STEVEN A. ALTMAN AND CAROLINE R. BASTIAN

DHL TRADE ATLAS 2025

MAPPING THE SHIFTING LANDSCAPE OF GLOBAL TRADE



In partnership with

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NYU Stern School of Business 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,

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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.

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Steven A. Altman Senior Research Scholar and Director of the DHL Initiative on Globalization, NYU Stern





TEN KEY TAKEAWAYS

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.

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.

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.



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.





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%).

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%.

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%).

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.



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 slowergrowing 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 fore-cast 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. Lowincome 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 crossborder 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

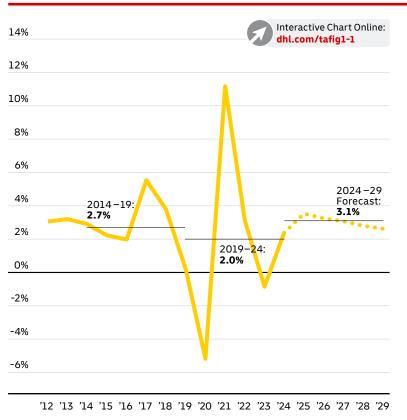


FIGURE 1.1: WORLD GOODS TRADE VOLUME GROWTH RATE, 2012 - 2029 (COMPOSITE BASELINE FORECAST)

- 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 fullscale 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, tradeweighted 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

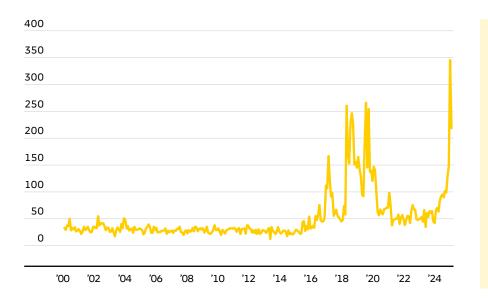


FIGURE 1.2: TRADE POLICY UNCERTAINTY, 2000 - 2024

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.

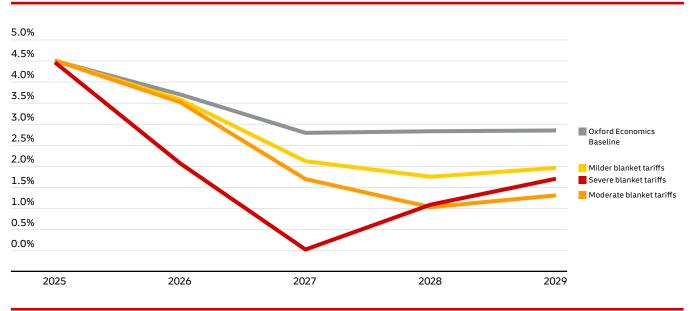


FIGURE 1.3: WORLD TRADE VOLUME GROWTH RATE (GOODS AND SERVICES) UNDER ALTERNATIVE TARIFF SCENARIOS (OXFORD ECONOMICS NOVEMBER 2024 FORECAST)

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 plat-forms 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

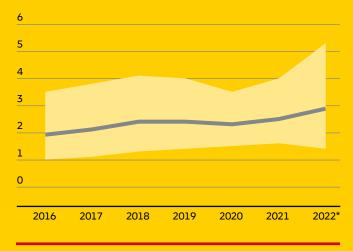
Within the European Union, more granular data affirms the growth of cross-border e-commerce, while suggesting that recent growth has been driven by purchases from different EU member states rather than from the rest of the world. The share of individuals in the EU who reported online purchases from a 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 2.0²⁷

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 crosscountry 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

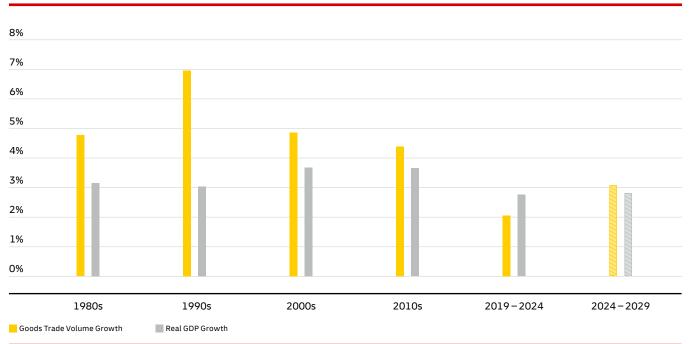


FIGURE 1.5: WORLD GOODS TRADE VOLUME GROWTH VS. REAL GDP GROWTH

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"

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.

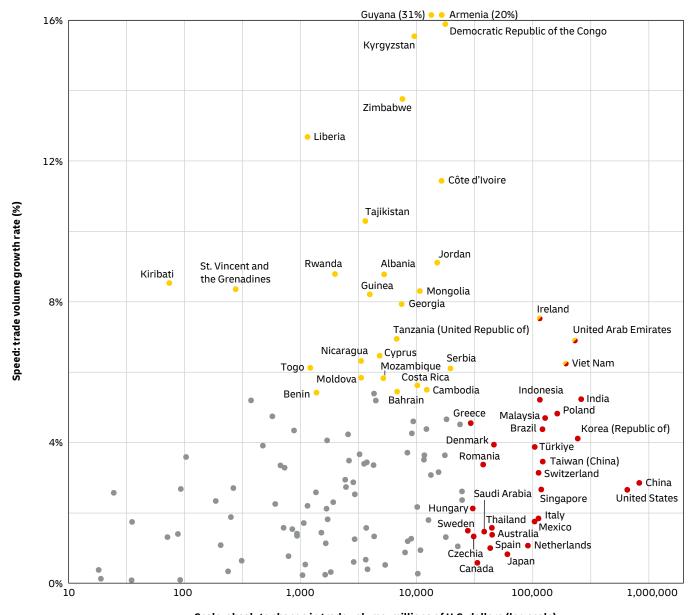
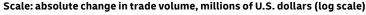


FIGURE 2.1: TRADE GROWTH SPEED AND SCALE, 2019 – 2024



Speed Top 30 Scale Top 30

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

			Forecast			
Rank	Country	Growth Rate	Rank	Growth Rate		
2019-24		2019-24	2024-29	2024-29		
	Guyana	31%	5	10%		
	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%		
	Tajikistan	10%	12	8%		
9	Jordan	9%	87	4%		
10	Rwanda	9%	48	5%		
	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%		
IJ	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	Тодо	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%		

		Growth	Fore	Growth			Growth	Fore	Growth		
nk 9–24	Country	Rate 2019–24	Rank 2024-29	Rate 2024-29	Rank 2019-24	Country	Rate 2019-24	Rank 2024-29	Rate 2024-29	Rank 2019-24	
	Guyana	31%	5	10%	57	Dominica	4%	167	-2%	113	A
	Armenia	20%	170	-9%	58	Croatia	4%	160	1%	114	P
	Democratic Republic of	1 4 0/	122	70/	59	Iceland	3%	156	2%	115	Pa
	the Congo	16%	122	3%	60	Taiwan (China)	3%	102	3%	116	м
	Kyrgyzstan	16%	159	1%	61	Honduras	3%	148	2%	117	N
)	Zimbabwe	14%	2	16%	62	Uruguay	3%	149	2%	118	A
	Liberia	13%	57	5%	63	Romania	3%	64	4%	119	s
)	Côte d'Ivoire	11%	40	6%	64	Kenya	3%	42	6%	120	s
	Tajikistan	10%	12	8%	65	Niger	3%	9	9%	121	C
	Jordan	9%	87	4%	66	Montenegro	3%	75	4%	122	J
5	Rwanda	9%	48	5%	67	Ukraine	3%	129	2%	123	z
5	Albania	9%	52	5%	68	Switzerland	3%	147	2%	124	E
)	Kiribati	9%	155	2%	69	Lithuania	3%	47	5%	125	
_	St. Vincent and the				70	Papua New Guinea	3%	55	5%	126	
	Grenadines	8%	154	2%	71	North Macedonia	3%	46	5%	127	
5	Mongolia	8%	30	6%	72	China	3%	109	3%	128	 E
-	Guinea	8%	26	7%						129	 F
<u> </u>	Georgia	8%	3	13%	73	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3%	158	1%	130	
	Ireland	8%	111	3%	74	Seychelles	3%	113	3%	131	 (
_				570		Grenada		113	3%	132	
	Tanzania (United Republic of)	7%	13	8%	75			78	3% 4%	132	
_		70/		40/		Singapore					
-	United Arab Emirates	7%	69	4%		United States	3%	108	3%	134	- F
	Cyprus	6%	74	4%		Portugal	3%	85	4%		+
	Nicaragua	6%	84	4%		Burkina Faso	3%	67	4%	136	
-	Viet Nam -	6%	29	6%	80	São Tomé and Príncipe	3%	66	4%	137	
<u> </u>	Тодо	6%	21	7%	81	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3%	27	7%	138	
	Serbia	6%	36	6%	82	South Africa	2%	45	5%	139	1
_	Moldova	6%	11	9%	83	Belize	2%	140	2%	140	
	Mozambique	6%	23	7%	84	Gabon	2%	145	2%	141	F
	Costa Rica	6%	79	4%	85	Chad	2%	162	1%	142	(
	Cambodia	6%	8	9%	86	Djibouti	2%	76	4%	143	4
	Bahrain	5%	135	2%	87	Bulgaria	2%	97	3%	144	/
	Benin	5%	6	10%	88	Hungary	2%	60	5%	145	E
	Senegal	5%	10	9%	89	Trinidad and Tobago	2%	115	3%	146	I
	India	5%	17	7%	90	Barbados	2%	61	5%	147	I
	Indonesia	5%	25	7%	91	Italy	2%	152	2%	148	L
	St. Lucia	5%	71	4%	92	Ethiopia	2%	39	6%	149	ł
)	Brunei Darussalam	5%	125	3%	93	Slovenia	2%	68	4%	150	ł
	Poland	5%	72	4%	94	Mexico	2%	99	3%	151	I
	Sierra Leone	5%	119	3%	95	Comoros	2%	92	3%	152	ł
)	Malaysia	5%	70	4%		Lao People's Democratic				153	(
	Pakistan	5%	34	6%	96	Republic	2%	169	-8%	154	E
)	Guatemala	5%	112	3%	97	Bahamas	2%	106	3%	155	ç
	Greece	5%	96	3%	98	Thailand	2%	91	3%	156	
-	Morocco	5%	58	5%	99	Dominican Republic	2%	77	4%	157	
-	Ecuador	4%	143	2%	100	Malta	2%	126	2%	158	
	Brazil	4%	114	3%		Sweden	1%	86	4%	159	
-	Eswatini	4%	51	5%	102	Saudi Arabia	1%	89	3%	160	
-	Tunisia	4%	157	1%	103	El Salvador	1%	123	3%	161	
					104						
-	Namibia	4%	35	6%		Congo	1%	93	3%	162	1
-	Korea (Republic of)	4%	107	3%	105	Burundi	1%	22	7%		
-	Mauritania	4%	110	3%	106	Australia	1%	117	3%	163	
-	Denmark	4%	118	3%	107	Mali	1%	73	4%	164	
-	Cabo Verde	4%	18	7%	- 108	Iran	1%	82	4%	165	(
	Türkiye	4%	95	3%		(Islamic Republic of)				166	
•	Latvia	4%	139	2%	109	Czechia	1%	53	5%	167	ł
)	Uganda	4%	20	7%	110	Antigua and Barbuda	1%	83	4%	168	١
	eganaa										
	Oman	4%	120	3%		Norway	1%	94	3%	169	S

AND	COMPOSITE FORE	CASI	2024	+- 29		
		6	Forecast			
Rank 2019-24	Country	Growth Rate 2019-24	Rank 2024-29	Rate 2024-29		
113	Azerbaijan	1%	146	2%		
114	Peru	1%	44	5%		
115	Paraguay	1%	103	3%		
116	Maldives	1%	37	6%		
1	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%	142	8%		
132	Cameroon	0%	31	6%		
133	Colombia	0%	121	3%		
				3%		
134	Russian Federation	0%	90			
	Kazakhstan	0%	65	4%		
136	Belarus	0%	161	1%		
	Lesotho	0%	98	3%		
	Turkmenistan	0%	151	2%		
139	Madagascar	0%	4	10%		
140	Germany	0%	136	2%		
	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%		
			-			
Eur	rope North America	Sout	h & Cen	tral 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 ${\it Market\,Intelligence.\,Note:\,Growth\,expressed\,as\,compound\,annual\,growth\,rate.}$

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

			Fore	cast
Rank 2019–24	Country	Absolute Growth 2019–24	Rank 2024-29	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	27.6B	33	63.4B
32		 	45	38.7B
33	Portugal	24.0B	50	30.7B
34	Morocco		37	
35	Austria	22.6B 19.6B		54.8B
	Serbia Rekister		55	25.5B
	Pakistan	18.1B	51	30.6B
37	Norway Democratic Republic of	17.8B	39	49.8B
38	the Congo	17.7B	102	4.6B –
39	Bangladesh	17.5B	44	39.4B
	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

East Asia & Pacific

			Fore			
Rank 2019-24	Country	Absolute Growth 2019–24	Rank 2024-29	Absolute Growth 2024–29	Rank 2019-24	
59	Israel	9.0B	38	52.0B	114	Eswa
60	Peru	8.4B	42	43.5B	115	Malta
61	Latvia	8.3B	93	5.8B	116	Zamb
62	Chile	7.9B	40	47.6B	11	Monte
63	Zimbabwe	7.5B	61	17.6B	118	Bahar
64	Georgia	7.4B	59	19.1B	119	Niger
65	Bahrain	6.8B	112	3.6B	120	Chad
-	Tanzania				121	Sierra
66	(United Republic of)	6.7B	74	10.7B	122	Cabo
67	Germany	6.3B	4	375.3B	123	St. Lu
68	Philippines	5.4B	30	87.9B	124	Jama
69	Albania	5.3B	107	4.1B		St. Vir
70	Mozambique	5.2B	84	8.0B	125	Grena
2	Cyprus	4.8B	108	3.8B	126	Seych
72	Brunei Darussalam	4.5B	119	2.6B	127	Barba
					128	Came
73	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.3B	68	13.0B	129	Maldi
74	Senegal	4.3B	78	9.8B	130	Belize
75	Kenya	4.3B	80	8.7B	131	Domi
76	Guinea	4.0B	103	4.6B	132	Grena
7	Irag		57	20.8B	133	Turkn
78	Honduras	 3.7B	123	2.4B	134	Burur
79	Dominican Republic	 3.7B	76	10.0B	135	Kiriba
80	Egypt	 3.6B	43	41.9B	136	Antig
81	Tajikistan	 3.6B	105	4.3B	137	Como
82	Uruguay	 3.5B	126	2.2B	138	Mada
83	Moldova	3.3B	87	6.9B	139	São Te
84	Nicaragua	3.3B	121	2.4B	140	Lesot
85	Uganda	 3.2B	85	7.7B	141	Centr
86	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.9B	79	9.4B	142	Gamb
87	Azerbaijan	2.9B	98	4.9B	143	Solon
88	New Zealand	2.9B	64	15.5B	144	St. Kit
89	North Macedonia	2.9B	92	6.0B	145	Malav
90	Iceland	2.6B	139		146	Mauri
91	Namibia	2.6B	101	1.3B 4.7B	147	Surina
Ű		2.00	101	4.70	148	Algeri
92	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2.5B	134	1.5B	149	Equat
93	Papua New Guinea	2.4B	100	1.90		- <u>-</u>
94	France	2.4B	9	4.8B 201.1B	150	Botsv Panar
95	Rwanda	2.2B	132	1.6B	152	Haiti
96	Gabon	1.9B	128	1.0B	153	Arger
97	Colombia	1.8B	63	15.5B	154	Yeme
98	Ethiopia	1.7B	90	6.6B		
99	Mauritania	1.7B	136	1.4B	155	Bolivi (Pluri
100	Trinidad and Tobago	1.7B		2.4B		· · · ·
_			122		156	Libya
101	Paraguay	1.6B	104	4.6B	157	Luxer
100	Kazakhstan	1.6B	49	32.2B	158	Uzbeł
102		1.5B	116	3.0B	159	Kuwa
103	El Salvador	1.40	111	7 4 0	140	
103	Benin	1.4B	111	3.6B	160	Angol
103 104 105	Benin Burkina Faso	1.4B	118	2.7B	161	Qatar
103 104 105 106	Benin Burkina Faso Togo	1.4B 1.2B	118 129	2.7B 1.8B	161 162	Qatar Finlar
	Benin Burkina Faso Togo Djibouti	1.4B 1.2B 1.1B	118 129 125	2.7B 1.8B 2.3B	161 162 163	Qatar Finlar Ghana
103 104 105 106 107	Benin Burkina Faso Togo Djibouti Liberia	1.4B 1.2B 1.1B 1.1B	118 129 125 148	2.7B 1.8B 2.3B 659.8M	161 162 163 164	Qatar Finlar Ghana Myan
	Benin Burkina Faso Togo Djibouti	1.4B 1.2B 1.1B	118 129 125	2.7B 1.8B 2.3B		Qatar Finlar Ghan Myan Belgin
103 104 105 106 107	Benin Burkina Faso Togo Djibouti Liberia Estonia Lao People's Democratic	1.4B 1.2B 1.1B 1.1B	118 129 125 148	2.7B 1.8B 2.3B 659.8M		Qatar Finlar Ghan Myan Belgin Sri La
	Benin Burkina Faso Togo Djibouti Liberia Estonia Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.4B 1.2B 1.1B 1.1B 1.1B 1.1B	118 129 125 148 75 169	2.7B 1.8B 2.3B 659.8M 10.3B -4.3B		Qatar Finlar Ghana Myan Belgiu Sri La Sudar
	Benin Burkina Faso Togo Djibouti Liberia Estonia Lao People's Democratic Republic Belarus	1.4B 1.2B 1.1B 1.1B 1.1B 1.1B 1.0B	118 129 125 148 75	2.7B 1.8B 2.3B 659.8M 10.3B	161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168	Qatar Finlar Ghana Myan Belgiu Sri La
	Benin Burkina Faso Togo Djibouti Liberia Estonia Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.4B 1.2B 1.1B 1.1B 1.1B 1.1B	118 129 125 148 75 169	2.7B 1.8B 2.3B 659.8M 10.3B -4.3B		Qatar Finlar Ghana Myan Belgiu Sri La Sudar

ink		Abook	Fore	cast
-24	Country	Absolute Growth 2019-24	Rank 2024-29	Absolut Growth 2024-29
	Eswatini	879.1M	141	1.2B
	Malta	849.8M	133	1.5B
	Zambia	788.0M	94	5.7B
		729.3M	146	1.0B
	Montenegro			
	Bahamas	714.7M	135	1.4B
	Niger	671.5M	124	2.3B
	Chad	605.1M	154	361.5
	Sierra Leone	571.9M	152	385.7
2	Cabo Verde	473.9M	142	1.18
)	St. Lucia	374.8M	153	370.5
	Jamaica	311.3M	114	3.3E
	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	276.2M	162	74.01
)	Seychelles	263.8M	156	305.1
	Barbados	251.3M	147	704.1
	Cameroon	237.6M	97	5.0E
	Maldives	205.2M	138	1.3E
	Belize	186.0M	158	196.0
			-	
	Dominica	103.3M	166	-46.7
	Grenada	93.1M	160	114.2
	Turkmenistan	91.9M	131	1.7E
-	Burundi	87.9M	149	508.7
2	Kiribati	74.1M	164	18.4
	Antigua and Barbuda	71.4M	158	218.0
	Comoros	35.4M	161	76.71
	Madagascar	35.0M	99	4.9E
	São Tomé and Príncipe	24.6M	163	50.1
	Lesotho	19.1M	150	479.2
)	Central African Republic	18.2M	151	425.3
)	Gambia	-2.2M	113	3.6E
)	Solomon Islands	-80.4M	157	265.0
)	St. Kitts and Nevis	-82.3M	165	596.9
<u> </u>	Malawi	-129.3M	143	1.16
	Mauritius	-228.3M	140	1.3E
	Suriname	-592.5M	155	324.8
	Algeria	-679.2M	69	12.8
	Equatorial Guinea	-891.1M	167	-1.5
	•			
	Botswana	-898.7M	96	5.0E
	Panama	-942.3M	127	1.9E
	Haiti	-958.1M	145	1.18
	Argentina	-1.2B	65	15.0
	Yemen Bolivia	-2.6B	130	1.8E
	(Plurinational State of)	-2.9B	117	2.88
	Libya	-3.1B	168	-3.38
	Luuxamah a · · · · ·			1.1E
	Luxembourg	-5.4B	144	
	Uzbekistan	-5.7B	66	14.2
)	Uzbekistan Kuwait	-5.7B -7.0B	66 58	14.2 20.7
	Uzbekistan Kuwait Angola	-5.7B -7.0B -7.1B	66 58 86	14.2 20.7 7.5E
	Uzbekistan Kuwait	-5.7B -7.0B	66 58	14.2 20.7 7.5E
	Uzbekistan Kuwait Angola	-5.7B -7.0B -7.1B	66 58 86	14.2 20.7 7.5E 38.0
	Uzbekistan Kuwait Angola Qatar	-5.7B -7.0B -7.1B -8.4B	66 58 86 46	14.2 20.7 7.5E 38.0 3.8E
	Uzbekistan Kuwait Angola Qatar Finland	-5.7B -7.0B -7.1B -8.4B -9.1B	66 58 86 46 109	14.20 20.71 7.5E 38.0 3.8E 4.2E
	Uzbekistan Kuwait Angola Qatar Finland Ghana	-5.7B -7.0B -7.1B -8.4B -9.1B -10.3B	66 58 86 46 109 106	14.2 20.7 7.5E 38.0 3.8E 4.2E 8.3E
	Uzbekistan Kuwait Angola Qatar Finland Ghana Myanmar	-5.7B -7.0B -7.1B -8.4B -9.1B -10.3B -10.6B	66 58 86 46 109 106 82	14.20 20.71 7.5E 38.00 3.8E 4.2E 8.3E 128.1
	Uzbekistan Kuwait Angola Qatar Finland Ghana Myanmar Belgium	-5.7B -7.0B -7.1B -8.4B -9.1B -10.3B -10.6B -19.1B	66 58 86 46 109 106 82 19	14.2 20.7 7.5 38.0 3.8 4.2 8.3 128.1 11.1
	Uzbekistan Kuwait Angola Qatar Finland Ghana Myanmar Belgium Sri Lanka Sudan	-5.7B -7.0B -7.1B -8.4B -9.1B -10.3B -10.6B -19.1B -27.4B -27.6B	66 58 86 109 106 82 19 73	14.20 20.71 7.5E 38.0 3.8E 4.2E 8.3E 128.1 11.11 29.21
	Uzbekistan Kuwait Angola Qatar Finland Ghana Myanmar Belgium Sri Lanka Sudan Nigeria	-5.7B -7.0B -7.1B -8.4B -9.1B -10.3B -10.6B -19.1B -27.4B -27.6B -31.3B	66 58 86 109 106 82 19 73 52 60	14.2 20.7 7.5 38.0 3.8 4.2 8.3 128.1 11.1 29.2 17.7
))))))))))))))))	Uzbekistan Kuwait Angola Qatar Finland Ghana Myanmar Belgium Sri Lanka Sudan	-5.7B -7.0B -7.1B -8.4B -9.1B -10.3B -10.6B -19.1B -27.4B -27.6B	666 58 86 109 106 82 19 73 52	14.2 20.7 7.5 38.0 3.8 4.2 8.3 128.1 11.1 29.2 17.7 212.7 106.5

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.

Middle East & North Africa

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 fiveyear 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.

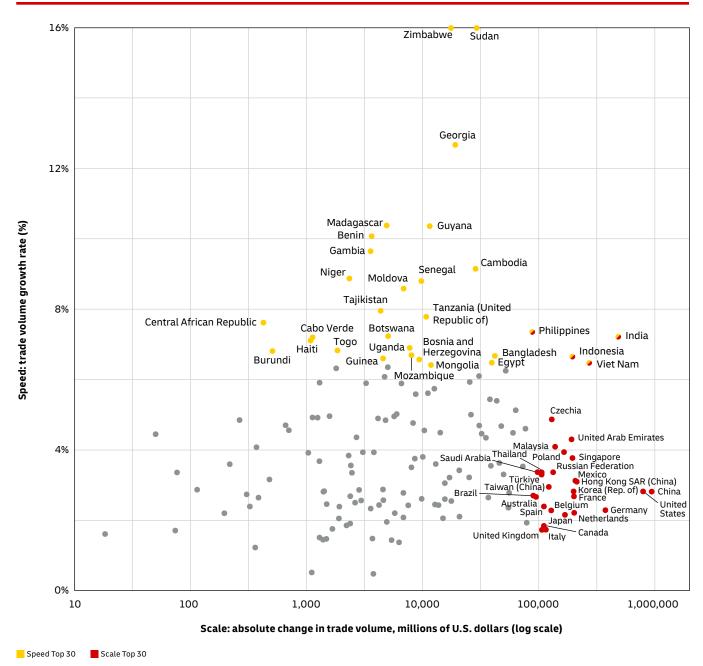


FIGURE 2.2: FORECAST TRADE GROWTH SPEED AND SCALE, 2024 – 2029

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.

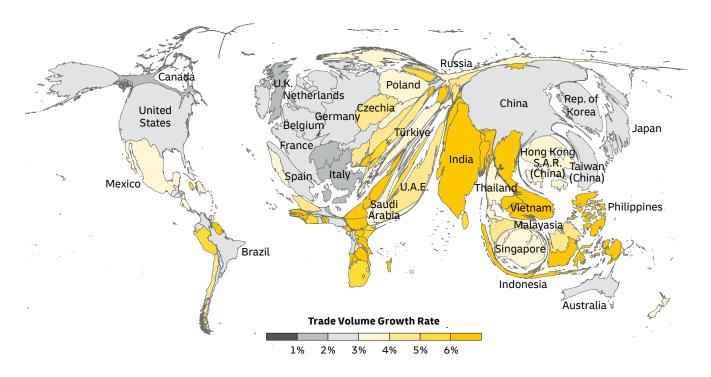
Two key messages stand out from this trade growth forecast map (Figure 2.3):

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 fiveyear 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

2019 – 2024		2024 - 2029
1 South & Central Asia	3.9%	1 South & Central Asia 5.6%
2 ASEAN	3.6%	2 Sub-Saharan Africa 5.3%
4 Middle East & North Africa	2.9%	3 ASEAN 5.0%
4 China	2.9%	4 Middle East & North Africa 3.9%
5 S. & C. America, Caribbean	2.6%	5 S. & C. America, Caribbean 3.3%
6 North America	2.2%	5 China 2.8%
7 Rest of East Asia & Pacific	1.5%	7 Rest of East Asia & Pacific 2.7%
8 Europe	1.0%	8 North America 2.7%
9 Sub-Saharan Africa	0.8%	9 Europe 2.7%

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 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.

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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.

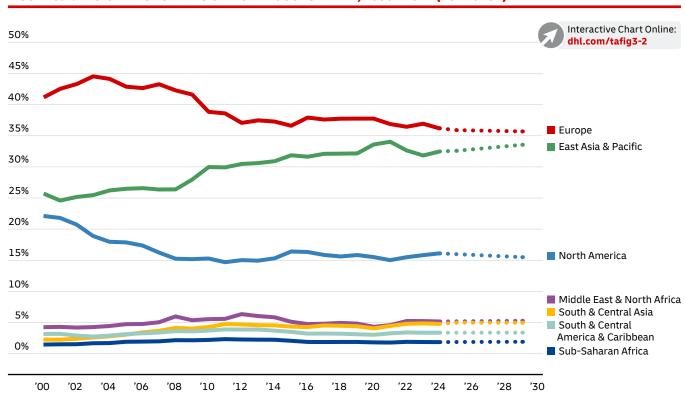
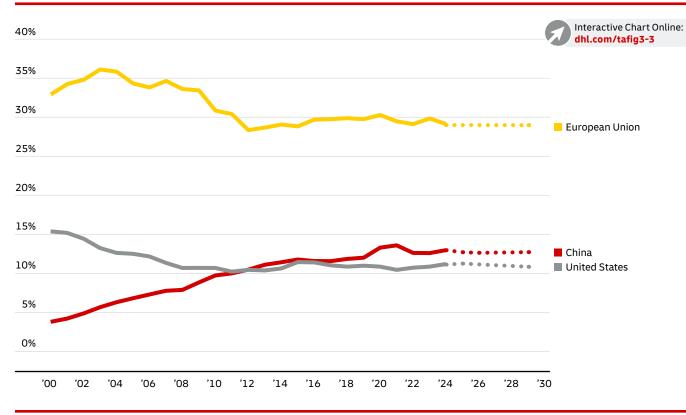


FIGURE 3.2: REGION-WISE SHARES OF WORLD GOODS TRADE, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

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).

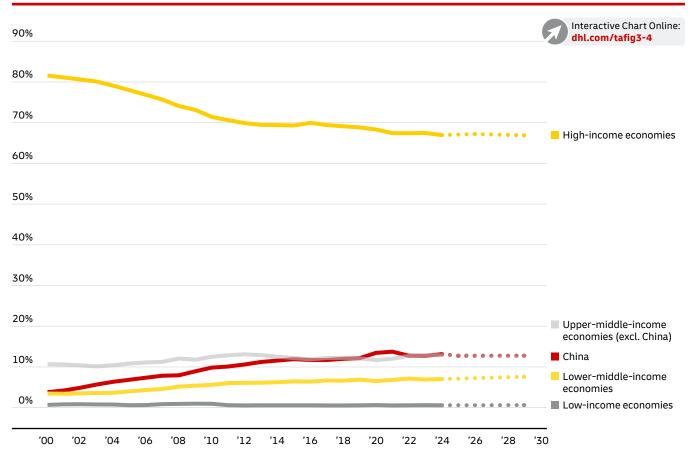


FIGURE 3.4: INCOME LEVELS SHARES OF WORLD GOODS TRADE, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

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

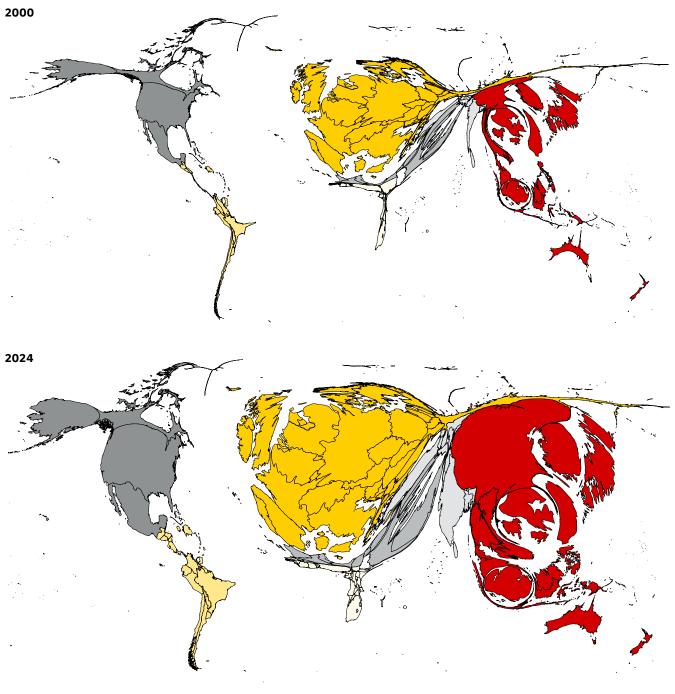
TRADE SHARE CHANGES VS. ABSOLUTE TRADE GROWTH



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

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



East Asia & Pacific Europe

Middle East & North Africa North America

📕 South & Central America, Caribbean 👘 South & Central Asia 👘 Sub-Saharan Africa

• 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

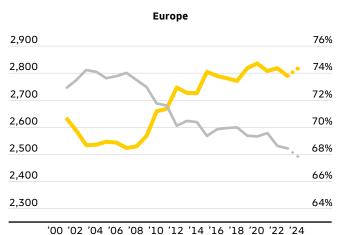


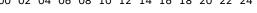
FIGURE 3.6: WORLD GOODS TRADE AVERAGE DISTANCE AND REGIONALIZATION, 2000 – 2024 (JAN – SEPT)

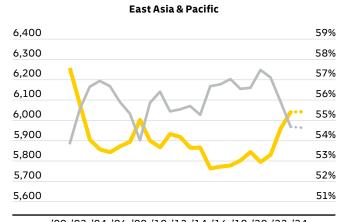
The average distance traversed by international trade flows increased swiftly between 2004 and 2012 and then remained fairly stable until 2019 before another clear rising trend became apparent.

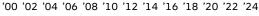
Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, CEPII Gravity Database. Note: 2024 values are based on data from the first nine months of the year.

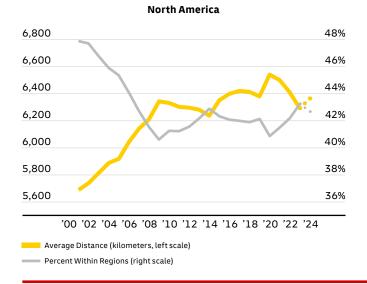
FIGURE 3.7: GOODS TRADE AVERAGE DISTANCE AND REGIONALIZATION, BY REGION, 2001 – 2024 (JAN – SEPT)



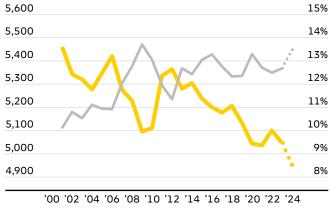








Middle East & North Africa

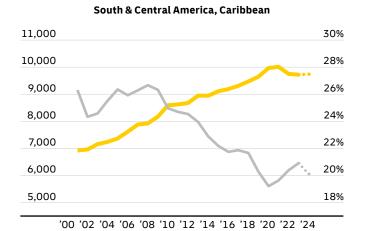


Between 2020 and 2023, East Asia & Pacific's trade became less regionalized, while North America's trade became more regionalized. However, neither of those trends continued during the first nine months of 2024.

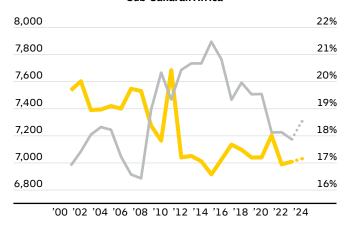
Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, CEPII Gravity database. Note: 2024 values are based on data from the first nine months of the year.

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%).

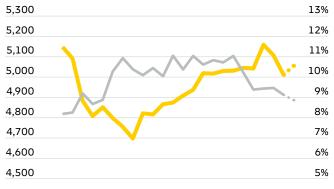
A region-level view of changes in the average distance traversed by trade in goods, as shown in **Figure 3.7**, helps to explain the global patterns. The three regions shown first in the figure jointly conduct 85% of world trade: Europe (36%), East Asia and Pacific (33%), and North America (16%). The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











^{&#}x27;00 '02 '04 '06 '08 '10 '12 '14 '16 '18 '20 '22 '24



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 intraregional share of trade in the East Asia & Pacific region.

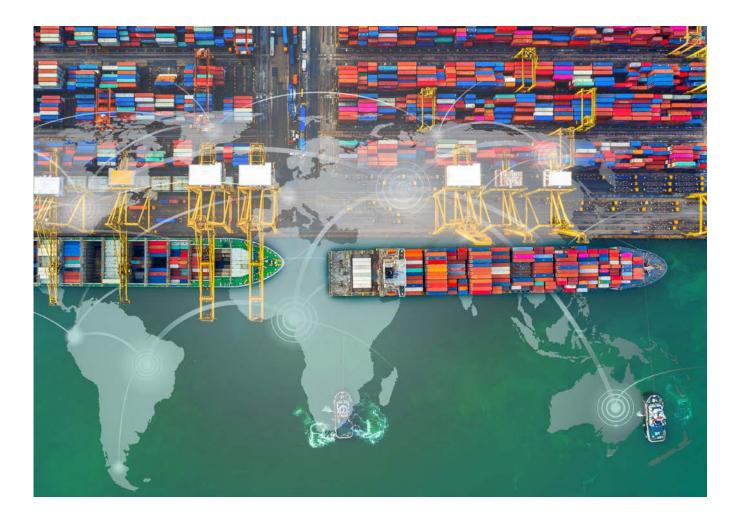
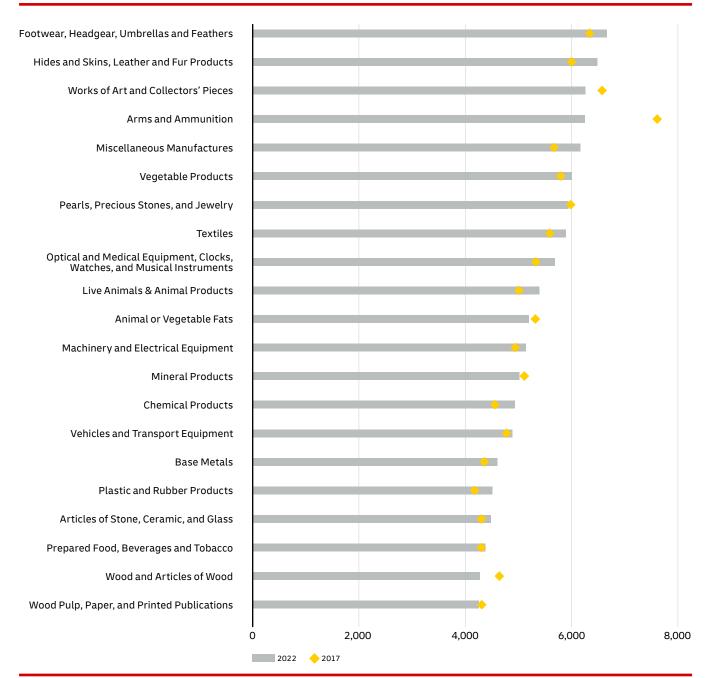


Figure 3.8 provides a product-wise view of the average distance over which goods are traded. The goods traded over the longest distances tend to be non-perishable products with high value-to-weight and value-to-bulk ratios. The category averaging the longest distance (Footwear, Headgear, Umbrellas and 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-toweight 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

AR

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.

CAI

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 sanctions² 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.

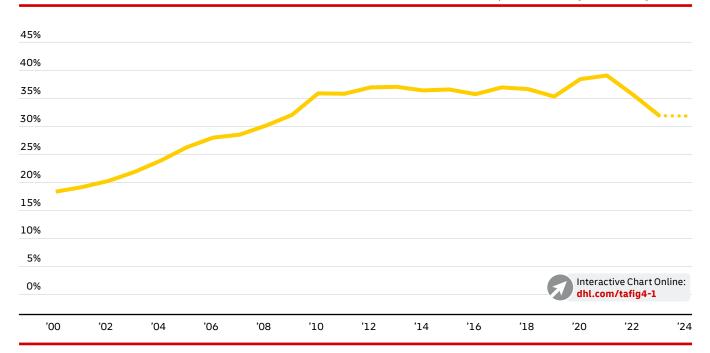


FIGURE 4.1: RATIO OF GOODS TRADE BETWEEN VS. WITHIN BLOCS OF CLOSE ALLIES, 2001 – 2024 (JAN – SEPT)

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

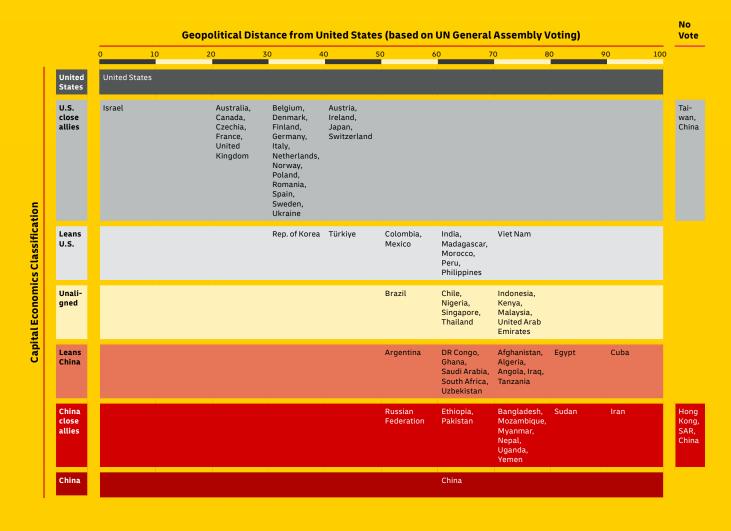
The analysis of a potential split of the world economy along geopolitical lines requires measures of countries' geopolitical alignment. We use two complementary methods: (1) a classification of country blocs developed by Julian Evans-Pritchard and Mark Williams of Capital Economics[®] and (2) a continuous 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.[®]

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.

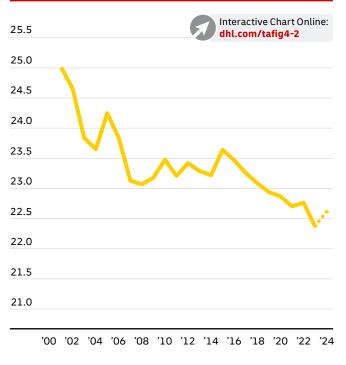
We must acknowledge that these methods of classifying countries according to geopolitical alignments are both backwardlooking. Recent tariff threats between the U.S. and Canada illustrate the potential for major shifts in relations, even among countries that have historically been very close allies.





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.





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.

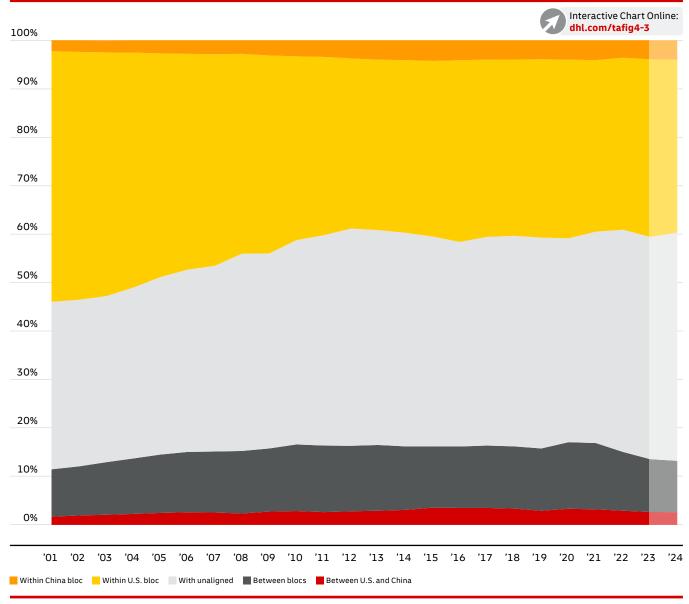


FIGURE 4.3: SHARES OF TOTAL GOODS TRADE WITHIN AND BETWEEN GEOPOLITICAL BLOCS, 2001 – 2024 (JAN – SEPT)

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%).

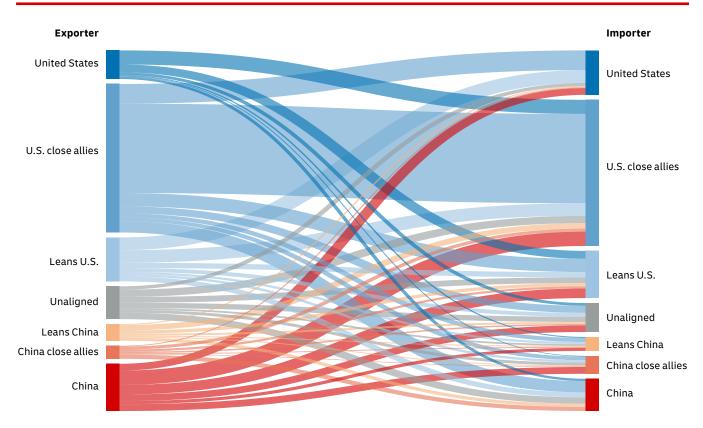


FIGURE 4.4: TRADE FLOWS BY GEOPOLITICAL BLOC, 2023

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).

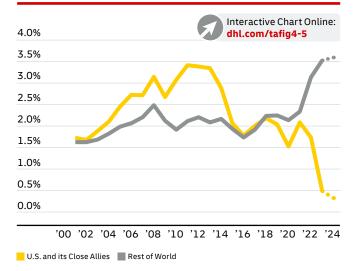
Returning to trends over time (Figure 4.3), we have already noted a modest decline in the share of trade crossing between rival blocs and a fairly stable share of trade happening within blocs. The final category – with a clear rising trend in its share of world trade – is countries that are unaligned 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

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

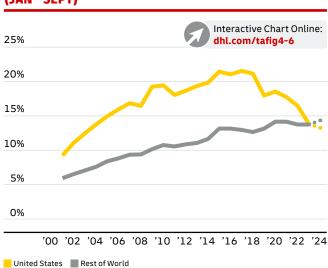


Since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Western-aligned countries have almost completely stopped importing goods from Russia, while Russia's share of the rest of the world's imports has increased dramatically. Data Sources: IME Direction of Trade Statistics. Capital Economics.

Note: 2024 values are based on data from the first nine months of the year.

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



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: IME Direction of Trade Statistics.

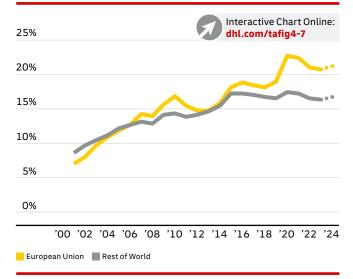
Note: 2024 values are based on data from the first nine months of the year.

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

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

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.

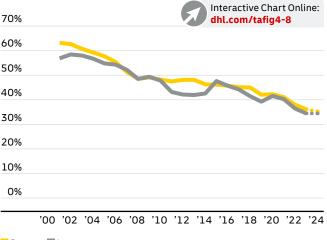
Data Sources: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics.

Note: Excludes intra-EU trade. 2024 values are based on data from the first nine months of the year.

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.





Exports 📕 Imports

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: IME 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

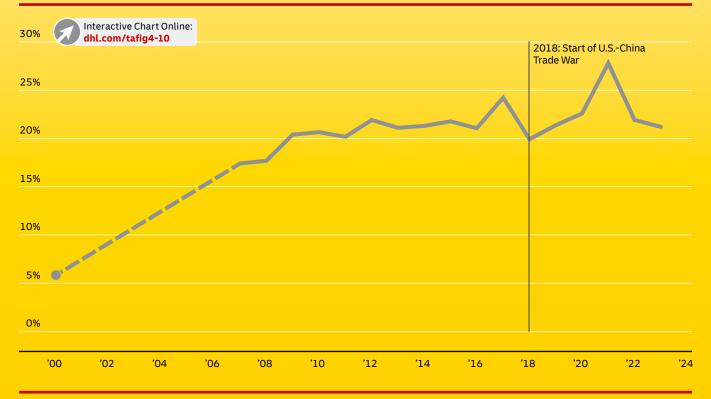


FIGURE 4.10: CHINA SHARE OF ALL FOREIGN VALUE ADDED CONSUMED IN UNITED STATES, 2000 - 2023

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

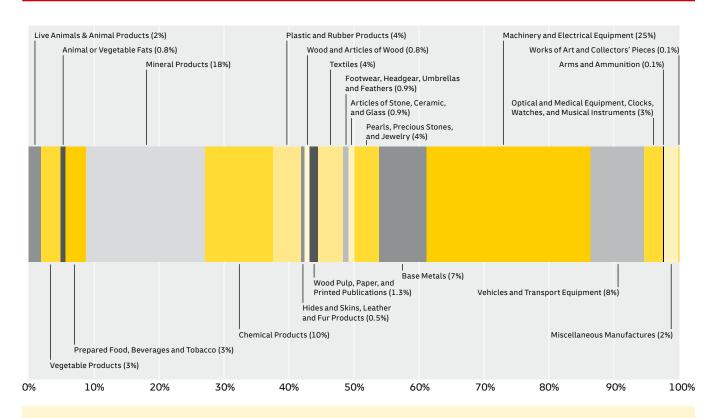
Which types of goods are traded most around the world, and how is the mix of goods traded changing over time? This section begins with a look at global trade in goods by product category, highlighting the types of goods that feature most prominently in global trade. We then discuss changes over time,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

X

CURRENT MIX OF GOODS TRADED¹

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.

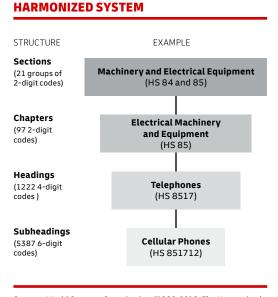
In 2022, the largest categories of goods traded were Machinery and Electrical Equipment (25% of the value of world trade in U.S. dollar terms) and Mineral **Products (18%).** Data Source: CEPII BACI

- 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



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

270900 Petroleum oils, crude		711 um gases	8703 Cars		Parts over	708 of motor hicles	G Rest Precious	108 old of 71 metals ones	and	All	Othe	r
271000 Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	Miner	: of 27 al fuels, d waxes	3 Plas			3004 Medicame package	ents, Ser	3002 umsand accines	A (opt	90 opara ical, r etc	tuse nedi	s cal,
Rest of 85	8542 Electror integrated o	nic	72 Iron and	steel	0	29 rganic cher	nicals	Articles	73 of iron c eel	I ^r Ores,	26 slag a	nd ash
Electrical machinery and equipment			38 Miscellaneous chemical products	Appare	62 el, not knit	10 Cereals	88 Airci		44 Wood	Ŀ	H9 15	
	8517 Telephor				40 Ibber	64 Footwea	9 r Toy		02 Mea	t E	33 ssenti	
			94 Furniture		74	12 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	31 Fertilise			04 Diary roducts		HS 23
			61		74 opper	03 Fish	HS 21	HS 70	HS 83	H: 07		HS 63
Rest of 84 Industrial Mach	inery	8471 Computers	Apparel, knit		28 rganic emicals	22 Boyerados	19 Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	HS 34	HS 82	H: 09		HS 69
			76 Aluminium		48	Beverages	HS 32	HS 25	52 Cotton	HS 17	HS 96	HS 16
			Aluminium		er and erboard	08 Fruits and nuts	HS 42	HS 20	HS 47	HS 68	18 Cocoa	91 Clocks

Compound annual growth rate, 2017 - 2022

3.4	4% 4.6	5% 5.6	5% 6.4	4% 7.8	3% 11.	2%

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 twothirds 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.

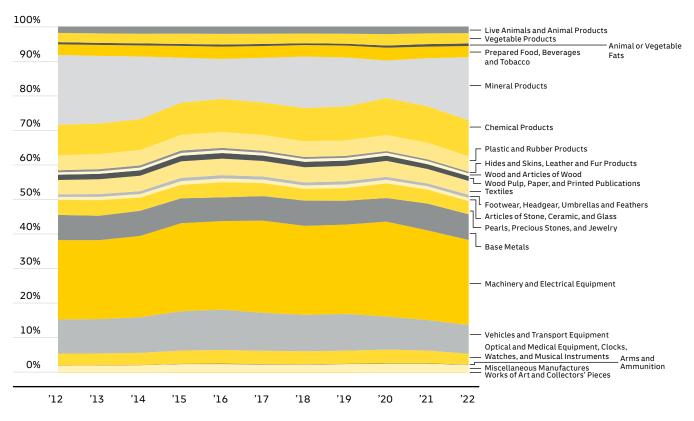
The third-largest *chapter*, Industrial Machinery, also encompasses a wide variety of different products, from nuclear reactors to personal computers.¹⁰ Again, East Asia and the Pacific is the largest exporting region, with a 45% share in 2022, and Europe at 36%. North America is a distant 15%. In terms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



Share of total trade

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)

Scale	(Absolute Increase in Trade Value)
-------	------------------------------------

		Percent Change
•	Fertilizers	19.1%
•	Mineral Fuels, Oils and Waxes	15.89
•	Nickel	14.9%
•	Other Vegetable Materials	13.69
•	Inorganic Chemicals	13.19
•	Cereals	13.0%
	Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oils or Waxes	12.49
•	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	11.79
•	Salt, Sulfur, Lime, Cement, etc.	11.19
•	Feathers and Down	10.49
•	Food Residues and Animal Feed	10.4%
•	Headgear	10.0%
•	Flours, Starches and Malts	10.0%
,	Ores, Slag and Ash	10.0%
•	Aluminum	9.9%
•	Other Vegetable Textile Fibers	9.1%
	Other Base Metals	9.1%
•	Pharmaceutical Products	9.0%
	Oil Seeds and Oleaginous Fruits	8.8%
•	Lac and Other Vegetable Extracts	8.7%

	Current USD (millions)
Mineral Fuels, Oils and Waxes	2,058
Electrical Machinery and Equipment	987
Industrial Machinery	483
Pharmaceutical Products	287
Precious Metals and Stones	277
Plastics	226
Iron and Steel	184
Vehicles	169
Organic Chemicals	157
Miscellaneous Chemical Products	138
Ores, Slag and Ash	127
Articles of Iron or Steel	109
Aluminum	106
Inorganic Chemicals	100
Cereals	86
Fertilizers	85
Apparatuses (Optical, Medical, etc.)	84
Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oils or Waxes	80
Copper	72
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).

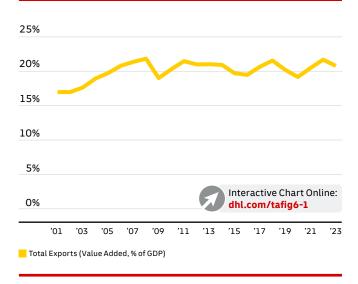


FIGURE 6.1 WORLD EXPORT INTENSITY (GOODS AND

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.

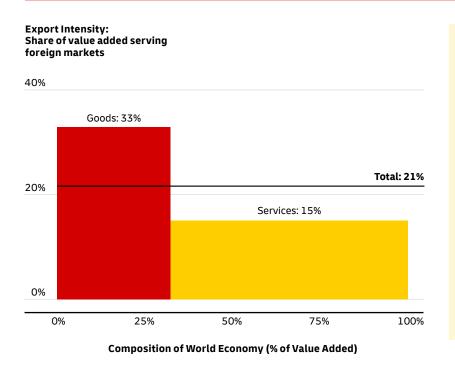
TRADE INTENSITY BY INDUSTRY AND COUNTRY

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.

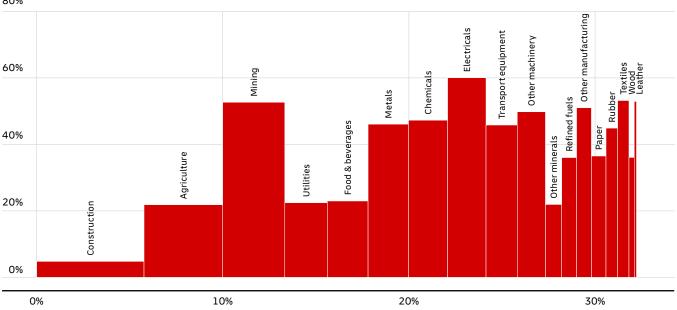
Several other goods-producing industries, such as Chemicals, Transport Equipment, and Metals also export very intensively, with roughly half of the value they create ultimately ending up in foreign markets. Other goods producing industries, such as Agriculture, Food and Beverages, and Utilities, have 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 industrylevel 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

Export Intensity: Share of value added serving foreign markets

80%

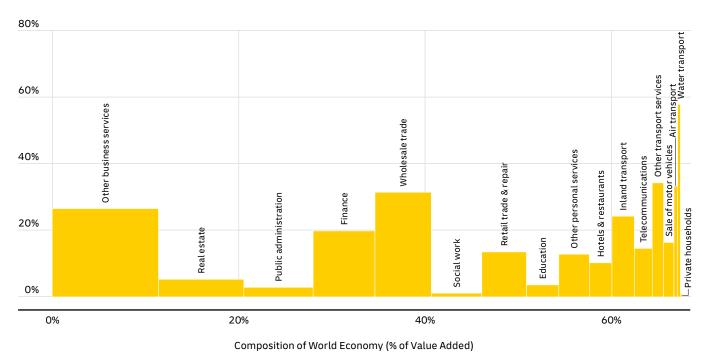


Goods Industries

Composition of World Economy (% of Value Added)

Services Industries

Export Intensity: Share of value added serving foreign markets



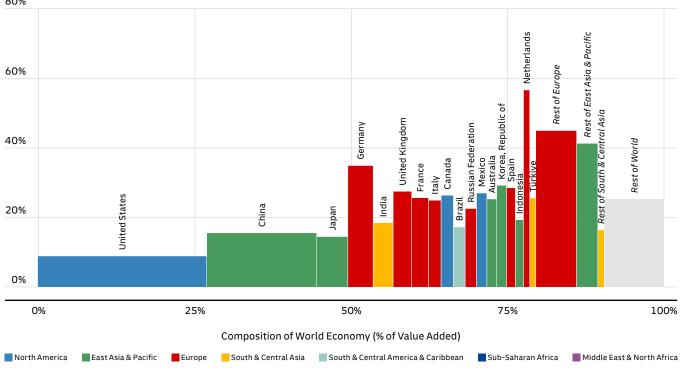
Industries differ widely in terms of the share of the value they produce that ultimately serves foreign markets. Electricals, Mining, Textiles, and Leather stand out for their especially high export intensities, while Social Work, Real Estate, Education, and Construction stand out for very low export 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

- 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)
- 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

- 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 mer-chandise 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.
- 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

- 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

- 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.
- 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, Libva, Morocco, Oman, Oatar, Saudi Arabia, Svrian 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 a GNI per capita between \$4,516 and \$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.

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

- 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

1- AS

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.

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Romania224
Russian Federation225
Rwanda226
Samoa227
San Marino228
São Tomé and Príncipe229
Saudi Arabia230
Senegal231
Serbia232
Seychelles233
Sierra Leone234
Singapore235
Slovakia236
Slovenia237
Solomon Islands238
Somalia239
South Africa240
South Sudan241
Spain242
Sri Lanka243
St. Kitts and Nevis244
St. Lucia245
St. Vincent and the Grenadines246
Sudan247
Suriname248
Sweden
Switzerland250
Syrian Arab Republic251
Taiwan (China)252
Tajikistan253
Tanzania (United Republic of)254
Thailand255
Timor-Leste256
Тодо257
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Trinidad and Tobago259
Tunisia
Türkiye 261
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COUNTRY PROFILES EXPLANATION AND DATA SOURCES

MEXICO

KEY DATA AND RA	NKS
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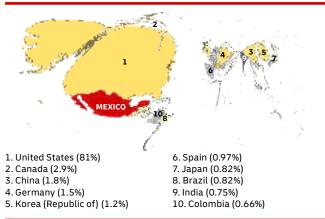
	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	\$1.3T	9	\$609.3B	10	\$652.7B	10
Trade Value Change 2019-24	\$318.9B	7	\$148.7B	5	\$170.2B	7
Forecast 2024–29	\$219.6B	21	\$98.4B	22	\$121.2B	19
Trade Volume Change 2019-24	\$103.7B	17	\$6.1B	47	\$97.6B	6
Forecast 2024–29	\$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

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 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.

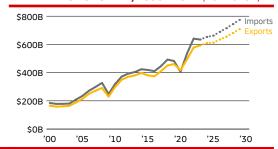
GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



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

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

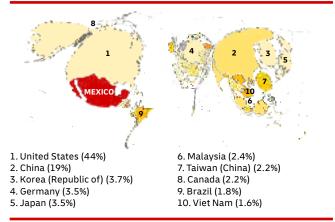


The Trade Value Growth chart graphs the growth of the profiled country's merchandise exports and imports. These graphs are shown in value terms and displayed in current U.S. dollars (they are not adjusted for changes in price levels). Where available, forecasts are shown using dotted lines from 2025-2029.

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.

 Annualized growth rate								
-11%	0%	5%	9%	13%	25%			

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



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

Parts of moto vehicles (HS 8708)	Or Motor vehicles for transporting goods (HS 8704)	Rest of Indust (HS	Units of automatic data processing machines; processin units other than those of item no. 4871.41 or 4871.49 whether or not containing in the same housing one o two of the following types of unit: storage units, input units or output units of automatics (H5 847150)			ng 9, or		
Automobiles, spark ignition, 1500-3000cc (HS 870323)	Rest of Cars (HS 8703)				pparatuses tical, medica etc.) (HS 90)			l,
	(HS 87)	All Other	Beverages (HS 22)		stics 39)		etable IS 07)	
Rest of Elect	rical machinery		HS			ubber IS 40)	HS 83	
	uipment 5 85)	Furniture	71	HS 33	HS 02	HS 62		_
		(HS 94)	HS 73	HS 19	HS 76	HS 20	HS 70	
		Fruits and nuts	HS	HS 30	HS 17	HS 48		1S 88
	phones 8517)	(HS 08)	26	HS 29	HS 88	HS 61	HS H 69 6	IS 3

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

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708) HS 87			of 7	ils pe bitun dist HS 2	nino illate	us, es		Rest of HS 27
Electronic integrated circuits (HS 8542)	Plasti (HS 3		ŀ	All C	Othe	er		iratu I, me etc.) S 90	edical,
	Iron and steel	Alumin (HS 7		Cere (HS		H 3			IS)2
Rest of Industrial Machinery	(HS 72)	Rubb	ber	HS 94		HS L2	HS 74		HS 33
(HS 84)	Articles of iron or	(HS 4	10)	HS 95	HS 32	HS 88			HS 44
	steel (HS 73)	HS 48		95 HS	HS 61	HS 62	23	3	HS 21
				83	HS 82	HS 15 HS	HS 31	HS 08	54
Parts and accessories for office machines (HS 8473)	Organic chemicals (HS 29)	HS 38	-	HS 28	HS 04	HS 70	HS 64 HS 86	H 7 H	

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

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		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

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

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

6. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2.2%)

7. Iraq (1.5%)

8. Saudi Arabia (1.2%)

10. United States (0.64%)

9. Germany (1.2%)

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%)

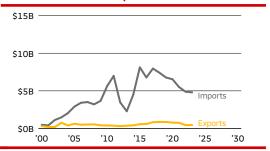
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Grapes, dr (HS 08062		Figs (HS 080420))	Rest of Vegetables (HS 07)		(Н		oal 2701)
					Legumes, dried (HS 0713)			Aug of	
Other nuts (HS 0802)	Rest of I	Fruits and nuts HS 08)	Rest of Grap (HS 0806)	es	Natural gum, r (HS 130190	Natural gum, resin (HS 130190)		Cotton, not carde combed (HS 520100)	
Gold in unwrough forms (HS 710812)		nt	st of Precious reads and stores (HS 71)	Coffee, tea and spices (HS 09)	All	Oth	ier	HS 12	
(113	, 10	,012)		2	Surt, Surpriur, unic,		IS 2	Carp (HS	57) HS 05 HS 84 S

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Dest	ination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2023



Annualized growth rate

-10% 0% 5% 27%

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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	HS 27	Cigars and cigarettes (HS 2402	HS 24	Indus	strial I (HS		ninery		nal or s, oils (HS	or w	
(HS 271000)		Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		erea S 1		Sug	ar and c (HS 17	andy)		anc HS 7	d steel 72)
Vehicle (HS 87		All Other		cra 5 88	-		ober 540)		products IS 04)	fi	an-made ilaments (HS 54)
Electrical mac and equipm (HS 85)	nent	Plastics (HS 39)	Prepara cereals starch ((HS Salt, sulpl	, flour, or milk 19) hur, lime,	Articles of ste (HS	^{sel} 5	Apparat (optical m etc. (HS 9 HS 71	o)	Carpe (HS 5 HS 61	7)	HS 09 HS 31
Wheat or m	neslin	Fruits and nuts (HS 08)	(HS Apparel, (HS	25)	H 55 H	5	HS 76 HS	HS 34 HS 64	1 6 5 1	IS 53 HS 12	HS 33 HS 38
flour (HS 1101	00)	Vegetables (HS 07)	Prepara vegetabl or n (HS	es, fruit, uts	Woo (HS 4	od bc	02 HS 48	HS 93 HS 70	5 3 5 F	IS	HS HS 22 HS HS 18

НS		Тор О	rigin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%	-

-33% -21%

17%

11%

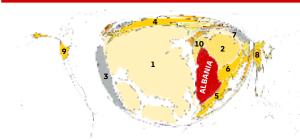
38%

ALBANIA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

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%)

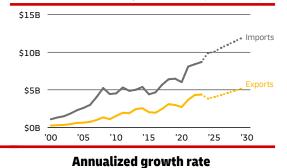
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Leather fo (HS 64		Ferro-chro car (HS 72	bon		6	Apparel, knit (HS 61)					
	Rest of Iron and steel (HS 72)			l							
Footwear uppers (HS 640610)	Rest of Footwear (HS 64)	Electrical ma and equipr (HS 85	nent	Ores		ag and S 26)	ash	А	II C	Otł	her
Petroleum oils, crude	Electrical energy (HS 271600)	Aluminium (HS 76)		IS 5			1S 18		-	is S (sh 03)
(HS 270900)	est of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		HS 83			nitur S 94)	~	H: 84	_		HS 63
		Vegetables (HS 07)	HS 12		(HS	icles 87)	H3 08	- 1	HS 71	- 1	HS 74
Rest of Apparel, not kni (HS 62)	Men's suits and pants (HS 6203)	Preparations of meat or fish	HS	_		ood 44)	HS 20	4	45 42 45	HS 90	33
		(HS 16)	73			stics 39)	HS 41	-	22 HS 19	69 H	9 HS

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top D	estination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

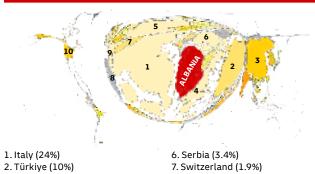


GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

6%

-24%



- 3. China (9%)
- 4. Greece (7.9%) 5. Germany (7%)

8. Spain (1.7%) 9. France (1.7%)

10. United States (1.7%)

7. Switzerland (1.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Car (HS 87			1S 37	In	Iron and steel (HS 72)			el	Plastics (HS 39)			-
(113 27 1000)	Pharmace			ırel, kn	it	Artic	les of in	on or A	pparel, i	not kn	it Lea	ther an	
HS 27	(HS 30		(H	S 61)			(HS 73)		(HS d	52)		(HS 41	L)
	All Other	Alumii (HS		Furn (HS				eat 02)	Ceram (H	ic prod 15 69)		Fis (HS)	
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Woo (HS 4		HS 83			-IS 21		acco 5 24)		bber S 40)		IS 5
	HS 64	Cerea		HS 33		(HS 08	5	IS 54	5	IS 9	3	IS 8
		(HS 1		HS	_	-	IS 70	HS 32		S 9	H9 17		4S 23
Electrical machinery	н5 48			60	_		HS 58	HS 96	6	3	HS 95		HS 31
and equipment (HS 85)		19	<u> </u>	HS 34			IS 55	HS 04		5	HS 16	HS 71	HS 58
	HS 22	HS 90		Cotto HS 52		ŀ	HS 20	HS 01	H3 50 H3 18	5	HS 82 HS 07	HS 49 HS 28	HS 29 HS 11

нs		T	op Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. Italy (21%) 2. France (12%) 3. Spain (12%) 4. Türkiye (5.6%)

5. United States (5.3%)

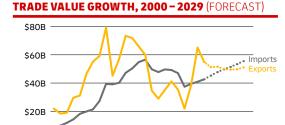
6. Netherlands (5.2%) 7. United Kingdom (4.4%) 8. China (3.4%) 9. Korea (Republic of) (3.1%) 10. Brazil (3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleum oils, crude		Natur (H ⁴	al gas, as gas 5 271121)	HS 31
(HS 270900)		(115	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	HS 28
		<u> </u>		All Other
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	Rest of Petro (HS 2	leum gases 711)	Natural gas, liquefied (HS 271111)	HS 72
(HS 271000)			(1.5 27 111)	HS 25
			Rest of HS 27	HS 17 HS 08

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					





'15

'20

'25

'30

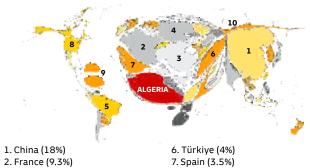
'10

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

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

'05

\$0B '00



- 2. France (9.3%)
- 3. Italy (7.1%)
- 4. Germany (6.3%) 5. Brazil (4.4%)

8. United States (3.1%) 9. Antigua and Barbuda (2.9%)

10. Russian Federation (2.4%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machin	onv	Electrical m and equip (HS 8	oment	ŷ	Plastics (HS 39)			F	Pharmaceutic products (HS 30)		
(HS 84)	ery	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	Mineral 1 and v (HS	vax	es		and st IS 72)			CONCC HS 04	roducts
	i	All Other	HS 48			- A	luminiun (HS 76)	(HS 44)			
Vehicles (HS 87)		Apparatuses	HS 12	App (nit Furniture (HS 94)		HS 62		HS 09
		(optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	HS	-	HS 33	HS 24		1S 38		IS 9	HS 83
		Animal or vegetable fats. oils or waxes	26		HS 07	HS 54	HS 08		HS 19	HS 74	HS 01
Wheat and meslin (HS 1001)	Cereals 10)	(HS 15)	Rubber (HS 40)	ŀ	IS	HS 21	HS 34		HS 63	HS 60	02
(131001)		Sugar and candy (HS 17)	HS	_	32 15	HS 70	HS 28	3	HS 55	HS 86	HS 96 HS 56
		(HS 17)	23	-	54	HS 89	HS 82		HS 25	HS 68	HS 31

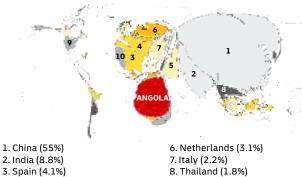
НS		Т	op Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (15%)	China	23%	-9.0%
87	Vehicles (7.9%)	France	20%	0.6%
10	Cereals (7.6%)	France	31%	4.5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.1%)	China	35%	-12.1%
39	Plastics (4.6%)	China	19%	11.4%

ANGOLA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Impo	rts
	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



9. United States (1.8%)

10. Portugal (1.6%)

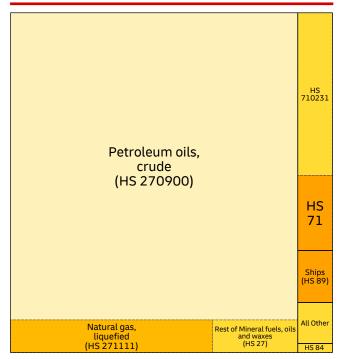
2. India (8.8%)

3. Spain (4.1%)

4. France (3.4%)

5. United Arab Emirates (3.3%)

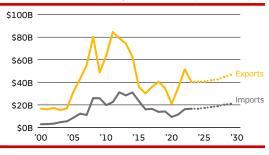
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	-			

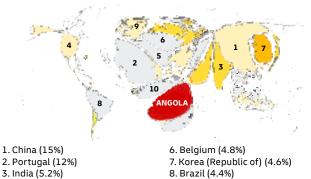
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

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

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



4. United States (5.1%)

5. France (4.8%)

8. Brazil (4.4%) 9. United Kingdom (4%)

10. Togo (3.8%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery	Vehicl (HS 8		Special function vessels, n.e.c. (HS 8905) Rest of Ships (HS 89)				Cereals (HS 10)		
(HS 84)	Plastics (HS 39)	Articles of ste (HS	el	I .	Mea HS (All	0	ther
Oils petroleum,	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)				iture 94)	Miscell chemical (HS	aneous products 38)		HS 63
bituminous, distillates		HS 04	Rub (HS		H9 49	-	HS 34		HS 64
(HS 271000)	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	HS	H 2	-	HS 76		Trains HS 86		HS 21
the diff.	Apparatuses	17 HS	H:	S	HS 69	HS 70		_	HS 31
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	(optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	48	H	S	HS 83	HS 28	0	7	HS 03
	Iron and steel (HS 72)	HS 19	- 3. H: 81	S	63 HS 61	HS 32 HS 62	82		HS HS 56 96 56 HS HS 93

нs		Тс	op Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	China	17%	14.7%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (11%)	Тодо	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

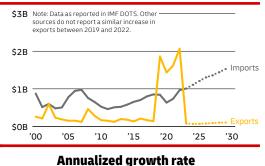
KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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

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.

Map Unavailable

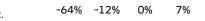


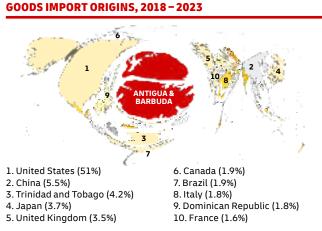


19%

41%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023





EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Cargo vessels, not tanker or refrigerated (HS 890190)	bi c	tum listi	nin Ilai	leum ous, tes 000)	,
refrigerated (HS 890190)	Gas turbin (HS 8411		1S 34	All O	ther
	Cereals (HS 10)	HS 23	-	Furniture (HS 94)	HS 71
	(1310)	HS 03	H 1 H	8 72 S HS 90	HS 15 HS 22
Rest of Ships (HS 89)	Aircraft (HS 88)	HS 85	7. H 7.	S 08	HS 97 HS 39

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)			Mach 584)	ninery	A	l Ot	ther
			Vehicles (HS 87)				achinery Iment 5)
		Meat (HS 02)		(HS 9		Article: S (H	s of iron or steel IS 73)
		Beverag (HS 22		Wo (HS			astics S 39)
		HS 30	Н 9	0	H 7	i	HS 19
Cargo vessels, not tanker or refrigerated (HS 890190)	HS	HS 04	HS 21	L	-IS 48	HS 03	32
	903	HS	83	5	HS 33	HS 68 HS	HS 16 HS
(115 070170)		63 HS	HS 76	5 3	88	97 HS 34	69 HS 23
		пз 72	HS 20		1S 10	HS 07	HS 15

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Тор		
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

нs		Top Dest	ination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth
89	Ships (58%)	Poland	85%	-16.2%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (20%)	Dominican Re- public	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%	_

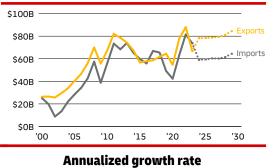
ARGENTINA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Exports		Impo	rts
	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

The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Argentina's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in product rink 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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

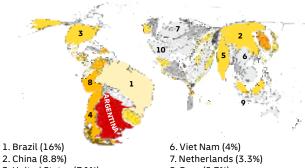


4%

10%

22%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



2. China (8.8%) 3. United States (7.1%)

4. Chile (5.7%) 5. India (4.3%) 8. Peru (2.7%) 9. Indonesia (2.3%) 10. Spain (2.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Maize except seed corn (HS 100590)	Diesel powered trucks, <5 tonnes (HS 870421)				a-bean oil, crude (HS 150710)	
Wheat and meslin (HS 1001)			eral fue and wa (HS 2		Mea (HS (
	Gold (HS 7108) 5월			HS 84	HS 04	HS 22
Soya-bean oil-cake (HS 230400)	HS	HS H 20 3			-	HS 11
	38	Plastics (HS 39)	110		26 HS	HS 24 IS HS
	All Other		76 HS	33		
HS 23		Fruits and nut (HS 08)	29	1 113	HS H	HS 21

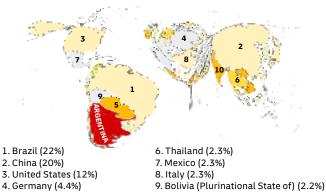
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Тор D	estinatio	on
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-6%

-24%



0%

4. Germany (4.4%) 5. Paraguay (4%)

10. India (1.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Mach (HS 84)	Oils petroleu bituminou: distillates (HS 27100	(H	Dleum HS 27 Mineral and wax (HS 27	11) fuels, c		Organic chemicals (HS 29)																											
Cars		All Oth		Plas HS		-	Pharmaceu product (HS 30)			cal																							
(HS 8703)	Rest of Vehicles	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits		tilis IS 3	sers	Iron a (H	and IS 7																										
Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)	(HS 87)	(HS 12)	H 7	-	HS 26		45 64		1S 33																								
		Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.)					HS 08	8	1S 33	7	IS 4																						
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment	Telephones (HS 8517)	(HS ⁸⁵¹⁷⁾	(HS ⁸⁵¹⁷⁾		Telephones	Telephones		Telephones -	Telephones -	Telephones	Telephones -				Telephones	Telephones	Telephones	Telephones -	(HS 90)		H 4	-	HS 95		S 2	HS 54 HS	HS 1	2	HS 88				
(HS 85)						S	HS 76	Н 7	-	35 HS 21	HS 60	HS 15	HS 47																				
		(HS 38)	2	_	HS 34		S 5	HS 96	HS 61	HS 71	HS 68																						

НS		Тор	Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Ехро	rts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

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%)

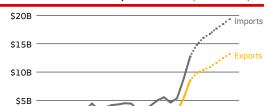
10. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Copper o	res	Spirits fro distilling gr wine (HS 22082 Rest of Beverage (HS 22)	ape 20)		iga S 24			
(HS 2603	Apparel, not (HS 62)	knit	Ferro-molybdenu (HS 720270)					
Rest of Ores, slag	and ash	All Other		l fuels, waxes S 27)			nic S 8	les 87)
(HS 26) Gold in unwrought			HS 84	-	Fisl (HS C			IS 20
forms (HS 710812)	Diamonds (HS 7102)	Aluminium (HS 76)	H 6					IS 20
Rest of Gold			H: 08	-	HS 30	H 9		HS 39 HS
(HS 7108)	Rest of Precious metals and stones (HS 71)	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Vegeta (HS (Clocks (HS 91)	0 H	IS IS 8	HS 70 HS 01

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Dest	ination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%



\$0B '00 '05 '10 '15 '20 '25 '30

Annualized growth rate

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

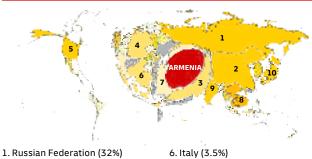
7. Türkiye (3.5%)

10. Japan (2.3%)

9. India (2.4%)

8. Viet Nam (2.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



- 2. China (15%)
- 3. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (6.2%) 4. Germany (5.1%)
- 5. United States (4.1%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Natural gas, as gas (HS 271121)			Cars (HS 8703)		Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)		Precious meta stones (HS 71)		ones		^d Unused stam (HS 4907)			IS									
Oils petroleu bituminous distillates (HS 271000	5,	HS 27	All Ot	her	-	Pharmaceutica products (HS 30)		ts (LLG) CIT			(opucut,		etc.)	al,									
Industrial Machinery		nery	Iron and steel (HS 72)			H 4	-		el, knit 61)		nitui IS 94		(HS 10)										
(HS 84	1)		Aluminium (HS 76)	H: 3	-	HS 08	1 - 1	IS 2	H: 64	4		18)	70										
			(110 7 0)	H	S	HS	H	10			H: 34		HS 21										
												Articles of iron or steel	40	0	15	Ĥ	-	HS 96		HS 25	H9 52		
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85) (HS 85			(HS 73)	H: 02	-	HS 23	3 H	-	HS 28		HS 83	H: 20											
(HS 85)	(15.8	517)	Tobacco	H		HS	3	_	HS 54		HS 31	HS 07	HS 6	-									
			(HS 24)	04	-	44	H 6	-	HS 55		HS 68	HS 60	HS 4										

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Origin								
Code	Product (% of total)	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%						

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

AUSTRALIA

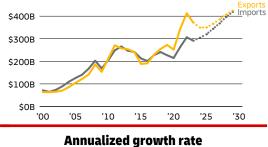
KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

\$500B

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



7%

8. Singapore (3.8%)

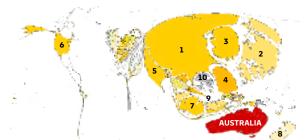
10. Italy (2.3%)

9. Taiwan (China) (2.8%)

11%

22%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	Natural gas, liquefied (HS 271111)			(⊦	Go IS 7		d LO8)		
Bituminous coal (HS 270112)	(113 271111)		Meat (HS 02)			All Othe			
	Rest of Coal (HS 2701)			Cereals (HS 10)			Inorganic chemicals (HS 28)		
	1			HS 84	Alumin (HS 7		Nickel (HS 75)	Copper (HS 74)	
				Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	Oil seeds a oleaginous fi (HS 12)	nd ruits	Beverages (HS 22)	Wool (HS 51)	
Iron unagglor			HS 26	HS	HS 04		HS 72	HS 08	
(HS 26	0111)		20	30 HS	HS 07	H 1		HS 87	
				25	HS 44	HS 79		HS HS 19	
				HS 85	HS 52	H9 21		HS 78 HS 33	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

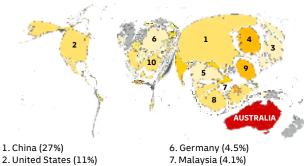
НS		Top Do	estinatio	on
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (33%)	Japan	31%	20.6%
26	Ores, slag and ash (29%)	China	76%	11.3%
71	Precious metals and stones (8.2%)	China	29%	-3.4%
02	Meat (3.4%)	United States	21%	3.4%
10	Cereals (2.4%)	China	20%	10.0%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

3%

-11%



- 3. Japan (6.5%)
- 4. Korea (Republic of) (4.9%) 5. Thailand (4.7%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Industrial Ma (HS 84)	Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		and eq	Rest of Electrical machine and equipment (HS 85)		- 1 1)	elephoi HS 851	nes		aceut ducts 5 30)	S		
			Precious meta stones (HS 71)		and Apparatuses (optical, medica etc.) (HS 90)			^{I,} 4	All C	Other			
Cars	transport	hicles for ing goods 3704)	Plastics (HS 39)	Apparel, (HS	not knit 62)		bber 5 40)		oys 5 95)	H 3	-		
(HS 8703)			(113 3 7)	Organic chi (HS 2		Aircr (HS a		Shij HS 8		³⁰ HS ⁹⁾ 48 IS HS			
		Vehicles 87)	Furniture (HS 94)	HS 76		HS 22	HS 72		HS 63	Н 3			
				HS		HS 54	HS 04	HS 20			HS 83		
Oils petroleu					Articles of iron or steel	31		IS	HS 86	HS 74			HS 69
bituminous distillates	-	HS 27	(HS 73)	HS 21		28 HS	HS 34	HS 26	08		HS 16		
(HS 27100	0)		Apparel, knit	HS		19	HS 96	HS 23	HS 32	HS 49	HS 18		
			(HS 61)	44		HS 42	HS 68	HS 70		HS 15	HS 02		

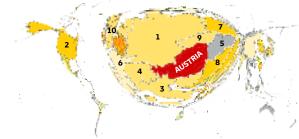
нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	China	34%	10.2%				
87	Vehicles (13%)	Japan	26%	3.2%				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (12%)	Singapore	22%	24.2%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	China	51%	8.3%				
30	Pharmaceutical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

AUSTRIA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

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%)

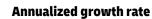
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004)	HS 30	All	r	Plastics (HS 39)				
		Iron and steel A (HS 72)			of iron c eel 73)	Paper and paperboard (HS 48)				
		Wood (HS 44)	Alumii (HS 3				- I	HS 83		
Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Cars (HS 8703)	(Organic chemicals (HS 29)	Coppe (HS 74			HS 04	HS 02		
		Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Furniture (HS 94)	Aircraft (HS 88)	HS 61	HS 23				
			HS	HS 19	HS 68	HS 70	HS 40			
Electrical m and equij	oment	Apparatuses (optical, medical,	71	HS 95	HS 82	HS 64 HS	HS 10 HS	HS 34 HS HS		
(HS 8	5)	etc.) (HS 90)	HS 38	93 HS 55	HS 21	HS 32 HS 81	47 HS 16	93 18 HS HS 33 49		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				





'15

'20

'25

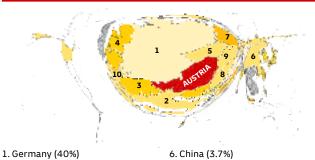
'30

-12% 0% 2% 5% 8% 19%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

'05

\$100B \$50B \$0B '00



- 2. Italy (6.2%) 3. Switzerland (4.9%)
- 4. Netherlands (4.7%)

5. Czechia (4.6%)

7. Poland (3%) 8. Hungary (2.6%) 9. Slovakia (2.6%) 10. France (2.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		Pł	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)				Plastics (HS 39)			
		All Othe	ner s		is of iron or steel 15 73)		Organic cher (HS 29)		hemicals (d 29)		Apparatuses (optical, medica etc.) (HS 90)	
Electrical machinery and equipment		Iron and steel (HS 61) (HS 72)				^{is 62)} (HS 44			-	1S 18		
(HS	85)	Precious metals and stones (HS 71)	stones			oys 5 95) c	HS HS	-	-IS 08	HS HS	5	HS 02 HS
				IS	04	4	28 HS	8 HS	B	20		86 HS
		Aluminium (HS 76)		38 16	H: 32	S	70 HS	22 HS	6	3 6	8	23 HS
Rest of Vehicles Cars (HS 87) (HS 8703)			HS 54	H	s	34	42	18	3 0	7	69 HS	
(115 07)	(Furniture		bber	82	-	HS 21	HS 47	HS 10	20 H	5 S	96 HS
		(HS 94)		s 40)	H: 8:	-	HS 49	HS 15	HS 12		s	16 HS 75

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

'10

AZERBAIJAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

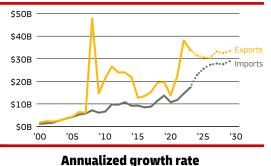
7. Germany (2.8%)

8. Spain (2.6%)

9. Czechia (2.5%)

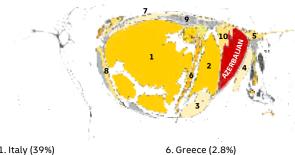
10. Georgia (2.4%)

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



15%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. Italy (39%)

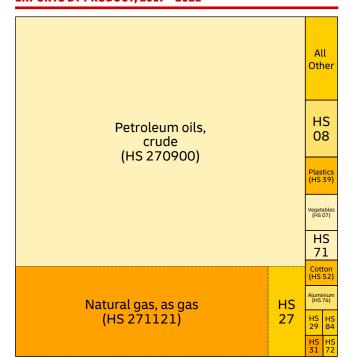
2. Türkiye (13%)

3. Israel (4.8%)

4. India (3.9%)

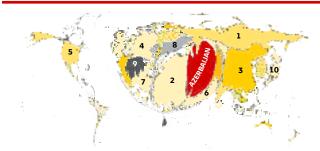
5. Russian Federation (3.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



-24% **GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023**

0%



9%

1. Russian Federation (18%)

- 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%) 10. Japan (2.2%)

28%

100%

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		manufactur	Gold, semi- manufactured forms (HS 710813)			Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)				Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)			
		r tastics			naceutical oducts IS 30) (HS 72)						ther		
		Cereals (HS 10)			Furniture (HS 94)				5	H 3 H			HS 24 HS
Cars (HS 8703)	HS 87			HS 33)4		6]		7	_		13 28
		Wood (HS 44)	ŀ	IS	H 0	S 8		IS 1	H9 69	-	H3 89	- 1	HS 70
]	L7	H	-	H 2		HS 64		HS 09		HS 32
Electrical machinery		Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)		ibber S 40)	1 H	9 S	H 3		HS 02	H 2	9	HS 83	01
and equipm (HS 85)			`	,	3	4	H 1		HS 96	НS 68		HS 20 IS	HS 82
		Aircraft (HS 88)		4S 36	H 6	-	H 2	-	HS 07	HS 12	6	3	HS HS 56 16 HS 25

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Dest	ination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%

2. Türkiye (14%)

- 9. Switzerland (2.7%)

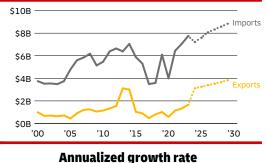
BAHAMAS Key data and ranks

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023





12%

22%

63%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

-15%

-73%

Map Unavailable

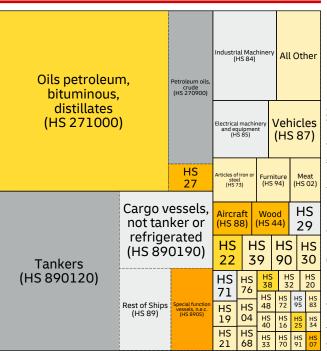


0%

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Cargo vessels, not tanker or refrigerated	s, erry O)	Polyme (H	rs of 5 3 90		Best of HS 39	
(HS 890190)	Rest of Ships (HS 89)		Unwrought aluminum (HS 7601)			
Floating,		Crus	tace	eans	HS 03	
submersible drilling platform (HS 890520)	Other vessels (HS 8906)		(HS	03	06)	Rest of HS 03
)			Heterocyc	lic
Oils petroleu	ım,		Salt, sulphur, cement, e (HS 25)	tc. ni	itrogen het atom(s) of (HS 2933	with tero- nly
bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)				HS 84	H 7	-
			All Other	HS 22	85	HS 70 HS
			Products of the	Art (HS 97)	87	57
			(HS 49)	HS 72	HS HS 90 73	

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Тор О	rigin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

нѕ		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

BAHRAIN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Expor	ts	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	

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.

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%)

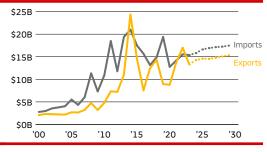
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)			Iron agglom (HS 26	erate	Iro	Iron and steel (HS 72)			
			Industrial Machin (HS 84)	^{ery} All (All Othe			er Vehicle (HS 87	
	Aluminum, unwr (HS 760110	Precious metals and stones (HS 71)	Plastic (HS 30		Diary p (HS	roducts 04)		-IS 28	
Aluminum, unwrought,				HS 85		H9 29	- 1		HS 70
Aluminum, unvrought, alloy (HS 760120)	Rest of Aluminium (HS 76)		HS 73	HS 62	3	IS 4	S HS		HS 91
				HS	H 6		HS 94		HS 24
	Aluminum v (HS 7605	Fertilisers (HS 31)	19 HS	H 3	3	HS 38	н 9	S <mark>HS</mark> 0 88	
	(13700)	,	(1531)	21	H 0		HS 48	F	IS 83

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

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

7. India (4.8%)

8. Japan (4.3%)

10. Italy (2.9%)

9. Germany (3.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



- 2. Saudi Arabia (12%)
- 3. Brazil (8.1%) 4. United Arab Emirates (7.5%)
- 5. Australia (7%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Cars (HS 8703) Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)			Iron ore, unagglomerated (HS 260111)				Aluminum oxide (HS 2818) Rest of HS 28				
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils	Precious metals stones (HS 71)	and	Al	l Ot	ther		hip S 8		Arti	icles o ster (HS 1		
and waxes (HS 27)	HS		ы		IS		Meat		Furniture			
	Plastics (HS 39)		72			0		IS 0			594)	
Industrial Machinery	(1337)	Airo	craft		IS	H	-		IS		HS	
(HS 84)	Pharmaceutical	(HS	88)	88) 91		HS	_	_	1	-	38	
	products (HS 30)	Н	IS		IS 9	пз 10		IS 24	H 2	-	HS 69	
		0	8		IS	HS 22	H3 34		HS 20		HS 74	
Electrical machinery	Diary products (HS 04)		IS		17 15	HS	HS 32		IS 5	HS 64	HS 03	
and equipment			5	-	8	40	HS 70	-	IS	HS	HS	
(HS 85)	Aluminium (HS 76)		IS 2	-	IS 4	HS 29	HS 68		83 15 .6	17 HS 95	96 HS 42	

нs		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

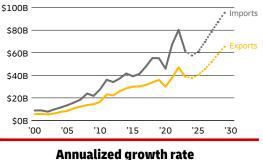
BANGLADESH

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Ехроі	rts	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	
<i>Forecast</i> 2024 – 29	6.5%	28	6.2%	43	6.7%	20	

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.



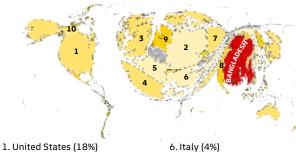


12%

19%

160%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Apparel, knit	T-shirts, of cotton, knit (HS 610910)			n's suits, knit IS 6104)	All C)ther		
(HS 61)	Pullovers,		Pullovers, cardigans, of			rdigans, of	textile	nade up articles 6 63)
	cotton, knit (HS 611020)		(HS 611030)		Footwear (HS 64)			
	Mens trousers &	Womens trou shorts, cotto knit (HS 6204		on, not	Other vegetable textile fibres (HS 53)			
	horts, cotton, not knit (HS 620342)				(HS	sh 03)		
	(115 02 05 42)	Men's sł (HS 62)		HS 6204	HS 65	HS 42		
		, , ,	,	0204	HS 67 HS 41	HS HS 30 39 HS 87		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

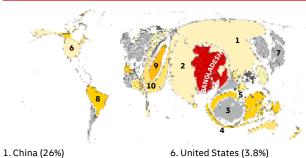
нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
61	Apparel, knit (46%)	Germany	19%	12.4%				
62	Apparel, not knit (40%)	United States	23%	12.3%				
63	Other made up textile articles (2.6%)	United States	21%	7.8%				
64	Footwear (2.5%)	United States	18%	33.9%				
53	Other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

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

0%

6%

-10%



- 2. India (15%)
- 3. Singapore (4.8%)
- 4. Indonesia (4.3%) 5. Malaysia (3.9%)

7. Japan (3.4%) 8. Brazil (3.2%) 9. Qatar (2.6%) 10. Saudi Arabia (2.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Rest of Cotton (HS 52)		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			1	Iron and steel (HS 72)				Plastics (HS 39)			
Cotton, not carded/ combed (HS 520100)		All Other (HS)		fibroc			ple Ar	e Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)					
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates		Vehicles (HS 87)	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)		Fertil (HS								
(HS 271000)				HS 29	HS 07		IS 8	H9 71	-	H: 90	-		
		HS 60		HS 17	HS 30	HS 58			HS 76	1.1	IS 59		
Industrial Machiner (HS 84)				HS	HS	HS 04	H9 09	89	9 8	3	HS 34		
(11004)		HS 54	I	32 HS 38	23 HS 08	HS 28 HS 40	H9 64 H9 53	74 5 HS	4 H 6	7 S 2 S	HS 41 HS 79		

нs		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

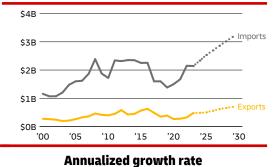
BARBADOS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



10%

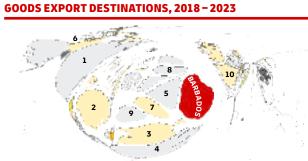
8. Panama (1.9%)

9. Jamaica (1.4%)

10. Mexico (1.1%)

27%

90%



1. United States (26%)

6. Canada (4.9%)

- 2. Jamaica (9.8%)
- 3. Trinidad and Tobago (9.6%)

4. Guyana (8.9%)

5. St. Lucia (6.2%)

7. St. Vincent and the Grenadines (4.1%) 8. Antigua and Barbuda (3.9%) 9. Grenada (3.5%) 10. France (3.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rum (HS 220840) Rest of Beverages (HS 22)		and wax	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)			ients jed 04)	s,	Cements (HS 2523) Rest of HS 25			
		Precious metals and E stones (HS 71)			Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)				Paper and paperboard (HS 48)		
Artificial parts			All Other	cere star	eals,	ions of flour, r milk L9)		and HS 1	d steel 72)		ocks S 91)
the body; exclu artificial join (HS 902139	ding ts	HS 90		H: 73	_	HS 32			lastic IS 39	9) 33	
			Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)			HS 83	H: 2(_	HS 8609		HS 62
Cargo vessels,				H: 70	_	HS	H9 11		HS 17	H9 23	
		of Ships 5 89)	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)	H	S	87 HS	HS 68		HS 63	H9 01	
(1.0.070170)		(84	4	94	HS 64		HS 40		HS HS 88 61	

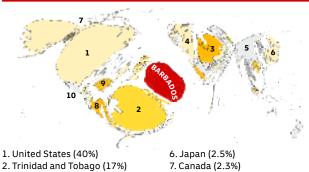
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top De	Top Destinatio					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	_				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-12%

-64%



0%

- 2. Trinidad and Tobago (17%)
- 3. Netherlands (5.2%)
- 4. United Kingdom (4.6%)
- 5. China (4.5%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	Cars (HS 8703)		HS 87	8	HS 360			H: 89(-	
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Plastic (HS 39	-	pro	aceutical ducts 5 30)	Dev	rerage IS 22)		All C	Other	
	Meat (HS 02)		niture S 94)	st	of iron or eel ; 73)	Wo (HS			HS 71	
Rest of HS 27	Diary products (HS 04)	-	IS .9	HS 20	1.1	HS 88		IS 3	HS 72	
Industrial Machinery	Paper and paperboard (HS 48)	Cer (HS	eais	HS 16	HS 32	HS 70		HS 12	HS 40	
(HS 84)	Miscellaneous edible	Fi (HS		HS 34	HS 63 HS	25 HS	5	HS 95 HS	HS 83 HS	
Electrical machinery	preparations (HS 21)	H 1	_	HS 15	07 HS	96 HS 64	5 1	69 HS 49	68 HS 29	
and equipment (HS 85)	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	Н 7		HS 08	23 HS 62	H9 11 H9 42	5	HS 91 HS 18	HS HS 61	

нs		Тор	Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Ti	ade	Ехроі	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

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%)

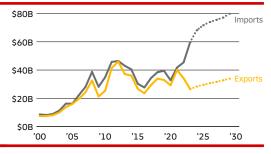
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petro bitumin distillat (HS 2710		Diary products (HS 04)			/ooc S 44	-	Indust	rial M (HS 8	achinery 4)		
Rest of Mineral and wax		oils	Plasti (HS 3		Iro	on and (HS		el EI	and e		
(HS 27	(HS 27)		Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	All	Ot	her	HS 90		HS 15		HS 16
Potassium chlo > 10kg	oride,	fHS 31		Train (HS 80		HS 70	H 0	-	HS 25		HS 76
(HS 310420	D)	Rest of HS	Meat			HS 62	HS 68	H 6		HS 55	HS 17
	Rest of Vehicles HS		(HS 02)	Rubbe (HS 40		HS 29	HS 54	HS 69	33	32	83
Rest of Vehicles				HS		HS	HS 22	HS 71	HS 20 HS	HS 82	95
(HS 87)	870		Furniture (HS 94)	38 HS		23 HS	HS 08	HS 64	21 HS 53	74 HS 63	34 HS 06
			. ,	30		48	HS 03	HS 19	HS 28	HS 56	HS

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination								
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%						

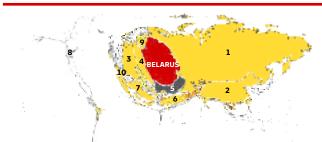




Annualized growth rate



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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Petroleum oils, crude		machiner Jipment 85)	·y		703 /ehicle	(Plastics (HS 39)			
(HS 270900)	Iron and steel (HS 72)			Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)		aceutical ducts i 30)	All (Other		
Natural gas, as gas (HS 271121)	HS 90	HS Rubber (HS 40)		IS 8	HS 23	Н 7		Fish HS 03)		
(HS 271121) Jo		HS 76	HS 22	H9 32			HS 21	HS 07		
<u> </u>	HS 08	HS 12	HS 60	HS 83	HS 19	HS 06	HS 54	HS 82		
Industrial Machinerv	HS	HS 86	HS 34	HS 74	HS 96 HS	HS 95 HS	HS 20 HS	HS 63		
(HS 84)	29	HS 33	HS 28	HS 61	44 HS	70 HS	68 HS F	IS HS		
	HS 48	55 HS 94	HS 25	HS 62	18 HS 15	10 HS 02		81 17 HS 56		

нѕ		Top Origin								
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



1. Germany (19%)

2. France (14%) 3. Netherlands (13%) 6. Italy (4.9%) 7. Spain (2.9%) 8. Poland (2.4%) 9. China (1.7%)

10. Sweden (1.7%)

4. United Kingdom (6.5%) 5. United States (6.1%)

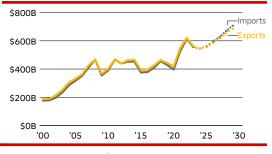
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Serums and v (HS 300 Medicame	Plasti (HS 3		Inc	dustrial M (HS 8	y (Diamonds (HS 7102)						
package (HS 300	d	S, Rest of HS 30						(HS 71				
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates		Organic chemicals (HS 29)		⁵ All Other			Iron and sto (HS 72)					
(HS 2710		HS	Electrical machinery	HS 73		HS 28	Coppe (HS 74		Rub HS			/leat S 02)
(HS 2711)	962	27	and equipment (HS 85)	HS 04		HS 48	HS 18	-		S 2	1 -	HS 34
			Apparatuses (optical, medical,	HS			HS 07	H 6	- 1	H9 31	- 1	HS 21
Cars			etc.) (HS 90)	22 HS	_	HS 76	HS 23	H 9	4	H: 08	3	HS 62
(HS 8703)			Miscellaneous	19		HS 33	HS 70	HS 57		HS 96 HS	HS 95	HS 25 HS
			chemical products (HS 38)	HS 20		HS 44	HS 15	17 HS 11		HS 68	16 HS 88	HS 35

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

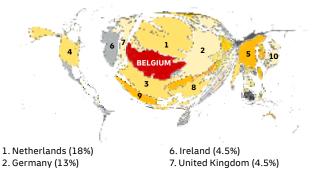
-8% 0% 3% 10% 18% 6%

8. Italy (3.8%)

9. Spain (3%)

10. Japan (2.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



- 2. Germany (13%)
- 3. France (9.7%)
- 4. United States (6.6%) 5. China (5.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Petroleum gases (HS 2711)	Industrial Machinery ((HS 84)			Organic chemicals (HS 29)				Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		Diamonds (HS 7102)			Plastics (HS 39)			Эtһ	ner			
(HS 8	3703)	Iron and steel	HS 73	HS 04	H 7	-	HS 28		HS 22			
	Vehicles 87)	(HS 72)	HS 48	Wood (HS 44) HS) Alumin (HS 7		HS 62	-	HS 33 HS			
(113	077		40	26	32	18		.0	23			
		Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.)	Furniture (HS 94)	HS	HS 20	HS 34	HS 70	HS 12	HS 02			
Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004)	Serums and vaccines (HS 3002)	(HS 90)	Rubber (HS 40)		HS 07	HS 24	HS 21	HS 25	82			
(133004)		Miscellaneous	(/	08	HS 19	HS 95	HS 88	HS 16	HS 31			
		chemical products (HS 38)	Apparel, knit (HS 61)	HS 15	HS 09	HS 03	HS 63	HS 83	HS HS 42 96			

нs		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

6. Trinidad and Tobago (4.8%)

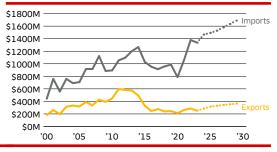
7. Honduras (4%)

8. Spain (3.8%)

9. Mexico (3.5%)

10. Barbados (2.2%)

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



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%)

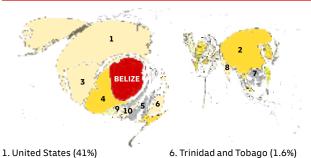
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Sugars; cane sugar, raw, in solid form, other than as specified in Subheading Note 2 to this chapter, not containing		bananas, o plantains dri	Fruit, edible; bananas, other than plantains, fresh or dried (HS 080390)			Pleasure or sport boats (HS 8903) Rest of Ships (HS 89)			
not containing added flavouring or colouring matter (HS 170114) Rest of Sugar and candy					eral fue Ind wax (HS 27	axes		Food residues and animal feed (HS 23)	
(HŠ 1	.7)	All Other		Tobacco (HS 24)			HS 33		HS 84
Frozen fish, excluding fillets (HS 0303)		Ores, slag and ash	Vegetable		HS 29	H 6	4	HS 87 HS	HS 85
		(HS 26)		07)	HS 21	1.1		<u>30</u> 5 н	73 s нs
Molluscs (HS 0307)		Beverages (HS 22) (HS			HS 72	HS 61	H3 48 H3 39	3 5	HS 11 HS HS 95 94

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



- 2. China (16%)
- 3. Mexico (11%)
- 4. Guatemala (8.9%) 5. Panama (1.7%)

7. Hong Kong SAR (China) (1.5%) 8. India (1.4%) 9. El Salvador (1.2%) 10. Costa Rica (1.1%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petr		Cigarettes (HS 240220)			Vehicles (HS 87)				Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		
bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Plastics (HS 39)		All	Other	Miscellaneous ed preparations (HS 21)		ons	IS		iron or l 3)
		Iron and steel (HS 72)					l, not 5 62)	not knit Dian 62) (I		rry products (HS 04)	
and was (HS 27	:es ')	—— н		HS		H:	-		IS	-	IS
		Apparel, knit	30		25	19		42		88	
Industrial M (HS 8		(HS 61)	HS		Furniture (HS 94)			Wood H (HS 44) 3			1S 10
		Footwear	4	8	HS 23	HS 76		IS 20	H:	~	HS 96
		(HS 64)	Н 9		23 Cereals	HS	н	IS 0	HS 29	HS 95	HS 82
Cargo ships and similar vessels (HS 8901)	Rest of Ships			-	(HS 10)	63	Ĥ	IS	HS	HS	HS
	(HS 89)	Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)	H 1	-	HS 34	HS 16	H	1 S 9	68 HS 83	17	18 HS 09 HS 91

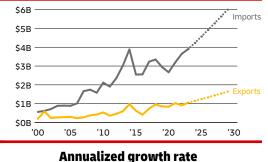
нs		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth			
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	United States	65%	24.2%			
84	Industrial machinery (8.5%)	United States	39%	11.9%			
89	Ships (6.3%)	China	36%	80.3%			
24	Tobacco (5.3%)	China	30%	15.2%			
87	Vehicles (4.6%)	United States	50%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

BENIN **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Trade		Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



14%

33%

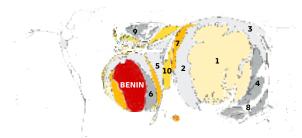
7. United Arab Emirates (4.3%) 8. United States (3.6%)

9. Nigeria (3.3%)

10. Türkiye (2.7%)

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%) EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of HS 08 Nuts, edible; cashew nuts, fresh or dried, in shell Gold in unwrought (HS 080131) forms (HS 710812) Soya beans; other than seed, whether or not broken (HS 120190) HS Dils petrole bitumino distillates (HS 271000 12 Copper ron and stee (HS 72) Cotton, not carded/ Wood (HŚ 74) combed (HS 44) (HS 520100) HS HS HS 85 25 23 HS 84 All Other HS HS 76 HS 20 15

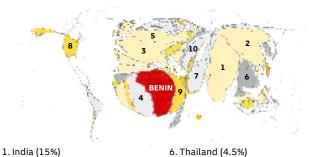
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	_			

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-73%

-18%



0%

- 2. China (11%)
- 3. France (9%)
- 4. Togo (6%) 5. Belgium (4.5%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rice, semi- or wholly-milled	refined (HS 15119	Palm oil, simply refined (HS 151190) ^W		Woven fabrics of cotton of > 85% weighing < 200 g/m2 (HS 5208)			Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		
(HS 100630)	Industrial Machir (HS 84)	trial Machinery			Иeat IS 02)				
Rest of HS 10	Sugar and candy (HS 17)		stics 39)	Preparatio cereals, f starch or (HS 11	lour, milk	Fish HS 03		ertilisers (HS 31)	
Cars (HS 8703) (HS 87)	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		S 3	HS 21	H: 38	-	-IS 76	HS 11	
	Articles of iron or steel		S	HS 94	HS 25	34 HS	H: 22	2 33 5 HS	
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	(HS 73) Feathers and down (HS 67)	Foot	4 wear 64)	HS 90 HS 69	HS 48 HS 40	20 HS 42 HS 83	HS 96 HS 09 HS 70	HS 61	

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

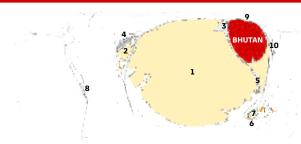
HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284

BHUTAN KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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%	-

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.

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%)

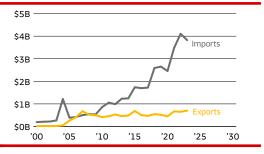
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	c	alci	ite, i nec 181	l I
Ferro-silicon, >55% silicon	Cemer (HS 252		(HŚ	psum 2520) of HS 25
(HS 720221)	Electrical e (HS 2716	nergy 500)	Ca (HS	rbides 2849)
	Beverages (HS 22)	All C)ther	HS 09
Rest of Ferroalloys (HS 7202) Semifinished products of iron or nonalloy steel (HS 7207)	Aircraft (HS 88)	Plast (HS 3 HS 84	39)	HS 44 30 44 35 HS 85 0 HS 87

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

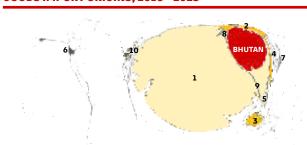
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2023



Annualized growth rate

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

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%)

%) 9. Bangladesh (0.23%) 10. Austria (0.22%)

6. United States (0.58%)

7. Japan (0.29%)

8. Nepal (0.28%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petrol bitumino distillat (HS 2710			dis from t		Ferrous products rom the reduction of iron ore (HS 7203)		IS 2		
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		Wood (HS 44		fib		Articles o ster (HS 1	el	Plas (HS	
		All Othe	r ^{Dia}	ary p (HS	roducts 04)	Airc (HS			S 5
Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Cereals (HS 10)	HS 30		Bevera (HS 2		HS 63		leat 5 02)
		. ,	Furni		HS 21	H 4	- I ·	HS 23	HS 17
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		Rubber (HS 40)	(HS	,	HS 33	HS 34	HS 32	HS 24	HS 07
		HS 90	H 3	_	HS 69	HS 96	HS 26	HS 64 HS	HS 68 HS
		HS	H	S	HS 62	HS 11	HS 61	08 HS 83	95 HS 71
		19	2	5	HS 76	HS 70	HS 03	HS 82	HS 20

НS		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

20%

100%

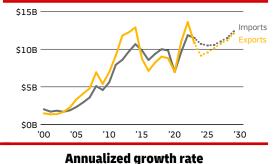
BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Expor	ts	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

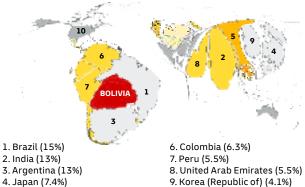
The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Bolivia (Plurinational State of)'s exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Bolivia (Plurinational State of)'s trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized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





6%

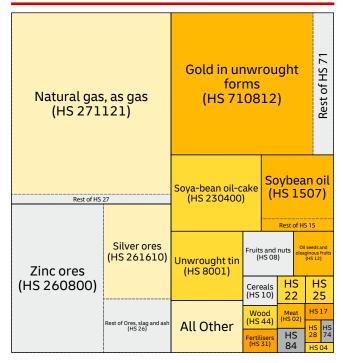
GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



5. China (6.4%)

9. Korea (Republic of) (4.1%) 10. United States (3.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



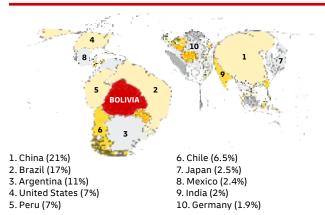
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-9%

-47%



0%

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Ma (HS 84		Electrical and equ (HS			F	lasti 1S 3			i and HS 7	steel '2)						
		Miscellaneou chemical produ (HS 38)	icts	les of iron or steel (HS 73)		All Oth)ther р		iceutical ducts 30)						
Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)		Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	HS 11		(HS	ŕ	H 3	3	ļ	HS 96						
									Rubber	HS 94	1	S 9	HS 31		-IS 28	
		(HS 40)	HS	H 5	-	HS 69	HS 83	2	IS 22	HS 70						
Oils petrol	Oils petroleum,		95	H 3	-	HS 23	HS 44	HS 18	HS 17							
bitumino distillate	· 12	HS 21	HS 29	Airci (HS	raft	Cereals (HS 10)	HS 60	HS 52	HS 61	68						
(HS 271000)		HS	HS	(⊓s H		HS 54	HS 35	HS 71	HS 04	HS 12						
		48	76	8		HS 49	HS 63	HS 08	HS 42	HS HS 62 47						

НS		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

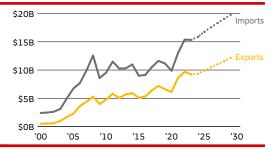
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Expo	rts	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

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.

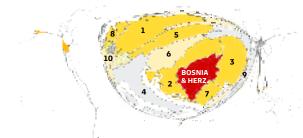




Annualized growth rate



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%)

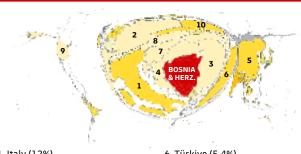
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Electrical ene (HS 27160		Rest of HS 27	Footwear (HS 64)		wear s		Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)		n or	V (H	
Seats (HS 9401)		of Furniture HS 94)	Aluminium (HS 76)			Inorganic chemicals (HS 28)		Iron and stee (HS 72)			
Electrical I	iipm	nent 🧴	All Other		, not knit 662)	і́(HS		s s	IS 93 HS	HS 30 HS	
(HS	85)			Veh	icles	08 HS	HS 90	5 HS 41			
	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Plastics	(HS		74 HS	HS 68	HS 83	HS	6 HS	
			(HS 39)	Paper and	paperboard	25 HS	HS 19	HS 49	HS 71	HS HS 02 70	
				(HS	548)	26	HS 16	HS 79		HS HS 82	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)					Plastics (HS 39)					Iron and steel (HS 72)		
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Pharmaceu products (HS 30)	5	All	l Ot	he	r	umi (HS				ste	s of iron or steel IS 73)	
	Footwear (HS 64)				4S 21		Mea IS 0		-	IS 1	- i uniture		
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Beverages (HS 22)	H 6	-	H: 19	-	H: 10	2	2	IS 3	H: 08	-		
(1.5.5.1)	Paper and paperboard (HS 48)	Baner and paperboard		HS 83	5	Cocoa (HS 18		H9 34 5	-	28 6		6	IS 9
	Apparatuses (optical, medical,	Н	S	HS 15	5	70 HS 17	59 HS 12	5 1	54 HS 09	HS 55	50 H: 07	s	25 HS 31
Cars (HS 8703)	etc.) (HS 90)	3 H		H9 04	ŀ	HS 16	НS 96		HS 68	HS 20 HS		HS 56	HS 24
	Apparel, knit (HS 61)	4	-	HS 32	-	HS 95	HS 82		HS 29	42 HS 63		HS 01 HS 52	76

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

11%

19%

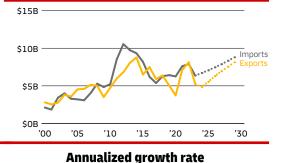
BOTSWANA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tra	ade	Expor	ts	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	

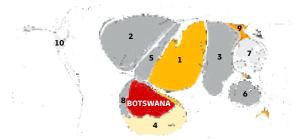
The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Botswana's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Botswana's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale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

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



3%

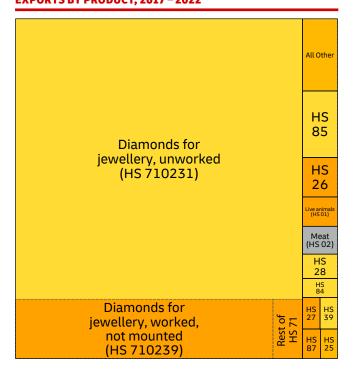
GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



- 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%)

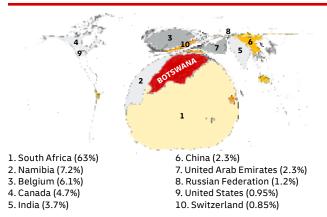
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



-36% **GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023**

-7%

0%



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	Diamonds for jewellery, unworked				hicles Industrial Machin IS 87) (HS 84)					inery
(HS 710231)				l mach quipme S 85)		All Other HS				
Diamonds, unsorted			Plastics (HS 39)	HS 72	H 1	<u> </u>	H 9(_		HS 94
(HS 710210)	Rest of Dian (HS 710		Pharmaceutical	HS 33	HS 44	H9 20	-	HS 21		HS 34
			products (HS 30)	HS 48	Rubbe (HS 40		IS 5	Aircra (HS 8		HS 62
Oils petrolo bitumino		4S 27	Beverages	HS 19	HS 61		HS 23	Н 6	3	HS 07
distillate	es	Rest of HS	(HS 22)	HS	HS			HS 31	HS 69	32
(HS 2710	00)			HS 76	HS 74	24				
			(HS 10)	38	пз 64	H: 90			HS 82	HS HS 83

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

нѕ		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

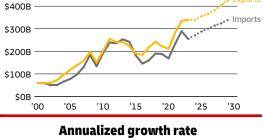
BRAZIL **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.



TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



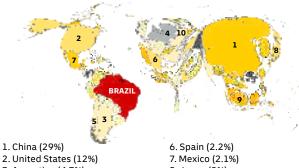
10%

15%

29%

5%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



3. Argentina (4.7%) 4. Netherlands (3.9%)

5. Chile (2.4%)

8. Japan (2%) 9. Singapore (2%) 10. Germany (1.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Soya beans; other than seed, whether or not broken (HS 120190)		Mea (HS 0	Iron ar (HS	nd ste 72)	el	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)				
	27		Vehicles (HS 87) Sugarcane & sucrose (HS 1701) All Of						ther	
Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Rest of HS 27	Pulp of wood (HS 47)	sp	, tea and vices S 09)	7	HS 71		HS 28		
			Aircrat (HS 88				otton S 52)	-	20	
		Food residues and animal feed (HS 23)		HS	Toba (HS)		H9 40	-	HS 30	
Iron ore,	Rest of HS 26		HS 85		HS 73			HS 16	HS 64	
unagglomerated (HS 260111)	st of I	Cereals		48	HS		HS 38	HS 76	HS 90	
	Re	(HS 10) W			41 HS		HS 68	HS 94	HS 33	
				15	22		HS 08	HS 74	HS 25	

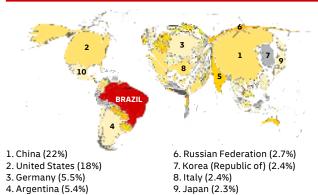
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

0%

-12%



5. India (2.8%)

9. Japan (2.3%) 10. Mexico (2.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)		of mot licles 8708)				tilisers S 31)			
(HS 27)	(HS 271000)	Organic chem (HS 29)	Organic chemicals (HS 29) All Other (HS 39)				s	n p. 284.			
							(.			,	codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284
Industrial I (HS		Pharmaceutical products		Rubber (HS 40)		Articles of stee (HS 7	4		n and steel (HS 72)		tegories
		(HS 30)				ircraft IS 88) (HS			Ship (HS 8	os 19)	roduct cat
		Apparatuses (optical, medical,	HS		HS 22	HS 94		HS 71	H3 26	S 5	nding p
Electrical r	· · · · ·	etc.) (HS 90)	76		4S 32	HS 55	HS 95			IS 5	rrespo
and equ (HS		Miscellaneous	H9 74	1	HS	HS 48 HS	82 70 0	1S)8	andco		
		chemical products (HS 38)	HS 54	3 1	4S 03	H3 61 HS 62	HS 33 HS 11	34	4 6 HS	HS 35	HS codes

нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Ti	ade	Ехроі	rts	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	

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.

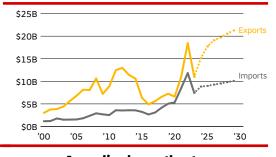
7. India (4%)

8. Korea (Republic of) (2.9%)

9. Philippines (2.6%)

10. Viet Nam (2.4%)

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

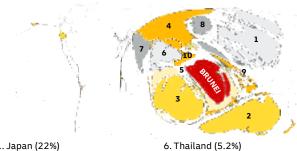
-48% -13% 0% 9% 39% 200%

8. Australia (4.3%)

10. Indonesia (2.7%)

9. Qatar (2.9%)

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



1. Japan (22%)

- 2. Australia (18%)
- 3. Singapore (16%) 4. China (14%)
- 5. Malaysia (7.4%)

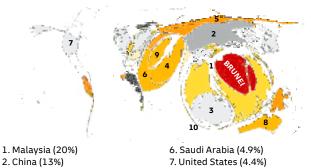
E

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022							
Natural gas, liquefied (HS 271111)	Petroleum crude (HS 2709		(HS 2	Rest of HS 29			
O'le restruction		27	All (Dth	er		
Oils petroleun bituminous, distillates	n,	Rest of HS 27	HS 84		HS 31		
(HS 271000)		est c	HS 90	HS 85	HS 73		
		R	HS 88	HS 72	HS 71		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



- 3. Singapore (8.6%)
- 4. United Arab Emirates (6.8%)
- 5. Russian Federation (5.1%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	Industria (H	al M IS 8			ery	Artic	les c ste (HS	eel	on or	4.	
Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)		Cars (HS 8703)			rical ma d equipr (HS 85	nent	All Other			er	codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.
				HS HS 38 29		-	19 ^{(HS}		stics 39)	st categorie	
			H: 94		HS 04	HS 03		4S)8	1.1	HS 22	produc
		Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	H		HS 68	HS 02		HS 48		HS 07	onding
Oils patroloum		Apparatuses (optical, medical, (HS 90) Iron and steel			HS 10	HS 33	H3 17	5 3	HS 34	HS 76	orresp
Oils petroleum, bituminous,	of 27				HS	HS 62	H: 1!		HS 69	HS 95	and c
distillates	Rest of HS 27			s	25 HS	HS 32	H3 82	2	HS 71	HS 96	odes
(HS 271000)		(HS 72)	(HS 72) 21		40	HS 28	H9 20		HS 61	HS 01	HSC

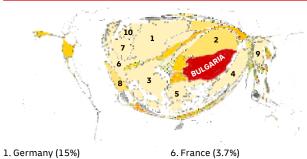
нs		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth			
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (44%)	Malaysia	16%	152.8%			
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	24%	-6.4%			
73	Articles of iron or steel (5.2%)	China	58%	-26.0%			
87	Vehicles (4.5%)	Japan	17%	-14.2%			
85	Electrical machinery and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

BULGARIA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tı	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. Germany (15%)

- 2. Romania (9.7%)
- 3. Italy (7.8%)
- 4. Türkiye (6.7%)

5. Greece (6.7%)

7. Belgium (3.2%) 8. Spain (2.7%) 9. China (2.7%) 10. Netherlands (2.6%)

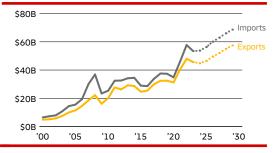
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)					Cereals (HS 10)				Vehicles (HS 87)			
	Pharmaceuti products (HS 30)	ducts (110 To)			All Other			Apparel, not knit (HS 62)					
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)	HS 12		H 3	-	HS 90					Furi (HS	nitu 5 94	
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils	Iron and steel		HS 15		HS 40		HS 95		IS 3		HS 44	-	
(HS 27)	(HS 72)		HS		HS 33	HS 48		IS .8	-	HS 04	H 2	_	
Rest of Copper	Apparel, knit		70	_	HS	HS 93	HS 22	H: 79	- 1	HS 78		IS)2	
(HS 74)	(HS 61)		uminium		28	HS 64	HS 86	HS 25		HS 63		4S 51	
Refined copper and	Articles of iron or	(HS 76) Precious metals and stones (HS 71)			rtilisers HS 31)	HS 69	HS 29	HS 17 HS		21		HS 34	
copper alloys (HS 7403)	Articles of Iron or steel (HS 73)				HS 19	HS 83	HS 20	HS 08 HS 55	-	HS 35 HS 09		HS 42 68	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			





Annualized growth rate

-12% 0% 7% 10% 16% 39%

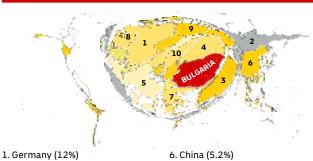
7. Greece (5%)

9. Poland (3.6%)

8. Netherlands (4%)

10. Hungary (3.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



2. Russian Federation (8.6%)

- 3. Türkiye (7.5%) 4. Romania (7.1%)
- 5. Italy (6.8%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Cars (HS 8703)				(110		r ore 030				tics 39)
					Rest o	f HS 26						
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27) (HS 2711)	Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004)			Iron and steel (HS 72)			All Othe					
Electrical machinery	Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)	Aluminium (HS 76)			HS 48			Rubber (HS 40)		Meat IS 02)		
and equipment (HS 85)		1 * *	S 2	HS 29	H:		IS 2	H9 24		HS 04		
	Copper (HS 74)	Н	S	HS 18	HS 95	HS 21	H: 5!		HS)8	HS 32		
		6	L	HS	HS 19	HS 83	H: 34		1S 28	HS 54		
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	(HS	31)	44	HS 88	HS 23	HS 17	HS 25	H9 09			
		H 2	-	HS 64	HS 51	HS 70	HS 63	HS 86	HS 96			
	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)		IS 3	HS 60	HS 07	HS 20	HS 69	HS 71	HS HS	HS		

HS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

18%

46%

BURKINA FASO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

6. United Arab Emirates (2.5%)

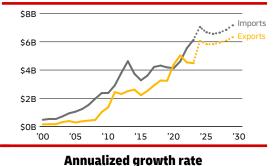
7. France (1.8%)

8. Ghana (1.7%)

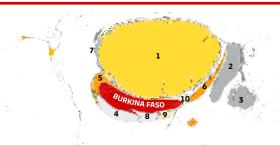
10. Niger (0.7%)

9. Togo (1%)

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



1. Switzerland (67%)

2. India (8.1%)

3. Singapore (4.2%)

4. Côte d'Ivoire (4%)

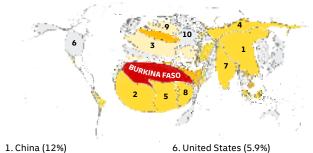
5. Mali (2.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Gold, semi- manufactured forms (HS 710813)	Cotton, not carded/ combed (HS 520100)
	Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)
	Fruits and nuts (HS 08)
Gold in unwrought	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (HS 12)
forms (HS 710812)	All Other (HS 79)
	HS HS HS 84 25 27 HS HS HS 15 72 87

-72% -19% 0% 8%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



7. India (5.7%)

9. Netherlands (3%)

10. Germany (2.9%)

8. Togo (3%)

1. China (12%)

- 2. Côte d'Ivoire (10%)
- 3. France (7.8%)
- 4. Russian Federation (7.1%)

5. Ghana (6.4%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) Rest of Mineral fuels, oils	Electrical n and equi (HS 8	Medicar packa (HS 30 Rest of Pharn produ (HS 3	Pla (H	Plastics (HS 39)			
	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (HS 25)			Cereals HS 10)		Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Iron and steel (HS 72)	Tobacco (HS 24)	HS 48	HS 19		HS 28	
Industrial Machinery	Fertilisers	HS 38	HS 40	H 6	-	HS 11	
(HS 84)	(HS 31)	Fish (HS 03)	HS 17			HS 33	
Vehicles	HS 21	HS 15	HS 04 Aircraft	HS 69 HS 64		HS 82 HS 62 61	
(HS 87)	Beverages (HS 22)	HS 90	(HS 88) HS 36	HS 52 HS 12	HS 32 HS 70	HS 54 HS 83 HS 55 HS	

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

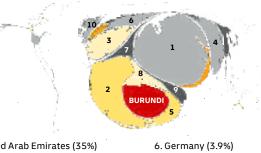
нѕ		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
71	Precious metals and stones (81%)	Switzerland	83%	15.8%				
52	Cotton (5.9%)	Singapore	29%	-14.5%				
26	Ores, slag and ash (2.9%)	Côte d'Ivoire	26%	801.3%				
08	Fruits and nuts (2.7%)	Singapore	22%	-8.2%				
12	Oil seeds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

BURUNDI **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



7. Egypt (3.3%)

8. Uganda (2.7%)

10. United Kingdom (2.3%)

9. Kenya (2.6%)

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%)

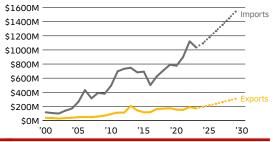
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Gold in unwroug	S 71	Niobium, tan vanadium (HS 2615	ores	1,	Rest of HS 26	
forms (HS 710812)	Rest of HS 71	Flours, starches and malts (HS 11)		Iron and steel (HS 72)		
					⁵ All Other	
			Tobaco (HS 24			ead 5 78)
Coffee, not roasted (HS 090111)	Tea, black, in >: packages (HS 090240	-	HS 27	H 6	3	HS 41
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			Plastics (HS 39)	Vehi (HS HS 74	87) H	
	Rest of HS 09		HS 70	74 HS 85	_	HS HS

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	-				

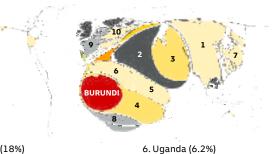




Annualized growth rate



GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



1. China (18%)

5. Kenya (6.4%)

- 2. Saudi Arabia (15%) 3. United Arab Emirates (13%) 4. Tanzania (United Republic of) (11%)
 - 7. Japan (4.4%) 8. Zambia (3.8%) 9. France (2.2%) 10. Germany (2%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Industrial Mac (HS 84	lron (ł	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)										
		Cerea (HS 10	Cements (HS 2523)			Fertilisers (HS 31)								
Rest of Vehicles	27	Other made up textile articles (HS 63)	All O	ther	st	of iron or eel 73)	9			HS 38				
(HS 87)	(HS 8703)		HS	Beve (HS	erages 522)	HS 15		Cotto HS 5		Tobacco (HS 24)				
		Sugar and candy (HS 17)	48		IS	HS 94	HS 64		IS '0	HS 62				
Modicamonto	S 30		HS 11				HS		21 Essential oils		H 28		HS 83	HS 96
Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004)	kaged 5	Plastics	HS	(H	5 33)	HS 69	HS 76	HS 07	H9 03	61				
	Res	(HS 39)	40		IS 19	HS 32	HS 16	HS 34	HS HS	20 HS 29 ⁸²				

нs		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

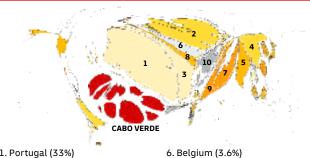
The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Cabo Verde's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Cabo Verde's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color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

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

-32% **GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023**

-6%



0%

- 1. Portugal (33%)
- 2. Netherlands (15%)
- 3. Spain (9.5%) 5. India (4.2%)
- 4. China (5%)
- 9. Saudi Arabia (2.5%) 10. Italy (2.4%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum,	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			_	Cereals (HS 10)				oducts 04)
bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	All Other Plastic					Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)			
Rest of HS 27	Meat (HS 02)	HS 16		HS 15					HS 94
Motor vehicles for transporting goods (HS 87)	HS 25	HS 19		IS 4	H: 07	-	H: 48	-	HS 76
(HS 8704) (HS 87)		HS 20	HS 08		HS 17				HS 33
	HS 72	HS		S	HS 86	34	1	HS 89 HS	HS 40
Industrial Machinery		30	2	1	HS 32	23	3	68	83
(HS 84)	Beverages (HS 22)	HS 69	H 3	S 8	HS 63	H3 90 H3 61	5 S	HS 11 HS 64	HS 28 HS 95 HS 09

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

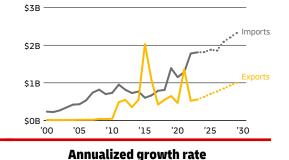
HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Tuna, preserved (HS 160414)			Mackerel, preserved (HS 160415)			Apparel, knit (HS 61)		
			Parts of foo (HS 640	All Other				
		Fish nes, preserved (HS 160419)		Apparel, nc (HS 62	Toys (HS 95)			
				Iron and (HS 7		el Products of the printing industr (HS 49)		lustry
Rest of Frozen fish.			Molluscs (HS 0307)	HS 84	H 2	<u> </u>	H 2	<u> </u>
excluding fillets (HS 0303)		llowfin tuna, frozen IS 030342)		Coppe (HS 74		4S 22		IS 0
			Rest of Fish (HS 03)	HS		IS 76	HS 94	HS 70
			(1505)	85		HS L9	HS 39	HS 87

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top D	estination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%



10%

27%

7. United Arab Emirates (3.6%)

8. France (2.9%)

120%

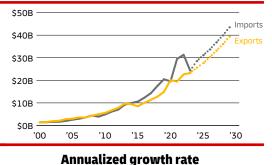
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

CAMBODIA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Ехроі	rts	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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

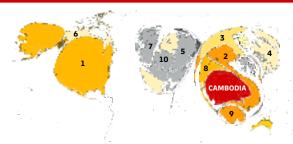


16%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

All Other		
bles)7)		
ber 40)		
HS 63		
HS 74		

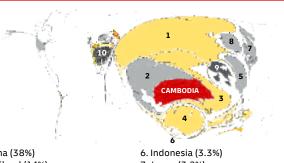
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Do	estination	Growth 11.1%				
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

0%

-14%



9%

1. China (38%)

- 2. Thailand (14%)
- 3. Viet Nam (13%)
- 4. Singapore (8.3%) 5. Taiwan (China) (3.7%)

7. Japan (3.2%) 8. Korea (Republic of) (2.5%) 9. Hong Kong SAR (China) (2.4%)

10. Switzerland (2.1%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Gold, sem manufactured (HS 71081	forms		Vehicles (HS 87)			ustrial Machinery (HS 84)			Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		
Gold in unwro forms (HS 71081:	Plasti (HS 3		Al	l Othe		n and (HS 7	stee '2)		otton S 52)	codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.	
		HS 73		HS 76	HS 30		4S 55		acco 5 24)	HS 41	eqories ar
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	HS 27	HS	H 2.	~	Furniture (HS 94)	HS 19	H 6	-	HS 17	HS 43	roduct cat
(HS 271000)		22	H 3	-	HS 69 HS	HS 83	3	IS 3	HS 61 HS	HS 90 HS	onding p
Fabrics; knitted or crocheted fabrics,		- HS 48	H	-	40 HS	HS 44	2 H3				corresp
other than those of headings 60.01 to 60.04	HS 60	HS	5º	_	58	HS 56	H3 34	S H	S H	S HS	les and
(HS 6006)		54	3	~	HS 96	HS 21	H3 11				HS cod

нs		Тс	op Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

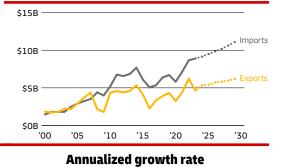
CAMEROON

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



11%

7. Türkiye (3.1%)

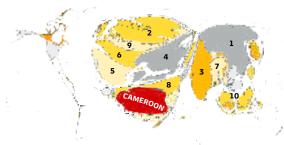
8. Germany (3.1%)

9. Netherlands (3%)

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

	Cocoa (HS 18			Rest of HS 18		
Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)		Wood sawn lengthwise (HS 4403) (HS 4407) Rest of Woo (HS 44)				
		All Other	Cotton, not ca combed (HS 52010		ruits and nut (HS 08)	ts
Natural gas, liquefied (HS 271111)	Rest of HS 27	Gold (HS 7108)	HS 76	Rub (HS HS 84 HS 34	40) 09 HS H 89 7	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

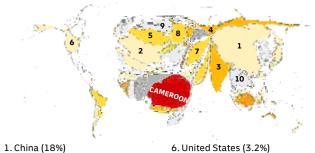
нs		Тор D	estinati	on
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (50%)	China	23%	6.8%
18	Cocoa (14%)	Netherlands	45%	1.9%
44	Wood (14%)	China	28%	0.3%
71	Precious metals and stones (3.8%)	United Arab Emirates	97%	-
52	Cotton (3.2%)	Bangladesh	42%	-

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-17%

0%

-91%



- 2. France (8%)
- 3. India (5.7%)
- 4. Russian Federation (5.3%) 5. Belgium (4.4%)
 - 10. Thailand (2.8%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)				Vehicles (HS 87)			Plastics (HS 39)			
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Pharmaceutic products (HS 30)					Ships (HS 89)		All Other		her	
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			HS 25			wear 64)		HS 48			S 9
(=> 04)	Fish		ırniture HS 94)		HS 22 HS	H 15 HS	5	-	нS ‡0		HS L9 HS
	(HS 03)		HS 28	-	52	пз 76)4	2	-	33
Rice (HS 1006)	Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)				tilisers S 31)	HS 52	H 2.	<u> </u>	HS 70	HS 29	HS 54
· /		. (Apparel, knit (HS 61)		HS L1	HS 83	H 9	- 1	HS 42	HS 34	HS 16
Wheat and meslin (HS 1001)	Other made up textile articles (HS 63)	HS 90		-	HS L7	HS 55	H 8	s	HS 32	HS 68 HS 24	HS 49 HS 20

НS		т	op Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (9.7%)	Тодо	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)		Industrial Machinery (HS 84)				Gold (HS 7108) Rest of HS 71			All Other		
		Wood (HS 44	Wood Plastic (HS 44) (HS 39			Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		ent	Aircraft (HS 88)		
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes		Aluminium (HS 76)		Iron and steel (HS 72)		5	HS 48		Fertilisers (HS 31)		
(HS 27)		Ores, slag and ash	A (op	pparatuses tical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	HS 73			sh 03)	1 .	IS 7	
	87	(HS ² 26)	Pu	lp of wood (HS 47)	HS 19		4S 28	H 7	- I ·	-IS 74	
Cars (HS 8703)	of HS	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		Meat	HS	1 1	HS 38	HS 33	HS 20	HS 21	
	Rest of HS	Cereals (HS 10)	(HS 02)	29		HS 10	HS 18 HS	HS 01 HS	HS 83	
				urniture HS 94)	HS 15		HS 23	25 HS 79	22 HS 68	32 HS 16	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

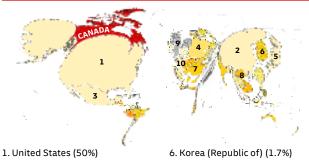




Annualized growth rate

-10% 0% 4% 10% 19% 6%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



2. China (13%)

3. Mexico (5.8%)

4. Germany (3.2%)

5. Japan (2.6%)

7. Italy (1.6%) 8. Viet Nam (1.5%) 9. United Kingdom (1.4%) 10. France (1.2%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Cars (HS 8703)	HS 8704	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)				ils Plastics Pharmac (HS 39)				
Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)	Rest of HS 87	Precious metals and stones (HS 71)				Oth				uses edical, 0)
	Articles of i steel (HS 73			rnitu IS 94		ron an (HS	d steel 72)		craft 5 88)	
Industrial Mae (HS 84		HS 29	Apparel (HS 6	l, knit 1)		oys 5 95)		erage: S 22)	9 I -	4S 08
			HS 62		HS 07		HS 26	H 1	-	HS 44
		Rubber (HS 40)	HS		HS 21	HS 70	H 2	IS 0	HS 32	HS 64
Electrical may	chinory	HS	76	_	HS 83	HS 03	HS 49	HS 42	HS 68	31
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		38	HS 28		HS	HS	HS 02	HS 09	HS 16	96
		HS	HS		74 HS	82 HS	HS	HS 89	HS 86	HS 17
		48	33		н5 34	H5 63	HS 23	HS 18	HS 15	HS 10

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

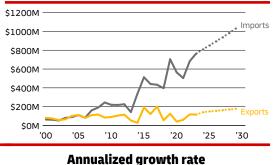
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	\$949.2M	163	\$140.7M	160	\$808.5M	162
rade 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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

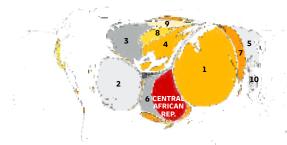


25%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Wood, tropical; other than dark red meranti, light red meranti meranti bakau and teak, in		H 440	-	Vehi (HS	
the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared,		HS 4407		All O	ther
untreated (HS 440349)	Rest of (HS 4		Wood	Cotton (HS 52)	
Gold in unwrought	Copper			ipment (
forms (HS 710812)	Diamon jewellery, u (HS 710	nworked	Rest of HS 71	67 C	HS 89 HS 63 IS HS 73 S 07 HS S 07 HS 22

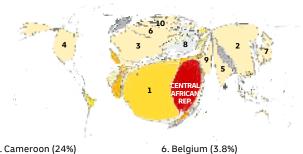
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	-				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-11%

-56%



0%

1. Cameroon (24%)

2. China (14%)

3. France (12%)

4. United States (8.3%) 5. India (4.1%)

9. United Arab Emirates (2.1%) 10. Netherlands (1.9%)

7. Japan (2.6%)

8. Italy (2.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates		Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004)						Vehicles (HS 87)			
	•	S 271000)		1thor		rniture IS 94) Other made u textile article: (HS 63)		ticles	і (Н	ı p. 284.		
	Nest OFFIS 2	./									dor	
	Rest of Industrial Machinery		HS 21		HS 73		HS Fi 25 ^{(HS}		03)	Tobacco (HS 24)	codes and corresponding product categories are listed on	
	(HS 84)	8412	Plastics	Fertilis (HS 3		HS 22			-	HS 76	luct cate	
			(HS 39)	HS	5	Footwear (HS 64)	Cere (HS		HS 16		ling proc	
			HS	93	5	HS	Н	- 1	HS 20	HS 89	sponc	
	Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	HS	90	HS	-	19 HS	1	-	HS	HS HS	corre	
		8517	A: ()	04	ł	пз 48	H		72 IS	62 08	and	
			Aircraft (HS 88)	H9 11	-	HS 49	н 4	S	32 HS	HS 70 HS 34 HS 86	HS codes	

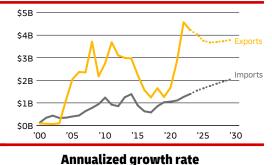
НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (14%)	Cameroon	26%	-				
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	Cameroon	32%	-				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	China	22%	47.8%				
30	Pharmaceutical products (8%)	India	31%	2.7%				
87	Vehicles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

CHAD KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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

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.



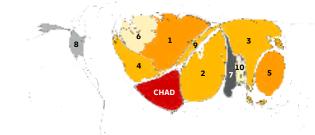


16%

31%

75%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



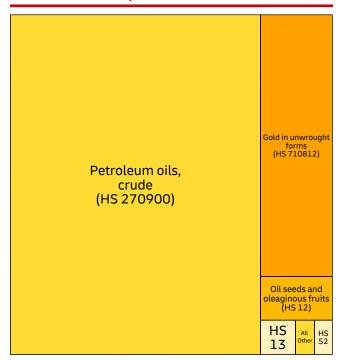
1. Germany (20%) 2. United Arab Emirates (20%)

- 3. China (18%)
- 4. France (8.9%)

7. India (5.2%) 8. United States (4.1%) 9. Türkiye (3%) 5. Taiwan (China) (8.9%) 10. Bangladesh (1.9%)

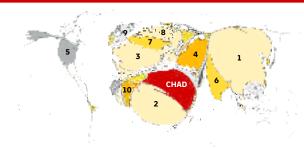
6. Netherlands (8.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



-35% **GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023**

-9%



0%

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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004)		Kest of HS 30	Ar	ste	of iron (eel 73)	or Iro	r Iron and steel (HS 72)		
Telephones (HS 8517)	Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)		Precious me stone (HS 7	nes (71) starch		arations als, flou ch or mi HS 19)	r, (o	(optical, medic		
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	HS 21	-	-IS 27	6	IS 4	H 3	_			
	All Other		HS 53	Aircr (HS &	38)	Tobacco (HS 24) S H	(HS	40)	Cereals (HS 10)	
		-	HS 34	94 HS	22 H	<mark>5</mark> 4	S B	60 HS 52	79 HS 57	
Vehicles (HS 87)	Plastics (HS 39)	Esser (H	ntial oils S 33)	04 HS 11	H:	5 3: 5 H! 20 5 H!		2 8 S F 9 8 S F	HS 2 76 HS 33 96 HS 96 FS 70	

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

нѕ		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

Exports
 Imports

CHILE **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Trade		Expor	ts	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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



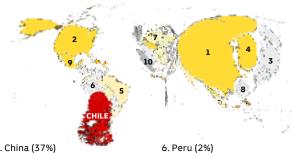
6%

11%

35%

0%

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%)

7. Netherlands (1.9%) 8. Taiwan (China) (1.8%) 9. Mexico (1.7%) 10. Spain (1.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Copper ores (HS 260300)		Fruits		Rest of Fish (HS 03)				
		(HS 08) Fish fillet (HS 0304						
Bost of Oroc, close and ach		(HS 28) All Other					er	
Rest of Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)						Т		
	74	Chemical wo soda or su (HS 470	ulfate		ood 5 4 4		Bever (HS	
Copper cathodes	Rest of HS 74	HS	HS 20	2	-	HS 48	-	HS 72
(HS 740311)	est o	71	HS	H9 87		IS 3	HS 39	HS 40
	Å	HS	84 HS	12	2 8	4S 35	HS 15	HS 73
		02	31	H9 16		HS 29	HS 21	HS 88

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

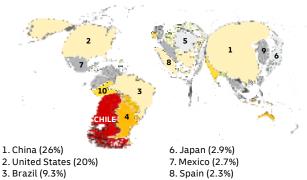
GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-3%

-14%

\$150B

\$100B



4. Argentina (5.7%)

5. Germany (3.5%)

9. Korea (Republic of) (2%) 10. Peru (1.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroled bituminou distillates (HS 27100	s, S	Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Tele	phor 851		411	Ot	her	
Rest of Min and (H		es	Plast (HS 3		nroducts		Mea IS 0	101		nd steel S 72)	ed on p. 284.	
Industrial Machinery		Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)				ootwear		HS 28		HS 29	and corresponding product categories are listed on p.	
	5 84		Annual Init	HS 38	1	Cerea HS 1		H9 33	-	-	HS 95	ct cated
			Apparel, knit (HS 61)	HS	HS					IS 3	HS 22	na produ
	trans	or vehicles for porting goods	Apparatuses (optical, medical,	48	H	IS	HS 21	H: 04		HS 32	HS 20	spondi
Cars	(HS 8704)	(HS 90) HS			31 - S	HS 34	HS 44		HS 96	HS 83	d corre
(HS 8703)		of Vehicles	Apparel, not knit	HS		76	HS 82	H9 17	210		IS HS	codes and
		(HS 87)	(HS 62)	94	1	-IS 26	HS 69	HS 42			HS HS 89	HS coc

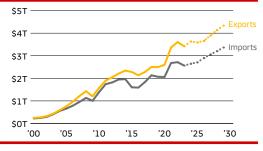
нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	United States	51%	24.8%				
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	China	28%	11.7%				
87	Vehicles (12%)	China	18%	32.8%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	China	53%	9.2%				
39	Plastics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

CHINA KEY DATA AND RANKS

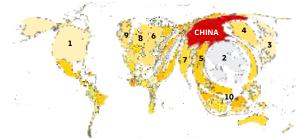
	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	\$6.3T	1	\$3.6T	1	\$2.6T	2
Trade Value Change 2019-24	\$1.7T	1	\$1.1T	1	\$576.3B	2
Forecast 2024–29	\$1.4T	1	\$704.0B	1	\$718.8B	1
Trade Volume Change 2019-24	\$827.7B	1	\$659.5B	1	\$168.3B	3
Forecast 2024–29	\$939.4B	1	\$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

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.





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%)

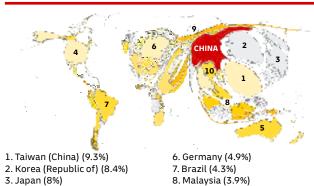
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Plastics Furniture All Other **Rest of Electrical machinery** (HS 94) (HS 39) and equipment (HS 85) Vehicles Toys rticles of iron o steel (HS 73) (HS 87) (HS 95) Rest of Telephones (HS 8517) Telephones for cellular networks for other wireles Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90) Apparel, knit Organic chemical (HS 29) (HS 61) networks (HS 851712) Electronic integrated circuits (HS 8542) HS HS HS HS Apparel 27 63 76 42 not knit (HS 62) HS HS HS HS HS 38 48 28 70 54 **Rest of Industrial** HS HS HS HS HS Footwea (HS 64) Computers 89 60 44 Machinerv 96 40 (HS 8471) (HS 84) HS 30 HS 68 HS 03 HS HS 69 83 HS 07 HS H: 74 HS 52 HS HS 72 HS 55 H9 16 HS 59 71 82

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



4. United States (7%)

5. Australia (5.9%)

8. Malaysia (3.9%) 9. Russian Federation (3.7%) 10. Viet Nam (3.6%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)				Iron oi agglom HS 260	erate	ed	Doct of UC 24	V
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	All Other	r	Apparatuses (optical, medic etc.) (HS 90)			lical, VE		ehicles 1S 87)	
Electronic	Plastics (HS 39)		il seeds aginous (HS 12	fruits	Cop (HS				nd steel S 72)
integrated circuits (HS 8542)	Organic chemicals		HS 30	HS 44		7	H 3	8	HS 40
	(HS 29)	M	leat	Fish (HS 03	HS 33	5	2	HS 73	HS 25 HS
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment	Precious metals and		5 02)	HS 08		0 H	IS 4 IS	48 HS 22	HS 19 HS 70
(HS 85)	stones (HS 71) A		craft 5 88)	HS 28	HS 15	н	6 IS 5	HS 32 HS 23	HS 34 HS 81

нѕ		Тор О		
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

Annualized growth rate

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

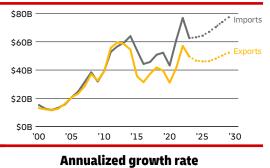
COLOMBIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	rts
	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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

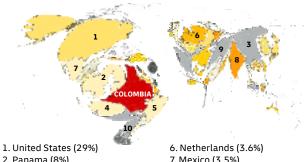


8%

14%

32%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



- 2. Panama (8%)
- 3. China (7.5%)
- 4. Ecuador (4.3%)

5. Brazil (4.1%)

7. Mexico (3.5%) 8. India (3.4%) 9. Türkiye (3.2%) 10. Chile (2.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleun	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Coffee, no (HS 09	d signal	Gold (HS 7108) Rest of HS 71			
crudo (HS 270)	All O		Plastics (HS 39)				
	Fruits an (HS (Cut flowers (HS 0603)				
	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	HS 15	HS 33		hicles S 87)		HS 38
Bituminous coal	(HS 271000)	Iron and steel (HS 72)	HS 84	H9 30		-IS 48	62
(HS 270112)	Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	HS 85	HS 76	HS 74 HS	HS 61 HS 29	HS 01 HS 03	HS 19 HS 70
		HS 17	HS 21	73 HS 34	HS 96 HS 02	HS 94 HS 28	HS 26 HS 18 HS 20

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

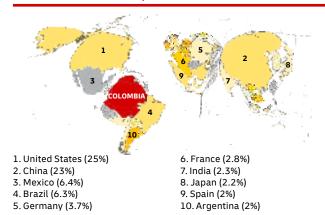
нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (53%)	United States	27%	4.8%				
09	Coffee, tea and spices (6.7%)	United States	43%	9.1%				
71	Precious metals and stones (5%)	United States	45%	0.3%				
39	Plastics (3.7%)	Brazil	27%	12.9%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

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

4%

-23%



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84) Rest of Electrical machinery		Oils petroleum, ²² bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		of HS	Plastics (HS 39)			Ρ	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			ıl	
		Organic chemicals (HS 29) (HS			ii oli anu s					, medica tc.)	ιί,		
and equip (HS 8	oment	All Other	HS 73						ertilisers (HS 31)		HS 48		
	Telephones (HS 8517)		residues and imal feed HS 23)		H 32 H	2	HS 95 HS	6		H O H	2 S	HS 21 HS	
Rest of Vehicles	les Cars (HS 8703)	Aircraft (HS 88)	HS 33	3	22 H3 64	S 4	62 HS 55	1 HS 70 HS 08			HS 82 s F		s
(HS 87)		Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)	(HS 5	52)	H 28 H 94	3 3 5	34 HS 44 HS 03	HS 16 HS 19	HS 60 HS 07	41 H	7 2 н	5 42 H	

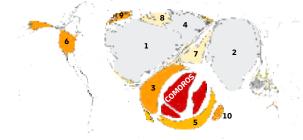
НS		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth			
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	32%	15.1%			
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	China	53%	14.5%			
87	Vehicles (8.6%)	Mexico	17%	1.6%			
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (7.4%)	United States	81%	18.3%			
39	Plastics (4.9%)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

COMOROS KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

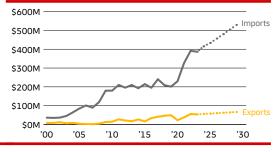


1. France (30%) 2. India (27%) 3. Tanzania (United Republic of) (8.5%) 4. Germany (7.5%) 5. Madagascar (5.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

6. United States (4.5%) 7. United Arab Emirates (3.7%) 8. Netherlands (2.8%) 9. United Kingdom (1.3%) 10. Mauritius (1%)

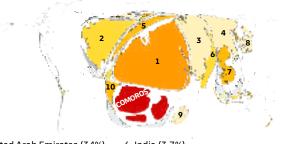
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

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

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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Spices; cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems), neither		Oils, nes (HS 330129)				
crushed nor ground (HS 090710)		ing vessels 390800)		of Ships S 89)		
Spices; vanilla, neither crushed nor ground		HS	All Other	HS 72	HS 84	
(HS 090510)	Rest of HS 09	96	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	HS 87	HS 73	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

(Rice (HS 1006)		6)	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			Other furniture and parts (HS 9403)			Rest of HS 9	
Poultry (HS 0207)		HS 02	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	products (U.C. 2.5.2.7) (U.S. 72)		Cements		in on and			vera HS 2	ages 22)	100	
(H:	S 0207	7)	Rest of	All Other	Other HS 69 Apparel, not knit (HS 62)		Apparet, not knit		HS 15		H 1	-	a no horizonte de la compañía de la Compañía de la compañía	
	Cars 8703)	Rest of HS 87		HS 73	Diary produ (HS 04)		HS 20		lood S 44		4S 96		-IS 64	
				HS	HS		HS 34	H9 10	_	HS 61	7	1S 76	HS 54	a di sa
b	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		63	19		HS 48	HS 90	2	HS 07	HS 32 HS 40	HS 33		- downed her	
			(0)	HS 39	HS 11		HS 52	H 2	S	HS 89 HS 68	40 HS 38 HS 24	н 7	s HS	Sector 21

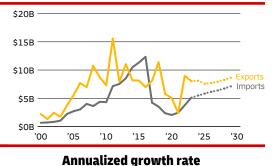
нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth					
10	Cereals (7.5%)	Pakistan	81%	-24.6%					
02	Meat (7.3%)	India	20%	17.3%					
87	Vehicles (7%)	France	41%	-2.1%					
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (6.9%)	United Arab Emirates	70%	-					
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5%)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

CONGO **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

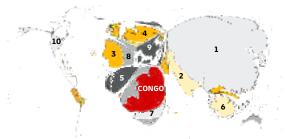


13%

27%

110%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. China (54%)

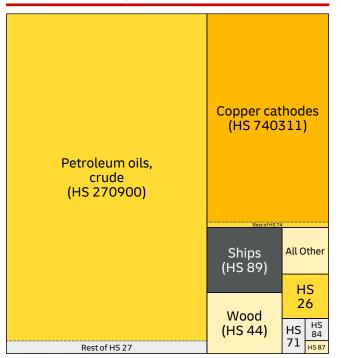
2. India (5%)

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

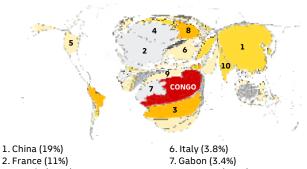
НS		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth			
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (62%)	China	66%	7.1%			
74	Copper (24%)	United Arab Emirates	54%	-			
89	Ships (4.5%)	Gabon	25%	-			
44	Wood (4.2%)	China	52%	-7.9%			
26	Ores, slag and ash (1.9%)	Thailand	64%	17.2%			

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-14%

0%

-46%



- 3. Angola (8.2%)
- 4. Belgium (6.6%) 5. United States (3.9%)

8. Germany (3.2%) 9. Cameroon (2.5%) 10. India (2.4%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Special fund vessels, n. (HS 890)	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Vehicles (HS 87)			Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)			
Cargo vessels, not tanker or refrigerated (HS 890190)	HS 89	Cereals (HS 10)	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			and w	ral fuels, oils nd waxes (HS 27)		Ot	her:
		Fish (HS 03)	(HS 03)			hiture 5 94) H	H9 69		4	
Industrial Mac	hinerv		HS 63		22	2		51	1 1	72
(HS 84)		Plastics (HS 39)	HS		HS 33	HS 29	HS 76	1	-	HS 17
		HS	38	_	HS	Tobacco (HS 24)	HS 25	H: 32	_	HS 83
		15	HS 34		40 otton	HS 16	HS 68	H9 54		HS 82
	Rest of Meat (HS 02)	HS	HS	()	IS 52)	HS 11	HS 70	HS 93		S HS 8 07
(HS 0207)		19	нз 62		HS 04	HS 96	HS 88	HS 20		S HS 9 42

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Ti	ade	Ехро	rts	Impo	rts	
	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	

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.

6. Nicaragua (3.9%)

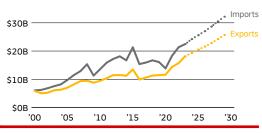
7. Honduras (3.3%)

9. Mexico (2.2%)

8. El Salvador (2.6%)

10. Dominican Republic (2%)

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST) \$40B



GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



1. United States (44%)

- 2. Netherlands (7.4%)
- 3. Belgium (5.3%) 4. Guatemala (5%)
- 5. Panama (4.2%)

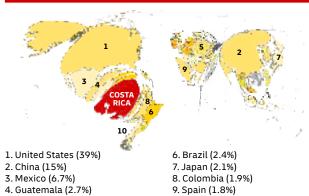
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Medical needles, catheters (HS 901839)		Instruments for dical science, nes (HS 901890)	Rest of Electric and equi (HS £	pment	Electron integrated ci (HS 854)	ic rcuits	n (HS	eparations e.c. 2106) of HS 21
			All C	ther	Preparatio vegetables or nut (HS 20	s, fruit, ts		stics 5 39)
Orthopedi appliance (HS 9021	S	Rest of Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	Coffee, tea and spices (HS 09)		Pharmace produc (HS 30	ts		bber 5 40)
			HS	HS 96	HS 19		IS 8	HS 73
Fruit, edible;	Di	neapples	15	HS	HS 17		eat 02)	HS 70
bananas, other than plantains, fresh or dried		5 080430)	HS 72	06 HS	HS 48	HS 03	HS 44	
(HS 080390)			HS	84	HS 32	HS 89	HS 16 HS	HS 23
	Rest	of Fruits and nuts (HS 08)	07	HS 04	HS 22	HS 76	HS 33	HS HS 94 52 HS 31

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Do	estination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



4. Guatemala (2.7%)

5. Germany (2.5%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Pla (HS		Ca S 8 t of V (HS	7C	icles	(opt	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)				
Telephones (HS 8517)	Pharmace		Iron	and s	teel						
Oils petroleum,	produc (HS 30				IS 72)			erboard)	All	Other	
bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	HS 73	Furni (HS '		HS 21	H 1	-	HS 23		HS 52	HS 76	
	75	Rub (HS	ber	HS 34	HS 22		HS 64		IS 52	HS 74	
Rest of HS 27	Cereals	(115		HS	HS 16		HS 44	HS 08	HS 63	-	
	(HS 10)	al oils	20	HS		HS 03	HS 83	HS 07	_		
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		HS 38 Fertilise			02 HS	_	HS 96	HS 70	HS 71 HS	HS 54	
, , ,	_				95		HS 82	HS 04	49 HS	HS HS 17 11	
	38	Fertili (HS)	Sers	HS 61	HS 28		HS 89	HS 15	35 HS 56	HS HS 42	

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Тор	Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

Annualized growth rate

-23% 0% 5% 18% 56% 9%

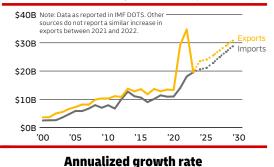
10. Chile (1.5%)

CÔTE D'IVOIRE KEY DATA AND RANKS

Total Trade Exports Imports Value Rank Value Rank Value Rank Trade Value 2024 79 \$44.1B \$23.5B 73 \$20.6B 82 Trade Value Change 2019-24 \$19.8B 57 \$10.1B 55 \$9.7B 59 Forecast 2024–29 75 \$15.4B 71 \$7.3B 67 \$8.1B 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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

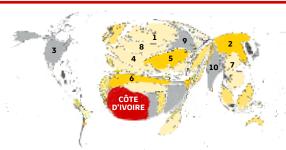


21%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

	Cocoa beans (HS 180100)							Gold in unwrough forms (HS 710812)				
				Rest of F (HS -	er	Rest of HS 71						
Cocoa paste (HS 180310)	Cocoa paste Rest of Cocoa HS					cashew h or shell .31)		HS 08	А	ll Other		
			1804	00	Cotton			HS 26		Wood (HS 44		HS 21
Oils petroleu	27	(HS 52)			Plastic (HS 3		HS 09					
bituminous distillates (HS 27100	S,	Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)		Rest of HS 2	HS 15	Ship (HS 8	s) IS	HS 16 HS 34	2 	IS HS 4 84 45 HS 48 19 45 HS 45 HS		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

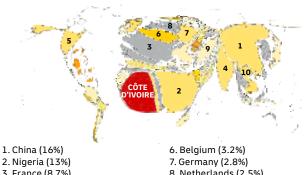
нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
18	Cocoa (40%)	Netherlands	23%	-2.9%				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	Mali	25%	-				
40	Rubber (9.9%)	Malaysia	23%	-0.5%				
71	Precious metals and stones (9.3%)	Switzerland	60%	27.7%				
08	Fruits and nuts (9.1%)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

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

11%

-18%



3. France (8.7%)

4. India (5.3%)

5. United States (4.4%)

8. Netherlands (2.5%) 9. Türkiye (2.4%) 10. Viet Nam (2.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)		Vehic (HS 8				al mach quipme 15 85)			last HS 3			
Petroleum oils, refined (HS 2710)	Rest of HS 27	Frozen fis excluding fi (HS 0303	lléts	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		/u det	Articles of iro steel (HS 73)				Iron and (HS	
	Re	Ships (HS 89)		IS 5	HS 94		lisers 31)	H 2	9	HS 17		
Industrial Machi	inery		H 2	_	HS 19	H O	-	H 6	-	HS 63		
(HS 84)		All Other	H		Rubber (HS 40)	Cotton (HS 52)	H: 70	-	HS 79	HS 07		
		HS	9(2	HS	HS 88	HS 32	HS 34		HS 70		
Dice	S 10	38	Toba (HS 2		33 HS	HS 21	HS 11	HS 62	96	HS 82		
Rice (HS 1006)	Rest of HS	HS	H	S	28	HS 26	HS 83	HS 20	HS 61 HS	HS 55 HS		
. ,	Res	48	1	_	HS 02	HS 23	HS 64	HS 56	49 HS 01	74 HS 54		

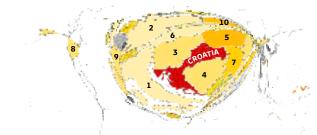
НS			Top Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	Nigeria	54%	-
84	Industrial machinery (9.7%)	China	21%	20.7%
10	Cereals (6.8%)	India	26%	16.7%
87	Vehicles (6.5%)	China	21%	19.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6%)	China	44%	17.8%

CROATIA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tı	ade	Ехрон	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. Italy (13%)

2. Germany (12%)

3. Slovenia (11%)

4. Bosnia and Herzegovina (9.7%)

5. Hungary (7.1%)

7. Serbia (5.1%) 8. United States (2.7%) 9. France (2.6%) 10. Poland (2%)

6. Austria (5.7%)

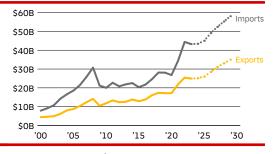
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Medicaments packaged (HS 3004)	kaged 🚽			Wood (HS 44)				Vehicles (HS 87)				
Electrical energy (HS 271600)	Rest of HS 27	Articles of iron steel (HS 73)	es of iron or steel				Plastics (HS 39)					her		
		Apparel, knit (HS 61)	(HS 61)		board		reals S 10)		otw HS 6	vear 54)		4S 25		
Electrical n and equ (HS	ipment					ish 5 03	HS) 62	-		iliser: S 31)		bacco S 24)		
		Furniture (HS 94)		HS	H 1	S 2	HS 68	l .	IS)1	Н 8	~	HS 29		
			7	70	H	S	HS 16	H 0		HS 15	HS 38	HS 40		
	Industrial Machinery		-	HS 90		00		9 coa	HS 42	H: 04		HS 34	HS 32	HS 74
(HS	84)				(HS	18)	HS 71	H 2	S 📘	HS 28	HS 08 HS	HS 20		
		Iron and steel (HS 72)		HS 21	H 2	S 2	HS 93	H 17	5	HS 41 HS 49		HS HS 69 HS 83		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

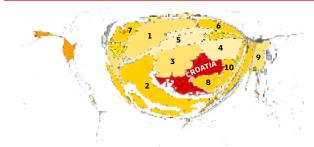




Annualized growth rate



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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Rest of HS 27	Cars (HS 870		est of (HS	Vehicles 87)		pr		eutic ucts 30)				ics 39)	
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	Petroleum gases (HS 2711)	All Otł	ner	Irc	on an (HS			Artic	les of i steel (HS 73				el, knit 61)	id on p. 284.
(HS 271000)	(132711)	Aluminium (HS 76)								000 5 4 4			wear 64)	s are listed on
		(H3 70)	H		-	IS .9		H 0	S 4		IS 3		ihips IS 89)	codes and corresponding product categories
Industrial N (HS)		Furniture (HS 94)	3		H: 22	- 1	H 0	-	H 4	-	HS 95		Cocoa (HS 18)	product o
			H 3	_	H	S	H9 34		HS 69	H9 03		S 5	HS 83	onding p
Fleetwieelu	e e e le ine e mu	HS 90	Н	-	2: H	_	HS 70	~	HS 31	HS 68 HS	Н 7 Н	1	HS 96 HS	corresp
and equ	Electrical machinery and equipment		2		74	4	H9 24		HS 20	63 HS	1 HS	; ₁	42	ando
(HS)	(HS 85) HS 48		H 4	Ξ.	H: 32	- 1	HS 07	5	HS 01	82 HS 16	09 HS 25	5 +	0 28 5 HS 54	HS codes

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Ti	ade	Expor	ts	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	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.



1. Canada (26%) 2. China (18%)

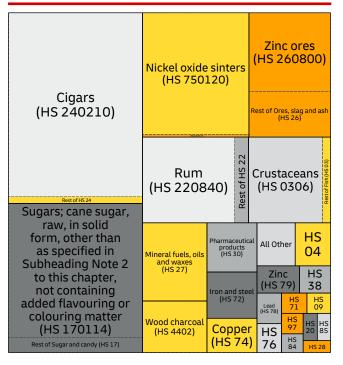
6. Netherlands (3.6%)

7. Singapore (2.6%)

- 3. Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of) (18%)
- 4. Spain (7.3%) 5. Belgium (3.8%)

8. Germany (1.8%) 9. Hong Kong SAR (China) (1.6%) 10. Cyprus (1.5%)

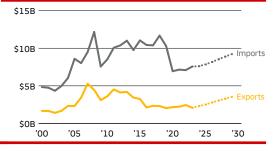
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top D	estination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%

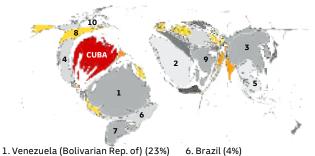
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

12% -61% -18% -9% -4% 0%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



7. Argentina (3.9%)

9. Italy (3.4%)

10. Canada (3%)

8. United States (3.8%)

2. Spain (12%)

3. China (11%)

4. Mexico (4.8%)

5. Viet Nam (4.1%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			Cereals (HS 10)			Meat and edible offal: of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, cuts and offal, frozen (HS 020714) Rest of HS 02				les 37)
	_		I AIL ()thor		Plastics (HS 39)		prod IS 04	ouucis		s of iron or teel S 73)
Petroleum oils, crude	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	(ontical medical		HS 23	Bevera (HS 2			IS .5		HS 34
(HS 270900)	(HS 271000)	Iron and steel	-	1S 18	HS 28	H 32	-		IS 6	HS 29
	Rest of HS 27	(HS 72)		bber 5 40)	HS 76	HS 70		IS 9	HS 21	HS 12
Electrical	machinery	Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)		niture	HS 31	HS 69	H 4		HS 62	HS 20
and equ	ipment 85)	Pharmaceutical		5 94)	HS 33	HS 83	H9 63		IS 0 8 H	9 25 S HS
(1.0		products (HS 30)	-	IS)7	HS 64	HS 82	H3 86		IS 6 1 H 7	-

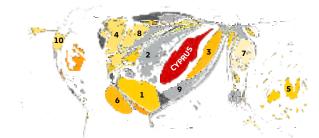
НS		Тор	Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	Spain	23%	-9.5%
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (11%)	Venezuela	67%	-
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.2%)	China	38%	-26.5%
10	Cereals (6.6%)	France	24%	-1.8%
02	Meat (5.8%)	United States	65%	12.3%

CYPRUS KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	rade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



6. Liberia (4.8%)

9. Israel (3.7%)

8. Netherlands (3.9%)

10. United States (2.8%)

7. Hong Kong SAR (China) (4.8%)

1. Libya (9.9%)

- 2. Greece (8.6%)
- 3. Lebanon (6.4%)
- 4. United Kingdom (6.3%)

5. Marshall Islands (5.5%)

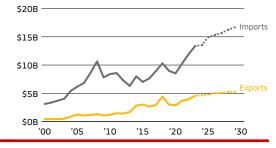
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Cargo vesse not tanker refrigerate (HS 89019	or d	Medicamen ne: (HS 300	5 .	HS 30	Ch	pr (HS	Rest of HS 04		
Rest of Ships (HS 89)	HS	Electrical n and equ (HS a	pment	All	Oth	er		H3 84	-
Rest of Cargo ships and similar vessels (HS 8901)	8903	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (HS 25)	HS 71	H9 33	-	H 22	-	-	HS 70
		Organic chemicals (HS 29)	HS 07	HS 03	H: 39	-	HS 94		HS 24
Oils petroleur bituminous,	n, ²⁵⁵	Aircraft	HS	HS 87	HS 38	H 7		HS 26	HS 02
distillates (HS 271000	(Rest of HS	(HS 88)	72	HS 23	HS 74	H 64	J	HS 15	HS 61
(113 27 1000)	, »	Fruits and nuts (HS 08)	HS 20	HS 21	HS 91	H: 7: H: 6:	3 s ŀ	44 IS F	HS 93 HS 10 97

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

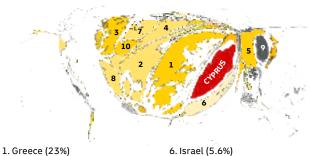




Annualized growth rate

-19% 0% 3% 18% 56% 9%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



2. Italy (9.7%)

- 3. United Kingdom (6.9%)
- 4. Germany (6.2%) 5. China (6%)

7. Netherlands (4.5%) 8. Spain (4.3%) 9. Korea (Republic of) (2.7%)

10. Belgium (2.6%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	Industrial Machinery ^E (HS 84)			Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)					Cars (HS 8703) Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)			
(HS 271000)	Pharmace produc (HS 30	All Other			er		Plastics HS 39)			s of iron or teel S 73)		
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Iron and steel (HS 72)	Iron and steel 88				IS 2		HS 61			HS 23	
Cargo ching and		HS 33			HS L9		IS 21		HS 04		HS 38	
Cargo ships and similar vessels (HS 8901)	Beverages (HS 22)	HS			IS '6	H9 02		4S 03	2	1S 10	HS 69	
(110 0 7 0 1 7	Furniture (HS 94)	29 _{Cerea}			IS 4	HS 95		1S 20 S		HS 52 HS	HS 15 6 HS	
Rest of Ships		(HS 10	D)		IS 4	HS 08	_	S I	91 	07 HS 63	7 70 HS 83	
(HS 89)	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	HS 48			IS 54	HS 34	Н	S I	-IS -IS 	HS 18 HS 42	HS 31 HS 25	

нѕ		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

13%

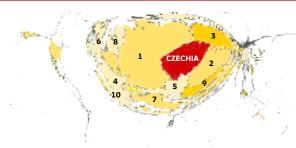
38%

CZECHIA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

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%)

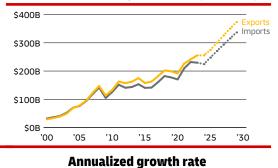
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Cars (HS 8703)			nd equ	ectrical machinery d equipment (HS 85)					Telephones (HS 8517)		
Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)		All Ot	Other Plastics (HS 39)				Ar	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)			or
<u> </u>	-	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	and waxes		coor	Rub (HS				oys 595	
Rest of Industrial Machiner	v		HS		HS 48		-IS 83		HS 96	H 3	~
(HS 84)	y	Furniture	\$ 0/1		HS 38	HS 62	H 8	_	HS 04		IS 4
		(113 / +)	Wood (HS 4-	-	HS 71	HS 82	Н 4		HS 10	2	_
Computers		Annoratives	Aluminiu		HS	HS 34	H: 68	3	HS 28	6	IS 9
		Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	(HS 76	<u> </u>	29	HS 24	H: 19		HS 88		HS 74
(HS 8471)		(HS 70		HS 61	HS 23	H: 22		HS 63		HS 93

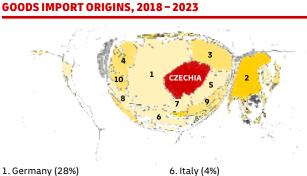
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



-11% 0% 5% 8%



1. Germany (28%)

2. China (11%)

3. Poland (9.3%)

4. Netherlands (6.1%)

5. Slovakia (5.7%)

7. Austria (3.8%) 8. France (3%) 9. Hungary (2.8%) 10. Belgium (2.2%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)		Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)			Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)			
	Plastics (HS 39)		All Othe			Pr Iron and steel (HS 72)			
Telephones (HS 8517)	Pharmaceutical (HS		Furniture Aluminiu products (HS 94)				ber 40)		HS 38
	(HS 30)	HS 48		HS 33		S 4	H: 64	-	HS 29
Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	HS 73	HS 61		HS 02 HS	НS 28 HS	H 3	2	HS 82 HS	HS 70 HS
	Apparatuses	HS 62	-	HS HS 71	08 HS 22 HS	02 HS 88 HS	_	7 20 HS	5 42 5 HS
Computers (HS 8471)	(optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	Toys (HS 9		HS 44	34 HS 21	63 HS 96	49 HS 68	HS	56 HS 86 HS 15

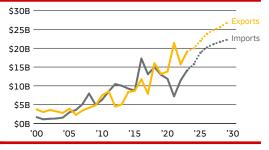
нs		Top Origin								
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth						
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (20%)	China	30%	23.5%						
84	Industrial machinery (16%)	Germany	30%	-2.4%						
87	Vehicles (9.5%)	Germany	33%	-1.5%						
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (6%)	Russian Federation	39%	24.4%						
39	Plastics (5%)	Germany	36%	2.2%						

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Imports		
	Value	Rank	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)

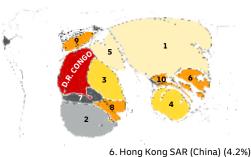


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Democratic Republic of the Congo's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Democratic Republic of the Congo's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized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

Annualized growth rate

-50% 0% 12% 25% -20% 45%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



7. Zambia (3.7%)

8. Mozambique (3.5%)

9. Switzerland (2.7%)

Top Destination

Share

56%

99%

58%

46%

50%

Growth

64.1%

24.9%

36.5%

-5.4%

_

Destination

China

China

China

China

United Arab

Emirates

10. Viet Nam (1.7%)

1. China (43%)

- 2. South Africa (13%)
- 3. Tanzania (United Republic of) (9%)

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

Product (% of Total)

Other base metals (27%)

Ores, slag and ash (12%)

Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (4.6%)

Precious metals and stones (2.4%)

Copper (50%)

нs

Code 74

81

26

27

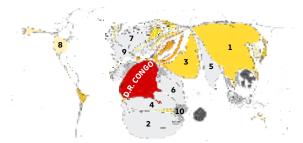
71

4. Singapore (8.1%)

5. United Arab Emirates (6.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

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%)

Articles of iron or

Salt, sulphur, lime

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Copper cathodes (HS 740311)	other inte produ cobalt me unwrougl powe	Cobalt; mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy, unwrought cobalt, powders (HS 810520)						
	Copper ores (HS 260300)	Petroleu cruc (HS 270	de					
		HS 71	All Other					
Unrefined copper (HS 740200)		HS 28	HS 44					

Rest of HS steel (HS 73) packaged (HS 3004) (HS 25) Industrial Machinery (HS 84) **Plastics** Mineral fuels, oils Iron and steel (HS 72) All Other and waxes (HS 27) (HS 39) HS HS HS HS HS 17 11 19 34 28 HS HS HS HS Furniture (HS 94) **Electrical machinery** 38 90 64 21 and equipment (HS 85) Meat HS HS HS HS HS (HS 02) HS 16 48 31 04 15 63 HS HS 67 HS HS 83 HS 20 Beverages (HS 22) Fish 29 HS 70 HS HS 52 HS 96 HS 68 (HS 03) Vehicles 61 HS HS 49 (HS 87) 69 HS 24 HS 32 HS 36 н٩ Cereals Rubber HS HS (HS 40) HS 82 (HS 10) HS 07 HS 88 33

30

Medicaments,

нѕ		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

10%

21%

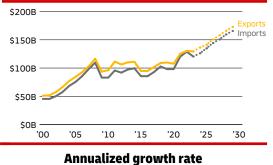
DENMARK

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Imports		
	Value Rank Val		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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

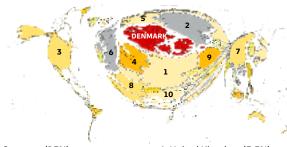


6%

9. Belgium (3.2%)

10. France (3.1%)

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Rest of Medican packaged (HS 3004)	,	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		А	All Other			Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)					
Hormones, not contraceptive, doses (HS 300439)	Rest of HS 30	Fish (HS 03)		-		(Meat (HS 02)			Vehicle (HS 87)			
Ľ.		Diary products (HS 04)	Organic chemicals modi (HS 29) glue			odified s glues; en	lbuminoidals; dified starches ues; enzymes (HS 35)			es; Apparel, not knit			
Industrial Mach	ninery	Articles of iron or	Н 6	_	1 1	IS 2		4S 88			IS)1		
(HS 84)		steel (HS 73)	H: 19	-	HS HS 23 89								
			H: 10	-	HS 48			HS 13	H: 32	~ 1	HS 12		
Electrical machinery and equipment		(HS 39)	H: 2	-	HS 15	HS	0	-	HS 40 HS 70	HS 96			
(HS 85)		Furniture (HS 94)	Alumii (HS I		HS 95	64	1 H	0 IS	HS 88	в	HS 63 HS 25		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

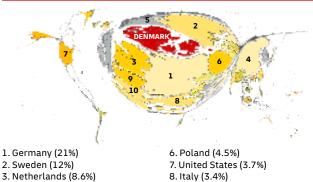
НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
30	Pharmaceutical products (15%)	United States	34%	16.0%				
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	Germany	11%	3.5%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.1%)	Germany	13%	1.3%				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (5.1%)	Sweden	30%	-3.7%				
90	Apparatuses (3.9%)	United States	17%	3.8%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

3%

-9%



- 3. Netherlands (8.6%)
- 4. China (7.6%)

5. Norway (5.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		distillates (HS 271000)			Medicaments packaged (HS 3004) Rest of Pharmaceutica products (HS 30)			Plastics (HS 39)					
		All Other		Articles of iron steel (HS 73)		n or	Apparatuse (optical, medi etc.) (HS 90)			_{cal,} Furr		niture S 94)			
	Electrical machinery				Apparel, knit (HS 61)				ihips IS 89		H 2	_		4S 48	
and equip (HS 85		Iron and steel (HS 72)		minium IS 76)	H9 29	-	HS 04	H 64	-	HS 95		HS 16			
				verages IS 22)	H9	-	HS 08	Н 2	S 1	H9	-	HS 32			
		Wood	. (1	5221	HS	5	HS 63	HS 07			HS 20	H: 34			
Cars	Rest of	(HS 44)		/leat S 02)	33 HS	_	HS 70	HS 35			HS 06	H 18			
(HS 8703)	HS 87	Fish		IS	40	_	HS 68	HS 74					IS 16		
		(HS 03)	-	38	H3 88		HS 28	HS 82					IS 19		

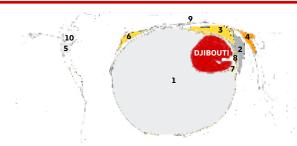
НS		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth					
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	Germany	26%	0.5%					
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.9%)	Sweden	22%	3.0%					
87	Vehicles (8.5%)	Germany	33%	5.7%					
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (8.1%)	Norway	22%	6.4%					
30	Pharmaceutical products (4.8%)	Germany	17%	8.8%					

DJIBOUTI **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tı	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	Value	alue 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

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.

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%)

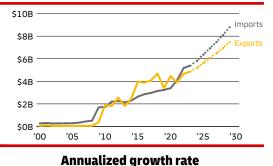
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

		otas	of so siur 3275	n			
Palm oil, sim refined (HS 151190		Coffee (HS 0901) Rest of HS 09	S 0901) Legumes, driec (HS 0713)				
		Live animals (HS 01)	oleagir	Oil seeds and oleaginous frui (HS 12)		Vehi (HS	
		Electrical machinery and equipment	and v	fuels, oils vaxes 27)		HS 84	HS 530610
Palm oil, crude	(HS 85)	HS 71	HS 93	4	IS HS 8 21		
(HS 151110)	HS 15	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	HS 23	HS 03 HS 74	H: 44 H: 39	3 26 4 HS 72 5 US	HS 82 HS HS 41 10 HS 88

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

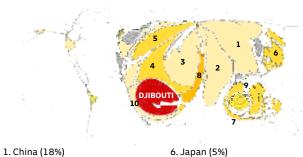
НS		Top Des	tination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (46%)	Ethiopia	100%	_
28	Inorganic chemicals (16%)	China	96%	-
09	Coffee, tea and spices (4.6%)	United Kingdom	27%	-0.0%
07	Vegetables (4.4%)	India	79%	230.4%
01	Live animals (3.2%)	Saudi Arabia	48%	_





-56% -10% 0% 14% 35% 150%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



- 2. India (14%)
- 3. United Arab Emirates (12%)
- 4. Saudi Arabia (9.3%) 5. Türkiye (7.3%)

7. Indonesia (4.5%) 8. Oman (3.6%) 9. Malaysia (3.1%) 10. Ethiopia (3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Iron and st (HS 72)	.eet		rical n Id equi (HS i	ipm		Indi	ustrial M (HS 8	1achiner 34)	Ŷ
		Plastic (HS 39		Mixed fertilizers (HS 3105)				Rest of HS 31		Cereals HS 10)	
Rest of HS 27		Sugar and candy (HS 17) Appa		rel, S 6]			ootw HS 6			nic product HS 69)	ษิ
Palm oil, simply refined	HS	All Other	HS 62		Rubb (HS 4		HS 48	-	HS 34	HS 55	and corresponding product categories.
(HS 151190)	15	All Other	Vegeta	bloc	HS 60	- 1	HS 29	H9 52			ing prod
	Furnit (HS 9		(ĂS 0	17)	HS 83	-	HS 30 HS	H: 70	6 68	96	respond
Vehicle		(HS 54	-	HS 38	· -	21 HS	44 H	4 33	3 42 HS	and cor
(HS 87)	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	HS 70		HS 90	; -	63 HS 82	95 H	5 24 S HS	HS 22	codes

НS		Тс	op Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

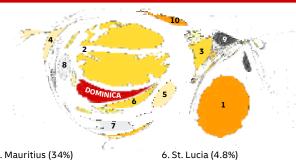
7. Trinidad and Tobago (4.8%)

8. St. Kitts and Nevis (3.5%)

9. Belarus (3.2%)

10. Iceland (3.1%)

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%)

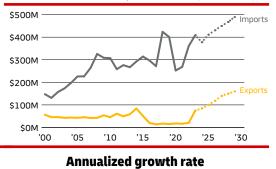
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Cargo vessels, not tanker or refrigerated (HS 890190)		Medical instruments (HS 9018)			(H Avo apple	uits an S 08) cados es, ma etc. 0804	ingos,	Pharmaceutical goods (HS 3006) Rest of Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)				
		Iron and stee (HS 72)		ntial (5 33)		(H)	eum ga 5 2711) t of HS 27		cer	ulphur nent, e HS 25	tc.	
Industrial Mac (HS 84)	hinery	Vegetables (HS 07)	Soaps, wax paint: (HS 34	s		arel, kn 15 61)	it cere stard	arations als, flou ch or mil HS 19)	r. 🗌	Foot∖ (HS		
		. ,				IS 2	HS 74	-	4S 95		HS 76	
	Plastics		1/1/0 7		-	IS	HS 73				HS 09	
HS	HS 85	(HS 39)	•			2 IS	HS 11	H9 94		HS 70	HS 21	
8536	Rest of HS	Tobacco	All Ot	her		'1	HS 58	Н 1		HS 62	HS 48	
	ď	(HS 24)				icles 587)	HS 26	H 6		HS 96	HS 17	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination								
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%						

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-11%

-44%



0%

10%

25%

90%

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum,	Industri (H	al Ma 1S 84		Ca (HS 8			of Vehicle HS 87)	25	
bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Electrical and eq (HS			(sure or boats HS 890 st of H!	3)	Plastic (HS 39		
	All Ot	her		leat 5 02		'ood S 44		HS 73	
Propane, liquefied	HS	HS 04	-	HS 40	H 7	~	HS 38	HS 48	
(HS 271112)	90	HS		HS 15	HS 20	HS 69	H 68		
	Furniture (HS 94)	22		HS	HS 83	HS 95	H9 63		
Petroleum oils. 🏾	(13 94)	HS 19		29 HS	HS 33	HS 25		HS H 34 3	
Rest of Petroleum gases (HS 2711) (HS 270900)	Iron and steel	HS	-	16	HS 32	HS 07	HS 17	HS H	
La	(HS 72)	30		HS 21	HS 23	HS 64	HS 91	HS H 96 <mark>2</mark>	

нs		Тор	Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

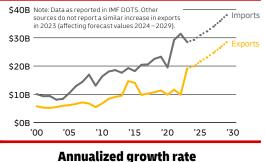
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	Value	Rank	Value	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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



9%

8. Germany (1.8%)

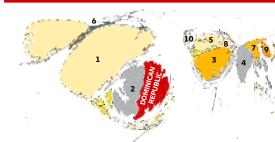
10. Japan (1.6%)

9. Netherlands (1.6%)

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Gold in un forr (HS 710		Cigars (HS 240210)							ts, ki 109		Rest of HS 61		
Rest of Preciou ston (HS 7	Ferroalloys Rest of (HS 7202) HS 72			and IS O		ıts	Plastic: (HS 39						
Instruments for		Rest of HS 9018	Pharmaceuti products (HS 30)	cal		rel, not ki 15 62)	nit	-	-IS 17			H 2	-
(HS 901890)	edical science, nes (HS 901890)					Cocoa (HS 18)		4S 34			IS 7		-IS 48
		Rest of HS 90			Co	tton	H O	-	H 9	-	H9 25	-	HS 20
			All Other (HS 5		52) IS	H 3	S 3		IS 1	H: 20	-	HS 31	
Automatic circuit breakers, <1kV (HS 853620)		Rest of HS 85	Footwe	ar	6	53		S 9	Н 7.		HS 15	HS 94	
			Footwear (HS 64)			IS 21	H 7	S 6	Н 3-	<u> </u>	HS 83	HS HS	87

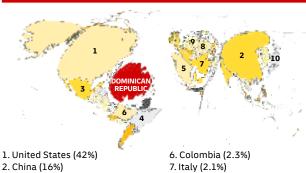
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

-31% **GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023**

-5%

0%



2. China (16%)

- 3. Mexico (4.1%)
- 4. Brazil (3.5%) 5. Spain (3.4%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Oils petr bitum distil (HS 27	inous, lates	Cars (HS 8703)		H: 87			Pla (HS		ics 59)		Irc	Iron and stee (HS 72)		
Petroleum gases (HS 2711) 27		HS 71		All	Otl	her	. Ph	pro	aceut ducts 5 30)				eals 10)	ed on p. 284.
		HS 90		HS 73		H 2	~		IS 4		1S 94		Meat IS 02)	es are liste
Industrial I		HS		IS		IS 9		HS L9		H 4			4S 03	codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p.
(HS	84)	48		IS	H 6	-	H9 70	-	HS 64	-		IS 0	HS 32	ig produ
		Cotton (HS 52)	2	23	H 2	-	HS 63		HS 61	H 5	_	HS 28	HS 83	spondir
	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			4S 88	H		HS 62		HS 95		S 6	HS 07	HS 08	d corre:
			F	IS	7	-	HS 31		HS 60	H: 54		HS 25 HS	HS 82	es an
				33	H 4	-	HS 96		HS 34	H 4		HS 56	HS 17 HS 09	HS cod

НS		Top Or					
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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%	OB 85 \$6.6B 6B 39 \$4.6B 7B 85 \$3.2B		70	
Forecast 2024 – 29	2.1%	143	2.1%	136	2.0%	139	

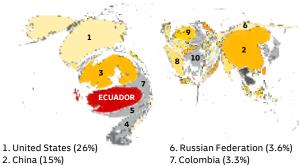
The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Ecuador's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Ecuador's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale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

8. Spain (2.8%)

10. Italy (2.2%)

9. Netherlands (2.5%)

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



2. China (15%)

3. Panama (12%)

4. Chile (4.6%)

5. Peru (3.6%)

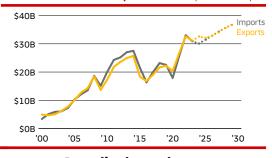
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Fruit bananas plantai c (HS (s, ot ns, f Iried	her t resh	or	Rest of HS 08	
	Prepared preserved (HS 160	l fish	All	Oth	er	
Ois petroleum, bituminous, distiliates (HS 271000) Crustaceans; frozen,		Cut flow (HS 060		Cocoa (HS 18		
shrimps and prawns, excluding cold-water varieties, in shell	S 03	Ores, slag and ash		HS 71	Н 2	-
or not, smoked, cooked or not before or during smoking; in shell, cooked		(HS 26)	HS 15	70	HS 23	HS 73
by steaming or by boiling in water (HS 030617)	Å	Wood (HS 44)	HS 07	HS 24 HS 85	24 84 HS HS	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

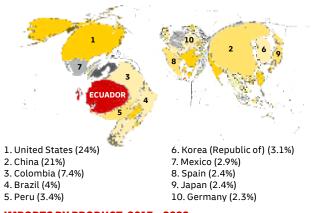
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-29% 0% 5% 10% 20% 53%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

bitumin distilla	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)			Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)						
Aromatic hydrocarbon Rest of		All Othe	p	eutica ucts 30)	" Iro	on and stee (HS 72)				
Mixtures, nes (HS 270750)	HS 27	Food residues and animal feed	esidues and (HS		Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)				HS 29	
Industrial M	achinery	(HS 23)		lisers 31)		bber 5 40)	H9 15	-		
(HS 8		HS 90	H 2	i –	HS 76	H9 95	ė	HS 64		S 4
		HS 48	H: 28	5 3	HS 34 HS 62	HS 82 HS 69	HS 83 HS 55	H9 19 H9 96	5 1	HS 51 HS 54
Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Cars (HS 8703)	Cereals (HS 10)	Fis (HS (HS 32)3) 5	HS 08 HS 70	HS 52 HS 22	HS 74 HS 60	HS 17 HS 35		HS 68 HS 56

НS		Тор	Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

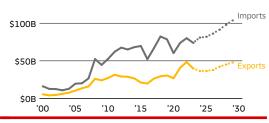
EGYPT KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Ехроі	rts	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	

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.



TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

11%

9. Brazil (3.4%)

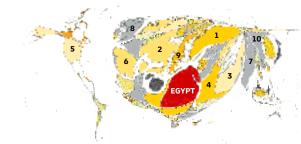
10. Kuwait (3.1%)

21%

36%

4%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

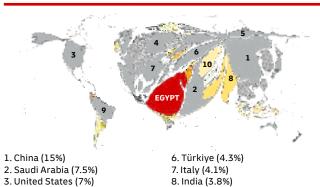
Petroleum oil: crude (HS 270900)	·	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			f	unw orms 7108		Plastics (HS 39)					
Oils petroleun bituminous,	n,	Fruits an (HS C		ts	А	ll C	Othe	r 4		el, knit 61)			
distillates (HS 271000)		Vegetables (HS 07)		IS 5			ninium 576)	H 2		HS 70			
Natural gas,	4S 27		Cotto (HS 5		-	1S 29	H 12		HS 21	HS 48			
liquefied (HS 271111)	Rest of HS	Apparel, not knit (HS 62)	HS	Ĺ		IS 6	HS 34	HS 69	HS 63				
	œ		20			IS 4	HS 68	HS 15	HS 23				
Urea, > 10kg _{Re}	st of	Iron and steel	Carpe (HS 5			IS 0	HS 17	HS 19	H3 04	40			
(HS 310210) H	S 31		HS 33	-	Η	IS 3	HS 38	HS 55 HS 18	HS 32 HS 94	HS HS			

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination								
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%						

-17% **GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023**

0%



4. Germany (5%) 5. Russian Federation (4.8%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Mach (HS 84)	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Rest of Ver (HS 87				st of S 10			tics 39)			
		Iron and steel (HS 72)			nroducts			Al	l Ot	Other		Organic chemic (HS 29)	
Rest of Electrical ma and equipmer (HS 85)		Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)					HS 48			leat S 02)		S 6
Telephon (HS 851)		Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits		S 8		HS 52 S	H	_	6 НS		4 HS	0	HS 04 HS
		(HS 12)	5	HS 54		5 S	23 HS 09	S	7] HS 95	HS 08		S	17 HS 24
distillates	lest of HS 27	steel (HS 73)	Cop	per 74)	8 H	S	H3 83	3	HS 01	HS 34 HS	HS HS		HS 16 HS
(HS 271000)		HS 15		IS 0	6 H 3	S	HS 33 HS 03	3 5	HS 62 HS 86	HS 82 HS 61	HS 2 HS 6	47 5 1	

нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

Imports

Exports

'30

79%

EL SALVADOR

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

'15

10%

'20

8. Korea (Republic of) (2%)

9. Japan (1.9%)

10. Brazil (1.6%)

'25

20%

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

Annualized growth rate

'10

5%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Apparel, knit (HS 61)		Electric capacito (HS 853 Rest of Electrical ma and equipmen (HS 85)	Paper	and p (HS	aperboa 48)	rd (Sugarcane & sucrose (HS 1701) Rest of Sugar and candy (HS 17)		
T-shirts, of c	Apparel, not (HS 62)	knit		Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)			Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		
	knit (HS 610910)				erages S 22)			-	IS .6
Sweaters, pullovers,	HS	HS		ton 52)		HS 53	HS 21		HS 73
sweatshirts etc., knit (HS 6110)	нз 6115	60	HS 7 <i>6</i>		HS 94	H: 84		-	HS 55
		HS 19	HS		HS 11	HS 04		HS 23	
Packing lids Rest of Plastics			32	-	HS 54	HS 38	03	HS 49 HS	82 HS
(HS 3923)	(HS 39)	HS 72	HS 20	5	HS 34	HS 58	15		33 HS HS 71 87

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-33%

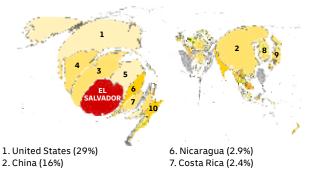
'05

0%

\$25B \$20B

\$15B

\$10B \$5B \$0B '00



- 2. China (16%)
- 3. Guatemala (10%)
- 4. Mexico (8.3%)
- 5. Honduras (6%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	Plastics (HS 39)				Vehicles (HS 87)				Iron and steel (HS 72)				
(HS 271000)	Apparel, knit (HS 61)		Pharmaceuti products (HS 30)				ne	r	HS 48				
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Cott Cereals (HS 10)				HS 04		HS 33					-	4S L5
Electrical machinery	(113 10)	Me (HS (at	HS 54		H9	-	-	IS 55		HS 34		
and equipment (HS 85)	HS 21	H		HS 22		IS 2	HS 07	'	H 4	Ō	HS 76		
		23		IS		IS 8	HS 20		H: 3		HS 81		
	HS 60	H	S –	32 15		IS 4	HS 88	2	HS 28	HS 95	47		
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		38		29		IS 3	HS	4	HS 44	HS 25	HS 70		
	HS 73	H: 19	- '	HS 94	Н	5 S 6	16 HS 69	8	HS B3 HS B2	HS 58 HS 11	HS 49 HS 68 HS 35		

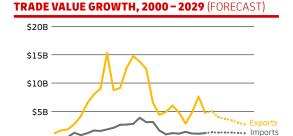
нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (14%)	United States	77%	15.7%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.9%)	China	34%	10.4%				
84	Industrial machinery (7.4%)	China	32%	24.9%				
39	Plastics (6.1%)	United States	25%	4.7%				
87	Vehicles (4.9%)	United States	21%	11.8%				

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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

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.



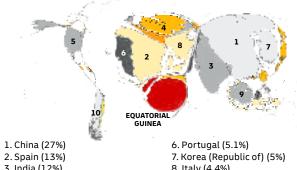
'00 '05 '10 '15 '20 '25

'30

Annualized growth rate

-40% 0% 12% -9% 25% 67%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

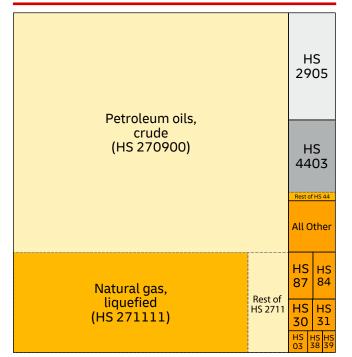


3. India (12%) 4. Netherlands (6.1%)

5. United States (5.6%)

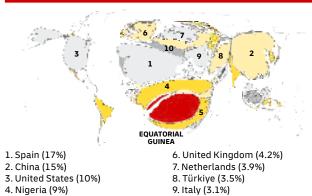
8. Italy (4.4%) 9. Singapore (3.4%) 10. Chile (3.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

\$0B



4. Nigeria (9%) 5. Gabon (4.4%)

10. France (2.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Industrial Machinery			Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			A	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)			(Poultry (HS 0207) Rest of Meat (HS 02)		
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Vehicles Copr (HS 87) (HS					Isteel		All Other				
		89	Plastics 04			HS 90	-		HS 69		HS 25		
Special func vessels, n.e	e.c.						HS 20		S 0		-IS 27		IS)3
(HS 8905)	Rest of HS			HS		HS 48	HS 96			HS 21	-	IS 33
	Rest of HS HS 22 220300		Cereals		38		HS 76	H9 24	-	HS 40		-	HS 68
			(HS 10) F		HS 34		HS 63	HS 23	-	HS 17	HS 88	HS 64	HS 82
113 22			HS 19		HS 16	ł	HS 11	HS 33	5	HS 70	HS 44 HS 71	HS 62 HS 49	HS 61 HS 28

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

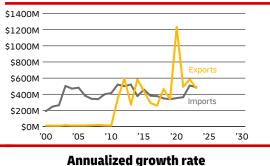
нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth					
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (86%)	China	27%	2.4%					
29	Organic chemicals (4.6%)	United States	37%	-22.9%					
44	Wood (3.5%)	China	93%	-12.8%					
87	Vehicles (1%)	Zambia	97%	_					
84	Industrial machinery (0.96%)	Zambia	89%	_					

ERITREA KEY DATA AND RANKS

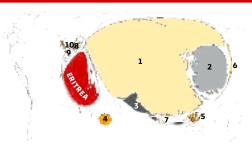
	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Imports		
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	
Trade Value 2023	\$962.2M	-	\$475.4M	_	\$486.9M	_	
Trade Value Change 2018-23	\$148.9M	-	\$10.8M	-	\$138.1M	-	
Forecast 2023–28	_	-	-	-	-		
Trade Volume Change 2018-23	\$133.9M	-	\$109.1M	-	\$24.8M	-	
Forecast 2023–28	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2018-23	3.0%	-	5.4%	-	1.1%	-	
Forecast 2023 – 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2023



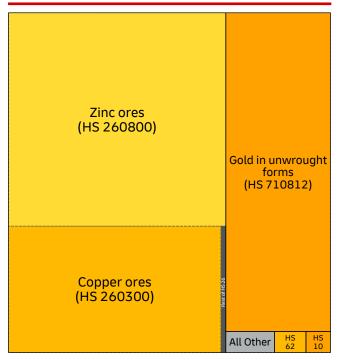
GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



- 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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



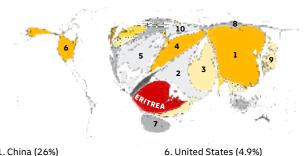
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-4%

-40%



0%

7%

7. South Africa (3.7%)

8. Russian Federation (3.1%)

20%

51%

1. China (26%)

- 2. Saudi Arabia (9.9%)
- 3. United Arab Emirates (9%)
- 4. Türkiye (8.2%) 5. Italy (6.9%)

9. Japan (2.7%) 10. Ukraine (2.2%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	Vehicles (HS 87)		New pneumatic tires of rubber (HS 4011) Rest of HS 40			Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)		
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Flours, starches and malts (HS 11)	All Other			asti IS 31			niture S 94)
	Sugarcane & sucrose (HS 1701)	Mineral fuels, o and waxes (HS 27)			ial or ve , oils or (HS 15	waxes	e Ar (opt	paratuses cal, medical, etc.) (HS 90)
Electrical machinery and equipment	Food preparations	HS 28		HS 69		/egeta (HS (Fertilisers (HS 31)
(HS 85)	(HS 2106)	Ship (HS 8	s -	HS 72	HS 63 HS		HS 29 <mark>S I</mark>	HS 19
Grain sorghum (HS 1007)			-	HS 48 HS 62	52 HS 36 HS 34	2 H: 0: H: 2:	5 8 5 8 1 8	32 71 IS HS IS HS IS HS

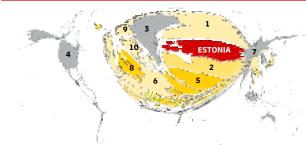
НS		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth					
84	Industrial machinery (20%)	China	25%	30.1%					
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.3%)	China	38%	7.2%					
10	Cereals (6.4%)	United States	62%	-					
87	Vehicles (6.1%)	China	47%	20.7%					
40	Rubber (4.6%)	China	65%	32.0%					

ESTONIA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

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%)

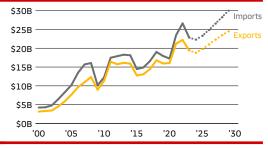
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			/	Furniture (HS 94)				
HS 851762		Cars (HS 8703)	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)		Al	l Ot	:her	opti	paratı cal, m etc.) (HS 90	edical,
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Rest of	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	HS 15		H 04	1	Cere (HS	10)	3	
Oils etc. from high temperature coal tar	HS 27	(HS 71	H 1	8	HS 22	2	HS 30	4	1S 17
(HS 2707)		Dianting	Fish	H: 62	- I	HS 28	HS 89			HS 95
		Plastics (HS 39)	(HS 03)	H 2	<u> </u>	HS 19	HS 29	H3 10		HS 33
Wood			Fertilisers (HS 31)	Н	S	HS	HS 81	HS 61	HS 63	HS 64
(HS 44)		Iron and steel (HS 72)	HS	70 H	-	68 HS 1	HS 02	HS 49	HS 56	HS 74
			48	38	~ '	пз 76	HS 83	HS 34	HS 12	HS 86

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Dest	ination		
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	

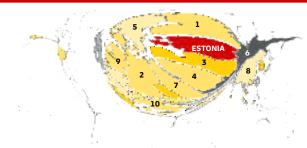




Annualized growth rate



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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

												_
Oils petrol bitumino distillat (HS 2710		Industrial Machinery (HS 84)					/oo S 4		Pla (H!			
Rest of Mineral and wax (HS 27)	es	Iron and s	Iron and steel (HS 72)					mace roduc HS 30	ts	Fertilis (HS 3		codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.
Rest of Electrical machin and equipment (HS 85)	Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment 8517		1	S 8	HS 22	-	H: 48	-		IS 8	HS 62	egories are li
(113 03)		HS	Н 7	- 1	HS 40	7	_	0	3	HS 89	32	oduct cate
		- 90	H 3	- 1	HS 33	HS 64	1 8	4S 38	HS 19	8	3 04	nding p
		Cocoa	н	_	HS 29	HS 95	>	HS 23	HS 74			respo
Cars		(HS 18)	6		HS	HS		HS 63	HS 34		1 69	nd cor
(15 87 05)	IS 8703) (HS 87) Furnitu		н	S	02	68	4	HS 16	HS 09	5 90 H	5 17 5 HS	des ar
		(HS 94)	1.	-	HS 21	HS 70		HS 82	HS 93		S HS	HS COC

HS		Тор О	r igin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

12%

46%

ESWATINI

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	\$249.4M 132		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	

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.

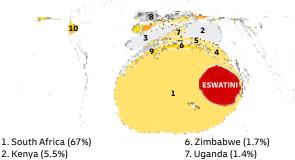
8. United Kingdom (1.3%)

10. United States (1.2%)

9. Botswana (1.3%)

-69% -21% -4% 0%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



2. Kenya (5.5%)

3. Nigeria (4.2%)

4. Mozambique (3.7%)

5. Tanzania (United Republic of) (1.8%)

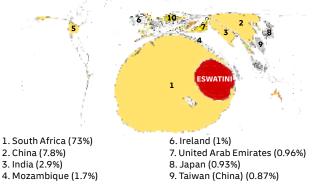
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Mixed odors, food & drink (HS 330210) Ret of 15 38		Chemical products, mixtures and preparations; n.e.c. heading 3824 (HS 382499)				Apparel, not knit (HS 62)		
		HS 4407	Rest of HS 44	All	All Other		HS 71	
Sugars; cane sugar, raw, in solid form, as specified in Subheading Note 2 to this chapter, not containing		Apparel, kn (HS 61)	it Bever (HS			IS 20	HS 29	-
added flavouring or colouring matter (HS 170113)	Rest of HS 17	Industrial Machine	HS ary 30	· []	HS 50	H 0		-
Sugars; cane sugar, raw, in solid form, other than as specified in Subheading Note 2 to this chapter,	1317	(HS 84)	HS 23			HS 39 HS	90 1	IS .9
added flavouring or colouring matter (HS 170114)		Mineral fuels, o and waxes (HS 27)	[⊪] HS 63		IS '6	HS 28 HS 49		HS 10 <mark>8</mark>

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top D	estination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



10. Germany (0.75%)

4. Mozambique (1.7%)

5. United States (1.5%)

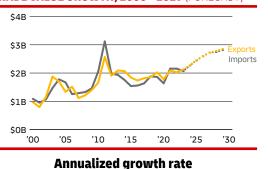
IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Plastics (HS 39)					als HS LO) 71			
(HS 271000)	DO) Essential oils (HS 33)		Ls Cotton (HS 52)			All Other			Articles of iron steel (HS 73)			
Electrical energy (HS 271600)	HS 30			HS 90			S 2		4S 38		HS 94	
		H O	-	Wood (HS 44		HS 34			4S 01		HS 21	
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Beverages (HS 22)	Ferti		Rubber (HS 40)	H: 64	-	H 1.	- 1		IS 96	HS 55	
	HS	(HS		HS 62	HS 17	· [.	HS 09		S 8	HS 02	HS 76	
Vehicles	29	H 1	S 9	HS	HS	5	HS 60		IS 6	HS 83	HS 13	
(HS 87)	HS	н	S	20	54	-	HS 49	H	IS 3	HS 74	HS 82	
	48	2	-	HS 07	HS 32	-	HS 08		IS 9	HS 11 HS 24		

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Тор		
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



ETHIOPIA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

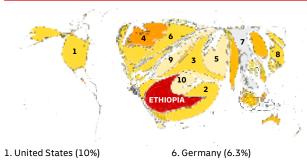
7. China (4.4%)

8. Japan (3.9%)

9. Israel (3.9%)

10. Djibouti (3.8%)

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%)

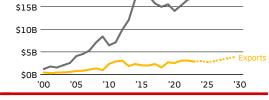
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

		Sesamum s (HS 1207		Gold in unwrough forms (HS 710812)				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	not roasted 090111)	Rest of Oil see oleaginous ((HS 12)	ruits		Rest of US 77			
		Cut flowe (HS 0603	Rest of HS 06	Apparel, knit (HS 61)				
Re	st of HS 09	Gas turbines (HS 8411)	All	l O1	ther		1eat S 02)	
Legumes, dried (HS 0713)	Other vegetables (HS 0709)	Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	H 4	-	HS 85		HS 64	
(HS 0713)	Rest of Vegetables (HS 07)	Apparel, not knit (HS 62)	Airc (HS	raft	HS 01 HS 52	HS 26 HS 19 HS 63	HS 42 HS HS 39 90 HS 08	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

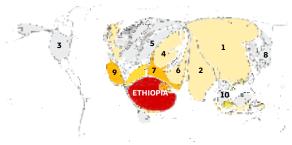




Annualized growth rate

-53% -15% 0% 8% 22% 61%

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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Vehicles (HS 87)			ner airc spaceo (HS 88 Rest of	302)	(at and HS 10 est of I		
Gas turbines (HS 8411)	Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004)	Rest of HS 30	lr	ron an (HS	d stee 72)		Plastics (HS 39)		
Oils petroleum,	Fertilisers (HS 31)	9	s of stee IS 7		Apparel, r (HS é		-	HS 20	and corresponding product categories are listed on
bituminous, g distillates (HS 271000)		HS		HS 48		-	HS 76	HS 17	roduct c
(110 27 1000)	All Other	38	5	HS 19	HS 61	HS 29	HS 71		onding p
Electrical machinery		Rubb		HS 07	HS 63	HS 49	HS 34		orresp
and equipment	Animal or vegetable	(HS 4	0)	HS 60	HS	HS 83	HS 70	HS HS 52	andc
(HS 85)	fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)	HS 54		HS 33	64 HS 32	HS 55 HS 44	HS 28 HS 68	HS HS 74 96 HS 82	HS codes

нs			Top Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

Imports

'25

7%

'30

11%

FIJ **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

-22% -8% 0%

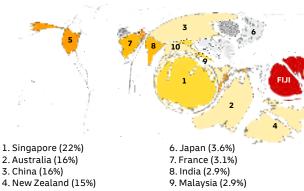
\$4B

\$3B

\$2B

\$1B

\$0B '00



TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2023

Map Unavailable

- 4. New Zealand (15%)
- 5. United States (4.6%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum,	Vehic (HS 8		Other aircraft and spacecraft (HS 8802) Rest of Aircraft (HS 88)				Plastics (HS 39)			
bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)			and steet			HS 48		HS 04		
	All Other	HS 15			HS 30	(H	leat 5 02	2)	(ŬS	tables 07)
Rest of HS 27		HS 94		HS 55	-	IS .6		IS 1		HS 22
Industrial Machinery	HS 73	HS 33		4S 38	HS 23	2	0	HS 96	-	HS 76
(HS 84)	Apparatuses (optical, medical,	Rubbe (HS 40		HS 52 HS	HS 32 HS	HS 44 HS	H: 3: H	1 9 S 1	HS 95 HS	HS 64 HS
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	etc.) (HS 90)	Ships (HS 89		19 HS	61 HS	17 HS 69	7 H 4	s	82 HS 83	08 HS 28
	Fish (HS 03)	HS 62		63 HS 34	25 HS 12	HS 54 HS 74	H 7 H 0	S 0 S		HS 29 HS 4 42

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		То	p Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Ice, potable water (HS 220190)		Tuna, preserved (HS 160414)		Sugars; cane sugar, raw, in solid form, other than as specified in Subheading Note 2 to this chapter, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter (HS 170114) Rest of Sugar and candy				Fuel wood (HS 4401) Rest of Wood			
		Rest of HS 16	; ;		(HS	17)	candy	()	IS 4	4)	
			um, s, (1 s (1		Gold (HS 710)			App	arel, I (HS 6	not knit 52)	
		· · · · · ·									
Mineral & aera	ated 🛛				R	est of HS	71		_		
waters (HS 220110	Rest of HS	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk (HS 19)	Apparel, I (HS 61				HS 07	H 1	<u> </u>	HS 11	
			HS		H: 09		HS 73		IS 20	HS 33	
		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	84	_	H: 24		HS 72	HS 39	HS 04		
	Rest of HS 03		H3 88	-	H	S	HS	HS 87	HS 23	HS 97	
				~	2	L	25	HS	HS	HS 89	
		All Other	H	-	H	S	HS	63 HS	34 HS	HS 96	
			48	3	- 30)	15	32	н5 90	HS 49	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination								
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%						

3% **GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023**

'05

'10

'15

10. Thailand (2.8%)

Annualized growth rate

'20

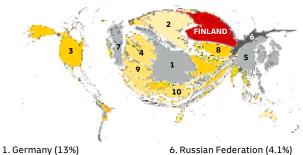
HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284

FINLAND KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Ехроі	rts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



2. Sweden (10%) 3. United States (8.6%) 4. Netherlands (7%)

5. China (5.2%)

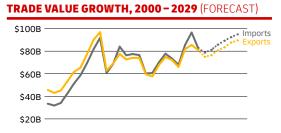
6. Russian Federation (4.1%) 7. United Kingdom (3.9%) 8. Estonia (3.4%) 9. Belgium (3.3%) 10. Italy (3.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Rest of HS 27	Cars (HS 8703			HS 87				
			Rest of HS 72		st of		(HS 4407)			l Other	
Paper and					Rest of Wood (HS 44)						
paperboard, coated with kaolin (HS 4810)				Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		ips 89		Copper (HS 74)			
Rest of Paper and paperboard (HS 48)	Chemical woodpul	(4		el 5)	HS 28	1 1	HS 71		HS 38		
	soda or sulfate (HS 4703)	Rest of H	HS	;	HS 79	HS 40		IS 94	HS 76		
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			73		HS	HS 04	5.	2	HS 43		
	Plastics (HS 39)		HS 29		26 HS 31	HS 35	HS 81 HS 68	ε	HS 70 HS 70 HS 03		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination			
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	



Annualized growth rate

'15

'20

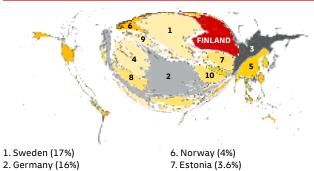
'25

'30

-15% 0% 3% 13% 39% 6%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

\$0B '00



- 3. Russian Federation (9.4%)
- 4. Netherlands (8.7%) 5. China (4.4%)

8. Belgium (3.2%) 9. Denmark (3.2%) 10. Poland (3.2%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Cars (HS 8703		Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)		Iron and steel (HS 72)		Plastics (HS 39)	
Rest of HS 27 All Other		Ores, sla (HS	Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)		Articles of iron or 1 steel (HS 73)		Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		HS	Turcitor .		HS 62	HS 61		Rubber (HS 40)	
		90	HS 38	HS HS		<mark>-IS</mark> 74	H9 95 5 1	-	HS 08 HS
		Furniture (HS 94)	HS 28	15 HS	64 HS 23	31 HS 63	-)3 HS 70	04 HS 34
and equ	cal machinery equipment (HS 85)	HS 29	HS 76	88 HS	HS 32 HS	HS 25 HS	HS 83 HS	HS 07 HS	68 HS
(HS		Wood (HS 44)	HS 48	19 HS 21	- 33 HS 89	20 HS 09	16 HS 02 HS 42	69 HS 18 HS 96	HS 86

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Origin			
Code	Product (% of total)	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%	

'10

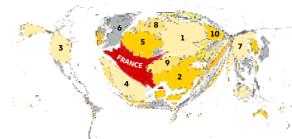
'05

FRANCE KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

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%)

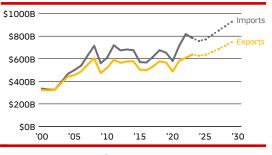
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004)			Rest of HS 30		All Other		
		Plastics (HS 39)				xes	xes (UC)					
Rest of Vehi (HS 87)	cles	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.)		HS 29	HS 73		Н 0	-		IS 8		HS 40
Cars (HS 8703	2)	(HS 90)			HS 62		HS HS 94 28			HS 02		HS 64
(113 87 05	·)	Iron and steel		HS 71	HS		HS 34	H 23	-	HS 74		HS 70
	S 88	(HS 72)		HS	76		HS 21	HS 89	Н 9	1 9	HS 97	HS 18
Fixed wing aircraft, >15,000kg (HS 880240)	Rest of HS			42	HS 19	-	HS	HS 07	H 1	7 1	-IS 20	HS 35
(113 000240)	Rest	Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)	Cereals		HS	_	44 HS	HS 12	H: 1!	5 8	IS 3	HS 96 HS 08
		(13 36)		(HS 10)			32	HS 01	H 9		IS 3	HS 49

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



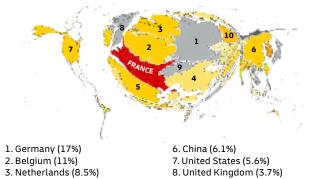
Annualized growth rate

-6% 0% 2% 4% 7% 16%

9. Switzerland (2.7%)

10. Poland (2.2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



4. Italy (8%)

5. Spain (7.7%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		and e	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)				Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			Plastics (HS 39)		
Petroleum gases		All Other (optical, m etc.)		pparatus tical, mec etc.) (HS 90)		Aircraf (HS 88						
(HS 2711)	HS 270900			Apparel, knit (HS 61) 7			L 38				-IS 48	
Petroleum oils refined (HS 2710)	Rest of HS 27	HS 6		HS 64		H 0	B	HS 33	(H	Aeat IS 02)	Wood (HS 44)	
		73	HS	5	HS 22	HS 20		HS 19		HS 53	HS 74	
		HS	76	76		HS 70		HS 23	HS 83	HS 21	HS 34	
Cars (HS 8703)	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	72	HS 40		28 HS	HS 32		HS 15	HS 31	HS 69	HS 82	
, ,		Apparel, not knit (HS 62)			04	HS 07		HS 09	HS 91	HS 68	HS 26	
			Fish (HS 0		HS 42	HS 18		HS 16	HS 96	HS 89	HS 49 HS 12	

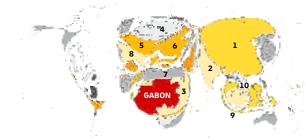
НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	Germany	21%	1.5%				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (11%)	Belgium	15%	21.7%				
87	Vehicles (11%)	Germany	24%	-1.1%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.1%)	China	19%	-2.9%				
30	Pharmaceutical products (4.1%)	Germany	19%	8.2%				

GABON KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. China (30%) 2. India (5.1%) 3. Congo (5.1%) 4. Netherlands (5%) 5. France (4.4%)

Petr

6. Italy (4.4%) 7. Cameroon (3.7%) 8. Spain (3.4%) 9. Indonesia (2.7%) 10. Malaysia (2.7%)

EXPORTS BY P

Rest of HS 27

Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (59%)

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

Product (% of Total)

Ships (9%)

Wood (8.9%)

Ores, slag and ash (19%)

Iron and steel (0.72%)

нs

Code

27

26

89

44

72

BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 20	22		
Petroleum oils,	Manganese (HS 2602		
crude (HS 270900)	Special function vessels, n.e.c. (HS 8905)	Rest of Ships (HS 89)	
	Wood sawn lengthwise (HS 4407)	All Other	

Sheets for veneering for plywood (HS 4408)

Destination

China

China

Congo

China

Japan

HS HS 84 72 HS

15

Growth

8.6% 21.2%

_

3.2%

31.3%

44 HS HS

Top Destination

Share

47%

53%

29%

42%

24%

\$15B \$10B Imports \$5B \$0B '00 '05 '10 '15 '20 '25 '30

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

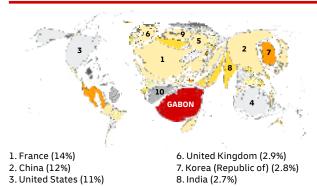
Annualized growth rate

-59% -16% 0% 10% 24% 90%

9. Netherlands (2.7%)

10. Togo (2.5%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



4. Singapore (6.8%)

5. Germany (2.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Floating, submersible drilling platform (HS 890520)	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Vehicles (HS 87)				Meat (HS 02)			
Rest of Special function vessels.n.e.c. (HS 890) (HS 89)	steel ar			eral fuels, and waxes (HS 27)				I All Oth		her	
	Pharmaceutical products	Trains (HS 86)		Diary products (HS 04)		Bevera (HS 2		Rubł (HS 4			S 2
	(HS 30)	HS		HS 69		4S 21		Fish S 03	;)	H 48	-
	Plastics	90		HS 25	Н 3	-	HS 63		HS 20	1.	IS '6
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	(HS 39)	^{IS 39)} HS 16		HS	Н 3	-	HS 96	H9 64			HS 70
	HS 19	Furniti (HS 9		38 HS 88	H 1 H 8	5 S	HS 82 HS 31	H3 11 H3 62 H9 61		IS A IS 7 IS 9	HS 28 HS 68 HS 95

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Тор О	Top Origin				
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

\$20B

------ Imports

'30

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

\$8B Note: Data as reported in IMF DOTS. Other sources do not report a similar increase in exports in 2023 (affecting forecast values 2024 – 2029).

'10

'15

Annualized growth rate

'20

'25

37% 100%

GAMBIA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Export	ts	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

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

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

\$6B -

\$4B

\$2B

\$0B -'00

Map Unavailable

Map Unavailable

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Gold, semi- manufactured fo (HS 710813	Nuts, edible; cashew nuts, fresh or dried, in shell (HS 080131)						
	Frozen fish excluding fill (HS 0303)	ets / U		olluscs S 0307)		Rest of HS 03	
Wood, tropical; other than dark		Fish oils (HS 1504)	All	Otł	ner	oleagi	eeds and nous fruits IS 12)
red meranti, light red meranti meranti bakau and teak, in the rough, whether	HS 4407	Rest of HS 15	HS 27		8	IS 5	HS 26
or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, untreated (HS 440349)	Rest of HS 44	HS 7204	Н 2	S 3	H 7 H 8	6 S	HS 07 Copper (HS 74) HS HS 10 87

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Plain weave, >85 100-200g/m2, prii		Vehicles (HS 87)				trical m nd equip (HS 8	omen		Iron and steel (HS 72)			
(HS 520852) Rest of Woven fabrics of		Industrial Machinery ce		eals,	tions of , flour, or milk 19)	pre	aneou parat HS 21		Plastic (HS 39			
cotton of > 85% weighing < 200 g/r (HS 5208)	m2	Articles of iron or steel				Furni (HS		Footwe		wear		IS 5⊿
Dies	S 10	(HS 73)	(,	,				~	
Rice (HS 1006)	Rest of HS	HS 27	HS 04			HS 34		HS 63		HS 58		HS 30
	\$ 17	27	H	٩S	S H		H 2	S 2	HS 62		4S 20	HS 48
Sugarcane & sucros (HS 1701)	Rest of HS	HS	(<u> </u>		16 HS	L H		HS		IS	HS
	Re	25	H	HS		61	9	- 1	90 HS	_	0 IS	76 HS
Palm oil	S 15		(29		HS 33	H		32 HS	8 H3	2 5 F	24 S HS
(HS 1511)	Rest of HS	All Other	-	HS		HS	7 H	<u> </u>	44 HS	11	L 3	1 56
	æ			55		07	59		38 38	83		2 <mark>68</mark>

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		T	op Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

-28% 0% 7% 20%

'05

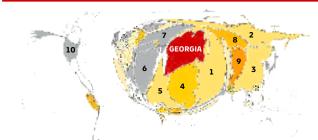
HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284

GEORGIA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



6. Bulgaria (6.8%)

7. Ukraine (4.9%)

8. Kazakhstan (4.7%)

9. Kyrgyzstan (3.6%)

10. United States (3.5%)

1. Azerbaijan (13%)

- 2. Russian Federation (12%)
- 3. China (9.6%)

4. Armenia (9.6%)

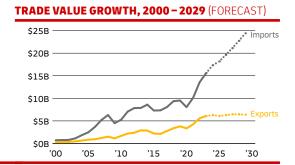
5. Türkiye (6.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	Copper ores (HS 260300)			Ferro-silico- manganese (HS 720230)					Nitrogeno fertilizers (HS 3102			
Rest of HS 26			Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		(HS	Gold 5 7108)) Fruits and nu (HS 08)		uts		
Rest of Cars (HS 8703)	sp 15	Itomobiles, ark ignition, 00-3000cc IS 870323)	All Other		trial Mach (HS 84)	inery H	8	IS 35		Tobacco (HS 24)		
	۰ 	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Pharmaceutical	-	IS 28	62 Woo	2	7	'4	3 Rubi	9	
		(1.5.67)	products (HS 30)	HS 90		(нs 4 НS 23	ł	(HS HS 20	02) HS 38		40) IS 33	
Rest of Beverag (HS 22)	ges	Wine (HS 2204)	Apparel, knit	(H	animals 5 01)	HS 73	ŀ	1S .5	HS 09 HS	HS 63	HS 78	
			(HS 61)		IS 29	HS 76		IS 54	07 HS 48	о7 56 IS HS		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

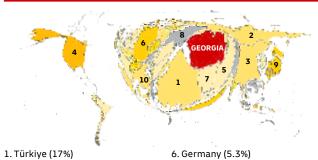
нs		Top Dest	ination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth
26	Ores, slag and ash (18%)	Bulgaria	43%	10.7%
87	Vehicles (12%)	Azerbaijan	41%	27.7%
22	Beverages (11%)	Russian Federation	44%	11.5%
72	Iron and steel (9.7%)	United States	31%	17.5%
31	Fertilisers (4.8%)	India	20%	88.5%



Annualized growth rate

-22% 0% 8% 14% 80% 26%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



- 2. Russian Federation (11%)
- 3. China (8.6%) 4. United States (8.2%)
- 5. Azerbaijan (5.4%)

7. Armenia (3.6%) 8. Ukraine (3.5%) 9. Japan (2.7%) 10. Italy (2.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Electrical r and equ (HS	ipme		(H ^İ S	per (260)3)	pa (H	cka S 30	caments, kaged 3004) of HS 30			
Petroleum gases (HS 2711)	Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	MIL ()thor						Iron and steel ^{Arti} (HS 72)				eel	
Cars (HS 870)3)	HS 90	H 3	-	HS 40	H 48	- 10	ereal: HS 10		HS 61			
		(110.04)		S	HS 22	HS 63		HS 17		HS 70			
Rest of Ver (HS 87		Tobacco (HS 24)	H.	-	HS 69	HS 64	H 08		IS 4	HS 88			
		Meat	38 H3		HS 21	HS 95	HS 96	H 2	3	HS 18			
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		(HS 02)	15	-	HS 04	HS 25	HS 28 HS	H 2 HS	Ó				
		Wood (HS 44)	H9 62		HS 19	HS 32	HS 68	07 HS 09	i H	1 29 S HS			

нs		Тор	Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

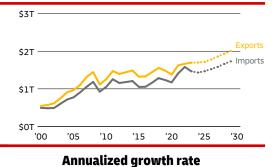
GERMANY

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

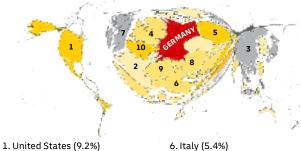


4%

7%

13%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



- 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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			Electrical machinery and equipment				Medicaments packaged (HS 3004) Rest of Pharmaceutica products (HS 30)					
(HS 84)		Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)			All Oi	the	er Plasti (HS 3				-		
Cars		Aircraft (HS 88)	HS 29		HS 48		HS 71	¢	+S 94	H 7	6		
(HS 870					HS 40	HS 04		IS 3	HS 61		IS 52		
		HS 73	HS 72				HS 4		· :	HS 02	HS 64	į	HS 19
					74 HS	HS 82	, I -	IS 70	HS 22	1	4S 18		
Parts of motor vehicles	HS	HS	HS		32	HS 34		HS 21	95	HS 23	HS 68		
(HS 8708) 87		27	38		HS 28	HS 83	ŀ	HS 39	HS 49 HS 96	HS 35 HS 86	HS 69		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

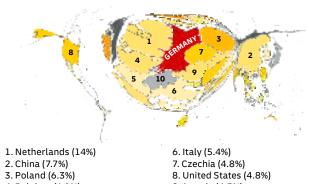
нs		Top Do	estinatio	on
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (17%)	United States	11%	3.9%
87	Vehicles (17%)	China	11%	5.3%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	China	10%	5.6%
30	Pharmaceutical products (7%)	United States	18%	12.1%
90	Apparatuses (5.1%)	United States	15%	4.4%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

2%

-7%



- 4. Belgium (6.1%)
- 5. France (5.7%)

9. Austria (4.3%) 10. Switzerland (3.7%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

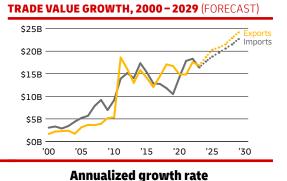
	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)				ceutio ucts 30)	cal	^{al} Plastic (HS 39			
		Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)		l Other			Organic chemica (HS 29)			icals		
and equ	Electrical machinery and equipment		Appare (HS d			IS 52	1 1	-IS 76		H 3	-	
(HS	85)	HS	HS 88	<u>(н</u>	oppe IS 74) (IS)8	4		C	IS)4 HS	
		73	НS		IS 5	HS 28	H: 0:	-	HS 07		HS 63	
	Parts of motor	HS	40	·	IS	HS 12	HS 20	H: 83	- 1 -	IS 2	HS 23	
Cars	Cars (HS 8708) (HS 8703)		HS		6 IS	HS 82	HS 19	HS 15	0	9	HS 18	
(HS 8703)			48		2	HS 70	HS 03	HS 21	6	9	HS 96 IS 16	
	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Furniture (HS 94)	Footwe (HS 64	1)	IS 3	HS 32	HS 34	HS 68 HS 49	06 H9 47	5 H	S HS 6 10	

НS		То	p Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expo	rts	Impo	rts
	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

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.



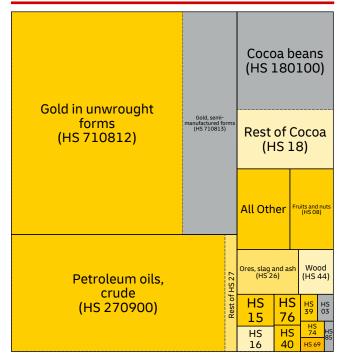
-25% 0% 6% 14% 32% 120%

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%)

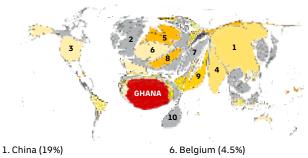
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



2. United Kingdom (7.1%)

- 3. United States (6.9%)
- 4. India (5.6%)
- 5. Netherlands (5.3%)

7. Türkiye (2.7%) 8. Switzerland (2.7%)

- 9. United Arab Emirates (2.7%)
- 10. South Africa (2.7%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Industrial Machinery	Oils peti bitumi distill (HS 27	inous, lates	Rest of HS 27	P (ł	las IS			lron (I	and HS	_		
(HS 84)	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)			Cereals (HS 10)				the	r	HS 38		l on p. 284.
	HS 30	Meat (HS 02		Footw (HS é			ubber S 40)	H 48	-		Fish S 03)	codes and corresponding product categories are listed on
Vehicles (HS 87)	HS	HS 90		HS 22	Н 3	1	HS 21	6	IS 1		HS 29	ct categoi
	15	HS		hips IS 89)		IS 9	HS 34		1S 28		HS 42	a produ
	HS	25		HS	Н 9	S 6	HS 62	HS 32	H 0	_	HS 04	ponding
Electrical machinery	63	HS 17	_	69 HS	Н 5		HS 82	HS 54		IS 1	HS 70	corres
and equipment (HS 85)	Furniture		_	76	H 1		HS 55	HS 20		IS 9	HS 07	es and
	(HS 94)			HS 83	H 6		HS 44	HS 56		IS 3	HS 68 HS 95	HS cod

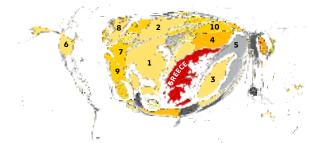
нs		Тор О	rigin	
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	China	34%	16.9%
87	Vehicles (8.6%)	China	31%	14.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.1%)	China	56%	3.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (6.1%)	Netherlands	37%	16.5%
39	Plastics (5.2%)	China	45%	18.3%

GREECE **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Ехроі	rts	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

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.

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%)

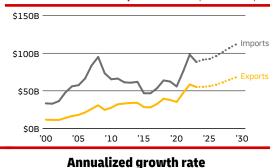
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

	Alumir (HS 7		Ind	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)				Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		
Oils petroleum, bituminous,	Plastics (HS 39)		All	All Other			Preparations of vegetables, fruit, or nuts (HS 20)			
distillates (HS 271000)	Fruits and nuts (HS 08)		[:] ish S 03)		H9 15			HS 73		
				_	otton IS 52)		S 5	H 6	S 1	
	Diary products (HS 04)	HS 90	Н 4	<u> </u>	HS 95	HS 68	28	3 8	HS 37	
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Iron and steel (HS 72)	HS 38	H 3		HS 07 HS	HS 26 HS	H9 82		HS 31 HS	
		HS	Н	S	89	10	94 HS	4	56	
Medicaments, packaged	Copper	19	2		HS 34	HS 64	71 HS	HS 60 HS	HS 12	
(HS 3004)	(HS 74)	HS 21	H 3	_	HS 62	HS 83	43 HS 96	HS 23 HS 02	HS 44	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



10%

8. Bulgaria (3.6%)

10. Türkiye (3.4%)

9. Spain (3.5%)

15%

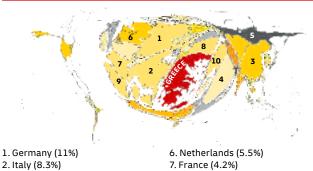
34%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

6%

-11%



- 2. Italy (8.3%)
- 3. China (7.8%)
- 4. Iraq (6.8%)
- 5. Russian Federation (6.8%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)		Medicaments packaged (HS 3004)	Res	t of 30		hic S 8		- 1	All	Ot	her
		Plastic (HS 39			nic che (HS 29			Ship IS 8		Iron a (H	ınd steel S 72)
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Petroleum gases (HS 2711)	Apparel, knit (HS 61)	-	4S 18		HS 04		(HŚ	oper 74)		-IS 62
	Rest of HS 27	Meat	H 3	_	H: 33	-	H 2	<u> </u>	H 9	-	HS 03
Industrial N	lachinery	(HS 02)	Footy		HS 40	' I	IS 8	H9 21		HS 15	HS 19
	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		(HS		HS	2	IS 24	H: 3	ĩ	HS 20	HS 09
			Н	-	10 HS		IS)8	H9 12	2	HS 42	HS 83
			9		22	- 7	IS 2	HS 70	0		S HS 7 96
			H 7	-	HS 44	F	IS 54	H9 63			HS 18 HS 82

НS		T	op Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

Map Unavailable

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023





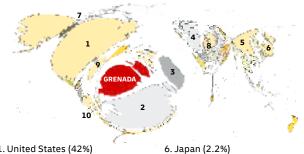
Annualized growth rate

-32% -5% 0% 10% 18% 55%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

\$800M

\$600M



- 1. United States (42%)
- 2. Trinidad and Tobago (20%)
- 3. Barbados (4.3%)
- 4. United Kingdom (4.1%) 5. China (3.7%)

7. Canada (1.9%) 8. Netherlands (1.8%) 9. Jamaica (1.7%) 10. Panama (1.4%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Poultr (HS 020		Rest of HS 02		>1	ving airo 5,000kg 88024	a .		Cereals (HS 10)		
				wood (HS 44)			Diary product (HS 04)			s Plastic (HS 39		
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		HS (HS		erag S 22			HS 30		HS 72		HS 38	
			Shi (HS		-	4S 16	H 19	-	-	1S 10		S 0
Cars (HS 8703)	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	All Other	Н	S		IS 5	HS 49	H 3		HS 34		ΗS 1
		HS	3	_		IS 2	HS 03	H9 17		HS 15		IS 23
Oils petroleum,		73	H 2	-	F	IS	HS	HS 68	3	HS 70	0	HS 53
bituminous, distillates	Apparatuses (optical, medical,	0.lumi			8	83 HS	HS 64		HS 96	HS 11	HS 61	
(HS 271000)		etc.) (HS 90)	Alumi (HS			IS 9	H5 07	H9 95		HS 62	HS 82	HS 29

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Yellowfin tur (HS 030232	Rest of HS 03	Frozen fr nu (HS 08	ts		Fruits, fresh nes (HS 081090)			
	Rest	Cocc (HS]		All Other				
Colore estrere e	Spices; nutmeg, crushed or ground (HS 090812)		HS 48			HS 84		icles 87)
Spices; nutmeg, neither crushed nor ground			HS	Н 2	_	HS 72	HS 71	HS 07
(HS 090811)			85	85 <mark>2</mark> H		HS 90	HS 76	HS 30
	Rest of Coffee, tea	and	HS	7 H	-	HS 39	02	HS 10
	spices (HS 09)		11	7	_	HS 32	HS	HS 97

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	_				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

... Imports

GUATEMALA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

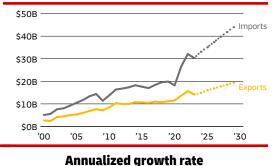
7. Netherlands (3.5%)

8. Panama (2.2%)

9. Spain (1.8%)

10. China (1.7%)

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



9%

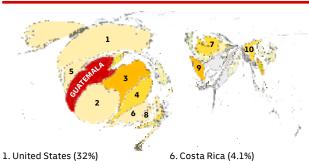
9. Brazil (1.8%)

10. India (1.8%)

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Fruit, edil bananas, oth plantains, fr dried (HS 0803	er than esh or	Sugarcane & su (HS 1701)	crose	Rest of HS 17	Palm oi (HS 1511			1.0	CT CH TO TSAM	Iron and stee (HS 72)		
Rest of Fruits a (HS 08)		Plastics (HS 39)	aı	ral fu nd wa (HS 2		All	l Ot	he	r			ables 07)
Coffee, not ro (HS 0901		Beverages (HS 22)		HS 62		HS 34		HS 21				IS .9
Nutme (HS 090		HS		HS 40		S 3	H 8	Ξ.		HS 44		HS 76
	- /	48	Н	- -	HS 16	>	HS 06			IS 2	1 3	HS 03
		HS	60			_ F	IS		IS 4	H 6	-	HS 63
Rest of Apparel, knit (HS 61)	HS 6110	30	H			HS 8 26 н		HS		HS 29		HS 54
	0110	HS	Н	S	HS		32	H 5		HS 42	H9 31	
		38	2	0	23		HS 70	H 8		HS 64	H 2	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

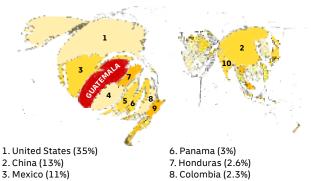
нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
08	Fruits and nuts (12%)	United States	78%	4.8%				
09	Coffee, tea and spices (11%)	United States	24%	11.1%				
61	Apparel, knit (8.9%)	United States	90%	7.3%				
17	Sugar and candy (6.5%)	United States	17%	7.7%				
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (5.6%)	Netherlands	27%	16.1%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-11%

0%

-65%



4. El Salvador (5%)

5. Costa Rica (3.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Vehicles (HS 87)			Plastics (HS 39)					Iron and steel (HS 72)				
		HS 48		F	ucts 30)			hei	er Cerea (HS 1					
and was	and waxes (HS 27)		HS H		1 1	HS 23			IS 1			IS 73		s 9
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Telephones (HS 8517)	HS 29	H 02	-	HS 40	-	2	S 2	H: 63	3	3	1S 34	5	IS 4
		27	H	-	HS	-	H 5	S H9 5 20		5		IS 4	4 62	
	(60 HS	_	15 HS	_	H 2	8	HS 61	H: 11 H:	1 5	HS 03 HS 08	4	HS 44 HS 25
Industrial M (HS 8	··· /	Essential oils	90 H3	-	76 HS	_	H 64	4	HS 95	69 H9 70	5	08 HS 16	HS 49	HS 12
		(HS 33)	04	-	п: 32	-	H 90	- 1	HS 83	H9 82		HS 17	HS 35	HS 88

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Ti	rade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. India (27%) 2. Ghana (27%) 3. China (14%) 4. United Arab Emirates (9.1%)

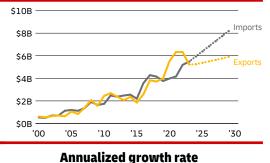
5. Switzerland (4.6%)

6. Spain (3.8%) 7. Belgium (2.2%) 8. Germany (2%) 9. Ireland (1.9%) 10. Canada (1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Gold in unwrought forms (HS 710812)			nium 606	ores 00)	
Rest of H571	All Other	HS 27	HS 28	HS 08 HS 03	HS 18 HS 40

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

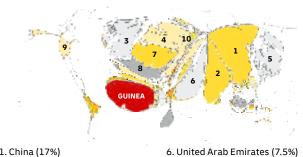


15%

44%

-27% -3% 0% 8%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



7. Belgium (7.3%)

9. United States (2.6%)

10. Germany (2.1%)

8. France (4.7%)

1. China (17%)

- 2. India (10%)
- 3. United Kingdom (8.8%)
- 4. Netherlands (7.9%) 5. Japan (7.6%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Rice, semi wholly-mi (HS 1006)	lled	Rest of HS 10	bitu dis	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)					iron or l 3)
				nd steel 72)	aceut ducts 5 30)	All Other				
Vehicles	Footwear (HS 64)	HS 21		HS 15	H9 94	-	H 2	-		otton 5 52)
(HS 87)	Tobacco		HS 19	HS 38	Н 0	2	6		1.1	HS 36
	(HS 24)		ibber S 40)	HS 76	HS 90	1.5	IS .8	HS 28	3	HS 83
Electrical machinery			hips S 89)	HS 62	HS 22	HS 42	3	4 5	HS 55 HS	HS 71 HS
and equipment (HS 85)	Other made up	her made up		HS 33	HS 54	HS 68	H)3 S 1	16 HS 09	49 HS 20
	textile articles (HS 63)		69	HS 96	HS 07	HS 82	F	IS 04	09 HS 70	HS 32

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

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

нѕ		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GUINEA-BISSAU

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Exports		Impor	ts
	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%	-

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.

6. Côte d'Ivoire (2.5%)

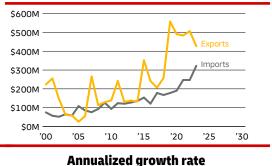
9. Netherlands (0.52%)

8. Liberia (0.79%)

7. United Arab Emirates (1.1%)

10. Korea (Republic of) (0.44%)

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023



GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023

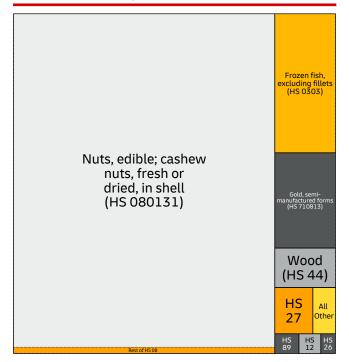


1. Singapore (52%)

- 2. India (20%)
- 3. China (15%)
- 4. Viet Nam (3.7%)

5. Belgium (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



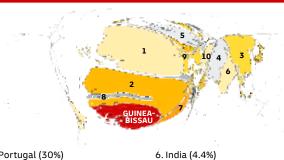
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	-			

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-30%

-6%



0%

7%

7. Côte d'Ivoire (2.6%)

8. Gambia (2%)

9. Spain (1.7%)

10. Türkiye (1.5%)

20%

62%

- 1. Portugal (30%)
- 2. Senegal (28%)
- 3. China (7.7%)
- 4. Pakistan (4.7%)
- 5. Netherlands (4.5%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	roleum, inous,	Electrical m and equi (HS 8	pment	y In	ndustria (H	l Machi S 84)	inery			cles 87)
distil	lates (1000)	Iron and ste (HS 72)	^{el} All	Oth	DORI	Plas (HS				IS 1
	Pice comi, oc Rice, broken		Articles of i steel (HS 73			IS 5		HS 04		HS 89
Rice, semi- or wholly-milled (HS 100630)	(HS 100640)		HS 25		HS 63	3	(HS	eat 5 02)		HS 20
	Rest of Cereals (HS 10)	HS 19	HS		HS 07	1	IS 7	Н 4	S 8	HS 16
_			69		HS 34	H: 9(5	HS 32	HS 38	
	rages 22)	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	HS		54 HS	H: 64	_	HS 76	HS 68	
(,	(94		24	H: 33		HS 44	HS 55	HS HS 49 29

нs		1	Top Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Ti	ade	Ехроі	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

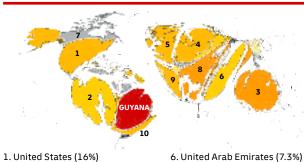
7. Canada (6.7%)

8. Italy (5.6%)

9. Spain (3.4%)

10. Brazil (2.4%)

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. United States (16%) 2. Panama (14%) 3. Singapore (13%)

4. Netherlands (8.9%)

5. United Kingdom (7.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

HS All Other	Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	(HS 7	inwro rms 1081 of HS 71 ice	2)
		цс	All O	ther
		Fish	HS	HS
		(HS 03)	17	84 HS 08

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Dest	ination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%



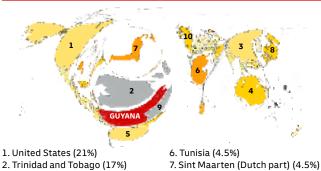
\$0B -'00 '05 '10 '15 '20 '25

Annualized growth rate

-43% 0% 13% 25% 45% 150%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

\$5B



- 3. China (8.7%) 4. Singapore (7.9%)
- 5. Uruguay (4.9%)

7. Sint Maarten (Dutch part) (4.5%) 8. Japan (3.1%) 9. Suriname (3%) 10. United Kingdom (2.3%)

'30

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous,	Veł (H	nicle 5 87		4	Articl (es o ste HS	el	n or
distillates (HS 271000)	Electrical and eq (HS			1.0	astio IS 39		All O	ther
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Iron and ((HS 72			IS 5	-	IS 94		IS 20
	HS 38	H 2	i	HS 40	5	HS 30	j	
	HS	H: 94	-	HS 34	H9 33	-	HS 62	HS 20
Floating, submersible drilling platform (HS 890520)	28	H	-	HS 82	HS 32	HS 17	HS 23	HS 96
	Beverages (HS 22)	48	-	HS 70	HS 64	HS 12	HS 76	HS 95
	HS	Fertilis (HS 3	1)	HS 63	HS 61	HS 16	HS 88	HS 29
	пз 19	H9 15	-	HS 07	HS 69	HS 83		IS <mark>HS</mark> 14 36

нѕ		Тор	Origin		
Code	Product (% of total)	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%	

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

HAITI KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	
Trade Value 2024	\$3.7B	150	\$1.2B	144	\$2.4B	147	
Trade Value Change 2019-24	24 \$383.7M 146 \$-18.3		\$-18.3M	150	\$402.0M	144	
Forecast 2024–29	\$2.0B 13		\$823.6M	124	\$1.2B	135	
Trade Volume Change 2019-24	\$-958.1M 152 \$-592.7M 14		144	\$-365.4M	147		
Forecast 2024–29	\$1.1B 14		145 \$477.0M		\$606.3M	138	
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019-24	-6.0% 1		-11.0%	169	-3.5%	163	
Forecast 2024 – 29	7.1%	19	10.4%	17	5.7%	39	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. United States (81%)

- 2. Canada (5%)
- 3. Mexico (2.9%)
- 4. France (1.4%) 5. India (1.3%)
- 5. maia (1.570)

6. Thailand (1%) 7. Dominican Republic (0.65%) 8. Spain (0.55%) 9. Taiwan (China) (0.48%) 10. Belgium (0.44%)

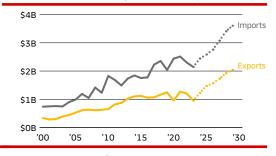
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

T-shirts, o kni (HS 610	t		Appare (HS 62	l, not knit)	
			pant		
		(HS 6203)			
Pullovers, cardigans, of manmade fibres, knit (HS 611030)	Women's suits, knit (HS 6104)	Essenti (HS 3		Fish (HS 03)	
	Pullovers,	Rest of	HS 33		
cardigans, of cotton, knit		All O	ther	HS 08	
T-shirts, of material nes, knit	(HS 611020)	HS 63	HS 72		
(HS 610990)	Rest of Apparel, knit	HS	HS 74	HS HS 22 67	
	(HS 61)	85		HS HS HS 39 94 95	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top De	stination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-52% -14% -6% 0% 7% 39%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



1. China (26%) 2. United States (23%) 6. Colombia (3%)

- 7. Brazil (2.5%)
- 3. Indonesia (10%) 4. Türkiye (3.8%)
- 4. Türkiye (3.8%) 5. Canada (3.5%)

8. Mexico (2.3%)

- 9. Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of) (2%)
- 10. France (1.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Rice, semi- or wholly-milled (HS 100630)	Electrical machinen and equipment (HS 85)	Knitted (HS o		fal (HS	ther woven cotton fabrics (HS 5212) Rest of HS 52		Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)		
Rest of Cereals (HS 10)	Iron and stee	Iron and steel Vehicles		5	HS	5		Me	eat
Oils petroleum,	(HS 72)		87)		84	Ļ	(⊦	IS	02)
bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Sugar and candy (HS 17)	HS 11		HS 21		HS 48		HS 73	
	All Other	HS 22	HS 30	0	-		IS 4	-	HS 31
Plastics (HS 39)	Autother	HS	HS	7-	-	HS 23		HS <mark>HS</mark> 40 44	
(113 37)	HS 25	63 HS	07 HS	- HS	· []	HS 58	HS 54		HS 20
T-shirts, knit HS	Preparations of	04	33			IS 19	HS 70	H 3	
(HS 6109) 61	cereals, flour, starch or milk (HS 19)	HS 55	HS 34	HS	; H	IS 9	HS 38 HS 76	8 	HS B3 HS D8

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

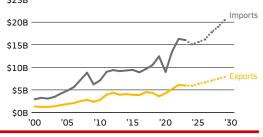
HONDURAS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST) \$25B



Annualized growth rate

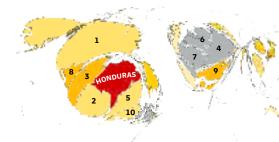
10%

18%

40%

5%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

6. Netherlands (4.6%) 7. Belgium (3.8%) 8. Mexico (3%) 9. Italy (2.9%) 10. Costa Rica (2.6%)

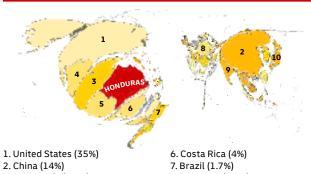
HS 85 Ignition sets for Fruits and nuts vehicles/aircraft/ (HS 08) ship ť T-shirts, of cotton, HS (HS 854430) 611030 (HS 610910) Rest of HS 15 Apparel, not knit Palm oil (HS 62) (HS 1511) of Sweaters, pullov sweatshirts etc., Fish knit (HS 6110) Tobacco (HS 24) All Other (HS 03) Rest of Apparel, knit (HS 61) HS Rest of T-shirts, knit (HS 6109) HS HS HS HS 27 48 20 60 71 HS HS HS HS **Plastics** 73 44 87 19 (HS 39) HS HS HS 72 Coffee, not roasted HS HS 63 HS 38 HS 52 HS 33 (HS 090111) 23 17 HS HS 16 HS 84 HS HS HS 54 07 34 26 HS 04 HS 58

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-35%



- 3. Guatemala (9.5%)
- 4. Mexico (6.5%)
- 5. El Salvador (5.3%)

8. Germany (1.7%) 9. India (1.6%) 10. Japan (1.5%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	Cotton yarn of > (HS 5205)	85% Vehicles (HS 87)				Plastics (HS 39)				
(HS 271000) Rest of Mineral fuels, oils	Iron and steel (HS 72)	Man-made staple fibres (HS 55)			Apparel, knit (HS 61)			Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		
and waxes (HS 27)	HS 48	HS 23		HS 60			HS 73		HS 19	
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Cereals	HS 38	-	HS 63		HS 31		HS 94		HS 40
	(HS 10)	HS 33		IS 02	HS 96	5	HS L5 HS	H 2	-	HS 54
	HS	HS		1S 20	76 HS	; F	5	HS 44	6 HS 83	69 HS 12
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	21	22	1 .	IS 4	28 HS	, F	8 IS 4	HS 70	HS 95	HS 16
	All Other	HS 32	F	IS 2	04 HS 29	;	4 IS 1	HS 58 HS 82	HS 17 HS 07	49 HS

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

0%

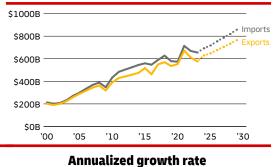
HONG KONG SAR (CHINA)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts	
	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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



0%

7. Malaysia (3.4%) 8. Viet Nam (2.2%)

9. Switzerland (2%)

10. Thailand (1.9%)

4%

14%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		Rest of Telephones (HS 8517)	H		Gas turbines (HS 8411)				
					Computers (HS 8471)				
Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks (HS 851712)		Electronic integrated circuits (HS 8542)	All	Oth	er	(opti	cal, n etc.	paratuses al, medical, etc.) HS 90)	
			. Fruits an (HS C		Plastics (HS 39)		Clocks (HS 91)		
			(H3 C	,6)	(HS	39)	(H:	591)	
	Rest	t of Precious metals	HS 02	HS 62			HS 51	HS 60	
Gold in unwrought		and stones (HS 71)	HS	HS 30	HS 49	HS 03	HS 58	HS 52	
forms (HS 710812)			74	HS	HS 94	HS 64	HS 48		
			HS	70 HS	HS 96	HS 04	HS 29	HS 24	
		Diamonds	95 HS	нз 76	HS 28	HS 73	HS 19	HS <mark>HS</mark> 27 <mark>97</mark>	
		HS 7102)	72	HS 22	HS 42	HS 83	HS 33	HS HS 21 01	

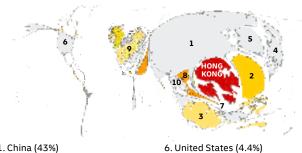
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-10%

-18%



-5%

1. China (43%)

- 2. Taiwan (China) (9.3%)
- 3. Singapore (7.1%)
- 4. Japan (5.5%)
- 5. Korea (Republic of) (5.4%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Ele and (Computers HS (HS 8471) 84				HS 8473				
Electronic integrated circ n.e.c. in head	uits;	Electronic integrated circuits; processors and controllers, whether or not combined with memories, converters.		ous me ones 5 71)	tals a	and	(H	Gol S 71	
no. 8542 (HS 85423	9)	logic circuits, amplifiers, clock and timing circuits, or other circuits (HS 854231)	All Other (opti			pparatuses tical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)			
	cellu	elephones for Ilar networks or other wireless	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes	HS 33	-	HS 02		HS 62	HS 42
Electronic integrated circuits; memories	(networks HS 851712)	(HS 27)	HS 61	HS 95	0	IS)3	HS 89	HS 08
(HS 854232)	(HS 854232)		Plastics (HS 39)	HS 87	HS 30	6	1S 54 1S	HS 94 HS	HS 72 HS 48
		t of Telephones (HS 8517)	Clocks (HS 91)	HS 97	HS 22	;	38 15 70	73 HS 21	<mark>HS 38</mark> HS 74

НS			Top Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.





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%)

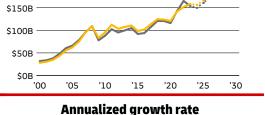
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Electrical machinery	-	Cars (HS 8703)					Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)								
and equipment (HS 85)	Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004)	Rest of HS 30	A	ll Other		Plast (HS 3									
	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.)	HS 29		Furnit (HS 9		H9 10	-		IS 2						
	(HS 90)	HS 73		HS 02	H 4	-	H 2	-	HS 70						
Industrial Machinery	Mineral fuels, oils	HS	HS		HS		HS				H9 33		HS 12		HS 20
(HS 84)	(HS 27)	76 HS	_	HS 44	HS 34	H: 04	4	-IS 28	HS 83						
	Rubber	23		HS 95	HS 64	HS 01	8	15 86 15	HS 68 HS						
	(HS 40)	HS 38		HS 21	HS 96	НS 69	e e	15 15 15 12	74 HS 16						

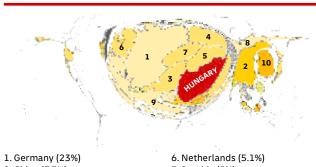
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				





GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



2. China (7.7%)

3. Austria (6.4%)

4. Poland (5.6%)

5. Slovakia (5.4%)

7. Czechia (5%) 8. Russian Federation (4.4%) 9. Italy (4.2%) 10. Korea (Republic of) (3.6%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)	(HS	Cars (HS 8703) Mir Rest of Vehicles					Aineral fuels, oil: and waxes (HS 27)											
	Plastic (HS 39	Stites prod			aceutical ducts S 30)			All Othe			ner								
Telephones (HS 8517)	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.)	Alun (HS				ubbe 1S 40			IS 29		HS 38								
	(HS 90)	HS		HS 74		HS 44		HS 64		4S 33	HS 70								
Industrial Machinery	Iron and steel (HS 72)	94		94		94		94		· · –		HS	-	HS 62	Н 9	5	H 2	3	HS 32
(HS 84)	(1372)	HS 48		61	4	HS 34	H9 04	4	HS 68	HS 12	22								
				HS 33		HS 21	H9 19	9	HS 15	HS 63	16								
	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	HS 88	- 1	HS		HS	H9 31	i	HS 86	96 HS									
		00	>	28		02	H9 82		HS 24	18	HS HS 01 10								

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Тор О	Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

-12% 0% 4% 8% 13% 32%



15%

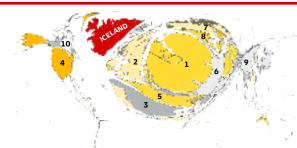
74%

ICELAND KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Expo	rts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

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%)

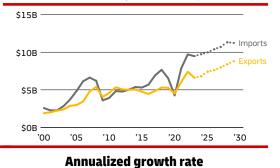
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

		inum, u allo (HS 76	Ferroall (HS 720	DŹ)	HS 90		-			
Aluminum, u (HS 760		HS HS			HS 23		All Othe		ner	
			7605 76		HS 84		HS 15		-	
	Frozen fis excluding fi (HS 0303	llets	1	HS 0444		HS 16		Ships (HS 89		
Rest of Fish fillets (HS 0304)						HS 27	Н 2	S 8		IS 38
Fish, exc fille		Ŭ		Preserved fish (HS 0305)		HS	H 2	- 1	HS 30	HS 02
	(HS 030)	2)				85	H 05		HS 39	HS 25

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



-38% -7% 0% 7% GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



1. Norway (11%)

- 2. Germany (8.6%)
- 3. China (8.6%)
- 4. United States (8%) 5. Netherlands (7%)

Nethertands (770)

6. Denmark (6.5%) 7. United Kingdom (4.9%) 8. Sweden (4.3%) 9. Brazil (3.2%) 10. Italy (2.8%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Cars (HS 870	3)	H 8	-			iiniu S 28			
Carbon articles for eletrical purposes (HS 8545)	Other aircraft and	HS 88 H	urnit	ture				Ph	arma	aceutical
Oils petroleum,	spacecraft (HS 8802)	1	HS		A	llO	the	r		lucts 30)
bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)					'oo 5 4	-	Fi (HS	sh 03		HS 23
Rest of HS 27	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.)	H 6	-	HS 48	-		IS 2	H 1	-	HS 40
	(HS 90)	H 3	-	HS 08		HS 95	H 3	3	HS 20	64
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	steel (HS 73)	Н	S	HS 21	6	IS 3 IS	HS 32 HS 34	HS 82 HS 68	1 H	0 09 S HS
	Ships	6 H		HS	1	5	HS 18	00 HS 83	н	
	(HS 89)	2	-	25		IS)7	HS 70	HS 56		S HS 4 96

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

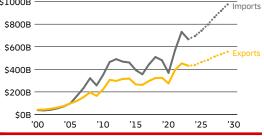
7. Singapore (2.9%)

9. Germany (2.5%)

8. United Kingdom (2.8%)

10. Saudi Arabia (2.1%)





Annualized growth rate

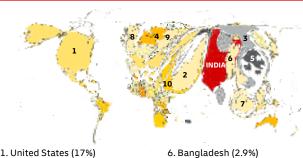
10%

15%

23%

6%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

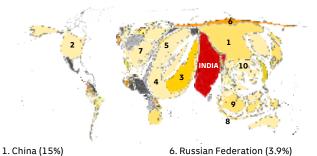
			_						
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	Organic chemicals (HS 29)			dican backa HS 30	۲ I N	Vehicles (HS 87)			
(HS 271000)	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			on ar (HS	el	All Other			
Rest of HS 27	Cereals	cics Cotton A				luminium Fish			
Diamonds for jewellery, worked, not mounted	(HS 10)	(HS 3		(HS		(HS		(HS	
(HS 710239)	Apparel, not knit	HS 63		HS 09	H: 90	-	HS 32		IS)2
Jewelry of precious metal (1977)	(HS 62)	HS		HS 17	HS 94	HS 25		-	HS 48
(HS 7113)	Apparel, knit	38		ΗS	HS 28	HS 57	H 1		HS 68
	(HS 61)	Rubbe		26 HS	HS 33	HS 74	HS 15		HS 88
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	(HS 40	/	64	HS 69	HS 23	HS 82	HS 13	HS 83
		Ships (HS 89	1	HS 42	HS 55	HS 08	HS 24		IS <mark>HS</mark> '9 21

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

-7% **GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023**

0%



- 2. United States (6.9%)
- 3. United Arab Emirates (6.7%)
- 4. Saudi Arabia (5.4%) 5. Iraq (4.7%)

8. Indonesia (3.4%) 9. Singapore (3.1%) 10. Hong Kong SAR (China) (3.1%)

7. Switzerland (3.4%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

cr	eum oils, ude 70900)	Electrical m and equi (HS 8	pment	ry ₁	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)				
		All O	ther		Org	anic cl (HS :	nemicals 29)	codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p.	
Coal (HS 2701)	Petroleum gases (HS 2711) Rest of Mineral fuels. oils	Plastics (HS 39)	HS 90			ilisers 531)	HS 28	luct categorie	
	and waxes (HS 27)		HS 88		IS 4	HS 76	HS 89	ing prod	
Gold in unwrought	Diamonds (HS 7102)	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)	HS 87	7	S 3	HS 40 HS 47	HS 25 HS HS	correspond	
(HS 710812)	Rest of Precious metals and stones (HS 71)	Iron and steel (HS 72)	HS 38	2	IS	47 HS 48 HS 30	32 44 HS HS 94 07 HS 70	HS codes and	

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

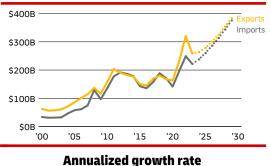
INDONESIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



7%

8. Australia (3.9%)

10. Viet Nam (2.2%)

9. India (3.2%)

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Coal except anthracite or bituminous (HS 270119)		Iron and steel (HS 72)			nd e		achiner ment 5)	ΎΙ '	Vehicles (HS 87)		
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	and waxes		Rubber (HS 40)			HS 71					
		Footwear (HS 64)	Paper and (H	paperb 5 48)			arel, knit IS 61)		Wood (HS 44)		
Petroleur (HS 2	<u> </u>		Fis (HS (1S 94	HS 74	1.1	HS 55	H9 75	× .
Palm oil,	simply	Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)	H			S	HS 21		-IS 16	HS 23	5
refin	ned	Ores, slag and ash	29	?	-	0 S	HS 24	H: 90			IS 39
	(HS 151190)		Pulp of (HS 4			9	HS 18	HS 08	3 92	3	3
Rest of Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes		Apparel, not knit	Diact	2		S 8	HS 19	HS 54	76 HS	Н 95 Н	5
(HS]		(HS 62)	Plast (HS :			S 3	HS 34	HS 52		31 H 04	IS

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

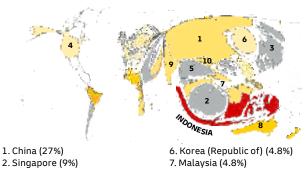
HS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (21%)	China	25%	20.0%				
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (12%)	China	17%	15.0%				
72	Iron and steel (5.9%)	China	60%	55.8%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.8%)	Singapore	19%	19.8%				
87	Vehicles (4%)	Philippines	27%	15.6%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

4%

-12%



- 2. Singapore (9%)
- 3. Japan (8%)
- 4. United States (5.4%)
- 5. Thailand (5%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	C	leum oils, rude 5 2709)	Iron and steel (HS 72)			last 1S 3			Vehicles (HS 87)		
(HS 271000)	est of S 27	All Other			Organic chemica (HS 29)			IIS HS 73		-	
			Cereals (HS 10)	HS 17				ıbber S 40)		H 2	-
Industrial N (HS 8		ninery		HS 52	HS 76		IS 51	H: 89	-	-	IS 7
			HS 90	HS 60	HS 88	5	S 4	H9 32	2	7	IS 4
			HS	HS	HS 08	HS 55		HS 25	HS 21	- 1	HS 83
Rest of Electrical machine		HS	23	12 HS	HS 04	HS 64	HS 02	82	2 0	HS 59	HS 96
and equipment (HS 85)	and equipment		HS	30	HS 94	HS 26	HS 18 HS	HS 34	1 5	HS 56	HS 95
			^{⊓5} 38	HS 48	94 HS 33	HS 07	HS 24 HS 59	HS 35 HS 01	5 4	HS 41 HS 44	HS 68 HS 19

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

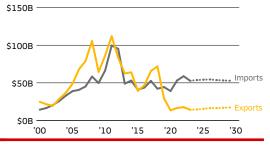
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

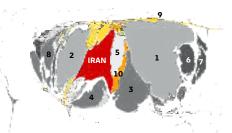
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-60% -31% -18% -10% 0% 19%

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%)

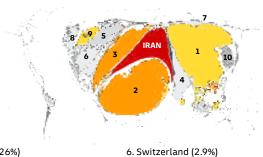
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	Polymers of ((HS 390							
Petroleu	m oils.		Rest of Pl (HS 3	Semifinished products of iron or nonalloy steel (HS 7207)				
(HS 270	de		Organic chemicals (HS 29) (HS C					uts
			All Other	Fertiliser (HS 31)		-	H 0	S 7
				HS 84	HS 76	HS 73		HS 04
		5 27	Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)	HS 20	HS 79	HS 03		HS 70
Petroleum gases (HS 2711)	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Rest of HS		HS 57	HS 69	HS 09	HS 85	HS 68
	(152/1000)	Res	Copper (HS 74)	HS 28	HS 19	HS 17 HS 38	HS 01 HS 34	HS 87 HS 21

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



1. China (26%)

- 2. United Arab Emirates (26%)
- 3. Türkiye (10%)
- 4. India (5%)

8. United Kingdom (2.2%) 9. Netherlands (2.1%) 10. Korea (Republic of) (1.9%)

7. Russian Federation (2.8%)

5. Germany (4.1%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Vehic (HS 8	Soya beans (HS 1201) Rest of HS 12			L)	All Other						
		Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	fats, oils or v	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15) (HS 30		ts	's		tics 39)	ted on p. 284.			
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Telephones (HS 8517)	HS 29	HS 24		1S)8		H9 48	-		HS 38	codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284		
		Iron and steel (HS 72)	Rubber (HS 40)		HS 27 HS		_		5	S 4 H:		HS 09 HS	product ca
			HS	2	8	-	2	44	•	33	nding		
		Food residues and animal feed	17	H	5	HS 70	H3 82	2	HS 21	HS 31	espo		
Maize except seed corn (HS 100590)	est of Cereals (HS 10)	(HS 23)	Meat (HS 02)	н	s	HS 83 HS	HS 04 HS	р Ц Ц		HS 95	and cori		
		Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	HS 55	H 7	S -	07 HS 69	47 HS 96	, З Н:	5 61	HS 56 HS 59	HS codes		

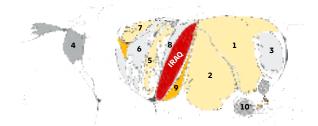
нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
84	Industrial machinery (15%)	China	33%	-8.5%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (12%)	United Arab Emirates	44%	27.0%				
10	Cereals (11%)	Brazil	19%	20.8%				
87	Vehicles (6.5%)	China	52%	-9.2%				
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (4.4%)	Brazil	29%	23.8%				

IRAQ **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



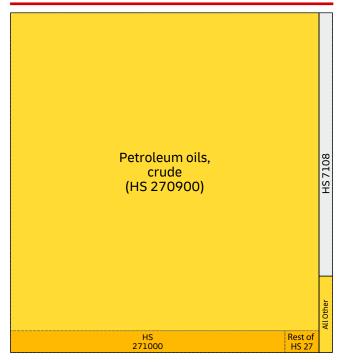
1. China (28%) 2. India (27%)

- 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%)

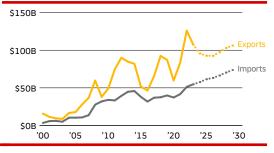
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	-				

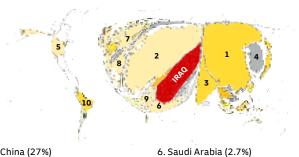
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-29% -6% 0% 12% 27% 110%

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%)

8. Italy (1.8%) 9. Jordan (1.7%) 10. Brazil (1.7%)

7. Germany (2.6%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machin and equipment (HS 85)	ery	Cars (HS 8703		Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)		Jewelry of precious metal (HS 7113) Rest of HS 71				Plastics (HS 39)			
Telephones (HS 8517)		Articles of iron or steel (HS 73) Furniture (HS 94) Pharmaceutica products (HS 94)			steel (UC 04) products				ll C	other			
		Cereals (HS 10)			Fluits and I		nd nuts Appare (HS) (HS		s Apparel, k (HS 61)			leat S O2)	
Industrial Machine (HS 84)	ry	Iron and steel	HS 90	(H	bbei S 40		HS 11	-	6	HS 2		HS 17 HS	
		(HS 72)	HS		IS 3	6	4	2	3	7	6	21	
		Tobacco	07		IS 0	HS 44	1	HS 95		H9 57	7	HS 38	
Oils petroleum, bituminous,	f HS 27	(HS 24)	HS 69	H	IS	H	S	HS 68	8	IS 33 IS	HS 54 HS	HS 09 HS	
distillates (HS 271000)	Rest of HS	Diary products (HS 04)	HS 15	F	8 IS 4	90 H3 63	5	HS 70 HS 82	⊢ 3	2	29 HS 12 HS 18	55 HS 31 HS 42	

НS		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

6. China (5.7%)

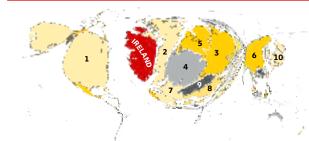
7. France (3.5%)

10. Japan (2.2%)

9. Switzerland (2.6%)

8. Italy (2.7%)

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



1. United States (30%)

2. United Kingdom (11%)

3. Germany (10%)

4. Belgium (10%)

5. Netherlands (6.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Medicamer ne (HS 300	Electro integrated processo controllers, or not con with men convert logic cirr amplifiers and timing or other c (HS 854		Medical instrument (HS 9018) Orthopedic					
Blood, human or animal, antisera, other blood fractions and immunological products:			Rest of Electric: and equij (HS 8	appliances				
Rest of Serums and vaccines (HS 3002)	i	immunological products, put up in measured doses or n forms or packings for retail sale (HS 300215) st of Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	Industrial M (HS 8	Mixtures of odoriferous subtances (HS 3302)				
Heterocyclic			All Other	Meat (HS 02)	Airc (HS	raft 88)	Misce chemic (H	illaneous al products IS 38)
compounds wit nitrogen hetero atom(s) only		Rest of Organic chemicals (HS 29)		HS 19	HS 39		HS 21	HS 27
(HS 2933)			Diary products (HS 04)	Beverages (HS 22)	HS 28 HS 16	HS 35 HS 03	HS 01 HS HS	HS

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

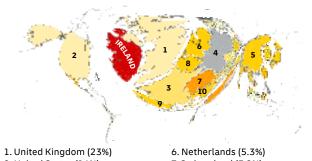
HS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
30	Pharmaceutical products (33%)	United States	40%	9.0%				
29	Organic chemicals (19%)	United States	38%	22.2%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	China	31%	20.3%				
90	Apparatuses (8.5%)	United States	31%	6.6%				
84	Industrial machinery (5.4%)	United Kingdom	12%	0.8%				



Annualized growth rate

-8% 0% 6% 11% 20% 45%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



- 2. United States (16%)
- 3. France (12%)
- 4. Germany (8.8%)
- 5. China (6.1%)

7. Switzerland (3.9%) 8. Belgium (3%) 9. Spain (2%) 10. Italy (1.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Industrial Maci (HS 84)	ninery						Heterocyclic compounds wi nitrogen heter atom(s) only (HS 2933)				Rest of			
Computers (HS 8471)		Rest of HS 27	HS 2710			ehic IS 8		-			S 0			
Serums and vaccines	30													
(HS 3002)			HS 73		IS 2	H 3	-		HS 23			-		
Medicaments, packaged	Rest of HS	Plastics (HS 39)		HS	H	_	H	_				HS 94 HS		
(HS 3004)			48	7	_	04		_)2		7	_		
			HS	H9	J	HS 64	H 7			IS 0				
Lived wing sizes	~ 4	4 All Other	38	H	-	HS 08	HS 34		HS 28	H 18		HS 01		
Fixed wing aircraft, >15,000kg (HS 880240)			HS 22	21 HS	_	HS 20	HS 17		HS 49	H 6		HS 32		
		2 		95		HS 15	HS 70		HS 03	HS 89	HS 96	HS 82		
		Apparel, knit (HS 61)	HS 19	H9 40		HS 16	HS 07			HS 83	HS 42	HS 37		

НS		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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		

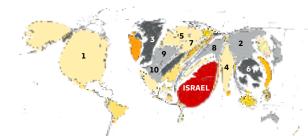
The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Israel's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Israel's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale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

6. Hong Kong SAR (China) (3.9%)

7. Germany (3.2%)

8. Türkiye (3.2%)

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%)

9. Belgium (3.2%) 10. France (2.6%)

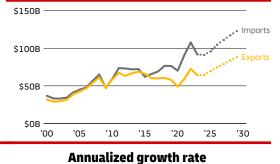
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Diamonds for jewellery, worked, not mounted (HS 710239)	Rest of Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)			S 18	Ind	lustr (ial M HS 8		hin	ery
Rest of Precious metals and stones (HS 71)	Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004) 30		-	Plastics (HS 39)			Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) Rest of HS 27			ıs, s)0)
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Fertilisers (HS 31)	HS 29		2	1S 28		HS 82	2	0	S 8
Electronic				HS 33	-	HS 73		IS 93		IS)7
integrated circuits; processors and controllers, whether		HS 38		HS	5	HS 68	HS 87	3	HS H 34 7	
or not combined with memories, Telephones converters, (HS 8517)				94 нs		HS	HS 21	HS 89		HS 48
logic circuits, amplifiers, clock	All Other	ll Other Aircraft		HS 56		32	HS 12	HS 40	HS 81	HS 54
and timing circuits, or other circuits (HS 854231)		(HS 8	8)	HS 20	· •	HS 76	HS 74	HS 25	HS 06	HS 59

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



8%

8. Netherlands (4.5%)

10. France (3.2%)

9. Italy (4%)

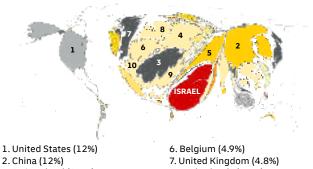
11%

24%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

-7%



4%

- 2. China (12%)
- 3. Switzerland (8.3%)
- 4. Germany (7.8%)
- 5. Türkiye (5.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)			Diamonds (HS 7102)					
		Plastics ^{Pl} (HS 39)			harmaceutical products (HS 30)			Apparatuse (optical, med etc.) (HS 90)			
Electrical mac	Electrical machinery		HS 73		Furn (HS		Appar (HS	el, kn 61)		lircr HS 8	
and equipm (HS 85)	- /		H9 62	-	Meat (HS 02) H	-	H 6	_		IS 3
		Iron and steel	H		HS 40	HS 95	H 1	-	HS 22		-IS 28
		(HS 72)	38 H3	_	HS 69	HS 21	H9 32		HS 19		HS 68
		HS	н. 76	-	HS 89	HS 34	HS 70	H3 83		IS 0	HS 01
Cars (HS 8703)	Rest of HS 87	29	HS 48	-	HS	HS 86	HS 93			HS 96	HS 74
	113 67	Cereals	Woo	_	03 HS	HS 08	HS 18		IS 12	HS 09	HS 07
		(HS 10)	(HS 4		25	HS 63	HS 15		IS 7	HS 55	HS 42

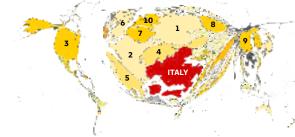
нѕ		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth					
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	United States	15%	-0.3%					
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	China	19%	14.1%					
87	Vehicles (9%)	Korea (Republic of)	11%	18.2%					
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8.2%)	India	17%	63.6%					
71	Precious metals, stones (8%)	United States	21%	-2.3%					

ITALY **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



1. Germany (13%) 2. France (10%)

- 3. United States (10%)
- 4. Switzerland (5.2%)
- 5. Spain (5.2%)

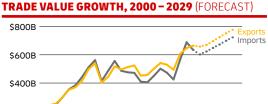
6. United Kingdom (4.8%) 7. Belgium (3.3%) 8. Poland (3.1%) 9. China (2.9%) 10. Netherlands (2.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Electrical m and equi (HS 8		All Other			Plastics (HS 39)			
		Articles of iron (steel (HS 73)	or Mineral fu and w (HS :	axes sto		ious metals and stones (HS 71)		Iron and st (HS 72)		
			Footwea (HS 64		HS 42		IS 51		HS 29	
		HS	HS 48	HS 33	H 8	-	H9 69	-	HS 40	
Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Cars (HS 8703)	90	HS	HS 74	HS 08	H 4		НS 83	HS 32	
		HS	76	HS 04	HS 21	HS 70		HS 15	HS 02	
Medicament	5,	62	HS 38	HS	HS	HS 18	HS 09	H: 9:	5 28	
packaged (HS 3004)	Rest of	Beverages	HS	88 HS	68 HS	HS 44	HS 82	H9 24	07	
(13 3004)		(HS 2Ž)	19	20	HS 34	HS 51	HS 54	HS 56	HS HS 96 16	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

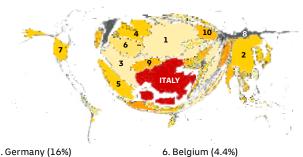




Annualized growth rate

-5% 4% 8% 14% 0% 5%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



1. Germany (16%)

- 2. China (8.1%)
- 3. France (8%) 4. Netherlands (5.7%)
- 5. Spain (5.2%)

7. United States (3.9%) 8. Russian Federation (3%) 9. Switzerland (2.7%)

10. Poland (2.5%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)		and eq	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			pack (HS) Res	ament aged 3004) st of 5 30		Plastics (HS 39)		
Petroleum gases (HS 2711)	Rest of HS 27		Iron and steel (HS 72)			ЦС			HS 71		
Industrial Ma	chinerv	HS 90	-	IS 8		HS 76	(H	twea S 64)		HS 73	
(HS 84			H: 48		HS H 44 1				HS 08	HS 33	
		HS	H:		HS	HS 32	HS 95	HS 88		HS 28	
		61	03		15	HS 23	HS 22	HS 83	HS 16	HS 19	
Cars	Rest of	HS 62	H 4		HS 04	HS 24	HS 63	HS 89 HS	12 8	IS HS 2 34	
(HS 8703)	HS 87	Copper	H	S I	HS	HS 47 HS	HS 09 HS	01 HS 54		26 25	
		(HS 74)	02	2	94	70	07	HS 20	HS 21	HS 68	

нs		Top Origin								
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

6. United Kingdom (3.7%)

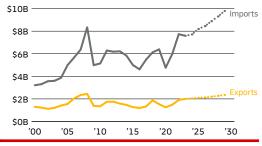
9. Trinidad and Tobago (1.5%)

7. Norway (3.5%)

10. France (1.4%)

8. Latvia (1.9%)

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

14%

8. Türkiye (2.1%)

9. Canada (1.8%)

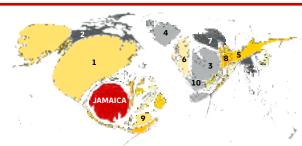
10. Nigeria (1.6%)

25%

80%

8%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

		Spirits alco (HS 2	R	Rest of Beverages (HS 22)			
Aluminium oxide (HS 281820)		Alumi (HS	inium 2606			/eget (HS	tables 07)
Rest of HS 28	All Oth	er ^{Misce}	llaneous (reparatior (HS 21)	edible	Preparation vegetables, f or nuts (HS 20)		
nest 01 no 20		HS	HS 72		Fish (HS 0		HS 17
Oils petroleum, bituminous,	HS 27	09	HS 85	HS 84		IS 18	HS 39
distillates (HS 271000)	Rest of HS	HS	HS 25	HS 33 HS	HS 23 HS	HS 87 HS	02 6 HS
	æ	19	HS 04	16 HS 71	74 HS 76	30 HS 89	HS

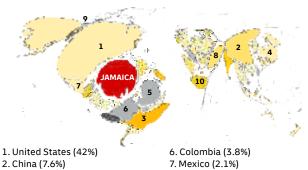
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Dest	ination		
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

-24%



3. Brazil (5.2%)

4. Japan (3.9%) 5. Trinidad and Tobago (3.8%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		and equ	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			isti 5 3		Iro	Iron and steel (HS 72)					
		Cereals (HS 10) All O)ther	HS 30				4S 21					
Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Petro (H	leum gases S 2711)	HS ^{Fish} (HS 03)		S (HS 03)		ПЭ (HS 03)		S 4		IS 0		H: 44	_
	F	lest of HS 27	HS		HS 19	HS 23		HS L6		IS .7	1.	HS 10		
Industrial (HS	Mac 84)		48	-	HS	HS 15	H 7	-	H 3	-		IS 54		
	,		HS		02	HS	H: 69		HS 62	H 63	-	HS 96		
Carra	Corro		28	-	HS 04	70 HS	HS 83			HS 71 HS		HS 07 HS		
Cars (HS 870	3)	Rest of HS 87	Beverages (HS 22)	ł	HS	38	HS 32		-	25 HS 11	HS			
			(HS 22)	•	90	HS 89	HS 64		-	HS 68	95 H	5 88 S 82		

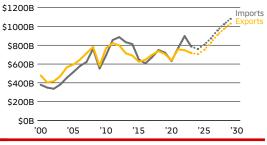
НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (21%)	United States	65%	11.5%				
84	Industrial machinery (8.4%)	United States	45%	3.1%				
87	Vehicles (7.9%)	Japan	48%	-1.1%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.6%)	United States	37%	4.1%				
39	Plastics (4.3%)	United States	25%	8.5%				

JAPAN Key data and ranks

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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

3%

9. Germany (3.1%)

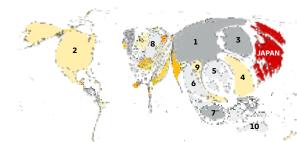
10. Viet Nam (3.1%)

7%

14%

0%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84) Rest of HS 8486		Rest of Electrical mad and equipmen (HS 85)			ment			Electronic Integrated circuits (HS 8542)		
		Apparatuse (optical, medi etc.) (HS 90)				^{ll} All Oth		her		
Rest of Cars (HS 8703)	spa 150	tomobiles, rk ignition, 00-3000cc	Plastics (HS 39)		HS 38	Ship (HS 8	9)	2	IS 7	
(,	(H:	5 870323)		HS 73		HS 30	- 1.1	HS 28	HS 33	
Parts of motor			Organic chemicals (HS 29)		bber 5 40)	HS 37	H 8 HS	8 HS		
vehicles (HS 8708)		Rest of HS 87	HS 71		pper 574)	HS 32 HS 82	70 HS 96	HS	48 HS 68 HS 54	

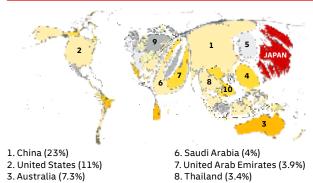
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

-2%

-10%



- 4. Taiwan (China) (4.1%)
- 5. Korea (Republic of) (4.1%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)		Industrial Machinery (HS 84)						All Other			
Natural gas, liquefied (HS 271111)	iquefied			Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)				
Coal	Rest of HS 27	Vehicles (HS 87)	Appa (H	arel, kni IS 61)	t Apparel (HS	, not knit 62)	Woo (HS 4		Meat HS 02)		
(HS 2701)		(110 07)		ish	HS 28		HS 72	1	HS 38		
		Plastics (HS 39)	(HS	503)	HS 95	H:	S H	-1S 16	HS 88		
Rest of Electrical ma and equipmen (HS 85)		HS		niture 594)	HS	HS	HS 08	HS 22			
(1.0.00)		71	HS 76		42 HS	40 HS	HS 74	HS 24 HS	HS 91 HS		
Telephones		HS	HS		64 HS	63	HS 48	23 HS	07 HS HS		
(HS 8517		29		3	пз 12	HS 20	HS 75	70 HS 04	09 21 HS 82		

HS		Тор	Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Ti	ade	Ехроі	ts	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

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.

6. Kuwait (2.7%)

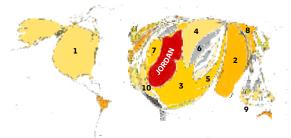
8. China (2.4%)

9. Indonesia (2.2%)

10. Egypt (1.9%)

7. Palestine (State of) (2.5%)

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%)

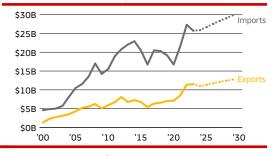
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Rest of Apparel, knit (HS 61)		Phosphoric acid (HS 280920)		Rest of HS 28		t '	Natural calcium phosphates (HS 2510)				Rest of HS 25		
Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts etc., kind (HS 6110) 6114				Rest HS 3					Precious metals a stones (HS 71)			ls and	
Ptassic fertilizers,	Potassium chloride.		HS 85	Plast (HS :		Soaps, wa pair (HS	5 5	F		76) 	IS	(HS C	IS
nes, > 10kg (HS 310490)	(> 10kg HS 310420)	Vegetables	All Ot	ther	48 HS	Н	S)1 HS 74	;	24 HS 87		27 HS 19
			(HS 07)	(77) A OI		73 HS	0 H 2	S	HS 96	Н 8	S	HS 23	HS 68
Mixed fertilizers (HS 3105)	rs i	Rest of Fertilisers (HS 31)	Organic chemicals	H	-	72		S	HS 09	H O H	2 IS	HS 90 HS	HS 33 HS
(113 3103)		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(HS 29)	84	4	HS 38	Н 2	-	HS 16	5 H 9	IS	47 HS 22	63 HS 17

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



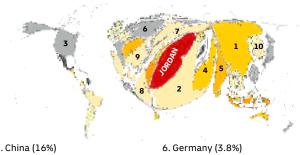
Annualized growth rate

-10% 0% 6% 10% 19% 40%

7. Türkiye (3.3%)

8. Egypt (3.2%)

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%)

9. Italy (2.8%) 10. Korea (Republic of) (2.2%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Prec	ious m ston (HS I			Cereals (HS 10)		
Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Petroleum gases (HS 2711)	(UC TO) pro				maceutical roducts HS 30)				n and (HS 7	i steel 72)
	Rest of HS 27		All Other 48				HS 08		1S)4		HS 33
Car (HS 8)	-	HS	HS 94	·	HS 69		IS)9	H 1	-		IS 8
		29	HS		HS	HS 38		~	HS 74		HS 23
Rest of V		Meat (HS 02)	21	_	01 HS	HS	H3		HS 22		HS 24
(HS 8	37)	(113 02)	HS 76		44	20 HS		- F	IS I	HS 32	HS 95
Industrial M	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		HS		HS 17	40 HS	HS 96	H	IS F	HS 53	HS 68
			19 HS	_		12	HS 18		s H 6 2		HS 03
		HS 90	62		54	HS 34	HS 70			S	HS 47 HS 93

нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

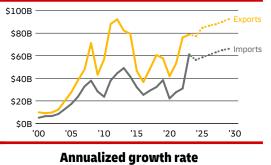
KAZAKHSTAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Expor	ts	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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



16%

6. Italy (2.5%) 7. Germany (2.4%)

9. Belarus (2%)

10. France (1.7%)

8. Uzbekistan (2.2%)

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

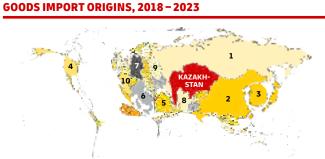
	Ferroa (HS 72		Gold (HS 7108)			
	Rest of Iron a (HS 7		Rest of HS 71			
Petroleo cru (HS 27	Ores, slag a (HS 26	nd ash)	Refined copper and copper alloys (HS 7403)			
		Inorganic che (HS 28	emicals)	All Other		
	Cereals	HS 25	1.10	HS 85		
Petroleum gases	Rest of Mineral fuels, oils	(HS 10)	HS 76	12	HS 78	
(HS 2711)	and waxes (HS 27)	Zinc (HS 79)	HS 84	HS 73 HS 81	HS 15 HS 87	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

0% 9%

-31%



1. Russian Federation (43%)

- 2. China (17%)
- 3. Korea (Republic of) (3.3%)
- 4. United States (3.2%)
- 5. Türkiye (2.7%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

		Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)			Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)			Plastics (HS 39)						
	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		All Other		rmaceutical products (HS 30)		Iron and steel (HS 72)			Footwear (HS 64)		on p. 284.		
			Aircra Apparel, not knit (HS 88			Tov (HS		Furniture (HS 94)					codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p.	
				HS			HS		IS		IS		IS	gories
	Electrical ma				38		69	_	4		28	4)4	cate
	and equip (HS 85		HS 90		4S 08		HS 34	HS 71	-	IS 1	HS 19		HS 76	product
					-15		HS 22	HS 96		IS 29	HS 70		HS 42	ding
		HS 26	-	18	ľ	HS	HS		IS 24	HS 18		HS 32	espoi	
			HS		_	63	68		IS	HS		HS	corr	
	Rest of Vehicles Cars (HS 87) (HS 8703) Apparel, kni (HS 61)		Annenel Insit	3	33		HS 17	HS 15		32 45	54 HS	HS		s and
					ains S 86		HS 20	HS 02	3 	45 07	31 HS 16	12 HS 25	6 HS	HS code:

нѕ		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

64%

KENYA KEY DATA AND RANKS

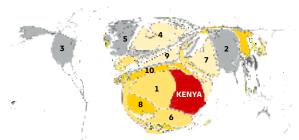
	Total Ti	ade	Expo	rts	Impo	rts
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	\$29.0B	90	\$8.0B	107	\$21.0B	81
Trade Value Change 2019 – 24	\$4.9B	106	\$1.7B	108	\$3.2B	99
Forecast 2024–29	\$9.5B	88	\$2.9B	94	\$6.6B	80
Trade Volume Change 2019 – 24	\$4.3B	75	\$1.4B	74	\$2.8B	74
Forecast 2024–29	\$8.7B	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

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

0% 4% -23% 11% 25%

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%)

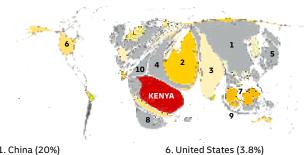
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Tea, black, in >3kg packages (HS 090240)		Fruits and nuts (HS 08)		S Ores	Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)			Apparel, not knit (HS 62)				
		Vegetables (HS 07)		All Ot	All Other		Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		HS 71			
		Apparel, knit (HS 61)		bacco S 24)	H: 3(- L.		Plastics HS 39)				
Coffee (HS 0901)		Rest of HS 09	HS		HS 21	HS 85		HS 02		-IS 12	1.1	4S 18
			15		HS	Vehicle (HS 87	es	HS 17		HS 74		HS 53
Flowers, cut; roses, flowers and buds of a kind suitable			Iron and steel		25	Fish (HS 03		HS 38	HS 64		S 1	HS 23
for bouquets or ornamental purposes,		Rest of HS 06	(HS 72)		HS 34	HS	<u> </u>	HS 49	HS 32			HS 90
fresh (HS 060311)			Preparations of vegetables, fruit,	ł	-IS	41	_	HS 33	HS 95	HS 76	HS 94	
			or nuts (HS 20)		28	HS 73		HS 22	HS 10	HS 19	HS 96	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

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%)
- 8. South Africa (2.9%) 9. Indonesia (2.3%) 10. Egypt (2.2%)

7. Malaysia (3.3%)

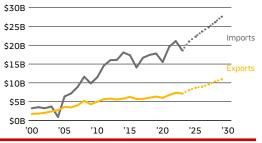
IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates				Iron and steel (HS 72)			Plastics (HS 39)		
(HS 271000)			Palm oil (HS 1511)			All Other			
Rest of HS 27		harmaceutical products (HS 30)		HS			niture		HS
				9	0	(HS	594)		63
Industrial Machinery	(HS 50)	Rubber (HS 40)		HS 55		IS 2	HS 61		HS 54
(HS 84)	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	Fertilisers		HS 64	HS 96	Cot (HS		-IS 32	HS 28
		(HS 31)		HS	HS 60	Wo (HS		HS 70	HS 86
Electrical machinery	Paper and paperboard (HS 48)	HS	-	33	HS 22	H9 83			IS HS 7 42
and equipment		29		HS 76	HS 89	H9 21		· · · ·	S HS 2 19
(HS 85)	Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)	Aircraft (HS 88)		HS 69	HS 23	HS 04	S HS	; н	S HS 12

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



KIRIBATI KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

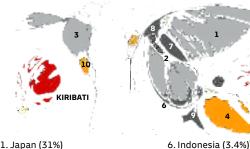
7. Taiwan (China) (3.3%)

8. China (2.7%)

9. Australia (2%)

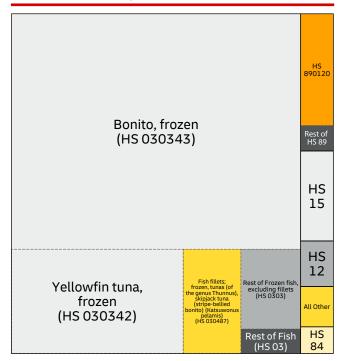
10. Belize (1.2%)

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



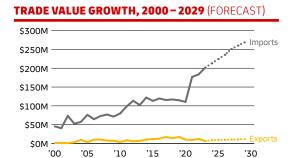
1. Japan (31%) 2. Malaysia (15%) 3. United States (13%) 4. New Caledonia (12%) 5. Fiji (11%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

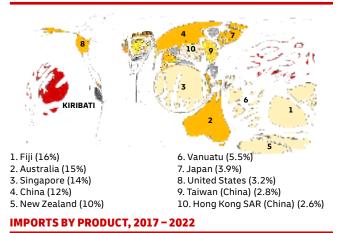
нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
03	Fish (90%)	Thailand	73%	-9.0%				
89	Ships (4.1%)	Indonesia	80%	-				
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (2.7%)	Malaysia	64%	-4.6%				
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (1.4%)	Fiji	76%	-14.7%				
84	Industrial machinery (0.8%)	Australia	38%	-42.0%				



Annualized growth rate

-38% -7% 0% 8% 17% 32%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



Vehicles Electrical machinery xed wing aircra >15,000kg (HS 880240) Fishing vessels & and equipment (HS 85) (HS 87) factory ships (HS 890200) Preparations of cereals, flour, reparations of meat Cereals **Rest of Ships** starch or milk (HS 19) nonwoven (HS 56) or fish (HS 16) (HS 10) (HS 89) rticles of iron o Tobacco Wood Plastics Oils petroleum, i seeds and ginous frui (HS 12) steel (HS 73) (HS 39) (HS 24) (HS 44) bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) HS HS Apparatuses Beverages (HS 22) etc.) (HS 90) All Other 25 21 HS HS HS Rest of HS 2 Fish HS 49 30 72 (HS 03) 11 HS HS HS HS Sugar and candy (HS 17) 33 20 48 32 Furniture HS Industrial Machinery HS 38 HS 76 HS HS (HS 94) (HS 84) 40 96 HS 82 63 H5 09 Meat HS 95 HS HS iary produc (HS 04) (HS 02) HS 07 HS 34 15

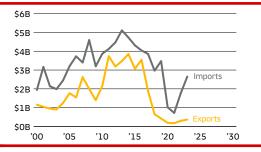
нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
89	Ships (9.9%)	Taiwan (China)	74%	94.3%				
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8.7%)	Singapore	38%	-				
84	Industrial machinery (8.4%)	Korea (Republic of)	22%	7.6%				
87	Vehicles (5.5%)	Japan	42%	-4.5%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5%)	China	27%	39.8%				

KOREA (DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

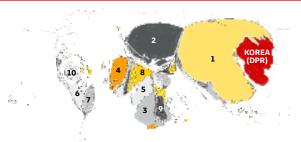


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)'s exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of PRK's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth 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%) 6. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2.2%)

- 7. Suriname (2.1%)
- 3. Angola (4.1%)
- 4. Senegal (3.6%)
- 5. Gabon (3.1%)

8. Nigeria (1.9%) 9. Malawi (1.9%) 10. Curacao (1.5%)

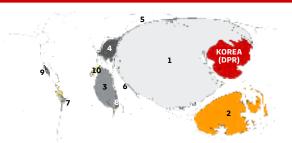
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Anthracite (HS 270111)		Rest of Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)			HS Ferroa 2601 (HS 7						
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		Molluscs (HS 0307)				ctrical machinery nd equipment (HS 85)		All Othe		ther	
		HS 84		ers a (HS (nd do 57)			stics 39	7 ip	par (HS	el, knit 61)
HS 6201	HS 6202	HS	Ver (HS			-	4S 28		HS 73		HS 38
		9108		4S 25		H 3	-	HS 95 HS	H: O: HS	7 ;	HS 50 HS
Rest of HS 62	Men's suits and pants (HS 6203)	HS 08	Appa (optica	aratu	ses dical,	H 7 H	0 s	44 HS 64 HS 12	89 HS 76 HS 80	H3 4(HS 83	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Do	Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



6. India (0.42%)

7. Brazil (0.34%)

8. Malawi (0.29%)

10. Togo (0.23%)

9. Honduras (0.24%)

- 1. China (72%)
- 2. Papua New Guinea (17%)
- 3. Gabon (5.2%)
- 4. Ukraine (2.4%)
- 5. Russian Federation (1%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Plastics (HS 39)	Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)		Fish (HS 03)			Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Tobacco (HS 24)		
(1337)	All Other K					Rubber (HS 40)		Apparel, knit (HS 61)			
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	HS 84	Cerami (H	c produc S 69)	s Furn (HS		-	ehicle IS 87		proc	ceutical lucts 30)	
Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	HS 48	Cer (HS	eals 10)	HS 29		HS 63		locks IS 91)		HS 96	
Woven fabrics of	HS		S 7	HS 64	H 2	8	HS 62	H 34	4	HS 21	
yarn (HS 5407)	yarn 🚡 💵			HS 22	H 7	2	HS 05	H3 09		HS 52	
15	HS 55	Ferti (HS	lisers 31)	HS	H 5	8	HS 38	НS 90 нs	HS 33	16	
Soybean oil (HS 1507)	HS 08		S 6	59 HS 44	H 3 H 6	2 S	HS 70 HS 73	HS 23 HS 19 HS 95			

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Imports		
	Value	Rank	Value Rank		Value	Rank	
Trade Value 2024	\$1.3T	8	\$675.0B 6		\$636.2B	11	
Trade Value Change 2019-24	-24 \$265.9B 8			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	

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.

6. Taiwan (China) (3.4%)

7. India (2.6%)

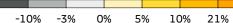
8. Singapore (2.4%)

9. Australia (1.9%)

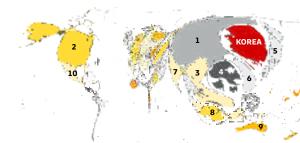
10. Mexico (1.8%)



Annualized growth rate



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%)

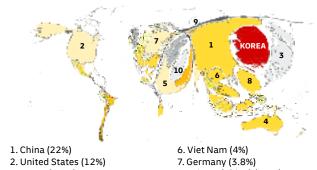
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Electronic integrated circuits; memories (HS 854232)		Cars (HS 870)	Cars (HS 8703)			Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)							
		-		Rest of HS 87			Rest	of HS	27				
Rest of Electrical machine and equipment (HS 85)	ery	Plastics (HS 39)							Oth	ner		on an	id steel 72)
Rest of Electronic integrated circuits (HS 8542)		Ships (HS 89)	janic (H	che S 29		als	1	HS 73					
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		(113 0 7)		ober 40)	H 38	_	Н 2	S 8	HS 74				
		Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.)		IS 0	HS 71	4	IS IS	HS 82 HS 88	HS 32 HS 70				
		(HS 90)		IS 3	HS 76	н	4 IS 0	HS 55 HS 79	HS HS 83 03 HS 94				

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)			Rest of Industri (HS 8	, HS 848		All Other					
Petroleum gases (HS 2711)	bit d	petroleum, tuminous, istillates 5 271000)	Apparatus (optical, me etc.) (HS 90)	dical,		ehicles HS 87)				es, slag and as (HS 26)	
	Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		Iron and steel (HS 72)	H 23	-	HS 38		H 30	_		IS '6
				Cop (HS		Fish (HS 03		H: 7	_		IS 01
Rest of Electrical ma		Electronic	Organic chemicals (HS 29)	Н	-	HS 94	H3 64	4	H9 42	2	HS 40
and equipme (HS 85)		integrated circuits (HS 8542)		6 H		HS 10	H9 32 HS	2	HS 95 4S		HS 70 HS
			Plastics	7	-	HS 44	23 HS	ł	33 	69 HS	22 HS
			(HS 39)	Me (HS		HS 88	21 HS 48	H	39 45 08	15 HS 12	47 HS 68

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

3. Japan (8.8%)

- 4. Australia (4.9%)
- 5. Saudi Arabia (4.7%)

8. Taiwan (China) (3.6%) 9. Russian Federation (2.4%) 10. Qatar (2.3%)

KUWAIT KEY DATA AND RANKS

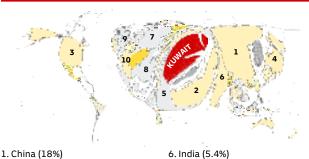
	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impo	ts
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	\$108.2B	57	\$71.4B	50	\$36.8B	67
Trade Value Change 2019-24	\$10.4B	76	\$7.1B	66	\$3.3B	95
Forecast 2024–29	\$16.8B	69	\$4.0B	87	\$12.8B	60
Trade Volume Change 2019-24	\$-7.0B	159	\$-10.7B	166	\$3.8B	58
Forecast 2024–29	\$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

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.

Map Unavailable

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

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%)
- 8. Italy (4%) 9. United Kingdom (2.3%) 10. France (2.3%)

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

7. Germany (4.7%)

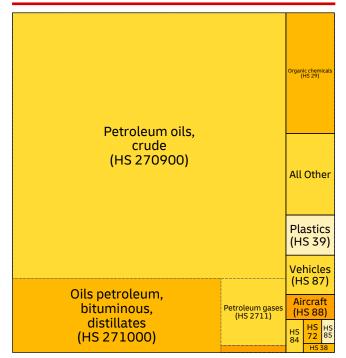
IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Cars (HS 8703)	Precious me stone (HS 7	Article (I	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)						
Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Iron and ste (HS 72)	el (optical	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)		stic 539			Other	
	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27) COPP (HS 7			/leat S 02)		sential oils (HS 33)		ereals IS 10)	
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Apparel, knit (HS 61)	HS 25	HS 38		~	H 48	-	Aircraft (HS 88)	
	Furniture	HS 19	HS 21	HS 64	HS 29	2	-IS 14	HS 03	
	(HS 94)	HS	HS	HS 01	HS 42		HS 69	HS 22	
	Diary products	34	15	HS 91	HS 09	HS 18	HS 63		
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	(HS 04)	Aluminium (HS 76)	HS 40	HS	HS 16	HS 32	HS 24		
	Apparel, not knit (HS 62)	Vegetables (HS 07)	HS 20	68 HS 89	HS 70	HS 96	HS 23 HS 83	HS 28 HS 82	

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

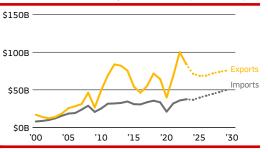
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-22% 0% 10% 21% 41% -6%

KYRGYZSTAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tı	ade	Expo	rts	Impo	ts	
	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	

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.

6. Türkiye (5.1%)

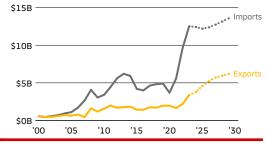
9. Tajikistan (1.2%)

8. United Arab Emirates (2.9%)

10. Hong Kong SAR (China) (1.2%)

7. China (3%)

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

23%

35%

75%

15%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



- 1. Russian Federation (23%)
- 2. United Kingdom (21%)
- 3. Kazakhstan (16%)
- 4. Switzerland (9.3%)
- 5. Uzbekistan (9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

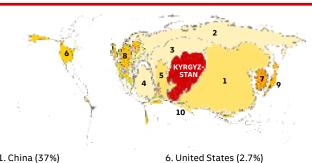
Gold in unwrought forms (HS 710812)		Precious metal ores, not silver (HS 261690)				Mineral fuels, oi and waxes (HS 27)					
					egetables (HS 07)			Apparel, knit (HS 61)			
		Copper (HS 74)		HS 84		Cotton (HS 52)					
		HS 85	Iron a (H	nd st S 72)		H 7	-		Plas HS		
Gold, semi-	S 71		H: 62	-		IS 4	H 1	_	1 1	IS)1	
manufactured forms	st of H	st of HS	Diary products (HS 04)	Aircr		HS 24	60) 7	3	HS 68	HS 42
	Rest		(HS 8		HS 69		2	HS H1	HS 78	HS 22	
		Fruits and nuts (HS 08)	H: 25	-	HS 76	83	5	HS 90 HS 38	HS 54	HS 94	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Des					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

-19% **GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023**

0%



- 1. China (37%)
- 2. Russian Federation (25%)
- 3. Kazakhstan (9.6%)
- 4. Türkiye (4.8%) 5. Uzbekistan (4%)
- 7. Korea (Republic of) (2.1%) 8. Germany (2.1%) 9. Japan (1.1%) 10. India (0.87%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Appard (HS 6	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)			bituminous, distillates		rubber or plastics			Rest of HS 64		
Womens overcoats, not knit (HS 6202)	Men's suits and pants (HS 6203)	Industrial M (HS 8	y		ehic 1S 8		Al	l Ot	her	ed on n. 284.	
	Rest of	Knitted fabrics (HS 60)	HS 30		HS 54			HS 73		HS 12	and corresponding product categories are listed on p
Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	Electrical machinery and equipment		HS HS		4S 20	H 5	_	HS 44		HS 96	cated
(HS 851712)	(HS 85)	Plastics (HS 39)	71	H 3	-	HS 40	H9		IS .8	HS 15	product
			HS 63	H	_	HS 69	HS 02	HS 21	HS 20	HS 07	nding
Annoral	lunit	Iron and steel (HS 72)	Furniture	9	_	HS 83	HS 10	HS 17	HS 34	HS 18	orrespo
Apparel (HS 6			(HS 94)		S 4	HS	HS 51	HS 76	HS 04	HS 82	andc
	Fruits and nuts (HS 08)		H 2	-	19 HS 38	HS 88	HS 32 HS 31	HS 25 HS 70	HS 57 HS 28	-IS codes	

НS		Тор О					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

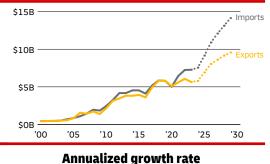
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.





8%

7. Singapore (1.3%)

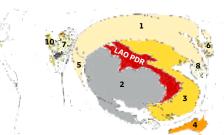
9. India (0.53%)

8. Korea (Republic of) (1.1%)

18%

62%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

	Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		Telephones (HS 8517)		Natural rubbe (HS 4001)			
Electrical energy (HS 271600)			Refined coppe copper allo (HS 7403	Pulpo	f wood 47)	Potassic fertilizers (HS 3104)		
			Vegetable (HS 07)	uits and (HS 08		Wood (HS 44)		
Gold in unwrought forms (HS 710812)		of Gold 7108)	Apparel, not knit (HS 62)	All	Other	Live an (HS (iniais	fee, tea and spices (HS 09)
	st	ous metals and ones S 71)	Beverages		wear 64)	HS 25	HS 11	Cereals (HS 10)
Copper o		Rest of	(HS 22)	-	IS 7	HS 90	HS 24	HS 12
(HS 2603	ОО) нs 26		Paper and paperboard (HS 48)		IS 1	HS 28	HS	HS 70 HS 39

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

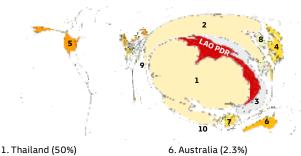
HS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (22%)	Thailand	91%	11.3%				
71	Precious metals and stones (10%)	Thailand	27%	165.8%				
26	Ores, slag and ash (9.1%)	China	89%	-3.0%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.1%)	Thailand	58%	-12.8%				
40	Rubber (5.5%)	China	67%	12.5%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-11%

0%

-47%



1. Thailand (50%)

- 2. China (26%)
- 3. Viet Nam (7.6%)
- 4. Japan (3.3%) 5. United States (2.7%)

10. Indonesia (0.47%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)		Cars (HS 8703)		Articles of iron steel (HS 73)		el	Iron and s (HS 72			eel
Rest of HS 27	All Other		Plastics				HS			anim	
	7 0 .	i ci	(HS 39)		39)		71		(F	IS 01)
Electrical machinery and equipment	Beverages (HS 22)				bbe 5 40		H9 33	-		HS 48	
(HS 85)		HS	-	HS 44		H 3	-	H9 30	-	H 5	-
	HS 19	90 HS	_	HS		HS 29		HS 02	5	H: 76	S
	Fertilisers	23	5	68 HS	1	– HS 94	HS	5	HS 10	H	IS 3
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	(HS 31)	Traii (HS 8		28 HS		HS	HS 11	3	2 (HS 07
	HS 17	H9 34		69 HS 25		96 HS 20	HS 24 HS 52		HS 70 HS 41		HS 60

НS		T	op Origin			
Code	Product (% of total)	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%		

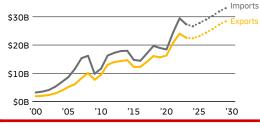
LATVIA **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Ti	ade	Ехро	rts	Impo	rts
	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

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.



TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

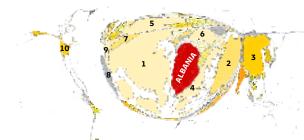
11%

19%

57%

7%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Wood (HS 44)		Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			Vehicles (HS 87)			-	Wheat and meslin (HS 1001) Rest of HS 10			
Wood sawn lengthwis (HS 4407)	e Fuel wood (HS 4401)	Beverage (HS 22)	s	-	n and steel (HS 72)			Pł	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			
		All Other			lucts I)		-IS 90		HS HS 38 12			
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Telephones (HS 8517)	Articles of iron or	-	IS 23	HS 62	2	H: 48	3	H 4	9	(HS 03
	(H58517)	steel (HS 73)	-	IS 70	HS 40 HS	5	H 29 HS	2	H 1 IS	9		НS 76 НS
		Furniture (HS 94)	ŀ	4S .6	HS 08 HS		пз 02 НS)7	7	4 HS	нз 25 нs
Mineral fu and wa	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · ·	H	1S 58	33 HS		32 HS	34 HS	9. H	5 S	89 HS 20	01 HS 24
(HS 2	7)	Plastics (HS 39)	ŀ	4S 31	61 HS 21	T	71 HS 11	83 HS 63	H	s	HS 0	19 HS

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

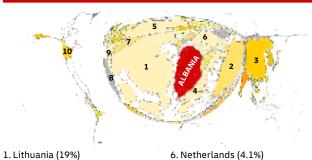
нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth					
44	Wood (17%)	United Kingdom	25%	13.6%					
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.4%)	Lithuania	27%	9.2%					
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (8.2%)	Lithuania	35%	35.6%					
84	Industrial machinery (7%)	United States	16%	-15.1%					
87	Vehicles (4.5%)	Lithuania	28%	5.8%					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

-8%

\$40B



- 2. Germany (11%)
- 3. Poland (9.2%)
- 4. Estonia (8.8%)
- 5. Russian Federation (6.7%)

7. Italy (3.9%) 8. Finland (3.8%) 9. China (3.5%) 10. Sweden (3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Cars (HS 8703)			Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			Plastics (HS 39)		
`	,	Beverag (HS 22	-		Wo HS	od 44)	Ir		and IS 7	steel 2)	
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils P and waxes (HS 27)	Petroleum gases (HS 2711)	All Other	H 3	<u> </u>	-	HS HS 40 23				HS 10	
Rest of Electrical machiner		Articles of iron or steel	H9 94	-		HS H 31 0		HS 04		HS 03	
and equipment (HS 85)	Telephones (HS 8517)	(HS 73)	HS 62		HS 33	HS 19	7	0	HS 32	HS 95	
		Aircraft (HS 88)	HS		HS 15	HS 76	1	2	HS 34	HS 16	
Industrial Machinery		Apparatuses	29	_ '	IS	HS 68	H 2	Ó	HS 83	HS 96	
		(optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	HS 02		21 	HS 09	HS 18	1		S HS 8 82	
(HS 84	-)	HS	HS	(07	HS 24	HS 71				
		48	61		HS 64	HS 63	HS 74			HS HS 52	

нѕ		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

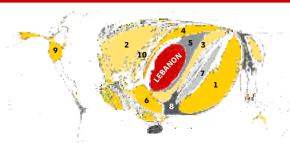
LEBANON

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts	
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



- 1. United Arab Emirates (18%)
- 2. Switzerland (12%)

3. Iraq (5%) 4. Türkiye (4.9%) 6. Egypt (4.6%) 7. Qatar (3.8%) 8. Saudi Arabia (3.5%) 9. United States (3.3%)

10. Greece (2.5%)

5. Syrian Arab Republic (4.9%)

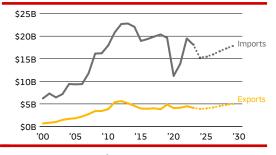
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Gold in unwrought forms (HS 710812)		Fruits and ((HS 08)		rical mach d equipme (HS 85)		Plastics (HS 39)						
		All Other		Feri	Ferrous waste and scrap (HS 7204)			Copper waste (HS 740400)				
Diamonds f	or	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, or nuts (HS 20)	(HS 76		Aluminium (HS 76)				erages S 22)		HS 49	
jewellery, unwo (HS 71023)		(1320)	HS 48		HS 07	HS 30		IS 2	HS 28			
	Rest of	Vehicles (HS 87)	Lea (HS)		HS 19	HS 09		S 8	HS 24			
(HS 7113)	HS 71	Essential oils (HS 33)	Furniture (HS 94)		HS 73	HS 62	НS 96 . нs	Н 9 нs	0 12 HS			
Industrial Mach	ninerv		•		HS 40	HS 17	01 HS	25 HS 68	61 HS HS 16 38			
(HS 84)	y	Fertilisers (HS 31)	H: 2	-	HS 15	HS 34	05 HS 27	HS 10	HS HS 11 44			

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

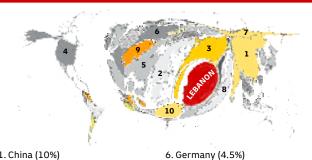
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-25% -11% -4% 0% 7% 25%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



1. China (10%)

- 2. Greece (8.9%)
- 3. Türkiye (8%)
- 4. United States (6.4%) 5. Italy (6.3%)

7. Russian Federation (3.9%) 8. United Arab Emirates (3.7%) 9. Switzerland (3.7%) 10. Egypt (3.2%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous,	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Industrial Machinery (HS 84)				Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004) Rest of Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			
distillates (HS 271000)	All Oth	ner		astic S 39		als 10)	i on and steet				
	HS 01		IS .8	H9 19	-	HS 15		IS .4	HS 94		
Rest of HS 27	01	H	J	HS 69	H9 12		-	HS 73	HS 38		
Cars (HS 8703)	HS 90	HS		HS 24	HS 02	S H	S 7	HS 29	HS 22		
(HS	88 H	_	HS 76	HS 64	HS 09	HS 16 HS	HS 68 HS	HS 74 HS		
Gold Rest of	04 6		i 🗌	HS 08	HS 70	HS 34	32 HS	03 HS	20 HS HS		
(HS 7108) Precious metals and stones (HS 71)	HS 62	H9 21	S –	HS 40	HS 23	HS 25	18 HS 96	95 HS 91	83 63 HS HS 42 60		

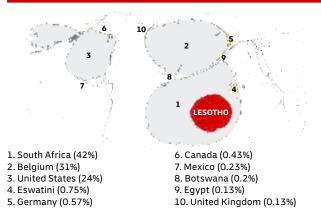
нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth					
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (23%)	Greece	31%	7.0%					
87	Vehicles (7.3%)	United States	22%	2.3%					
71	Precious metals, stones (6.6%)	United Arab Emirates	31%	58.2%					
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.3%)	China	39%	29.7%					
84	Industrial machinery (5.9%)	China	23%	-3.7%					

LESOTHO KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



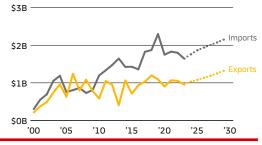
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Die	mondo for		Mens trousers ; shorts, cotton, n knit	&	Rest of Apparel, not knit (HS 62)			
Diamonds for jewellery, unworked (HS 710231)			(HS 620342)	Wo	Women's suits an pants (HS 6204)			
			Mineral & aerat waters (HS 220110)	ed	Electrical apparatu for < 1k volts (HS 8536)			
	of Diamono HS 7102)	ds	(HS 220110)		Rest of HS 85			
Womens trousers &	Rest of App (HS 6		Wool (HS 5101)	All O	ther	HS 63		
shorts, synthetic fibres, knit (HS 610463) T-shirts, knit sweaters, pullowers		Rest of HS 51	HS 84	i i	HS 64 HS HS 03 87			
	(HS 6109)	knit (HS 6110)	Cotton (HS 52)	H9 13	5	HS 94 HS 23		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



-79% -18% 0% 4% 13% 130%

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%)

9. Viet Nam (0.45%) 10. Zimbabwe (0.43%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	Vehicles (HS 87)		Cotton (HS 52)			Flours, starches and malts (HS 11)							
(HS 271000)	Articles of iro steel (HS 73)			cts (110 a)		· ·	- 1		ade filaments (HS 54)				
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes							_	,		-			
(HS 27)	Beverages (HS 22)	Beverages (HS ZQ)											S 4
Knitted fabrics			HS		HS	Н	S	ł	-19	5	ŀ	IS	
(HS 60)			48		04	1	9	:	15	5]	.6	
	Apparel, not knit (HS 62)	Wood (HS 44)			HS 90	H: 2(-		15	-		IS)7	
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	All Other				HS	H9 17	-	H9 40		H 3	~	HS 63	
(113 03)	(HS 85) All Other		,		25	HS		IS	H 4	S	HS 76	HS 31	
	(HS 61)		HS 96	09 HS	-	23 15	F	IS 19	HS	HS			
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Iron and steel (HS 72)	ron and steel (HS 72)		HS 33	49 HS 55	ŀ	52 IS 2	F C		58 HS	69 HS		

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Тор	Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

Annualized growth rate

8. Zambia (0.6%)

LIBERIA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

6. Singapore (2.5%)

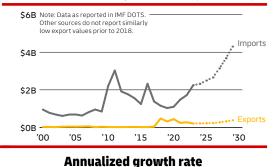
7. Poland (2.4%)

8. Malaysia (2.1%)

10. Cameroon (2%)

9. United Kingdom (2%)

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

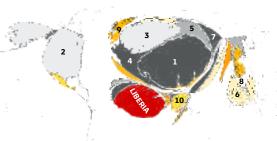


11%

26%

110%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. Switzerland (24%)

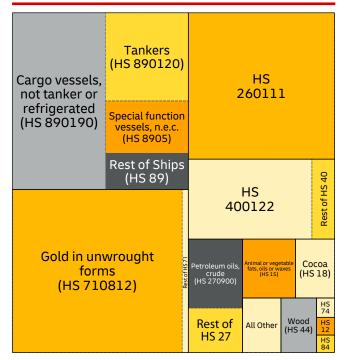
2. United States (22%)

3. Belgium (11%)

4. France (7.3%)

5. Germany (4.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

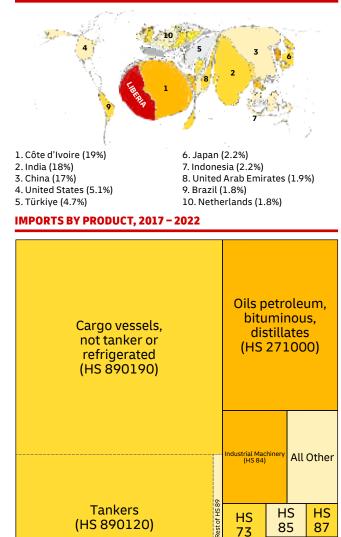
нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
89	Ships (28%)	Germany	27%	-29.9%				
71	Precious metals and stones (26%)	Switzerland	71%	23.5%				
26	Ores, slag and ash (20%)	France	38%	59.9%				
40	Rubber (11%)	United States	44%	6.8%				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (5.6%)	India	27%	-31.6%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-37%

-12%

0%



TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin								
Code	Product (% of total)	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%						

HS HS HS HS 02 72 32 15

HS HS 30

Cereals

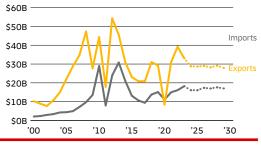
(HS 10)

LIBYA **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

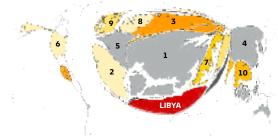
	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Imports		
	Value Rank		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	
Trade Value 2024	\$44.9B	78	\$28.8B	68	\$16.1B	90	
Trade Value Change 2019-24	\$565.1M	141	\$-430.9M	161	\$996.1M	132	
Forecast 2024–29	\$100.8M	165	\$-850.2M	167	\$951.0M	139	
Trade Volume Change 2019-24	\$-3.1B	156	\$-6.8B	161	\$3.8B	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	

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.





GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

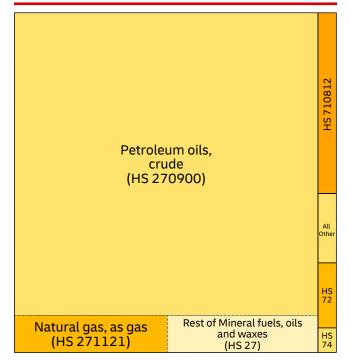


1. Italy (25%) 2. Spain (11%) 3. Germany (11%) 4. China (10%)

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



Annualized growth rate

-41% 0% 11% 19% 29% 55%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



2. Türkiye (16%)

- 3. Italy (10%)
- 4. Greece (7.3%) 5. Belgium (3.8%)

7. Netherlands (3.2%) 8. United Arab Emirates (3.1%) 9. Korea (Republic of) (3.1%) 10. Spain (3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Cars (HS 8703)		S) Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)			Cero HS					
		products		Plastics (HS 39)		Diaryprodu		ducts 4)			ture 94)	
		All Other	Preparations cereals, flou starch or mi (HS 19)		r, Liv	e an (HS (imals D1)	Appar (F	rel, not l HS 62)			tial oils 33)
		Apparel, knit (HS 61)	Anim fats	al or vegeta oils or wax (HS 15)	es l	Me IS	at 02)		and st IS 72)	eel c		products 5 69)
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Telephones (HS 8517)	Articles of iron or	-	HS 16	H 4	_	H 0	S 8	1 1	IS 6		HS 17
		steel (HS 73)	-	HS 20	H Oʻ	-	H9 44		HS 34	H 1	~	HS 57
		HS 71			H 2	_	HS 38	-	HS 76		IS 25	HS 22
Industrial Mae (HS 84)		HS		40	H 64	_	H9 68		HS 70	HS 49	HS 95	
		90	-	HS 26	H 2	_	H9 63		HS 83	HS 32	HS HS	HS 54

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Тор О		
Code	· ·			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%	_

нѕ		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

Imports

LITHUANIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Ехроі	rts	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	

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

'15

'20

'25

'30

68%





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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Plastics (HS 39)				Vehicles (HS 87)									
		All Oth	or		Vood S 44) Fertil (HS		ertilis HS 3		-	Cerea (HS 10								
(HS 27	7)			Pharmaceutical products		1	HS	-		S	HS							
	Furniture	Furniture	Furniture	38		HS 30)	(HS C	,	22	-		3	48					
HS 9403				Furniture	Furniture	Furniture	Furniture	Furniture		Articl	es of iron or	HS 12		HS 62		H 29	_	HS 02
							Apparatuses (optical, medical,		steel HS 73)	HS 19	н 7		4S 33		HS 16	HS 21		
	<u> </u>	etc.) (HS 90)			HS	H 0		HS 11		HS 15	HS 68							
In duration of the			(1	HS 72)	35 HS	H 5	J '	IS 0	HS 74									
Industrial Ma (HS 84		Tobacco			61	H		IS .0	HS 32									
		(HS 24)		/ products HS 04)	HS 71	н 6	S ⊦	IS .8	HS 83	ы нs	HS HS 49 01							

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Destination								
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%						

0% 9% 13% 26%

'10

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-8%

'05

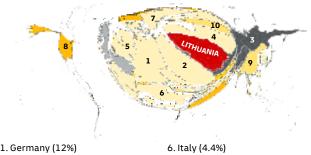
\$80B

\$60B

\$40B

\$20B

\$0B '00



1. Germany (12%)

- 2. Poland (12%)
- 3. Russian Federation (8.6%)
- 4. Latvia (7.8%) 5. Netherlands (5.1%)

9. China (3.6%) 10. Estonia (3.4%)

7. Sweden (4.1%)

8. United States (3.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)				"	Plastics (HS 39)				Pharmaceutica products (HS 30)		
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Petroleum gases (HS 2711)	All Other Iron and steel (HS 72)						ish S O			No IS	od 44)	
			HS (H			H 48	-		rnitu IS 9			tilisers S 31)	
Industrial Ma (HS 84				S 8	HS 76	1.	HS 32	H 0	- I	H: 62	~	HS 15	
, ,	,	HS 29		S	HS 25		HS 21	H: 24		H9 64		HS 70	
			3	-	HS	H 7	-	HS 09	H9 34		HS 95	HS 71	
		HS 90		S	61 US	H 1'	-	HS 68	H: 28	3	HS 55	HS 18	
Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Cars (HS 8703)	,0	0	4	HS 23	н	S	HS 06	H9 10		HS 82	HS 54	
	(HS		S	HS	6 H	-	HS 20	H9 16	5	HS 96	HS 12 HS 51	
		38	4	0	83	0	-	HS 88	H3 89		HS 69	HS 35	

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Origin								
Code	Product (% of total)	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%						

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

LUXEMBOURG

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Imports		
	Value	Value Rank		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	

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.

'15 '25 **Annualized growth rate**

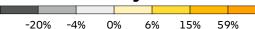
'20

'10

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

Imports ...

'30



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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Iron and steel	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)			Articles of iron or steel				Electrical machinery and equipment				
(HS 72)	Cars (HS 8703)		(HS 73)					(HS 85)				
Angles of iron or nonalloy steel (HS 7216)	New pneumatic tires of rubber (HS 4011)				All Other				Aluminiu (HS 76)			
Industrial Machinery	HS 48		HS 56		HS 70		-	IS 50	-	IS 2		
(HS 84)	HS			Copper (HS 74)			HS 71		Nic HS	kel 75)		S 2
	90	ŀ	IS		HS 88		IS 4	H: 34	-	HS 27		
	HS 04	33		-	HS 28	H: 22	_	HS 97	HS 25	HS 64		
Plastics (HS 39)	04		inc 579)	HS	H3 19	-	HS 94	HS 62	HS 29		
(13.37)	Wood (HS 44)	-	IS	-	20 HS	H	S –	HS 18 HS	HS 01 HS	HS 09		
	(3	88		59	89	9	81	68	23		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

'05

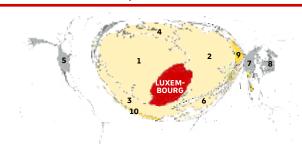
\$40B

\$30B

\$20B

\$10B

\$0B '00



1. Belgium (34%)

- 2. Germany (26%)
- 3. France (11%)
- 4. Netherlands (6.2%) 5. United States (3%)

8. Japan (1.9%) 9. Poland (1.6%) 10. Spain (1.3%)

6. Italy (2.7%)

7. China (2.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		lron (ŀ	and IS 72		•	Plastics (HS 39)			
		All Other Rubber (HS 40)				s	of iron or teel 5 73)				
Cars (HS 8703)	Rest of HS 87	Aircraft (optical,		Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90) 04		-	Furn (HS	94) Ĭ	HS 38	
		HS	Copper (HS 74)		Tobacco (HS 24)		-IS 08 :		НS 71		HS 61 HS
	!	76	H	5	89	97	C	2	3	-	29
Oils petroleum,		Beverages	32	2	HS 19	HS 28	HS 09		HS 21	HS 03	HS 20
bituminous, distillates	Rest of HS 27	(HS 22)	H 44	- 1	HS	HS	HS 25		HS 07	HS 56	HS 16
(HS 271000)	115 27	HS	H:	-	68	35	HS 82		IS 95	HS 69	HS 34
		48	н: 62	- 1	HS 64	HS 23	HS 70		IS 86	HS 49	HS 63 HS 42

HS		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

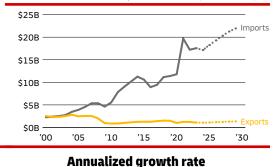
MACAU SAR (CHINA)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

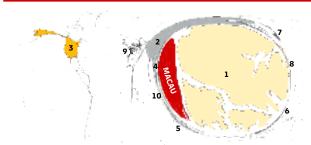


7%

15%

39%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



1. Hong Kong SAR (China) (81%)

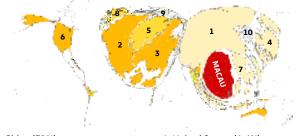
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

- 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

-33%



0%

1. China (31%)

2. France (15%)

3. Italy (11%)

- 4. Japan (7.6%)
- 5. Switzerland (7.2%)

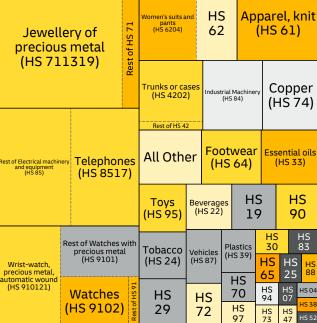
6. United States (6.4%) 7. Hong Kong SAR (China) (4.9%) 8. United Kingdom (1.8%) 9. Germany (1.5%) 10. Korea (Republic of) (1.4%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

nit	Rest of Electrical and equip (HS 85	ment	Industrial Maci (HS 84)	ninery			metal	Rest of HS 91	(H:	Car S 87	s 703)	Rest of HS 87
er 4)	Telephon cellular network for other w network (UC 951	works or ⁄ireless rks	All Other	Beve (HS	rage 22)	es T	runks o (HS 4 Rest of	202)			rel, no HS 62	
oils 3)	Jeweller	(HS 851712)			HS 73		pparel, knit (HS 61)		H: 9(-	H 3	-
S D	precious n (HS 7113	netal 🚆	Fish (HS 03)	HS 19	()		/s 95) HS	Furr (HS			H 68 <mark>S</mark> I	
HS 33			Diary products (HS 04)	HS 64	7	IS 2	25 HS	2 HS 86		2 		HS 29
HS 88 HS 04	Electrical energy (HS 271600)	Rest of HS 27	Pharmaceutical	-	3	1S 59	01 HS 70	HS 76	5	+7 HS 49 HS	HS 96	HS 63
HS 38 HS 52			products (HS 30)	Aircra (HS 88	3) F	1S)8	HS 44	HS 48		HS 69 HS 07	HS 34 HS 83	HS 20

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				



TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

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

-9%

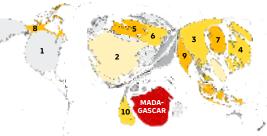
MADAGASCAR

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

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%)

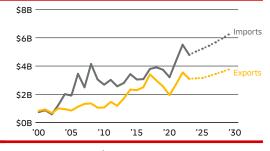
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Apparel, knit (HS 61) Rest of Apparel, not knit (HS 62) Spices; vanilla, Sweaters, pullovers, neither crushed nor sweatshirts etc., ground Men's suits and knit pants (HS 6203) (HS 090510) (HS 6110) Gold Titanium ores (HS 261400) (HS 7108) Cobalt (HS 8105) Spices; cloves (whole fruit, cloves st of Precious metals an Rest of stones (HS 71) Rest of HS 09 and stems), neither HS 26 crushed nor ground (HS 090710) HS HS HS HS Crustaceans 08 27 20 33 (HS 0306) HS HS 12 HS 29 Nickel, unwrought, 13 Rest of HS 03 not alloy egetable (HS 07) HS 46 HS 31 HS (HS 750210) HS 85 HS 84 HS 42 16 All Other HS Cocoa (HS 18) HS 91 25 -IS 56

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

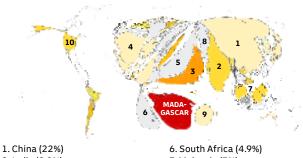
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-50% -20% 0% 8% 18% 80%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



2. India (8.9%)

- 3. Oman (6.9%)
- 4. France (6.7%)5. United Arab Emirates (6.6%)

7. Malaysia (3%) 8. Pakistan (3%) 9. Mauritius (3%) 10. United States (2.6%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous,	Vehicles (HS 87)		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)				Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)			
distillates (HS 271000)	All Other		Plastics (HS 39)		Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (HS 25)		ne, Phi	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Cotton (HS 52)					HS 48		HS 11		
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Knitted fabrics	HS 17		HS 23	H9 40 HS		HS 90	IS	HS 34	
	(HS 60)	HS		HS 19	69	6	2 7	70	HS 61	
	Iron and steel (HS 72)	54 HS		HS 96	HS 21	H: 58	3 3	HS 31	HS 33	
Rice 위	(ПЗ 72)	38		HS	HS	H9 03	3	HS 49	HS 32	
(HS 1006)	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	HS	· -	94 HS	50 HS	HS 22	2 7	IS 76	HS 29	
<u>د</u>		55		28	04	H3 83		IS 54	88 56	

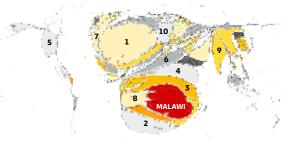
нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (16%)	United Arab Emirates	30%	-15.2%				
84	Industrial machinery (7.9%)	China	20%	4.4%				
10	Cereals (6.5%)	India	40%	30.3%				
87	Vehicles (5.6%)	China	24%	1.9%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.4%)	China	44%	5.6%				

MALAWI **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. Belgium (16%) 2. South Africa (6.9%)

5. United States (4.9%)

4. Kenya (5.2%)

- 6. Egypt (4.1%) 7. United Kingdom (3.9%) 3. Tanzania (United Republic of) (6.4%) 8. Zambia (3.8%) 9. India (3.6%)
 - 10. Germany (3.2%)

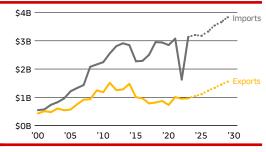
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

	Tea, black, i		(H	Soya beans (HS 1201)			
	packag (HS 0902	240)		Peanuts (HS 1202)			
	Rest of H						
Tobacco, stemmed (HS 240120)	Sugars; cane s raw, in soli form, other ti as specified Subheading N. to this chapt not containi added flavouri colouring ma (HS 17011. Rest of HS 1	f	old in unwrough forms (HS 710812)				
	Legumes, dried (HS 0713)	All Ot			IS 3		
		HS 84	HS 10	HS 52	HS 85		
Rest of Unmanufactured	Other nuts	HS 44	HS 87	HS 40 HS	HS 31		
tobacco	(HS 0802)		HS	63	15		
(HS 2401)		HS 39	61	HS 72	HS HS 86		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Dest	Destination				
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	_			

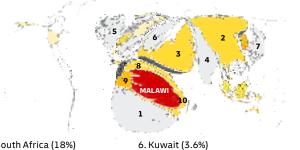
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-70% -17% 0% 7% 32% 200%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



7. Japan (3.2%)

9. Zambia (2.4%)

10. Mozambique (2.2%)

8. Tanzania (United Republic of) (2.7%)

- 1. South Africa (18%)
- 2. China (16%)
- 3. United Arab Emirates (11%)
- 4. India (7.6%)
- 5. United Kingdom (4.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machin (HS 84)	ery	Vehic (HS 8		5			Doc	Documents of title, stamps (HS 490700)			
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Rest of HS 27	Plasti (HS 3			on and steel (HS 72))the	Rest of	HS 49 iscellaneous nical products (HS 38)		
Electrical machin	Other made up textile articles (HS 63)		H 3-	-	HS 25	5	H 9	0	Rubber (HS 40)		
and equipment (HS 85)	t	HS	Cere (HS		HS 94	2	_	HS 33	29		
		73			HS 22	HS 62 HS	HS 17 HS 32	0	4 70		
Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004)		Tobacco (HS 24)	Animal or fats, oils of	vegetable or waxes	HS 83 HS	61 HS 71	32 HS 96 HS 54	HS 93	HS HS 64 20 HS HS 03 82		
			(HS		19	HS 76	HS 28	HS 23	HS 68		

нѕ		Тор О	rigin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.



'10

'05

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

Imports

'30



'15

'20

7. Korea (Republic of) (4.8%)

8. Thailand (4.8%)

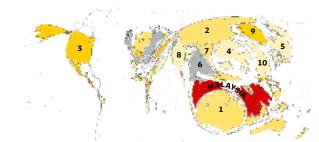
9. Germany (2.7%)

10. India (2.7%)

'25

-13% 0% 4% 13% 8% 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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electric and equ (HS	ipr	nent	ry	Industrial (HS	Ma 84		iery	Rest of			
Electronic integrated circuit processors and controllers, wheth or not combined with memories,	ner d	Electronic integrated circo n.e.c. in headi no. 8542 (HS 854239	ng	All Other				opara	me :.)	ses dical,	
converters, logic circuits, amplifiers, clock and timing circuit or other circuits (HS 854231)	ts,	devices	Semiconductor devices (HS 8541)				astics IS 39)			HS 38	
	Pot	roleum gas	00	Organic chemicals (HS 29)	Furni (HS		H9 71	- 1		HS 73	
Oils petroleum,		(HS 2711)					HS 87		IS 1	HS 19	
bituminous, distillates		Petroleum oils, Rest		Iron and steel (HS 72)	Wo (HS		HS 18	H: 20		HS 70	
(HS 271000)				Aluminium	Сор	per	HS 88	HS 48	H	HS 32	
	(H	S 270900)	27	(HS 76)	(HS 74)		HS 28	H5 34		HS HS 51 31	

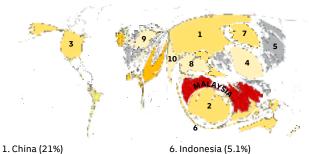
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

\$500B \$400B

\$100B -\$0B '00



1. China (21%)

- 2. Singapore (11%)
- 3. United States (7.8%) 4. Taiwan (China) (7.3%)
- 5. Japan (6.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Rest of Electrica and equip (HS 8!	ment	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			ll Ot	her				
	Electronic integrated circuits;	Plastic (HS 39		-	Vehicles (HS 87)			- Inon and Stee		
Rest of Electronic integrated circuits (HS 8542)	processors and controllers, whether or not combined with memories, converters, logic circuits, amplifiers, clock and timing circuits, or other circuits		etc.)		HS 71 (HS		ober 40)		IS 9	and corresponding product categories are listed on p.
	(HS 854231)	Aluminium (HS 76)		HS 26		IS 8	Aircra (HS 8		-IS 15	luct catego
	Rest of	(HS 74)		rniture IS 94)	Ships (HS 89)	HS 21	HS 18		HS 23	ding proc
Oils petroleum, bituminous.	HS 27		-	HS	HS 95	HS 04	HS 62	HS 44	HS 19	espon
distillates (HS 271000) Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900) HS 73		48 reals	HS 61	HS 03	HS 17	HS 42 HS	HS 64 HS	d corre		
	HS	(H	S 10)	HS 02	HS 07	HS 32	63 HS 34	83 HS HS	codes an	
	-		HS 30	HS 33	HS 70	HS 08	HS	59 52 HS 82	HS cod	

нs		Top Origin				
Code	Product (% of total)	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%		

10%

40%

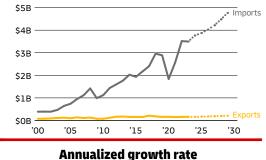
MALDIVES

KEY DATA AND RANKS

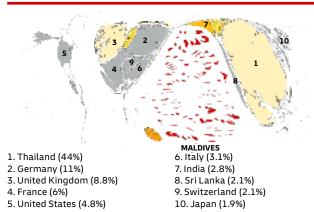
	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Imports		
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	
Trade Value 2024	\$3.9B	148	\$160.4M	159	\$3.8B	142	
Trade Value Change 2019-24	\$880.8M	138	\$2.3M	146	\$878.5M	135	
Forecast 2024–29	\$1.0B	144	\$52.2M	154	\$995.7M	138	
Trade Volume Change 2019-24	\$205.2M	129	\$-597.3k	125	\$205.8M	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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

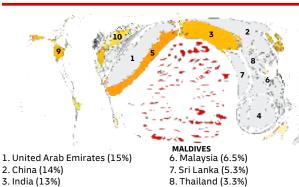
Fixed wing aircraft, Bonito, frozen >15,000kg (HS 030343) (HS 880240) Fish fillets; fresh or chilled, other Rest of Petroleum gases (HS 2711) than fish of heading Petroleum gases, liquefied (HS 271119) 0304.4 (HS 030449) Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) Yellowfin tuna (HS 030232) n and steel (HS 72) All Othe Rest of HS 0303 Tuna, preserved (HS 160414) **Rest of Fish** Ships (HS 89) HS HS 85 84 (HS 03) HS 23 HS 71 HS 74

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

0% -45% -11% 6%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



2. China (14%)

3. India (13%)

4. Singapore (11%)

5. Oman (9.7%)

9. United States (2.2%) 10. Germany (1.9%) IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Oils petroleum,	Wood (HS 44)			urnit HS 9		Artic	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)							
Industrial Machinery (HS 84) Iron and steel (HS 72) 08 (HS 87) 90 07 Industrial Machinery (HS 84) HS 84) HS 80 HS 833 32 69 76 All Other (HS 82) HS 80 HS 833 32 69 76 Beverages (HS 22) HS 80 HS 80 HS 80 HS 80 HS 80 HS 80 Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85) Meat Ships HS 80 HS 80 HS 80 HS 80 HS 80 HS 85 HS 85 HS 85 HS 85 HS 80 HS 80 HS 80 HS 80 HS 80					ement, etc.		Diary products (HS 04)								
Industrial Machinery (HS 84) All Other 30 33 32 69 76 All Other HS HS HS HS HS HS HS HS 48 34 Beverages (HS 22) HS HS <td< td=""><td>Rest of HS 27</td><td></td><td></td><td>_</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td></td<>	Rest of HS 27			_						-					
Meat (HS 02) Meat (HS 02) HS (HS 22) HS (HS 22) HS		All Other				32	2 6	59	7	6					
Meat (HS 02) HS (HS 02) 10 70 09 64 Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85) HS HS <td></td> <td>All Other</td> <td>All Other</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>All Other</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>15</td> <td>48</td> <td>63</td> <td>3 3</td> <td>34</td>			All Other	All Other				All Other				15	48	63	3 3
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85) 21 HS 24 62 40 11 38 Toys (HS 95) Ships HS	and equipment		Ц			10	70	0	9	64					
(HS 85) Ships HS HS HS (HS 95) 83 18 16 82		(HS 02)				24	62	4	õ	11					
(HS 89) 19 03 HS		Ships (HS 89)			HS					82					

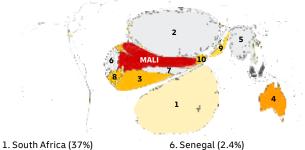
нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (15%)	United Arab Emirates	40%	-27.6%				
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	19%	9.0%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (8.8%)	China	29%	22.9%				
44	Wood (3.6%)	Malaysia	26%	-17.8%				
94	Furniture (3.6%)	China	42%	9.6%				

MALI **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Trade		Expor	ts	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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

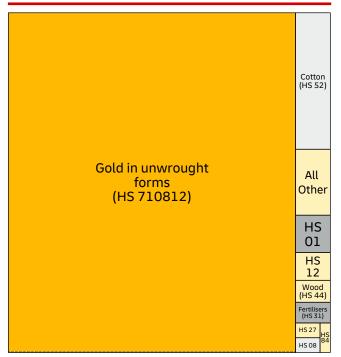


2. Switzerland (29%) 3. Côte d'Ivoire (6.7%) 4. Australia (5.5%)

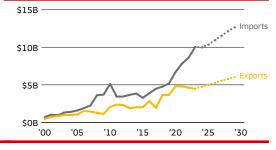
5. Bangladesh (5.3%)

6. Senegal (2.4%) 7. Burkina Faso (2.2%) 8. Guinea (1.7%) 9. United Arab Emirates (1.3%) 10. Niger (0.99%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



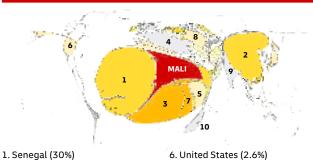
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-56% -13% 0% 11% 29% 90%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



- 2. China (15%)
- 3. Côte d'Ivoire (13%)

4. France (5.8%) 5. Benin (2.7%)

7. Ghana (2.4%) 8. Germany (2.3%) 9. India (2.3%) 10. South Africa (1.8%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous,	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			У (Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004) Rest of HS 30			HS 5208		
distillates (HS 271000)	All Oth	er		ement	sulphur, lime, ement, etc. (HS 25)		Plast (HS 3			
			Iron and steel (HS 72)		(HS 31)		15		5	
Rest of HS 27		Tobacco (HS 24)					HS 38		HS 90	
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Cereals (HS 10)	H 8	-	HS 71		IS 4	H 0		HS 28	
	HS	Fis (HS		HS 22	H 1		H9 07	-	HS 34	
Vahislas	21	Н	-	HS	H3 64	-	HS 11	HS 16	20	
Vehicles (HS 87)	HS	6 H	-	33 HS		5	HS 23	HS 49	93	
	73	9	4	48	H9 12		HS 76	HS 32	HS HS 82 08	

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

нѕ		Top Dest	estination				
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

MALTA **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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

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.

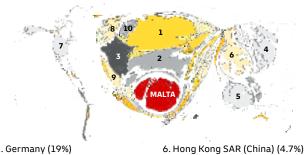
7. United States (4.6%)

10. Netherlands (2.1%)

9. Spain (2.2%)

8. United Kingdom (3.3%)

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. Germany (19%)

- 2. Italy (8.4%)
- 3. France (7.8%) 4. Japan (7%)

5. Singapore (5.2%)

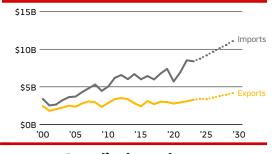
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Electronic integrated circuits; processors and controllers, whether or not combined with memories, converters, logic circuits, amplifiers, clock and timing circuits,		Medicaments nes (HS 3004			Rest of HS 30		HS 84			
or other circ. (HS 85423) Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment	L)		Documents of title, stamps (HS 490700)	(ish fill HS 03(04)		Shi (HS		
(HS 85)	(HS 8		Rest of HS 49		Rest of HS	6 03				
			HS 950300		Plast (HS :		- 1	Airc (HS		
Oils petroleu	m,	27	All Other		HS 29			HS 21	Rubber (HS 40)	
bituminous distillates	5,	Rest of HS 27			HS 72	H 6		HS 19	HS 73	
(HS 271000	D)	Rest	Rest	Apparatuses (optical, medica	al,	Vehicles (HS 87)	H: 7		HS 33 HS	HS 25 HS HS
			etc.) (HS 90)	etc.)		H9 64	5	HS 74	HS HS 62 94 HS 22	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



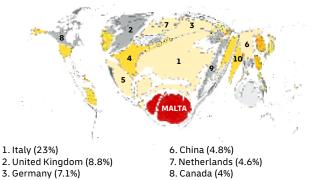
Annualized growth rate

0% 9% 21% 80% -27% -6%

9. Greece (3.3%)

10. India (2.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



3. Germany (7.1%)

- 4. France (7%)
- 5. Spain (5.6%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils bit di	(HS 8	ng aircr 000kg 80240 ^{HS} 88	· · ·	Electrica and e (H		nen			
distillates (HS 271000)			Industria (H	nery	All Other			۶r	
Rest o	f Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		nroducte			hicles Plastics S 87) (HS 39)			
	Cargo vesse not tanker o	or	HS 29	Apparel, (HS 61	knit .)	HS 90		H9 48	-
Tankana	refrigerate (HS 890190		Fish	HS 38	H: 64	4 1	-	7	IS 2
Tankers (HS 890120)	``	,	(HS 03)	HS	H9 32		Н 7		HS 08
	Motorboats	НS	HS 73	22 НS	HS 04		H: 70	5	HS 69
	(HS 890392)	89	HS	02	HS 16		HS 23		HS 20
(,			94	HS 62	HS 33		HS 42	HS 44	HS 34

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

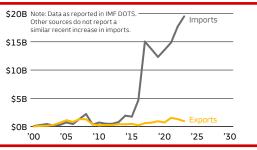
MARSHALL ISLANDS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Expor	ts	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	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

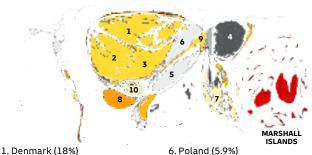
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023



Annualized growth rate

0% 10% 30% -51% -22% 140%

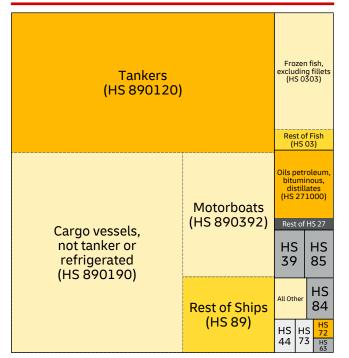
GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



2. Netherlands (14%) 3. Germany (12%) 4. Korea (Republic of) (9.6%) 5. Cyprus (6.1%)

7. Indonesia (5.7%) 8. Ghana (4.8%) 9. Türkiye (2.7%) 10. Malta (2.4%)

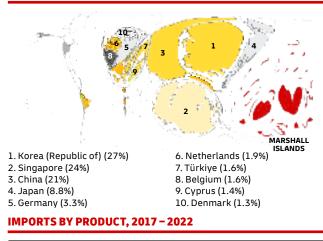
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

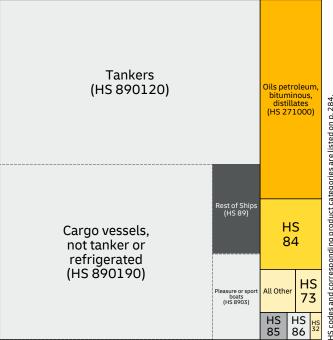


TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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 (Unit- ed Republic of)	23%	59.9%			
39	Plastics (1.3%)	Indonesia	93%	-71.4%			
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (1.3%)	Malaysia	81%	-100.0%			

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023





нѕ		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

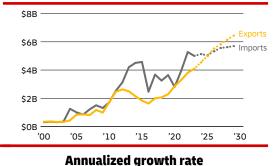
MAURITANIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total T	rade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

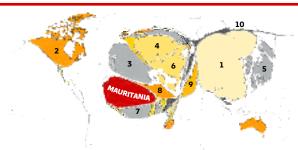


20%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Iron unagglo (HS 26		HS 260300	Gold in unwrough forms (HS 710812)				
		Rest of HS 26					
			Rest of Precious n stones (HS 71)	netals and			
Molluscs; octopus (Octopus spp.), frozen (HS 030752)	Frozen fish, excluding fillets (HS 0303)	Rest of Fish (HS 03)	Flour, meal of fish, for animal feed (HS 230120)	All Other			
			Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)	HS HS 27 31			

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

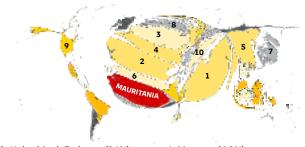
НS		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth			
26	Ores, slag and ash (42%)	China	66%	10.5%			
03	Fish (26%)	Spain	36%	4.6%			
71	Precious metals and stones (22%)	Switzerland	44%	-0.8%			
23	Food residues and animal feed (4.4%)	China	63%	17.9%			
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (2.1%)	Norway	52%	22.6%			

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

9%

-29%



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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Palm oil (HS 1511)	Rest of HS 15 HS 2710)		Ľ.	<u> </u>		Wheat and meslin (HS 1001)			slin	Rest of HS 10				
	Sugarcane & sucrose (HS 1701)		Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			Diary produc (HS 04)					stics 539)				
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	All Other	Precious sto (HS	metals ones 571)	and	Appar (HS			it Footwe (HS 64			Iron and ste (HS 72)				
	Preparations of cereals, flour.	HS		HS 09			ubbe IS 40	- I.		IS 5		bacc 5 24		Mea HS C	
Articles of iron or steel	starch or milk (HS 19)	-		6	HS 94	-	1S 34	1.	IS 1	1	IS 6	H 8	<u> </u>		
(HS 73)	Man-made staple	Vegeta (HS (I	HS		HS 33		IS 9		IS 8	H 2	-		
	(HS 55)	H		-	48 HS		4S 31	H9 57	7 8	4S 38	HS 82	2	1S 20		
Vehicles	Cotton	62	_	1 1	54		4S)8	HS 96	5	HS 42 HS	H3 56	5 3	HS 32		
(HS 87)	(HS 52)	H: 63		-	HS 90	ŀ	1S 59	H9 10	5	HS 23 HS 44	H: 70 H: 22	5	HS 29 HS 86		

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

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%)

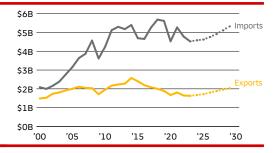
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Tuna, preserved (HS 160414)			Sugarcane & sucrose (HS 1701)			Diamonds (HS 7102) Rest of HS 71				Frozen fish, excluding fillets (HS 0303) Rest of Fish		
								4	(HS	5 03)		
Rest of F	I S 16											
Men's suits and pants	Fertilis (HS 3		Mineral fi and w (HS	axes	All	Oth	er	-	4S 35			
(HS 6203)	(HS 6205)	HS	-	HS 15	H9 01			nips 5 89		HS 22		
Rest of Appa (HS of		84	Pla	stics	Clocks (HS 91	<u>, </u>	4S 23	-	HS 09	Cereals (HS 10)		
		HS	(H:	5 39)	HS 88	H 4		HS 96	H9 51			
Rest of Apparel, kni (HS 61)	t T-shirts, knit (HS 6109)	90		tton 5 52)	HS 48	Н 7	- 1	HS 95	H9 19			
	(13 0107)	HS		IS	HS 38	H 0		HS 34		HS HS 64 33		
		60		30 30	HS 87	H 7	S	HS 32	HS	HS 26 HS 40		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

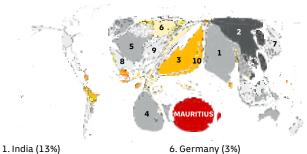




Annualized growth rate

-30% -7% 0% 5% 17% 100%

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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous,	Cars (HS 8703)		Rest o Vehicl (HS 8	les	exc	clud	zen fish, ding fillets 5 0303)							
distillates (HS 271000)	Cotton (HS 52)		Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		cal _f	Precious metals and stones (HS 71)		ones		Diary product (HS 04)				
Post of Mineral fuels, oils	All Other		HS 90					rcra S 8			HS 33		-	HS 48
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	-		HS 25		leat S 02		H 1	-		IS 1		HS 22		
	(HS 10)	- T	HS		IS 8	1.1	HS 54	H 1	- I	H 6	<u> </u>	HS 16		
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Iron and steel (HS 72)		52 /ood		S 9	H 40	-	HS 24	H9 32	-	HS 07	HS 08		
	Articles of iron or	<u> </u>	S 44)		S 9	H: 83	-	HS 34	H: 7(5	HS 86	54		
Electrical machinery	steel (HS 73)	-	HS 76	Н	S	H: 95	S	HS 96	H: 9: HS	1	HS 51 HS			
and equipment (HS 85)	Furniture (HS 94)	-	HS 19		5 S 0	93 H3 09	S –	HS 55 HS 63	18 HS 31			HS HS 05 74		

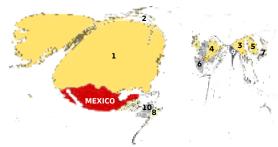
НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (17%)	United Arab Emirates	32%	46.4%				
84	Industrial machinery (7.6%)	China	32%	1.7%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.6%)	China	42%	4.4%				
87	Vehicles (6.1%)	Japan	30%	-1.5%				
03	Fish (5.2%)	Taiwan (China)	25%	-11.2%				

MEXICO KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



- 1. United States (81%)
- 2. Canada (2.9%)
- 3. China (1.8%)

6. Spain (0.97%) 7. Japan (0.82%) 8. Brazil (0.82%) 9. India (0.75%)

10. Colombia (0.66%)

- 4. Germany (1.5%)
- 5. Korea (Republic of) (1.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Parts of motive vehicles (HS 8708)	Dr Motor vehicles for transporting goods (HS 8704)		Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)							
Automobiles, spark ignition, 1500-3000cc (HS 870323)	Rest of Cars (HS 8703)	Petroleum crude (HS 2709	of HS	(opti	para cal, eto (HS	dical,				
	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)		Beverage	s Pla	stics	Ver	etables			
		All Other	(HS 22)		539)		IS 07)			
Rest of Elect	rical machinery		HS	HS 72		ubber IS 40)				
	uipment S 85)		71	HS 33	HS 02	HS 62				
		Furniture (HS 94)	HS 73	HS 19	HS 76	HS 20				
		Fruits and nuts	HS	HS 30	HS 17	HS 48	HS HS 95 38			
Telephones (HS 8517)		(HS 08)	26	HS 29	HS 88	HS 61	HS HS 69			

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

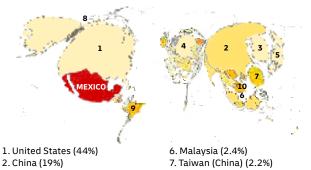
-11% 0% 5% 9% 13% 25%

8. Canada (2.2%)

10. Viet Nam (1.6%)

9. Brazil (1.8%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



- 3. Korea (Republic of) (3.7%)
- 4. Germany (3.5%)
- 5. Japan (3.5%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	vehicles	^p arts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)		Re		Rest of HS 87		tun listi	trolo nino illato 710	es	Rest of HS 27	
Electronic integrated circuits (HS 8542)	Plastics (HS 39)		All Oth			he	r	(optica	Apparatuses optical, medica etc.) (HS 90)			
	Iron and steel	Alum (HS	iniun 76)		erea IS 10			S 0	HS 02			
Rest of Industrial Machinery	(HS 72)	Rub		ģ	1S 94		IS .2	H9 74		-		
(HS 84)	Articles of iron or steel	(HS	40) 9	J -	HS 32	HS 88	2	6 44	L		
	(HS 73)		S 8	н	S d	HS 51	HS 62 HS	2 HS	3 21 нs н	s		
Parts and accessories for	Organic chemicals	Н	S	- 8: H		HS 32	15 HS	1 13		IS		
office machines (HS 8473)	(HS 29)		8	2	211	HS 04	HS 70	64 HS 86	71 3 HS 52	2 2		

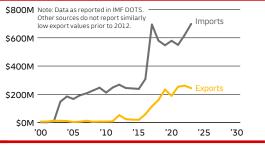
нs		Тор		
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (19%)	United States	53%	2.2%
84	Industrial machinery (17%)	United States	57%	0.3%
87	Vehicles (9.7%)	United States	50%	1.4%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (9.5%)	United States	92%	16.1%
39	Plastics (5.7%)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

MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-





Annualized growth rate

6%

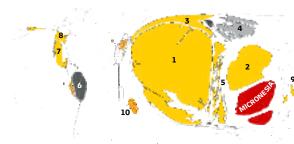
16%

90%

1%

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

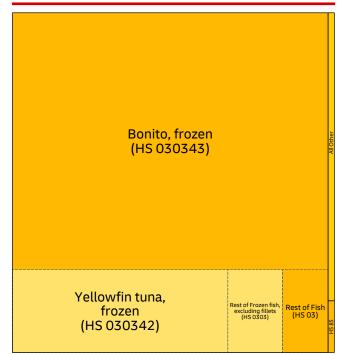


1. Thailand (58%) 2. Guam (13%) 3. China (7.1%) 4. Japan (5.6%)

5. Philippines (5.2%)

6. Guyana (3.2%) 7. Mexico (2%) 8. United States (1.3%) 9. Marshall Islands (1%) 10. Mauritius (0.96%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Des		
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%

-17% **GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023**

0%



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Vehicl (HS 8	facto	ı vessels & ry ships 390200)	ry ships 🚽 🖵			Poultry (HS 0207) Rest of Meat (HS 02)			
	Preparations of or fish (HS 16)	Prepara cereal: starch (HS	HS 21			HS 56				
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Plastics (HS 39)			Woo (HS 4 HS	44)		nitu S 94			Other
Rest of HS 27	Articles of iron or	(optical, et	atuses medical, c.) 90)	25	Н	04	HS	95	-IS	20 нs
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment	steel (HS 73)			HS 17	48 48	3	38	1.1	чэ 63 Гн	24
(HS 85)			Iron and steel (HS 72)		49 HS	3		64 HS	30) 76 IS HS
Telephones (HS 8517)	Beverages (HS 22)		sh 03)	HS 88	96 HS 40	5 ⊢	2 S 4	HS 11 HS 08		.5 93 HS 62 HS HS 82 ⁶⁹

нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

60%

23%

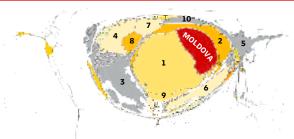
MOLDOVA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. Romania (30%)

2. Ukraine (8.4%)

3. Italy (8.4%)

4. Germany (7.2%)

7. Poland (3.5%) 8. Czechia (2.8%) 9. Bulgaria (2.5%) 10. Belarus (2.4%)

6. Türkiye (6.3%)

5. Russian Federation (6.7%)

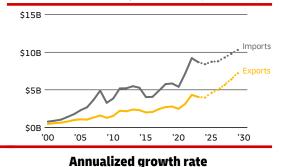
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Ignition sets for vehicles/aircraft/ ship (HS 854430)		Corn (HS 1005)		Wheat and meslin (HS 1001) Rest of HS 10		Apparel, not knit (HS 62)					
Rest of insulated electrical wire (HS 8544)		HS 7213		Rest of HS 72	(HS		04) erage		Seats (HS 940] ^s Rest of Furnitu (HS 94)		
Sunflower seeds	of HS 12	Sunflower seed oil (HS 1512)		ι A	ll Oth	er	vegeta	rations o bles, fru nuts IS 20)	it, FC	ootw HS &	
(110 120000)	Rest of				HS 70		S 4	Vehi (HS			IS 0
I		Apparel, k (HS 61)				HS 23		HS 73	HS 74	-	HS 52
Fruits and nuts					HS 63	H	5	HS 04	HS 17		HS 57
(HS 08)		Mineral fuels, and waxes (HS 27)		Pl	astics	42 HS	(Wood HS 44)	HS 48	HS 01	HS 95
		(1027)		(H	S 39)	90		HS 19	HS 07	HS 25	HS 76

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

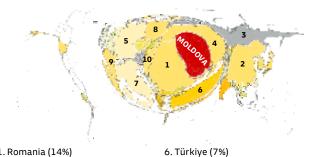
HS		Top Dest	Top Destination						
Code			Share	Growth					
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (15%)	Romania	60%	4.2%					
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (8.6%)	Romania	37%	18.3%					
08	Fruits and nuts (8.2%)	Russian Federation	53%	-13.1%					
10	Cereals (8.2%)	Türkiye	21%	37.2%					
62	Apparel, not knit (8%)	Italy	28%	1.4%					

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



-30% 0% 8% 15%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



7. Italy (5.9%)

8. Poland (3.6%)

9. France (2.3%)

1. Romania (14%)

- 2. China (11%)
- 3. Russian Federation (11%)
- 4. Ukraine (9.7%) 5. Germany (7.5%)

10. Hungary (1.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) Petroleum gases (HS 2711)		Cars (HS 870	Cars (HS 8703)		Rest of Vehicles (H5 87)		Plastics (HS 39)				ments, aged i004) fHS 30
		Iron and steel (HS 72)		All Other			HS 73		4S 88		HS 90
		Wood (HS 44)			s Rubl (HS 4				Apparel, knit (HS 61)		Beverages (HS 22)
Electrical mach and equipme		Fertilisers	Co (HS	pper 5 74)	HS 60	H: 02	- '	HS 70		IS 54	HS 19
(HS 85)		(HS 31)		IS	HS 63	H: 0	-	HS 32		IS 3	HS 64
		HS 48	_	52 15	HS 52	H3 83		-	HS 41	HS 95	
		Furniture		.2 IS	HS 03	H9 55		5	HS 18	HS 20	HS 59
Industrial Mach (HS 84)	inery	(HS 94)		13)8	HS 96	HS 24		S	HS 11 HS	HS 09 HS	HS 82
		HS 21		IS 34	HS 69	H9 68	5 H	S -	HS 17 HS 58	HS 16 HS 06	HS HS 71 25 HS 28

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Ti	ade	Ехро	rts	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	

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.



TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

\$5B \$0B '00 '05 '10 '15 '20 '25 '30 **Annualized growth rate**

6. Germany (2.8%)

7. Poland (1.1%)

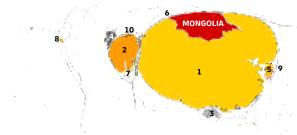
8. Viet Nam (1%)

9. France (1%)

21%

56%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

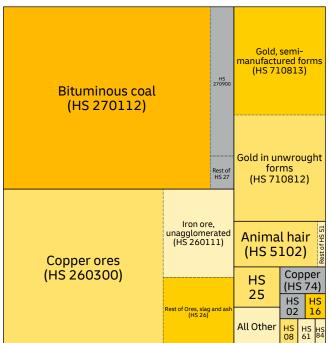


1. China (87%)

- 2. Switzerland (7.3%)
- 3. Singapore (1%)
- 4. United Kingdom (0.98%)

5. Korea (Republic of) (0.93%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



Industrial Machinery Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85) (HS 84) s petroleum, ituminous, distillates IS 271000) Articles of iron or Iron and steel (HS 72) steel (HS 73) All Other Aircraft (HS 88) HS HS Rubber HS Rest of HS 27 (HS 40) 19 94 30 HS HS HS HS HS Cars 68 24 48 10 22 HS 8703) Plastics HS HS HS HS HS (HS 39) HS 18 20 34 04 31 17 HS 12 HS HS HS HS HS 70 76 62 HS 15 21 icles for HS HS 08 HS 32 HS 96 HS 61 Rest of Vehicle (HS 87) 86 HS ing go 3704) 44 02 HS 63 HS 89 HS HS HS HS 90 HS 64 33 38 69

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

\$25B \$20B

1. China (36%)

- 2. Russian Federation (28%)
- 3. Japan (8.1%) 4. Korea (Republic of) (4.5%)
- 5. United States (3.6%)

10. Türkiye (0.93%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



-32% 6% 0% 13%

\$15B \$10B

Bituminous coal (HS 270112)		HS 270900	Gold, manufactı (HS 71	Oils bi (H	
		Rest of HS 27	Gold in ui for (HS 71	R	
Copper ores	lron ore unagglome (HS 2601	rated	Animal hair (HS 5102)		(
HS 260300)	Rest of Ores, slag (HS 26)	and ash	HS 25 All Other	Copper (HS 74) HS HS 02 16	Motor ve transport (HS 8

6. Russian Federation (0.9%)

8. United States (0.21%)

10. Germany (0.15%)

7. Italy (0.58%)

9. Japan (0.17%)

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

7. Bosnia and Herzegovina (5.5%)

8. Türkiye (4.7%)

10. France (2.1%)

9. Switzerland (2.2%)

Imports

MONTENEGRO

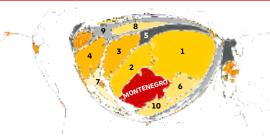
KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

\$2B Exports \$1B \$0B '05 '10 '15 '20 '25 '30

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Coppe (HS 26		Electrical energy (HS 271600)					Medicaments, doses nes (HS 300490) Rest of HS 30		
Rest of Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)	HS 260600	Industrial Machiner (HS 84)	,	Iron and steel (HS 72)			Н		Rest of HS 89
Aluminum,		Wood (HS 44)	ΔII ()ther			erage S 22)		H 8	-
(HS 76	0110)	Vegetables (HS 07)	Meat (HS 02)		S 0	HS 08		HS 39	HS 16
			Copper		S	HS 71	HS 68		HS 33
Rest of Unwrought (HS 760)		Vehicles	(HŚ 74)	-	3 S	HS 88	H9 25	94	HS 18
(13700	Rest	(HS 87)	HS 73	пз 24		HS 41	H9 48		

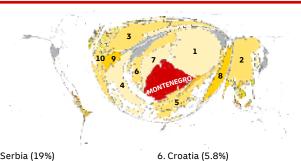
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

\$6B

\$5B \$4B \$3B



1. Serbia (19%)

- 2. China (10%)
- 3. Germany (9.1%)
- 4. Italy (6.4%) 5. Greece (6.4%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Electrical energy (HS 271600)	products			Plastics (HS 39)		steel			r Aluminium (HS 76)				
(HS 271000)	Rest of HS 27	Furniti (HS 9			Meat (HS 02)		All Oth		ther		Iron and steel (HS 72)			
Cars (HS 8703)	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Bevera (HS 2					HS 62				HS 04		Footv (HS	
(115 67 05)		Wood (HS 44)	H: 19	_			-		HS 33		H 4	_		S 8
Industrial M		HS	- H	-	HS 69		HS)1	HS 68		HS 28	-	HS 34		
(HS 8	34)	25	20	6	HS		IS L8	HS 07		HS 20) (HS 96		
	Electrical machinery and equipment		H:	-	40 HS		HS 38	HS 70		HS 15 IS	(HS D3		
			24		16		HS	HS 11	1	.7	HS 83	HS 63		
(HS 8		Ships (HS 89)	H: 6	-	HS 32	H	23 4S 95	HS 09	8	HS 32 HS 42	HS 49 HS 10	HS 29 HS 91		

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2006 - 2029 (FORECAST)

Annualized growth rate

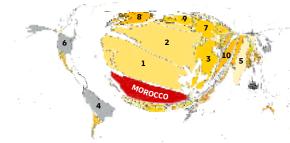
-22% 0% 6% 11% 19% 60%

MOROCCO KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Ехроі	rts	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	

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.





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%)

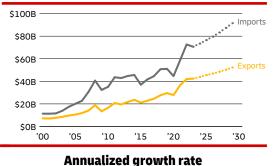
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Cars (HS 8703)		Mixed fertilizers (HS 3105)			t of HS 3.	Rest of Apparel, not kni (HS 62) Women's suits and pants (HS 6204)				
Automobiles, spark ignition, 1000-1500cc (HS 870322)	Rest of HS 87	Fruits and nuts (HS 08) (HS 08)					Ve	egetables (HS 07)		
	Ignition sets for			ish 5 03)	ŀ	rations or fish (HS 16 HS 34)	(H HS 64	2	8) 15 26
vehicles/air ship				ırel, knit S 61)	H: 94 H: 17 H: 15	4 5 7 5	Astics IS 39) HS 63 HS 74 HS 71	HS 12 HS 23 HS 73 HS 90		HS 20 HS 27 HS 48 HS 30

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

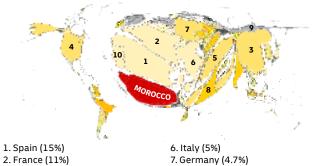
нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth					
87	Vehicles (16%)	France	33%	10.3%					
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (16%)	Spain	37%	1.6%					
31	Fertilisers (12%)	Brazil	23%	21.3%					
62	Apparel, not knit (9.3%)	Spain	42%	-1.0%					
08	Fruits and nuts (4.9%)	Spain	24%	10.7%					





-13% 7% 11% 0%





- 3. China (11%) 4. United States (7.4%)
- 5. Türkiye (5.2%)

7. Germany (4.7%) 8. Saudi Arabia (3.5%) 9. Russian Federation (2.8%)

20%

53%

10. Portugal (2.5%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Cars (HS 8703)					lest o HS 87		Plastics (HS 39)				
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes	All Other			Cereals (HS 10							on p. 284.	
(HS 27)	Allualu		HS HS 30 48		-		4S 55		HS 15		are listed (
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	HS 73		ninium 5 76)	Co (H	pper S 74)	H 6	_	H 2	<u> </u>	1.1	HS 94	codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p.
	HS		IS IO	-	IS 8	HS 08		HS 33	H 8	3	HS 32	aproduc
	28		IS 54	-	IS 29	HS 04	3		HS 70		HS 69	sponding
Electrical machinery and equipment	HS 25	F	IS 52	ŀ	IS	HS 64 HS	H3 96 H3	5 6	3 S	HS 12 HS 24	HS 56 HS 21	nd corres
(HS 85)	HS 90	F	1S 14	F	.7 IS)9	62 HS 03	61 HS 59		S B S	HS 71 HS 42	HS 82 HS 95	HS codes a

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

Imports

'30

MOZAMBIQUE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	rade	Expo	rts	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	

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

'15

'20

'25

'10

-52% -19% 0% 13% 32% 120%

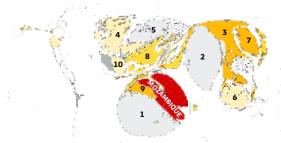
7. Portugal (2.8%)

9. United States (2.2%)

10. Netherlands (1.7%)

8. Japan (2.3%)

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Coal except anthracite or bituminous (HS 270119)				nous coal	Gold (HS 71		Rest of Precious metals and stones (HS 71)		
		(HS 270112)			Titaniun (HS 261	Tobacco (HS 24)			
					Rest of I	HS 26			
Coke of coal, lignite, peat	Petroleum ga (HS 2711)	Petroleum gases (H (HS 2711)		rical energy 271600)	All Other			Fruits and nuts (HS 08)	
(HS 270400)			Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		HS woo 12 ^{(HS 4}			H 0	-
					HS 25	HS 17			IS 3
Aluminum, unwrou (HS 760110)		igh	nt	Rest of Aluminium (HS 76)	Beverages (HS 22)	HS 15	ŀ	HS 72	2 HS
				Copper (HS 74)	HS 31	H	52 HS 84	67 HS 89	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code			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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

'05

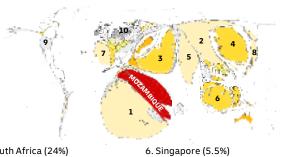
\$20B

\$15B

\$10B

\$5B

\$0B '00



1. South Africa (24%)

- 2. China (11%)
- 3. United Arab Emirates (8.8%)
- 4. Korea (Republic of) (8.8%)
- 5. India (7.2%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Industrial Machinery (HS 84)						Inorganic chemicals (HS 28)			
		Electrical mac and equipr (HS 85	ipment (110 To)			An fa	nimal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)				
Rest of Mineral and wax (HS 27	es	Vehicles	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)			HS 30	-	Fertilise (HS 31			
		(HS 87)	Alumini (HS 76		HS 90	H 94	-	HS 48	HS 40		
Floating docks, special function vessels	HS 8905				HS 22	HS 02	HS 03				
(HS 890590)		All Other	HS 38		HS	HS 64	HS 70	55	61		
	Rest of HS 89		HS	;	34	HS 33	HS 83		HS HS		
	n ores and	entrates Plastics			HS 21	HS 17	HS 19	HS 54 HS	HS HS 62		
	HS 2601)	(HS 39)	HS 25		HS 69	HS 24	HS 82	HS 96	HS 49 HS 12 HS 20		

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin								
Code	Product (% of total)	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%						

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

MYANMAR

KEY DATA AND RANKS

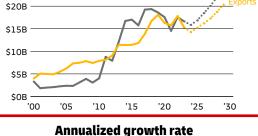
	Total Tr	ade	Ехроі	rts	Imports		
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	
Trade Value 2024	\$30.1B	87	\$14.3B	90	\$15.9B	91	
Trade Value Change 2019-24	\$-6.5B	168	\$-3.8B	164	\$-2.7B	166	
Forecast 2024–29	\$14.3B	74	\$6.1B	74	\$8.2B	74	
Trade Volume Change 2019–24	\$-10.6B	164	\$-3.3B	157	\$-7.3B	164	
Forecast 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	

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.



Imports

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

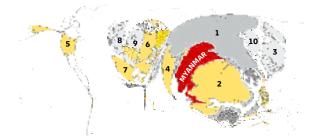


0%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Natural gas, as gas (HS 271121)		pparel, knit (HS 61)				e 106) ereals 0)
Natural gas, liquefied (HS 271111)	Precious ston (HS 7103)	Ĩ	0713		Fish (HS 03)	
(HS 271111)	All Other	Articles of leath (HS 42)	lei	ıbbei S 40		HS 28
Rest of Apparel, not knit (HS 62)	Footwear	HS 08	H 2	-		HS 12
	(HS 64)	Iron and steel	HS 85	H: 0:	i	HS 90
Womens overcoats, Women's suits and	Copper	(HS 72)		HS 84	8	
not knit pants (HS 6202) ^(HS 6204)	(HS 74)	Wood (HS 44)	HS 17	HS 67	3	S HS 09 76 HS 23

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

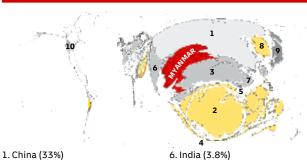
GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

-17%

-4%

-38%

\$25B



- 2. Singapore (20%)
- 3. Thailand (13%)
- 4. Indonesia (6.1%) 5. Malaysia (5.9%)

7. Viet Nam (2.7%) 8. Korea (Republic of) (2.5%) 9. Japan (2.4%) 10. United States (1.2%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Vehicles (HS 87)			Iron and steel (HS 72)				Plastics (HS 39)			
		All Other ste		teel	teel fats,		Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)		ble 55			
Rest of H	Rest of HS 27 Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		HS 21			erages 522)		tton 52)		hips S 89)		
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment	HS	Knitted fabrics	HS 48		HS 19		7	HS 96		HS 40		
(HS 85)	8517	(HS 60)	HS		IS 9	HS 69	HS 88		IS 9	HS 76		
		Fertilisers	38		IS	HS 64	HS 63		IS 8	HS 10		
Inductrial Ma	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		HS 23		3 IS	HS 61	HS 24	HS 70	H: 32			
			HS	Ċ	8	HS 56	HS 83	HS 68	HS 04	05		
		HS 54	90	-	IS 94	HS 34	HS 25	HS 62	86 HS 02	11 HS		

HS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

Imports

NAMIBIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Expor	ts	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

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.

-45% 0%

Annualized growth rate 6% 22% 52%

'15

'20

'25

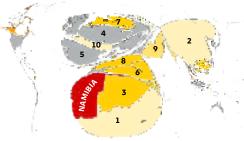
'30

160%

'10

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Diamonds for jewellery, unworked (HS 710231)			Frozen fish, excluding fillets (HS 0303)		n fille 030		Natural uranium (HS 284410)							
			Rest of	HS 0	3		Re	st of H	HS 28	3				
Gold, semi- manufactured forms (HS 710813)	manufactured forms		Uranium ore (HS 2612)		Rest of HS 26		Ships (HS 89)							
			Mineral fuels, oi and waxes (HS 27)	LIV	Live animal (HS 01)			IS 25	H 02					
Unrefined copper (HS 740200)		HS 74	All Other						HS 22		od 44)	HS 87 HS	7	HS 72 HS
		of				H	S	85	3	9				
		Rest	Zinc	F	IS	84	-	HS 40	HS 16	HS 19				
			(HS 79)	08		Airci (HS		HS 73	HS 41	HS 49				

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

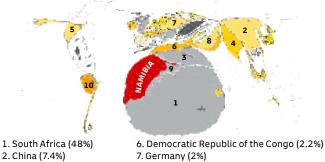
нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth					
71	Precious metals and stones (28%)	South Africa	41%	20.3%					
74	Copper (14%)	China	34%	13.3%					
03	Fish (12%)	Spain	34%	-0.8%					
28	Inorganic chemicals (8.4%)	China	72%	60.0%					
26	Ores, slag and ash (8%)	China	32%	-11.6%					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

'05

\$10B

\$8B \$6B \$4B \$2B \$0B '00



9. Botswana (2%)

10. Peru (2%)

8. United Arab Emirates (2%)

- 2. China (7.4%)
- 3. Zambia (6.4%)
- 4. India (3.9%)
- 5. United States (3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

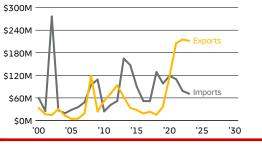
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Vehic (HS 8		Coppe (HS 2 <i>6</i> Rest o	00)	Unrefined copper (HS 740200) Rest of HS 74					
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Electrical n and equi (HS 8	pment	Articles of steel (HS 7		Plas (HS			l Ot	her:	codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.
	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	Iron and stee (HS 72)	(HS 10	0)	HS L7	6		ç	HS 94	tenories ar
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		HS	HS 34	-	4S 38		1S 52	1 -	HS 21	duct ca
	HS 71	40 HS	Fish (HS 03)	Tobaco (HS 24		S 2	HS 31		HS 15	ling prod
	HS	90	HS 23	HS 19	HS 25			4S 38	HS 96	respond
Ships	22	HS 48	HS	Wood (HS 44	HS 70			HS 69	HS 09	nd cor
(HS 89)	HS	HS	64 HS	HS	HS 32			HS 83	HS 07	ides al
	28	33	20	04	HS 11			HS 49	HS 08	HS CO

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

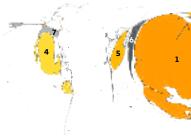


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Nauru's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Nauru's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to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

Annualized growth rate

-50% 0% 20% 42% -9% 130%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



8 6. India (2.9%) 7. United States (2%) 8. Australia (1.7%) 9. New Zealand (1.6%) 10. Japan (1.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

1. Thailand (59%)

4. Mexico (7.1%)

2. Philippines (9.4%)

5. Saudi Arabia (3.2%)

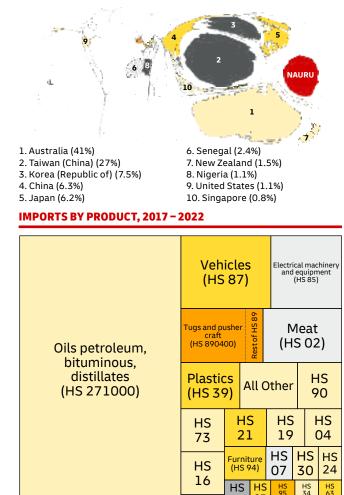
3. Korea (Republic of) (8.6%)

Calcium phosphate, unground (HS 251010) Bonito, frozen (HS 030343) Calcium phosphate, ground (HS 251020) Cars All Other (HS 8703) Rest of HS 03 Yellowfin tuna, HS HS 62 frozen 90 HS HS 84 (HS 030342) 85 HS 61 39 HS 73

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



4S codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284

HS 76

03 12

HS 08 HS

HS 17 HS 48

HS HS 38

20

40

HS 72

HS 96 HS 82 HS 32

HS 61 HS 49

HS 62 HS 25

HS 83

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

Industrial Machinery

(HS 84)

НS		Тор	Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%	-

Wood

(HS 44)

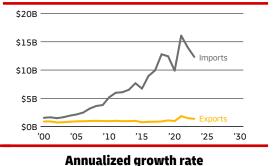
Beverages (HS 22)

NEPAL KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Expo	rts	Impo	rts
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2023



10%

7. Ukraine (1.2%)

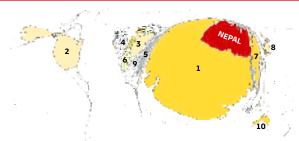
8. Australia (0.91%)

9. Malaysia (0.87%)

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Refined soya-bean oil (HS 150790)		staple fibe for retail	Yarn of synthetic staple fibers, not for retail sale (HS 5509)			Nutmeg (HS 0908)				Rest of Coffee, tea and spices (HS 09)		
			Apparel, not knit ^F (HS 62)		Food residues and animal feed (HS 23)			nd	Other made up textile articles (HS 63)			
			Beverages (HS 22)	HS 72		HS 53		<u> </u>		HS 20		
Palm oil, sim refined (HS 15119)		Rest of HS 15	All Other	HS 54		(Н	Art S 9	7)		HS 12	3	IS 0
(110 1011)	-,	æ			IS		HS 14			HS 56	HS 64	
			Apparel, knit (HS 61)		.9		S 3	H: 48	_	HS 70	HS 07	HS 42
Carpets of wool/ hair, knotted	Rest of		f		1S 88	Η	S	H: 73	-	HS 44	HS 78	HS 41
(HS 570110)	HS 5	7	Plastics (HS 39)	-	IS 33	н	4 S 1	H: 84	S	HS 85 HS 92	HS 65 HS 90	HS 95 HS 32

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-12%

-43%



0%

1. India (63%)

- 2. China (15%)
- 3. United Arab Emirates (2.2%)
- 4. Indonesia (2%) 5. Argentina (1.5%)

10. France (0.83%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Electrica and ec (H	y	Vehicles (HS 87)							
		Cereals (HS 10)		Preci	Precious metals and stones (HS 71)		and	Pla: (HS			
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)	HS 07			HS 90	1 1	HS 73	-	HS 52	
			Fertilise (HS 31			raft 88)		IS 3	-	IS)8	
Rest of Iron and steel (HS 72)	HS 7207		HS 12	5	IS 5	Н 3	3	HS 76	5	HS 61	
		All Other	HS	H: 38	8	HS 21	H 6		HS 09	HS 19 HS	
	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		48	H:	~	HS 94	HS 32	96 HS	44 HS	51	
			HS 25	H:	-	HS 70	HS 74	HS 79 HS	HS 83 HS	HS 60 HS 82	
(115 04	r)	HS 30	HS 40	H:	S	HS 17	HS 34	68 HS 54	22 HS 28	HS 63 HS 26	

нѕ			Top Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

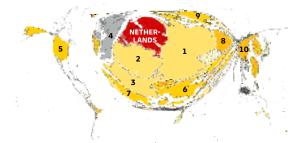
NETHERLANDS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.





1. Germany (25%)

2. Belgium (11%) 3. France (8.8%)

6. Italy (4.3%) 7. Spain (3.3%) 8. Poland (2.8%) 9. Sweden (2.4%)

10. China (2.3%)

4. United Kingdom (6.7%) 5. United States (4.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			All Other				Plastics (HS 39)			
		Vehicl (HS 8	(optical, incarcat				, Organic chemicals (HS 29)					
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	bituminous, Rest of		Me (HS	02)	C	+IS)7	7	IS 3	H9 22	2		
(HS 271000)	HS 27	HS 38	HS 76 HS	H: 23 HS 08	3	HS 21 HS 32				-		
			15 HS	HS 28	5	HS 03	HS 64		5 H 2 3	IS 4 HS		
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Telephones (HS 8517)	04 Plants (HS 06)	20 HS 19	Ship (HS 8 HS 61	19) 5	HS 62 HS 95	74 HS 31 HS 35	16 HS 88 HS 44	HS 17	01 HS 82 HS 42		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				



'15 '25 Annualized growth rate

'20

'30

'10



7. France (3.1%)

8. Norway (3.1%)

9. Italy (2.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

'05

\$200B \$0B '00



- 2. Germany (14%)
- 3. Belgium (8.2%) 4. United States (8%)
- 5. United Kingdom (4.6%)

10. Poland (1.9%) IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)		Vehicles (HS 87)			Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)			Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			
Rest of Mineral and was	kes	s, oils	All Other				tics 39)	Org	hemicals 29)		
(HS 27	<u>()</u>		Miscellan chemical pr (HS 38	oducts		n and (HS 7	steel 2)	Articles st (HS	of iron (eel 73)	Alt	ıminium HS 76)
Rest of Industrial Machin (HS 84)	nery	Computers (HS 8471)	Furniture (HS 94)	H9 62		H 4	<u> </u>	Toys (HS 95)	1.1	IS 2	HS 04
			HS	HS 40	1.1	1S 26	HS 03		-	HS 33	HS 74
			15	HS		1S	HS 20	1.0		HS 32	HS 07
Rest of Electrical machin	nery	Telephones	HS 08	02 HS		.2 IS	HS 88	00	H9 63	0	6 34
and equipment (HS 85)		(HS 8517)		64	-	8	HS 10	47	H3 16	5 0	
			HS 61	HS 44	1.5	1S 28	10 HS 21		42 H9 70	2 7 5 H	5 71 S HS 3 35

нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

Imports

'30

-::^{::::}

'25

NEW ZEALAND

KEY DATA AND RANKS

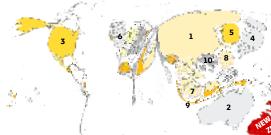
	Total Trade		Expor	ts	Imports		
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	
Trade Value 2024	\$92.8B	63	\$43.8B	60	\$49.1B	62	
Trade Value Change 2019-24	\$10.6B	75	\$3.7B	83	\$6.9B	72	
Forecast 2024–29	\$26.9B	55	\$15.3B	47	\$11.6B	63	
Trade Volume Change 2019-24	\$2.9B	88	\$779.2M	84	\$2.1B	83	
Forecast 2024–29	\$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	

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.

'05 '10 '15 '20 **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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Unsweetened milk powder, >1.5% fat (HS 040221)		Wood in the rough (HS 4403)		Rest of V (HS 4	Rest of Wood (HS 44)		fresh S 0810		Rest of HS 08	
Rest of Diary p			Wine (HS 2204	(t Rest of HS 22	-	IS 4		cere star	aratic eals, f ch or HS 19	milk
(HS 04)		HS 0406		H 2	S 1		ımini HS 76			IS 7
Butte (HS 04			All Other	(optical, et	atuses medical, cc.) 90)		rical ma d equipr (HS 85	ment		of wood 5 47)
			Fish (HS 03)	HS 29		2	H9 51		1S 23	HS 07
Lamb	Beef (fr (HS 02			HS	H 3	_	HS 01	HS 12		HS 15
(HS 0204)			HS	71	H 48	-	HS 16	HS 87	HS 73	HS 88
	Rest of (HS (35	HS 05	H 31		HS 20	HS 26	HS 33 HS 17	HS 89 HS 38

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination								
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%						

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

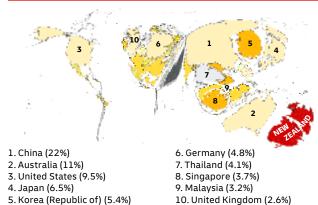
\$80B

\$60B

\$40B

\$20B

\$0B '00



5. Korea (Republic of) (5.4%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	and e	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)					tics 39)		HS 90
	All Other		5	ical HS 73		Furnitu (HS 94			
	HS I		HS HS 62 38						HS 72
Cars (HS 8703) Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	HS	H: 4(-	HS 95	- 1	HS 22		S 8	HS 33
	48	HS 19		HS 63	H9 64	-	-	HS 15	HS 10
	Aircraft (HS 88)	HS		HS	HS 34	0	4	HS 83	HS 25
Oils petroleum, Petroleum oils,	HS	71 HS	-	44 HS	HS 70				
bituminous, crude distillates (HS 270900) (HS 271000)	21	76		пз 17	HS 32		4	5 i	IS HS 09
(HS 271000) Rest of HS 27	Apparel, knit (HS 61)	HS 29		HS 89	HS 20	5 HS	110) 2 5	HS HS 35 HS HS 03

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Тор О	Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

NICARAGUA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

6. Canada (3.1%)

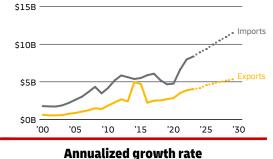
7. Honduras (2.8%)

9. Belgium (2.2%)

8. Taiwan (China) (2.4%)

10. United Kingdom (1.8%)



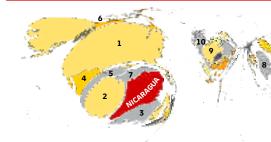


11%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

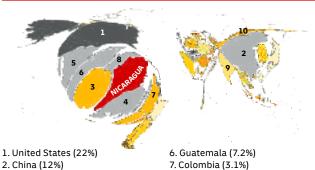
Rest of Apparel, knit (HS 61) Beef Coffee, not roasted Beef (frozen) (HS 0202) (HS 0201) (HS 090111) T-shirts, of cotton, Rest of HS 0 knit (HS 610910) of Apparel, not kn (HS 62) Crustaceans (HS 0306) Cigars and cigarettes (HS 2402) Men's suits and pants (HS 6203) Rest of Fish (HS 03) Rest of HS 71 Gold in unwrought Rest of HS 24 forms (HS 710812) Diary products Vegetables (HS 07) (HS 04) All Other HS its and (HS 22) Ignition sets for 12 vehicles/aircraft/ HS 21 HS HS 52 HS 30 ship 27 garcane & sucro (HS 1701) HS (HS 854430) HS 9 HS HS 72 HS 39 15 63 HS 84

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

-18% GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%



4%

2. China (12%)

3. El Salvador (9.7%)

4. Costa Rica (7.5%)

5. Mexico (7.3%)

8. Honduras (2.9%) 9. India (2.4%) 10. Russian Federation (2.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Fabrics; knit crocheted fa other than th headings 60 60.04 (HS 600	ted fabrics, han those of gs 60.01 to 0.04 to		7	T-shirts, knit (HS 6109)		est of HS (HS		pa (HS	icaments, ickaged S 3004) it of HS 30	
Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Plastio (HS 39			-	hicle S 87		Cereals (HS 10)			HS 72	
	Cotton (HS 52)	H 3	-		H9 73	3	HS 19		.9 23		3
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	HS	HS 62	, I		rtilisers IS 31)	H 34	4	(H	bacc IS 24	Ĭ	4S 55
(13 03)	48	HS	5	Rubber (HS 40)		HS 22		HS 54	1	HS 54	HS 32
	All Other	33			HS 63	HS 04		-IS 20	HS 74	28	16
Industrial Machinery			HS - 90		HS	HS 76		HS D2	HS 29	HS 83 HS	HS 69 HS
(HS 84)	HS	HS			96 HS	HS 25	1	HS 82	HS 44	49 HS	HS 70 HS 59
	21	15	5		94	HS 58		HS 11	HS 17	68 HS 95	HS 42

нѕ		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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

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.

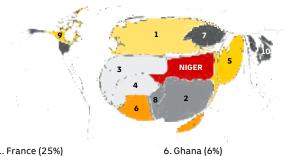
7. Switzerland (5.3%)

8. Benin (2.7%)

9. Canada (2.3%)

10. Japan (2.1%)

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



- 1. France (25%)
- 2. Nigeria (17%)
- 3. Mali (14%)
- 4. Burkina Faso (8%)
- 5. United Arab Emirates (7.9%)

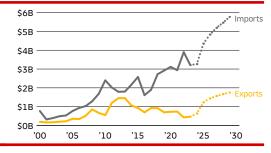
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Gold in unwrought forms (HS 710812)	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)				
	Natural uranium (HS 284410)				
	Sesamum seeds (HS 120740)	Uranium ores (HS 261210)			
	All Other	HS HS 01 15			
Rest of Precious metals and stones (HS 71)	Vegetables (HS 07)	HS 84 85 85 88 85			

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

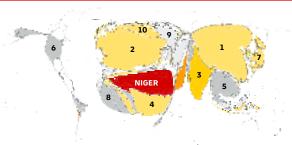
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-70% -37% -11% 0% 24% 52%

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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rice, semi- or wholly-milled (HS 100630)	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			rts of wea (HS 9	pon	itary s 5)		pro	aceu duct: 5 30)	S
Rest of Cereals (HS 10)	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73) (HS					ieral fu and wa (HS 2		А	ll Ot	her
Rest of Vehicles				-,						
(HS 87)	HS 21	Cigars and cigarettes (HS 2402)			HS 15			HS 63		
Cars (HS 8703)		HS 17		Pla (HS			Furnitu (HS 94		Cot (HS	
	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk (HS 19)			H9 11	-	HS 38	HS 09	-	HS 44	HS 34
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		HS 90		HS	- 1	HS 22	HS 40	HS 16		HS 64
	HS	Iron and st		04		HS 31	HS 02	HS 76		HS 54
	25	(HS 72)	eel	HS 28	-	HS 32	HS 20	HS 08		HS

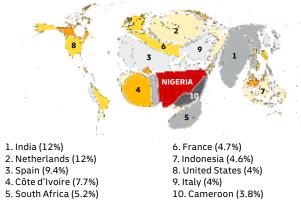
нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
10	Cereals (9.9%)	Thailand	44%	33.6%				
87	Vehicles (9.1%)	China	24%	47.4%				
84	Industrial machinery (8.6%)	China	36%	89.8%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.3%)	China	28%	68.8%				
93	Arms and ammunition (5%)	France	97%	259.9%				

NIGERIA Key data and ranks

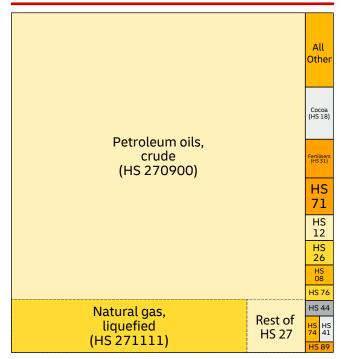
	Total Tr	ade	Ехрон	rts	Imports		
	Value	Value Rank		Rank	Value	Rank	
Trade Value 2024	\$121.0B	52	\$65.4B	51	\$55.6B	58	
Trade Value Change 2019-24	\$-7.5B	169	\$2.9B	88	\$-10.5B	170	
Forecast 2024–29	\$11.9B	79	\$2.1B	105	\$9.8B	68	
Trade Volume Change 2019-24	\$-31.3B	168	\$-2.2B	155	\$-29.1B	168	
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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



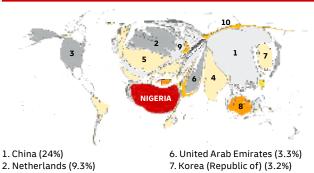
\$150B \$100B \$50B \$00B \$00 '05 '10 '15 '20 '25 '30

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

Annualized growth rate

-46% -9% 0% 11% 21% 64%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



- 3. United States (8.5%) 8 4. India (7.6%) 9
- 4. India (7.6%) 5. Belgium (7%)

7. Korea (Republic of) (3.2%)
 8. Singapore (3.2%)
 9. Germany (2.5%)
 10. Russian Federation (2.1%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous,	Vehicles (HS 87)				Plastics (HS 39)				All Other		
distillates (HS 271000)	Wheat and n (HS 100		armaceutical products (HS 30)			l Articles of iron steel (HS 73)			or		
	HS 62	Aluminium (HS 76)			11511		HS 94		HS 29		
Rest of HS 27	HS	Rubber (HS 40)		H: 1	-	-	HS 54		HS 33		
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	54	HS 61	-	HS 90		-IS 69	1.1	HS 15	HS 04	-	
	Iron and steel (HS 72)	HS 67	-	HS 22	H: 5!	5	H 6	3	HS 83		
Electrical machinery	HS 38	HS	5	HS	HS 44		15 58	HS 31 HS	28	3	
and equipment (HS 85)	Cotton (HS 52)	48 Ship (HS 8	IS	21 HS 19	HS 60 HS 32	9 H	6 S	88 HS 71 HS 42			

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

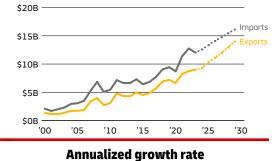
NORTH MACEDONIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Expo	rts	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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

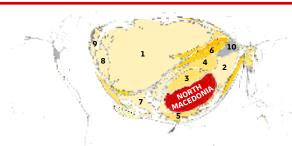


12%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Catalysts, precious	Filtering machinery, gases, nes (HS 842139)			Rest of HS 84		HS 70		8	HS 8702	
metals (HS 381512)	Iron and steel (HS 72)			All	l Other 4			Apparel, not knit (HS 62)		
Rest of Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)	Seats (HS 9401)	Rest of HS 94		of irc teel 5 73)	on or		oac S 24		Plastics (HS 39)	
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Apparel, (HS 6	knit 1)	H 22	-	Н 2	<u> </u>	HS 07	
Ignition sets for			HS		HS 20	Ì	IS 54	Н 2	1 68	
vehicles/aircraft/ ship (HS 854430)			30 HS 19	;	HS 08		HS 20 HS 53	0 HS 74 HS 86	HS HS 48 70	

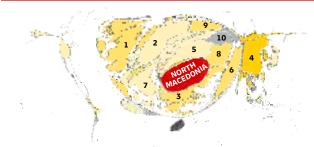
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

-19%



6%

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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Palladium, u or pow (HS 711	/der	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Iron a (H	ınd st S 72)		Vehicles (HS 87)			
Platinum, ur or pow (HS 711	/der	Ceramic wares for technical ware (HS 6909)		Ceramic wares for			Plastics (HS 39)		unic ch (HS 2)	
Electrical machinery		(13 0909	HS	S HS Meat				Furniture		
and equi	lequipment (HS 85)		90 Cotton (HS 52)	Aluminiu (HS 76		(HS bber 540)	Essential (HS 33	oils on	S 94)	
		Miscellaneous chemical products	Wood (HS 44)	HS 54	HS 19	34	4 6	HS 54	HS 70	
		(HS 38)	HS	HS 60	HS 61	H 3		HS 22	HS 18	
Oils petroleum, bituminous,	Rest of	HS	21	HS 15	HS 08	HS 96	HS 20	HS 95		
distillates (HS 271000)	S oils and waxes	30	HS 55	HS	HS	HS 42	HS 10	HS 78 HS	25	
		HS	HS	62 HS	17 HS	HS 16 HS	HS 23	56 HS	74	
73		59	04	29	HS 83	HS 31	09	HS HS 11		

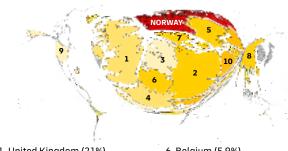
НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
71	Precious metals, stones (12%)	United Kingdom	83%	12.8%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	Germany	22%	4.9%				
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (11%)	Greece	53%	26.3%				
84	Industrial machinery (6.6%)	Germany	18%	-3.7%				
72	Iron and steel (5%)	Romania	16%	6.3%				

NORWAY Key data and ranks

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

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%)

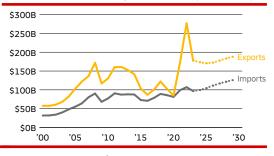
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Natural gas, as gas		kcludir lets 0302)	ıg F	Rest of Fish (HS 03)		
(HS 271121)	Alum (HS		I	HS 84		
	ΔII ()Ther				HS 35	
	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	HS H: 72 29			Ships	
Petroleum oils, crude		HS 75	HS 28	3	1S 39	HS 87
(HS 270900)	Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	HS 90	HS 30 HS	H 4 HS 73	8 H 7	9 26
		HS 31	38 HS 71	HS 25		4 88 S HS

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

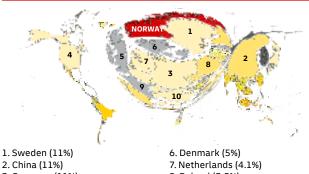




Annualized growth rate

-18% 0% 3% 7% 12% 35%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



- 3. Germany (11%)
- 4. United States (7%) 5. United Kingdom (5.1%)

8. Poland (3.5%) 9. France (3.1%) 10. Italy (3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) (HS 27)			Artic		Ships (HS 89)					
	Furniture (HS 94)		edical	All Other			Plastics (HS 39)				
Cars (HS 8703)	HS 30		5)		62		2 61		2	IS 3	
Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Aircraft	1	IS .5	H	HS 72 S	-		H 2 IS 3	S 2 HS 19	5	HS 08 HS 21
	(HS 88) Wood	7	IS '6		1 S 6	HS 24	HS 68	HS 34	5 F 1 7	IS '0	HS 07
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	(HS 44)		IS 9	Н	S 0	HS 63 HS	HS 25 HS	HS 83 HS 11	4	IS .9 IS .9	HS 86 HS 20
(83 85)	HS 28		IS 8	H	s 4	74 HS 32	82 HS 03	HS 42 HS 12	H 9 H 3	6 S	HS 06 HS 09

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

6. United States (5.7%)

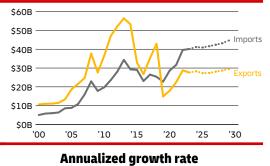
8. South Africa (2.2%)

9. Singapore (2.2%)

10. Yemen (2.2%)

7. Korea (Republic of) (2.6%)

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)

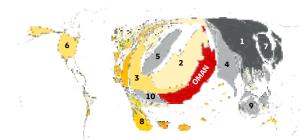


18%

140%

45%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

	Semifin products c nonallo (HS 72 Rest of Iron (HS 7	of iron o y steel 207) and stee	All C)ther	
Petrole cru (HS 27	Nitroge fertili (HS 3	zers	Plastics (HS 39)		
					ag and ash S 26)
	Oils petroleum,	Aluminii (HS 76		ehicles IS 87)	Ships (HS 89)
Natural gas, liquefied	bituminous, distillates	HS 84	HS		Fish (HS 03)
(HS 271111)	(HS 271000)	04	85	HS 04	HS 71
	Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	HS 25	HS 73	HS 15 Aircraft (HS 88)	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

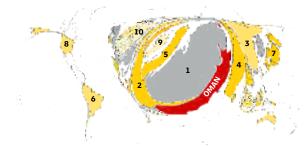
нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (63%)	China	58%	21.3%				
72	Iron and steel (5.1%)	United Arab Emirates	22%	3.9%				
31	Fertilisers (3.6%)	India	40%	24.3%				
39	Plastics (3.3%)	United States	26%	33.2%				
29	Organic chemicals (3.2%)	China	41%	-9.2%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

0%

6%

-21%



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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Inc	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		and eq	Electrical machinery , and equipment (HS 85)				Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)				Iron and steel (HS 72)			
			Iron ores and concentrates (HS 2601)		er	Organic chemica (HS 29)		nicals Plast (HS 3							
	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates			Diary products (HS 04)				Cereals HS 10)		Ś	ber 74)	(H	niture S 94)		
(1	HS 27100		HS 71	C	IS)2	89 HS	9	28 HS 01	-] S	13 19 14	(∺ S	HS 61		
			/1		IS 8	15 HS		HS 34	- С Н 6	S	HS 21	5	HS 23		
		Rest of	Aircraft (HS 88)		IS	76 н9		HS 20	HS 22	(91	HS 68	HS 96		
(H		HS 87	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	F	33 HS 48 HS HS 08 24		; ; -	HS 69 HS 07	HS 32 HS 93		HS 18 HS 64 HS 09	HS 17 HS 83 HS 95	70 HS 82		

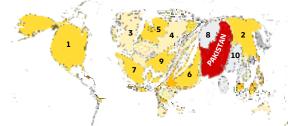
нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
84	Industrial machinery (12%)	United Arab Emirates	33%	-5.1%				
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (10%)	India	22%	21.3%				
87	Vehicles (9.5%)	Japan	34%	-13.3%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.8%)	United Arab Emirates	49%	0.9%				
73	Articles of iron or steel (4.5%)	United Arab Emirates	36%	-3.3%				

PAKISTAN **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Trade		Ехроі	rts	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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



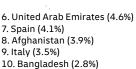
- 1. United States (19%) 2. China (9%) 3. United Kingdom (7.2%)
- 4. Germany (5.6%)
- 5. Netherlands (4.9%)

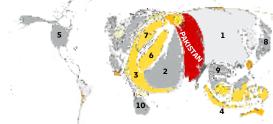
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

House linen (HS 6302)		HS 63	Rest of Co (HS 52	HS 520					ed	
		Rest of HS	Cotton yarn of > 85% (HS 5205)		020		Rest of Cerea (HS 10)			als
			All Other		Mi	neral fu and wa (HS 2			⊣S 42	
Rest of Appa (HS 61		HS 6110	Copper (HS 74)	HS 55			erages 5 22)		HS 90	-
			Fruits and nuts	Plasti (HS 3		HS 30	H 0	- I	H 4	-
pa		suits and	(HS 08)	Mea (HS 0	۰. I	HS 72	HS 84	H9 64	- 1 -	HS 12
Mens trousers & shorts, cotton, not knit (HS 620342)	(HS 6	9204)	Fish (HS 03)	Toys (HS 95)		HS	HS 71	HS 57	ĺ	HS 09
(н5 620342)	Rest of Apparel, not I (HS 62)		Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (HS 25)	HS 17		26 HS 94	HS 82 HS 73	HS 85 HS 23	HS 48 HS 21	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					





1. China (26%)

- 2. United Arab Emirates (11%)
- 3. Saudi Arabia (6.1%)
- 4. Indonesia (5.7%)
- 5. United States (4.8%)

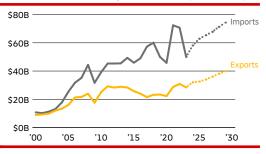
IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	,	Iron and steel (HS 72)		el _{Org}	Organic chemicals (HS 29)			^s All Other			
Petroleum gases (HS 2711)	Rest of HS 27				astio IS 39		Vel (H	nicl S 8			
Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Rest	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (HS 12)	-	1S 20			HS 55	HS 73			
			-	IS 54	Rubb (HS 4		HS 48		IS 0		
Industrial Machinery (HS 84) Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		Cotton		IS	HS 28		HS 32		IS 39		
		(HS 52))9 IS	HS 76	HS 63	HS 74	HS 44	HS 96		
			-	15 58	HS	HS 94	HS 34	HS 69	HS 47		
		Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		IS 51	88 HS 08	HS 60 HS 33	HS 70 HS 83	61 HS	HS 64 HS 56 HS 59		

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-22% 0% 5% 12% 30% -7%

6. Qatar (4.7%)

7. Kuwait (3.2%)

8. Japan (2.8%)

9. Thailand (2.1%)

10. South Africa (2%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

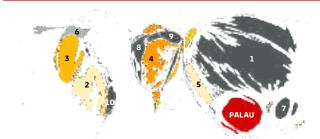
HS codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284

PALAU Key data and ranks

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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%	-

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. Japan (49%) 2. Panama (8.7%) 6. United States (3.1%)

9. Moldova (2.2%)

10. Guyana (1.9%)

- 7. Micronesia (Federated States of) (2.6%) 8. Italy (2.2%)
- 3. Mexico (8.6%)
- 4. Greece (7.6%)
- 5. Taiwan (China) (3.6%)

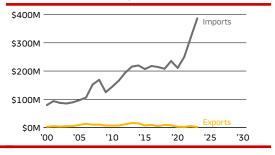
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Yellowfin tuna (HS 030232)		data pr machine item no. 8471.60	automatic ocessing es; n.e.c. in . 8471.50, or 8471.70 47180)	HS 84
Fish; fresh or chilled, bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus), excluding fillets, fish meat of 0304, and edible fish offal of subheadings 0302.91 to 0302.99 (HS 030234)			ng vessels 90800)	Rest of Ships (HS 89)
		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	All Other	HS 76 HS 74
				HS 71 HS 05

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2023



Annualized growth rate

-42% 0% 1% 11% 16% 160%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	Oils petroleum, bituminous,		l machi quipme S 85)		í	Fish, excluding fillets (HS 0302)			
distillates (HS 271000)		Vehio (HS 8			es of iror steel HS 73)				
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils an		Meat (HS 02)	Plast (HS 3		HS 90			HS 21	
Rest of Ships (HS 89)	HS 8905	Beverages	HS 19	Toys (HS 99 HS		5	HS 68 <mark>IS</mark>	HS 30 HS	
		(HS 22)	Wood (HS 44)	76 HS 07	48 HS 10	HS 32	24	96	
Industrial Ma (HS 84		All Other	HS 72	HS 69 Rubbe (HS 40		HS 38 HS 34 HS 93	HS 70 HS 63 HS 49	HS 82 HS 15 HS 61 HS HS 82 HS 81 HS 18	

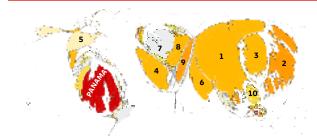
нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (17%)	Korea (Republic of)	46%	22.2%				
89	Ships (9.8%)	China	37%	50.8%				
84	Industrial machinery (9.6%)	China	30%	13.6%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.4%)	China	19%	33.4%				
03	Fish (6.2%)	Taiwan (China)	92%	-57.3%				

PANAMA Key data and ranks

	Total Tra	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

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%)

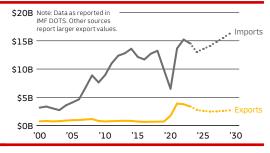
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Rest of HS 30 Rest of Organic chemicals HS Medicaments, doses, nes (HS 300490) 2922 (HS 29) Copper ores (HS 260300) Bananas and Electrical machinery plantains (HS 0803) ndustrial Machiner (HS 84) and equipment (HS 85) t of HS 08 HS Apparel, not knit (HS 62) Apparel, knit (HS 61) Rest of HS 27 71 All Other Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) HS HS Vehicles (HS 87) Wood (HS 44) 15 72 Beverages (HS 22) Footwear HS HS 54 obacco HS 24) (HS 64) Plastics (HS 39) 17 HS 09 HS 95 HS HS 73 Rubber (HS 40) Rest of HS 89 HS 23 Cargo ships and HS 38 HS 94 HS 91 similar vessels HS HS 42 90 Fish (HS 8901) 48 (HS 03) HS HS 21 ssential o (HS 33) HS 63 HS 02 HS 74 76

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

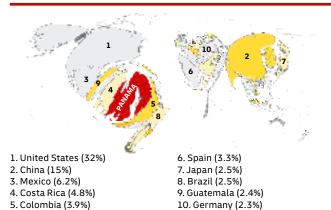




Annualized growth rate

-31% -8% 0% 5% 19% 100%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)			Industrial Machinery Electrical machine (HS 84) (HS 85)								
Oils petroleum, bituminous,			All Ot	her	p	mace roduo HS 30				cles 37)	listed on p. 284.
bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Rest of HS 2.		Organic chemicals (HS 29) Footwea (HS 64)							codes and corresponding product categories are listed on
			HS 22	H 3	-	Н 9	-	HS 94	- L	HS 72	g produc
Cargo vessels,	Tankers		НS	HS 40		IS 95	HS 21	HS 10	-	HS 71	pondin
not tanker or refrigerated	(HS 89012	(HS 890120)		HS 88		HS 23	HS 32 HS	HS 04	1	HS 42	corres
(HS 890190) Rest of Ship (HS 89)			HS	HS 48		HS 19	20 HS	HS 24	HS 96	16	des anc
		IS	61	HS 38		HS 53	34 HS 76	HS 6 HS 8	_	HS 02 HS 15	HS coc

нs		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

59%

100%

16%

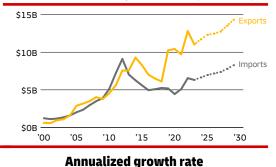
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

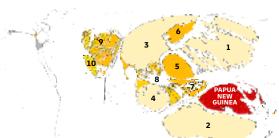
	Total Ti	ade	Ехроі	rts	Impor	ts
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	\$18.4B	110	\$11.7B	94	\$6.7B	128
Trade Value Change 2019 – 24	\$2.9B	121	\$1.5B	112	\$1.5B	122
Forecast 2024–29	\$4.2B	111	\$2.6B	99	\$1.6B	126
Trade Volume Change 2019 – 24	\$2.4B	93	\$1.7B	70	\$711.2M	110
Forecast 2024–29	\$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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. Japan (23%)

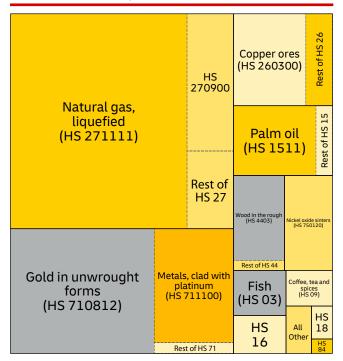
6. Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of) (3.3%)

- 2. Australia (23%)
- 3. China (20%)
- 7. Philippines (2.6%)
- 8. Malaysia (2.3%)
- 4. Singapore (5.9%)
- 5. Taiwan (China) (5.6%)

9. Netherlands (1.9%)

China) (5.6%) 10. Spain (1.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

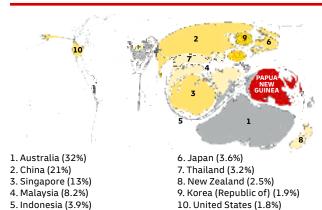
НS		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth			
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (44%)	Japan	38%	14.2%			
71	Precious metals and stones (25%)	Australia	94%	-4.6%			
26	Ores, slag and ash (8.3%)	Japan	43%	8.6%			
15	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (6.3%)	Netherlands	43%	7.6%			
44	Wood (4.4%)	China	77%	-0.9%			

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

-27%

0%

8%



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Industrial Machinery	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Vehicles (HS 87)				Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)			
(HS 84)	Cerea (HS 10			astics IS 39)		leat 5 02		All O	ther		
	Iron and steel (HS 72)	HS 90		Aircraft (HS 88)	Fertilis (HS 3		HS 94		HS 30		
Oils petroleum,	Rubber	HS 76	-	HS 15	H 6	-	HS 19	-	HS 16		
bituminous, distillates	(HS 40)	HS		HS 20	HS 23	HS 22		HS 04	HS 03		
(HS 271000)	Miscellaneous edible preparations (HS 21)	48 HS		HS 34	HS 64	HS 96	HS 29		HS 49		
		25	5	HS 17	HS 83	HS 89	HS 62	HS 33	HS 68		
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	HS 28	HS 38		HS 82	HS 32	HS 61	НS 70	HS 69 HS 95	HS 24 HS 42		

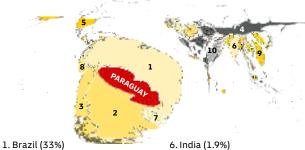
НS		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth			
84	Industrial machinery (18%)	Australia	50%	1.9%			
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	Singapore	56%	_			
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (7.7%)	China	42%	-5.1%			
87	Vehicles (6.8%)	Japan	36%	5.3%			
73	Articles of iron or steel (4.9%)	China	43%	19.8%			

PARAGUAY key data and ranks

	Total Ti	ade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. Brazil (35%) 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%)

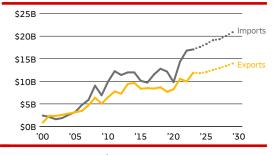
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Soya beans; other	Boneles froz (HS 020	s	Soya-bean oil-cake (HS 230400)				
than seed, whether or not broken (HS 120190)	Boneless (HS 020	Kest of HS UZ	Rest of HS 23				
Rest of HS 12	Corn (HS 1005)	Rest of Cereals (HS 10)			a-bear (HS 15		
		Plastics		erages	HS		ЧS
Electrical energy (HS 271600)	All Other	(HS 39)	<u>`</u>	S	7 <i>6</i> HS 30	HS 24	63 нs 48
	Electrical machinery	41	H 3	S 8	HS 61 HS	HS 11 HS	HS 56 HS
	and equipment (HS 85)	HS 44		S 7	72 HS 74	42 HS 62	71 HS 04

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination			
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	

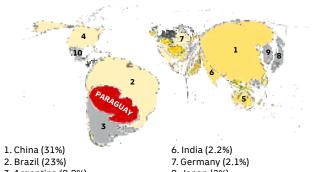
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-10% 0% 8% 17% 75% 200%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



3. Argentina (8.8%)

- 4. United States (8.1%)
- 5. Singapore (2.3%)

7. Germany (2.1%) 8. Japan (2%) 9. Korea (Republic of) (1.4%) 10. Mexico (1.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Rest of Vehic (HS 87)		(Н	Car S 87	-	All	Otł	ner
Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks (HS 851712)	Fertilise (HS 31)	-		asti IS 3		Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)		
Oils petroleum, bituminous, 약	Iron and steel (HS 72)	Bev (H	rera IS 2	ž)	Toy (HS 9	95) 48		
distillates (HS 271000)	Rubber	Essen (HS	S 33)	(HS 90	HS 73		
	(HS 40)	HS	2	HS 94	HS 69	H 34		HS 19
	Pharmaceutical products	76		HS 62	HS 32	HS 23	HS 60	HS 63
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	(HS 30)	HS 64		62 HS	HS 10	HS 55	HS 52	HS 83
	HS	HS	S -	61 HS	HS 54	HS 82	HS 20	HS 28
	29	21	L	нз 96	HS 25	HS 70		HS HS 04 91

нs		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

. Imports

PERU **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



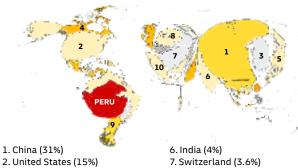
7%

12%

27%

0%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



2. United States (15%)

3. Korea (Republic of) (4.8%) 4. Canada (4.6%)

5. Japan (4.4%)

8. Netherlands (3.1%) 9. Chile (2.9%) 10. Spain (2.9%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

				O			
Copper ores (HS 260300)			(HS 08	3)		leum ç S 271	
			Refined copper a copper alloys (HS 7403)		А	ll Ot	her:
Rest of Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)	Zinc ores (HS 260800))	Flours of fish, for animal feed	Appar (HS		·	Zinc S 79)
			(HS 2301) Rest of HS 23	Vegetab (HS 07	ies	HS 20	Plastics (HS 39)
Gold in unwrought forms (HS 710812)			Fish (HS 03)	HS 15	HS 28		
		Rest of I	Coffee, tea and spices (HS 09)	HS 80	HS 84 HS 18	HS 12 HS 19 HS 51	HS HS 32

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top De	n	
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

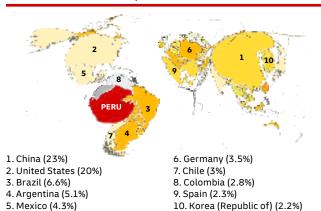
-5%

-28%

\$100B

\$80B

\$60B



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)		urs (703)	Plastics (HS 39)			-
Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Iron and (HS	Iron and steel (HS 72)		Oth	er	er Cereals (HS 10		
	HS 73		Rubber HS (HS 40) 48			1S 29		lisers 31)
Industrial Machiner (HS 84)	Pharmaceutical	HS 23	HS 28	3	IS 3	HS 62	4	HS 94
	products (HS 30)	HS	HS 61	HS 32	H: 2(6 0	S 4	HS 69
		15		HS 22	HS 54			HS 76
	HS 90	Toys	Cotton (HS 52)	HS 34	HS 12	HS 96	HS 55	HS 17
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85))	(HS 95)	HS 21	HS	HS 02	HS 83	HS 86	HS 42
	HS 38	HS	HS	82 HS	HS 25	HS 19	HS 16	
	38	64	44	63	HS 03	HS 60	HS 71	HS 08

нs		Тор	Origin		
Code	Product (% of total)	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%	

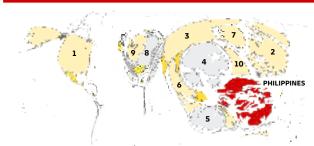
PHILIPPINES

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	rts	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

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.

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

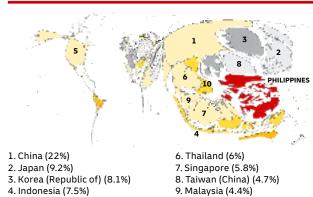
Rest of Electrical mac and equipmen (HS 85)	Parts and accessories fo office machine (HS 8473)		ompu HS 84			Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			
Electronic		All Othe		Go (HS 7 Rest of	108	3) (°	ptical e	ratuses , medic tc.) 5 90)	s cal,
integrated circu n.e.c. in headir no. 8542	ng	Fruits and nuts (HS 08)	-	HS 15		HS 27		HS 44	-
(HS 854239))		H9 39	3 ,	1S 12		IS 5	HS 94	
Electronic integrated circuits; processors and		Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)	HS		S 0	HS 29		HS 16	
controllers, whether or not combined with memories, converters, logic circuits, amplifiers, clock and timing circuits,			6]		S	HS 03	H 24		
		Copper (HS 74)	HS	ς —	0 S	HS 88	H 3		4S 95
or other circuits (HS 854231)		(ПЗ 74)	87		2	HS 73			HS 54

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					



-4%



- 4. Indonesia (7.5%) 5. United States (6.9%)

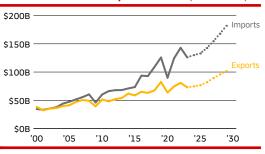
IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

and equipm	of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)					Plas (HS		1	Iron and ste (HS 72)		-					
Electron integrated c	All O	ther	Cere (HS			les of stee (HS 7		(opti	paratuses cal, medical, etc.) (HS 90)							
(HS 854	2)	HS 30	-	IS 26		4S 21		Mea IS 0		Aircraft (HS 88)						
Oils petroleum, bituminous,	Rest of Mineral fuels.	HS 48	HS 23	H 4	S 4	H 3	_		IS .0	HS 64						
distillates	oils (HS 27)	oils		oils	oils	oils	40	HS	- н 6	_	H3 03			IS 5	HS 52	
(HS 271000)		Furniture (HS 94)	15 HS	H:	-	HS 22	H 6		HS 32	HS 96						
	Industrial Machinery		04	HS 3	- I '	HS 25	HS 19		HS 08	HS 89						
			Coppe (HS 74	T HS	5	HS	HS 34	-		HS HS 20 42						
(HS 84)		HS 29	HS 61	/ 28 H 62	5	60 HS 17	HS 83 HS 54	5	HS 12 HS 24	HS HS 68						

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

8%

10. Viet Nam (3.4%)

15%

38%

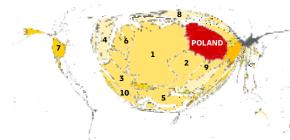
0%

POLAND **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

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%)

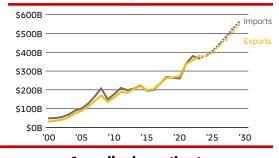
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Furniture (HS 94)			Plastics (HS 39)				Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)		
(HS 84)		All ()ther and			ral fuels, oils ^{Id waxes} ^(HS 27) (HS 02			~~~	Iron and steel (HS 72)			
		Rubb (HS 4		W (HS	-		(optic	oaratus al, mec etc.) HS 90)		Paper and (H	paperboard S 48)	
	machinery Iipment 85)			ntial oils S 33)		HS 19		hips IS 89]		HS 34	HS 70	
	,	Copper	-	IS		HS 21	(H:	oys S 95)	8	1S 33	HS 64	
		(HS 74)	62 HS			HS 16	HS 29	- -	IS 3	HS 03	HS 10	
	Dauta of motors	HS	e	51			HS 20	' L 🙄	S 6	HS 69	HS 68	
Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)			4S 88		HS	HS		IS 18	HS 32	HS 22	
		Aluminium		HS	-	18 HS	82 HS	- C	IS 17	HS 28	HS 31	
		(HS 76))4		пз 49	86	- F	IS 3	HS 88	HS HS 17 15	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



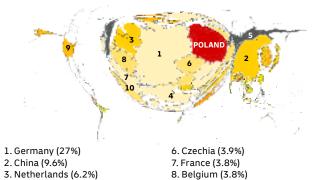
Annualized growth rate

-6% 0% 7% 10% 14% 29%

9. United States (2.4%)

10. Spain (2.3%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



3. Netherlands (6.2%)

- 4. Italy (5%)
- 5. Russian Federation (4.5%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

and e	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		Rest of Vineral fuels, HS Jils and waxes (HS 27)			Plas (HS			Iron and stee (HS 72)		
		All Other (optical, me		(optical, medical,		al,	al, Pharmaceutica products (HS 30)		ll Articles of iro steel (HS 73)		
Industri	al Machinery	Apparel, not knit (HS 62)		nitur S 94	•	ıbber S 40)		HS 38		H9 29	-
	HS 84)			oys 95)	HS 33	, (ŀ	opper IS 74)	2	S 3	(HS	ood 44)
		Apparel, knit (HS 61)			HS 83	HS 89 HS	H 7 HS		HS 15		HS 71 HS
	Parts of motor	Aluminium		wear 64)	HS 32	34	88 HS	04 HS	1 2	2	26 HS
Cars	vehicles (HS 8708)	(HS 76)		sh 03)	HS 08	HS 18	42 HS	68 HS 20	HS 35	HS	09 HS 47
(HS 8703)	Rest of Vehicles	ЦС		S	HS 02	HS 63	19 HS 31	HS 07	HS 01	HS 54	HS 24
	(HS 87)	48		8	HS 82	HS 21	HS 96	HS 86	HS 56	HS 49	HS 25

нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

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%)

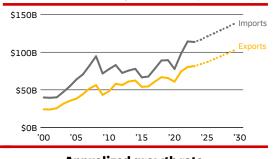
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Cars (HS 8703)		Plastics (HS 39)			Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)			Rest of HS 27	А		parel, knit HS 61)				
Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	All Othe	er ⁵	Paper an (I	d pape 1S 48)	erboard	Foot (HS					ture 94)			
	ste		rticles of iron or					Develages			Organi (H	: chen IS 29)			l, not knit S 62)
Electrical ma	ment	Apparatuses (optical, medical,		ork S 45)		−ish S 03)	H3 69			ood 5 44]		HS 63			
(HS 8!)	etc.) (HS 90)	ŀ	IS	Aluminium (HS 76)		HS 68	1 .	S 0	H 3	-	HS 88			
		Iron and steel	15			Dacco	HS 83	H: 2!		H9 07	7	HS 16			
				of wood IS 47)	`	5 24)	HS 04	HS 55	5	HS 59	HS 01	HS 21			
Industrial Ma (HS 84		Pharmaceutical	,"	,		1S 26	HS 19	HS 56	(45 02 45	HS 42 HS	HS 52 HS 23			
		products (HS 30)	Fruits and nu (HS 08)			IS 70	HS 71	HS 74	+	15 32 15 32	33 HS 60	HS 34 HS 91			

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

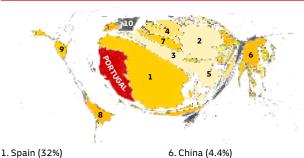




Annualized growth rate

-9% 4% 11% 0% 6% 28%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



1. Spain (32%)

- 2. Germany (12%)
- 3. France (7.4%) 4. Netherlands (5.3%)
- 5. Italy (5.1%)

7. Belgium (3.1%) 8. Brazil (2.7%) 9. United States (2.3%) 10. United Kingdom (1.8%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27) Petroleum oils,		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)					Plastics (HS 39)				nd steel 72)
crud (HS 270	e 900)	produ	harmaceutical products (HS 30)				Fi (HS	ish 5 03	3)	IS 29	
Cars (HS 87	-	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)			Furniture HS (HS 94) 48		eat 502)		IS 2		HS 61
Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	HS	Aluminiu (HS 76)		HS 08	Copper (HS 74	H 32	2	H 19	9	HS 52 HS
		38	Rubbe		HS 15	04 HS	2 HS	-	2	~	70 HS
In durative last			(HS 40		HS 64	83 HS	23 HS	9 H3	5	16 HS 09	20 HS 96
Industrial Ma (HS 84		73	Wood (HS 44)		HS 33	21 HS 34	41 HS 54	HS 55 HS	H 2	IS H 4 7	S HS 1 31
		Aircraft (HS 88)	Cereal (HS 10		HS 12	HS 07	HS 42	HS 63	- e	58 15	HS HS HS 17 HS 69

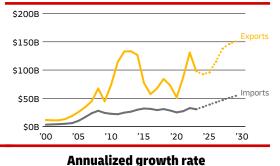
НS			Top Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (11%)	Spain	21%	20.5%
87	Vehicles (11%)	Spain	28%	3.3%
84	Industrial machinery (9.4%)	Spain	24%	3.7%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.1%)	Spain	22%	10.4%
39	Plastics (4.8%)	Spain	37%	5.5%

OATAR **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Ехроі	rts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



9%

8. Japan (3.3%)

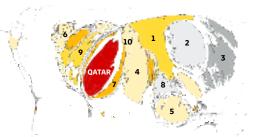
9. France (3%)

10. Switzerland (2.9%)

16%

31%

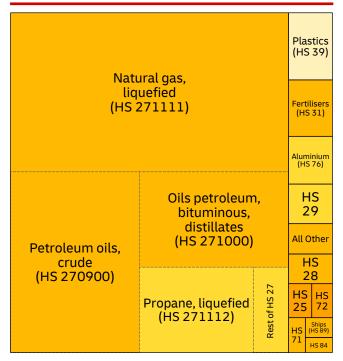
GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



- 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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

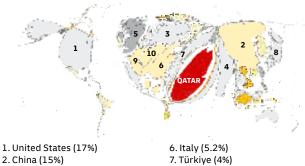
НS		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth					
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (86%)	Korea (Republic of)	16%	7.9%					
39	Plastics (2.7%)	China	32%	1.8%					
31	Fertilisers (2.3%)	Brazil	26%	18.0%					
76	Aluminium (1.9%)	United States	20%	5.2%					
29	Organic chemicals (1.6%)	India	38%	20.5%					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-10%

0%

-50%



- 2. China (15%)
- 3. Germany (6.1%)
- 4. India (6%)
- 5. United Kingdom (5.4%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Industrial M (HS 84)	achinery	spacecr	Other aircraft and spacecraft (HS 8802)			Jewelry of precious metal (HS 7113) Rest of Precious metals and stones (HS 71)				ron or)
Turbo-jet eng	jine, >	Furnitu (HS 94	-		nips 5 89)	(optica	aratuses al, medic etc.) 1S 90)	al, P	last HS 3	
25 KN (HS 8411)	.2)	All Other	Iron an (HS			not knit 62)	HS 38	-	Essenti (HS	
Electrical mac	hinory		HS 28	-	HS 08	H: 04	-	HS 40		IS 8
and equipm (HS 85)		HS 27	HS 61		HS 10	HS 25	HS 19	4	8	HS 29
			HS	5	HS 93	HS 01	HS 69 HS	H 7	6	HS 21
		HS 30	26	>	HS 07	HS 42	86	HS 70	HS 22	HS 20
Cars	Rest of		Copp (HS 7		HS	HS 34	HS 95	HS 83	HS 03	HS 18
(HS 8703)	HS 87	Meat	Cloc	ks	64 HS	HS	HS 32	HS 15	HS 09	HS 82
		(HS 02)	(HS 9	1)	44	97	HS 63	HS 96	HS 23	HS 49

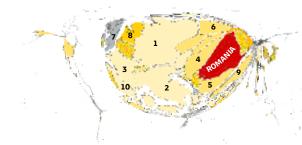
нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
84	Industrial machinery (17%)	United Kingdom	24%	1.9%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (10%)	China	18%	31.4%				
87	Vehicles (7.3%)	Japan	27%	-6.6%				
88	Aircraft (6.8%)	France	64%	-49.2%				
71	Precious metals, stones (5.9%)	Switzerland	24%	4.6%				

ROMANIA Key data and ranks

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

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%)

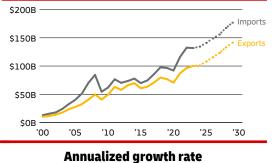
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Indust		Mac 84)		nei	Ŷ	ŀ	AII () Dtł	ner
	and waxe	Aineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27) (HS 10)					Apparatuses (optical, medica etc.) (HS 90)			
Insulated electrical wire (HS 8544)	Furniture (HS 94)	Articles of iron steel (HS 73)		n or	Appar (H	el, no IS 62	t knit		loo S 4	od 14)
Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)	Rubber		Plastics (HS 39)		bacc IS 24		lumii (HS		-	IS 50
(,	(HS 40)				nips 5 89)	H 0		63 4		HS 48 ^{HS}
Cars			eds and ous fruits 5 12)	-	IS	HS 15 HS	02 HS 34	HS	38 HS 71	
Cars (HS 8703)	Iron and steel (HS 72)		wear 64)	F	91 HS 83	HS 42	HS 23 HS 29	04	55	28 HS

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

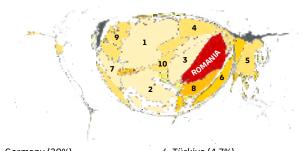
нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (18%)	Germany	33%	2.8%				
87	Vehicles (16%)	Germany	29%	-0.3%				
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	Germany	24%	2.0%				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (4.1%)	Hungary	18%	58.7%				
10	Cereals (4%)	Egypt	13%	36.7%				





-10% 0% 6% 10% 17% 59%

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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Electrical m and equi (HS 8	pment	Rest of Mineral fuels oils and waxe (HS 27)	2	croleu crud IS 270			Plas HS			pa (H	ican Ickau S 30 Rest HS 3	04) of
		Iron and s (HS 72		Artio	tles of i steel (HS 73		r Al	l Otł	ner	, (ор	ppara tical, r etc (HS '	tuses nedical, .) 90)
		Rubber (HS 40)	HS 64		H 2	<u> </u>	Cere (HS)		H 6	<u> </u>		HS)2
Industrial M (HS 8		HS	H: 62	2	H3 83	3	HS 08 HS	H O	4	H: 34	4	HS 95 HS
		38	H: 3	_	54		22	HS	-	32	-	нз 42 НS
		Aluminium (HS 76)	H	-	HS 12		HS 07	82 HS	20 H	וכ	13 59 HS	нз 41 НS
Rest of Vehicles	Parts of motor	Furniture	3. H		HS 21		HS 59	96 HS	5: H	5	н5 18 н5	HS
(HS 87)	vehicles (HS 8708)	(HS 94)	44	-	HS 19		HS 26	24 HS	1 H	7 S	88 HS	52 HS
		Paper and paperboard (HS 48)	H: 74	-	HS 23		HS 63	68 HS 28	7 H 5	s	16 HS 09	51 HS 03

нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

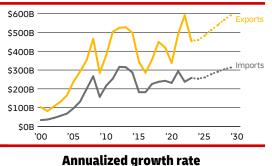
RUSSIAN FEDERATION

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	32 \$11.1B		
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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



0%

4%

17%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleu	Precious n stor (HS	nes		Iron and steel (HS 72)			
(HS 270900)				All Other			tilisers IS 31)
	Natural gas, as gas (HS 271121)		Cereal (HS 10		ood (44)		
Oils petroleum, bituminous,			HS 76	HS 28	H 2	<u> </u>	HS 85
distillates	Coal (HS 270	1)		HS 15	HS 29	-	HS 73
(HS 271000)			Copper (HS 74)	Plastics (HS 39)	Rubber (HS 40)		Vehicles (HS 87)
	Rest of Petroleum gases (HS 2711)	HS 27	Fish (HS 03)	Nickel (HS 75)	HS 48 ^{HS} 88	9 HS	HS 23 47 HS 25 12 HS 30

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-24%

-54%



-9%

1. China (29%)

2. Germany (8.2%)

- 3. Belarus (5.8%)
- 4. United States (4.2%) 5. Italy (3.9%)

7. France (3.2%) 8. Türkiye (2.9%) 9. Japan (2.9%) 10. Kazakhstan (2.8%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery			Medicam packag (HS 300		Rest of HS 30		Plastics HS 39)			Apparatuses (optical, medical etc.) (HS 90)				
(HS 84)		All Other			Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)			All ()ther steel		iron and ste		l Fru	its a (HS	nd nuts 08)
		HS 62			H9 29	_						-		
Rest of Electrica	Incohiner		Rubber (HS 40)		ential HS 33			niture S 94)		HS 27			IS 2	
and equip (HS 8	ment	Telephones (HS 8517)			S	-	1S 39	H 2	S 6	H 0	-		HS 12	
			Footwear (HS 64)	-	8 S	Н 0	-	HS 15	H 2		HS 34		HS 20	
	Parts o	f motor	HS		4	н	s	HS 96	HS 76	H 42		HS 53	HS 69	
Cars	vehi (HS 8		28		S	0 H	_	HS 09	HS 23	H9 68		HS L9	HS 86	
(HS 8703)	Deet of	/ehicles			5	8	-	HS 74	HS 71	HS 35	2	S 5	HS 52 HS	
	(HS		38		IS 2	Н 8	S 2	HS 18	HS 70	HS 06	4	4 IS 5	HS 24	

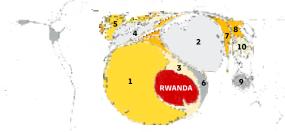
НS		Т	op Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth
84	Industrial machinery (18%)	China	30%	9.6%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (12%)	China	47%	3.6%
87	Vehicles (10%)	Japan	16%	-6.9%
30	Pharmaceutical products (4.9%)	Germany	22%	9.2%
39	Plastics (4%)	China	24%	20.6%

RWANDA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

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%)

6. Kenya (2.7%) 7. Pakistan (2.4%) 8. China (1.9%) 9. Singapore (1.8%) 10. Hong Kong SAR (China) (1.7%)

5. United Kingdom (2.7%)

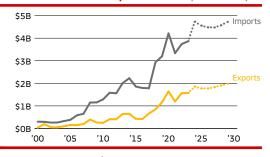
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	Coffee, not (HS 090		d	a, black, packa (HS 090	ges)240	-	
Gold in unwrought forms (HS 710812)	Niobium, tani vanadium o (HS 26159	ores	Tin ores (HS 260900)				
			Rest of HS 26				
	All Other	Preparat cereals, starch o (HS 1	r milk	HS 25	1.1	HS L1	
		HS	HS 84	HS 80		HS 06	
		15	HS 62	HS 23		HS 1.3	
	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes	HS 07	HS 85	HS 87	HS 08	HS 63	
Rest of HS 71	(HS 27)	Cereals (HS 10)	HS 78	HS 41	HS 72	HS 21	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	-				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-60% -19% 0% 22% 45% 200%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



1. China (19%)

- 2. Kenya (9.6%)
- 3. Tanzania (United Republic of) (9.6%) 4. India (8.4%)
 - 9. Uganda (2.1%) 10. Switzerland (2.1%)

7. Germany (3.1%)

8. South Africa (2.8%)

5. United Arab Emirates (8.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)					Vehicles (HS 87)				Cereals (HS 10)			
Telephones (HS 8517)	Articles of iron o steel (HS 73)				Apparatuses (optical, medica etc.) (HS 90)) hedical, All Ot			-	
	Iron and steel (HS 72)		Fish S 03	3)	Furn (HS		Miscel chemica (HS	llaneo l prod 5 38)	us lucts		erages S 22)	5
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Sugar and candy (HS 17)		1S 18	()	rtilisers IS 31)	H 1	9	2	IS 21		HS 69	
			IS		HS 40	HS 70		-		S 6	HS 11	
	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)		33 HS		HS 62	HS 12		S 8		IS 1	HS 83	
Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004) HS 30			13 93		HS	HS 49	H: 32	2	HS 82	H 2	3 96	>
(HS 3004) HS 30	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (HS 25)		IS 54		64 HS 16	49 HS 44	H: 04	4 5	HS 55 HS 28			s

нs		Тор О	Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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 T	rade	Expo	rts	Impo	rts
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

Map Unavailable

1. New Zealand (27%)

- 2. Singapore (19%)
- 3. United States (9.9%)
- 4. China (9.9%)
- 5. Australia (9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates		Poultry (HS 0207)	Rest of Meat (HS 02)	lest of Meat			hicles S 87)			tics 39)
(HS 2710			01	Preparations of meat or fish (HS 16)			All Other			sh 03)
Flat rolled iron, width > 600mm, clad (HS 7210)	Rest of HS 72	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	HS 48		HS 21			ips 89)		HS 94
		Preparations of cereals, flour,	HS 30		HS 25	H3 32	-	HS 34		HS 15
Electrical mac and equipm	- /	starch or milk (HS 19)	HS		HS 59	HS 76		HS 62		HS 33
(HS 85)		Wood	90	_	-IS 22	HS 20	H: 68	-	4S 38	HS 10
	la :	(HS 44)	HS 11	H	IS	HS 07	H9 70		HS 63	HS 61
Industrial Mac (HS 84)	ninery	Diary products (HS 04)	HS 17	H	38 - S 96	HS 40	HS 95 HS 23	8 8 8	6 5 F	HS HS 82 HS HS 54

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

\$600M Imports \$400M \$200M \$0M '00 '05 '10 '15 '20 '25 '30 Annualized growth rate

-18% -3% 0% 5% 12% 28%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

\$800M

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%)

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Industrial M (HS 8	ry	Tubers (HS 0714)				Rest of HS 07	
Ignition sets for vehicles/aircraft/ ship	integrated				Fruits and nuts (HS 08)			Frozen fish, excluding fillets (HS 0303)		
(HS 854430)			Rest of HS 20				F	Rest o (HS	of Fis 03)	h
	Telephones (HS 8517)		Plastics (HS 39)	Iron and st (HS 72)		(HS	wear 64)	(⊦	Foy IS 9	
Tanks, arm	noured	HS		Rubber				HS		IS .8
fighting ve		пз 87	_	(HS 40)		73		74	-	
(HS 871	000)	07	Beverages (HS 22)			IS 94	HS 23		- 1 -	HS 12
				HS 90		IS 33	HS 63	HS 29		HS 24
Coconut oi	il, crude	HS		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	F	IS	HS	HS	, ⊿ HS	L HS
(HS 151	311)	15	All Other	HS		21	65	32	66	11
				27		IS 2	HS 89	HS 88	HS 48	HS 61

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2023

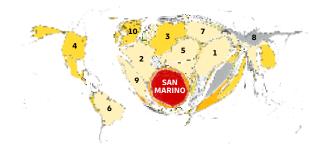
SAN MARINO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

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%)

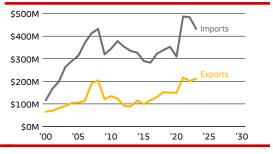
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Packing or wrapping machinery nes (HS 842240)		Medicaments, nes (HS 3004'	Rest of HS 30	Food preparatior nes (HS 210690)				
		Other furniture a parts (HS 9403)	and s r	nsectici odentic ngicide (HS 38	ides, s, etc.	Rest of HS 38	H 6	
		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	ipment (ПЭ		Alumir (HS 7		HS 54	
		Plastics	Rubb (HS 4		craft 5 88)	HS 34		HS 48
		(HS 39)	HS 51	HS 74	HS 64		IS 5	HS 72
Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	HS 8465	All Other	HS	HS 43	HS 90		IS 6	HS 97
	0405		23	HS	HS 22	HS 55	HS 50	
		Ceramic products (HS 69)	HS	87 HS	HS 02	HS 58	H9 42	16
			52	61	HS 73	HS 83	HS 53	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

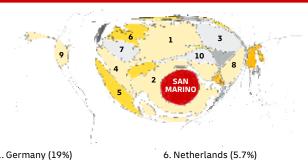




Annualized growth rate

-46% -5% 0% 10% 25% 110%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



1. Germany (19%)

- 2. Italy (14%)
- 3. Poland (8.5%)
- 4. France (7.5%) 5. Spain (6.9%)

7. Belgium (4.9%) 8. Romania (4.6%) 9. United States (4.4%) 10. Austria (4.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Electrical energy (HS 271600) Petroleum gases (HS 2711)		y	Aluminum, unwrought, alloy (HS 760120)		Women's suits and pants (HS 6204) Rest of Apparel, not knit (HS 62)				Plastics (HS 39)					
		s	Reading 76 Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		, 4	Apparel, knit (HS 61)						
Cars		HS 87	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	All	Otł	ner	Iron a (HS				Γογ IS ^φ	/s 95)		
(HS 870	3)	Rest of HS 87	HS	HS 56						(⊢	ırskir IS 43)		IS 3
			48	Wo (HS		HS 38	25	>	HS 71	9	IS 6	HS 70		
Other footwear (HS 6405)	Rest of HS 64		Animal feed (HS 2309)	Airc (HS		HS 90	H3 83 H3 18	5	HS 94 HS 30	HS 34 HS 21 HS 35	4 	HS 32 +S 63 -S HS 7 40		

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

200%

51%

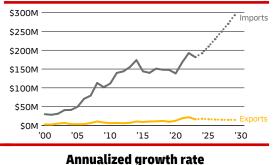
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

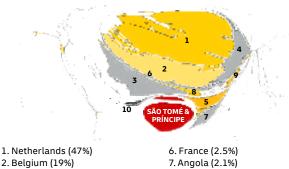




13%

-29% 0%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



2. Belgium (19%)

3. Portugal (12%)

4. Germany (7.7%) 5. Cameroon (3.4%) 8. Spain (1.8%) 9. Greece (0.83%) 10. Senegal (0.59%)

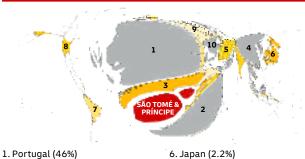
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Palm oil, crude (HS 151110) Cocoa beans (HS 180100) Rest of HS 8 HS Aircraft parts nes (HS 880330) 85 HS All Other 90 Rest of HS 84 Turbo-jet, HS HS HS -propeller engine, HS 09 72 39 parts 73 (HS 841191) HS 30 HS 62 HS 80 94 HS 97 Vehicles (HS 87) HS HS 76

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



5%

2. Angola (16%)

3. Togo (8.7%)

4. China (5.4%) 5. Türkiye (2.4%) 7. Brazil (1.9%) 8. United States (1.5%) 9. Belgium (1.5%) 10. Italy (1.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	Vehicles (HS 87)	malts	Flours, starches and malts (HS 11)		Ships (HS 89)			al or le fats, waxes 15)
(HS 271000)	Plastics (HS 39)		Cereals HS 10)		Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)		Meat (HS 02)	
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	All Other	Furniture (HS 94)	HS 63		-	HS 25		HS 30
Electrical machinery	Diary products (HS 04)	HS 34	H 2	3	2	IS 0	1	IS .7
and equipment (HS 85)	Preparations of cereals, flour,	HS 16			69 4		5	HS 32
	starch or milk (HS 19)	Vegetables	HS	5 4	IS .8	HS 76	HS 96	61
Rest of Beverages Wine (HS 22) (HS 2204)		(HS 07)	49		IS 4	HS 70 HS	H3 83	82
(113 2204)	Iron and steel (HS 72)	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	HS 38		IS 3	HS 28 HS 44	HS 08 HS 68	62 HS

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

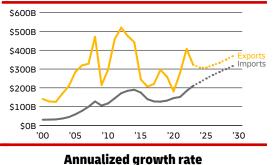
SAUDI ARABIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.





11%

19%

8. Korea (Republic of) (2.8%)

9. France (2.7%)

10. Egypt (2.4%)

40%

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%)

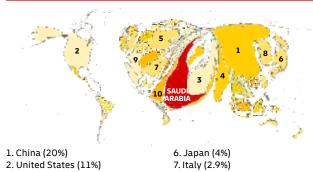
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

			ners of ethylene (HS 3901)			
		Rest of Plastics (HS 39)				
Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)		Orga	anic chemicals (HS 29)			
		All Other				
			ilisers HS 531) 76			
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Rest of HS 27	HS 71 HS 28	HS HS HS 72 04 74 HS 25 89 HS 83 85 HS 73 38			

-18% **GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023**

0%

5%



- 3. United Arab Emirates (7.3%)
- 4. India (5.1%)
- 5. Germany (4.8%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		bituminou distillates (HS 27100	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) Rest of HS 27			Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			Precious metals and stones (HS 71)			Cereals (HS 10)		
		Iron and steel (c (HS 72)		Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)			Plastics (HS 39)		Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)		t i i			
Cars		Furniture (HS 94)	Furniture (H				arel, not knit		^{knit} HS 29		-		IS 8	
(HS 870	3)	(Meat (HS 02)				S 4	HS 48			HS 76		
Rest of Veh (HS 87		All Other	-	-IS 93	-	IS 9	6	IS 4	H: 15	5	H 8	<u> </u>	HS 21	
			-	-IS 19	-	IS	H 2	_	HS 28	3	S 4	HS 83	HS 42	
Rest of Electrical	lophones	Aircraft (HS 88)		-IS		4	H 1	-	HS 23	1	HS 32	HS 82	HS 18	
	inery and (HS 8517)		-	08		pper 574)	Н	~ +	HS 68		HS 96	HS 91	HS 54	
(HS 85)		Apparel, knit (HS 61)		-IS 26	T (HS	oys 5 95)	0 H	S	HS 63 HS 70	1	HS 57 HS 07	HS 01 HS 16	HS 86 HS 24	

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

41%

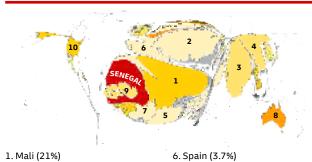
100%

SENEGAL KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Expo	rts	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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. Mali (21%)

- 2. Switzerland (14%)
- 3. India (11%)
- 4. China (5.6%) 5. Côte d'Ivoire (4%)

7. Guinea (3.3%) 8. Australia (3.2%) 9. Gambia (3%) 10. United States (2.9%)

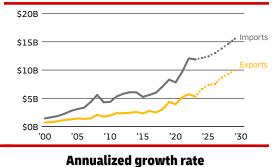
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Gold in unwrought forms (HS 710812)		Rest of HS 71	Phosp (HS 2						slag ar HS 26	
Oils petroleum,			Salt, sulphur, li cement, etc (HS 25)		All	. Oth	er		anu 12	
bitum distil (HS 27	lates	Rest of HS 27	Fruits and nuts (HS 08)		geta HS (1	IS .6	6	IS 7
					IS 3	HS 85		HS 31		IS 19
Molluscs Frozen fish, (HS 0307		·	Miscellaneous edible preparations (HS 21)	Н	IS	HS 74	1.1	IS 39	HS 55	HS 87
excluding fillets (HS 0303)	Rest of Fish		Iron and steel		5 IS	HS 84		9	HS 34 HS	HS 76 HS
	(HS 03)		(HS 72)		4	HS 10			48 HS 73	22 HS 78

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

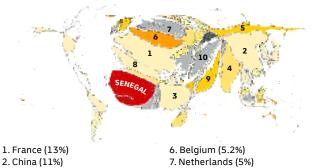
НS		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth					
71	Precious metals and stones (18%)	Switzerland	66%	18.1%					
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (13%)	Mali	84%	_					
03	Fish (12%)	Côte d'Ivoire	19%	_					
28	Inorganic chemicals (12%)	India	97%	18.5%					
26	Ores, slag and ash (5%)	Norway	27%	16.2%					

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



-20% 0% 11% 21%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



8. Spain (4.4%)

10. Türkiye (3.6%)

9. United Arab Emirates (3.7%)

2. China (11%)

- 3. Nigeria (6.4%)
- 4. India (6.1%)
- 5. Russian Federation (5.4%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous,	Rice		Cerea	ereals		Vehicles (HS 87)				or
distillates (HS 271000)	Plastics (HS 39)			n and s (HS 72		All O	ther	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		al
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	HS 15	6	IS 9	Ship (HS 8	9)	HS 48	H: 5!	5	HS 61	
			S 5	HS 04		HS 17	HS 38	-	HS 21	
Industrial Machinery	Cotton (HS 52)	Н	S 7	HS 31	HS 40			ЧS 62	HS 64	
(HS 84)			S	HS	HS 29			HS 28	HS 70	
	HS 19	-	0	71 HS	HS 58		HS 96	H 3		
Electrical machinery	19		S 6	пз 54	HS	HS	HS 42	Н 8	S HS 6 24	
and equipment (HS 85)	Furniture	-	S	HS	88 HS	22 HS	HS 20		IS HS 4 03	
	(HS 94)		3	33	H5 44	23	HS 82		IS HS 8 02	

нs		Top Origin								
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Ti	ade	Ехроі	rts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2006 - 2029 (FORECAST)

Imports

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment	Vehicles (HS 87)			Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)				Iron and steel (HS 72)				
(HŠ 85)	HS 4011	Rest of HS 40	Cereals (HS 10)			All Other			HS 08			
Ignition sets for vehicles/aircraft/ ship (HS 854430)	Furniture (HS 94)		HS 48					Tobacco (HS 24)				
	Copper		IS 64		verag HS 22		IS 20		1S 23		HS 15	
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	(HS 74)		IS I4	-	4S 21	HS 12		HS 19	1.	HS 31	HS 86	
	Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)		IS	ŀ	IS	HS 20	H9 32	2 1	IS 1	HS 42	17	
Plastics		-	54 54	2	29	HS	HS 04			HS 93	63	
(HS 39)	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)		IS 50		HS 52	07 HS 70	HS 83 HS 69	1 5 H	8 S I	71 HS	HS HS 38 89 HS HS 49 68	

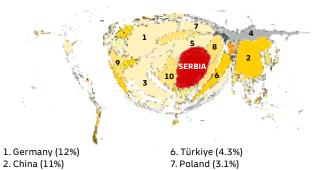
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination								
Code	Product (% of Total)	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 Herze- govina	21%	20.2%						

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

\$60B

\$50B \$40B \$30B \$20B \$10B \$0B



- 3. Italy (7.4%)
- 4. Russian Federation (6.4%)
- 5. Hungary (4.5%)

7. Poland (3.1%) 8. Romania (2.9%) 9. France (2.6%)

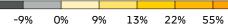
10. Bosnia and Herzegovina (2.6%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Veh (HS	-		-	ics (9)		Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004) Rest of						
Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Iron and steel (HS 72)				All Othe				, H			-1S 48	
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Aluminium (HS 76)		6	HS 94 HS	94		38 ^(H)		/ood S 44)		HS 61 HS		
	HS 90	H 3 H	3 S	21 HS 64		_		3 s	~		30 Н	-	
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	90	2 H 6	S	HS 32 HS	H9 83 H9	3	HS 95 HS 20	H9 68 H9	3 (5	HS 82	ļ	HS 96 HS 42	
	(HS 40)	H 2	s _	HS 19	18 H9 41	3 S	HS 16 HS	HS 15		-1S 56 S	HS	HS 63 HS	
	Copper (HS 74)	H 3	-	HS 28	4 HS 54	5	59 HS 60	23 HS 12	5 H	s	71 HS 55	47 HS 52	

нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					





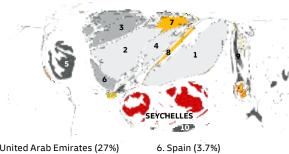
SEYCHELLES

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



- 1. United Arab Emirates (27%)
- 2. France (20%)
- 3. United Kingdom (14%)
- 4. Italy (6.1%)
- 7. Germany (3.7%) 8. Qatar (2%) 9. Thailand (1.6%) 10. Mauritius (1.4%)
- 5. Bermuda (4.6%)

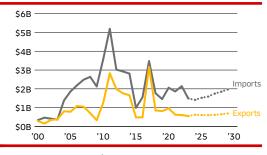
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

					_		
Bonito, frozen (HS 030343)	Fish; frozen, bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus), excluding fillets, fish meat of 0304, and edible fish offal of subheadings 0303.91 to 0303.99 (HS 030344)	Motorboats (HS 890392)					
Yellowfin tuna, frozen (HS 030342)	Rest of Frozen fish, excluding fillets (HS 0303)	Rowing boats, ca (HS 890399					
	Rest of Fish (HS 03)	Oils petroleum,					
		bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)					
Tuna, preser (HS 160414	Tuna, preserved			HS 23			
(HS 90	HS 15		HS 85		
		Aircraft	HS	HS 71	HS 08		
		(HS 88)	24	HS 38	HS 87		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	_				

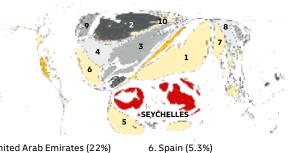
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-34% -11% 0% 11% 25% 200%

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%)

7. India (3.9%) 8. China (3.5%) 9. United Kingdom (2.6%) 10. Germany (2.2%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rowing boats, canoes (HS 890399)		excludi	Frozen fish, excluding fillets (HS 0303)					Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			
		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Aircraft (HS 88)			Vehicles (HS 87)			
			All Other	Plast (HS 3	59) 	H 4	8	HS 22 HS		HS 94 HS	
Motorboats (HS 890392)	Rest of Ship: (HS 89)			23		Meat HS 02		04		15	
(113 0 7 0 3 7 2)		Articles of iron steel (HS 73)		HS 90		HS 30	HS 21	. 1	IS .9	HS 25	
		_	Maad	Clocks		1S 20	HS 24		IS 0	HS 08	
Oils petroleum,		27	Wood (HS 44)	(HS 91)		HS 56	HS 33	HS 32	Н 6	S HS 9 95	
bituminous distillates	· ·	t of HS		HS 83		HS 07	HS 40	HS 63	H9 16	71	
(HS 27100))	Rest	Iron and steel (HS 72)	HS 38	Ī	4S 34	HS 76	HS 86	H3 70 H3 68	0 62 6 HS	

НS		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

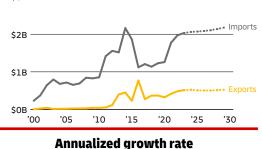
SIERRA LEONE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

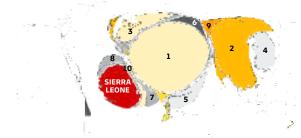
The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Sierra Leone's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Sierra Leone's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the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





9%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Diamonds for jewellery, unworked **Titanium ores** (HS 710231) (HS 261400) Wood, tropical; other than dark red meranti, light red meranti meranti bakau and teak, in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, untreated (HS 440349) Rest of HS 44 Iron ore, unagglomerated Fish (HS 03) (HS 260111) ustrial Mach (HS 84) Cocoa beans (HS 180100) HS HS 09 HS 15 85 HS 87 HS 76 HS 94 Aluminium ores Rest of (HS 260600) HS 26 HS All Other HS 89 HS 74 72 HS 90

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

-56% **GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023**

-8%



0%

- 2. Belgium (9.8%)
- 3. India (8.8%)
- 4. North Macedonia (7.4%) 5. Türkiye (7.3%)

7. United States (5.4%) 8. South Africa (3.3%) 9. Netherlands (2.5%) 10. Guinea (2.5%)

18%

52%

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rice, semi- or wholly-milled (HS 100630)	Vehicles (HS 87)				Plastics (HS 39)			Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004) Rest of Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			
Rest of Rice (HS 1006)	Articles of iro steel (HS 73)	steel Iron and		and stee IS 72)	and steel Miscellaneous preparatic (HS 21)			ons AII O			are listed on p. 284.
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	and waxes		HS 64	HS 17		HS 16		HS 94		egories are listed
	cement, etc.			HS 63	Tobacc (HS 24)	HS 76 HS	;	HS 90 HS	<mark>)</mark> S	j product cate
Electrical machinery and equipment	Meat (HS 02)	(HS		HS 15 HS 20	33 HS 49 HS	HS 07 HS 82		HS 38 S H	s i	8 	codes and corresponding product categories.
(HS 85)				HS 40	34 HS 96	HS 54 HS 83	H 2 H 6	9 3 S H	2	HS 44 HS 31	HS codes ar

НS		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

12%

9. United Arab Emirates (2.9%)

10. Thailand (2.5%)

27%

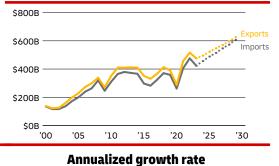
SINGAPORE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

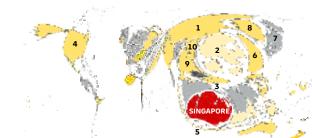
The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Singapore's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Singapore's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color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

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



8%

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%)

7. Japan (4.3%) 8. Korea (Republic of) (4.1%) 9. Thailand (3.7%) 10. Viet Nam (3.3%)

6. Taiwan (China) (4.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 65)	Electronic integrated circu n.e.c. in headi no. 8542 (HS 854239	ng	Rest of Industrial M (HS 84)	Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)				Gold (HS 7108)		
							Rest HS 7			
Electronic integrated circuits; processors and controllers, whether or not combined with memories, converters, logic circuits, amplifiers, clock	Rest of Electro integrated circ (HS 8542)	uits	Organic cher (HS 29)		(optica	paratuses al, medical, etc.) HS 90)				
and timing circuits, or other circuits (HS 854231)		All Other				н	S			
			Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	Au	othe		3	8		
Oils petroleum, bituminous,		IS 27		HS	HS 33		HS 88	HS 22		
distilla	tes	Rest of HS	Plastics (HS 39)	21	HS 73	HS 32		HS 72		
(HS 271	000)			Ships	HS 40	HS 19	HS 91	HS 74		
			, ,	(HS 89) HS 87	HS 48	24	HS 15 HS 28		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

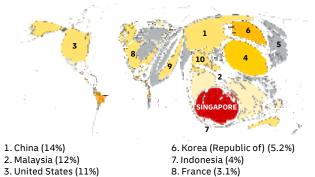
НS		Top Dest						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (28%)	Hong Kong SAR (China)	41%	8.5%				
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (17%)	Indonesia	17%	3.5%				
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	China	15%	11.9%				
71	Precious metals, stones (5.9%)	Cambodia	24%	174.4%				
29	Organic chemicals (5.7%)	China	17%	-2.1%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

3%

-15%



- 3. United States (11%)
- 4. Taiwan (China) (11%)
- 5. Japan (5.5%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	f Electronic ted circuits 5 8542)	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)							
Electronic integrated circuits; n.e.c. in heading			Gold (HS 7108)		Rest of HS 71	All C		Other	
no. 85 (HS 854			Apparatuses	Orgi	anic ch (HS 2	nemica 29)			raft 88)
		Petroleum oils.	(optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	-	-IS 38		hicles S 87)	; I	HS 33
Oils petroleun bituminous,	ר, (H:	crude S 270900)	Ships		IS 3	HS 22		IS 94	HS 42
distillates (HS 271000)			(HS 89)	-	IS	HS 15	HS 76 HS	HS 28 HS	48
		Rest of HS 27	Plastics (HS 39)	Н	0 IS 2	HS 91 HS 74	40 HS 32 HS 62	04 HS 61 HS 70	95

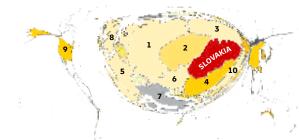
нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (27%)	Taiwan (China)	27%	22.6%				
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (22%)	Malaysia	14%	18.7%				
84	Industrial machinery (13%)	China	23%	8.7%				
71	Precious metals, stones (6.5%)	Switzerland	17%	14.2%				
90	Apparatuses (3.4%)	United States	26%	3.9%				

SLOVAKIA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



1. Germany (22%) 2. Czechia (12%)

3. Poland (7.8%)

4. Hungary (7.1%)

5. France (6.3%)

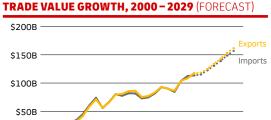
6. Austria (5.5%) 7. Italy (4.8%) 8. United Kingdom (4.2%) 9. United States (3.5%) 10. Romania (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest o (HS 8		Industrial Machinery (HS 84)								
		All Other Iron and st (HS 72)								
Automobiles, spark ignition, 1500-3000cc (HS 870323)	Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)	and waxes			Plastics Rubb HS 39) (HS 4					
	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	HS	H: 90	-		ood 5 44		HS 48		
	Monitors and projectors	73	HS 64				HS 74	HS 30		
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	(HS 8528)	Furniture (HS 94)	HS 83	ł	-IS 95	HS 33	HS 96	31		
	Telephones	(113 94)	Train	S I	HS 62	HS 04 HS	HS 29 HS	HS 21 HS 18		
	(HS 8517)	Aluminium (HS 76)	(HS 8 HS 61	ر م ا	-IS 10	HS 38 HS 25	71 HS 12	HS 18 HS HS 17 22		

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			



Annualized growth rate

'10

-14% 0% 5% 8% 19% 64%

'15

'20

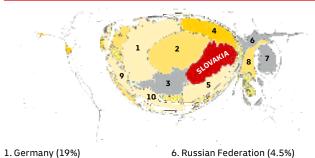
'25

'30

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

\$0B '00

'05



1. Germany (19%)

2. Czechia (17%)

3. Austria (8.4%)

4. Poland (8%)

5. Hungary (6.8%)

7. Korea (Republic of) (4.1%) 8. China (3.9%) 9. France (3.9%) 10. Italy (3.6%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical ma and equipmer (HS 85)	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)				/ ^{Mi}	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)				
	Telephones		MILLITNOR I		Plastics (HS 39)			Iron and steel (HS 72)		
(HS 8517	7)	Articles of iron or	Furnitu	re	Footwe (HS 64		IS .8	HS 38		HS 62
Darte of me	tor	steel (HS 73)			HS	Н	S	HS		HS
Parts of mo vehicles			Rubbe	Rubber 7		4	- 1	02	_	83
(HS 8708		Apparatuses (optical, medical,	(HS 40		HS 26	HS 33	H 2		IS 4	HS 32
		etc.) (HS 90)	Aluminiu		HS 70	HS 28	HS 82	HS 96	HS 86	18
Cars		Dharmanautical	(HS 76))	HS	HS 08	HS 34	HS 68	HS 15	63
(HS 8703)	Rest of HS 87	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	Apparel, k (HS 61)		95 HS 29	HS 21	HS 19	HS 07 HS 16	HS 23 HS 71	20 HS

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

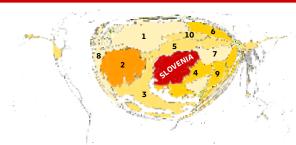
SLOVENIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Ехроі	rts	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	

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.

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%)

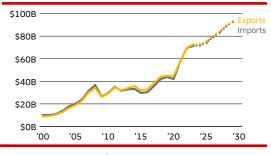
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Cars (HS 8703)		of Vehicles HS 87)	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)						Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)			
			Plastics (HS 39)		All Other			Aluminium (HS 76)				
Medicaments, dos nes (HS 300490)	es,	Rest of HS 30	Iron and steel (HS 72)	Articles of iror steel (HS 73)		n or	HS 90			1S 18		
		Rest		Rub (HS		HS 33	HS 95	- -	HS 33	HS 68		
			Wood			HS 82	HS 54		HS 64	HS 04		
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			(HS 44)	HS 32		HS 23	HS 70	HS 61	. 22	2 56		
			Eurpiture	H 2	S	23 HS 28	HS 10	HS 49 HS	42 HS	34 HS		
(13 03)		Furniture (HS 94)		2 H 3	S	28 HS 21	HS 74	HS 02 HS 25	16 HS 86			

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

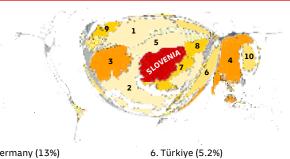
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-16% 0% 5% 8% 15% 35%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



1. Germany (13%)

- 2. Italy (10%)
- 3. Switzerland (10%)
- 4. China (10%) 5. Austria (7.8%)

7. Croatia (4.5%) 8. Hungary (3.1%)

- 9. Netherlands (2.8%)
 - 10. Korea (Republic of) (2.8%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Cars (HS 8703))	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)				Oils pe bitur dist (HS 2	ninou illate	IS, S	Rest of HS 27		
Rest of Vehic (HS 87)	Iron and steel			itnor			astics				
	0	(HS 72	2)	,		liei		(H)	S 3	9)	
Medicaments, doses, nes (HS 300490)	Rest of HS 30	Organic chemicals (HS 29)	Appara (optical, r etc (HS ^r	medi :.)		HS 48		ıbbeı S 40		rniture IS 94)	
		(1327)	Wood (HS 44	-	HS 62	6	IS 54	Н 2	8	HS 08	
			HS		HS 47	HS 82	H9 70		HS 33	HS 71	
Electrical machi	nerv	Aluminium (HS 76)	61		HS	HS 21	HS 26	HS 34	HS 22	68	
and equipmer (HS 85)	- /		HS 38		95 HS	HS 19 HS	HS 83 HS	HS 07 HS		HS 96	
		Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	HS 23	_	02 HS 74	32 HS 04	HS 63 HS 88	41 HS 25	18 HS 69 HS 09	86 20 HS 54 HS 31	

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

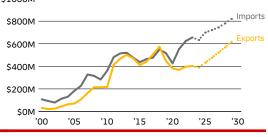
SOLOMON ISLANDS

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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

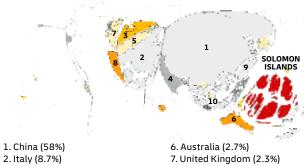
3%

11%

27%

0%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



China (58%)
 Italy (8.7%)
 Netherlands (3.9%)
 India (3.7%)
 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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Wood, tropical; other than dark red meranti, light red meranti meranti bakau and teak, in the rough, whether		Tuna, pre (HS 160	
or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, untreated (HS 440349)	Palm oil (HS 1511	(Rest of HS 15	
		Aluminiu (HS 260	
Logs, non- coniferous, nes	HS 44		Cocoa HS 18)
(HS 440399)	Rest of HS 44	Frozen fish, excluding fillets (HS 0303) All (Dther HS 71
		Rest of HS 03	HS HS 12 23

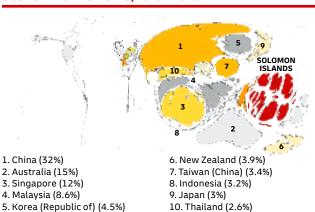
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

-14%

-57%



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Oils petroleum,	Electrical m and equi (HS &	nment VCII			icles 87)		Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)				
bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Plasti (HS 3			n and steel (HS 72) (HS 01			g fillet	s	HS 19		
	Meat Cere (HS 02) (HS			Ships (HS 89)) 1	HS 15		S 0		HS 76	
				Rubber (HS 40)	HS 21	-	H: 22	-		HS 33	
	All Other	Furni (HS		HS	HS 69		-IS 25	H O	4	HS 64	
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		н	S	63 HS	HS 82	H9 24			HS 61	HS 38	
	HS	1	7	34	HS 32	HS 96	· /	0	HS 49	HS 88	
	16	H 4		HS 30	HS 62	90 HS 44		ĩ S	HS 95 HS 33	HS 23 HS 42	

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

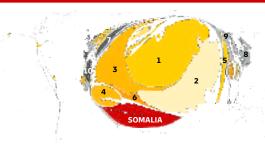
SOMALIA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total T	rade	Expor	ts	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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.

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%)

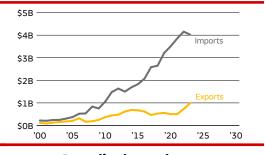
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Goats	Sheep (HS 010410)	Fish (HS 03)				
(HS 010420)	Cattle; live, other 당 than pure-bred		Natural gum, resin (HS 130190)			
	Other oil seeds (HS 1207)					
Gold in u fo	Fruits and nuts (HS 08) All Other					
(HS 7		HS 85 HS 41	H: 72 H 0 H 8	2 S 2 S	HS 33 HS 33 HS 48 HS 84	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

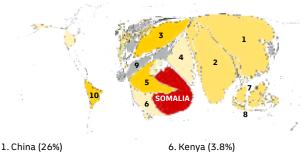
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2023



Annualized growth rate

-29% 0% 6% 17% 26% 56%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



1. China (26%)

2. India (20%)

3. Türkiye (9.3%)

4. Oman (7.3%) 5. Ethiopia (6.9%) 8. Indonesia (2.4%) 9. Egypt (2.2%) 10. Brazil (2.1%)

7. Malaysia (3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	Cigarettes (HS 240220)				Other vegetable (HS 0709)	s HS 07			n oi 151	-	HS 15			cle 87	-				
	17				HS 0402	Preparations cereals, flou starch or mi (HS 19)		our, Iron and milk (HS 7					HS 84						
SU	Refined sugar, pure sucrose (HS 170199)			Rest of HS 04 Man-made staple fibres (HS 55)	Footwe (HS 64	HS 11			Furniture (HS 94)			Wood (HS 44)							
	Telephones Rest of			All Other	HS I''		I (HS 4		1 1	НS 62	5	1S 54	7	IS 1					
(HS 85	⁽¹⁷⁾ HS 85		HS 85		HS 85		.7) HS 85		Plastics	HS		H 6	-	H: 63 H:	3	H 3 HS	4	H 3 IS	-
F				- HS 10	(HS 39)	21	_	H: 2!	-	96 HS	5	16 HS 32	С НS 38	HS	09 HS 70				
(HS				Rest of HS	HS 73	HS 27		H 20	-	69 HS 90	;	52 HS 76	HS 48	HS 83	HS 95				

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%	-				

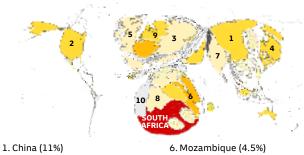
SOUTH AFRICA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.





2. United States (8.7%) 3. Germany (8.5%) 4. Japan (6%) 5. United Kingdom (5.7%)

7. India (4.5%) 8. Botswana (4.2%) 9. Netherlands (4.1%) 10. Namibia (3.4%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Platin (HS 7	Cars (HS 8703)				Coal (HS 2701)					
	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)			es _R	Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)					
for	Gold in unwrought forms (HS 710812)			ys 2)		HS 84		All Oth		her
	iamonds IS 7102)	Rest of HS 71	Fruits and nuts (HS 08)		astics S 39)	H: 29	2	HS 38		HS 22
			(13.08)	-	4S 28	HS 47	HS 48 HS	3	IS 3 IS	HS 90 HS
Rest of Ores, slag and ash		Aluminium (HS 76)		HS 73	HS 10	44 HS 03	7 HS 40	5 HS 21		
(HS 26)	(HS 260				IS	HS 25	HS 89	HS 51	НS 94	23
			85		74	HS 20	HS 17	HS 31		HS <mark>HS</mark> 88 32

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

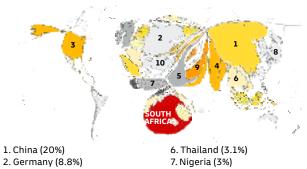




Annualized growth rate

-18% -5% 0% 4% 8% 21%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



2. Germany (8.8%)

- 3. United States (7.2%)
- 4. India (5.9%) 5. Saudi Arabia (4.2%)

8. Japan (2.8%) 9. United Arab Emirates (2.7%) 10. Italy (2.5%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleu bituminou distillates (HS 27100	s, S	Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Gold				and equipment (HS 8517) (HS 85)			nd equipment			۹II	Ot	her
	st of	HS 27					lastics IS 39)		product		ucts				
		HS 90		ind ste S 72)		bber 5 40)		HS 73		HS 48					
		Machinery 84)			IS 3	Cere (HS			IS 2		HS 61				
		·	HS 38	H 6	- 1	HS 22					H: 70	- 1	HS 74		
	Pa	rts of motor	HS	H 3	-	HS 02	HS 95	8	IS 2	HS 75	HS 89				
Cars		vehicles (HS 8708)	28	Н	S	HS 32	HS 44	H9 23 H9	з 5 н		HS 03 HS HS				
(HS 8703)	Re	st of Vehicles (HS 87)	HS 29	9 H 1	S	HS 17 HS 69	HS 49 HS 83	63 HS 34 HS 96		0 15 15	25 68 HS HS 20 42 HS 60				

нѕ		Тор	o Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%

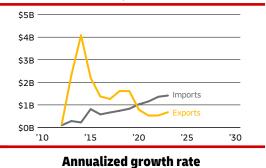
SOUTH SUDAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

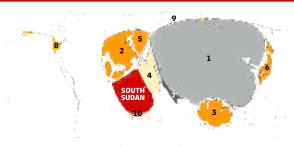
	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Imports		
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	
Trade Value 2023	\$2.1B	-	674.7M	-	\$1.4	-	
Trade Value Change 2018-23	\$-263.8M	-	\$-938.3M	-	\$674.5M	-	
Forecast 2023–28	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trade Volume Change 2019-24	-	-	-	_	-	_	
Forecast 2024–29	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trade Volume Growth Rate 2019-24	-	-	-	_	-	_	
Forecast 2024 – 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2012 - 2023



GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



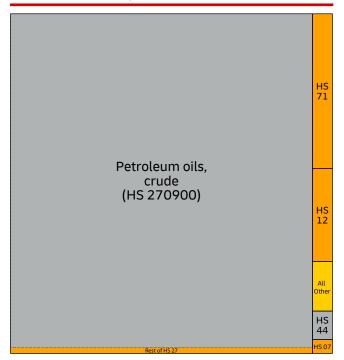
1. China (73%) 2. Italy (6.3%) 3. Singapore (6.1%)

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-46%

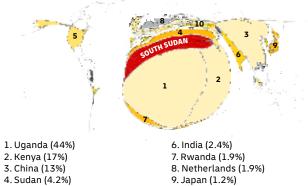
0%

17%

34%

60%

100%



4. Sudan (4.2%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Cars (HS 8703)	Cereal (HS 10		Apparel, knit (HS 61)				Beverages (HS 22)				
Motor vehicles for transporting goods (HS 8704)	Flours, starches a malts (HS 11)	8 (H	ugarc sucr 1S 17	ose '01)	1.1	last IS 3		fa	ts, oils		
Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)			HS 17 73			getal HS O		;		IS 5	
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	HS	H 7:		4	-IS 19	H	H 6	_		H 19	_
	21	Н		Н 6	-	9(HS	5	0 HS	8 Н	4 s	O HS
Electrical machinery and equipment	HS	34		Toba (HS		27 HS	1	02 -IS 48	HS 33		20 HS 32
(HS 85)	30	H 94	_	H O	_	64 HS 09		+8 - S 58	HS 12 HS 54	Н9 96 Н	

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Тор О	rigin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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%	-

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Dest	ination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	-

5. United States (4%)

10. Türkiye (1%)

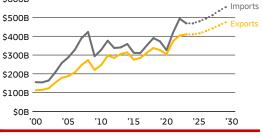
SPAIN KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

\$600B

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

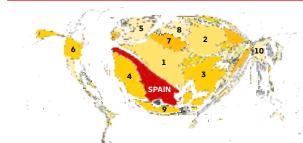


Annualized growth rate

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Cars (HS 8703)		Oils petroleun bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	of F	Medicaments packaged (HS 3004)			Rest of HS 30		All	l Other			
		Plastics (HS 39)		Fruits and nu (HS 08)				and steel IS 72)		Meat (HS 02			
Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	HS 73	HS 38			HS 15			HS 61				raft 88)
			HS 22		H 48	_	1 1	1S 99		HS 94			IS 20
Industrial N (HS 8		HS 07	HS		Fisł (HS C		H 32	-	H9 64	- 1	H: 20	-	HS 19
		HS	33		Copp (HS 7		HS 68		HS 86		HS 04		HS 28
		62	HS 76		HS		HS 21		HS 95	H9 83	3	HS 70	HS 25
and equi	Electrical machinery and equipment		HS	_	20	-	HS 16	· · · ·	HS 42	H9 79		HS 23	HS 31
(HS 8	35)	HS 29	40		HS 71	-	HS 44		HS 34	H9 89	- I.	HS H 01 1	IS HS 2 82

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

0% 3% -6% 5%

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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)		Electrical and eq (HS		mer		y	proc	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			her:		
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		Plastics (HS 39	Organic chemicals Apparet, not knit in		Iron and steel (HS 72)			ted on p. 284.					
Cars (HS 8703)	Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)			niture S 94)	Alum (HS	76		HS	craft 888)	and corresponding product categories are listed on			
	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)	(HS	ber 40)	3 H	33 S		5 5 H	1 s	0 HS 74		13 08 HS 22	a product cat
				6	7 H	-	HS 32	H3 44	;	HS 83	-	HS 19	ponding
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Fish (HS 03)		IS .8	9 H	IS	HS 63 HS	HS 02 HS		1 (-IS 07 IS	HS 09 HS	nd corres
		Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)		IS 4	1 H 2	IS	HS 42 HS 70	24 HS 16	2 H 3		15 18 15 15 26	82 HS 47 HS 89	HS codes a

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

9%

26%

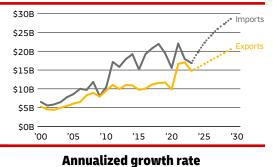
SRI LANKA

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Expor	ts	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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



3%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Apparel, knit (HS 61)			Tea, blac pack (HS 09	ages	5	60 SH 00 SH					
			Rest ((HS (Rest o		(HS 40)			
HS		nen's suits, knit (HS 6104)	All Other an			ous m d ston HS 71	les		and e	ıl macl quipm IS 85)	
6108	6108 T-shirts, kni (HS 6109)		Fish	Mineral fu and w (HS 2	axes	1 1	4S)8		HS 53	1.1	1S 88
Brassio	ros	Rest of Apparel,	(HS 03)	HS 24	H	S 5	H: 9(-	HS 20		4S 50
	Brassieres (HS 6212)		HS 84	HS 63	H 3	S 9	HS 14	H 4	S 8	HS 73	HS 33
14/			Ships (HS 89)	HS 23	H 9	S	45 76 45	HS 58 HS	HS 55 HS	HS 49 HS	HS 22 HS
Women's su pants (HS 620		Men's suits and pants (HS 6203)		HS	_	s d	94	56	64	07 HS 6	65
	(13 0204)		(1507)	21	8		HS 38	HS 11	HS 76	HS 4	7 HS

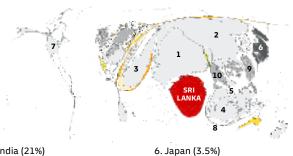
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-9%

-31%



0%

1. India (21%)

- 2. China (21%)
- 3. United Arab Emirates (7.2%)
- 4. Singapore (4.5%) 5. Malaysia (4.3%)

7. United States (2.7%) 8. Indonesia (2.1%) 9. Taiwan (China) (2.1%) 10. Thailand (2%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous,								astics IS 39)		
distillates (HS 271000)	Iron and st (HS 72)			tton 552) All C		Oth	Other		Precious metals and stones (HS 71)	
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	cts (HS 73)		Man-made filaments (HS 54)				fibres		
	HS		HS 25	HS 38	Н 2	~ I	H 1			4S 58
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	48		etables	Fertilisers (HS 31)	HS 28		S 2	HS 76	-	HS 62
	Cereals	-		HS	HS 09		HS 14	H3 83	3	HS 96
Electrical and the	(HS 10)	Diary (H	products S 04)	15 HS	HS 03	H3 59	3 2	4	HS 33	HS 86
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	China			88	HS	H3	s _		HS 08	HS 16
	Ships (HS 89)	-	HS 90	HS 23	74 HS 94	_	S	15 54 15 56	HS 21 HS 19	HS 95 HS 63

НS			Top Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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

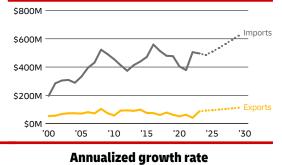
KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023







Map Unavailable

Map Unavailable

Transmission apparatus for radio- broadcasting or television, whether or not incorporating sound recording or reproducing apparatus, not incorporating reception apparatus (HS 852550)			Measuring equipment, nes (HS 903180)				
SOC	Electrical plugs & sockets (HS 853669)		Rest of HS 85	Motorboats (HS 890392)	H 890 Rest of	800 Ships	
Electric transformers, <1KVA	ня		ctrical boards (HS 8537)	Beverages (HS 22)	(HS HS 01	89) HS 84	
(HS 850431)	850300	Eleo	ctrical resistors (HS 8533)	All Other	HS 96 HS 72	HS 07 HS 62 12	

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Cargo vessels, not tanker or refrigerated (HS 890190)	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)					ars 8703	3)	Rest of HS 87	
Rest of Ships (HS 89)	Jewelry of precious metal (HS 7113)			M (HS	eat 02			iture 94)	
Oils petroleum, bituminous,	Wood (HS 44)	Bevera (HS 2		H 9	-	HS 91			
distillates (HS 271000)	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	HS 04		HS 20 HS	HS 49 HS	3	-	HS 40 HS	
		HS 76	-	38 HS	95 HS	1 HS	.6 НS	72 5 нs	
Electrical machinery	All Other	HS 21	_	83 HS	32 HS	25 HS	7C	HS	
and equipment (HS 85)	Plastics	HS 19		34	23 HS 69	63 HS 17	61 HS 10	HS	
	(HS 39)	Fish (HS 0		HS 48	HS 64	HS 07	HS 74	HS HS 82 11	

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

НS		Тор De	stination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%

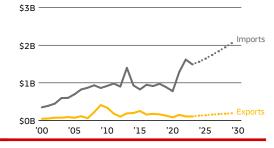
ST. LUCIA KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade		Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

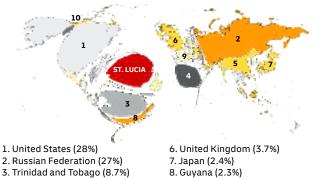
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

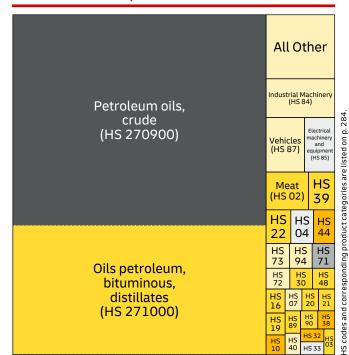
-37% -10% 0% 8% 17% 47%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



- 3. Trinidad and Tobago (8.7%)
- 5. China (4.6%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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%			

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Rest of Electri and equ (HS	lipment	, bana	Fruit, edible; bananas, other than plantains, fresh or			
		Aerials & (HS 85	reflector 52910)	s	dried (HS 080390) Rest of Fruits and nuts (HS 08)			
Petroleum oils, crude		Pebbles, gra crushed s (HS 2517	tone 📩	HS 84		HS 21		
(HS 270	900)	Dyes, paints, inks, etc. (HS 32)	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (HS 12)	HS 23		HS HS HS HS HS HS HS HS HS HS HS HS	HS 39	
Beer, malt (HS 220300)	Spirits < 80% alcohol	Paper and paperboard (HS 48)	Iron and steel (HS 72)	HS 71	90		Plants (HS 06) HS	
	(HS 2208)			Ships (HS 89)	HS	́н		
	Rest of Beverages (HS 22)	All Other	Copper (HS 74)	HS 73			HS HS 87 47	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Dest	ination	
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	-

Map Unavailable

- - 4. Algeria (4.9%)
- 9. France (1.5%) 10. Canada (1.5%)

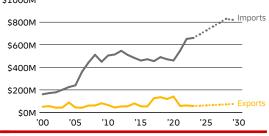
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Exports		Impor	ts
	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

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

7%

16%

42%

0%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

-51% **GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023**

-12%

Map Unavailable



EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Floating special fu vess (HS 890	unction els	Natural gas, liquefied (HS 271111)				
Motorboats (HS 890392)	Cargo ships and similar vessels (HS 8901)	Rest of Mineral fuels, o Collections & collectors pieces			_{(нs 2} . her	
	Rest of Special function vessels, n.e.c.	(HS 970500)	HS 84		H9	
Tugs and pusher craft (HS 890400)	(HS 8905) Rest of Ships (HS 89)	Fish (HS 03)	HS 22 HS 87	HS 23 HS 07	8 нs	IS 5 HS 90

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Special function vessels, n.e.c. (HS 8905) Cargo vessels not tanker or refrigerated (HS 890190)		Electrical macl and equipm (HS 85)		(HS (ultry 020 eat (HS	7)	duri	Cereals; wheat and meslin, other than durum wheat, othe than seed (HS 100199) Rest of Cereals (HS 10)		
Rest of Shins	Tugs and pusher	Vehicles (HS 87)			HS 30		HS 71		HS 73		
Rest of Ships (HS 89)	craft (HS 890400)	Furniture (HS 94)	-	IS 94		HS 72		HS 17		HS 90	
Industrial (HS	Machinery 84)	Wood (HS 44)	H9 22		HS 88 HS		IS ∙0		IS 21 HS	H 7	-
·	·		HS		38	68	3	2	69	2	3
Oils pet	Oils petroleum,		48 HS		HS 15	HS 83	Н 6		HS 25 HS	4	IS .9
bituminous, distillates		Diactica	19		HS 76	HS 34	0 H	3	31 HS		4
	1000)	Plastics (HS 39)	HS 16	-	HS 33	HS 20	6 H 8	2 S	95 HS 07	HS 29	HS 11

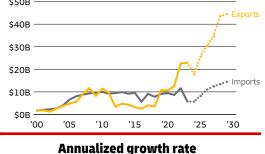
НS		Тор	Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth
89	Ships (19%)	China	26%	-100.0%
84	Industrial machinery (8.4%)	United States	44%	11.0%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (8.3%)	United States	48%	100.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.9%)	United States	47%	-1.7%
02	Meat (5.7%)	United States	69%	10.6%

SUDAN KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Trade Ex		Expor	ts	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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST) \$50B

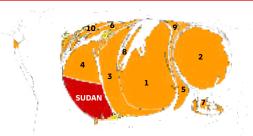


0%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Gold in unwr forms	(HS	crud 270	0900)			
(HS 7108	12)	Re	st of H	S 27		
		Shee (HS 01)		Rest of Live animals (HS 01)		
		Cotton, not carded/				
	Ground-nuts; other than seed, not roasted or otherwise	combed (HS 52010		Lac and other vegetable extrac (HS 13)		
Sesamum seeds (HS 120740)	cooked, shelled, whether or not broken, (HS 120242)	All Other	HS 07	10 15	5 s	
	Rest of Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (HS 12)	Meat (HS 02)	HS 23	/8	S 7 S	

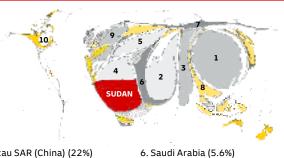
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-33%

-12%



-6%

1. Macau SAR (China) (22%)

- 2. United Arab Emirates (13%)
- 3. India (8.6%)
- 4. Egypt (6.3%) 5. Türkiye (5.7%)

7. Russian Federation (3.8%) 8. Thailand (3.5%) 9. Germany (3.1%) 10. Canada (2.5%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Cereals; wheat and meslin, other than durum wheat, other than seed (HS 100199)	Refined sugar, pur sucrose (HS 170199)		Rest of HS 17 m	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)				Petroleum oils, refined (HS 2710)			
OI SH Rest of Wheat and meslin								Rest o	of HS 2	27	
Rest of Wheat and meslin (HS 1001) ST of the second	produc	nroducte 1		Plastics (HS 39		All C)the	er ^{Ap}	parel, (HS d	not knit 52)	
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Iron and steel (HS 72)	Apparel, (HS 61		HS 63	H 4	-		IS 8		IS)4	
	Precious metals and stones	Rubb	er	HS 90	H 5	5	2	IS 1	3	IS 3	
	(HS 71)	(HS 4	0)	HS 31	HS 69		4S 19	H 2	-	HS 70	
Vehicles	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)	Footwe (HS 6-		HS	HS 52		S 6	HS 42	HS 19	HS 83	
(HS 87)				07	HS 44		S 8	HS 34	HS 23		
	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	steel		HS 94	44 HS 54	Н	0 S 6	HS 20 HS 11	H: 24 H: 32	4 HS 88	

нѕ		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

6. United States (2.9%)

8. Guyana (1.8%)

9. Brazil (1.7%)

10. China (1.3%)

7. Hong Kong SAR (China) (2.2%)



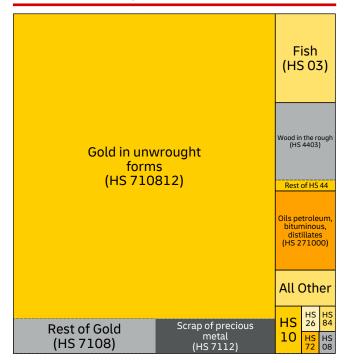


- 1. Switzerland (49%)
- 2. United Arab Emirates (23%)
- 3. Belgium (4.6%)

4. Netherlands (3.3%)

5. Trinidad and Tobago (3%)

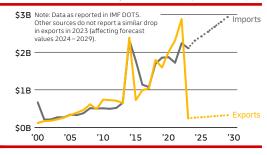
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022



TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	_				





Annualized growth rate -35% 0% 5% 10% 21% 70%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)		Plastics (HS 39)			Ł	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)			
		Beverages (HS 22) All				che	Inorganic chemicals (HS 28)		s (HS 24)		
with excavat	Parts for use with hoists and excavation machinery (HS 8431)		HS 21		(up of)					HS 38	
	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	HS	-	IS)4	HS 20		HS 76	-	H 1	<u> </u>	HS 17
Cars (HS 8703)	Motor vehicles for	90	нѕ		HS 64	1.5	1S 52	H9 96	-	HS 07	HS 95
	transporting goods (HS 8704)	Rubber (HS 40)		8	HS 69	1 1	HS 34	H 8	- 1	HS 63	HS 10
Electrica	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			IS 0	HS		HS 23	H 32		HS 70	HS 68
and e				-	61		HS 16	H9	_	HS 11 HS	HS 44
()				IS 3	HS 31	F		H3 83	S	HS 29 HS 49	HS 74 HS 36

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

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%)

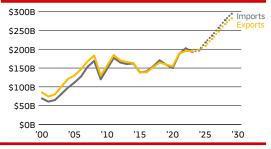
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)			,	Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004)			
		Paper and paperboard (HS 48)			Plastics Woo (HS 39) (HS 4						
Car	s			Apparatus otical, med etc.) (HS 90)		Ores,	slag a (HS 26		h Pu	lp of v (HS 4	
(HS 87	'03)	All Other	Artic	cles of iron or steel (HS 73)	-	-IS 29		HS 76		Cop (HS	
				Irniture HS 94)	7	IS 1	HS 40 HS)	HS 32 IS	HS	НS 52 НS
Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Parts of motor vehicles (HS 8708)	Iron and steel (HS 72)		scellaneous nical products (HS 38)	8	IS 12 15	21 HS 61		HS 83	96 HS 88	34 HS 28
				(n5 50)		2	HS 15		HS 33	HS	95

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

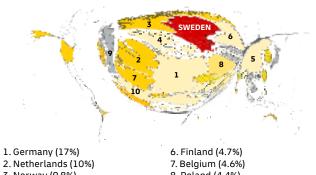
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-13% 0% 3% 8% 18% 5%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



- 3. Norway (9.8%)
- 4. Denmark (6.7%)
- 5. China (6.2%)

8. Poland (4.4%) 9. United Kingdom (3.9%) 10. France (3.7%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)			Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)					tics 39)
		Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		ll Other		r "	Iron and steel (HS 72)				
			HS 29 90		-				IS 1		4S 38
Rest of Electrical ma and equipmer (HS 85)		HS 8517	70	HS 28			ıbber S 40)		IS '6	1 1	HS 22
			HS 73	HS 48	2	HS 54	HS 04		<u> </u>	HS 74	HS 08
	Parte	of motor		HS		HS D2	HS 19	H9 70		HS 32	HS 83
Cars	VE	hicles 8 8708)	Furniture (HS 94)	03		HS 26	HS 20	HS 68	HS 63		
(HS 8703)			(1574)	HS 88			HS 34	HS 82	HS 23 HS	18	75
		of Vehicles HS 87)	Apparel, not knit (HS 62)	HS 95		4S 21	HS 16	HS 07	HS 89 HS 42	96	71 HS

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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

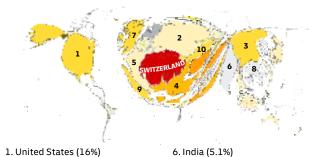
The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Switzerland's exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Switzerland's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color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

7. United Kingdom (4.5%)

9. Spain (2.6%)

8. Hong Kong SAR (China) (3%)

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



1. United States (16%) 2. Germany (14%)

3. China (8.9%)

4. Italy (5.6%)

5. France (5.6%)

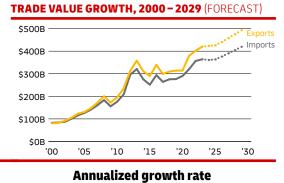
10. Austria (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Gold in un forn (HS 710	Industrial Machinery (HS 84) Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero- atom(s) only (HS 2933)							
Rest of Precious metals and stones (HS 71) (HS 7108)		Watches (HS 9102)	Rest of Clo (HS 91)	cks	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)			
	Blood, human or animal, antisera, other blood				ics 59)		HS 27	
Medicaments, doses,	fractions and immunological products; immunological products, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale (HS 300215)	All Other	3	33		IS 3	HS 87	
nes (HS 300490)			HS 09	-	HS 82	HS 32	HS 97	
	Rest of Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	Electrical machiner and equipment			HS 72	HS 62	HS 86	
		(HS 85)	76 HS	_	HS 38	HS 48	HS 18	
			88		HS 22	HS 21	HS 19	

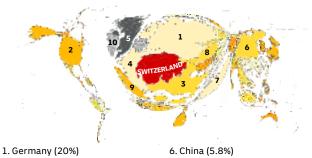
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			



-14% -2% 0% 9% 18% 5%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023



- 2. United States (8.2%)
- 3. Italy (7.7%)
- 4. France (6.4%) 5. United Kingdom (6.2%)

7. United Arab Emirates (3.4%) 8. Austria (3.1%) 9. Spain (2.6%) 10. Ireland (1.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Gold in unwrought forms (HS 710812)		Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			All Other					
		Electrical machir and equipmen (HS 85)	nt	Cars (HS 8703) Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)		Mini	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)			
		HS 29	Copr (HS		Furnit (HS 9			HS 62		
Rest of Precious metal and stones (HS 71)			HS 73	1.1	HS 61				-	HS 91
		HS 90	HS 72	HS 97	44		HS 38	HS 42		
Medicaments, doses, nes	Serums and vaccines (HS 3002)		Aircraft (HS 88)	HS 48		HS 95 HS	0 HS	8 89 6 HS		
(HS 300490)	Rest of Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	Plastics (HS 39)	HS 64	HS 22	40 40	32 HS 82	HS 63	HS 86 HS		

нs		Top Origin			
Code	Product (% of total)	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%	

6%

14%

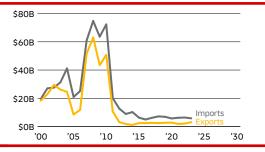
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2023

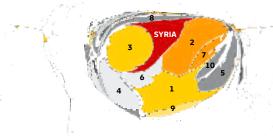


Annualized growth rate

colored based on annualized trade value growth rates, using the color scale to the right.

-26% -13% 0% -8%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



- 1. Saudi Arabia (18%)
- 2. Iraq (18%)
- 3. Lebanon (15%)

6. Jordan (4.9%) 7. Kuwait (3.8%) 8. Türkiye (3.8%) 9. Yemen (2.8%)

10. Qatar (2.4%)

4. Egypt (9.4%) 5. United Arab Emirates (7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Olive oil, virgin (HS 150910) Rest of HS 15		Anise, fenn (HS 090	tc.			Natural calcium phosphates (HS 2510)				
					not ca imbec 52010	ł	All Other			ner
Rest of Fruits and nuts	Other nuts (HS 0802)	Cereals (HS 10)	(15.04			W (HS	ool 5 5 1		H 6	-
(HS 08)		Soaps, waxes, and paints (HS 34)	Copper (HS 74)		-	IS 2	-	IS .9	1 1	IS '0
Vegetables (HS 07)			Footw (HS 6		H9 76	5	HS 21	H 7	2	HS 84
		Apparel, not knit (HS 62)	Plast (HS 3		HS 78	5 _	HS 73 HS	HS 96 HS	HS 30 HS	HS 71 HS
(,	Apparel, knit (HS 61)	HS 48		H9 17	5	нз 05	33 HS 63	57 HS 9 HS 4	HS

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)		Vehicles (HS 87)		Cereals (HS 10)				Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)					
Telephones (HS 8517)	Coffee, tea spices (HS 09	ces (US 72)			Sugar and candy (HS 17)									
Cigarettes (HS 240220)	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	Food residues and animal feed (HS 23)		animal feed			ts c	epara ereals arch ((HS	, floui or mil	r, 🛛 🖻		ber 40)		
		All O1	her:	-	1S 25			IS 4	L	HS 60			IS 1	
	HS	-			H	-	H	IS	H	S		, IS	_	IS
Plastics	73	H	s	44	-		3	3	_		34		94	
(HS 39)	HS	48	8	H:	_	Н 1	-	HS 69	1.1	IS 8	HS 52		HS 01	
	07	H	S	12	_	H 5	_	HS 83		IS 2	HS 70		HS 76	
Industrial Machinery		20	9	H: 96		.с Н	-	HS	F	IS 8	HS 61	HS 02	HS	
(HS 84)	HS	H	s	H		3	_	31 HS	F	IS 10	HS 47	HS 95	HS 56	
	08	90	C	38	-	H 4	-	нs 64		IS 19	HS 62	HS 35	HS 68	

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

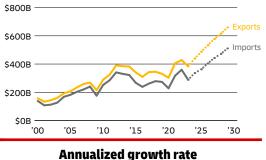
TAIWAN (CHINA)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.





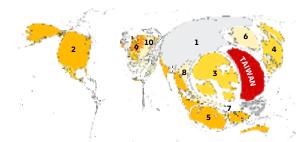
7%

9. Saudi Arabia (2.6%)

10. Netherlands (2.4%)

17%

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%)

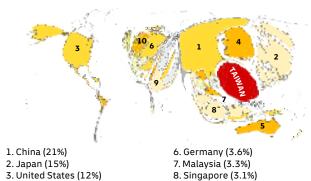
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Computers Rest of (HS 8471) Industrial Electronic Machinery Parts and integrated circuits; accessories for (HS 84) n.e.c. in heading office machines (HS 8473) no. 8542 (HS 854239) Apparatuses Plastics (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90) (HS 39) Vehicles Rest of Electrical machinery All Other ron and stee (HS 72) (HS 87) and equipment (HS 85) HS HS HS HS 82 HS 40 95 Electronic integrated circuits; processors and controllers, whether or not combined with memories, 29 73 HS HS HS 71 94 54 Rest of Electronic integrated circuits (HS 8542) HS HS 83 HS 76 HS 48 Copper (HS 74) nverters HS 60 plifiers, clo HS 03 27 HS 28 HS HS 38 70 (HS 854231)

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



- 3. United States (12%)
- 4. Korea (Republic of) (7.8%)
- 5. Australia (4.4%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85) Electronic integrated circuits n.e.c. in heading		Electronic ntegrated circuits; memories (HS 854232)	Indus Machi	Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)					HS 48	-		
		Rest of Electronic	All Other		Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)				Iron and steel (HS 72)			
no. 8542 (HS 854239	J	(HS 8542)	Vehicles	HS 38			Co (H:	рр 5 7			IS 0	
	Peti (roleum gases HS 2711)	(HS 87)	Н	-	H 8	-		eat 5 02)		HS 73	
Petroleum oils,		s petroleum,	Organic chemicals (HS 29)	7 H	_	HS 48		HS 03	H 1		HS 10	
crude (HS 270900)	C	tuminous, listillates S 271000)	(115 2 7)	2	6	HS 70	3	HS 52	HS 33		HS 44	
	,	f Mineral fuels, oils	Plastics	H 2	-	HS 37	9 ⊦	4 IS	HS 62 HS	HS 21 HS	HS 34 HS	
		and waxes (HS 27)	(HS 39)	H 7	_	HS 40	н	2 IS 1	25 HS 08	95 HS 69	79 HS 47	

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

0% 4% -20% -7%

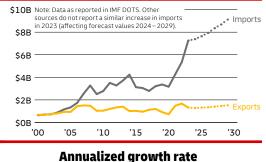
TAJIKISTAN

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total T	rade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



11%

7. Japan (2.1%)

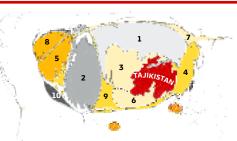
9. United States (1.8%)

8. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2%)

30%

150%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



6. Afghanistan (6.1%)

8. Belgium (4.6%)

10. Algeria (2.1%)

7. Russian Federation (5%)

9. Iran (Islamic Republic of) (4%)

1. Kazakhstan (25%)

- 2. Türkiye (17%)
- 3. Uzbekistan (12%)
- 4. China (7.6%)
- 5. Switzerland (7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Gold in unwro forms	Cotton, not comb (HS 520		Rest of HS 52			
(HS 71081	Aluminum, unwrougł (HS 760110)				Rest of HS 76	
Zinc ores (HS 260800)	Copper ores (HS 260300)	Antimony (HS 8110)			Otl	her
	Other ores (HS 2617)	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (HS 25)	HS 62		-	IS 27
Lead ores (HS 260700)	Rest of Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)	Fruits and nuts (HS 08)	HS 72 HS 41		HS 07	HS 73 HS 28

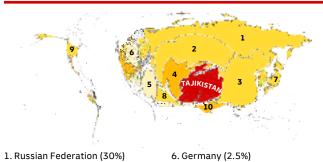
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-11%

-54%



0%

1. Russian Federation (30%)

- 2. Kazakhstan (19%)
- 3. China (18%)
- 4. Uzbekistan (7.1%)
- 5. Türkiye (3.5%)

10. India (1.7%) IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	, Vehicl (HS 8 ⁻			Iron and steel (HS 72)				Cereals; wheat and meslin, other than durum wheat, other than seed (HS 100199) Rescot HS 10			
Petroleum gases (HS 2711)		-		ootwear (HS 64)			Oth			pparel, not knit (HS 62)	
Industrial Machiner	Apparel, knit (HS 61)	Inorg	ganic ((HS	· ·	(H	Vood IS 44	I)	(HS	,	texti (I	r made up le articles 15 63)
(HS 84)	Articles of iron or		1S 59			HS 17	H 2	-	н 7	S 0	HS 52
	steel (HS 73)	F	łS	Aircra	ıft	HS 48	HS 11		IS 21	HS 32	HS 24
	НS	9	96	(HS 8	F	ertilisers (HS 31)	HS 33		HS 68	HS 95	
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	, 15		1S 54	HS 19)	HS	HS 18	3	HS 82	HS 02	
	HS	F	IS	HS	· –	42 HS	HS 38		HS 50	HS 09	HS 04
	30	8	33	40		34	HS 55		HS 76	HS 71	HS 25

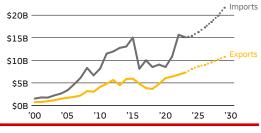
НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (11%)	Russian Federation	50%	-100.0%				
84	Industrial machinery (8.5%)	China	58%	24.9%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (6.7%)	China	59%	6.5%				
87	Vehicles (6.2%)	China	44%	20.7%				
72	Iron and steel (6%)	Kazakhstan	35%	14.3%				

TANZANIA (UNITED REPUBLIC OF)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Ti	ade	Expo	rts	Impo	rts
	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



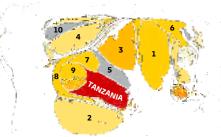


The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Tanzania (United Republic of)'s exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Tanzania (United Republic of)'s trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade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





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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Plast (HS 3		Iron and steel (HS 72)			
	products	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			ll Other			iron or l 3)	
Rest of HS 27	HS 15		HS Rubb 63 ^{(HS 4}			HS 90	HS 61		
Industrial Machinery	Cereals	H: 94	_	HS 28	HS 62		S 3	HS 76	
(HS 84)	(HS 10)	H 4	-	HS 29	HS 34	8	-	HS 96	
	Miscellaneous chemical products (HS 38)	H	-	HS 54	HS 70	HS 22	HS 25	55	
Vehicles (HS 87)		1	7	HS 69	HS 32	HS 82 HS	HS 21 HS	11	
	Fertilisers (HS 31)	Footv (HS		Cotton (HS 52)	HS 83	HS 89 HS 42	86 HS 49	5 <mark>74</mark> 5 нs	

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

Cashew nuts & ee, tea an coconuts (HS 0801) tobacco (HS 2401) spices (HS 09) Rest of HS 08 Gold in unwrought Fish Vegetables res, slag and ash (HS 26) forms (HS 07) (HS 03) (HS 710812) Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (HS 12) Cereals All Other (HS 10) HS HS HS Wood (HS 44 23 84 85 HS 27 HS 34 HS 61 Rest of Gold HS HS test of Precious metals a stones (HS 71) HS 73 (HS 7108) 48 63 HS 94 HS HS 06 НS HS 53 HS 70 HS 31 25 Unrefined copper (H5 74) HS HS 18 39 HS 87 33 HS 62 HS 56 (HS 740200) Cotton HS HS HS (HS 52) 72 22 11

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

THAILAND

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	
	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

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.

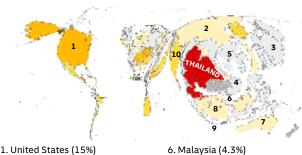
7. Australia (4.2%)

8. Singapore (3.7%)

9. Indonesia (3.6%)

10. India (3.2%)

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%)

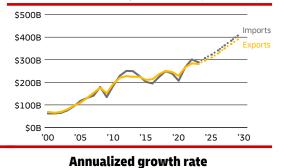
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Motor transp	r vel	7C	703) Ru (H: g goods		Rub HS		-
Units of automatic data processing machines; storage units	Plasti (HS 3		Pre	S	s metals tones IS 71)	s and	All	l Other	
(HS 847170)	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)			Cereals (HS 10)		Fruits an (HS C			IS '3
Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment	(1027)	HS 17		IS 3	HS 22	HS 61	0	IS 3	HS 38
(HS 85)	Apparatuses (optical, medical,	Copper	1.5	IS	HS 19	HS 11		IS)7	HS 55
	etc.) (HS 90)	(HŚ 74)		3	HS 94	HS 88	HS 95	HS 15	
		HS 44	1.	IS 6	HS	HS 02	HS 35	HS 62	83
Electronic integrated circuits	Preparations of meat or fish (HS 16)	HS	_	IS	72	HS 89	HS 28	HS 54	HS 70
(HS 8542)		21		0	HS 48	HS 25	HS 91	HS 69	HS 41

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нѕ		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



4%

8. Indonesia (3.1%)

10. Viet Nam (2.6%)

9. Singapore (3%)

8%

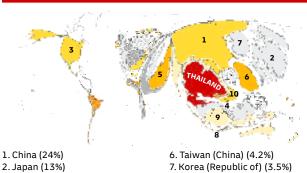
14%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-3%

0%

-11%



- 3. United States (6.5%)
- 4. Malaysia (5%)
- 5. United Arab Emirates (4.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Industrial Machinery (HS 84) (HS 72)								
Electronic	Gold (HS 7108)	Rest of HS 71	All Other (HS 87)						
integrated circuits (HS 8542)	Plastics			Copi (HS	H 3	S 8	HS 76		
Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	(HS 39)	Fis (HS (HS 23	H 3	- I	HS 88		HS 48
(H3 270900)	HS	H	Ĺ	HS 12	HS 08	H 8		HS 21	HS 07
	90	30	-	HS 94	HS 10	HS 70	34	04	52
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes	HS	H 28	-	HS 33	HS 47 HS	HS 83 HS	63 HS	62	95
(HS 27)	73	Rubl (HS 4		HS 32	82 HS 54	69 HS 41	HS	HS	HS

HS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

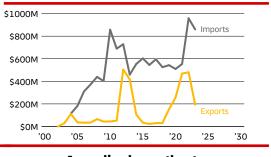
TIMOR-LESTE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

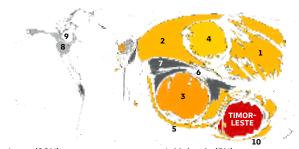
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2023



Annualized growth rate

-26% 10% 17% 0% 33% 110%

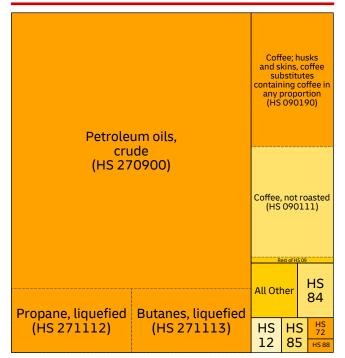
GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



8. India (3.8%)

9. Australia (3.3%)

1. Indonesia (31%)

- 2. China (14%)
- 3. Singapore (12%) 4. Hong Kong SAR (China) (7.1%)
- 5. Taiwan (China) (6.6%)

10. United States (2.3%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Rice (HS 1006)				ctrical I and equ (HS	lipmen			st	of iro eel 73)	in or
						ages 22)	Prepa cerea starc (H	our, Salt, sulphur, lin cement, etc. (HS 25)		etc.		
(HS 27)		Meat (HS 02)							Other Diary prod		oducts)4)	
Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Cars (HS 8703)	Plastics (HS 39)		HS 69		HS 30		S 7	Н 4	<u> </u>		IS 0
		· · ·	HS 21			HS 11	HS 64	H: 90	6	HS 48	3 0	HS)3
		Tobacco (HS 24)		HS		HS	HS 44	HS 88	9	-	HS 62 HS	HS 20 HS
Industrial Ma (HS 84	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			63	_	33	HS 76	HS 32	0	7	08 HS	нз 09 НS
(83 64)		HS 15		HS 34		HS 16	HS 61	HS 38	н	s	HS 29	70 HS 42

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

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

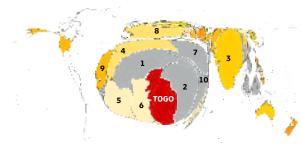
нѕ		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth				
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (75%)	China	25%	-				
09	Coffee, tea and spices (19%)	Indonesia	46%	130.3%				
84	Industrial machinery (1.8%)	Sweden	45%	-81.6%				
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (0.96%)	China	57%	-100.0%				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (0.84%)	United Kingdom	40%	-30.6%				

TOGO **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total T	rade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

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%)

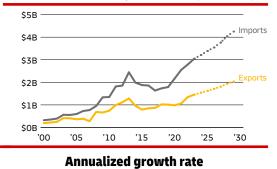
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

	Oile netroleum				Soya beans (HS 1201)			
Oils petrol bitumino distillat (HS 2710	Ceme (HS 25	Other oil seeds (HS 1207)						
	All Other	Cot (HS		and nu		- 1		
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Vehicles (HS 87)			Iron and steel (HS 72)		el	
	(113 27 0 7 00)		HS 22	HS 67		Cocoa (HS 18		
Gold in unw forms	Plastics (HS 39)	HS	HS 76	H: 04	4 84	4		
(HS 7108	Copper (HS 74)	33 HS 85	HS 17 HS 44	HS 89 HS 46 HS 11	09			

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



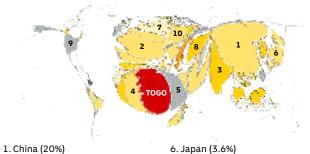
-58% 0% 9% 19% 39% 150%

7. Netherlands (3.4%)

10. Germany (2.9%)

8. Türkiye (3.1%) 9. United States (2.9%)

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



- 2. France (8.6%)
- 3. India (6.6%)
- 4. Ghana (4.8%) 5. Nigeria (4.8%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	Motorcycles (HS 8711)		Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)			Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	All Oth	Cereals (HS 10)						
	Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes (HS 15)			Plastics (HS 39			tton 52)	
(Apparel, knit (HS 61)		IS .7	-	IS 2		HS 30	
	HS	Н 7	-	HS 55	1 -	HS L9	HS 63	
	54	HS 22	0	9 4	4S 12 IS	HS 90 HS	HS 69 HS	
	HS 72	HS 48		1 2	0 S	03 HS 34	HS 31 HS 33	
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Footwear (HS 64)	HS 94	<mark>2</mark>	5 7 S H	6 IS 8	HS 29 HS 96	HS HS 83 04 HS 58	

нs			Top Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Ехроі	ts	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



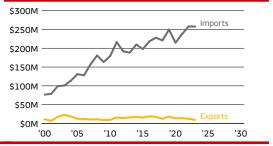


1. New Zealand (40%) 2. United States (21%) 3. Australia (13%) 4. Korea (Republic of) (6.8%) 5. Taiwan (China) (5.7%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

6. Japan (5.1%) 7. Hong Kong SAR (China) (2.6%) 8. Thailand (1.9%) 9. Fiji (1.8%) 10. China (1.1%)

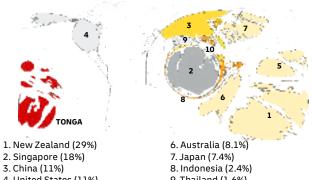
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2023



Annualized growth rate

-24% -5% 0% 7% 12% 21%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



4. United States (11%) 5. Fiji (8.4%)

9. Thailand (1.6%) 10. Malaysia (1.2%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			Vehicles (HS 87)				Plastics (HS 39)			
		Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk (HS 19)			oroducts 5 04) Articles of ir steel (HS 73)			All Othe			er	
Ret of HS 27		HS HS 16 90			-			4S 48	(Fish (HS 03)		
Poultry (HS 0207)	Rest of Meat (HS 02)	Beverages (HS 22)	HS 72		HS 69		IS 6	9	IS 96 S	HS 49	>	
		Wood	HS 11		HS 20 HS	1 1 HS	7	3 HS	8	32		
Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		(HS 44)	HS 30	-	76 HS	89 H9	5	15 HS 95	6 HS 07	i H	S	
		Furniture (HS 94)	HS 25	-	08 HS 23	34 HS 33	5	95 HS 64	HS 68 HS 61	_	S S	

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

Vegetables; pumpkins, squash and gourds (Cucurbita spp.), fresh or chilled (HS 070993)				Seashells, etc. (HS 0508	coral, 800)	Plants used in perfumery, pharmacy or insecticide (H5 1211) Rest of Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (HS 12)			
Rest of Tubers (HS 0714)			anioc (cassava) (HS 071410)	Fruits and (HS 0		5 Industrial Machiner (HS 84)			
			Rest of HS 07	Petroleum gase (HS 2711)	S Electrical r and equ (HS		All (Other	
Fish; fresh or chilled, n.e.c. in heading 0302, excluding fillets,	Yellowfin tu (HS 03023		than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked aquatic	Copper	HS 09		HS 20	HS 90	
fish meat of 0304, and edible fish offal of subheadings 0302.91 to 0302.99	(115 05 02 5	2)	invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking	(HS 74)	HS 94	HS 89			
(HS 030289)		process (HS 0308)		Art	Wood (HS 44)	HS 76	HS 48	HS 73	
			of Fish 03)	(HS 97)	Vehicles (HS 87)	HS 30	HS 11	159009 11	

НS		Top Destination									
Code Product (% of Total)		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%							

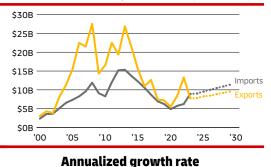
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



-80% -23% 0% 6% 20% 100%

9. Germany (2.4%)

10. Italy (2.2%)

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%)

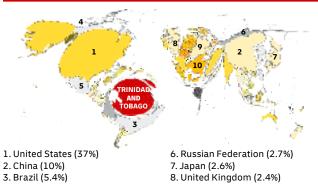
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Methyl alcohol (HS 290511) Natural gas, liquefied (HS 271111) Anhydrous ammonia (HS 281410) Nitrogenous fertilizers Oils petroleum, bituminous, (HS 3102) Petroleum oils, errous products direct iron ore distillates crude (HS 271000) HS reduction (HS 720310) HS (HS 270900) 22 84 All Other HS 19 HS 39 Rest of Mineral f and waxe (HS 27) HS 03

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination									
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%							

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



4. Canada (3.6%)

5. Mexico (2.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates	Cars (HS 8703) Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)			Electrical and eq (HS			Iron ore, agglomerated (HS 260112)			
(HS 271000)	Plastics (HS 39)			rticles of iron or Air steel (HS 73)			ratuses , medic tc.) 5 90)		All Othe	
Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	HS 72	HS 38			reals S 10]		HS 48		3	IS 33 15
	НS	HS 94	-	23	2	0	1	5	2	10
	30	HS		HS 89	HS 76		1S 32	H 4	S 4	HS 29
Industrial Machinery		21	-	HS	HS 96	H9 62		IS 4	HS 69	HS 83
(HS 84)	HS 04	HS	-	07 HS	HS 03	H9 16		IS 1	HS 63	HS 64
		19	_	34	HS 08	H9			HS 61	HS 74
	Meat (HS 02)	H9 22	-	HS 17	HS 28	HS 82	5 н		HS 12 HS 70	HS 47 HS 18

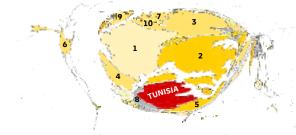
нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth					
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (20%)	United States	53%	74.5%					
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	United States	55%	-0.7%					
87	Vehicles (6.1%)	Japan	32%	-7.0%					
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (5.4%)	United States	57%	-7.1%					
26	Ores, slag and ash (5.3%)	Brazil	48%	9.6%					

TUNISIA Key data and ranks

	Total Tı	ade	Ехроі	ts	Impo	rts
	Value Rank Value Rank Value		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

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.

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%)

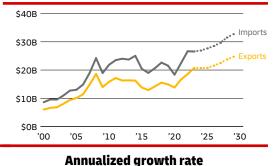
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		Petroleum oi crude (HS 270900	App (F	are IS 6		1 1	Olive oil (HS 1509)				
		Rest of Mineral fuels, and waxes (HS 27)	, oils					Rest of HS 15			
Ignition sets for vehicles/aircraft/ ship (HS 854430)		All Other	-	Apparatuses (optical, medical, Ir etc.) (HS 90)			Indus	ndustrial Machinery (HS 84)			
Rest of Insulated electrical Elec		Footwear (HS 64)		Inorganic chem (HS 28)					and nut: 5 08)		ertilisers HS 31)
) (a b i a l a a	-	HS 73		ish 603)	Aircr (HS 8		Furniture (HS 94)		
Men's suits an pants (HS 6203)	(HS 6203)			HS	Н 7	<u> </u>	HS 48	H: 96			
	HS 6204	Plastics		63	H 4	S 2	HS 89	H 3	0 19		
Rest of Apparel, not ki (HS 62)	nit	(HS 39)	HS 25		Η	S -	HS 07 HS	H3 33	HS 21		
				25		4	95	70			

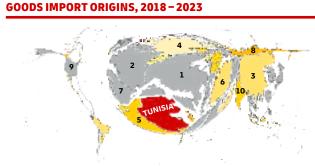
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					





-21% 0% 3% 8%



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%)

17%

38%

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petrolei bituminou distillates (HS 27100	P (H	Vehicles (HS 87)									
Petroleum gases (HS 2711)	Rest of HS 27	All Other			Iron and steel (HS 72)			Cereals (HS 10)			on p. 284.
		products (optio			cical, meandal,			otton S 52)		HS 48	and corresponding product categories are listed on
Electrical mach		HS 73	Alumi (HS		HS 41	Aircra (HS 8		HS 38		HS 17	t categori
(HS 85)		HS	Coppe (HS 74		HS 62	HS 25		HS 44		HS 40	produc
		55	(III)	,	HS 64	HS 59	H 6		-IS 33	HS 63	onding
		HS	1		HS 28	HS 94	HS 70	4	IS 7	HS 96	orresp
Industrial Mach	ninery	60	H 2		HS	HS	HS	HS 34			and c
(HS 84)		HS 12	Н 5	_	33 HS 32	24 HS 58	03 HS 23	82	2	HS HS 69	HS codes

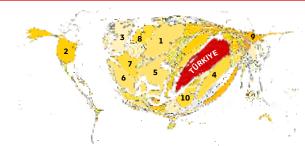
нs			Top Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	Algeria	28%	15.4%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (14%)	France	22%	-4.2%
84	Industrial machinery (8.4%)	Italy	20%	-2.4%
39	Plastics (6.1%)	France	19%	5.3%
87	Vehicles (5.8%)	France	16%	-0.5%

TÜRKIYE **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

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%)

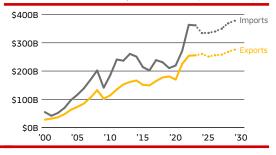
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Apparel, knit (HS 61)				HS 271000			Rest of HS 27	
Cars (HS 8703)	Precious metals stones (HS 71)	(HS 71) ()				-	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)			^r A	pparel (HS	, not knit 62)
	All Other	HS 25			Rut (HS	40		Carpe (HS 5		H 6	-	HS 20 HS
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		HS 28			IS '4	-	13 39	5	_		13)7	55
	Fruits and nuts (HS 08)	н	_		IS 0	H 6	-	HS 88		IS '0	HS 44	
	F 1 1 1	1	9		IS	Н	- 1	HS 83		IS 3	HS 38	HS 96
	Furniture (HS 94)	H 4	~ F	_	26 IS	1 H	_	HS 24	H 3	S 2	HS 29	HS 04
Iron and steel (HS 72)			_		.5	6	9	HS 64	H 5	S 6	HS 17 HS	HS 02
(1372)	Aluminium (HS 76)	H 5	-		IS 0	Н 9	- 1	HS 34	H 2	S	18 HS 12	HS HS 23

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

0% 3% 6% 10% 14% 25%

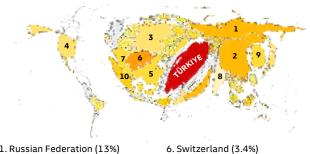
7. France (3.3%)

10. Spain (2.5%)

9. Korea (Republic of) (2.9%)

8. India (3%)

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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

E Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			Electrical machinery and equipment		1 unv form 710	S	ught 2)					
				Rest of HS 71			Cars (HS 8703)					
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils		Plastics	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)				harmaceutical products (HS 30)			Aluminium (HS 76)		
and wax (HS 27	es	(HS 39)	Aircraft (HS 88)		- ooppo.			Cereals (HS 10)				
Oils petro bitumino distillat	ous,			otton S 52)	H 5		H 1	-		IS 2	HS 15	
(HS 2710	000)	All Other	-	HS 73	H9 55		HS 31		-IS 26	HS 33	62	
Rest of Iron and HS				HS	H 28	5	HS 89	H3 34 H9	4	HS 47 HS H	HS 70	
steel (HS 72)	7204	Organic chemicals (HS 29)	I	48 - S 38	HS 23	5	HS 08 HS 79	94 HS 61 HS 83	S	HS	17 21 HS HS 24 HS 01	

НS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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

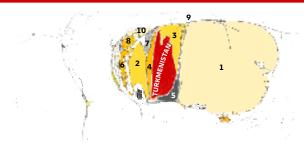
	Total Tr	ade	Exports		Impor	ts
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	\$20.8B	103	\$16.2B	84	\$4.6B	139
Trade Value Change 2019-24	\$7.2B	90	\$5.6B	75	\$1.6B	118
Forecast 2024–29	\$7.9B	92	\$3.3B	90	\$4.6B	93
Trade Volume Change 2019-24	\$91.9M	133	\$-594.8M	145	\$686.7M	111
Forecast 2024–29	\$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

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



GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023

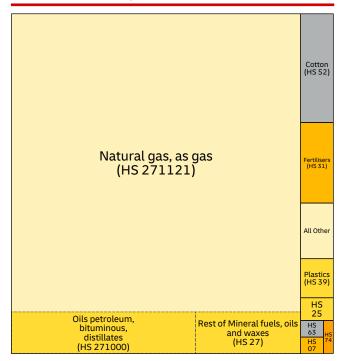


1. China (71%) 2. Türkiye (6.4%) 3. Uzbekistan (4.8%) 4. Azerbaijan (2.4%)

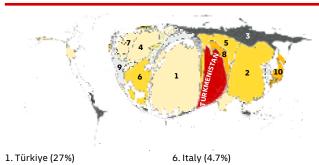
5. Afghanistan (2.1%)

6. Greece (1.9%) 7. Georgia (1.2%) 8. Romania (1.1%) 9. Russian Federation (1.1%) 10. Ukraine (1.1%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



1. Türkiye (27%)

- 2. China (18%)
- 3. Russian Federation (11%) 4. Germany (6.3%) 5. Kazakhstan (5.1%)
- 7. Netherlands (2.5%) 8. Uzbekistan (2.4%) 9. France (2.3%) 10. Japan (2.1%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)			Vehicles (HS 87)							
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Plastics (HS 39)		Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)		l Iron and steel (HS 72)			Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.) (HS 90)		edical,	
	HS 38			eals 10)	7				-		
	50	-	4S L5		HS 32	H	-	Ship (HS 8			S 8
Rest of Electrical machinery	Furniture (HS 94)	ŀ			HS 31	HS 48	Ċ)7	HS 24	1.1	-IS 19
and equipment (HS 85)			leat S 02)		IS	HS 28	HS 54	22	7	i	HS 23
	All Other	`	-1S	_	21 HS	HS 69	HS 70	HS 04 HS	HS 61 HS		HS 64 HS
Telephones	Telephones		27	3	34	HS	HS 86	62 HS	57 HS	НS	96 HS
(HS 8517)			HS 33	-	HS 25	11 HS 83	HS 18	82 HS 29	09 HS 55	06 HS 12	HS

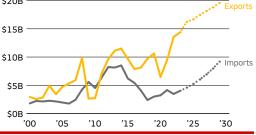
TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

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

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST) \$20B



TUVALU KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	l Trade Expo		rts	Impo	ts	
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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.

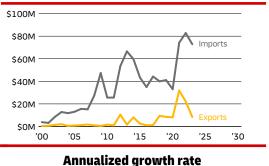
7. Germany (4.5%)

10. United States (1.7%)

8. Ecuador (3%)

9. Serbia (2%)

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2023



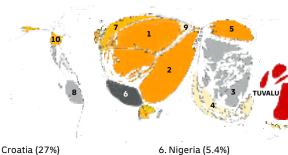
12%

28%

100%

0%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



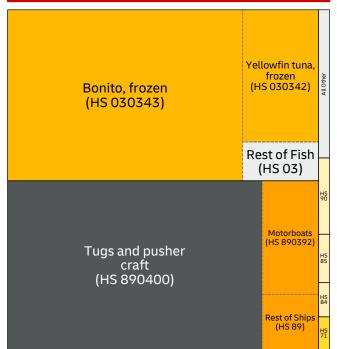
1. Croatia (27%)

2. Saudi Arabia (20%)

3. Philippines (16%)

- 4. Indonesia (7.2%)
- 5. Korea (Republic of) (6.3%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



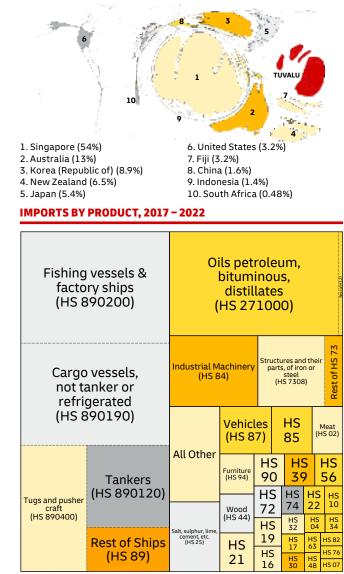
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-13%

-74%



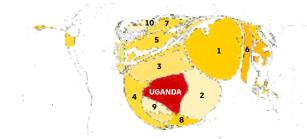
нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth				
89	Ships (46%)	Japan	66%	7.7%				
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (16%)	China	62%	22.2%				
84	Industrial machinery (5.7%)	Fiji	32%	10.8%				
73	Articles of iron or steel (5.5%)	China	75%	2.6%				
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. (3.2%)	Fiji	97%	-14.2%				

UGANDA **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Ti	ade	ade 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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



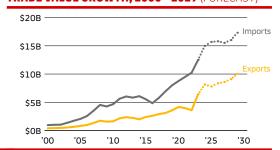
1. United Arab Emirates (25%) 6. India (4.3%) 7. Germany (3.1%) 2. Kenya (14%) 8. Tanzania (United Rep. of) (2.7%) 3. South Sudan (11%) 4. Democratic Rep. of the Congo (7.8%) 9. Rwanda (2.5%) 5. Italy (4.7%) 10. Netherlands (2.5%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Gold in unwrought forms	Fis (HS (All Other			
(HS 710812)		Mineral fuels, oi and waxes (HS 27)	⊾ Coc (HS		Vegetables (HS 07)	
	Diary produc (HS 04)		nts 06)	Cereals (HS 10)		
Gold, semi- manufactured forms (HS 710813)		Iron and stee (HS 72)				0acco 5 24)
(13710013)		HS 15	HS 25	H: 12	- I	HS 11
	60	Beverages (HS 22)	Wood (HS 44)	Plast (HS 3		HS 73
Coffee, not roasted (HS 090111)	Rest of HS 09	Cotton (HS 52)	Vehicles (HS 87)	HS 84	H: 4:	1 08
	Res	HS 23	HS 30	HS 33 HS 48	H 8	4 <mark>35</mark> s нs

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				



Annualized growth rate

0% 6% 12% 18% 33% 150%

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%) 7. Japan (4.2%) 8. South Africa (3.1%) 9. Malaysia (2.1%) 10. Indonesia (2.1%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Gold, semi- manufactured forms (HS 710813)	Vehicles (HS 87)			trical ma nd equipr (HS 85	ment			kag		
(13710013)						Re	Rest of Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			
Rest of HS 71	Plastics Iron and steel			Plastics Iron and st			Ce	re	als	
<u>Oile netroleum</u>	(HS 39)		(HS 72)				(HS 10			
Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	Palm oil (HS 1511)			-		H: 48	_		HS 73	
(113 27 1000)	Rest of HS 15	Aircra		HS	H 23	-	HS 94		HS 49	
Rest of HS 27		(HS 8	Ĺ	33	HS 96			HS 21	HS 32	
	All Other	HS 63	5	Rubber (HS 40)	HS 55	H	S	HS 31	HS 34	
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	HS		_	HS 64	HS 28	HS 22	H: 6'	9	HS HS 82	
	38	HS 29		HS 17	HS 76	HS 70	0 H	7 S	HS 83 HS 42	

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)

UKRAINE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Export	ts	Impor	rts
	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

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.

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%)

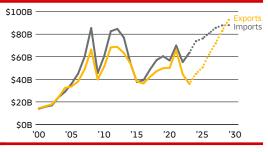
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Rest of Iron and steel (HS 72)		Sunflower-seed or safflower oil, crude (HS 151211)			Rest of HS 15	cor	ron ores and concentrates (HS 2601)				
HS 7207	1	HS 208	Electrical mach and equipm (HS 85)	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (HS 12)				All Other			
Maize exce	ept	seed	Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	H 7.			H 27			HS 28	
cor (HS 100		0)		HS 94		obaco HS 24		_	HS 62	HS 04	
			Wood	<i>,</i> ,		IS	HS 08	H9 30			
	Cereals; wheat and meslin, other than durum wheat, other than seed (HS 10		(HS 44)	Meat (HS 02		18 15	HS 19	HS 20	HS 18	HS HS 87 70	
			f s		8	15 36	HS 17	HS 64	95	HS HS 83	
(HS 100199	?)	,	animal feed (HS 23)	Plastics (HS 39)) F	HS 31	HS 29	HS 61 HS 74	HS	-	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate

-24% -10% 0% 4% 13% 100%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



1. China (15%)

- 2. Germany (9.2%)
- 3. Poland (8%)
- 4. Russian Federation (7.5%) 5. Türkiye (4.9%)

7. Belarus (4.6%) 8. Italy (3.6%) 9. France (2.6%) 10. Czechia (2.2%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)		Car (HS 87		Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)			Plastics (HS 39)			
Petroleum gases (HS 2711)	Coal (HS 2701)	Rest of HS 27	Medicamer package (HS 3004		All Other			1S 8	1 -	IS 2
		HS 90	HS 33		HS 29	HS 03	H 6	-	HS 64	
Industria		nery	Fertilisers	HS 94	H O		HS 26	HS 22		HS 61
()	IS 84)		(HS 31)	HS 28	HS 34			-	IS 2	HS 95
			Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)	HS 21	HS 18		HS 02	HS 83	HS 09	HS 82
Electrica	Electrical machinery			HS 63	HS 96	HS 88	HS 69	HS 60	HS 19	HS 68
and equipment			Rubber (HS 40)	HS	HS 44	HS 04	HS 25 HS	HS 07	HS 10 HS	HS 52 HS
(F	(HS 85)			76 HS 32	HS 70		HS 20	HS 16 HS 55		42 HS HS 56 86

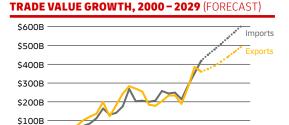
нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth					
27	Mineral fuels, oils, waxes (17%)	Russian Federation	25%	-18.0%					
84	Industrial machinery (11%)	China	20%	6.4%					
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (9.6%)	China	34%	16.6%					
87	Vehicles (9.5%)	Germany	16%	7.5%					
39	Plastics (4.5%)	Poland	16%	4.2%					

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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

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.



'15

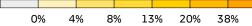
'20

'25

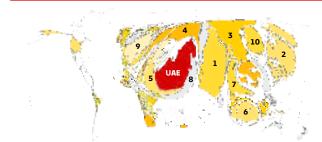
'30

Annualized growth rate

'10



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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Petroleu	de		Telep (HS 8)	All C)th	er
(HS 27	0900)		Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)					
Oils petrole		HS	Industrial Machiner (HS 84)			v Vehicles (HS 87)		
bituminou distillate (HS 27100	ร่	2711	Plastics (HS 39)			Aluminium (HS 76)		
		HS 27	HS 72	Coppe (HS 74		HS 33		S 5
Gold in unwrought forms	Diamonds (HS 7102)	HS 7113	Tobacco (HS 24)	HS 29	HS 40	88		HS 08 HS
(HS 710812)	(113 / 102)	7113	HS	HS 90	HS 30 HS		HS 04 HS 62	HS 94 HS 15
	Rest o	f HS 71	73	Ships (HS 89)	48	HS 31		10

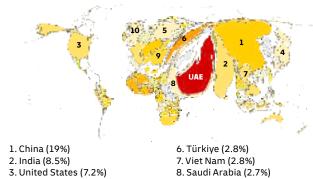
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	_				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

'05

\$0В <u>-</u> '00



4. Japan (4.3%)

9. Italy (2.7%)

5. Germany (3.3%) 10. United Kingdom (2.5%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Gold in unwrought forms (HS 710812)			Industr (Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)						
	Diamonds (HS 7102) ^루 _약		Cars (HS 8703)		Rest of HS 87		All Other			IS 2
Jewelry of pr metal (HS 711)		Rest of HS 71	Plastics (HS 39)	Pharmaceut products (HS 30)		oppe IS 74		HS 61 HS	ė	HS 52
·				HS 94	пз 08		28	02		40
			Aircraft (HS 88)	HS	HS 64	HS 91	i H 9		IS '6	HS 10
	Rest Electi			пэ 33	HS	HS 24	HS 07	HS 26	HS 44	HS 17
HS 851712	machi an	d	HS 73	HS	48	HS 22	HS 63	HS 54	HS 34	HS 09
001/11	equipr (HS)			29	HS 04	HS 12	HS 21	HS 69	HS 68	HS 70
			HS 90	Ships (HS 89)	HS 38	HS 42	HS 19	HS 83 HS 32	HS 15 HS 93	HS 03 HS 96

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

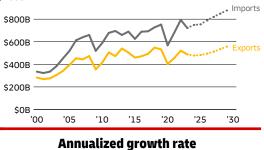
UNITED KINGDOM

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST) \$1000B



2%

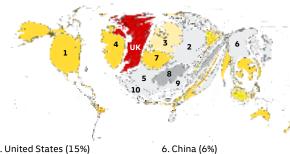
10. Ireland (3%)

5%

12%

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

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%)

7. Belgium (4.1%) 8. Switzerland (3.9%) 9. Italy (2.7%) 10. Spain (2.6%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)			Rest of Mineral fuels, o and waxes (HS 27)	ils	ls Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)			Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004) Rest of HS 30				
Gas turbines (HS 8411)			Electrical mach and equipme (HS 85)			All O	the		Ļ	Appara otical, etc (HS	atuse med	25
Cars (HS 8703)				everages (HS 22)			HS 38		H: 72			
		Re	(/	HS 33	HS		-	IS 32	-	1S 19		S 6
			Organic chemicals (HS 29)	HS	_	HS 62	HS 21	H 34	4	HS 19 HS	Ċ	+S)3 +S
Gold (HS 7108)		st of S 71	Plastics	73		HS 48	HS 40		2 S	95 HS 23		74 HS 70
			(HS 39)	Art (HS 9		HS 28	HS 61	H 8	s	HS 64		HS 18

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

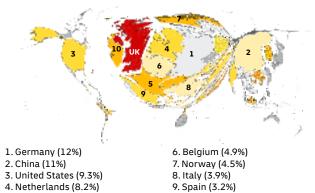
нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth			
84	Industrial machinery (15%)	United States	15%	5.3%			
87	Vehicles (11%)	United States	20%	-2.9%			
71	Precious metals and stones (10%)	Switzerland	32%	-19.9%			
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (9.9%)	Netherlands	29%	13.9%			
30	Pharmaceutical products (6.2%)	United States	20%	6.0%			

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-5%

0%

-20%



- 5. France (5.7%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Gold (HS 7108)	Petroleu Cruu (HS 27) Rest of Miner and w. (HS 2	HS 271		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)				
and stones (H5 71)	Pharmace produ (HS 3	cts	All Ot	her	Plas (HS			
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Apparel, knit (HS 61)	HS 29	HS 48 HS		Toys HS 95)	H: 38 IS	_	HS 33 HS
	Furniture (HS 94)	HS 73	72	4 HS	5 HS)2 HS 63	19 HS 42	
Cars (HS 8703)			HS 64	21 HS	HS 23	HS 34	HS 32	
(110 07 00)	Apparel, not knit (HS 62)	HS 22	HS 76	07 HS	5 <u>28</u>	HS 74 HS 15	49 HS	HS HS
Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)	Aircraft (HS 88)	Wood (HS 44)	HS 08	04 HS 20	18 HS	HS 96 HS 97	82 HS 69 HS 26	HS HS 09 HS HS 09 HS HS 06

нs		Top Origin					
Code	Product (% of total)	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 Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

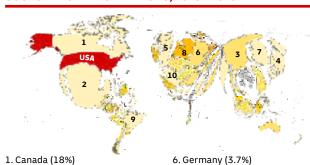
7. Korea (Republic of) (3.5%)

8. Netherlands (3.3%)

9. Brazil (2.5%)

10. France (2.1%)

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



1. Canada (18%) 2. Mexico (16%) 3. China (7.6%)

- 4. Japan (4.2%)
- 5. United Kingdom (3.8%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	HS 2711	Rest of Vehicle (HS 87)		s Cars (HS 8703)						
Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)	Rest of HS 27	Plastics (HS 39)	Plastics (HS 39) Pharmaceut products (HS 30)			All Oth			er	
Industrial Mac	HS 71	HS 38			IS .2		Cere HS			
(HS 84)		/1	HS 73		IS 12	H 7	_		IS .8	
		Aircraft	HS 08	HS 23		IS 6	HS 21		HS 94	
		(HS 88)	HS	HS 47	HS 52	H: 34		HS 97	HS 70	
Electrical mac		40 HS	HS	HS 74	HS 04		IS 95	HS 20		
and equipm (HS 85)	HS	28	44	HS 32	HS 03	HS 31 HS	H9 19	5 HS		
		29	HS 33	HS 22	HS 26	HS 83	HS 82 HS 07	H9 35	5 HS 93	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

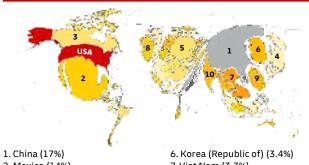
нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	Destination	Share	Growth			
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (14%)	Mexico	16%	16.1%			
84	Industrial machinery (14%)	Mexico	18%	0.3%			
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (11%)	Mexico	24%	2.2%			
87	Vehicles (7.9%)	Canada	37%	0.8%			
90	Apparatuses (5.7%)	China	11%	3.8%			

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

-6%

0%

4%



- 2. Mexico (14%)
- 3. Canada (13%)
- 4. Japan (5.1%) 5. Germany (4.9%)

7. Viet Nam (3.3%) 8. Ireland (2.6%) 9. Taiwan (China) (2.5%) 10. India (2.5%)

9%

14%

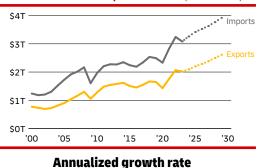
IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		HS 8471	Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)			Rest of HS 27			ac IS	kag 30	ged 04) aceut			
			All Other		Apparatu (optical, me etc.) (HS 90		l, mec etc.)	nedical, .)		HS 71				
Rest of Electrical mach and equipment (HS 85)			Furniture (HS 94)		eel 573)		та (HS	-)	(HS 62			
		8517	Plastics (HS 39)	88		3 40				0 7 HS			64 H	4
			(ПЗ 39)	22	- /		0	_	3	_	0	-		
			HS	HS		1S 18	HS 83	8	-	H: 20		HS D2		
Cars		of Vehicles	29	76	H		HS 42	1	IS 9	H3 21		HS 70		
(HS 8703)	(13-07	Apparel, knit (HS 61)	HS 44	F	53 15 28	HS 07 HS 74	H! 09 H! 19	9 € 5 ⊦			HS 89 HS 16		

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



6%

16%

43%

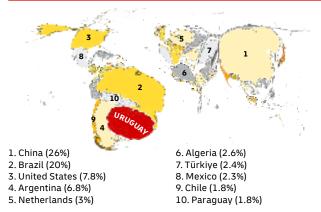
URUGUAY

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impo	rts
	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

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023



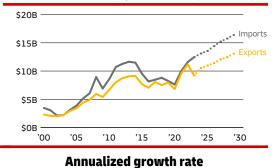
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Boneless beef, frozen (HS 020230)		Milk, concentra (HS 0402)	ted		est of HS 04	thai	Soya beans; other than seed, whether or not broken (HS 120190)			
		Rice (HS 1006	4	Rest of HS 10		Woo HS 4	All Other			
Rest of Meat Beef	Re									
(HS 02)	(HS 0201)	Plastics (HS 39)	HS 15				nicle 5 87]		HS 11	
					ol 51)	HS 23		-ish S 03)	1 1	4S 21
Chem woo		(HS 41)				HS	HS 34	H	-	HS 38
sulphate, non- conifer, bleached (HS 470329)		Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)		Н: С	-	08 HS	HS 16	HS 71	5	HS 90
		Essential oils	F	-1	s	05	HS 84	HS 29	HS 32	40
				3(-	HS 85	HS 94	HS 26	H 2- H 2:	4 HS S 19

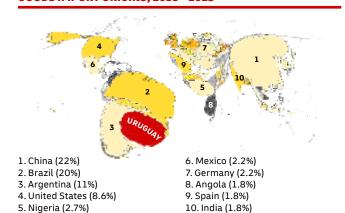
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



-19% -6% 0% 8% GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Petroleum oils, crude (HS 270900)		al machi quipme IS 85)		Plas (HS			HS 30		
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils	All O	ther		tilise IS 31			HS 38 HS 48 HS HS 22 64		
and waxes (HS 27)	HS 73	HS (HS 94) -		HS 72		IS 1	HS 48 S HS		
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	Meat	HS 33	HS 15	(HS	95)	HS 22		64	
	(HS 02)	HS	HS 20	HS 09	H: 19	2 1	IS LO	HS 76	
	HS	23	HS	HS 17	HS 03	HS 63	HS 44	HS 12	
Rest of Vehicles Cars	29	HS 62	28 HS	HS 32	HS 08	HS 51	HS 18	HS 70	
Rest of Vehicles Cars (HS 87) (HS 8703)	НS	-	34	HS 26	HS 41	HS 68	HS 11	HS 25	
	90	HS 40	HS 21	HS 69	HS 96	HS 82	HS 24 HS 16	HS 42 HS 89	

НS			Top Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	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

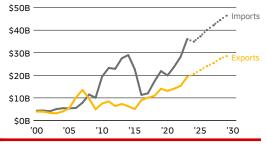
	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Imports	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Trade Value 2024	\$55.6B	71	\$20.6B	76	\$34.9B	68
Trade Value Change 2019 – 24	\$19.7B	58	\$6.6B	71	\$13.1B	54
Forecast 2024–29	\$19.3B	64	\$7.9B	65	\$11.5B	64
Trade Volume Change 2019-24	\$-5.7B	158	\$773.9M	85	\$-6.5B	163
Forecast 2024–29	\$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

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.

Map Unavailable

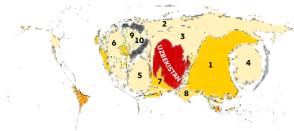
GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023





-9% 0% 18% 26% 43% 90%

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



1. China (24%)

Industi

Rest of Ve (HS 8

Electri and

- 2. Russian Federation (20%)
- 3. Kazakhstan (10%)
- 4. Korea (Republic of) (8.7%)
- 5. Türkiye (5.7%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUC

'%)	9. Lithu	9. Lithuania (1.7%) 10. Belarus (1.5%)						
Τ,	2017 - 2022							
	Iron and stee (HS 72)	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	Medicaments, packaged (HS 3004) Rest of HS 30					
7		1						

6. Germany (3.4%)

8. India (1.9%)

7. Turkmenistan (2.2%)

rial Machinery (HS 84)						Rest of HS 30					
		All Ot	her		Plastics (HS 39)			Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)			codes and corresponding product categories are listed on p. 284.
Wood 15			Rubb (HS 4		HS 17			gories are			
Darts of moto	Parts of motor	(HS 44) HS			HS 32	HS HS 33 26					duct cate
ehicles 37)	vehicles (HS 8708)	Cereals (HS 10)	Alumini	um	HS 54	HS 86	HS 01	5 1	HS 55	HS 21	nding pro
		(113 10)) 15 HS 38	5)	HS	HS 02	H9 70		HS 69	HS 71	respoi
cal machinery equipment		HS			29 HS	HS 12	Н 9	6	HS 19	HS 18	nd co
		90	HS	;	11	HS 83	H 34		HS 68	HS 07	des a
(HS 8	וכו	,0	48		HS 23	HS 60	H 2		HS 82	HS 09	HS CO
											-

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Gold in unwrought forms (HS 710812)	(HS Rest o	Arn of > 85% 5205) Refined copper and copper alloys (HS 7403) Rest of Copper (HS 74) (HS 74)							
Gold, semi-		(HS 08) All Other (H					rel, knit 5 61)		
manufactured forms (HS 710813)	Rest of HS	Plastics (HS 39)							
				Zinc (HS 79)		- '	HS 85	HS 72	
Natural gas, as gas (HS 271121)	Rest of HS 27	Vegetables (HS 07)	ł	HS 11 HS 60	HS 63 HS 50 HS 41	2	25 6 S HS 76 9 HS 73 S 110	HS 26 HS 57	

нs		Top Destination				
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%		

Annualized growth rate

16%

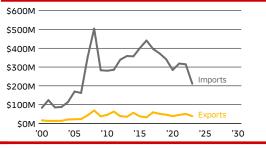
VANUATU

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2023



Annualized growth rate

3%

8%

0%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Bonito, frozen (HS 030343)	Fish; froze tunas (T obesus), e fillets, fis of 0304, a fish of subheading to 030 (HS 030	hunnus xcluding sh meat nd edible fal of s 0303.91 13.99	Floa submersib platf (HS 89 Cargo ships a similar vess (HS 8901	ole drilling orm '0520) and els ^{Rest of Ships}
Rest of Frozen fish, excluding fillets (HS 0303)	Yellowf fro: (HS 03	zen	Plant pharr insec (HS 12 Rest of Oil oleagino (HS	ticide 1190) seeds and us fruits
Albacore, frozen (HS 030341)	Molluscs (HS 0307)	Fish fillets (HS 0304)	All Other Cocoa (HS 18)	HS HS HS HS HS HS HS HS

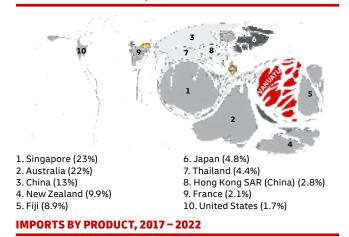
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

-16%

-9%



Electrical machinery Vehicles and equipment Oils petroleum, (HS 87) (HS 85) bituminous, distillates (HS 271000) Preparations o cereals, flour, starch or milk (HS 19) Articles of iron Plastics steel (HS 73) or fish (HS 16) (HS 39) Rest of HS 27 Wood Beverages (HS 22) Meat (HS 30) (HS 44) HS 890690 HS (HS 02) 8901 HS HS HS HS HS 61 24 21 32 04 ron and stee (HS 72) HS HS HS HS HS Rest of Ships (HS 89) 96 Cereals (HS 10) 82 17 69 64 HS HS HS HS HS 95 34 Furniture 62 15 40 (HS 94) HS HS 07 HS HS 70 HS 49 HS Industrial Machinery HS 11 76 (HS 84) 25 63 HS 88 HS 23 HS HS All Other HS HS 42 48 20 33

нs		Top Origin						
Code	Product (% of total)	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%				

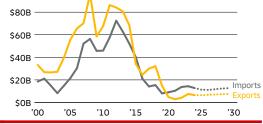
VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Export	ts	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)



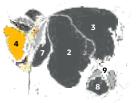
The maps and charts below summarize the geography and product mix of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)'s exports and imports. The maps size all other countries in proportion to the value of Venezuela's trade with them. The maps and product charts are both colored based on annualized trade value growth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

Annualized growth rate

-34% -15% 0% 5% 16% 46%

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 – 2023





7. United Arab Emirates (3.1%)

10. Dominican Republic (1.4%)

6. Aruba (3.3%)

8. Singapore (2.5%)

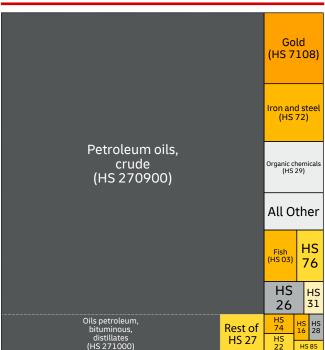
9. Malaysia (1.8%)

1. United States (27%) 2. India (22%) 3. China (16%)

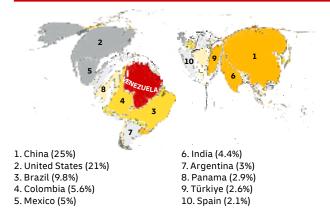
- 4. Spain (4.5%)

5. Cuba (4.2%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023



IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Oils petroleum,	Rest of Cereats Rice		Vehicles (HS 87)			Plastics (HS 39)				
bituminous, distillates (HS 271000)	All Other fats, oils o		, oils o			armaceutical products (HS 30)		ts		
Rest of HS 27	HS 19	-	IS 9		HS 73		H9 90	-	-	HS 64
	Sugar and candy	Н 3	S 8		4S L1		H9 34	-	-	HS 94
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)	(HS 17)	H: 90	- 1	H9 33		H9 6]	-	HS 28	-	HS 95
	Food residues and animal feed (HS 23)	H 4	- 1	HS 72	HS 49)	HS 31 HS	(HS 60	HS 69 HS
Electrical machinery		H	- 1	HS	H9 12	2	88 HS	0	53 HS	32 HS
and equipment (HS 85)	Rubber (HS 40)	2 H: 62	S	16 HS 07	HS 22 HS 02	;	20 HS 04 HS 52	+ 8	91 15 32 15 74	89 HS HS 83 35 HS 70

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Тор	Top Origin			
Code	Product (% of total)	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%		

нs		Top Destination					
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%			

VIET NAM

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

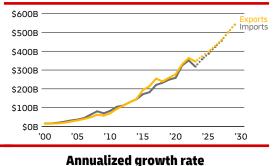
7. Germany (2.4%)

10. United Kingdom (1.9%)

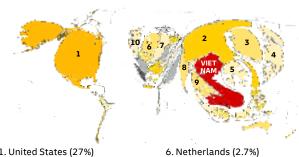
8. India (2.3%)

9. Thailand (2%)

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 – 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)		Industrial (HS	Macl 84)				Rest of Footwear (HS 64)				Textile footwear (HS 6404)		
Telephones for cellular networks or		Apparel, (HS 61		Ар		el, no S 62		nit	Al	l O'	th	er	
networks	for other wireless networks (HS 851712)		Plas (HS			H9 08	-		ubbe IS 4(H: 90		
Telephone sets and other apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice,		(HS 94)	Woo (HS 4			IS '3			IS 7		HS 87		
images or other data, via a wired or wireless network; parts (HS 851770)	Rest	Iron and steel	HS	5	To (HS	ys 95)	H 1 H	6		НS 53	2	IS 25 HS	
(13 831770)	of HS 8517	(HS 72)	09	,	Cott		7	- 1	48	7	4	54	
HS		Fish	Н	5	(HS	52)	H9 28		HS 60	HS 70	HS 20	HS 11	
854231		(HS 03)	42	2	Cere (HS		HS 76		HS 38	HS 8 HS 2		S 23 S 89	

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

HS		Top Destination						
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%				

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

0%

5%

8%

7. Malaysia (2.7%)

8. Indonesia (2.4%)

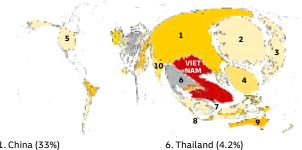
9. Australia (2.3%)

10. India (1.9%)

13%

20%

-10%



1. China (33%)

- 2. Korea (Republic of) (18%)
- 3. Japan (7.3%)
- 4. Taiwan (China) (6.2%)

5. United States (4.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Rest of Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)	Plast (HS 3						n and steel (HS 72)		
Electronic	Apparati (optical, m etc.) (HS 90	edical,		hicle IS 87	-	All	Ot	her	
Rest of Electronic integrated circuits; processors and controllers, whether or not combined with memories,	HS 60	HS HS 76 23			IS 8		HS 54		
(HS 8542) (HS 8542) amplifiers, clock and timing circuits, or other circuits (HS 854231)	HS	Cerea (HS 1	0) (Fish HS 03)	(HS	oper 74))	HS 30	
HS	29	HS 48	HS 44		H 9	-	HS 07	HS 32	
851770	HS 52	HS	HS 64	4.7	HS 70		HS 88	HS 12	
	HS	40	HS	- OS I	HS 96	HS 24			
Industrial Machinery		HS 02	26 HS	HS 62	HS 21	HS 58	HS 68	82	
(HS 84)	HS	HS	22 HS	31	HS 56	HS 35	34	HS HS 47 04	
	73	55	59	HS I	HS 61	HS 69		HS HS 17 19	

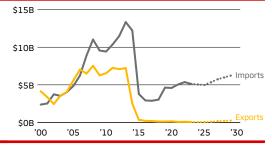
НS			Top Origin	
Code	Product (% of total)	Origin	Share	Growth
85	Electrical machinery and equipment (30%)	China	39%	18.3%
84	Industrial machinery (9%)	China	42%	12.9%
39	Plastics (5.8%)	China	30%	22.1%
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (5.5%)	Kuwait	20%	-
72	Iron and steel (4.3%)	China	35%	4.2%

YEMEN **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	Impor	ts
	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

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.

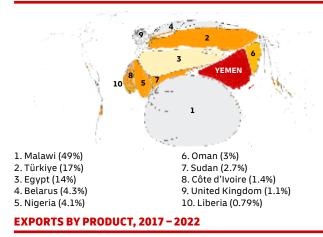
TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



Annualized growth rate



GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 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%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

meslin, oth durum whea than se	reals; wheat and eslin, other than rum wheat, other than seed (HS 100199) Rest of Vehicles (HS 87)			HS 84			Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Plastics (HS 39)			
Rice Rest of Cereals (HS 1006)		Sugar and ca (HS 17)	ndy Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			u	HS 15			HS 04			
	(115 1000)			HS 54	-						HS) 73		-
Oils petro bitumin		19		HS		-IS 21		-IS 48		4S)8		H 2	-
distilla (HS 271	ites	Apparel, knit (HS 61)		62 HS		1S 20	HS 76	5 +	IS 96	ŀ	HS 94	ŀ	-IS)7
Rest of HS	Rest of HS 27		2	20		IS)9	HS 69	34		HS B3	H: 24	4	HS 70
Other bars of irr	on, Ind			bber S 40)	ŀ	IS	HS	_		HS 52	H 9	5	HS 22
not further work than forged (HS 7214)	Rest of HS	Footwear	104	lood	-	55	38	HS 60		IS L8	HS 42	HS 32	
	Res	(HS 64)		Wood (HS 44)		IS 33	HS 63	HS 25		HS 71	HS 82	HS 68	

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

Petroleum oils.

crude (HS 270900)

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%	_					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023

Gold in unwrought f HS 7

forms (HS 710812)

Fruits and nuts (HS 08)

HS

85

HS 04

HS

HS HS

09 41

HS 78

HS 89

HS 23

Copper

(HŚ 74)

egetable (HS 07)

Aluminium (HS 76)

Plastics

(HS 39)

Fish

(HS 03)

Iron and steel (HS 72)

oducts of the nting industr (HS 49)

All Other

34%

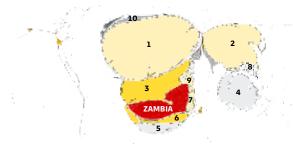
160%

ZAMBIA **KEY DATA AND RANKS**

	Total Tr	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

GOODS EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2018 - 2023



1. Switzerland (42%)

5. South Africa (3.3%)

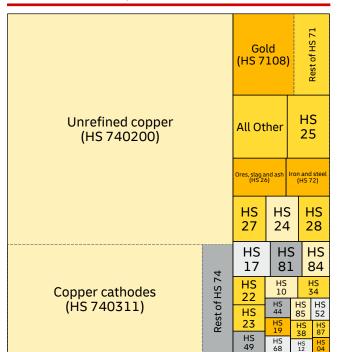
6. Zimbabwe (1.9%) 7. Malawi (1.2%)

2. China (19%)

3. Democratic Rep. of the Congo (12%) 4. Singapore (9.6%)

8. Hong Kong SAR (China) (1.1%) 9. Tanzania (United Rep. of) (1.1%) 10. Luxembourg (1%)

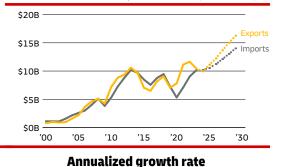
EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022



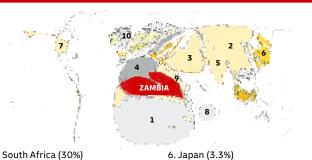
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 – 2029 (FORECAST)



-51% -12% 0% 12% **GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 - 2023**



1. South Africa (30%)

2. China (15%)

5. India (5.5%)

3. United Arab Emirates (8.5%)

4. Democratic Rep. of the Congo (5.9%)

9. Tanzania (United Rep of) (1.8%) 10. United Kingdom (1.7%)

7. United States (2.5%)

8. Mauritius (2.1%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Industrial Machinery		Copper ores (HS 260300)		Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)				/	Nitrogenous fertilizers (HS 3102) Rest of Fertilisers			
(HS 84		Rest of HS 26						R		IS 3		sers
		Plasti (HS 3	Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)			I A	Articles of iron or steel (HS 73)					
Oils petroleum, bituminous,	HS 2709	All Other		ubber IS 40)			HS 28				HS 25	
distillates (HS 271000)			Fish (HS 03)				H:	_	H 6	-	-	IS 22
	Rest of HS 27	HS 38	HS		H	5	Aircra (HS 88		HS 76	H 2	s	HS 19
		- 30	90		33 HS		HS 69	H3 49		HS 62		HS 82
Vehicl			HS 48		н: 94	-	HS 10	HS 61	3		HS 04	HS 96
(HS 8	/)	Iron and steel (HS 72)	HS		HS		HS 70	HS 23	8	3	HS 20	HS 44
			15		34	1	HS 74	HS 36			HS 93	HS 02

нs		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

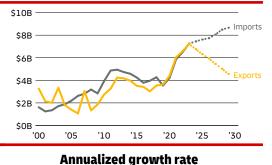
ZIMBABWE

KEY DATA AND RANKS

	Total Tra	ade	Expor	ts	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	

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.

TRADE VALUE GROWTH, 2000 - 2029 (FORECAST)



20%

10. Eswatini (0.73%)

39%

140%

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%)

EXPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Gold in unwrou forms (HS 710812)	Tobacco, (HS 24	Rest of HS 24				
	Nickel mat (HS 7501]		HS 720241			
Gold, semi- manufactured fo (HS 710813)		Ores, slag and ash (HS 26)	HS 25		Rest of H	HS 08
			Cott (HS		HS 27	HS 41
Diamonds (HS 7102)	Rest of HS 71	All Other	H: 1		HS 09 HS 07	HS 85 HS 49 HS 44

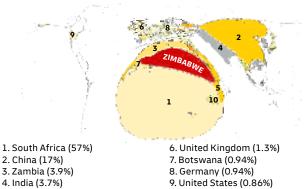
TOP FIVE EXPORT PRODUCTS

нs		Top Destination							
Code	Product (% of Total)	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%					

GOODS IMPORT ORIGINS, 2018 – 2023

0%

-35%



9%

2. China (17%)

3. Zambia (3.9%)

- 4. India (3.7%)
- 5. Mozambique (2.9%)

IMPORTS BY PRODUCT, 2017 - 2022

Oils petroleum, bituminous,	Rest of Vehicles Materiality E			Electrical machinery and equipment (HS 85)			Cereals (HS 10)					
distillates (HS 271000)	Fertilisers (HS 31)			Plastics (HS 39)			Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)					
Rest of Mineral fuels, oils and waxes (HS 27)	All Other	(L)		Iron and stee (HS 72)		2)	15			HS		~
		Rub (HS		HS 90		15 33		15 23	H9 21	-		
	HS 38	H		HS 22	H3 88		S 6	HS 69	H 6	-		
Industrial Machinery (HS 84)		34 H		HS 25	HS 94	HS 04	НS 76					
	HS	28		HS 29	HS 11	HS 24	4	14		HS 07		
	73	H: 7	-	HS 12	HS 19	HS 70 HS 96		HS 19 HS 55	HS 83 HS 68	HS 20		

TOP FIVE IMPORT PRODUCTS

НS		Top Origin							
Code	Product (% of total)	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%					

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

APPENDIX

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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.

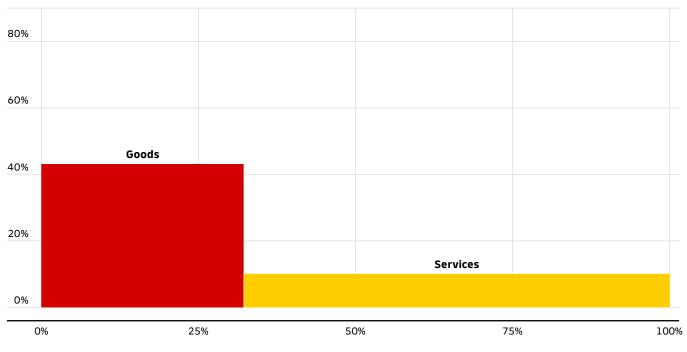
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SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES AND FIGURES

FIGURE A.1: EXPORT INTENSITY BY DIRECT EXPORTING SECTOR (VALUE ADDED), 2023

Export Intensity: Share of value added serving foreign markets





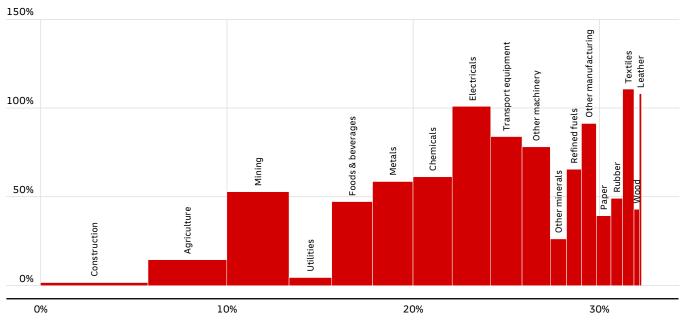
Data source: Asian Development Bank Multiregional Input-Output Database.

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

Goods Industries

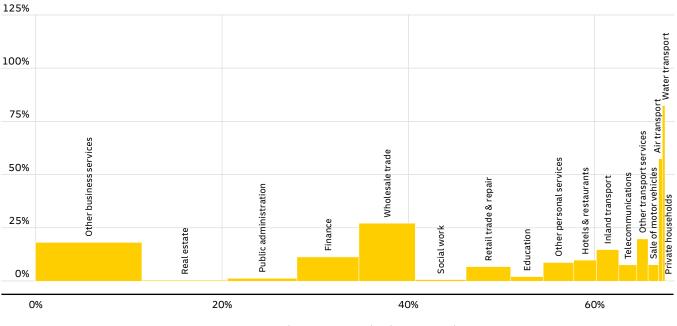
Export Intensity: Share of value added serving foreign markets



Composition of World Economy (% of Value Added)

Services Industries

Export Intensity: Share of value added serving foreign markets



Composition of World Economy (% of Value Added)

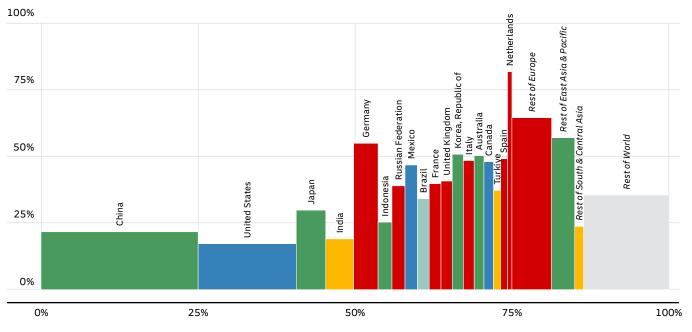
Data source: Asian Development Bank Multiregional Input-Output Database.

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

Goods Sector

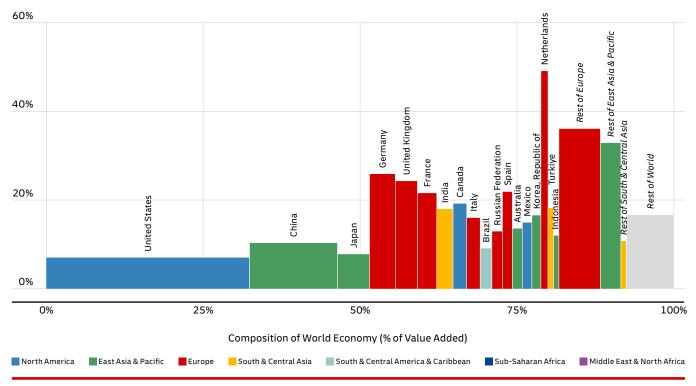
Export Intensity: Share of value added serving foreign markets



Composition of World Economy (% of Value Added)

Services Sector

Export Intensity: Share of value added serving foreign markets



Data source: Asian Development Bank Multiregional Input-Output Database.

Note: Calculated using value added exports by origin sector (OS) in ADB MRIO Exports Decomposition.

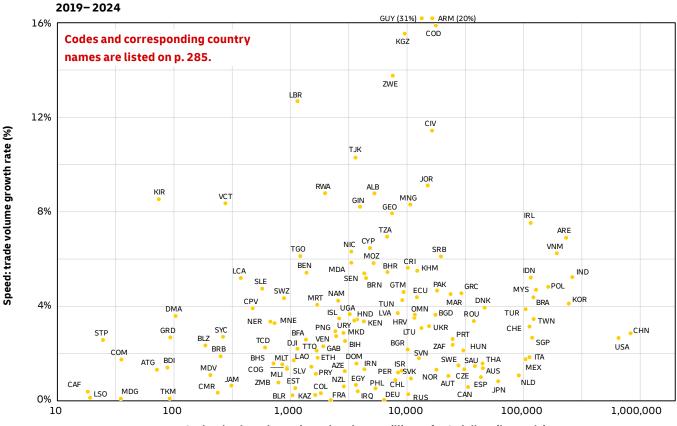
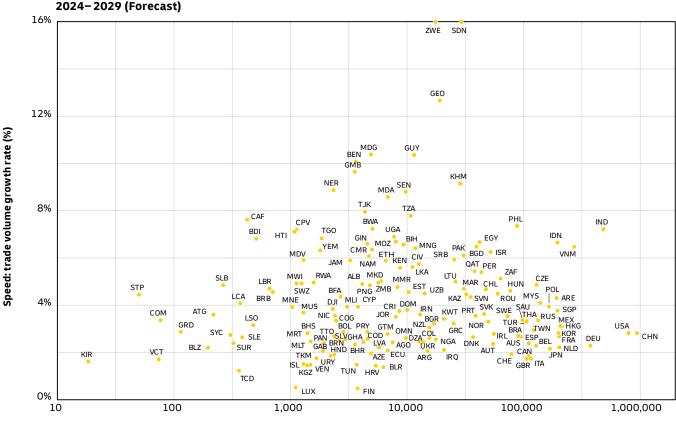


FIGURE A.4: GOODS TRADE GROWTH SPEED AND SCALE

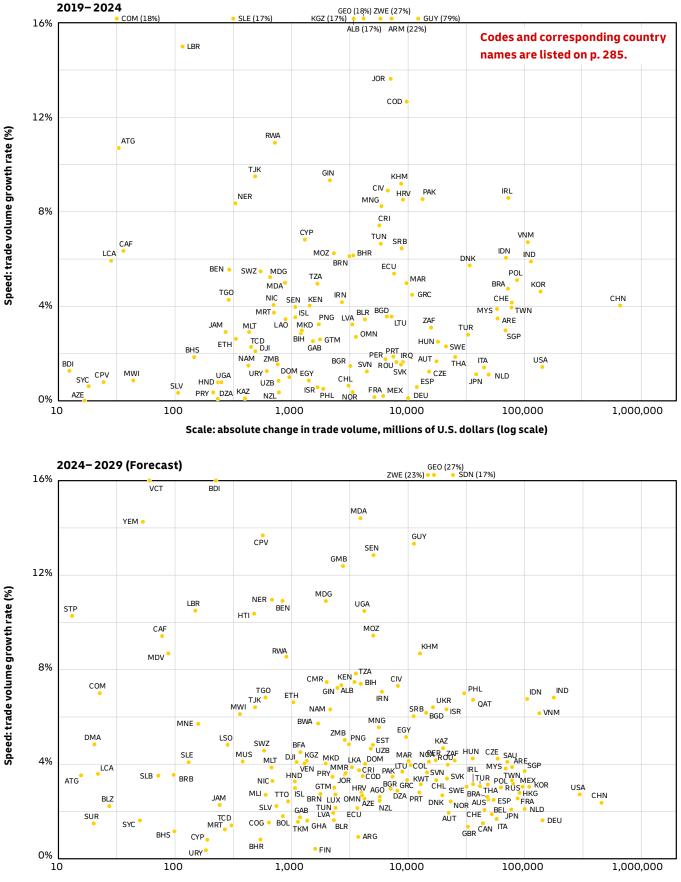
Scale: absolute change in trade volume, millions of U.S. dollars (log scale)



Scale: absolute change in trade volume, millions of U.S. dollars (log 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.





Scale: absolute change in trade volume, millions of U.S. dollars (log 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.

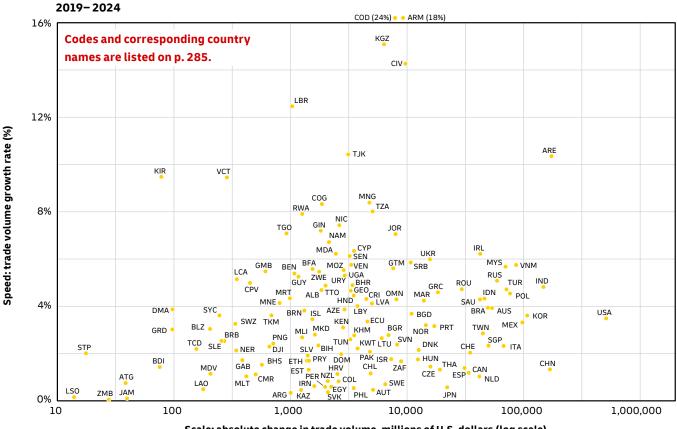
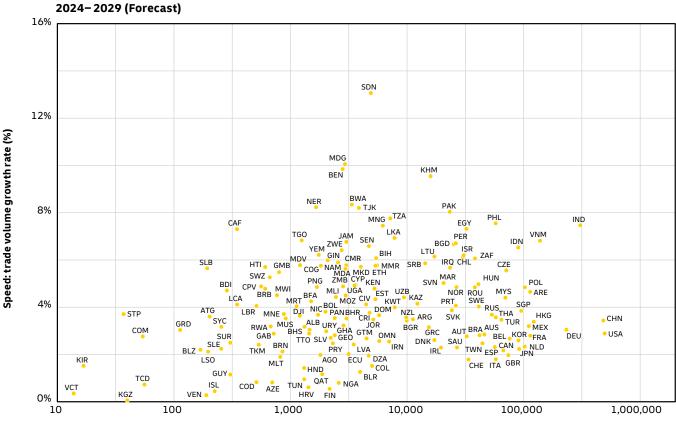


FIGURE A.6: GOODS IMPORTS GROWTH SPEED AND SCALE

Scale: absolute change in trade volume, millions of U.S. dollars (log scale)



Scale: absolute change in trade volume, millions of U.S. dollars (log 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)

Live animals
Meat
Fish
Dairy products
Animal products
Plants
Vegetables
Fruits and nuts
Coffee, tea and spices
Cereals
Flours, starches and malts
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits
Lac and other vegetable extracts
Other vegetable materials
Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes
Preparations of meat or fish
Sugar and candy
Cocoa
Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk
Preparations of vegetables, fruit, or nuts
Miscellaneous edible preparations
Beverages
Food residues and animal feed
Tobacco
Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc.
Ores, slag and ash
Mineral fuels, oils and waxes
Inorganic chemicals
Organic chemicals
Pharmaceutical products
Fertilisers
Dyes, paints, inks, etc.
Essential oils
Soaps, waxes, and paints
Albuminoidals; modified starches; glues; enzymes
Explosives
Photographic or cinematographic goods
Miscellaneous chemical products
Plastics
Rubber
Leather and skins
Articles of leather
Furskins
Wood
Cork
Manufactues of plaiting materials
Pulp of wood
Paper and paperboard
Products of the printing industry

HS ode	Product Category
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
8	Special woven fabrics
,	Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabrics
)	Knitted fabrics
_	Apparel, knit
_	Apparel, not knit
-	Other made up textile articles
_	Footwear
	Headgear
	Umbrellas and walking-sticks
-	Feathers and down
	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, etc.
	Ceramic products
	Glass and glassware
	Precious metals and stones
	Iron and steel
	Articles of iron or steel
	Copper
	Nickel
	Aluminium
	Lead
	Zinc
	Tin
	Other base metals
	Metal tools and tableware
	Miscellaneous articles of base metal
	Industrial Machinery
	Electrical machinery and equipment
	Trains
	Vehicles
	Aircraft
	Ships
	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.)
	Clocks
	Musical instruments
	Arms and ammunition
	Furniture
	Toys
_	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
-	Art
	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
СОМ	Comoros
CPV	Cabo Verde
CRI	Costa Rica
СҮР	Cyprus
CZE	Czechia
DEU	Germany
DJI	Djibouti
DMA	Dominica
DNK	Denmark

ISO Code	Country/Territory
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
нті	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
КНМ	Cambodia
KIR	Kiribati
KNA	St. Kitts and Nevis
KOR	Korea, Republic of
КWT	Kuwait
LAO	Lao People's Democratic Republic

ISO Code	Country/Territory
LBR	Liberia
LBY	Libya
LCA	St. Lucia
LKA	Sri Lanka
LS0	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
РАК	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

ISO Code	Country/Territory
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	Тодо
THA	Thailand
ТЈК	Tajikistan
ткм	Turkmenistan
тто	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

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)

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- Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), updated January 6, 2025
- IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2024
- Oxford Economics, updated December 30, 2024
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HS Code 01	Product Category Live animals
02	Meat
03	Fish Dairy products
05	Animal products
06	Plants Vegetables
07	Fruits and nuts
09	Coffee, tea and spices
<u>10</u> 11	Cereals Flours, starches and malts
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits
13	Lac and other vegetable extracts
14	Other vegetable materials Animal or vegetable fats, oils or waxes
16	Preparations of meat or fish
17 18	Sugar and candy Cocoa
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, or nuts
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations Beverages
23	Food residues and animal feed
24	Tobacco
25	Salt, sulphur, lime, cement, etc. Ores, slag and ash
27	Mineral fuels, oils and waxes
28 29	Inorganic chemicals
30	Organic chemicals Pharmaceutical products
31	Fertilisers
32	Dyes, paints, inks, etc. Essential oils
34	Soaps, waxes, and paints
35	Albuminoidals; modified starches; glues; enzymes
36	Explosives Photographic or cinematographic goods
38	Miscellaneous chemical products
39	Plastics
40	Rubber Leather and skins
42	Articles of leather
43	Furskins Wood
45	Cork
46	Manufactues of plaiting materials
47	Pulp of wood Paper and paperboard
49	Products of the printing industry
50	Silk
51 52	Wool Cotton
53	Other vegetable textile fibres
54 55	Man-made filaments Man-made staple fibres
56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens
57	Carpets
<u>58</u> 59	Special woven fabrics Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabrics
60	Knitted fabrics
<u>61</u> 62	Apparel, knit
63	Apparel, not knit Other made up textile articles
64	Footwear
<u>65</u> 66	Headgear Umbrellas and walking-sticks
67	Feathers and down
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, etc. Ceramic products
69 70	Glass and glassware
71	Precious metals and stones
72	Iron and steel Articles of iron or steel
74	Copper
75	Nickel
<u>76</u> 78	Aluminium Lead
79	Zinc
80	Tin Other base metals
81 82	Other base metals Metal tools and tableware
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal
<u>84</u> 85	Industrial Machinery Electrical machinery and equipment
86	Trains
87	Vehicles
<u>88</u> 89	Aircraft Ships
90	Apparatuses (optical, medical, etc.)
91	Clocks
92 93	Musical instruments Arms and ammunition
94	Furniture
95 96	Toys Miscellaneous manufactured articles
90	Art
99	Other

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