

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
STATISTICS DIVISION

2009
INTERNATIONAL TRADE
STATISTICS YEARBOOK

VOLUME I
TRADE BY COUNTRY



UNITED NATIONS
New York, 2010

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/58 (Vol. I)

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION
Sales No. E.11.XVII.2 H

ISBN 978-92-1-161543-2
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
Internet: <http://unp.un.org>

Copyright © United Nations, 2010
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)	404

Part 2 COUNTRY TRADE PROFILES

	Page
Afghanistan	58
Albania	60
Algeria	62
Andorra	64
Anguilla	66
Antigua and Barbuda	68
Argentina	70
Armenia	72
Aruba	74
Australia	76
Austria	78
Azerbaijan	80
Bahamas	82
Bahrain	84
Bangladesh	86
Barbados	88
Belarus	90
Belgium	92
Belize	94
Benin	96
Bhutan	98
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	100

	Page
Bosnia and Herzegovina	102
Botswana	104
Brazil	106
Brunei Darussalam	108
Bulgaria	110
Burkina Faso	112
Burundi	114
Cambodia	116
Cameroon	118
Canada	120
Cape Verde	122
Central African Republic	124
Chile	126
China	128
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	130
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	132
Colombia	134
Comoros	136
Cook Islands	138
Costa Rica	140
Côte d'Ivoire	142
Croatia	144

	Page
Cuba	146
Cyprus	148
Czech Republic	150
Denmark	152
Dominica	154
Dominican Republic	156
Ecuador	158
Egypt	160
El Salvador	162
Estonia	164
Ethiopia	166
Faeroe Islands	168
Fiji	170
Finland	172
France-Monaco	174
French Polynesia	176
Gabon	178
Gambia	180
Georgia	182
Germany	184
Ghana	186
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
Montserrat	264
Morocco	266
Mozambique	268

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

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

INTRODUCTION

The new yearbook

1. The *2009 International Trade Statistics Yearbook* (2009 ITSY) is being issued in two volumes which are prepared at different points in time during 2010.¹ Volume I is compiled early in 2010 to allow for an advanced release of an overview of international merchandise trade in 2009 and for a much earlier publication of the available 2009 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. 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). Overall, data for a total of 174 countries (or areas) are shown in Volume I with the 2009 data on imports and exports by commodity and trading partner provided for 88 countries (areas), representing approximately 70% of world trade of 2009. All tables of Volume I are made available electronically shortly after the completion of the manuscript.

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*.² 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) 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

¹ The 2009 ITSY is the fifty-eighth edition of this yearbook.

² Statistical Papers, Series M No. 52, Rev.2, (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.16).

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).³ The Harmonized System was adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council in June 1983, and the International Convention on the Harmonized System (HS Convention) entered

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

into force on 1 January 1988 (HS 1988).⁴ 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 2007.⁵ The *Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)*⁶ which was in the past used by countries in data compilation and reporting has been recognized for its continued use in analysis.⁷

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 merchandise trade data please go to http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradereport/introduction_MM.asp.

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

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

⁶ 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.

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

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. 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 2010.

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 mid of May 2010.

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 (EU-27) is received from the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). All data published in the country profiles is available on UN Comtrade (<http://comtrade.un.org/>).

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_617

