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# Technical notes

## Composition of regions and other economic groupings

### Regions

#### North America
- Bermuda
- Canada*  
- Mexico*  
- United States of America*

Other territories in the region not elsewhere specified (n.e.s.):

#### South and Central America and the Caribbean
- Antigua and Barbuda*
- Argentina*  
- Bahamas**  
- Barbados*
- Belize*
- Bolivia, Plurinational State of*
- Brazil*

Other territories in the region n.e.s.:

#### Europe
- Albania*
- Andorra**
- Austria*
- Belgium*
- Bosnia and Herzegovina**
- Bulgaria
- Croatia*
- Cyprus*
- Cyprus*  
- Czech Republic*
- Denmark*
- Estonia*
- Finland*
- France*
- Germany*
- Greece*

Other territories in the region n.e.s.:

#### Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)*
- Armenia*
- Azerbaijan**
- Belarus**

Other territories in the region n.e.s.:

#### Africa
- Algeria**
- Angola*  
- Benin*
- Botswana*
- Burkina Faso*
- Burundi*
- Cameroon*
- Cape Verde*
- Central African Republic*
- Chad*
- Comoros**

Other territories in the region n.e.s.:

#### Middle East
- Bahrain, Kingdom of*
- Iran**
- Iraq**

Other territories in the region n.e.s.:

#### Asia
- Afghanistan**
- Australia*
- Bangladesh*
- Bhutan**
- Brunei Darussalam*
- Cambodia*
- China*
- Fiji*

Other territories in the region n.e.s.:

---

*a. Georgia is not a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States but is included in this group for reasons of geography and similarities in economic structure.*

---

*WTO members

**Observer governments
### Other Groups

#### ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific countries)

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#### Africa

##### North Africa

| Algeria                | Egypt                  | Libya                    | Morocco           | Tunisia                  |

##### Sub-Saharan Africa

##### Western Africa

| Benin                  | Gambia                 | Guinea-Bissau            | Mauritania        | Senegal                  |
| Burkina Faso           | Ghana                  | Liberia, Republic of     | Niger             | Sierra Leone             |
| Cape Verde             | Guinea                 | Mali                     | Nigeria           | Togo                     |
| Côte d’Ivoire          |                        |                         |                  |                         |

##### Central Africa

| Burundi                | Central African Republic | Congo                    | Equatorial Guinea | Rwanda                   |
| Cameroon               | Chad                    | Dem. Rep. of the Congo   | Gabon             | São Tomé and Príncipe    |

##### Eastern Africa

| Comoros                | Ethiopia               | Mauritius                | Somalia           | Tanzania                 |
| Djibouti               | Kenya                  | Seychelles               | Sudan             | Uganda                   |
| Eritrea                |                        |                          |                  |                         |

##### Southern Africa

| Angola                 | Lesotho                | Mozambique               | South Africa      | Zambia                   |
| Botswana               | Malawi                 | Namibia                  | Swaziland         | Zimbabwe                 |

#### Territories in Africa not elsewhere specified

#### Asia

##### East Asia (including Oceania)

| Australia              | Indonesia              | Mongolia                 | Samoa            | Tuvalu                   |
| Brunei Darussalam      | Japan                  | Myanmar                  | Singapore        | Vanuatu                  |
| Cambodia               | Kiribati               | New Zealand              | Solomon Islands  | Viet Nam                 |
| Fiji                   | Macao, China           | Philippines              | Thailand         |                         |
| Hong Kong, China       | Malaysia               | Republic of Korea        | Tonga            |                         |

##### West Asia

| Afghanistan            | Bhutan                 | Maldives                 | Pakistan         | Sri Lanka                |
| Bangladesh             | India                  |                          | Nepal            |                         |

#### Other countries and territories in Asia and the Pacific not elsewhere specified

##### LDCs (Least-developed countries)

| Afghanistan            | Comoros                | Kiribati                 | Myanmar          | Sudan                    |
| Bangladesh             | Djibouti               | Lesotho                  | Niger            | Togo                     |
| Benin                  | Equatorial Guinea      | Liberia, Republic of     | Rwanda           | Tuvalu                   |
| Bhutan                 | Eritrea                | Madagascar               | Samoa            | Uganda                   |
| Burkina Faso           | Ethiopia               | Malawi                   | São Tomé and Príncipe | Tanzania                |
| Burundi                | Gambia                 | Maldives                 | Senegal          | Vanuatu                  |
| Cambodia               | Guinea                 | Mali                     | Sierra Leone     | Yemen                    |
| Central African Republic | Guinea-Bissau         | Mauritania               | Solomon Islands  | Zambia                   |
| Chad                   | Haiti                  | Mozambique               | Somalia          |                         |

#### Six East Asian traders

| Hong Kong, China       | Republic of Korea      | Singapore                | Taipei, Chinese  | Thailand                 |
| Malaysia               |                        |                          |                  |                         |
**Regional Integration Agreements**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Countries</th>
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<td><strong>CACM (Central American Common market)</strong></td>
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WTO members are frequently referred to as “countries”, although some members are not countries in the usual sense of the word but are officially “customs territories”. The definition of geographical and other groupings in this report does not imply an expression of opinion by the Secretariat concerning the status of any country or territory, the delimitation of its frontiers, nor the rights and obligations of any WTO member in respect of WTO agreements. The colours, boundaries, denominations and classifications in the maps of the publication do not imply, on the part of the WTO, any judgement on the legal or other status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of any boundary.

Throughout this report, South and Central America and the Caribbean is referred to as South and Central America. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China; the Republic of Korea; and the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu are referenced as Bolivarian Rep. of Venezuela; Hong Kong, China; Korea, Rep. of; and Taipei, Chinese respectively.

The data supplied in the World Trade Report 2013 are valid as of 10 April 2013.
# Abbreviations and symbols

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<td>Asian Input-Output</td>
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<td>Association of Southeast Nations</td>
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<td>BPM</td>
<td>Balance of Payments Manual</td>
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<td>BRICS Group</td>
<td>Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa</td>
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<td>CBI</td>
<td>Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (Agency of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</td>
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<td>Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales (French Research Center in International Economics)</td>
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<td>Doha Development Agenda</td>
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<td>EBA</td>
<td>external balance assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECB</td>
<td>European Central Bank</td>
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<td>EEC</td>
<td>European Economic Community</td>
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<td>EFIGE</td>
<td>European firms in a global economy</td>
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<td>EIA</td>
<td>energy information administration</td>
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<td>EIU</td>
<td>Economist Intelligence Unit</td>
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<td>EPZs</td>
<td>exports processing zones</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
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<td>FDI</td>
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<td>FTA</td>
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<td>GATS</td>
<td>General Agreement on Trade in Services</td>
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<td>GATT</td>
<td>General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade</td>
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<td>GBMD</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
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<td>GEP</td>
<td>global economic prospects</td>
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<td>GL index</td>
<td>Grubel-Lloyd index</td>
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<td>GPA</td>
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<td>GSP</td>
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<td>GTAP</td>
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<td>GTIS</td>
<td>global trade information services</td>
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<td>HO</td>
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<td>HS</td>
<td>harmonized system</td>
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<td>ICC</td>
<td>International Chamber of Commerce</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<td>ICE</td>
<td>intercontinental exchange</td>
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<td>ICIO</td>
<td>Inter-Country Input-Output</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>information and communication technology</td>
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<td>IDE-JETRO</td>
<td>Institute of Developing Economies - Japan External Trade Organization</td>
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<td>IEA</td>
<td>International Energy Agency</td>
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<td>IFS</td>
<td>International Financial Statistics</td>
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<td>International Labour Office</td>
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<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>INEGI</td>
<td>Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>IP</td>
<td>intellectual property</td>
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<td>IRCA</td>
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<td>international social survey programme</td>
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<td>ITU</td>
<td>International Telecommunications Union</td>
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<td>KIBS</td>
<td>knowledge-intensive business services</td>
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<td>LAC</td>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
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<td>LDCs</td>
<td>least-developed countries</td>
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<td>LFPR</td>
<td>labour force participation rates</td>
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<td>LFTTDD</td>
<td>linked/longitudinal firm trade transaction database</td>
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<td>logistics performance index</td>
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<td>MaGE</td>
<td>Macroeconometrics of the Global Economy</td>
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<td>MDG</td>
<td>United Nations Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>MENA</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
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<td>MFN</td>
<td>most-favoured nation</td>
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<td>MIA</td>
<td>multilateral investment agreement</td>
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<td>multinational corporation</td>
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<td>Multi-Region Input-Output</td>
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<td>National Science Foundation</td>
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<td>NTMs</td>
<td>non-tariff measures</td>
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<td>ODA</td>
<td>overseas development assistance</td>
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<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
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<td>OPEC</td>
<td>Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>PACE</td>
<td>pollution abatement capital expenditures</td>
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<td>PAOC</td>
<td>pollution abatement operation costs</td>
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<td>PPP</td>
<td>purchasing power parity</td>
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<td>PTA</td>
<td>preferential trade agreement</td>
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<td>R&amp;D</td>
<td>research and development</td>
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<tr>
<td>RCA</td>
<td>revealed comparative advantage</td>
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</table>
RCP  regional consultative process
REER  real effective exchange rate
RMB  Renminbi (Chinese currency)
RTAs  regional trade agreements
SADC  Southern African Development Community
SCI  structural change index
SCM  subsidies and countervailing measures
SDT  special and differential treatment
SITC  Standard International Trade Classification
SME  small and medium-sized enterprises
SPS  sanitary and phytosanitary
SSA  Sub-Saharan Africa
TBT  technical barriers to trade
TF  Trade Facilitation
TFP  total factor productivity
TPRM  Trade Policy Review Mechanism
TRAINS  trade analysis and information system
TRIMs  trade-related investment measures
TRIPS  trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights
UK  United Kingdom
UNCTAD  United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP  United Nations Development Programme
UNEP  United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC  United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSD  United Nations Statistics Division
US  United States
USAID  United States Agency for International Development
USITC  United States International Trade Commission
VAX ratio  value-added exports to gross exports ratio
WCO  World Customs Organization
WDI  world development indicators
WHO  World Health Organization
WIOD  World Input-Output Database
WIOT  World Input-Output Table
WIPO  World Intellectual Property
WITS  World Integrated Trade Solution
WTO  World Trade Organization
WTR  World Trade Report
WWF  World Wildlife Fund

The following symbols are used in this publication:
...
not available
0 figure is zero or became zero due to rounding
- not applicable
$ United States dollars
£ UK pound
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WTO members

(As of 2 March 2013)

Albania
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Bahrain, Kingdom of
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bolivia, Plurinational State of
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d’Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Estonia
European Union
Fiji
Finland
Former Yugoslav Republic of
Macedonia (FYROM)
France
Gabon
The Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong, China
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Republic of
Kuwait, the State of
Kyrgyz Republic
Lao People’s Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lesotho
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macao, China
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Moldova, Republic of
Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Chinese Taipei
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States of America
Uruguay
Vanuatu
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
Viet Nam
Zambia
Zimbabwe
The World Trade Report 2010 focuses on trade in natural resources, such as fuels, forestry, mining and fisheries. The Report examines the characteristics of trade in natural resources, the policy choices available to governments and the role of international cooperation, particularly of the WTO, in the proper management of trade in this sector.

The ever-growing number of preferential trade agreements (PTAs) is a prominent feature of international trade. The Report describes the historical development of PTAs and the current landscape of agreements. It examines why PTAs are established, their economic effects, the contents of the agreements themselves, and the interaction between PTAs and the multilateral trading system.

The 2009 Report examines the range and role of contingency measures available in trade agreements. One of the Report’s main objectives is to analyse whether WTO provisions provide a balance between supplying governments with the necessary flexibility to face difficult economic situations and adequately defining these in a way that limits their use for protectionist purposes.

The 2008 Report provides a reminder of what we know about the gains from international trade and highlights the challenges arising from higher levels of integration. It addresses the question of what constitutes globalization, what drives it, what benefits it brings, what challenges it poses and what role trade plays in this world of ever-growing inter-dependency.

On 1 January 2008 the multilateral trading system celebrated its 60th anniversary. The World Trade Report 2007 celebrates this landmark anniversary with an in-depth look at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and its successor the World Trade Organization — their origins, achievements, the challenges they have faced and what the future holds.
### Exploring the links between subsidies, trade and the WTO

The World Trade Report 2006 focuses on how subsidies are defined, what economic theory can tell us about subsidies, why governments use subsidies, the most prominent sectors in which subsidies are applied and the role of the WTO Agreement in regulating subsidies in international trade. The Report also provides brief analytical commentaries on certain topical trade issues.

### Trade, standards and the WTO

The World Trade Report 2005 seeks to shed light on the various functions and consequences of standards, focusing on the economics of standards in international trade, the institutional setting for standard-setting and conformity assessment, and the role of WTO agreements in reconciling the legitimate policy uses of standards with an open, non-discriminatory trading system.

### Coherence

The World Trade Report 2004 focuses on the notion of coherence in the analysis of interdependent policies: the interaction between trade and macroeconomic policy, the role of infrastructure in trade and economic development, domestic market structures, governance and institutions, and the role of international cooperation in promoting policy coherence.

### Trade and development

The World Trade Report 2003 focuses on development. It explains the origin of this issue and offers a framework within which to address the question of the relationship between trade and development, thereby contributing to more informed discussion.
The World Trade Report is an annual publication that aims to deepen understanding about trends in trade, trade policy issues and the multilateral trading system.

The 2013 World Trade Report is split into two main parts. The first is a brief summary of the trade situation in 2012. The second part focuses on the factors that will influence world trade in the years to come.

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The world is changing with extraordinary rapidity, driven by many influences, including shifts in production and consumption patterns, continuing technological innovation, new ways of doing business and, of course, policy. The World Trade Report 2013 focuses on how trade is both a cause and an effect of change and looks into the factors shaping the future of world trade.

One of the most significant drivers of change is technology. Not only have revolutions in transport and communications transformed our world but new developments, such as 3D printing, and the continuing spread of information technology will continue to do so. Trade and foreign direct investment, together with a greater geographical spread of income growth and opportunity, will integrate a growing number of countries into more extensive international exchange. Higher incomes and larger populations will put new strains on both renewable and non-renewable resources, calling for careful resource management. Environmental issues will also call for increasing attention.

Economic and political institutions along with the interplay of cultural customs among countries all help to shape international cooperation, including in the trade field. The future of trade will also be affected by the extent to which politics and policies successfully address issues of growing social concern, such as the availability of jobs and persistent income inequality. These and other factors are all examined in the World Trade Report 2013.