

Summary and conclusions

The changing landscape of global trade and the Commonwealth

Fundamental changes are taking place in the global trade landscape. In the process, significant transformations are underway in relation to the sources of growth of world trade, its direction of flows and patterns and, in turn, individual countries' comparative and competitive advantages. These changes are being driven mainly by such factors as the rapidly growing trade of developing countries; growing trade interconnectedness through global value chain (GVC)-led fragmentation of production processes; proliferation of regional trading arrangements (RTAs); lack of dynamism in multilateral trade negotiations; and the impending need for actions to combat climate change.

Along with the above factors, recovery from prolonged recession in the aftermath of the 2008 global financial crisis has been accompanied by a weak trade-growth relationship, giving rise to concern about the role of trade in promoting development. Notwithstanding, the global community's adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Global Action and its set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provides a renewed emphasis on the importance of international trade as a key means of achieving sustainable development and social progress.

The Commonwealth, with its diverse membership, is coming to terms with this shifting trade landscape. This Review explores the trade prospects of the association – both overall and intra-Commonwealth trade. It considers the challenges and opportunities emerging from the changing circumstances, highlights some of the broad priorities in unleashing the trade potential for Commonwealth members and offers some perspectives on emerging trade and development issues.

Adapting to the changing landscape

The growing prominence of developing countries has been one of the salient features of the shifting global trade landscape. Over the past two decades, the share of these countries in global merchandise exports has increased from around 30 per cent to 50 per cent. An almost identical change has taken place in the relative significance of Commonwealth developing countries in the Commonwealth's total exports. This implies that, while traditional developed countries remain important markets, developing countries also provide enhanced trading opportunities.

However, one challenge of South-South trade lies in making it broader-based and more diversified, as primary commodities supplied by a handful of African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries currently dominate exports to emerging

economies. This has important implications for the economic and export diversification prospects of these countries. For commodity-dependent exporters, one further concern relates to how the growth slowdown in China is going to unfold.

Opportunities to break into emerging developing country markets remain to be materialised for a majority of other Commonwealth developing countries. For example, while on average 12 per cent of all Commonwealth merchandise imports are now sourced from China, there are 35 Commonwealth countries that export less than 5 per cent of their exports to the Chinese market.

While GVCs present export opportunities through specialisation in only a relatively limited number of tasks, which is more manageable for many Commonwealth members given their limited capacity, most Commonwealth ACP countries, being predominantly natural resource-based primary product and processed commodity exporters, are at a disadvantageous position in terms of linking into these chains. They lie at the bottom of the integration stage in GVCs, with limited capacity to upgrade. For small states in particular, participation in GVCs is constrained by their inherent characteristics and associated trade challenges, for example their small market size, their remoteness from global commercial centres related to GVC hubs, their lack of competitiveness, etc.

Trading through regional arrangements is also shaping the global trade landscape in an unprecedented way. An overwhelming majority of Commonwealth developing countries are members of several RTAs. However, for many of them, realising the benefits of increased trade is yet to happen. They also have limited capacity to negotiate and manage the overlapping arrangements.

The proliferation of RTAs, including their coverage of much broader ambits to generate trade rules and provisions in new areas, could weaken the multilateral trading system, especially in the absence of lack of dynamism in World Trade Organization (WTO)-led trade negotiations. A strong rules-based multilateral system is extremely important to protect and promote the interests of small and poor countries. Promoting trade multilateralism while keeping up the momentum of RTA constitutes a key area of global policy discourse.

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing the international community. Most Commonwealth developing countries have limited capacity to manage and adapt to the risks and impacts of climate change. Measures to deal with the associated challenges, including capacity-building, climate-proof infrastructure, export diversification and promoting

competitiveness in new sectors, among other strategies, will incur significant costs and pose a development challenge.

Taking advantage of the Commonwealth

Commonwealth countries are striving to improve their overall trade performance, and in this regard the evidence seems to suggest there are vast opportunities to promote trade between members. The Commonwealth is not a trading bloc, and therefore does not possess policy-induced mechanisms to increase trade within the association. Nevertheless, intra-Commonwealth trade is already quite substantial, valued at \$592 billion in 2013, and is growing strongly (projected to surpass \$1 trillion by 2020). This trade is also broad-based: shares of Asian and African developing countries have increased and many small states are more dependent on it. Although member countries have increased their trade with non-Commonwealth economic powers, including, recently, China, the share of intra-Commonwealth exports as a proportion of the Commonwealth's total global exports has seen a significant rise over the past two decades or so.

Historical ties, long-established trade relations, familiar administrative and legal systems, the use of one language as the means of communicating with foreign partners and large and dynamic diasporas have all long been recognised as important factors in promoting trade. This Review provides econometric estimates suggesting, controlling for various factors that determine trade flows, Commonwealth members on average tend to trade more between themselves (about 20 per cent more considering goods and services together) and generate more foreign direct investment (FDI) flows (10 per cent more). These results also imply bilateral trade costs between members are, on average, 19 per cent lower than those for trade with other trading partners.

This Review provides quantitative estimates of current untapped trade potential (\$156 billion) and likely trade prospects over the next 15 years. Ongoing trends, huge current potential and massive future prospects suggest that some supporting measures, in the absence of RTA-type trade policy interventions, would be able to boost trade between members greatly.

Leveraging the Commonwealth effects for greater trade gains

The already substantial trade between Commonwealth members and its rising relative significance will call for leveraging the 'Commonwealth effect' for greater trade gains. There are several ways this can be achieved without any explicit policy interventions.

First of all, this Review emphasises strengthened regional cooperation, rather than just forming RTAs to exchange trade concessions. Deeper integration is more likely to result in increased trade within the regions of Commonwealth members. The Commonwealth effect, including lower trade costs, can then be exploited further in the trade between Commonwealth members within existing RTAs. Members' enhanced trading capacity is also likely to have a positive effect on intra-Commonwealth trade involving members in other regions.

Second, while average tariffs have fallen across the global regions, there exists substantial scope for further tariff rationalisation. The resultant impact of such unilateral measures can potentially be amplified for member countries through the Commonwealth effect.

Third, improved trade logistics, including trade facilitation measures, can be an effective means of promoting trade including, intra-Commonwealth flows, as Part II of this Review shows. Given the presence of world-class performers in the area (e.g. Singapore), and the elaborate technical and financial assistance programmes of Commonwealth developed countries such as Australia, Canada and the UK to support developing countries' efforts, the Commonwealth provides a forum for understanding the challenges associated with specific trade support measures and sharing experiences of practical ways of dealing with them.

Fourth, the strong and diverse Commonwealth diasporic community is a potential source of increased trade. The diaspora can help by bridging markets and circulating knowledge and information on technology and business practices. Finally, as many countries aim for integration into GVCs, the Commonwealth effect could boost the development of value chains involving Commonwealth members. Several members are located in regions that have the potential for value chain development, but any such mechanism could be spread out within the Commonwealth, even involving non-Commonwealth countries, to take advantage of the existing trade advantages.

Broad priorities for unleashing the trade potential of Commonwealth countries

The shifting nature of the trade landscape implies a need to provide more intensive attention to broad priorities for improved trade performance. This Review highlights five of these priorities: building productive capacity; effectively managing trade policy and negotiations; addressing implementation gaps; promoting private sector development; and securing a trade-supporting global architecture. These determinants

of trade success are interlinked, and concerted efforts need to be undertaken to generate the desired impact.

Limited and undiversified productive capacity is one of the most important constraints facing many Commonwealth developing countries. While international trade and trade policy can help in terms of diversification, this has not been achieved in most Commonwealth ACP member countries. Managing ever-expanding boundaries of trade policy and negotiations and membership in different RTAs, partly driven by the changing global trade landscape, has become an important priority for Commonwealth countries. For many Commonwealth developing countries, limited capacity makes this particularly challenging. Similarly, putting in place trade strategies and agreements has proved exceedingly challenging, resulting in a huge implementation deficit. Implementation of trade agreements generally takes a very long time, often decades, which implies the intended results of negotiated outcomes often do not materialise.

Good trade strategies and improved market access are meaningful only if business enterprises, including women-led and small and medium-sized ones, can make use of them. Many Commonwealth developing countries have undertaken important reforms, yet creating an enabling environment for the private sector remains a major priority. Poor infrastructure – including insufficient and unreliable power supplies and weak road and port infrastructure, all part of weak productive capacity – continues to inhibit private sector development.

Finally, securing a coherent global trade support architecture cannot be overemphasised with regard to the aim to unleash trade potential. According to an estimate provided in the World Investment Report 2014, at current levels of investment in SDG-relevant sectors, developing countries face an annual investment gap of \$2.5 trillion per year. This has direct and indirect impacts on their trading capacity. While alternative sources of funding will be increasingly sought for implementing the SDGs, the role of official development assistance (ODA) in promoting trade-related infrastructure and capacity-building will continue to be important.

One particular component of ODA, Aid for Trade (AfT), has been generally helpful in addressing the supply-side capacity limitations of developing countries. However, there remains much scope to make this even more effective. Resource availability as against needs is extremely limited. One particular objective of AfT – that is, helping countries with their trade-related adjustment needs – has hardly been utilised, even though it could be used to help develop productive capacity. Predictability of AfT has also been a major issue, with resources disbursed falling short of commitments on a regular basis. Finally, more targeted AfT support is needed to promote export sector development in developing countries.

Putting Commonwealth perspectives into action

Given its diverse membership and its active participation in global policy discourse, the Commonwealth offers insightful perspectives on emerging trade issues that are of particular interest in promoting development. The Review concludes by addressing some of these issues and providing some concrete ways forward for the global community to consider. These include, among others:

- To promote trade multilateralism so as to achieve trade-led development objectives that are consistent with the SDG framework, which offers a new opportunity to catalyse momentum to finally conclude the Doha Round.
- To achieve and strengthen institutional coherence, coordination and communication among the relevant multilateral trade bodies in creating a more effectively integrated trade-related global governance framework to drive forward the 2030 agenda.
- To institute regular reviews, led by the WTO, of progress made on trade-related aspects of the SDG framework.
- To achieve greater alignment, coherence and mutual supportiveness between the multilateral trade and environmental regimes while providing technical, financial and other assistance to capacity-constrained developing countries to effectively address climate change concerns affecting their trade competitiveness.
- To consider the adoption of the SDGs as an opportunity for focused, country-led, internationally supported measures to advance gender-sensitive policy and negotiation mechanisms in order to secure more gender-equitable distribution of trade gains.
- To use the SDG framework in catalysing support with a view to effectively implementing the Istanbul Programme of Action for least-developed countries; and to rejuvenate a global partnership to address the peculiar challenges and resultant development consequences facing small states.
- To support the effective integration of African countries and ensure greater inclusion of small, poor and vulnerable countries in GVC.



PUTTING THESE PERSPECTIVES INTO PRACTICE IS AS CHALLENGING AS ENSURING THE EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, SMALL STATES AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA IN GLOBAL TRADE. IT IS IN THIS CONTEXT THAT THE SHIFTING TRADE LANDSCAPE HAS IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ROLE OF TRADE IN DEVELOPMENT.

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Data appendix

Region	Country	Country Code	GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	Income level	HDI rank	Population (thousands)	LDCs	Small states
			2014		2013	2014		
Developed	Australia	AUS	64,680	High-income	2	23,630		
	Canada	CAN	51,690	High-income	8	35,525		
	Cyprus	CYP	26,370	High-income	32	871		X
	Malta	MLT	21,000	High-income	39	430		X
	New Zealand	NZL	39,300	High-income	7	4,551		
	United Kingdom	GBR	42,690	High-income	14	63,738		
Developing								
Africa	Botswana	BWA	7,880	Upper-middle-income	109	2,039		X
	Cameroon	CMR	1,350	Lower-middle-income	152	22,819		
	Ghana	GHA	1,620	Lower-middle-income	138	26,442		
	Kenya	KEN	1,280	Lower-middle-income	147	45,546		
	Lesotho	LSO	1,350	Lower-middle-income	162	2,098	X	X
	Malawi	MWI	250	Lower-middle-income	174	16,829	X	
	Mauritius	MUS	9,710	Upper-middle-income	63	1,249		X
	Mozambique	MOZ	630	Lower-middle-income	178	26,473	X	
	Namibia	NAM	5,820	Upper-middle-income	127	2,348		X
	Nigeria	NGA	2,950	Lower-middle-income	152	178,517		
	Rwanda	RWA	650	Lower-middle-income	151	12,100	X	
	Seychelles	SYC	13,990	High-income	71	93		X
	Sierra Leone	SLE	720	Lower-middle-income	183	6,205	X	
	South Africa	ZAF	6,800	Upper-middle-income	118	53,140		
	Swaziland	SWZ	2,700	Lower-middle-income	148	1,268		X
	Uganda	UGA	660	Lower-middle-income	164	38,845	X	
	United Republic of Tanzania	TZA	930	Lower-middle-income	159	50,757	X	
	Zambia	ZMB	1,760	Lower-middle-income	141	15,021	X	
Asia	Bangladesh	BGD	1,080	Lower-middle-income	142	158,513	X	
	Brunei Darussalam	BRN	-	High-income	30	423		X
	India	IND	1,610	Lower-middle-income	135	1,267,402		
	Malaysia	MYS	10,660	Upper-middle-income	62	30,188		
	Maldives	MDV	7,290	Upper-middle-income	103	352		X
	Pakistan	PAK	1,410	Lower-middle-income	146	185,133		
	Singapore	SGP	55,150	High-income	9	5,517		
	Sri Lanka	LKA	3,400	Lower-middle-income	73	21,446		
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	13,360	High-income	61	91		X
	The Bahamas	BHS	21,010	High-income	51	383		X
	Barbados	BRB	-	High-income	59	286		X
	Belize	BLZ	4,510	Upper-middle-income	84	340		X
	Dominica	DMA	7,070	Upper-middle-income	93	72		X
	Grenada	GRD	7,850	Upper-middle-income	79	106		X
	Guyana	GUY	3,970	Lower-middle-income	121	804		X
	Jamaica	JAM	5,220	Upper-middle-income	96	2,799		X
	St Kitts and Nevis	KNA	14,540	High-income	73	55		X
	St Lucia	LCA	7,090	Upper-middle-income	97	184		X
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	6,560	Upper-middle-income	91	109		X
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	15,640	High-income	64	1,344		X	
Pacific	Fiji	FJI	4,540	Upper-middle-income	88	887		X
	Kiribati	KIR	2,280	Lower-middle-income	133	104	X	X
	Nauru	NRU	-	-	-	10		X
	Papua New Guinea	PNG	2,020	Lower-middle-income	157	7,476		X
	Samoa	WSM	4,050	Lower-middle-income	106	192		X
	Solomon Islands	SLB	1,830	Lower-middle-income	157	573	X	X
	Tonga	TON	4,280	Upper-middle-income	100	106		X
	Tuvalu	TUV	5,840	Upper-middle-income	-	10	X	X
	Vanuatu	VUT	3,090	Lower-middle-income	131	258	X	X

Note: Where data from 2014 were not available, data for 2013 were used.

Source: GNI data from World Bank WDI (accessed July 2015), HDI from UNDP Human Development Report (2014) and Income level according to the World Bank classification

TABLE A2				
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF COMMONWEALTH MEMBERS				
Region	Country	GDP	GDP per capita	GDP based on PPP per capita
		(US\$ billions, current prices)	(US\$, current prices)	GDP
		2014	2014	2014
Developed	Australia	1,444.2	61,219	46,433
	Canada	1,788.7	50,398	44,843
	Cyprus	23.3	26,115	30,769
	Malta	10.6	24,876	33,216
	New Zealand	198.1	43,837	35,152
	United Kingdom	2,945.1	45,653	39,511
Developing				
Africa	Botswana	15.8	7,505	16,036
	Cameroon	31.7	1,405	2,981
	Ghana	38.6	1,474	4,129
	Kenya	60.8	1,416	3,084
	Lesotho	2.2	1,130	2,764
	Malawi	4.3	242	780
	Mauritius	13.2	10,517	18,553
	Mozambique	16.7	630	1,174
	Namibia	13.4	6,095	10,765
	Nigeria	573.7	3,298	6,031
	Rwanda	8.0	722	1,698
	Seychelles	1.4	15,115	25,607
	Sierra Leone	5.0	808	2,027
	South Africa	350.1	6,483	13,046
	Swaziland	3.7	3,325	7,797
	Uganda	27.6	726	2,023
United Republic of Tanzania	47.9	1,006	2,667	
Zambia	26.8	1,781	4,064	
Asia	Bangladesh	185.4	1,172	3,373
	Brunei Darussalam	15.1	36,607	73,233
	India	2,049.5	1,627	5,855
	Malaysia	326.9	10,804	24,654
	Maldives	2.9	8,342	14,383
	Pakistan	250.1	1,343	4,736
	Singapore	308.1	56,319	82,762
	Sri Lanka	74.6	3,558	10,372
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	1.2	14,061	22,573
	The Bahamas	8.7	24,034	25,049
	Barbados	4.3	15,579	16,183
	Belize	1.7	4,745	8,248
	Dominica	0.5	7,436	10,800
	Grenada	0.9	8,125	11,979
	Guyana	3.0	3,748	6,895
	Jamaica	13.8	4,926	8,609
	St Kitts and Nevis	0.8	14,102	21,091
	St Lucia	1.4	7,978	11,594
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	0.7	6,694	10,778
	Trinidad and Tobago	28.8	21,311	32,139
Pacific	Fiji	4.2	4,757	8,236
	Kiribati	0.2	1,647	1,713
	Nauru	-	-	-
	Papua New Guinea	16.1	2,133	2,399
	Samoa	0.8	4,308	5,180
	Solomon Islands	1.2	2,009	1,895
	Tonga	0.5	4,429	4,883
	Tuvalu	0.0	3,484	3,274
Vanuatu	0.8	3,092	2,608	

TABLE A3							
EXPORTS OF COMMONWEALTH MEMBERS (US\$ MILLIONS, CURRENT PRICES)							
Region	Country	Exports of goods		Exports of services		Exports of goods and services	
		2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013
Developed	Australia	64,003.8	254,516.1	19,894.4	53,164.7	83,898.2	307,680.9
	Canada	289,022.0	466,902.6	40,229.7	79,554.0	329,251.7	546,456.6
	Cyprus	950.9	1,994.3	4,068.1	7,626.3	5,019.0	9,620.6
	Malta	2,485.6	3,908.9	1,094.8	5,011.7	3,580.4	8,920.5
	New Zealand	13,445.9	39,969.5	5,010.1	13,236.7	18,456.0	53,206.3
	United Kingdom	284,352.6	476,439.1	120,150.2	296,688.0	404,502.8	773,127.0
Developing							
Africa	Botswana	2,675.4	7,599.8	324.8	482.7	3,000.1	8,082.5
	Cameroon	1,985.8	5,656.1	681.9	1,628.2	2,667.7	7,385.3
	Ghana	1,936.3	13,742.8	504.3	2,454.0	2,440.6	16,196.9
	Kenya	1,782.2	6,124.8	993.4	4,944.4	2,775.6	11,069.2
	Lesotho	245.0	847.1	23.8	60.3	268.8	907.4
	Malawi	403.1	1,311.8	34.3	109.3	437.4	1,394.0
	Mauritius	1,552.2	2,871.9	1,070.2	3,409.7	2,622.4	6,281.6
	Mozambique	364.0	4,200.3	325.4	1,717.7	689.4	5,918.0
	Namibia	1,309.5	4,725.0	173.8	686.4	1,483.3	5,411.4
	Nigeria	19,132.0	94,766.4	1,832.9	2,362.1	20,964.9	97,128.5
	Rwanda	68.4	702.9	59.3	467.6	127.8	1,170.5
	Seychelles	194.8	597.0	286.9	504.1	481.7	1,101.1
	Sierra Leone	12.8	1,989.8	42.2	182.0	55.0	1,346.5
	South Africa	31,949.7	94,917.8	5,045.6	14,174.7	36,995.3	109,092.5
	Swaziland	967.0	1,888.6	273.2	259.4	1,240.2	2,148.0
	Uganda	449.9	2,893.1	213.2	2,390.6	663.1	5,283.7
United Republic of Tanzania	733.6	5,369.7	627.4	3,016.8	1,361.0	8,386.5	
Zambia	757.0	10,649.3	115.0	467.5	872.0	9,880.9	
Asia	Bangladesh	6,399.2	28,951.1	815.1	3,792.0	7,214.3	32,743.1
	Brunei Darussalam	3,129.8	11,162.5	197.8	1,209.0	3,327.6	13,293.5
	India	43,246.6	312,801.7	16,685.1	151,386.0	59,931.7	464,187.7
	Malaysia	98,429.2	215,733.6	13,940.5	39,929.7	112,369.7	255,663.3
	Maldives	108.7	367.0	348.5	2,378.4	457.2	2,745.4
	Pakistan	8,739.0	25,172.0	1,380.0	4,899.1	10,119.0	30,071.1
	Singapore	152,807.0	445,197.1	28,546.7	122,446.9	181,353.7	567,644.0
	Sri Lanka	5,439.6	10,394.3	938.7	4,685.1	6,378.3	15,079.4
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	80.9	61.6	414.5	478.7	495.4	540.3
	The Bahamas	464.8	909.3	1,973.2	2,526.7	2,438.0	3,436.0
	Barbados	274.9	776.7	1,019.7	1,240.6	1,294.6	2,017.3
	Belize	281.8	608.8	152.7	447.8	434.5	1,056.6
	Dominica	54.7	43.2	89.8	161.1	144.5	204.3
	Grenada	83.0	44.0	152.8	152.7	235.7	196.7
	Guyana	502.9	1,375.9	169.3	164.7	672.2	1,540.6
	Jamaica	1,562.8	1,597.3	2,025.7	2,755.7	3,588.5	4,353.0
	St Kitts and Nevis	51.5	63.6	98.5	213.8	150.0	277.3
	St Lucia	52.9	183.7	324.0	416.0	376.9	599.7
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	51.8	54.3	127.7	143.9	179.4	198.2
	Trinidad and Tobago	4,290.3	12,769.6	553.8	-	4,844.1	-
Pacific	Fiji	538.0	1,078.8	431.9	1,203.2	969.9	2,282.1
	Kiribati	6.2	5.2	6.4	-	12.6	-
	Nauru	29.0	70.0	-	-	-	-
	Papua New Guinea	2,094.1	5,604.2	242.7	400.2	2,336.8	6,004.5
	Samoa	14.2	25.5	59.1	193.0	73.3	224.2
	Solomon Islands	69.3	439.6	52.2	131.6	121.5	571.2
	Tonga	11.3	17.8	14.3	75.8	25.6	93.5
	Tuvalu	-	0.3	1.2	3.5	1.3	3.8
Vanuatu	27.2	39.8	129.8	333.0	157.0	372.7	
Grand total		1,049,620.0	2,580,133.3	273,966.5	836,367.1	1,323,557.4	3,402,595.8

Source: UNCTADStat

Region	Country	Imports of goods		Imports of services		Imports of goods and services	
		2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013
Developed	Australia	68,865.0	251,211.0	18,933.9	63,180.8	87,798.9	314,391.8
	Canada	243,975.0	473,230.8	44,118.3	106,146.8	288,093.3	579,377.6
	Cyprus	3,556.6	5,897.8	1,585.3	3,317.7	5,141.9	9,215.5
	Malta	3,241.8	5,219.3	757.5	3,126.6	3,999.4	8,346.0
	New Zealand	12,863.9	38,811.1	4,498.1	12,349.4	17,362.0	51,160.5
	United Kingdom	334,336.1	644,939.2	99,382.5	180,412.9	433,718.6	825,352.1
Developing							
Africa	Botswana	1,773.2	7,570.2	547.5	685.0	2,320.7	8,255.1
	Cameroon	1,483.9	6,480.1	1,017.5	2,128.6	2,501.4	8,159.9
	Ghana	2,766.6	17,600.3	583.7	4,897.8	3,350.2	22,498.1
	Kenya	3,044.0	15,597.7	718.7	2,384.3	3,762.7	17,982.0
	Lesotho	795.0	1,884.2	249.1	374.8	1,044.1	2,259.0
	Malawi	462.0	2,775.3	167.1	229.5	629.1	2,531.9
	Mauritius	1,944.4	5,141.2	762.5	2,708.8	2,706.9	7,850.0
	Mozambique	1,046.0	11,011.2	445.8	2,974.9	1,491.8	13,986.1
	Namibia	1,310.0	6,298.0	320.1	763.6	1,630.0	7,061.6
	Nigeria	8,717.0	51,161.1	3,300.2	22,244.7	12,017.2	73,405.8
	Rwanda	223.2	1,959.1	200.1	614.1	423.3	2,573.1
	Seychelles	311.6	1,023.2	190.2	225.3	501.8	1,248.5
	Sierra Leone	136.9	2,242.6	112.8	531.2	249.8	2,551.6
	South Africa	27,252.2	103,000.0	5,822.8	16,417.1	33,075.0	119,417.1
	Swaziland	1,127.7	1,694.2	310.3	730.7	1,438.0	2,424.9
	Uganda	949.7	4,986.3	458.8	2,635.0	1,408.5	7,621.3
	United Republic of Tanzania	1,367.6	11,035.2	682.4	2,496.1	2,050.0	13,531.2
Zambia	977.7	9,187.4	334.6	1,249.6	1,312.3	9,210.4	
Asia	Bangladesh	8,052.9	35,860.8	1,620.2	6,612.9	9,673.1	42,473.7
	Brunei Darussalam	1,644.3	3,614.7	768.3	1,824.6	2,412.6	4,783.1
	India	53,887.2	434,078.6	19,188.0	125,688.8	73,075.2	559,767.4
	Malaysia	77,602.4	181,472.4	16,747.4	45,206.2	94,349.8	226,678.6
	Maldives	342.0	2,035.9	109.7	630.7	451.7	2,666.6
	Pakistan	9,896.0	41,070.0	2,252.0	7,812.9	12,148.0	48,882.9
	Singapore	139,128.0	370,416.5	30,112.0	128,659.5	169,240.0	499,076.0
	Sri Lanka	6,483.6	18,002.8	1,621.4	3,505.2	8,105.0	21,508.0
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	346.5	411.7	156.1	229.7	502.6	641.4
	The Bahamas	1,983.1	3,126.4	1,025.7	1,624.3	3,008.8	4,750.8
	Barbados	1,030.3	1,562.6	484.7	534.4	1,515.0	2,097.0
	Belize	478.4	875.9	122.6	207.8	601.0	1,083.7
	Dominica	130.4	178.0	52.7	66.6	183.1	244.6
	Grenada	220.9	320.7	89.2	100.7	310.1	421.4
	Guyana	550.1	1,847.3	193.2	500.3	743.3	2,347.7
	Jamaica	3,004.3	5,573.4	1,422.5	2,156.6	4,426.8	7,730.1
	St Kitts and Nevis	172.7	248.9	76.1	117.7	248.7	366.6
	St Lucia	312.5	508.0	133.5	194.7	445.9	702.7
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	144.4	333.1	56.1	93.1	200.5	426.2
Trinidad and Tobago	3,321.5	8,870.8	387.7	5,504.0	3,709.2	15,014.9	
Pacific	Fiji	773.7	2,383.4	329.2	609.6	1,102.9	2,993.0
	Kiribati	35.8	131.4	23.0	-	58.8	-
	Nauru	26.0	140.0	-	-	-	-
	Papua New Guinea	998.8	5,137.0	772.3	3,717.8	1,771.1	8,854.8
	Samoa	90.1	328.0	28.8	100.2	119.0	409.4
	Solomon Islands	92.3	464.8	72.6	214.1	164.9	678.9
	Tonga	60.5	189.1	18.5	70.5	78.9	259.6
	Tuvalu	5.2	16.0	11.2	33.3	16.4	58.3
Vanuatu	76.9	262.4	70.2	145.0	147.1	407.3	
Grand total		1,033,417.7	2,799,417.2	263,444.6	768,986.4	1,296,836.3	3,565,735.5

Source: UNCTADStat

TABLE A5							
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY MAIN PRODUCT CATEGORIES (% OF TOTAL EXPORTS)							
Region	Country	Primary commodities		Fuels		Manufactured goods	
		2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013
Developed	Australia	53.3	61.3	22.1	26.8	24.6	12.0
	Canada	18.7	26.3	13.9	27.2	67.1	46.5
	Cyprus	47.2	33.1	10.7	4.8	42.1	62.1
	Malta	3.3	5.2	9.4	42.4	87.3	52.3
	New Zealand	63.8	75.0	2.9	3.7	33.3	21.2
	United Kingdom	11.8	26.9	9.0	12.0	79.1	61.1
Developing							
Africa	Botswana	90.2	94.9	0.1	0.4	9.7	4.8
	Cameroon	43.5	36.1	52.5	50.7	4.1	13.2
	Ghana	83.8	51.7	6.8	38.7	9.4	9.6
	Kenya	67.0	57.8	11.2	8.4	21.8	33.8
	Lesotho	7.8	43.3	0.0	0.1	92.2	56.6
	Malawi	90.5	85.0	0.2	0.1	9.4	15.0
	Mauritius	21.6	44.6	0.0	0.0	78.4	55.3
	Mozambique	70.8	51.8	20.0	39.0	9.2	9.3
	Namibia	79.3	73.0	3.0	1.6	17.6	25.5
	Nigeria	1.5	4.4	97.9	94.0	0.7	1.5
	Rwanda	91.5	88.6	0.2	3.9	8.4	7.5
	Seychelles	67.1	86.6	28.2	4.2	4.7	9.2
	Sierra Leone	17.6	86.9	1.6	0.0	80.8	13.1
	South Africa	45.6	51.1	10.6	9.0	43.8	39.9
	Swaziland	48.7	42.5	0.7	1.8	50.5	55.8
	Uganda	91.8	65.9	2.8	0.6	5.4	33.6
United Republic of Tanzania	90.1	81.4	1.0	2.8	8.9	15.8	
Zambia	82.4	82.3	1.0	1.9	16.6	15.8	
Asia	Bangladesh	8.7	5.8	0.2	0.9	91.1	93.2
	Brunei Darussalam	0.1	0.4	89.5	97.6	10.5	2.0
	India	33.8	27.1	3.5	21.0	62.7	51.9
	Malaysia	9.4	16.7	9.7	22.4	80.9	60.9
	Maldives	29.4	97.0	0.0	0.0	70.6	3.0
	Pakistan	13.7	24.3	1.4	2.1	84.9	73.6
	Singapore	4.4	5.0	7.6	18.9	88.0	76.1
	Sri Lanka	25.1	34.2	0.5	0.3	74.4	65.4
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	10.6	13.6	25.3	27.8	64.0	58.7
	The Bahamas	46.3	6.5	16.1	32.0	37.6	61.5
	Barbados	22.1	29.0	18.2	15.0	59.7	56.0
	Belize	82.4	68.9	1.3	15.5	16.3	15.6
	Dominica	41.8	24.4	0.0	0.0	58.2	75.6
	Grenada	40.8	48.6	0.0	0.1	59.2	51.3
	Guyana	89.8	97.2	0.0	0.0	10.2	2.8
	Jamaica	79.1	65.4	0.3	22.7	20.6	11.9
	St Kitts and Nevis	16.9	7.1	1.7	0.0	81.3	92.9
	St Lucia	70.8	34.8	0.0	31.7	29.2	33.4
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	52.4	52.3	0.1	0.8	47.5	47.0
	Trinidad and Tobago	6.1	4.2	63.1	62.6	30.8	33.2
Pacific	Fiji	50.1	66.1	1.1	11.2	48.8	22.8
	Kiribati	87.9	96.4	0.1	1.4	12.0	2.2
	Nauru	86.3	94.7	0.0	0.0	13.7	5.3
	Papua New Guinea	67.0	78.3	30.8	18.8	2.2	2.9
	Samoa	25.3	37.6	0.1	0.1	74.6	62.3
	Solomon Islands	96.7	98.9	0.1	0.1	3.2	0.9
	Tonga	92.9	75.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	24.6
	Tuvalu	24.6	80.9	-	0.2	75.4	18.9
Vanuatu	46.1	94.8	0.2	0.7	53.8	4.5	

Note: Primary commodities includes primary commodities, precious stones and non-monetary gold, excluding fuels (SITC 0 + 1 + 2 + 4 + 68 + 667 + 971). Fuels includes SITC 3 and Manufactured goods includes SITC 5 to 8 less 667 and 68.

Source: UNCTADStat Merchandise: trade matrix by product groups, exports in thousands of dollars, annual, 1995-2014 (accessed July 2015)

Region	Country	Exports to developed countries		Exports to developing countries		Share of developing countries (%)	
		2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013
Developed	Australia	31,264.2	58,912.9	31,245.6	160,746.3	50.0	73.2
	Canada	262,757.0	394,844.0	14,353.2	61,748.3	5.2	13.5
	Cyprus	430.3	1,143.1	413.1	642.4	49.0	36.0
	Malta	1,626.6	1,573.8	683.0	1,615.0	29.6	50.6
	New Zealand	8,638.3	17,382.2	4,373.6	21,417.3	33.6	55.2
	United Kingdom	248,518.1	399,658.9	45,631.4	144,302.5	15.5	26.5
Developing							
Africa	Botswana	2,404.5	5,801.4	357.7	1,771.9	12.9	23.4
	Cameroon	1,276.4	2,502.0	539.5	1,684.5	29.7	40.2
	Ghana	1,325.9	6,645.8	345.0	5,998.1	20.6	47.4
	Kenya	672.6	1,723.4	877.1	3,794.0	56.6	68.8
	Lesotho	173.7	591.1	46.9	256.0	21.3	30.2
	Malawi	259.9	588.9	119.4	619.1	31.5	51.2
	Mauritius	1,347.1	1,645.7	140.5	690.1	9.4	29.5
	Mozambique	171.3	1,640.7	192.7	2,376.7	52.9	59.2
	Namibia	908.9	1,846.3	416.7	2,776.2	31.4	60.1
	Nigeria	15,018.4	57,494.5	5,956.6	45,504.8	28.4	44.2
	Rwanda	29.1	91.4	22.9	611.6	44.1	87.0
	Seychelles	126.8	475.3	66.9	102.7	34.5	17.8
	Sierra Leone	12.2	326.2	0.9	1,596.3	6.8	83.0
	South Africa	18,936.5	30,642.9	10,470.2	64,351.2	35.6	67.7
	Swaziland	247.9	305.1	642.8	1,589.7	72.2	83.9
	Uganda	279.6	710.5	123.2	1,697.2	30.6	70.5
	United Republic of Tanzania	396.0	1,156.9	259.7	3,255.6	39.6	73.8
Zambia	425.5	2,614.5	466.8	7,979.6	52.3	75.3	
Asia	Bangladesh	5,733.7	23,669.5	655.0	5,294.5	10.3	18.3
	Brunei Darussalam	2,337.7	6,212.4	1,539.2	5,234.8	39.7	45.7
	India	23,531.0	116,638.2	17,501.0	211,493.6	42.7	64.5
	Malaysia	50,553.0	76,116.4	47,649.7	152,094.7	48.5	66.6
	Maldives	81.8	172.2	26.9	158.8	24.7	48.0
	Pakistan	5,448.8	10,801.6	3,656.2	14,319.2	40.2	57.0
	Singapore	58,634.6	96,651.8	79,148.7	313,577.1	57.4	76.4
	Sri Lanka	4,120.5	6,582.2	1,138.8	3,395.1	21.7	34.0
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	34.7	36.7	17.3	31.1	33.2	45.9
	The Bahamas	488.5	348.4	66.4	606.5	12.0	63.5
	Barbados	144.8	128.0	93.4	339.4	39.2	72.6
	Belize	168.3	399.0	31.9	209.6	16.0	34.4
	Dominica	21.0	7.6	31.4	31.8	60.0	80.7
	Grenada	34.9	11.9	13.1	25.7	27.2	68.3
	Guyana	410.0	1,021.0	110.4	355.0	21.2	25.8
	Jamaica	1,195.2	1,350.9	111.8	217.0	8.6	13.8
	St Kitts and Nevis	29.8	35.1	2.8	5.9	8.5	14.3
	St Lucia	34.5	94.1	8.9	80.3	20.4	46.0
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	35.8	11.0	14.8	38.1	29.3	77.6
Trinidad and Tobago	2,731.4	8,183.7	1,492.6	4,585.1	35.3	35.9	
Pacific	Fiji	483.0	601.2	98.1	501.9	16.9	45.5
	Kiribati	2.0	0.4	1.6	6.3	44.8	93.8
	Nauru	15.4	37.7	13.6	32.3	46.9	46.1
	Papua New Guinea	1,582.0	4,371.6	451.5	1,579.4	22.2	26.5
	Samoa	58.7	19.3	6.3	42.8	9.8	69.0
	Solomon Islands	25.7	135.7	39.3	353.5	60.4	72.3
	Tonga	7.1	9.7	1.8	7.4	20.0	43.3
	Tuvalu	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	18.9	20.9
Vanuatu	9.3	7.2	13.9	29.1	60.0	80.1	
Grand total		755,199.9	1,343,972.4	271,681.9	1,251,773.1	-	-

Note: Developing countries includes both developing and transition countries as defined by UNCTAD.

Source: UNCTADStat

TABLE A7							
MERCHANDISE IMPORTS BY ORIGIN (US\$ MILLIONS)							
Region	Country	Imports from developed countries		Imports from developing countries		Share of developing countries (%)	
		2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013
Developed	Australia	42,352.5	96,305.3	25,385.8	125,125.2	37.5	56.5
	Canada	196,992.6	319,786.3	38,546.9	141,970.4	16.4	30.7
	Cyprus	2,886.6	5,560.4	909.9	854.9	24.0	13.3
	Malta	2,472.1	3,010.0	926.6	3,119.3	27.3	50.9
	New Zealand	9,860.5	19,163.3	3,973.1	20,455.4	28.7	51.6
	United Kingdom	282,579.6	474,347.1	85,152.4	177,646.1	23.2	27.2
Developing							
Africa	Botswana	318.0	2,063.9	1,749.4	5,369.6	84.6	72.2
	Cameroon	923.4	2,574.3	560.3	3,643.6	37.8	58.6
	Ghana	1,660.2	6,318.1	1,272.9	11,282.1	43.4	64.1
	Kenya	1,321.1	4,185.1	1,568.3	12,209.4	54.3	74.5
	Lesotho	13.8	42.0	795.4	2,158.0	98.3	98.1
	Malawi	109.8	577.2	422.3	2,267.4	79.4	79.7
	Mauritius	843.6	1,715.3	1,236.0	3,682.0	59.4	68.2
	Mozambique	325.1	1,981.9	837.0	8,117.1	72.0	80.4
	Namibia	323.5	1,546.9	1,111.3	6,027.6	77.5	79.6
	Nigeria	5,512.4	26,130.3	3,207.1	29,869.3	36.8	53.3
	Rwanda	93.8	592.8	117.2	1,708.8	55.6	74.2
	Seychelles	153.4	375.7	189.0	642.9	55.2	63.1
	Sierra Leone	115.0	628.0	36.7	1,124.9	24.2	64.2
	South Africa	17,907.3	43,369.3	8,613.0	59,742.3	32.5	57.9
	Swaziland	49.8	63.0	1,048.8	1,629.8	95.5	96.3
	Uganda	535.0	1,312.1	1,001.0	4,505.4	65.2	77.4
United Republic of Tanzania	618.0	2,644.1	968.4	9,881.3	61.0	78.9	
Zambia	174.4	1,629.4	713.5	8,532.4	80.4	84.0	
Asia	Bangladesh	2,255.0	6,187.6	6,627.6	30,897.5	74.6	83.3
	Brunei Darussalam	338.6	1,069.3	708.1	2,524.5	67.6	70.2
	India	26,588.1	123,283.5	26,352.1	342,761.8	49.8	73.5
	Malaysia	43,179.9	65,680.2	37,238.1	138,674.1	46.3	67.9
	Maldives	80.2	281.6	307.3	1,451.7	79.3	83.8
	Pakistan	3,667.2	8,975.7	7,400.4	34,490.4	66.9	79.4
	Singapore	65,390.5	118,461.5	69,100.3	254,536.5	51.4	68.2
	Sri Lanka	2,259.5	3,739.3	3,907.4	14,134.2	63.4	79.1
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	332.4	181.1	74.6	326.7	18.3	64.3
	The Bahamas	1,415.5	1,939.6	586.6	1,425.7	29.3	42.4
	Barbados	867.6	793.1	287.9	975.6	24.9	55.2
	Belize	334.0	300.6	190.3	630.7	36.3	67.7
	Dominica	93.3	115.7	53.4	90.8	36.4	44.0
	Grenada	162.6	187.9	75.4	180.6	31.7	49.0
	Guyana	325.7	705.2	247.1	1,161.1	43.1	62.2
	Jamaica	2,079.0	2,866.7	1,015.5	3,235.8	32.8	53.0
	St Kitts and Nevis	151.5	198.2	44.2	50.7	22.6	20.4
	St Lucia	214.4	97.7	140.6	466.7	39.6	82.7
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	102.0	131.2	59.6	238.0	36.9	64.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1,795.9	4,308.5	1,509.4	4,562.3	45.7	51.4	
Pacific	Fiji	322.3	1,427.4	401.7	1,355.2	55.5	48.7
	Kiribati	29.1	42.8	9.9	54.3	25.4	55.9
	Nauru	12.3	121.5	13.7	18.5	52.9	13.2
	Papua New Guinea	701.5	3,531.0	333.4	2,549.0	32.2	41.9
	Samoa	71.4	147.1	18.7	219.5	20.8	59.9
	Solomon Islands	51.4	214.0	46.6	306.7	47.5	58.9
	Tonga	46.3	80.8	23.1	117.5	33.3	59.3
	Tuvalu	3.4	4.3	1.8	9.8	34.0	69.6
Vanuatu	55.8	106.1	30.9	182.9	35.6	63.3	
Grand total		721,067.8	1,361,100.8	337,148.2	1,479,193.8	-	-

Note: Developing countries includes both developing and transition countries as defined by UNCTAD.

Source: UNCTADStat

TABLE A8									
TRADE OPENNESS OF COMMONWEALTH MEMBERS									
Region	Country	Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)				Trade of goods and services (% of GDP)			
		2000	2005	2010	2013	2000	2005	2010	2013
Developed	Australia	20.5	18.2	20.2	20.3	41.9	38.0	39.9	41.1
	Canada	44.5	36.7	29.0	30.0	83.5	69.9	59.9	61.9
	Cyprus	54.7	47.7	41.3	44.2	110.8	98.1	88.8	86.6
	Malta	88.1	75.0	92.8	95.8	186.4	155.3	185.5	185.4
	New Zealand	34.3	28.1	30.2	29.1	66.6	56.9	57.7	57.2
	United Kingdom	27.1	25.5	29.5	30.5	56.1	54.5	61.5	63.1
Developing									
Africa	Botswana	51.8	53.1	35.7	53.2	91.9	88.9	81.9	107.6
	Cameroon	28.7	25.5	23.9	28.3 ^a	55.7	51.7	51.0	59.6 ^a
	Ghana	30.6	22.7	29.3	35.9	72.5	61.2	72.6	85.6
	Kenya	22.0	28.5	27.9	24.6	51.9	64.5	70.0	64.5
	Lesotho	34.9	49.0	42.0	39.1	170.2	170.2	151.6	136.3
	Malawi	14.7	17.9	18.1	24.7 ^a	35.9	56.3	54.7	69.4 ^a
	Mauritius	56.2	57.9	51.0	52.5	114.3	121.6	114.1	118.0
	Mozambique	16.0	31.7	31.7	38.1	50.6	75.7	83.0	128.1
	Namibia	37.9	34.2	44.6	44.7	79.7	71.3	95.5	103.0
	Nigeria	45.2	50.8	35.3	34.2	71.1	79.8	64.8	60.0
	Rwanda	7.2	10.0	11.1	15.4	31.1	35.5	40.4	49.4
	Seychelles	64.5	78.3	86.4	86.2	131.7	174.6	194.0	184.0
	Sierra Leone	6.4	15.9	16.4	31.0 ^a	35.4	43.3	60.6	89.9 ^a
	South Africa	27.8	27.3	28.6	31.0	52.7	55.2	56.6	64.8
	Swaziland	81.3	74.3	53.0	60.3	175.7	163.2	120.5	128.4
	Uganda	10.9	15.3	20.2	22.6	34.0	38.8	56.1	55.1
	United Republic of Tanzania	13.1	20.5	27.0	25.1	32.7	49.5	65.4	65.5
Zambia	26.9	35.1	47.7	46.0 ^a	67.4	71.8	82.2	88.8 ^a	
Asia	Bangladesh	14.1	16.2	19.3	21.5	32.9	38.9	45.5	49.4
	Brunei Darussalam	55.4	71.9	80.5	79.6 ^a	95.6	98.4	112.5	108.3 ^b
	India	12.8	18.5	20.4	24.1	28.4	40.2	46.2	53.2
	Malaysia	115.2	112.4	93.4	82.4	211.8	203.4	170.0	155.4
	Maldives	52.0	44.4	86.0	97.2	103.4	124.0	158.5	191.7
	Pakistan	13.2	16.2	16.1	13.3	29.0	41.1	39.0	35.0
	Singapore	192.3	229.8	203.3	199.4	371.8	430.3	379.7	374.7
	Sri Lanka	38.2	32.3	22.4	22.9	86.6	73.6	53.1	55.5
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	63.2	54.7	46.1	44.8	127.3	123.1	105.9	97.9
	The Bahamas	38.5	39.7	41.1	41.7	86.1	87.3	89.7	99.4
	Barbados	41.8	46.4	48.7	43.9	90.7	102.0	101.5	89.5
	Belize	52.2	56.3	59.3	66.7	124.5	120.4	117.3	135.0
	Dominica	44.5	35.8	35.9	41.3	101.0	90.0	90.8	90.8
	Grenada	45.3	21.4	23.9	24.8	105.0	78.4	73.0	77.8
	Guyana	59.1	52.7	49.5	51.0	124.5	122.5	122.9	128.6
	Jamaica	39.8	35.5	30.3	30.4	89.0	88.6	79.0	84.5
	St Kitts and Nevis	36.1	41.5	29.0	34.7	95.9	92.8	79.8	80.6
	St Lucia	48.2	56.1	48.6	44.3	105.2	119.6	111.5	96.3
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	45.3	36.4	26.9	27.5	95.9	89.3	84.0	86.7
Trinidad and Tobago	59.4	68.2	58.9	88.2 ^b	104.9	107.4	92.3	151.9 ^b	
Pacific	Fiji	56.3	51.0	56.4	55.1	120.3	116.2	118.7	127.4
	Kiribati	18.7	15.7	7.2	-	105.7	131.8	93.0	-
	Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Papua New Guinea	66.8	74.4	62.4	38.9	117.4	132.0	127.1	96.3
	Samoa	31.7	28.9	30.2	32.9 ^a	83.2	84.9	89.4	93.0 ^a
	Solomon Islands	35.9	34.0	48.4	50.8	84.7	90.6	128.8	111.2
	Tonga	13.5	19.5	15.8	19.9	55.2	78.3	76.6	74.9
	Tuvalu	10.3	8.6	10.9	9.8 ^b	143.7	123.7	130.4	160.3 ^b
Vanuatu	57.7	45.0	48.3	48.0	111.8	97.1	102.3	100.5	

Note: Trade is defined as the sum of exports and imports. Where data from 2013 were not available, data for the earlier year were used.

Source: UNCTADStat

TABLE A9						
INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TRADE (US\$ MILLIONS)						
Region	Country	Merchandise goods exports			Services exports	
		2000	2010	2013	2000	2009
Developed	Australia	15,369.4	44,247.6	35,091.3	6,015.6	13,615.5
	Canada	6,369.0	24,969.1	23,800.8	4,105.2	7,208.7
	Cyprus	186.3	192.7	371.9	223.8	1,059.4
	Malta	669.8	501.9	425.0	86.6	914.6
	New Zealand	4,591.7	11,787.3	13,052.1	2,031.3	2,053.3
	United Kingdom	24,020.6	38,430.6	46,100.9	10,597.6	22,643.8
Developing						
Africa	Botswana	2,083.8	2,968.4	5,179.3	-	1.1
	Cameroon	89.9	508.5	657.2	-	164.5
	Ghana	354.6	1,887.2	2,657.3	-	504.2
	Kenya	776.9	2,304.0	2,446.1	-	273.2
	Lesotho	45.4	318.3	244.5	-	12.6
	Malawi	97.1	338.5	417.5	-	45.7
	Mauritius	485.3	641.6	733.6	-	248.2
	Mozambique	92.6	742.7	1,753.6	-	131.6
	Namibia	637.3	1,817.9	2,064.5	-	40.7
	Nigeria	3,224.8	19,311.5	28,768.6	13.5	2,101.2
	Rwanda	16.8	86.4	235.7	-	11.0
	Seychelles	55.1	130.8	184.3	-	50.4
	Sierra Leone	0.8	33.6	77.0	-	73.7
	South Africa	8,936.1	30,450.2	26,848.5	1,882.4	3,753.6
	Swaziland	554.4	1,065.4	1,361.0	0.0	45.8
	Uganda	123.2	471.5	664.9	-	112.7
	United Republic of Tanzania	286.8	1,321.7	1,943.7	-	83.2
Zambia	412.0	1,159.1	2,031.3	-	72.4	
Asia	Bangladesh	976.8	3,349.4	5,421.0	0.5	264.8
	Brunei Darussalam	663.4	1,908.7	2,747.1	75.7	399.7
	India	7,593.8	45,213.3	71,522.0	1,767.6	14,392.6
	Malaysia	28,210.7	51,359.3	61,499.1	2,211.0	6,737.9
	Maldives	30.2	85.9	62.2	-	17.2
	Pakistan	1,552.3	3,620.1	4,675.6	73.4	656.0
	Singapore	39,946.3	88,884.4	100,009.7	2,916.5	9,862.6
	Sri Lanka	1,129.4	2,160.5	2,434.4	-	131.0
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	6.3	42.9	7.9	-	6.3
	The Bahamas	64.1	130.0	69.7	22.9	336.8
	Barbados	109.0	294.6	306.2	475.8	973.9
	Belize	55.5	156.8	241.4	-	23.4
	Dominica	42.9	26.0	31.7	-	1.5
	Grenada	12.3	18.2	27.5	-	4.7
	Guyana	260.0	433.7	620.6	-	56.4
	Jamaica	351.0	321.6	375.4	35.7	148.1
	St Kitts and Nevis	7.4	5.2	6.2	-	4.7
	St Lucia	32.3	120.8	98.2	-	4.7
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	24.5	14.5	31.1	-	4.7
Trinidad and Tobago	1,004.4	2,329.5	2,674.9	39.0	337.4	
Pacific	Fiji	351.8	412.1	611.8	118.9	14.1
	Kiribati	0.7	0.3	0.3	-	4.7
	Nauru	22.5	18.2	39.6	-	0.0
	Papua New Guinea	1,030.0	2,956.7	3,108.5	242.7	130.0
	Samoa	48.1	40.1	18.8	3.2	0.0
	Solomon Islands	12.9	14.6	97.6	-	9.5
	Tonga	2.0	2.3	7.9	-	7.8
	Tuvalu	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.2
Vanuatu	7.3	1.8	2.6	-	1.5	

Source: Merchandise trade data from UNCTADStat and services data from Francois and Pindyuk (2013)

TABLE A10. INTRA-COMMONWEALTH GOODS EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRY GROUPS (US\$ MILLIONS)							
Region	Country	Exports to developed countries		Exports to developing countries		Share of developing countries (%)	
		2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013
Developed	Australia	6,819.6	11,378.9	8,549.8	23,712.3	55.6	67.6
	Canada	4,798.4	15,664.4	1,570.6	8,136.4	24.7	34.2
	Cyprus	163.5	304.3	22.8	67.6	12.2	18.2
	Malta	220.9	137.9	448.9	287.1	67.0	67.5
	New Zealand	3,608.8	9,082.3	982.9	3,969.8	21.4	30.4
	United Kingdom	10,704.1	15,763.0	13,316.5	30,337.9	55.4	65.8
Developing							
Africa	Botswana	1,893.6	3,958.4	190.2	1,220.8	9.1	23.6
	Cameroon	69.3	129.2	20.6	528.0	23.0	80.3
	Ghana	269.3	551.0	85.3	2,106.3	24.1	79.3
	Kenya	242.0	439.0	534.9	2,007.2	68.9	82.1
	Lesotho	3.9	9.7	41.5	234.8	91.4	96.1
	Malawi	35.7	201.6	61.5	215.9	63.3	51.7
	Mauritius	449.2	415.6	36.1	318.0	7.4	43.3
	Mozambique	5.5	111.5	87.1	1,642.1	94.1	93.6
	Namibia	378.9	311.1	258.3	1,753.4	40.5	84.9
	Nigeria	471.0	8,216.8	2,753.8	20,551.8	85.4	71.4
	Rwanda	0.5	9.7	16.3	226.0	97.1	95.9
	Seychelles	50.5	134.4	4.6	49.8	8.4	27.0
	Sierra Leone	0.4	34.5	0.4	42.5	45.2	55.2
	South Africa	4,364.0	4,524.1	4,572.1	22,324.4	51.2	83.1
	Swaziland	68.0	17.8	486.4	1,343.3	87.7	98.7
	Uganda	41.4	43.5	81.8	621.5	66.4	93.5
United Republic of Tanzania	109.3	68.6	177.5	1,875.0	61.9	96.5	
Zambia	185.4	130.1	226.6	1,901.2	55.0	93.6	
Asia	Bangladesh	770.2	4,413.3	206.6	1,007.7	21.2	18.6
	Brunei Darussalam	255.4	1,414.8	408.0	1,332.2	61.5	48.5
	India	3,371.9	15,832.5	4,222.0	55,689.6	55.6	77.9
	Malaysia	6,654.1	13,674.5	21,556.6	47,824.6	76.4	77.8
	Maldives	9.5	26.7	20.8	35.5	68.7	57.1
	Pakistan	947.0	1,974.0	605.3	2,701.6	39.0	57.8
	Singapore	8,473.2	24,809.4	31,473.1	75,200.2	78.8	75.2
	Sri Lanka	854.6	1,411.5	274.7	1,022.9	24.3	42.0
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	3.9	2.3	2.4	5.6	38.4	70.4
	The Bahamas	58.3	20.0	5.9	49.8	9.1	71.4
	Barbados	32.3	32.8	76.8	273.3	70.4	89.3
	Belize	44.4	135.2	11.2	106.2	20.1	44.0
	Dominica	12.9	1.3	30.0	30.4	69.9	95.8
	Grenada	1.6	2.8	10.8	24.7	87.2	89.7
	Guyana	199.2	517.0	60.9	103.6	23.4	16.7
	Jamaica	285.5	308.2	65.5	67.1	18.7	17.9
	St Kitts and Nevis	6.1	3.6	1.3	2.6	17.7	41.3
	St Lucia	23.8	37.4	8.4	60.8	26.2	61.9
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	12.8	1.2	11.8	29.9	48.0	96.2
	Trinidad and Tobago	128.7	689.0	875.6	1,986.0	87.2	74.2
Pacific	Fiji	290.6	312.7	61.2	299.2	17.4	48.9
	Kiribati	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	92.2	86.4
	Nauru	12.9	32.1	9.6	7.5	42.7	19.0
	Papua New Guinea	967.9	2,793.8	62.1	314.7	6.0	10.1
	Samoa	46.7	15.9	1.4	2.9	2.9	15.5
	Solomon Islands	7.6	79.4	5.3	18.2	40.8	18.6
	Tonga	0.8	5.2	1.1	2.7	58.3	34.6
	Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.4	53.4
Vanuatu	0.3	0.6	7.0	2.0	95.6	77.8	

Note: Where data from 2013 were not available, data for the earlier year were used.

Source: UNCTADStat

TABLE A11.				
INTRA COMMONWEALTH FDI INFLOWS				
Region	Country	Total	Intra Commonwealth (US\$ million)	Intra Commonwealth share (%)
		2012	2012	2012
Developed	Australia	48,897.2	17,036.6	34.8
	Canada	30,165.5	9,873.0	32.7
	Cyprus	2,018.5	-10.3	-0.5
	Malta	353.2	-286.9	-81.2
	New Zealand	3,656.5	4,437.3	121.4
	United Kingdom	52,302.6	2,211.5	4.2
Developing				
Africa	Botswana	26.9	-	-
	Cameroon	54.8	-	-
	Ghana	2,120.4	2.1	0.1
	Kenya	-381.0	-19.0	5.0
	Lesotho	84.7 ^b	61.9 ^b	73.0
	Malawi	161.8 ^b	99.0 ^b	61.2
	Mauritius	329.5	215.9	65.5
	Mozambique	5,144.5	1,677.9	32.6
	Namibia	526.8	-	-
	Nigeria	55,372.0	22,163.9	40.0
	Rwanda	336.6 ^a	198.7 ^a	59.0
	Seychelles	38.8	2.7 ^a	6.9
	Sierra Leone	9.9	-	-
	South Africa	9,536.2	8,010.1	84.0
	Swaziland	-22.8	-	-
	Uganda	887.8	296.3	33.4
	United Republic of Tanzania	1,665.1 ^a	1,482.9 ^a	89.1
Zambia	1,726.0	1,033.0	59.8	
Asia	Bangladesh	1,271.1	538.4	42.4
	Brunei Darussalam	1,207.3 ^a	824.5 ^a	68.3
	India	36,436.0	22,846.2	62.7
	Malaysia	13,592.1	2,384.5	17.5
	Maldives	-57.2	2.4 ^b	-4.2
	Pakistan	869.0	88.1	10.1
	Singapore	39,662.7 ^a	7025.2 ^a	17.7
	Sri Lanka	139.6	156.7	112.3
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-
	The Bahamas	1,098.0	54.7	5.0
	Barbados	4,263.5	-1.1	0.0
	Belize	14.3	1.5 ^b	10.5
	Dominica	-	-	-
	Grenada	-	-	-
	Guyana	-	-	-
	Jamaica	961.6	-	-
	St Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-
	St Lucia	-	-	-
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2,208.7	1,612.9	73.0	
Pacific	Fiji	533.6	366.5	68.7
	Kiribati	-	-	-
	Nauru	-	-	-
	Papua New Guinea	1,664.3	1,624.6	97.6
	Samoa	90.9	-	-
	Solomon Islands	-	-	-
	Tonga	-	-	-
	Tuvalu	-	-	-
Vanuatu	26.8	23.8	88.8	

Source: UNCTADStat bilateral FDI statistics

TABLE A12.				
INTRA-COMMONWEALTH REMITTANCE INFLOWS (US\$ MILLIONS)				
Region	Country	Total	Intra Commonwealth	Intra Commonwealth share (%)
		2014	2014	2014
Developed	Australia	2,291.6	1,123.9	49.0
	Canada	1,183.0	155.5	13.1
	Cyprus	91.1	59.3	65.1
	Malta	664.9	552.2	83.0
	New Zealand	475.9	435.0	91.4
	United Kingdom	1,839.0	955.9	52.0
Developing				
Africa	Botswana	48.3	43.0	89.1
	Cameroon	251.3	39.8	15.8
	Ghana	126.2	46.7	37.0
	Kenya	1,480.5	873.2	59.0
	Lesotho	456.5	454.1	99.5
	Malawi	29.7	21.6	72.8
	Mauritius	266.6	159.4	59.8
	Mozambique	217.9	149.9	68.8
	Namibia	11.5	11.1	97.0
	Nigeria	20,921.4	7,837.4	37.5
	Rwanda	179.4	60.1	33.5
	Seychelles	14.6	8.9	60.7
	Sierra Leone	104.5	14.1	13.5
	South Africa	1,038.8	728.7	70.1
	Swaziland	30.0	29.1	96.9
	Uganda	993.8	612.4	61.6
	United Republic of Tanzania	64.3	46.3	72.1
Zambia	58.3	47.3	81.2	
Asia	Bangladesh	14,968.6	5,628.9	37.6
	Brunei Darussalam	0.0	-	-
	India	70,389.0	16,328.6	23.2
	Malaysia	1,565.0	1,431.3	91.5
	Maldives	3.4	2.4	68.9
	Pakistan	17,060.1	4,354.2	25.5
	Singapore	0.0	-	-
	Sri Lanka	7,036.3	2,047.2	29.1
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	21.1	9.1	43.1
	The Bahamas	-	-	-
	Barbados	86.6	35.7	41.3
	Belize	80.9	3.3	4.0
	Dominica	23.6	4.6	19.4
	Grenada	30.8	13.6	44.0
	Guyana	340.6	101.5	29.8
	Jamaica	2,263.9	591.2	26.1
	St Kitts and Nevis	51.6	6.9	13.3
	St Lucia	30.1	11.0	36.4
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	32.6	16.3	50.0
Trinidad and Tobago	131.0	39.5	30.2	
Pacific	Fiji	209.4	159.4	76.1
	Kiribati	13.1	6.2	47.3
	Nauru	-	-	-
	Papua New Guinea	15.2	13.7	90.0
	Samoa	140.4	89.8	64.0
	Solomon Islands	16.8	15.1	89.9
	Tonga	114.2	64.7	56.7
	Tuvalu	4.1	3.1	75.3
Vanuatu	24.1	5.0	21.0	

Source: World Bank

TABLE A13.					
AVERAGE BILATERAL TRADE COSTS (AD VALOREM)					
Region	Country	Intra-Commonwealth		With non-Commonwealth countries	
		2000	2010	2000	2010
Developed	Australia	254.2	240.3	282.9	272.4
	Canada	262.8	-	244.8	-
	Cyprus	322.3	-	278.4	-
	Malta	275.1	-	237.4	-
	New Zealand	260.8	-	285.6	-
	United Kingdom	156.2	180.2	161.6	162.3
Developing					
Africa	Botswana	263.8	335.3	285.6	388.3
	Cameroon	373.9	323.1	308.6	314.3
	Ghana	280.8	353.9	256.0	307.7
	Kenya	266.8	167.3	289.0	296.1
	Lesotho	350.7	-	313.1	-
	Malawi	316.3	273.1	330.1	355.5
	Mauritius	259.2	256.7	307.9	342.5
	Mozambique	256.4	233.5	309.2	317.1
	Namibia	306.9	275.6	317.2	277.7
	Nigeria	355.5	331.5	330.0	290.8
	Rwanda	334.7	353.8	381.0	479.1
	Seychelles	299.7	-	354.7	-
	Sierra Leone	289.7	-	315.1	-
	South Africa	224.3	233.5	287.6	256.9
	Swaziland	276.4	-	325.9	-
	Uganda	300.4	372.3	365.3	358.9
	United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	-	-
Zambia	288.4	226.6	393.0	336.0	
Asia	Bangladesh	319.6	-	300.8	-
	Brunei Darussalam	305.0	-	359.5	-
	India	268.8	215.4	238.8	212.6
	Malaysia	218.4	203.4	219.4	224.2
	Maldives	224.1	304.5	313.8	326.8
	Pakistan	-	280.8	-	268.1
	Singapore	311.3	292.8	338.4	313.0
	Sri Lanka	216.4	304.5	228.0	270.3
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda	167.3	232.3	228.9	354.5
	The Bahamas	-	-	-	-
	Barbados	226.5	323.8	358.8	416.4
	Belize	269.0	287.1	328.8	298.7
	Dominica	168.9	111.9	275.2	268.0
	Grenada	142.8	-	289.3	-
	Guyana	166.8	221.2	261.1	304.6
	Jamaica	244.0	282.5	295.8	357.1
	St Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-
	St Lucia	-	-	-	-
	St Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	259.8	-	287.0	-	
Pacific	Fiji	257.0	238.8	348.4	421.8
	Kiribati	188.4	239.6	263.4	281.6
	Nauru	-	-	-	-
	Papua New Guinea	257.0	248.4	322.5	250.3
	Samoa	-	282.4	-	430.0
	Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-
	Tonga	255.1	463.4	487.1	526.9
	Tuvalu	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	305.5	-	362.5	

Source: Calculations using data from UNESCAP-World Bank bilateral trade costs database

