

**Department of Economic and Social Affairs**  
Statistics Division

# 2010

# International Trade Statistics Yearbook

Volume I  
Trade by Country



United Nations  
New York, 2011

## DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and to take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

### NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

The designations employed and the presentation of 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 in this publication, it covers countries, territories, cities or areas. In previous issues of this publication, where the designation “country” appears in the headings of tables, it should be interpreted to cover countries, territories, cities or areas.

In some tables, the designation “developed” economies is intended for statistical convenience and does not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

ST/ESA/STAT/SER.G/59 (Vol. I)

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

Sales No. E.12.XVII.2 H

ISBN 978-92-1-161553-1

eISBN 978-92-1-054819-9

ISSN 1010-447X

Enquiries should be directed to  
Sales and Marketing Section  
Outreach Division  
Department of Public Information  
United Nations  
New York 10017  
USA

E-mail: [publications@un.org](mailto:publications@un.org)

Internet: <http://unp.un.org>

**Copyright © United Nations, 2011**

**All rights reserved**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction .....	v
The new yearbook .....	v
Concepts and definitions of International Merchandise Trade Statistics .....	v
Sources and Presentation .....	viii
Description of world trade tables of part 1 (Tables A and D) .....	xiii
Description of country tables and graphs of part 2 .....	xiii
Abbreviations and Explanation of symbols .....	xvi
Disclaimer, UN Comtrade Subscription information, Contact .....	xvii
Part 1 World Trade Tables .....	1
Total imports and exports by regions and countries or areas in U.S. dollars (Table A) .....	2
World exports by provenance and destination in U.S. dollars (Table D) .....	20
Part 2 Country Trade Profiles .....	57
Countries (or areas) .....	58
European Union (EU-27) .....	406

## Part 2 COUNTRY TRADE PROFILES

	Page		Page		Page
Afghanistan	58	Bosnia and Herzegovina	102	Cuba	146
Albania	60	Botswana	104	Cyprus	148
Algeria	62	Brazil	106	Czech Republic	150
Andorra	64	Brunei Darussalam	108	Denmark	152
Anguilla	66	Bulgaria	110	Dominica	154
Antigua and Barbuda	68	Burkina Faso	112	Dominican Republic	156
Argentina	70	Burundi	114	Ecuador	158
Armenia	72	Cambodia	116	Egypt	160
Aruba	74	Cameroon	118	El Salvador	162
Australia	76	Canada	120	Estonia	164
Austria	78	Cape Verde	122	Ethiopia	166
Azerbaijan	80	Central African Republic	124	Faeroe Islands	168
Bahamas	82	Chile	126	Fiji	170
Bahrain	84	China	128	Finland	172
Bangladesh	86	China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	130	France-Monaco	174
Barbados	88	China, Macao Special Administrative Region	132	French Polynesia	176
Belarus	90	Colombia	134	Gabon	178
Belgium	92	Comoros	136	Gambia	180
Belize	94	Cook Islands	138	Georgia	182
Benin	96	Costa Rica	140	Germany	184
Bhutan	98	Côte d'Ivoire	142	Ghana	186
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	100	Croatia	144	Greece	188

	Page
Greenland	190
Grenada	192
Guatemala	194
Guinea	196
Guyana	198
Honduras	200
Hungary	202
Iceland	204
India	206
Indonesia	208
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	210
Ireland	212
Israel	214
Italy	216
Jamaica	218
Japan	220
Jordan	222
Kazakhstan	224
Kenya	226
Korea, Republic of	228
Kuwait	230
Kyrgyzstan	232
Latvia	234
Lebanon	236
Lithuania	238
Luxembourg	240
Madagascar	242
Malawi	244
Malaysia	246
Maldives	248
Mali	250
Malta	252
Mauritania	254
Mauritius	256
Mayotte	258
Mexico	260
Mongolia	262
Montenegro	264
Montserrat	266
Morocco	268

	Page
Mozambique	270
Namibia	272
Nepal	274
Netherlands	276
Netherlands Antilles	278
New Caledonia	280
New Zealand	282
Nicaragua	284
Niger	286
Nigeria	288
Norway, including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	290
Occupied Palestinian Territory	292
Oman	294
Pakistan	296
Panama	298
Paraguay	300
Peru	302
Philippines	304
Poland	306
Portugal	308
Qatar	310
Republic of Moldova	312
Romania	314
Russian Federation	316
Rwanda	318
Saint Kitts and Nevis	320
Saint Lucia	322
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	324
Samoa	326
Sao Tome and Principe	328
Saudi Arabia	330
Senegal	332
Serbia	334
Seychelles	336
Singapore	338
Slovakia	340
Slovenia	342
Solomon Islands	344
South Africa	346
Spain	348

	Page
Sri Lanka	350
Sudan	352
Suriname	354
Swaziland	356
Sweden	358
Switzerland-Liechtenstein	360
Syrian Arab Republic	362
Thailand	364
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	366
Togo	368
Tonga	370
Trinidad and Tobago	372
Tunisia	374
Turkey	376
Turks and Caicos Islands	378
Uganda	380
Ukraine	382
United Arab Emirates	384
United Kingdom	386
United Republic of Tanzania	388
United States of America, including Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands	390
Uruguay	392
Vanuatu	394
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	396
Viet Nam	398
Yemen	400
Zambia	402
Zimbabwe	404
European Union (27 member states)	406

# INTRODUCTION

## The new yearbook

1. The *2010 International Trade Statistics Yearbook* (2010 ITSY) is being issued in two volumes which are prepared at different points in time during 2011.<sup>1</sup> Volume I is compiled early in 2011 to allow for an advanced release of an overview of international merchandise trade in 2010 and for a much earlier publication of the available 2010 country (area) data. Volume II contains the detailed tables showing international trade in main commodity groups and is finalized approximately six months after the completion of Volume I as the preparation of those tables requires additional country data which, normally, become available later in the year. Volume II contains also updated versions of the two world trade tables published in Volume I.
2. Detailed data for a total of 175 countries (or areas) are shown in Volume I with the 2010 data on imports and exports by commodity and trading partner provided for 93 countries (areas), representing approximately 74% of world trade of 2010. All tables of Volume I are made available electronically shortly after the completion of the manuscript. Beginning with the 2008 edition Volume I is published in a redesigned format in respect to the presentation of data for individual countries with the aim to provide a more analytical and condensed view of a country's trade performance (country trade profile).
3. The detailed information about the trade of particular countries by commodity and partner (values and quantities) contained in the tables and graphs for individual countries in Volume I and commodities in Volume II are taken from the publicly available database UN Comtrade (<http://comtrade.un.org/db/default.aspx>). Users are advised to visit UN Comtrade for any additional and more current information as it is continuously updated.

## Concepts and definitions of International Merchandise Trade Statistics

4. The statistics in this Yearbook have been compiled by national statistical authorities largely consistent with the United Nations recommended *International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, Revision 2*.<sup>2</sup> The main elements of the concepts and definitions are:

1. Coverage: As a general guideline, it is recommended that international merchandise trade statistics record all goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted or withdrawn (except for goods for inward or outward processing)

---

<sup>1</sup> The 2010 ITSY is the fifty-ninth edition of this yearbook.

<sup>2</sup> Statistical Papers, Series M No. 52, Rev.2, (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.16). At its forty-first session, held from 23 to 26 February 2010, the Statistical Commission adopted the revised recommendations "International merchandise trade statistics: concepts and definitions 2010" (IMTS 2010) which provide very important amendments while retaining the existing conceptual framework (available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/EG-IMTS/EG-IMTS%20web%20announcement.htm>).

do not add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics. The general guidelines serve as a basis for a set of specific recommendations on the inclusion or exclusion of certain categories of goods.

2. Time of recording: Coherence with the System of National Accounts and the Balance of Payments requires that transactions be recorded at the time when the change of ownership takes place. As a general guideline it is recommended that goods be included at the time when they enter or leave the economic territory of a country.

3. Statistical territory: In international merchandise trade statistics the objective is to record goods entering and leaving the economic territory of a country. In practice, what is recorded is goods that enter or leave the statistical territory, which is the territory with respect to which data are being collected. The statistical territory may coincide with the economic territory of a country or with some part of it. It follows that when the statistical territory of a country and its economic territory differ, international merchandise trade statistics do not provide a complete record of inward and outward flows of goods.

4. The trade systems: There are two trade systems in common use by which international merchandise trade statistics are compiled: the general trade system and the special trade system in its strict definition and relaxed definition.

(a) *The general trade system* is in use when the statistical territory of a country coincides with its economic territory. Consequently, under the general trade system, imports include all goods entering the economic territory of a compiling country and exports include all goods leaving the economic territory of a compiling country.

(b) *The special trade system* is in use when the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory. *The special trade system (strict definition)* is in use when the statistical territory comprises only the free circulation area, that is, the part within which goods "may be disposed of without customs restriction". Consequently, in such a case, imports include all goods entering the free circulation area of a compiling country, which means cleared through customs for home use, and exports include all goods leaving the free circulation area of a compiling country.

(c) *The special trade system (relaxed definition)* is in use when (a) goods that enter a country for or leave it after inward processing and (b) goods that enter or leave an industrial free zone are also recorded and included in international merchandise trade statistics.

5. Classification: It is recommended that countries use the *Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System* (HS) for the collection, compilation and dissemination of international merchandise trade statistics as suggested by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-seventh session (22 February to 3 March 1993).<sup>3</sup> The

---

<sup>3</sup> See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 6 (E/1993/26), para. 162 (d).

Harmonized System was adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council in June 1983, and the International Convention on the Harmonized System (HS Convention) entered into force on 1 January 1988 (HS 1988).<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the preamble to the HS Convention, which recognized the importance of ensuring that the HS be kept up to date in the light of changes in technology or in patterns of international trade, the HS is regularly reviewed and revised. The fourth edition, HS 2007 which is a substantial revision from previous versions came into effect 1 January 2007.<sup>5</sup> The *Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)*<sup>6</sup> which was in the past used by countries in data compilation and reporting has been recognized for its continued use in analysis.<sup>7</sup>

6. Valuation: At its fifteenth session, in 1953, the Economic and Social Council, taking the view that trade statistics must reflect economic realities, recommended that the Governments of Member States of the United Nations, wherever possible, use transaction values in the compilation of their national statistics of external trade or, when national practices are based on other values, endeavor to provide supplementary statistical data based on transaction values (Economic and Social Council resolution 469 B (XV)). To promote the comparability of international merchandise trade statistics and taking into account the commercial and data reporting practices of the majority of countries, it is recommended that: (a) The statistical value of imported goods be a CIF-type value; (b) The statistical value of exported goods be an FOB-type value. FOB-type values include the transaction value of the goods and the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country. CIF-type values include the transaction value of the goods, the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country and the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country.

7. Partner country: It is recommended that in the case of imports, the country of origin be recorded; and that in the case of exports, the country of last known destination be recorded. The country of origin of a good (for imports) is determined by rules of origin established by each country. The country of last known destination is the last country - as far as it is known at the time of exportation - to which goods are to be delivered, irrespective of where they have been initially dispatched to and whether or not, on their way to that last country, they are subject to any commercial transactions or other operations which change their legal status.

5. The pages containing the country profiles (part 2 of this publication) indicate the trade system, valuation and partner attribution each country is following. For more detailed information on national practices in the compilation and dissemination of international

---

<sup>4</sup> See Customs Co-operation Council, The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, Brussels, 1989.

<sup>5</sup> See World Customs Organization, Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, Fourth Edition (2007), Brussels 2005.

<sup>6</sup> Standard International Trade Classification, Original, Statistical Papers, Series M No.10, Second Edition, 1951 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.51.XVII.1); subsequent editions are published as United Nations publications under Series M No.34.

<sup>7</sup> See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 4 (E/1993/24), para. 24 (c).

merchandise trade data please go to [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradereport/introduction\\_MM.asp](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradereport/introduction_MM.asp).

## Sources and Presentation

6. Sources: Figures on the total imports and exports of countries (or areas) presented in world table A are mainly taken from *International Financial Statistics* (IFS) published monthly by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) but also from other sources such as national publications and websites and the *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Questionnaire* for the following countries: Andorra, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Gibraltar, Montenegro (beginning 2006), Occupied Palestinian Territory, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro (before 2006), Turkmenistan, Turks and Caicos, Tuvalu and Uzbekistan. Estimates for missing data are made in order to arrive to regional totals but are otherwise not shown. The estimation process is automated using quarterly year-on-year growth rates for the extrapolation of missing quarterly data (unless quarterly data can be estimated using available monthly data within the quarter). Regional totals containing estimated data are printed in bold. Estimates are reviewed and adjusted where necessary. Table A shows data as available by end of May 2011.

7. Figures presented in world table D are calculated using UN Comtrade data (see details below). Data for missing reporters are estimated either through the extrapolation of the data of the two adjacent years, or, if this is not possible, through the use of the data reported by the trading partners (so called mirror data). Mirror statistics is also used in case the partner distribution or confidential data make it necessary to adjust the reported data. All estimates are reviewed and adjusted where necessary. Table D uses data as available on UN Comtrade by end of May 2011.

8. The figures in the country tables and graphs of part 2 (country trade profiles) are obtained from data directly submitted by countries to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) or received via international and regional partner organizations such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat, the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the UN regional commissions such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). Data for the European Union

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_534](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_534)

