2020. On the importer side, all major commercial services importers registered an increase in their imports in both 2021 and 2022 compared to the previous year.

¹⁴ See data from the World Tourism Organisation at <https://www.unwto.org/tourism-statistics/key-tourism-statistics> (last accessed 12 March 2024).

Chart 14: Changes in commercial services trade, by economy

15 largest exporters (left) and importers (right) among developing economies in 2022, increase in percent in the value of exports/imports compared to previous year



Note: Grey dots show the percentage change in exports by economy from 2020 to 2021, while blue dots show the percentage change in exports by economy from 2021 to 2022. Indian commercial services imports grew at the same rate in both years, so that only one dot is visible.

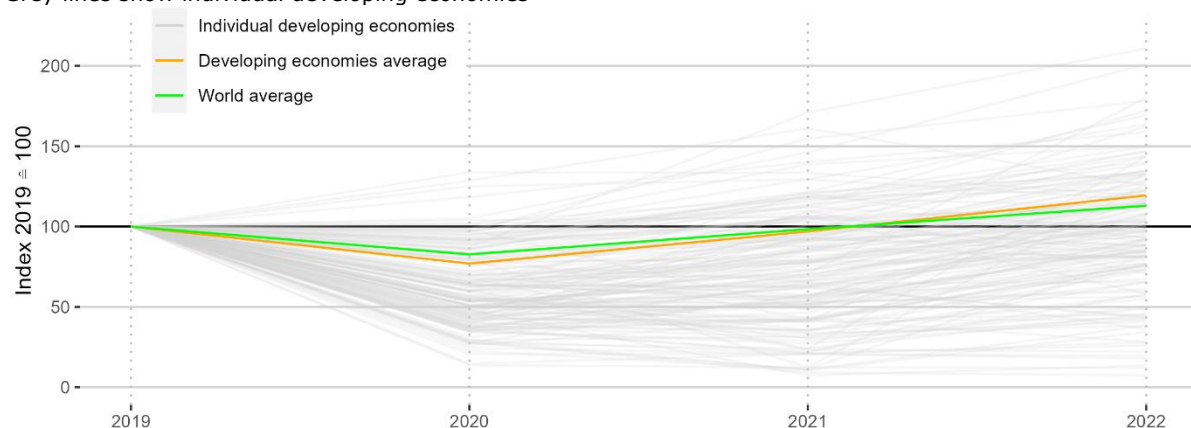
Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

4.3 Pre-pandemic comparison

4.6. Commercial services exports by developing economies declined more than the global average in 2020, with more than just a few economies registering drops of more than 50% (see Chart 15). While services exports by developing economies in the aggregate recovered and in 2022 exceeded pre-pandemic levels, this recovery was highly uneven, and a majority of developing economies still struggled in 2022 to reach their pre-pandemic levels.

Chart 15: Commercial services export developments through the COVID-19 pandemic

Grey lines show individual developing economies



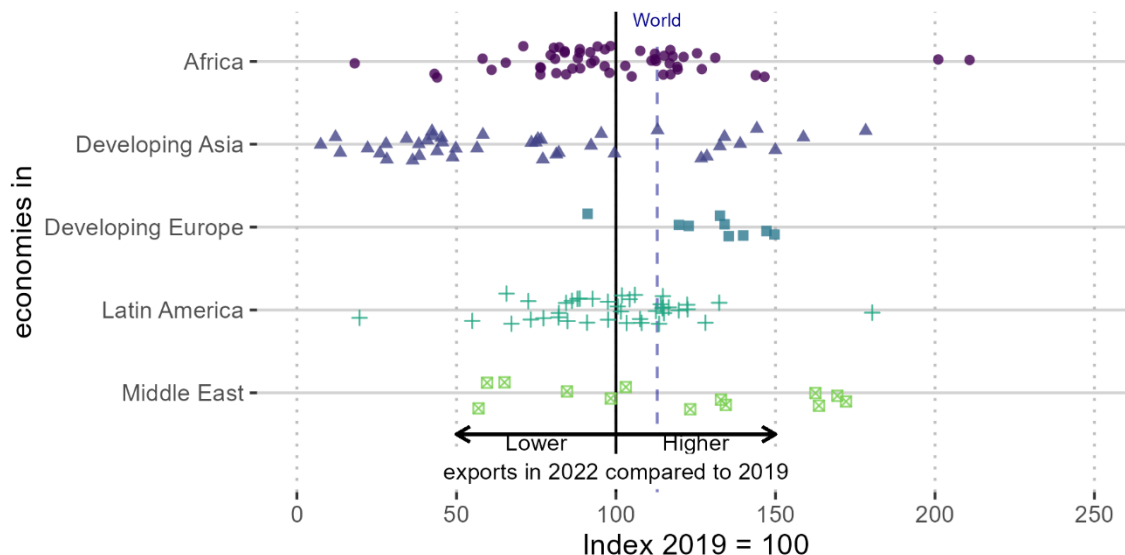
Note: Every grey line shows the export development for an individual developing economy, indexed at 100 in the year 2019. The red and green line show the developments for all developing economies and for the world, respectively. One economy is excluded in the graph because its index value exceeded 220 at some point over the considered period.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

4.7. A comparison by region shows interesting patterns in the recovery of commercial services exports (see Chart 16). A particularly large part of economies in Africa and Developing Asia in 2022 did not again reach 2019 levels. Differences in the composition of commercial services exports are likely to explain an important part of the differences in this development since the pandemic (see next sub-section).

Chart 16: Developing economies' commercial services exports, 2022 compared to 2019

2022 vs. 2019 index, each dot representing an individual developing economy, grouped by region



Note: Every dot shows the indexed export value for an individual developing economy in 2022 compared to this economy's export in 2019 indexed at 100. The dotted vertical line shows the reference value for total world exports. The graph excludes one economy whose 2022 index value exceeded 250.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

4.4 Commercial services trade by sector

4.8. The pandemic had very different effects on the various forms of commercial services exports by developing economies. The category "other commercial services" proved to be comparatively resilient in 2020 (see Chart 17, left), as already noted in the previous version of this report. Transport exports increased as well after a slight dip in 2020, which might partly be driven by an increase in freight rates. Compared to that, exports of goods-related services remained relatively stable. Travel exports, however, declined heavily in 2020 and indeed have by far not recovered in 2022 to their pre-pandemic levels.

4.9. Higher dependence on travel exports by some developing economies was clearly correlated with a weaker recovery of their total commercial services exports. Chart 17, right, compares the percentage of travel exports as a share of total commercial services exports in 2019 on the horizontal axis with the development of commercial services exports in 2022 compared to 2019 on the vertical axis. The downward-sloping fitted line shows that there is a clear correlation between larger pre-pandemic dependence on travel exports and slower recovery of overall commercial services exports. In the short period of time between 2020 and 2022, many economies were thus apparently not able to compensate their reliance on travel with the expansion of other commercial services exports.

Chart 17: Examples of developing economies' commercial services exports

Selected commercial services exports (left), dependence on travel compared to the development of commercial services exports 2022 compared to 2019 (right)



Note: The graph on the right-hand side shows a horizontal line at 100% for reference, above/below which 2022 commercial services exports are higher/lower than in 2019. Each dot represents one developing economy. The downward-sloping line shows a linear regression line with the grey area denoting a 95% confidence interval.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

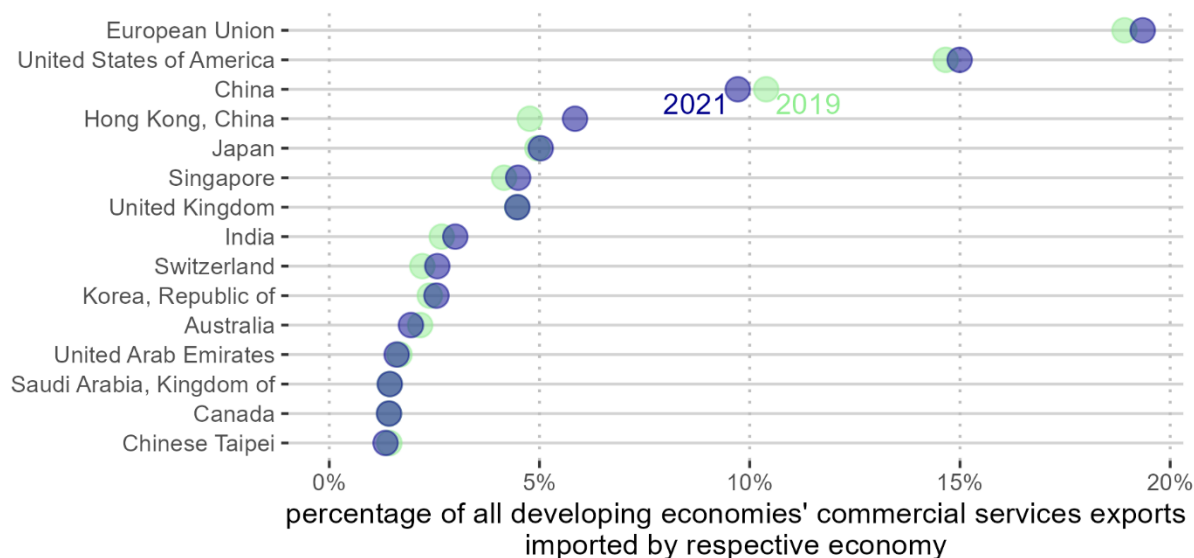
4.5 Major trading partners

4.10. Similarly to what can be observed for merchandise trade, the largest economies are also the top destinations for developing economies' services exports, with the European Union importing almost 20% and the United States of America 15% in 2021.¹⁵ They were followed by China with almost 10% and Hong Kong, China with approximately 6%. Together, the 15 top destinations are market to almost 80% of developing economies' services exports.

¹⁵ In contrast to other comparisons that use data until 2022, the WTO-OECD Balanced Trade in Services (BaTiS) dataset used for these calculations was available up until 2021 at the time of writing. Therefore, the years 2019 and 2021 are used in this particular instance.

Chart 18: Major destinations for developing economies' commercial services exports

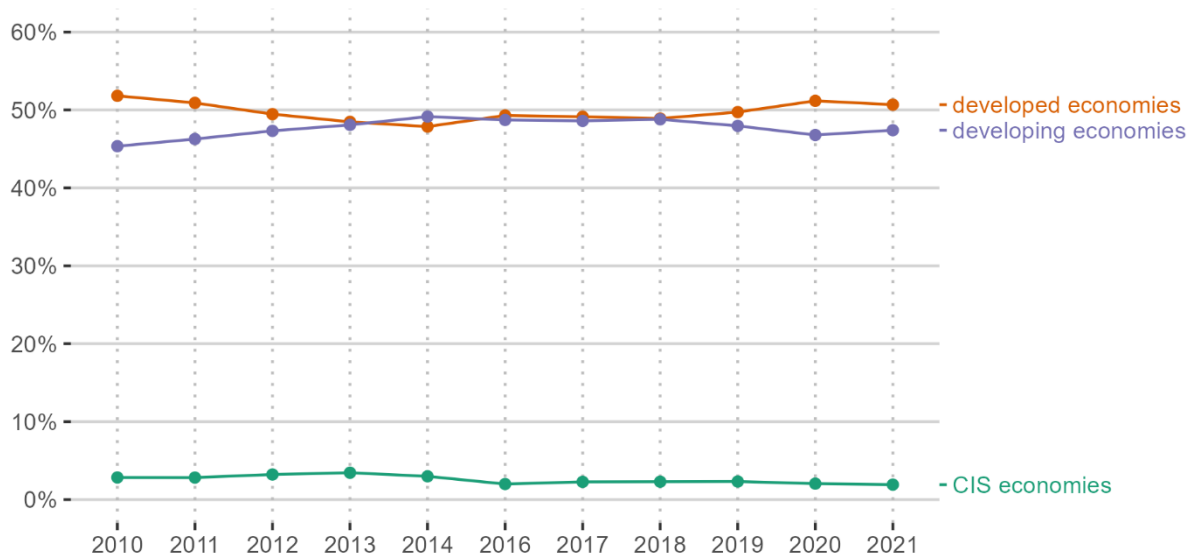
Shares for 2019 in green, shares for 2021 in blue



Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on WTO-OECD Balanced Trade in Services (BaTiS) dataset, April 2023 update.

4.6 South-South trade

4.11. With many developing economies among the top destinations for developing economies' commercial services exports, this group accounted for almost 50% of those exports in 2021, a share slightly higher than in 2020. Exports to developed economies similarly hover around 50%, with the rest accounted for by exports to CIS economies. While the share of exports to developing economies somewhat increased at the start of the last decade, it declined again slightly between 2018 and 2020. Over the past several years, however, the respective share of exports to these three destination groups (developed, developing and CIS economies) appears to remain relatively constant.

Chart 19: Commercial services South-South trade in comparison

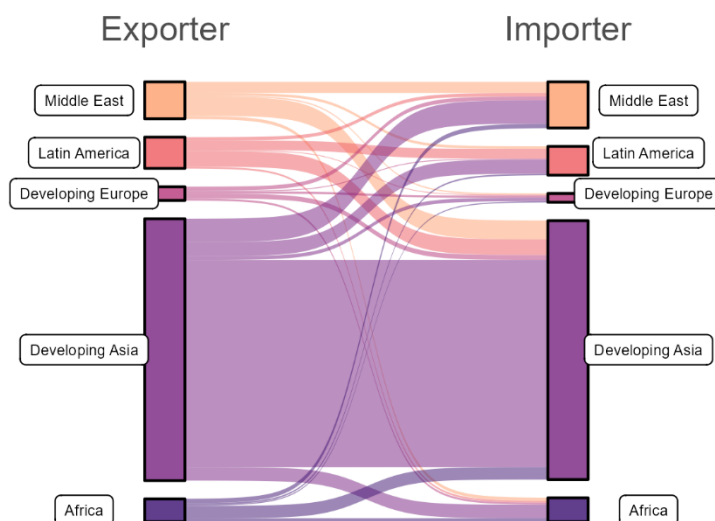
Note: CIS economies includes certain associate and former member States.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on WTO-OECD Balanced Trade in Services (BaTiS) dataset, April 2023 update.

4.12. When considering specifically South-South trade, Developing Asia continues to account for the largest part as both the largest exporter and the largest importer of commercial services among the five regions considered (see Chart 20). Furthermore, among all developing economy exporters, Developing Asia is also the largest source of services imports for all developing regions considered, accounting for at least 40% of imports in each of them. Finally, among developing economies, Developing Asia is the largest export destination of commercial services for each region.

Chart 20: Commercial services South-South trade by region

Exports to and imports from other developing economies, by region. Height of each region correspond to that region's exports and imports, respectively.



Note: Only South-South trade is displayed, i.e. exports and imports by developing economies with other developing economies. Latin America includes the Caribbean.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on WTO-OECD Balanced Trade in Services (BaTiS) dataset, April 2023 update.

5 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPING ECONOMIES' PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

5.1. As a whole, developing economies increased their share in global merchandise and services exports in 2022. However, many individual countries struggle to strengthen their exports and thus their participation in international trade. The following section attempts to spotlight some of the challenges countries face. It should not be understood as an exhaustive list, but merely provides some illustrative examples.

5.2. The dependence of many developing economies on commodity exports, and the shocks that this can bring given price volatilities and changes in exchange rates, is one of those challenges. Chart 21, left, shows the average share that certain product categories account for in total exports, by developing and developed economies respectively.¹⁶ Product categories with the largest difference in importance in the export mix between developing and developed economies are shown.¹⁷ On average, goods from extractive industries are significantly more important in the exports by developing economies, while motor cars and medicaments are relatively more prominent in the exports from developed economies. These averages, however, hide significant variation

¹⁶ On an individual country level, one could also consider the revealed comparative advantage (RCA), calculated as the share of a product in a country's total exports in relation to that product's global export share in total global exports of all products. However, averaging across economies might risk distorting the picture. For instance, if there is one country with half and one with double the share of exports compared to world average, the average among those would be $(0.5+2)/2=1.25$. This is why the average of simple shares was used in the graph.

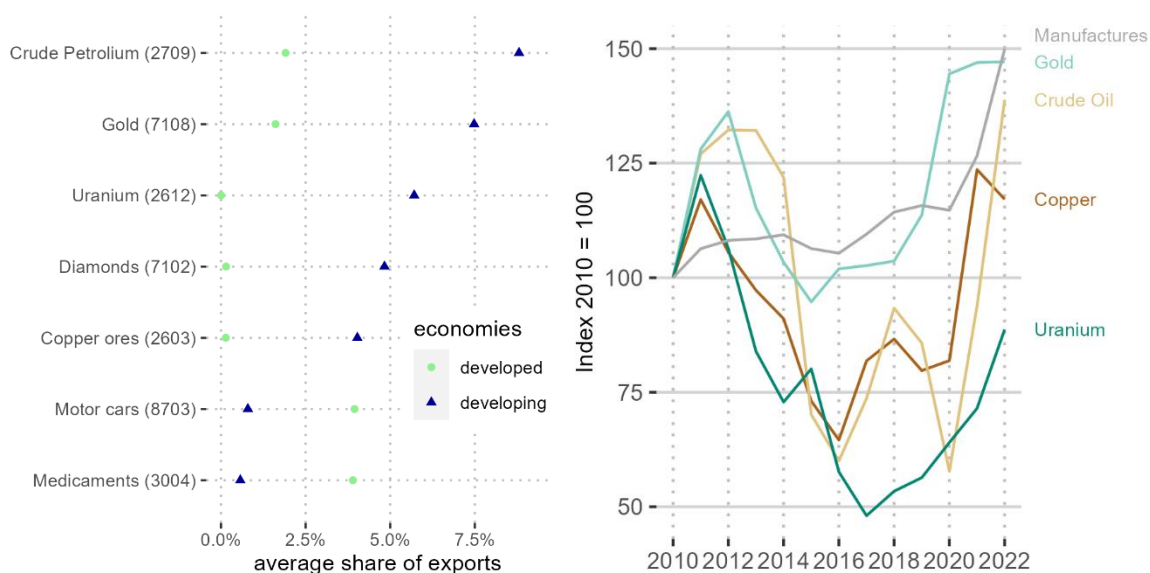
¹⁷ These are averages. There are other economies that focus significantly on certain products e.g. cotton, which do not appear in the chart because it only considers the average over all developing economies. There is of course a lot more variation on the level of individual economies.

especially among developing economies. There are several commodity-dependent exporters, for whom more than half of all exports hinge on one single commodity.¹⁸

5.3. Price volatility in these commodities can expose developing economies to shocks. The possible extent of these price swings became evident again especially in recent years. The price of crude oil, for example, fell by around one third from 2019 to 2020, before increasing again in 2021 by approximately 60% year-on-year. This has not been an exception, however. Commodities (such as copper, crude oil, gold, and uranium) have seen significant price volatility in the last decade and seem to have gone through a cycle, with comparatively higher prices in the early years of the last decade, followed by a largely synchronous decline and then another upward trend (see Chart 21 right). Compared to those fluctuations in commodities, price movements for manufactured products have been much less pronounced.¹⁹ Since 2010, those prices trended slowly upwards, followed by a quicker rise after 2020 (see Chart 21 right). It is evident that exporters of manufactured products faced much lower price fluctuations than commodity exporters.

Chart 21: Major exported products and price developments of selected products

Average share of exports by selected category (left), price developments for selected product groups, indexed at 100 in 2019 (right)



Note: Left: Product categories are defined as HS 4-digit. Only those categories where the average share of exports between developed and developing economies differs by more than 2.5 percentage points are shown.

Right: For commodities, monthly data was used to arrive at average annual values.

Sources: Left: WTO Secretariat calculations based on UN Comtrade;

Right: WTO Secretariat calculations based on IMF Primary Commodity Price Index, available at <https://www.imf.org/en/Research/commodity-prices>, and OECD domestic producer price index (manufacturing) for OECD countries, available at <https://doi.org/10.1787/mei-data-en>.

5.4. Even when successfully diversifying into manufacturing industries, however, developing economies have to confront additional obstacles. As the WTO World Trade Report 2023 remarked, importers and exporters in developing economies face higher trade costs than their counterparts in developed economies. These trade costs comprise all costs that make foreign sales more burdensome than domestic sales and can include transportation costs, costs to comply with foreign regulations, communication costs, transaction costs or costs of obtaining information.²⁰ While trade costs among low- and middle-income economies have decreased substantially since 1995 and fell

¹⁸ For more information on commodity dependence, see for instance: UNCTAD (2023) The State of Commodity Dependence 2023, <https://unctad.org/publication/state-commodity-dependence-2023>.

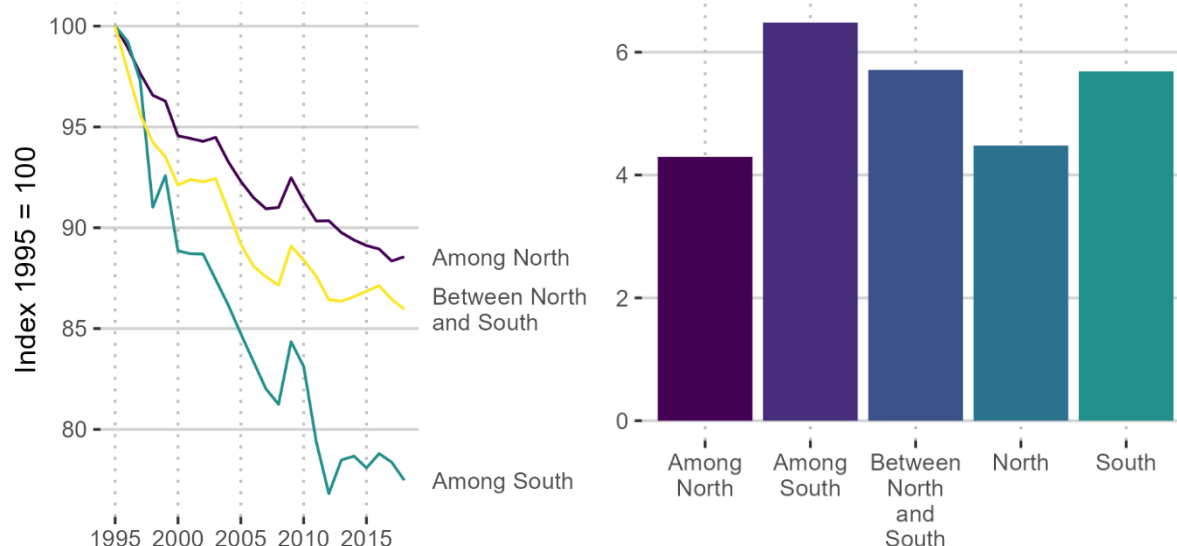
¹⁹ Prices for manufactured products are approximated by a manufacturing producer price index that includes all OECD economies.

²⁰ WTO (2021), WTO Trade Cost Index: Evolution, Incidence and Determinants, http://tradecosts.wto.org/docs/Trade_Cost_Index_Background_Note_24-03-2021.pdf (last accessed 15 March 2024).

more than for other groups (see Chart 22, left), South-South trade is still confronted with considerable trade costs (see Chart 22, right).²¹ Overall, trade costs for low-income countries are nearly 30% higher than for high-income economies (WTO World Trade Report 2023), and estimates show that they remain markedly higher in low-income economies in all main sectors, including services.

Chart 22: Comparison of trade costs across time and between regions

Development of trade costs since 1995 (left), trade costs by country group in 2018 (right)



Note: The Trade Cost Index indicates the ratio of international trade costs to domestic trade costs. For more details see WTO World Trade Report 2023. "Among North" and "among South" represents international trade costs between high-income economies, and between low- and middle income economies, respectively.

Source: WTO Trade Cost Index based on the OECD Inter-Country Input-Output tables 2021 edition.

5.5. As discussed in this report, the resilience of commercial services exports against recent shocks depended largely on the type of services exported. While the category of other commercial services (which includes for example computer services and insurance and pension services) overall increased steadily over recent years, exports of travel services had not recovered to their pre-pandemic level in 2022. With technological progress, many services that previously could only be traded by close proximity between buyer and seller can today be exchanged through Information and Communications Technology (ICT) networks. These digitally delivered services saw a meteoric rise over the last ten years (see Chart 23, left). Exports of digitally delivered services increased from USD 1.7 trillion in 2014 to USD 2.7 trillion in 2022 in developed economies. Developing economies saw an even higher growth rate with a doubling of digitally delivered services exports over the same period from USD 500 billion to USD 1 trillion. Additionally, digitally delivered services helped cushion the impact on services exports during the pandemic. For example, while global services exports dropped by almost 20% in 2020, digitally delivered services instead increased by 14%.²²

5.6. Exports of digitally delivered services remain highly uneven, however. For instance, LDCs accounted for less than 0.2% of global services exports in that category.²³ Challenges to increase that share are manifold and include the necessity for appropriate regulatory frameworks, skills requirements, and adequate network infrastructure.²⁴ Internet access across the globe increased

²¹ This analysis and the graph are based on World Bank classification of low-, middle- and high-income economies in 2018. For convenience and readability, low- and middle-income economies are denoted as "South" in the graph, while high-income economies are summarised as "North".

²² 2023 WTO estimates for digitally delivered services, see https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/trade_outlook23_digital_e.xlsx.

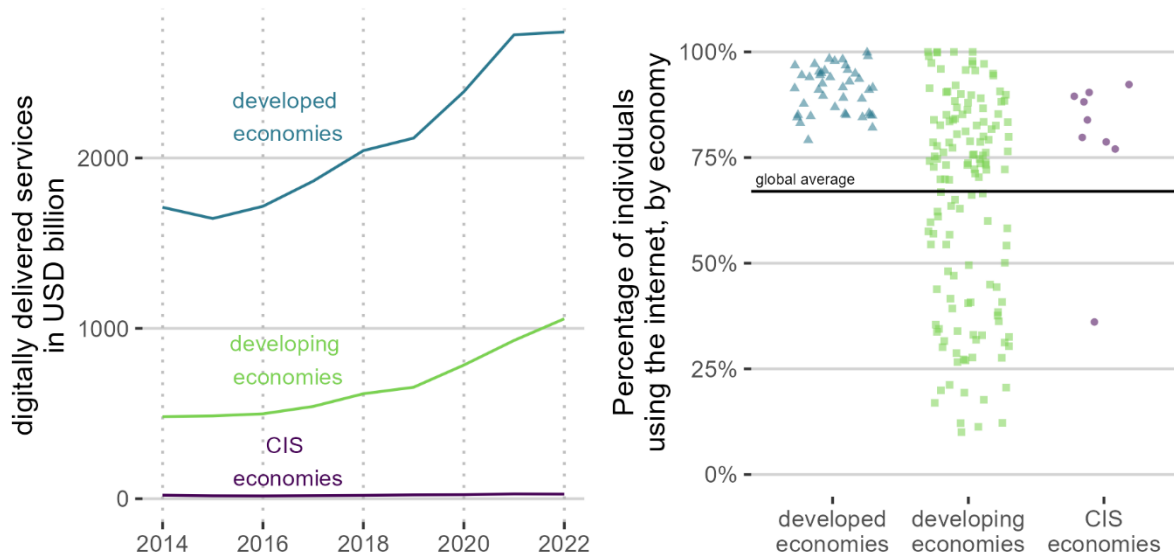
²³ Ibid.

²⁴ UNCTAD, 2022, Digital trade: Opportunities and actions for developing countries, Policy Brief No. 92, https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/presspb2021d10_en.pdf (last accessed 5 March 2024).

substantially over recent years, with 67% of the world population using the internet in 2023.²⁵ At the same time, the International Telecommunication Union estimates that 2.6 billion people remain without online access²⁶, most of whom are living in developing economies. In several low-income economies, less than half of the population are using the internet (see Chart 23, right). WTO research shows that improvements in digital connectivity can help lower trade costs, especially for digitally deliverable services.²⁷ In order to effectively engage in digital trade, economies need to, among other things, ensure reliable connectivity, adapt education systems to include ICT skills and enact appropriate policies.²⁸

Chart 23: Digitally delivered trade and digital connectivity by country group

Growth of digitally delivered services (left), internet usage of individuals by country category (right)



Note: Right: each dot represents one economy, 2022 (or latest available year after 2019, otherwise not shown); horizontal line shows global average.

Source: WTO estimates (left), WTO based on International Telecommunication Union data (right).

²⁵ Data from International Telecommunication Union, see <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx> (last accessed 4 March 2024).

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Bellucci, Rubínová, Piermartini (2023): Better Together: How Digital Connectivity and Regulation Reduce Trade Costs (WTO Staff Working Paper).

²⁸ UNCTAD, 2022, Digital trade: Opportunities and actions for developing countries, Policy Brief No. 92, https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/presspb2021d10_en.pdf (last accessed 5 March 2024).

6 ANNEX

6.1 Merchandise exports of developing economies and regions, 2020-2022

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
World	24333.51	100.000	100.000	-	-
Developing Economies	11342.59	46.613	44.669	100.000	100.000
Africa	665.30	2.734	2.319	5.866	5.190
Developing Asia	7321.77	30.089	30.558	64.551	68.409
Developing Europe	355.41	1.461	1.497	3.133	3.350
Latin America and the Caribbean	1414.56	5.813	5.550	12.471	12.424
Middle East	1585.54	6.516	4.747	13.979	10.626
Afghanistan	0.99	0.004	0.005	0.009	0.010
Albania	4.31	0.018	0.015	0.038	0.033
Algeria	60.92	0.250	0.128	0.537	0.286
American Samoa	0.37	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.005
Angola	51.27	0.211	0.129	0.452	0.289
Anguilla	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Antigua and Barbuda	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Argentina	88.44	0.363	0.320	0.780	0.717
Bahamas	0.84	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.006
Bahrain, Kingdom of	30.19	0.124	0.082	0.266	0.184
Bangladesh	54.70	0.225	0.196	0.482	0.439
Barbados	0.50	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.005
Belize	0.49	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.004
Benin	3.55	0.015	0.017	0.031	0.039
Bhutan	0.72	0.003	0.004	0.006	0.009
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	13.65	0.056	0.041	0.120	0.092
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.67	0.040	0.036	0.085	0.080
Botswana	8.32	0.034	0.025	0.073	0.056
Brazil	334.14	1.373	1.220	2.946	2.732
Brunei Darussalam	14.23	0.058	0.039	0.125	0.086
Burkina Faso	4.52	0.019	0.026	0.040	0.057
Burundi	0.20	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
Cabo Verde	0.05	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Cambodia	22.47	0.092	0.103	0.198	0.231
Cameroon	5.90	0.024	0.018	0.052	0.041
Cayman Islands	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Central African Republic	0.14	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002
Chad	3.50	0.014	0.010	0.031	0.022
Chile	98.55	0.405	0.432	0.869	0.967
China	3593.52	14.768	15.111	31.682	33.828
Colombia	57.00	0.234	0.181	0.503	0.405
Comoros	0.05	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Congo	10.66	0.044	0.029	0.094	0.064
Cook Islands	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Costa Rica	17.75	0.073	0.072	0.157	0.161
Côte d'Ivoire	16.44	0.068	0.073	0.145	0.163
Cuba	1.76	0.007	0.010	0.016	0.022
Curaçao	0.55	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.004

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
Democratic Republic of the Congo	28.20	0.116	0.082	0.249	0.184
Djibouti	4.50	0.018	0.016	0.040	0.036
Dominica	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dominican Republic	13.78	0.057	0.060	0.121	0.135
Ecuador	32.66	0.134	0.119	0.288	0.266
Egypt	48.84	0.201	0.158	0.431	0.354
El Salvador	7.12	0.029	0.028	0.063	0.063
Equatorial Guinea	7.50	0.031	0.019	0.066	0.042
Eritrea	0.58	0.002	0.003	0.005	0.006
Eswatini	2.03	0.008	0.010	0.018	0.023
Ethiopia	3.97	0.016	0.019	0.035	0.043
Fiji	1.06	0.004	0.005	0.009	0.011
French Polynesia	0.13	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001
Gabon	9.20	0.038	0.036	0.081	0.081
The Gambia	0.04	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Ghana	17.49	0.072	0.084	0.154	0.189
Grenada	0.04	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guam	0.03	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guatemala	15.69	0.064	0.067	0.138	0.150
Guinea	7.65	0.031	0.052	0.067	0.117
Guinea-Bissau	0.21	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003
Guyana	11.30	0.046	0.015	0.100	0.034
Haiti	1.28	0.005	0.005	0.011	0.012
Honduras	12.17	0.050	0.045	0.107	0.100
Hong Kong, China	17.67	0.073	0.207	0.156	0.463
India	453.40	1.863	1.613	3.997	3.610
Indonesia	291.98	1.200	0.953	2.574	2.133
Iran	77.20	0.317	0.274	0.681	0.613
Iraq	138.29	0.568	0.295	1.219	0.661
Israel	73.59	0.302	0.293	0.649	0.655
Jamaica	1.90	0.008	0.007	0.017	0.016
Jordan	12.38	0.051	0.046	0.109	0.104
Kenya	7.41	0.030	0.035	0.065	0.079
Kiribati	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	0.12	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Korea, Republic of	683.58	2.809	2.990	6.027	6.694
Kuwait, the State of	101.27	0.416	0.234	0.893	0.524
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8.20	0.034	0.036	0.072	0.080
Lebanese Republic	4.37	0.018	0.024	0.039	0.053
Lesotho	0.89	0.004	0.005	0.008	0.011
Liberia	1.06	0.004	0.004	0.009	0.008
Libya	37.69	0.155	0.054	0.332	0.122
Macao, China	1.68	0.007	0.008	0.015	0.018
Madagascar	3.61	0.015	0.012	0.032	0.026
Malawi	0.80	0.003	0.005	0.007	0.010
Malaysia	352.47	1.449	1.370	3.108	3.066
Maldives	0.40	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.004
Mali	5.07	0.021	0.028	0.045	0.063
Marshall Islands	0.09	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
Mauritania	3.20	0.013	0.017	0.028	0.037
Mauritius	2.39	0.010	0.010	0.021	0.023
Mexico	578.19	2.376	2.434	5.098	5.449

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.07	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
Moldova, Republic of	4.34	0.018	0.014	0.038	0.032
Mongolia	12.54	0.052	0.044	0.111	0.099
Montenegro	0.74	0.003	0.002	0.007	0.005
Montserrat	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Morocco	41.48	0.170	0.158	0.366	0.355
Mozambique	8.28	0.034	0.021	0.073	0.047
Myanmar	17.08	0.070	0.097	0.151	0.218
Namibia	6.34	0.026	0.033	0.056	0.073
Nauru	0.04	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Nepal	1.30	0.005	0.005	0.011	0.011
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	0.21	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001
New Caledonia	2.53	0.010	0.010	0.022	0.022
Nicaragua	7.36	0.030	0.030	0.065	0.066
Niger	1.26	0.005	0.007	0.011	0.015
Nigeria	63.08	0.259	0.208	0.556	0.465
Niue	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
North Macedonia	8.73	0.036	0.039	0.077	0.087
Northern Mariana Islands	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oman	66.46	0.273	0.195	0.586	0.437
Pakistan	30.94	0.127	0.128	0.273	0.287
Palau	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Panama	15.28	0.063	0.055	0.135	0.124
Papua New Guinea	14.52	0.060	0.053	0.128	0.119
Paraguay	9.96	0.041	0.050	0.088	0.111
Peru	61.31	0.252	0.231	0.541	0.517
Philippines	78.93	0.324	0.373	0.696	0.834
Qatar	130.96	0.538	0.300	1.155	0.673
Rwanda	2.11	0.009	0.008	0.019	0.018
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.03	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Saint Lucia	0.08	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.05	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Samoa	0.04	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	411.18	1.690	1.014	3.625	2.271
Senegal	5.41	0.022	0.023	0.048	0.051
Serbia	29.06	0.119	0.114	0.256	0.255
Seychelles	0.54	0.002	0.003	0.005	0.006
Sierra Leone	1.12	0.005	0.002	0.010	0.006
Singapore	515.80	2.120	2.115	4.547	4.735
Sint Maarten	0.21	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
Solomon Islands	0.33	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.005
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	122.90	0.505	0.501	1.084	1.121
South Sudan	0.87	0.004	0.005	0.008	0.010
Sri Lanka	13.11	0.054	0.059	0.116	0.131
Sudan	4.36	0.018	0.022	0.038	0.050
Suriname	2.58	0.011	0.013	0.023	0.029
Syrian Arab Republic	4.51	0.019	0.024	0.040	0.054
Chinese Taipei	477.78	1.963	2.026	4.212	4.535
Tanzania	6.82	0.028	0.035	0.060	0.079

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
Thailand	287.07	1.180	1.351	2.531	3.025
Timor-Leste	0.47	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.003
Togo	1.44	0.006	0.007	0.013	0.016
Tokelau	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tonga	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Trinidad and Tobago	13.29	0.055	0.032	0.117	0.072
Tunisia	18.56	0.076	0.081	0.164	0.180
Türkiye	254.19	1.045	0.990	2.241	2.216
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tuvalu	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Uganda	3.97	0.016	0.024	0.035	0.054
Ukraine	44.38	0.182	0.287	0.391	0.643
United Arab Emirates	532.80	2.190	1.956	4.697	4.379
Uruguay	11.18	0.046	0.040	0.099	0.090
Vanuatu	0.06	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	4.75	0.020	0.029	0.042	0.065
Viet Nam	371.29	1.526	1.649	3.273	3.691
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Yemen	0.90	0.004	0.002	0.008	0.005
Zambia	11.65	0.048	0.046	0.103	0.103
Zimbabwe	6.59	0.027	0.026	0.058	0.057

Totals and Hong Kong, China exports are without Hong Kong, China re-exports.

- Not applicable.

... Not available.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates.

6.2 Merchandise imports of developing economies and regions, 2020-2022

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
World	25166.68	100.000	100.000	-	-
Developing Economies	10727.32	42.625	41.216	100.000	100.000
Africa	735.93	2.924	2.806	6.860	6.809
Developing Asia	6895.09	27.398	27.311	64.276	66.264
Developing Europe	509.55	2.025	1.904	4.750	4.619
Latin America and the Caribbean	1540.36	6.121	5.259	14.359	12.761
Middle East	1046.39	4.158	3.935	9.754	9.547
Afghanistan	5.76	0.023	0.037	0.054	0.091
Albania	8.40	0.033	0.032	0.078	0.077
Algeria	39.03	0.155	0.204	0.364	0.494
American Samoa	0.79	0.003	0.004	0.007	0.010
Angola ^a	17.80	0.071	0.054	0.166	0.130
Anguilla	0.30	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003
Antigua and Barbuda	0.82	0.003	0.003	0.008	0.007
Argentina	81.52	0.324	0.243	0.760	0.589
Bahamas	3.75	0.015	0.012	0.035	0.028
Bahrain, Kingdom of	15.54	0.062	0.073	0.145	0.176
Bangladesh	88.23	0.351	0.303	0.823	0.735
Barbados	2.15	0.009	0.009	0.020	0.021
Belize	1.38	0.005	0.005	0.013	0.011
Benin	4.78	0.019	0.020	0.045	0.049
Bhutan	1.51	0.006	0.005	0.014	0.013
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	13.05	0.052	0.041	0.122	0.098
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	0.12	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15.38	0.061	0.057	0.143	0.137
Botswana	8.09	0.032	0.037	0.075	0.091
Brazil	292.24	1.161	0.954	2.724	2.314
Brunei Darussalam	9.18	0.036	0.031	0.086	0.074
Burkina Faso	5.50	0.022	0.024	0.051	0.057
Burundi	1.21	0.005	0.005	0.011	0.013
Cabo Verde	0.88	0.004	0.004	0.008	0.010
Cambodia ^a	29.81	0.118	0.110	0.278	0.266
Cameroon	7.80	0.031	0.032	0.073	0.077
Cayman Islands	1.91	0.008	0.008	0.018	0.019
Central African Republic ^a	0.50	0.002	0.003	0.005	0.007
Chad ^a	2.10	0.008	0.009	0.020	0.021
Chile	104.53	0.415	0.339	0.974	0.824
China	2716.15	10.793	11.845	25.320	28.738
Colombia	77.41	0.308	0.249	0.722	0.605
Comoros	0.35	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004
Congo ^a	3.06	0.012	0.011	0.029	0.027
Cook Islands	0.12	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001
Costa Rica	22.68	0.090	0.086	0.211	0.208
Côte d'Ivoire	17.95	0.071	0.060	0.167	0.146
Cuba	...	...	0.041	...	0.101
Curaçao	2.02	0.008	0.007	0.019	0.017
Democratic Republic of the Congo ^a	11.00	0.044	0.038	0.103	0.093
Djibouti ^a	5.41	0.021	0.017	0.050	0.040
Dominica	0.27	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
Dominican Republic ^a	30.74	0.122	0.098	0.287	0.238
Ecuador	33.05	0.131	0.103	0.308	0.249
Egypt	85.84	0.341	0.344	0.800	0.834
El Salvador	17.11	0.068	0.057	0.159	0.138
Equatorial Guinea ^a	2.80	0.011	0.007	0.026	0.018
Eritrea	0.73	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.007
Eswatini	1.97	0.008	0.009	0.018	0.022
Ethiopia	18.66	0.074	0.075	0.174	0.182
Fiji	3.00	0.012	0.010	0.028	0.024
French Polynesia	2.20	0.009	0.010	0.020	0.024
Gabon	4.60	0.018	0.020	0.043	0.048
The Gambia	0.69	0.003	0.003	0.006	0.008
Ghana	14.62	0.058	0.071	0.136	0.173
Grenada	0.59	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.005
Guam	1.24	0.005	0.003	0.012	0.008
Guatemala	32.12	0.128	0.104	0.299	0.253
Guinea	4.68	0.019	0.021	0.044	0.052
Guinea-Bissau ^a	0.47	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.005
Guyana	3.62	0.014	0.013	0.034	0.031
Haiti	4.62	0.018	0.020	0.043	0.049
Honduras	17.58	0.070	0.059	0.164	0.143
Hong Kong, China	164.14	0.652	0.765	1.530	1.856
India	720.44	2.863	2.140	6.716	5.191
Indonesia	237.45	0.943	0.812	2.213	1.970
Iran	55.45	0.220	0.222	0.517	0.539
Iraq	87.22	0.347	0.314	0.813	0.761
Israel	107.27	0.426	0.397	1.000	0.963
Jamaica	7.73	0.031	0.027	0.072	0.066
Jordan	27.29	0.108	0.099	0.254	0.240
Kenya	21.17	0.084	0.088	0.197	0.215
Kiribati	0.11	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.002
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	1.34	0.005	0.004	0.013	0.011
Korea, Republic of	731.37	2.906	2.681	6.818	6.505
Kuwait, the State of	32.36	0.129	0.159	0.302	0.386
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7.24	0.029	0.031	0.068	0.075
Lebanese Republic	19.50	0.077	0.065	0.182	0.158
Lesotho	1.86	0.007	0.008	0.017	0.019
Liberia	1.53	0.006	0.006	0.014	0.014
Libya	29.63	0.118	0.074	0.276	0.180
Macao, China	17.34	0.069	0.066	0.162	0.161
Madagascar	5.47	0.022	0.018	0.051	0.045
Malawi	1.52	0.006	0.015	0.014	0.037
Malaysia	294.32	1.169	1.094	2.744	2.655
Maldives	3.52	0.014	0.011	0.033	0.026
Mali	6.18	0.025	0.029	0.058	0.071
Marshall Islands	0.09	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
Mauritania	4.62	0.018	0.016	0.043	0.038
Mauritius	6.61	0.026	0.024	0.062	0.059
Mexico	626.32	2.489	2.255	5.839	5.471
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.22	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003
Moldova, Republic of	9.22	0.037	0.031	0.086	0.075
Mongolia	8.70	0.035	0.030	0.081	0.074

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
Montenegro	3.70	0.015	0.014	0.035	0.033
Montserrat	0.04	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Morocco	71.81	0.285	0.251	0.669	0.610
Mozambique	14.67	0.058	0.037	0.137	0.090
Myanmar	17.40	0.069	0.103	0.162	0.250
Namibia	7.90	0.031	0.039	0.074	0.095
Nauru	0.08	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
Nepal	13.74	0.055	0.057	0.128	0.137
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	1.37	0.005	0.005	0.013	0.012
New Caledonia	3.39	0.013	0.015	0.032	0.036
Nicaragua	11.25	0.045	0.037	0.105	0.089
Niger	3.80	0.015	0.018	0.035	0.043
Nigeria	60.35	0.240	0.205	0.563	0.497
Niue	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
North Macedonia	12.76	0.051	0.050	0.119	0.121
Northern Mariana Islands	0.55	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.006
Oman	38.70	0.154	0.163	0.361	0.397
Pakistan	71.07	0.282	0.263	0.663	0.638
Palau	0.21	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
Panama	29.25	0.116	0.085	0.273	0.205
Papua New Guinea ^a	3.58	0.014	0.021	0.033	0.051
Paraguay	15.85	0.063	0.059	0.148	0.142
Peru	60.96	0.242	0.207	0.568	0.503
Philippines	145.87	0.580	0.520	1.360	1.262
Qatar	33.48	0.133	0.148	0.312	0.359
Rwanda	3.57	0.014	0.015	0.033	0.035
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.33	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004
Saint Lucia	0.83	0.003	0.003	0.008	0.007
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.44	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.004
Samoa	0.44	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.004
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0.20	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	189.88	0.754	0.791	1.770	1.920
Senegal	10.80	0.043	0.045	0.101	0.109
Serbia	41.15	0.164	0.150	0.384	0.365
Seychelles	1.36	0.005	0.006	0.013	0.014
Sierra Leone	1.97	0.008	0.012	0.018	0.030
Singapore	475.58	1.890	1.891	4.433	4.588
Sint Maarten	1.08	0.004	0.003	0.010	0.008
Solomon Islands	0.65	0.003	0.003	0.006	0.007
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	136.21	0.541	0.482	1.270	1.169
South Sudan	1.26	0.005	0.006	0.012	0.014
Sri Lanka	18.29	0.073	0.092	0.171	0.223
Sudan	11.09	0.044	0.056	0.103	0.137
Suriname	1.80	0.007	0.009	0.017	0.021
Syrian Arab Republic	5.85	0.023	0.026	0.054	0.064
Chinese Taipei	435.84	1.732	1.651	4.063	4.007
Tanzania	14.22	0.056	0.048	0.133	0.117
Thailand	303.19	1.205	1.182	2.826	2.868
Timor-Leste	0.93	0.004	0.004	0.009	0.009
Togo	2.67	0.011	0.013	0.025	0.031
Tokelau	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tonga	0.25	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
Trinidad and Tobago	6.23	0.025	0.028	0.058	0.068
Tunisia	26.66	0.106	0.105	0.248	0.255
Türkiye	363.71	1.445	1.259	3.391	3.054
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.47	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.005
Tuvalu	0.03	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Uganda	9.37	0.037	0.047	0.087	0.115
Ukraine	55.24	0.219	0.312	0.515	0.756
United Arab Emirates	420.51	1.671	1.416	3.920	3.435
Uruguay	12.97	0.052	0.043	0.121	0.105
Vanuatu	0.48	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.004
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	10.10	0.040	0.038	0.094	0.092
Viet Nam	359.15	1.427	1.506	3.348	3.654
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0.08	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
Yemen	5.31	0.021	0.027	0.050	0.065
Zambia	9.05	0.036	0.030	0.084	0.074
Zimbabwe	8.63	0.034	0.029	0.080	0.070

Totals and Hong Kong, China imports exclude Hong Kong, China imports for re-exports.

^a Imports are valued f.o.b.

- Not applicable.

... Not available.

Source: WTO/UNCTAD estimates

6.3 Commercial services exports of developing economies and regions, 2020-2022

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
World	7043.48	100.000	100.000	-	-
Developing Economies	2313.27	32.843	28.932	100.000	100.000
Africa	124.57	1.769	1.512	5.385	5.225
Developing Asia	1485.66	21.093	19.975	64.223	69.041
Developing Europe	116.61	1.656	1.016	5.041	3.511
Latin America and the Caribbean	210.37	2.987	2.363	9.094	8.168
Middle East	360.45	5.117	3.770	15.582	13.031
Afghanistan	0.80	0.011	0.012	0.035	0.040
Albania	4.96	0.070	0.048	0.215	0.165
Algeria	3.52	0.050	0.057	0.152	0.197
Angola	0.08	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.004
Anguilla	0.16	0.002	0.001	0.007	0.005
Antigua and Barbuda	0.97	0.014	0.011	0.042	0.037
Argentina	14.24	0.202	0.181	0.615	0.625
Bahamas	3.62	0.051	0.024	0.157	0.082
Bahrain, Kingdom of	11.57	0.164	0.223	0.500	0.771
Bangladesh	5.67	0.080	0.060	0.245	0.206
Barbados	1.14	0.016	0.015	0.049	0.050
Belize	0.81	0.012	0.007	0.035	0.025
Benin	0.50	0.007	0.008	0.022	0.029
Bhutan	0.02	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.009
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	0.93	0.013	0.008	0.040	0.028
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.83	0.040	0.028	0.122	0.096
Botswana	0.59	0.008	0.007	0.025	0.024
Brazil	38.72	0.550	0.522	1.674	1.804
Brunei Darussalam	0.26	0.004	0.006	0.011	0.022
Burkina Faso	0.43	0.006	0.009	0.019	0.030
Burundi	0.03	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.002
Cabo Verde	0.54	0.008	0.005	0.023	0.018
Cambodia	2.25	0.032	0.032	0.097	0.110
Cameroon	1.77	0.025	0.031	0.076	0.108
Cayman Islands	4.30	0.061	0.059	0.186	0.204
Central African Republic	0.03	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.003
Chad	0.24	0.003	0.004	0.010	0.013
Chile	8.51	0.121	0.110	0.368	0.379
China	422.33	5.996	5.394	18.257	18.644
Colombia	12.03	0.171	0.111	0.520	0.382
Comoros	0.10	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.003
Congo	0.55	0.008	0.004	0.024	0.015
Cook Islands	0.08	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.004
Costa Rica	11.75	0.167	0.153	0.508	0.530
Côte d'Ivoire	0.92	0.013	0.014	0.040	0.047
Cuba	6.88	0.098	0.135	0.298	0.468
Curaçao	1.55	0.022	0.014	0.067	0.048
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.09	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.008
Djibouti	0.76	0.011	0.012	0.033	0.042
Dominica	0.17	0.002	0.001	0.007	0.005
Dominican Republic	11.01	0.156	0.083	0.476	0.286
Ecuador	2.76	0.039	0.033	0.119	0.113

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
Egypt	28.40	0.403	0.279	1.228	0.964
El Salvador	4.23	0.060	0.040	0.183	0.137
Equatorial Guinea	0.17	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.012
Eritrea	0.49	0.007	0.005	0.021	0.017
Eswatini	0.06	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.004
Ethiopia	6.82	0.097	0.084	0.295	0.290
Fiji	1.24	0.018	0.007	0.054	0.023
French Polynesia	0.77	0.011	0.009	0.033	0.031
Gabon	0.14	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.005
The Gambia	0.18	0.003	0.002	0.008	0.007
Ghana	8.28	0.118	0.147	0.358	0.509
Grenada	0.66	0.009	0.008	0.028	0.026
Guatemala	3.81	0.054	0.049	0.165	0.168
Guinea	0.14	0.002	0.001	0.006	0.004
Guinea-Bissau	0.03	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
Guyana	0.21	0.003	0.004	0.009	0.014
Haiti	0.10	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.008
Honduras	3.05	0.043	0.037	0.132	0.129
Hong Kong, China	82.82	1.176	1.296	3.580	4.481
India	308.68	4.382	3.928	13.344	13.576
Indonesia	22.72	0.323	0.279	0.982	0.963
Iran	6.34	0.090	0.090	0.274	0.311
Iraq	5.92	0.084	0.068	0.256	0.235
Israel	90.83	1.290	1.039	3.927	3.590
Jamaica	4.49	0.064	0.038	0.194	0.132
Jordan	7.83	0.111	0.046	0.339	0.158
Kenya	5.87	0.083	0.056	0.254	0.193
Kiribati	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
Korea, Republic of	132.32	1.879	1.723	5.720	5.957
Kuwait, the State of	10.05	0.143	0.128	0.435	0.444
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.40	0.006	0.007	0.017	0.023
Lebanese Republic	8.86	0.126	0.096	0.383	0.331
Lesotho	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Liberia	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
Libya	0.30	0.004	0.004	0.013	0.013
Macao, China	12.31	0.175	0.222	0.532	0.766
Madagascar	1.10	0.016	0.012	0.048	0.041
Malawi	0.35	0.005	0.007	0.015	0.025
Malaysia	31.60	0.449	0.428	1.366	1.480
Maldives	4.69	0.067	0.029	0.203	0.102
Mali	0.29	0.004	0.006	0.013	0.021
Marshall Islands	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
Mauritania	0.10	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.007
Mauritius	2.62	0.037	0.025	0.113	0.087
Mexico	35.81	0.508	0.327	1.548	1.131
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.06	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003
Moldova, Republic of	2.23	0.032	0.024	0.096	0.084
Mongolia	1.13	0.016	0.013	0.049	0.044
Montenegro	2.34	0.033	0.015	0.101	0.051
Montserrat	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Morocco	21.56	0.306	0.258	0.932	0.890
Mozambique	1.13	0.016	0.015	0.049	0.052
Myanmar	1.50	0.021	0.079	0.065	0.274

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
Namibia	0.88	0.012	0.012	0.038	0.042
Nauru	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Nepal	1.14	0.016	0.016	0.049	0.054
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	2.77	0.039	0.026	0.120	0.089
New Caledonia	0.14	0.002	0.004	0.006	0.013
Nicaragua	1.45	0.021	0.017	0.063	0.059
Niger	0.27	0.004	0.004	0.011	0.014
Nigeria	4.41	0.063	0.069	0.191	0.237
Niue	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
North Macedonia	2.43	0.034	0.032	0.105	0.111
Oman	2.79	0.040	0.043	0.120	0.150
Pakistan	6.24	0.089	0.086	0.270	0.296
Palau	0.01	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.003
Panama	15.87	0.225	0.158	0.686	0.545
Papua New Guinea	0.10	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.006
Paraguay	1.96	0.028	0.023	0.085	0.081
Peru	4.78	0.068	0.049	0.207	0.171
Philippines	41.05	0.583	0.617	1.775	2.132
Qatar	29.80	0.423	0.356	1.288	1.232
Rwanda	0.69	0.010	0.005	0.030	0.019
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.35	0.005	0.005	0.015	0.018
Saint Lucia	1.13	0.016	0.007	0.049	0.026
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.20	0.003	0.002	0.009	0.008
Samoa	0.13	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.005
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0.05	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.002
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	31.27	0.444	0.162	1.352	0.561
Senegal	0.97	0.014	0.013	0.042	0.045
Serbia	11.59	0.165	0.137	0.501	0.474
Seychelles	1.66	0.024	0.015	0.072	0.050
Sierra Leone	0.04	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.004
Singapore	290.93	4.131	4.147	12.577	14.334
Sint Maarten	1.63	0.023	0.007	0.071	0.026
Solomon Islands	0.06	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003
Somalia	0.64	0.009	0.008	0.027	0.028
South Africa	12.37	0.176	0.163	0.535	0.564
South Sudan	0.32	0.005	0.003	0.014	0.010
Sri Lanka	3.04	0.043	0.058	0.132	0.202
Sudan	1.52	0.022	0.024	0.066	0.084
Suriname	0.14	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.007
Syrian Arab Republic	0.35	0.005	0.003	0.015	0.012
Chinese Taipei	58.18	0.826	0.796	2.515	2.751
Tanzania	4.75	0.067	0.042	0.205	0.146
Thailand	40.22	0.571	0.596	1.739	2.059
Timor-Leste	0.04	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
Togo	0.51	0.007	0.009	0.022	0.032
Tonga	0.04	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.005
Trinidad and Tobago	0.88	0.013	0.008	0.038	0.028
Tunisia	4.34	0.062	0.040	0.188	0.138
Türkiye	89.89	1.276	0.735	3.886	2.539
Turks and Caicos Islands	1.19	0.017	0.007	0.051	0.026
Tuvalu	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
Uganda	1.57	0.022	0.019	0.068	0.064
Ukraine	15.63	0.222	0.296	0.675	1.024
United Arab Emirates	153.66	2.182	1.498	6.643	5.179
Uruguay	5.39	0.076	0.071	0.233	0.246
Vanuatu	0.02	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.006
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	0.70	0.010	0.006	0.030	0.021
Viet Nam	12.60	0.179	0.119	0.545	0.410
Yemen	0.27	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.015
Zambia	0.93	0.013	0.011	0.040	0.037
Zimbabwe	0.42	0.006	0.006	0.018	0.021

Note: Recent figures for several countries and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat.

- Not applicable.

... Not available.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates

6.4 Commercial services imports of developing economies and regions, 2020-2022

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
World	6508.70	100.000	100.000	-	-
Developing Economies	2332.98	35.844	34.358	100.000	100.000
Africa	178.73	2.746	2.796	7.661	8.137
Developing Asia	1460.65	22.442	22.793	62.609	66.338
Developing Europe	55.57	0.854	0.673	2.382	1.958
Latin America and the Caribbean	271.98	4.179	3.346	11.658	9.740
Middle East	341.71	5.250	4.544	14.647	13.225
Afghanistan	1.62	0.025	0.021	0.069	0.062
Albania	2.47	0.038	0.026	0.106	0.075
Algeria	7.68	0.118	0.146	0.329	0.426
Angola	11.02	0.169	0.111	0.472	0.324
Anguilla	0.08	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003
Antigua and Barbuda	0.46	0.007	0.006	0.020	0.018
Argentina	21.07	0.324	0.243	0.903	0.706
Bahamas	1.79	0.027	0.024	0.077	0.070
Bahrain, Kingdom of	8.58	0.132	0.190	0.368	0.552
Bangladesh	11.71	0.180	0.155	0.502	0.451
Barbados	0.41	0.006	0.006	0.018	0.016
Belize	0.33	0.005	0.003	0.014	0.009
Benin	0.98	0.015	0.016	0.042	0.047
Bhutan	0.20	0.003	0.004	0.008	0.013
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	2.71	0.042	0.035	0.116	0.102
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.90	0.014	0.011	0.039	0.033
Botswana	0.94	0.014	0.026	0.040	0.075
Brazil	77.56	1.192	1.032	3.325	3.003
Brunei Darussalam	1.10	0.017	0.024	0.047	0.070
Burkina Faso	1.56	0.024	0.025	0.067	0.074
Burundi	0.32	0.005	0.005	0.014	0.014
Cabo Verde	0.23	0.004	0.004	0.010	0.012
Cambodia	2.73	0.042	0.041	0.117	0.119
Cameroon	2.69	0.041	0.042	0.115	0.123
Cayman Islands	1.86	0.029	0.026	0.080	0.075
Central African Republic	0.34	0.005	0.007	0.015	0.021
Chad	3.08	0.047	0.038	0.132	0.111
Chile	22.89	0.352	0.266	0.981	0.775
China	461.45	7.090	7.726	19.779	22.487
Colombia	17.42	0.268	0.205	0.747	0.597
Comoros	0.16	0.002	0.002	0.007	0.006
Congo	2.96	0.046	0.021	0.127	0.062
Cook Islands	0.07	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003
Costa Rica	5.48	0.084	0.070	0.235	0.203
Côte d'Ivoire	3.77	0.058	0.063	0.162	0.183
Cuba	2.35	0.036	0.031	0.101	0.092
Curaçao	0.85	0.013	0.010	0.036	0.029
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.19	0.064	0.051	0.180	0.149
Djibouti	0.60	0.009	0.010	0.026	0.029
Dominica	0.11	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.007
Dominican Republic	5.46	0.084	0.063	0.234	0.182
Ecuador	5.45	0.084	0.055	0.234	0.161

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
Egypt	23.59	0.362	0.351	1.011	1.020
El Salvador	2.70	0.042	0.029	0.116	0.085
Equatorial Guinea	2.08	0.032	0.021	0.089	0.062
Eritrea	0.19	0.003	0.003	0.008	0.008
Eswatini	0.29	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.010
Ethiopia	7.45	0.114	0.110	0.319	0.320
Fiji	0.74	0.011	0.010	0.032	0.029
French Polynesia	0.39	0.006	0.007	0.017	0.019
Gabon	1.62	0.025	0.028	0.069	0.083
The Gambia	0.15	0.002	0.002	0.007	0.007
Ghana	10.13	0.156	0.210	0.434	0.610
Grenada	0.30	0.005	0.005	0.013	0.014
Guatemala	5.33	0.082	0.057	0.228	0.165
Guinea	0.91	0.014	0.053	0.039	0.154
Guinea-Bissau	0.16	0.002	0.003	0.007	0.008
Guyana	3.83	0.059	0.037	0.164	0.107
Haiti	0.64	0.010	0.008	0.028	0.025
Honduras	3.19	0.049	0.037	0.137	0.107
Hong Kong, China	62.94	0.967	1.122	2.698	3.266
India	248.54	3.819	3.124	10.653	9.094
Indonesia	43.34	0.666	0.506	1.858	1.472
Iran	11.40	0.175	0.142	0.489	0.413
Iraq	23.19	0.356	0.280	0.994	0.815
Israel	42.92	0.659	0.484	1.840	1.408
Jamaica	3.16	0.048	0.034	0.135	0.098
Jordan	5.57	0.086	0.061	0.239	0.177
Kenya	4.75	0.073	0.065	0.204	0.189
Kiribati	0.04	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
Korea, Republic of	134.81	2.071	2.106	5.779	6.131
Kuwait, the State of	26.13	0.401	0.351	1.120	1.023
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.53	0.008	0.009	0.023	0.026
Lebanese Republic	6.40	0.098	0.097	0.274	0.283
Lesotho	0.44	0.007	0.008	0.019	0.022
Liberia	0.21	0.003	0.005	0.009	0.013
Libya	4.78	0.073	0.067	0.205	0.194
Macao, China	4.10	0.063	0.064	0.176	0.185
Madagascar	1.63	0.025	0.014	0.070	0.041
Malawi	1.29	0.020	0.012	0.055	0.034
Malaysia	44.36	0.681	0.679	1.901	1.975
Maldives	1.57	0.024	0.015	0.067	0.043
Mali	1.57	0.024	0.027	0.067	0.080
Marshall Islands	0.04	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003
Mauritania	1.26	0.019	0.015	0.054	0.043
Mauritius	2.03	0.031	0.027	0.087	0.078
Mexico	46.50	0.714	0.574	1.993	1.670
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.11	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.006
Moldova, Republic of	1.33	0.020	0.017	0.057	0.051
Mongolia	3.46	0.053	0.043	0.149	0.124
Montenegro	1.01	0.015	0.011	0.043	0.033
Montserrat	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
Morocco	9.90	0.152	0.127	0.424	0.368
Mozambique	2.49	0.038	0.055	0.107	0.159
Myanmar	1.67	0.026	0.065	0.071	0.190

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
Namibia	0.82	0.013	0.014	0.035	0.041
Nauru	0.05	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
Nepal	1.97	0.030	0.022	0.084	0.064
Aruba, the Netherlands with respect to	1.02	0.016	0.016	0.044	0.045
New Caledonia	1.20	0.018	0.021	0.051	0.061
Nicaragua	1.09	0.017	0.012	0.047	0.035
Niger	1.23	0.019	0.022	0.053	0.064
Nigeria	18.50	0.284	0.401	0.793	1.167
Niue	0.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
North Macedonia	1.58	0.024	0.023	0.068	0.068
Oman	10.61	0.163	0.167	0.455	0.487
Pakistan	10.10	0.155	0.156	0.433	0.455
Palau	0.05	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003
Panama	5.90	0.091	0.064	0.253	0.188
Papua New Guinea	1.98	0.030	0.035	0.085	0.101
Paraguay	2.33	0.036	0.025	0.100	0.072
Peru	13.41	0.206	0.151	0.575	0.440
Philippines	25.07	0.385	0.359	1.074	1.045
Qatar	37.45	0.575	0.673	1.605	1.959
Rwanda	0.84	0.013	0.010	0.036	0.028
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.21	0.003	0.003	0.009	0.009
Saint Lucia	0.46	0.007	0.005	0.020	0.013
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.11	0.002	0.002	0.005	0.005
Samoa	0.10	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.005
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	0.05	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	70.08	1.077	0.789	3.004	2.295
Senegal	3.50	0.054	0.053	0.150	0.154
Serbia	9.11	0.140	0.118	0.390	0.343
Seychelles	0.95	0.015	0.010	0.041	0.030
Sierra Leone	0.29	0.004	0.003	0.012	0.009
Singapore	258.38	3.970	4.330	11.075	12.603
Sint Maarten	0.22	0.003	0.003	0.009	0.009
Solomon Islands	0.19	0.003	0.003	0.008	0.008
Somalia	2.09	0.032	0.031	0.089	0.091
South Africa	17.85	0.274	0.226	0.765	0.658
South Sudan	1.71	0.026	0.030	0.073	0.086
Sri Lanka	2.73	0.042	0.077	0.117	0.223
Sudan	1.39	0.021	0.024	0.059	0.071
Suriname	0.64	0.010	0.011	0.027	0.033
Syrian Arab Republic	0.80	0.012	0.012	0.034	0.034
Chinese Taipei	44.62	0.686	0.755	1.913	2.198
Tanzania	2.24	0.034	0.024	0.096	0.070
Thailand	62.47	0.960	0.924	2.678	2.691
Timor-Leste	0.53	0.008	0.004	0.023	0.012
Togo	0.46	0.007	0.009	0.020	0.026
Tonga	0.10	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.006
Trinidad and Tobago	3.17	0.049	0.035	0.136	0.102
Tunisia	3.09	0.047	0.042	0.133	0.122
Türkiye	39.36	0.605	0.469	1.687	1.366
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.10	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.003
Tuvalu	0.02	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
Uganda	3.19	0.049	0.063	0.137	0.183
Ukraine	24.33	0.374	0.207	1.043	0.603

Economy	Value in 2022	Share in World 2022	Share in World 2020	Share in developing economies 2022	Share in developing economies 2020
United Arab Emirates	95.33	1.465	1.238	4.086	3.604
Uruguay	5.06	0.078	0.070	0.217	0.203
Vanuatu	0.27	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.010
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	6.31	0.097	0.089	0.270	0.259
Viet Nam	25.29	0.389	0.371	1.084	1.080
Yemen	1.13	0.017	0.028	0.048	0.083
Zambia	1.85	0.028	0.045	0.079	0.132
Zimbabwe	1.27	0.020	0.015	0.055	0.044

Note: Recent figures for several countries and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat.

- Not applicable.

... Not available.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates

6.5 Top 20 developing economies' agricultural exports

HS2017 code	Product description	Value (USD billion) 2022	Percentage in 2022
120190	Soya beans, whether or not broken (excl. seed for sowing)	57	7.6%
151190	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically modified and crude)	32	4.3%
090111	Coffee (excl. roasted and decaffeinated)	28	3.7%
100590	Maize (excl. seed for sowing)	28	3.7%
230400	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	23	3.0%
020230	Frozen, boneless meat of bovine animals	19	2.5%
210690	Food preparations, n.e.s.	18	2.4%
151110	Crude palm oil	16	2.1%
100630	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	14	1.8%
170114	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter (excl. cane sugar of 1701 13)	13	1.7%
080390	Fresh or dried bananas (excl. plantains)	11	1.5%
150710	Crude soya-bean oil, whether or not degummed	10	1.3%
100199	Wheat and meslin (excl. seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	9	1.2%
020714	Frozen cuts and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus	8	1.1%
382319	Fatty acids, industrial, monocarboxylic; acid oils from refining (excl. stearic acid, oleic acid and tall oil fatty acids)	8	1.1%
220300	Beer made from malt	8	1.0%
220890	Ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength of < 80% vol, not denatured; spirits and other spirituous beverages (excl. compound alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages, spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc, whiskies, rum and other spirits obtained by distilling fermented sugar-cane products, gin, geneva, vodka, liqueurs and cordials)	7	1.0%
180100	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	7	1.0%
151211	Crude sunflower-seed or safflower oil	7	1.0%
080610	Fresh grapes	7	0.9%

Note: Trade data reported in other HS editions were converted to HS 2017 using conversion tables. Percentage refers to percentage of developing economies' agricultural exports.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on UN Comtrade, importer data.

6.6 Top 20 developing economies' non-agricultural exports

HS2017 code	Product description	Value (USD billion) 2022	Percentage in 2022
270900	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	1047	10.5%
854231	Electronic integrated circuits as processors and controllers, whether or not combined with memories, converters, logic circuits, amplifiers, clock and timing circuits, or other circuits	447	4.5%
854239	Electronic integrated circuits (excl. such as processors, controllers, memories and amplifiers)	325	3.2%
271019	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel, n.e.s.	292	2.9%
854232	Electronic integrated circuits as memories	215	2.1%
271012	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which $\geq 90\%$ by volume "incl. losses" distil at 210°C "ASTM D 86 method" (excl. containing biodiesel)	189	1.9%
271111	Natural gas, liquefied	181	1.8%
710812	Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought, for non-monetary purposes (excl. gold in powder form)	178	1.8%
847130	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing ≤ 10 kg, consisting of at least a central processing unit, a keyboard and a display (excl. peripheral units)	167	1.7%
851762	Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, incl. switching and routing apparatus (excl. telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks)	162	1.6%
847330	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines or for other machines of heading 8471, n.e.s.	135	1.4%
271121	Natural gas in gaseous state	114	1.1%
260300	Copper ores and concentrates	76	0.8%
847150	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines, whether or not containing in the same housing one or two of the following types of unit: storage units, input units, output units (excl. those of heading 8471.41 or 8471.49 and excl. peripheral units)	75	0.8%
847170	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	64	0.6%
850760	Lithium-ion accumulators (excl. spent)	60	0.6%
710239	Diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set (excl. industrial diamonds)	58	0.6%
850440	Static converters	57	0.6%
260111	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excl. roasted iron pyrites)	57	0.6%
870323	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of <10 persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with only spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine of a cylinder capacity > 1.500 cm ³ but ≤ 3.000 cm ³ (excl. vehicles for travelling on snow and other specially designed vehicles of subheading 8703.10)	54	0.5%

Note: Trade data reported in other HS editions were converted to HS 2017 using conversion tables. Percentage refers to percentage of developing economies' non-agricultural exports.

Source: WTO Secretariat calculations based on UN Comtrade, importer data.

6.7 Composition of reporter and partner groups

DEVELOPING ECONOMIES include

Latin America (including the Caribbean):

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

Developing Europe:

Albania; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Moldova, Republic of; Montenegro; North Macedonia; Serbia; Türkiye; and Ukraine.

Africa:

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

Middle East:

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

Developing Asia:

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

DEVELOPED ECONOMIES include:

North America (excluding Mexico for this report):

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

Developed Europe:

Andorra; Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovak Republic; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; and territories in Europe n.e.s.

Developed Asia:

Australia;; Japan; and New Zealand.

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

Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyz Republic; Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
