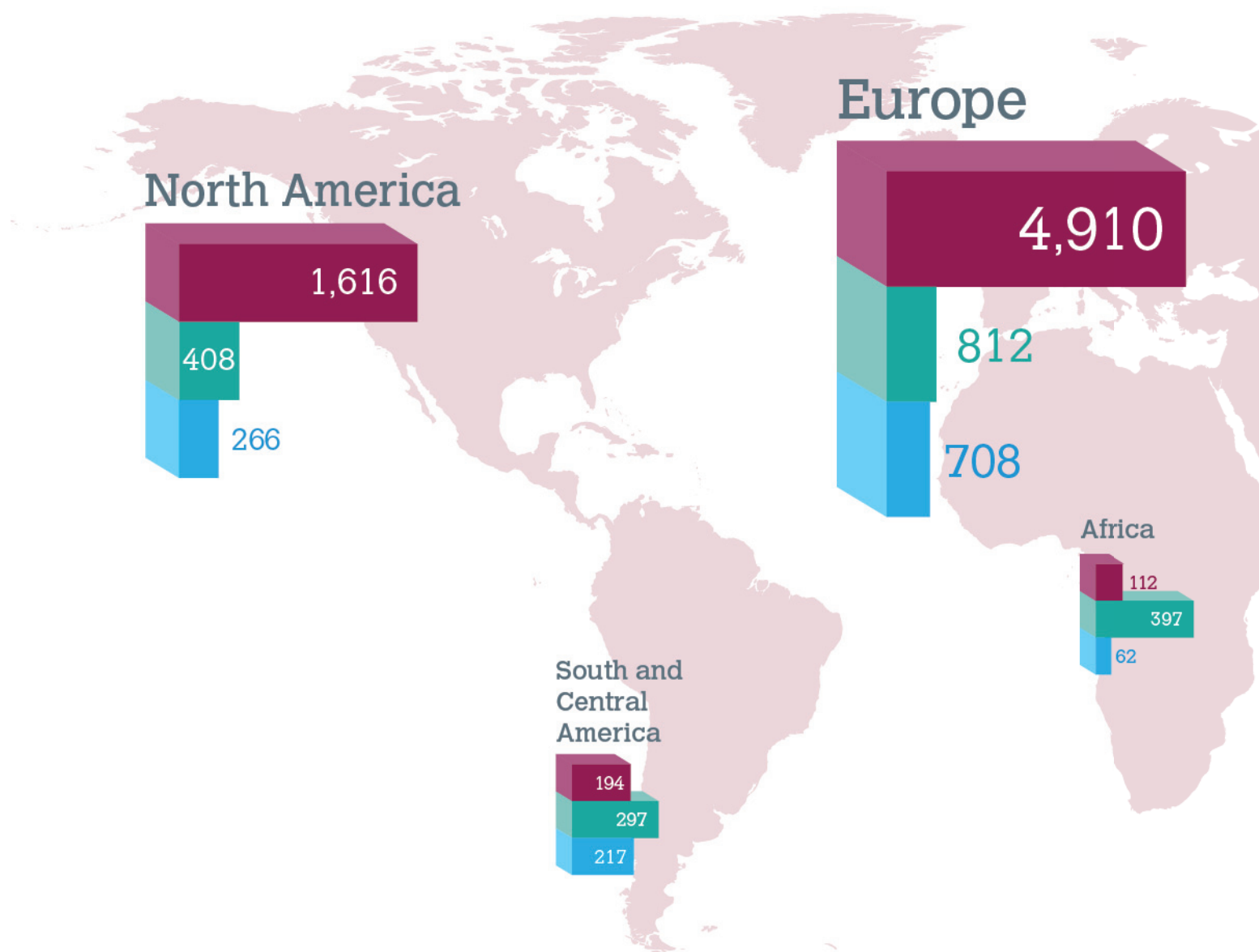


Europe's exports of manufactured goods totalled almost US\$ 5 trillion in 2013

Merchandise exports by region and product, 2013 (US\$ billion)



4%

Increase in Europe's exports of manufactured goods in 2013

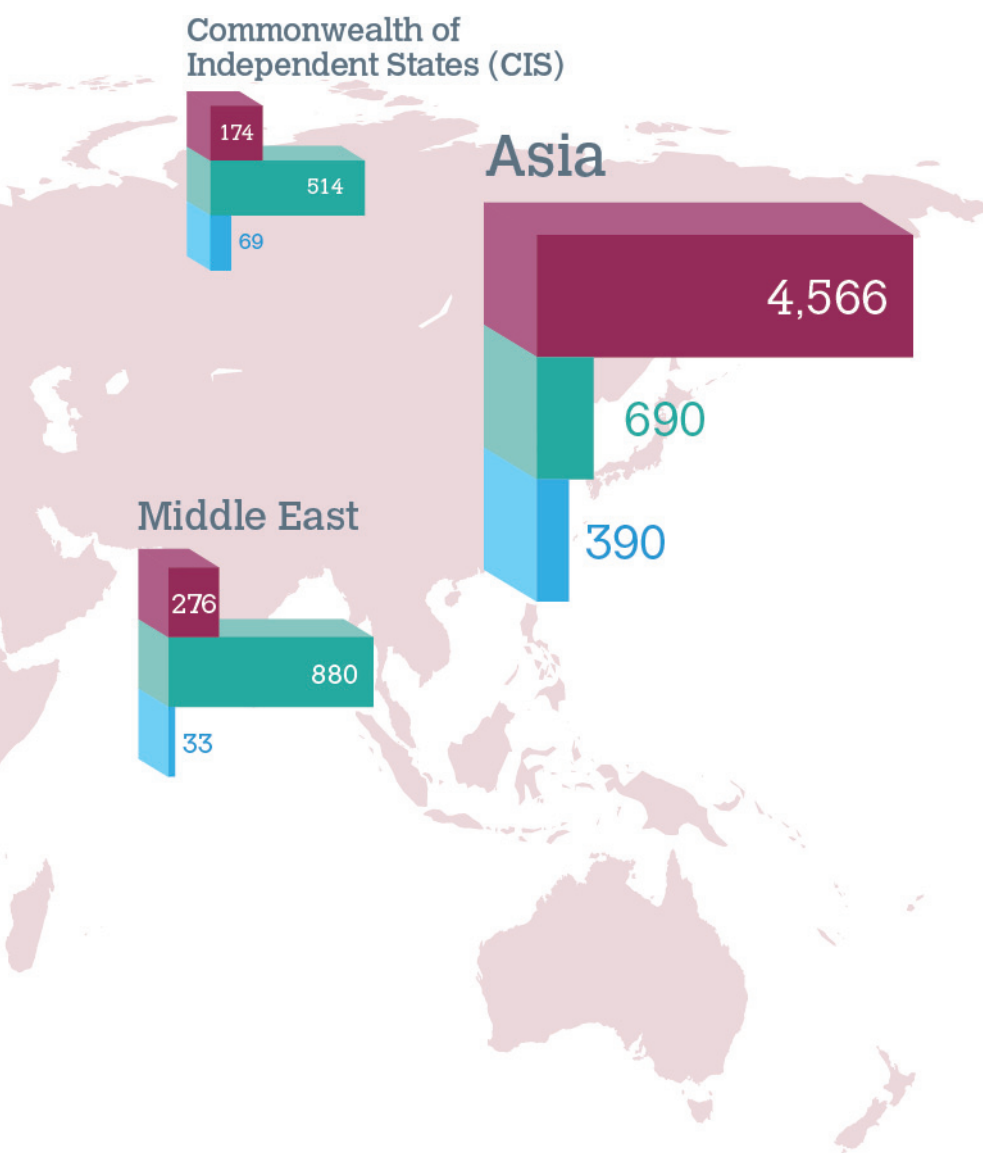


Where to find more:
Table A12



Download the data:
www.wto.org/statistics

World Trade Organization
International Trade Statistics 2014



- Europe's exports of manufactured goods were on the rise again in 2013, increasing by 4 per cent following last year's decline and reaching almost the nominal value of 2011. Asia's exports grew by 3 per cent. Its share in world exports of manufactured goods now stands at 39 per cent, compared with Europe's share of 41 per cent.
- Exports of fuels and mining products from Africa declined by 9 per cent in 2013. In the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), these exports fell by 5 per cent and in the Middle East by 1 per cent. This was mostly due to lower prices for minerals and energy.
- Europe's exports of agricultural products increased by 8 per cent in 2013. Africa's exports grew by 5 per cent and Asia's by 3 per cent.

■	Manufactured goods
■	Fuels and mining products
■	Agricultural products

All figures are in US\$ billion

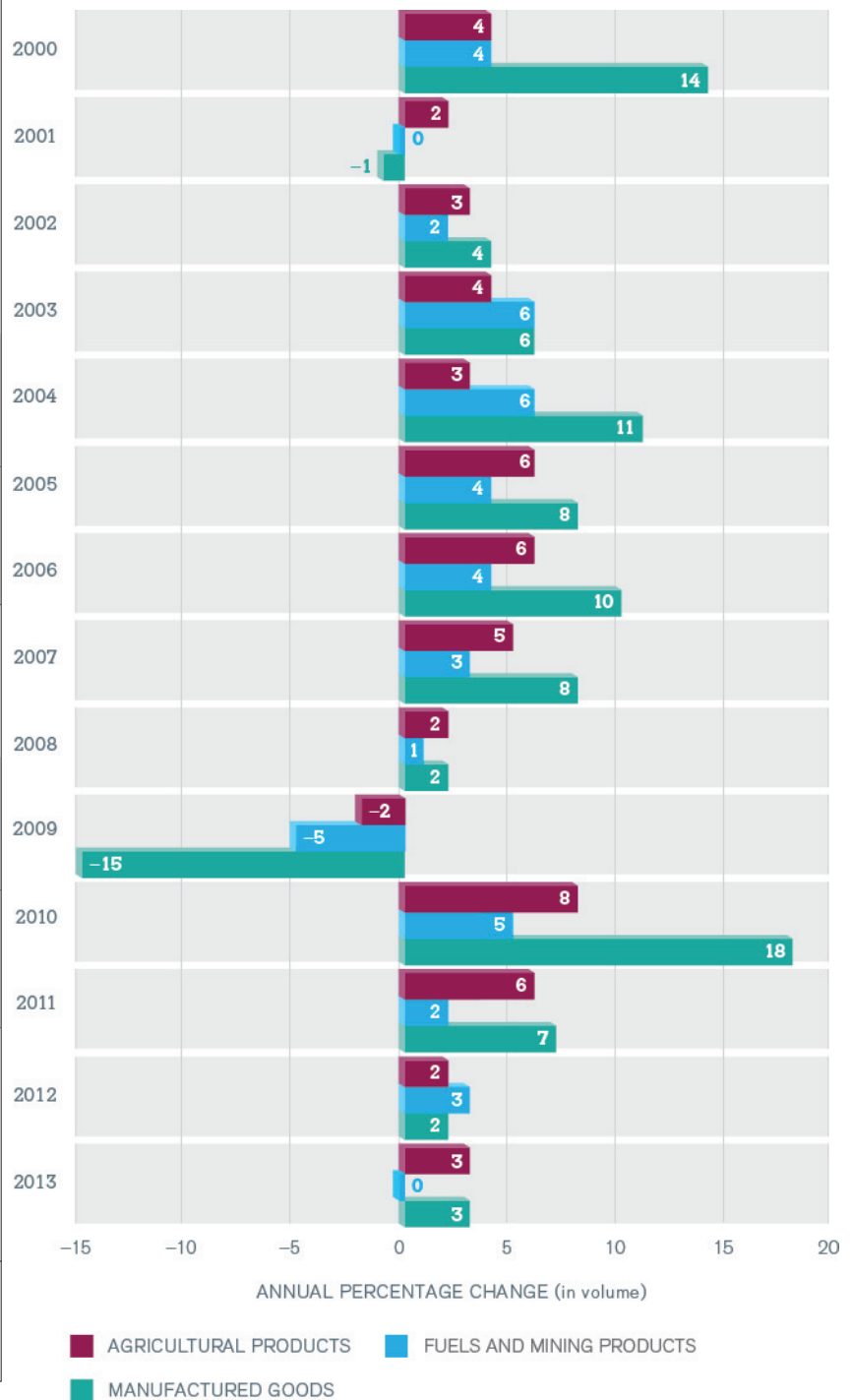
39% Asia's share in world exports of manufactured goods in 2013



Exports of fuels and mining products record minimal growth

- World exports of agricultural products and manufactured goods expanded by 3 per cent in volume terms in 2013, compared with a 2 per cent increase in 2012.
- Exports of fuels and mining products grew by only 0.3 per cent in 2013, reflecting a stable demand against a backdrop of falling prices.

Volume of world merchandise exports by product group, 2000–13



3%

Increase in export volume of agricultural products in 2013

0.3%

Increase in export volume of fuels and mining products in 2013



Where to find more:
Table A1

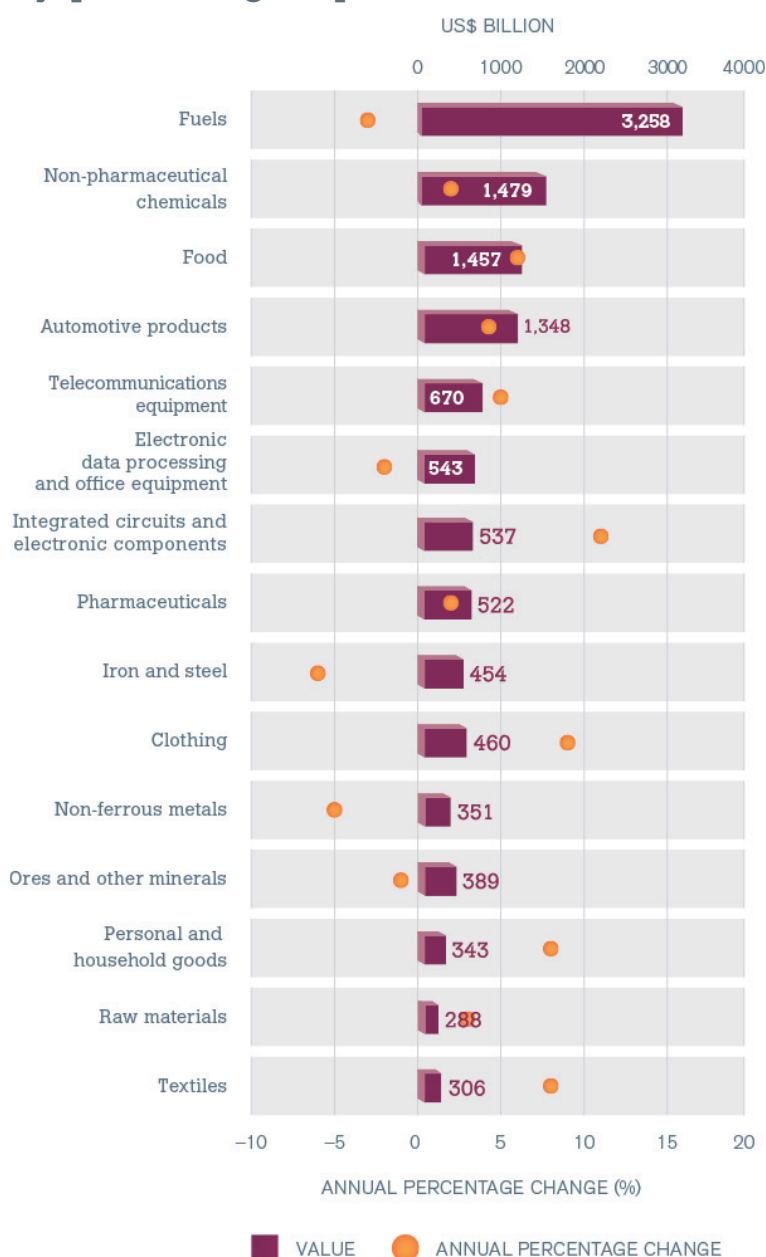


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Metals and fuels take a decreasing share in world exports

- Exports of iron and steel declined by 6 per cent in 2013. Exports of non-ferrous metals fell by 5 per cent and fuel exports declined by 3 per cent. This was mostly due to lower prices.
- The strongest growth in 2013 was recorded by integrated circuits and electronic components, which increased by 11 per cent in value terms, followed by clothing (9 per cent) and textiles (8 per cent). The share of manufactured products in world exports increased to 65 per cent in 2013, from 64 per cent the previous year.
- World exports of food and non-pharmaceutical chemicals each represent about 8 per cent of total world exports

World merchandise exports by product group, 2013



World exports of integrated circuits and electronic components in 2013

US\$ 537 bn

-1%

Percentage point decrease in the share of fuels in world merchandise exports in 2013



Where to find more:
Table II.1



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Exports of agricultural products on the rise again

- World exports of agricultural products increased by almost 6 per cent to US\$ 1,745 billion in 2013 following stagnation in 2012. The growth rate is three times higher than the world average for all goods (2 per cent in 2013). Exports of food increased more markedly (6 per cent) than exports of non-food agricultural products (3 per cent). Prices of food and agricultural raw materials remained fairly stable compared with the previous year.
- The top six exporters of agricultural products saw growth in 2013, with India showing the greatest increase (11 per cent).

Major exporters of agricultural products, 2013



US exports of food in 2013

US\$ 142 bn

11%

Increase in India's exports of agricultural products in 2013



Where to find more:
Tables II.14 and II.15

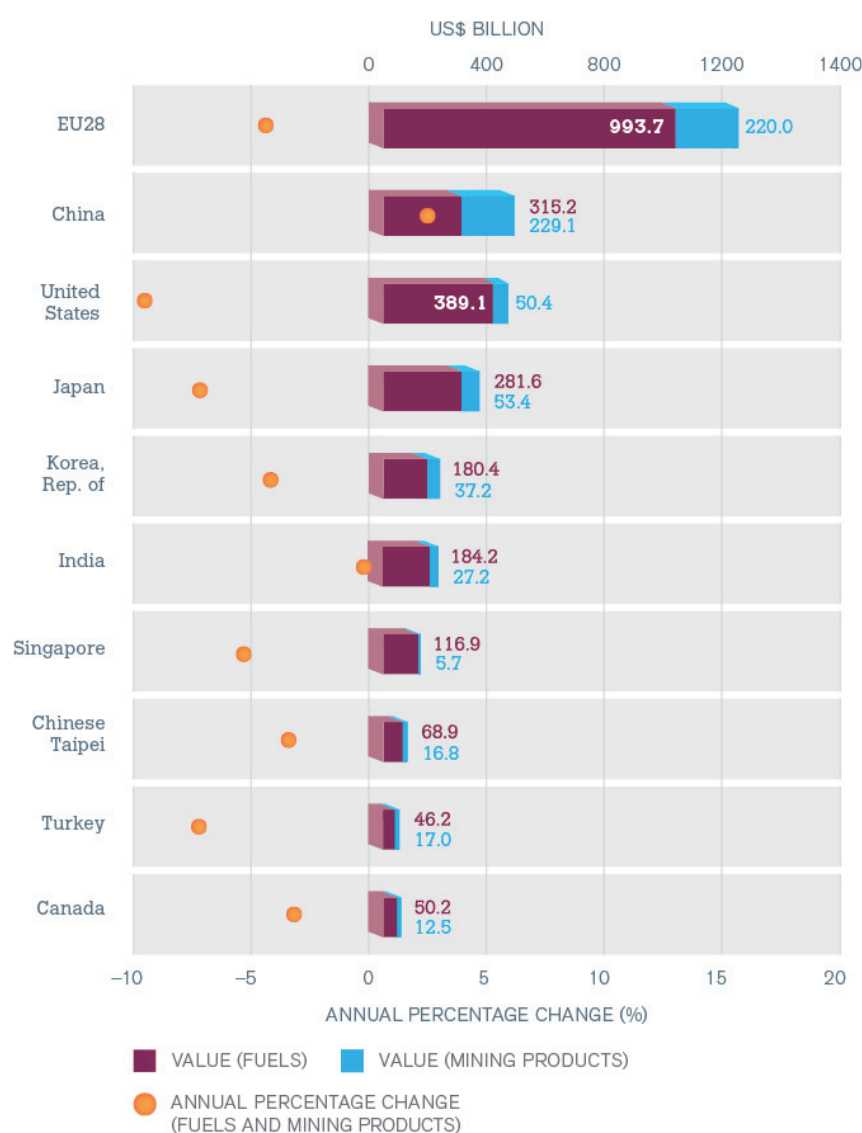


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US imports of fuels and mining products continue to decline

- EU imports of fuels and mining products decreased by 4 per cent to US\$ 1.2 trillion in 2013 but the EU still remains the world's top importer. China remains the second-largest importer (US\$ 544 billion). The import value declined for all the top importers, excluding China (+2 per cent) and India (+0.5 per cent). This is partly related to falling energy prices. The export prices of crude petroleum decreased by 3 per cent in 2013. Imports also decreased in the United States, declining by 10 per cent in 2013. This was due in particular to increasing domestic production.
- China became the largest importer of non-fuel mining products in 2013 (US\$ 229 billion), recording growth of 4 per cent.

Major importers of fuels and mining products, 2013



China's imports of
mining products
in 2013

US\$ 229 bn

30%

Share of EU in world
fuel imports in 2013



Where to find more:
Table II.24

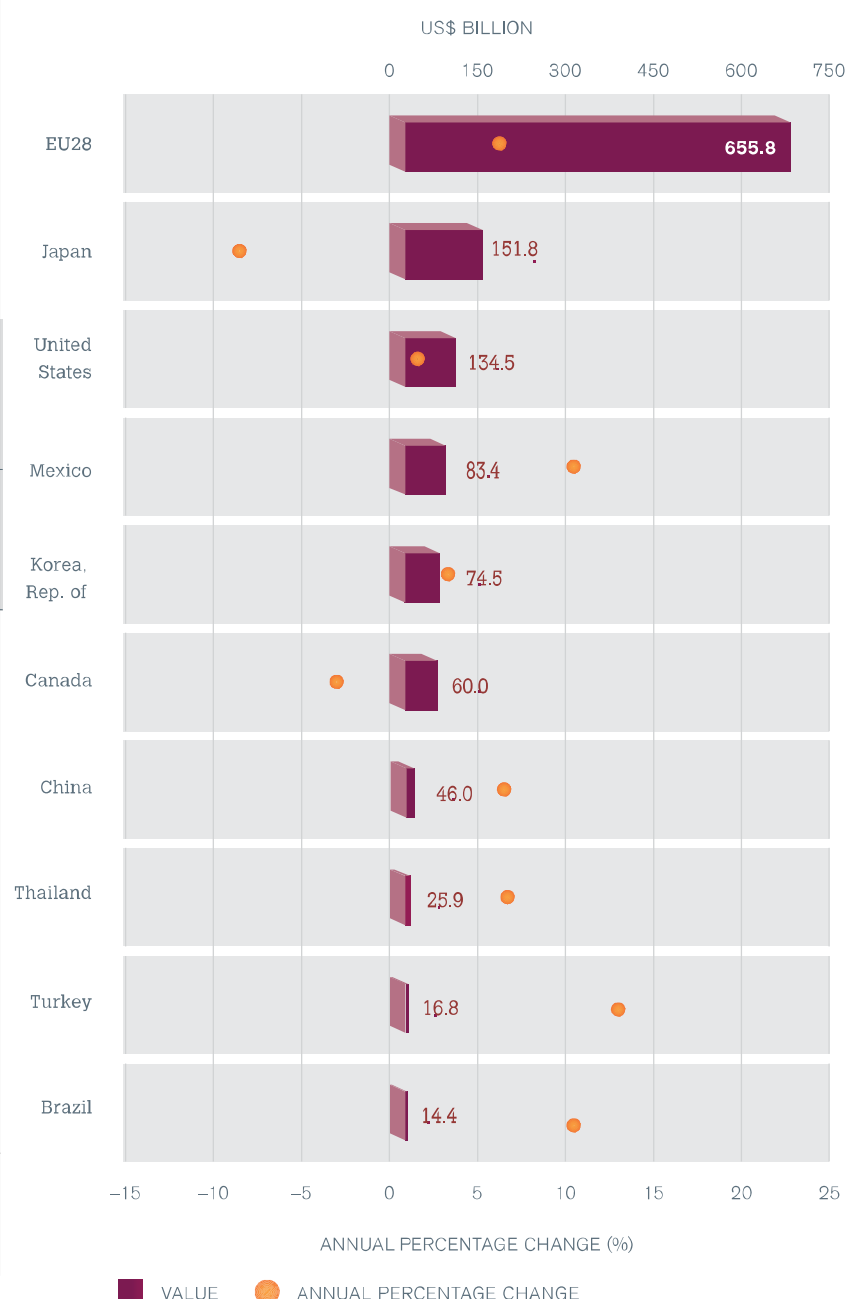


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EU regains market share in exports of automotive products

- The European Union's share in exports of automotive products rose to 49 per cent in 2013 after falling below 50 per cent in 2012 (48 per cent) for the first time since 2001. Exports increased by 6 per cent in 2013, exceeding the world average of almost 4 per cent.
- The top ten world exporters of automotive products did not change position in 2013. The highest growth rates were seen by Turkey (13 per cent), Brazil and Mexico (both 11 per cent) while negative rates were registered by Japan (–8 per cent) and Canada (–3 per cent).

Major exporters of automotive products, 2013



49%

Share of EU in world exports of automotive products

-8%

Decline in Japanese exports of automotive products in 2013



Where to find more:
Tables II.49 and II.50

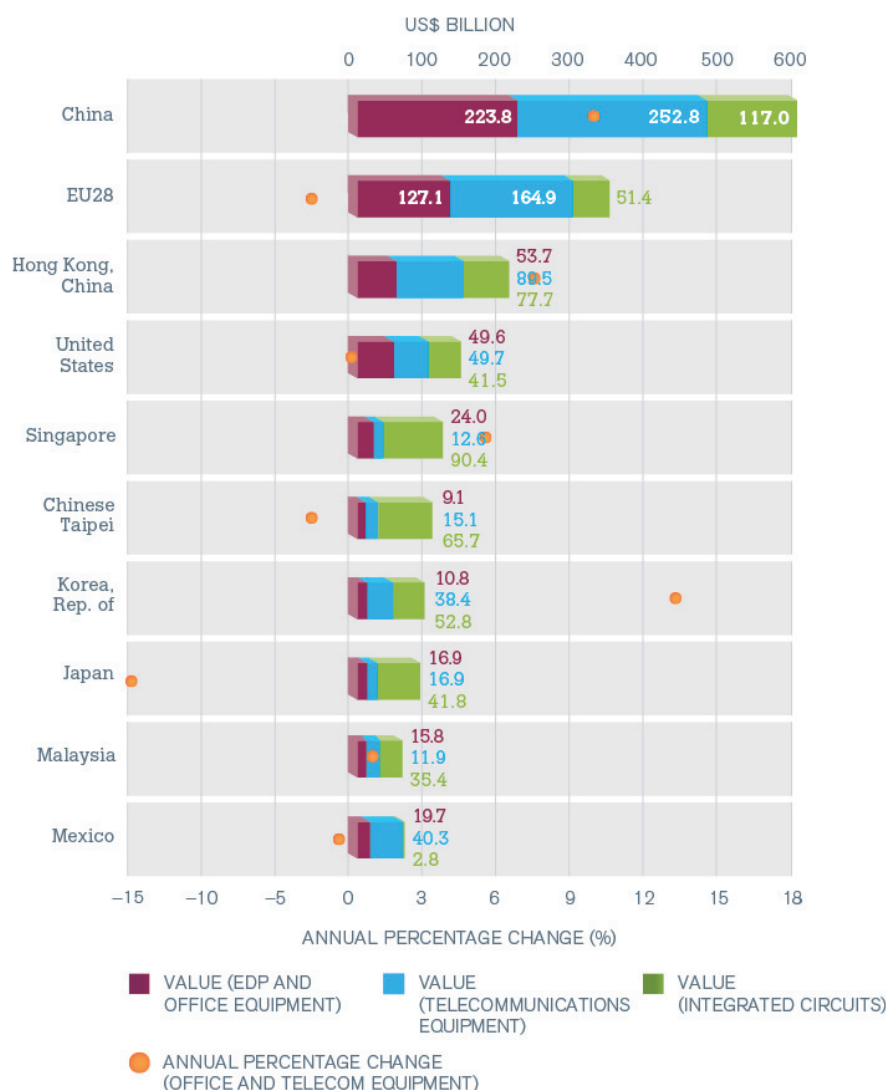


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Increase in share of office and telecom equipment in world exports

- World exports of office and telecom equipment expanded by 4 per cent in 2013. Its share in total world exports increased slightly to 9.6 per cent in 2013 from 9.3 per cent the previous year. Six of the ten top exporters recorded growth in 2013, ranging from 14 per cent (Korea, Rep. of) to 0.5 per cent (United States). Four exporters recorded negative rates: Japan (–15 per cent), Chinese Taipei (–3 per cent), the European Union (–2 per cent) and Mexico (–1 per cent).
- China's share in world exports of telecom equipment increased to 38 per cent in 2013 from 36 per cent in 2012. The EU share decreased from 26 to 25 per cent over the same period.

Major exporters of office and telecom equipment, 2013



14%

Increase of Korean exports of office and telecom equipment in 2013

38%

China's share in world exports of telecom equipment



Where to find more:
Table II.42

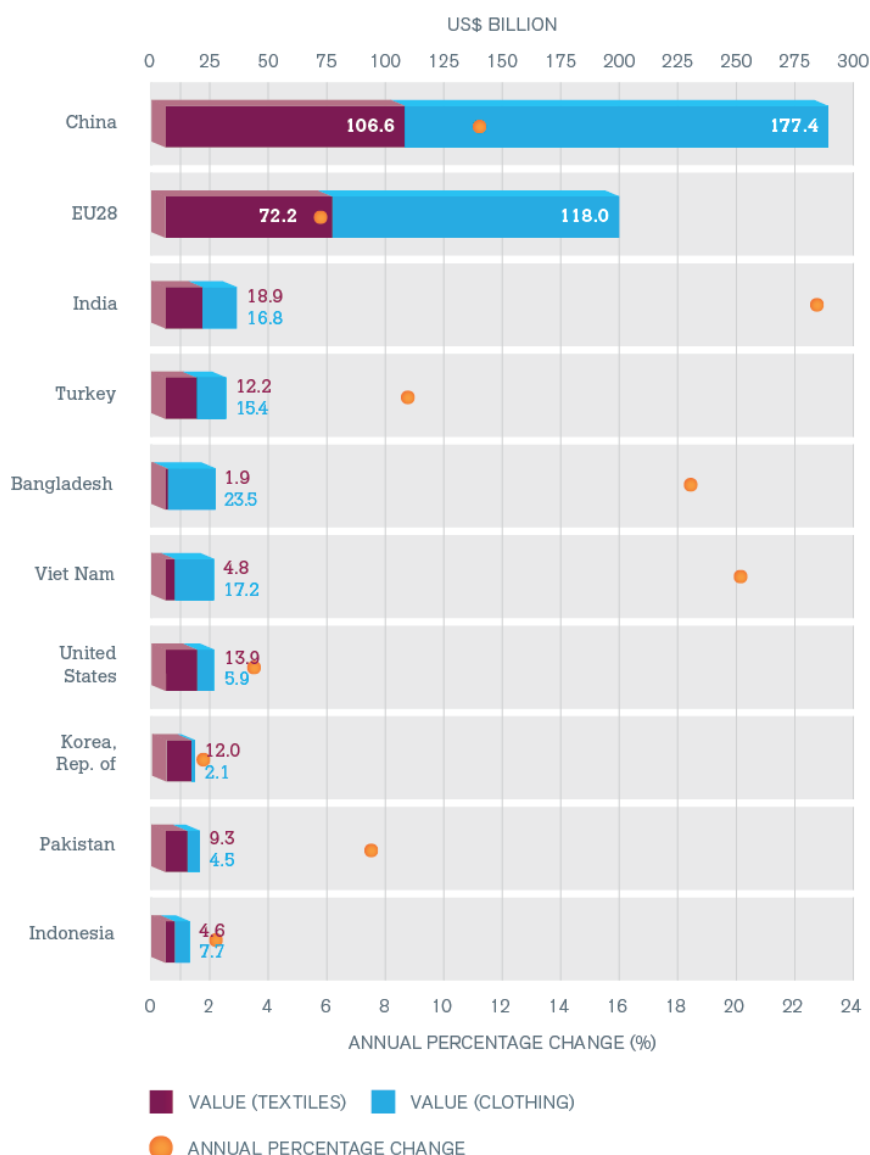


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Exports of textiles and clothing surpass average growth

- World exports of textiles and clothing rose by 8 per cent in 2013—four times higher than the average growth for world exports (2 per cent). The top ten exporters all recorded positive growth. The highest growth was seen by India, with 23 per cent, and the lowest was recorded by the Republic of Korea, with 2 per cent. The top exporters remain in the same positions, with the exception of Viet Nam which overtook the United States in 2013 as the sixth-largest exporter of textiles and clothing.
- China is the leading exporter of textiles and clothing, with a 39 per cent share in world exports of clothing and 35 per cent in textiles in 2013.
- The European Union is the largest importer of clothing, accounting for 38 per cent of world imports in 2013 followed by the United States with 19 per cent of world imports.

Major exporters of textiles and clothing, 2013



23%

Increase in India's exports of textiles and clothing in 2013

World exports of textiles and clothing in 2013

US\$ 766 bn



Where to find more:
Tables II.54 and II.58



Download the data:
www.wto.org/statistics