## SHARE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GDP

International trade is a principal channel of economic integration. International trade tends to be more important for countries that are small in terms of geographic size or population and surrounded by neighbouring countries with open trade regimes than for countries that are large, relatively self-sufficient, or geographically isolated and penalised by high transport costs. Other factors that help explain differences in the importance of international trade across countries are history, culture, trade policy, the structure of the economy (especially the weight of nontradable services in GDP), re-exports and the presence of multinational firms (which leads to much intra-firm trade).

#### Definition

The importance of international trade in different countries is measured here by the share of trade in goods and services in GDP. The rates shown correspond to the average of imports and exports of both goods and services at current prices as a percentage of GDP. Goods consist of merchandise imports and exports. Services cover transport, travel, communications, construction, IT, financial, other business, personal and government services, as well as royalties and license fees.

The data are taken from OECD national accounts statistics compiled according to the 1993 System of National Accounts.

#### Comparability

The ratios shown in this table are compiled using common standards and definitions.

The trade-to-GDP ratio is often called the "trade openness ratio". However, the term openness may be somewhat misleading as a low ratio for a country does not necessarily imply high tariff or non-tariff obstacles to foreign trade, but may be due to a range of other factors mentioned above.

The trade-to-GDP ratios shown here differ from those published by WTO, IMF and OECD trade indicators, which refer to the sum of imports and exports (rather than the average).

Data for Australia and New Zealand refer to fiscal years.

#### Sources

• OECD (2010), National Accounts of OECD Countries, OECD, Paris.

### **Further information**

### **Statistical publications**

- OECD (2009), International Trade by Commodity Statistics, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2010), Main Economic Indicators, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2009), Monthly Statistics of International Trade, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2008), Statistics on International Trade in Services, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2010), National Accounts at a Glance 2009, OECD, Paris.

#### **Methodological publications**

- Lindner, A., *et al.* (2001), "Trade in Goods and Services: Statistical Trends and Measurement Challenges", OECD Statistics Brief, No 1, October, OECD, Paris, *www.oecd.org/std/statisticsbrief*.
- UN, EC, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD and the WTO (2002), Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services, United Nations, New York.

#### Web sites

• OECD International Trade Statistics, www.oecd.org/std/its.

### Overview

In 2008, the trade-to-GDP ratio for OECD countries was 29%, while the rate for the EU27 was 41%. For the reasons noted above, there were large differences in these ratios across countries. The ratios exceeded 50% for small countries – Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Slovak Republic, Sweden, and Switzerland – but were under 20% for the two largest OECD countries – Japan and the United States.

Between 1998 and 2008, trade-to-GDP ratios for the OECD as a whole increased by 8 percentage points. Substantial increases in trade-to-GDP ratios were recorded for Luxembourg, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and the Slovak Republic. Both Canada and Ireland saw falls in their trade-to-GDP ratios over this period, with the decline being especially large for Canada (-6%).

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SHARE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GDP

## International trade in goods and services

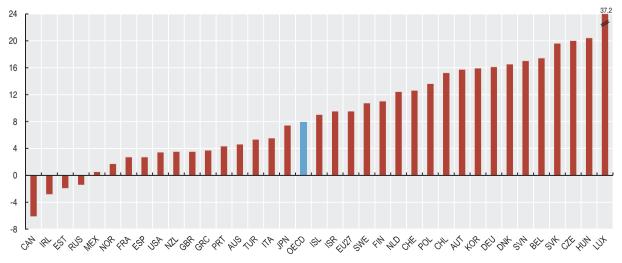
As a percentage of GDP

	1 5 7													
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Australia	19.4	19.3	20.3	19.9	20.9	22.5	21.1	20.4	18.8	19.9	21.0	21.2	21.6	24.5
Austria	35.3	36.3	39.7	40.8	41.7	45.5	47.4	46.7	46.8	50.0	52.2	54.4	56.8	56.5
Belgium	63.5	64.1	68.0	67.9	68.0	76.8	76.1	74.1	71.7	74.2	78.2	80.4	81.5	85.3
Canada	35.7	36.4	38.5	40.4	41.4	42.7	40.7	39.4	36.2	36.3	35.9	34.9	33.9	34.3
Czech Republic	52.9	51.8	54.7	54.8	56.0	64.9	66.6	61.3	62.9	70.1	70.6	74.7	77.6	74.8
Denmark	35.5	35.4	36.9	37.2	38.2	43.5	43.9	44.3	42.2	42.9	46.5	50.5	51.2	53.7
Finland	32.6	33.4	34.7	34.0	33.7	38.7	36.7	35.7	35.1	36.5	39.6	42.7	43.2	45.0
France	22.2	22.4	24.3	25.0	25.1	28.1	27.5	26.3	25.1	25.7	26.5	27.4	27.4	27.7
Germany	23.7	24.4	26.8	28.0	29.0	33.2	33.8	33.4	33.7	35.9	38.5	42.5	43.4	44.1
Greece	21.8	22.1	24.0	24.6	27.4	31.6	30.6	27.8	26.1	27.2	27.0	27.9	28.3	28.3
Hungary	44.8	47.9	53.9	61.3	64.7	74.9	71.6	63.8	63.1	64.5	66.9	77.5	79.7	81.7
Iceland	33.7	36.0	36.0	36.9	35.9	37.2	39.3	36.7	35.8	36.9	37.8	41.1	40.2	45.9
Ireland	70.4	71.5	73.1	81.1	82.4	91.6	92.4	85.5	75.8	76.5	75.9	74.9	75.8	78.3
Italy	23.8	22.4	23.3	23.6	23.5	26.6	26.4	25.2	24.3	25.0	26.0	28.1	29.1	29.1
Japan	8.5	9.6	10.3	10.0	9.5	10.3	10.2	10.7	11.2	12.3	13.6	15.5	16.8	17.4
Korea	27.8	28.0	30.9	37.6	33.8	37.1	34.6	32.4	34.2	38.8	37.9	39.0	41.2	53.5
Luxembourg	95.8	101.0	112.2	119.3	124.6	139.5	137.8	130.9	125.1	140.2	143.0	153.2	160.5	156.5
Mexico	26.5	28.3	27.7	28.9	28.8	29.1	26.1	25.3	26.1	27.5	27.9	28.7	29.1	29.4
Netherlands	56.5	57.0	60.5	60.2	60.9	67.3	64.4	60.9	59.9	62.7	65.4	69.0	70.5	72.6
New Zealand	28.6	27.8	27.9	29.3	31.0	34.7	33.9	31.5	28.9	29.3	28.9	29.8	29.4	32.8
Norway	34.9	36.3	37.3	36.7	35.7	38.0	37.3	34.4	33.8	35.3	36.4	37.4	37.8	38.4
Poland	22.1	23.0	25.4	28.4	27.1	30.3	28.9	30.4	34.7	38.7	37.5	41.3	42.2	42.0
Portugal	31.8	31.7	32.6	33.4	33.0	35.2	33.9	32.1	31.3	32.3	33.0	35.1	36.5	37.7
Slovak Republic	56.7	58.7	61.2	64.6	63.4	71.7	76.8	74.8	76.8	75.9	78.6	86.4	87.2	84.2
Spain	22.4	23.4	25.9	26.8	27.6	30.6	29.8	28.4	27.5	27.9	28.3	29.5	30.3	29.5
Sweden	36.4	35.3	38.4	39.8	39.9	43.4	43.2	41.2	40.4	42.2	44.9	47.4	48.8	50.5
Switzerland	33.4	34.1	37.5	38.2	39.3	43.6	43.5	41.1	40.8	42.9	45.6	48.4	51.1	50.8
Turkey	17.5	19.5	21.8	20.8	19.4	21.6	25.4	24.4	23.5	24.9	23.6	25.1	24.9	26.1
United Kingdom	28.3	29.3	28.3	26.9	26.9	28.6	28.3	27.4	26.6	26.6	28.1	30.1	28.2	30.4
United States	11.6	11.8	12.1	11.8	12.0	13.0	11.9	11.5	11.7	12.6	13.2	13.9	14.4	15.2
EU27 total	28.8	29.1	30.9	31.5	32.0	35.8	35.6	34.5	33.9	35.2	36.9	39.4	39.9	41.0
OECD total	19.1	19.8	20.7	21.0	20.8	22.2	21.7	21.5	22.1	23.6	24.7	26.4	27.5	28.9
Chile	28.1	28.1	28.1	27.9	28.4	30.6	32.5	32.8	34.5	36.2	37.1	38.2	40.3	43.1
Estonia	71.9	67.4	77.2	79.6	72.9	86.4	81.1	74.6	72.9	76.6	81.0	86.0	78.4	77.7
Israel	32.7	31.9	31.8	31.3	35.5	37.2	34.1	36.4	36.9	41.3	42.7	42.6	43.3	40.8
Russian Federation	27.6	24.0	23.6	27.9	34.7	34.0	30.6	29.8	29.5	28.3	28.3	27.4	26.0	26.5
Slovenia	50.9	50.7	52.1	52.2	49.7	55.7	55.9	54.6	54.1	58.7	62.3	66.8	70.4	69.2

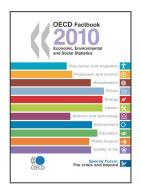
StatLink ans http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/824333188522

#### International trade to GDP ratios

Difference between 2008 and 1998 ratios in percentage points



StatLink and http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/818408344514



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