### 2013: Trade Stats That Count

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Value/Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>18,816,339M</td>
<td>Million US dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>2,454B</td>
<td>Billion US dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4</td>
<td>1185B</td>
<td>Billion US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5 PERCENT</td>
<td>Increase in world merchandise exports in value terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 PERCENT</td>
<td>Increase in world total exports of commercial services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>13 PERCENT</td>
<td>LDC’s growth in exports of commercial services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,146,622</td>
<td>2.0 PERCENT</td>
<td>Million US dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>38 PERCENT</td>
<td>Increase in GDP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**China’s ranking among the major exporters of merchandise: #1**

**Increase in world merchandise exports in value terms: 2.5 PERCENT**

**Increase in world merchandise exports in volume terms: 2.5 PERCENT**

**Increase in world total exports of commercial services: 6 PERCENT**

**Increase in export volume of agricultural products: 38 PERCENT**

**Merchandise exports originating from developing economies: 44 PERCENT**

**World total merchandise exports: 18,816,339M**

**European Union’s imports of intermediate goods: 2,454B**

**Merchandise exports originating from developing economies: 1185B**

**Increase in world total exports of travel: 1185B**

**LDC’s growth in exports of commercial services: 13 PERCENT**

**Total merchandise exports of Least Developed Countries: 2,146,622M**

**Increase in GDP: 2.0 PERCENT**
As part of the 4-publication package of the WTO’s key statistical publications released last 28 October, the World Tariff Profiles (WTP) did not only present updated tariff profiles of Members and selected non-members.

In addition to the regular tariff and market access indicators, the latest issue of the WTP has as its special topic, data on non-tariff measures, specifically anti-dumping (AD) measures. The AD indicators are presented in five summary tables namely:

1. AD final measures in effect as of 31 December 2013;
2. AD final measures implemented or withdrawn in 2013;
3. AD investigations initiated in 2013;
4. AD final measures by product groups in effect as of 31 December 2013; and
5. Top 20 most frequently affected Harmonized System headings.

The data are based on WTO Members’ notifications and are available also from the Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TP), the WTO’s online database tool on trade policy measures. For this special topic article, the I-TP data have been complemented by information from the World Bank’s Global Antidumping Database.

The WTP always has a special topic for each edition. Past special topics were technical articles on the implications of different tariff aggregation methods, the methodology for the estimation of non-ad valorem tariffs, and the impact of the amendments on the Harmonized System on Members’ tariff schedules. Other editions presented data on related WTO issues. The data on the implementation of scheduled commitments under the Agreement on Agriculture of WTO members and indicators related to the participation of Members in regional trading agreements have also been published separately in the Special Topic section of past WTP issues.

The WTP is a joint publication of the WTO, International Trade Centre and the UN Conference on Trade and Development. The statistics of the WTP are also published as a mobile device application that runs on iOS devices. Send an email to mais@wto.org to request for the procedure on how to install the app in your iOS device.

The first database of OECD/WTO on trade in value added was released on 16 January 2013. Since, it has been subsequently updated in May 2013 and the new release is planned for spring. Currently it holds 57 countries for 18 industries. The years covered are 1995, 2000, 2005, 2008 and 2009.

What is changing?
The spring 2015 release will extend the coverage to 61 countries, adding Croatia, Colombia, Costa Rica and Tunisia. Industries are further disaggregated to a total of 34, and for time years are added up to 2013.

How to improve?
One of the major challenges of this project is to produce estimates on bilateral trade. While for goods trade this is based on information drawn from the UN Comtrade database at HS 6-digit level, it is more difficult on the services side. The OECD and WTO have teamed up to advance the production of estimates at 2-digit level of EBOPS.

Beyond producing the respective bilateral trade flows, for the project it is important to reduce bilateral asymmetries as one country exports hardly matches its partner’s imports. Especially for services these asymmetries are important. The international statistical community, through the United Nations, OECD and the inter-agency task force convened by WTO have jointly engaged in processes that should help reduce these asymmetries with time.