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**Hosted by Cotton SA**

**State of Commodity Dependence 2019**

By

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Commodities Branch  
Division on International Trade and Commodities  
UNCTAD

# STATE OF COMMODITY DEPENDENCE 2019

Johannesburg, South Africa



UNITED NATIONS



# Interactive Commodity Dependence Maps

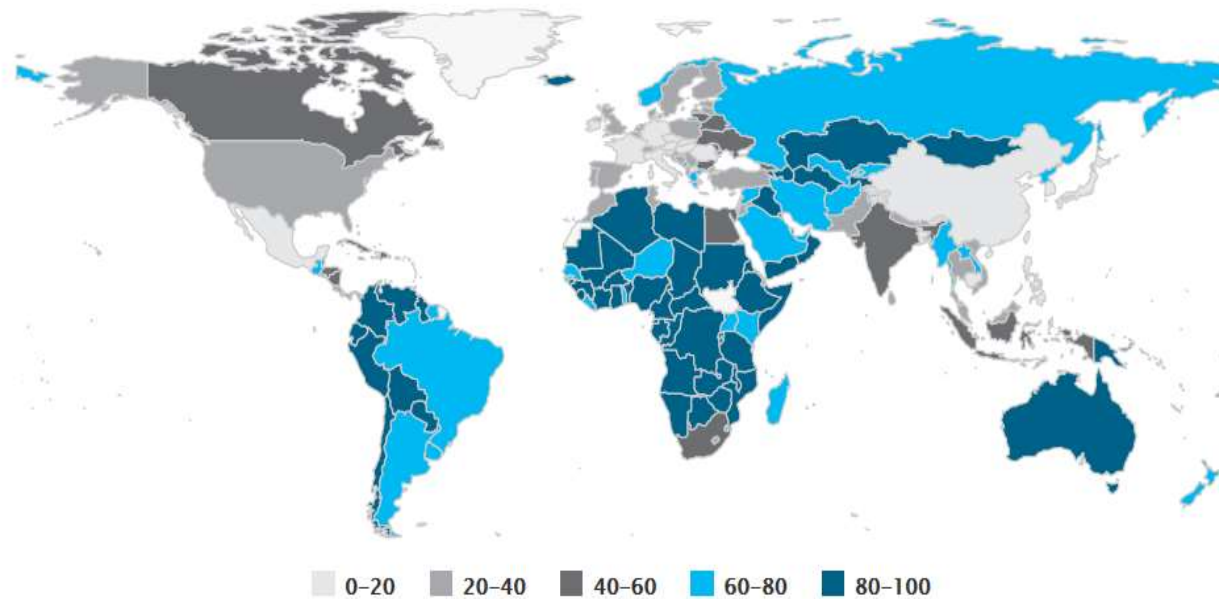
All commodities

Agriculture

Energy

Minerals

World commodity export dependence, 2013-2017  
(percentage)



Degree of commodity export dependence

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Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

<https://unctad.org/en/Pages/SUC/Commodities/The-State-of-Commodity-Dependence.aspx>





# History



A country is commodity-dependent if commodities account for more than 60% of its total merchandise exports (in value terms).



## What's **NEW** in the 2019 Report?

- More countries (developed and transition economies added)
  - 189 statistical country profiles
  
- Longer-term historical perspective
  - 1995–2017 period
  
- One analytical chapter
  - Presenting data-based views on the challenges faced and progress made



# Country Statistical Profiles

➤ 189 country profiles, 30 indicators, 3 reference periods

## State of EXPORT dependence

- Merchandise exports
- Commodity exports
- 3-leading commodity exports
- Main trading partners

## State of IMPORT dependence

- Food and fuel imports
- Main trading partners

## Key socioeconomic indicators

- GDP per capita
- Human Development Index
- Gini index

## Other structural indicators

- Value added
- Employment (female)
- Institutional quality index

The image shows a stack of country statistical profiles for Ecuador. The top profile is titled 'ECUADOR' and contains several data tables. The tables are organized into sections: 'MERCHANDISE EXPORTS', 'COMMODITY EXPORTS', '3-LEADING COMMODITY EXPORTS', 'MAIN TRADING PARTNERS', 'FOOD AND FUEL IMPORTS', 'MAIN TRADING PARTNERS', 'GDP PER CAPITA', 'HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX', 'GINI INDEX', 'VALUE ADDED', 'EMPLOYMENT (FEMALE)', and 'INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY INDEX'. Each table lists various indicators and their values for different years (2010, 2011, 2012).



## Key Messages

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- Commodity dependence is almost exclusively a **developing-country** phenomenon
- Commodity dependence is **persistent**
- CDDCs are **vulnerable** to commodity price shocks
- Some CDDCs have **diversified** production and exports



## Message I

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➤ Commodity dependence is almost exclusively a developing-country phenomenon

Commodity dependence is **persistent**

CDDCs are **vulnerable** to commodity price shocks

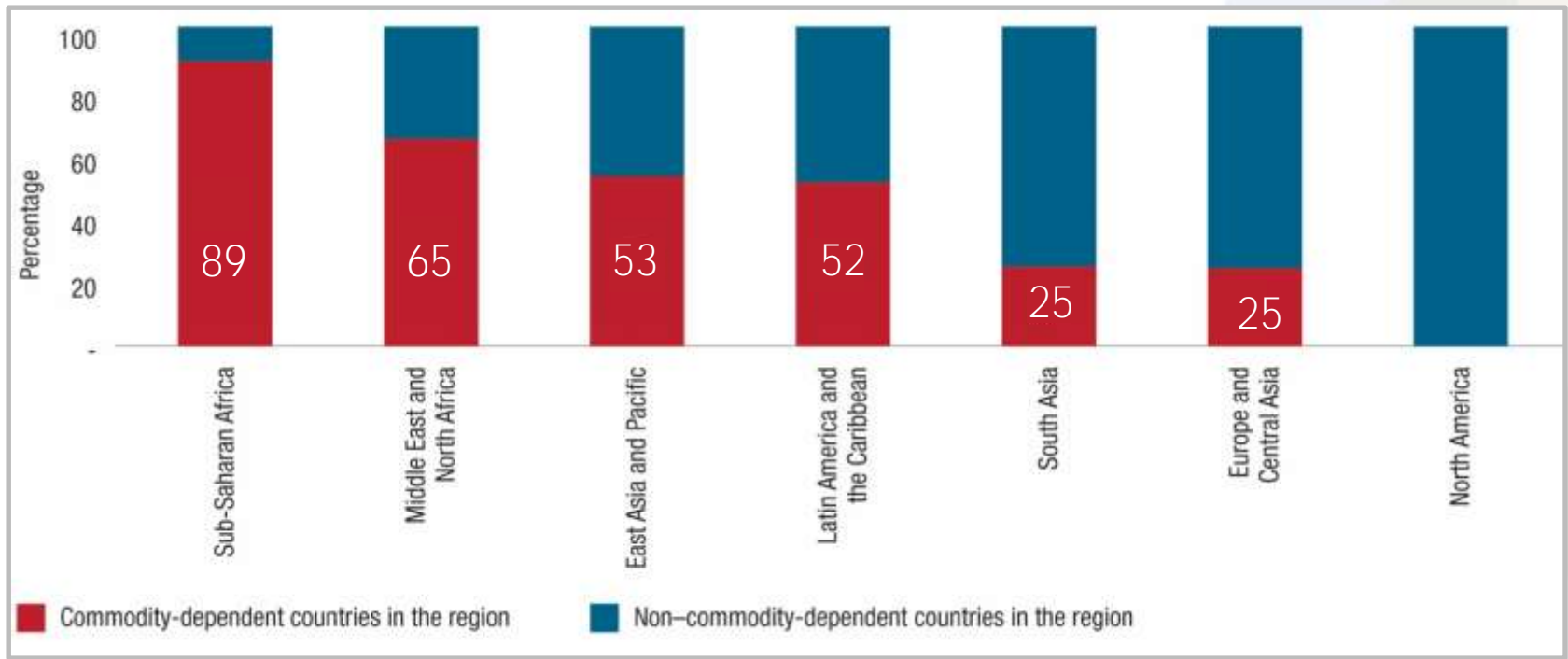
Some CDDCs have **diversified** production and exports





# Commodity dependence is a developing-country phenomenon

Distribution of commodity-dependent and non-commodity-dependent countries within each geographic region, 2013–2017  
(percentage)

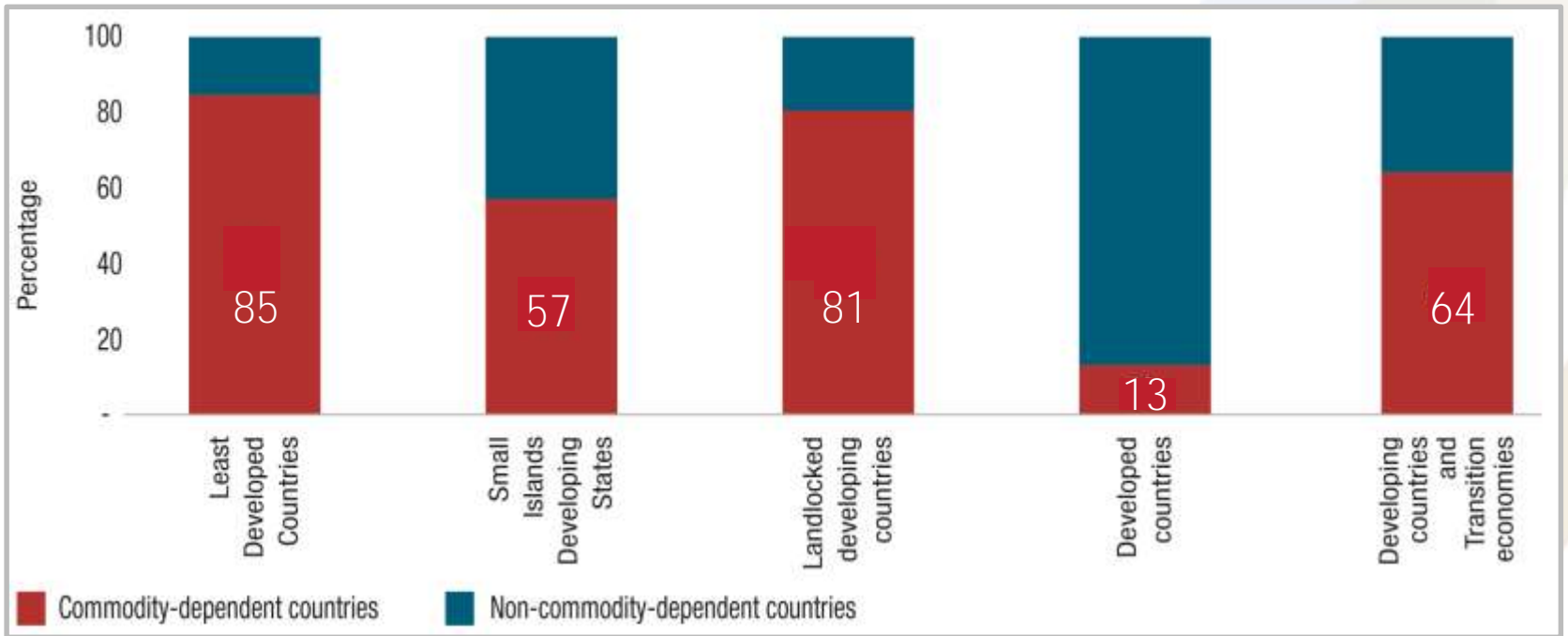




# Commodity dependence is a developing-country phenomenon

Distribution of commodity-dependent and non-commodity-dependent countries within each development group, 2013–2017

(percentage)





## Message II

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Commodity dependence is almost exclusively a developing-country phenomenon

➤ Commodity dependence is persistent

CDDCs are **vulnerable** to commodity price shocks

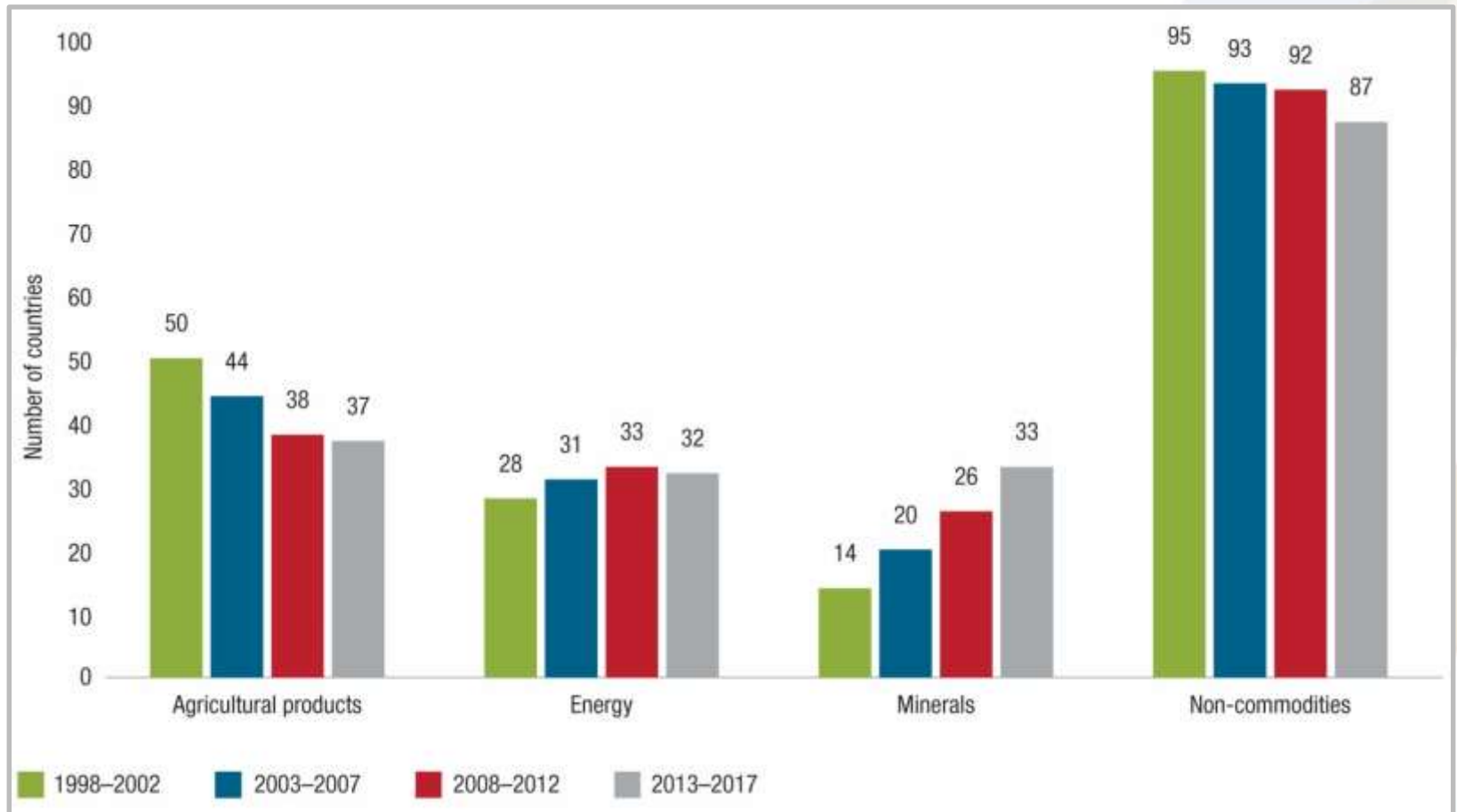
Some CDDCs have **diversified** production and exports



# Commodity dependence is persistent

Evolution of the number of commodity-dependent countries by commodity group, five-year averages between 1998 and 2017

(number of countries)





## Message III

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Commodity dependence is almost exclusively a developing-country phenomenon

Commodity dependence is persistent

➤ CDDCs are vulnerable to commodity price shocks

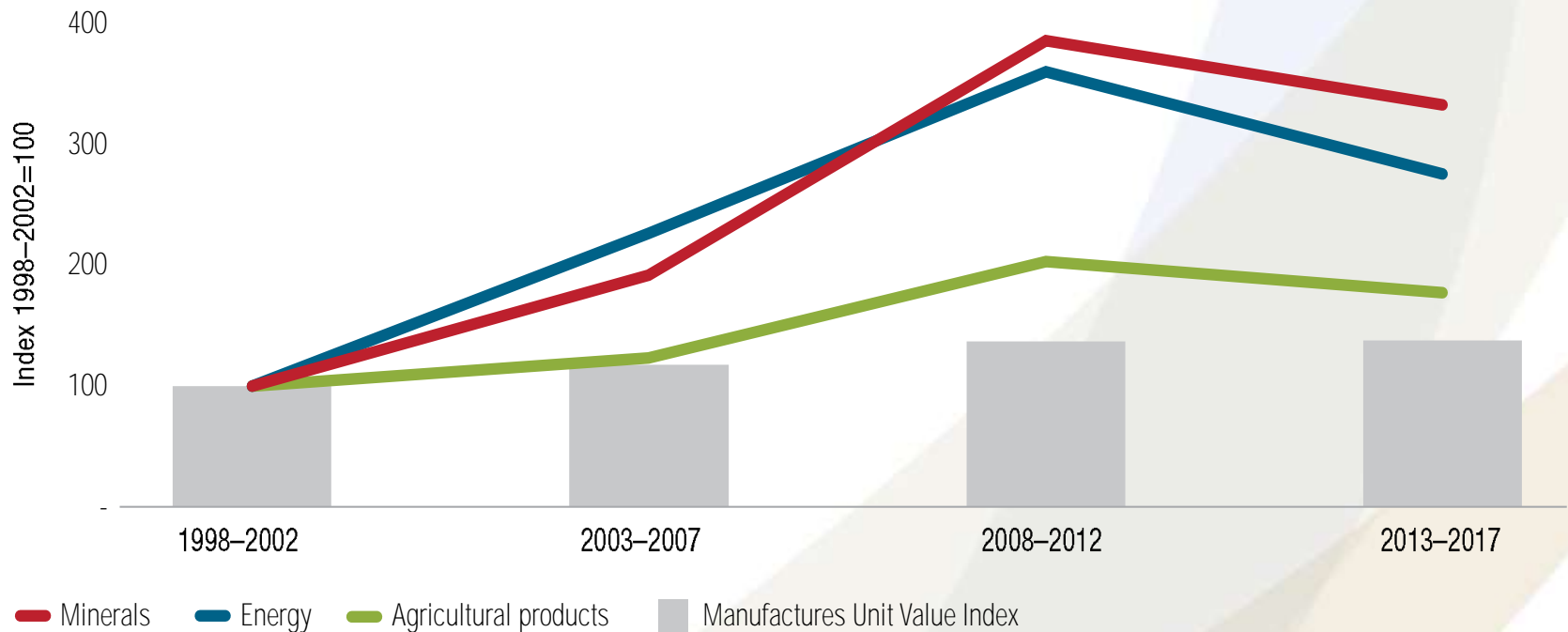
Some CDDCs have **diversified** production and exports



# Commodity dependence is persistent

Evolution of commodity price indices, five-year averages between 1998 and 2017

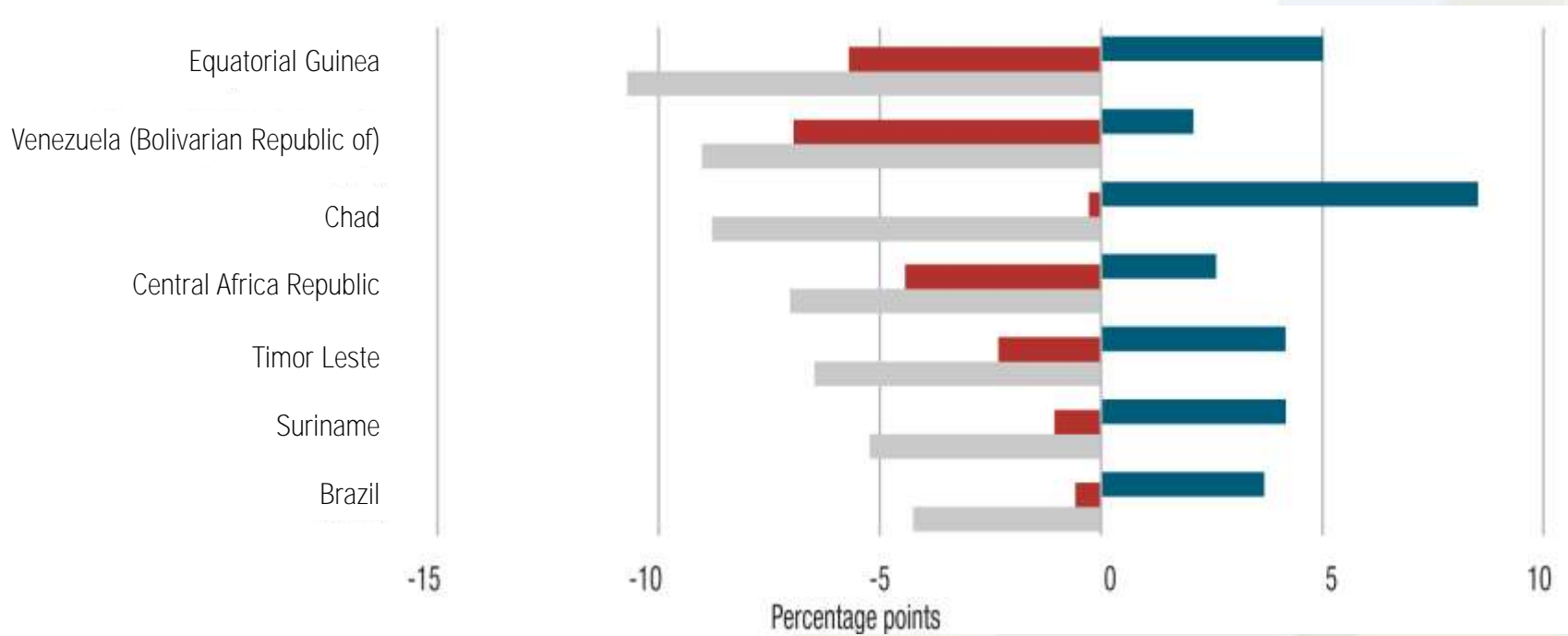
(base period 1998–2002=100)





# CDDCs are Vulnerable to Price Shocks

Average annual growth of GDP in selected countries, 2008–2012 and 2013–2017 (percentage points)

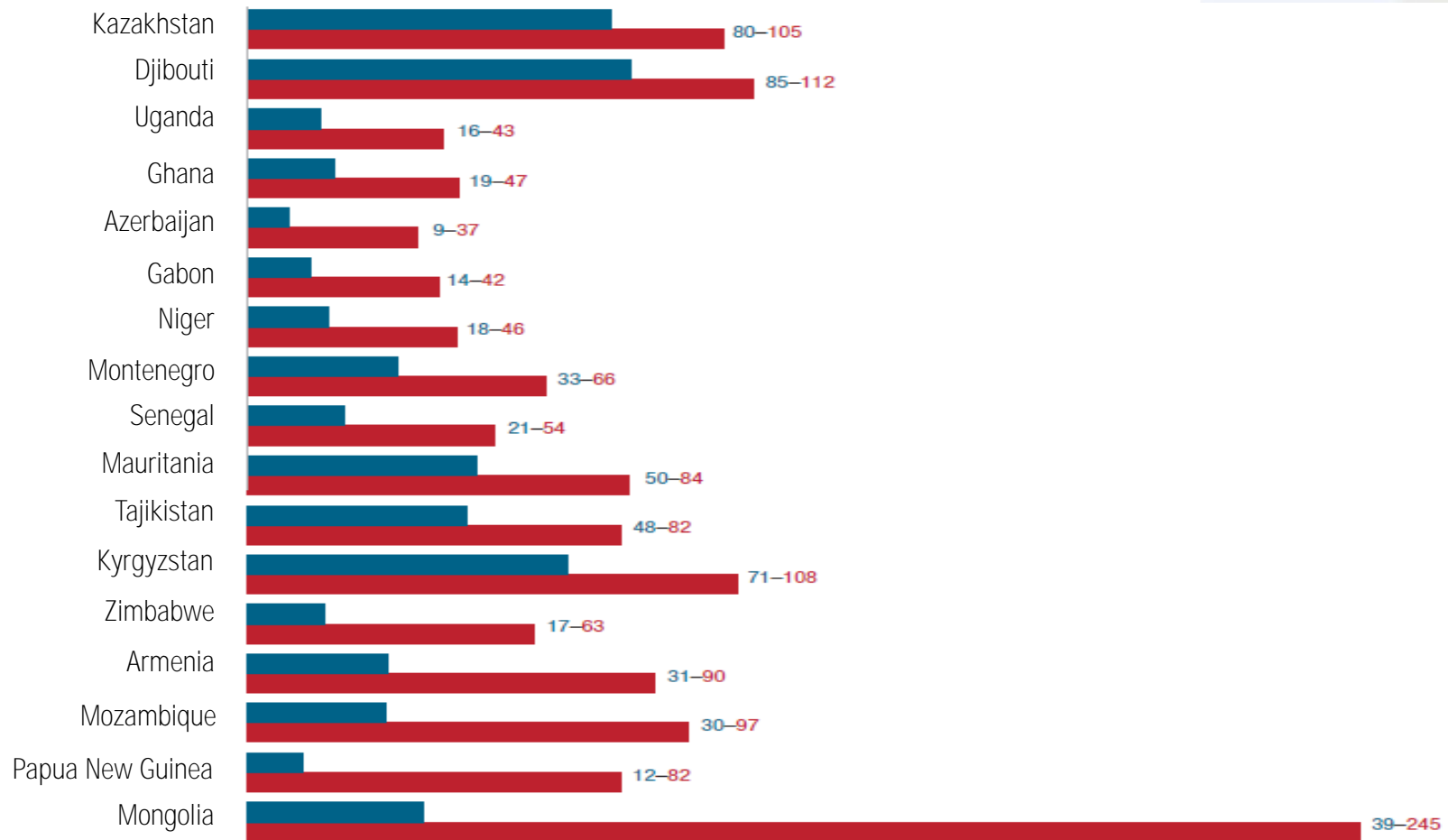


■ 2008–2012    ■ 2013–2017    ■ Change between both periods



# CDDCs are Vulnerable to Price Shocks

External debt-to-GDP ratio in selected countries, 2008 and 2017  
(percentage)







## Message IV

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Commodity dependence is almost exclusively a developing-country phenomenon

Commodity dependence is persistent

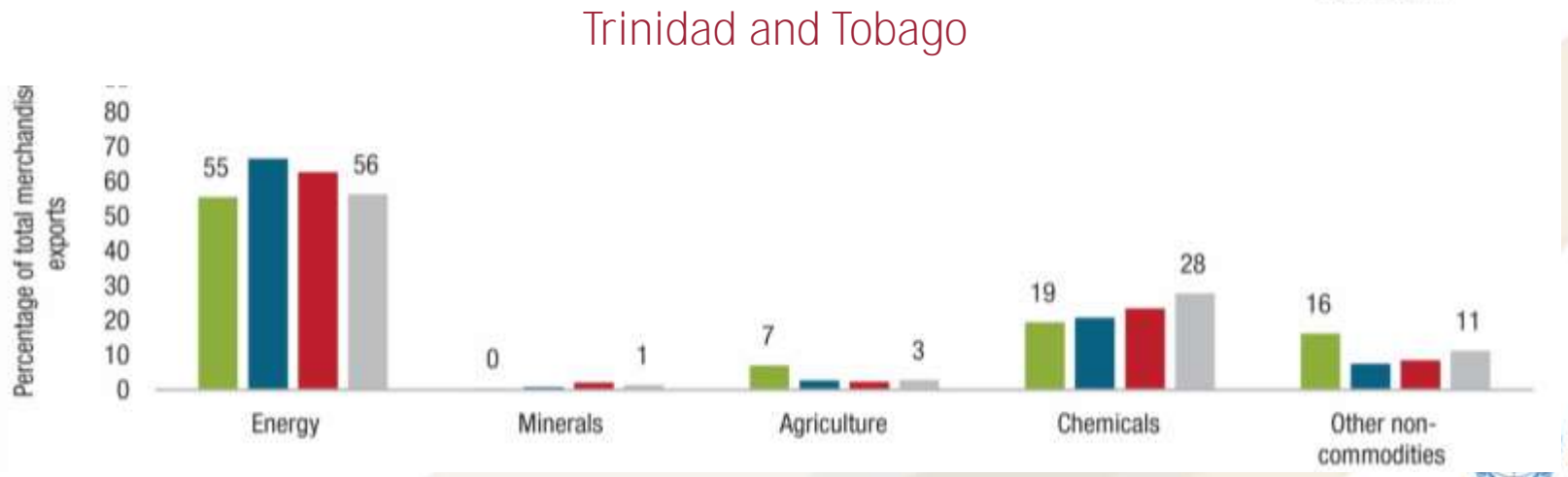
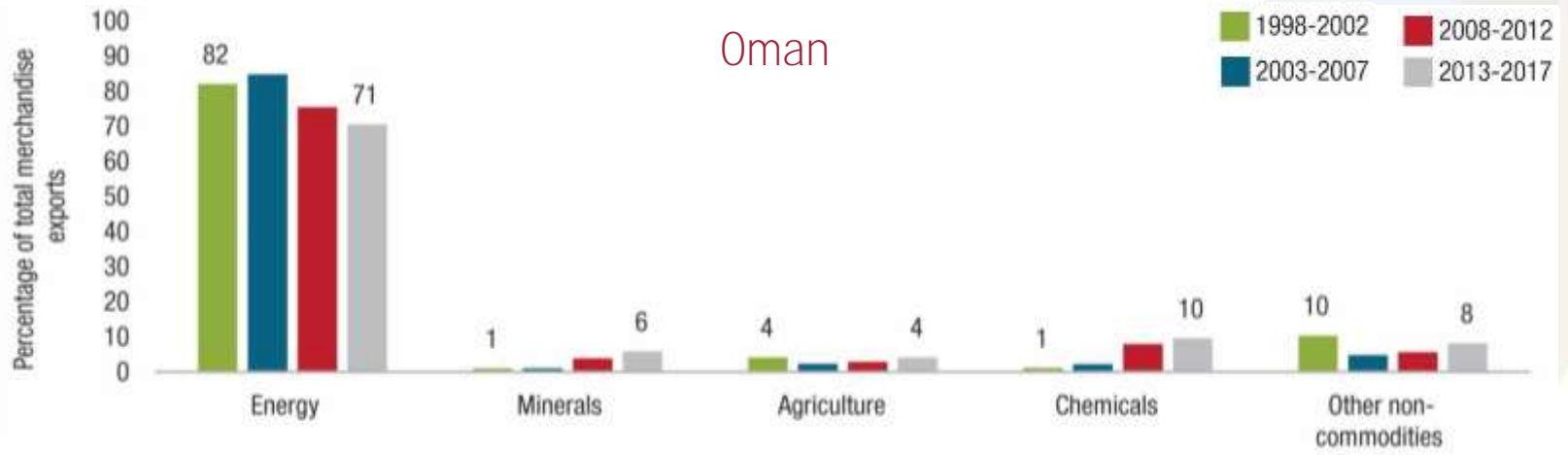
CDDCs are vulnerable to commodity price shocks

➤ Some CDDCs have diversified production and exports



# Diversification into Downstream Energy Value-Added Products

Evolution of export shares in Oman and Trinidad and Tobago, five-year averages between 1998 and 2017  
(percentage of total merchandise exports)





# Diversification into Downstream Energy Value-Added Products

Production of petroleum products in Qatar, Saudi Arabia (right axis) and the United Arab Emirates, 1998–2017

(1,000 barrels per day)

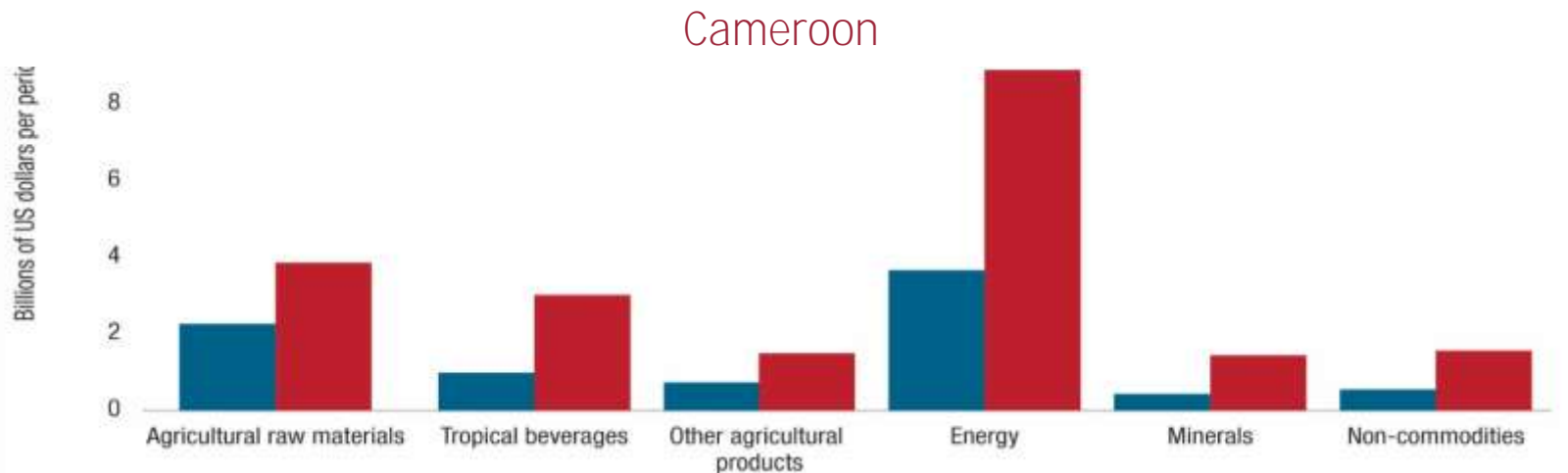
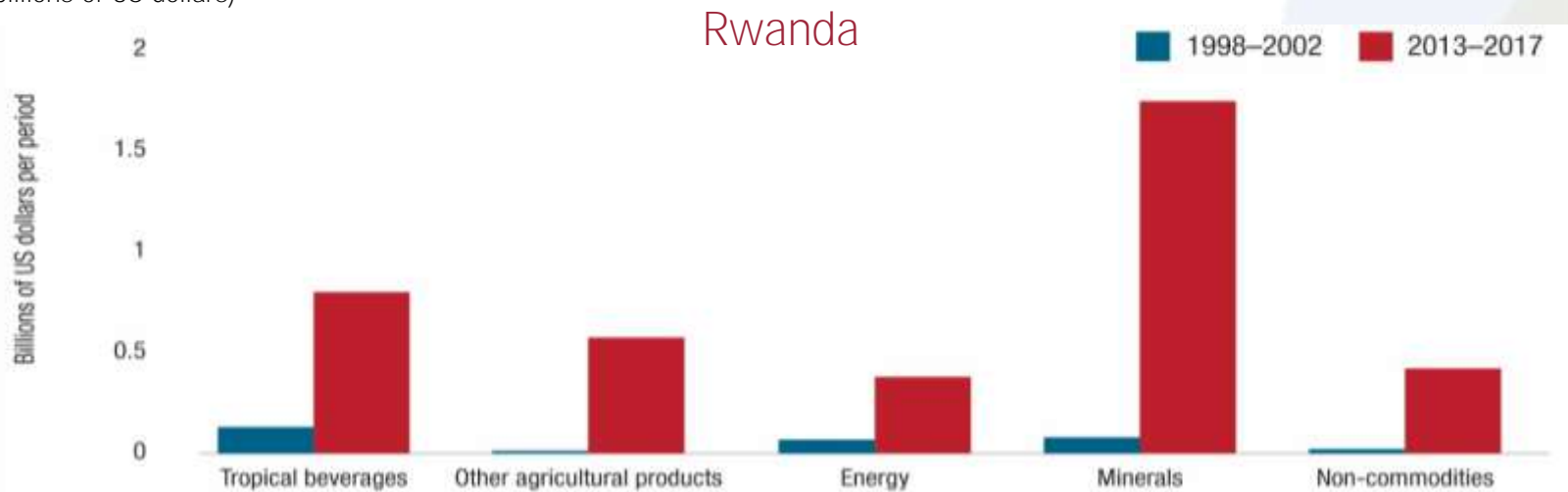




# Diversification into Agriculture

Evolution of total merchandise exports by commodity group, 1998–2002 and 2013–2017

(billions of US dollars)

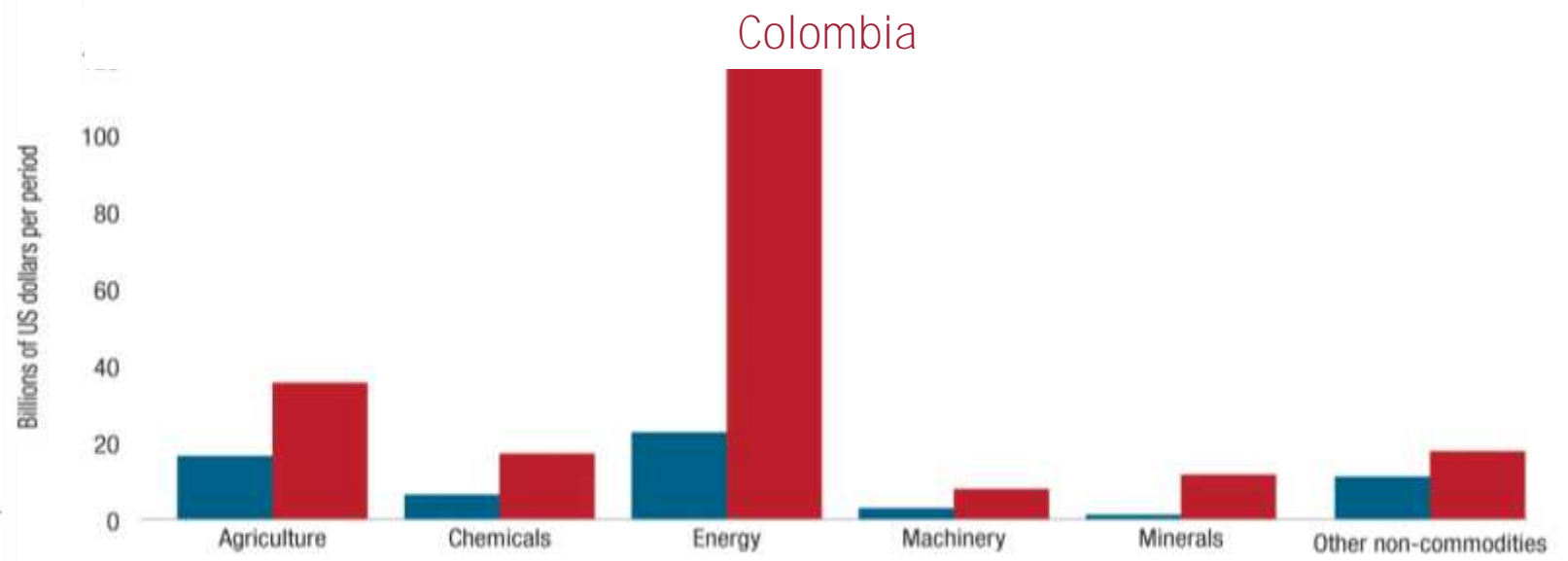
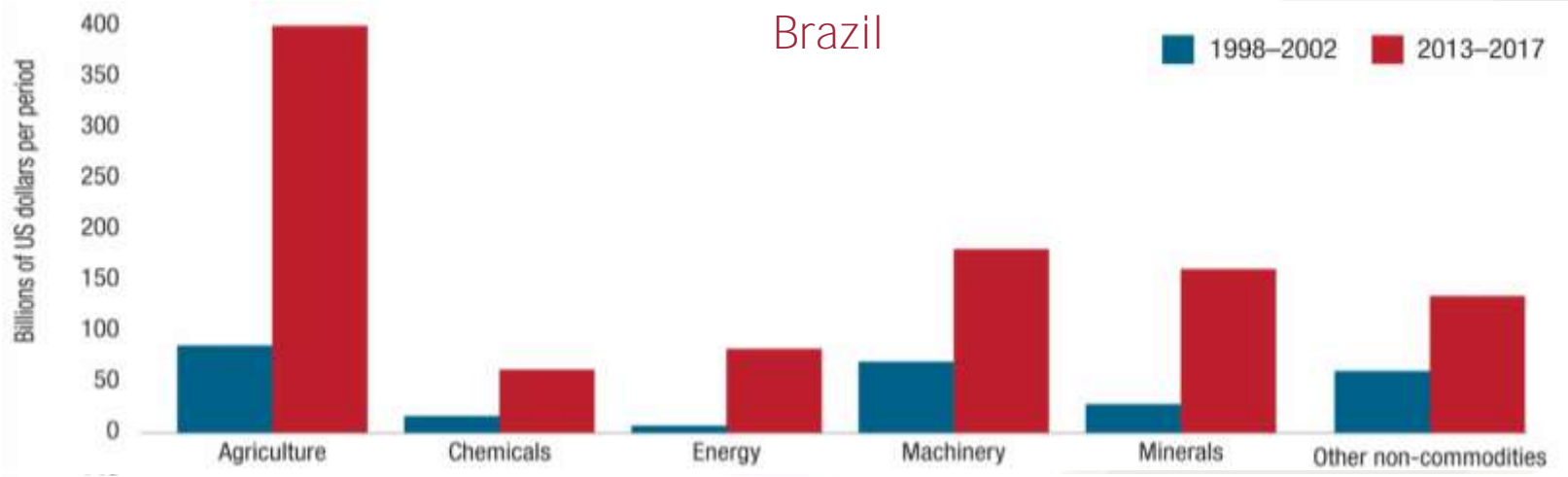




# Diversification into Manufactures

Evolution of total merchandise exports by commodity group, 1998–2002 and 2013–2017

(billions of US dollars)





# STATE OF COMMODITY DEPENDENCE 2019



UNITED NATIONS

## USEFUL RESOURCES

Interactive PDF version of the report

[https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditccom2019d1\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditccom2019d1_en.pdf)

Commodity Dependence: A Twenty-Year Perspective

*(background paper of Chapter 1)*

[https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditccom2019d2\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditccom2019d2_en.pdf)

