

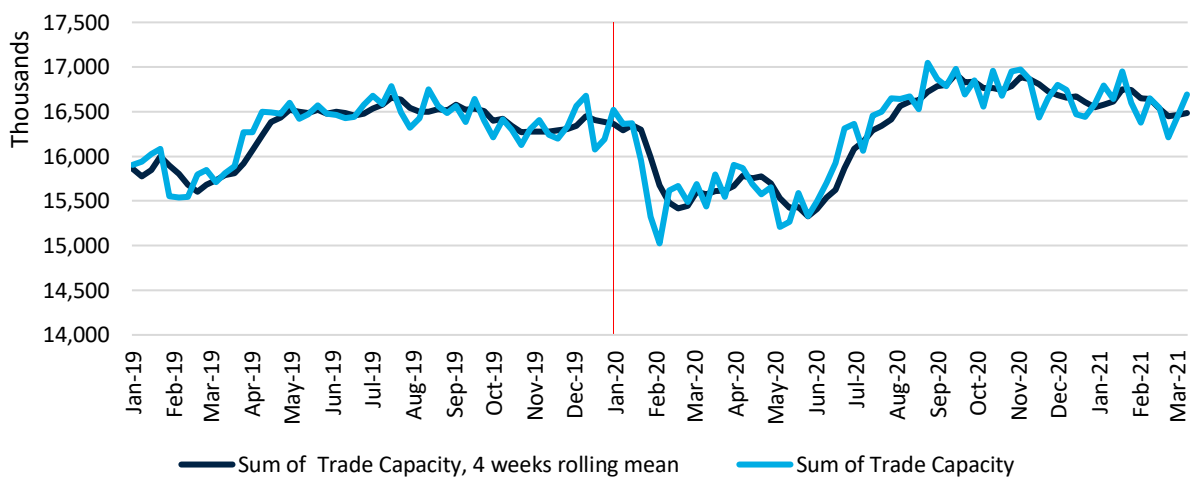
COVID-19 Trade Watch #11 - Sunny skies behind, trouble ahead

March 31, 2021¹

Principal findings

- **Data through March 22, 2021 show that global container ship carrying capacity has been essentially stable since its September peak, after having recovered strongly from April through September 2020.** Globally (Figure 1), trade carrying capacity (4-week moving average) is currently 6 percent higher than last year, but with a slight negative trend of 1 percent in the last 8 weeks. Regional trends are mixed (Table C1). However, the mild aggregate decrease does not fully reflect unprecedented disruptions in global maritime supply chains, where global capacity has been impacted. These stresses will be exacerbated by the Suez Canal incident, which took place after the data in Figure 1 were assembled (see "Logistics in focus" below).

Figure 1. Global Trade Carrying Capacity (TEUs) through March 22, 2021



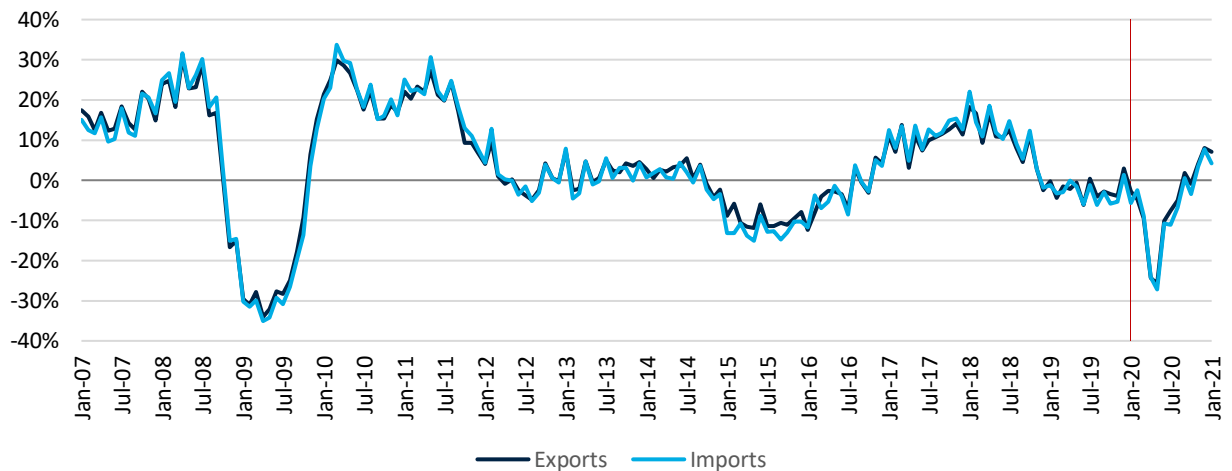
Source: *MarineTraffic*

- **In January 2021, global merchandise trade grew robustly on a year-on-year (YoY) basis, masking uneven recovery at the regional level.** Global exports and imports in January 2021 grew by 7 and 4 percent respectively on a YoY basis, with trade in middle-income countries growing significantly faster compared to high-income countries (Figure 2). Performance varied widely at the regional

¹ This note has been prepared by the Global Trade and Regional Integration Unit of the World Bank. It is the eleventh of a series of monthly bulletins aiming to track trade and logistics information in real time. This note and its accompanying annexes, which cover the trends presented here in substantially more detail, were prepared by a team led by Michael Ferrantino, with contributions from Jean-François Arvis, Cristina Constantinescu, Karly Dairabayeva, Ian Gillson, Karen Muramatsu, and Daria Ulybina, under the guidance and supervision of Caroline Freund, Global Director for Trade, Investment and Competitiveness, with editorial support from Erik Churchill. For further information about this note please contact Michael Ferrantino (Lead Economist; mferrantino@worldbank.org) or Antonio Nucifora (Practice Manager, Global Trade and Regional Integration Unit, anucifora@worldbank.org). A full list of Trade and Covid-19 briefs is available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/trade/brief/trade-and-covid-19>.

level. East Asia and Pacific enjoyed double digit export and import growth at rates that were also significantly larger than observed in December 2020. EU intra-regional trade also grew robustly, as did South Asian trade, but at milder rates compared to East Asian trade. EU trade with the rest of the world (i.e. extra-EU) and US exports dropped below January 2020 levels. Compared to other regions the Middle East and North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa saw the largest declines in exports and imports, respectively.

Figure 2. Global aggregate monthly goods exports and imports, YoY percent change, Jan 2007 - Jan 2021

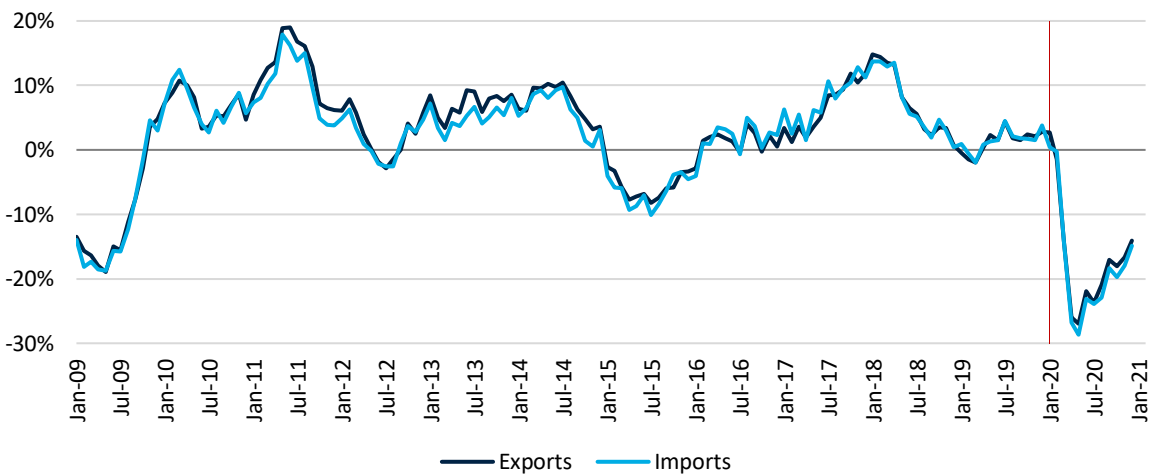


Source: World Bank staff estimates using Global Economic Monitor, data from World Trade Organization, IMF International Financial Statistics, OECD and official data from China, Eurostat, Japan, UK, and the United States. **Note:** Mirror data is used when data for recent months are missing. Vertical line indicates January 2020.

- Global services trade² declined in 2020 relative to 2019—exports were down 16.7 percent and imports decreased 17.7 percent, contrasting sharply with YoY growth in merchandise trade.** Global services trade continued to recover in December but remains lower compared to the same month in the previous year (Figure 3 and Table B1). Services exports were 14.1 percent down YoY while imports were 14.9 percent lower. Travel remains the service most affected by the pandemic as seen in the aggregate data for China, Germany, Japan, and the United States. In January 2021, travel exports were 70.4 percent lower compared to January 2020 and imports were 58.8 percent lower (Figure B1). However, trade in telecommunications, computer and information services, and insurance and pension services were higher in January 2021 relative to January 2020 for these countries.

² The global aggregate is based on data available for 31 economies, which represented 51 percent of global services exports and 47 percent of imports in 2017 according to data from UNCTAD.

Figure 3. Global aggregate monthly services exports and imports, YoY percentage change



Source: Estimates based on WTO data. **Note:** The global aggregate monthly services exports and imports data includes 31 economies that reported in December, which accounted for a total of approximately 51 percent of global services exports and 47 percent of global services imports in 2017 (UNCTAD).

Merchandise trade in focus

- **February 2021 data highlight significantly stronger trade compared to February 2020, the month that marked the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (Table A3).** Trade grew in February 2021 on a year-on-year basis for most countries with available data. This may reflect not only the ongoing recovery, but also a low base effect, given that in February 2020 East Asia’s trade was affected by both the Chinese New Year and by the COVID-19 related lockdowns in China.
- **A breakdown of trade in January 2021 by product group shows that capital goods and industrial supplies were the main contributors to the growth in trade relative to the previous year (Figure A1, Tables A4 and A5)**
 - **Most exported product groups and a significant number of imported product groups experienced declines in their trade values in January 2021 compared to the previous month.** This contrasts with the robust month-on-month growth observed in December 2020 and may in part be associated with seasonality. Indeed, trade growth on a year-on-year basis remained robust in January 2021 for many product groups.
 - **Capital goods were the largest negative contributor to the month-on-month trade growth, but, at the same time the largest positive contributor, together with industrial supplies, to the year-on-year trade growth.** Fuels remained a drag for the year-on-year import growth.
 - **Trade in some categories of transport equipment, such as capital and intermediates, have seen a relatively sluggish recovery in recent months.** In January 2021, exports of transport equipment used as capital have returned to a decline on a year-on-year basis, while intermediate exports grew at a reduced rate compared to December 2020. These trends may be related to shortages of electronic chips, which are key vehicle inputs.

- **Looking back at the trends in merchandise trade of 2020, two observations stand out regarding trade by product and intra-regional trade:**
 - **Trade in medical supplies and equipment, consumer electronics and office equipment, benefited from buoyant demand triggered by the medical crisis, the extensive lockdowns and the switch to home-based work and education (Figures A2).** The demand for these products was covered to a large extent (over 90 percent in the case of EU, Japan and the US) by East Asian suppliers. The value chains of vaccines are particularly concentrated – 88% of ingredients for producing vaccines are sourced from vaccine-producing nations.³
 - **East Asian trade within the region proved more resilient to the crisis than trade to other regions (Figure A3).** By contrast, in other regions, intra-regional trade dropped either as fast as inter-regional trade (Middle East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa) or faster (North America, Latin America, South Asia).

Logistics in focus

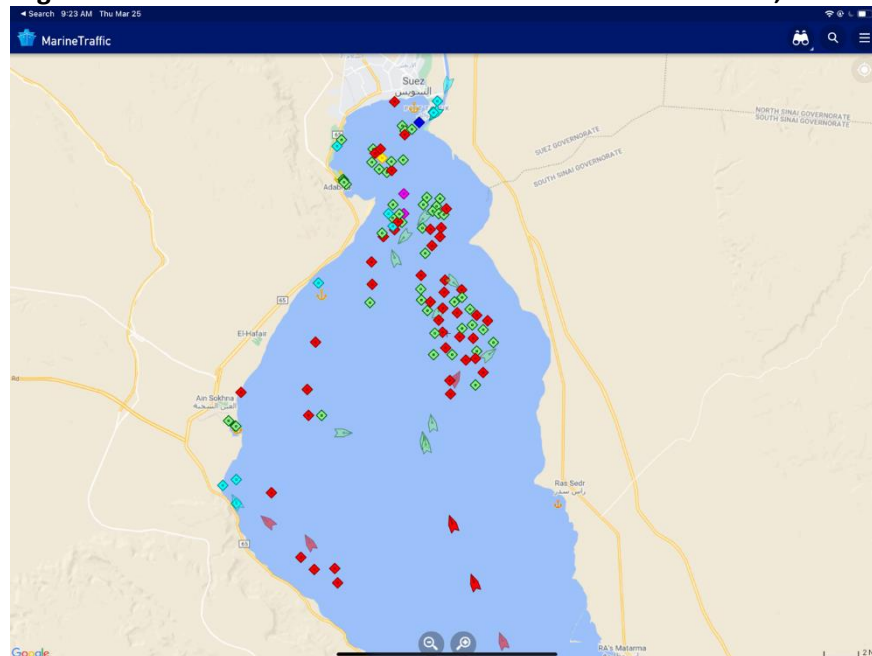
- **The 2020-2021 patterns for container shipping are abnormal from a seasonal standpoint (Figure 1).** Ordinarily the seasonal low is from late January to mid-March. In 2020, the seasonal low for container shipping was postponed until late May due to the pandemic. By contrast, the ordinary seasonal low did not happen in 2021, as shipping lines maintained their schedules.
- **Unprecedented shipping capacity tensions continue.** First, the V-shaped recovery in many regions has caused demand to overshoot previous levels, with steady growth of demand of containerized exports from Asia (+19 percent over last year for China). Furthermore, shipping lines face pandemic-related operational disruptions, such as in the ports of California, meaning that schedules are disrupted and capacity is stalled in moored ships.
- **In addition, the recent unprecedented incident of the Ever Given container ship's blockage of the Suez Canal is stretching maritime supply chains even more and seems unlikely to be resolved quickly (below).**
- **Volatility in container shipping availability is apparent for the regional indicators, such as U.S. West Coast and China (Table C1).** This reflects the disruption of schedules. In this context, the slow decrease of global container availability does not reflect slowing demand for merchandise trade, but the fact that the ships cannot move as expected.
- **As of March 29, spot rates to ship a container remain almost three times as high as the pre-COVID level on many routes (Figure C2) but are slightly lower than their peak around January 1.** These rates represent the willingness to pay of the marginal last-minute trader. They reflect capacity tensions, not the average paid by regular shippers which typically have entered into long-term agreements with carriers.
- **Finally, container circulation has been impacted.** There are fewer empty containers repositioned for exports in many locations. This phenomenon is not directly reported in the data which tracks ships.

³Evenett, Simon J., Bernard Hoekman, Nadia Rocha, and Michelle Ruta, “The COVID-19 Vaccine Production Club: Will Value Chains Temper Nationalism,” World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 9565, March 2021.

The Suez incident (April 1, 2021)

- On March 24, marine traffic was disrupted in the Suez Canal, through which an estimated **12 percent of world merchandise trade passes**. The 400-meters container mega-ship Ever Given, longer than the Eiffel Tower is tall, ran aground in the southern part of the canal blocking traffic in both directions. The resulting disruption was visible from outer space.
- **About 450 container ships and 300 tankers pass through the Suez Canal each month, with each day of interruption resulting in an additional 15 container ships queuing at the ends of the canal.** *The equivalent stalled capacity per days of interruption is about 0.5 percent of global shipping capacity.* As of March 29, the canal was unblocked and traffic has resumed. However, the backlog of at least 369 ships that formed as a result of the incident will take up to five days to clear. Under current exceptional circumstances, with no buffer capacity (idle ships), the impact on global trade of the interruption at Suez is expected to be substantial. Due to the uncertainty of the timeline for dislodgement of the Ever Given, many shipping companies made the decision to re-route around the Cape of Good Hope, adding a week or more to delivery times.

Figure 4. Ship congestion at the southern entrance of the Suez Canal March 25, 2021 at 8:20 GMT



Source: MarineTraffic **Note:** green indicates container ships, red indicates tankers

Air travel services in focus

- Travel restrictions remain in place for most countries with borders still completely or partially closed. Asia and the Pacific continues to be the region with most borders closed—65 percent of border crossings remain closed there to travelers (Figure B2 and Figure B3). Due to the large number of travel border closures, the number of commercial flights remains lower relative to the number before the COVID-19 pandemic but continues to gradually recover. For example, on March 15, 2021 there were 73,362 flights compared to 91,831 flights on March 15, 2020 (Figure B4).

Annex A. Merchandise trade

Table A1. Exports and imports growth by region, 2020-21 (YoY percent change)

	Exports						Imports					
	Sep'20	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan'21	2020	Sep'20	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan'21	2020
East Asia & Pacific	6.3%	4.8%	10.7%	13.9%	21.5%	-0.7%	3.2%	-2.0%	1.4%	5.0%	14.7%	-4.9%
<i>Of which China</i>	9.4%	10.9%	20.6%	18.1%	24.8%	3.6%	16.1%	6.3%	4.8%	7.1%	26.8%	-0.2%
<i>Of which Japan</i>	-3.2%	2.6%	-0.1%	7.2%	12.0%	-9.1%	-15.9%	-10.8%	-7.3%	-7.0%	-4.7%	-12.0%
Europe & Central Asia	2.2%	-3.2%	3.5%	7.9%	-0.8%	-7.8%	2.4%	-2.8%	6.3%	10.8%	-1.6%	-7.1%
<i>Extra EU</i>	2.9%	-4.3%	5.6%	11.4%	-2.1%	-7.4%	-1.8%	-8.4%	0.7%	5.8%	-8.9%	-9.9%
<i>Intra EU</i>	6.9%	2.3%	8.1%	14.0%	3.7%	-5.5%	5.6%	1.1%	8.5%	14.2%	4.6%	-5.6%
Latin America & Caribbean	-1.5%	-0.6%	0.7%	4.5%	0.1%	-8.5%	-12.4%	-15.8%	-3.9%	12.5%	-4.7%	-14.7%
Middle East & North Africa	-17.4%	-16.1%	-16.9%	-16.6%	-8.1%	-24.0%	-10.9%	-14.5%	2.5%	-0.3%	-2.0%	-14.9%
North America	-8.5%	-6.8%	-6.1%	-2.0%	0.1%	-12.8%	-0.4%	-0.3%	5.9%	6.1%	3.0%	-7.1%
<i>Of which United States</i>	-9.5%	-6.9%	-7.2%	-2.0%	-1.1%	-12.9%	-0.2%	0.0%	6.7%	6.5%	4.3%	-6.4%
South Asia	5.5%	-4.7%	-7.3%	-0.5%	4.8%	-14.6%	-15.3%	-12.7%	-10.3%	8.6%	3.0%	-21.8%
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.2%	8.7%	10.5%	18.5%	2.3%	-4.3%	-13.9%	-14.8%	-13.5%	0.3%	-10.1%	-20.5%
TOTAL	1.8%	-1.0%	4.1%	8.0%	7.1%	-6.4%	0.5%	-3.5%	3.3%	7.7%	4.2%	-7.6%

Source: World Bank staff estimates using Global Economic Monitor, data from World Trade Organization, IMF International Financial Statistics, OECD and official data from China, Eurostat, Japan, UK, and the United States. **Note:** Mirror data is used when data for recent months are missing.

Table A2. Exports and imports growth by income group, 2020-21 (YoY percent change)

	Exports						Imports					
	Sep'20	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan'21	2020	Sep'20	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan'21	2020
High income	0.0%	-3.4%	1.2%	5.6%	3.4%	-8.3%	-0.1%	-3.1%	4.9%	7.6%	1.6%	-7.4%
Upper middle income	5.7%	5.8%	12.6%	14.0%	15.5%	-1.2%	6.1%	-1.9%	1.9%	7.7%	12.3%	-5.3%
Lower middle income	7.1%	1.1%	2.4%	10.0%	15.3%	-5.8%	-9.9%	-11.4%	-6.1%	8.6%	5.8%	-15.6%

Source: World Bank staff estimates using Global Economic Monitor, data from World Trade Organization, IMF International Financial Statistics, OECD and official data from China, Eurostat, Japan, UK, and the United States. **Note:** Mirror data is used when data for recent months are missing.

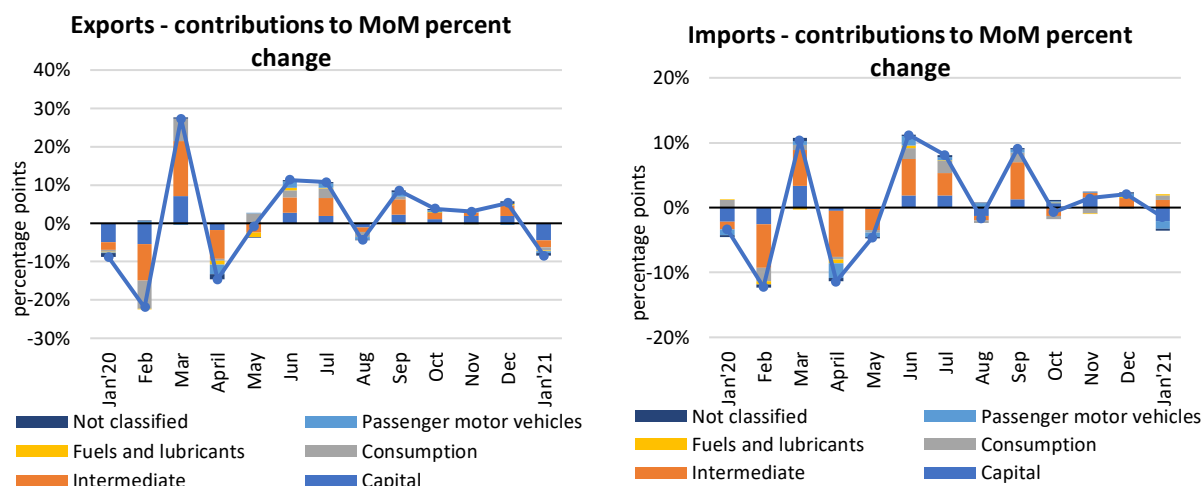
Table A3. Exports and imports growth for selected economies that have December data, Sep 2020-Jan 2021 (YoY percent change)

	<i>Exports</i>					<i>Imports</i>				
	Oct'20	Nov	Dec	Jan'21	Feb	Oct'20	Nov	Dec	Jan'21	Feb
Albania	5.2	17.4	14.0	11.6	8.6	5.9	11.7	19.6	17.2	10.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.2	5.0	25.8	12.9	23.4	-0.1	-1.2	7.1	3.4	3.4
Brazil	-9.6	-1.7	-0.2	3.2	3.9	-27.3	-2.6	46.7	-1.5	13.4
Chile	25.3	26.0	15.6	11.7	42.2	-12.7	-11.8	6.8	-3.0	30.2
China	10.9	20.6	18.1	24.8	154.9	6.3	4.8	7.1	26.8	19.5
Indonesia	-3.5	9.4	14.6	12.2	8.6	-26.9	-17.4	-0.5	-6.6	14.9
India	-4.7	-8.7	0.2	6.2	0.8	-11.5	-13.3	7.6	2.0	7.0
Iceland	-15.5	-12.2	33.1	0.6	12.6	-9.6	-4.9	6.7	-6.8	15.1
Israel	19.0	-3.0	14.2	-1.0	-17.5	-6.7	5.1	6.8	6.1	8.9
Japan	2.6	-0.1	7.2	12.0	-0.2	-10.8	-7.3	-7.0	-4.7	16.8
Korea Rep	-3.9	3.9	12.4	11.4	9.5	-5.6	-1.7	2.2	3.6	14.2
Mongolia	44.0	64.9	27.8	39.4	122.9	9.3	-13.4	-25.1	-3.1	67.5
Norway	-9.3	-16.7	-7.8	7.9	23.0	0.0	13.3	7.5	-4.5	8.5
Pakistan	4.1	8.2	19.0	8.8	-4.1	-3.8	9.5	23.9	16.8	9.6
Paraguay	-4.8	-3.0	7.2	-14.7	-21.2	-23.2	-18.7	-8.6	-23.4	-0.2
Singapore	-5.1	-4.4	4.5	3.1	2.5	-8.9	-8.5	-1.7	-3.4	-0.1
El Salvador	3.2	-3.8	11.3	-2.4	4.8	-8.0	-2.3	20.8	9.2	10.6
Tunisia	5.3	2.8	13.7	-4.0	-7.6	-14.8	-5.5	0.3	-6.3	-9.3
Turkey	5.1	-1.0	15.5	3.1	8.8	7.2	12.0	10.6	-3.7	9.4
Taiwan, China	10.9	13.0	11.3	35.7	10.0	-1.1	10.0	0.9	29.9	5.8
Vietnam	12.2	10.7	22.7	55.8	-3.2	9.2	15.7	24.5	42.3	11.2
Total	5.1	10.0	13.1	18.8	39.3	-2.7	0.3	5.8	11.9	13.7

Source: World Bank Global Economic Monitor. Note: Total includes trade-weighted averages.

1.2. Sector/products spotlights⁴

Figure A1. China/EU/Japan/US exports and imports by end use, Jan 2020 – Jan 2021 (contributions to MoM percent change)



Source: World Bank staff estimates using official data from Eurostat, Japan, and the United States. **Note:** Trade flows for EU only include extra-EU trade and exclude reporting by Poland due to data availability. End use categories are based on UN Broad Economic Categories (Rev 4).

Table A4. China/EU/Japan/US exports and imports by detailed end use, 2020-21 (MoM percent change)

	Exports					Imports				
	MoM percent change (%)				contr. (%)	MoM percent change (%)				contr. (%)
	Oct'20	Nov	Dec	Jan'21		Oct'20	Nov	Dec	Jan'21	
Capital -- Capital goods	6.0	9.6	3.7	-15.1	-3.4	4.8	8.1	-2.3	-7.4	-1.3
Capital -- Transport equipment	-4.7	-6.3	51.2	-36.5	-1.1	-5.9	14.9	30.3	-38.7	-0.7
Intermediate -- Food and beverages	28.6	3.0	5.4	-9.7	-0.1	-1.1	3.5	0.9	5.0	0.1
Intermediate -- Industrial supplies, nes	3.0	2.9	4.9	-1.8	-0.5	-3.0	0.3	1.8	1.2	0.4
Intermediate -- Fuels and lubricants	3.5	4.7	19.5	2.8	0.0	-6.2	3.9	13.1	11.9	1.0
Intermediate -- Capital goods	1.2	1.1	8.5	-8.8	-0.9	-2.1	4.4	2.5	-6.6	-0.5
Intermediate -- Transport equipment	4.5	-4.2	4.3	-6.6	-0.3	7.4	-1.4	-6.6	5.1	0.2
Consumption -- Food and beverages	8.4	0.1	-2.7	-10.6	-0.4	1.4	0.6	5.2	2.7	0.1
Consumption -- Transport equipment	18.1	18.6	-5.6	-16.0	-0.1	-9.5	-19.8	7.1	19.4	0.1
Consumption -- Consumer goods, nes	-2.4	3.2	1.3	-3.1	-0.4	-3.6	-5.9	-3.8	4.8	0.6
Not classified -- Food and beverages	15.4	3.7	1.5	-15.9	0.0	7.0	1.4	7.8	-14.3	-0.1
Not classified -- Fuels and lubricants	10.0	-7.2	25.3	-4.4	-0.1	4.9	-8.1	18.8	12.0	0.2
Not classified -- Transport equipment	12.0	-2.9	-11.4	-13.5	-0.5	4.5	1.2	12.5	-26.5	-1.3
Not classified -- Goods, nes	8.2	0.0	17.2	-18.1	-0.7	7.5	1.3	3.5	-7.3	-0.2
TOTAL	3.8	3.0	5.3	-8.5		-0.7	1.4	2.1	-1.5	

Source: World Bank staff estimates using official data from Eurostat, Japan, and the United States. **Note:** Trade flows for EU includes extra-EU trade and exclude reporting by Poland due to data availability. End use categories are based on UN Broad Economic Categories (BEC, Rev 4). Not classified transport equipment includes passenger motor vehicles. Last columns in exports and imports indicate contributions to growth in the latest available month.

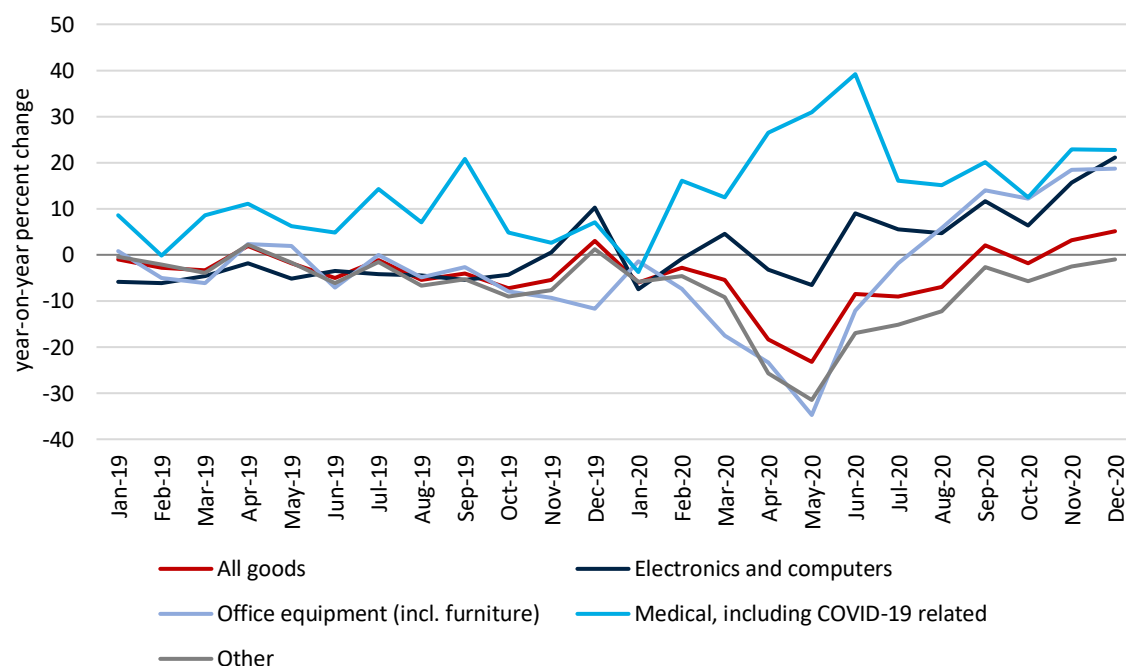
⁴ The sectoral analysis in this section is based on official product-level data from China, EU, Japan, and the United States.

Table A5. China/EU/Japan/US exports and imports by product group, 2020-21 (YoY percent change)

	Exports					Imports				
	YoY percent change (%)				contr. (%)	YoY percent change (%)				contr. (%)
	Oct'20	Nov	Dec	Jan'21		Oct'20	Nov	Dec	Jan'21	
Capital -- Capital goods	3.5	13.8	15.6	20.3	3.9	4.3	16.8	18.5	20.9	3.0
Capital -- Transport equipment	-27.0	-15.6	0.1	-8.2	-0.2	-30.9	-5.0	4.9	5.8	0.1
Intermediate -- Food and beverages	42.4	40.5	52.2	45.9	0.5	18.6	16.0	12.5	22.5	0.4
Intermediate -- Industrial supplies, nes	5.1	11.6	14.4	15.7	4.6	7.5	10.6	11.0	17.4	5.2
Intermediate -- Fuels and lubricants	-22.1	-14.2	-9.7	-2.6	-0.1	-36.8	-35.0	-31.0	-26.0	-3.5
Intermediate -- Capital goods	3.6	5.3	11.8	13.0	1.3	1.0	9.2	14.9	18.1	1.3
Intermediate -- Transport equipment	1.2	2.3	4.2	0.4	0.0	-3.3	-2.9	-3.5	-3.9	-0.2
Consumption -- Food and beverages	1.1	3.6	5.1	2.0	0.1	2.6	4.9	7.0	3.8	0.2
Consumption -- Transport equipment	13.7	61.0	27.8	27.6	0.1	26.3	-6.3	45.3	40.2	0.1
Consumption -- Consumer goods, nes	7.5	15.4	13.2	10.0	1.5	2.2	10.2	10.4	7.5	0.9
Not classified -- Food and beverages	-8.9	-6.1	3.3	3.0	0.0	-13.3	-11.2	-6.9	-11.7	0.0
Not classified -- Fuels and lubricants	-37.6	-44.1	-33.4	-29.9	-1.0	-38.7	-40.7	-34.8	-27.8	-0.6
Not classified -- Transport equipment	11.9	10.7	16.2	4.8	0.2	14.4	-0.6	17.5	8.3	0.3
Not classified -- Goods, nes	-17.7	-18.0	-8.0	-4.0	-0.2	-12.6	4.4	-2.9	-2.1	-0.1
TOTAL	1.4	7.3	10.3	10.8		-1.8	3.2	5.1	7.1	

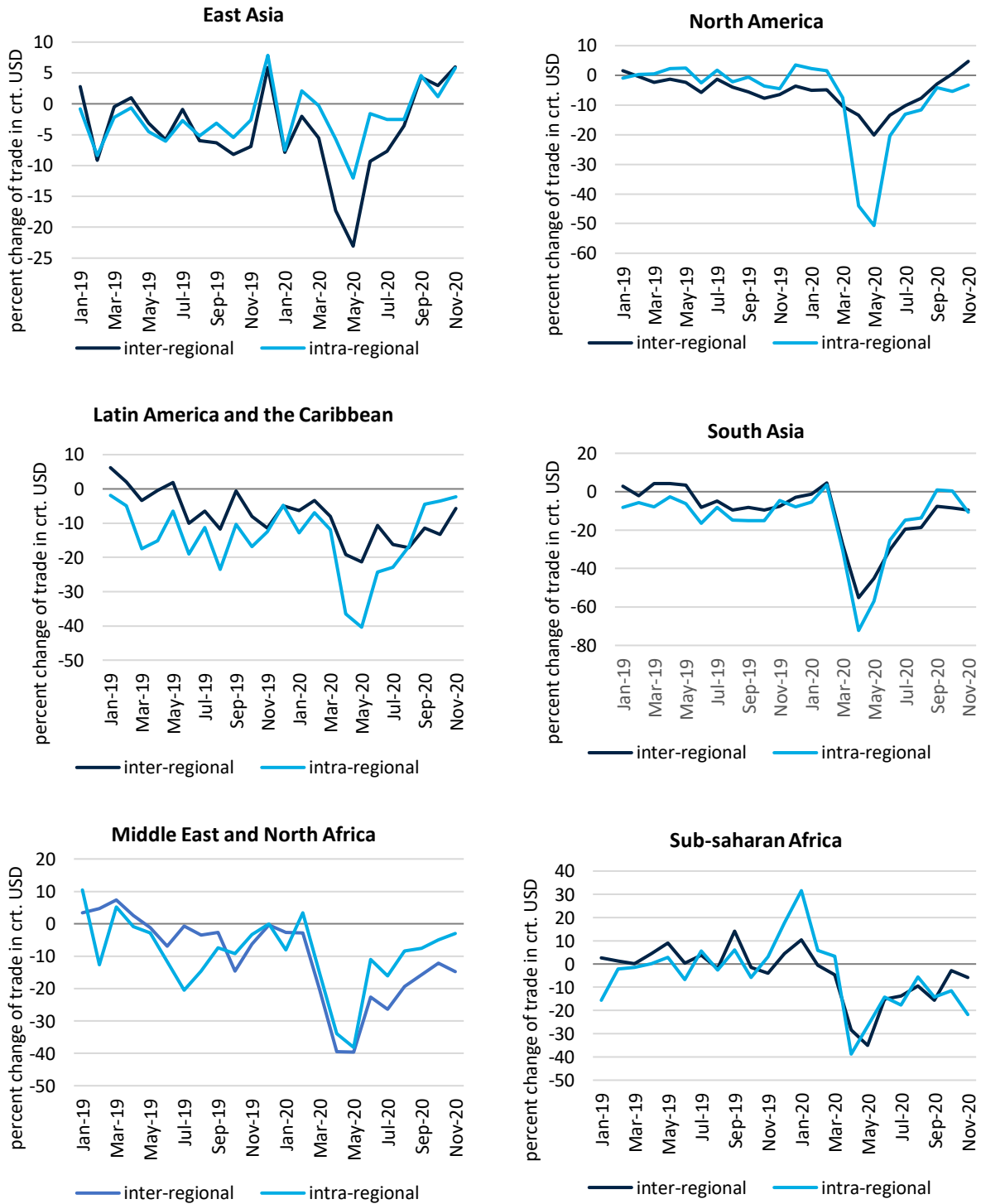
Source: World Bank staff estimates using official data from Eurostat, Japan, and the United States. **Note:** Trade flows for EU includes extra-EU trade and exclude reporting by Poland due to data availability. Not classified transport equipment includes passenger motor vehicles. Last columns in exports and imports indicate contributions to growth in the latest available month.

Figure A2. Imports of China, EU, Japan and the U.S., 2020 (percent change)



Source: World Bank staff estimates using official data from China Customs, Eurostat, Japan, and the United States. **Note:** Trade flows for EU includes extra-EU trade

Figure A3. Trade within the region versus trade to other regions, Jan 2020 – Nov 2020 (year-on-year percent change)



Source: World Bank staff estimates using IMF Direction of Trade.

Table A6. Year-on-year changes in merchandise exports and imports by economy, 2020-21

	Exports (%)						Imports (%)					
	Sep'20	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan'21	2020	Sep'20	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan'21	2020
Albania	6.5	5.2	17.4	14.0	11.6	-7.5	5.6	5.9	11.7	19.6	17.2	-5.2
Argentina	-17.7	-20.6	-23.6	-34.1	7.3	-15.7	3.2	-2.8	20.7	24.7	8.7	-13.8
Australia	-9.0	0.2	0.5	12.9	27.5	-7.6	-3.4	-6.4	16.9	9.3	4.7	-5.1
Austria	5.7	-5.7	8.9	10.6	0.2	-5.7	3.8	-0.6	7.6	10.9	0.3	-6.8
Azerbaijan	-39.0	-50.8	-52.4	-48.4	-45.4	-38.8	-7.0	-15.1	-6.0	9.0	-11.4	-7.4
Bangladesh	0.3	-7.6	-3.0	-16.1	-4.0	-17.7	-5.4	-25.0	4.1	13.0	4.0	-15.8
Belarus	-9.0	0.9	0.1	3.5	19.4	-12.6	-14.9	-12.0	-12.9	-15.0	10.9	-17.2
Belgium	3.0	0.6	4.5	13.6	3.9	-6.1	4.8	-7.2	5.4	11.0	2.1	-7.5
Bolivia	-31.0	-12.5	6.8	2.8	-11.5	-21.2	-11.5	-7.3	-6.8	-17.3	-27.7	-27.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.4	7.2	5.0	25.8	12.9	-6.5	1.0	-0.1	-1.2	7.1	3.4	-11.4
Brazil	-10.0	-9.6	-1.7	-0.2	3.2	-6.9	-25.5	-27.3	-2.6	46.7	-1.5	-10.4
Bulgaria	5.7	-4.9	-2.8	15.7	3.0	-4.7	5.9	-4.5	6.8	2.7	2.9	-7.6
Canada	-5.0	-6.3	-1.9	-2.1	4.2	-12.5	-1.7	-2.4	1.5	3.6	-3.8	-10.8
Chile	15.1	25.3	26.0	15.6	11.7	6.9	-11.6	-12.7	-11.8	6.8	-3.0	-16.2
China	9.4	10.9	20.6	18.1	24.8	3.6	16.1	6.3	4.8	7.1	26.8	-0.2
Colombia	-17.0	-20.5	-14.3	-9.0	-24.1	-21.4	-17.3	-15.0	-12.7	0.7	-12.5	-18.1
Costa Rica	4.3	6.0	7.9	19.4	15.0	1.7	-8.2	-10.8	-11.4	5.8	-2.3	-9.8
Croatia	14.0	13.1	14.7	21.6	4.6	-0.1	3.1	1.7	1.8	23.3	-5.5	-5.1
Cyprus	-15.0	20.5	-34.1	-17.1	-28.7	-11.5	-13.3	28.7	5.7	7.5	-14.8	-5.2
Czech Republic	4.6	6.5	14.4	25.9	5.3	-3.6	0.9	-0.3	8.4	19.2	1.0	-4.8
Denmark	10.8	-4.4	-2.2	10.9	-1.0	-2.3	8.3	-0.1	10.7	18.3	2.1	-0.3
Dominican Republic	3.3	-7.3	-14.1	-9.8	-20.5	-9.7	-14.3	-7.1	-6.6	6.8	7.7	-15.5
Ecuador	-0.6	3.3	3.6	-9.8	-5.7	-9.4						
Egypt, Arab Rep	-2.8	-13.1	-11.2	6.8	0.6	-11.2	-21.3	-22.8	-7.4	0.1	6.4	-22.7
El Salvador	8.0	3.2	-3.8	11.3	-2.4	-14.6	3.1	-8.0	-2.3	20.8	9.2	-11.0
Estonia	18.8	17.4	16.9	36.4	14.2	1.6	2.1	1.4	15.0	20.7	23.8	-3.8
Finland	-0.8	-5.4	3.6	17.1	-2.0	-10.0	3.2	-4.8	5.6	4.5	-1.1	-7.9
France	0.7	-6.9	0.0	4.0	0.8	-14.5	2.6	-5.3	-0.4	6.6	-0.8	-11.0
Germany	3.1	-0.2	5.9	12.8	1.0	-7.3	3.5	0.5	7.7	13.4	-0.2	-5.1
Greece	-3.3	-0.8	3.2	13.2	-3.7	-7.3	-6.4	-11.1	-1.4	7.8	-8.7	-11.1
Guatemala	2.0	6.3	3.6	34.6	11.7	3.5	-5.3	-10.6	-4.1	15.3	-1.2	-8.4
Honduras	18.5	31.4	-13.6	0.7	-28.8	-10.1	-8.0	-9.5	-12.5	-3.0	-0.8	-17.3
Hong Kong, SAR, China	10.3	0.1	6.7	12.4	44.4	-0.5	4.5	1.8	6.2	14.9	38.1	-2.3
Hungary	13.1	6.2	16.4	22.3	5.5	-2.8	5.8	0.9	10.9	17.4	-0.6	-4.3
Iceland	10.2	-15.5	-12.2	33.1	0.6	-12.3	-11.5	-9.6	-4.9	6.7	-6.8	-13.8
India	6.0	-4.7	-8.7	0.2	6.2	-14.8	-19.6	-11.5	-13.3	7.6	2.0	-23.9
Indonesia	-0.8	-3.5	9.4	14.6	12.2	-2.6	-18.9	-26.9	-17.4	-0.5	-6.6	-17.3
Ireland	17.3	-12.0	20.3	12.8	-3.6	5.7	-5.1	-2.5	24.3	15.3	-13.6	-2.0
Israel	4.9	19.0	-3.0	14.2	-1.0	-5.0	-3.0	-6.7	5.1	6.8	6.1	-8.2
Italy	8.4	-2.4	8.3	13.1	0.3	-7.7	0.2	-2.2	3.7	7.7	-3.0	-11.0
Jamaica	-33.4	0.5	0.2	-36.0	-51.0	-25.4	-22.6	-20.6	-22.3	12.3	-12.8	-25.3
Japan	-3.2	2.6	-0.1	7.2	12.0	-9.1	-15.9	-10.8	-7.3	-7.0	-4.7	-12.0
Jordan	-8.4	-9.1	1.5	2.5	67.3	-4.5	-1.9	-11.9	0.1	1.8	10.0	-11.3
Kazakhstan	-30.9	-24.7	-11.3	-25.8	-0.6	-19.0	11.5	-5.5	3.6	5.8	37.5	-1.4
Kenya	16.1	-0.8	-8.2	23.5	-5.9	3.3	-8.1	-13.0	-18.2	-4.5	-4.8	-12.6
Korea, Rep	7.1	-3.9	3.9	12.4	11.4	-5.5	1.8	-5.6	-1.7	2.2	3.6	-7.0
Latvia	20.8	13.6	15.3	21.7	7.9	3.1	12.2	7.3	11.1	10.7	4.5	-3.4
Lebanon	4.3	20.1	-8.4	-6.1	-20.3	-4.7	-35.0	-8.8	-21.5	5.9	-30.2	-40.2
Lithuania	10.3	5.2	6.4	25.0	11.5	-1.2	2.5	1.3	9.3	7.6	1.4	-7.3
Luxembourg	3.9	-2.2	9.9	17.1	2.3	-16.2	0.8	-0.2	-0.9	1.7	3.1	-13.7
Malaysia	14.5	1.1	5.7	13.3	7.7	-2.6	-2.8	-5.1	-8.0	3.9	2.4	-7.4
Malta	0.0	8.8	31.9	-16.6	16.3	-10.9	-26.8	-37.4	-13.5	0.4	-34.8	-26.1
Mauritius	13.4	9.9	8.1	-4.5	-19.5	-16.4	-25.7	-23.8	-18.1	-10.0	-30.4	-23.9
Mexico	3.7	2.9	2.3	11.5	-2.6	-9.3	-8.5	-13.8	-3.9	3.7	-5.9	-15.8
Moldova, Rep	-11.1	-7.0	-1.7	0.0	-9.5	-10.6	1.3	-6.0	3.7	5.1	5.8	-7.3
Mongolia	19.5	44.0	64.9	27.8	39.4	-0.6	-6.4	9.3	-13.4	-25.1	-3.1	-13.6
Morocco	22.2	8.3	15.0	9.0	2.3	-5.9	-8.0	-16.5	-2.2	15.5	-9.3	-12.5
Netherlands	1.7	-2.3	5.7	11.2	2.1	-4.7	2.5	-6.4	2.6	9.5	0.3	-6.2
New Zealand	-3.3	0.4	6.7	5.3	-2.3	-1.5	-6.5	-8.5	-12.3	11.6	3.4	-12.3

Norway	-11.9	-9.3	-16.7	-7.8	7.9	-20.5	0.8	0.0	13.3	7.5	-4.5	-5.7
<i>Oman</i>	<i>-12.7</i>	<i>-35.2</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>-53.7</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-24.1</i>	<i>-6.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>-4.9</i>
Pakistan	6.9	4.1	8.2	19.0	8.8	-6.4	14.4	-3.8	9.5	23.9	16.8	-8.2
<i>Paraguay</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-4.8</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>-14.7</i>	<i>-9.5</i>	<i>-19.9</i>	<i>-23.2</i>	<i>-18.7</i>	<i>-8.6</i>	<i>-23.4</i>	<i>-18.1</i>
Peru	7.9	11.8	8.8	3.7	9.4	-11.1	-11.9	-12.9	1.8	9.2	-9.4	-15.6
Philippines	2.9	-1.2	4.0	1.7	-5.2	-9.9	-15.3	-18.8	-18.3	-8.2	-14.9	-23.2
Poland	14.5	10.8	18.6	19.8	3.9	1.7	9.3	2.9	11.7	16.6	0.8	-3.1
Portugal	7.5	4.2	6.6	1.4	-1.1	-8.3	-1.9	-5.7	-5.9	2.4	-9.2	-13.5
Romania	6.4	5.5	7.7	14.8	3.7	-8.0	11.8	3.5	8.9	16.6	3.4	-4.6
Russian Federation	-13.3	-23.8	-16.9	-10.4	-13.7	-21.0	-2.3	-8.8	-2.3	2.3	1.8	-5.8
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	<i>-31.1</i>	<i>-24.7</i>	<i>-28.1</i>	<i>-24.5</i>	<i>-15.3</i>	<i>-33.0</i>	<i>-8.1</i>	<i>-16.8</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>-12.0</i>	<i>-8.6</i>	<i>-13.8</i>
Singapore	1.9	-5.1	-4.4	4.5	3.1	-4.1	-0.6	-8.9	-8.5	-1.7	-3.4	-8.3
Slovakia	12.1	9.7	10.5	22.0	9.4	-3.8	4.1	1.8	8.8	19.0	4.7	-6.2
Slovenia	9.4	10.0	9.2	15.1	4.5	-0.3	-2.4	-0.1	19.6	9.2	-1.2	-4.3
South Africa	8.6	9.2	11.7	18.8	3.5	-4.5	-14.2	-14.6	-12.2	2.2	-10.0	-21.8
Spain	7.2	-0.7	5.3	11.8	-2.6	-8.1	-3.0	-7.9	-1.0	5.8	-8.6	-12.8
Sri Lanka	4.8	-13.2	-16.3	-3.5	-8.1	-15.6	-10.9	-24.9	-20.5	-14.4	-8.3	-19.5
Sweden	6.9	4.0	8.9	15.5	-0.9	-3.1	5.4	-2.4	9.5	11.3	3.3	-5.8
<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-5.0</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Taiwan, China	9.9	10.9	13.0	11.3	35.7	4.7	-5.4	-1.1	10.0	0.9	29.9	0.1
Thailand	-3.9	-6.7	-3.6	4.7	0.3	-6.0	-9.9	-14.8	1.2	4.3	-4.3	-13.0
Tunisia	4.8	5.3	2.8	13.7	-4.0	-7.4	-15.7	-14.8	-5.5	0.3	-6.3	-14.8
Turkey	5.5	5.1	-1.0	15.5	3.1	-6.3	21.3	7.2	12.0	10.6	-3.7	3.4
Ukraine	2.8	1.4	9.2	18.8	-5.5	-1.7	-11.1	-12.8	-0.2	4.8	-5.2	-11.0
United Kingdom	-14.6	-16.9	-17.0	-20.4	-21.5	-16.0	-5.9	-4.0	15.8	15.9	-8.9	-14.5
United States	-9.5	-6.9	-7.2	-2.0	-1.1	-12.9	-0.2	0.0	6.7	6.5	4.3	-6.4
Uruguay	-4.7	-0.8	-2.9	-0.5	16.9	-10.8	-11.6	-17.2	3.8	13.4	-6.9	-8.3
Vietnam	16.6	12.2	10.7	22.7	55.8	6.9	12.6	9.2	15.7	24.5	42.3	3.7

Source: World Bank staff estimates using Global Economic Monitor, data from World Trade Organization, IMF International Financial Statistics, OECD and official data from China, Eurostat, Japan, UK, and the United States. **Note:** Data in *italics* are missing from Global Monitor for Sep-Dec 2020, and estimated using mirrored data based on US, China, Japan and EU. These data are subject to revisions, which may in some cases be substantial.

Annex B. Services trade

Table B1: Services exports and imports (YoY percentage change)

	Exports				Imports			
	September	October	November	December	September	October	November	December
Australia	-36.5%	-37.9%	-36.4%	-35.9%	-58.7%	-55.0%	-46.3%	-53.9%
Belarus	-12.3%	-4.0%	-7.1%	-5.2%	-15.2%	-13.5%	-9.6%	-6.1%
Belgium	5.6%	-5.0%	-4.7%	-7.4%	1.8%	-0.8%	5.2%	1.0%
Brazil	-23.4%	-20.8%	-19.4%	-5.3%	-31.3%	-39.7%	-17.5%	-31.6%
Bulgaria	-23.8%	-8.9%	-11.2%	-16.1%	-6.8%	-10.0%	-17.9%	-19.4%
Canada	-19.8%	-16.2%	-7.4%	-13.0%	-25.5%	-25.1%	-23.3%	-24.2%
China	8.8%	-0.1%	-1.3%	14.8%	-15.7%	-24.6%	-20.2%	-18.3%
Czech Republic	-15.9%	-27.1%	-27.7%	-29.3%	-25.3%	-32.8%	-28.4%	-28.4%
Denmark	9.0%	-11.5%	5.3%	6.0%	4.8%	-0.9%	-8.7%	5.3%
Estonia	-16.4%	-16.2%	-11.1%	-5.5%	8.5%	-18.1%	57.6%	228.1%
Finland	-27.7%	0.5%	-1.6%	-8.3%	-14.7%	-14.5%	-15.5%	-12.7%
France	-12.7%	-9.6%	-13.0%	2.3%	-7.4%	-3.7%	-10.7%	-0.1%
Germany	-9.9%	-5.8%	-6.2%	-7.7%	-14.0%	-18.8%	-12.8%	-10.0%
Greece	-48.3%	-39.1%	-24.1%	--	-21.9%	-34.2%	-26.0%	--
Hungary	-30.2%	-43.4%	-44.2%	-41.9%	-19.0%	-34.5%	-36.2%	-34.4%
India	-1.4%	-6.3%	-5.1%	-6.4%	-8.7%	-12.3%	-11.8%	-8.4%
Italy	-22.9%	-31.8%	-26.0%	-20.6%	-27.4%	-25.2%	-24.9%	-20.9%
Japan	-18.5%	-29.5%	-23.0%	-24.8%	-4.6%	-11.6%	-4.8%	-2.5%
Korea, Republic of	-18.6%	-15.6%	-6.5%	4.2%	-16.4%	-21.5%	-14.0%	-12.5%
Latvia	-21.8%	-20.0%	-14.0%	-11.4%	-15.2%	-7.3%	-6.9%	-3.3%
Lithuania	-14.3%	-12.4%	-18.2%	-19.8%	-20.8%	-13.4%	-21.3%	-13.8%
Luxembourg	2.1%	8.0%	8.3%	10.1%	7.2%	13.1%	12.7%	14.6%
Malta	-16.6%	-18.2%	-10.8%	-5.9%	0.2%	-1.3%	1.3%	3.2%
Mongolia	-46.1%	-34.8%	-40.5%	-41.7%	-25.9%	-34.8%	-26.3%	-29.7%
Netherlands	0.4%	11.5%	5.3%	-1.9%	-2.3%	7.7%	10.7%	7.0%
Pakistan	19.0%	-18.9%	22.3%	18.5%	-1.0%	1.7%	-19.2%	-1.3%
Poland	-5.3%	-3.7%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-9.0%	-7.0%	-9.9%	-6.2%
Portugal	-41.7%	-34.1%	-24.5%	-20.0%	-15.8%	-25.0%	-17.0%	1.4%
Romania	-7.5%	-11.8%	-7.1%	-12.9%	-26.0%	-22.0%	-21.6%	-25.0%
Russia	-30.8%	-34.1%	-32.0%	-38.8%	-39.9%	-32.5%	-36.1%	-45.6%
Serbia	-4.3%	5.1%	10.0%	24.9%	4.3%	2.3%	-1.8%	28.4%
Slovak Republic	-7.7%	-15.4%	-16.3%	-17.3%	-15.0%	-15.7%	-16.4%	-16.9%
Slovenia	-18.7%	-11.0%	-18.1%	-3.9%	-16.4%	-6.7%	-5.2%	3.5%
Sweden	-11.4%	2.5%	-3.2%	15.3%	-11.8%	3.3%	6.7%	18.8%
Turkey	-46.1%	-41.9%	-34.2%	-28.1%	-10.4%	-1.2%	-17.9%	-5.8%
Uganda	-61.1%	-51.3%	-49.2%	-52.4%	-19.0%	5.5%	36.7%	80.2%
Ukraine	-17.8%	-9.7%	-13.6%	-0.8%	-25.2%	-33.8%	-34.1%	-22.1%
United Kingdom	-20.3%	-26.9%	-30.1%	-30.7%	-35.7%	-41.7%	-44.9%	-45.1%
United States	-21.4%	-21.6%	-21.2%	-21.2%	-26.1%	-25.3%	-24.1%	-23.2%

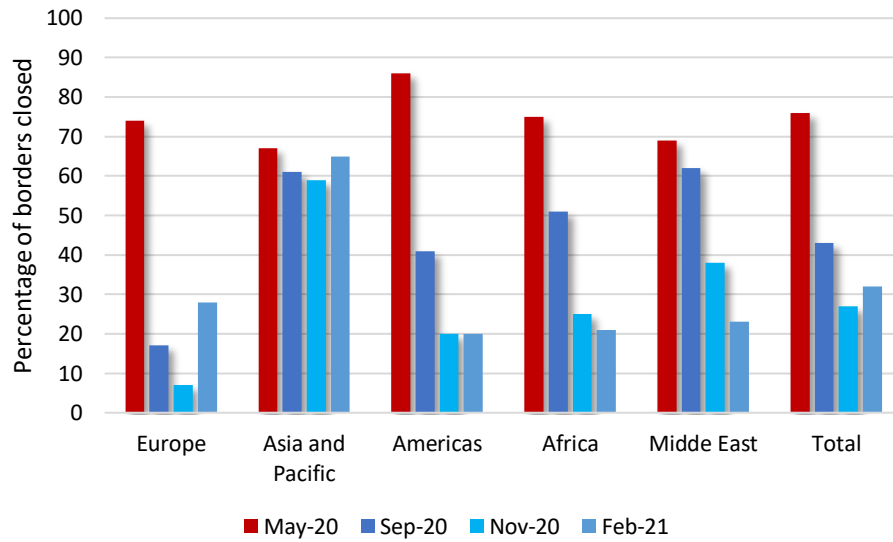
Source: Staff estimates based on WTO data.

Figure B1: China, Germany, Japan, and the United States (aggregate) monthly services trade (YoY percentage change)



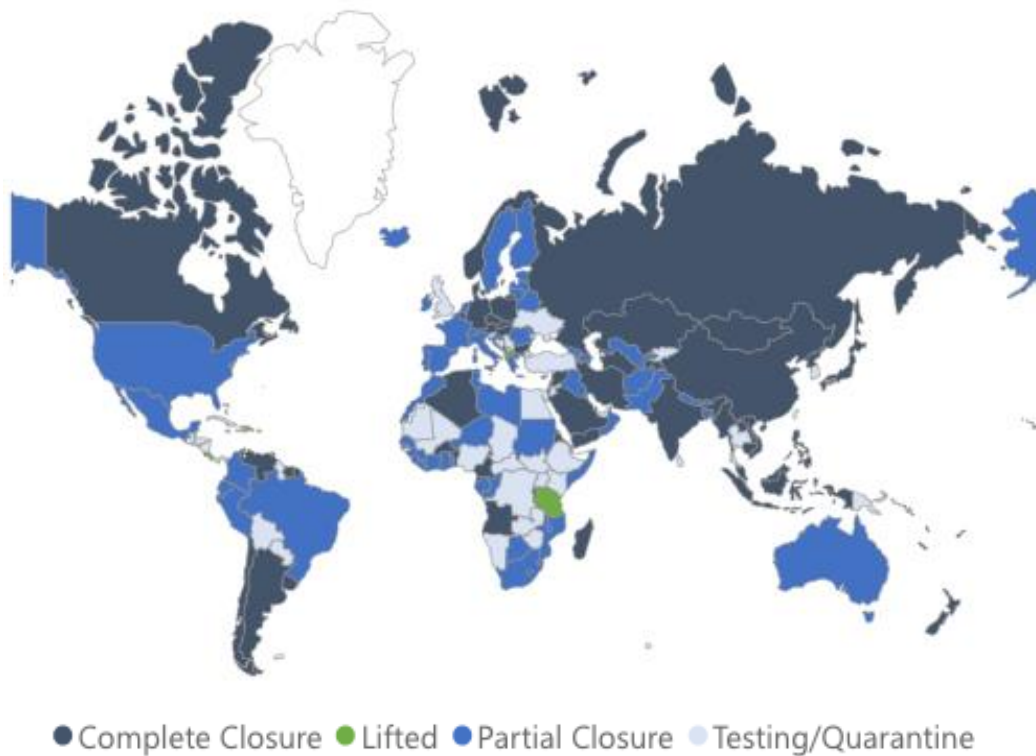
Source: Estimates based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Japan’s Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE), Deutsche Bundesbank, and Federal Reserve

Figure B2: Travel Restrictions (Percentage of Borders Closed)



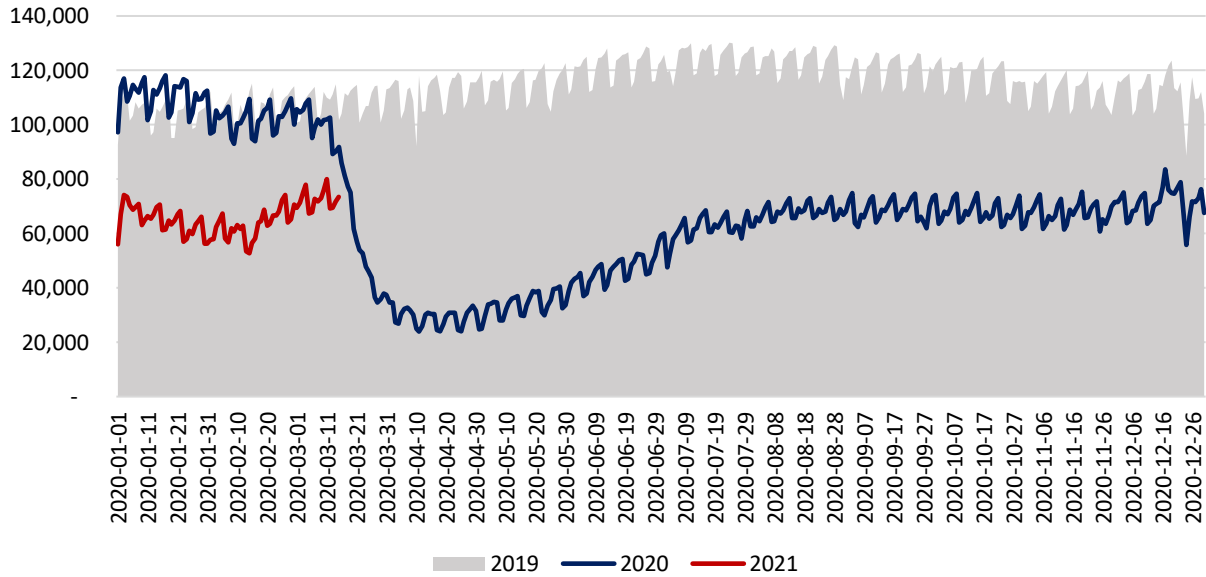
Source: UNWTO

Figure B3: COVID-19 Related Travel Restrictions (February 2021)



Source: UNWTO

Figure B4: Number of Commercial Flights in 2019-2021



Source: Flightradar24. **Note:** Commercial flights include commercial passenger flights, cargo flights, charter flights, some business jet flights.

Annex C. Logistics

AIS container shipping data and trade capacity indicator.

Ship tracking data for Automated Identification System (AIS) reveals real time information on trade in motion. The analysis has been conducted using a calling event database prepared for the World Bank by MarineTraffic, covering over 7,000 ships calling at over 1,000 ports worldwide. The focus is on container shipping, as opposed to commodity freight in bulk. Container shipping carries manufactured goods and is representative of GVCs. The main indicator is instant (weekly) capacity calling countries or regions, measured in in capacity units of Twenty Foot Equivalent (TEU) boxes.⁵

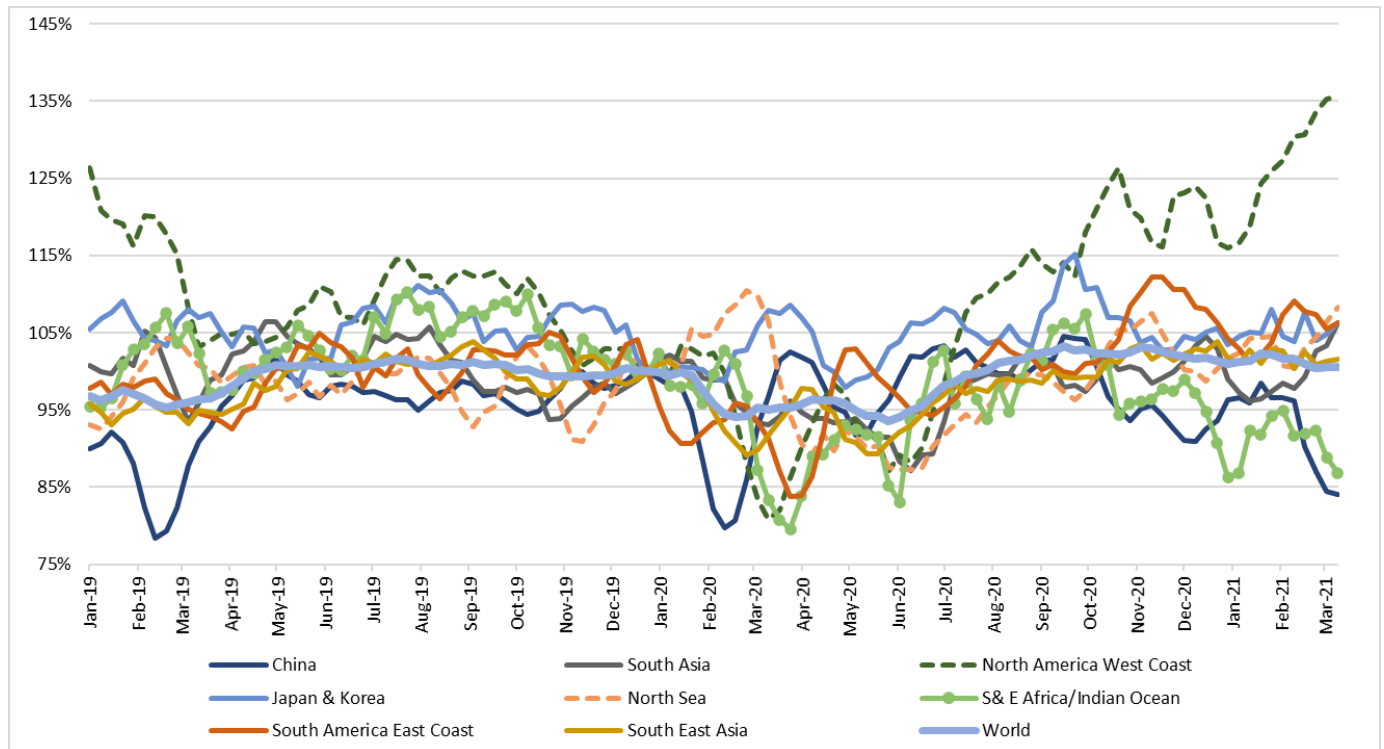
Table C1. Trends in four/eight weeks averages

Regions	2021/2020	Trend Jan 2021		Trend Jan 2020	
		4 weeks	8 weeks	4 weeks	8 weeks
World	5.8%	-0.9%	-0.8%	0.3%	-4.6%
Atlantic Europe⁶	-5.5%	2.6%	-15.0%	0.2%	19.4%
North Sea	0.8%	7.8%	3.9%	0.7%	6.6%
British Isles	2.7%	7.4%	18.4%	3.4%	-2.8%
Baltic	-7.4%	-9.0%	5.7%	-4.9%	-0.1%
Scandinavia	-7.4%	-5.7%	0.8%	3.1%	6.7%
West Med Europe	-8.4%	-3.9%	-7.6%	-8.2%	-1.8%
Black Sea	-6.8%	-9.2%	17.1%	-2.7%	3.9%
East Med	11.4%	5.0%	6.1%	-7.3%	-4.3%
China; Hong Kong, SAR China; Taiwan, China	-12.0%	-12.6%	-12.3%	19.0%	-2.5%
Japan Korea Rep. of	-1.1%	2.2%	1.1%	8.7%	7.0%
South East Asia	11.3%	1.2%	-1.2%	-2.0%	-9.1%
Australia NZ	26.8%	9.5%	-2.4%	-6.8%	-14.2%
Oceania	-8.4%	3.6%	-4.7%	-12.1%	0.3%
North America East Coast	23.9%	7.6%	6.7%	-4.3%	-7.3%
North America West Coast	66.3%	4.0%	14.3%	-18.9%	-20.2%
Caribbean Central America	13.8%	3.1%	-1.7%	0.4%	0.6%
South America West Coast	1.0%	2.2%	7.1%	-9.0%	-11.7%
South America East Coast	15.6%	-2.6%	5.0%	-1.8%	0.9%
North Africa	24.9%	-0.9%	11.8%	-6.1%	-13.1%
West Africa	17.8%	1.2%	0.3%	-6.6%	-10.5%
S& E Africa/Indian Ocean	2.8%	-5.3%	-5.9%	-17.1%	-13.9%
Red Sea	20.2%	4.5%	-6.5%	-15.2%	-12.9%
Persian Gulf	3.0%	-7.0%	9.2%	-6.2%	-5.8%
South Asia	14.0%	8.7%	10.5%	-5.9%	-8.2%

⁵ This definition allows for consistent aggregation across regions.

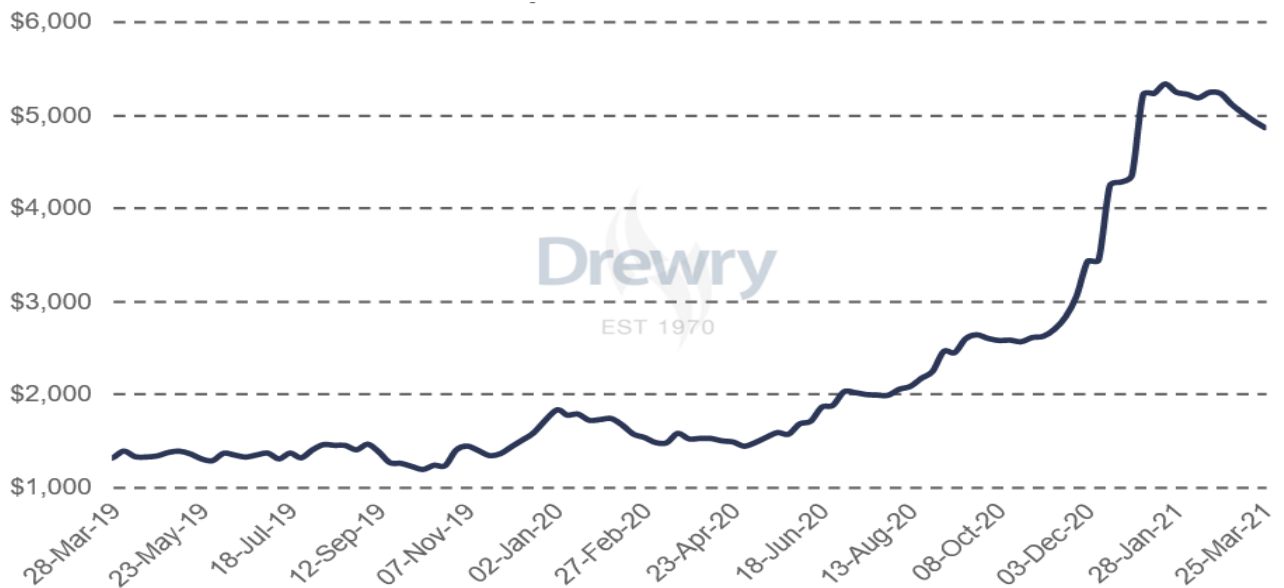
⁶ Atlantic ports of France, Spain, Portugal

Figure C1. Trends by regions (100 = January 1, 2020)



Source: Authors' calculation based on AIS data provided by MarineTraffic

Figure C2. Shipping container price index, as of March 29, 2021



Source: Drewry Maritime Research