

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 2011* on DVD.

PART ONE

International merchandise trade

Table 1.1 shows 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 table 1.2.

Table 1.3 contains 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 (A to L) 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).

Table 3.2 (A, B and C, respectively) presents 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

Table 4.1 includes 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.

Table 4.2 contains volume indices of exports and imports, rounding out trade value available in tables 1.1 and 1.2, unit value indices of exports and imports and derived terms of trade and purchasing power of exports presented 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 *UNCTADstat* 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 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. The group in this table includes 10 countries. Table 5.3 contains consolidated time series from various issues of the UNCTAD *Review of Maritime Transport*. The Review 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.

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

PART SEVEN**International finance**

Tables 7.1.1, 7.1.2 and 7.1.3 present values of the current account net in millions of dollars and as percentages of GDP for individual countries, geographical regions, and trade and economic groupings. Balance-of-payments current account data cover all transactions between residents and non-residents of a reporting economy. In general, the current account balance describes the difference between current receipts and expenditures for internationally traded goods, services and income payments. At the same time, from a national perspective, the current account balance would equal the gap between national savings and domestic investment.

Tables 7.2.1, 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 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 2011*. 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).

Tables 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 present values of receipts (credits) of total migrants' remittances, in millions of dollars, for individual economies and regional and economic groupings. They also show total remittances receipts as percentage of GDP and international trade. 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 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 flows of goods and changes in financial items that arise from migration (change of residence for at least one year).

Tables 7.4.1 and 7.4.2 include data on payments (debits) of total migrants' remittances, based on the same approach used for tables 7.3.1 and 7.3.2.

Tables 7.5.1 and 7.5.2 present statistics on total international reserves (including gold) of developing countries by country, region and economic grouping, in millions of dollars. 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, international reserves consist of the sum of the country's foreign exchange, its reserve position in the IMF, the monetary gold reserves, and the United States dollar value of SDR holdings by its monetary authorities.

Tables 7.6 give a summary of official financial flows 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

Table 8.1 provides 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.

Table 8.2 contains 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 2005 prices.

Table 8.3 provides 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.

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 adhesion 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.

The composition of country and product groups is evolving in order to provide relevant statistics for research and analysis. In this regard, UNCTAD reviews and updates the definition and composition of groups every year. User should be aware that the changes may impact significantly the figures from one given release to the other. The detailed changes in the groups are thoroughly outlined in the section Classifications at *UNCTADstat* website.

1. Geographical regions

There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Israel and Japan in Asia, Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, Saint Pierre et Miquelon, and the United States in North America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. 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

This group includes countries in transition from centrally planned to market economies.

3) Developed economies:

This category is subdivided into four 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 "not elsewhere classified" 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", "Neutral zone", "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 category of heavily indebted poor countries includes those economies benefiting from the HIPC debt reduction initiative of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

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

Since 1994, the United Nations 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 developing economies are also categorized into three subgroups according to their average 2004-2006 per capita GDP: high-income (above \$4,500), middle-income (between \$1,000 and \$4,500) and low-income (below \$1,000).

The group of major petroleum and gas exporters consists of countries whose share of petroleum and gas (SITC code 33 34) was not less than 50 per cent of their total exports, and whose exports of these products amounted to at least one per cent of petroleum and gas world share for the period 2004–2006. This group is divided into three geographical zones: Africa, America and Asia.

The group of major manufactured goods exporters consists of economies whose share of manufactured products (SITC 5 to 8, excluding 667 and 68) was not less than 50 per cent of their total exports, and whose exports of these products amounted to at least one per cent of manufactured goods world share for the period 2004–2006. The group comprises countries in America and Asia.

The composition of the groups of emerging economies (in America and Asia) and newly industrialized Asian 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.

Two groups have been added in this edition: the East African Community and the Organization of American 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 (Plurinational State of)	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

Heavily indebted poor countries (40)

Afghanistan	Gambia	Nicaragua
Benin	Ghana	Niger
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Guinea	Rwanda
Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	Sao Tome and Principe
Burundi	Guyana	Senegal
Cameroon	Haiti	Sierra Leone
Central African Republic	Honduras	Somalia
Chad	Kyrgyzstan	Sudan
Comoros	Liberia	Togo
Congo	Madagascar	Uganda
Côte d'Ivoire	Malawi	United Republic of Tanzania
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mali	Zambia
Eritrea	Mauritania	
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 (Plurinational State of)	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 (48)

<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	Malawi	1971	Afghanistan	1971
Benin	1971	Mali	1971	Bangladesh	1975
Burkina Faso	1971	Mauritania	1986	Bhutan	1971
Burundi	1971	Mozambique	1988	Cambodia	1991
Central African Republic	1975	Niger	1971	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1971
Chad	1971	Rwanda	1971	Myanmar	1987
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1991	Senegal	2000	Nepal	1971
Djibouti	1982	Sierra Leone	1982	Yemen	1971
Equatorial Guinea	1982	Somalia	1971		
Eritrea	1994	Sudan	1971	Islands	
Ethiopia	1971	Togo	1982	Comoros	1977
Gambia	1975	Uganda	1971	Kiribati	1986
Guinea	1971	United Republic of Tanzania	1971	Samoa	1971
Guinea-Bissau	1981	Zambia	1991	Sao Tome and Principe	1982
Haiti	1971			Solomon Islands	1991
Lesotho	1971			Timor-Leste	2003
Liberia	1990			Tuvalu	1986
Madagascar	1991			Vanuatu	1985

DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES BY ECONOMIC GROUPING

UNCTAD ECONOMIC GROUPINGS

2004-2006 average per capita current GDP above \$4,500: High-income (46)

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

2004-2006 average per capita current GDP between \$1,000 and \$4,500: Middle-income (50)

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

2004-2006 average per capita current GDP below \$1,000: Low-income (60)

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

DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES BY ECONOMIC GROUPING

Major petroleum and gas exporters (12)

<i>Africa</i>	<i>America</i>	<i>Asia</i>
Algeria	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Angola		Iraq
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		Kuwait
Nigeria		Oman
		Qatar
		Saudi Arabia
		United Arab Emirates

Major manufactured goods exporters (8)

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

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 Asian 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 – UMA (5)	Economic Community of Central African States (10) - ECCAS	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (6) - CEMAC
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) - COMESA	Democratic Republic of the Congo 1983	Mano River Union (4) - MRU
Burundi 1994	Equatorial Guinea 1983	Côte d'Ivoire 2008
Comoros 1994	Gabon 1983	Guinea 1980
Democratic Republic of the Congo 1994	Sao Tome and Principe 1983	Liberia 1973
Djibouti 1994		Sierra Leone 1973
Egypt 1994	Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (3) - CEPGL	
Eritrea 1994	Burundi 1976	Southern African Development Community (15) - SADC
Ethiopia 1994	Democratic Republic of the Congo 1976	Angola 1992
Kenya 1994	Rwanda 1976	Botswana 1992
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 2005		Democratic Republic of the Congo 1992
Madagascar 1994	Economic Community of West African States (15) - ECOWAS	Lesotho 1992
Malawi 1994	Benin 1975	Madagascar 2005
Mauritius 1994	Burkina Faso 1975	Malawi 1992
Rwanda 1994	Cape Verde 1977	Mauritius 1992
Seychelles 1994	Côte d'Ivoire 1975	Mozambique 1992
Sudan 1994	Gambia 1975	Namibia 1992
Swaziland 1994	Ghana 1975	Seychelles 2007
Uganda 1994	Guinea 1975	South Africa 1994
Zambia 1994	Guinea-Bissau 1975	Swaziland 1992
Zimbabwe 1994	Liberia 1975	United Republic of Tanzania 1992
	Mali 1975	Zambia 1992
East African Community (5) - EAC	Niger 1975	Zimbabwe 1992
Burundi 2007	Nigeria 1975	
Kenya 2001	Senegal 1975	West African Economic and Monetary Union (8) - UEMOA
Rwanda 2007	Sierra Leone 1975	Benin 1994
Uganda 2001	Togo 1975	Burkina Faso 1994
United Republic of Tanzania 2001		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) - ANCOM	Central American Common Market (5) - CACM	Dominican Republic 1994
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) 1996	Costa Rica 1962	Ecuador 1994
Colombia 1996	El Salvador 1961	El Salvador 1994
Ecuador 1996	Guatemala 1961	Grenada 1994
Peru 1996	Honduras 1961	Guatemala 1994
	Nicaragua 1961	Guyana 1994
Caribbean Community (15) - CARICOM		Haiti 1994
Antigua and Barbuda 1974	Free Trade Area of the Americas (34) - FTAA	Honduras 1994
Bahamas 1983	Antigua and Barbuda 1994	Jamaica 1994
Barbados 1973	Argentina 1994	Mexico 1994
Belize 1974	Bahamas 1994	Nicaragua 1994
Dominica 1974	Barbados 1994	Panama 1994
Grenada 1974	Belize 1994	Paraguay 1994
Guyana 1973	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) 1994	Peru 1994
Haiti 2002	Brazil 1994	Saint Kitts and Nevis 1994
Jamaica 1973	Canada 1994	Saint Lucia 1994
Montserrat 1974	Chile 1994	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1994
Saint Kitts and Nevis 1974	Colombia 1994	Suriname 1994
Saint Lucia 1974	Costa Rica 1994	Trinidad and Tobago 1994
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1974	Dominica 1994	United States of America 1994
Suriname 1995		Uruguay 1994
Trinidad and Tobago 1973		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 1994

DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIES BY TRADE GROUP

AMERICA (concluded)

	<i>Year of accession</i>		<i>Year of accession</i>		<i>Year of accession</i>
Latin American Integration Association (12) - LAIA		Organization of American States (34) - OAS		Peru	1951
Argentina	1980	Antigua and Barbuda	1981	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1984
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1980	Argentina	1948	Saint Lucia	1979
Brazil	1980	Bahamas	1982	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1981
Chile	1980	Barbados	1967	Suriname	1977
Colombia	1980	Belize	1991	Trinidad and Tobago	1967
Cuba	1999	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1948	United States of America	1951
Ecuador	1980	Brazil	1948	Uruguay	1951
Mexico	1980	Canada	1990	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1951
Paraguay	1980	Chile	1948		
Peru	1980	Colombia	1948	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (7) - OECS	
Uruguay	1980	Costa Rica	1948	Antigua and Barbuda	1981
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1980	Cuba	2009	Dominica	1981
		Dominica	1979	Grenada	1981
		Dominican Republic	1948	Montserrat	1981
Mercado Común del Sur (4) - MERCOSUR		Ecuador	1948	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1981
Argentina	1994	El Salvador	1948	Saint Lucia	1981
Brazil	1994	Grenada	1975	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1981
Paraguay	1994	Grenada	1975		
Uruguay	1994	Guatemala	1948		
		Guyana	1948		
North American Free Trade Agreement (3) - NAFTA		Haiti	1948		
Canada	1994	Jamaica	1969		
Mexico	1994	Mexico	1948		
United States of America	1994	Nicaragua	1948		
		Panama	1948		
		Paraguay	1948		

ASIA

	<i>Year of accession</i>		<i>Year of accession</i>		<i>Year of accession</i>
Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (6) - APTA		Philippines	1967	Gulf Cooperation Council (6) - GCC	
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) - ECO		Saudi Arabia	1981
Sri Lanka	1975	Afghanistan	1992	United Arab Emirates	1981
		Azerbaijan	1992		
Association of South-East Asian Nations (10) - ASEAN		Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1985	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (8) - SAARC	
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) - EFTA		Hungary	2004	Euro area (17)	
Iceland	1970	Ireland	1973	Austria	2002
Norway	1960	Italy	1957	Belgium	2002
Switzerland	1960	Latvia	2004	Cyprus	2008
		Lithuania	2004	Estonia	2011
European Union (27) - EU		Luxembourg	1957	Finland	2002
Austria	1995	Malta	2004	France	2002
Belgium	1957	Netherlands	1957	Germany	2002
Bulgaria	2008	Poland	2004	Greece	2002
Cyprus	2004	Portugal	1986	Ireland	2002
Czech Republic	2004	Romania	2008	Italy	2002
Denmark	1973	Slovakia	2004	Luxembourg	2002
Estonia	2004	Slovenia	2004	Malta	2008
Finland	1995	Spain	1986	Netherlands	2002
France	1957	Sweden	1995	Portugal	2002
Germany	1957	United Kingdom	1973	Slovakia	2009
Greece	1981			Slovenia	2007
				Spain	2002

DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIES BY TRADE GROUP

OCEANIA

Year of accession

Melanesia Spearhead Group (4) - MSG

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) - ACP

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) - APEC

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) - BSEC

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 (11) - CIS

Armenia	1991
Azerbaijan	1991
Belarus	1991
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
EAC	East African Community
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
EIU	Economic Intelligence Unit
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
OAS	Organization of American States
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
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
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WITS	World Integrated Trade Solution
WTO	World Trade Organization