

ASIA-PACIFIC  
TRADE AND INVESTMENT REPORT  
2010

*Recent Trends and  
Developments*



**United Nations**

New York, 2010

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

# ASIA-PACIFIC TRADE AND INVESTMENT REPORT 2010

## *Recent Trends and Developments*

United Nations publication  
Copyright © United Nations 2010  
All rights reserved  
ISSN: 2221-500X  
ST/ESCAP/2590

For further information on this publication, please contact:

Mr. Ravi Ratnayake  
Director  
Trade and Investment Division  
UNESCAP  
Rajadamnern Nok Avenue  
Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
Tel: (66-2) 288-1902  
Fax: (66-2) 288-1027, 288-3066  
E-mail: [escap-tid@un.org](mailto:escap-tid@un.org)

Reference to dollars (\$) are to United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

A space is used to distinguish thousands and millions.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Where the designation “country or area” appears, it covers countries, territories, cities or areas.

Bibliographical and other references have, wherever possible, been verified. The United Nations bears no responsibility for the availability or functioning of URLs.

The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

The opinions, figures and estimates set forth in this publication are the responsibility of the authors, and should not necessarily be considered as reflecting the views or carrying the endorsement of the United Nations. Any errors are the responsibility of the authors.

Mention of firm names and commercial products does not imply the endorsement of the United Nations.

# FOREWORD

The Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report (APTIR) is a recurrent publication prepared by the Trade and Investment Division of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. It aims to deepen understanding of regional trends and developments in trade and investment; emerging issues in trade, investment and trade facilitation policies; and impacts of these policies on countries' abilities to meet the challenges of achieving inclusive and sustainable development.

APTIR is also the principal background document for the biennial Committee on Trade and Investment of ESCAP. In those years when the Committee has a session, APTIR contains two parts. Part I contains a review of trends and developments in trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region, while Part II contains an in-depth analysis of a particular theme and issues relevant for the Committee's deliberations. In those years when there is no Committee session, only Part I of APTIR is published online.

APTIR is available as a full-text online publication and can be downloaded from <http://www.unescap.org/tid> as can Asia-Pacific country briefs and the annex tables with trade performance indicators.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

APTIR 2010 was prepared under the substantive direction and guidance of Ravi Ratnayake, Director, Trade and Investment Division (TID) of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The core team of authors, led by Marc Proksch and Mia Mikic, consisted of Yann Duval, Masato Abe and Marit Nilses of TID. Martin Wermelinger provided valuable inputs to section F, while the Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT) research assistants Ioulia Felton, Lei Li, Deanna Morris, Jon H. Rosseland, Pauline Rueckerl, Chorthip Utoktham and Andre Wirjo contributed through compilation and tabulation of statistical data. Soumyananda Dinda prepared Asia-Pacific Country Trade Briefs available on the APTIR website. Eric Hermouet of the Statistics Division of ESCAP provided data and assisted with the calculation of indicators for the annex tables finalized by Panjai Limchupong of TID.

The production of the report was managed by Charuwan Chongsathien. Sanoma Kellogg of the Editorial Unit and Marc Proksch edited the report while Waree Poontavilap and Charuwan Chongsathien proofread the manuscript. The layout was provided by Erawan Printing. The website with background papers and country pages were prepared by Zaw Win Aung.

# CONTENTS

Page

<b>Foreword</b> .....	iii
<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	iv
<b>Abbreviations and acronyms</b> .....	x
<b>Introduction</b> .....	1
<b>A. TRADING OUT OF CRISIS: IS IT DIFFERENT THIS TIME?</b> .....	5
1. Introduction .....	5
2. Trade went through a synchronized collapse and a synchronized rebound, but where is it going next? .....	5
3. Exports continue to drive growth .....	10
4. The “Factory Asia” phenomenon revisited .....	16
<b>B. SERVICES TRADE: PROMISING GROWTH</b> .....	21
1. Commercial services trade: down but not out .....	21
2. Characteristics of the Asia-Pacific services trade .....	22
3. Intraregional trade in commercial services is still small .....	24
4. Migrant worker remittances: an important source of external capital .....	26
<b>C. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT: ON THE WAY TO RECOVERY</b> .....	31
1. Overview .....	31
2. Foreign direct investment inflows to the region are recovering .....	32
3. Which economies attract the most foreign direct investment? .....	34
4. Foreign direct investment outflows from the region are also rising .....	37
5. Are intraregional foreign direct investment flows expanding? .....	39
6. Mixed prospects for foreign direct investment in the medium term .....	42
<b>D. TRADE FACILITATION: PROGRESS MADE BUT SCOPE FOR MORE</b> .....	47
1. Overview .....	47
2. Intra-versus inter-(sub)regional trade facilitation .....	48
3. At- and behind-the-border barriers to trade are being reduced .....	49
4. Beyond trade and customs procedures: trade infrastructure and logistics services .....	50

# CONTENTS *(continued)*

	<i>Page</i>
<b>E. TAKING ADVANTAGE OF REGIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS .....</b>	<b>53</b>
1. Introduction .....	53
2. The evolving landscape of regional trade agreements .....	53
3. More is not always better .....	56
<b>F. CONTEMPORARY PROTECTIONIST MEASURES IN THE REGION .....</b>	<b>59</b>
1. Protectionism is still a concern .....	59
2. Behind-the-border non-tariff measures are the most prevalent .....	60
3. How is China's trade affected by contemporary protectionism? .....	62
<b>References .....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Appendix .....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Annex on trade performance indicators .....</b>	<b>73</b>

## BOXES

1. Seasonal variations in trade flows are significant .....	8
2. India is outsourcing business services to the Philippines .....	25
3. The evolving landscape of regional investment agreements .....	55

# FIGURES

Page

1.	World and Asian subregions – gross domestic product, exports and terms of trade of goods ..	6
2.	Trends in exports and imports of selected Asian economies, January 2008-August 2010 .....	7
3.	Trade balances for China and Asia-10 .....	8
4.	Exports from China and Japan, with seasonal adjustment .....	9
5.	Geographical breakdown of exports in selected Asian economies .....	11
6.	Average export propensity in Asia-Pacific subregions .....	12
7.	Merchandise export market shares of Asia-Pacific subregions .....	14
8.	Most Asia-Pacific economies increased their share of global trade in 2009 .....	15
9.	Did the crisis cause a change in the number of export markets? .....	16
10.	Is China becoming a second locomotive? .....	18
11.	Developments in world and Asia-Pacific services trade (average exports and imports) .....	22
12.	Asia and the Pacific total exports, imports and trade balance in commercial services, 2001-2009 .....	22
13.	Commercial services imports and exports – subregional shares .....	23
14.	Sectoral composition of services exports .....	23
15.	Sectoral composition of services imports .....	24
16.	Remittances as a share of gross domestic product for a selected group of Asia-Pacific economies .....	26
17.	Migrant worker remittances as a share of gross domestic product in selected Asia-Pacific economies, 2008 .....	27
18.	Migrant worker remittances compared with the total earnings from exports of goods and services in selected Asia-Pacific economies, 2008 .....	28
19.	Global foreign direct investment inflows, 2003-2009 .....	31
20.	Foreign direct investment inflows by subregion, 2003-2009 .....	33
21.	Foreign direct investment inflows by subregion, 2004-2006 and 2007-2009 .....	34
22.	Global foreign direct investment outflows, 2003-2009 .....	37
23.	Foreign direct investment outward stock of Asia and the Pacific, 2003-2009 .....	37
24.	Foreign direct investment outflows by Asia-Pacific subregion, 2003-2009 .....	38
25.	Top 10 Asia-Pacific economies by foreign direct investment outflow, 2007-2009 .....	38
26.	Shares of Asian foreign direct investment to India, 2009 .....	42
27.	UNCTAD projection for global foreign direct investment flows .....	43
28.	EIU projections for foreign direct investment inflows to 21 Asian and Pacific economies, 2010-2014 .....	43
29.	Growth of foreign direct investment inflows of 11 selected Asia-Pacific economies, 2009/2008 and 2010/2009 .....	44

## FIGURES *(continued)*

	<i>Page</i>
30. Comprehensive international trade costs between selected Asian developing countries and Japan, 2001-2008 .....	48
31. Increasing vessel size and decreasing competition in the maritime sector, 2004-2010 .....	50
32. Landscape of regional trade agreements in Asia and the Pacific .....	55
33. Global harmful State actions during the crisis, by quarter .....	59
34. How has protectionism changed quarter-by-quarter during the crisis? .....	61
35. Global and regional contemporary protectionist measures (November 2008-June 2010) .....	61
36. Share of different types of measures affecting China's trade, weighted by trade covered .....	63

# TABLES

	<i>Page</i>
1. Export propensity for selected Asia-Pacific economies, 2009 .....	13
2. Actual and forecast export and import growth in selected developing Asian and Pacific economies, 2009-2011 .....	17
3. Geographical breakdown of imports and exports in selected Asia-Pacific economies, 2008 ....	24
4. Foreign direct investment as a share in gross domestic product ratio in the top 20 Asia-Pacific economies .....	32
5. Top 10 foreign direct investment destinations in Asia and the Pacific, 2009 .....	35
6. Top 10 foreign direct investment destinations in Asia and the Pacific by foreign direct investment inflow per capita, average 2007-2009 .....	35
7. Top and bottom eight Asia-Pacific economies, by “ease of doing business” ranking (2011) and foreign direct investment inflow per capita (2007-2009) .....	36
8. Top 10 Asia-Pacific economies by foreign direct investment inward stock, 2009 .....	36
9. Top 10 Asia-Pacific economies by foreign direct investment outward stock, 2007-2009 .....	39
10. Major source economies of foreign direct investment in China, 2000 and 2009 .....	40
11. Major sources of foreign direct investment inflows to ASEAN, 2007-2009 .....	41
12. Shares of foreign direct investment inflows from ASEAN countries in total foreign direct investment inflows to ASEAN countries, 2007-2009 .....	41
13. Foreign direct investment flows to India, 2003-2009 .....	42
14. Tariff-equivalent intra- and extra-subregional trade costs in Asia, 2007 .....	48
15. Number of regional trade agreements in the Asia-Pacific region (as of early September 2010)	54
16. Intra- and extra-regional trade agreements trade coverage for Asia-Pacific economies .....	56
17. How much of China’s trade is affected by discriminatory measures? .....	62

# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area
APTA	Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement
APTIAD	Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Agreements Database
ARTNeT	Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BIT	bilateral investment treaty
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
Comtrade	United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics
CLMV	Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
EU	European Union
FDI	foreign direct investment
FTA	free trade agreement
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GDP	gross domestic product
GTA	Global Trade Alert
GVC	global value chain
IIA	international investment agreement
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO
LPI	logistics performance index
LSCI	Liner Shipping Connectivity Index
M&A	mergers and acquisitions
MFN	most-favoured-nation
MTS	multilateral trading system
NIAEs	newly industrialized Asian economies
NTBs	non-tariff barriers
NTMs	non-tariff measures
ODA	official development assistance

# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS *(continued)*

PTA	preferential trade agreement
ROW	rest of the world
RTA	regional trade agreement
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SME	small and medium-sized enterprise
TNC	transnational corporation
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WITS	World Integrated Trade Solution
WTO	World Trade Organization



# INTRODUCTION

When the first Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report 2009 was prepared, the global economic crisis was spreading around the globe and affecting the Asia-Pacific region. Despite reporting a sharp contraction of trade flows from the region to the world and also intraregionally, the 2009 Report ended on a cautiously optimistic note, referring to the first signals of a rebound in trade flows, for both the region and the world as a whole. Nevertheless, it contained warnings about the volatility in commodity and financial markets and the sustainability of the recovery packages adopted by various countries around the world to jump-start growth during the crisis months. The most recent available data for 2009 and the first half of 2010 (cf. IMF, 2010a and 2010d), however, show a recovery of output and trade in most Asian economies to pre-crisis levels. These results allow an upward revision of the gross domestic product (GDP) growth forecast for Asia in 2010 by half a percentage point to 7.5%, with the expectation of more moderate growth in 2011 at about 6.74% (IMF, 2010b).

Similarly, the V-shaped recovery in trade flows since November 2009 surpassed everyone's expectations. At the global level, the growth of merchandise exports in real terms in 2010 is expected to surge by 13.5% against a contraction of 12.2% in 2009 (WTO, 2010a), and estimates for the growth of services trade are equally optimistic.<sup>1</sup> The nominal growth of merchandise trade in the third quarter of 2010 was 18% compared with the same period of 2009. While impressive, this is still lower than the 26% growth posted for the second quarter (WTO, 2010e). Is this a warning that the recovery engine is losing steam? Given the strength of emerging markets' export growth, which remains in the range of a high 20%, the World Trade Organization (WTO) announced no change in the forecast of real trade growth in 2010. Nonetheless, the weaker than predicted performance in the developed economies' output and trade, combined with persisting and growing unemployment, increase the risk of a W-shaped recession after all.

While some economies contributed much to the 2010 rebound (e.g. Australia, China, India and Indonesia), others are still grappling with stagnant growth in both production and trade (e.g. Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal and Pakistan). Unfortunately, some of these economies have also been affected by natural disasters and/or conflicts impairing their capacity to revive their economies (e.g. Afghanistan, India, Pakistan and Samoa).

APTIR 2010 describes and analyses the developments in both intraregional and interregional trade and investment since mid-2009. It is organized in six sections.

Section A describes and explains recent trends in merchandise trade flows of selected countries and country-groups, revisits the phenomenon of "Factory Asia" and analyses recent trends in intraregional trade.

Section B provides a comprehensive analysis of recent trends in commercial services trade of the economies in the region. It also provides an up-to-date breakdown of services trade for different subregions and services sectors. In order to better understand the drivers of intraregional trade, intraregional exports and imports of services are identified where data availability allows. Section B also describes recent trends in worker remittances, some of which are related to services trade, and are an important source of external capital and finance for development for various countries of the region.

---

<sup>1</sup> The drop in merchandise exports in 2009 was 23% over 2008. In contrast, commercial services exports declined by "only" 13% (the largest fall recorded for services trade since 1980), this being the average of a 23% fall in exports of transport services, and only a 10% fall in exports of other commercial services.

Section C focuses on recent developments in foreign direct investment (FDI) in and from the region and explains why some economies attract more FDI than others. It also provides a brief prospect for FDI inflows, which still have to recover to pre-crisis levels.

The role of trade as an engine of growth does not only mean trading more but also trading more efficiently, i.e. generating more versatile trade at lower costs. Section D provides some estimates of the costs of trade for Asia and the Pacific utilizing a new database developed by ESCAP. It also looks at the importance of behind-the-border measures and logistics in facilitating trade.

There is a long history of countries relying on regional trade agreements (RTAs) to expand their exports. Even during the crisis, there is rich anecdotal and factual evidence of countries aggressively looking for new RTA partners. Section E offers more details on recent developments in RTAs. The section begins by demystifying the number of RTAs in the region. It also provides relevant statistics on merchandise trade covered by RTAs and sets the stage for the discussion in section F on protectionism which traditionally emerges with the onset of an economic crisis.

More precisely, section F provides an overview of protectionist measures that have been announced or implemented since November 2008 (the date of the first crisis-related G20 summit). It explores whether discrimination against and economic harm inflicted by emerging or developing countries in Asia and the Pacific are on par with global protectionist tendencies. It highlights the prevalence of “behind-the-border” non-tariff measures (NTMs) that potentially affect both national imports and foreign commercial interests.

The annex provides trade performance indicators which allow users to make easy comparisons across economies in Asia and the Pacific with respect to the level of integration of these economies in the global or regional economy. The annex has been expanded to include a more comprehensive coverage of commercial services trade as well as unique trade costs indicators.





## A. TRADING OUT OF CRISIS: IS IT DIFFERENT THIS TIME?

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998 originated in Asia but as other parts of the world, especially the developed economies, readily absorbed increasing quantities of goods and services from Asia, the region managed to “export its way out of crisis”. In contrast, the global economic crisis of 2008-2009 originated in the most developed economies and spread quickly to the rest of the world causing significant declines in global production, employment, trade and living standards. At the peak of the crisis, concerns were expressed about the fate of Asian economies “addicted” to export-led growth. Obviously, with the rapid disintegration of traditional export markets, it was not deemed possible to strategize an easy exit from the crisis based on exports or trade in general. However, by as early as the middle of 2010, monthly exports and imports for most Asian economies were either back to their pre-crisis levels or approximating those levels, while their GDP growth rates were approaching the rates unique to Asia prior to the crisis, and financial flows looked more stable than in the months before the crisis. From Asian perspective, it certainly looks as exports again might pull their economies out of crisis. But were exports the only, or the most important driver of recovery, or were there other pull factors as well? And more importantly, what should be the role of exports in building more stable but dynamic growth in the future?

### 2. TRADE WENT THROUGH A SYNCHRONIZED COLLAPSE AND A SYNCHRONIZED REBOUND, BUT WHERE IS IT GOING NEXT?

The drop in world exports by 13% in 2009 was the biggest ever witnessed in the post-World War Two era, coupled with negative growth of the global economy (see figure 1, top-left panel). Asia-Pacific economies too have been exposed to greater volatility in both GDP growth and trade volumes. This was not an isolated episode; in fact, most East Asian economies faced even more serious problems triggered by the Asian financial crisis of

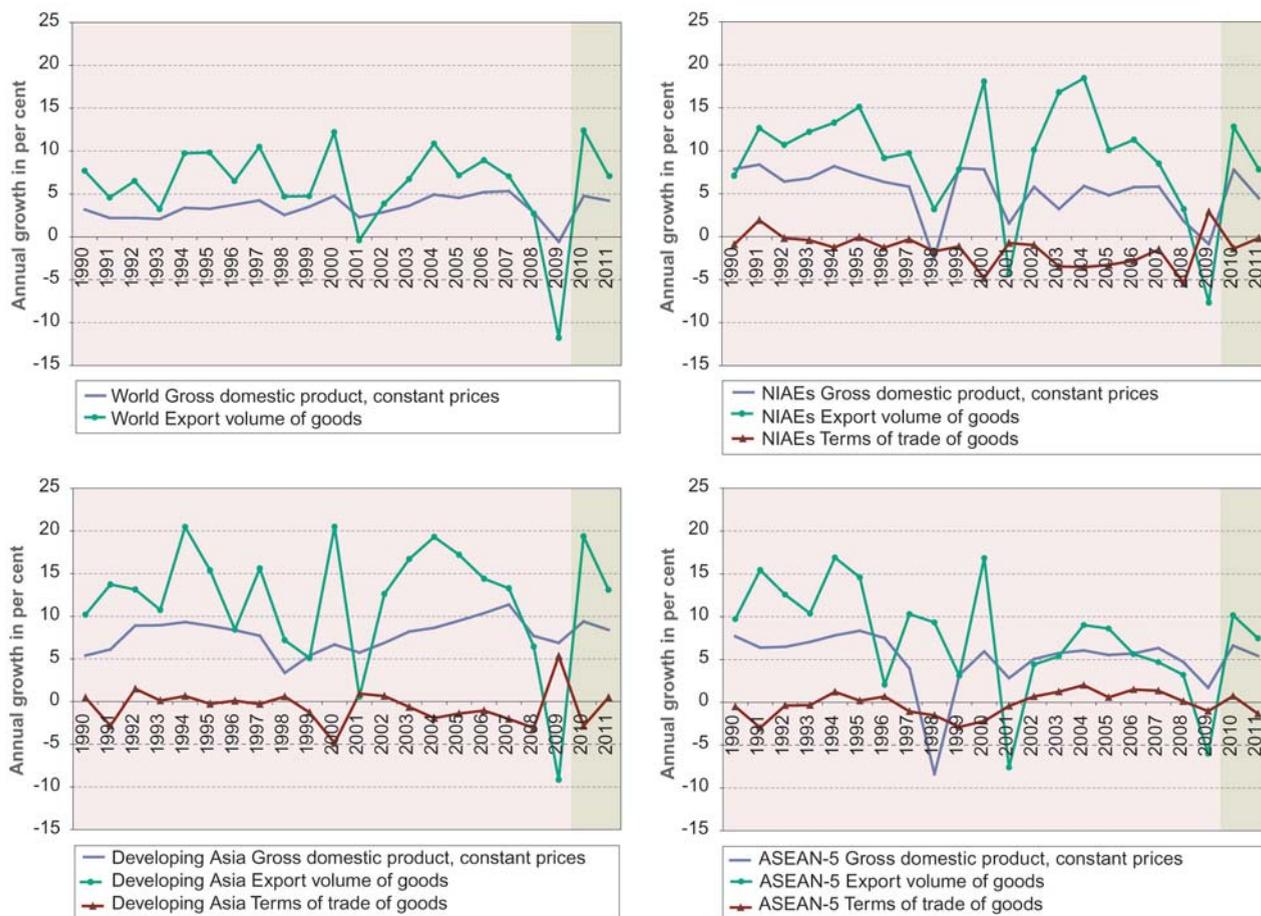
---

*The Asia-Pacific region’s recovery continues amid tensions in currency and financial markets and uncertainties in the future of global trade rules*

---

1997-1998 (see figure 1, bottom-left panel). They learned some valuable lessons from that crisis to improve their export-led strategy, including the need to have significant foreign exchange reserves and the need for budgetary flexibilities. It was just assumed, however, that there were no upper bounds to the expansion of exports – and, indeed, the exit from the 1997-1998 crisis was associated with export growth (see figure 1). Yet the 2008-2009 crisis originated in the very markets which were the key to the solution of the 1997 crisis – the major

**Figure 1. World and Asian subregions – gross domestic product, exports and terms of trade of goods**  
(Annual percentage changes)



Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, 2010.

Notes: NIAEs (newly industrialized Asian economies) comprises: Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taiwan Province of China. Developing Asia comprises Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu and Viet Nam. ASEAN-5 comprises Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

importing markets of Asian goods and services and sources of financial flows to Asia and the Pacific. Hence, some argued that Asian economies would not be able to use exports as a vehicle to get out of crisis this time. As figure 1 shows, for all observed country-groups, with the onset of the crisis in late 2007, exports fell and continued to fall more sharply than GDP (in contrast to 1997-1998 when the contraction of exports was milder and smaller than the decline in GDP, except in the ASEAN-5 group).<sup>2</sup> Nonetheless, the combination of policy responses,

<sup>2</sup> For the purpose of this section, ASEAN-5 consists of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

including stimuli to private and government spending, resulted in a quick and fast recovery of exports starting in mid-2009 for all country-groups (see figure 1).

The impact of the crisis also affected individual countries’ terms of trade. As shown in figure 1, the ASEAN-5 economies suffered an adverse movement in their terms of trade<sup>3</sup> during the peak

<sup>3</sup> The terms of trade are measured as the deflator (that is, value divided by volume) of total exports of goods over the deflator of total imports of goods times 100 (International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2010).

of the crisis compared with other country-groups. This is similar to what happened in the aftermath of the crisis of 1997-1998 when the terms of trade of these economies also worsened and only started to improve in 2001 until the recent crisis in 2008. The terms of trade of the other two country groups, i.e. Developing Asia and NIAEs, show a different trend: they suddenly improved in 2008, but for the rest of decade showed relatively adverse trends in terms of annual change.<sup>4</sup>

Since hitting bottom in mid-2009, exports and imports of many Asian economies have been growing strongly, painting a picture of a V-shaped recovery and moving in a strongly synchronized

<sup>4</sup> See also figure I in the appendix for the developments in terms of trade of other country groups, in particular of the economies of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), which have terms of trade following an opposite cycle from the one observed in the other country groups in Asia. This is of course driven by the structure of exports and imports and the high dependence on exports of oil and gas for the CIS.

pattern (see figure 2 for selected 11 Asian economies).<sup>5</sup> Even when comparing the recovery across many economies, there is very little variation in the pace of export rebound for economies in the five subregions (see the appendix figures for the various Asian and Pacific subregions). Even those

---

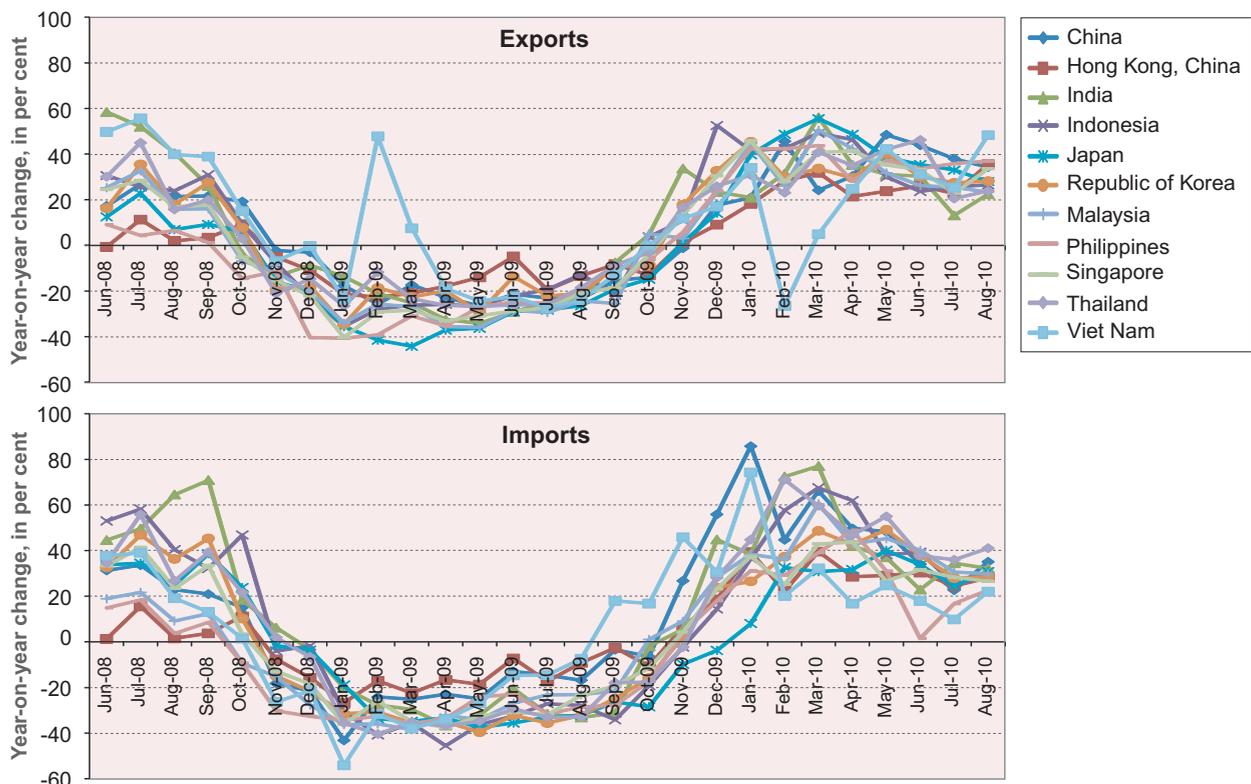
*Exports and imports of many Asian economies  
have been growing strongly, painting  
a picture of a V-shaped recovery*

---

countries which, prior to the crisis, followed somewhat different paths of export growth started to converge towards the median values (e.g. Mongolia in North Asia, Armenia in Central Asia, Samoa in the Pacific and Viet Nam in South-East Asia) after the crisis.

<sup>5</sup> Except for exports from Viet Nam for the first quarters of 2009 and 2010 (see figure 2, left panel).

**Figure 2. Trends in exports and imports of selected Asian economies,  
January 2008-August 2010**

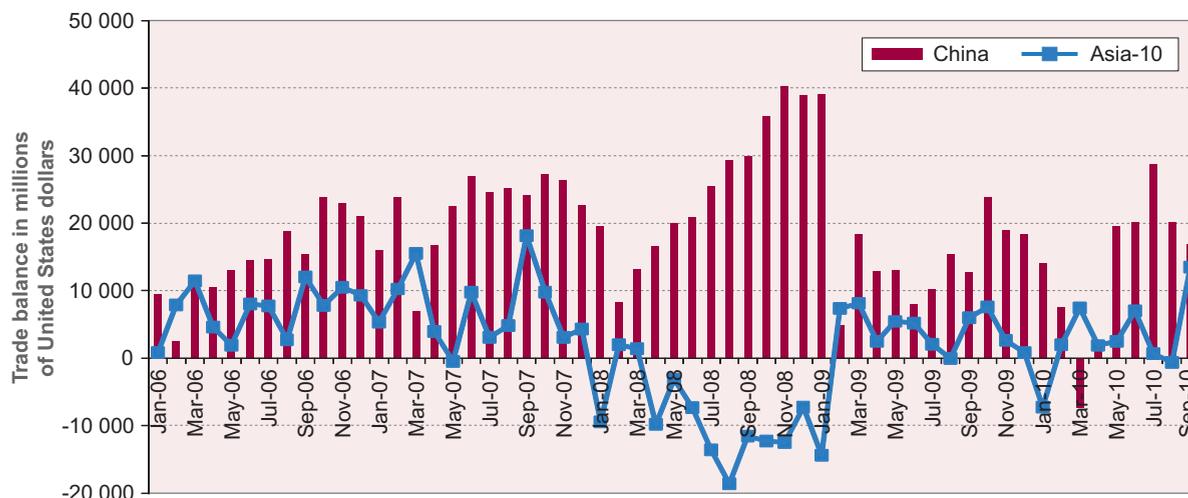


Source: ESCAP calculations based on WTO, Online Short-Term Indicators, 2010 (monthly indicators).

The rebound in exports (and, for a number of economies, in imports as well) has continued since mid-2009 and export volumes have now returned to pre-crisis levels in most developing economies of Asia (see figures II to IV in the appendix). Similarly, traditional export-oriented sectors, such as electric machinery, footwear and textiles, have all started to grow at a similar pace in most of the dynamic trading economies (see figure V in the appendix).

The changes in the dynamics of exports and imports, as expected, had an impact on the trade balances of individual economies. Since 2006, only India, Viet Nam and Hong Kong, China had a trade deficit with the rest of the world, while other economies among Asia-10 (especially China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Singapore) posted a trade surplus. China's surplus however, as seen in figure 3, was growing

**Figure 3. Trade balances for China and Asia-10<sup>a</sup>**



Source: ESCAP calculations based on WTO, Online Short-Term Indicators, 2010 (monthly indicators).

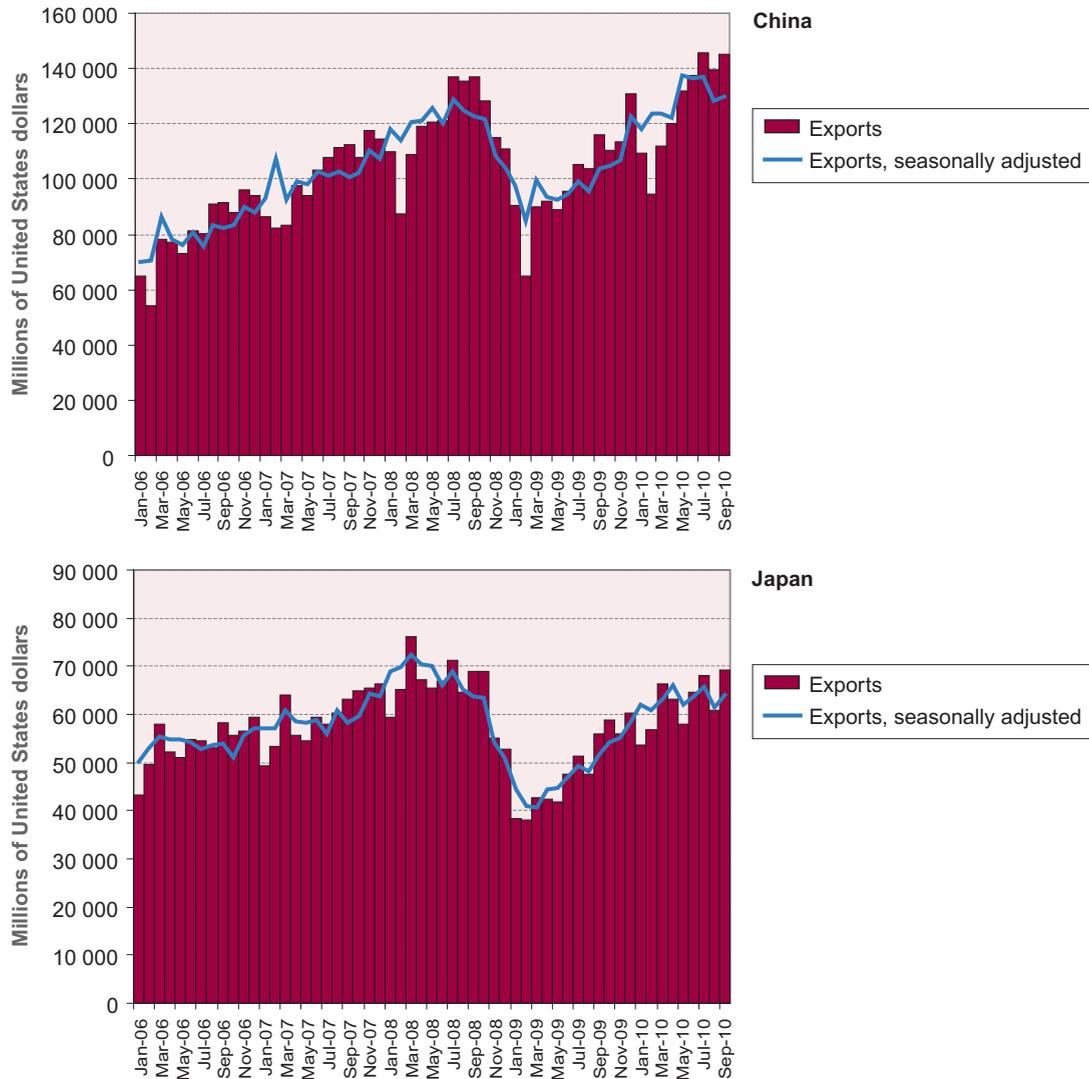
<sup>a</sup> Asia-10 includes Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

### **Box 1. Seasonal variations in trade flows are significant**

In many cases the reported figures on exports and imports declining by 30% or more have truly reflected the collapse in trade during the first months of the crisis in 2008. There are, however, many countries which normally register significant seasonal variations in their trade flows. The examples of China and Japan are shown in figure 4. Data (in columns) shown in the figure and going back to 2006 in the case of China indicate a drop in export value every February in China, and every January in Japan. A measure of collapse in exports from China based on the difference between the lowest figure in February 2009 and the highest figure in August 2008 would then give a decline of 52%, a very different level than if the change had been based on January or March exports (-33%). It is therefore necessary to clean the trade data of seasonal variations to obtain more accurate information on changes in the value of trade. The line in the figure shows seasonally adjusted<sup>a</sup> exports for China and Japan. Based on these values, the drop in China's exports between February 2009 and August 2008 was "only" 30.8% (still historically the largest, but by 20 percentage points less than when calculated based on raw data). What is also evident from the figure is that the level of monthly exports from China has returned to the pre-crisis level (July 2008) and surpassed the July 2007 level. A similar development can be observed for Japanese exports.

<sup>a</sup> The seasonal adjustment is carried out using the simple ad hoc method described in Pindyck and Rubinfeld (1991). This technique is based on the assumption of a classical multiplicative time series model consisting of a long-term trend component, a seasonal component, a cyclical component, and an irregularity component. To extract the irregularity and seasonal component a 12-month moving average is estimated. Furthermore, the irregular fluctuations were smoothed by averaging the values of the seasonal and irregularity component to the matching month. After the adjusted seasonal indices were identified, they were used to deseasonalize the original export series.

Figure 4. Exports from China and Japan, with seasonal adjustment



Source: ESCAP calculations based on WTO, Online Short-term indicators, 2010 (monthly indicators).

quite steadily (taking into account the impact of some seasonal factors; see box 1), especially in the months after the onset of the crisis in 2008. In contrast, the group of Asia-10 had a trade deficit throughout 2008, which was mostly driven by deficits in India, the Philippines and Viet Nam. With the increase in exports in early 2009, the trade balances of Asia-10 improved somewhat while China's trade balance became more variable and even went into a negative in March 2010.

Though exports have recovered in the last 12 months, the question remains if this recovery might still be W-shaped with a new episode of contraction of the real economy in the near future. As reported by WTO on 1 December 2010, world trade grew less strongly in the third quarter of 2010, mostly because of the very weak performance of advanced economies, but exports from the emerging markets also slowed down (WTO, 2010e). Hence, there are rising concerns that the economic recovery may be losing momentum and that the world economy may enter another downturn.

### 3. EXPORTS CONTINUE TO DRIVE GROWTH

In order to determine to what extent recent trade growth is sustainable, it is necessary to identify the source of recovery. Most analysts agree that the relevant factors driving export growth of Asian economies were: (a) the need to rebuild inventories in the developed importing economies as well as in those Asian economies which are producing major components as part of established global and regional supply chains, (b) successful stimuli to domestic demand in large regional economies, most importantly in China, and (c) continuing competitive strengths of Asian exporters and their ability to diversify (see also IMF, 2010a). While this report does not attempt to test those claims, some of the stylized facts presented in the following subsections support this argument.

While some economies in Asia (e.g. China, India, and Indonesia) have been able to use public investment and domestic demand to make up for the lack of external demand, most other economies have continued to depend on exports as the principal engine of growth. This means that access to “two engines of growth” (i.e. exports and domestic demand) is not an immediate option for

---

#### *Exports continue to sustain recovery and growth in many economies*

---

many smaller developing economies and their reliance on export is therefore expected to continue. The export-orientation of these economies was one of the key factors explaining their quick rebound from the Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998. The economies most affected during that crisis were able to continue the expansion of exports to developed country markets (in particular the European Union and the United States of America) which had not been affected by the (regional) crisis. In contrast, in the 2008-2009 crisis demand collapsed in the developed countries so that the “trading-out of crisis” approach needed a slight modification: traditional export markets needed to be (at least partially) replaced (or complemented)

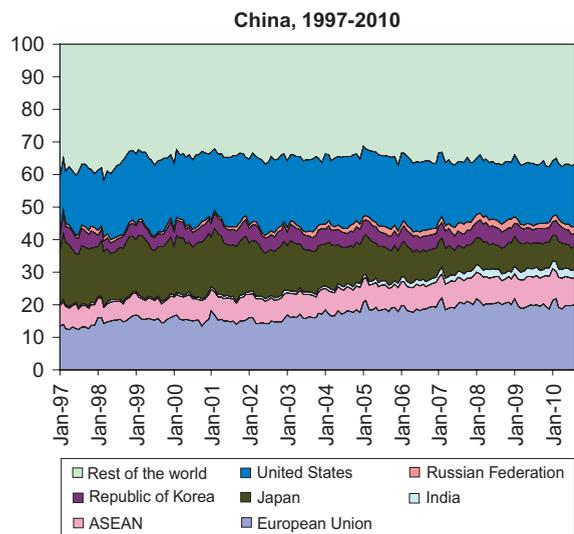
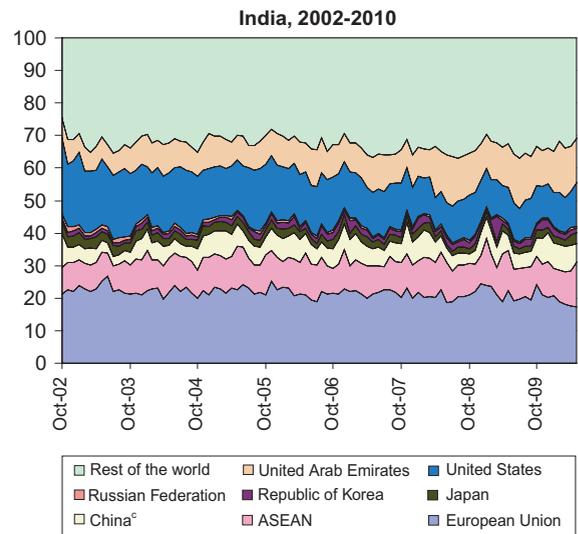
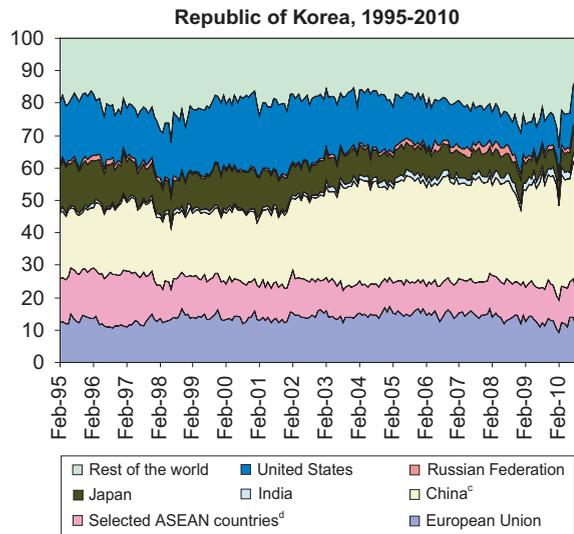
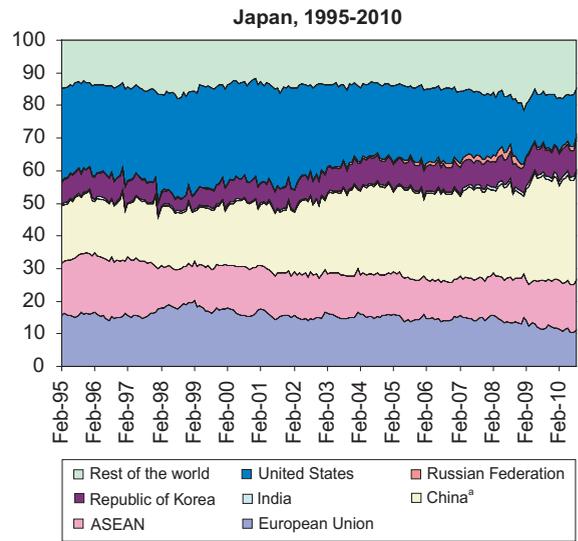
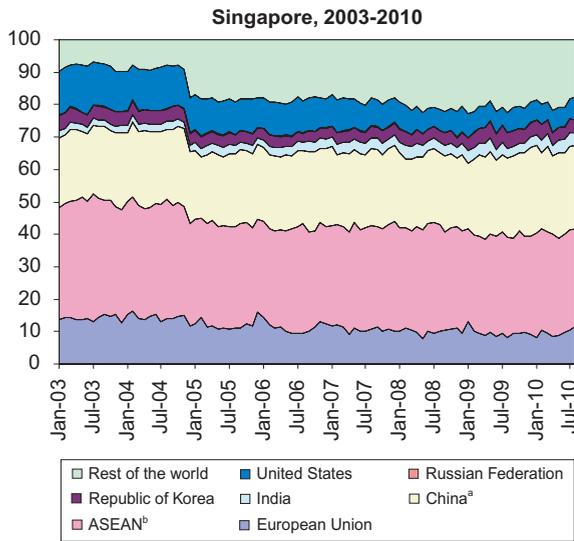
by new overseas markets (in and outside the region) and by domestic demand.

Therefore, the important point that can be made is that exports have continued to sustain recovery and growth in many economies, rather than production for the local (i.e. domestic) market. Given the collapse of demand in Asia’s traditional export markets, it would be interesting to find out to what extent intraregional exports have replaced exports to these traditional markets. However, as most of the export expansion has occurred since the end of 2009, reliable and comprehensive bilateral trade data are only available for a few countries and, hence, no comprehensive analysis of intraregional trade flows in the post-crisis period is possible. Nonetheless, up-to-date intraregional trade data are available for several countries (China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Singapore), and because these countries generate most of the exports from the region (over 70% since 2006 and 74% in 2009), it is possible to use these data to make some observations about the changes in the level and direction of Asian trade.

As expected, exports and imports for most Asian and Pacific economies contracted both globally and regionally. Those countries for which data are available show an increase in the share of intraregional exports, in particular of exports to China, in recent months (see figure 5). For India, the Republic of Korea and Singapore, the share of exports to China rises even in the crisis period. In the case of Singapore, its exports to China as share of its total exports has been increasing, but is still below the share of exports to the ASEAN countries (whose share, incidentally, has not been growing during the last two years). The same trend is observed for the Republic of Korea. India’s export destinations appear to be most variable over time but some trends still can be obtained showing a marked share of trade with the United Arab Emirates (14%), a destination which absorbs a larger share of India’s exports in the crisis months than China, ASEAN or the United States.<sup>6</sup> Japan’s dependence on China as an export market also

<sup>6</sup> Anecdotal evidence shows that some of these exports are, in fact, destined for Pakistan.

**Figure 5. Geographical breakdown of exports in selected Asian economies**  
(Per cent)



Source: Calculated by ESCAP based on data from CEIC.

<sup>a</sup> Includes Hong Kong, China; Macao, China and Taiwan Province of China.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes Singapore.

<sup>c</sup> Includes Hong Kong, China and Taiwan Province of China.

<sup>d</sup> Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

continued to increase in the months during the crisis, while the shares of exports to the United States and to the European Union were reduced. However, in line with Japan’s efforts to build an East-Asian trading bloc, the share of its exports going to other partners in this initiative, i.e. ASEAN, India and the Republic of Korea, has been increasing.

China’s exports were not radically redirected during the crisis period and the share of exports from China to the European Union in China’s total exports continued to increase. At the same time, new regional partners such as India and the Russian Federation did not suffer a huge drop in China’s export shares. Japan’s share in China’s total exports, however, decreased substantially.

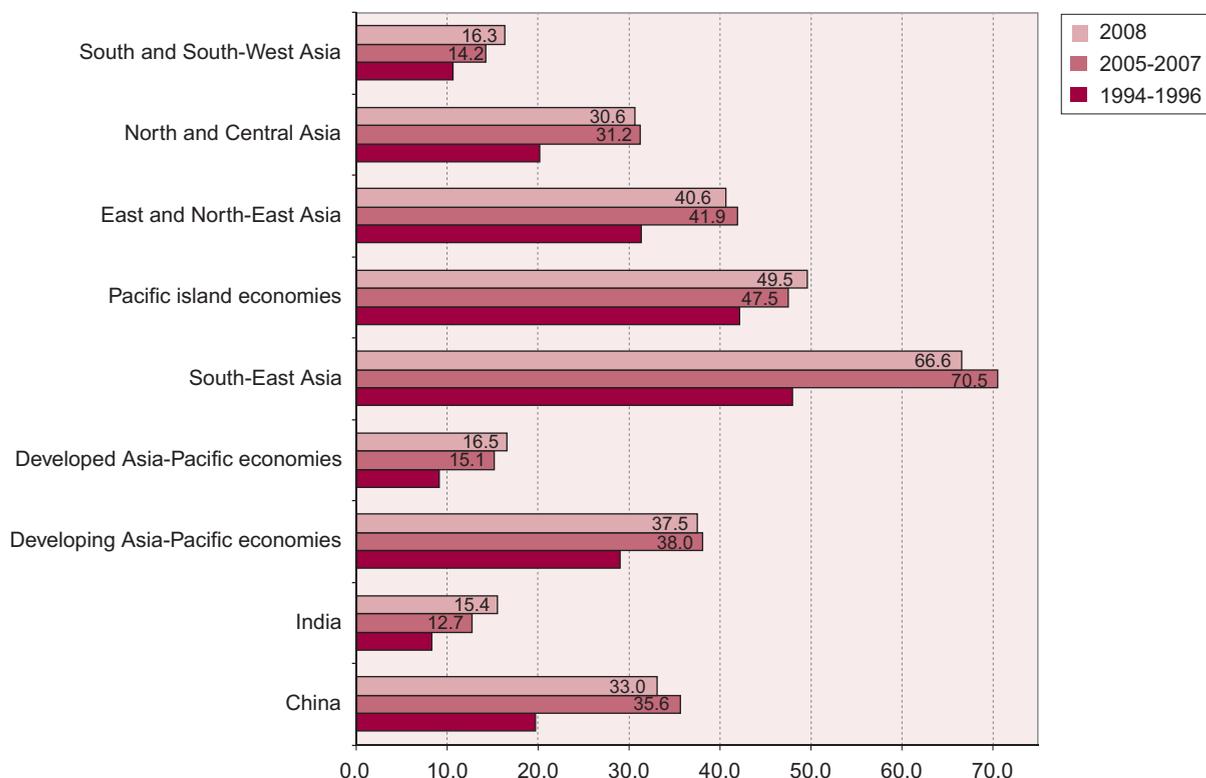
Though exports have continued to play an important role in the recovery from the crisis, the average

**Average export propensity continued to fall in 2009**

export propensity<sup>7</sup> for some economies and subregions fell in 2008 and continued to fall in 2009. Figure 6 shows the shares of exports in GDP for all subregions, and for China and India only for the periods 1994-1996, 2005-2007 and for 2008 (GDP figures for 2009 were not yet available for all Asia-

<sup>7</sup> In times of economic expansion, the export propensity will be higher for those countries which have faster export growth than GDP growth. This indicator is also known as export dependence (ESCAP, 2009a) or openness. An increasing export propensity over time of individual Asia-Pacific economies and of the region as a whole is demonstrating their deeper integration in the world economy. In fact, an increase of the share of exports in GDP is often one of the common policy targets for developing countries.

**Figure 6. Average export propensity in Asia-Pacific subregions (Percentage shares)**



Source: Calculated by ESCAP based on data downloaded from World Development Indicators online database, World Bank (2010a).

Pacific economies when this report went to print). Table 1 provides values of export propensity for selected economies in 2008 and 2009, as well as the change in 2009 relative to 2008.<sup>8</sup> Asia and the

<sup>8</sup> Data for figure 6 and table 1 are extracted from different sources and thus there is a small discrepancy in the export propensity figures for some of the countries, e.g. China and India.

Pacific as an aggregate group actually strengthened its average export propensity from 28.8% in 2008 to 30.1% in 2009, and so did South and South-West Asia, the Pacific island economies, and the developed economies group of Asia. While India also continued to become more export-dependent with its exports-to-GDP ratio rising to 15.4% in 2008 from 12.7% on average in the period 2005-2007, its

**Table 1. Export propensity for selected Asia-Pacific economies, 2009**  
(Per cent)

Country	2008	2009	Percentage change in 2009 over 2008
Armenia	8.87	8.01	-9.73
Australia	18.02	16.66	-7.55
Azerbaijan	66.12	50.14	-24.17
Bangladesh	19.32	16.87	-12.67
Bhutan	41.71	21.92	-47.44
Cambodia	45.51	45.37	-0.31
China	31.56	24.10	-23.63
Fiji	25.84	21.42	-17.09
Georgia	11.70	10.57	-9.62
India	16.05	11.85	-26.15
Indonesia	27.35	22.17	-18.93
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	33.61	23.58	-29.85
Japan	16.00	11.46	-28.37
Kazakhstan	53.34	39.57	-25.82
Kiribati	11.20	11.54	3.07
Kyrgyzstan	31.95	31.43	-1.62
Lao People's Democratic Republic	19.82	18.02	-9.09
Malaysia	90.21	82.17	-8.92
Mongolia	48.30	45.27	-6.26
Nepal	7.48	5.43	-27.47
New Zealand	26.49	19.92	-24.78
Pakistan	12.30	10.62	-13.65
Papua New Guinea	71.32	57.39	-19.53
Philippines	29.30	23.89	-18.47
Republic of Korea	45.31	43.67	-3.62
Russian Federation	28.28	24.70	-12.66
Samoa	1.94	2.22	14.33
Singapore	174.92	148.07	-15.35
Solomon Islands	31.44	21.11	-32.85
Sri Lanka	20.76	17.53	-15.54
Tajikistan	27.39	20.29	-25.95
Thailand	65.25	57.80	-11.42
Tonga	2.71	2.25	-17.09
Turkey	18.08	16.55	-8.44
Uzbekistan	37.14	30.02	-19.19
Vanuatu	6.99	7.69	10.04
Viet Nam	69.15	61.59	-10.94

Source: Calculated by ESCAP based on data for GDP and exports downloaded from the World Bank Data Bank, 2010.

export propensity fell by over 26% in 2009. China recorded only a mild reduction in its export-to-GDP ratio to 33% in 2008, but in 2009 this ratio also fell by over 20%. South-East Asia experienced the largest decline in export propensity as early as 2008, while all of the economies listed in table 1 experienced a reduction in their export propensity in 2009 (as well as in their overall trade dependence). This is consistent with findings in other regions: the most dynamic traders suffered relatively more from the stronger contraction in exports relative to their GDP, resulting in a reduction in their average export propensity.

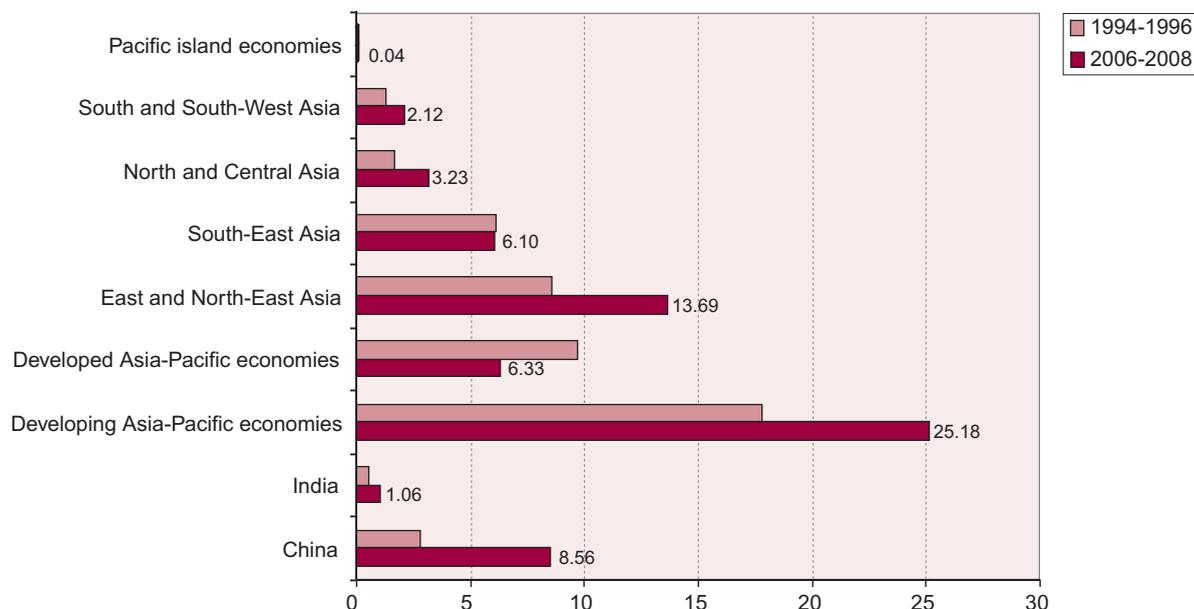
Despite the sharp decline in exports in the second half of 2008, most Asian and Pacific developing economies continued to show strong competitiveness relative to the rest of the world, as reflected in the increase in their exports as a share of world exports, with the exception of South-East Asia (see figure 7). It seems that the large increases in exports experienced in the two years prior to the crisis (2006-2007) were sufficient to offset the contraction experienced in 2008. As expected, the world export market shares of the three Asian developed economies declined from the 1994-1996 level.

**Despite the crisis, Asian countries are capturing a larger share of global exports**

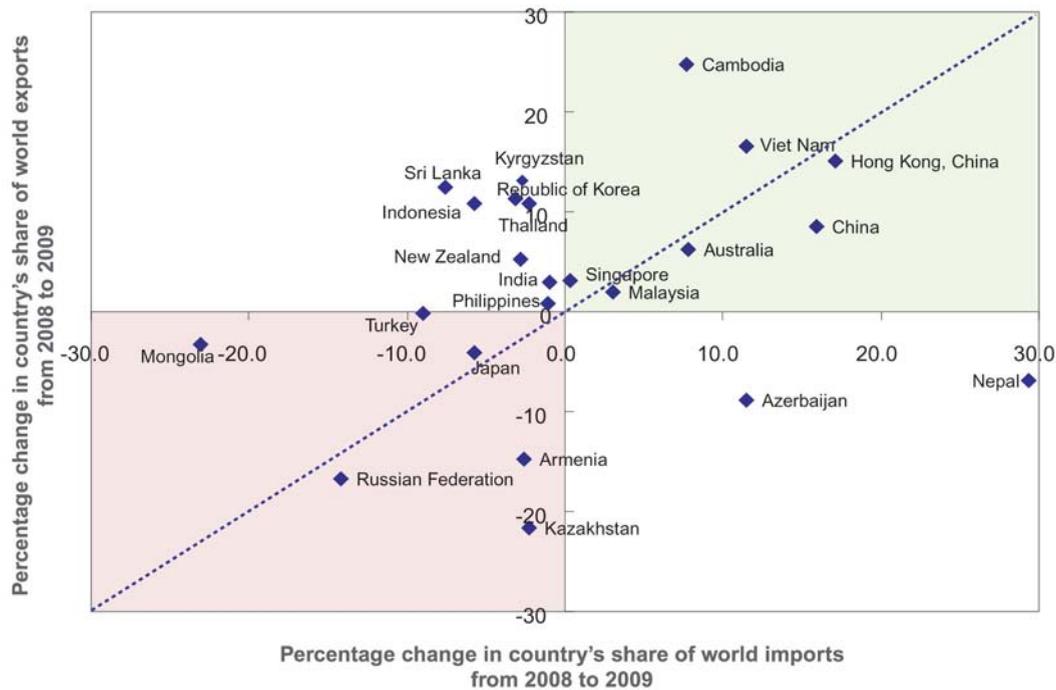
As noted earlier, one of the factors driving a quick recovery of Asian exports was the ability of many Asian economies to adjust to external conditions and remain competitive despite adverse changes in the world market. Some specific indicators of competitiveness, such as the Global Competitiveness Index,<sup>9</sup> include many components of competitiveness, which are not all related to trade. To gauge more specifically the level of trade competitiveness, changes in the shares in world exports and imports were used (see figure 8). Most of the Asia-Pacific economies, for which trade data for 2009 were available, increased their share in world exports, while only a few suffered a loss in export competitiveness. Economies which succeeded in increasing both export and import shares include established Asian traders such as China, Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong, China,

<sup>9</sup> In the 2009-2010 Global Competitiveness Report, 12 of the top 50 ranked economies were from Asia, including the three developed Asian economies (World Economic Forum, 2009).

**Figure 7. Merchandise export market shares of Asia-Pacific subregions**  
(Three-year average, percentage shares)



Source: ESCAP calculations based on data downloaded from World Development Indicators online database, World Bank (2010a).

**Figure 8. Most Asia-Pacific economies increased their share of global trade in 2009**

Source: Calculated by ESCAP based on data from World Bank Data Bank, 2010.

but also newcomers such as Cambodia and Viet Nam (see the upper right panel of figure 8). A few countries suffered a reduced share in both global exports and global imports, most of them resource-dependent economies such as Armenia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and the Russian Federation. However, Japan also belongs to this group. A number of economies captured larger shares of world exports, but reduced their shares on the import side, including India, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

---

***Most countries are consolidating their export markets***

---

Normally, when demand in established export markets dwindles, exporters look for new markets and often end up exporting smaller volumes to larger number of markets in an effort to keep exports going. In this report, the number of export markets with value larger than \$1 million were counted for selected Asian countries prior and during the last crisis and in the first months of

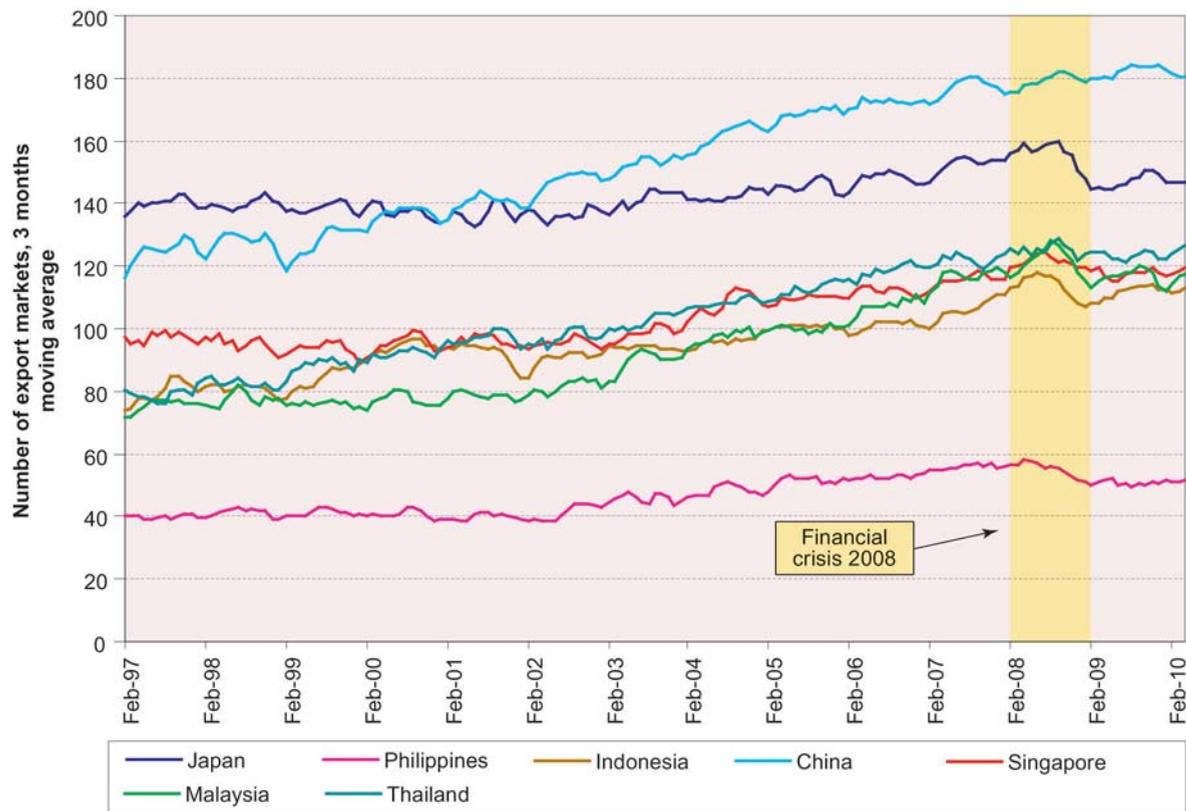
recovery (i.e. from February 1997 to February 2010). Figure 9 shows the changes in the number of export markets (smoothed through three months moving averages). China continued to increase the number of export markets throughout the observed period, and while the crisis caused some variation, it exported to more than 180 markets in early 2010. In contrast, other observed countries, especially Japan, reduced the number of export markets during the crisis and in the recovery period. This “rationalization” in the number of export markets is driven by both the need to reduce the costs of exports (by increasing volume to fewer markets), and by possible difficulties encountered when recapturing markets once lost.

---

***Exports are forecast to grow at a slower rate in 2011 due to volatilities and uncertainties in world markets***

---

It is estimated that developing economies in Asia and the Pacific returned to double-digit growth for

**Figure 9. Did the crisis cause a change in the number of export markets?**

Source: Calculated by ESCAP based on data downloaded from CEIC Database, 2010.

both exports and imports in 2010, at 19.3% and 20.2%, respectively. This is true for most economies in the region, with China; Taiwan Province of China; the Philippines; Hong Kong, China; and Singapore leading export growth (see table 2). The most dynamic importers in 2010 include China; Taiwan Province of China; Thailand; Hong Kong, China; and the Republic of Korea.

As shown in table 2, preliminary forecasts predict that exports from the developing economies of the Asia-Pacific region will grow by 10.5% in 2011, with exports from China and India showing particular growth. However, there are also threats to sustained export growth, including financial instability and high public debts in various developed countries (as witnessed by the bailout of Greece and Ireland), coupled with severe austerity programmes likely to curb consumer spending, continued depressed economic consumer sentiments in the United States, the risk of currency

wars and a continued stalemate in the Doha negotiations. This shows the increasing importance for the major Asian economies to stimulate domestic demand while simultaneously pursuing economic and trade diversification to increase their resilience and ability to increase intraregional trade. In this context, it is opportune to revisit the “Factory Asia” phenomenon which plays an important role in explaining developments in intraregional trade.

#### 4. THE “FACTORY ASIA” PHENOMENON REVISITED

APTIR (ESCAP, 2009a) discussed how China’s imports of parts and components from Asian suppliers fell sharply while the United States reduced its imports from China. Figure 9 shows that China’s imports from Asian suppliers and the United States imports from China showed a recovery in the second half of 2009. Interestingly, it appears that prior to China’s recovery of exports to the United

**Table 2. Actual and forecast export and import growth in selected developing Asian and Pacific economies, 2009-2011**  
(Per cent)

Economy	Exports			Imports		
	2009	2010 <sup>a</sup>	2011 <sup>a</sup>	2009	2010 <sup>a</sup>	2011 <sup>a</sup>
Japan	24.10	23.69	4.73	16.79	9.98	5.57
China	12.38	28.83	17.42	-3.74	28.73	15.29
Hong Kong, China	10.10	17.57	7.33	-8.85	19.05	6.86
India	-9.76	13.30	13.44	-7.42	8.16	18.22
Indonesia	-9.70	13.40	7.02	14.97	15.12	5.74
Malaysia	10.42	12.53	8.01	12.28	16.45	8.16
Philippines	13.42	21.71	7.60	-1.93	15.21	7.86
Republic of Korea	-0.83	13.40	7.72	-8.19	17.39	9.92
Russian Federation	-4.20	8.49	1.92	29.84	13.03	8.02
Singapore	-9.03	17.11	6.32	11.01	14.69	6.77
Taiwan Province of China	-9.11	26.33	4.92	13.44	28.01	5.86
Thailand	12.67	14.88	7.83	21.76	21.39	8.69
Turkey	-5.25	6.68	8.59	14.29	14.83	12.90
Developing Asia and the Pacific <sup>b</sup>	-9.18	19.37	10.52	10.37	20.26	11.20

Source: ESCAP estimates and projections based on Oxford Economic Forecast (November 2010).

Notes: Figures are based on real prices of exports and imports of goods and services (in United States dollar terms).

<sup>a</sup> Estimates.

<sup>b</sup> Comprises economies listed above (excluding Japan).

States, it had already started to increase imports from Asian suppliers. This finding supports the idea that there may in fact be two engines of export-led growth that helped spur the recovery: one driving exports to economies outside the region (in particular the European Union and the United States), and another driving exports to China, fuelled by the strength of domestic demand in China (which benefited from various stimulus packages). This idea is also supported by IMF (2010a, figure 1.15) which has reported similar results estimating that exports from Asian countries to China increased three times faster than China's exports to Europe and the United States in that period. According to IMF (2010a), this suggests that at least part of China's imports from the region have catered to China's final domestic demand.<sup>10</sup> While some Asian

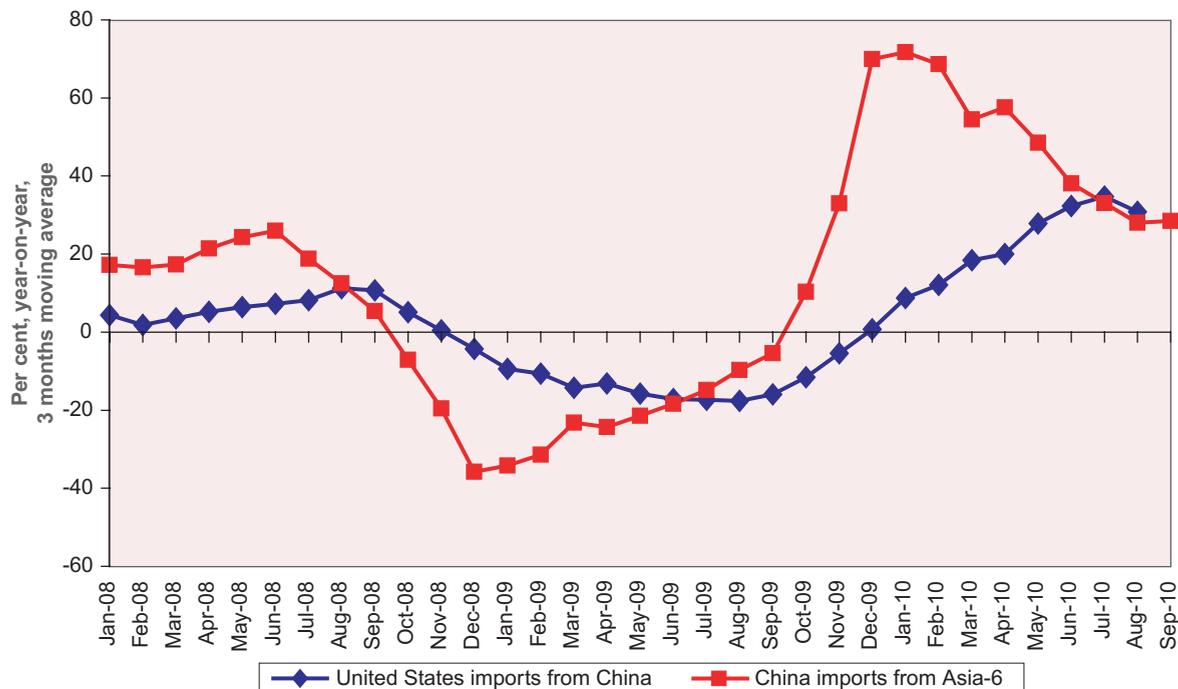
<sup>10</sup> IMF (2010a, Figure 1.16) further shows that, based on value-added trade flows (eliminating the value of intermediate goods imported from Asia from the value of China's exports), Asian economies with a larger exposure to China's *final demand* (as opposed to demand from China's *export sector*) have experienced a stronger recovery since the second quarter of 2009.

countries may benefit from this structural change, it should be noted that there still is a long way to go before China's domestic demand can offset the decline in demand from advanced economies. In fact, China's imports of consumer goods only account for 3% of global imports in 2008. Considering the slow recovery of domestic demand in the advanced economies, as already noted, it is predicted that Asia's exports are likely to grow at a more moderate pace in 2011.

***The Asia-Pacific region's recovery is helped by two engines of export growth with China in the middle***

A further investigation of figure 10 reveals an apparent lag between China's export to the United States and Asia-6<sup>11</sup> exports to China. Indeed, a simple least-squared regression test finds that there is a statistically significant correlation between the

<sup>11</sup> Asia-6 comprises Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand.

**Figure 10. Is China becoming a second locomotive?**

Source: Calculated by ESCAP based on data from CEIC Database, 2010.

Note: Asia-6 comprises Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand.

two series with a coefficient of 0.74<sup>12</sup> using a three-month time lag. In other words, by observing changes in the levels of Asia-6 exports to China, one would be able to “predict” what would happen to China’s exports to the United States three months later. A possible interpretation of this finding may be related to the structure of value chains and China’s role at the core of “Factory Asia”. Asian economies export components and parts to China, which in turn assembles them into final consumer products and ships them to the advanced economies. Assuming that Asia-6 exports to China is more of the “just-in-time” type than China’s exports to the United States, an explanation for the three-month time lag between the series would rely on the difference in inventory cycles of China and the United States.

As long as export growth is driven only by inventory cycles, because of the “just-in-time” principle

underlying both production and trade, the observed expansion may not be long lasting. This is already reflected in the lower predictions for export growth for all Asian economies in 2011. A complementary engine of growth will be the strengthening of domestic demand in most regional economies with relatively rapidly growing populations and consumer base. While China so far has played an important role in triggering demand for regional exports, its relatively small final consumption cannot support large exports of consumer goods from other Asian economies. Further structural reforms, including a slowing-down in exiting from support policies implemented at the beginning of the crisis, should start the process of building additional demand in the region. Combining these structural reforms with the concerns for ecological balance, inclusivity and stability of growth indicate that results are only to be expected in the mid- or long-term. This, in turn, means that a revival of trade growth to the levels witnessed in the mid-2000s is not likely to happen any time soon.

<sup>12</sup> In interpreting the coefficient, it should be pointed out that the analysis only considers the relationship between the two series, keeping everything else constant.





## B. SERVICES TRADE: PROMISING GROWTH

### 1. COMMERCIAL SERVICES TRADE: DOWN BUT NOT OUT

Commercial services trade showed promising growth in the first three quarters of 2008, but in the last quarter of 2008 and all through 2009 it sharply declined mimicking the collapse of merchandise trade which preceded it by about half a year. Figure 11 compares the changes in services trade (average of exports and imports) for the world and the Asia-Pacific region over the last decade.<sup>13</sup> After witnessing a mild fall in services trade in 2001, Asia and the Pacific quickly recovered, posting on average higher growth rates for services trade than the world as a whole until 2009. The decline in Asia's commercial services trade in 2009 coincided with the 11.6% drop in world trade of services.

However, the fall in commercial services trade was much less than the 23% drop in the nominal value of merchandise trade in 2009, as services are relatively more resilient to external shocks and less elastic to changes in income relative to

<sup>13</sup> The WTO category "Asia" includes: Australia; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Fiji; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; Nepal; New Zealand; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Tonga; Vanuatu; Viet Nam; French Polynesia; Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; New Caledonia; and Taiwan Province of China. As ESCAP also includes countries from North and Central Asia (most of them part of the CIS group in the WTO statistics), these countries were added to the above group. According to WTO, of all regions, CIS countries suffered from the largest fall in services trade in 2009 amounting to 18% on the export side and 21% on the import side (WTO, 2010b, p. 27).

merchandise trade. The reason for this lies in the features of services consumption: a large part of services is destined for personal consumption rather than for investment purposes. It seems, however, that the unprecedented collapse of merchandise trade still triggered a fall in demand for services related to goods trade, such as transportation services. Together with the drop in

---

*Though services trade is less elastic to income changes than merchandise trade, the global crisis caused a fall in services trade for the first time since 1980*

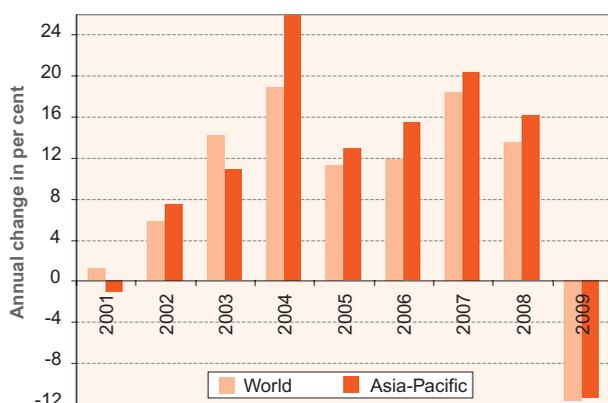
---

financial services and construction services associated with the crisis, commercial services trade as a whole declined in 2009. This decline was not only the first since 1983, but was also sufficient to be the "largest decline ever recorded for services in a data series going back to 1980" (WTO, 2010b; p. 26). Available statistics on the changes in services trade by sector indicate that, somewhat contrary to expectations, other business services and personal, cultural and recreational services as well as travel<sup>14</sup> also witnessed a relatively big fall. The least affected services were "royalties and licence fees" given their contractual obligation, and

<sup>14</sup> For example, the World Tourism Organization reports that compared with 2008, tourist arrivals were off 7% in the first six months of 2009. Notwithstanding widespread efforts to support tourism through special tax deductions, the easing of visa restrictions and investment plans, global tourist volumes declined by 4% during 2009. The World Tourism Organization expects a quick rebound in tourism with the number of international tourists forecast to increase by 3 to 4% in 2010.

computer and information technology services.<sup>15</sup> While it is difficult to make exact calculations given the opacity and scarcity of services trade statistics, the shared view is that the revival of services trade, in particular in Asia, contributed to the overall recovery of trade in 2010.

**Figure 11. Developments in world and Asia-Pacific services trade (average exports and imports) (Per cent)**



Source: Calculated by ESCAP based on data from WTO International Trade Statistics online, 2010.

Note: For the list of countries covered under “Asia” see footnote 13 in this section.

## 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC SERVICES TRADE

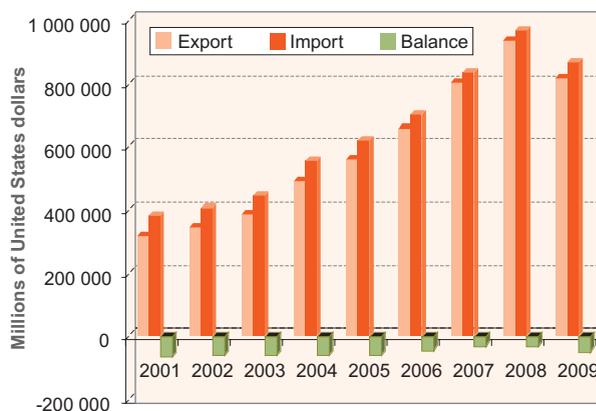
Statistical data on services trade are much less developed than those on merchandise trade preventing a similar depth of descriptive analysis.<sup>16</sup> Nevertheless, some time-series statistics exist allowing tracking of the sectoral and geographical composition of commercial services trade between Asia-Pacific economies and the world.<sup>17</sup> Figure 12

<sup>15</sup> For more details, see WTO (2010d).

<sup>16</sup> A better collection and dissemination of services trade statistics is highly desirable. The revised edition of the Manual of Statistics on International Trade in Services (2010) was prepared for that purpose by the United Nations Statistics Division (available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/TFSITS/msits2010.htm>).

<sup>17</sup> Most of the services trade actually takes place through Mode 3 (commercial presence abroad) which involves FDI. There are, however, almost no data on Mode 3 transactions for

**Figure 12. Asia and the Pacific total exports, imports and trade balance in commercial services, 2001-2009**



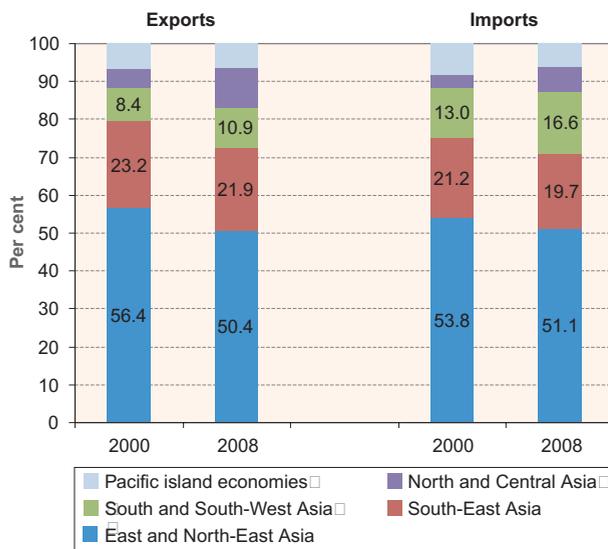
Source: Calculated by ESCAP based on data from WTO, International Trade Statistics, 2010.

shows recent trends in total trade and net trade in services for the Asia-Pacific region as a whole. In contrast to merchandise trade, the region has run a deficit with the world in service trade exacerbated by the crisis, which caused a sharper fall in exports than in imports in 2009 and widened the deficit to nearly \$50 billion.

Due to the heterogeneity of the region, services trade plays a different role in individual subregions. Figure 13 provides a comparison of the importance of each subregion in regional services exports and imports in the years 2000 and 2008. It is immediately evident that East and North-East Asia takes the largest share in both exports and imports, albeit at somewhat reduced levels in 2008 compared with 2000. The import and export shares of South-East Asia were around one fifth of the total in both years but also dropped in 2008 from 2000 levels, while the shares of South and South-West Asia increased (mostly because of India), especially with regard to exports. The export and import shares of North and Central Asia doubled between 2000 and 2008, mostly because of the importance of transportation services in landlocked economies.

developing countries (see box 2 for some anecdotal evidence). Therefore, the focus in this section is on so-called commercial services trade (i.e. Modes 1 and 2 as defined under the WTO General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)).

**Figure 13. Commercial services imports and exports – subregional shares**



Source: Calculated by ESCAP based on data downloaded from UN Service Trade (2010).

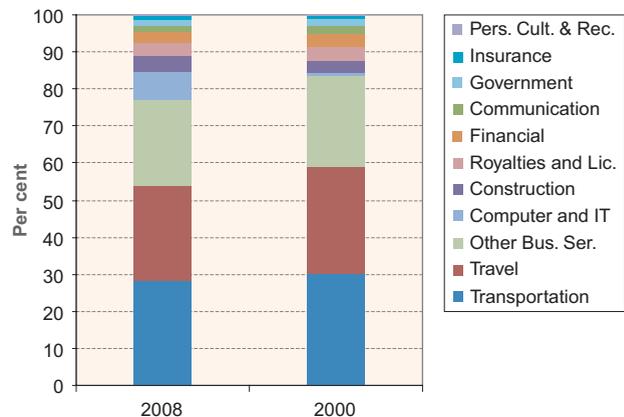
During the same period, the export and import shares of the Pacific island economies dropped to the smallest share; the reduction in their export share is particularly worrying as it may reflect a loss in competitiveness in the supply of tourism and related services.

**The share of computer and information services in total Asia-Pacific services exports increased over time, while the share of other business services hardly changed**

Typically, it takes a relatively long period of time for structural changes causing a more noticeable shift in the composition of traded commercial services to occur. Therefore, a comparison of sectoral shares at the level of all Asia-Pacific economies included in the data set shows only a tendency towards a more radical shift. Figure 14 compares sectoral export shares in 2000 and 2008, while figure 15 compares the sectoral import shares for the same years. Three sectors, namely the transportation, travel and other business services cover close to 80% of both exports and imports of commercial services, the only change being a small drop in their export shares and computer and information technology

services as an emerging export sector.<sup>18</sup> Two sectors maintained their shares over this period of time: other business services and royalties and licence fees. Overall, the sectoral changes in services trade in Asia are (slowly) moving away from trade in traditional labour-intensive and traditional services towards trade in services that require higher skilled labour, innovation and creativity. These latter types of services are found to be beneficial for increasing the overall flexibility and productivity of a national economy and also tend to be less volatile. Traditional services activities (such as transportation, construction and travel) proved to be much more vulnerable to the economic crisis.

**Figure 14. Sectoral composition of services exports**

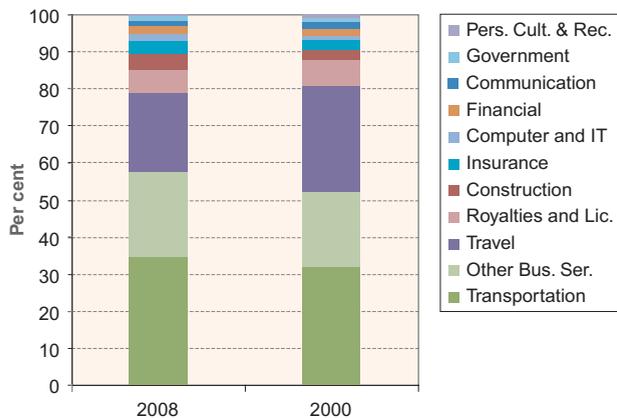


Source: Calculated by ESCAP based on data downloaded from UN Service Trade, 2010.

Abbreviations: Pers. Cult. & Rec., personal, cultural and recreational services; Royalties and Lic., royalties and licence fees; Other Bus. Ser., other business services.

The changes in sectoral composition of services imports as shown in figure 15 are very similar to the changes in sectoral composition of services exports. The import share of transportation and other business services increased slightly, while the share of travel dropped slightly in the period 2000-2008. A more distinct change is the increase in

<sup>18</sup> See also WTO (2010d, p. 122) commenting on the success of Asia in increasing its share in world exports of computer and information services from 15% in 2000 to 27% in 2009. India is the second-leading exporter of computer and information services in the world.

**Figure 15. Sectoral composition of services imports**


Source: Calculated by ESCAP based on data downloaded from UN Service Trade, 2010.

Abbreviations: Pers. Cult. & Rec., personal, cultural and recreational services; Royalties and Lic., royalties and licence fees; Other Bus. Ser., other business services.

imports of construction services and insurance while other import sectors together make up less than 10% of total imports of services.

### 3. INTRAREGIONAL TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES IS STILL SMALL

Data on bilateral trade in services among Asian economies are very limited and those that are available were collected to show the level of intraregional trade in a matrix (see table 3). There are six economies for which disaggregated data exist (see also annex tables for more details): Australia; Japan; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation; Singapore, and Hong Kong, China. Unfortunately, however, as these data do not include the same partners for all, the matrix is not symmetric. What is immediately evident on both the import and export sides is that trade in services of all these economies is oriented towards economies outside the Asia-Pacific region (i.e. the European Union, the United States and other countries). The Russian Federation conducts about 95% of services trade with countries outside the Asia-Pacific region, and other economies are trailing behind with Hong Kong, China being the least dependent on non-regional markets.

**Table 3. Geographical breakdown of imports and exports in selected Asia-Pacific economies, 2008 (Per cent)**

Geographical breakdown of imports of total services														
Import from \ To	Australia	Hong Kong, China	Japan	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	Singapore	China	India	Indonesia	Philippines	Malaysia	Thailand	United States	RoW
Australia	–	3.44	4.84	1.04	0.14	8.87	2.69	1.15	1.79	0.69	1.88	3.39	18.19	51.89
Hong Kong, China	5.21 <sup>a</sup>	–	8.21 <sup>a</sup>	1.74 <sup>a</sup>	–	5.56 <sup>a</sup>	26.46 <sup>a</sup>	1.34 <sup>a</sup>	0.74 <sup>a</sup>	0.95 <sup>a</sup>	1.55 <sup>a</sup>	2.35 <sup>a</sup>	14.64 <sup>a</sup>	31.25 <sup>a</sup>
Japan	2.51 <sup>a</sup>	3.98 <sup>a</sup>	–	4.79 <sup>a</sup>	0.32 <sup>a</sup>	5.4 <sup>a</sup>	5.44 <sup>a</sup>	0.37 <sup>a</sup>	1.09 <sup>a</sup>	1.16 <sup>a</sup>	0.89 <sup>a</sup>	1.87 <sup>a</sup>	28.74 <sup>a</sup>	43.44 <sup>a</sup>
Republic of Korea			10.07	–			11.08						24.94	53.91
Russian Federation	0.04 <sup>a</sup>	0.11 <sup>a</sup>	0.55 <sup>a</sup>	0.63 <sup>a</sup>	–	0.14 <sup>a</sup>	2.31 <sup>a</sup>	0.37 <sup>a</sup>	0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.01 <sup>a</sup>	0.09 <sup>a</sup>	0.79 <sup>a</sup>	5.22 <sup>a</sup>	89.73 <sup>a</sup>
Singapore	2.19 <sup>a</sup>	3.1 <sup>a</sup>	4.97 <sup>a</sup>	1.36 <sup>a</sup>		–	2.79 <sup>a</sup>	1.67 <sup>a</sup>					17.61 <sup>a</sup>	66.31 <sup>a</sup>

Geographical breakdown of exports of total services														
Export from \ To	Australia	Hong Kong, China	Japan	Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	Singapore	China	India	Indonesia	Philippines	Malaysia	Thailand	United States	RoW
Australia	–	3.07	4.54	3.46	0.19	7.38	8.92	5.58	1.94	0.65	2.81	1.81	11.53	48.12
Hong Kong, China	2.51 <sup>a</sup>	–	6.8 <sup>a</sup>	2.65 <sup>a</sup>	–	2.95 <sup>a</sup>	24.44 <sup>a</sup>	0.82 <sup>a</sup>	0.78 <sup>a</sup>	0.74 <sup>a</sup>	1.23 <sup>a</sup>	0.95 <sup>a</sup>	21.05 <sup>a</sup>	35.08 <sup>a</sup>
Japan	1.29 <sup>a</sup>	0.21 <sup>a</sup>	–	5.92 <sup>a</sup>	0.39 <sup>a</sup>	7.74 <sup>a</sup>	6.33 <sup>a</sup>	0.91 <sup>a</sup>	1.23 <sup>a</sup>	1.08 <sup>a</sup>	0.26 <sup>a</sup>	3.28 <sup>a</sup>	27.1 <sup>a</sup>	44.26 <sup>a</sup>
Republic of Korea			12.06	–			16.15						20.07	51.72
Russian Federation	0.2 <sup>a</sup>	0.32 <sup>a</sup>	1.49 <sup>a</sup>	1.3 <sup>a</sup>	–	0.24 <sup>a</sup>	2.21 <sup>a</sup>	0.6 <sup>a</sup>	0.02 <sup>a</sup>	0.02 <sup>a</sup>	0.07 <sup>a</sup>	0.11 <sup>a</sup>	8.13 <sup>a</sup>	85.29 <sup>a</sup>
Singapore	4.12 <sup>a</sup>	4.42 <sup>a</sup>	8.01 <sup>a</sup>	3.35 <sup>a</sup>		–	5.36 <sup>a</sup>	3.05 <sup>a</sup>					12.46 <sup>a</sup>	59.23 <sup>a</sup>

Source: Calculated by ESCAP, based on data downloaded from United Nations Service Trade, 2010.

Abbreviation: RoW, rest of the world.

<sup>a</sup> 2007.

***Most of the Asia-Pacific services trade is conducted with economies outside the region***

Japan, the Republic of Korea and Singapore are among the more important destinations for services exports in the region. Australia's largest regional partners on the import side are Hong Kong, China; Japan and Singapore, and on the export side, China, India and Japan. It is no surprise that the largest regional partner of Hong Kong, China is China, followed by Japan and Australia. Japan on the other hand disperses its regional trade relatively evenly among the important services traders, with China and Singapore holding slightly larger shares but still not larger than 8%. The Republic of Korea provides disaggregation only for China, Japan, the United States and the rest of the world and its services trade with China and Japan has roughly similar shares of between 12% and 16%. As noted before, the Russian Federation trades only about 5% of its services with Asian partners. Japan; Hong

Kong, China; and China are among the larger regional partners of Singapore's services trade. The relatively low level of bilateral flows of services trade in the region and the high growth rate of total services trade for the region signal a potential for increased intraregional trade in at least some services sectors. It is interesting that India does not feature very high on the list of partners in intraregional trade. However, in a recent development, India has started to outsource some of its own outsourcing services, in particular call centres, to the Philippines (see box 2).

One reason for the limited level of intraregional trade in services may be that, despite the many free trade agreements (FTAs) signed among the economies in the region – many of which include services, liberalization of trade in services still seems to lag behind. Unilateral regulatory reforms and binding commitments under FTAs to remove “behind-the-border” barriers are necessary to achieve growth in intraregional trade in services at similar rates as growth in total services trade.

***Box 2. India is outsourcing business services to the Philippines***

According to recent unofficial news reports quoting a report released by IBM in October 2010<sup>a</sup> and government sources in the Philippines, the Philippines has overtaken India as the global call centre of the world and has also become the number one global player in the business back-office operations outsourcing market in terms of the number of people employed. The Government of the Philippines forecasts that the industry's revenues would hit \$12-13 billion in 2011, rising to \$100 billion by 2020 for a fifth of global market share. According to local sources, the Philippines had call centre revenues amounting to \$5.5 billion in 2009 compared with \$5.3 billion in India.

The Philippines had more than half a million people working in call centres and related services compared with 330,000 in India in 2009. The reports also observe that Indian companies, doing outsourcing work for many United States companies, were setting up call centres in the Philippines to take advantage of the Philippines' cultural ties to the West and language more similar to the English spoken in the United States. For instance, India's Tata Industry Services announced in early December 2010 that it had launched a business process outsourcing operation in Manila, its first in South-East Asia. While business process outsourcing has been dominated by call centres, the Philippines is gaining in other areas of services as well, such as logistics, finance, accounting and software research and programming, computer-aided design, animation and graphic design. While the reports point out that local industry groups concede that India still had a huge lead in the more complex outsourced services such as engineering, software design and programming, it observed that the Philippines was gaining competitiveness in these areas as well.

*Source:* Agence France-Presse, “Philippines overtakes India as call centre capital”, 6 December 2010.

<sup>a</sup> IBM Global Business Services, Global Locations Trend Annual Report, October 2010, New York.

#### 4. MIGRANT WORKER REMITTANCES: AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF EXTERNAL CAPITAL<sup>19</sup>

International trade and FDI have been recognized as a major source of finance for development for many economies, including those which are still dependent on official development assistance (ODA). Opportunities to earn foreign exchange vary depending on individual economies' level of development, endowment with natural, human and financial resources, and physical, economic, political and "social" connectivity with the rest of the world. Even in "normal" times, merchandise trade is not the largest source of foreign earnings for many economies and many depend on inflows of private transfers (remittances) and exports of commercial services. In times of external shocks and crisis, such as in 2008 and 2009, when demand for a country's goods falls sharply, remittances become a very important source of finance for investment. This subsection provides a brief overview of the importance of worker remittances in the region and trends in their flows during the crisis.

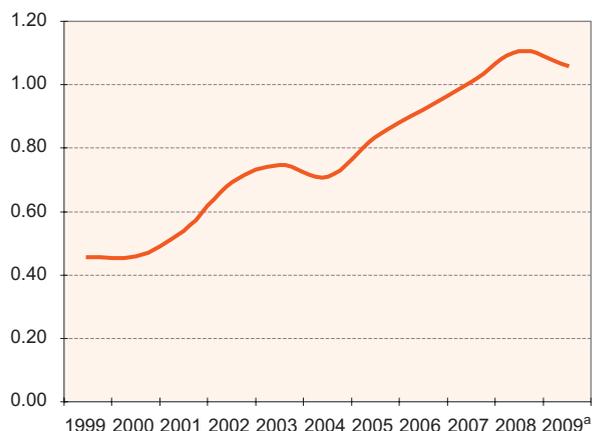
*On average, remittances are an increasingly important source of finance for development*

Figure 16 shows annual remittances as a share in GDP for a group of Asia-Pacific economies for the period 1999-2009.<sup>20</sup> During that time, remittances as a share in GDP continued an upward trend, except the years 2003-2004 and 2009, doubling during the observed period. However, aggregating countries masks a great degree of variation among

<sup>19</sup> Technically, remittances are recorded in the current account balance as secondary income flows (transfers), and not in the balance of trade of goods and services. A small portion of remittances flows is related to services trade transaction: these flows are associated with the Mode 4 supply of services (see also ESCAP, 2009a, p. 17). The measurement of services under Mode 4 is made complicated by definitional issues as well as the lack of data. WTO estimates Mode 4 services to be 5% of total services trade. For more details see Mauer and Magdeleine (2010).

<sup>20</sup> This group includes only countries for which data were available in every year of the observed period.

**Figure 16. Remittances as a share of gross domestic product for a selected group of Asia-Pacific economies (Per cent)**



Source: Based on data from the World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2010.

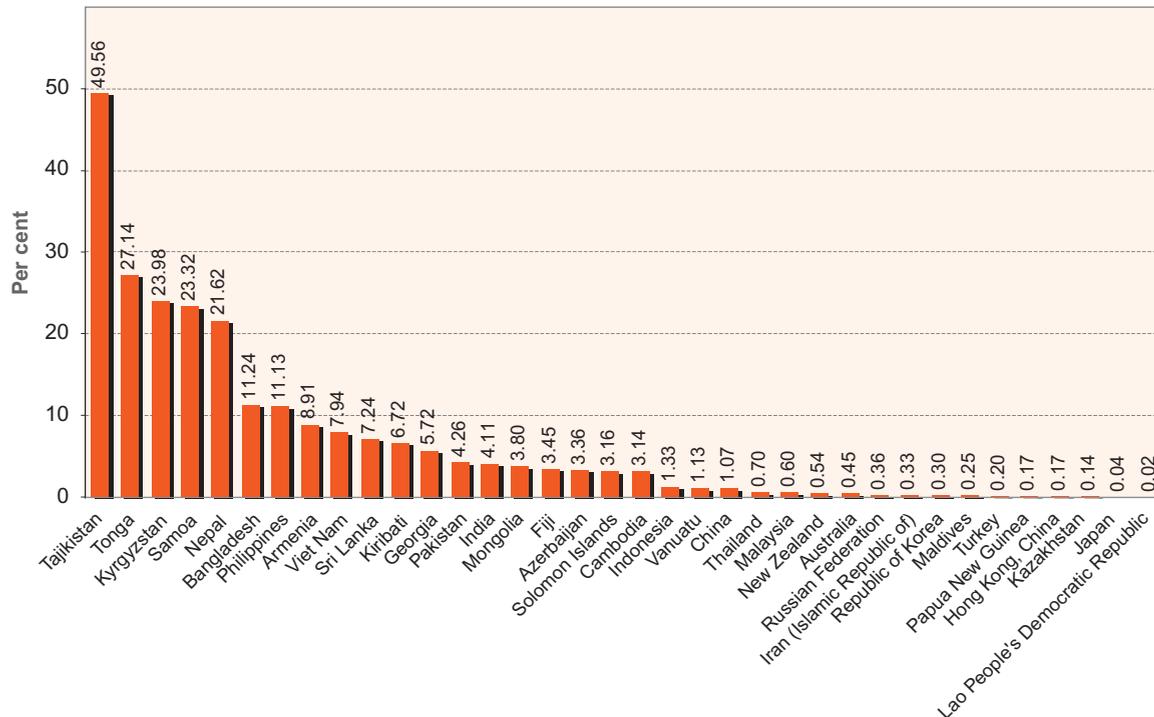
Notes: Selected economies include: Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russian Federation, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vanuatu.

<sup>a</sup> Denotes estimated value.

individual countries with respect to the role of remittances. This is easy to observe in figure 16.

In 2008, remittances accounted for over 20% of GDP in several economies (e.g. Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Samoa and Tonga) or 50% in the case of Tajikistan. Countries where remittances account for over 5% of GDP do not share many common characteristics. Bangladesh with over 11% share is a least developed country, the Philippines (11.2% share) and Sri Lanka (7.2% share) belong to open developing economies, while Armenia (8.0% share), Viet Nam (7.9% share) or Georgia (5.7% share) are all economies in transition. Small island states such as Fiji and Kiribati also register more than 5% share of remittances in their GDP. In general, the reliance on transfers from overseas is more prevalent in economies which have difficulties in securing stable employment growth and improvements in their standard of living but also depends on the opportunities for workers from such countries to

**Figure 17. Migrant worker remittances as a share of gross domestic product in selected Asia-Pacific economies, 2008**  
(Per cent)



Source: Calculated by ESCAP, based on data from World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2010.

easily migrate (temporarily or not; formally or not) to other countries. Obviously, porous borders and the proximity of a large economy with historical ties such as the Russian Federation presents opportunities for workers from Central Asian countries who seem to have fewer employment opportunities in their own countries.

**Remittances often generate more foreign exchange inflows than exports of goods and services or FDI**

Figure 18 shows that remittances made up a high share of foreign exchange earnings in many economies in 2008. In several countries remittances dwarf other sources of foreign exchange earnings (i.e. in Nepal, Tajikistan and Tonga), and in some countries contribute over half the value of total exports of goods and services (i.e. in Armenia, Bangladesh and Samoa). It is also evident that in

a number of countries, the value of remittances inflows is a multiple of FDI inflows (for example, in Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka), making these countries relatively more dependent on private or official transfers than on FDI which may have indirect adverse effects on their capacity to trade (as compared with FDI).

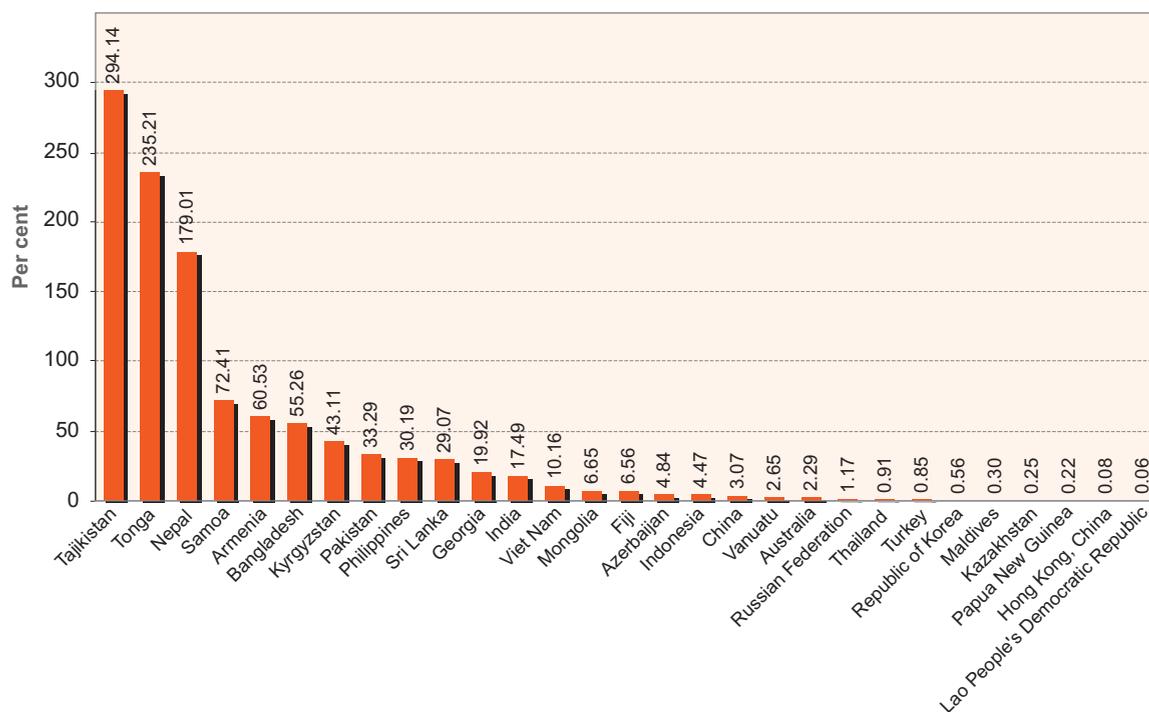
Figures 16 to 18 only present available data on remittances in the pre-crisis period as comprehensive data for the crisis and post-crisis periods are still not readily available.<sup>21</sup> However, the most recent Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011 (World Bank, 2010c) shows that remittance flows to developing countries worldwide provided a resilient source of external financing, and were estimated at almost \$325 billion in 2010, a 5% increase over the

<sup>21</sup> IMF (2010d) contains a section entitled "Low-Income Countries and the Pacific Islands" which explores the role of remittances in allowing these economies to cope with the crisis and recover from it (pp. 75-85).

2009 level, and therefore returning to their pre-crisis level.<sup>22</sup> Though total global remittances declined in 2009, South and East Asia continued to register increased inflows, albeit at a slower rate than the

historical average. India, China and the Philippines were among the top five recipients in terms of absolute amount of remittances inflows in 2009.<sup>23</sup>

**Figure 18. Migrant worker remittances compared with the total earnings from exports of goods and services in selected Asia-Pacific economies, 2008**  
(Per cent)



Source: Calculated by ESCAP, based on data from World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2010.

<sup>22</sup> In 2009, global remittances inflows fell by 6%. The World Bank estimates that there will be a 6.2% rise in the amount of funds sent home by migrants in 2011 to a total value of \$346 billion, and another 8.1% rise in 2012 to a value of \$374 billion.

<sup>23</sup> India received \$55 billion from its overseas residents, while China received \$51 billion and the Philippines \$21.3 billion in 2009.





## C. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT: ON THE WAY TO RECOVERY

### 1. OVERVIEW

FDI has been an important contributor to growth in many Asia-Pacific economies, providing access to markets and technologies as well as constituting an important external source of financing. The establishment of global value chains (GVCs), which are typically led by transnational corporations (TNCs), was obviously one of the reasons for the booming inflows of FDI into Asia and the Pacific for the last two decades (ESCAP, 2009b).

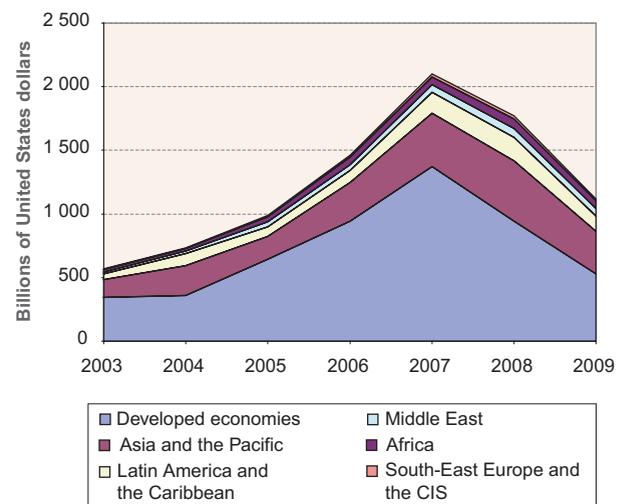
*Just before the crisis in 2007, global FDI inflows surpassed \$2 trillion for the first time, with Asia and the Pacific being the second largest recipient after developed countries*

Figure 19 presents the global trend as well as a regional breakdown of FDI inflows between 2003 and 2009. In 2009, developed economies captured the largest share of FDI (48%), followed by the Asia-Pacific region (30%).<sup>24</sup> During the pre-crisis period 2003-2007, the world economy experienced an unprecedented rise in FDI inflows with an average annual growth rate of 39%. As a result, global FDI flows surpassed \$2 trillion in 2007 for the first time.

A significant rise in FDI inflows to Asia and the Pacific was observed before the outbreak of the global economic crisis, along with overheated stock

<sup>24</sup> The three developed economies of the Asia-Pacific region, i.e. Australia, Japan and New Zealand, are excluded from the developed economies in figure 19 but are included in Asia and the Pacific as a whole.

**Figure 19. Global foreign direct investment inflows, 2003-2009<sup>a</sup>**



Source: ESCAP, based on data from UNCTADstat (2010a).

<sup>a</sup> Regions in figure 19 are based on World Investment Report 2010 (UNCTAD, 2010b), except the above-mentioned three developed countries, namely, Australia, Japan and New Zealand, which are included in Asia and the Pacific.

and commodity markets (ESCAP, 2009a). FDI inflows to the region increased rapidly during the 2000s at an average annual growth rate of 33% from 2003 to 2008 and peaked at \$474 billion in 2008 (almost double the level of the early 2000s).

FDI flows tend to fluctuate widely, in particular for smaller countries. This is because the dominant component of FDI, mergers and acquisitions (M&A),<sup>25</sup> varies significantly due to the fact that

<sup>25</sup> The other types of FDI, as defined by UNCTAD, are greenfield investment and intercompany loans. Of these types, greenfield investment, i.e. new investment, is arguably of most importance to development.

M&As are linked to individual corporate actions. For this reason, it makes sense to compare FDI flows as averages over a few years. In three “free port” economies of the region, Hong Kong, China; Singapore; and Macao, China, FDI inflows comprised on average 460%, 185% and 54% of GDP, respectively in the period 2007-2009 (see table 4). It is noteworthy that small island States and the least developed countries receive large FDI flows compared with the size of their economies as eight of them rank in the top 20 with high FDI to GDP ratios (i.e. Kiribati, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Palau, Fiji, Cambodia and Timor-Leste in descending order). The decline in FDI inflows therefore may pose a threat to the economic development of many developing countries.

**Table 4. Foreign direct investment as a share in gross domestic product ratio in the top 20 Asia-Pacific economies**

Economy	Average share, 2007-2009 (Per cent)
Hong Kong, China	460
Kiribati	191
Singapore	185
Vanuatu	177
Solomon Islands	111
Tuvalu	101
Brunei Darussalam	85
Palau	72
Fiji	60
Georgia	59
Macao, China	54
Viet Nam	54
Kazakhstan	51
New Zealand	51
Cambodia	45
Mongolia	42
Timor-Leste	38
Malaysia	38
Tajikistan	38
Thailand	37

Source: ESCAP based on data from UNCTADstat (2010a).

## 2. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS TO THE REGION ARE RECOVERING

The global economic crisis resulted in a decline of global FDI inflows by 16% in 2008 and by 37% in 2009. This cut global FDI inflows in 2009 to almost half of its 2007 level (\$1.1 trillion; also see figure 19). FDI declined all over the world, although the fall in FDI inflows was more dramatic in developed countries while the extent of the declines varied across regions and subregions.

*FDI inflows to the region are recovering but have yet to reach their pre-crisis levels; East and North-East Asia, in particular China, have fared relatively well compared with other subregions*

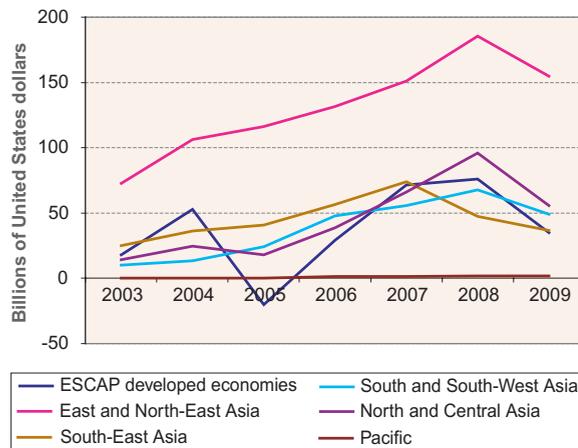
FDI to Asia and the Pacific still grew by 13% in 2008 in spite of the fact that the largest part of FDI to the region was sourced from the developed economies that were first and hardest hit by the economic crisis. Following the global trend, however, FDI to Asia and the Pacific dropped by 30% to \$333 billion in 2009 (UNCTAD, 2010b). Intraregional FDI flows also plunged along with the contraction of activities associated with GVCs, adding to the crisis-triggered adverse effects on production and employment (ESCAP, 2009b).

All subregions in Asia and the Pacific experienced a steady increase in FDI inflows in the period 2003-2008.<sup>26</sup> However, this trend reversed in 2009 when all subregions and Asia-Pacific developed economies experienced a considerable decline in FDI flows (see figure 20).<sup>27</sup> The three developed

<sup>26</sup> Australia experienced a drop in FDI in 2005.

<sup>27</sup> South-East Asia already observed a decline in 2008 mainly due to a sharp drop of FDI inflows to Singapore.

**Figure 20. Foreign direct investment inflows by subregion, 2003-2009**



Source: Extracted by ESCAP from UNCTADstat (2010a) data.

economies and North and Central Asia were the hardest hit by the crisis, resulting in declines in FDI inflows of 54% and 42%, respectively.<sup>28</sup> Other subregions also experienced declines in FDI inflow but less severe: FDI inflows to East and North-East Asia dropped by 17%; to South-East Asia by 22%; to South and South-West Asia by 28%; and to the Pacific by 2%. With regard to individual countries, New Zealand's FDI inflows dropped by 93%, and similarly FDI inflows to Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan fell by 98% and 78%, respectively, in 2009.

In 2009, East and North-East Asia accounted for 46% of FDI inflows to the region (approximately 93% of this amount was captured by China and Hong Kong, China), followed by North and Central Asia, South and South-West Asia, South-East Asia, with regional shares of 17%, 15% and 1%, respectively. Australia, Japan and New Zealand jointly accounted for 10% of FDI inflows to the region in that year. While FDI inflows to those subregions show considerable fluctuations year by year, South and South-West Asia and North and Central Asia have gradually increased their shares during the last decade.

Although the amount of FDI inflows to the Pacific islands have been considerably lower compared

<sup>28</sup> All numbers in this paragraph were calculated by ESCAP based on data from the UNCTADstat (2010a).

with those of other subregions, their FDI inward stock has increased steadily. From 2005 to 2009, the Pacific's FDI inward stock as a percentage of GDP increased on average at 14% annually to reach a 44% share in 2009. In particular, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, all of which are least developed countries, show a high exposure to FDI as their share of FDI to GDP reached 192%, 133%, 103% and 165%, respectively (UNCTAD, 2010b). This is an indication that the Pacific island countries rely heavily on FDI for their growth and that they managed to successfully promote their economies as attractive destinations for FDI inflows, although their markets are small. Major sectors attracting FDI in the Pacific islands include natural resources, primary industries (agriculture, fishery), food processing, tourism, electronics and light manufacturing (ITC, 2010).

FDI flows to all Asian and Pacific least developed countries rapidly increased in the period 2003-2008 with an average annual growth rate of 25% following the global trend. FDI inflows to these economies reached a historical high of \$2.9 billion in 2008 (although these inflows accounted for only 0.7% of total FDI inflows to all developing economies of Asia and the Pacific.<sup>29</sup> Similarly to the experience in other countries, the least developed countries of the region recorded a 24% fall in FDI inflows in 2009 to \$2.2 billion.<sup>30</sup>

---

***Despite falls in FDI inflows to the region in 2009, overall FDI inflows for the period 2007-2009 show an upward trend***

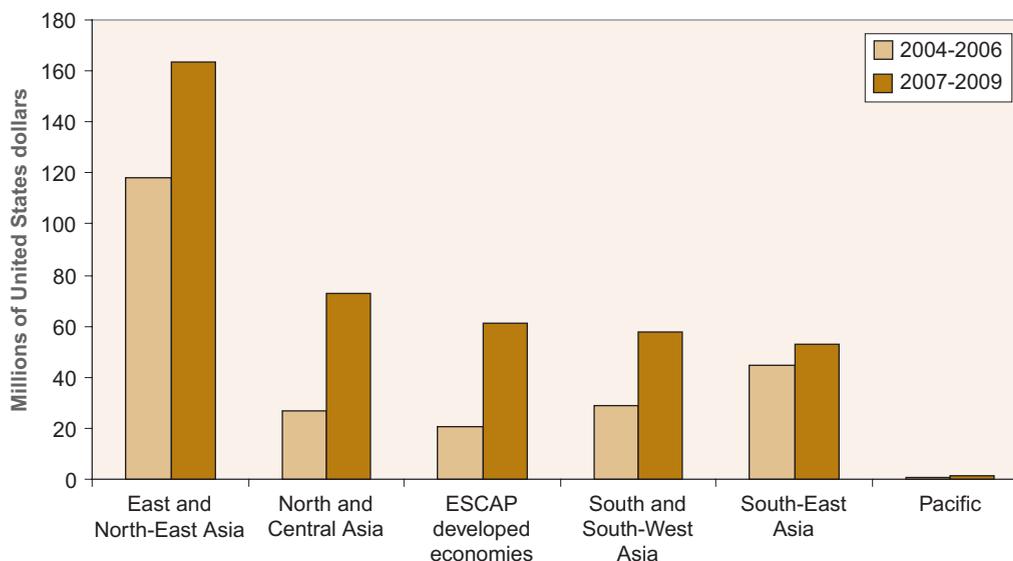
---

A comparison of average FDI flows to Asia-Pacific subregions during the two three-year periods, 2004-2006 and 2007-2009, reveals an interesting stylized fact. Although the global recession hit the

<sup>29</sup> Traditionally, the majority of capital inflows to the least developed countries in the region have come in the form of ODA. Although official aid was stagnant during and after the Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998, it increased from 2003 onward until recently and still accounts for close to 80% of capital inflows to the least developed countries in the region (Abe, 2009).

<sup>30</sup> Calculated by ESCAP based on data from UNCTADstat (2010a).

**Figure 21. Foreign direct investment inflows by subregion, 2004-2006 and 2007-2009**



Source: ESCAP, based on data from UNCTADstat (2010a).

region hard, FDI inflows to the region showed a large rise in the period 2007-2009 compared with 2004-2006 (see figure 21). All subregions experienced a significant jump in FDI inflows in 2007-2009, indicating that the fall in FDI in 2009 was smaller than the growth in 2007 and 2008. FDI inflows to North and Central Asia, South and South-West Asia, and the Pacific doubled in the period 2007-2009 as compared with the period 2004-2006, while the inflows to the ESCAP developed economies almost tripled. FDI inflows to North and North-East Asia increased by 39% and to South-East Asia by 18% over the two periods.

### 3. WHICH ECONOMIES ATTRACT THE MOST FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT?

The top 10 FDI destinations in Asia and the Pacific in 2009 include the same economies as in the two previous years, although some of them changed ranks in 2009 (see table 5). While China commanded the top spot, the ranks of the next four top destinations (Hong Kong, China; the Russian Federation; India and Australia) changed somewhat in 2009 with Hong Kong, China; and India surpassing resource-rich Australia and the Russian Federation. The top

10 destinations are mainly middle- to high-income economies, which accounted for 88% of total FDI inflows to the region in 2009. While Australia, Japan, the Russian Federation and Turkey experienced large drops in FDI inflows as a result of the crisis, China; Hong Kong, China; India and Kazakhstan did not share this experience. The only economy registering a rise in FDI inflows in 2009 was Singapore where inflows increased by 54%.

---

***Economies which have a favourable business climate tend to attract relatively higher FDI inflows***

---

The list of top 10 destinations based on FDI inflows per capita is somewhat different as it brings in new economies which are less populous but are still able to attract substantial FDI inflows. Macao, China; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Brunei Darussalam and Fiji currently rank among the highest ranked destinations for FDI (see table 6).

Australia; Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; Singapore and New Zealand have historically implemented trade and investment liberalization strategies to foster a pro-business environment.

**Table 5. Top 10 foreign direct investment destinations in Asia and the Pacific, 2009**  
(Millions of United States dollars)

Rank in 2009	Economy	FDI inflow in 2007	FDI inflow in 2008	FDI inflow in 2009	Change in inflows 2008/2009 (Per cent)
1	China	83 521	108 312	95 000	-12
2	Hong Kong, China	54 341	59 621	48 449	-19
3	Russian Federation	55 073	75 461	38 722	-49
4	India	25 001	40 418	34 613	-14
5	Australia	45 477	46 722	22 572	-52
6	Singapore	35 778	10 912	16 809	54
7	Kazakhstan	11 096	15 775	12 649	-20
8	Japan	22 550	24 426	11 939	-51
9	Turkey	22 023	18 148	7 611	-58
10	Thailand	11 355	8 544	5 949	-30

Source: ESCAP, based on data from UNCTADstat (2010a).

**Table 6. Top 10 foreign direct investment destinations in Asia and the Pacific by foreign direct investment inflow per capita, average 2007-2009**

Economy	United States dollars
1 Hong Kong, China	7 754
2 Macao, China	4 820
3 Singapore	4 586
4 New Caledonia	4 159
5 Australia	1 815
6 Kazakhstan	849
7 New Zealand	692
8 Brunei Darussalam	689
9 Russian Federation	399
10 Fiji	350

Source: ESCAP, based on data from UNCTADstat (2010a) and World Bank (2010a).

Note: Population data for 2008 were used for all economies.

In addition to Australia, other natural resource-rich economies, such as Brunei Darussalam, Kazakhstan, New Caledonia and the Russian Federation also attracted large inflows of FDI compared with the size of their population.

While the determinants for FDI vary, an important indicator for FDI attractiveness is provided by the World Bank 2011 Doing Business Survey (2010b). Table 7 presents the top eight and bottom eight Asia-Pacific economies in terms of ease-of-doing

business along with their respective average FDI inflows per capita during the period 2007-2009. The top eight economies attracted roughly \$2,000 per capita, while the bottom eight countries received only \$29 per capita during the same period. These results suggest that the quality of the business environment is an important indicator of FDI attractiveness of a given economy.

The above analysis focuses on inward FDI flows to the Asia-Pacific region, but an analysis of FDI inward stock accumulated over the years also provides important insights. Table 8 presents three indicators of FDI performance to rank the top 10 FDI destinations in Asia and the Pacific in terms of inward FDI stock. These destinations are those that received large FDI inflows in the period 2007-2009 (cf. table 6). They are typically middle- to high-income economies with middle- to large-sized domestic markets (e.g. China and India) or free-port economies with a quality pro-business environment (i.e. Hong Kong, China; and Singapore). Secondly, economies which successfully accumulated large FDI inward stock per capita include those that have opened their markets to trade and investment or have relatively rich natural resources. It is noteworthy that three Pacific island States rank in the top 10. Thirdly, when the size of FDI inward stock is compared with the size of economy (i.e. FDI inward stock as percentage of GDP), many small economies rank among the top 10. Six Pacific

**Table 7. Top and bottom eight Asia-Pacific economies, by “ease of doing business” ranking (2011) and foreign direct investment inflow per capita (2007-2009)**

	Economy	Ease of doing business ranking 2011	FDI inflow per capita 2007-2009 (United States dollars)	Average FDI inflow per capita 2007-2009 (United States dollars)
Top 8	Singapore	1	4 586	1 945
	Hong Kong, China	2	7 754	
	New Zealand	3	692	
	Australia	10	1 815	
	Georgia	12	316	
	Republic of Korea	16	117	
	Japan	18	154	
	Thailand	19	128	
Bottom 8	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	129	29	29
	Tajikistan	139	36	
	Cambodia	147	51	
	Philippines	148	24	
	Uzbekistan	150	27	
	Afghanistan	167	9	
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	171	38	
	Timor-Leste	174	20	

Source: ESCAP, based on data from UNCTADstat (2010a) and World Bank (2010b).

**Table 8. Top 10 Asia-Pacific economies by foreign direct investment inward stock, 2009**

Rank	Economy	FDI inward stock 2009 (Millions of United States dollars)	Economy	FDI inward stock per capita 2009 (United States dollars)	Economy	Average FDI inward stock as percentage of GDP 2007-2009
1	Hong Kong, China	912 166	Hong Kong, China	130 645	Hong Kong, China	460
2	China	473 083	Singapore	74 453	Kiribati	191
3	Singapore	343 599	Brunei Darussalam	27 223	Singapore	185
4	Australia	328 090	Macao, China	25 440	Vanuatu	177
5	Russian Federation	252 456	New Caledonia	17 009	Solomon Islands	111
6	Japan	200 141	New Zealand	15 753	Tuvalu	101
7	India	163 959	Australia	15 568	Brunei Darussalam	85
8	Republic of Korea	110 770	Palau	6 323	Palau	72
9	Thailand	99 000	Kazakhstan	4 660	Fiji	60
10	Turkey	77 729	Vanuatu	4 470	Georgia	59
	Regional average	66 238	Regional average	6 860	Regional average	47
	Median	5 139	Median	1 179	Median	24

Source: ESCAP, based on data from the UNCTADstat (2010a) and World Bank (2010a; 2010b).

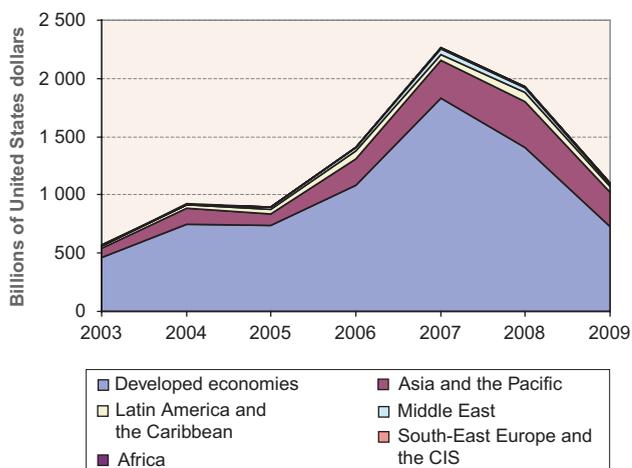
Note: Regional average and median calculated based on data for 53 economies in Asia and the Pacific.

island economies are included in the list, which suggests that FDI plays a major role in the development of these small economies. Hong Kong, China topped the rankings in all three categories.

#### 4. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT OUTFLOWS FROM THE REGION ARE ALSO RISING

Similar to the trends in global FDI inflows, global FDI outflows have been growing at an impressive annual rate of 45% since 2003, reaching \$2.2 trillion in 2007. Developed economies dominated FDI outflows with a share of 81% of global outflows in 2007, followed by Asia and the Pacific region (including the three developed countries in the region, namely, Australia, Japan and New Zealand) with 14%. The outbreak of the global economic crisis led to a reduction in global FDI outflows, but mostly from the developed economies, resulting in consecutive declines in 2008 and 2009 by 15% and 43%, respectively. Consequently, global FDI outflows in 2009 fell to less than half of the level of 2007 to \$1.1 trillion, which is incidentally the same amount as that for FDI inflows (see figure 22). While the share of developed economies in global FDI outflows significantly declined, the Asia-Pacific

**Figure 22. Global foreign direct investment outflows, 2003-2009**

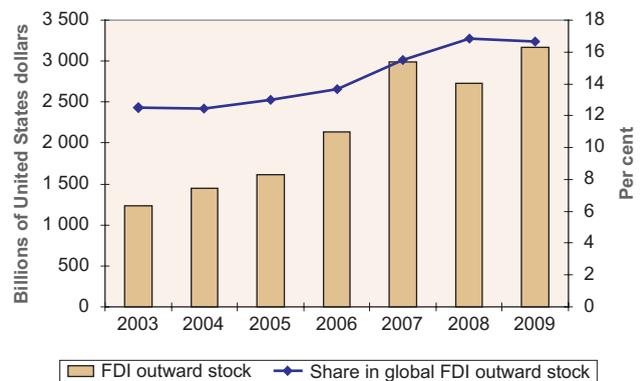


Source: ESCAP, based on data from the UNCTADstat (2010a).

Note: Refer to footnote 24 for the definitions of the regions of the world.

region experienced an increase in FDI outflows, at first by 20% in 2008 followed by a contraction of 23% in 2009 (to approximately \$300 billion). As a result, the developed economies reduced their share in global FDI outflows to 66%, while the Asia-Pacific region almost doubled its share to 27% in 2009. The region's FDI outward stock and its share in global FDI outward stock also increased during the 2000s except a temporary dip in 2008 with the onset of the crisis (see figure 22). In 2009, the region's FDI outward stock reached approximately \$3.2 trillion, or 17% of global outward FDI stock (see figure 23).

**Figure 23. Foreign direct investment outward stock of Asia and the Pacific, 2003-2009**



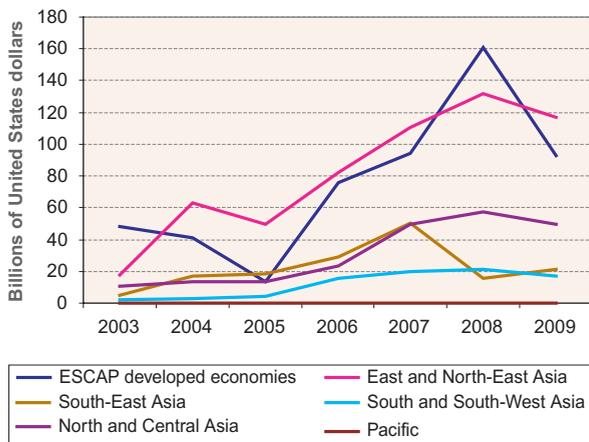
Source: ESCAP, based on data from the UNCTADstat (2010a).

All subregions in the Asia-Pacific region recorded growth in FDI outflows during the 2000s, although growth varied across subregions (see figure 24).<sup>31</sup> In 2009, East and North-East Asia generated the largest share of regional FDI outflows (39%), followed by Asia-Pacific developed economies and North and Central Asia, accounting for 31% and 17%, respectively. South-East Asia and South and South-West Asia had shares of 7% and 6%, respectively.

The top 10 economies in terms of FDI outflows in the region in 2009 were Japan; Hong Kong, China; China; the Russian Federation; Australia; India; the

<sup>31</sup> The Pacific island economies registered minimal FDI outflows (average less than 0.1% of the region's total) and are hence not included in figure 24.

**Figure 24. Foreign direct investment outflows by Asia-Pacific subregion, 2003-2009**



Source: ESCAP, based on data from the UNCTADstat (2010a).

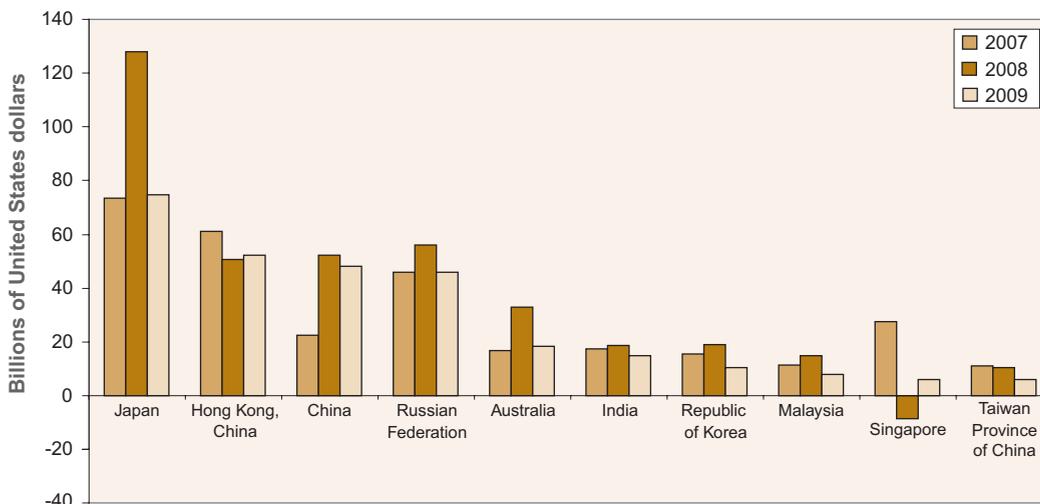
Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Singapore and Taiwan Province of China (see figure 25). Although most of these economies experienced a plunge in their FDI outflows during the economic crisis, the decline was relatively smaller than that observed in other regions of the world. The more industrialized economies, namely, Australia, Japan, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Taiwan Province of China, were the hardest hit, posting declines of FDI outflow by over 40% in 2009, while emerging

economies, namely, China, India and the Russian Federation, showed moderate declines. Hong Kong, China; and Singapore managed to increase FDI outflows in 2009.

*The Asia-Pacific region almost doubled its share of global FDI outflows to 27% in 2009; all subregions reported an increase in FDI outflows during the present decade*

While FDI outward stocks in the world recovered from the temporary slump of 2008, posting a 17% increase to reach \$19 trillion in 2009, this was still lower than the 2007 level (see table 9). In 2009, the Asia-Pacific region exceeded the pre-crisis peak of 2007 with an FDI outward stock to the amount of approximately \$3 trillion. The top 10 FDI source economies which hold large FDI outward stocks in Asia and the Pacific include Hong Kong, China; Japan; Australia; the Russian Federation; China; Singapore; Taiwan Province of China; the Republic of Korea; India and Malaysia (in descending order). It appears that as part of the recovery from the global economic crisis, all these economies increased FDI outflows in 2009. Among the top source economies, low FDI outward stock per capita ratios were particularly observed in China

**Figure 25. Top 10 Asia-Pacific economies by foreign direct investment outflow, 2007-2009**



Source: ESCAP, based on data from the UNCTADstat (2010a).

**Table 9. Top 10 Asia-Pacific economies by foreign direct investment outward stock, 2007-2009**  
(Billions of United States dollars)

Region/economy	2007	2008	2009	Growth in 2009 on 2008 (Per cent)	FDI outward stock per capita (United States dollars)
Hong Kong, China	1 011	762	834	9	119 463
Japan	543	680	741	9	5 821
Australia	339	240	344	43	16 306
Russian Federation	370	203	249	23	1 760
China	96	148	230	55	172
Singapore	218	207	213	3	46 178
Taiwan Province of China	158	175	181	3	7 870
Republic of Korea	75	98	116	18	2 401
India	44	62	77	24	65
Malaysia	58	68	76	12	2 799
Asia and the Pacific	2 990	2 732	3 163	16	555
Developed economies (global)	15 558	12 596	14 853	18	15 954
World	19 314	16 207	18 982	17	n.a.

Source: ESCAP, based on data from the UNCTADstat (2010a) and World Bank (2010a).

and India which are emerging fast-growing but populous economies. They are rapidly increasing their FDI outward stock and posted more than 20% gain in 2009. The rapid growth in outward FDI in these emerging economies (faster than population growth) coupled with their currently low FDI outward stock per capita ratios strongly suggest that those economies will further increase their FDI outward stock in the near future.

A large portion of FDI outflows consists of M&A. An UNCTAD overview of mega M&A deals worth over \$1 billion provides some insights into inflows and outflows of this type of FDI in the region (UNCTAD, 2010c). In 2009, entities residing in Asia-Pacific economies were the acquirer in 25 out of 108 deals worth over \$1 billion, amounting to a total value of \$55.9 billion or 16% of the global acquisition value. It is noteworthy that many of these deals were made in the natural resources sector. For example, six deals were made by entities residing in China as acquirer, with the combined acquired value amounting to \$16 billion (out of total Chinese FDI outflows of \$48 billion) in 2009. All of those acquisitions were made in the field of natural resources. Four out of six of these deals were in the

petroleum and gas business, one in bituminous coal and one in non-ferrous metals. Five out of these six deals were done by State-owned companies. Entities residing in the Russian Federation were acquirer in four mega deals, all of which were in crude petroleum and natural gas, amounting to a total of \$6 billion. A company from Kazakhstan also acquired a western petroleum company at a value of \$1.2 billion in 2009.

## 5. ARE INTRAREGIONAL FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS EXPANDING?

Developing countries in Asia and the Pacific are gaining importance as sources of FDI in the region, complementing FDI from the developed countries, which have been the traditional sources (ESCAP, 2009a). Unfortunately, FDI statistics of most Asia-Pacific economies provide limited and scattered information on source and destination of FDI within Asia. However, case studies of selected economies in the region can provide some anecdotal evidence on the present status of intraregional FDI flows. ASEAN countries, China and India are studied for this purpose.

**Table 10. Major source economies of foreign direct investment in China, 2000 and 2009**  
(Percentage shares of total foreign direct investment)

Region/economy	2000	2009
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>80.2</b>
<i>East and North-East Asia</i>	64.1	72.2
Hong Kong, China	44.7	42.2
Japan	8.4	12.7
Republic of Korea	4.3	10.1
Taiwan Province of China	6.6	7.2
<i>South-East Asia</i>	8.2	6.7
Singapore	6.3	4.8
Malaysia	0.6	0.7
Philippines	0.3	0.5
Thailand	0.6	0.4
Indonesia	0.4	0.3
Viet Nam	0.0	0.0
Australia	0.9	1.0
New Zealand	0.1	0.2
Russian Federation	0.0	0.2
<b>Europe</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>North America</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ESCAP, based on data from EIU (2010).

Notes: Europe comprises Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. North America comprises Canada, Mexico and the United States. Others include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Peru, South Africa and Ukraine.

Table 10 presents the shares of source economies in total FDI inflows to China in 2000 and 2009. Total FDI inflows to China more than doubled in the period 2000-2009 to \$95 billion (UNCTAD, 2010b). Most of the investment going to China was sourced from East and North-East Asian economies, namely, Hong Kong, China;<sup>32</sup> Japan; the Republic of Korea;

<sup>32</sup> The high level of FDI flows from Hong Kong, China to China could be at least partly explained by traditional indirect investment made by TNCs from third countries to China through Hong Kong, China (e.g. corporate investments from Taiwan Province of China). Compared with the 2000 share of 45%, Hong Kong, China's share in FDI inflows to China in 2009 dropped slightly. As regards inflows to Hong Kong, China on average 27% of FDI came from China in 2008 (EIU, 2010), which accounted for 69% of China's aggregate FDI outflows (Ministry of Commerce, China, 2009).

and Taiwan Province of China (42%, 13%, 10% and 7%, respectively, accounting for over 80% of total FDI inflows to China in 2009). North America<sup>33</sup> and Europe followed East and North-East Asia at about 10% each of total FDI inflows to China in 2009. South-East Asia provided 7% of FDI inflows to China in 2009. A comparison with 2000 data reveals that the Asia-Pacific region, particularly East and North-East Asia, has increased its share of FDI inflows to China, although South-East Asia slightly reduced its share from 2000 to 2009. As a result, both Europe and North America reduced their shares in 2009.

#### *Anecdotal evidence points towards steadily increasing intraregional investment flows*

Secondly, the major sources of FDI in ASEAN countries are reviewed for recent years. While FDI from the region in ASEAN continued to drop in the period 2007-2009, its share in aggregated FDI inflows to the subregion shows a growing trend (see table 11). The European Union and the United States, two traditional sources of FDI in ASEAN, reduced both absolute amounts and shares of FDI in ASEAN during the same period. FDI from Asian economies, including ASEAN member countries themselves, also declined or at best remained stagnant in the period 2007-2009, indicating the prolonged impact of the global economic crisis. In particular, the reduction in intra-ASEAN FDI was considerable compared with FDI from other source regions or economies. This may suggest weak fundamentals of ASEAN TNCs, and also perhaps their relatively low capacity to mobilize financial resources in times of crisis.

Intra-ASEAN FDI showed a rising trend until the outbreak of the global economic crisis in 2008 (ESCAP, 2009a), while South-East Asia remained the main destination for regional FDI (UNCTAD, 2010b). Table 12 highlights the trends in intra-ASEAN FDI during the pre- and post-crisis times. Intra-ASEAN FDI flows have been at the level of

<sup>33</sup> The United States was the fourth largest source of FDI to China with a share of 9%.

**Table 11. Major sources of foreign direct investment inflows to ASEAN, 2007-2009**  
(Millions of United States dollars)

Region/economy	2007	Share (Per cent)	2008	Share (Per cent)	2009	Share (Per cent)
Asia	25 191	34	22 005	44	14 939	38
Japan	8 829	12	4 658	9	5 308	13
ASEAN	9 682	13	10 462	21	4 429	11
Hong Kong, China	1 496	2	1 447	3	1 582	4
China	1 684	2	2 110	4	1 510	4
Republic of Korea	2 716	4	1 583	3	1 422	4
Taiwan Province of China	785	1	1 745	4	688	2
European Union	17 766	24	9 520	19	7 297	18
United States	8 068	11	5 133	10	3 358	8
Offshore financial centres	4 855	7	4 664	9	4 180	11
Others	18 517	25	8 178	17	9 850	25
Total	74 395	100	49 500	100	39 623	100

Source: ESCAP, based on data from the ASEAN Secretariat (2010).

Note: Offshore financial centres include Bermuda and Cayman Islands.

**Table 12. Shares of foreign direct investment inflows from ASEAN countries in total foreign direct investment inflows to ASEAN countries, 2007-2009**  
(Per cent)

Country/area	2007	2008	2009
Cambodia	31	30	32
Brunei Darussalam	24	0	0
Indonesia	16	36	28
Lao People's Democratic Republic	31	21	18
Malaysia	44	22	-20
Myanmar	13	11	3
Philippines	0	9	1
Singapore	3	7	13
Thailand	22	16	10
Viet Nam	8	28	6
ASEAN-10	21	18	9
ASEAN-5	17	18	6
CLMV	21	22	15

Source: ESCAP, based on data from ASEAN Secretariat (2010).

Notes: ASEAN-10 comprises all ASEAN member countries. ASEAN-5 comprises the founding members of ASEAN, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. CLMV comprises Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam.

20% or less, varying country by country in the past three years. While Singapore increased the share of FDI flows from neighbouring ASEAN countries, other ASEAN members reduced their share of FDI inflows from their ASEAN, except Cambodia which posted a slight rise in 2009. It is noteworthy that

compared with the more industrialized and higher income ASEAN countries, such as the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, lower income ASEAN countries, i.e. Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam (often called CLMV countries), have experienced increasing

**Table 13. Foreign direct investment flows to India, 2003-2009**  
(Millions of United States dollars and per cent)

	Mauritius	Asia and the Pacific	Europe	United States	Non-resident Indian	Others	World
2003	555 (27)	<b>230 (11)</b>	743 (36)	409 (20)	45 (2)	75 (4)	2 056 (100)
2004	1 019 (31)	<b>269 (8)</b>	1 142 (35)	657 (20)	55 (2)	123 (4)	3 265 (100)
2005	2 133 (49)	<b>606 (14)</b>	771 (18)	469 (11)	43 (1)	342 (8)	4 365 (100)
2006	4 904 (44)	<b>941 (8)</b>	2 976 (27)	733 (7)	614 (6)	937 (8)	11 107 (100)
2007	7 725 (49)	<b>2 331 (15)</b>	2 673 (17)	880 (6)	867 (5)	1 359 (9)	15 835 (100)
2008	13 759 (43)	<b>4 851 (15)</b>	6 301 (20)	1 734 (5)	1 883 (6)	3 577 (11)	32 104 (100)
2009	11 572 (43)	<b>4 849 (18)</b>	4 706 (17)	2 040 (8)	807 (3)	3 021 (11)	26 993 (100)

Source: ESCAP, based on data from CEIC (2010) and IMF Data and Statistics (2010).

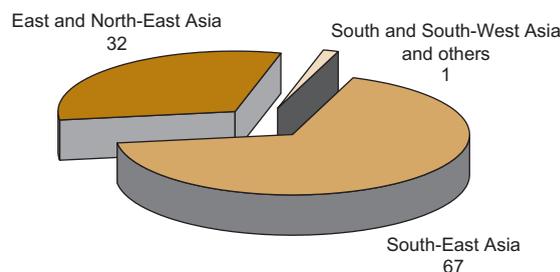
Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages.

shares of intra-ASEAN FDI flows. It indicates that the CLMV countries have received FDI from the more advanced ASEAN countries, which provides some evidence in support of the “flying geese” paradigm; the catching-up process of industrialization in less developed economies (ESCAP, 2009b).

Table 13 highlights the growing share of FDI flows from Asia-Pacific economies to India. While Mauritius, an offshore financial centre, has dominated the FDI inflows to India (accounting for 43% of total FDI inflows in 2009),<sup>34</sup> the share of FDI from Asia-Pacific economies in India’s total FDI inflows increased from 8% in 2004 to 18% in 2009. At the same time, both Europe and the United States, two traditional sources of FDI in India, lost their shares significantly (from 36% to 17% for Europe and from 20% to 8% for the United States), although both increased their FDI in India, especially before the outbreak of the crisis. Among the subregions in Asia and the Pacific, South-East Asia and the East and North-East Asia dominated

FDI inflows to India posting approximately a 99% share (67% for South-East Asia and 32% for East and North-East Asia) (see figure 26). These results indicate a growing trend of FDI flows in India from other economies in Asia and the Pacific, particularly from South-East Asia and East and North-East Asia.

**Figure 26. Shares of Asian foreign direct investment to India, 2009**  
(Per cent)



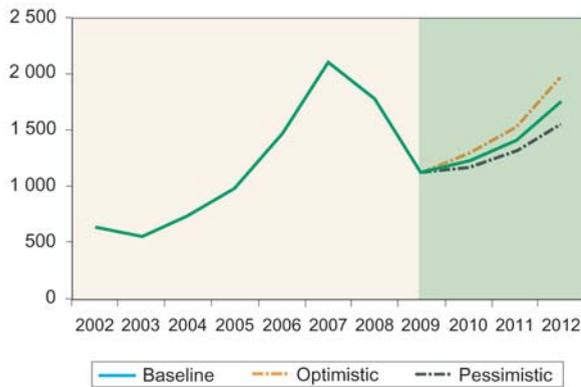
Source: ESCAP, based on data from the CEIC Database (2010).

## 6. MIXED PROSPECTS FOR FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE MEDIUM TERM

The most recent UNCTAD FDI estimate predicts a slow but steady recovery in global FDI flows (see figure 27) (UNCTAD, 2010b). FDI flows in the world are most likely expected to modestly increase to about \$1.2 trillion in 2010 from \$1.1 trillion in 2009. The UNCTAD estimate also predicts that FDI will regain its 2008 level of \$1.8 trillion only in 2012, but

<sup>34</sup> It is regarded that Mauritius is used by a number of foreign investors as an intermediary to reach the Indian market to capitalize on the tax rebates that the offshore financial centre offers so as to minimize the investors’ overall tax burden. Moreover, some parts of the FDI inflows from Mauritius to India could also be round-tripping back to India for domestic investors to avoid capital gains tax in India. In order to understand the trend of the FDI inflows to India well, the firm-level FDI data can be examined although this exercise would be very costly (Sasidaran Gopalan and Ramkishan S. Rajan, 2010).

**Figure 27. UNCTAD projection for global foreign direct investment flows**  
(Billions of United States dollars)



Source: UNCTAD (2010b).

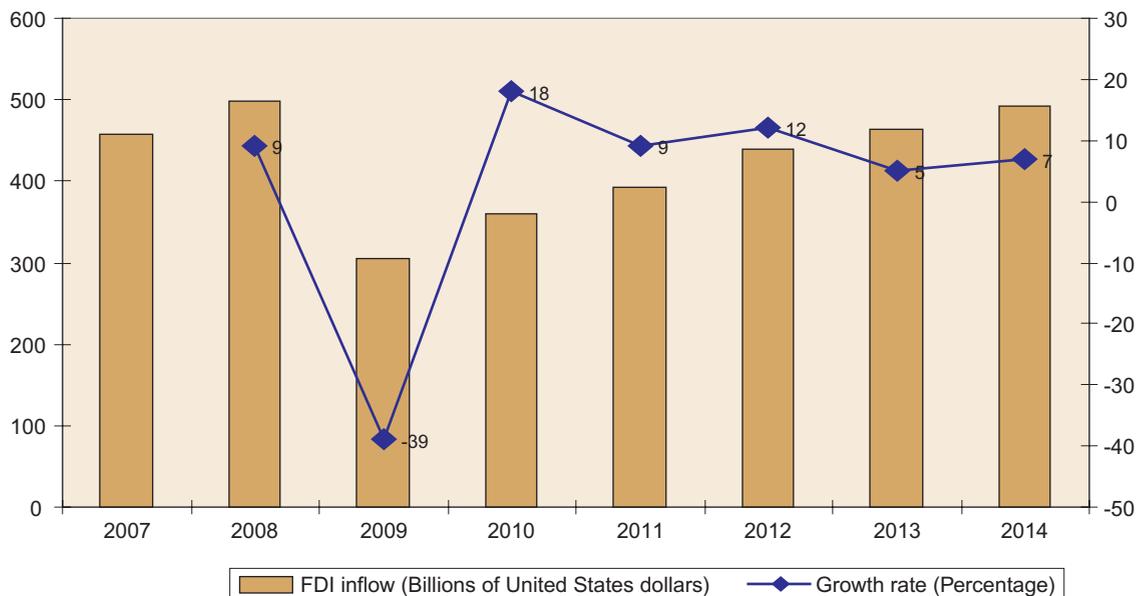
that it will not attain the peak of \$2.2 trillion reached in 2007. UNCTAD made this estimation based on positive macroeconomic, corporate and policy outlooks, while recognizing substantial risk and uncertainty associated with the global FDI environment, in particular with regard to economic growth, business confidence and financial systems.

The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU, 2010) forecasts that after experiencing a severe dip in 2009, 21 economies in Asia and the Pacific<sup>35</sup> will regain FDI inflows in 2010, an 18% increase from 2009 (see figure 28). Such growth is predicted to continue until 2014 with an approximately 10% annual growth rate, regaining the 2008 level by 2014. China and the Russian Federation are predicted to experience considerable increases in FDI flows by 29% and 35%, respectively, in 2010. India, however, is expected to suffer a relatively minor decline of 4% in 2010 and then recover quite rapidly, reaching a record level of inflows in 2012 of \$50 billion.

CEIC Data publishes the most updated statistics on FDI inflows to the region. Its latest data (released at the end of October 2010), which include either the

<sup>35</sup> Those 21 economies in Asia and the Pacific comprise: Australia; Azerbaijan; China; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Islamic Republic of Iran; Japan; Kazakhstan; Republic of Korea; Malaysia; New Zealand; Pakistan; Philippines; Russian Federation; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taiwan Province of China; Thailand; Turkey; and Viet Nam.

**Figure 28. EIU projections for foreign direct investment inflows to 21 Asian and Pacific economies, 2010-2014**



Source: ESCAP, based on data from EIU (2010).

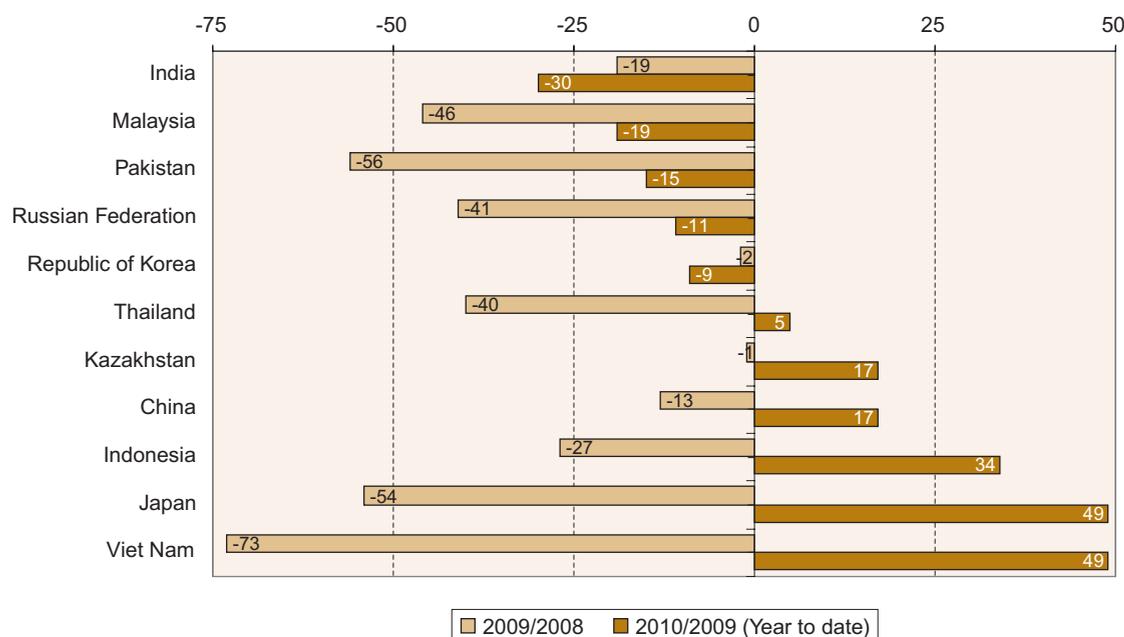
second quarter or the third quarter of 2010, present a varying degree of FDI recovery country by country (CEIC, 2010). Figure 29 summarizes the detailed FDI inflows of 11 selected countries in the region (i.e. China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Japan,

*The prospects for an FDI rebound in the next few years in the region are mixed, with some countries expected to recover quickly while others will continue to face challenges for some time*

Malaysia, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Thailand and Viet Nam). Although it could be somehow misleading to use these data of a limited number of countries to

predict the overall trend in regional FDI inflows, the figures can provide a casual snapshot which helps assess the latest FDI inflows to the region. While some economies have already posted a rather quick recovery in FDI inflows, various other countries are still struggling and some have even faced a further drop year-on-year in 2010. FDI inflows actually increased by nearly 50% in both Japan and Viet Nam, 34% in Indonesia, 17% in both China and Kazakhstan, and 5% in Thailand, while they decreased by 30%, 19%, 15%, 11% and 9% in India, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea, respectively, year-on-year. This mixed outlook for FDI coupled with a fragile economic recovery in developed countries (IMF, 2010c), which have been the largest sources of FDI, cast an increasing uncertainty in the FDI environment in the region.

**Figure 29. Growth of foreign direct investment inflows of 11 selected Asia-Pacific economies, 2009/2008 and 2010/2009<sup>a</sup>**  
(Per cent)



Source: ESCAP, based on data from CEIC (2010).

<sup>a</sup> Data availability differs across countries for the calculation of 2010/2009 changes. Those data cover up to March 2010 for Indonesia; June 2010 for Kazakhstan, Malaysia and the Russian Federation; July 2010 for Thailand; August 2010 for India and Japan; September 2010 for China, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam. Changes 2009/2008 are based on 12-month period.





## D. TRADE FACILITATION: PROGRESS MADE BUT SCOPE FOR MORE

### 1. OVERVIEW

While economies of the region are trading more, they are also trading more efficiently. As import tariffs have decreased significantly over the past two decades, the importance of non-tariff measures (NTMs) aimed at further reducing international transaction costs, i.e. trade facilitation, has become more apparent. Even excluding international shipping costs, costs associated with completing documentary and other import and export procedures for international trade can account for up to 15% of the value of traded goods (ADB/ESCAP, 2009).

---

*Many economies in the region have managed to sharply reduce their costs in international trade but there is still some way to go*

---

Precisely measuring trade facilitation performance, including the costs of international trade transactions, remains a challenging exercise, not least because of the lack of a precise definition and agreement on the various cost components to include in the measurement. ESCAP comprehensive trade cost estimates, which include all additional costs involved in conducting a transaction across borders rather than within borders,<sup>36</sup> reveals that many

---

<sup>36</sup> The comprehensive trade cost estimate is an objective measure based on macroeconomic data rather than perception survey data. It is a very broad aggregate measure of international trade costs including, inter alia, costs related to fulfilling regulatory import and export requirements, as well as costs resulting from differences in currencies, languages,

countries of the region have made significant progress in trade facilitation over the past decade. This is illustrated in figure 30 which shows that the costs of bilateral trade between selected Asian developing countries and Japan fell by up to 30% between 2001 and 2008. Similar downward trends exist between these countries and other countries in and outside the region.

In particular China has made impressive progress in reducing its international trade costs, now ranking along with Germany and Malaysia as one of the economies with the lowest international trade costs.<sup>37</sup> Individual country performances throughout the region vary greatly, however. India, Kazakhstan and Viet Nam, although still showing relatively high trade costs, made the most progress in reducing their trade costs relative to those of other countries between 2004 and 2008. In contrast, the relative comprehensive trade cost performance of some other countries, such as Azerbaijan and the Philippines, fell during that period.<sup>38</sup>

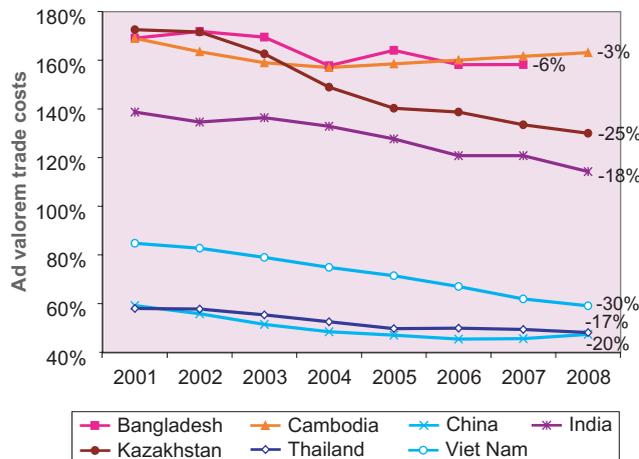
---

culture and geographical distance. Domestic and international shipping and logistics costs associated with imports and exports are also included. Although tariff costs are also accounted for, they typically account for 10% or less of comprehensive trade costs.

<sup>37</sup> Small economies heavily involved in re-export, such as Hong Kong, China; and Singapore are excluded from the ranking for technical reasons.

<sup>38</sup> Both countries, however, have taken steps to reduce their trade costs over the past two years, with the Philippines showing a marked improvement in its logistics performance and Azerbaijan implementing electronic single window systems at border crossings.

**Figure 30. Comprehensive international trade costs between selected Asian developing countries and Japan, 2001-2008**



Source: ESCAP Trade Cost Database.

Note: Linear interpolation is applied when data are missing (Cambodia: 2005-2007).

## 2. INTRA-VERSUS INTER-(SUB) REGIONAL TRADE FACILITATION

Intra-(sub)regional trade facilitation performance varies greatly among Asian subregions. ASEAN is found to have achieved high levels of international trade efficiency with tariff-equivalent trade costs in its largest middle-income members (i.e. Malaysia,

Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand) of only 53%, on par with the costs prevalent in developed country groupings, such as the members of the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) and the European Union.<sup>39</sup> In comparison, intraregional trade costs in South, North and Central Asia are found to be more than double those of ASEAN countries.

Comprehensive intraregional trade costs are usually expected to be lower than inter-(sub)regional trade costs due to the geographic proximity between countries of the same (sub)region, as well as similarities in languages and culture. Table 14 shows that this holds true for Asian subregions, although barely so in the case of South Asia – the trade costs associated with intra-subregional trade in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) are found to be only 1% lower than those between SAARC and ASEAN, and SAARC and the European Union. More generally, the costs of trade among individual countries in Asian subregions are found to be much higher than those with non-Asian country groups. For example, the costs of trade between ASEAN and SAARC are

<sup>39</sup> Trade costs are defined here as all additional costs involved in trading internationally as opposed to domestically. See Duval and Utoktham (2010a) for a discussion of the comprehensive measure of trade costs associated with this definition.

**Table 14. Tariff-equivalent intra- and extra-subregional trade costs in Asia, 2007**  
(Per cent)

Reporter/Partner	ASEAN-4	SAARC-4	East and North-East Asia	North and Central Asia	Australia-New Zealand	EU-5	NAFTA
ASEAN-4	53 (-2)						
SAARC-4	139 (-8)	138 (-8)					
East and North-East Asia	141 (-1)	227 (1)	113 (-3)				
North and Central Asia	280 (8)	282 (-14)	204 (-7)	149 (-3)			
Australia-New Zealand	90 (-4)	168 (-1)	155 (4)	329 (-3)	61 (3)		
EU-5	113 (1)	139 (-5)	135 (-4)	166 (-6)	129 (0)	59 (-3)	
NAFTA	109 (1)	162 (-10)	122 (-13)	259 (7)	130 (0)	107 (-4)	50 (-3)

Source: ESCAP Trade Cost Database.

Notes: Percentage changes in trade costs between 2003 and 2007 are given in parentheses.

ASEAN-4: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

EU-5: France, Germany, Italy, Spain and United Kingdom.

SAARC-4: Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

found to be nearly 30% higher than the costs of trade between ASEAN and NAFTA. Similarly, the costs of trade between North and Central Asia on the one hand and South Asia on the other hand are 50% higher than the costs of trade between North and Central Asia and the European Union.

---

*The track record in facilitating trade varies among subregions, with ASEAN having achieved high levels of international trade efficiency*

---

All subregions of Asia have made progress in reducing international trade costs during this decade. South Asia is found to have made significant improvements in reducing both intra- and extra-subregional trade costs, in particular with North and Central Asia. North and Central Asia, the subregion with the highest international trade costs, however, made little progress in reducing its trade costs with other subregions, with the exception of the European Union.

### **3. AT- AND BEHIND-THE-BORDER BARRIERS TO TRADE ARE BEING REDUCED**

Improving at-the-border procedures is at the core of international trade facilitation. The time it takes to complete all trade procedures involved in moving goods from factory to ship deck at the nearest sea port – or vice versa – in Asia-Pacific developing economies decreased on average by about 16% between 2005 and 2010 (see annex tables). South-East Asia made the most progress, cutting its average time to complete trade procedures to only 19 days on average. Cambodia and Thailand cut their time by over 40% during the period. India and Pakistan achieved improvements of a similar magnitude, although trade procedures in South and South-West Asia still take 50% more time to complete than in South-East Asia (30 days). No significant progress was made in the Pacific subregion. North and Central Asia, consisting mostly of landlocked countries, made some small

improvements, but the time to clear procedures necessary to move goods to a sea port from most countries remains lengthy (52 days on average).<sup>40</sup>

Overall, while significant progress was made, it still takes three times longer to complete trade procedures in Asia-Pacific developing economies than in Asia-Pacific developed economies (Australia, Japan and New Zealand), suggesting considerable room for improvement.

The cost of completing trade procedures to move goods from factory to seaport increased marginally in most Asia-Pacific economies between 2005 and 2010, ranging from only \$633 per container in South-East Asia, to almost \$2,200 in North and Central Asia. This may be partially attributed to an increase in the cost of labour, increased demand for logistics and transport services as trade volumes increase, and exchange rate fluctuations in some cases. Average costs increased the most in South and South-West Asia, by 16.6%, in the period 2005-2010. In North and Central Asia, the costs of completing trade procedures increased by an average of 9%.

---

*It still takes three times longer to complete trade procedures in developing economies than in developed economies in Asia and the Pacific*

---

Interestingly, no significant differences are found between export time or cost, and import time or cost in most economies of the region, suggesting no particular bias against imports in most economies. As of 2010, import time is found to be equal or shorter than export time in many economies of the region, including in Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Solomon Islands. However, import procedures still cost more than export procedures in most economies of the region.

---

<sup>40</sup> Importers and exporters also often face cumbersome business and investment procedures at home, which sometimes have an even larger effect on trade than the trade-specific procedures (Duval and Utoktham, 2010b).

#### 4. BEYOND TRADE AND CUSTOMS PROCEDURES: TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOGISTICS SERVICES

While streamlining regulatory procedures and other import and export processes at home to maintain or improve competitiveness is crucial, a long-term holistic trade facilitation strategy should necessarily address gaps in trade and logistics infrastructure and services. The World Bank Logistics Performance Index (LPI), based mainly on a perception survey of international freight forwarders and express carriers, suggests that developing countries in the region as a whole performed strongly, with no evidence of backsliding, in the period 2007-2009. Private sector respondents have mixed views on whether significant improvement in logistics have taken place since 2005 in many countries of the region, although there is wide acknowledgement of improvements in information and communications technology infrastructure, as well as, to a lesser extent, in the quality of private logistics services. Other areas requiring policy attention in many countries are corruption and capacity-building of trade control agencies other than Customs.<sup>41</sup>

*The quality of and access to logistics services have improved, but the continuous consolidation of the maritime industry may affect the competitiveness of small trading economies*

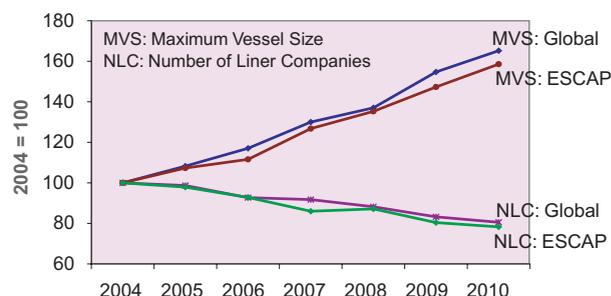
As 80% of international trade is conducted through seaports, improvement of maritime infrastructure and services is an important aspect of trade facilitation. The UNCTAD Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (LSCI) provides a measure of a

<sup>41</sup> World Bank, "Logistics Performance Index 2010: the Asia-Pacific Region", LPI Regional Brochure Series (Washington, D.C., 2010), at <http://go.worldbank.org/0X5BB50CW0>.

country's level of integration into the existing global liner shipping network.<sup>42</sup> China typically leads the LSCI ranking, followed closely by a number of other Asian economies such as Singapore, the Republic of Korea and Malaysia.<sup>43</sup>

Looking at the underlying LSCI indicators, the trend is for fewer companies with larger carrying capacity to offer fewer services (routes) using larger ships. This is true both for the Asia-Pacific region and globally (see figure 31). While this reduces costs via economies of scale, further consolidation of the industry may ultimately reduce competition, leading to higher costs. Importantly, this trend has the potential to reduce connectivity and increase trade cost of countries with smaller ports and trade volumes, in particular where they are unable to secure the investment necessary to build the facilities to accommodate larger ships.

**Figure 31. Increasing vessel size and decreasing competition in the maritime sector, 2004-2010**



Source: ESCAP, based on data from UNCTAD (2010).

<sup>42</sup> The index is calculated based on five components: (1) number of ships; (2) the container carrying capacity in twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) of those ships; (3) the number of companies; (4) the number of services; and (5) the maximum ship size, always referring to ships that are deployed to provide liner shipping services to a country's port(s). The underlying data are derived by UNCTAD from Containerization International online (<http://www.ci-online.co.uk>).

<sup>43</sup> The LSCI ranking is available in Annex to the UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport ([http://www.unctad.org/sections/pub/docs/rmt2009\\_tblanxs\\_en.xls](http://www.unctad.org/sections/pub/docs/rmt2009_tblanxs_en.xls)).





## E. TAKING ADVANTAGE OF REGIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The year 2010 has seen some historical “firsts” in terms of preferential trade agreements (PTAs) in Asia. On the one hand, China and Taiwan Province of China signed the Cross-Straits Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement. The European Union signed its first comprehensive FTA in Asia with the Republic of Korea. Hong Kong, China, after pursuing free trade only through unilateral and multilateral modalities for many years, finally signed its second FTA (in addition to the FTA with China) in 2010 with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). Mongolia, the only WTO member in Asia not party to any FTA, is currently negotiating deals with Japan and has initiated procedures to accede to the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA). APTA Participating States, after adopting framework agreements in investment, trade facilitation and services, have started discussions to promote and facilitate investment prior to formal negotiations on an Agreement on the Promotion and Protection of Investment among APTA Participating States. Also noteworthy is that the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area became effective on 1 January 2010.

On the other hand, some countries view FTAs with more skepticism and reserve. The crisis-triggered loss of production and employment at home has made them sensitive to the fact that benefits from trade liberalization take longer to materialize and that adjustments to liberalization sometime tend to enhance already existing structural problems. Thus, some pending or actual FTAs have received a critical reception by certain social groups, e.g. in Indonesia (against the ASEAN-China FTA),

Sri Lanka (against expanding the India-Sri Lanka FTA), and in New Zealand (against the expansion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership).

---

*Many countries have rushed the conclusion of trade deals in the hope of halting a decline in their exports*

---

Nevertheless, since the start of crisis, countries in Asia and the Pacific<sup>44</sup> have increased the number of RTAs in force by 17, an increase by more than 18% compared with the number of RTAs in force in 2007. They also launched negotiations on about a dozen new agreements. The question arises whether all these FTAs actually helped countries to maintain or increase the level of their trade. This subsection seeks to answer this question. It first comments on the status of regionalism in terms of the number of trade agreements in the region and their coverage of trade, followed by a discussion on the role of RTAs in the crisis.

### 2. THE EVOLVING LANDSCAPE OF REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

There is no straightforward answer to the question of how many trade agreements are signed or in force in the region as it all depends on the source of information and the coverage and specification of such agreements. In this subsection, trade agreements are counted only for countries which

---

<sup>44</sup> As throughout this publication, Asia and the Pacific covers regional members and associate members of ESCAP.

are regional ESCAP members.<sup>45</sup> Databases on RTAs are provided by ESCAP, WTO and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). UNCTAD provides the most comprehensive database on global bilateral investment treaties (BITs).<sup>46</sup>

<sup>45</sup> There are 58 regional ESCAP members and associate members. Of these, 31 are also WTO members and 11 are WTO observers.

<sup>46</sup> ESCAP Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Agreements Database (APTIAD) is available at <http://www.unescap.org/tid/aptiad>. The WTO Regional Trade Agreements Information System (RTA-IS) is available at <http://rtais.wto.org>. The ADB Asian Regional Integration Center (ARIC) is available at <http://aric.adb.org>. These databases vary significantly in coverage of the number of trade agreements in Asia and the Pacific. WTO provides a global database and only records agreements involving at least one WTO member AND which are notified (including early announcements) to the WTO secretariat. In contrast, APTIAD only tracks trade agreements involving at least one member from the ESCAP region even when the agreement is not or does not have to be notified to WTO. Therefore the number of agreements for specified group of countries (i.e. ESCAP members) will be larger in APTIAD than in the WTO database. ADB's ARIC has the same requirements as APTIAD but while APTIAD includes Turkey and the Russian Federation, ARIC includes agreements of Taiwan Province of China as well. UNCTAD has a comprehensive database on BITs and other international investment agreements, available at <http://www.unctad.org/templates/Page.asp?intItemID=2344&lang=1>.

Table 15 summarizes the total number of trade agreements involving regional ESCAP member countries. In each database the total number of agreements is (much) higher than the number of agreements which are actually being implemented (i.e. in force). It is important to note this difference, as commentators frequently quote the total number of agreements reported in databases, which includes agreements either under negotiation or under consideration, and thus inflates the extent of regionalism. Some of these trade agreements may never materialize.

Databases are also helpful in mapping regional trade agreements. Figure 32 illustrates the landscape of regionalism in Asia and the Pacific based only on those agreements which are recorded as "in force" in APTIAD. As expected, the largest portion of trade deals is negotiated between two partners: bilateral trade agreements make up 75% of all agreements. It is somewhat surprising that a significant number of trade agreements are signed between partners in different geographical regions. For example, close to 45% of all trade agreements in force are between countries in Asia and the Pacific and partners in other regions of the world.

**Table 15. Number of regional trade agreements in the Asia-Pacific region**  
(as of early September 2010)

Database	Total number of agreements in the database	Based on ESCAP regional members				
		In force	Notified to WTO	Pending ratification	Under negotiation	Residual (Proposed or other category)
<b>APTIAD</b>	160	110	105	13	37	–
<b>RTA-IS</b>	286 <sup>a</sup>	101	126 (including early announcements)	4 (signed)	21	–
<b>ARIC</b>	233	86	92	26 (signed)	59 (under negotiation)	55

Source: Respective databases accessed on 8 September 2010.

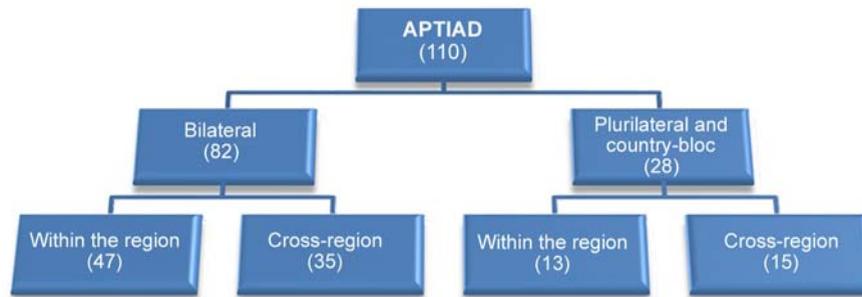
<sup>a</sup> denotes number of agreements globally. The subset of agreements associated with ESCAP regional member countries is 126.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>47</sup> WTO records on RTAs reflect the legal notification rather than the physical number of RTAs. For example, for an RTA that includes both goods and services commitments, there are two notifications, one for the goods aspects (Article XXIV of GATT 1994 or the Enabling Clause) and one for the services aspects (GATS Article V) even though it is only one RTA. New WTO transparency provisions for RTAs (see Transparency Mechanism for RTAs, WTO document WT/L/671) provide for the "Early Announcement" of RTAs under negotiation and/or signed but not yet in force in addition to the legal notification of the agreement upon its entry into force.

The Asia-Pacific region is also active in concluding international investment agreements (IIAs). However, increasingly investment provisions are covered in regional and bilateral trade agreements and economic partnerships agreements which are relatively deep in scope and wide in coverage (see box 3).

RTAs have been discussed in the trade literature from many different angles, covering all types of economies and using different analytical methods. One strand of literature, focusing on the relationship between regional and multilateral trade liberalization, is particularly rich. There is still no clear and uniform consensus on whether RTAs are a stepping

**Figure 32. Landscape of regional trade agreements in Asia and the Pacific**



Source: Based on APTIAD data downloaded on 8 September 2010.

### **Box 3. The evolving landscape of regional investment agreements**

While the focus in this section is on the analysis of regional trade agreements, the Asia-Pacific region has emerged as one of the most active in concluding international investment agreements as well. Such agreements consist of bilateral investment treaties (BITs), avoidance of double taxation agreements and other investment agreements, typically trade agreements with investment provisions. Globally, the number of BITs and avoidance of double taxation agreements are increasing but at a declining rate. Another trend is towards renegotiation of BITs to make them more balanced in terms of rights of investors and development needs of host countries. Also, an increasing number of investment agreements contain provisions on liberalization in addition to the conventional clauses on promotion and protection of foreign direct investment (FDI). As of May 2010, ESCAP regional member economies were party to some 1,355 BITs, or half the global total. Of these, 243 were among ESCAP regional members. These economies were also parties to 1,171 avoidance of double taxation agreements and 379 other investment agreements. Two Asian economies are among the top 10 world signatories, China at number 2 with 125 BITs, and the Republic of Korea at number 10 with 90 BITs. At the regional level, the recently concluded ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA) consolidated the earlier Framework Agreement on the ASEAN Investment Area and the ASEAN Agreement on the Promotion and Protection of Investment. An ASEAN-China Investment Agreement was signed in 2009 to complement the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement. The ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand tripartite free trade agreement also contains an investment chapter.

As these examples demonstrate, and in recognition of the close links between international trade and investment, the trend is currently away from BITs towards more comprehensive investment coverage in regional and bilateral trade agreements. At the bilateral level, the economic partnership agreements concluded by Japan with selective ASEAN partners, stand out for their comprehensive investment commitments, including on the pre-establishment most-favoured nation and national treatment.

As in the case of regional trade agreements, the importance of international investment agreements in attracting FDI is a subject of much study. A consensus is emerging though that generally speaking and in most cases they perform a complementary but not essential role as a determinant of FDI. Given their large number, probably more than in the case of regional trade agreements, the “noodle-bowl” of overlapping and duplicating international investment agreements is also a source of concern and there is certainly scope for consolidation.

Source: UNCTAD (2010b).

stone or a stumbling block to the multilateral process of achieving global free trade. Those that see RTAs as stumbling blocks tend to refer to the situation where a country's foreign trade is increasingly covered by agreements with its trading partners. If such coverage ratio accounts for up to 80-90% of a country's foreign trade, the country would have little incentive to engage in multilateral trade negotiations. In addition, to the extent that only a small fraction of a country's trade is not covered by RTAs, it might be the case that this fraction involved goods and services on a reservation or sensitive list not subject to commitments.

Table 16 provides estimates of trade coverage of RTAs signed by countries in the Asia-Pacific region (which are also ESCAP member countries with record in APTIAD). On the whole, about 35% of their total trade is conducted under RTAs, which comprises just over 54% of their trade done with non-RTA members. In other words, for every dollar of trade they make with partners in RTAs, they make \$1.84 with non-RTA partners. This means that Asia-Pacific countries still trade extensively with countries with which they do not have RTAs. The question that arises is: if countries of the region signed more trade agreements with the European Union, the United States and perhaps selected oil-exporting countries, would the benefits increase proportionally to the coverage of trade? The answer to this question is important as at present time many countries are either already engaged or contemplate negotiation with the European Union and the United States. Future issues of APTIR will attempt to provide more information on the topic.

### 3. MORE IS NOT ALWAYS BETTER

While the number of RTAs and IIAs in Asia and the Pacific is steadily increasing, it is important to assess their depth and impact. The multilateral rules (disciplines) on RTAs proscribe the type of trade agreements economies could enter into without breaching the most-favoured-nation (MFN) principle – the core principle of the multilateral trading system.<sup>48</sup> In particular, GATT Article XXIV and GATS Article V stipulate that agreements should be comprehensive in terms of coverage of trade and ambitious in terms of removal of border barriers and should achieve free trade in a reasonably short period of time. There are separate and less stringent conditions for trade agreements concluded among developing countries (as contained in the so-called “Enabling Clause”). Nevertheless, the intention of all disciplines is to nudge members towards concluding agreements which would fully liberalize “substantially all the trade” among their members. Commitments taken on under the multilateral trading system (MTS) also present a benchmark of sorts as RTAs should lead to more trade liberalization than MTS. The inspection of the texts of agreements signed by Asia-Pacific countries finds that while some agreements do not correspond to these criteria, most loosely fit. However, even if all agreements are “WTO-proof” agreements, the sheer number of those combined

<sup>48</sup> For more details see APTIR 2009 (ESCAP, 2009a), chapter 3 as well as the literature cited therein. Information on the Transparency Mechanism, which is the latest addition to the rules on RTAs under WTO is available on [http://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/region\\_e/trans\\_mecha\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/region_e/trans_mecha_e.htm).

**Table 16. Intra- and extra-regional trade agreements trade coverage for Asia-Pacific economies**

	Coverage ratio of intra-RTA trade (Per cent)		Ratio of intra-RTA trade and extra-RTA trade (Per cent)
Share of intra-RTA exports in total exports to the world	35.16	Share of intra-RTA exports in exports to non-RTA partners	54.21
Share in intra-RTA imports in total imports from the world	35.30	Share of intra-RTA imports in imports from non-RTA partners	54.56

Source: Calculated based on information on RTAs partners from APTIAD and trade data from COMTRADE downloaded through WITS, 2010.

with the “noodle bowl” phenomenon might present a problem.

Namely, the number of RTAs with sometimes overlapping, duplicating and sometimes conflicting commitments and rules of origin (known as the “noodle bowl”) renders the effective implementation of RTAs difficult and their potential benefits out of reach. As in the case of IIAs, sometimes FTAs are concluded for political reasons with little economic benefits. This calls into question to what extent RTAs have actually made trade larger, cheaper and easier. Empirical trade economists have been grappling with this question for many years. Still, it is a simple fact that it is very difficult to isolate the effects of RTAs as there are many factors that might be influencing trade and economic activities at the same time. Studies which report on the utilization rates of individual RTAs do not have much evidence in support of the claim of “easier trade” while traders are often ignorant of these RTAs or simply prefer to export under the MFN regime.

RTAs, of course, may have additional effects apart from generating trade (or, rather, exports). RTAs

could be used as anchors of domestic reforms and hence could help improve efficiency and growth prospects in the economies involved in RTAs. RTAs which are deep in commitment and broad in scope also lead to freer movements of labour, capital and knowledge. As noted above, there is a tendency for RTAs to become more comprehensive in scope, covering investment, intellectual property rights and sometimes even labour and environmental issues. However, the realization of these effects would require structural adjustments in the liberalizing economy. During periods of economic crisis, as noted above, these adjustments might meet with resistance, in particular as those capturing the benefits are not necessarily the same as those paying the costs. It is hoped that the recent crisis will not deter Asia-Pacific economies from enhancing regional cooperation through concluding meaningful RTAs. However, such RTAs should be consolidated to the extent possible and lead to concrete value-added. In the end, they are always a second-best solution to trade liberalization at the multilateral level (apart from autonomous trade reform leading to the so-called unilateral liberalization).



## F. CONTEMPORARY PROTECTIONIST MEASURES IN THE REGION

### 1. PROTECTIONISM IS STILL A CONCERN

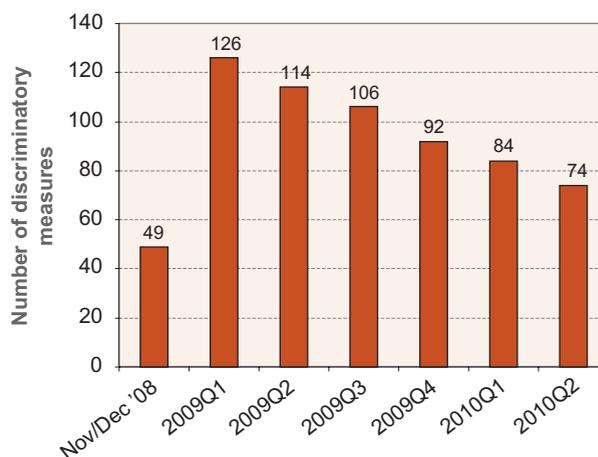
According to data collected by Global Trade Alert (GTA), governments around the globe implemented 638 state measures that discriminate against foreign commercial interests between November 2008 and September 2010.<sup>49</sup> Measures that harm commercial interests of trading partners outnumber measures with beneficial effects by more than two to one, although each measure may differ in scope and impact. It is important to check whether protectionism has abated with the recovery of the world economy. Figure 33 plots the number of

*Despite claims to the contrary, discriminatory measures against trading partners are still prevalent globally and regionally*

harmful measures implemented per quarter since November 2008. At first glance, the graph shows a slowdown in the use of discriminatory state actions. However, the effects of many interventions are felt sometimes several (up to 12) months after their actual implementation. Therefore, the noted decline of harmful state actions over time does not necessarily reflect improved government behaviour. Moreover, much of the discriminatory measures put in place have yet to be removed, while more than 200 measures have been announced and may be implemented in the months ahead.

<sup>49</sup> Figures and numbers in this section are from Evenett and Wermelinger (2010) or from the Global Trade Alert website (<http://www.globaltradealert.org>).

**Figure 33. Global harmful State actions during the crisis, by quarter**



Source: Global Trade Alert.

Discriminatory measures hurt trading partners selectively and go counter to the spirit and, often, commitments under MTS. For example, China is the most frequent target of crisis-era protectionism and suffered 321 hits to its commercial interest abroad between November 2008 and September 2010. All other top 10 target jurisdictions are industrialized countries, including Japan and the Republic of Korea. Emerging economies from Asia and the Pacific which appear on the list of top 20 target jurisdictions include India, Thailand and Turkey. These countries' foreign commercial interests were targeted less than half the number of times than China's. Is the treatment of the least developed countries different? As mentioned in Mikic (2009), the international community has repeatedly declared that the least developed countries in the world should be assisted in their

efforts to integrate into the global economy. Despite these declarations, least developed countries have been the target of various discriminatory interventions during the crisis-era, while none of them so far has implemented any measure themselves.

The data also reveal that some countries inflict harm more often than others. Four indicators of harm done by a country's discriminatory policies are reported by GTA.<sup>50</sup> It is interesting to note that India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation appear on the list of the top 10 countries instigating discriminatory policies under at least two indicators, while (as described in the subsection above) none of these countries is among the top 10 targeted countries. China is ranked third with respect to the number of trading partners affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures, but is not among the top 10 worst offenders in other categories. Another interesting aspect is that quite a few countries responsible for many of the measures harming the trade interests of Asia-Pacific economies are within the region. Indonesia and the Russian Federation, in particular, feature prominently (see Evenett and Wermelinger, 2010; tables 2 and 3).

## 2. BEHIND-THE-BORDER NON-TARIFF MEASURES ARE THE MOST PREVALENT

APTIR (ESCAP, 2009a) showed that Asia and Pacific countries generally have ample space to increase their applied MFN tariffs to their bound rates. According to the most recent report on the levels of tariffs of the WTO members, it appears that most members did not use this space and restrained themselves from increasing the levels of MFN applied tariffs in 2009 (WTO, 2010f). Therefore, tariff protectionism of the 1930s-kind has

not taken place and MFN applied tariffs in many Asia-Pacific countries have not changed significantly from pre-crisis levels. Nonetheless, the literature on crisis-era trade policy has alluded to the increasing incidence of less transparent protectionist measures – so-called “murky” protectionism – during the recent global economic crisis (see, for example, Evenett and Wermelinger, 2010). This subsection examines the recent evidence of this type of protectionism.

---

### *The nature of protectionism is changing towards the use of hidden, non-transparent modalities*

---

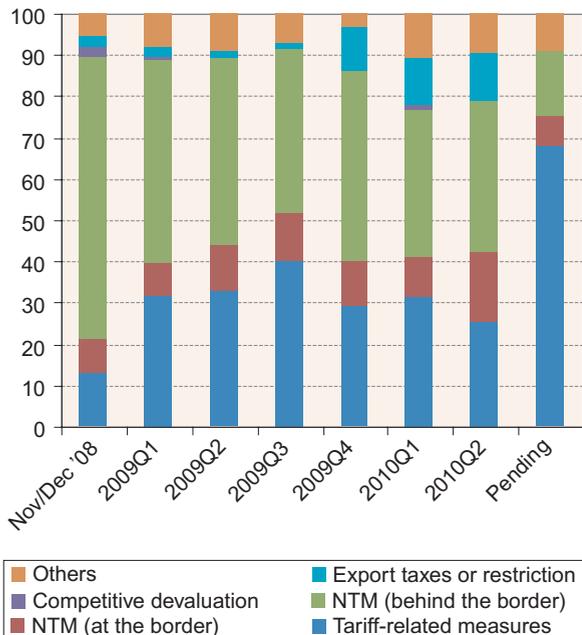
Figure 34 draws the quarter-by-quarter picture for different groups of measure types. The share of behind-the-border measures,<sup>51</sup> which tend to be less tightly regulated by WTO agreements, remains around 40% of total “murky” measures – a proportion that has been fairly constant since the beginning of 2009. By contrast, the share of traditional tariff-related measures, in particular trade defence measures, actually fell from a peak of 40% in the third quarter of 2009 to 25% in the second quarter of 2010. Including other forms of discrimination, such as migration and investment measures or export restrictions, the prevalence of non-tariff interventions becomes even more apparent in the set of implemented stated measures. However, tariff and trade defence measures still dominate measures which have been announced but not yet implemented (“pending” measure in figure 34). In short, it is important to distinguish between measures that have been taken and those that have been announced but not yet implemented.

One could argue that some of the behind-the-border measures – in particular bailouts of the financial sector – potentially have “systemic” importance and should therefore not be regarded as discriminatory.

<sup>50</sup> These indicators are (1) number of (almost certainly) discriminatory measures imposed, (2) number of tariff lines (product categories) affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures, (3) number of sectors affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures, and (4) number of trading partners affected by (almost certainly) discriminatory measures.

<sup>51</sup> Including consumption subsidies, local content requirements, public procurement measures, bailout/state aid measures, export subsidies and trade finance support.

**Figure 34. How has protectionism changed quarter-by-quarter during the crisis? (Per cent)**



Source: Global Trade Alert.

Notes: Tariff-related measures include tariff and trade defence measures. NTMs at the border include quotas, import bans, technical barriers to trade and NTBs (not otherwise specified). NTMs behind the border include consumption subsidies, local content requirements, public procurement, bailout/State aid measures, export subsidies, trade finance support, support to State trading enterprises and State-controlled companies. Others include investment, migration, intellectual property rights protection and other service sector measures.

When one examines the evidence, however, it is surprising that many of the reported crisis-era state support measures were not provided to the financial sector, but to other troubled industries which hardly posed a “systemic threat”. For example, 60% of all

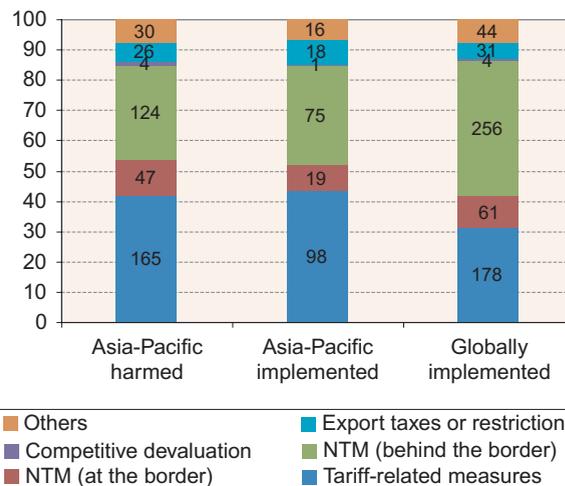
**Compared with the world average, the Asia-Pacific region resorts to tariff-related measures more often**

bailout/State aid measures implemented between November 2008 and June 2009 recorded in the GTA database were provided to non-financial sectors. Moreover, one would expect that the

“bailout season” ended with the apparent recovery from the crisis. However, no signs of such a slowdown can be found in the data; such measures remain the most often used discriminatory policy tool, followed by trade defence actions.

It is also interesting that there is symmetry between the measures inflicting harm on Asia-Pacific economies and the measures imposed by the region’s economies (see figure 35). A comparison with the global distribution of such measures shows that tariff increases and trade defence measures are more prevalent in the Asia-Pacific region. Behind-the-border measures make up a smaller share of total protectionist measures in Asia and the Pacific, than globally, but are still a dominant measure.

**Figure 35. Global and regional contemporary protectionist measures (November 2008-June 2010) (Per cent)**



Source: Global Trade Alert.

Notes: Tariff-related measures include tariff and trade defence measures. NTMs at the border include quotas, import bans, technical barriers to trade and NTBs (not otherwise specified). NTMs behind the border include consumption subsidies, local content requirements, public procurement, bailout/State aid measures, export subsidies, trade finance support, support to State trading enterprises and State-controlled companies. Others include investment, migration, intellectual property rights protection and other service sector measures.

Numbers in the bars are numbers of measures in each category.

### 3. HOW IS CHINA'S TRADE AFFECTED BY CONTEMPORARY PROTECTIONISM?

Given the rising importance of China as a regional and global engine of growth, it is opportune to investigate to what extent the country has been a target of foreign discriminatory measures. It was mentioned above that China's commercial interests were hit most frequently by such discriminatory measures.<sup>52</sup> Out of the 1,226 measures investigated by GTA between November 2008 and September 2010, 607 measures affected Chinese exports. More than half of these, namely, 321, were "almost certainly" discriminatory against China's commercial interests; another 180 measures were announced or under consideration and would (if implemented) involve discrimination. Only 106 (out of 607) measures against China were benign or beneficial to its commercial interests. This subsection reviews the results of Evenett and Wermelinger (2010) who investigated to what extent China's exports and imports were affected by foreign discriminatory measures and whether such measures included the less-transparent forms of intervention that affect China's trade even more. The estimates are calculated using a conservative methodology that almost surely underestimates the set of relevant measures.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>52</sup> China is always the top targeted economy regardless of measurement and type of measure (such as the number of discriminatory measures affecting specific trading partner, number of pending measures likely to affect trading partner, or number of countries imposing discriminatory measures against trading partners).

<sup>53</sup> Detailed explanations regarding methodology and calculations can be reviewed in Evenett and Wermelinger (2010).

It appears that the volume of trade affected by a large number of measures that discriminate against China's commercial interests is substantial. Table 17 shows that almost 10% of total exports from China is affected, mostly as a result of interventions that affect China's exports directly (i.e. China's exports of a particular product to a jurisdiction implementing measures specifically targeting that product).<sup>54</sup> Two comments on the interpretation of the results need to be made. Firstly, the bigger estimate (for directly affected exports) is also the more precise as the measures involved indeed directly hinder the concerned exports. Secondly, the smaller estimate (for indirectly affected exports) is calculated on the basis of a conservative methodology mentioned above, which is likely to underestimate the real impact. The situation is of less concern on the import side. China's trading partners have used export restrictions and competitive devaluation measures that may be against China's commercial interests as it may have affected its imports. Estimates show that approximately \$45 billion Chinese imports (which correspond to 4% of total Chinese imports) were affected by these measures.

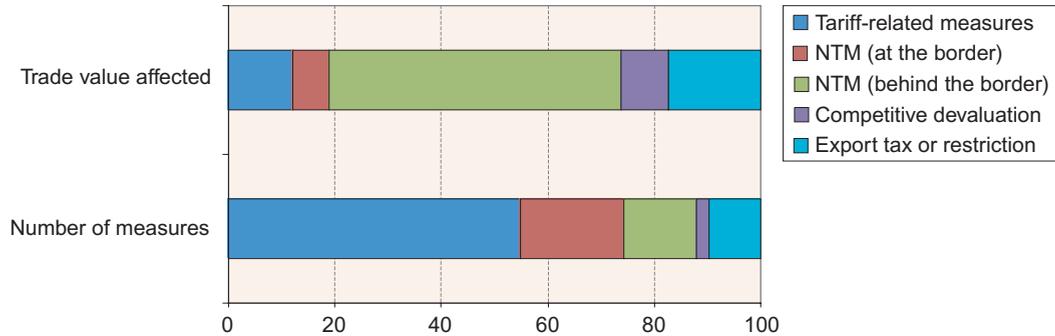
An additional analysis of evidence confirms previous findings. Although tariff increases and trade defence measures are the most frequently used measures to affect China's commercial interests, it is the less-transparent "behind-the-border" measures that affect a larger volume of Chinese trade, as illustrated in figure 36.

<sup>54</sup> By contrast, China's exports of a particular product are indirectly affected if its exports to the world (not bilateral exports) of particular product lines concerned are affected. Again, more details can be found in Evenett and Wermelinger (2010).

**Table 17. How much of China's trade is affected by discriminatory measures?**

Trade value of potentially affected Chinese exports (2008, US\$ billion)			Share of potentially affected exports in total Chinese exports			Trade value of potentially affected Chinese imports (2008, US\$ billion)	Share of potentially affected imports in total Chinese imports
directly	indirectly	total	directly	indirectly	total	total	total
124.39	18.12	142.51	8.69%	1.27%	9.96%	45.00	3.98%

**Figure 36. Share of different types of measures affecting China's trade, weighted by trade covered (Per cent)**



Source: Global Trade Alert.

Notes: Tariff-related measures include tariff and trade defence measures. NTMs at the border include quotas, import bans, technical barriers to trade and NTBs (not otherwise specified). NTMs behind the border include consumption subsidies, local content requirements, public procurement, bailout/State aid measures, export subsidies, trade finance support, support to State trading enterprises and State-controlled companies. Others include investment, migration, intellectual property rights protection and other service sector measures.

## REFERENCES

- Abe, Masato (2009). "Improving the competitiveness of Asia-Pacific SMEs: development of global value chains and technology transfer", presented at the Asian SME Summit, Colombo, 6 August.
- ADB/ESCAP (2009). *Designing and Implementing Trade Facilitation in Asia and the Pacific* (Manila).
- Duval, Yann and Chorthip Utoktham (2010a). "Intra-regional trade costs in Asia: a primer", Trade and Investment Division, Staff Working Paper 01/10 (Bangkok, ESCAP), available at: <http://www.unescap.org/tid/publication/swp110.pdf>.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2010b). "Beyond trade facilitation: impact of the domestic business environment on export competitiveness in Asia and the Pacific", in *Rising Non-tariff Protectionism and Crisis Recovery*, chapter VI (Bangkok, ESCAP) (ST/ESCAP/2587), available at <http://www.unescap.org/tid/publication/tipub2587.asp>.
- Evenett, Simon and Martin Wermelinger (2010). "A snapshot of contemporary protectionism: how important are the murkier forms of trade discrimination?", ARTNeT Working Paper Series, No. 83, September, available at <http://www.unescap.org/tid/artnet/pub/wp8310.pdf>.
- ESCAP (2009a). *Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.II.F.19, ST/ESCAP/2549).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2009b). *Globalization of Production and the Competitiveness of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in Asia and the Pacific: Trends and Prospects*, Studies in Trade and Investment No. 65 (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.09.II.F.23, ST/ESCAP/2540).
- Gopalan, Sasidaran and Ramkishan S. Rajan (2010). "India's FDI flows: trying to make sense of the numbers", *Alerts on Emerging Policy Challenges*, Issue No. 5, Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (Bangkok, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific), January, available at <http://www.unescap.org/tid/artnet/pub/alert5.pdf>.
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) (2010a). *Regional Economic Outlook: Asia and Pacific – Leading the Global Recovery: Rebalancing for the Medium Term* (Washington, D.C.), April.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2010b). *World Economic Outlook Update: Restoring Confidence without Harming Recovery* (Washington, D.C.), July.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2010c). *World Economic Outlook: Recovery, Risk, and Rebalancing* (Washington, D.C.), October.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2010d). *Regional Economic Outlook: Asia and Pacific – Consolidating the Recovery and Building Sustainable Growth* (Washington, D.C.), October.
- Mauer, Andreas and Joscelyn Magdeleine (2010). "Measuring trade in services in Mode 4" paper presented at the ARTNeT/ADB/Reforming Services for Inclusive and Sustainable Development of Asia and the Pacific, Bali, Indonesia, 11-12 October.
- Mikic, Mia (2009). "Crisis-era State measures and Asia-Pacific economies", in S.J. Evenett, ed., *The Unrelenting Pressure of Protectionism: the 3<sup>rd</sup> GTA Report – a Focus on the Asia-Pacific Region* (London, Centre for Economic Policy Research), pp. 33-47.
- Ministry of Commerce, China (2009). *2008 Statistical Bulletin of China's Outward Foreign Direct Investment* (Beijing).
- Pindyck, Robert S. and Daniel L. Rubinfeld (1991). *Econometric Models and Economic Forecasts*, chapter 14 (New York, McGraw-Hill).
- UNCTAD (2010b). *World Investment Report 2010: Investing in a Low Carbon Economy* (New York and Geneva, United Nations).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2010c). "Cross-border M&A deals worth over \$1 billion completed in 2009", mimeographed provided by the Division on Investment and Enterprise, July.
- World Bank (2010c). *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011* (Washington, D.C.).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2010d). "Logistics Performance Index 2010: the Asia-Pacific Region", LPI Regional Brochure Series (Washington, D.C.), at <http://go.worldbank.org/0X5BB50CW0>.
- World Economic Forum (2009). *Global Competitiveness Report 2009-2010* (Geneva).
- WTO (2009). *International Trade Statistics 2009* (Geneva).

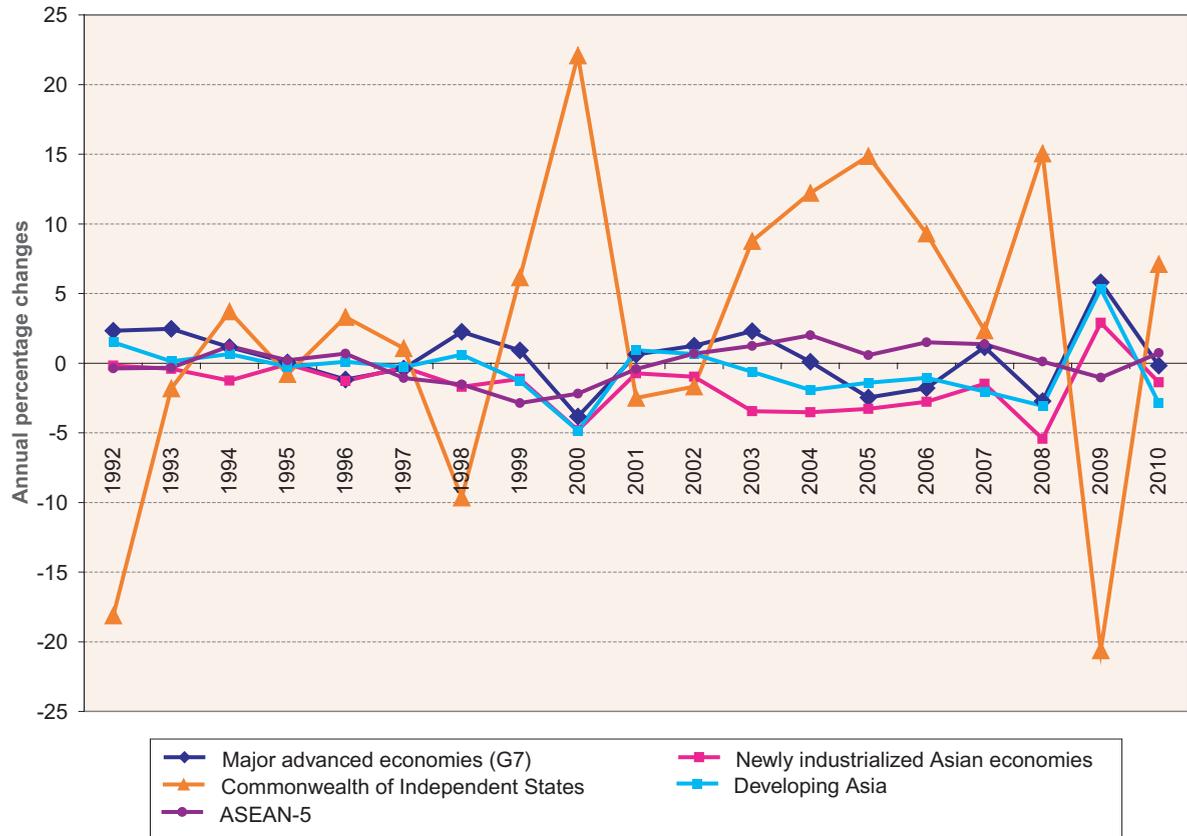
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2010a). "Trade likely to grow by 13.5% in 2010, WTO says", WTO 2010 Press Releases, Press/616, 20 September (Geneva), available at [http://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/pres10\\_e/pr616\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres10_e/pr616_e.htm).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2010b). *World Trade Report 2010: Trade in Natural Resources* (Geneva).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2010c). "Report to the TPRB from the Director-General on trade-related developments", Trade Policy Review Body, Document WT/TPR/OV/W/3, 14 June 2010 (Geneva), available at [http://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/news10\\_e/report\\_tprb\\_june10\\_e.pdf](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news10_e/report_tprb_june10_e.pdf).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2010d). *International Trade Statistics 2010* (Geneva).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2010e). "World Trade News – News summary for WTO reference centres and non-resident missions", No. 2276, 2 December (Geneva).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2010f). *Tariff Profiles 2010* (Geneva).
- Economist Intelligence Unit (2010), [www.eiu.com](http://www.eiu.com/site_info.asp?info_name=corporate_landing_united_nations&rf=0), at [http://www.eiu.com/site\\_info.asp?info\\_name=corporate\\_landing\\_united\\_nations&rf=0](http://www.eiu.com/site_info.asp?info_name=corporate_landing_united_nations&rf=0), accessed in October 2010.
- ESCAP (2010), Trade Cost Database, at [http://www.unescap.org/tid/artnet/trade\\_cost.asp](http://www.unescap.org/tid/artnet/trade_cost.asp).
- International Monetary Fund (2010), IMF Data and Statistics, at <http://www.imf.org/external/data.htm>, accessed on 26 November 2010.
- International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (2010), ITC – Market Analysis Tools: Investment Map, at <http://www.intracen.org/marketanalysis/Default.aspx>, accessed on 26 November 2010.
- UNCTAD (2010a), UNCTADstat, at <http://www.unctad.org/TEMPLATES/Page.asp?intItemID=1584&lang=1>, accessed in October 2010.
- United Nations (2010), UN Service Trade database, at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/ServiceTrade/default.aspx>.
- World Bank (2010a), World Development Indicators, at <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>, accessed on 25 October 2010.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2010b), Doing Business 2011 database, at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/>, accessed on 12 November 2010.
- WTO (2010), International Trade Statistics, Short-term Indicators online, [http://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/quarterly\\_world\\_exp\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/quarterly_world_exp_e.htm).

## Online databases

- ASEAN Secretariat (2010), ASEANWEB – Foreign Direct Investment Statistics, at <http://www.aseansec.org/18144.htm>, accessed on 28 October 2010.
- CEIC Database (2010), <http://ceicdata.securities.com/cdmWeb/>, accessed in October 2010.

## Appendix

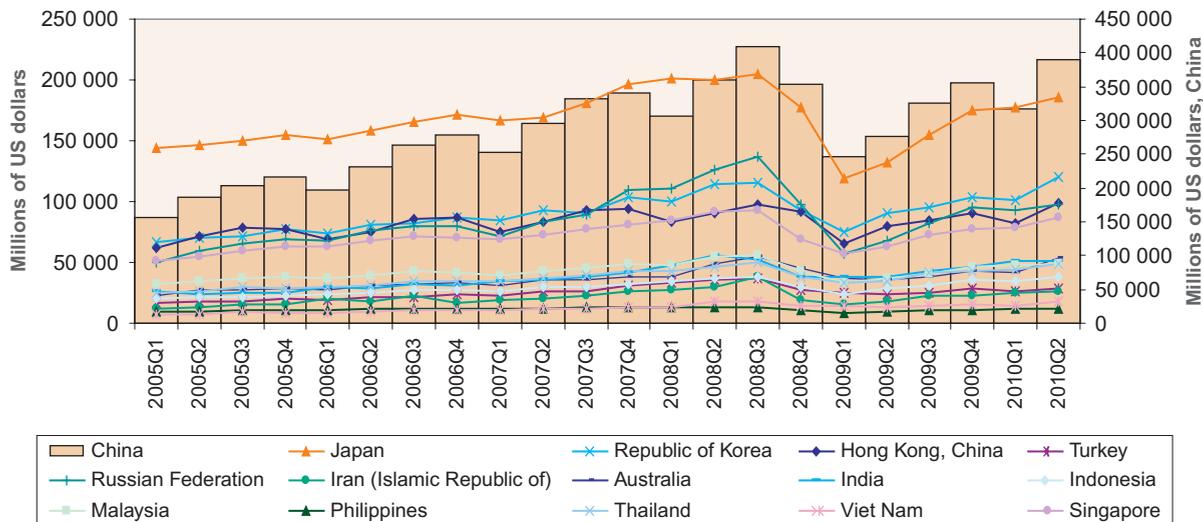
Figure I. Terms of trade for selected economy groups, 2000-2011



Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2010.

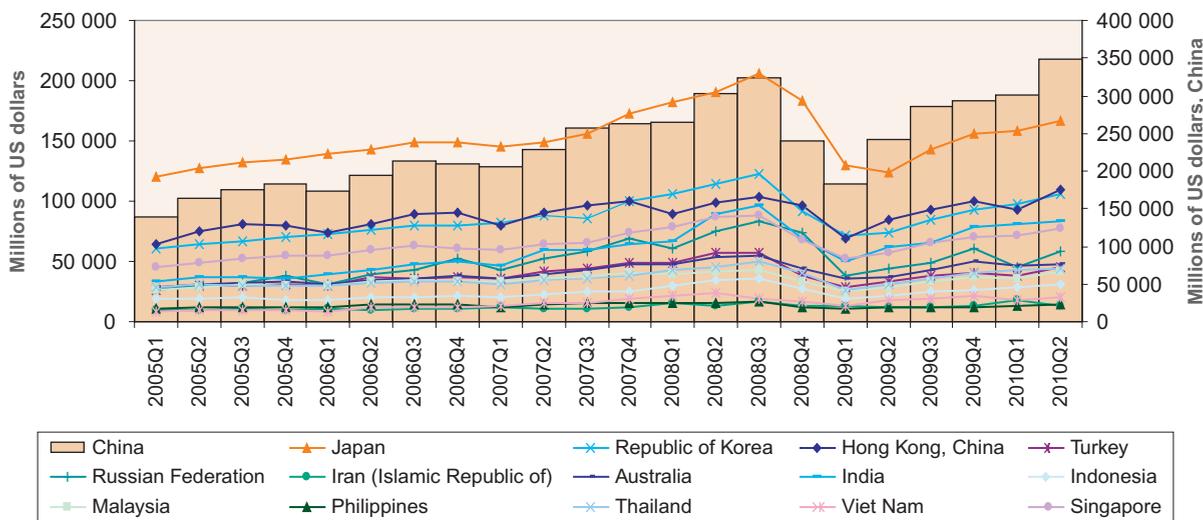
Note: ASEAN-5: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

**Figure II. Exports of selected Asia-Pacific economies rose to pre-crisis levels (Quarterly data)**



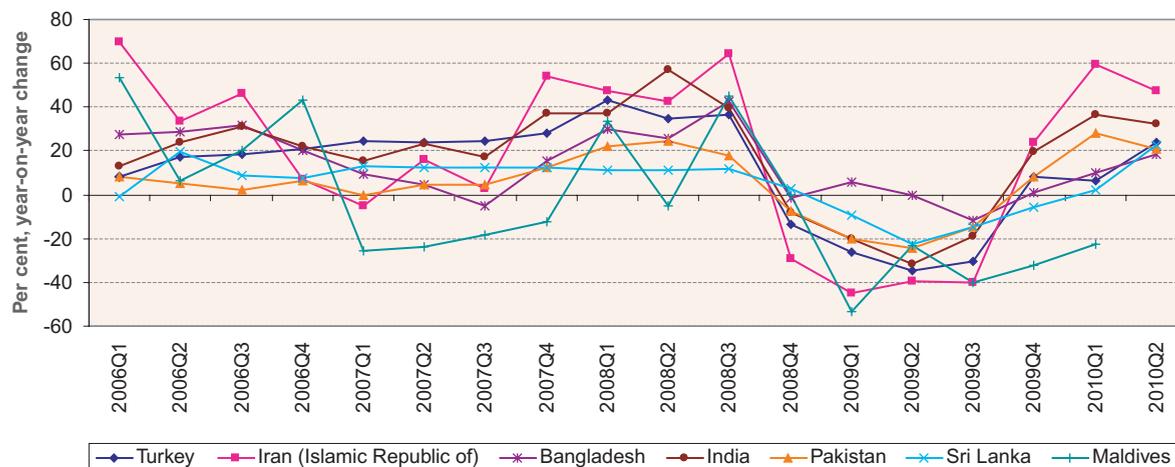
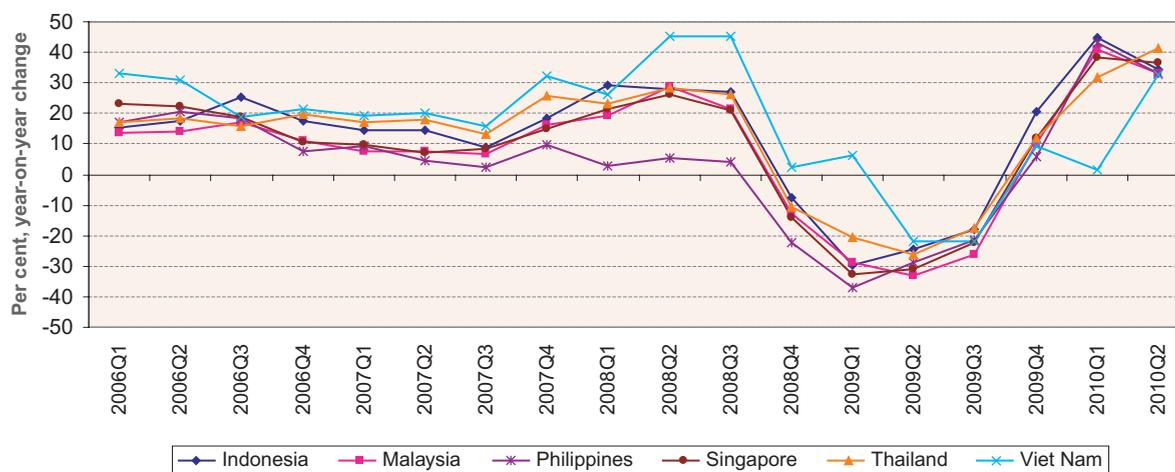
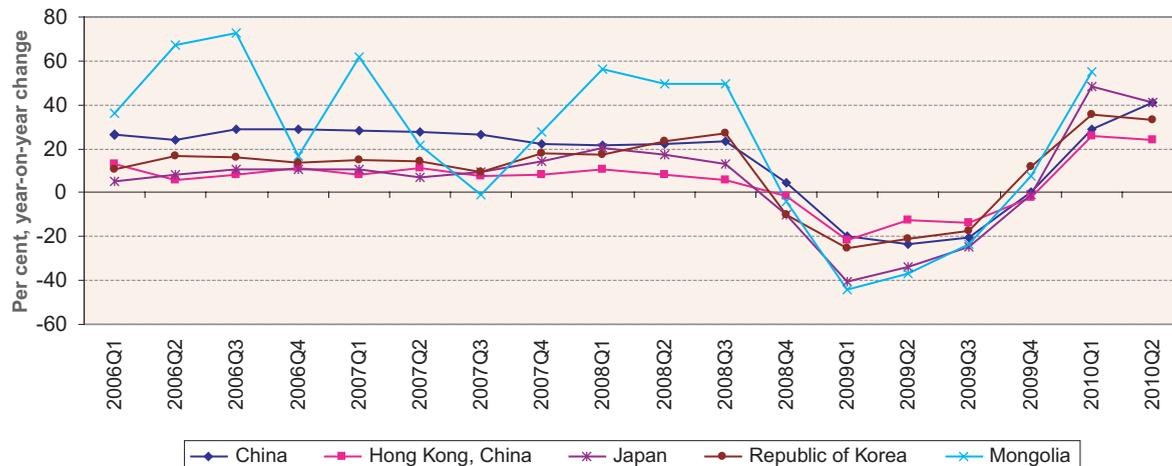
Source: WTO, International Trade Statistics, Short-term Indicators online, 2010.

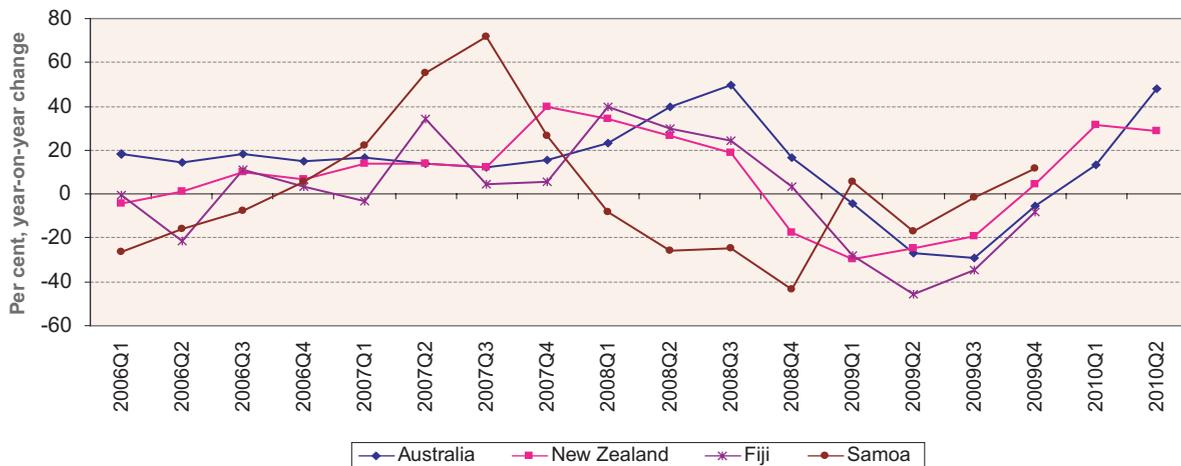
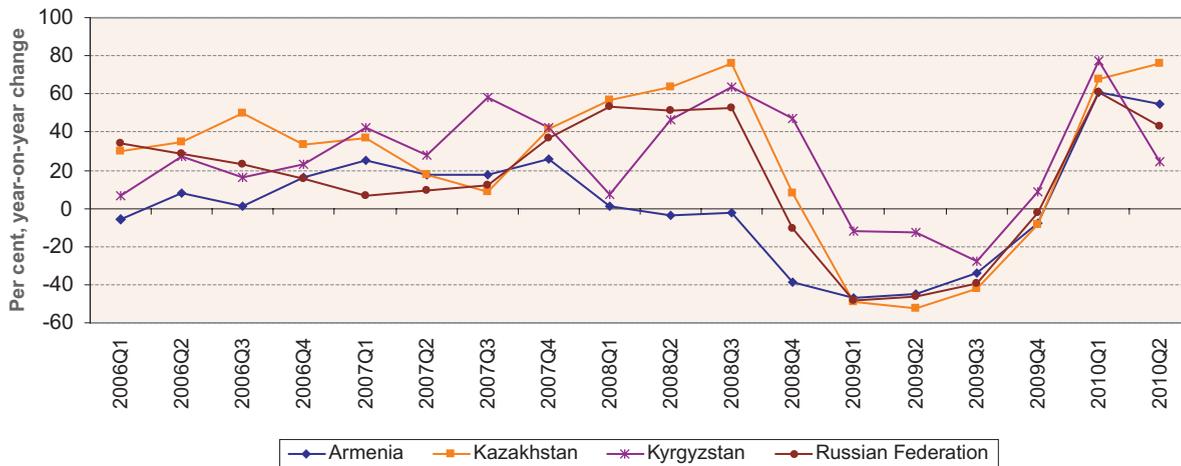
**Figure III. Imports of selected Asia-Pacific economies rose to pre-crisis levels (Quarterly data)**



Source: WTO, International Trade Statistics, Short-term Indicators online, 2010.

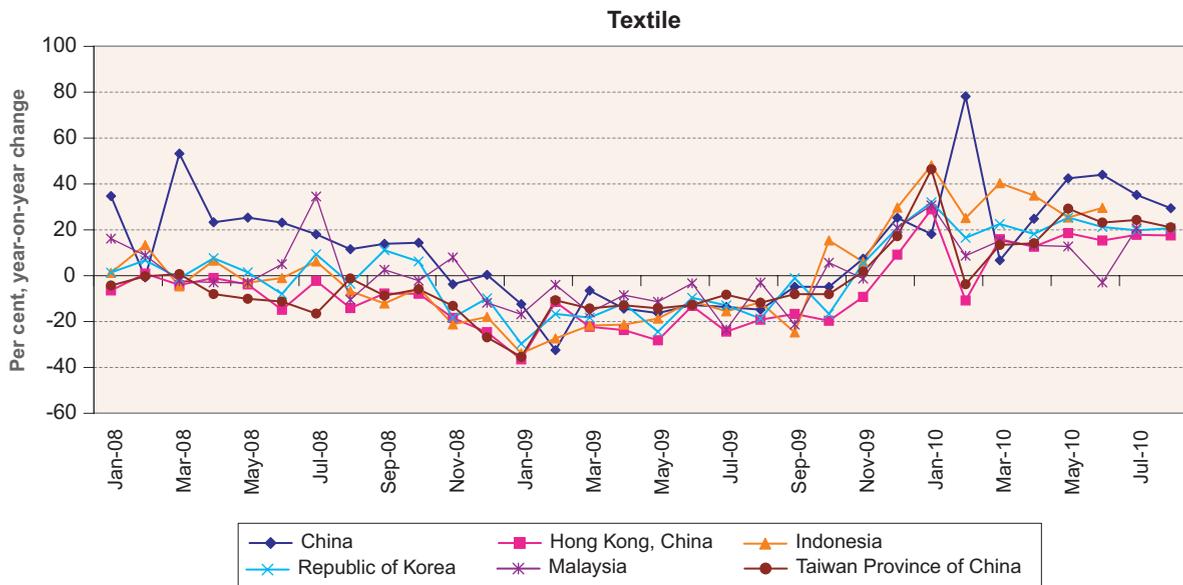
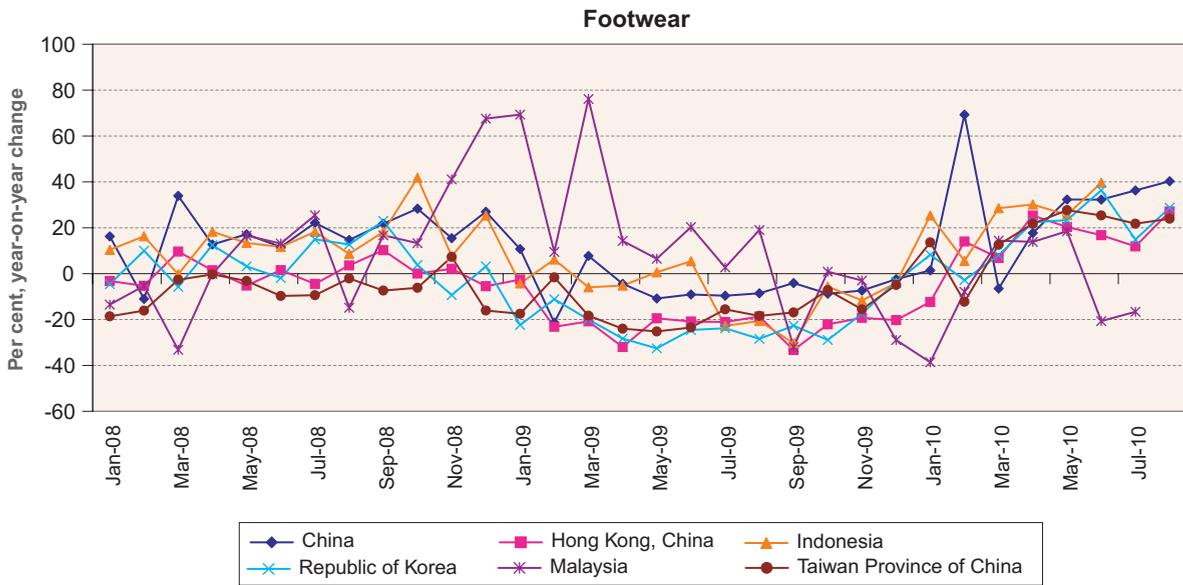
Figure IV. Synchronized recovery in Asia-Pacific subregions



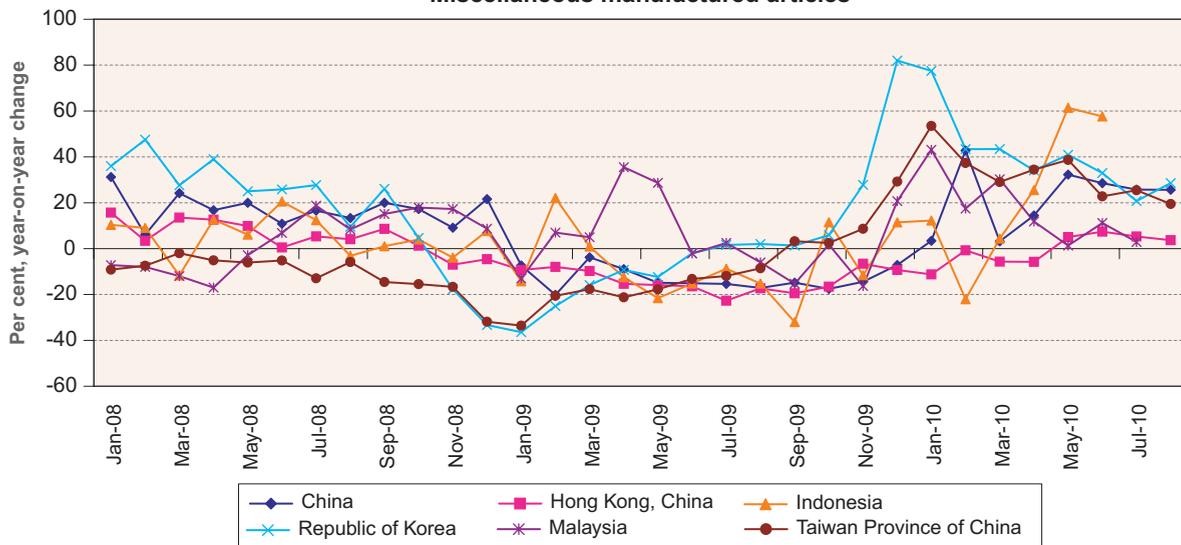


Source: WTO, International Trade Statistics, Short-term Indicators online, 2010.

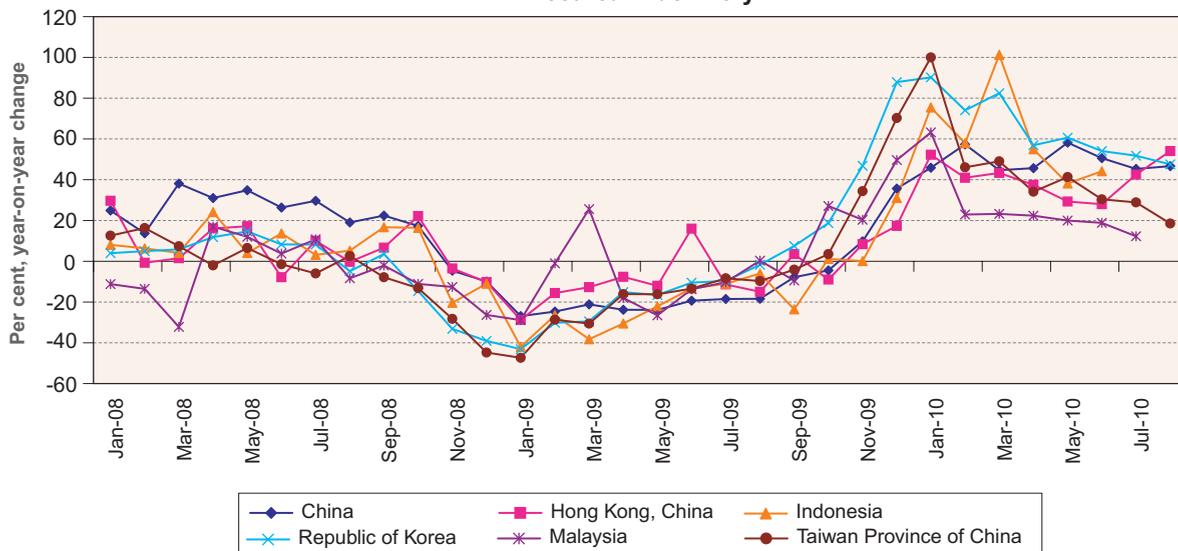
Figure V. Sound recovery of most export-oriented sectors

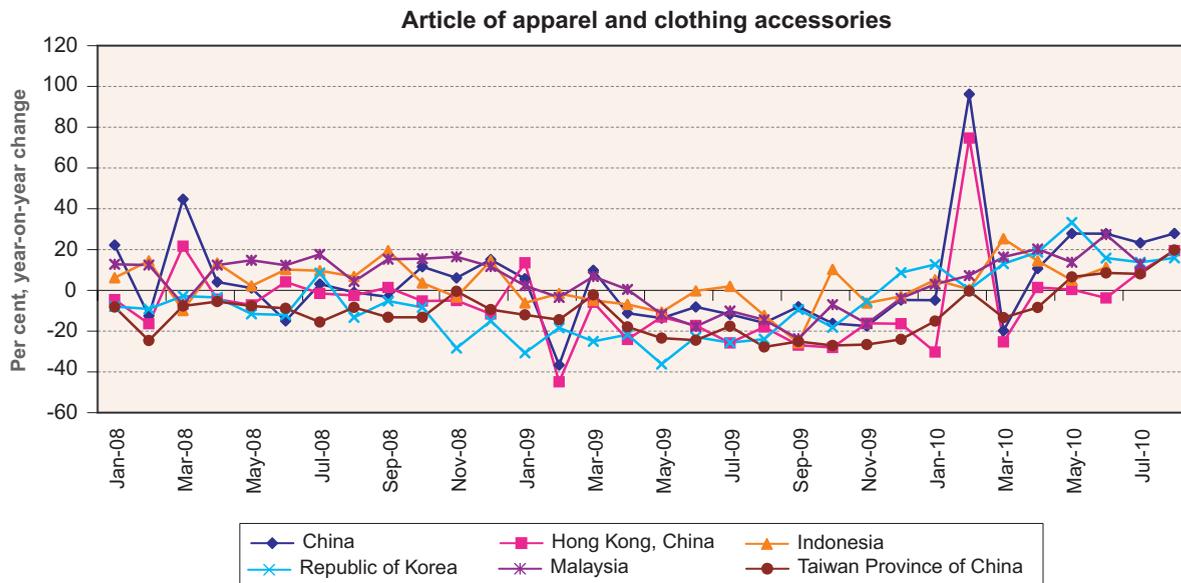


Miscellaneous manufactured articles



Electrical machinery





Source: Calculated based on data downloaded from CEIC Database, 2010.

# **Annex on Trade Performance Indicators**



## List of tables

	<i>Page</i>
1.1 Merchandise exports to the world .....	83
1.2 Merchandise imports from the world .....	84
2.1 Commercial services exports to the world .....	85
2.2 Commercial services imports from the world .....	86
3a Leading exporters and importers from the Asia-Pacific region – merchandise in 2009 .....	87
3b Leading exporters and importers from the Asia-Pacific region – commercial services in 2009 .....	87
4.1 Intra-regional export growth .....	88
4.2 Intra-regional import growth .....	89
4.3 Intra-regional trade growth .....	90
5.1 Intra-regional export share .....	91
5.2 Intra-regional import share .....	92
5.3 Intra-regional trade share .....	93
6.1 Relative dependence on exports to developed markets .....	94
6.2 Relative dependence on imports from developed markets .....	95
6.3 Relative dependence on trade with developed markets .....	96
7 Normalized trade balance .....	97
8 Trade balance as a share of GDP .....	98
9 Import penetration .....	99
10 Tariff protection in 2009 .....	100
11 Inward and outward FDI flows .....	101
12 Inward and outward FDI stocks .....	102
13 Trade facilitation indicators .....	103
14 Services, value added (percentage of GDP) .....	104
15 Trade in services (percentage of GDP) .....	105
16.1 Service import as a percentage of total import .....	106
16.2 Service export as a percentage of total export .....	107
17.1 Services import of Australia, 2000 and 2008 .....	108
17.2 Services export of Australia, 2000 and 2008 .....	108
18.1 Services import of Hong Kong, China, 2000 and 2007 .....	110
18.2 Services export of Hong Kong, China, 2000 and 2007 .....	110
19.1 Services import of Japan, 2000 and 2007 .....	112
19.2 Services export of Japan, 2000 and 2007 .....	112
20.1 Services import of the Republic of Korea, 2000 and 2008 .....	114
20.2 Services export of the Republic of Korea, 2000 and 2008 .....	114
21.1 Services import of the Russian Federation, 2000 and 2007 .....	116
21.2 Services export of the Russian Federation, 2000 and 2007 .....	116
22.1 Services import of Singapore, 2000 and 2007 .....	118
22.2 Services export of Singapore, 2000 and 2007 .....	118

## Annex on Trade Performance Indicators

### Explanatory notes

#### A. Composition of geographical groupings

The economies that are regional members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific are included. The composition of the subregional geographical groupings is as follows:

Subregion	Economy
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	1. China*
	2. Democratic People's Republic of Korea
	3. Hong Kong, China*
	4. Japan*
	5. Macao, China*
	6. Mongolia*
	7. Republic of Korea*
<b>South-East Asia</b>	8. Brunei Darussalam*
	9. Cambodia*
	10. Indonesia*
	11. Lao People's Democratic Republic
	12. Malaysia*
	13. Myanmar*
	14. Philippines*
	15. Singapore*
	16. Thailand*
	17. Timor-Leste
	18. Viet Nam*
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	19. Afghanistan
	20. Bangladesh*
	21. Bhutan
	22. India*
	23. Iran (Islamic Republic of)
	24. Maldives*
	25. Nepal*
	26. Pakistan*
	27. Sri Lanka*
	28. Turkey*
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	29. Armenia*
	30. Azerbaijan
	31. Georgia*
	32. Kazakhstan

Subregion	Economy
	33. Kyrgyzstan*
	34. Russian Federation
	35. Tajikistan
	36. Turkmenistan
	37. Uzbekistan
<b><i>Pacific island economies</i></b>	38. American Samoa
	39. Australia*
	40. Cook Islands
	41. Fiji*
	42. French Polynesia
	43. Guam
	44. Kiribati
	45. Marshall Islands
	46. Micronesia (Federated States of)
	47. Nauru
	48. New Caledonia
	49. New Zealand*
	50. Niue
	51. Northern Mariana Islands
	52. Palau
	53. Papua New Guinea*
	54. Samoa
	55. Solomon Islands*
	56. Tonga*
	57. Tuvalu
	58. Vanuatu

\* WTO member.

Australia, Japan and New Zealand form the developed economies group, and the remaining economies in the above list make the developing economies group.

European Union includes its current 27 members for all years.

## B. Data sources

Historical data (1998-2008 or 2009) on trade (exports and imports) were obtained from the United Nations Comtrade database (<http://comtrade.un.org>) based on SITC Rev. 3 classification of trade statistics. Data used in the preparation of the statistical annex were downloaded on 23 September 2010.

Historical data (2000-2009) on commercial services trade were obtained from the United Nations Service Trade database (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/ServiceTrade>) and were downloaded on 1 July 2010 (tables 17-22) and 2 November 2010 (tables 2.1-2.2).

Historical data (2000-2008) on services value added, were obtained from the World Development Indicators online database (<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>), World Bank.

Historical GDP data (1998-2008) were obtained from the World Development Indicator online database (<http://publications.worldbank.org/WDI/>), World Bank, and the data from the World Trade Organization Trade Profiles 2008.

Historical data on inward and outward FDI flows and stocks were obtained from the UNCTAD World Investment Report 2009.

The source for tariff protection is the WTO Tariff Profiles 2010 and Trade Profiles 2010.

All trade facilitation indicators were calculated using data from the Doing Business Reports 2006 and 2010, downloaded from the World Bank Doing Business database (DBD) at <http://www.doingbusiness.org>.

## C. Methodology

“Intraregional” is defined at the level of Asia and the Pacific comprising only economies which are regional members and associate members of ESCAP.

Indicator values for the subregions were aggregated from the absolute values of trade for the subregion’s members unless otherwise indicated.

Formulae for the calculation of indicators are available from the APTIAD website (<http://www.unescap.org/tid/aptiad/>).

Treatment of missing data. While the Comtrade database is the most comprehensive international database on merchandise trade, covering approximately 98% of worldwide trade, a number of countries in the region do not report their trade data in it. For countries without directly reported data, mirror data have been used: volume and destination of exports were derived from the imports declaration of all other countries, and similarly, missing imports data for non-reporting countries were derived from exports data from all other countries. Mirror data were used for the following economies: Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, American Samoa, Guam, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands and Palau.

Sometimes Comtrade does not have data for all years of the period covered. In those cases, missing country values have been imputed in order to compute the regional aggregate values. However, no such imputed values are published at the country level. The following methodology has been applied for imputation: if values are available for both an earlier and a later year than the year for which the aggregate is calculated, the missing value has been imputed using linear interpolation. A missing country value for a year preceding the earliest year for which a value is available has been imputed using the value from the earliest year. Similarly, a missing country value for a year following the latest year for which a value is available has been imputed by using the value of the latest year. For countries with only one data point for the whole period, this value has been used for all missing years. No information is used from other countries for imputing the missing values.

**A blank cell in the table** indicates that data are not available or are not separately reported.

**A minus sign (-)** indicates deficit or decrease, except as indicated.

**A full stop (.)** is used to indicate decimals.

**A slash (/)** between years indicates a crop year or financial year, for example, 1990/91.

**Use of a hyphen (-)** between years, for example, 1990-1991, signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

For services trade of the six economies (Australia; Hong Kong, China; Japan, Republic of Korea; Russian Federation and Singapore) the partner/sectoral percentage are calculated as a proportion of a particular partner/service sector trade value with the world.

## D. Indicator definitions

### Tables 1.1 and 1.2 Merchandise exports and imports

The economy's exports and imports of merchandise to the world expressed as an annual percentage change and value in 2009 (millions of current United States dollars).

The annual percentage changes reflect the growth of exports and imports from the economy or subregion to and from the rest of the world.

### Tables 2.1 and 2.2 Commercial services exports and imports

The economy's exports and imports of commercial services to the world expressed as an annual percentage change and value in 2009 (millions of current United States dollars).

The annual percentage changes reflect the growth of exports and imports from the economy of subregion to and from the rest of the world.

### Table 3a Leading exporters and importers from the Asia-Pacific region – merchandise in 2009

Ranks for the economies are extracted from the global ranking (WTO, International Trade Statistics 2010) based on their share of the world merchandise exports and imports in 2009.

### Table 3b Leading exporters and importers from the Asia-Pacific region – commercial services in 2009

Ranks for the economies are extracted from the global ranking (WTO, International Trade Statistics 2010) based on their share of the world commercial services exports and imports in 2009.

### Table 4.1 Intra regional export growth

Exports from the economy to the Asia-Pacific region expressed as annual percentage change and value in 2009 (millions of current United States dollars).

The annual percentage changes reflect the growth of intra regional exports.

### Table 4.2 Intra regional import growth

Imports to the economy from the Asia-Pacific region expressed as an annual percentage change and value in 2009 (millions of current United States dollars).

The annual percentage changes reflect the growth of intra regional imports.

### Table 4.3 Intra regional trade growth

The economy's trade (exports plus imports) with the Asia-Pacific region expressed as an annual percentage change and value in 2009 (millions of current United States dollars).

The annual percentage changes reflect the growth of intra regional trade.

**Table 5.1 Intraregional export share**

The proportion of merchandise exports destined to the Asia-Pacific region in the total merchandise exports (percentage).

The values of the index can range from 0 to 100%.

**Table 5.2 Intraregional import share**

The proportion of merchandise imports sourced from the Asia-Pacific region in total merchandise imports (percentage).

The values of the index can range from 0 to 100%.

**Table 5.3 Intraregional trade share**

The proportion of international trade done with the rest of the Asia-Pacific region in the economy's total international trade (percentage).

The values of the index can range from 0 to 100%.

**Table 6.1 Relative dependence on exports to developed markets**

The ratio of merchandise exports directed to three developed markets (European Union, Japan and the United States) to the merchandise exports directed to three regional emerging markets (ASEAN, China and India).

If the indicator value is 1, an economy shares its exports equally between the selected developed and Asian developing markets. If the value is  $>1$ , its exports is more oriented to selected developed markets. Decreasing value of the indicator over time indicates reduced reliance on developed markets. The values can range from 0 to  $+\infty$ .

**Table 6.2 Relative dependence on imports from developed markets**

The ratio of merchandise imports sourced from three developed markets (European Union, Japan and the United States) to the national imports sourced from three regional emerging markets (ASEAN, China and India).

If the indicator value is 1, the economy shares its imports equally between the selected developed and Asian developing markets. If the value is  $>1$ , its imports is more sourced from the selected developed markets. Decreasing value over time indicates reduced reliance on developed markets. The values can range from 0 to  $+\infty$ .

**Table 6.3 Relative dependence on trade with developed markets**

The ratio of merchandise trade with three developed markets (European Union, Japan and the United States) to the national trade with three regional emerging markets (ASEAN, China and India).

If the indicator value is 1, the economy shares its trade equally between the selected developed and Asian developing markets. If the value is  $>1$ , its trade with developed markets is larger than trade with Asian developing markets. Decreasing value of the indicator over time indicates reduced reliance on developed markets. The values can range from 0 to  $+\infty$ .

**Table 7 Normalized trade balance**

Total exports less total imports (trade balance) as a fraction of total exports plus total imports (total trade).

The indicator allows unbiased comparisons across time and across economies of different sizes. The indicator values can range from -1 to +1; zero value indicates that exports equal imports.

**Table 8 Trade balance as a share of GDP**

The ratio of trade balance (total exports minus total imports) to GDP, expressed in percentage terms. If trade is balanced (export value equals import value), the value of this indicator is zero. When export value is larger than import value, trade balance is positive and theoretically can be more than 100% of GDP (in countries that are very trade dependent), but in most cases trade balance as a share of GDP will be below 100%. This applies also in case when trade balance is negative (that is, when export value is smaller than import value).

**Table 9 Import penetration**

The ratio of total imports to domestic demand (percentage). Domestic demand is defined as GDP less total exports and plus total imports.

The indicator shows how much of domestic demand of a reporter country is satisfied by imports.

The indicator values range from 0 (no imports) to 100% (all domestic demand is satisfied by imports). The index can exceed 100 if imported and then re-exported merchandise is not deducted.

**Table 10 Tariff protection in 2009**

According to the technical notes of the WTO Trade Profiles 2009, import duties collected as percentages of total imports (goods and commercial services) are estimated in general on the basis of data for the three latest years available.

For MFN bound tariffs, the average import duties refer to the simple average of *ad valorem* and calculable *ad valorem* equivalent of final bound HS 6-digit duties. For MFN applied tariffs, they refer to the simple average of *ad valorem* and calculable *ad valorem* equivalent of MFN applied HS 6-digit duties.

According to the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, agricultural goods refer to HS chapters 1 to 24 (excluding fish and fish products) and a number of manufactured agricultural products. This definition does not correspond to the definition of agricultural products that is normally used for a breakdown of merchandise trade by main commodity group (e.g. agricultural products, fuels and mining, and manufactures).

This indicator shows how much tariff protection is applied by an economy, on average. The indicator values range from 0 to prohibitive level of protection (where imports cease to exist).

**Table 11 Inward and outward FDI flows**

Foreign direct investment *inflows* comprise capital provided (either directly or through other related enterprises) by a foreign direct investor to an FDI enterprise in the reporting economy. FDI *outflows* are capital received by a foreign direct investor from entities resident in the reporting economy. Ownership or control of less than 10% of a business is not considered to be foreign direct investment. FDI includes (1) equity capital which is the foreign direct investor's purchase of shares of an

enterprise in a country other than that of its residence; (2) reinvested earnings comprise the direct investor's share (in proportion to direct equity participation) of earnings not distributed as dividends by affiliates or earnings not remitted to the direct investor. Such retained profits by affiliates are reinvested; and (3) intra-company loans or intra-company debt transactions refer to short- or long-term borrowing and lending of funds between direct investors (parent enterprises) and affiliate enterprises.

#### **Table 12 Inward and outward FDI stocks**

*Inward FDI stock* is the value of the share of capital and reserves (including retained profits) attributable to the parent enterprise, plus the net indebtedness of affiliates to the parent enterprise, when the parent enterprise is resident in a different economy. *Outward FDI stock* refers to the value of capital and reserves in another economy attributable to a parent enterprise resident in the economy.

#### **Table 13 Trade facilitation indicators**

*Time for completing trade procedures* is calculated as the average of *time to export* and *time to import* (in days) found in the DBD. For exporting goods, procedures range from packing the goods at the warehouse to their departure from the port of exit. For importing goods, procedures range from the vessel's arrival at the port of entry to the cargo's delivery at the warehouse.

*Cost of completing trade procedures* is similarly calculated as the average of the *cost to export* and *cost to import* of the DBD, but adjusted for inflation using United States GDP Deflator from the World Bank World Development Indicator database – to allow for comparison over time. These costs refer to those associated with completing the above mentioned procedures for import or export for a standardized cargo of goods by ocean transport.

*Import-export facilitation bias* is calculated as the ratio of *time to import* to *time to export* (time basis) or as the ratio of *cost to import* to *cost to export* (cost basis). These ratios provide an indication of whether import or export procedures are more cumbersome. A ratio above one suggests that import procedures are more cumbersome than export procedures.

#### **Tables 17-22 Country specific service import and export, 2000 or 2002 and 2007 or 2008 (%)**

Service codes description:

- 200 Total EBOPS Services
  - 205 Transportation
  - 236 Travel
  - 245 Communication services
  - 249 Construction services
  - 253 Insurance services
  - 260 Financial services
  - 262 Computer and information services
  - 266 Royalties and licence fees
  - 268 Other business services
  - 287 Personal, cultural, and recreational services
  - 291 Government services, n.i.e.

Table 1.1. Merchandise exports to the world

	Annual percentage change								Value (\$ million)
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>-17.6</b>	<b>2 479 505</b>
China	22.4	34.6	35.4	28.4	27.2	25.9	17.3	-16.0	1 201 647
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	7.2	-7.3	31.6	10.5	30.5	-9.0	32.2	-41.0	1 339
Hong Kong, China	5.7	13.3	16.1	10.0	10.5	8.3	6.0	-11.0	329 422
Japan	3.3	13.3	19.9	5.2	8.7	10.5	9.4	-25.7	580 719
Macao, China	2.4	9.5	9.0	-12.0	3.3	-0.6	-21.4	-51.9	961
Mongolia	7.1	28.2	39.0	24.3	44.9	22.3			
Republic of Korea	8.0	19.3	31.0	12.0	14.4	14.1	13.6	-13.9	363 531
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>-16.8</b>	<b>816 211</b>
Brunei Darussalam	1.6	16.2							
Cambodia	28.3	10.2	32.1						
Indonesia	1.5	6.8	17.2	19.7	17.7	13.2	20.1	-15.0	116 510
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.2	9.2	19.9	38.0	78.4	7.3	21.2	-18.7	1 146
Malaysia	6.9	11.3	20.9	11.8	13.4	9.5	13.0	-20.9	157 195
Myanmar	0.0	-3.2	15.9	17.3	23.3	6.2	29.6	-8.3	5 871
Philippines	9.5	2.9	9.5	4.0	14.9	6.4	-2.8	-21.7	38 436
Singapore	2.8	27.8	24.2	15.6	18.4	10.1	13.0	-20.2	269 832
Thailand	4.9	17.9	19.8	14.4	18.6	17.6	14.5	-13.3	152 497
Timor-Leste				-58.9					
Viet Nam	11.2	20.6	31.4	22.5	22.7	21.9	29.1		
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>383 815</b>
Afghanistan	5.1	83.5	9.9	26.4	-3.6	60.1	24.1	152.5	1 281
Bangladesh	0.5	18.2	29.1	12.9	25.3	12.4			
Bhutan								-4.9	496
India	14.2	18.5	27.9	32.2	20.8	20.4	24.6	-2.8	176 765
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17.9	19.9	32.1	34.5	5.4				
Maldives	18.3	24.5	50.3	-9.2	-12.0	-20.2	16.8		126
Nepal									886
Pakistan	7.1	20.5	12.1	20.0	5.5	5.3	13.7	-13.4	17 555
Sri Lanka	1.1	3.1	12.3	12.7	9.7	13.3	6.7		8 177
Turkey	14.1	32.1	33.6	16.4	16.4	25.4	23.1	-22.6	102 139
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>-41.3</b>	<b>353 185</b>
Armenia	57.0	27.2	7.8	29.6	7.1	11.7	-5.9	-35.2	684
Azerbaijan	-6.3	19.6	39.5	20.2	46.6	-4.9	688.3	-69.2	14 689
Georgia	8.9	33.4	40.2	33.8	8.1	31.8	21.5		
Kazakhstan	13.6	33.9	55.5	38.7	37.3	24.8	49.1	-39.3	43 196
Kyrgyzstan	-3.3	26.4	23.5	-6.5	18.2	42.8	42.6	-27.2	1 178
Russian Federation	6.8	25.3	35.9	33.0	24.8	16.9	32.9	-39.1	285 079
Tajikistan									
Turkmenistan									
Uzbekistan	-25.9	39.4	37.0	27.5	41.6	20.0	11.0	-49.0	3 663
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>-18.4</b>	<b>184 467</b>
American Samoa	157.7	-21.9	-24.8	-0.3	507.0	-30.3	-1.9	-59.2	29
Australia	2.6	8.1	23.0	22.3	16.6	12.8	34.3	-17.9	153 401
Cook Islands	-25.3	68.9	-16.9	-26.7	-7.0				
Fiji	13.5	-3.7	8.2	29.0	-3.2	9.8	147.2	-65.9	629
French Polynesia	-9.4	-9.2	22.4	13.5	-11.4	-10.3	17.0	-24.2	148
Guam	37.7	163.9	-27.8	258.4	20.3	51.2	-14.6	-38.5	52
Kiribati									
Marshall Islands	40.4	-16.2	-11.4	261.0	75.0	-45.2	187.1	-69.4	505
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-27.6	17.0	-15.3	-27.5	-31.1	-33.7	18.6	64.3	47
Nauru	-15.3	111.3	-44.4	-75.7	126.5	138.9	431.7	-80.9	24
New Caledonia	2.5	66.7	38.5	10.4	1.9	45.1	-1.0		1 632
New Zealand	4.8	14.9	23.1	6.8	3.1	20.2	13.5	-18.5	24 932
Niue	79.2	-30.6	-27.8	-34.3	45.8	18.9	224.3	663.3	74
Northern Mariana Islands	-13.6	28.8	42.8	-31.9	14.3	-1.8	6.1	-76.4	3
Palau	-5.3	-42.0	35.8	44.6	30.1	-23.0	-8.4	-39.0	18
Papua New Guinea	-10.0	39.1	20.4						2 722
Samoa	14.0	21.9	-2.2	2.3	-25.3	49.6	-26.1	-36.1	46
Solomon Islands		34.5	28.6	-17.8	72.7	30.3			
Tonga	103.9	18.8	-4.1	-35.9	-4.9	-16.0			
Tuvalu		-29.2	37.0	-53.3					
Vanuatu						-18.5			
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>-18.5</b>	<b>3 458 130</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>-24.0</b>	<b>759 052</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>-19.5</b>	<b>4 217 182</b>

**Table 1.2. Merchandise imports from the world**

	Annual percentage change								Value (\$ million)
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>-18.0</b>	<b>2 242 592</b>
China	21.2	39.8	36.0	17.6	19.9	20.8	18.5	-11.2	1 005 555
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-43.2	0.4	40.5	5.6	17.0	5.8	40.5	-33.9	2 861
Hong Kong, China	3.0	12.2	17.0	10.0	11.9	10.2	6.2	-10.4	352 241
Japan	-3.3	13.6	18.7	13.3	12.3	7.5	22.5	-27.6	551 985
Macao, China	6.0	8.8	26.3	29.8	16.0	15.5	-2.7	-19.2	4 751
Mongolia			27.5	15.8	25.6	42.5			
Republic of Korea	7.8	17.6	25.5	16.4	18.4	15.3	22.0	-25.8	323 082
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>-21.1</b>	<b>741 489</b>
Brunei Darussalam	36.2	-17.0							
Cambodia	10.6	6.4	16.2						
Indonesia	1.1	4.0	42.9	24.0	5.8	22.0	73.5	-25.1	96 829
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-1.2	12.4	34.9	16.5	30.3	27.6	34.3	-4.3	2 424
Malaysia	7.7	4.8	27.6	8.7	14.7	11.4	6.9	-20.9	123 575
Myanmar	8.8	9.3	6.6	3.7	8.9	43.6	25.1	0.4	6 320
Philippines	17.6	3.6	8.3	7.3	9.3	7.2	4.2	-24.1	45 878
Singapore	0.4	17.0	27.4	15.2	19.3	10.2	21.5	-23.1	245 785
Thailand	4.3	17.3	24.5	25.2	8.8	11.8	24.2	-25.1	133 770
Timor-Leste				-10.5					
Viet Nam	21.8	27.9	26.6	15.0	22.1	39.8	28.6		
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>-18.5</b>	<b>523 857</b>
Afghanistan	99.0	49.5	25.1	62.6	5.7	-0.6	50.4	30.4	7 394
Bangladesh	14.6	10.1	12.1	11.1	24.2	12.3			
Bhutan								-2.6	529
India	13.4	26.1	36.7	42.3	26.5	22.7	44.4	-15.6	266 402
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	25.7	26.1	28.7	17.2	5.2				
Maldives	1.0	20.2	36.3	16.1	24.4	18.3	26.6		
Nepal									3 754
Pakistan	8.9	17.5	37.6	39.8	18.8	9.3	29.9	-25.4	31 584
Sri Lanka	11.7	7.9	20.5	5.8	17.6	16.5	19.7		
Turkey	23.8	35.2	40.7	19.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	-30.2	140 869
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>-35.6</b>	<b>217 714</b>
Armenia	15.0	28.4	9.2	25.3	29.7	39.1	34.4	-22.6	3 175
Azerbaijan	16.4	57.7	33.9	19.8	25.1	8.5	25.4	-14.6	6 119
Georgia	5.6	43.4	61.7	34.9	47.6	41.9	16.1		
Kazakhstan	4.8	27.7	52.0	35.7	36.5	38.1	15.7	-24.9	28 409
Kyrgyzstan	24.0	23.8	31.2	17.7	55.1	40.7	68.5	-27.0	2 974
Russian Federation	10.3	24.2	31.8	30.6	39.6	44.9	33.7	-39.8	160 722
Tajikistan									
Turkmenistan									
Uzbekistan	-9.9	18.4	27.3	13.4	25.6	54.0	43.0	-14.2	7 831
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>-16.4</b>	<b>208 642</b>
American Samoa	56.4	-43.3	64.6	62.2	-1.0	53.4	59.8	-54.8	139
Australia	14.1	22.0	22.8	14.6	11.5	17.3	23.1	-17.0	158 923
Cook Islands	1.1	50.0	6.7	7.0					
Fiji	5.0	36.7	15.4	28.2	12.2	-1.3	154.4	-68.3	1 437
French Polynesia	18.9	23.7	-5.6	15.0	-9.1	3.3	35.7	-20.8	1 717
Guam	-23.8	12.3	43.6	86.6	21.3	-10.7	-6.2	-5.9	881
Kiribati				29.2					68
Marshall Islands	43.0	19.1	-12.7	74.9	9.1	82.7	72.7	42.8	13 403
Micronesia (Federated States of)	12.8	-27.4	8.4	-13.2	10.9	24.3	13.2	32.9	130
Nauru	966.4	-89.8	-31.6	42.2	27.8	40.3	95.1	14.3	104
New Caledonia	10.1	43.2	6.2	8.4	12.6	21.5	34.7		
New Zealand	13.1	23.4	14.8	23.1	0.8	16.9	11.3	-25.7	25 545
Niue	80.3	-38.1	104.8	-9.8	0.8	3.8	95.2	1 025.1	345
Northern Mariana Islands	69.0	3.0	2.9	-6.0	-11.1	-44.4	-25.4	-43.9	71
Palau	-11.1	-23.9	27.7	-16.8	14.1	-14.9	60.7	-11.1	54
Papua New Guinea	-9.4	9.8	20.3						
Samoa	-2.7	13.7	39.5	13.7	15.3	-3.5	8.4	-19.9	231
Solomon Islands		36.0	29.4	14.3	67.3	22.7			
Tonga	22.5	4.5	12.6	14.9	-3.2	22.4			
Tuvalu	217.9			12.4	-1.5				
Vanuatu						26.8			
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>-18.4</b>	<b>3 197 842</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>-25.5</b>	<b>736 452</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>-19.8</b>	<b>3 934 295</b>

Table 2.1. Commercial services exports to the world

	Annual percentage change									Value (\$ million)
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>		
China	9.5	19.2	17.6	33.6	19.2	23.6	32.8	20.4		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea										
Hong Kong, China	1.7	8.4	4.4	18.5	15.5	14.2	16.4	8.7		
Japan	-6.6	2.2	17.8	25.6	12.9	6.5	10.1	15.4		
Macao, China	14.9	26.3	18.1	39.8	6.8	20.9	36.7	26.3	5.6	18 507.6
Mongolia	47.6	63.6	13.4	62.4	24.3	18.0	18.8	0.0		
Republic of Korea	-4.8	-2.3	16.1	27.1	7.8	10.6	27.0	20.0		
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>		
Brunei Darussalam	143.7	-11.5	2.3	24.6	104.2	9.2	8.5	6.4		
Cambodia	22.4	15.2	-9.3	46.9	38.9	15.9	19.3	3.9		
Indonesia	5.5	17.9	-22.3	138.9	7.3	-10.9	8.4	22.1	-9.6	13 778.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-5.5	6.1	-27.7	40.3	14.2	9.4	24.5	48.9		
Malaysia	3.7	2.9	-11.8	30.4	14.5	10.5	35.9	3.1		
Myanmar	-15.6	4.1	-43.5	1.8	2.4	8.0	0.0			
Philippines	-9.0	11.6	-1.1	19.3	11.9	42.4	51.6	4.4		
Singapore	-2.5	7.7	22.9	28.9	13.6	20.5	25.8	3.3		
Thailand	-5.9	18.4	2.5	20.4	6.0	23.3	22.3	9.8	-9.5	30 200.0
Timor-Leste							93.4	-15.3	14.1	70.5
Viet Nam	4.0	4.9	13.3	18.9	7.4	19.6	26.7	8.5	-17.7	5 766.0
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>		
Afghanistan										
Bangladesh	-7.8	9.8	18.8	7.7	19.8	4.6	17.7	23.7	-2.3	1 951.0
Bhutan	-6.6	-18.2	24.2	49.8	35.2	-17.4	26.3	-21.2	12.5	57.1
India	6.5	12.4	22.8	60.0	37.5	35.2	22.3	19.9	-13.1	90 598.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	46.2	8.6	9.1	14.4	12.6	13.4	22.2	15.6		
Maldives	1.6	2.5	19.0	17.5	-36.4	70.9	17.6	11.1	-8.5	659.8
Nepal	-18.3	-26.1	21.9	23.9	-17.5	1.4	32.6	41.5		
Pakistan	5.7	66.5	22.2	-7.4	33.8	-4.7	7.4	9.5		
Sri Lanka	42.2	-6.4	11.2	8.2	0.9	5.5	9.3	12.7	-5.5	1 892.4
Turkey	-21.2	-12.6	28.3	27.4	16.1	-4.4	12.8	22.1		
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>28.9</b>		
Armenia	36.2	-1.5	12.8	60.4	23.6	17.9	19.7	11.2	-8.6	589.5
Azerbaijan	11.6	24.9	19.3	13.9	38.8	37.6	32.7	24.0		
Georgia	46.6	29.9	12.3	21.2	28.8	23.8	23.6	15.2	3.7	1 307.0
Kazakhstan	19.7	22.2	11.2	17.3	10.9	26.5	26.5	24.2	-3.7	4 265.8
Kyrgyzstan	29.8	74.9	8.8	37.4	21.7	46.6	82.7	29.3		
Russian Federation	19.6	19.0	19.2	26.9	21.2	24.6	26.2	30.2	-18.8	41 524.1
Tajikistan	-0.6	10.9	28.3	38.8	19.1	-8.3	10.8	22.0		
Turkmenistan										
Uzbekistan	3.5	2.7	12.9	6.8	15.2	17.2	24.4	25.1		
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>		
American Samoa										
Australia	-8.8	8.5	20.9	19.9	9.1	6.8	22.2	10.8		
Cook Islands										
Fiji	-54.9	24.1	22.5	11.1	23.5	-4.1	4.6	17.7		
French Polynesia	1.9	36.9	24.6	7.5	3.5	-2.2	16.2	4.7		
Guam										
Kiribati	-13.3	62.6	-19.4	0.1	30.9	-10.7	19.4	27.4		
Marshall Islands	-4.2	10.2	3.1	-2.8	17.8	-0.4	-3.9	-4.3		
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-4.4	11.6	-3.6	-0.5	4.9	12.4	12.9	7.3		
Nauru										
New Caledonia	-17.6	2.5	22.6	13.3	-22.4	20.9	19.9	10.5		
New Zealand	0.8	21.6	24.3	17.3	5.4	-2.9	14.3	-4.7		
Niue										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea	17.5	-43.3	44.1	-12.7	48.7	4.5	14.3	0.8		
Samoa	4.7	10.5	17.2	17.3	20.3	17.6	3.9	0.0		
Solomon Islands	3.7	-66.7	52.1	11.9	38.6	45.4	11.1	0.2	20.0	70.9
Tonga	20.8	24.9	16.5	3.1	37.4	-13.9	3.3	12.8		
Tuvalu	-13.2	31.9	23.0	28.9	-20.1	10.4	-1.8	23.2		
Vanuatu	-12.2	-17.2	18.2	9.8	13.6	4.4	28.7	19.6	3.0	229.8
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>		
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>		
<b>All economies</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>		

**Table 2.2. Commercial services imports from the world**

	Annual percentage change									Value (\$ million)
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>		
China	9.0	18.5	18.9	30.4	16.2	20.3	29.0	22.1		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea										
Hong Kong, China	0.8	4.3	0.6	19.2	9.1	9.1	14.9	10.5		
Japan	-7.0	-0.2	3.1	21.7	-1.1	1.2	10.9	12.8		
Macao, China	8.0	22.2	10.0	17.2	15.8	20.5	41.3	30.2	-8.8	3 231.8
Mongolia	25.5	31.6	-4.5	99.8	-5.6	9.8	-9.7			
Republic of Korea	-1.4	11.1	10.4	23.6	17.7	17.1	20.7	11.6		
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>		
Brunei Darussalam	37.1	-16.8	17.8	4.2	-99.7	51.1	19.8	9.5		
Cambodia	7.9	8.2	10.5	18.6	25.8	22.1	14.3	6.2		
Indonesia	1.6	3.2	2.3	24.4	5.7	-3.0	13.7	16.1	-1.3	27 886.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-26.5	2.2	14.3	10.9	37.4	10.4	22.4	42.1		
Malaysia	-0.5	-1.2	4.2	12.3	14.9	6.8	21.6	5.4		
Myanmar	11.3	-14.1	36.1	10.1	9.4	12.6				
Philippines	2.2	1.3	-1.4	8.7	0.8	7.5	19.2	16.5		
Singapore	8.0	5.2	19.4	24.3	10.7	17.8	15.7	5.8		
Thailand	-5.3	14.4	8.7	26.9	17.3	22.0	16.6	20.5	-17.8	38 065.3
Timor-Leste							42.1	53.1	13.8	581.5
Viet Nam	4.0	9.3	9.5	18.4	-7.2	15.1	40.1	10.9	-13.3	6 900.0
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>		
Afghanistan										
Bangladesh	-6.6	-9.7	21.3	13.5	18.8	3.8	19.6	27.3	-6.7	3 417.0
Bhutan	-4.4	18.5	-6.6	46.6	11.6	-4.2	1.6	42.6	-16.2	73.0
India	-0.8	4.0	16.4	44.0	29.5	23.0	19.1	17.6	-4.3	53 772.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	25.7	12.6	18.2	7.5	6.9	9.6	29.3	16.5		
Maldives	0.1	1.2	8.2	30.9	35.3	8.5	16.5	30.2	-18.8	284.6
Nepal	7.4	10.3	12.4	44.6	12.9	13.4	46.6	17.9		
Pakistan	3.5	-3.8	47.0	61.9	40.8	12.1	4.8	7.6		
Sri Lanka	7.8	-9.4	6.0	13.6	9.5	14.6	8.7	15.6	-16.1	2 522.5
Turkey	-23.3	-11.1	21.9	35.5	11.8	3.7	30.7	13.5		
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>		
Armenia	6.0	9.9	22.8	56.5	23.1	15.8	28.8	22.7	-11.8	857.6
Azerbaijan	37.2	95.2	57.7	33.4	-2.8	7.9	18.0	15.1		
Georgia	9.7	53.6	9.1	22.2	30.1	15.2	28.3	32.8	-21.4	974.0
Kazakhstan	42.4	34.3	6.1	36.1	46.7	16.9	33.9	-5.2	-9.5	10 066.0
Kyrgyzstan	-16.1	19.2	1.5	48.2	32.8	55.1	26.3	69.8		
Russian Federation	26.8	14.2	15.4	22.7	16.8	15.4	29.7	29.8	-18.7	61 375.4
Tajikistan	22.1	50.6	15.9	74.9	18.3	-4.3	145.9	-23.1		
Turkmenistan										
Uzbekistan	29.0	-11.0	5.2	40.1	0.5	-6.0	-3.1	10.4		
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>		
American Samoa										
Australia	-8.3	6.1	19.0	27.5	9.2	5.7	21.9	16.1		
Cook Islands										
Fiji	-11.4	-4.5	39.1	20.7	8.6	3.0	-0.1	15.2		
French Polynesia	31.9	31.8	12.4	11.5	8.8	-24.0	14.0	26.4		
Guam										
Kiribati	-17.1	9.4	22.8	5.0	43.0	-27.6	30.0	1.2		
Marshall Islands	2.9	-6.2	10.8	6.5	11.9	1.6	3.1	3.0		
Micronesia (Federated States of)	4.6	-1.7	2.9	-2.5	2.7	-2.2	0.7	7.9		
Nauru										
New Caledonia	-9.3	20.6	28.5	11.5	39.9	35.8	17.0	5.0		
New Zealand	-3.6	10.5	20.2	25.6	14.2	-5.3	14.8	7.3		
Niue										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea	-14.3	2.4	28.0	15.0	17.0	26.6	23.3	-4.1		
Samoa	-10.3	10.3	8.4	32.3	33.8	2.2	-1.2			
Solomon Islands	13.9	-39.2	27.6	-31.4	33.2	20.4	42.1	19.9	-11.9	102.2
Tonga	-6.7	46.6	2.4	17.1	5.0	9.8	-20.9	16.8		
Tuvalu	-12.0	15.0	45.8	-5.3	-21.3	10.0	86.1	-25.3		
Vanuatu	-0.7	-26.1	17.9	7.7	12.1	-3.5	6.3	26.5	-2.6	93.1
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>		
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>		
<b>All economies</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>15.1</b>		

**Table 3a. Leading exporters and importers from the Asia-Pacific region – merchandise\* in 2009**

Regional rank	Global rank	Exporters	Value (\$ billion)	Share in world export	Regional rank	Global rank	Importers	Value (\$ billion)	Share in world import
1	2	China	1 202	12.7	1	4	Japan	552	5.7
2	4	Japan	581	6.2	2	5	Hong Kong, China	352	3.7
3	5	Republic of Korea	364	3.9			retained imports	91	0.9
6	6	Hong Kong, China	329	3.5	3	7	Republic of Korea	323	3.4
		domestic exports	17	0.2	4	8	India	250	2.6
		re-exports	313	3.3	5	9	Singapore	246	2.6
5	8	Russian Federation	303	3.2			retained imports	114	1.2
6	9	Singapore	270	2.9	6	11	Russian Federation	192	2.0
		domestic exports	138	1.5	7	13	Australia	165	1.7
		re-exports	132	1.4	8	15	Turkey	141	1.5
7	15	India	163	1.7	9	17	Thailand	134	1.4
8	16	Malaysia	157	1.7	10	19	Malaysia	124	1.3
9	17	Australia	154	1.6	11	21	Indonesia	92	1.0
10	19	Thailand	152	1.6	12	23	Viet Nam	70	0.7
11	21	Indonesia	119	1.3	13	25	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	50	0.5
12	22	Turkey	102	1.1	14	27	Philippines	46	0.5
13	23	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	78	0.8	15	38	Pakistan	32	0.3
14	26	Viet Nam	57	0.6	16	40	Kazakhstan	28	0.3
15	33	Kazakhstan	43	0.5	17	41	New Zealand	26	0.3
16	38	Philippines	38	0.4	18	43	Bangladesh	22	0.2
17	43	New Zealand	25	0.3					
18	46	Azerbaijan	21	0.2					
19	47	Pakistan	18	0.2					
20	48	Bangladesh	15	0.2					

\* excluding intra-European Union (27) trade.

**Table 3b. Leading exporters and importers from the Asia-Pacific region – commercial services\* in 2009**

Regional rank	Global rank	Exporters	Value (\$ billion)	Share in world export	Regional rank	Global rank	Importers	Value (\$ billion)	Share in world import
1	3	China	128.6	5.2	1	3	China	158.2	6.7
2	4	Japan	125.9	5.1	2	4	Japan	146.9	6.2
3	5	Singapore	87.8	3.5	3	5	Singapore	81.4	3.5
4	6	India	87.4	3.5	4	6	India	79.8	3.4
5	7	Hong Kong, China	86.3	3.5	5	8	Republic of Korea	75.0	3.2
6	10	Republic of Korea	57.3	2.3	6	9	Russian Federation	59.4	2.5
7	11	Australia	41.2	1.7	7	11	Hong Kong, China	44.4	1.9
8	12	Russian Federation	41.2	1.7	8	13	Australia	41.4	1.8
9	14	Turkey	32.8	1.3	9	14	Thailand	37.8	1.6
10	16	Thailand	29.9	1.2	10	19	Indonesia	27.6	1.2
11	17	Malaysia	28.1	1.1	11	20	Malaysia	27.1	1.1
12	25	Indonesia	13.2	0.5	12	23	Iran (Islamic Republic of) <sup>a</sup>	16.0	0.7
13	31	Philippines	10.1	0.4	13	24	Turkey	15.6	0.7
14	36	New Zealand	7.5	0.3	14	34	Kazakhstan	9.9	0.4
15	37	Iran (Islamic Republic of) <sup>a</sup>	6.6	0.3	15	37	Philippines	8.3	0.4
16	38	Viet Nam	5.7	0.2	16	39	New Zealand	7.7	0.3

\* excluding intra-European Union (27) trade.

<sup>a</sup> World Trade Organization estimate.

**Table 4.1. Intraregional export growth**

	Annual percentage change								Value (\$ million)
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>-15.1</b>	<b>1 281 542.8</b>
China	20.7	30.7	32.8	24.5	23.7	26.4	15.7	-15.4	546 978.6
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	21.1	4.1	34.8	-4.0	41.0	-25.5	18.5	-14.8	1 947.9
Hong Kong, China	10.8	19.3	20.1	10.7	12.7	12.0	7.2	-9.1	221 900.0
Japan	10.8	23.1	23.8	5.9	8.1	14.6	15.2	-21.6	300 139.5
Macao, China	18.0	5.7	14.5	1.0	7.1	10.8	-9.6	-20.0	587.4
Mongolia	4.0	32.2	16.9	31.4	75.7	34.8			1 524.5
Republic of Korea	10.9	31.6	28.9	14.8	14.7	15.1	16.3	-10.0	208 464.8
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>-16.5</b>	<b>545 781.7</b>
Brunei Darussalam	1.0	16.7							
Cambodia	78.9	-14.4	59.5	15.4	13.3	11.8	10.5	0.0	1 247.8
Indonesia	2.8	11.3	18.2	24.7	18.3	14.9	20.7	-15.0	79 651.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.1	8.1	13.3	78.9	113.3	9.8	23.7	-7.6	2 049.7
Malaysia	8.6	13.5	22.1	12.8	12.2	13.7	19.4	-18.8	105 342.9
Myanmar	7.3	0.6	31.8	29.4	25.0	7.2	34.5	-6.3	11 084.2
Philippines	18.6	19.1	15.1	6.5	12.0	11.7	-3.2	-27.3	21 107.3
Singapore	4.2	13.3	25.9	18.1	20.9	12.2	14.3	-19.9	192 246.5
Thailand	8.7	24.5	22.8	18.0	17.4	20.4	16.0	-12.0	93 251.1
Timor-Leste				-65.3					
Viet Nam	3.6	16.5	34.1	27.7	17.3	18.6	32.4		
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>-9.4</b>	<b>102 078.3</b>
Afghanistan	12.1	31.6	55.8	9.1	11.2	39.1	60.5	-7.5	686.3
Bangladesh	-0.5	10.4	46.2	33.3	80.1	1.2			
Bhutan								-4.6	495.7
India	22.1	30.0	28.4	35.1	17.5	19.1	25.7	-9.2	56 418.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.1	42.8	26.1	71.9	-3.6				
Maldives	34.6	21.9	31.6	2.6	7.8	-15.3	15.2		85.1
Nepal	3.9	3.8	12.9	11.4	10.2	9.3	8.5	7.8	688.4
Pakistan	1.0	24.9	11.0	37.4	3.4	1.1	30.3	-7.4	5 351.9
Sri Lanka	11.4	15.3	20.1	14.9	5.0	13.4	9.2		1 854.0
Turkey	15.4	36.6	25.7	24.2	30.5	39.8	39.2	-23.6	14 410.6
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>-35.1</b>	<b>95 385.4</b>
Armenia	8.2	20.2	16.7	17.8	7.5	63.7	0.2	-38.2	209.9
Azerbaijan	16.9	47.1	118.5	43.6	10.9	86.2	135.2	-59.3	3 210.4
Georgia	2.0	33.4	55.2	14.4	-6.1	17.2	22.6		
Kazakhstan	9.3	39.7	43.5	13.3	47.6	42.4	34.6	-36.3	14 311.9
Kyrgyzstan	10.7	3.4	42.0	9.3	42.8	51.2	14.4	-37.1	576.7
Russian Federation	7.6	31.7	32.7	26.9	25.3	16.8	48.9	-35.3	67 295.5
Tajikistan									370.2
Turkmenistan									1 624.6
Uzbekistan	-15.1	50.7	45.2	20.5	25.8	15.7		-16.8	7 092.6
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>-13.2</b>	<b>133 387.6</b>
American Samoa	100.8	-20.2	-33.3	-12.7	627.7	-63.1	-30.4	-22.0	39.4
Australia	3.7	8.7	29.2	27.2	15.4	14.0	39.6	-12.7	114 964.4
Cook Islands	-17.0	21.4	-3.1	-19.8	-4.0				
Fiji	47.7	-21.8	14.3	55.5	-31.1	45.2	114.9	-59.3	405.7
French Polynesia	7.4	-15.4	17.4	17.1	-7.6	-3.3	1.5	-20.7	99.5
Guam	3.8	53.1	-18.3	54.3	24.5	54.5	-20.2	-34.1	92.0
Kiribati									
Marshall Islands	68.7	-31.6	61.6	-34.2	237.2	-67.5	120.9	108.1	656.3
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-28.5	22.2	-16.9	-14.0	-32.9	-49.4	27.9	85.7	80.0
Nauru	-46.5	148.6	-78.2	-51.3	126.4	231.6	685.4	-81.1	46.9
New Caledonia	-2.2	85.8	57.8	2.1	-6.2	51.0	-24.5		
New Zealand	3.6	16.6	23.6	5.8	4.0	24.2	16.8	-16.1	15 427.3
Niue	-10.1	39.8	-46.4	-22.3	48.6	-34.5	-16.6	-37.1	1.6
Northern Mariana Islands	3.6	25.3	30.4	-26.7	-0.2	17.1	-4.2	-63.0	4.4
Palau	-11.9	18.2	47.8	38.1	30.0	-26.2	-10.8	-35.4	35.4
Papua New Guinea	87.8	-15.2	15.5						784.1
Samoa	21.2	15.9	-0.6	3.9	-24.5	54.5	-24.8	-37.1	44.5
Solomon Islands		51.1	35.5	12.9	48.6	36.4			
Tonga	46.3	9.0	23.4	-39.8	-3.7	-25.4			
Tuvalu		-28.1	37.2	-52.3					
Vanuatu						-14.7			
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>1 727 644.7</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>-19.2</b>	<b>430 531.2</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>-16.2</b>	<b>2 158 175.8</b>

**Table 4.2. Intra-regional import growth**

	Annual percentage change								Value (\$ million)
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>-16.1</b>	<b>1 268 583.3</b>
China	26.1	42.6	35.6	20.3	18.5	19.3	13.2	-10.6	538 872.9
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-46.6	10.6	28.4	7.1	9.8	26.6	41.9	-30.5	2 411.4
Hong Kong, China	4.9	13.3	17.3	11.0	12.6	10.6	5.7	-12.1	265 067.5
Japan	-1.4	17.8	21.5	13.3	10.3	9.3	20.8	-23.5	285 230.8
Macao, China	5.2	7.5	20.8	10.3	13.5	10.1	-8.2	-29.4	2 888.0
Mongolia			26.8	17.6	31.3	41.9			
Republic of Korea	12.4	18.5	28.4	15.1	16.4	18.8	19.4	-23.6	172 322.4
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>-19.0</b>	<b>476 316.0</b>
Brunei Darussalam	25.4	-6.6							
Cambodia	13.6	9.0	13.3	30.0	23.1	18.8	15.8	0.0	3 703.8
Indonesia	4.3	8.1	41.5	33.7	6.7	22.1	85.2	-27.0	66 790.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-1.5	12.5	26.6	25.6	33.1	25.8	33.4	-1.6	4 693.5
Malaysia	12.2	6.3	26.4	9.6	13.9	13.1	6.9	-19.1	80 217.1
Myanmar	-5.6	11.5	9.1	2.7	10.2	42.3	27.8	1.7	12 170.8
Philippines	16.6	5.8	11.6	4.7	11.3	4.6	6.8	-18.4	28 639.3
Singapore	2.8	7.1	26.5	13.6	19.2	8.9	18.0	-22.7	135 242.1
Thailand	11.6	18.9	25.9	25.8	8.4	14.5	18.7	-21.0	84 678.0
Timor-Leste				-8.1					
Viet Nam	20.1	24.2	30.6	17.6	24.5	39.1	28.9		
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>213 422.1</b>
Afghanistan	58.1	50.5	11.6	68.0	3.9	-3.7	14.0	16.8	6 699.2
Bangladesh	0.6	16.9	15.4	4.4	20.1	11.9			
Bhutan								-4.2	487.9
India	16.1	39.1	42.1	40.1	52.2	34.3	36.0	-7.1	104 762.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10.4	38.5	15.6	17.7	5.7				
Maldives	0.5	22.2	27.5	7.0	26.6	20.9	15.9		
Nepal									3 120.3
Pakistan	17.1	23.5	32.0	42.4	16.9	15.9	23.2	-19.9	12 673.8
Sri Lanka	6.1	17.5	22.0	6.3	22.3	19.2	18.2		
Turkey	21.6	49.4	54.5	39.5	33.6	30.2	23.9	-33.2	52 311.0
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>-34.9</b>	<b>89 812.3</b>
Armenia	17.2	-0.9	3.1	38.2	85.8	55.5	46.2	-19.6	1 705.4
Azerbaijan	26.1	40.7	31.4	32.0	17.5	3.5	28.5	-15.5	3 131.3
Georgia	6.2	26.4	74.6	48.9	55.8	31.3	19.6		
Kazakhstan	0.4	30.5	51.4	37.1	42.1	39.9	15.1	-32.3	15 247.5
Kyrgyzstan	18.7	32.2	35.3	15.8	54.2	49.1	63.8	-25.2	2 343.1
Russian Federation	13.7	35.8	48.4	43.0	51.1	56.6	37.8	-42.6	51 074.8
Tajikistan									
Turkmenistan									
Uzbekistan	-10.2	21.9	35.0	17.6	32.2	59.2	41.9	-8.8	12 100.3
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>139 886.0</b>
American Samoa	31.6	-24.8	2.0	24.8	-11.2	43.5	61.5	-44.6	225.8
Australia	14.5	25.5	26.2	17.6	15.5	16.9	24.6	-15.9	90 070.0
Cook Islands	1.6	48.9	-5.5	23.4	13.0	11.5			
Fiji	10.6	28.7	20.6	32.1	13.2	-0.6	143.8	-67.5	1 286.3
French Polynesia	-2.2	40.2	10.2	16.0	-1.6	7.6	33.9	-21.7	705.2
Guam	-23.3	8.0	32.5	62.3	20.5	-11.0	-8.5	-4.7	1 574.7
Kiribati				22.5					
Marshall Islands	46.5	36.1	-11.2	67.1	18.9	74.5	73.8	78.6	26 032.9
Micronesia (Federated States of)	5.3	1.6	14.4	-21.1	9.8	19.3	-15.2	46.1	133.4
Nauru	9.2	-1.3	-11.1	14.1	5.8	15.8	47.8	-10.3	194.9
New Caledonia	13.2	19.5	23.1	32.3	11.9	33.5	34.2		
New Zealand	18.9	24.9	14.0	27.0	3.4	20.4	8.9	-25.8	15 522.2
Niue	62.5	-34.5	96.6	-6.8	-16.8	28.0	7.3	-39.4	19.3
Northern Mariana Islands	32.5	6.9	1.0	-1.6	-11.6	-44.0	-25.6	-45.1	127.2
Palau	4.5	-24.9	53.7	-19.4	34.0	-27.4	3.7	-30.3	28.9
Papua New Guinea	-14.7	12.6	21.2						
Samoa	-3.6	15.1	40.5	14.4	17.5	-3.8	5.2	-18.9	194.3
Solomon Islands		23.0	17.0	42.8	68.6	29.0			
Tonga	15.4	6.6	14.4	14.3	-4.4	21.9			
Tuvalu	248.2			11.6	-4.0				
Vanuatu						29.4			
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>-16.1</b>	<b>1 797 196.7</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>-22.0</b>	<b>390 823.0</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>-17.2</b>	<b>2 188 019.7</b>

**Table 4.3. Intra-regional trade growth**

	Annual percentage change								Value (\$ million)
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>-15.6</b>	<b>2 550 126.1</b>
China	23.3	36.6	34.3	22.3	21.1	22.8	14.5	-13.1	1 085 851.5
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-23.4	7.1	31.7	1.1	25.7	-3.3	31.6	-24.2	4 359.3
Hong Kong, China	7.3	15.8	18.5	10.9	12.6	11.2	6.4	-10.8	486 967.5
Japan	4.5	20.5	22.7	9.4	9.1	12.0	17.9	-22.5	585 370.3
Macao, China	7.4	7.2	19.7	8.7	12.4	10.2	-8.4	-28.0	3 475.4
Mongolia			22.9	22.7	49.1	38.5			
Republic of Korea	11.7	25.0	28.6	14.9	15.5	16.9	17.8	-16.7	380 787.3
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>-17.7</b>	<b>1 022 097.7</b>
Brunei Darussalam	5.8	11.3							
Cambodia	27.2	2.2	24.6						
Indonesia	3.3	10.2	26.1	28.1	13.7	17.6	45.7	-20.9	146 442.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-1.1	11.5	23.7	36.3	54.3	20.0	30.1	-3.5	6 743.2
Malaysia	10.3	10.1	24.1	11.4	13.0	13.4	13.6	-18.9	185 560.0
Myanmar	-0.3	6.7	18.6	15.1	18.0	22.8	31.0	-2.3	23 255.0
Philippines	17.4	11.4	13.2	5.5	11.6	7.9	2.0	-22.4	49 746.6
Singapore	3.6	10.5	26.2	16.1	20.2	10.8	15.8	-21.1	327 488.6
Thailand	10.2	21.6	24.4	22.0	12.6	17.4	17.3	-16.5	177 929.1
Timor-Leste				-32.6					
Viet Nam	13.1	21.2	31.9	21.4	21.6	31.1	30.1		
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>315 500.4</b>
Afghanistan	53.7	49.2	14.3	63.1	4.3	-1.1	17.9	14.0	7 385.4
Bangladesh	0.5	16.4	17.6	7.0	26.8	10.2			
Bhutan								-4.4	983.6
India	19.1	34.4	35.3	37.7	36.1	28.2	32.1	-7.8	161 180.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5.8	40.8	21.3	48.4	-0.4				
Maldives	4.4	22.1	28.1	6.3	23.9	16.3	15.9		
Nepal									3 808.6
Pakistan	10.9	24.0	24.5	40.8	12.7	11.7	25.1	-16.5	18 025.8
Sri Lanka	7.1	17.1	21.7	8.0	18.8	18.1	16.6		
Turkey	20.0	46.3	48.2	36.6	33.0	31.8	26.6	-31.3	66 721.5
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>-35.0</b>	<b>185 197.8</b>
Armenia	14.8	4.3	6.9	31.9	64.1	57.0	37.5	-22.2	1 915.3
Azerbaijan	23.6	42.4	55.4	36.5	14.8	36.0	85.9	-45.3	6 341.7
Georgia	4.5	29.1	66.9	36.2	36.7	28.3	20.2		
Kazakhstan	4.6	35.0	47.4	25.3	44.5	41.1	24.0	-34.3	29 559.5
Kyrgyzstan	15.7	21.7	37.4	13.7	50.7	49.7	49.2	-27.9	2 919.8
Russian Federation	9.4	33.0	37.6	32.3	34.7	33.0	43.6	-38.7	118 370.3
Tajikistan									
Turkmenistan									
Uzbekistan	-12.6	36.0	40.6	19.3	28.6	35.0	21.9	-11.9	19 192.9
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>273 273.6</b>
American Samoa	42.3	-23.8	-6.1	18.7	65.4	-12.7	41.0	-42.1	265.1
Australia	8.4	16.4	27.7	22.5	15.4	15.4	32.4	-14.1	205 034.4
Cook Islands	-0.6	46.2	-5.3	19.8					
Fiji	20.3	12.5	19.2	37.1	2.4	6.9	137.4	-65.8	1 692.0
French Polynesia	0.1	26.3	11.4	16.2	-2.6	5.7	28.9	-21.6	804.7
Guam	-22.1	10.8	28.3	61.8	20.7	-7.5	-9.6	-7.0	1 666.7
Kiribati				20.1					
Marshall Islands	48.1	30.5	-8.1	59.4	25.7	62.6	74.6	79.2	26 689.2
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-16.7	13.1	-4.5	-17.4	-13.5	-9.9	-4.9	58.8	213.4
Nauru	-2.6	16.2	-27.9	9.2	9.8	30.8	160.4	-48.0	241.8
New Caledonia	8.3	38.5	36.4	18.9	5.0	39.5	12.5		
New Zealand	11.0	20.9	18.4	16.6	3.7	22.1	12.4	-21.2	30 949.5
Niue	41.2	-20.6	49.5	-8.7	-10.3	17.6	5.1	-39.3	20.9
Northern Mariana Islands	32.0	7.2	1.6	-2.2	-11.4	-42.8	-24.8	-46.0	131.6
Palau	-2.3	-8.7	50.8	8.0	31.5	-26.7	-5.1	-33.2	64.3
Papua New Guinea	12.6	0.2	19.1						
Samoa	4.6	15.4	24.7	11.2	5.5	8.1	-3.6	-23.1	238.9
Solomon Islands		32.1	23.9	30.7	61.6	31.4			
Tonga	18.1	6.8	15.4	8.0	-4.3	18.9			
Tuvalu				10.9	-4.0				
Vanuatu						24.4			
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>-15.8</b>	<b>3 524 841.3</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>-20.5</b>	<b>821 354.2</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>-13.3</b>	<b>9 006 643.3</b>

Table 5.1. Intra-regional export share (per cent)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>51.5</b>
China	50.9	51.3	51.2	50.6	49.1	48.2	46.8	45.5	45.7	45.1	45.5
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	44.0	40.7	53.0	59.8	66.1	67.4	60.1	64.1	52.4	48.5	58.9
Hong Kong, China	49.8	51.3	53.5	56.1	59.1	61.2	61.6	62.9	65.1	65.8	67.2
Japan	33.0	35.9	36.7	39.4	42.9	44.4	44.7	44.5	46.2	48.7	51.2
Macao, China	18.6	19.1	20.5	23.6	22.8	24.0	27.5	28.5	31.7	36.4	60.0
Mongolia	75.0	70.6	67.0	65.3	67.7	57.1	60.3	73.1	80.7		
Republic of Korea	44.6	45.9	45.9	47.1	52.1	51.4	52.7	52.9	53.4	54.7	57.1
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>66.0</b>
Brunei Darussalam			91.9	91.4	91.8			92.9			
Cambodia		27.5	21.1	29.4	22.8	27.5				28.6	
Indonesia	58.8	60.7	59.9	60.7	63.2	63.8	66.5	66.9	67.9	68.2	68.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	66.3	56.8	52.7	51.8	51.2	48.4	62.7	75.3	77.0	78.6	78.8
Malaysia	52.1	56.4	56.6	57.6	58.7	59.3	59.9	59.3	61.6	65.1	66.8
Myanmar	56.8	50.7	61.9	66.5	69.0	76.8	86.6	88.0	88.7	91.8	92.4
Philippines	38.6	41.4	43.0	46.5	53.9	56.6	58.0	56.5	59.3	59.0	54.8
Singapore	59.9	61.1	63.6	64.6	64.6	65.6	67.1	68.6	69.9	70.7	70.9
Thailand	47.0	50.0	50.4	52.2	55.2	56.6	58.5	57.9	59.3	60.1	61.0
Timor-Leste						75.5	63.7				
Viet Nam	54.7	59.8	55.4	51.8	50.2	51.5	53.9	51.6	50.3	51.7	
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>25.8</b>
Afghanistan	55.0	53.4	53.7	57.2	43.1	61.2	53.3	56.9	53.3	59.4	26.1
Bangladesh		9.7	8.9	8.8	8.2	9.3	11.0	15.8	14.3		
Bhutan	98.9						99.6			99.7	99.8
India	26.7	26.7	27.0	29.2	32.4	32.9	34.0	33.3	33.1	33.5	31.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.7	15.5	23.1	20.5	25.1	24.7	30.7	29.4			
Maldives	46.4	38.9	44.2	50.4	51.7	45.4	51.1	63.5	67.0	65.5	
Nepal	42.1	48.3			59.0						77.7
Pakistan	25.0	25.1	23.3	22.0	22.9	22.7	26.1	25.6	24.6	28.2	30.1
Sri Lanka	16.1		17.0	18.8	20.9	22.5	23.0	22.0	22.0	22.6	
Turkey	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.8	9.3	9.9	11.2	12.5	14.2	14.0
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>
Armenia	35.5	31.2	30.8	21.5	20.5	22.2	20.3	20.3	29.8	32.0	30.0
Azerbaijan	26.4	18.2	12.4	14.9	18.5	29.6	35.1	27.2	52.1	16.5	20.4
Georgia	54.1	59.0	63.3	59.4	59.8	66.7	57.7	51.0	45.2	45.6	
Kazakhstan	36.9	36.6	37.3	36.1	37.8	32.3	27.4	30.2	35.0	31.6	33.1
Kyrgyzstan	49.0	53.1	43.3	49.6	40.7	46.9	54.8	66.3	70.2	56.4	48.7
Russian Federation	17.8	17.9	19.9	20.1	21.1	20.6	19.7	19.8	19.8	22.2	21.7
Tajikistan		53.5									
Turkmenistan	43.2	64.7									
Uzbekistan	62.7	61.0	56.6	63.0	70.3	76.3	73.0	65.0	63.2	55.9	81.9
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>
American Samoa	74.0	77.8	80.4	84.4	81.0	76.4	69.0	88.4	49.8	35.1	39.8
Australia	52.3	60.5	59.5	60.2	60.7	63.9	66.6	66.0	66.8	69.8	74.2
Cook Islands		87.2	81.2	82.3	65.7	80.1	79.7			82.6	
Fiji		49.6	46.4	60.8	49.3	52.2	64.0	45.5	60.2	53.3	62.0
French Polynesia	61.2	65.4	59.4	70.2	65.2	62.8	65.1	67.5	72.7	63.6	66.2
Guam	82.1	86.1	77.0	75.6	81.5	76.3	79.7	82.8	87.3	81.3	86.3
Kiribati	63.7						54.5				
Marshall Islands	36.5	34.7	26.7	33.7	28.0	45.5	10.4	18.1	8.0	9.5	43.3
Micronesia (Federated States of)	75.9	77.2	76.4	75.3	79.3	78.0	92.9	88.4	66.2	72.1	82.3
Nauru	83.8	73.6	63.8	39.8	53.2	16.8	21.0	37.4	60.3	95.1	86.0
New Caledonia	41.8	43.9	39.2	36.9	41.9	47.9	44.7	41.4	42.9	32.8	
New Zealand	54.7	56.0	54.6	54.1	55.1	55.5	54.9	55.4	57.4	59.2	60.7
Niue	37.9	76.8	70.7	42.1	78.6	45.5	34.0	39.6	21.2	11.7	1.1
Northern Mariana Islands	63.9	49.0	35.6	45.7	45.6	41.3	43.5	40.5	46.8	42.4	55.3
Palau	57.3	56.0	46.2	43.1	84.7	95.2	93.8	94.5	90.4	88.8	91.7
Papua New Guinea		16.3	23.4	48.3	29.7	28.6					
Samoa			72.8	93.5	89.0	90.4	91.7	92.3	95.5	96.8	95.1
Solomon Islands				55.2	63.5	69.0	73.3	82.7	79.0		
Tonga		72.0	91.7	66.3	61.0	78.4	73.6	73.4	66.0		
Tuvalu				98.5	98.7	99.7	99.4				
Vanuatu		71.7						49.2	50.4		
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>49.1</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>56.2</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>50.7</b>

Table 5.2. Intra-regional import share (per cent)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>56.2</b>
China	52.5	52.3	51.6	53.9	55.2	55.3	56.6	56.0	55.4	53.0	53.3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	55.4	61.6	70.6	60.0	67.2	65.7	66.1	64.7	77.6	78.0	79.8
Hong Kong, China	72.7	73.1	72.7	74.1	74.9	75.2	75.9	76.5	76.8	76.5	75.1
Japan	41.9	43.7	45.1	46.0	47.8	49.0	49.1	48.3	49.1	48.5	51.1
Macao, China	77.1	79.3	79.7	80.0	80.2	79.6	78.9	77.2	73.6	69.5	60.7
Mongolia	77.4	80.0	81.5		80.1	79.7	81.0	84.8	84.5		
Republic of Korea	45.9	47.1	48.2	50.3	50.9	52.2	51.7	50.9	52.5	51.5	52.9
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>63.1</b>
Brunei Darussalam			72.1	66.4	74.7			76.5			
Cambodia		76.0	79.5	81.6	83.7	81.5				83.8	
Indonesia	52.6	57.4	56.5	58.4	60.5	60.3	65.0	65.7	65.7	70.5	68.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	93.5	92.3	92.6	92.3	92.4	86.9	93.8	95.9	94.7	94.2	93.6
Malaysia	60.2	60.7	58.6	61.2	62.1	62.3	62.8	61.9	63.3	62.8	64.1
Myanmar	87.6	86.6	90.7	89.2	91.0	93.2	92.3	93.5	92.8	94.8	95.6
Philippines	57.6	54.9	55.8	55.3	56.5	58.3	56.8	57.9	56.5	58.0	62.3
Singapore	58.2	59.7	57.7	59.1	57.9	57.6	56.8	56.8	56.1	54.5	54.8
Thailand	54.7	56.7	54.8	58.7	59.7	60.6	61.1	60.9	62.5	59.7	63.0
Timor-Leste						94.0	96.5				
Viet Nam	68.2	71.0	69.4	68.9	67.1	69.4	71.0	72.5	72.2	72.6	
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>37.7</b>
Afghanistan	57.5	56.8	57.5	56.9	62.5	57.8	63.3	62.6	58.2	57.4	45.9
Bangladesh		65.7	69.2	61.3	66.7	68.8	63.9	62.3	62.6		
Bhutan	90.9						90.5			93.4	91.9
India	27.3	22.1	22.8	23.6	26.5	28.0	27.9	33.8	37.1	35.2	38.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	30.1	34.5	31.2	27.7	30.7	27.4	27.9	16.9			
Maldives	69.3	74.9	72.1	71.8	73.2	68.7	63.4	64.6	66.2	60.7	
Nepal	80.4	71.7			85.4						83.1
Pakistan	36.0	33.6	32.9	35.4	37.2	36.4	37.2	36.6	38.9	37.0	39.6
Sri Lanka	63.2		64.4	61.2	66.7	67.6	68.0	70.7	72.4	71.5	
Turkey	18.8	20.6	21.4	21.3	23.7	26.2	30.7	34.4	36.8	38.4	36.7
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>37.9</b>
Armenia	39.1	33.0	35.7	36.4	28.3	26.7	29.5	42.4	47.5	51.7	53.6
Azerbaijan	57.4	51.2	53.6	57.9	51.7	51.0	56.2	52.8	50.4	51.7	50.9
Georgia	46.2	45.5	42.8	43.1	38.2	41.5	46.0	48.7	45.2	46.6	
Kazakhstan	52.2	62.0	57.5	55.0	56.3	56.1	56.7	59.1	59.8	59.5	53.6
Kyrgyzstan	60.3	69.1	71.8	68.9	73.5	76.0	74.8	74.5	79.1	76.9	78.7
Russian Federation	18.3	21.5	19.6	20.2	22.2	25.0	27.5	29.8	32.3	33.3	29.7
Tajikistan		73.3									
Turkmenistan	48.9	51.2									
Uzbekistan	48.3	54.9	58.1	57.9	59.7	63.7	66.2	69.9	72.2	72.0	75.5
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>62.2</b>
American Samoa	61.0	61.6	64.7	71.8	67.3	59.0	65.4	57.8	58.8	64.3	68.0
Australia	45.0	46.8	48.3	48.6	50.2	51.7	52.9	54.8	54.5	55.7	56.5
Cook Islands			95.7	96.2	95.8	84.7	97.6		96.8		
Fiji		48.1	83.5	88.0	82.9	86.8	89.5	90.4	91.0	87.4	89.3
French Polynesia	27.4	31.3	33.9	27.9	31.6	36.9	37.3	40.4	42.0	41.5	41.0
Guam	88.4	91.1	90.8	86.7	85.9	86.7	90.6	90.7	90.4	88.1	89.0
Kiribati	92.9					92.3	90.0				79.9
Marshall Islands	69.2	62.5	63.3	65.5	75.1	76.2	73.3	80.0	76.9	77.4	95.6
Micronesia (Federated States of)	54.1	51.2	48.9	47.5	58.7	62.6	57.1	57.3	55.9	42.5	47.6
Nauru	81.4	59.5	42.7	19.9	37.3	41.5	53.9	66.4	86.0	83.6	91.4
New Caledonia	36.1	38.8	37.8	38.9	32.5	37.6	45.9	45.6	50.1	49.9	
New Zealand	53.4	50.9	52.8	55.7	56.5	56.3	58.4	59.9	61.8	60.5	60.3
Niue	56.6	81.9	70.7	72.9	70.2	77.4	70.5	57.8	72.2	45.6	2.8
Northern Mariana Islands	85.8	82.4	83.4	85.7	88.9	87.5	91.4	91.1	91.4	90.8	88.5
Palau	51.2	52.4	38.1	44.6	41.5	50.9	48.6	57.7	48.4	32.3	25.2
Papua New Guinea		89.5	89.5	84.1	86.1	87.0					
Samoa			82.3	81.7	82.5	83.6	83.5	85.6	85.4	83.1	84.0
Solomon Islands				89.1	80.3	72.6	83.1	91.9	96.7		
Tonga		88.5	87.9	86.5	88.2	89.6	89.2	88.1	87.9		
Tuvalu	92.4		76.4	90.9		90.6	92.8	89.3		86.2	
Vanuatu		89.7						90.6	92.6		
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>54.5</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>52.6</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>53.4</b>

Table 5.3. Intra-regional trade share (per cent)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>53.7</b>
China	51.6	51.8	51.4	52.1	52.1	51.7	51.4	50.3	50.0	48.6	49.1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	48.6	49.8	63.4	59.9	66.6	66.6	62.9	64.4	64.0	62.8	68.9
Hong Kong, China	61.5	62.5	63.4	65.2	67.1	68.3	68.9	69.8	71.1	71.3	71.3
Japan	36.8	39.4	40.6	42.4	45.1	46.5	46.8	46.3	47.6	48.6	51.2
Macao, China	50.3	50.7	53.7	55.6	55.0	56.8	60.6	61.1	61.2	61.1	60.6
Mongolia	76.4	75.9	75.4		74.7	69.4	71.2	78.8	82.7		
Republic of Korea	45.2	46.5	47.0	48.7	51.5	51.8	52.2	51.9	52.9	53.1	55.1
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>64.6</b>
Brunei Darussalam			87.2	84.0	87.8			90.0			
Cambodia		52.1	50.3	53.7	50.5	50.4				56.4	
Indonesia	56.7	59.5	58.7	59.9	62.3	62.4	65.9	66.4	67.0	69.3	68.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	83.4	79.2	79.2	78.4	78.5	74.9	82.9	87.2	88.0	88.6	88.6
Malaysia	55.7	58.3	57.5	59.2	60.2	60.7	61.2	60.4	62.4	64.1	65.6
Myanmar	76.3	71.4	76.0	77.4	80.3	84.8	89.2	90.3	90.8	93.3	94.0
Philippines	47.8	48.1	49.6	51.3	55.3	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.8	58.4	58.9
Singapore	59.1	60.5	60.8	62.0	61.5	61.9	62.3	63.1	63.5	62.9	63.3
Thailand	50.6	53.2	52.6	55.4	57.4	58.6	59.8	59.4	60.9	59.9	61.9
Timor-Leste						85.1	86.6				
Viet Nam	61.6	65.6	62.6	61.0	59.6	61.3	63.0	62.7	62.6	63.4	
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>32.8</b>
Afghanistan	57.2	56.4	57.2	57.0	60.8	58.1	62.7	62.2	57.8	57.7	42.9
Bangladesh		42.8	45.5	42.2	44.1	43.9	41.7	42.6	42.0		
Bhutan	93.9						94.1			96.5	95.7
India	27.0	24.1	24.8	26.2	29.1	30.1	30.4	33.6	35.5	34.6	35.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13.2	20.4	26.1	23.3	27.3	25.8	29.7	23.1			
Maldives	66.0	68.8	67.2	67.5	69.0	63.8	61.3	64.5	66.3	61.1	
Nepal	69.8	64.4			78.4						82.0
Pakistan	31.1	29.8	28.4	29.2	30.4	30.5	32.8	32.6	33.8	34.2	36.2
Sri Lanka	41.7		42.4	42.6	47.0	49.1	48.8	50.8	52.1	53.1	
Turkey	14.8	16.6	16.1	16.3	18.1	19.6	22.6	25.5	27.4	28.9	27.1
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>29.8</b>
Armenia	38.3	32.5	34.2	31.1	25.5	25.1	26.2	35.4	42.7	47.7	49.4
Azerbaijan	41.9	30.9	27.7	32.7	34.6	39.9	45.1	38.5	51.3	21.1	29.0
Georgia	48.5	49.8	49.0	48.1	44.6	48.2	49.0	49.1	45.2	46.4	
Kazakhstan	42.7	45.8	45.8	43.8	45.1	41.1	38.4	41.2	45.1	41.3	41.2
Kyrgyzstan	55.4	61.5	57.4	60.3	58.8	63.4	67.2	71.9	76.2	71.0	70.2
Russian Federation	17.9	18.8	19.8	20.1	21.4	21.9	22.0	22.9	24.3	26.2	24.6
Tajikistan		63.0									
Turkmenistan	46.3	59.1									
Uzbekistan	55.3	58.3	57.4	60.3	65.1	70.2	69.9	67.1	67.6	64.7	77.7
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>66.2</b>
American Samoa	62.6	64.3	66.7	74.2	70.0	61.3	65.8	70.8	56.5	58.9	61.5
Australia	48.4	53.3	54.1	54.3	55.0	57.3	59.4	60.2	60.3	62.7	65.2
Cook Islands		91.0	93.7	94.6	92.3	84.3	96.4			96.2	
Fiji		48.7	69.0	76.9	71.9	76.0	81.6	77.8	81.7	77.4	80.8
French Polynesia	34.6	37.7	37.7	32.9	34.6	39.8	40.4	43.3	45.0	43.3	43.0
Guam	87.8	90.6	90.1	85.9	85.5	86.1	90.0	90.3	90.1	87.5	88.8
Kiribati	87.4						87.3				
Marshall Islands	63.8	60.0	57.6	60.8	70.0	72.5	61.6	62.1	67.2	67.2	92.8
Micronesia (Federated States of)	64.1	63.5	63.9	59.9	69.6	69.8	72.3	67.4	58.1	48.9	56.6
Nauru	82.5	63.8	45.9	21.1	40.3	37.3	51.2	63.0	80.0	89.3	90.3
New Caledonia	37.7	40.8	38.3	38.3	35.5	41.6	45.5	44.1	47.2	44.2	
New Zealand	54.0	53.4	53.7	54.9	55.8	55.9	56.8	57.8	59.7	59.9	60.5
Niue	52.3	80.7	70.7	64.2	72.8	71.5	63.6	53.7	59.1	37.6	2.5
Northern Mariana Islands	84.4	80.9	81.4	84.6	87.5	85.4	89.7	89.0	88.2	86.0	86.8
Palau	54.3	53.8	41.1	44.0	55.2	65.4	68.8	75.4	67.4	50.6	42.0
Papua New Guinea		38.3	51.1	63.3	50.3	49.9					
Samoa			78.9	85.8	84.9	85.6	85.7	86.9	88.2	85.9	85.9
Solomon Islands				74.3	73.1	71.1	79.4	88.7	90.0		
Tonga		86.7	88.2	83.8	84.1	88.2	88.0	87.0	86.7		
Tuvalu				91.0		90.7	92.8				
Vanuatu		85.9						82.6	86.8		
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>51.7</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>54.4</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>52.2</b>

Table 6.1. Relative dependence on exports to developed markets

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
China	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1.8	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Hong Kong, China	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Japan	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Macao, China	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7
Mongolia	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2		
Republic of Korea	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Brunei Darussalam			1.4	1.3	1.5			1.0			
Cambodia		1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1				1.2	
Indonesia	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Malaysia	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Myanmar	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Philippines	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
Singapore	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Thailand	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Timor-Leste						0.6	0.3				
Viet Nam	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Afghanistan	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	3.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.8	1.9
Bangladesh		2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7		
Bhutan	0.1						0.1			0.1	0.1
India	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5.1	9.0	7.2	7.1	7.8	6.3	8.2	6.5			
Maldives	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Nepal	0.5	0.4			0.3						0.1
Pakistan	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.4
Sri Lanka	2.9		2.6	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	
Turkey	21.9	20.9	17.2	17.6	15.4	14.7	11.7	9.3	7.9	6.3	5.4
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Armenia	66.8	47.7	69.0	41.0	24.6	22.7	29.3	26.8	7.7	6.6	3.4
Azerbaijan	46.0	20.1	37.2	31.5	18.0	7.3	6.0	7.3	4.8	7.3	5.0
Georgia	80.0	33.0	23.6	32.7	18.0	14.8	20.3	14.5	11.3	7.5	
Kazakhstan	4.7	4.4	4.3	3.4	2.4	3.8	4.8	4.7	3.6	3.6	3.0
Kyrgyzstan	4.4	4.3	4.3	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1
Russian Federation	8.5	8.5	7.9	6.5	6.3	7.1	7.8	7.9	6.9	6.6	4.4
Tajikistan											
Turkmenistan	16.9	24.8									
Uzbekistan	10.6	18.2	14.0	10.4	3.5	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.0	1.4
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
American Samoa	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.6
Australia	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0
Cook Islands		5.0	4.2	2.9	3.5	2.9	1.6				
Fiji		3.3	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3
French Polynesia	17.5	14.0	10.0	9.4	10.1	8.6	5.0	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.3
Guam	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Kiribati	2.3						1.0				
Marshall Islands	1.6	5.2	3.1	3.1	5.2	1.4	3.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	1.8
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.6
Nauru	0.4	0.6	1.1	4.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	4.2	4.3	0.5	1.5
New Caledonia	9.7	11.1	7.3	7.3	5.6	5.3	4.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	
New Zealand	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2
Niue	4.4	2.2	0.5	5.9	9.8	7.5	14.2	18.0	24.6	23.2	7.1
Northern Mariana Islands	8.6	11.9	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Palau	3.5	6.8	4.3	6.0	4.1	4.0	5.6	5.7	3.4	4.4	3.9
Papua New Guinea		1.1	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.3					
Samoa			10.0	7.6	6.1	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.0
Solomon Islands	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4		
Tonga		5.4	4.7	10.0	6.3	4.8	1.7	1.9	1.6		
Tuvalu				2.6	1.8	1.3	0.9				
Vanuatu		2.5						0.8	0.8		
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Table 6.2. Relative dependence on imports from developed markets

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
China	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Hong Kong, China	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Japan	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Macao, China	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0
Mongolia	2.5	1.4	1.1		1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5		
Republic of Korea	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Brunei Darussalam			0.6	1.0	0.6			0.6			
Cambodia		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2				0.2	
Indonesia	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Malaysia	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Myanmar	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Philippines	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9
Singapore	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Thailand	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Timor-Leste						0.1	0.2				
Viet Nam	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Afghanistan	1.5	1.9	1.8	3.3	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.1	3.9
Bangladesh		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4		
Bhutan	0.1						0.1			0.1	0.1
India	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.4	3.8	4.3	4.5	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.2			
Maldives	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Nepal	0.1	0.2			0.1						0.1
Pakistan	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0
Sri Lanka	1.0		0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	
Turkey	14.9	12.6	12.0	10.4	8.6	7.2	5.6	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.7
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Armenia	37.5	52.8	35.1	18.0	35.2	22.8	16.2	4.8	4.5	2.9	2.5
Azerbaijan	5.8	7.9	9.4	5.0	4.3	4.4	2.3	6.7	5.7	3.7	3.4
Georgia	31.8	30.7	37.1	22.9	16.6	19.0	14.7	9.7	6.4	5.3	
Kazakhstan	12.5	7.6	9.4	6.3	4.5	4.9	4.2	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.4
Kyrgyzstan	4.4	3.2	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7
Russian Federation	8.5	9.1	8.1	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.4	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.1
Tajikistan											
Turkmenistan	15.3	13.9									
Uzbekistan	22.8	12.8	10.8	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
American Samoa	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.6
Australia			2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5		1.2		
Cook Islands	3.7	2.6	1.6	1.2	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Fiji		0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
French Polynesia	11.5	8.8	8.5	10.7	8.7	4.7	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4
Guam	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kiribati	2.5				1.1	0.9	3.0				1.5
Marshall Islands	10.4	3.5	4.3	5.8	1.2	2.0	1.5	0.7	1.4	1.8	0.6
Micronesia (Federated States of)	6.4	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.6	5.4
Nauru	1.1	2.5	2.8	2.0	1.1	2.0	6.7	5.6	7.0	19.8	9.3
New Caledonia	7.3	5.4	5.6	4.0	4.7	3.4	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.7	
New Zealand	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2
Niue	2.7	0.4	17.4	22.7	9.0	25.7	73.0	31.0	28.4	5.2	22.2
Northern Mariana Islands	11.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Palau	3.7	2.3	5.5	3.0	3.9	3.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.3	3.4
Papua New Guinea		1.3	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.9					
Samoa			6.8	4.6	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0
Solomon Islands				0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2		
Tonga		3.5	5.3	3.4	2.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.4		
Tuvalu	1.7		2.6	1.8		0.9	0.3	0.2		2.1	
Vanuatu		1.8						0.7	0.4		
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>

**Table 6.3. Relative dependence on trade with developed markets**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
China	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Hong Kong, China	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Japan	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Macao, China	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0
Mongolia	2.5	1.4	1.1		1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5		
Republic of Korea	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Brunei Darussalam			0.6	1.0	0.6			0.6			
Cambodia		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2				0.2	
Indonesia	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Malaysia	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Myanmar	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Philippines	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9
Singapore	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Thailand	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Timor-Leste						0.1	0.2				
Viet Nam	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Afghanistan	1.5	1.9	1.8	3.3	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.1	3.9
Bangladesh		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4		
Bhutan	0.1						0.1			0.1	0.1
India	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.4	3.8	4.3	4.5	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.2			
Maldives	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	
Nepal	0.1	0.2			0.1						0.1
Pakistan	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0
Sri Lanka	1.0		0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	
Turkey	14.9	12.6	12.0	10.4	8.6	7.2	5.6	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.7
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Armenia	37.5	52.8	35.1	18.0	35.2	22.8	16.2	4.8	4.5	2.9	2.5
Azerbaijan	5.8	7.9	9.4	5.0	4.3	4.4	2.3	6.7	5.7	3.7	3.4
Georgia	31.8	30.7	37.1	22.9	16.6	19.0	14.7	9.7	6.4	5.3	
Kazakhstan	12.5	7.6	9.4	6.3	4.5	4.9	4.2	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.4
Kyrgyzstan	4.4	3.2	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7
Russian Federation	8.5	9.1	8.1	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.4	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.1
Tajikistan											
Turkmenistan	15.3	13.9									
Uzbekistan	22.8	12.8	10.8	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
American Samoa	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.6
Australia	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Cook Islands			1.6	1.2	2.6	1.6	0.9		0.3		
Fiji		0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
French Polynesia	11.5	8.8	8.5	10.7	8.7	4.7	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4
Guam	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kiribati	2.5					0.9	3.0				1.5
Marshall Islands	10.4	3.5	4.3	5.8	1.2	2.0	1.5	0.7	1.4	1.8	0.6
Micronesia (Federated States of)	6.4	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.6	5.4
Nauru	1.1	2.5	2.8	2.0	1.1	2.0	6.7	5.6	7.0	19.8	9.3
New Caledonia	7.3	5.4	5.6	4.0	4.7	3.4	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.7	
New Zealand	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2
Niue	2.7	0.4	17.4	22.7	9.0	25.7	73.0	31.0	28.4	5.2	22.2
Northern Mariana Islands	11.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Palau	3.7	2.3	5.5	3.0	3.9	3.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.3	3.4
Papua New Guinea		1.3	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.9					
Samoa			6.8	4.6	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0
Solomon Islands				0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	
Tonga		3.5	5.3	3.4	2.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.4		
Tuvalu	1.7		2.6	1.8		0.9	0.3	0.2		2.1	
Vanuatu		1.8						0.7	0.4		
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Table 7. Normalized trade balance

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
China	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
Hong Kong, China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Macao, China	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7
Mongolia	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2		-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1		
Republic of Korea	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>								
Brunei Darussalam			0.5	0.4	0.5			0.6			
Cambodia		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2				0.0	
Indonesia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
Malaysia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Myanmar	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Singapore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Timor-Leste						0.0	-0.4				
Viet Nam	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>						
Afghanistan	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7
Bangladesh		-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1		
Bhutan	-0.2						-0.2			0.0	0.0
India	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2			
Maldives	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
Nepal	-0.4	-0.4			-0.5						-0.6
Pakistan	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3
Sri Lanka		-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	
Turkey	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Armenia	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6
Azerbaijan	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4
Georgia	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	
Kazakhstan	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Kyrgyzstan	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Russian Federation	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tajikistan		0.0									
Turkmenistan	-0.1	0.2									
Uzbekistan	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.4
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
American Samoa		0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7
Australia	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Cook Islands			-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9		-0.9		
Fiji		-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
French Polynesia	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
Guam		-0.8	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9
Kiribati	-0.7					-0.9	-0.9				-0.9
Marshall Islands	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5
Nauru	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	0.1	0.0	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	-0.6
New Caledonia	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	
New Zealand	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Niue	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6
Northern Mariana Islands	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9
Palau	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5
Papua New Guinea		0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3					
Samoa			-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7
Solomon Islands				-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3		
Tonga		-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9		
Tuvalu	-1.0		-0.9	-1.0		-1.0	-1.0	-1.0		-1.0	
Vanuatu		-0.6						-0.6	-0.7		
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Table 8. Trade balance as a share of GDP (per cent)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
China	4.2	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.7	4.4	6.4	7.6	6.9
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-0.9	-2.3	-4.7	-17.6	-5.5	-6.2	-9.4	-8.0	-7.4	-9.5	-15.4
Hong Kong, China	-7.1	-3.9	-6.7	-6.6	-3.7	-2.9	-4.4	-4.5	-6.9	-10.0	-10.5
Japan	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.6	2.1	0.4
Macao, China	3.0	2.7	4.7	-1.4	-2.6	-2.2	-6.4	-17.6	-18.6	-18.5	-17.8
Mongolia	-12.9	-14.6	-13.6	-15.5		-12.8	-9.1	-5.1	1.8	-5.9	
Republic of Korea	10.8	5.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.3	4.1	2.7	1.7	1.4	-1.4
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Brunei Darussalam	18.3			43.0	35.4	44.2			52.0		
Cambodia			-1.3	-0.2	6.0	7.4	13.8				-0.5
Indonesia	20.5	16.0	17.3	15.8	13.2	12.1	9.8	9.8	10.9	9.2	1.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-41.0	-21.3	-15.2	-19.2	-17.5	-17.5	-22.3	-19.2	-11.9	-17.6	-21.1
Malaysia	20.7	23.8	18.1	16.1	15.3	20.2	17.2	19.8	18.9	16.0	19.3
Myanmar	-28.8	-14.9	-10.0	5.6	2.0	-1.3	1.1	4.7	8.4	-0.5	0.4
Philippines	-3.1	3.2	1.4	-3.9	-7.7	-8.0	-7.4	-8.3	-5.7	-5.2	-6.7
Singapore	9.9	4.4	3.5	6.7	9.9	25.4	22.8	24.5	23.8	21.6	10.1
Thailand	10.0	6.6	5.6	2.6	2.7	3.2	1.1	-4.6	1.0	4.0	-1.0
Timor-Leste							-2.3	-16.6			
Viet Nam	-8.3	-0.7	-3.7	-3.6	-8.7	-12.9	-12.1	-8.2	-8.3	-20.0	-19.9
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-8.3</b>
Afghanistan	-7.3	-11.1	-21.0	-18.9	-22.7	-32.9	-35.0	-48.6	-43.3	-33.2	-40.7
Bangladesh	-4.6		-4.7	-5.8	-8.0	-7.2	-5.6	-5.7	-6.6	-6.5	
Bhutan	-7.1	-16.2						-15.6			-1.6
India	-2.2	-2.9	-2.3	-1.4	-1.5	-2.2	-3.3	-5.0	-6.3	-6.4	-10.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-1.0	6.8	14.3	7.0	5.8	6.0	7.1	11.0	10.0		
Maldives	-51.7	-57.4	-50.0	-49.8	-47.0	-51.7	-60.8	-78.8	-86.4	-93.6	-100.1
Nepal	-17.0	-14.1	-13.7			-16.3					-19.3
Pakistan	-1.0	-2.3	-2.4	-1.3	-1.5	-1.1	-4.1	-7.1	-8.9	-8.6	-12.3
Sri Lanka	-5.9	-5.4		-4.6	-7.7	-8.7	-11.5	-8.8	-10.7	-11.5	-13.4
Turkey	-7.1	-5.6	-10.0	-5.1	-6.7	-7.3	-8.8	-9.0	-10.2	-9.6	-9.4
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Armenia		-31.4	-28.6	-23.7	-18.3	-20.2	-17.5	-15.4	-18.6	-21.0	-25.5
Azerbaijan	-10.6	-2.3	10.9	15.5	8.0	-0.5	1.1	1.0	5.3	1.0	87.8
Georgia	-19.0	-13.0	-12.6	-13.5	-13.2	-17.0	-23.4	-25.3	-35.4	-39.1	-35.6
Kazakhstan	4.1	13.2	20.4	10.0	12.4	14.6	16.9	18.4	18.0	14.4	25.2
Kyrgyzstan	-20.1	-11.7	-3.6	0.6	-7.4	-7.0	-10.0	-17.7	-32.6	-33.7	-48.5
Russian Federation	10.5	21.7	26.6	18.9	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.7	16.5	11.8	12.0
Tajikistan			5.6								
Turkmenistan	-14.5	-7.6	17.3								
Uzbekistan	-3.0	-1.4	3.0	-0.3	-3.7	-1.0	0.6	3.7	7.3	0.4	-7.6
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
American Samoa											
Australia	-1.3	-2.6	-1.9	0.7	-1.0	-2.6	-2.6	-1.8	-1.2	-1.7	-0.5
Cook Islands			-47.5	-46.3	-41.5	-43.8	-40.2	-41.3			
Fiji			-18.2	-17.9	-14.8	-25.3	-26.1	-30.8	-35.7	-31.6	-74.6
French Polynesia	-31.0	-24.8	-33.8	-36.7	-43.0	-44.2	-35.8	-40.2	-35.5	-33.4	-41.8
Guam											
Kiribati	-57.3	-66.0						-108.4			
Marshall Islands	7.7	-350.2	-702.9	-805.2	-1 070.1	-1 292.0	-1 065.8	-1 546.7	-1 338.8	-3 113.7	-4 660.9
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-13.5	-2.7	-4.2	9.1	-8.3	8.4	0.2	-4.3	-14.0	-26.3	-29.2
Nauru	76.5	78.7	-119.5	-35.6	-1 214.3	23.5	-0.6	-76.8	-114.9	-98.5	146.2
New Caledonia		-16.8	-11.2	-16.7	-17.1	-16.6	-10.7	-10.6	-12.7	-9.8	-17.6
New Zealand	1.4	-3.2	-1.2	0.8	-1.1	-2.5	-1.0	-4.0	-3.7	-3.0	-3.0
Niue											
Northern Mariana Islands											
Palau	-5.8	4.0	-15.3	-19.0	-16.2	-16.2	-18.0	-4.2	-1.1	-2.9	-17.0
Papua New Guinea	29.2		39.2	16.1	14.4	25.8	27.7				
Samoa			-31.7	-30.6	-23.0	-19.7	-32.4	-34.8	-46.7	-30.9	-40.4
Solomon Islands					-7.1	-8.2	-9.5	-16.5	-24.2	-21.6	
Tonga			-39.1	-48.5	-50.6	-44.9	-45.1	-50.7	-45.3	-53.4	
Tuvalu					-75.3	-59.8	-49.9	-51.6			
Vanuatu			-25.9						-29.5	-33.9	
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>

Table 9. Import penetration (per cent)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>27.0</b>
China	14.0	15.5	19.3	18.8	20.7	25.4	29.5	30.0	30.4	29.9	28.1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10.5	11.0	15.1	22.7	14.5	14.3	19.3	17.7	19.7	19.6	28.1
Hong Kong, China	104.4	106.6	118.6	113.8	122.5	143.0	157.5	161.5	165.3	162.4	164.9
Japan	7.5	7.3	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.3	10.1	11.5	13.5	14.5	15.6
Macao, China	32.5	35.4	38.9	38.0	36.2	34.0	31.6	33.1	30.6	27.0	22.9
Mongolia	38.7	42.7	49.6	46.7		49.0	51.6	48.8	47.4	50.9	
Republic of Korea	29.1	27.2	30.8	28.5	26.9	28.4	32.4	31.8	33.1	34.5	46.2
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>63.8</b>
Brunei Darussalam	47.3			34.5	39.7	34.0			30.4		
Cambodia			38.7	37.7	41.3	41.1	44.8				39.3
Indonesia	32.8	18.6	24.6	22.9	18.4	15.8	20.1	22.4	18.8	18.9	25.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	43.7	43.3	31.9	32.6	31.3	30.2	33.2	34.7	39.7	39.0	39.3
Malaysia	97.2	103.7	105.8	93.9	92.1	93.8	101.8	103.3	103.4	93.1	87.4
Myanmar	37.1	30.3	34.2	33.9	26.2	28.7	30.6	28.3	27.8	27.1	22.0
Philippines	46.9	44.2	49.4	47.2	49.7	49.5	49.4	46.2	43.5	38.3	33.6
Singapore	137.1	140.6	150.4	145.2	146.3	196.0	205.1	219.0	225.0	201.2	195.5
Thailand	42.1	43.9	53.5	55.0	52.4	54.9	59.2	64.1	62.7	60.9	62.7
Timor-Leste							32.8	24.9			
Viet Nam	39.5	40.7	48.4	47.9	51.8	56.6	62.8	64.2	68.0	73.7	74.3
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>
Afghanistan	12.2	14.4	22.0	19.0	20.3	27.7	28.7	35.3	32.4	28.0	31.8
Bangladesh	15.7		16.0	16.7	18.1	18.3	19.3	20.7	24.4	24.1	
Bhutan	34.2	38.3						40.5			40.3
India	9.8	10.7	11.1	10.3	11.2	12.0	13.8	16.5	18.4	18.0	22.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13.5	12.4	15.4	15.8	15.9	20.0	21.8	22.4	19.9		
Maldives	43.2	43.4	41.5	41.4	41.6	44.8	51.4	55.6	54.3	53.6	55.0
Nepal	21.1	20.2	22.1			22.0					
Pakistan	11.6	12.8	13.8	14.0	13.4	13.2	15.5	18.3	18.9	17.4	21.1
Sri Lanka	30.1	31.4		32.2	32.8	31.7	34.1	31.3	31.2	31.6	29.5
Turkey	15.9	15.4	18.5	20.1	20.7	21.3	22.9	22.2	23.9	23.6	24.9
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>
Armenia		33.4	34.2	32.0	34.2	36.7	32.1	29.9	29.0	27.4	27.4
Azerbaijan	21.9	22.1	24.9	29.7	29.0	35.9	41.0	32.1	26.5	17.5	126.5
Georgia	20.5	19.1	20.6	20.6	20.7	24.4	29.2	31.0	35.0	36.8	34.9
Kazakhstan	20.2	24.9	33.8	31.5	30.5	31.9	35.6	37.2	35.6	36.4	38.2
Kyrgyzstan	42.8	43.0	39.0	30.8	33.6	34.9	38.7	38.3	45.7	47.5	54.2
Russian Federation	18.0	19.8	17.8	16.8	16.2	16.1	15.6	15.9	16.7	17.5	18.1
Tajikistan			79.3								
Turkmenistan	30.8	35.6	52.0								
Uzbekistan	17.1	12.3	14.8	22.9	18.8	22.3	24.4	24.9	26.2	28.7	33.0
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>
American Samoa											
Australia	15.7	15.3	17.5	16.1	16.1	15.1	15.3	15.8	16.6	16.1	18.8
Cook Islands				37.1	32.9	34.6	31.6	31.3		33.4	
Fiji			39.0	38.7	37.6	37.5	36.5	41.8	42.2	41.4	72.1
French Polynesia	30.6	27.2	32.7	32.4	34.6	33.9	30.1	32.7	29.8	28.0	32.4
Guam											
Kiribati	43.9	50.0					48.7	54.6			
Marshall Islands	80.8	88.5	91.5	104.9	107.5	103.7	102.3	120.4	143.7	108.3	118.8
Micronesia (Federated States of)	31.2	28.7	35.6	40.7	38.2	32.0	32.4	26.0	25.7	28.8	31.9
Nauru	421.9	769.8	141.4	101.0	98.2	140.7	72.7	52.3	76.4	101.4	-807.2
New Caledonia		23.7	26.8	25.4	24.7	26.9	25.1	25.7	26.1	27.7	29.9
New Zealand	20.8	23.9	26.1	25.6	24.6	22.3	21.2	22.7	23.7	23.0	26.4
Niue											
Northern Mariana Islands											
Palau	31.1	32.2	37.7	36.6	34.8	25.7	29.7	25.9	27.9	21.6	28.9
Papua New Guinea	51.1		48.7	50.9	45.5	47.2	51.9				
Samoa				43.5	40.7	39.1	41.2	40.7	41.7	37.3	38.4
Solomon Islands					23.5	26.1	29.6	28.8	40.9	40.1	
Tonga			32.2	36.0	39.8	37.6	36.6	36.7	34.0	36.9	
Tuvalu	44.4	37.2		21.7	43.5		33.7	34.2	33.1		45.5
Vanuatu			28.1						29.6	29.7	
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>34.6</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>28.2</b>

Table 10. Tariff protection in 2009

	Tariff rate (per cent)			Tariff rate (per cent)			Import duties collected as a percentage of total imports	MFN duty free imports 2008 (Per cent)	
	Simple average MFN applied			Simple average final bound				Agri-cultural	Non-agri-cultural
	Total	Agri-cultural	Non-agri-cultural	Total	Agri-cultural	Non-agri-cultural			
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>									
China <sup>h</sup>	9.6	15.6	8.7	10.0	15.7	9.2	1.8	0.7	48.4
Democratic People's Republic of Korea									
Hong Kong, China <sup>h</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Japan <sup>e</sup>	4.9	21.0	2.5	5.1	22.2	2.5	1.5	50.7	84.0
Macao, China <sup>i</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Mongolia <sup>a, b</sup>	5.0	5.1	5.0	17.5	18.9	17.3	2.4	0.0	1.4
Republic of Korea <sup>i</sup>	12.1	48.6	6.6	16.6	56.1	10.2	1.7	4.8	38.8
<b>South-East Asia</b>									
Brunei Darussalam <sup>‡, α</sup>	2.5	0.1	2.9	25.4	31.6	24.5		91.7	67.6
Cambodia <sup>†, α, g</sup>	14.2	18.1	13.6	19.1	28.1	17.7	2.9	0.3	6.0
Indonesia <sup>d</sup>	6.8	8.4	6.6	37.1	47.1	35.5	2.1	57.5	61.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic <sup>α</sup>	9.7	19.5	8.2	-	-	-			
Malaysia <sup>c</sup>	8.4	13.5	7.6	24.0	73.0	14.9	1.0	75.1	64.6
Myanmar <sup>α</sup>	5.6	8.7	5.1	83.4	103.7	21.5			
Philippines <sup>f</sup>	6.3	9.8	5.8	25.7	35.0	23.4	5.2	0.0	22.2
Singapore <sup>i</sup>	0.0	0.2	0.0	10.4	27.3	6.4	0.0	98.6	100.0
Thailand <sup>i</sup>	9.9	22.6	8.0	28.2	40.6	25.5	1.5	15.5	50.8
Timor-Leste									
Viet Nam	10.9	18.9	9.7	11.4	18.5	10.4		36.4	44.6
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>									
Afghanistan <sup>α</sup>	5.6	5.8	5.5	-	-	-			0.3
Bangladesh <sup>*, α, h</sup>	14.7	17.6	14.3	169.2	192.0	34.4	11.8	27.8	16.6
Bhutan <sup>i</sup>							0.5		
India <sup>i</sup>	12.9	31.8	10.1	48.5	113.1	34.4	8.1	40.7	14.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of) <sup>‡, α, i</sup>	26.0	28.9	25.6	-	-	-	7.1	0.0	0.0
Maldives <sup>i</sup>	20.4	18.3	20.7	36.9	48.0	35.1	12.7	15.6	0.1
Nepal <sup>i</sup>	12.4	14.3	12.1	26.0	41.4	23.7	6.5		
Pakistan <sup>e</sup>	13.9	17.1	13.4	59.9	95.6	54.6	7.1	24.6	40.5
Sri Lanka <sup>i</sup>	11.2	24.8	9.2	30.2	50.1	19.6	4.0	0.3	42.1
Turkey <sup>α, i</sup>	9.7	42.9	4.8	28.6	60.8	17.0	1.0	22.2	39.0
<b>Norht and Central Asia</b>									
Armenia <sup>α, i</sup>	2.8	6.8	2.2	8.5	14.7	7.6	2.1	27.9	77.4
Azerbaijan	8.9	13.5	8.2	-	-	-		33.6	9.8
Georgia <sup>i</sup>	1.3	7.7	0.3	7.4	13.1	6.5	0.8	45.9	98.0
Kazakhstan <sup>i</sup>	5.9	12.2	4.9	-	-	-	2.1	13.4	47.7
Kyrgyzstan <sup>*, i</sup>	4.6	7.7	4.2	7.5	12.7	6.7	2.9	31.4	49.4
Russian Federation <sup>d</sup>	10.5	13.2	10.1	-	-	-	5.2	7.1	24.5
Tajikistan <sup>a</sup>	7.9	11.1	7.5	-	-	-	1.8		
Turkmenistan									
Uzbekistan	15.9	19.2	15.4	-	-	-			
<b>Pacific island economies</b>									
American Samoa									
Australia <sup>i</sup>	3.5	1.3	3.8	10.0	3.4	11.0	2.2	48.1	52.2
Cook Islands									
Fiji <sup>*, g</sup>	12.0	23.9	10.2	41.5	46.0	40.0	6.2	28.5	4.6
French Polynesia									
Guam									
Kiribati									
Marshall Islands									
Micronesia (Federated States of)									
Nauru									
New Caledonia									
New Zealand <sup>h</sup>	2.1	1.4	2.2	10.1	5.9	10.8	2.6	53.3	67.6
Niue									
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau									
Papua New Guinea <sup>α</sup>	5.0	14.2	3.6	32.1	45.8	30.0		85.6	94.1
Samoa									
Solomon Islands <sup>α</sup>	9.9	14.6	9.2	78.6	73.5	79.4			
Tonga	11.7	11.7	11.7	17.6	19.2	17.3			
Tuvalu									
Vanuatu	15.8	29.4	13.8	-	-	-			
<b>Developing economies</b>									
<b>Developed economies</b>									
<b>All economies</b>									

a Import duties collected, data during 2000-2001.  
b Import duties collected, data during 2000-2002.  
c Import duties collected, data during 2001-2003.  
d Import duties collected, data during 2002-2004.  
e Import duties collected, data during 2003-2005.  
f Import duties collected, data during 2004-2005.  
g Import duties collected, data during 2004-2006.

h Import duties collected, data during 2005-2007.  
i Import duties collected, data during 2006-2008.  
j Import duties collected, data during 2007-2009.  
\* MFN duty free imports (%) 2007.  
‡ MFN duty free imports (%) 2006.  
† MFN duty free imports (%) 2004.  
α Tariff rate in 2008.

Table 11. Inward and outward FDI flows

	FDI net inflows					FDI outflows				
	\$ million 2009	Percentage per annum				\$ million 2009	Percentage per annum			
		90-94	95-99	00-04	05-09		90-94	95-99	00-04	05-09
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>163 974.1</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>185 646.0</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>20.0</b>
China	95 000.0	76.4	1.8	10.5	7.0	48 000.0	23.5	-2.9	56.5	40.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2.0	-67.7	521.1	175.5	-55.5	0.0	61.0	-21.5	-18.3	
Hong Kong, China	48 449.3	24.3	41.0	-13.9	9.6	52 269.1	68.3	-6.2	-6.3	17.7
Japan	11 938.6	-16.3	318.7	-1.6	44.0	74 699.1	-21.9	0.1	-0.5	13.0
Macao, China	2 303.3	64.1	44.0		16.7	196.0				34.3
Mongolia	437.2		32.7	14.7	23.9	-90.2				
Republic of Korea	5 843.6	1.2	67.0	0.0	-4.6	10 572.1	22.6	4.3	-1.2	25.2
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>36 805.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>21 283.7</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Brunei Darussalam	311.0	-4.2	6.4	-11.7	1.9	29.8	4 244.2	-27.1	19.3	-10.7
Cambodia	532.5		11.4	-3.0	8.7	-1.4				-3.5
Indonesia	4 877.4	19.0			-12.5	2 949.1		-51.7	118.3	-1.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	156.7	77.2	-12.6	-15.9	54.2	0.0	54.2	-31.8	-100.0	
Malaysia	1 381.0	15.1	-9.5	5.1	-23.6	8 038.2	100.3	-13.0	0.4	28.2
Myanmar	323.0	-12.0	-1.1	4.8	8.2	0.0				
Philippines	1 948.0	30.4	-3.8	-25.6	1.2	359.0	87.5	7.9	46.7	17.4
Singapore	16 808.8	11.3	9.5	6.3	2.1	5 979.3	21.5	4.2	16.2	-14.6
Thailand	5 949.0	-14.6	31.0	14.5	-7.3	3 818.0	32.3	-20.8		63.9
Timor-Leste	18.3		-100.0		318.1	0.0				
Viet Nam	4 500.0	81.3	-4.5	5.7	22.2	111.7				14.5
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>49 016.5</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>16 824.7</b>		<b>41.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>38.4</b>
Afghanistan	185.0			475.8	-9.1	0.0				
Bangladesh	716.0	36.2	35.3	-5.6	-4.1	15.2	-19.7	-56.7	29.9	46.5
Bhutan	36.4	-95.0	114.1	1 017.1	41.8	0.0				
India	34 613.2	42.4	0.2	12.6	46.0	14 896.7	87.3	-9.5	43.4	49.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3 016.1		15.5	96.1	-1.0	355.7	97.3	171.6	32.7	-5.8
Maldives	9.6	11.8	14.2	3.1	0.3	0.0				
Nepal	38.6	-100.0		-3.7	99.4	0.0				
Pakistan	2 387.0	29.8	2.0	37.9	2.0	-14.0	-15.3	1 103.8	50.2	
Sri Lanka	404.0	40.0	32.6	7.7	10.4	20.0	74.1	43.9	31.6	-14.8
Turkey	7 610.7	-2.9	-3.0	29.8	-6.6	1 551.1		54.6	-2.7	9.9
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>55 618.6</b>	<b>351.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>49 551.3</b>		<b>38.4</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>37.8</b>
Armenia	837.6	23.9	48.2	24.2	36.8	53.3				67.8
Azerbaijan	473.3		23.0	128.7	-27.1	326.1			531.0	-28.1
Georgia	763.7		92.4	39.2	14.0	-0.9			32.1	-68.3
Kazakhstan	12 649.3		10.5	33.9	58.9	3 118.7		92.6		
Kyrgyzstan	59.7		-17.5		8.8	-3.2				76.8
Russian Federation	38 722.4		12.5	54.4	31.7	46 057.3		38.2	44.3	37.8
Tajikistan	7.6		-9.5	84.4	-38.8	0.0				
Turkmenistan	1 355.0		-14.4	28.2	34.2	0.0				
Uzbekistan	750.0			24.0	40.7	0.0				
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>24 782.2</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>-31.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>		<b>18 105.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>-29.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	
American Samoa										
Australia	22 571.5	-14.8	-34.9	28.4		18 426.3	29.3	-42.0	26.2	
Cook Islands	1.4	-40.7		-62.7	29.0	0.0			113.8	-100.0
Fiji	237.8	-4.0	8.5	203.2	10.9	4.8			8.9	-17.3
French Polynesia	34.3	-48.6	20.8	33.9	44.7	18.0		-100.0		3.3
Guam										
Kiribati	2.2	9.5	3 531.9	1.7	30.4	0.0				
Marshall Islands	8.0			-57.5	5.2	0.0			85.6	-100.0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	7.7				272.3	0.0				
Nauru	0.3	-100.0	25.7	123.6	-26.9	0.0				
New Caledonia	954.6	-81.1	58.3			41.3			58.7	7.8
New Zealand	348.1	11.6	-24.2	15.9	-30.9	-406.2	-3.8	-11.9		-28.1
Niue	0.0				-100.0	-0.3				-5.9
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau	2.0	-100.0		-17.1	23.2	0.0			-100.0	-100.0
Papua New Guinea	396.0	-18.1	-16.0	-28.5	85.4	4.3	-43.6		-52.9	-9.7
Samoa	1.4	-17.9	-12.7			1.5				-8.0
Solomon Islands	173.0	-33.0		43.1	74.7	13.9			-30.2	199.5
Tonga	14.6	93.1	-1.8	-1.1	-3.5	1.7	-100.0			-23.8
Tuvalu	2.2					0.0				
Vanuatu	27.2	22.8	-18.9	-0.5	19.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1 560.6	-33.6
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>295 338.8</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>198 691.9</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>25.4</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>34 858.3</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>		<b>92 719.2</b>	<b>-19.3</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>63.0</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>330 197.1</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>291 411.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>32.9</b>

Table 12. Inward and outward FDI stocks

	FDI inward stock					FDI outward stock				
	\$ million	Percentage per annum				\$ million	Percentage per annum			
		2009	90-94	95-99	00-04		05-09	2009	90-94	95-99
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>1 713 361.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1 921 449.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>19.1</b>
China	473 083.0	37.6	16.5	6.1	14.8	229 600.0	37.2	10.9	12.7	41.5
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1 437.2	5.8	9.8	7.2	0.1					
Hong Kong, China	912 166.2	2.4	15.5	-0.1	14.9	834 088.6	49.0	42.1	0.9	15.3
Japan	200 141.2	18.2	8.3	17.8	18.7	740 929.8	8.1	1.1	7.4	17.7
Macao, China	2 382.9	275.6	35.7	30.5	35.3					
Mongolia	13 381.3	-0.1	0.0	8.6	27.7	1 211.0				25.6
Republic of Korea	110 770.0	12.2	32.3	23.2	1.4	115 620.0	34.2	22.9	4.6	31.5
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>689 979.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>342 367.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>
Brunei Darussalam	10 671.5	16.0	50.7	24.0	3.1	732.1	7 198.5	6.9	7.5	3.3
Cambodia	5 169.2	50.5	41.6	7.2	20.3	306.6	6 008.3	6.2	7.3	3.5
Indonesia	72 841.4	16.7	9.4	-10.8	15.3	30 182.5	170.1	3.6	11.9	21.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 564.2	76.7	25.5	3.6	23.7	20.5	2 192.4	23.0	-1.1	0.0
Malaysia	74 643.2	22.1	14.3	-5.0	13.8	75 618.2	36.8	28.2	-5.3	36.3
Myanmar	5 869.0	33.5	31.9	5.5	4.8					
Philippines	23 559.0	17.7	11.9	-8.5	12.0	6 095.0	31.4	10.1	-2.6	31.7
Singapore	343 598.7	15.8	11.8	11.3	15.3	213 109.5	35.4	12.3	18.0	15.1
Thailand	99 000.3	17.5	15.2	15.5	13.1	16 303.0	36.7	7.3	14.1	33.9
Timor-Leste	238.2	253.9	0.0	23.2	9.6	0.0				
Viet Nam	52 825.3	34.3	26.3	9.0	14.1	0.0				
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>295 399.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>96 832.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>48.4</b>
Afghanistan	1 549.6	0.2	9.7	106.5	27.7					
Bangladesh	5 139.0	1.6	33.2	9.3	10.2	91.0	0.5	8.6	7.9	-0.8
Bhutan	167.0	6.7	13.4	29.7	66.9					
India	163 959.0	20.5	28.6	23.5	39.6	77 207.0	32.0	36.3	45.3	67.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	23 983.5	2.8	1.3	49.3	10.6	2 208.7			-12.6	29.5
Maldives	230.7	21.1	14.7	9.6	6.4					
Nepal	166.0	4.5	51.3	14.7	6.9					
Pakistan	17 789.0	19.5	7.4	2.4	14.9	2 201.0	2.2	11.7	9.5	26.1
Sri Lanka	4 686.6	16.0	14.3	8.0	17.6	334.5	37.7	24.4	11.0	18.6
Turkey	77 729.0	5.9	5.0	19.1	2.2	14 790.4	3.2	18.4	17.9	15.5
<b>North and Central Asia</b>	<b>356 693.4</b>	<b>405.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>262 007.6</b>	<b>12 583.8</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>
Armenia	3 628.2	47.2	64.1	17.3	27.8	76.7			37.5	65.3
Azerbaijan	9 044.0		81.8	34.4	-10.1	6 113.5			654.6	13.5
Georgia	7 546.7	3 917.6	107.5	24.9	33.5	121.7			4.8	54.8
Kazakhstan	72 332.6		28.8	22.1	29.6	6 786.4		159.0		
Kyrgyzstan	1 075.0		31.2	13.3	20.0	15.0			25.8	-43.5
Russian Federation	252 456.4		34.4	39.6	8.8	248 894.3		30.0	51.9	14.1
Tajikistan	869.9	4 061.8	29.5	16.6	29.9					
Turkmenistan	6 103.0	6 431.6	18.5	20.1	26.4					
Uzbekistan	3 637.5	5 904.6	55.7	12.2	29.4					-100.0
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>406 932.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>359 584.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>
American Samoa										
Australia	328 090.4	6.7	3.8	24.4	7.9	343 632.4	11.9	14.0	24.3	13.3
Cook Islands	40.5	0.1	44.3	0.0	3.7					
Fiji	2 163.4	16.7	-9.1	24.6	22.4	31.2	6.4	-5.0	12.1	-17.3
French Polynesia	339.8	10.0	7.2	8.9	13.8	116.6				27.1
Guam										
Kiribati	143.4	22.9	175.9	18.0	1.6					
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (Federated States of)										
Nauru										
New Caledonia	4 184.1	7.4	3.4	53.7	83.9					
New Zealand	66 633.7	29.1	6.3	20.0	6.7	15 076.3	7.5	-2.3	13.2	6.8
Niue	7.4			355.6						
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau	126.5			4.9	1.7					
Papua New Guinea	3 071.3	-0.3	3.5	2.5	8.1	280.2	73.4	5.4	-0.4	1.2
Samoa	80.9	29.1	17.6	1.8	10.8					
Solomon Islands	873.1	4.2	1.6	-0.6	22.2	389.2			0.2	10.7
Tonga	98.6	70.8	3.6	12.4	25.3					
Tuvalu	33.8		9.9		7.8					
Vanuatu	1 046.1	11.3	6.5	6.7	16.0	58.5			4 668.1	3.0
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>2 867 502.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>1 882 602.8</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>594 865.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1 099 638.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>3 462 367.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2 982 241.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>

Table 13. Trade facilitation indicators

	Time for completing trade procedures (days)			Cost of completing trade procedures (2000 constant \$)			Import-export facilitation bias 2010	
	2005	2010	Percentage change	2005	2010	Percentage change	Time basis	Cost basis
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-20.9</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>-10.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
China	21	23	7.1	309	412	33.5	1.1	1.1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea								
Hong Kong, China	15	6	-63.3	370	483	30.7	0.8	1.0
Japan	11	11		886	817	-7.8	1.1	1.0
Macao, China								
Mongolia	59	47	-20.5	2 178	1 738	-20.2	1.0	1.1
Republic of Korea	12	8	-37.5	792	623	-21.3	0.9	1.0
<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-25.2</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Brunei Darussalam		23			528		0.8	1.1
Cambodia	49	24	-51.0	675	633	-6.3	1.2	1.2
Indonesia	28	24	-14.5	531	538	1.3	1.4	0.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	72	49	-31.9	1 353	1 539	13.7	1.0	1.1
Malaysia	16	16	0.0	356	355	-0.1	0.8	1.0
Myanmar								
Philippines	18	15	-17.1	696	554	-20.4	0.9	1.1
Singapore	4	5	12.5	341	353	3.7	0.8	1.0
Thailand	23	14	-41.3	822	560	-31.9	0.9	1.3
Timor-Leste	26	26	0.0	864	799	-7.5	1.0	1.0
Viet Nam	24	22	-8.5	674	474	-29.8	1.0	1.2
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-20.5</b>	<b>1 047</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Afghanistan	82	76	-7.4	2 002	3 048	52.3	1.0	1.0
Bangladesh	46	28	-39.1	953	937	-1.6	1.2	1.4
Bhutan	38	38	0.0	1 406	1 585	12.8	1.0	2.0
India	40	19	-53.2	917	821	-10.5	1.2	1.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	33	29	-12.3	953	1 115	17.0	1.3	1.6
Maldives	21	22	4.9	1 044	1 214	16.2	1.0	1.0
Nepal	39	38	-2.6	1 447	1 600	10.6	0.9	1.1
Pakistan	35	20	-44.3	571	509	-10.8	0.9	1.1
Sri Lanka	26	20	-21.6	639	576	-9.8	0.9	1.0
Turkey	23	15	-35.6	543	810	49.2	1.1	1.1
<b>Norht and Central Asia</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-14.9</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Armenia	36	16	-56.3	1 514	1 464	-3.3	1.4	1.2
Azerbaijan	56	45	-20.5	2 463	2 549	3.5	1.1	1.2
Georgia	53	12	-78.3	1 192	1 044	-12.5	1.3	1.0
Kazakhstan	83	74	-10.3	2 398	2 391	-0.3	0.8	1.0
Kyrgyzstan	70	68	-2.9	2 154	2 482	15.2	1.1	1.1
Russian Federation	36	36	0.0	1 523	1 460	-4.1	1.0	1.0
Tajikistan		83			3 117		1.0	1.4
Turkmenistan								
Uzbekistan	92	82	-11.4	2 872	3 078	7.2	1.3	1.5
<b>Pacific island economies</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Australia	12	9	-29.2	757	860	13.6	0.9	1.1
American Samoa								
Cook Islands								
Fiji	24	23	-6.3	497	507	1.9	1.0	1.0
French Polynesia								
Guam								
Kiribati	21	21	0.0	1 349	844	-37.4	1.0	1.0
Marshall Islands	27	27	0.0	666	746	12.0	1.6	1.0
Micronesia (Federated States of)		30			1 022		1.0	1.0
Nauru								
New Caledonia								
New Zealand	10	10	0.0	664	663	-0.1	0.9	1.0
Niue								
Northern Mariana Islands								
Palau	32	31	-3.1	988	826	-16.4	1.1	1.0
Papua New Guinea	28	28	0.0	534	547	2.5	1.1	1.1
Samoa	29	29	0.0	774	658	-14.9	1.1	1.0
Solomon Islands	23	23	0.0	998	892	-10.7	0.9	1.2
Tonga	22	22	-2.3	507	543	7.0	1.3	1.1
Tuvalu								
Vanuatu	28	28	0.0	1 758	1 196	-32.0	1.2	0.9
<b>Developing economies</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-15.8</b>	<b>1 093</b>	<b>1 123</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Developed economies</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>All economies</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>1 129</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>

**Table 14. Services, value added (percentage of GDP)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>									
China	39.0	40.5	41.5	41.2	40.4	40.1	40.0	40.4	40.1
Hong Kong, China	86.5	87.3	88.3	89.2	89.9	90.6	91.2	92.2	
Japan	65.8	67.3	67.9	68.0	67.9	68.0	68.5	69.3	
Macao, China	90.3	92.1	92.7	91.4	91.5	88.7	85.1	86.0	
Mongolia	47.0	50.0	53.8	51.4	44.8	40.9	35.9	35.6	39.2
Republic of Korea	57.3	59.0	59.8	59.6	58.1	59.0	59.7	60.0	60.3
<b>South-East Asia</b>									
Brunei Darussalam	35.3	38.8	38.2	34.6	31.0	27.5	26.1	28.3	
Cambodia	39.1	40.3	41.5	40.1	41.7	41.2	40.8	41.3	41.5
Indonesia	38.5	38.3	40.1	41.1	41.0	40.3	40.1	39.5	37.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	24.6	25.1	25.0	25.3	25.7	39.4	37.1	37.3	37.1
Malaysia	50.8	53.0	54.0	52.5	50.5	41.9	41.5	42.0	
Myanmar	33.1	32.4	32.5	35.1	35.4				
Philippines	52.0	53.2	53.1	53.4	53.2	53.8	54.2	54.2	53.5
Singapore	64.3	66.9	67.0	67.8	66.4	67.5	67.6	69.4	72.2
Thailand	49.0	48.7	48.1	46.0	46.3	45.8	44.9	44.6	44.2
Timor-Leste	55.7								
Viet Nam	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.2
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>									
Afghanistan			35.1	35.3	35.0	35.2	34.5	37.6	42.1
Bangladesh	49.2	50.0	50.9	52.0	52.4	52.6	52.5	52.4	52.5
Bhutan	36.3	35.8	35.1	35.0	36.1	38.2	38.6	36.0	35.2
India	50.5	51.5	52.7	52.8	52.6	52.2	52.4	52.4	53.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	49.5	51.8	46.6	47.1	46.0	45.1	46.0	45.3	
Maldives									76.1
Nepal	37.0	38.5	43.3	44.3	45.0	46.0	48.2	49.4	49.6
Pakistan	50.7	51.9	52.8	52.7	50.8	51.4	52.8	52.6	52.7
Sri Lanka	52.8	53.1	57.7	58.3	58.8	58.0	58.0	58.4	57.3
Turkey	57.2	59.8	59.6	60.0	60.6	60.7	61.8	63.1	63.7
<b>North and Central Asia</b>									
Armenia	39.0	38.5	39.0	37.8	37.4	33.8	34.9	35.8	37.2
Azerbaijan	37.5	36.7	34.7	34.0	33.4	26.5	23.8	24.5	23.8
Georgia	55.7	55.6	55.0	53.8	55.7	56.5	62.3	65.0	68.8
Kazakhstan	50.8	51.8	52.8	53.9	54.8	53.1	52.0	53.3	51.0
Kyrgyzstan	31.9	33.8	39.0	40.6	42.6	45.7	47.2	49.6	50.6
Russian Federation	55.6	57.7	60.2	60.7	59.8	55.3	56.6	57.3	57.8
Tajikistan	33.7	33.8	35.9	35.4	46.6	44.7	47.8	51.0	59.0
Turkmenistan	31.2	31.4	35.6	38.4	40.4	43.6	46.3	42.8	34.0
Uzbekistan	42.5	43.4	43.7	43.4	43.3	48.9	46.5	44.0	47.9
<b>Pacific island economies</b>									
Australia	69.6	69.9	69.8	70.4	70.4	70.0	68.9	68.6	68.4
Fiji	60.6	61.6	61.8	63.2	62.2	63.3	63.8	60.0	
Kiribati	65.7	65.8	65.1	64.1	64.5	68.2	67.8	66.3	64.7
New Zealand	65.8	66.1	67.8	68.4	68.0				
Papua New Guinea	22.8	23.2	23.3	23.1	23.3	19.9	19.0	19.2	18.4
Samoa	57.2	58.0	57.0	57.0	56.0	56.7	58.5	57.6	60.0
Solomon Islands	52.6	53.5	50.9	49.0	52.5	57.1	57.2		
Tonga	55.8	57.2	56.7	54.7	54.8	56.6	59.0	58.9	60.1
Vanuatu	75.1	75.9	75.0	76.0	76.2	77.1	77.0	76.8	76.5

Source: World Development Indicator.

**Table 15. Trade in services (percentage of GDP)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>									
China	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.1
Hong Kong, China	38.5	39.6	43.1	45.8	52.0	55.0	57.8	61.5	64.2
Japan	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.5
Macao, China			85.4	85.6	90.1	86.8	85.1	89.2	
Mongolia	22.1	27.3	35.3	32.1	46.4	38.6	32.2		
Republic of Korea	12.0	12.3	11.3	11.4	12.7	12.3	12.5	14.0	18.2
<b>South-East Asia</b>									
Brunei Darussalam		27.4	22.3	22.4	20.6	18.1	17.1		
Cambodia	20.7	21.9	22.9	21.1	24.7	28.0	28.9	28.7	26.2
Indonesia	12.6	13.3	12.1	9.7	12.8	12.2	9.0	8.5	8.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	12.6	11.2	11.4	7.7	8.8	9.6	8.0	8.2	
Malaysia	32.7	33.5	31.1	28.2	29.2	30.1	29.0	31.2	27.3
Philippines	11.4	11.8	11.5	11.0	11.3	10.5	10.8	12.0	11.4
Singapore	62.2	69.2	71.4	81.9	88.1	89.5	92.7	93.3	89.3
Thailand	23.9	23.9	25.3	23.8	26.1	26.8	27.9	27.8	29.5
Viet Nam	19.1	18.9	19.0	18.8	19.0	16.4	17.1	18.7	16.6
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>									
Bangladesh	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.9	6.6	7.2
India	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.9	9.1	10.5	12.0	11.4	13.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3.6								
Maldives	73.4	74.2	74.0	79.7	85.7	71.5	84.3	87.0	83.4
Nepal	12.8	11.2	9.0	10.1	11.6	10.0	9.7	12.0	12.5
Pakistan	4.9	5.2	6.5	7.5	8.2	10.2	9.4	8.8	8.3
Sri Lanka	15.7	19.7	16.7	16.4	16.6	14.9	14.2	13.5	12.3
Turkey	10.4	10.9	8.7	8.4	8.4	7.9	6.9	6.8	7.1
<b>North and Central Asia</b>									
Armenia	17.2	18.4	17.2	17.2	21.4	19.2	17.2	14.9	13.6
Azerbaijan	14.1	16.7	26.6	34.1	37.1	25.2	18.1	14.0	11.8
Georgia	13.8	17.1	22.7	21.4	20.3	21.0	20.8	19.9	19.5
Kazakhstan	15.9	17.6	20.6	17.7	16.5	17.0	14.3	14.5	11.5
Kyrgyzstan	15.3	13.6	18.1	16.6	19.6	22.4	29.6	33.3	37.4
Russian Federation	9.9	10.4	11.0	10.0	9.1	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.6
Tajikistan			14.2	13.5	16.2	17.2	18.8	20.0	12.4
<b>Pacific island economies</b>									
Australia	9.6	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.8	9.2
Fiji	45.2	42.2	42.4	43.4	42.4	46.0	42.4	41.2	44.2
New Zealand	17.5	16.8	15.8	14.8	15.3	15.5	14.8	13.8	14.5
Papua New Guinea	28.8	30.7	28.0	31.1	30.6	30.0			
Solomon Islands	41.7	48.4	28.7	38.1	27.5	33.9	46.3		
Tonga		34.5	36.6	40.6	38.9	40.2	37.6	32.8	
Vanuatu	81.8	81.9	63.2	61.2	57.0	57.5	52.5	51.6	

Source: World Development Indicator.

**Table 16.1. Service import as a percentage of total import**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>									
China	14.4	14.5	14.2	12.3	11.9	11.8	11.8	12.6	12.9
Hong Kong, China	10.5	11.1	11.2	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.1
Japan	26.3	26.6	27.4	25.3	26.0	22.7	21.0	21.5	
Macao, China	20.6	21.7	24.6	24.3	23.1	23.4	23.0	26.9	
Mongolia	10.5	14.4	18.4	20.1	30.9	25.5	22.4	5.9	0.0
Republic of Korea	17.5	19.5	20.1	19.0	18.8	19.0	18.9	19.6	18.4
<b>South-East Asia</b>									
Brunei Darussalam	35.7	48.0	36.0	43.7	43.0	0.1	0.2		
Cambodia	14.9	14.9	14.3	14.0	13.6	14.1	14.3	14.3	
Indonesia	31.1	32.2	31.7	30.9	29.5	25.8	22.9	22.2	19.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	4.4
Malaysia	17.8	19.3	17.9	17.8	16.3	17.0	16.0	17.1	
Philippines	12.9	14.4	13.9	12.1	12.3	11.5	11.2	12.3	13.6
Singapore		21.1	21.6	23.2	22.8	21.9	21.9	22.6	20.3
Thailand	21.6	21.3	22.9	21.6	21.7	20.5	22.7	23.9	23.2
Viet Nam	18.1	18.2	17.0	15.4	14.4	11.5	11.0	11.3	9.2
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>									
Bangladesh	17.9	15.1	15.5	16.5	16.4	15.9	15.0	15.8	16.8
Bhutan	16.5	15.4	17.7	14.2	16.1	13.7	12.1	8.7	16.5
India	22.4	22.2	19.2	18.1	18.1	17.8	17.4	26.7	16.4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13.0	11.3	20.3	18.5	16.7	16.3	17.3	17.3	
Maldives	24.5	25.1	26.4	26.5	25.1	28.6	24.6	24.6	25.1
Nepal	11.2	12.2	13.7	14.7	18.0	18.1	17.3	22.5	20.7
Pakistan	20.7	20.5	20.2	24.5	37.2	35.0	28.4	28.9	24.2
Sri Lanka	20.0	25.5	22.4	21.9	20.9	20.7	20.6	20.4	19.3
Turkey	14.6	15.2	11.2	10.2	9.9	9.3	8.1	8.6	8.4
<b>North and Central Asia</b>									
Armenia	19.9	20.9	20.3	19.6	28.6	25.1	24.5	22.0	20.5
Azerbaijan	23.9	31.2	41.6	42.9	43.3	37.9	35.2	35.9	34.0
Georgia	17.8	18.9	25.2	21.4	19.6	19.1	16.4	15.8	16.6
Kazakhstan	20.6	25.3	30.5	28.3	27.2	29.3	26.8	26.0	22.3
Kyrgyzstan	22.8	22.1	21.4	17.4	19.7	20.9	20.6	17.3	20.9
Russian Federation	26.0	27.7	27.8	26.4	25.4	23.6	21.5	21.1	20.7
Tajikistan	6.6	8.2	11.3	10.6	14.6	20.6	14.9	24.0	15.2
Uzbekistan	8.5	10.3	10.1	9.8	10.8	10.4	8.6	5.8	4.9
<b>Pacific island economies</b>									
Australia	21.3	20.9	22.7	22.4	23.3	21.3	20.4	21.9	19.9
Fiji	27.7	25.4	23.5	24.4	24.2	23.2			
New Zealand	26.1	25.4	24.2	23.4	24.1	25.1	23.5	22.3	
Papua New Guinea	44.5	41.1	39.0	45.4	43.1	37.2	40.1	41.7	35.3
Samoa	21.8	13.6	14.3	20.1	23.7	26.1	22.3	18.6	0.0
Solomon Islands	16.5	18.3	13.6	11.8	12.5	11.6	10.7		
Tonga	39.7	42.5	46.4	42.1	44.2	39.0	42.1	29.9	28.3
Vanuatu	54.0	54.5	37.0	40.2	36.8	35.9	33.7	30.1	27.8

Source: World Development Indicator.

**Table 16.2. Service export as a percentage of total export**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>									
China	10.9	11.1	10.9	9.6	9.5	8.9	8.7	9.1	9.3
Hong Kong, China	16.7	17.8	18.2	17.2	17.5	18.0	18.6	19.7	19.9
Japan	13.5	14.9	14.8	15.3	15.9	16.9	16.6	16.7	
Macao, China	53.5	59.3	66.9	68.6	75.6	79.2	82.9	87.7	
Mongolia	12.6	17.8	26.0	24.9	27.9	27.9	23.7	22.7	0.0
Republic of Korea	14.8	16.1	14.9	14.5	14.2	13.6	13.2	14.4	15.5
<b>South-East Asia</b>									
Brunei Darussalam	4.9	12.4	10.9	9.6	10.0	16.6	14.7		
Cambodia	23.5	25.1	25.4	20.8	23.7	27.8	26.0	27.4	
Indonesia	7.7	8.8	10.1	7.0	14.6	13.3	10.2	9.8	10.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	33.8	33.2	34.1	21.3	24.7	22.6	16.4	18.1	22.8
Malaysia	12.4	14.1	13.6	11.1	11.9	12.1	11.9	14.3	
Philippines	8.0	8.8	8.9	8.6	9.1	9.6	11.6	15.9	16.6
Singapore		16.7	17.4	18.4	19.0	18.6	18.9	21.0	19.6
Thailand	16.9	17.1	18.9	16.8	16.7	15.5	16.3	16.9	16.1
Viet Nam	15.8	15.7	14.8	14.5	13.3	11.6	11.6	12.2	9.9
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>									
Bangladesh	12.4	10.4	12.5	13.7	12.4	12.5	11.4	11.9	11.9
Bhutan	24.6	23.2	18.1	19.7	23.1	22.9	12.9	9.9	7.3
India	26.7	28.4	26.5	26.9	30.2	32.7	35.0	36.9	39.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.0	9.5	12.1	11.8	10.2	8.1	7.8	6.7	
Maldives	62.4	65.2	65.5	71.3	71.1	66.6	71.0	74.0	66.9
Nepal	39.5	33.1	28.4	37.4	38.0	32.1	31.6	38.1	47.5
Pakistan	13.9	13.8	22.1	21.3	17.9	21.4	18.1	18.5	19.6
Sri Lanka	15.0	23.1	21.2	21.6	20.9	19.5	19.1	18.9	19.8
Turkey	37.9	29.8	23.9	25.7	24.8	25.2	21.2	19.9	20.0
<b>North and Central Asia</b>									
Armenia	30.6	34.6	26.4	23.0	34.0	29.1	32.5	32.8	36.8
Azerbaijan	12.6	12.4	13.6	14.1	11.6	8.2	6.7	5.5	4.8
Georgia	30.5	39.9	41.1	36.0	34.3	33.0	34.7	34.5	34.3
Kazakhstan	10.2	12.4	13.3	11.5	8.9	7.3	6.8	6.9	5.7
Kyrgyzstan	10.8	14.3	22.1	20.6	22.3	26.8	31.7	40.9	30.9
Russian Federation	8.4	10.1	11.2	10.7	10.1	9.3	9.3	10.0	9.9
Tajikistan	7.4	8.5	8.6	9.0	10.2	24.3	20.5	19.4	21.2
Uzbekistan	13.2	14.5	15.9	14.2	11.8	12.2	12.1	10.7	10.3
<b>Pacific island economies</b>									
Australia	24.6	21.6	24.0	26.8	27.1	24.6	22.5	23.9	21.4
Fiji	39.4	40.8	44.7	44.7	47.1	51.9			
New Zealand	24.4	24.3	25.8	27.0	27.0	27.4	25.5	23.6	
Papua New Guinea	10.4	14.2	8.8	9.5	7.2	8.4	6.9	6.9	6.1
Samoa	75.4	74.6	78.7	93.0	96.2	102.2	107.5	92.6	0.0
Solomon Islands	46.3	36.2	24.3	23.8	27.2	25.7	50.7		
Tonga	64.3	119.7	84.0	79.2	65.3	85.7	82.8	91.5	95.0
Vanuatu	121.7	116.3	90.9	81.4	76.3	78.4	79.5	86.9	83.7

Source: World Development Indicator.

Table 17.1. Services import of Australia, 2000 and 2008 (per cent)

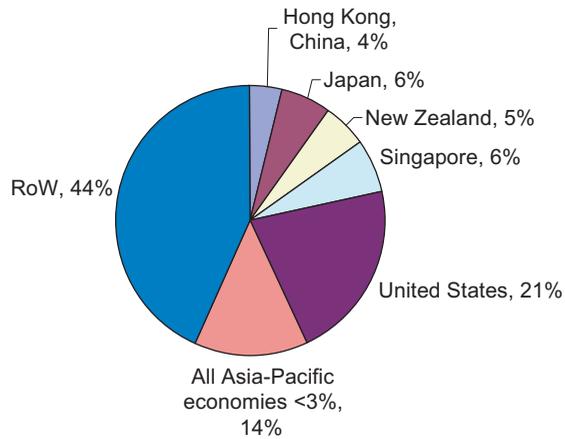
Service codes	2000												2008											
	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200
<b>Partners</b>																								
China	3.29	2.47	2.64	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.71	1.14	2.15	2.31	2.67	4.36	4.22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.06	0.21	2.00	2.69
Hong Kong, China	5.90	3.30	3.31	n.a.	n.a.	2.85	n.a.	n.a.	3.90	2.63	2.62	3.81	4.89	2.96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.85	2.14	n.a.	n.a.	0.49	1.65	3.44
Fiji	0.99	1.74	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.85	n.a.	n.a.	1.61	n.a.	0.31	1.14	0.53	4.07	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.59	1.63	
India	n.a.	1.09	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.00	1.02	n.a.	0.24	0.11	0.00	0.65	0.46	2.06	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.51	0.03	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.15
Indonesia	1.85	4.47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.67	n.a.	n.a.	0.34	n.a.	1.54	2.34	1.08	3.72	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.79	n.a.	n.a.	0.52	n.a.	2.36	1.79
Japan	10.84	1.94	3.72	n.a.	1.00	22.28	n.a.	10.03	5.51	n.a.	3.38	6.23	7.37	2.48	3.10	n.a.	0.95	22.47	0.58	n.a.	n.a.	0.07	3.42	4.84
Malaysia	4.54	2.67	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	0.67	n.a.	n.a.	0.24	0.11	2.15	2.61	2.68	2.37	0.95	n.a.	n.a.	0.79	0.26	0.17	0.73	n.a.	1.65	1.88
New Zealand	5.10	7.59	7.86	n.a.	9.87	n.a.	1.92	0.05	2.33	0.23	0.92	5.28	3.44	8.51	2.58	n.a.	9.77	n.a.	2.20	0.70	2.46	0.42	0.94	4.78
Papua New Guinea	0.27	0.91	0.41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.10	n.a.	1.54	0.47	0.05	0.93	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.06	n.a.	0.43	n.a.	5.54	0.53
Philippines	0.04	1.47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.67	n.a.	n.a.	0.27	n.a.	1.23	0.69	0.01	1.49	n.a.	n.a.	0.00	0.79	0.32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.53	0.69
Republic of Korea	0.43	0.62	1.34	n.a.	n.a.	0.67	n.a.	n.a.	1.30	n.a.	1.69	0.73	1.94	0.59	n.a.	n.a.	0.00	0.79	0.13	n.a.	0.94	0.07	0.59	1.04
Russian Federation	0.15	0.10	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.05	n.a.	n.a.	0.46	0.10	0.07	0.31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.47	0.14
Singapore	13.44	3.07	3.26	n.a.	3.10	2.85	2.82	0.15	3.63	1.71	1.23	6.32	20.93	2.59	6.80	n.a.	3.26	2.85	1.94	1.10	5.39	1.04	0.94	8.87
Thailand	n.a.	3.36	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.67	n.a.	n.a.	0.17	n.a.	0.77	1.87	3.83	5.36	0.43	n.a.	n.a.	0.79	n.a.	n.a.	1.74	0.00	0.83	3.39
United States	11.48	17.59	21.87	n.a.	34.92	31.66	43.91	53.78	25.15	54.45	29.54	21.39	2.84	13.63	16.18	n.a.	34.56	31.96	38.61	46.42	36.77	54.15	32.31	18.19
Viet Nam	n.a.	1.32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.03	n.a.	1.54	0.68	0.44	2.46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.05
World	100.00	100.00	100.00	n.a.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	n.a.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 17.2. Services export of Australia, 2000 and 2008 (per cent)

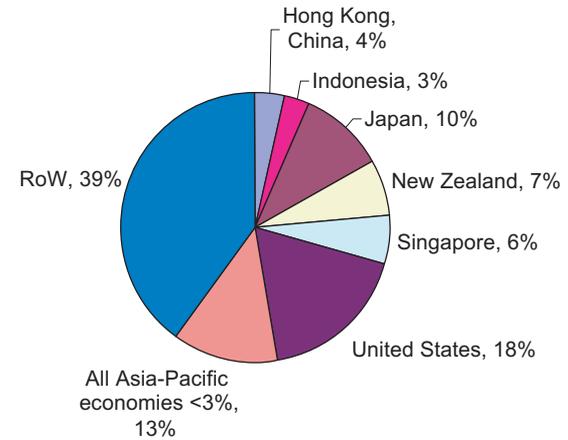
Service codes	2000												2008											
	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200
<b>Partners</b>																								
China	1.63	3.34	1.37	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.35	1.88	2.11	0.54	3.04	2.33	2.89	14.40	1.30	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.91	2.08	1.59	4.87	3.18	8.92
Hong Kong, China	3.96	4.18	5.28	n.a.	n.a.	6.10	2.46	n.a.	1.59	2.12	n.a.	3.56	3.82	3.18	13.85	n.a.	n.a.	6.16	2.27	n.a.	1.19	2.44	n.a.	3.07
Fiji	1.14	0.49	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.10	n.a.	n.a.	0.58	0.33	0.49	0.58	0.35	0.35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.06	n.a.	0.16	0.77	0.47	0.33
India	n.a.	2.45	n.a.	4.00	n.a.	n.a.	0.12	0.63	0.14	0.16	0.49	1.37	0.98	9.24	1.30	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.37	n.a.	0.59	n.a.	0.47	5.58
Indonesia	2.12	4.89	1.30	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.57	0.95	1.20	4.99	3.12	0.82	2.55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.78	4.04	1.25	n.a.	5.31	1.94
Japan	16.36	11.88	4.83	n.a.	3.33	3.77	4.44	0.63	4.71	0.71	1.09	10.14	8.70	4.23	2.81	n.a.	3.25	3.60	3.47	1.71	2.26	3.46	1.06	4.54
Malaysia	1.36	3.80	1.83	n.a.	n.a.	0.11	n.a.	n.a.	2.63	0.87	0.97	2.53	1.39	3.90	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.09	1.43	2.45	1.87	2.56	0.83	2.81
New Zealand	5.70	8.28	10.31	n.a.	10.13	3.77	5.85	n.a.	6.65	2.23	0.24	6.90	5.52	6.92	6.06	n.a.	10.03	3.70	4.48	n.a.	6.32	8.72	0.35	6.42
Papua New Guinea	1.48	0.73	1.30	n.a.	n.a.	0.67	0.70	0.63	1.24	n.a.	12.65	1.21	0.85	0.47	3.68	n.a.	n.a.	0.66	0.60	n.a.	0.80	n.a.	11.56	0.86
Philippines	n.a.	0.64	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.63	0.38	n.a.	2.68	0.55	0.16	0.77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.84	0.37	0.40	n.a.	2.83	0.65
Republic of Korea	1.46	3.65	n.a.	4.00	n.a.	n.a.	0.35	n.a.	0.75	0.05	0.36	2.23	1.85	5.54	0.76	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.12	0.24	0.34	0.38	0.35	3.46
Russian Federation	n.a.	0.22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.03	n.a.	0.36	0.15	n.a.	0.27	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.13	n.a.	0.12	0.19	0.19
Singapore	9.90	5.06	3.07	n.a.	4.93	7.87	1.87	n.a.	5.81	2.07	0.61	5.75	20.31	2.97	2.71	n.a.	4.74	8.25	4.24	n.a.	11.46	6.41	2.36	7.38
Thailand	1.76	2.04	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.12	n.a.	0.52	n.a.	1.34	1.47	1.30	2.59	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.30	0.49	0.78	0.26	1.18	1.81
United States	10.94	9.05	19.50	n.a.	42.27	28.49	41.52	58.46	35.13	n.a.	18.98	17.64	9.27	4.91	20.02	3.64	42.01	27.11	28.57	38.44	26.41	7.56	21.23	11.53
Viet Nam	n.a.	0.91	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.95	0.49	0.03	1.84	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.37	0.26	2.12	1.13
World	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: United Nations Service Trade databases.

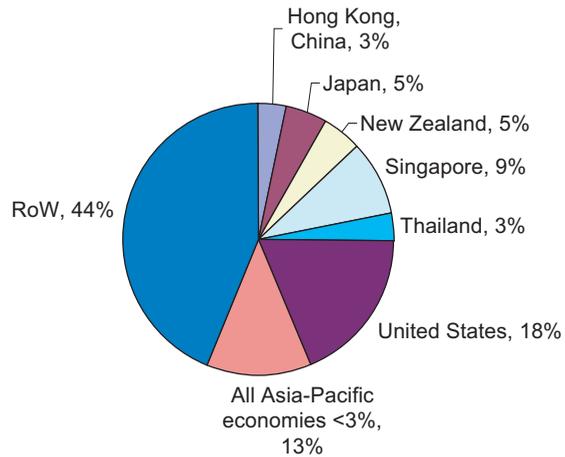
**Australia: regional breakdown of service imports (2000)**



**Australia: regional breakdown of service exports (2000)**



**Australia: regional breakdown of service imports (2008)**



**Australia: regional breakdown of service exports (2008)**

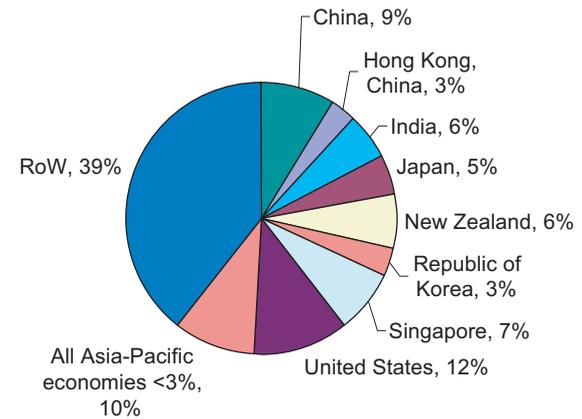


Table 18.1. Services import of Hong Kong, China, 2000 and 2007 (per cent)

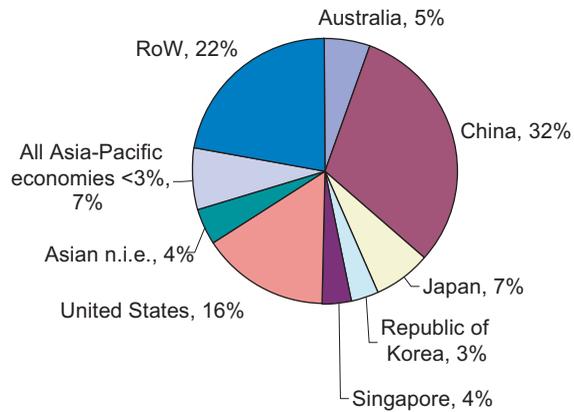
Partners	Service codes	2000											2007												
		205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200
Australia		4.77	7.68	2.72	n.a.	0.57	0.85	n.a.	0.22	1.65	1.54	n.a.	5.49	4.63	8.72	2.04	n.a.	1.27	2.39	5.91	0.20	n.a.	7.46	n.a.	5.21
China		22.86	37.38	22.21	n.a.	-3.41	2.79	3.91	8.68	34.63	47.69	n.a.	30.86	25.72	31.27	10.65	n.a.	10.55	6.38	27.19	5.59	31.77	32.84	n.a.	26.46
India		1.01	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.49	n.a.	0.65	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.43	2.36	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.27	1.96	1.42	0.07	2.15	5.97	n.a.	1.34
Indonesia		0.70	0.38	0.43	n.a.	n.a.	0.73	n.a.	n.a.	0.59	n.a.	n.a.	0.47	0.71	0.74	3.06	n.a.	0.42	1.14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.74
Japan		8.99	5.10	5.01	n.a.	7.77	15.90	3.91	20.82	6.13	n.a.	n.a.	6.85	8.06	7.98	2.87	n.a.	5.77	6.84	4.26	24.80	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.21
Macao, China		0.46	3.58	0.57	n.a.	-0.19	0.61	n.a.	n.a.	0.07	n.a.	n.a.	1.99	0.30	3.12	0.46	n.a.	0.28	0.53	n.a.	0.07	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.40
Malaysia		1.46	1.13	0.29	n.a.	1.70	3.28	2.34	n.a.	n.a.	1.54	n.a.	1.19	1.47	1.28	0.19	n.a.	0.70	1.82	0.95	0.13	n.a.	5.97	n.a.	1.55
Philippines		1.07	1.59	1.29	n.a.	0.19	0.61	n.a.	n.a.	0.22	3.08	n.a.	1.19	1.06	1.22	1.02	n.a.	1.55	1.03	0.47	n.a.	n.a.	1.49	n.a.	0.95
Republic of Korea		3.19	3.09	0.57	n.a.	2.46	5.22	n.a.	n.a.	5.80	n.a.	n.a.	3.33	1.92	1.64	0.28	n.a.	1.27	1.71	0.24	1.26	n.a.	1.49	n.a.	1.74
Singapore		6.22	1.78	2.29	n.a.	3.60	10.92	14.84	0.43	4.88	4.62	n.a.	3.66	8.09	2.23	5.19	n.a.	4.78	13.89	7.33	2.06	n.a.	7.46	n.a.	5.56
Thailand		2.32	2.76	0.86	n.a.	n.a.	1.82	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.54	n.a.	2.13	2.04	4.04	0.37	n.a.	1.41	2.14	0.47	0.07	n.a.	4.48	n.a.	2.35
United States		17.13	10.29	40.11	n.a.	59.09	20.51	35.16	38.61	n.a.	10.77	n.a.	15.66	10.20	11.55	35.46	n.a.	37.13	20.70	17.02	43.28	16.63	11.94	n.a.	14.64
Asian n.i.e.		4.82	3.92	2.01	n.a.	5.87	5.22	2.34	1.74	n.a.	15.38	n.a.	4.43	4.50	4.70	0.83	n.a.	3.23	3.24	0.24	0.80	n.a.	2.99	n.a.	3.88
World		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 18.2. Services export of Hong Kong, China, 2000 and 2007 (per cent)

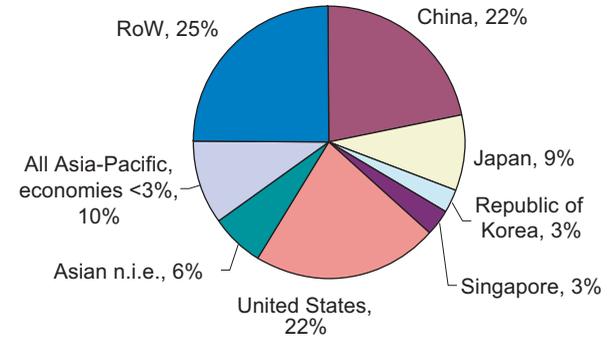
Partners	Service codes	2000											2007												
		205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200
Australia		2.36	2.76	3.04	n.a.	1.35	0.25	n.a.	0.93	1.12	7.84	n.a.	1.68	4.71	2.92	1.50	n.a.	1.50	1.46	1.44	3.91	n.a.	0.74	n.a.	2.51
China		17.71	33.38	19.34	n.a.	18.28	1.37	10.00	14.02	0.00	19.61	n.a.	21.85	16.49	58.15	19.52	n.a.	27.14	2.80	25.99	27.65	n.a.	7.72	n.a.	24.44
India		0.80	1.08	n.a.	n.a.	0.00	0.09	n.a.	n.a.	0.61	n.a.	n.a.	0.67	1.07	1.01	0.46	n.a.	0.00	0.67	0.36	3.91	0.57	0.37	n.a.	0.82
Indonesia		0.66	2.00	n.a.	n.a.	1.58	0.37	n.a.	n.a.	0.45	n.a.	n.a.	0.74	0.51	1.40	2.08	n.a.	1.71	0.31	0.36	0.28	0.90	0.37	n.a.	0.78
Japan		12.43	11.60	1.38	n.a.	11.96	3.34	10.00	17.76	n.a.	5.88	n.a.	8.87	11.14	3.56	5.08	n.a.	9.40	4.91	1.81	10.61	5.50	2.94	n.a.	6.80
Macao, China		0.20	1.10	n.a.	n.a.	0.90	0.34	n.a.	0.93	0.52	n.a.	n.a.	0.49	0.24	1.26	n.a.	n.a.	4.49	0.26	2.89	0.28	n.a.	2.57	n.a.	0.64
Malaysia		1.99	2.52	0.55	n.a.	1.35	0.53	n.a.	8.41	0.58	1.96	n.a.	1.34	1.96	1.55	1.96	n.a.	0.43	0.47	4.33	6.15	n.a.	16.54	n.a.	1.23
Philippines		1.57	2.37	0.28	n.a.	0.90	0.39	n.a.	0.93	0.25	n.a.	n.a.	1.01	1.01	1.87	0.46	n.a.	2.35	0.36	1.08	0.84	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.74
Republic of Korea		4.98	2.81	0.83	n.a.	0.45	2.47	n.a.	n.a.	1.72	n.a.	n.a.	2.99	3.26	2.62	1.27	n.a.	17.74	3.30	0.72	0.84	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.65
Singapore		1.98	3.76	2.49	n.a.	6.55	5.74	5.00	7.48	n.a.	3.92	n.a.	3.06	1.59	2.62	4.39	n.a.	6.84	5.75	9.03	6.98	n.a.	1.84	n.a.	2.95
Thailand		1.29	1.98	0.28	n.a.	1.13	0.53	n.a.	2.80	1.08	n.a.	n.a.	1.21	1.06	1.47	n.a.	n.a.	-0.21	0.47	2.89	0.84	0.85	n.a.	n.a.	0.95
United States		18.10	9.63	25.97	n.a.	4.74	18.65	25.00	10.28	n.a.	17.65	n.a.	21.74	18.83	5.37	21.94	n.a.	5.98	27.77	20.22	13.13	27.92	13.97	n.a.	21.05
Asian n.i.e.		10.62	9.70	6.91	n.a.	2.93	1.74	8.33	15.89	n.a.	5.88	n.a.	6.50	10.80	3.87	2.31	n.a.	2.35	2.14	3.97	2.79	3.39	0.74	n.a.	5.48
World		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: United Nations Service Trade databases.

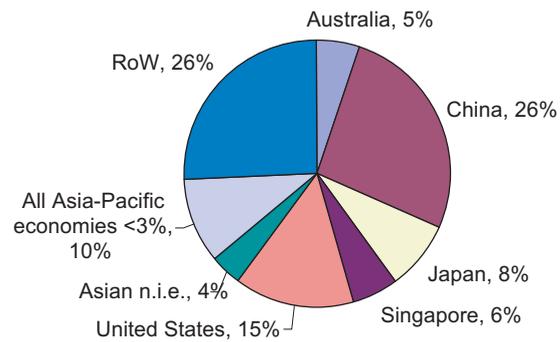
**Hong Kong, China: regional breakdown of service imports (2000)**



**Hong Kong, China: regional breakdown of service exports (2000)**



**Hong Kong, China: regional breakdown of service imports (2007)**



**Hong Kong, China: regional breakdown of service exports (2007)**

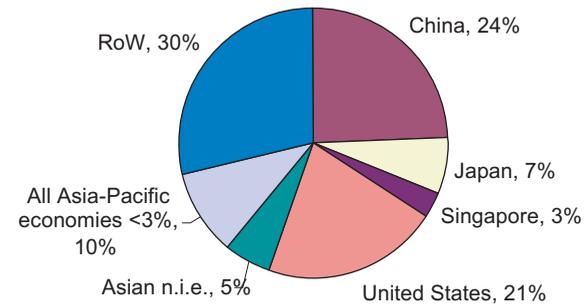


Table 19.1. Services import of Japan, 2000 and 2007 (per cent)

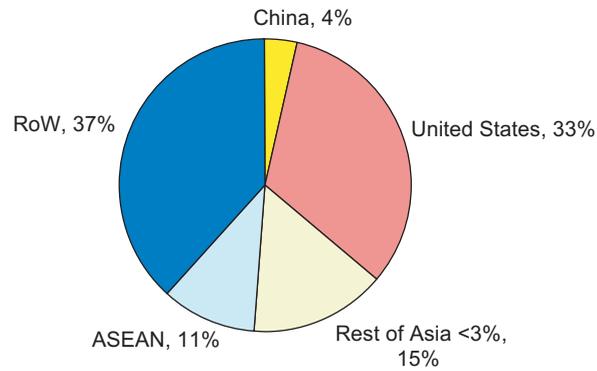
Service codes Partners	2000												2007											
	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200
Australia	2.51	4.19	2.65	0.48	0.77	0.59	3.37	0.55	1.97	1.74	1.49	2.53	2.10	4.11	1.91	3.87	0.33	1.39	1.99	0.22	3.11	0.53	3.45	2.51
China	2.95	5.76	10.67	3.25	3.46	0.25	2.62	0.16	3.46	0.51	3.69	3.57	6.37	9.38	8.67	0.78	0.82	1.25	12.29	0.11	5.02	1.19	4.71	5.44
Hong Kong, China	n.a.	7.29	3.76	4.42	0.53	1.16	4.73	0.81	0.20	2.69	0.32	4.58	3.98											
India	0.22	0.32	0.80	1.55	0.18	0.05	0.42	0.09	0.56	0.07	0.71	0.36	0.21	0.32	0.25	1.60	0.08	0.61	2.36	0.02	0.36	0.18	n.a.	0.37
Indonesia	n.a.	0.22	2.06	1.36	2.68	0.28	0.02	n.a.	0.02	2.09	n.a.	0.32	1.09											
Malaysia	n.a.	1.03	1.17	2.31	2.41	0.14	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.81	n.a.	1.24	0.89											
New Zealand	0.53	0.83	0.48	0.00	0.14	n.a.	0.12	0.02	0.11	0.36	0.31	0.42	0.47	0.82	0.37	0.54	0.02	0.01	0.03	n.a.	0.08	n.a.	0.76	0.36
Philippines	n.a.	1.32	1.60	8.33	3.57	0.16	0.03	0.89	n.a.	0.71	0.14	0.90	1.16											
Republic of Korea	n.a.	6.26	10.16	4.05	2.15	0.45	0.56	1.11	0.92	2.58	2.55	2.56	4.79											
Russian Federation	0.57	0.12	0.48	0.02	0.27	n.a.	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.29	1.41	0.30	0.34	0.27	0.11	0.39	0.07	n.a.	n.a.	0.01	0.42	0.19	2.99	0.32
Singapore	n.a.	8.13	2.02	2.90	7.90	2.23	2.36	7.66	7.54	3.01	0.74	8.72	5.40											
Thailand	n.a.	1.17	4.14	2.35	7.23	0.15	0.06	n.a.	1.09	0.93	n.a.	0.97	1.87											
United States	17.57	27.85	36.52	11.72	31.91	37.91	61.55	65.67	44.35	52.53	37.57	32.64	11.23	26.41	23.82	2.04	30.77	40.22	45.29	68.84	38.24	44.17	24.96	28.74
Africa	8.05	0.10	0.32	3.09	0.27	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.62	0.07	4.55	2.73	2.36	0.09	1.03	2.61	0.20	0.07	n.a.	0.09	0.80	n.a.	2.38	1.16
America	38.47	31.45	41.41	25.14	43.53	39.97	63.09	66.38	48.19	53.91	48.31	41.64	11.97	28.62	24.45	2.17	31.00	40.51	45.89	69.06	39.90	45.83	26.47	29.85
Asia	28.77	38.17	39.00	56.50	17.32	12.85	13.99	9.94	27.21	4.05	25.02	29.02	35.46	40.52	38.49	37.96	5.71	9.99	27.36	10.12	21.37	5.04	27.26	28.54
ASEAN	11.03	11.58	12.20	22.14	6.15	4.07	6.80	8.44	9.33	0.65	10.04	10.50	11.98	11.81	17.67	26.82	3.03	2.49	8.68	8.77	8.18	0.87	13.16	10.93
World	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 19.2. Services export of Japan, 2000 and 2007 (per cent)

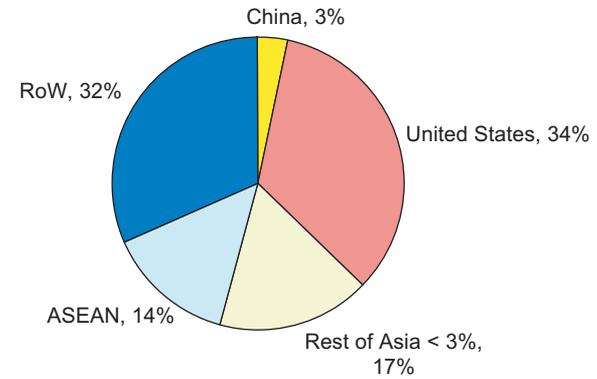
Service codes Partners	2000												2007											
	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200
Australia	2.60	3.31	4.16	0.33	-1.07	0.42	0.41	0.57	1.83	2.38	2.67	1.82	1.62	2.25	2.43	1.09	1.33	0.65	0.18	1.31	0.82	0.26	0.73	1.29
China	4.00	8.59	6.07	3.05	9.63	0.55	0.82	3.20	2.41	0.79	1.38	3.40	9.33	24.63	11.38	1.19	5.84	0.13	4.81	7.76	-0.60	1.67	0.53	6.33
Hong Kong, China	n.a.	6.42	4.65	7.00	0.20	3.85	7.60	1.05	1.45	-11.63	8.45	1.27	0.21											
India	0.35	0.88	0.67	0.88	0.53	0.13	0.12	0.59	0.48	0.00	0.39	0.48	0.64	0.76	0.27	0.73	0.46	0.07	1.04	1.44	1.22	1.85	0.00	0.91
Indonesia	n.a.	1.03	0.86	1.53	2.98	1.87	0.17	0.43	2.06	0.72	0.18	0.15	1.23											
Malaysia	n.a.	1.38	1.39	3.71	2.43	2.13	0.06	0.23	1.41	-3.11	0.62	0.79	0.26											
New Zealand	0.48	0.71	0.11	n.a.	0.53	n.a.	n.a.	0.01	0.33	0.79	0.59	0.31	0.23	0.35	0.35	0.48	0.17	n.a.	n.a.	0.03	0.30	0.18	0.20	0.23
Philippines	n.a.	0.94	1.00	2.67	4.81	0.56	0.12	0.06	0.79	0.50	n.a.	1.23	1.08											
Republic of Korea	n.a.	7.18	19.71	13.66	0.29	2.19	0.35	5.83	2.21	5.50	9.42	10.58	5.92											
Russian Federation	0.18	0.57	0.45	0.36	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.77	n.a.	n.a.	0.39	0.15	0.46	0.70	0.15	1.87	0.73	0.08	n.a.	n.a.	0.09	0.44	0.43	0.39
Singapore	n.a.	6.78	1.69	2.70	3.43	0.86	0.91	13.22	1.31	18.42	3.26	1.81	7.74											
Thailand	n.a.	2.83	2.05	2.50	5.35	1.62	0.16	2.10	6.43	2.20	n.a.	0.31	3.28											
United States	23.78	17.34	44.04	15.31	9.63	41.09	63.29	45.98	45.54	37.30	53.21	33.83	19.11	9.04	26.68	1.74	27.97	41.85	53.84	41.64	33.58	42.96	70.39	27.10
Africa	1.94	0.14	0.34	6.30	2.14	0.32	0.00	0.40	0.82		0.10	1.55	2.10	0.26	0.07	4.44	1.79	0.06	0.40	0.77	0.76	0.18	0.00	1.42
America	33.40	25.30	48.20	25.25	35.29	53.43	63.59	54.48	51.44	39.68	54.99	42.04	20.28	10.85	28.31	1.87	25.89	41.99	53.97	44.79	35.70	42.96	70.77	28.73
Asia	38.35	56.70	31.69	59.74	85.56	9.64	21.29	28.33	25.08	28.57	30.11	34.51	42.78	74.54	51.57	30.11	24.70	9.69	29.32	29.03	24.62	25.44	17.89	34.76
ASEAN	12.87	9.87	9.66	35.05	20.32	3.25	18.00	13.27	12.31	3.17	8.98	14.14	13.41	7.91	13.39	22.53	8.85	1.46	16.09	12.32	18.34	4.05	4.70	14.07
World	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: United Nations Service Trade databases.

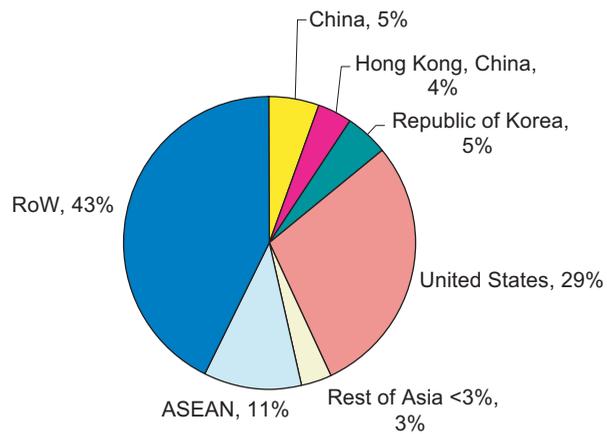
**Japan: regional breakdown of service imports (2000)**



**Japan: regional breakdown of service exports (2000)**



**Japan: regional breakdown of service imports (2007)**



**Japan: regional breakdown of service exports (2007)**

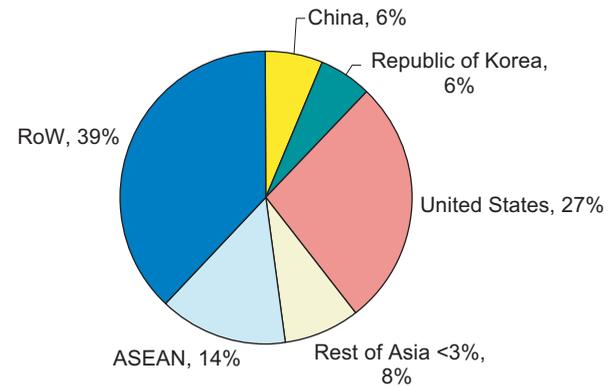


Table 20.1 Services import of the Republic of Korea, 2000 and 2008 (per cent)

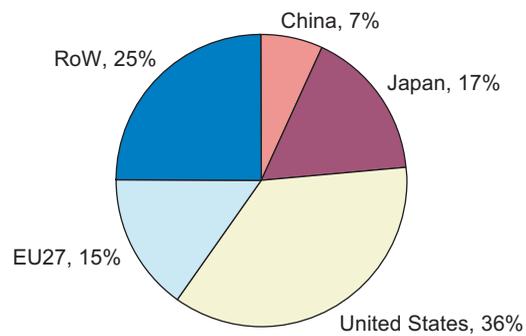
Service codes	2000												2008											
	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200
Partners																								
China	3.33	16.23	17.60	n.a.	2.74	n.a.	n.a.	0.22	6.16	n.a.	3.74	6.91	9.42	11.56	12.18	n.a.	-3.52	n.a.	n.a.	0.17	16.16	n.a.	10.91	11.08
Japan	20.39	20.62	18.49	n.a.	8.36	n.a.	n.a.	17.22	10.15	n.a.	12.60	16.57	9.81	17.95	12.42	n.a.	3.04	n.a.	n.a.	13.08	5.60	n.a.	6.34	10.07
United States	32.07	26.00	34.97	n.a.	7.95	n.a.	n.a.	59.40	40.12	n.a.	37.99	36.13	18.92	26.61	26.69	n.a.	42.47	n.a.	n.a.	60.97	22.71	n.a.	40.28	24.94
EU27	16.81	10.70	8.83	n.a.	39.79	n.a.	n.a.	16.33	16.30	n.a.	20.82	15.35	26.56	8.64	19.46	n.a.	23.10	n.a.	n.a.	21.46	22.38	n.a.	17.20	21.44
World	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 20.2 Services export of the Republic of Korea, 2000 and 2008 (per cent)

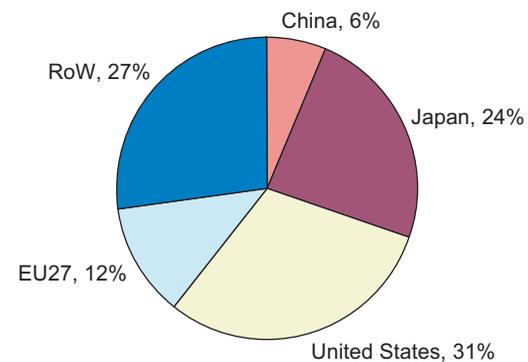
Service codes	2000												2008											
	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200
Partners																								
China	8.08	6.68	4.23	n.a.	26.54	n.a.	n.a.	39.81	1.02	n.a.	0.39	6.38	19.34	14.66	12.69	n.a.	5.38	n.a.	n.a.	44.64	8.87	n.a.	2.08	16.15
Japan	16.30	52.91	21.22	n.a.	5.57	n.a.	n.a.	0.38	18.16	n.a.	2.15	23.91	8.82	31.03	5.75	n.a.	1.34	n.a.	n.a.	4.07	15.64	n.a.	0.95	12.06
United States	26.08	15.62	44.55	n.a.	-4.40	n.a.	n.a.	5.52	47.51	n.a.	85.03	30.35	14.63	12.12	29.16	n.a.	77.98	n.a.	n.a.	21.72	28.66	n.a.	81.48	20.07
EU27	14.04	6.49	9.55	n.a.	15.25	n.a.	n.a.	19.62	12.94	n.a.	4.90	12.20	13.71	6.68	16.33	n.a.	-11.79	n.a.	n.a.	13.31	17.87	n.a.	2.93	14.89
World	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: United Nations Service Trade databases.

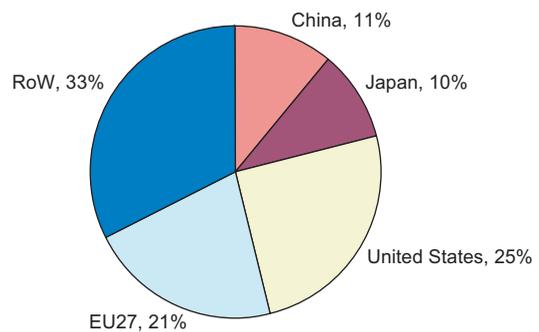
**Republic of Korea: regional breakdown of service imports (2000)**



**Republic of Korea: regional breakdown of service exports (2000)**



**Republic of Korea: regional breakdown of service imports (2008)**



**Republic of Korea: regional breakdown of service exports (2008)**

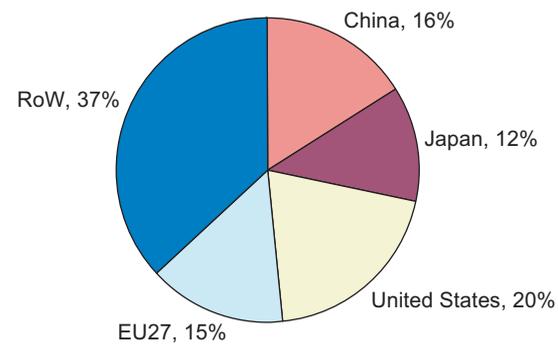


Table 21.1 Services import of the Russian Federation, 2000 and 2007 (per cent)

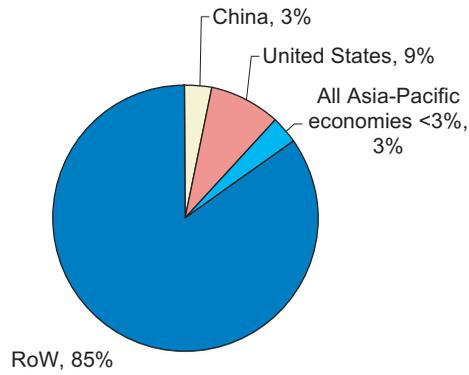
Partners	Service codes	2000											Total 200	2007											Total 200
		205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291		205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	
Australia		0.82	0.05	0.46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.04	0.02	0.03	n.a.	0.13	0.01	n.a.	0.14	n.a.	0.03	0.26	0.42	0.13	0.09	0.07	n.a.	0.04
China		1.15	6.29	0.45	0.56	0.05	0.30	0.05	0.30	0.24	0.08	0.01	3.27	0.84	4.95	1.64	1.74	0.08	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.39	0.17	n.a.	2.31
Hong Kong, China		0.09	0.01	0.37	n.a.	0.01	n.a.	0.07	0.04	0.12	n.a.	n.a.	0.05	0.25	n.a.	0.44	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.02	0.25	0.04	n.a.	0.11
India		n.a.	0.10	0.49	0.46	1.13	0.21	0.25	0.35	n.a.	0.09	0.07	n.a.	0.37											
Indonesia		0.03	0.01	0.04	0.83	n.a.	n.a.	0.22	n.a.	2.31	n.a.	n.a.	0.53	0.01	0.03	0.08	n.a.	0.01							
Japan		1.68	1.70	0.34	0.03	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.34	0.14	0.34	n.a.	1.07	0.34	0.87	0.22	0.52	0.29	0.58	0.08	0.05	0.40	0.45	n.a.	0.55
Malaysia		0.06	n.a.	0.05	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.05	n.a.	0.04	0.01	n.a.	0.02	n.a.	0.01	0.07	0.00	2.60	0.16	0.09	n.a.	0.22	0.04	n.a.	0.09
New Zealand		0.23	n.a.	0.02	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.01	n.a.	n.a.	0.03	0.01	n.a.	0.01	0.01	0.25	n.a.	n.a.	0.13	0.03	0.64	n.a.	0.03
Philippines		0.11	n.a.	0.01	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.05	n.a.	n.a.	0.03	n.a.	n.a.	0.02	n.a.	n.a.	0.01	n.a.	0.03	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.01
Republic of Korea		1.49	1.44	0.19	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.21	0.04	n.a.	0.93	1.28	0.60	0.13	0.91	0.26	0.20	0.12	0.42	0.35	0.05	n.a.	0.63
Singapore		0.24	0.05	0.24	0.25	0.02	0.14	0.18	0.00	0.07	0.03	n.a.	0.10	0.29	0.14	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.21	0.13	0.06	0.14	0.02	n.a.	0.14
Thailand		0.11	0.93	0.16	n.a.	0.46	0.12	2.01	0.49	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.03	n.a.	n.a.	0.02	n.a.	0.79							
United States		4.29	2.47	20.52	9.83	6.87	16.68	21.60	30.91	21.10	28.18	0.01	8.54	2.00	2.06	5.83	0.30	3.07	11.91	11.07	13.92	12.16	29.93	0.77	5.22
Viet Nam		0.13	0.06	0.43	0.03	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.04	n.a.	n.a.	0.07	0.33	0.22	0.03	n.a.	0.01	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.02	n.a.	n.a.	0.14
Asian n.i.e.		0.13	0.01	0.25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.06	n.a.	0.03	n.a.	n.a.	0.03	0.01	n.a.	0.01	n.a.	0.01	0.03	n.a.	0.01	0.01	n.a.	0.01	0.01
World		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 21.2 Services export of the Russian Federation, 2000 and 2007 (per cent)

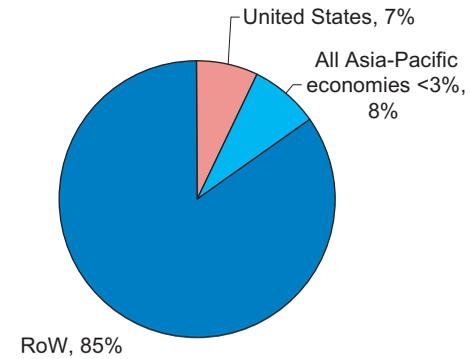
Partners	Service codes	2000											Total 200	2007											Total 200
		205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291		205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	
Australia		0.70	0.40	0.39	0.18	0.02	n.a.	0.04	n.a.	0.07	0.11	n.a.	0.44	0.09	0.63	0.12	n.a.	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.46	0.20
China		2.93	3.50	0.76	1.45	0.11	n.a.	0.18	2.39	1.64	1.59	0.06	2.63	2.73	4.41	1.03	0.18	0.37	0.29	0.59	0.70	0.91	0.52	1.24	2.21
Hong Kong, China		0.28	n.a.	0.17	n.a.	0.13	n.a.	0.05	n.a.	0.14	0.51	n.a.	0.14	0.68	0.01	0.56	n.a.	0.45	0.36	0.37	0.06	0.29	0.04	n.a.	0.32
India		n.a.	0.53	0.18	0.26	2.09	0.68	0.11	0.05	0.88	0.68	0.23	2.15	0.60											
Indonesia		0.03	0.02	0.05	n.a.	0.06	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.01	n.a.	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	n.a.	0.07	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.03	n.a.	0.35	0.02
Japan		3.16	1.82	0.69	0.06	2.14	0.01	0.50	n.a.	1.00	6.09	0.44	2.06	2.58	1.27	0.80	0.80	0.73	0.10	0.32	1.04	1.06	1.69	1.54	1.49
Malaysia		0.03	0.02	0.02	n.a.	n.a.	0.02	0.01	n.a.	0.03	n.a.	n.a.	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	n.a.	0.49	0.01	n.a.	0.02	0.14	n.a.	1.54	0.07
New Zealand		0.46	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.23	n.a.	n.a.	0.24	0.08	0.07	0.01	n.a.	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.12	0.05
Philippines		0.10	0.02	n.a.	n.a.	0.14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.05	n.a.	0.08	0.04	n.a.	0.02							
Republic of Korea		2.47	1.08	0.47	0.16	0.27	0.05	0.62	n.a.	1.04	1.38	0.31	1.53	2.09	1.35	0.58	1.11	0.49	0.08	0.15	0.42	0.83	0.44	0.63	1.30
Singapore		0.49	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.22	n.a.	0.10	n.a.	0.49	0.03	n.a.	0.29	0.42	0.01	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.28	0.39	0.01	0.04	0.24
Thailand		0.16	0.04	0.03	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.04	0.01	n.a.	0.08	0.24	0.12	0.04	n.a.	0.01	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.01	0.05	0.37	0.11
United States		4.78	5.70	9.71	7.38	5.77	0.98	26.56	0.37	15.80	19.64	0.39	7.16	3.34	4.70	28.19	4.65	3.69	8.05	31.49	32.17	12.51	11.42	7.41	8.13
Viet Nam		0.28	0.29	0.09	0.01	0.32	n.a.	0.01	0.01	0.89	0.09	n.a.	0.34	0.11	1.08	0.03	n.a.	0.15	0.04	0.02	0.44	0.20	0.04	0.06	0.36
Asian n.i.e.		0.30	0.03	0.13	n.a.	0.10	n.a.	0.02	1.55	0.03	n.a.	n.a.	0.16	0.08	0.03	0.03	n.a.	0.01	n.a.	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.06	n.a.	0.04
World		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: United Nations Service Trade databases.

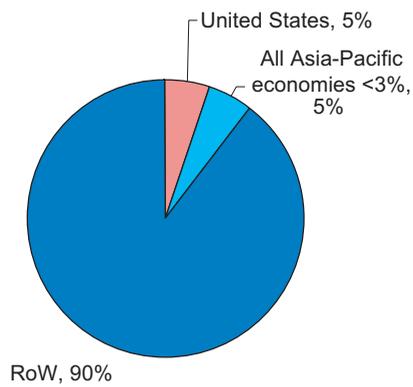
**Russian Federation: regional breakdown of service imports (2000)**



**Russian Federation: regional breakdown of service exports (2000)**



**Russian Federation: regional breakdown of service imports (2007)**



**Russian Federation: regional breakdown of service exports (2007)**

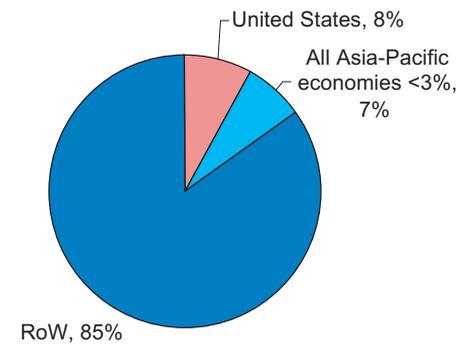


Table 22.1. Services import of Singapore, 2000 and 2007 (per cent)

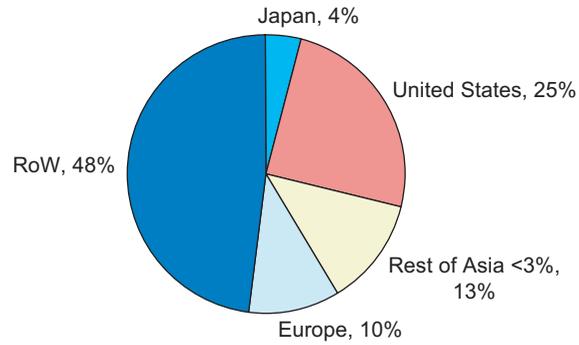
Service codes Partners	2000											2007												
	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200
Australia	2.03	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.89	1.84	2.95	n.a.	1.94	2.41	n.a.	1.26	1.96	n.a.	n.a.	3.28	8.34	2.55	5.30	0.11	4.34	3.74	n.a.	2.19
China	1.84	n.a.	n.a.	11.63	0.69	n.a.	1.36	n.a.	2.60	1.92	n.a.	1.26	4.15	n.a.	n.a.	5.31	2.60	0.34	2.73	0.01	4.42	3.55	n.a.	2.79
Hong Kong, China	1.88	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.23	9.55	5.64	n.a.	8.58	3.90	n.a.	2.44	2.47	n.a.	n.a.	1.13	2.03	29.09	10.66	0.12	5.38	6.64	n.a.	3.10
India	0.84	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.16	n.a.	1.59	n.a.	2.34	n.a.	n.a.	0.78	1.52	n.a.	n.a.	3.77	1.32	2.91	10.02	0.08	3.45	12.98	n.a.	1.67
Japan	3.07	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.73	19.22	5.43	6.46	8.38	n.a.	n.a.	4.10	3.97	n.a.	n.a.	1.19	3.91	7.86	5.57	3.35	11.40	0.48	n.a.	4.97
Republic of Korea	0.99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.85	2.40	1.26	n.a.	1.51	n.a.	n.a.	0.78	1.94	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.91	2.00	1.55	0.02	2.05	n.a.	n.a.	1.36
United States	16.08	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.48	24.06	36.14	69.90	36.70	34.35	n.a.	24.93	10.82	n.a.	n.a.	10.34	5.66	14.98	30.54	62.83	21.47	13.70	n.a.	17.61
Asia	17.93	n.a.	n.a.	93.13	15.13	48.10	23.51	6.59	39.64	32.51	n.a.	16.60	22.32	n.a.	n.a.	65.32	20.69	52.79	38.46	4.31	38.31	29.32	n.a.	20.71
Europe	8.56	n.a.	n.a.	3.08	7.94	20.08	36.14	22.93	13.07	9.72	n.a.	10.46	16.23	n.a.	n.a.	15.81	14.04	24.18	24.54	31.37	27.26	46.71	n.a.	17.88
World	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 22.2. Services export of Singapore, 2000 and 2007 (per cent)

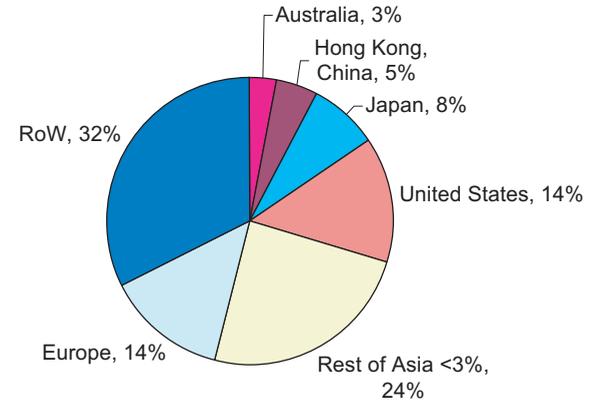
Service codes Partners	2000											2007												
	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200	205	236	245	249	253	260	262	266	268	287	291	Total 200
Australia	4.84	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.15	1.46	6.07	6.05	3.04	n.a.	n.a.	3.18	7.51	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.96	1.87	9.37	5.86	2.21	n.a.	n.a.	4.12
China	3.38	n.a.	n.a.	25.84	1.46	0.92	2.77	3.20	3.16	6.25	n.a.	2.57	7.58	n.a.	n.a.	10.63	5.55	1.41	8.50	13.63	5.45	4.09	n.a.	5.36
Hong Kong, China	3.93	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.84	14.93	8.22	7.64	6.44	n.a.	n.a.	4.54	3.30	n.a.	n.a.	0.24	2.85	10.18	4.70	4.85	5.85	4.39	n.a.	4.42
India	1.99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.71	0.82	5.16	1.57	2.83	n.a.	n.a.	1.77	4.37	n.a.	n.a.	3.20	5.31	2.12	4.92	1.63	2.85	6.25	n.a.	3.05
Japan	11.04	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.93	3.87	9.83	7.48	9.41	n.a.	n.a.	7.85	8.29	n.a.	n.a.	0.00	7.45	5.36	19.70	11.87	10.61	n.a.	n.a.	8.01
Republic of Korea	2.66	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.91	1.63	1.77	2.57	5.13	n.a.	n.a.	2.89	3.26	n.a.	n.a.	0.35	9.11	0.64	5.81	7.09	4.68	3.55	n.a.	3.35
United States	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.09	18.76	5.55	15.72	19.76	n.a.	n.a.	14.14	12.56	n.a.	n.a.	7.99	2.97	11.09	17.20	18.65	17.16	1.08	n.a.	12.46
Asia	48.62	n.a.	n.a.	87.70	66.46	39.60	59.94	69.69	50.40	80.00	n.a.	39.61	47.08	n.a.	n.a.	76.23	71.60	33.53	57.77	61.00	50.21	72.01	n.a.	42.36
Europe	18.54	n.a.	n.a.	9.06	5.03	18.67	13.61	0.00	16.47	n.a.	n.a.	13.80	21.38	n.a.	n.a.	5.64	6.31	26.90	13.89	5.58	18.26	0.91	n.a.	17.12
World	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: United Nations Service Trade databases.

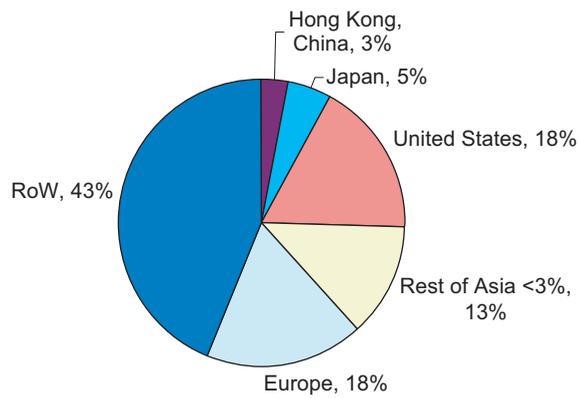
**Singapore: regional breakdown of service imports (2000)**



**Singapore: regional breakdown of service exports (2000)**



**Singapore: regional breakdown of service imports (2007)**



**Singapore: regional breakdown of service exports (2007)**

