STEVEN A. ALTMAN AND CAROLINE R. BASTIAN

DHL TRADE ATLAS 2025

MAPPING THE SHIFTING LANDSCAPE OF GLOBAL TRADE

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Center for the Future of Management
DHL Initiative on Globalization

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DEAR READER,

How will trade flows evolve in the coming years? What impact will geopolitical tensions have? Which countries and regions will lead in trade growth? And which trends should decision-makers monitor to optimize supply chains?

This latest edition of the DHL Trade Atlas arrives at a pivotal time. It provides a comprehensive analysis of trade patterns for nearly 200 countries and territories around the world. The report offers a clear overview of the latest trends, challenges, and opportunities in global trade, serving as a convenient reference for public discourse.

Encouragingly, the 2025 edition underscores that global trade is projected to continue growing despite unprecedented uncertainty regarding potential new tariffs. Countries such as India, Viet Nam, Indonesia, and the Philippines are forecast to experience rapid trade growth over the next five years. Regionally, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia are set to stand out. Significant trade growth opportunities exist across advanced and emerging economies, and the world remains far from a division into disconnected geopolitical blocs. This has great relevance for DHL and its customers, who are aiming to set up resilient and efficient supply chains – and counteract or mitigate the impact of new tariffs and trade barriers. Especially in high tech, consumer electronics and automotive, we see customers reconfiguring their supply chains – and strong interest for value added services such as assembly and product localization.

Predicting future trade policies and estimating the likelihood of new tariffs have never been more challenging. However, history demonstrates that global trade has maintained remarkable resilience in the face of various stress tests, including the 2008 financial crisis, the U.S.-China trade conflict, the COVID-19 pandemic, and wars in Ukraine and Gaza. While these events caused temporary trade disruptions, none resulted in a sustained decline in global trade volumes.

This resilience stems from the fact that trade has historically been a transformative force, fostering prosperity and progress. It plays a crucial role in poverty reduction, enabling producers to focus on their strengths and scale their advantages. Trade provides consumers access to a broader array of affordable products, enriching lives in ways often taken for granted. Protectionism, on the other hand, carries significant costs, and countries that isolate themselves risk falling behind.

In line with this, the EU and Mercosur countries took a significant step toward establishing a major free trade zone in December 2024. Shortly thereafter, the UK joined the CPTPP trans-Pacific free trade agreement. Most countries continue to embrace international trade, which is positive news.

With the 2025 edition of the DHL Trade Atlas, we are excited to introduce free interactive content at **dhl.com/tradeatlas**. This new feature allows you to customize analyses and explore additional trade patterns and trends effortlessly. Additionally, the website offers convenient options for downloading data and images.

Wishing you valuable insights.

Yours sincerely,

Tobias Meyer
CEO, DHL Group

DEAR READER,

While trade conflicts dominate the headlines and there is an unprecedented level of uncertainty about future trade policies, actual trade continues to advance. The volume of goods crossing national borders continues to grow, countries continue negotiating trade agreements, and companies still look far and wide for the best opportunities to source and sell around the world.

The complex landscape of global trade is always evolving, and our aim for the DHL Trade Atlas (now in its second edition) is to provide an up-to-date, accessible guide for business and policy leaders, educators and students, as well as media and the interested public. We have sought to distill here the most important data on the state and trajectory of global trade, using maps, graphs, and other types of visual content to bring the data to life. To help pinpoint promising opportunities, we rank 170 countries and territories according to the speed and the scale of their trade growth.

We are also pleased to introduce interactive content – available free at **dhl.com/tradeatlas** – as a new feature of this report. Many of the analyses presented in the following pages can be customized online, enabling readers to dive deeper into the data to examine trade patterns and trends for specific categories of goods, and in specific countries and regions. The interactive graphs also provide convenient data and image download features.

The DHL Trade Atlas complements our established DHL Global Connectedness Report series, which has been published regularly since 2011. The DHL Trade Atlas provides a deep dive on trade in goods, while the DHL Global Connectedness Report analyzes the broader phenomenon of globalization based on trade in goods and services, as well as international flows of capital, information, and people.

As this report goes to print in February 2025, substantial uncertainty remains about trade policy changes following the inauguration of Donald Trump for a second term as U.S. President. We have incorporated data and forecast updates through January 2025, taking into account Trump's election victory and post-election policy proposals. Given the fluid nature of U.S. negotiations with key trade partners as of this writing, we have not attempted to incorporate forecast updates based on policies proposed or enacted since President Trump's inauguration.

I would like to thank Caroline R. Bastian for co-authoring this publication, and for her myriad contributions from its conceptualization through to the development of its analytical content and data visualizations. My sincere thanks also to Mathias Schneider for his steadfast and insightful collaboration on the development of this publication, to Lindsay Hopewell for meticulous research assistance, to Ari Van Assche, Sinziana Dorobantu, Simon Evenett, Thomas Hout, Mahinthan Joseph Mariasingham, Sébastien Miroudot, and Niccolò Pisani for reviewing preliminary drafts, to Jonathan Wyss for excellent cartography, to Björn Schuman for editorial support, and to Dirk Hrdina for turning our text and graphics into a compelling visual product.

Finally, I would like to thank DHL Group for its longstanding support of our research and its sponsorship of the DHL Initiative on Globalization at NYU Stern's Center for the Future of Management. Our research initiative aims to be a leading center of excellence for data-driven globalization research. To learn more about our work, please visit our website at **stern.nyu.edu/globalization**.

Steven A. Altman
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TEN KEY TAKEAWAYS

1 **Faster forecast growth, greater uncertainty:** Global trade is forecast to grow at a modestly faster pace over the next five years than during the preceding decade. However, record high uncertainty about future trade policies clouds the outlook.

2 **Trump tariff impact:** Even if all tariff increases proposed by the Trump administration are implemented and countries retaliate in turn, global trade is forecast to continue growing – but at a much slower pace.

3 **Made-in-China content finding new routes to U.S.:** The share of U.S. imports coming directly from China continues to fall, but U.S. reliance on made-in-China content has not declined substantially. U.S. imports from other countries contain more inputs from China, and U.S. direct imports from China may be underreported.

4 **Global geopolitical shifts limited:** Geopolitically driven shifts in global trade patterns remain limited and appear to have stalled in 2024. While trade between blocs of close allies declined relative to trade within these blocs in 2022 and 2023, there were no further declines over the first nine months of 2024.

5 **Recent growth leaders:** Three countries ranked among the top 30 worldwide on both the speed (growth rate) and the scale (absolute amount) of their goods trade volume growth over the past five years: the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, and Ireland.

6 **Forecast future growth leaders:** During the next five years, India, Viet Nam, Indonesia, and the Philippines are forecast to rank among the top 30 for both speed and scale of trade growth. India also stands out as the country with the third largest absolute amount of forecast trade growth (6% of additional global trade), behind only China (12%) and the United States (10%).

7 **Standout regions:** South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia are forecast to achieve much faster trade volume growth than all other regions from 2024 to 2029. However, slower-growing Europe is forecast to generate a larger share (30%) of the world's total trade growth. High income economies are forecast to generate 58% of trade growth, while low- and middle-income economies generate 42%.

8 **Long-distance trade going strong:** Contrary to predictions that recent disruptions would lead to more regionalized trade patterns, trade took place over the longest average distance on record during the first nine months of 2024 (5,000 km). The share taking place inside major geographic regions declined to a new low (51%).

9 **Trade leaders by sector:** Most trade is in manufactured goods, but price increases have boosted the value of trade in mineral fuels. From 2017 to 2022, the categories with the largest increases in the value of goods traded were mineral fuels, electrical machinery and equipment, industrial machinery, and pharmaceuticals.

10 **Large headroom for trade growth:** Even after decades of increases in the integration of the world economy via trade, only 21% of the value of all goods and services produced around the world ultimately ends up in a different country from where it was produced. There is still very large potential for future trade growth.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite extremely high levels of trade policy uncertainty, trade continues to grow.[1] The trade landscape is always evolving, and potential policy shifts make it even more crucial for decision-makers to assess opportunities and challenges based on an accurate, up-to-date view of the trade flows that connect economies around the world.

This report covers six main topics:

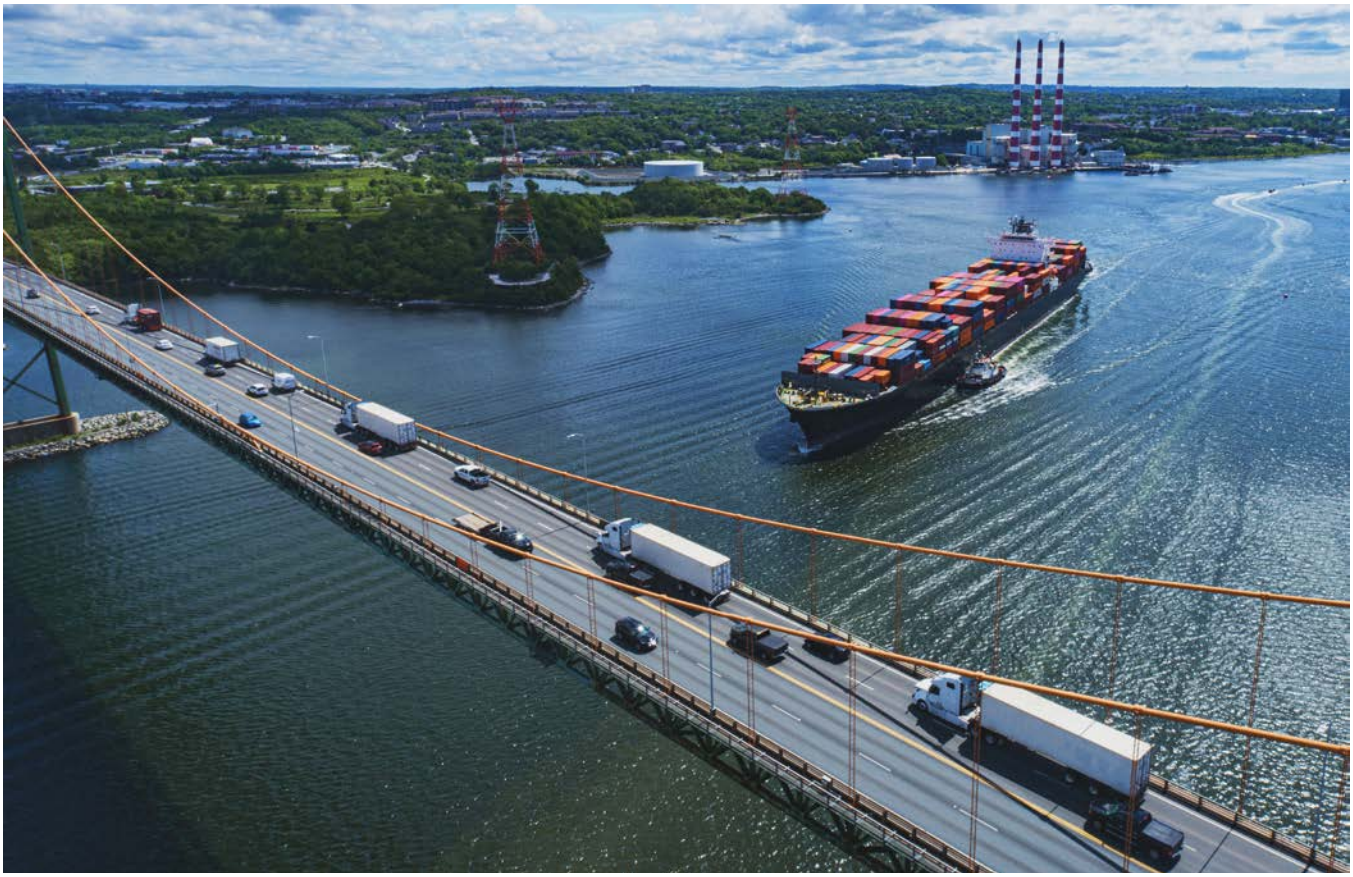
1. Global trade growth (Section 1)
2. Trade growth by country and region (Section 2)
3. The shifting geography of world trade (Section 3)
4. Geopolitics and shifting trade patterns (Section 4)
5. The mix of goods traded (Section 5)
6. Trade in global economic context (Section 6)

Starting with prospects for **global trade growth**, Section 1 presents a five-year baseline forecast (aggregated from four respected forecast sources)[2] and discusses potential effects of U.S. tariff increases. Two encouraging messages emerge from this section. First, the baseline forecast (which assumes some but not all proposed U.S. tariff increases) calls for modestly faster global goods trade volume growth over the next five years than during the previous decade. Trade growth is forecast to match or slightly outpace GDP growth. Second, President Trump's proposed tariff increases are not likely to reverse the growth of global trade. Even if all proposed U.S. tariff increases enter into force and other countries retaliate in turn, global trade is still expected to grow over the next five years – albeit at a much slower pace.

Delving into **trade growth by country and region**, Section 2 analyzes trade growth along two dimensions: speed (trade volume growth rate) and scale (absolute increase in trade volume). This spotlights attractive markets that combine fast growth with large enough scale to make a difference to a company's bottom line or to a trade partner's economic performance. Over the past five years, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, and Ireland stood out as the only countries ranking among the top 30 for both speed and scale. Over the next five years, four countries are forecast to rank among the top 30 on both dimensions: India, Viet Nam, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Zooming out to the regional level, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia are forecast to achieve the fastest trade volume growth between 2024 and 2029 (with compound annual growth rates between 5% and 6%). All other regions are forecast to grow at 2 – 4% rates. The largest growth opportunities, however, are in wealthier but slower-growing regions. High income economies are forecast to generate 58% of the world's total trade growth (with Europe alone generating 30%), while all low- and middle-income economies combined generate 42%.[3]

Forecasts also predict a broadening of trade growth across a wider set of countries. Over the next five years, China and the U.S. are still predicted to generate the most absolute trade growth, but China's share of global trade growth is forecast to decline from 18% (2019–2024) to 12% (2024–2029), while the U.S. share dips from 14% to 10%. India is forecast to achieve the third largest amount of absolute trade growth (6% of the global total) over the next five years.



Turning to the **shifting geography of world trade**, Section 3 shows that trade flows continue to stretch out over longer distances. Over the first nine months of 2024, goods trade averaged the longest distance on record (5,000 km), with the lowest share taking place inside major geographic regions (51%).[4] Despite much interest in nearshoring and producing goods closer to a company's customers, there is not – at least yet – an ongoing global trend toward more regionalized trade patterns.

Shares of world trade by region and country income group have remained relatively stable in recent years – certainly compared to the early 2000s, when China's rise to become the largest trading nation caused large shifts in trade patterns. The regions with the largest shares of world trade are Europe (36%), East Asia & Pacific (33%), and North America (16%).[5] High-income countries conduct roughly two-thirds of world trade and middle-income economies one-third. Low-income economies conduct less than 0.5% of world trade.

Section 4 highlights the limited extent of recent **realignments of global trade along geopolitical lines**, even as countries at the center of current tensions do show larger shifts. Trade between blocs of close geopolitical allies relative to trade within these blocs declined modestly in 2022 and 2023, but there were no further declines over the first nine months of 2024.[6] The same pattern is also apparent in the average geopolitical distance traversed by global goods trade (measured based on how countries vote in the UN General Assembly).[7] Global trade pattern shifts prompted by Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 may have largely played out by the end of 2023.

The most salient shift globally is the growing separation between the world's two largest economies, the U.S. and China. The share of U.S. imports coming directly from China continues to decline, from a peak of 22% in 2017 to only 13% over the first nine months of 2024. However, it would be a mistake to presume that the U.S. is meaningfully "decoupling" from China, for three reasons. First, the U.S. continues to bring in roughly as high a share of its imports from China as the rest of the world does – despite being on the opposite side of the world. Second, U.S. imports from China appear to be underreported, overstating the decline in the share coming from China.[8] Third, U.S. imports from other countries contain rising amounts of made-in-China content, resulting in no meaningful decline in the estimated share of foreign "value added" from China that is consumed in the U.S.[9]

For a balanced view of geopolitically driven shifts in trade patterns, it is essential to keep in mind that trade between geopolitically distant countries has always been far smaller than trade between friendly countries. Direct trade between the U.S. and China comprised only 2.6% of world trade over

the first nine months of 2024 (down from 3.5% in 2016), and all other trade between U.S.- and China-aligned blocs of close allies was only 10.6% of world trade in 2024 (down from 12.6% in 2016). Roughly four times more trade happens within blocs of close allies than between them (36% of world trade was within the U.S.-aligned bloc in 2024, and 4% was within the China-aligned bloc).

Meanwhile, the share of world trade involving countries that are close allies of neither superpower is rising (up from 42% in 2016 to 47% in 2024) as these countries grow their trade with both blocs. The United Arab Emirates, India, Viet Nam, Brazil, and Mexico exemplify this trend, ranking among the countries with the largest recent increases in their shares of world trade.[10] All in all, the world remains very far away from a split into separate and disconnected geopolitical blocs.

Shifting focus to the **mix of goods traded**, Section 5 shows that the composition of world trade across broad categories of goods remains relatively stable. The largest category of goods traded is machinery and electrical equipment (25% of the value of world trade) followed by mineral products (18%).[11] The vast majority of trade involves various types of manufactured goods. Animal and vegetable products, along with prepared foods, account for only 9% of world trade. Most recent shifts in the mix of goods traded have been driven by price changes for heavily traded commodities, especially mineral fuels. While mineral fuels comprised a rising share of world trade in value terms in 2021 and 2022, the quantity of these goods traded declined slightly in both years.

To conclude with a broader perspective on **trade in global economic context**, Section 6 examines the share of the value created in the world economy that serves foreign markets. Globally, 21% of all value added is traded across one or more national borders and ultimately ends up in a different country from where it was produced.[12] There is, however, wide variation across industries. Goods are traded more intensively than services, and value from the service sector is often exported indirectly via goods exports. Trade intensity also varies widely across countries. Smaller countries trade much more intensively than larger countries do.

By considering trade within a wider economic context, we see that most business remains domestic (not international), indicating large headroom for future trade growth. This also helps to calibrate public policy debates. Major challenges such as income inequality and labor market insecurity are often blamed on trade, but in countries where domestic activity is far larger than international trade, only domestic policy can truly tackle major economy-wide problems. Trade policy can, at best, play a supporting role.

A common thread across all of the sections of this report is the resilience of trade in a turbulent global business environment. This is apparent in the growth trends and forecasts across countries and regions, in the data on trade over long geographic distances and between geopolitical blocs, and in the patterns of trade by product category and the analysis highlighting the headroom for future trade growth. While history shows that trade integration can indeed go into reverse, the results highlighted in this report suggest that decision-makers should approach simple narratives about decoupling, derisking, and deglobalization with caution. Instead, they should prepare to seize opportunities and manage risks in an increasingly complex global trade environment.

Additional features of this report provide reference material for further examination of the global trade landscape. The country profiles at the back of this volume provide one-page summaries of each country's trade growth trends and prospects, along with maps showing each country's export destinations and import sources, and charts depicting the composition of each country's exports and imports by product category. There are also interactive versions of many charts available online at **dhl.com/tradeatlas**. Using the interactive charts, analyses can be customized to show results for specific countries/regions and categories of goods.

1. GLOBAL TRADE GROWTH

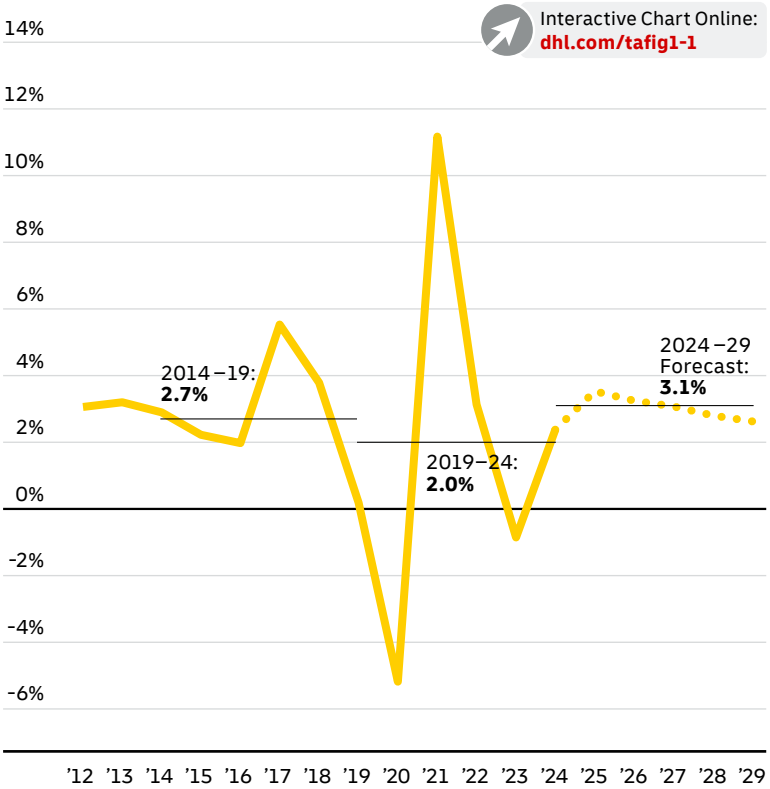
What are the prospects for global trade growth amid today's geopolitical conflicts and record high trade policy uncertainty? This section assesses the current outlook for trade growth, considers the effects of potential tariff increases, and places the current outlook into historical context. We also include short briefings on trade's contribution to rising prosperity and on the growth of cross-border e-commerce.

BASELINE TRADE GROWTH OUTLOOK

The current outlook for global trade growth is a reflection of two opposing forces: generally favorable economic fundamentals on the one hand, and the prospect of substantial new trade barriers on the other. We start with a baseline forecast of expected trade growth over the medium term, followed by downside scenarios on how much global trade growth could potentially be reduced by a major escalation of trade barriers.

Figure 1.1 presents a baseline forecast for the growth of global merchandise (goods) trade based on the most recent available forecast updates as of mid-January 2025 from four sources: the Economist Intelligence Unit, the International Monetary Fund, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence.[1] Despite the threat of substantial tariff increases by the incoming Trump Administration in the U.S. (which prompted some post-election forecast downgrades), this baseline forecast calls for global trade volumes to grow from 2024 to 2029 at a compound annual rate of 3.1%. That would represent trade growth roughly in line with GDP growth and modestly faster trade growth than during both the previous 5-year period and the last full decade.[2]

FIGURE 1.1: WORLD GOODS TRADE VOLUME GROWTH RATE, 2012 – 2029 (COMPOSITE BASELINE FORECAST)



Trade Growth Measures: Volume vs. Value

Figure 1.1 and most other parts of this report show trade growth in *volume* terms, which simply means that we hold price levels constant to show actual changes in the amount of goods traded (trade volume does not refer to the size or weight of the goods traded). Occasionally, we will also look at trade growth in *value* terms, i.e., in current prices, but we prefer to use trade volume statistics because fluctuations in the prices of traded goods (especially commodities) can often cause large swings in trade value even when no significant changes have occurred in the amount of goods traded.

An aggregation of projections by four respected forecasters calls for goods trade growth to accelerate modestly in 2025 and continue at a faster pace through 2029 than during the previous decade. Data Sources: Historical data through 2024 based on IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2024. Forecast period (2025 – 2029) based on Economist Intelligence Unit, IMF World Economic Outlook, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence.
Note: Growth over selected periods shown as compound annual growth rate (CAGR).

The recent trends and baseline forecast shown in Figure 1.1 highlight the resilience of global trade through successive shocks. While the U.S.–China trade war, the Covid-19 pandemic, and the wars in Ukraine and Gaza all caused substantial disruptions to international trade, none of these led to a sustained decline in global trade volumes. A key factor underpinning this resilience was the limited extent of recent increases in trade barriers. While new trade policy restrictions did outpace liberalizing policy changes globally over the past decade, trade sanctions spiked after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, and new restrictions on U.S.–China trade continue to proliferate, most markets around the world maintain historically high levels of openness.[3] In 2022, trade-weighted applied tariffs averaged only 2% (down from 6.9% in 1996) and 60% of world trade was conducted tariff-free.[4]

By 2024, the post-pandemic surge of inflation was receding, and macroeconomic fundamentals were improving in most major economies (although the property sector continued to weigh on growth in China and conditions remained weak in much of Europe). These improvements in macroeconomic conditions contributed to a return to positive trade growth in 2024 after a modest decline in global trade volumes in 2023.[5] In 2025, forecasts call for a small additional acceleration in global trade growth. The medium-term outlook, while more uncertain, calls for trade growth to continue at a similar rate through the end of our forecast period in 2029.

While the U.S.–China trade war, the Covid-19 pandemic, and the wars in Ukraine and Gaza all caused substantial disruptions to international trade, none of these led to a sustained decline in global trade volumes.

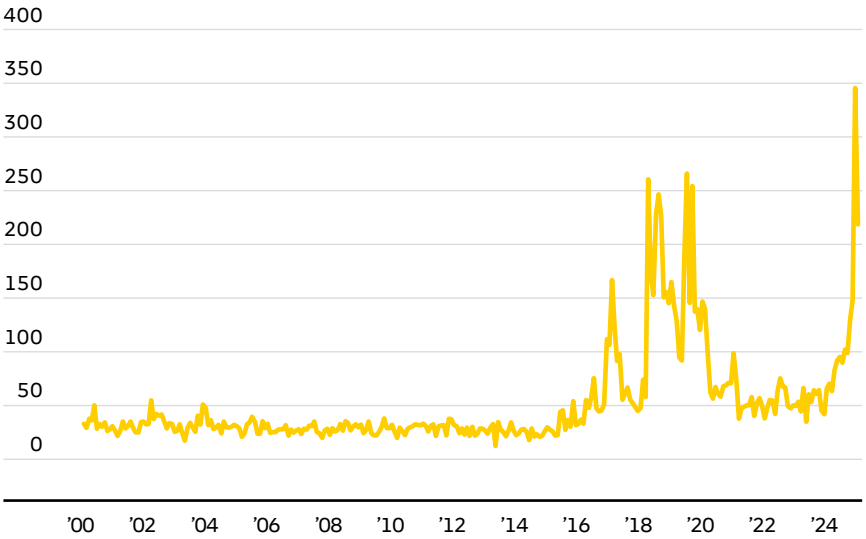
TARIFF THREATS AND DOWNSIDE SCENARIOS

The current trade growth outlook is clouded by an unusually high level of uncertainty. On November 5, 2024, Donald Trump was elected as U.S. President on a platform calling for large tariff increases. Since his victory, he has doubled down, proposing even more tariff increases and threatening additional countries. If these new tariffs on U.S. imports are enacted, many countries promise to retaliate by imposing steep tariffs on U.S. exports. However, the details, timing, and extent of these trade policy changes remains unclear and is subject to negotiations that are likely to take place between the U.S. and its trade partners. As a result, uncertainty about future trade policies soared to its highest level on record in late 2024 (see **Figure 1.2**).[6]

If all tariff increases proposed by President Trump during the election campaign are implemented and countries retaliate in turn, models developed by several sources predict substantial reductions to trade volume growth relative to baseline forecasts. A model constructed by Oxford Economics, for example, assesses three downside scenarios (to which we return on the next page).[7] In the most extreme scenario, the U.S. implements a 45% additional tariff on goods from China and 15% on the rest of the world, and other countries retaliate in kind (although China only adds a 30% tariff on U.S. goods). The result is a reduction in global trade volumes of 9 – 10% relative to the Oxford Economics baseline forecast by 2031.[8]

Other sources provide similar estimates of the effects of full implementation of tariffs proposed during the U.S. election campaign. A study by Bloomberg Economics warns of a 7.5% reduction in global trade volumes, with U.S. imports dropping by 50%, while trade among all countries except the U.S. increases by 5%.[9] Likewise, a study from the Kiel Institute for the World Economy predicts that full implementation of proposed tariffs could eventually reduce world trade by 7%.[10]

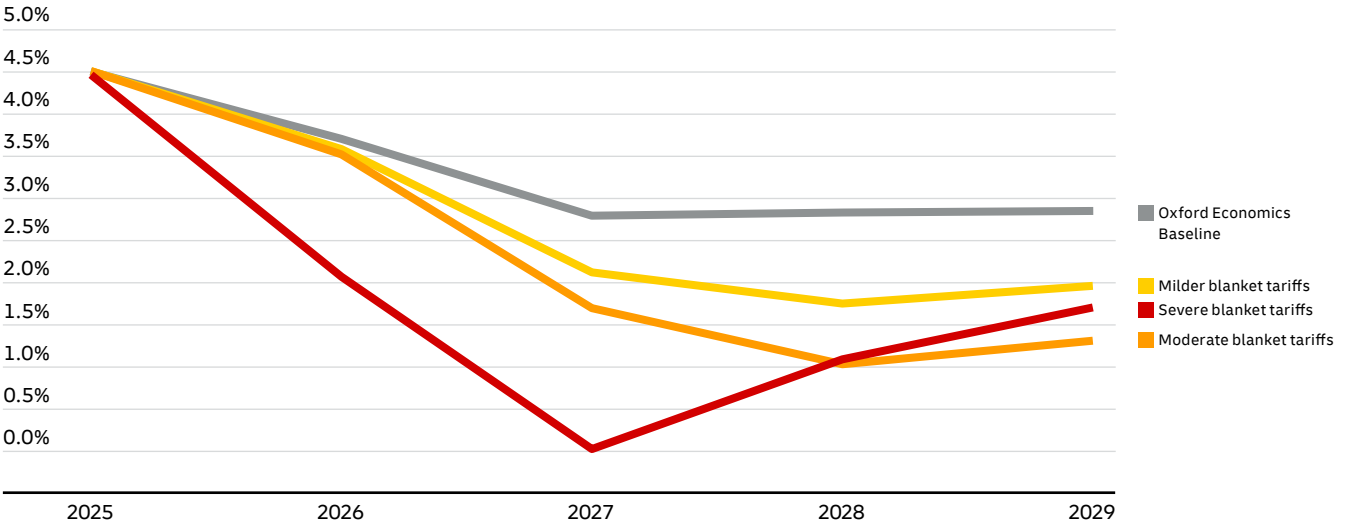
FIGURE 1.2: TRADE POLICY UNCERTAINTY, 2000 – 2024



Trade Policy Uncertainty is measured based on the share of news articles discussing trade policy uncertainty in the Boston Globe, Chicago Tribune, Guardian, Los Angeles Times, New York Times, Wall Street Journal, and Washington Post. A value of 100 means that one percent of news articles discuss trade policy uncertainty.

Uncertainty about future trade policies spiked to an unprecedented level following the re-election of U.S. President Donald Trump in November 2024.
Source: Dario Caldara, Matteo Iacoviello, Patrick Molligo, Andrea Prestipino, and Andrea Raffo (2020), "The Economic Effects of Trade Policy Uncertainty," *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 109, pp.38-59. Monthly data through December 2024 downloaded from https://www.matteoiacoviello.com/tpu.htm on January 7, 2025.

FIGURE 1.3: WORLD TRADE VOLUME GROWTH RATE (GOODS AND SERVICES) UNDER ALTERNATIVE TARIFF SCENARIOS (OXFORD ECONOMICS NOVEMBER 2024 FORECAST)



Estimates from Oxford Economics highlight the potential for the Trump administration's proposed tariff increases to lead to substantial reductions in global trade volume growth relative to baseline predictions. Nonetheless, trade volumes are still forecast to continue growing even under the most extreme tariff increase scenarios.

Source: Oxford Economics, "Research Briefing: The global implications of more extreme US tariffs," November 28, 2024.

Scenarios that exclude countries with a free trade agreement (FTA) with the U.S. (especially Mexico and Canada) from tariff increases imply smaller trade volume reductions. One study assuming 10% tariffs on all non-FTA partners and 60% on China predicts a 4% long-run reduction in global trade volumes.[11] Another study assuming the same tariffs and exempting only Canada and Mexico predicts a 3.4% reduction.[12] Tariffs on Canada and Mexico have especially large effects because 30% of U.S. imports came from those two countries alone in 2023.[13]

It is essential to keep in mind that these scenarios focus on reductions in trade volumes relative to a *growing* baseline. **Figure 1.3** shows that even under the most extreme tariff increase scenario analyzed by Oxford Economics, trade volumes are still forecast to grow over the next five years – but at a much slower pace than in the baseline scenario (which already includes some of President Trump's proposed tariffs). Larger U.S. tariff increases could substantially reduce trade growth and could cause meaningful declines in some countries' trade volumes, but they are not likely to result in a sustained reduction in global trade volumes.[14]

We emphasize here the more extreme downside scenarios not to imply that they are the most likely, but rather to provide a rough sense of how the most severe proposed tariff increases could reduce trade growth. As shown in Figure 1.3, more limited tariff increase scenarios would, of course, be expected to lead to smaller reductions in global trade growth.

In our view, the more extreme downside scenarios are much less likely than the baseline, for several reasons. First, Trump's original tariff proposals presumably reflect opening bids in what could become a series of negotiations that ultimately lead to smaller tariff increases. Second, full implementation would probably lead to a substantial increase in price levels in the U.S., and the recent election campaign highlighted the great importance that U.S. voters place on curbing inflation. Third, even when high headline-level tariffs are imposed, there are often exemptions, reducing effective tariff protection to below the headline levels.[15] For additional discussion, refer to **Six Reasons Why Globalization Can Survive Trump 2.0** on p. 18.

While one of the downside scenarios could become reality, it is also important to keep in mind the potential for an unexpected upswing to accelerate global trade growth. Technological advances are contributing to the rapid expansion of services trade, and they could potentially also boost trade in physical goods. Cross-border e-commerce exemplifies the linkages connecting these domains (see **The Rise of Cross-Border E-Commerce** on p. 17). Research also suggests the potential for artificial intelligence to contribute to trade growth.[16] Moreover, policy shifts could develop in ways that support international trade. The signing of the long-delayed EU-Mercosur trade agreement in December 2024 highlights how trade liberalization efforts continue to advance, and some might even move forward more quickly as countries seek to secure international market access amid current tensions.[17]

THE RISE OF CROSS-BORDER E-COMMERCE

Cross-border e-commerce sales have grown from roughly 1.9 trillion U.S. dollars in 2016 to 2.9 trillion in 2022, according to a 2024 analysis from the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) shown in **Figure 1.4**.[18] Data limitations place those values within a wide range of estimates, but the upward trend is clear.

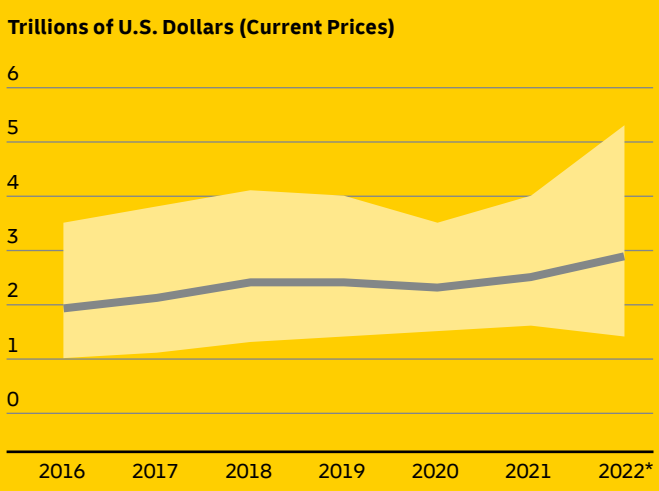
The rapid growth of cross-border e-commerce is expected to continue, with forecasts predicting annual growth rates of 15 – 25% over the next 5 – 10 years.[19] Widely cited drivers of this growth include increases in shopping on mobile platforms and via social media applications, along with improvements in online payment systems. The growth of e-commerce imports into the U.S., however, could be curbed by new limits on customs duty exemptions for small shipments (multiple changes to U.S. "de minimis" policy are currently under consideration).[20]

Within the European Union, more granular data affirms the growth of cross-border e-commerce, while suggesting that recent growth has been driven by purchases from different EU member states rather than from the rest of the world. The share of individuals in the EU who reported online purchases from a seller in a different EU member state during the past three months rose from 16.6% in 2020 to 19.1% in 2023, while the share reporting purchases from sellers located outside of the EU remained basically unchanged (11.7% in 2020 and 11.6% in 2023).[21]

Globally, however, most e-commerce sales are still domestic. The UNCTAD analysis cited earlier indicates that cross-border e-commerce accounted for roughly 11% of total e-commerce sales in 2022 (implying that 89% of e-commerce is still domestic) and suggests that this ratio has not changed appreciably since 2016.[22]

According to DHL's 2024 "Online Shopper Trends" survey, the top consumer drivers for making cross-border e-commerce purchases are lower prices and a wider range of products. The most common barriers are the fear of fraud and longer delivery times. This survey finds that clothing and footwear is the most popular cross-border e-commerce product category. China, the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom stand out as the top countries from which buyers report making purchases online.[23]

FIGURE 1.4 UNCTAD ESTIMATES OF GROWTH OF CROSS-BORDER E-COMMERCE SALES



UNCTAD estimates indicate that cross-border e-commerce sales have grown from roughly 1.9 trillion U.S. dollars in 2016 to 2.9 trillion in 2022, although the precision of these estimates is affected by major data limitations.

Data Source: UNCTAD Digital Economy Report 2024
Notes: 2022 (*) data are estimates. Shaded area indicates range of estimates.

Continued cross-border e-commerce growth holds the promise to deliver substantial economic and societal benefits. The rise of cross-border e-commerce has been shown to accelerate trade growth and to broaden access to international markets, making trade more inclusive. Studies of both countries and companies show positive effects of e-commerce adoption on trade growth.[24] Moreover, cross-border e-commerce lowers barriers to trade for smaller companies, and there is extensive evidence of higher participation by women in trade via digital platforms.[25] The fact that e-commerce is currently estimated at only 13% of global trade in goods and services suggest substantial headroom for future growth to expand these benefits.[26]

SIX REASONS WHY GLOBALIZATION CAN SURVIVE TRUMP 2.0[27]

The re-election of President Donald Trump in the United States has reignited fears – and hopes in some quarters – about globalization ending and going into reverse. While prudent decision-makers must take the threat of deglobalization seriously, it would be a mistake to presume that a major reversal of globalization is the most likely scenario. Consider six reasons:

1. **International flows have proven highly resilient** through wave after wave of recent turbulence in the international environment. The global financial crisis, the UK's exit from the EU, the first election of Donald Trump, the U.S. – China trade war, the Covid-19 pandemic, and wars in Ukraine and Gaza have all prompted some commentators to declare the end of globalization. Yet despite all of these developments, there has been no general pattern of countries or companies retreating from international engagement and conducting more of their activity domestically.

   The DHL Global Connectedness Index (regularly updated at **dhl.com/globalconnectedness**) tracks international relative to domestic activity across the four broad domains of trade, capital, information, and people. It shows that the world reached a new high level of international relative to domestic activity in 2022 and remained near that high in 2024. None of the four domains shows evidence of an ongoing retreat from international to domestic activity.

2. **The U.S. is not leading a global movement away from trade.** President Trump promised during his campaign to raise tariffs – to varying degrees – on all U.S. trade partners. If those promises become policy, they imply a push by the U.S. to become more self-sufficient and to participate less in international trade. But during Trump's first term, U.S. trade continued to grow every year except 2020, when there was a decline due to the Covid-19 crisis. Moreover, other countries are not lining up to follow the U.S. on a march away from international trade. On the contrary, most other countries continue to pursue trade growth as a key economic development opportunity.

   The risk of a U.S. pullback from trade might actually push other countries to redouble efforts to secure their access to other international markets. But even if that does not occur, very few countries are likely to embrace general moves away from trade. Most countries around the world are relatively small. While the pursuit of self-sufficiency would come at a steep cost even for the U.S., smaller countries lack the resources and capacity to preserve anything close to their current living standards without trade.

3. **The U.S. does not trade enough to reverse globalization on its own.** The U.S. share of global goods imports currently stands at 13% (and the U.S. share of global goods exports is 9%). That means that U.S. trade policies can have large effects on the rest of the world – but probably not large enough to take down the global trading system.

   If the U.S. substantially reduces its imports, all trade involving the U.S. would not simply disappear.[28] Some – but not all – would be replaced by more trade among other countries. Furthermore, even without such redirection of trade flows, many countries could quickly replace lost sales to the U.S. with sales to other markets. A recent analysis by Simon Evenett of the IMD Business School shows that, even in the impossibly extreme scenario of the U.S. ceasing all imports, as long as countries maintain the current growth rates of their exports to other markets, 69 countries would fully make up their lost sales to the U.S. within one year, and 114 countries would do so within five years.[29]

   This fits with the forecasts discussed on pages 15–16, showing that tariff increases proposed by President Trump could lead to much slower global trade growth,

but they are not likely to cause a sustained decline in global trade volumes. These tariff increases could reduce global trade intensity (the share of economic output that is traded across national borders), but most of the large increases in global trade intensity over recent decades would remain intact.

4. **Globalization is about much more than only trade.** President Trump's opposition to globalization is focused on two areas: trade (especially imports) and immigration. But globalization is about much more than just trade and migration. It also encompasses international investment both by companies and by financial investors, international travel and education, scientific and cultural exchanges, and many other aspects.

   For international business, it is especially notable how countries continue to court foreign companies, encouraging them to set up production in their territories, creating jobs and bringing in new technologies. Despite his anti-globalization stances in other areas, President Trump has even promised expedited approvals to attract international business investment in the U.S.[30] That is not surprising, because foreign companies building factories in a country is one of the aspects of globalization with the highest level of public support.[31]

5. **The U.S. is likely to negotiate away or delay its most costly threats.** Post-inauguration bargaining between President Trump and leaders from Mexico and Canada already demonstrates that President Trump is using tariffs to create bargaining opportunities with U.S. trade partners. Many of these negotiations will likely result in agreements that stall or shrink at least some proposed U.S. tariff increases – although they could still cause substantial disruptions. Uncertainty about future trade policies discourages trade, and opposition to U.S. tariff threats has already prompted some boycotts of U.S. exports.[32]

   A major reason why many U.S. tariff threats could be bargained down or delayed is what could be called the Trump campaign's "Impossible Three I's". Trump campaigned on reducing imports, immigration, and inflation. But drastic cuts to imports and immigration would be expected to cause a spike in U.S. inflation, and U.S. voters have showed how much they detest high rates of inflation. At minimum, this suggests that President Trump will shape the timing and other details of his trade agenda to minimize the effects of tariffs on U.S. consumer prices.

6. **The world remains far away from "unfettered" globalization.** Much of the panic we often see about globalization going into reverse reflects a common misunderstanding of how globalized the world is today.[33] People tend to believe the world is much more globalized than it really is, leading them to see each new barrier to international exchange as a fundamental break from the norm of a world where most barriers to international trade and investment were removed long ago.

   The truth is that globalization never reached such an advanced stage. Most business activity continues to take place within domestic economies, rather than between them. In 2023, only 21% of all goods and services produced around the world ended up in foreign markets, just shy of the all-time high of 22%.[34] And international flows are still constrained powerfully by distance and cross-country differences. International activity is three times more regionalized than it would be in a world where borders and distance did not matter. Moreover, international business already happens mainly between friendly countries. For example, there's already four times more trade within blocs of close allies than between rival geopolitical blocs.[35]

   When one recognizes that globalization has always been constrained by policy, geography, culture, and myriad other factors, it is easier to see how new constraints on international flows are not likely to destroy globalization – they are far more likely to reshape it. Most new constraints cause incremental shifts in the growth rates of international flows and in patterns of which countries interact with each other, without causing a fundamental collapse of globalization.

History shows that globalization can indeed go into reverse, as happened during the last century between the two world wars. We also know that peace and security support globalization, while violent conflicts disrupt all kinds of mutually beneficial exchange. Nonetheless, a new round of deglobalization is far from assured. The U.S. could retreat from globalization – at a steep cost. But that would only spell the end of globalization if other countries follow the U.S. out the exit, and the costs to them from doing so would be far greater.

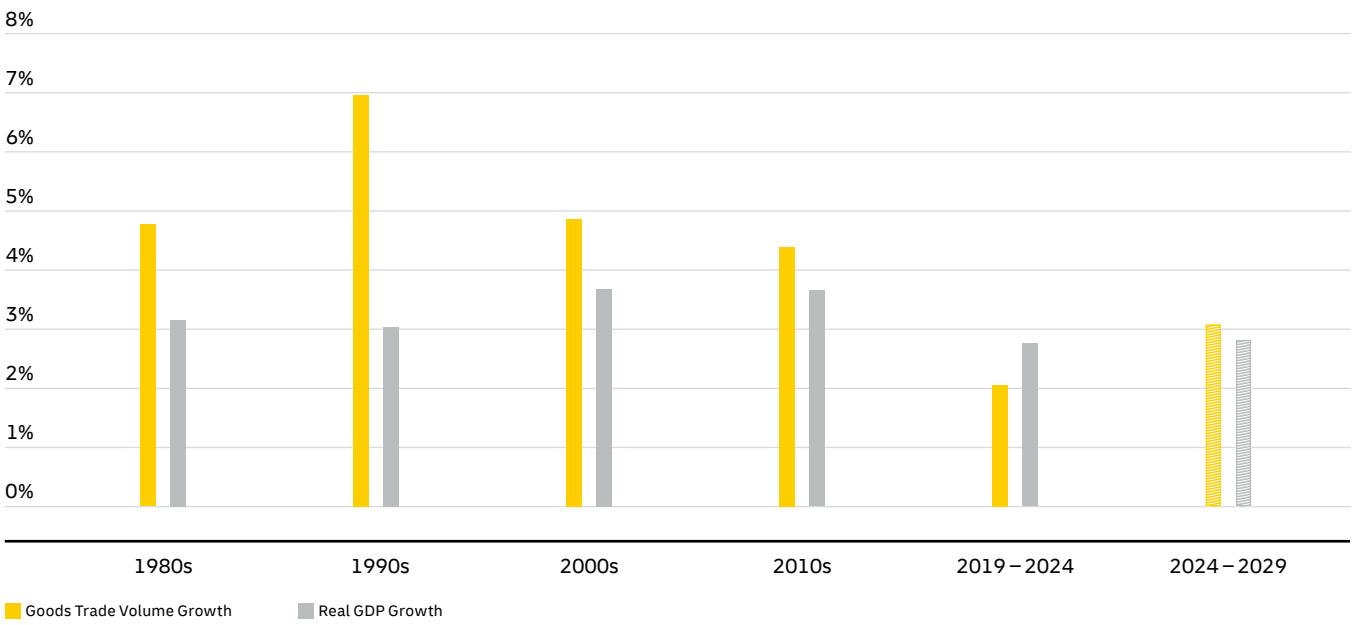
TRADE GROWTH IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

It is useful to consider recent trade growth – and current trade growth forecasts – in the context of the historical expansion of global trade. The baseline trade growth forecast presented in Figure 1.1 calls for merchandise trade volumes to grow at a compound annual rate of 3.1% over the next five years (through 2029). While this would represent an acceleration relative to the previous five years (a period when trade growth was affected by the U.S.–China trade war and the Covid-19 pandemic), it would mean slower growth than during the 1980s through the 2000s, periods when trade growth substantially outpaced GDP growth (see **Figure 1.5**).

It is important to recognize, however, that trade growth far in excess of GDP growth during prior decades was an unusual phenomenon. Many factors converged to produce this period of "hyperglobalization," including the fall of the Berlin Wall, the growth and integration of China into the world economy, large reductions in transportation and telecommunications costs, and successive waves of trade policy liberalization and reductions in trade policy uncertainty.[36] Such a confluence of trade growth accelerators – particularly for trade in physical goods – is unlikely to be repeated. Trade growth roughly in line with or slightly faster than GDP growth represents a more normal pattern of economic activity, with trade continuing to deliver substantial economic benefits (see **How Globalization Contributes to Rising Prosperity** on p. 22).

If trade growth does indeed continue roughly in line with GDP growth, the importance of trade to the world economy (trade intensity) will remain at or close to a record high level. **Figure 1.6** tracks the simple ratio of the value of all reported goods exports to world GDP over nearly 200 years – the best

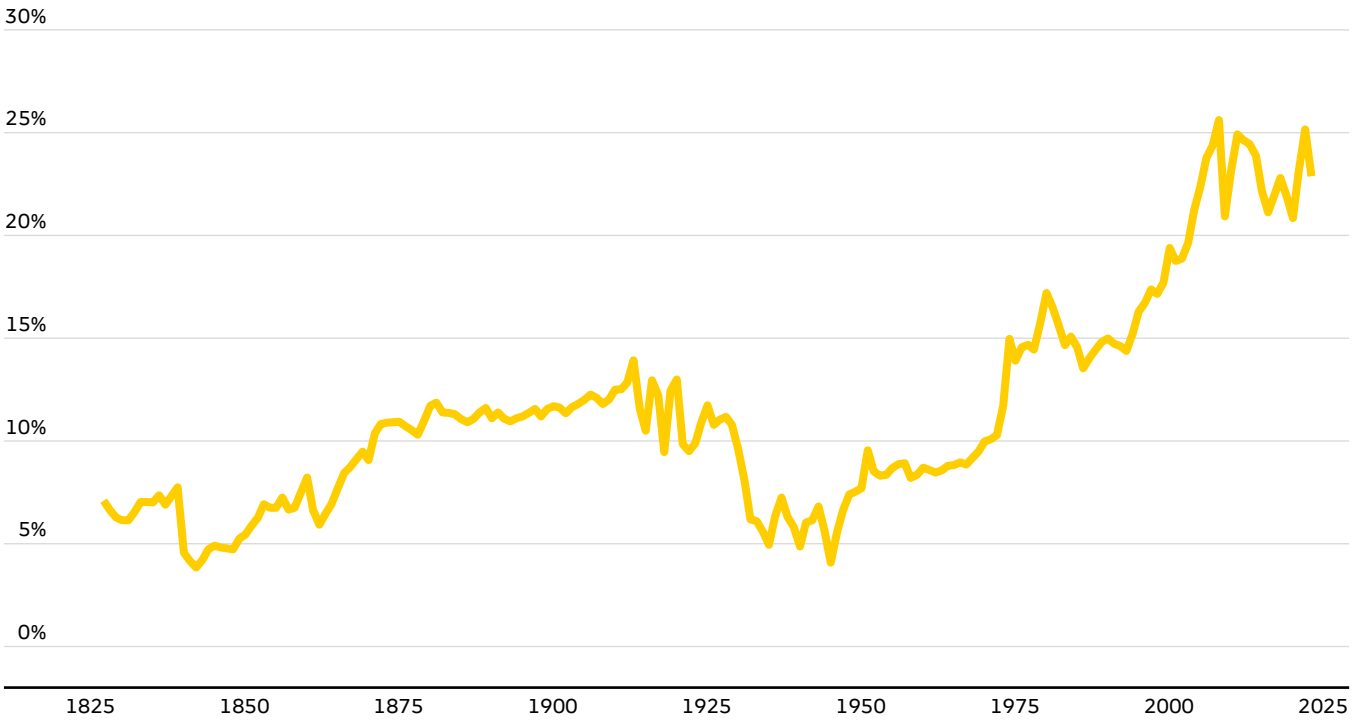
FIGURE 1.5: WORLD GOODS TRADE VOLUME GROWTH VS. REAL GDP GROWTH



Current forecasts call for goods trade volumes to grow at roughly the same pace as global economic output between 2024 and 2029.

Data Sources: Historical periods through 2023 based on IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2024. Forecast period (2024 – 2029) based on Economist Intelligence Unit, IMF World Economic Outlook, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence. Note: Compounded annual growth rates.

FIGURE 1.6: WORLD GOODS EXPORTS (% OF GDP), 1827 – 2023



The value of global goods exports relative to world GDP soared during the second half of the 20th century and during the first decade of the 21st century. Since peaking in 2008, this ratio has fluctuated close to its all-time high

Data Sources: Fouquin, M. and Hugot, J. (2016) Two Centuries of Bilateral Trade and Gravity Data: 1827–2014. CEPII Working Paper, N°2016-14 and Our World in Data (1827–1959), World Bank World Development Indicators (1960 – 2023).

available long-run measure of goods trade intensity. It shows a dramatic rising trend from the end of World War II through the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, followed by a more recent period during which goods trade intensity has fluctuated modestly below the 2008 peak level. (Refer to **Section 6** for more sophisticated recent trade intensity measures, with breakdowns by industry and country.)

Figure 1.6 also reminds us that global trade intensity did fall sharply in the early 20th century and remained depressed between the two world wars. While current data and forecasts do not imply a repetition of this deglobalization period, history teaches us that threats to globalization must be taken seriously.

The magnitude of the increases in trade intensity shown on Figure 1.6 are also important, as they highlight how trade connects economies far more today than it did even a few decades ago. The goods exports to GDP ratio in 2023 was 40% higher than it was when the World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in 1995 and more than three times higher than in 1948, when the WTO's predecessor, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), entered into force. As such – even under the most severe downside scenarios discussed in the previous subsection – most of the long-run increases in globalization via international trade are expected to endure.

In summary, trade growth continues to show remarkable resilience in the face of geopolitical tensions and trade policy uncertainty. Current baseline forecasts – even after some downgrades in anticipation of tariff increases following the re-election of President Donald Trump in the United States – still call for trade to continue growing at roughly the same pace as global GDP over the next five years. The baseline forecasts, however, do not assume that all the tariff increases proposed by President Trump during his election campaign will ultimately be enacted. If all proposed tariff increases are implemented and other countries retaliate in turn, trade is still expected to continue growing – but at a much slower pace. Trade has become much more important to the world economy over the last seven decades, and current forecasts imply no substantial reversal of this long-run increase in globalization.

HOW GLOBALIZATION CONTRIBUTES TO RISING PROSPERITY[37]

The wealthiest countries are all among the most active in international exchange, while the poorest are all among the least connected to the rest of the world. But does trade actually contribute to greater prosperity? We cannot simply assume so, because the relationship between trade and prosperity is not a one-way street. There are also reasons to believe that prosperity boosts trade. Richer countries, for example, might trade more because they can afford larger investments in ports and other types of infrastructure.

Because trade and prosperity can be mutually reinforcing, it is challenging to demonstrate that one actually causes the other. A major advance in the development of causal evidence on trade's economic benefits came twenty-five years ago, when economists Jeffrey Frankel and David Romer applied established statistical tools in a novel way to demonstrate that trade does raise countries' per capita incomes.[38] A more recent study by economist James Feyrer built on this research to show that a 10% increase in trade raises a country's per capita income by more than 5%.[39]

How does globalization boost prosperity both for individual countries and for the world as a whole? John Stuart Mill's 1848 discussion of the direct and indirect economic benefits of trade, as well as its other more subjective benefits, provides a convenient framework for identifying the ways that trade contributes to prosperity.[40] There are several direct economic benefits of trade:

- *Specialization and scale economies:* Trade boosts economic efficiency by enabling producers to specialize in what they can do especially well and to do it on a larger scale.[41]

- *Competition boosting quality, lowering prices:* Trade increases business competition, pressing sellers to raise their quality or lower their prices.[42]

- *Greater variety of products and services:* Many products and services would simply be unavailable without international trade.[43]

The indirect economic benefits of trade – and globalization more generally – lie in its power to boost productivity over time. History has consistently shown that countries that cut themselves off from the world fall behind. International exchange boosts productivity growth in various ways:

- *Spreading ideas and technologies:* Trade, capital, information, and people flows can all propel ideas and technologies across national borders, accelerating productivity growth. As an example, manufacturers can boost their efficiency by importing state-of-the-art capital equipment.[44]

- *Fostering ongoing innovation:* All types of international exchange have the potential to accelerate innovation. Mechanisms for this range from trade and investment expanding potential returns to R&D expenditure to international scientific and educational exchanges directly boosting innovation.[45]

- *Competition pushing progress:* International competition can induce domestic firms to accelerate improvements in productivity. This can happen both within firms and through more productive firms gaining market share from less productive ones.

Of course, there is more to globalization than just its potential to raise incomes. However, globalization's other benefits are more subjective.[46] For many, life is enriched by connections to people, cultures, and ideas from around the world. Institutionally, there is evidence that more economic openness reduces corruption.[47] And scholars of international relations continue to debate the possibility that stronger business and personal linkages between countries might reduce the probability of armed conflict (a debate that has gained prominence again since Russia's invasion of Ukraine).[48]

2. TRADE GROWTH BY COUNTRY AND REGION

Which countries are leading the world in trade growth today? And which could emerge as new trade growth leaders moving forward? In this section, we rank countries based on the speed and the scale of their trade growth to identify the fastest growing traders and the countries that are making the largest contributions to global trade growth. We also summarize the results at the level of major world regions and provide a map depicting the trade growth outlook around the world from 2024 to 2029.

TRADE GROWTH SPEED AND SCALE

In this section, we look for the most attractive trade growth opportunities around the world by examining trade growth along two dimensions: speed and scale. The speed dimension simply captures how fast a country's trade volume is expanding (its annualized trade volume growth rate), while the scale dimension tracks the absolute change in the amount of goods traded by a country (the difference between its starting and ending trade volumes).[1]

This distinctive view of trade growth leaders helps to identify countries that are achieving rapid trade growth *and* have the scale to make a large contribution to global results, both for a trade partner's economic performance and for a company's bottom line. Countries that stand out on both dimensions can be especially attractive because of the size of the opportunity available in large markets and the greater potential for successful entry in fast-growing markets. Market shares tend to be more dynamic in fast-growing markets, where new entrants must capture a smaller proportion of their sales from entrenched competitors.[2]

To illustrate this way of looking at trade growth and to provide recent historical context, **Figure 2.1** plots the speed and the scale of trade growth by country over the past five years (from 2019 to 2024). The countries with the fastest trade growth are closest to the top of the chart, and the countries that generated the largest amount of trade growth are closest to the right side of the chart.[3] The top 30 countries for each dimension are labeled and marked yellow and red, respectively. A version of this chart with all countries labeled appears in the **Appendix** on p. 281, along with similar charts providing separate coverage of exports and imports.

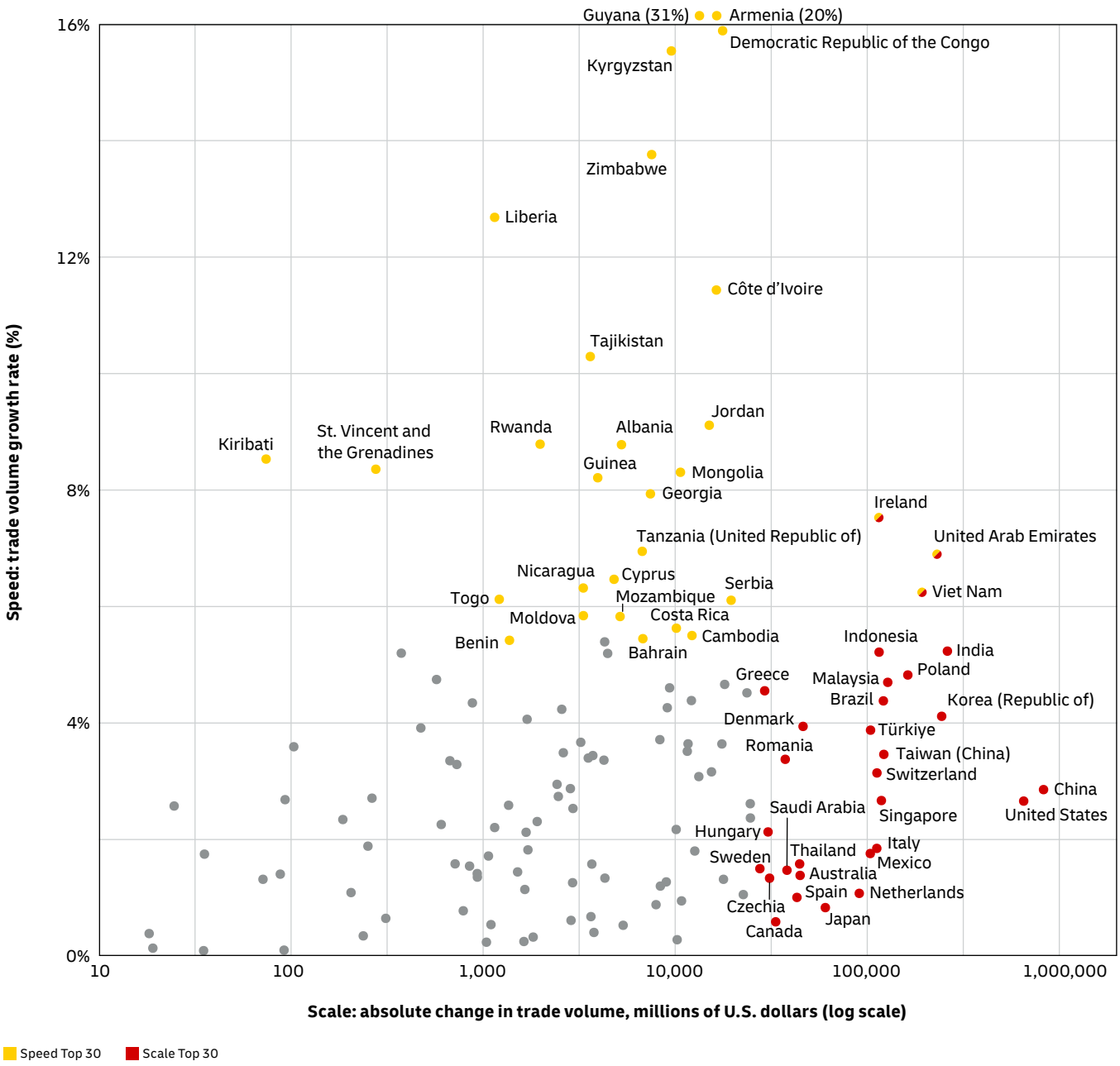
The United Arab Emirates (UAE), Viet Nam, and Ireland (marked in both red and yellow) stand out as the only countries that were among the top 30 for both speed and scale during the period from 2019 to 2024. The UAE ranked fifth on the scale dimension and 19th on the speed dimension. While the UAE's share of global trade in 2024 was only 1.7%, its rapid trade growth (6.9% compound average trade volume growth from 2019 to 2024) propelled its share of global trade growth over that period to 5.0%.

The UAE has long embraced trade – and globalization more generally – as a key pillar of its economic development and diversification strategy. Major aspects of this strategy have involved the growth of international shipping, air connections, tourism, and finance, with important support provided via the development of free zones, extensive employment of foreign labor and capital, and the negotiation of economic partnership agreements.[4]

Viet Nam ranked sixth on the scale dimension and 22nd on the speed dimension. Like the UAE, Viet Nam has embraced trade as a major driver of its economic development. In 1985, exports were less than 10% of Viet Nam's GDP, and the country ranked among the world's poorest (its GDP per capita was only about 600 U.S. dollars at 2024 price levels). By 2023, goods exports had soared to 82% of GDP and Viet Nam was a middle-income country with a GDP per capita of nearly 4,300 U.S. dollars.[5] Viet Nam's merchandise exports were nearly as large as its GDP because of its deep engagement with global value chains, importing inputs from abroad and exporting final products.[6]

Ireland ranked 13th on the scale dimension and 17th on the speed dimension. After a period of sluggish trade growth in the wake of the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, Ireland's goods trade began to accelerate again in 2015. Moreover, its robust trade growth has continued despite challenges posed by the exit of its second-largest trading partner, the UK, from the European Union (of which Ireland remains a member). Ireland's rapid macroeconomic growth supported the country's trade growth, with Ireland achieving real GDP growth more than four times faster than the EU as a whole from 2019 to 2024.[7] Ireland benefits from strong trade links with both Europe and North America.

FIGURE 2.1: TRADE GROWTH SPEED AND SCALE, 2019 – 2024



This chart plots countries according to both the speed (annual growth rate, vertical axis) and scale (absolute amount, horizontal axis) of their trade growth over the past five years. The countries with the fastest trade growth are closest to the top of the chart, and the countries that generated the largest amount of trade growth are closest to the right side of the chart. The top 30 countries on each dimension are labeled. Countries leading on both dimensions, which can be especially attractive markets, are closest to the top-right corner of the chart.

The United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, and Ireland stand out as the only countries ranked among the top 30 for both speed and scale of trade growth over the past 5 years. China led on scale, contributing roughly 18% of the world's trade growth, while Guyana achieved the fastest growth rate.

Data Sources: 2019 – 2023: IMF World Economic Outlook; 2024: Economist Intelligence Unit, IMF World Economic Outlook, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence.
Note: Countries with negative growth are omitted from this figure.

SPEED RANKINGS

Table 2.1 provides a full ranking of countries according to their trade volume growth rates between 2019 and 2024. The countries with the fastest trade growth during this period were Guyana, Armenia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kyrgyzstan, Zimbabwe, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Tajikistan, Jordan, and Rwanda. High annual growth rates across these countries resulted in very large increases in their trade volumes. Guyana nearly quadrupled its trade volume over this period, and Armenia's trade volume more than doubled.

The top three countries exemplify how countries with the fastest trade growth are often smaller economies where new natural resource exports are coming online or other unusual circumstances are contributing to one-off increases in trade flows.

Guyana's extremely rapid recent trade growth has been driven by oil exports. Guyana began production of crude oil in 2019 after oil was discovered in its coastal waters in 2017.[8] As a result, Guyana's goods exports soared from 1.5 billion U.S. dollars in 2019 to 11.2 billion in 2022.[9] In 2022, mineral fuels accounted for 87% of Guyana's merchandise exports.[10] This has dwarfed the second-largest export, precious metals and stones (6.5% of the total), which was Guyana's top export in 2019. The economic growth created by this boom has propelled Guyana onto the World Bank's list of high-income countries, with the second highest GDP per capita in South America.[11]

Armenia's recent expansion of merchandise trade was driven by trade pattern shifts following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and sanctions imposed on Russia in response. With Russia's trade with many other countries restricted, Armenia's exports to Russia soared, with a substantial portion of this increase reflecting re-exports to Russia of goods imported from other countries (boosting Armenia's imports).[12] The share of Armenia's exports going to Russia jumped from 28% in 2021 to 45% in 2022 (and remained elevated at 41% in 2023).[13] Armenia's top exports overall are ores, slag and ash (23%) and precious metals and stones, but its top exports to Russia are electrical machinery and equipment and vehicles.

For the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), export growth has been spurred by rising demand for its largest export products – copper (54% of total exports in 2022) and cobalt (25%) – which are key commodities used in electronics manufacturing. The DRC is the world's largest producer of cobalt, a key input for electric vehicle batteries.[14] It is also the world's third largest producer of copper, which is used in the production of electric vehicles, solar panels, and wind turbines.[15] In response to surging demand, the DRC has boosted production and exports of both commodities. There have also been large increases in the DRC's imports of equipment used by the mining industry.

All three of these examples highlight the unusual circumstances that can propel a country to the top of the rankings for trade volume growth over a given period. However, it is important to keep in mind that the speed ranking is highly volatile; the top ranked countries seldom maintain their positions from one five-year period to the next. When pursuing opportunities in this set of countries, it is important to assess the sustainability of the underlying drivers of their rapid trade growth.

TABLE 2.1: SPEED RANKING: ANNUAL TRADE VOLUME GROWTH RATES, 2019 – 24 AND COMPOSITE FORECAST 2024 – 29

Rank 2019–24	Country	Growth Rate 2019–24	Forecast Rank 2024–29	Forecast Growth Rate 2024–29
1	Guyana	31%	5	10%
2	Armenia	20%	170	-9%
3	Democratic Republic of the Congo	16%	122	3%
4	Kyrgyzstan	16%	159	1%
5	Zimbabwe	14%	2	16%
6	Liberia	13%	57	5%
7	Côte d'Ivoire	11%	40	6%
8	Tajikistan	10%	12	8%
9	Jordan	9%	87	4%
10	Rwanda	9%	48	5%
11	Albania	9%	52	5%
12	Kiribati	9%	155	2%
13	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	8%	154	2%
14	Mongolia	8%	30	6%
15	Guinea	8%	26	7%
16	Georgia	8%	3	13%
17	Ireland	8%	111	3%
18	Tanzania (United Republic of)	7%	13	8%
19	United Arab Emirates	7%	69	4%
20	Cyprus	6%	74	4%
21	Nicaragua	6%	84	4%
22	Viet Nam	6%	29	6%
23	Togo	6%	21	7%
24	Serbia	6%	36	6%
25	Moldova	6%	11	9%
26	Mozambique	6%	23	7%
27	Costa Rica	6%	79	4%
28	Cambodia	6%	8	9%
29	Bahrain	5%	135	2%
30	Benin	5%	6	10%
31	Senegal	5%	10	9%
32	India	5%	17	7%
33	Indonesia	5%	25	7%
34	St. Lucia	5%	71	4%
35	Brunei Darussalam	5%	125	3%
36	Poland	5%	72	4%
37	Sierra Leone	5%	119	3%
38	Malaysia	5%	70	4%
39	Pakistan	5%	34	6%
40	Guatemala	5%	112	3%
41	Greece	5%	96	3%
42	Morocco	5%	58	5%
43	Ecuador	4%	143	2%
44	Brazil	4%	114	3%
45	Eswatini	4%	51	5%
46	Tunisia	4%	157	1%
47	Namibia	4%	35	6%
48	Korea (Republic of)	4%	107	3%
49	Mauritania	4%	110	3%
50	Denmark	4%	118	3%
51	Cabo Verde	4%	18	7%
52	Türkiye	4%	95	3%
53	Latvia	4%	139	2%
54	Uganda	4%	20	7%
55	Oman	4%	120	3%
56	Bangladesh	4%	28	6%
57	Dominica	4%	167	-2%
58	Croatia	4%	160	1%
59	Iceland	3%	156	2%
60	Taiwan (China)	3%	102	3%
61	Honduras	3%	148	2%
62	Uruguay	3%	149	2%
63	Romania	3%	64	4%
64	Kenya	3%	42	6%
65	Niger	3%	9	9%
66	Montenegro	3%	75	4%
67	Ukraine	3%	129	2%
68	Switzerland	3%	147	2%
69	Lithuania	3%	47	5%
70	Papua New Guinea	3%	55	5%
71	North Macedonia	3%	46	5%
72	China	3%	109	3%
73	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3%	158	1%
74	Seychelles	3%	113	3%
75	Grenada	3%	104	3%
76	Singapore	3%	78	4%
77	United States	3%	108	3%
78	Portugal	3%	85	4%
79	Burkina Faso	3%	67	4%
80	São Tomé and Príncipe	3%	66	4%
81	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3%	27	7%
82	South Africa	2%	45	5%
83	Belize	2%	140	2%
84	Gabon	2%	145	2%
85	Chad	2%	162	1%
86	Djibouti	2%	76	4%
87	Bulgaria	2%	97	3%
88	Hungary	2%	60	5%
89	Trinidad and Tobago	2%	115	3%
90	Barbados	2%	61	5%
91	Italy	2%	152	2%
92	Ethiopia	2%	39	6%
93	Slovenia	2%	68	4%
94	Mexico	2%	99	3%
95	Comoros	2%	92	3%
96	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2%	169	-8%
97	Bahamas	2%	106	3%
98	Thailand	2%	91	3%
99	Dominican Republic	2%	77	4%
100	Malta	2%	126	2%
101	Sweden	1%	86	4%
102	Saudi Arabia	1%	89	3%
103	El Salvador	1%	123	3%
104	Congo	1%	93	3%
105	Burundi	1%	22	7%
106	Australia	1%	117	3%
107	Mali	1%	73	4%
108	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1%	82	4%
109	Czechia	1%	53	5%
110	Antigua and Barbuda	1%	83	4%
111	Norway	1%	94	3%
112	Israel	1%	33	6%
113	Azerbaijan	1%	146	2%
114	Peru	1%	44	5%
115	Paraguay	1%	103	3%
116	Maldives	1%	37	6%
117	Netherlands	1%	138	2%
118	Austria	1%	134	2%
119	Spain	1%	131	2%
120	Slovakia	1%	81	4%
121	Chile	1%	59	5%
122	Japan	1%	141	2%
123	Zambia	1%	49	5%
124	Egypt	1%	24	7%
125	Jamaica	1%	38	6%
126	New Zealand	1%	101	3%
127	Canada	1%	150	2%
128	Estonia	1%	62	5%
129	Philippines	1%	15	7%
130	Iraq	0%	142	2%
131	Central African Republic	0%	14	8%
132	Cameroon	0%	31	6%
133	Colombia	0%	121	3%
134	Russian Federation	0%	90	3%
135	Kazakhstan	0%	65	4%
136	Belarus	0%	161	1%
137	Lesotho	0%	98	3%
138	Turkmenistan	0%	151	2%
139	Madagascar	0%	4	10%
140	Germany	0%	136	2%
141	France	0%	116	3%
142	Gambia	0%	7	10%
143	Algeria	0%	127	2%
144	Argentina	0%	144	2%
145	Belgium	0%	137	2%
146	Malawi	-1%	50	5%
147	Mauritius	-1%	80	4%
148	Libya	-1%	166	-1%
149	Hong Kong SAR (China)	-1%	100	3%
150	Finland	-1%	164	0%
151	Panama	-1%	133	2%
152	Kuwait	-1%	88	3%
153	Qatar	-1%	43	5%
154	Botswana	-1%	16	7%
155	Solomon Islands	-2%	54	5%
156	Uzbekistan	-2%	63	4%
157	United Kingdom	-2%	153	2%
158	Angola	-2%	130	2%
159	Luxembourg	-2%	163	1%
160	Equatorial Guinea	-3%	168	-5%
161	St. Kitts and Nevis	-3%	165	0%
162	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	-3%	105	3%
163	Suriname	-4%	132	2%
164	Nigeria	-4%	124	3%
165	Ghana	-5%	128	2%
166	Myanmar	-6%	56	5%
167	Haiti	-6%	19	7%
168	Yemen	-8%	32	6%
169	Sri Lanka	-11%	41	6%
170	Sudan	-13%	1	16%

East Asia & Pacific | Middle East & North Africa | South & Central America & Caribbean | Sub-Saharan Africa | Europe | North America | South & Central Asia

Data Sources: 2019 – 2023: IMF World Economic Outlook; forecast 2024 – 2029 based on Economist Intelligence Unit, IMF World Economic Outlook, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence. Note: Growth expressed as compound annual growth rate.

SCALE RANKINGS

Table 2.2 ranks countries by absolute trade volume growth for the period between 2019 and 2024. The leaders over this period were China, the United States, India, Korea (Republic of), the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Poland, Malaysia, Taiwan (China), and Brazil.

The two countries where trade expanded by the largest amount over the last five years, China and the U.S., are also the largest current participants in international trade (and the world's largest economies). As a result, they can generate a substantial share of the world's total trade growth even when they are not among the countries with the fastest trade growth rates. Over the last five years, China's share of global trade growth was 18% and the U.S.'s share was 14%. This is despite the fact that China and the U.S. ranked only 72nd and 77th respectively on the speed dimension for the 2019 – 2024 period, with trade growth rates just modestly above the global growth rate.

India, on the other hand, achieved its third-place rank on the scale dimension because its trade growth was much faster than other large economies. India was only the 13th largest participant in international trade in 2024, but its trade volume grew at a 5.2% compound annual rate from 2019 to 2024, while global trade grew at only a 2.0% rate. India's rapid trade growth reflected both its swift macroeconomic growth and its increasing participation in international trade. While China is often viewed as a more trade-oriented economy than India, India's goods trade-to-GDP ratio was almost as high as China's in 2023, and India's trade intensity exceeded China's when considering trade in both goods and services.[16]

What is unusual about the scale rankings for the 2019 – 2024 period is the absence of European economies near the top of the list. Large European economies such as Germany and the Netherlands (the world's third and fourth largest participants in international trade) usually appear close to the top of the scale rankings. These economies experienced unusually slow trade growth (and GDP growth) over the last five years, as Europe faced the effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and a slow recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic.

India achieved its third-place rank on the scale dimension because its trade growth was much faster than other large economies.

TABLE 2.2: SCALE RANKING: ABSOLUTE TRADE VOLUME GROWTH, 2019 – 24 AND COMPOSITE FORECAST 2024 – 29

Rank 2019–24	Country	Absolute Growth 2019–24	Forecast Rank 2024–29	Forecast Absolute Growth 2024–29
1	China	827.7B	1	939.4B
2	United States	652.3B	2	792.3B
3	India	261.4B	3	484.0B
4	Korea (Republic of)	244.1B	10	199.7B
5	United Arab Emirates	231.9B	13	191.7B
6	Viet Nam	192.8B	5	271.8B
7	Poland	162.6B	15	165.2B
8	Malaysia	127.9B	16	138.4B
9	Taiwan (China)	122.0B	20	122.1B
10	Brazil	121.3B	29	89.8B
11	Singapore	118.5B	11	195.3B
12	Indonesia	115.2B	12	195.0B
13	Ireland	114.9B	36	55.6B
14	Switzerland	112.3B	31	78.8B
15	Italy	112.1B	21	115.3B
16	Türkiye	104.0B	26	105.9B
17	Mexico	103.7B	7	206.7B
18	Netherlands	90.9B	8	202.1B
19	Japan	60.5B	14	168.3B
20	Denmark	46.3B	47	36.8B
21	Australia	44.7B	28	94.8B
22	Thailand	44.5B	25	106.1B
23	Spain	43.0B	22	110.9B
24	Saudi Arabia	38.2B	27	97.7B
25	Romania	37.4B	35	60.0B
26	Canada	33.4B	23	110.8B
27	Czechia	31.0B	18	129.6B
28	Hungary	30.4B	32	76.9B
29	Greece	29.2B	56	25.2B
30	Sweden	27.6B	33	73.0B
31	South Africa	24.6B	34	63.4B
32	Portugal	24.6B	45	38.7B
33	Morocco	23.6B	50	30.7B
34	Austria	22.6B	37	54.8B
35	Serbia	19.6B	55	25.5B
36	Pakistan	18.1B	51	30.6B
37	Norway	17.8B	39	49.8B
38	Democratic Republic of the Congo	17.7B	102	4.6B
39	Bangladesh	17.5B	44	39.4B
40	Armenia	16.5B	170	-10.0B
41	Côte d'Ivoire	16.4B	70	12.6B
42	Ukraine	15.5B	67	13.7B
43	Jordan	15.0B	83	8.0B
44	Guyana	13.4B	72	11.5B
45	Lithuania	13.3B	54	26.1B
46	Slovenia	12.6B	48	35.1B
47	Cambodia	12.2B	53	28.6B
48	Ecuador	12.1B	88	6.8B
49	Oman	11.7B	77	9.8B
50	Croatia	11.6B	95	5.4B
51	Slovakia	10.8B	41	45.8B
52	Mongolia	10.7B	71	11.8B
53	Russian Federation	10.2B	17	133.1B
54	Costa Rica	10.1B	81	8.6B
55	Bulgaria	10.1B	62	17.0B
56	Kyrgyzstan	9.5B	137	1.4B
57	Guatemala	9.4B	89	6.8B
58	Tunisia	9.1B	110	3.7B
59	Israel	9.0B	38	52.0B
60	Peru	8.4B	42	43.5B
61	Latvia	8.3B	93	5.8B
62	Chile	7.9B	40	47.6B
63	Zimbabwe	7.5B	61	17.6B
64	Georgia	7.4B	59	19.1B
65	Bahrain	6.8B	112	3.6B
66	Tanzania (United Republic of)	6.7B	74	10.7B
67	Germany	6.3B	4	375.3B
68	Philippines	5.4B	30	87.9B
69	Albania	5.3B	107	4.1B
70	Mozambique	5.2B	84	8.0B
71	Cyprus	4.8B	108	3.8B
72	Brunei Darussalam	4.5B	119	2.6B
73	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.3B	68	13.0B
74	Senegal	4.3B	78	9.8B
75	Kenya	4.3B	80	8.7B
76	Guinea	4.0B	103	4.6B
77	Iraq	3.8B	57	20.8B
78	Honduras	3.7B	123	2.4B
79	Dominican Republic	3.7B	76	10.0B
80	Egypt	3.6B	43	41.9B
81	Tajikistan	3.6B	105	4.3B
82	Uruguay	3.5B	126	2.2B
83	Moldova	3.3B	87	6.9B
84	Nicaragua	3.3B	121	2.4B
85	Uganda	3.2B	85	7.7B
86	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.9B	79	9.4B
87	Azerbaijan	2.9B	98	4.9B
88	New Zealand	2.9B	64	15.5B
89	North Macedonia	2.8B	92	6.0B
90	Iceland	2.6B	139	1.3B
91	Namibia	2.6B	101	4.7B
92	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2.5B	134	1.5B
93	Papua New Guinea	2.4B	100	4.8B
94	France	2.2B	9	201.1B
95	Rwanda	2.0B	132	1.6B
96	Gabon	1.9B	128	1.9B
97	Colombia	1.8B	63	15.5B
98	Ethiopia	1.7B	90	6.6B
99	Mauritania	1.7B	136	1.4B
100	Trinidad and Tobago	1.7B	122	2.4B
101	Paraguay	1.6B	104	4.6B
102	Kazakhstan	1.6B	49	32.2B
103	El Salvador	1.5B	116	3.0B
104	Benin	1.4B	111	3.6B
105	Burkina Faso	1.4B	118	2.7B
106	Togo	1.2B	129	1.8B
107	Djibouti	1.1B	125	2.3B
108	Liberia	1.1B	148	659.8M
109	Estonia	1.1B	75	10.3B
110	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.1B	169	-4.3B
111	Belarus	1.0B	91	6.3B
112	Mali	933.3M	115	3.1B
113	Congo	931.6M	120	2.5B
114	Eswatini	879.1M	141	1.2B
115	Malta	849.8M	133	1.5B
116	Zambia	788.0M	94	5.7B
117	Montenegro	729.3M	146	1.0B
118	Bahamas	714.7M	135	1.4B
119	Niger	671.5M	124	2.3B
120	Chad	605.1M	154	361.5M
121	Sierra Leone	571.9M	152	385.7M
122	Cabo Verde	473.9M	142	1.1B
123	St. Lucia	374.8M	153	370.5M
124	Jamaica	311.3M	114	3.3B
125	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	276.2M	162	74.0M
126	Seychelles	263.8M	156	305.1M
127	Barbados	251.3M	147	704.1M
128	Cameroon	237.6M	97	5.0B
129	Maldives	205.2M	138	1.3B
130	Belize	186.0M	159	196.0M
131	Dominica	103.3M	166	-46.7M
132	Grenada	93.1M	160	114.2M
133	Turkmenistan	91.9M	131	1.7B
134	Burundi	87.9M	149	508.7M
135	Kiribati	74.1M	164	18.4M
136	Antigua and Barbuda	71.4M	158	218.0M
137	Comoros	35.4M	161	76.7M
138	Madagascar	35.0M	99	4.9B
139	São Tomé and Príncipe	24.6M	163	50.1M
140	Lesotho	19.1M	150	479.2M
141	Central African Republic	18.2M	151	425.3M
142	Gambia	-2.2M	113	3.6B
143	Solomon Islands	-80.4M	157	265.0M
144	St. Kitts and Nevis	-82.3M	165	596.9k
145	Malawi	-129.3M	143	1.1B
146	Mauritius	-228.3M	140	1.3B
147	Suriname	-592.5M	155	324.8M
148	Algeria	-679.2M	69	12.8B
149	Equatorial Guinea	-891.1M	167	-1.5B
150	Botswana	-898.7M	96	5.0B
151	Panama	-942.3M	127	1.9B
152	Haiti	-958.1M	145	1.1B
153	Argentina	-1.2B	65	15.0B
154	Yemen	-2.6B	130	1.8B
155	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	-2.9B	117	2.8B
156	Libya	-3.1B	168	-3.3B
157	Luxembourg	-5.4B	144	1.1B
158	Uzbekistan	-5.7B	66	14.2B
159	Kuwait	-7.0B	58	20.7B
160	Angola	-7.1B	86	7.5B
161	Qatar	-8.4B	46	38.0B
162	Finland	-9.1B	109	3.8B
163	Ghana	-10.3B	106	4.2B
164	Myanmar	-10.6B	82	8.3B
165	Belgium	-19.1B	19	128.1B
166	Sri Lanka	-27.4B	73	11.1B
167	Sudan	-27.6B	52	29.2B
168	Nigeria	-31.3B	60	17.7B
169	Hong Kong SAR (China)	-75.0B	6	212.7B
170	United Kingdom	-140.1B	24	106.5B

East Asia & Pacific | Middle East & North Africa | South & Central America & Caribbean | Sub-Saharan Africa | Europe | North America | South & Central Asia

Data Sources: Economist Intelligence Unit, IMF World Economic Outlook, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence.
Note: Expressed using constant 2023 prices, in billions of U.S. dollars. Trade volume growth rates applied to 2023 trade values.

SPEED AND SCALE FORECASTS

Looking to trade growth prospects over the next five years, **Figure 2.2** plots speed and scale measures for the period 2024 – 2029 based on trade forecasts from the Economist Intelligence Unit, International Monetary Fund, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence.[17] A version of this figure with all countries labeled can be found in the **Appendix** on page 281, along with similar figures showing exports and imports separately.

Four countries rank among the top 30 for both speed and scale in this composite forecast: India, Viet Nam, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The locations of these countries in Southeast and South Asia exemplify the regional trends we will discuss later in this section.

India is forecast to retain its third-place rank on the scale dimension from the previous five-year period and to boost its rank on the speed dimension from 32nd to 17th as its compound annual trade volume growth rate rises from 5.2% to 7.2%. If this forecast is realized, India will be the location of 6% of the world's trade growth, behind only China (12%) and the United States (10%). High expectations for India's future trade growth are reinforced by large new commitments by foreign companies to invest in India's manufacturing sector. In 2023, India ranked second worldwide (after the U.S.) as a destination for announced greenfield foreign direct investment, and manufacturing has become the most prominent business function for this investment in India.[18]

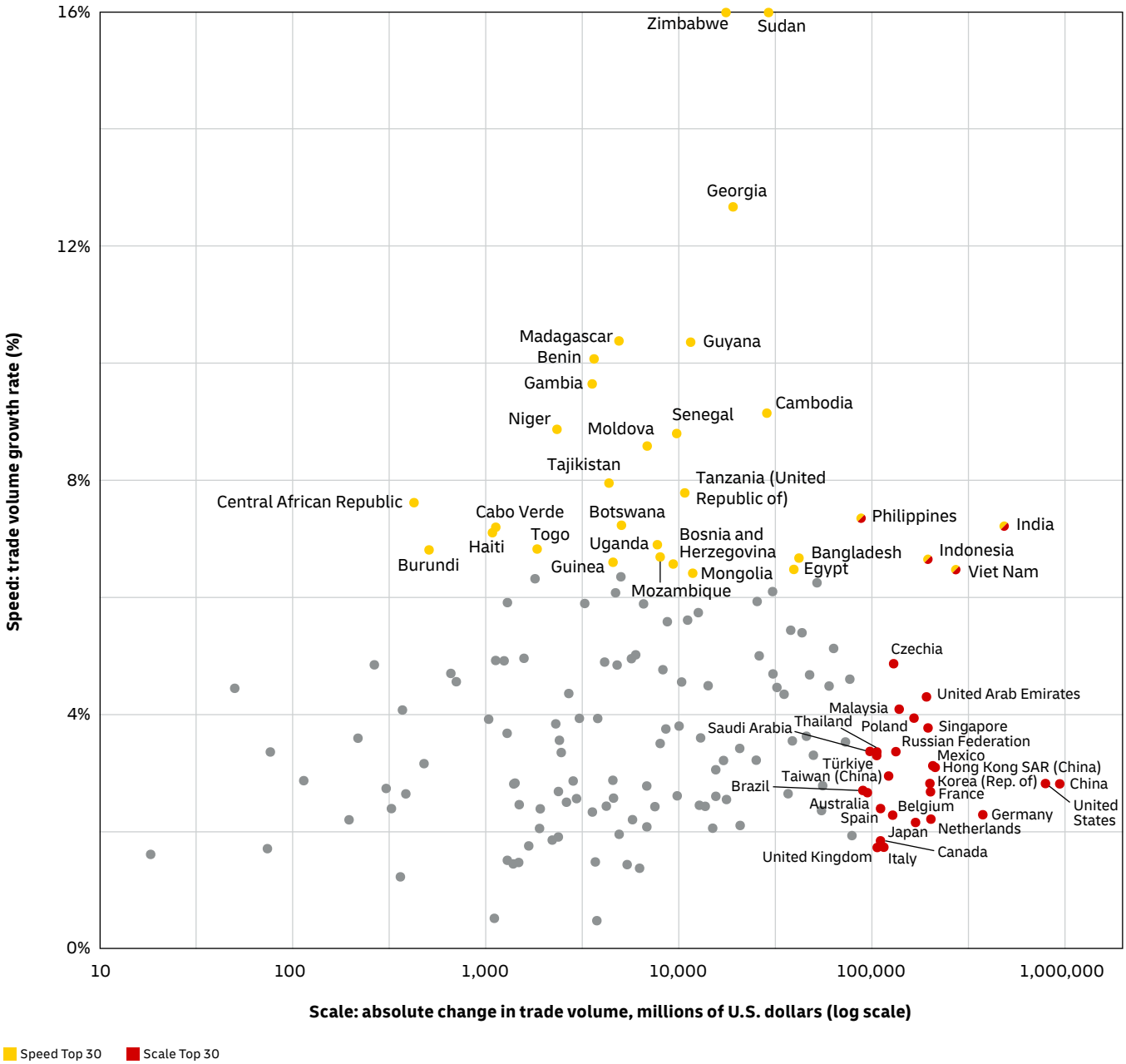
Viet Nam is forecast to rank fifth on the scale dimension over the next five years (up from sixth during the previous five-year period) and 29th on the speed dimension (down from 22nd), and to maintain a 6.5% compound annual trade volume growth rate over the 2024 – 2029 period (higher than its 6.2% rate from 2019 to 2024). One of the key drivers of Viet Nam's recent trade growth has been the country's emergence as a favored destination for electronics manufacturing, attracting many companies seeking an alternative location to China.[19]

Indonesia and the Philippines, like Viet Nam, have substantial potential to benefit from supply chain shifts and diversification strategies. Indonesia, which has emerged as a favored destination for the metals and chemicals industries,[20] is forecast to hold steady in 12th place on the scale rankings, while rising from 33rd to 25th in the speed rankings. The Philippines, with a manufacturing sector focused more on electronics, has seen more limited benefits from supply chain diversification thus far, but is forecast to see a substantial trade growth acceleration. While ranked only 129th on the speed dimension over the 2019 – 2024 period, the Philippines is forecast to rank 15th over 2024 – 2029. On the scale dimension, the Philippines is forecast to rise from 68th place to 30th.[21]

These encouraging forecasts for India, Viet Nam, Indonesia, and the Philippines suggest the importance of investments in physical infrastructure and supportive policy measures required for these countries to achieve their trade growth potential. While these countries all have especially favorable trade growth prospects, they have also faced infrastructure and other capacity-related constraints in the past.[22]

A final message to take away from the forecasts discussed in this section is the growing breadth of trade growth opportunities around the world. Whereas China and the U.S. alone accounted for 32% of global trade growth from 2019 to 2024, they are forecast to generate only 22% of the world's trade growth from 2024 to 2029. The top 10 countries on the scale dimension forecast include economies spread across Asia, Europe, and North America, while speed dimension leaders also include economies in Africa and Latin America.

FIGURE 2.2: FORECAST TRADE GROWTH SPEED AND SCALE, 2024 – 2029



India, Viet Nam, Indonesia, and the Philippines are forecast to rank among the top 30 countries for both the speed and the scale of trade growth over the next five years.

Data Sources: Economist Intelligence Unit, IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, IMF World Economic Outlook, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence. Note: Countries with negative forecast growth are omitted from this figure.

TRADE GROWTH OPPORTUNITY MAP

To summarize trade growth opportunities over the next five years in a single image, **Figure 2.3** sizes countries according to how much their trade volumes are predicted to increase between 2024 and 2029, and colors them based on their forecast trade volume growth rates. Thus, the sizes of countries on this map represent the scale dimension of trade growth, and the colors represent the speed dimension. The top 30 countries on the scale dimension are labeled.

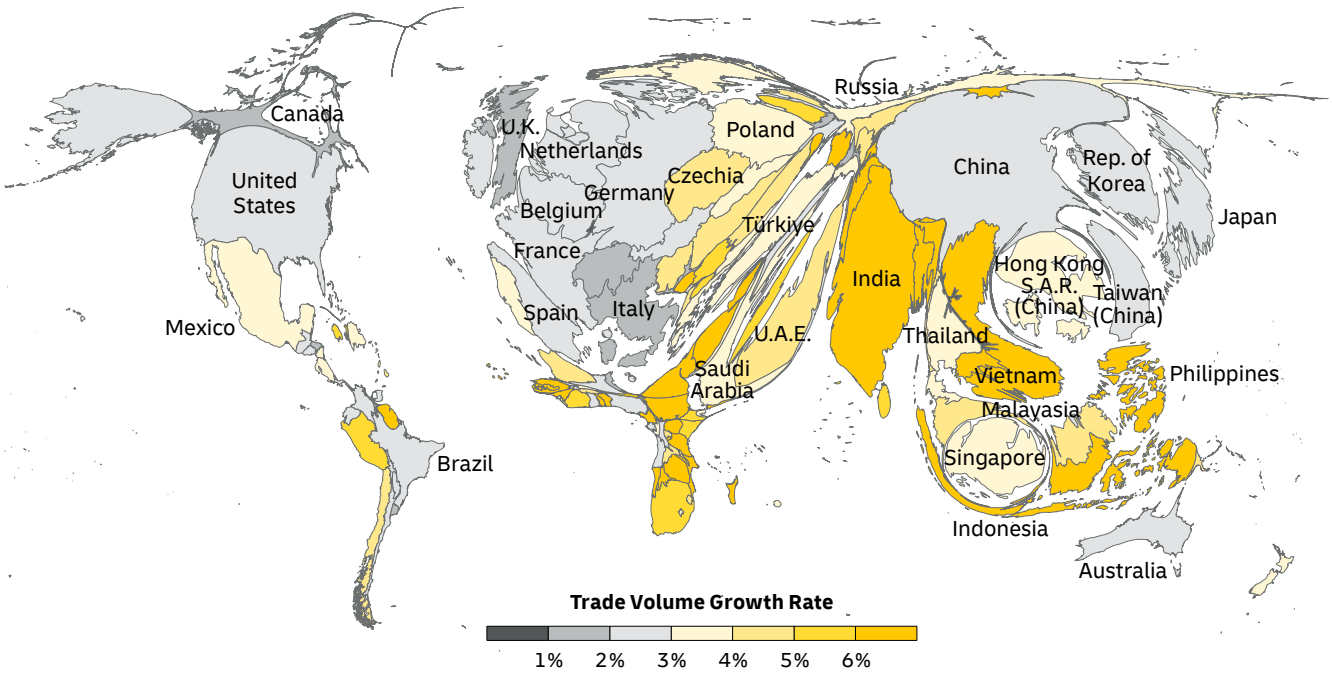
Two key messages stand out from this trade growth forecast map (Figure 2.3):

First, there are substantial trade growth opportunities available around the world. The largest absolute amount of trade growth is forecast to take place in the East Asia & Pacific region (34% of total growth, with 12% in China alone), but Europe is very close behind (30%) followed by North America (14%). By income level, high income countries (with gross national incomes above 14,005 U.S. dollars per capita) are expected to generate 58% of global trade growth, while middle- and low-income countries (with gross national incomes below 14,005 U.S. dollars per capita) deliver the remaining 42%. While high income countries tend to have slower growth rates, they still present very substantial growth opportunities, due to their high current share of world trade (67% in 2024).[23]

Second, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia stand out for their especially fast forecast trade growth. Most of the countries colored in the brightest yellow (indicating the fastest trade growth) are in these regions. These same regions are also areas where trade growth is forecast to accelerate substantially compared to the previous five-year period. **Figure 2.4** compares forecast growth rates over the next five years versus historical growth rates over the last five years. Between 2019 and 2024, South and Central Asia and the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) region only slightly surpassed Middle East & North Africa and China to take the top two spots in terms of trade volume growth rates, with Sub-Saharan Africa lagging far behind in last place. But between 2024 and 2029, South and Central Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and ASEAN are forecast to achieve much faster trade growth than any of the other regions.

> *Between 2024 and 2029, South and Central Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and ASEAN are forecast to achieve much faster trade growth than any of the other regions.*

FIGURE 2.3: FORECAST TRADE VOLUME GROWTH MAP, 2024 – 2029



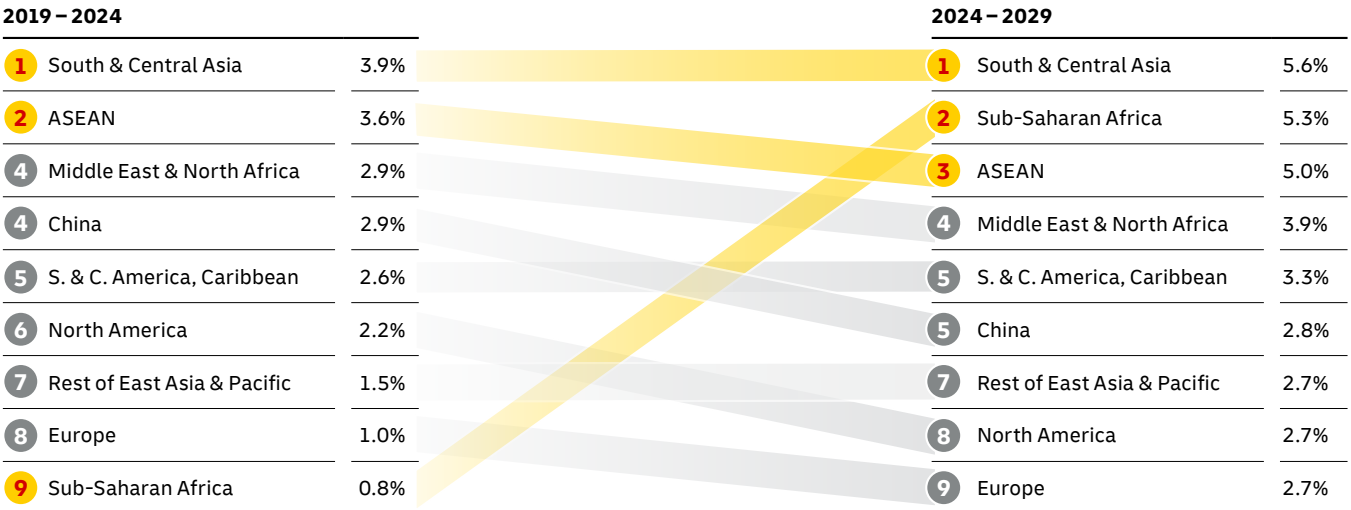
This map uses size and color to depict forecast trade growth over the next five years. Countries are sized in proportion to how much their total trade volumes are forecast to increase. The countries that appear largest on the map are the countries that are expected to contribute the most to global trade growth.

The colors on the map depict the forecast growth rates of countries' trade volumes. The countries shown in the brightest yellow are those where the fastest trade growth is predicted, while those in the darkest gray have the slowest forecast trade growth. Countries with negative forecast trade growth are not shown.

Substantial trade volume growth is forecast in all regions over the next five years. High-income countries are forecast to generate 58% of the world's trade growth, even as their forecast trade growth rates tend to be much lower than in low- and middle-income countries.

Data Sources: Economist Intelligence Unit, IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, IMF World Economic Outlook, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence.

FIGURE 2.4: TRADE VOLUME GROWTH RATE BY REGION, NEXT FIVE YEARS (COMPOSITE FORECAST) VS. LAST FIVE YEARS



The fastest trade volume growth from 2024 to 2029 is forecast in South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia.
Data Sources: Economist Intelligence Unit, IMF World Economic Outlook, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence.

In summary, there are promising trade growth opportunities in countries and regions around the world. Over the last five years, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, and Ireland ranked among the top 30 countries in terms of both the speed (growth rate) and scale (absolute amount) of their goods trade volume growth. Looking to the future, India, Viet Nam, Indonesia, and the Philippines are forecast to rank among the top 30 countries on both dimensions of trade growth between 2024 and 2029. At the level of major world regions, the fastest trade growth over the next five years is forecast for South & Central Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) sub-region of the East Asia & Pacific region. The 2024 – 2029 forecast also calls for a broadening of trade growth across a wider variety of countries and regions. The countries forecast to deliver the most absolute trade growth are spread across Asia, Europe, and North America, while the countries with the fastest forecast trade growth also include several in Africa and Latin America.

3. THE SHIFTING GEOGRAPHY OF WORLD TRADE

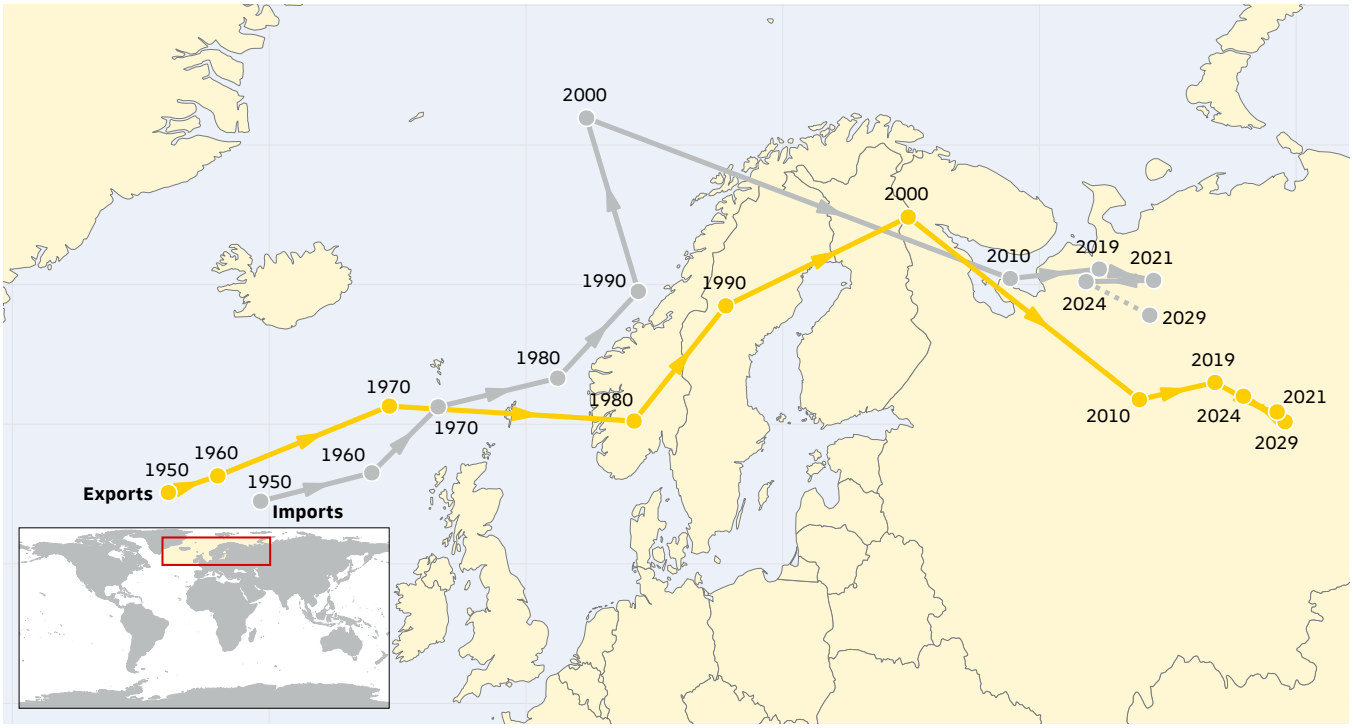
As economies grow at different rates and change the ways they trade with different parts of the world, the geography of world trade continues to change. This section begins by tracking the center of gravity of exports and imports since 1950 and examining the shifting shares of world trade by region and country income group, both historically and over a five-year forecast horizon. We then turn to the distances over which countries trade to examine whether there is a shift underway toward more regionalized trade patterns.

TRADE CENTER OF GRAVITY SINCE 1950

For a long-run view of the shifting geography of world trade, **Figure 3.1** tracks the center of gravity of global trade flows since 1950.[1] Both exports and imports have shifted dramatically from west to east over this period.[2]

In the aftermath of World War II, the recovery and integration of major European economies and the ascent of Japan pushed world trade toward the east – a trend that continued with the rise of the "Asian Tigers" (Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea,

FIGURE 3.1: SHIFTING CENTER OF GRAVITY OF GOODS EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1950 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Shifts in the center of gravity of world exports and imports provide a convenient summary of changes in the geography of world trade over time. The center of gravity is calculated using trade-weighted averages across the latitudes and longitudes of the countries where exports and imports were recorded in each year (based on reported trade values in current U.S. dollars). The center of gravity thus reflects all trade flows around the world, and it can pass through locations where little or even no trade takes place.[3]

The largest movement in the center of gravity of both exports and imports took place between 2000 and 2010, as China surged to become the world's largest trading nation. Since 2010, shifts in the geography of world trade have been more modest. From 2024 to 2029, forecasts imply a small shift toward the southeast. Data Sources: Historical data from IMF Direction of Trade Statistics and forecasts aggregated from Economist Intelligence Unit, IMF World Economic Outlook, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence

Current forecasts imply a modest shift of the center of gravity of both exports and imports toward the southeast between 2024 and 2029.

and Singapore). That trend was turbocharged by China's surge to become the world's largest exporter in 2009 (up from seventh place in 2000, when China's exports were less than one-third as large as the U.S.'s and half as large as Germany's). As a result, the center of gravity of both exports and imports shifted more between 2000 and 2010 than during any other decade since 1950.

The long-term perspective shown in Figure 3.1 also reveals that the center of gravity for exports has been to the southeast of the center of gravity for imports since the two centers crossed paths during the 1970s. More goods flow from east to west (and south to north) than vice versa, and this gap peaked in 2000 before starting to narrow as the U.S. trade deficit and the Chinese trade surplus diminished (relative to these countries GDPs).[4] Additionally, while the most dramatic shifts in the center of gravity of world trade have been from west to east, there was also a notable shift to the north before 2000, followed by a southward shift between 2000 and 2010.[5] This southward movement was driven not only by the rise of China but also by increases in shares of world trade across regions as far flung as South Asia, South America, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

From 2010 to 2019, there was a very limited additional movement of the center of gravity of world trade toward the east. This was followed by a temporary movement further east during the Covid-19 pandemic (2020 and 2021) due to the greater resilience of production and trade in China and other parts of Asia during the early stages of the pandemic as compared to other parts of the world. This eastward movement then reversed as western economies recovered from the pandemic. The westward movement from 2021 to 2024 was larger for imports than for exports, due in part to the recent weakness of China's imports.

Looking to the future, current forecasts imply a modest shift of the center of gravity of both exports and imports toward the southeast between 2024 and 2029. Given its scale and geographic location, rising trade in Southeast Asia plays an especially large role in generating this predicted shift.[6]

TRADE SHARES BY REGION

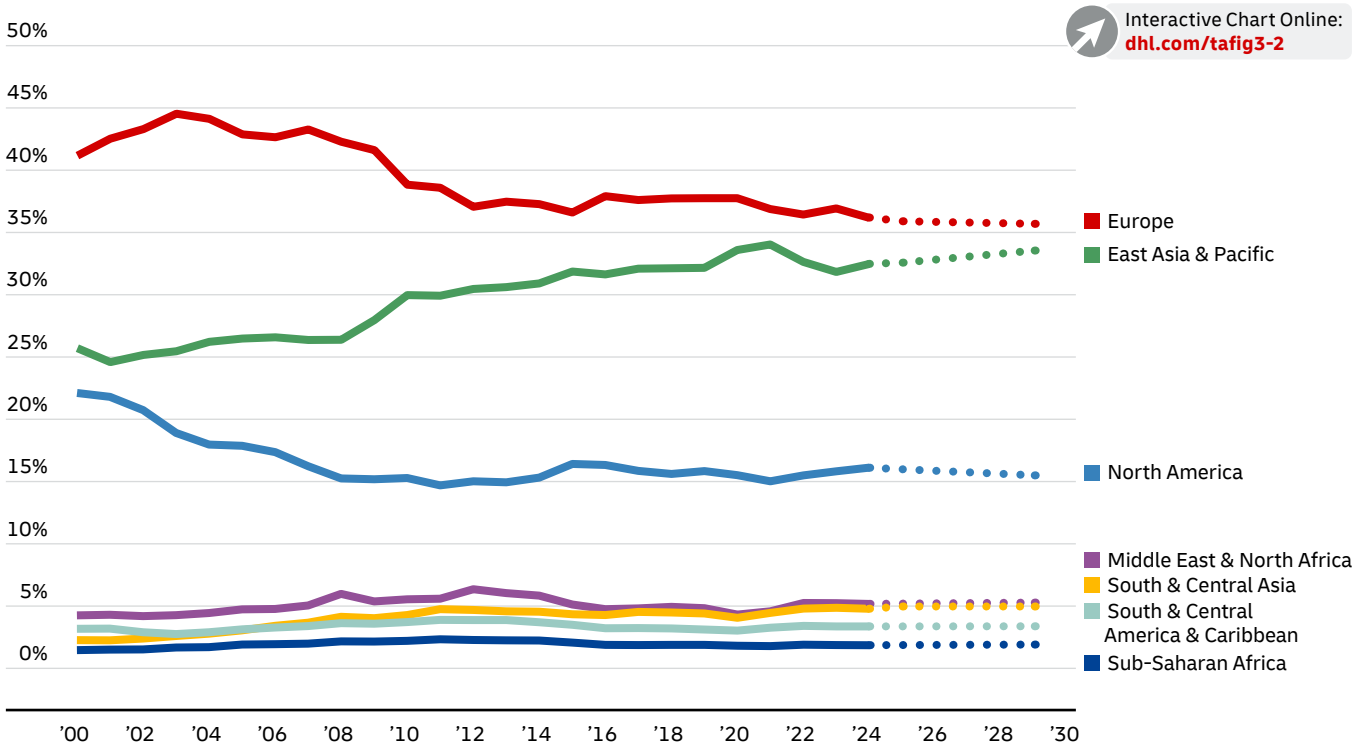
The shifts we saw in the center of gravity of world trade are also reflected in the changing shares of trade conducted by each of the world's major geographic regions. **Figure 3.2** tracks the shares of world trade conducted by major geographic regions since 2000. The most dramatic change has been a large increase in the share of world trade conducted by Asian economies. The East Asia & Pacific region's share of world trade rose from 26% in 2000 to 33% in 2024, while the share for South & Central Asia rose from 2% to 5%.[7]

Europe continues to trade more than any other region, but Europe's share of global trade has declined from 41% in 2000 to 36% in 2024. North America's share declined even more over that period, from 22% to 16%. Those declines, however, took place almost entirely before 2012, after which these regions' shares of world trade have remained fairly stable.

Current forecasts imply modest changes to region-wise shares of world trade between 2024 and 2029. The East Asia & Pacific region's share is forecast to rise from 33% to 34%, with Southeast Asia driving this growth. Meanwhile, North America's and Europe's shares are forecast to decline by roughly half a percentage point each. Forecast share changes for all other regions are even smaller (less than one tenth of a percentage point).

Figure 3.3 narrows the focus specifically to the European Union, China, and the United States. It spotlights China's rise from 4% of world trade in 2000 to a peak of 14% in 2021 (elevated due to the Covid-19 pandemic), after which it dipped back to 13% by 2024.[8] Following earlier declines, the EU and U.S. shares of world trade have not changed substantially since 2012. Looking forward, current forecasts imply no large changes to these three major economies' shares of world trade between 2024 and 2029.

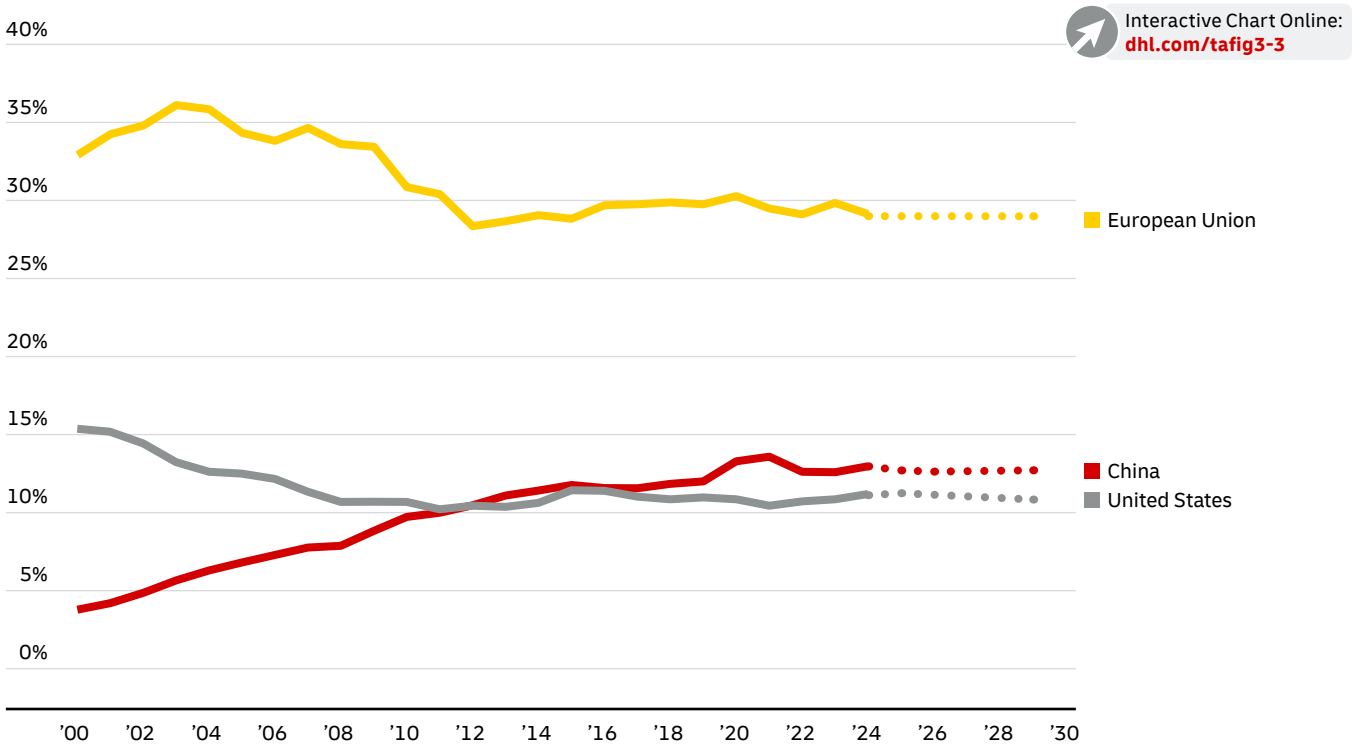
FIGURE 3.2: REGION-WISE SHARES OF WORLD GOODS TRADE, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Europe, East Asia & Pacific, and North America conduct nearly 85% of world trade. East Asia & Pacific's share of world trade has increased dramatically since 2000, while the other major regions' shares have declined.

Data Sources: Historical data from IMF Direction of Trade Statistics and forecasts aggregated from Economist Intelligence Unit, IMF World Economic Outlook, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence

FIGURE 3.3: EUROPEAN UNION, CHINA, AND UNITED STATES SHARES OF WORLD GOODS TRADE, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



China's share of world trade rose from 4% in 2000 to a peak of 14% in 2021, before dipping back to 13% in 2024. The EU and U.S. shares of world trade have remained fairly stable since 2012.

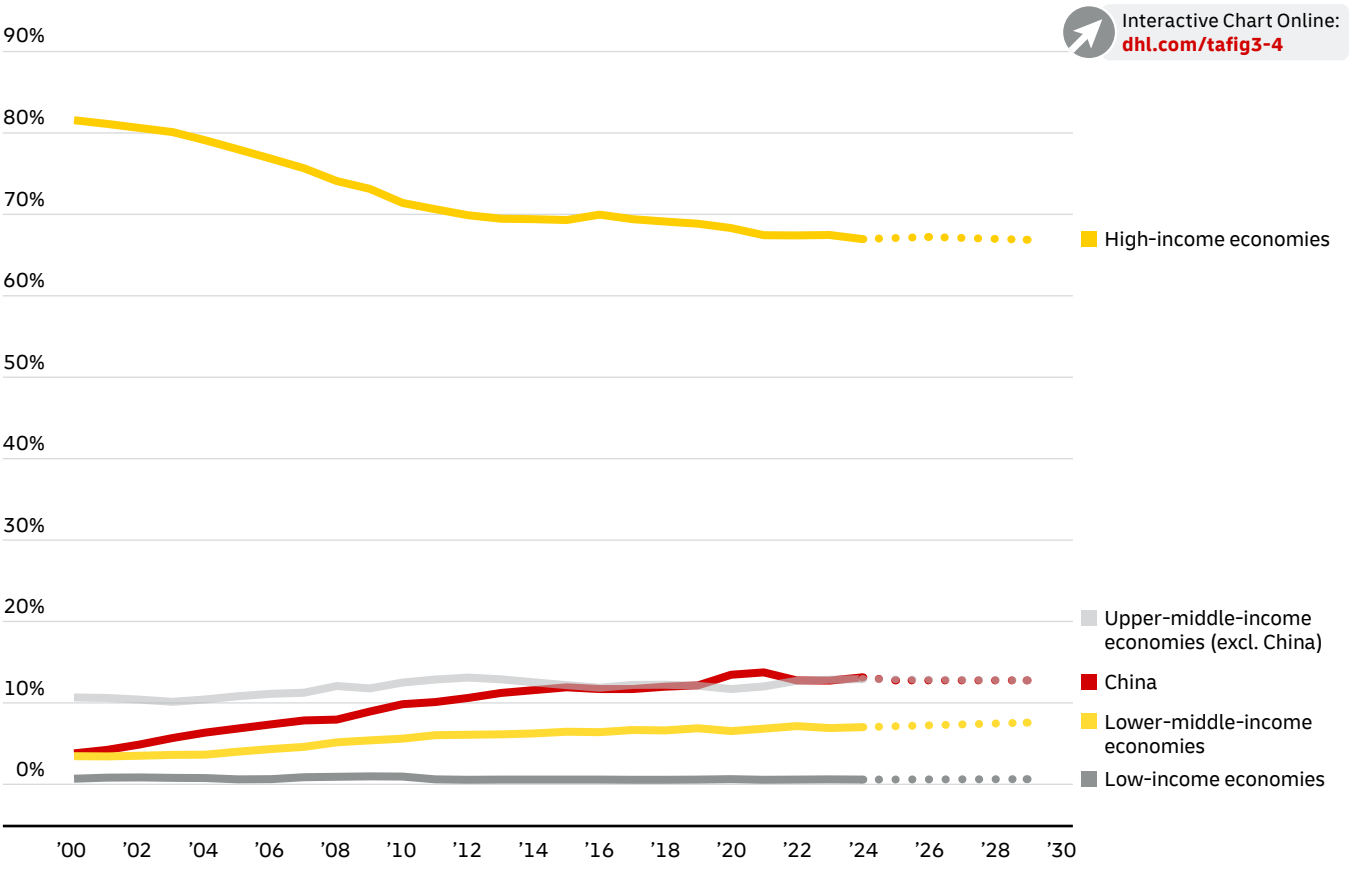
Data Sources: Historical data from IMF Direction of Trade Statistics and forecasts from Economist Intelligence Unit, IMF World Economic Outlook, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence

TRADE SHARES BY COUNTRY INCOME LEVEL

The World Bank classifies economies into four groups by gross national income (GNI) per capita.[9] **Figure 3.4** shows how each of these groups and China (an upper-middle income country shown separately from the rest of its income group), contribute to world goods trade. The large majority is conducted by high-income economies, but their share has declined from 82% in 2000 to 67% in 2024. This is mostly due to China's rise from 4% to 13% of world trade (as mentioned previously) during the same period.

Other middle-income economies have also grown their shares of world trade since the beginning of the century. Upper-middle-income economies (excluding China) grew their share from 11% to 13%, while lower-middle-income economies grew their share from 3% to 7% (due in part to the rise of India's trade from 0.6% to 2.4%). Meanwhile, the share of trade conducted by low-income economies remains a small fraction of world goods trade (less than 0.5% in 2024).

FIGURE 3.4: INCOME LEVELS SHARES OF WORLD GOODS TRADE, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Most trade in goods is still conducted by high-income countries, but China and other middle-income countries have increased their shares of world trade.

Data Sources: Historical data from IMF Direction of Trade Statistics and forecasts aggregated from Economist Intelligence Unit, IMF World Economic Outlook, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence

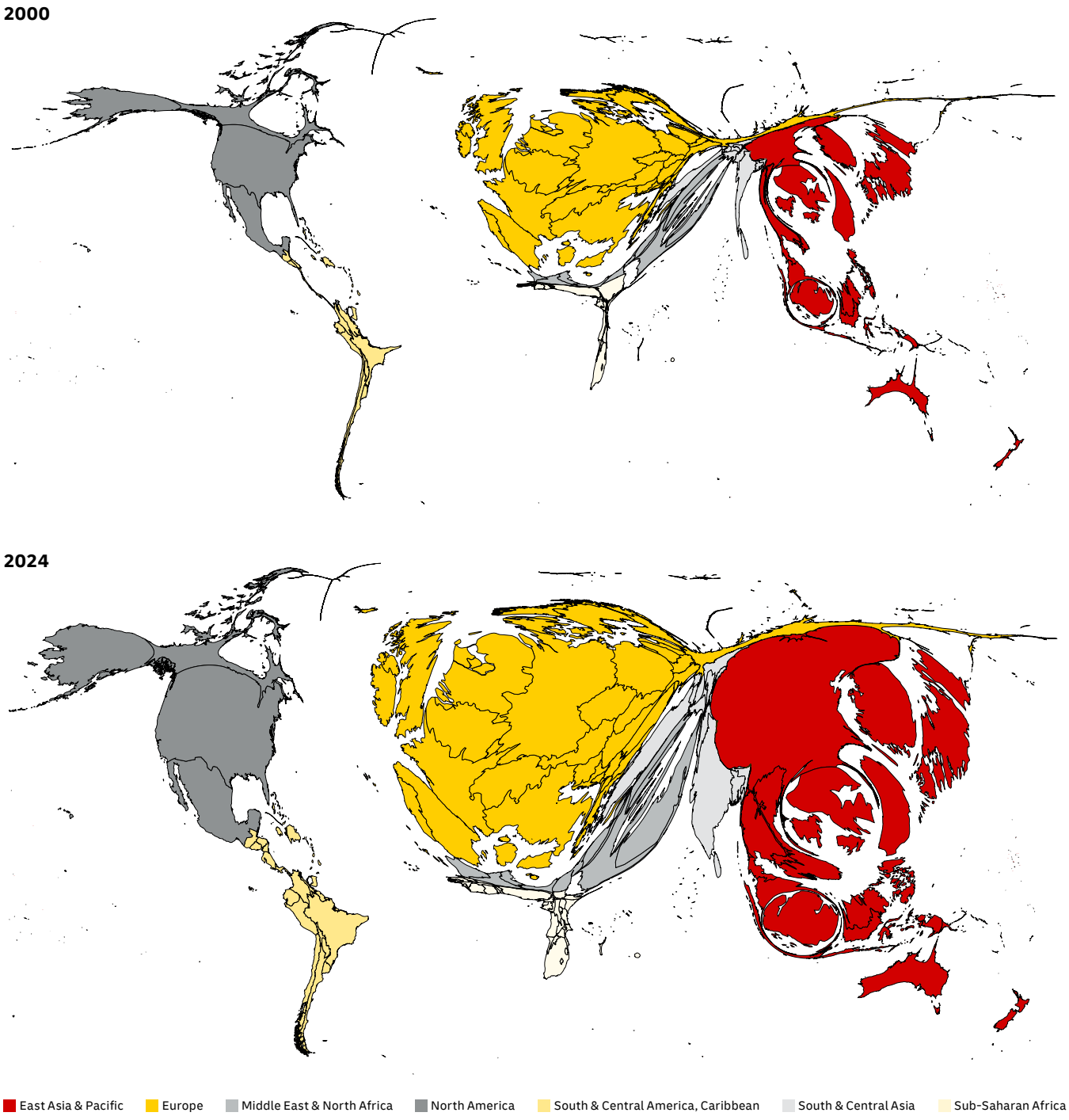
TRADE SHARE CHANGES VS. ABSOLUTE TRADE GROWTH

Trade volumes for South & Central Asia and East Asia & Pacific nearly quadrupled from 2000 to 2024. In most other regions, trade volumes roughly doubled.

It is important not to mistake a decline in any region's (relative) share of world trade with an actual decline in its (absolute) exports or imports. Over the past two decades, the amount of goods crossing national borders has increased in every region around the world. The pace of growth, however, varied widely. South & Central Asia's and East Asia & Pacific's trade volumes nearly quadrupled from 2000 to 2024, while trade volumes in most other regions roughly doubled.[10]

To visualize how trade flows have grown and shifted geographically, **Figure 3.5** displays a pair of maps in which countries are sized in proportion to their total trade flows (goods exports and imports) in 2000 (top map) and 2024 (bottom map). Over this period, the total amount of trade taking place around the world rose by 142% (more than doubling), so there is 142% more land area on the bottom map than on the top map. Meanwhile, the geographic shifts already discussed are clearly apparent. Every region has grown, but Asia has grown far more than other regions.

FIGURE 3.5: GOODS TRADE VOLUME GROWTH AND GEOGRAPHIC SHIFTS, 2000 VS. 2024



Maps depicting both the growth and the changing geography of world trade help to avoid the misperception that a declining share of world trade for any region implies an actual decline in that region's trade flows. To visualize both growth and shifts over time, we display maps where countries are sized in proportion to their total trade volumes. As trade volumes grow, the total amount of land area shown expands.[11]

Trade flows grew across every region of the world since 2000, even as Asia's rising share shifted the center of gravity of world trade to the east.
Data Sources: IMF World Economic Outlook October 2024 and IMF Direction of Trade Statistics

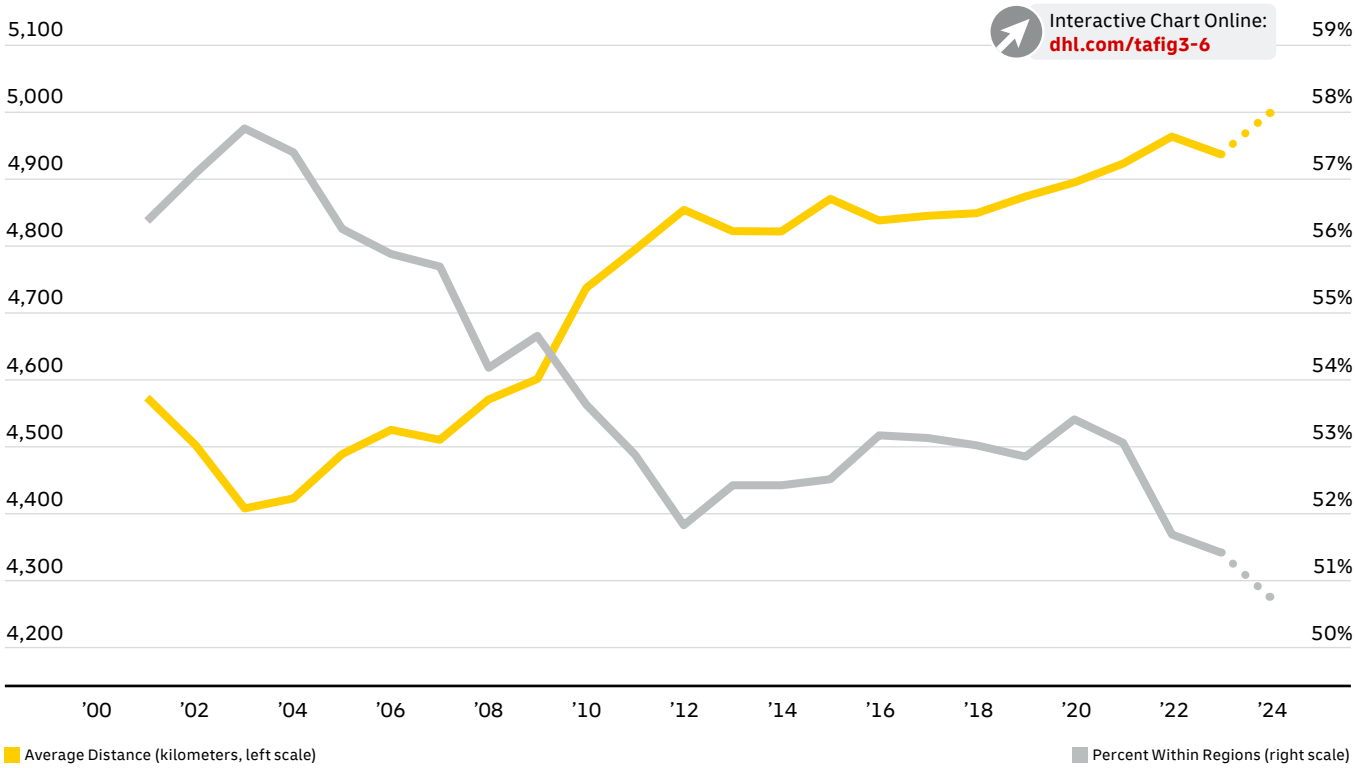
AVERAGE DISTANCE AND REGIONALIZATION

As trade grew around the world during the past two decades – with Asia leading the expansion – the growth of trade between regions tended to outpace the growth of trade within regions. This is largely because Europe and North America traded more with Asia as "Factory Asia" became increasingly central to global production networks.[12] As a result, the global average distance traversed by trade in goods increased and the share conducted within regions declined (see **Figure 3.6**.) Similar to the pattern we saw with the center of gravity of world exports and imports, the distance traversed by world trade increased rapidly during roughly the first decade of the 21st century and then stabilized as shifts in the geography of world trade slowed.[13]

Contrary to predictions that the Covid-19 pandemic and recent increases in geopolitical tensions would lead to more regionalized trade patterns, actual trade flows indicate the opposite trend.

Since 2019, there is again a clear – but more modest – rising trend in the average distance over which countries trade and a decline in the share of trade happening inside regions. Contrary to predictions that the Covid-19 pandemic and recent increases in geopolitical tensions would lead to more regionalized trade patterns, actual trade flows indicate the opposite trend.[14]

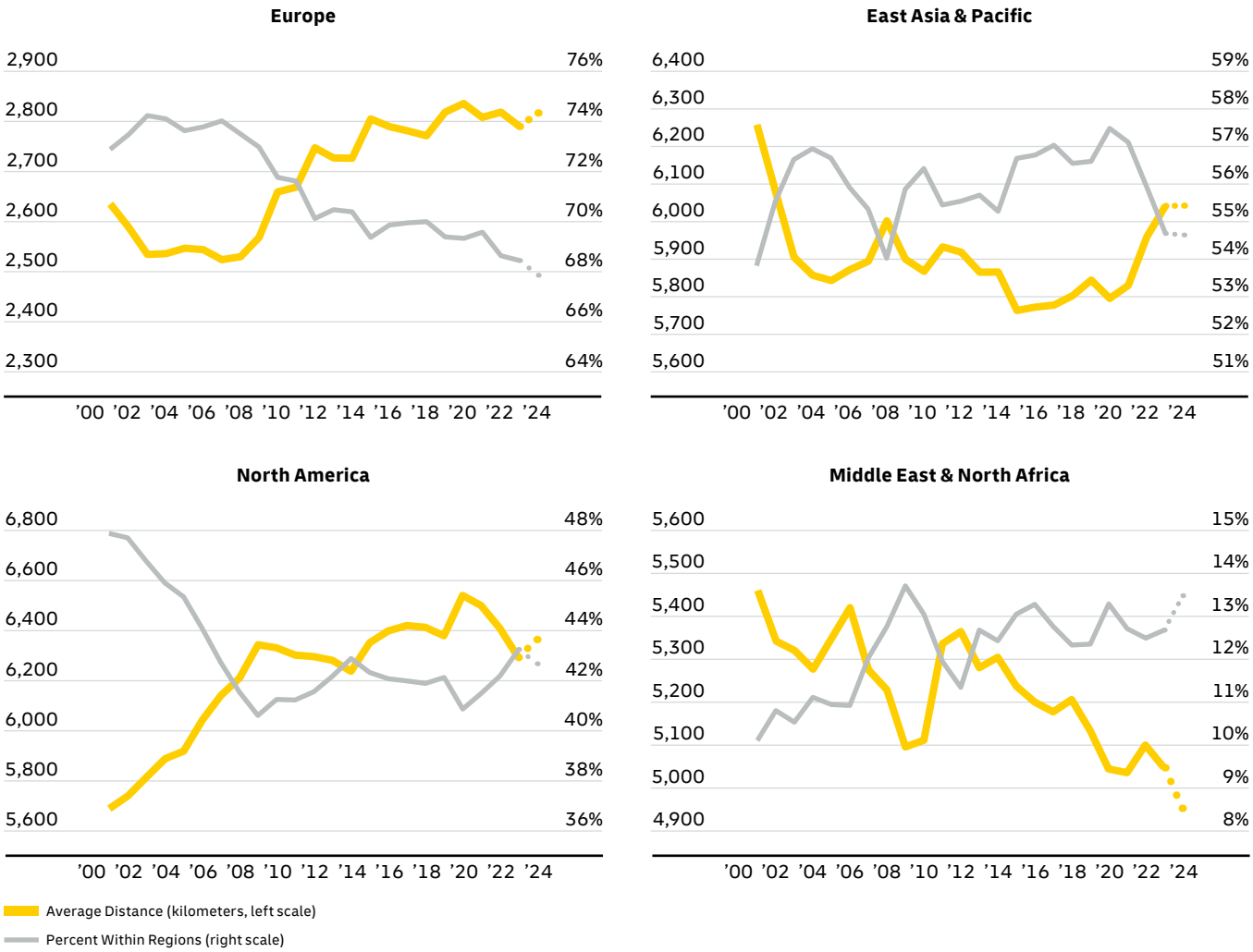
FIGURE 3.6: WORLD GOODS TRADE AVERAGE DISTANCE AND REGIONALIZATION, 2000 – 2024 (JAN – SEPT)



The average distance traversed by international trade flows increased swiftly between 2004 and 2012 and then remained fairly stable until 2019 before another clear rising trend became apparent.

Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, CEPII Gravity Database. Note: 2024 values are based on data from the first nine months of the year.

FIGURE 3.7: GOODS TRADE AVERAGE DISTANCE AND REGIONALIZATION, BY REGION, 2001 – 2024 (JAN – SEPT)

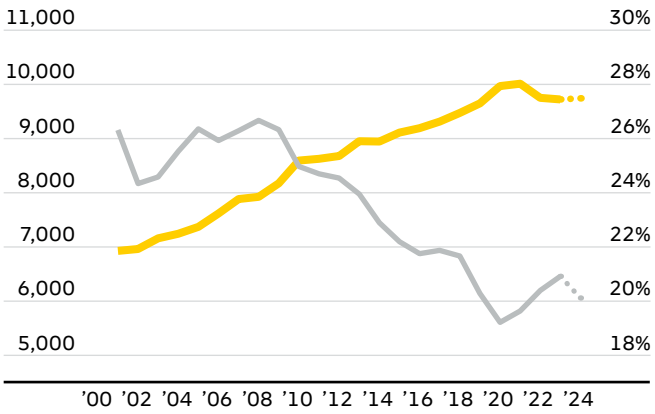


Between 2020 and 2023, East Asia & Pacific's trade became less regionalized, while North America's trade became more regionalized. However, neither of those trends continued during the first nine months of 2024.
Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, CEPII Gravity database. Note: 2024 values are based on data from the first nine months of the year.

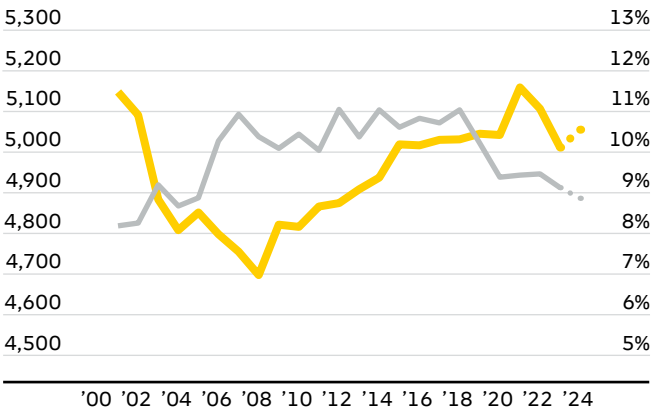
During the first nine months of 2024, goods trade flows averaged the longest distance on record (approximately 5,000 km) and the lowest share within regions (51%).

A region-level view of changes in the average distance traversed by trade in goods, as shown in **Figure 3.7**, helps to explain the global patterns. The three regions shown first in the figure jointly conduct 85% of world trade: Europe (36%), East Asia and Pacific (33%), and North America (16%). The trends across these regions therefore have the largest impact on the global results (which we compute as trade-weighted averages). During the early stages of the Covid-19 pandemic, North America and Europe drove the increases in the global average distance as they traded more with

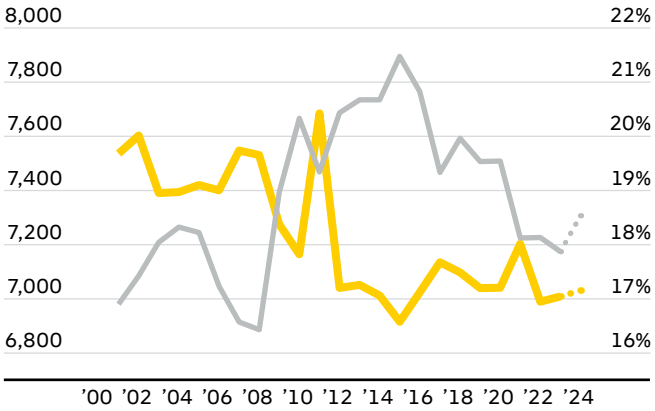
South & Central America, Caribbean



South & Central Asia



Sub-Saharan Africa



Interactive Chart Online:
dhl.com/tafig3-7

faraway Asia. Since 2021, further increases have been driven by East Asia & Pacific, where the region's largest economies (China, Japan, and Korea) have all traded over longer average distances. The share of China's imports coming from Japan and Korea has declined, contributing to a decline in the intra-regional share of trade in the East Asia & Pacific region.

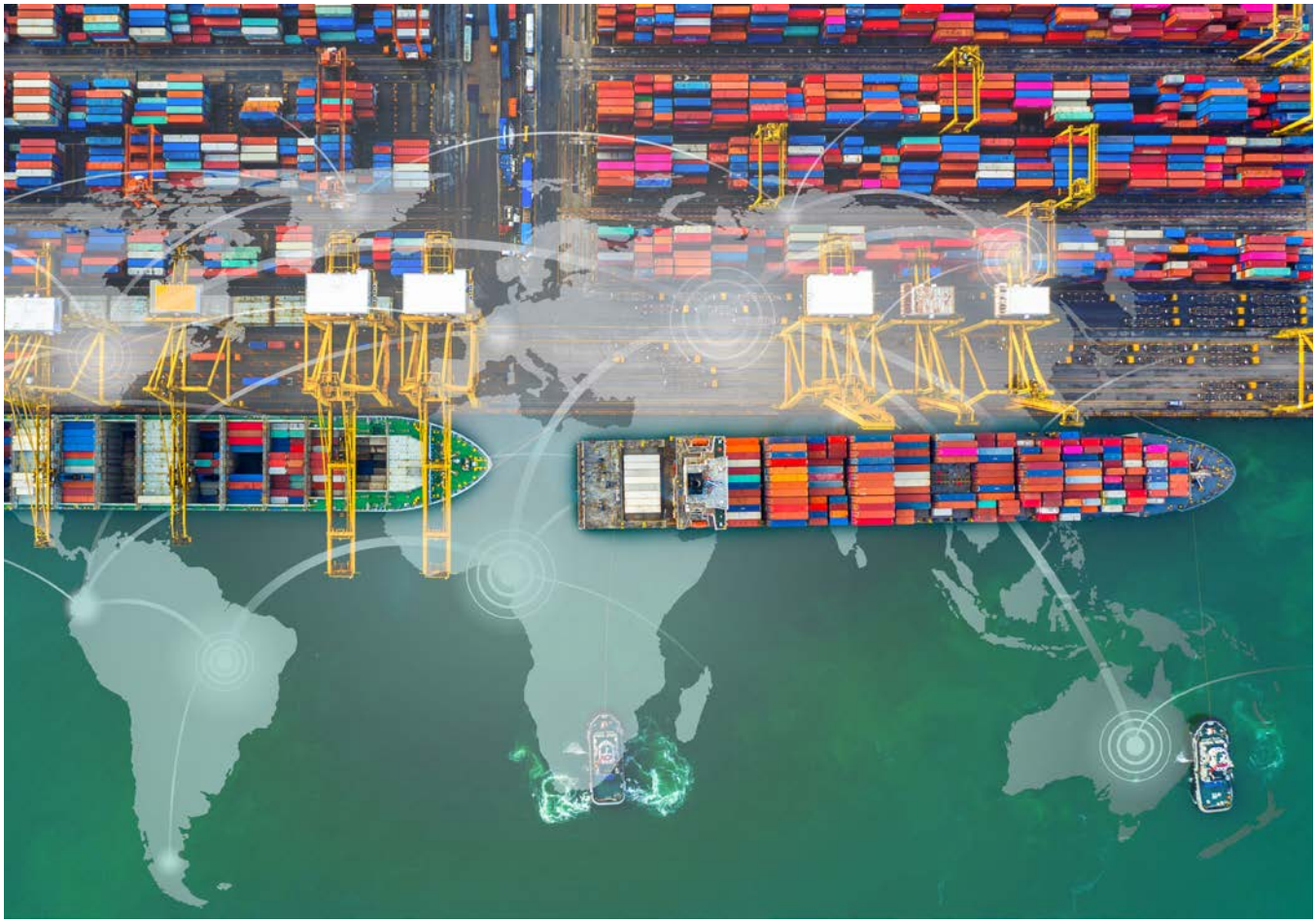
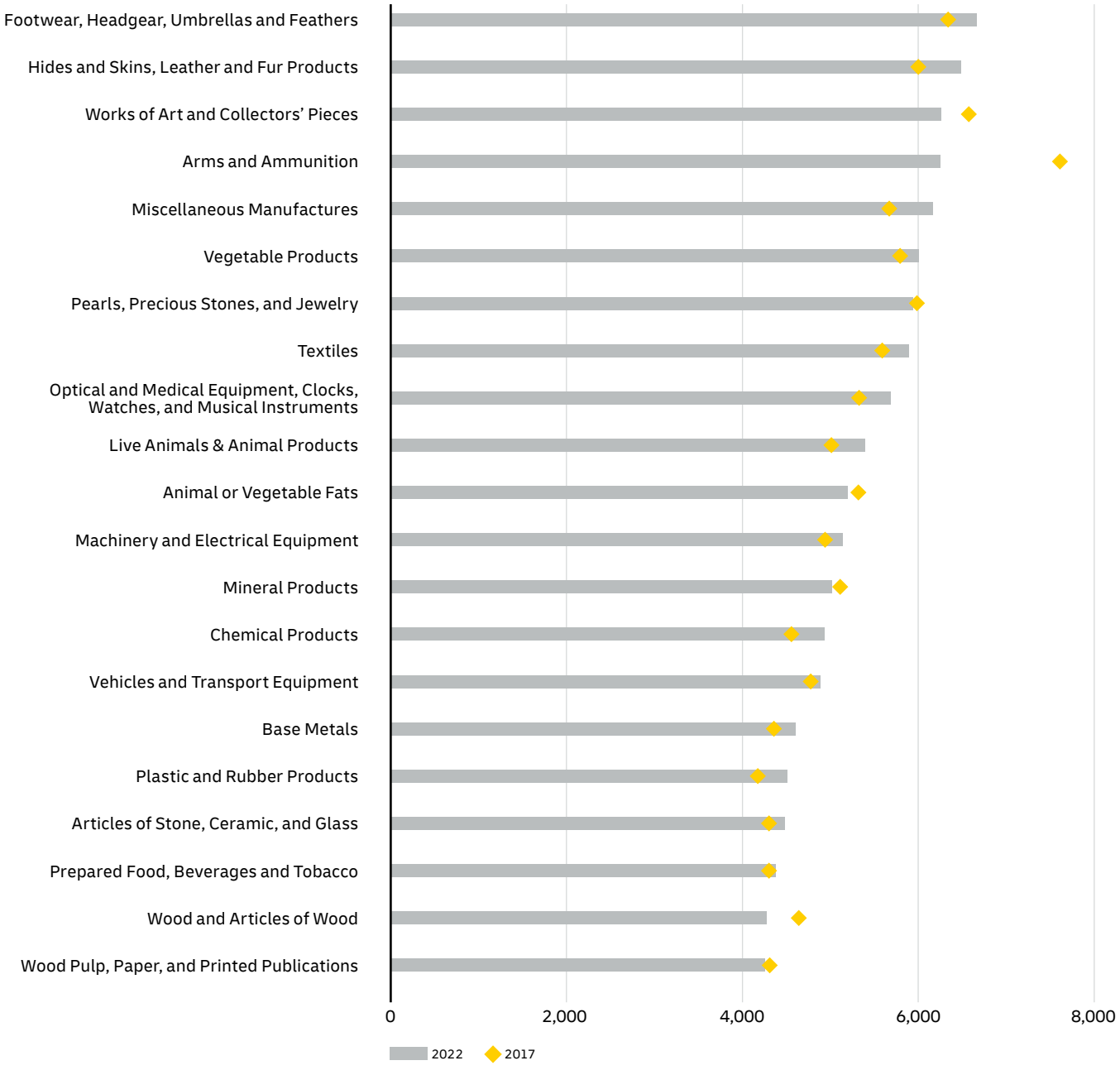


Figure 3.8 provides a product-wise view of the average distance over which goods are traded. The goods traded over the longest distances tend to be non-perishable products with high value-to-weight and value-to-bulk ratios. The category averaging the longest distance (Footwear, Headgear, Umbrellas and Feathers) includes products such as shoes. More than half of the world's shoe exports by value originate in just two countries, China and Viet Nam, which export them to markets all over the world. In contrast, the goods traded over the shortest distances tend to be perishable products (such as prepared foods) and products with low value-to-weight or value-to-bulk ratios, such as many wood products.

The most dramatic recent change involved Arms and Ammunition, which was traded over a much shorter average distance in 2022 than in 2017.[15] There was a large increase in shipments of weapons to Ukraine from nearby countries in Europe, reducing the average distance over which this category of goods was traded. Changes in average distance for all other product categories were comparatively small, and most categories were traded over longer distances in 2022 than in 2017.

In summary, recent shifts in the geography of world trade have been comparatively modest. After shifting dramatically to the east during the 2000s, recent movements in the center of gravity of world trade have been more limited. Changes in regions' shares of world trade have also been smaller. Trade has continued to grow in absolute terms even in regions whose shares of world trade declined over the past quarter century. Contrary to predictions that recent disruptions would lead to more regionalized trade patterns, trade has tended to take place over longer distances over time.

FIGURE 3.8: AVERAGE DISTANCE (KILOMETERS) BY PRODUCT CATEGORY (HS SECTIONS), 2022 VS. 2017



Trade in most product categories took place over longer distances in 2022 than in 2017. One notable exception, however, was Arms and Ammunition, which was traded over a shorter average distance in 2022 because of large transfers of weapons to Ukraine from neighboring countries in Europe.

Data Sources: CEPII BACI, CEPII Gravity database

4. GEOPOLITICS AND SHIFTING TRADE PATTERNS

Rising geopolitical tensions have raised the possibility of a fracturing of global trade between geopolitical blocs, with potentially severe economic consequences. In this section, we examine how much of the world's trade takes place between versus within groups of geopolitically aligned countries and we consider the latest evidence on geopolitically driven shifts in trade patterns.

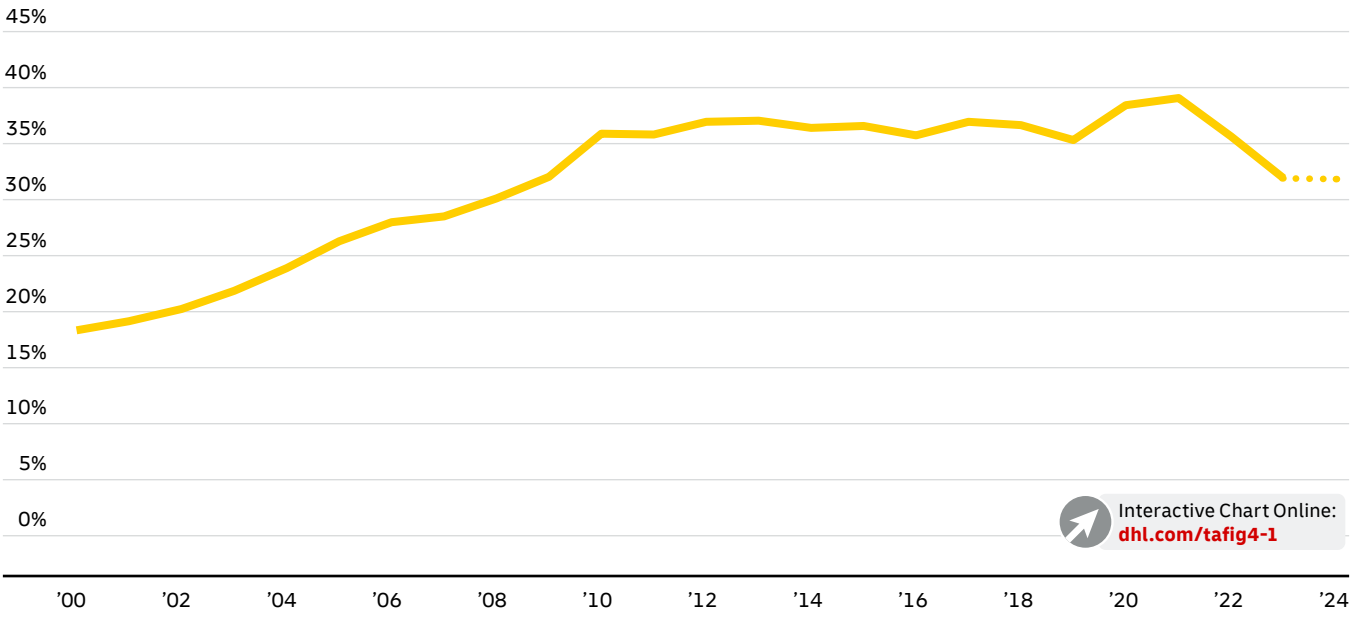
GEOPOLITICS AND TRADE SHIFTS IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Against the backdrop of rising tensions between the world's two largest economies – the United States and China – the world has seen a marked increase in violent conflicts and related disruptions to international trade. In 2024, there were more active conflicts underway around the world than at any other time since World War II.[1] This has led to an unprecedented proliferation of trade sanctions[2] and to concerns about a potential fracturing of the world economy into separate geopolitical blocs.

Multiple recent studies published by institutions such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) show trade between rival geopolitical blocs growing more slowly than trade within such blocs, suggesting early signs of separation between rival blocs.[3] (The studies emphasize that such "geoeconomic fragmentation" remains limited.) They also warn that a substantial fracturing of the world economy could have severe economic consequences. One study reports that a complete split of world trade between two rival blocs of countries could cut world GDP by as much as 7%.[4]

Figure 4.1 provides an update, tracking the value of trade between versus within blocs of close allies using a classification of close allies that was developed by Capital Economics (see **Country Blocs and Geopolitical Distance** on p. 50).[5] While it does confirm a decline in trade between blocs relative to trade within blocs in 2022 and 2023, it shows that this declining trend did not continue in 2024 (based on data through the first nine months of the year).[6] Trade pattern shifts caused by Russia's 2022 full-scale invasion of Ukraine may have largely played out by the end of 2023.

FIGURE 4.1: RATIO OF GOODS TRADE BETWEEN VS. WITHIN BLOCS OF CLOSE ALLIES, 2001 – 2024 (JAN – SEPT)



After declining in 2022 and 2023, the ratio of trade between blocs of close allies vs. within those blocs held steady during the first nine months of 2024.
Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Capital Economics
Note: 2024 value is based on data from the first nine months of the year.

COUNTRY BLOCS AND GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE[7]

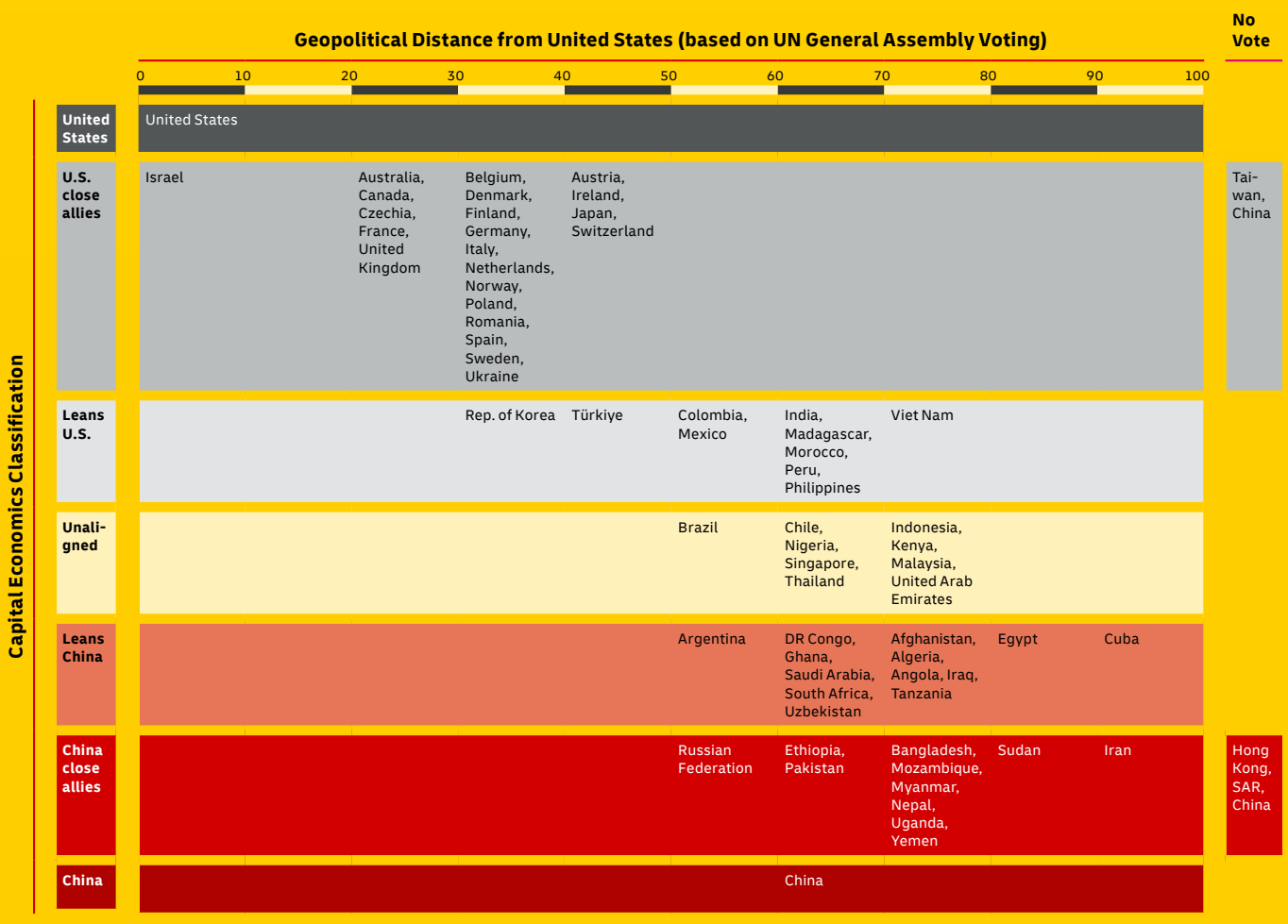
The analysis of a potential split of the world economy along geopolitical lines requires measures of countries' geopolitical alignment. We use two complementary methods: (1) a classification of country blocs developed by Julian Evans-Pritchard and Mark Williams of Capital Economics[8] and (2) a continuous measure of geopolitical distance based on how countries vote in the United Nations General Assembly developed by political science scholars Michael Bailey, Anton Strezhnev, and Erik Voeten.[9]

The Capital Economics classification is especially well suited to analysis of a split between blocs aligned with the U.S. and China. It reaches beyond measures commonly used in the academic literature to also take into account other factors, such as which countries have territorial disputes with China and which participate in major international initiatives led by the U.S. or China.[10]

The continuous geopolitical distance measure based on UN General Assembly votes is widely used in the academic literature, and has also been adopted by institutions such as the WTO and IMF in their research on geoeconomic fragmentation. While several methods have been developed to assess countries' geopolitical alignment based on their votes at the UN, we selected this method for two main reasons: (1) it accounts for changes over time in the topics countries vote on, and (2) it has been designed to measure countries' positions vis-a-vis the U.S.-led liberal international order. The distances shown here reflect the absolute value of the difference between countries "ideal points" (as revealed by the UN votes), averaged over the 5-year period 2018 – 2022 and rescaled between 0 and 100.

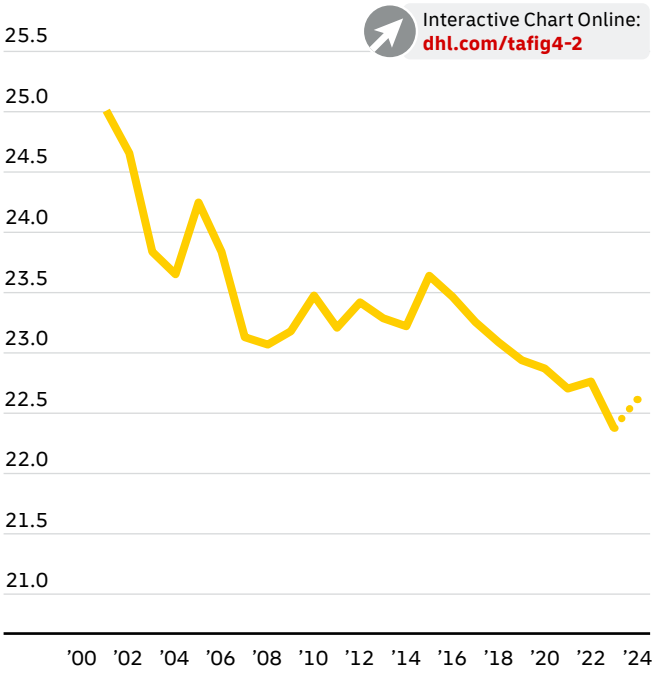
The figure below shows how countries are positioned using both methods (displaying countries that rank among the world's 50 largest by either GDP or population). The two methods yield fairly consistent results for "close allies," but there are larger differences for countries that Capital Economics only views as "leaning" toward one side or the other. In our view, a split between rival blocs is most likely to appear first among countries with stronger geopolitical ties. When using the Capital Economics classification, we therefore use blocs comprised only of "close allies" and treat all other countries as unaligned.

We must acknowledge that these methods of classifying countries according to geopolitical alignments are both backward-looking. Recent tariff threats between the U.S. and Canada illustrate the potential for major shifts in relations, even among countries that have historically been very close allies.



We find additional support for that perspective in the latest data on the average "geopolitical distance" over which trade in goods takes place, measured based on how countries vote in the United Nations General Assembly.[11] **Figure 4.2** shows that the average geopolitical distance over which goods were traded declined in 2022 and 2023 (implying less of the world's trade happening between countries with different geopolitical alignments), but there was no further decline during the first nine months of 2024. To the contrary, the 2024 data indicate a rebound in the average geopolitical distance for goods trade.

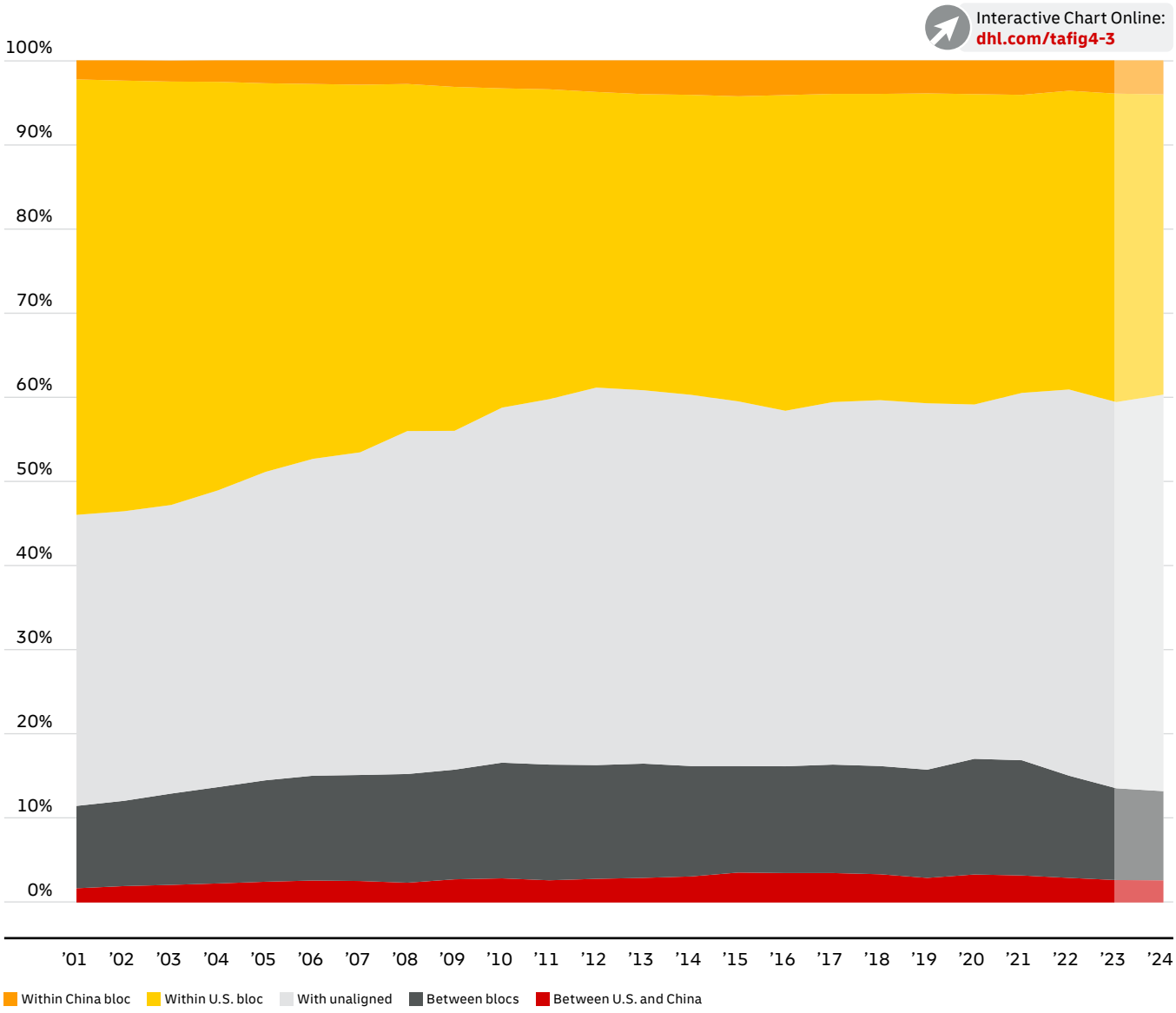
FIGURE 4.2: GOODS TRADE AVERAGE GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCE BASED ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTING PATTERNS, 2001 – 2024 (JAN – SEPT)



The average geopolitical distance traversed by goods trade increased during the first nine months of 2024, partially reversing a declining trend that has been apparent since 2016.

Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics; Michael A. Bailey, Anton Strezhnev, and Erik Voeten, "Estimating dynamic state preferences from United Nations voting data," *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 61, no. 2, 2017.
Note: Geopolitical distance based on UN General Assembly voting between 2018 and 2022, rescaled 0 – 100. Trade data for 2024 is based on the first nine months of the year.

FIGURE 4.3: SHARES OF TOTAL GOODS TRADE WITHIN AND BETWEEN GEOPOLITICAL BLOCS, 2001 – 2024 (JAN – SEPT)

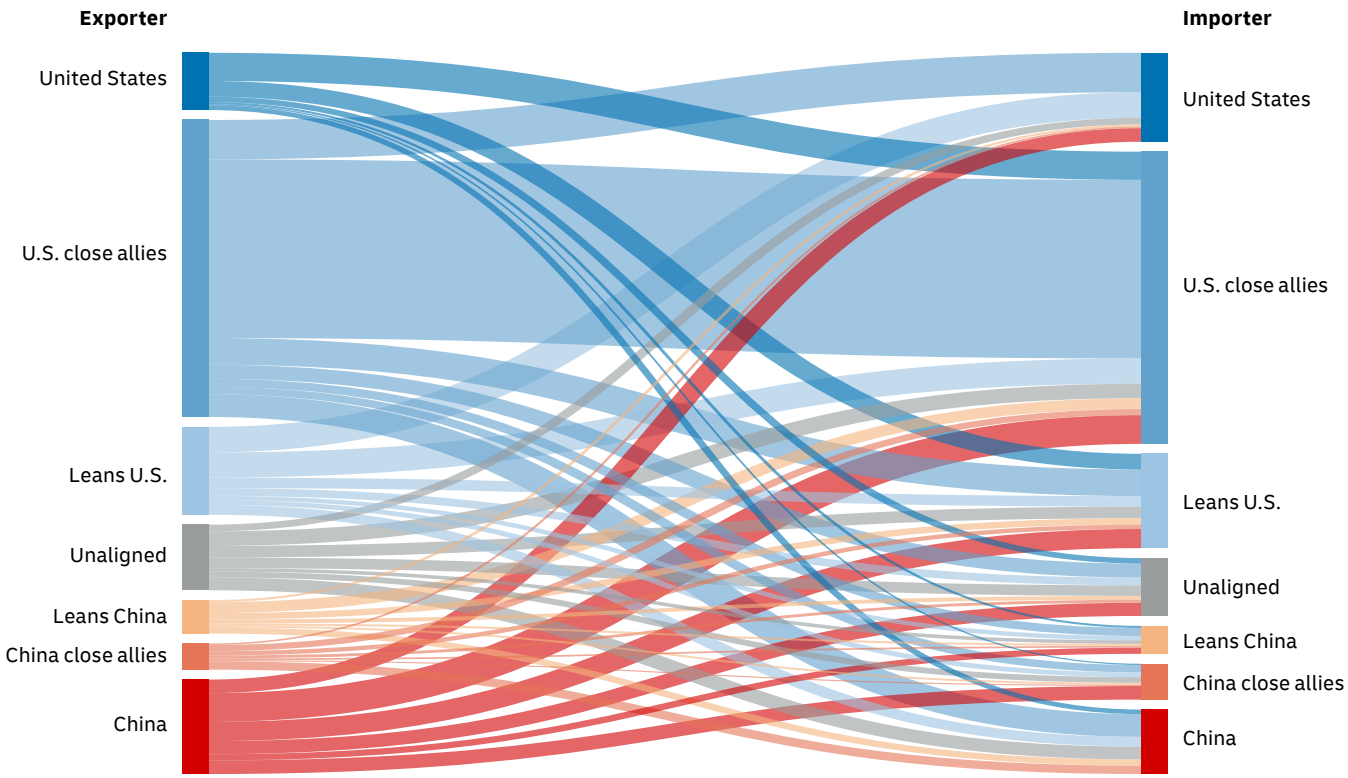


Recent declines in trade between versus within geopolitical blocs are small in global perspective.
Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Capital Economics. Note: 2024 values are based on data from the first nine months of the year.

The shifts in trade patterns we have discussed so far in this section, while noteworthy, have only affected a small proportion of the world's total trade. To put these developments into global perspective, **Figure 4.3** tracks the shares of all trade in goods that take place directly between the U.S. and China, between versus among close allies of the U.S. and China, and with countries that are close allies of neither superpower. Starting with trade between geopolitical rivals, it shows that the share of world trade taking place directly between the U.S. and China has fallen from 3.5% in 2016 (before the start of the U.S. – China trade war) to 2.6% in 2024 (Jan – Sept).[12] This is a large drop for U.S. – China trade, but less than a one percentage point shift from a global perspective. (We return to U.S. – China trade shifts later in this section.)

Turning to trade between rival blocs of close allies, the share of world trade taking place between blocs (excluding direct trade between the U.S. and China) fell from 13.7% in 2021 (before Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine) to 10.6% in 2024 (Jan – Sept). However, most of that decline was due to the wholesale reorientation of Russia's trade flows due to the war in Ukraine and related sanctions.[13] If we exclude from the calculations Russia's trade with all countries, the decline in the share of trade crossing between blocs is much smaller (from 12.3% in 2021 to 10.5% in 2024). Moreover, there was an unusually high share of trade between blocs in 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Comparing 2019 to 2024, the share of world trade crossing between rival blocs of close allies has declined by less than one percentage point (from 11.4% to 10.5%).

FIGURE 4.4: TRADE FLOWS BY GEOPOLITICAL BLOC, 2023



This figure shows flows of goods from exporter to importer in 2023. The height of the colored bars on the left represents the total value of each bloc's exports, while the bars on the right show the total value of each bloc's imports. The ribbons between them show the relative value of each bloc's trade flows from exporter to importer. Note that this figure does not include domestic trade, which is why neither the U.S. nor China has flows to itself; however, trade flows between separate countries within blocs are displayed, which is why, for example, the large flow between U.S. close allies is shown.

Both exports and imports are dominated by flows between the U.S. and its allies. There remains significantly more trade between China and the U.S. bloc than with its close allies. Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Capital Economics.

It is also important to keep in mind that roughly four times more trade happens within groups of allied countries than between them. The share of trade happening within blocs of close allies has held fairly steady for more than a decade (with 37% of world trade taking place within the U.S.-aligned bloc in 2023 and 4% within the China-aligned bloc). **Figure 4.4** reinforces this point by visualizing trade flows in 2023 by origin and destination, using the same categories as Figure 4.3. It highlights how much larger the U.S.-aligned bloc's trade is compared to the China-aligned bloc.[14] The U.S. and its close allies generated 54% of global exports (67% if we also include countries classified as "leans U.S." in this bloc) and 58% of imports (72% including "leans U.S"). Even China trades three times more with the U.S. and its close allies than it does with its own close allies – and two times more with U.S. close allies only (excluding the U.S. itself).

Returning to trends over time (Figure 4.3), we have already noted a modest decline in the share of trade crossing between rival blocs and a fairly stable share of trade happening within blocs. The final category – with a clear rising trend in its share of world trade – is countries that are unaligned geopolitically or that only "lean" toward one superpower or the other. The share of trade involving countries that are neither close allies of the U.S. nor of China rose from 42% in 2016 to 47% in 2024. The United Arab Emirates, India, Viet Nam, Brazil, and Mexico exemplify this trend, ranking among the countries with the largest recent increases in their shares of world trade. The share of trade involving countries that are not even classified as "leaning" toward one or the other superpower rose from 15.4% in 2016 to 17.5% in 2024.

COUNTRIES AT THE CENTER OF CURRENT TENSIONS

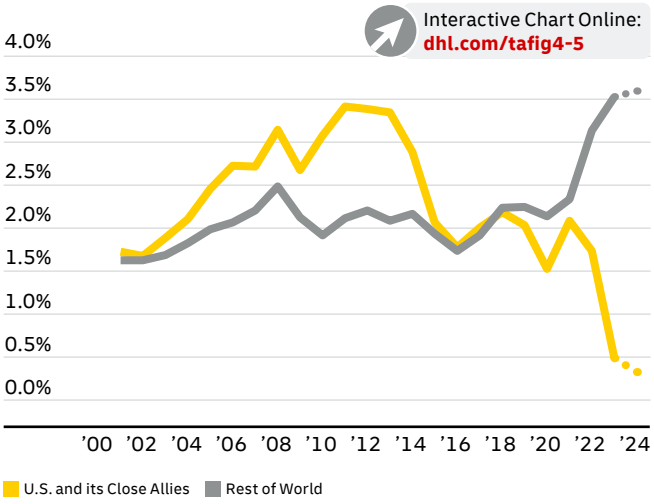
The global trends we have examined so far in this section showed that geopolitically-driven shifts in trade patterns are still quite limited – and appear to have stalled based on data covering the first nine months of 2024. The trade flows of countries at the center of current tensions, nonetheless, do show much more substantial shifts.

The most dramatic recent change in trade patterns has been the almost complete reorientation of Russia's trade away from Western-aligned countries since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine. **Figure 4.5** highlights how the U.S. and its close allies have almost completely stopped importing goods from Russia, as Russia's share of the rest of the world's imports has increased dramatically. While this has caused noticeable effects on global trade patterns, these effects have been small because Russia's share of global exports is only about 2% and its share of global imports is even smaller.[15]

From a global perspective, a weakening of trade ties between the world's two largest economies – the U.S. and China – has the potential for larger consequences. As shown in the yellow line in **Figure 4.6**, the share of U.S. imports coming from China has fallen sharply since the start of the U.S. – China trade war in 2018. From 2017 to 2024 (Jan – Sept), the share of U.S. imports coming from China fell from 22% to 13%. The gray line in the figure helps to place this shift into perspective by showing the share of the rest of the world's imports coming from China, which has not changed appreciably in recent years. This confirms that the declining share of U.S. imports coming from China is not because of an overall decline in China's prominence as an exporter.

Comparing the yellow and gray lines also helps to show the limited extent of U.S. – China "decoupling" so far. The U.S. still brings in roughly the same share of its imports from

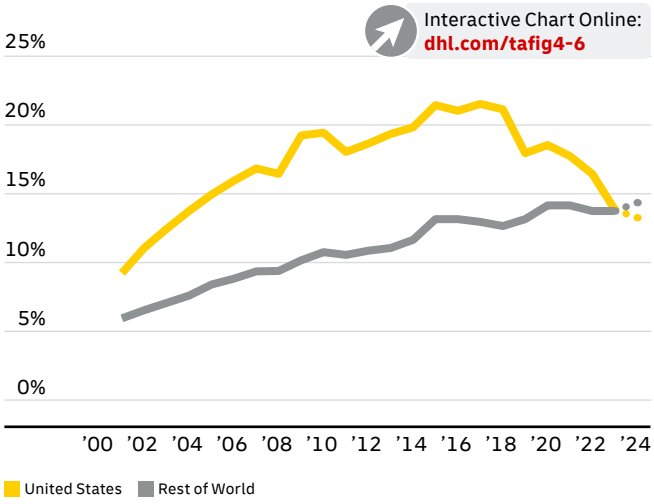
FIGURE 4.5: UNITED STATES AND CLOSE ALLIES VS. REST OF WORLD SHARE OF GOODS IMPORTS COMING FROM RUSSIA, 2001 – 2024 (JAN – SEPT)



Since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Western-aligned countries have almost completely stopped importing goods from Russia, while Russia's share of the rest of the world's imports has increased dramatically.

Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Capital Economics.
Note: 2024 values are based on data from the first nine months of the year.

FIGURE 4.6: UNITED STATES VS. REST OF WORLD SHARE OF GOODS IMPORTS COMING FROM CHINA, 2001 – 2024 (JAN – SEPT)



The share of U.S. imports coming from China has declined sharply since the start of the U.S. – China trade war, but the U.S. still brings in roughly the same share of its imports from China as the rest of the world does.

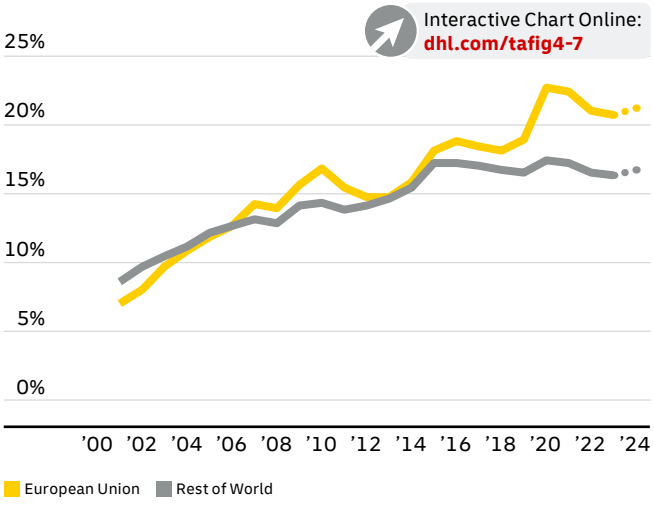
Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics.
Note: 2024 values are based on data from the first nine months of the year.

China as the rest of the world does (down from an unusually high share before the current declining trend began). Moreover, the yellow line in Figure 4.6 overstates the extent to which the U.S. has reduced its reliance on goods from China. As detailed on the following pages (**Has the U.S. Really Reduced its Reliance on Imports from China?**), the value of U.S. imports from China appears to be underreported, and traditional import statistics do not take into account the rising amount of Chinese content that goes into U.S. imports from other countries.[16]

Figure 4.7 provides a parallel view of the share of European Union imports coming from China. It shows that the EU has only slightly reduced the share of its imports coming from China. The share of extra-EU imports coming from China peaked at 22.7% in 2020 and declined only to 21.2% by the first nine months of 2024. This is still a higher share of EU imports coming from China than before the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, and it rose modestly from 2023 to 2024 (Jan – Sept).

Looking at the data from China's perspective, the most notable change – apart from a declining share of exports going to the U.S. – is a large increase in the diversification of China's exports across trade partners. **Figure 4.8** shows the share of China's exports that go to its top five destination countries and the share of China's imports coming from its top five origin countries. Both shares have declined by more than 10 percentage points since 2016, even as China's overall trade has grown substantially.

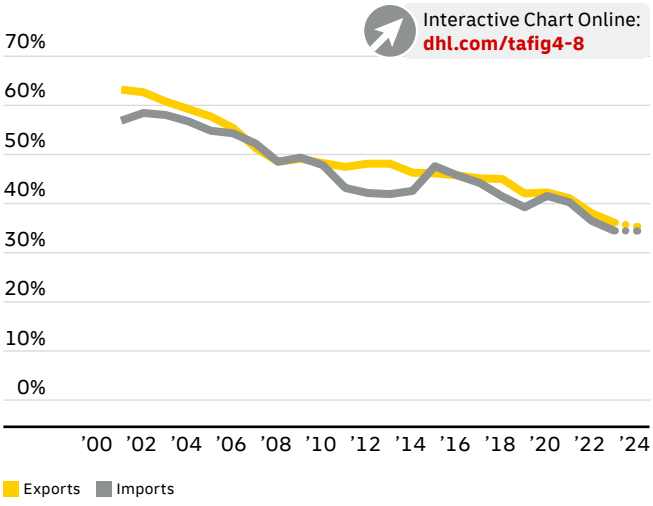
FIGURE 4.7: EUROPEAN UNION VS. REST OF WORLD SHARE OF GOODS IMPORTS COMING FROM CHINA, 2001 – 2024 (JAN – SEPT)



The share of EU imports coming from China remains above its pre-Covid level.

Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics.
Note: Excludes intra-EU trade. 2024 values are based on data from the first nine months of the year.

FIGURE 4.8: CHINA SHARES OF GOODS EXPORTS AND IMPORTS WITH TOP 5 PARTNER COUNTRIES, 2001 – 2024 (JAN – SEPT)



China has diversified its exports and imports across partner countries, with the shares involving China's top 5 partners declining by more than 10 percentage points since 2016 for both exports and imports.

Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics.
Note: 2024 values are based on data from the first nine months of the year.

HAS THE U.S. REALLY REDUCED ITS RELIANCE ON IMPORTS FROM CHINA?

The declining share of U.S. imports coming from China (shown in Figure 4.6) suggests a substantial "decoupling" between the U.S. and Chinese economies, i.e., less U.S. reliance on goods from China. Two additional analyses, however, caution against that conclusion.

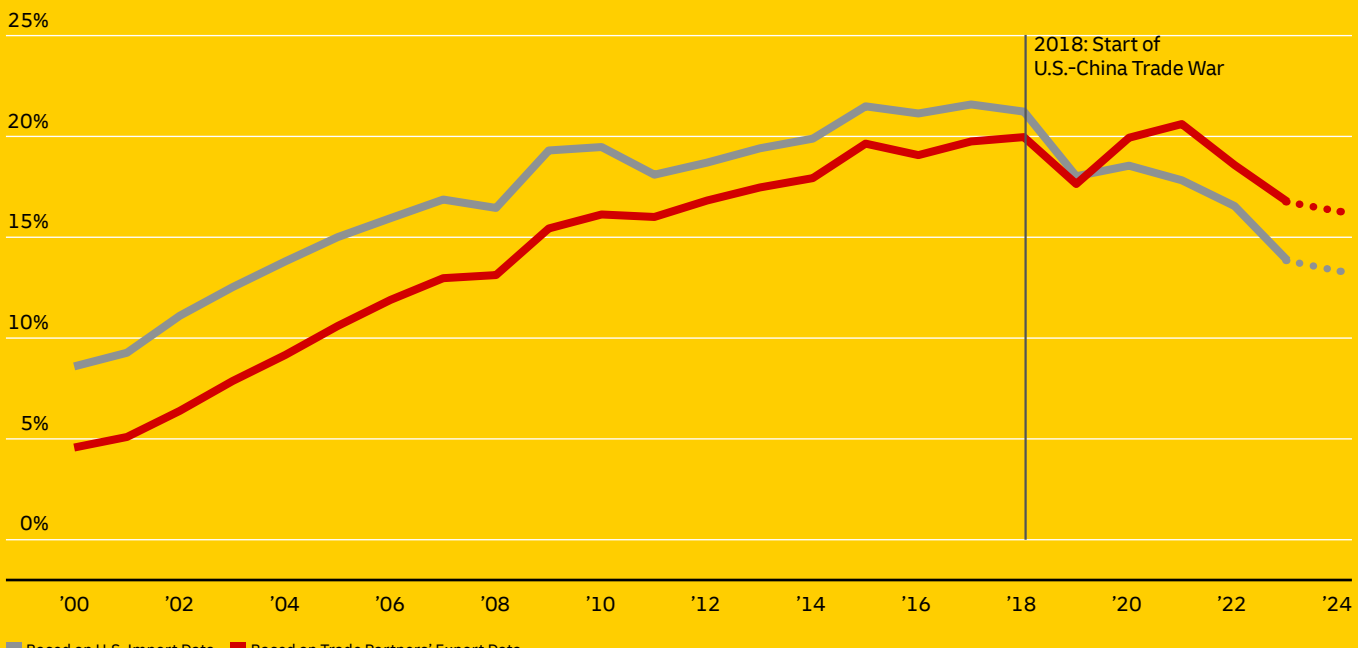
First, there appears to be substantial underreporting of U.S. imports from China. The gray line in **Figure 4.9** shows the share of U.S. imports coming from China according to U.S.-reported imports data (the standard data that we used for Figure 4.6), and the red line provides an alternative view of the same measure based on exports data reported by countries sending goods to the U.S. While there are always some discrepancies between reported exports and imports, there has been a striking shift since the U.S. began imposing steep tariffs on imports from China in 2018.

Prior to 2018, the exports data (the red line in the figure) indicated a lower share of U.S. imports coming from China.[17] But more recently, the exports data indicate a *higher* share. After the U.S. raised tariffs on imports from China, importers may have underreported the value of goods from China to reduce their tariff bills.[18] So, the exports data (which are not used to compute U.S. tariff charges) may now be more accurate, implying that the decline in the share of U.S. imports coming from China has been less than half as large as it is normally reported to be (only 3.7 percentage points since 2018 rather than 7.9 percentage points).[19]

Second, the data we have looked at so far consider only imports coming *directly* from China to the U.S., ignoring the value of Chinese inputs that go into goods the U.S. imports from other countries. There is substantial evidence that U.S. tariffs on imports from China have prompted a redirection of trade via third countries, with more made-in-China inputs going to other countries where they are used in the production of goods that are exported to the U.S.[20]

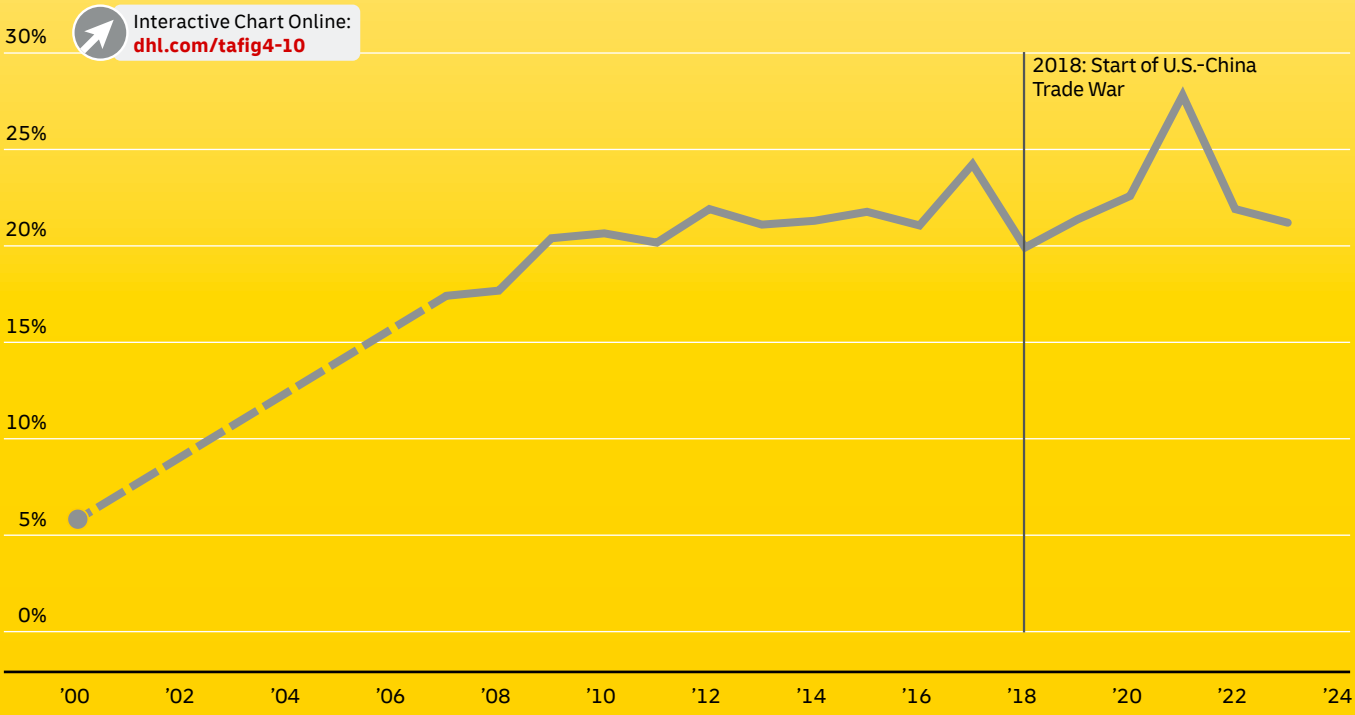
For a more comprehensive view of U.S. reliance on imports from China, **Figure 4.10** tracks China's share of *all* foreign content ("value added") that is ultimately consumed in the U.S., regardless of whether it is imported directly or as an input to an import from another country.[21] It shows no meaningful reduction in U.S. reliance on content originating in China. The latest value (from 2023) is roughly the same as the pre-pandemic level (after a spike during the pandemic). While the data employed to construct this measure involve far more estimation than the data on direct exports (making the results more approximate), this analysis adds to the evidence against the U.S. having substantially reduced its reliance on imports from China.

FIGURE 4.9: ALTERNATIVE DATA ON CHINA SHARE OF UNITED STATES GOODS IMPORTS, 2000 – 2024 (JAN – SEPT)



Data reported by U.S. trade partners indicate a far smaller reduction in China's share of U.S. imports than U.S.-reported imports do.
Data Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics

FIGURE 4.10: CHINA SHARE OF ALL FOREIGN VALUE ADDED CONSUMED IN UNITED STATES, 2000 – 2023



Considering both direct and indirect imports, the share of all foreign value added absorbed in the U.S. economy that comes from China has not declined to below its pre-pandemic level, suggesting that the U.S. has not meaningfully reduced its reliance on goods from China.

Data Source: Asian Development Bank Multiregional Input Output Tables

Note: Includes all foreign value absorbed in the U.S. economy for consumption, gross fixed capital formation, and changes in inventory and valuables.

In summary, geopolitically driven shifts in international trade patterns are still limited, primarily affecting countries at the center of current conflicts. There were small declines in trade between versus within geopolitical blocs in 2022 and 2023, but no further declines during the first nine months of 2024. The share of U.S. imports coming directly from China continues to decline, but the U.S. still brings in as high a share of its imports from China as the rest of the world does – and U.S. imports from other countries contain rising amounts of Chinese content. The share of EU imports coming from China remains above its pre-pandemic level. Meanwhile, countries that are neither close allies of the U.S. nor of China are growing their shares of world trade, trading more with both superpowers and their allies. The world remains very far away from a complete split into separate and disconnected geopolitical blocs.

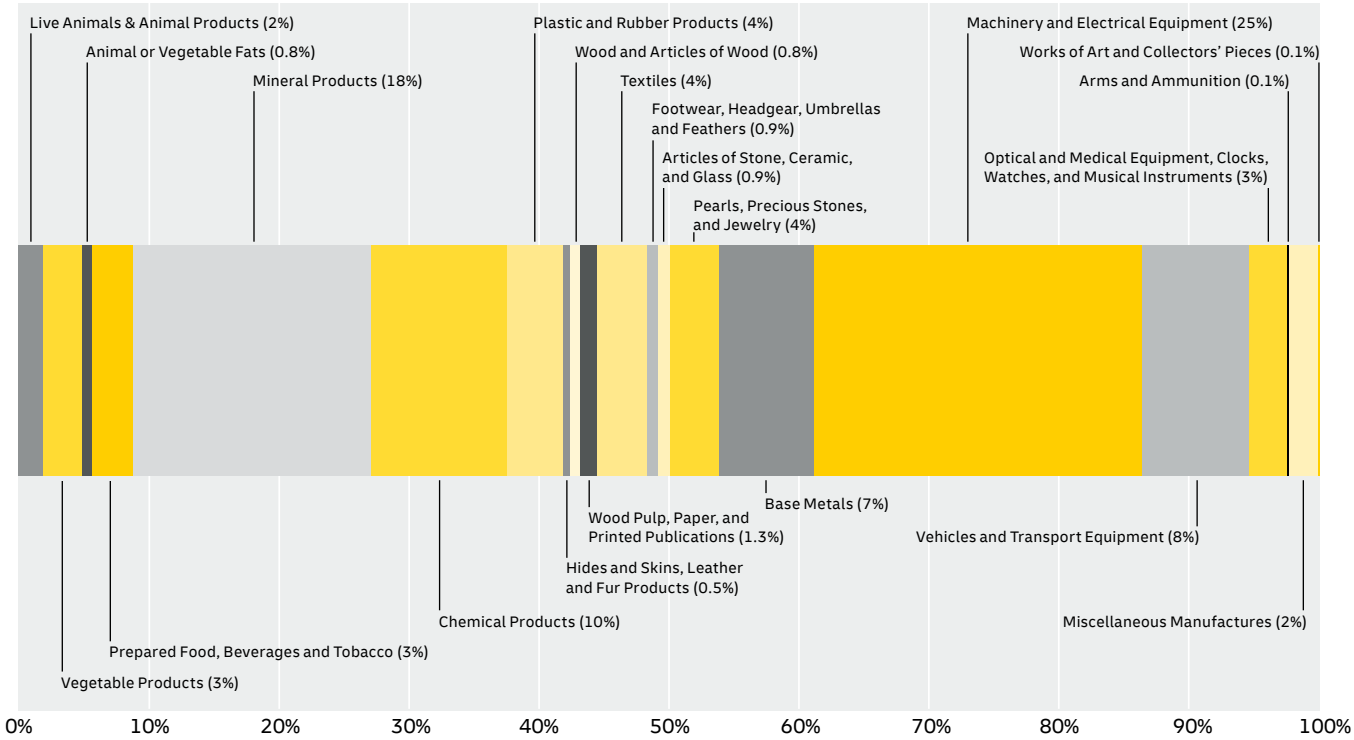
5. THE MIX OF GOODS TRADED

Which types of goods are traded most around the world, and how is the mix of goods traded changing over time? This section begins with a look at global trade in goods by product category, highlighting the types of goods that feature most prominently in global trade. We then discuss changes over time, highlighting the categories of goods with the fastest recent trade growth.

CURRENT MIX OF GOODS TRADED[1]

Figure 5.1 summarizes the value of all goods traded internationally in 2022.[2] It categorizes goods according to the 21 *sections* of the Harmonized System (HS), which is used to report international shipments to customs agencies around the world.[3] The *sections* are the broadest official categories used in the HS classification system. For additional background, refer to the box titled **The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System** on p. 60.

FIGURE 5.1: COMPOSITION OF WORLD TRADE BY HS SECTIONS, 2022



This figure summarizes all trade in goods using the 21 broad categories defined as *sections* in the Harmonized System (HS) administered by the World Customs Organization. The categories are shown in the order they appear in that classification system – roughly from agricultural goods at the far left, to mineral goods, to increasingly sophisticated types of manufactured goods on the right.

In 2022, the largest categories of goods traded were Machinery and Electrical Equipment (25% of the value of world trade in U.S. dollar terms) and Mineral Products (18%).
Data Source: CEPII BACI

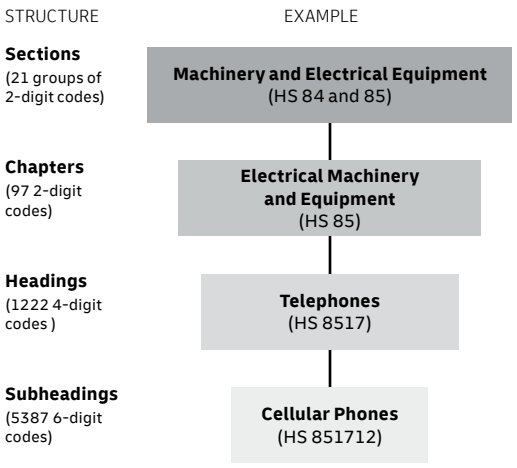
The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System

The Harmonized System, administered by the World Customs Organization, is the most commonly used product classification for international trade. It is used by customs authorities worldwide for specifying tariff rates, which means that products must be classified using this system to determine the duties owed when they cross national borders.

Nearly all economies provide data using this classification scheme, making it possible to aggregate trade by product at the world level. There are four levels of aggregation defined for international use: *section* (defined by combinations of 2-digit codes), *chapter* (individual 2-digit codes), *heading* (4-digit codes), and *subheading* (6-digit codes). These levels move from broad to narrow.[4] Thus, for example, Cellular Phones have their own *subheading*, within the Telephones *heading*, which is itself part of the Electrical Machinery and Equipment *chapter* and the Machinery and Electrical Equipment *section*.

One advantage of this classification scheme is that it groups similar products together. However, one of its limitations is that it does not separate components and parts from finished products at its higher levels of aggregation. While it mostly separates raw materials from manufactured goods, that division is also imperfect. And as with any classification system that has been in use for decades, past decisions about how to classify products may not reflect how we think of them now. Nevertheless, such historical conventions persist because changes are cumbersome and complicate the analysis of trends over time.[5]

HARMONIZED SYSTEM



Sources: World Customs Organization, "1988-2018: The Harmonized System: A Universal Language for International Trade 30 Years On," 2018; Atlas of Economic Complexity.

The product category Machinery and Electrical Equipment makes up one quarter of all international trade by value.

The categories of goods on Figure 5.1 proceed, roughly speaking, from agricultural products on the left, through mineral products, to a variety of manufactured goods towards the right. While there are some exceptions to that broad characterization, it becomes clear at this level of aggregation that the majority of the goods traded internationally (by value) are manufactured products. The four categories closest to the left side of Figure 5.1 (agricultural products and closely related goods such as processed foods) account for just 9% of world trade, while mineral products comprise 18%.

By far the largest category in Figure 5.1 is Machinery and Electrical Equipment, which makes up one quarter of all international trade by value. This category includes many of the most important products in the modern economy, from high-tech equipment to mobile telephones. Why are these products traded so intensively? Because they are subject to large economies of scale (it is most efficient to produce them in large quantities), their production requires capabilities that are not available in every country, their input costs (including labor) vary widely across markets, and the costs of transporting them are small relative to their value, among other reasons.

The next largest category is Mineral Products, which makes up more than one sixth of world trade by value. This includes petroleum products and other products of the mining industry that are often important manufacturing inputs. These products are traded intensively because they are only found in certain parts of the world, often in different countries from where they are in greatest demand.

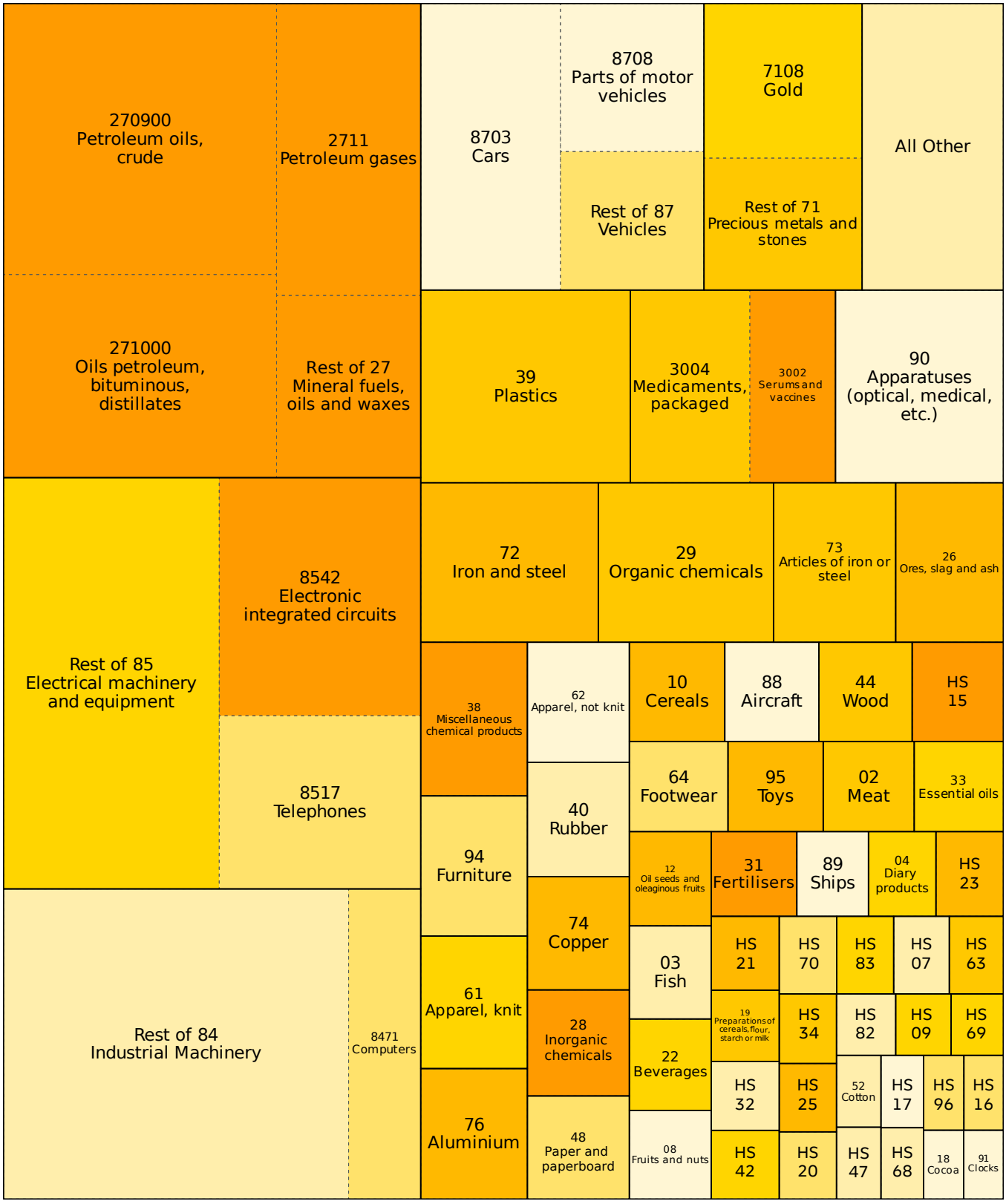
Chemical Products make up the third largest category, accounting for one tenth of all trade by value. Here we see a mix of both patterns. Some important chemical products are derived from inputs that are found more abundantly in certain parts of the world. Others rely more on processing capabilities that are not available worldwide and are subject to economies of scale.

Trade in vehicles (the fourth largest category, 8% of total) also gets a boost from the fact that different buyers often prefer different varieties of the same type of product, as with many other types of manufactured goods. For example, even though China produces more cars than any other country, some Chinese buyers prefer imported cars.[6]

Proceeding to a more detailed view of the composition of world trade, **Figure 5.2** (on the following page) shows the value of all goods traded in 2022 using narrower product categories (2-digit HS *chapters* and, for the largest categories, further subdivisions using 4-digit HS *headings* or 6-digit HS *subheadings*). The size of each rectangle in Figure 5.2 shows the share of total trade in each category, and the categories are arranged in descending order by value, starting at the top left and filling in towards the bottom right. The boxes on this figure are also colored according to how fast trade in each category grew from 2017 to 2022 (we will return to growth rates later in this section).

The top 10 product categories traded internationally at the *chapter* level were: Mineral Fuels, Oils, and Waxes (17%); Electrical Machinery and Equipment (14%); Industrial Machinery (11%); Vehicles (7%); Precious Metals and Stones (4%); Plastics (4%); Pharmaceutical Products (3%); Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (3%); Iron and Steel (2%); and

FIGURE 5.2: COMPOSITION OF WORLD TRADE BY HS CHAPTERS, 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

At the level of HS chapters (2-digit codes), the most heavily traded product categories in 2022 were Mineral Fuels, Oils, and Waxes; Electrical Machinery and Equipment; and Industrial Machinery.

Data Source: CEPII BACI

This figure highlights the most heavily traded types of goods. Each box on the figure represents a 2-digit *chapter* in the HS classification. These are sorted from top-left to bottom-right according to the value of the goods traded in 2022. The 2-digit *chapters* with the most trade are further subdivided into 4-digit *headings* to provide additional detail on the types of goods traded within those categories. Additionally, the boxes for each *chapter* (or *heading*) are colored according to their annualized growth rates from 2017 to 2022. These growth rates are reported in value terms (according to trade values reported in current U.S. dollars), because we do not have trade volume growth rates available at this level of detail. Therefore, the growth rates reported here are affected by changes in price levels over time.

Organic Chemicals (2%). These 10 categories made up two-thirds of all world trade in 2022.

The top *chapter* – Mineral Fuels, Oils, and Waxes – consists of commodities used primarily for energy. This is dominated by petroleum products, which make up 87% of trade in this category. Although this was the top *chapter* in 2022, it ranked second in 2021 and third in 2020, underscoring the role of oil prices in determining the composition of world trade by value. While the value of mineral fuels traded rose in 2021 and 2022, the quantity declined slightly.[7]

This product category is most traded in Europe, which accounted for 29% of exports of these products and 35% of imports. It is worth keeping in mind that Russia and the countries surrounding the North Sea are significant oil producers, and petroleum products at various stages of production are traded extensively between European countries. European countries are also major consumers of petroleum products and many rely almost exclusively on imports.

The second-ranked *chapter*-level category is Electrical Machinery and Equipment, which subsumes many different products, and includes both finished goods and intermediate goods. These products are sold worldwide, but their manufacture is dominated by a small number of countries. And since many are built in complex value chains that span many different countries, a large fraction of the trade in this chapter is in intermediate goods. East Asia and the Pacific dominates the exports of these goods, with a 68% market share in 2022. Europe exported 20%, and North America exported 9%. By contrast, East Asia and the Pacific was the destination of only 44% of imports, while Europe imported 27% and North America, 18%.

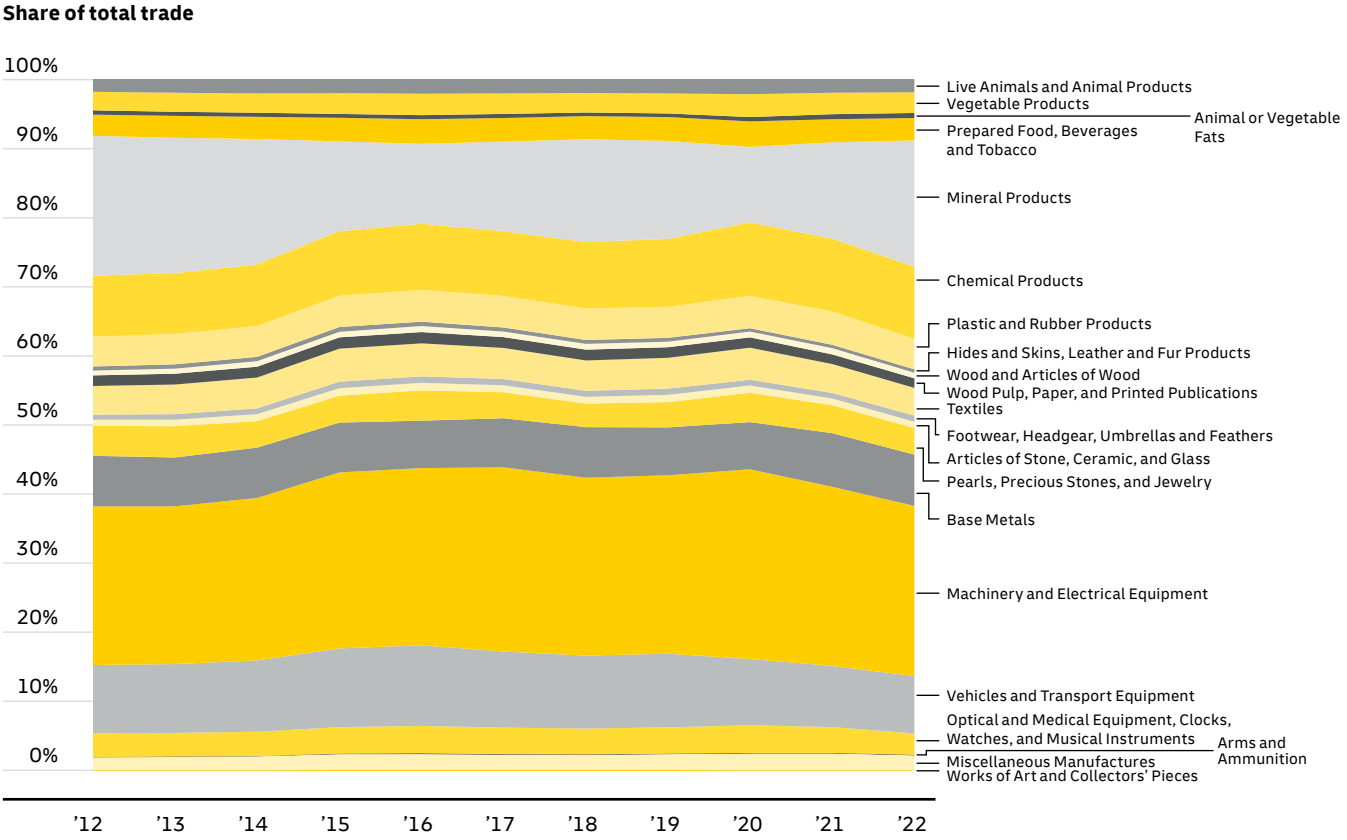
The Electrical Machinery and Equipment *chapter* includes two of the most iconic goods in the international marketplace. First, Electronic Integrated Circuits,[8] a *heading* that includes the processors that power computers, smart phones, and many other devices. And second, Telephones; here most trade is in smartphones with features well beyond what the category was originally meant to cover.[9] Integrated circuits, which made up just over a quarter of all Electrical Machinery and Equipment trade, are intermediate goods. The Telephones *heading* makes up just over a fifth of all Electrical Machinery and Equipment; it includes some parts, but roughly 75% is made up of final products.

The third-largest *chapter*, Industrial Machinery, also encompasses a wide variety of different products, from nuclear reactors to personal computers.[10] Again, East Asia and the Pacific is the largest exporting region, with a 45% share in 2022, and Europe at 36%. North America is a distant 15%. In terms of imports, Europe is the leader, taking in 35% of Industrial Machinery products, followed by East Asia and the Pacific (26%) and North America (24%).

GLOBAL TRADE MIX TRENDS

Figure 5.3 depicts the evolution of the trade mix by HS *section* (previously shown in Figure 5.1) from 2012 to 2022. While there are some movements, the main takeaway is that the broad categories of products traded in the global economy are fairly consistent over time. Most of the shifts we do see are due to fluctuations in the prices of goods (especially mineral fuels). The rise in the Mineral Products share of world trade in 2021 and 2022 was due entirely to price increases. As noted previously, the quantity of goods traded in this category declined slightly in both of those years.[11]

FIGURE 5.3: TRENDS IN COMPOSITION OF WORLD TRADE BY HS SECTION, 2012 – 2022



Across broad categories of goods, the composition of world trade has changed little over the past decade.
Data Source: CEPII BACI

TABLE 5.1: SPEED AND SCALE OF TRADE GROWTH, 2017 – 2022, TOP 20 HS CHAPTERS

Speed (Compound Annual Growth Rate)

		Percent Change
1.	Fertilizers	19.1%
2.	Mineral Fuels, Oils and Waxes	15.8%
3.	Nickel	14.9%
4.	Other Vegetable Materials	13.6%
5.	Inorganic Chemicals	13.1%
6.	Cereals	13.0%
7.	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oils or Waxes	12.4%
8.	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	11.7%
9.	Salt, Sulfur, Lime, Cement, etc.	11.1%
10.	Feathers and Down	10.4%
11.	Food Residues and Animal Feed	10.4%
12.	Headgear	10.0%
13.	Flours, Starches and Malts	10.0%
14.	Ores, Slag and Ash	10.0%
15.	Aluminum	9.9%
16.	Other Vegetable Textile Fibers	9.1%
17.	Other Base Metals	9.1%
18.	Pharmaceutical Products	9.0%
19.	Oil Seeds and Oleaginous Fruits	8.8%
20.	Lac and Other Vegetable Extracts	8.7%

Scale (Absolute Increase in Trade Value)

		Current USD (millions)
1.	Mineral Fuels, Oils and Waxes	2,058
2.	Electrical Machinery and Equipment	987
3.	Industrial Machinery	483
4.	Pharmaceutical Products	287
5.	Precious Metals and Stones	277
6.	Plastics	226
7.	Iron and Steel	184
8.	Vehicles	169
9.	Organic Chemicals	157
10.	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	138
11.	Ores, Slag and Ash	127
12.	Articles of Iron or Steel	109
13.	Aluminum	106
14.	Inorganic Chemicals	100
15.	Cereals	86
16.	Fertilizers	85
17.	Apparatuses (Optical, Medical, etc.)	84
18.	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oils or Waxes	80
19.	Copper	72
20.	Apparel, Knit	66

Data Source: CEPII BACI

Taking a more granular look at products by *chapter* reveals some variation in the speed and scale of trade growth. **Table 5.1** ranks the top 20 HS *chapters* (depicted in Fig. 5.2) in terms of trade growth between 2017 and 2022. The left side of the table focuses on the speed of trade growth, i.e., compound annual percent change in the value of goods traded in 2022 relative to 2017. The right side focuses on scale (absolute change in value from 2017 to 2022).

The fastest trade value growth has been for commodities that have seen large price increases: Fertilizers; Mineral fuels, Oils and Waxes; and Nickel make up the top three on the speed dimension. Mineral Fuels, Oils and Waxes also topped the scale dimension, followed by Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Industrial Machinery. These three *chapters* are also the most traded types of goods.

In summary, most international trade involves manufactured goods, and recent changes in the mix of goods traded have been fairly modest. At the highest level of aggregation, the largest categories of goods traded in 2022 were Machinery and Electrical Equipment (25%) and Mineral Products (18%). There were no dramatic changes in the mix of goods traded – across broad categories – over the past decade. The largest recent changes in shares of goods trade value by product category were driven by movements in the prices of heavily traded commodities, such as mineral fuels.

6. TRADE IN GLOBAL ECONOMIC CONTEXT

How large is the role of international trade in today's global economy? In this section, we start by showing how much of the economic value produced around the world is destined for foreign markets versus how much stays within countries. Then, to help business and public policy decision-makers better understand the role of trade for their own companies and countries, we present a series of snapshots of the world economy showing how trade intensity varies across industries and countries/regions.

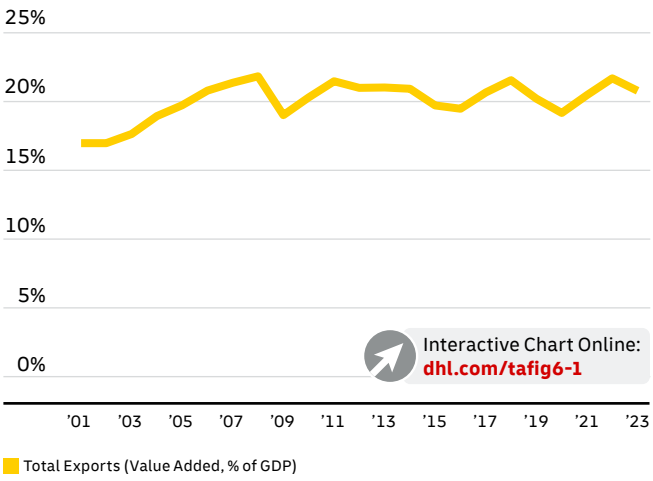
THE GLOBAL BALANCE OF TRADE VS. DOMESTIC BUSINESS

How central is international trade really to the world economy? This simple question is harder to answer than one might presume, because trade takes place at many different stages of the value chains that deliver modern goods and services. For example, an electrical utility might sell electricity to a nearby chemical plant that exports chemicals to a foreign car component manufacturer, which in turn exports car parts that an automaker, in yet another country, installs on a car that is then sold to a local buyer. Some sales in this chain are domestic, while others are international, and the details can get complicated.

What matters most for understanding international trade relative to domestic business activity is how much of the value produced anywhere in this chain ultimately ends up in a foreign country – regardless of whether it is exported directly or at a later stage, and regardless of whether it crosses only one border or moves across several borders on the way to its final destination. Looking at the world economy in this way helps cut through the complexity of global value chains. It reveals that trade is substantial, but that most economic activity still takes place within rather than between countries.

In 2023, 21% of the value of all goods and services produced around the world was traded across one or more national borders and ultimately ended up in a different country from where it was produced (see **Figure 6.1**).[1] To calculate this, we draw upon the very timely analysis of transactions between industries and countries provided by the Asian Development Bank's Multiregional Input-Output Tables (ADB MRIO).[2] This dataset tracks international and domestic flows in "value added" terms, enabling us to see where the value created in each country and industry (the value of its output minus the value of the inputs it uses) ultimately ends up. This is different from traditional "gross" trade statistics, which only show the value of output crossing national borders (without subtracting the value of inputs that went into producing it).

FIGURE 6.1 WORLD EXPORT INTENSITY (GOODS AND SERVICES, VALUE ADDED), 2001 – 2023



In 2023, 21% of the value of all goods and services produced was traded internationally, just shy of the all-time high of 22%.

Data Source: Asian Development Bank Multiregional Input-Output Database, with values prior to 2007 interpolated using 2000 ADB MRIO data and gross trade intensity data from World Bank World Development Indicators database.
Note: Export Intensity (Value Added) measures the share of value that ends up in a different country from where it was produced (regardless of how many borders it may cross in multi-country value chains).

> *While international trade is substantial, most economic activity still takes place within rather than between countries.*

By using trade data measured in value added terms, we can properly compare trade with domestic economic activity, which GDP statistics always measure in value added terms. This gives us an "apples-to-apples" comparison of transactions between versus within countries. If we simply divided gross exports or imports by world GDP – the traditional way of measuring trade intensity – the result (29%) would overstate the actual share of goods and services that end up in

foreign markets because gross exports counts the same value multiple times when it crosses more than one border (for example, first in the form of raw materials, then as part of a component, and then again in a finished product).[3]

Why is it important to take such care in comparing international trade to domestic activity? The fact that only 21% of global economic output ends up in a different country from where it was produced is more than just an interesting bit of macroeconomic trivia. It suggests that there is still very substantial headroom for future trade growth. Without new policy constraints, technological progress – which tends to make it easier to do business over longer distances – could boost the share of global output that is traded internationally to well above its current level.[4]

Moreover, an accurate view of how much business crosses national borders via international trade is essential to properly calibrate major public policy debates. Economic problems facing many countries, such as inequality and labor market insecurity, are often blamed on trade. However, the fact that most economic activity still occurs within countries rather than between them provides an important reminder that resolving such major economy-wide challenges depends primarily on domestic policy choices. Trade policy can, at best, play a supporting role.

In policy debates, it is also important to keep in mind that all trade intensity measures capture only the *current* balance of international relative to domestic activity – not what would happen if this balance rises or falls. It would be a mistake, for example, to presume that because only 21% of economic output ultimately ends up in foreign markets, eliminating all trade would only destroy 21% of global output. The loss would actually be much larger because of the interdependence between trade and domestic business.

If a company loses access to a key input that is not available domestically, the cost is far greater than the value of the input itself, because the company's entire production could be halted. In fact, it is not uncommon for a good to be designed in a given country, manufactured elsewhere, and then exported to the country where it was designed, where it is sold at a substantial markup from the price the foreign manufacturer was paid. In such cases, the viability of the product could be threatened if no domestic manufacturer is available, eliminating domestic activity on both sides of the manufacturing process. So, when it comes to thinking about raising or lowering global levels of trade intensity, it is best to think of 21% as a lower-bound – a floor rather than a ceiling – on the importance of trade to the world economy.

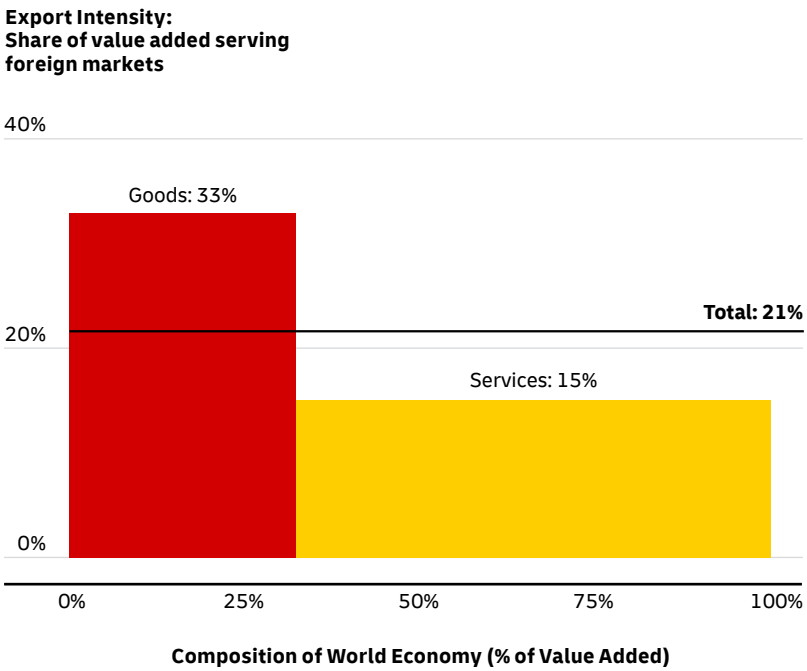
So far, we have considered trade intensity only at the level of the whole world. Next, we turn to how trade intensity varies across industries and countries to provide more focused measures in the domains most relevant for business and public policy decision-makers.

TRADE INTENSITY BY INDUSTRY AND COUNTRY

The fact that only 21% of the value of all goods and services ultimately ends up in foreign countries helps us to understand trade in macroeconomic terms, but business and public policy decision-makers need to consider more granular measures of trade intensity to have informed views about the role of trade in different industries and countries. We start to break down the role of trade in different parts of the world economy by separating the broad sectors of goods versus services. Then, we go deeper to look at specific industries within these broad sectors. Finally, we examine how trade intensity varies across countries/regions.

Figure 6.2 measures how much of the value produced in the goods versus services sectors ultimately ends up in foreign countries. Goods refer to all types of tangible goods – everything from raw agricultural and mineral commodities to the most sophisticated manufactured products. Services, on the other hand, includes everything that one cannot physically touch – from haircuts to movies streamed online. In 2023, 33% of the value generated by goods-producing sectors ultimately ended up in a different country from where it was produced, as compared to only 15% for services-producing sectors. Physical goods are traded much more intensively than services because many services (like haircuts) can only be delivered in person. However, technological advances are making services increasingly tradable. As a result, the gap in trade intensity between goods and services has been narrowing slowly, with services trade growing faster than goods trade in recent years.[5]

FIGURE 6.2. EXPORT INTENSITY BY SECTOR (VALUE ADDED), 2023



This graph provides a snapshot of the entire world economy, highlighting how the intensity of international trade varies across sectors. The width of the bars represents the size of each sector according to its share of the total value produced around the world. The height of the bars represents the share of their output that is traded internationally, measured as the share of the value produced in each sector that ultimately ends up in a different country from where it was produced.

Goods are traded more intensively than services, with 33% of value added in goods-producing industries ultimately serving foreign markets, as compared to 15% for services-producing industries. Data source: Asian Development Bank Multiregional Input-Output Database. Note: Calculated using value added exports by origin sector (OS) in ADB MRIO Exports Decomposition.

While this report focuses mainly on trade in physical goods, we include information on services in this section to place the analysis of goods trade into a wider context. In 2023, roughly 32% of all value produced in the world economy was in the goods sector, and the remaining 68% was in the services sector. So, to produce a proportional snapshot of the world economy, Figure 6.2 scales the goods sector to take up 32% of the width of the figure, and services 68%. This highlights how modern economies focus far more on services than on goods, and it provides an opportunity to recognize how the services sector contributes to goods trade.

The sector-level export intensities (33% for goods and 15% for services) shown in Figure 6.2 capture the share of all value created by a sector that ultimately makes its way to a foreign market, regardless of whether it is exported directly or if it serves as an input to an export from the other sector.[6] For example, if a design consultant provides a service to help a local automaker design a car that is exported, these statistics count the consultant's work as a services export, because it ultimately served a foreign buyer (since the car was exported), even though the consultant's immediate client was a local automaker.

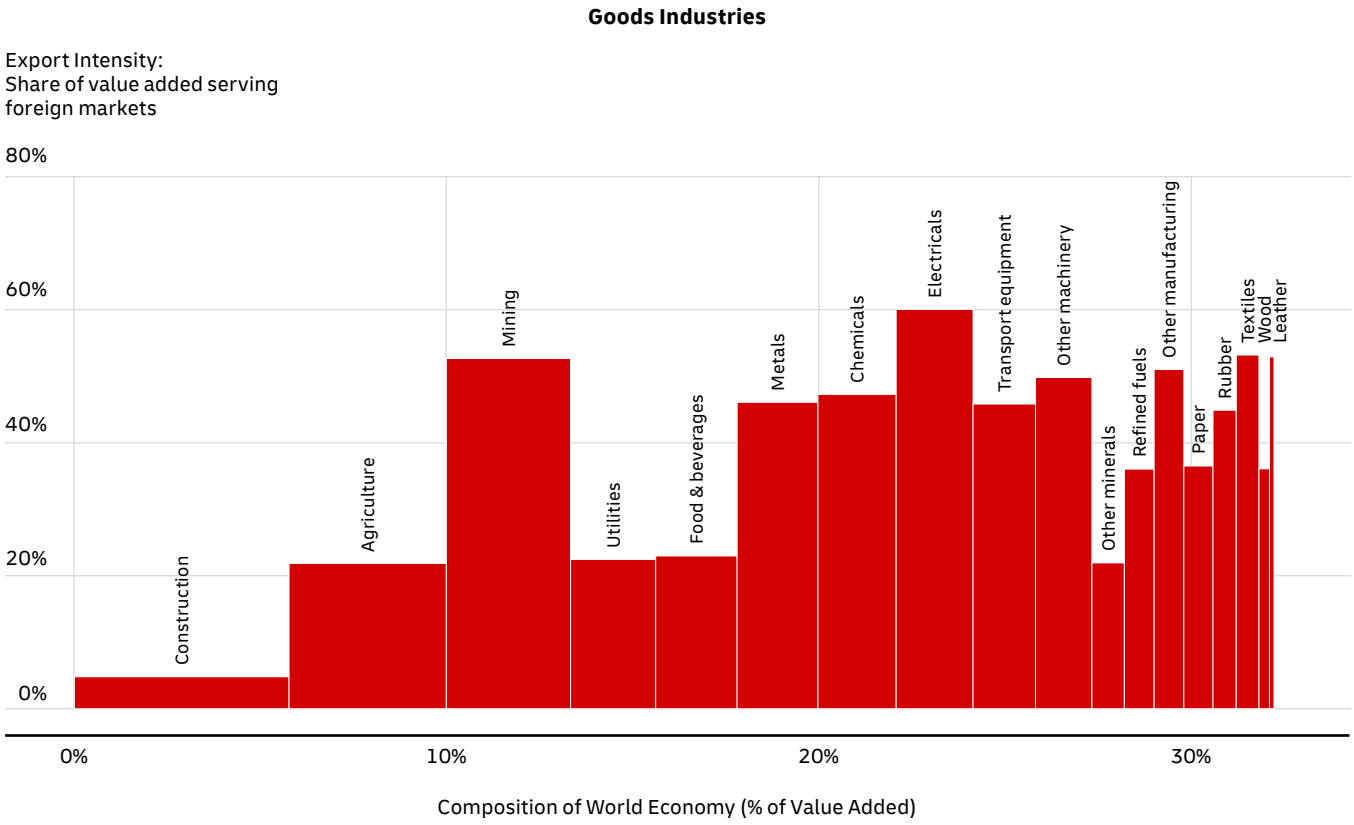
This turns out to be a common situation, since goods exporters often rely on local service providers. By taking such indirect exports into account, these statistics highlight how much different parts of the world economy ultimately rely on foreign markets. Alternatively, if we treat all exports as coming from the sectors that directly send them abroad (classifying, for example, the design consultant's work as a goods export because it was exported as part of the value of a car), export intensity for services falls from 15% to 10% while export intensity for goods rises from 33% to 43%.[7] **Figure A.1** in the Appendix provides an alternative version of Figure 6.2 calculated in this way.

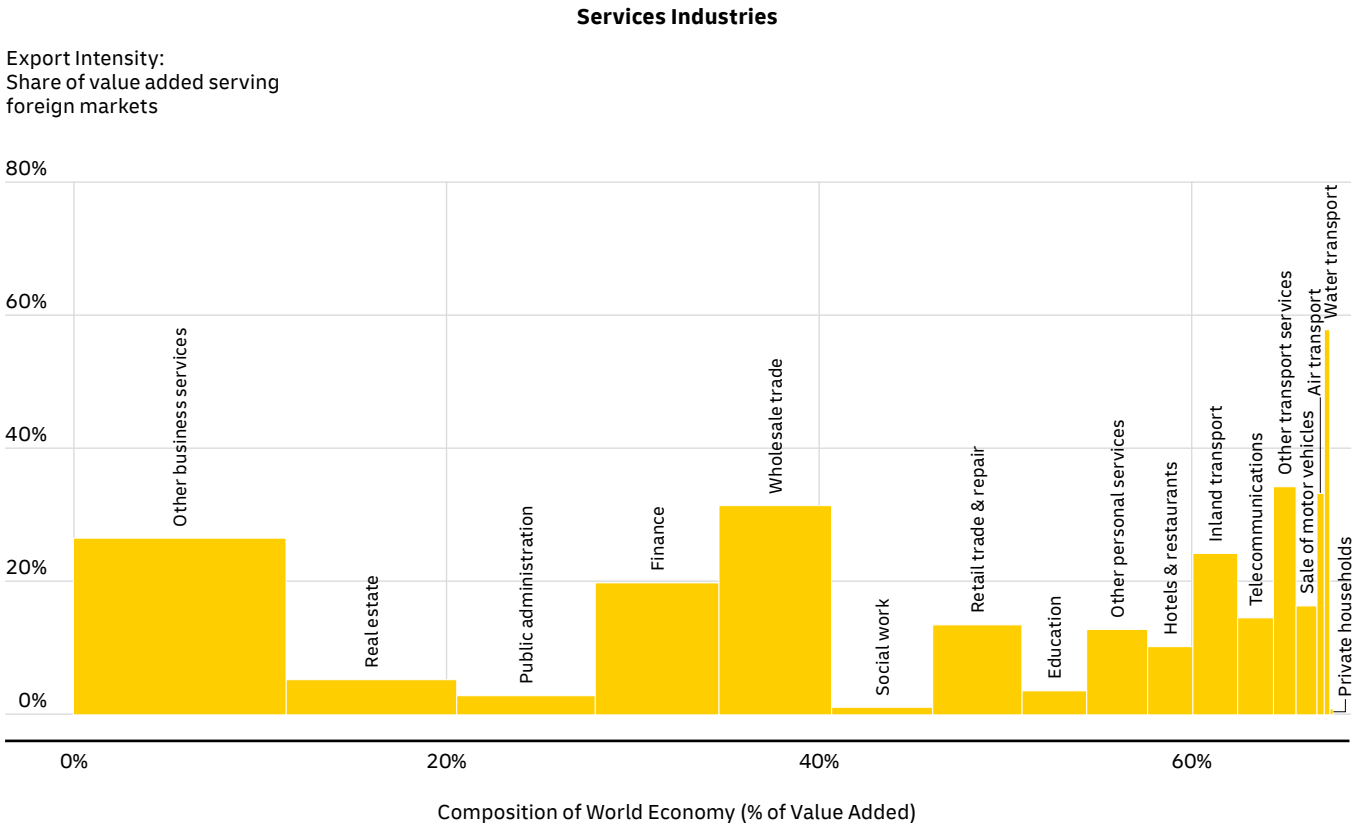
Figure 6.3 carries forward the same analysis as Figure 6.2, providing more granular views of the export intensity of specific industries within the goods sector (top panel) and the services sector (bottom panel). We can see in Figure 6.3 that the goods-producing industry with the highest export intensity is Electricals (electrical and optical equipment). Roughly 60% of the value produced by this industry ultimately ended up in foreign markets in 2023, with Mining, Textiles, and Leather following close behind.

Several other goods-producing industries, such as Chemicals, Transport Equipment, and Metals also export very intensively, with roughly half of the value they create ultimately ending up in foreign markets. Other goods producing industries, such as Agriculture, Food and Beverages, and Utilities, have much lower export intensities, in the 20 – 25% range. These are still substantial export intensities, due in part to indirect exports. Utilities, for example, primarily sell to domestic customers, but they still contribute to their customers' exports. Figure 6.3 shows that 22% of the value generated in Utilities ultimately goes to foreign markets. However, direct exports comprise only 5% of this industry's value added (**Figure A.2** in the appendix shows industry-level export intensities based on direct exports).

The services industries with the highest export intensities play important roles supporting trade in physical goods. The service industry with the highest export intensity is Water Transport, which is unsurprising since about 80% of international trade by volume is shipped by sea.[8] Similarly, Wholesale Trade and Other Transport Services stand out for the relatively large shares of their value that is exported.

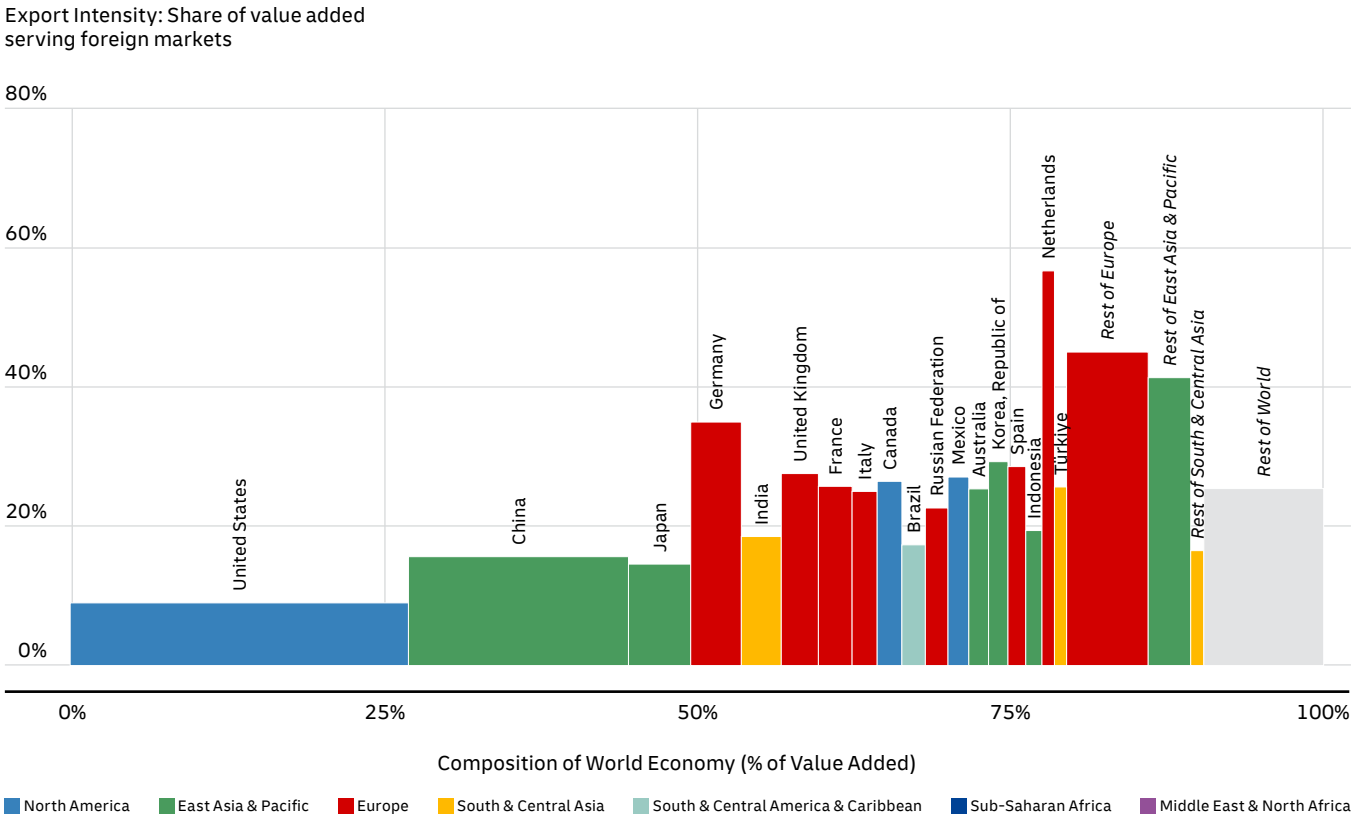
FIGURE 6.3: EXPORT INTENSITY BY INDUSTRY (VALUE ADDED), 2023





Industries differ widely in terms of the share of the value they produce that ultimately serves foreign markets. Electricals, Mining, Textiles, and Leather stand out for their especially high export intensities, while Social Work, Real Estate, Education, and Construction stand out for very low export intensities.
Data source: Asian Development Bank Multiregional Input-Output Database.
Note: Calculated using value added exports by origin sector (OS) in ADB MRIO Exports Decomposition.

FIGURE 6.4: EXPORT INTENSITY BY COUNTRY (VALUE ADDED), 2023



Smaller countries tend to export much more intensively than larger countries.
Data source: Asian Development Bank Multiregional Input-Output Database. Note: Calculated using value added exports by origin sector (OS) in ADB MRIO Exports Decomposition. Rest of region values reflect data only from countries included in the 62-country version of the ADB MRIO tables. Other countries from the same regions are included in Rest of World.

We can also take a geographic snapshot of the world economy to highlight how participation in international trade varies across countries rather than across sectors and industries. **Figure 6.4** works the same way as Figures 6.2 and 6.3, but here the width of the bars reflects countries' shares of all value produced in the world economy, and the height of the bars tracks the share of the value produced in each country that ultimately ends up in other countries. (**Figure A.3** in the Appendix presents separate versions of Figure 6.4 for goods versus services.)

The results highlight how smaller economies tend to rely much more heavily on exports than larger economies do. This is unsurprising, since large economies present companies with vast domestic markets, naturally leading to a higher share of their activity remaining domestic. It is striking, nonetheless, how the U.S. and China comprise more than 40% of the world economy (as shown by the width of the bars) and are the world's two largest exporters (shown by the area of the bars), but they are among the countries with the lowest shares of their economic output ultimately going to foreign markets. Even as large countries wield substantial influence over the global trading system, smaller countries rely far more on secure and predictable access to international markets.

In summary, even after large increases in trade intensity over recent decades, most business is still domestic. Only 21% of the value of all goods and services produced around the world crosses one or more national borders and ultimately ends up in a different country from where it was produced. Trade intensity, however, varies widely across industries. Goods are traded much more intensively than services, but services are often exported indirectly when they serve as inputs to goods that are destined for foreign markets. Export intensity also varies widely across countries, with smaller countries sending a higher share of their output to foreign markets. An accurate view of trade intensity helps to calibrate public policy debates. Since most business is still domestic, major economy-wide challenges typically require domestic policy solutions, with trade policy often limited to a supporting role.

NOTES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 The Trade Policy Uncertainty Index developed by Dario Caldara, Matteo Iacoviello, Patrick Molligo, Andrea Prestipino, and Andrea Raffo provides data back to 1960, and monthly average levels reached after the re-election of Donald Trump in November 2024 far exceed all prior observations. For background on this index, refer to Dario Caldara, Matteo Iacoviello, Patrick Molligo, Andrea Prestipino, and Andrea Raffo, "The Economic Effects of Trade Policy Uncertainty," *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 109, 2020.

2 Economist Intelligence Unit, International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook, Oxford Economics, and S&P Global Market Intelligence.

3 Country income groups follow the World Bank classification. In 2025, countries with a gross national income per capita of USD 14,005 and above are considered high-income economies.

4 Average distance between exporting and importing countries weighted by trade values in current U.S. dollars. Distance data sourced from CEPII Gravity database. Regions are defined in Section 3 note 7.

5 Based on data from the first nine months of 2024.

6 Calculated based on trade data from IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, using blocs of close allies defined by Capital Economics (see p. 50)

7 Michael A. Bailey, Anton Strezhnev, and Erik Voeten, "Estimating dynamic state preferences from United Nations voting data," *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 61, no. 2, 2017.

8 The share decline is less than half as large when calculated based on data reported by exporting countries.

9 Share of foreign value added absorbed in the U.S. economy, calculated using data from the Asian Development Bank Multiregional Input-Output tables (ADB MRIO).

10 Capital Economics classifies India, Viet Nam, and Mexico as "leaning" toward the U.S. bloc but not as "close allies" of the U.S., and classifies the United Arab Emirates as "Unaligned." See p. 50.

11 Data on trade by product category from CEPII BACI database.

12 This analysis is based on trade in value added terms using data from the Asian Development Bank Multiregional Input-Output tables (ADB MRIO).

NOTES SECTION 1

1. GLOBAL TRADE GROWTH

1 The combined growth rate projections were obtained by extrapolating each individual forecast from 2023 out to 2029, then taking a geometric mean of the resulting annual levels and calculating the annual growth rates of the resulting series.

2 From 2019 to 2024, global trade volume grew at a 2.0% CAGR (affected by the Covid-19 pandemic). From 2014 to 2019, this growth rate was 2.7%, and it was 2.4% over the full decade from 2014 to 2024.

3 Comparison of "harmful" versus "liberalizing" policy interventions as reported by Global Trade Alert. See https://www.old.globaltradealert.org/global_dynamics/area_all/year-to_2023/day-to_1231. For sanctions trends, refer to the Global Sanctions Database, which provides updates based on Constantinos Syropoulos, Gabriel Felbermayr, Aleksandra Kirilakha, Erdal Yalcin, and Yoto V. Yotov, "The global sanctions data base – release 3: COVID-19, Russia, and multilateral sanctions," *Review of International Economics*, Volume 32, Number 1, 2024.

4 WTO World Trade Report 2024, p. 21. New research published by the WTO indicates that this is not due primarily to preferential trade agreements. In 2022, 51% of imports were subject duty-free on most-favored-nation basis. See Tomasz Gonciarz and Thomas Verbeet, "Over 80 per cent of global merchandise trade is on most-favoured-nation basis," WTO Data Blog, January 22, 2025.

5 A recent OECD study attributes the decline in global merchandise trade volumes in 2023 to cyclical factors such as inventory reductions, post-pandemic spending shifts back to services and away from goods, weak import demand due to high inflation and interest rates. See OECD, "Risk and Resilience in Global Trade: Key Trends in 2023 – 2024," December 11, 2024.

6 The Trade Policy Uncertainty index presented in Figure 1.2 extends all the way back to 1960, and the current spike far exceeds all prior observations.

7 Oxford Economics, "Research Briefing: The global implications of more extreme US tariffs," November 28, 2024.

8 This Oxford Economics analysis is based on total trade volumes, including both goods and services. It compares more extreme U.S. tariff increases relative to a baseline that assumes the "US gradually imposes blanket tariffs of 30% on Chinese exports, more targeted tariffs on Canada, Mexico, the EU, Japan, South Korea, and Vietnam with some retaliation." See Ben May and Kiki Sondh, "The global implications of more extreme US tariffs," Oxford Economics Research Briefing, November 28, 2024.

9 Walter Frick, "What's Left of Globalization Without the US?," *Bloomberg*, November 15, 2024.

10 Gabriel Felbermayr, Julian Hinz, and Rolf J. Langhammer, "US Trade Policy After 2024: What Is at Stake for Europe?" Kiel Policy Brief No. 178, October 2024.

11 Gabriel Felbermayr, Julian Hinz, and Rolf J. Langhammer, "US Trade Policy After 2024: What Is at Stake for Europe?" Kiel Policy Brief No. 178, October 2024.

12 Antoine Bouët, Leysa Maty Sall, and Yu Zheng, "Trump 2.0 Tariffs: What Cost for the World Economy?," CEPII Policy Brief No. 49, October 2024.

13 IMF Direction of Trade Statistics.

14 As noted previously, this Oxford Economics analysis is based on total trade volumes, including both goods and services. It compares more extreme U.S. tariff increases relative to a baseline that assumes the "US gradually imposes blanket tariffs of 30% on Chinese exports, more targeted tariffs on Canada, Mexico, the EU, Japan, South Korea, and Vietnam with some retaliation." See Ben May and Kiki Sondh, "The global implications of more extreme US tariffs," Oxford Economics Research Briefing, November 28, 2024. While the same analysis was not available for goods only, given the magnitude of trade in goods relative to total trade, one can presume that trade in goods would also record positive growth over the next five years even under the most extreme tariff increase scenario, although that scenario would presumably imply at least a single year (2027) with declining goods trade volumes. Applying the trade volume reductions estimated in other studies discussed on pp. 15 – 16 to the composite baseline forecast shown on p. 13 results in the same conclusion (no sustained reduction in global trade volumes). However, it should be noted that these studies all focus on U.S. tariff increases and direct retaliation against the U.S. If a broader pattern of increases in trade barriers were to develop, that would be more likely to lead to a sustained reduction in global trade volumes. Likewise, a major decline in global GDP growth (induced by trade policy changes or other developments) could lead to a reduction in global trade volumes.

15 Vivienne Born, Lee Warren Brown, and Dinesh Hasija, "Who obtains political exemptions? An attention-based analysis of steel tariff exclusion requests," *Journal of International Business Policy*, Volume 7, 2024.

16 World Trade Organization, "Trading with intelligence: How AI shapes and is shaped by international trade," 2024.

17 European Commission, "EU and Mercosur reach political agreement on groundbreaking partnership," December 5, 2024.

18 UNCTAD, 2024 Digital Economy Report, Figure V.3. For additional details on this analysis, refer to UNCTAD, "Business e-commerce sales and the role of online platforms," UNCTAD Technical Notes on ICT for Development No. 1, 2024.

19 Astute Analytica reports, "The Global cross-border e-commerce market was valued at US$ 2,830.7 billion in 2023 and is expected to reach a valuation of US$ 16,454.9 billion by 2032 at a CAGR of 21.6% during the forecast period from 2024 to 2032." (Source: Astute Analytica, "Cross-Border E-Commerce Market – Industry Dynamics, Market Size, And Opportunity Forecast To 2032," February 2024.) Statista reports, "The global B2C cross-border e-commerce market is expected to reach a value of 7.9 trillion U.S. dollars by the year 2030. In 2021, the cross-border online shopping sector was valued at roughly 785 billion U.S. dollars." (Source: Statista, "Cross-border business-to-consumer (B2C) e-commerce market value worldwide in 2021 and 2030," August 8, 2024.) Juniper Research predicts that cross-border e-commerce transaction values will grow at a 16% annualized rate from 2023 to 2028, as compared to 8% for domestic sales. (Source: Juniper Research Press Release, "Juniper Research: 33% of eCommerce Spend to Be Cross-Border by 2028 Globally," July 17, 2023.) Note that Juniper's forecast calls for "cross-border eCommerce transaction values to grow by 107% globally over the next five years" and "Domestic eCommerce transaction values to grow by 48% over the same period."

20 Economist Intelligence Unit, "US moves to crack down on de minimis shipments," September 19, 2024. For analysis of the welfare implications of potential U.S. de minimis policy changes, see Pablo D. Fajgelbaum and Amit Khandelwal, "The Value of De Minimis Imports," NBER Working Paper 32607, June 2024.

21 Eurostat, "Internet purchases - origin of sellers (2020 onwards)," https://doi.org/10.2908/ISOC_EC_IBOS, accessed on November 27, 2024.

22 UNCTAD, 2024 Digital Economy Report, Figure V.3. For additional details on this analysis, refer to UNCTAD, "Business e-commerce sales and the role of online platforms," UNCTAD Technical Notes on ICT for Development No. 1, 2024.

23 DHL eCommerce, "2024 Online Shopper Trends."

24 IMF, OECD, UN, World Bank Group, and WTO, "Digital Trade for Development," 2023; Tidiane Kinda, "E-commerce as a Potential New Engine for Growth in Asia," IMF Working Paper WP/19/135, July 1, 2019; Praveen Shanmugalingam, Ahashraaj Shanmuganeshan, Abinaya Manorajan, Mathusany Kugathasan, and Geethma Yahani Pathirana, "Does e-commerce really matter on international trade of Asian countries: Evidence from panel data," *PLoS One*, April 24, 2023; Susan Lund, James Manyika, Lola Woetzel, Jacques Bughin, Mekala Krishnan, Jeongmin Seong, and Mac Muir, "Globlization in Transition: The future of trade and global value chains," McKinsey Global Institute, January 16, 2019.

25 Henadi Al-Saleh, "E-commerce is globalization's shot at equality," World Economic Forum, January 19, 2020; IMF, OECD, UN, World Bank Group, and WTO, "Digital Trade for Development," 2023.

26 UNCTAD, 2024 Digital Economy Report, Figure V.3.

27 This insert was adapted from the article "Six Reasons Why Globalization Can Survive Trump 2.0" by Steven A. Altman, first published in the Korean media outlets The Herald Business and The Korea Herald. The original article is available at https://biz.heraldcorp.com/article/10390891.

28 Walter Frick, "What's Left of Globalization Without the US?," Bloomberg, November 15, 2024.

29 Simon Evenett, "America's Trade Policy Reversal: Quantifying Trading Partner Exposure To Abrupt Losses of Goods Market Access," Zeitgeist Series Briefing #41, Global Trade Alert, November 4, 2024.

30 Kevin Breuninger, "Trump promises 'fully expedited' permits for investors of $1 billion-plus in U.S.," *CNBC*, December 10, 2024. Note that, in our view, a shift from serving a foreign market via exports to serving it by investing in local production capacity (FDI) would reflect a change but not necessarily a reduction in globalization.

31 Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, "Connecting to the World: Lessons from 10 Years of the DHL Global Connectedness Index," Deutsche Post DHL Group, 2021.

32 Eddy Bekkers and Sofia Schroeter, "An Economic Analysis of the US – China Trade Conflict," WTO Staff Working Paper ERSD-2020-04, March 19, 2020. Melissa Chan, "Some Canadians are boycotting U.S. products in protest of looming tariffs," *NBC News*, February 3, 2025.

33 This is a major theme of research by DHL Global Connectedness Index co-creator Pankaj Ghemawat. See, for example, Pankaj Ghemawat, "Not That Flat: Pankaj Ghemawat Challenges Globalization's Adherents," Knowledge at Wharton, September 4, 2012.

34 Calculated based on trade in value added terms (see Section 6).

35 The data discussed in this paragraph are reported and discussed in Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, "DHL Global Connectedness Tracker: November 2024." That edition of the Tracker is archived at https://doi.org/10.58153/w7fak-t4r89.

36 Arvind Subramanian and Martin Kessler, "The hyperglobalization of trade and its future," Peterson Institute for International Economics Working Paper 13-6, July 2013; Douglas A. Irwin, *Free Trade Under Fire*, 5th edition, Princeton University Press, 2020.

37 This box was adapted from content discussed on pages 16 – 18 of Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, "Connecting to the World: Lessons from 10 Years of the DHL Global Connectedness Index," Deutsche Post DHL Group, 2021.

38 Frankel and Romer's work uses an instrumental variables technique to predict trade flows using geographical variables only, thus removing the effect of income on trade from the analysis of trade's effect on income. Using this approach, Frankel and Romer showed that increased trade leads to economic growth. See Jeffrey A. Frankel and David H. Romer, "Does trade cause growth?," *American Economic Review* 89.3, 1999.

39 James Feyrer, "Trade and income – exploiting time series in geography," *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 11.4, 2019. The Feyrer study addresses important critiques raised about the original Frankel and Romer analysis, most notably by Francisco Rodriguez and Dani Rodrik, "Trade policy and economic growth: a skeptic's guide to the cross-national evidence," *NBER Macroeconomics Annual 2000*, 2001. For an extensive and up-to-date review, see Douglas A. Irwin, "Does trade reform promote economic growth? A review of recent evidence," *The World Bank Research Observer*, 2024.

40 Mill referred to trade's more subjective benefits as its "intellectual and moral" effects, which he viewed as even larger than its economic advantages. See John Stuart Mill, Principles of Political Economy, with some of their Applications to Social Philosophy, Longmans, 1848. Douglas A. Irwin, *Free Trade Under Fire, 5th edition*, Princeton University Press, 2020 provides an up-to-date discussion of the benefits of international trade using this framework and served as a primary resource for the development of the material that follows in this box.

41 David Ricardo's classic law of comparative advantage highlights how relative (rather than absolute) productivity differences create opportunities for all countries to specialize and gain from international trade. The benefits of specialization appear to be quite large: one multisector model with intermediate goods estimates that static gains from trade boost welfare in the average country by 30%. See Arnaud Costinot and Andrés Rodríguez-Clare, "Trade theory with numbers: Quantifying the consequences of globalization," *Handbook of international economics*, Vol. 4, Elsevier, 2014, as cited in Douglas A. Irwin, *Free Trade Under Fire, 5th edition*, Princeton University Press, 2020.

42 According to a recent study, "Trade is estimated to have reduced by two-thirds (one quarter) the price of the household consumption basket of a typical advanced economy low-income (high income) household." Quoted from International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and World Trade Organization, "Making Trade an Engine of Growth for All: The Case for Trade and for Policies to Facilitate Adjustment," April 2017, based on Pablo D. Fajgelbaum and Amit K. Khandelwal, "Measuring the unequal gains from trade," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 131.3, 2016. For additional material on this topic, refer to Xavier Jaravel and Erick Sager, "What are the price effects of trade? Evidence from the US and implications for quantitative trade models," CEPR Discussion Paper No. DP13902, August 2019 and Robert C. Feenstra and David E. Weinstein, "Globalization, markups, and US welfare," *Journal of Political Economy* 125.4, 2017.

43 The benefits of variety extend beyond goods that cannot be produced domestically, such as out-of-season fruits and vegetables and scale-intensive products (e.g., airplanes) in small countries. Even when domestic products are available at similar price and quality levels, some buyers will prefer the options offered by foreign sellers. Irwin, *Free Trade Under Fire*, cites research indicating that the welfare losses from a tariff that reduces the variety of imported goods can be as much as 10 times larger than those from a tariff that just reduces the quantity of imported goods. See Paul Romer, "New goods, old theory, and the welfare costs of trade restrictions," *Journal of Development Economics* 43.1, 1994.

44 According to a widely-cited study, differences in prices of capital goods across countries explain about 25% of cross-country productivity differences. See Jonathan Eaton and Samuel Kortum, "Trade in capital goods," *European Economic Review* 45.7, 2001.

45 See, for example, Ufuk Akcigit, "Globalization and Innovation," in Luís Catão and Maurice Obstfeld (editors), *Meeting Globalization's Challenges: Policies to Make Trade Work for All*, Princeton University Press, 2019.

46 John Stuart Mill argued, in the source cited earlier in this section, that "the economical advantages of commerce are surpassed in importance by those of its effects which are intellectual and moral. It is hardly possible to overrate the value, in the present low state of human improvement, of placing human beings in contact with persons dissimilar to themselves, and with modes of thought and action unlike those with which they are familiar."

47 Alberto Ades and Rafael Di Tella, "Rents, competition, and corruption," *American Economic Review* 89.4, 1999.

48 For a wide-ranging examination of this topic, refer to Edward D. Mansfield and Brian M. Pollins, eds., *Economic Interdependence and International Conflict: New Perspectives on an Enduring Debate*, University of Michigan Press, 2009. For a recent contribution before the start of the war in Ukraine, see Frederick R. Chen, "Extended Dependence: Trade, Alliances, and Peace," *The Journal of Politics*, 83:1, January 2021. The WTO's 2023 World Trade Report provides additional background and analysis on this topic, finding encouraging evidence of trade reducing conflicts, especially when conducted within a multilateral system of agreed rules.

NOTES SECTION 2

2. TRADE GROWTH BY COUNTRY AND REGION

1 The term "countries" is used throughout this publication to refer to both countries and other territories that report separate trade statistics, regardless of their political status.

2 Market shares tend to be less stable in fast-growing markets or industries. This pattern shows up in studies dating back to the 1960s. See, for example, Michael Gort, "Analysis of stability and change in market shares," *Journal of Political Economy* 71.1, 1963. For a more recent study, refer to Masatoshi Kato and Yuji Honjo, "Market share instability and the dynamics of competition: A panel data analysis of Japanese manufacturing industries," *Review of Industrial Organization* 28.2, 2006.

3 The vertical axis shows the annual growth rate of countries' trade volumes, and the horizontal axis shows the absolute growth of each country's trade, i.e. how much more trade each country conducted in 2024 than in 2019 (in constant 2023 prices). Note that the horizontal axis is on a logarithmic scale, to make it easier to see the variation across countries. Only countries with positive trade growth are shown.

4 For a globalization-focused case study on the United Arab Emirates, refer to Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, "Connecting to the World: Lessons from 10 Years of the DHL Global Connectedness Index," Deutsche Post DHL Group, 2021.

5 World Bank World Development Indicators.

6 For a globalization-focused case study on Viet Nam, refer to Steven A. Altman and Caroline R. Bastian, "Connecting to the World: Lessons from 10 Years of the DHL Global Connectedness Index," Deutsche Post DHL Group, 2021.

7 According to data from the IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2024, Ireland was on track to achieve a compounded average real GDP growth rate of 5.0% from 2019 to 2024, as compared to 1.2% for the European Union (and 0.7% for the United Kingdom).

8 Frida Ghitis, "Guyana's Oil Wealth Comes With Some Strings Attached," *World Politics Review,* March 10, 2022.

9 Based on data from Oxford Economics and S&P Global Market Intelligence.

10 Shares of trade by product category here and later in this section are all drawn from the CEPII BACI dataset. These values are based on 2022 data only, so they differ somewhat from the values depicted in the Country Profiles at the back of this report, which combine product-level trade data across the period from 2017 to 2022.

11 World Bank World Development Indicators.

12 IMF, "Republic of Armenia: Staff Report for the 2023 Article IV Consultation and Second Review Under the Stand-by Arrangement and Request for Modifications of Performance Criteria and Monetary Policy Consultation Clause," November 17, 2023.

13 Based on data from IMF Direction of Trade Statistics.

14 Alexandra Wexler and Yusuf Khan, "In Quest for Battery Metals, U.S. Takes On Cobalt's 'Inconvenient Truth'," *The Wall Street Journal*, August 24, 2023.

15 GlobalData, "Copper production in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and major projects," August 23, 2024; Bob Woods, "Copper is critical to energy transition. The world is falling way behind on producing enough," *CNBC*, September 27, 2023.

16 Based on trade intensity data reported in the World Bank's World Development Indicators.

17 The combined growth rate projections were obtained by extrapolating each individual forecast from 2023 out to 2029, then taking a geometric mean of the resulting annual levels and calculating the annual growth rates of the resulting series.

18 FT Locations fDi Markets database.

19 McKinsey & Company, "Diversifying global supply chains: Opportunities in Southeast Asia," September 5, 2024.

20 McKinsey & Company, "Diversifying global supply chains: Opportunities in Southeast Asia," September 5, 2024.

21 Niña Myka Pauline Arceo, "PH still lags in supply chain diversification," *The Manila Times,* May 30, 2024; Louella Desiderio, "Philippines among emerging manufacturing hotspots," *The Philippines Star,* July 12, 2024.

22 See, for example, World Bank, "India Development Update: India's trade opportunities in a changing global context," September 2024; IBEF, "Infrastructure Sector in India Industry Report," November 2024; World Bank Press Release, "Vietnam's Economic Growth Slows Due to Global Headwinds and Internal Constraints," August 10, 2023; Luis E Breuer, Jaime Guajardo, Tidiane Kinda, *Realizing Indonesia's Economic Potential*, International Monetary Fund, 2018; Tristan Hennig, Margaux MacDonald, and Melih Firat, "Philippines: Selected Issues," International Monetary Fund, November 15, 2024.

23 Based on World Bank country income group classifications.

NOTES SECTION 3

3. THE SHIFTING GEOGRAPHY OF WORLD TRADE

1 Several methodologies have been developed for measuring the world's center of gravity based on economic indicators. This figure was developed using the method employed in Richard Dobbs, Jaana Remes, James Manyika, Charles Roxburgh, Sven Smit, and Fabian Schaer, "Urban world: Cities and the rise of the consuming class," McKinsey Global Institute, June 2012. This method takes a weighted average across locations in three dimensions according to their trade values and then projects that location to the nearest point on the surface of the Earth. For another prominent method for such visualizations, see Danny Quah, "The global economy's shifting centre of gravity," *Global Policy* 2.1, January 2011.

2 The material in this section, unless otherwise noted, is based on trade values in current U.S. dollars.

3 The actual center of gravity generated via such calculations is located beneath the surface of the Earth, and we show the point on the Earth's surface that is located closest to the calculated center of gravity.

4 Persistent U.S. trade deficits have contributed to this phenomenon. According to data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators, the U.S. has run trade deficits (on goods and services combined) since 1976, peaking in 2005-06 at 5.7% of GDP. Since 2013, U.S. trade deficits have hovered around 3% of GDP. China's trade surplus peaked at 8.7% of GDP in 2007 before declining to 2.4% in 2011, similar to its 2023 level of 2.2%.

5 Because North America and East Asia are located across the North Pole from one another, increases in the share of trade conducted by these regions push the center of gravity to the north. Changes in oil prices also affect the latitude trends. When oil prices rise, this tends to push the center of gravity of exports toward the south, and falling oil prices have the opposite effect.

6 The predicted shift of the center of gravity of world trade toward the southeast is consistent with the trade volume growth forecasts in the previous section that highlighted prospects for especially rapid growth in South & Central Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the ASEAN sub-region of East Asia & Pacific. However, it is important to keep in mind that the center of gravity analysis is conducted in value terms, and the value forecast differs somewhat from the volume forecast. In value terms, the ASEAN region is predicted to achieve the fastest trade growth over the next five years (6.8%) followed by the Middle East & North Africa (5.0%), South & Central Asia (4.9%). Those regions are forecast to achieve faster trade value growth than the world as a whole, leading to expectations that their share of world trade will increase, drawing the center of gravity toward these regions.

7 We calculate regions' shares of world trade using data on both exports and imports, including intra-regional trade flows. For region definitions, we follow in this report the same seven-region classification scheme employed in the DHL Global Connectedness Report series. The seven regions are: **East Asia & Pacific:** Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Hong Kong SAR (China), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Macau SAR (China), Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Taiwan (China), Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam. **Europe:** Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom. **Middle East & North Africa:** Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen. **North America:** Canada, Mexico, United States. **South & Central America & the Caribbean:** Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). **South & Central Asia:** Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Georgia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. **Sub-Saharan Africa:** Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania (United Republic of), Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

8 China's share of world trade was elevated during the Covid-19 pandemic due both to surging demand for products with high shares made in China (such as electronics and medical products) and to the resilience of China's supply base while other suppliers struggled with pandemic-related disruptions.

9 Income groups as defined by the World Bank. "For the current 2025 fiscal year, low-income economies are defined as those with a GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method, of $1,145 or less in 2023; lower middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between $1,146 and $4,515; upper middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between $4,516 and $14,005; high-income economies are those with more than a GNI per capita of $14,005." See https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups.

10 Trade volume growth rates from IMF World Economic Outlook (October 2024) applied to 2023 trade values from IMF Direction of Trade Statistics.

11 All maps in this publication are stylized and not drawn according to the physical scale of any country or territory. They do not reflect a position by DHL Group or NYU Stern on the legal status of any country or area or the delineation of any frontiers.

12 For discussion of "Factory Asia," refer to Asian Development Bank and Korea Economic Research Institute, "Future of Factory Asia," edited by Byung-il Choi and Changyong Rhee, 2014.

13 The decline in average distance and increase in the intra-regional share of trade between 2001 and 2003 reflected increases in trade regionalization particularly in Europe (following EU expansion) and East Asia & Pacific (following China's entry into the WTO, which boosted trade between China and other major Asian economies).

14 Bindiya Vakil, "Regionalized supply chains: the key to resilience," CSCMP's Supply Chain Quarterly, May 14, 2022; David W. Simon, "Managing Supply Chain Disruption in an Era of Geopolitical Risk," Foley & Lardner LLP, July 19, 2022; Felix Thompson, "RCEP to accelerate regionalisation of trade, as Asian importers eye markets closer to home," Global Trade Review, January 11, 2022; Susan Lund, James Manyika, Lola Woetzel, Jacques Bughin, Mekala Krishnan, Jeongmin Seong, and Mac Muir, "Globalization in transition: The future of trade and value chains," McKinsey Global Institute, January 16, 2019; Jens Burchardt, Michel Frédeau, Miranda Hadfield, Patrick Herhold, Chrissy O'Brien, Cornelius Pieper, and Daniel Weise, "Supply Chains as a Game-Changer in the Fight Against Climate Change," Boston Consulting Group, March 2021

15 This analysis ends in 2022 due to longer reporting lags for dyadic trade data at the level of specific product categories.

NOTES SECTION 4

4. GEOPOLITICS AND SHIFTING TRADE PATTERNS

1 Institute for Economics and Peace, "Global Peace Index 2024," June 2024.

2 Constantinos Syropoulos, Gabriel Felbermayr, Aleksandra Kirilakha, Erdal Yalcin, Yoto V. Yotov, "The Global Sanctions Data Base – Release 3: Covid-19, Russia, and Multilateral Sanctions," *Review of International Economics*, 2023.

3 Michael Blanga-Gubbay and Stela Rubínová, "Is the Global Economy Fragmenting?" WTO Staff Working Paper ERSD-2023-10, October 11, 2024; Gita Gopinath, Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas, Andrea F Presbitero, Petia Topalova, "Changing Global Linkages: A New Cold War?" April 5, 2024; UNCTAD Global Trade Update, December 2023.

4 Shekhar Aiyar, Jiaqian Chen, Christian Ebeke, Roberto Garcia-Saltos, Tryggvi Gudmundsson, Anna Ilyina, Alvar Kangur, Tansaya Kunaratskul, Sergio Rodriguez, Michele Ruta, Tatjana Schulze, Gabriel Soderberg, and Juan Pedro Trevino, "Geoeconomic Fragmentation and the Future of Multilateralism," IMF Staff Discussion Note SDN 2023/001, January 2023.

5 We use here the 2023 update of this classification described in Julian Evans-Pritchard and Mark Williams, "The shape of the fractured world economy in 2024," Capital Economics, November 16, 2023. Further details are available in the original publication, Julian Evans-Pritchard and Mark Williams, "China Economics Focus: Mapping Decoupling," Capital Economics, September 17, 2021. Note that our analysis simply tracks the ratio of total trade value between versus within blocs. Studies on this topic published by the IMF and WTO employed regression models to estimate the effects of membership in geopolitical blocs.

6 We confirmed this result using a variety of ways of classifying countries into geopolitical blocs. Figure 4.1 uses blocs of close allies defined in research by Capital Economics (Julian Evans- Pritchard and Mark Williams, "The shape of the fractured world economy in 2024," Capital Economics, November 16, 2023). The online version of this figure (available at www.dhl.com/tafig4-1) also shows the same analysis using the bloc definitions employed in Michael Blanga-Gubbay and Stela Rubínová, "Is the Global Economy Fragmenting?" WTO Staff Working Paper ERSD-2023-10, October 11, 2024 and in Gita Gopinath, Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas, Andrea F Presbitero, Petia Topalova, "Changing Global Linkages: A New Cold War?" April 5, 2024.

7 We would like to thank Davis Fattedad for his assistance with the development of this content (which appeared originally in the DHL Global Connectedness Report 2024) as well as for his broader contributions to earlier versions of our work on geopolitically driven shifts in patterns of international flows.

8 Julian Evans-Pritchard and Mark Williams, "The shape of the fractured world economy in 2024," Capital Economics, November 16, 2023.

9 Michael A. Bailey, Anton Strezhnev, and Erik Voeten, "Estimating dynamic state preferences from United Nations voting data," *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 61, no. 2, 2017.

10 All other countries are classified as close allies of the U.S. or China, leaning toward the U.S. or China, or as unaligned. In our analysis, we focus only on countries designated as close allies, since early evidence of decoupling or fragmentation is most likely to appear among countries with stronger geopolitical alignments. For our analysis, we also assume that a small number of economies that are not included in the Capital Economics classifications are close allies of neither the U.S. nor China (we consider them as unaligned). The criteria used by Capital Economics to classify countries were:

- Alignment on the UN's Human Rights Commission
- Territorial dispute with China?
- Official Bridge and Road Initiative (BRI) participant?
- Attended the 2021 BRI conference?
- Official Build Back Better World participant?
- UN General Assembly voting alignment
- Net public opinion (% favorable, U.S. minus China, latest)
- U.S./China military presence
- Security alliance (NATO, SCO, etc.)
- EU membership?
- Full diplomatic relations with Taiwan?
- Overseas territory or dependency (of China or U.S./ally)?
- Goods exports to U.S. minus exports to China (% of GDP)
- Services exports to U.S. minus exports to China (% of GDP)
- Total exports to U.S. minus exports to China (% of GDP)
- FDI flow, U.S. minus China (% of GDP, 2019)
- FDI stock, U.S. minus China (% of GDP, 2019)
- Aid from DAC countries (% of GNI, 2019)
- Public borrowing from U.S. vs. China (% of GDP, 2019)

11 We use the ideal point distance based on Michael A. Bailey, Anton Strezhnev, and Erik Voeten, "Estimating dynamic state preferences from United Nations voting data," *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 61, no. 2, 2017, calculated using data on UN General Assembly voting between 2018 and 2022, rescaled 0 – 100.

12 Larger economies tend to trade less intensively than smaller economies, since more of their activity naturally takes place within their large domestic markets. As the world's two largest economies, it is therefore unsurprising that the share of trade taking place between the U.S. and China is much lower than these two countries' shares of both GDP and total trade.

13 The share of trade crossing between blocs rose during the Covid-19 pandemic, and part of the decline since 2021 reflected a reversion to pre-pandemic levels.

14 Note that the trade among European Union member states is included in trade within the U.S.-aligned bloc. Intra-EU trade comprises 34% of trade within the U.S.-aligned bloc.

15 IMF Direction of Trade Statistics.

16 Trang Hoang and Gordon Lewis, "As the U.S. is Derisking from China, Other Foreign U.S. Suppliers Are Relying More on Chinese Imports," FEDS Notes, August 2, 2024.

17 This has been attributed to China's exports data underreporting mainland exports that pass through Hong Kong SAR (China) and to China's tax policy incentives. See Hunter L. Clark and Anna Wong, "Did the U.S. Bilateral Goods Deficit With China Increase or Decrease During the US-China Trade Conflict?," *FEDS Notes*, June 21, 2021.

18 According to one study, evasion of U.S. tariffs was the largest factor, while changes in China's tax policy and unexplained factors played a smaller part in this phenomenon. See Hunter L. Clark and Anna Wong, "Did the U.S. Bilateral Goods Deficit With China Increase or Decrease During the US-China Trade Conflict?," *FEDS Notes*, June 21, 2021. The growth of "de minimis" imports may have also contributed to this phenomenon. See "Trump's China Tariff Plan Has $64 Billion Import Hole," *BNN Bloomberg*, December 5, 2024.

19 Imports data are typically regarded as more accurate than exports data. Nonetheless, the striking shift in shares based on reported exports and imports suggests that the exports data are, at minimum, worthy of careful attention in this case.

20 Caroline Freund, Aaditya Mattoo, Alen Mulabdic, and Michele Ruta, "Is US Trade Policy Reshaping Global Supply Chains?," *Journal of International Economics*, Volume 152, November 2024; Laura Alfaro and Davin Chor, "Global Supply Chains: The Looming 'Great Reallocation'," NBER Working Paper 31661, September 2023; Ebehi Iyoha, Edmund Malesky, Jaya Wen, Sung-Ju Wu, and Bo Feng, "Exports in Disguise?: Trade Rerouting during the US-China Trade War," Harvard Business School Working Paper 24-072, May 24, 2024.

21 More technically, this measures the share of "value added" from China that is "absorbed" in the U.S. economy. This was calculated based on the Asian Development Bank's Multi-Regional Input Output tables (62-country version in current prices) by dividing value added from China in U.S. final consumption, gross fixed capital formation, and changes in inventories and valuables by value added from all countries except the United States in the same categories.

NOTES SECTION 5

5. THE MIX OF GOODS TRADED

1 The majority of this report uses data from the IMF's Direction of Trade Statistics (DOT) database for historical periods. However, the DOT database does not disaggregate by product. In this new edition, we use data from the CEPII BACI database (see Guillaume Gualier and Soledad Zignago, "BACI: International Trade Database at the Product-Level," CEPII Working Paper No. 2010 – 23, October 2010) to analyze the mix of goods traded. We access and summarize the data using the Harmonized System (HS) for classifying goods, but we use simplified category names from the Atlas of Economic Complexity throughout the relevant text and figures (see The Growth Lab at Harvard University, "Classifications Data," V4, 2019, accessed via Harvard Dataverse. DOI: 10.7910/DVN/3BAL10). In some cases we have combined higher level categories.

2 In this section, we have focused on the goods traded in 2022, as the BACI data were only available through 2022 at the time of writing. However, as we have observed, the composition of trade changes much more slowly than its geography.

3 There are 22 HS sections (rather than 21) if also including categories that vary across countries for special classifications and provisions. Since these categories are not standardized globally, we do not employ them here.

4 World Customs Organization (2022). *HS Nomenclature 2022 Edition.*

5 Perhaps the best example of this is that computers are classified as industrial machinery (chapter 84) since they were originally not the type of machinery that consumers would have in their homes. This puts them in a chapter with nuclear reactors and boilers, not chapter 85, that includes monitors and home electronics, as they probably would be classified today. It is also striking that the integrated circuits that are the core of these same computers are found in chapter 85, whereas the computers themselves are in chapter 84.

6 OICA motor vehicle production statistics (https://www.oica.net/category/production-statistics/).

7 The CEPII BACI dataset used here measures quantity in metric tons.

8 HS code 8542.

9 HS code 8517; note: this chapter also includes other devices used for the transmission or reception of voice, images, and other data; as well as other telephony equipment.

10 See note 5.

11 The CEPII BACI dataset used here measures quantity in metric tons.

NOTES SECTION 6

6. TRADE IN GLOBAL ECONOMIC CONTEXT

1 In more precise economic terms, 21% of global value added is absorbed (consumed or invested) abroad. This is calculated by summing DAVAX and REX in the ADB MRIO Export Decomposition and dividing by Value Added.

2 We rely on this data source because it provides very timely updates along with extensive geographic and industry level coverage. Another very useful source for this type of analysis is the OECD's dataset on Trade in Value Added (TiVA). For this publication, we have used the Asian Development Bank source because it provides results through 2023, whereas the most recent year available as of this writing (December 2024) in the OECD dataset is 2020.

3 Some sources add together the value of gross imports and exports before dividing by world GDP, which introduces another layer of full double-counting to the calculation (since every export is also an import). This approach results in a trade-to-GDP ratio of 59% for 2023, which overstates the actual level of trade intensity by an even wider margin.

4 If borders and distance ceased to matter and buyers simply purchased goods and services in proportion to how much is produced in different countries, international trade would comprise about 90% of economic activity – because far more goods and services are produced outside of any given country than within it. In a hypothetical frictionless world, each country would buy goods and services in proportion to countries' shares of world GDP. As a result, each country's imports-to-GDP ratio would be equal to one minus its share of world GDP, and the global ratio of exports or imports to world GDP would equal one minus the sum of all countries' squared shares of world GDP. See James E. Anderson, "The Gravity Model," *Annual Review of Economics* 3, no. 1, 2011 and Arvind Subramanian and Martin Kessler, "The Hyperglobalizaion of Trade and Its Future," PIIE Working Paper 13-6, Peterson Institute for International Economics, July 2013.

5 For trade intensity trends comparing goods versus services, refer to the DHL Global Connectedness Tracker at https://dhl.com/globalconnectedness.

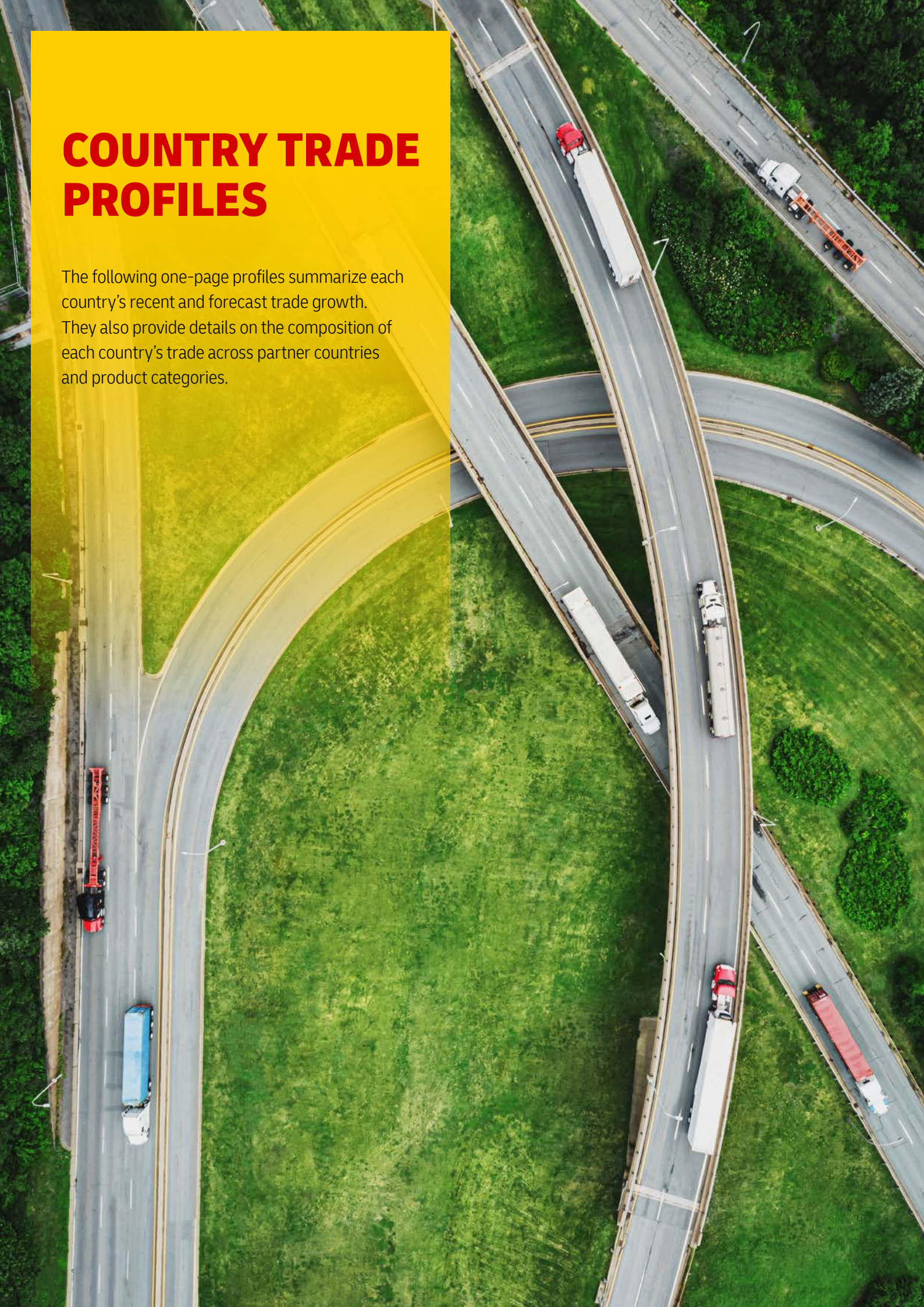
6 This is calculated using data by origin sector (OS) in the Asian Development Bank's Multiregional Input-Output Database.

7 Calculations based on "direct exports" were made using data by export sector (ES) in the ADB MRIO Exports Decomposition.

8 UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport 2021.

COUNTRY TRADE PROFILES

The following one-page profiles summarize each country's recent and forecast trade growth. They also provide details on the composition of each country's trade across partner countries and product categories.



Contents

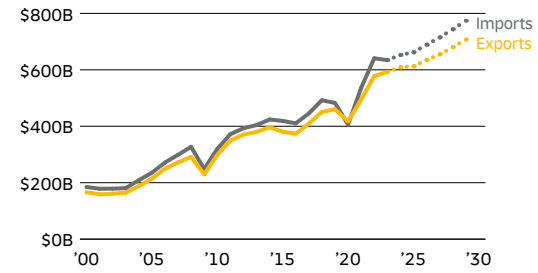
COUNTRY PROFILES EXPLANATION AND DATA SOURCES

MEXICO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.3T	9	$609.3B	10	$652.7B	10
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$318.9B	7	$148.7B	5	$170.2B	7
Forecast 2024–29	$219.6B	21	$98.4B	22	$121.2B	19
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$103.7B	17	$6.1B	47	$97.6B	6
Forecast 2024–29	$206.7B	7	$96.0B	10	$110.7B	9
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.8%	94	0.2%	117	3.3%	71
Forecast 2024–29	3.1%	99	3.0%	106	3.2%	99

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The Key Data and Ranks table shows the current value of the profiled country's exports, imports, and total trade, and it summarizes the country's trade growth in both value and volume terms. For an explanation of the difference between trade values and trade volumes, refer to p. 13. Trade volume growth expressed in U.S. dollars is calculated using the 2023 trade value as a starting point and expanding or contracting it based on trade volume growth rates. Data here and throughout these profiles cover trade in goods only (services trade is excluded).

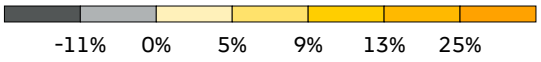
Data Sources: Historical data from IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, IMF World Economic Outlook database; Forecasts aggregated from Economist Intelligence Unit, IMF World Economic Outlook database, Oxford Economics, S&P Global Market Intelligence.

The Trade Value Growth chart graphs the growth of the profiled country's merchandise exports and imports. These graphs are shown in value terms and displayed in current U.S. dollars (they are not adjusted for changes in price levels). Where available, forecasts are shown using dotted lines from 2025-2029.

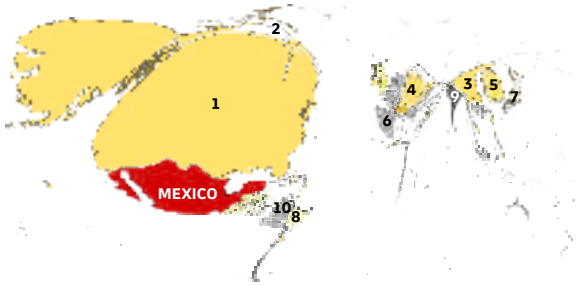
Data Sources: Historical data from IMF Direction of Trade Statistics; Forecasts aggregated from Economist Intelligence Unit, IMF World Economic Outlook database, Oxford Economics, S&P Global Market Intelligence.

The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of the profiled country's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of the profiled country's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

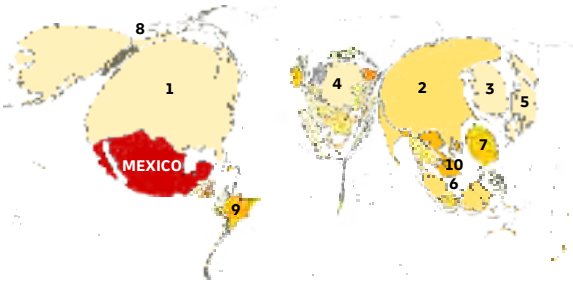


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. United States (81%)
2. Canada (2.9%)
3. China (1.8%)
4. Germany (1.5%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (1.2%)
6. Spain (0.97%)
7. Japan (0.82%)
8. Brazil (0.82%)
9. India (0.75%)
10. Colombia (0.66%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



1. United States (44%)
2. China (19%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (3.7%)
4. Germany (3.5%)
5. Japan (3.5%)
6. Malaysia (2.4%)
7. Taiwan (China) (2.2%)
8. Canada (2.2%)
9. Brazil (1.8%)
10. Viet Nam (1.6%)

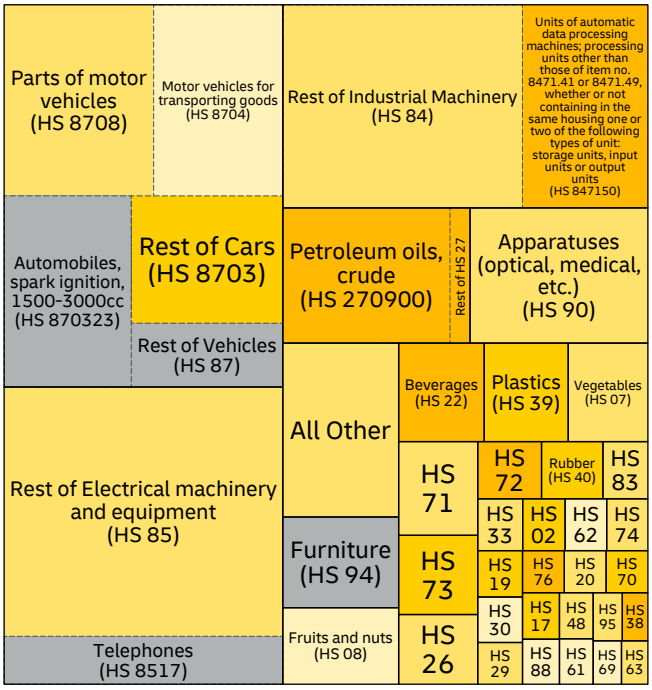
The Goods Export Destinations and Goods Import Origins cartogram maps use size and color to visualize the profiled country's export destinations and import sources.

Country Sizes and Top 10 Lists: These maps size all countries, except the profiled country itself, in proportion to the profiled country's trade with them during the period indicated above the maps. For example, in Mexico's Goods Exports Destinations map, the United States has been scaled to fill almost all of the land area shown, because 81% of Mexico's exports went to the U.S. during the period from 2018-2023. Similarly, Mexico's Goods Imports Origins map scales the U.S. to almost half of the land area, because 44% of Mexico's imports came from the U.S. during the same period. The profiled country's top 10 export destinations and import sources are labeled on each map, and they are listed below the map, with their shares of the profiled country's total exports or imports shown in parentheses (trade with unspecified countries is excluded from these calculations).

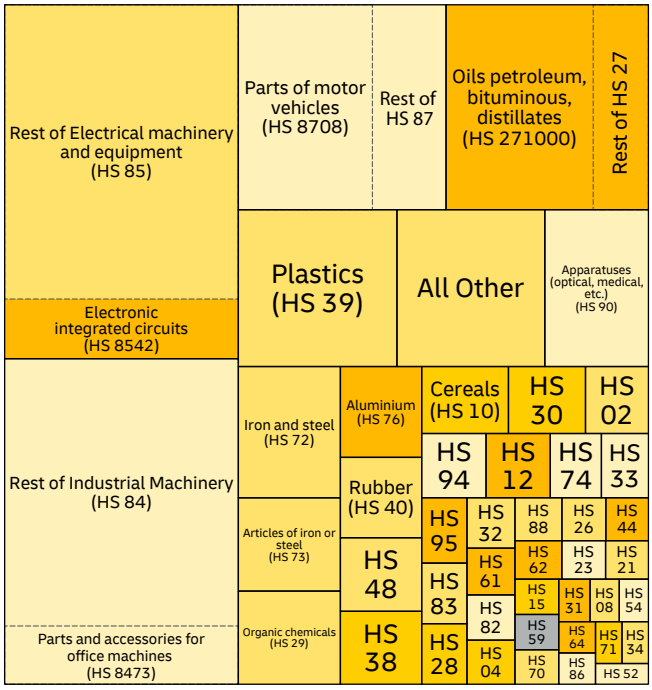
Country Colors: All countries except the profiled country are colored based on the growth rate of the profiled country's exports to them (on the exports map) or imports from them (on the imports map) over the period indicated. The color scale shown above the Goods Imports Origins map is used for both maps, and the growth rates are shown in value terms (they are not adjusted for changes in price levels). Shades of yellow/orange denote positive growth, and shades of gray denote negative growth.

Data Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



The Exports by Product and Imports by Product tree maps show the mix of goods traded by the profiled country during the indicated period. The categories of goods are classified using the Harmonized System (HS), which is explained on p. 60. A list of HS codes and corresponding product categories is provided on p. 284.

Box Sizes: Boxes are sized so that the area of the box is proportional to each product's share of the country's total exports (left) and imports (right). The categories are sorted from top-left to bottom-right according to the value of goods traded by 2-digit HS *chapter*. Thus, the goods each country trades the most are shown at the top-left, and goods the country does not trade much are shown at the bottom-right. To provide additional detail on countries' key exports and imports, where space constraints permit, selected 2-digit HS *chapters* are subdivided (using dashed lines) to show the 4-digit HS *headings* and/or 6-digit HS *subheadings* the country trades most within the given *chapter*.

Box Colors: Each category of goods shown is colored based on the growth rate of the profiled country's exports or imports of the goods in that category. The same color scale used for the maps (shown above the Goods Imports Origins map) is also used here. This ensures that the colors used throughout these profiles are comparable. Growth rates are shown in value terms (they are not adjusted for changes in price levels). Shades of yellow/orange denote positive growth, and shades of gray denote negative growth.

Data Source: CEPII BACI database. Product category names are from Atlas of Economic Complexity.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
87	Vehicles (24%)	United States	78%	2.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (19%)	United States	74%	5.5%
84	Industrial machinery (17%)	United States	82%	9.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (5.8%)	United States	56%	18.2%
90	Apparatuses (5.5%)	United States	61%	6.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (19%)	United States	53%	2.2%
84	Industrial machinery (17%)	United States	57%	0.3%
87	Vehicles (9.7%)	United States	50%	1.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (9.5%)	United States	92%	16.1%
39	Plastics (5.7%)	United States	74%	4.8%

The Top Five Export Products and Top Five Import Products tables provide additional detail about the profiled country's top five export and import categories at the level of 2-digit HS *chapters*. The time period covered is the same period used for the Exports by Product and Imports by Product tree maps. The two columns on the left side of each table show the relevant HS codes, the category names, and each category's share of the country's total exports or imports (in parentheses). The three columns on the right side provide information about the top destination country (for exports) and top origin country (for imports). For example, Mexico's top export was Vehicles (HS 87), which comprised 24% of Mexico's total exports. The top destination for these exports was the United States, which received 78% of Mexico's exports from this chapter. Mexico's exports of Vehicles to the U.S. grew at an annualized rate of 2.9% from 2017 to 2022.

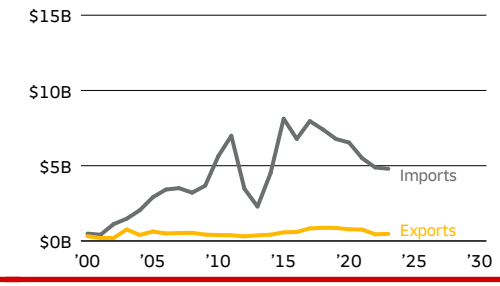
Data Source: CEPII BACI database

AFGHANISTAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$5.3B	–	$471.3M	–	$4.8B	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$-3.0B	–	$-403.9M	–	$-2.6B	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2018–23	$-505.0M	–	$-82.0M	–	$-423.0M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2018–23	-1.8%	–	-3.2%	–	-1.7%	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

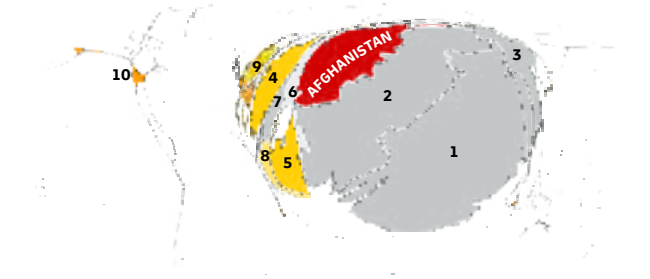


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Afghanistan's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Afghanistan's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

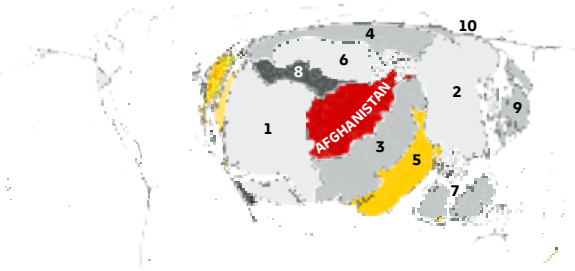
-33% -21% -10% 0% 5% 27%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



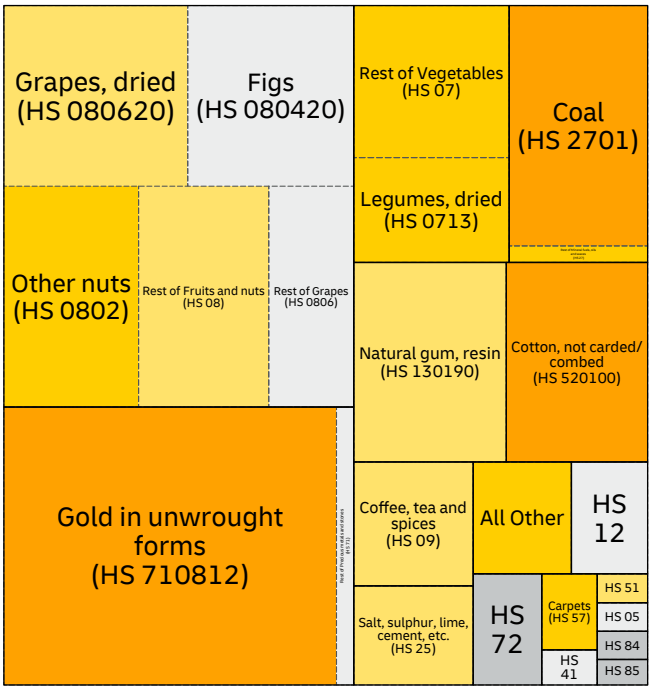
1. India (46%)
2. Pakistan (31%)
3. China (4.3%)
4. Türkiye (4.1%)
5. United Arab Emirates (3.5%)
6. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2.2%)
7. Iraq (1.5%)
8. Saudi Arabia (1.2%)
9. Germany (1.2%)
10. United States (0.64%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

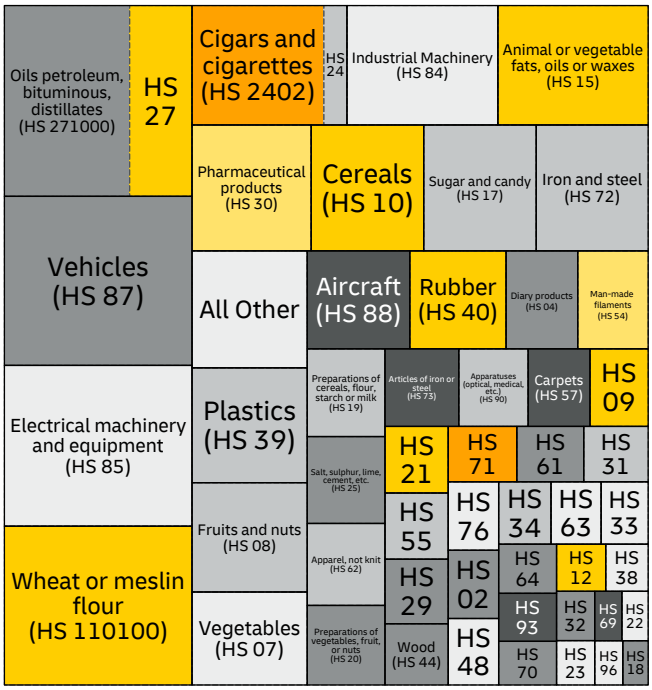


1. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (20%)
2. China (17%)
3. Pakistan (13%)
4. Kazakhstan (8.5%)
5. India (7.6%)
6. Uzbekistan (7.4%)
7. Malaysia (4.1%)
8. Turkmenistan (4%)
9. Japan (3.6%)
10. Russian Federation (2.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
08	Fruits and nuts (32%)	India	55%	-2.6%
71	Precious metals, stones (22%)	United Arab Emirates	96%	–
07	Vegetables (9.1%)	Pakistan	84%	14.2%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8.1%)	Pakistan	94%	41.8%
13	Lac and other vegetable extracts (7%)	India	100%	4.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

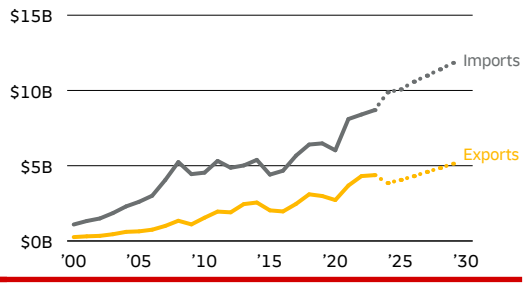
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8.2%)	Iran	43%	-100.0%
87	Vehicles (7.3%)	United States	42%	-100.0%
11	Flours, starches, malts (7%)	Kazakhstan	59%	11.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.9%)	United Arab Emirates	33%	–
24	Tobacco (4.2%)	United Arab Emirates	83%	–

ALBANIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$13.7B	121	$3.8B	130	$9.9B	111
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$4.3B	111	$864.4M	118	$3.4B	94
Forecast 2024–29	$3.2B	120	$1.3B	115	$2.0B	118
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$5.3B	69	$3.4B	57	$1.8B	87
Forecast 2024–29	$4.1B	107	$2.7B	94	$1.5B	117
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	8.8%	11	16.9%	6	4.7%	45
Forecast 2024–29	4.9%	52	7.3%	28	3.0%	105

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

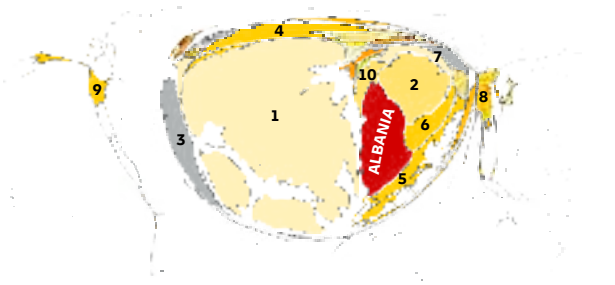


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Albania's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Albania's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

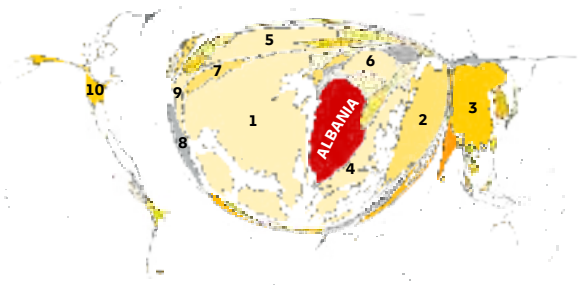
-24% 0% 6% 11% 17% 38%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



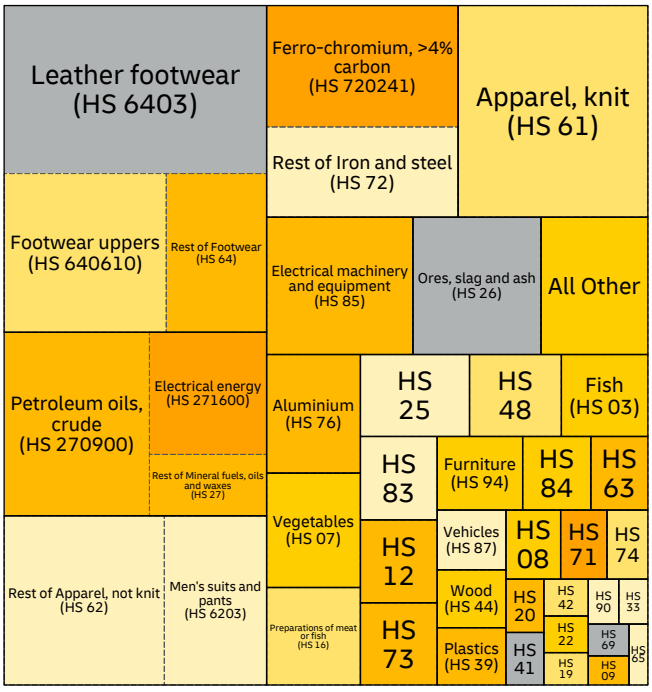
1. Italy (45%)
2. Kosovo (Republic of) (9.2%)
3. Spain (6%)
4. Germany (5.4%)
5. Greece (5.3%)
6. North Macedonia (3.4%)
7. Serbia (2.4%)
8. China (2.1%)
9. United States (1.9%)
10. Montenegro (1.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

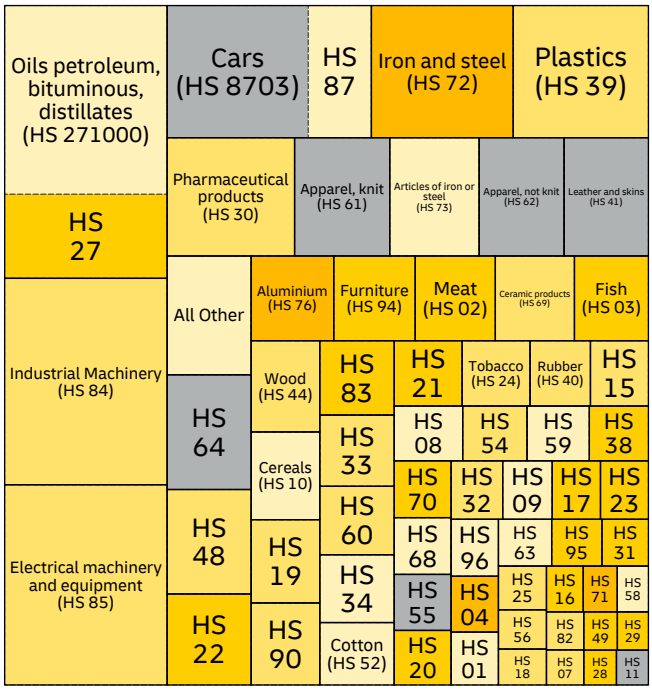


1. Italy (24%)
2. Türkiye (10%)
3. China (9%)
4. Greece (7.9%)
5. Germany (7%)
6. Serbia (3.4%)
7. Switzerland (1.9%)
8. Spain (1.7%)
9. France (1.7%)
10. United States (1.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
64	Footwear (20%)	Italy	71%	4.3%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (11%)	Spain	50%	24.4%
62	Apparel, not knit (10%)	Italy	58%	1.5%
72	Iron and steel (9.3%)	Italy	22%	44.2%
61	Apparel, knit (9.2%)	Italy	59%	3.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

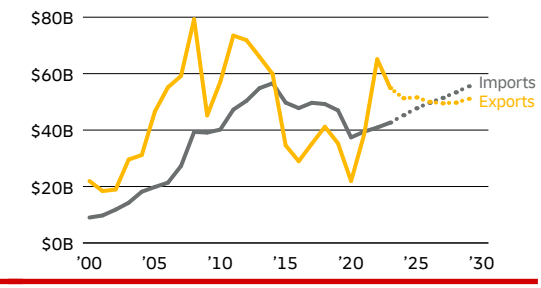
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (10%)	Greece	31%	13.7%
84	Industrial machinery (7.7%)	Italy	29%	2.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.4%)	Italy	27%	13.6%
87	Vehicles (6.2%)	Germany	31%	-3.6%
72	Iron and steel (4.3%)	Türkiye	39%	70.2%

ALGERIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$96.6B	59	$51.3B	54	$45.3B	63
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$14.3B	68	$16.0B	45	$-1.7B	165
Forecast 2024–29	$10.0B	86	$-237.9M	165	$10.3B	67
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-679.2M	148	$232.8M	107	$-912.1M	151
Forecast 2024–29	$12.8B	69	$8.1B	64	$4.7B	77
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-0.1%	143	0.1%	122	-0.4%	143
Forecast 2024–29	2.5%	127	2.9%	112	2.0%	142

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

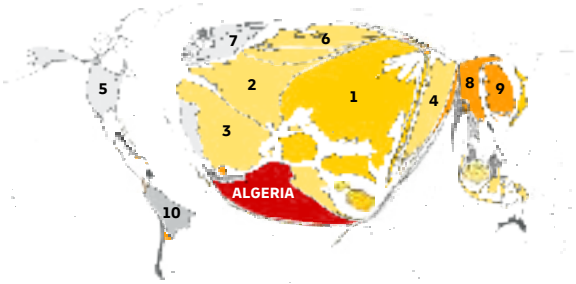


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Algeria's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Algeria's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

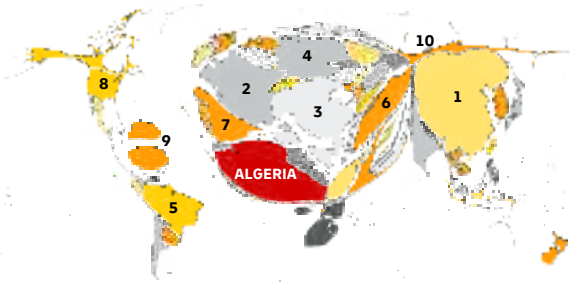
-50% -16% -5% 0% 18% 65%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



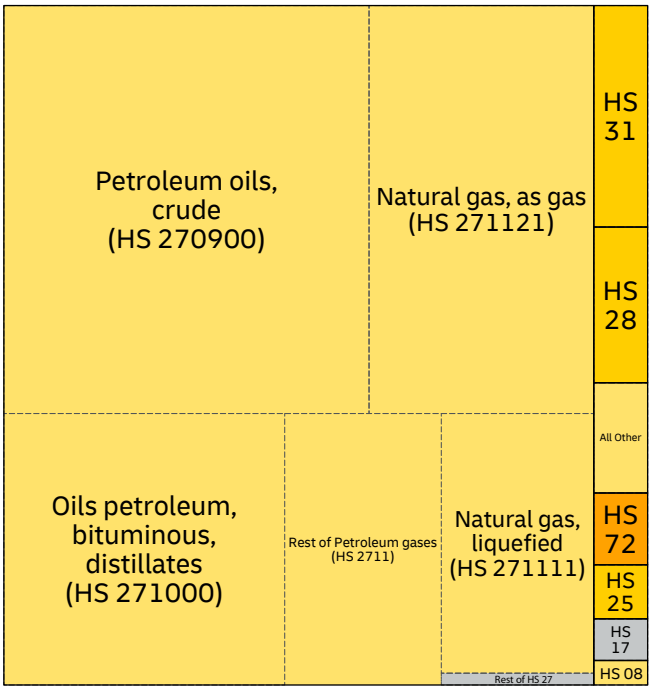
1. Italy (21%)
2. France (12%)
3. Spain (12%)
4. Türkiye (5.6%)
5. United States (5.3%)
6. Netherlands (5.2%)
7. United Kingdom (4.4%)
8. China (3.4%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (3.1%)
10. Brazil (3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

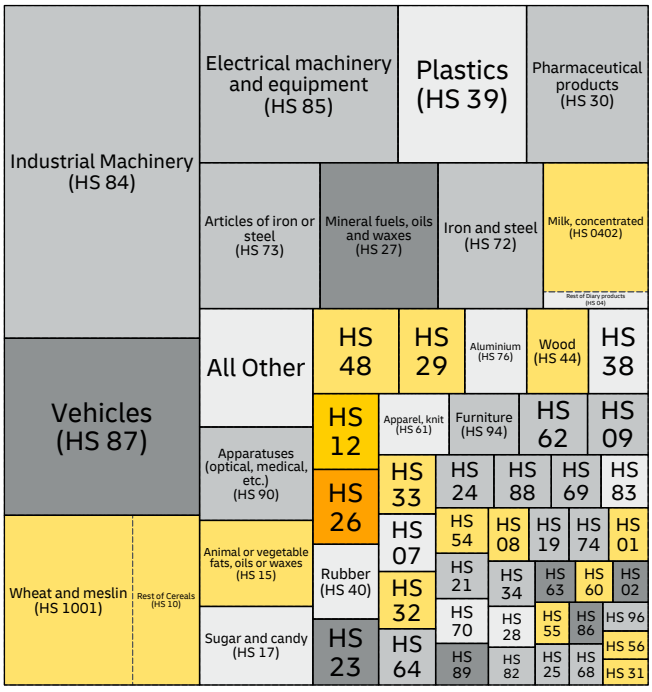


1. China (18%)
2. France (9.3%)
3. Italy (7.1%)
4. Germany (6.3%)
5. Brazil (4.4%)
6. Türkiye (4%)
7. Spain (3.5%)
8. United States (3.1%)
9. Antigua and Barbuda (2.9%)
10. Russian Federation (2.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (92%)	Italy	21%	22.2%
31	Fertilisers (2.7%)	Brazil	29%	31.6%
28	Inorganic chemicals (1.9%)	France	20%	14.8%
72	Iron and steel (0.88%)	United States	33%	1896.2%
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (0.67%)	India	14%	58.9%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

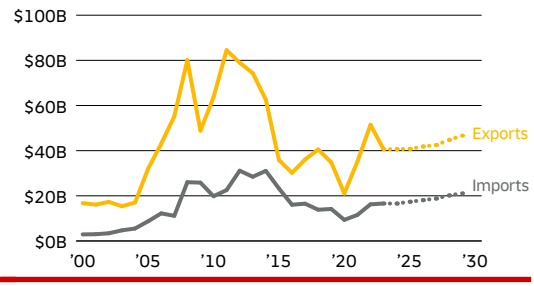
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (15%)	China	23%	-9.0%
87	Vehicles (7.9%)	France	20%	0.6%
10	Cereals (7.6%)	France	31%	4.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.1%)	China	35%	-12.1%
39	Plastics (4.6%)	China	19%	11.4%

ANGOLA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$57.2B	70	$40.6B	61	$16.6B	88
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$8.2B	84	$5.8B	72	$2.4B	112
Forecast 2024–29	$10.5B	82	$6.0B	75	$4.5B	95
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-7.1B	160	$-6.1B	159	$-1.1B	153
Forecast 2024–29	$7.5B	86	$5.7B	68	$1.8B	111
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-2.3%	158	-2.7%	154	-1.2%	153
Forecast 2024–29	2.4%	130	2.6%	123	2.0%	140

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

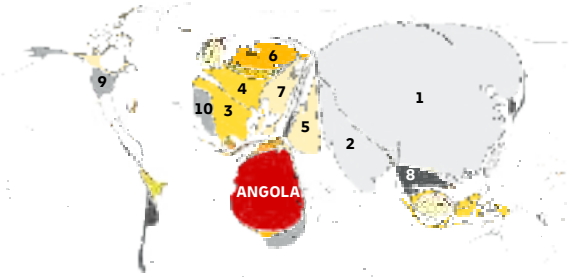


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Angola's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Angola's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

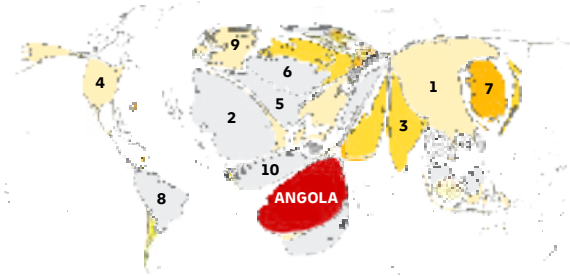
-52% -15% 0% 13% 32% 150%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



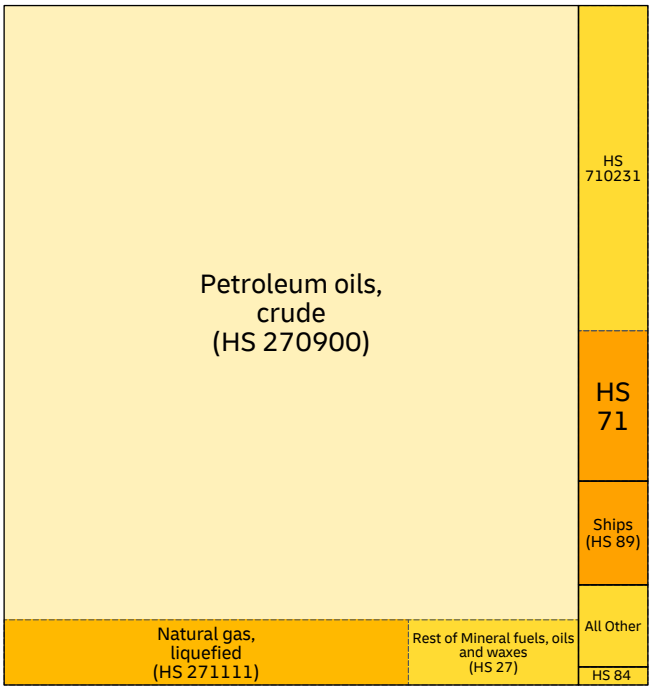
1. China (55%)
2. India (8.8%)
3. Spain (4.1%)
4. France (3.4%)
5. United Arab Emirates (3.3%)
6. Netherlands (3.1%)
7. Italy (2.2%)
8. Thailand (1.8%)
9. United States (1.8%)
10. Portugal (1.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

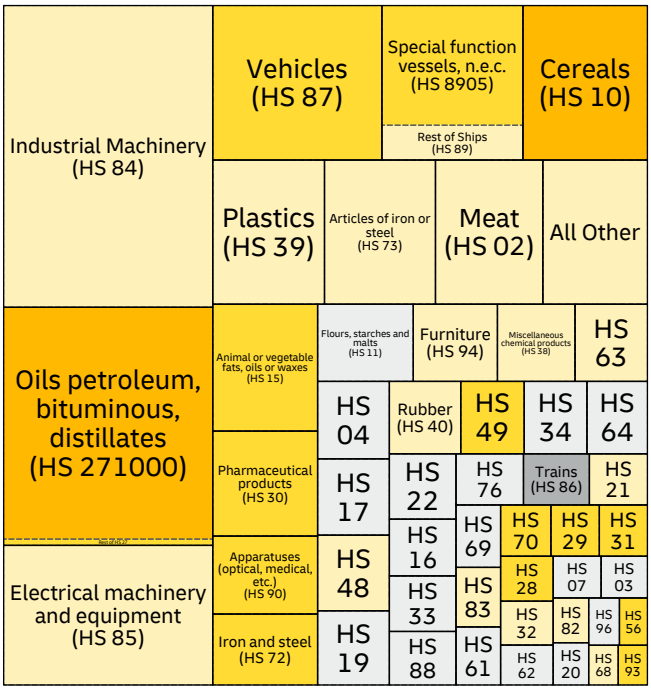


1. China (15%)
2. Portugal (12%)
3. India (5.2%)
4. United States (5.1%)
5. France (4.8%)
6. Belgium (4.8%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (4.6%)
8. Brazil (4.4%)
9. United Kingdom (4%)
10. Togo (3.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (89%)	China	59%	3.3%
71	Precious metals and stones (7.5%)	United Arab Emirates	63%	–
89	Ships (1.6%)	Namibia	13%	–
84	Industrial machinery (0.29%)	United States	17%	–
44	Wood (0.21%)	Viet Nam	38%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

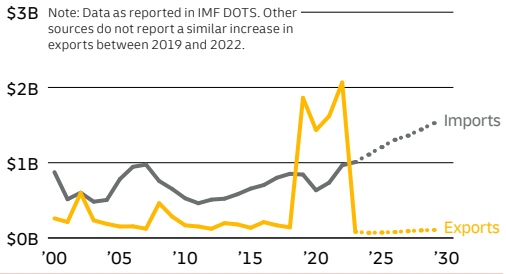
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	China	17%	14.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (11%)	Togo	25%	–
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.7%)	China	36%	3.4%
87	Vehicles (6%)	China	25%	20.5%
89	Ships (5%)	Singapore	37%	–

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.2B	161	$68.4M	164	$1.1B	160
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$-1.5B	164	$-1.8B	163	$265.2M	149
Forecast 2024–29	$455.8M	152	$37.5M	155	$418.3M	153
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$71.4M	136	$32.9M	114	$38.5M	135
Forecast 2024–29	$218.0M	158	$15.6M	160	$202.4M	151
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.3%	110	10.7%	13	0.8%	124
Forecast 2024–29	3.6%	83	3.5%	89	3.6%	86

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Antigua and Barbuda's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Antigua and Barbuda's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

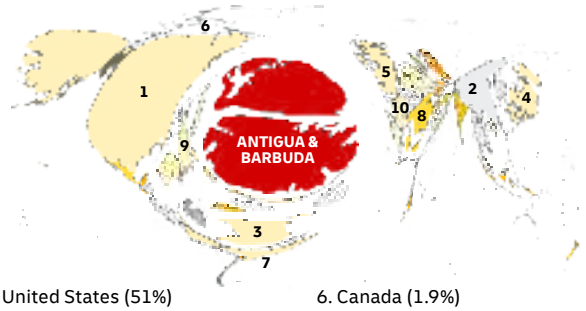
Annualized growth rate

-64% -12% 0% 7% 19% 41%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

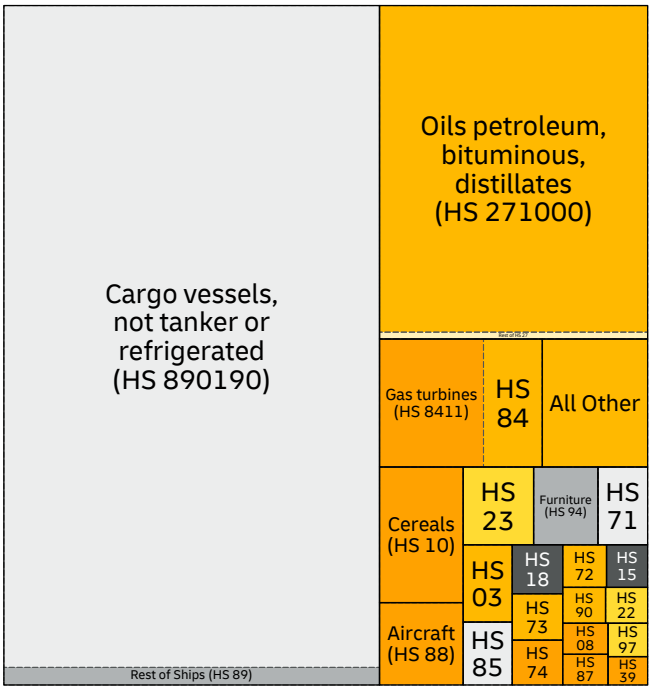
Map Unavailable

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

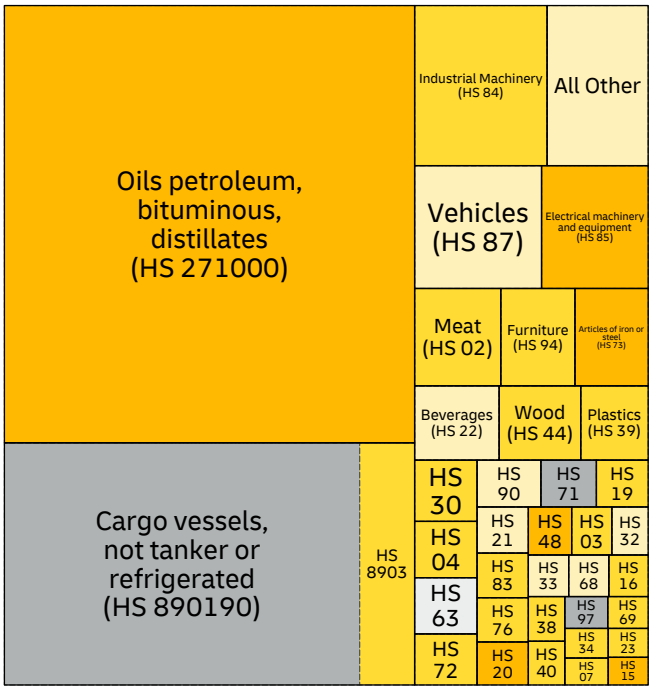


1. United States (51%)
2. China (5.5%)
3. Trinidad and Tobago (4.2%)
4. Japan (3.7%)
5. United Kingdom (3.5%)
6. Canada (1.9%)
7. Brazil (1.9%)
8. Italy (1.8%)
9. Dominican Republic (1.8%)
10. France (1.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
89	Ships (58%)	Poland	85%	-16.2%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (20%)	Dominican Republic	42%	-100.0%
84	Industrial machinery (4.8%)	United Kingdom	64%	241.8%
10	Cereals (2.6%)	Korea (Republic of)	49%	–
88	Aircraft (1.6%)	Thailand	82%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

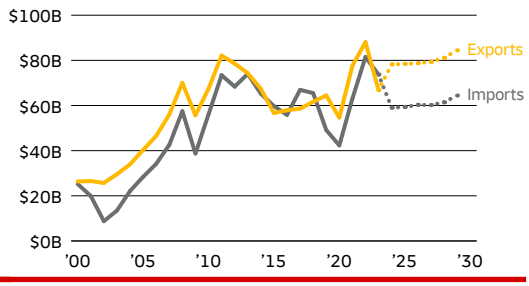
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (41%)	United States	78%	29.0%
89	Ships (23%)	Poland	69%	-23.5%
84	Industrial machinery (4.8%)	United States	46%	11.1%
87	Vehicles (3.6%)	Japan	33%	-5.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (3%)	United States	54%	9.0%

ARGENTINA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$137.3B	49	$78.2B	45	$59.1B	53
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$23.7B	53	$13.7B	47	$9.9B	58
Forecast 2024–29	$11.6B	80	$6.2B	71	$5.4B	89
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-1.2B	153	$-2.2B	154	$1.0B	106
Forecast 2024–29	$15.0B	65	$3.7B	84	$11.2B	56
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-0.2%	144	-0.5%	134	0.3%	135
Forecast 2024–29	2.1%	144	0.9%	159	3.5%	92

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

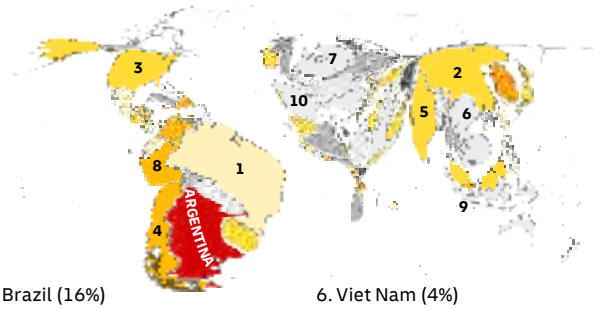


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Argentina's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Argentina's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

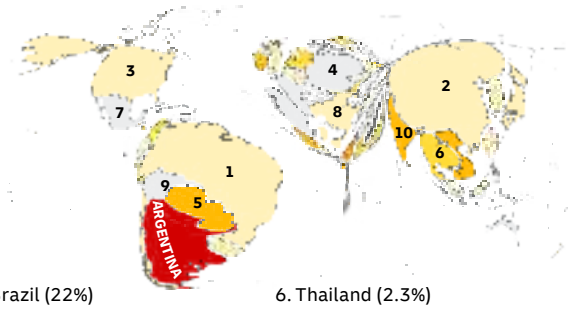
-24% -6% 0% 4% 10% 22%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



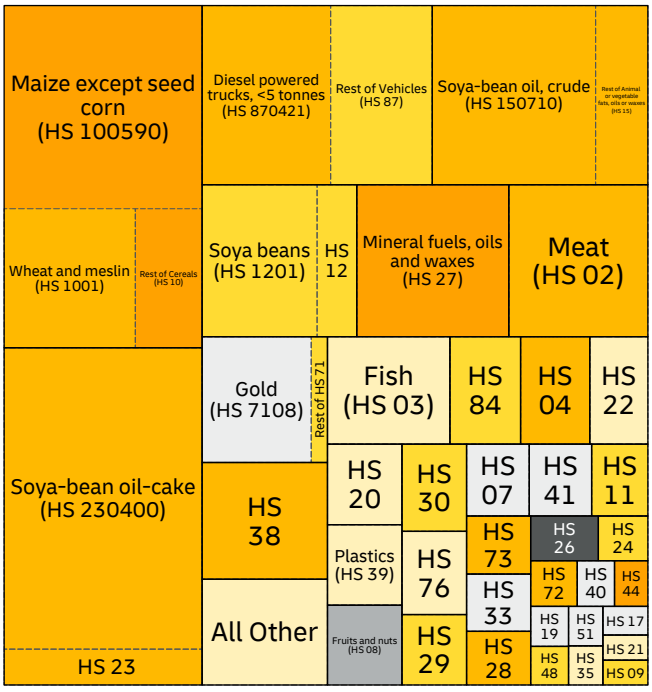
1. Brazil (16%)
2. China (8.8%)
3. United States (7.1%)
4. Chile (5.7%)
5. India (4.3%)
6. Viet Nam (4%)
7. Netherlands (3.3%)
8. Peru (2.7%)
9. Indonesia (2.3%)
10. Spain (2.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

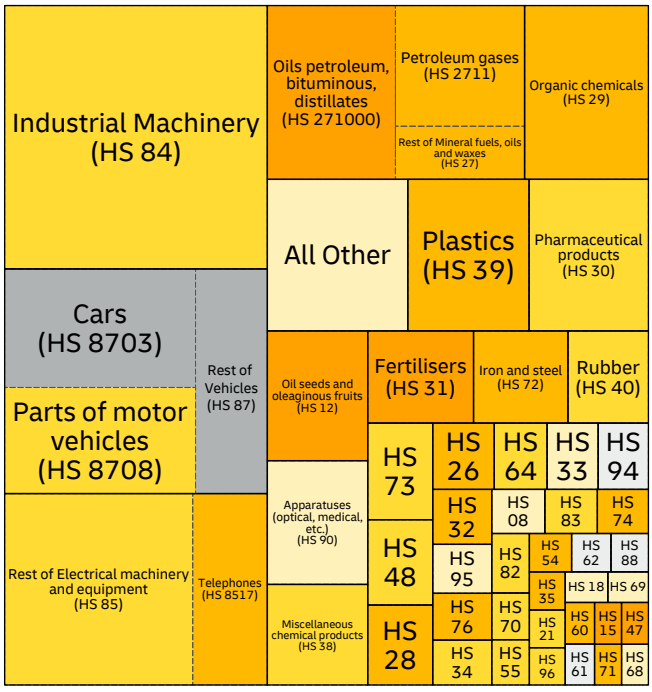


1. Brazil (22%)
2. China (20%)
3. United States (12%)
4. Germany (4.4%)
5. Paraguay (4%)
6. Thailand (2.3%)
7. Mexico (2.3%)
8. Italy (2.3%)
9. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (2.2%)
10. India (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
10	Cereals (15%)	Brazil	15%	6.5%
23	Food residues and animal feed (15%)	Viet Nam	11%	–
87	Vehicles (9.4%)	Brazil	68%	6.1%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (8.8%)	India	43%	10.7%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (5.4%)	China	64%	3.9%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

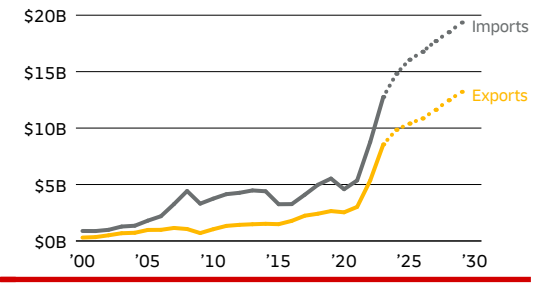
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (16%)	China	28%	17.8%
87	Vehicles (13%)	Brazil	59%	-15.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	China	46%	15.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (10%)	United States	30%	18.7%
29	Organic chemicals (4.9%)	China	43%	30.8%

ARMENIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$24.7B	93	$9.9B	99	$14.8B	98
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$16.5B	64	$7.2B	65	$9.3B	60
Forecast 2024–29	$7.9B	94	$3.4B	89	$4.5B	94
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$16.5B	40	$7.2B	41	$9.2B	38
Forecast 2024–29	$-10.0B	170	$-5.0B	170	$-5.0B	170
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	19.5%	2	21.6%	3	18.2%	2
Forecast 2024–29	-8.5%	170	-10.8%	170	-7.1%	169

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

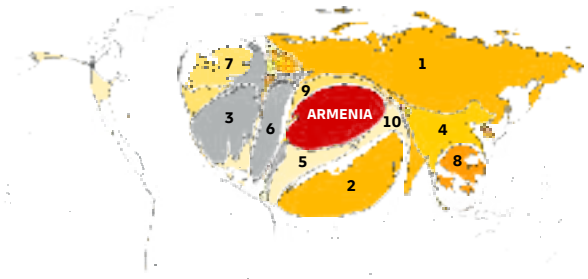


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Armenia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Armenia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

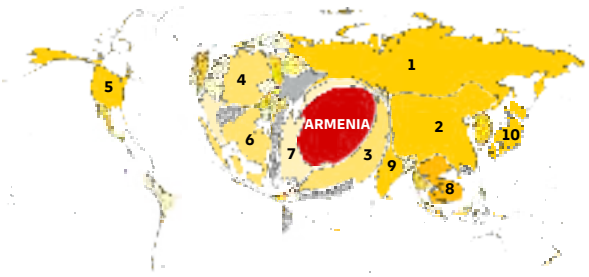
-29% 0% 12% 20% 36% 150%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



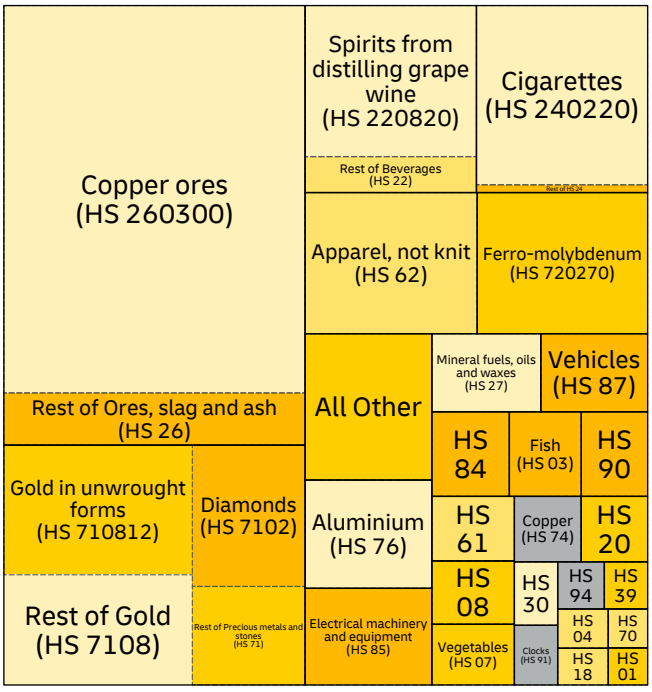
1. Russian Federation (36%)
2. United Arab Emirates (13%)
3. Switzerland (8%)
4. China (7.3%)
5. Iraq (4.5%)
6. Bulgaria (4.4%)
7. Netherlands (4.2%)
8. Hong Kong SAR (China) (2.9%)
9. Georgia (2.3%)
10. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

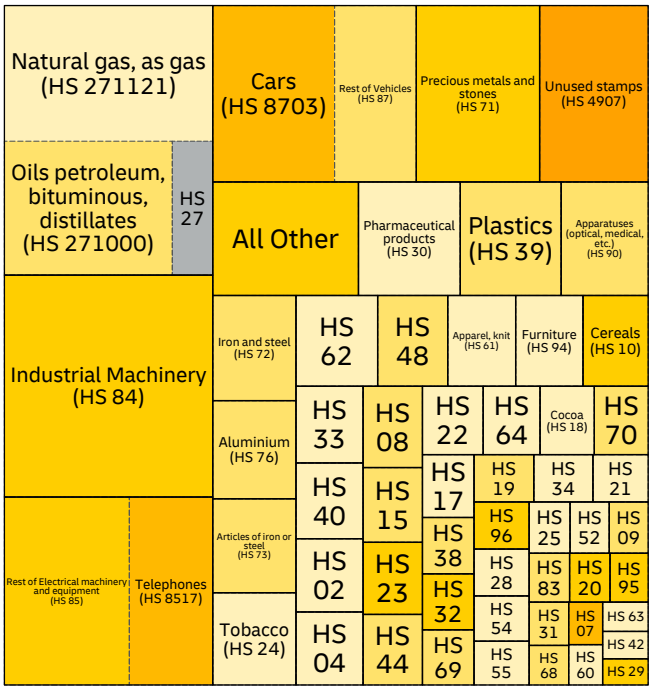


1. Russian Federation (32%)
2. China (15%)
3. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (6.2%)
4. Germany (5.1%)
5. United States (4.1%)
6. Italy (3.5%)
7. Türkiye (3.5%)
8. Viet Nam (2.8%)
9. India (2.4%)
10. Japan (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
26	Ores, slag and ash (30%)	Georgia	23%	11.5%
71	Precious metals and stones (17%)	Switzerland	36%	-70.2%
22	Beverages (7.3%)	Russian Federation	80%	7.3%
24	Tobacco (7.3%)	Iraq	61%	16.9%
72	Iron and steel (5.7%)	Netherlands	62%	21.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

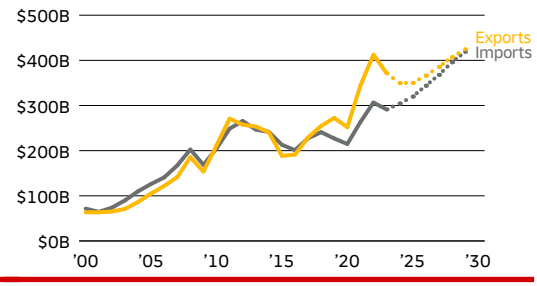
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (13%)	Russian Federation	73%	12.5%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	24%	32.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9%)	China	33%	29.2%
87	Vehicles (8.2%)	Georgia	22%	22.4%
71	Precious metals, stones (5%)	Russian Federation	28%	91.6%

AUSTRALIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

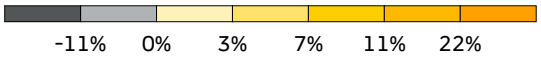
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$654.0B	23	$349.7B	23	$304.3B	24
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$154.5B	23	$77.2B	23	$77.3B	23
Forecast 2024–29	$189.4B	25	$74.9B	27	$114.5B	21
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$44.7B	21	$-8.8B	164	$53.5B	13
Forecast 2024–29	$94.8B	28	$48.7B	24	$46.1B	27
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.4%	106	-0.5%	133	3.9%	60
Forecast 2024–29	2.7%	117	2.5%	126	2.8%	111

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

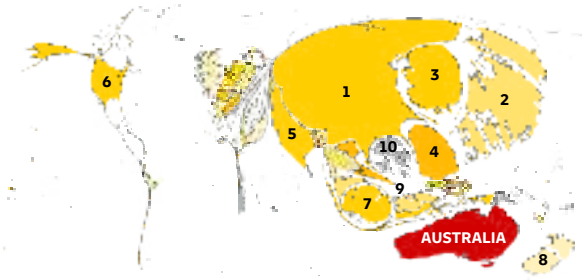


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Australia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Australia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

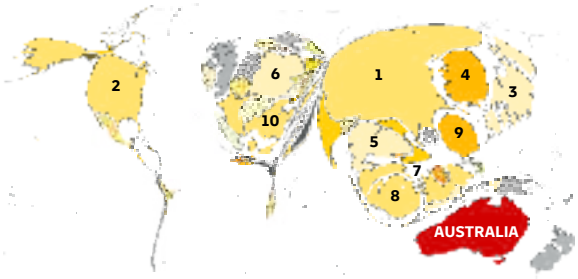


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



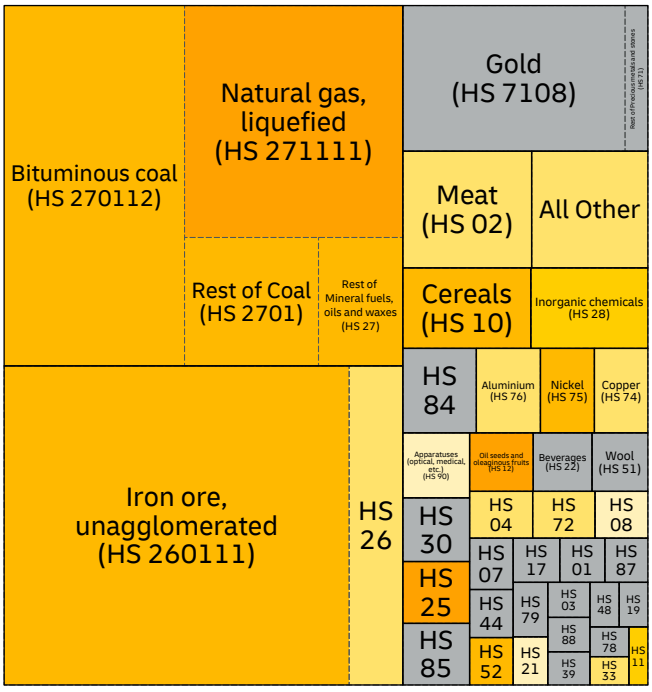
1. China (36%)
2. Japan (16%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (7.5%)
4. Taiwan (China) (4.4%)
5. India (4.3%)
6. United States (3.9%)
7. Singapore (3.4%)
8. New Zealand (2.5%)
9. Malaysia (2.1%)
10. Hong Kong SAR (China) (1.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

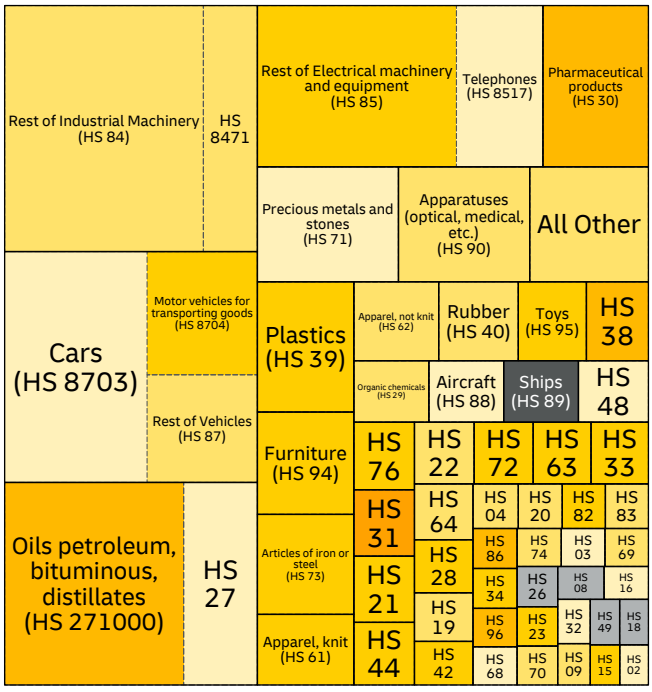


1. China (27%)
2. United States (11%)
3. Japan (6.5%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (4.9%)
5. Thailand (4.7%)
6. Germany (4.5%)
7. Malaysia (4.1%)
8. Singapore (3.8%)
9. Taiwan (China) (2.8%)
10. Italy (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (33%)	Japan	31%	20.6%
26	Ores, slag and ash (29%)	China	76%	11.3%
71	Precious metals and stones (8.2%)	China	29%	-3.4%
02	Meat (3.4%)	United States	21%	3.4%
10	Cereals (2.4%)	China	20%	10.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

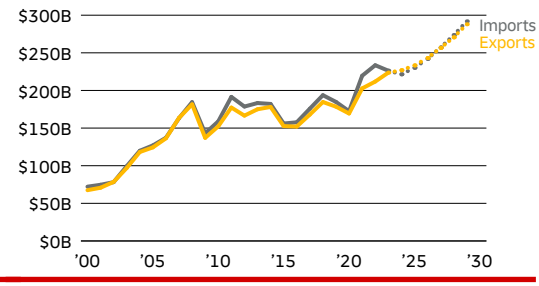
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	China	34%	10.2%
87	Vehicles (13%)	Japan	26%	3.2%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (12%)	Singapore	22%	24.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	China	51%	8.3%
30	Pharmaceutical products (3.9%)	United States	18%	11.3%

AUSTRIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

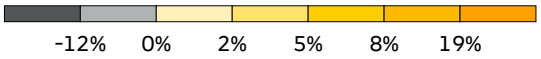
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$448.4B	31	$226.9B	31	$221.5B	31
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$85.2B	29	$48.4B	29	$36.7B	32
Forecast 2024–29	$131.4B	30	$61.0B	31	$70.4B	28
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$22.6B	34	$17.5B	23	$5.1B	50
Forecast 2024–29	$54.8B	37	$22.3B	39	$32.5B	35
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.1%	118	1.7%	86	0.5%	132
Forecast 2024–29	2.4%	134	1.9%	140	2.8%	115

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

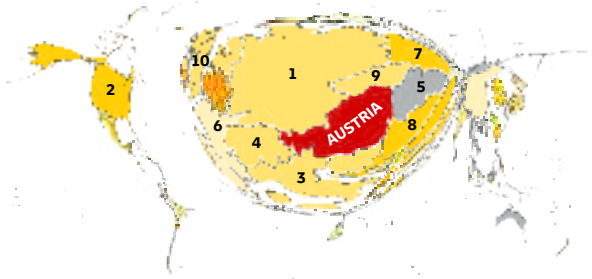


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Austria's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Austria's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

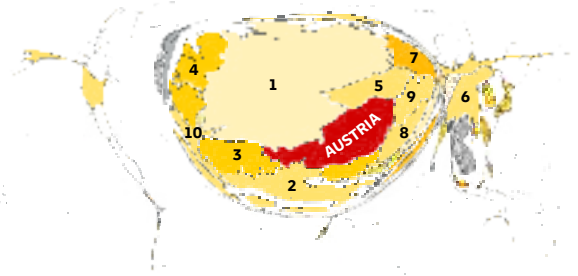


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



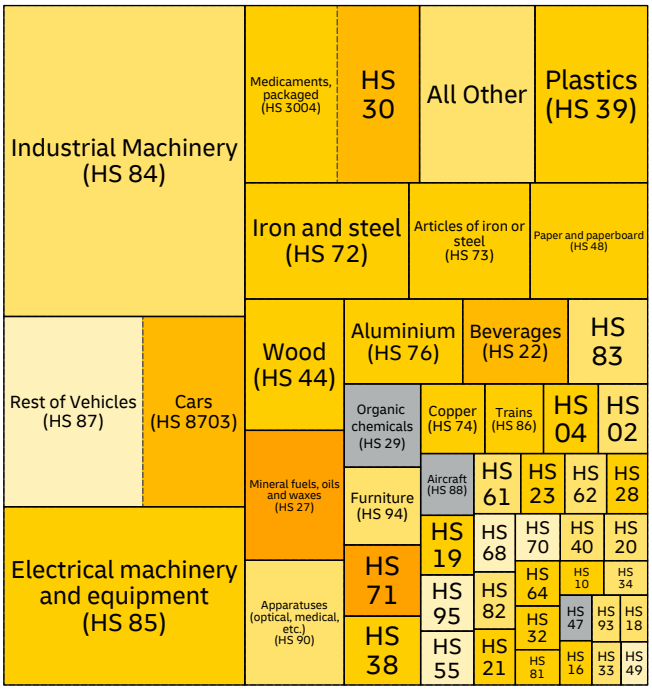
1. Germany (29%)
2. United States (6.4%)
3. Italy (6.3%)
4. Switzerland (5.1%)
5. Slovakia (4.1%)
6. France (4%)
7. Poland (3.7%)
8. Hungary (3.6%)
9. Czechia (3.5%)
10. United Kingdom (2.7%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

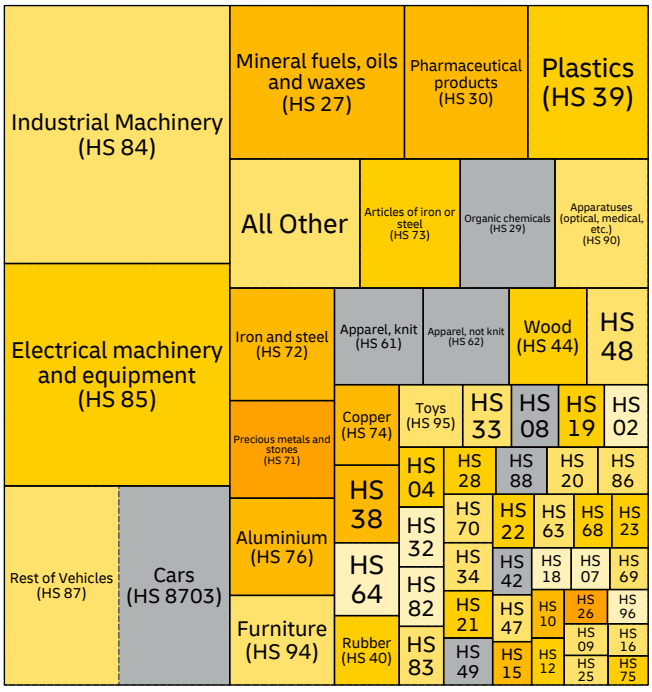


1. Germany (40%)
2. Italy (6.2%)
3. Switzerland (4.9%)
4. Netherlands (4.7%)
5. Czechia (4.6%)
6. China (3.7%)
7. Poland (3%)
8. Hungary (2.6%)
9. Slovakia (2.6%)
10. France (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (17%)	Germany	30%	0.7%
87	Vehicles (10%)	Germany	30%	0.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.8%)	Germany	27%	2.9%
30	Pharmaceutical products (7.1%)	Switzerland	21%	8.9%
39	Plastics (4.6%)	Germany	30%	5.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

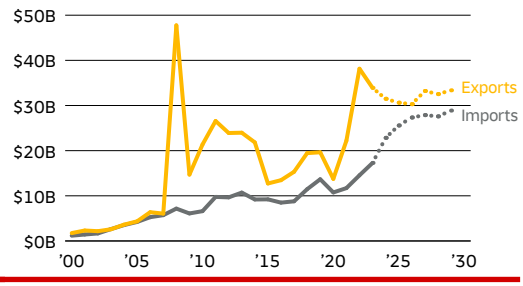
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	Germany	45%	1.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	Germany	32%	4.9%
87	Vehicles (10%)	Germany	42%	0.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (6.1%)	Germany	41%	24.2%
30	Pharmaceutical products (4.3%)	Germany	30%	5.5%

AZERBAIJAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

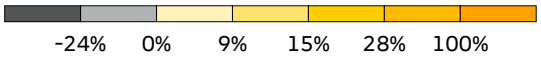
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$54.3B	72	$31.5B	67	$22.8B	79
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$21.0B	56	$11.8B	51	$9.2B	62
Forecast 2024–29	$7.9B	93	$1.9B	111	$6.0B	87
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$2.9B	87	$16.8M	119	$2.9B	72
Forecast 2024–29	$4.9B	98	$4.2B	76	$697.3M	134
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.3%	113	0.0%	124	3.9%	62
Forecast 2024–29	2.0%	146	2.5%	125	0.8%	154

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

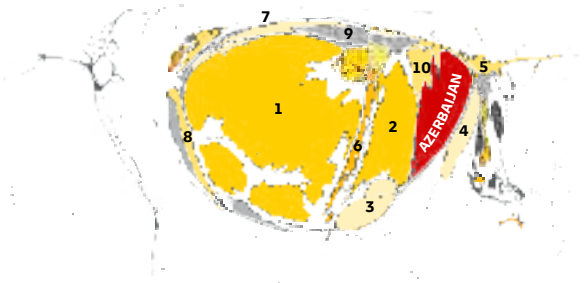


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Azerbaijan's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Azerbaijan's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

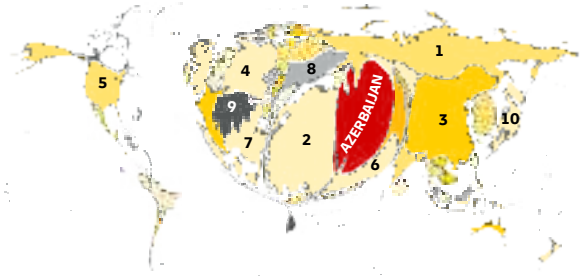


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



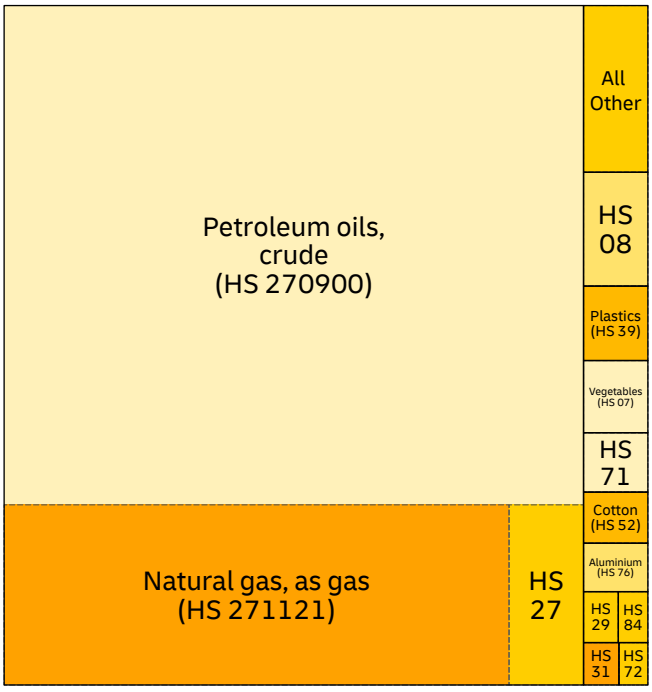
1. Italy (39%)
2. Türkiye (13%)
3. Israel (4.8%)
4. India (3.9%)
5. Russian Federation (3.5%)
6. Greece (2.8%)
7. Germany (2.8%)
8. Spain (2.6%)
9. Czechia (2.5%)
10. Georgia (2.4%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

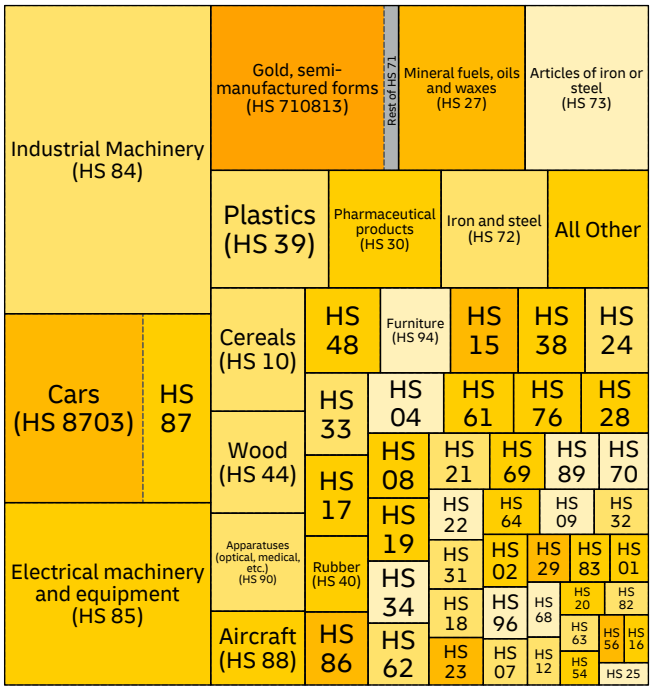


1. Russian Federation (18%)
2. Türkiye (14%)
3. China (14%)
4. Germany (5.2%)
5. United States (4.7%)
6. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (3.2%)
7. Italy (3%)
8. Ukraine (2.9%)
9. Switzerland (2.7%)
10. Japan (2.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (90%)	Italy	41%	30.6%
08	Fruits and nuts (1.7%)	Russian Federation	79%	14.7%
39	Plastics (1.1%)	Russian Federation	31%	96.0%
07	Vegetables (1.1%)	Russian Federation	96%	1.2%
71	Precious metals and stones (0.87%)	Switzerland	94%	5.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

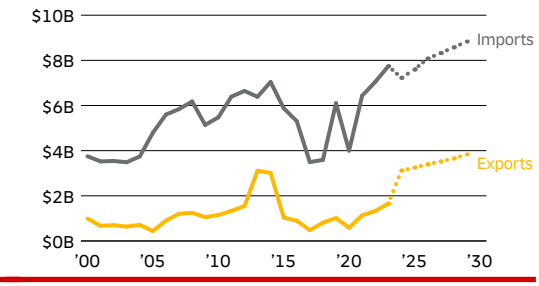
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (15%)	Türkiye	17%	9.1%
87	Vehicles (8.9%)	Georgia	21%	27.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.6%)	China	25%	41.9%
71	Precious metals, stones (7.1%)	United Kingdom	58%	-38.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (4.8%)	Russian Federation	32%	52.1%

BAHAMAS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$10.3B	132	$3.1B	135	$7.2B	125
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$3.2B	120	$2.1B	101	$1.1B	130
Forecast 2024–29	$2.3B	129	$713.0M	126	$1.6B	127
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$714.7M	118	$146.0M	109	$568.6M	114
Forecast 2024–29	$1.4B	135	$98.9M	147	$1.3B	120
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.6%	97	1.9%	83	1.5%	108
Forecast 2024–29	2.8%	106	1.2%	158	3.2%	101

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Bahamas's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Bahamas's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

-73% -15% 0% 12% 22% 63%

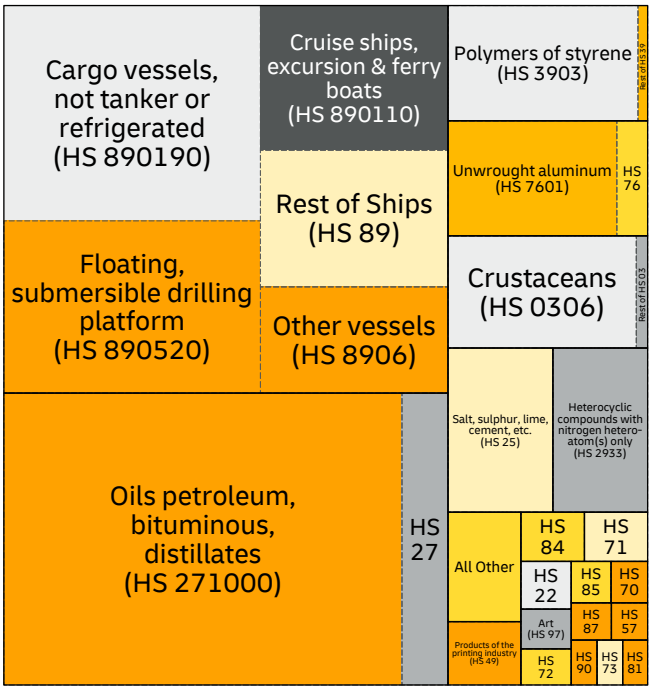
GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

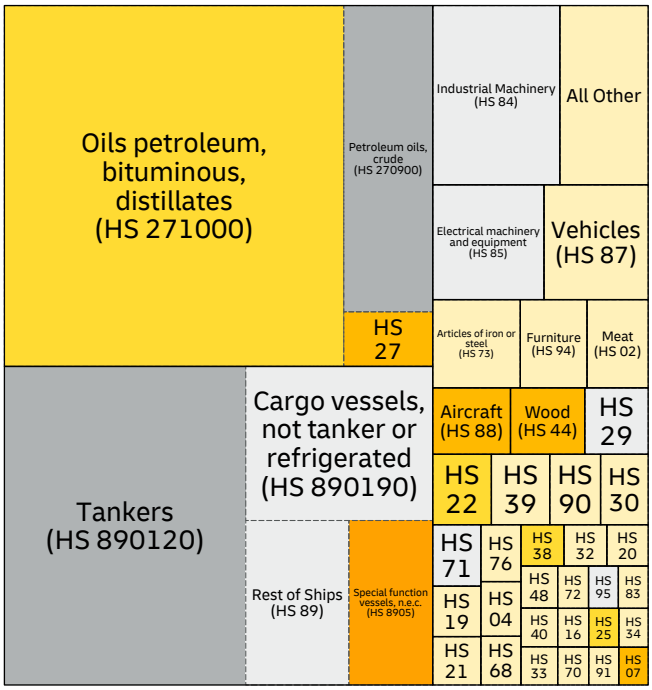
GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
89	Ships (39%)	Poland	37%	-15.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (30%)	United States	50%	93.2%
39	Plastics (5.3%)	United States	88%	0.2%
76	Aluminium (5.3%)	Germany	97%	46.5%
03	Fish (5.1%)	United States	73%	1.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

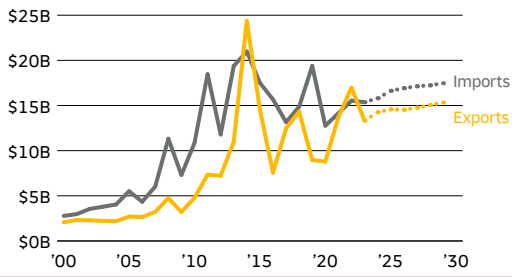
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (35%)	United States	50%	16.3%
89	Ships (31%)	Korea (Republic of)	54%	-21.4%
84	Industrial machinery (5.2%)	United States	48%	1.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (2.9%)	United States	58%	-1.2%
87	Vehicles (2.7%)	United States	43%	3.1%

BAHRAIN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$30.1B	88	$14.3B	91	$15.8B	93
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$1.7B	130	$5.3B	77	$-3.6B	169
Forecast 2024–29	$2.7B	126	$1.1B	120	$1.7B	124
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$6.8B	65	$3.4B	58	$3.4B	64
Forecast 2024–29	$3.6B	112	$541.0M	132	$3.0B	88
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	5.4%	29	6.2%	31	4.9%	40
Forecast 2024–29	2.3%	135	0.8%	160	3.5%	91

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

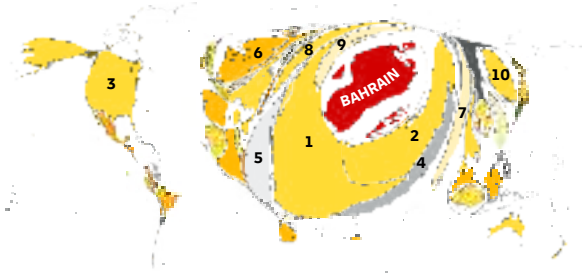


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Bahrain's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Bahrain's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

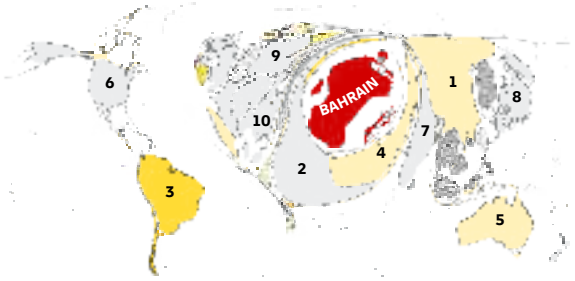
-29% -6% 0% 7% 22% 71%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



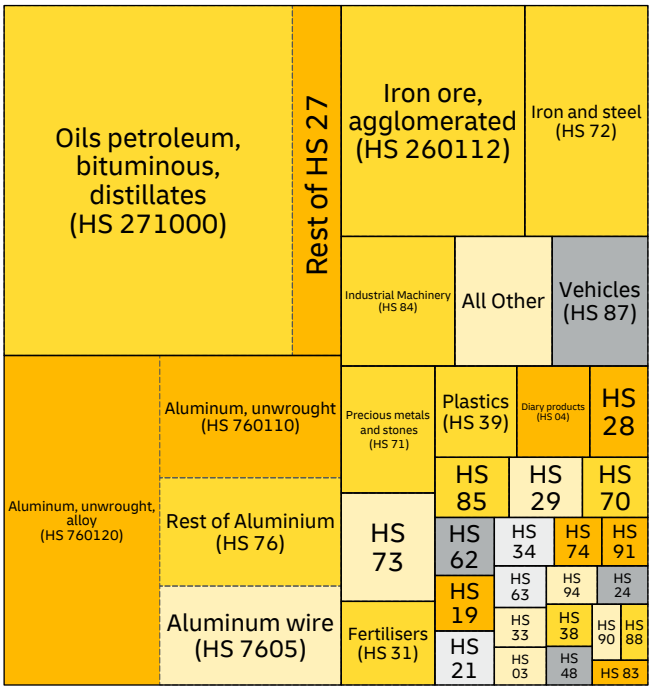
1. Saudi Arabia (23%)
2. United Arab Emirates (13%)
3. United States (10%)
4. Oman (5%)
5. Egypt (4.6%)
6. Netherlands (4%)
7. India (3.3%)
8. Türkiye (2.8%)
9. Kuwait (2.6%)
10. Korea (Republic of) (2.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

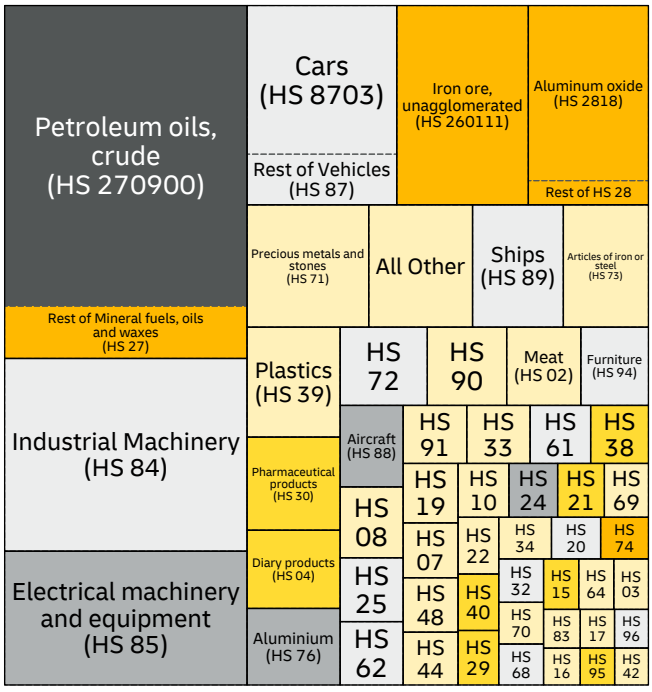


1. China (13%)
2. Saudi Arabia (12%)
3. Brazil (8.1%)
4. United Arab Emirates (7.5%)
5. Australia (7%)
6. United States (6.2%)
7. India (4.8%)
8. Japan (4.3%)
9. Germany (3.5%)
10. Italy (2.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (27%)	United Arab Emirates	27%	209.6%
76	Aluminium (25%)	United States	19%	17.4%
26	Ores, slag and ash (9.8%)	Saudi Arabia	25%	41.5%
72	Iron and steel (6.5%)	Saudi Arabia	32%	11.7%
84	Industrial machinery (3.4%)	Saudi Arabia	35%	3.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

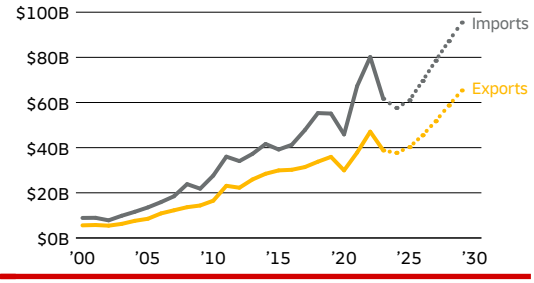
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (20%)	Saudi Arabia	85%	-72.1%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	18%	2.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.4%)	China	31%	2.9%
87	Vehicles (6.8%)	Japan	39%	-12.5%
26	Ores, slag and ash (6.1%)	Brazil	76%	41.3%

BANGLADESH

KEY DATA AND RANKS

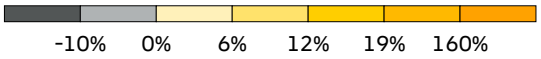
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$95.3B	61	$37.7B	62	$57.6B	56
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$4.3B	110	$1.8B	107	$2.5B	110
Forecast 2024–29	$65.4B	39	$27.6B	39	$37.8B	38
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$17.5B	39	$6.6B	45	$10.9B	35
Forecast 2024–29	$39.4B	44	$14.3B	52	$25.1B	43
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.6%	56	3.6%	58	3.7%	64
Forecast 2024–29	6.5%	28	6.2%	43	6.7%	20

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

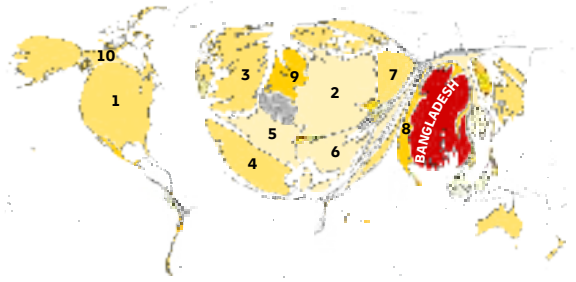


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Bangladesh's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Bangladesh's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

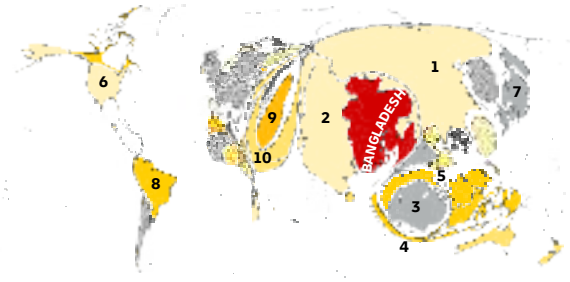


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



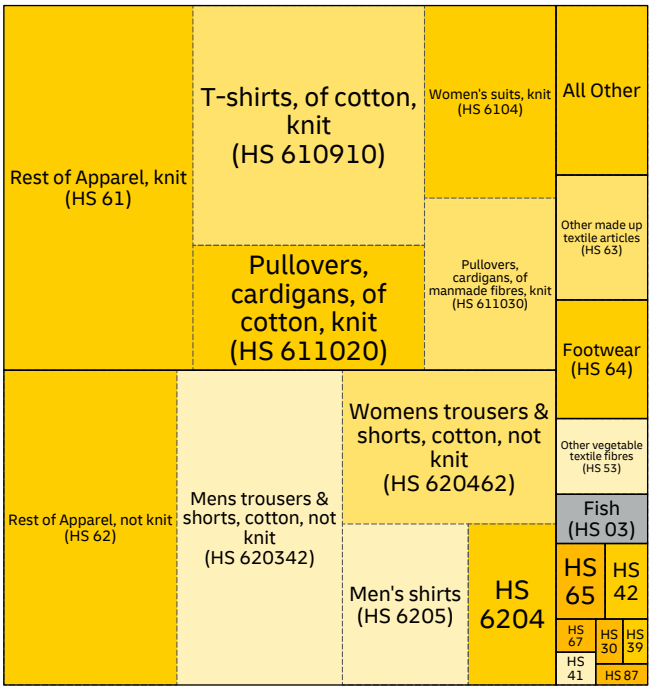
1. United States (18%)
2. Germany (14%)
3. United Kingdom (9.9%)
4. Spain (7%)
5. France (5.7%)
6. Italy (4%)
7. Poland (3.7%)
8. India (3.6%)
9. Netherlands (3.4%)
10. Canada (3.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

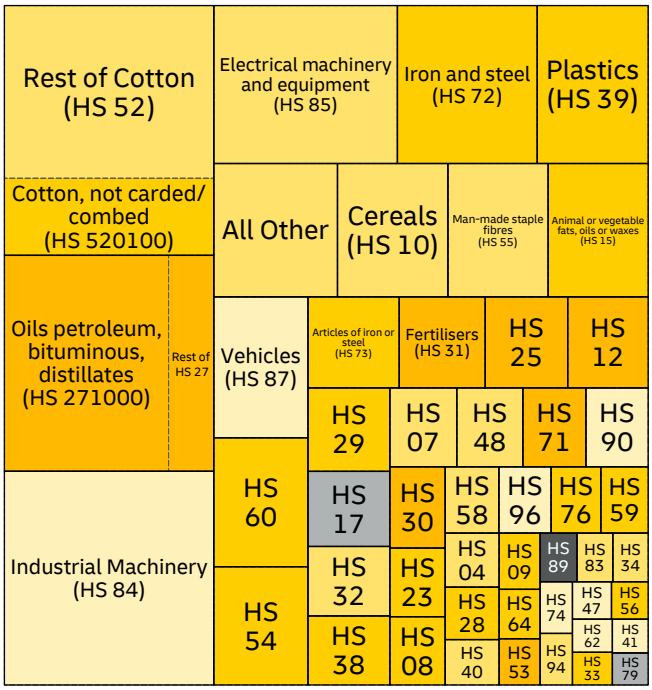


1. China (26%)
2. India (15%)
3. Singapore (4.8%)
4. Indonesia (4.3%)
5. Malaysia (3.9%)
6. United States (3.8%)
7. Japan (3.4%)
8. Brazil (3.2%)
9. Qatar (2.6%)
10. Saudi Arabia (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
61	Apparel, knit (46%)	Germany	19%	12.4%
62	Apparel, not knit (40%)	United States	23%	12.3%
63	Other made up textile articles (2.6%)	United States	21%	7.8%
64	Footwear (2.5%)	United States	18%	33.9%
53	Other vegetable textile fibres (1.6%)	Türkiye	30%	-4.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

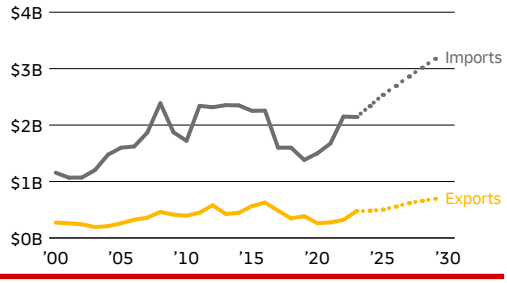
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
52	Cotton (12%)	China	33%	2.9%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (10%)	Malaysia	20%	38.9%
84	Industrial machinery (10%)	China	38%	7.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.6%)	China	48%	11.6%
72	Iron and steel (5%)	China	21%	16.1%

BARBADOS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$2.8B	151	$482.6M	153	$2.3B	148
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$1.0B	136	$95.8M	137	$953.0M	133
Forecast 2024–29	$1.0B	143	$212.0M	143	$837.7M	141
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$251.3M	127	$-19.6M	130	$270.9M	123
Forecast 2024–29	$704.1M	147	$97.5M	148	$606.6M	137
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.9%	90	-0.7%	137	2.5%	86
Forecast 2024–29	4.6%	61	3.6%	88	4.8%	58

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

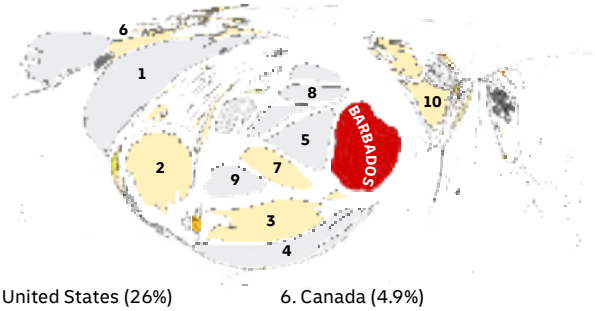


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Barbados's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Barbados's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

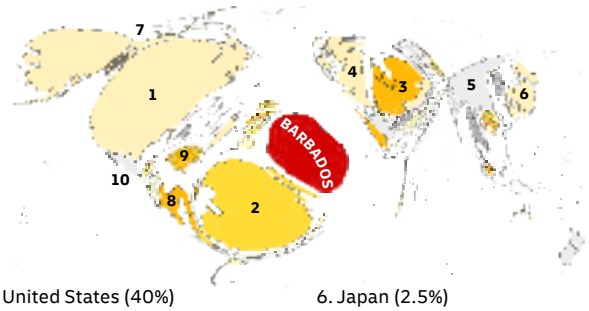
-64% -12% 0% 10% 27% 90%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



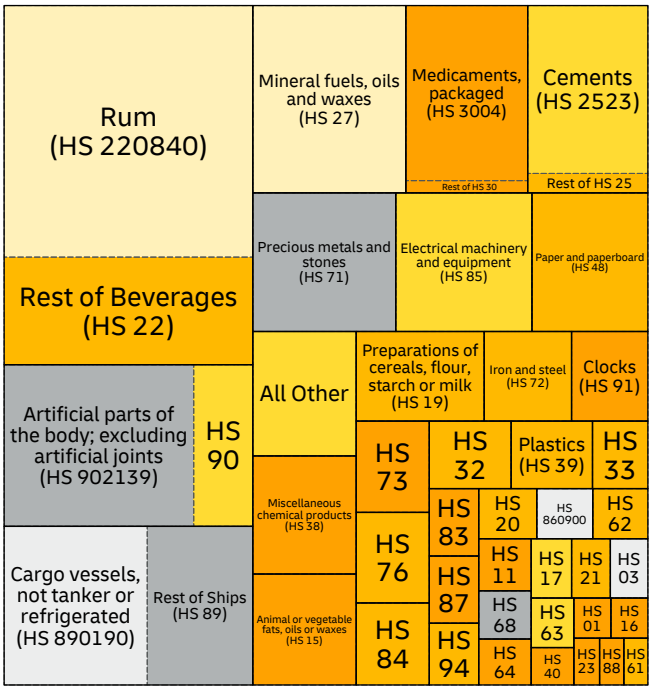
1. United States (26%)
2. Jamaica (9.8%)
3. Trinidad and Tobago (9.6%)
4. Guyana (8.9%)
5. St. Lucia (6.2%)
6. Canada (4.9%)
7. St. Vincent and the Grenadines (4.1%)
8. Antigua and Barbuda (3.9%)
9. Grenada (3.5%)
10. France (3.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

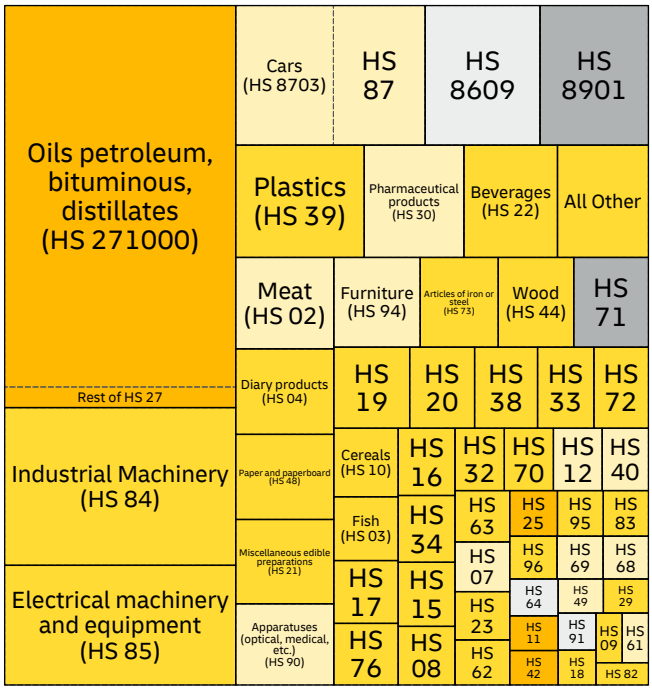


1. United States (40%)
2. Trinidad and Tobago (17%)
3. Netherlands (5.2%)
4. United Kingdom (4.6%)
5. China (4.5%)
6. Japan (2.5%)
7. Canada (2.3%)
8. Panama (1.9%)
9. Jamaica (1.4%)
10. Mexico (1.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
22	Beverages (20%)	United States	30%	0.7%
90	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (9.2%)	China	46%	-31.8%
89	Ships (9%)	Poland	61%	4.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (6.6%)	Jamaica	41%	–
30	Pharmaceutical products (5.2%)	Jamaica	15%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

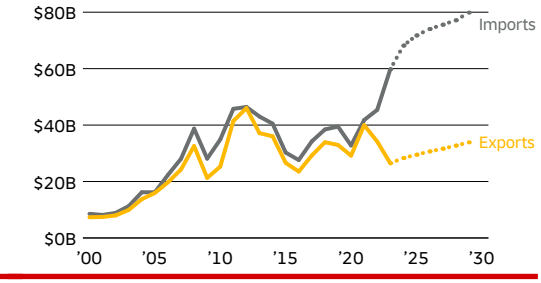
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (21%)	United States	42%	23.4%
84	Industrial machinery (8.3%)	United States	56%	8.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.3%)	United States	53%	10.0%
87	Vehicles (6%)	Japan	34%	5.4%
86	Trains (3.7%)	China	98%	-7.1%

BELARUS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$96.5B	60	$28.3B	69	$68.2B	50
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$24.1B	52	$-4.6B	165	$28.7B	35
Forecast 2024–29	$17.2B	66	$5.5B	79	$11.7B	62
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.0B	111	$4.3B	54	$-3.2B	158
Forecast 2024–29	$6.3B	91	$2.3B	99	$4.0B	81
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.2%	136	3.4%	63	-1.0%	149
Forecast 2024–29	1.4%	161	1.6%	146	1.3%	149

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

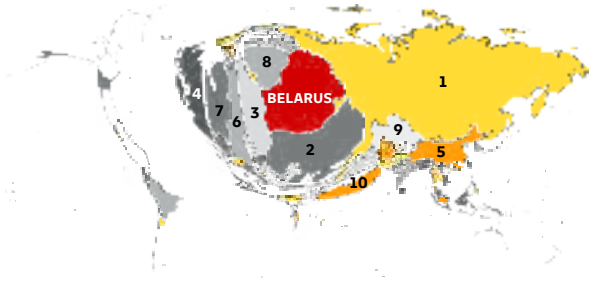


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Belarus's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Belarus's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

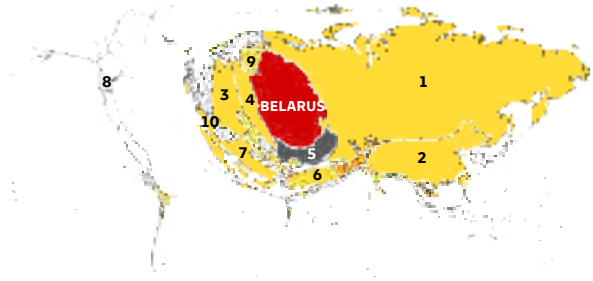
-50% -31% -18% -10% 0% 17%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



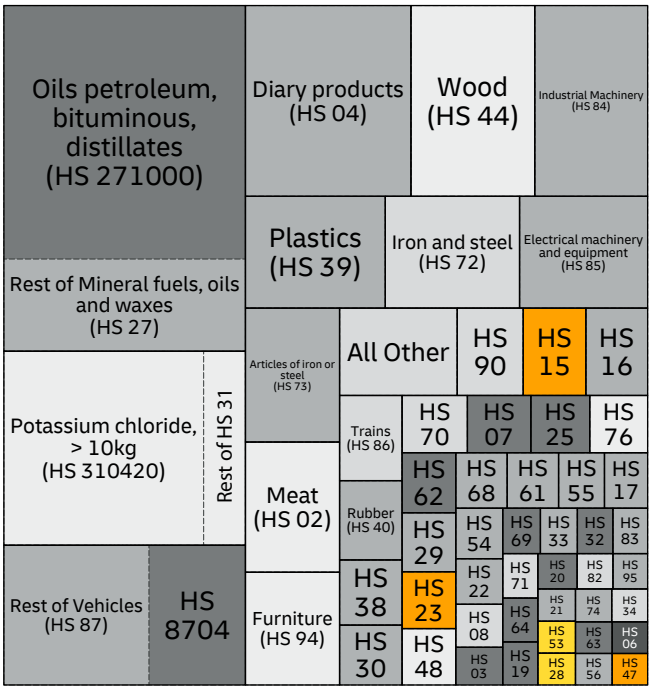
1. Russian Federation (49%)
2. Ukraine (9.6%)
3. Poland (4.3%)
4. United Kingdom (3.4%)
5. China (3.3%)
6. Germany (3.2%)
7. Netherlands (3.1%)
8. Lithuania (3%)
9. Kazakhstan (2.5%)
10. United Arab Emirates (1.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

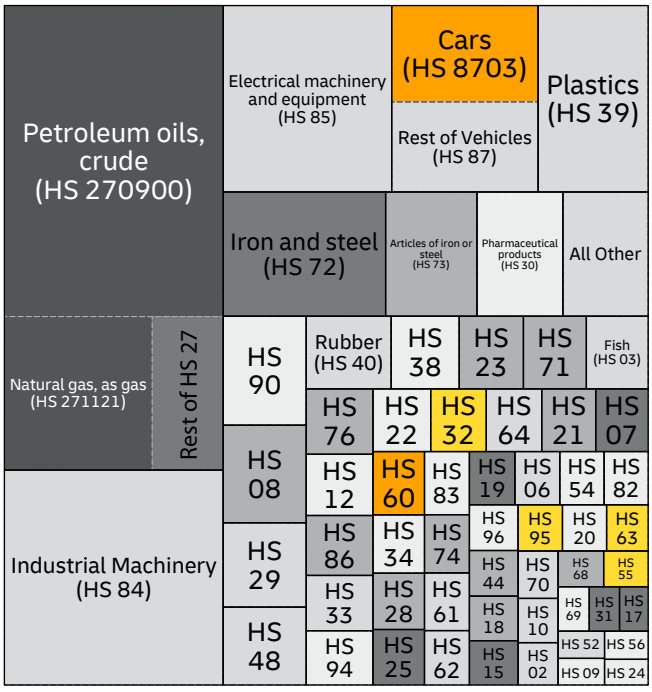


1. Russian Federation (61%)
2. China (9.8%)
3. Germany (4.1%)
4. Poland (2.9%)
5. Ukraine (2.5%)
6. Türkiye (2%)
7. Italy (1.8%)
8. United States (1.1%)
9. Lithuania (0.79%)
10. France (0.77%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (19%)	Ukraine	39%	-15.6%
31	Fertilisers (11%)	Brazil	17%	-3.1%
87	Vehicles (7.7%)	Russian Federation	62%	-100.0%
04	Diary products (7.2%)	Russian Federation	82%	-100.0%
44	Wood (5.4%)	Poland	17%	-9.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

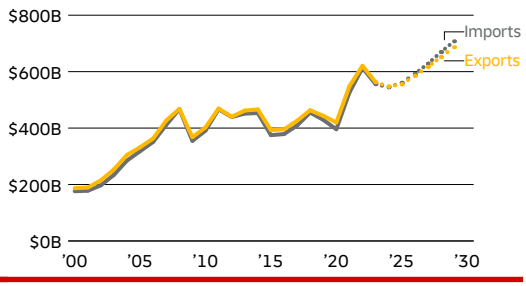
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (23%)	Russian Federation	97%	-100.0%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	Russian Federation	28%	-100.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.2%)	China	32%	4.5%
87	Vehicles (6.2%)	Russian Federation	33%	-100.0%
39	Plastics (4.7%)	Russian Federation	47%	-100.0%

BELGIUM

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.1T	14	$547.5B	12	$544.9B	14
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$219.7B	12	$104.0B	16	$115.7B	12
Forecast 2024–29	$301.6B	11	$139.1B	10	$162.6B	13
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-19.1B	165	$-9.8B	165	$-9.3B	166
Forecast 2024–29	$128.1B	19	$52.2B	23	$75.9B	16
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-0.4%	145	-0.4%	131	-0.3%	142
Forecast 2024–29	2.3%	137	1.9%	142	2.7%	119

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

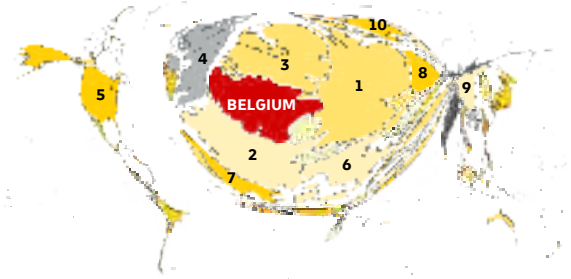


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Belgium's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Belgium's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

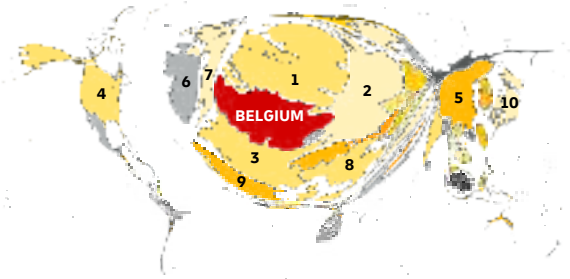
-8% 0% 3% 6% 10% 18%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



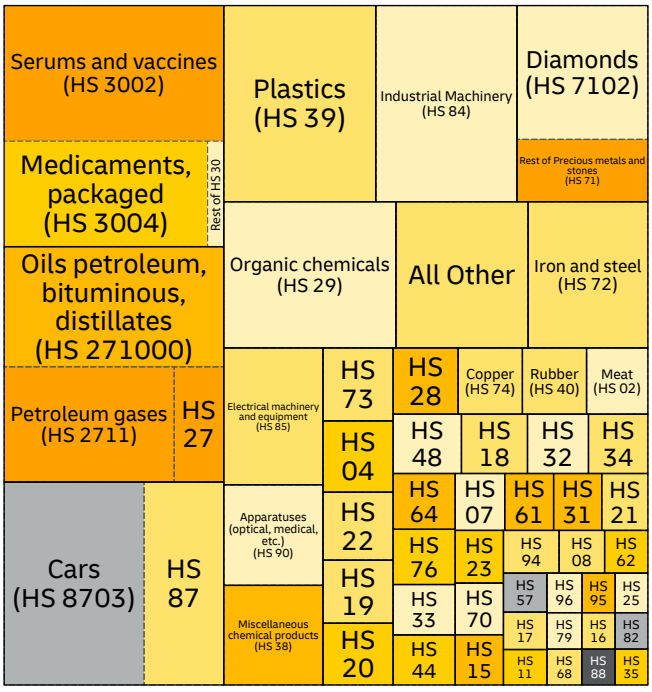
1. Germany (19%)
2. France (14%)
3. Netherlands (13%)
4. United Kingdom (6.5%)
5. United States (6.1%)
6. Italy (4.9%)
7. Spain (2.9%)
8. Poland (2.4%)
9. China (1.7%)
10. Sweden (1.7%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

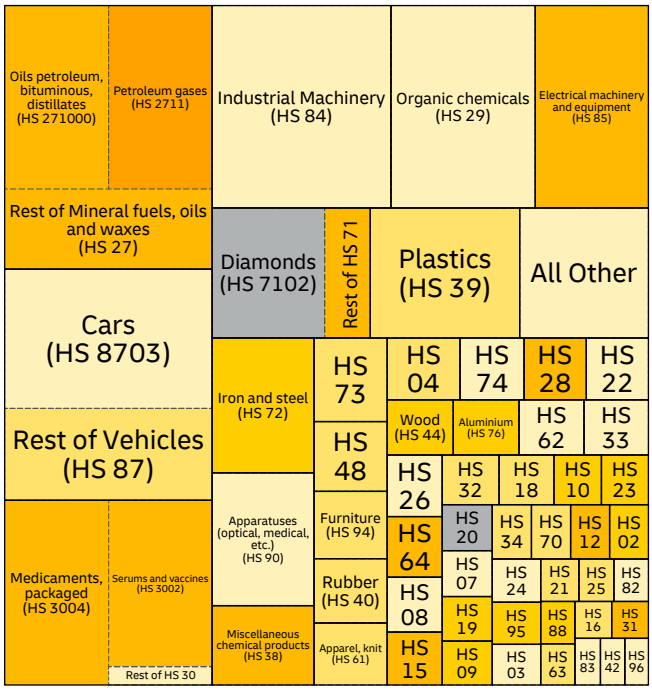


1. Netherlands (18%)
2. Germany (13%)
3. France (9.7%)
4. United States (6.6%)
5. China (5.3%)
6. Ireland (4.5%)
7. United Kingdom (4.5%)
8. Italy (3.8%)
9. Spain (3%)
10. Japan (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
30	Pharmaceutical products (12%)	United States	17%	36.2%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (12%)	France	26%	21.7%
87	Vehicles (10%)	United Kingdom	16%	-24.8%
39	Plastics (6.8%)	Germany	19%	2.7%
84	Industrial machinery (6.3%)	France	13%	11.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

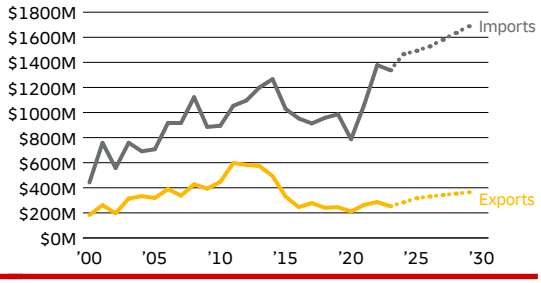
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	Netherlands	43%	11.0%
87	Vehicles (11%)	Germany	19%	-0.1%
30	Pharmaceutical products (8.8%)	Ireland	21%	15.0%
84	Industrial machinery (8.3%)	Germany	19%	0.3%
29	Organic chemicals (6.7%)	Ireland	26%	-14.6%

BELIZE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.7B	158	$284.3M	155	$1.5B	157
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$518.8M	142	$39.4M	139	$479.4M	139
Forecast 2024–29	$302.7M	155	$79.9M	149	$222.8M	155
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$186.0M	130	$-18.1M	129	$204.1M	127
Forecast 2024–29	$196.0M	159	$27.3M	155	$168.7M	155
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.3%	83	-1.5%	145	3.0%	76
Forecast 2024–29	2.2%	140	2.2%	134	2.2%	135

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

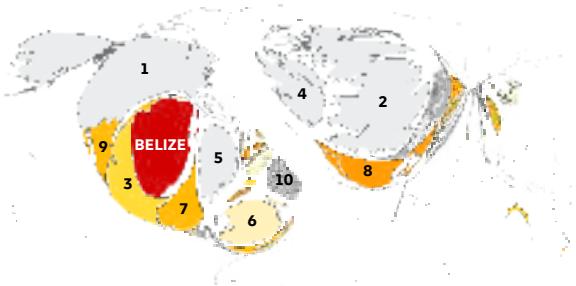


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Belize's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Belize's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

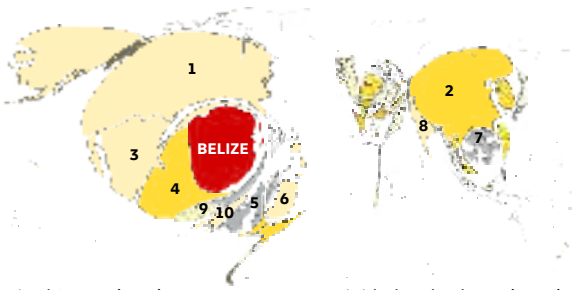
-66% -10% 0% 12% 21% 35%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



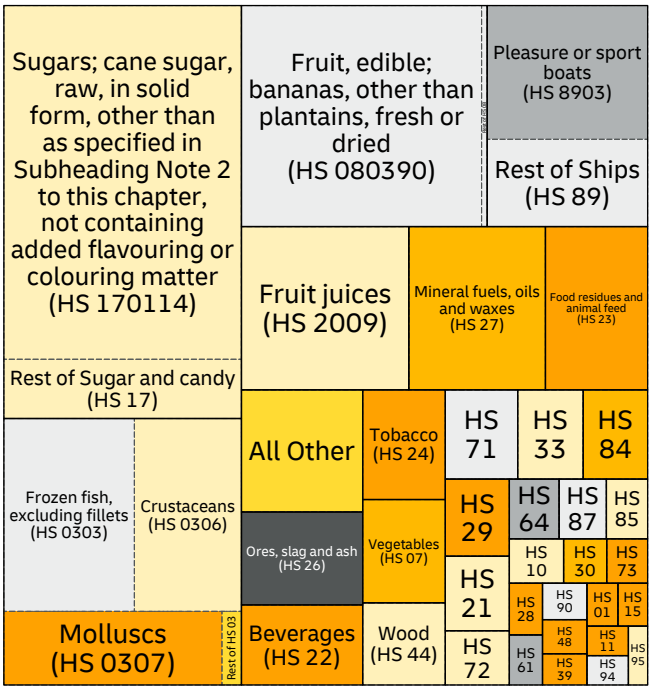
1. United States (26%)
2. United Kingdom (25%)
3. Guatemala (6.4%)
4. Ireland (5.4%)
5. Jamaica (5.2%)
6. Trinidad and Tobago (4.8%)
7. Honduras (4%)
8. Spain (3.8%)
9. Mexico (3.5%)
10. Barbados (2.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

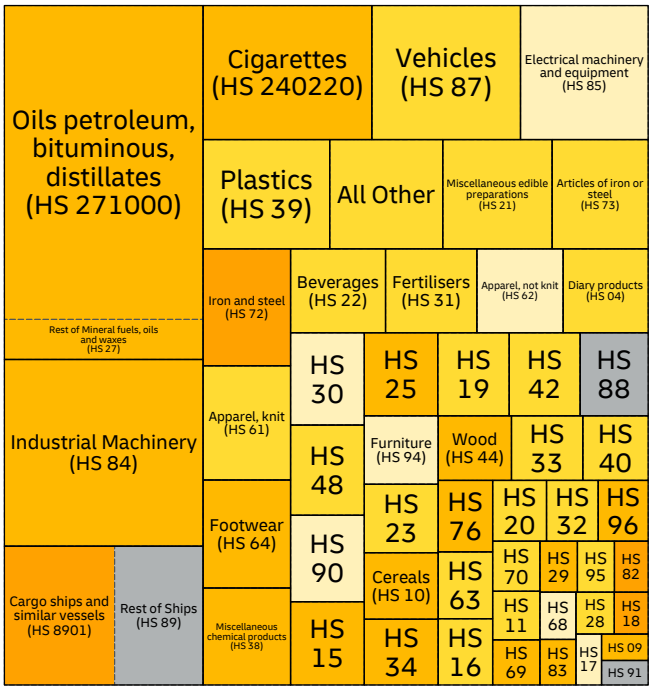


1. United States (41%)
2. China (16%)
3. Mexico (11%)
4. Guatemala (8.9%)
5. Panama (1.7%)
6. Trinidad and Tobago (1.6%)
7. Hong Kong SAR (China) (1.5%)
8. India (1.4%)
9. El Salvador (1.2%)
10. Costa Rica (1.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
17	Sugar and candy (22%)	United Kingdom	38%	13.0%
03	Fish (14%)	United States	40%	15.7%
08	Fruits and nuts (12%)	United Kingdom	63%	-4.4%
89	Ships (8.1%)	Seychelles	53%	–
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, or nuts (6.4%)	United States	25%	-19.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

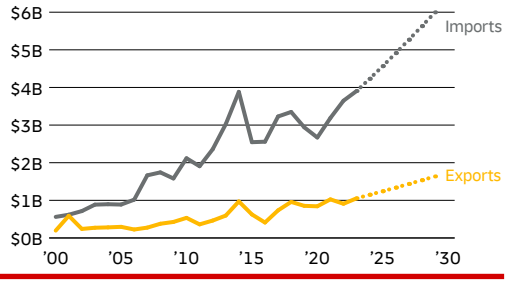
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	United States	65%	24.2%
84	Industrial machinery (8.5%)	United States	39%	11.9%
89	Ships (6.3%)	China	36%	80.3%
24	Tobacco (5.3%)	China	30%	15.2%
87	Vehicles (4.6%)	United States	50%	13.7%

BENIN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$5.4B	142	$1.1B	145	$4.2B	140
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$1.6B	132	$295.1M	131	$1.3B	127
Forecast 2024–29	$2.3B	130	$486.7M	134	$1.8B	121
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.4B	104	$291.9M	102	$1.1B	104
Forecast 2024–29	$3.6B	111	$836.7M	122	$2.8B	96
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	5.4%	30	5.6%	37	5.4%	33
Forecast 2024–29	10.1%	6	10.9%	13	9.8%	3

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

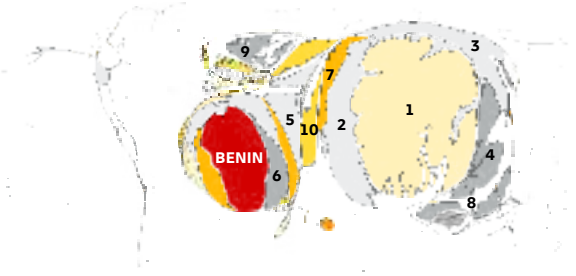


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Benin's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Benin's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

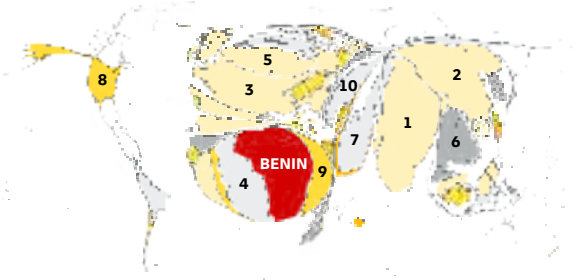
-73% -18% 0% 14% 33% 130%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



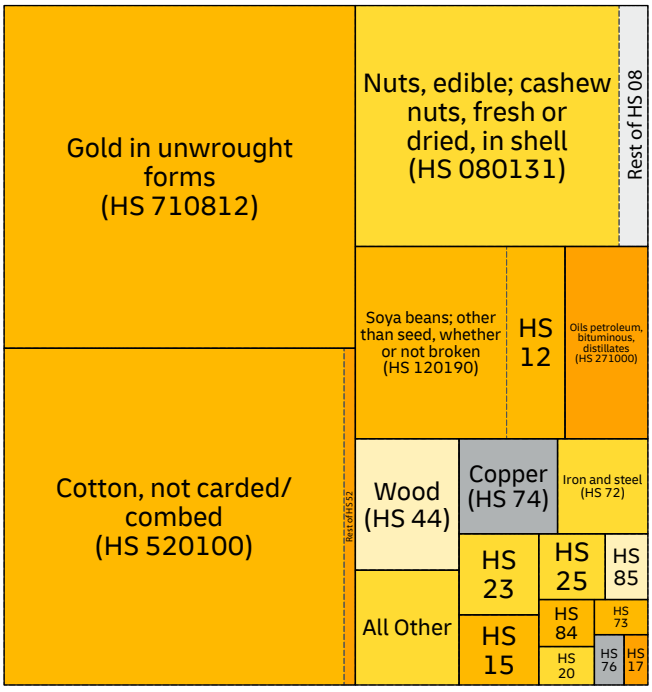
1. Bangladesh (35%)
2. India (14%)
3. China (7.2%)
4. Viet Nam (5.3%)
5. Egypt (3%)
6. Nigeria (3%)
7. Pakistan (2.6%)
8. Malaysia (2.6%)
9. Denmark (2.4%)
10. United Arab Emirates (2.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

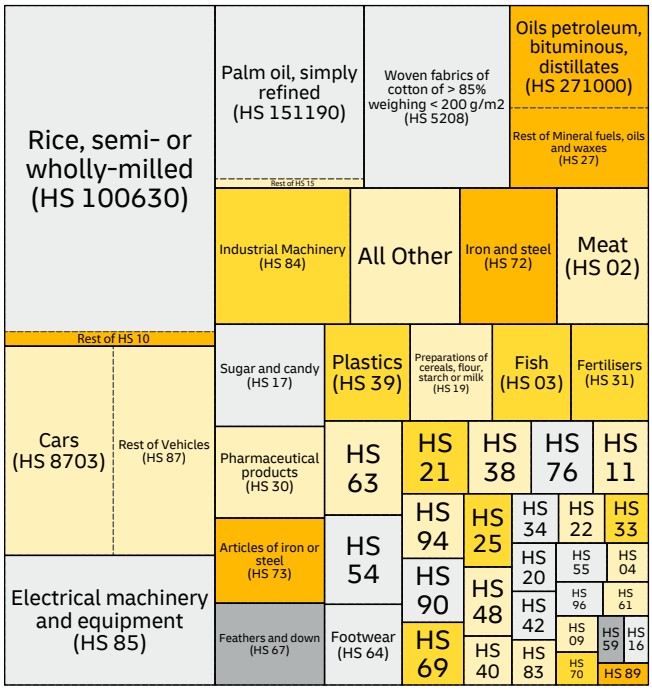


1. India (15%)
2. China (11%)
3. France (9%)
4. Togo (6%)
5. Belgium (4.5%)
6. Thailand (4.5%)
7. United Arab Emirates (4.3%)
8. United States (3.6%)
9. Nigeria (3.3%)
10. Türkiye (2.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals, stones (28%)	UAE	93%	–
52	Cotton (27%)	Bangladesh	56%	–
08	Fruits and nuts (16%)	India	87%	16.0%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (9.2%)	India	46%	52.1%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (3.7%)	Mali	65%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

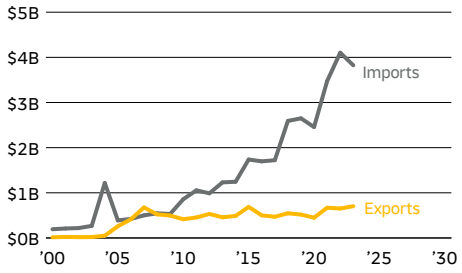
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
10	Cereals (16%)	Thailand	44%	-27.9%
87	Vehicles (10%)	United States	38%	2.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.2%)	China	60%	-13.9%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (6.2%)	Indonesia	55%	-0.4%
52	Cotton (6.1%)	China	78%	-14.6%

BHUTAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$4.5B	–	$703.7M	–	$3.8B	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$1.4B	–	$157.6M	–	$1.2B	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$167.4M	–	$115.9M	–	$51.5M	–
Forecast 2024–29	$1.9B	–	$531.4M	–	$1.3B	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.8%	–	3.0%	–	0.3%	–
Forecast 2024–29	7.8%	–	10.2%	–	7.2%	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

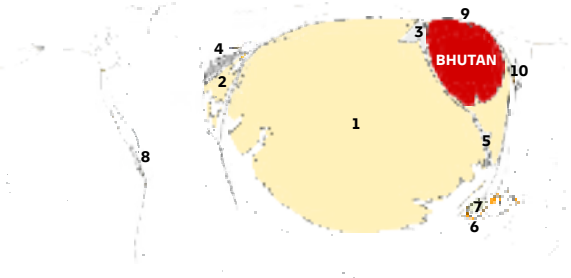


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Bhutan's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Bhutan's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

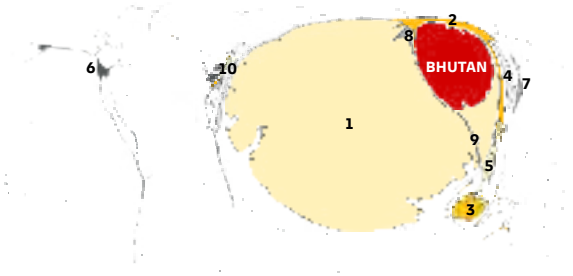
-40% -10% 0% 12% 28% 65%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



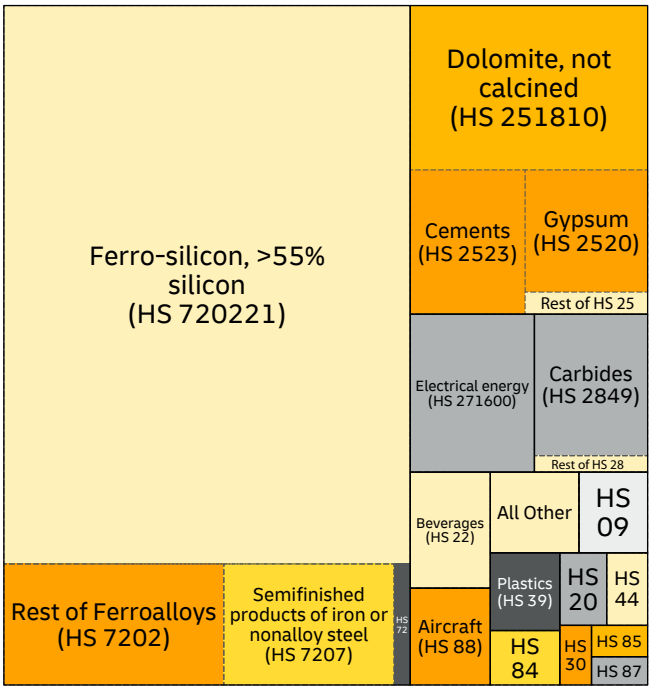
1. India (95%)
2. Italy (1.3%)
3. Nepal (0.87%)
4. Netherlands (0.71%)
5. Bangladesh (0.51%)
6. Indonesia (0.37%)
7. Singapore (0.28%)
8. Colombia (0.2%)
9. China (0.2%)
10. Korea (Republic of) (0.16%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

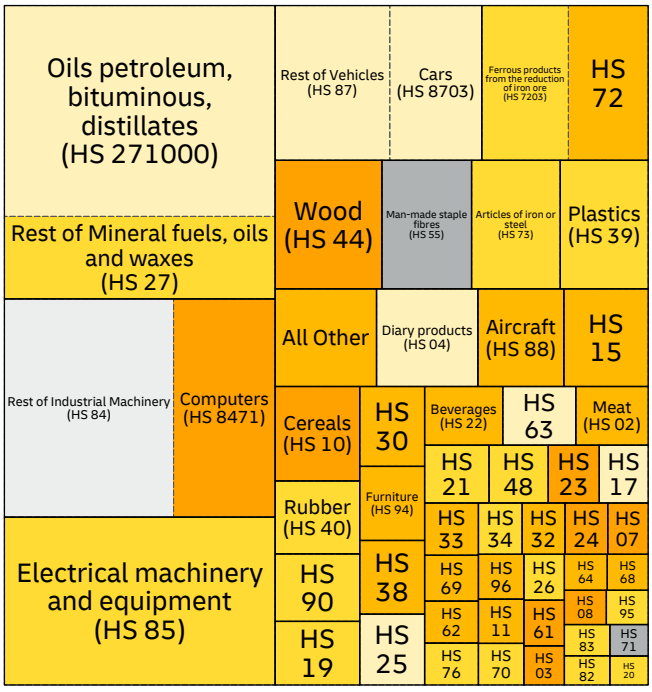


1. India (91%)
2. China (3.1%)
3. Singapore (1.4%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (0.87%)
5. Thailand (0.65%)
6. United States (0.58%)
7. Japan (0.29%)
8. Nepal (0.28%)
9. Bangladesh (0.23%)
10. Austria (0.22%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
72	Iron and steel (63%)	India	91%	15.7%
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (17%)	India	88%	39.8%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (4.6%)	India	99%	-22.6%
28	Inorganic chemicals (4.1%)	India	100%	-20.3%
22	Beverages (2.1%)	India	99%	11.5%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

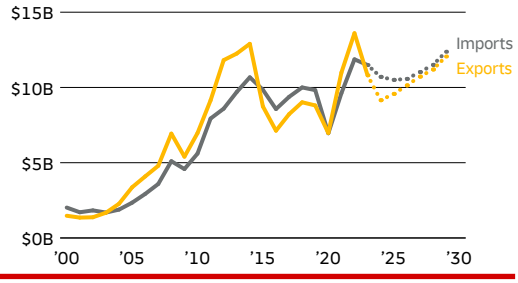
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (18%)	India	96%	14.3%
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	India	56%	1.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	India	68%	22.0%
87	Vehicles (7.3%)	India	88%	10.6%
72	Iron and steel (5.9%)	India	100%	27.1%

BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

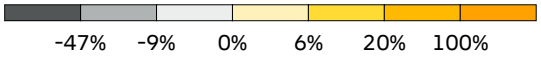
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$19.9B	106	$9.2B	102	$10.7B	107
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$1.2B	134	$349.5M	128	$879.0M	134
Forecast 2024–29	$4.6B	109	$2.9B	95	$1.7B	123
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-2.9B	155	$-1.8B	153	$-1.0B	152
Forecast 2024–29	$2.8B	117	$841.4M	121	$2.0B	108
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-2.8%	162	-3.7%	161	-2.0%	158
Forecast 2024–29	2.9%	105	1.8%	143	3.8%	78

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

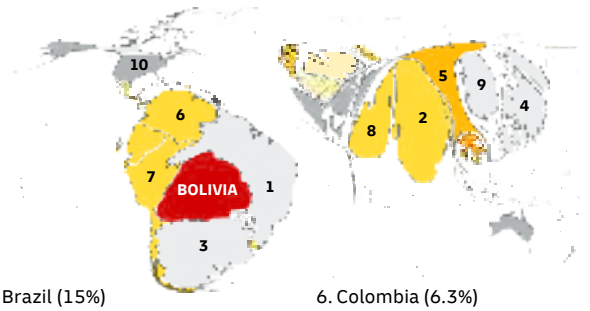


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Bolivia (Plurinational State of)'s exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Bolivia (Plurinational State of)'s trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

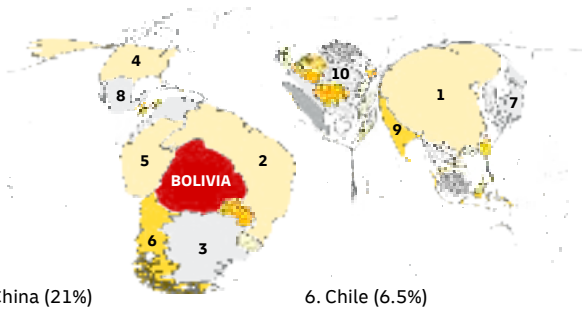


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



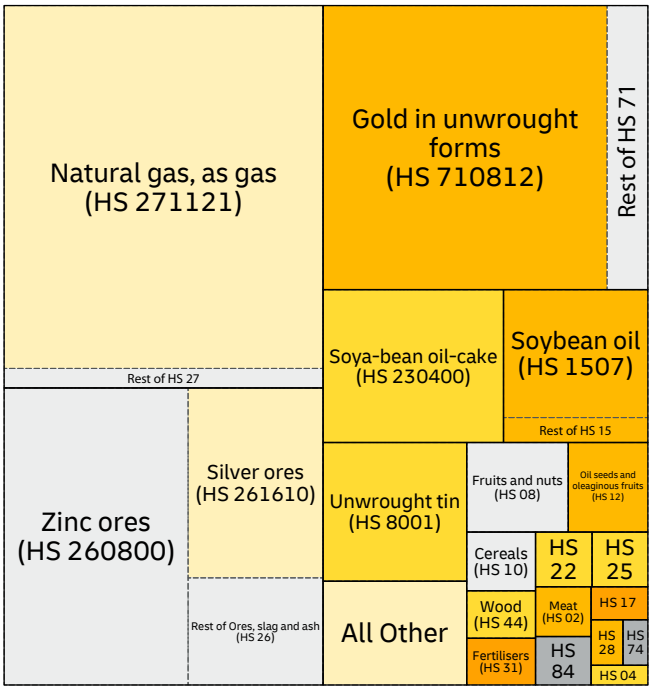
1. Brazil (15%)
2. India (13%)
3. Argentina (13%)
4. Japan (7.4%)
5. China (6.4%)
6. Colombia (6.3%)
7. Peru (5.5%)
8. United Arab Emirates (5.5%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (4.1%)
10. United States (3.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

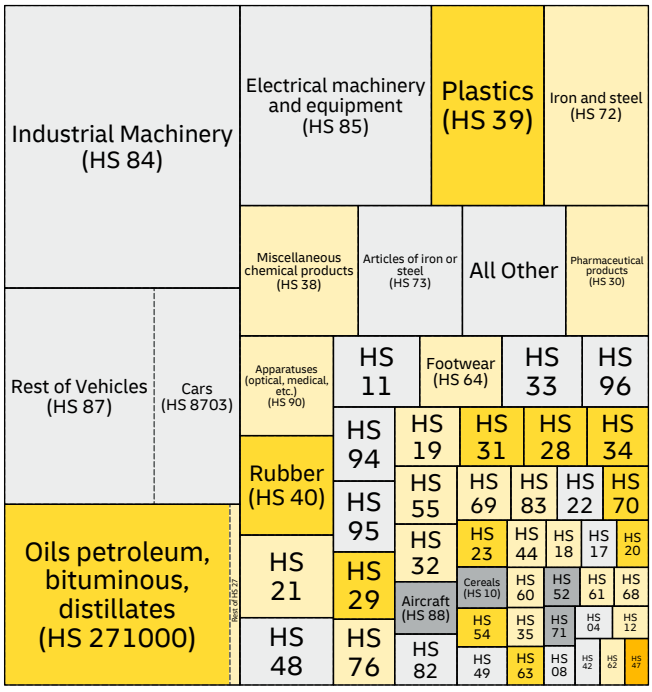


1. China (21%)
2. Brazil (17%)
3. Argentina (11%)
4. United States (7%)
5. Peru (7%)
6. Chile (6.5%)
7. Japan (2.5%)
8. Mexico (2.4%)
9. India (2%)
10. Germany (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (28%)	Brazil	52%	3.5%
26	Ores, slag and ash (22%)	Japan	24%	-4.7%
71	Precious metals and stones (21%)	India	56%	31.5%
23	Food residues and animal feed (6.5%)	Colombia	41%	24.4%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (5%)	Colombia	46%	14.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

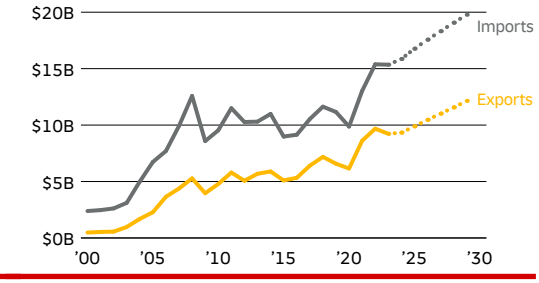
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (15%)	China	23%	1.6%
87	Vehicles (12%)	China	25%	2.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (9.7%)	Chile	24%	28.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.8%)	China	33%	3.0%
39	Plastics (5.1%)	Brazil	24%	13.4%

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$25.2B	92	$9.3B	100	$15.9B	92
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$7.5B	88	$2.8B	94	$4.7B	85
Forecast 2024–29	$6.7B	100	$2.8B	96	$3.9B	97
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$2.9B	86	$1.2B	78	$1.7B	90
Forecast 2024–29	$9.4B	79	$3.9B	81	$5.4B	68
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.5%	81	2.9%	71	2.3%	89
Forecast 2024–29	6.6%	27	7.4%	27	6.1%	28

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

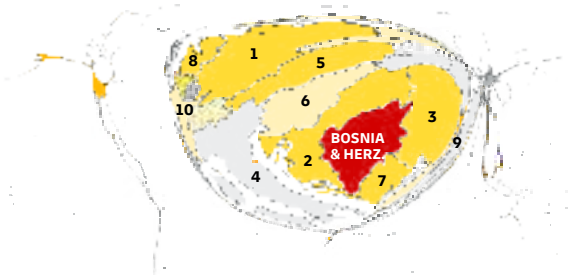


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Bosnia and Herzegovina's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Bosnia and Herzegovina's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

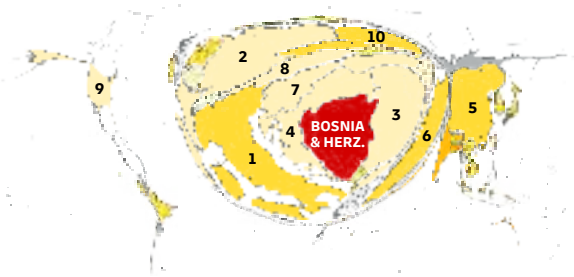
-34% -6% 0% 7% 14% 39%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



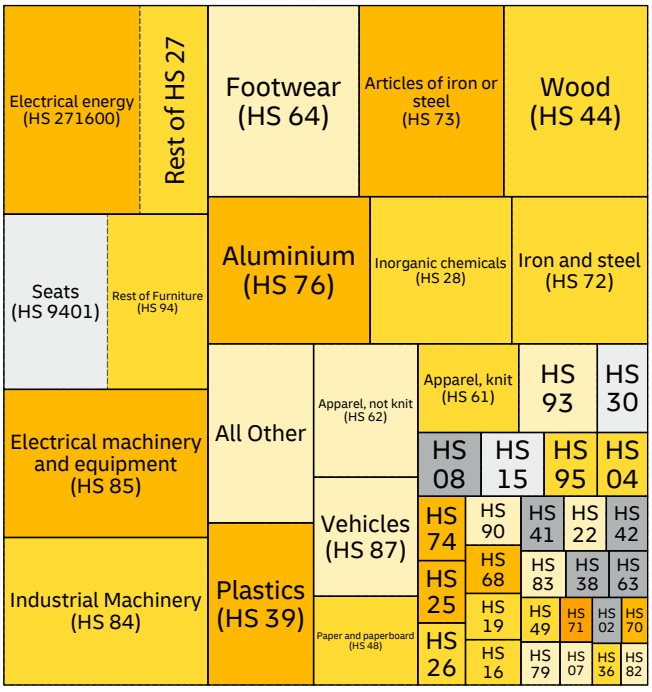
1. Germany (15%)
2. Croatia (14%)
3. Serbia (12%)
4. Italy (11%)
5. Austria (9.4%)
6. Slovenia (8.5%)
7. Montenegro (3.3%)
8. Netherlands (2.4%)
9. Türkiye (2.3%)
10. France (2.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

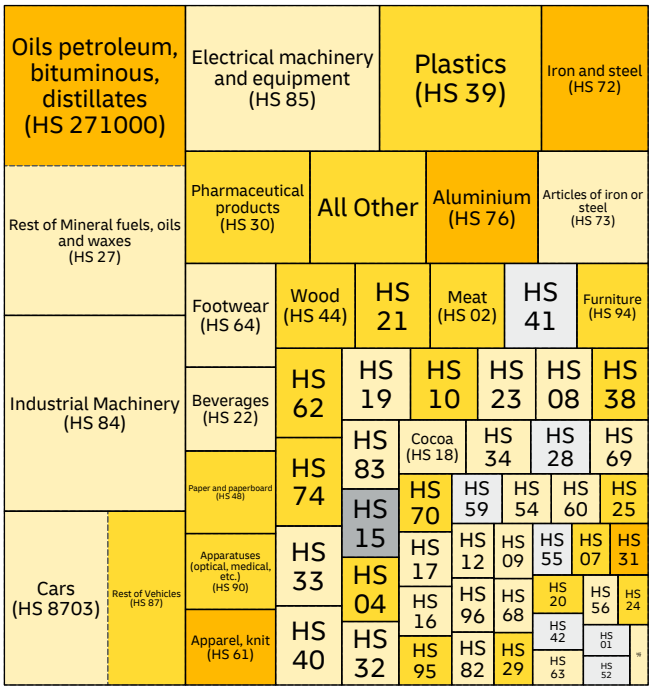


1. Italy (12%)
2. Germany (12%)
3. Serbia (11%)
4. Croatia (9.2%)
5. China (8.1%)
6. Türkiye (5.4%)
7. Slovenia (4.4%)
8. Austria (3.7%)
9. United States (3%)
10. Poland (2.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (9.7%)	Serbia	38%	20.2%
94	Furniture (8.2%)	Germany	30%	-1.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.9%)	Austria	34%	20.2%
84	Industrial machinery (6.9%)	Germany	25%	12.9%
64	Footwear (6.6%)	Italy	39%	-4.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

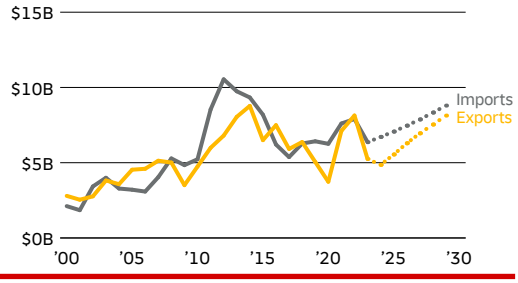
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	Croatia	33%	16.4%
84	Industrial machinery (8.1%)	Germany	15%	4.8%
87	Vehicles (7.2%)	Germany	36%	2.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.5%)	China	24%	14.9%
39	Plastics (5.4%)	Germany	19%	10.0%

BOTSWANA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$11.6B	129	$4.9B	123	$6.7B	127
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$98.9M	154	$-192.7M	158	$291.7M	148
Forecast 2024–29	$5.4B	105	$3.3B	91	$2.1B	115
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-898.7M	150	$-634.7M	147	$-264.0M	146
Forecast 2024–29	$5.0B	96	$1.7B	107	$3.4B	86
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-1.4%	154	-2.3%	150	-0.8%	146
Forecast 2024–29	7.2%	16	5.7%	47	8.3%	5

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

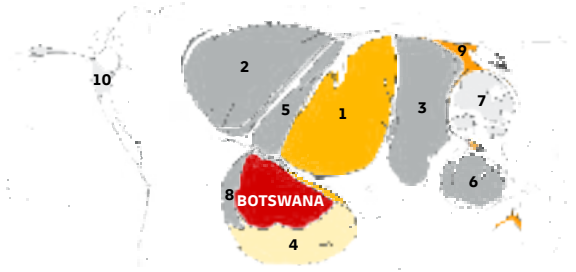


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Botswana's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Botswana's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

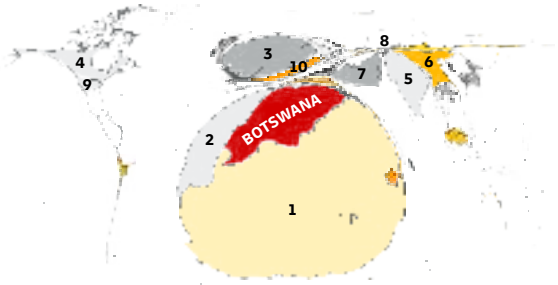
-36% -7% 0% 3% 11% 19%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



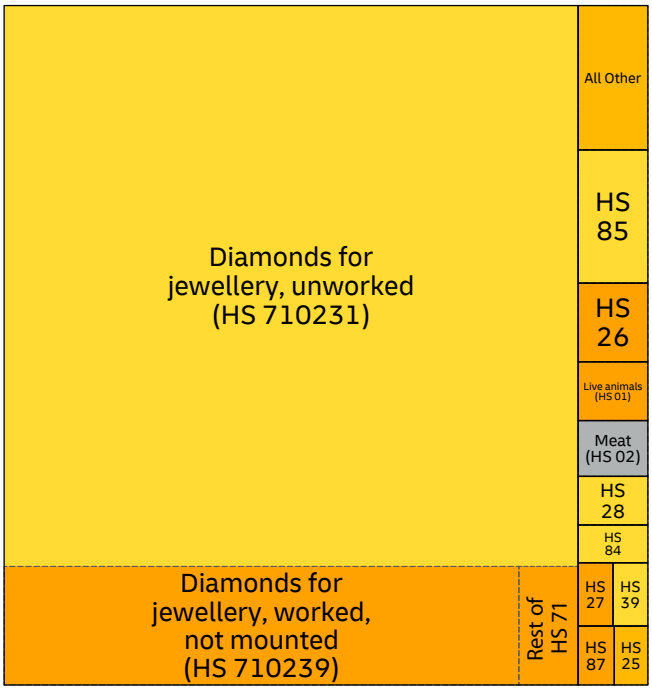
1. United Arab Emirates (23%)
2. Belgium (21%)
3. India (17%)
4. South Africa (10%)
5. Israel (6%)
6. Singapore (5.5%)
7. Hong Kong SAR (China) (5.4%)
8. Namibia (2.2%)
9. China (1.9%)
10. United States (1.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

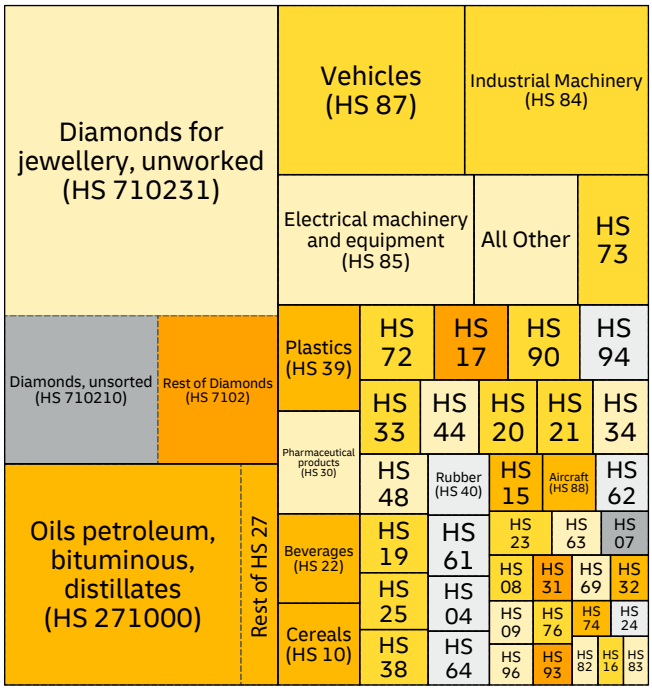


1. South Africa (63%)
2. Namibia (7.2%)
3. Belgium (6.1%)
4. Canada (4.7%)
5. India (3.7%)
6. China (2.3%)
7. United Arab Emirates (2.3%)
8. Russian Federation (1.2%)
9. United States (0.95%)
10. Switzerland (0.85%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (89%)	Belgium	24%	0.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (2.1%)	South Africa	87%	4.5%
26	Ores, slag and ash (1.3%)	China	74%	–
01	Live animals (0.94%)	South Africa	98%	592.9%
02	Meat (0.89%)	South Africa	30%	-17.3%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

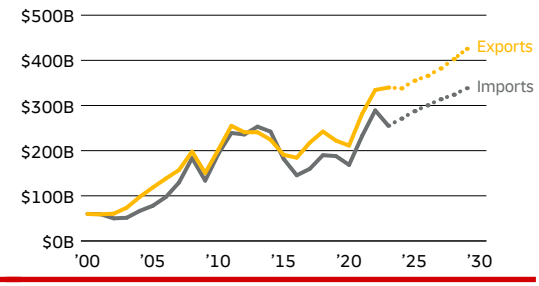
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (29%)	South Africa	21%	-0.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (14%)	South Africa	83%	12.1%
87	Vehicles (7.2%)	South Africa	59%	-1.0%
84	Industrial machinery (7.1%)	South Africa	72%	1.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.8%)	South Africa	51%	0.4%

BRAZIL

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$609.0B	25	$338.1B	24	$271.0B	26
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$198.8B	17	$115.9B	9	$83.0B	22
Forecast 2024–29	$154.7B	27	$87.3B	24	$67.3B	29
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$121.3B	10	$71.9B	10	$49.4B	15
Forecast 2024–29	$89.8B	29	$47.9B	26	$41.9B	29
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	4.4%	44	4.7%	45	3.9%	59
Forecast 2024–29	2.7%	114	2.6%	122	2.8%	113

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

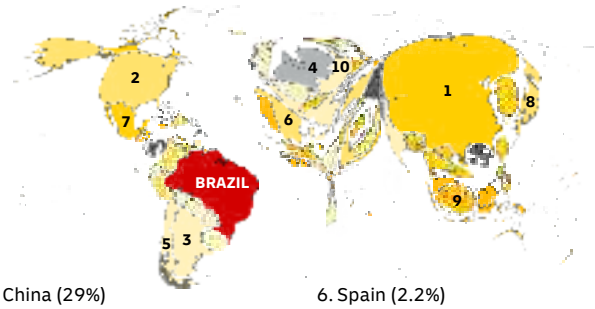


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Brazil's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Brazil's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

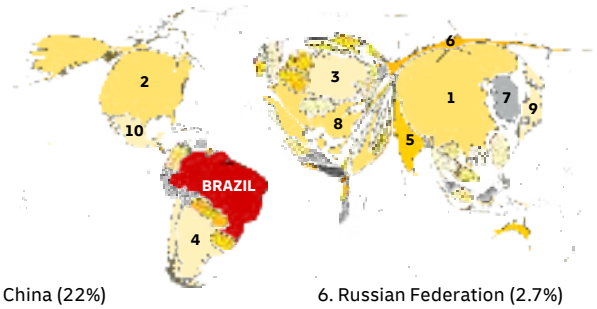
-12% 0% 5% 10% 15% 29%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



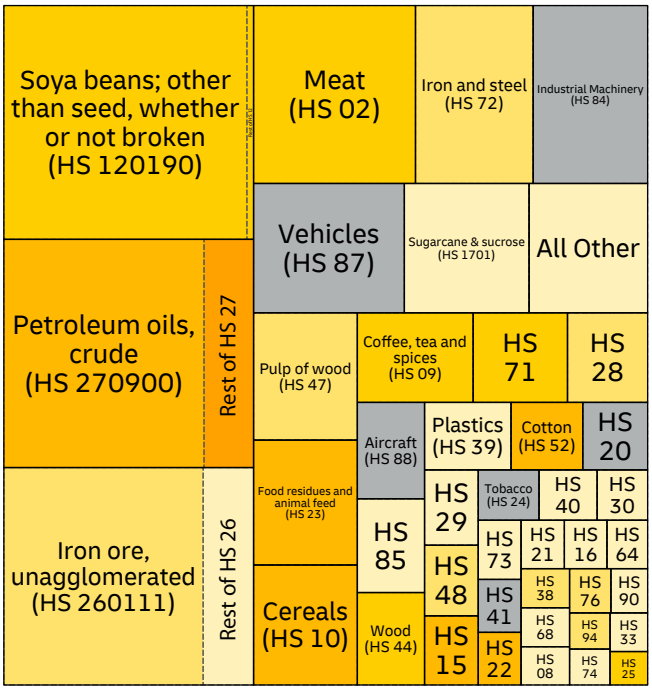
1. China (29%)
2. United States (12%)
3. Argentina (4.7%)
4. Netherlands (3.9%)
5. Chile (2.4%)
6. Spain (2.2%)
7. Mexico (2.1%)
8. Japan (2%)
9. Singapore (2%)
10. Germany (1.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

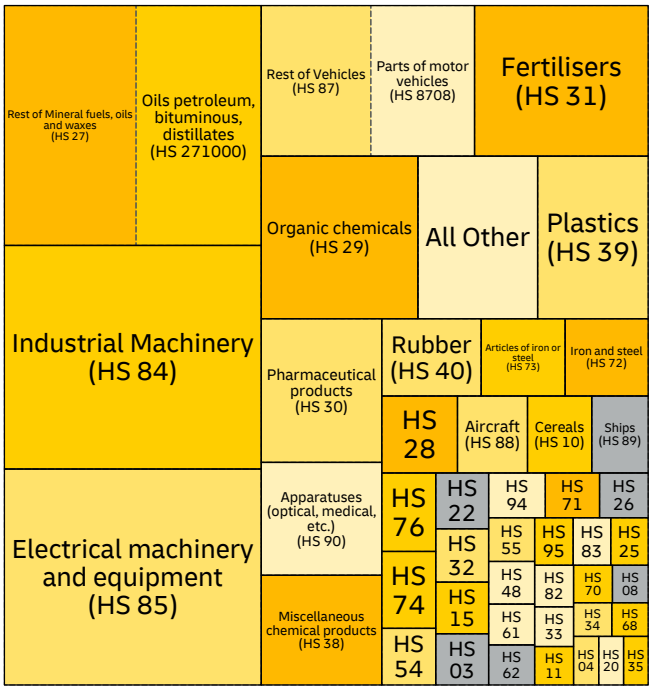


1. China (22%)
2. United States (18%)
3. Germany (5.5%)
4. Argentina (5.4%)
5. India (2.8%)
6. Russian Federation (2.7%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (2.4%)
8. Italy (2.4%)
9. Japan (2.3%)
10. Mexico (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (13%)	China	72%	9.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	China	40%	18.0%
26	Ores, slag and ash (12%)	China	55%	11.3%
02	Meat (6.6%)	China	32%	42.2%
72	Iron and steel (4.8%)	United States	33%	8.9%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

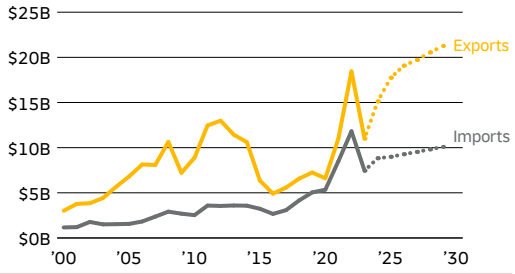
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (14%)	United States	43%	18.4%
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	China	25%	17.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (13%)	China	49%	13.6%
87	Vehicles (7.3%)	Argentina	28%	6.1%
31	Fertilisers (6%)	Russian Federation	22%	24.0%

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$23.9B	94	$15.1B	87	$8.8B	116
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$11.7B	71	$7.9B	62	$3.8B	93
Forecast 2024–29	$7.4B	95	$6.1B	72	$1.3B	131
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$4.5B	72	$3.1B	63	$1.3B	99
Forecast 2024–29	$2.6B	119	$1.8B	106	$852.8M	129
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	5.2%	35	6.1%	32	3.8%	63
Forecast 2024–29	2.5%	125	2.7%	116	2.1%	137

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

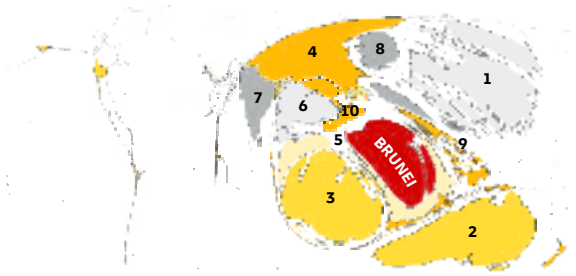


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Brunei Darussalam's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Brunei Darussalam's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

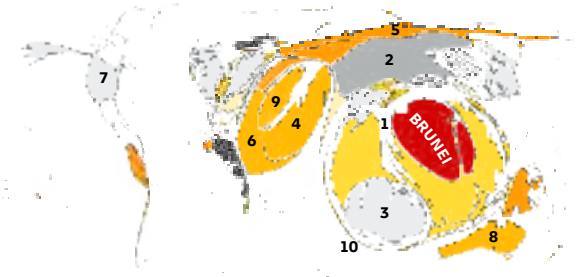
-48% -13% 0% 9% 39% 200%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



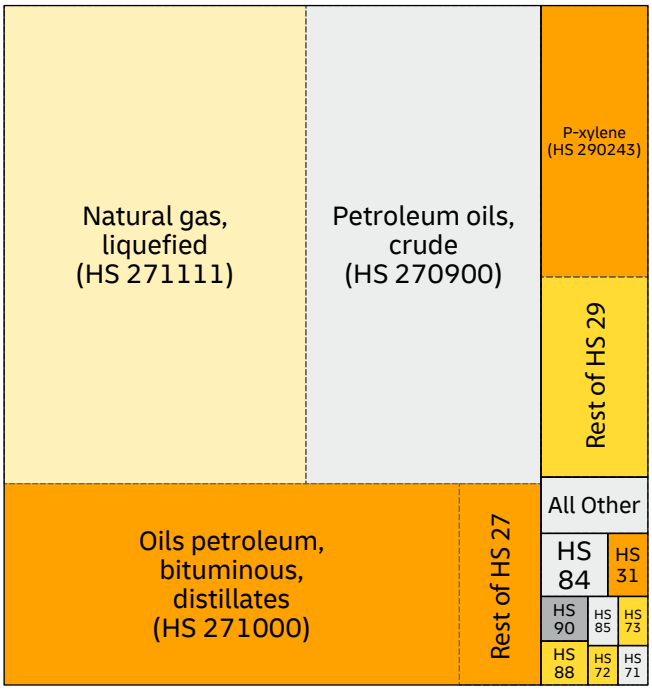
1. Japan (22%)
2. Australia (18%)
3. Singapore (16%)
4. China (14%)
5. Malaysia (7.4%)
6. Thailand (5.2%)
7. India (4%)
8. Korea (Republic of) (2.9%)
9. Philippines (2.6%)
10. Viet Nam (2.4%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

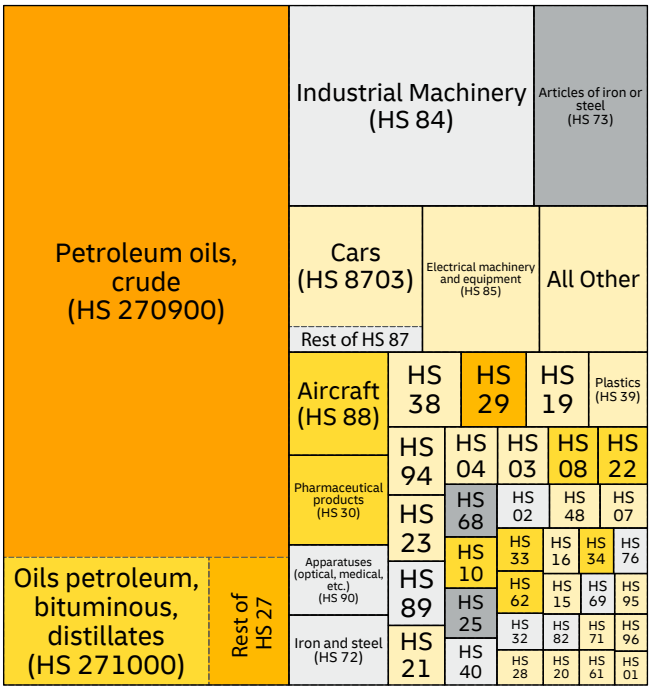


1. Malaysia (20%)
2. China (13%)
3. Singapore (8.6%)
4. United Arab Emirates (6.8%)
5. Russian Federation (5.1%)
6. Saudi Arabia (4.9%)
7. United States (4.4%)
8. Australia (4.3%)
9. Qatar (2.9%)
10. Indonesia (2.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (83%)	Japan	28%	7.8%
29	Organic chemicals (12%)	China	79%	117.6%
84	Industrial machinery (0.96%)	Singapore	34%	-8.0%
31	Fertilisers (0.58%)	Myanmar	38%	–
90	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (0.48%)	Switzerland	50%	-90.9%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

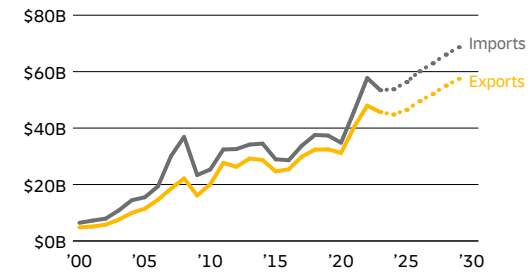
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (44%)	Malaysia	16%	152.8%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	24%	-6.4%
73	Articles of iron or steel (5.2%)	China	58%	-26.0%
87	Vehicles (4.5%)	Japan	17%	-14.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (3.9%)	China	27%	-5.2%

BULGARIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

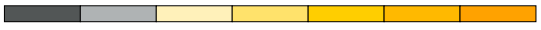
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$98.6B	58	$44.8B	57	$53.8B	59
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$28.7B	47	$12.4B	50	$16.4B	46
Forecast 2024–29	$27.5B	54	$12.6B	54	$14.9B	55
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$10.1B	55	$3.2B	62	$6.9B	46
Forecast 2024–29	$17.0B	62	$7.1B	66	$9.9B	57
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.2%	87	1.5%	92	2.8%	80
Forecast 2024–29	3.2%	97	3.0%	111	3.4%	96

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

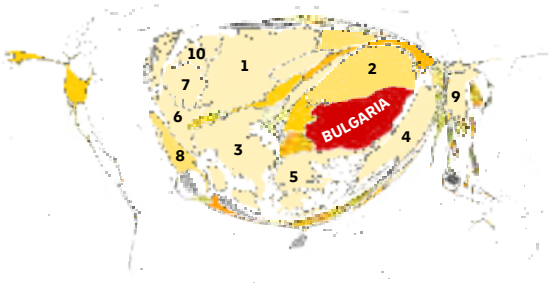


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Bulgaria's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Bulgaria's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

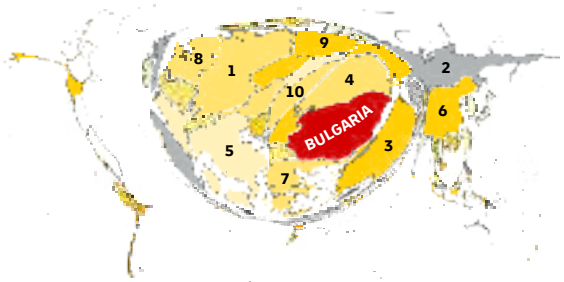


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



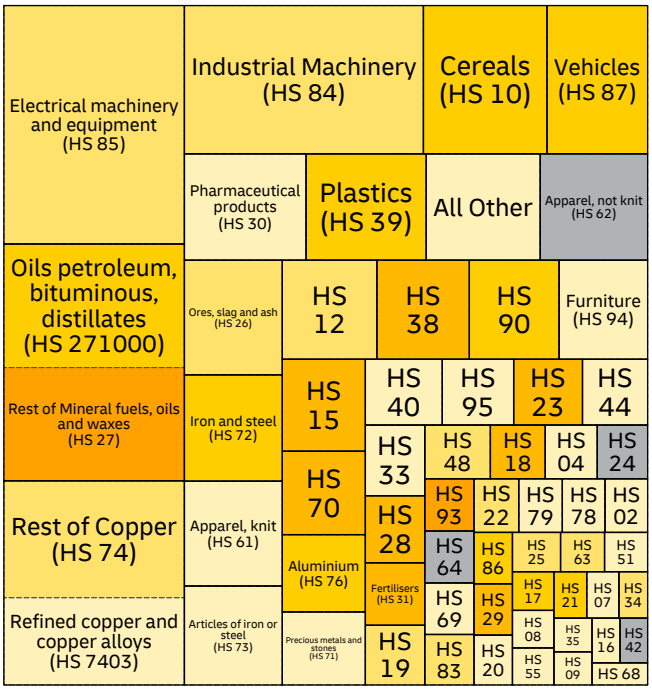
1. Germany (15%)
2. Romania (9.7%)
3. Italy (7.8%)
4. Türkiye (6.7%)
5. Greece (6.7%)
6. France (3.7%)
7. Belgium (3.2%)
8. Spain (2.7%)
9. China (2.7%)
10. Netherlands (2.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

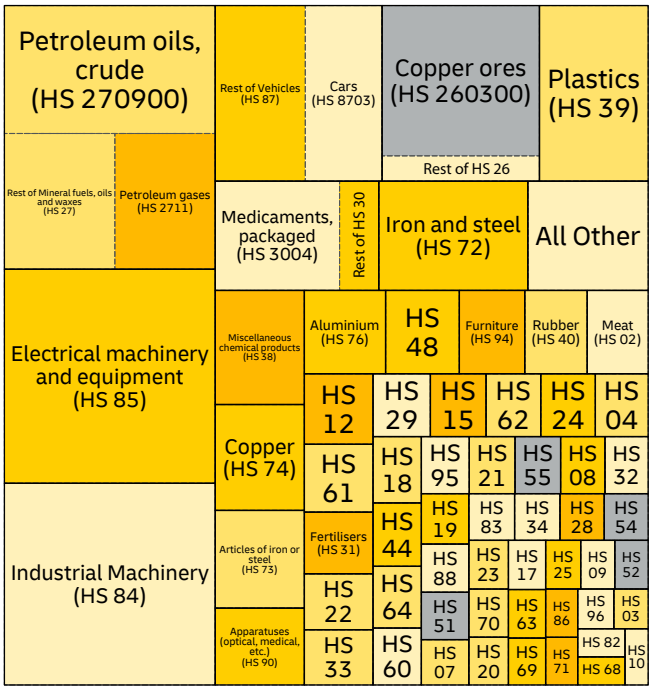


1. Germany (12%)
2. Russian Federation (8.6%)
3. Türkiye (7.5%)
4. Romania (7.1%)
5. Italy (6.8%)
6. China (5.2%)
7. Greece (5%)
8. Netherlands (4%)
9. Poland (3.6%)
10. Hungary (3.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.8%)	Germany	23%	15.8%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (9.8%)	Romania	26%	102.4%
74	Copper (8.4%)	Belgium	19%	-5.8%
84	Industrial machinery (8.1%)	Germany	19%	4.4%
10	Cereals (4.2%)	Spain	14%	-15.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

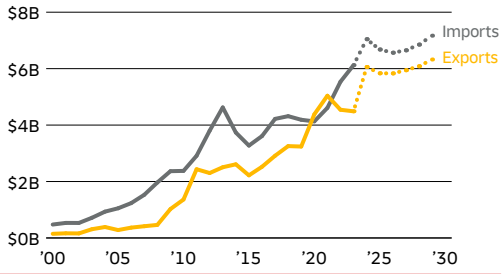
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (13%)	Russian Federation	52%	16.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	Germany	16%	13.1%
84	Industrial machinery (9.7%)	Germany	20%	3.8%
87	Vehicles (6.7%)	Germany	24%	5.6%
26	Ores, slag and ash (6.3%)	Spain	18%	-57.7%

BURKINA FASO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$13.1B	125	$6.1B	115	$7.0B	126
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$5.7B	100	$2.8B	92	$2.9B	104
Forecast 2024–29	$390.1M	154	$265.5M	140	$124.6M	160
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.4B	105	$-188.0M	137	$1.5B	93
Forecast 2024–29	$2.7B	118	$1.2B	112	$1.5B	116
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.6%	79	-0.8%	138	5.6%	29
Forecast 2024–29	4.4%	67	4.5%	60	4.2%	67

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

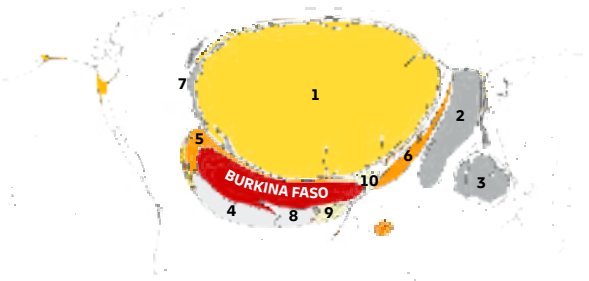


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Burkina Faso's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Burkina Faso's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

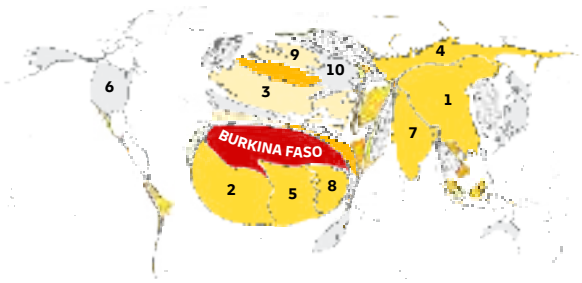
-72% -19% 0% 8% 18% 46%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



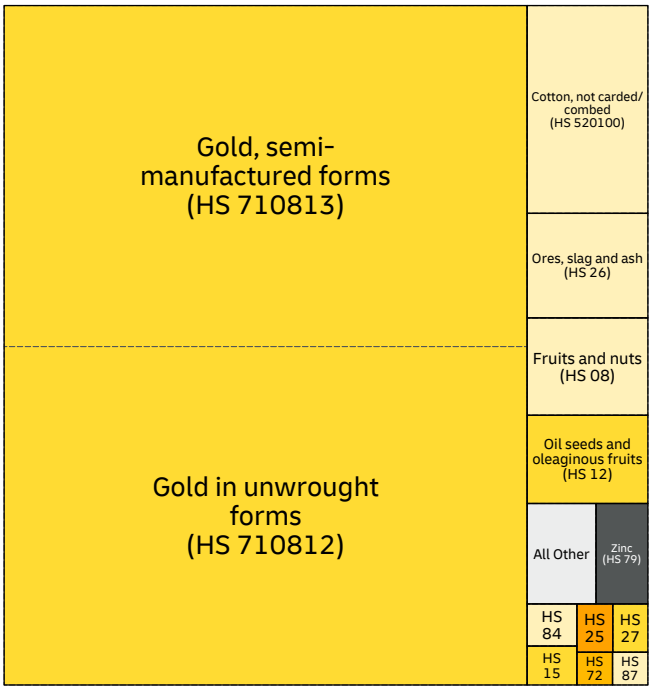
1. Switzerland (67%)
2. India (8.1%)
3. Singapore (4.2%)
4. Côte d'Ivoire (4%)
5. Mali (2.9%)
6. United Arab Emirates (2.5%)
7. France (1.8%)
8. Ghana (1.7%)
9. Togo (1%)
10. Niger (0.7%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

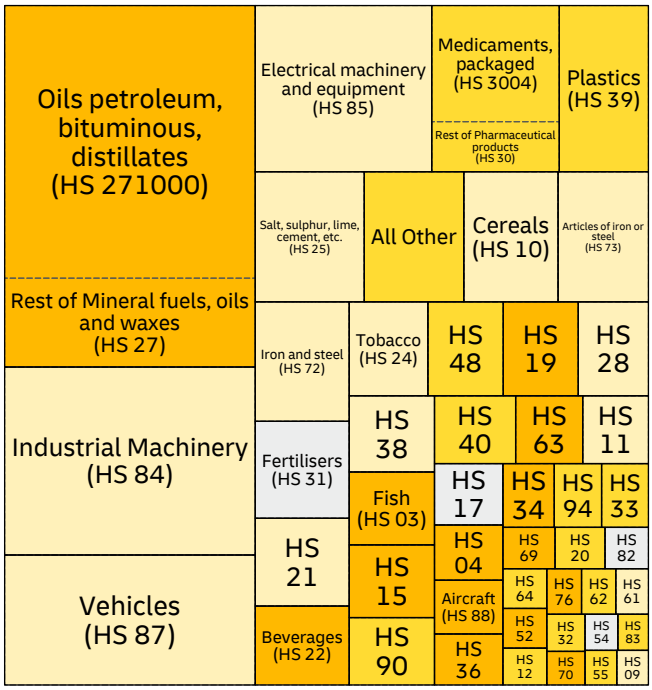


1. China (12%)
2. Côte d'Ivoire (10%)
3. France (7.8%)
4. Russian Federation (7.1%)
5. Ghana (6.4%)
6. United States (5.9%)
7. India (5.7%)
8. Togo (3%)
9. Netherlands (3%)
10. Germany (2.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (81%)	Switzerland	83%	15.8%
52	Cotton (5.9%)	Singapore	29%	-14.5%
26	Ores, slag and ash (2.9%)	Côte d'Ivoire	26%	801.3%
08	Fruits and nuts (2.7%)	Singapore	22%	-8.2%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (2.4%)	Singapore	22%	7.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

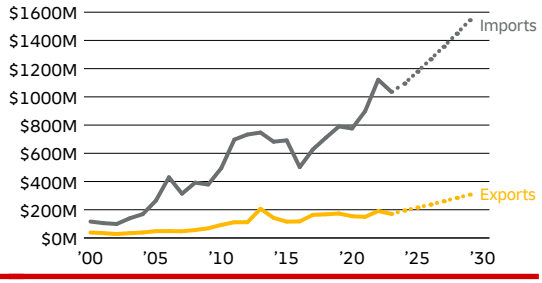
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (21%)	Côte d'Ivoire	26%	15.1%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	France	16%	1.8%
87	Vehicles (7.4%)	China	24%	1.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.7%)	China	36%	22.1%
30	Pharmaceutical products (4.8%)	India	33%	26.9%

BURUNDI

KEY DATA AND RANKS

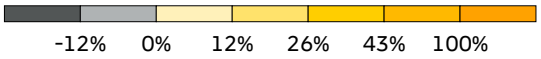
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.3B	160	$194.8M	158	$1.1B	161
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$324.7M	148	$21.6M	141	$303.1M	147
Forecast 2024–29	$561.8M	150	$112.4M	147	$449.4M	152
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$87.9M	134	$12.4M	120	$75.4M	133
Forecast 2024–29	$508.7M	149	$224.2M	141	$284.6M	147
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.4%	105	1.3%	95	1.4%	110
Forecast 2024–29	6.8%	22	16.0%	5	4.7%	59

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

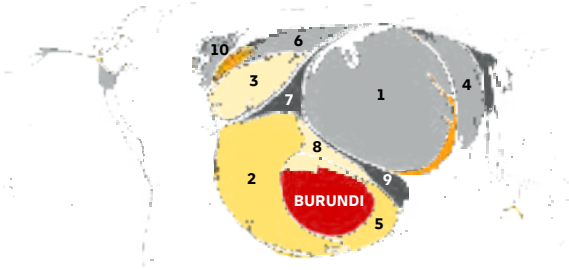


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Burundi's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Burundi's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

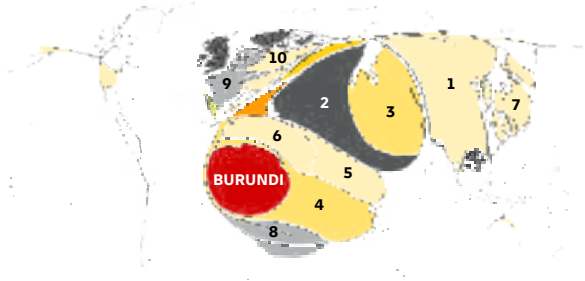


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



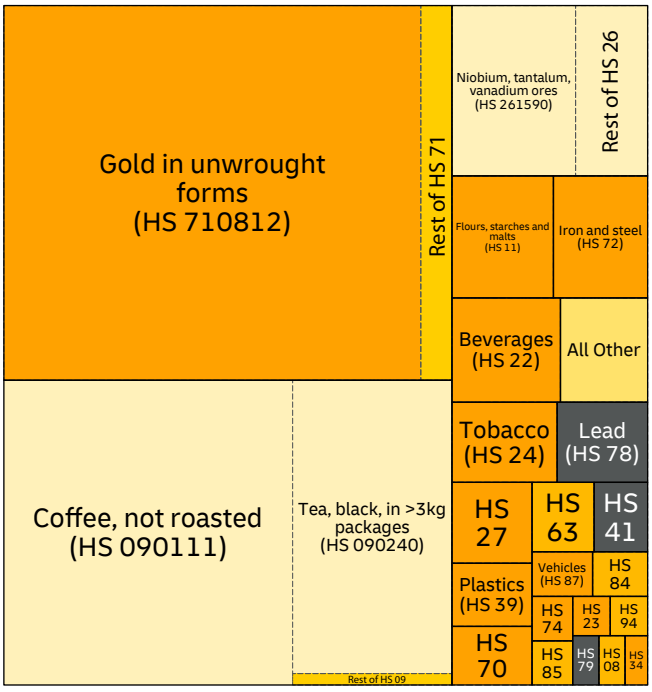
1. United Arab Emirates (35%)
2. Democratic Rep. of the Congo (21%)
3. Switzerland (7.2%)
4. Pakistan (6.7%)
5. Tanzania (United Republic of) (4.2%)
6. Germany (3.9%)
7. Egypt (3.3%)
8. Uganda (2.7%)
9. Kenya (2.6%)
10. United Kingdom (2.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

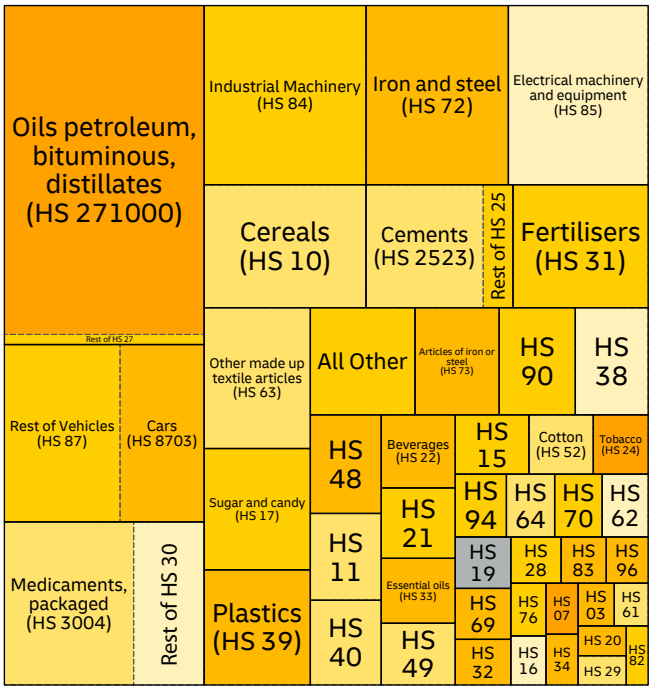


1. China (18%)
2. Saudi Arabia (15%)
3. United Arab Emirates (13%)
4. Tanzania (United Republic of) (11%)
5. Kenya (6.4%)
6. Uganda (6.2%)
7. Japan (4.4%)
8. Zambia (3.8%)
9. France (2.2%)
10. Germany (2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals, stones (38%)	United Arab Emirates	93%	–
09	Coffee, tea and spices (31%)	Pakistan	16%	-12.3%
26	Ores, slag and ash (7.6%)	China	31%	-12.9%
11	Flours, starches and malts (2.8%)	DR Congo	99%	–
72	Iron and steel (2.6%)	DR Congo	91%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

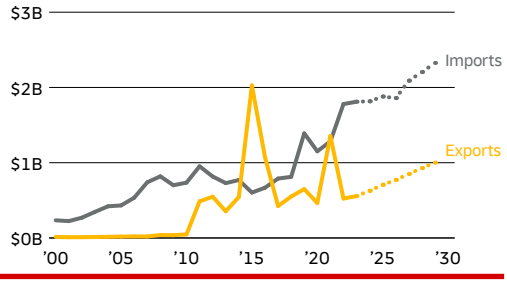
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (15%)	Saudi Arabia	60%	–
87	Vehicles (8.1%)	Japan	33%	69.4%
30	Pharmaceutical products (7.5%)	India	36%	3.3%
84	Industrial machinery (6.6%)	China	27%	51.3%
72	Iron and steel (5.8%)	China	46%	278.0%

CABO VERDE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$2.4B	156	$627.0M	150	$1.8B	153
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$403.6M	145	$-22.4M	151	$426.0M	143
Forecast 2024–29	$883.1M	146	$373.7M	136	$509.3M	149
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$473.9M	122	$24.4M	117	$449.4M	116
Forecast 2024–29	$1.1B	142	$567.3M	131	$559.9M	139
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.9%	51	0.8%	105	5.0%	39
Forecast 2024–29	7.2%	18	13.7%	8	4.9%	52

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Cabo Verde's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Cabo Verde's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

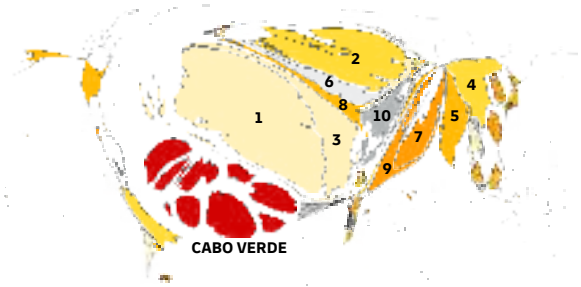
Annualized growth rate

-32% -6% 0% 10% 27% 120%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

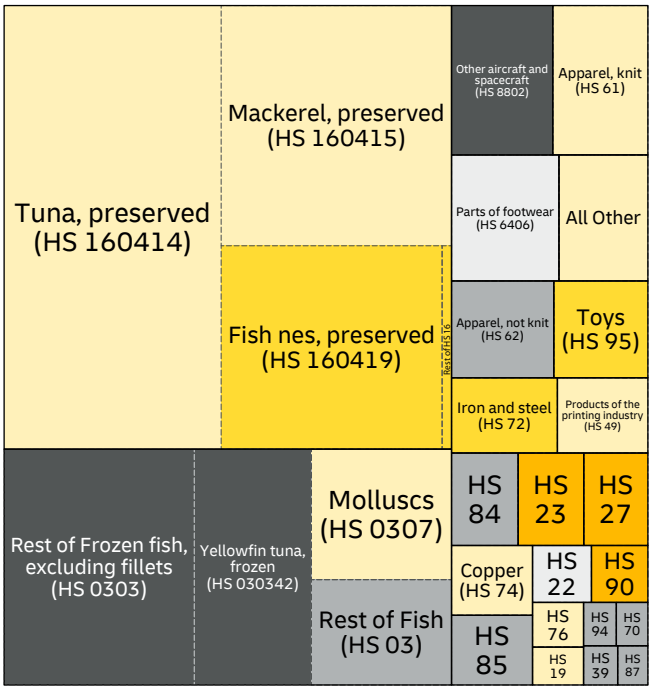
Map Unavailable

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

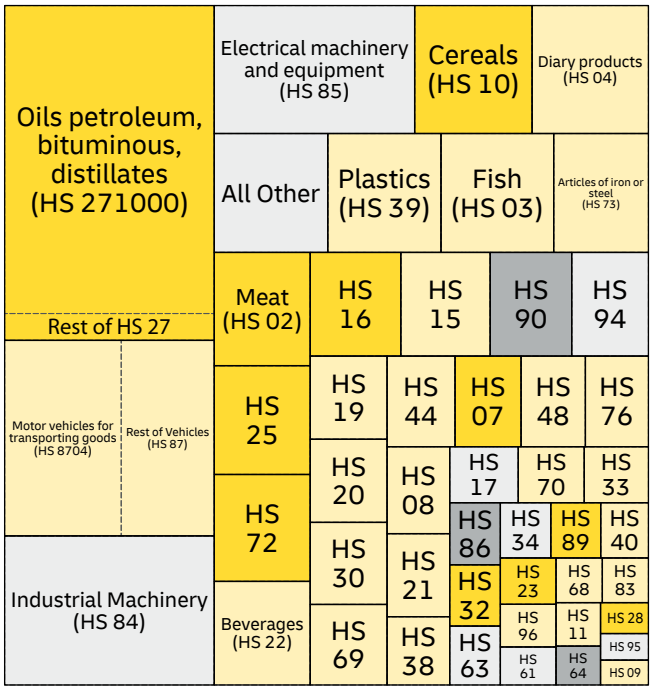


1. Portugal (33%)
2. Netherlands (15%)
3. Spain (9.5%)
4. China (5%)
5. India (4.2%)
6. Belgium (3.6%)
7. United Arab Emirates (3.6%)
8. France (2.9%)
9. Saudi Arabia (2.5%)
10. Italy (2.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
16	Preparations of meat or fish (45%)	Spain	79%	9.2%
03	Fish (24%)	Spain	86%	-20.5%
88	Aircraft (3.6%)	Spain	69%	-39.6%
61	Apparel, knit (3.2%)	Portugal	97%	4.4%
64	Footwear (3.1%)	Portugal	99%	-5.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

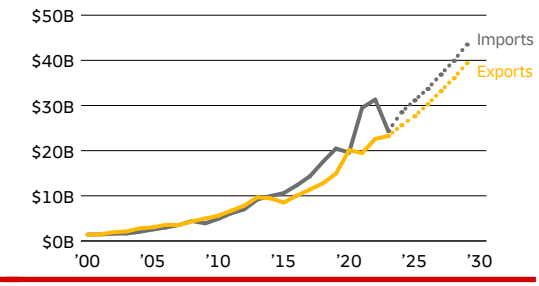
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	Netherlands	36%	39.7%
87	Vehicles (9.4%)	South Africa	45%	-18.4%
84	Industrial machinery (7.1%)	Portugal	45%	-5.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.9%)	Portugal	39%	-2.5%
10	Cereals (3.4%)	Thailand	22%	-3.4%

CAMBODIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$54.1B	73	$25.6B	71	$28.5B	73
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$18.7B	59	$10.7B	53	$8.0B	65
Forecast 2024–29	$28.7B	53	$13.7B	52	$15.0B	54
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$12.2B	47	$8.7B	36	$3.5B	60
Forecast 2024–29	$28.6B	53	$12.7B	54	$15.9B	52
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	5.5%	28	9.2%	16	2.8%	81
Forecast 2024–29	9.1%	8	8.7%	22	9.5%	4

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

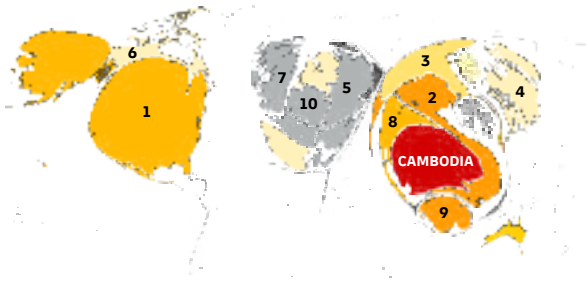


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Cambodia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Cambodia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

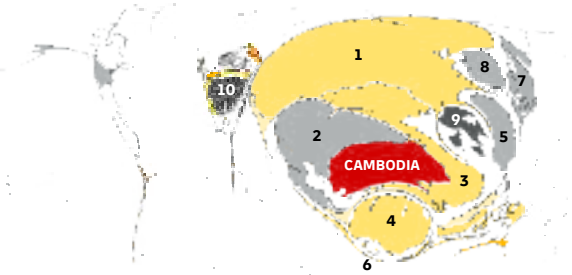
-14% 0% 9% 16% 22% 36%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



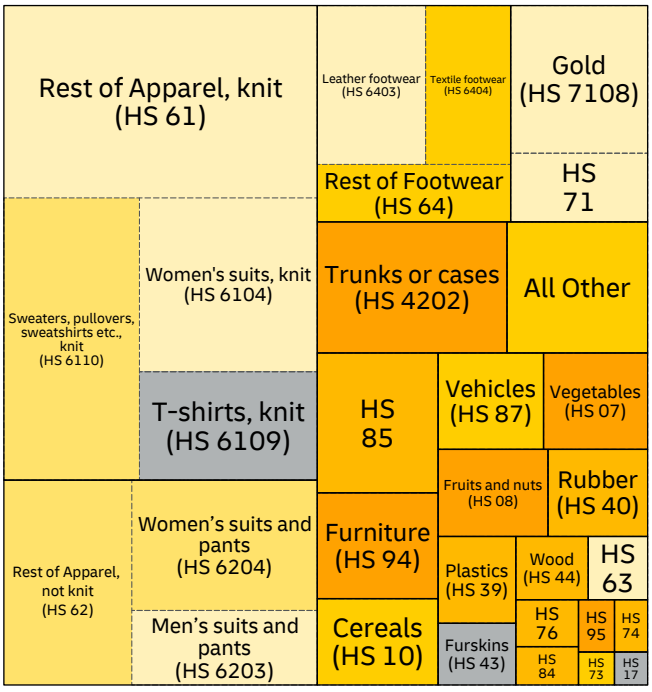
1. United States (36%)
2. Viet Nam (8.6%)
3. China (6.8%)
4. Japan (6.4%)
5. Germany (5.5%)
6. Canada (5.1%)
7. United Kingdom (5%)
8. Thailand (3.8%)
9. Singapore (3.3%)
10. Belgium (2.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

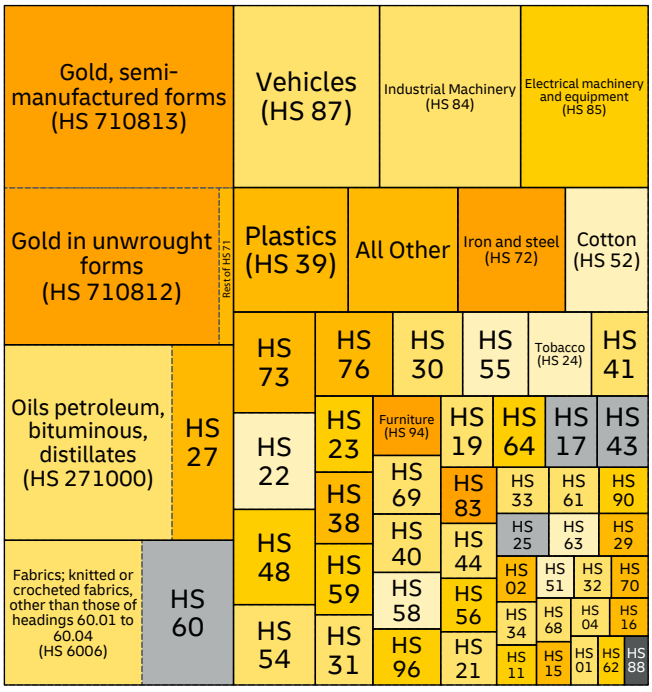


1. China (38%)
2. Thailand (14%)
3. Viet Nam (13%)
4. Singapore (8.3%)
5. Taiwan (China) (3.7%)
6. Indonesia (3.3%)
7. Japan (3.2%)
8. Korea (Republic of) (2.5%)
9. Hong Kong SAR (China) (2.4%)
10. Switzerland (2.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
61	Apparel, knit (34%)	United States	27%	11.1%
62	Apparel, not knit (15%)	United States	22%	18.4%
64	Footwear (9.6%)	United States	24%	26.4%
71	Precious metals and stones (6.8%)	Singapore	70%	-4.1%
42	Articles of leather (5.9%)	United States	65%	62.5%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

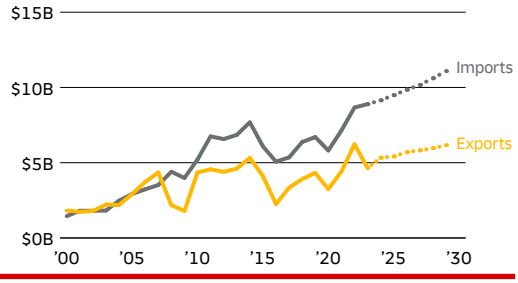
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (18%)	Singapore	73%	174.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (10%)	Thailand	50%	15.8%
60	Knitted fabrics (7.6%)	China	52%	6.0%
87	Vehicles (6.1%)	Thailand	33%	14.7%
84	Industrial machinery (5.9%)	China	42%	25.6%

CAMEROON

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$14.5B	119	$5.3B	119	$9.1B	113
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$3.5B	116	$1.0B	117	$2.4B	111
Forecast 2024–29	$2.8B	125	$835.5M	123	$1.9B	119
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$237.6M	128	$-265.3M	138	$502.9M	115
Forecast 2024–29	$5.0B	97	$2.0B	103	$3.0B	90
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.3%	132	-1.1%	141	1.1%	119
Forecast 2024–29	6.4%	31	7.5%	26	5.8%	34

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

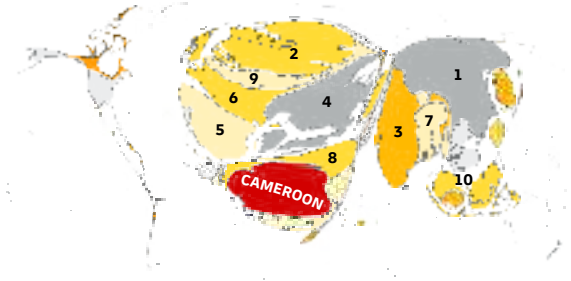


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Cameroon's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Cameroon's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

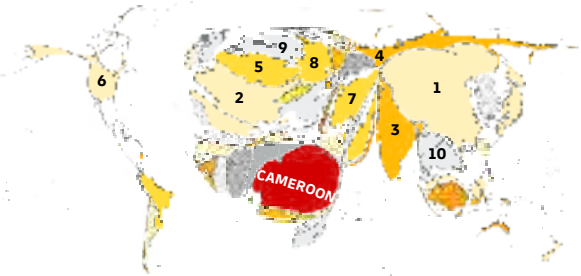
-91% -17% 0% 11% 21% 62%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



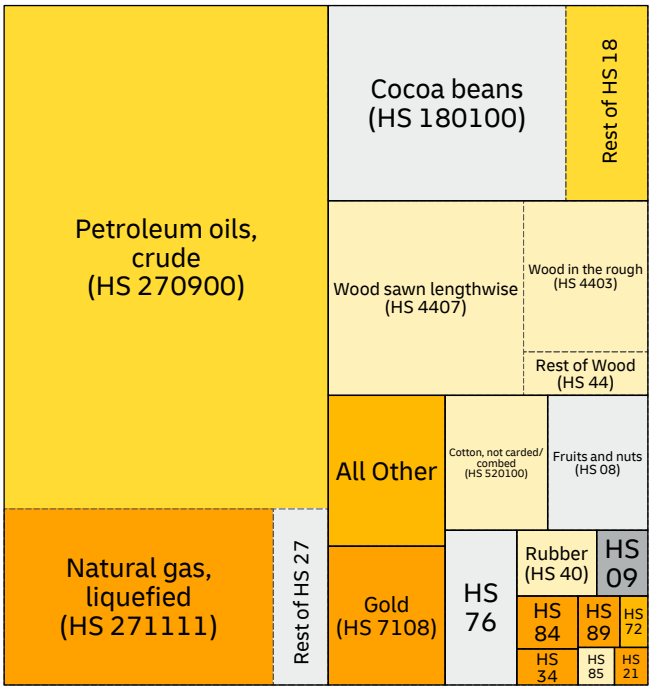
1. China (17%)
2. Netherlands (14%)
3. India (10%)
4. Italy (8.4%)
5. Spain (7.6%)
6. France (6.3%)
7. Bangladesh (3.8%)
8. Chad (3.7%)
9. Belgium (3.4%)
10. Malaysia (3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

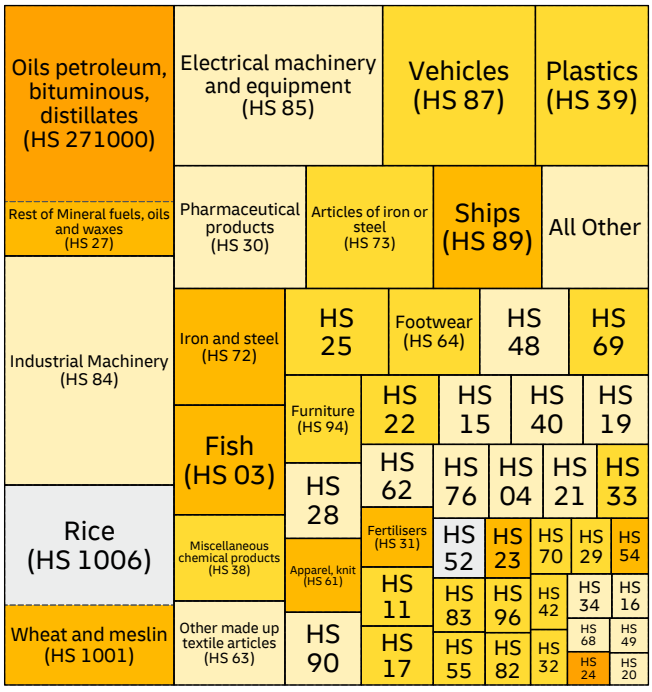


1. China (18%)
2. France (8%)
3. India (5.7%)
4. Russian Federation (5.3%)
5. Belgium (4.4%)
6. United States (3.2%)
7. Türkiye (3.1%)
8. Germany (3.1%)
9. Netherlands (3%)
10. Thailand (2.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (50%)	China	23%	6.8%
18	Cocoa (14%)	Netherlands	45%	1.9%
44	Wood (14%)	China	28%	0.3%
71	Precious metals and stones (3.8%)	United Arab Emirates	97%	–
52	Cotton (3.2%)	Bangladesh	42%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

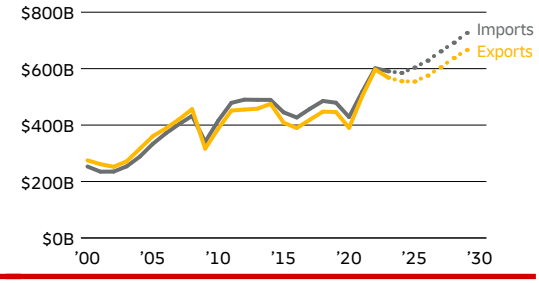
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (9.7%)	Togo	16%	–
84	Industrial machinery (8.9%)	China	30%	19.2%
10	Cereals (7.9%)	Thailand	32%	-20.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.6%)	China	48%	12.1%
87	Vehicles (5.6%)	China	34%	24.5%

CANADA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

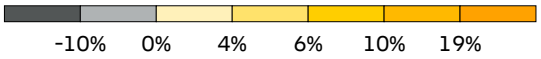
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.1T	12	$555.5B	11	$584.9B	13
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$215.0B	13	$109.4B	14	$105.6B	15
Forecast 2024–29	$252.2B	17	$110.7B	21	$141.5B	16
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$33.4B	26	$-390.7M	143	$33.8B	22
Forecast 2024–29	$110.8B	23	$43.8B	28	$67.0B	20
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.6%	127	-0.0%	125	1.2%	115
Forecast 2024–29	1.8%	150	1.5%	153	2.2%	136

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

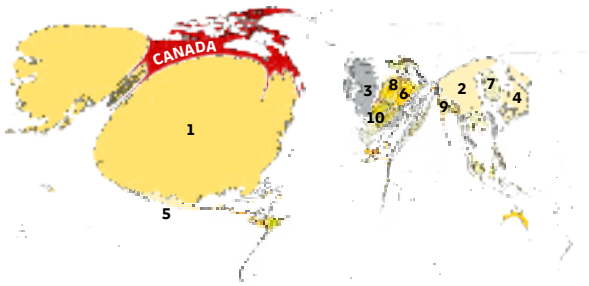


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Canada's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Canada's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

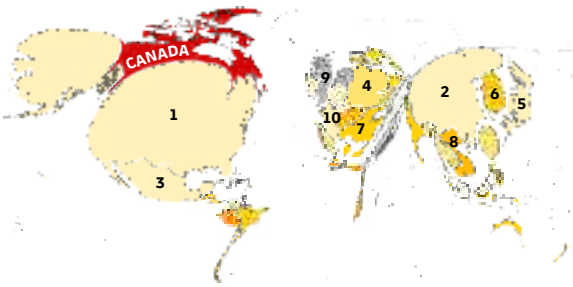


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



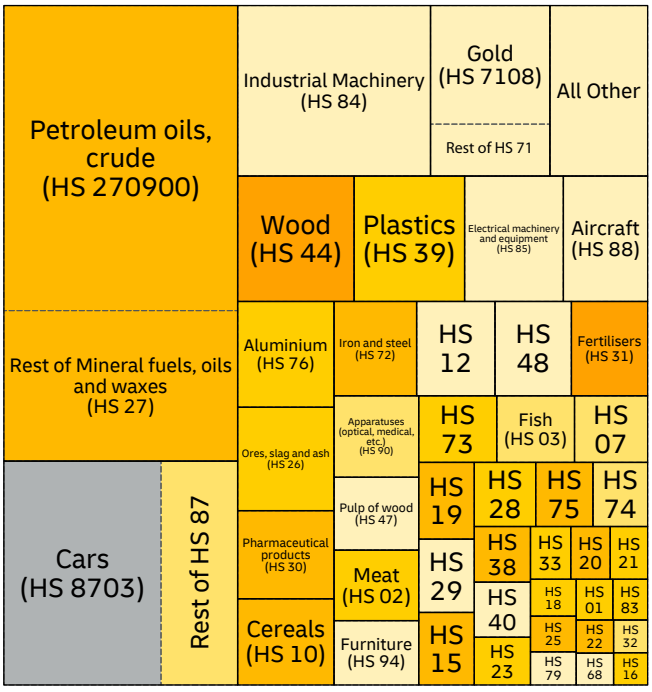
1. United States (76%)
2. China (4.2%)
3. United Kingdom (2.7%)
4. Japan (2.2%)
5. Mexico (1.2%)
6. Germany (1%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (0.95%)
8. Netherlands (0.89%)
9. India (0.63%)
10. France (0.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

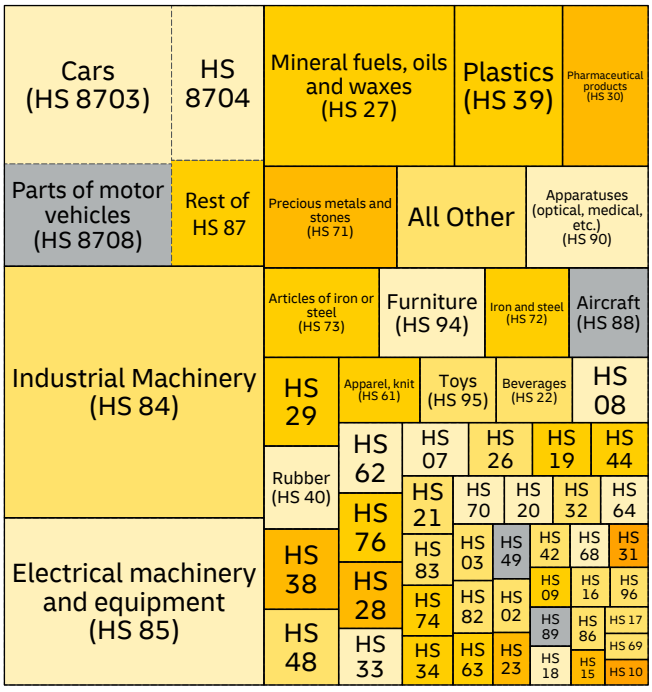


1. United States (50%)
2. China (13%)
3. Mexico (5.8%)
4. Germany (3.2%)
5. Japan (2.6%)
6. Korea (Republic of) (1.7%)
7. Italy (1.6%)
8. Viet Nam (1.5%)
9. United Kingdom (1.4%)
10. France (1.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils , waxes (24%)	United States	89%	16.3%
87	Vehicles (12%)	United States	90%	-4.8%
84	Industrial machinery (7.5%)	United States	74%	4.1%
71	Precious metals and stones (4.7%)	United Kingdom	42%	-10.5%
44	Wood (3.3%)	United States	79%	30.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

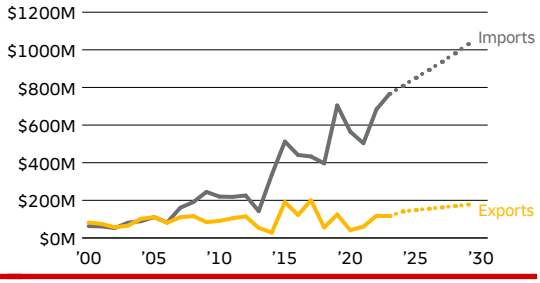
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
87	Vehicles (15%)	United States	65%	0.8%
84	Industrial machinery (15%)	United States	57%	1.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.9%)	United States	44%	-1.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (7%)	United States	74%	12.1%
39	Plastics (4%)	United States	72%	5.9%

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$949.2M	163	$140.7M	160	$808.5M	162
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$120.2M	153	$15.9M	143	$104.2M	157
Forecast 2024–29	$258.2M	156	$36.5M	156	$221.7M	156
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$18.2M	141	$36.1M	113	$-17.9M	141
Forecast 2024–29	$425.3M	151	$77.6M	150	$347.7M	144
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.4%	131	6.3%	29	-0.4%	144
Forecast 2024–29	7.6%	14	9.4%	20	7.3%	14

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

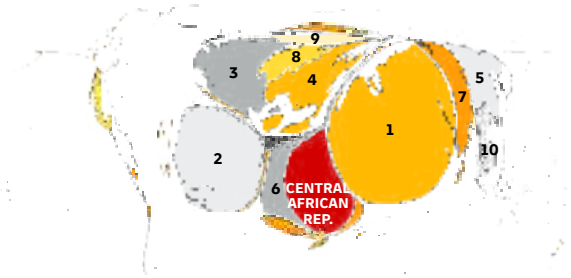


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Central African Republic's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Central African Republic's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

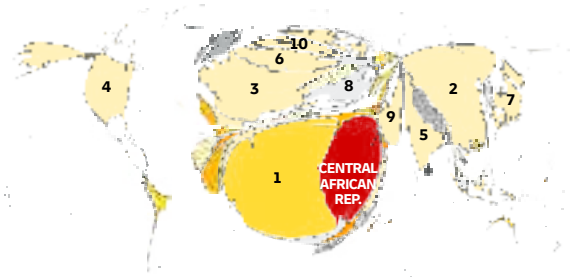
-56% -11% 0% 25% 47% 200%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



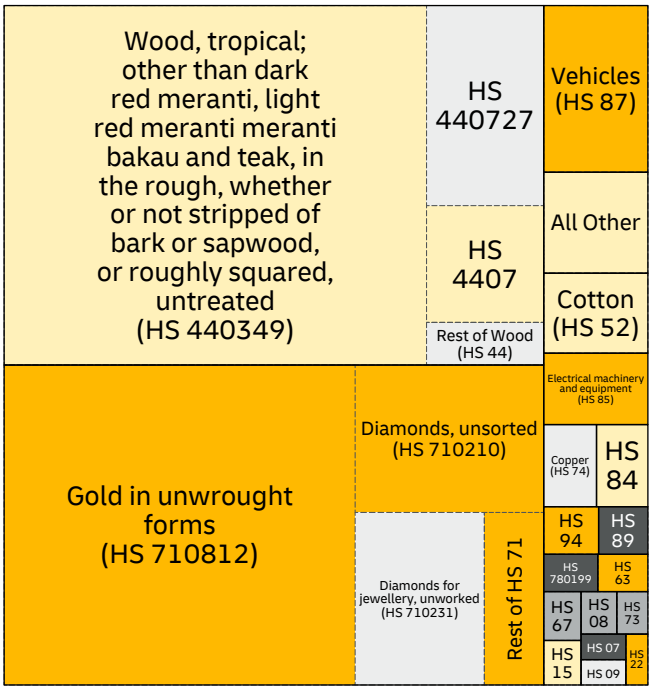
1. United Arab Emirates (35%)
2. Senegal (17%)
3. France (10%)
4. Italy (6%)
5. China (5%)
6. Cameroon (4.4%)
7. Pakistan (4.4%)
8. Switzerland (2.8%)
9. Germany (1.9%)
10. Viet Nam (1.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

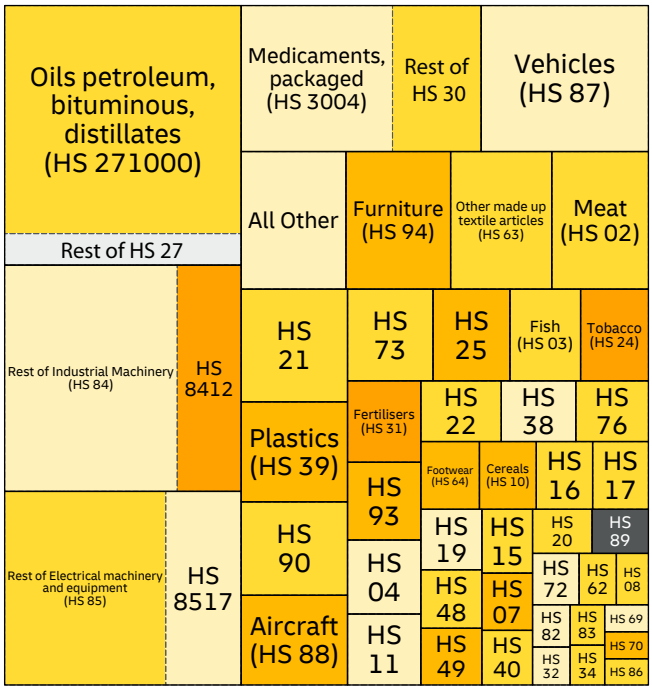


1. Cameroon (24%)
2. China (14%)
3. France (12%)
4. United States (8.3%)
5. India (4.1%)
6. Belgium (3.8%)
7. Japan (2.6%)
8. Italy (2.3%)
9. United Arab Emirates (2.1%)
10. Netherlands (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
44	Wood (44%)	China	65%	0.0%
71	Precious metals, stones (39%)	United Arab Emirates	68%	–
87	Vehicles (4%)	Pakistan	77%	–
52	Cotton (1.9%)	China	56%	-7.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (1.7%)	Cameroon	66%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

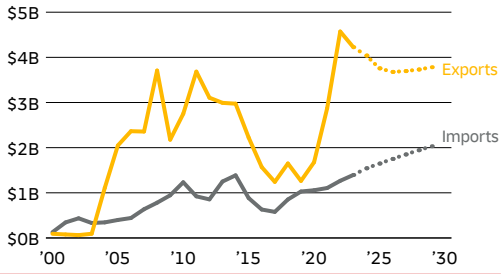
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (14%)	Cameroon	26%	–
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	Cameroon	32%	–
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	China	22%	47.8%
30	Pharmaceutical products (8%)	India	31%	2.7%
87	Vehicles (5.6%)	Belgium	15%	-8.2%

CHAD

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$5.6B	141	$4.0B	128	$1.5B	156
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$3.3B	119	$2.8B	93	$514.6M	138
Forecast 2024–29	$231.1M	157	$-257.2M	166	$488.4M	151
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$605.1M	120	$449.4M	95	$155.8M	129
Forecast 2024–29	$361.5M	154	$305.7M	137	$55.8M	157
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.3%	85	2.3%	79	2.2%	94
Forecast 2024–29	1.2%	162	1.4%	155	0.7%	156

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

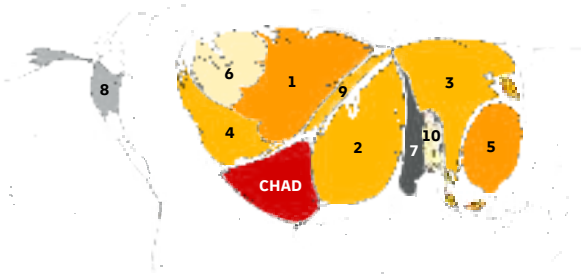


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Chad's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Chad's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

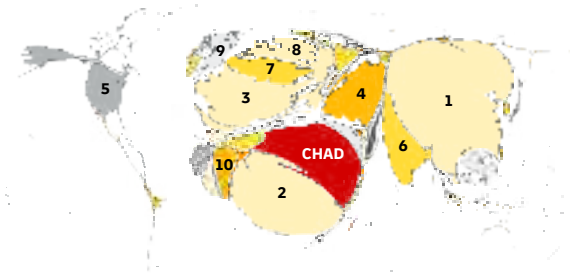
-35% -9% 0% 16% 31% 75%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



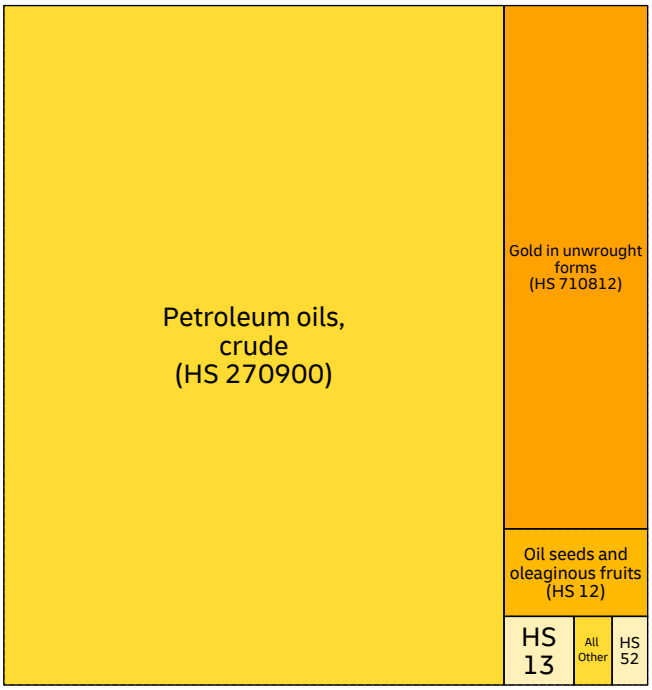
1. Germany (20%)
2. United Arab Emirates (20%)
3. China (18%)
4. France (8.9%)
5. Taiwan (China) (8.9%)
6. Netherlands (8.8%)
7. India (5.2%)
8. United States (4.1%)
9. Türkiye (3%)
10. Bangladesh (1.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

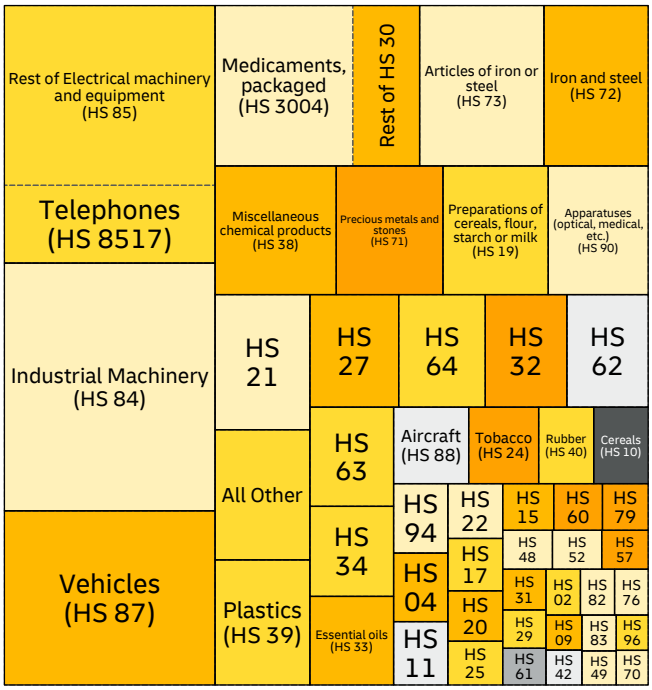


1. China (28%)
2. Cameroon (15%)
3. France (9.4%)
4. Türkiye (6.2%)
5. United States (5.3%)
6. India (5.2%)
7. Belgium (3.4%)
8. Netherlands (3.2%)
9. United Kingdom (2.1%)
10. Benin (2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (78%)	Germany	24%	–
71	Precious metals and stones (17%)	UAE	100%	–
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (2.9%)	Türkiye	93%	40.9%
13	Lac and other vegetable extracts (1.1%)	France	42%	12.8%
52	Cotton (0.56%)	Indonesia	34%	40.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

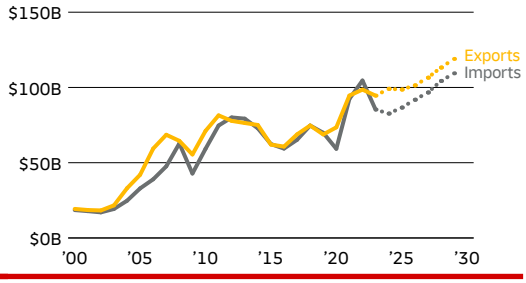
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (12%)	China	38%	21.5%
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	China	42%	18.5%
87	Vehicles (8.4%)	United Arab Emirates	55%	–
30	Pharmaceutical products (7.5%)	India	31%	8.4%
73	Articles of iron or steel (4.6%)	China	55%	16.2%

CHILE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$181.7B	42	$99.1B	40	$82.6B	44
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$43.1B	41	$30.3B	35	$12.8B	55
Forecast 2024–29	$46.6B	43	$19.9B	44	$26.7B	41
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$7.9B	62	$3.1B	64	$4.9B	53
Forecast 2024–29	$47.6B	40	$17.4B	45	$30.1B	38
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.9%	121	0.6%	108	1.2%	116
Forecast 2024–29	4.7%	59	3.3%	96	6.1%	27

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

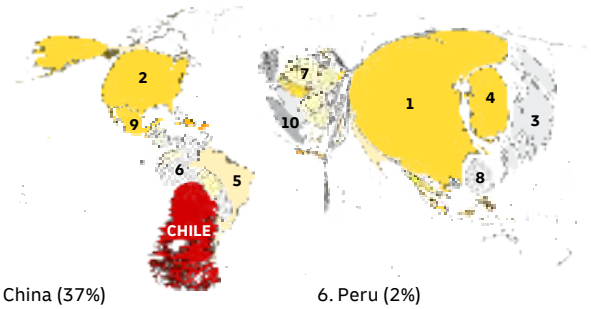


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Chile's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Chile's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

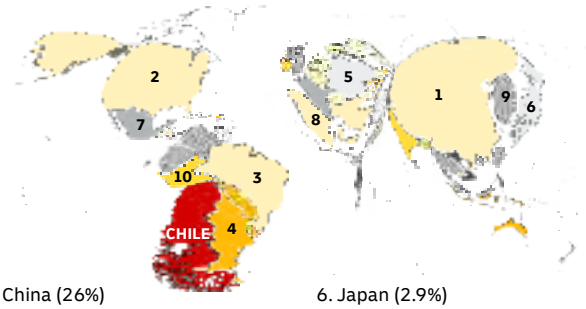
-14% -3% 0% 6% 11% 35%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



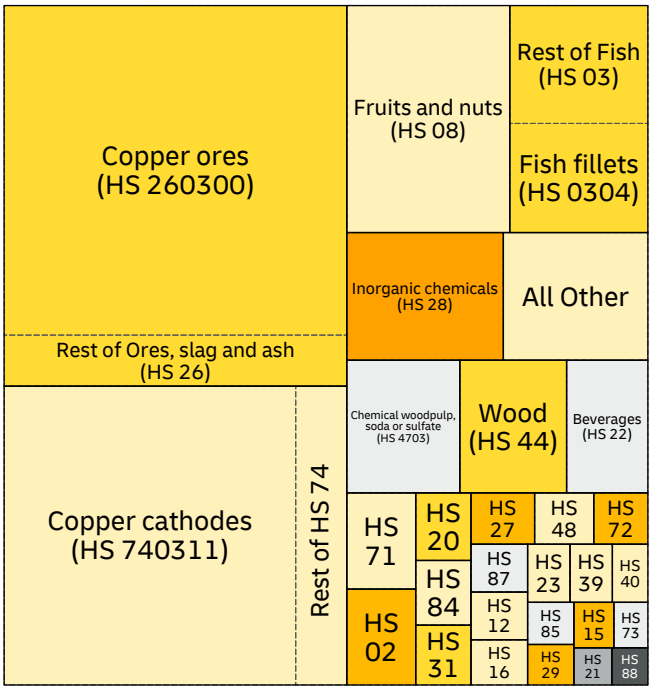
1. China (37%)
2. United States (14%)
3. Japan (8.1%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (6%)
5. Brazil (4.5%)
6. Peru (2%)
7. Netherlands (1.9%)
8. Taiwan (China) (1.8%)
9. Mexico (1.7%)
10. Spain (1.7%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

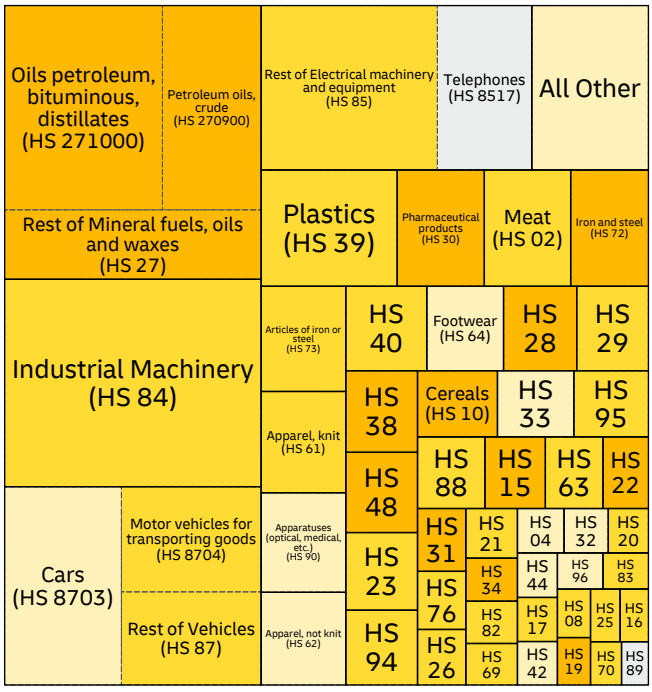


1. China (26%)
2. United States (20%)
3. Brazil (9.3%)
4. Argentina (5.7%)
5. Germany (3.5%)
6. Japan (2.9%)
7. Mexico (2.7%)
8. Spain (2.3%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (2%)
10. Peru (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
26	Ores, slag and ash (30%)	China	57%	18.8%
74	Copper (23%)	China	43%	3.6%
08	Fruits and nuts (8.5%)	China	26%	21.3%
03	Fish (7.2%)	United States	33%	10.1%
28	Inorganic chemicals (4.6%)	China	37%	84.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

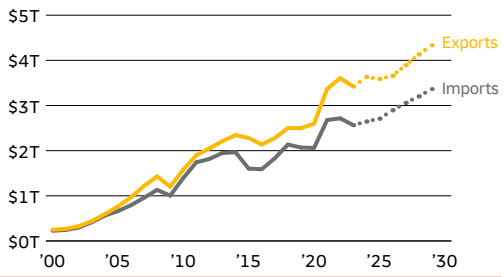
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	United States	51%	24.8%
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	China	28%	11.7%
87	Vehicles (12%)	China	18%	32.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	China	53%	9.2%
39	Plastics (3.6%)	China	28%	14.9%

CHINA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$6.3T	1	$3.6T	1	$2.6T	2
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$1.7T	1	$1.1T	1	$576.3B	2
Forecast 2024–29	$1.4T	1	$704.0B	1	$718.8B	1
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$827.7B	1	$659.5B	1	$168.3B	3
Forecast 2024–29	$939.4B	1	$456.3B	1	$483.1B	2
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.9%	72	4.0%	52	1.3%	112
Forecast 2024–29	2.8%	109	2.4%	131	3.4%	95

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

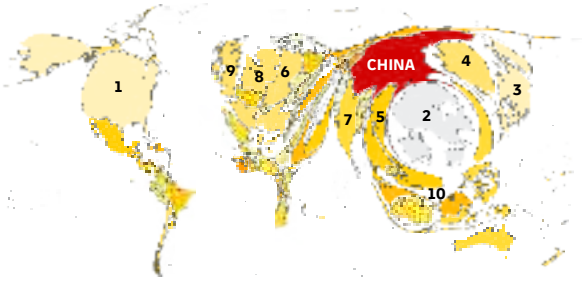


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of China's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of China's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

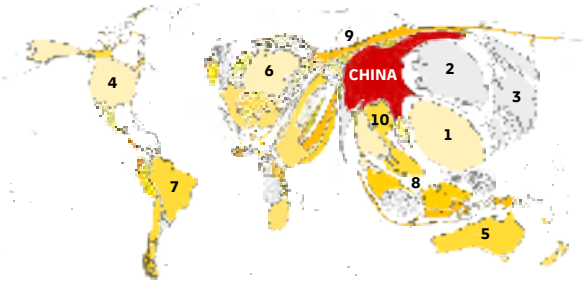
0% 3% 7% 10% 14% 21%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



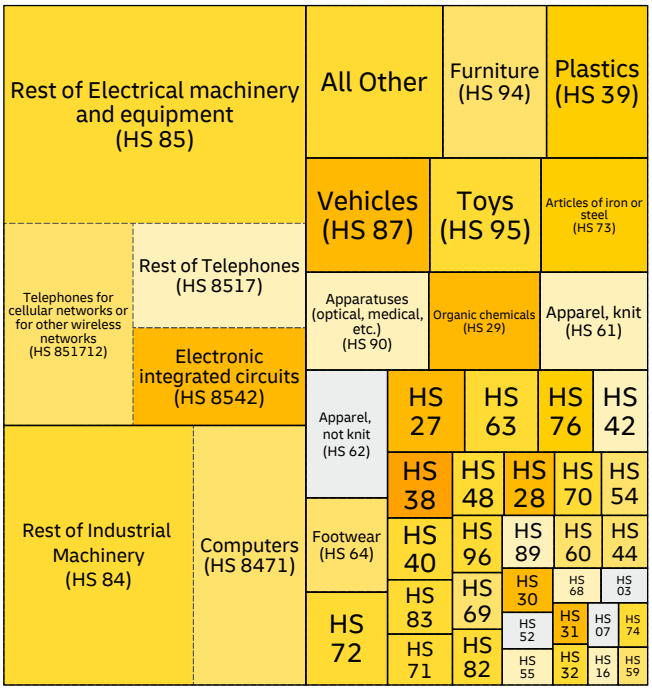
1. United States (17%)
2. Hong Kong SAR (China) (10%)
3. Japan (5.2%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (4.4%)
5. Viet Nam (4%)
6. Germany (3.2%)
7. India (3.1%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. United Kingdom (2.4%)
10. Malaysia (2.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

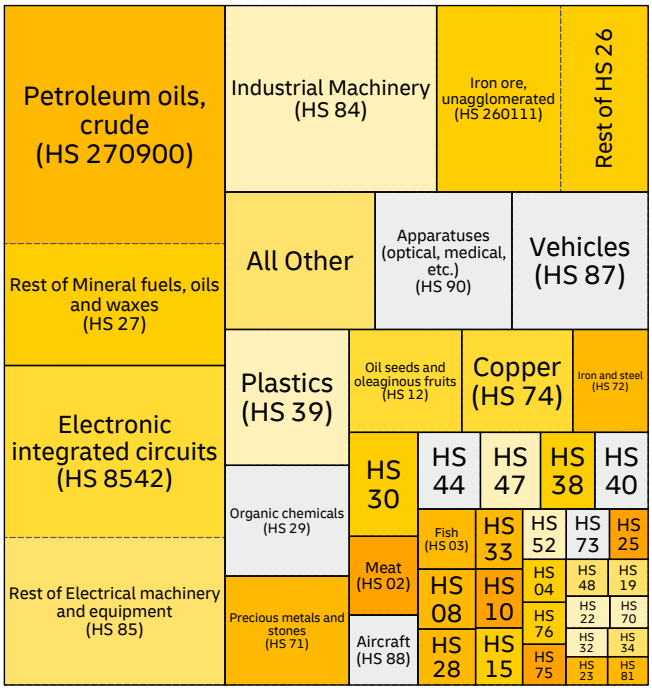


1. Taiwan (China) (9.3%)
2. Korea (Republic of) (8.4%)
3. Japan (8%)
4. United States (7%)
5. Australia (5.9%)
6. Germany (4.9%)
7. Brazil (4.3%)
8. Malaysia (3.9%)
9. Russian Federation (3.7%)
10. Viet Nam (3.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (29%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	19%	2.3%
84	Industrial machinery (18%)	United States	21%	1.0%
94	Furniture (3.6%)	United States	30%	-1.5%
39	Plastics (3.5%)	United States	21%	9.7%
87	Vehicles (3.2%)	United States	18%	5.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

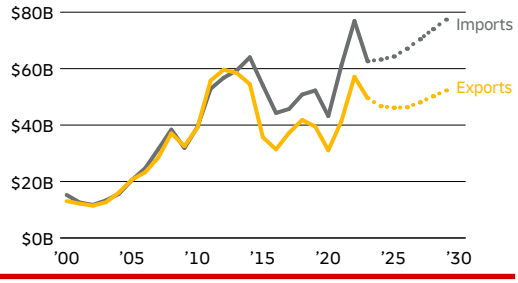
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (18%)	Russian Federation	14%	22.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (16%)	Korea (Republic of)	23%	5.7%
84	Industrial machinery (9%)	Japan	22%	0.9%
26	Ores, slag and ash (9%)	Australia	44%	11.3%
90	Apparatuses (4.3%)	Japan	16%	-5.9%

COLOMBIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$109.9B	56	$46.7B	55	$63.2B	52
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$18.2B	60	$7.2B	64	$11.0B	57
Forecast 2024–29	$19.7B	63	$5.6B	78	$14.1B	59
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.8B	97	$-762.8M	149	$2.6B	77
Forecast 2024–29	$15.5B	63	$10.5B	58	$5.0B	73
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.3%	133	-0.3%	129	0.8%	123
Forecast 2024–29	2.6%	121	4.0%	76	1.5%	147

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

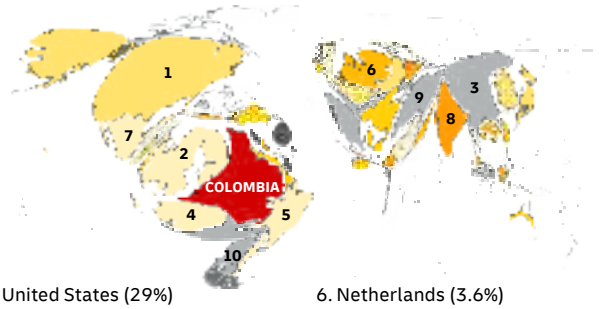


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Colombia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Colombia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

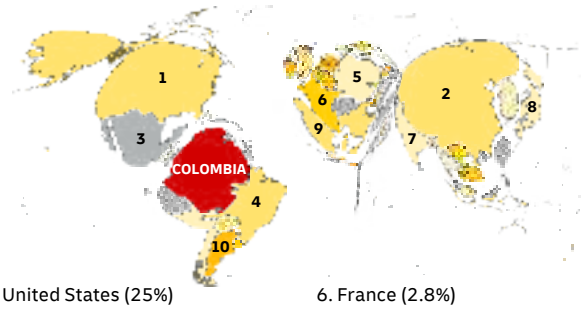
-23% 0% 4% 8% 14% 32%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



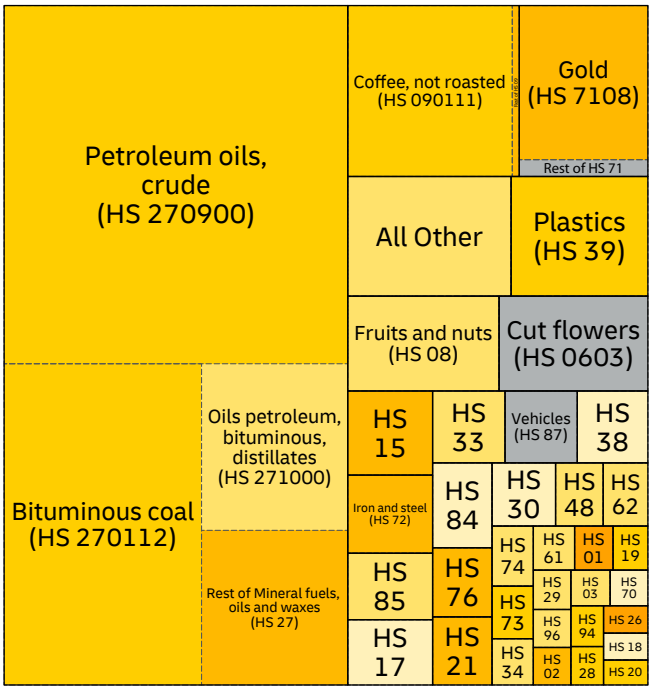
1. United States (29%)
2. Panama (8%)
3. China (7.5%)
4. Ecuador (4.3%)
5. Brazil (4.1%)
6. Netherlands (3.6%)
7. Mexico (3.5%)
8. India (3.4%)
9. Türkiye (3.2%)
10. Chile (2.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

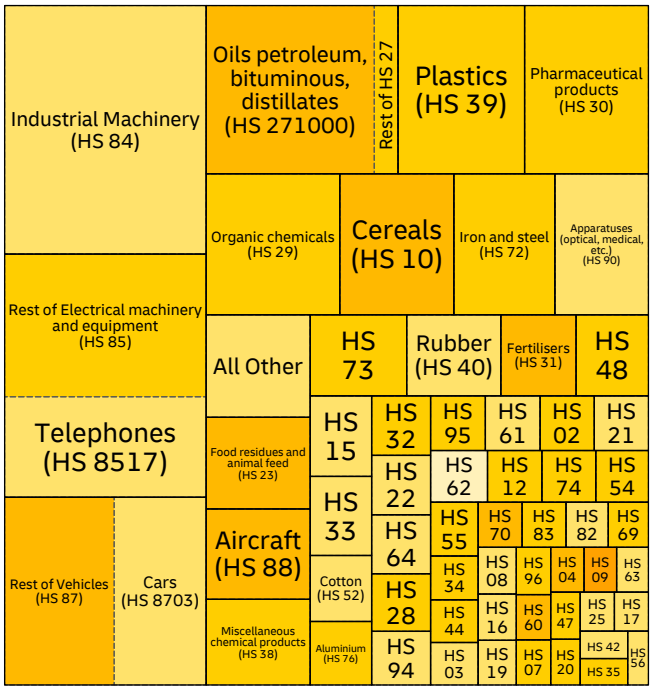


1. United States (25%)
2. China (23%)
3. Mexico (6.4%)
4. Brazil (6.3%)
5. Germany (3.7%)
6. France (2.8%)
7. India (2.3%)
8. Japan (2.2%)
9. Spain (2%)
10. Argentina (2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (53%)	United States	27%	4.8%
09	Coffee, tea and spices (6.7%)	United States	43%	9.1%
71	Precious metals and stones (5%)	United States	45%	0.3%
39	Plastics (3.7%)	Brazil	27%	12.9%
06	Plants (3.3%)	United States	75%	-3.5%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

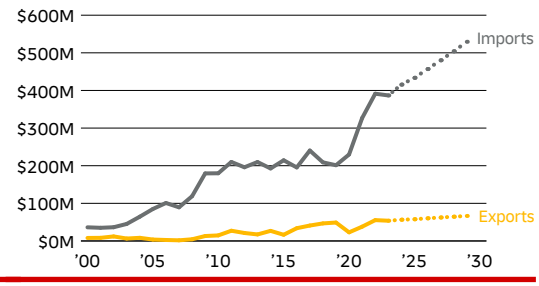
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	32%	15.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	China	53%	14.5%
87	Vehicles (8.6%)	Mexico	17%	1.6%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (7.4%)	United States	81%	18.3%
39	Plastics (4.9%)	United States	31%	12.5%

COMOROS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$472.0M	167	$56.5M	167	$415.5M	167
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$221.8M	150	$7.5M	145	$214.3M	154
Forecast 2024–29	$123.8M	162	$10.0M	159	$113.8M	162
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$35.4M	137	$31.7M	115	$3.7M	139
Forecast 2024–29	$76.7M	161	$22.6M	156	$54.0M	158
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.7%	95	18.0%	5	0.2%	136
Forecast 2024–29	3.4%	92	7.0%	32	2.8%	116

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

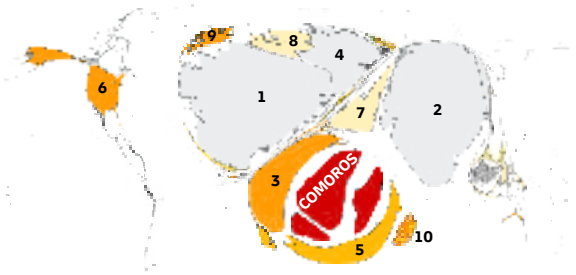


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Comoros's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Comoros's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

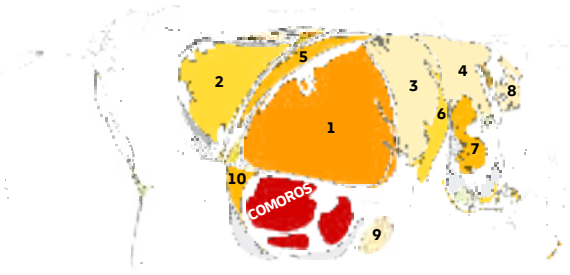
-48% -9% 0% 7% 15% 32%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



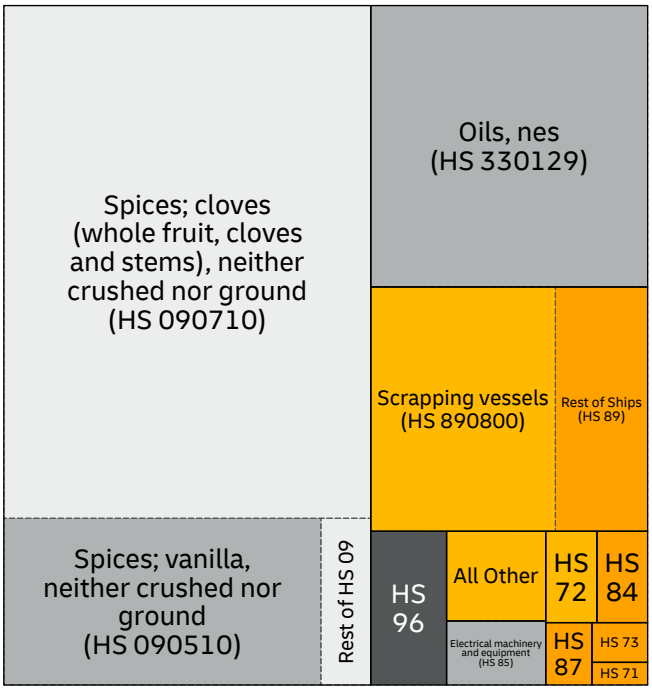
1. France (30%)
2. India (27%)
3. Tanzania (United Republic of) (8.5%)
4. Germany (7.5%)
5. Madagascar (5.8%)
6. United States (4.5%)
7. United Arab Emirates (3.7%)
8. Netherlands (2.8%)
9. United Kingdom (1.3%)
10. Mauritius (1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

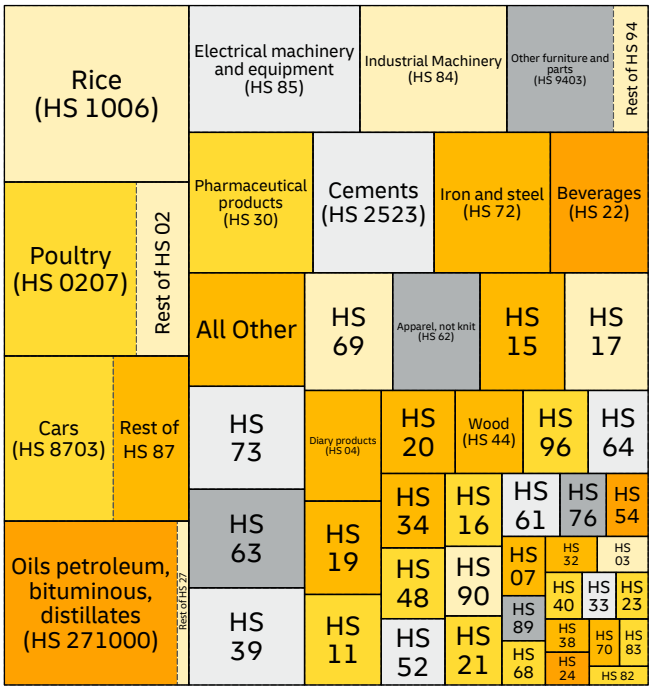


1. United Arab Emirates (34%)
2. France (13%)
3. Pakistan (12%)
4. China (7.8%)
5. Türkiye (4.2%)
6. India (3.7%)
7. Viet Nam (3.6%)
8. Japan (2%)
9. Mauritius (1.8%)
10. Tanzania (United Republic of) (1.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
09	Coffee, tea and spices (57%)	India	47%	-13.9%
33	Essential oils (18%)	France	74%	-22.1%
89	Ships (15%)	Türkiye	60%	40.1%
96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles (2.7%)	France	76%	–
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (1.5%)	Madagascar	45%	-9.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

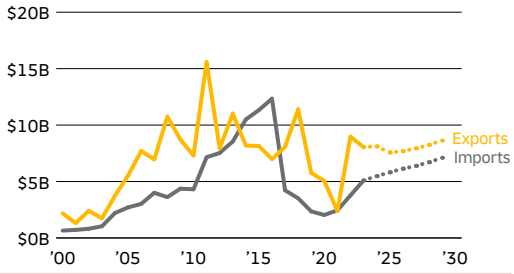
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
10	Cereals (7.5%)	Pakistan	81%	-24.6%
02	Meat (7.3%)	India	20%	17.3%
87	Vehicles (7%)	France	41%	-2.1%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (6.9%)	United Arab Emirates	70%	–
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5%)	China	40%	11.0%

CONGO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$13.6B	123	$8.1B	105	$5.5B	132
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$5.5B	102	$2.3B	97	$3.1B	100
Forecast 2024–29	$2.1B	132	$522.7M	131	$1.6B	125
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$931.6M	113	$-929.4M	151	$1.9B	86
Forecast 2024–29	$2.5B	120	$639.2M	127	$1.8B	110
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.4%	104	-2.2%	149	8.3%	11
Forecast 2024–29	3.4%	93	1.5%	152	5.8%	37

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

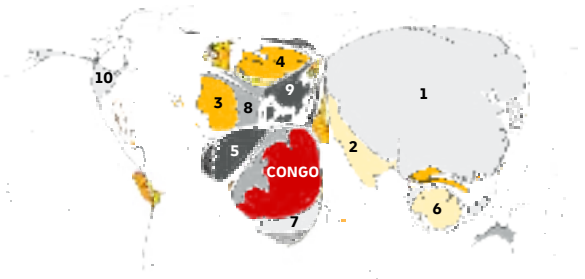


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Congo's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Congo's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

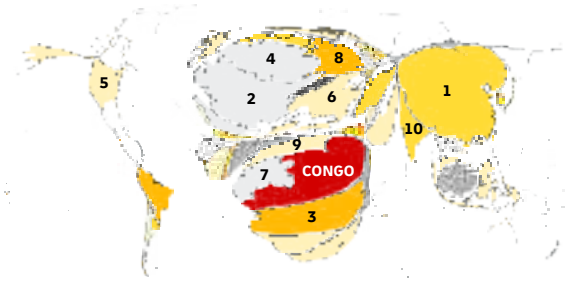
-46% -14% 0% 13% 27% 110%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



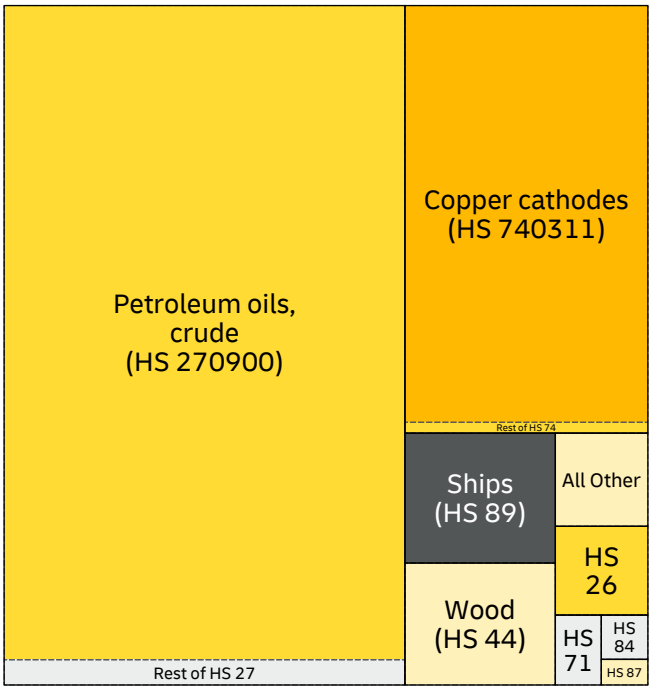
1. China (54%)
2. India (5%)
3. Portugal (4.1%)
4. Netherlands (3.8%)
5. Togo (3.6%)
6. Singapore (3.4%)
7. Angola (2.4%)
8. Spain (2.2%)
9. Italy (2.2%)
10. United States (2.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

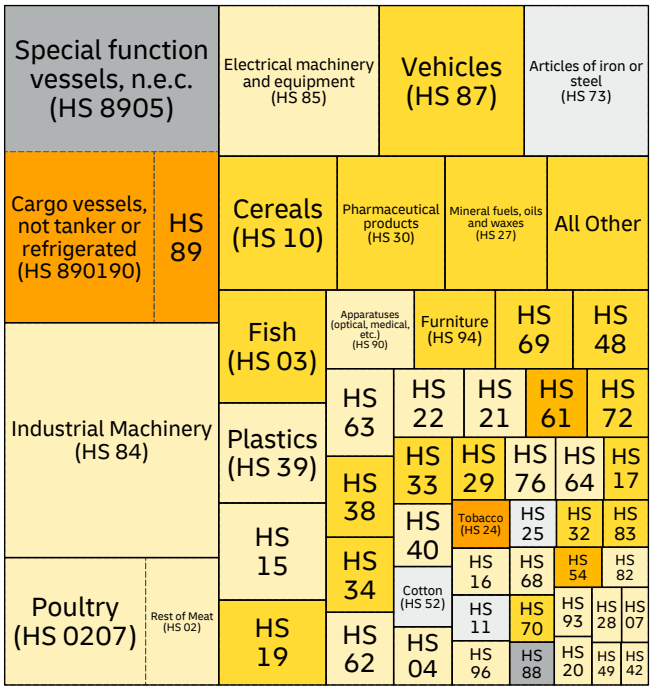


1. China (19%)
2. France (11%)
3. Angola (8.2%)
4. Belgium (6.6%)
5. United States (3.9%)
6. Italy (3.8%)
7. Gabon (3.4%)
8. Germany (3.2%)
9. Cameroon (2.5%)
10. India (2.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (62%)	China	66%	7.1%
74	Copper (24%)	United Arab Emirates	54%	–
89	Ships (4.5%)	Gabon	25%	–
44	Wood (4.2%)	China	52%	-7.9%
26	Ores, slag and ash (1.9%)	Thailand	64%	17.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

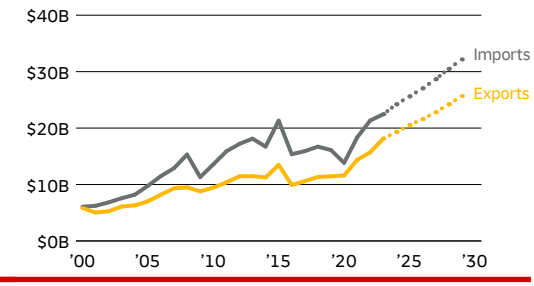
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
89	Ships (16%)	Gabon	37%	–
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	18%	9.9%
02	Meat (6.2%)	United States	27%	13.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.5%)	China	33%	8.8%
87	Vehicles (5%)	China	20%	14.5%

COSTA RICA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

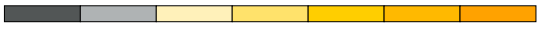
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$43.5B	80	$19.3B	79	$24.2B	78
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$16.0B	65	$7.9B	61	$8.1B	63
Forecast 2024–29	$14.3B	73	$6.4B	69	$7.9B	76
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$10.1B	54	$5.7B	51	$4.5B	57
Forecast 2024–29	$8.6B	81	$3.8B	83	$4.8B	75
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	5.6%	27	7.4%	24	4.3%	52
Forecast 2024–29	3.8%	79	3.7%	81	3.8%	79

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

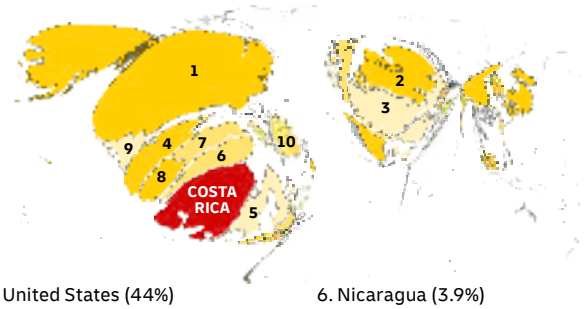


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Costa Rica's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Costa Rica's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

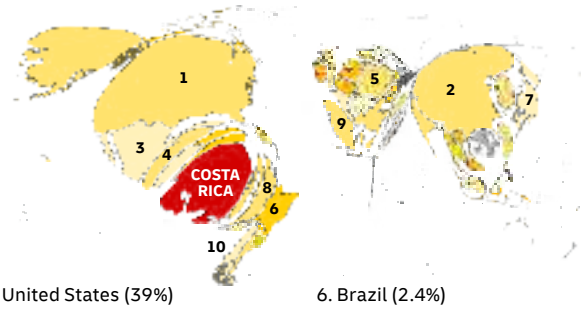


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



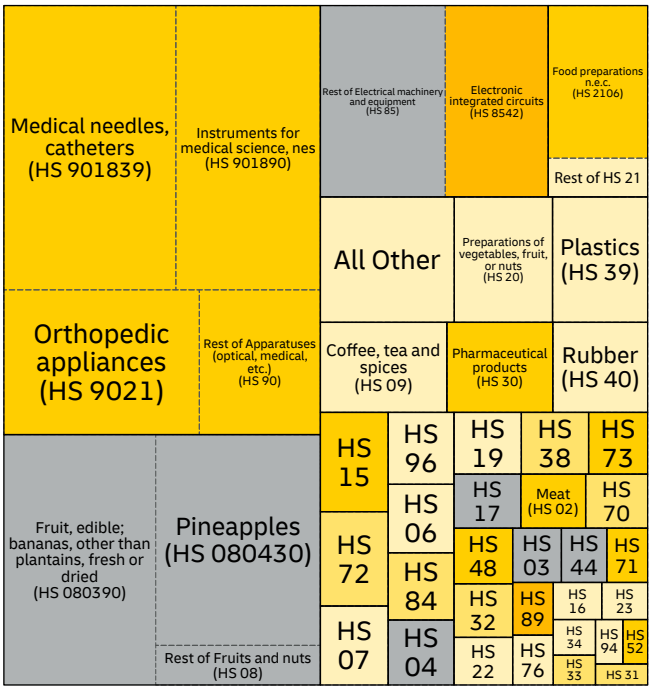
1. United States (44%)
2. Netherlands (7.4%)
3. Belgium (5.3%)
4. Guatemala (5%)
5. Panama (4.2%)
6. Nicaragua (3.9%)
7. Honduras (3.3%)
8. El Salvador (2.6%)
9. Mexico (2.2%)
10. Dominican Republic (2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

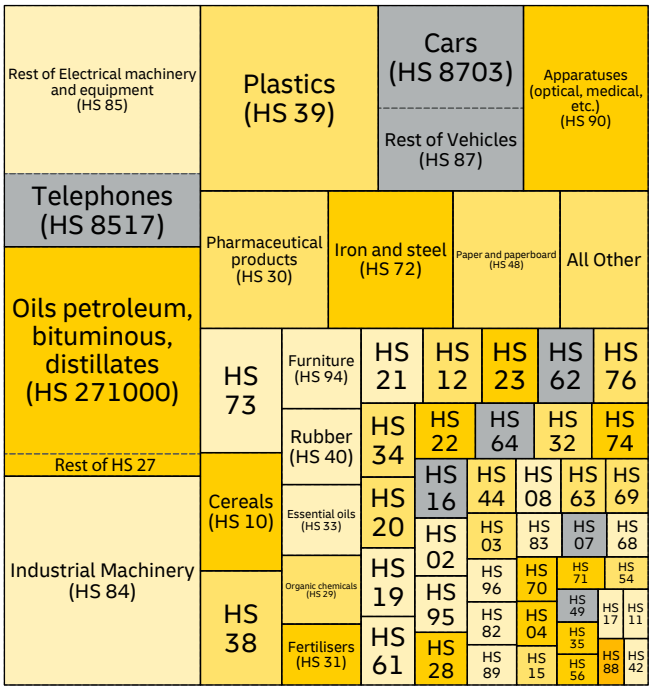


1. United States (39%)
2. China (15%)
3. Mexico (6.7%)
4. Guatemala (2.7%)
5. Germany (2.5%)
6. Brazil (2.4%)
7. Japan (2.1%)
8. Colombia (1.9%)
9. Spain (1.8%)
10. Chile (1.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
90	Apparatuses (31%)	United States	59%	15.3%
08	Fruits and nuts (18%)	United States	38%	-1.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	Netherlands	25%	36.9%
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations (4.3%)	Guatemala	24%	13.2%
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, or nuts (2.8%)	United States	31%	-0.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

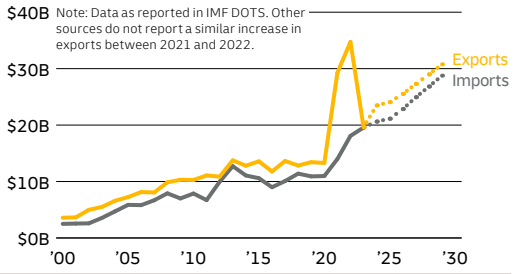
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	United States	35%	0.1%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (10%)	United States	92%	10.7%
84	Industrial machinery (9.4%)	United States	38%	1.4%
39	Plastics (7.5%)	United States	50%	7.4%
87	Vehicles (6.1%)	United States	15%	-8.1%

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$44.1B	79	$23.5B	73	$20.6B	82
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$19.8B	57	$10.1B	55	$9.7B	59
Forecast 2024–29	$15.4B	71	$7.3B	67	$8.1B	75
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$16.4B	41	$6.7B	44	$9.7B	37
Forecast 2024–29	$12.6B	70	$8.2B	63	$4.5B	79
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	11.4%	7	8.9%	17	14.3%	4
Forecast 2024–29	5.7%	40	7.3%	29	4.1%	69

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

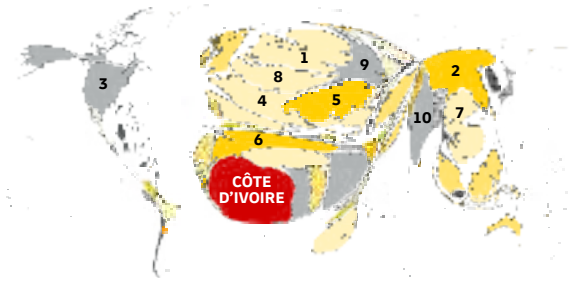


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Côte d'Ivoire's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Côte d'Ivoire's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

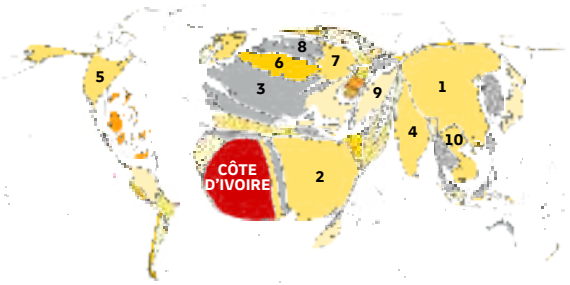
-18% 0% 11% 21% 51% 160%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



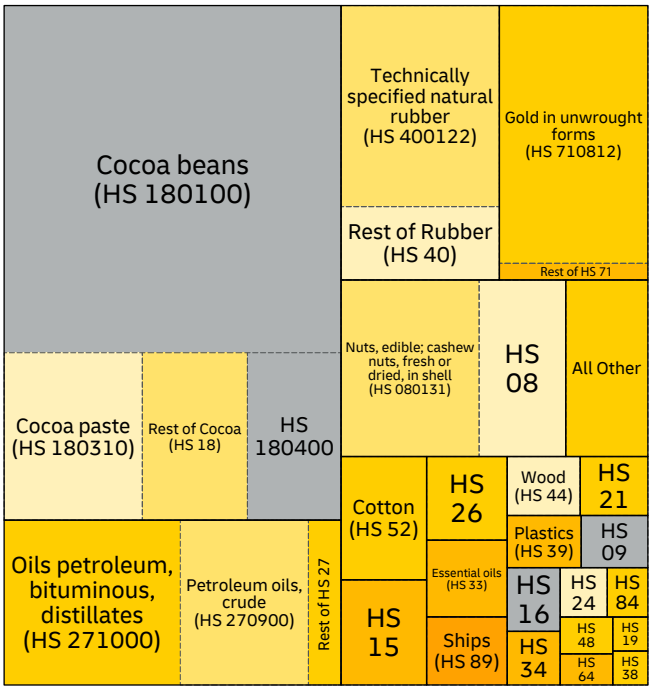
1. Netherlands (8.1%)
2. China (6.6%)
3. United States (6.1%)
4. France (5.8%)
5. Switzerland (5.1%)
6. Mali (4.9%)
7. Viet Nam (4.6%)
8. Belgium (4.4%)
9. Germany (3.8%)
10. India (3.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

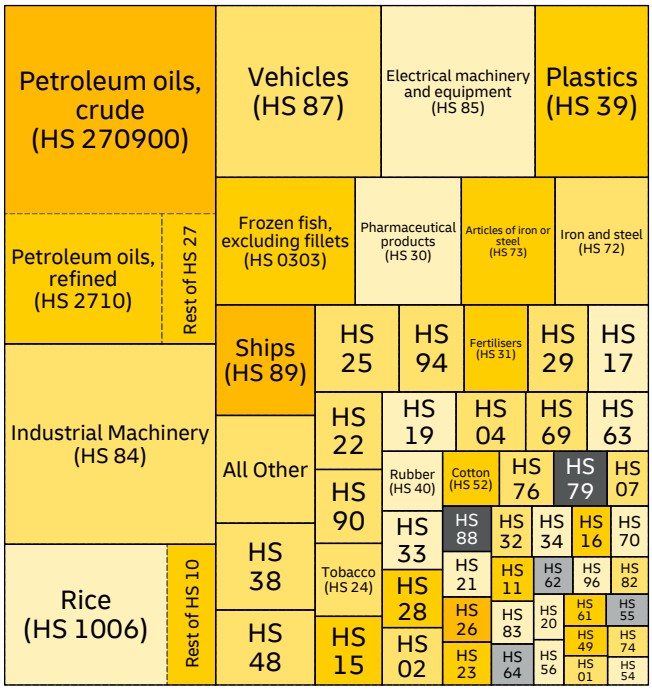


1. China (16%)
2. Nigeria (13%)
3. France (8.7%)
4. India (5.3%)
5. United States (4.4%)
6. Belgium (3.2%)
7. Germany (2.8%)
8. Netherlands (2.5%)
9. Türkiye (2.4%)
10. Viet Nam (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
18	Cocoa (40%)	Netherlands	23%	-2.9%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	Mali	25%	–
40	Rubber (9.9%)	Malaysia	23%	-0.5%
71	Precious metals and stones (9.3%)	Switzerland	60%	27.7%
08	Fruits and nuts (9.1%)	Viet Nam	44%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

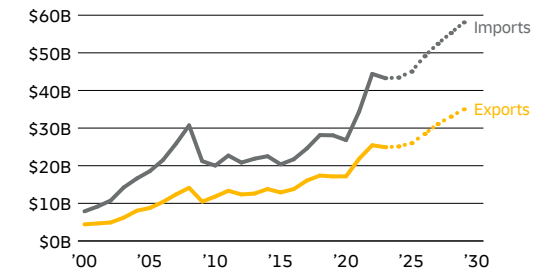
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	Nigeria	54%	–
84	Industrial machinery (9.7%)	China	21%	20.7%
10	Cereals (6.8%)	India	26%	16.7%
87	Vehicles (6.5%)	China	21%	19.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6%)	China	44%	17.8%

CROATIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$68.5B	67	$25.1B	72	$43.4B	64
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$23.3B	54	$8.0B	60	$15.3B	47
Forecast 2024–29	$24.5B	60	$9.9B	60	$14.7B	56
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$11.6B	50	$9.0B	33	$2.5B	78
Forecast 2024–29	$5.4B	95	$4.0B	80	$1.4B	119
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.5%	58	8.5%	21	1.1%	118
Forecast 2024–29	1.4%	160	2.8%	114	0.6%	157

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

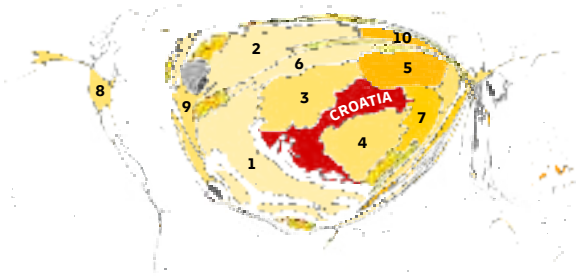


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Croatia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Croatia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

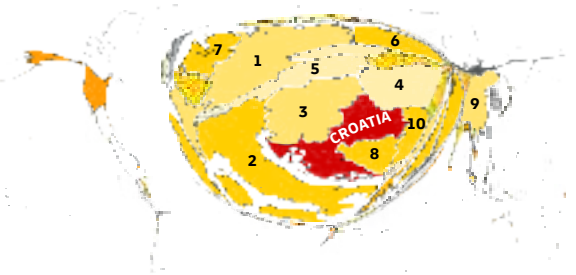
-31% 0% 6% 10% 16% 40%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



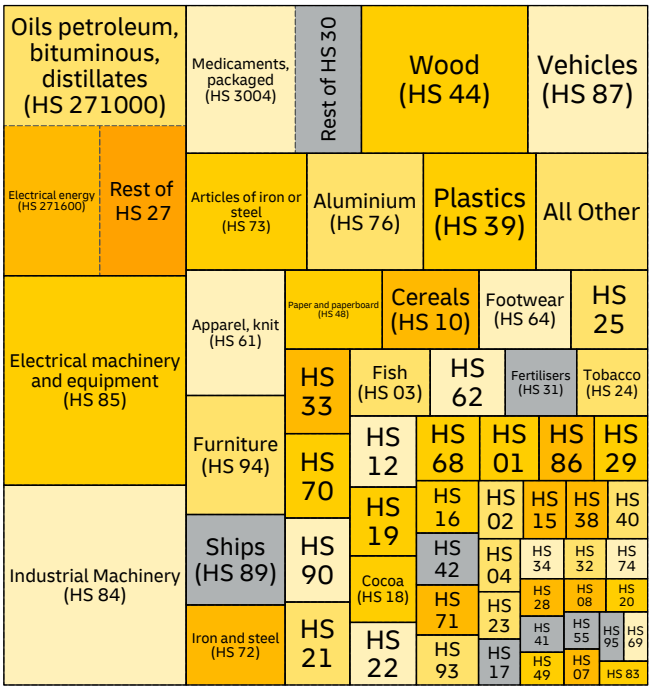
1. Italy (13%)
2. Germany (12%)
3. Slovenia (11%)
4. Bosnia and Herzegovina (9.7%)
5. Hungary (7.1%)
6. Austria (5.7%)
7. Serbia (5.1%)
8. United States (2.7%)
9. France (2.6%)
10. Poland (2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

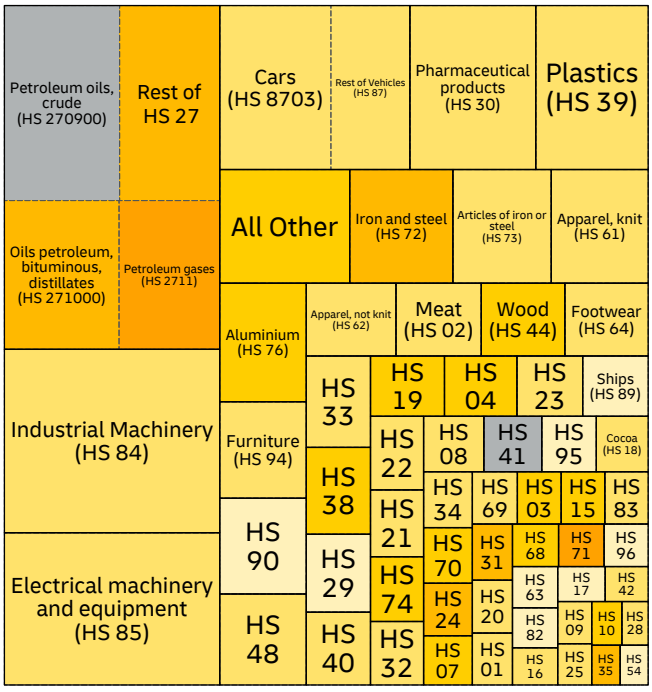


1. Germany (14%)
2. Italy (13%)
3. Slovenia (11%)
4. Hungary (7.3%)
5. Austria (6%)
6. Poland (3.8%)
7. Netherlands (3.7%)
8. Bosnia and Herzegovina (3.7%)
9. China (3.5%)
10. Serbia (2.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (11%)	Hungary	30%	59.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.7%)	Germany	19%	15.9%
84	Industrial machinery (8.3%)	Germany	15%	3.9%
30	Pharmaceutical products (5.9%)	United States	20%	-6.2%
44	Wood (5.6%)	Italy	26%	20.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

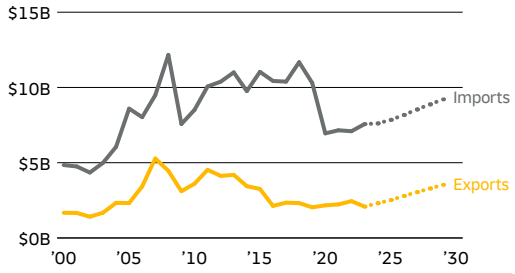
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (17%)	United States	16%	62.3%
84	Industrial machinery (9%)	Germany	22%	1.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.5%)	Germany	13%	10.3%
87	Vehicles (7.1%)	Germany	30%	4.1%
30	Pharmaceutical products (4.7%)	Germany	17%	22.6%

CUBA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$9.9B	–	$2.3B	–	$7.6B	–
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$-2.4B	–	$271.1M	–	$-2.7B	–
Forecast 2024–29	$2.8B	–	$1.2B	–	$1.6B	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

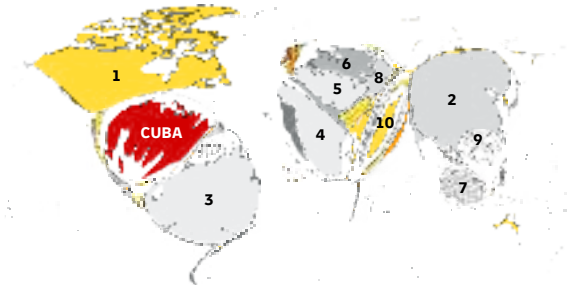


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Cuba's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Cuba's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

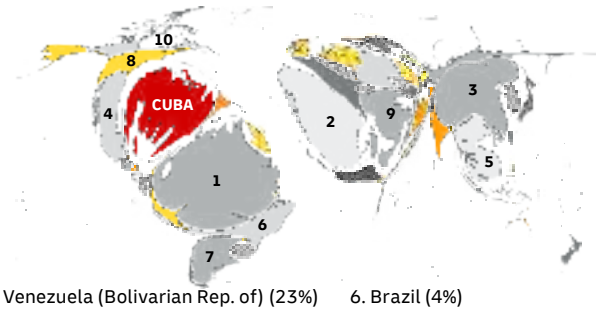
-61% -18% -9% -4% 0% 12%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



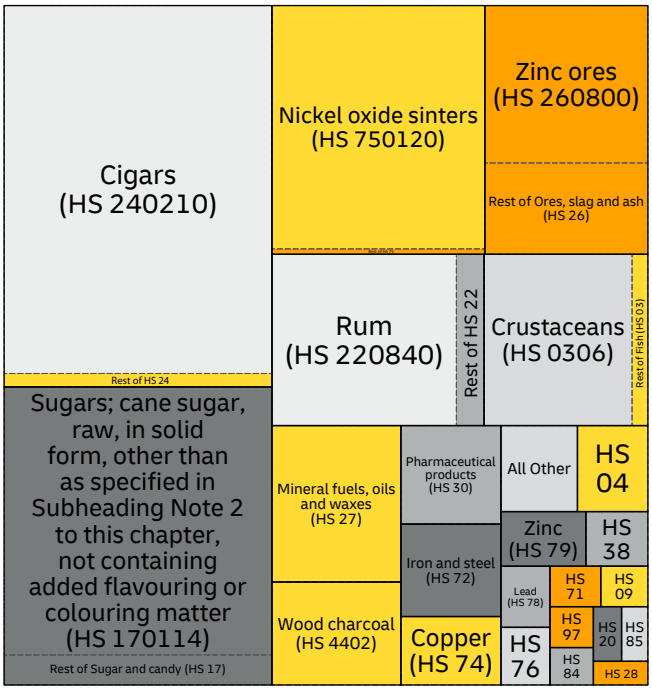
1. Canada (26%)
2. China (18%)
3. Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of) (18%)
4. Spain (7.3%)
5. Belgium (3.8%)
6. Netherlands (3.6%)
7. Singapore (2.6%)
8. Germany (1.8%)
9. Hong Kong SAR (China) (1.6%)
10. Cyprus (1.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

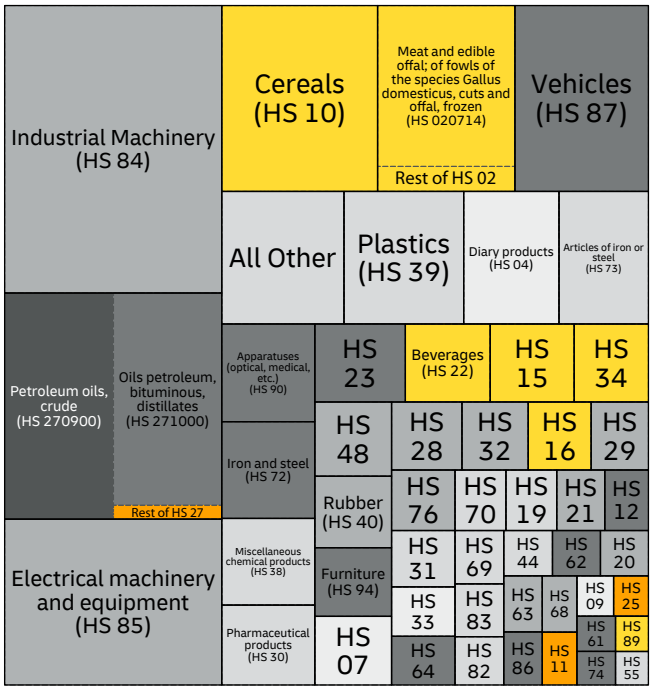


1. Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of) (23%)
2. Spain (12%)
3. China (11%)
4. Mexico (4.8%)
5. Viet Nam (4.1%)
6. Brazil (4%)
7. Argentina (3.9%)
8. United States (3.8%)
9. Italy (3.4%)
10. Canada (3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
24	Tobacco (23%)	Cyprus	13%	-8.5%
17	Sugar and candy (18%)	China	54%	-26.6%
75	Nickel (12%)	China	97%	3.7%
26	Ores, slag and ash (9.3%)	China	96%	1635.6%
22	Beverages (8.3%)	Spain	39%	1.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

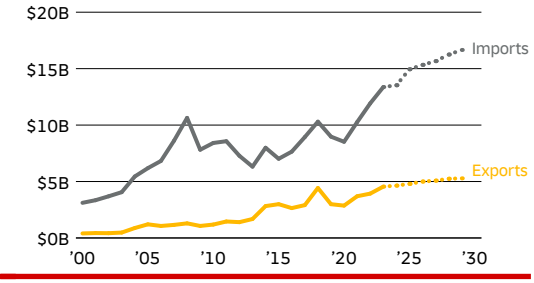
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	Spain	23%	-9.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (11%)	Venezuela	67%	–
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.2%)	China	38%	-26.5%
10	Cereals (6.6%)	France	24%	-1.8%
02	Meat (5.8%)	United States	65%	12.3%

CYPRUS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$18.2B	111	$4.6B	125	$13.5B	99
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$6.2B	93	$1.6B	109	$4.6B	86
Forecast 2024–29	$3.8B	114	$642.1M	128	$3.1B	106
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$4.8B	71	$1.3B	76	$3.5B	61
Forecast 2024–29	$3.8B	108	$189.2M	142	$3.6B	83
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	6.5%	20	6.8%	25	6.3%	19
Forecast 2024–29	3.9%	74	0.8%	161	4.9%	49

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

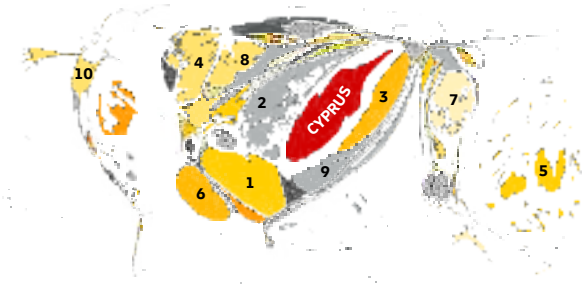


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Cyprus's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Cyprus's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

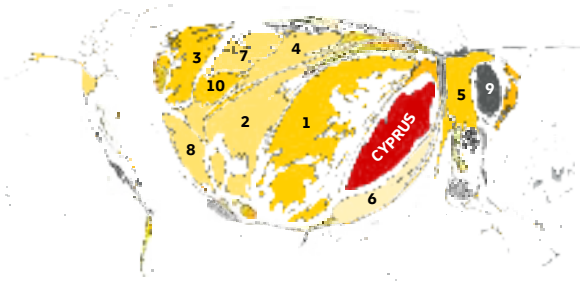
-19% 0% 3% 9% 18% 56%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



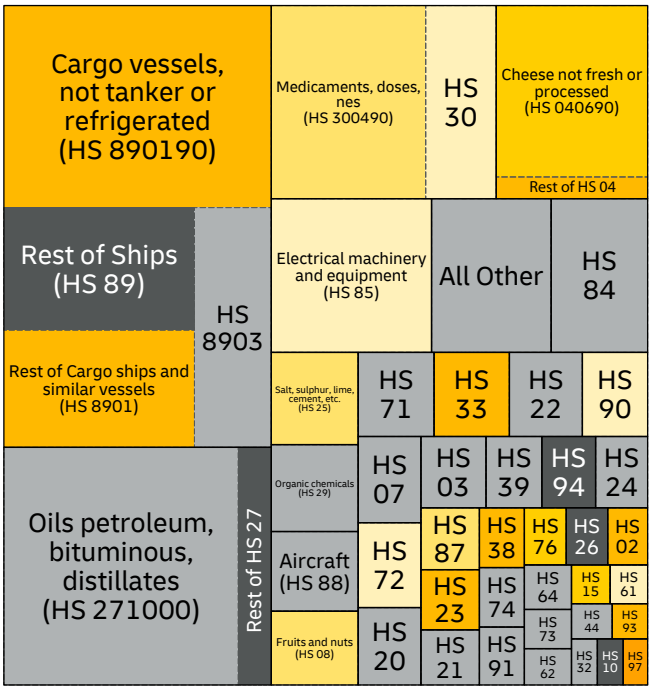
1. Libya (9.9%)
2. Greece (8.6%)
3. Lebanon (6.4%)
4. United Kingdom (6.3%)
5. Marshall Islands (5.5%)
6. Liberia (4.8%)
7. Hong Kong SAR (China) (4.8%)
8. Netherlands (3.9%)
9. Israel (3.7%)
10. United States (2.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

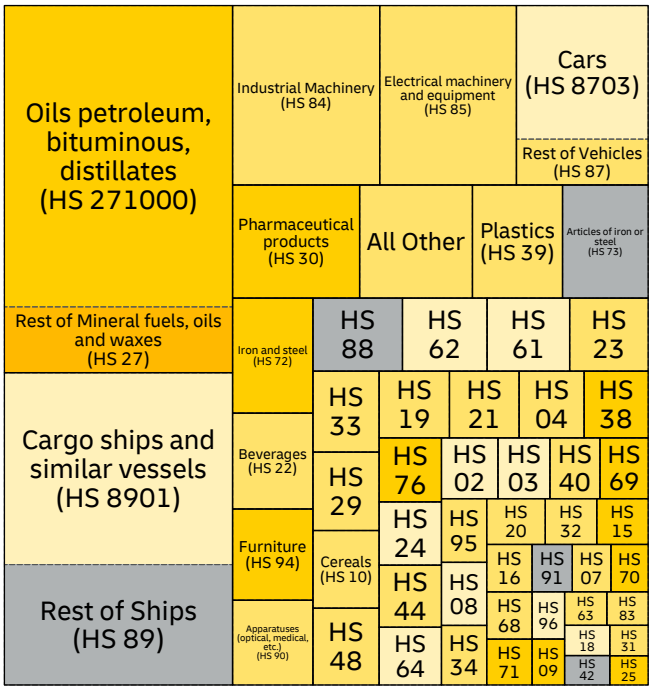


1. Greece (23%)
2. Italy (9.7%)
3. United Kingdom (6.9%)
4. Germany (6.2%)
5. China (6%)
6. Israel (5.6%)
7. Netherlands (4.5%)
8. Spain (4.3%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (2.7%)
10. Belgium (2.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
89	Ships (27%)	Marshall Islands	13%	3.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (15%)	Libya	32%	-43.5%
30	Pharmaceutical products (9.9%)	Greece	9%	-5.4%
04	Diary products (6.7%)	United Kingdom	38%	15.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.6%)	Greece	33%	19.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

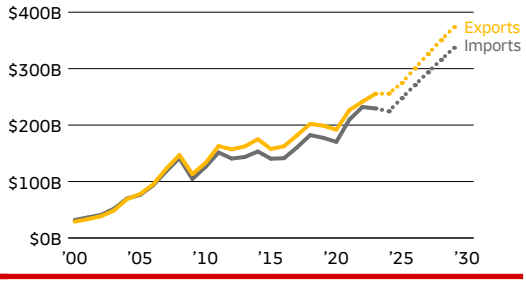
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (19%)	Greece	21%	7.8%
89	Ships (16%)	Korea (Republic of)	19%	-23.8%
84	Industrial machinery (6%)	Greece	18%	11.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.6%)	Greece	26%	17.4%
87	Vehicles (5.4%)	United Kingdom	29%	-11.0%

CZECHIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$480.2B	30	$255.7B	30	$224.4B	30
Trade Value Change 2019 – 24	$103.8B	28	$56.8B	26	$47.0B	28
Forecast 2024 – 29	$230.2B	20	$117.9B	19	$112.4B	22
Trade Volume Change 2019 – 24	$31.0B	27	$15.1B	25	$15.9B	29
Forecast 2024 – 29	$129.6B	18	$58.6B	20	$71.0B	18
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019 – 24	1.3%	109	1.2%	98	1.4%	109
Forecast 2024 – 29	4.9%	53	4.2%	62	5.6%	43

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

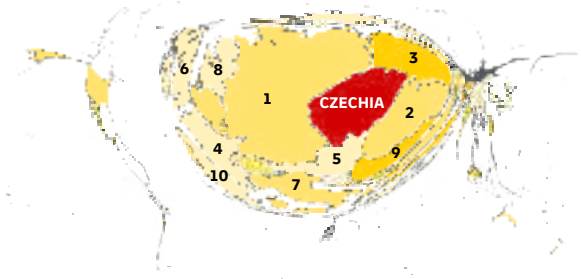


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Czechia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Czechia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

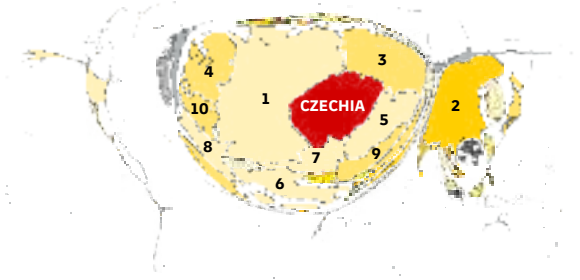
-11% 0% 5% 8% 13% 38%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



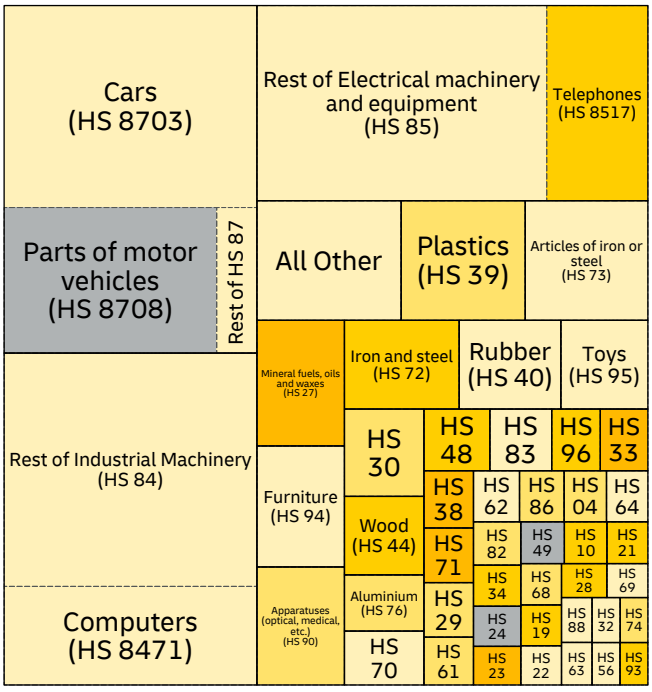
1. Germany (33%)
2. Slovakia (7.9%)
3. Poland (6.7%)
4. France (4.8%)
5. Austria (4.3%)
6. United Kingdom (4%)
7. Italy (3.9%)
8. Netherlands (3.7%)
9. Hungary (3.3%)
10. Spain (2.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

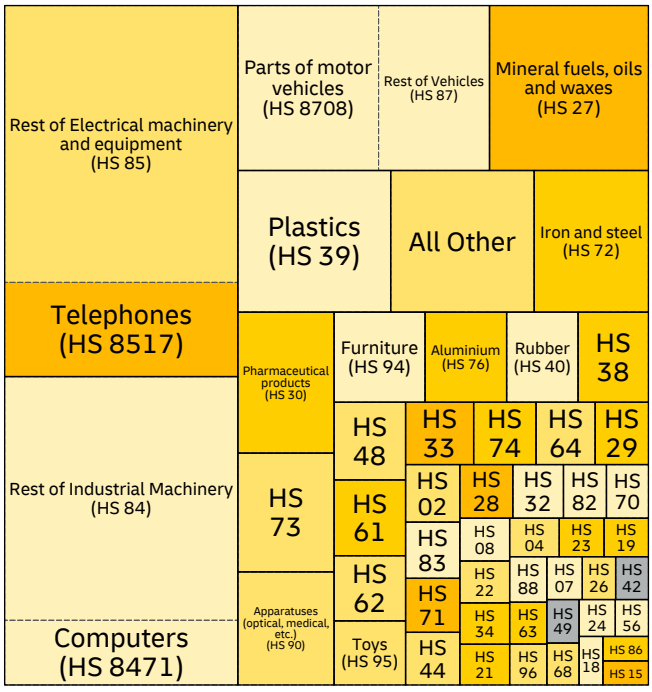


1. Germany (28%)
2. China (11%)
3. Poland (9.3%)
4. Netherlands (6.1%)
5. Slovakia (5.7%)
6. Italy (4%)
7. Austria (3.8%)
8. France (3%)
9. Hungary (2.8%)
10. Belgium (2.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
87	Vehicles (20%)	Germany	30%	0.7%
84	Industrial machinery (19%)	Germany	31%	4.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (17%)	Germany	34%	3.7%
39	Plastics (3.4%)	Germany	30%	4.5%
73	Articles of iron or steel (3.4%)	Germany	35%	5.3%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

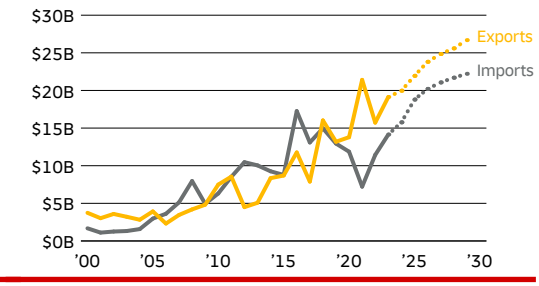
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (20%)	China	30%	23.5%
84	Industrial machinery (16%)	Germany	30%	-2.4%
87	Vehicles (9.5%)	Germany	33%	-1.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (6%)	Russian Federation	39%	24.4%
39	Plastics (5%)	Germany	36%	2.2%

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$35.7B	85	$20.0B	77	$15.8B	94
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$9.6B	79	$6.8B	68	$2.8B	105
Forecast 2024–29	$13.2B	77	$6.7B	68	$6.4B	82
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$17.7B	38	$9.8B	31	$7.9B	43
Forecast 2024–29	$4.6B	102	$4.1B	78	$510.3M	142
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	15.9%	3	12.7%	11	23.5%	1
Forecast 2024–29	2.6%	122	3.5%	91	0.8%	153

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

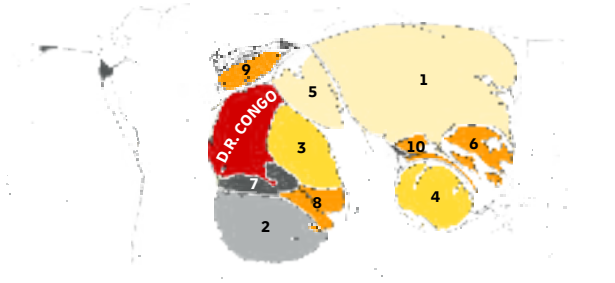


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Democratic Republic of the Congo's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Democratic Republic of the Congo's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

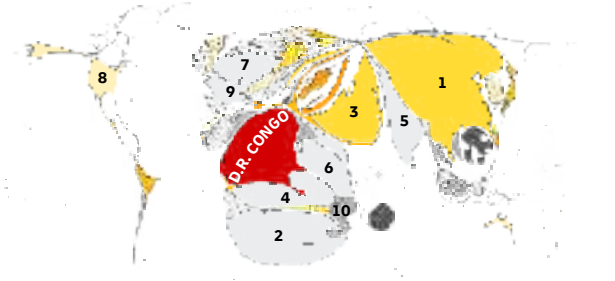
-50% -20% 0% 12% 25% 45%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



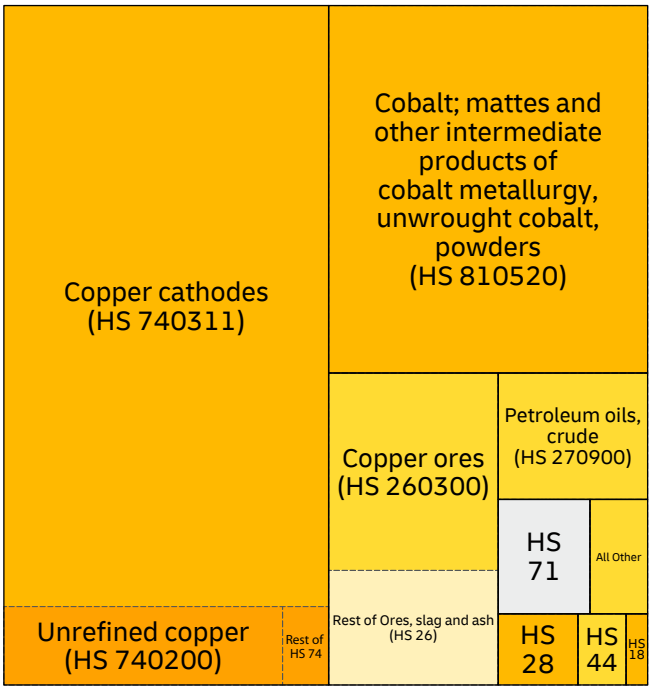
1. China (43%)
2. South Africa (13%)
3. Tanzania (United Republic of) (9%)
4. Singapore (8.1%)
5. United Arab Emirates (6.8%)
6. Hong Kong SAR (China) (4.2%)
7. Zambia (3.7%)
8. Mozambique (3.5%)
9. Switzerland (2.7%)
10. Viet Nam (1.7%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

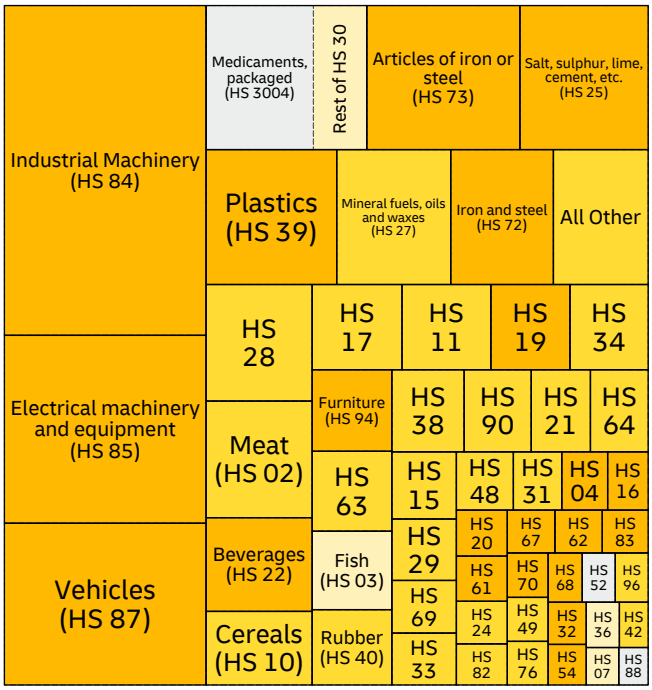


1. China (23%)
2. South Africa (12%)
3. United Arab Emirates (7.5%)
4. Zambia (6.2%)
5. India (5%)
6. Tanzania (United Republic of) (4.2%)
7. Belgium (3.4%)
8. United States (3%)
9. France (2.2%)
10. Mozambique (1.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
74	Copper (50%)	China	56%	64.1%
81	Other base metals (27%)	China	99%	24.9%
26	Ores, slag and ash (12%)	China	58%	36.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (4.6%)	China	46%	-5.4%
71	Precious metals and stones (2.4%)	United Arab Emirates	50%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

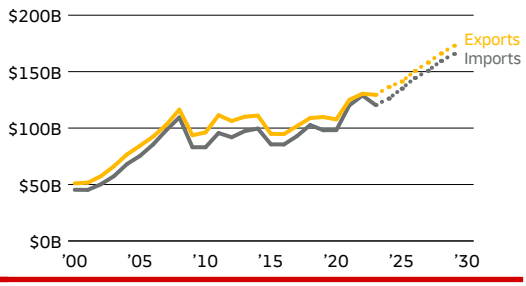
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (15%)	China	46%	51.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.7%)	China	58%	43.3%
87	Vehicles (7.5%)	China	38%	44.8%
30	Pharmaceutical products (5.3%)	India	29%	13.8%
73	Articles of iron or steel (5%)	China	56%	47.9%

DENMARK

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$262.5B	36	$136.4B	36	$126.1B	37
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$54.6B	36	$26.6B	38	$28.0B	37
Forecast 2024–29	$76.1B	38	$36.6B	38	$39.5B	37
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$46.3B	20	$33.7B	18	$12.6B	33
Forecast 2024–29	$36.8B	47	$19.6B	44	$17.2B	50
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.9%	50	5.7%	36	2.2%	95
Forecast 2024–29	2.6%	118	2.7%	121	2.6%	120

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

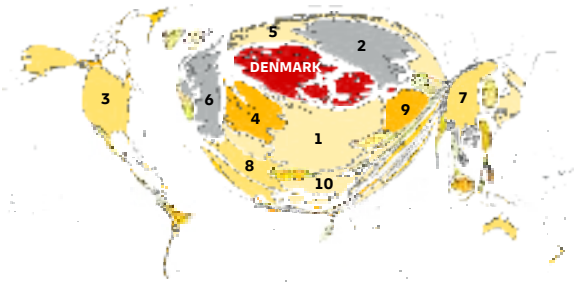


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Denmark's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Denmark's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

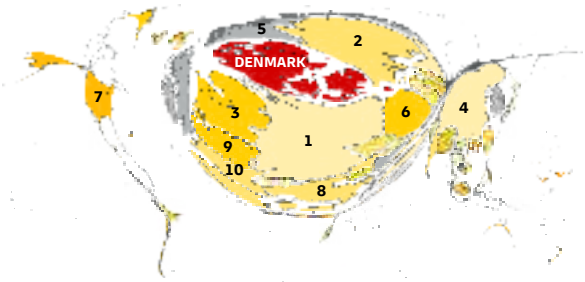
-9% 0% 3% 6% 10% 21%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



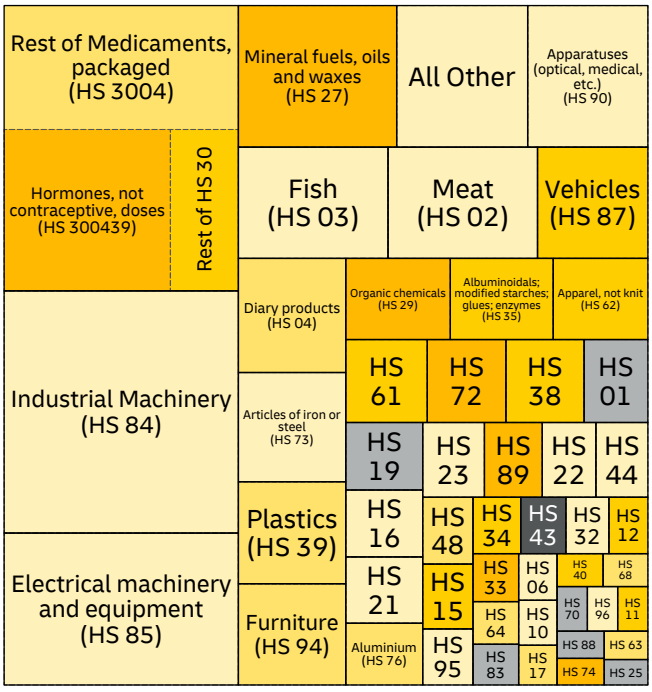
1. Germany (15%)
2. Sweden (10%)
3. United States (9.4%)
4. Netherlands (6%)
5. Norway (6%)
6. United Kingdom (5.5%)
7. China (4.9%)
8. France (3.8%)
9. Poland (3.7%)
10. Italy (2.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

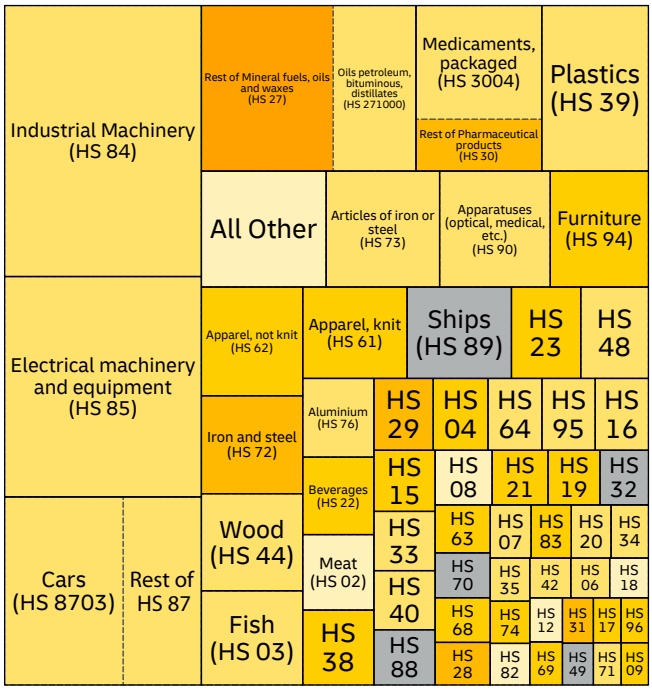


1. Germany (21%)
2. Sweden (12%)
3. Netherlands (8.6%)
4. China (7.6%)
5. Norway (5.3%)
6. Poland (4.5%)
7. United States (3.7%)
8. Italy (3.4%)
9. Belgium (3.2%)
10. France (3.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
30	Pharmaceutical products (15%)	United States	34%	16.0%
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	Germany	11%	3.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.1%)	Germany	13%	1.3%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (5.1%)	Sweden	30%	-3.7%
90	Apparatuses (3.9%)	United States	17%	3.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

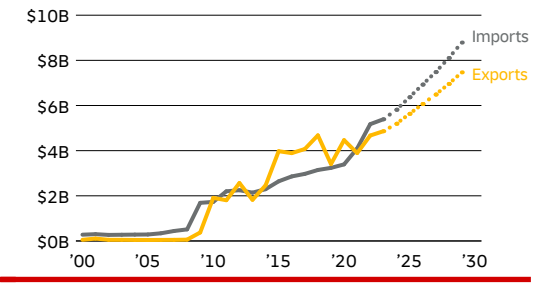
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	Germany	26%	0.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.9%)	Sweden	22%	3.0%
87	Vehicles (8.5%)	Germany	33%	5.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (8.1%)	Norway	22%	6.4%
30	Pharmaceutical products (4.8%)	Germany	17%	8.8%

DJIBOUTI

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$11.0B	131	$5.2B	121	$5.8B	130
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$4.4B	109	$1.8B	106	$2.6B	108
Forecast 2024–29	$5.3B	106	$2.3B	103	$3.0B	107
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.1B	107	$489.0M	93	$659.3M	112
Forecast 2024–29	$2.3B	125	$1.1B	115	$1.2B	125
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.2%	86	2.1%	80	2.3%	92
Forecast 2024–29	3.8%	76	4.1%	70	3.6%	85

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

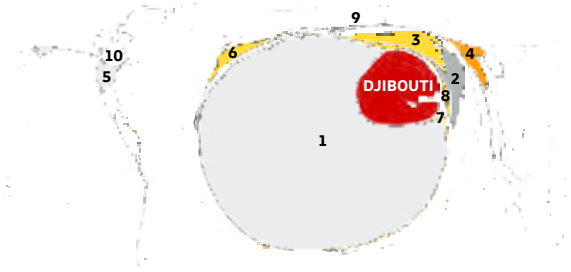


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Djibouti's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Djibouti's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

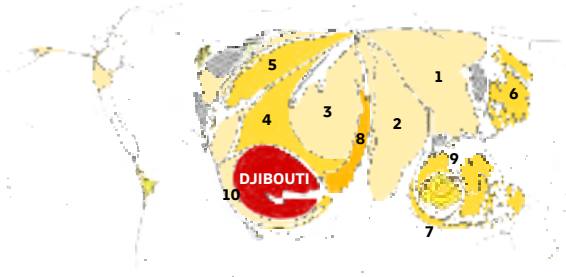
-56% -10% 0% 14% 35% 150%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



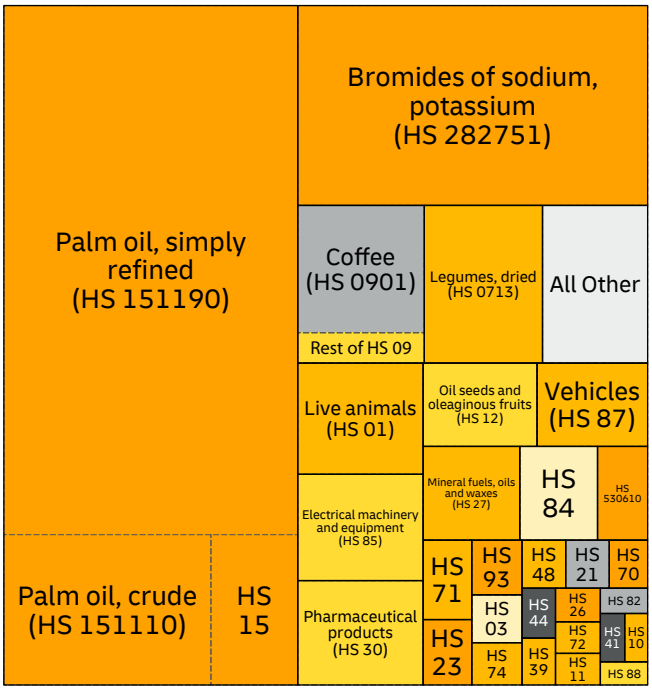
1. Ethiopia (86%)
2. Oman (3.1%)
3. United Arab Emirates (2.9%)
4. China (1.6%)
5. United States (1.5%)
6. France (1.3%)
7. Somalia (0.97%)
8. Yemen (0.7%)
9. Georgia (0.28%)
10. Canada (0.22%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

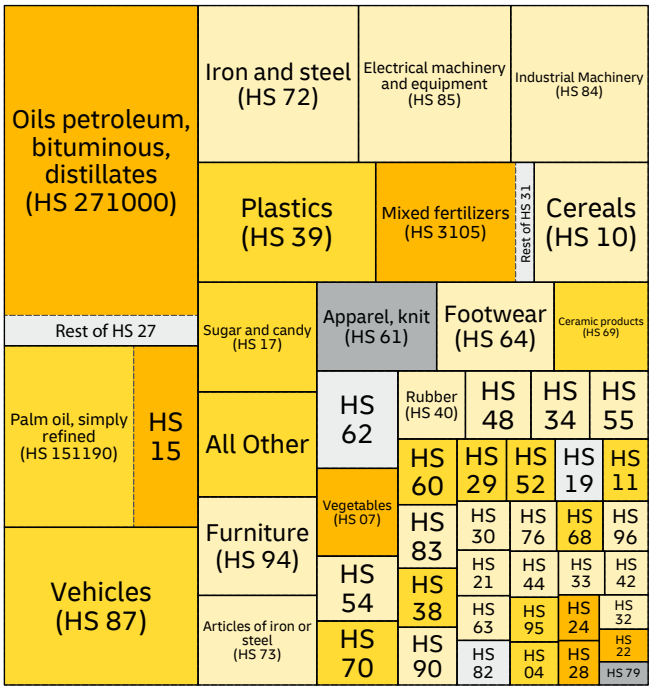


1. China (18%)
2. India (14%)
3. United Arab Emirates (12%)
4. Saudi Arabia (9.3%)
5. Türkiye (7.3%)
6. Japan (5%)
7. Indonesia (4.5%)
8. Oman (3.6%)
9. Malaysia (3.1%)
10. Ethiopia (3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (46%)	Ethiopia	100%	–
28	Inorganic chemicals (16%)	China	96%	–
09	Coffee, tea and spices (4.6%)	United Kingdom	27%	-0.0%
07	Vegetables (4.4%)	India	79%	230.4%
01	Live animals (3.2%)	Saudi Arabia	48%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

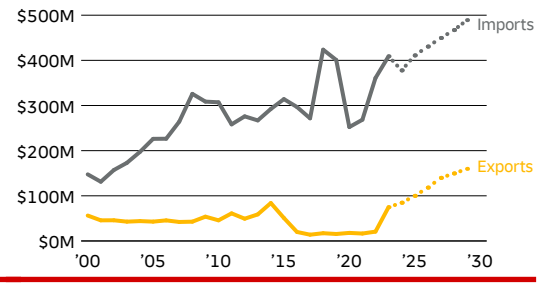
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (15%)	UAE	45%	–
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (8%)	Indonesia	34%	10.9%
87	Vehicles (7%)	China	37%	7.4%
72	Iron and steel (5.8%)	China	57%	18.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.5%)	China	65%	8.1%

DOMINICA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$462.4M	168	$84.7M	163	$377.8M	168
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$46.1M	158	$69.2M	138	$-23.1M	161
Forecast 2024–29	$186.4M	158	$75.0M	150	$111.4M	163
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$103.3M	131	$6.1M	122	$97.2M	130
Forecast 2024–29	$-46.7M	166	$20.4M	158	$-67.0M	165
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.6%	57	1.7%	85	3.9%	61
Forecast 2024–29	-1.5%	167	4.8%	53	-2.5%	168

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

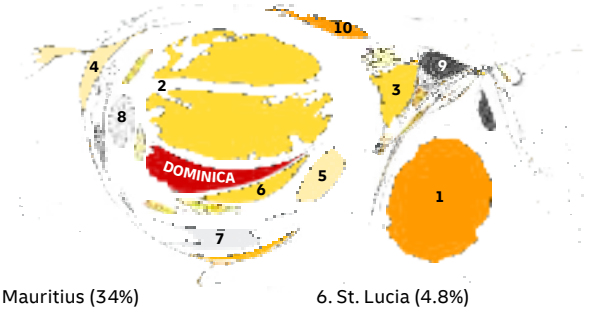


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Dominica's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Dominica's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

-44% -11% 0% 10% 25% 90%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

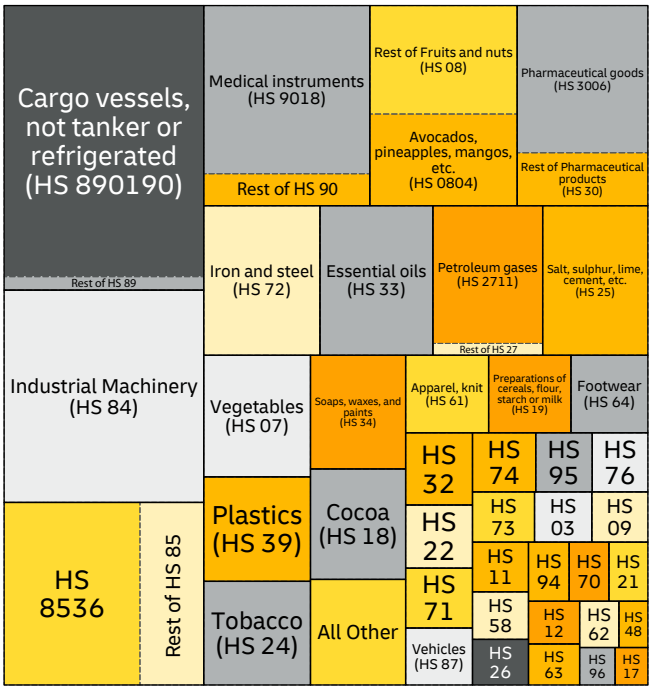


1. Mauritius (34%)
2. Antigua and Barbuda (12%)
3. France (6.2%)
4. United States (5.6%)
5. Barbados (4.9%)
6. St. Lucia (4.8%)
7. Trinidad and Tobago (4.8%)
8. St. Kitts and Nevis (3.5%)
9. Belarus (3.2%)
10. Iceland (3.1%)

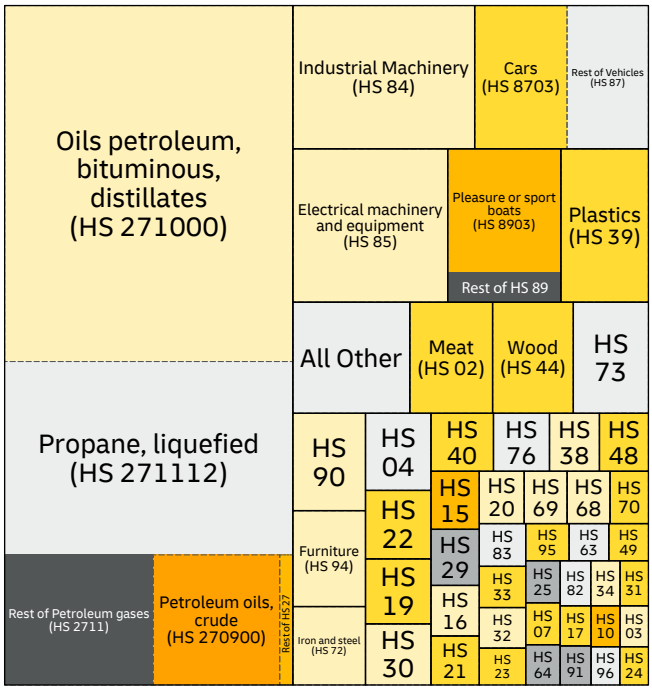
GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
89	Ships (13%)	Indonesia	95%	-100.0%
84	Industrial machinery (9.7%)	Czechia	19%	4.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.3%)	Dominican Republic	45%	17.0%
90	Apparatuses (7.6%)	Saudi Arabia	32%	–
08	Fruits and nuts (6.7%)	Israel	34%	135.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

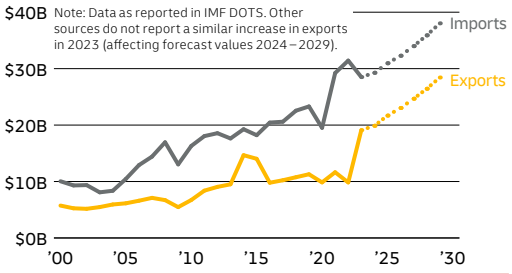
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (45%)	United States	98%	9.0%
84	Industrial machinery (6%)	United States	45%	0.4%
87	Vehicles (5.7%)	Indonesia	26%	152.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.4%)	United States	50%	3.8%
89	Ships (4%)	Italy	73%	52.7%

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$49.1B	74	$19.9B	78	$29.3B	72
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$14.6B	66	$8.6B	57	$6.0B	77
Forecast 2024–29	$17.3B	65	$8.6B	62	$8.8B	72
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$3.7B	79	$957.2M	81	$2.7B	75
Forecast 2024–29	$10.0B	76	$4.3B	75	$5.8B	66
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.6%	99	1.0%	101	2.0%	100
Forecast 2024–29	3.8%	77	4.0%	74	3.7%	84

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

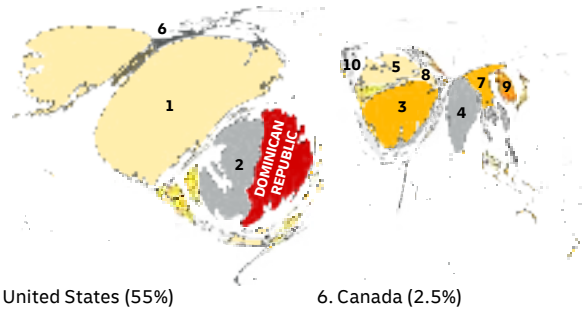


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Dominican Republic's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Dominican Republic's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

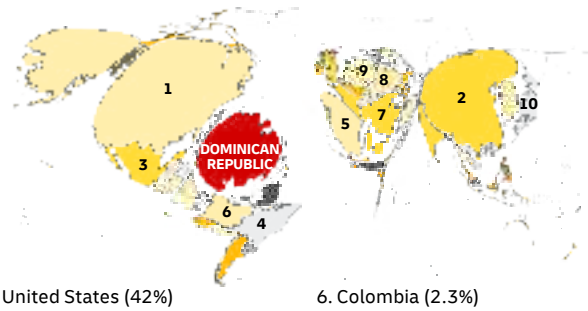
-31% -5% 0% 9% 17% 42%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



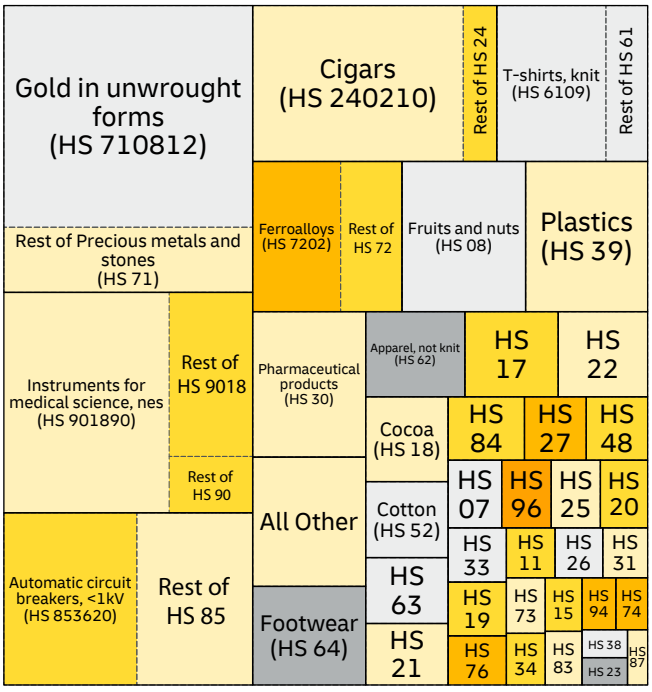
1. United States (55%)
2. Haiti (9.5%)
3. Switzerland (7.6%)
4. India (4.2%)
5. Netherlands (3.2%)
6. Canada (2.5%)
7. China (2.1%)
8. Germany (0.99%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (0.92%)
10. United Kingdom (0.88%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

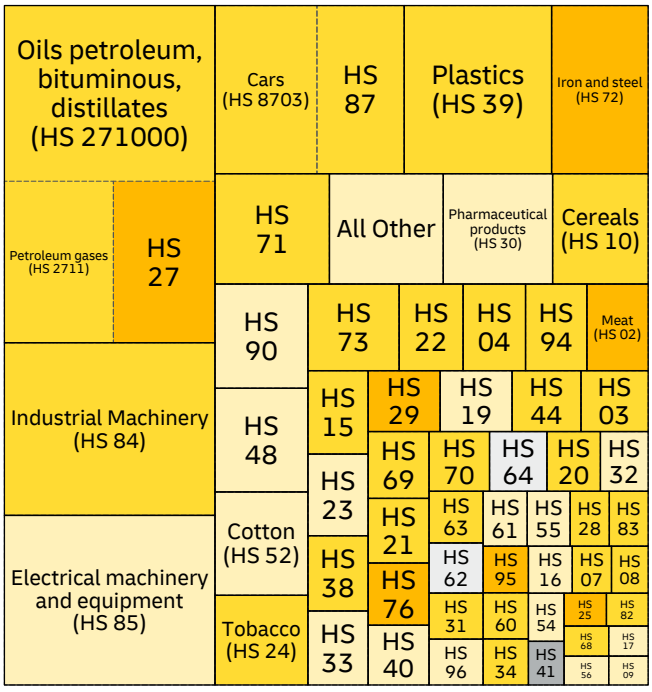


1. United States (42%)
2. China (16%)
3. Mexico (4.1%)
4. Brazil (3.5%)
5. Spain (3.4%)
6. Colombia (2.3%)
7. Italy (2.1%)
8. Germany (1.8%)
9. Netherlands (1.6%)
10. Japan (1.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (16%)	Switzerland	35%	46.1%
90	Apparatuses (13%)	United States	67%	7.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.8%)	United States	81%	9.3%
24	Tobacco (8.7%)	United States	83%	6.9%
61	Apparel, knit (5.4%)	United States	74%	0.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

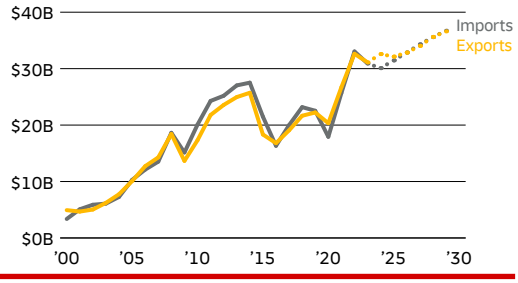
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	United States	71%	21.8%
84	Industrial machinery (8.3%)	United States	33%	6.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.2%)	United States	40%	2.5%
87	Vehicles (7.3%)	United States	42%	15.1%
39	Plastics (5.7%)	United States	43%	8.4%

ECUADOR

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$62.7B	69	$32.6B	64	$30.1B	71
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$17.9B	61	$10.3B	54	$7.6B	68
Forecast 2024–29	$10.6B	81	$4.0B	85	$6.6B	79
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$12.1B	48	$7.6B	39	$4.6B	56
Forecast 2024–29	$6.8B	88	$3.7B	85	$3.2B	87
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	4.4%	43	5.4%	39	3.4%	70
Forecast 2024–29	2.1%	143	2.1%	136	2.0%	139

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

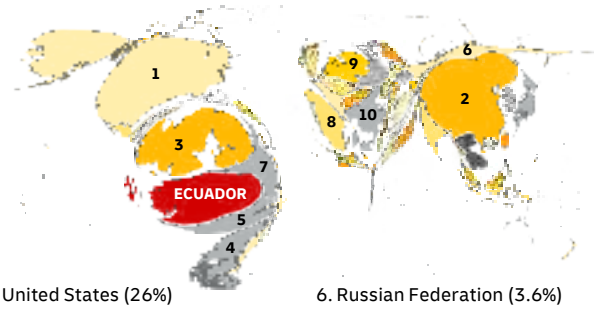


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Ecuador's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Ecuador's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

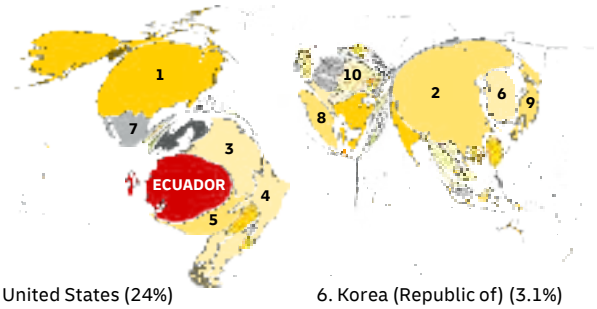
-29% 0% 5% 10% 20% 53%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



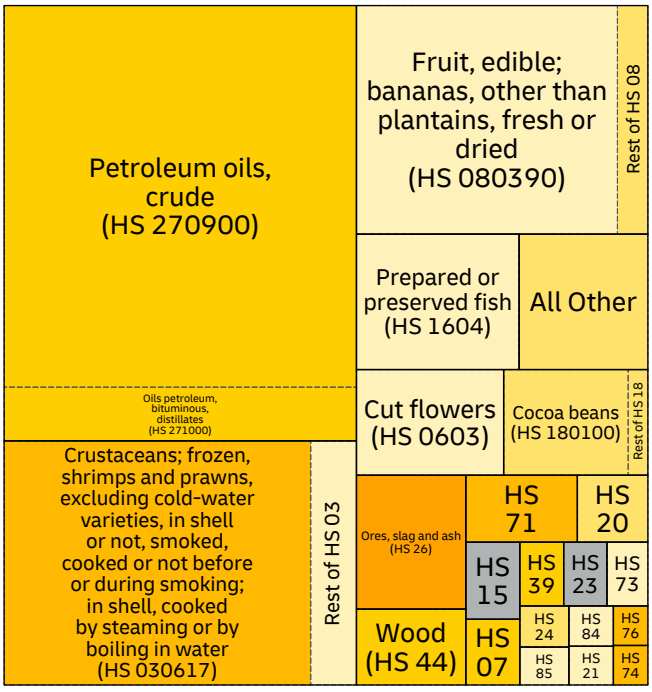
1. United States (26%)
2. China (15%)
3. Panama (12%)
4. Chile (4.6%)
5. Peru (3.6%)
6. Russian Federation (3.6%)
7. Colombia (3.3%)
8. Spain (2.8%)
9. Netherlands (2.5%)
10. Italy (2.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

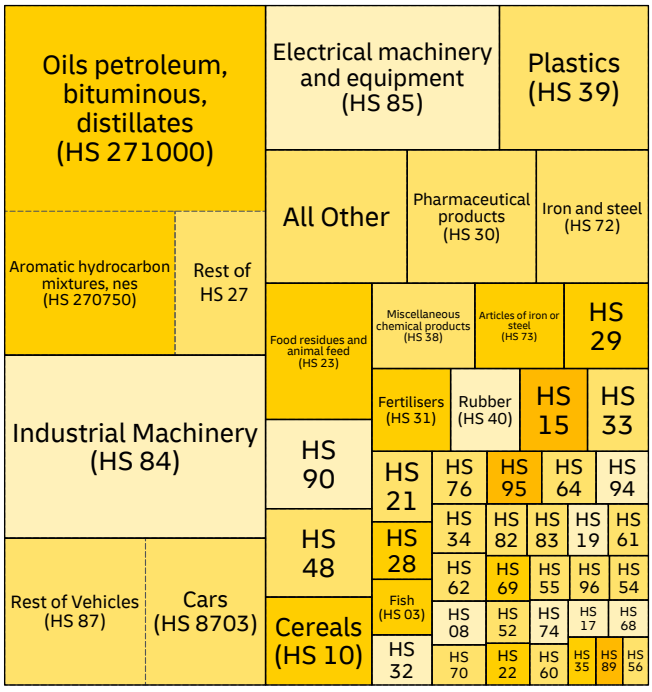


1. United States (24%)
2. China (21%)
3. Colombia (7.4%)
4. Brazil (4%)
5. Peru (3.4%)
6. Korea (Republic of) (3.1%)
7. Mexico (2.9%)
8. Spain (2.4%)
9. Japan (2.4%)
10. Germany (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (35%)	United States	40%	7.9%
03	Fish (20%)	China	38%	105.8%
08	Fruits and nuts (15%)	Russian Federation	18%	3.7%
16	Preparations of meat or fish (5.3%)	Spain	21%	5.7%
06	Plants (3.6%)	United States	42%	3.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

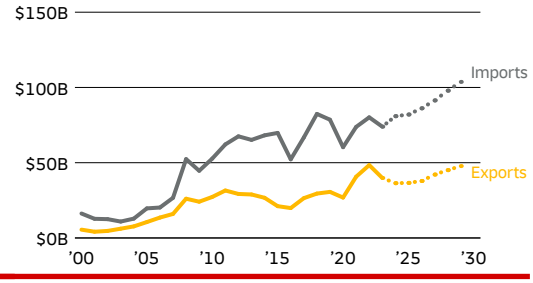
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (21%)	United States	59%	19.5%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	31%	13.6%
87	Vehicles (8.8%)	China	29%	23.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.7%)	China	45%	6.9%
39	Plastics (4.9%)	United States	24%	8.3%

EGYPT

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$117.3B	55	$36.4B	63	$80.9B	45
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$8.1B	86	$5.8B	73	$2.3B	113
Forecast 2024–29	$34.1B	49	$11.4B	56	$22.8B	43
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$3.6B	80	$1.4B	75	$2.2B	80
Forecast 2024–29	$41.9B	43	$9.6B	61	$32.3B	36
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.7%	124	0.9%	103	0.6%	127
Forecast 2024–29	6.7%	24	5.2%	50	7.3%	13

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

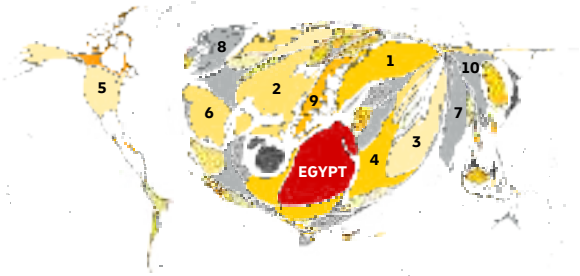


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Egypt's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Egypt's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

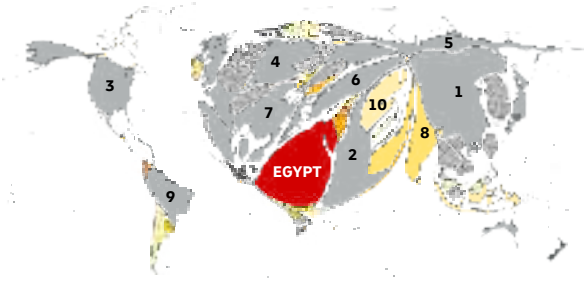
-17% 0% 4% 11% 21% 36%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



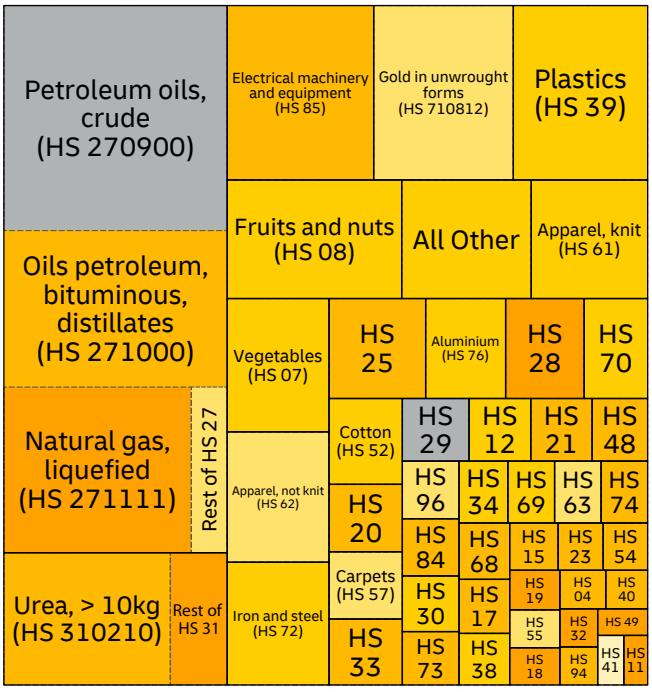
1. Türkiye (7.4%)
2. Italy (6.7%)
3. United Arab Emirates (5.8%)
4. Saudi Arabia (5.6%)
5. United States (5.6%)
6. Spain (4.7%)
7. India (4.3%)
8. United Kingdom (3.6%)
9. Greece (3.1%)
10. China (2.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

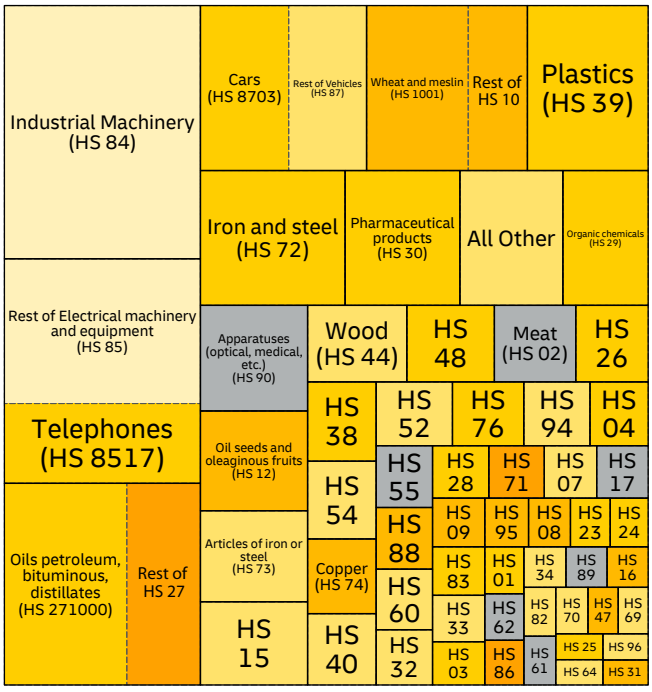


1. China (15%)
2. Saudi Arabia (7.5%)
3. United States (7%)
4. Germany (5%)
5. Russian Federation (4.8%)
6. Türkiye (4.3%)
7. Italy (4.1%)
8. India (3.8%)
9. Brazil (3.4%)
10. Kuwait (3.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (28%)	India	14%	10.7%
31	Fertilisers (6.8%)	Türkiye	12%	-5.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.8%)	United Kingdom	15%	14.7%
71	Precious metals, stones (5.8%)	United Arab Emirates	52%	–
39	Plastics (5.4%)	Türkiye	24%	0.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

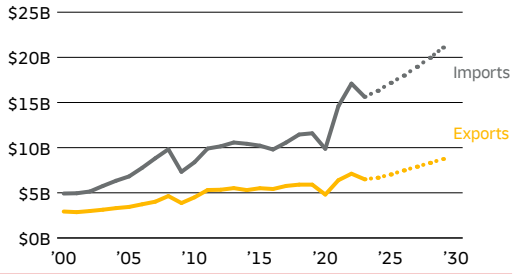
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	21%	9.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	China	33%	13.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (9%)	Saudi Arabia	24%	–
87	Vehicles (6.3%)	China	19%	17.7%
10	Cereals (6.1%)	Russian Federation	36%	3.7%

EL SALVADOR

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$23.0B	100	$6.7B	111	$16.3B	89
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$5.5B	101	$763.0M	119	$4.7B	83
Forecast 2024–29	$6.9B	99	$2.1B	106	$4.8B	92
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.5B	103	$106.4M	111	$1.4B	97
Forecast 2024–29	$3.0B	116	$741.8M	123	$2.2B	104
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.4%	103	0.3%	116	1.9%	101
Forecast 2024–29	2.6%	123	2.2%	133	2.7%	117

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of El Salvador's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of El Salvador's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

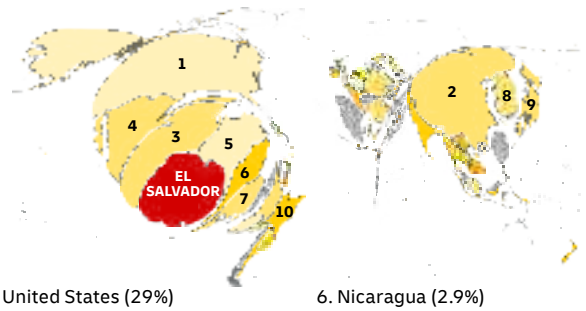
Annualized growth rate

-33% 0% 5% 10% 20% 79%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

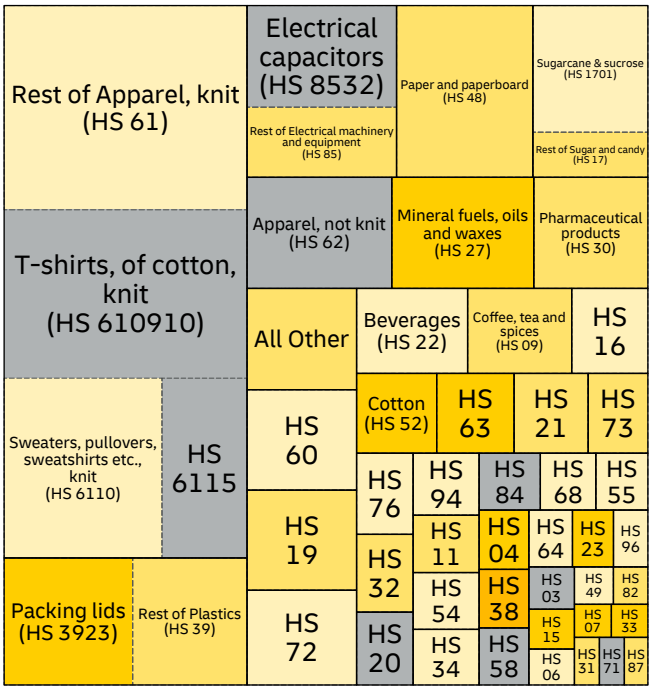
1. United States (41%)
2. Guatemala (17%)
3. Honduras (16%)
4. Nicaragua (7.1%)
5. Costa Rica (4.4%)
6. Mexico (2.6%)
7. Panama (2%)
8. Dominican Republic (1.7%)
9. Canada (0.85%)
10. China (0.84%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

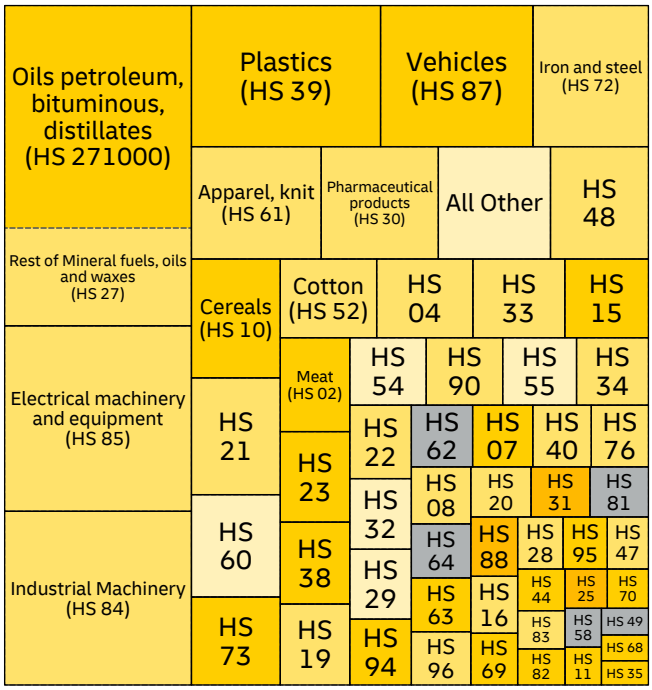


1. United States (29%)
2. China (16%)
3. Guatemala (10%)
4. Mexico (8.3%)
5. Honduras (6%)
6. Nicaragua (2.9%)
7. Costa Rica (2.4%)
8. Korea (Republic of) (2%)
9. Japan (1.9%)
10. Brazil (1.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
61	Apparel, knit (31%)	United States	83%	-1.1%
39	Plastics (7.1%)	Guatemala	29%	7.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.9%)	United States	31%	5.2%
48	Paper and paperboard (5.4%)	Guatemala	26%	5.4%
17	Sugar and candy (4.5%)	United States	26%	20.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

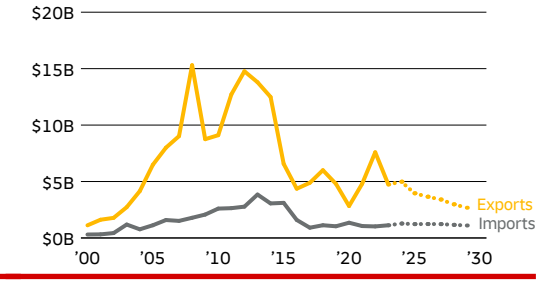
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (14%)	United States	77%	15.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.9%)	China	34%	10.4%
84	Industrial machinery (7.4%)	China	32%	24.9%
39	Plastics (6.1%)	United States	25%	4.7%
87	Vehicles (4.9%)	United States	21%	11.8%

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$6.3B	138	$5.0B	122	$1.3B	159
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$436.9M	144	$194.8M	134	$242.2M	151
Forecast 2024–29	$-2.5B	170	$-2.3B	170	$-171.9M	169
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-891.1M	149	$-711.4M	148	$-179.7M	144
Forecast 2024–29	$-1.5B	167	$-1.5B	166	$-50.1M	164
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-2.7%	160	-2.6%	152	-2.9%	161
Forecast 2024–29	-5.5%	168	-6.6%	168	-0.9%	165

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

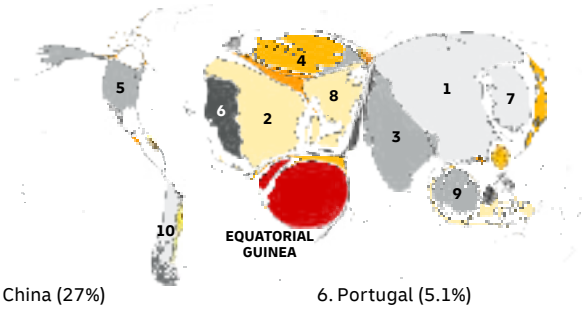


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Equatorial Guinea's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Equatorial Guinea's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

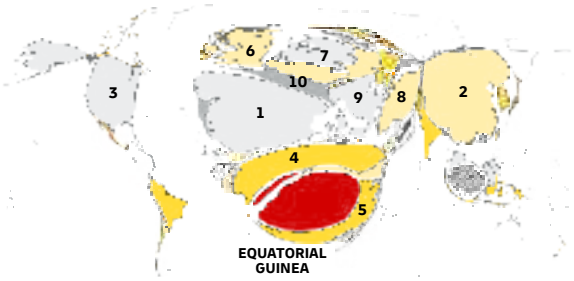
-40% -9% 0% 12% 25% 67%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



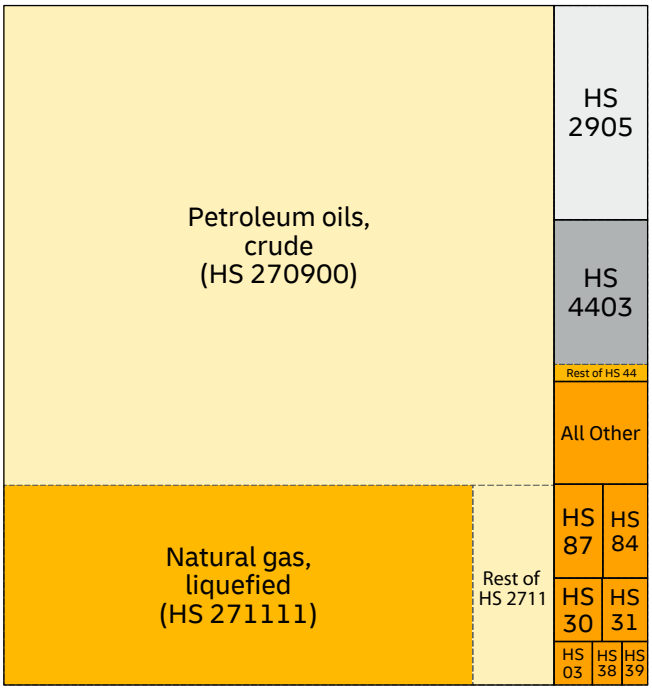
1. China (27%)
2. Spain (13%)
3. India (12%)
4. Netherlands (6.1%)
5. United States (5.6%)
6. Portugal (5.1%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (5%)
8. Italy (4.4%)
9. Singapore (3.4%)
10. Chile (3.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

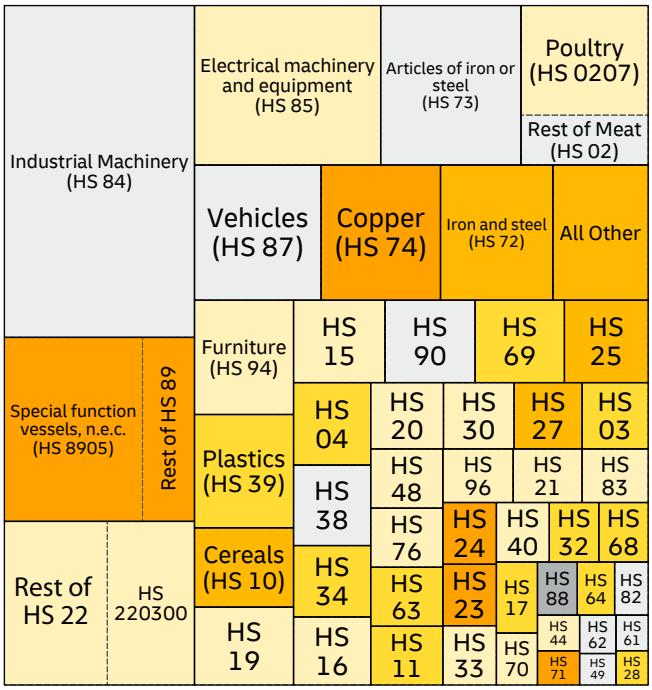


1. Spain (17%)
2. China (15%)
3. United States (10%)
4. Nigeria (9%)
5. Gabon (4.4%)
6. United Kingdom (4.2%)
7. Netherlands (3.9%)
8. Türkiye (3.5%)
9. Italy (3.1%)
10. France (2.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (86%)	China	27%	2.4%
29	Organic chemicals (4.6%)	United States	37%	-22.9%
44	Wood (3.5%)	China	93%	-12.8%
87	Vehicles (1%)	Zambia	97%	–
84	Industrial machinery (0.96%)	Zambia	89%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

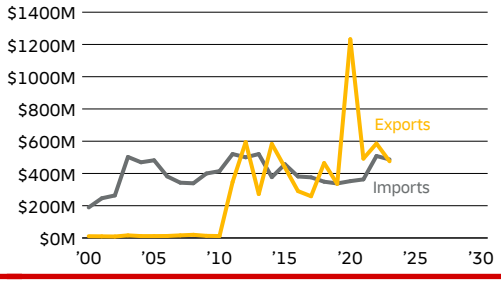
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	United States	34%	-17.0%
89	Ships (8%)	Gabon	32%	–
22	Beverages (7.1%)	Spain	57%	2.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.8%)	China	30%	-4.9%
73	Articles of iron or steel (5.1%)	United States	30%	-32.9%

ERITREA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

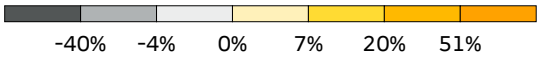
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$962.2M	–	$475.4M	–	$486.9M	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$148.9M	–	$10.8M	–	$138.1M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2018–23	$133.9M	–	$109.1M	–	$24.8M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2018–23	3.0%	–	5.4%	–	1.1%	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

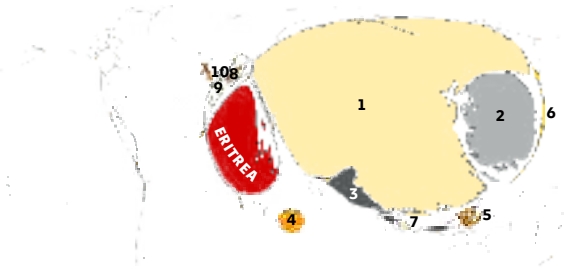


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Eritrea's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Eritrea's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

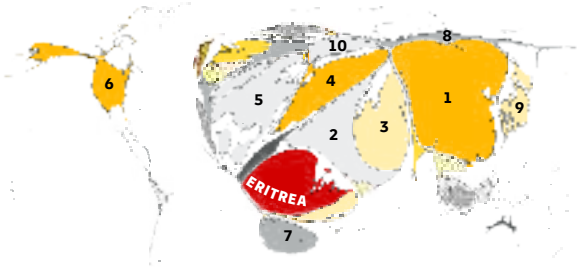


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



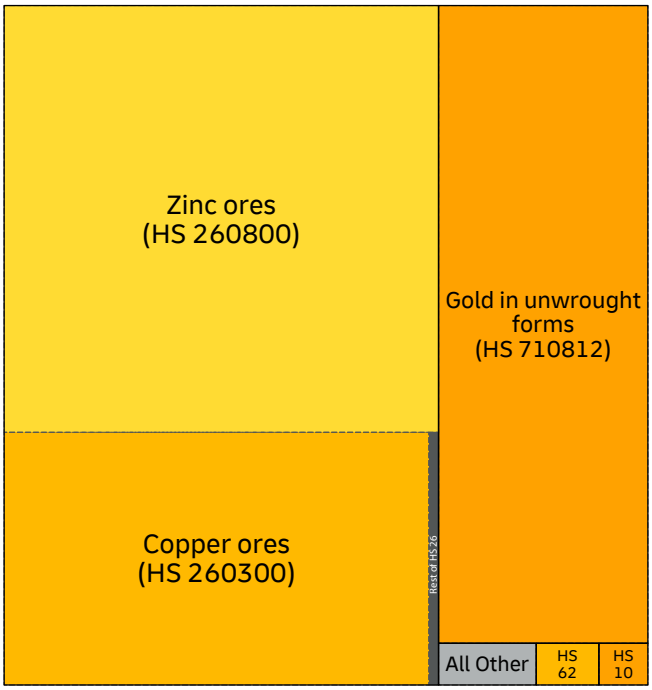
1. China (80%)
2. Korea (Republic of) (13%)
3. Myanmar (2.2%)
4. Mauritius (1.1%)
5. Philippines (0.52%)
6. Japan (0.47%)
7. Malaysia (0.44%)
8. Croatia (0.24%)
9. Italy (0.23%)
10. Netherlands (0.22%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

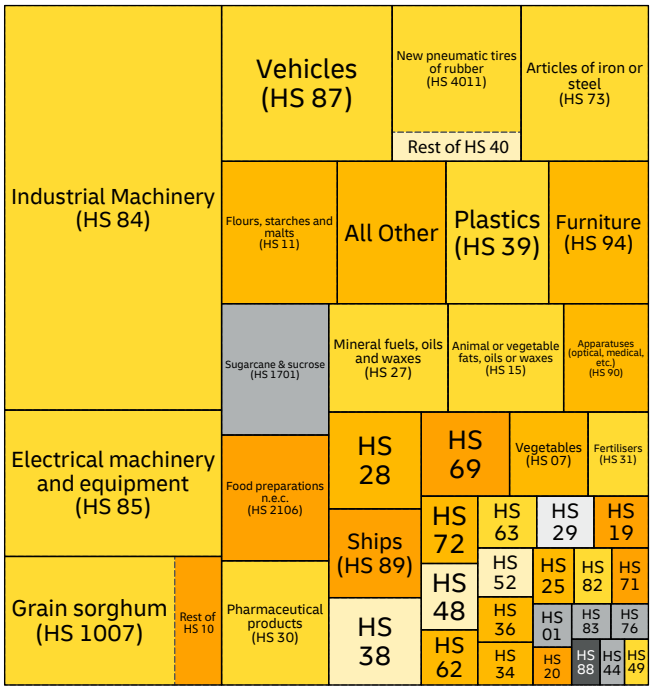


1. China (26%)
2. Saudi Arabia (9.9%)
3. United Arab Emirates (9%)
4. Türkiye (8.2%)
5. Italy (6.9%)
6. United States (4.9%)
7. South Africa (3.7%)
8. Russian Federation (3.1%)
9. Japan (2.7%)
10. Ukraine (2.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
26	Ores, slag and ash (67%)	China	77%	21.7%
71	Precious metals, stones (31%)	United Arab Emirates	100%	–
62	Apparel, not knit (0.6%)	Italy	61%	14.3%
10	Cereals (0.47%)	Madagascar	100%	–
30	Pharmaceutical products (0.15%)	Sudan	89%	-100.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

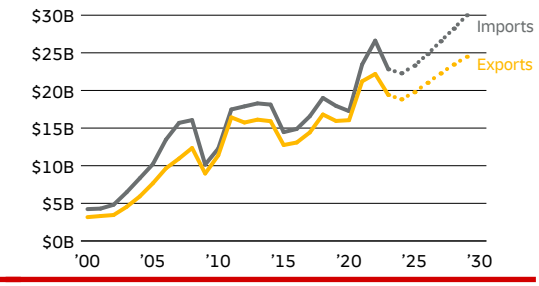
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (20%)	China	25%	30.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.3%)	China	38%	7.2%
10	Cereals (6.4%)	United States	62%	–
87	Vehicles (6.1%)	China	47%	20.7%
40	Rubber (4.6%)	China	65%	32.0%

ESTONIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

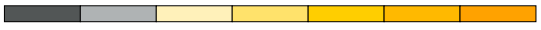
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$41.1B	82	$18.8B	80	$22.3B	80
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$7.2B	89	$2.9B	91	$4.3B	87
Forecast 2024–29	$13.4B	76	$5.7B	77	$7.7B	77
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.1B	109	$-335.0M	142	$1.4B	96
Forecast 2024–29	$10.3B	75	$5.0B	73	$5.4B	69
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.5%	128	-0.4%	130	1.3%	114
Forecast 2024–29	4.6%	62	4.8%	55	4.3%	66

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

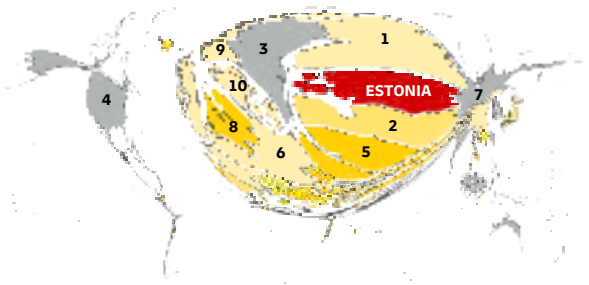


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Estonia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Estonia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

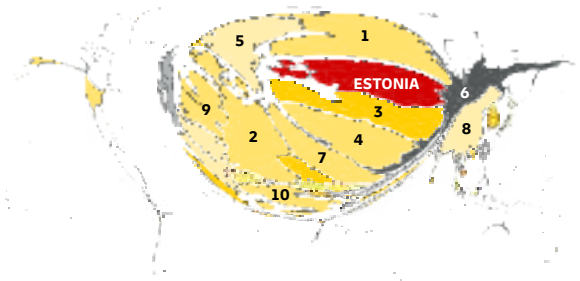


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



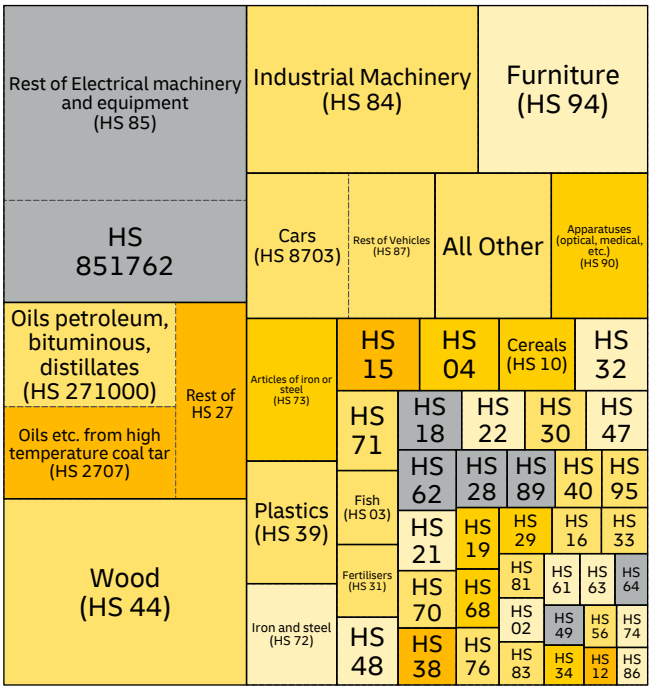
1. Finland (16%)
2. Latvia (11%)
3. Sweden (10%)
4. United States (6.5%)
5. Lithuania (6.3%)
6. Germany (6.3%)
7. Russian Federation (4.7%)
8. Netherlands (4.2%)
9. Norway (3.5%)
10. Denmark (3.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

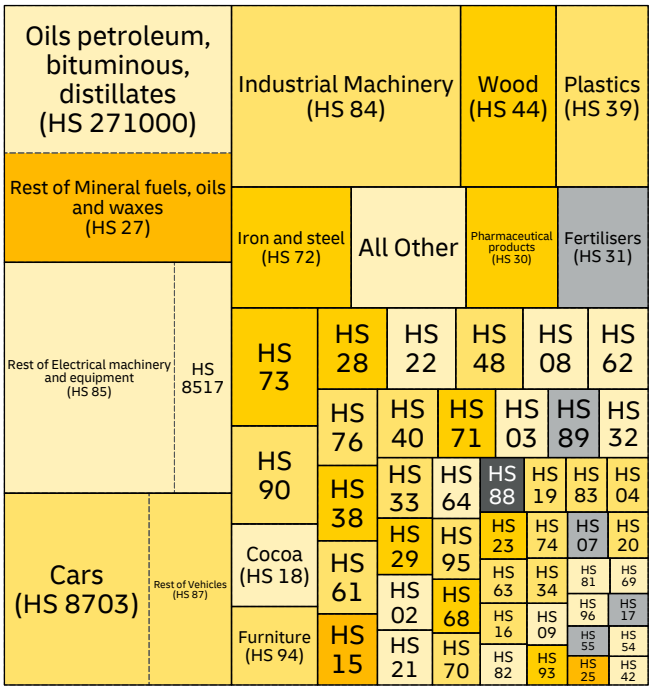


1. Finland (14%)
2. Germany (10%)
3. Latvia (9.6%)
4. Lithuania (9.5%)
5. Sweden (7.8%)
6. Russian Federation (7.3%)
7. Poland (6.6%)
8. China (4.5%)
9. Netherlands (4.5%)
10. Italy (2.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (16%)	United States	22%	22.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (11%)	Latvia	19%	45.3%
44	Wood (10%)	Sweden	14%	10.9%
84	Industrial machinery (8.9%)	Russian Federation	19%	-5.6%
94	Furniture (6.5%)	Finland	20%	-0.9%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

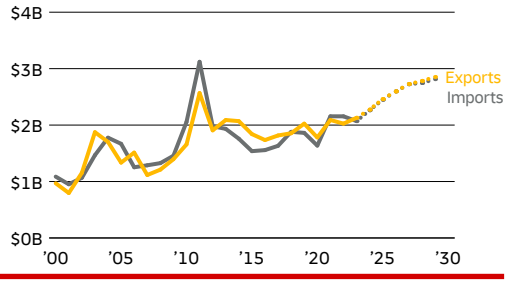
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (13%)	Russian Federation	42%	3.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (12%)	China	20%	4.7%
87	Vehicles (10%)	Sweden	20%	9.1%
84	Industrial machinery (9.5%)	Germany	17%	4.7%
44	Wood (4%)	Latvia	27%	7.9%

ESWATINI

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$4.5B	146	$2.3B	138	$2.3B	151
Trade Value Change 2019 – 24	$650.9M	140	$249.4M	132	$401.5M	145
Forecast 2024 – 29	$1.1B	141	$577.6M	130	$550.7M	147
Trade Volume Change 2019 – 24	$879.1M	114	$542.8M	92	$336.4M	121
Forecast 2024 – 29	$1.2B	141	$581.1M	130	$664.1M	136
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019 – 24	4.3%	45	5.5%	38	3.3%	72
Forecast 2024 – 29	4.9%	51	4.6%	59	5.3%	45

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

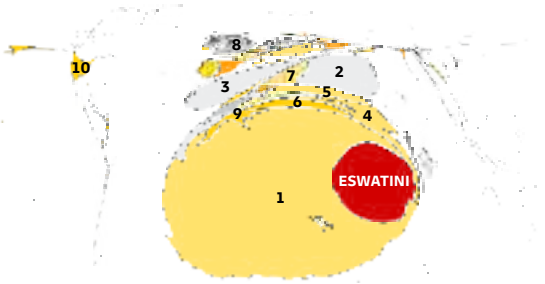


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Eswatini's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Eswatini's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

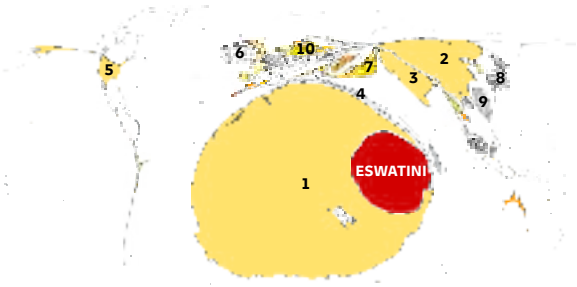
-69% -21% -4% 0% 12% 46%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



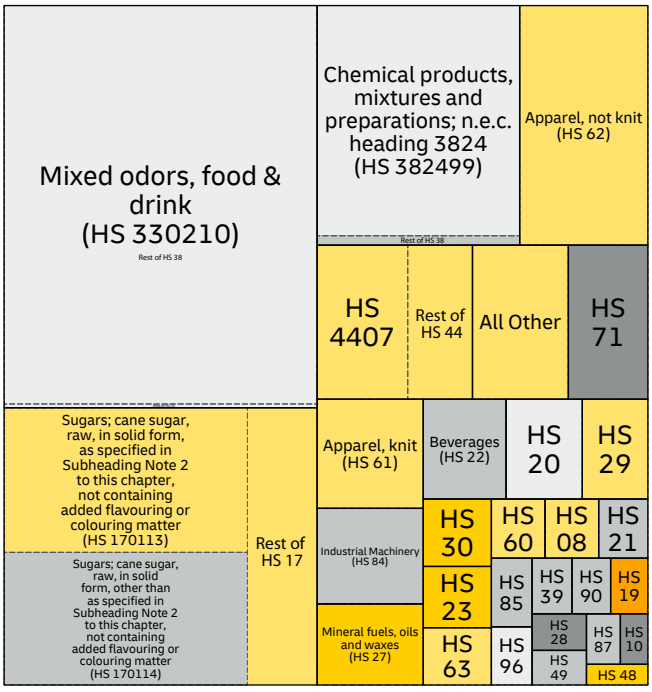
1. South Africa (67%)
2. Kenya (5.5%)
3. Nigeria (4.2%)
4. Mozambique (3.7%)
5. Tanzania (United Republic of) (1.8%)
6. Zimbabwe (1.7%)
7. Uganda (1.4%)
8. United Kingdom (1.3%)
9. Botswana (1.3%)
10. United States (1.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

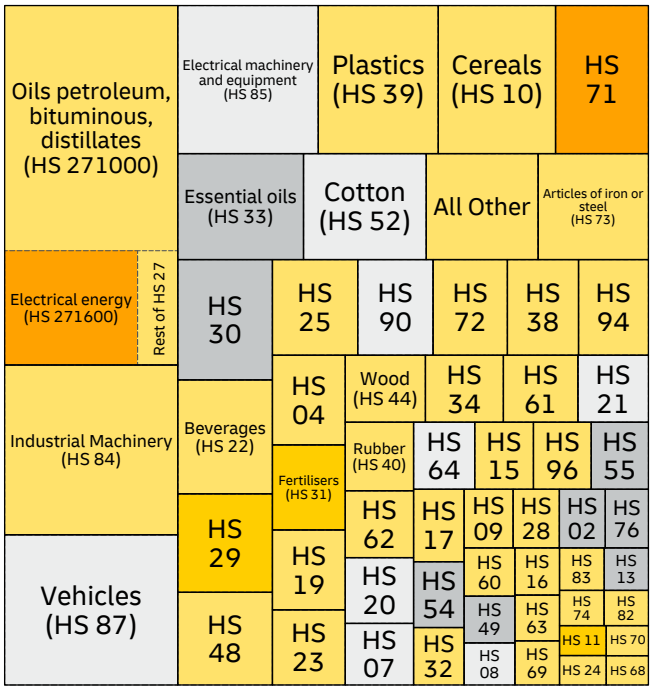


1. South Africa (73%)
2. China (7.8%)
3. India (2.9%)
4. Mozambique (1.7%)
5. United States (1.5%)
6. Ireland (1%)
7. United Arab Emirates (0.96%)
8. Japan (0.93%)
9. Taiwan (China) (0.87%)
10. Germany (0.75%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
33	Essential oils (29%)	South Africa	58%	-2.6%
17	Sugar and candy (20%)	South Africa	68%	1.3%
38	Miscellaneous chemical products (11%)	South Africa	58%	1.5%
62	Apparel, not knit (7%)	South Africa	98%	2.8%
44	Wood (5.5%)	South Africa	93%	6.5%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

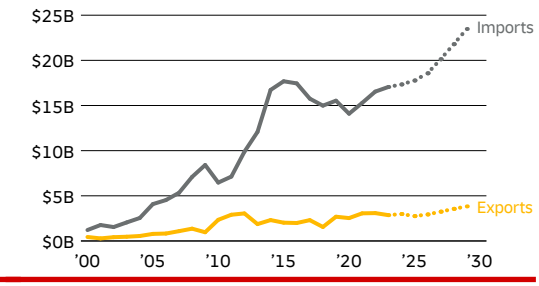
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (14%)	South Africa	74%	9.5%
84	Industrial machinery (6.7%)	South Africa	72%	2.3%
87	Vehicles (5.9%)	South Africa	81%	0.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (4.8%)	South Africa	75%	2.0%
39	Plastics (4.1%)	South Africa	92%	4.9%

ETHIOPIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$20.3B	104	$3.0B	136	$17.3B	86
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$2.1B	124	$298.6M	130	$1.8B	116
Forecast 2024–29	$7.0B	98	$845.1M	122	$6.1B	86
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.7B	98	$332.6M	99	$1.4B	98
Forecast 2024–29	$6.6B	90	$1.0B	118	$5.5B	67
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.8%	92	2.6%	74	1.7%	106
Forecast 2024–29	5.9%	39	6.6%	38	5.8%	35

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

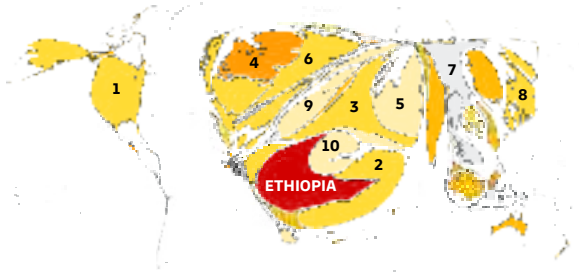


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Ethiopia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Ethiopia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

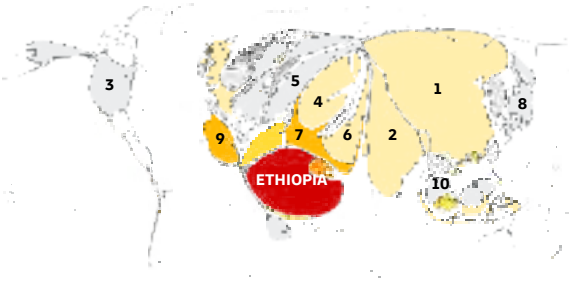
-53% -15% 0% 8% 22% 61%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



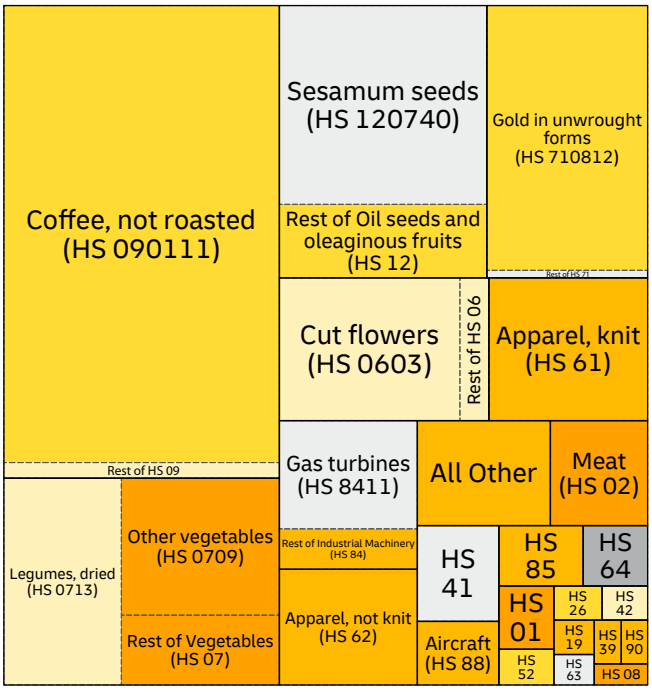
1. United States (10%)
2. Somalia (8.9%)
3. Saudi Arabia (8.1%)
4. Netherlands (6.7%)
5. United Arab Emirates (6.3%)
6. Germany (6.3%)
7. China (4.4%)
8. Japan (3.9%)
9. Israel (3.9%)
10. Djibouti (3.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

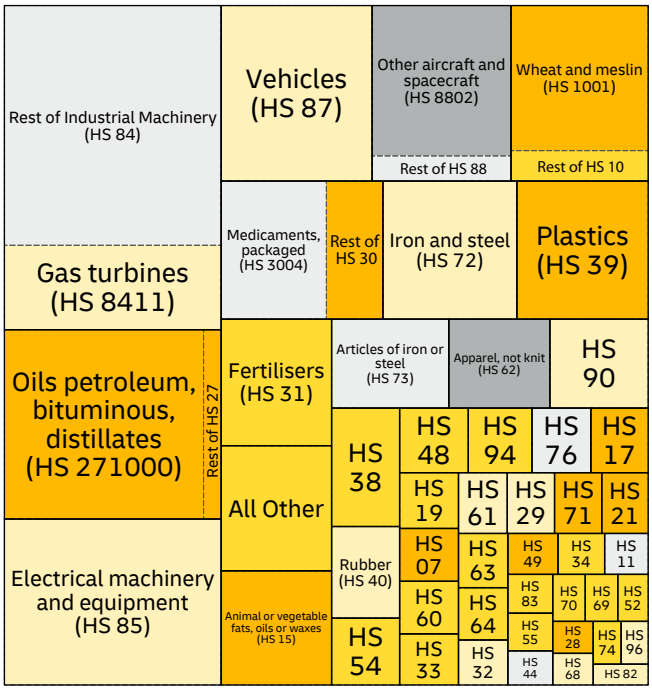


1. China (29%)
2. India (11%)
3. United States (7%)
4. Kuwait (6.1%)
5. Türkiye (4.6%)
6. United Arab Emirates (3.3%)
7. Saudi Arabia (3.3%)
8. Japan (3%)
9. Morocco (2.7%)
10. Malaysia (2.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
09	Coffee, tea and spices (30%)	United States	15%	6.4%
07	Vegetables (13%)	Somalia	42%	–
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (13%)	China	34%	-20.9%
71	Precious metals, stones (10%)	United Arab Emirates	74%	–
06	Plants (6.8%)	Netherlands	64%	0.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

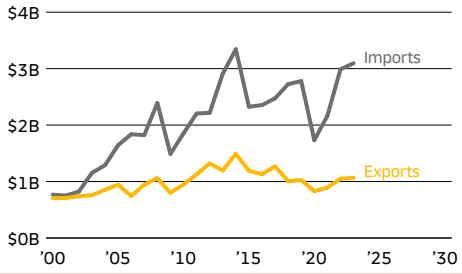
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (16%)	China	30%	-6.2%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (9.4%)	Kuwait	50%	–
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.2%)	China	55%	3.1%
87	Vehicles (6.1%)	China	22%	0.6%
88	Aircraft (5.6%)	France	74%	-23.0%

FIJI

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$4.2B	–	$1.1B	–	$3.1B	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$428.6M	–	$58.9M	–	$369.7M	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Fiji's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Fiji's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

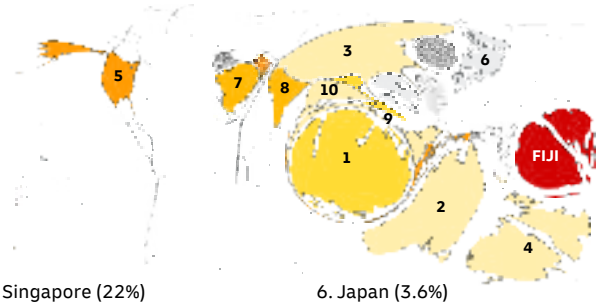
Annualized growth rate

-22% -8% 0% 3% 7% 11%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

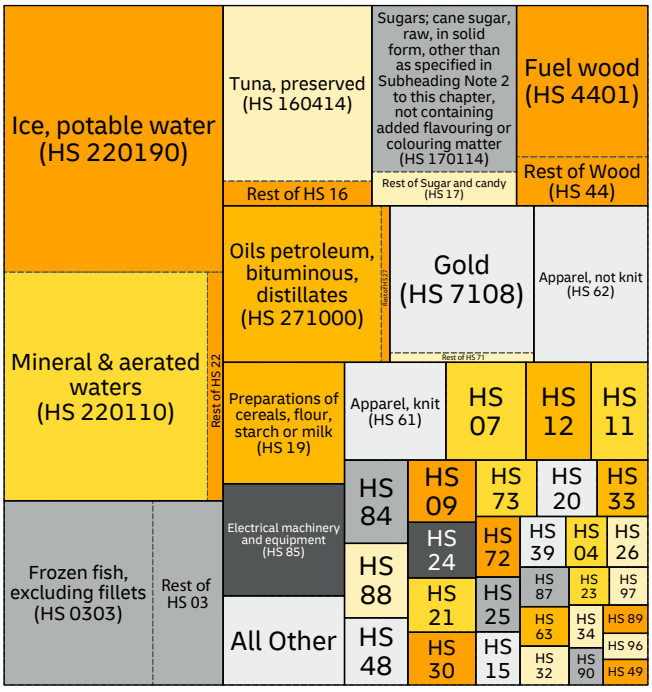
Map Unavailable

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

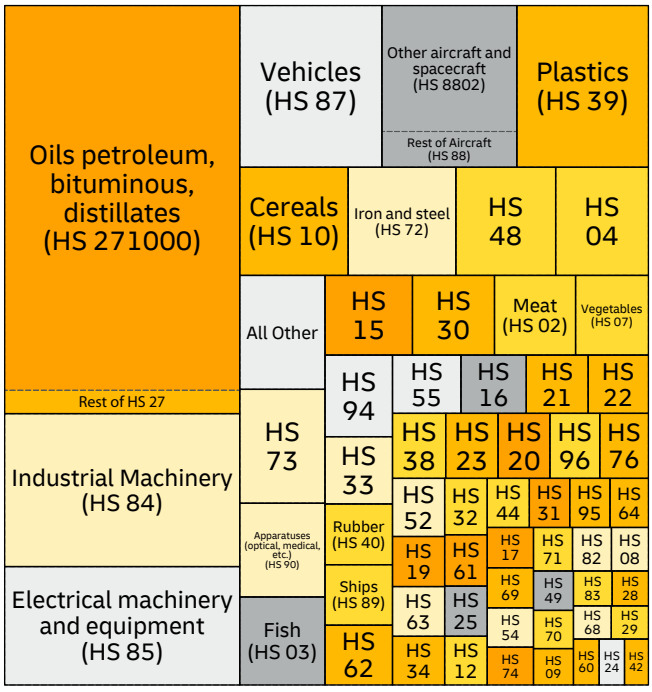


1. Singapore (22%)
2. Australia (16%)
3. China (16%)
4. New Zealand (15%)
5. United States (4.6%)
6. Japan (3.6%)
7. France (3.1%)
8. India (2.9%)
9. Malaysia (2.9%)
10. Thailand (2.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
22	Beverages (25%)	United States	89%	10.8%
03	Fish (9.2%)	China	22%	-20.1%
16	Preparations of meat or fish (6.8%)	United States	87%	1.7%
17	Sugar and candy (6.6%)	United Kingdom	20%	-100.0%
44	Wood (6%)	Japan	51%	12.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

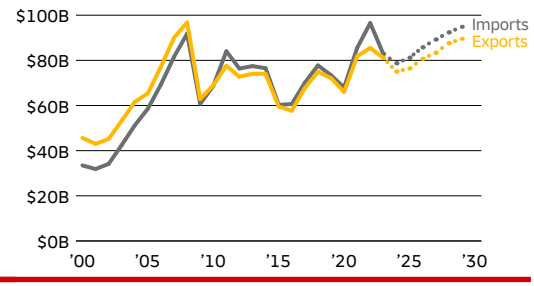
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (22%)	Singapore	69%	14.2%
84	Industrial machinery (8.2%)	China	23%	9.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.4%)	China	25%	0.7%
87	Vehicles (5.3%)	Japan	39%	-2.0%
88	Aircraft (5%)	France	40%	-25.7%

FINLAND

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$153.8B	44	$75.1B	47	$78.7B	46
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$8.2B	85	$2.9B	90	$5.3B	80
Forecast 2024–29	$30.7B	52	$14.5B	50	$16.1B	52
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-9.1B	162	$-1.6B	152	$-7.6B	165
Forecast 2024–29	$3.8B	109	$1.6B	108	$2.2B	105
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-1.1%	150	-0.4%	132	-1.8%	157
Forecast 2024–29	0.5%	164	0.4%	163	0.5%	158

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

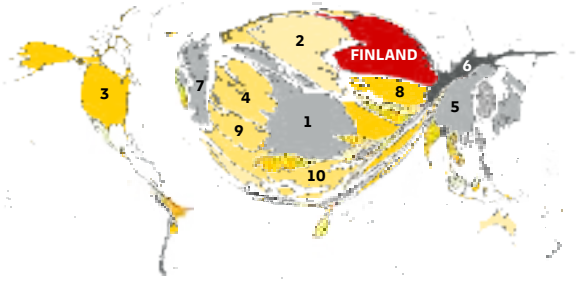


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Finland's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Finland's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

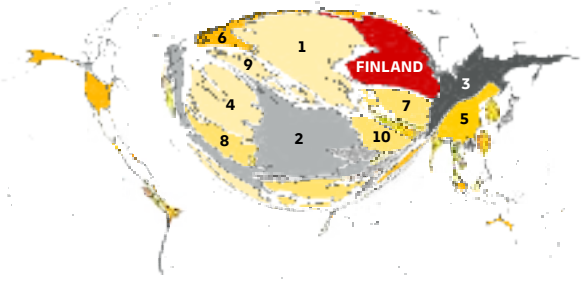
-15% 0% 3% 6% 13% 39%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



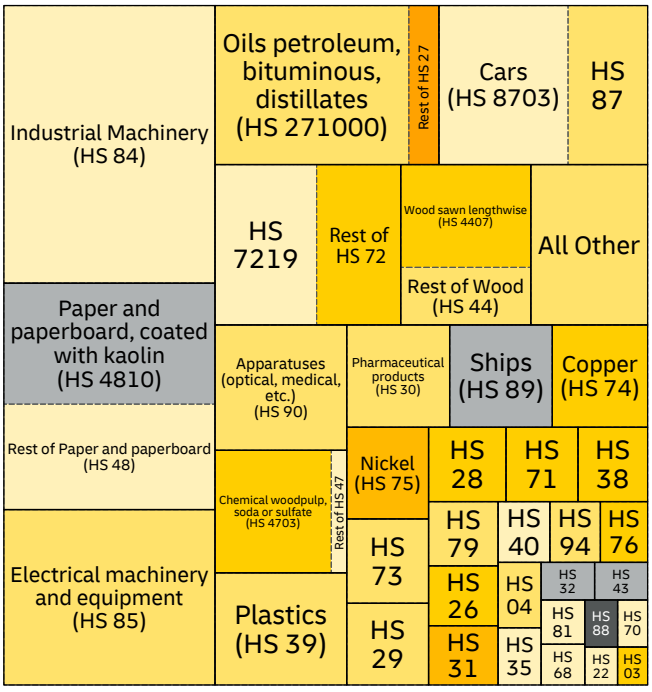
1. Germany (13%)
2. Sweden (10%)
3. United States (8.6%)
4. Netherlands (7%)
5. China (5.2%)
6. Russian Federation (4.1%)
7. United Kingdom (3.9%)
8. Estonia (3.4%)
9. Belgium (3.3%)
10. Italy (3.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

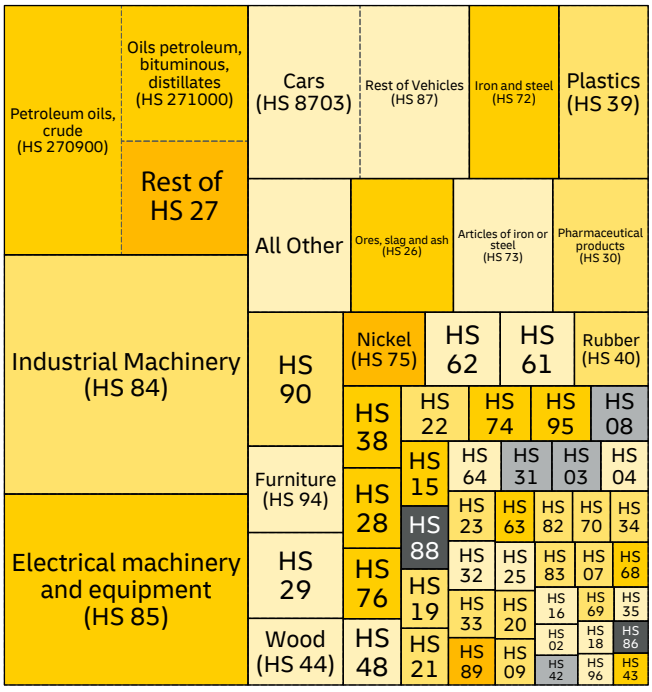


1. Sweden (17%)
2. Germany (16%)
3. Russian Federation (9.4%)
4. Netherlands (8.7%)
5. China (4.4%)
6. Norway (4%)
7. Estonia (3.6%)
8. Belgium (3.2%)
9. Denmark (3.2%)
10. Poland (3.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	United States	9%	5.8%
48	Paper and paperboard (11%)	Germany	16%	-3.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.5%)	Germany	9%	14.9%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (8.1%)	Sweden	25%	5.6%
87	Vehicles (7.6%)	Germany	43%	-2.9%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

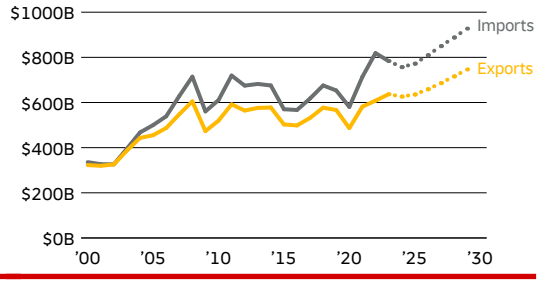
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (14%)	Russian Federation	44%	-11.8%
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	Germany	25%	-0.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	China	19%	13.9%
87	Vehicles (8.8%)	Germany	31%	-1.5%
72	Iron and steel (3.5%)	Netherlands	22%	3.2%

FRANCE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.4T	6	$626.3B	9	$756.7B	6
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$163.0B	21	$59.6B	25	$103.4B	16
Forecast 2024–29	$290.5B	13	$120.0B	15	$170.5B	10
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$2.2B	94	$5.1B	52	$-2.9B	157
Forecast 2024–29	$201.1B	9	$87.1B	12	$114.0B	7
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.0%	141	0.2%	118	-0.1%	141
Forecast 2024–29	2.7%	116	2.6%	124	2.8%	114

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

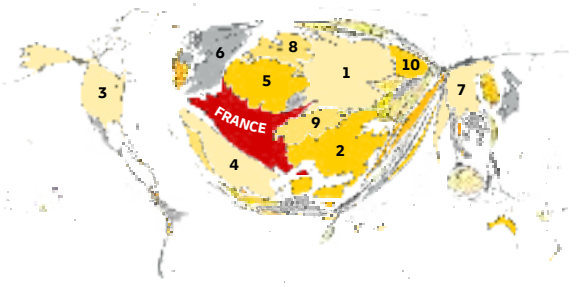


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of France's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of France's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

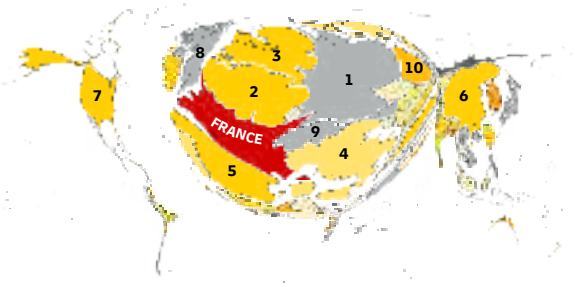
-6% 0% 2% 4% 7% 16%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



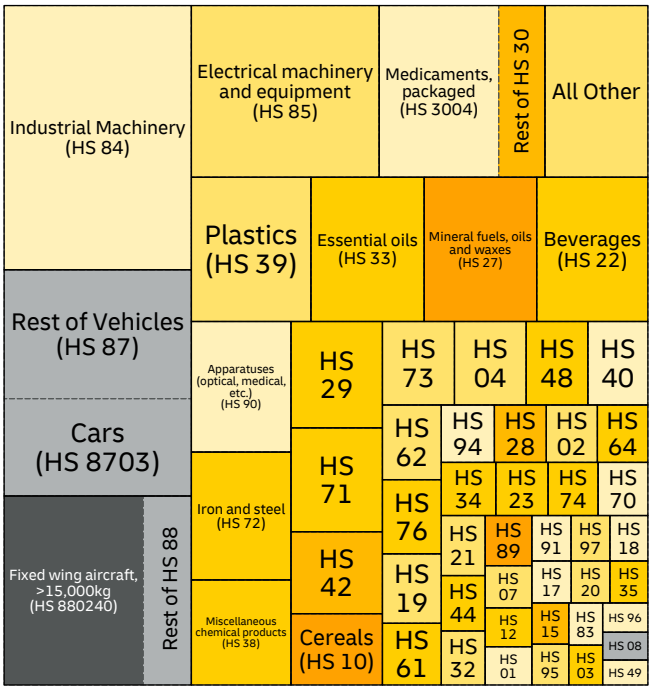
1. Germany (14%)
2. Italy (8.2%)
3. United States (7.8%)
4. Spain (7.6%)
5. Belgium (7.6%)
6. United Kingdom (6.3%)
7. China (4.3%)
8. Netherlands (3.9%)
9. Switzerland (3.5%)
10. Poland (2.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

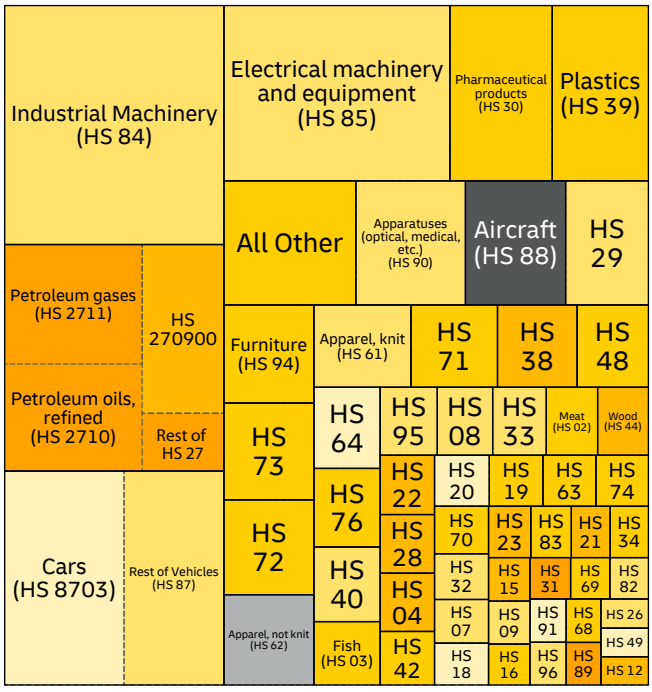


1. Germany (17%)
2. Belgium (11%)
3. Netherlands (8.5%)
4. Italy (8%)
5. Spain (7.7%)
6. China (6.1%)
7. United States (5.6%)
8. United Kingdom (3.7%)
9. Switzerland (2.7%)
10. Poland (2.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	Germany	15%	2.5%
87	Vehicles (9.7%)	Germany	20%	0.7%
88	Aircraft (8.1%)	United States	12%	-2.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.4%)	Germany	17%	2.2%
30	Pharmaceutical products (6.5%)	United States	11%	6.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

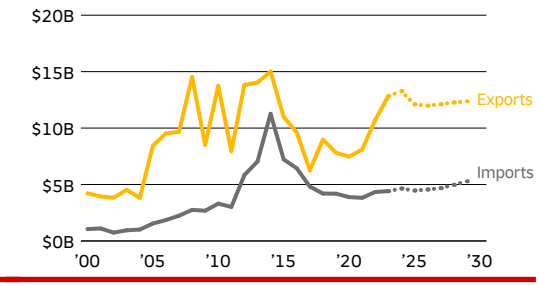
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	Germany	21%	1.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (11%)	Belgium	15%	21.7%
87	Vehicles (11%)	Germany	24%	-1.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.1%)	China	19%	-2.9%
30	Pharmaceutical products (4.1%)	Germany	19%	8.2%

GABON

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$17.9B	112	$13.3B	92	$4.6B	137
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$5.9B	95	$5.5B	76	$456.3M	140
Forecast 2024–29	$-259.2M	168	$-902.4M	168	$643.2M	143
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.9B	96	$1.5B	73	$385.9M	118
Forecast 2024–29	$1.9B	128	$1.2B	113	$718.2M	133
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.3%	84	2.5%	76	1.7%	104
Forecast 2024–29	2.1%	145	1.8%	144	2.9%	110

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

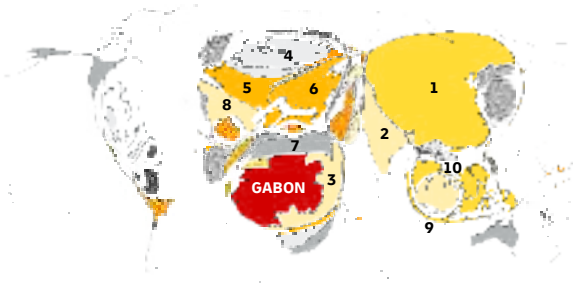


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Gabon's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Gabon's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

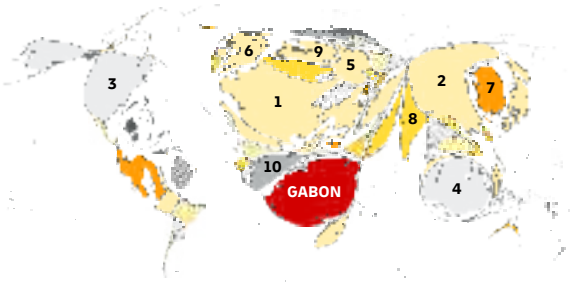
-59% -16% 0% 10% 24% 90%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



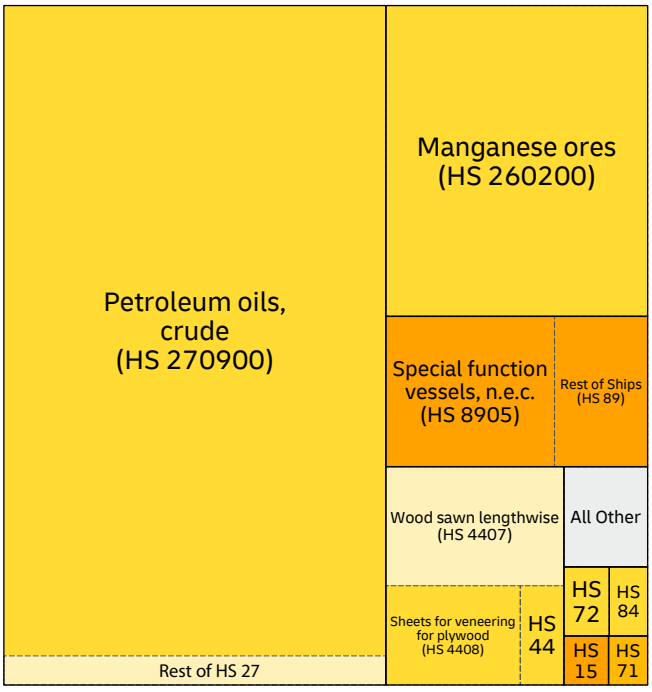
1. China (30%)
2. India (5.1%)
3. Congo (5.1%)
4. Netherlands (5%)
5. France (4.4%)
6. Italy (4.4%)
7. Cameroon (3.7%)
8. Spain (3.4%)
9. Indonesia (2.7%)
10. Malaysia (2.7%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

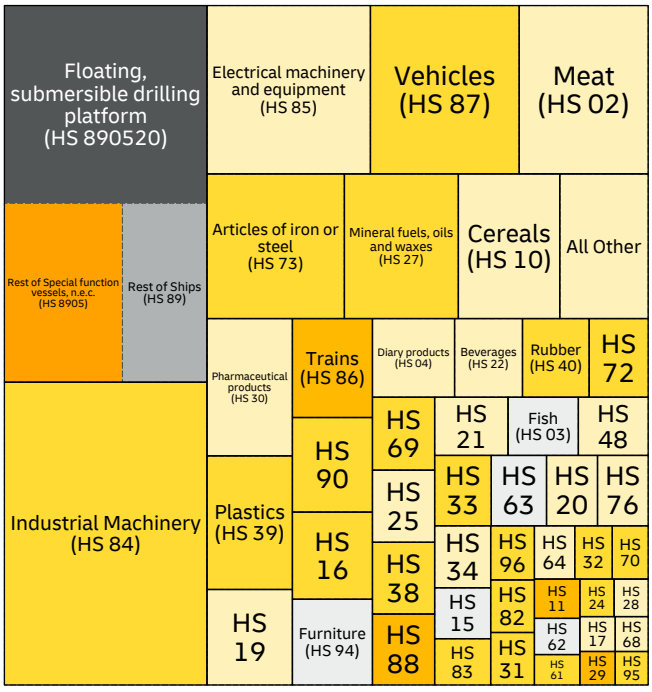


1. France (14%)
2. China (12%)
3. United States (11%)
4. Singapore (6.8%)
5. Germany (2.9%)
6. United Kingdom (2.9%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (2.8%)
8. India (2.7%)
9. Netherlands (2.7%)
10. Togo (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (59%)	China	47%	8.6%
26	Ores, slag and ash (19%)	China	53%	21.2%
89	Ships (9%)	Congo	29%	–
44	Wood (8.9%)	China	42%	3.2%
72	Iron and steel (0.72%)	Japan	24%	31.3%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

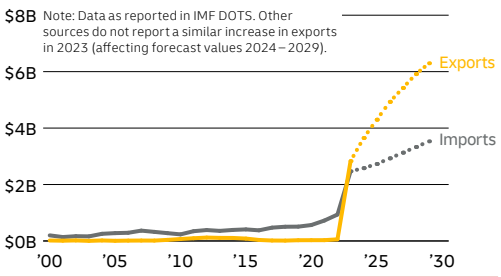
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
89	Ships (17%)	Singapore	25%	–
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	France	22%	1.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.3%)	France	27%	-2.1%
87	Vehicles (5.7%)	United Arab Emirates	19%	–
02	Meat (5%)	Brazil	16%	4.1%

GAMBIA

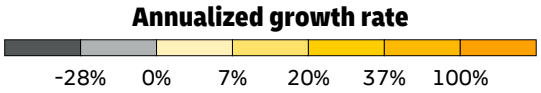
KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$6.2B	140	$3.6B	132	$2.6B	146
Trade Value Change 2019 – 24	$5.7B	99	$3.6B	85	$2.1B	115
Forecast 2024 – 29	$3.6B	117	$2.6B	98	$948.9M	140
Trade Volume Change 2019 – 24	$-2.2M	142	$-611.8M	146	$609.7M	113
Forecast 2024 – 29	$3.6B	113	$2.8B	93	$797.1M	131
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019 – 24	-0.0%	142	-3.2%	160	5.5%	31
Forecast 2024 – 29	9.6%	7	12.4%	11	5.5%	44

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Gambia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Gambia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.



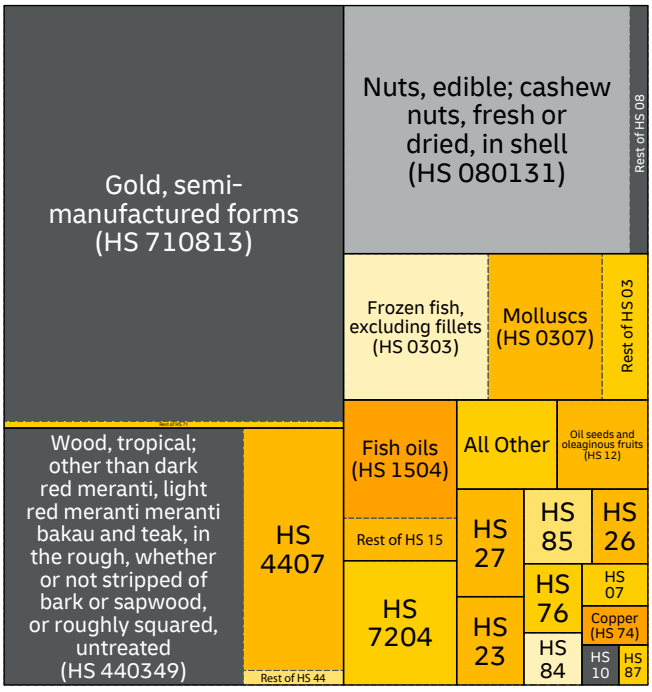
GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

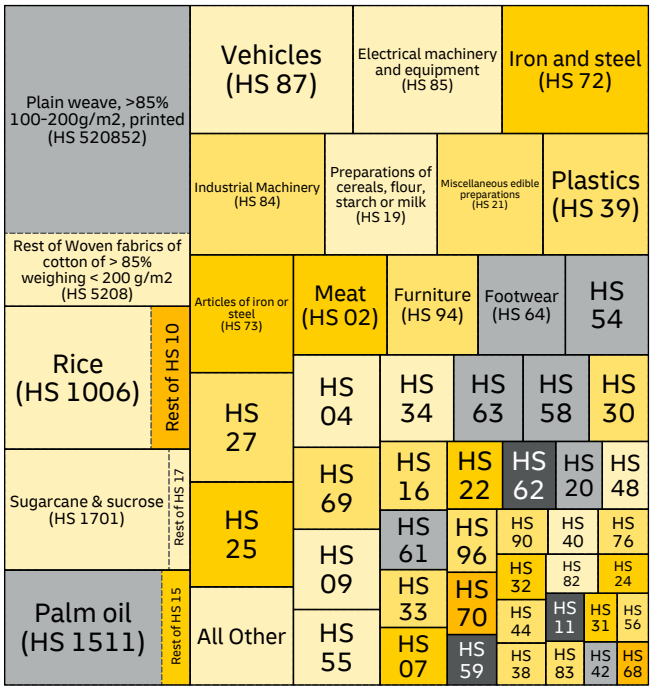
GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (33%)	Uganda	98%	–
44	Wood (20%)	China	96%	-19.6%
08	Fruits and nuts (17%)	India	94%	-6.9%
03	Fish (10%)	Spain	18%	28.5%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (4.2%)	Chile	70%	115.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

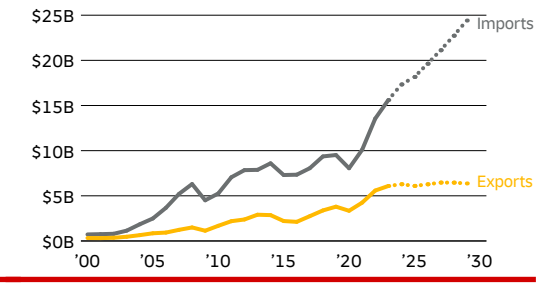
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
52	Cotton (13%)	China	80%	-3.8%
10	Cereals (6.1%)	Brazil	33%	7.8%
17	Sugar and candy (5.1%)	Brazil	82%	-0.0%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (4.9%)	Indonesia	63%	-1.2%
87	Vehicles (4.8%)	China	22%	11.8%

GEORGIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$23.6B	96	$6.3B	114	$17.3B	87
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$10.3B	77	$2.5B	96	$7.8B	66
Forecast 2024–29	$7.2B	97	$86.3M	148	$7.1B	78
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$7.4B	64	$4.1B	55	$3.3B	66
Forecast 2024–29	$19.1B	59	$16.7B	47	$2.4B	101
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	7.9%	16	18.3%	4	4.7%	46
Forecast 2024–29	12.7%	3	26.9%	1	2.8%	112

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

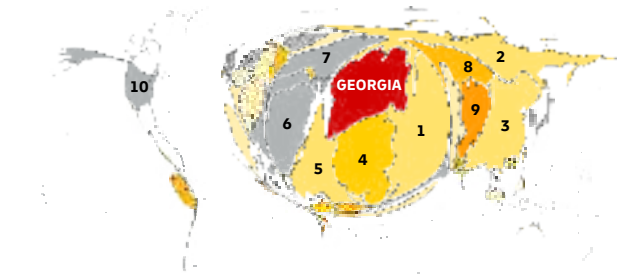


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Georgia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Georgia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

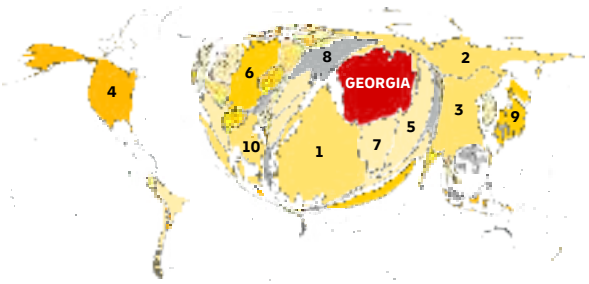
-22% 0% 8% 14% 26% 80%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



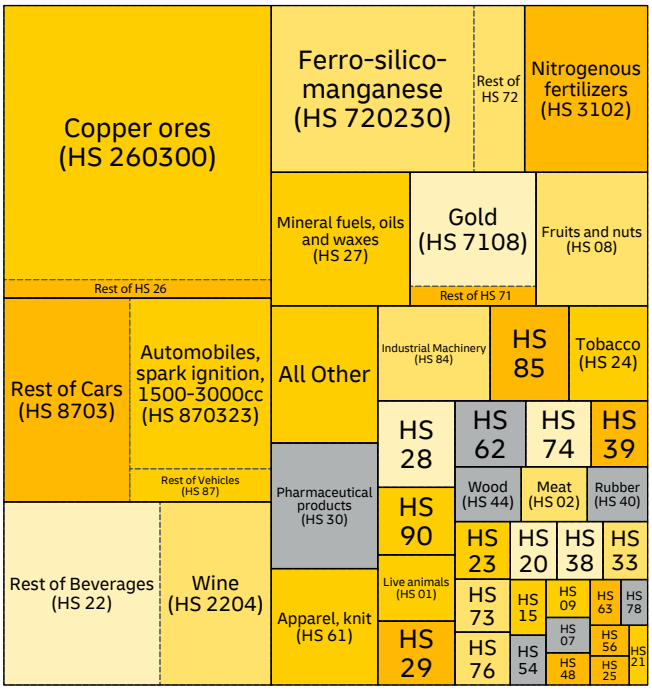
1. Azerbaijan (13%)
2. Russian Federation (12%)
3. China (9.6%)
4. Armenia (9.6%)
5. Türkiye (6.8%)
6. Bulgaria (6.8%)
7. Ukraine (4.9%)
8. Kazakhstan (4.7%)
9. Kyrgyzstan (3.6%)
10. United States (3.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

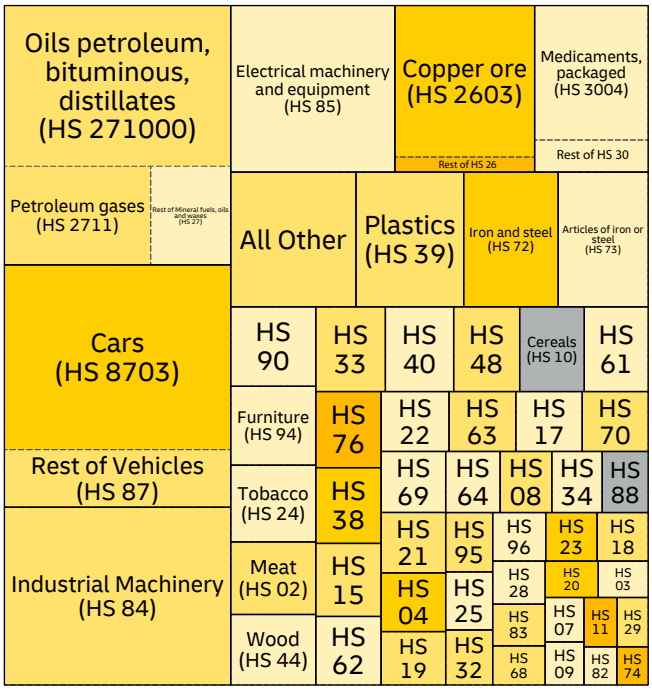


1. Türkiye (17%)
2. Russian Federation (11%)
3. China (8.6%)
4. United States (8.2%)
5. Azerbaijan (5.4%)
6. Germany (5.3%)
7. Armenia (3.6%)
8. Ukraine (3.5%)
9. Japan (2.7%)
10. Italy (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
26	Ores, slag and ash (18%)	Bulgaria	43%	10.7%
87	Vehicles (12%)	Azerbaijan	41%	27.7%
22	Beverages (11%)	Russian Federation	44%	11.5%
72	Iron and steel (9.7%)	United States	31%	17.5%
31	Fertilisers (4.8%)	India	20%	88.5%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

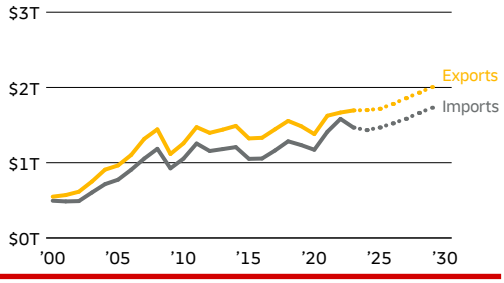
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	Azerbaijan	31%	-0.3%
87	Vehicles (13%)	United States	41%	28.0%
84	Industrial machinery (9.2%)	China	22%	12.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.3%)	China	19%	9.0%
26	Ores, slag and ash (5.3%)	Armenia	46%	11.5%

GERMANY

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$3.1T	3	$1.7T	3	$1.4T	3
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$414.4B	3	$214.9B	3	$199.5B	5
Forecast 2024–29	$602.5B	4	$305.7B	4	$296.8B	4
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$6.3B	67	$10.0B	30	$-3.6B	159
Forecast 2024–29	$375.3B	4	$142.3B	4	$233.0B	4
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.0%	140	0.1%	119	-0.1%	140
Forecast 2024–29	2.3%	136	1.6%	147	3.0%	104

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

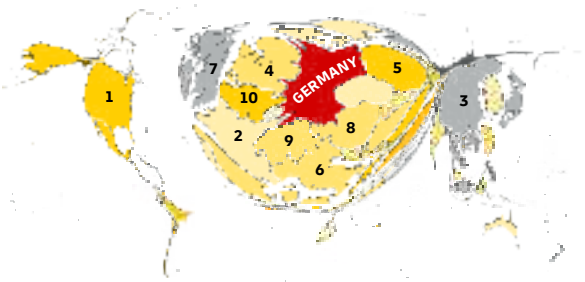


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Germany's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Germany's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

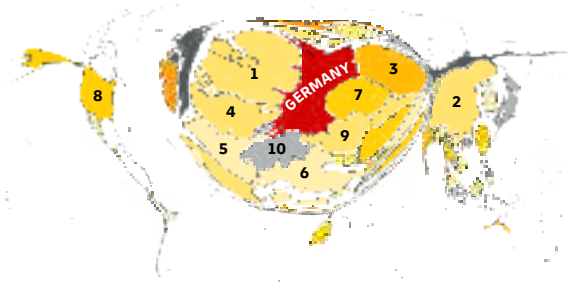
-7% 0% 2% 4% 7% 13%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



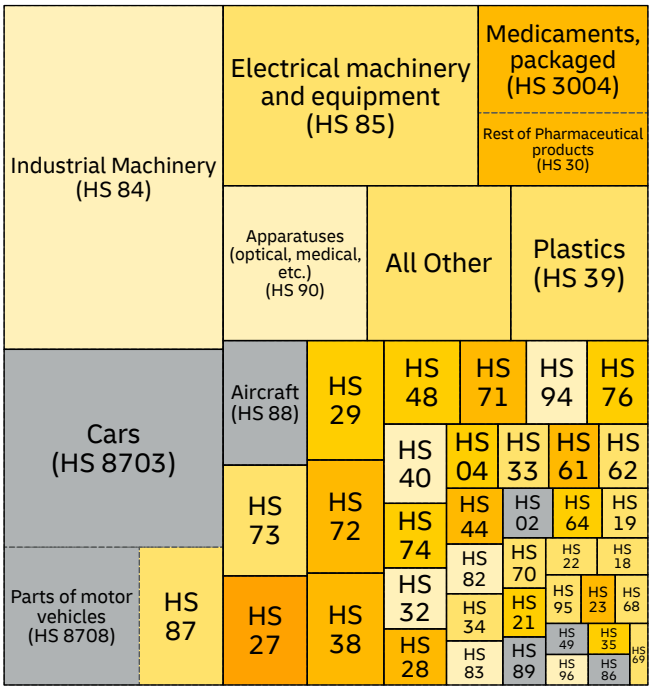
1. United States (9.2%)
2. France (7.7%)
3. China (7.1%)
4. Netherlands (7%)
5. Poland (5.4%)
6. Italy (5.4%)
7. United Kingdom (5.3%)
8. Austria (5.2%)
9. Switzerland (4.4%)
10. Belgium (3.7%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

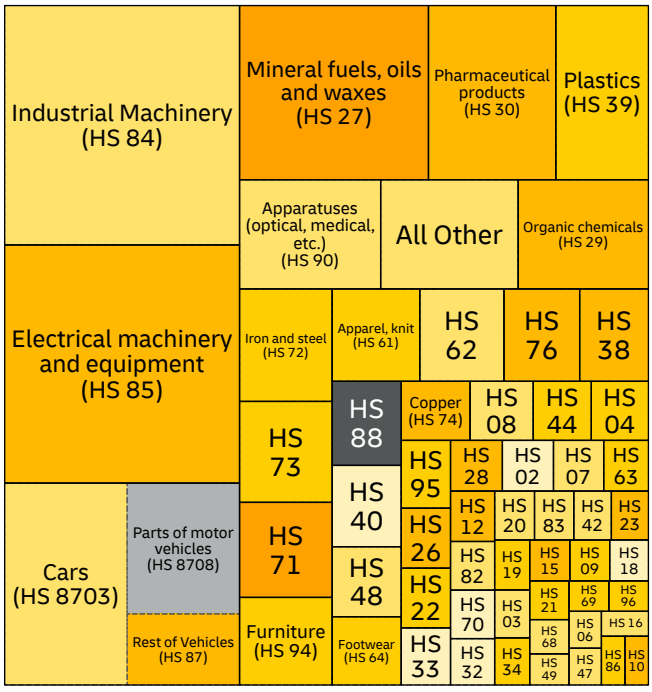


1. Netherlands (14%)
2. China (7.7%)
3. Poland (6.3%)
4. Belgium (6.1%)
5. France (5.7%)
6. Italy (5.4%)
7. Czechia (4.8%)
8. United States (4.8%)
9. Austria (4.3%)
10. Switzerland (3.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (17%)	United States	11%	3.9%
87	Vehicles (17%)	China	11%	5.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	China	10%	5.6%
30	Pharmaceutical products (7%)	United States	18%	12.1%
90	Apparatuses (5.1%)	United States	15%	4.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

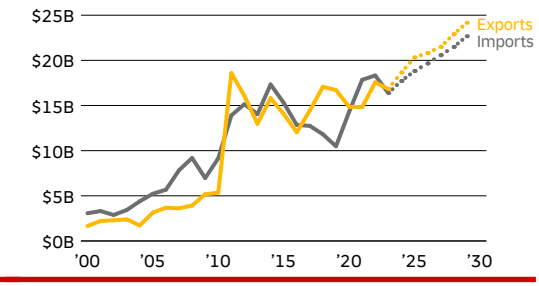
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	China	18%	7.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (13%)	China	21%	16.2%
87	Vehicles (11%)	Czechia	9%	0.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (7.5%)	Norway	28%	42.8%
30	Pharmaceutical products (5.1%)	Switzerland	16%	3.9%

GHANA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$36.4B	84	$18.7B	81	$17.7B	84
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$9.2B	82	$2.0B	104	$7.2B	70
Forecast 2024–29	$10.5B	83	$5.5B	80	$5.0B	91
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-10.3B	163	$-6.1B	160	$-4.2B	160
Forecast 2024–29	$4.2B	106	$1.4B	109	$2.8B	94
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-5.3%	165	-6.1%	164	-4.4%	165
Forecast 2024–29	2.4%	128	1.6%	149	3.2%	98

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

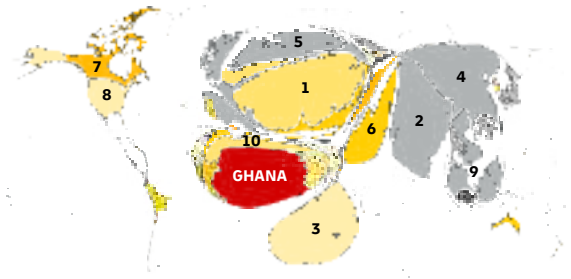


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Ghana's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Ghana's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

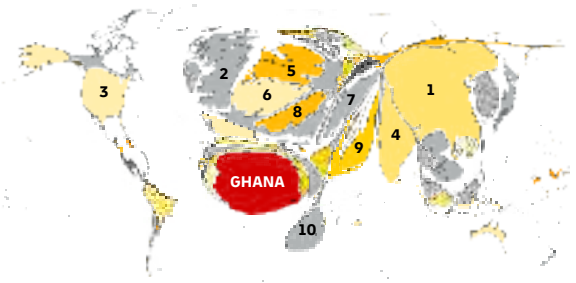
-25% 0% 6% 14% 32% 120%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



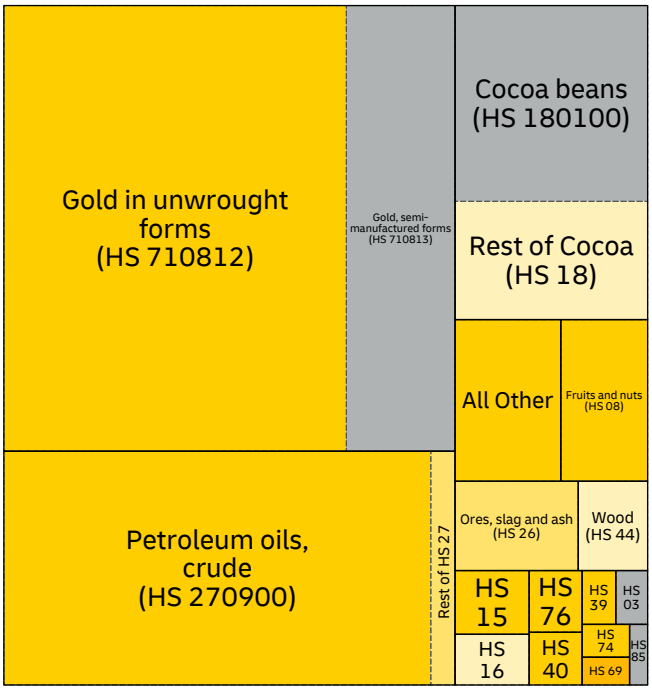
1. Switzerland (16%)
2. India (12%)
3. South Africa (12%)
4. China (11%)
5. Netherlands (5.4%)
6. United Arab Emirates (4.8%)
7. Canada (4.4%)
8. United States (4.3%)
9. Malaysia (2.8%)
10. Burkina Faso (2.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

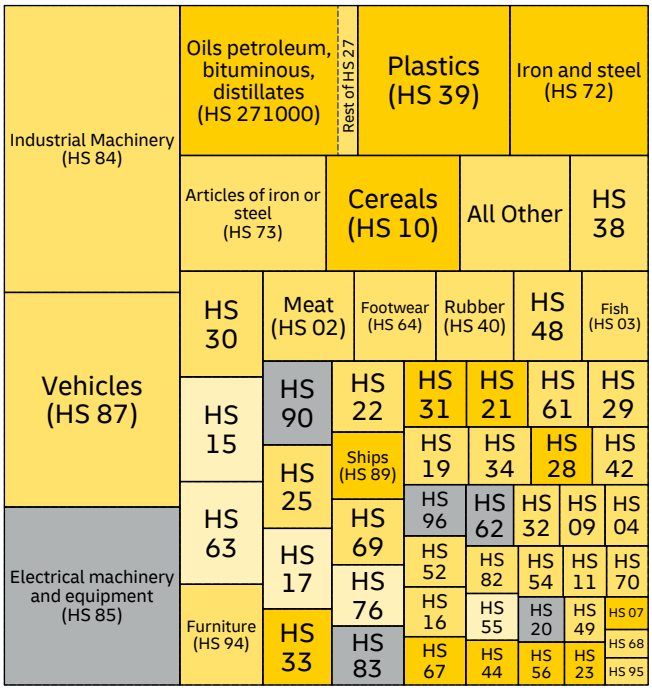


1. China (19%)
2. United Kingdom (7.1%)
3. United States (6.9%)
4. India (5.6%)
5. Netherlands (5.3%)
6. Belgium (4.5%)
7. Türkiye (2.7%)
8. Switzerland (2.7%)
9. United Arab Emirates (2.7%)
10. South Africa (2.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (46%)	Switzerland	39%	13.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (24%)	China	35%	2.8%
18	Cocoa (14%)	Netherlands	23%	-5.0%
08	Fruits and nuts (3.2%)	Viet Nam	34%	–
26	Ores, slag and ash (2.5%)	China	79%	14.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

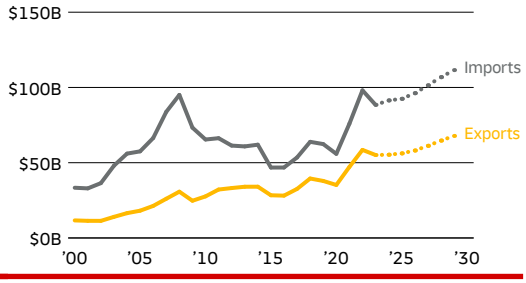
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	China	34%	16.9%
87	Vehicles (8.6%)	China	31%	14.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.1%)	China	56%	3.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (6.1%)	Netherlands	37%	16.5%
39	Plastics (5.2%)	China	45%	18.3%

GREECE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$146.7B	46	$55.3B	53	$91.4B	42
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$46.4B	39	$17.4B	44	$29.0B	34
Forecast 2024–29	$32.6B	50	$12.5B	55	$20.2B	47
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$29.2B	29	$10.8B	29	$18.4B	27
Forecast 2024–29	$25.2B	56	$9.8B	60	$15.4B	53
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	4.6%	41	4.5%	47	4.6%	47
Forecast 2024–29	3.2%	96	3.3%	95	3.2%	103

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

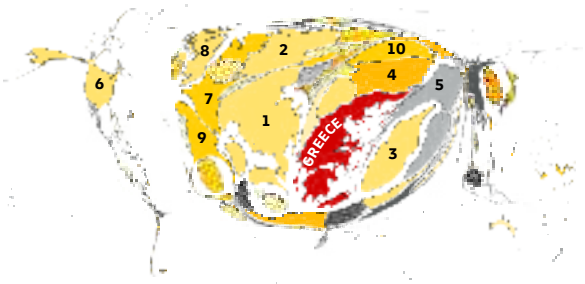


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Greece's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Greece's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

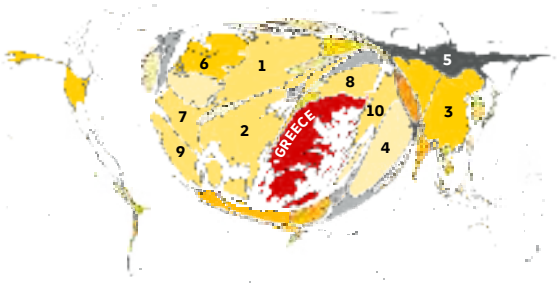
-11% 0% 6% 10% 15% 34%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



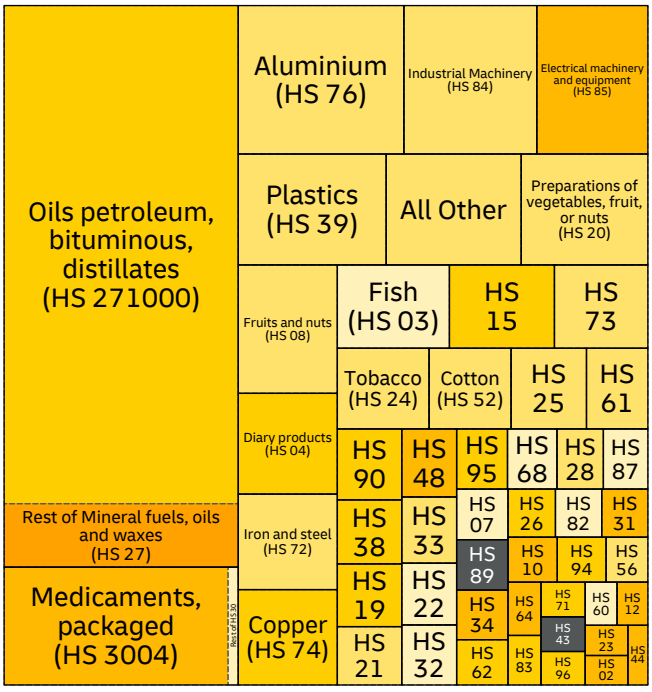
1. Italy (11%)
2. Germany (6.9%)
3. Cyprus (6.2%)
4. Bulgaria (5.9%)
5. Türkiye (4.8%)
6. United States (4%)
7. France (3.9%)
8. United Kingdom (3.7%)
9. Spain (3.6%)
10. Romania (3.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

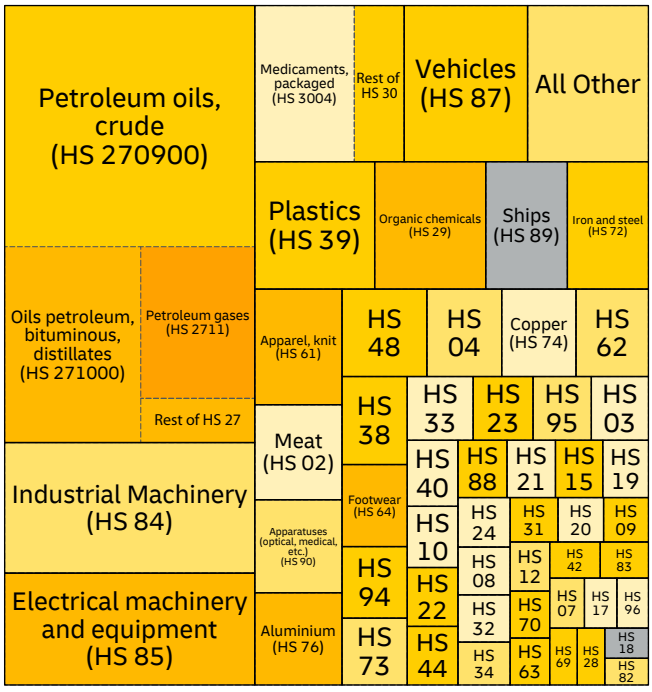


1. Germany (11%)
2. Italy (8.3%)
3. China (7.8%)
4. Iraq (6.8%)
5. Russian Federation (6.8%)
6. Netherlands (5.5%)
7. France (4.2%)
8. Bulgaria (3.6%)
9. Spain (3.5%)
10. Türkiye (3.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (30%)	Lebanon	11%	7.0%
30	Pharmaceutical products (6.3%)	France	24%	21.1%
76	Aluminium (5.6%)	Italy	16%	3.3%
84	Industrial machinery (4.5%)	Italy	18%	5.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (3.8%)	Germany	15%	14.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

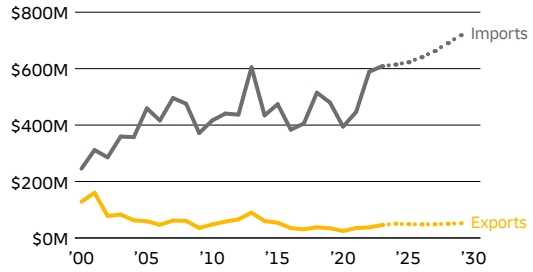
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (25%)	Iraq	25%	14.7%
84	Industrial machinery (7.5%)	China	25%	14.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.4%)	China	23%	34.0%
30	Pharmaceutical products (5.3%)	Germany	30%	6.5%
87	Vehicles (4.4%)	Germany	26%	14.6%

GRENADA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$664.8M	165	$50.5M	168	$614.4M	165
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$150.5M	152	$16.0M	142	$134.6M	155
Forecast 2024–29	$105.9M	164	$1.7M	161	$104.3M	164
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$93.1M	132	$-3.8M	126	$96.9M	131
Forecast 2024–29	$114.2M	160	$1.2M	164	$113.0M	156
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.7%	75	-1.4%	143	3.0%	77
Forecast 2024–29	2.9%	104	0.5%	162	3.0%	106

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Grenada's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Grenada's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

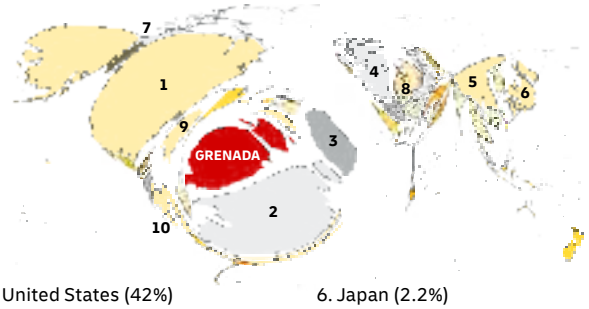
Annualized growth rate

-32% -5% 0% 10% 18% 55%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

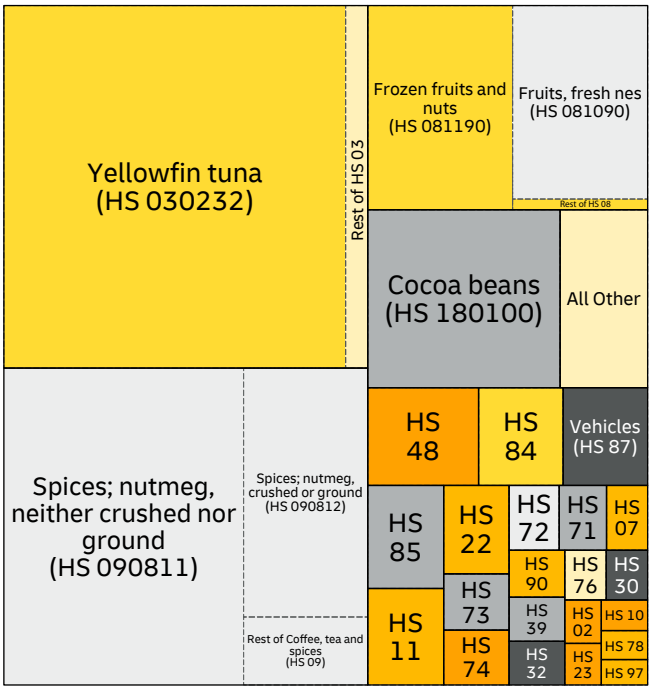
Map Unavailable

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

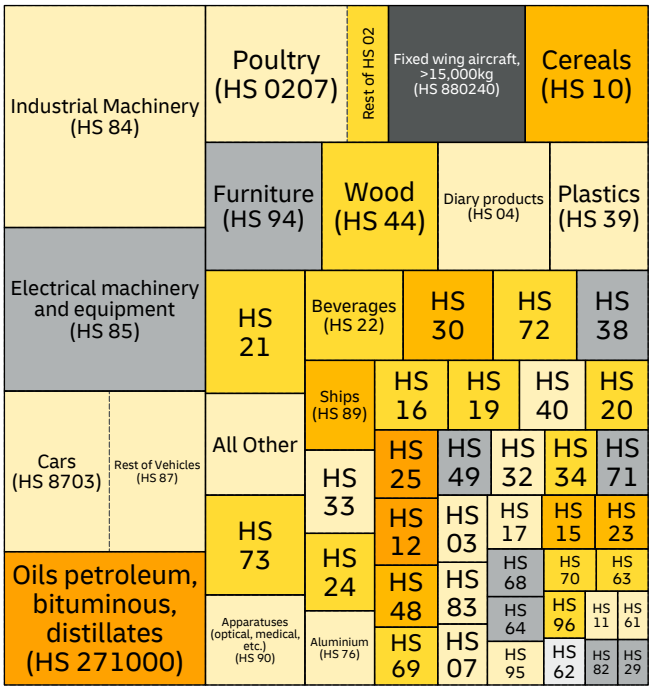


1. United States (42%)
2. Trinidad and Tobago (20%)
3. Barbados (4.3%)
4. United Kingdom (4.1%)
5. China (3.7%)
6. Japan (2.2%)
7. Canada (1.9%)
8. Netherlands (1.8%)
9. Jamaica (1.7%)
10. Panama (1.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
03	Fish (30%)	United States	95%	10.6%
09	Coffee, tea and spices (26%)	Germany	21%	-25.8%
08	Fruits and nuts (13%)	United States	98%	8.8%
18	Cocoa (8.1%)	France	53%	-2.4%
48	Paper and paperboard (2.5%)	Guyana	42%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

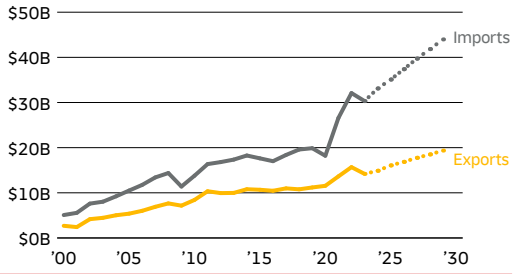
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (10%)	United States	47%	-0.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.5%)	United States	57%	-7.3%
87	Vehicles (7.4%)	Japan	39%	0.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (6.2%)	United States	89%	59.1%
02	Meat (5.7%)	Brazil	53%	15.4%

GUATEMALA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$48.0B	76	$14.9B	88	$33.1B	70
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$16.9B	62	$3.7B	84	$13.2B	53
Forecast 2024–29	$15.3B	72	$4.5B	84	$10.9B	66
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$9.4B	57	$1.8B	69	$7.6B	44
Forecast 2024–29	$6.8B	89	$2.3B	98	$4.5B	78
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	4.6%	40	2.6%	75	5.6%	28
Forecast 2024–29	2.8%	112	3.0%	109	2.7%	118

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

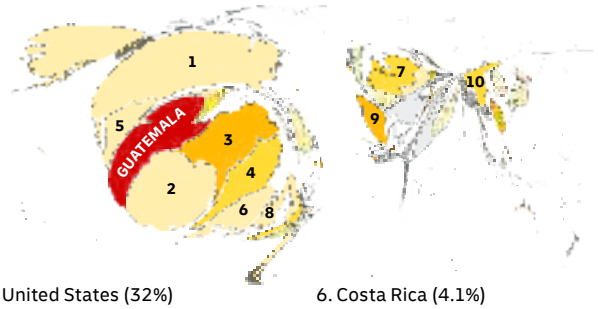


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Guatemala's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Guatemala's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

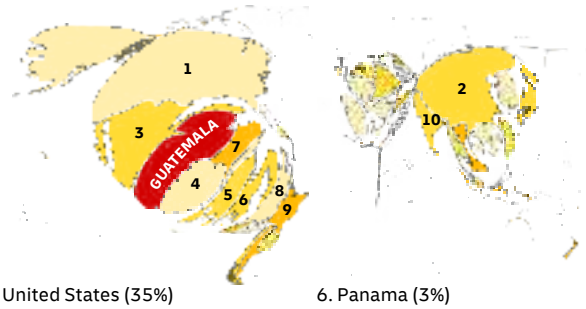
-65% -11% 0% 9% 14% 37%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



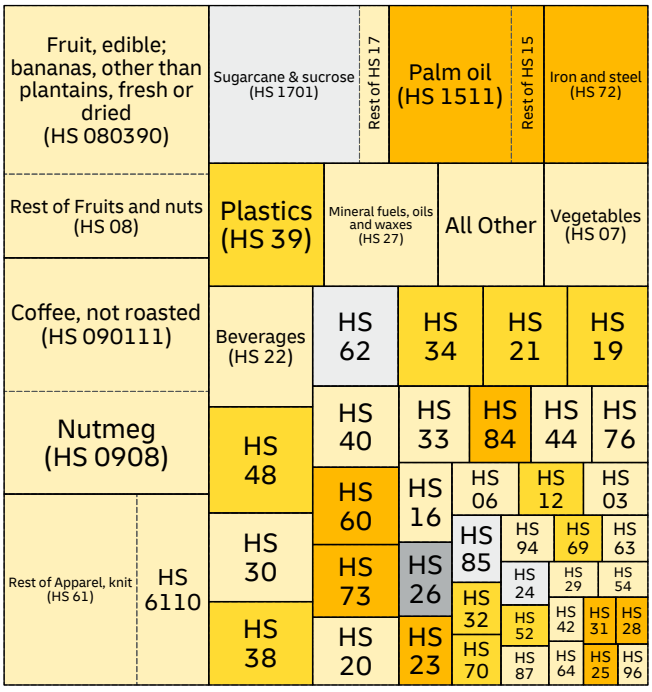
1. United States (32%)
2. El Salvador (13%)
3. Honduras (9.7%)
4. Nicaragua (6%)
5. Mexico (4.5%)
6. Costa Rica (4.1%)
7. Netherlands (3.5%)
8. Panama (2.2%)
9. Spain (1.8%)
10. China (1.7%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

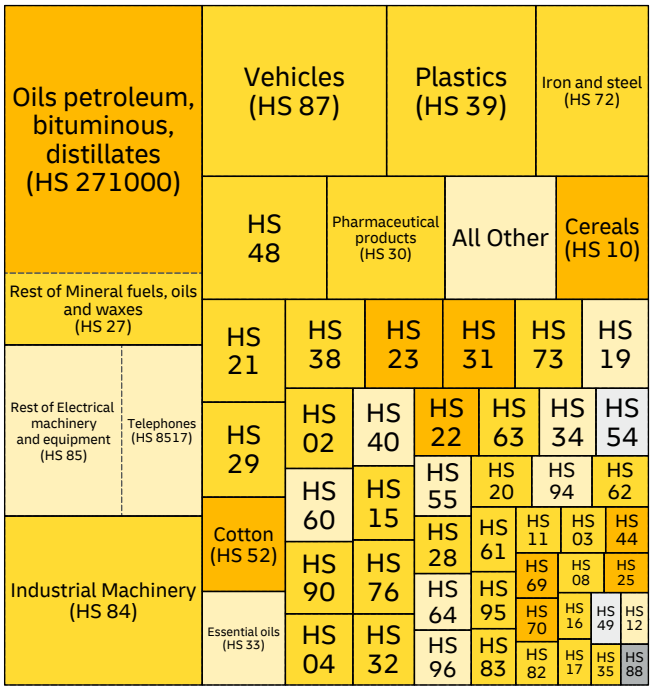


1. United States (35%)
2. China (13%)
3. Mexico (11%)
4. El Salvador (5%)
5. Costa Rica (3.3%)
6. Panama (3%)
7. Honduras (2.6%)
8. Colombia (2.3%)
9. Brazil (1.8%)
10. India (1.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
08	Fruits and nuts (12%)	United States	78%	4.8%
09	Coffee, tea and spices (11%)	United States	24%	11.1%
61	Apparel, knit (8.9%)	United States	90%	7.3%
17	Sugar and candy (6.5%)	United States	17%	7.7%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (5.6%)	Netherlands	27%	16.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

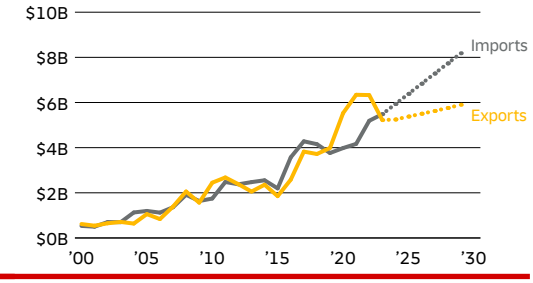
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (15%)	United States	81%	14.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.7%)	United States	31%	-15.4%
84	Industrial machinery (7.6%)	United States	31%	-3.6%
87	Vehicles (7.2%)	United States	30%	-6.5%
39	Plastics (5.8%)	United States	32%	8.9%

GUINEA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$11.2B	130	$5.2B	120	$5.9B	129
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$3.4B	117	$1.3B	114	$2.2B	114
Forecast 2024–29	$2.9B	124	$650.5M	127	$2.2B	114
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$4.0B	76	$2.1B	67	$1.8B	88
Forecast 2024–29	$4.6B	103	$2.5B	95	$2.1B	106
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	8.2%	15	9.3%	15	7.2%	15
Forecast 2024–29	6.6%	26	7.2%	30	6.0%	30

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

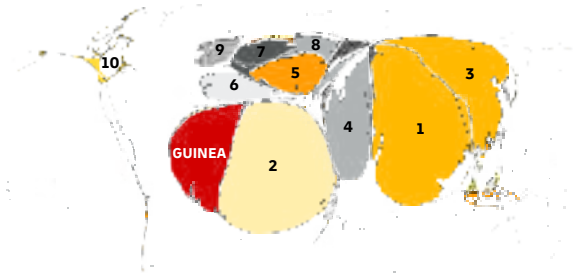


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Guinea's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Guinea's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

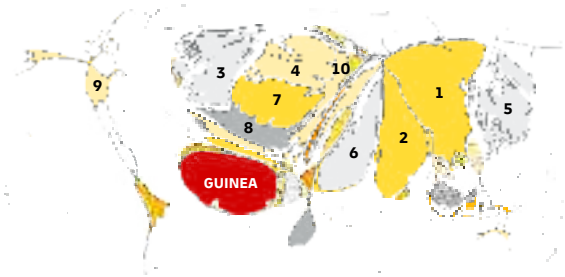
-27% -3% 0% 8% 15% 44%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



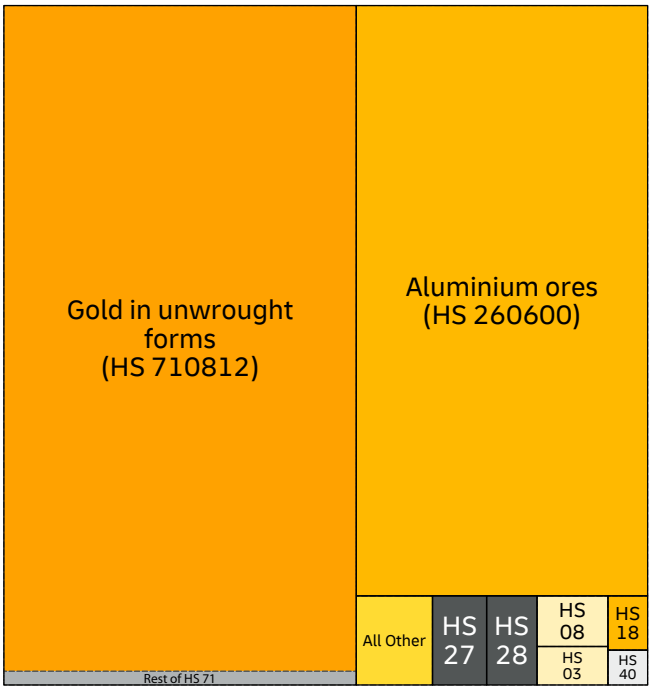
1. India (27%)
2. Ghana (27%)
3. China (14%)
4. United Arab Emirates (9.1%)
5. Switzerland (4.6%)
6. Spain (3.8%)
7. Belgium (2.2%)
8. Germany (2%)
9. Ireland (1.9%)
10. Canada (1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

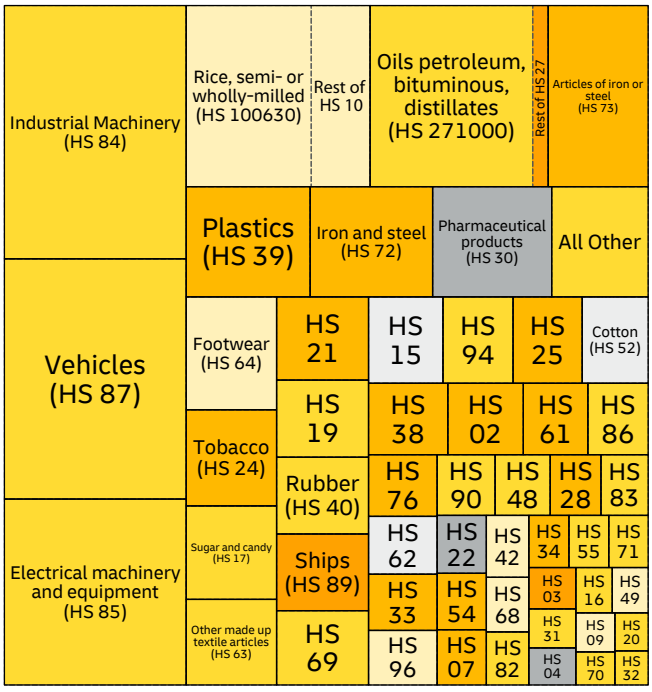


1. China (17%)
2. India (10%)
3. United Kingdom (8.8%)
4. Netherlands (7.9%)
5. Japan (7.6%)
6. United Arab Emirates (7.5%)
7. Belgium (7.3%)
8. France (4.7%)
9. United States (2.6%)
10. Germany (2.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals, stones (55%)	United Arab Emirates	63%	–
26	Ores, slag and ash (40%)	China	76%	25.2%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (1.1%)	Jordan	49%	-100.0%
28	Inorganic chemicals (1%)	Russian Federation	73%	–
08	Fruits and nuts (0.82%)	India	80%	26.9%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

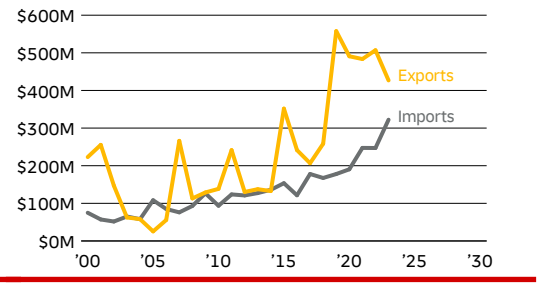
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	44%	17.9%
87	Vehicles (10%)	China	37%	8.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.7%)	China	56%	8.9%
10	Cereals (7.6%)	India	58%	9.6%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (7.4%)	Netherlands	56%	-0.7%

GUINEA-BISSAU

KEY DATA AND RANKS

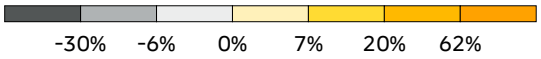
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$748.9M	–	$426.7M	–	$322.3M	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$323.2M	–	$168.3M	–	$154.9M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-3.1M	–	$41.3M	–	$-44.4M	–
Forecast 2024–29	$163.9M	–	$58.2M	–	$105.7M	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-0.1%	–	1.9%	–	-2.6%	–
Forecast 2024–29	3.9%	–	2.4%	–	6.0%	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

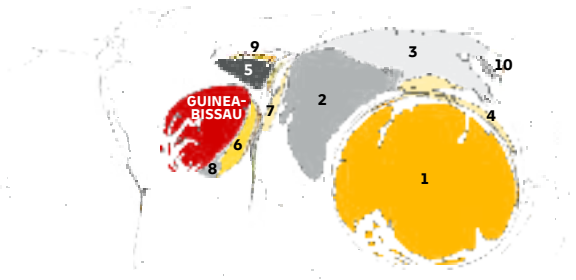


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Guinea-Bissau's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Guinea-Bissau's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

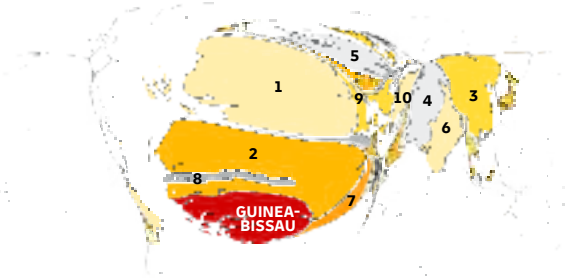


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



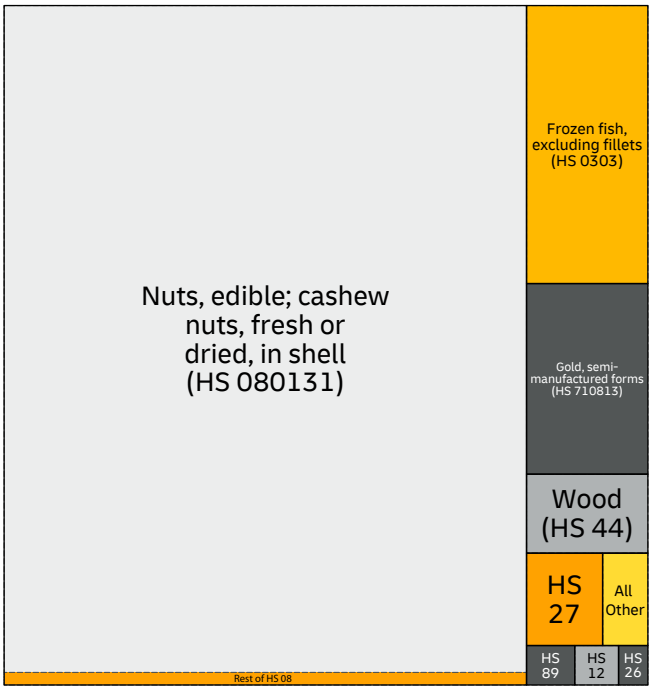
1. Singapore (52%)
2. India (20%)
3. China (15%)
4. Viet Nam (3.7%)
5. Belgium (2.5%)
6. Côte d'Ivoire (2.5%)
7. United Arab Emirates (1.1%)
8. Liberia (0.79%)
9. Netherlands (0.52%)
10. Korea (Republic of) (0.44%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

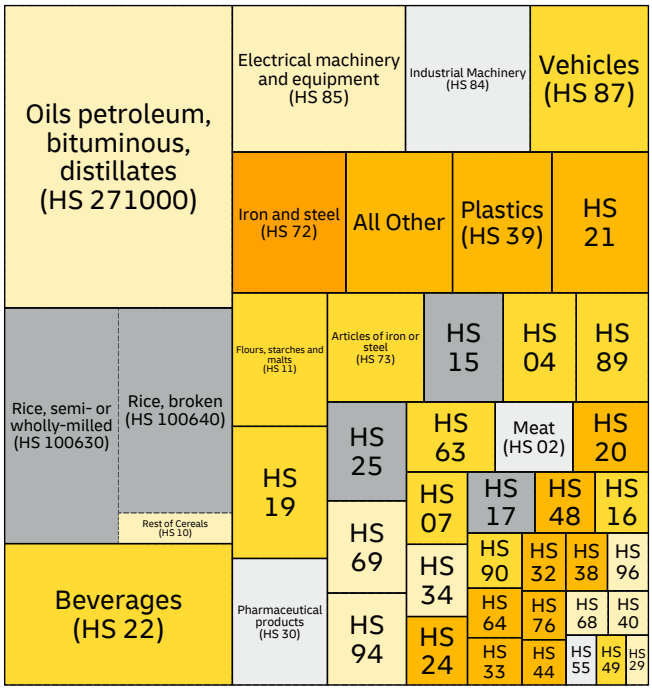


1. Portugal (30%)
2. Senegal (28%)
3. China (7.7%)
4. Pakistan (4.7%)
5. Netherlands (4.5%)
6. India (4.4%)
7. Côte d'Ivoire (2.6%)
8. Gambia (2%)
9. Spain (1.7%)
10. Türkiye (1.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
08	Fruits and nuts (81%)	India	92%	-4.3%
03	Fish (7.7%)	Côte d'Ivoire	62%	–
71	Precious metals and stones (5.4%)	Belgium	98%	–
44	Wood (2.2%)	China	100%	-100.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (1.6%)	Pakistan	93%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

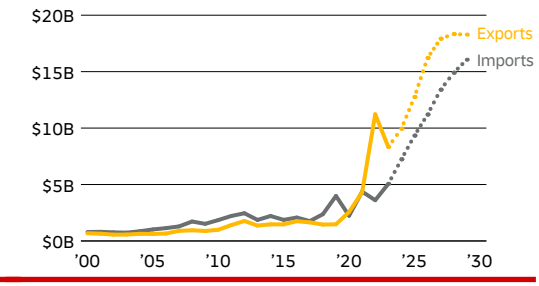
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	Portugal	78%	8.6%
10	Cereals (12%)	Pakistan	40%	-33.1%
22	Beverages (7.4%)	Portugal	82%	13.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.8%)	China	31%	29.0%
84	Industrial machinery (4.2%)	Portugal	27%	-5.5%

GUYANA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

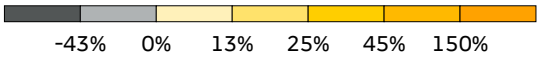
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$17.2B	113	$9.9B	98	$7.2B	124
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$11.7B	70	$8.5B	59	$3.2B	96
Forecast 2024–29	$17.2B	68	$8.3B	63	$8.8B	71
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$13.4B	44	$12.2B	27	$1.2B	103
Forecast 2024–29	$11.5B	72	$11.2B	56	$305.0M	145
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	30.9%	1	79.4%	1	5.3%	36
Forecast 2024–29	10.4%	5	13.3%	9	1.1%	151

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

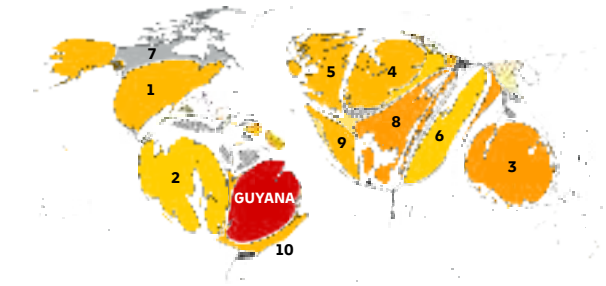


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Guyana's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Guyana's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

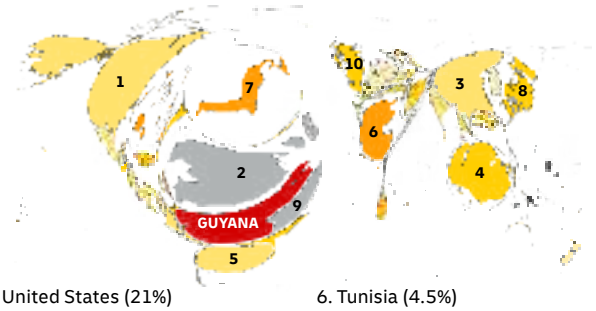


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



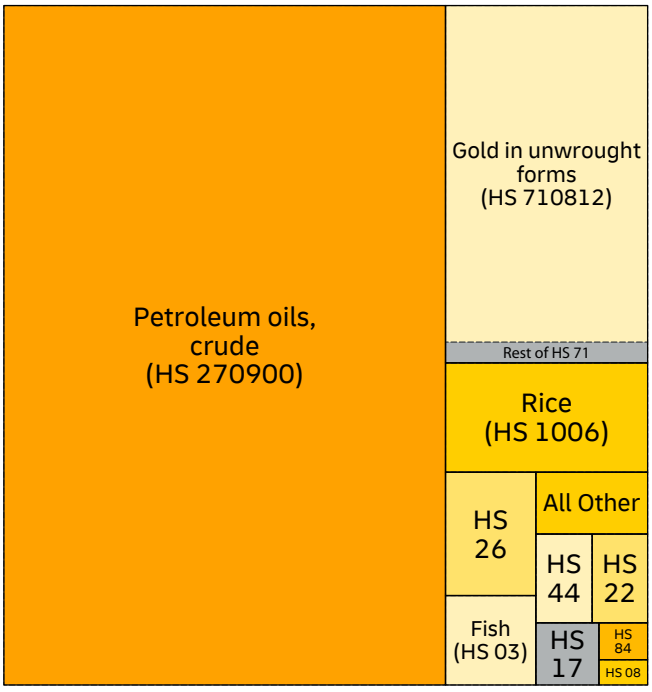
1. United States (16%)
2. Panama (14%)
3. Singapore (13%)
4. Netherlands (8.9%)
5. United Kingdom (7.3%)
6. United Arab Emirates (7.3%)
7. Canada (6.7%)
8. Italy (5.6%)
9. Spain (3.4%)
10. Brazil (2.4%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

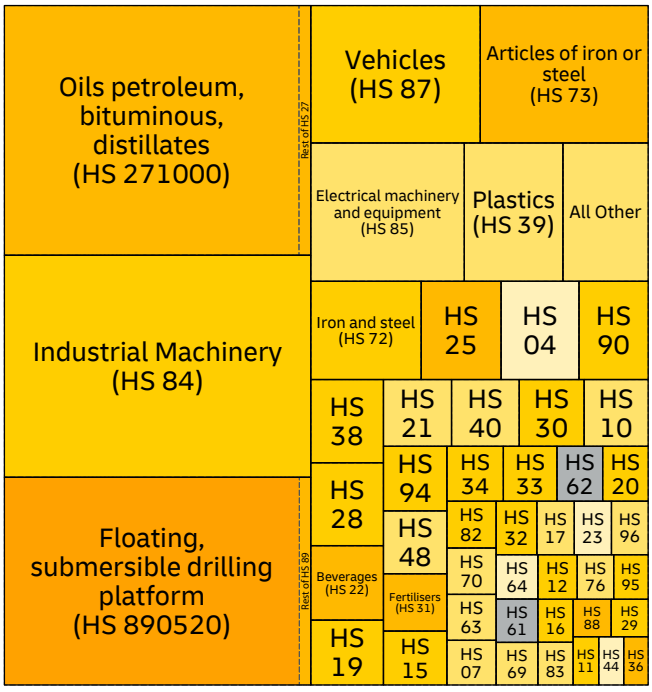


1. United States (21%)
2. Trinidad and Tobago (17%)
3. China (8.7%)
4. Singapore (7.9%)
5. Uruguay (4.9%)
6. Tunisia (4.5%)
7. Sint Maarten (Dutch part) (4.5%)
8. Japan (3.1%)
9. Suriname (3%)
10. United Kingdom (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (69%)	Panama	31%	–
71	Precious metals, stones (17%)	United Arab Emirates	47%	–
10	Cereals (5.1%)	Venezuela	30%	–
26	Ores, slag and ash (2.5%)	United States	29%	11.3%
03	Fish (1.8%)	United States	47%	-12.3%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

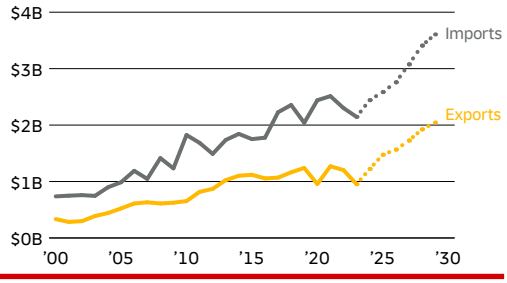
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (17%)	Trinidad and Tobago	67%	–
84	Industrial machinery (16%)	United States	37%	29.6%
89	Ships (15%)	Singapore	95%	–
87	Vehicles (5.3%)	Japan	37%	21.7%
73	Articles of iron or steel (5.3%)	United States	42%	29.6%

HAITI

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$3.7B	150	$1.2B	144	$2.4B	147
Trade Value Change 2019 – 24	$383.7M	146	$-18.3M	150	$402.0M	144
Forecast 2024 – 29	$2.0B	133	$823.6M	124	$1.2B	135
Trade Volume Change 2019 – 24	$-958.1M	152	$-592.7M	144	$-365.4M	147
Forecast 2024 – 29	$1.1B	145	$477.0M	134	$606.3M	138
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019 – 24	-6.0%	167	-11.0%	169	-3.5%	163
Forecast 2024 – 29	7.1%	19	10.4%	17	5.7%	39

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

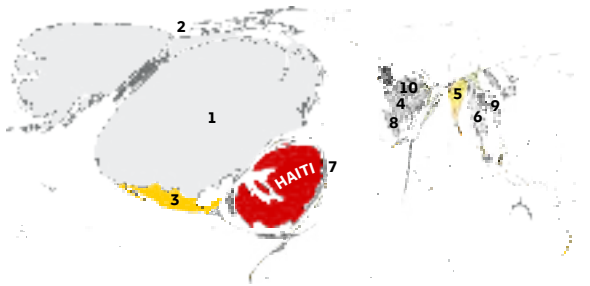


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Haiti's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Haiti's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

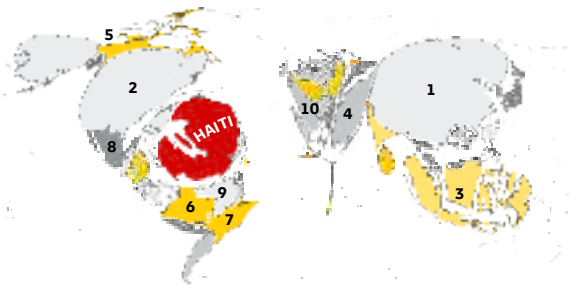
-52% -14% -6% 0% 7% 39%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



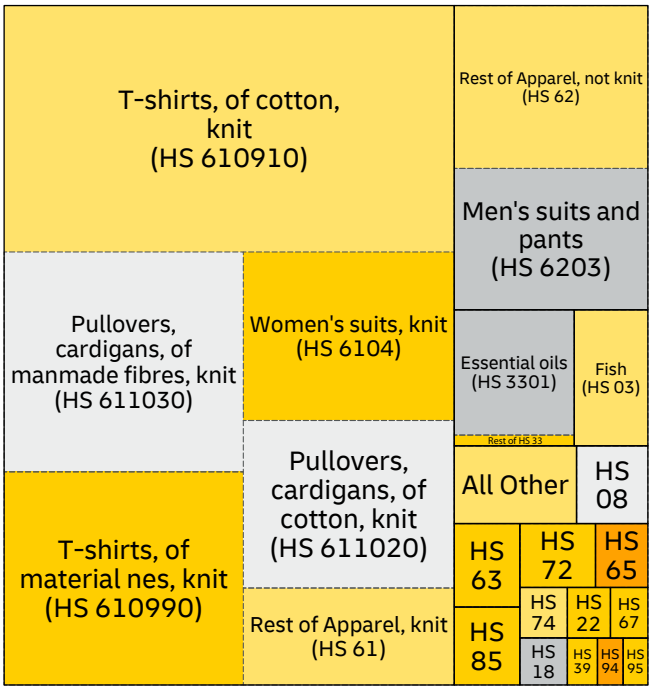
1. United States (81%)
2. Canada (5%)
3. Mexico (2.9%)
4. France (1.4%)
5. India (1.3%)
6. Thailand (1%)
7. Dominican Republic (0.65%)
8. Spain (0.55%)
9. Taiwan (China) (0.48%)
10. Belgium (0.44%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

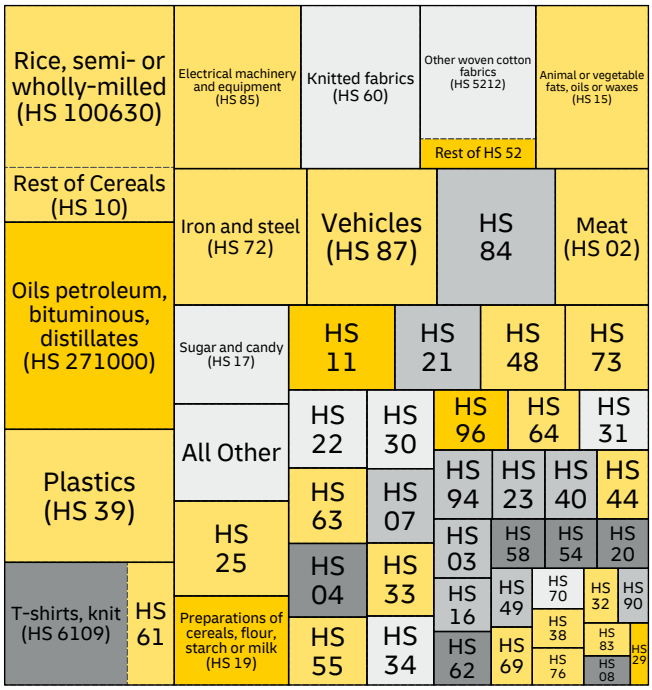


1. China (26%)
2. United States (23%)
3. Indonesia (10%)
4. Türkiye (3.8%)
5. Canada (3.5%)
6. Colombia (3%)
7. Brazil (2.5%)
8. Mexico (2.3%)
9. Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of) (2%)
10. France (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
61	Apparel, knit (70%)	United States	93%	3.2%
62	Apparel, not knit (13%)	United States	92%	-0.7%
33	Essential oils (3.7%)	France	32%	-6.9%
03	Fish (2.3%)	Canada	84%	7.8%
08	Fruits and nuts (1.3%)	United States	91%	-6.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

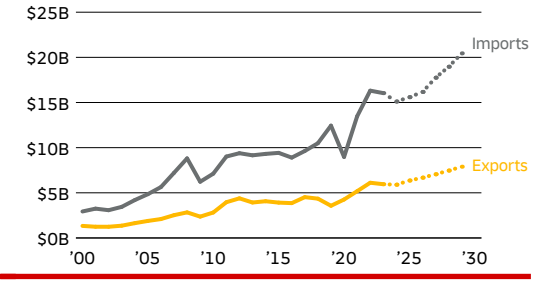
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
10	Cereals (8.4%)	United States	80%	0.3%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8.2%)	United States	92%	15.7%
39	Plastics (5.2%)	Dominican Republic	58%	0.6%
61	Apparel, knit (4.8%)	Dominican Republic	65%	-14.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (4.7%)	China	34%	11.1%

HONDURAS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$21.0B	102	$5.9B	116	$15.1B	96
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$5.0B	105	$2.3B	98	$2.7B	107
Forecast 2024–29	$7.3B	96	$2.0B	108	$5.3B	90
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$3.7B	78	$234.3M	106	$3.5B	62
Forecast 2024–29	$2.4B	123	$1.1B	117	$1.3B	122
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.4%	61	0.8%	106	4.5%	49
Forecast 2024–29	1.9%	148	3.3%	99	1.4%	148

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

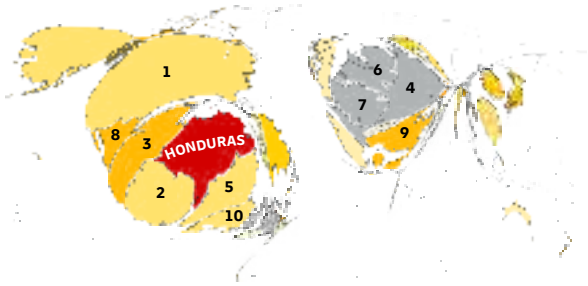


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Honduras's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Honduras's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

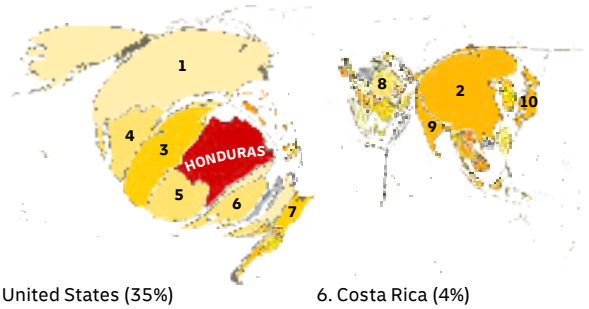
-35% 0% 5% 10% 18% 40%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



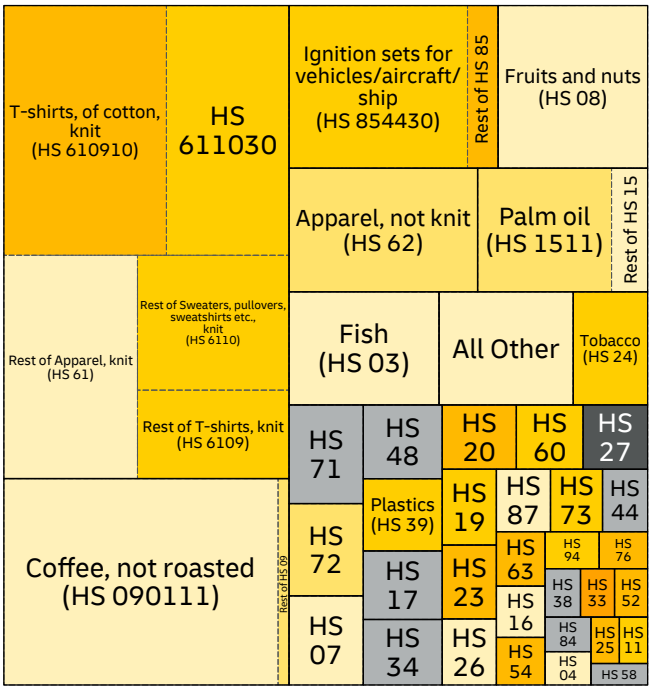
1. United States (35%)
2. El Salvador (8%)
3. Guatemala (7.5%)
4. Germany (6.7%)
5. Nicaragua (5.4%)
6. Netherlands (4.6%)
7. Belgium (3.8%)
8. Mexico (3%)
9. Italy (2.9%)
10. Costa Rica (2.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

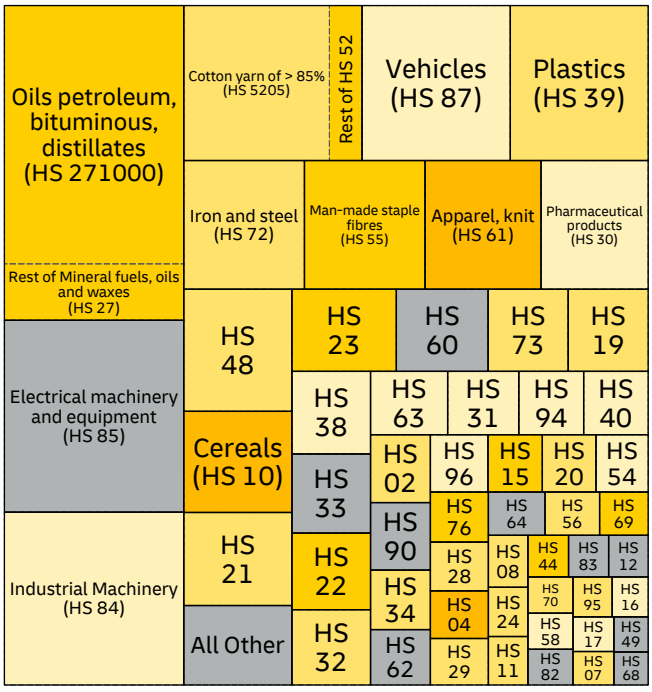


1. United States (35%)
2. China (14%)
3. Guatemala (9.5%)
4. Mexico (6.5%)
5. El Salvador (5.3%)
6. Costa Rica (4%)
7. Brazil (1.7%)
8. Germany (1.7%)
9. India (1.6%)
10. Japan (1.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
61	Apparel, knit (31%)	United States	71%	9.1%
09	Coffee, tea and spices (13%)	United States	24%	7.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.8%)	United States	83%	11.1%
08	Fruits and nuts (5.6%)	United States	75%	0.2%
62	Apparel, not knit (5.3%)	United States	83%	3.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

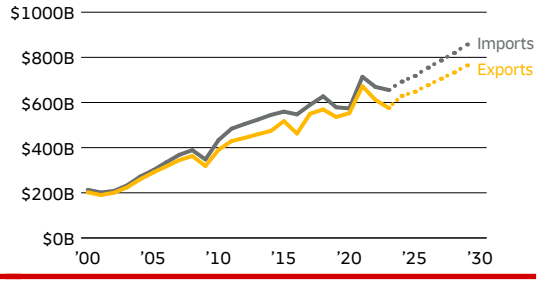
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	United States	92%	16.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.9%)	United States	35%	0.2%
84	Industrial machinery (7.1%)	United States	30%	7.1%
52	Cotton (6.3%)	United States	81%	4.1%
87	Vehicles (5.3%)	United States	31%	2.7%

HONG KONG SAR (CHINA)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

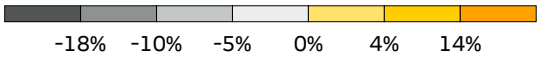
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.3T	7	$629.3B	8	$692.6B	9
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$207.3B	14	$93.5B	20	$113.8B	13
Forecast 2024–29	$299.3B	12	$135.1B	11	$164.3B	12
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-75.0B	169	$-23.0B	168	$-52.1B	169
Forecast 2024–29	$212.7B	6	$90.3B	11	$122.3B	6
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-1.1%	149	-0.7%	136	-1.5%	155
Forecast 2024–29	3.1%	100	2.8%	115	3.4%	97

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

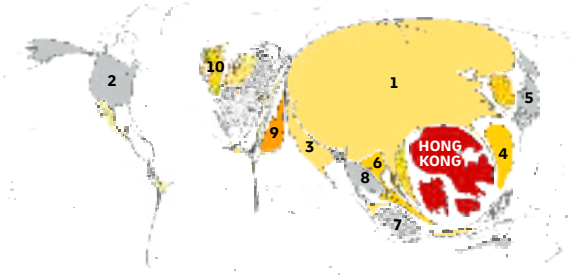


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Hong Kong SAR (China)'s exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Hong Kong SAR (China)'s trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

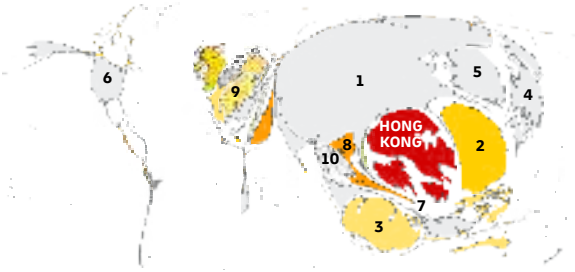


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



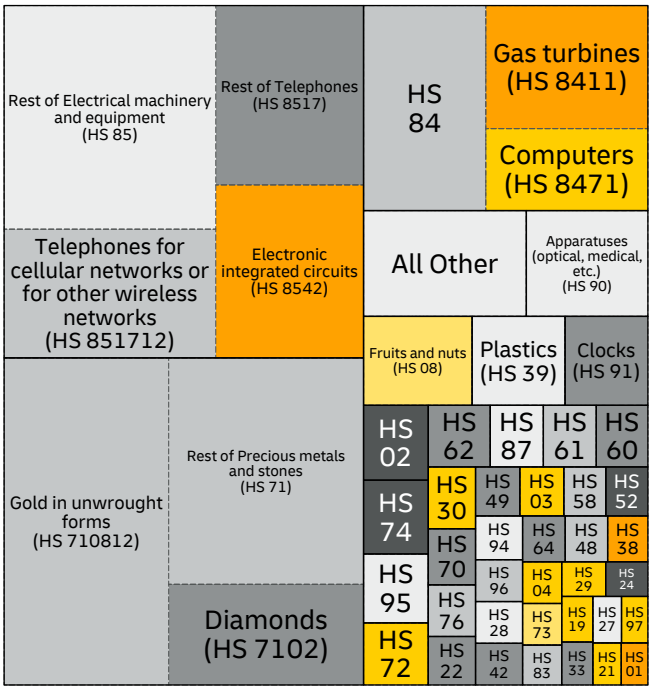
1. China (57%)
2. United States (6.8%)
3. India (3.1%)
4. Taiwan (China) (2.7%)
5. Japan (2.4%)
6. Viet Nam (2.1%)
7. Singapore (1.9%)
8. Thailand (1.8%)
9. United Arab Emirates (1.7%)
10. United Kingdom (1.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

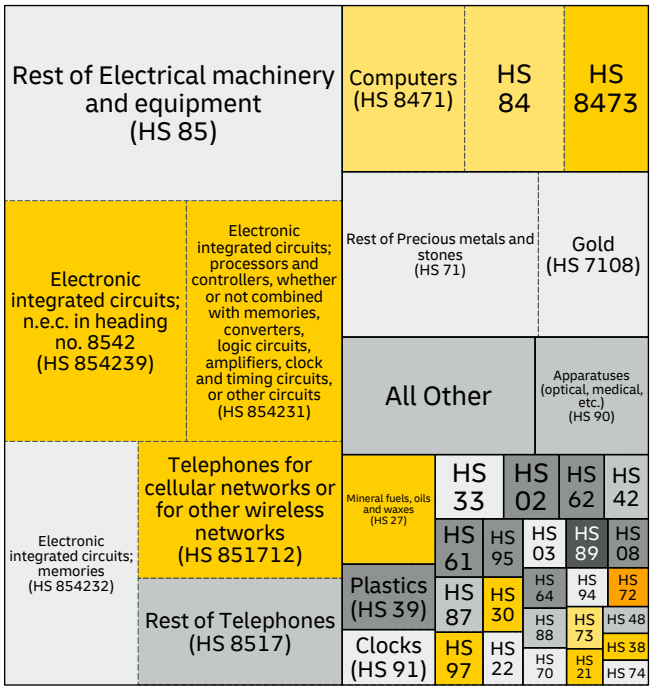


1. China (43%)
2. Taiwan (China) (9.3%)
3. Singapore (7.1%)
4. Japan (5.5%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (5.4%)
6. United States (4.4%)
7. Malaysia (3.4%)
8. Viet Nam (2.2%)
9. Switzerland (2%)
10. Thailand (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (29%)	India	19%	41.9%
71	Precious metals and stones (27%)	Switzerland	18%	-16.9%
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	China	26%	3.9%
90	Apparatuses (2.9%)	China	25%	-2.2%
08	Fruits and nuts (2.2%)	China	91%	9.3%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

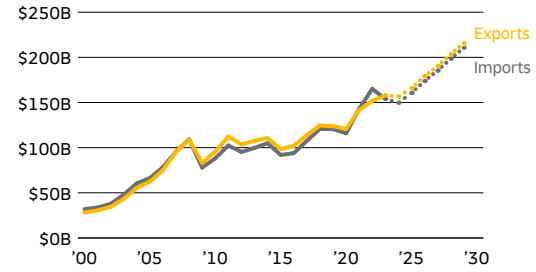
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (52%)	China	49%	2.3%
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	China	60%	2.0%
71	Precious metals and stones (12%)	China	18%	12.5%
90	Apparatuses (3%)	China	55%	-11.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (2.3%)	China	51%	12.6%

HUNGARY

KEY DATA AND RANKS

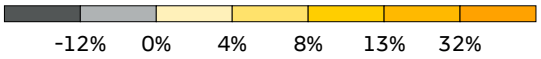
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$306.4B	34	$156.6B	35	$149.8B	34
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$62.1B	33	$32.8B	34	$29.2B	33
Forecast 2024–29	$119.9B	32	$59.1B	33	$60.8B	30
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$30.4B	28	$18.0B	22	$12.4B	34
Forecast 2024–29	$76.9B	32	$35.9B	32	$41.0B	31
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.1%	88	2.5%	77	1.8%	103
Forecast 2024–29	4.6%	60	4.2%	61	5.0%	48

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

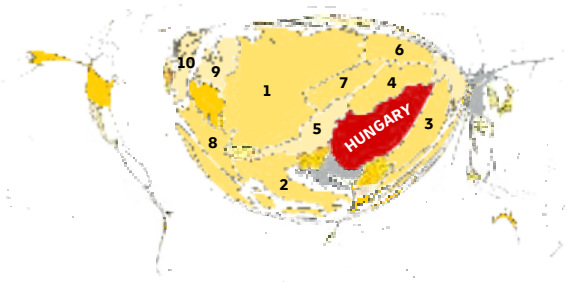


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Hungary's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Hungary's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

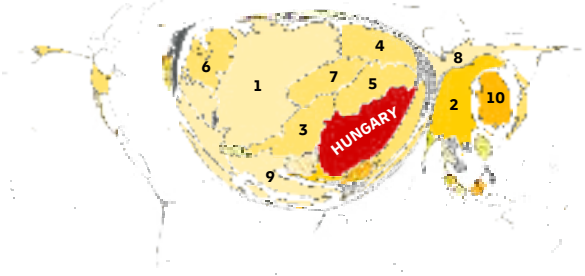


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



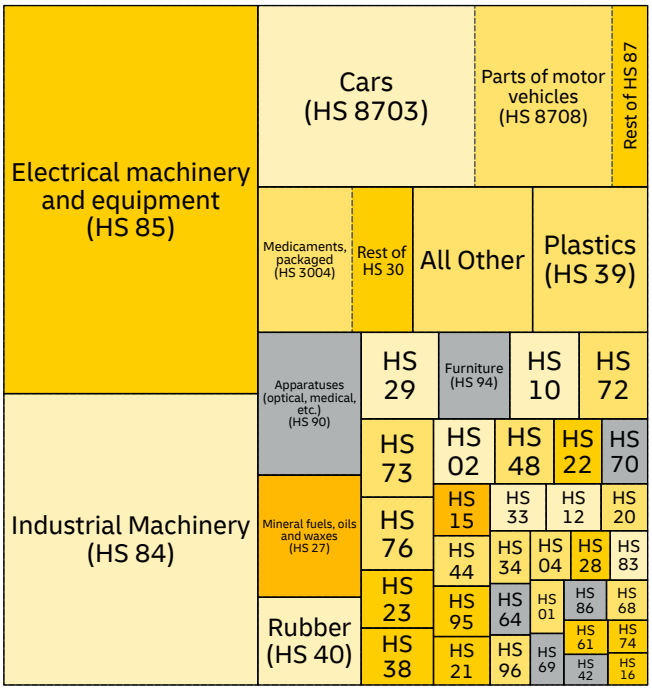
1. Germany (27%)
2. Italy (5.5%)
3. Romania (5.4%)
4. Slovakia (5.3%)
5. Austria (4.6%)
6. Poland (4.3%)
7. Czechia (4.3%)
8. France (4.2%)
9. Netherlands (3.5%)
10. United Kingdom (3.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

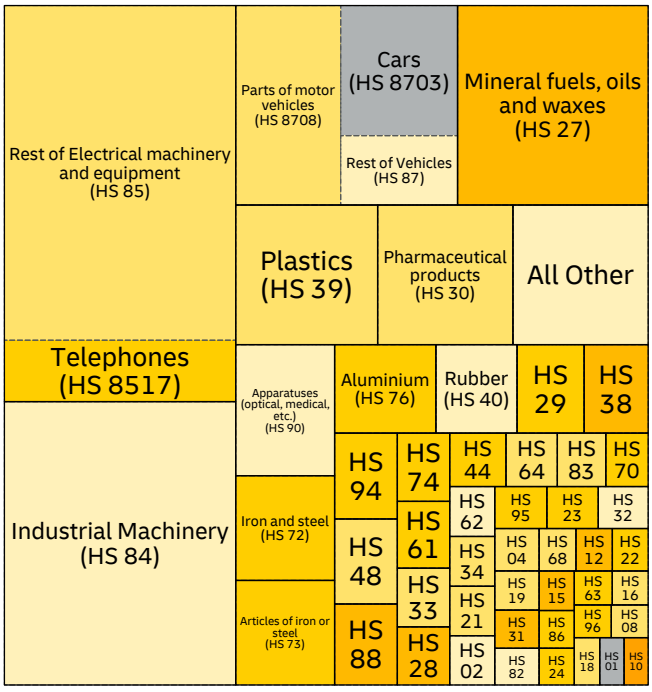


1. Germany (23%)
2. China (7.7%)
3. Austria (6.4%)
4. Poland (5.6%)
5. Slovakia (5.4%)
6. Netherlands (5.1%)
7. Czechia (5%)
8. Russian Federation (4.4%)
9. Italy (4.2%)
10. Korea (Republic of) (3.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (23%)	Germany	31%	12.1%
84	Industrial machinery (17%)	Germany	30%	-3.2%
87	Vehicles (16%)	Germany	34%	0.2%
30	Pharmaceutical products (5.2%)	Germany	11%	9.5%
39	Plastics (3.8%)	Germany	17%	4.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

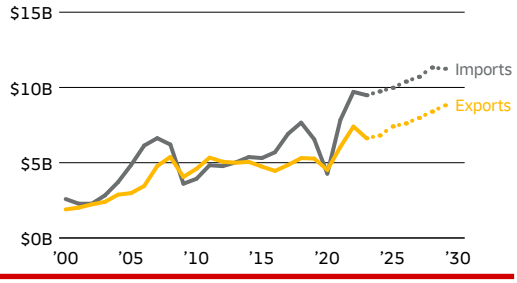
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (21%)	Germany	25%	5.4%
84	Industrial machinery (15%)	Germany	31%	-1.3%
87	Vehicles (10%)	Germany	34%	1.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8.7%)	Russian Federation	36%	25.4%
39	Plastics (4.5%)	Germany	30%	4.3%

ICELAND

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$16.5B	115	$6.8B	109	$9.7B	112
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$4.7B	107	$1.5B	110	$3.2B	97
Forecast 2024–29	$3.5B	119	$2.0B	107	$1.5B	128
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$2.6B	90	$1.1B	80	$1.5B	94
Forecast 2024–29	$1.3B	139	$1.1B	116	$223.6M	150
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.5%	59	3.5%	60	3.5%	69
Forecast 2024–29	1.5%	156	3.0%	110	0.4%	159

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

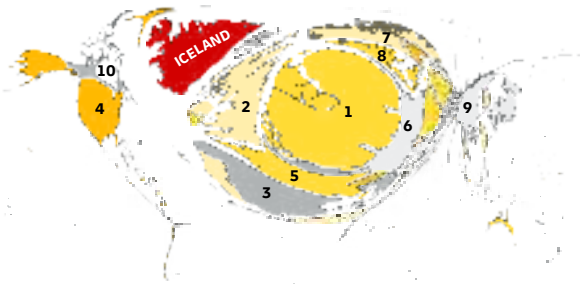


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Iceland's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Iceland's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

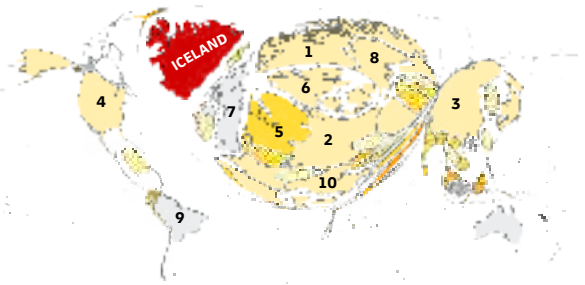
-38% -7% 0% 7% 15% 74%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



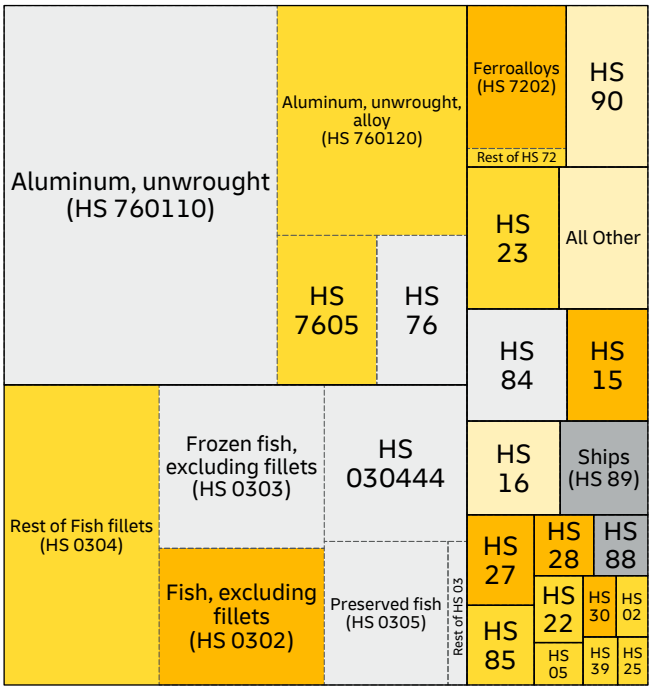
1. Netherlands (31%)
2. United Kingdom (9.7%)
3. Spain (8.6%)
4. United States (7.6%)
5. France (6.6%)
6. Germany (5.9%)
7. Norway (4.8%)
8. Denmark (2.5%)
9. China (2.3%)
10. Canada (2.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

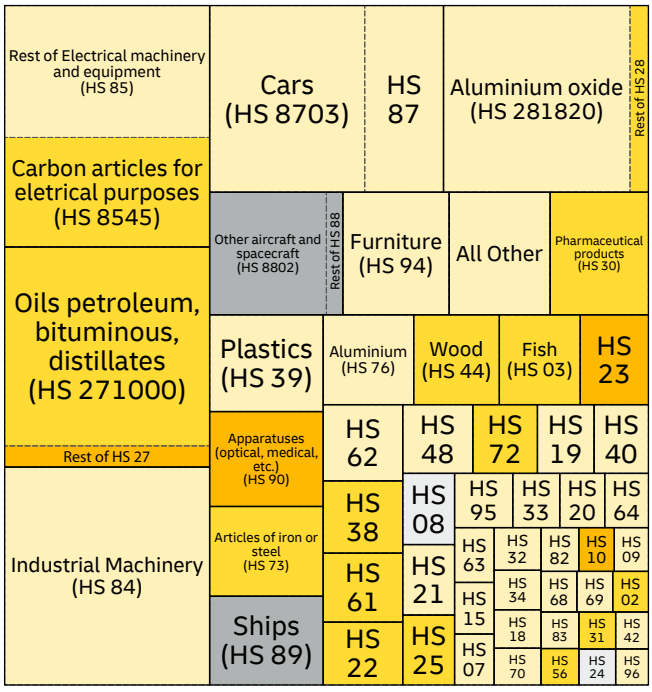


1. Norway (11%)
2. Germany (8.6%)
3. China (8.6%)
4. United States (8%)
5. Netherlands (7%)
6. Denmark (6.5%)
7. United Kingdom (4.9%)
8. Sweden (4.3%)
9. Brazil (3.2%)
10. Italy (2.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
76	Aluminium (40%)	Netherlands	44%	8.5%
03	Fish (32%)	United Kingdom	15%	1.1%
72	Iron and steel (3.7%)	Netherlands	33%	11.8%
90	Apparatuses (3%)	United States	37%	7.7%
23	Food residues and animal feed (3%)	Norway	62%	6.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

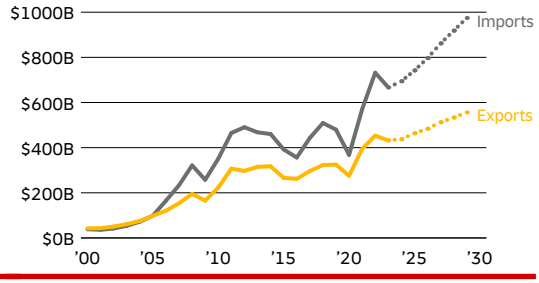
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	Netherlands	23%	4.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (10%)	Norway	49%	18.5%
84	Industrial machinery (10%)	Germany	14%	0.1%
87	Vehicles (10%)	Germany	19%	-1.1%
28	Inorganic chemicals (8.7%)	Brazil	34%	1.9%

INDIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.1T	13	$437.4B	17	$694.2B	8
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$326.9B	6	$112.6B	12	$214.3B	3
Forecast 2024–29	$398.8B	5	$118.6B	18	$280.2B	5
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$261.4B	3	$113.4B	4	$148.0B	4
Forecast 2024–29	$484.0B	3	$177.9B	3	$306.1B	3
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	5.2%	32	5.9%	35	4.8%	42
Forecast 2024–29	7.2%	17	6.8%	35	7.5%	11

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

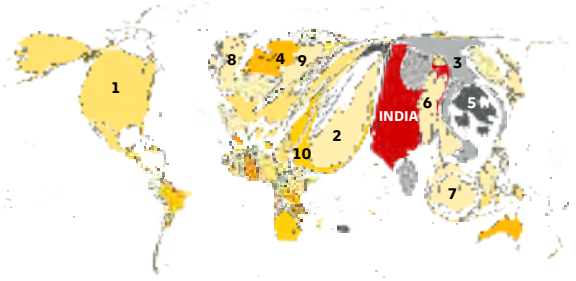


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of India's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of India's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

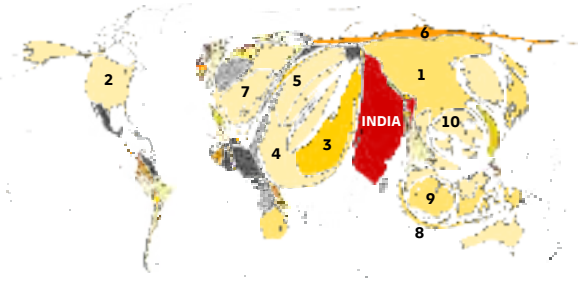
-7% 0% 6% 10% 15% 23%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



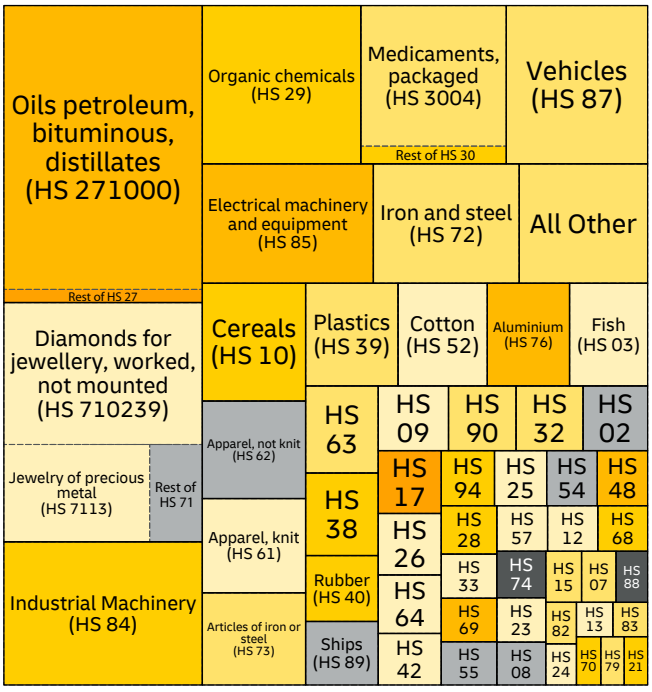
1. United States (17%)
2. United Arab Emirates (7.6%)
3. China (4.9%)
4. Netherlands (3.5%)
5. Hong Kong SAR (China) (3%)
6. Bangladesh (2.9%)
7. Singapore (2.9%)
8. United Kingdom (2.8%)
9. Germany (2.5%)
10. Saudi Arabia (2.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

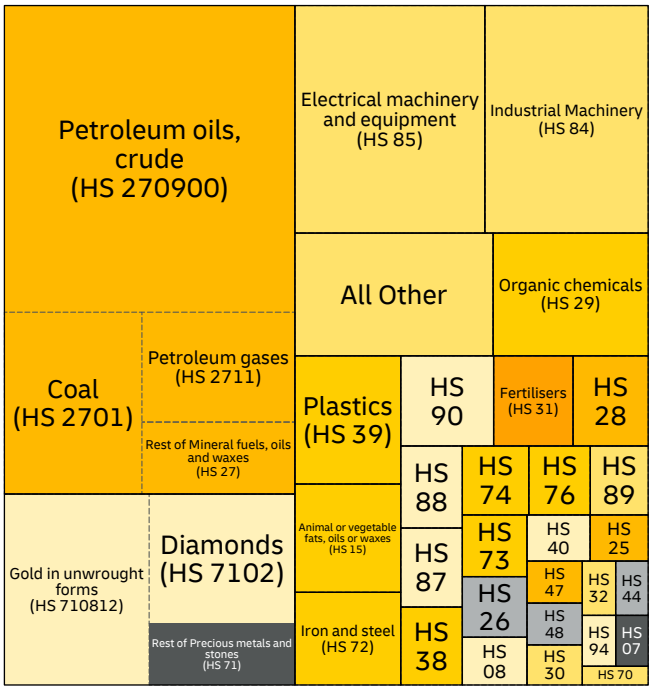


1. China (15%)
2. United States (6.9%)
3. United Arab Emirates (6.7%)
4. Saudi Arabia (5.4%)
5. Iraq (4.7%)
6. Russian Federation (3.9%)
7. Switzerland (3.4%)
8. Indonesia (3.4%)
9. Singapore (3.1%)
10. Hong Kong SAR (China) (3.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (13%)	United Arab Emirates	10%	14.0%
71	Precious metals, stones (11%)	United States	30%	8.1%
84	Industrial machinery (6.5%)	United States	19%	18.0%
29	Organic chemicals (5.7%)	United States	12%	15.7%
30	Pharmaceutical products (5.3%)	United States	37%	7.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

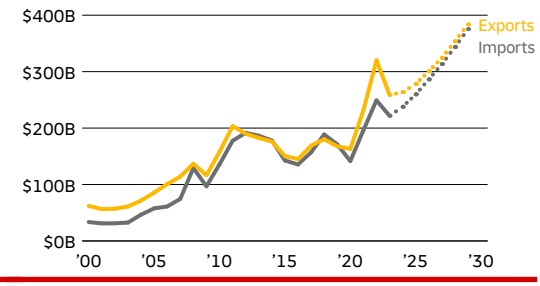
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (32%)	Iraq	14%	20.4%
71	Precious metals and stones (13%)	Switzerland	27%	-7.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.9%)	China	46%	1.2%
84	Industrial machinery (8.5%)	China	35%	11.4%
29	Organic chemicals (4.4%)	China	40%	15.3%

INDONESIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$501.5B	29	$263.8B	28	$237.7B	28
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$162.6B	22	$96.1B	19	$66.5B	25
Forecast 2024–29	$257.7B	16	$119.9B	16	$137.8B	17
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$115.2B	12	$69.1B	11	$46.1B	16
Forecast 2024–29	$195.0B	12	$105.1B	7	$89.9B	15
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	5.2%	33	6.0%	33	4.3%	51
Forecast 2024–29	6.7%	25	6.8%	36	6.5%	22

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

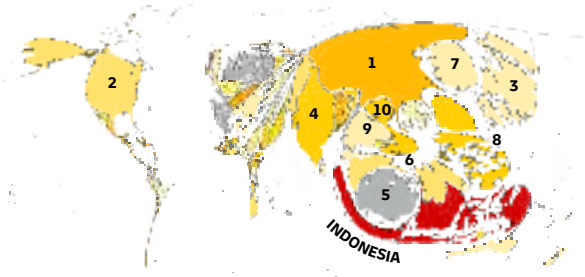


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Indonesia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Indonesia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

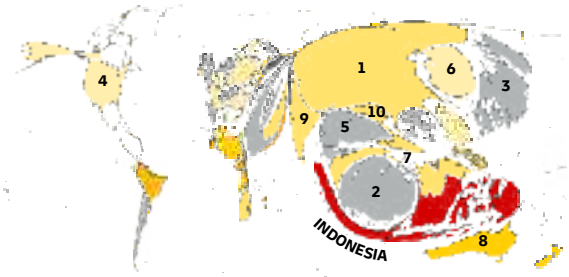
-12% 0% 4% 7% 13% 27%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



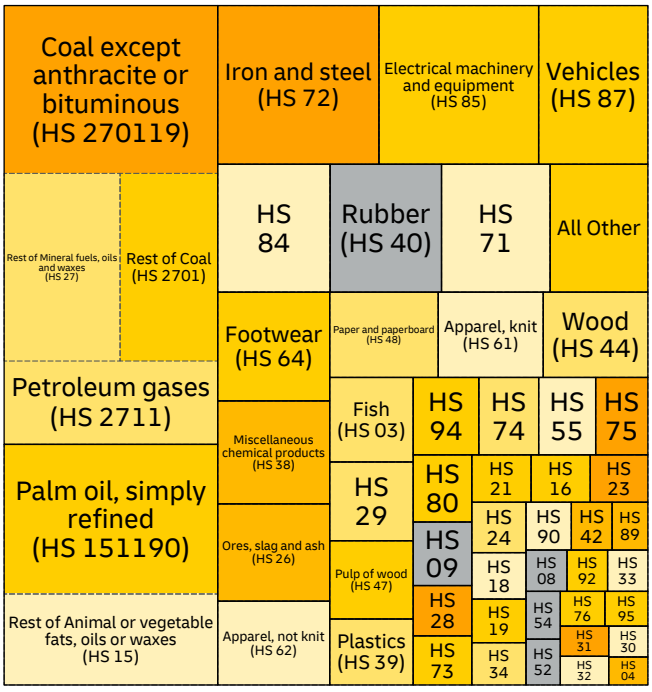
1. China (21%)
2. United States (10%)
3. Japan (8.7%)
4. India (7.2%)
5. Singapore (5.8%)
6. Malaysia (5.1%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (4.3%)
8. Philippines (4%)
9. Thailand (3.1%)
10. Viet Nam (2.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

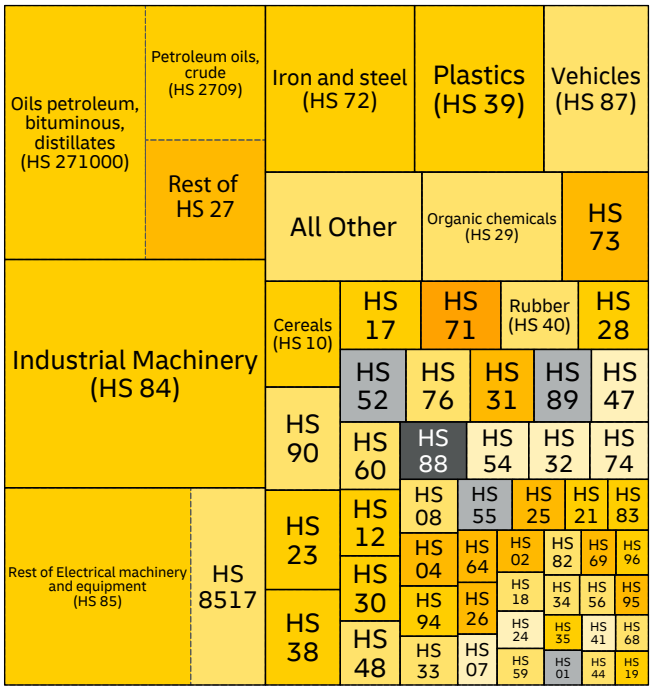


1. China (27%)
2. Singapore (9%)
3. Japan (8%)
4. United States (5.4%)
5. Thailand (5%)
6. Korea (Republic of) (4.8%)
7. Malaysia (4.8%)
8. Australia (3.9%)
9. India (3.2%)
10. Viet Nam (2.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (21%)	China	25%	20.0%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (12%)	China	17%	15.0%
72	Iron and steel (5.9%)	China	60%	55.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.8%)	Singapore	19%	19.8%
87	Vehicles (4%)	Philippines	27%	15.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

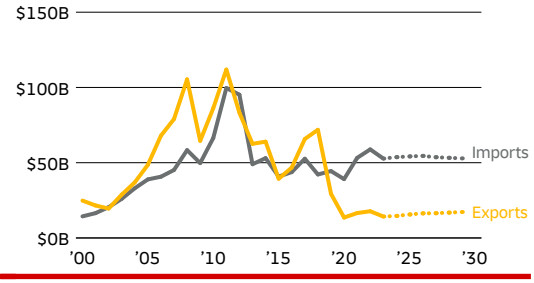
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (15%)	Singapore	30%	3.5%
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	China	41%	16.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (12%)	China	50%	11.8%
72	Iron and steel (5.7%)	China	24%	8.6%
39	Plastics (4.9%)	China	23%	17.9%

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$68.4B	68	$14.7B	89	$53.7B	60
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$-5.5B	167	$-14.7B	169	$9.3B	61
Forecast 2024–29	$1.8B	137	$2.6B	100	$-820.7M	170
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$4.3B	73	$2.7B	65	$1.6B	92
Forecast 2024–29	$13.0B	68	$6.0B	67	$7.0B	63
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.3%	108	4.2%	49	0.6%	126
Forecast 2024–29	3.6%	82	7.1%	31	2.5%	123

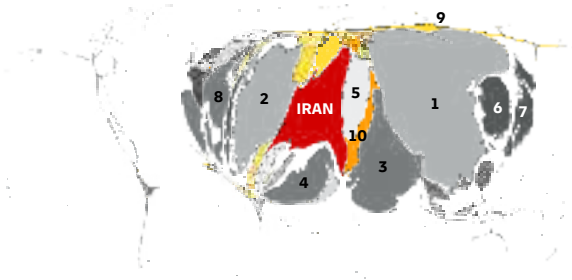
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Iran (Islamic Republic of)'s exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Iran (Islamic Republic of)'s trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

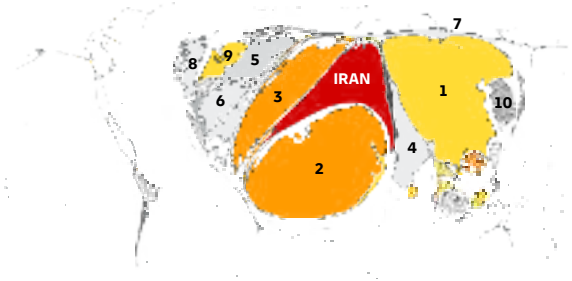
Annualized growth rate

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



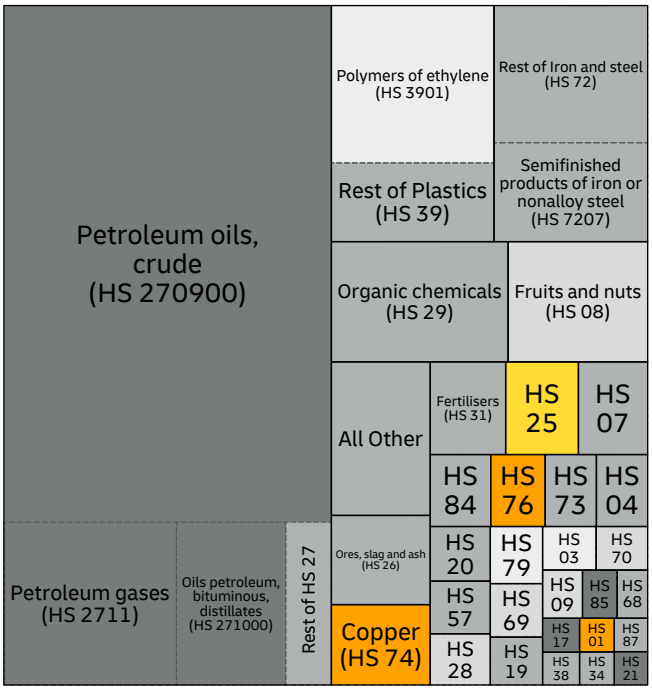
1. China (34%)
2. Türkiye (12%)
3. India (12%)
4. United Arab Emirates (4.5%)
5. Afghanistan (4%)
6. Korea (Republic of) (3.5%)
7. Japan (2.7%)
8. Italy (2.5%)
9. Russian Federation (2.3%)
10. Pakistan (2.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

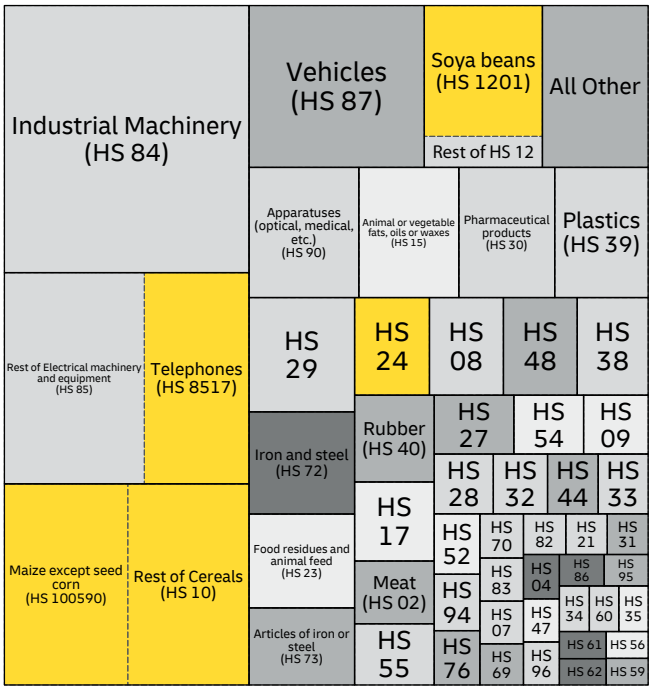


1. China (26%)
2. United Arab Emirates (26%)
3. Türkiye (10%)
4. India (5%)
5. Germany (4.1%)
6. Switzerland (2.9%)
7. Russian Federation (2.8%)
8. United Kingdom (2.2%)
9. Netherlands (2.1%)
10. Korea (Republic of) (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (51%)	China	22%	-43.8%
39	Plastics (8.8%)	China	54%	-2.4%
72	Iron and steel (8.3%)	China	15%	44.3%
29	Organic chemicals (4.9%)	China	58%	-11.3%
08	Fruits and nuts (3.8%)	Iraq	19%	-100.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

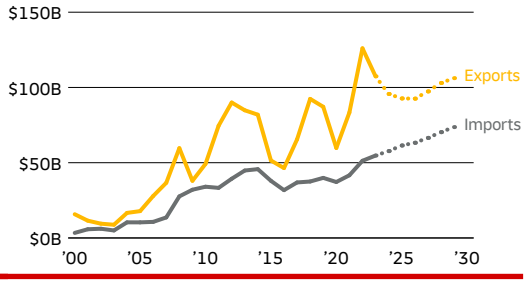
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (15%)	China	33%	-8.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (12%)	United Arab Emirates	44%	27.0%
10	Cereals (11%)	Brazil	19%	20.8%
87	Vehicles (6.5%)	China	52%	-9.2%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (4.4%)	Brazil	29%	23.8%

IRAQ

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$153.4B	45	$95.7B	41	$57.7B	55
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$26.3B	49	$8.5B	58	$17.8B	44
Forecast 2024–29	$26.5B	56	$10.5B	58	$15.9B	53
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$3.8B	77	$9.0B	34	$-5.2B	162
Forecast 2024–29	$20.8B	57	$-2.6B	169	$23.4B	45
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.4%	130	1.6%	88	-1.4%	154
Forecast 2024–29	2.1%	142	-0.5%	165	5.7%	40

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

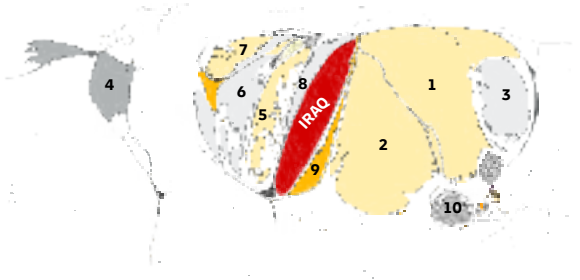


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Iraq's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Iraq's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

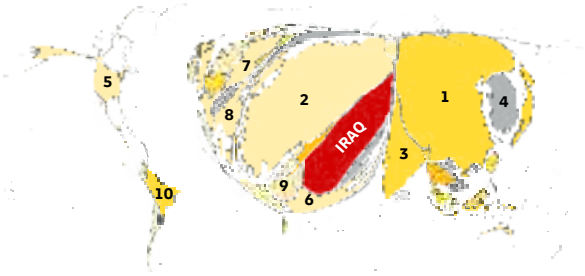
-29% -6% 0% 12% 27% 110%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



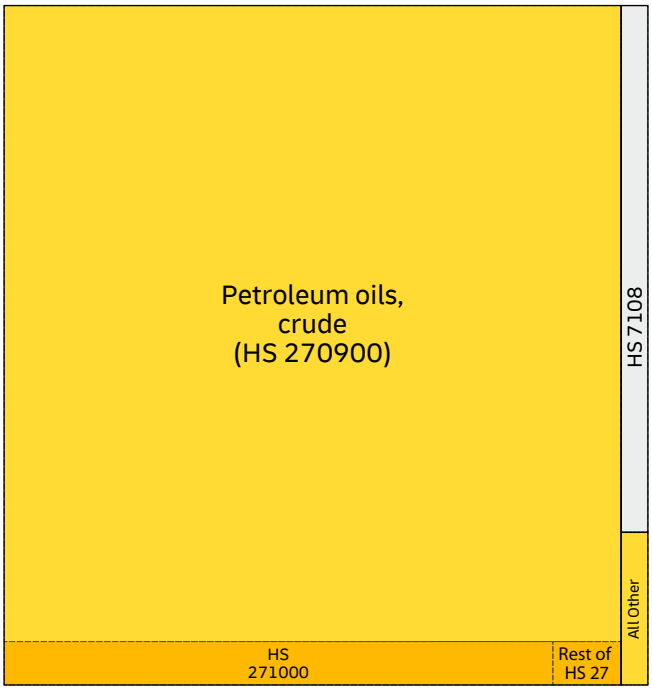
1. China (28%)
2. India (27%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (7.6%)
4. United States (7.5%)
5. Greece (5.2%)
6. Italy (4.4%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Türkiye (2.9%)
9. United Arab Emirates (2.5%)
10. Singapore (2.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

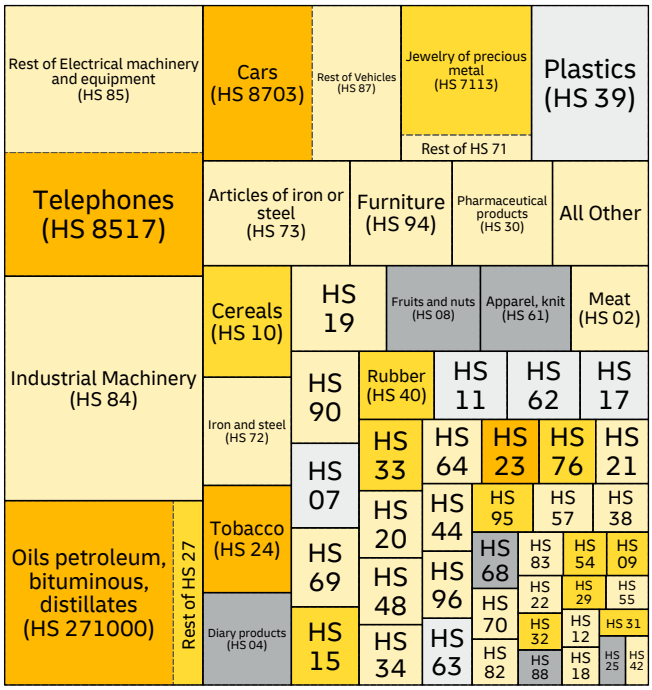


1. China (27%)
2. Türkiye (27%)
3. India (5.4%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (3.3%)
5. United States (2.9%)
6. Saudi Arabia (2.7%)
7. Germany (2.6%)
8. Italy (1.8%)
9. Jordan (1.7%)
10. Brazil (1.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (96%)	India	29%	20.4%
71	Precious metals and stones (3.2%)	Türkiye	87%	-25.2%
08	Fruits and nuts (0.17%)	India	49%	5.3%
10	Cereals (0.14%)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	100%	-100.0%
72	Iron and steel (0.11%)	Oman	87%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

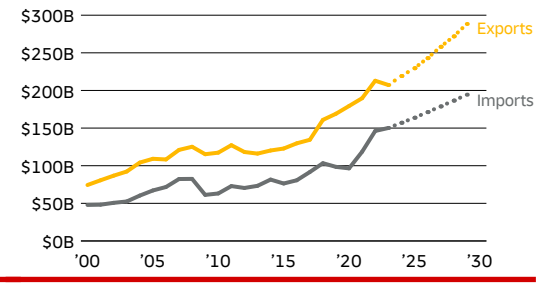
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (12%)	United Arab Emirates	53%	–
84	Industrial machinery (10%)	China	32%	8.6%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8.4%)	United Arab Emirates	52%	–
87	Vehicles (7%)	United Arab Emirates	31%	–
71	Precious metals, stones (4.6%)	Türkiye	55%	1.7%

IRELAND

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$376.2B	33	$219.2B	32	$157.0B	33
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$108.7B	27	$50.2B	28	$58.6B	26
Forecast 2024–29	$106.4B	33	$69.1B	29	$37.3B	39
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$114.9B	13	$72.4B	9	$42.4B	18
Forecast 2024–29	$55.6B	36	$36.1B	31	$19.5B	49
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	7.5%	17	8.6%	19	6.2%	21
Forecast 2024–29	2.8%	111	3.2%	101	2.3%	132

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

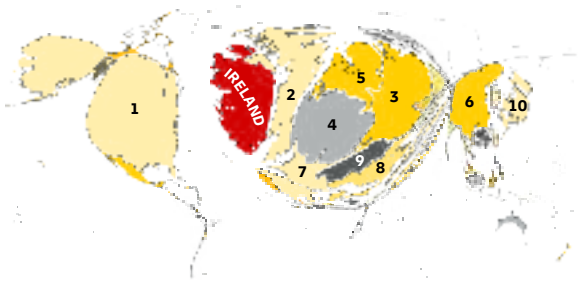


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Ireland's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Ireland's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

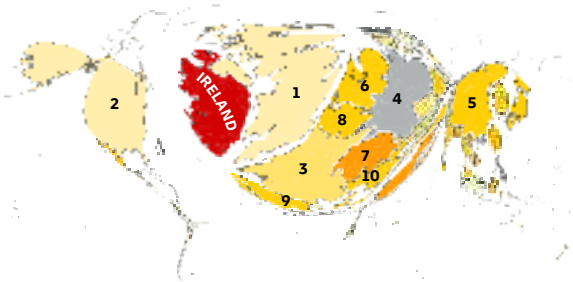
-8% 0% 6% 11% 20% 45%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



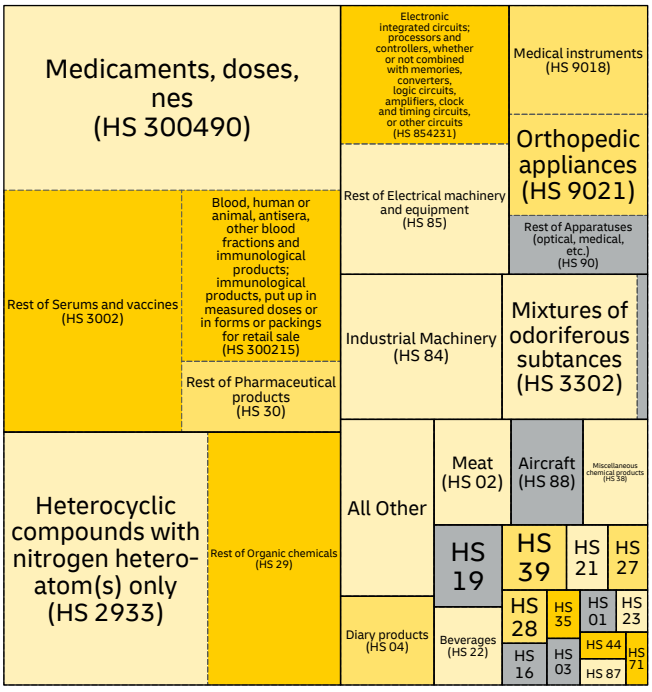
1. United States (30%)
2. United Kingdom (11%)
3. Germany (10%)
4. Belgium (10%)
5. Netherlands (6.5%)
6. China (5.7%)
7. France (3.5%)
8. Italy (2.7%)
9. Switzerland (2.6%)
10. Japan (2.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

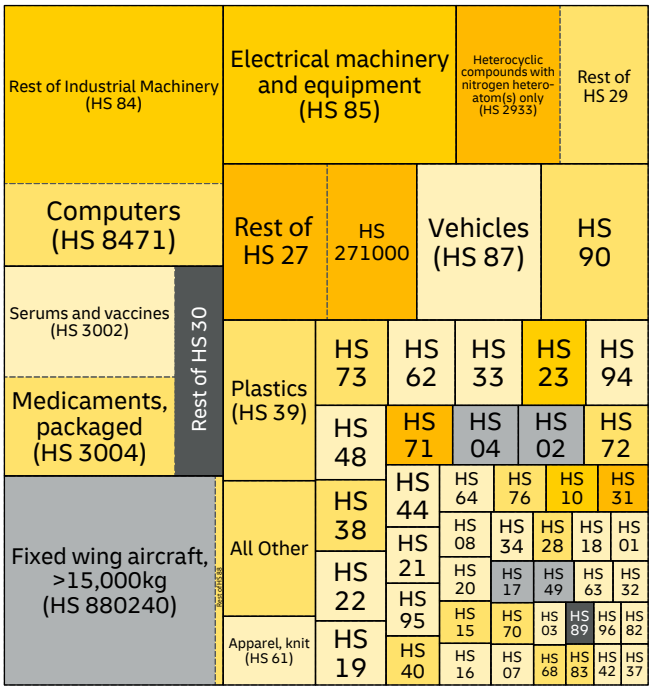


1. United Kingdom (23%)
2. United States (16%)
3. France (12%)
4. Germany (8.8%)
5. China (6.1%)
6. Netherlands (5.3%)
7. Switzerland (3.9%)
8. Belgium (3%)
9. Spain (2%)
10. Italy (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
30	Pharmaceutical products (33%)	United States	40%	9.0%
29	Organic chemicals (19%)	United States	38%	22.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	China	31%	20.3%
90	Apparatuses (8.5%)	United States	31%	6.6%
84	Industrial machinery (5.4%)	United Kingdom	12%	0.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

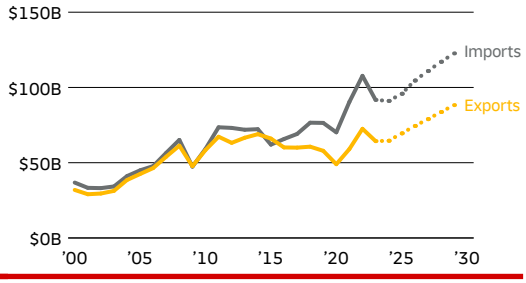
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	United Kingdom	21%	5.3%
30	Pharmaceutical products (10%)	United States	31%	-0.6%
88	Aircraft (10%)	United States	67%	-5.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.4%)	United Kingdom	22%	1.8%
29	Organic chemicals (6.9%)	United Kingdom	18%	86.0%

ISRAEL

KEY DATA AND RANKS

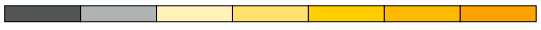
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$155.6B	43	$64.6B	52	$91.0B	43
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$21.3B	55	$6.7B	70	$14.6B	48
Forecast 2024–29	$55.3B	42	$23.7B	42	$31.6B	40
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$9.0B	59	$1.7B	71	$7.3B	45
Forecast 2024–29	$52.0B	38	$21.3B	42	$30.6B	37
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.3%	112	0.6%	111	1.8%	102
Forecast 2024–29	6.3%	33	6.3%	41	6.2%	25

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

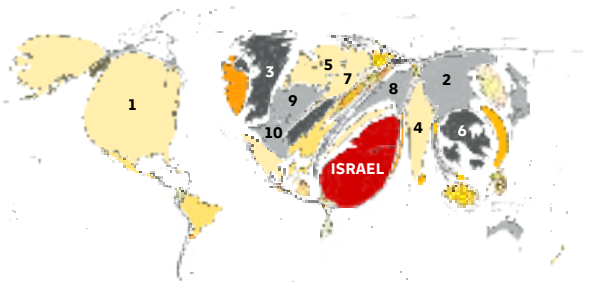


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Israel's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Israel's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

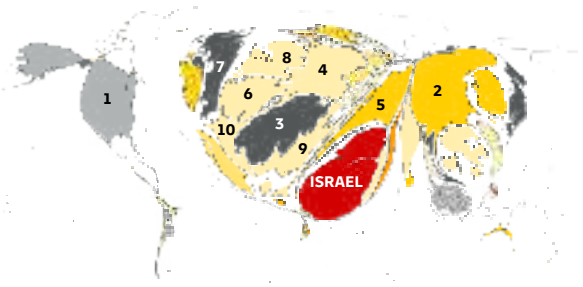


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



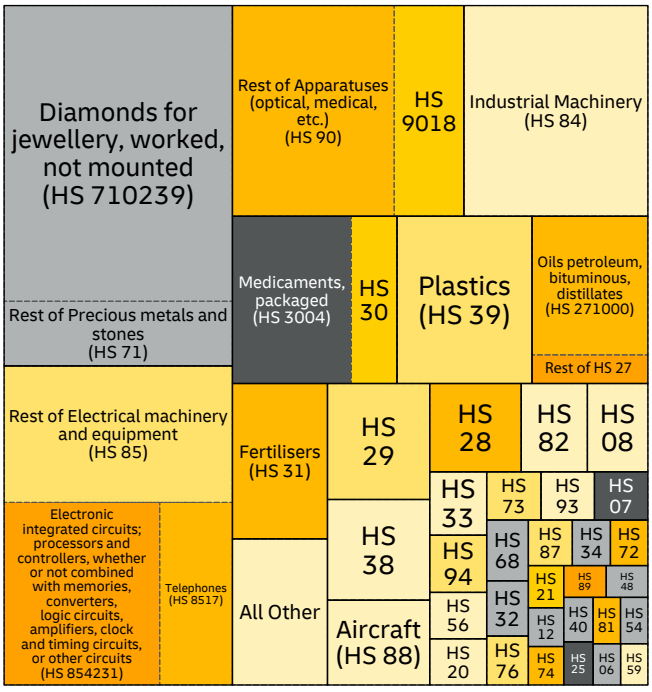
1. United States (29%)
2. China (7.7%)
3. United Kingdom (6.2%)
4. India (4.3%)
5. Netherlands (4.2%)
6. Hong Kong SAR (China) (3.9%)
7. Germany (3.2%)
8. Türkiye (3.2%)
9. Belgium (3.2%)
10. France (2.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

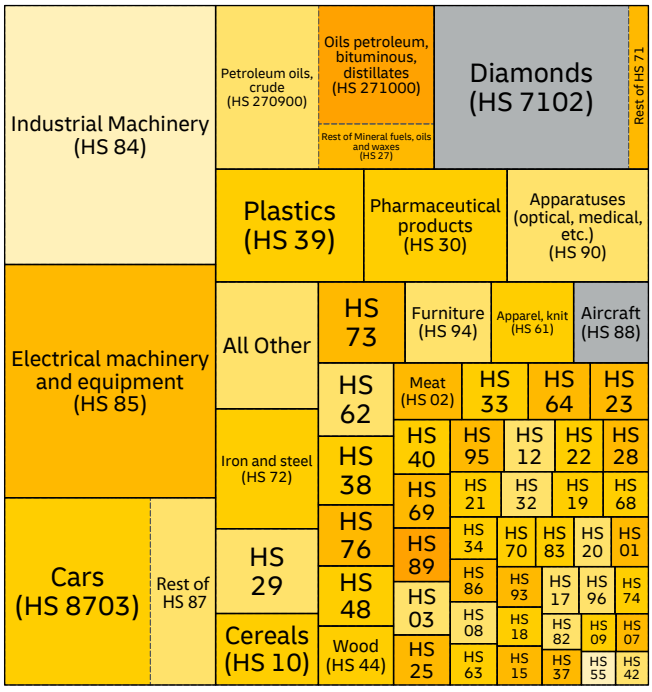


1. United States (12%)
2. China (12%)
3. Switzerland (8.3%)
4. Germany (7.8%)
5. Türkiye (5.3%)
6. Belgium (4.9%)
7. United Kingdom (4.8%)
8. Netherlands (4.5%)
9. Italy (4%)
10. France (3.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals, stones (19%)	United States	56%	-2.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (17%)	China	25%	13.7%
90	Apparatuses (11%)	United States	28%	8.3%
84	Industrial machinery (8.9%)	United States	28%	3.3%
30	Pharmaceutical products (6.3%)	United States	62%	-22.3%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

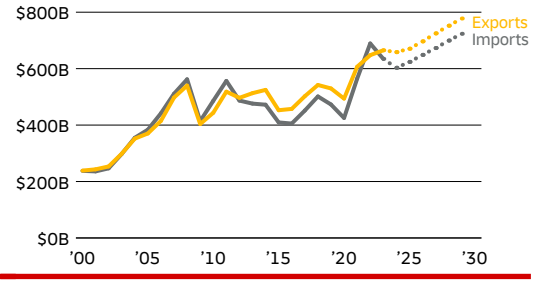
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	United States	15%	-0.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	China	19%	14.1%
87	Vehicles (9%)	Korea (Republic of)	11%	18.2%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8.2%)	India	17%	63.6%
71	Precious metals, stones (8%)	United States	21%	-2.3%

ITALY

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.3T	10	$658.6B	7	$603.0B	12
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$258.8B	9	$128.8B	8	$130.0B	9
Forecast 2024–29	$239.5B	18	$119.1B	17	$120.4B	20
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$112.1B	15	$44.8B	16	$67.3B	11
Forecast 2024–29	$115.3B	21	$57.5B	21	$57.8B	23
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.8%	91	1.4%	94	2.3%	91
Forecast 2024–29	1.7%	152	1.7%	145	1.8%	144

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

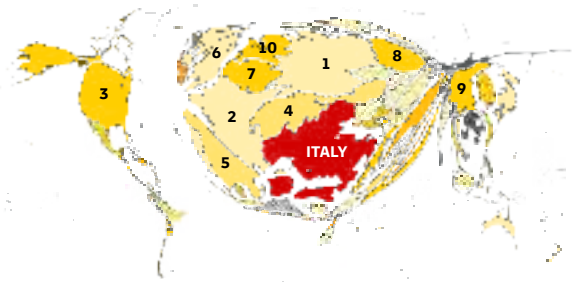


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Italy's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Italy's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

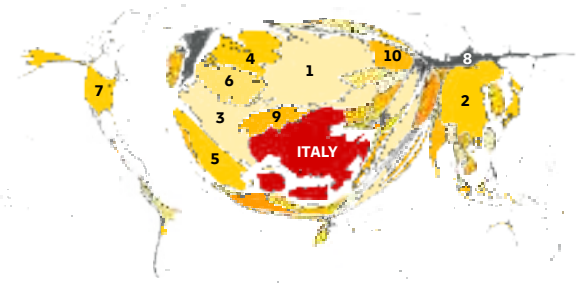
-5% 0% 4% 5% 8% 14%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



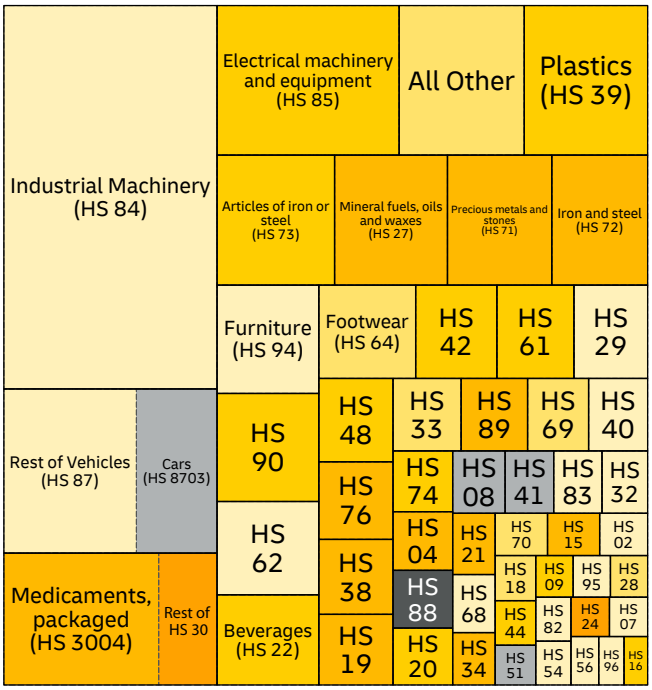
1. Germany (13%)
2. France (10%)
3. United States (10%)
4. Switzerland (5.2%)
5. Spain (5.2%)
6. United Kingdom (4.8%)
7. Belgium (3.3%)
8. Poland (3.1%)
9. China (2.9%)
10. Netherlands (2.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

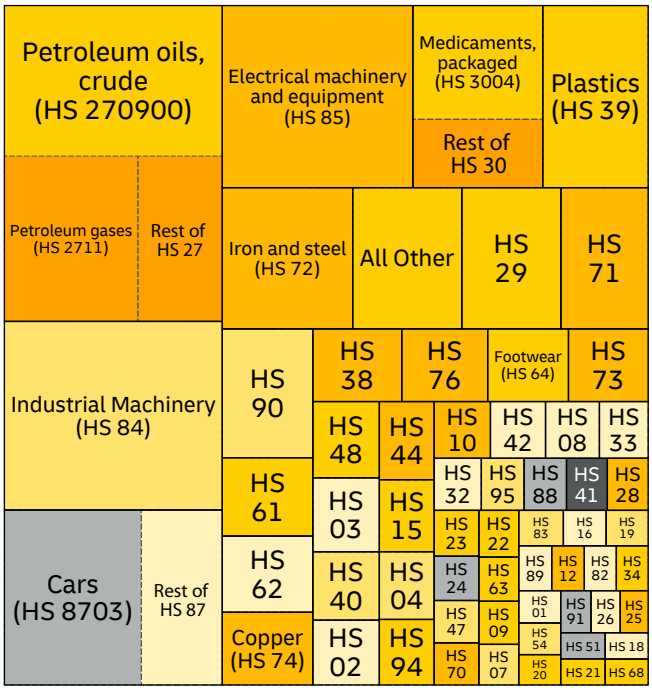


1. Germany (16%)
2. China (8.1%)
3. France (8%)
4. Netherlands (5.7%)
5. Spain (5.2%)
6. Belgium (4.4%)
7. United States (3.9%)
8. Russian Federation (3%)
9. Switzerland (2.7%)
10. Poland (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (19%)	United States	11%	6.7%
87	Vehicles (8%)	Germany	18%	4.2%
30	Pharmaceutical products (6.4%)	Belgium	18%	18.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.2%)	Germany	13%	5.2%
39	Plastics (4.2%)	Germany	17%	5.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

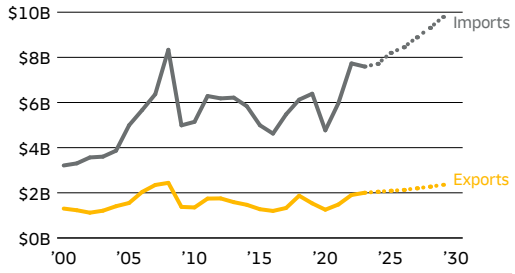
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (16%)	Russian Federation	19%	10.1%
84	Industrial machinery (9.4%)	Germany	23%	2.3%
87	Vehicles (8.7%)	Germany	28%	-2.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.9%)	China	21%	18.0%
30	Pharmaceuticals (5.4%)	Germany	22%	30.2%

JAMAICA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$9.8B	133	$2.0B	139	$7.7B	120
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$1.8B	127	$513.8M	124	$1.3B	125
Forecast 2024–29	$2.4B	128	$308.1M	138	$2.1B	116
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$311.3M	124	$271.6M	104	$39.6M	134
Forecast 2024–29	$3.3B	114	$241.7M	140	$3.0B	89
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.6%	125	2.9%	69	0.1%	138
Forecast 2024–29	5.9%	38	2.3%	132	6.8%	18

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

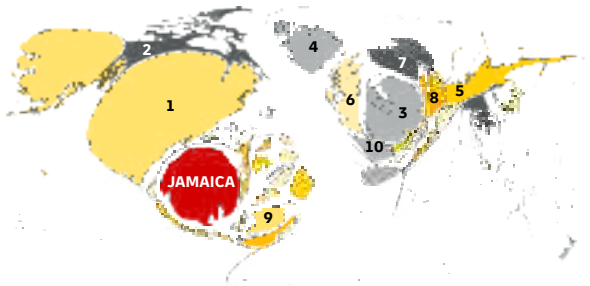


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Jamaica's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Jamaica's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

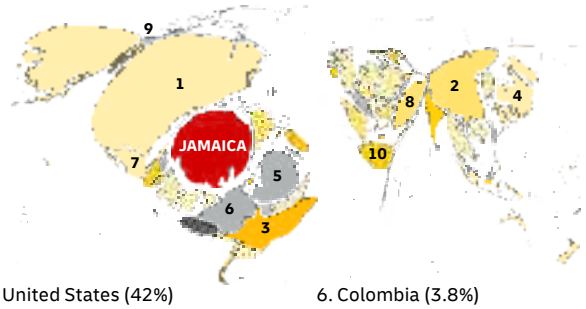
-24% 0% 8% 14% 25% 80%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



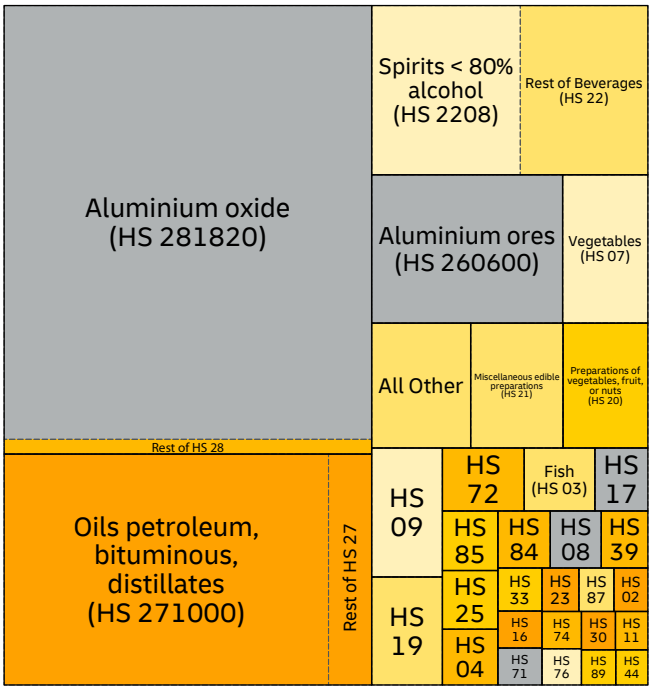
1. United States (47%)
2. Canada (7.3%)
3. Netherlands (7.2%)
4. Iceland (4.8%)
5. Russian Federation (4.8%)
6. United Kingdom (3.7%)
7. Norway (3.5%)
8. Latvia (1.9%)
9. Trinidad and Tobago (1.5%)
10. France (1.4%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

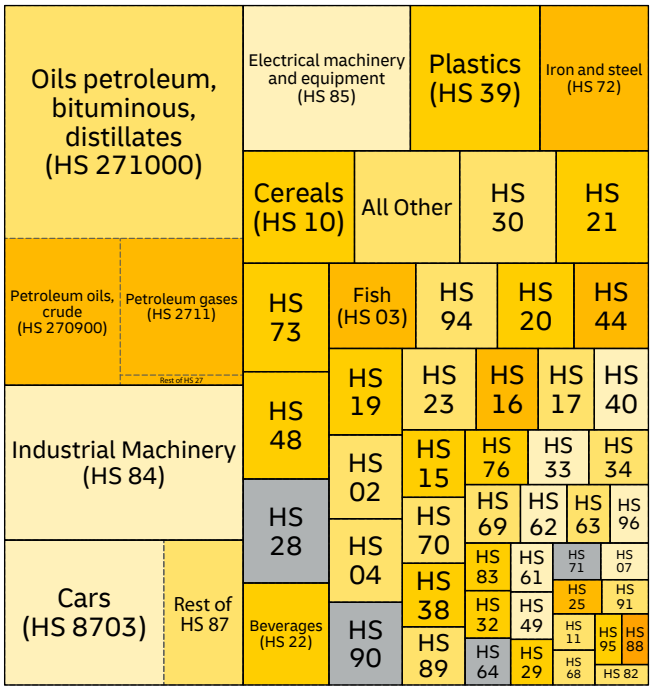


1. United States (42%)
2. China (7.6%)
3. Brazil (5.2%)
4. Japan (3.9%)
5. Trinidad and Tobago (3.8%)
6. Colombia (3.8%)
7. Mexico (2.1%)
8. Türkiye (2.1%)
9. Canada (1.8%)
10. Nigeria (1.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
28	Inorganic chemicals (38%)	Russian Federation	13%	8.6%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (19%)	United States	77%	912.9%
22	Beverages (11%)	United States	28%	-3.9%
26	Ores, slag and ash (6.5%)	United States	78%	-2.2%
07	Vegetables (2.9%)	United States	72%	4.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

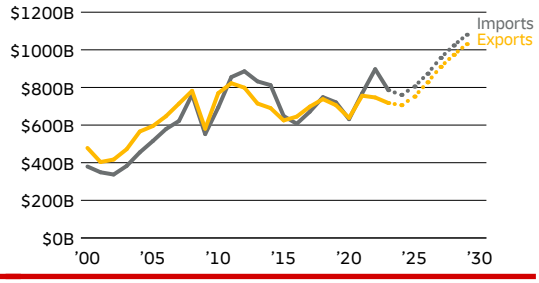
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (21%)	United States	65%	11.5%
84	Industrial machinery (8.4%)	United States	45%	3.1%
87	Vehicles (7.9%)	Japan	48%	-1.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.6%)	United States	37%	4.1%
39	Plastics (4.3%)	United States	25%	8.5%

JAPAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.5T	5	$706.1B	5	$760.6B	5
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$40.2B	42	$448.4M	125	$39.8B	29
Forecast 2024–29	$643.8B	3	$324.3B	3	$319.5B	3
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$60.5B	19	$38.4B	17	$22.1B	25
Forecast 2024–29	$168.3B	14	$76.7B	16	$91.6B	13
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.8%	122	1.1%	99	0.6%	129
Forecast 2024–29	2.2%	141	2.1%	138	2.2%	134

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

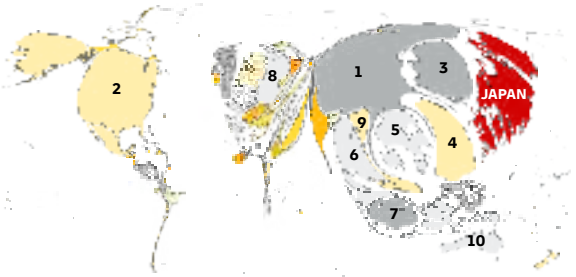


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Japan's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Japan's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

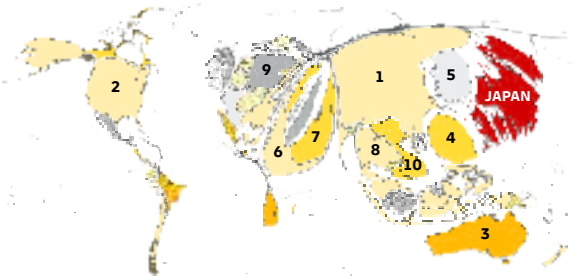
-10% -2% 0% 3% 7% 14%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



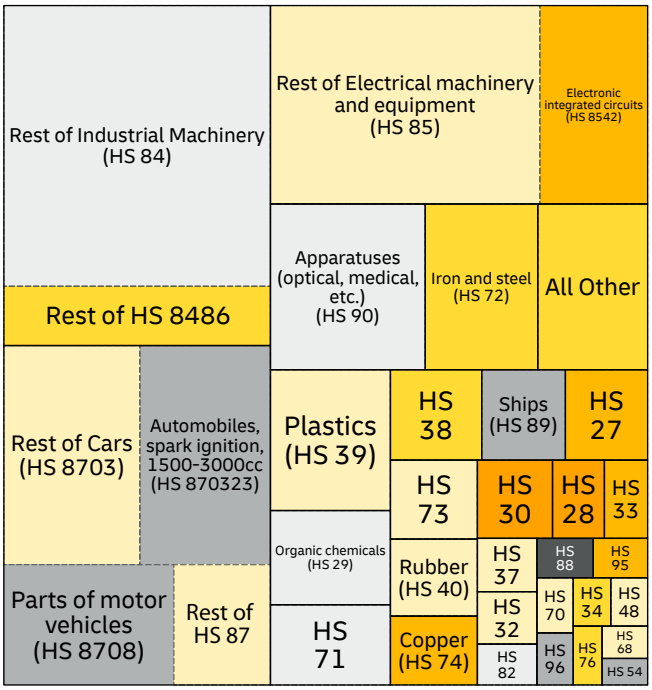
1. China (20%)
2. United States (19%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (6.9%)
4. Taiwan (China) (6.5%)
5. Hong Kong SAR (China) (4.7%)
6. Thailand (4.2%)
7. Singapore (2.8%)
8. Germany (2.7%)
9. Viet Nam (2.4%)
10. Australia (2.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

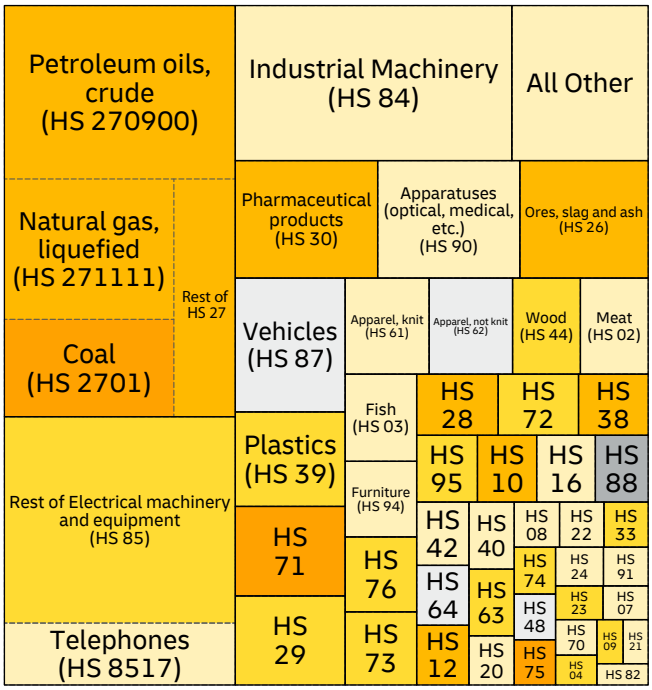


1. China (23%)
2. United States (11%)
3. Australia (7.3%)
4. Taiwan (China) (4.1%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (4.1%)
6. Saudi Arabia (4%)
7. United Arab Emirates (3.9%)
8. Thailand (3.4%)
9. Germany (3.1%)
10. Viet Nam (3.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (21%)	China	22%	0.9%
87	Vehicles (21%)	United States	31%	-2.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (17%)	China	23%	1.7%
90	Apparatuses (5.9%)	China	28%	-5.9%
72	Iron and steel (4.3%)	Korea (Republic of)	18%	4.9%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

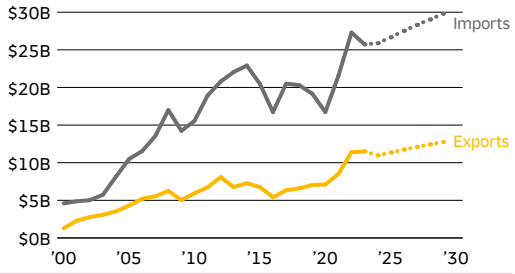
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (22%)	Australia	21%	20.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (14%)	China	46%	2.9%
84	Industrial machinery (9.8%)	China	45%	3.9%
30	Pharmaceutical products (3.8%)	United States	21%	13.4%
90	Apparatuses (3.8%)	United States	26%	-0.0%

JORDAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$36.9B	83	$11.0B	95	$25.9B	76
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$10.7B	74	$3.9B	81	$6.7B	73
Forecast 2024–29	$5.7B	103	$1.8B	112	$3.9B	98
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$15.0B	43	$7.1B	43	$8.0B	42
Forecast 2024–29	$8.0B	83	$2.9B	91	$5.1B	72
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	9.1%	9	13.6%	10	7.1%	17
Forecast 2024–29	3.5%	87	3.6%	87	3.5%	93

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

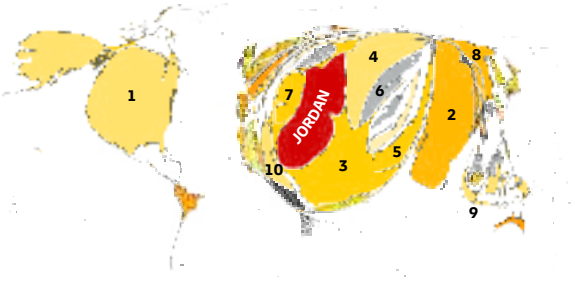


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Jordan's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Jordan's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

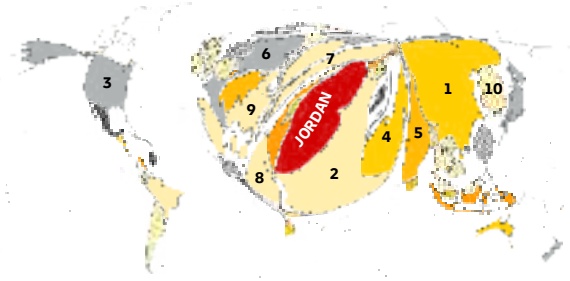
-10% 0% 6% 10% 19% 40%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



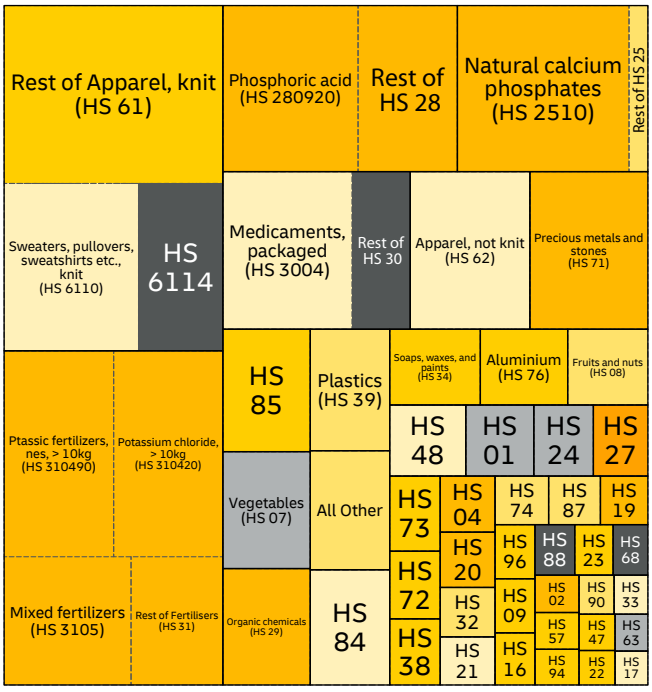
1. United States (25%)
2. India (14%)
3. Saudi Arabia (12%)
4. Iraq (8.5%)
5. United Arab Emirates (3.5%)
6. Kuwait (2.7%)
7. Palestine (State of) (2.5%)
8. China (2.4%)
9. Indonesia (2.2%)
10. Egypt (1.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

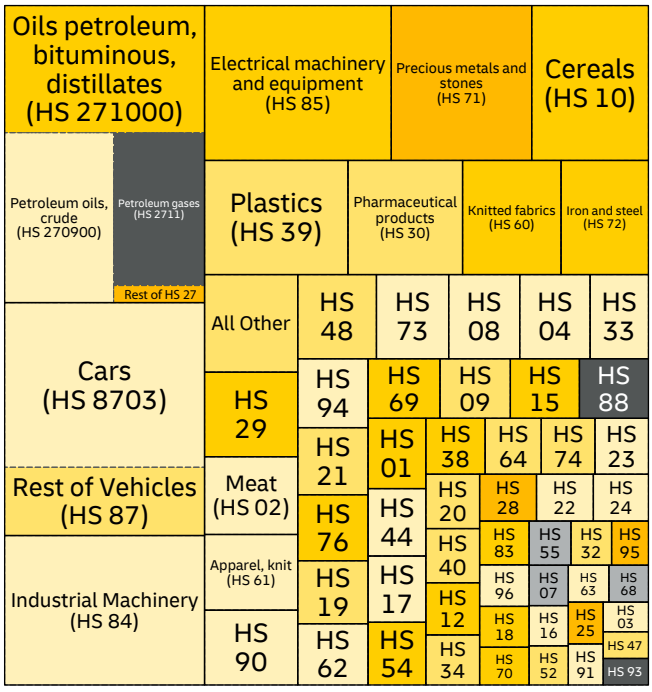


1. China (16%)
2. Saudi Arabia (15%)
3. United States (7%)
4. United Arab Emirates (5.3%)
5. India (4.3%)
6. Germany (3.8%)
7. Türkiye (3.3%)
8. Egypt (3.2%)
9. Italy (2.8%)
10. Korea (Republic of) (2.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
61	Apparel, knit (17%)	United States	81%	3.3%
31	Fertilisers (17%)	India	21%	23.7%
28	Inorganic chemicals (8.9%)	India	57%	22.3%
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (7.2%)	India	52%	23.4%
30	Pharmaceutical products (6.8%)	Saudi Arabia	22%	-4.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

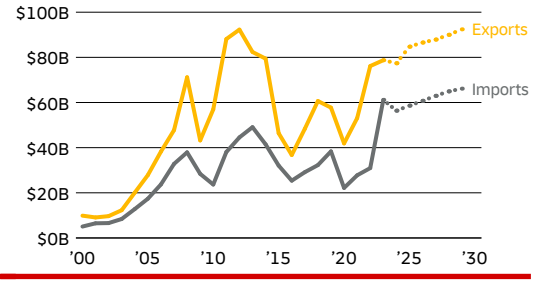
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (14%)	Saudi Arabia	52%	6.8%
87	Vehicles (11%)	United States	18%	-6.8%
84	Industrial machinery (6.8%)	China	28%	2.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.6%)	China	38%	8.1%
71	Precious metals, stones (5%)	United Arab Emirates	42%	21.0%

KAZAKHSTAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$133.8B	50	$77.4B	46	$56.4B	57
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$37.7B	44	$19.7B	42	$18.0B	43
Forecast 2024–29	$24.8B	59	$15.0B	49	$9.7B	69
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.6B	102	$398.1M	98	$1.2B	102
Forecast 2024–29	$32.2B	49	$20.0B	43	$12.3B	55
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.2%	135	0.1%	120	0.5%	133
Forecast 2024–29	4.5%	65	4.7%	56	4.2%	68

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

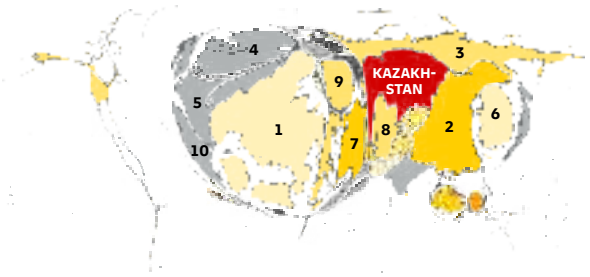


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Kazakhstan's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Kazakhstan's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

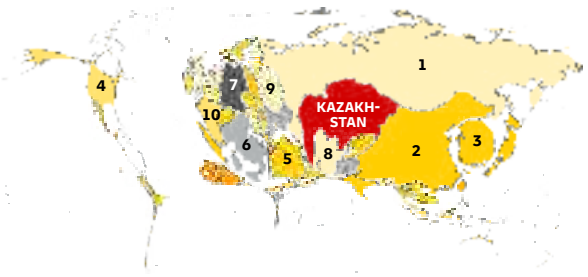
-31% 0% 9% 16% 29% 110%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



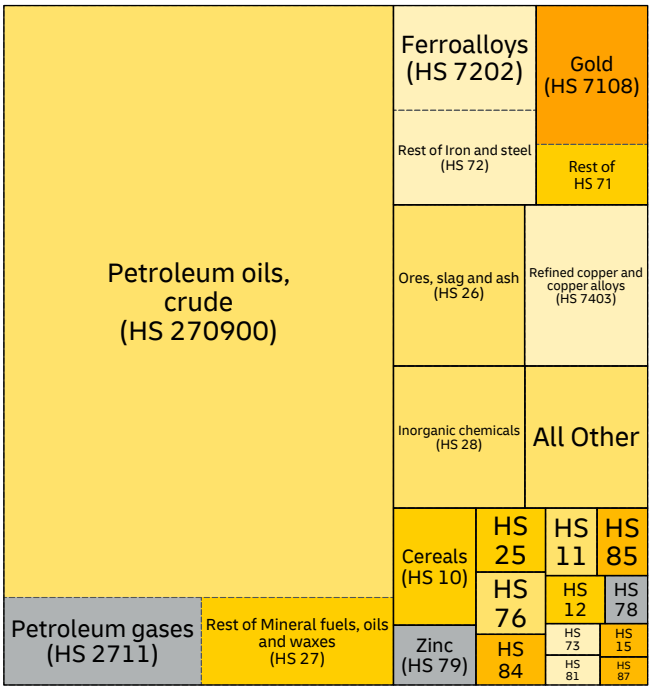
1. Italy (17%)
2. China (14%)
3. Russian Federation (11%)
4. Netherlands (7.4%)
5. France (4.8%)
6. Korea (Republic of) (4.7%)
7. Türkiye (4%)
8. Uzbekistan (3.3%)
9. Romania (3%)
10. Spain (2.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

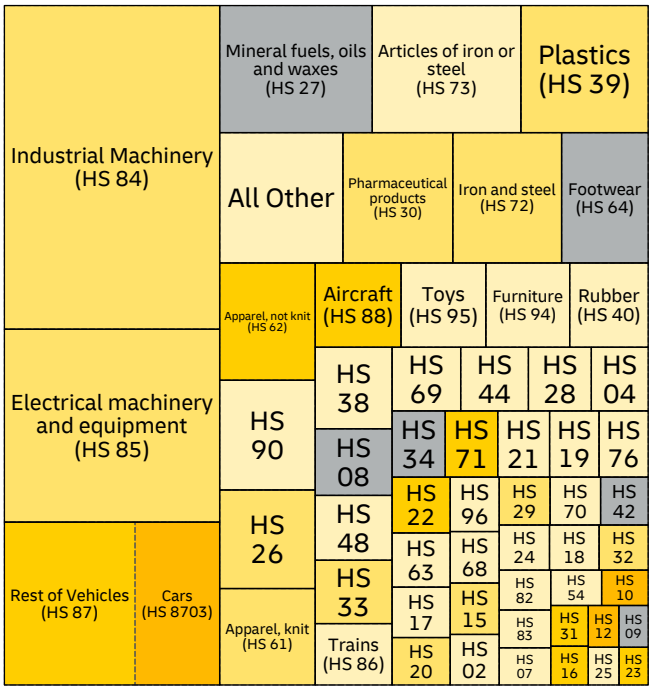


1. Russian Federation (43%)
2. China (17%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (3.3%)
4. United States (3.2%)
5. Türkiye (2.7%)
6. Italy (2.5%)
7. Germany (2.4%)
8. Uzbekistan (2.2%)
9. Belarus (2%)
10. France (1.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (61%)	Italy	23%	8.0%
72	Iron and steel (6.5%)	Russian Federation	27%	6.9%
71	Precious metals, stones (5.1%)	United Kingdom	66%	62.2%
26	Ores, slag and ash (4.8%)	China	53%	21.7%
74	Copper (4.7%)	China	54%	16.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

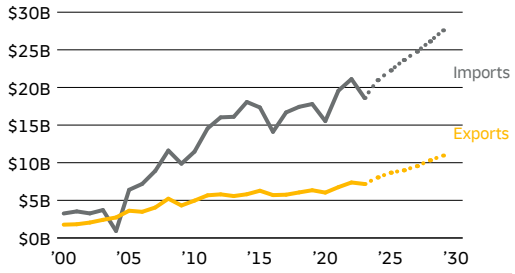
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (16%)	China	27%	16.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.5%)	China	37%	12.0%
87	Vehicles (8%)	Russian Federation	26%	-5.8%
27	Mineral fuels, oils waxes (4.4%)	Russian Federation	81%	-10.0%
73	Articles of iron or steel (4.3%)	Russian Federation	45%	11.0%

KENYA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$29.0B	90	$8.0B	107	$21.0B	81
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$4.9B	106	$1.7B	108	$3.2B	99
Forecast 2024–29	$9.5B	88	$2.9B	94	$6.6B	80
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$4.3B	75	$1.4B	74	$2.8B	74
Forecast 2024–29	$8.7B	80	$3.5B	87	$5.3B	71
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.4%	64	4.0%	53	3.1%	75
Forecast 2024–29	5.6%	42	7.5%	25	4.8%	57

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

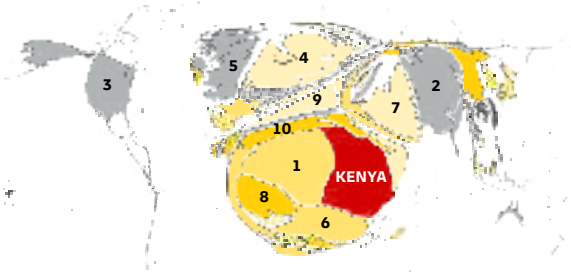


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Kenya's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Kenya's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

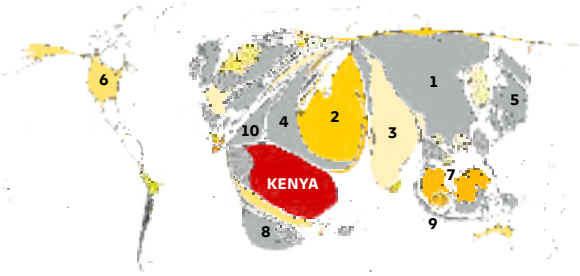
-23% 0% 4% 11% 25% 64%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



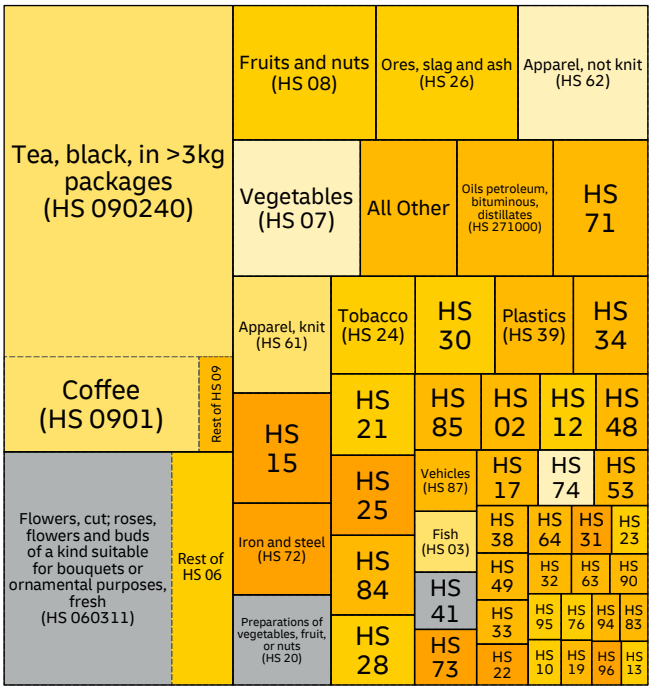
1. Uganda (11%)
2. Pakistan (8.1%)
3. United States (8.1%)
4. Netherlands (7.9%)
5. United Kingdom (6.4%)
6. Tanzania (United Republic of) (5.9%)
7. United Arab Emirates (5.4%)
8. Rwanda (4%)
9. Egypt (3.1%)
10. South Sudan (2.7%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

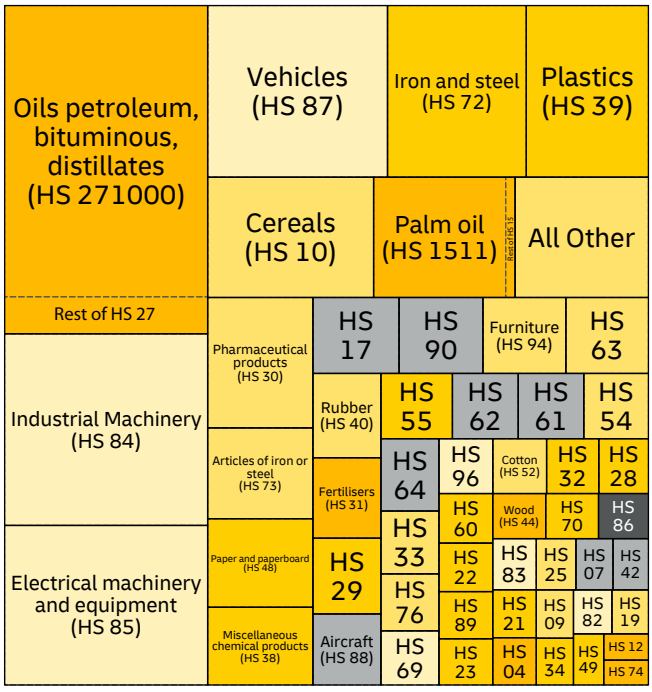


1. China (20%)
2. United Arab Emirates (11%)
3. India (11%)
4. Saudi Arabia (6.1%)
5. Japan (4.7%)
6. United States (3.8%)
7. Malaysia (3.3%)
8. South Africa (2.9%)
9. Indonesia (2.3%)
10. Egypt (2.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
09	Coffee, tea and spices (23%)	Pakistan	33%	5.1%
06	Plants (12%)	Netherlands	46%	-2.1%
08	Fruits and nuts (4.4%)	United States	21%	-0.1%
26	Ores, slag and ash (4.4%)	China	47%	8.2%
62	Apparel, not knit (4%)	United States	93%	1.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

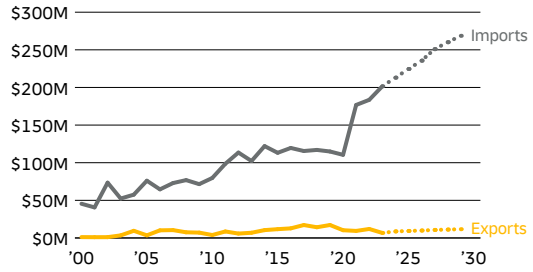
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (15%)	United Arab Emirates	35%	–
84	Industrial machinery (8.9%)	China	34%	6.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.4%)	China	53%	3.2%
87	Vehicles (7.1%)	Japan	40%	-0.3%
72	Iron and steel (5.4%)	China	29%	16.0%

KIRIBATI

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$221.7M	169	$8.7M	170	$213.0M	169
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$89.6M	155	$-8.5M	148	$98.1M	158
Forecast 2024–29	$58.5M	167	$2.9M	160	$55.6M	166
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$74.1M	135	$-3.9M	127	$78.0M	132
Forecast 2024–29	$18.4M	164	$1.6M	163	$16.8M	161
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	8.5%	12	-9.1%	166	9.5%	8
Forecast 2024–29	1.6%	155	4.6%	58	1.5%	146

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

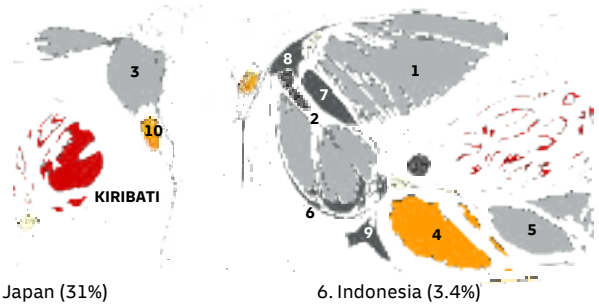


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Kiribati's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Kiribati's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

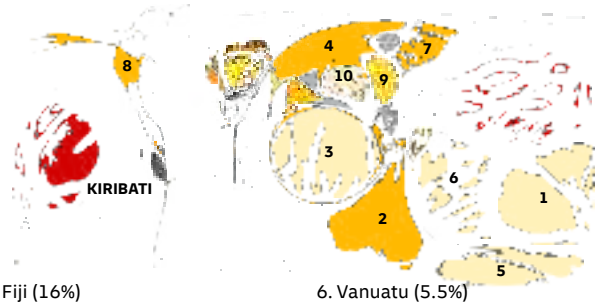
-38% -7% 0% 8% 17% 32%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



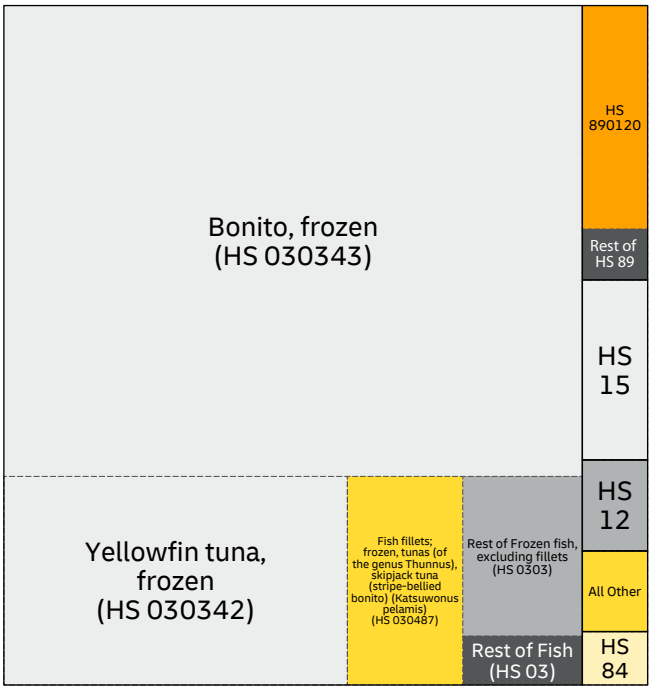
1. Japan (31%)
2. Malaysia (15%)
3. United States (13%)
4. New Caledonia (12%)
5. Fiji (11%)
6. Indonesia (3.4%)
7. Taiwan (China) (3.3%)
8. China (2.7%)
9. Australia (2%)
10. Belize (1.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

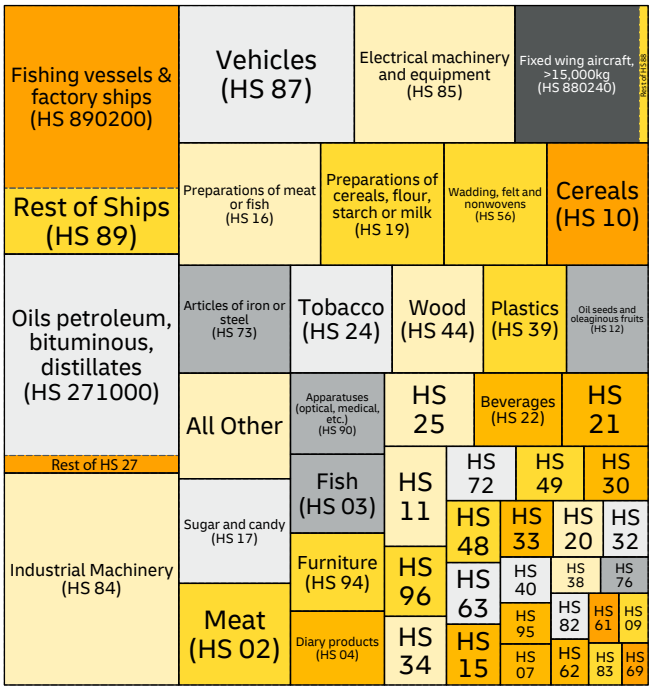


1. Fiji (16%)
2. Australia (15%)
3. Singapore (14%)
4. China (12%)
5. New Zealand (10%)
6. Vanuatu (5.5%)
7. Japan (3.9%)
8. United States (3.2%)
9. Taiwan (China) (2.8%)
10. Hong Kong SAR (China) (2.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
03	Fish (90%)	Thailand	73%	-9.0%
89	Ships (4.1%)	Indonesia	80%	–
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (2.7%)	Malaysia	64%	-4.6%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (1.4%)	Fiji	76%	-14.7%
84	Industrial machinery (0.8%)	Australia	38%	-42.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

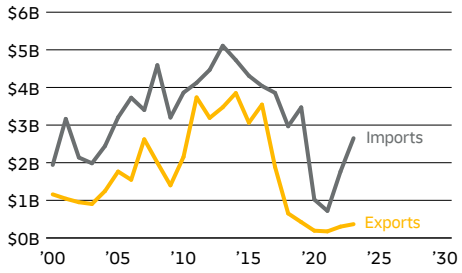
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
89	Ships (9.9%)	Taiwan (China)	74%	94.3%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8.7%)	Singapore	38%	–
84	Industrial machinery (8.4%)	Korea (Republic of)	22%	7.6%
87	Vehicles (5.5%)	Japan	42%	-4.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5%)	China	27%	39.8%

KOREA (DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$3B	–	$366.5M	–	$2.7B	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$-602M	–	$-285.1M	–	$-316.9M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

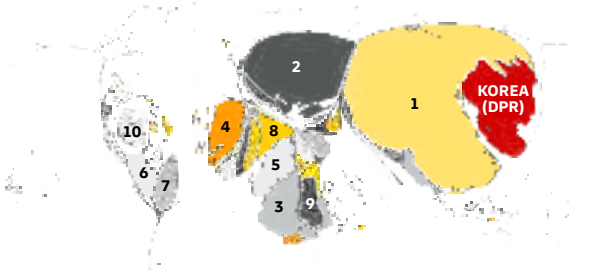


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)'s exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of PRK's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

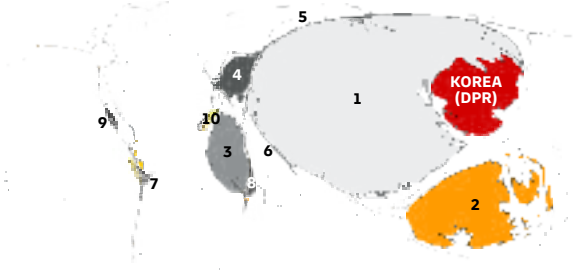
-62% -32% -19% 0% 9% 77%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



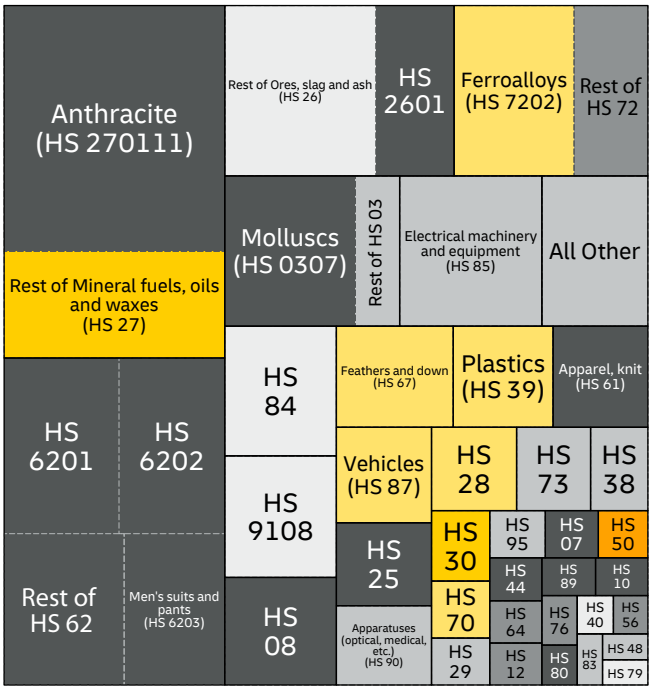
1. China (44%)
2. Ukraine (15%)
3. Angola (4.1%)
4. Senegal (3.6%)
5. Gabon (3.1%)
6. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2.2%)
7. Suriname (2.1%)
8. Nigeria (1.9%)
9. Malawi (1.9%)
10. Curacao (1.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

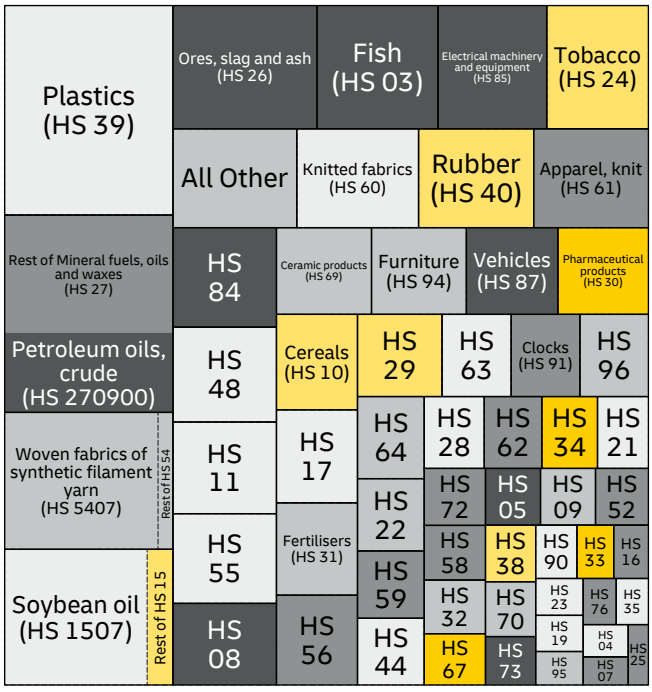


1. China (72%)
2. Papua New Guinea (17%)
3. Gabon (5.2%)
4. Ukraine (2.4%)
5. Russian Federation (1%)
6. India (0.42%)
7. Brazil (0.34%)
8. Malawi (0.29%)
9. Honduras (0.24%)
10. Togo (0.23%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (18%)	China	85%	-44.5%
62	Apparel, not knit (16%)	China	99%	-100.0%
26	Ores, slag and ash (8.9%)	China	100%	-23.8%
72	Iron and steel (7.5%)	China	80%	-14.0%
03	Fish (6%)	China	89%	-100.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

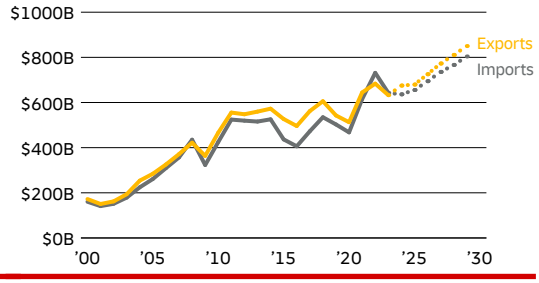
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
39	Plastics (8.1%)	China	100%	-12.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (7.6%)	Papua New Guinea	66%	–
54	Man-made filaments (5.3%)	China	100%	-30.2%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (5.2%)	China	96%	-11.8%
26	Ores, slag and ash (4.1%)	Papua New Guinea	94%	–

KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.3T	8	$675.0B	6	$636.2B	11
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$265.9B	8	$132.4B	7	$133.5B	8
Forecast 2024–29	$342.6B	9	$175.0B	7	$167.6B	11
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$244.1B	4	$136.6B	3	$107.4B	5
Forecast 2024–29	$199.7B	10	$109.3B	6	$90.4B	14
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	4.1%	48	4.6%	46	3.6%	67
Forecast 2024–29	2.8%	107	3.0%	107	2.6%	121

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

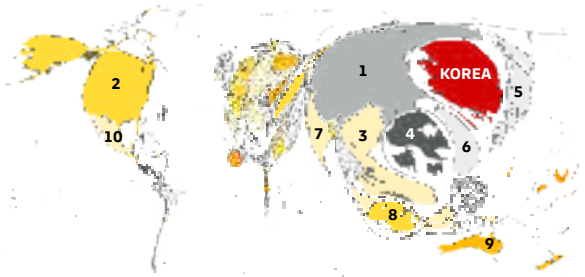


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Korea (Republic of)'s exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Korea (Republic of)'s trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

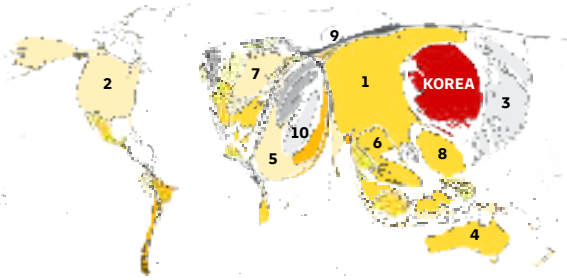
-10% -3% 0% 5% 10% 21%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



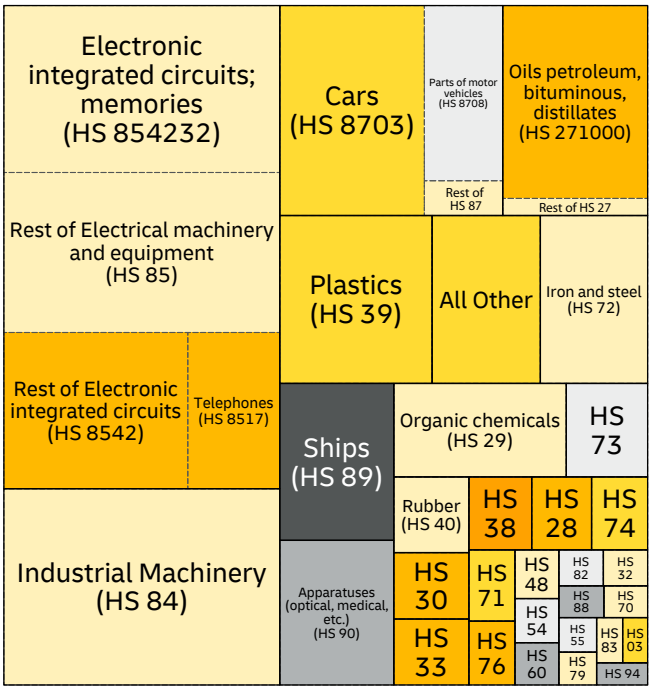
1. China (24%)
2. United States (15%)
3. Viet Nam (8.7%)
4. Hong Kong SAR (China) (5.5%)
5. Japan (4.8%)
6. Taiwan (China) (3.4%)
7. India (2.6%)
8. Singapore (2.4%)
9. Australia (1.9%)
10. Mexico (1.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

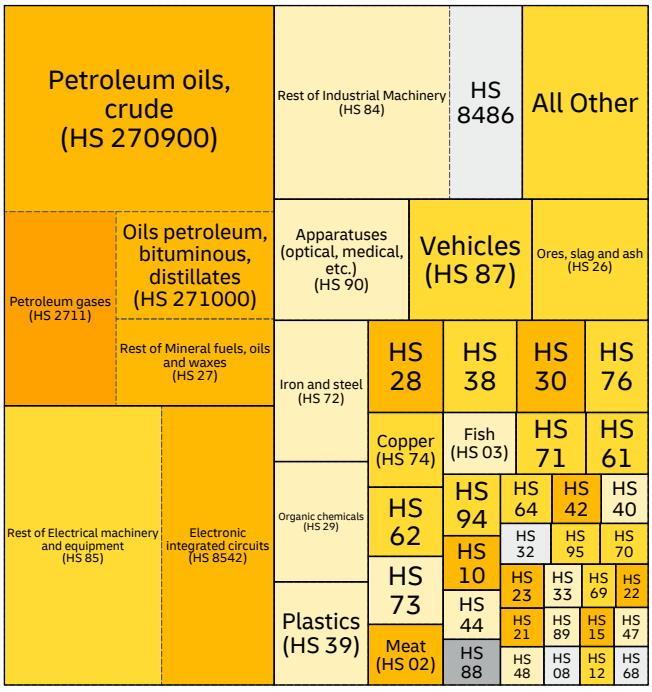


1. China (22%)
2. United States (12%)
3. Japan (8.8%)
4. Australia (4.9%)
5. Saudi Arabia (4.7%)
6. Viet Nam (4%)
7. Germany (3.8%)
8. Taiwan (China) (3.6%)
9. Russian Federation (2.4%)
10. Qatar (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (30%)	China	34%	5.7%
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	China	24%	-3.0%
87	Vehicles (11%)	United States	35%	8.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (7%)	China	17%	-6.9%
39	Plastics (5.8%)	China	30%	4.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

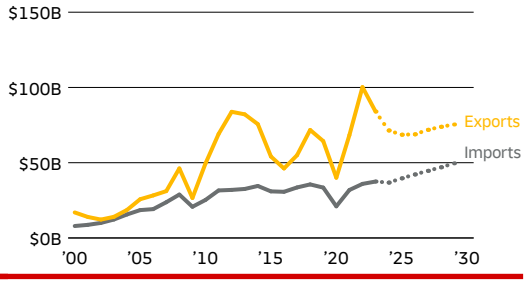
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (25%)	Saudi Arabia	16%	16.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (17%)	China	45%	10.3%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	27%	7.1%
90	Apparatuses (3.7%)	China	19%	-1.8%
87	Vehicles (3.4%)	Germany	36%	7.3%

KUWAIT

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$108.2B	57	$71.4B	50	$36.8B	67
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$10.4B	76	$7.1B	66	$3.3B	95
Forecast 2024–29	$16.8B	69	$4.0B	87	$12.8B	60
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-7.0B	159	$-10.7B	166	$3.8B	58
Forecast 2024–29	$20.7B	58	$12.8B	53	$7.8B	60
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-1.2%	152	-2.6%	151	2.2%	93
Forecast 2024–29	3.4%	88	3.2%	102	4.0%	75

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Kuwait's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Kuwait's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

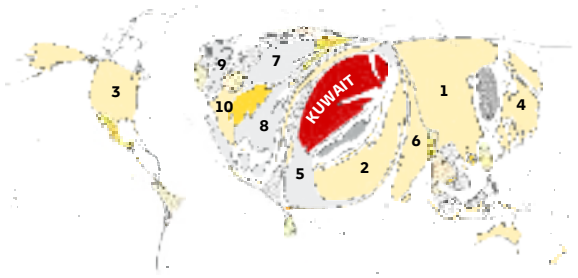
Annualized growth rate

-22% -6% 0% 10% 21% 41%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

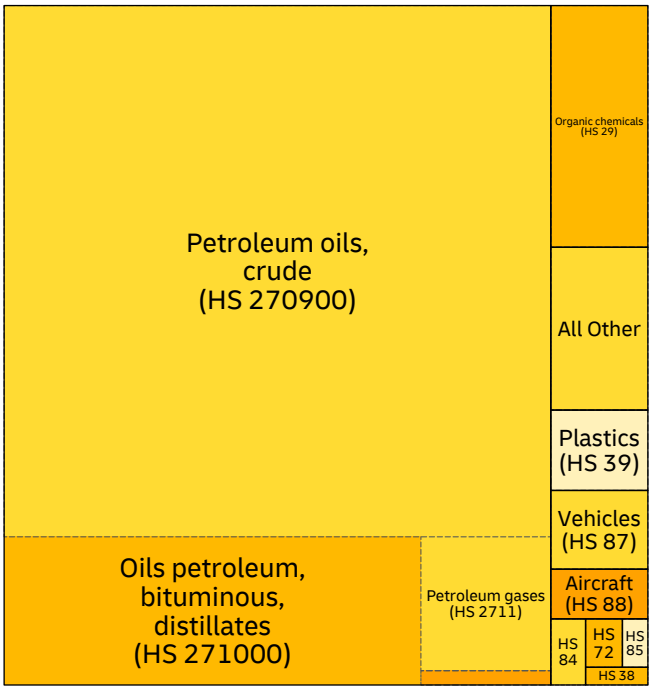
Map Unavailable

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

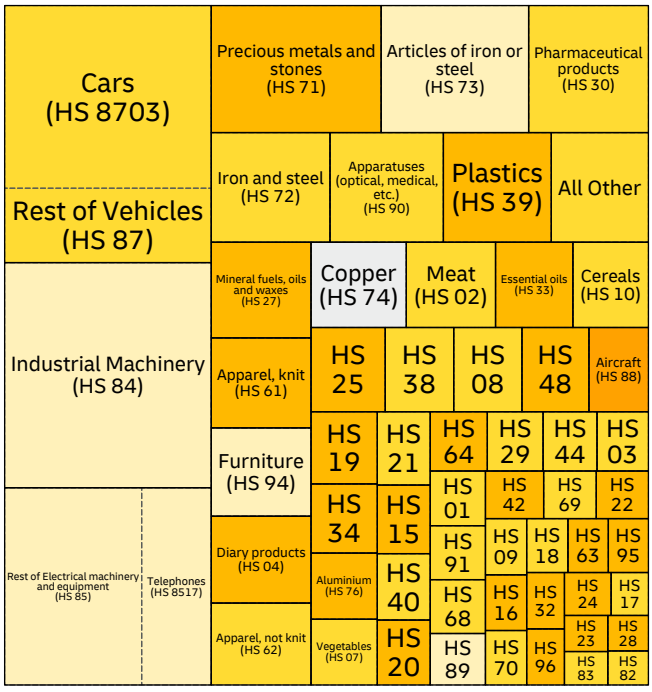


1. China (18%)
2. United Arab Emirates (9.8%)
3. United States (8.7%)
4. Japan (5.9%)
5. Saudi Arabia (5.6%)
6. India (5.4%)
7. Germany (4.7%)
8. Italy (4%)
9. United Kingdom (2.3%)
10. France (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (85%)	China	23%	26.6%
29	Organic chemicals (5.4%)	China	36%	18.5%
39	Plastics (1.8%)	China	35%	2.1%
87	Vehicles (1.7%)	Iraq	33%	-4.5%
88	Aircraft (1.1%)	India	89%	1141.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

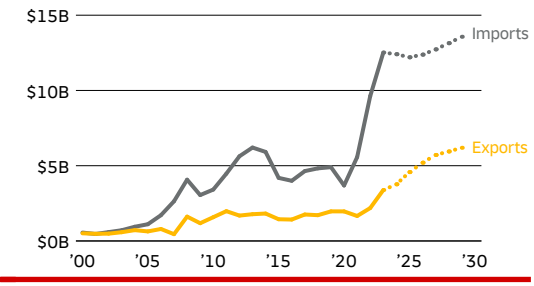
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
87	Vehicles (12%)	Japan	28%	10.8%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	22%	19.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.3%)	China	36%	15.0%
71	Precious metals, stones (4.9%)	United Arab Emirates	76%	34.9%
73	Articles of iron or steel (4.3%)	China	33%	10.9%

KYRGYZSTAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$16.2B	116	$3.8B	131	$12.4B	105
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$9.3B	81	$1.8B	105	$7.5B	69
Forecast 2024–29	$3.6B	118	$2.4B	102	$1.2B	136
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$9.5B	56	$3.2B	61	$6.3B	48
Forecast 2024–29	$1.4B	137	$1.3B	110	$39.8M	159
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	15.5%	4	16.5%	7	15.1%	3
Forecast 2024–29	1.5%	159	4.1%	65	0.1%	162

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

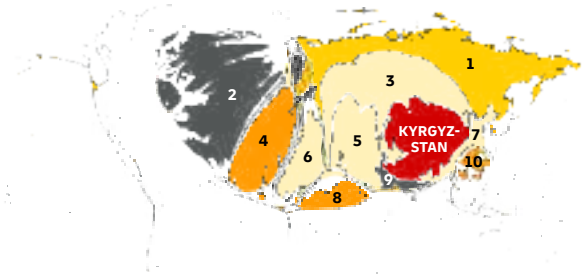


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Kyrgyzstan's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Kyrgyzstan's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

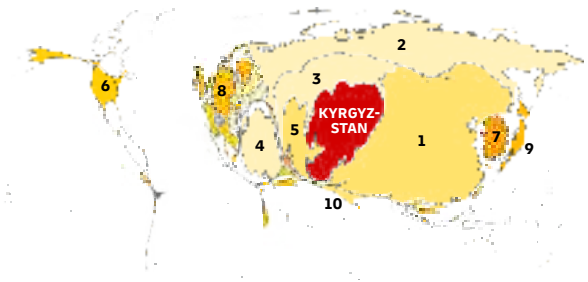
-19% 0% 15% 23% 35% 75%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



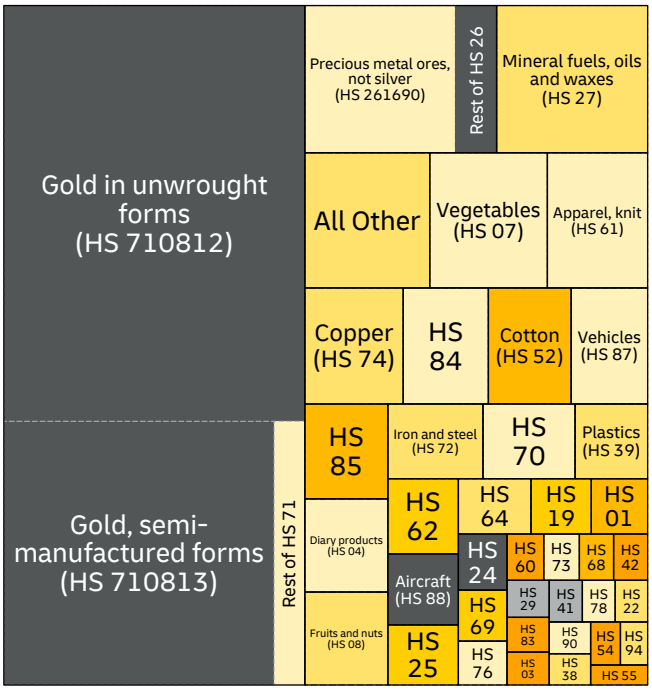
1. Russian Federation (23%)
2. United Kingdom (21%)
3. Kazakhstan (16%)
4. Switzerland (9.3%)
5. Uzbekistan (9%)
6. Türkiye (5.1%)
7. China (3%)
8. United Arab Emirates (2.9%)
9. Tajikistan (1.2%)
10. Hong Kong SAR (China) (1.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

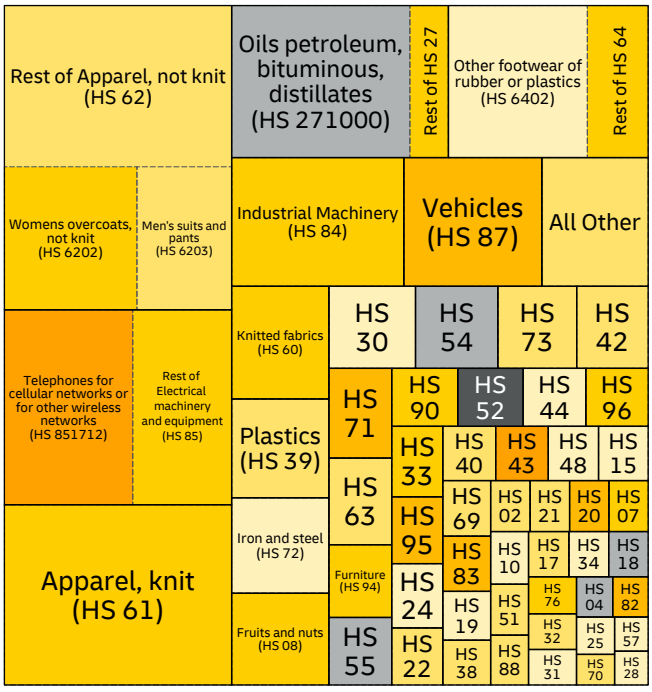


1. China (37%)
2. Russian Federation (25%)
3. Kazakhstan (9.6%)
4. Türkiye (4.8%)
5. Uzbekistan (4%)
6. United States (2.7%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (2.1%)
8. Germany (2.1%)
9. Japan (1.1%)
10. India (0.87%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (47%)	United Kingdom	74%	-100.0%
26	Ores, slag and ash (6.5%)	Kazakhstan	80%	-11.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (5.1%)	Uzbekistan	30%	5.7%
07	Vegetables (3.6%)	Russian Federation	24%	17.9%
61	Apparel, knit (3.1%)	Russian Federation	83%	4.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

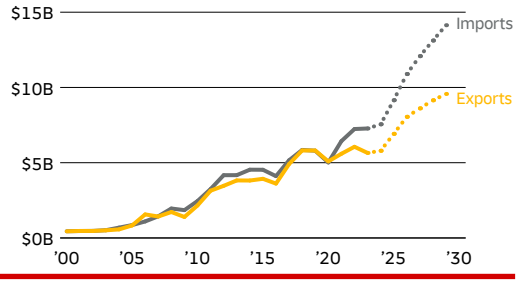
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
62	Apparel, not knit (16%)	China	96%	23.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	United Arab Emirates	51%	184.4%
61	Apparel, knit (9.4%)	China	80%	24.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (7.5%)	Russian Federation	80%	-0.5%
64	Footwear (6.9%)	China	96%	16.1%

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

KEY DATA AND RANKS

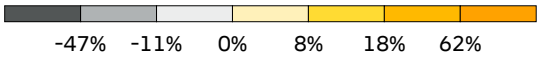
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$13.3B	124	$5.8B	118	$7.6B	121
Trade Value Change 2019 – 24	$1.7B	129	$-16.0M	149	$1.8B	117
Forecast 2024 – 29	$10.4B	84	$3.8B	88	$6.6B	81
Trade Volume Change 2019 – 24	$1.1B	110	$887.5M	82	$178.3M	128
Forecast 2024 – 29	$-4.3B	169	$-1.9B	168	$-2.4B	168
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019 – 24	1.7%	96	3.5%	62	0.5%	131
Forecast 2024 – 29	-7.7%	169	-8.0%	169	-7.5%	170

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

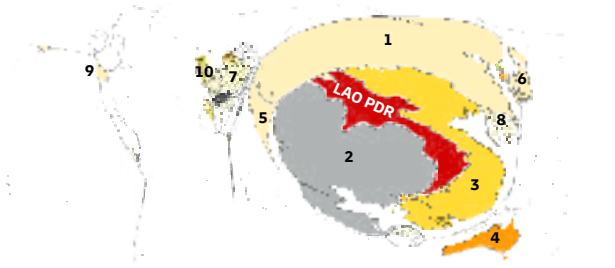


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Lao People's Democratic Republic's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Lao PDR's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

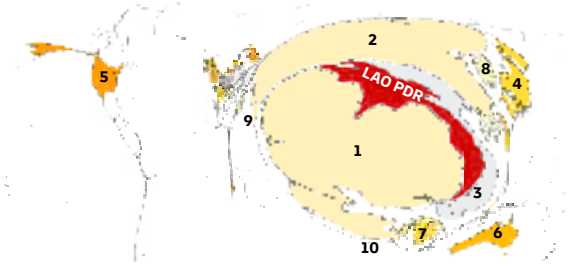


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



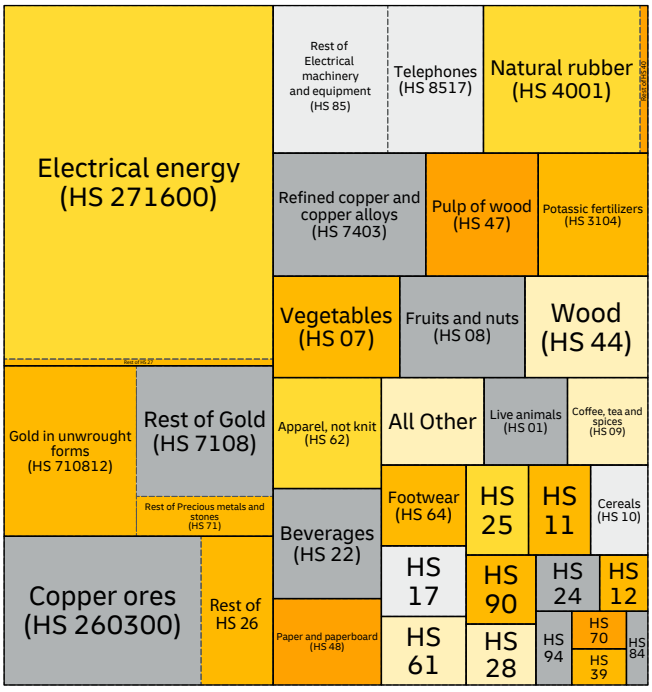
1. China (33%)
2. Thailand (31%)
3. Viet Nam (21%)
4. Australia (2.8%)
5. India (2.3%)
6. Japan (1.6%)
7. Germany (1.4%)
8. Hong Kong SAR (China) (0.82%)
9. United States (0.6%)
10. United Kingdom (0.52%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

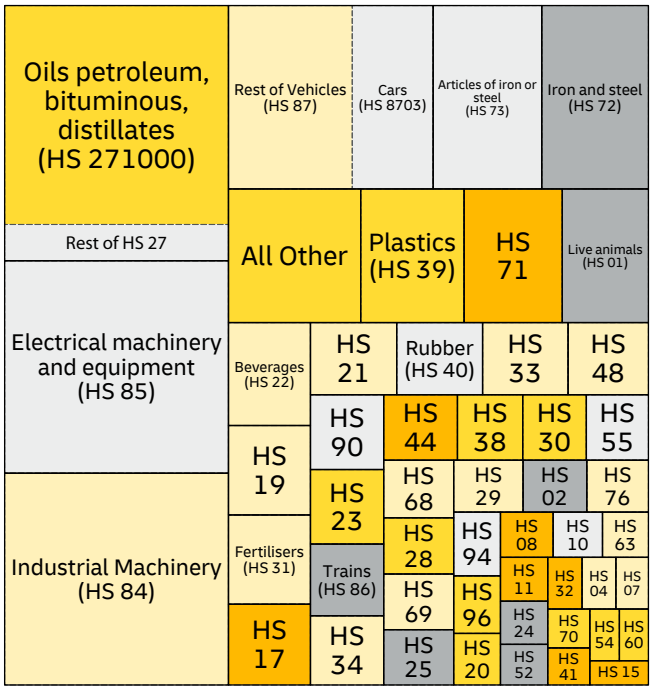


1. Thailand (50%)
2. China (26%)
3. Viet Nam (7.6%)
4. Japan (3.3%)
5. United States (2.7%)
6. Australia (2.3%)
7. Singapore (1.3%)
8. Korea (Republic of) (1.1%)
9. India (0.53%)
10. Indonesia (0.47%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (22%)	Thailand	91%	11.3%
71	Precious metals and stones (10%)	Thailand	27%	165.8%
26	Ores, slag and ash (9.1%)	China	89%	-3.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.1%)	Thailand	58%	-12.8%
40	Rubber (5.5%)	China	67%	12.5%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

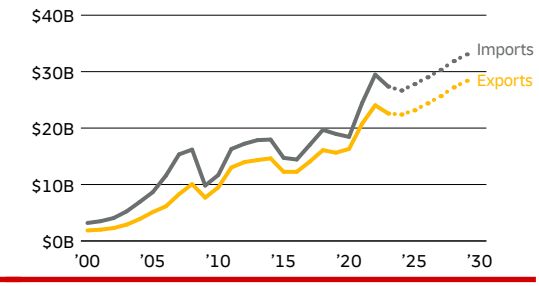
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	Thailand	86%	10.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	Thailand	42%	-11.1%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	46%	10.2%
87	Vehicles (8.6%)	Thailand	48%	-6.4%
73	Articles of iron or steel (4.6%)	China	50%	-3.9%

LATVIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

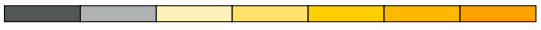
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$49.1B	75	$22.4B	74	$26.7B	75
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$14.5B	67	$6.8B	69	$7.7B	67
Forecast 2024–29	$12.4B	78	$6.0B	76	$6.4B	83
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$8.3B	61	$3.3B	60	$5.0B	52
Forecast 2024–29	$5.8B	93	$2.3B	100	$3.5B	85
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.7%	53	3.2%	65	4.1%	57
Forecast 2024–29	2.2%	139	1.9%	141	2.4%	127

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

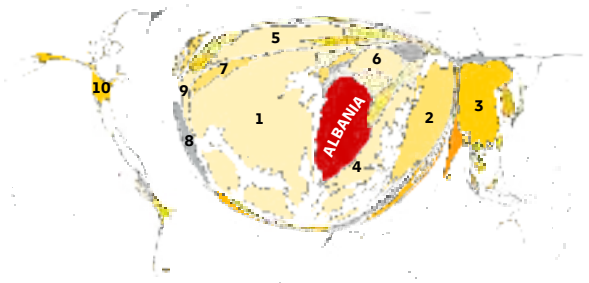


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Latvia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Latvia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

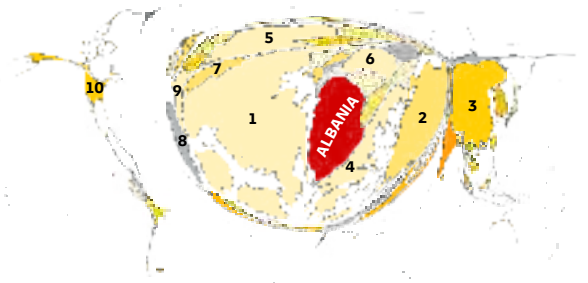


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



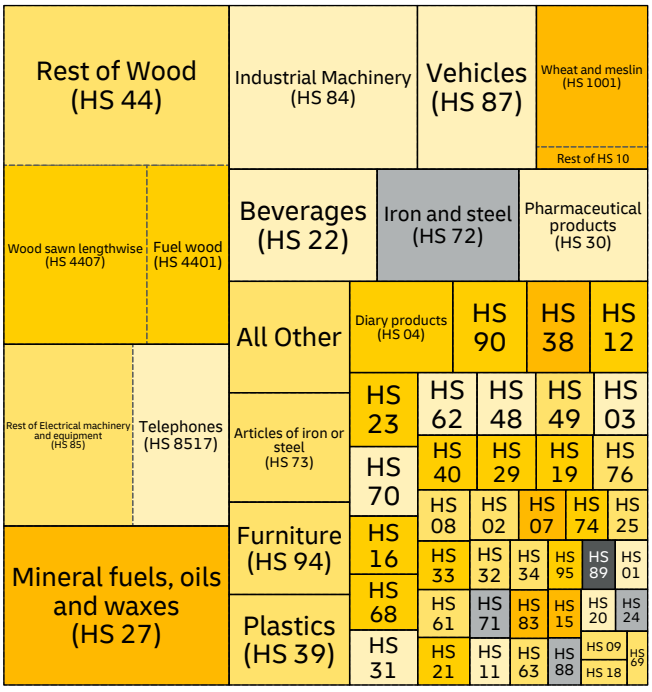
1. Lithuania (16%)
2. Russian Federation (12%)
3. Estonia (11%)
4. Germany (6.6%)
5. Sweden (5.6%)
6. United Kingdom (5.5%)
7. Denmark (4%)
8. Poland (3.7%)
9. Finland (3%)
10. Netherlands (2.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

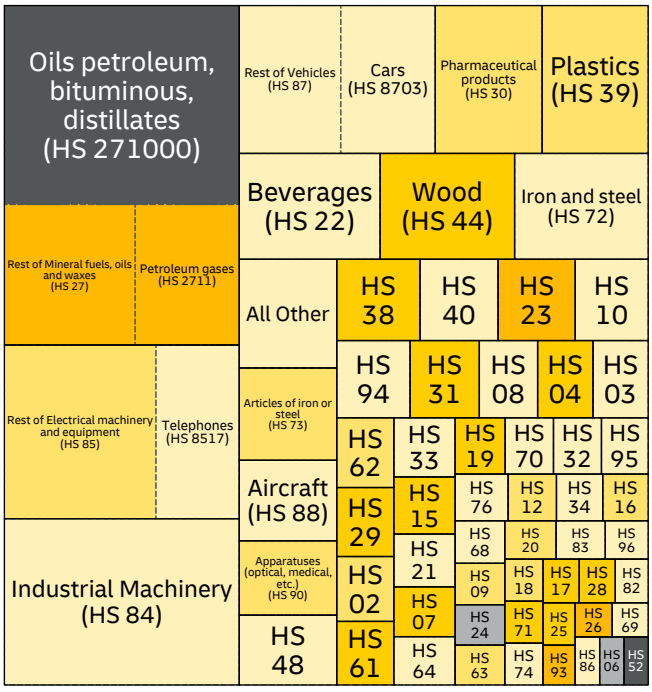


1. Lithuania (19%)
2. Germany (11%)
3. Poland (9.2%)
4. Estonia (8.8%)
5. Russian Federation (6.7%)
6. Netherlands (4.1%)
7. Italy (3.9%)
8. Finland (3.8%)
9. China (3.5%)
10. Sweden (3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
44	Wood (17%)	United Kingdom	25%	13.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.4%)	Lithuania	27%	9.2%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8.2%)	Lithuania	35%	35.6%
84	Industrial machinery (7%)	United States	16%	-15.1%
87	Vehicles (4.5%)	Lithuania	28%	5.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

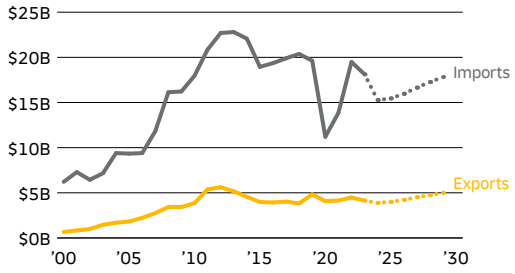
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils. waxes (18%)	Russian Federation	55%	-21.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.3%)	China	14%	12.6%
84	Industrial machinery (8.9%)	Germany	16%	6.3%
87	Vehicles (6.6%)	Germany	30%	2.0%
30	Pharmaceuticals (3.6%)	Lithuania	24%	2.5%

LEBANON

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$19.2B	–	$3.9B	–	$15.3B	–
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$-5.3B	–	$-946.7M	–	$-4.3B	–
Forecast 2024–29	$3.7B	–	$1.1B	–	$2.5B	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

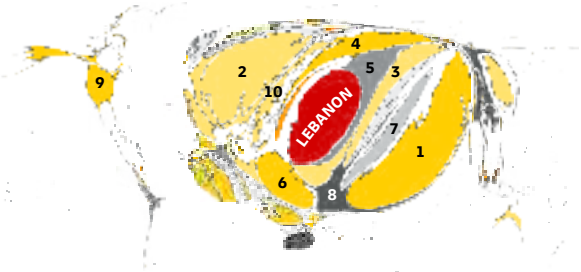


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Lebanon's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Lebanon's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

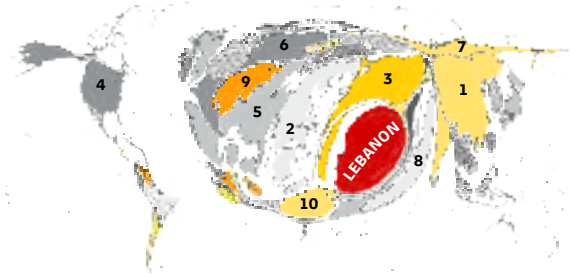
-25% -11% -4% 0% 7% 25%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



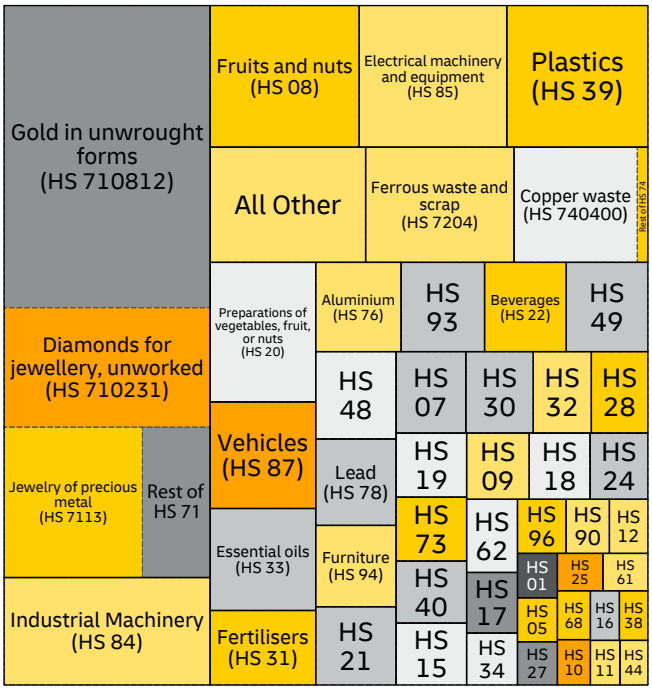
1. United Arab Emirates (18%)
2. Switzerland (12%)
3. Iraq (5%)
4. Türkiye (4.9%)
5. Syrian Arab Republic (4.9%)
6. Egypt (4.6%)
7. Qatar (3.8%)
8. Saudi Arabia (3.5%)
9. United States (3.3%)
10. Greece (2.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

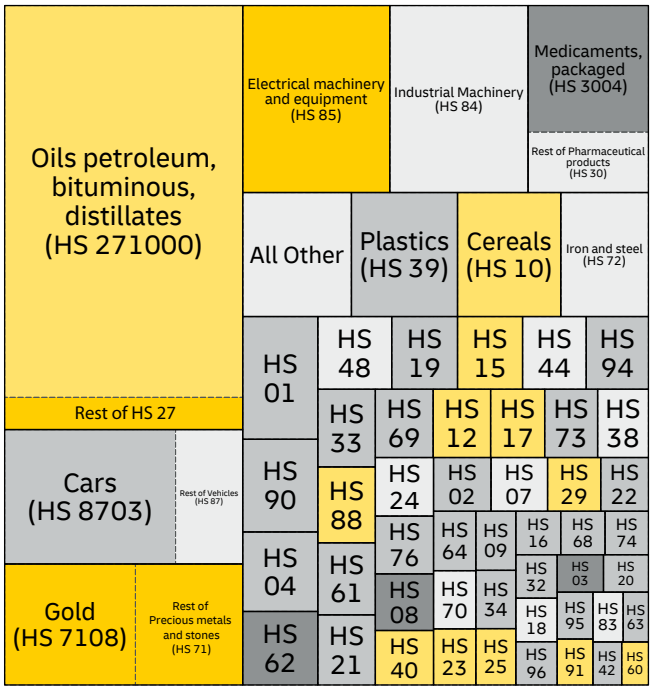


1. China (10%)
2. Greece (8.9%)
3. Türkiye (8%)
4. United States (6.4%)
5. Italy (6.3%)
6. Germany (4.5%)
7. Russian Federation (3.9%)
8. United Arab Emirates (3.7%)
9. Switzerland (3.7%)
10. Egypt (3.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals, stones (27%)	Switzerland	47%	-7.2%
84	Industrial machinery (5.1%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	9%	-32.6%
08	Fruits and nuts (4.8%)	Kuwait	15%	22.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (4.8%)	Iraq	10%	-5.6%
39	Plastics (4.6%)	Syrian Arab Republic	43%	42.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

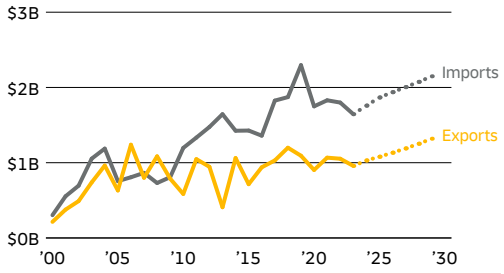
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (23%)	Greece	31%	7.0%
87	Vehicles (7.3%)	United States	22%	2.3%
71	Precious metals, stones (6.6%)	United Arab Emirates	31%	58.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.3%)	China	39%	29.7%
84	Industrial machinery (5.9%)	China	23%	-3.7%

LESOTHO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$2.8B	152	$1.0B	147	$1.8B	154
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$-600.6M	161	$-62.7M	154	$-537.9M	163
Forecast 2024–29	$678.4M	148	$288.9M	139	$389.5M	154
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$19.1M	140	$5.2M	123	$13.9M	138
Forecast 2024–29	$479.2M	150	$282.9M	138	$196.3M	152
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.1%	137	0.1%	121	0.2%	137
Forecast 2024–29	3.2%	98	4.8%	54	2.1%	138

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

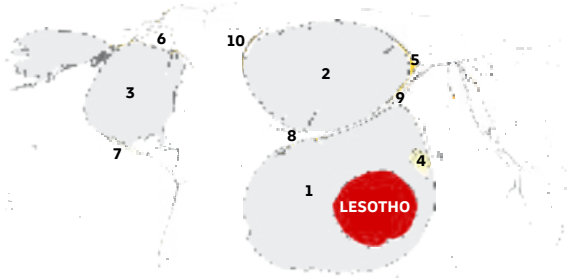


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Lesotho's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Lesotho's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

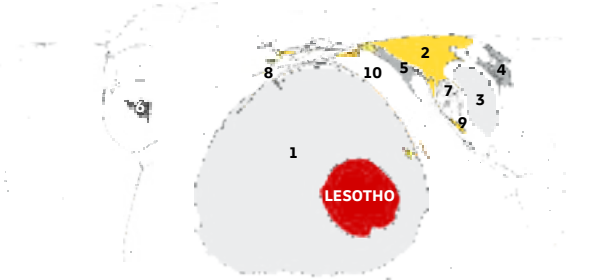
-79% -18% 0% 4% 13% 130%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



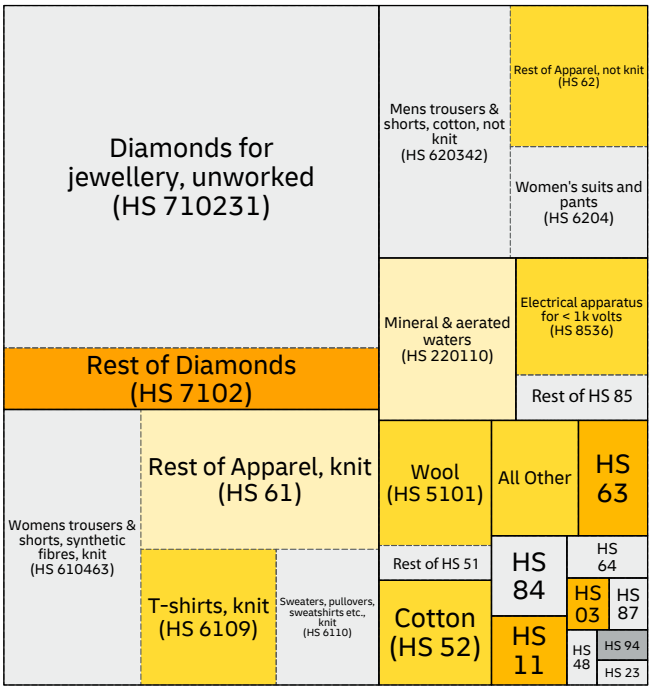
1. South Africa (42%)
2. Belgium (31%)
3. United States (24%)
4. Eswatini (0.75%)
5. Germany (0.57%)
6. Canada (0.43%)
7. Mexico (0.23%)
8. Botswana (0.2%)
9. Egypt (0.13%)
10. United Kingdom (0.13%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

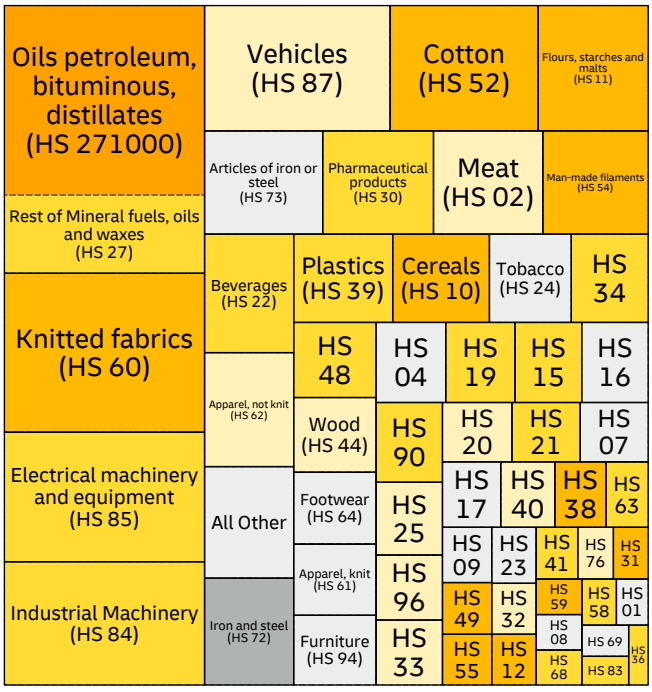


1. South Africa (81%)
2. China (6.2%)
3. Taiwan (China) (4.2%)
4. Japan (1.5%)
5. India (1.4%)
6. Sint Maarten (Dutch part) (1.1%)
7. Hong Kong SAR (China) (0.86%)
8. Zambia (0.6%)
9. Viet Nam (0.45%)
10. Zimbabwe (0.43%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals, stones (35%)	Belgium	62%	-7.0%
61	Apparel, knit (24%)	United States	76%	-1.9%
62	Apparel, not knit (16%)	South Africa	50%	7.1%
22	Beverages (5.1%)	South Africa	100%	3.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (4.9%)	South Africa	78%	-0.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

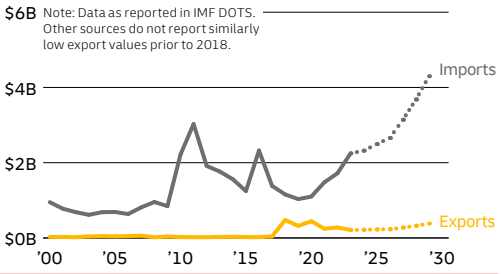
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (12%)	South Africa	95%	44.6%
60	Knitted fabrics (7.3%)	Taiwan (China)	60%	21.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.9%)	South Africa	83%	3.7%
84	Industrial machinery (5.6%)	South Africa	83%	1.8%
87	Vehicles (5.3%)	South Africa	74%	-0.2%

LIBERIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$2.5B	155	$216.5M	157	$2.3B	149
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$1.2B	135	$-105.1M	157	$1.3B	129
Forecast 2024–29	$2.1B	131	$166.6M	145	$2.0B	117
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.1B	108	$116.0M	110	$1.0B	105
Forecast 2024–29	$659.8M	148	$149.4M	145	$510.4M	141
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	12.7%	6	15.0%	9	12.5%	5
Forecast 2024–29	4.7%	57	10.5%	15	4.1%	72

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

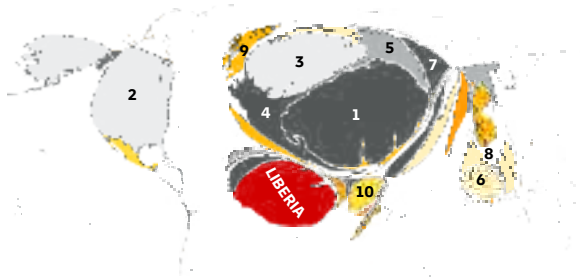


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Liberia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Liberia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

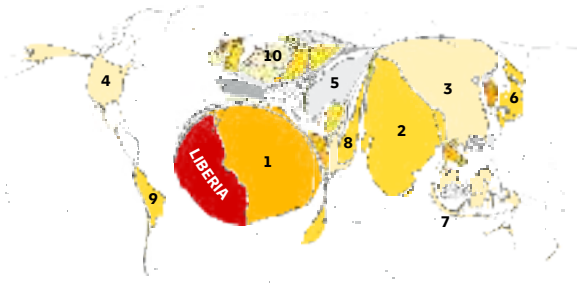
-37% -12% 0% 11% 26% 110%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



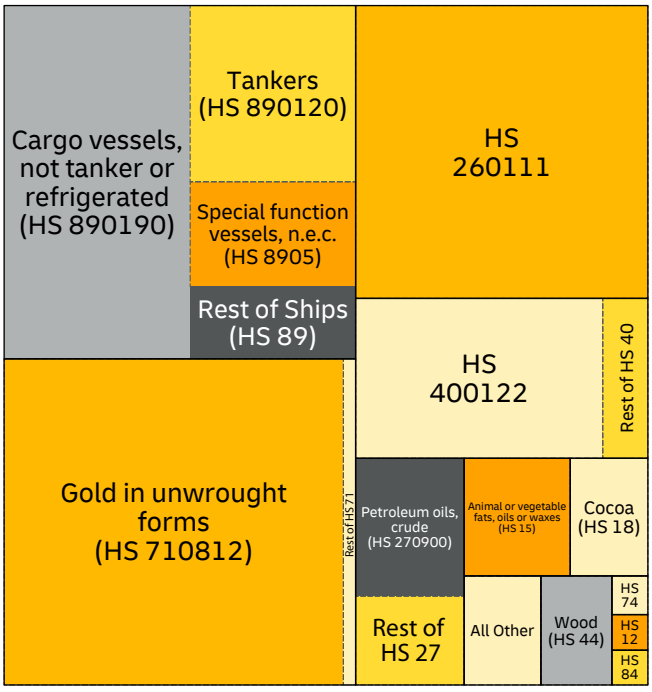
1. Switzerland (24%)
2. United States (22%)
3. Belgium (11%)
4. France (7.3%)
5. Germany (4.6%)
6. Singapore (2.5%)
7. Poland (2.4%)
8. Malaysia (2.1%)
9. United Kingdom (2%)
10. Cameroon (2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

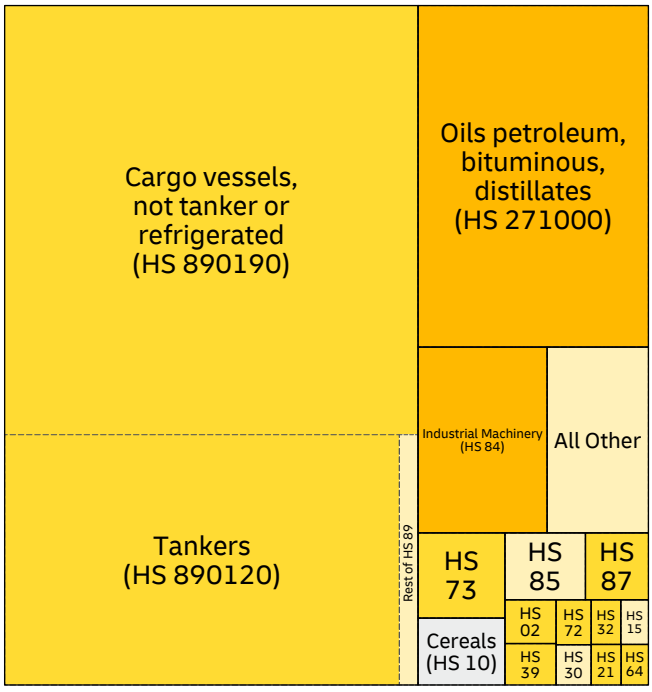


1. Côte d'Ivoire (19%)
2. India (18%)
3. China (17%)
4. United States (5.1%)
5. Türkiye (4.7%)
6. Japan (2.2%)
7. Indonesia (2.2%)
8. United Arab Emirates (1.9%)
9. Brazil (1.8%)
10. Netherlands (1.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
89	Ships (28%)	Germany	27%	-29.9%
71	Precious metals and stones (26%)	Switzerland	71%	23.5%
26	Ores, slag and ash (20%)	France	38%	59.9%
40	Rubber (11%)	United States	44%	6.8%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (5.6%)	India	27%	-31.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

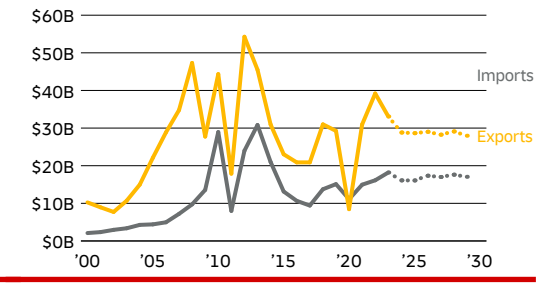
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
89	Ships (64%)	Korea (Republic of)	32%	26.3%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (18%)	China	72%	51.8%
84	Industrial machinery (5.5%)	China	72%	39.0%
73	Articles of iron or steel (1.7%)	China	76%	8.8%
10	Cereals (1.3%)	India	83%	3.2%

LIBYA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$44.9B	78	$28.8B	68	$16.1B	90
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$565.1M	141	$-430.9M	161	$996.1M	132
Forecast 2024–29	$100.8M	165	$-850.2M	167	$951.0M	139
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-3.1B	156	$-6.8B	161	$3.8B	59
Forecast 2024–29	$-3.3B	168	$-1.6B	167	$-1.7B	167
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-1.1%	148	-3.8%	162	4.0%	58
Forecast 2024–29	-1.3%	166	-1.1%	166	-1.7%	167

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

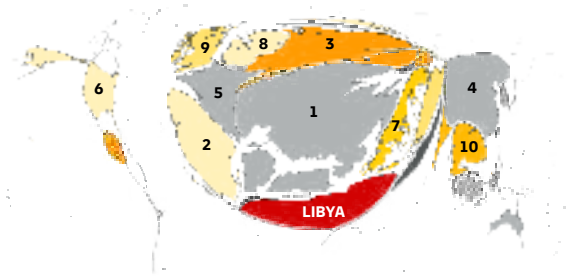


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Libya's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Libya's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

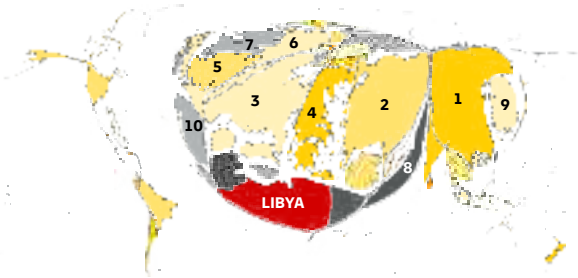
-41% 0% 11% 19% 29% 55%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



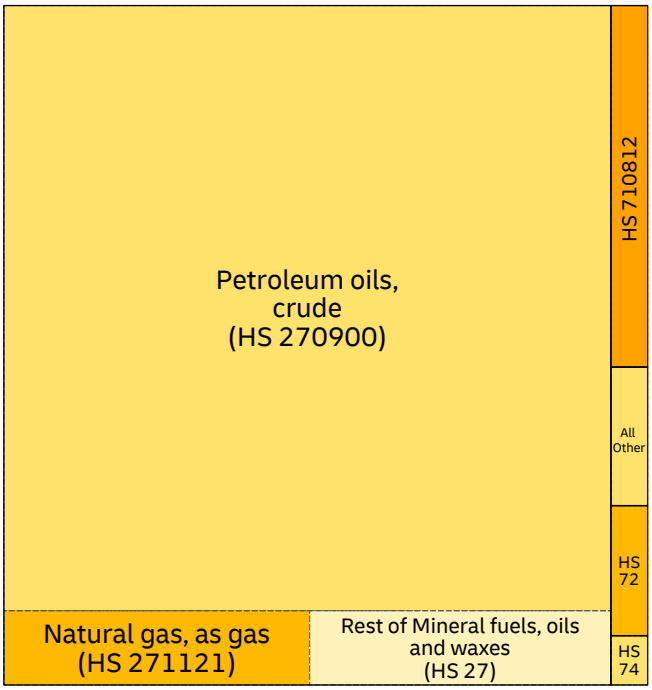
1. Italy (25%)
2. Spain (11%)
3. Germany (11%)
4. China (10%)
5. France (7%)
6. United States (5.1%)
7. Greece (4.3%)
8. Netherlands (3.7%)
9. United Kingdom (3.4%)
10. Thailand (3.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

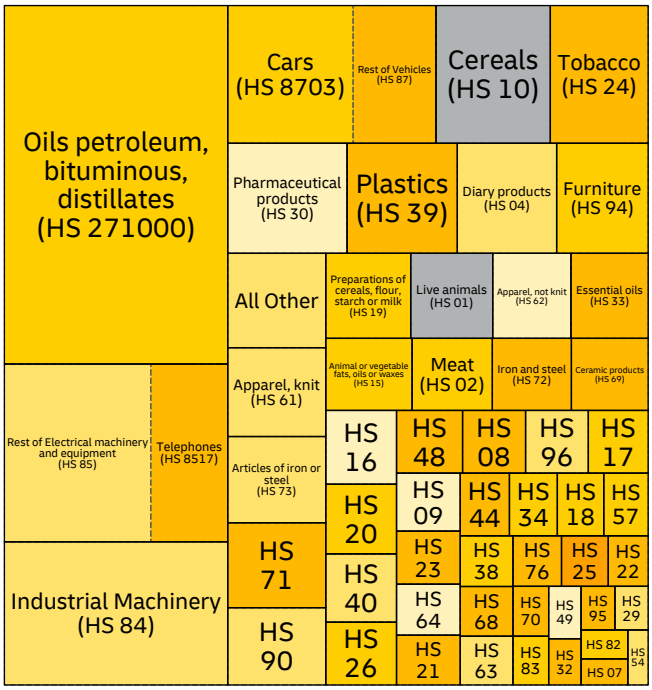


1. China (16%)
2. Türkiye (16%)
3. Italy (10%)
4. Greece (7.3%)
5. Belgium (3.8%)
6. Germany (3.5%)
7. Netherlands (3.2%)
8. United Arab Emirates (3.1%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (3.1%)
10. Spain (3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (94%)	Italy	25%	27.0%
71	Precious metals and stones (3.1%)	United Arab Emirates	58%	–
72	Iron and steel (1.1%)	Türkiye	62%	27.9%
74	Copper (0.41%)	Türkiye	86%	35.4%
76	Aluminium (0.22%)	Türkiye	73%	12.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

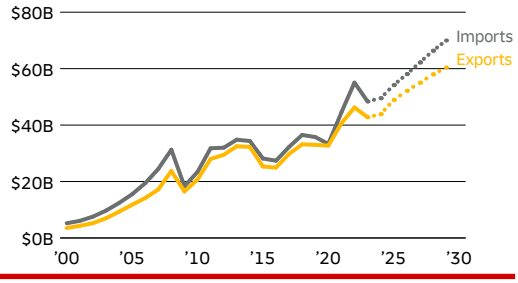
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (18%)	Greece	30%	55.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.1%)	United Arab Emirates	33%	–
84	Industrial machinery (7.3%)	China	22%	21.4%
87	Vehicles (6.6%)	Korea (Republic of)	33%	6.9%
10	Cereals (3.6%)	Ukraine	32%	–

LITHUANIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$93.4B	62	$43.9B	59	$49.5B	61
Trade Value Change 2019 – 24	$24.6B	51	$10.9B	52	$13.8B	50
Forecast 2024 – 29	$37.0B	47	$16.5B	46	$20.4B	46
Trade Volume Change 2019 – 24	$13.3B	45	$7.2B	42	$6.1B	49
Forecast 2024 – 29	$26.1B	54	$8.9B	62	$17.2B	51
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019 – 24	3.1%	69	3.6%	59	2.7%	83
Forecast 2024 – 29	5.0%	47	3.7%	83	6.1%	26

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

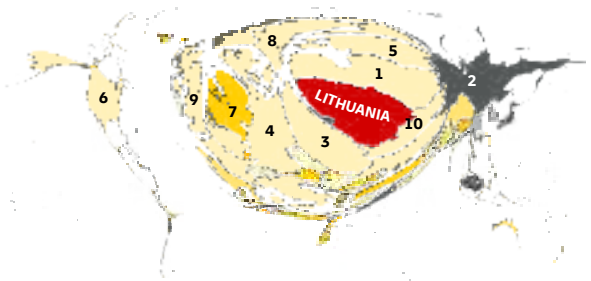


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Lithuania's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Lithuania's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

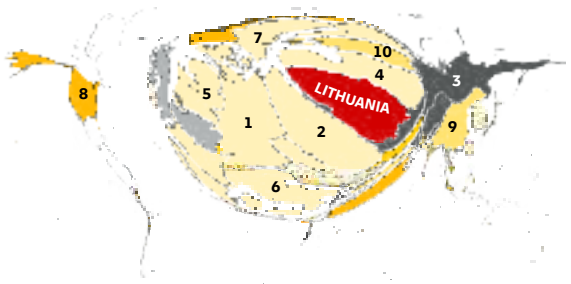
-8% 0% 9% 13% 26% 68%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



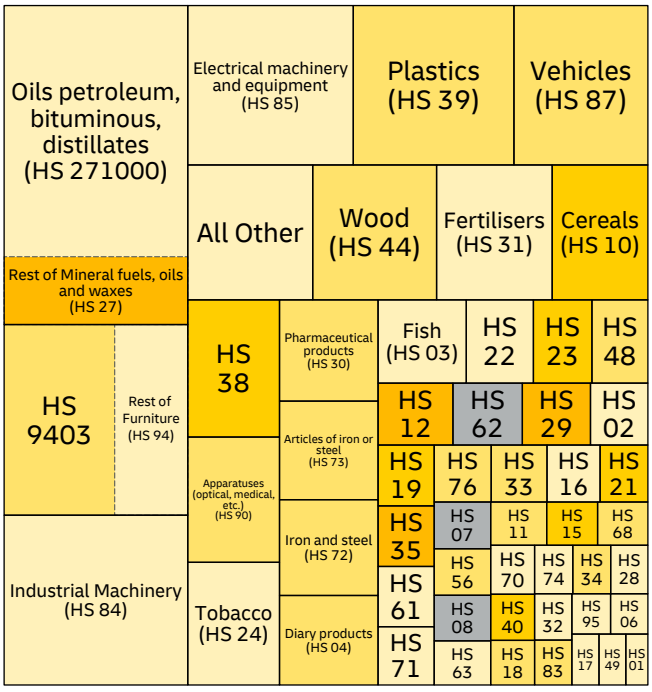
1. Latvia (10%)
2. Russian Federation (10%)
3. Poland (8.2%)
4. Germany (7.9%)
5. Estonia (5.2%)
6. United States (5%)
7. Netherlands (4.9%)
8. Sweden (4.4%)
9. United Kingdom (3.8%)
10. Belarus (3.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

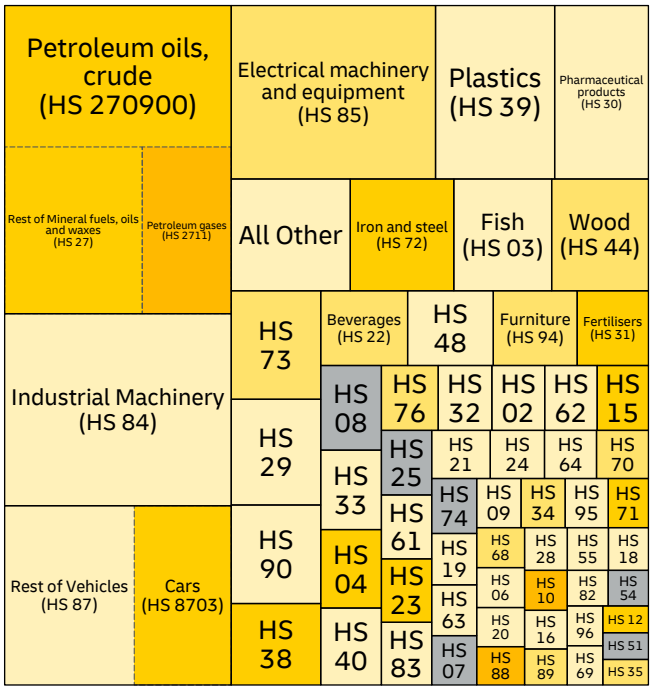


1. Germany (12%)
2. Poland (12%)
3. Russian Federation (8.6%)
4. Latvia (7.8%)
5. Netherlands (5.1%)
6. Italy (4.4%)
7. Sweden (4.1%)
8. United States (3.9%)
9. China (3.6%)
10. Estonia (3.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (13%)	Latvia	22%	39.0%
94	Furniture (8%)	Sweden	13%	3.7%
84	Industrial machinery (7.1%)	Russian Federation	31%	-15.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6%)	Latvia	14%	-0.2%
39	Plastics (5.9%)	Poland	17%	12.3%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (16%)	Russian Federation	35%	-3.1%
84	Industrial machinery (9.9%)	Germany	19%	6.6%
87	Vehicles (9.3%)	Germany	25%	8.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.1%)	Germany	18%	10.4%
39	Plastics (4.7%)	Poland	18%	12.8%

LUXEMBOURG

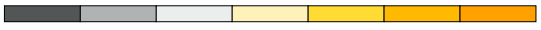
KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$41.9B	81	$16.6B	83	$25.4B	77
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$1.3B	133	$195.7M	133	$1.1B	131
Forecast 2024–29	$17.2B	67	$6.1B	73	$11.1B	65
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-5.4B	157	$-2.5B	156	$-2.9B	156
Forecast 2024–29	$1.1B	144	$2.4B	97	$-1.3B	166
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-2.4%	159	-2.8%	155	-2.1%	159
Forecast 2024–29	0.5%	163	2.7%	118	-1.0%	166

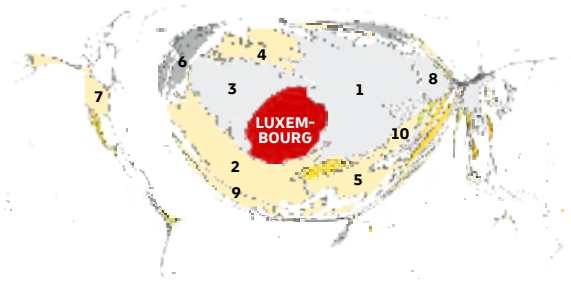
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Luxembourg's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Luxembourg's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

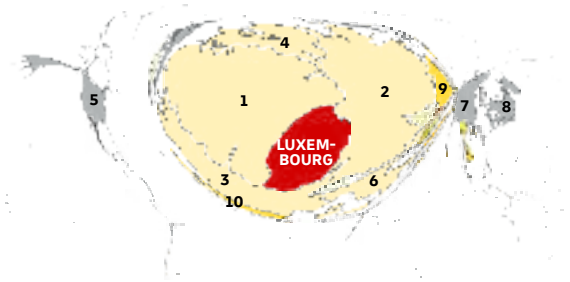


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



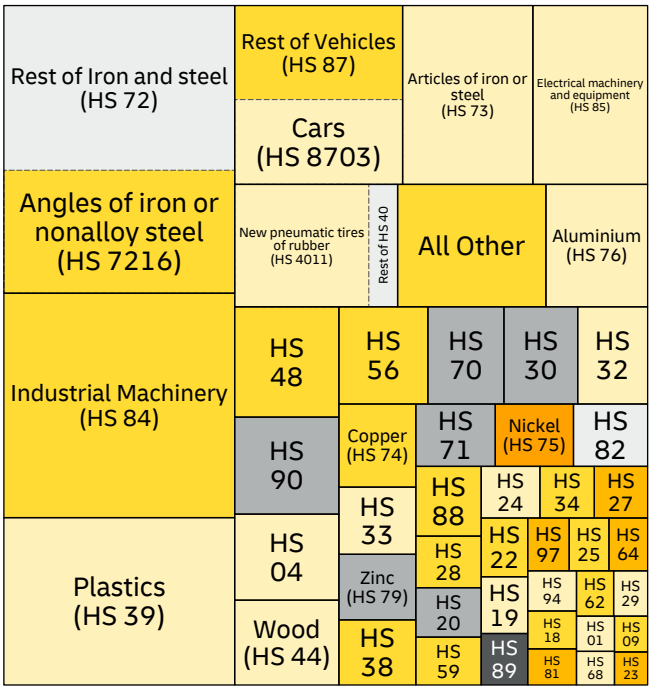
1. Germany (26%)
2. France (16%)
3. Belgium (13%)
4. Netherlands (6%)
5. Italy (4.3%)
6. United Kingdom (3.1%)
7. United States (2.8%)
8. Poland (2.6%)
9. Spain (2.6%)
10. Austria (2.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

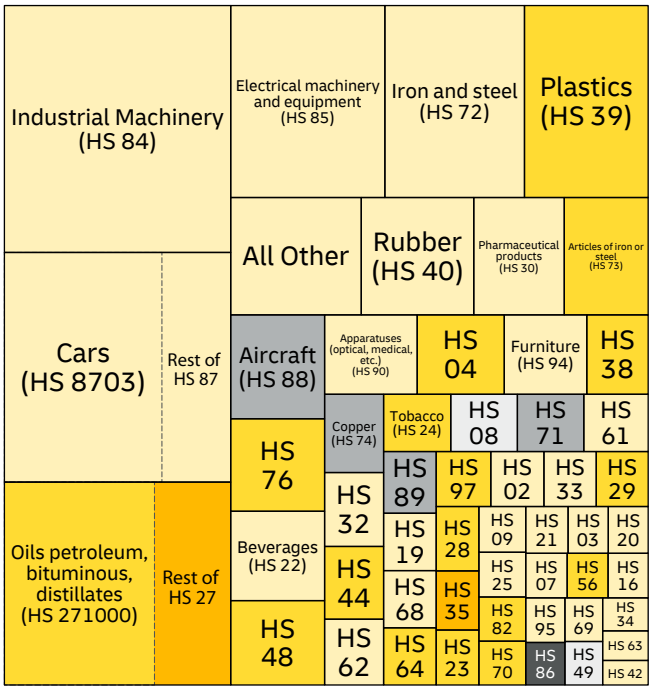


1. Belgium (34%)
2. Germany (26%)
3. France (11%)
4. Netherlands (6.2%)
5. United States (3%)
6. Italy (2.7%)
7. China (2.3%)
8. Japan (1.9%)
9. Poland (1.6%)
10. Spain (1.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
72	Iron and steel (15%)	Germany	24%	3.1%
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	Germany	12%	-3.1%
39	Plastics (8.8%)	Germany	22%	-0.9%
87	Vehicles (6.9%)	France	24%	3.6%
73	Articles of iron or steel (5.3%)	Germany	19%	3.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

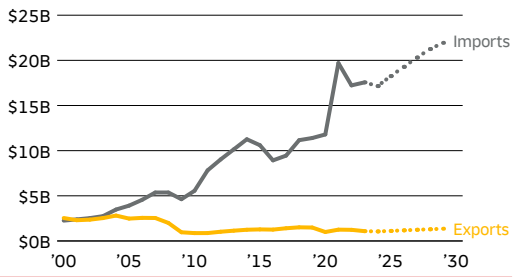
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	Germany	18%	-3.6%
87	Vehicles (12%)	Belgium	36%	-0.1%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (10%)	Belgium	54%	21.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.8%)	Germany	22%	2.4%
72	Iron and steel (6.1%)	Germany	35%	3.3%

MACAU SAR (CHINA)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$18.2B	–	$1.1B	–	$17.2B	–
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$5.3B	–	$-432.5M	–	$5.8B	–
Forecast 2024–29	$5.1B	–	$299.5M	–	$4.8B	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

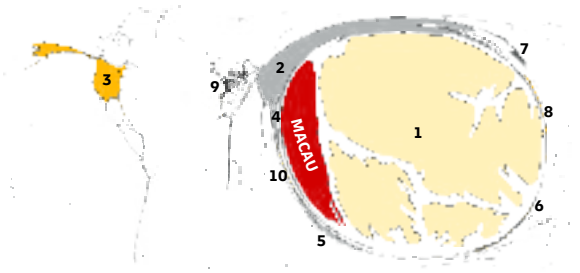


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Macau SAR (China)'s exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Macau SAR (China)'s trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

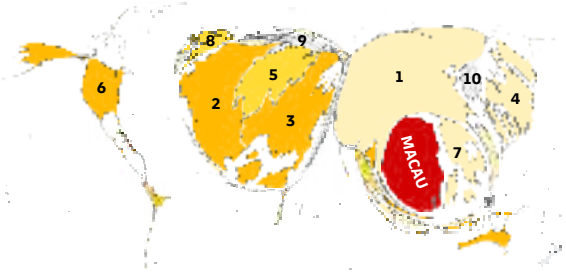
-33% -9% 0% 7% 15% 39%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



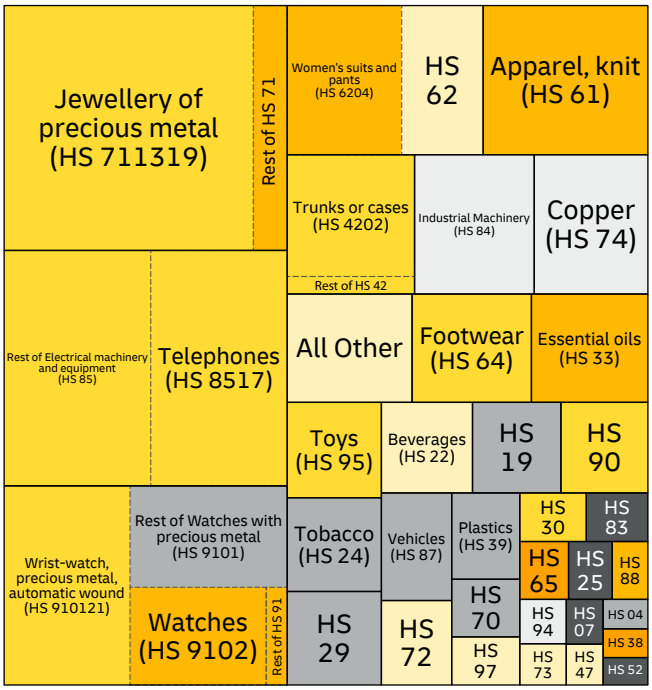
1. Hong Kong SAR (China) (81%)
2. China (11%)
3. United States (3.3%)
4. Viet Nam (0.87%)
5. Singapore (0.6%)
6. Philippines (0.27%)
7. Japan (0.26%)
8. Taiwan (China) (0.25%)
9. France (0.22%)
10. Cambodia (0.22%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

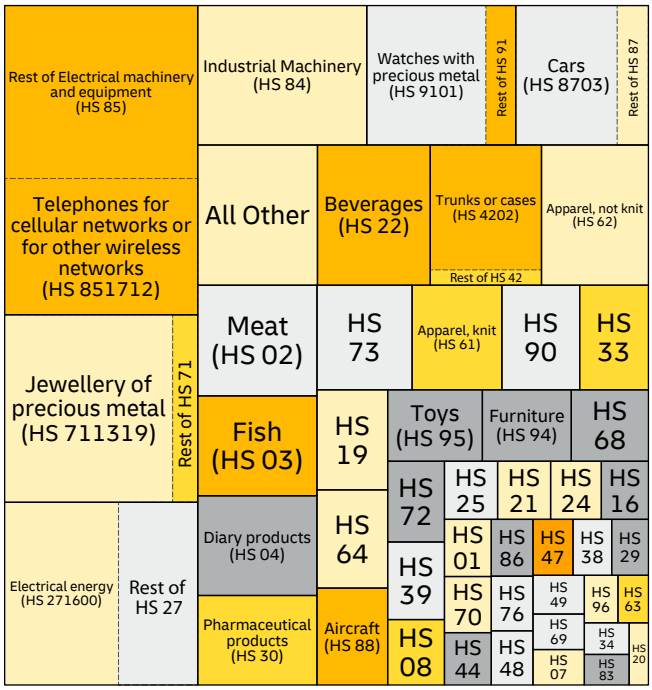


1. China (31%)
2. France (15%)
3. Italy (11%)
4. Japan (7.6%)
5. Switzerland (7.2%)
6. United States (6.4%)
7. Hong Kong SAR (China) (4.9%)
8. United Kingdom (1.8%)
9. Germany (1.5%)
10. Korea (Republic of) (1.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (16%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	94%	10.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (15%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	42%	19.1%
91	Clocks (13%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	97%	6.8%
62	Apparel, not knit (6.7%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	59%	12.9%
61	Apparel, knit (5.6%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	57%	13.9%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

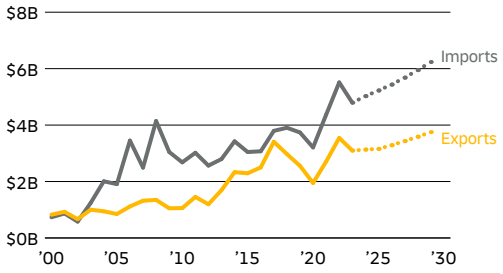
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (14%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	40%	20.1%
71	Precious metals and stones (8.3%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	61%	-6.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils , waxes (8.1%)	China	94%	3.4%
84	Industrial machinery (5.4%)	China	32%	12.7%
91	Clocks (4.7%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	64%	-6.8%

MADAGASCAR

KEY DATA AND RANKS

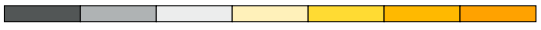
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$8.2B	136	$3.1B	134	$5.0B	135
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$1.9B	126	$576.4M	122	$1.3B	128
Forecast 2024–29	$1.8B	136	$619.4M	129	$1.2B	132
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$35.0M	138	$653.9M	90	$-618.8M	149
Forecast 2024–29	$4.9B	99	$2.0B	104	$2.9B	93
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.1%	139	5.2%	40	-2.4%	160
Forecast 2024–29	10.4%	4	10.9%	14	10.1%	2

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

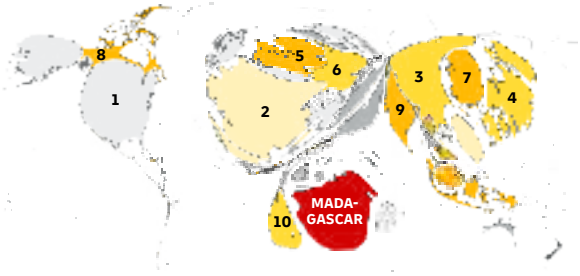


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Madagascar's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Madagascar's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

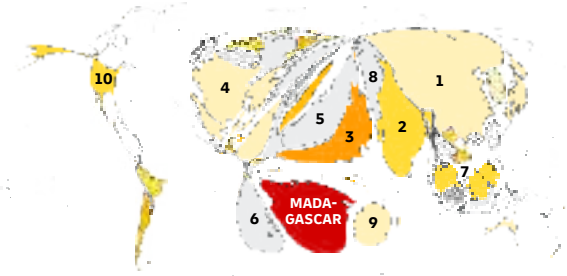


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



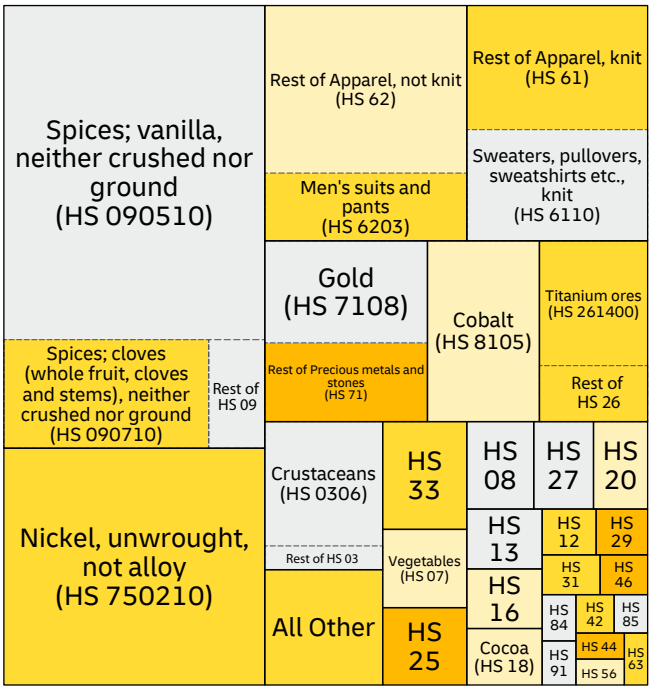
1. United States (18%)
2. France (17%)
3. China (9.4%)
4. Japan (7.7%)
5. Netherlands (4.6%)
6. Germany (4%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (3.8%)
8. Canada (3.3%)
9. India (3.2%)
10. South Africa (2.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

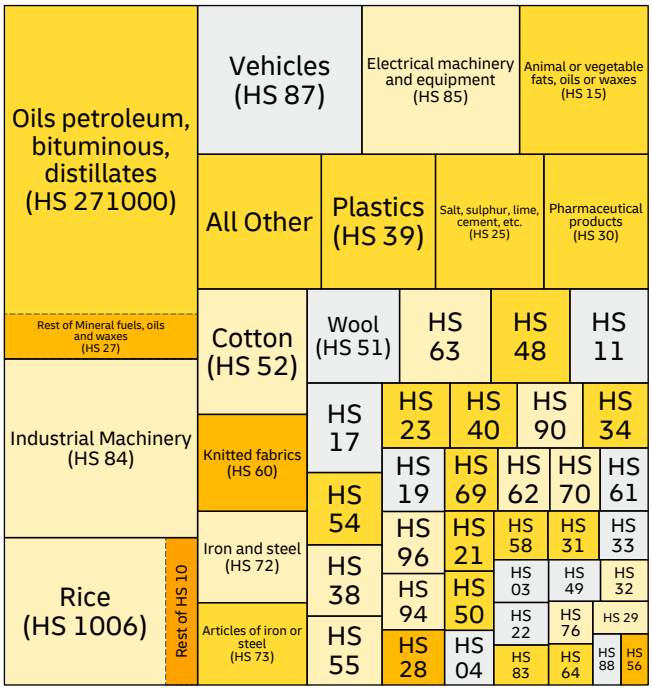


1. China (22%)
2. India (8.9%)
3. Oman (6.9%)
4. France (6.7%)
5. United Arab Emirates (6.6%)
6. South Africa (4.9%)
7. Malaysia (3%)
8. Pakistan (3%)
9. Mauritius (3%)
10. United States (2.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
09	Coffee, tea and spices (26%)	United States	33%	-6.7%
75	Nickel (14%)	Japan	34%	32.9%
62	Apparel, not knit (11%)	France	35%	-2.0%
61	Apparel, knit (9.7%)	United States	28%	26.5%
71	Precious metals and stones (6.7%)	United Arab Emirates	56%	-8.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

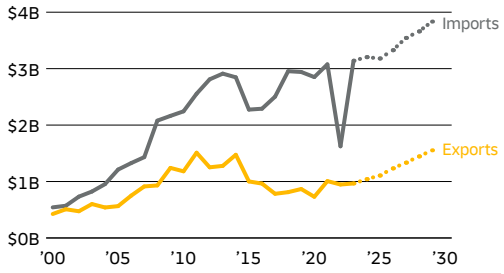
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (16%)	United Arab Emirates	30%	-15.2%
84	Industrial machinery (7.9%)	China	20%	4.4%
10	Cereals (6.5%)	India	40%	30.3%
87	Vehicles (5.6%)	China	24%	1.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.4%)	China	44%	5.6%

MALAWI

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$4.2B	147	$1.0B	146	$3.2B	145
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$437.9M	143	$174.9M	135	$263.1M	150
Forecast 2024–29	$1.1B	140	$511.0M	132	$629.8M	144
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-129.3M	145	$43.9M	112	$-173.2M	143
Forecast 2024–29	$1.1B	143	$360.5M	136	$765.4M	132
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-0.6%	146	0.9%	102	-1.1%	150
Forecast 2024–29	4.9%	50	6.1%	45	4.5%	61

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

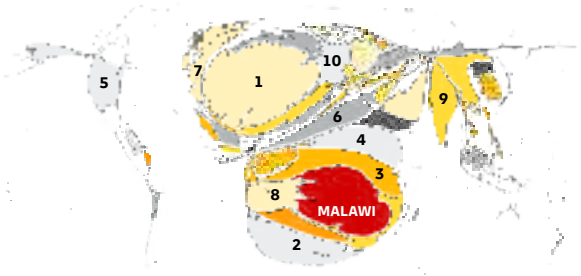


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Malawi's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Malawi's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

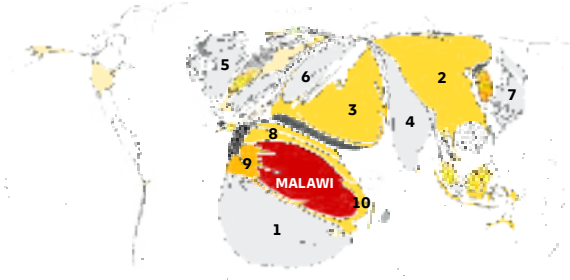
-70% -17% 0% 7% 32% 200%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



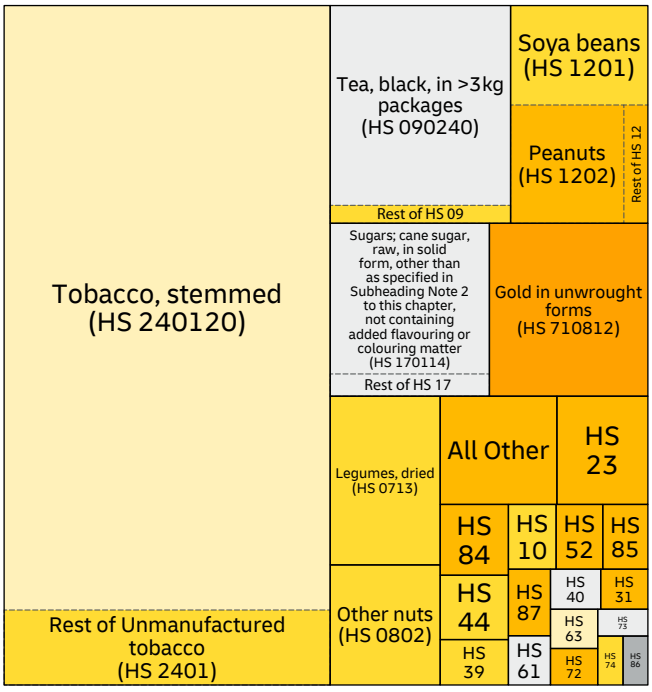
1. Belgium (16%)
2. South Africa (6.9%)
3. Tanzania (United Republic of) (6.4%)
4. Kenya (5.2%)
5. United States (4.9%)
6. Egypt (4.1%)
7. United Kingdom (3.9%)
8. Zambia (3.8%)
9. India (3.6%)
10. Germany (3.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

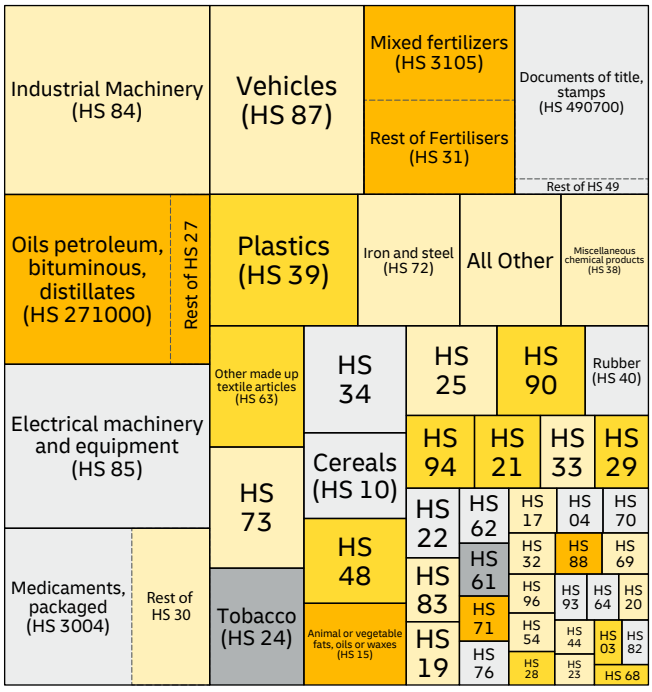


1. South Africa (18%)
2. China (16%)
3. United Arab Emirates (11%)
4. India (7.6%)
5. United Kingdom (4.9%)
6. Kuwait (3.6%)
7. Japan (3.2%)
8. Tanzania (United Republic of) (2.7%)
9. Zambia (2.4%)
10. Mozambique (2.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
24	Tobacco (51%)	Belgium	21%	45.3%
09	Coffee, tea and spices (9%)	United Kingdom	27%	-1.2%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (6.8%)	Tanzania (United Republic of)	26%	43.7%
71	Precious metals, stones (6.4%)	United Arab Emirates	98%	–
17	Sugar and candy (6.3%)	Kenya	15%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

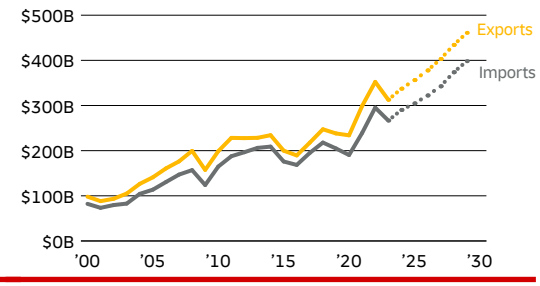
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (8.9%)	China	26%	17.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8%)	United Arab Emirates	38%	–
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.7%)	China	35%	-6.0%
30	Pharmaceuticals (7.3%)	India	51%	-12.1%
87	Vehicles (6.7%)	Japan	30%	23.7%

MALAYSIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$627.5B	24	$337.3B	25	$290.2B	25
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$184.5B	19	$99.2B	18	$85.4B	20
Forecast 2024–29	$231.6B	19	$123.6B	14	$108.0B	23
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$127.9B	8	$57.9B	14	$70.0B	10
Forecast 2024–29	$138.4B	16	$68.7B	18	$69.7B	19
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	4.7%	38	3.9%	56	5.7%	27
Forecast 2024–29	4.1%	70	3.8%	80	4.4%	65

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

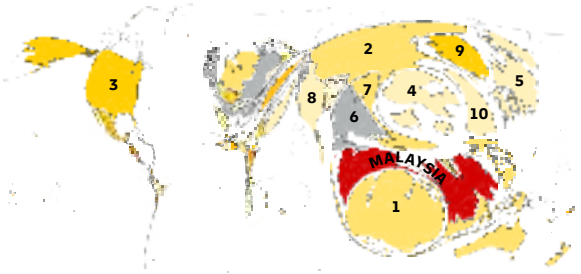


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Malaysia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Malaysia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

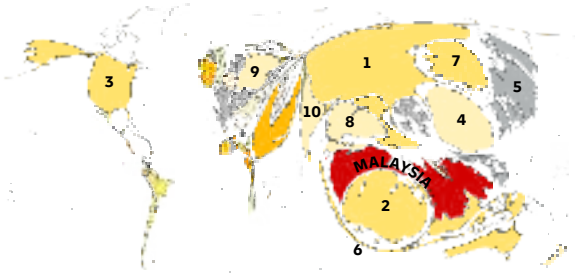
-13% 0% 4% 8% 13% 26%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



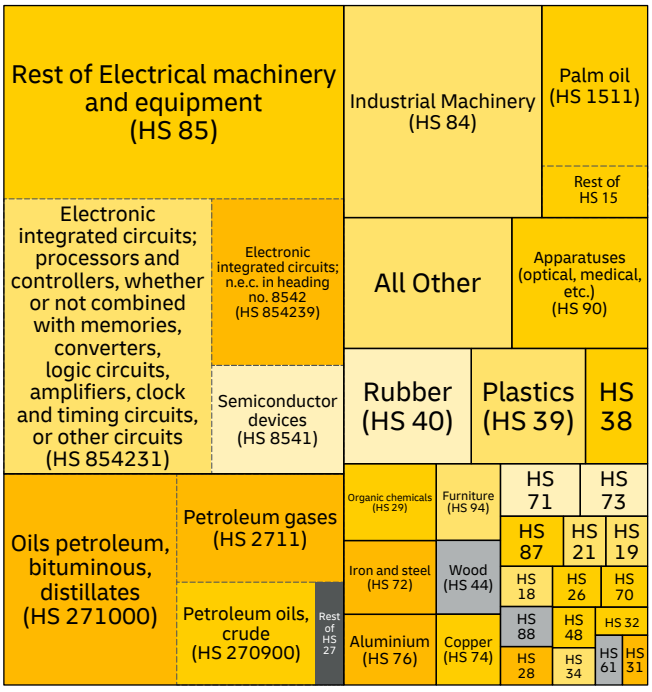
1. Singapore (15%)
2. China (14%)
3. United States (11%)
4. Hong Kong SAR (China) (6.6%)
5. Japan (6.4%)
6. Thailand (4.7%)
7. Viet Nam (3.5%)
8. India (3.5%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (3.5%)
10. Taiwan (China) (3.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

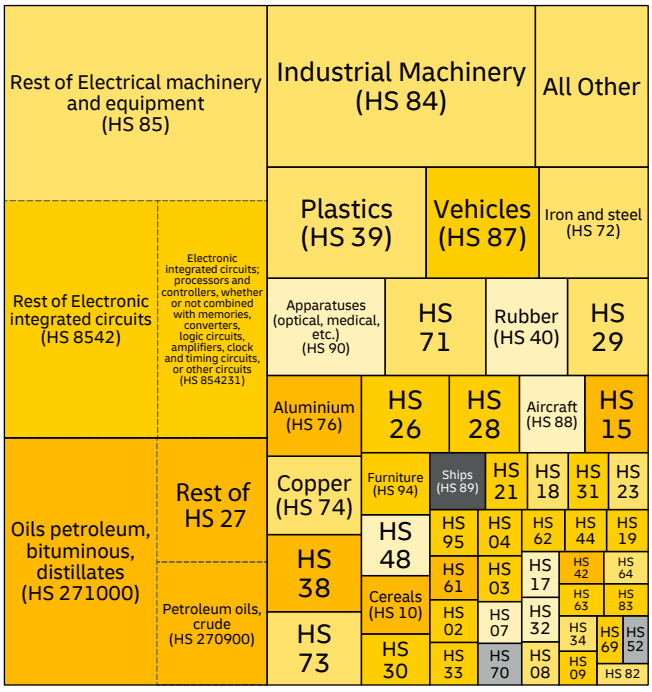


1. China (21%)
2. Singapore (11%)
3. United States (7.8%)
4. Taiwan (China) (7.3%)
5. Japan (6.9%)
6. Indonesia (5.1%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (4.8%)
8. Thailand (4.8%)
9. Germany (2.7%)
10. India (2.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (36%)	United States	20%	6.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	Singapore	20%	18.7%
84	Industrial machinery (9.6%)	Singapore	18%	11.8%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (5.1%)	India	15%	20.9%
90	Apparatuses (4.1%)	United States	20%	12.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

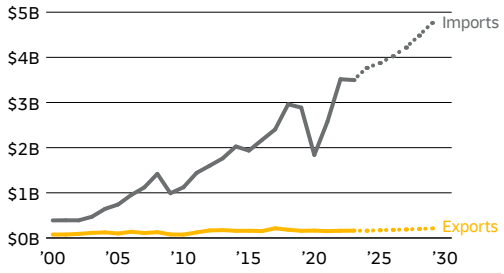
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (26%)	China	27%	13.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (15%)	Singapore	23%	12.0%
84	Industrial machinery (9.9%)	China	34%	12.4%
39	Plastics (4%)	China	27%	10.4%
87	Vehicles (2.9%)	Japan	26%	3.1%

MALDIVES

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$3.9B	148	$160.4M	159	$3.8B	142
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$880.8M	138	$2.3M	146	$878.5M	135
Forecast 2024–29	$1.0B	144	$52.2M	154	$995.7M	138
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$205.2M	129	$-597.3k	125	$205.8M	126
Forecast 2024–29	$1.3B	138	$87.7M	149	$1.2B	124
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.1%	116	-0.1%	126	1.1%	117
Forecast 2024–29	5.9%	37	8.7%	21	5.8%	33

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

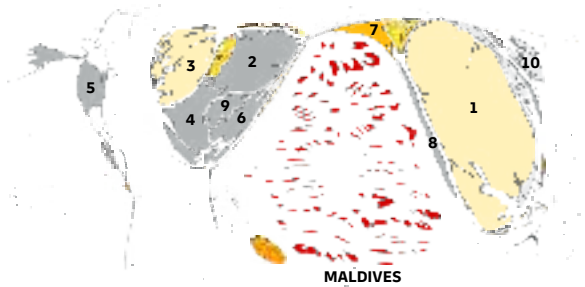


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Maldives's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Maldives's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

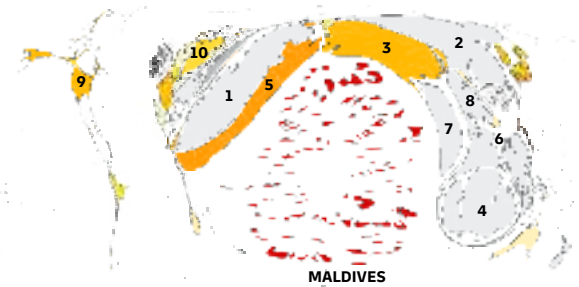
-45% -11% 0% 6% 10% 40%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



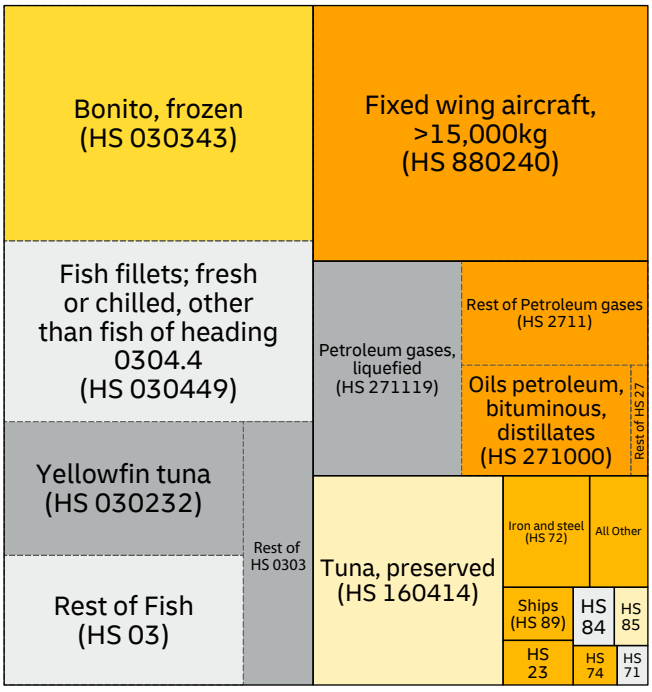
1. Thailand (44%)
2. Germany (11%)
3. United Kingdom (8.8%)
4. France (6%)
5. United States (4.8%)
6. Italy (3.1%)
7. India (2.8%)
8. Sri Lanka (2.1%)
9. Switzerland (2.1%)
10. Japan (1.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

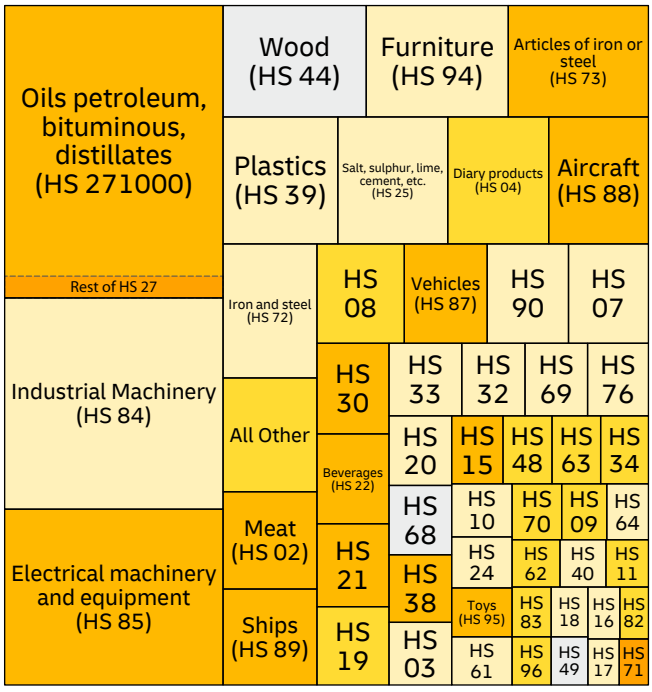


1. United Arab Emirates (15%)
2. China (14%)
3. India (13%)
4. Singapore (11%)
5. Oman (9.7%)
6. Malaysia (6.5%)
7. Sri Lanka (5.3%)
8. Thailand (3.3%)
9. United States (2.2%)
10. Germany (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
03	Fish (48%)	Thailand	39%	1.0%
88	Aircraft (20%)	India	99%	–
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	Sri Lanka	39%	-100.0%
16	Preparations of meat or fish (9.2%)	Germany	30%	19.7%
72	Iron and steel (2.2%)	India	97%	31.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

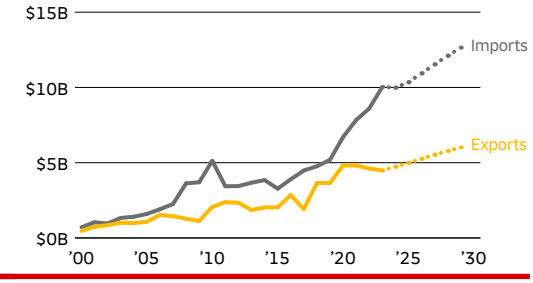
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (15%)	United Arab Emirates	40%	-27.6%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	19%	9.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.8%)	China	29%	22.9%
44	Wood (3.6%)	Malaysia	26%	-17.8%
94	Furniture (3.6%)	China	42%	9.6%

MALI

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$14.7B	118	$4.7B	124	$10.0B	110
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$5.9B	97	$1.1B	116	$4.8B	82
Forecast 2024–29	$3.9B	113	$1.3B	116	$2.7B	108
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$933.3M	112	$-325.1M	140	$1.3B	101
Forecast 2024–29	$3.1B	115	$600.2M	128	$2.5B	100
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.4%	107	-1.5%	146	2.7%	82
Forecast 2024–29	3.9%	73	2.7%	119	4.4%	63

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

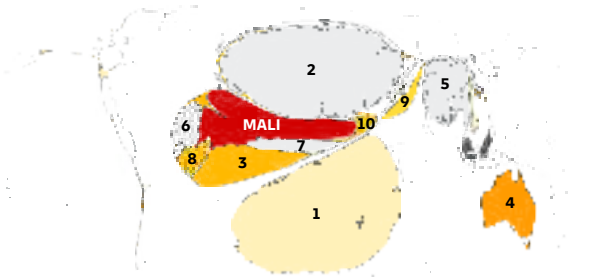


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Mali's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Mali's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

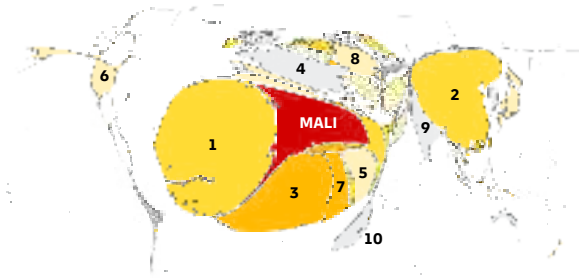
-56% -13% 0% 11% 29% 90%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



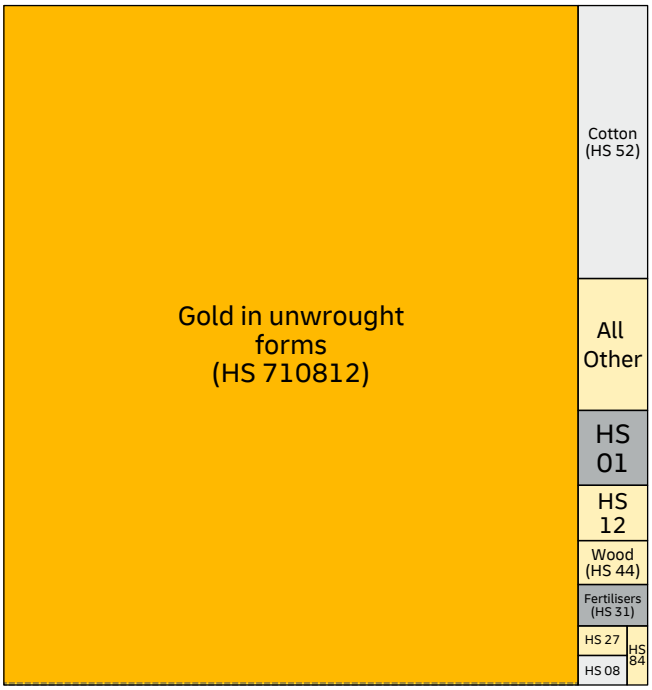
1. South Africa (37%)
2. Switzerland (29%)
3. Côte d'Ivoire (6.7%)
4. Australia (5.5%)
5. Bangladesh (5.3%)
6. Senegal (2.4%)
7. Burkina Faso (2.2%)
8. Guinea (1.7%)
9. United Arab Emirates (1.3%)
10. Niger (0.99%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

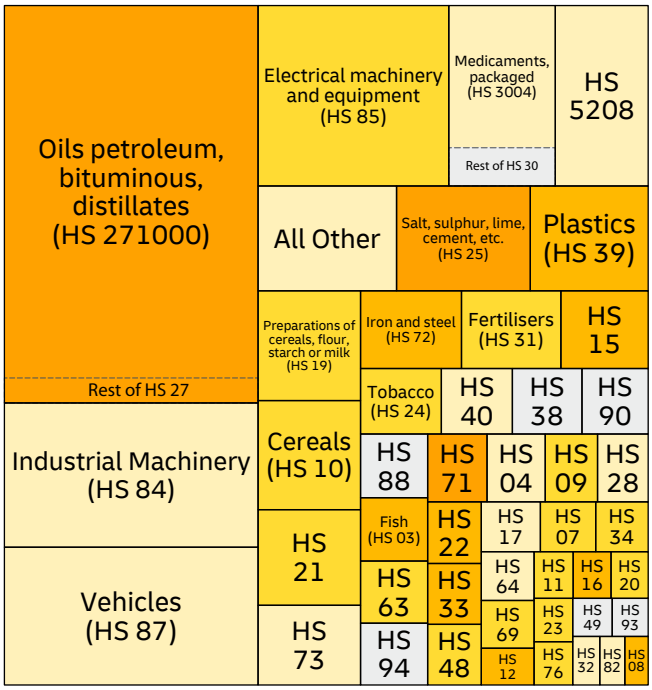


1. Senegal (30%)
2. China (15%)
3. Côte d'Ivoire (13%)
4. France (5.8%)
5. Benin (2.7%)
6. United States (2.6%)
7. Ghana (2.4%)
8. Germany (2.3%)
9. India (2.3%)
10. South Africa (1.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals, stones (89%)	United Arab Emirates	64%	–
52	Cotton (4.3%)	Bangladesh	36%	–
01	Live animals (1.2%)	Côte d'Ivoire	46%	–
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (0.88%)	China	71%	2.6%
44	Wood (0.7%)	China	96%	-0.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

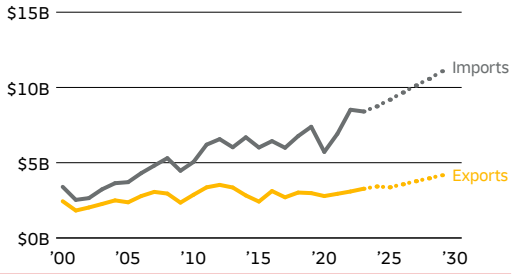
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (23%)	Senegal	45%	–
84	Industrial machinery (8.4%)	China	18%	6.9%
87	Vehicles (8%)	China	29%	3.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.9%)	China	26%	16.3%
30	Pharmaceutical products (4.4%)	France	42%	3.2%

MALTA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$12.2B	128	$3.4B	133	$8.7B	117
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$1.8B	128	$439.1M	126	$1.4B	124
Forecast 2024–29	$3.1B	123	$749.2M	125	$2.3B	111
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$849.8M	115	$432.1M	96	$417.7M	117
Forecast 2024–29	$1.5B	133	$674.0M	126	$817.1M	130
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.5%	100	2.9%	70	1.0%	120
Forecast 2024–29	2.5%	126	3.9%	79	1.9%	143

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

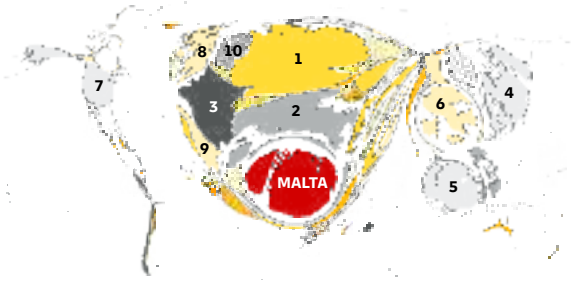


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Malta's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Malta's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

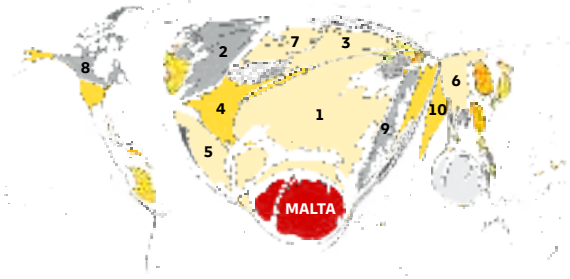
-27% -6% 0% 9% 21% 80%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



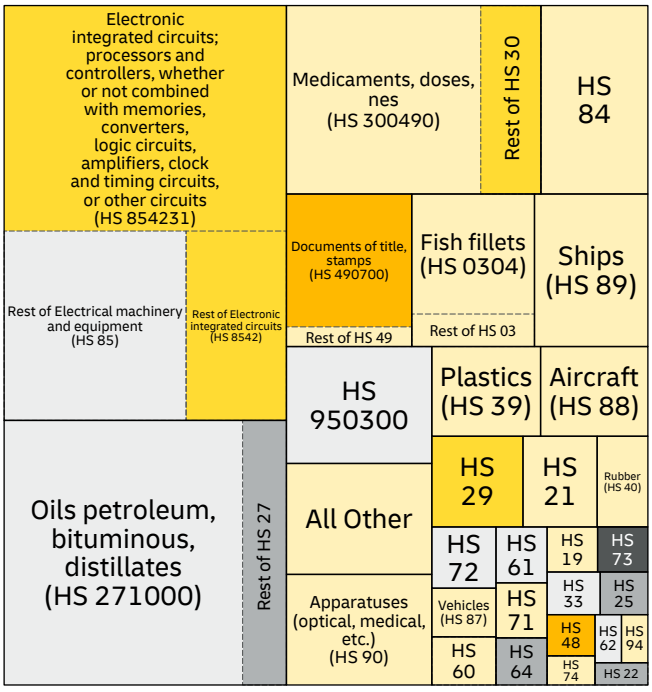
1. Germany (19%)
2. Italy (8.4%)
3. France (7.8%)
4. Japan (7%)
5. Singapore (5.2%)
6. Hong Kong SAR (China) (4.7%)
7. United States (4.6%)
8. United Kingdom (3.3%)
9. Spain (2.2%)
10. Netherlands (2.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

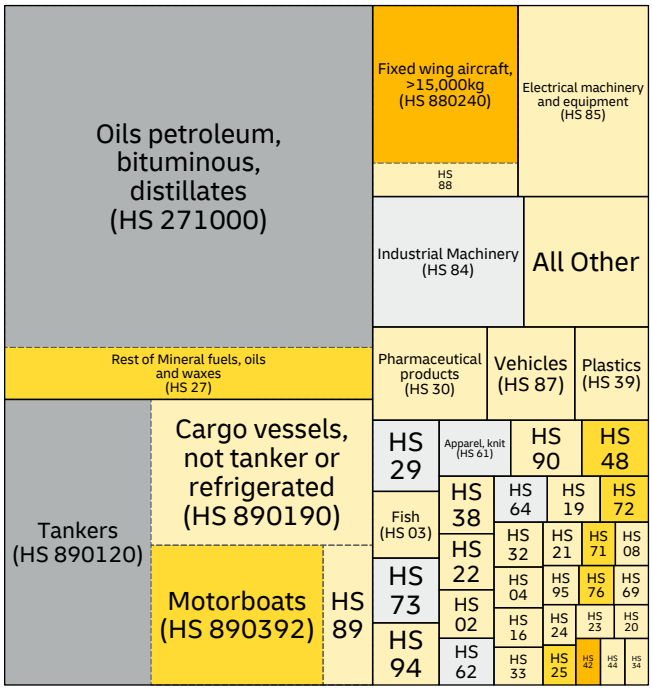


1. Italy (23%)
2. United Kingdom (8.8%)
3. Germany (7.1%)
4. France (7%)
5. Spain (5.6%)
6. China (4.8%)
7. Netherlands (4.6%)
8. Canada (4%)
9. Greece (3.3%)
10. India (2.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (27%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	16%	4.6%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (17%)	Singapore	15%	543.3%
30	Pharmaceutical products (11%)	Germany	11%	6.2%
84	Industrial machinery (4.6%)	Germany	14%	7.1%
49	Products of the printing industry (4.4%)	Philippines	14%	-10.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

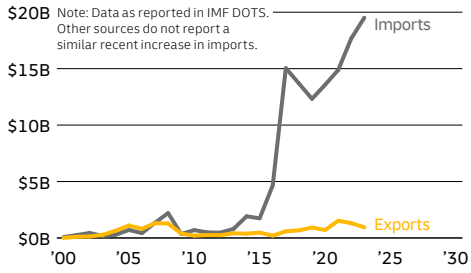
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (33%)	Russian Federation	49%	-91.7%
89	Ships (24%)	Korea (Republic of)	39%	20.5%
88	Aircraft (6.3%)	Canada	33%	39.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.7%)	Italy	23%	-3.7%
84	Industrial machinery (4.5%)	Germany	20%	-10.6%

MARSHALL ISLANDS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$20.5B	–	$945.7M	–	$19.5B	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$6.1B	–	$271.6M	–	$5.8B	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

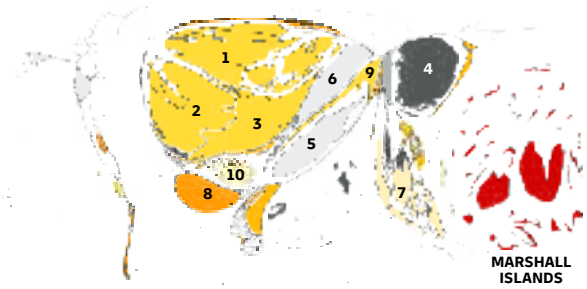


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Marshall Islands's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Marshall Islands's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

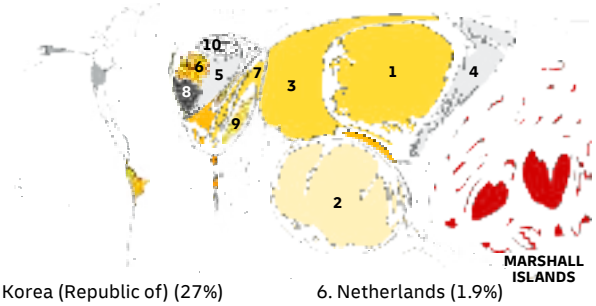
-51% -22% 0% 10% 30% 140%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



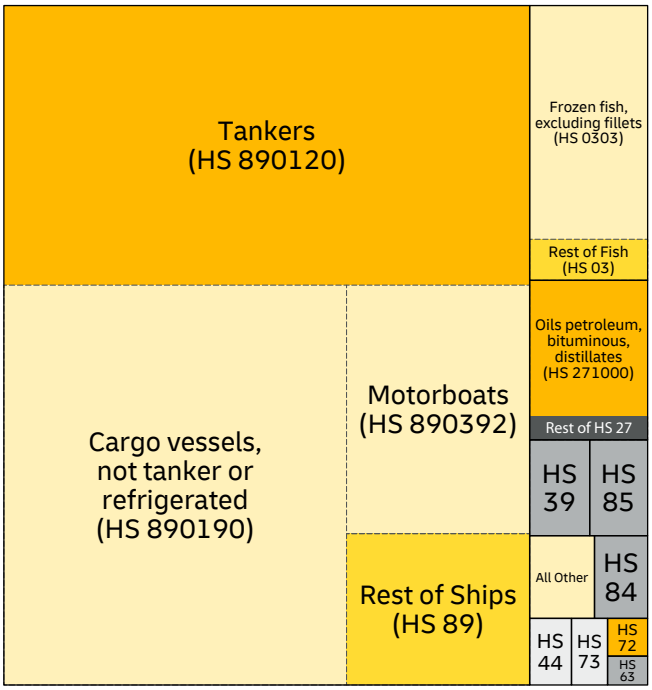
1. Denmark (18%)
2. Netherlands (14%)
3. Germany (12%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (9.6%)
5. Cyprus (6.1%)
6. Poland (5.9%)
7. Indonesia (5.7%)
8. Ghana (4.8%)
9. Türkiye (2.7%)
10. Malta (2.4%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

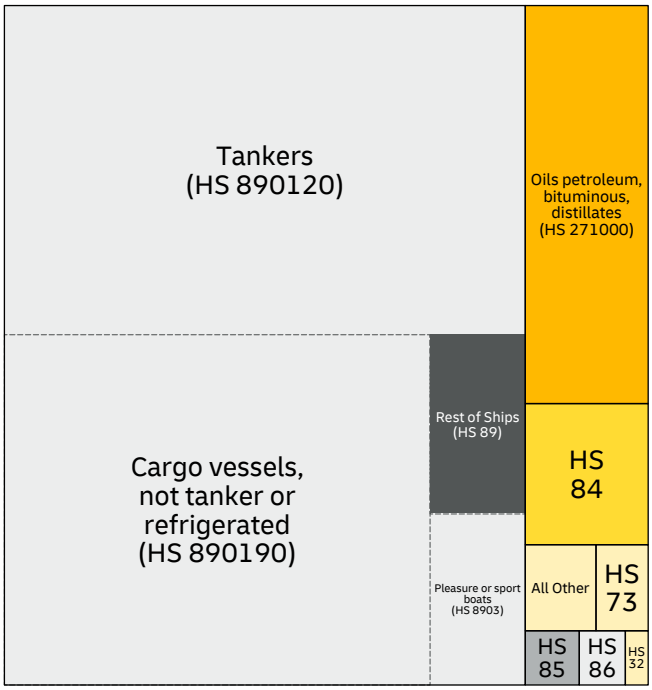


1. Korea (Republic of) (27%)
2. Singapore (24%)
3. China (21%)
4. Japan (8.8%)
5. Germany (3.3%)
6. Netherlands (1.9%)
7. Türkiye (1.6%)
8. Belgium (1.6%)
9. Cyprus (1.4%)
10. Denmark (1.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
89	Ships (82%)	Denmark	24%	-0.3%
03	Fish (7.4%)	Thailand	48%	18.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (4.3%)	Tanzania (United Republic of)	23%	59.9%
39	Plastics (1.3%)	Indonesia	93%	-71.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (1.3%)	Malaysia	81%	-100.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

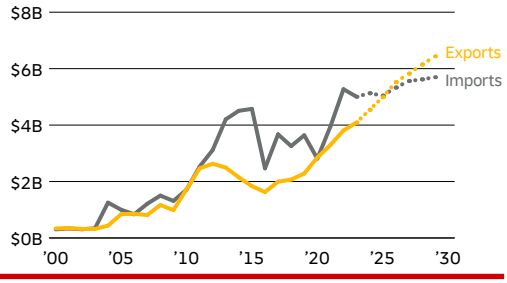
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
89	Ships (81%)	Korea (Republic of)	45%	-13.9%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (11%)	China	55%	42.8%
84	Industrial machinery (4%)	China	76%	32.6%
73	Articles of iron or steel (1%)	China	85%	12.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (0.67%)	United States	67%	-51.4%

MAURITANIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$9.7B	134	$4.5B	126	$5.1B	133
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$3.7B	114	$2.3B	100	$1.5B	121
Forecast 2024–29	$2.5B	127	$1.9B	110	$568.0M	146
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.7B	99	$706.6M	88	$987.3M	107
Forecast 2024–29	$1.4B	136	$268.2M	139	$1.1B	126
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	4.1%	49	3.7%	57	4.3%	50
Forecast 2024–29	2.8%	110	1.2%	157	4.0%	73

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

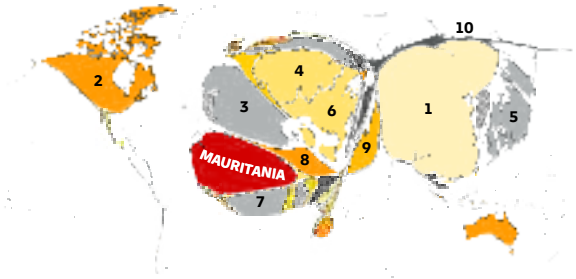


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Mauritania's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Mauritania's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

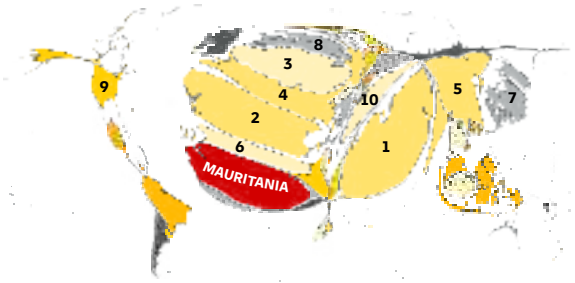
-29% 0% 9% 20% 41% 100%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



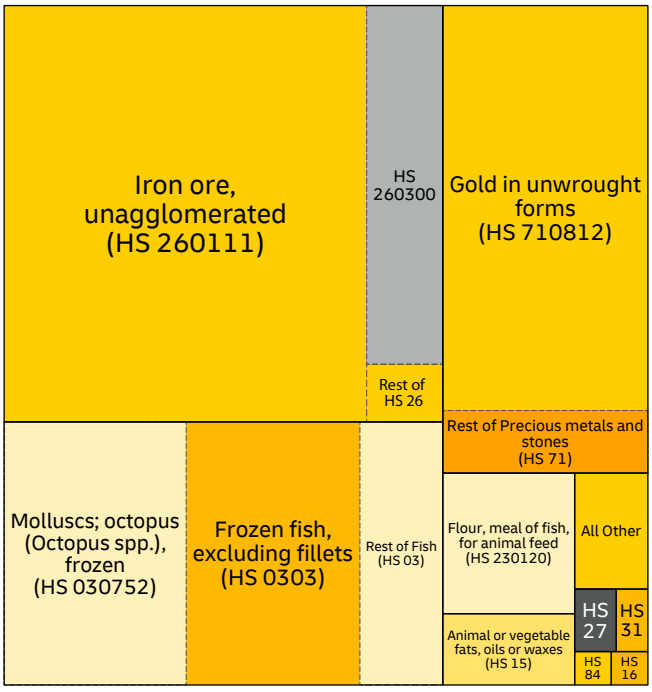
1. China (30%)
2. Canada (12%)
3. Spain (9.8%)
4. Switzerland (8.1%)
5. Japan (5.7%)
6. Italy (5.4%)
7. Côte d'Ivoire (3.1%)
8. Algeria (2.6%)
9. United Arab Emirates (2.4%)
10. Russian Federation (2.4%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

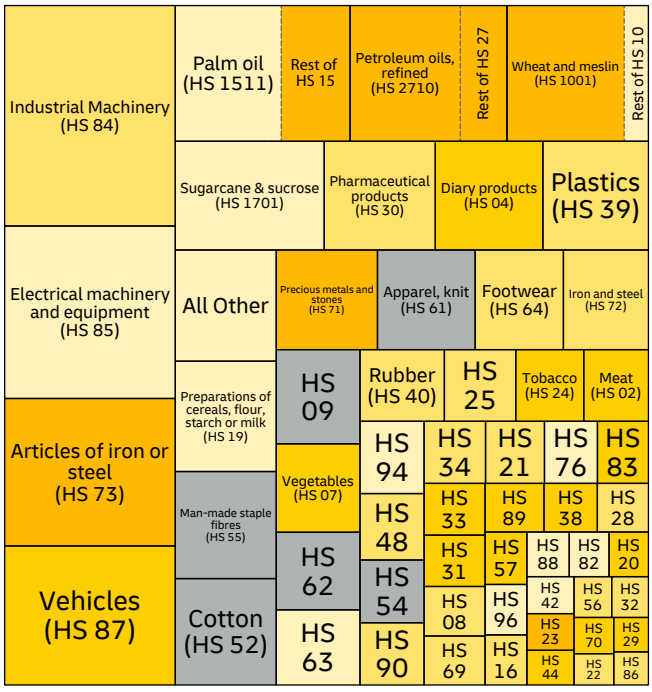


1. United Arab Emirates (16%)
2. Spain (14%)
3. Belgium (7.9%)
4. France (7.8%)
5. China (7.1%)
6. Morocco (4.1%)
7. Japan (3.7%)
8. Netherlands (3.4%)
9. United States (2.9%)
10. Türkiye (2.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
26	Ores, slag and ash (42%)	China	66%	10.5%
03	Fish (26%)	Spain	36%	4.6%
71	Precious metals and stones (22%)	Switzerland	44%	-0.8%
23	Food residues and animal feed (4.4%)	China	63%	17.9%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (2.1%)	Norway	52%	22.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

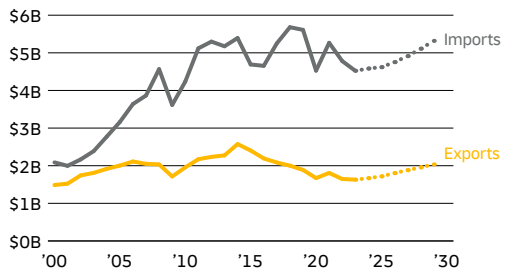
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (8.6%)	China	22%	6.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.7%)	China	32%	-2.6%
73	Articles of iron or steel (5.8%)	China	27%	18.2%
87	Vehicles (5.4%)	United Arab Emirates	18%	–
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (5.4%)	Indonesia	47%	14.3%

MAURITIUS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$6.3B	139	$1.7B	141	$4.6B	138
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$-1.2B	163	$-219.3M	160	$-1.0B	164
Forecast 2024–29	$1.1B	142	$366.6M	137	$735.4M	142
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-228.3M	146	$1.7M	124	$-230.0M	145
Forecast 2024–29	$1.3B	140	$380.9M	135	$909.9M	127
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-0.7%	147	0.0%	123	-0.9%	148
Forecast 2024–29	3.7%	80	4.1%	67	3.5%	90

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

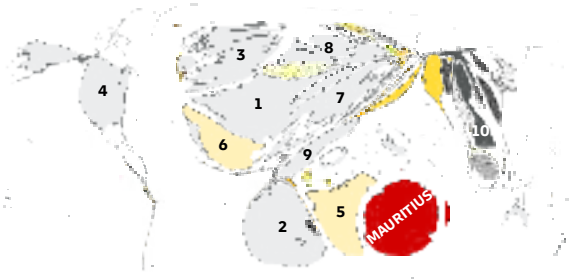


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Mauritius's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Mauritius's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

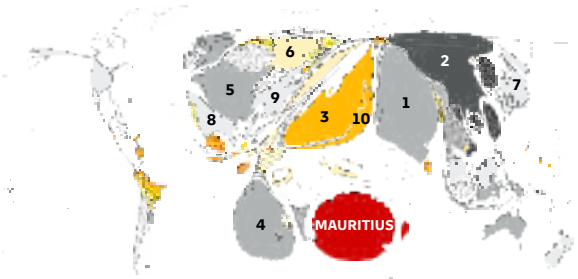
-30% -7% 0% 5% 17% 100%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



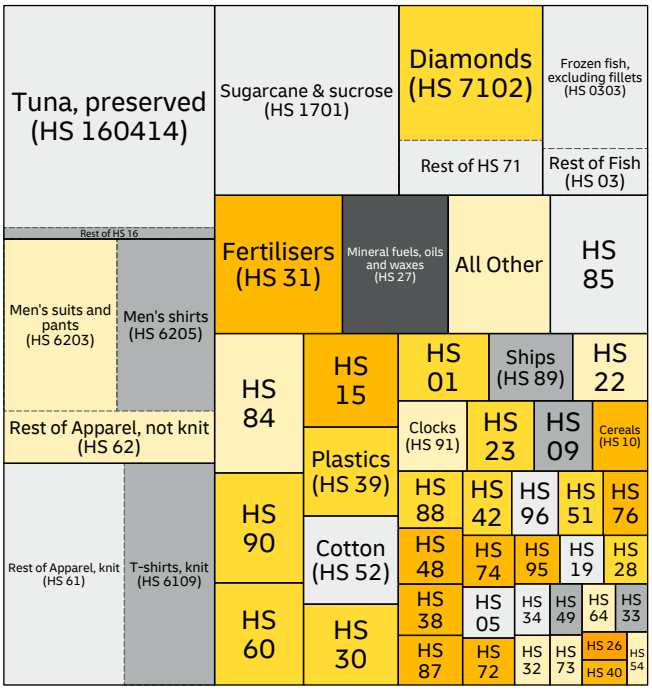
1. France (13%)
2. South Africa (12%)
3. United Kingdom (10%)
4. United States (10%)
5. Madagascar (7.7%)
6. Spain (5.8%)
7. Italy (5.1%)
8. Netherlands (4.2%)
9. Kenya (3%)
10. Viet Nam (2.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

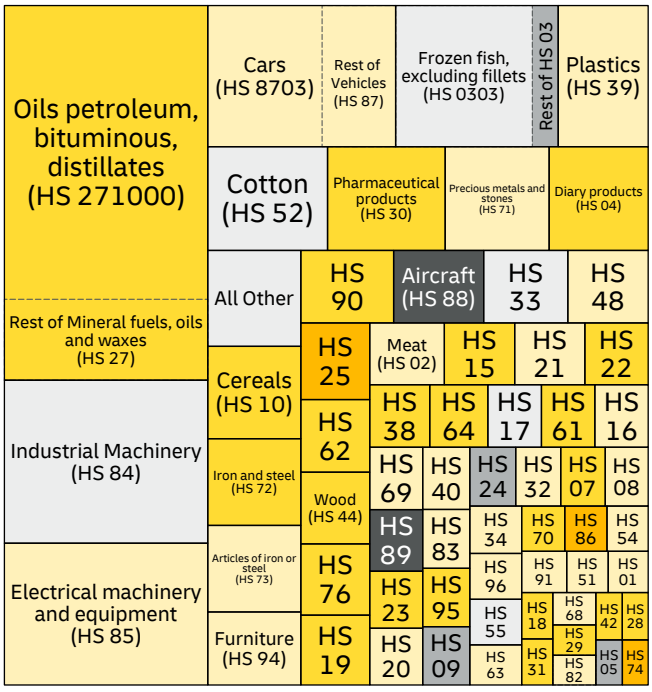


1. India (13%)
2. China (12%)
3. United Arab Emirates (9.1%)
4. South Africa (8.7%)
5. France (7.1%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. Japan (2.9%)
8. Spain (2.6%)
9. Italy (2.4%)
10. Oman (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
16	Preparations of meat or fish (11%)	United Kingdom	23%	0.8%
62	Apparel, not knit (11%)	United States	30%	-19.3%
61	Apparel, knit (11%)	South Africa	25%	4.7%
17	Sugar and candy (8%)	Kenya	20%	3.9%
71	Precious metals, stones (6.2%)	Viet Nam	37%	9.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

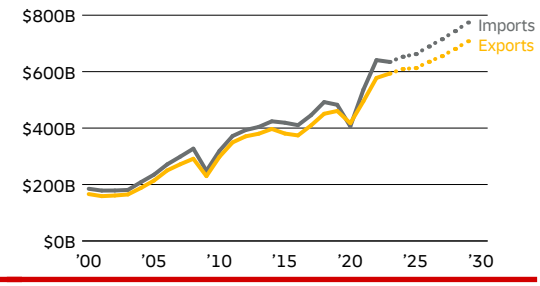
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (17%)	United Arab Emirates	32%	46.4%
84	Industrial machinery (7.6%)	China	32%	1.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.6%)	China	42%	4.4%
87	Vehicles (6.1%)	Japan	30%	-1.5%
03	Fish (5.2%)	Taiwan (China)	25%	-11.2%

MEXICO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.3T	9	$609.3B	10	$652.7B	10
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$318.9B	7	$148.7B	5	$170.2B	7
Forecast 2024–29	$219.6B	21	$98.4B	22	$121.2B	19
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$103.7B	17	$6.1B	47	$97.6B	6
Forecast 2024–29	$206.7B	7	$96.0B	10	$110.7B	9
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.8%	94	0.2%	117	3.3%	71
Forecast 2024–29	3.1%	99	3.0%	106	3.2%	99

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

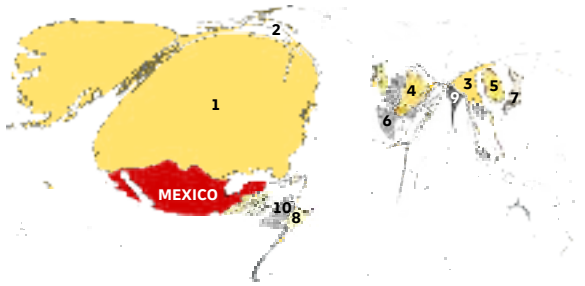


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Mexico's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Mexico's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

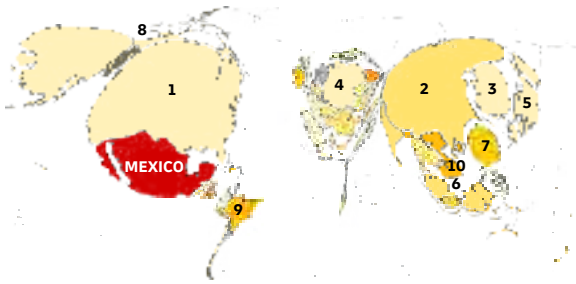
-11% 0% 5% 9% 13% 25%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



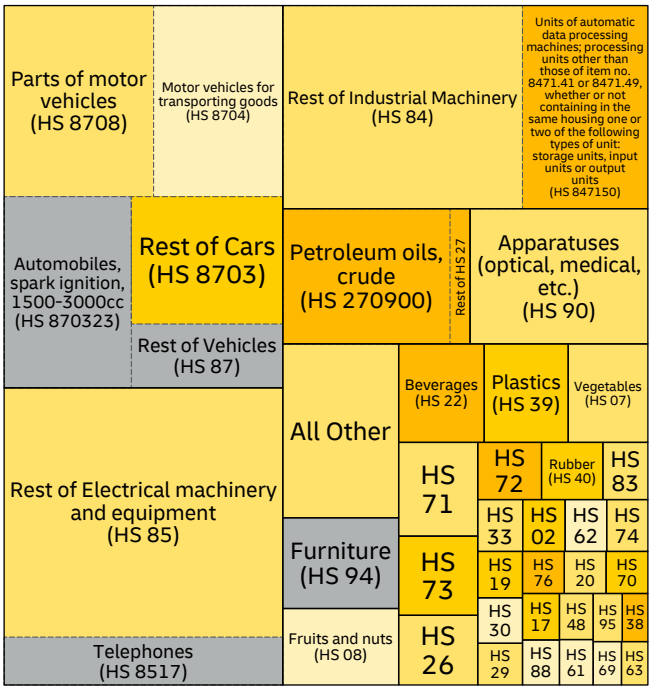
1. United States (81%)
2. Canada (2.9%)
3. China (1.8%)
4. Germany (1.5%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (1.2%)
6. Spain (0.97%)
7. Japan (0.82%)
8. Brazil (0.82%)
9. India (0.75%)
10. Colombia (0.66%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

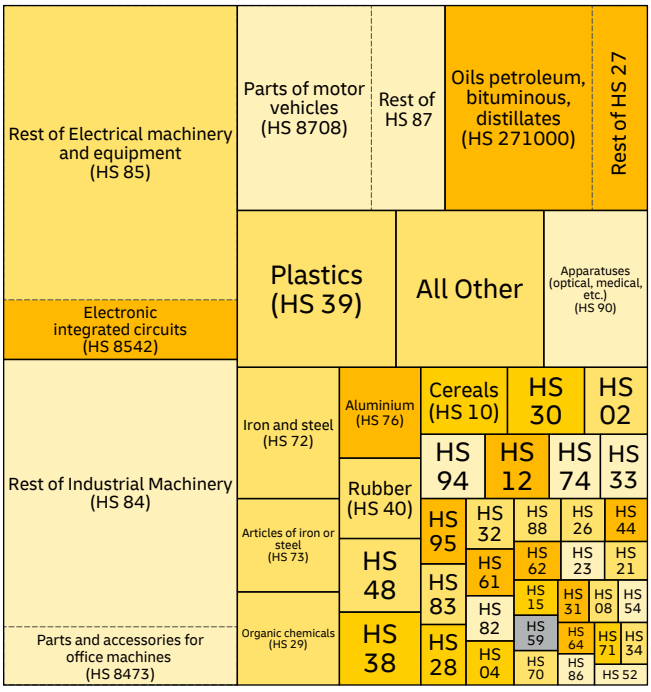


1. United States (44%)
2. China (19%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (3.7%)
4. Germany (3.5%)
5. Japan (3.5%)
6. Malaysia (2.4%)
7. Taiwan (China) (2.2%)
8. Canada (2.2%)
9. Brazil (1.8%)
10. Viet Nam (1.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
87	Vehicles (24%)	United States	78%	2.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (19%)	United States	74%	5.5%
84	Industrial machinery (17%)	United States	82%	9.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (5.8%)	United States	56%	18.2%
90	Apparatuses (5.5%)	United States	61%	6.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

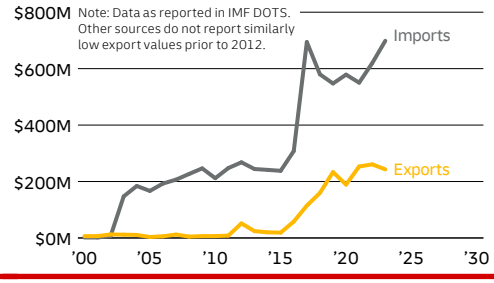
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (19%)	United States	53%	2.2%
84	Industrial machinery (17%)	United States	57%	0.3%
87	Vehicles (9.7%)	United States	50%	1.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (9.5%)	United States	92%	16.1%
39	Plastics (5.7%)	United States	74%	4.8%

MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

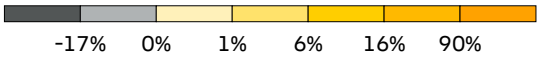
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$941.6M	–	$243M	–	$698.6M	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$202.3M	–	$83.6M	–	$118.7M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

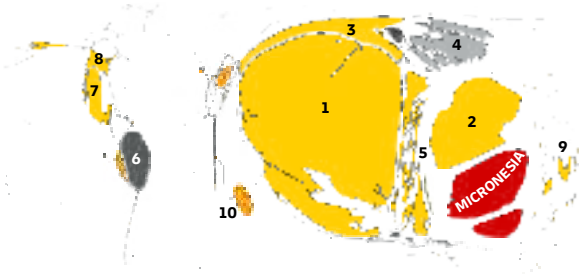


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Micronesia (Federated States of)'s exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Micronesia (Federated States of)'s trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate



GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

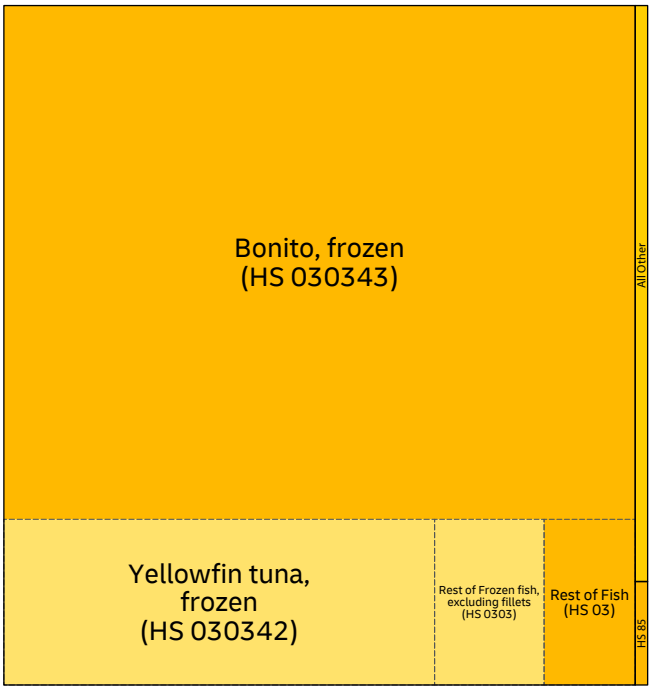


1. Thailand (58%)
2. Guam (13%)
3. China (7.1%)
4. Japan (5.6%)
5. Philippines (5.2%)
6. Guyana (3.2%)
7. Mexico (2%)
8. United States (1.3%)
9. Marshall Islands (1%)
10. Mauritius (0.96%)

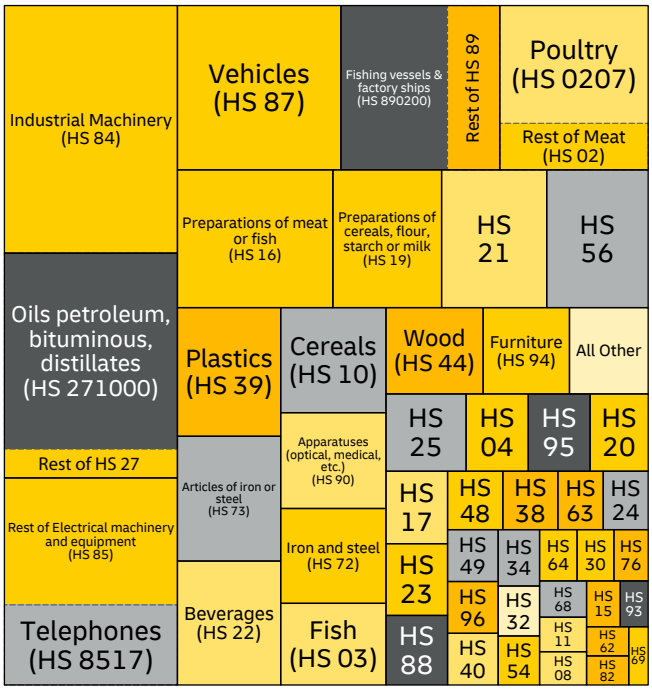
GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
03	Fish (98%)	Thailand	75%	18.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (0.29%)	United States	28%	7.0%
88	Aircraft (0.17%)	Philippines	91%	–
84	Industrial machinery (0.15%)	United States	48%	–
05	Animal products (0.14%)	United States	95%	-0.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

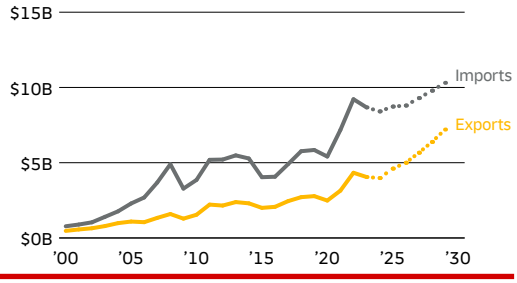
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (9.8%)	United States	34%	22.6%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8.9%)	Korea (Republic of)	77%	-32.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.2%)	United States	39%	28.5%
87	Vehicles (6.1%)	Japan	59%	2.6%
89	Ships (6%)	Taiwan (China)	56%	-66.9%

MOLDOVA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$12.4B	127	$4.0B	129	$8.4B	118
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$3.8B	113	$1.2B	115	$2.6B	109
Forecast 2024–29	$5.1B	107	$3.2B	93	$1.9B	120
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$3.3B	83	$878.5M	83	$2.4B	79
Forecast 2024–29	$6.9B	87	$3.9B	82	$3.0B	92
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	5.8%	25	5.0%	42	6.2%	20
Forecast 2024–29	8.6%	11	14.4%	6	5.6%	42

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

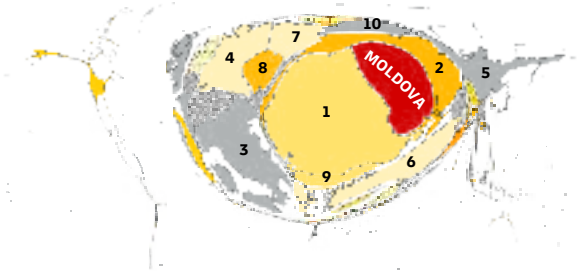


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Moldova's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Moldova's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

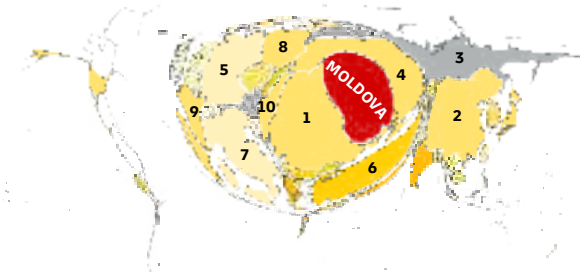
-30% 0% 8% 15% 23% 60%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



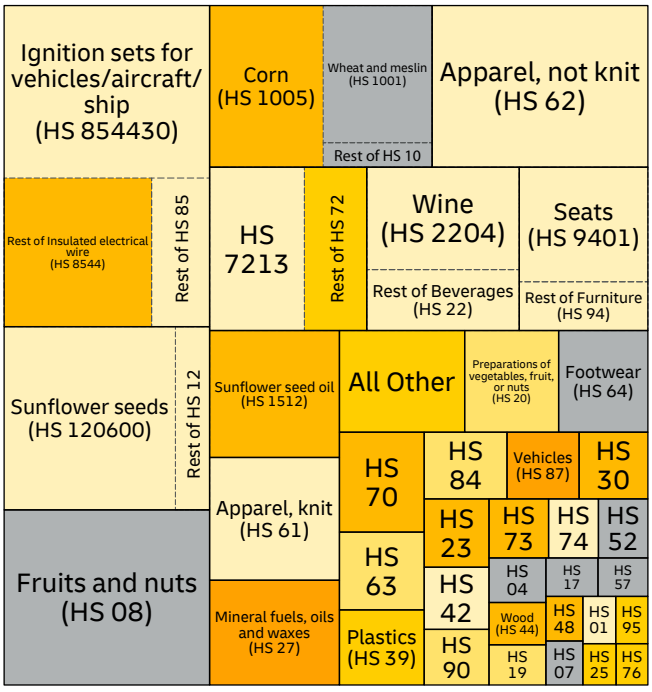
1. Romania (30%)
2. Ukraine (8.4%)
3. Italy (8.4%)
4. Germany (7.2%)
5. Russian Federation (6.7%)
6. Türkiye (6.3%)
7. Poland (3.5%)
8. Czechia (2.8%)
9. Bulgaria (2.5%)
10. Belarus (2.4%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

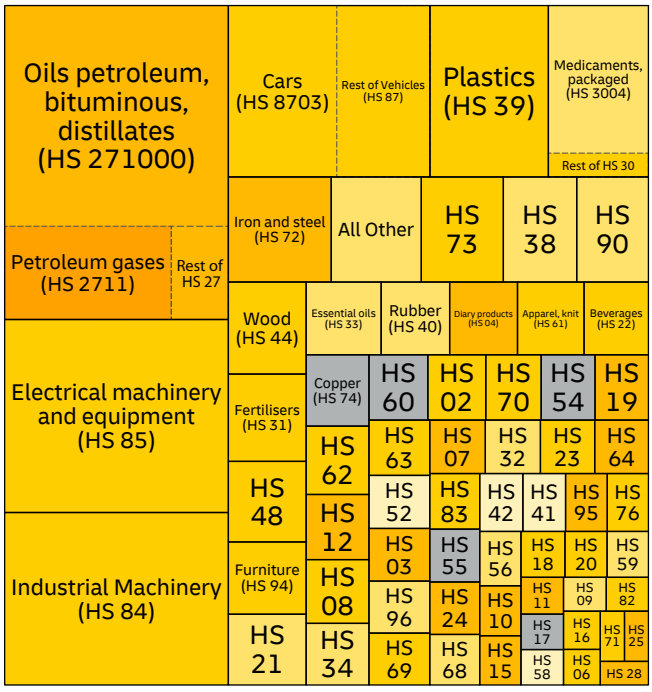


1. Romania (14%)
2. China (11%)
3. Russian Federation (11%)
4. Ukraine (9.7%)
5. Germany (7.5%)
6. Türkiye (7%)
7. Italy (5.9%)
8. Poland (3.6%)
9. France (2.3%)
10. Hungary (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (15%)	Romania	60%	4.2%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (8.6%)	Romania	37%	18.3%
08	Fruits and nuts (8.2%)	Russian Federation	53%	-13.1%
10	Cereals (8.2%)	Türkiye	21%	37.2%
62	Apparel, not knit (8%)	Italy	28%	1.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

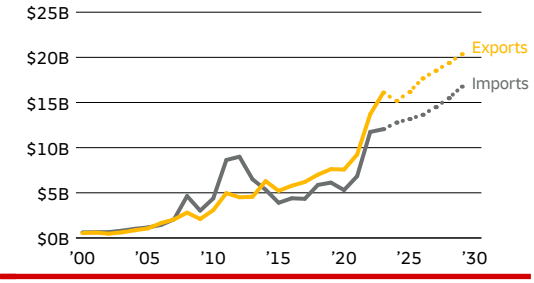
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	Romania	55%	26.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.9%)	Romania	25%	-2.0%
84	Industrial machinery (8.8%)	China	15%	58.0%
87	Vehicles (7.9%)	Germany	23%	10.9%
39	Plastics (4.6%)	Romania	20%	2.7%

MONGOLIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$28.0B	91	$15.2B	86	$12.8B	102
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$14.2B	69	$7.6B	63	$6.6B	74
Forecast 2024–29	$9.2B	89	$5.2B	81	$4.0B	96
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$10.7B	52	$5.9B	48	$4.8B	55
Forecast 2024–29	$11.8B	71	$5.6B	70	$6.2B	64
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	8.3%	14	8.2%	23	8.4%	10
Forecast 2024–29	6.4%	30	5.6%	49	7.5%	12

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

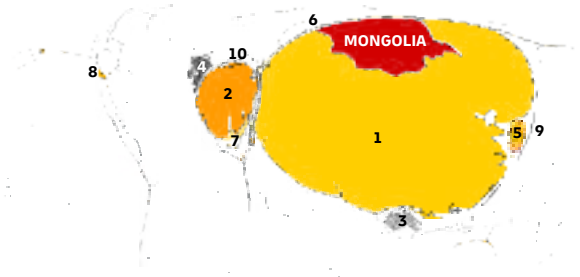


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Mongolia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Mongolia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

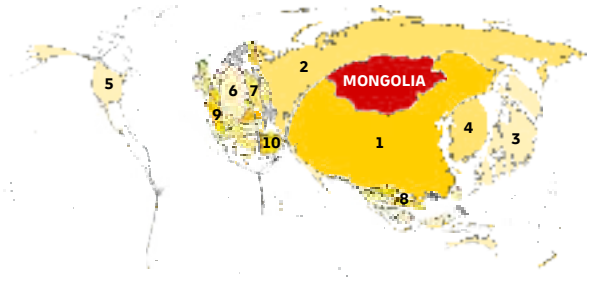
-32% 0% 6% 13% 21% 56%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



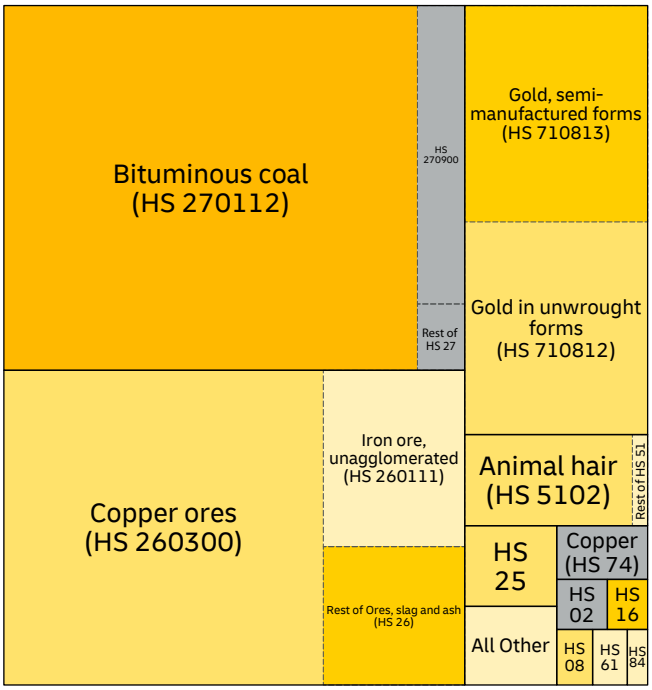
1. China (87%)
2. Switzerland (7.3%)
3. Singapore (1%)
4. United Kingdom (0.98%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (0.93%)
6. Russian Federation (0.9%)
7. Italy (0.58%)
8. United States (0.21%)
9. Japan (0.17%)
10. Germany (0.15%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

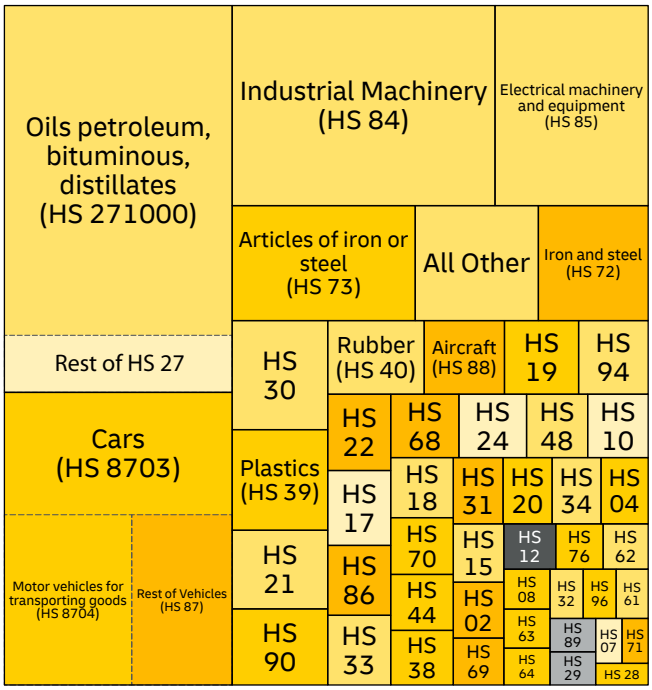


1. China (36%)
2. Russian Federation (28%)
3. Japan (8.1%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (4.5%)
5. United States (3.6%)
6. Germany (2.8%)
7. Poland (1.1%)
8. Viet Nam (1%)
9. France (1%)
10. Türkiye (0.93%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (38%)	China	95%	19.5%
26	Ores, slag and ash (33%)	China	98%	10.8%
71	Precious metals and stones (18%)	Switzerland	86%	24.5%
51	Wool (3.8%)	China	83%	8.0%
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (1.7%)	China	62%	11.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

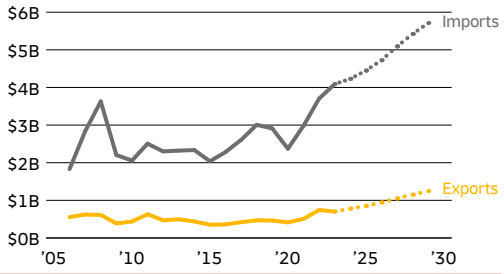
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (20%)	Russian Federation	83%	7.1%
87	Vehicles (15%)	China	40%	32.3%
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	China	42%	10.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7%)	China	49%	4.9%
73	Articles of iron or steel (4.8%)	China	76%	14.6%

MONTENEGRO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$5.0B	144	$779.0M	148	$4.2B	141
Trade Value Change 2019 – 24	$1.6B	131	$316.0M	129	$1.3B	126
Forecast 2024 – 29	$1.9B	135	$468.1M	135	$1.5B	129
Trade Volume Change 2019 – 24	$729.3M	117	$-76.4M	135	$805.7M	109
Forecast 2024 – 29	$1.0B	146	$158.1M	144	$877.4M	128
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019 – 24	3.3%	66	-2.8%	156	4.1%	56
Forecast 2024 – 29	3.9%	75	5.7%	48	3.7%	80

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2006 – 2029 (FORECAST)

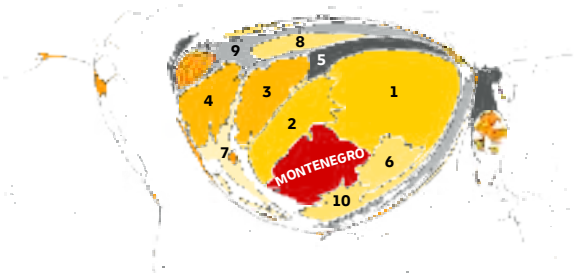


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Montenegro's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Montenegro's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

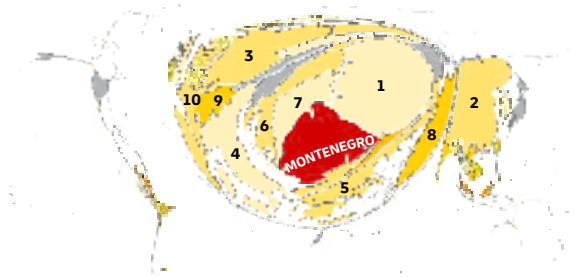
-22% 0% 6% 11% 19% 60%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



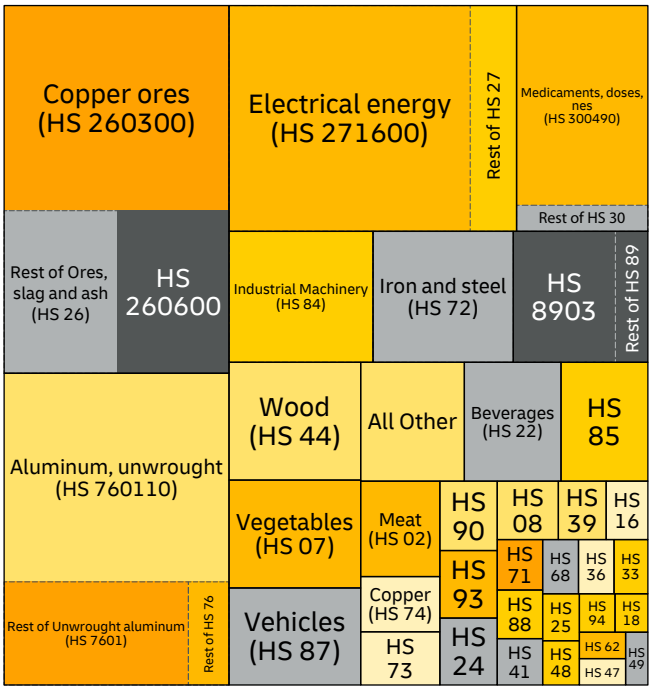
1. Serbia (26%)
2. Bosnia and Herzegovina (9.6%)
3. Slovenia (7.8%)
4. Switzerland (7%)
5. Hungary (4.8%)
6. Kosovo (Republic of) (4.7%)
7. Italy (3.8%)
8. Czechia (3.6%)
9. Germany (3.5%)
10. Albania (3.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

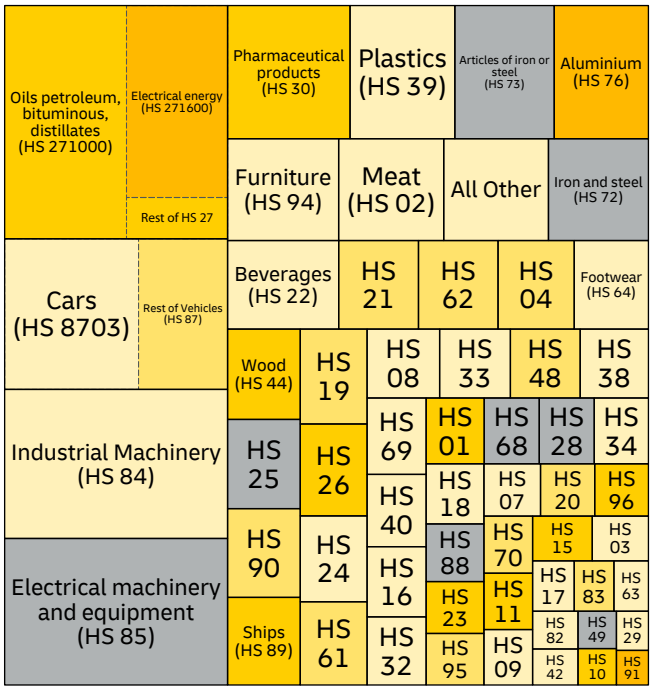


1. Serbia (19%)
2. China (10%)
3. Germany (9.1%)
4. Italy (6.4%)
5. Greece (6.4%)
6. Croatia (5.8%)
7. Bosnia and Herzegovina (5.5%)
8. Türkiye (4.7%)
9. Switzerland (2.2%)
10. France (2.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
26	Ores, slag and ash (19%)	Korea (Republic of)	46%	298.4%
76	Aluminium (16%)	Hungary	26%	-34.1%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (15%)	Serbia	26%	19.4%
30	Pharmaceutical products (6.8%)	Serbia	53%	16.3%
84	Industrial machinery (4.3%)	Germany	16%	127.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

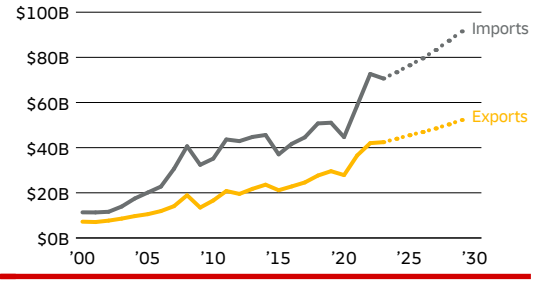
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (12%)	Greece	34%	18.9%
87	Vehicles (7.7%)	Germany	26%	-0.8%
84	Industrial machinery (7.6%)	Serbia	19%	6.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.5%)	China	31%	-3.5%
30	Pharmaceutical products (3.7%)	Serbia	23%	14.3%

MOROCCO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$117.3B	54	$43.9B	58	$73.4B	48
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$36.7B	45	$14.4B	46	$22.4B	41
Forecast 2024–29	$26.4B	57	$8.3B	64	$18.1B	50
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$23.6B	33	$9.7B	32	$13.9B	32
Forecast 2024–29	$30.7B	50	$10.1B	59	$20.7B	47
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	4.5%	42	5.0%	43	4.2%	55
Forecast 2024–29	4.7%	58	4.1%	66	5.0%	46

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

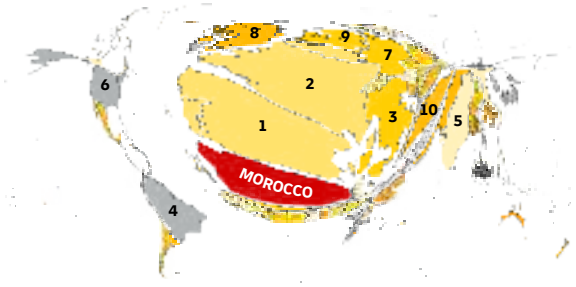


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Morocco's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Morocco's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

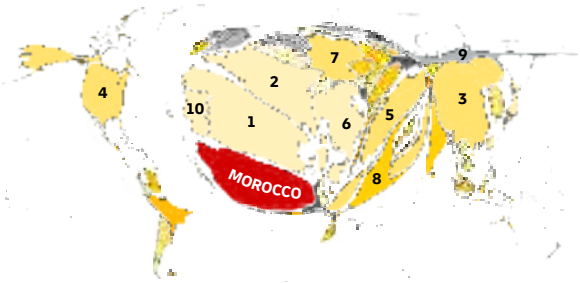
-13% 0% 7% 11% 20% 53%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



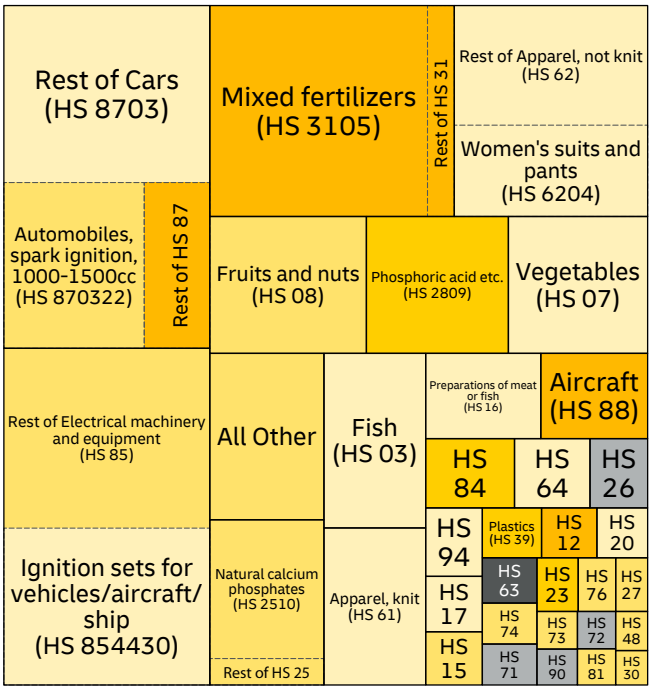
1. Spain (23%)
2. France (21%)
3. Italy (4.6%)
4. Brazil (4.5%)
5. India (4.5%)
6. United States (3.7%)
7. Germany (3.4%)
8. United Kingdom (3.3%)
9. Netherlands (2.4%)
10. Türkiye (2.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

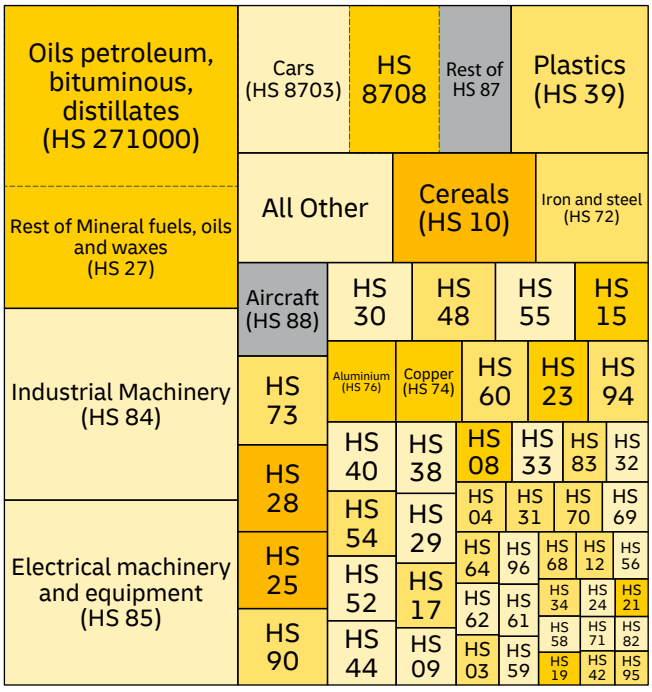


1. Spain (15%)
2. France (11%)
3. China (11%)
4. United States (7.4%)
5. Türkiye (5.2%)
6. Italy (5%)
7. Germany (4.7%)
8. Saudi Arabia (3.5%)
9. Russian Federation (2.8%)
10. Portugal (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
87	Vehicles (16%)	France	33%	10.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (16%)	Spain	37%	1.6%
31	Fertilisers (12%)	Brazil	23%	21.3%
62	Apparel, not knit (9.3%)	Spain	42%	-1.0%
08	Fruits and nuts (4.9%)	Spain	24%	10.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

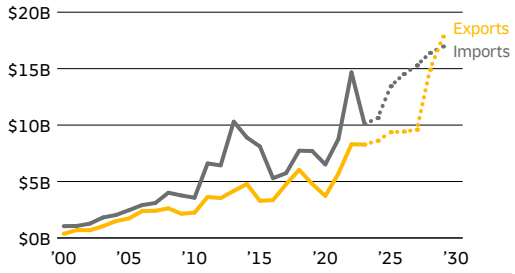
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	Spain	20%	9.3%
84	Industrial machinery (10%)	Spain	21%	1.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.9%)	China	23%	10.4%
87	Vehicles (9.2%)	Spain	21%	3.0%
39	Plastics (4.6%)	Spain	22%	9.1%

MOZAMBIQUE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$19.2B	107	$8.6B	103	$10.6B	108
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$6.8B	92	$3.8B	82	$2.9B	103
Forecast 2024–29	$15.6B	70	$9.2B	61	$6.3B	84
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$5.2B	70	$2.3B	66	$2.9B	73
Forecast 2024–29	$8.0B	84	$5.0B	72	$3.0B	91
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	5.8%	26	6.2%	30	5.5%	30
Forecast 2024–29	6.7%	23	9.4%	19	4.5%	62

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

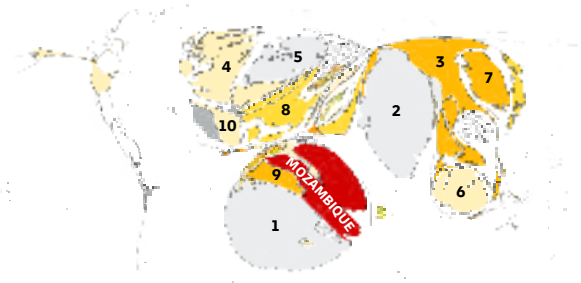


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Mozambique's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Mozambique's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

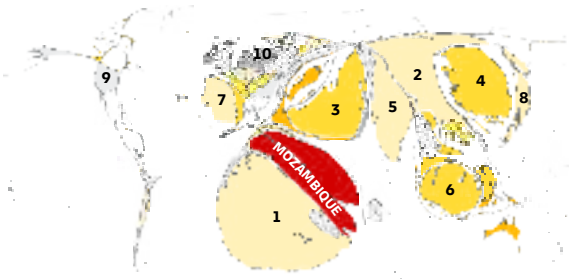
-52% -19% 0% 13% 32% 120%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



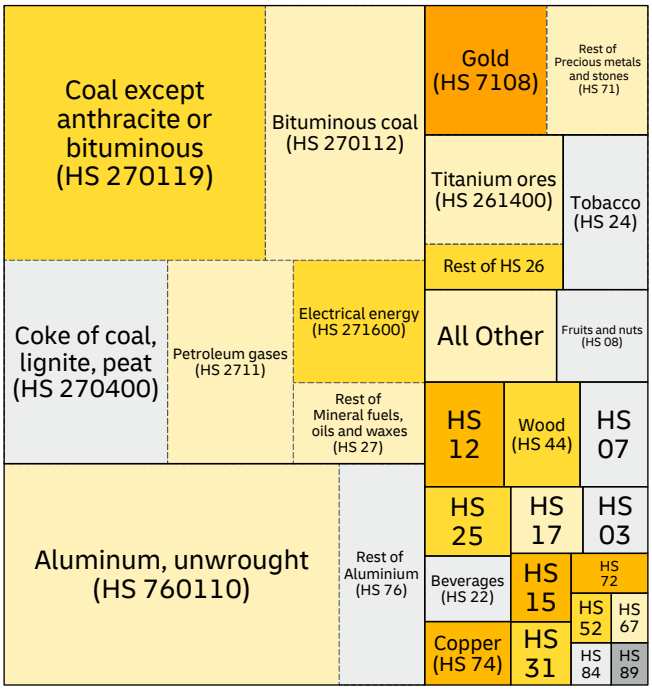
1. South Africa (18%)
2. India (17%)
3. China (8%)
4. United Kingdom (7.8%)
5. Netherlands (6%)
6. Singapore (4.4%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (4%)
8. Italy (3.5%)
9. Zimbabwe (2.3%)
10. Spain (2.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

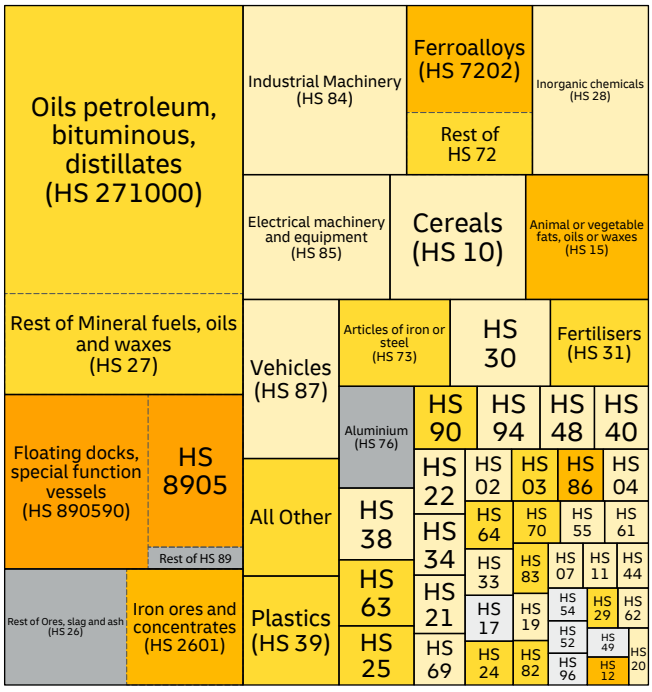


1. South Africa (24%)
2. China (11%)
3. United Arab Emirates (8.8%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (8.8%)
5. India (7.2%)
6. Singapore (5.5%)
7. Portugal (2.8%)
8. Japan (2.3%)
9. United States (2.2%)
10. Netherlands (1.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (44%)	India	37%	-0.1%
76	Aluminium (21%)	Italy	23%	11.7%
71	Precious metals and stones (6.6%)	United Arab Emirates	54%	1791.9%
26	Ores, slag and ash (4.9%)	China	48%	1.1%
24	Tobacco (3%)	Türkiye	16%	-6.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

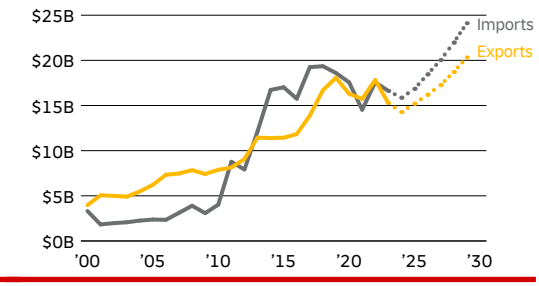
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (21%)	India	31%	24.3%
89	Ships (9.5%)	Korea (Republic of)	93%	892.8%
26	Ores, slag and ash (6.3%)	South Africa	94%	16.3%
84	Industrial machinery (6.3%)	South Africa	34%	5.8%
72	Iron and steel (4.9%)	South Africa	58%	41.0%

MYANMAR

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$30.1B	87	$14.3B	90	$15.9B	91
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$-6.5B	168	$-3.8B	164	$-2.7B	166
Forecast 2024–29	$14.3B	74	$6.1B	74	$8.2B	74
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-10.6B	164	$-3.3B	157	$-7.3B	164
Forecast 2024–29	$8.3B	82	$2.9B	90	$5.4B	70
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-5.6%	166	-3.9%	163	-7.1%	166
Forecast 2024–29	4.8%	56	3.6%	85	5.8%	36

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

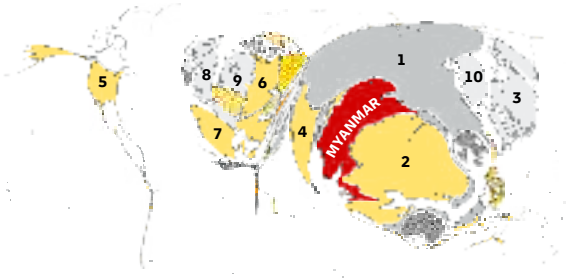


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Myanmar's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Myanmar's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

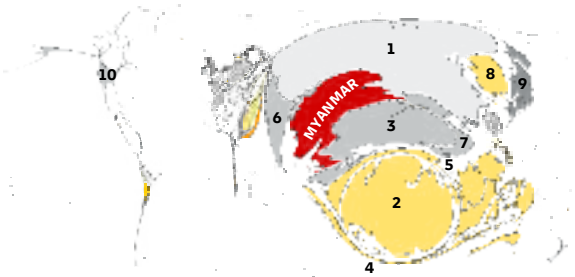
-38% -17% -4% 0% 13% 39%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



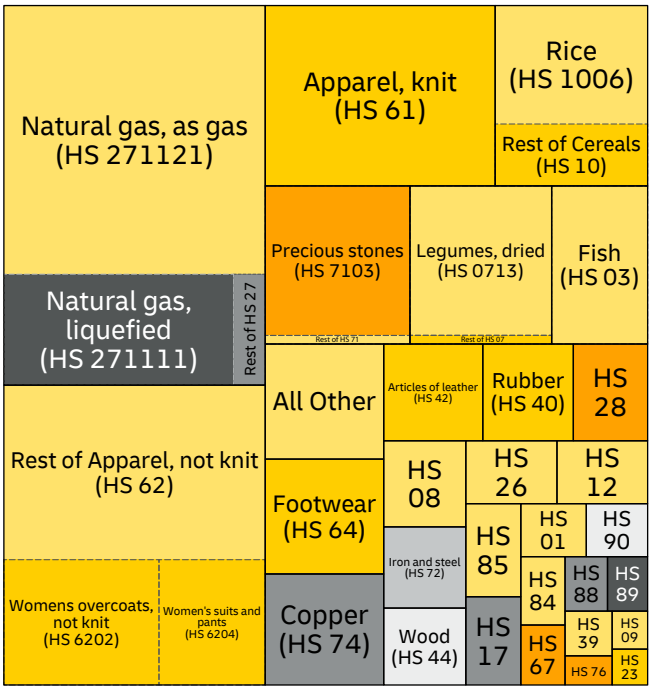
1. China (29%)
2. Thailand (21%)
3. Japan (7.5%)
4. India (4.6%)
5. United States (3.6%)
6. Germany (3.5%)
7. Spain (2.9%)
8. United Kingdom (2.9%)
9. Netherlands (2.5%)
10. Korea (Republic of) (2.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

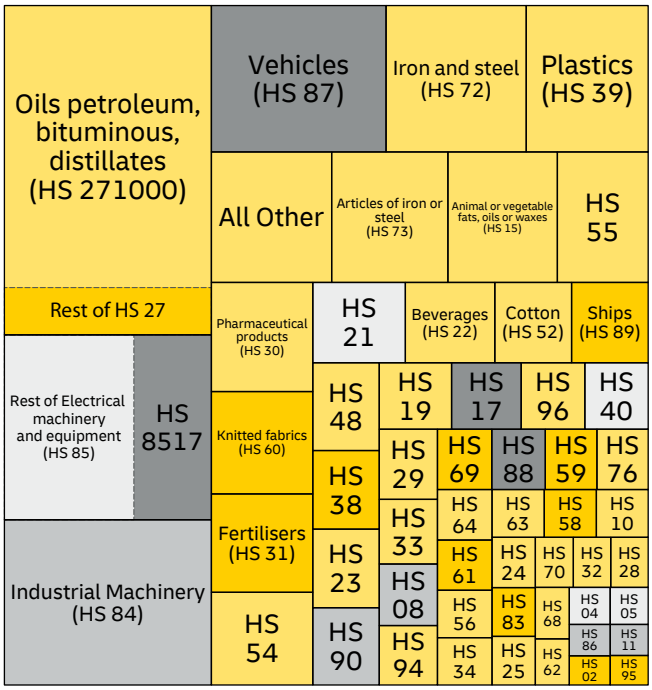


1. China (33%)
2. Singapore (20%)
3. Thailand (13%)
4. Indonesia (6.1%)
5. Malaysia (5.9%)
6. India (3.8%)
7. Viet Nam (2.7%)
8. Korea (Republic of) (2.5%)
9. Japan (2.4%)
10. United States (1.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (23%)	Thailand	61%	-9.6%
62	Apparel, not knit (18%)	Japan	18%	6.0%
61	Apparel, knit (9.5%)	Germany	20%	23.1%
10	Cereals (6.3%)	China	29%	5.2%
71	Precious metals and stones (5.2%)	China	83%	87.9%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

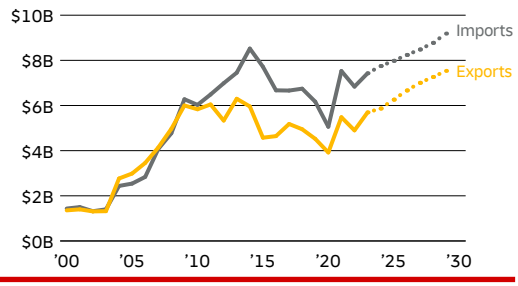
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	Singapore	61%	9.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.8%)	China	61%	-10.0%
84	Industrial machinery (7.8%)	China	50%	-1.1%
87	Vehicles (5.8%)	China	41%	-19.3%
72	Iron and steel (4.7%)	China	61%	-2.6%

NAMIBIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$13.6B	122	$5.9B	117	$7.7B	119
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$2.9B	122	$1.3B	113	$1.6B	119
Forecast 2024–29	$3.1B	122	$1.7B	114	$1.4B	130
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$2.6B	91	$426.6M	97	$2.1B	81
Forecast 2024–29	$4.7B	101	$2.1B	102	$2.6B	99
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	4.2%	47	1.5%	91	6.7%	18
Forecast 2024–29	6.1%	35	6.3%	42	5.9%	31

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

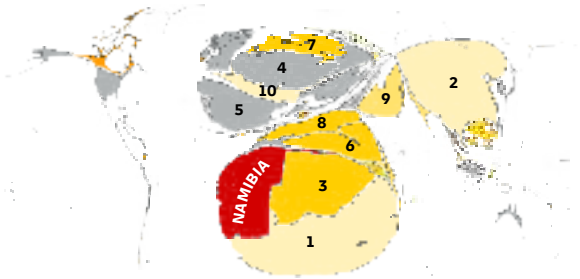


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Namibia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Namibia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

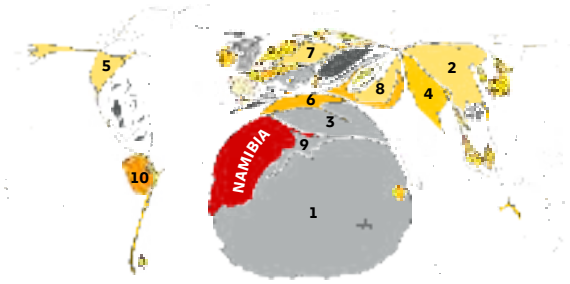
-45% 0% 6% 22% 52% 160%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



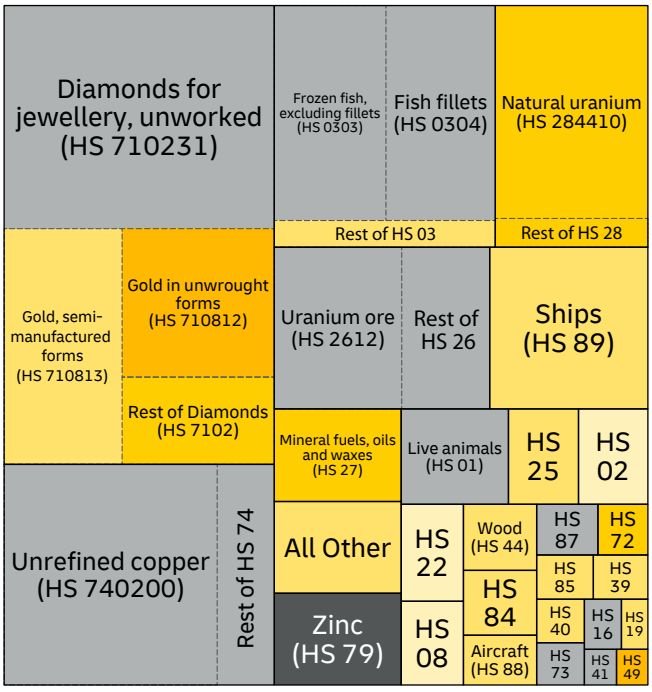
1. South Africa (21%)
2. China (17%)
3. Botswana (12%)
4. Belgium (6.7%)
5. Spain (6.1%)
6. Zambia (5.2%)
7. Netherlands (3.6%)
8. Democratic Republic of the Congo (3.3%)
9. United Arab Emirates (3.3%)
10. France (2.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

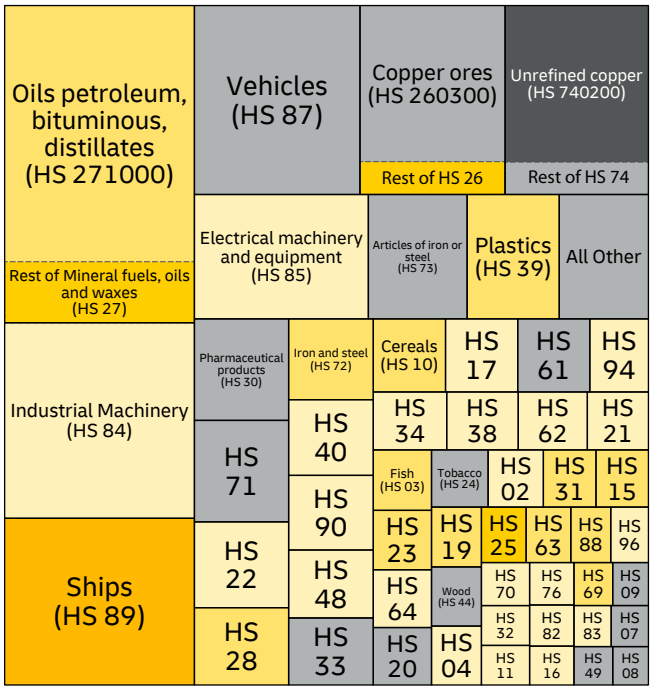


1. South Africa (48%)
2. China (7.4%)
3. Zambia (6.4%)
4. India (3.9%)
5. United States (3%)
6. Democratic Republic of the Congo (2.2%)
7. Germany (2%)
8. United Arab Emirates (2%)
9. Botswana (2%)
10. Peru (2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (28%)	South Africa	41%	20.3%
74	Copper (14%)	China	34%	13.3%
03	Fish (12%)	Spain	34%	-0.8%
28	Inorganic chemicals (8.4%)	China	72%	60.0%
26	Ores, slag and ash (8%)	China	32%	-11.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

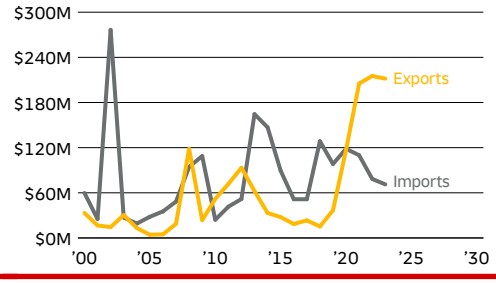
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (14%)	South Africa	28%	-5.1%
84	Industrial machinery (8.5%)	South Africa	56%	-1.2%
89	Ships (7.2%)	Angola	16%	–
87	Vehicles (7.2%)	South Africa	76%	-3.4%
26	Ores, slag and ash (6.3%)	Bulgaria	44%	2.4%

NAURU

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$282.9M	–	$211.7M	–	$71.1M	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$139.1M	–	$196.5M	–	$-57.5M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

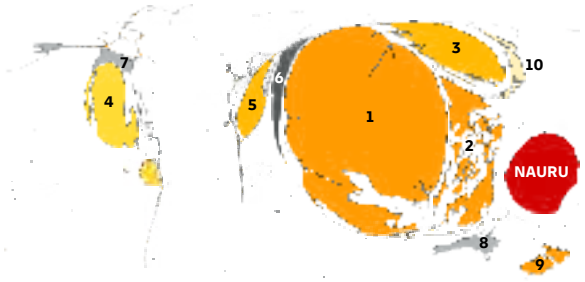


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Nauru's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Nauru's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

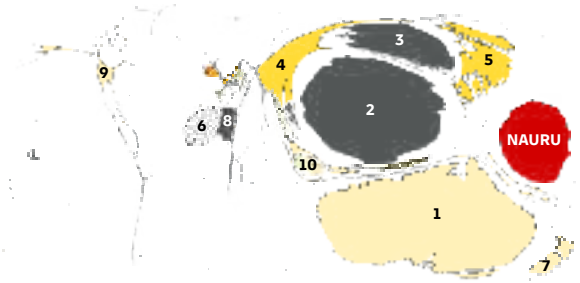
-50% -9% 0% 20% 42% 130%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



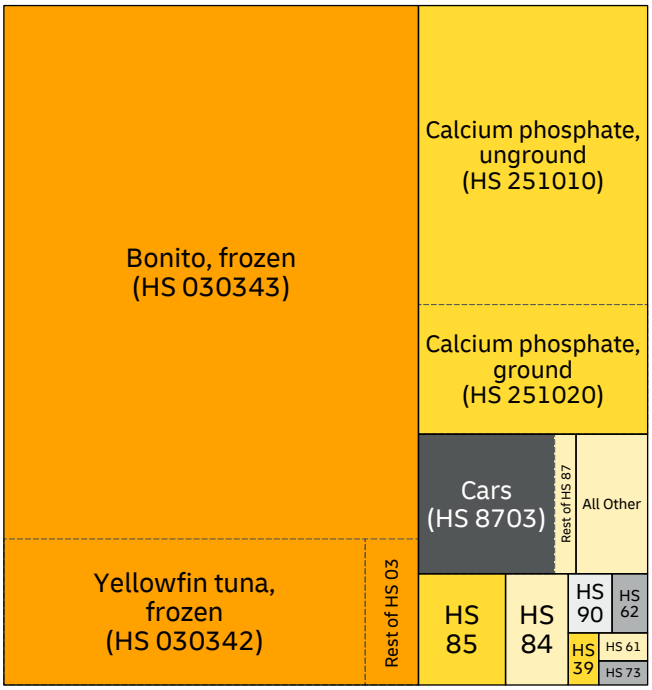
1. Thailand (59%)
2. Philippines (9.4%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (8.6%)
4. Mexico (7.1%)
5. Saudi Arabia (3.2%)
6. India (2.9%)
7. United States (2%)
8. Australia (1.7%)
9. New Zealand (1.6%)
10. Japan (1.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

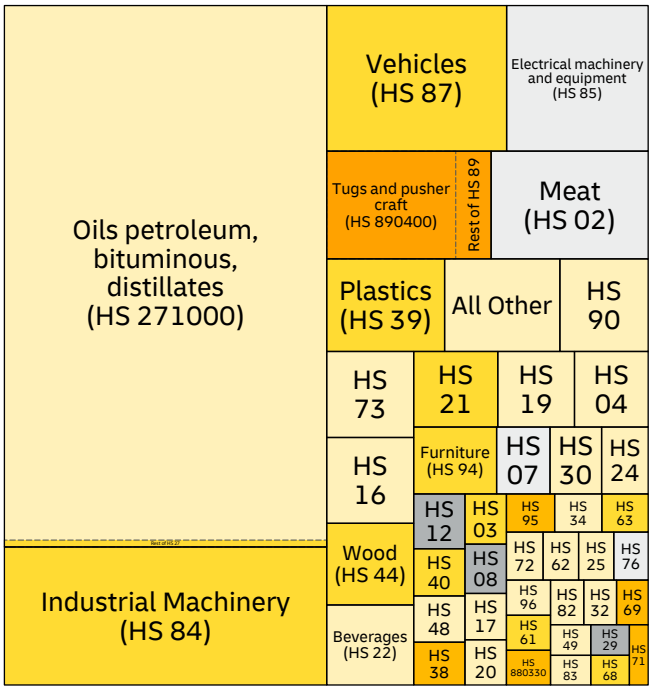


1. Australia (41%)
2. Taiwan (China) (27%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (7.5%)
4. China (6.3%)
5. Japan (6.2%)
6. Senegal (2.4%)
7. New Zealand (1.5%)
8. Nigeria (1.1%)
9. United States (1.1%)
10. Singapore (0.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
03	Fish (64%)	Thailand	78%	–
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (22%)	Korea (Republic of)	36%	37.7%
87	Vehicles (5%)	Saudi Arabia	89%	–
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (2.2%)	United States	80%	78.0%
84	Industrial machinery (1.6%)	United States	33%	-6.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

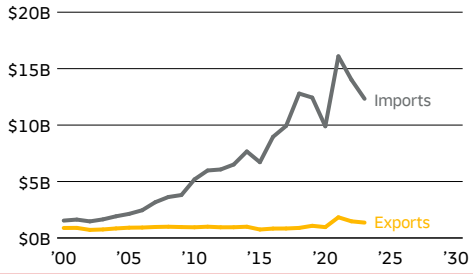
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (40%)	Taiwan (China)	76%	–
84	Industrial machinery (10%)	Australia	67%	15.5%
87	Vehicles (6%)	Australia	60%	11.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (4.7%)	Australia	31%	-11.5%
89	Ships (4%)	Japan	94%	–

NEPAL

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Value Change 2019 – 24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024 – 29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019 – 24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024 – 29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019 – 24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024 – 29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

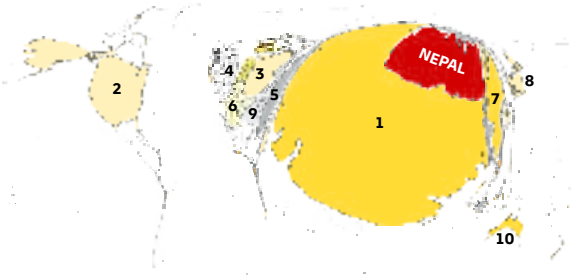


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Nepal's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Nepal's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

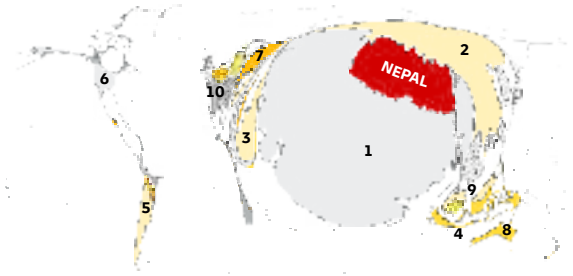
-43% -12% 0% 10% 22% 130%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



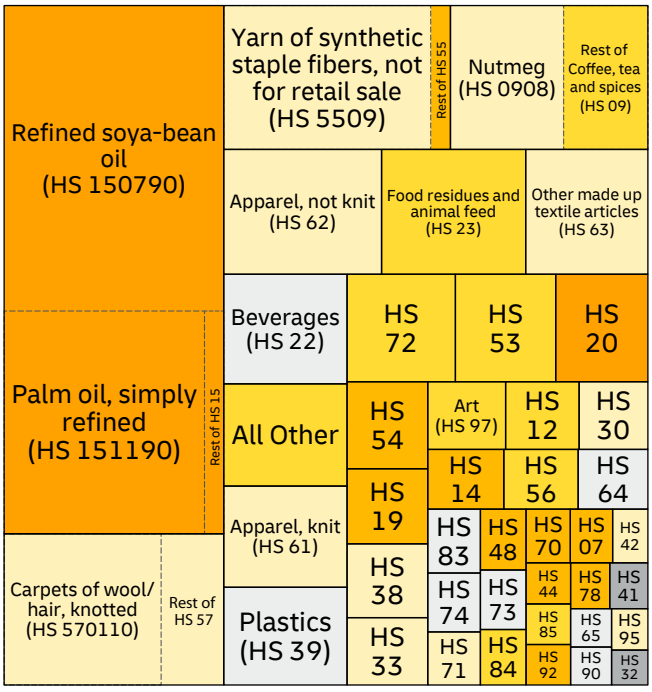
1. India (72%)
2. United States (10%)
3. Germany (2.6%)
4. United Kingdom (2%)
5. Türkiye (1.9%)
6. France (1.1%)
7. China (1%)
8. Japan (0.85%)
9. Italy (0.79%)
10. Australia (0.76%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

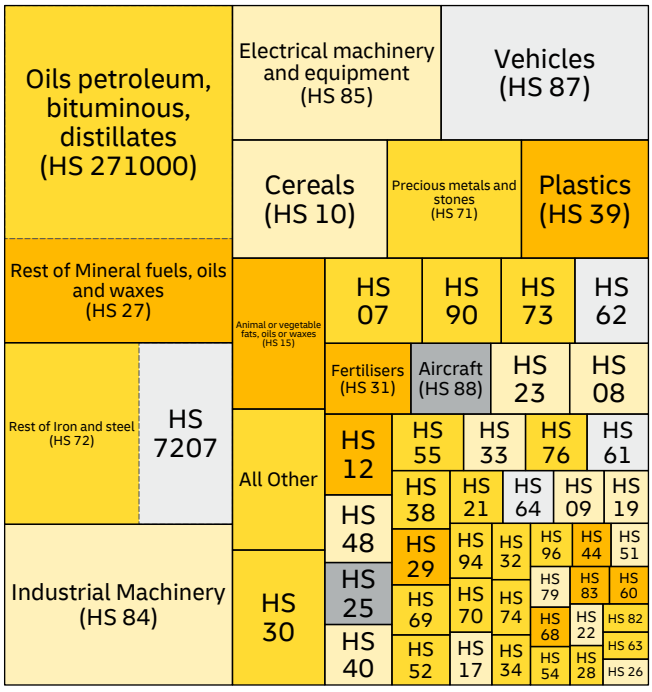


1. India (63%)
2. China (15%)
3. United Arab Emirates (2.2%)
4. Indonesia (2%)
5. Argentina (1.5%)
6. United States (1.4%)
7. Ukraine (1.2%)
8. Australia (0.91%)
9. Malaysia (0.87%)
10. France (0.83%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (27%)	India	100%	327.0%
57	Carpets (7.6%)	United States	51%	8.8%
55	Man-made staple fibres (7.5%)	India	64%	23.8%
09	Coffee, tea and spices (6.5%)	India	91%	7.6%
62	Apparel, not knit (4.5%)	United States	19%	14.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (18%)	India	94%	20.9%
72	Iron and steel (9.5%)	India	95%	5.9%
84	Industrial machinery (8.4%)	India	57%	-0.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.4%)	China	49%	13.5%
87	Vehicles (6.4%)	India	88%	-6.9%

NETHERLANDS

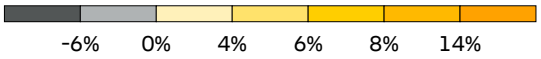
KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.7T	4	$904.5B	4	$819.2B	4
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$394.9B	4	$206.4B	4	$188.4B	6
Forecast 2024–29	$369.7B	7	$184.7B	6	$185.0B	6
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$90.9B	18	$49.1B	15	$41.8B	20
Forecast 2024–29	$202.1B	8	$99.9B	8	$102.2B	11
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.1%	117	1.1%	100	1.0%	121
Forecast 2024–29	2.2%	138	2.1%	137	2.3%	129

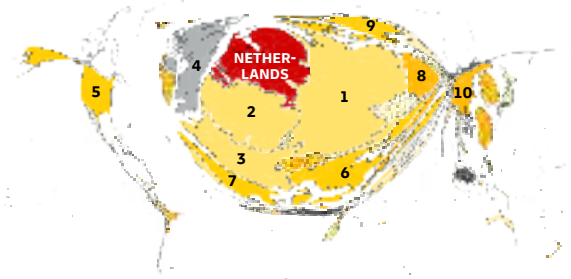
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Netherlands's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Netherlands's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

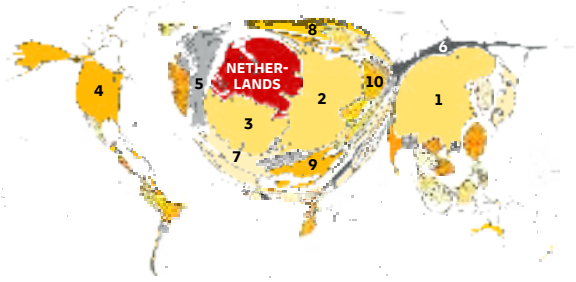


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



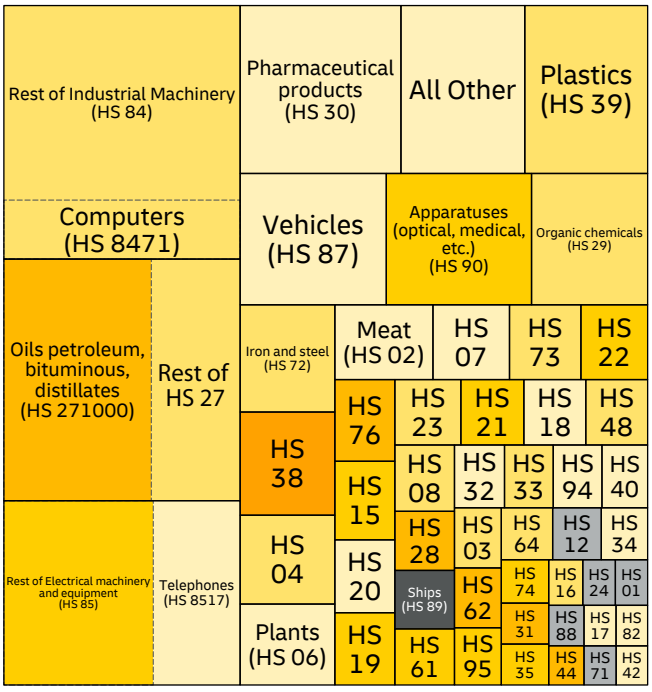
1. Germany (25%)
2. Belgium (11%)
3. France (8.8%)
4. United Kingdom (6.7%)
5. United States (4.5%)
6. Italy (4.3%)
7. Spain (3.3%)
8. Poland (2.8%)
9. Sweden (2.4%)
10. China (2.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

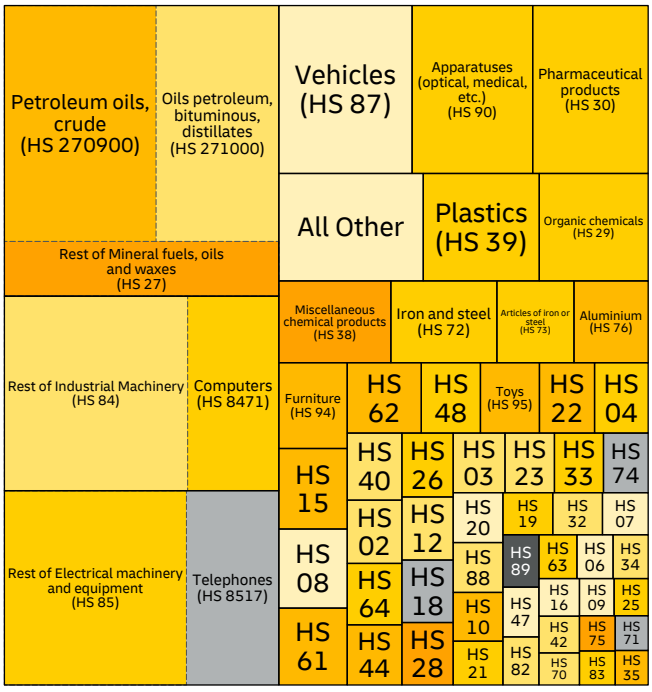


1. China (16%)
2. Germany (14%)
3. Belgium (8.2%)
4. United States (8%)
5. United Kingdom (4.6%)
6. Russian Federation (3.2%)
7. France (3.1%)
8. Norway (3.1%)
9. Italy (2.3%)
10. Poland (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	Germany	12%	-0.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	Belgium	29%	11.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	Germany	16%	6.5%
30	Pharmaceutical products (6.2%)	Germany	26%	-0.4%
39	Plastics (4.7%)	Germany	23%	4.3%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

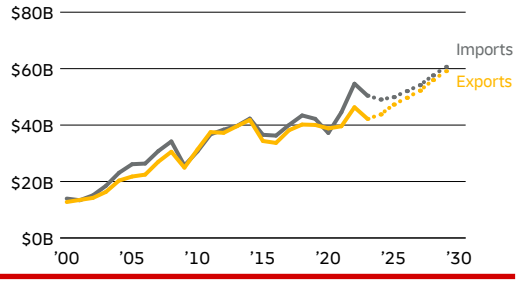
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (18%)	Russian Federation	25%	-13.4%
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	China	27%	4.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (12%)	China	32%	4.3%
87	Vehicles (5.1%)	Germany	29%	6.6%
90	Apparatuses (4.6%)	United States	28%	8.4%

NEW ZEALAND

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$92.8B	63	$43.8B	60	$49.1B	62
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$10.6B	75	$3.7B	83	$6.9B	72
Forecast 2024–29	$26.9B	55	$15.3B	47	$11.6B	63
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$2.9B	88	$779.2M	84	$2.1B	83
Forecast 2024–29	$15.5B	64	$5.7B	69	$9.8B	58
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.6%	126	0.4%	114	0.8%	122
Forecast 2024–29	3.1%	101	2.5%	128	3.6%	88

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

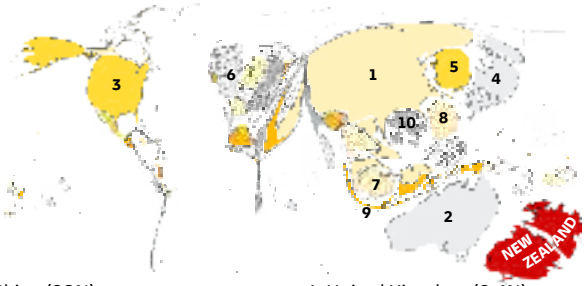


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of New Zealand's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of New Zealand's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

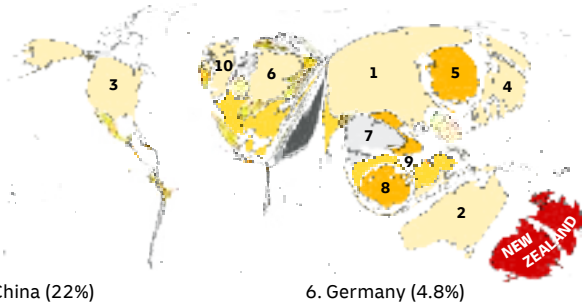
-18% -5% 0% 4% 7% 15%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



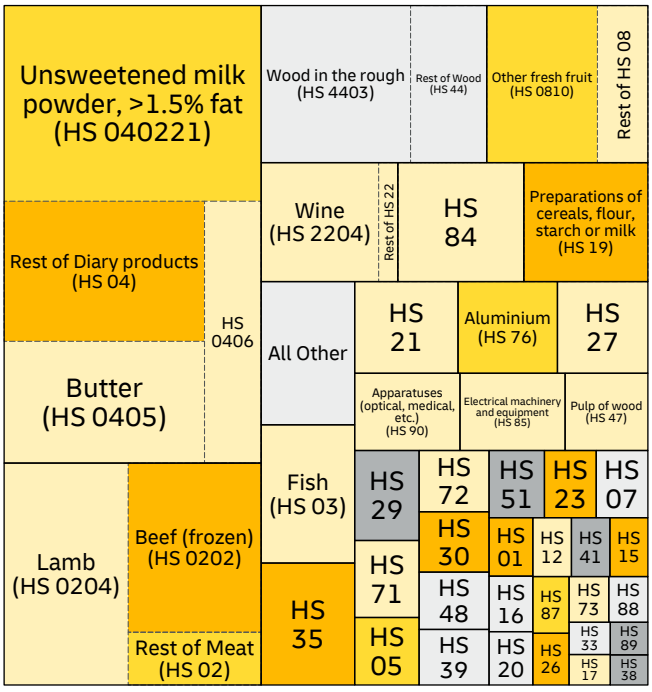
1. China (28%)
2. Australia (14%)
3. United States (11%)
4. Japan (5.9%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (3.2%)
6. United Kingdom (2.4%)
7. Singapore (2.2%)
8. Taiwan (China) (2.2%)
9. Indonesia (2.1%)
10. Hong Kong SAR (China) (1.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

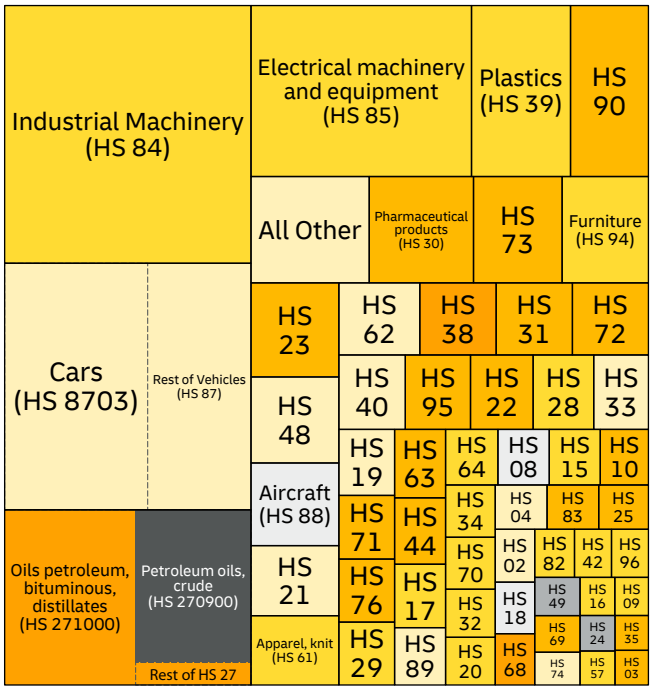


1. China (22%)
2. Australia (11%)
3. United States (9.5%)
4. Japan (6.5%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (5.4%)
6. Germany (4.8%)
7. Thailand (4.1%)
8. Singapore (3.7%)
9. Malaysia (3.2%)
10. United Kingdom (2.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
04	Diary products (27%)	China	33%	8.3%
02	Meat (13%)	China	35%	19.3%
44	Wood (8.1%)	China	54%	-0.6%
08	Fruits and nuts (5.8%)	China	19%	11.4%
22	Beverages (3.7%)	United States	31%	7.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

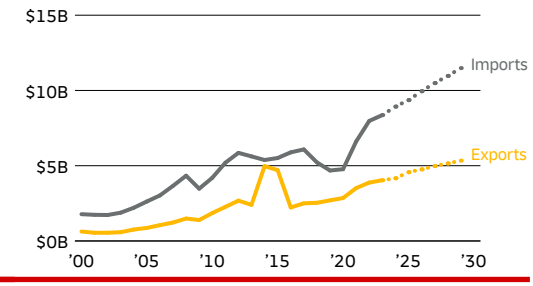
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (15%)	China	25%	9.3%
87	Vehicles (14%)	Japan	29%	1.8%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (9.9%)	United Arab Emirates	28%	-17.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.6%)	China	44%	9.2%
39	Plastics (3.9%)	China	27%	10.2%

NICARAGUA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$13.1B	126	$4.2B	127	$8.9B	115
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$5.7B	98	$1.5B	111	$4.2B	88
Forecast 2024–29	$3.7B	115	$1.2B	118	$2.6B	109
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$3.3B	84	$701.8M	89	$2.6B	76
Forecast 2024–29	$2.4B	121	$685.1M	124	$1.7B	113
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	6.3%	21	4.1%	51	7.4%	14
Forecast 2024–29	3.6%	84	3.3%	98	3.7%	83

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

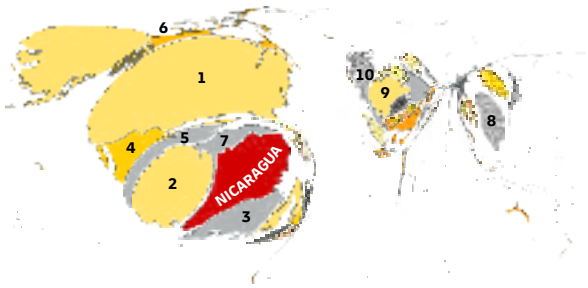


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Nicaragua's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Nicaragua's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

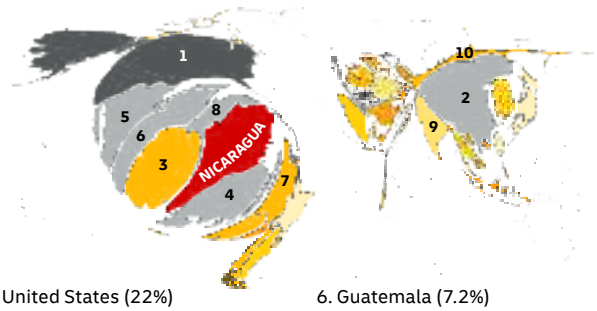
-18% 0% 4% 11% 32% 130%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



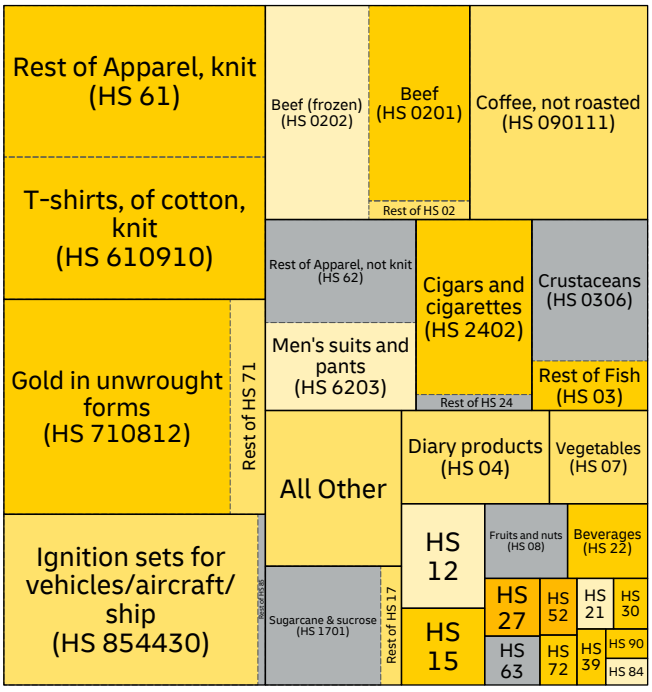
1. United States (49%)
2. El Salvador (11%)
3. Costa Rica (5.1%)
4. Mexico (4.3%)
5. Guatemala (3.9%)
6. Canada (3.1%)
7. Honduras (2.8%)
8. Taiwan (China) (2.4%)
9. Belgium (2.2%)
10. United Kingdom (1.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

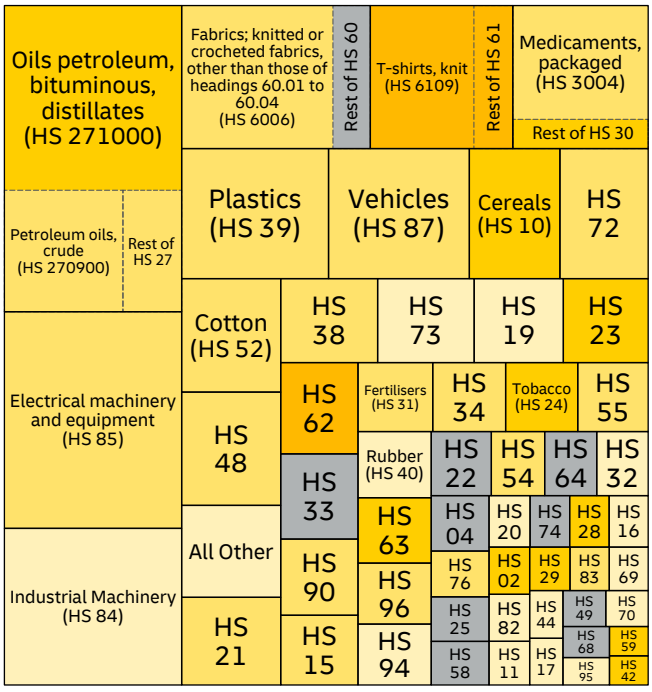


1. United States (22%)
2. China (12%)
3. El Salvador (9.7%)
4. Costa Rica (7.5%)
5. Mexico (7.3%)
6. Guatemala (7.2%)
7. Colombia (3.1%)
8. Honduras (2.9%)
9. India (2.4%)
10. Russian Federation (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
61	Apparel, knit (18%)	United States	81%	11.5%
71	Precious metals and stones (13%)	United States	90%	20.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	Mexico	51%	27.2%
02	Meat (10%)	United States	49%	9.6%
09	Coffee, tea and spices (8.9%)	United States	49%	3.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

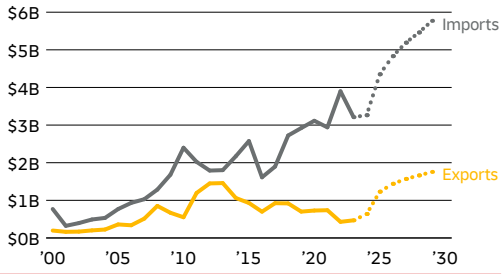
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (12%)	United States	61%	24.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.8%)	Mexico	29%	11.3%
84	Industrial machinery (6.3%)	United States	23%	-5.2%
60	Knitted fabrics (6.2%)	China	43%	-4.3%
61	Apparel, knit (4.7%)	Honduras	62%	37.5%

NIGER

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$3.9B	149	$636.5M	149	$3.3B	143
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$278.2M	149	$-63.7M	155	$342.0M	146
Forecast 2024–29	$3.6B	116	$1.1B	119	$2.5B	110
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$671.5M	119	$329.2M	100	$342.4M	120
Forecast 2024–29	$2.3B	124	$679.3M	125	$1.7B	115
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.4%	65	8.4%	22	2.1%	96
Forecast 2024–29	8.9%	9	11.0%	12	8.2%	6

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

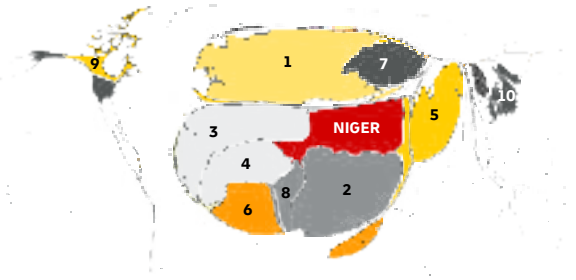


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Niger's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Niger's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

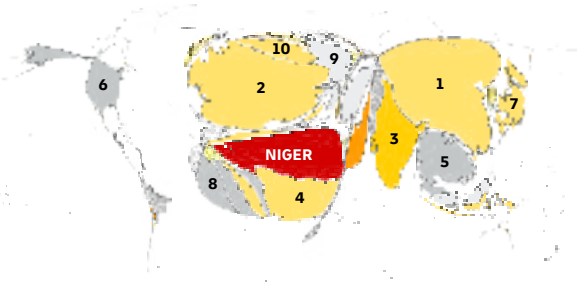
-70% -37% -11% 0% 24% 52%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



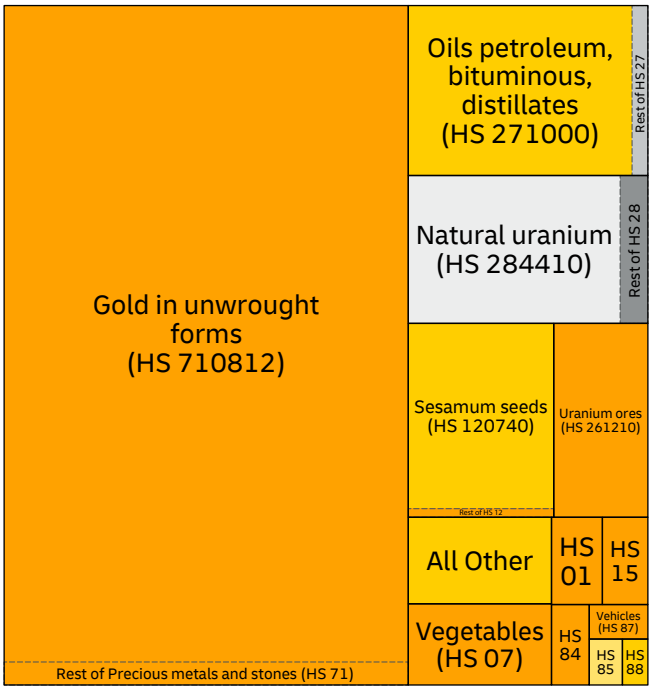
1. France (25%)
2. Nigeria (17%)
3. Mali (14%)
4. Burkina Faso (8%)
5. United Arab Emirates (7.9%)
6. Ghana (6%)
7. Switzerland (5.3%)
8. Benin (2.7%)
9. Canada (2.3%)
10. Japan (2.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

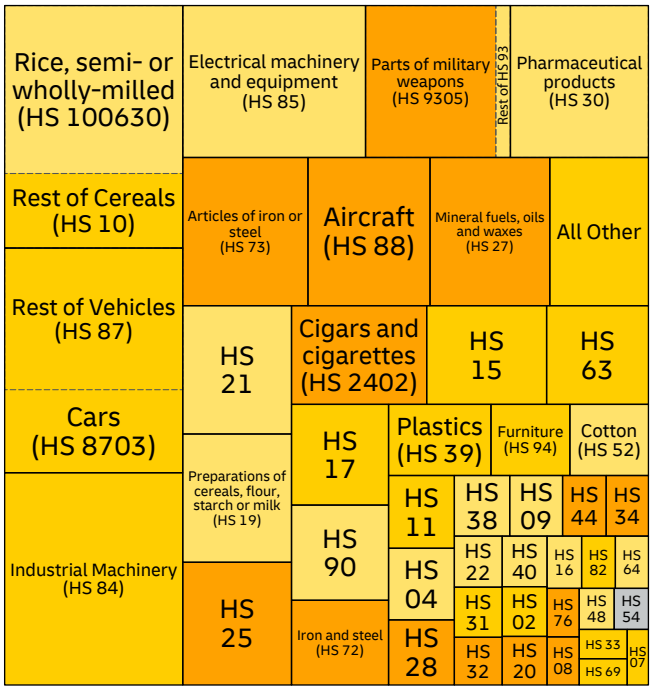


1. China (22%)
2. France (20%)
3. India (7.1%)
4. Nigeria (6.5%)
5. Thailand (5.5%)
6. United States (4.9%)
7. Japan (2.7%)
8. Côte d'Ivoire (2.7%)
9. Germany (2.6%)
10. Belgium (2.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals, stones (63%)	United Arab Emirates	97%	–
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (9.3%)	Mali	42%	–
28	Inorganic chemicals (8.1%)	France	69%	-10.7%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (6.4%)	China	93%	25.9%
26	Ores, slag and ash (4.2%)	France	54%	4126.3%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

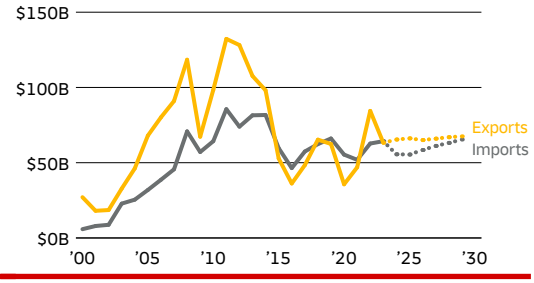
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
10	Cereals (9.9%)	Thailand	44%	33.6%
87	Vehicles (9.1%)	China	24%	47.4%
84	Industrial machinery (8.6%)	China	36%	89.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.3%)	China	28%	68.8%
93	Arms and ammunition (5%)	France	97%	259.9%

NIGERIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$121.0B	52	$65.4B	51	$55.6B	58
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$-7.5B	169	$2.9B	88	$-10.5B	170
Forecast 2024–29	$11.9B	79	$2.1B	105	$9.8B	68
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-31.3B	168	$-2.2B	155	$-29.1B	168
Forecast 2024–29	$17.7B	60	$15.1B	49	$2.6B	98
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-4.2%	164	-0.6%	135	-7.2%	167
Forecast 2024–29	2.6%	124	4.1%	68	0.8%	155

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

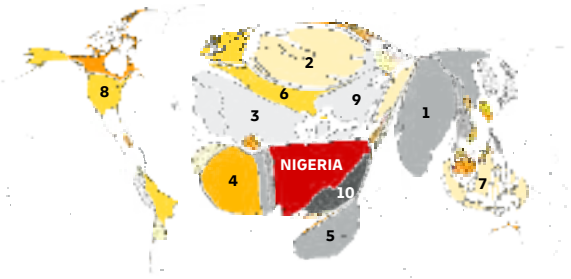


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Nigeria's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Nigeria's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

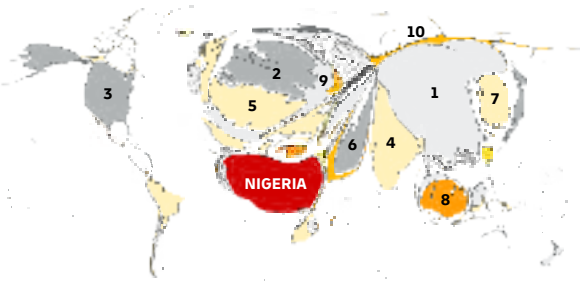
-46% -9% 0% 11% 21% 64%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



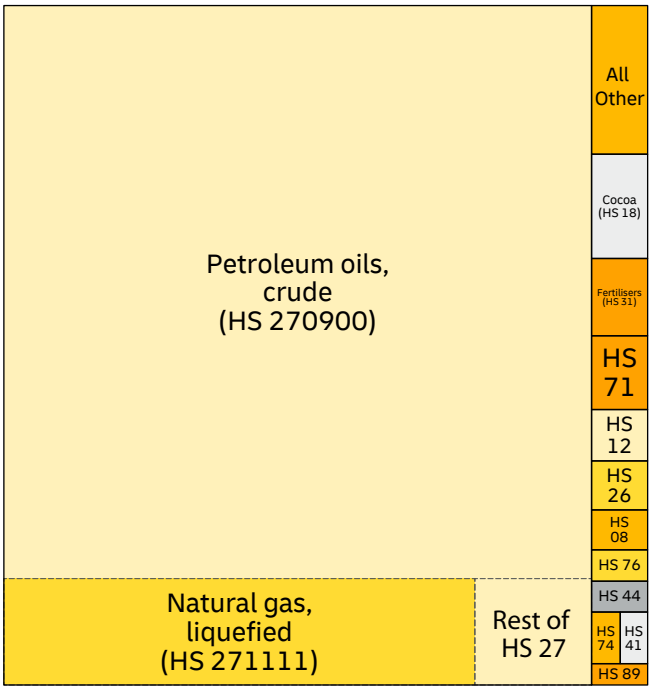
1. India (12%)
2. Netherlands (12%)
3. Spain (9.4%)
4. Côte d'Ivoire (7.7%)
5. South Africa (5.2%)
6. France (4.7%)
7. Indonesia (4.6%)
8. United States (4%)
9. Italy (4%)
10. Cameroon (3.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

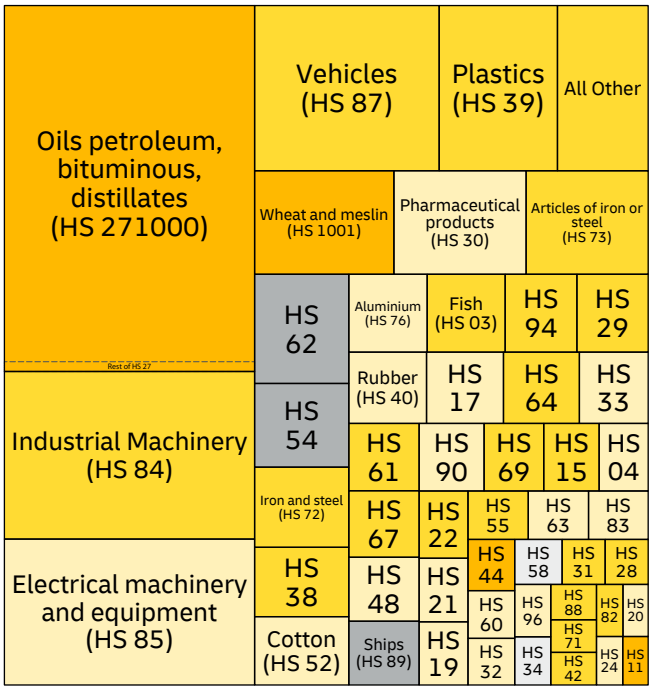


1. China (24%)
2. Netherlands (9.3%)
3. United States (8.5%)
4. India (7.6%)
5. Belgium (7%)
6. United Arab Emirates (3.3%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (3.2%)
8. Singapore (3.2%)
9. Germany (2.5%)
10. Russian Federation (2.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (91%)	India	19%	0.4%
18	Cocoa (1.3%)	Netherlands	38%	-8.0%
31	Fertilisers (0.99%)	Brazil	54%	55.9%
71	Precious metals, stones (0.95%)	United Arab Emirates	60%	–
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (0.66%)	Türkiye	26%	-13.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

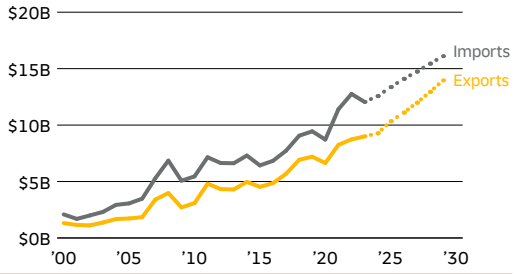
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (21%)	Netherlands	38%	21.6%
84	Industrial machinery (9.6%)	China	39%	19.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.3%)	China	53%	13.4%
87	Vehicles (7%)	China	32%	12.7%
39	Plastics (4.5%)	China	42%	22.7%

NORTH MACEDONIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$21.8B	101	$9.3B	101	$12.6B	104
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$5.2B	104	$2.1B	102	$3.1B	101
Forecast 2024–29	$8.2B	91	$4.7B	83	$3.5B	100
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$2.8B	89	$1.2B	77	$1.6B	91
Forecast 2024–29	$6.0B	92	$2.0B	105	$4.0B	80
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.9%	71	3.0%	68	2.8%	79
Forecast 2024–29	5.0%	46	4.0%	73	5.7%	38

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

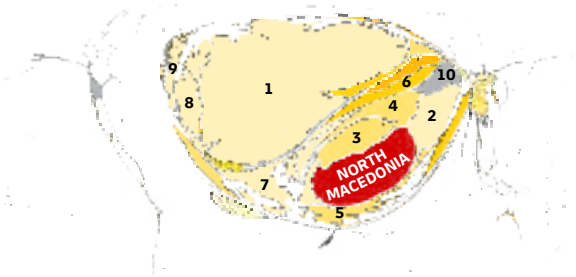


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of North Macedonia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of North Macedonia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

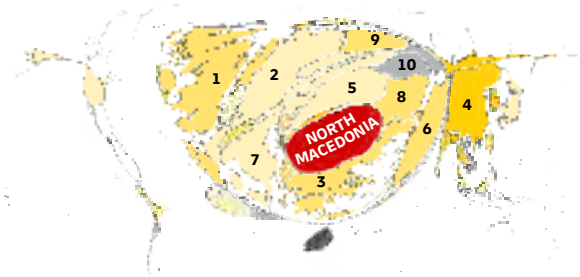
-19% 0% 6% 12% 24% 90%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



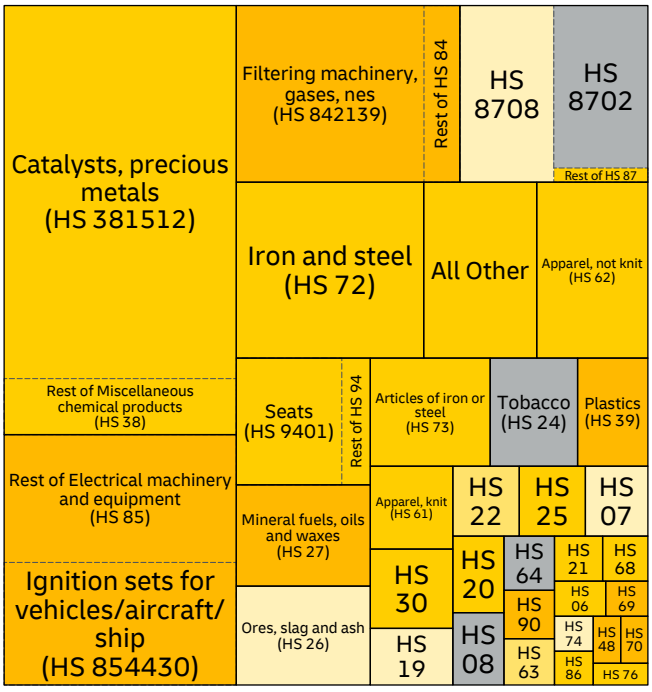
1. Germany (46%)
2. Bulgaria (4.8%)
3. Kosovo (Republic of) (4.4%)
4. Serbia (4.3%)
5. Greece (3.3%)
6. Hungary (2.9%)
7. Italy (2.9%)
8. Belgium (2.6%)
9. United Kingdom (2.1%)
10. Romania (1.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

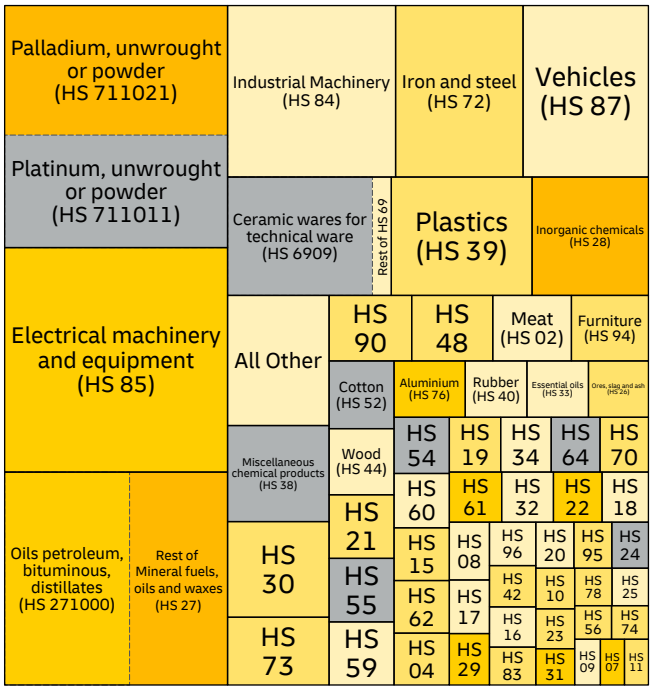


1. United Kingdom (14%)
2. Germany (10%)
3. Greece (8.6%)
4. China (7.1%)
5. Serbia (6.7%)
6. Türkiye (5.5%)
7. Italy (4.6%)
8. Bulgaria (4.4%)
9. Poland (2.9%)
10. Romania (2.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
38	Misc. chemical products (23%)	Germany	94%	16.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (13%)	Germany	49%	152.8%
84	Industrial machinery (9%)	Germany	81%	88.1%
87	Vehicles (7.6%)	Belgium	23%	-12.2%
72	Iron and steel (7.5%)	Serbia	14%	25.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

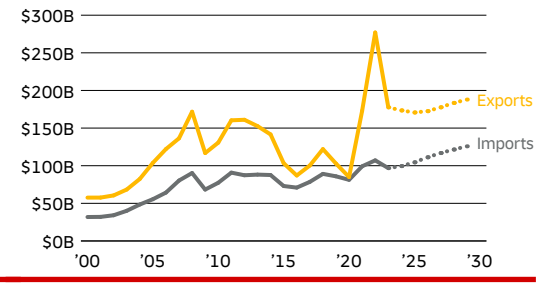
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals, stones (12%)	United Kingdom	83%	12.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	Germany	22%	4.9%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (11%)	Greece	53%	26.3%
84	Industrial machinery (6.6%)	Germany	18%	-3.7%
72	Iron and steel (5%)	Romania	16%	6.3%

NORWAY

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$273.0B	35	$173.5B	34	$99.5B	41
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$84.2B	30	$70.6B	24	$13.6B	51
Forecast 2024–29	$40.7B	45	$14.4B	51	$26.3B	42
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$17.8B	37	$3.3B	59	$14.5B	31
Forecast 2024–29	$49.8B	39	$23.2B	38	$26.6B	40
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.3%	111	0.4%	113	3.2%	73
Forecast 2024–29	3.3%	94	2.4%	130	4.9%	54

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

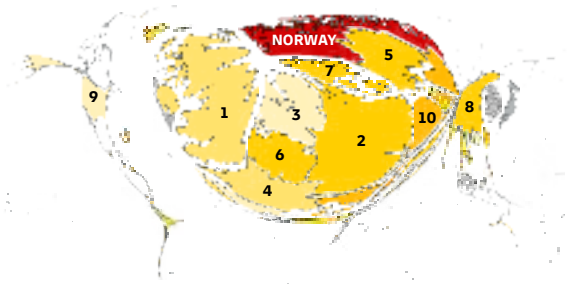


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Norway's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Norway's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

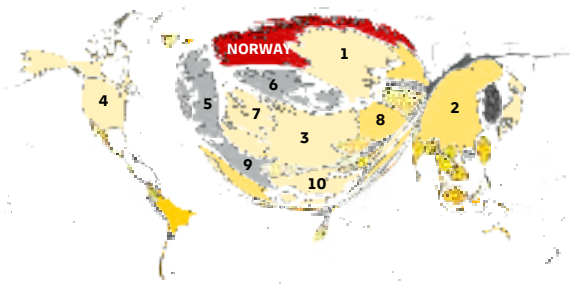
-18% 0% 3% 7% 12% 35%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



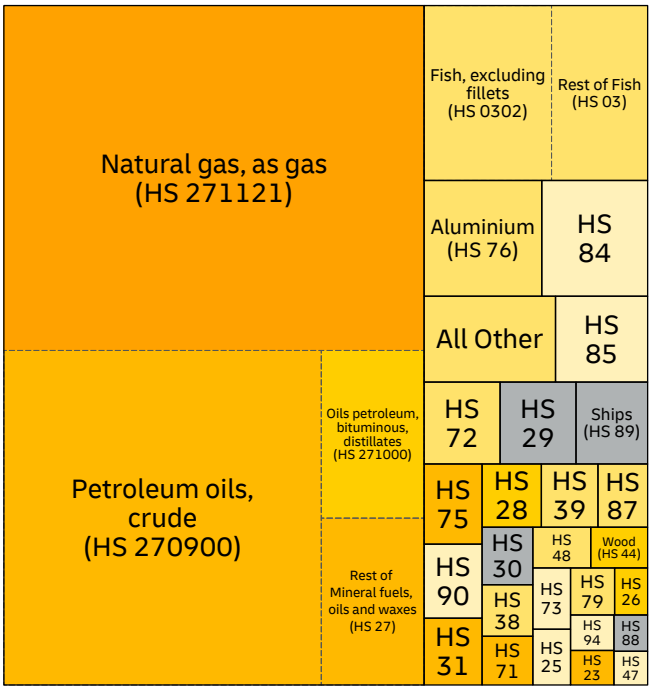
1. United Kingdom (21%)
2. Germany (20%)
3. Netherlands (8.4%)
4. France (7.3%)
5. Sweden (7.2%)
6. Belgium (5.9%)
7. Denmark (3.6%)
8. China (3.4%)
9. United States (3.1%)
10. Poland (2.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

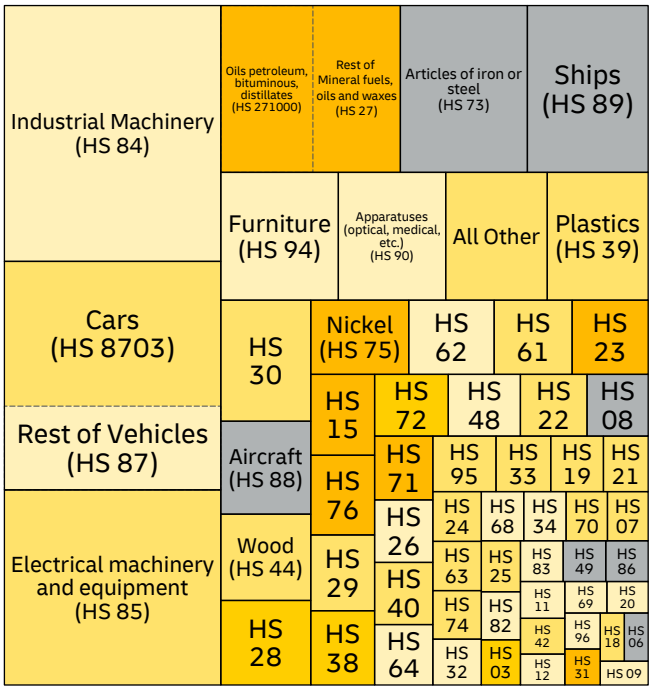


1. Sweden (11%)
2. China (11%)
3. Germany (11%)
4. United States (7%)
5. United Kingdom (5.1%)
6. Denmark (5%)
7. Netherlands (4.1%)
8. Poland (3.5%)
9. France (3.1%)
10. Italy (3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (65%)	United Kingdom	27%	22.2%
03	Fish (8.9%)	Poland	10%	9.0%
76	Aluminium (3.1%)	Germany	18%	7.6%
84	Industrial machinery (2.8%)	Sweden	9%	5.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (1.8%)	Sweden	12%	0.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

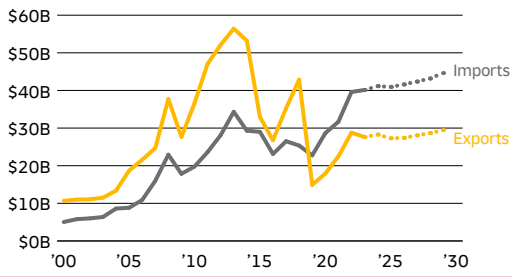
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	Sweden	14%	2.2%
87	Vehicles (11%)	Germany	29%	5.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.7%)	China	26%	9.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (6.8%)	Sweden	31%	29.2%
73	Articles of iron or steel (4.8%)	Korea (Republic of)	13%	-69.9%

OMAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$69.4B	66	$28.3B	70	$41.2B	65
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$31.8B	46	$13.4B	48	$18.4B	42
Forecast 2024–29	$4.7B	108	$1.2B	117	$3.5B	101
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$11.7B	49	$3.6B	56	$8.1B	41
Forecast 2024–29	$9.8B	77	$4.0B	79	$5.8B	65
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.6%	55	2.7%	73	4.3%	53
Forecast 2024–29	2.6%	120	2.7%	120	2.6%	122

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

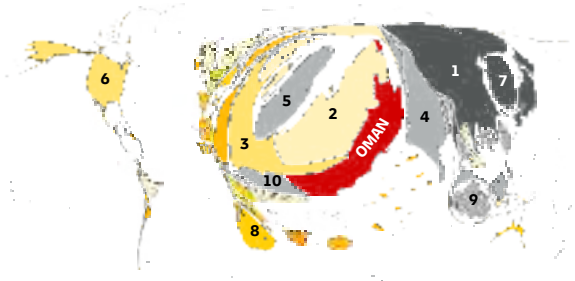


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Oman's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Oman's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

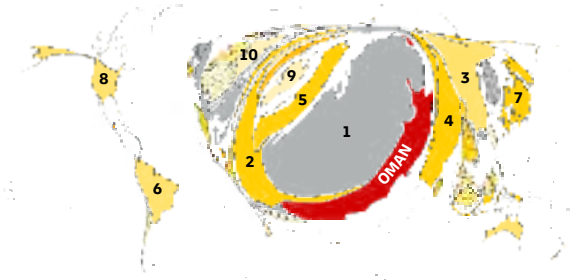
-21% 0% 6% 18% 45% 140%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



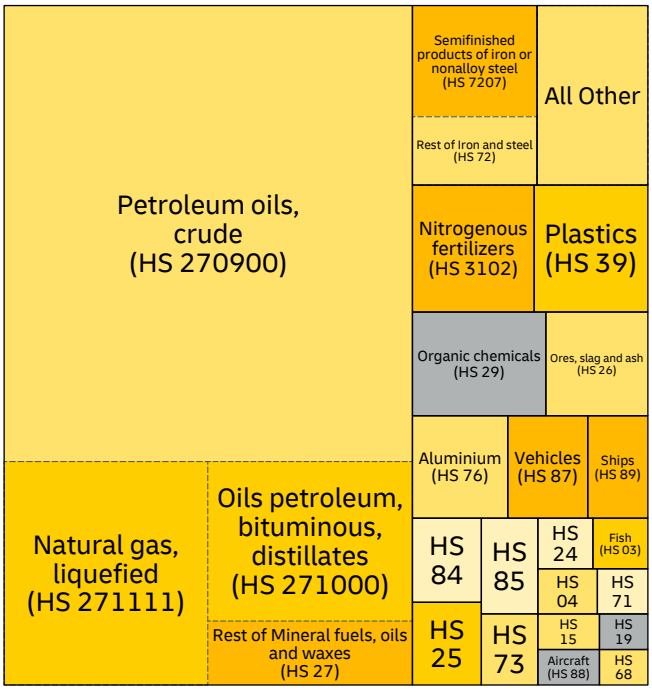
1. China (17%)
2. United Arab Emirates (15%)
3. Saudi Arabia (8.9%)
4. India (7.8%)
5. Qatar (6.1%)
6. United States (5.7%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (2.6%)
8. South Africa (2.2%)
9. Singapore (2.2%)
10. Yemen (2.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

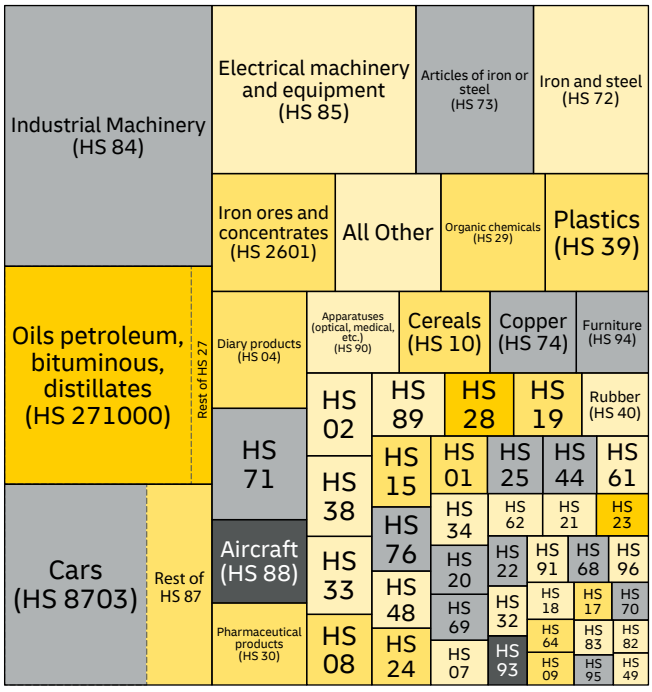


1. United Arab Emirates (35%)
2. Saudi Arabia (7.6%)
3. China (7.1%)
4. India (6.7%)
5. Qatar (5.2%)
6. Brazil (3.4%)
7. Japan (3.1%)
8. United States (2.9%)
9. Bahrain (1.9%)
10. Germany (1.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (63%)	China	58%	21.3%
72	Iron and steel (5.1%)	United Arab Emirates	22%	3.9%
31	Fertilisers (3.6%)	India	40%	24.3%
39	Plastics (3.3%)	United States	26%	33.2%
29	Organic chemicals (3.2%)	China	41%	-9.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

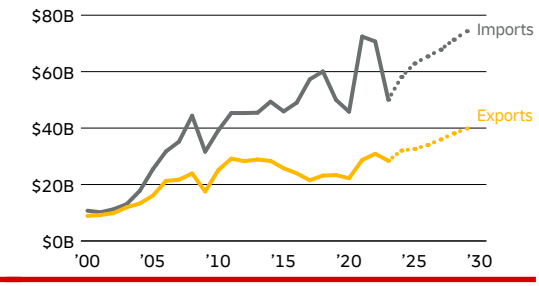
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	United Arab Emirates	33%	-5.1%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (10%)	India	22%	21.3%
87	Vehicles (9.5%)	Japan	34%	-13.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.8%)	United Arab Emirates	49%	0.9%
73	Articles of iron or steel (4.5%)	United Arab Emirates	36%	-3.3%

PAKISTAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$90.1B	64	$32.0B	66	$58.1B	54
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$16.8B	63	$8.7B	56	$8.1B	64
Forecast 2024–29	$24.0B	61	$7.8B	66	$16.2B	51
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$18.1B	36	$13.3B	26	$4.8B	54
Forecast 2024–29	$30.6B	51	$7.4B	65	$23.2B	46
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	4.7%	39	8.5%	20	2.1%	97
Forecast 2024–29	6.1%	34	3.5%	92	8.0%	8

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

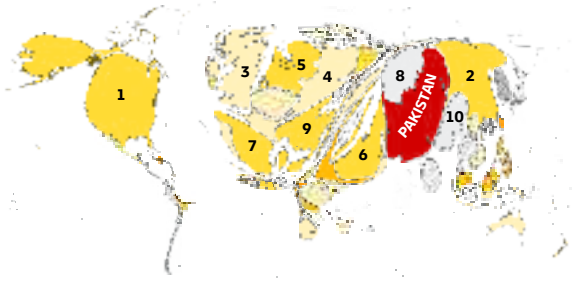


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Pakistan's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Pakistan's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

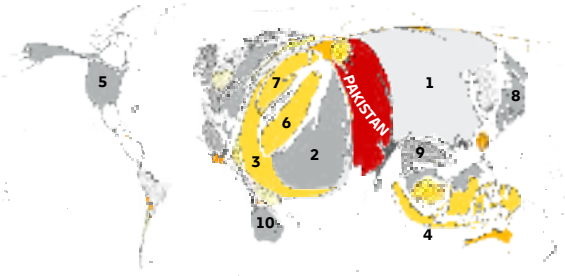
-22% -7% 0% 5% 12% 30%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



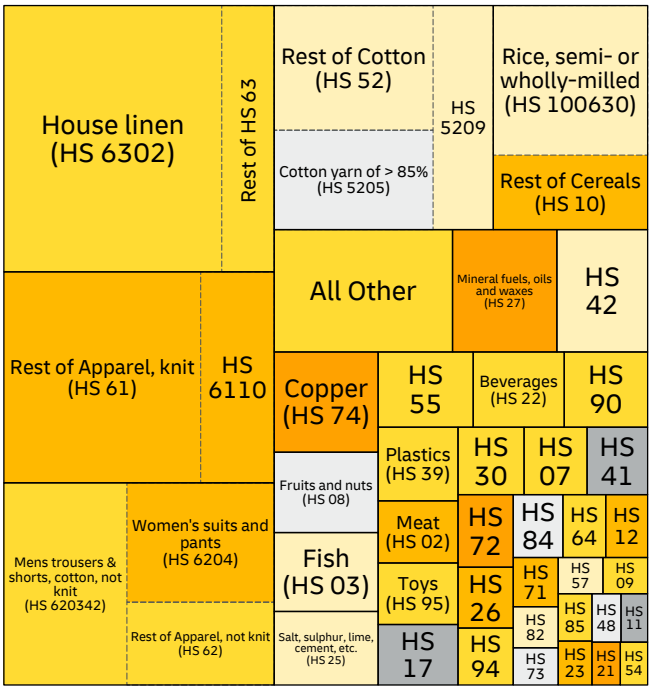
1. United States (19%)
2. China (9%)
3. United Kingdom (7.2%)
4. Germany (5.6%)
5. Netherlands (4.9%)
6. United Arab Emirates (4.6%)
7. Spain (4.1%)
8. Afghanistan (3.9%)
9. Italy (3.5%)
10. Bangladesh (2.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

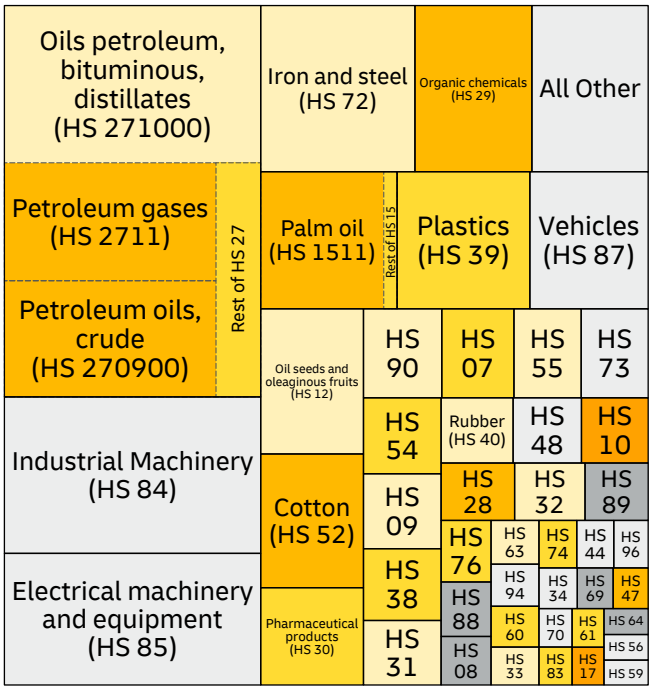


1. China (26%)
2. United Arab Emirates (11%)
3. Saudi Arabia (6.1%)
4. Indonesia (5.7%)
5. United States (4.8%)
6. Qatar (4.7%)
7. Kuwait (3.2%)
8. Japan (2.8%)
9. Thailand (2.1%)
10. South Africa (2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
63	Other made up textile articles (16%)	United States	29%	4.2%
61	Apparel, knit (13%)	United States	27%	16.8%
62	Apparel, not knit (12%)	United States	21%	15.7%
52	Cotton (11%)	China	22%	-11.3%
10	Cereals (7.9%)	China	10%	33.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

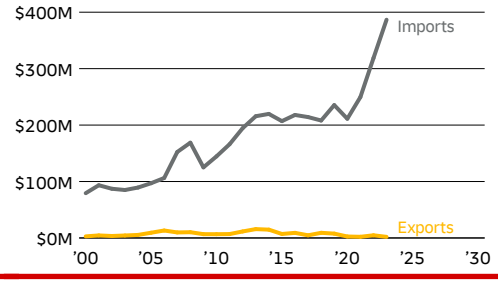
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (23%)	United Arab Emirates	33%	-8.7%
84	Industrial machinery (9.2%)	China	49%	-2.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.7%)	China	69%	-2.7%
72	Iron and steel (5.9%)	China	27%	1.3%
29	Organic chemicals (4.4%)	China	34%	11.0%

PALAU

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$388.6M	–	$1.9M	–	$386.7M	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$171.4M	–	$-7.2M	–	$178.6M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-65.4M	–	$-11.3M	–	$-54.1M	–
Forecast 2024–29	$99.8M	–	$1.5M	–	$98.4M	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-3.0%	–	-29.7%	–	-2.6%	–
Forecast 2024–29	4.6%	–	10.2%	–	4.6%	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

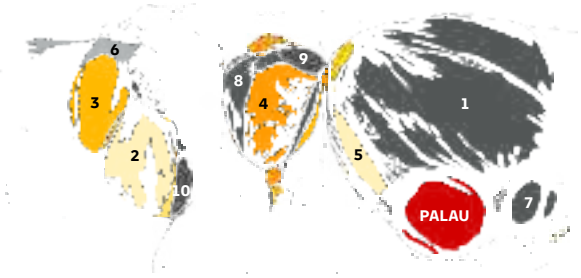


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Palau's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Palau's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

-42% 0% 1% 11% 16% 160%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

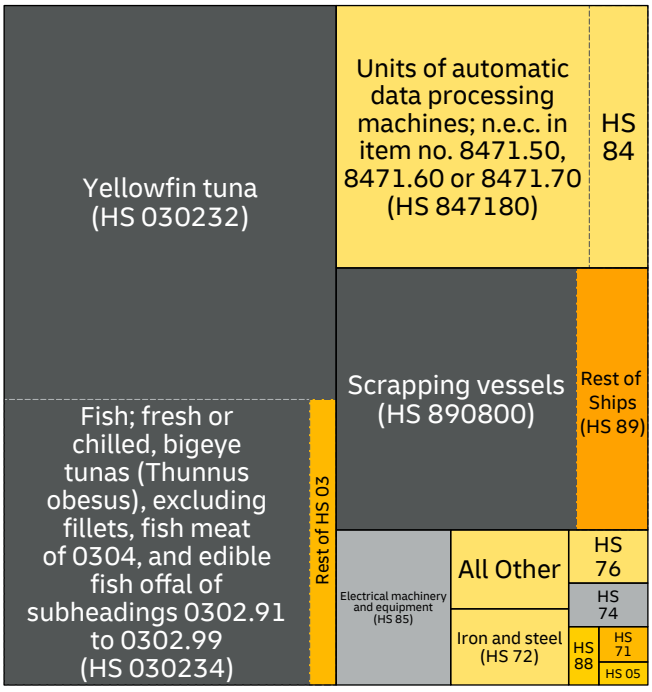


1. Japan (49%)
2. Panama (8.7%)
3. Mexico (8.6%)
4. Greece (7.6%)
5. Taiwan (China) (3.6%)
6. United States (3.1%)
7. Micronesia (Federated States of) (2.6%)
8. Italy (2.2%)
9. Moldova (2.2%)
10. Guyana (1.9%)

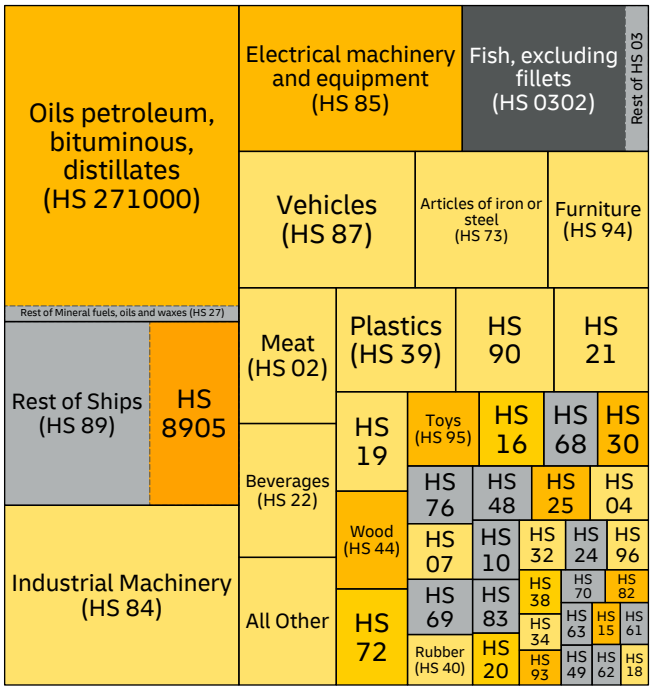
GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
03	Fish (52%)	Japan	95%	-74.0%
84	Industrial machinery (19%)	Japan	79%	3.6%
89	Ships (19%)	Türkiye	60%	-100.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (4.1%)	Korea (Republic of)	85%	-8.9%
72	Iron and steel (2.1%)	Taiwan (China)	78%	-1.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

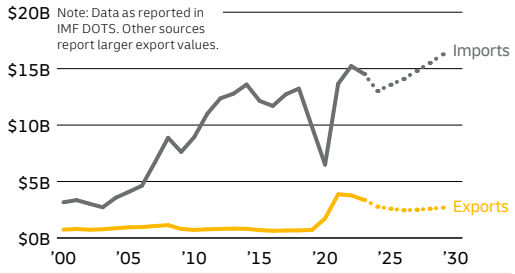
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (17%)	Korea (Republic of)	46%	22.2%
89	Ships (9.8%)	China	37%	50.8%
84	Industrial machinery (9.6%)	China	30%	13.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.4%)	China	19%	33.4%
03	Fish (6.2%)	Taiwan (China)	92%	-57.3%

PANAMA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

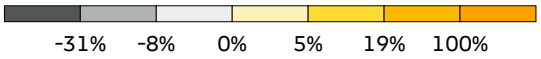
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$15.8B	117	$2.8B	137	$13.0B	101
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$5.2B	103	$2.1B	103	$3.2B	98
Forecast 2024–29	$3.2B	121	$-92.1M	164	$3.2B	105
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-942.3M	151	$-164.9M	136	$-777.4M	150
Forecast 2024–29	$1.9B	127	$-477.3M	165	$2.4B	102
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-1.2%	151	-1.2%	142	-1.2%	152
Forecast 2024–29	2.4%	133	-3.9%	167	3.5%	89

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

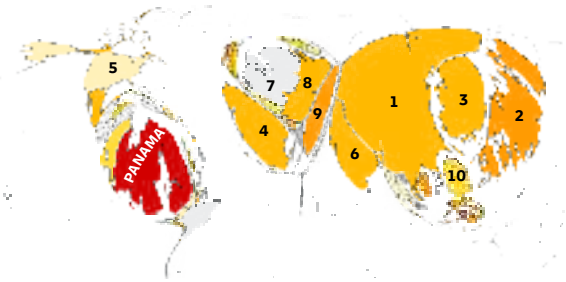


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Panama's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Panama's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

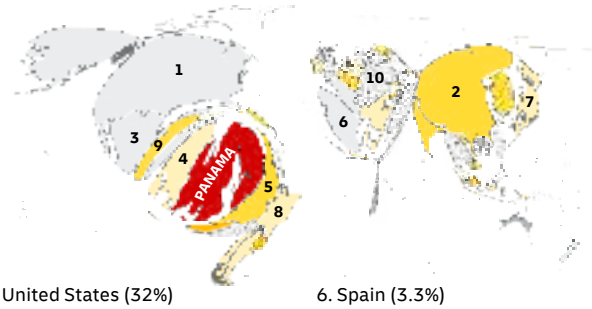


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



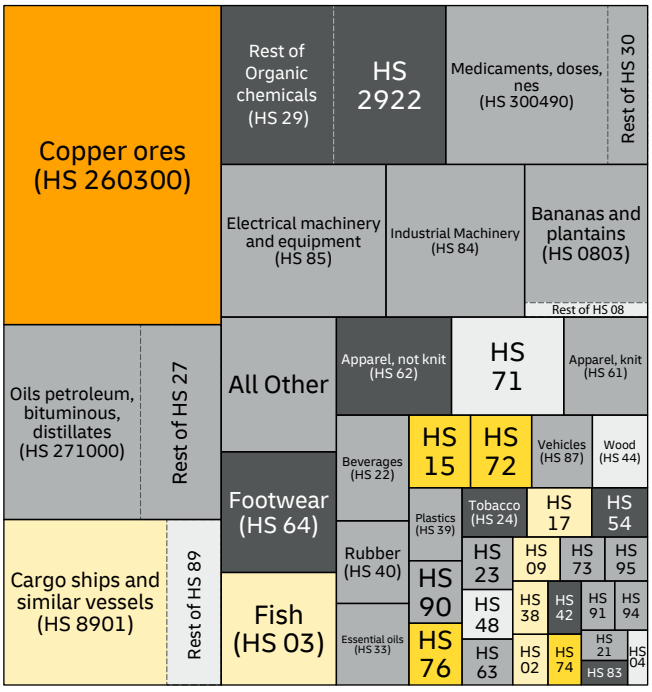
1. China (31%)
2. Japan (12%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (7.6%)
4. Spain (6.9%)
5. United States (5.6%)
6. India (5.6%)
7. Netherlands (5.4%)
8. Germany (4.5%)
9. Bulgaria (3%)
10. Taiwan (China) (1.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

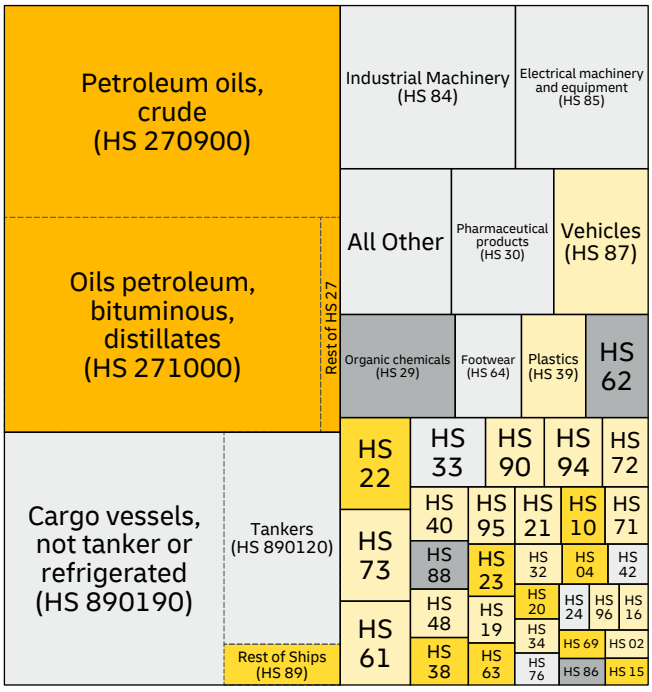


1. United States (32%)
2. China (15%)
3. Mexico (6.2%)
4. Costa Rica (4.8%)
5. Colombia (3.9%)
6. Spain (3.3%)
7. Japan (2.5%)
8. Brazil (2.5%)
9. Guatemala (2.4%)
10. Germany (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
26	Ores, slag and ash (16%)	China	39%	–
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (9.7%)	Ecuador	63%	-54.5%
89	Ships (8.2%)	Japan	23%	-16.6%
29	Organic chemicals (8.2%)	United States	93%	-61.9%
30	Pharmaceutical products (7.3%)	Guatemala	32%	-43.5%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

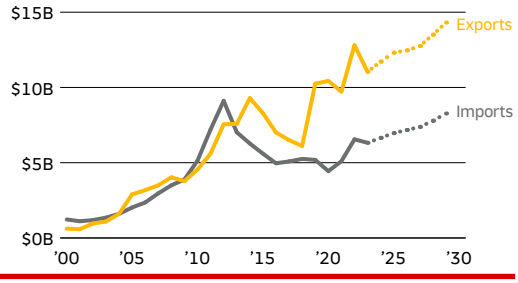
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (33%)	United States	29%	24.4%
89	Ships (19%)	Japan	63%	-11.0%
84	Industrial machinery (6.5%)	China	39%	2.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (4.9%)	China	45%	7.4%
30	Pharmaceutical products (3.4%)	Mexico	13%	-18.4%

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$18.4B	110	$11.7B	94	$6.7B	128
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$2.9B	121	$1.5B	112	$1.5B	122
Forecast 2024–29	$4.2B	111	$2.6B	99	$1.6B	126
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$2.4B	93	$1.7B	70	$711.2M	110
Forecast 2024–29	$4.8B	100	$3.1B	89	$1.7B	114
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.9%	70	3.2%	64	2.4%	87
Forecast 2024–29	4.8%	55	4.8%	52	4.9%	53

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

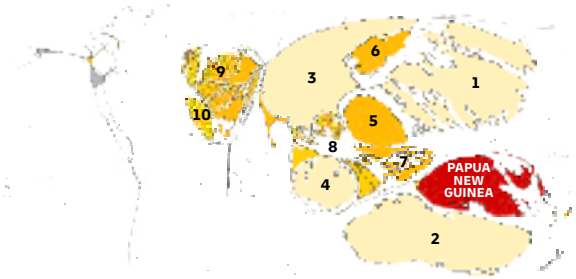


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Papua New Guinea's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Papua New Guinea's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

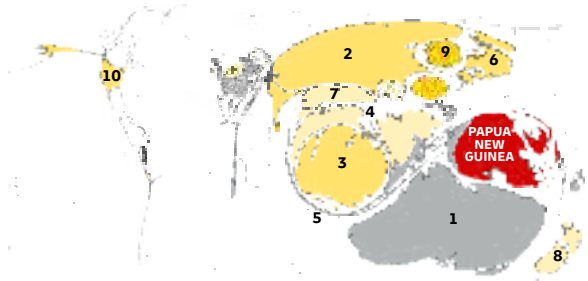
-27% 0% 8% 16% 59% 100%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



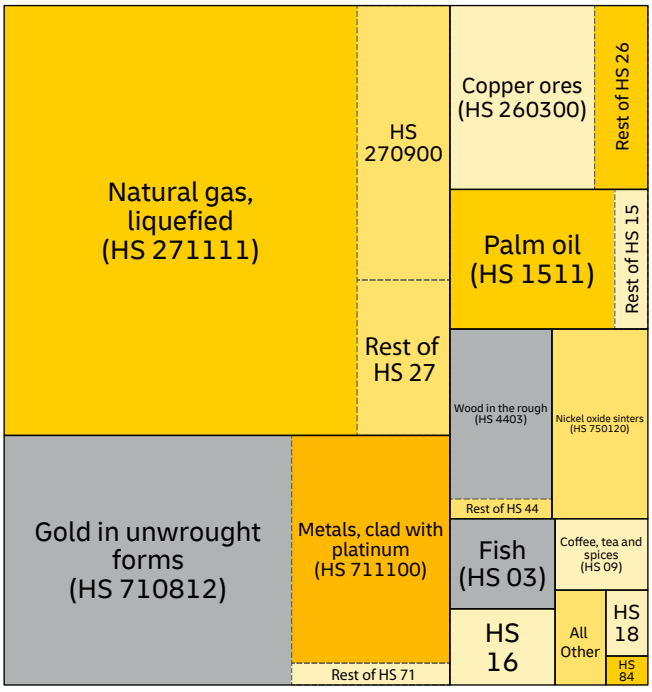
1. Japan (23%)
2. Australia (23%)
3. China (20%)
4. Singapore (5.9%)
5. Taiwan (China) (5.6%)
6. Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of) (3.3%)
7. Philippines (2.6%)
8. Malaysia (2.3%)
9. Netherlands (1.9%)
10. Spain (1.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

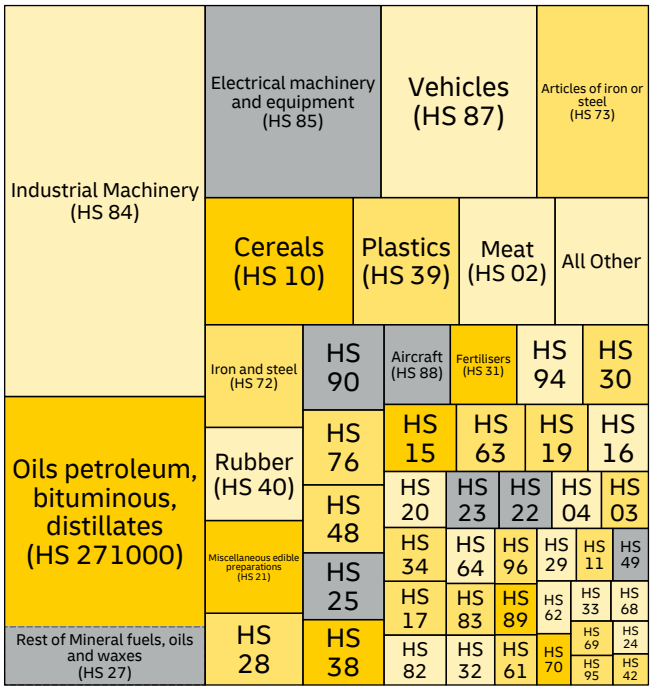


1. Australia (32%)
2. China (21%)
3. Singapore (13%)
4. Malaysia (8.2%)
5. Indonesia (3.9%)
6. Japan (3.6%)
7. Thailand (3.2%)
8. New Zealand (2.5%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (1.9%)
10. United States (1.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (44%)	Japan	38%	14.2%
71	Precious metals and stones (25%)	Australia	94%	-4.6%
26	Ores, slag and ash (8.3%)	Japan	43%	8.6%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (6.3%)	Netherlands	43%	7.6%
44	Wood (4.4%)	China	77%	-0.9%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

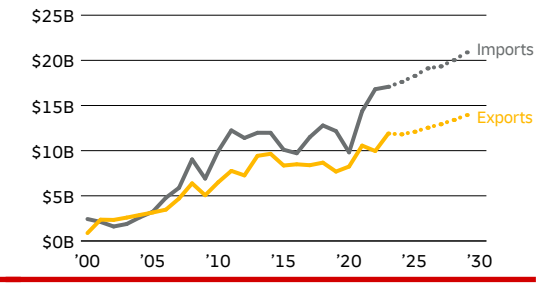
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (18%)	Australia	50%	1.9%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	Singapore	56%	–
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.7%)	China	42%	-5.1%
87	Vehicles (6.8%)	Japan	36%	5.3%
73	Articles of iron or steel (4.9%)	China	43%	19.8%

PARAGUAY

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$29.4B	89	$11.8B	93	$17.6B	85
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$9.6B	80	$4.1B	79	$5.4B	78
Forecast 2024–29	$5.4B	104	$2.1B	104	$3.3B	104
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.6B	101	$212.7M	108	$1.4B	95
Forecast 2024–29	$4.6B	104	$2.2B	101	$2.3B	103
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.1%	115	0.4%	115	1.7%	105
Forecast 2024–29	2.9%	103	3.5%	93	2.5%	126

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

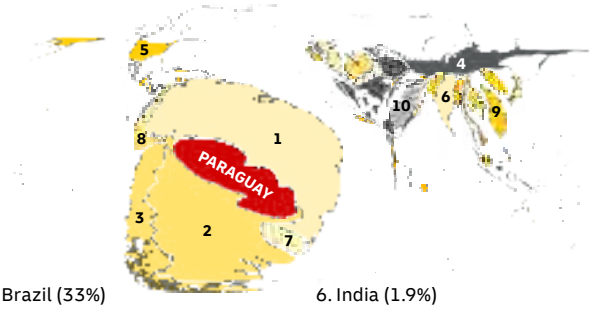


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Paraguay's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Paraguay's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

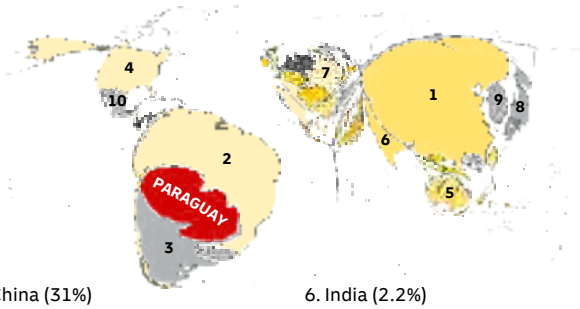
-10% 0% 8% 17% 75% 200%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



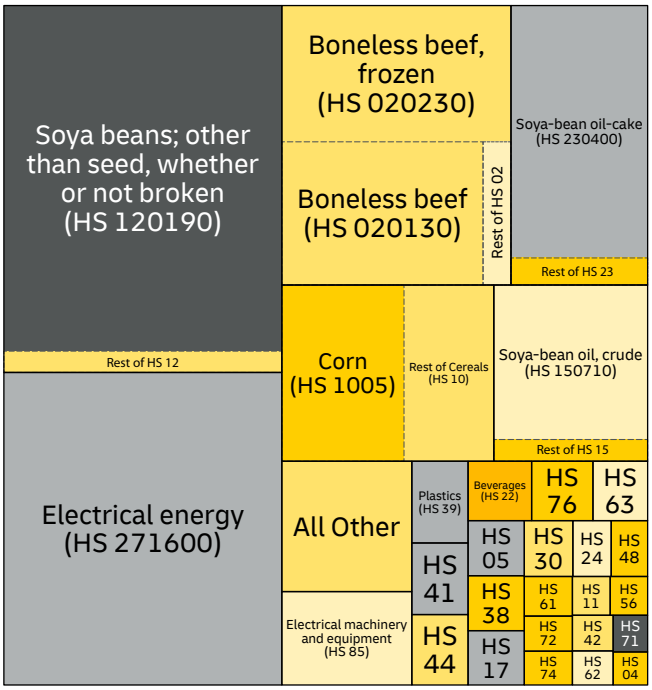
1. Brazil (33%)
2. Argentina (27%)
3. Chile (9.2%)
4. Russian Federation (5.5%)
5. United States (2.1%)
6. India (1.9%)
7. Uruguay (1.9%)
8. Peru (1.5%)
9. Taiwan (China) (1.5%)
10. Israel (1.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

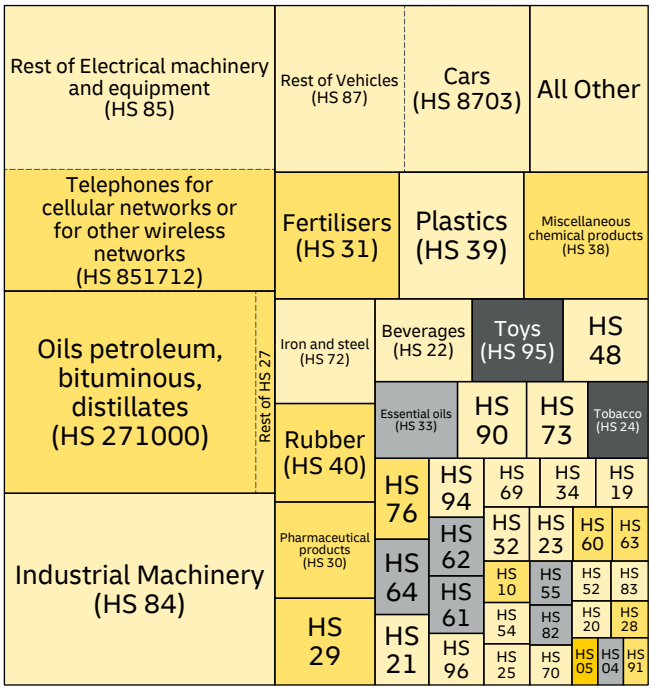


1. China (31%)
2. Brazil (23%)
3. Argentina (8.8%)
4. United States (8.1%)
5. Singapore (2.3%)
6. India (2.2%)
7. Germany (2.1%)
8. Japan (2%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (1.4%)
10. Mexico (1.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (23%)	Argentina	60%	14.9%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (20%)	Brazil	79%	-5.4%
02	Meat (15%)	Chile	37%	10.2%
23	Food residues and animal feed (8.7%)	Chile	18%	-21.1%
10	Cereals (8.5%)	Brazil	62%	23.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

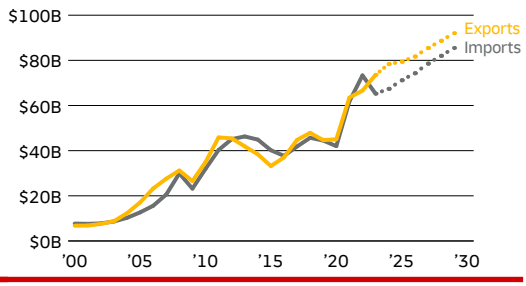
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (18%)	China	68%	5.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	United States	28%	13.8%
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	China	40%	2.7%
87	Vehicles (9.7%)	Brazil	23%	8.3%
31	Fertilisers (3.6%)	Brazil	29%	-0.3%

PERU

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$145.7B	47	$78.3B	44	$67.4B	51
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$56.6B	34	$33.7B	33	$22.9B	40
Forecast 2024–29	$31.8B	51	$13.7B	53	$18.1B	49
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$8.4B	60	$6.4B	46	$2.0B	85
Forecast 2024–29	$43.5B	42	$17.3B	46	$26.2B	42
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.2%	114	1.8%	84	0.6%	128
Forecast 2024–29	5.4%	44	4.2%	63	6.7%	19

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

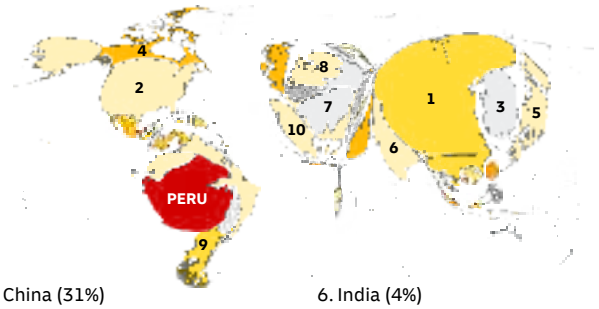


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Peru's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Peru's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

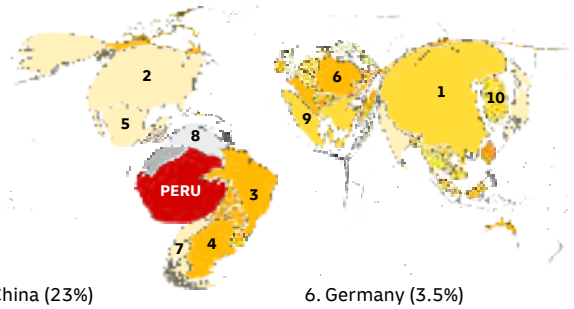
-28% -5% 0% 7% 12% 27%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



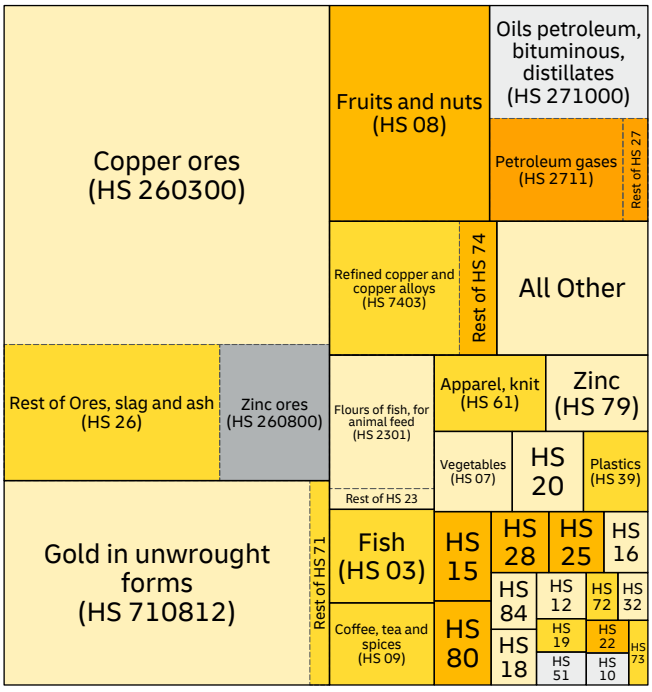
1. China (31%)
2. United States (15%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (4.8%)
4. Canada (4.6%)
5. Japan (4.4%)
6. India (4%)
7. Switzerland (3.6%)
8. Netherlands (3.1%)
9. Chile (2.9%)
10. Spain (2.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

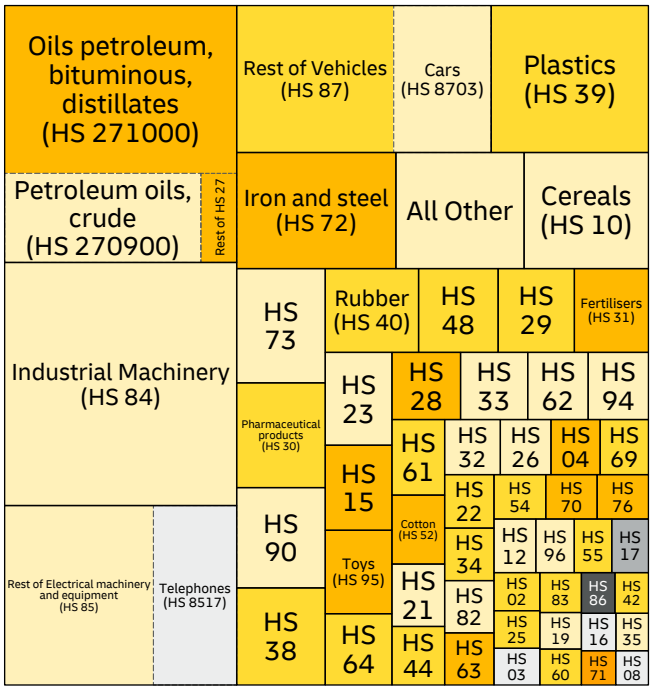


1. China (23%)
2. United States (20%)
3. Brazil (6.6%)
4. Argentina (5.1%)
5. Mexico (4.3%)
6. Germany (3.5%)
7. Chile (3%)
8. Colombia (2.8%)
9. Spain (2.3%)
10. Korea (Republic of) (2.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
26	Ores, slag and ash (35%)	China	62%	8.3%
71	Precious metals and stones (15%)	Switzerland	27%	-2.9%
08	Fruits and nuts (7.9%)	United States	35%	18.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (7.8%)	United States	16%	-13.8%
74	Copper (5.1%)	China	48%	5.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

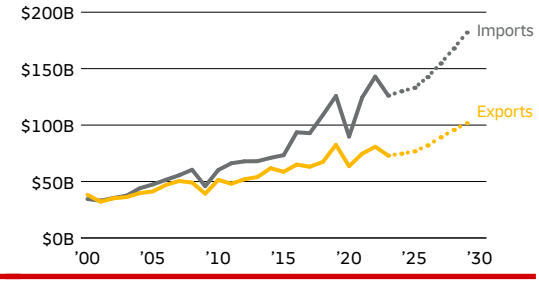
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (14%)	United States	67%	23.6%
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	China	31%	12.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.5%)	China	54%	4.5%
87	Vehicles (8.6%)	China	23%	19.3%
39	Plastics (5.3%)	China	25%	24.4%

PHILIPPINES

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$204.6B	40	$74.7B	48	$129.9B	36
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$-3.7B	165	$-7.8B	167	$4.1B	89
Forecast 2024–29	$79.0B	36	$27.0B	40	$52.0B	33
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$5.4B	68	$1.9B	68	$3.5B	63
Forecast 2024–29	$87.9B	30	$30.3B	35	$57.6B	24
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.5%	129	0.5%	112	0.5%	130
Forecast 2024–29	7.4%	15	7.0%	33	7.6%	10

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

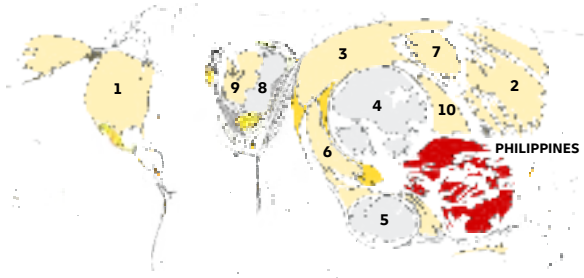


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Philippines's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Philippines's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

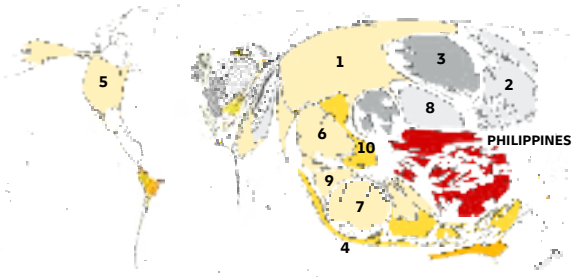
-22% -4% 0% 8% 15% 38%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



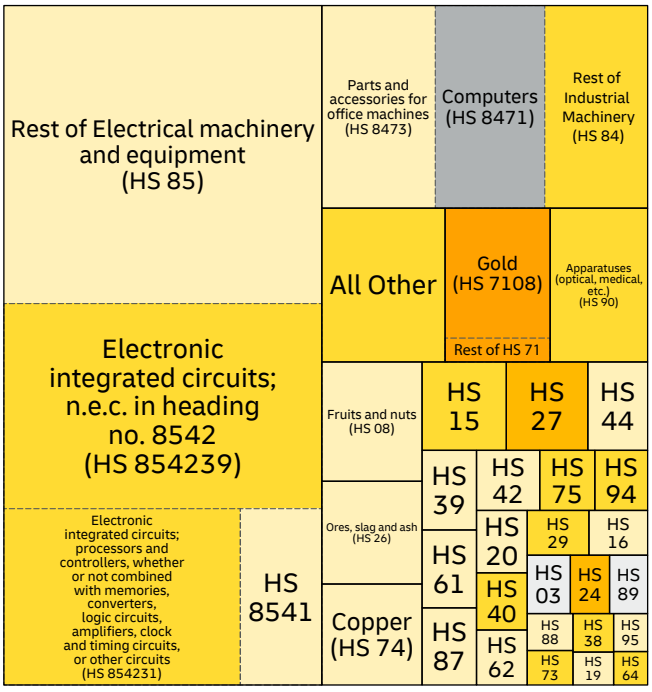
1. United States (16%)
2. Japan (15%)
3. China (14%)
4. Hong Kong SAR (China) (13%)
5. Singapore (5.7%)
6. Thailand (4.4%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (4%)
8. Germany (3.7%)
9. Netherlands (3.6%)
10. Taiwan (China) (3.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

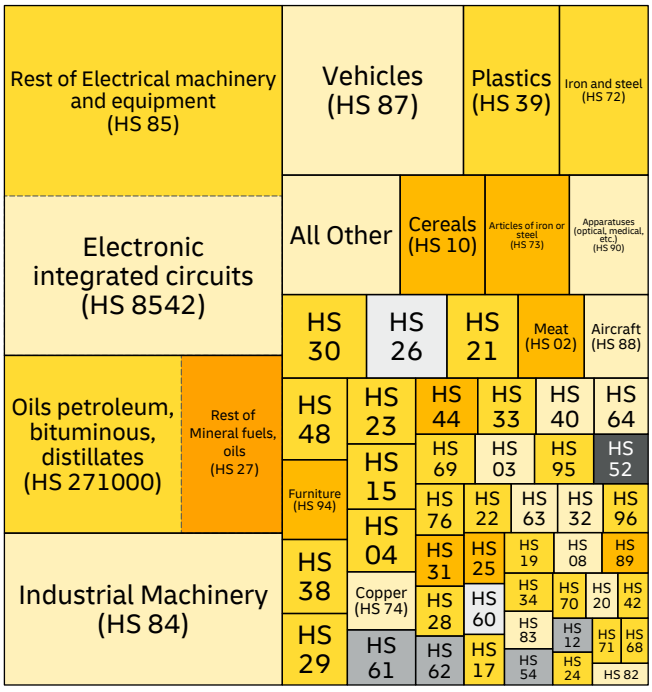


1. China (22%)
2. Japan (9.2%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (8.1%)
4. Indonesia (7.5%)
5. United States (6.9%)
6. Thailand (6%)
7. Singapore (5.8%)
8. Taiwan (China) (4.7%)
9. Malaysia (4.4%)
10. Viet Nam (3.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (49%)	China	21%	-6.7%
84	Industrial machinery (15%)	United States	24%	2.6%
71	Precious metals, stones (3.7%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	37%	-0.4%
90	Apparatuses (3.4%)	United States	15%	4.9%
08	Fruits and nuts (2.7%)	Japan	34%	1.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

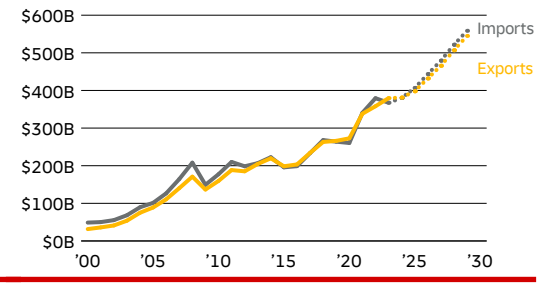
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (22%)	China	25%	11.8%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (11%)	China	19%	1.5%
84	Industrial machinery (9.6%)	China	29%	8.5%
87	Vehicles (7%)	Indonesia	27%	15.6%
39	Plastics (3.7%)	China	37%	17.4%

POLAND

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$761.2B	20	$381.2B	20	$380.1B	18
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$231.4B	10	$115.2B	10	$116.2B	11
Forecast 2024–29	$342.2B	10	$163.8B	9	$178.5B	8
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$162.6B	7	$86.1B	6	$76.5B	8
Forecast 2024–29	$165.2B	15	$62.6B	19	$102.6B	10
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	4.8%	36	5.1%	41	4.5%	48
Forecast 2024–29	3.9%	72	3.0%	108	4.8%	55

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

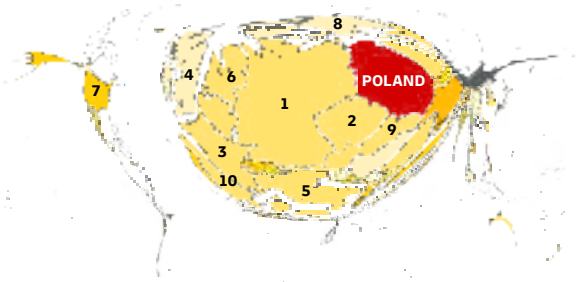


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Poland's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Poland's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

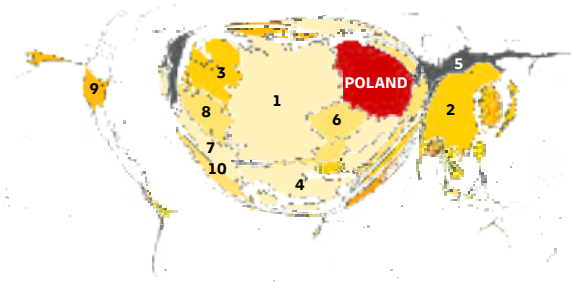
-6% 0% 7% 10% 14% 29%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



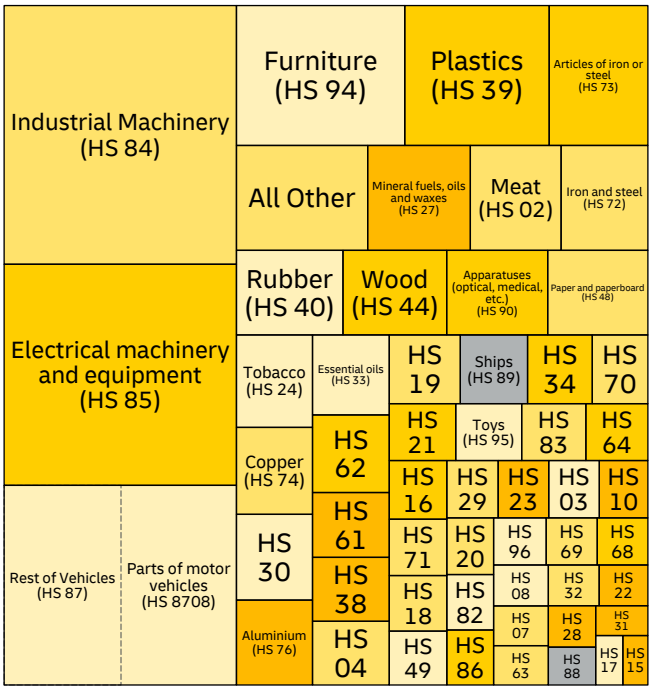
1. Germany (28%)
2. Czechia (6.2%)
3. France (5.8%)
4. United Kingdom (5.4%)
5. Italy (4.6%)
6. Netherlands (4.5%)
7. United States (2.9%)
8. Sweden (2.7%)
9. Slovakia (2.7%)
10. Spain (2.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

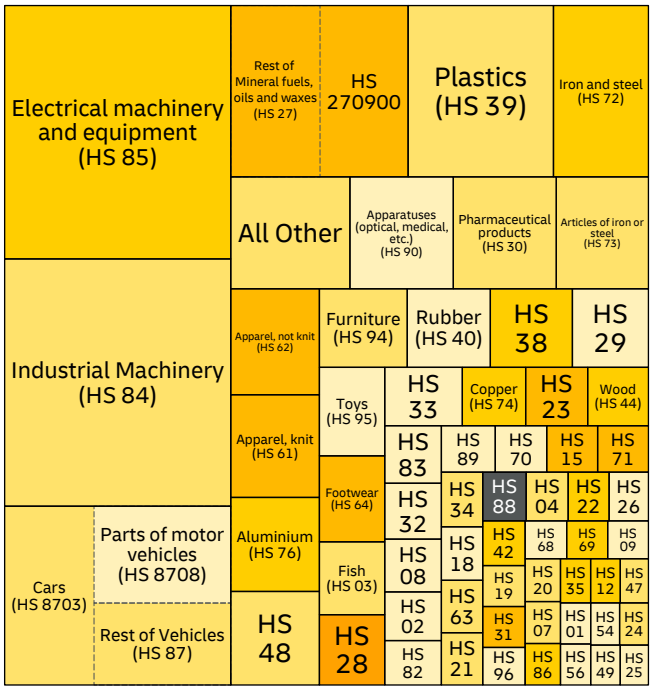


1. Germany (27%)
2. China (9.6%)
3. Netherlands (6.2%)
4. Italy (5%)
5. Russian Federation (4.5%)
6. Czechia (3.9%)
7. France (3.8%)
8. Belgium (3.8%)
9. United States (2.4%)
10. Spain (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	Germany	23%	9.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (12%)	Germany	29%	16.0%
87	Vehicles (11%)	Germany	29%	2.5%
94	Furniture (5.4%)	Germany	32%	3.8%
39	Plastics (4.6%)	Germany	27%	8.5%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

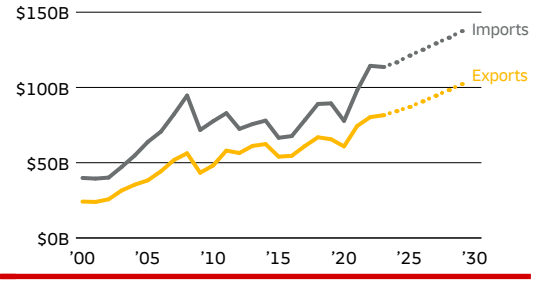
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (13%)	China	27%	16.7%
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	Germany	31%	5.1%
87	Vehicles (9.2%)	Germany	31%	6.9%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (6.9%)	Russian Federation	43%	2.1%
39	Plastics (5.7%)	Germany	32%	6.5%

PORTUGAL

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$200.9B	41	$84.3B	43	$116.7B	38
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$45.9B	40	$18.7B	43	$27.2B	38
Forecast 2024–29	$38.8B	46	$18.0B	45	$20.8B	44
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$24.6B	32	$7.5B	40	$17.1B	28
Forecast 2024–29	$38.7B	45	$12.5B	55	$26.2B	41
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.6%	78	1.9%	81	3.2%	74
Forecast 2024–29	3.6%	85	2.8%	113	4.1%	71

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

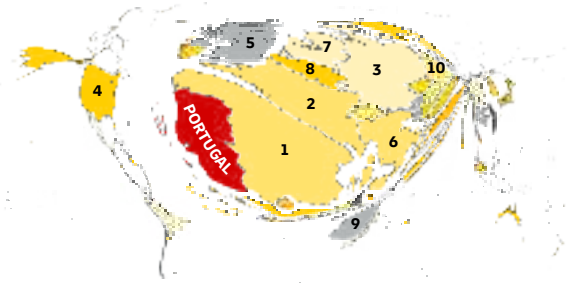


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Portugal's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Portugal's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

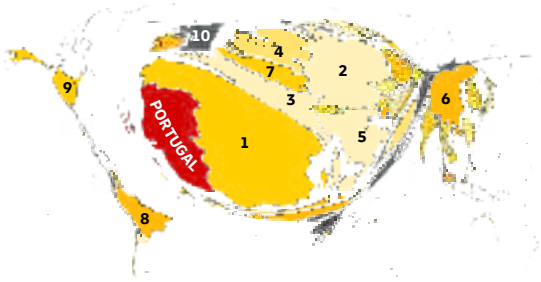
-9% 0% 4% 6% 11% 28%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



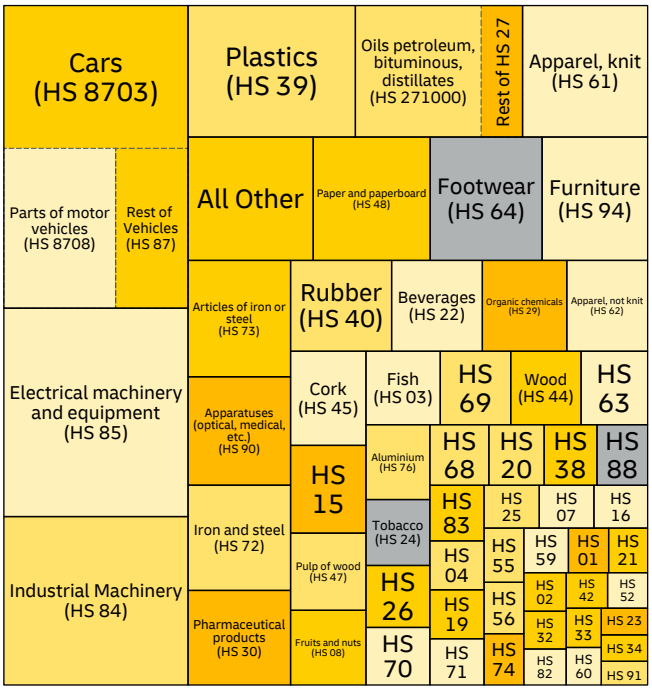
1. Spain (26%)
2. France (13%)
3. Germany (12%)
4. United States (5.8%)
5. United Kingdom (5.5%)
6. Italy (4.5%)
7. Netherlands (3.9%)
8. Belgium (2.4%)
9. Angola (1.9%)
10. Poland (1.4%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

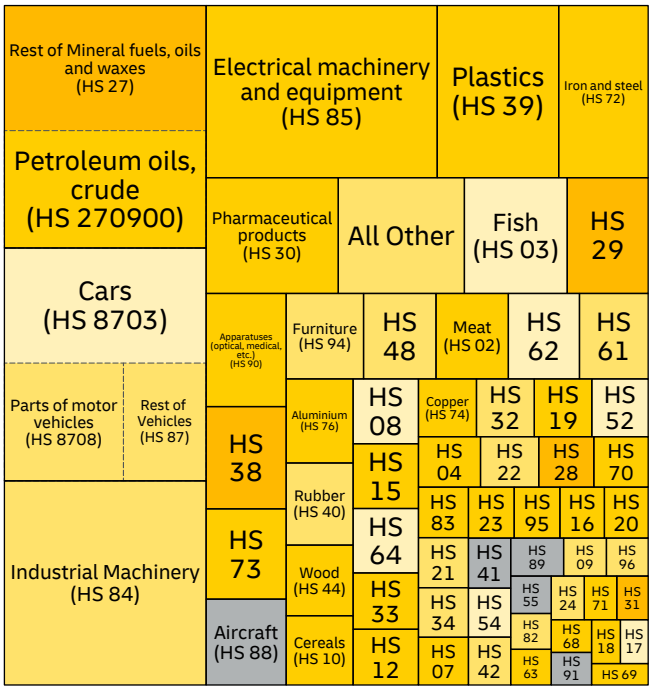


1. Spain (32%)
2. Germany (12%)
3. France (7.4%)
4. Netherlands (5.3%)
5. Italy (5.1%)
6. China (4.4%)
7. Belgium (3.1%)
8. Brazil (2.7%)
9. United States (2.3%)
10. United Kingdom (1.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
87	Vehicles (13%)	Spain	21%	5.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.8%)	Germany	21%	0.7%
84	Industrial machinery (7.1%)	Spain	19%	10.5%
39	Plastics (5%)	Spain	35%	4.6%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (5%)	Spain	33%	13.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

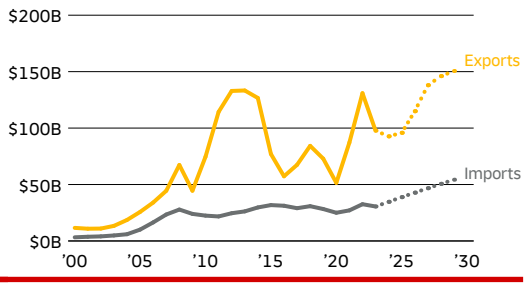
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (11%)	Spain	21%	20.5%
87	Vehicles (11%)	Spain	28%	3.3%
84	Industrial machinery (9.4%)	Spain	24%	3.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.1%)	Spain	22%	10.4%
39	Plastics (4.8%)	Spain	37%	5.5%

QATAR

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$127.3B	51	$92.7B	42	$34.7B	69
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$26.2B	50	$19.8B	41	$6.4B	75
Forecast 2024–29	$77.5B	37	$57.9B	34	$19.6B	48
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-8.4B	161	$-7.1B	162	$-1.3B	154
Forecast 2024–29	$38.0B	46	$36.1B	30	$1.9B	109
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-1.3%	153	-1.4%	144	-0.8%	147
Forecast 2024–29	5.4%	43	6.7%	37	1.2%	150

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

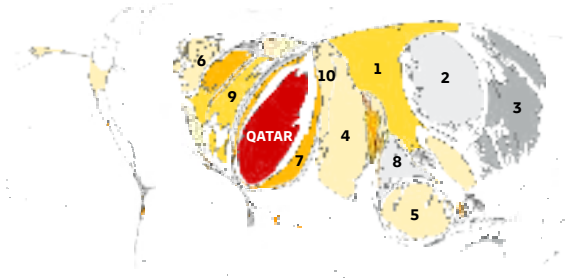


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Qatar's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Qatar's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

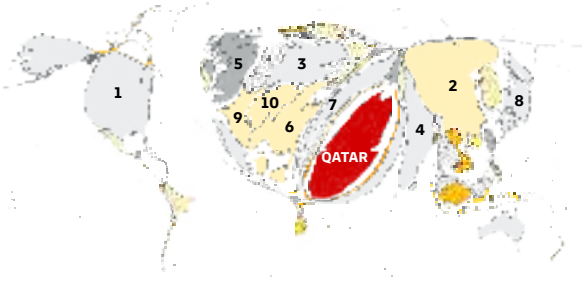
-50% -10% 0% 9% 16% 31%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



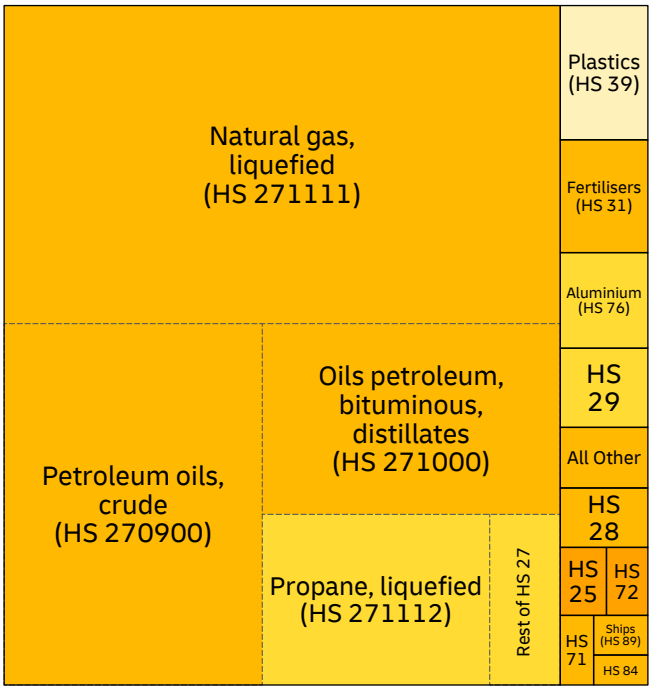
1. China (15%)
2. Korea (Republic of) (14%)
3. Japan (13%)
4. India (12%)
5. Singapore (6.7%)
6. United Kingdom (3.3%)
7. United Arab Emirates (3.3%)
8. Thailand (3.2%)
9. Italy (3.2%)
10. Pakistan (3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

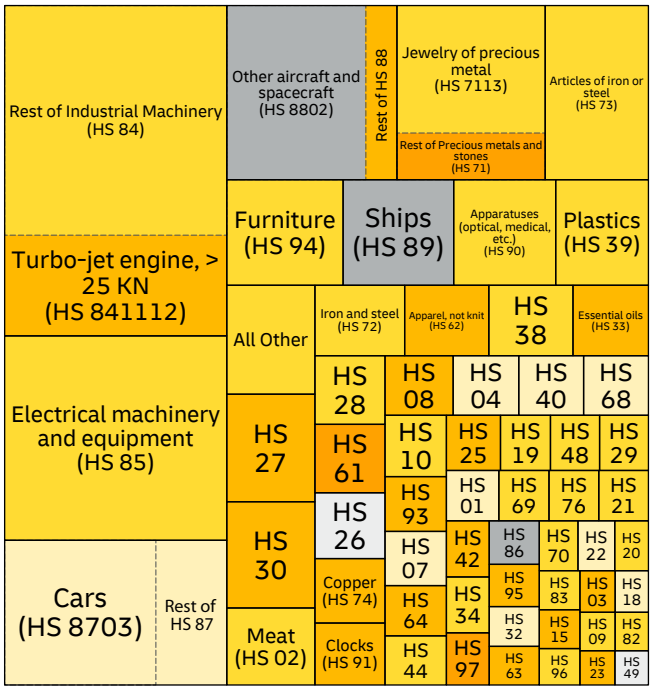


1. United States (17%)
2. China (15%)
3. Germany (6.1%)
4. India (6%)
5. United Kingdom (5.4%)
6. Italy (5.2%)
7. Türkiye (4%)
8. Japan (3.3%)
9. France (3%)
10. Switzerland (2.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (86%)	Korea (Republic of)	16%	7.9%
39	Plastics (2.7%)	China	32%	1.8%
31	Fertilisers (2.3%)	Brazil	26%	18.0%
76	Aluminium (1.9%)	United States	20%	5.2%
29	Organic chemicals (1.6%)	India	38%	20.5%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

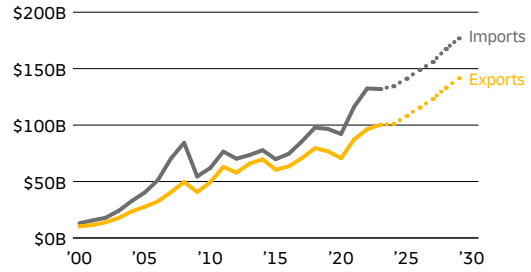
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (17%)	United Kingdom	24%	1.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	China	18%	31.4%
87	Vehicles (7.3%)	Japan	27%	-6.6%
88	Aircraft (6.8%)	France	64%	-49.2%
71	Precious metals, stones (5.9%)	Switzerland	24%	4.6%

ROMANIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$235.4B	37	$101.0B	39	$134.4B	35
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$62.1B	32	$24.3B	39	$37.9B	31
Forecast 2024–29	$82.8B	35	$40.4B	37	$42.4B	35
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$37.4B	25	$7.9B	38	$29.5B	24
Forecast 2024–29	$60.0B	35	$21.9B	40	$38.1B	33
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.4%	63	1.6%	87	4.7%	43
Forecast 2024–29	4.5%	64	4.0%	75	4.8%	56

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

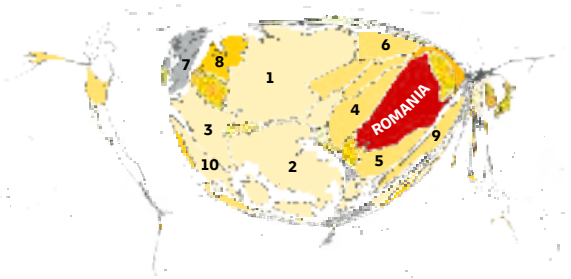


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Romania's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Romania's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

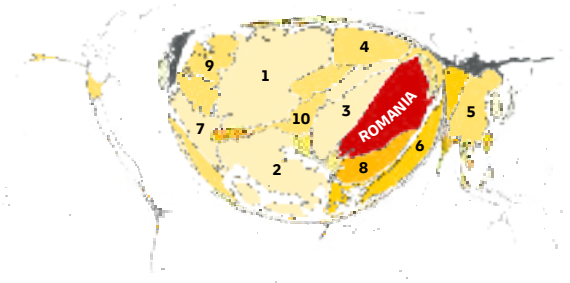
-10% 0% 6% 10% 17% 59%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



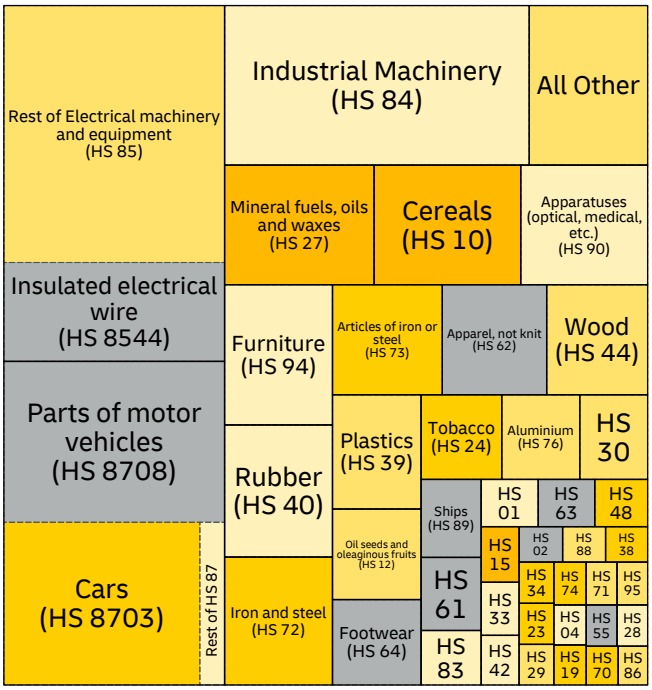
1. Germany (22%)
2. Italy (11%)
3. France (6.6%)
4. Hungary (5.7%)
5. Bulgaria (3.8%)
6. Poland (3.7%)
7. United Kingdom (3.3%)
8. Netherlands (3.3%)
9. Türkiye (3.2%)
10. Spain (3.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

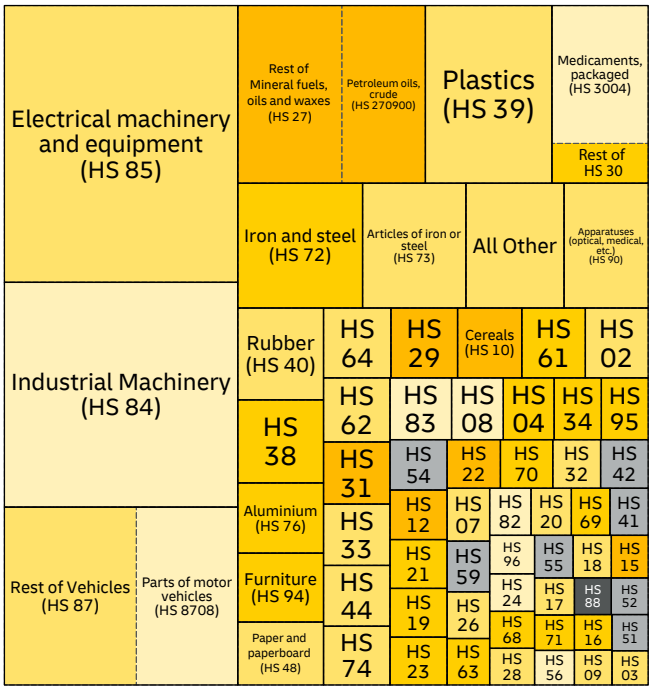


1. Germany (20%)
2. Italy (8.8%)
3. Hungary (6.8%)
4. Poland (6%)
5. China (5.8%)
6. Türkiye (4.7%)
7. France (4.5%)
8. Bulgaria (4.3%)
9. Netherlands (4%)
10. Austria (3.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (18%)	Germany	33%	2.8%
87	Vehicles (16%)	Germany	29%	-0.3%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	Germany	24%	2.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (4.1%)	Hungary	18%	58.7%
10	Cereals (4%)	Egypt	13%	36.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

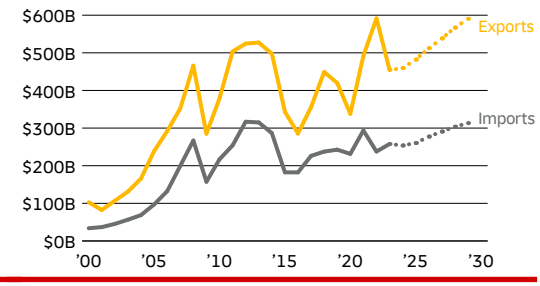
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (15%)	Germany	28%	7.1%
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	Germany	22%	2.5%
87	Vehicles (9.5%)	Germany	30%	5.2%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (7.6%)	Russian Federation	32%	20.0%
39	Plastics (5.1%)	Germany	23%	4.1%

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

KEY DATA AND RANKS

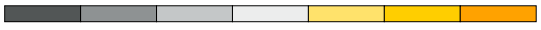
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$713.3B	22	$459.6B	15	$253.8B	27
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$51.0B	38	$39.8B	32	$11.1B	56
Forecast 2024–29	$190.2B	24	$130.8B	13	$59.5B	31
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$10.2B	53	$-48.9B	169	$59.1B	12
Forecast 2024–29	$133.1B	17	$79.7B	13	$53.4B	26
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.3%	134	-2.0%	148	5.1%	38
Forecast 2024–29	3.4%	90	3.2%	100	3.7%	82

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

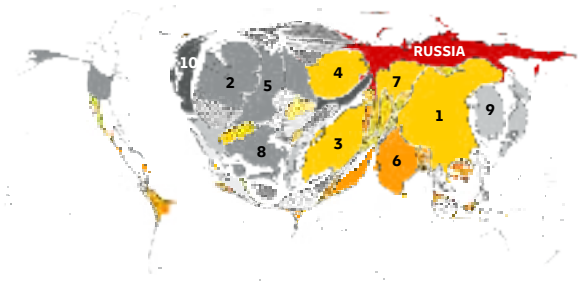


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Russian Federation's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Russian Federation's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

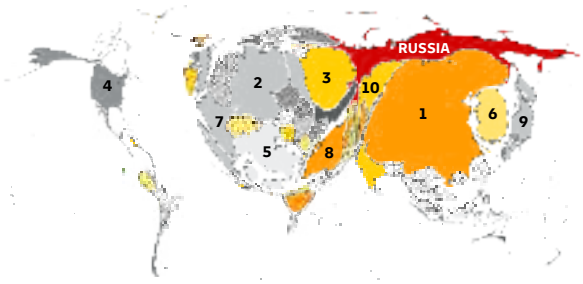


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



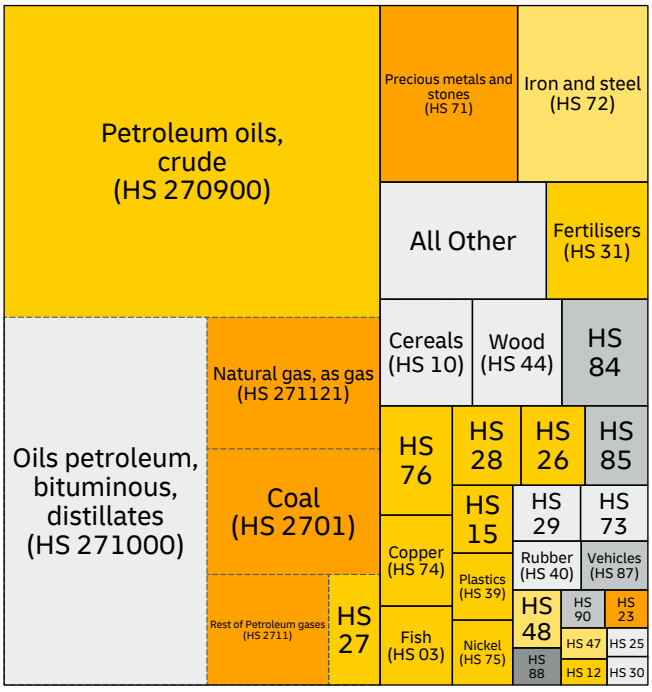
1. China (16%)
2. Netherlands (7.6%)
3. Türkiye (6.6%)
4. Belarus (5.4%)
5. Germany (5.1%)
6. India (5%)
7. Kazakhstan (3.4%)
8. Italy (3.3%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (3.2%)
10. United Kingdom (2.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

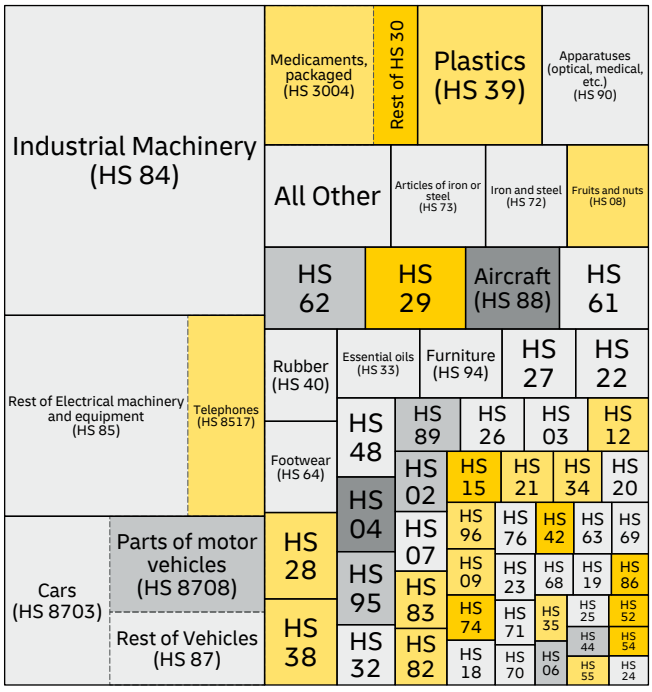


1. China (29%)
2. Germany (8.2%)
3. Belarus (5.8%)
4. United States (4.2%)
5. Italy (3.9%)
6. Korea (Republic of) (3.4%)
7. France (3.2%)
8. Türkiye (2.9%)
9. Japan (2.9%)
10. Kazakhstan (2.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (58%)	China	18%	22.7%
71	Precious metals and stones (5.5%)	United Kingdom	39%	4.9%
72	Iron and steel (5.3%)	Türkiye	15%	4.3%
31	Fertilisers (2.7%)	Brazil	24%	24.0%
10	Cereals (2.2%)	Türkiye	19%	27.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

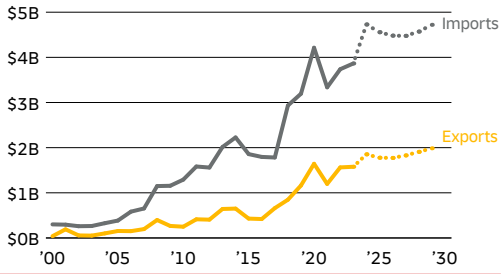
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (18%)	China	30%	9.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (12%)	China	47%	3.6%
87	Vehicles (10%)	Japan	16%	-6.9%
30	Pharmaceutical products (4.9%)	Germany	22%	9.2%
39	Plastics (4%)	China	24%	20.6%

RWANDA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$6.6B	137	$1.9B	140	$4.7B	136
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$2.2B	123	$689.5M	120	$1.5B	120
Forecast 2024–29	$126.6M	161	$133.9M	146	$-7.3M	167
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$2.0B	95	$719.4M	87	$1.3B	100
Forecast 2024–29	$1.6B	132	$901.9M	120	$676.4M	135
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	8.8%	10	10.9%	12	7.9%	13
Forecast 2024–29	5.0%	48	8.5%	23	3.2%	100

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

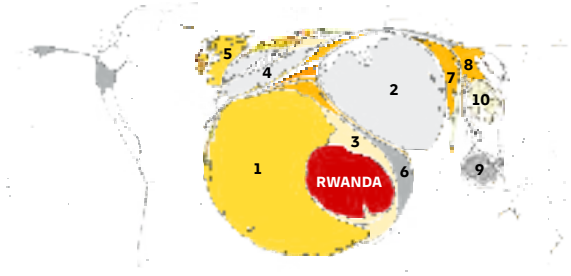


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Rwanda's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Rwanda's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

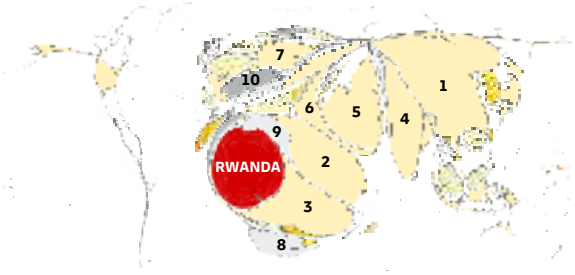
-60% -19% 0% 22% 45% 200%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



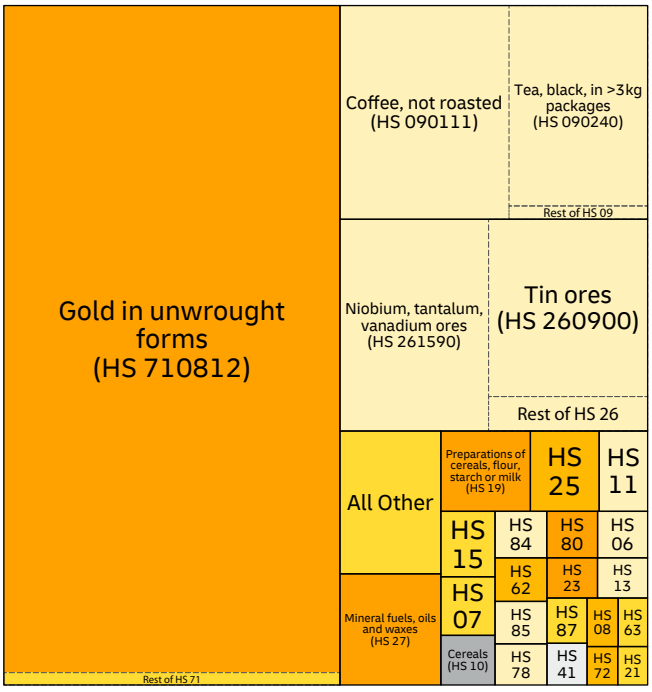
1. Democratic Rep. of the Congo (39%)
2. United Arab Emirates (22%)
3. Uganda (3.6%)
4. Switzerland (2.9%)
5. United Kingdom (2.7%)
6. Kenya (2.7%)
7. Pakistan (2.4%)
8. China (1.9%)
9. Singapore (1.8%)
10. Hong Kong SAR (China) (1.7%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

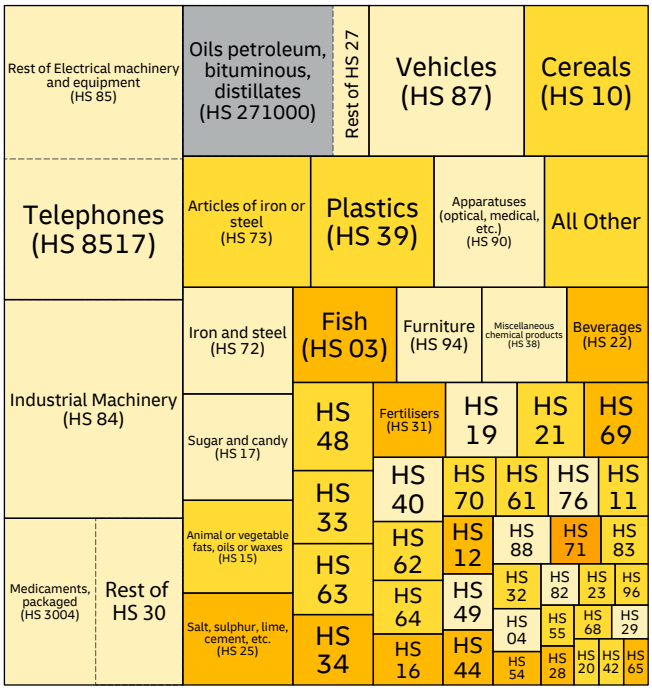


1. China (19%)
2. Kenya (9.6%)
3. Tanzania (United Republic of) (9.6%)
4. India (8.4%)
5. United Arab Emirates (8.3%)
6. Saudi Arabia (3.1%)
7. Germany (3.1%)
8. South Africa (2.8%)
9. Uganda (2.1%)
10. Switzerland (2.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals, stones (52%)	United Arab Emirates	92%	–
09	Coffee, tea and spices (15%)	Pakistan	25%	-1.2%
26	Ores, slag and ash (15%)	Thailand	40%	12.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (2.6%)	DR Congo	79%	–
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk (1.6%)	Kenya	48%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

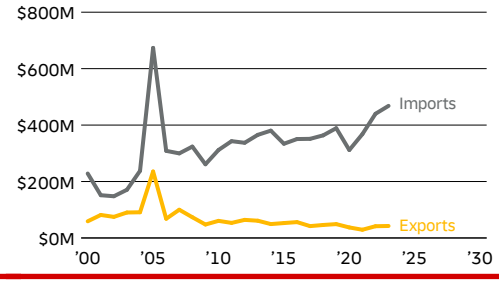
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (12%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	23%	3.2%
84	Industrial machinery (8.9%)	China	20%	13.6%
30	Pharmaceuticals (6.8%)	India	25%	-0.1%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (6.4%)	United Arab Emirates	25%	–
87	Vehicles (5.3%)	China	29%	16.2%

SAMOA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Value Change 2019 – 24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024 – 29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019 – 24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024 – 29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019 – 24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024 – 29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Samoa's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Samoa's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

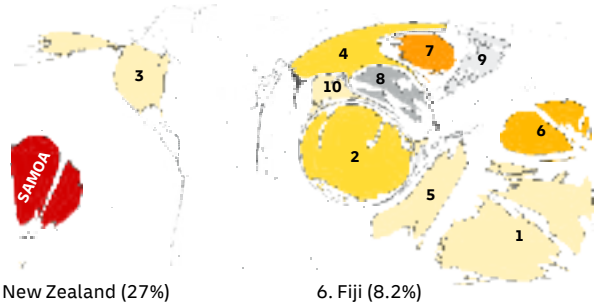
Annualized growth rate

-18% -3% 0% 5% 12% 28%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

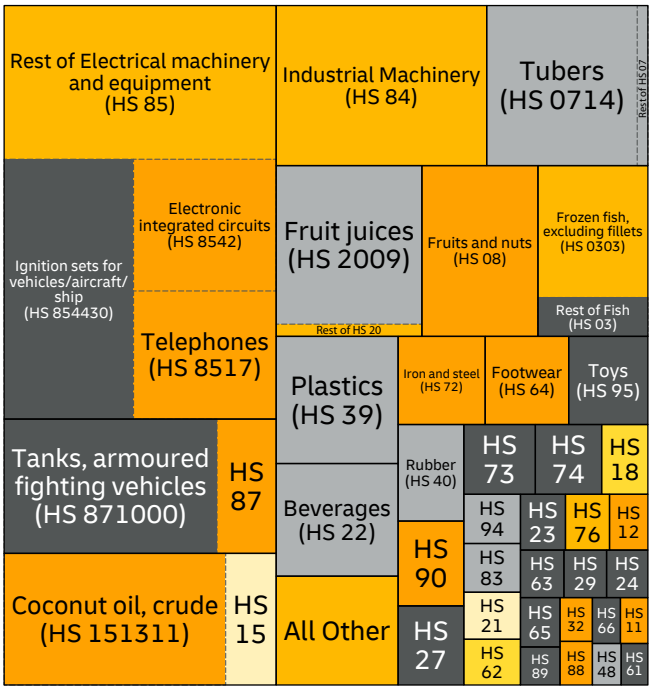
Map Unavailable

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

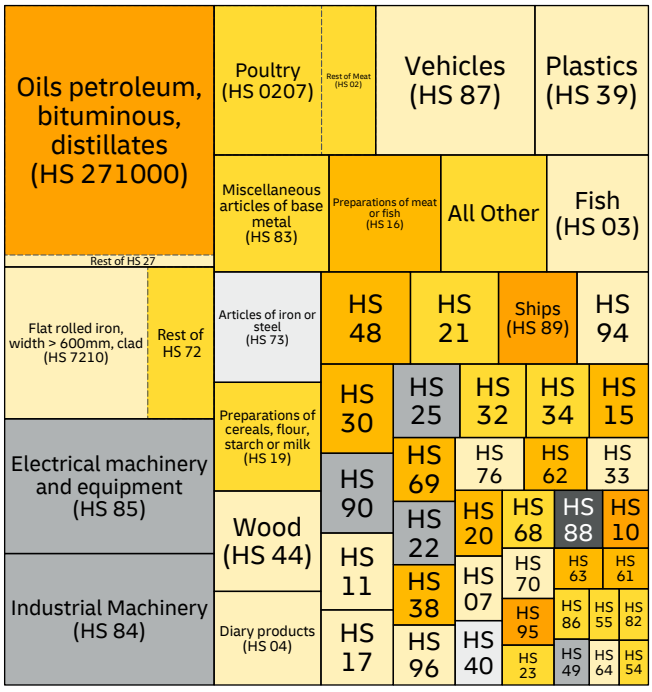


1. New Zealand (27%)
2. Singapore (19%)
3. United States (9.9%)
4. China (9.9%)
5. Australia (9%)
6. Fiji (8.2%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (4.2%)
8. Hong Kong SAR (China) (3.9%)
9. Japan (3.9%)
10. Thailand (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (26%)	Australia	25%	-40.1%
87	Vehicles (8.4%)	Senegal	78%	–
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (8.2%)	United States	96%	193.9%
84	Industrial machinery (7.7%)	United States	28%	34.0%
07	Vegetables (5.9%)	New Zealand	71%	-17.5%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

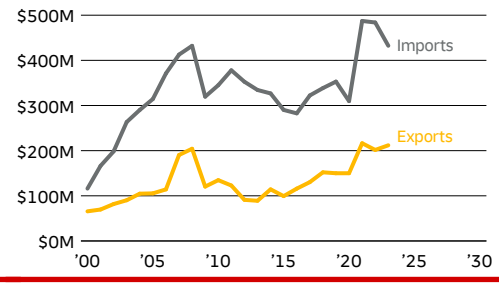
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (13%)	Singapore	87%	–
72	Iron and steel (7.3%)	Korea (Republic of)	58%	3.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.5%)	United States	23%	-34.0%
84	Industrial machinery (6.3%)	New Zealand	38%	-3.0%
02	Meat (5.5%)	United States	72%	6.7%

SAN MARINO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$644.2M	–	$211.9M	–	$432.3M	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$153.6M	–	$59.9M	–	$93.7M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

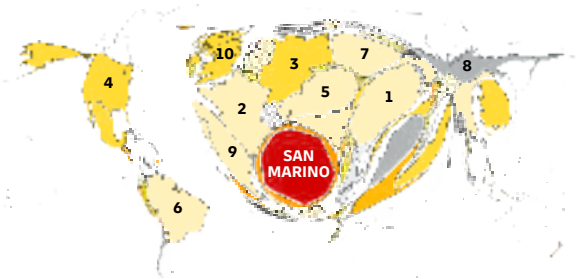


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of San Marino's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of San Marino's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

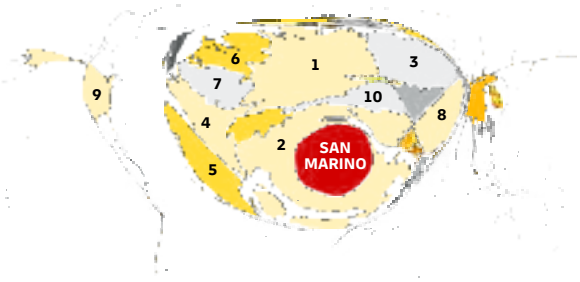
-46% -5% 0% 10% 25% 110%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



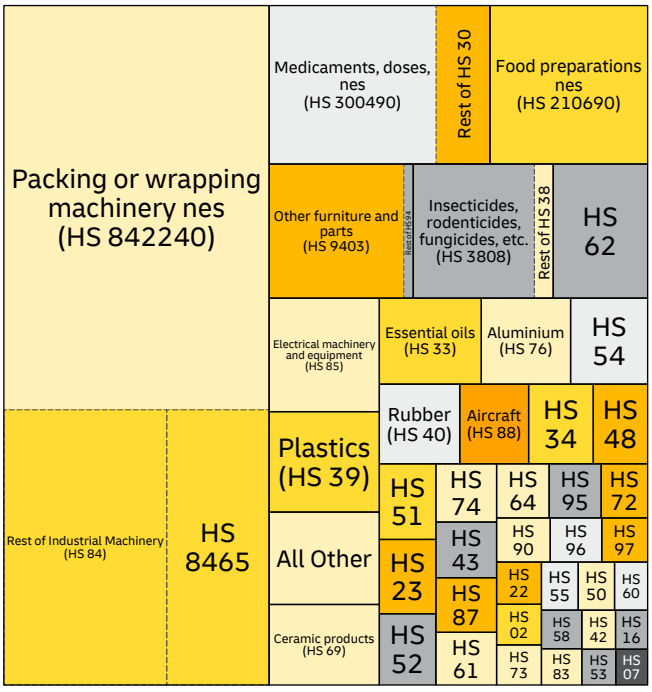
1. Romania (8%)
2. France (7.7%)
3. Germany (7.6%)
4. United States (7.5%)
5. Austria (6.4%)
6. Brazil (5.9%)
7. Poland (5%)
8. Russian Federation (4.9%)
9. Spain (4.6%)
10. United Kingdom (3.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

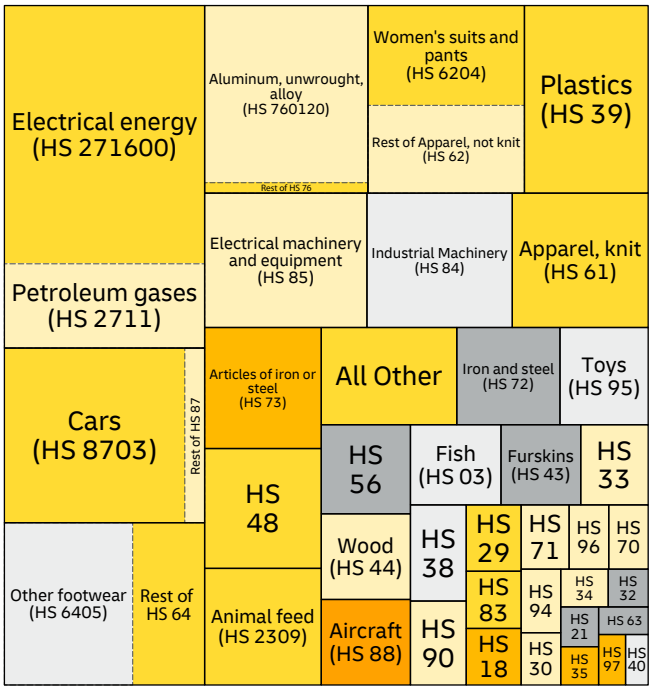


1. Germany (19%)
2. Italy (14%)
3. Poland (8.5%)
4. France (7.5%)
5. Spain (6.9%)
6. Netherlands (5.7%)
7. Belgium (4.9%)
8. Romania (4.6%)
9. United States (4.4%)
10. Austria (4.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (41%)	Austria	14%	8.1%
30	Pharmaceuticals (8%)	Brazil	70%	7.0%
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations (5.8%)	Romania	24%	40.5%
94	Furniture (4.4%)	Korea (Republic of)	51%	201.0%
38	Misc. chemical products (4.3%)	Lebanon	82%	-21.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

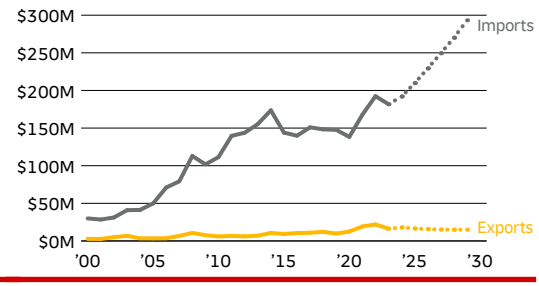
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	Italy	99%	19.4%
87	Vehicles (8%)	Germany	90%	11.8%
64	Footwear (7.4%)	Poland	96%	0.4%
76	Aluminium (7%)	Slovenia	43%	7.2%
62	Apparel, not knit (6.7%)	Romania	50%	-6.1%

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

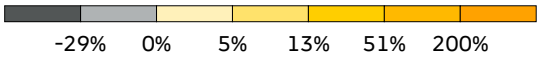
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$209.9M	170	$17.9M	169	$192.0M	170
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$52.3M	157	$8.1M	144	$44.3M	159
Forecast 2024–29	$98.2M	166	$-3.0M	163	$101.2M	165
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$24.6M	139	$7.0M	121	$17.6M	137
Forecast 2024–29	$50.1M	163	$13.1M	161	$37.0M	160
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.6%	80	8.6%	18	2.0%	99
Forecast 2024–29	4.4%	66	10.3%	18	3.7%	81

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

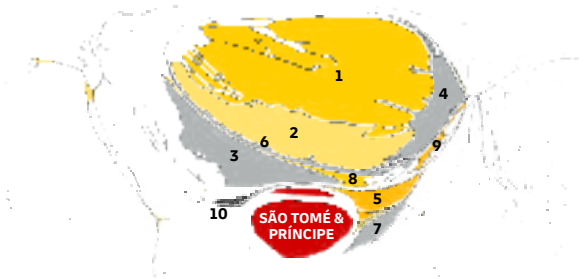


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of São Tomé and Príncipe's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of São Tomé and Príncipe's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

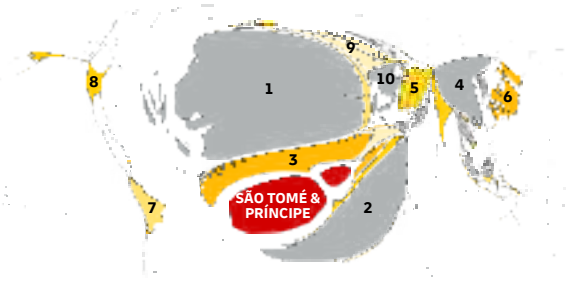


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



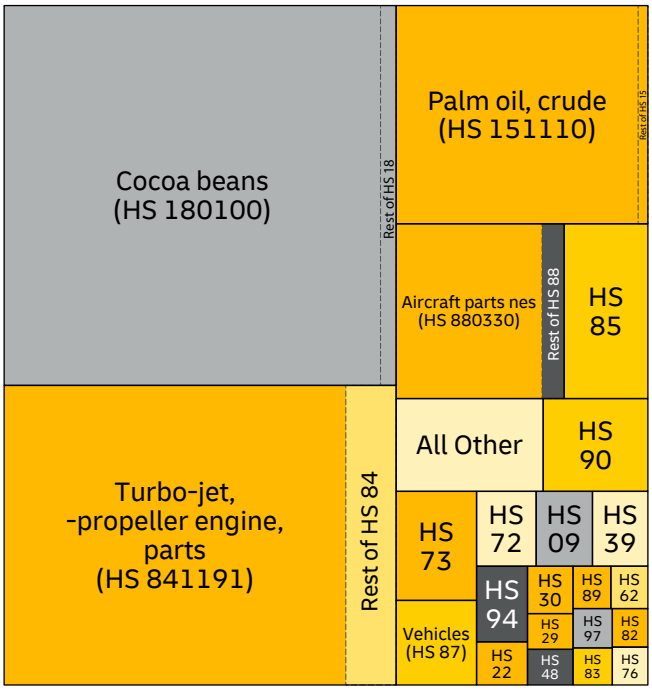
1. Netherlands (47%)
2. Belgium (19%)
3. Portugal (12%)
4. Germany (7.7%)
5. Cameroon (3.4%)
6. France (2.5%)
7. Angola (2.1%)
8. Spain (1.8%)
9. Greece (0.83%)
10. Senegal (0.59%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

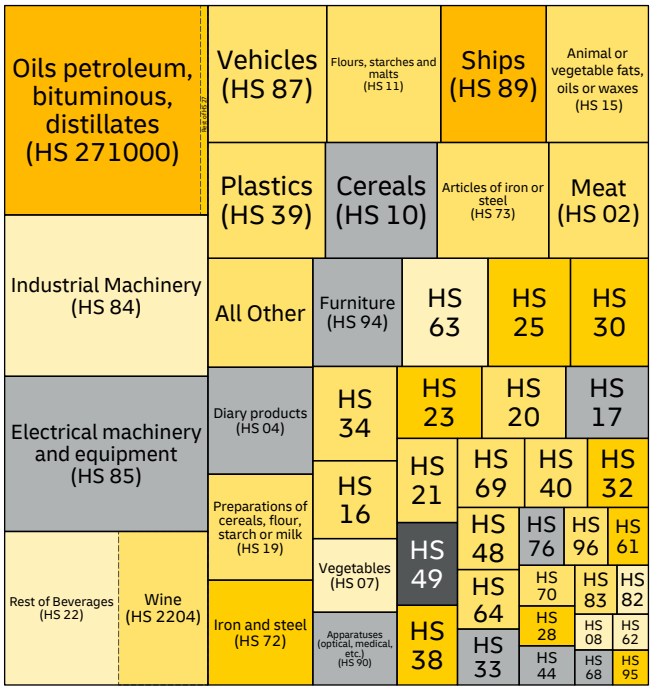


1. Portugal (46%)
2. Angola (16%)
3. Togo (8.7%)
4. China (5.4%)
5. Türkiye (2.4%)
6. Japan (2.2%)
7. Brazil (1.9%)
8. United States (1.5%)
9. Belgium (1.5%)
10. Italy (1.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
18	Cocoa (34%)	Poland	33%	-11.2%
84	Industrial machinery (27%)	Singapore	58%	–
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (13%)	Netherlands	44%	–
88	Aircraft (6.7%)	Switzerland	62%	–
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (3.3%)	United Kingdom	28%	229.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

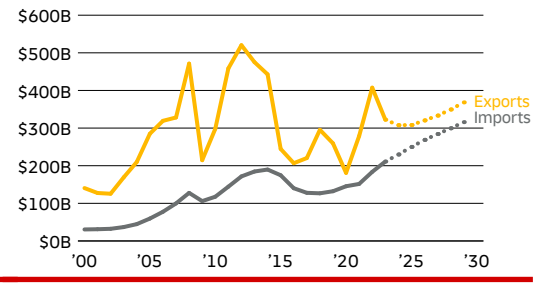
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (9.7%)	Angola	84%	–
84	Industrial machinery (7.5%)	Portugal	56%	0.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.2%)	Portugal	56%	1.7%
22	Beverages (7.1%)	Portugal	87%	5.3%
87	Vehicles (3.7%)	Portugal	46%	2.3%

SAUDI ARABIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

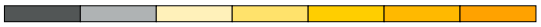
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$537.5B	28	$307.7B	26	$229.8B	29
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$145.9B	25	$48.2B	30	$97.6B	17
Forecast 2024–29	$146.6B	29	$60.6B	32	$86.0B	26
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$38.2B	24	$-4.1B	158	$42.3B	19
Forecast 2024–29	$97.7B	27	$70.9B	17	$26.8B	39
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.5%	102	-0.3%	128	4.3%	54
Forecast 2024–29	3.4%	89	4.1%	69	2.3%	131

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

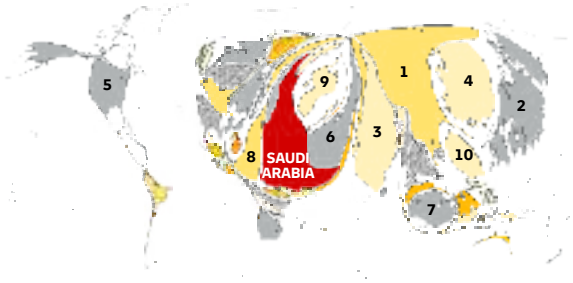


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Saudi Arabia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Saudi Arabia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

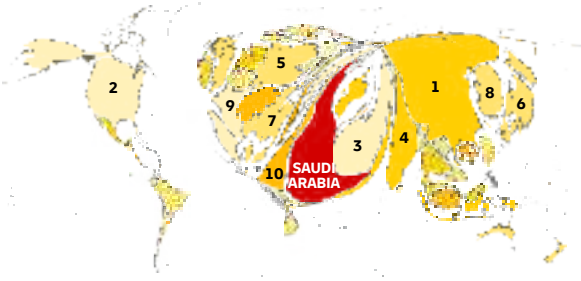


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



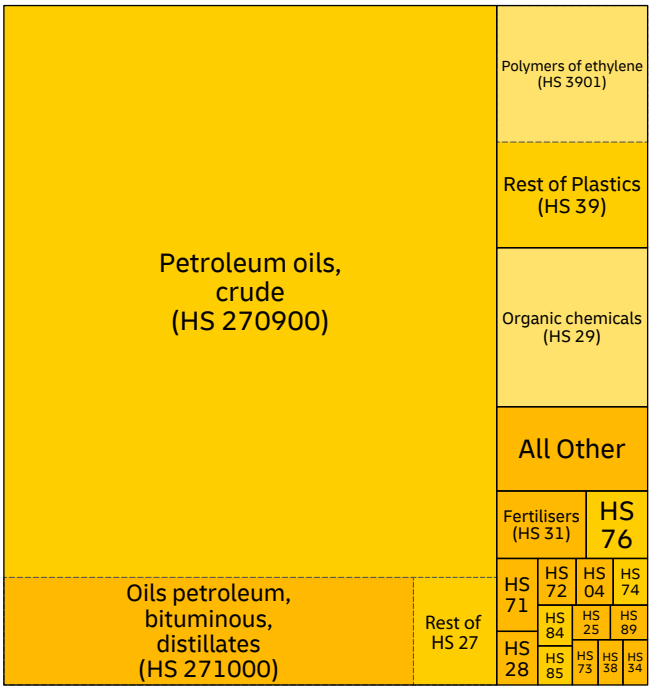
1. China (17%)
2. Japan (10%)
3. India (9.7%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (8.7%)
5. United States (5.8%)
6. United Arab Emirates (5.3%)
7. Singapore (2.9%)
8. Egypt (2.8%)
9. Bahrain (2.6%)
10. Taiwan (China) (2.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

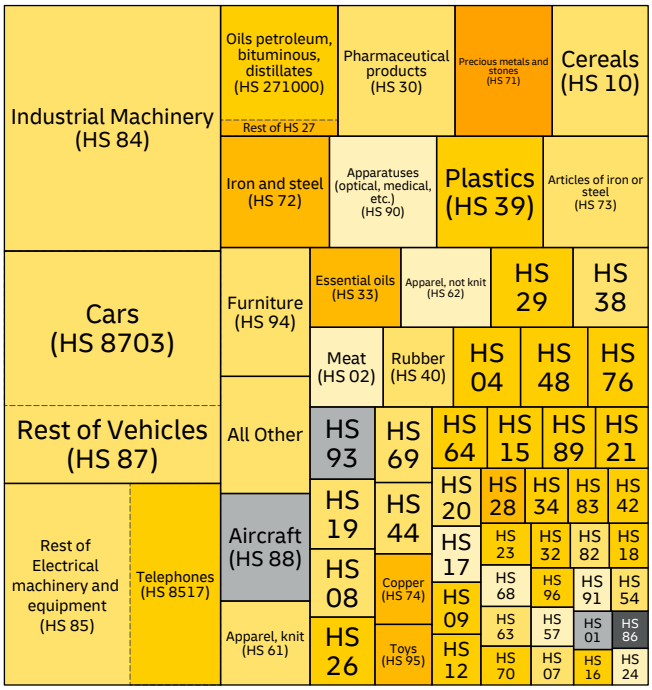


1. China (20%)
2. United States (11%)
3. United Arab Emirates (7.3%)
4. India (5.1%)
5. Germany (4.8%)
6. Japan (4%)
7. Italy (2.9%)
8. Korea (Republic of) (2.8%)
9. France (2.7%)
10. Egypt (2.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (77%)	China	19%	24.8%
39	Plastics (8.4%)	China	23%	2.6%
29	Organic chemicals (5.5%)	China	38%	0.2%
31	Fertilisers (1.4%)	India	35%	39.7%
76	Aluminium (0.95%)	India	13%	9.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

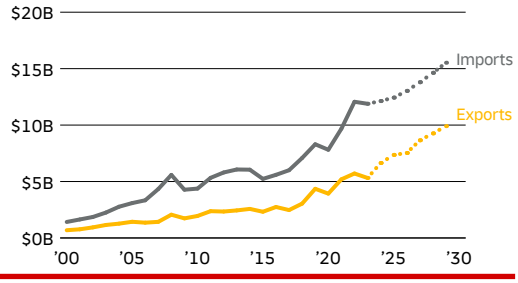
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	China	18%	13.8%
87	Vehicles (11%)	Japan	19%	12.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	United Arab Emirates	28%	–
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (3.5%)	India	21%	36.2%
30	Pharmaceuticals (3.5%)	Germany	15%	3.2%

SENEGAL

KEY DATA AND RANKS

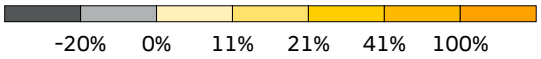
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$18.8B	109	$6.6B	112	$12.1B	106
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$6.1B	94	$2.3B	99	$3.8B	92
Forecast 2024–29	$6.7B	101	$3.3B	92	$3.4B	102
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$4.3B	74	$1.1B	79	$3.2B	68
Forecast 2024–29	$9.8B	78	$5.1B	71	$4.7B	76
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	5.4%	31	4.0%	54	6.1%	22
Forecast 2024–29	8.8%	10	12.8%	10	6.6%	21

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

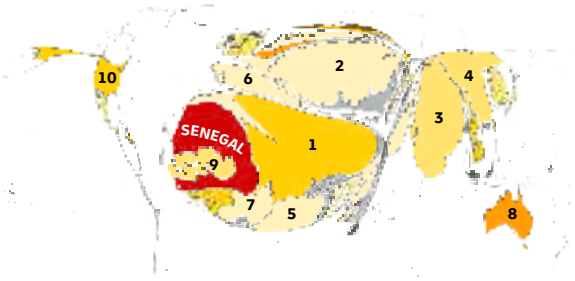


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Senegal's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Senegal's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

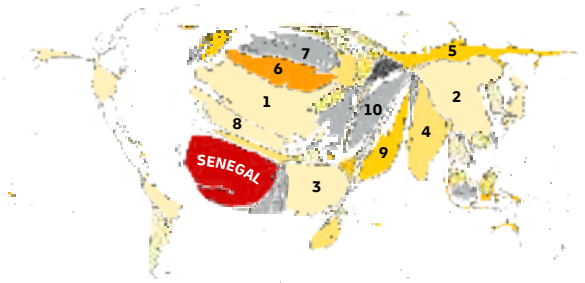


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



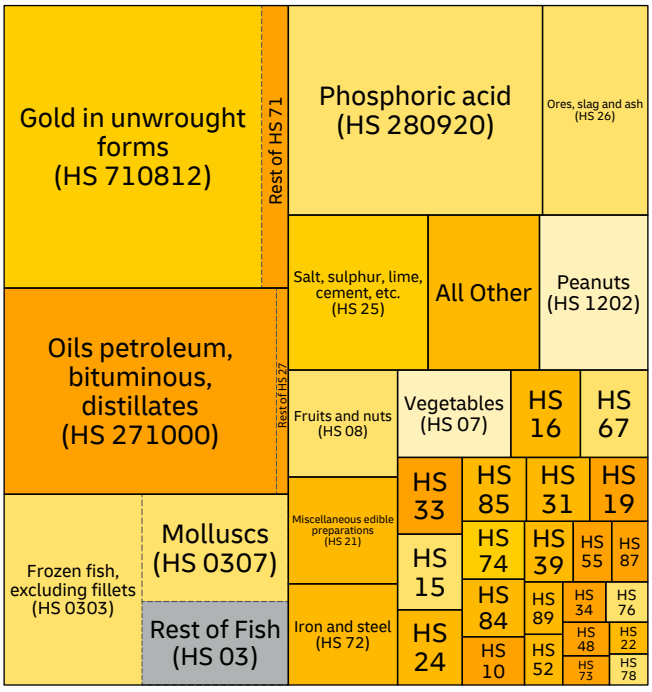
1. Mali (21%)
2. Switzerland (14%)
3. India (11%)
4. China (5.6%)
5. Côte d'Ivoire (4%)
6. Spain (3.7%)
7. Guinea (3.3%)
8. Australia (3.2%)
9. Gambia (3%)
10. United States (2.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

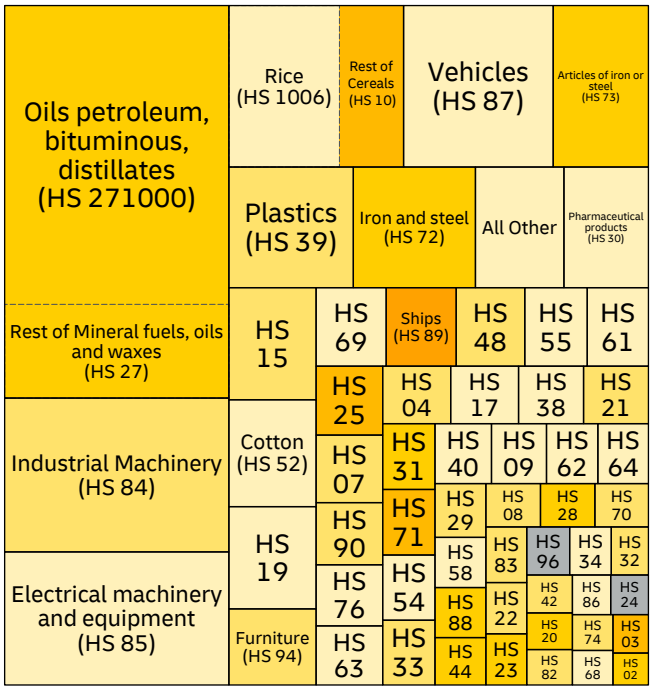


1. France (13%)
2. China (11%)
3. Nigeria (6.4%)
4. India (6.1%)
5. Russian Federation (5.4%)
6. Belgium (5.2%)
7. Netherlands (5%)
8. Spain (4.4%)
9. United Arab Emirates (3.7%)
10. Türkiye (3.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (18%)	Switzerland	66%	18.1%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	Mali	84%	–
03	Fish (12%)	Côte d'Ivoire	19%	–
28	Inorganic chemicals (12%)	India	97%	18.5%
26	Ores, slag and ash (5%)	Norway	27%	16.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

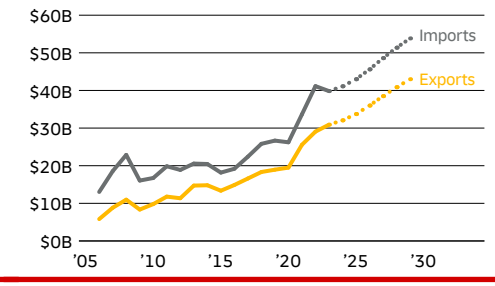
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (20%)	Russian Federation	22%	20.9%
84	Industrial machinery (7.9%)	China	24%	13.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.8%)	China	35%	9.3%
10	Cereals (6.4%)	India	34%	8.6%
87	Vehicles (5.5%)	China	23%	6.3%

SERBIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$73.2B	65	$32.1B	65	$41.1B	66
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$27.6B	48	$13.1B	49	$14.4B	49
Forecast 2024–29	$23.7B	62	$10.9B	57	$12.7B	61
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$19.6B	35	$8.8B	35	$10.8B	36
Forecast 2024–29	$25.5B	55	$11.2B	57	$14.3B	54
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	6.1%	24	6.4%	28	5.9%	24
Forecast 2024–29	5.9%	36	6.0%	46	5.9%	32

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2006 – 2029 (FORECAST)

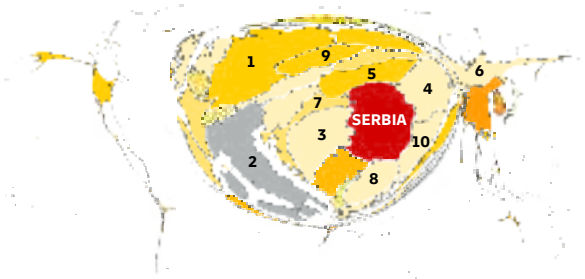


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Serbia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Serbia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

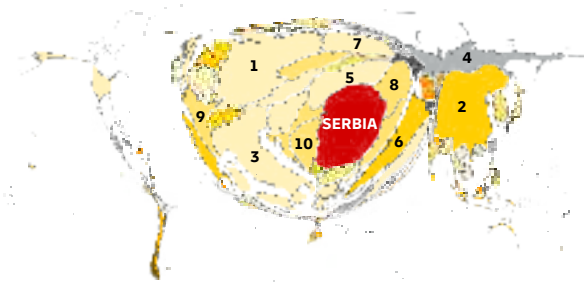
-9% 0% 9% 13% 22% 55%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



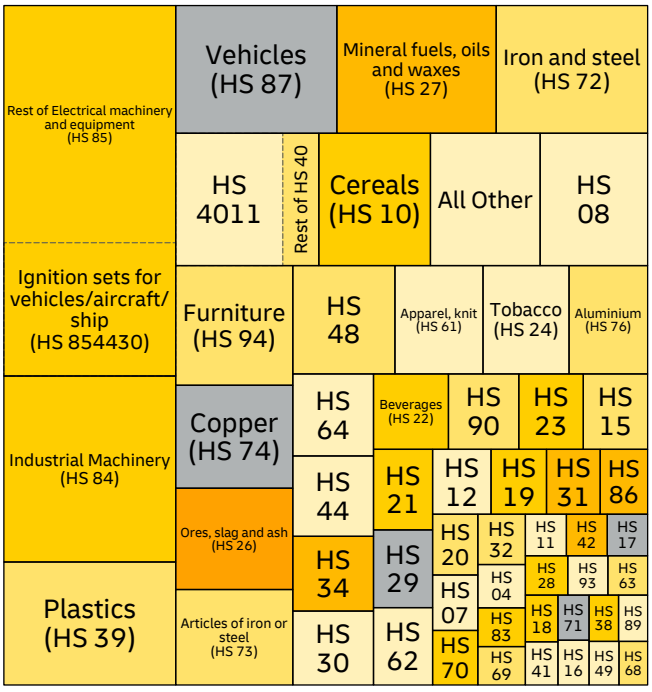
1. Germany (13%)
2. Italy (8.5%)
3. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7.4%)
4. Romania (5.5%)
5. Hungary (5%)
6. Russian Federation (4.4%)
7. Croatia (3.6%)
8. North Macedonia (3.5%)
9. Czechia (3.5%)
10. Bulgaria (3.4%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

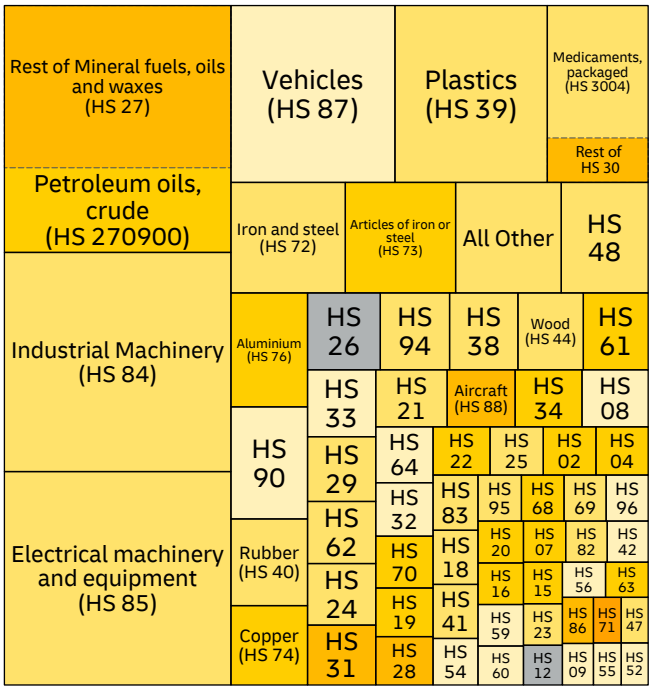


1. Germany (12%)
2. China (11%)
3. Italy (7.4%)
4. Russian Federation (6.4%)
5. Hungary (4.5%)
6. Türkiye (4.3%)
7. Poland (3.1%)
8. Romania (2.9%)
9. France (2.6%)
10. Bosnia and Herzegovina (2.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (15%)	Germany	33%	15.2%
84	Industrial machinery (7.3%)	Germany	13%	16.6%
39	Plastics (4.8%)	Germany	9%	23.2%
87	Vehicles (4.7%)	Italy	44%	-33.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (4.7%)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	21%	20.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

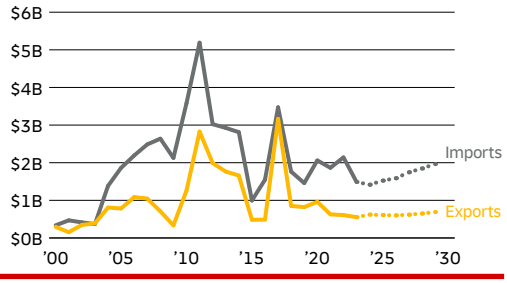
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (13%)	Russian Federation	31%	20.1%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	18%	33.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	China	19%	21.3%
87	Vehicles (6.6%)	Germany	20%	6.2%
39	Plastics (6.2%)	Germany	18%	13.4%

SEYCHELLES

KEY DATA AND RANKS

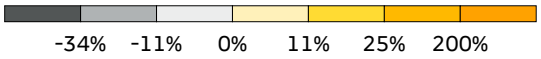
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$2.0B	157	$620.1M	151	$1.4B	158
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$-241.8M	160	$-199.6M	159	$-42.1M	162
Forecast 2024–29	$617.2M	149	$69.2M	151	$548.1M	148
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$263.8M	126	$18.2M	118	$245.7M	125
Forecast 2024–29	$305.1M	156	$50.0M	154	$255.1M	148
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.7%	74	0.6%	109	3.6%	66
Forecast 2024–29	2.7%	113	1.6%	148	3.2%	102

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

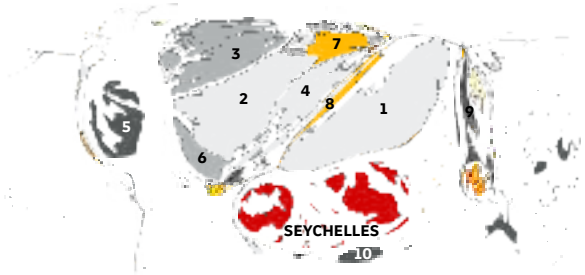


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Seychelles's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Seychelles's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

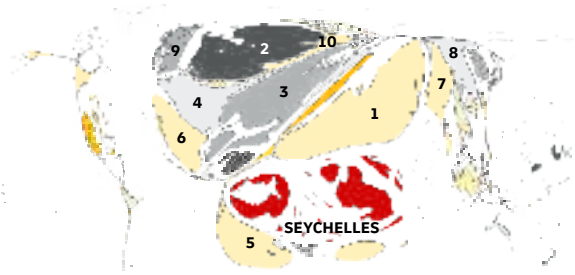


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



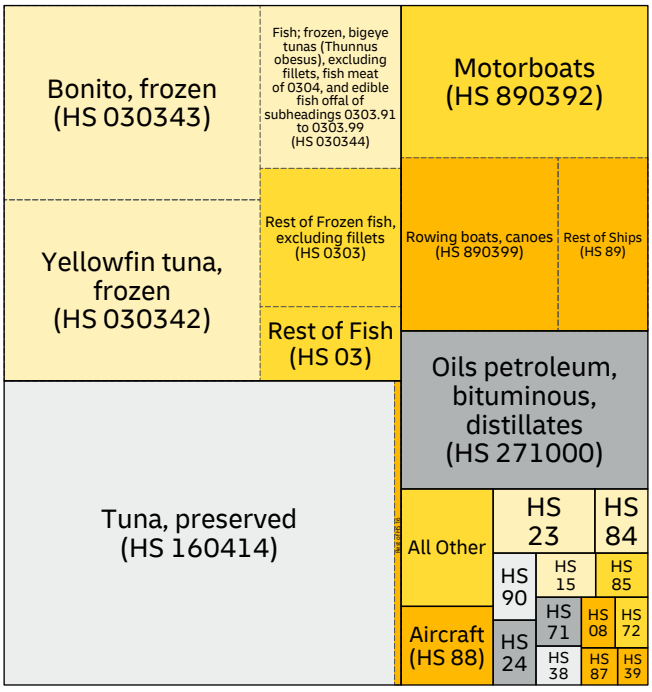
1. United Arab Emirates (27%)
2. France (20%)
3. United Kingdom (14%)
4. Italy (6.1%)
5. Bermuda (4.6%)
6. Spain (3.7%)
7. Germany (3.7%)
8. Qatar (2%)
9. Thailand (1.6%)
10. Mauritius (1.4%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

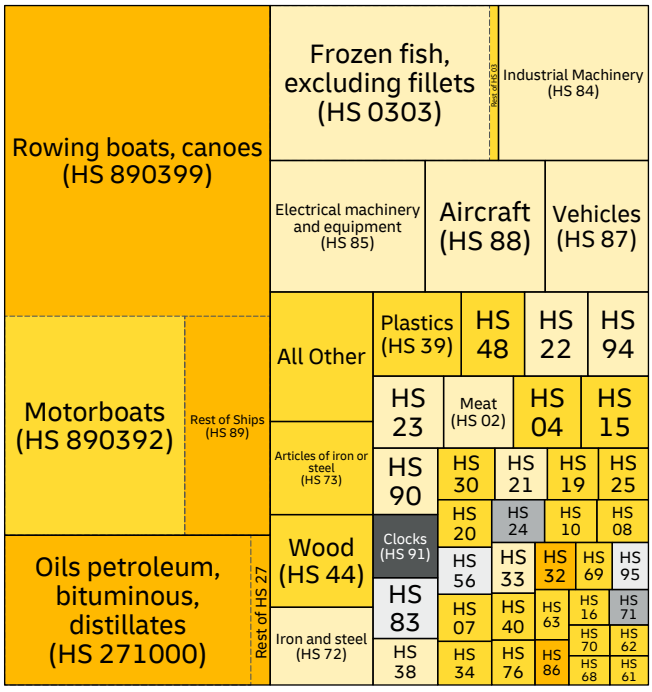


1. United Arab Emirates (22%)
2. Netherlands (13%)
3. Italy (9.9%)
4. France (7.4%)
5. South Africa (7.1%)
6. Spain (5.3%)
7. India (3.9%)
8. China (3.5%)
9. United Kingdom (2.6%)
10. Germany (2.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
03	Fish (34%)	Japan	22%	4.7%
16	Preparations of meat or fish (28%)	France	46%	4.4%
89	Ships (18%)	Cayman Islands	24%	–
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8.9%)	Zambia	83%	–
88	Aircraft (1.7%)	United Arab Emirates	75%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

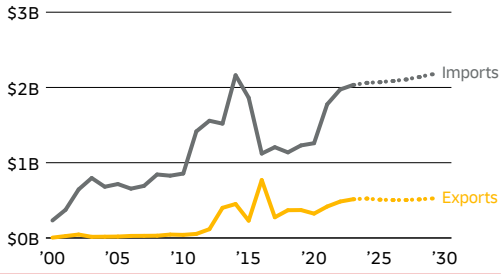
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
89	Ships (32%)	Netherlands	40%	269.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (9.1%)	United Arab Emirates	87%	–
03	Fish (8.1%)	France	53%	10.9%
84	Industrial machinery (5.3%)	United Arab Emirates	11%	–
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (4.7%)	Spain	19%	-22.0%

SIERRA LEONE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$2.6B	153	$523.4M	152	$2.1B	152
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$983.7M	137	$152.7M	136	$831.0M	136
Forecast 2024–29	$114.8M	163	$938.6k	162	$113.9M	161
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$571.9M	121	$316.0M	101	$255.9M	124
Forecast 2024–29	$385.7M	152	$131.0M	146	$254.7M	149
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	4.7%	37	16.5%	8	2.5%	85
Forecast 2024–29	2.6%	119	4.1%	71	2.2%	133

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

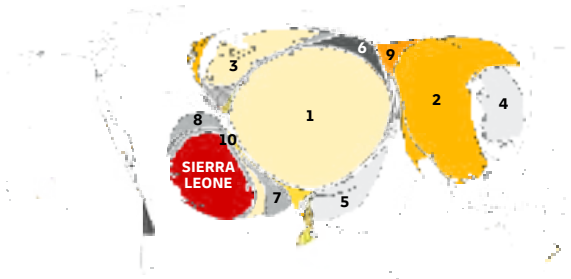


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Sierra Leone's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Sierra Leone's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

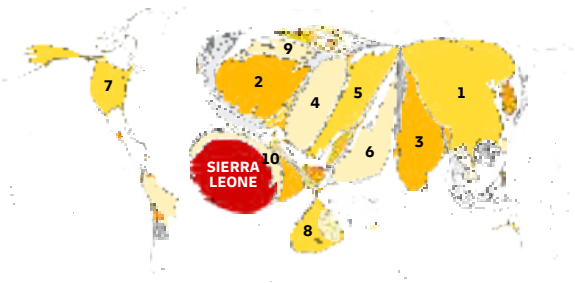
-56% -8% 0% 9% 18% 52%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



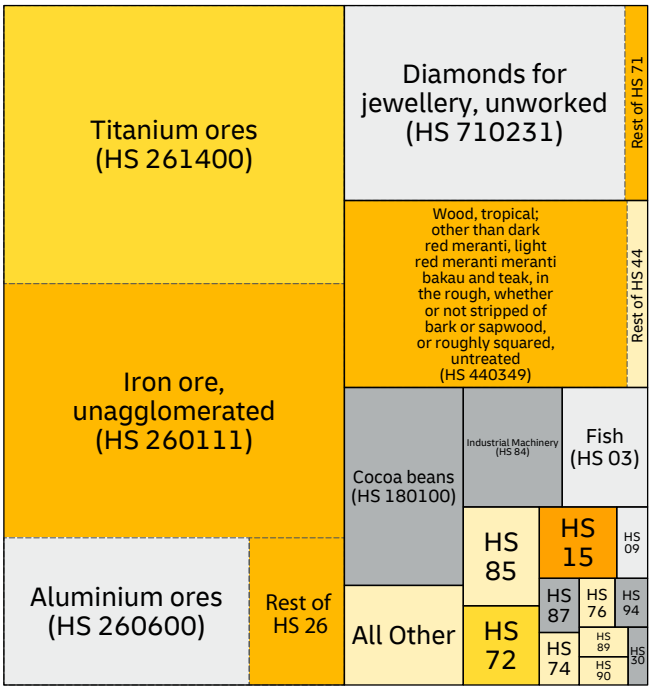
1. North Macedonia (39%)
2. China (23%)
3. Netherlands (6.4%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (6.1%)
5. Somalia (5%)
6. Romania (2.2%)
7. Ghana (1.9%)
8. Senegal (1.8%)
9. Kazakhstan (1.6%)
10. Guinea (1.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

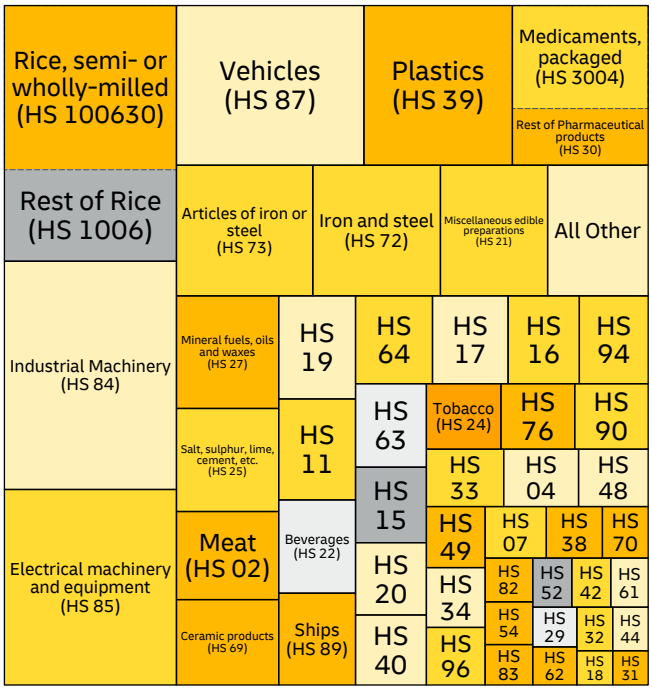


1. China (20%)
2. Belgium (9.8%)
3. India (8.8%)
4. North Macedonia (7.4%)
5. Türkiye (7.3%)
6. United Arab Emirates (6.4%)
7. United States (5.4%)
8. South Africa (3.3%)
9. Netherlands (2.5%)
10. Guinea (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
26	Ores, slag and ash (53%)	China	48%	16.8%
71	Precious metals and stones (14%)	Belgium	53%	-15.4%
44	Wood (13%)	China	98%	20.7%
18	Cocoa (5.4%)	Netherlands	94%	-11.5%
84	Industrial machinery (2.7%)	United States	33%	5.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

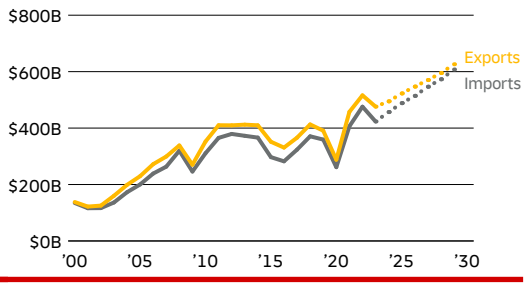
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
10	Cereals (10%)	China	33%	23.9%
84	Industrial machinery (9%)	China	28%	14.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.7%)	China	51%	23.1%
87	Vehicles (6.8%)	United States	27%	12.3%
39	Plastics (5.4%)	China	25%	18.7%

SINGAPORE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$951.6B	15	$494.8B	13	$456.8B	16
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$201.7B	16	$104.1B	15	$97.6B	18
Forecast 2024–29	$282.1B	14	$131.4B	12	$150.7B	14
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$118.5B	11	$68.4B	12	$50.0B	14
Forecast 2024–29	$195.3B	11	$99.9B	9	$95.4B	12
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.7%	76	3.0%	67	2.3%	90
Forecast 2024–29	3.8%	78	3.7%	82	3.8%	77

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

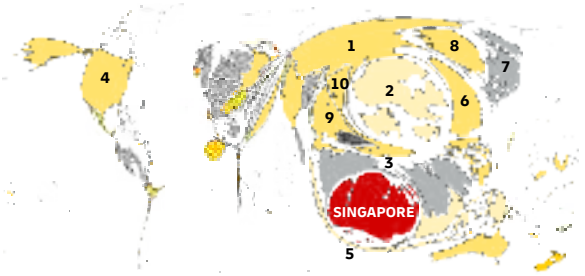


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Singapore's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Singapore's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

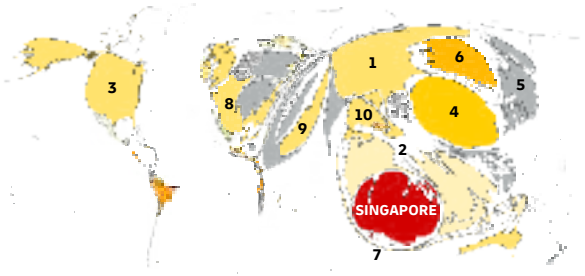
-15% 0% 3% 8% 12% 27%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



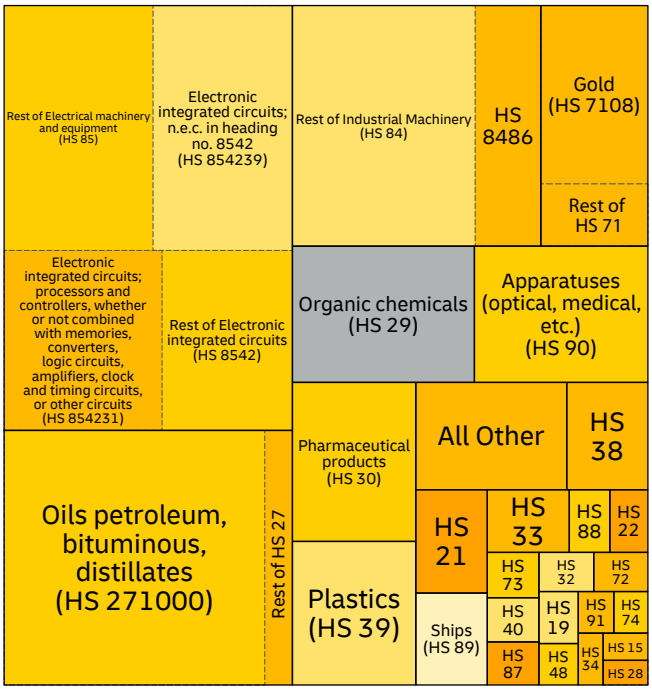
1. China (13%)
2. Hong Kong SAR (China) (12%)
3. Malaysia (9.9%)
4. United States (9%)
5. Indonesia (7.1%)
6. Taiwan (China) (4.6%)
7. Japan (4.3%)
8. Korea (Republic of) (4.1%)
9. Thailand (3.7%)
10. Viet Nam (3.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

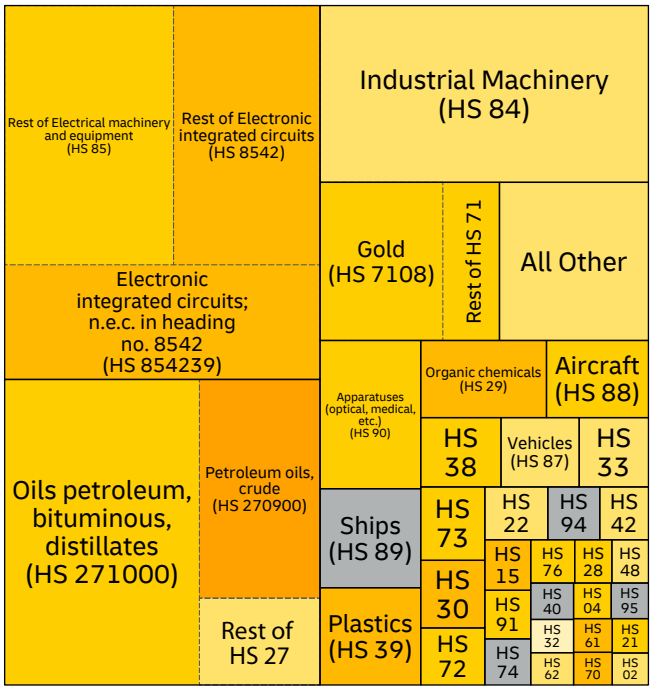


1. China (14%)
2. Malaysia (12%)
3. United States (11%)
4. Taiwan (China) (11%)
5. Japan (5.5%)
6. Korea (Republic of) (5.2%)
7. Indonesia (4%)
8. France (3.1%)
9. United Arab Emirates (2.9%)
10. Thailand (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (28%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	41%	8.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (17%)	Indonesia	17%	3.5%
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	China	15%	11.9%
71	Precious metals, stones (5.9%)	Cambodia	24%	174.4%
29	Organic chemicals (5.7%)	China	17%	-2.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

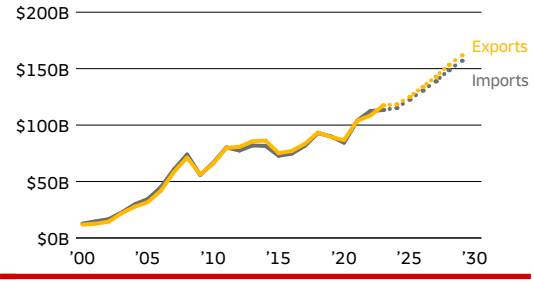
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (27%)	Taiwan (China)	27%	22.6%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (22%)	Malaysia	14%	18.7%
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	China	23%	8.7%
71	Precious metals, stones (6.5%)	Switzerland	17%	14.2%
90	Apparatuses (3.4%)	United States	26%	3.9%

SLOVAKIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

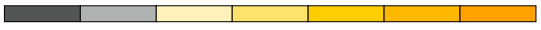
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$233.6B	38	$118.4B	37	$115.2B	39
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$54.1B	37	$28.9B	36	$25.2B	39
Forecast 2024–29	$85.2B	34	$43.4B	36	$41.8B	36
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$10.8B	51	$8.7B	37	$2.1B	82
Forecast 2024–29	$45.8B	41	$21.5B	41	$24.3B	44
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.9%	120	1.5%	90	0.4%	134
Forecast 2024–29	3.6%	81	3.4%	94	3.9%	76

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

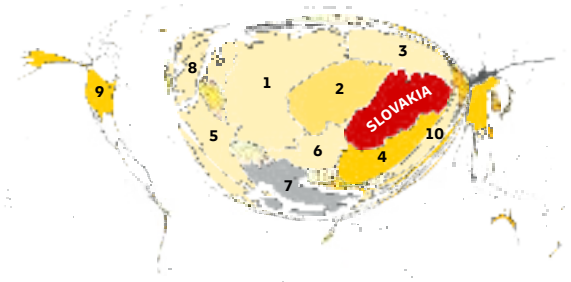


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Slovakia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Slovakia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

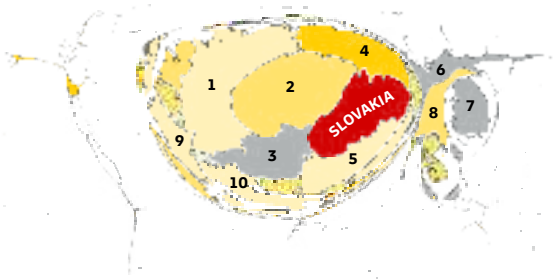


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



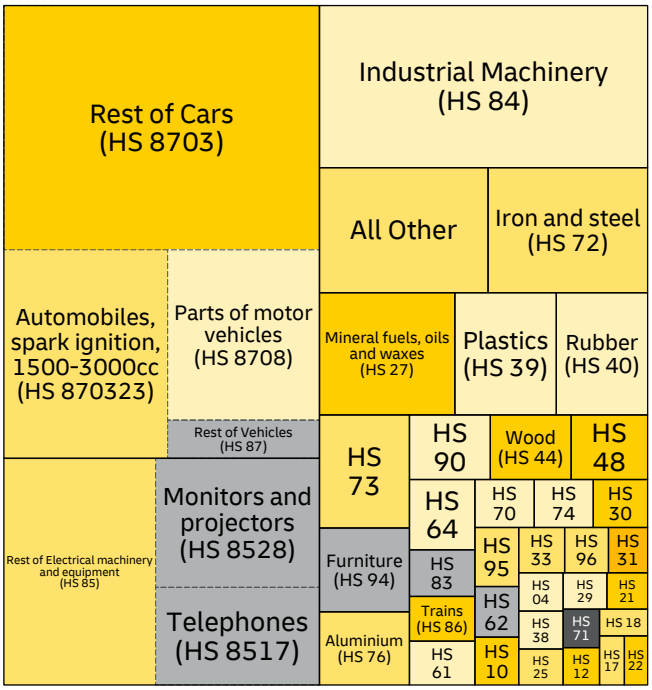
1. Germany (22%)
2. Czechia (12%)
3. Poland (7.8%)
4. Hungary (7.1%)
5. France (6.3%)
6. Austria (5.5%)
7. Italy (4.8%)
8. United Kingdom (4.2%)
9. United States (3.5%)
10. Romania (2.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

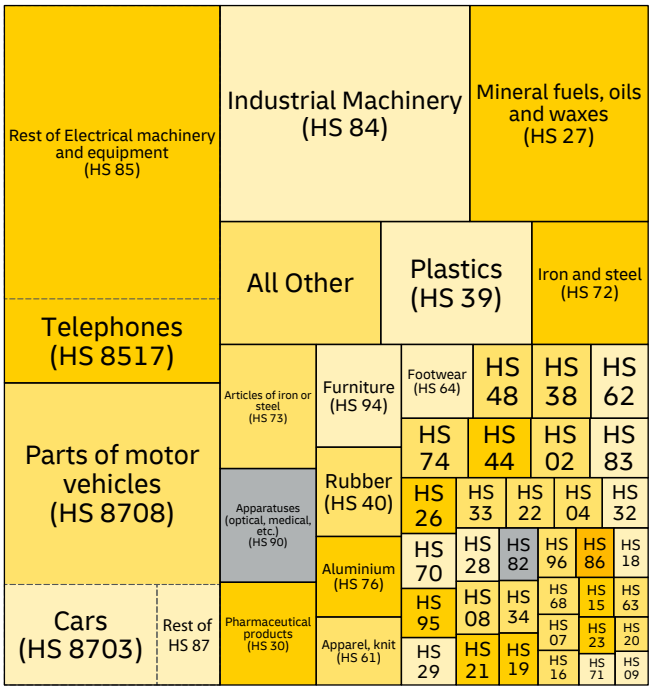


1. Germany (19%)
2. Czechia (17%)
3. Austria (8.4%)
4. Poland (8%)
5. Hungary (6.8%)
6. Russian Federation (4.5%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (4.1%)
8. China (3.9%)
9. France (3.9%)
10. Italy (3.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
87	Vehicles (33%)	Germany	25%	12.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (16%)	Germany	20%	-3.2%
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	Germany	26%	3.1%
72	Iron and steel (4.6%)	Czechia	23%	9.3%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (3.8%)	Hungary	45%	33.5%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

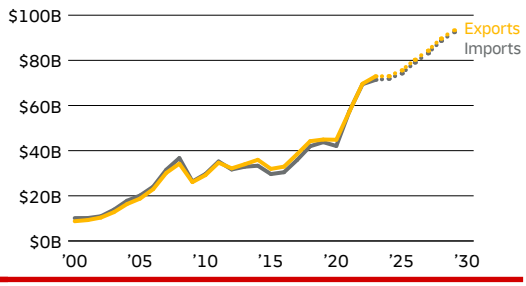
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (19%)	Germany	15%	2.9%
87	Vehicles (15%)	Germany	27%	0.1%
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	Germany	20%	2.6%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8.8%)	Russian Federation	58%	15.9%
39	Plastics (4.2%)	Germany	25%	3.7%

SLOVENIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$144.8B	48	$73.0B	49	$71.8B	49
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$56.1B	35	$28.0B	37	$28.1B	36
Forecast 2024–29	$41.0B	44	$20.3B	43	$20.6B	45
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$12.6B	46	$4.4B	53	$8.2B	40
Forecast 2024–29	$35.1B	48	$14.5B	51	$20.6B	48
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.8%	93	1.2%	97	2.4%	88
Forecast 2024–29	4.3%	68	3.7%	84	5.0%	47

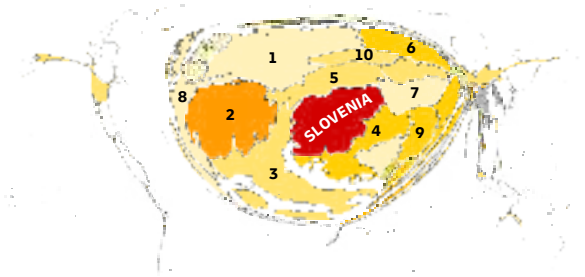
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Slovenia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Slovenia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

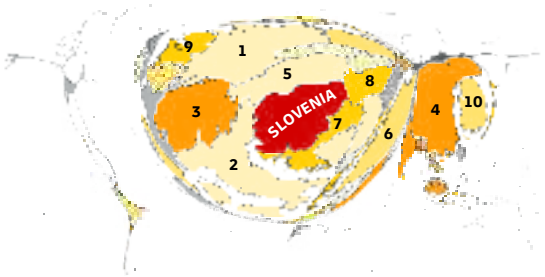
Annualized growth rate

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



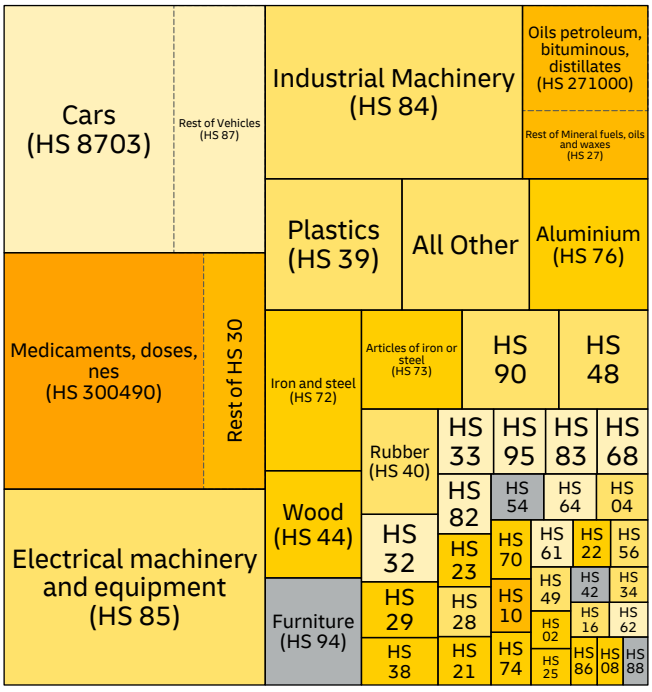
1. Germany (16%)
2. Switzerland (13%)
3. Italy (10%)
4. Croatia (7%)
5. Austria (6.4%)
6. Poland (4.3%)
7. Hungary (4.2%)
8. France (3.9%)
9. Serbia (3.5%)
10. Czechia (2.7%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

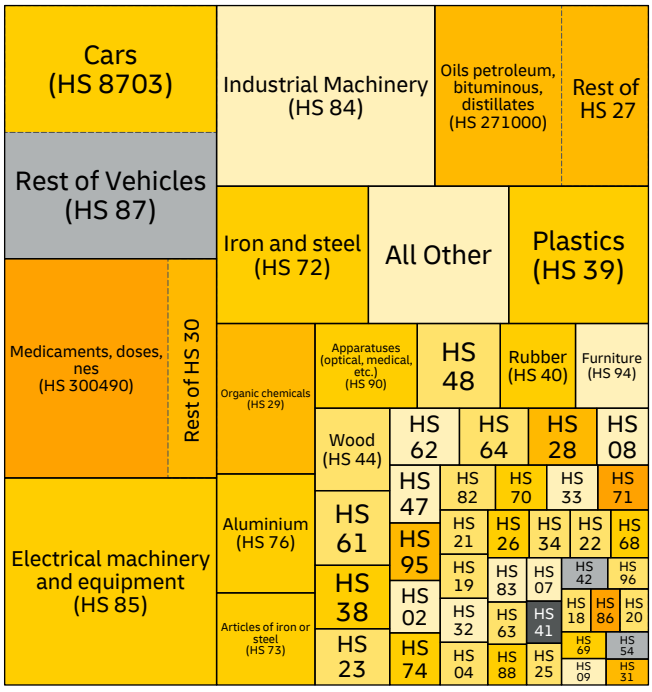


1. Germany (13%)
2. Italy (10%)
3. Switzerland (10%)
4. China (10%)
5. Austria (7.8%)
6. Türkiye (5.2%)
7. Croatia (4.5%)
8. Hungary (3.1%)
9. Netherlands (2.8%)
10. Korea (Republic of) (2.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
87	Vehicles (15%)	Germany	29%	0.7%
30	Pharmaceutical products (14%)	Switzerland	37%	139.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (12%)	Germany	27%	4.5%
84	Industrial machinery (10%)	Germany	22%	5.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (5%)	Croatia	30%	22.9%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

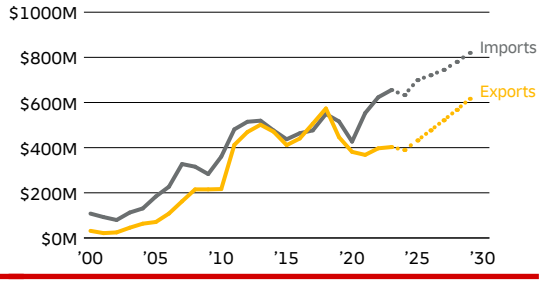
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
87	Vehicles (12%)	Türkiye	17%	4.2%
30	Pharmaceutical products (11%)	Switzerland	65%	88.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	China	24%	21.4%
84	Industrial machinery (9%)	Germany	20%	3.3%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (8.8%)	Italy	22%	22.2%

SOLOMON ISLANDS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.0B	162	$389.5M	154	$633.1M	164
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$60.0M	156	$-56.9M	152	$116.9M	156
Forecast 2024–29	$413.2M	153	$226.8M	142	$186.5M	157
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-80.4M	143	$-63.2M	134	$-17.2M	140
Forecast 2024–29	$265.0M	157	$71.9M	151	$193.1M	153
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-1.5%	155	-3.0%	158	-0.6%	145
Forecast 2024–29	4.9%	54	3.5%	90	5.6%	41

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

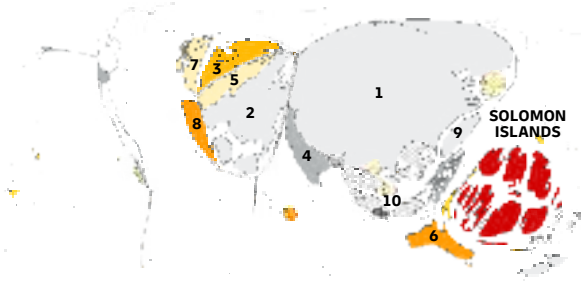


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Solomon Islands's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Solomon Islands's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

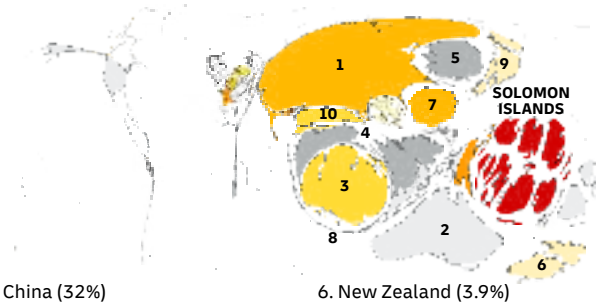
-57% -14% 0% 3% 11% 27%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



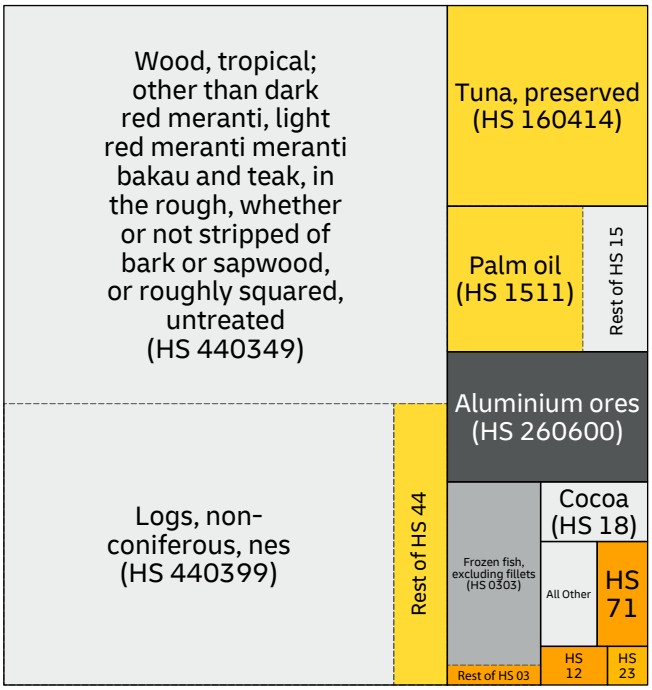
1. China (58%)
2. Italy (8.7%)
3. Netherlands (3.9%)
4. India (3.7%)
5. Switzerland (3.1%)
6. Australia (2.7%)
7. United Kingdom (2.3%)
8. Spain (2.1%)
9. Taiwan (China) (1.8%)
10. Malaysia (1.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

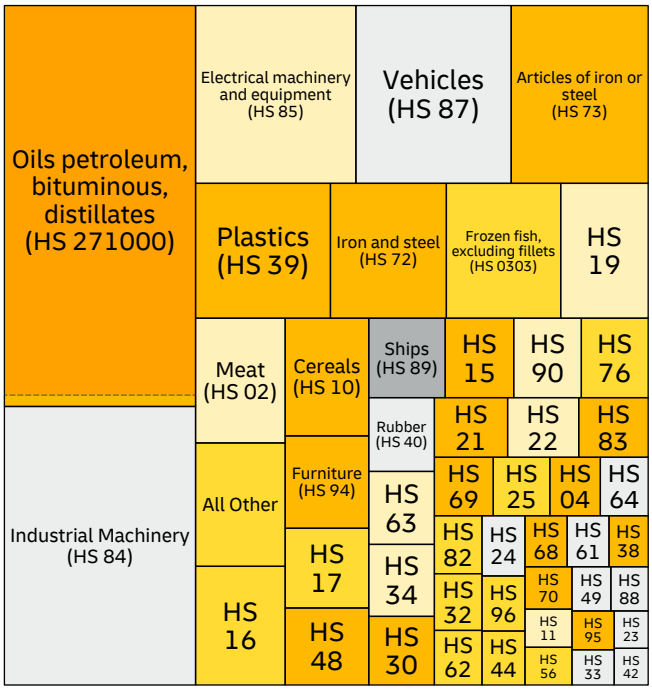


1. China (32%)
2. Australia (15%)
3. Singapore (12%)
4. Malaysia (8.6%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (4.5%)
6. New Zealand (3.9%)
7. Taiwan (China) (3.4%)
8. Indonesia (3.2%)
9. Japan (3%)
10. Thailand (2.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
44	Wood (69%)	China	83%	-9.4%
16	Preparations of meat or fish (9.4%)	Italy	80%	0.7%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (6.7%)	Netherlands	34%	2.7%
26	Ores, slag and ash (6%)	China	98%	-100.0%
03	Fish (4.3%)	Thailand	61%	-31.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

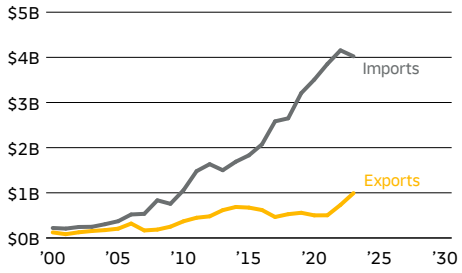
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (18%)	Singapore	51%	–
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	Malaysia	27%	-19.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.5%)	China	28%	7.0%
87	Vehicles (6.3%)	China	31%	9.9%
73	Articles of iron or steel (5.6%)	China	64%	25.4%

SOMALIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$5B	–	$993.1M	–	$4B	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$1.8B	–	$466.5M	–	$1.4B	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

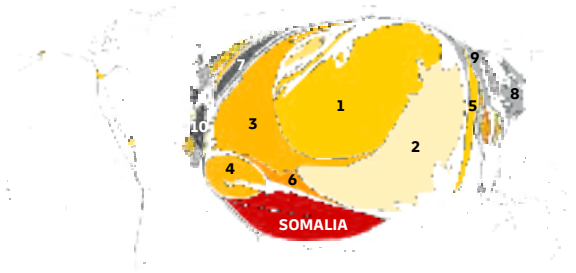


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Somalia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Somalia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

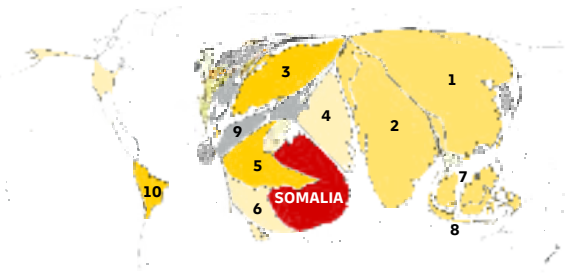
-29% 0% 6% 17% 26% 56%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



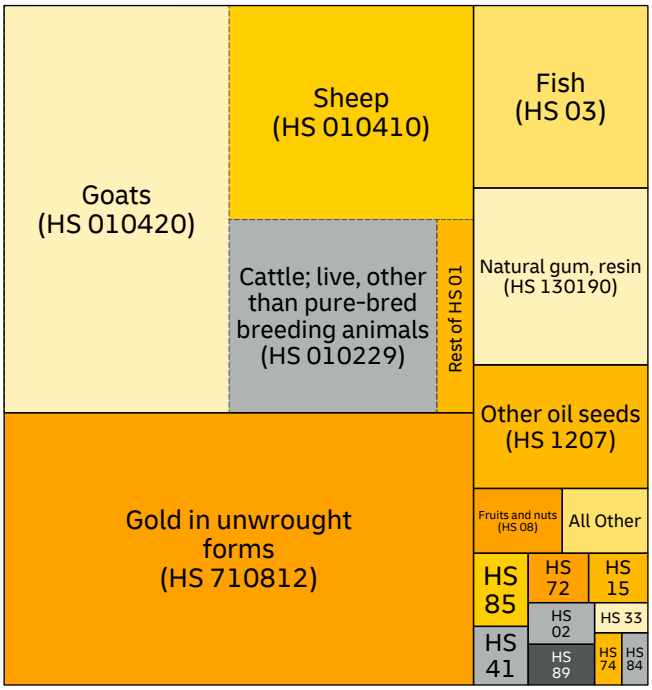
1. United Arab Emirates (31%)
2. Oman (26%)
3. Saudi Arabia (16%)
4. Djibouti (4.5%)
5. India (2.5%)
6. Yemen (2.2%)
7. Bulgaria (1.9%)
8. Japan (1.8%)
9. China (1.7%)
10. Algeria (1.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

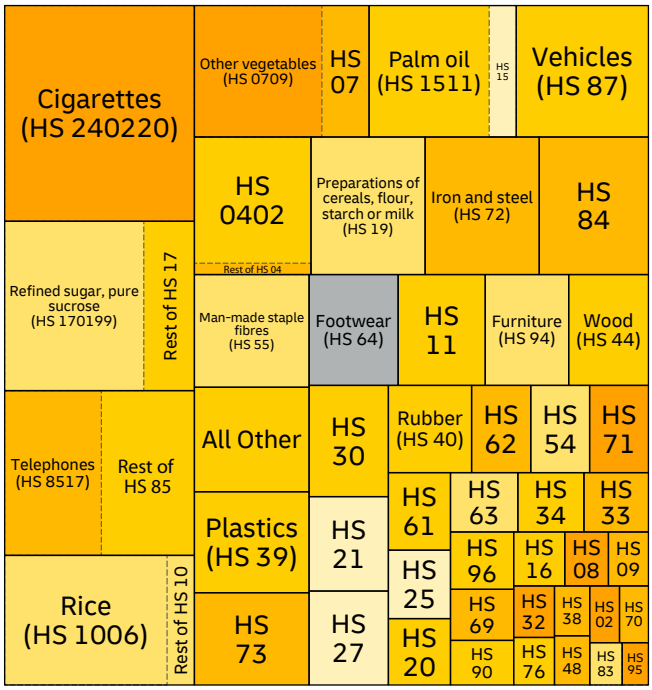


1. China (26%)
2. India (20%)
3. Türkiye (9.3%)
4. Oman (7.3%)
5. Ethiopia (6.9%)
6. Kenya (3.8%)
7. Malaysia (3%)
8. Indonesia (2.4%)
9. Egypt (2.2%)
10. Brazil (2.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
01	Live animals (44%)	Oman	84%	5.9%
71	Precious metals, stones (29%)	United Arab Emirates	100%	–
03	Fish (7.3%)	United Arab Emirates	29%	–
13	Lac and other vegetable extracts (7.1%)	Bulgaria	44%	18.2%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (4.9%)	India	29%	-25.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

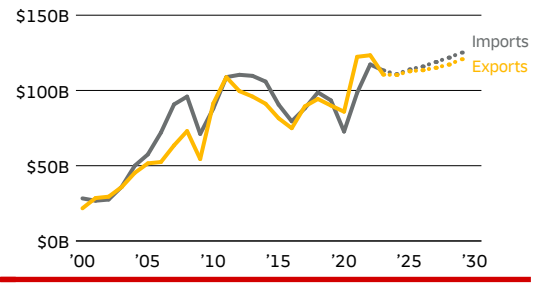
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
24	Tobacco (9.5%)	United Arab Emirates	91%	–
17	Sugar and candy (7.3%)	India	76%	21.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.1%)	United Arab Emirates	51%	–
10	Cereals (5.6%)	India	65%	5.8%
07	Vegetables (5.3%)	Ethiopia	89%	–

SOUTH AFRICA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$221.1B	39	$110.3B	38	$110.8B	40
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$37.7B	43	$20.3B	40	$17.4B	45
Forecast 2024–29	$24.8B	58	$10.5B	59	$14.4B	57
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$24.6B	31	$15.7B	24	$8.9B	39
Forecast 2024–29	$63.4B	34	$25.1B	36	$38.2B	32
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.4%	82	3.1%	66	1.7%	107
Forecast 2024–29	5.1%	45	4.2%	64	6.1%	29

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

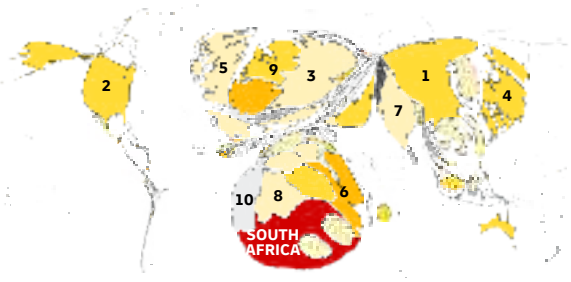


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of South Africa's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of South Africa's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

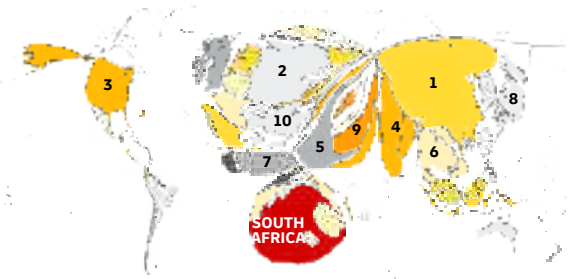
-18% -5% 0% 4% 8% 21%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



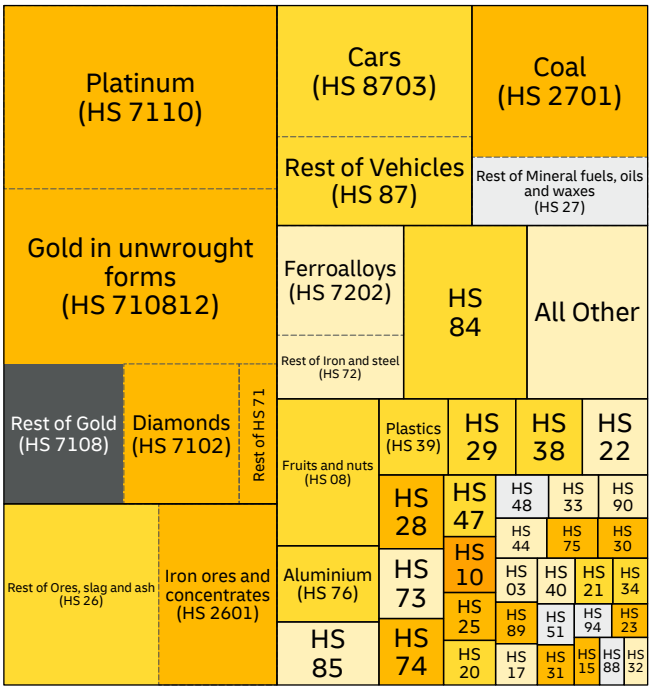
1. China (11%)
2. United States (8.7%)
3. Germany (8.5%)
4. Japan (6%)
5. United Kingdom (5.7%)
6. Mozambique (4.5%)
7. India (4.5%)
8. Botswana (4.2%)
9. Netherlands (4.1%)
10. Namibia (3.4%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

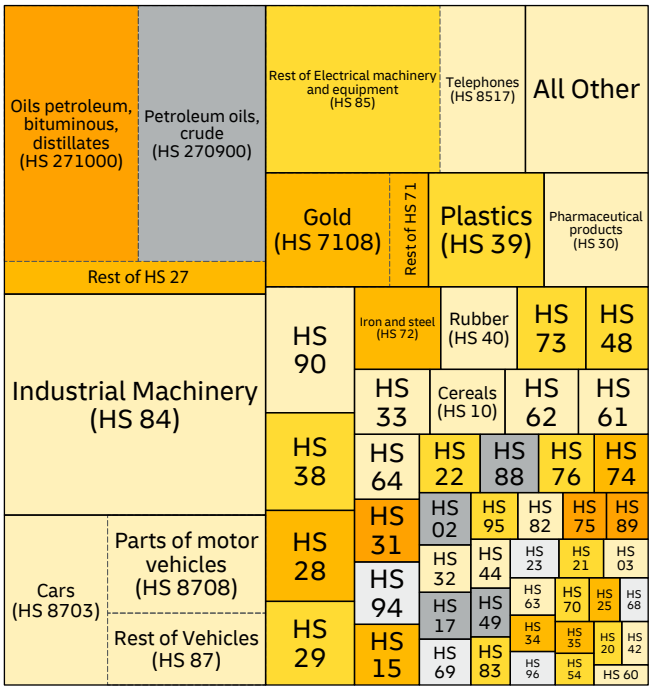


1. China (20%)
2. Germany (8.8%)
3. United States (7.2%)
4. India (5.9%)
5. Saudi Arabia (4.2%)
6. Thailand (3.1%)
7. Nigeria (3%)
8. Japan (2.8%)
9. United Arab Emirates (2.7%)
10. Italy (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (31%)	China	24%	12.0%
26	Ores, slag and ash (11%)	China	44%	16.9%
87	Vehicles (9.8%)	Germany	33%	14.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (8.8%)	India	26%	4.9%
72	Iron and steel (5%)	China	16%	7.9%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

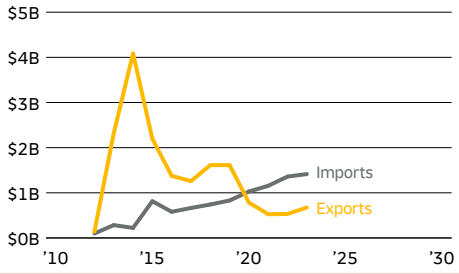
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (17%)	Saudi Arabia	21%	1.2%
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	China	29%	8.2%
87	Vehicles (10%)	Germany	25%	-5.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.9%)	China	49%	8.8%
71	Precious metals, stones (4.2%)	Tanzania	19%	5.5%

SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$2.1B	–	674.7M	–	$1.4	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$-263.8M	–	$-938.3M	–	$674.5M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2012 – 2023

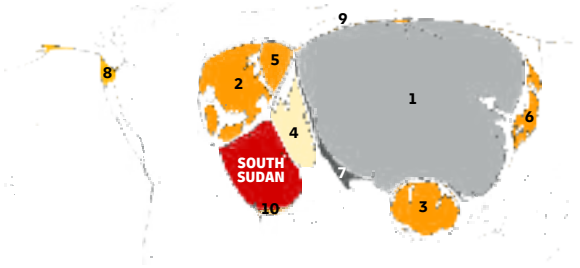


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of South Sudan's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of South Sudan's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

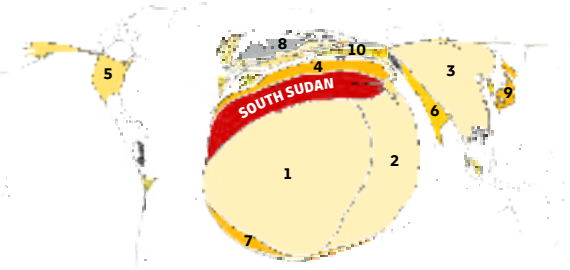
-46% 0% 17% 34% 60% 100%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



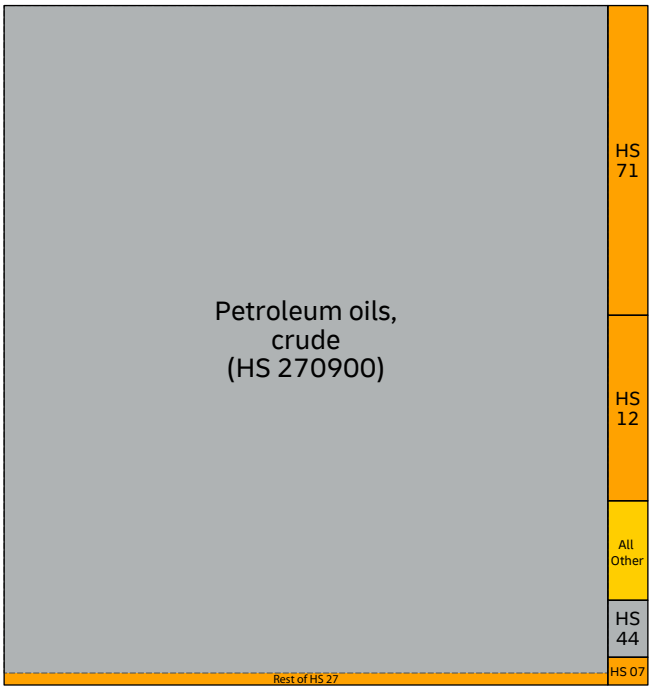
1. China (73%)
2. Italy (6.3%)
3. Singapore (6.1%)
4. United Arab Emirates (5.1%)
5. Serbia (2.9%)
6. Japan (2.2%)
7. India (1.7%)
8. United States (1.1%)
9. Russian Federation (0.76%)
10. Uganda (0.38%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

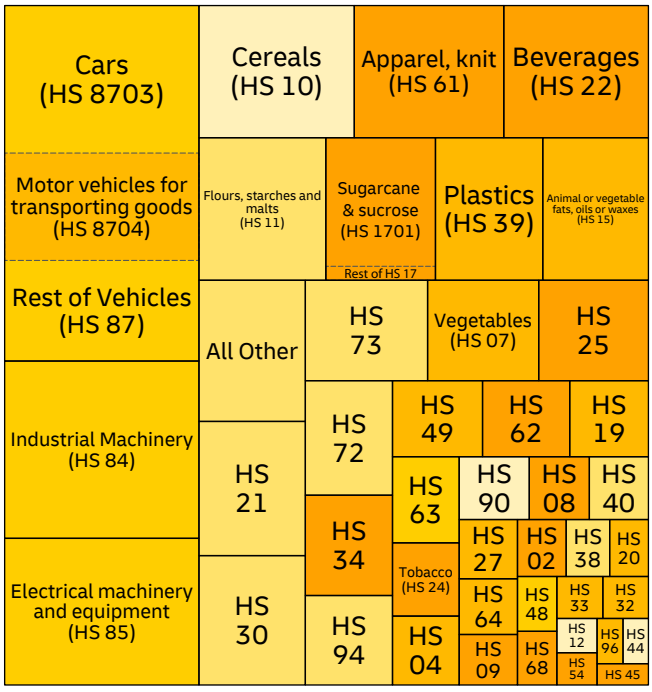


1. Uganda (44%)
2. Kenya (17%)
3. China (13%)
4. Sudan (4.2%)
5. United States (4%)
6. India (2.4%)
7. Rwanda (1.9%)
8. Netherlands (1.9%)
9. Japan (1.2%)
10. Türkiye (1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (94%)	China	88%	-28.5%
71	Precious metals, stones (2.8%)	United Arab Emirates	57%	–
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (1.7%)	United Arab Emirates	99%	–
44	Wood (0.52%)	India	95%	-28.4%
07	Vegetables (0.25%)	Pakistan	58%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

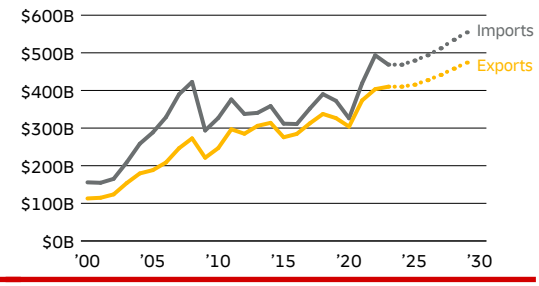
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
87	Vehicles (16%)	United Arab Emirates	60%	–
84	Industrial machinery (7.9%)	China	35%	35.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.5%)	China	56%	58.3%
10	Cereals (4.7%)	Uganda	41%	–
61	Apparel, knit (4.5%)	United Arab Emirates	95%	–

SPAIN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$878.5B	16	$410.1B	19	$468.4B	15
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$179.7B	20	$83.7B	21	$96.0B	19
Forecast 2024–29	$149.7B	28	$63.8B	30	$85.9B	27
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$43.0B	23	$11.9B	28	$31.2B	23
Forecast 2024–29	$110.9B	22	$54.2B	22	$56.7B	25
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.0%	119	0.6%	110	1.4%	111
Forecast 2024–29	2.4%	131	2.5%	127	2.3%	130

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

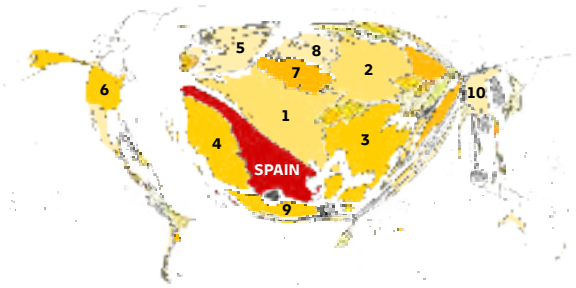


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Spain's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Spain's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

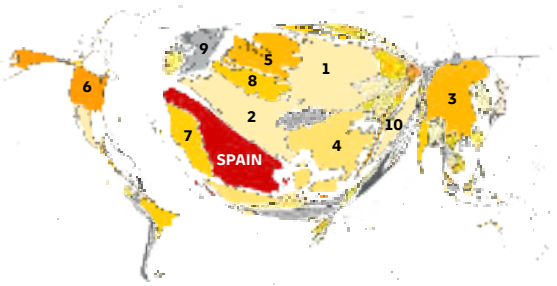
-6% 0% 3% 5% 8% 14%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



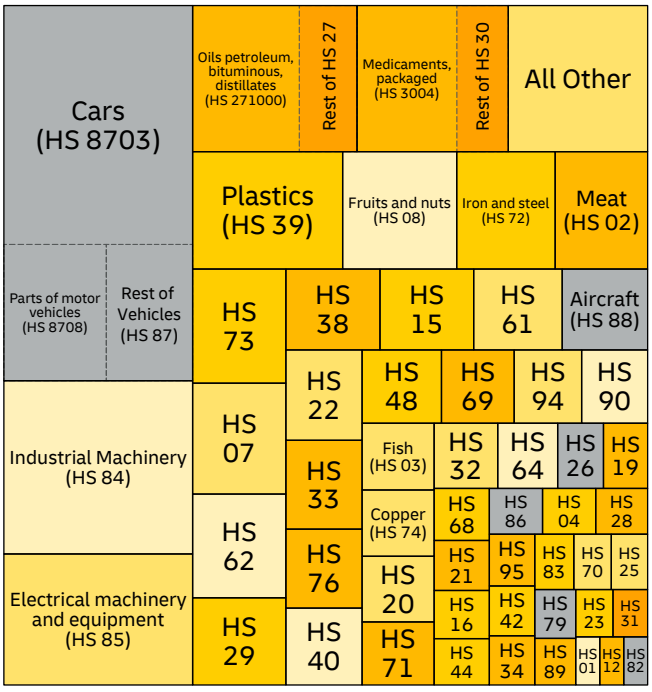
1. France (16%)
2. Germany (11%)
3. Italy (8.5%)
4. Portugal (8.4%)
5. United Kingdom (6.3%)
6. United States (4.8%)
7. Belgium (4.1%)
8. Netherlands (3.7%)
9. Morocco (3%)
10. China (2.4%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

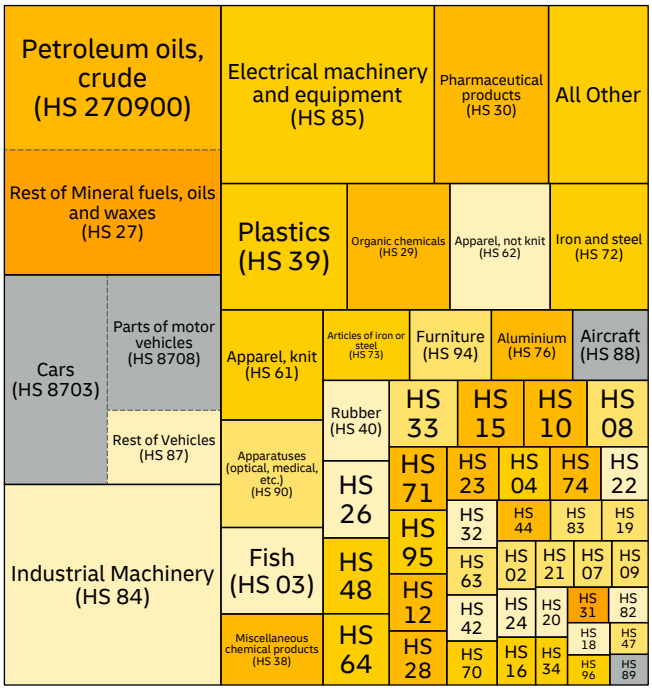


1. Germany (13%)
2. France (11%)
3. China (8.2%)
4. Italy (7.1%)
5. Netherlands (6.1%)
6. United States (4.8%)
7. Portugal (4.1%)
8. Belgium (3.4%)
9. United Kingdom (3%)
10. Türkiye (2.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
87	Vehicles (16%)	Germany	20%	-0.6%
84	Industrial machinery (7.5%)	France	11%	4.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.7%)	France	14%	10.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (5.5%)	France	18%	40.2%
30	Pharmaceutical products (5.1%)	Switzerland	20%	20.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

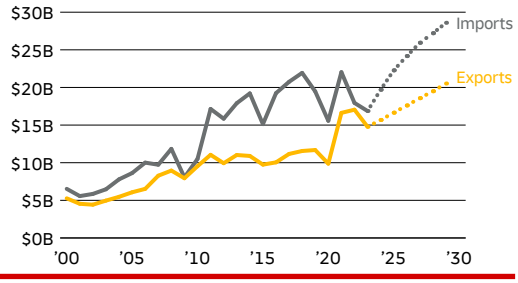
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	Nigeria	11%	16.1%
87	Vehicles (10%)	Germany	22%	-5.0%
84	Industrial machinery (9.9%)	Germany	21%	-0.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.7%)	China	23%	21.9%
30	Pharmaceutical products (4.6%)	United States	19%	18.8%

SRI LANKA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$35.4B	86	$15.7B	85	$19.7B	83
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$4.2B	112	$4.0B	80	$232.7M	152
Forecast 2024–29	$13.7B	75	$4.8B	82	$8.9B	70
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-27.4B	166	$-8.0B	163	$-19.5B	167
Forecast 2024–29	$11.1B	73	$3.3B	88	$7.8B	61
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-10.8%	169	-7.9%	165	-12.9%	170
Forecast 2024–29	5.6%	41	3.9%	78	6.9%	15

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

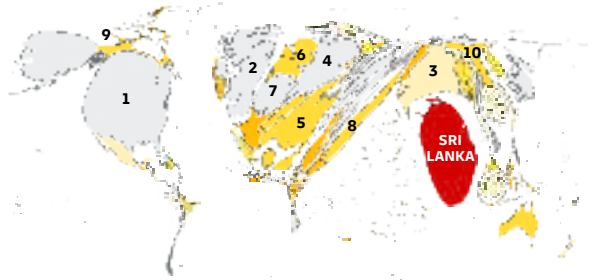


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Sri Lanka's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Sri Lanka's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

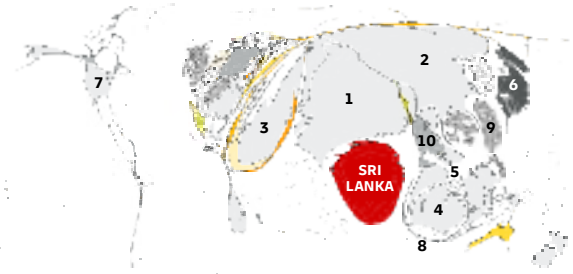
-31% -9% 0% 3% 9% 26%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



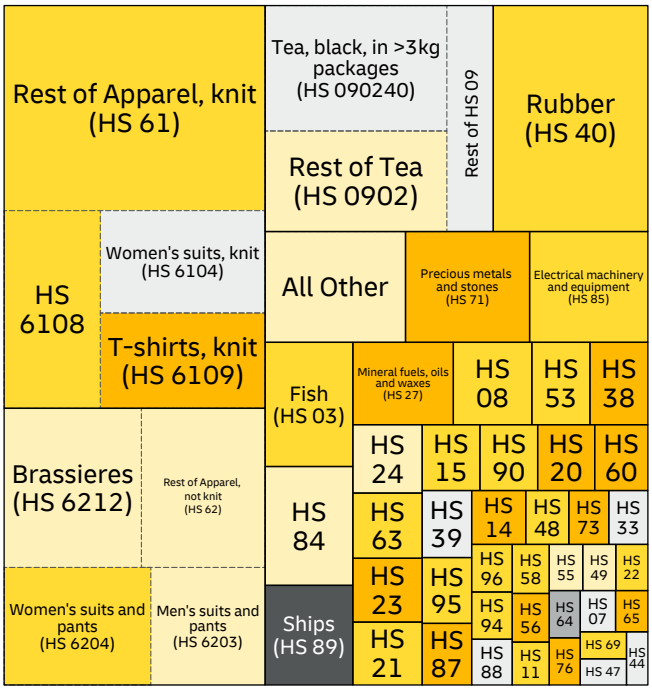
1. United States (25%)
2. United Kingdom (8%)
3. India (6.7%)
4. Germany (5.6%)
5. Italy (4.9%)
6. Netherlands (2.9%)
7. Belgium (2.7%)
8. United Arab Emirates (2.6%)
9. Canada (2.3%)
10. China (2.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

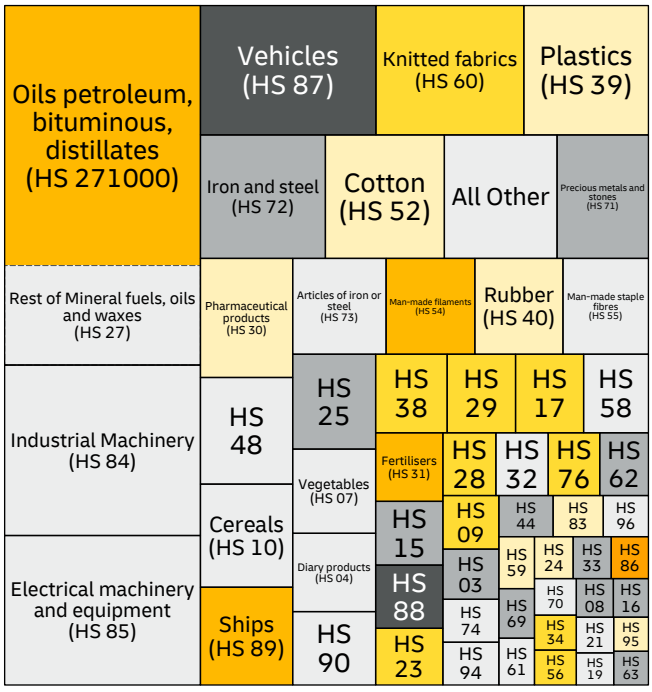


1. India (21%)
2. China (21%)
3. United Arab Emirates (7.2%)
4. Singapore (4.5%)
5. Malaysia (4.3%)
6. Japan (3.5%)
7. United States (2.7%)
8. Indonesia (2.1%)
9. Taiwan (China) (2.1%)
10. Thailand (2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
61	Apparel, knit (24%)	United States	36%	2.6%
62	Apparel, not knit (17%)	United States	41%	1.6%
09	Coffee, tea and spices (12%)	Russian Federation	9%	-5.5%
40	Rubber (8%)	United States	29%	5.5%
71	Precious metals and stones (3.1%)	United States	22%	11.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

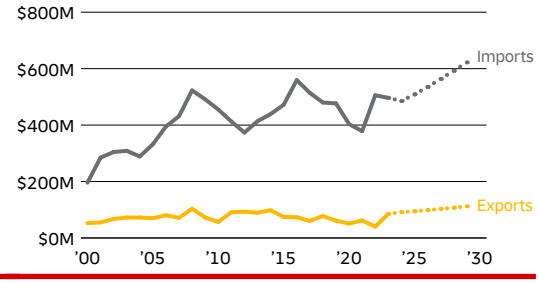
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	India	28%	26.2%
84	Industrial machinery (7.6%)	China	37%	-5.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.7%)	China	51%	-6.8%
87	Vehicles (5.2%)	Japan	42%	-52.0%
60	Knitted fabrics (4.4%)	China	32%	11.8%

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$576.8M	166	$91.4M	162	$485.5M	166
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$38.6M	159	$30.0M	140	$8.7M	160
Forecast 2024–29	$157.3M	159	$20.7M	157	$136.6M	158
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-82.3M	144	$-54.0M	133	$-28.2M	142
Forecast 2024–29	$596.9k	165	$6.9M	162	$-6.3M	163
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-2.7%	161	-9.2%	167	-1.2%	151
Forecast 2024–29	0.0%	165	1.5%	151	-0.3%	163

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of St. Kitts and Nevis's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of St. Kitts and Nevis's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

-31% -4% -1% 0% 13% 110%

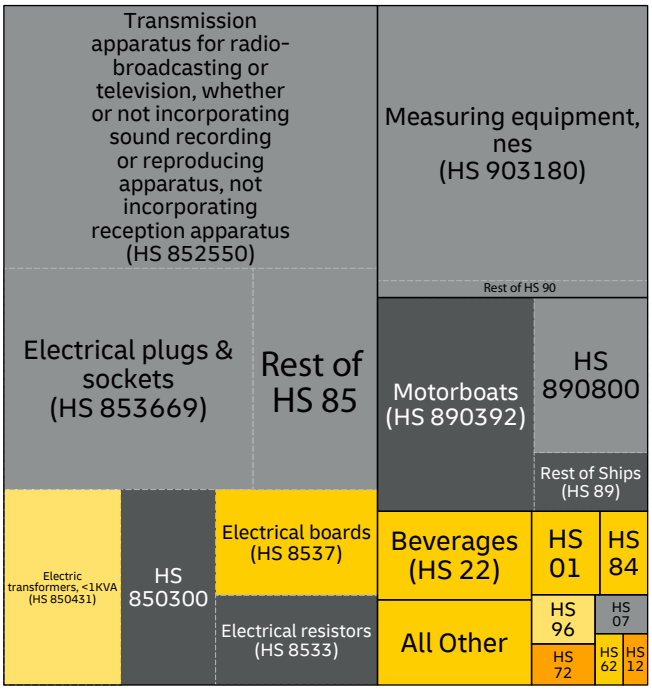
GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

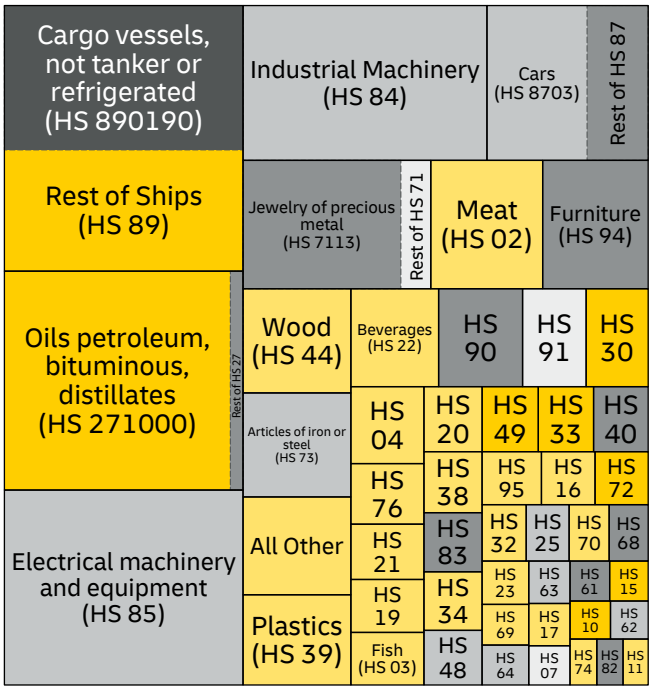
GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (58%)	United States	87%	-11.6%
90	Apparatuses (18%)	United States	41%	5.4%
89	Ships (13%)	Italy	32%	–
22	Beverages (3.1%)	United States	43%	6.8%
01	Live animals (1.3%)	United States	93%	69.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

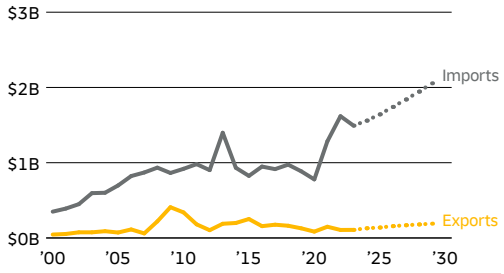
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
89	Ships (14%)	Korea (Republic of)	27%	49.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (12%)	United States	62%	15.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	United States	70%	-3.5%
84	Industrial machinery (8.6%)	United States	75%	-4.1%
87	Vehicles (5.7%)	Japan	32%	-12.5%

ST. LUCIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.7B	159	$128.9M	161	$1.6B	155
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$674.4M	139	$918.9k	147	$673.5M	137
Forecast 2024–29	$556.8M	151	$61.0M	153	$495.9M	150
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$374.8M	123	$28.3M	116	$346.6M	119
Forecast 2024–29	$370.5M	153	$21.8M	157	$348.6M	143
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	5.2%	34	5.9%	34	5.1%	37
Forecast 2024–29	4.1%	71	3.6%	86	4.1%	70

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of St. Lucia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of St. Lucia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

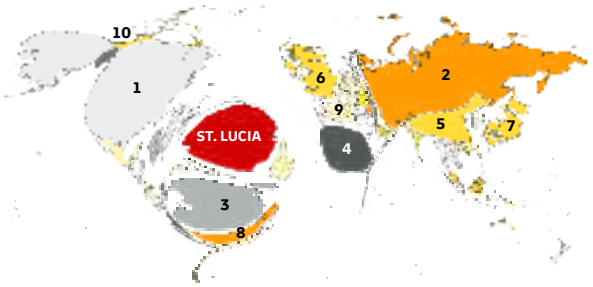
Annualized growth rate

-37% -10% 0% 8% 17% 47%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

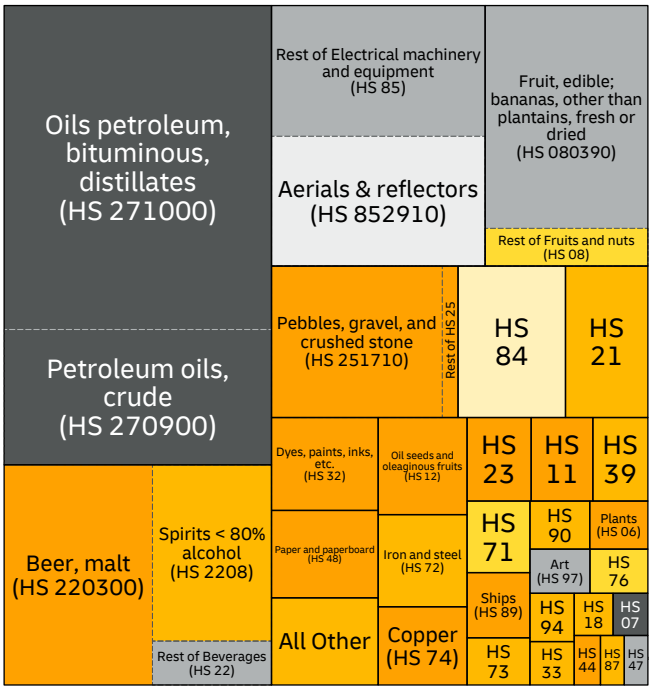
Map Unavailable

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

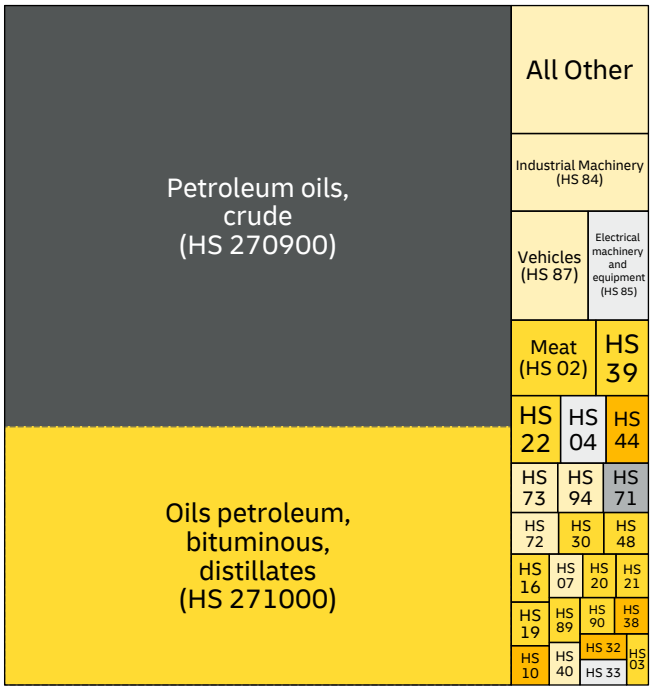


1. United States (28%)
2. Russian Federation (27%)
3. Trinidad and Tobago (8.7%)
4. Algeria (4.9%)
5. China (4.6%)
6. United Kingdom (3.7%)
7. Japan (2.4%)
8. Guyana (2.3%)
9. France (1.5%)
10. Canada (1.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (28%)	Dominican Republic	39%	-100.0%
22	Beverages (13%)	Belize	21%	–
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (13%)	United States	85%	-18.7%
08	Fruits and nuts (9.7%)	United Kingdom	91%	-31.2%
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (6.5%)	Guyana	91%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

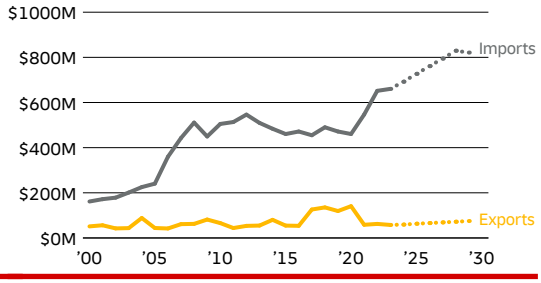
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (79%)	United States	39%	16.5%
84	Industrial machinery (2.4%)	United States	49%	5.0%
87	Vehicles (1.9%)	Japan	36%	0.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (1.5%)	United States	57%	-4.1%
02	Meat (1.5%)	United States	74%	11.1%

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$751.5M	164	$59.3M	165	$692.2M	163
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$160.7M	151	$-60.0M	153	$220.7M	153
Forecast 2024–29	$144.7M	160	$15.7M	158	$129.0M	159
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$276.2M	125	$-8.3M	128	$284.5M	122
Forecast 2024–29	$74.0M	162	$60.2M	152	$13.8M	162
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	8.4%	13	-2.9%	157	9.5%	9
Forecast 2024–29	1.7%	154	16.5%	4	0.4%	160

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of St. Vincent and the Grenadines's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of St. Vincent and the Grenadines's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

-51% -12% 0% 7% 16% 42%

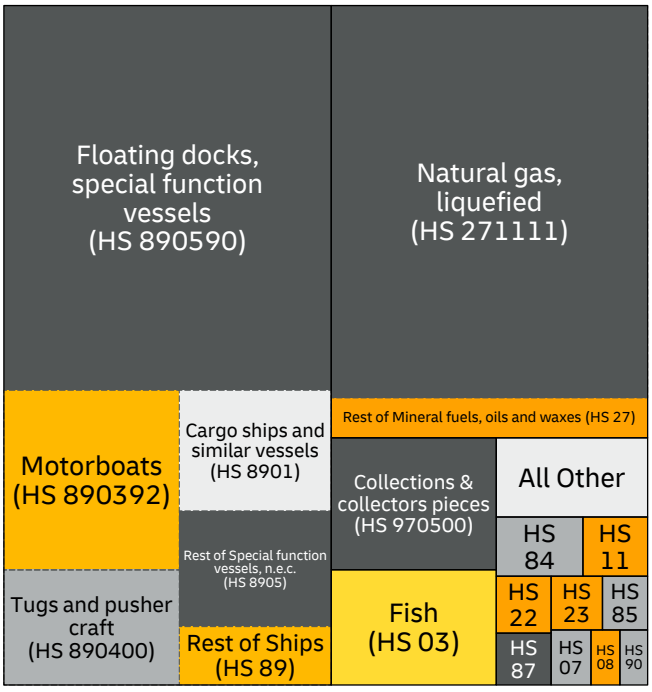
GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

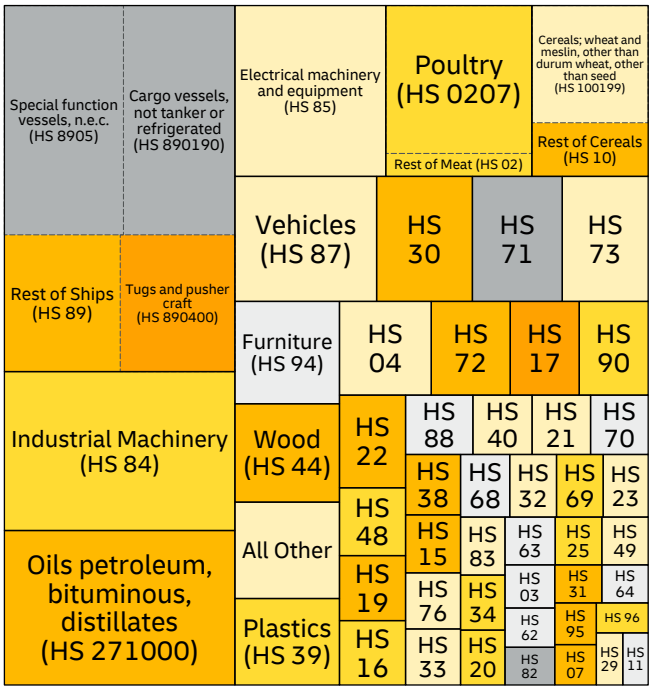
GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
89	Ships (51%)	Gabon	37%	–
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (31%)	Jordan	91%	-100.0%
97	Art (5%)	Switzerland	100%	-54.5%
03	Fish (4.3%)	United States	56%	25.7%
84	Industrial machinery (1.2%)	Sudan	72%	-100.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

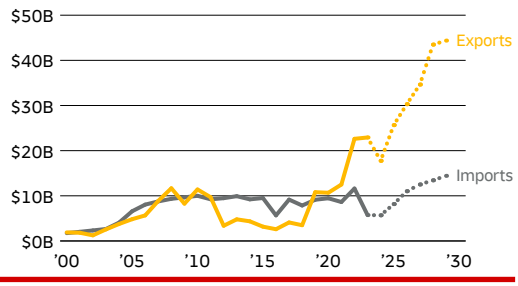
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
89	Ships (19%)	China	26%	-100.0%
84	Industrial machinery (8.4%)	United States	44%	11.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (8.3%)	United States	48%	100.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.9%)	United States	47%	-1.7%
02	Meat (5.7%)	United States	69%	10.6%

SUDAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$23.4B	98	$17.8B	82	$5.7B	131
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$3.5B	115	$7.0B	67	$-3.4B	168
Forecast 2024–29	$35.4B	48	$26.6B	41	$8.7B	73
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-27.6B	167	$-22.4B	167	$-5.1B	161
Forecast 2024–29	$29.2B	52	$24.3B	37	$4.9B	74
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-13.4%	170	-13.7%	170	-11.9%	169
Forecast 2024–29	16.1%	1	16.9%	3	13.1%	1

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

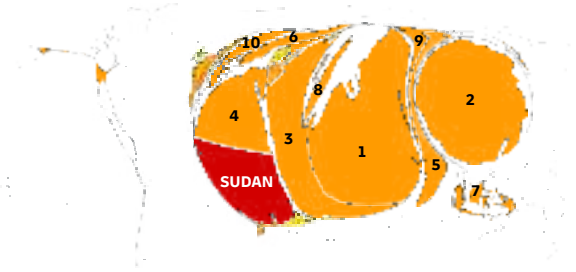


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Sudan's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Sudan's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

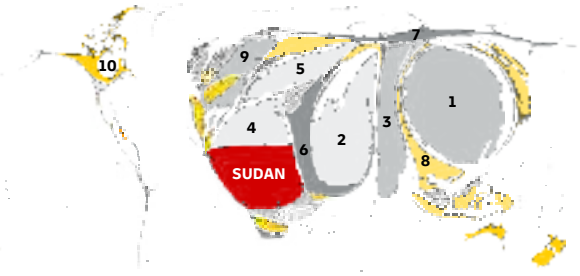
-33% -12% -6% 0% 6% 37%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



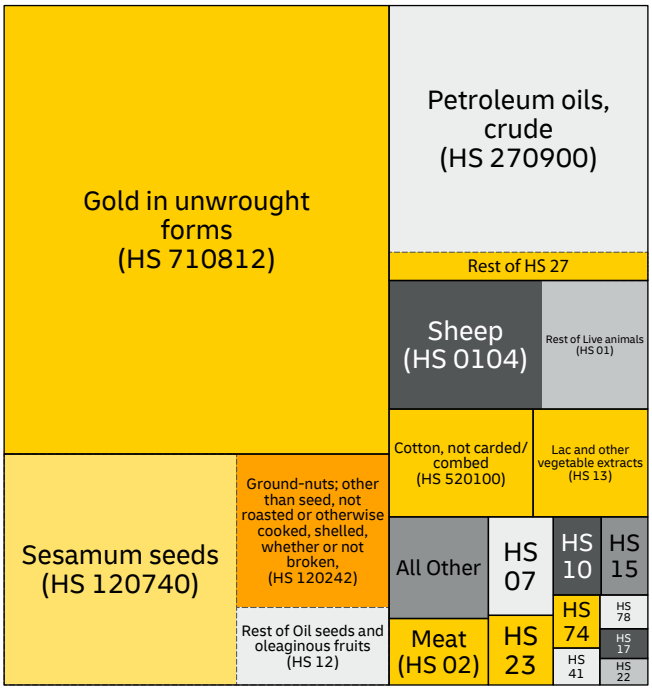
1. United Arab Emirates (30%)
2. Macau SAR (China) (24%)
3. Saudi Arabia (15%)
4. Egypt (10%)
5. India (4.9%)
6. Türkiye (2.1%)
7. Indonesia (1.7%)
8. Qatar (1.5%)
9. Pakistan (1.5%)
10. Romania (1.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

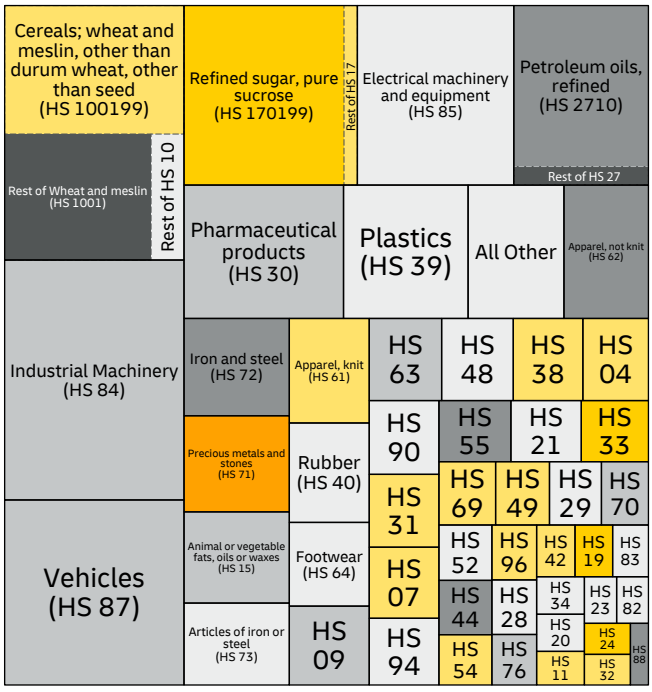


1. Macau SAR (China) (22%)
2. United Arab Emirates (13%)
3. India (8.6%)
4. Egypt (6.3%)
5. Türkiye (5.7%)
6. Saudi Arabia (5.6%)
7. Russian Federation (3.8%)
8. Thailand (3.5%)
9. Germany (3.1%)
10. Canada (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals, stones (40%)	United Arab Emirates	98%	8.5%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (20%)	China	48%	27.8%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (16%)	India	30%	-100.0%
01	Live animals (7.6%)	Saudi Arabia	60%	-100.0%
52	Cotton (3.6%)	China	29%	12.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

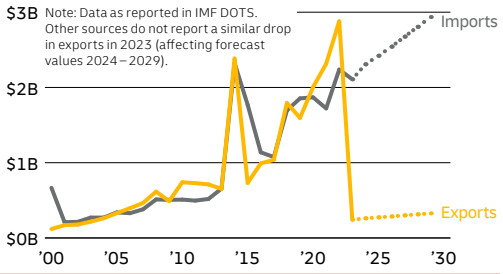
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
10	Cereals (10%)	Russian Federation	56%	-100.0%
84	Industrial machinery (9.8%)	China	32%	-7.0%
87	Vehicles (7.6%)	China	26%	-7.0%
17	Sugar and candy (7.1%)	India	61%	32.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.4%)	China	40%	-0.7%

SURINAME

KEY DATA AND RANKS

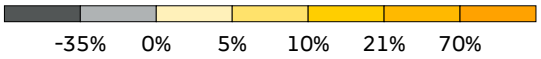
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$2.6B	154	$261.0M	156	$2.3B	150
Trade Value Change 2019 – 24	$-881.4M	162	$-1.3B	162	$453.2M	141
Forecast 2024 – 29	$693.7M	147	$65.9M	152	$627.8M	145
Trade Volume Change 2019 – 24	$-592.5M	147	$-21.3M	131	$-571.2M	148
Forecast 2024 – 29	$324.8M	155	$20.1M	159	$304.8M	146
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019 – 24	-4.0%	163	-1.6%	147	-4.3%	164
Forecast 2024 – 29	2.4%	132	1.5%	154	2.5%	124

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

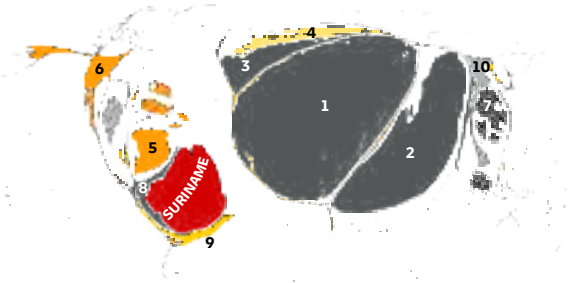


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Suriname's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Suriname's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate



GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

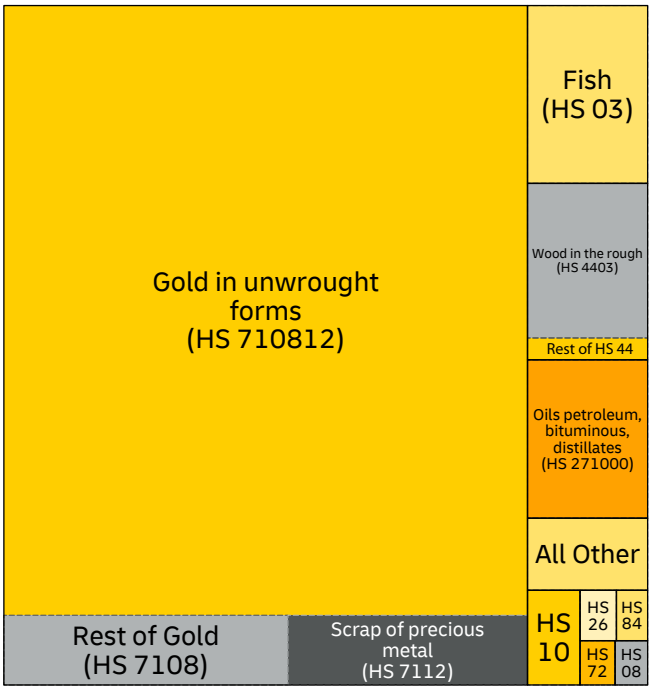


1. Switzerland (49%)
2. United Arab Emirates (23%)
3. Belgium (4.6%)
4. Netherlands (3.3%)
5. Trinidad and Tobago (3%)
6. United States (2.9%)
7. Hong Kong SAR (China) (2.2%)
8. Guyana (1.8%)
9. Brazil (1.7%)
10. China (1.3%)

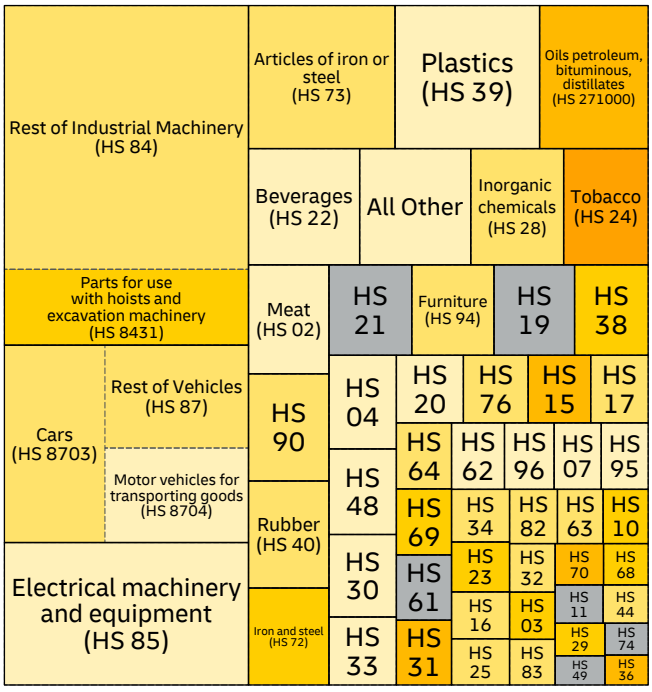
GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (81%)	Switzerland	59%	2.7%
03	Fish (4.9%)	United States	40%	2.2%
44	Wood (4.8%)	India	49%	-16.2%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (4.4%)	Guyana	74%	–
10	Cereals (1.1%)	Jamaica	58%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

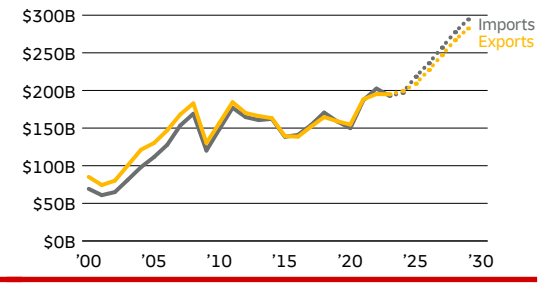
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (19%)	United States	40%	6.7%
87	Vehicles (11%)	Japan	36%	7.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.9%)	United States	33%	3.7%
73	Articles of iron or steel (4.8%)	China	44%	25.5%
39	Plastics (4.7%)	China	30%	26.0%

SWEDEN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$396.0B	32	$199.2B	33	$196.9B	32
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$78.1B	31	$40.1B	31	$38.0B	30
Forecast 2024–29	$180.7B	26	$83.2B	25	$97.5B	25
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$27.6B	30	$21.1B	21	$6.5B	47
Forecast 2024–29	$73.0B	33	$31.7B	34	$41.2B	30
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.5%	101	2.3%	78	0.7%	125
Forecast 2024–29	3.5%	86	3.0%	105	4.0%	74

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

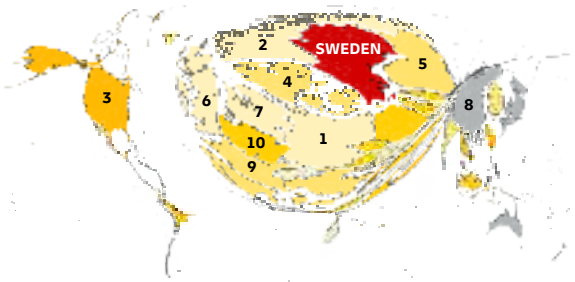


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Sweden's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Sweden's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

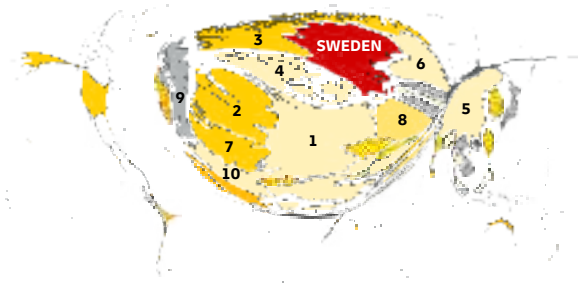
-13% 0% 3% 5% 8% 18%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



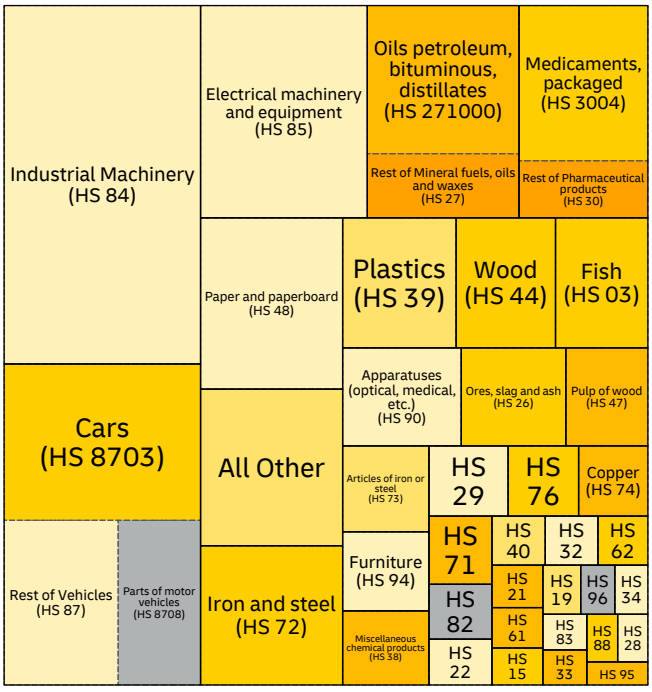
1. Germany (11%)
2. Norway (11%)
3. United States (8.4%)
4. Denmark (7.4%)
5. Finland (7.2%)
6. United Kingdom (5.5%)
7. Netherlands (5.3%)
8. China (4.3%)
9. France (4.2%)
10. Belgium (3.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

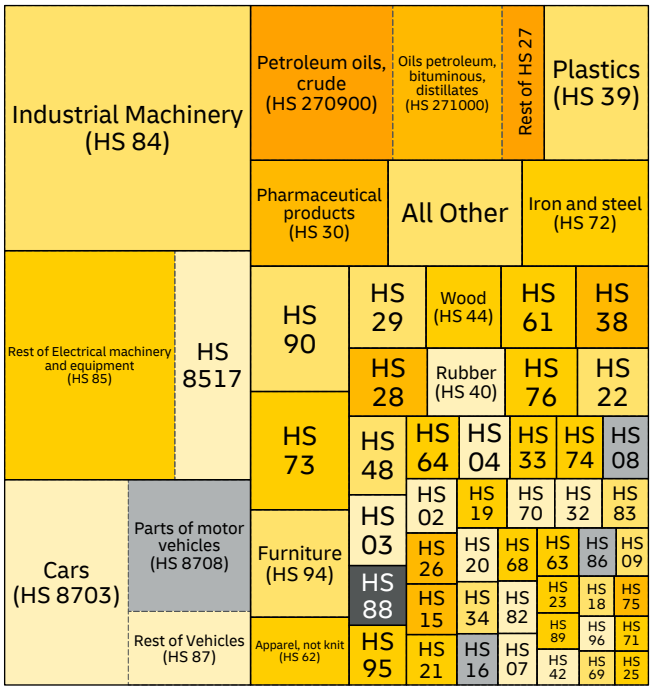


1. Germany (17%)
2. Netherlands (10%)
3. Norway (9.8%)
4. Denmark (6.7%)
5. China (6.2%)
6. Finland (4.7%)
7. Belgium (4.6%)
8. Poland (4.4%)
9. United Kingdom (3.9%)
10. France (3.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (16%)	United States	10%	5.9%
87	Vehicles (14%)	United States	12%	10.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.1%)	Denmark	17%	3.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (7.4%)	Finland	19%	20.9%
30	Pharmaceutical products (6.3%)	China	14%	0.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

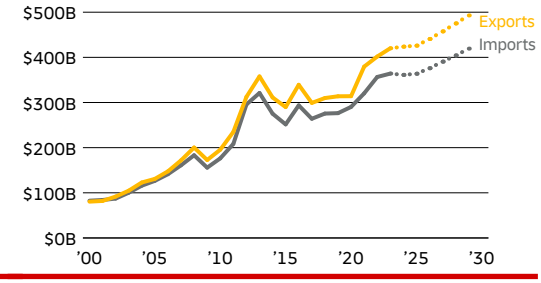
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	Germany	24%	-0.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (13%)	Netherlands	17%	12.9%
87	Vehicles (12%)	Germany	30%	-2.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (10%)	Norway	33%	34.6%
39	Plastics (3.7%)	Germany	23%	4.3%

SWITZERLAND

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$784.8B	18	$423.7B	18	$361.2B	19
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$194.6B	18	$109.9B	13	$84.7B	21
Forecast 2024–29	$127.3B	31	$69.1B	28	$58.2B	32
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$112.3B	14	$77.5B	7	$34.8B	21
Forecast 2024–29	$78.8B	31	$45.2B	27	$33.6B	34
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.1%	68	4.2%	50	2.0%	98
Forecast 2024–29	1.9%	147	2.1%	139	1.8%	145

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

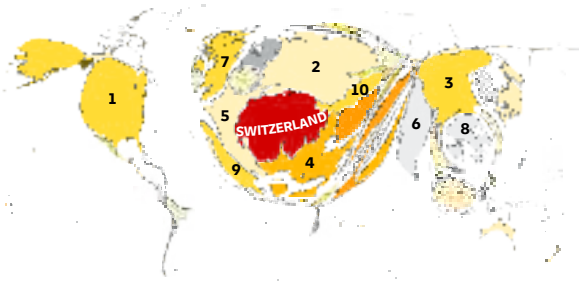


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Switzerland's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Switzerland's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

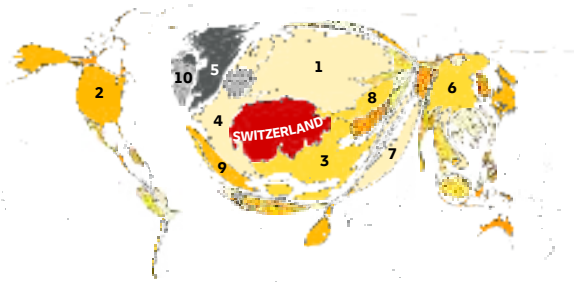
-14% -2% 0% 5% 9% 18%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



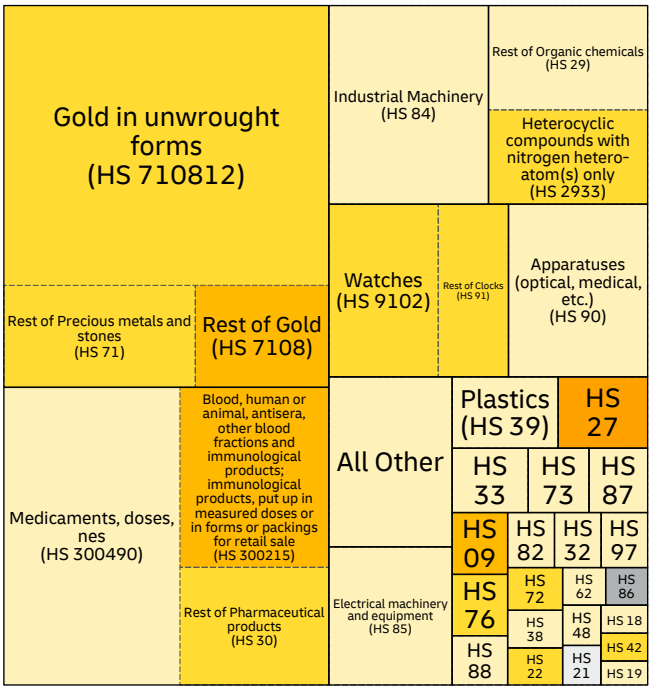
1. United States (16%)
2. Germany (14%)
3. China (8.9%)
4. Italy (5.6%)
5. France (5.6%)
6. India (5.1%)
7. United Kingdom (4.5%)
8. Hong Kong SAR (China) (3%)
9. Spain (2.6%)
10. Austria (2.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

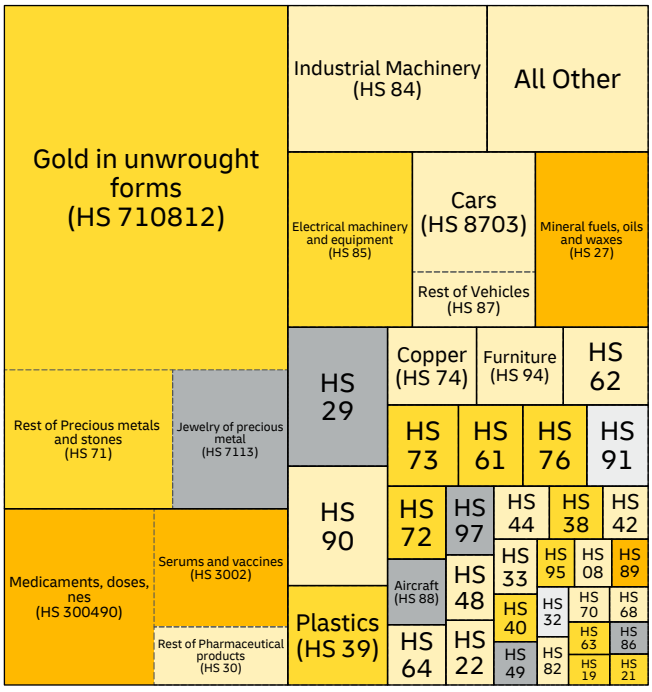


1. Germany (20%)
2. United States (8.2%)
3. Italy (7.7%)
4. France (6.4%)
5. United Kingdom (6.2%)
6. China (5.8%)
7. United Arab Emirates (3.4%)
8. Austria (3.1%)
9. Spain (2.6%)
10. Ireland (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (28%)	India	20%	-7.1%
30	Pharmaceutical products (22%)	United States	23%	7.3%
84	Industrial machinery (7.3%)	Germany	24%	-1.4%
29	Organic chemicals (7.2%)	Germany	21%	-2.3%
91	Clocks (7.1%)	United States	13%	13.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

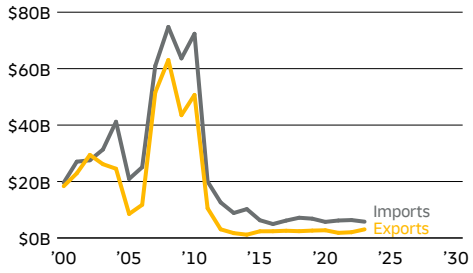
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals, stones (33%)	United Kingdom	14%	-19.9%
30	Pharmaceutical products (11%)	Germany	26%	2.4%
84	Industrial machinery (6.7%)	Germany	36%	3.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5%)	Germany	27%	2.7%
87	Vehicles (4.9%)	Germany	39%	1.9%

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$8.8B	–	$3B	–	$5.8B	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$-749.8M	–	$647.4M	–	$-1397.2M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

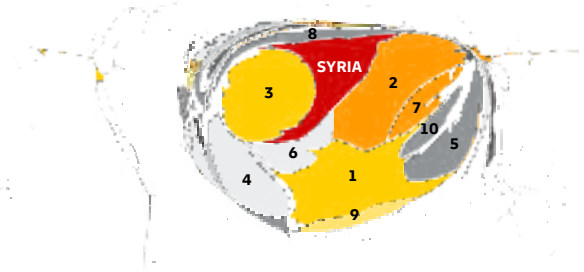


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Syrian Arab Republic's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Syrian Arab Republic's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

-26% -13% -8% 0% 6% 14%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

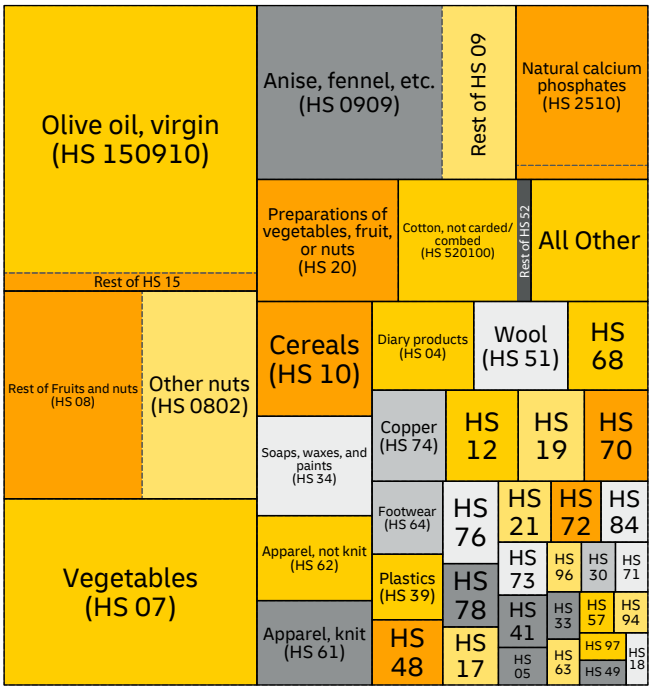


1. Saudi Arabia (18%)
2. Iraq (18%)
3. Lebanon (15%)
4. Egypt (9.4%)
5. United Arab Emirates (7%)
6. Jordan (4.9%)
7. Kuwait (3.8%)
8. Türkiye (3.8%)
9. Yemen (2.8%)
10. Qatar (2.4%)

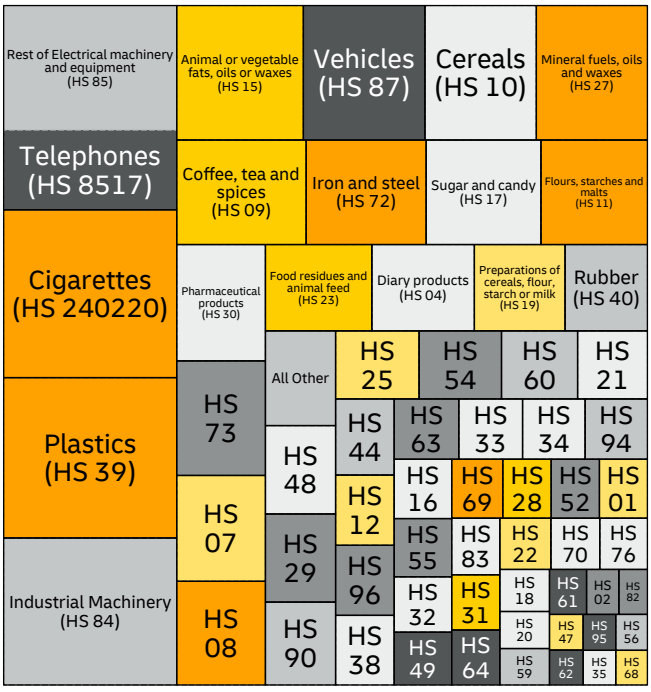
GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (17%)	Türkiye	50%	43.9%
08	Fruits and nuts (12%)	Jordan	27%	13.3%
07	Vegetables (11%)	Lebanon	29%	-8.9%
09	Coffee, tea and spices (10%)	Türkiye	32%	-16.8%
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (5.2%)	Serbia	43%	66.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

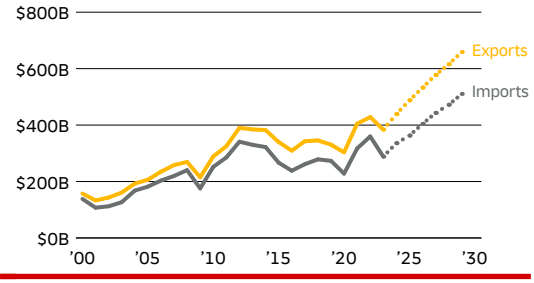
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.1%)	United Arab Emirates	37%	–
24	Tobacco (6.8%)	United Arab Emirates	84%	–
39	Plastics (6.3%)	Lebanon	26%	42.8%
84	Industrial machinery (5.8%)	China	36%	-14.0%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (3.9%)	Türkiye	59%	2.3%

TAIWAN (CHINA)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

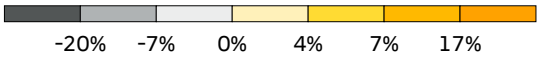
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$774.8B	19	$438.9B	16	$336.0B	21
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$154.1B	24	$102.5B	17	$51.6B	27
Forecast 2024–29	$394.2B	6	$219.9B	5	$174.4B	9
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$122.0B	9	$77.2B	8	$44.8B	17
Forecast 2024–29	$122.1B	20	$77.7B	15	$44.4B	28
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.5%	60	4.0%	55	2.9%	78
Forecast 2024–29	3.0%	102	3.3%	97	2.5%	125

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

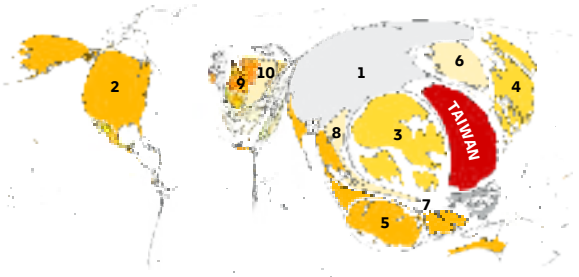


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Taiwan (China)'s exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Taiwan (China)'s trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

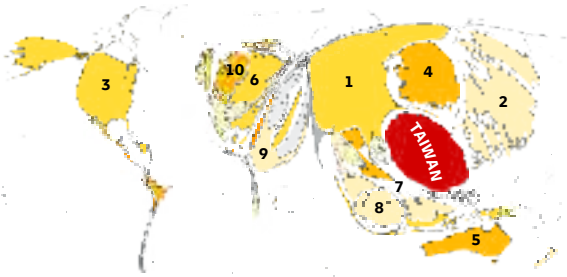


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



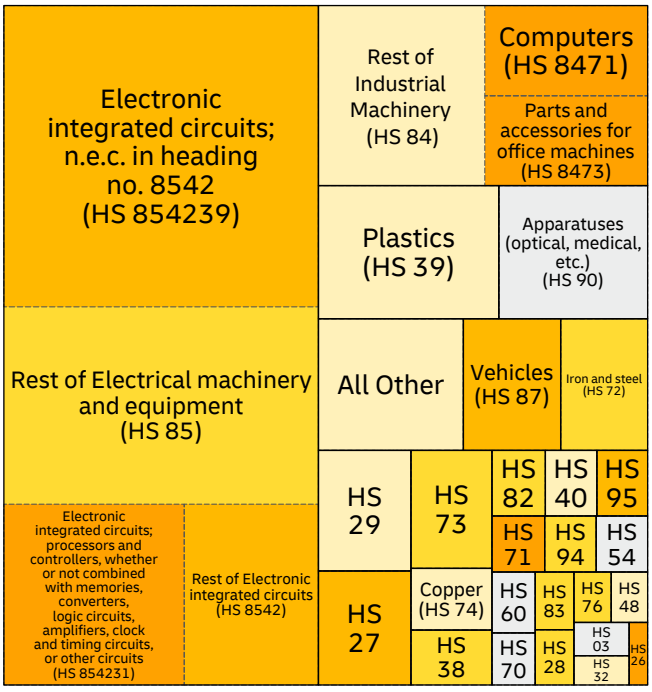
1. China (27%)
2. United States (15%)
3. Hong Kong SAR (China) (13%)
4. Japan (6.9%)
5. Singapore (5.9%)
6. Korea (Republic of) (4.6%)
7. Malaysia (3.2%)
8. Viet Nam (3.1%)
9. Netherlands (2%)
10. Germany (1.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

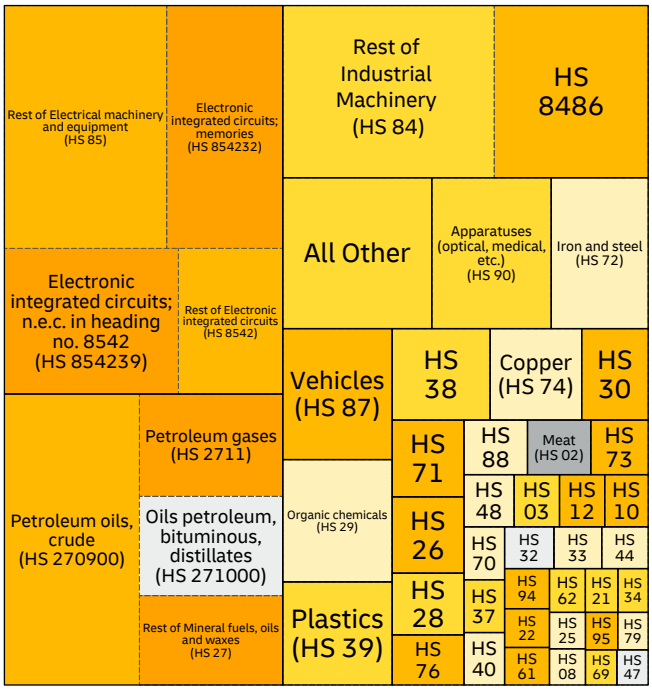


1. China (21%)
2. Japan (15%)
3. United States (12%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (7.8%)
5. Australia (4.4%)
6. Germany (3.6%)
7. Malaysia (3.3%)
8. Singapore (3.1%)
9. Saudi Arabia (2.6%)
10. Netherlands (2.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (49%)	China	27%	10.4%
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	United States	30%	26.1%
39	Plastics (5.5%)	China	35%	-0.9%
90	Apparatuses (4.5%)	China	53%	-9.3%
87	Vehicles (2.9%)	United States	30%	8.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

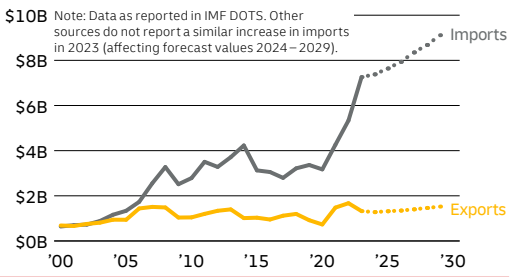
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (25%)	China	38%	20.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (19%)	Australia	14%	36.3%
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	China	24%	10.8%
90	Apparatuses (4.1%)	Japan	22%	0.9%
72	Iron and steel (3.3%)	Japan	21%	1.5%

TAJIKISTAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

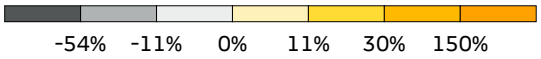
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$8.7B	135	$1.3B	143	$7.4B	123
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$4.4B	108	$359.9M	127	$4.0B	90
Forecast 2024–29	$2.0B	134	$244.4M	141	$1.7B	122
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$3.6B	81	$486.7M	94	$3.1B	69
Forecast 2024–29	$4.3B	105	$486.2M	133	$3.9B	82
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	10.3%	8	9.5%	14	10.4%	6
Forecast 2024–29	8.0%	12	6.4%	39	8.2%	7

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

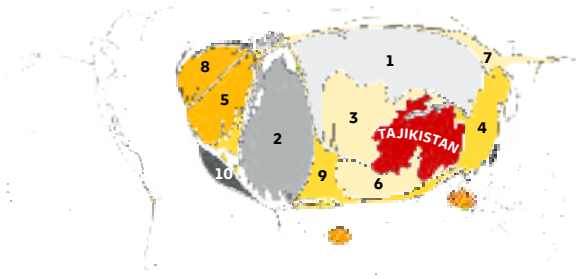


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Tajikistan's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Tajikistan's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

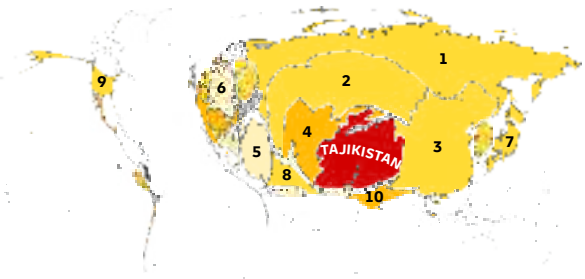


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



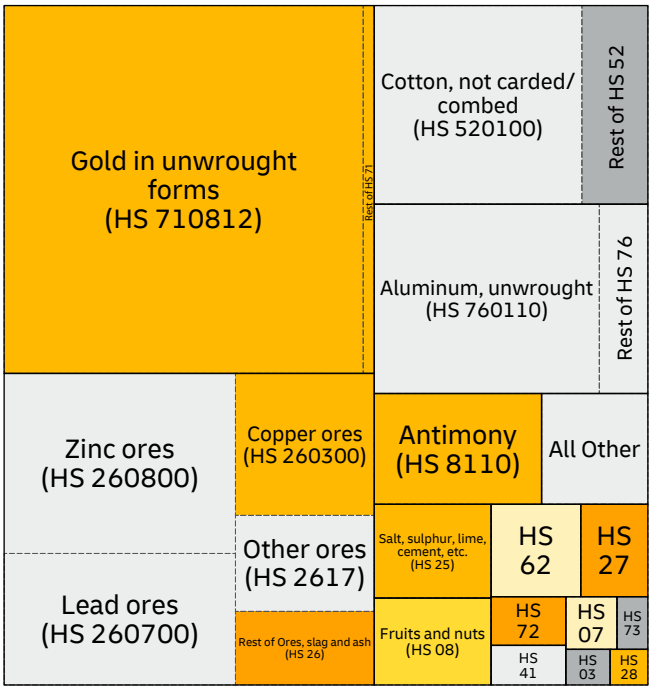
1. Kazakhstan (25%)
2. Türkiye (17%)
3. Uzbekistan (12%)
4. China (7.6%)
5. Switzerland (7%)
6. Afghanistan (6.1%)
7. Russian Federation (5%)
8. Belgium (4.6%)
9. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (4%)
10. Algeria (2.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

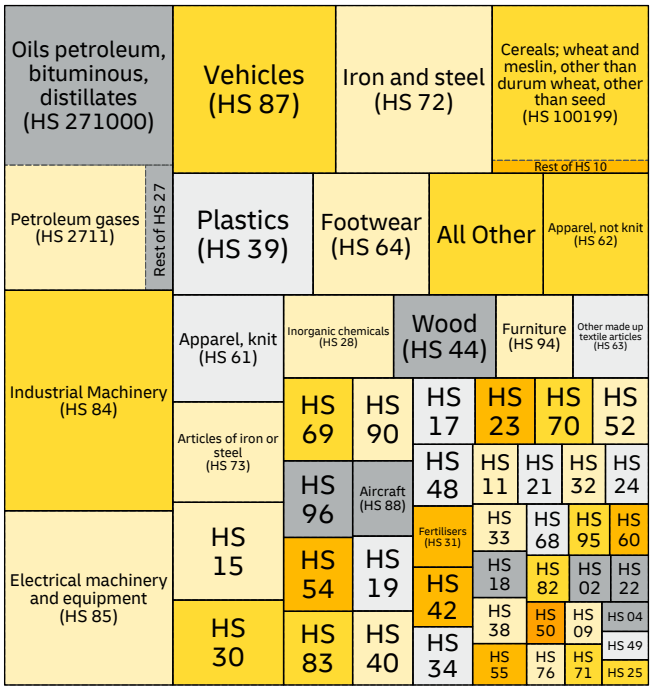


1. Russian Federation (30%)
2. Kazakhstan (19%)
3. China (18%)
4. Uzbekistan (7.1%)
5. Türkiye (3.5%)
6. Germany (2.5%)
7. Japan (2.1%)
8. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2%)
9. United States (1.8%)
10. India (1.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (31%)	Switzerland	79%	20.1%
26	Ores, slag and ash (26%)	Kazakhstan	72%	6.5%
52	Cotton (12%)	Türkiye	55%	-7.5%
76	Aluminium (12%)	Türkiye	60%	-2.7%
81	Other base metals (4.2%)	France	62%	106.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

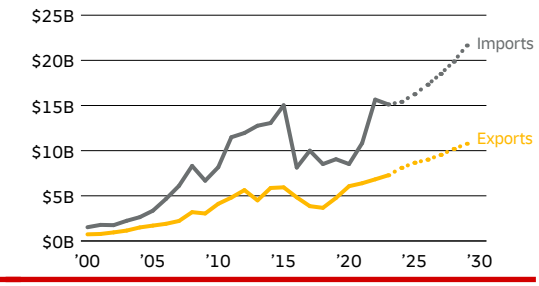
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (11%)	Russian Federation	50%	-100.0%
84	Industrial machinery (8.5%)	China	58%	24.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.7%)	China	59%	6.5%
87	Vehicles (6.2%)	China	44%	20.7%
72	Iron and steel (6%)	Kazakhstan	35%	14.3%

TANZANIA (UNITED REPUBLIC OF)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$23.5B	97	$8.1B	106	$15.4B	95
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$9.7B	78	$3.3B	86	$6.3B	76
Forecast 2024–29	$8.9B	90	$2.7B	97	$6.2B	85
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$6.7B	66	$1.7B	72	$5.1B	51
Forecast 2024–29	$10.7B	74	$3.6B	86	$7.2B	62
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	6.9%	18	5.0%	44	8.0%	12
Forecast 2024–29	7.8%	13	7.8%	24	7.8%	9

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

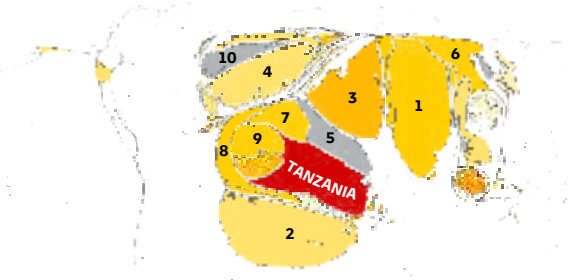


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Tanzania (United Republic of)'s exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Tanzania (United Republic of)'s trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

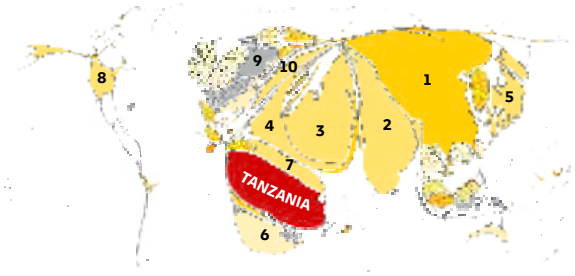
-29% 0% 7% 14% 27% 68%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



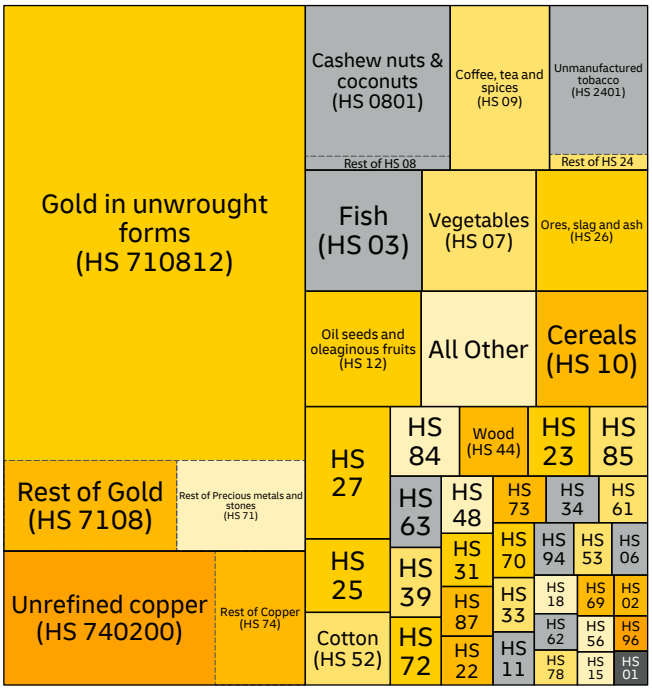
1. India (17%)
2. South Africa (17%)
3. United Arab Emirates (11%)
4. Switzerland (8%)
5. Kenya (4.7%)
6. China (4.6%)
7. Uganda (3.7%)
8. Democratic Rep. of the Congo (3.5%)
9. Rwanda (3.2%)
10. Belgium (3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

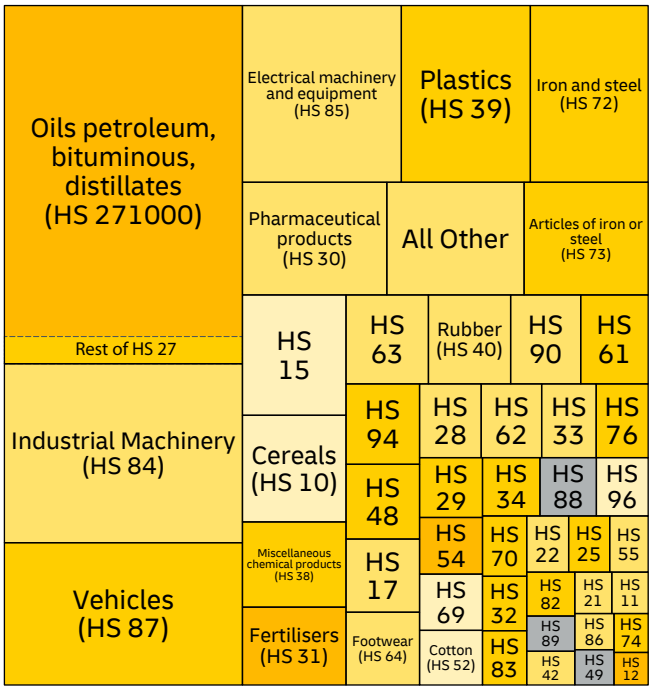


1. China (25%)
2. India (13%)
3. United Arab Emirates (12%)
4. Saudi Arabia (5.2%)
5. Japan (4.3%)
6. South Africa (4.1%)
7. Kenya (3%)
8. United States (2.6%)
9. Germany (2.1%)
10. Türkiye (2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (38%)	South Africa	27%	5.5%
74	Copper (9.2%)	India	64%	221.0%
08	Fruits and nuts (5.5%)	Viet Nam	48%	-13.2%
09	Coffee, tea and spices (3.7%)	Japan	17%	25.0%
24	Tobacco (3.7%)	Belgium	27%	-2.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

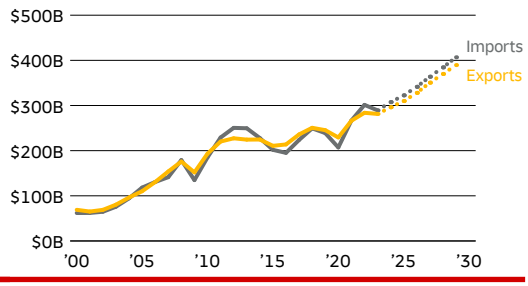
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (19%)	United Arab Emirates	34%	37.9%
84	Industrial machinery (9.7%)	China	33%	24.7%
87	Vehicles (7.7%)	China	35%	28.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.4%)	China	55%	9.4%
39	Plastics (5.2%)	China	37%	34.2%

THAILAND

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$603.6B	26	$296.1B	27	$307.5B	23
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$119.4B	26	$50.8B	27	$68.6B	24
Forecast 2024–29	$192.7B	23	$93.4B	23	$99.2B	24
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$44.5B	22	$25.3B	20	$19.1B	26
Forecast 2024–29	$106.1B	25	$48.3B	25	$57.8B	22
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	1.6%	98	1.9%	82	1.3%	113
Forecast 2024–29	3.4%	91	3.1%	103	3.6%	87

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

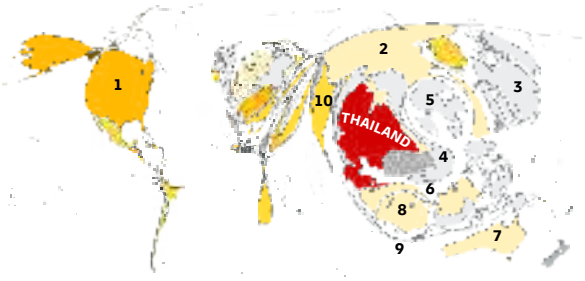


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Thailand's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Thailand's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

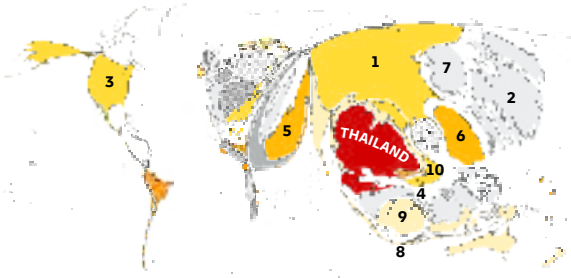
-11% -3% 0% 4% 8% 14%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



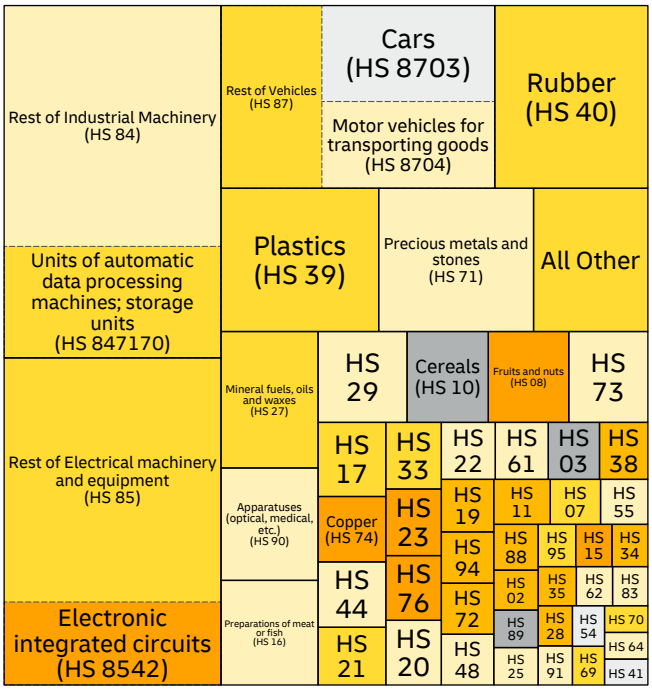
1. United States (15%)
2. China (12%)
3. Japan (9.4%)
4. Viet Nam (4.7%)
5. Hong Kong SAR (China) (4.4%)
6. Malaysia (4.3%)
7. Australia (4.2%)
8. Singapore (3.7%)
9. Indonesia (3.6%)
10. India (3.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

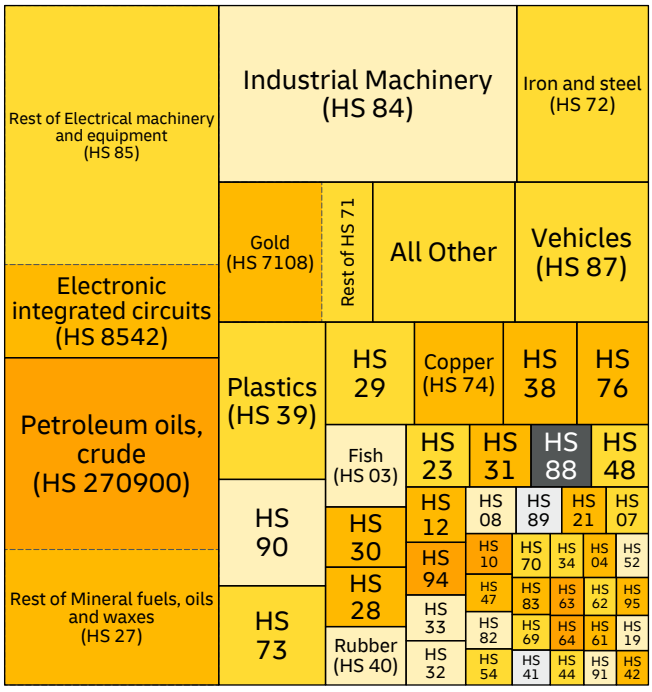


1. China (24%)
2. Japan (13%)
3. United States (6.5%)
4. Malaysia (5%)
5. United Arab Emirates (4.3%)
6. Taiwan (China) (4.2%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (3.5%)
8. Indonesia (3.1%)
9. Singapore (3%)
10. Viet Nam (2.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (17%)	United States	21%	12.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (16%)	United States	20%	20.6%
87	Vehicles (11%)	Australia	19%	1.1%
40	Rubber (6.4%)	China	26%	-3.0%
39	Plastics (5.2%)	China	24%	3.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

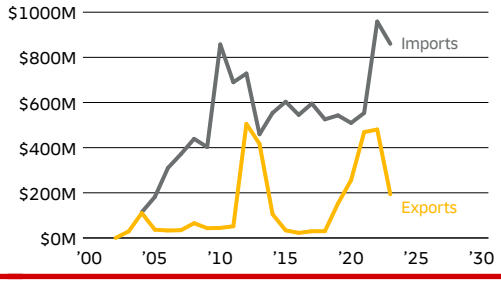
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (17%)	China	37%	13.1%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (16%)	United Arab Emirates	22%	21.3%
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	China	33%	8.6%
72	Iron and steel (5.3%)	Japan	34%	5.9%
71	Precious metals, stones (4.9%)	Switzerland	24%	18.0%

TIMOR-LESTE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$1.1B	–	$193.7M	–	$860MN	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$498.2M	–	$163.6M	–	$334.6M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

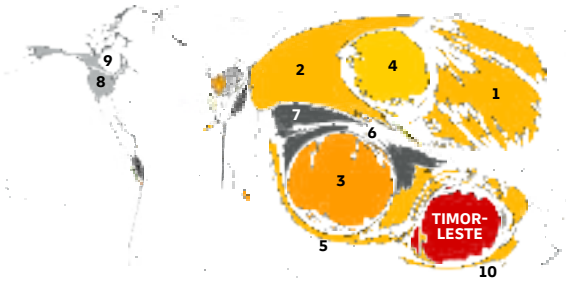


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Timor-Leste's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Timor-Leste's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

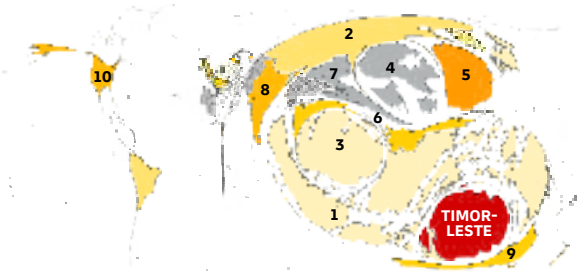
-26% 0% 10% 17% 33% 110%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



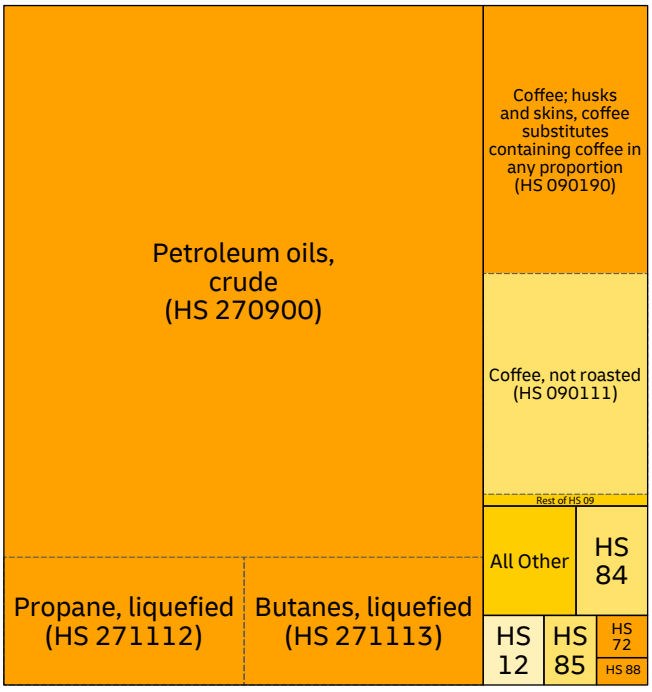
1. Japan (22%)
2. China (21%)
3. Singapore (17%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (11%)
5. Indonesia (11%)
6. Malaysia (5%)
7. Thailand (3.8%)
8. United States (2.3%)
9. Canada (1.8%)
10. Australia (1.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

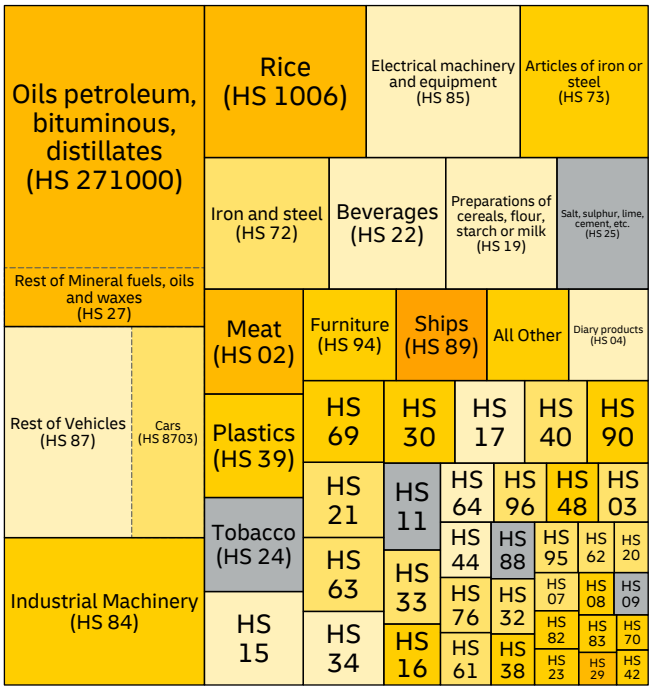


1. Indonesia (31%)
2. China (14%)
3. Singapore (12%)
4. Hong Kong SAR (China) (7.1%)
5. Taiwan (China) (6.6%)
6. Malaysia (4.6%)
7. Viet Nam (4%)
8. India (3.8%)
9. Australia (3.3%)
10. United States (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (75%)	China	25%	–
09	Coffee, tea and spices (19%)	Indonesia	46%	130.3%
84	Industrial machinery (1.8%)	Sweden	45%	-81.6%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (0.96%)	China	57%	-100.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (0.84%)	United Kingdom	40%	-30.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

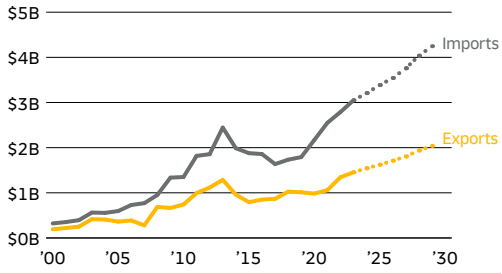
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (15%)	Singapore	32%	–
87	Vehicles (9.7%)	Indonesia	51%	2.5%
84	Industrial machinery (6.7%)	China	42%	13.6%
10	Cereals (5.6%)	China	25%	–
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.4%)	China	40%	0.6%

TOGO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$4.8B	145	$1.5B	142	$3.2B	144
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$1.9B	125	$532.1M	123	$1.4B	123
Forecast 2024–29	$1.5B	138	$494.9M	133	$1.0B	137
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.2B	106	$288.7M	103	$924.7M	108
Forecast 2024–29	$1.8B	129	$597.9M	129	$1.2B	123
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	6.1%	23	4.3%	48	7.1%	16
Forecast 2024–29	6.8%	21	6.8%	34	6.8%	16

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

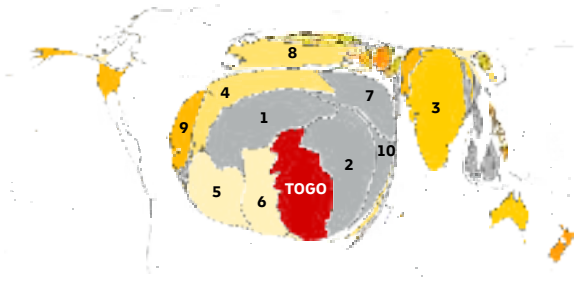


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Togo's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Togo's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

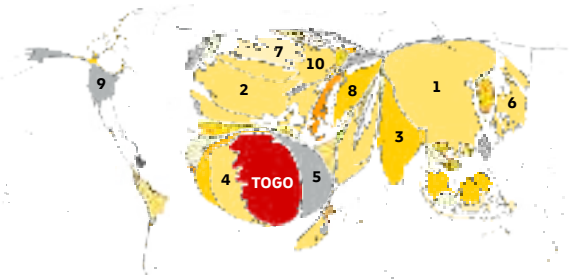
-58% 0% 9% 19% 39% 150%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



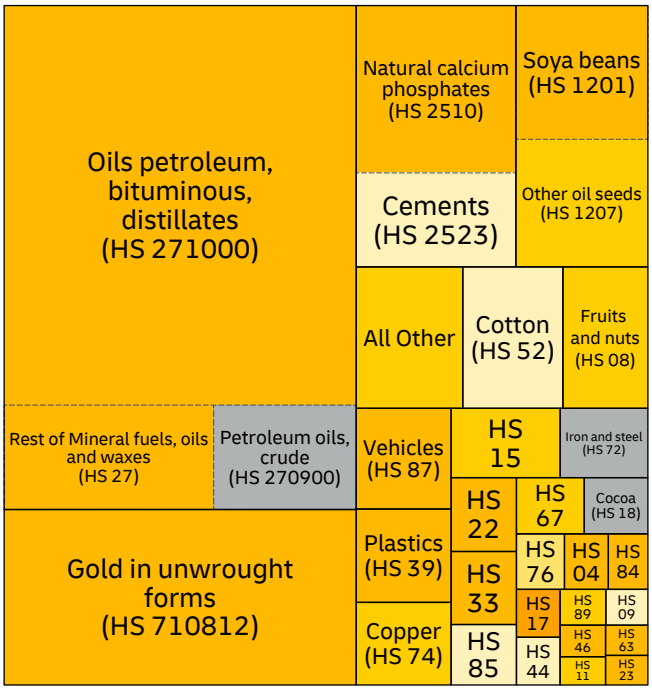
1. Burkina Faso (13%)
2. Benin (13%)
3. India (13%)
4. Mali (8.6%)
5. Côte d'Ivoire (7.4%)
6. Ghana (6.9%)
7. Niger (6.5%)
8. France (6.1%)
9. Senegal (3.2%)
10. Nigeria (3.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

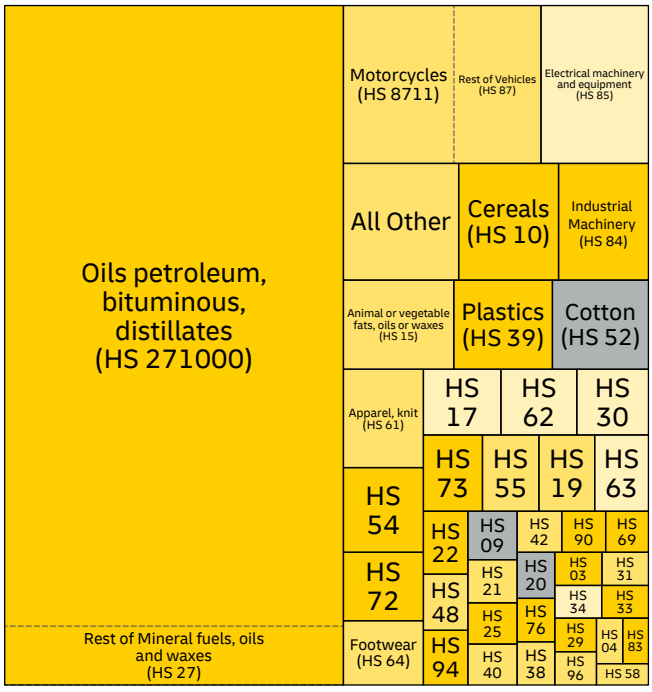


1. China (20%)
2. France (8.6%)
3. India (6.6%)
4. Ghana (4.8%)
5. Nigeria (4.8%)
6. Japan (3.6%)
7. Netherlands (3.4%)
8. Türkiye (3.1%)
9. United States (2.9%)
10. Germany (2.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (41%)	Angola	31%	–
71	Precious metals, stones (14%)	United Arab Emirates	87%	–
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (9.7%)	India	38%	39.6%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (8.1%)	China	42%	30.3%
52	Cotton (3.2%)	Pakistan	18%	2.3%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

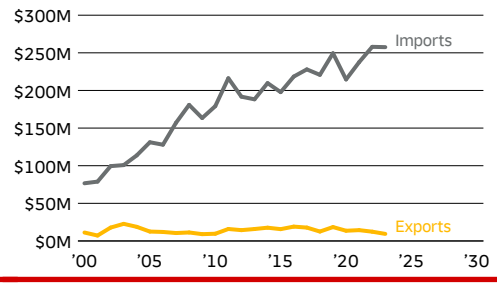
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (53%)	India	26%	91.4%
87	Vehicles (7.1%)	China	49%	4.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (3.9%)	China	51%	17.1%
10	Cereals (2.7%)	India	62%	48.8%
84	Industrial machinery (2.4%)	China	35%	26.5%

TONGA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$266.9M	–	$9.4M	–	$257.5M	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$33.7M	–	$-3.1M	–	$36.8M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2018–23	$-22.6M	–	$1.1M	–	$-23.7M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2018–23	-1.6%	–	2.6%	–	-1.7%	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

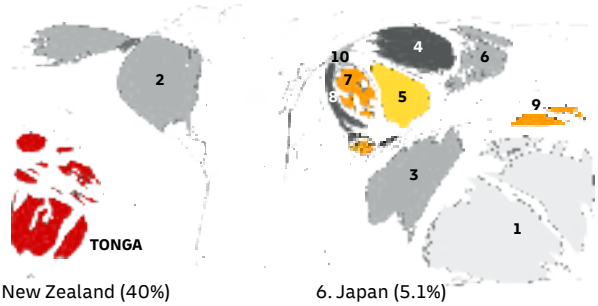


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Tonga's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Tonga's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

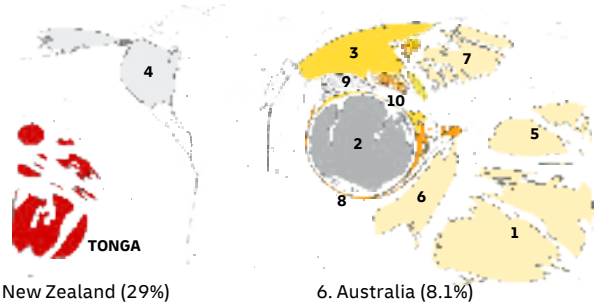
-24% -5% 0% 7% 12% 21%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



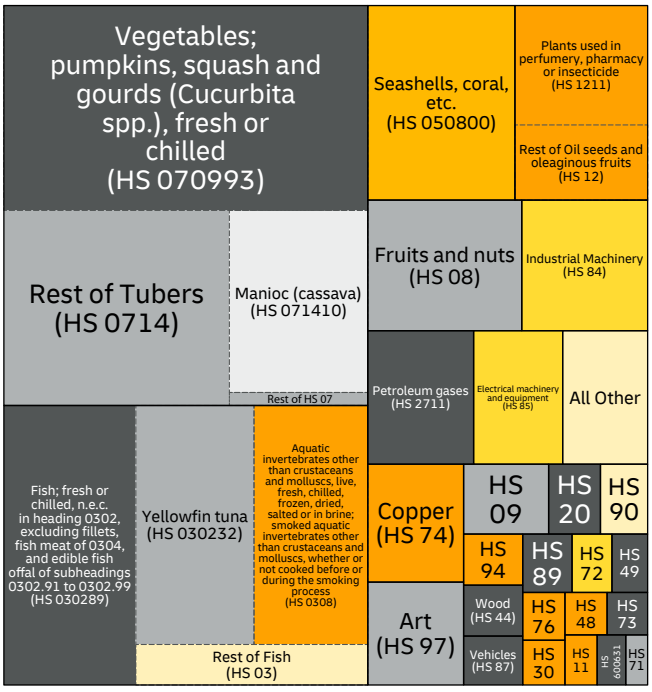
1. New Zealand (40%)
2. United States (21%)
3. Australia (13%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (6.8%)
5. Taiwan (China) (5.7%)
6. Japan (5.1%)
7. Hong Kong SAR (China) (2.6%)
8. Thailand (1.9%)
9. Fiji (1.8%)
10. China (1.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

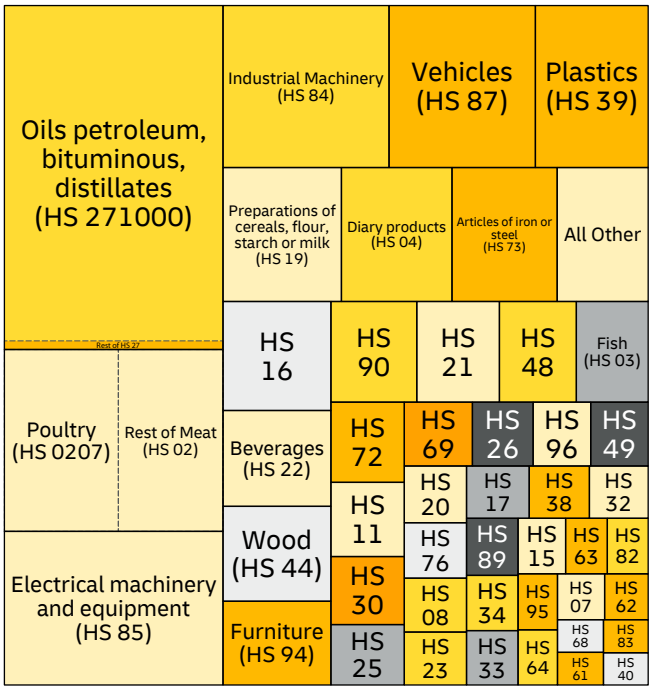


1. New Zealand (29%)
2. Singapore (18%)
3. China (11%)
4. United States (11%)
5. Fiji (8.4%)
6. Australia (8.1%)
7. Japan (7.4%)
8. Indonesia (2.4%)
9. Thailand (1.6%)
10. Malaysia (1.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
07	Vegetables (33%)	Korea (Republic of)	36%	-24.4%
03	Fish (23%)	United States	50%	-15.4%
05	Animal products (6.6%)	United States	97%	20.7%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (5.9%)	United States	49%	18.4%
08	Fruits and nuts (4.6%)	New Zealand	64%	-23.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

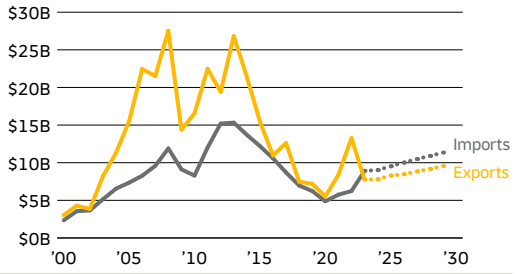
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (17%)	Fiji	96%	11.4%
02	Meat (9.1%)	United States	45%	-2.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.7%)	New Zealand	22%	13.5%
84	Industrial machinery (6.1%)	New Zealand	37%	3.4%
87	Vehicles (5.4%)	Japan	46%	13.0%

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$16.8B	114	$7.8B	108	$9.0B	114
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$3.4B	118	$609.0M	121	$2.8B	106
Forecast 2024–29	$4.1B	112	$1.8B	113	$2.3B	112
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$1.7B	100	$-325.9M	141	$2.0B	84
Forecast 2024–29	$2.4B	122	$934.9M	119	$1.4B	118
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.1%	89	-0.9%	140	4.9%	41
Forecast 2024–29	2.7%	115	2.4%	129	2.9%	108

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

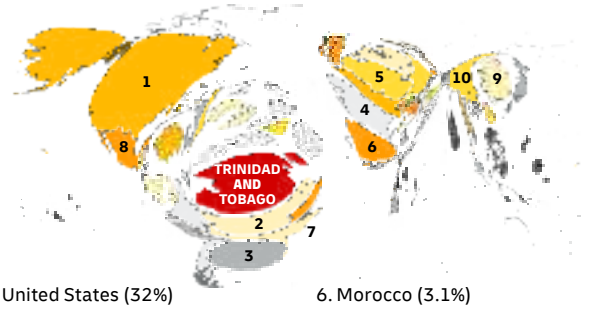


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Trinidad and Tobago's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Trinidad and Tobago's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

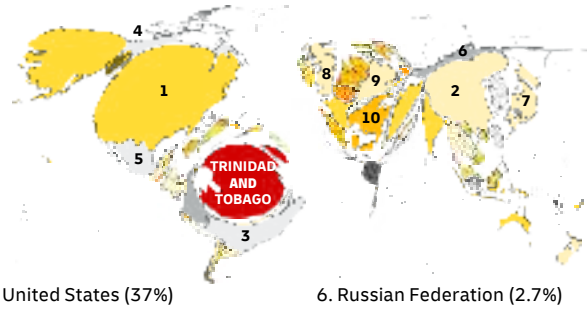
-80% -23% 0% 6% 20% 100%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



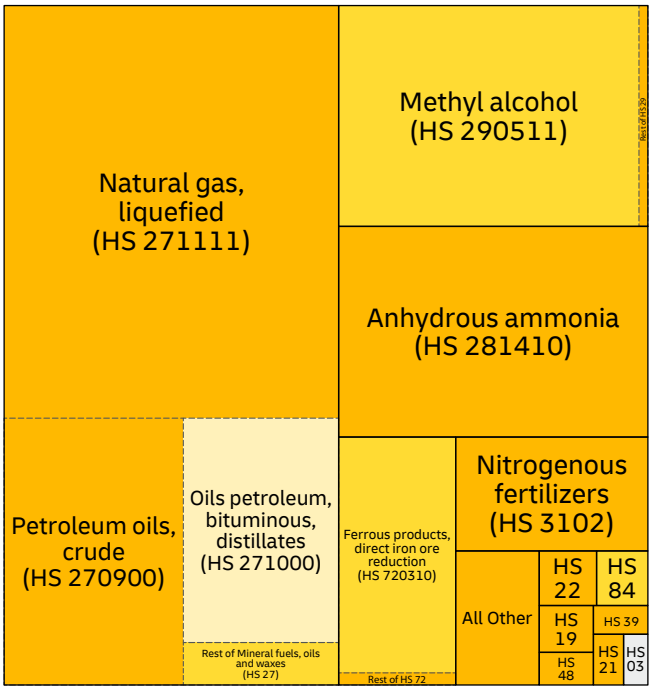
1. United States (32%)
2. Guyana (5.4%)
3. Uruguay (4.6%)
4. Spain (3.8%)
5. Belgium (3.8%)
6. Morocco (3.1%)
7. Brazil (2.7%)
8. Mexico (2.7%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (2.6%)
10. China (2.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

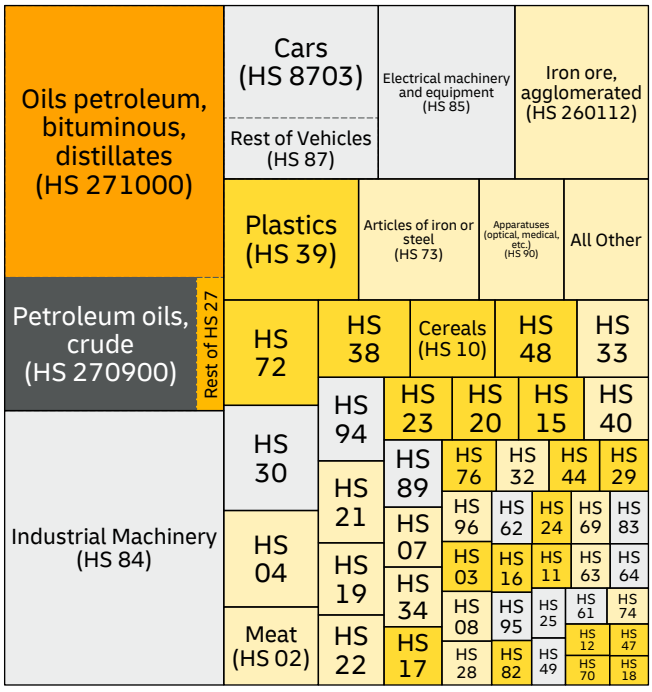


1. United States (37%)
2. China (10%)
3. Brazil (5.4%)
4. Canada (3.6%)
5. Mexico (2.9%)
6. Russian Federation (2.7%)
7. Japan (2.6%)
8. United Kingdom (2.4%)
9. Germany (2.4%)
10. Italy (2.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (52%)	United States	33%	11.5%
29	Organic chemicals (16%)	United States	28%	1.4%
28	Inorganic chemicals (15%)	United States	42%	15.4%
72	Iron and steel (6.6%)	United States	93%	9.3%
31	Fertilisers (5%)	United States	42%	-3.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

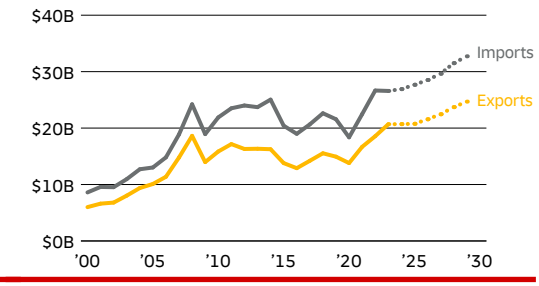
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (20%)	United States	53%	74.5%
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	United States	55%	-0.7%
87	Vehicles (6.1%)	Japan	32%	-7.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.4%)	United States	57%	-7.1%
26	Ores, slag and ash (5.3%)	Brazil	48%	9.6%

TUNISIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

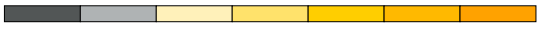
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$47.6B	77	$20.7B	75	$26.9B	74
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$11.1B	73	$5.8B	74	$5.3B	79
Forecast 2024–29	$9.8B	87	$4.0B	86	$5.8B	88
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$9.1B	58	$5.8B	49	$3.3B	67
Forecast 2024–29	$3.7B	110	$2.4B	96	$1.3B	121
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	4.3%	46	6.6%	27	2.6%	84
Forecast 2024–29	1.5%	157	2.2%	135	0.9%	152

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

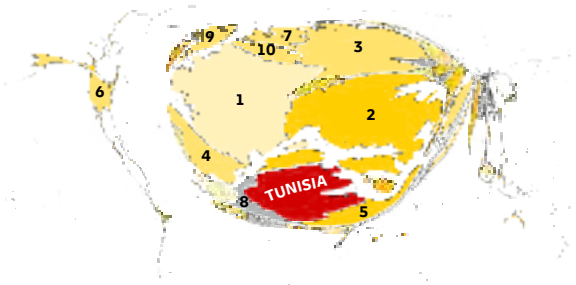


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Tunisia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Tunisia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

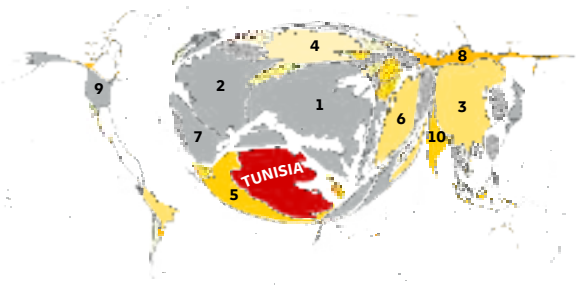


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



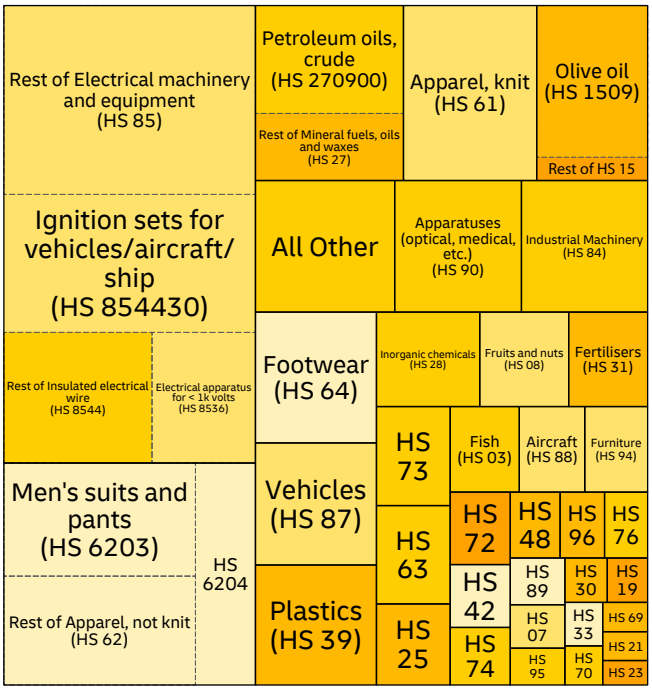
1. France (27%)
2. Italy (18%)
3. Germany (14%)
4. Spain (5%)
5. Libya (4%)
6. United States (2.6%)
7. Netherlands (2.4%)
8. Algeria (2.2%)
9. United Kingdom (2.1%)
10. Belgium (1.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

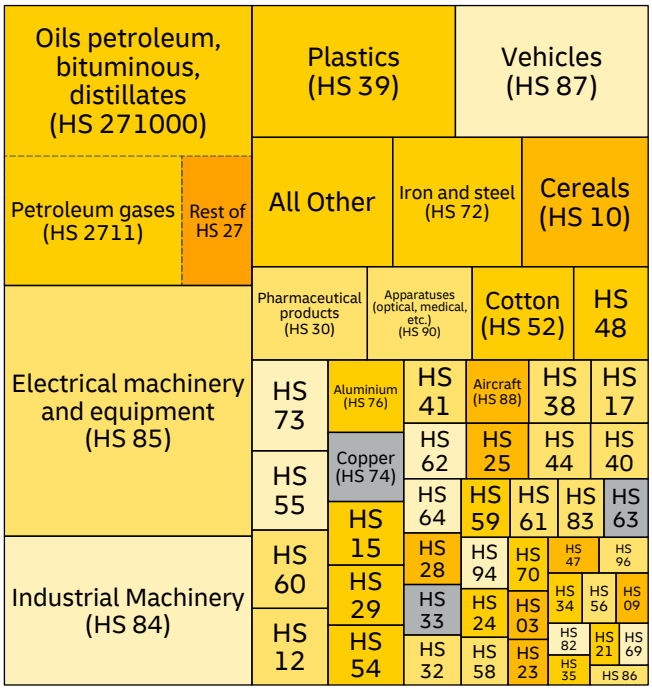


1. Italy (15%)
2. France (13%)
3. China (11%)
4. Germany (6.9%)
5. Algeria (5.6%)
6. Türkiye (5.3%)
7. Spain (4.2%)
8. Russian Federation (3.8%)
9. United States (3%)
10. India (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (26%)	France	34%	1.1%
62	Apparel, not knit (13%)	France	25%	-3.9%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (5.9%)	Italy	23%	-5.6%
61	Apparel, knit (5.3%)	France	30%	-3.8%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (4.4%)	Spain	26%	25.2%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

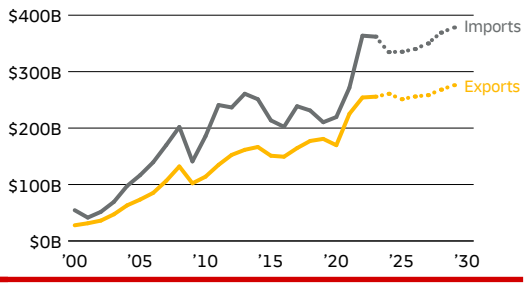
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	Algeria	28%	15.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (14%)	France	22%	-4.2%
84	Industrial machinery (8.4%)	Italy	20%	-2.4%
39	Plastics (6.1%)	France	19%	5.3%
87	Vehicles (5.8%)	France	16%	-0.5%

TÜRKIYE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$595.4B	27	$260.7B	29	$334.7B	22
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$204.2B	15	$79.8B	22	$124.3B	10
Forecast 2024–29	$58.8B	41	$15.3B	48	$43.5B	34
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$104.0B	16	$32.7B	19	$71.4B	9
Forecast 2024–29	$105.9B	26	$41.4B	29	$64.5B	21
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.9%	52	2.8%	72	4.7%	44
Forecast 2024–29	3.3%	95	3.1%	104	3.5%	94

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

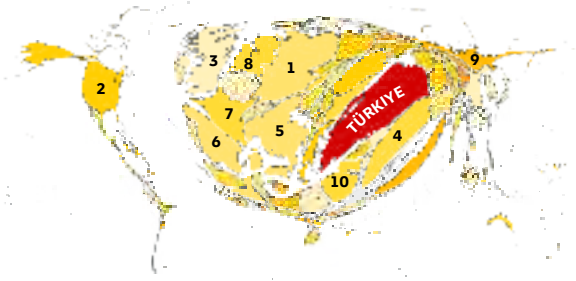


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Türkiye's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Türkiye's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

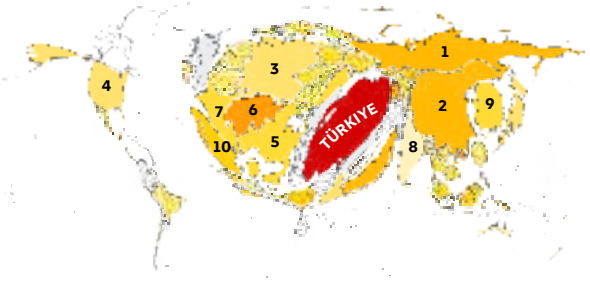
0% 3% 6% 10% 14% 25%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



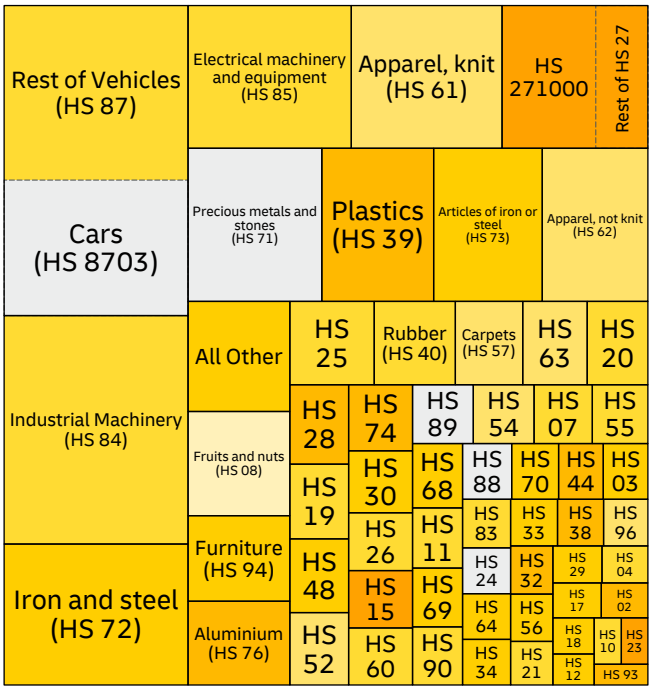
1. Germany (8.9%)
2. United States (6%)
3. United Kingdom (5.9%)
4. Iraq (5.3%)
5. Italy (5.1%)
6. Spain (4.2%)
7. France (4.1%)
8. Netherlands (3.1%)
9. Russian Federation (3.1%)
10. Israel (2.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

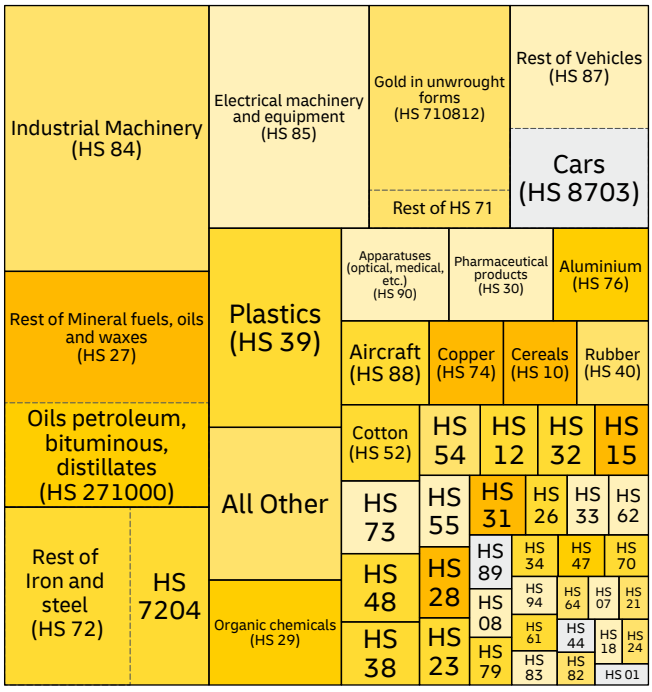


1. Russian Federation (13%)
2. China (12%)
3. Germany (8.9%)
4. United States (5.2%)
5. Italy (4.6%)
6. Switzerland (3.4%)
7. France (3.3%)
8. India (3%)
9. Korea (Republic of) (2.9%)
10. Spain (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
87	Vehicles (13%)	France	12%	1.3%
84	Industrial machinery (9.6%)	Germany	14%	3.7%
72	Iron and steel (5.9%)	Italy	8%	14.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.3%)	United Kingdom	12%	3.3%
61	Apparel, knit (4.9%)	Germany	20%	2.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

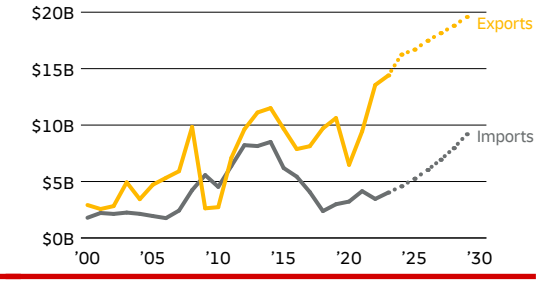
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	China	20%	11.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (11%)	Russian Federation	29%	13.4%
72	Iron and steel (8.3%)	Russian Federation	18%	4.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.2%)	China	35%	5.8%
71	Precious metals, stones (7.2%)	Switzerland	26%	20.7%

TURKMENISTAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$20.8B	103	$16.2B	84	$4.6B	139
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$7.2B	90	$5.6B	75	$1.6B	118
Forecast 2024–29	$7.9B	92	$3.3B	90	$4.6B	93
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$91.9M	133	$-594.8M	145	$686.7M	111
Forecast 2024–29	$1.7B	131	$1.1B	114	$534.4M	140
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.1%	138	-0.8%	139	3.6%	65
Forecast 2024–29	1.8%	151	1.6%	150	2.4%	128

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

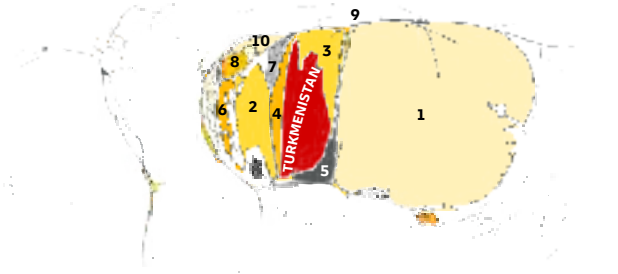


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Turkmenistan's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Turkmenistan's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

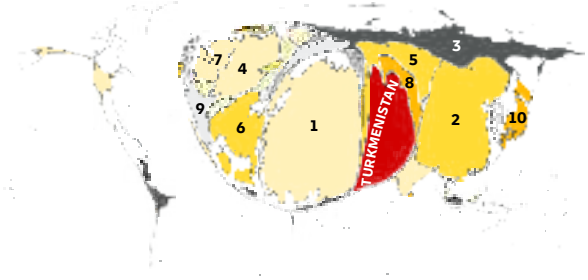
-27% -7% 0% 15% 40% 200%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



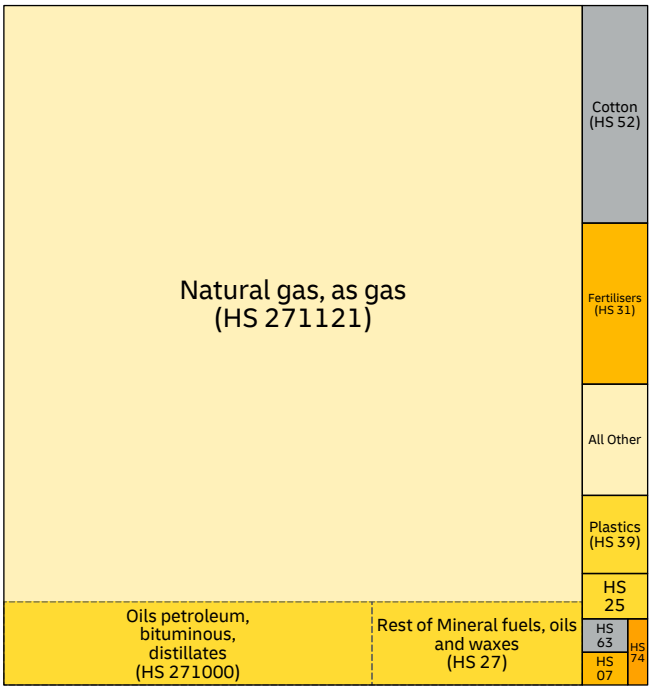
1. China (71%)
2. Türkiye (6.4%)
3. Uzbekistan (4.8%)
4. Azerbaijan (2.4%)
5. Afghanistan (2.1%)
6. Greece (1.9%)
7. Georgia (1.2%)
8. Romania (1.1%)
9. Russian Federation (1.1%)
10. Ukraine (1.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

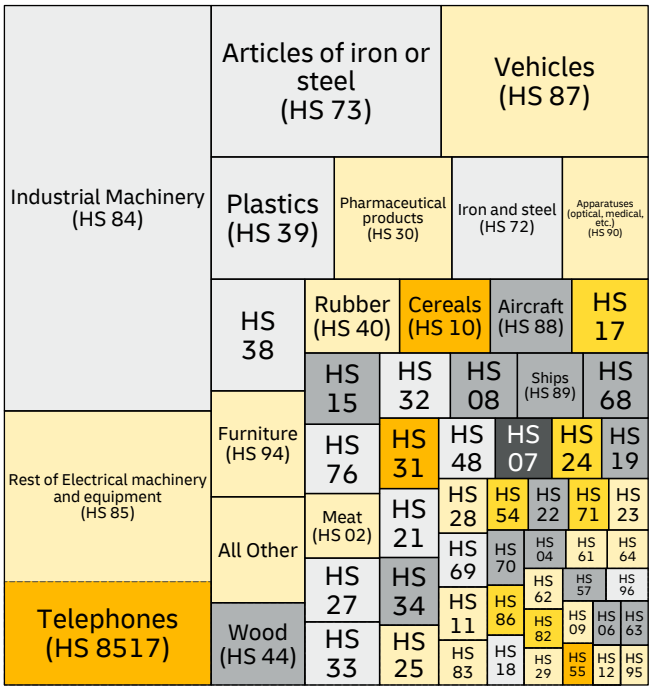


1. Türkiye (27%)
2. China (18%)
3. Russian Federation (11%)
4. Germany (6.3%)
5. Kazakhstan (5.1%)
6. Italy (4.7%)
7. Netherlands (2.5%)
8. Uzbekistan (2.4%)
9. France (2.3%)
10. Japan (2.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (90%)	China	87%	9.1%
52	Cotton (3.2%)	Türkiye	78%	-10.0%
31	Fertilisers (2.4%)	Türkiye	35%	51.6%
39	Plastics (1.2%)	Russian Federation	33%	-100.0%
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (0.68%)	China	36%	-15.4%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

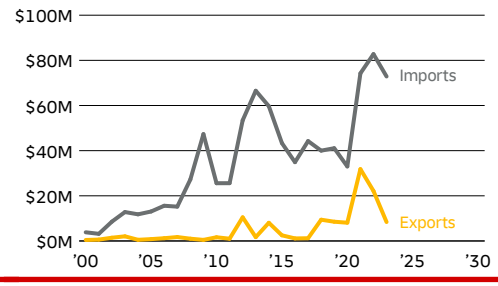
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (19%)	China	21%	3.8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (13%)	United Arab Emirates	31%	–
73	Articles of iron or steel (8%)	Türkiye	35%	-8.2%
87	Vehicles (7.2%)	United Arab Emirates	22%	–
39	Plastics (3.4%)	Türkiye	38%	3.3%

TUVALU

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$81.2M	–	$8.4M	–	$72.9M	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$31.8M	–	$-1M	–	$32.9M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

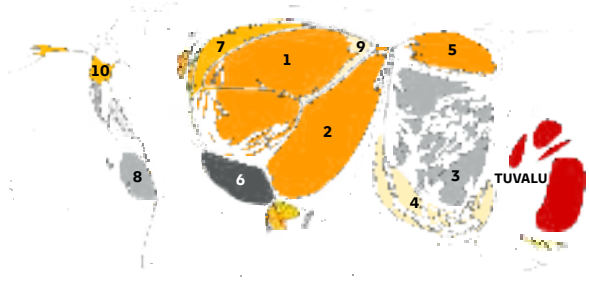


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Tuvalu's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Tuvalu's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

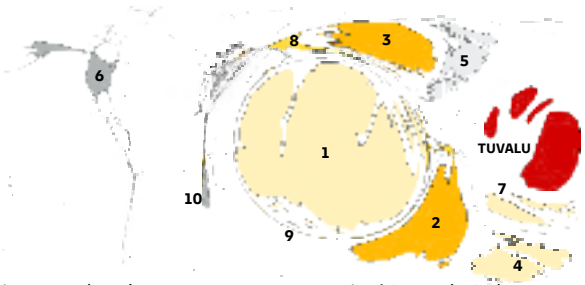
-74% -13% 0% 12% 28% 100%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



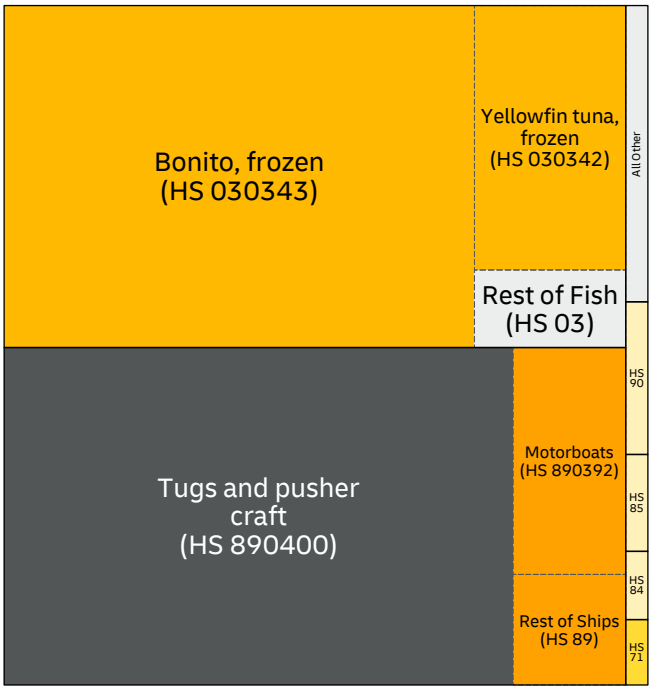
1. Croatia (27%)
2. Saudi Arabia (20%)
3. Philippines (16%)
4. Indonesia (7.2%)
5. Korea (Republic of) (6.3%)
6. Nigeria (5.4%)
7. Germany (4.5%)
8. Ecuador (3%)
9. Serbia (2%)
10. United States (1.7%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

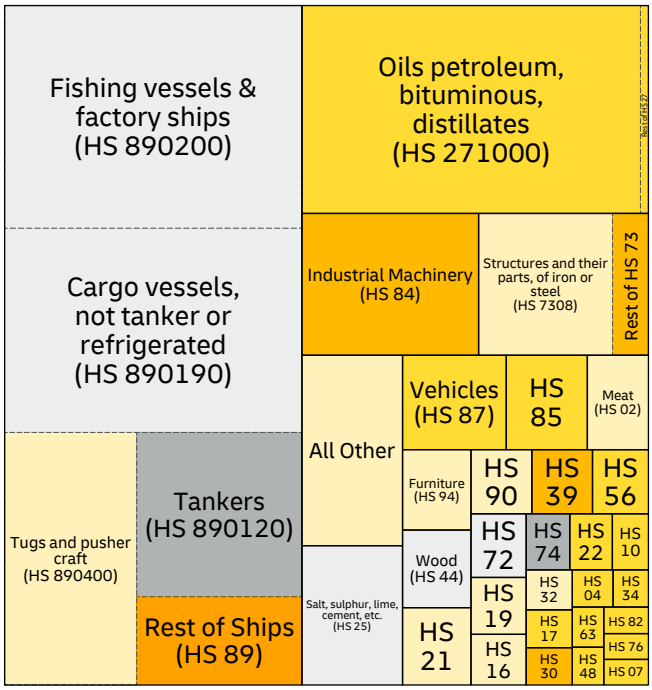


1. Singapore (54%)
2. Australia (13%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (8.9%)
4. New Zealand (6.5%)
5. Japan (5.4%)
6. United States (3.2%)
7. Fiji (3.2%)
8. China (1.6%)
9. Indonesia (1.4%)
10. South Africa (0.48%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
03	Fish (49%)	Thailand	81%	57.8%
89	Ships (48%)	Thailand	82%	–
90	Apparatuses (0.78%)	Mozambique	83%	–
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (0.49%)	Türkiye	13%	–
84	Industrial machinery (0.35%)	United Kingdom	18%	27.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

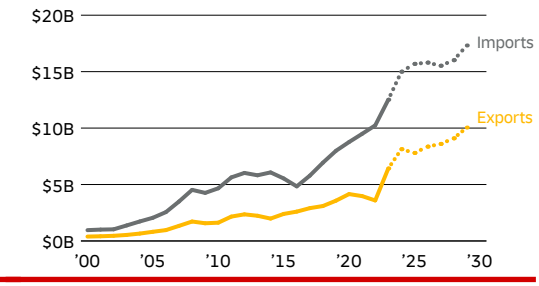
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
89	Ships (46%)	Japan	66%	7.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	China	62%	22.2%
84	Industrial machinery (5.7%)	Fiji	32%	10.8%
73	Articles of iron or steel (5.5%)	China	75%	2.6%
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (3.2%)	Fiji	97%	-14.2%

UGANDA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

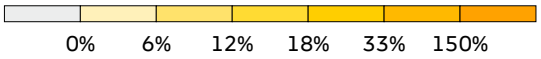
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$23.1B	99	$8.1B	104	$15.0B	97
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$11.6B	72	$4.6B	78	$7.0B	71
Forecast 2024–29	$4.2B	110	$1.9B	109	$2.3B	113
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$3.2B	85	$249.1M	105	$3.0B	70
Forecast 2024–29	$7.7B	85	$4.2B	77	$3.5B	84
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.7%	54	0.8%	107	5.3%	34
Forecast 2024–29	6.9%	20	10.5%	16	4.9%	50

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

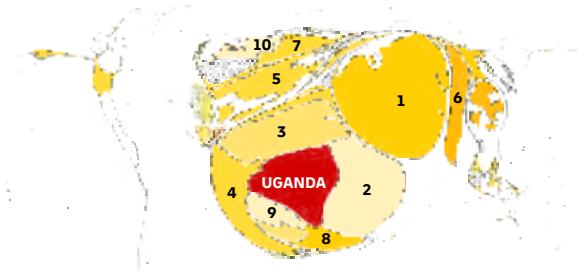


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Uganda's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Uganda's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

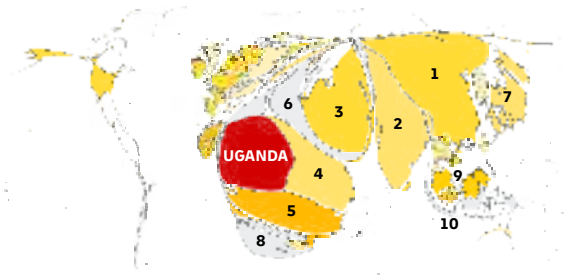


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



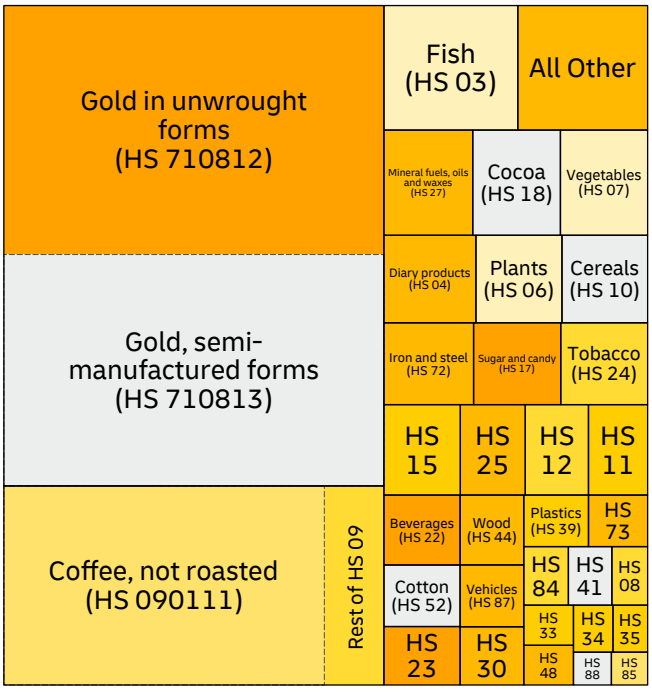
1. United Arab Emirates (25%)
2. Kenya (14%)
3. South Sudan (11%)
4. Democratic Rep. of the Congo (7.8%)
5. Italy (4.7%)
6. India (4.3%)
7. Germany (3.1%)
8. Tanzania (United Rep. of) (2.7%)
9. Rwanda (2.5%)
10. Netherlands (2.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

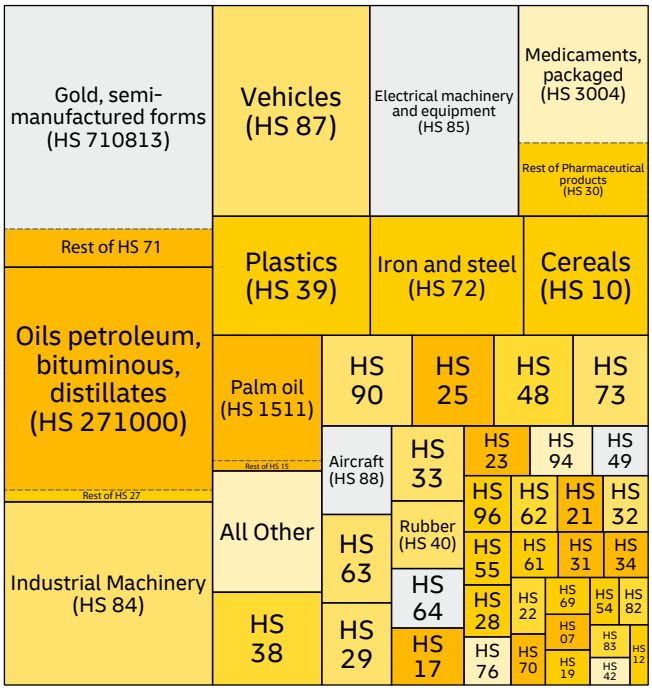


1. China (19%)
2. India (12%)
3. United Arab Emirates (11%)
4. Kenya (8.5%)
5. Tanzania (United Republic of) (7.6%)
6. Saudi Arabia (4.7%)
7. Japan (4.2%)
8. South Africa (3.1%)
9. Malaysia (2.1%)
10. Indonesia (2.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals, stones (42%)	United Arab Emirates	91%	–
09	Coffee, tea and spices (17%)	Italy	22%	17.0%
03	Fish (3.8%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	31%	-3.8%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (2.1%)	Kenya	29%	–
18	Cocoa (2.1%)	Malaysia	24%	-11.6%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

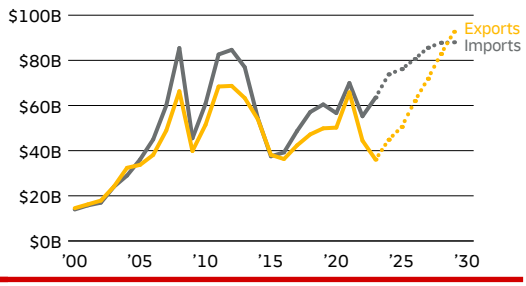
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals, stones (12%)	Tanzania	34%	–
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (11%)	United Arab Emirates	48%	–
84	Industrial machinery (8.7%)	China	30%	19.7%
87	Vehicles (7.6%)	Japan	30%	-1.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.2%)	China	58%	-10.2%

UKRAINE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$118.6B	53	$44.8B	56	$73.8B	47
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$8.2B	83	$-5.1B	166	$13.3B	52
Forecast 2024–29	$62.0B	40	$47.8B	35	$14.2B	58
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$15.5B	42	$-278.6M	139	$15.7B	30
Forecast 2024–29	$13.7B	67	$16.4B	48	$-2.7B	169
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.2%	67	-0.1%	127	6.0%	23
Forecast 2024–29	2.4%	129	6.4%	40	-0.9%	164

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

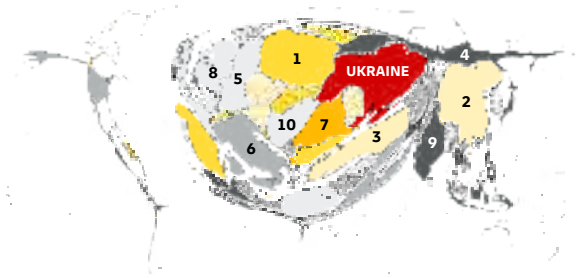


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Ukraine's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Ukraine's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

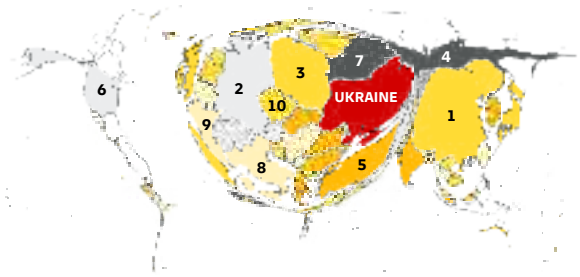
-24% -10% 0% 4% 13% 100%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



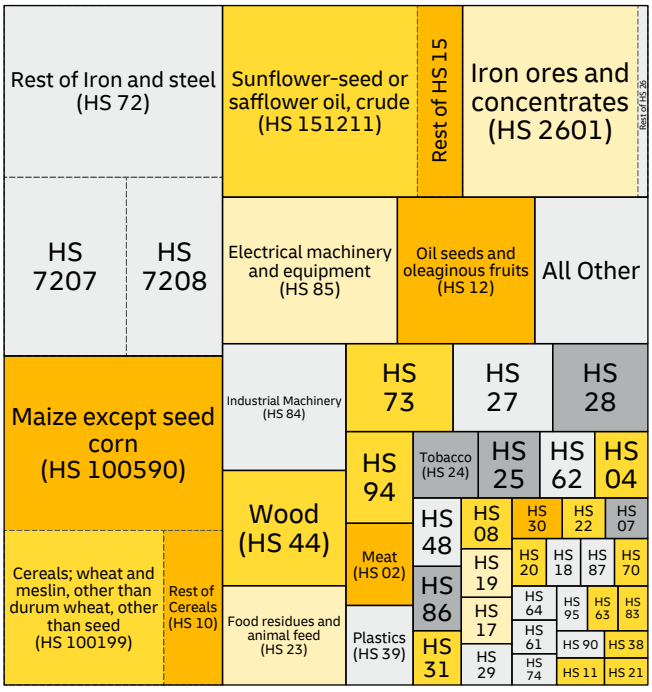
1. Poland (9%)
2. China (8.8%)
3. Türkiye (5.7%)
4. Russian Federation (4.8%)
5. Germany (4.7%)
6. Italy (4.6%)
7. Romania (4.2%)
8. Netherlands (3.6%)
9. India (3.5%)
10. Hungary (3.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

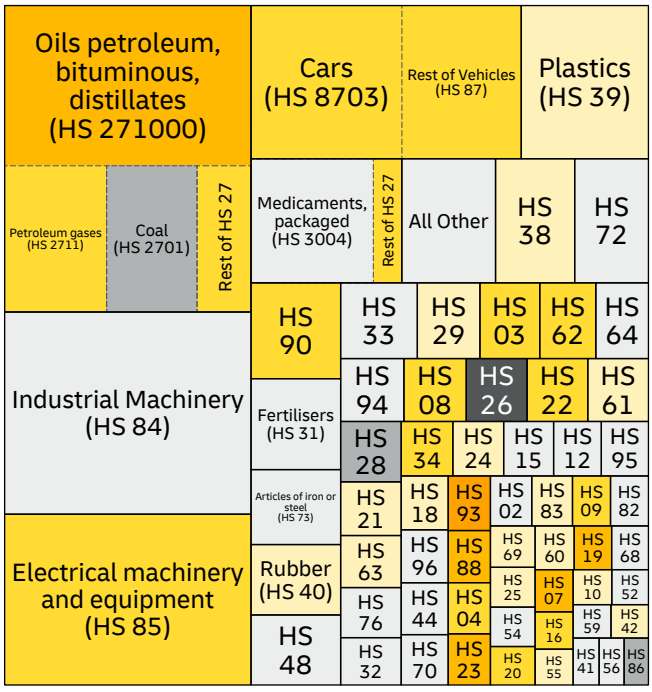


1. China (15%)
2. Germany (9.2%)
3. Poland (8%)
4. Russian Federation (7.5%)
5. Türkiye (4.9%)
6. United States (4.8%)
7. Belarus (4.6%)
8. Italy (3.6%)
9. France (2.6%)
10. Czechia (2.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
72	Iron and steel (17%)	Italy	14%	-24.0%
10	Cereals (16%)	China	15%	19.3%
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (11%)	India	29%	-15.3%
26	Ores, slag and ash (8.1%)	China	36%	-14.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.9%)	Hungary	26%	7.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

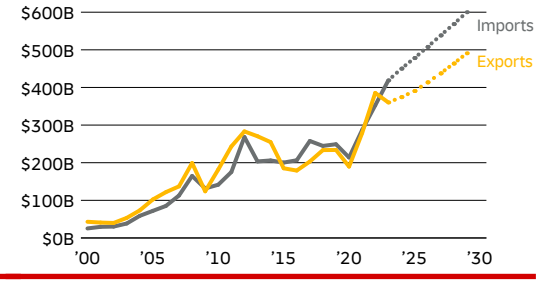
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (17%)	Russian Federation	25%	-18.0%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	20%	6.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.6%)	China	34%	16.6%
87	Vehicles (9.5%)	Germany	16%	7.5%
39	Plastics (4.5%)	Poland	16%	4.2%

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$824.3B	17	$374.3B	21	$450.0B	17
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$341.3B	5	$140.4B	6	$200.9B	4
Forecast 2024–29	$266.5B	15	$116.5B	20	$150.0B	15
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$231.9B	5	$58.5B	13	$173.4B	2
Forecast 2024–29	$191.7B	13	$77.9B	14	$113.8B	8
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	6.9%	19	3.5%	61	10.4%	7
Forecast 2024–29	4.3%	69	3.9%	77	4.6%	60

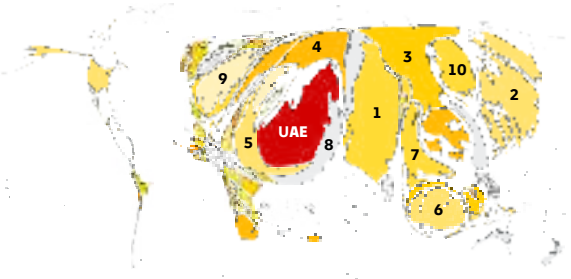
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of United Arab Emirates's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of United Arab Emirates's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

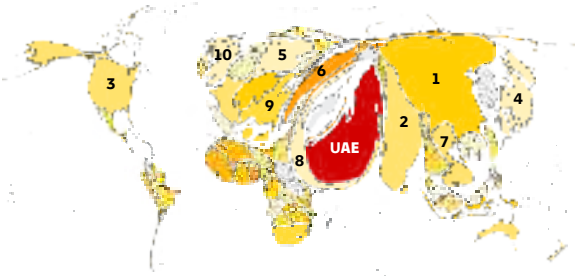
Annualized growth rate

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



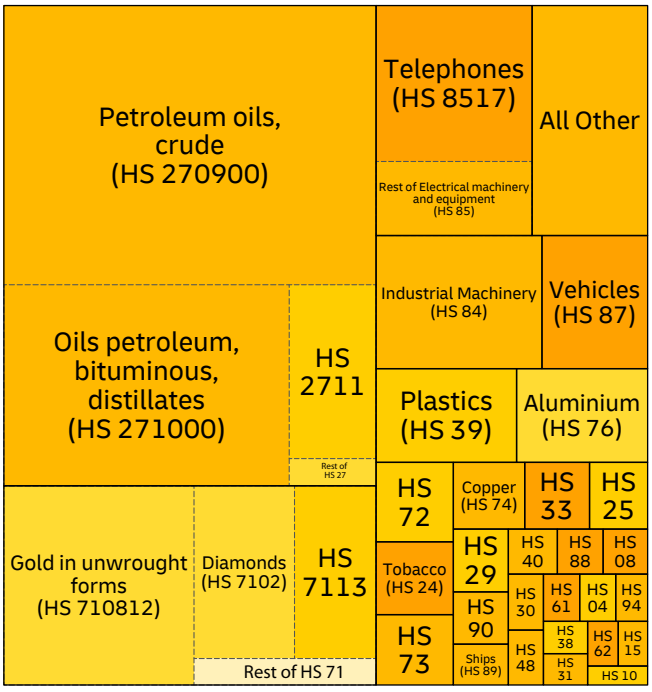
1. India (14%)
2. Japan (11%)
3. China (10%)
4. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (4.6%)
5. Saudi Arabia (4.2%)
6. Singapore (4.2%)
7. Thailand (4.1%)
8. Oman (4%)
9. Switzerland (4%)
10. Korea (Republic of) (3.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

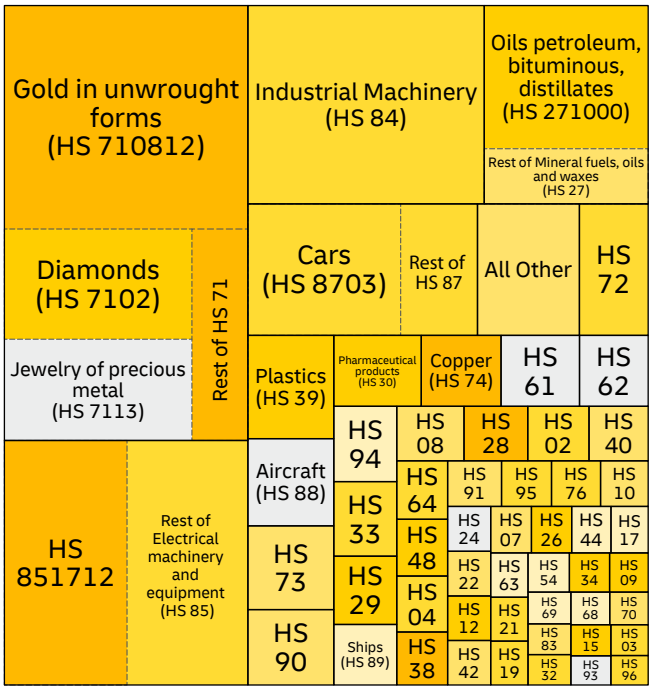


1. China (19%)
2. India (8.5%)
3. United States (7.2%)
4. Japan (4.3%)
5. Germany (3.3%)
6. Türkiye (2.8%)
7. Viet Nam (2.8%)
8. Saudi Arabia (2.7%)
9. Italy (2.7%)
10. United Kingdom (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (41%)	Japan	21%	17.0%
71	Precious metals and stones (17%)	India	23%	8.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.2%)	Saudi Arabia	17%	–
84	Industrial machinery (5%)	Saudi Arabia	21%	–
87	Vehicles (3.2%)	Saudi Arabia	14%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

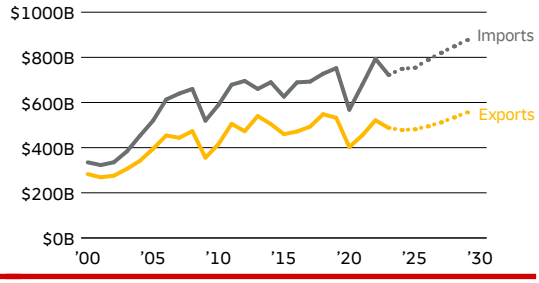
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (24%)	India	13%	-10.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (14%)	China	49%	32.7%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	30%	17.8%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (7.4%)	India	27%	14.0%
87	Vehicles (6.9%)	Japan	34%	5.7%

UNITED KINGDOM

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$1.2T	11	$478.2B	14	$748.9B	7
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$-57.1B	170	$-53.9B	170	$-3.2B	167
Forecast 2024–29	$205.9B	22	$78.0B	26	$127.8B	18
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-140.1B	170	$-81.2B	170	$-58.9B	170
Forecast 2024–29	$106.5B	24	$32.6B	33	$74.0B	17
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-2.2%	157	-3.2%	159	-1.6%	156
Forecast 2024–29	1.7%	153	1.4%	156	2.0%	141

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

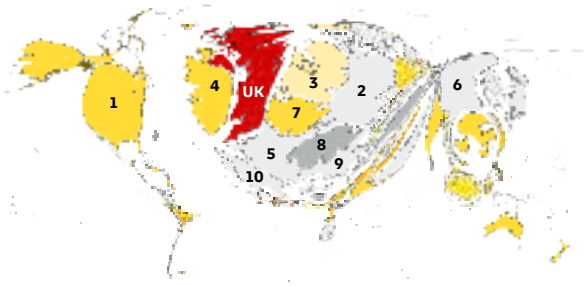


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of United Kingdom's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of United Kingdom's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

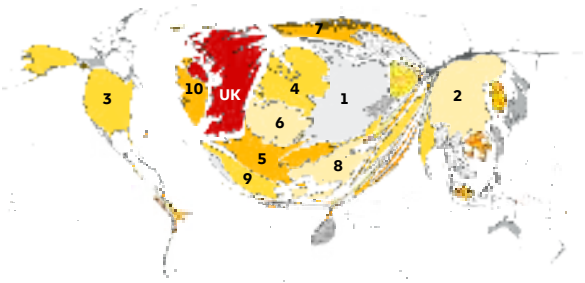
-20% -5% 0% 2% 5% 12%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



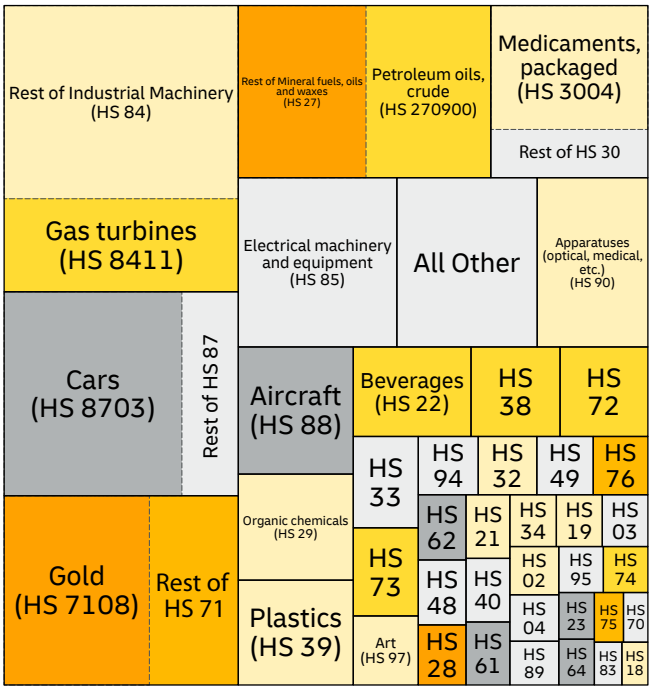
1. United States (15%)
2. Germany (9.3%)
3. Netherlands (7.6%)
4. Ireland (6.7%)
5. France (6.3%)
6. China (6%)
7. Belgium (4.1%)
8. Switzerland (3.9%)
9. Italy (2.7%)
10. Spain (2.6%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

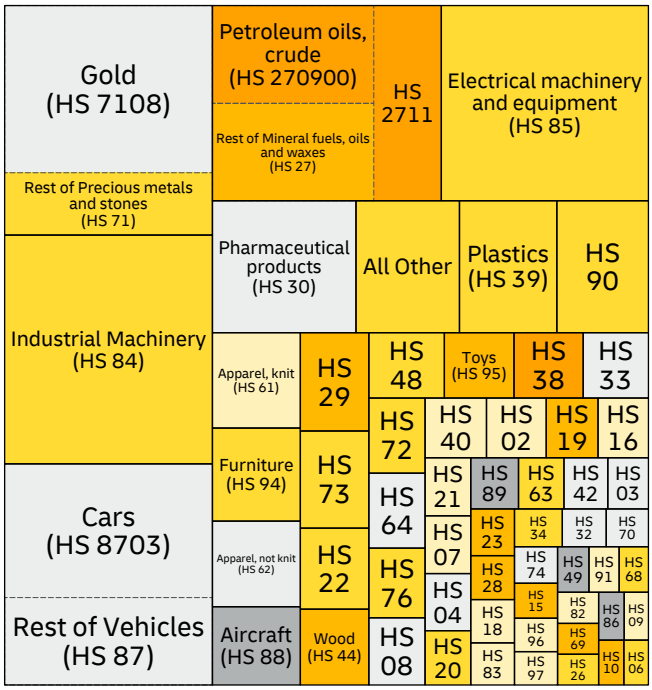


1. Germany (12%)
2. China (11%)
3. United States (9.3%)
4. Netherlands (8.2%)
5. France (5.7%)
6. Belgium (4.9%)
7. Norway (4.5%)
8. Italy (3.9%)
9. Spain (3.2%)
10. Ireland (3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (15%)	United States	15%	5.3%
87	Vehicles (11%)	United States	20%	-2.9%
71	Precious metals and stones (10%)	Switzerland	32%	-19.9%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (9.9%)	Netherlands	29%	13.9%
30	Pharmaceutical products (6.2%)	United States	20%	6.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

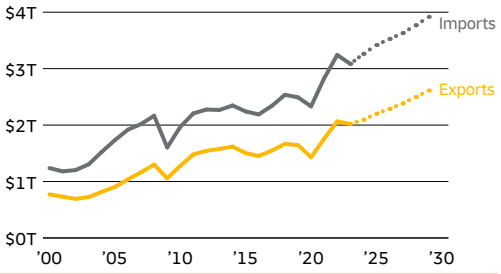
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (11%)	United States	13%	1.0%
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	18%	13.9%
87	Vehicles (11%)	Germany	32%	-7.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (10%)	Norway	38%	22.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.2%)	China	29%	14.6%

UNITED STATES

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$5.4T	2	$2.1T	2	$3.3T	1
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$1.2T	2	$449.3B	2	$770.4B	1
Forecast 2024–29	$1.2T	2	$515.6B	2	$654.9B	2
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$652.3B	2	$141.7B	2	$510.6B	1
Forecast 2024–29	$792.3B	2	$296.6B	2	$495.7B	1
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.7%	77	1.4%	93	3.5%	68
Forecast 2024–29	2.8%	108	2.7%	117	2.9%	109

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

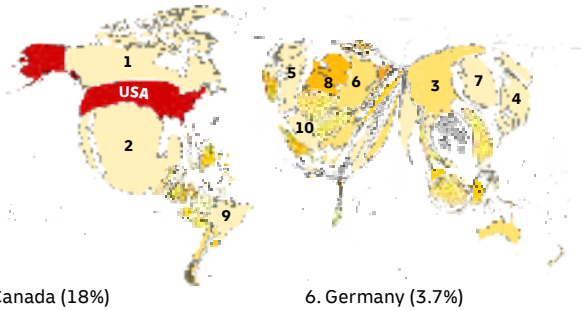


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of United States's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of United States's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

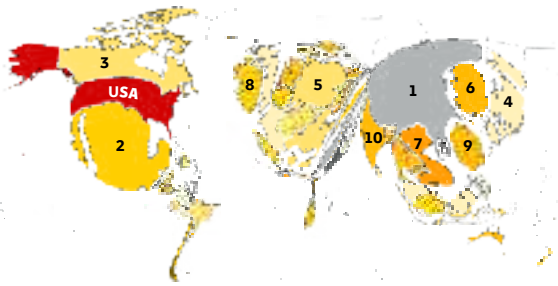
-6% 0% 4% 6% 9% 14%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



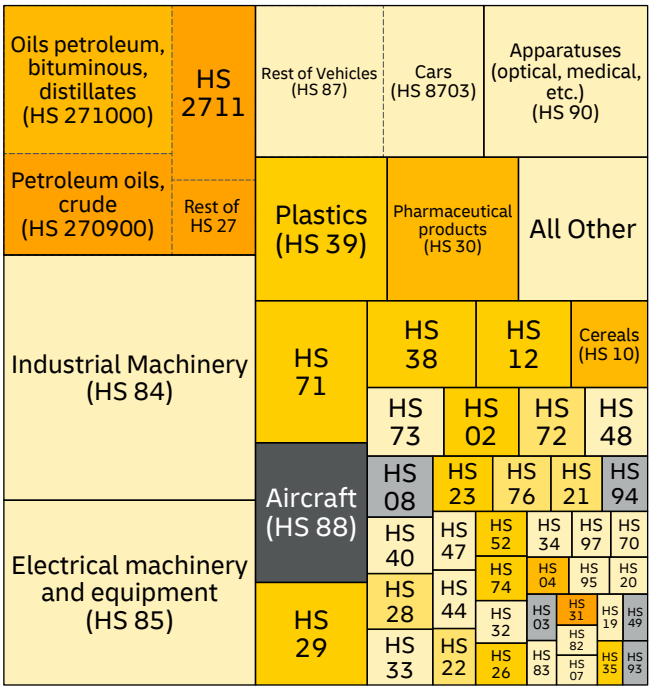
1. Canada (18%)
2. Mexico (16%)
3. China (7.6%)
4. Japan (4.2%)
5. United Kingdom (3.8%)
6. Germany (3.7%)
7. Korea (Republic of) (3.5%)
8. Netherlands (3.3%)
9. Brazil (2.5%)
10. France (2.1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

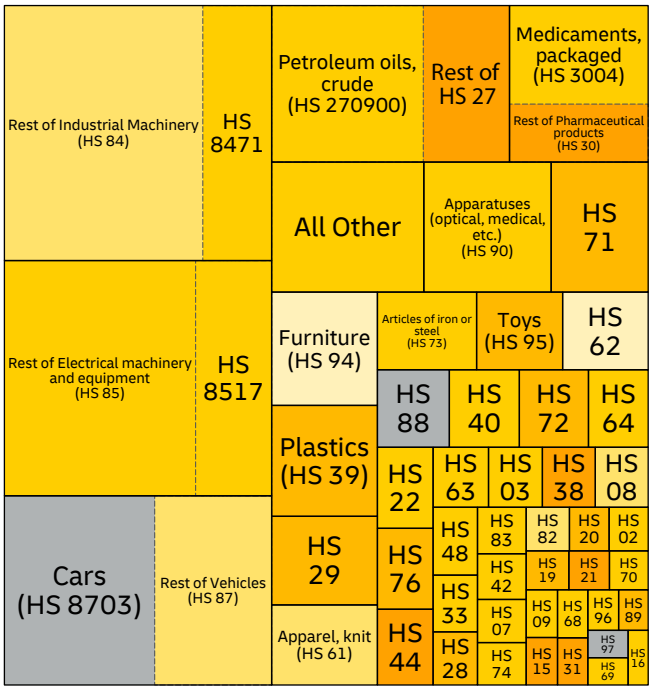


1. China (17%)
2. Mexico (14%)
3. Canada (13%)
4. Japan (5.1%)
5. Germany (4.9%)
6. Korea (Republic of) (3.4%)
7. Viet Nam (3.3%)
8. Ireland (2.6%)
9. Taiwan (China) (2.5%)
10. India (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (14%)	Mexico	16%	16.1%
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	Mexico	18%	0.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	Mexico	24%	2.2%
87	Vehicles (7.9%)	Canada	37%	0.8%
90	Apparatuses (5.7%)	China	11%	3.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

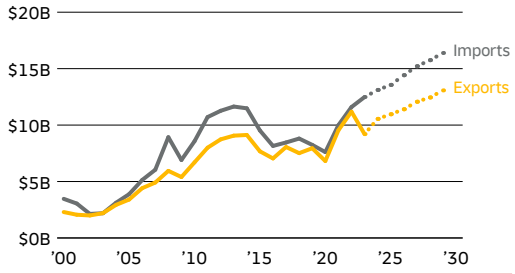
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (16%)	China	27%	1.0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (14%)	China	35%	2.8%
87	Vehicles (12%)	Mexico	31%	2.9%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (8.5%)	Canada	46%	16.3%
30	Pharmaceutical products (5%)	Ireland	21%	9.0%

URUGUAY

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$23.7B	95	$10.5B	96	$13.1B	100
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$7.5B	87	$2.6B	95	$4.9B	81
Forecast 2024–29	$5.8B	102	$2.5B	101	$3.3B	103
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$3.5B	82	$613.1M	91	$2.9B	71
Forecast 2024–29	$2.2B	126	$184.3M	143	$2.0B	107
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	3.4%	62	1.3%	96	5.3%	35
Forecast 2024–29	1.9%	149	0.4%	164	3.0%	107

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

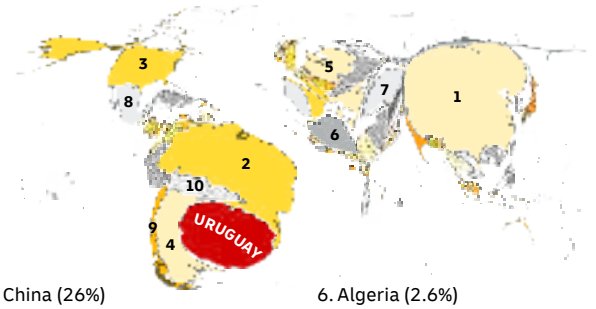


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Uruguay's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Uruguay's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

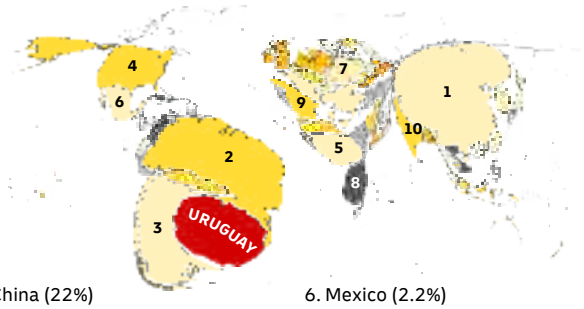
-19% -6% 0% 8% 16% 43%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



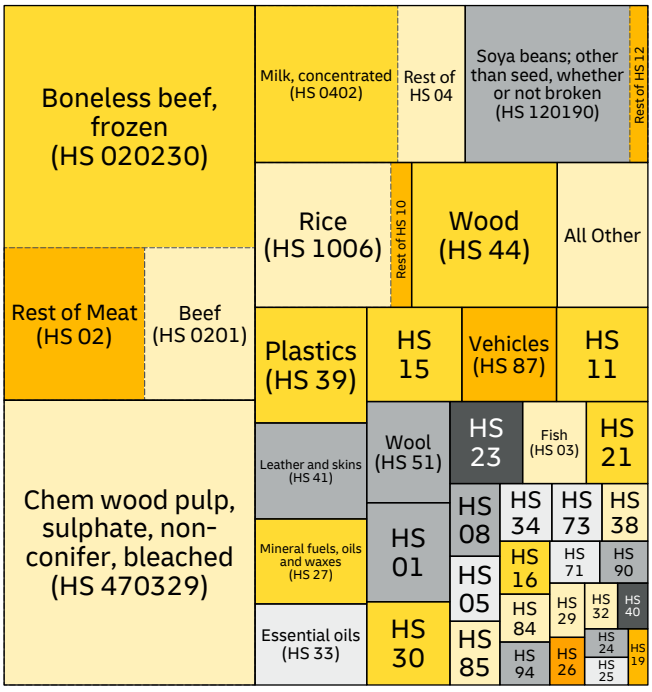
1. China (26%)
2. Brazil (20%)
3. United States (7.8%)
4. Argentina (6.8%)
5. Netherlands (3%)
6. Algeria (2.6%)
7. Türkiye (2.4%)
8. Mexico (2.3%)
9. Chile (1.8%)
10. Paraguay (1.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

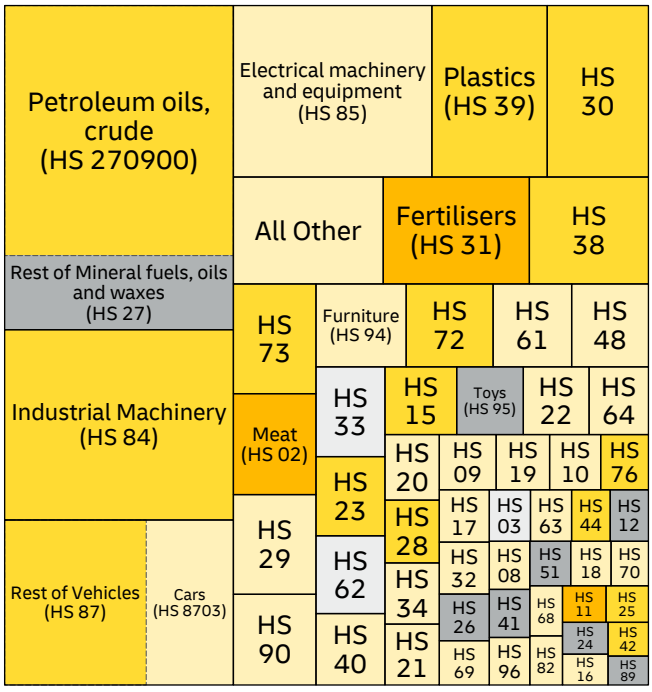


1. China (22%)
2. Brazil (20%)
3. Argentina (11%)
4. United States (8.6%)
5. Nigeria (2.7%)
6. Mexico (2.2%)
7. Germany (2.2%)
8. Angola (1.8%)
9. Spain (1.8%)
10. India (1.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
02	Meat (23%)	China	53%	19.5%
47	Pulp of wood (16%)	China	31%	-0.9%
04	Diary products (7.5%)	Algeria	26%	11.2%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (6.6%)	China	60%	-20.5%
10	Cereals (5.2%)	Brazil	20%	0.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

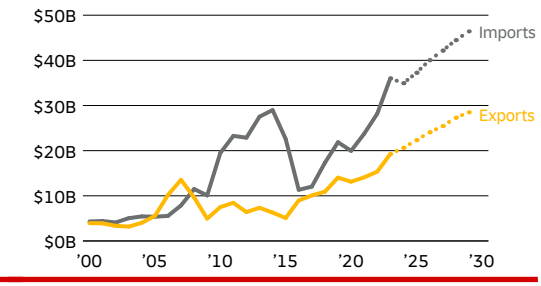
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (17%)	Brazil	29%	-13.2%
84	Industrial machinery (10%)	China	27%	8.2%
87	Vehicles (8.6%)	Brazil	41%	8.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.8%)	China	48%	3.4%
39	Plastics (4.5%)	Brazil	26%	13.2%

UZBEKISTAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$55.6B	71	$20.6B	76	$34.9B	68
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$19.7B	58	$6.6B	71	$13.1B	54
Forecast 2024–29	$19.3B	64	$7.9B	65	$11.5B	64
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-5.7B	158	$773.9M	85	$-6.5B	163
Forecast 2024–29	$14.2B	66	$4.8B	74	$9.4B	59
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-1.9%	156	0.8%	104	-3.0%	162
Forecast 2024–29	4.5%	63	4.7%	57	4.4%	64

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Uzbekistan's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Uzbekistan's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

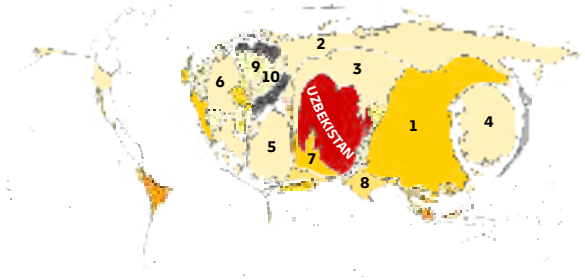
Annualized growth rate

-9% 0% 18% 26% 43% 90%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

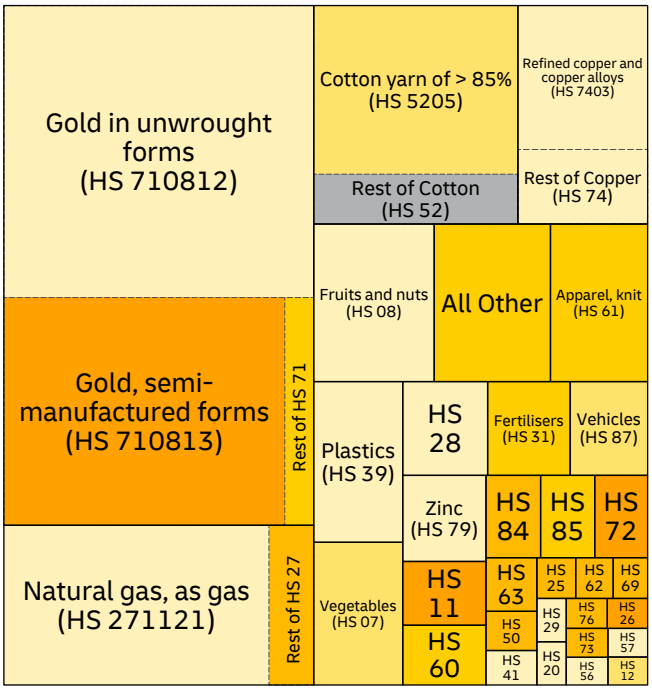
Map Unavailable

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

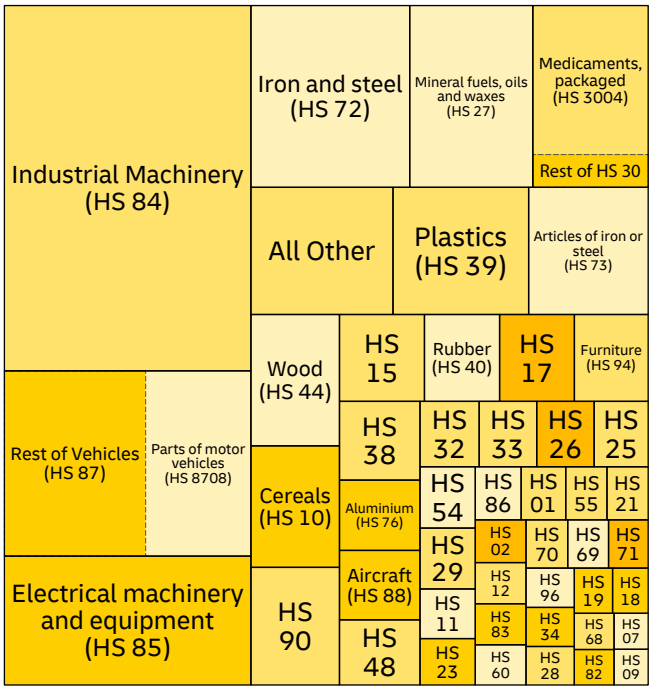


1. China (24%)
2. Russian Federation (20%)
3. Kazakhstan (10%)
4. Korea (Republic of) (8.7%)
5. Türkiye (5.7%)
6. Germany (3.4%)
7. Turkmenistan (2.2%)
8. India (1.9%)
9. Lithuania (1.7%)
10. Belarus (1.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (37%)	Switzerland	54%	3.1%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (11%)	China	52%	7.9%
52	Cotton (10%)	China	32%	-8.1%
74	Copper (6.5%)	Türkiye	66%	5.8%
08	Fruits and nuts (4.3%)	Kazakhstan	31%	-13.0%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

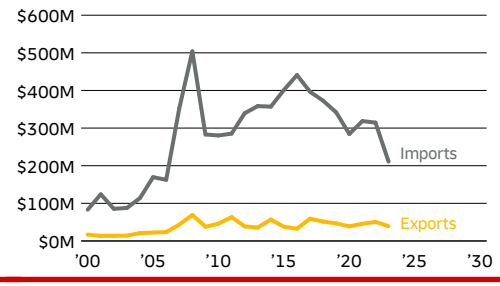
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (21%)	China	34%	22.9%
87	Vehicles (10%)	Korea (Republic of)	45%	14.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.3%)	China	41%	27.3%
72	Iron and steel (6.6%)	Russian Federation	46%	22.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (5.1%)	Russian Federation	37%	6.7%

VANUATU

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2023	$250.1M	–	$39.1M	–	$211M	–
Trade Value Change 2018–23	$-174.1M	–	$-12.4M	–	$-161.7M	–
Forecast 2023–28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forecast 2024–29	–	–	–	–	–	–

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023

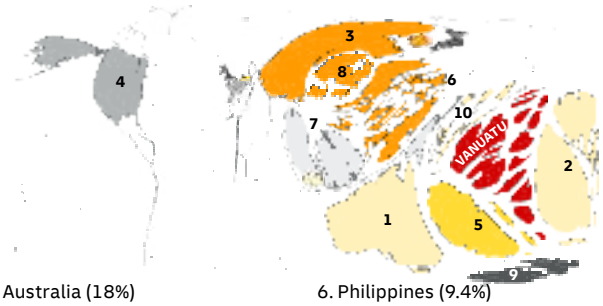


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Vanuatu's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Vanuatu's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

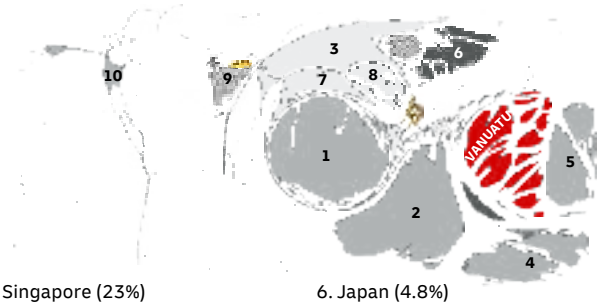
-16% -9% 0% 3% 8% 16%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



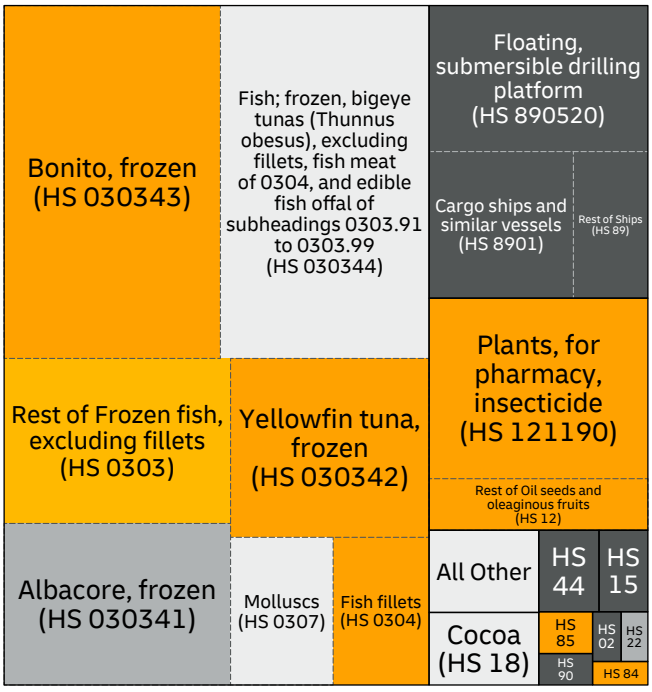
1. Australia (18%)
2. Fiji (16%)
3. China (15%)
4. United States (11%)
5. New Caledonia (10%)
6. Philippines (9.4%)
7. Malaysia (7.3%)
8. Hong Kong SAR (China) (3.7%)
9. New Zealand (3.4%)
10. Solomon Islands (1.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

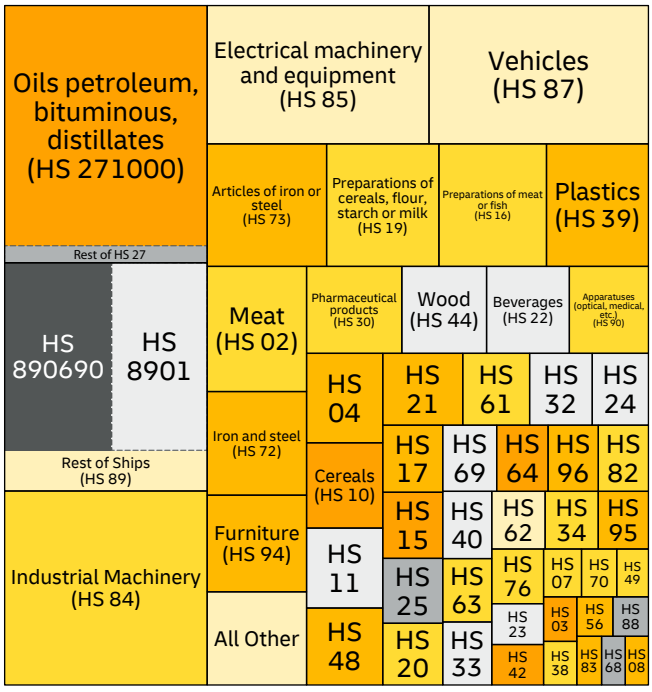


1. Singapore (23%)
2. Australia (22%)
3. China (13%)
4. New Zealand (9.9%)
5. Fiji (8.9%)
6. Japan (4.8%)
7. Thailand (4.4%)
8. Hong Kong SAR (China) (2.8%)
9. France (2.1%)
10. United States (1.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
03	Fish (66%)	Japan	44%	-2.5%
89	Ships (15%)	Thailand	54%	–
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (12%)	Fiji	30%	9.3%
18	Cocoa (1.8%)	Malaysia	80%	-5.3%
44	Wood (1.1%)	China	97%	-16.7%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

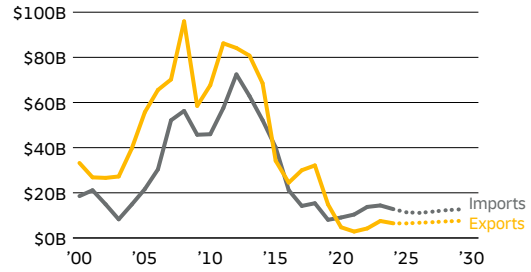
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (12%)	Malaysia	37%	16.2%
89	Ships (11%)	Angola	66%	–
84	Industrial machinery (9%)	China	37%	6.9%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7%)	China	33%	-5.4%
87	Vehicles (6.9%)	Thailand	28%	4.9%

VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

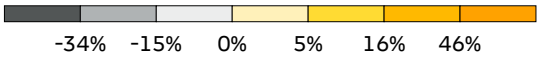
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$19.2B	108	$6.5B	113	$12.8B	103
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$-3.7B	166	$-8.4B	168	$4.7B	84
Forecast 2024–29	$943.4M	145	$1.1B	121	$-122.5M	168
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$2.5B	92	$-849.8M	150	$3.3B	65
Forecast 2024–29	$1.5B	134	$1.3B	111	$189.6M	154
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	2.7%	73	-2.6%	153	5.8%	25
Forecast 2024–29	1.5%	158	4.0%	72	0.3%	161

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

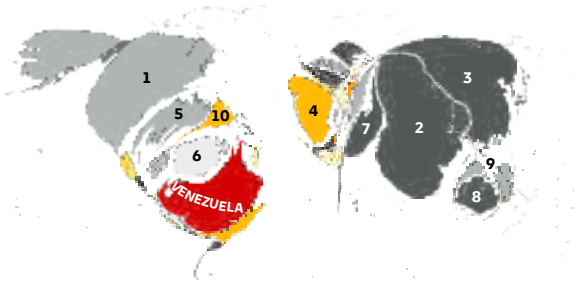


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)'s exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Venezuela's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

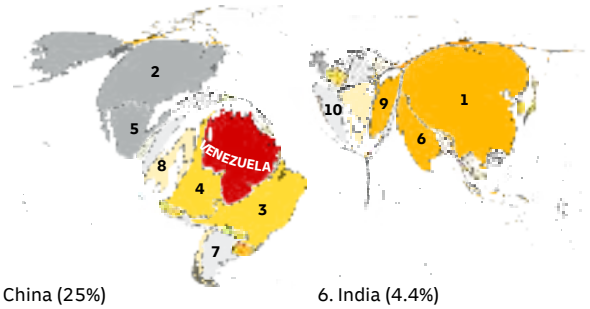


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



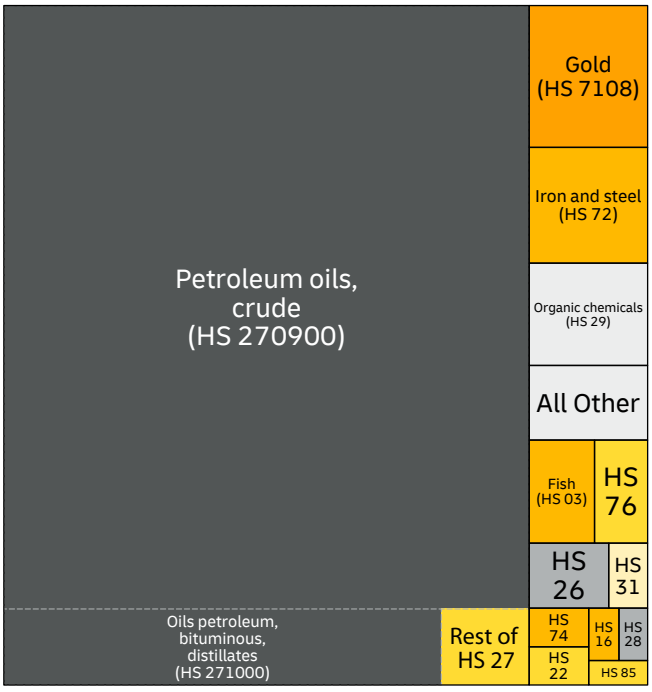
1. United States (27%)
2. India (22%)
3. China (16%)
4. Spain (4.5%)
5. Cuba (4.2%)
6. Aruba (3.3%)
7. United Arab Emirates (3.1%)
8. Singapore (2.5%)
9. Malaysia (1.8%)
10. Dominican Republic (1.4%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

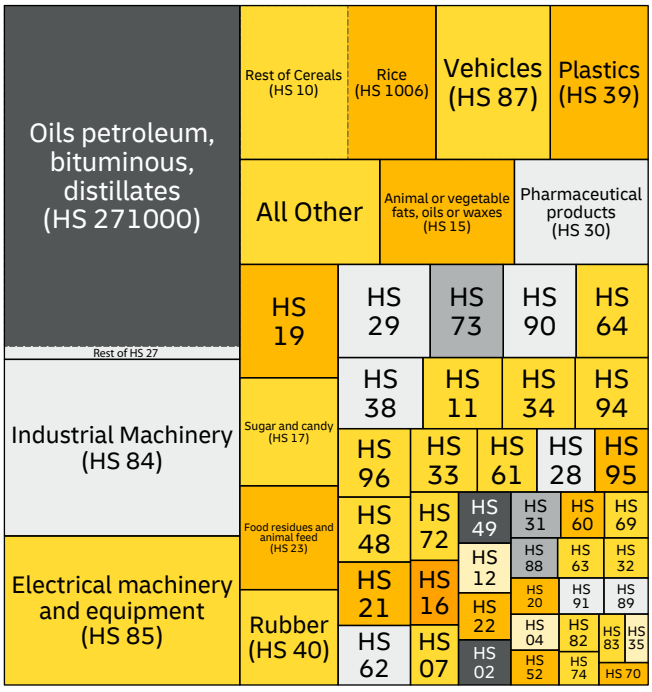


1. China (25%)
2. United States (21%)
3. Brazil (9.8%)
4. Colombia (5.6%)
5. Mexico (5%)
6. India (4.4%)
7. Argentina (3%)
8. Panama (2.9%)
9. Türkiye (2.6%)
10. Spain (2.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (82%)	United States	35%	-82.1%
71	Precious metals and stones (3.9%)	United Arab Emirates	53%	–
72	Iron and steel (3.1%)	Türkiye	36%	59.6%
29	Organic chemicals (2.8%)	China	23%	-3.8%
03	Fish (1.5%)	United States	26%	8.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

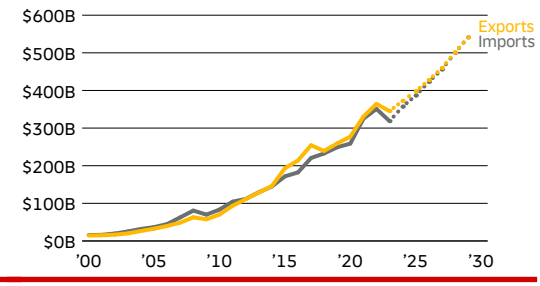
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (19%)	United States	75%	-45.2%
84	Industrial machinery (9.5%)	China	35%	-0.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8%)	United States	42%	22.3%
10	Cereals (6.9%)	United States	35%	2.0%
87	Vehicles (4%)	China	45%	20.2%

VIET NAM

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$729.3B	21	$372.3B	22	$357.0B	20
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$220.9B	11	$112.9B	11	$108.0B	14
Forecast 2024–29	$352.7B	8	$168.7B	8	$184.0B	7
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$192.8B	6	$106.4B	5	$86.3B	7
Forecast 2024–29	$271.8B	5	$133.6B	5	$138.2B	5
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	6.2%	22	6.7%	26	5.7%	26
Forecast 2024–29	6.5%	29	6.2%	44	6.8%	17

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

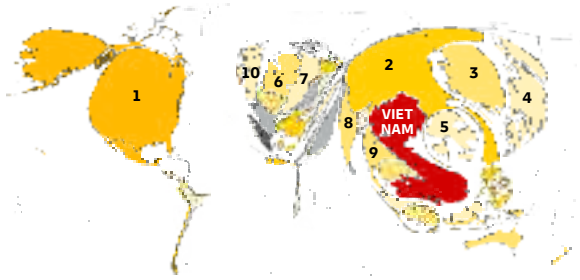


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Viet Nam's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Viet Nam's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

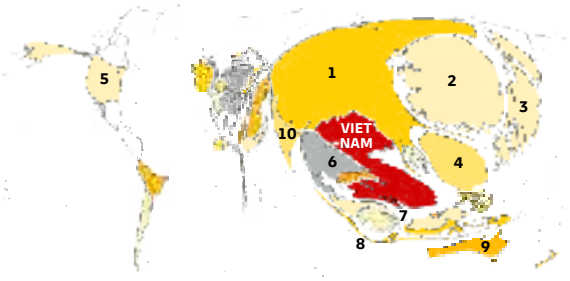
-10% 0% 5% 8% 13% 20%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



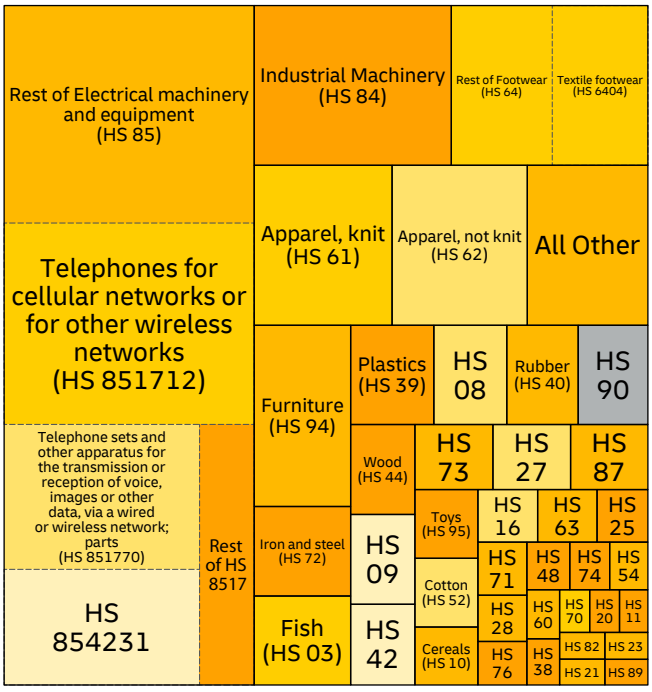
1. United States (27%)
2. China (17%)
3. Korea (Republic of) (7%)
4. Japan (6.9%)
5. Hong Kong SAR (China) (3.2%)
6. Netherlands (2.7%)
7. Germany (2.4%)
8. India (2.3%)
9. Thailand (2%)
10. United Kingdom (1.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

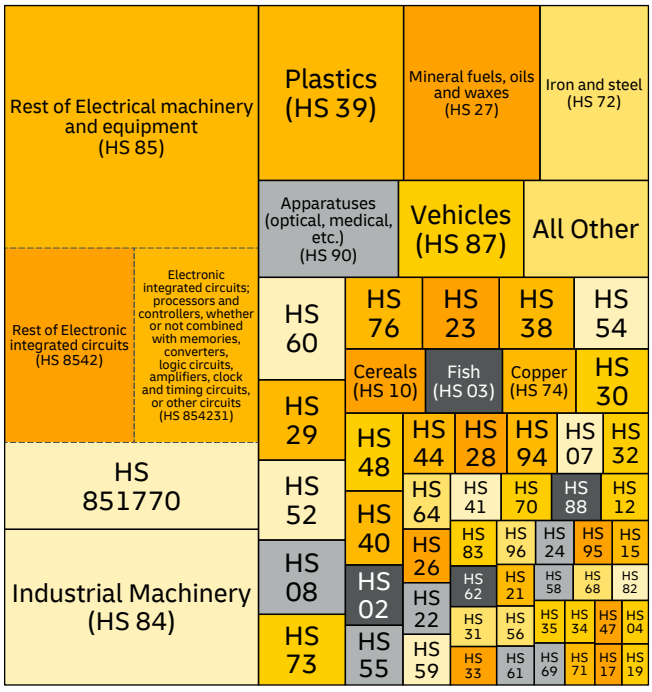


1. China (33%)
2. Korea (Republic of) (18%)
3. Japan (7.3%)
4. Taiwan (China) (6.2%)
5. United States (4.9%)
6. Thailand (4.2%)
7. Malaysia (2.7%)
8. Indonesia (2.4%)
9. Australia (2.3%)
10. India (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination: Destination	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (39%)	China	23%	8.7%
84	Industrial machinery (7.2%)	United States	29%	30.5%
64	Footwear (7.2%)	United States	32%	13.6%
61	Apparel, knit (5%)	United States	54%	8.9%
62	Apparel, not knit (4.9%)	United States	38%	9.1%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

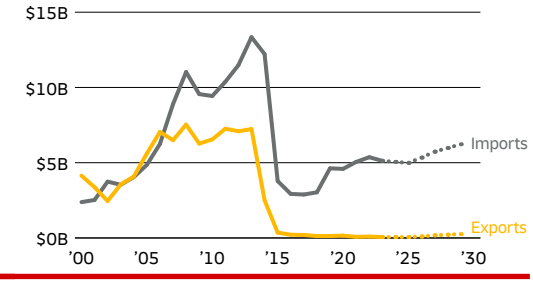
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin: Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (30%)	China	39%	18.3%
84	Industrial machinery (9%)	China	42%	12.9%
39	Plastics (5.8%)	China	30%	22.1%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (5.5%)	Kuwait	20%	–
72	Iron and steel (4.3%)	China	35%	4.2%

YEMEN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$5.1B	143	$58.0M	166	$5.1B	134
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$357.2M	147	$-70.5M	156	$427.7M	142
Forecast 2024–29	$1.4B	139	$197.8M	144	$1.2B	134
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$-2.6B	154	$-39.3M	132	$-2.6B	155
Forecast 2024–29	$1.8B	130	$53.0M	153	$1.7B	112
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	-8.0%	168	-10.1%	168	-8.0%	168
Forecast 2024–29	6.3%	32	14.3%	7	6.2%	24

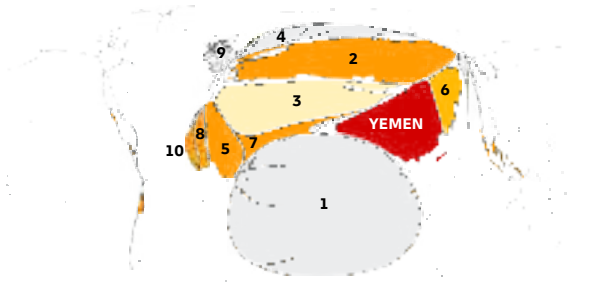
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Yemen's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Yemen's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

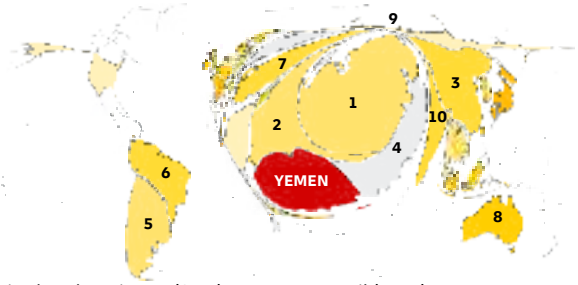
Annualized growth rate

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



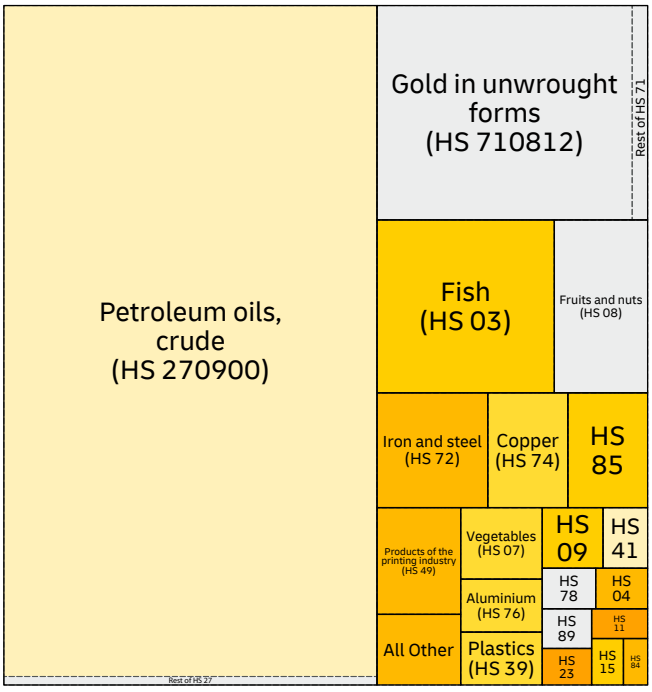
1. Malawi (49%)
2. Türkiye (17%)
3. Egypt (14%)
4. Belarus (4.3%)
5. Nigeria (4.1%)
6. Oman (3%)
7. Sudan (2.7%)
8. Côte d'Ivoire (1.4%)
9. United Kingdom (1.1%)
10. Liberia (0.79%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

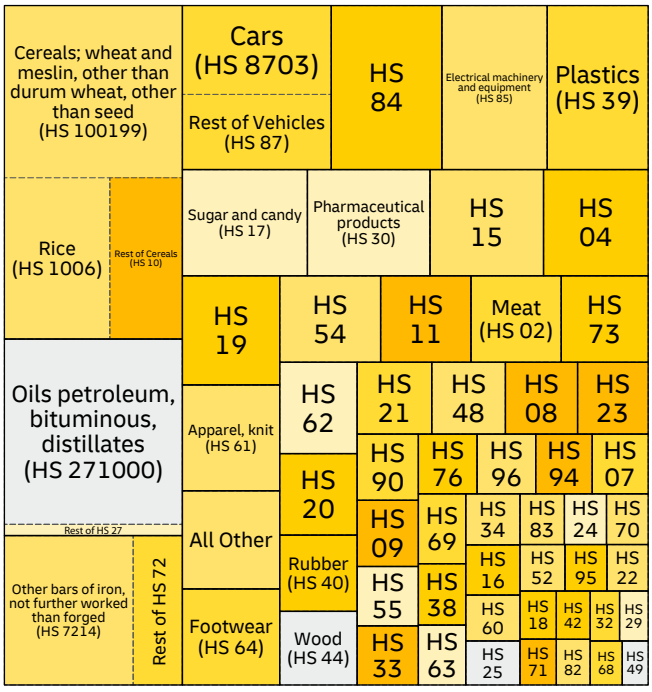


1. United Arab Emirates (23%)
2. Saudi Arabia (10%)
3. China (8.9%)
4. Oman (8.8%)
5. Argentina (7.3%)
6. Brazil (5.7%)
7. Türkiye (4.7%)
8. Australia (4.5%)
9. Russian Federation (3.8%)
10. India (3.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (58%)	China	65%	-0.8%
71	Precious metals and stones (13%)	Oman	61%	-77.9%
03	Fish (7%)	Thailand	19%	58.3%
08	Fruits and nuts (3.7%)	Oman	28%	4.0%
72	Iron and steel (2.9%)	India	53%	–

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

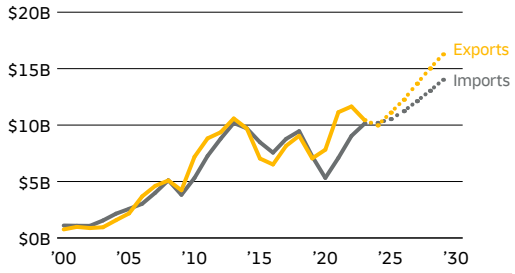
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
10	Cereals (14%)	India	22%	22.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (8%)	United Arab Emirates	44%	–
72	Iron and steel (6.1%)	Türkiye	81%	9.8%
87	Vehicles (5.6%)	Japan	30%	24.3%
84	Industrial machinery (4.1%)	China	42%	14.3%

ZAMBIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$20.2B	105	$10.0B	97	$10.2B	109
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$5.9B	96	$2.9B	89	$3.0B	102
Forecast 2024–29	$10.1B	85	$6.3B	70	$3.8B	99
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$788.0M	116	$760.4M	86	$27.6M	136
Forecast 2024–29	$5.7B	94	$2.9B	92	$2.8B	95
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	0.8%	123	1.5%	89	0.1%	139
Forecast 2024–29	5.0%	49	5.0%	51	4.9%	51

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

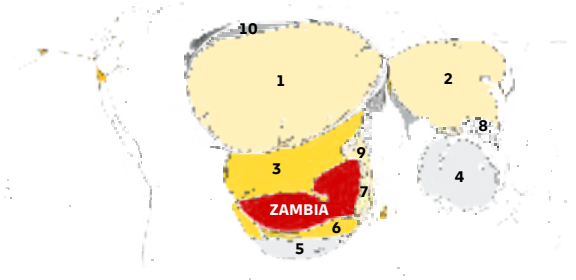


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Zambia's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Zambia's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

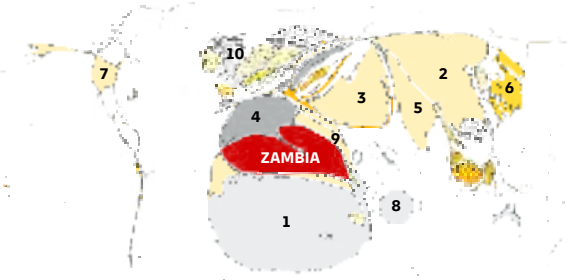
-51% -12% 0% 12% 34% 160%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



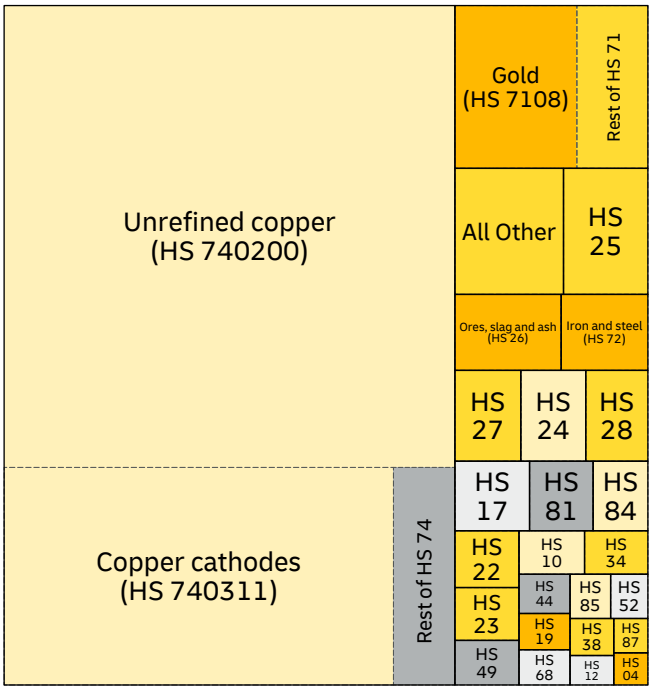
1. Switzerland (42%)
2. China (19%)
3. Democratic Rep. of the Congo (12%)
4. Singapore (9.6%)
5. South Africa (3.3%)
6. Zimbabwe (1.9%)
7. Malawi (1.2%)
8. Hong Kong SAR (China) (1.1%)
9. Tanzania (United Rep. of) (1.1%)
10. Luxembourg (1%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

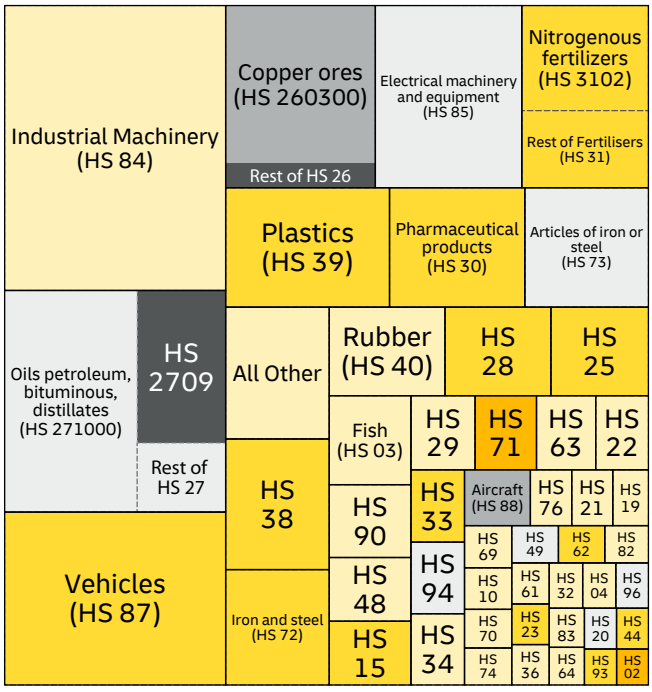


1. South Africa (30%)
2. China (15%)
3. United Arab Emirates (8.5%)
4. Democratic Rep. of the Congo (5.9%)
5. India (5.5%)
6. Japan (3.3%)
7. United States (2.5%)
8. Mauritius (2.1%)
9. Tanzania (United Rep of) (1.8%)
10. United Kingdom (1.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
74	Copper (70%)	Switzerland	45%	4.0%
71	Precious metals, stones (7.2%)	United Arab Emirates	53%	745.5%
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (2.4%)	DR Congo	70%	39.9%
26	Ores, slag and ash (1.8%)	China	41%	26.8%
72	Iron and steel (1.5%)	Italy	17%	81.8%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

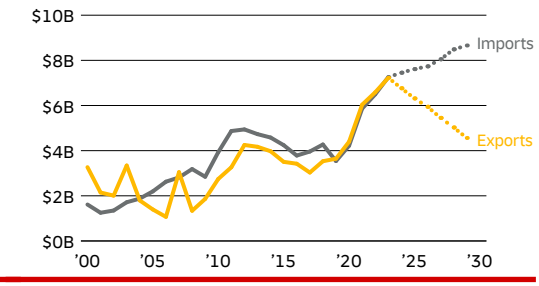
HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	South Africa	33%	1.6%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (11%)	United Arab Emirates	36%	0.9%
87	Vehicles (8.7%)	South Africa	31%	9.8%
26	Ores, slag and ash (6.2%)	DR Congo	99%	-17.1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.1%)	China	40%	-11.9%

ZIMBABWE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

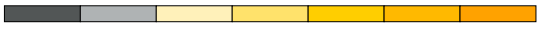
	Total Trade		Exports		Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	$14.2B	120	$6.8B	110	$7.5B	122
Trade Value Change 2019–24	$7.0B	91	$3.1B	87	$3.9B	91
Forecast 2024–29	$-995.8M	169	$-2.2B	169	$1.2B	133
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	$7.5B	63	$5.8B	50	$1.8B	89
Forecast 2024–29	$17.6B	61	$14.8B	50	$2.7B	97
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019–24	13.8%	5	26.7%	2	5.5%	32
Forecast 2024–29	16.1%	2	22.7%	2	6.4%	23

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

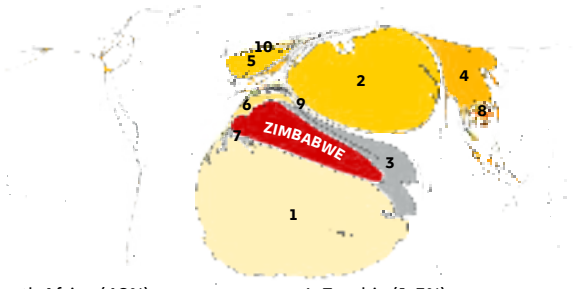


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Zimbabwe's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Zimbabwe's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

Annualized growth rate

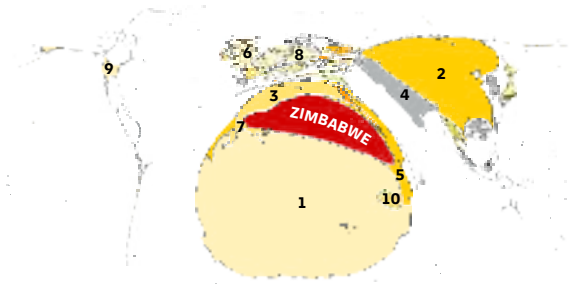


GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



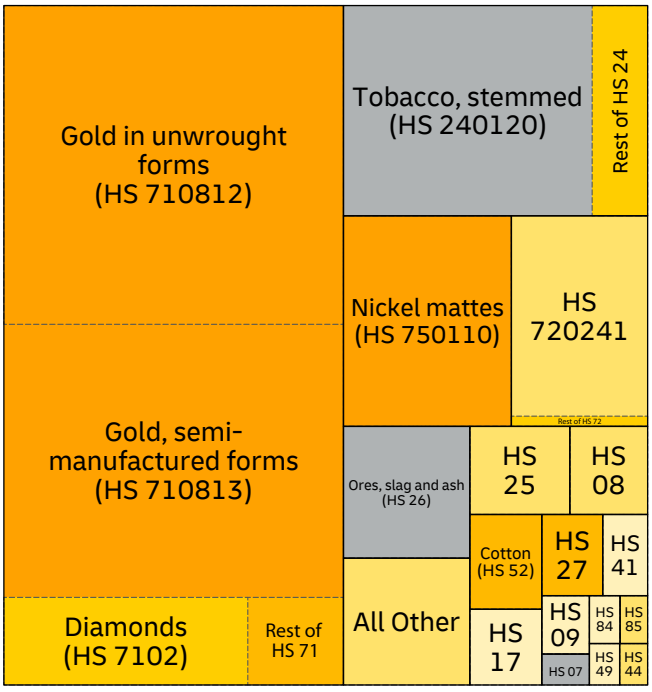
1. South Africa (48%)
2. United Arab Emirates (27%)
3. Mozambique (7.3%)
4. China (7.1%)
5. Belgium (2.4%)
6. Zambia (1.5%)
7. Botswana (0.7%)
8. Hong Kong SAR (China) (0.68%)
9. Kenya (0.48%)
10. Netherlands (0.44%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

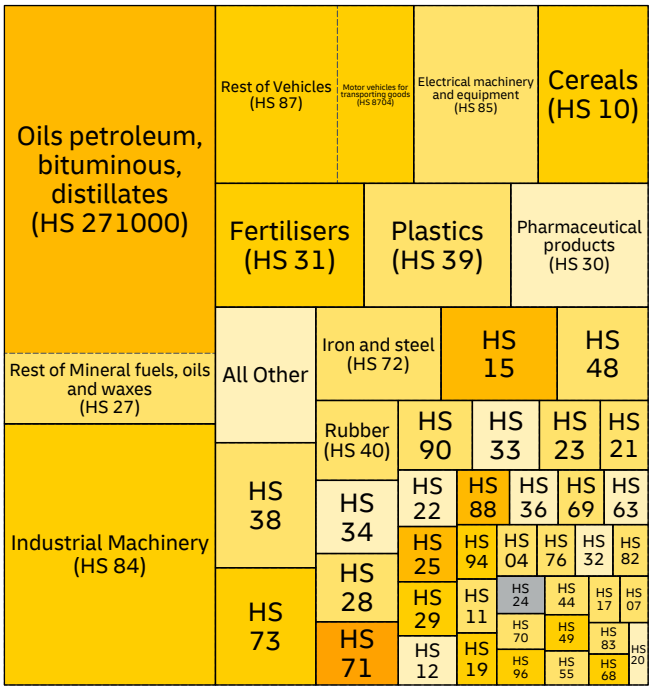


1. South Africa (57%)
2. China (17%)
3. Zambia (3.9%)
4. India (3.7%)
5. Mozambique (2.9%)
6. United Kingdom (1.3%)
7. Botswana (0.94%)
8. Germany (0.94%)
9. United States (0.86%)
10. Eswatini (0.73%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

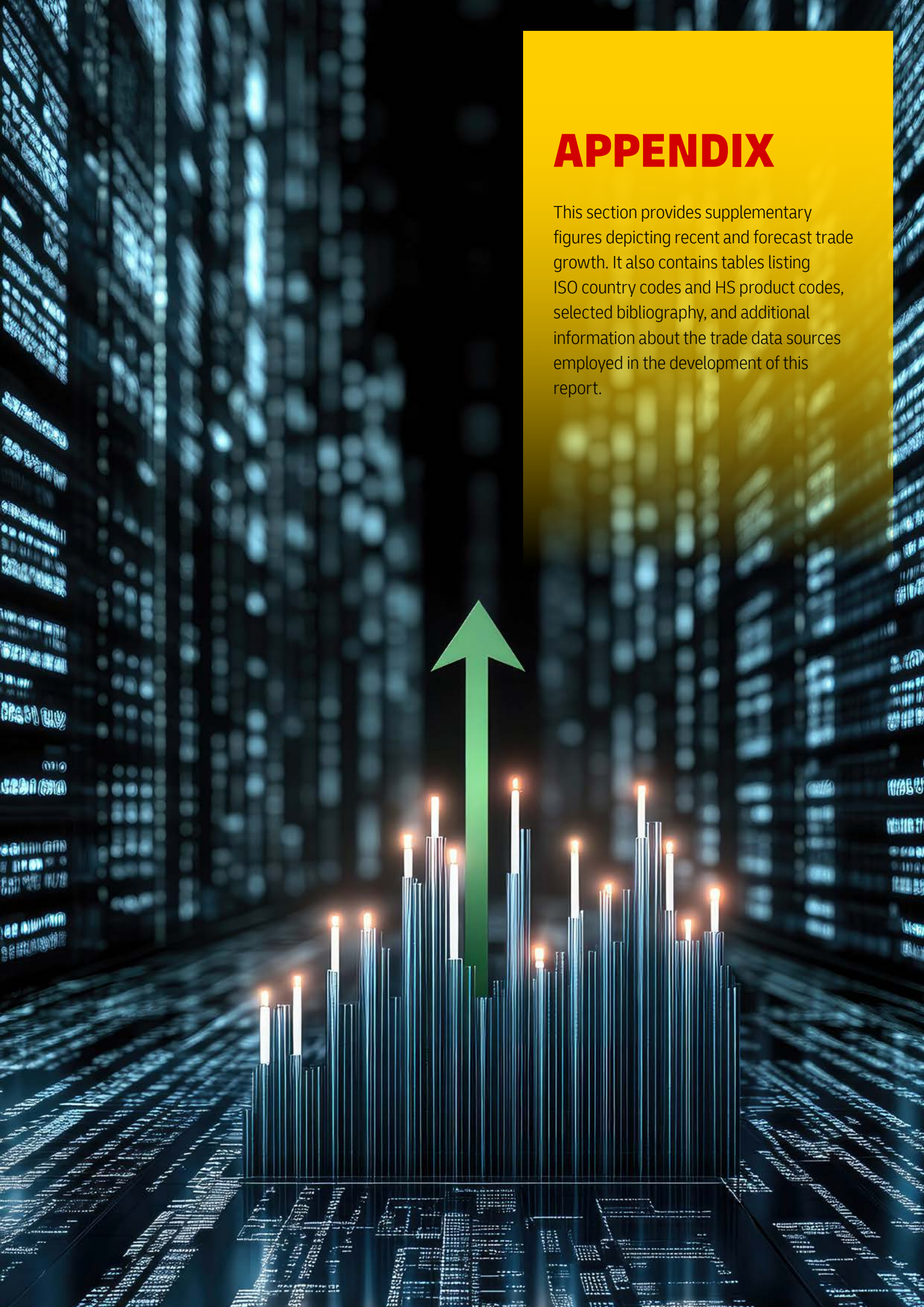
HS Code	Product (% of Total)	Top Destination		
		Destination	Share	Growth
71	Precious metals and stones (53%)	United Arab Emirates	83%	–
24	Tobacco (15%)	China	29%	-10.4%
75	Nickel (8.1%)	South Africa	99%	2082.4%
72	Iron and steel (6.6%)	Mozambique	35%	336.9%
26	Ores, slag and ash (3.8%)	China	69%	-8.9%

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

HS Code	Product (% of total)	Top Origin		
		Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (20%)	Singapore	69%	–
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	South Africa	49%	14.2%
87	Vehicles (8.1%)	South Africa	46%	14.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.1%)	China	35%	7.1%
10	Cereals (4.5%)	South Africa	35%	4.0%

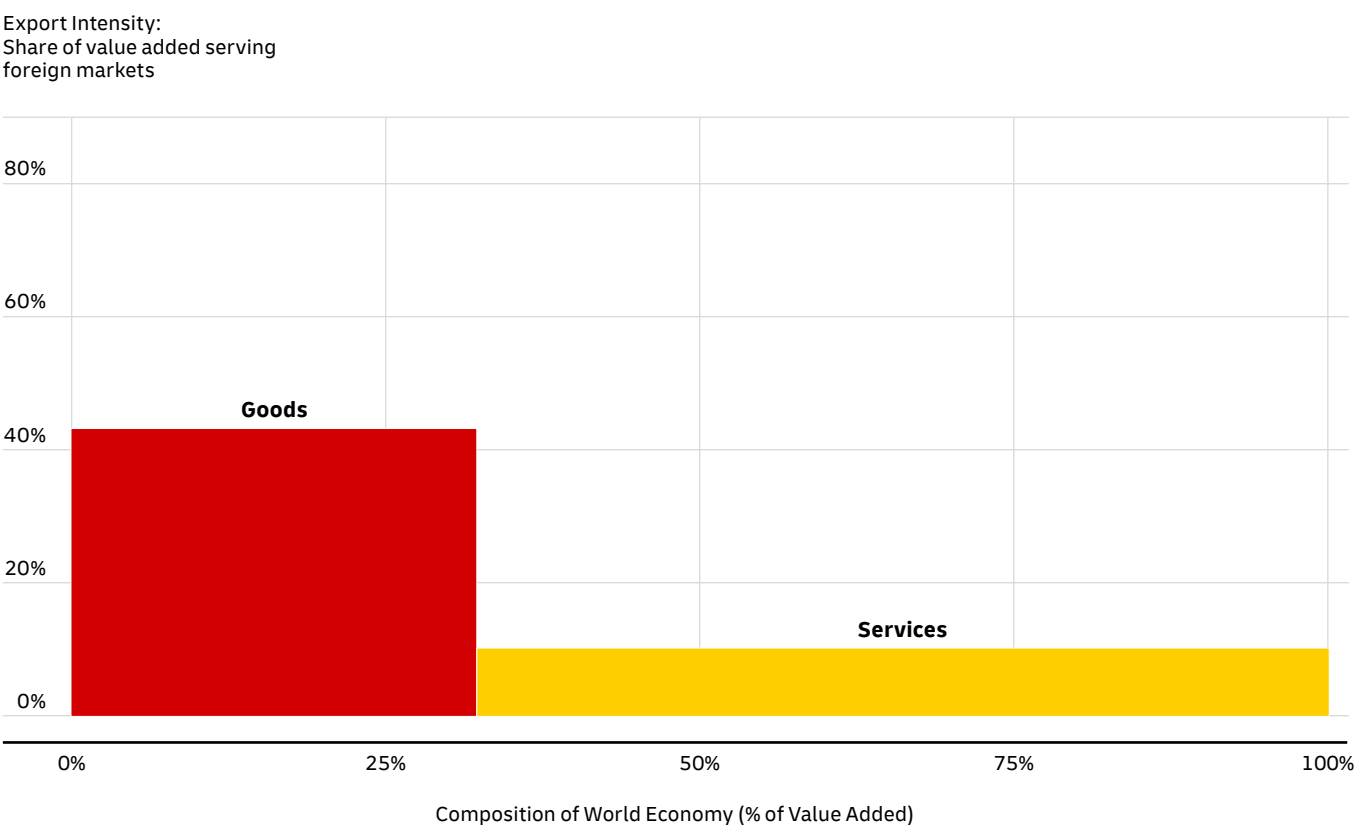
APPENDIX

This section provides supplementary figures depicting recent and forecast trade growth. It also contains tables listing ISO country codes and HS product codes, selected bibliography, and additional information about the trade data sources employed in the development of this report.



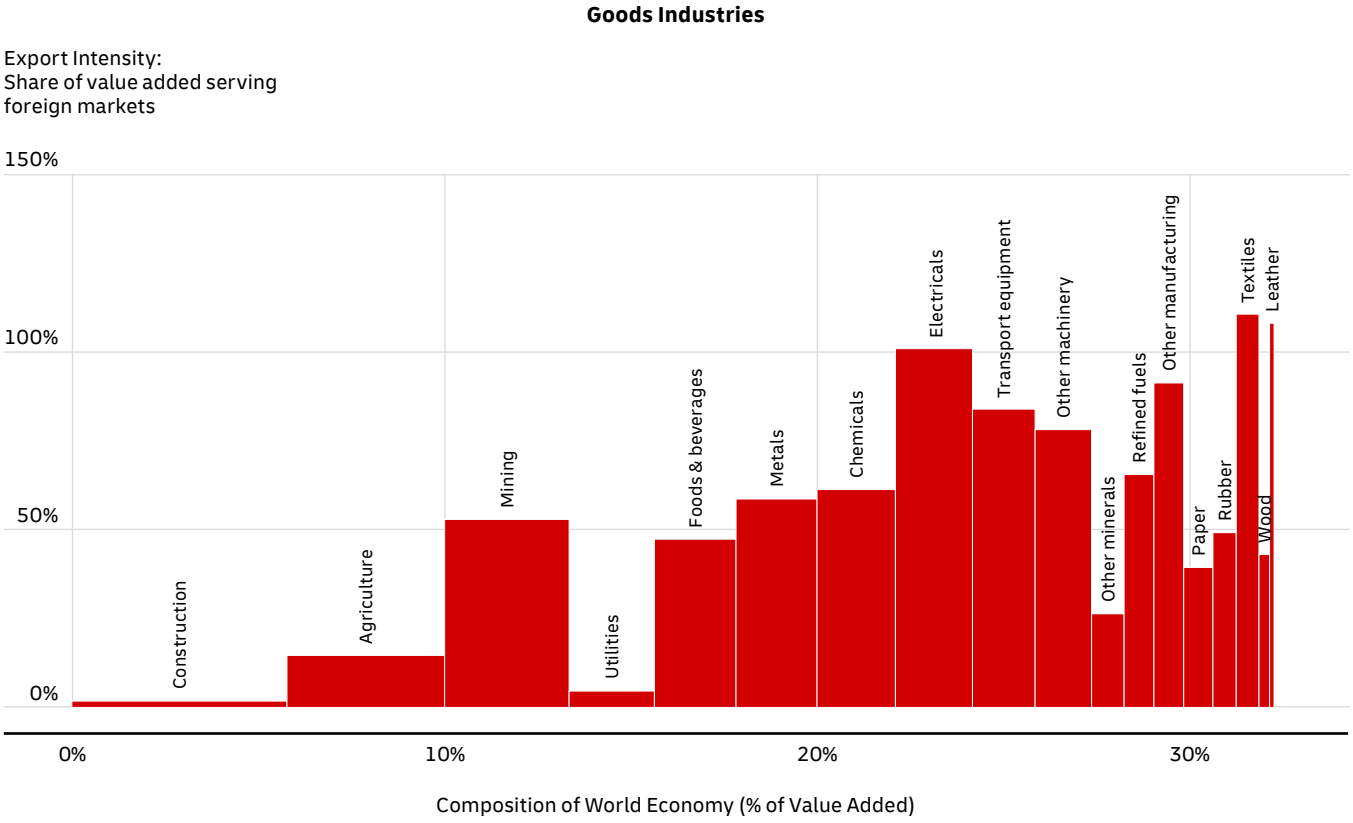
SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES AND FIGURES

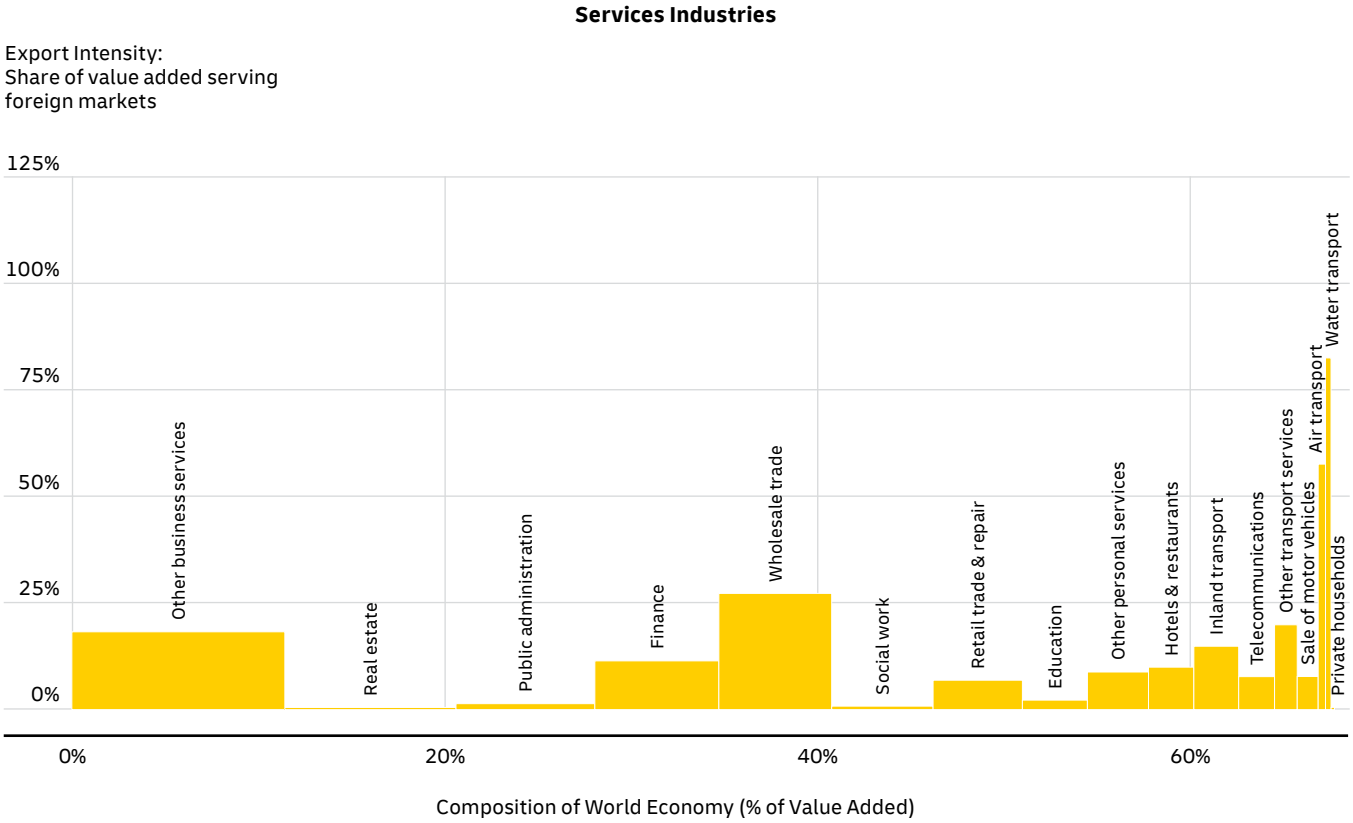
FIGURE A.1: EXPORT INTENSITY BY DIRECT EXPORTING SECTOR (VALUE ADDED), 2023



Data source: Asian Development Bank Multiregional Input-Output Database.
Note: Calculated using value added exports by export sector (ES) in ADB MRIO Exports Decomposition.

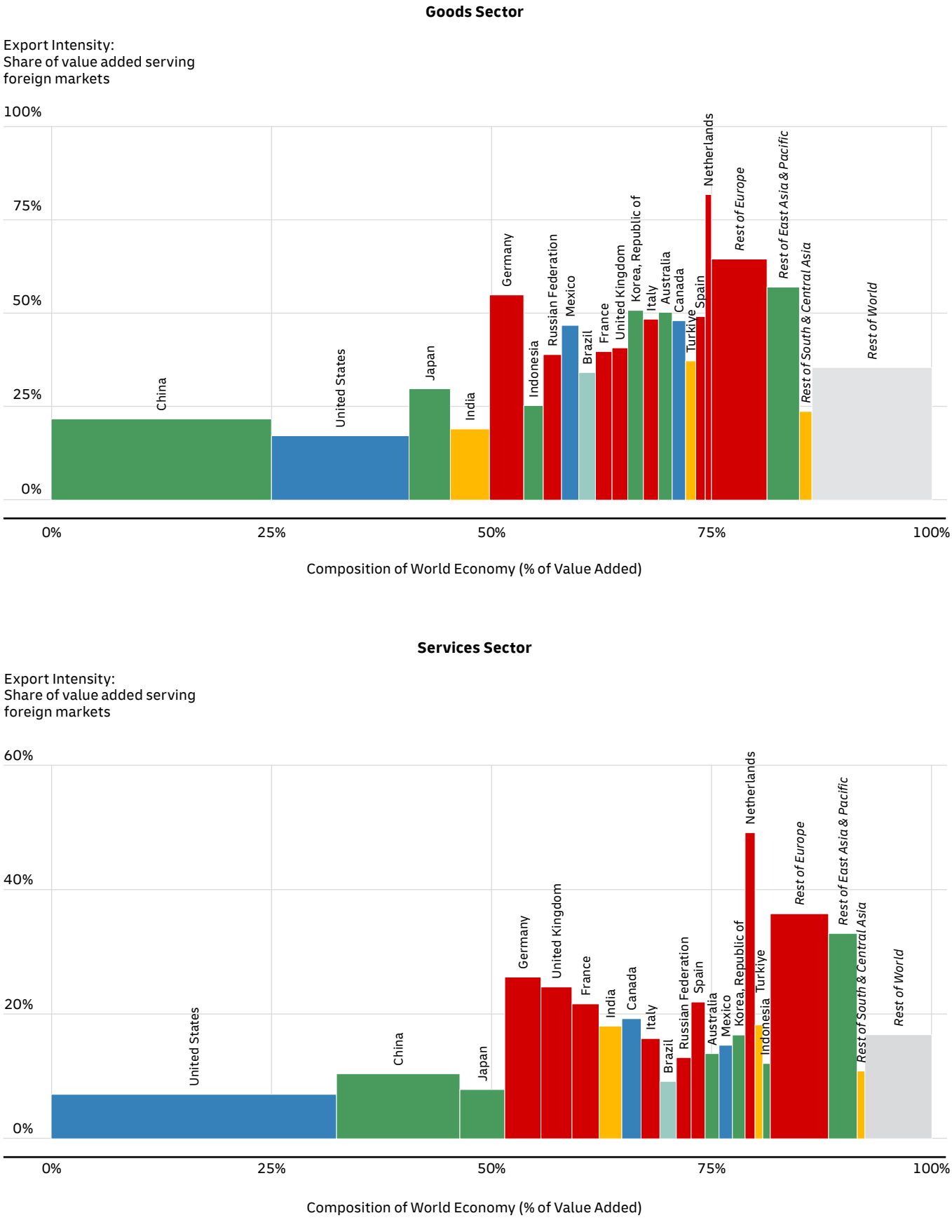
FIGURE A.2: EXPORT INTENSITY BY DIRECT EXPORTING INDUSTRY (VALUE ADDED), 2023





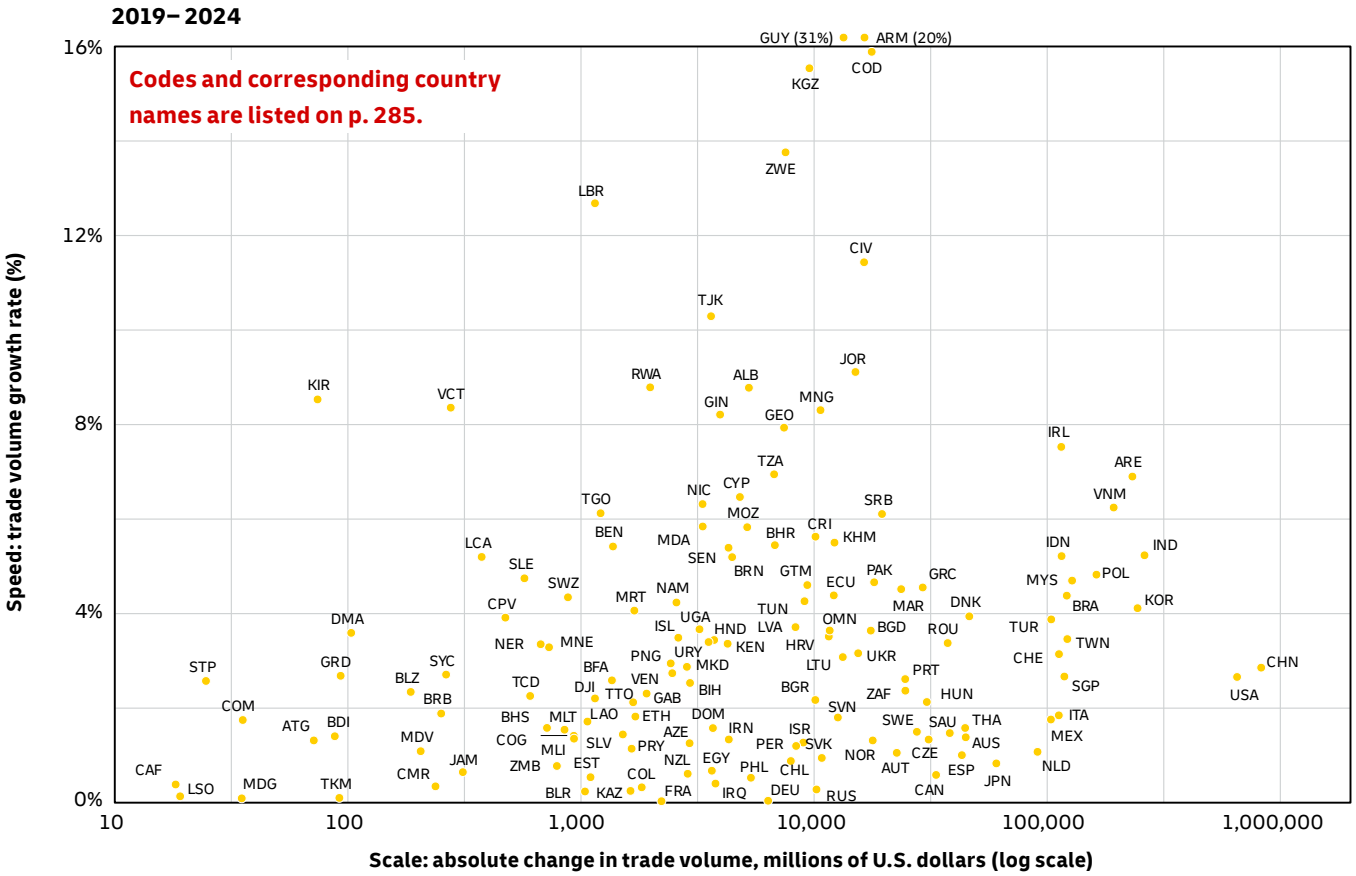
Data source: Asian Development Bank Multiregional Input-Output Database.
Note: Calculated using value added exports by export sector (ES) in ADB MRIO Exports Decomposition.

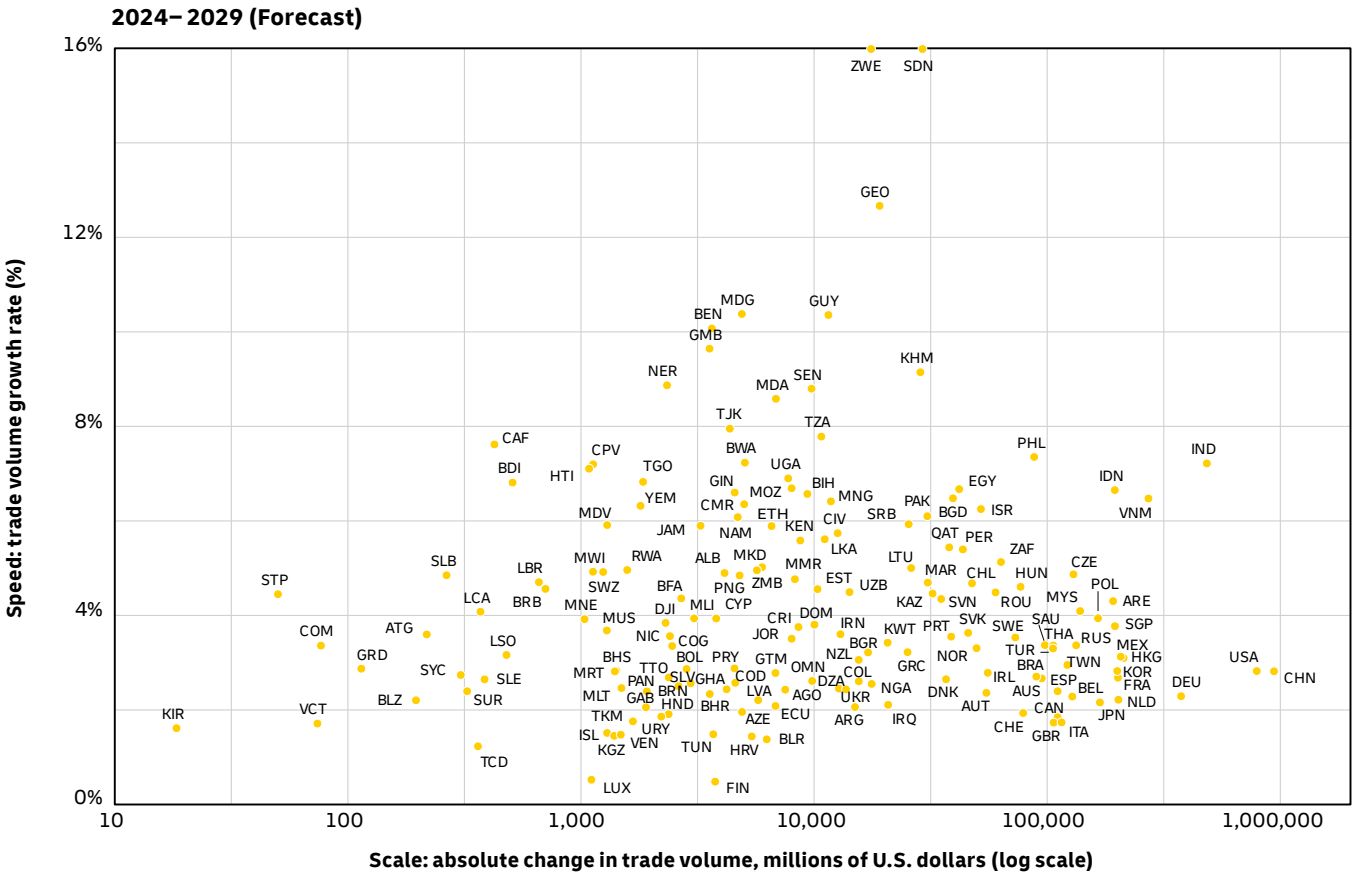
FIGURE A.3: EXPORT INTENSITY BY COUNTRY AND SECTOR (VALUE ADDED), 2023



Data source: Asian Development Bank Multiregional Input-Output Database.
Note: Calculated using value added exports by origin sector (OS) in ADB MRIO Exports Decomposition.

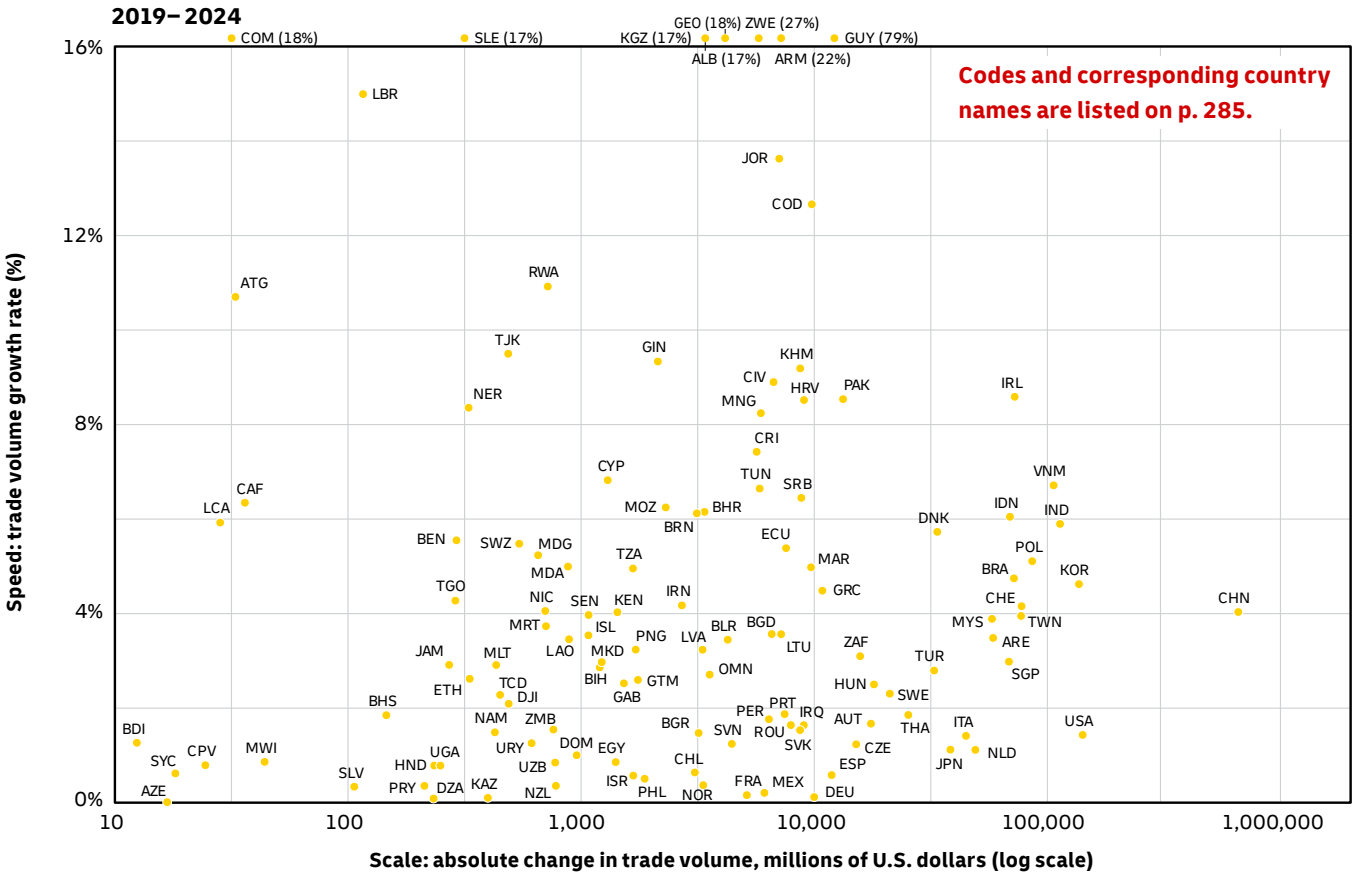
FIGURE A.4: GOODS TRADE GROWTH SPEED AND SCALE

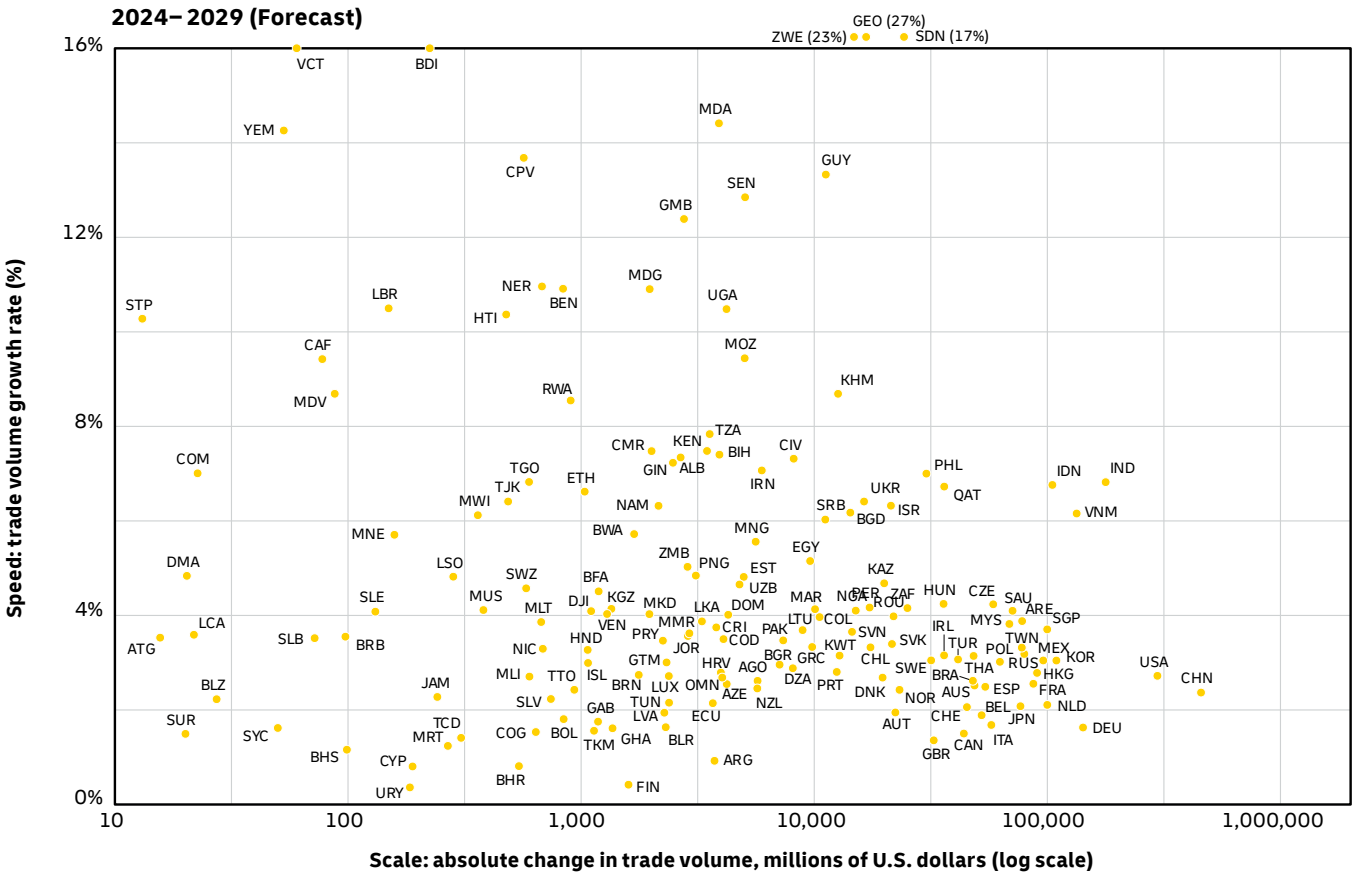




Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, IMF World Economic Outlook, S&P Global, Economist Intelligence Unit, and Oxford Economics.
Note: Countries with negative growth are omitted from these figures.

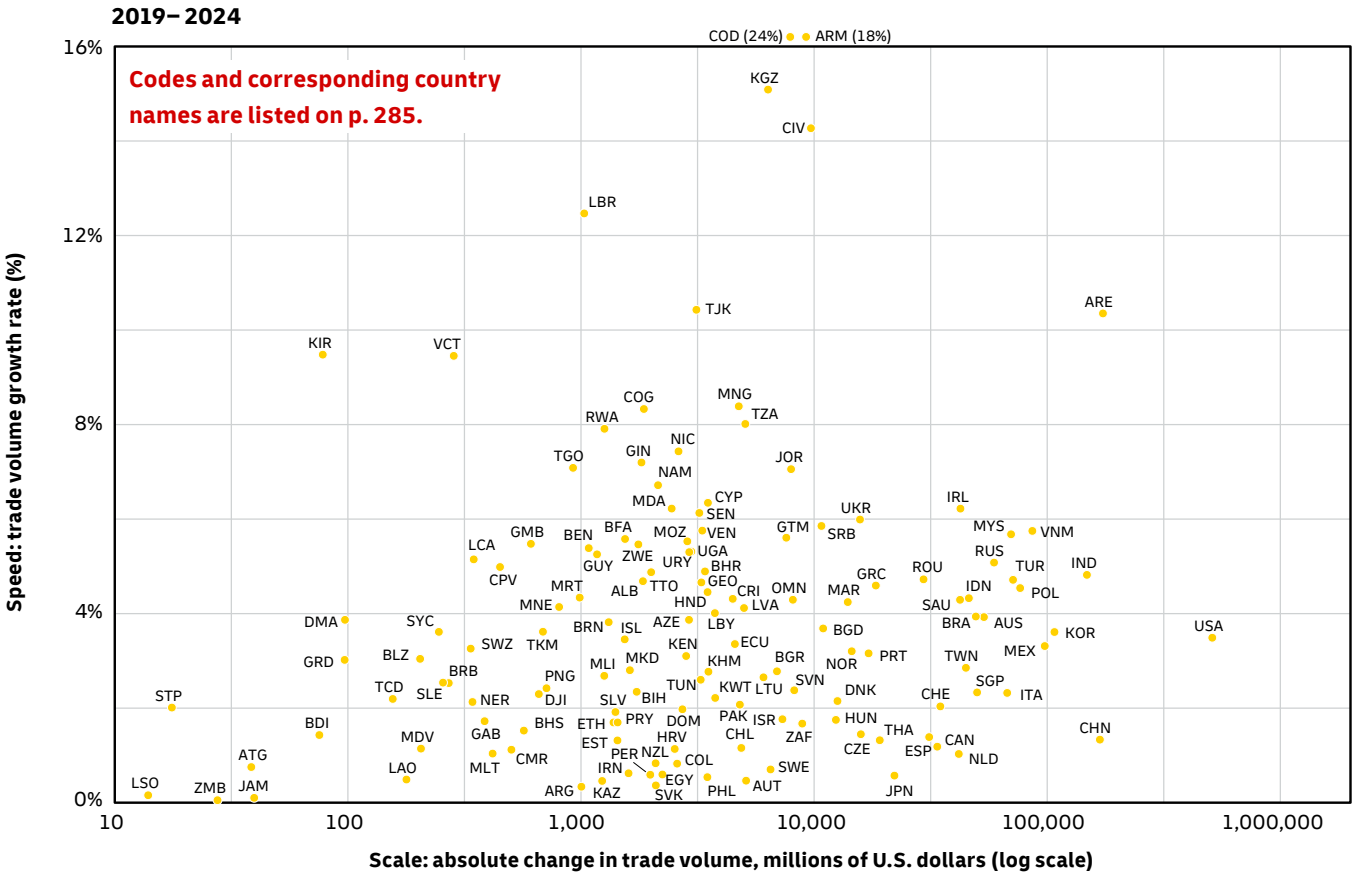
FIGURE A.5: GOODS EXPORTS GROWTH SPEED AND SCALE

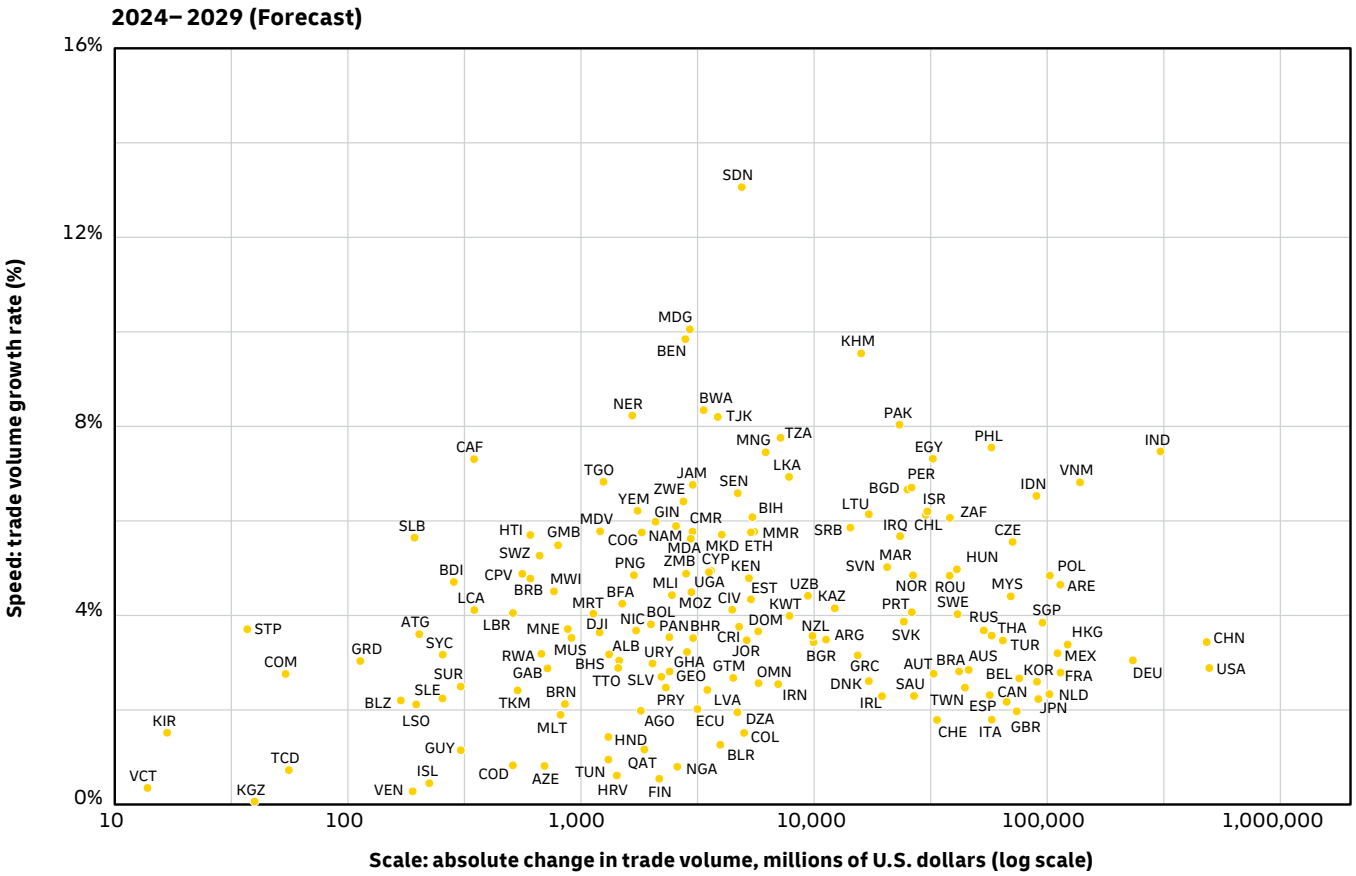




Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, IMF World Economic Outlook, S&P Global, Economist Intelligence Unit, and Oxford Economics.
Note: Countries with negative growth are omitted from these figures.

FIGURE A.6: GOODS IMPORTS GROWTH SPEED AND SCALE





Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, IMF World Economic Outlook, S&P Global, Economist Intelligence Unit, and Oxford Economics.
Note: Countries with negative growth are omitted from these figures.

TABLE A.1: LIST OF HS CODES (2-DIGIT CHAPTERS)

HS Code	Product Category
01	Live animals
02	Meat
03	Fish
04	Dairy products
05	Animal products
06	Plants
07	Vegetables
08	Fruits and nuts
09	Coffee, tea and spices
10	Cereals
11	Flours, starches and malts
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits
13	Lac and other vegetable extracts
14	Other vegetable materials
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes
16	Preparations of meat or fish
17	Sugar and candy
18	Cocoa
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, or nuts
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations
22	Beverages
23	Food residues and animal feed
24	Tobacco
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc.
26	Ores, slag and ash
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes
28	Inorganic chemicals
29	Organic chemicals
30	Pharmaceutical products
31	Fertilisers
32	Dyes, paints, inks, etc.
33	Essential oils
34	Soaps, waxes, and paints
35	Albuminoidals; modified starches; glues; enzymes
36	Explosives
37	Photographic or cinematographic goods
38	Miscellaneous chemical products
39	Plastics
40	Rubber
41	Leather and skins
42	Articles of leather
43	Furskins
44	Wood
45	Cork
46	Manufactues of plaiting materials
47	Pulp of wood
48	Paper and paperboard
49	Products of the printing industry
50	Silk
51	Wool
52	Cotton
53	Other vegetable textile fibres
54	Man-made filaments
55	Man-made staple fibres
56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens
57	Carpets
58	Special woven fabrics
59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabrics
60	Knitted fabrics
61	Apparel, knit
62	Apparel, not knit
63	Other made up textile articles
64	Footwear
65	Headgear
66	Umbrellas and walking-sticks
67	Feathers and down
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, etc.
69	Ceramic products
70	Glass and glassware
71	Precious metals and stones
72	Iron and steel
73	Articles of iron or steel
74	Copper
75	Nickel
76	Aluminium
78	Lead
79	Zinc
80	Tin
81	Other base metals
82	Metal tools and tableware
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal
84	Industrial Machinery
85	Electrical machinery and equipment
86	Trains
87	Vehicles
88	Aircraft
89	Ships
90	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.)
91	Clocks
92	Musical instruments
93	Arms and ammunition
94	Furniture
95	Toys
96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
97	Art
99	Other

TABLE A.2: LIST OF COUNTRY/TERRITORY CODES (ISO 3166-1 ALPHA-3 CODES)

ISO Code	Country/Territory
AGO	Angola
ALB	Albania
ARE	United Arab Emirates
ARG	Argentina
ARM	Armenia
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda
AUS	Australia
AUT	Austria
AZE	Azerbaijan
BDI	Burundi
BEL	Belgium
BEN	Benin
BFA	Burkina Faso
BGD	Bangladesh
BGR	Bulgaria
BHR	Bahrain
BHS	Bahamas
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BLR	Belarus
BLZ	Belize
BOL	Bolivia, Plurinational State of
BRA	Brazil
BRB	Barbados
BRN	Brunei Darussalam
BWA	Botswana
CAF	Central African Republic
CAN	Canada
CHE	Switzerland
CHL	Chile
CHN	China
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire
CMR	Cameroon
COD	Democratic Republic of the Congo
COG	Congo
COL	Colombia
COM	Comoros
CPV	Cabo Verde
CRI	Costa Rica
CYP	Cyprus
CZE	Czechia
DEU	Germany
DJI	Djibouti
DMA	Dominica
DNK	Denmark
DOM	Dominican Republic
DZA	Algeria
ECU	Ecuador
EGY	Egypt
ESP	Spain
EST	Estonia
ETH	Ethiopia
FIN	Finland
FRA	France
GAB	Gabon
GBR	United Kingdom
GEO	Georgia
GHA	Ghana
GIN	Guinea
GMB	Gambia
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea
GRC	Greece
GRD	Grenada
GTM	Guatemala
GUY	Guyana
HKG	Hong Kong SAR, China
HND	Honduras
HRV	Croatia
HTI	Haiti
HUN	Hungary
IDN	Indonesia
IND	India
IRL	Ireland
IRN	Iran, Islamic Republic of
IRQ	Iraq
ISL	Iceland
ISR	Israel
ITA	Italy
JAM	Jamaica
JOR	Jordan
JPN	Japan
KAZ	Kazakhstan
KEN	Kenya
KGZ	Kyrgyzstan
KHM	Cambodia
KIR	Kiribati
KNA	St. Kitts and Nevis
KOR	Korea, Republic of
KWT	Kuwait
LAO	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LBR	Liberia
LBY	Libya
LCA	St. Lucia
LKA	Sri Lanka
LSO	Lesotho
LTU	Lithuania
LUX	Luxembourg
LVA	Latvia
MAR	Morocco
MDA	Moldova
MDG	Madagascar
MDV	Maldives
MEX	Mexico
MKD	North Macedonia
MLI	Mali
MLT	Malta
MMR	Myanmar
MNE	Montenegro
MNG	Mongolia
MOZ	Mozambique
MRT	Mauritania
MUS	Mauritius
MWI	Malawi
MYS	Malaysia
NAM	Namibia
NER	Niger
NGA	Nigeria
NIC	Nicaragua
NLD	Netherlands
NOR	Norway
NZL	New Zealand
OMN	Oman
PAK	Pakistan
PAN	Panama
PER	Peru
PHL	Philippines
PNG	Papua New Guinea
POL	Poland
PRT	Portugal
PRY	Paraguay
QAT	Qatar
ROU	Romania
RUS	Russian Federation
RWA	Rwanda
SAU	Saudi Arabia
SDN	Sudan
SEN	Senegal
SGP	Singapore
SLB	Solomon Islands
SLE	Sierra Leone
SLV	El Salvador
SRB	Serbia
STP	São Tomé and Príncipe
SUR	Suriname
SVK	Slovakia
SVN	Slovenia
SWE	Sweden
SWZ	Eswatini
SYC	Seychelles
TCD	Chad
TGO	Togo
THA	Thailand
TJK	Tajikistan
TKM	Turkmenistan
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
TUN	Tunisia
TUR	Türkiye
TWN	Taiwan, China
TZA	Tanzania, United Republic of
UGA	Uganda
UKR	Ukraine
URY	Uruguay
USA	United States
UZB	Uzbekistan
VCT	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
VEN	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
VNM	Viet Nam
YEM	Yemen
ZAF	South Africa
ZMB	Zambia
ZWE	Zimbabwe
ZAF	South Africa
ZMB	Zambia
ZWE	Zimbabwe

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TRADE DATA SOURCES AND DISCLAIMER

TRADE DATA SOURCES

Unless otherwise specified in the report text or endnotes, the trade data employed in this report were drawn from the following sources:

Historical data (2023 and prior years):

- IMF Direction of Trade Statistics (primary source for trade in value terms)
- IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2024 (primary source for trade growth in volume terms)
- CEPII BACI, April 9, 2024 version (primary source for trade values by product category)

Projections and Forecasts (2024 and later years, composite forecast aggregated from the following sources):

- Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), updated January 6, 2025
- IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2024
- Oxford Economics, updated December 30, 2024
- S&P Global Market Intelligence, updated November 22, 2024

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HS Code	Product Category
01	Live animals
02	Meat
03	Fish
04	Dairy products
05	Animal products
06	Plants
07	Vegetables
08	Fruits and nuts
09	Coffee, tea and spices
10	Cereals
11	Flours, starches and malts
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits
13	Lac and other vegetable extracts
14	Other vegetable materials
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes
16	Preparations of meat or fish
17	Sugar and candy
18	Cocoa
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, or nuts
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations
22	Beverages
23	Food residues and animal feed
24	Tobacco
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc.
26	Ores, slag and ash
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes
28	Inorganic chemicals
29	Organic chemicals
30	Pharmaceutical products
31	Fertilisers
32	Dyes, paints, inks, etc.
33	Essential oils
34	Soaps, waxes, and paints
35	Albuminoidals; modified starches; glues; enzymes
36	Explosives
37	Photographic or cinematographic goods
38	Miscellaneous chemical products
39	Plastics
40	Rubber
41	Leather and skins
42	Articles of leather
43	Furskins
44	Wood
45	Cork
46	Manufactues of plaiting materials
47	Pulp of wood
48	Paper and paperboard
49	Products of the printing industry
50	Silk
51	Wool
52	Cotton
53	Other vegetable textile fibres
54	Man-made filaments
55	Man-made staple fibres
56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens
57	Carpets
58	Special woven fabrics
59	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabrics
60	Knitted fabrics
61	Apparel, knit
62	Apparel, not knit
63	Other made up textile articles
64	Footwear
65	Headgear
66	Umbrellas and walking-sticks
67	Feathers and down
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, etc.
69	Ceramic products
70	Glass and glassware
71	Precious metals and stones
72	Iron and steel
73	Articles of iron or steel
74	Copper
75	Nickel
76	Aluminium
78	Lead
79	Zinc
80	Tin
81	Other base metals
82	Metal tools and tableware
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal
84	Industrial Machinery
85	Electrical machinery and equipment
86	Trains
87	Vehicles
88	Aircraft
89	Ships
90	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.)
91	Clocks
92	Musical instruments
93	Arms and ammunition
94	Furniture
95	Toys
96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
97	Art
99	Other

Imprint

Publisher:
DHL Group, Headquarters

Responsible:
Nicola Leske, Head of Group Communications & Sustainability
53250 Bonn, Germany

Project Leadership DHL Group:
Sabine Hartmann, Mathias Schneider

Editorial Design:
Dirk Hrdina

The views expressed in this study are the views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of DHL Group.

doi.org/10.58153/7xbtw-6s725

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valid: March 2025

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Mat. No. 675-601-133