

resources away from the most affected sectors will be needed. In other cases, there may be scope to find alternate destinations for existing exports, which could be achieved through greater trade integration and participation in value chains. In addition, commodity exporters should use fiscal buffers, but also plan for adjustment, including through reduced and more efficient public expenditures and stronger fiscal frameworks, enhanced revenues sources, and new growth models.

- From a global perspective, an environment of less dynamic global trade may raise the temptation of resorting to protectionist practices for some. Countries should refrain from such practices, as they would be detrimental to trade in the long term. Global and regional trade agreements would support China's efforts to reform and rebalance its economy.

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## Annex 1. Data Sources

**Annex Table 1.1. Country Coverage**

Country	Indicator	Source
China	Gross domestic product (constant prices, quarter over quarter, seasonally adjusted annualized rate)	IMF, World Economic Outlook database
China	China secondary sector growth (quarter over quarter, seasonally adjusted annualized rate)	Haver Analytics
China	China tertiary sector growth (quarter over quarter, seasonally adjusted annualized rate)	Haver Analytics
World	Gross domestic product (constant prices, quarter over quarter, seasonally adjusted annualized rate)	IMF, World Economic Outlook database
Selected Economies	Gross domestic product (constant prices, quarter over quarter, seasonally adjusted annualized rate)	IMF, World Economic Outlook database
Selected Economies	TIVA exposures (percent)	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Selected Economies	Real effective exchange rate (index)	IMF, Information Notice System database
Selected Economies	Export volumes (quarter over quarter, seasonally adjusted annualized rate)	IMF, World Economic Outlook database

