Trade as an engine of growth: Prospects and lessons for Europe

Skopje, 16 February 2018
The rebound in world trade has been broad based.

Global trade: advanced and emerging economies
(year-on-year percent changes)

Share of countries with real GDP growth exceeding past three-year average
(in percent)

Source: ECB calculations.
Notes: Trade refers to imports of goods and services. Last observation is 2017Q3.

Source: ECB calculations.
Notes: Annual GDP growth rate is calculated for 31 countries and the euro area, accounting for 92% of global GDP in PPP. Last observation is 2017Q3.
Both intra- and extra-euro area exports are gaining momentum

**Extra-euro area exports by destination**
(year-on-year percent changes)

- China
- Asia (excluding China)
- United States
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- Non-euro area EU (excluding United Kingdom)
- Other

**Extra- and intra-euro area exports**
(year-on-year percent changes)

Source: Eurostat.
Notes: Last observation is 2017Q3.
Trade is benefitting also formerly stressed economies.

Export share in GDP: difference between 2017 and average 2000-2007
(in percentage points)

Current account balances: selected euro area countries
(in percent of euro area GDP)

Sources: Haver Analytics and ECB calculations.
Notes: The bars show the change in the share of exports in GDP between the average of 2000Q1-2007Q4 and 2017Q3.

Sources: ECB and Eurostat.
Notes: Last observation is 2017Q2.
Investment is one driver of trade growth

Investment share in GDP
(in percent)

Source: IMF WEO.
Notes: Last observation is 2017.

Extra-euro area exports by type of goods
(year-on-year percent changes)

Source: Eurostat.
Notes: Last observation is 2017Q3.
The expansion of global value chains has levelled off

Global value chain participation and import-output ratio
(in percent)

Sources: WIOD and ECB calculations.
Notes: Annual data. Last observation for GVC participation is 2014. For the import-output ratio, it is 2017.