

# **Tools to improve trade policymaking with demonstration of gravity online tool**

Workshop on "Monitoring and Evaluating Trade Integration Toolkits"  
ESCWA, Beirut, Lebanon 10-11 July 2018

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# Good policies need to be based on good analysis

- ESCAP's Evidence-based trade and investment policymaking for
  - Government officials
  - Researchers / analysts
  - NGOs / journalists /civil society /general public
- Series of reference material (“handbooks”) on “how to..”
  - Trade negotiations
  - Doing empirical research
  - Promote and facilitate investment
- Series of tools and databases – **ESCAP Trade Analytics Portal**

# In this presentation, focus will be on

- ESCAP's menu of toolkits and databases
  - Asia-Pacific Trade indicators Portal (APTIP) which includes data/indicators from below datasets
  - Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Agreements Database (APTIAD)
  - ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database
  - Trade Facilitation Score
  - Gravity modeling tool
- If time allows:
  - Gravity online tool demonstration
  - Trade Intelligence Negotiation Adviser (TINA)

# APTIP

New Tab x Asia-Pacific Trade Indicators x Asia-Pacific Trade Indicators x

Secure | <https://trade.yt/data/index.html#smart-form-h-3>

Apps AEC Blog <http://www.meti.go.jp> APEC - The Impacts Cadot On-line! Edit - Academia FUN Front Page vox Global Trade Alert In I4IDE.org institute fo

## APTIP Asia-Pacific Trade Indicators Portal

Graph Type Indicators Member States Period & Options

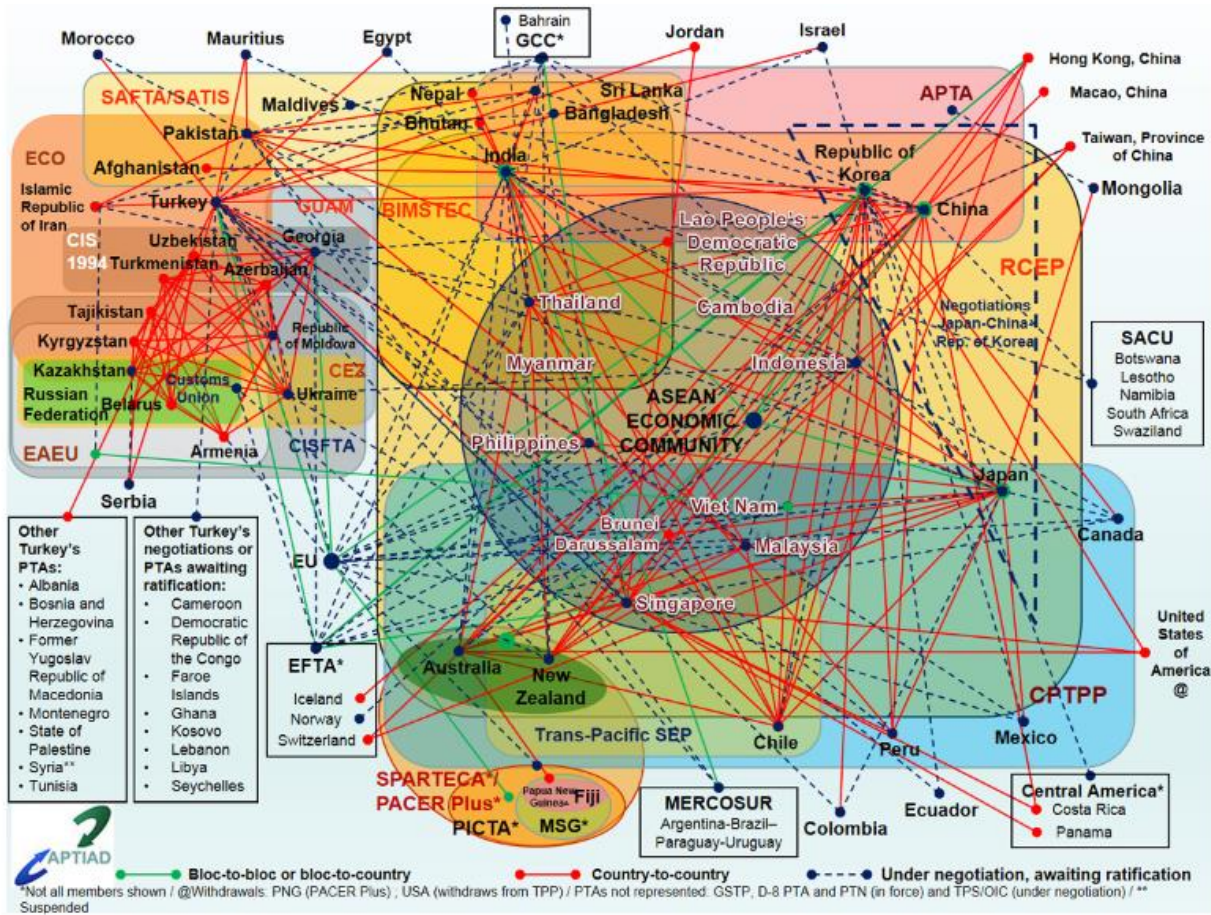
**STEP 1:** Please choose a type of data visualization:

- Visualize data over time (trend)**  
Select one indicator of interest in the next step and visualize requested data in a trend graph, with the option to download the requested data in a CSV-file for further analysis.
- Visualize data cross-country (latest year available)**  
Select one indicator of interest in the next step and visualize requested data in a bar chart, with the option to download the requested data in a CSV-file for further analysis.
- Visualize relations between indicators' data**  
Select up to three indicators of interest in the next step and visualize requested data in a scatter plot, with the option to download the requested data in a CSV-file for further analysis.

Continue

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# APTIAD



Browser tabs: APTIAD Database Noodl..., APTIAD database, Asia-Pacific Trade Indica...

Address bar: https://www.unescap.org/content/aptiad/

Navigation: Home | UN Web Site Locator | Home | Contacts

UNITED NATIONS ESCAP 7 YEARS OF CONNECTING ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Search: [Search]

Menu: About ESCAP | Commission | 2030 Agenda | Our Work | Subregional Offices | Partners | Research & Data | Media Centre | Events

Breadcrumbs: Home > Trade, Investment and Innovation > APTIAD Database

**Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Agreement Database – APTIAD**

An online database of trade agreements in the Asia-Pacific region. The database contains information on all preferential agreements within the region, an agreement-country matrix, and an advanced search engine allowing to locate agreements by country, agreement name, status, scope, WTO notification status, and keywords. You can download the full database in CSV format (last update: 1 November 2017).

Filter by country: [Country] or Agreement Name: [Agreement Name]

Show: [Entry into Force] | status - Show | all | type - See | all | agreements

Currently showing 172 records.

No.	Title	Members	Status	Scope	Type	Trade in Go...	Signed Year	Year	WTO Notification	Year WTO Not...
1	AFGHANISTAN-INDIA (Afghanistan-India)	Afghanistan; India	Entry into Force	Bilateral	Partial Scope ...	Yes	2003	2003	Enabling Clause	2010
2	BELARUS-ARMENIA (Armenia-Belarus)	Belarus; Armenia	Entry into Force	Bilateral	Free Trade Ag...	Yes				
3	ARMENIA-GEORGIA (Armenia-Georgia)	Armenia Georgia	Entry into Force	Bilateral	Free Trade Ag...	Yes	1995	1998	GATT Art.XXIV	2001
4	ARMENIA-KAZAKHSTAN (Armenia-Kazakhstan)	Armenia Kazakhstan	Entry into Force	Bilateral	Free Trade Ag...	Yes	1999	2001	GATT Art.XXIV	2004
5	ARMENIA-KYRGYZSTAN (Armenia-Kyrgyzstan)	Armenia Kyrgyzstan	Entry into Force	Bilateral	Free Trade Ag...	Yes	1994	1995	GATT Art.XXIV	2000
6	ARMENIA-MOLDOVA (Armenia-Republic of Moldova)	Armenia; Republic of Moldova	Entry into Force	Bilateral	Free Trade Ag...	Yes	1993	1995	GATT Art.XXIV	2004

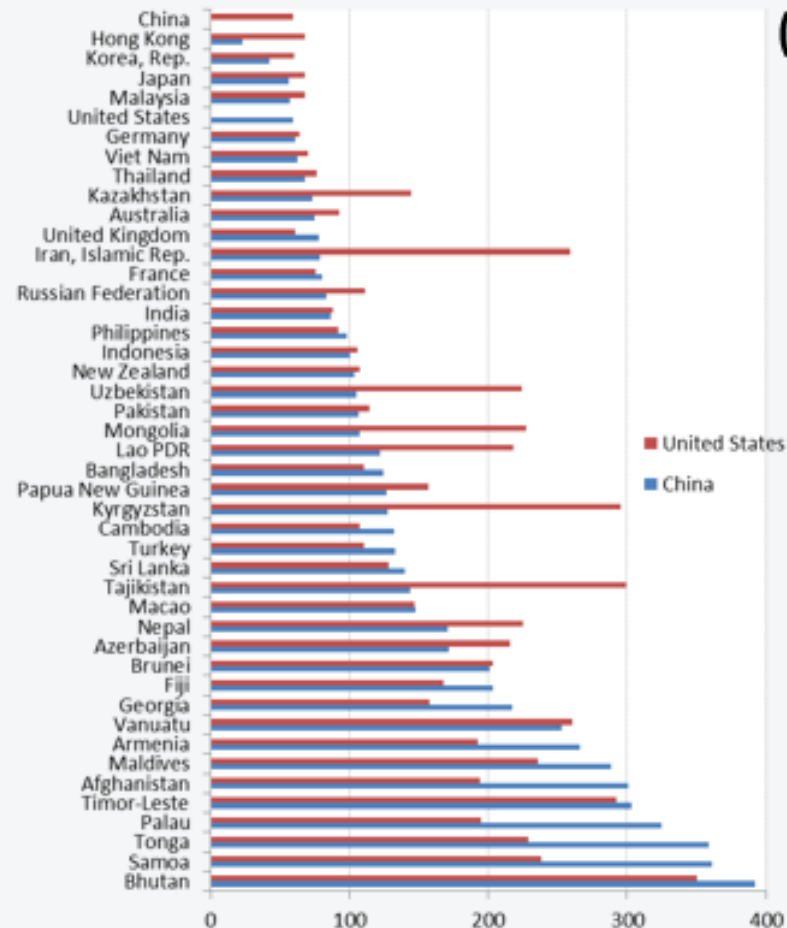
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# ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

**Bilateral comprehensive trade costs in the Asia-Pacific,  
excluding tariff costs of selected economies with China and  
(2009-2014)**



For some landlocked and Pacific island developing economies, comprehensive trade cost is up to 3 times their trade costs with China, which is significantly high compared to other economies.

Expectedly, it is the small islands or landlocked developing countries that incur the highest trade costs with both China and USA.

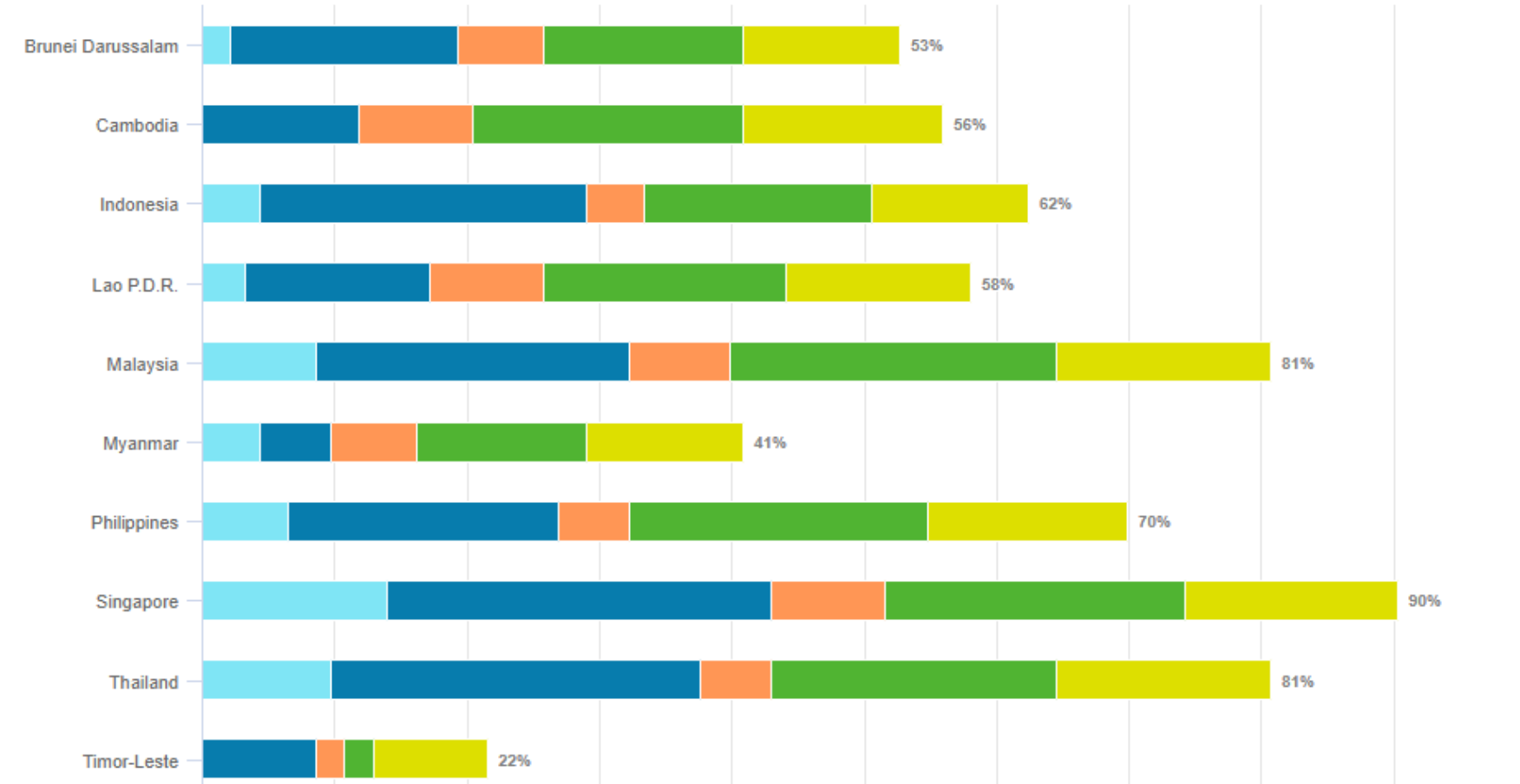
Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, updated June 2015.  
Available from Trade costs: <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>

# Trade Facilitation Score

## Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation Scores

Source: UN Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation 2017

Download



# Gravity online tool

- Proved to be one of the most used models in empirical trade investigations
- ESCAP has been receiving a continuous stream of requests for capacity building of applied researchers in both government departments and think tanks / institutes
- Most of capacity building materials available through ARTNeT platform



# Introduction: Gravity Model of Trade

- Application of **Newton's theory in Gravitation**: bilateral trade flows are determined by the size of economic mass, measured by GDP of two countries; and distance between two countries
- Model is an **essential tool for policy researchers** in applied international trade
- Model **allows to quantify impacts of trade-related policies**, from traditional tariffs to behind-the-border measures or institutional arrangements

# Introduction: Gravity Variables (1/2)

- Dependent variable: **bilateral import / export / trade**
- Classical gravity-related independent variables:
  - **GDP** of reporting countries and trading partners
  - **Geographical distance** between reporting countries and trading partners
  - Other geographical aspects between two countries: e.g., contiguity, landlockedness
  - **Cultural distance** between two countries e.g., sharing common language, historically being the same country in the past, sharing colonial tie

# Introduction: Gravity Variables (2/2)

- Classic policy-related independent variables:
  - **Bilateral tariffs**
  - **Bilateral RTA**
- Other policy- or institutional-related independent variables:
  - **Behind-the-border trade facilitation**: e.g., Ease of doing business indicator / ease of trading across border
  - **Quality of cross-border infrastructure**: e.g., Liner shipping connectivity
  - **Quality of institutional arrangements**: e.g., Global competitiveness index

# Gravity Model: How to interpret results?

- Basic setup of gravity model:

- $$\log(x_{ij}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log(GDP_i) + \beta_2 \log(GDP_j) + \beta_3 \log(dist_{ij}) + \beta_4 (comcol_{ij}) + \beta_5 \log(tariff_{ij}) + \beta_6 \log(tariff_{ji}) + e_{ij}$$

- Interpretation:

- Log variable: 1% change in independent variable leads to x% change in trade
  - Dummy variable: when a dummy changes from 0 to 1, it leads to  $(e^\beta - 1) * 100\%$  change in trade

# Example: How to interpret results? (1/2)

## EXAMPLE REGRESSION RESULTS

- Dependent variable: **Net exports of i to j**
- Reporters / partners: ESCAP member States
- Years: 1995-2016, fixed effects set for years

Variable	Coefficient <sup>i</sup>	Std. error <sup>i</sup>	t-statistic <sup>i</sup>	p-value <sup>i</sup>
<i>comcol</i>	1.267	0.0583	21.729	<0.001 ***
$\ln(\text{dist})$	-1.469	0.0244	-60.103	<0.001 ***
$\ln(\text{GDP}_i)$	1.297	0.00906	143.174	<0.001 ***
$\ln(\text{GDP}_j)$	0.904	0.00821	110.170	<0.001 ***
$\ln\left(1 + \frac{\text{tariff}_{ij}}{100}\right)^W$	-1.752	0.215	-8.140	<0.001 ***
$\ln\left(1 + \frac{\text{tariff}_{ji}}{100}\right)^W$	-2.417	0.214	-11.303	<0.001 ***

Significance codes: \* <0.1; \*\* <0.05; \*\*\*

### Distance:

1% change in distance in km leads to **1.469%** reduction in exports

### Common colonizer:

when two countries used to be under the same colonial power (e.g., Malaysia and India under British colonization), it leads to  $(e^\beta - 1) * 100\% = (e^{1.267} - 1) * 100\% = (3.5502 - 1) * 100\% = 255.02\%$  change in exports

# Example: How to interpret results? (2/2)

## EXAMPLE REGRESSION RESULTS

- Dependent variable: **Net exports of i to j**
- Reporters / partners: ESCAP member States
- Years: 1995-2016, fixed effects set for years

Variable	Coefficient <sup>i</sup>	Std. error <sup>i</sup>	t-statistic <sup>i</sup>	p-value <sup>i</sup>
<i>comcol</i>	1.267	0.0583	21.729	<0.001 ***
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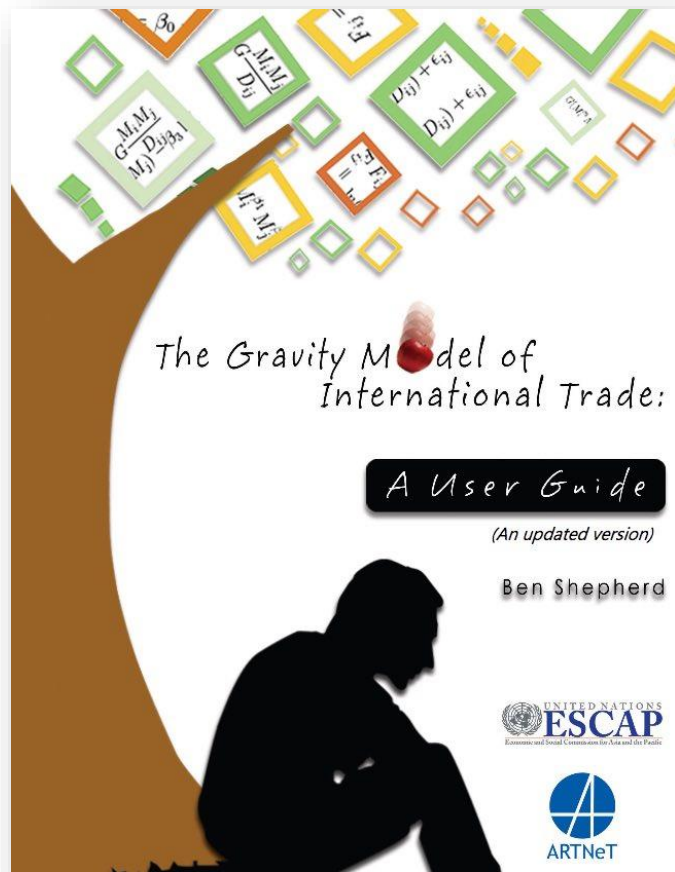
**Tariff(ji): Trade-weighted average tariff of country j charging to export of i**

1% change in tariff (ji) leads to **2.417%** reduction in exports

**Tariff(ij): Trade-weighted average tariff of country i charging to export of j**

1% change in tariff (ij) leads to **1.752%** reduction in exports

# Reference book: The Gravity Model of International Trade: A User Guide (An updated version)

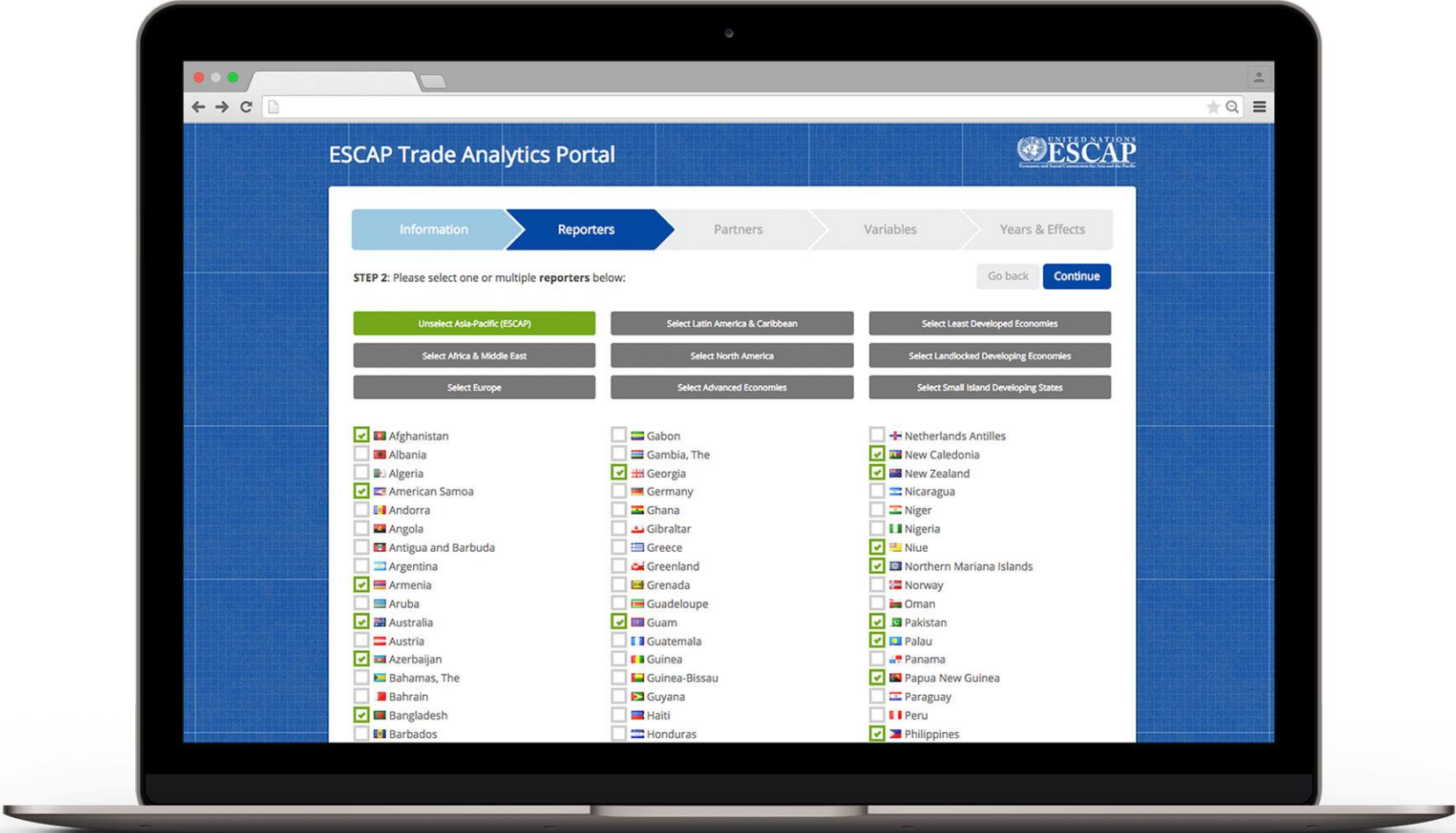


- ✓ Author: Ben Shepherd (2016)
- ✓ Providing a “hands on” introduction to gravity modeling for applied policy researchers
- ✓ To be used in conjunction with a dataset of bilateral trade in services available for free download
- ✓ [artnet.unescap.org/publications/gravity-book](http://artnet.unescap.org/publications/gravity-book)



# Demonstration of Portal

## *How to navigate?*



# User Step 1: Selection of Dataset

Currently there are 2 available datasets (extended to 4 shortly):

## 1. Generic Gravity Model of Trade

- Impact analysis on trade flows as a result of the change in policy implications
- Bilateral trade and policy indicators ranging from tariff, RTA and behind-the-border infrastructure from **1995-2016** on **200+ economies**



## 2. Gravity Model of Trade with NTMs

- Expands policy scope to cover **non-tariff measures** in impact analysis on imports
- Indicators ranging from tariff, RTA, non-tariff measures and behind-the-border infrastructure from **2012-2016** on **100+ economies**
- Add-on coverage to conduct an analysis at sectoral level, including agriculture, manufacturing and overall goods sector



# User Step 2 & 3: Selection of Reporters & Partners

- ✓ Up to 100 reporters and 100 partners can be selected
- ✓ Reporters and partners can be quick-selected by region (e.g., Asia-Pacific region) and grouping (e.g., Landlocked Developing Countries)

The interface shows a selection screen with the following components:

- Buttons:**
  - Unselect Asia-Pacific (ESCAP) (highlighted in green)
  - Select Latin America & Caribbean
  - Select Least Developed Economies
  - Select Africa & Middle East
  - Select North America
  - Select Landlocked Developing Economies
  - Select Europe
  - Select Advanced Economies
  - Select Small Island Developing States
- Country List:**

Country	Selected
Afghanistan	✓
Albania	
Algeria	
American Samoa	✓
Andorra	
Angola	
Antigua and Barbuda	
Argentina	
Armenia	✓
Aruba	
Australia	✓
Austria	
Azerbaijan	✓
Gabon	
Gambia, The	
Georgia	
Germany	
Ghana	
Gibraltar	
Greece	
Greenland	
Grenada	
Guadeloupe	
Guam	✓
Guatemala	
Guinea	
Netherlands Antilles	
New Caledonia	✓
New Zealand	✓
Nicaragua	
Niger	
Nigeria	
Niue	✓
Northern Mariana Islands	✓
Norway	
Oman	
Pakistan	✓
Palau	✓
Panama	

# User Step 4: Selection of Y and X Parameters

- ✓ Dependent variable typically trade flow (imports or exports)
- ✓ Up to 30 independent variables can be selected

## Dependent Variable (example)

$\ln(\text{export}_{ij})$

*i*

Net exports of *i* to *j*

## Independent Variables (example)

$\ln(GDP_i)$

*i*

GDP (current USD) of *i*

$\ln(\text{dist})$

*i*

Simple distance (most populated cities, km)

$\ln(\overline{\text{tariff}_{ij}}^W)$

*i*

Weighted average tariff in % of *i* charging *j*

# User Step 5: Selection of Years & Fixed Effects

- ✓ Fixed effects can be set for years, reporters, partners
- ✓ *NTM dataset*: sectoral level (overall goods, agriculture, manufacturing)

**SELECT YEARS OF INTEREST:**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2002	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2010
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1996	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2003	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2011
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1997	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2004	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2012
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1998	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2005	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2013
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1999	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2006	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2014
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2015
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2001	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2008	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2016
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2009	

**OPTIONALLY SELECT FIXED EFFECTS:**

Add year dummies

Add reporter dummies

Add partner dummies

ONLY FOR NTM DATASET

**SELECT A SECTOR OF INTEREST:**

Overall Goods

Agriculture

Manufacturing

- ✓ Ready? Click the button **Run Regression**

# Demonstration of Portal

## *How do the results look?*





# Result Page: Regression Parameters & Statistics







- ✓ Visualization of coefficients and p-values of independent variables
- ✓ Regression parameters such as coefficient, standard error, t-statistic and p-value per included variable
- ✓ Regression statistics such as the r-squared, number of observations and degrees of freedom
- ✓ List of included parameters on which data was available, as well as a list of missing data
- ✓ Exporting to CSV, JPEG,...



# Result 1: Regression Parameters

- ✓ Coefficient, standard error, t-statistic and p-value are displayed
- ✓ Information icons in each column name can be clicked for explanation
- ✓ A variable can be removed and regression can be re-ran by clicking ✕

Variable	Coefficient 	Std. error 	t-statistic 	p-value 	
<i>comcol</i>	1.267	0.0583	21.729	<0.001 ***	✕
$\ln(dist)$	-1.469	0.0244	-60.103	<0.001 ***	✕
$\ln(GDP_i)$	1.297	0.00906	143.174	<0.001 ***	✕
$\ln(GDP_j)$	0.904	0.00821	110.170	<0.001 ***	✕
$\ln(1 + (tariff_{ij}/100)^W)$	-1.752	0.215	-8.140	<0.001 ***	✕
$\ln(1 + (tariff_{ji}/100)^W)$	-2.417	0.214	-11.303	<0.001 ***	✕

Significance codes: \* <0.1; \*\* <0.05; \*\*\* <0.001

## Standard error

The beta value of the independent variable  $k$  ( $b_k$ ) is a point estimate of  $\beta_k$ . Because of sampling variability, this estimate may be too high or too low.  $s_{b_k}$ , the standard error of  $b_k$ , gives us an indication of how much the point estimate is likely to vary from the corresponding population parameter.

$$s_{b_k} = \frac{s_e}{\sqrt{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}} = \frac{s_e}{\sqrt{\sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n}}}$$




where:

- $s_e$  (Standard Error of Estimate) is the standard deviation of the variation of observations around the regression line

$$s_e = \sqrt{\frac{SSR}{n-k-1}}$$

## Result 2: Regression Statistics

- ✓ R-squared, number of observations and degrees of freedom shown
- ✓ Information icons in each row can be clicked for explanation

<i>Dependent variable</i>		$\ln(\text{export}_{i,j})$
<i>R-squared</i>		0.632
<i>Number of observations</i>		17,288
<i>Degrees of freedom</i>		17,260


## Result 3: Info on Included Data

- ✓ List of **included** reporters, partners & years
- ✓ Information about **missing data**, i.e., reporters, partners & years that were initially selected but insufficient data on these is available

**Reporters:** Afghanistan; Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei; Cambodia; China; Fiji; Georgia; India; Indonesia; Iran; Islamic Rep.; Japan; Kazakhstan; Korea, Rep.; Kyrgyz Republic; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Maldives; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; New Zealand; Pakistan; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Russian Federation; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Vanuatu; Vietnam.

**Partners:** Afghanistan; Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei; Cambodia; China; Fiji; French Polynesia; Georgia; Hong Kong; China; India; Indonesia; Iran, Islamic Rep.; Japan; Kazakhstan; Kiribati; Korea, Rep.; Kyrgyz Republic; Lao PDR; Macao, China; Malaysia; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Micronesia, Fed. Sts.; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nauru; Nepal; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Pakistan; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Russian Federation; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Tajikistan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Tuvalu; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Vietnam.

**Years:** 1995; 1996; 1997; 1998; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010; 2011; 2012; 2013; 2014; 2015; 2016.

**Fixed effects**  were set for years.

**Missing data:** based on your selection of parameters, it appears there is missing data for reporters: American Samoa; Cook Islands; French Polynesia; Guam; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; Korea, Dem. Rep.; Macao, China; Marshall Islands; Micronesia, Fed. Sts.; Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Tajikistan; Tuvalu; Uzbekistan, and partners: American Samoa; Cook Islands; Guam; Korea, Dem. Rep.; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands.

## Additional Option A: Determine Trade Potential

- ✓ Comparing actual figures with predicted figures (based on regression results) to get an **estimated to actual trade ratio**
- ✓ For example, compare the estimated export to the actual export of a particular economy to selected economies in a chosen year

## Additional Option B: Generate Trade Simulation

- ✓ Setting specific conditions and assessing their effect on dependent var.
- ✓ For example, suppose  $\text{tariff}_{ji}$  is reduced by 5%, what would happen to the export of Lao PDR in a given year?

# Option A Example: Determine Trade Potential

$$\text{Trade potential: } TP_{ij} = \frac{\text{estimated trade}_{ij}}{\text{actual trade}_{ij}}$$

If  $TP_{ij} > 1$  : potential for trade expansion

If  $TP_{ij} < 1$  : exceeding trade potential

*Hence:*

**There is room for improvement for Lao PDR with Bangladesh and Brunei, for example.**

ESCAP Trade Analytics Portal

Trade potential results for dependent variable  $\ln\_export_{ij}$  of Lao PDR are available. Data of reporter Lao PDR and 46 partners over the year 2015 has been included.

Regression results New regression

### Trade potential results

Back to the form

The following was set:

- Dependent variable:  $\ln\_export_{ij}$
- Reporter: Lao PDR
- Year of reference: 2015

Modify settings

The aforementioned settings resulted in:

Partner	$\ln\_export_{ij}$	$\ln(\widehat{export}_{ij})$	Estimated to actual trade ratio
Afghanistan	N/A	12.339	N/A
Armenia	N/A	10.885	N/A
Australia	15.029	15.027	1.000
Azerbaijan	N/A	12.259	N/A
Bangladesh	10.503	15.522	1.478
Bhutan	N/A	11.500	N/A
Brunei	10.669	12.361	1.159
Cambodia	16.669	15.886	0.953
China	20.762	18.395	0.886
Fiji	N/A	8.941	N/A
Georgia	N/A	11.365	N/A

# Option B Example: Generate Trade Simulation (1/2)

*Suppose  $\text{tariff}_{ji}$  is reduced by 5%,  
what would happen to exports of Lao PDR in 2015?*

ESCAP Trade Analytics Portal

UNITED NATIONS  
ESCAP  
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

In order to generate a trade simulation, please fill out the form below.  
You can set one or multiple conditions and select a reporter, year and partner(s).

### Generate trade simulation

Dependent variable:  $\ln(\text{export}_{ij})$

Step 1) please set the conditions for the trade simulation below:

$\text{comcol}$	No condition set	- 0 +	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % value
$\ln(\text{dist})$	No condition set	- 0 +	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % value
$\ln(\text{GDP}_i)$	No condition set	- 0 +	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % value
$\ln(\text{GDP}_j)$	No condition set	- 0 +	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % value
$\ln(1 + (\text{tariff}_{ij}/100)^W)$	No condition set	- 0 +	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % value
$\ln(1 + (\text{tariff}_{ji}/100)^W)$	decrease by 5%	- -5 +	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % value

Step 2) please select one reporter of interest:

Lao PDR

Step 3) please select one year of interest:

2015

Step 4) please select one or multiple partners of interest: Deselect all

- Afghanistan
- Armenia
- Myanmar
- Nauru



# Option B Example: Generate Trade Simulation (2/2)

$$\text{Recall: } \log(x_2) - \log(x_1) = \log\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right) \approx \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right) - 1$$

ESCAP Trade Analytics Portal

Trade simulation results for dependent variable  $\ln(\widehat{export}_{ij})$  and 1 set condition are available. Data of reporter Lao PDR and 46 partners over the year 2015 has been included.

Regression results    New regression

### Trade simulation results

← Back to the form

The following conditions were set:

- Dependent variable:  $\ln(\widehat{export}_{ij})$
- $\ln(1 + (\widehat{tariff}_{ji}/100))^W$ : decrease by 5%
- Reporter: Lao PDR
- Year of reference: 2015

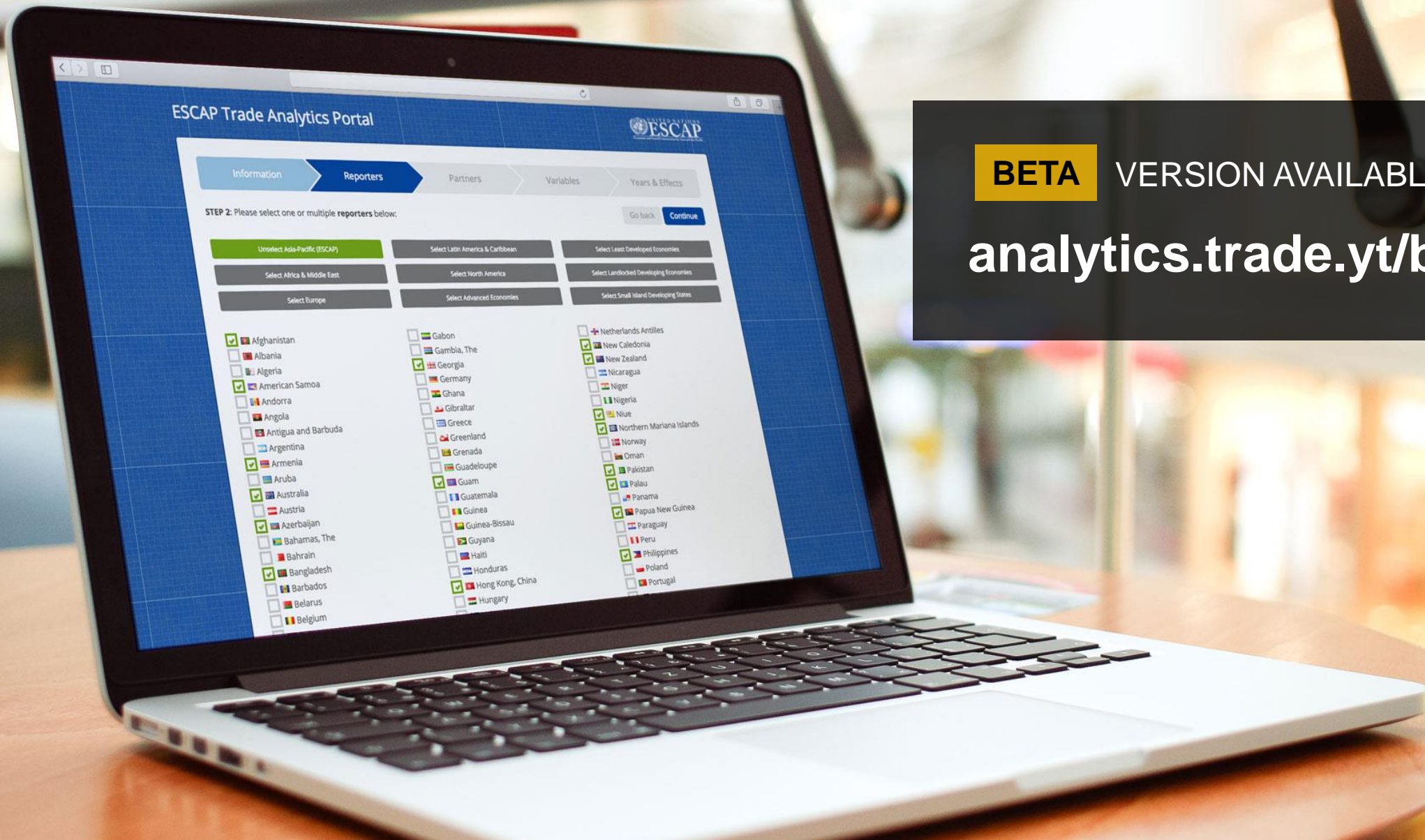
[Modify conditions](#)

The aforementioned conditions resulted in:

Partner	$\ln(\widehat{export}_{ij})$	$\ln(\widehat{export}_{ij})_{projected}$	$\Delta \ln(\widehat{export}_{ij})$
Afghanistan	12.339	12.339	0.000
Armenia	10.885	10.896	0.011
Australia	15.027	15.027	0.000
Azerbaijan	12.259	12.275	0.017
Bangladesh	15.522	15.531	0.009
Bhutan	11.500	11.500	0.000
Brunei	12.361	12.361	0.000
Cambodia	15.886	15.886	0.000
China	18.395	18.398	0.002
Fiji	8.941	8.975	0.034
Georgia	11.365	11.365	0.000

Hence:

The reduction in tariff of Armenia and Bangladesh increases Lao PDR's exports by 1.1% and 1.7%, respectively



## ESCAP Trade Analytics Portal



Information

Reporters

Partners

Variables

Years & Effects

STEP 2: Please select one or multiple reporters below.

Go back Continue

Unselect Asia-Pacific (ESCAP)

Select Latin America & Caribbean

Select Least Developed Economies

Select Africa & Middle East

Select North America

Select Landlocked Developing Economies

Select Europe

Select Advanced Economies

Select Small Island Developing States

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Afghanistan    | <input type="checkbox"/> Gabon                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Antilles     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Albania                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Gambia, The                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Caledonia            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Algeria                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Georgia          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Zealand              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Samoa | <input type="checkbox"/> Germany                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Nicaragua                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Andorra                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Ghana                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Niger                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Angola                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Gibraltar                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Nigeria                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Antigua and Barbuda       | <input type="checkbox"/> Greece                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niue                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Argentina                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenland                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Northern Mariana Islands |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Armenia                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Grenada                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Norway                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aruba                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Guadeloupe                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Oman                                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guam             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pakistan                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Austria                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Guatemala                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Palau                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Azerbaijan     | <input type="checkbox"/> Guinea                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Panama                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bahamas, The              | <input type="checkbox"/> Guinea-Bissau               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Papua New Guinea         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bahrain                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Guyana                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Paraguay                            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh     | <input type="checkbox"/> Haiti                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Peru                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Barbados                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Honduras                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Philippines                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Belarus                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong, China | <input type="checkbox"/> Poland                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Belgium                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Hungary                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Portugal                            |

**BETA**

VERSION AVAILABLE ON

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# Thank you

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