

These notes summarize the content of each part of the *Handbook* according to the revised Table of Contents of the present issue of the *Handbook of Statistics*.

The tables included in this book represent analytical summaries of the full time series contained in the *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2009* on DVD and on the statistics portal of the UNCTAD website at www.unctad.org. In certain instances, the two electronic versions might contain different figures from the printed volume, as they are published somewhat later and may reflect more recent data.

PART ONE

International merchandise trade

Tables 1.1 show the value of total exports (f.o.b.) and imports (c.i.f.), expressed in millions of dollars and percentages of the world total, of individual countries and geographical regions (1.1.1), economic groupings (1.1.2), and trade groups (1.1.3). The trade flows shown in table 1.1.1 refer to the General Trade System except for the countries which employ the Special Trade System and which are marked with an asterisk. The General Trade System is used when the statistical territory of a compiling country coincides with its economic territory. Consequently, imports include all goods entering the economic territory of a compiling country and exports include all goods leaving the economic territory of the compiling country. The Special Trade System is used when the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory within which "goods may be disposed of without customs restriction". In such a case, imports include all goods entering the free circulation area of the compiling country, which means cleared through customs for home use, and exports include all goods leaving the free circulation area of a compiling country.

Average annual growth rates of international trade derived from table 1.1 are presented in tables 1.2.

Tables 1.3 contain trade balances (exports f.o.b. minus imports c.i.f.) and these balances, as a percentage of imports of individual countries, geographical regions and economic groupings.

Table 1.4 shows the relative importance of trade among group members as compared to the regional or total trade of that group.

PART TWO

International merchandise trade by region

Table 2.1 shows the export and import structure of individual countries by main regions of origin and destination. Data are presented for as many individual countries as possible, while trade partners are grouped in 14 major clusters.

Table 2.2 presents the structure of exports by destination and imports by origin by major commodity groups for 12 selected country groups. The table provides detailed information on the world trade network for 19 regions of origin and destination and six commodity groups.

Totals of international merchandise trade presented in the tables found in parts one and two are not strictly comparable due to complementary but different sources and remaining unallocated trade flows, despite efforts to distribute trade flows by destination, origin and commodity group.

Exports by destination may differ considerably in some cases from data on imports as reported by countries of destination for a variety of factors, among which the following may be of particular importance:

- Most import data are reported on a c.i.f. rather than an f.o.b. basis;
- There is a time lag between the date on which goods are recorded as exports and their arrival at their destination;
- There may be considerable differences between the recorded destination of exports and the actual destination as shown in import statistics.

PART THREE

International merchandise trade by product

Table 3.1 shows the export and import structure of individual economies by commodity groups for selected years for nine commodity groups (total, all food items, agricultural raw materials, fuels, ores and metals, manufactured goods, including chemical products, machinery and transport equipment and other manufactured goods).

Tables 3.2 (A, B and C, respectively) present the structure of exports for the world, for developing and developed economies, by product, at the SITC group (Revision 3, 3-digit) level. Each product share of world exports is calculated for each economic grouping as well as the average annual growth rate and the latter's deviation in relation to the world growth rate.

Table 3.2D establishes for each economy the list of main products exported (SITC group, Revision 3, 3-digit level). Each product's share of total exports of individual countries, geographical regions and the world is also indicated.

Table 3.2E lists major exporters of 70 leading products among developing economies at the SITC group (Revision 3, 3-digit) level as well as corresponding shares in world trade.

Table 3.3 provides concentration indices and structural change indices for exports and imports by product group at SITC (Revision 3, 3-digit) level. The first indicator shows how a product market is concentrated in a few countries or homogeneously distributed among several countries. The structural change indicator shows whether the market share for a given product among export countries has changed significantly when compared with a reference year.

Totals of international merchandise trade presented in the tables of this third part may also differ from the data contained in the first and second parts for the above reasons, to which must be added margins of exports and imports not distributed by commodity group or the use of different product nomenclatures by the exporting and importing countries.

PART FOUR

International merchandise trade indicators

Tables 4.1 include calculation results of concentration and diversification indices for individual countries, geographical regions and economic groupings. This concentration index specifically shows how exports and imports of individual countries or country groupings are concentrated on several products or otherwise distributed in a more homogeneous manner among a series of products. The diversification indicator signals whether the structure of exports or imports by product of a given country or country grouping differs from the structure by product shown for the world.

Tables 4.2 contain volume indices of exports and imports, rounding out the unit values available in tables 1.1 and 1.2, and derived terms of trade and purchasing power of exports calculated at the level of individual countries and geographical regions (4.2.1) and economic groupings (4.2.2).

To improve data coverage, especially for the latest periods, the following procedure was used in the calculation of unit value indices:

- A set of average prices indices at SITC (Revision 3, 3-digit) group level was constructed using UNCTAD *Commodity Price Statistics*, international and national sources and UNCTAD secretariat estimates;

- At the country level, unit value indices were calculated using current year's trade values as weights at the SITC (Revision 3, 3-digit) level. Trade values are available in table 3.2.

In some instances these indices may differ from the estimates published in official sources, since the main aim is to provide tentative estimates for most developing countries on a comparable basis.

Table 4.3 presents average applied import MFN tariff rates for major categories of non-agricultural and non-fuel products by individual markets.

PART FIVE

International trade in services

Tables 5.1.1, 5.1.2, and 5.1.3 present the value of total trade in services by individual country, geographical region, economic grouping and trade group. The tables show values of exports (credits) and imports (debits) of services that were derived from statistics on international service transactions as presented in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) *Balance of Payments Statistics*. Services are defined as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred and consumed at the same time. However, services cover a heterogeneous range of intangible products and activities that are difficult to capture within a single definition and are sometimes hard to separate from goods. Services are outputs produced to order, and they typically include changes in the condition of the consumers realized through the activities of the producers at the demand of customers. By the time production of a service is completed, it must have been provided to a consumer.

Services figures shown here comprise 11 principal services categories according to the concepts and definitions of the IMF *Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5, 1993)*. These categories cover transport; travel; communications; construction; insurance; financial services; computer and information services; royalties and license fees; other business services; personal, cultural and recreational services; and government services n.i.e. Given the general difficulties involved in statistically capturing certain aspects of the trade in services, the balance-of-payments figures presented here may be somewhat downward-biased as compared with the actual value of the international trade in services. The aggregate data from tables 5.1 include the UNCTAD secretariat's estimates of missing values that are not shown separately.

Table 5.2 indicates 20 major exporters and importers, among developing economies, for each of the 10 principal services sectors as defined in the IMF *Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5, 1993)*, which are transport; travel; communication; construction; computer and information services; insurance; financial services; royalties and licence fees; other business services; and personal, cultural and recreational services. Government services n.i.e. are not included.

Table 5.3 focuses on tourism services in individual countries in recent years. It presents the following statistics: value of total expenditure of visitors, value of visitors' expenditure excluding transportation, number of tourists' overnight stays, and number of arrivals of visitors. All figures refer to non-resident visitors (inbound tourism). The international (non-resident) visitor is an international traveller travelling to a place other than her/his usual environment for a stay of less than 12 months and whose main purpose of a trip is other than exercise an activity remunerated from within the place visited. This includes all persons who arrive in a particular economy to stay for less than a year for business purposes or personal reasons. Tourists are those who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. Same-day visitors are persons who do not stay overnight in a country visited.

Table 5.4 concerns international maritime transport. It contains data on the world merchant fleet by flag of registration and by type of ship by region and economy, highlighting the group of major open-registry countries. A ship owner who registers his or her vessel in an open-registry country does not need to have any connection with a country of registry. The number of open-registry countries has varied over the years. In order to better show their relevance, the group of "major open- and international-registry countries" now includes a higher number of countries (10 in total) than the one described in the previous versions of the *Handbook*. Table 5.4 contains consolidated time series from various issues of the UNCTAD *Review of Maritime Transport*. It reports on the worldwide evolution of shipping, ports and multimodal transport related to the major traffics of liquid bulk, dry bulk and containers.

PART SIX

Commodities

Table 6.1 includes aggregated price indices for primary commodity groups such as food, tropical beverages, vegetable oilseeds and oils, agricultural raw materials and minerals, ores and metals, as well as an all groups price index in current United States dollars. Also included are the annual and quarterly free-market price indices for selected commodities exported by developing economies. The weight of price indices for the above mentioned commodity groups (2000=100) are based on the value of exports of developing countries from 1999 to 2001. The table is based on data from the UNCTAD *Commodity Price Statistics* database, available on the statistics portal of the UNCTAD website.

Table 6.2 presents instability indices and trends in free-market prices for selected primary commodities that are of particular interest to developing economies.

Table 6.3 presents information on the production of aluminium and copper at different processing stages and consumption by individual country and by geographical region. Figures for the production of bauxite are expressed at gross volume, while those for copper ore production are shown in metal content.

PART SEVEN

International finance

Table 7.1 presents summaries of the current account of the balance of payments for individual countries and territories. Balance-of-payments current account data cover all transactions between residents and non-residents of a reporting economy, involving economic values and mainly concerning goods, services, income and current transfers. Data on these principal categories, with an additional detail on direct investment income, are covered in the table. For information about the concepts regarding the categories mentioned, please see the IMF *Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5, 1993)*.

Table 7.2 contains summaries of the capital and financial account of the balance of payments for individual economies. Capital and financial account figures cover transactions in foreign assets and liabilities. Assets represent claims on non-residents, while liabilities are indebtedness to non-residents of the reporting economy. No valuation changes or other non-transaction modifications of net foreign assets are reflected in these accounts. Capital account includes capital transfers and acquisition and disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets. Financial account covers investments (direct, portfolio and other) and reserve assets (comprised of monetary gold, SDRs, foreign exchange and others). Statistics on these principal categories of the capital and financial account are included in the *Handbook*. Detailed notes with explanations of categories and terminology used are provided after the table. For more information, see the IMF *Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5, 1993)*.

Tables 7.3.1, 7.3.2 and 7.3.3 contain information on foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows and outflows by individual country, geographical region, economic grouping and trade group. These figures correspond to the Statistical Annexes of the UNCTAD *World Investment Report 2006: FDI from Developing and Transition Economies: Implications for Development*. FDI is defined as an investment involving a long-term relationship and reflecting a lasting interest in and control by a resident entity in one economy (foreign direct investor or parent enterprise) of an enterprise resident in a different economy (FDI enterprise or affiliate enterprise or foreign affiliate). Such investment involves both the initial transaction between the two entities and all subsequent transactions between them and among foreign affiliates. A direct investment enterprise is defined as an incorporated or unincorporated enterprise in which the direct investor, resident in another economy, owns 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power (or the equivalent).

Table 7.4 presents values of receipts and payments of total remittances for individual developing economies. It also shows total remittances as percentage of international trade (exports and imports, balance-of-payments data). The *Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5, 1993)* classifies workers' remittances, compensation of employees and migrants' transfers separately. In this table, their sum is given in order to present a clearer picture of the flows that enter or exit economies via transactions by migrants and temporary or cross-border workers. *BPM5* defines workers' remittances as goods and financial instruments transferred by migrants living and working (being residents) in a new economy to residents of the economy in which the migrants formerly resided. A migrant must live and work in the new economy for more than one year to be considered a resident there. Compensation of employees includes wages, salaries and other benefits, in cash or in kind, earned by individuals – in economies where they are not residents – for work performed for residents of those economies. It covers seasonal and other short-term workers and border workers. Migrants' transfers cover for flows of goods and changes in financial items that arise from migration (change of residence for at least one year). The data are not comparable with those published in the earlier version of the *Handbook*: the series presented here includes (a) workers' remittances, (b) compensation of employees, and (c) migrants' transfers. Before, only the first two were covered.

Table 7.5 presents data on international reserves (total reserves minus gold) of developing economies by country, region and economic grouping. Other calculations included show months of imports that these reserves could finance at current import levels, as well as the annual change in total reserves. According to the IMF definition, total reserves minus gold consist of the sum of the country's foreign exchange, its reserve position in the IMF and the United States dollar value of SDR holdings by its monetary authorities.

Tables 7.6 give a summary of official financial flows to developing economies by type of flow, country, region and economic grouping. Flows from bilateral and multilateral sources are shown, as recorded by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

Tables 7.7 present time series on the external long-term indebtedness of developing economies. They also provide a detailed breakdown of public and publicly guaranteed debt by source of lending. External debt data in this table are based on the Debtor Reporting System (DRS) maintained by the World Bank.

PART EIGHT

Development indicators

Tables 8.1 provide information on total and per capita nominal gross domestic product (GDP) (in United States dollars) by individual country, geographical region and economic grouping. The GDP figures in dollars are derived from GDP data provided in national currencies. The prevailing annual average market exchange rates, as reported by IMF, have been used for the conversion from national currencies to dollars.

Tables 8.2 contain annual average growth rates of total and per capita real GDP by individual country, geographical region and economic grouping. The growth rates are based on GDP in United States dollars at constant 1990 prices.

Tables 8.3 provide data on GDP by type of expenditure and kind of economic activity by country, geographical region and economic grouping.

Tables 8.4.1 and 8.4.2 provide some estimates on population and labour force: total population, urban population (as a percentage of total population), total labour force, female labour force (as a percentage of total labour force), total agriculture labour force and female labour force (as a percentage of total agriculture labour force). The figures for certain groups may be different from those published by the sources cited when the UNCTAD definitions for those groups are different.

Basic population and labour data are rounded out by the demographic indicators in tables 8.5.1 and 8.5.2: population growth rate, natural increase rate per 1 000 inhabitants, net migration rate per 1 000 inhabitants, crude birth and death rate per 1 000 inhabitants, infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births and life expectancy at birth. The figures for certain groups may be different from those published by the sources cited when the UNCTAD definitions for those groups are different.

OTHER NOTES

Unless otherwise specified, country aggregates are the sums of the relevant country data by group. Calculations of aggregates may in some cases include data estimated by the UNCTAD secretariat that are not necessarily all reported separately.

Because of rounding, details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add up to totals.

Data were collected and checked to ensure that they matched the geographical coverage of the countries, as described at the beginning of the *Handbook*. However, some gaps could not be avoided due to data unavailability and are described in the notes at the end tables.

Unless otherwise stated, dollars (\$) refer to United States dollars and data in dollars are expressed in current United States dollars of the year to which they refer.

Average annual growth rates are defined as the coefficient b in the exponential trend function $y = ae^{bt}$ where t stands for time. This method takes all observations in a period into account. Therefore, the resulting growth rates reflect trends that are not unduly influenced by exceptional values.

The country distributions presented are for statistical convenience only and follow those used by the Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), of the United Nations. They are grouped by economic criteria or by adherence to commercial agreements for the purpose of statistical analysis and research.

The term “economies”, as used in this publication, refers to regions, countries and territories.

Country-level data are included where statistics have been reported or where it was possible to make an estimate.

1. Geographical regions

This section includes all countries and territories divided into three major categories: developing countries, transition economies and developed economies. Each category is further divided by geographical regions.

1) Developing economies:

This category includes countries and territories in America, Africa, Asia and Oceania not specified below. The geographical regions are further subdivided into subregions in order to present more detailed statistics. Exceptions are specified in table footnotes.

2) Transition economies:

In the previous version, the economies in transition were subdivided between Asia and Europe. As from now, they are put together.

3) Developed economies:

This category is subdivided into 4 geographical regions: America, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

World' total represents the sum of the figures of the three above-mentioned groups plus the figures of a group of territories and partners not elsewhere classified, whose composition is detailed below.

Data of these territories are included in the world total if they have been reported but are not presented individually or in any group, either by geography, economy or trade.

The composition of the group is as follows:

- Territories: Antarctica, Bouvet Island, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, French Southern Territories, Heard and McDonald Islands, Norfolk Island, Pitcairn, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin (French part), South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, United States Minor Outlying Islands, and United States Miscellaneous Pacific Islands.
- Partners: 'Confidential information and differences', 'Divided zones', 'Free zones', 'Bunkers', and 'ship stores'. These specific partners are only used in the merchandise trade tables.

The total of each group presented in the *Handbook* is also completed, should the case arise, with data that have not been allocated to the different elements composing the group.

2. Economic groupings of developing countries

The *Handbook* provides numerous and varied groups of countries and territories in order to provide easy access to the statistics necessary for socio-economic analysis and development research.

Developing economies are presented at three levels of aggregation: the total group, the group excluding China (referring to continental China) and the group excluding the least developed countries.

The developing economies are also categorized into three subgroups according to their per capita GDP in 2000: high-income, middle-income and low-income. This breakdown is based on GDP and population data available in 2009.

The category of heavily indebted poor countries (those economies benefiting from the HIPC debt reduction initiative of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund) includes 40 countries.

LDCs and landlocked developing countries are recognized by the United Nations as categories that require special attention from the international community.

Since 1994, the United Nations recognize has recognized the particular problems of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS), even though the criteria for drawing up an official list of SIDS have not yet been determined. The unofficial list is used by UNCTAD for analytical purposes only.

The group of major petroleum exporters consists of countries whose share of petroleum and petroleum products was not less than 50 per cent of their total exports, and whose exports of these products amounted to a minimum average of \$2 billion for the period 2003–2005. This group is divided into three geographical zones: Africa, America and Asia.

The group of major manufactured goods exporters, divided into two geographical zones, America and Asia, consists of economies whose share of manufactured products was not less than 50 per cent of their total exports, and whose exports of these products amounted to a minimum average of \$22 billion for the period 2003–2005.

The composition of the groups of emerging economies (in America and Asia) and newly industrialized economies (composed of first and second tier) corresponds to UNCTAD's *Trade and Development Report*.

The different geographical regions are also presented at various levels of aggregation:

- *Africa*: Northern Africa excluding Sudan, sub-Saharan Africa, including Sudan, including and excluding South Africa.

- *America*: Central America and Greater Caribbean Islands excluding Puerto Rico, including and excluding Mexico, South America and Central America, and South America excluding Brazil.

- *Asia*: Eastern and South-Eastern Asia excluding China, and Southern Asia excluding India.

3. Trade groups and interregional groupings

Statistics of trade groups with special analytic interest are presented according to their pertinence. These groupings include all relevant economies and are subclassified by geographical regions, with the exception of following interregional groups: African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States; Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation; Black Sea Economic Cooperation; and Commonwealth of Independent States.

DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

AFRICA

Eastern Africa

Burundi	Malawi	Uganda
Comoros	Mauritius	United Republic of Tanzania
Djibouti	Mayotte	Zambia
Eritrea	Mozambique	Zimbabwe
Ethiopia	Rwanda	
Kenya	Seychelles	
Madagascar	Somalia	

Middle Africa

Angola	Congo	Sao Tome and Principe
Cameroon	Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Central African Republic	Equatorial Guinea	
Chad	Gabon	

Northern Africa

Algeria	Morocco	Western Sahara
Egypt	Sudan	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Tunisia	

Southern Africa

Botswana	Namibia	Swaziland
Lesotho	South Africa	

Western Africa

Benin	Guinea	Nigeria
Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	Saint Helena
Cape Verde	Liberia	Senegal
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Sierra Leone
Gambia	Mauritania	Togo
Ghana	Niger	

AMERICA

Caribbean islands

Greater Caribbean	Small Caribbean islands	
Cuba	Anguilla	Grenada
Dominican Republic	Antigua and Barbuda	Montserrat
Haiti	Aruba	Netherlands Antilles
Jamaica	Bahamas	Saint Kitts and Nevis
	Barbados	Saint Lucia
	British Virgin Islands	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
	Cayman Islands	Trinidad and Tobago
	Dominica	Turks and Caicos Islands

Central America

Belize	Guatemala	Nicaragua
Costa Rica	Honduras	Panama
El Salvador	Mexico	

South America

Argentina	Ecuador	Suriname
Bolivia	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Uruguay
Brazil	Guyana	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Chile	Paraguay	
Colombia	Peru	

DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

DEVELOPING ECONOMIES (concluded)

ASIA

Eastern Asia

China	Macao, Special Administrative
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Region of China
Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China	Mongolia
	Republic of Korea
	Taiwan Province of China

Southern Asia

Afghanistan	India	Nepal
Bangladesh	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Pakistan
Bhutan	Maldives	Sri Lanka

South-Eastern Asia

Brunei Darussalam	Malaysia	Thailand
Cambodia	Myanmar	Timor-Leste
Indonesia	Philippines	Viet Nam
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Singapore	

Western Asia

Bahrain	Occupied Palestinian territory	Turkey
Iraq	Oman	United Arab Emirates
Jordan	Qatar	Yemen
Kuwait	Saudi Arabia	
Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	

OCEANIA

American Samoa	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Samoa
Cook Islands	Nauru	Solomon Islands
Fiji	New Caledonia	Tokelau
French Polynesia	Niue	Tonga
Guam	Northern Mariana Islands	Tuvalu
Kiribati	Palau	Vanuatu
Marshall Islands	Papua New Guinea	Wallis and Futuna Islands

DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

TRANSITION ECONOMIES

Albania	Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan
Armenia	Montenegro	Ukraine
Azerbaijan	Republic of Moldova	Uzbekistan
Belarus	Russian Federation	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Serbia	
Croatia	Tajikistan	
Georgia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	
Kazakhstan		

DEVELOPED ECONOMIES

AMERICA

Bermuda	United States of America
Canada	including Puerto Rico and
Greenland	United States Virgin Islands
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	

ASIA

Israel
Japan

EUROPE

Andorra	Gibraltar	Poland
Austria	Greece	Portugal
Belgium	Holy See	Romania
Bulgaria	Hungary	San Marino
Cyprus	Iceland	Slovakia
Czech Republic	Ireland	Slovenia
Denmark	Italy	Spain
Estonia	Latvia	Sweden
Faeroe Islands	Lithuania	Switzerland including Liechtenstein
Finland including Åland Islands	Luxembourg	United Kingdom of Great Britain and
France including French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Monaco and Réunion	Malta	Northern Ireland including Channel Islands and Isle of Man
Germany	Netherlands	
	Norway including Svalbard and Jan Mayen	

OCEANIA

Australia
New Zealand

DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES BY ECONOMIC GROUPING

INCOME GROUPS

2000 per capita current GDP above \$4 500: High-income (41)

American Samoa	Guam	Qatar
Anguilla	Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China	Republic of Korea
Antigua and Barbuda	Region of China	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Argentina	Kuwait	Saint Lucia
Aruba	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Saudi Arabia
Bahamas	Macao, Special Administrative Region of China	Seychelles
Bahrain	Mexico	Singapore
Barbados	Montserrat	Taiwan Province of China
British Virgin Islands	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago
Brunei Darussalam	New Caledonia	Turks and Caicos Islands
Cayman Islands	Niue	United Arab Emirates
Chile	Northern Mariana Islands	Uruguay
Cook Islands	Oman	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Palau	
French Polynesia		

2000 per capita current GDP between \$1 000 and \$4 500: Middle-income (52)

Algeria	Grenada	Peru
Belize	Guatemala	Saint Helena
Bolivia	Honduras	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Botswana	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Samoa
Brazil	Jamaica	South Africa
Cape Verde	Jordan	Suriname
Colombia	Lebanon	Swaziland
Congo	Malaysia	Syrian Arab Republic
Costa Rica	Maldives	Thailand
Cuba	Marshall Islands	Tokelau
Dominica	Mauritius	Tonga
Dominican Republic	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Tunisia
Ecuador	Morocco	Turkey
Egypt	Namibia	Tuvalu
El Salvador	Nauru	Vanuatu
Equatorial Guinea	Occupied Palestinian territory	Wallis and Futuna Islands
Fiji	Panama	
Gabon	Paraguay	

2000 per capita current GDP below \$1 000: Low-income (63)

Afghanistan	Guinea	Niger
Angola	Guinea-Bissau	Nigeria
Bangladesh	Guyana	Pakistan
Benin	Haiti	Papua New Guinea
Bhutan	India	Philippines
Burkina Faso	Indonesia	Rwanda
Burundi	Iraq	Sao Tome and Principe
Cambodia	Kenya	Senegal
Cameroon	Kiribati	Sierra Leone
Central African Republic	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Solomon Islands
Chad	Lesotho	Somalia
China	Liberia	Sri Lanka
Comoros	Madagascar	Sudan
Côte d'Ivoire	Malawi	Timor-Leste
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mali	Togo
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mauritania	Uganda
Djibouti	Mongolia	United Republic of Tanzania
Eritrea	Mozambique	Viet Nam
Ethiopia	Myanmar	Yemen
Gambia	Nepal	Zambia
Ghana	Nicaragua	Zimbabwe

DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES BY ECONOMIC GROUPING

Heavily indebted poor countries (41)

Afghanistan	Gambia	Nepal
Benin	Ghana	Nicaragua
Bolivia	Guinea	Niger
Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	Rwanda
Burundi	Guyana	Sao Tome and Principe
Cameroon	Haiti	Senegal
Central African Republic	Honduras	Sierra Leone
Chad	Kyrgyzstan	Somalia
Comoros	Liberia	Sudan
Congo	Madagascar	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire	Malawi	Uganda
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mali	United Republic of Tanzania
Eritrea	Mauritania	Zambia
Ethiopia	Mozambique	

Landlocked developing countries (31)

Afghanistan	Kazakhstan*	Rwanda
Armenia*	Kyrgyzstan*	Swaziland
Azerbaijan*	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Tajikistan*
Bhutan	Lesotho	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*
Bolivia	Malawi	Turkmenistan*
Botswana	Mali	Uganda
Burkina Faso	Mongolia	Uzbekistan*
Burundi	Nepal	Zambia
Central African Republic	Niger	Zimbabwe
Chad	Paraguay	
Ethiopia	Republic of Moldova*	

* These countries are classified as economies in transition (neither developed nor developing).
However, as they are landlocked States, they are also members of this group.

Small island developing States (29)

Antigua and Barbuda	Maldives	Samoa
Bahamas	Marshall Islands	Sao Tome and Principe
Barbados	Mauritius	Seychelles
Cape Verde	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Solomon Islands
Comoros	Nauru	Timor-Leste
Dominica	Palau	Tonga
Fiji	Papua New Guinea	Trinidad and Tobago
Grenada	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Tuvalu
Jamaica	Saint Lucia	Vanuatu
Kiribati	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	

Least developed countries (49)

<i>Year of inclusion in the group</i>		<i>Year of inclusion in the group</i>		<i>Year of inclusion in the group</i>	
Africa and Haiti			Asia		
Angola	1994	Mali	1971	Afghanistan	1971
Benin	1971	Mauritania	1986	Bangladesh	1975
Burkina Faso	1971	Mozambique	1988	Bhutan	1971
Burundi	1971	Niger	1971	Cambodia	1991
Central African Republic	1975	Rwanda	1971	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1971
Chad	1971	Senegal	2001	Myanmar	1987
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1991	Sierra Leone	1982	Nepal	1971
Djibouti	1982	Somalia	1971	Yemen	1971
Equatorial Guinea	1982	Sudan	1971		
Eritrea	1994	Togo	1982	Islands	
Ethiopia	1971	Uganda	1971	Comoros	1977
Gambia	1975	United Republic of Tanzania	1971	Kiribati	1986
Guinea	1971	Zambia	1991	Maldives	1971
Guinea-Bissau	1981			Samoa	1971
Haiti	1971			Sao Tome and Principe	1982
Lesotho	1971			Solomon Islands	1991
Liberia	1990			Timor-Leste	2003
Madagascar	1991			Tuvalu	1986
Malawi	1971			Vanuatu	1985

DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES BY ECONOMIC GROUPING

UNCTAD ECONOMIC GROUPINGS

Major petroleum exporters (22)

<i>Africa</i>	<i>America</i>	<i>Asia</i>
Algeria	Ecuador	Bahrain
Angola	Trinidad and Tobago	Brunei Darussalam
Congo	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Equatorial Guinea		Iraq
Gabon		Kuwait
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		Oman
Nigeria		Qatar
Sudan		Saudi Arabia
		Syrian Arab Republic
		United Arab Emirates
		Yemen

Major manufactured goods exporters (12)

<i>America</i>	<i>Asia</i>
Brazil	China
Mexico	Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China
	India
	Malaysia
	Philippines
	Republic of Korea
	Singapore
	Taiwan Province of China
	Thailand
	Turkey

Emerging economies (10)

<i>America</i>	<i>Asia</i>
Argentina	Malaysia
Brazil	Republic of Korea
Chile	Singapore
Mexico	Taiwan Province of China
Peru	Thailand

Newly industrialized economies (8)

<i>First tier</i>	<i>Second tier</i>
Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China	Indonesia
Republic of Korea	Malaysia
Singapore	Philippines
Taiwan Province of China	Thailand

DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIES BY TRADE GROUP

AFRICA

	<i>Year of accession</i>		<i>Year of accession</i>		<i>Year of accession</i>
Arab Maghreb Union (5)		Economic Community of Central African States (10)		Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (6)	
Algeria	1989	Angola	1999	Cameroon	1994
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1989	Burundi	1983	Central African Republic	1994
Mauritania	1989	Cameroon	1983	Chad	1994
Morocco	1989	Central African Republic	1983	Congo	1994
Tunisia	1989	Chad	1983	Equatorial Guinea	1994
		Congo	1983	Gabon	1994
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (19)		Democratic Republic of the Congo	1983	Mano River Union (3)	
Burundi	1994	Equatorial Guinea	1983	Guinea	1980
Comoros	1994	Gabon	1983	Liberia	1973
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1994	Sao Tome and Principe	1983	Sierra Leone	1973
Djibouti	1994				
Egypt	1994	Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (3)		Southern African Development Community (15)	
Eritrea	1994	Burundi	1976	Angola	1992
Ethiopia	1994	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1976	Botswana	1992
Kenya	1994	Rwanda	1976	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1992
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2005			Lesotho	1992
Madagascar	1994	Economic Community of West African States (15)		Madagascar	2005
Malawi	1994	Benin	1975	Malawi	1992
Mauritius	1994	Burkina Faso	1975	Mauritius	1992
Rwanda	1994	Cape Verde	1977	Mozambique	1992
Seychelles	1994	Côte d'Ivoire	1975	Namibia	1992
Sudan	1994	Gambia	1975	Seychelles	2007
Swaziland	1994	Ghana	1975	South Africa	1994
Uganda	1994	Guinea	1975	Swaziland	1992
Zambia	1994	Guinea-Bissau	1975	United Republic of Tanzania	1992
Zimbabwe	1994	Liberia	1975	Zambia	1992
		Mali	1975	Zimbabwe	1992
		Niger	1975		
		Nigeria	1975	West African Economic and Monetary Union (8)	
		Senegal	1975	Benin	1994
		Sierra Leone	1975	Burkina Faso	1994
		Togo	1975	Côte d'Ivoire	1994
				Guinea-Bissau	1997
				Mali	1994
				Niger	1994
				Senegal	1994
				Togo	1994

AMERICA

	<i>Year of accession</i>		<i>Year of accession</i>		<i>Year of accession</i>
Andean Community (4)		Caribbean Community (15)		Central American Common Market (5)	
Bolivia	1996	Antigua and Barbuda	1974	Costa Rica	1962
Colombia	1996	Bahamas	1983	El Salvador	1961
Ecuador	1996	Barbados	1973	Guatemala	1961
Peru	1996	Belize	1974	Honduras	1961
		Dominica	1974	Nicaragua	1961
		Grenada	1974		
		Guyana	1973		
		Haiti	2002		
		Jamaica	1973		
		Montserrat	1974		
		Saint Kitts and Nevis	1974		
		Saint Lucia	1974		
		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1974		
		Suriname	1995		
		Trinidad and Tobago	1973		

DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIES BY TRADE GROUP

AMERICA (concluded)

<i>Year of accession</i>		<i>Year of accession</i>		<i>Year of accession</i>	
Free Trade Area of the Americas (34)		Paraguay	1994	Mercado Común del Sur (4)	
Antigua and Barbuda	1994	Peru	1994	Argentina	1994
Argentina	1994	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1994	Brazil	1994
Bahamas	1994	Saint Lucia	1994	Paraguay	1994
Barbados	1994	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1994	Uruguay	1994
Belize	1994	Suriname	1994		
Bolivia	1994	Trinidad and Tobago	1994	North American Free Trade Agreement (3)	
Brazil	1994	United States of America	1994	Canada	1994
Canada	1994	Uruguay	1994	Mexico	1994
Chile	1994	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1994	United States of America	1994
Colombia	1994				
Costa Rica	1994	Latin American Integration Association (12)		Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (9)	
Dominica	1994	Argentina	1980	Anguilla	1995
Dominican Republic	1994	Bolivia	1980	Antigua and Barbuda	1981
Ecuador	1994	Brazil	1980	British Virgin Islands	1984
El Salvador	1994	Chile	1980	Dominica	1981
Grenada	1994	Colombia	1980	Grenada	1981
Guatemala	1994	Cuba	1999	Montserrat	1981
Guyana	1994	Ecuador	1980	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1981
Haiti	1994	Mexico	1980	Saint Lucia	1981
Honduras	1994	Paraguay	1980	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1981
Jamaica	1994	Peru	1980		
Mexico	1994	Uruguay	1980		
Nicaragua	1994	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1980		
Panama	1994				

ASIA

<i>Year of accession</i>		<i>Year of accession</i>		<i>Year of accession</i>	
Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (6)		Philippines	1967	Gulf Cooperation Council (6)	
Bangladesh	1975	Singapore	1967	Bahrain	1981
China	2001	Thailand	1967	Kuwait	1981
India	1975	Viet Nam	1995	Oman	1981
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1975			Qatar	1981
Republic of Korea	1975	Economic Cooperation Organization (10)		Saudi Arabia	1981
Sri Lanka	1975	Afghanistan	1992	United Arab Emirates	1981
		Azerbaijan	1992		
Association of South-East Asian Nations (10)		Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1985	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (8)	
Brunei Darussalam	1984	Kazakhstan	1992	Afghanistan	2007
Cambodia	1999	Kyrgyzstan	1992	Bangladesh	1985
Indonesia	1967	Pakistan	1985	Bhutan	1985
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1997	Tajikistan	1992	India	1985
Malaysia	1967	Turkey	1985	Maldives	1985
Myanmar	1997	Turkmenistan	1992	Nepal	1985
		Uzbekistan	1992	Pakistan	1985
				Sri Lanka	1985

EUROPE

<i>Year of accession</i>		<i>Year of accession</i>		<i>Year of accession</i>	
European Free Trade Association (3)				Euro area (16)	
Iceland	1970	Italy	1957	Austria	2002
Norway	1960	Latvia	2004	Belgium	2002
Switzerland	1960	Lithuania	2004	Cyprus	2008
		Luxembourg	1957	Finland	2002
European Union (27)		Malta	2004	France	2002
Austria	1995	Netherlands	1957	Germany	2002
Belgium	1957	Poland	2004	Greece	2002
Bulgaria	2008	Portugal	1986	Ireland	2002
Cyprus	2004	Romania	2008	Italy	2002
Czech Republic	2004	Slovakia	2004	Luxembourg	2002
Denmark	1973	Slovenia	2004	Malta	2008
Estonia	2004	Spain	1986	Netherlands	2002
Finland	1995	Sweden	1995	Portugal	2002
France	1957	United Kingdom	1973	Slovakia	2009
Germany	1957			Slovenia	2007
Greece	1981			Spain	2002
Hungary	2004				
Ireland	1973				

DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIES BY TRADE GROUP

OCEANIA

Year of accession

Melanesia Spearhead Group (4)

Fiji	1998
Papua New Guinea	1993
Solomon Islands	1993
Vanuatu	1993

DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIES BY INTERREGIONAL GROUPING

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (79)

Angola	Gambia	Rwanda
Antigua and Barbuda	Ghana	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bahamas	Grenada	Saint Lucia
Barbados	Guinea	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Belize	Guinea-Bissau	Samoa
Benin	Guyana	Sao Tome and Principe
Botswana	Haiti	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Jamaica	Seychelles
Burundi	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Kiribati	Solomon Islands
Cape Verde	Lesotho	Somalia
Central African Republic	Liberia	South Africa
Chad	Madagascar	Sudan
Comoros	Malawi	Suriname
Congo	Mali	Swaziland
Cook Islands	Marshall Islands	Timor-Leste
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	Togo
Cuba	Mauritius	Tonga
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Trinidad and Tobago
Djibouti	Mozambique	Uganda
Dominica	Namibia	United Republic of Tanzania
Dominican Republic	Nauru	Vanuatu
Equatorial Guinea	Niger	Zambia
Eritrea	Nigeria	Zimbabwe
Ethiopia	Niue	
Fiji	Palau	
Gabon	Papua New Guinea	

Year of accession

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (21)

Australia	1989
Brunei Darussalam	1989
Canada	1989
Chile	1994
China	1991
Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China	1991
Indonesia	1989
Japan	1989
Malaysia	1989
Mexico	1993
New Zealand	1989
Papua New Guinea	1993
Peru	1998
Philippines	1989
Republic of Korea	1989
Russian Federation	1998
Singapore	1989
Taiwan Province of China	1991
Thailand	1989
United States of America	1989
Viet Nam	1998

Year of accession

Black Sea Economic Cooperation (12)

Albania	1992
Armenia	1992
Azerbaijan	1992
Bulgaria	1992
Georgia	1992
Greece	1992
Republic of Moldova	1992
Romania	1992
Russian Federation	1992
Serbia	2004
Turkey	1992
Ukraine	1992

Year of accession

Commonwealth of Independent States (12)

Armenia	1991
Azerbaijan	1991
Belarus	1991
Georgia	1993
Kazakhstan	1991
Kyrgyzstan	1991
Republic of Moldova	1991
Russian Federation	1991
Tajikistan	1991
Turkmenistan	1991
Ukraine	1991
Uzbekistan	1991

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ANCOM	Andean Community
APEC	Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation
APTA	Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (former Bangkok Agreement)
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
BPM	<i>Balance of Payments Manual</i> (IMF)
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CACM	Central American Common Market
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CCSA	Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CEPGL	Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
c.i.f.	cost, insurance and freight
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of OECD)
DRS	Debtor Reporting System
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
excl.	excluding
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	foreign direct investment
f.o.b.	free on board
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	gross domestic product
GFCF	gross fixed capital formation
GNP	gross national product
HIPC	heavily indebted poor countries
HS	Harmonized System
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
LDC	least developed country
MERCOSUR	Mercado Común del Sur
MFN	most favoured nation
MRU	Mano River Union
MSG	Melanesia Spearhead Group
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
NIE	newly industrialized economies
n.i.e.	not included elsewhere
NPISHs	non-profit institutions serving households
OA	official aid
ODA	official development assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OOF	other official flows
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SDR	special drawing right
SFR	Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia (former)
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
TFYR	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
TNC	transnational corporation
TRAINS	Trade Analysis and Information System
UMA	Arab Maghreb Union
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UN/DESA/SD	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WITS	World Integrated Trade Solution
WTO	World Trade Organization