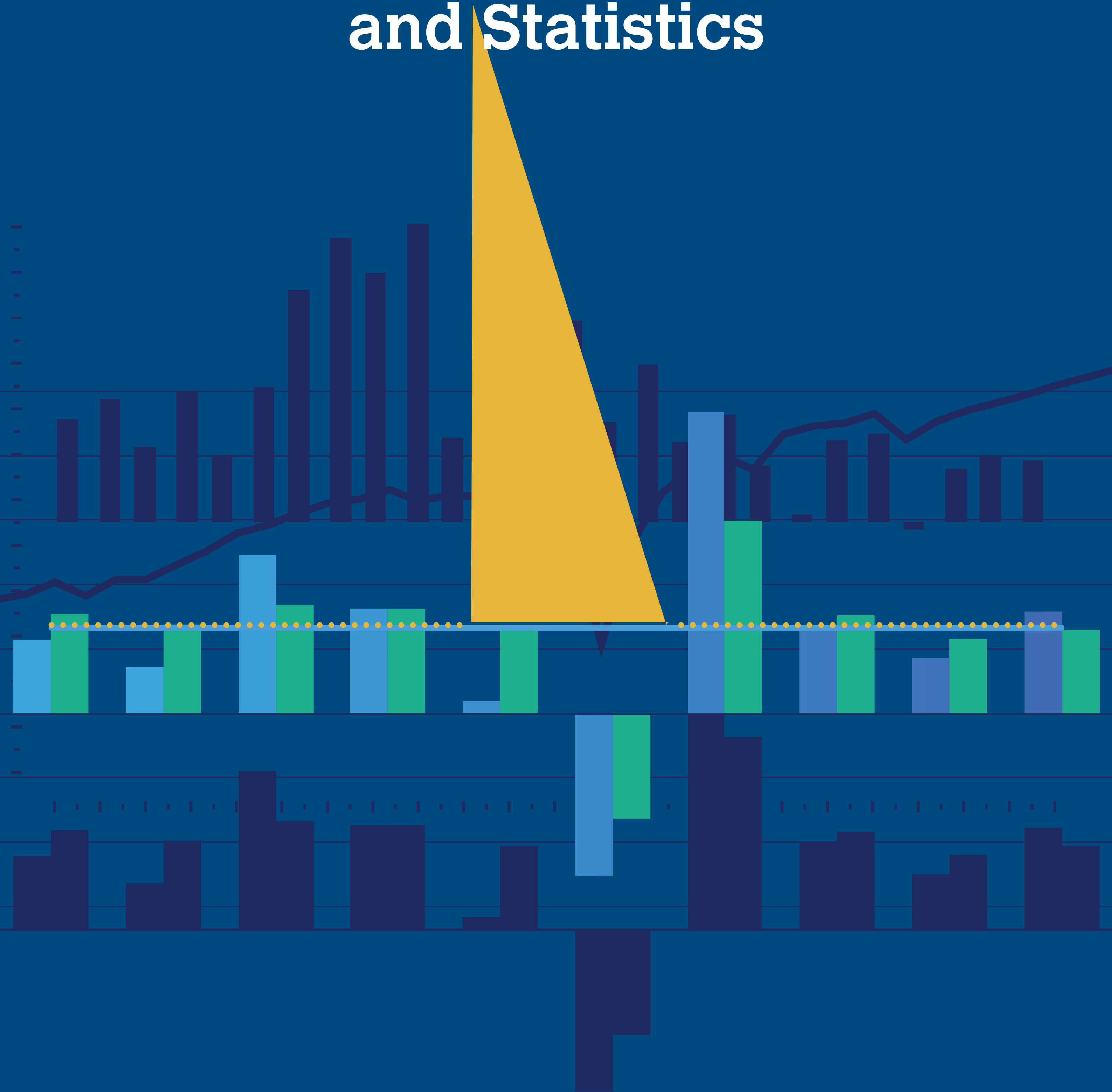
World Trade
Or   ization

Global Trade Outlook
and Statistics



About the WTO

The World Trade Organization is the international body dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible, with a level playing field for all its members.

Embargo

This publication is under embargo until 14.00 Geneva time on 5 April 2023.

Key points

- World merchandise trade volume is projected to grow 1.7% in 2023 before picking up to 3.2% in 2024.

- Risks to the forecast are tilted to the downside, including geopolitical tensions, food insecurity, potential financial instability stemming from monetary policy tightening, and increasing levels of debt.

- Trade volume growth in 2022 was slower than expected at 2.7% following a fourth quarter slump, but still stronger than worst case scenarios considered at the start of the war in Ukraine.

- The value of world merchandise trade rose 12% to US$ 25.3 trillion in 2022, inflated in part by high global commodity prices.

- The value of world commercial services trade increased 15% in 2022 to US$ 6.8 trillion. Digitally delivered services exports were worth US$ 3.82 trillion in the same year.

Trade growth to slow to 1.7% in 2023 following slump in fourth quarter of 2022

The outlook for the global economy has slightly improved since the WTO's most recent trade forecast was issued in October of last year but the pace of trade expansion in 2023 is still expected to be subpar, weighed down by the ongoing war in Ukraine, stubbornly high in ation, tighter monetary policy and nancial uncertainty.

Trade volume growth

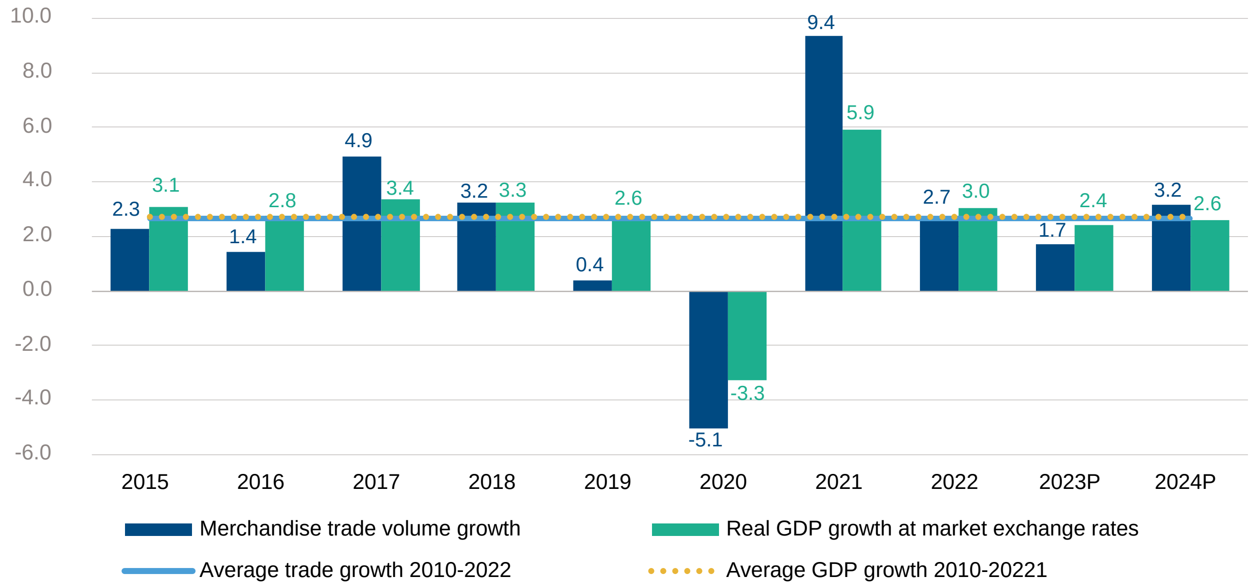
WTO economists are now projecting merchandise trade volume growth of 1.7% in 2023 – up from last October's estimate of 1.0% – accompanied by real GDP growth of 2.4% at market exchange rates (see Chart 1). Growth rates for trade and output this year are expected to be below their respective averages of 2.6% and 2.7% for the 12 years since the trade collapse that followed the global nancial crisis.

Trade growth should rebound to 3.2% in 2024 as GDP growth picks up to 2.6%, but this estimate is more uncertain than usual due to the presence of substantial downside risks, including rising geopolitical tensions, global food insecurity, the possibility of unforeseen fallouts from monetary tightening, risks to nancial stability and increasing levels of debt.

Goods trade was more resilient than expected for most of 2022 despite the drag exerted by the war between Russia and Ukraine. Year-on-year merchandise trade volume growth averaged 4.2% in the rst three quarters of 2022 before a 2.4% quarter-on-quarter decline in the fourth quarter dragged growth for the year down to 2.7%. The nal result for 2022 was weaker than the WTO's October forecast of 3.5% but close to the earlier estimate of 3.0% from last April, which relied on simulations to gauge the economic impact of the war.

A 2.7% increase in trade volume in 2022 is consistent with the WTO's initial report on the crisis in Ukraine[1], which estimated that trade growth for the year would fall somewhere between 2.4% and 3.0%. The nal gure ended up being within this range and well

Chart 1: World merchandise trade volume and GDP growth, 2015-2024
Annual % change

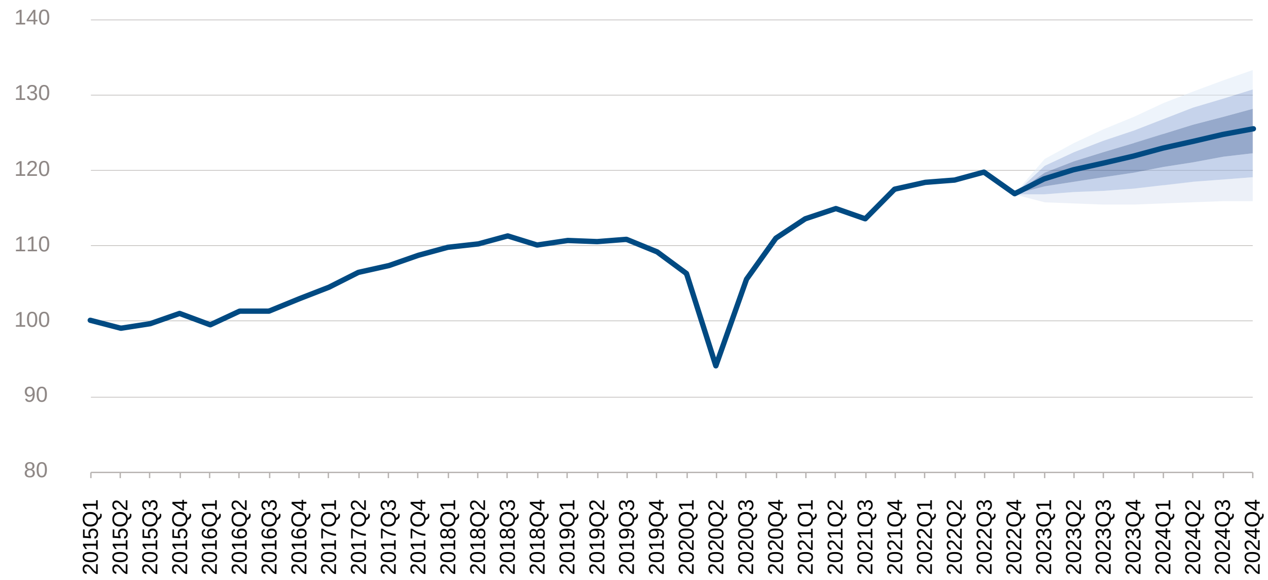


Note: 2023 and 2024 are projections.
Source: WTO for merchandise trade volume and consensus estimates for GDP.

above the most pessimistic scenario considered in the report, which would have seen trade growth of just 0.5% if countries had split into competing trade blocs. Fragmentation has mostly been avoided but it remains a signi cant threat, which could hinder economic growth and reduce living standards over the long

Chart 2: Volume of world merchandise trade, 2015Q1-2024Q4

Seasonally-adjusted volume index, 20 5=100



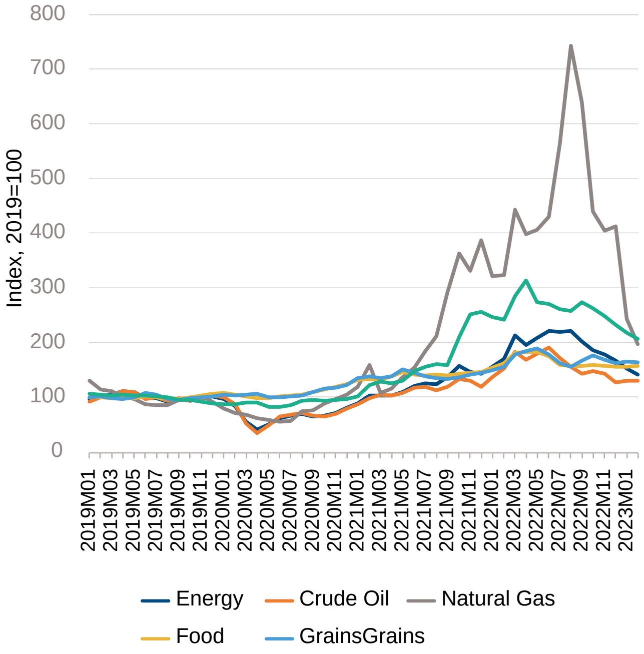
Note: The shaded region represents both random variation and subjective assessment of risk.
Source: WTO and UNCTAD for historical data, WTO Secretariat estimates for forecasts.

Commodity price uctuations strongly in uenced in ation and trade volumes in 2022. These swings were particularly strong for European natural gas prices, which rose 48% between January and August 2022 before falling 76% by February 2023 (see Chart 3). Unlike oil prices, which tend to be strongly correlated across regions, natural gas prices normally diverge considerably. Increased trade in liqui ed natural gas (LNG) might equalize regional gas prices in the future but for now this convergence is limited by shipping and pipeline infrastructure.

European countries responded to the loss of gas shipments from Russia by importing more from other suppliers, including the United States, Qatar, Norway and Algesa(at24in thral0s472.0cs to have increased LN)-20.9 (G prices)]TJ T* (elsewhere, including in Japan, where its price

Chart 3: Global average primary commodity prices, January 2019 - February 2023

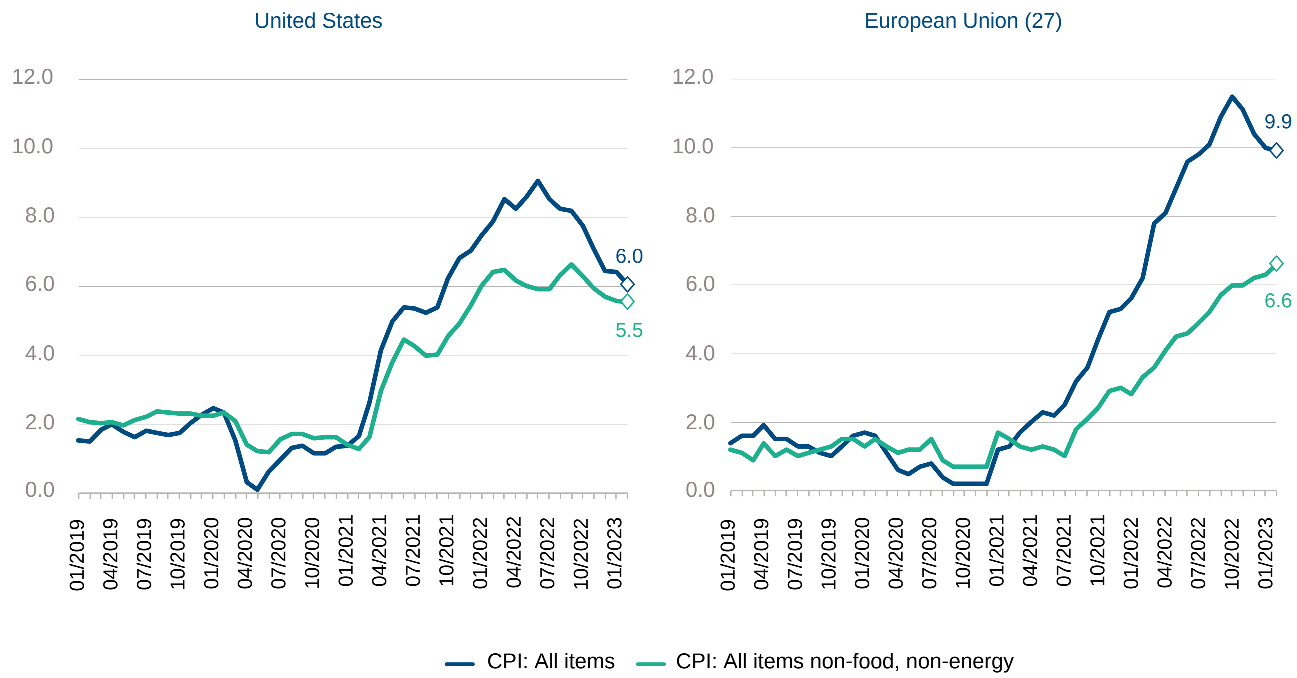
Index 2019=100 and US$ per million Btu



Source: World Bank.

Chart 4: Consumer price inflation in developed economies, January 2019 - February 2023

Year-on-year % change



Source: OECD.

yet succeeded in taming in ation and that interest rates may have to stay high for longer to have their intended effects.

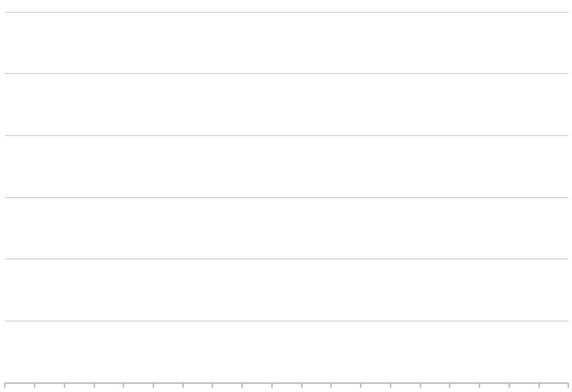
Chart 5 shows quarterly merchandise trade volume developments by region up to 2022 Q4, with projections shown up to 2023 Q4. The 10.4% quarter-on-quarter decline previously recorded for exports from the CIS[b] region in Q2 of 2022 has since been revised to a 3.0% drop, which suggests that the Russian Federation has been able to nd new markets for its goods despite the imposition of economic sanctions. This revision had a strong impact on the estimated exports of the Middle East, which were expected to greatly increase to make up for shortfalls in supplies of Russian energy products. Africa was also expected to export greater quantities of goods than it ultimately did although the US dollar value of the region's exports did increase sharply (nearly 18%) due to higher commodity prices. Exports of North America, South America and Europe were all broadly in line with expectations while shipments from Asia were considerably weaker due to a sharp drop in exports in Q4.

Imports of the CIS region are estimated to have plunged 20.4% in the second quarter of 2022, but they recovered more quickly than expected in the second half of the year. Unfortunately, it is dif cult to be con dent about these gures due to lack of of cial data. Russian trade statistics have been unavailable for many months, but estimates based on statistics of trading partners provide a reasonable approximation. All other regions' imports declined in volume terms in the fourth quarter of 2022 due to reduced domestic demand or, in some cases, reduced export revenues as commodity prices eased.

Global food supplies are less precarious than many had feared at the start of the war in Ukraine, but they remain a cause for concern. Chart 6 shows estimated changes in the price, value, and volume of world trade in wheat in the rst ten months of 2022.

Chart 5: Merchandise exports and imports by region, 2019Q1-2023Q4

Volume index, 2019=100



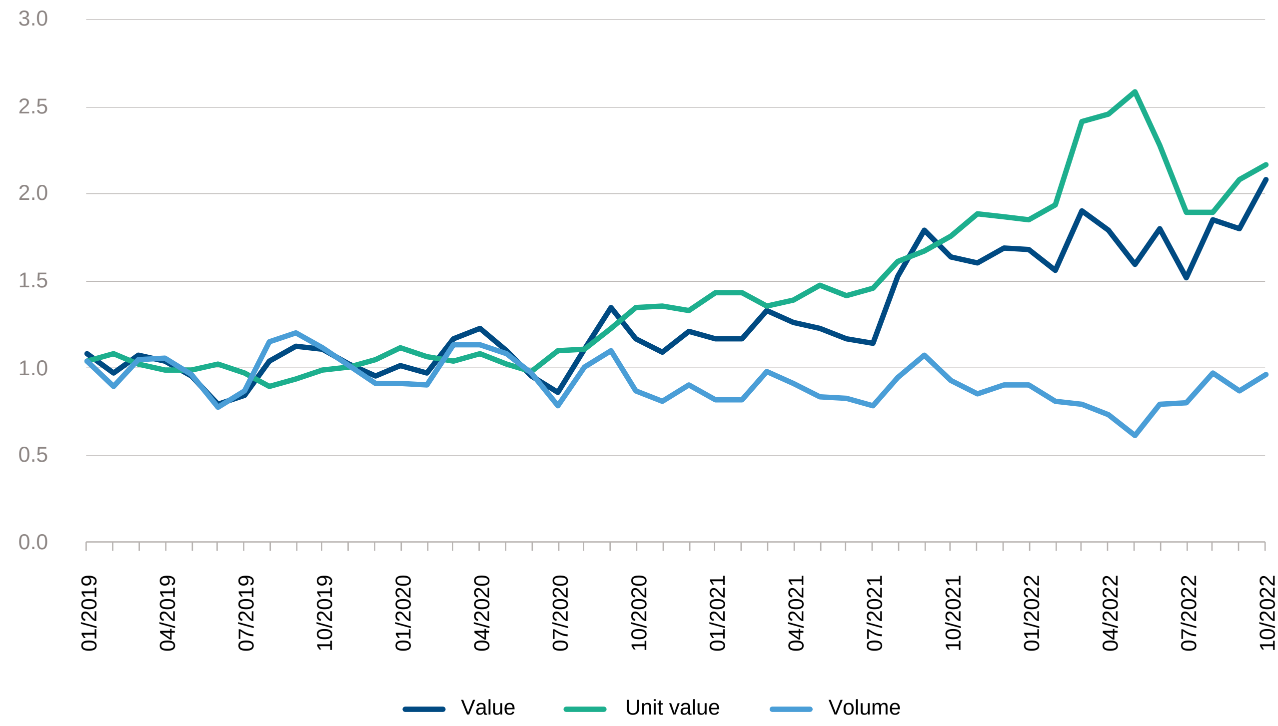
a Refers to South and Central America and the Caribbean.

b Refers to Commonwealth of Independent States, including certain associate and former member states.

Source: WTO and UNCTAD.

Chart 6: Estimated world trade in wheat, January 2020 - October 2022

Index, January 2020=100



Source: WTO estimates based on partner statistics.

The average price of wheat rose 44% year-on-year during this period while the value of traded wheat increased by 31%. This implies a decline of around 7.5% in the volume of world wheat trade. This may not have disastrous consequences if consumers in all countries – including the poorest – are able to import suf cient quantities of wheat or some close substitute.

However, there is little margin for error if a major producer suffers a crop failure or climate-related natural disaster. Such an event could precipitate a more serious food crisis, which would require an increase in trade. Fortunately, countries appear to have accessed alternative sources of supply so far. For example, between January and October of last year, Ethiopia's imports of wheat from Russia and Ukraine fell 75% and 99.9% respectively but this was compensated by increased shipments from the United States and Argentina.

There are some signs of a trade turnaround in early 2023. The J.P. Morgan global purchasing managers' index (PMI), which is based on surveys of manufacturers in major economies, returned to its baseline value of 50 in February, suggesting accelerating global output growth (see Chart 7). The new export orders sub-index, which is more directly predictive of trade volumes, has also risen in recent months but remained below the baseline value in February at 48.3, suggesting continued trade contraction but at a slower rate.

However, preliminary PMIs for the United States and the euro area in March point to stronger recoveries in demand, which would boost trade but also stoke in ation. Global in ationary pressures appeared to be easing, as evidenced by falling input and output price sub-indices in the PMI. Sub-indices representing delivery times and stocks of nished goods also returned to normal in February, suggesting that supply chain issues had mostly been resolved.

Table 1 provides detailed estimates of merchandise trade and GDP growth from 2019 to 2024. It should be noted that annual trade volume statistics can diverge slightly from quarterly statistics due to differences in methodology but in general they tend to track one another quite closely.

Note: Values greater than 50 indicate expansion while values less than 50 denote contraction.
Source: J.P. Morgan and S&P Global.

Table 1: Merchandise trade volume and GDP growth, 2019-2024 [a]

Annual % change

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023P	2024P
World merchandise trade volume [b]	0.4	-5.1	9.4	2.7	1.7	3.2
Exports						
North America	0.4	-8.9	6.5	4.2	3.3	3.1
South America 4.Tj j 7.087 0 Td(3.2)(South America)8.9	6.7	4.8.	20		3.2.	

Imports of North America, South America and Europe are all expected to contract in 2023 (-0.1%, -1.6% and -0.6% respectively) due to weaker domestic demand.

In 2024, trade and GDP growth are expected to grow at rates of 3.2% and 2.6% but these gures should be interpreted with caution since they are highly dependent on the course of the war in Ukraine.

Other major risks to the forecast include resurgent in ation, sharper than expected slowdowns in major economies due to monetary tightening, and geopolitical tensions. Most serious of all would be a food crisis triggering widespread hunger and starvation in low-income countries. Wealthy countries need to be on the lookout for signs of such a crisis and take steps in advance to prepare for it.

Trade developments in value terms

This report is released in conjunction with the WTO's preliminary annual trade statistics for 2022 as well as quarterly statistics for Q4 of 2022, covering both merchandise and commercial services trade. The data can be downloaded via the WTO website (www.wto.org/statsnews23_e) or from the WTO's online database at stats.wto.org.

Merchandise trade

World merchandise trade as measured by the average of the dollar value of exports and imports rose 12% in 2022 to US$ 25.26 trillion (see Chart 8). This growth is slow compared to 2021, when merchandise trade recorded a 27% rebound following a 5.3% decline in 2020. Global merchandise trade in 2022 was also up 32% compared to its pre-pandemic level in 2019.

The fastest growing sectors were those related to energy. In 2022, growth in fuel trade was 61%. This growth came on the back of a similarly large increase in 2021, mainly re ecting rising energy prices.

The dollar value of trade in agricultural products was up 11% last year while trade in manufactured goods rose 7%. Among manufactures, trade in automotive products increased by 6% while trade in clothing jumped 9%. Despite declines of 1% and 2% in 2022 and 2021, the value of world textiles trade last year was still 14% higher than in 2019 owing to the large 2020 increase in demand for medical face coverings, which is included in this category.

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Exports of merchandise from the United States grew by 18% in 2022, following a 23% increase in 2021. Exports of merchandise from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia rose 49% last year, causing the country to climb six places in the rankings of top merchandise exporters. See Appendix Tables 1 and 2 for detailed statistics on the leading merchandise exporters and importers in 2022.

Chart 8 shows estimated year-on-year growth in the value of world merchandise trade by product in 2021 and 2022, as well as growth in 2022 compared to pre-pandemic levels.

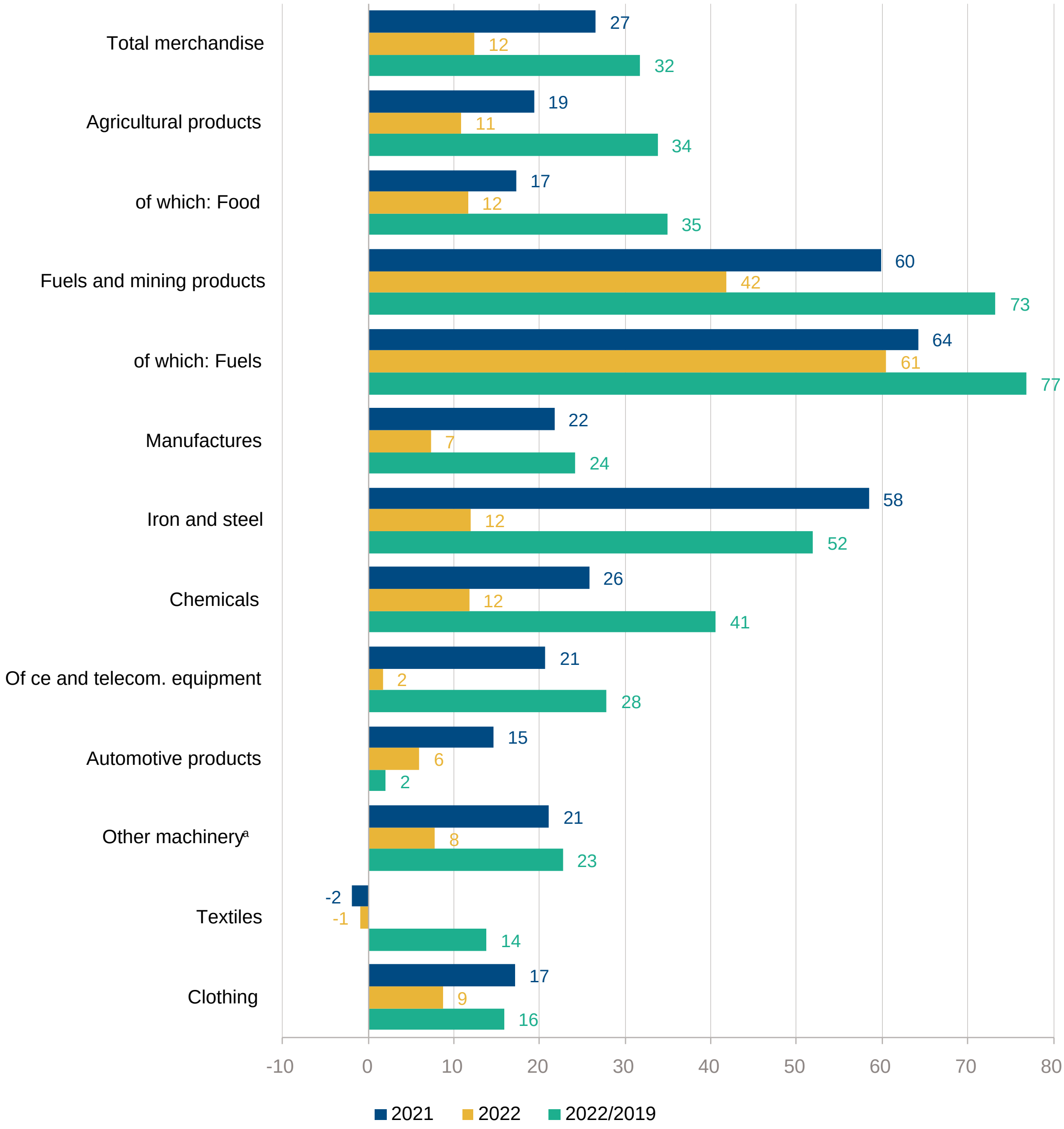
Services trade

The value of trade in commercial services as measured by the average of exports and imports rose 15% in 2022 to US$ 6.8 trillion. All broad sectors recorded growth. Transport had another record year, with trade up by 25% in 2022, and 40% above 2019 levels (see Chart 9). However, growth slowed as shipping rates started to decline steadily since the spring. This re ects in part the shift back to consumers' spending on services as the health situation normalized in most countries. On the other hand, the dif cult economic and geopolitical context, high in ation, and soaring energy and commodity prices have reduced demand.

The slowdown in goods-related services trade in 2022 points to decreased contract manufacturing activities (i.e. goods processing on a contract basis such as assembly, packaging, labelling, etc.) in other countries. Freight transport rates have now largely returned to pre-pandemic levels. In the week ending 31 March 2023, the global spot market rate for 40-foot container units was down to US$ 1,481, just 14% above 2019 prices in the same period. As prices continue to fall, the outlook for the shipping sector is bleak at least for the rst half of 2023 (source: Freightos).

Chart 8: Year-on-year growth in world merchandise trade by product, 2021-2022

% change in US$ values



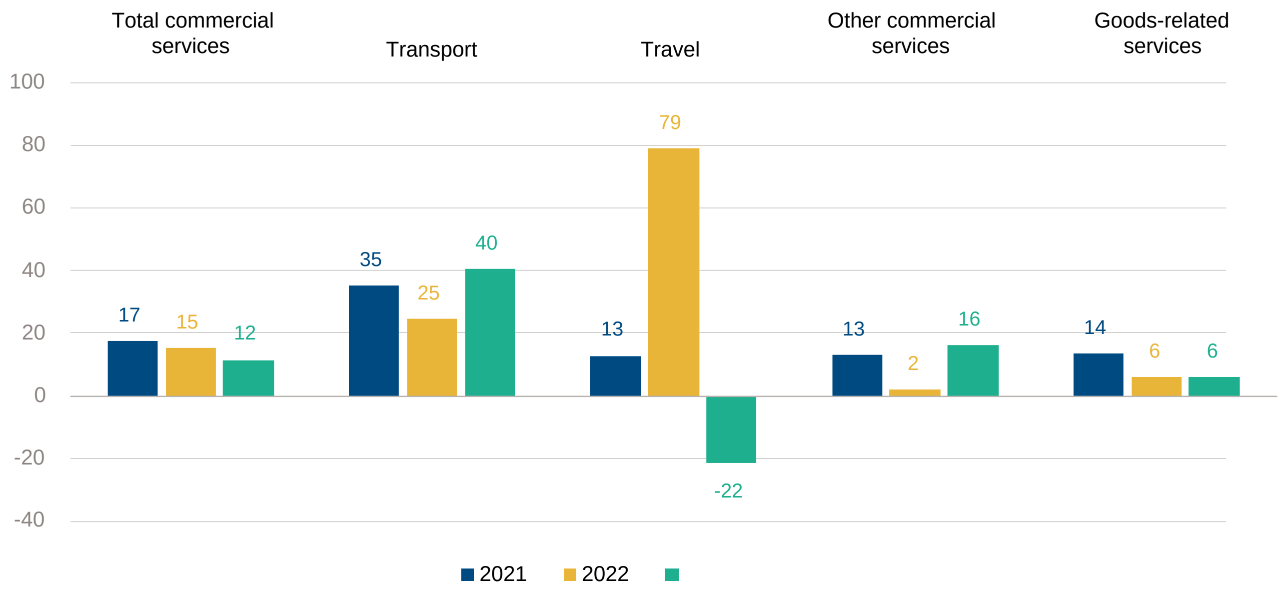
a Other machinery comprises energy generating machinery, electrical machinery and non-electrical machinery.

Source: WTO for total merchandise trade, Secretariat estimates based on partner statistics for trade by product.

Three years after the onset of COVID-19, international tourism is on a path to full recovery as mobility restrictions have been removed worldwide. Travel demand appears resilient to the current adverse economic context. In addition, the reopening of China's borders in early January 2023 is expected to boost regional and global travel.

Chart 9: Year-on-year growth in world commercial services trade, 2021-2022

% change in US$ values



Travel, which accounted for almost one quarter of services trade before the pandemic, as well as passenger transport were hit hard by border closures and quarantine requirements. Despite remarkable catch-up growth of 79% in 2022, global travellers' expenditure abroad was still 22% below pre-pandemic levels as Asia remained closed. In 2022, tourism growth was largely driven by European countries and the United States due to a strong US dollar.

The appreciation of the US dollar against major currencies is partly responsible for slower trade growth of other commercial services in 2022. This aggregate category, which covers different types of services, from business services to nancial services rose by 2%, down from 13% in 2021. The European Union and the United Kingdom accounted for half of trade in these services which formed the bulk of services trade in 2021 (64%).

The Euro and the British pound depreciated by 11% and 10% respectively in 2022 (see Chart 10). This had an impact, for example, on global nancial services, which fell 3% in US dollar terms, although both major traders saw increases in exports. However, higher interest rates to ght in ation, the slowdown in economic activity, and uncertainty due to the war in Ukraine also weighed on the sector.

Computer services was the most dynamic service sector over the last decade (see Chart 11). In 2022, world exports were 45% above pre-pandemic levels. Growth was further boosted by the pandemic due to remote working as well as online learning and entertainment. Demand for software, cloud services, machine learning and enhanced cybersecurity concerns is ever rising. Subdued growth in 2022, at 6% compared with 21% in the previous year, is entirely due to exchange rate volatility.

Ireland is the leading global exporter of computer services, with a share in the world of 27% in 2021. In 2022, Irish computer services exports in Euro terms rose by more than 13% while growth in US dollar terms was only 1%.

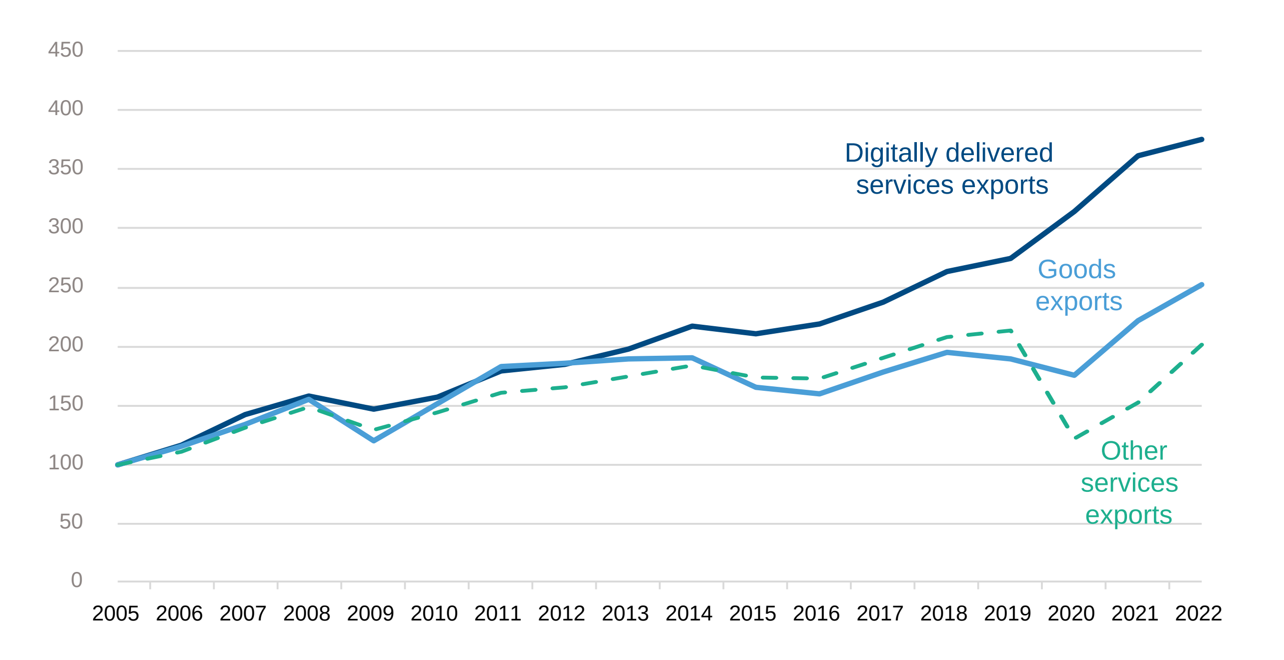
Box 1: Global exports of digitally delivered services reached USD 3.82 trillion in 2022

According to WTO estimates, global exports of digitally delivered services recorded an almost fourfold increase in value since 2005, rising 8.1% on average per year in the period 2005-2022, outpacing goods (5.6%) and other services exports (4.2%).

While tourism and other services requiring cross-border mobility of people fell in this period, digitally delivered services exports continued to rise, reaching US$ 3.82 trillion in 2022, and representing a 54% share in total global services exports. Digital delivery includes services traded cross-border through computer networks, that is through the Internet, apps, emails, voice and video calls, and increasingly through digital intermediation platforms such as online gaming, music and video streaming, and remote learning.

Chart 12: Global exports of digitally delivered services

Index 2005=100



Source: WTO estimates.

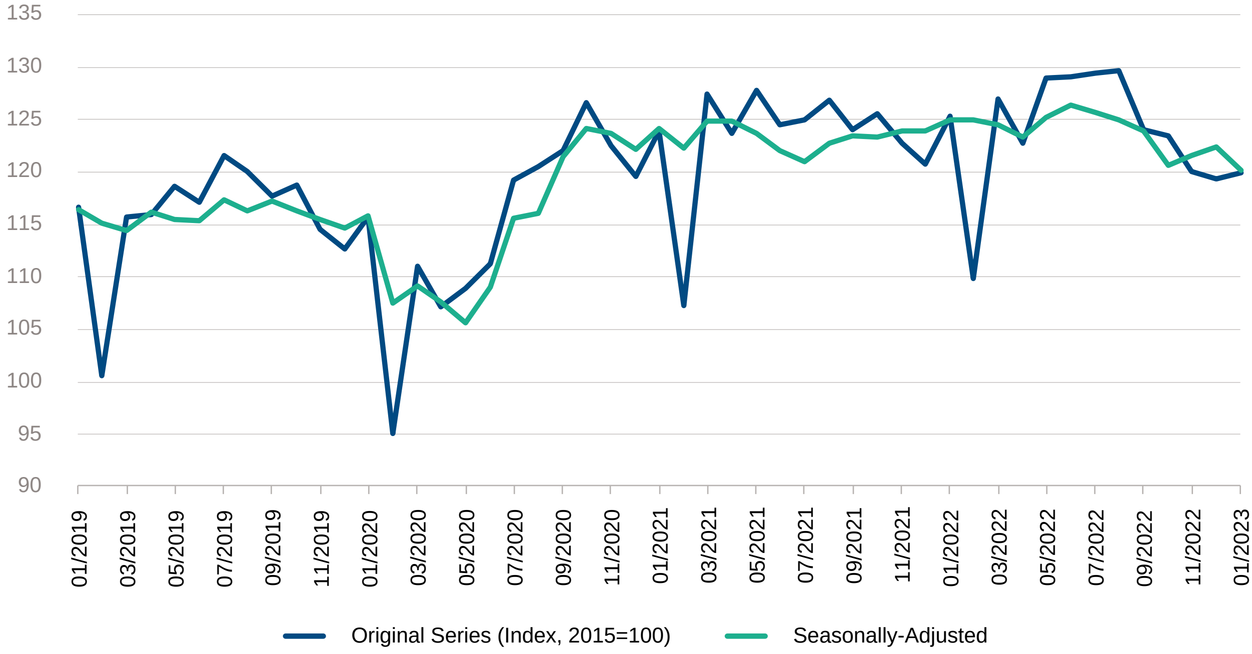
In 2022, business, professional, and technical services accounted for around 40% of digitally delivered services exports, followed by computer services (20%), nancial services (16%), intellectual property related services (12%), insurance services (5%), telecommunications services (3%), audio-visual and other personal, cultural, and recreational services (3%), and information services (1%).

Europe accounts for more than half of global exports of digitally delivered services. The region's stagnating growth in 2022 largely re ects the depreciation of the Euro and the British pound against the US dollar (see Chart 13). Asia's exports have been rising faster than the rest of the world. In 2022, almost a quarter of digitally delivered services originated from Asian economies, and 19% from North America. Central and South America and the Caribbean as well as the Middle East saw an acceleration in growth in 2022. However, growth in Africa and in least-developed countries continued to lag, with Africa holding less than a 1% share of digitally delivered services exports in 2022.

Appendix Table 5 contains the list of leading exporters of digitally delivered services. Comprehensive country data are available via the WTO website (www.wto.org/statsnews23_e).

Chart 14: RWI/ISL global container throughput index, January 2019 - January 2023

Index 2015=100



Source: Leibniz Institute for Economic Research and Institute for Shipping Economics and Logistics.

Chart 15: Press accounts related to economic activity, 1 September 2019 - 21 March 2023

Percent and index, base=0

Source: The GDELT Project Summary Service.

Chart 16: Estimated daily commercial flights worldwide, 1 January 2019 - 01 March 2023

Source: FlightRadar24.com

Appendix Table 1: Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade, 2022

Billion dollars and percentage

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	China	3,594	14.4	7	1	United States of America	3,376	13.2	15
2	United States of America	2,065	8.3	18	2	China	2,716	10.6	1
3	Germany	1,655	6.6	1	3	Germany	1,571	6.1	11
4	Netherlands	966	3.9	15	4	Netherlands	899	3.5	19
5	Japan	747	3.0	-1	5	Japan	897	3.5	17
6	Korea, Republic of	684	2.7	6	6	United Kingdom	824	3.2	19
7	Italy	657	2.6	7	7	France	818	3.2	14
8	Belgium	633	2.5	15	8	Korea, Republic of	731	2.9	19
9	France	618	2.5	6	9	India	723	2.8	26
10	Hong Kong, China	610	2.4	-9	10	Italy	689	2.7	22
	Domestic exports	18	0.1	-13					
	Re-exports	592	2.4	-9					
11	United Arab Emirates[1]	599	2.4	41	11	Hong Kong, China	668	2.6	-6
						Retained imports[1]	164	0.6	3
12	Canada	597	2.4	18	12	Mexico	626	2.4	20
13	Mexico	578	2.3	17	13	Belgium	621	2.4	18
14	Russian Federation[1]	532	2.1	8	14	Canada	582	2.3	15
15	United Kingdom	529	2.1	13	15	Spain	493	1.9	18
16	Singapore	516	2.1	13	16	Singapore	476	1.9	17
	Domestic exports	239	1.0	15		Retained imports[1]	199	0.8	27
	Re-exports	277	1.1	11					
17	Chinese Taipei	478	1.9	7	17	Chinese Taipei	436	1.7	14
18	India	453	1.8	15	18	United Arab Emirates[1]	425	1.7	22
19	Spain	418	1.7	10	19	Poland	381	1.5	11
20	Australia	412	1.7	20	20	Türkiye	364	1.4	34
21	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of[1]	410	1.6	49	21	Viet Nam	359	1.4	8
22	Switzerland	402	1.6	6	22	Switzerland	356	1.4	10
23	Viet Nam	371	1.5	11	23	Australia	309	1.2	18
24	Poland	361	1.4	6	24	Thailand	303	1.2	14
25	Malaysia	353	1.4	18	25	Malaysia	294	1.1	24
26	Brazil	334	1.3	19	26	Brazil	292	1.1	25
27	Indonesia	292	1.2	26	27	Russian Federation[1, 2]	240	0.9	-21
28	Thailand	287	1.2	6	28	Indonesia	237	0.9	21
29	Türkiye	254	1.0	13	29	Czech Republic	236	0.9	11
30	Norway	250	1.0	56	30	Austria	232	0.9	6
	Total of above [3]	20,654	82.9	-		Total of above [3]	21,177	82.7	-
	World [3]	24,905	100.0	11		World [3]	25,621	100.0	13

(1) Secretariat estimates.
(2) Imports are valued f.o.b.
(3) Includes signi cant re-exports or imports for re-export.

Source: WTO-UNCTAD.

Appendix Table 2: Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade excluding intra-EU trade, 2022

Billion dollars and percentage

Appendix Table 3: Leading exporters and importers of commercial services, 2022

Billion dollars and percentage

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	United States of America	897	12.7	16	1	United States of America	658	10.1	25
2	United Kingdom	487	6.9	8	2	China	461	7.1	9
3	China	422	6.0	8	3	Germany	439	6.7	13
4	Germany	395	5.6	4	4	Ireland	371	5.7	7
5	Ireland	354	5.0	2	5	United Kingdom	306	4.7	20
6	France	325	4.6	9	6	France	274	4.2	6
7	India	313	4.4	31	7	Netherlands	270	4.1	11
8	Singapore	291	4.1	9	8	India	263	4.0	35
9	Netherlands	274	3.9	10	9	Singapore	258	4.0	7
10	Spain	185	2.6	57	10	Japan	207	3.2	0
11	Japan	163	2.3	-2	11	Switzerland	161	2.5	2
12	United Arab Emirates[1]	154	2.2	…	12	Belgium	135	2.1	0
13	Switzerland	151	2.1	10	13	Canada	135	2.1	18
14	Luxembourg	134	1.9	-9	14	Korea, Republic of	135	2.1	9
15	Belgium	133	1.9	-2	15	Italy	132	2.0	14
16	Korea, Republic of	129	1.8	9	16	Luxembourg	109	1.7	-9
17	Italy	122	1.7	20	17	Sweden	103	1.6	15
18	Canada	122	1.7	11	18	United Arab Emirates[1]	95	1.5	…
19	Denmark	121	1.7	28	19	Denmark	94	1.4	13
20	Poland	94	1.3	16	20	Spain	Spain89	1.4	12[(S(122)Tjudi64
21	Sweden	93	1.3	6	21	Brazil 0 Td (94)Tj 4.732 0 Td (1.4)Tj 6.6074.37(.)T78(3)Tj 7.19 0 Td (6)T			

Appendix Table 4: Leading exporters and importers of commercial services excluding intra-EU trade, 2022

Billion dollars and percentage

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	Extra-EU exports	1,325	22.7	9	1	Extra-EU imports	1,147	21.2	8
2	United States of America	897	15.4	16	2	United States of America	658	12.2	25
3	United Kingdom	487	8.4	8	3	China	461	8.5	9
4	China	422	7.2	8	4	United Kingdom	306	5.7	20
5	India	313	5.4	31	5	India	263	4.9	35
6	Singapore	291	5.0	9	6	Singapore	258	4.8	7
7	Japan	163	2.8	-2	7	Japan	207	3.8	0
8	United Arab Emirates[1]	154	2.6	…	8	Switzerland	161	3.0	2
9	Switzerland	151	2.6	10	9	Canada	135	2.5	18
10	Korea, Republic of	129	2.2	9	10	Korea, Republic of	135	2.5	9
11	Canada	122	2.1	11	11	United Arab Emirates[1]	95	1.8	…
12	Israel	93	1.6	26	12	Brazil	78	1.4	36
13	Türkiye	90	1.5	47	13	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	76	1.4	23
14	Hong Kong, China	84	1.4	6	14	Russian Federation	71	1.3	-5
15	Chinese Taipei	58	1.0	12	15	Australia	65	1.2	62
16	Russian Federation	51	0.9	-7	16	Thailand	64	1.2	11
17	Australia	50	0.9	14	17	Hong Kong, China	63	1.2	2
18	Norway	48	0.8	18	18	Norway	56	1.0	33
19	Philippines	40	0.7	18	19	Mexico	48	0.9	25
20	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	39	0.7	302	20	Chinese Taipei	45	0.8	14
21	Brazil	39	0.7	26	21	Israel	44	0.8	36
22	Thailand	38	0.6	50	22	Indonesia	43	0.8	52
23	Mexico	36	0.6	35	23	Malaysia	42	0.8	18
24	Malaysia	31	0.5	50	24	Türkiye	39	0.7	37
25	Egypt	27	0.5	27	25	Qatar	38	0.7	15
26	Qatar	23	0.4	31	26	Kuwait, the State of	28	0.5	41
27	Indonesia	23	0.4	70	27	Viet Nam	26	0.5	35
28	Morocco	22	0.4	50	28	Egypt	26	0.5	23
29	Argentina	17	0.3	85	29	Chile	25	0.5	43
30	Panama[2]	17	0.3	…	30	Argentina	25	0.5	95
	Total of above	5,280	90.5	-		Total of above	4,730	87.6	-
	World (excl. intra-EU)	5,833	100.0	17		World (excl. intra-EU)	5,398	100.0	17

(1) Secretariat estimates. Quarterly data not available.
(2) Secretariat estimates.
… indicates unavailable or non-comparable gures.

Note: Preliminary estimates based on quarterly statistics. Figures for a number of countries and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat. More data available at http://stats.wto.org/.
Source: WTO-UNCTAD estimates in cooperation with ITC.

Appendix Table 5: Leading exporters of digitally delivered services, 2022

Billion dollars and percentage

		Value				Share in world exports		Annual percentage change			
Rank	Exporters	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2022	2020	2021	2022	2022/2019
1	United States of America	486	535	599	632	17.4	16.5	10	12	6	30
2	United Kingdom	280	321	346	350	10.0	9.2	15	8	1	25
3	Ireland	166	243	294	290	5.9	7.6	46	21	-1	75
4	Germany	180	201	241	227	6.5	5.9	11	20	-6	26
5	India	118	149	178	227	4.2	5.9	26	19	28	93
6	China	114	146	185	201	4.1	5.2	28	26	9	75
7	Netherlands	164	146	156	165	5.9	4.3	-11	7	6	1
8	Singapore	106	128	152	159	3.8	4.2	20	19	5	49
9	France	127	129	144	136	4.6	3.6	1	12	-6	7
10	Luxembourg	93	99	120	111	3.3	2.9	6	22	-8	19
11	Japan	103	110	117	110	3.7	2.9	7	6	-5	7
12	Switzerland	84	84	99	102	3.0	2.7	0	18	3	21
13	Belgium	60	74	85	81	2.2	2.1	22	15	-4	34
14	Canada	56	69	78	79	2.0	2.1	23	13	0	39
15	Sweden	45	51	57	57	1.6	1.5	14	12	0	27
16	Spain	34	43	51	57	1.2	1.5	27	20	11	69
17	Korea, Republic of	36	42	52	55	1.3	1.4	17	23	6	52
18	Italy	42	46	55	54	1.5	1.4	9	20	-1	29
19	Israel	28	37	46	54	1.0	1.4	31	27	16	92
20	Hong Kong, China	38	39	42	47	1.4	1.2	3	7	13	24
21	United Arab Emirates	29	34	39	45	1.0	1.2	17	14	16	55
22	Poland	23	29	35	38	0.8	1.0	30	21	8	70
23	Austria	25	29	33	33	0.9	0.9	15	17	-2	32
24	Philippines	19	23	25	28	0.7	0.7	19	9	11	45
25	Chinese Taipei	18	22	24	27	0.6	0.7	20	13	12	52
26	Denmark	18	22	24	25	0.7	0.6	22	6	3	33
27	Finland	18	22	25	23	0.6	0.6	21	13	-7	26
28	Australia	15	19	23	22	0.5	0.6	22	21	-3	44
29	Brazil	13	14	16	21	0.5	0.5	7	19	27	62
30	Russian Federation	17	17	21	19	0.6	0.5	0	20	-11	6
	Total of above	2,559	2,922	3,362	3,475	91.6	90.9	-	-	-	-
	World	2,795	3,198	3,683	3,825	100.0	100.0	14	15	4	37

Note: Figures for a number of countries and territories have been estimated by the Secretariat.
Source: WTO estimates.

Useful resources

WTO Data - Information on trade and trade policy measures
data.wto.org
This portal gives access to a selection of key databases offering statistics and information on various trade-related measures.

WTO Stats
stats.wto.org
A user-friendly data portal to access a wide range of WTO statistical indicators on international trade, tariffs, non-tariff measures and other indicators.

Print ISBN 978-92-870-7552-9
Web ISBN 978-92-870-7551-2

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WTO Publications
Email: publications@wto.org
www.wto.org

Printed by the World Trade Organization.
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Report designed by Triptik, Annecy.

The WTO's "Global Trade Outlook and Statistics" analyses recent global trade developments up to the fourth quarter of 2022 and presents the organization's forecasts for world trade in 2023 and 2024. Breakdowns of merchandise and commercial services trade by sector and region are provided, together with details on leading traders. The report is timed to coincide with the release of the WTO's latest quarterly and annual trade statistics, which can be downloaded from the WTO's online database at stats.wto.org.

ISBN 978-92-870-7552-9