

Clothing Exports



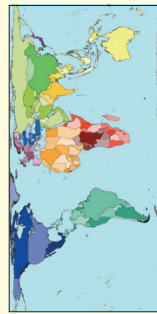
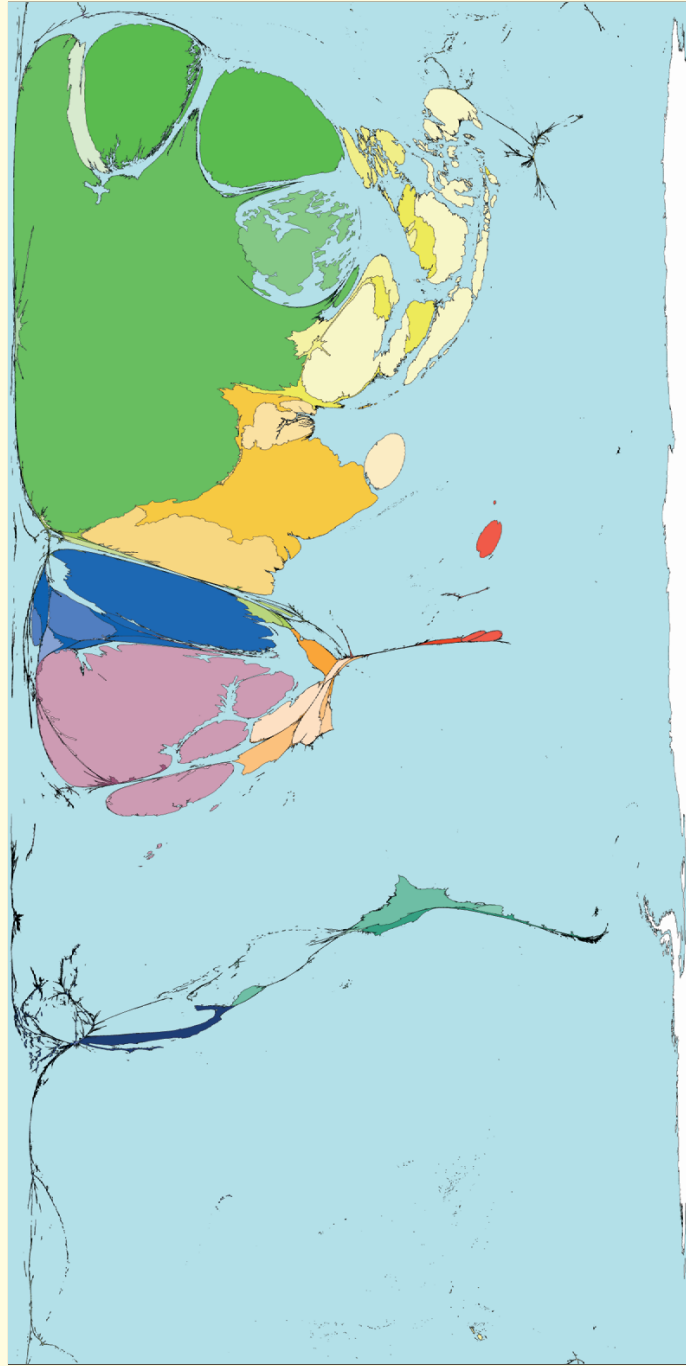
The University of Sheffield



The Leverhulme Trust



Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



Land area

- Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2002.
- * There were no net exports of clothing recorded for 122 territories.
- See website for further information.

MOST AND LEAST US\$ OF NET CLOTHING EXPORTS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Hong Kong (China)	1377	69	Togo	2.77
2	Mauritius	525	70	Kazakhstan	2.20
3	Brunei Darussalam	492	71	Nepal	0.88
4	Taiwan	476	72	Cape Verde	0.84
5	Italy	299	73	Haiti	0.68
6	Bahrain	287	74	Colombia	0.59
7	Portugal	280	75	Central African Republic	0.48
8	Republic of Korea	198	76	Ukraine	0.43
9	Macedonia FYR	175	77	Bhutan	0.11
10	Belgium	131	78	Malawi	0.10

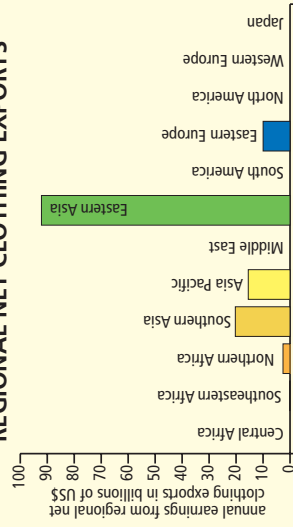
US\$ worth of net clothing exports per person living in that territory*

China exports more clothes than any other territory in the world. East Asia, the region in which China is located, exports over five times as many clothes (US\$ net) as any other region.

Of all earnings from international trade, 7% is earned from clothing exports. This category includes cloth as well as clothes, footwear and bags. It is possible that cloth is imported from one territory, sewn into a garment in a second territory, and then exported for sale in a third territory. Throughout this process the materials will usually gain value.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net exports of clothes (in US\$) that come from there. Net exports are exports minus imports. When imports are larger than exports the territory is not shown.

REGIONAL NET CLOTHING EXPORTS



“... Bangladesh ... relies on garments for more than three-quarters of its exports.” Roland Buerk, 2005

Clothing Imports



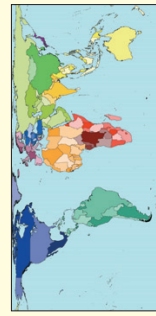
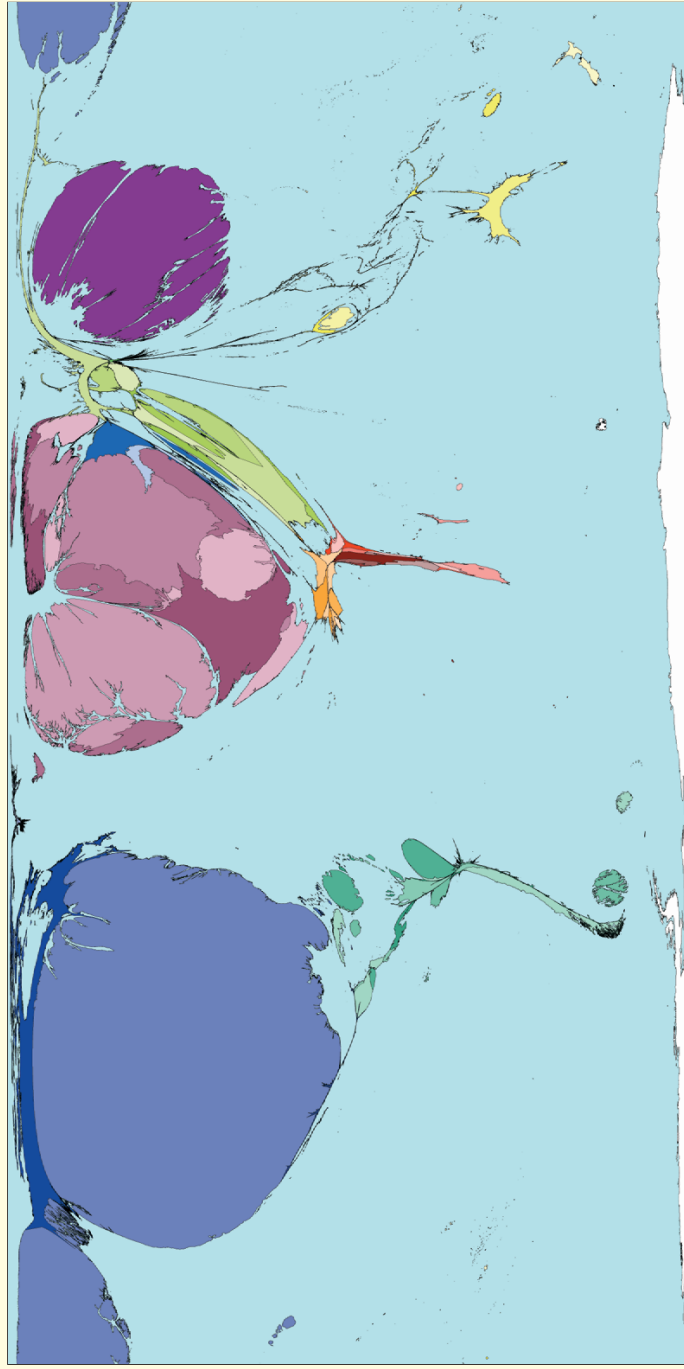
The University of Sheffield



The Leverhulme Trust



Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



Land area

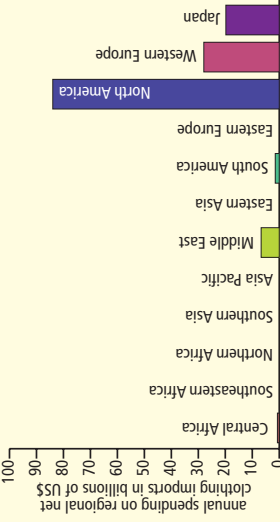
Technical notes
 • Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2002.
 • *There were no net clothing imports recorded for 78 territories.
 • See website for further information.

MOST AND LEAST US\$ OF NET CLOTHING IMPORTS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Niue	3102	113	Paraguay	1.35
2	Andorra	2071	114	United Republic of Tanzania	1.22
3	United Arab Emirates	523	115	Azerbaijan	1.17
4	Switzerland	435	116	Burundi	0.98
5	Norway	410	117	Nigeria	0.87
6	Iceland	365	118	Zambia	0.68
7	Greenland	359	119	Liberia	0.60
8	Cyprus	346	120	Comoros	0.59
9	Ireland	318	121	Islamic Republic of Iran	0.56
10	United Kingdom	279	122	Mozambique	0.41

US\$ worth of clothing imports per person living in that territory*

REGIONAL NET CLOTHING IMPORTS



Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net imports of clothes (in US\$) that are received there. Net imports are imports minus exports. When exports are larger than imports the territory is not shown.

Despite the vast range of clothing styles throughout the world, there is a large international trade in clothes. These clothes arrive, more often than not, in the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

Most clothes are made in territories where employers can pay low labour costs, which partially maintains low prices for the populations of importing territories.

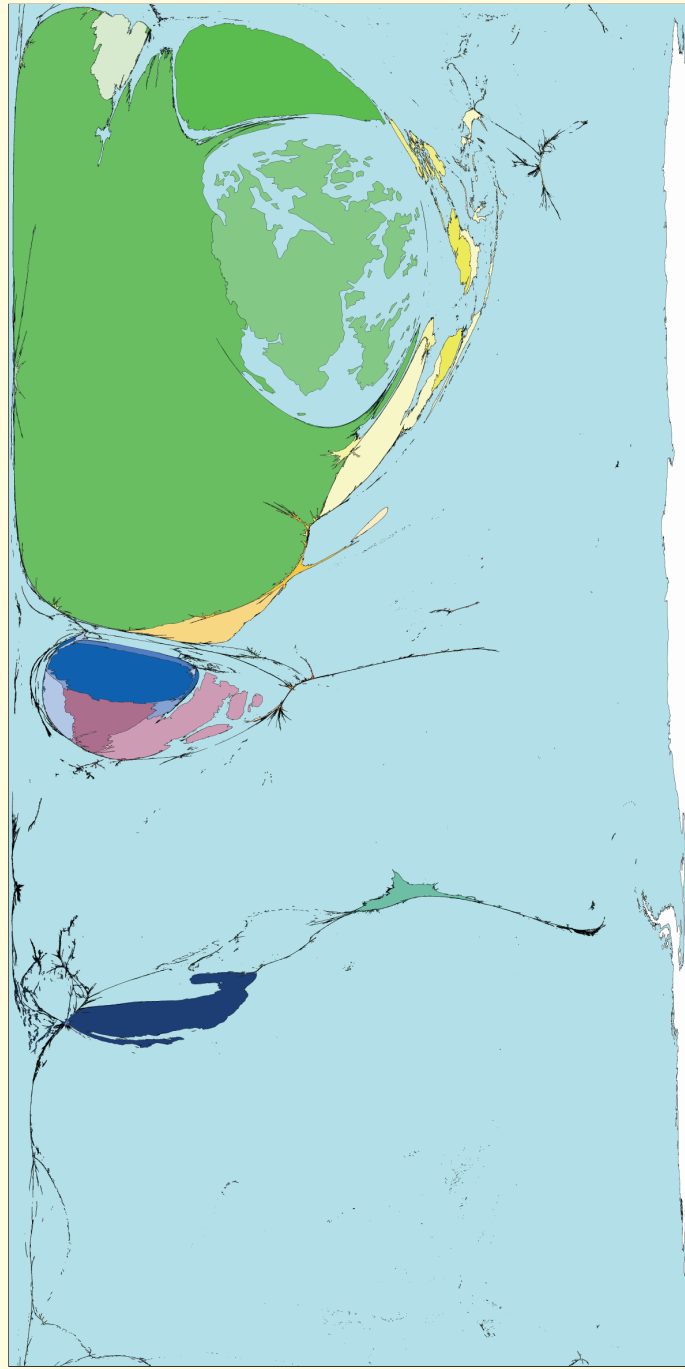
Spending per person on imports (net US\$) shows that some Western European territories have high import rates. There are particularly low net imports per person to some territories in Northern and Southeastern Africa.

“... we are trying to balance a number of interests here because obviously people want less expensive goods ...”

Tony Blair, 2005

Map 084

Toy Exports

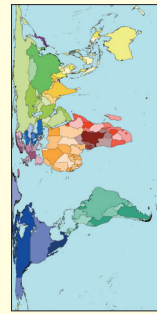


More toys are exported (US\$ net) from Eastern Asia than from any other region. The value of net exports depends on a combination of how much is exported, how much is imported, and the prices paid.

In terms of earnings from toy exports, there is considerable variation between Eastern Asian territories. Net exports earnings per person from Hong Kong are more than 10 times greater than those from Taiwan, and almost 100 times greater than those from China.

Toys, including sports equipment, make up 1% of worldwide exports when measured in US dollars.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net exports of toys (in US\$) that come from there. Net exports are exports minus imports. When imports are larger than exports the territory is not shown.



Technical notes

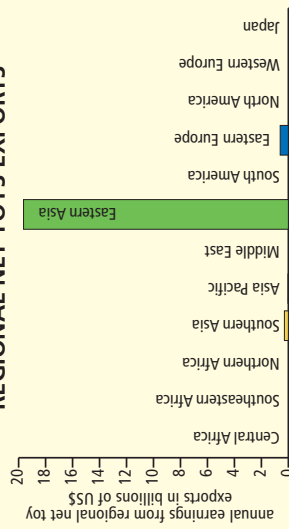
- Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2002.
- * There were no net toy exports recorded for 167 territories. Ranks 26 to 31 were excluded from the table because the estimates per person for these positions were identical.
- See website for further information.

MOST AND LEAST US\$ OF NET TOY EXPORTS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Hong Kong (China)	800	17	Philippines	1.20
2	Malta	91	18	Sri Lanka	1.14
3	Taiwan	75	19	Belarus	0.63
4	Hungary	62	20	Brazil	0.61
5	Austria	38	21	Viet Nam	0.59
6	Slovenia	15	22	Indonesia	0.57
7	DPR Korea	14	23	Tunisia	0.35
8	Czech Republic	11	24	Ukraine	0.14
9	China	9	25	Bulgaria	0.11
10	Italy	8	33	India	0.03

US\$ worth of toys exported annually per person living in that territory*

REGIONAL NET TOYS EXPORTS



“At City Toys Ltd., ... Shenzhen, youngsters worked 16-hour days, seven days a week”

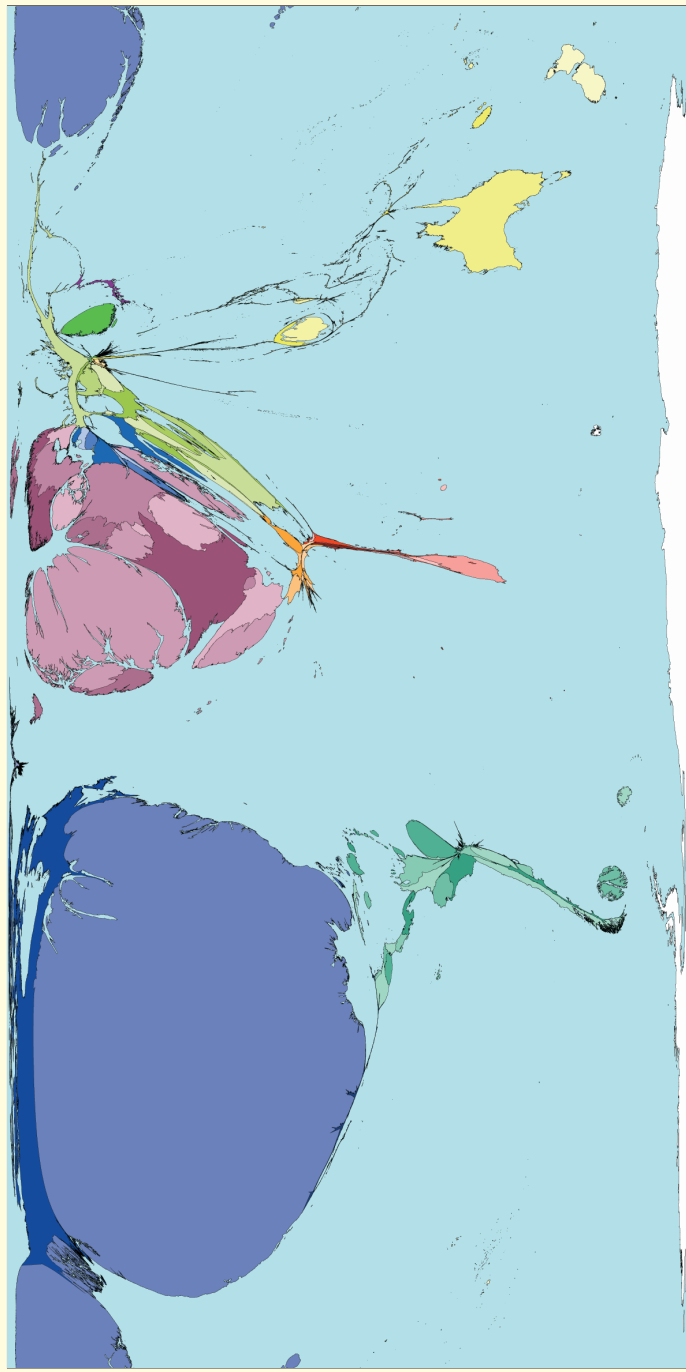
Agence France-Presse, 2000

Map 057

Toy Imports

The University Of Sheffield.
 Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)

M The Leverhulme Trust
 Geographical Association

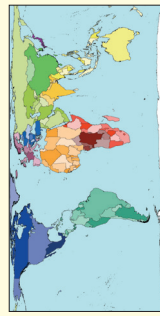


Most imports of toys (US\$ net) are to the United States, followed by the United Kingdom. Toys are fun but not necessities. Thus toy imports give an indication of disposable incomes.

The lowest imports of toys (US\$ net) per person are to territories in Africa and also Tajikistan (in the Middle East). Central Africa, Southeastern Africa, Southern Asia and Northern Africa contain the poorest territories in the world.

The highest imports of toys (US\$ net) per person are to territories in Western Europe, North America, Asia Pacific and Eastern Europe.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net imports of toys (in US\$) that are received there. Net imports are imports minus exports. When exports are larger than imports the territory is not shown.



Technical notes

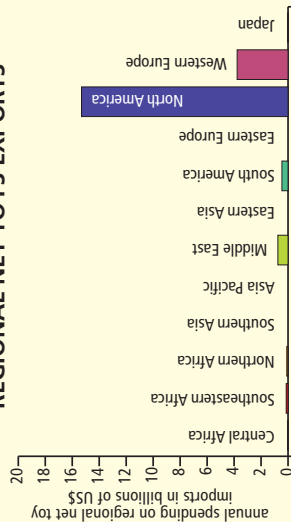
- Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2002.
- *There were no net toy imports recorded for 33 territories.
- The toys category includes sporting goods.
- See website for further information.

MOST AND LEAST US\$ OF NET TOY IMPORTS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Andorra	340	158	Niger	0.03
2	Greenland	57	159	Mali	0.03
3	United States	51	160	Ethiopia	0.02
4	Iceland	48	161	Chad	0.02
5	Norway	48	162	Rwanda	0.02
6	Niue	39	163	Togo	0.01
7	Luxembourg	36	164	Burundi	0.01
8	New Zealand	36	165	Liberia	0.01
9	Cyprus	35	166	Somalia	0.01
10	Canada	33	167	Tajikistan	<0.01

US\$ worth of toys imported annually per person living in that territory*

REGIONAL NET TOYS EXPORTS



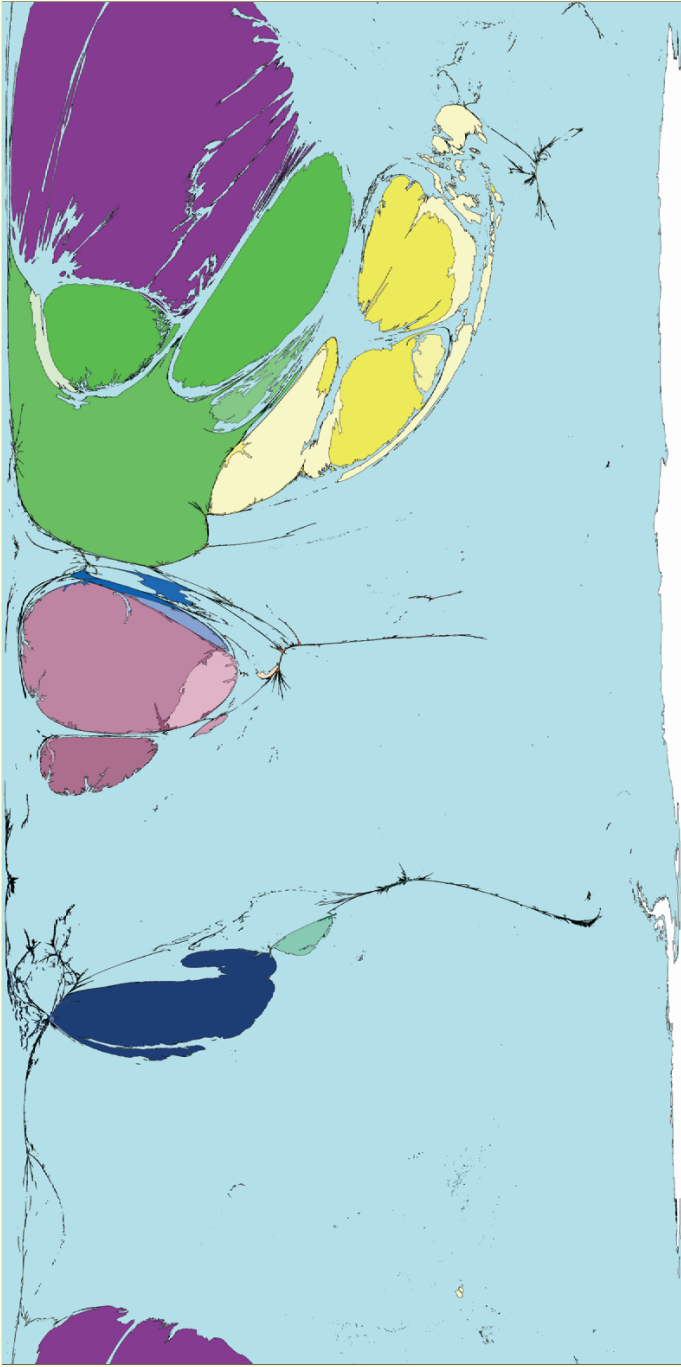
“Is there a present that a child or family member just has to have and you can’t find it in any store?”

Kidsource, 2000
 Map 058

Electronics Exports

The University of Sheffield
 Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)

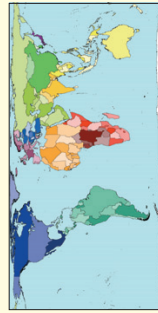
The Leverhulme Trust
 Geographical Association



Asian territories are the major world-supplier of electronics. In particular Japan, China, Taiwan and Malaysia. As 85% of territories import (net) electronic items, these exporting territories are from where these demands are met. These territories, with others, are sometimes referred to as Asian Tigers, or Tiger economies. This is claimed to be due to their high growth, rapid-industrialisation and export-driven trade strategies.

Worldwide, electronics exports generate 10.2% of all money earned from trade in goods. Electronics include television and radio receivers, photography equipment, and electro-medical equipment.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net exports of electronics (in US\$) that come from there. Net exports are exports minus imports. When imports are larger than exports the territory is not shown.



Land area

Technical notes

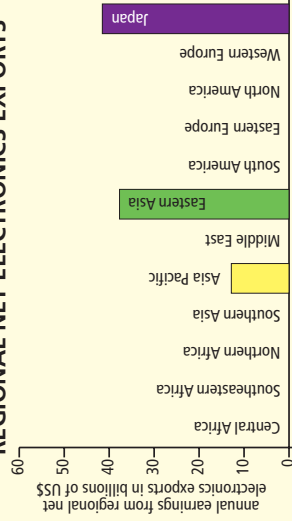
- Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2002.
- *There were no net exports of electronics recorded for 169 territories. For 7 territories in Asia Pacific the regional average was used.
- See website for further information.

MOST AND LEAST US\$ OF NET ELECTRONICS EXPORTS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Ireland	716	16	DPR Korea	27.02
2	Taiwan	535	17	Hungary	26.27
3	Malaysia	404	...	Asia Pacific Average	22.64
4	Hong Kong (China)	342	25	Indonesia	18.24
5	Japan	326	26	China	13.88
6	Singapore	279	27	Portugal	12.47
7	Slovenia	270	28	Belarus	6.48
8	Switzerland	219	29	Turkey	5.34
9	Saint Kitts & Nevis	203	30	Tunisia	5.01
10	Samoa	187	31	Belgium	2.60

US\$ worth of electronics exports per person living in that territory*

REGIONAL NET ELECTRONICS EXPORTS

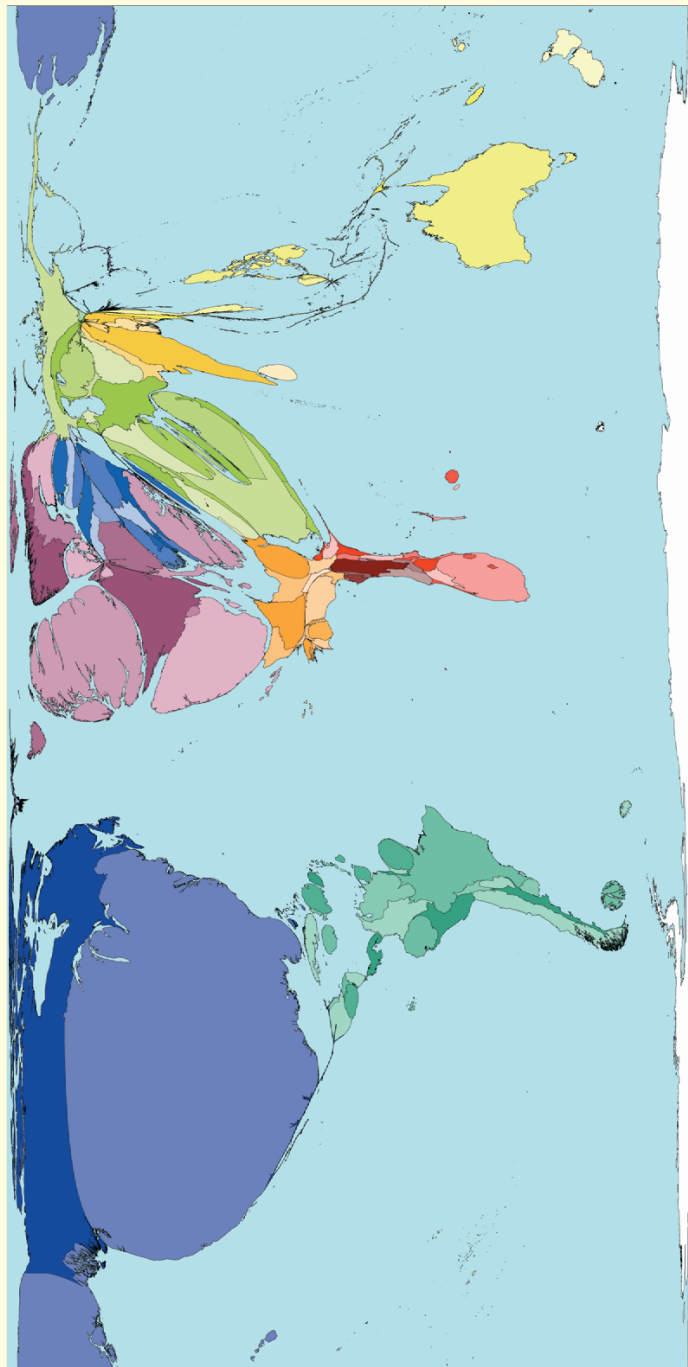


“The ability of nations to compete globally is not a function of size, as Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Malaysia demonstrate.”

www.worldmapper.org © Copyright 2006 SASI Group (University of Sheffield) and Mark Newman (University of Michigan)

Michael J. Kelly, 1997
 Map 089

Electronics Imports

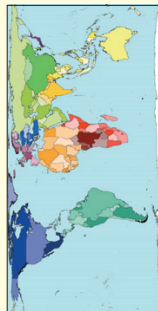


Whilst many people use electronic items as part of their day to day life, others have very little contact with electronics. This is particularly the case if someone has no electricity supply, or an insecure electricity supply.

The United States is a major net importer of electronics, people living there spend US\$47 billion per year on imported electronics.

North American territories import (US\$ net) almost half of all electronics traded worldwide. North African territories, with a similar total population size to that of North America, import only around 5% of the electronics imported (net) by North American territories.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net imports of electronics (in US\$) that are received there. Net imports are imports minus exports. When exports are larger than imports the territory is not shown.



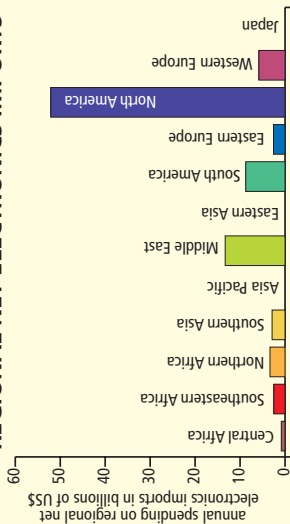
Technical notes
 • Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2002.
 • *There were no net electronics imports recorded for 31 territories.
 • See website for further information.

MOST AND LEAST US\$ OF NET ELECTRONICS IMPORTS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Andorra	1680	160	Comoros	1.35
2	Qatar	658	161	Ukraine	1.08
3	Iceland	649	162	Kyrgyzstan	1.07
4	United Arab Emirates	611	163	Sierra Leone	1.06
5	Greenland	410	164	Niger	1.02
6	Bahrain	403	165	Somalia	0.97
7	Norway	400	166	Burundi	0.85
8	Canada	399	167	Central African Republic	0.70
9	Brunei Darussalam	396	168	Mali	0.50
10	Estonia	306	169	Liberia	0.37

US\$ worth of electronics imported per person living in that territory*

REGIONAL NET ELECTRONICS IMPORTS



“Andorra was born of commerce and lives by commerce. It is a nation of merchants ... people don’t just come to ski, they come shopping.”

Christian Perez, 1999