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SOUTH-SOUTH TRADE: The Reality Check

ISSUES IN NEW GEOGRAPHY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

by

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NOTE

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ABSTRACT

South–South trade has shown a significant increase in the past decade, with a higher rate of growth than international trade. Asian countries, particularly the "tigers" and "dragons" among them, dominate South–South trade in terms of trade value. But trade complementarity among developing countries is growing, suggesting new trading opportunities in interregional trade, e.g. between Africa and the Americas. The dynamic expansion of South–South trade in recent years reflects an increase in trade values between traditional partner countries and the new trading patterns taking place between countries that have never traded before.

Key words: South–South trade, trade complementarity.

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A. Introduction

Globalization in the 21st century now has a discernible Southern face. Total exports from developing countries (the South) to the world in 2005 amounted to US$ 3.7 trillion, a three-fold increase from 1995 levels. The value of exports now accounts for 32 per cent of the world's total exports — the highest level since World War II. While developed economies, or the North, remain a significant market for exports from the South, it is South–South trade that shows impressive velocity and growth momentum. In 2005, just under half of total exports from the South went to other developing countries. This phenomenon has been termed the "new geography of international trade" and testifies to the emergence of the South in the world economy (UNCTAD, 2004a). And, with the demographic dividend of the South, i.e. an increasing number of workforce/consumers and upgrading of trade-facilitating institutions and infrastructure among them, the South now represents a market with major growth opportunities.

South–South trade is growing at the same rate as economic linkages are being forged between countries of the South. South–South investment flows have increased substantially in the past decade, as reflected by the 36 per cent or $334 billion of total global inflows that were earmarked for the South — the highest share ever recorded. In 2006, 29 per cent or $379 billion of total global FDI inflows ($1,306 billion) were for the South. The South is also increasing its share in FDI outflows. The outflows from the South – $193 billion in 2006 – account for 16 per cent of the world total. South–South FDI flows have also risen spectacularly, from $2 billion in 1985 to $60 billion in 2004. Fuelling the growing trade and investment performance of the South is the rise of Southern entrepreneurship with their own unique models. Southern transnational corporations (TNCs) are advancing internationally, with their total sales reaching at an estimated $1.9 trillion in 2005 and an estimated 6 million employees (UNCTAD, 2006c; 2007b).

On the trade logistics side, new efforts and technology have been responsible for bringing down the transaction costs associated with South–South trade. It has been reported that freight costs as a percentage of import values facing the South's trade fell from 6.7 per cent in 1990 to 5.9 per cent in 2004, compared to the world average, which remained more or less the same at around 3.6 per cent during the same period[1] (UNCTAD, 2006b). Recent improvements in the accessibility to information, e.g. through the adoption of information and communication technology (ICT) or technological developments, have facilitated market information gathering and to an extent financial transactions among producers and exporters in the South[2] (UNCTAD, 2006c).

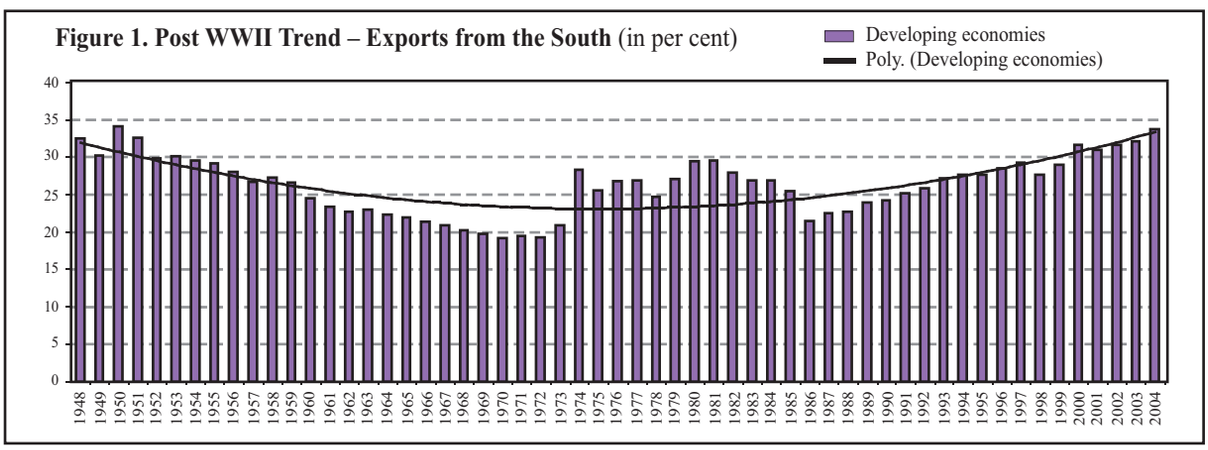
The purpose of this paper is to conduct a reality check on the underlying trends and patterns of expansion of South–South trade between 1995 and 2005. The study relies on the UNCTAD South–South Trade Information System (SSTIS), which, based on the UN Comtrade, provides data on bilateral (country-to-country) trade flow at the most disaggregated level of product classification (HS 6-digit). The analysis reflects the data coverage available in September 2007. A more detailed explanation of the SSTIS is provided in Annex I.

[1] Note that this figure is based on developing countries' imports from the world, not on imports from other developing countries.

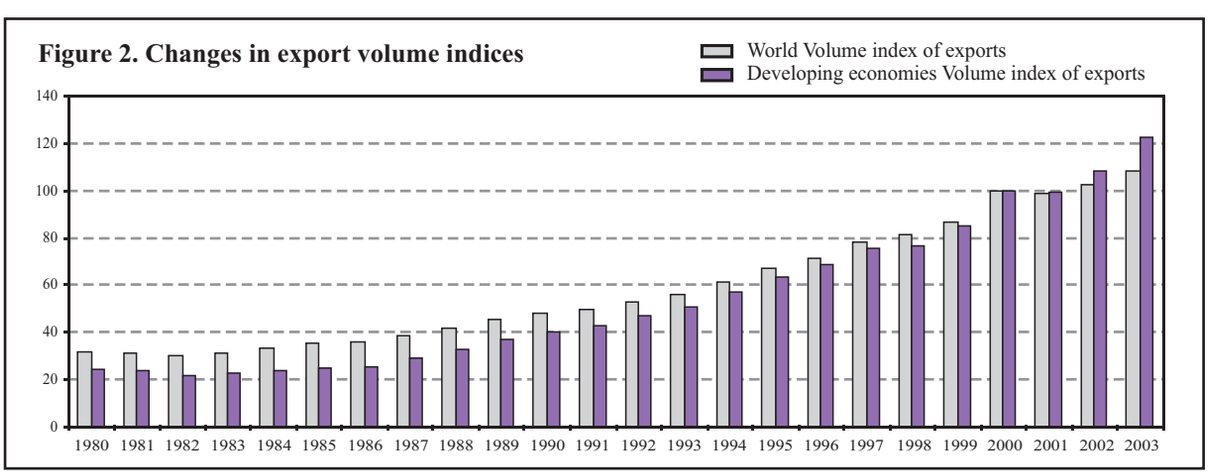
[2] According to UNCTAD Information Economy Report 2006, in 2005 43 per cent of internet users around the world were from developing economies, an increase from 28 per cent in 2001. While the internet penetration rate (i.e. the number of internet users per 100 inhabitants) in developing economies remains low at 8.5 per cent compared to 54.4 per cent in developed economies, penetration in developing economies has been increasing on average by 32 per cent per year (50 per cent per year in Africa).

B. Overview of the trend of South–South trade

Plotting the long-run trend of exports shows that exports from the South went through three distinctive phases in the post-WWII period. In the first two decades following WWII, the share of exports from the South in world trade declined from over 30 per cent in 1948/1950 to just below 20 per cent in 1970/1972 (see Figure 1), as dynamic post-war recovery and growth in economies of developed countries far exceeded those of developing countries.[3] The second phase occurred during the period of high commodity prices in the mid-1970s, when the export share of countries in the South shot up above the long-term trend, remaining above 25 per cent of world exports until the early 1980s. A decline in oil prices in 1984-1985 brought the South's share back down to 21 per cent. In the current phase, from the latter part of 1980s to the present day, the South's export share in total world export has been on an upward trend.



The growth of exports from the South in the current phase (1987/1988 to date) is found not only in trade value but also in trade volume. Changes in export *volumes* show that exports from the South to the world increased fivefold from levels in the 1980s, compared to world exports that increased threefold.[4] On average, the volume of exports from the South grew by 7 per cent per year, exceeding the rate of growth of world exports (6 per cent per year) as a whole (see Figure 2). After sluggish growth in the first half of the 1980s, exports from the South rose at a constant rate of about 10 per cent per year, significantly higher than developed economies for the decade between 1987 and 1996. The 1997 East



[3] Data on the post-WWII trend is drawn from the UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2006.

[4] See UNCTAD, Handbook of Statistics 2006 for changes in the volume indices.

Asian financial crisis and the spread of financial volatility to other regions brought the growth of the South's export volume down to just over 1 per cent in 1998, but exports picked up quickly thereafter. Exports from developing countries have increased enormously since then. In 2005, total exports from the South reached $3.7 trillion, accounting for 32 per cent of world trade (Annex Table 1.1).

A large part of export growth from the South, particularly in the past decade, can be explained by an expansion of South–South trade. In 2005, total South–South exports amounted to $1.7 trillion, accounting for 46 per cent of total exports from the South, and 15 per cent of world exports (Annex Table 1.2). The significant growth of South–South exports becomes clear when compared to changes in exports to the South from the rest of the world (RoW) to the South during the same period. In terms of shares of total world trade, the differential between the two narrowed from 5 percentage points in 1995 to 2.6 percentage points in 2005 (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Changes in Exports to the South (as % of world exports)

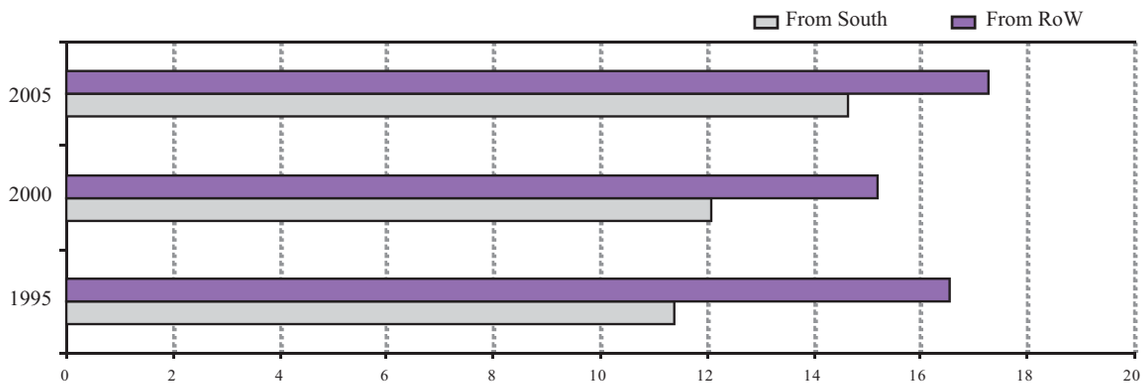
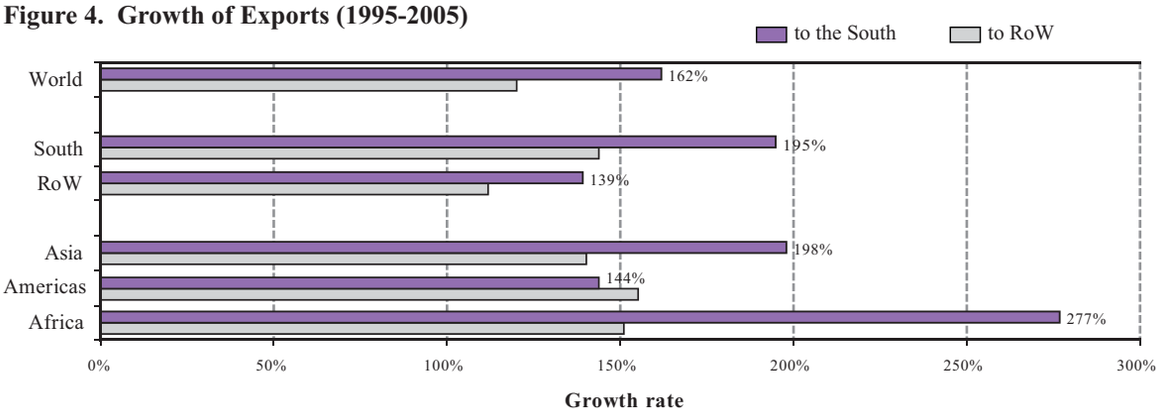


Figure 4. Growth of Exports (1995-2005)



Between 1995 and 2005, South–South exports increased by 197 per cent, exceeding the growth of its exports to the rest of the world, which increased by 143 per cent (Figure 4).

The weight of the South as a market varies across developing regions. In the case of Asia, just over a half (51 per cent) of its exports to the world went to the South. As for Africa and the Americas, exports to the South accounted for 30 per cent and 27 per cent of their total exports, respectively.

Among the developing regions, the highest growth of exports to the South was recorded by Africa, which posted an increased of 277 per cent. Its exports to the world increased by 179 per cent. Asia's exports to the South also increased by a much greater rate than its exports to the rest of the world. The increase in exports from the Americas to the South was slightly lower than their exports to the rest of the world.

C. Direction and patterns of South–South trade flows

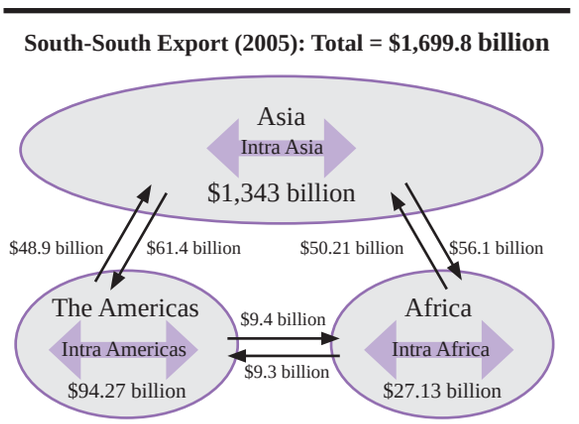
C.1 At a regional level

In terms of geographical trade flows, South–South trade exhibits a "hub-and-spoke" pattern, i.e. one region acts as the center of gravity for the majority of trade flows from other regions. Asia is incontestably the world's most important hub, as it is both the largest exporter and the largest importer in South–South trade.

In 2005, Asia's exports (including intra-Asian exports) accounted for 85 per cent of total South–South trade. Exports from the Americas claimed the remaining 10 per cent and those from Africa 5 per cent (Annex Table 2.1). In terms of the destination of exports in 2005, Asia received 58 per cent of South–South exports from Africa and 32 per cent from the Americas. Trade between Africa and the Americas only accounted for a minor share (just over 1 per cent) of total South–South trade in 2005, but interregional trade levels between the two regions showed a sizeable increase since 1995 (Annex Table 2.2).

Asia's dominance in South–South exports can be explained to a certain extent by its sheer economic size as well as by its greater participation in international trade than the other two regions. Asia is the largest of all developing regions in population and GDP, with the highest trade-per-GDP ratio (35.1 per cent), followed by Africa (21.1 per cent) and the Americas (15.8 per cent). However, as can be seen below, it is also due to a very high degree of regional integration, as well as the active participation of countries in the South in global/regional production-sharing schemes.

Figure 5. South-South trade flows



It is worth noting that interregional trade is only a minor component of South–South trade. The bulk of South–South trade occurs among countries within the same region.

In Asia, intraregional exports amounted to $1.3 trillion in 2005, accounting for over 90 per cent of its South–South exports. Similarly, for the Americas, intraregional trade explains over 60 per cent of its South–South exports. For Africa, however, the share of intra-Africa trade out of total South–South trade actually fell from 47 per cent in 1995 to 31 per cent in 2005. Asia represents the most important destination of its South–South exports. Still, there have been signs that inter-subregional trade between and among countries in northern, East and South Africa is on the rise, reflecting progress in arrangements for regional integration, such as SADC and COMESA.

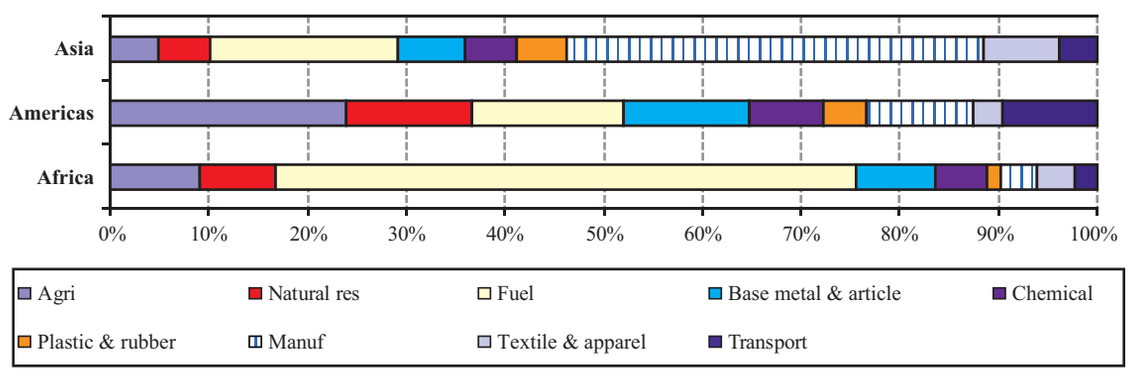
The most-traded sector in South–South trade was the manufacturing sector, with manufactured goods such as electrical goods, machineries, mechanical appliances and computer equipments claiming 37 per cent of total South–South trade — an increase of 31 per cent in 1995 (Annex Table 3.1). Fuel was the second-most traded sector: its share accounted for 21 per cent of total exports and posted the largest increase, as it rose from a level of 10 per cent in 1995. Textiles, clothing and agricultural products experienced a steep decline in the share of total South–South exports in 2005, as the share of these sectors decreased by almost half.

The overall ranking of exported sectors within the South, however, largely reflects exports from Asia, where manufacturing sectors accounted for nearly half of all exports to the South, and its sectoral share substantially increased from 35 per cent in 1995 to 45 per cent in 2005.

In the case of the Americas, agriculture was the leading export sector, accounting for 24 per cent of the region's total South–South exports — a lower level than in 1995. Three other sectors (fuel, natural resource-based products and base metal and metal articles) accounted for about 13–15 per cent of exports, a significant increase from 1995. Two other sectors, manufactured goods and transport, each claimed about 10 per cent, also with an increase over 1995.

As for Africa, its exports to the South were largely concentrated in the fuel sector, which accounted for almost 60 per cent of total exports to the South. The balance was taken up by three other sectors: agriculture, base metals and related articles, and natural resource-based products. Exports of manufactured goods accounted for a mere four per cent of Africa's total South–South exports in 2005, a decrease from 1995 levels (Annex Table 3.2, Figure 6).

Figure 6. Sectoral shares of South-South exports (2005)



This all suggests a high degree of regional specialization in exports among the South, as is manifested in the top ten sectors that were traded in between developing regions (Annex Table 4.1).

Trade between Africa and Asia is a particularly clear example of interregional specialization. Africa imports a wide range of manufacturing products from Asia, ranging from textiles and apparel articles to electronic goods and vehicles. On the other hand, almost 80 per cent of Africa's exports to Asia are natural resources, including oil, mineral ores and base metal products.

In trade between Africa and the Americas, fuel accounted for over 80 per cent of exports from Africa to the Americas, showing the highest degree of concentration among all interregional trade relationships, while approximately half of what Africa imported from the Americas was in the agricultural-food sector (e.g. prepared foodstuffs, animal and vegetable products, fats and oil). The manufacturing sectors of these two regions accounted for a relatively small share of their export portfolios.

Similarly, in trade between Asia and the Americas, two major export sectors from the Americas were natural resource-based products and agriculture, each claiming 46 and 34 per cent of exports respectively, while Asia's exports to the Americas largely consisted of products from the manufacturing sector. What is interesting in this trade relationship is that the export bundle from Asia to the Americas, e.g. electrical machineries, appliances and vehicles, was very similar to the export bundle from the

Americas to the Rest of the World. In other words, the Americas import manufacturing goods from Asia despite having the capacity to produce manufacturing goods which they export to developed countries (particularly to the United States), as well as to developing countries within the Americas.

South–South trade within a region features more sectoral diversification than interregional trade. In trade within Africa, for instance, foodstuffs (e.g. prepared foodstuffs, vegetables) become a major exported sector, following exports of resource-based products. In trade within the Americas, vehicles and other manufacturing goods, such as electric machinery, which do not appear in their export bundles to Asia or to Africa, become a major exported sector. On the contrary, however, intra-Asia trade shows more concentration than diversification as compared to their trade with other developing regions. The manufactured goods, particularly those of high-skill components, accounted for a much higher share in intra-Asia exports than inter-regional ones. Textiles and clothing, which account for the bulk of exports to Africa and to the Americas, are of lesser importance in intra-Asian trade.

C.2 Findings at a subregional level

An aggregated view at the regional level conceals the existence of wide variations in involvement with Southern trade partners across countries within a region. The study grouped developing countries into 14 subregions as follows: (i) Africa – East Africa, Central Africa, North Africa, South Africa and West Africa; (ii) the Americas – the Caribbean, Central America, South America 1 (covering the Andean group of countries plus Surinam and Guyana), and South America 2 (covering the Mercosur member countries plus Chile); and (iii) Asia – East Asia, the Pacific, South-East Asia, South Asia and West Asia.

The share of exports to the South out of total exports varies from 9 per cent (Central America) to 56 per cent (South-East Asia). It also shows that almost all subregions, except the Caribbean and Central America, showed an increase in the share of exports to the South between 1995 and 2005.

All Asian subregions, with the exception of the Pacific subregion, featured higher shares of South–South exports than the overall average of 46 per cent. However, the Pacific subregion posted one of the largest increases in the share of South–South trade.

East Asia, which includes export giants such as China, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan Province of China, exported goods to the South worth $768 billion in 2005, accounting for 45 per cent of total South–South exports for the year (Annex Table 5.1). South-East Asia, which is represented by the members of ASEAN, claimed another 21 per cent of South–South exports. These two subregions are major destination of South–South exports, together absorbing 72 per cent of total exports from the South. Even when exports within and between these subregions are excluded, these subregions received 17 per cent of total South–South exports, almost twice as much as all the Americas imported from the South. East Asia in particular ranks as either the largest or second-largest export destination for almost all subregions, including itself (Annex Table 5.2). Apart from exports to East and South-East Asia, a big chunk of South–South trade remains within the same subregion, except in the case of South Asia and Central Africa.

West Asia, South America 2 and South Asia also accounted for a relatively large share of South–South exports, each claiming 16, 6 and 4 per cent, respectively.

In Africa, East Africa stands out as a subregion with a particularly high share (53 per cent in 2005) of South–South exports. The share of South–South trade in other sub-Saharan subregions was at about 35 per cent in 2005, and 20 per cent in North Africa. What is notable is that all the African subregions exhibited a significant increase in the share of South–South trade from 1995 levels.

As for the Americas, the intensity of South–South trade is most significant in South America 2, whose exports to the South increased from 47 per cent of its total exports in 1995 to 51 per cent in 2005. South America 1, on the contrary, exhibited the largest fall in the share of South–South trade from 1995 levels.

Table 1.
South-South export as a percentage of a sub-region's exports to the world

		Exports to the South (% of total exports)	
		1995	2005
Asia:	East Asia	47.8	50.1
	Pacific	15.8	21.5
	South Asia	34.5	47.9
	South-East Asia	47.7	55.6
	West Asia	33.8	46.6
Africa:	Central Africa	14.1	34.7
	East Africa	38.9	53.5
	North Africa	15.7	19.6
	South Africa	26.5	37.4
	West Africa	24.0	35.3
Americas:	Caribbean	26.4	25.9
	Central America	9.2	9.4
	South America 1	30.4	24.0
	South America 2	46.6	50.5
Average		**40.8**	**45.5**

Source: UNCTAD Trade Information System.

At a country level, the so-called "Asian dragons and tigers" dominate South–South trade. China topped the ranking of the value of South–South exports in 2005 (Annex Table 5.3). The top four Asian countries – China, Hong Kong China, Republic of Korea and Singapore – together claimed almost half of total South–South exports. Fourteen of the top 20 countries in the ranking were from Asia. These four countries, along with Taiwan Province of China, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Philippines, claimed 65 per cent of total South–South exports in 2005. The highest ranked non-Asian country was Brazil at 10th place, followed by Argentina (14th), Chile (16th), South Africa (17th), Mexico (18th) and Nigeria (20th). These countries together claimed about 8 per cent of total South–South exports in 2005.

D. Comparative advantage, trade complementarity in South-South trade and the dynamics of South–South trade expansion

D.1 Sectoral specialization in South–South trade

As seen in section C.1, a significant amount of South–South trade, particularly interregional trade, appears to due to sectoral specialization of production/exports in different developing subregions. The degree of sectoral specialization can be estimated using the index of Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA).

The value of the RCA index is determined by comparing the weight of certain sectors in a country's export basket to that of the "reference group". Using the normalized approach to calculate the RCA index suggested by Laursen (Laursen, 2000), we measured the normalized RCA index based on the share of a product group, classified at the HS 4-digit level (covering 1,241 product groups), in a subregion's total exports to the South, relative to that of total South–South exports, which is our

reference group.[5] When the value of the normalized index of a given product group is above 0 (and under or equal to 1), the subregion in question has a comparative advantage in that product group in relation to other subregions included in South–South trade. methodological note on the calculation of the RCA index is given in the Annex.

As East Asia claims a substantial share in the reference group, i.e. total South–South exports, the values of normalized RCA of this subregion are likely to be close to zero, as the numerator (the share of a sector in a subregion) and the denominator (the sector's share of total South–South trade) are likely to have a similar value.

Sectors with a comparative advantage

Product groups with comparative advantage in 2005 across product sectors for each subregion are plotted in the RCA Graph 1 in the Annex. The orange dots are the items which had a comparative advantage both in 1995 and 2005, while the green dots are the ones which acquired a comparative advantage only in 2005. The frequency of product groups with a comparative advantage, measured as a share of product groups with comparative advantage in total product groups for each subregion, is given in Annex Table 6.1. Annex Table 6.2 provides the frequency of comparative advantage in 2005 in sectors of different skill levels.

The highest frequency of a comparative advantage was found in East Asia, but as previously mentioned it represents the reference group because of its sheer weight in South–South trade. South Asia was second most important after East Asia with respect to frequency of comparative advantage in South–South trade in both 1995 and 2005. South Asia was followed by Central America, South Africa and South America 2. At the opposite end of the scale was Central Africa, where only 5 per cent of its exports revealed a comparative advantage. Subregions in West Africa, the Pacific, West Asia, North Africa and the Caribbean showed a comparative advantage in 20 per cent of their exported product groups.

The plotted figures indicate that East Asia's comparative advantage is remarkably concentrated in a number of manufacturing sectors, suggesting that the subregion may have entered the stage of export specialization. A tendency towards specialization can also be seen in the patterns exhibited by Central America, South-East Asia, South America 2 and South Asia. The figures also suggest that a number of subregions, namely South Asia, East Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific, had acquired comparative advantage in "new" product groups in 2005, as indicated by the number of green dots. These dots may point out the sectors of successful export diversification by these subregions.

Annex Table 6.2 presents the export concentration of African subregions in the primary commodity sector which includes agriculture, and fuels (classified as energy sector in the table). These sectors claimed 75 per cent of exports with comparative advantage from Central Africa, 58 per cent of exports from North Africa, and 56 per cent of exports from West Africa, and so on. One exception was South Africa, which showed higher-than-average frequency of comparative advantage in low- to high-skill manufacturing sectors. In the base metal sector, South Africa revealed a particularly high frequency of comparative advantage in iron, steel and steel products.

[5] The UNCTAD South–South Trade Information System includes 1,241 product categories and 7 categories designated as "special uses".

Annex Table 6.2 also indicates that East Asia had an above average frequency of comparative advantage, particularly in the labour-intensive manufacturing sector: half of its product groups with a comparative advantage came from the labour-intensive or high-skill manufacturing sectors. The comparative advantage of South-East Asia was found in the medium-skill and high-skill manufacturing sectors. The majority of these medium- to high-skill manufactured goods were traded between East Asia and South-East Asia, reflecting a high degree of intra-industry trade resulting from production-sharing schemes.

The table also shows that Central America had a significant comparative advantage in the high-skill manufacturing sector, particularly in the chemical product groups, such as pharmaceutical products, tanning extracts, paints and vanishes, and cosmetics. South Asia's comparative advantages were largely found in labour-intensive sectors such as base metal products, textile and apparel articles and chemical and allied products.

Improvement in comparative advantages in the decade between 1995 and 2005

Which developing subregions improved their comparative advantages most in South–South trade in the decade between 1995 and 2005?

RCA Graph 2 in the Annex provides a plot of product groups according to their associated normalized RCA values in 1995 and 2005. A 4-digit figure attached to a point is the HS 4-digit product code. The product groups that are placed above the 45° line running diagonally from the bottom-left to the top-right are the ones whose normalized RCA value in 2005 was higher than in 1995.

The subregions that improved their degree of comparative advantage between 1995 and 2005 were South Asia, East Africa, Pacific, and South America 1.

South Asia and East Africa showed the highest degree of improvement. Sixty-four per cent of South Asia's product groups and 55 per cent of East Africa's are placed on the left of the 45° line, particularly in the top-left quadrant, suggesting that these subregions increased their export intensity in a large number of product groups in the decade between 1995 and 2005. Many of the product groups with improved comparative advantage were in the manufacturing sectors for both subregions, such as textiles and processed metals. East Africa also evinced a high comparative advantage in the agricultural sector, while South Asia demonstrated its comparative advantage in the chemicals and the machinery sectors.

The plot nicely illustrates export concentration. For instance, in Central Africa, West Asia, and the Pacific (and to a larger extent the Caribbean), a large portion of the product groups are spread along the two axes, with a small group showing extremely high RCA values in both 1995 and 2005. Product groups along the axes are the ones whose normalized RCA values were close to minus 1, either in 1995 or in 2005. These groups are particularly susceptible to a sudden surge or drop in export values in any given year. They largely consisted of primary commodities that are prone to internal supply shock or external demand shocks. Product groups that are concentrated in the top-right corner are the ones that had the normalized RCA values close to 1 in both years, i.e. those that had extremely high export shares in both years. Those products were also of primary commodities, such as mineral ores and timber products for Central Africa, vanilla, pearls and corals for the Pacific, cotton for West Africa, and aluminum and nickel oxide for the Caribbean.

The height of comparative advantage

Finally, Annex Table 6.3.a and 6.3.b provide the ranking of subregions according to their aggregated values of normalized RCAs in six broad sectors (Table 6.3.a) and twenty subsectors (Table 6.3.b).[6] Aggregated values can be a rough estimate of the degree of comparative advantage exhibited in a given sector by each subregion.

Let us take those subregions that improved their comparative advantage – South Asia, East Africa and South America 1 – as an example, and examine the sectors/subsectors in which these subregions had high as well as growing comparative advantage in South–South trade.

Although South–South exports from South Asia account for less than four per cent of total South–South trade, the subregion has a high and growing comparative advantage in a wide range of export sectors to the South. South Asia was ranked within the top five in all sectors and in most of subsectors in 2005. South Asia also showed an increase in comparative advantage in all sectors from the 1995 level. The increase was particularly significant in the textiles and articles (particularly apparel articles) sector, and in a number of subsectors, such as base metal products, machineries, and chemical and allied industry products.

East Africa held the top place in the ranking in comparative advantage in the agricultural sector, reflecting a particularly high comparative advantage in animal products, vegetable products and hide, skin and leather products. The improvement in comparative advantage between 1995 and 2005 was particularly significant in the agriculture and the base metal and metal product sectors. While East Africa does not reveal significant comparative advantage in the manufacturing sector, there are signs of improving comparative advantage, particularly in textile products.

The overall degree of comparative advantage of South America 1 is not as high as regional neighbours such as South America 2 or Central America, but it is showing a steady increase in comparative advantage in all sectors. The main area of comparative advantage is found in product subsectors such as cement, footwear and headwear, and prepared foodstuffs. However, South American 1 is displaying an increasing comparative advantage in base metal and products.

The above findings suggest that, while South–South trade may be seen as being dominated by Asian giants, it seems to provide ample trading opportunities for other developing subregions, as suggested by increasing comparative advantages demonstrated by the above subregions. This suggests a future research agenda on the rapidly growing demand for imports in volume and in variety by the South and the way in which this creates positive impetus for production and export diversification by developing countries, particularly in countries which have been on the fringe of international trade.

D.2 Trade complementarity among developing countries

Different patterns in revealed comparative advantage as illustrated above suggest trade complementarity among developing subregions. But what is the extent of trade complementarity within

[6] These sectors and subsectors (in parenthesis) are: agriculture (animal products, vegetable products, prepared foodstuffs, fats & oils, and hides-skin-leather); natural resources and resource-based products (fuels, ore & minerals, plastic & rubber, stones-glass- cement, wood & products); base metal and products (base metal & products), chemical and allied industries (chemical and allied industries); textiles and articles (apparel, footwear & head gears, textiles); and manufacturing (machineries, electrical machineries-computers-telecom, etc., optical & precision tools, miscellaneous manufactured goods, vehicles).

the South, relative to that with the rest of the world, and to what extent does a developing subregion take advantage of such trade complementarity with other developing subregions?

Using the Trade Complementarity Index (TCI), the Annex Figure TCI1 maps the degree of trade complementarity between two subregions in 1995 and 2005. A positive TCI value indicates a complementarity between two trading partners (see the Annex for the methodology for calculating the TCI.)

First, we see that trade complementarity among subregions in the South is on the rise, as can be seen from the majority of partner (i.e. importing) subregions are placed on the left-hand side of the 45° diagonal line in each subregion's graph. Across all, subregions that reveal high trade complementarity with almost all the subregions are South-East Asia, Central America, East Asia and South America 2.

In most cases, partner subregions are spread along the 45° line, from the bottom-left corner to the top-right corner, indicating different degrees of trade complementarity with different partners. One exception is South Asia, whose graph reveals that its trading partners are largely concentrated at the TCI of 40. South Asia also improved overall trade complementarity within South–South trade, followed by East Africa, North Africa and West Africa, which suggests ongoing export diversification in these subregions.

In order to examine whether trade complementarity between two subregions is reflected in the actual trade flows between two subregions, we compare the TCI values of two trading partners to the intensity of trade between them, as measured by the export intensity index (EII) between two subregions.

Annex Figure TCI 2 maps the trade partners for each subregion according to the TCI and the EII in 2005. The Rest of the World (RoW) as a trading partner was included as a reference. The graph is divided into four quadrants:

- The bottom-left quadrant includes partners whose trade complementarity and export intensity is low. This is not surprising: if the export portfolio of Country A does not match the demand portfolio of Country B, the trade potential between these two countries is expected to be low.
- The bottom-right quadrant includes partners with low trade complementarity but high export intensity. This can be the reflection of factors other than trade complementarity that are important to trade, including geographical proximity, cultural similarities, historical trading relationships, and preferential trade agreements.
- The top-right quadrant includes partners with which both trade complementarity and export intensity is high. In this case, the existing trade complementarity is being exploited.
- The top-left quadrant includes partners with high trade complementarity but low export intensity, i.e. trade complementarity has not yet been fully exploited.

Looking across the quadrant of all subregions, we see that there is scope for exploiting interregional trade. This is particularly evident between Asia and the Americas. From Asian subregions, partners in the top-left quadrant are all but subregions within the Americas (Central America, South America 1 and 2). Central America appears as the market to exploit for all Asian subregions. Likewise, the Americas have not fully exploited their trade complementarity with South-East Asia and East Asia.

As for African subregions, South-East Asia and Central America present interesting market opportunities for these subregions.

The bottom-right quadrant shows partner subregions to which high intensity of exports is made despite relatively low trade complementarity. In most cases, partners in this quadrant are those with geographical proximity to the exporting subregion, representing intraregional trade. It also includes subregions with close cultural proximity, such as trade between North Africa and West Asia, or a traditional trading network, such as trade between South Asia and East Africa. This suggests that geographical proximity and cultural proximity do matter in South–South trade, as logistics and cultural factors ultimately contribute to reducing trading costs.

African subregions generally show low complementarity with most developing subregions because their export portfolios are largely limited, with high concentration in primary commodities. But trade between Africa and other regions, such as the Americas, can be further exploited. One notable trading partner of the African subregion is South America 2. This subregion is the only one that appears in the top-right quadrant, i.e. it displays high trade complementarity and high export intensity in all African subregions, with the exception of East Africa. The major export to South America 2 from the African subregions is fuel. In return, South America 2 also features high export intensity with African subregions again, with the exception of East Africa. Export from South America 2 to Africa largely consist of agricultural and foodstuffs and vehicles.

D.3 Dynamics of South–South export

To what extent does South–South trade expand in a pure sense, i.e. involving trade with new partners and in new goods?

Trade expansion occurs following an increase in trade between existing trade partners and "new trade" taking place with new trading partners. We now examine the physical expansion of South–South trade, i.e. developing countries exporting to new markets, by breaking trade growth down into an extensive and intensive margin in terms of trading partners using a methodology suggested by Fugazza and Molina (2008). An increase in the *extensive margin* is associated with trade taking place with a new partner, while an increase in the *intensive margin* of trade refers to an increase of trade with an "historical" trading partner.

Table 2. Bilateral trade data of selected countries

Partners / Products	Existing	New
Existing	70.27%	17.36%
New	12.37%	

The analysis is based on bilateral import data extracted from the UN COMTRADE data for the period 1995 and 2005. The products are classified at 3-digit SITC 3 level (261 product groups).[7] We selected 57 countries whose trade data were available both in 1995 and 2005, in order to make the comparison between these two years possible. Trade among the 57 selected countries accounted for 87 per cent in 1995 and for 88 per cent in 2005 of the total value of South–South trade, and consisted of 2,157 trade relationships in 1995 and 2,442 trade relationships in 2005. We assume that trade relationships between 1995 and 2005 were stable and that trade that did not take place in 1995 had not taken place in prior years, so the number of new trade can be overestimated to a certain extent.

[7] We resorted to the SITC classification, as the UNCTAD SSITC was in the process of being updated during the analysis.

Among the 2,442 trade relationships that took place in 2005, 424, or 17 per cent, of the number of all trade relationships can be classified as "new trade", i.e. trade between two countries that did not trade in 1995. In terms of trade value, "new trade" accounted for 5 per cent of the value of total trade within the sample.

Seventy per cent of the number of bilateral trade between selected countries took place between historical partners on historical good i.e. *pure intensive margin*, accounting for 91 per cent of the value of total South–South trade. The remaining 12 per cent was trade between historical partners on a new product, accounting for 4 per cent of the value of total South–South trade.

The countries with the largest number of trading partners in 2005 were Brazil (57), China (57), Indonesia (57), Malaysia (57), Thailand (57), India (56), and the Republic of Korea (56). All these countries had already traded with almost all these countries in 1995. All countries in the sample increased the number of partners between 1995 and 2005, with the exception of Sudan and Hong Kong China (Annex Table 7.1). The countries that increased the number of trade partners most were Qatar, Seychelles, Jordan, Mauritius and Togo.

Products with the highest traded values in new trade relationships included high-end manufactured goods and components, such as telecom equipments and parts, office accessories, computer equipment and electric circuits, which suggest that regional production-sharing is one of major drivers of both extensive and intensive margins of South–South trade (Annex Table 7.2). These are traded between or within East Asia and South-East Asia, indicating a continuing growth in regional production-sharing. As for the Americas, the most traded products between new trade partners, in terms of value, were passenger cars and automobile parts. In Africa, those were pearls and other precious stones, although this was only valid in a single trading relationship within a group of selected countries.

Products in intensive margins, i.e. those that were traded between "historical partners", included parts and components, petrol, and equipment for the telecoms, computer, optical and electronics sectors, again implying an increased intensity of production-sharing schemes. Within the sample considered, the share of parts and components in the total trade value doubled, from 8 per cent in 1995 to 16 per cent in 2005. Other products that showed the same sustained upward trend included office, telecoms and computer equipment.

Products with high trade values in new trade are, however, not necessarily the same as those that are traded most frequently in new trade; for example, in 2005 the most frequently traded products were those of light manufacturing or consumer goods, such as plastic articles, printed matters and clothing and apparel articles, followed by manufacturing parts for electrical goods. This could perhaps be explained by high price elasticities of these products. However, further research is needed to identify the reasons for this.

E. Concluding summary

The main findings from the "reality check" on South–South trade are the following:

1. In the decade between 1995 and 2005, the expansion of South–South trade was greater than the growth rate of international trade;
2. At this stage, the bulk of South–South trade takes place within regions. However, growing trade complementarity among developing subregions suggests new trading opportunities in interregional trade, e.g. between Africa and the Americas;
3. A significant amount of trade that is taking place between subregions with seemingly low trade complementarity suggests the importance of factors that reduce overall trade costs, such as geographical proximity, cultural similarities and historical trading linkages;
4. Asian countries, particularly these "tigers" and "dragons" among them, dominate South–South trade in terms of trade value. East Asia and South-East Asia have established themselves as prominent exporters of higher value-added manufacturing goods in world trade. It appears that a substantial proportion of market shares in manufacturing sectors in the South has shifted to East Asian suppliers from producers of the North;
5. Notwithstanding, South–South trade offers new trading opportunities for countries other than those in East and South-East Asia, as demonstrated by extremely high growth in South–South exports from Africa;
6. Also, South–South trade seems to provide ample opportunity for production and export diversification for subregions whose exports to the South may only represent a minute share of total South–South trade, as shown by improvement in the comparative advantage manifested by subregions such as South Asia and East Africa in the decade between 1995 and 2005;
7. Dynamic expansion in South–South trade over recent years reflects not only an increase in trade values between traditional partner countries but also the new trading patterns taking place between countries that have never traded before. The rise of new trade relationship is one of the drivers in the dynamics of South–South trade;
8. Existing production-sharing schemes in developing countries have been intensifying and new ones are being developed, as reflected by the huge share in exports of manufacturing parts and components in new trade relationships, as well as in established relationships.

Areas for future research

This paper has sought to shed light on the dynamic expansion of South–South trade, using simple methods for a reality check. This study also identifies a number of areas for future research, including the need to investigate:

- South–South trade expansion at more disaggregated level;
- The possible path through which the prospect and actual growth in South–South trade can influence production and export diversification in different developing countries;
- The potential impact of regional or interregional preferential trade arrangements on South–South trade;
- The economic impact of regional production-sharing schemes in the South–South dimension;
- The factors influencing the creation of new trade relationships, and trade in new products, such as market conditions (changes in demand, market access and entry conditions), development of global and regional supply chains, and changes in production/trade costs.

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Annex I – Note on the South–South Trade Information System (SSTIS)

Data used in this analysis are those from UNCTAD South–South Trade Information System (SSTIS), a work in progress.

The SSTIS was conceived to deal with the missing values data, which is one of the major problems in trade data. There are two main reasons why the data may be missing: either because there is no trade between two countries, in which case the trade value is zero, or because the country in consideration did not report its trade flows, in which case trade flows need to be estimated. In the UN Comtrade database, the missing values' issue is particularly important for developing country trade data, and therefore its treatment is essential when carrying out any analysis. The treatment of missing values requires first their identification and secondly their estimation. Several authors (see for instance Feenstra et al.(2005), Gaulier et al.(2007)) have developed different methodologies to overcome this problem and harmonize import and export data. The SSTIS deals only with the problem of missing values and provides an alternative solution to their treatment by looking at the aggregate trade data of each country.

The first problem with missing values is their identification. In the SSTIS, missing values are identified by using the information contained in the pattern of trade of each country over time.[8] In other words, the SSTIS looks at the data that is available at the aggregate level for each year and identifies the years for which the data is missing[9]. Once the missing values were identified, they are estimated by means of five different methods, namely, interpolation; extrapolation; data averaging; mirror data and data replication. The choice of the estimation method is again based on the data availability for each country. In order to have complete coherence the estimated values are compared to a benchmark database (UNCTAD GlobStat) and a general adjustment rate is computed for each year. The general adjustment rate is then applied to the estimated values.

The SSTIS, once fully developed, will contain bilateral trade flows of 139 developing countries and territories, plus 82 countries in the rest of the world, reported to the UN Comtrade statistical database. The SSTIS will overcome the missing data problem in the UN Comtrade by systematically applying the estimation method developed in UNCTAD/DITC/TAB; and it will cover a time series of bilateral trade flows from 1991 onwards, with a possibility to extend the coverage into 1980s.

For the time being, the SSTIS is a work in progress, and for that reason this report employs estimates from SSTIS only at the aggregate level and at 2-digit level of disaggregation.

The product grouping used in this study is given in Table A1 below.

The "South" in this database is defined as: countries that are the members of *the Group of 77 and China* plus other countries that claimed a developing country status in the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO) plus those developing territories that are reported to UN Comtrade. The classification of regions and subregions used in this study is given in Table A2 below.

[8] Based on the availability of the data and on the assumption that when a country declares its trade flows it declares everything.

[9] For a given year, the SSTIS assumes that if a country declares its trade flows it declares everything. This means that if for a given year, a country reports at least one trade value, any missing value in the same year is considered as zero i.e. there was no trade.

Table A1. Sectoral definition used in this chapter

Code	Description	HS Chapters covered
01	Animals and animal products	01 - 05
02	Vegetable products	06 - 14
03	Fats and oils	15
04	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, etc…	16 - 24
05	Ores and minerals, excl. fuels	25 - 26
06	Fuels	27
07	Chemicals & allied industries	28 - 38
08	Plastics and rubber	39 - 40
09	Raw hides & skins, leather, furs, etc.	41 - 43
10	Wood and wood products	44 - 49
11	Textile and textile articles	50 - 63
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc.	64 - 67
13	Articles of stone, glass, precious stones & metals	68 - 71
14	Base metals and products	72 - 83
15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances	84
16	Electrical machinery & equipm., telecomm equipm., electronics excl. computers and parts thereof	85
17	Railway or tramway locomotives and equipment	86
18	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	87
19	Aircraft & spacecraft, ships, boats & floating structures	88 - 89
20	Optical and precision instruments	90 - 92
21	Arms and ammunition	93
22	Miscellaneous manufact. articles	94 - 96
23	Works of art, etc	97
24	Special Uses[a]	98-99

[a] This category takes into account miscellaneous goods or goods that reporter countries were not able to classify in any other category. Because of its composition, this category is mainly informative.

Table A2. Definition of region/sub-region used in this chapter

	Country	Type	Region	Subregion
1	Central African Republic	S	Africa	Central Africa
2	Chad	S	Africa	Central Africa
3	Congo, Democratic Republic	S	Africa	Central Africa
4	Congo, Republic of	S	Africa	Central Africa
5	Equatorial Guinea	S	Africa	Central Africa
6	Gabon	S	Africa	Central Africa
7	Sao Tome and Principe	S	Africa	Central Africa
8	Burundi	S	Africa	Eastern Africa
9	Djibouti	S	Africa	Eastern Africa
10	Eritrea	S	Africa	Eastern Africa
11	Ethiopia (excludes Eritrea)	S	Africa	Eastern Africa
12	Kenya	S	Africa	Eastern Africa
13	Malawi	S	Africa	Eastern Africa
14	Rwanda	S	Africa	Eastern Africa
15	Somalia	S	Africa	Eastern Africa
16	Tanzania (United Republic of)	S	Africa	Eastern Africa
17	Uganda	S	Africa	Eastern Africa
18	Zambia	S	Africa	Eastern Africa
19	Algeria	S	Africa	North Africa
20	Egypt	S	Africa	North Africa
21	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	S	Africa	North Africa
22	Morocco	S	Africa	North Africa
23	Sudan	S	Africa	North Africa
24	Tunisia	S	Africa	North Africa
25	Angola	S	Africa	Southern Africa
26	Botswana	S	Africa	Southern Africa
27	Comoros	S	Africa	Southern Africa
28	Lesotho	S	Africa	Southern Africa
29	Madagascar	S	Africa	Southern Africa
30	Mauritius	S	Africa	Southern Africa
31	Mozambique	S	Africa	Southern Africa
32	Namibia	S	Africa	Southern Africa
33	Seychelles	S	Africa	Southern Africa
34	South Africa	S	Africa	Southern Africa
35	Swaziland	S	Africa	Southern Africa
36	Zimbabwe	S	Africa	Southern Africa
37	Benin	S	Africa	Western Africa
38	Burkina Faso	S	Africa	Western Africa
39	Cameroon	S	Africa	Western Africa
40	Cape Verde	S	Africa	Western Africa
41	Cote d'Ivoire	S	Africa	Western Africa
42	Gambia	S	Africa	Western Africa
43	Ghana	S	Africa	Western Africa
44	Guinea	S	Africa	Western Africa
45	Guinea-Bissau	S	Africa	Western Africa
46	Liberia	S	Africa	Western Africa

.../...

Table A2. (continued)

	Country	Type	Region	Subregion
47	Mali	S	Africa	Western Africa
48	Mauritania	S	Africa	Western Africa
49	Niger	S	Africa	Western Africa
50	Nigeria	S	Africa	Western Africa
51	Senegal	S	Africa	Western Africa
52	Sierra Leone	S	Africa	Western Africa
53	Togo	S	Africa	Western Africa
54	Antigua and Barbuda	S	Americas	Caribbean
55	Aruba	S	Americas	Caribbean
56	Bahamas	S	Americas	Caribbean
57	Barbados	S	Americas	Caribbean
58	Bermuda	S	Americas	Caribbean
59	Cuba	S	Americas	Caribbean
60	Dominica	S	Americas	Caribbean
61	Dominican Republic	S	Americas	Caribbean
62	Grenada	S	Americas	Caribbean
63	Haiti	S	Americas	Caribbean
64	Jamaica	S	Americas	Caribbean
65	Montserrat	S	Americas	Caribbean
66	St. Kitts and Nevis	S	Americas	Caribbean
67	St. Lucia	S	Americas	Caribbean
68	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	S	Americas	Caribbean
69	Trinidad and Tobago	S	Americas	Caribbean
70	Belize	S	Americas	Central America
71	Costa Rica	S	Americas	Central America
72	El Salvador	S	Americas	Central America
73	Guatemala	S	Americas	Central America
74	Honduras	S	Americas	Central America
75	Mexico	S	Americas	Central America
76	Nicaragua	S	Americas	Central America
77	Panama	S	Americas	Central America
78	Bolivia	S	Americas	South America 1
79	Colombia	S	Americas	South America 1
80	Ecuador	S	Americas	South America 1
81	Guyana	S	Americas	South America 1
82	Peru	S	Americas	South America 1
83	Suriname	S	Americas	South America 1
84	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	S	Americas	South America 1
85	Argentina	S	Americas	South America 2
86	Brazil	S	Americas	South America 2
87	Chile	S	Americas	South America 2
88	Paraguay	S	Americas	South America 2
89	Uruguay	S	Americas	South America 2
90	China	S	Asia	Eastern Asia
91	Hong Kong, China	S	Asia	Eastern Asia
92	Korea, Democratic People's Republic	S	Asia	Eastern Asia
93	Korea, Republic of	S	Asia	Eastern Asia

.../...

Table A2. (continued)

	Country	Type	Region	Subregion
94	Macao, China	S	Asia	Eastern Asia
95	Mongolia	S	Asia	Eastern Asia
96	Taiwan Province of China	S	Asia	Eastern Asia
97	Cook Islands	S	Asia	Pacific
98	Fiji	S	Asia	Pacific
99	Kiribati	S	Asia	Pacific
100	Nauru	S	Asia	Pacific
101	New Caledonia	S	Asia	Pacific
102	Papua New Guinea	S	Asia	Pacific
103	Samoa	S	Asia	Pacific
104	Solomon Islands	S	Asia	Pacific
105	Tonga	S	Asia	Pacific
106	Tuvalu	S	Asia	Pacific
107	Vanuatu	S	Asia	Pacific
108	Afghanistan	S	Asia	South Asia
109	Bangladesh	S	Asia	South Asia
110	Bhutan	S	Asia	South Asia
111	India	S	Asia	South Asia
112	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	S	Asia	South Asia
113	Maldives	S	Asia	South Asia
114	Nepal	S	Asia	South Asia
115	Pakistan	S	Asia	South Asia
116	Sri Lanka	S	Asia	South Asia
117	Brunei Darussalam	S	Asia	Southeast Asia
118	Cambodia	S	Asia	Southeast Asia
119	Indonesia	S	Asia	Southeast Asia
120	Lao People's Democratic Republic	S	Asia	Southeast Asia
121	Malaysia	S	Asia	Southeast Asia
122	Myanmar	S	Asia	Southeast Asia
123	Philippines	S	Asia	Southeast Asia
124	Singapore	S	Asia	Southeast Asia
125	Thailand	S	Asia	Southeast Asia
126	Timor-Leste	S	Asia	Southeast Asia
127	Viet Nam	S	Asia	Southeast Asia
128	Bahrain	S	Asia	Western Asia
129	Iraq	S	Asia	Western Asia
130	Jordan	S	Asia	Western Asia
131	Kuwait	S	Asia	Western Asia
132	Lebanon	S	Asia	Western Asia
133	Oman	S	Asia	Western Asia
134	Qatar	S	Asia	Western Asia
135	Saudi Arabia	S	Asia	Western Asia
136	Syrian Arab Republic	S	Asia	Western Asia
137	Turkey	S	Asia	Western Asia
138	United Arab Emirates	S	Asia	Western Asia
139	Yemen	S	Asia	Western Asia

* S = South (developing economies and territories)

Annex II – Note on the Calculation of Indices

1. *Index of Normalized Revealed Comparative Advantage*

Normalized Revealed Comparative Advantage (NRCA)

$$NRCA_{ij} = \frac{\left(x_{ij} / X_i\right) - 1}{\left(x_{sj} / X_s\right) + 1}$$

Where

χ_{ij} = country i's exports of product j
χ_{sj} = South–South exports of product j
X_i = country's total exports
X_s = South–South total exports

- The index of Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) measures a pattern of exports specialization relative to a "reference group". What it measures is a "revealed" comparative advantage in the sense that a high sectoral share relative to that of the reference group infers that a country enjoys a comparative advantage in that sector.
- The value of the index of Revealed Comparative Advantage ranges between zero and infinity, with the critical value at 1. One problem with the Index is that the values are not comparable on both sides of the unity. The RCA value of sectors with weak comparative advantage (i.e. RCA < 1) ranges between zero and 1, while sectors with strong comparative advantage range between 1 and infinity (Laursen, 1998). Also, the spread of RCA values across sectors in each subregion cannot be directly compared. In order to evade these problems of asymmetry and make the RCA index comparable across different subregions, the study uses the "normalized" measure of RCA as suggested by Laursen (Laursen, 2000).

2. *Trade complementary Index (Michaely, 1996)*

Trade Complementarity Index

$$TCI_{kj} = 100 * \left[1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\left| m_{ik} - x_{ij} \right|}{2} \right)\right]$$

Where:
χ_{ij} = the share of good i in global exports of country j (i.e. exports of good i from country j to the world)

m_{ik} = the share of good i in all imports of country k (i.e. imports of good i from the world to country k)

- The Trade Complementarity Index (TCI) is a measure of potential trade between two partners by comparing the export portfolio of country i to the import portfolio of country j.
- The index is zero when no goods are exported by one country or imported by the other and 100 when the export and import shares exactly match.
- Intuitively, the index indicates whether there is a match between the demand by one country and the supply by the other. In the index logic, trade complementarity between two partners is considered to be high, when the products imported by country k are the same than the ones exported by country j. However, the TCI has an inherent size bias, i.e. a subregion whose export portfolio is limited (or smaller than other subregions) will end up with having a low TCI value.

3. Export Intensity Index

Normalized Export Intensity Index

$$TII_{ij} = \frac{\left(\frac{x_{ij}}{X_i}\right) - 1}{\left(\frac{x_{wj}}{X_w}\right) + 1}$$

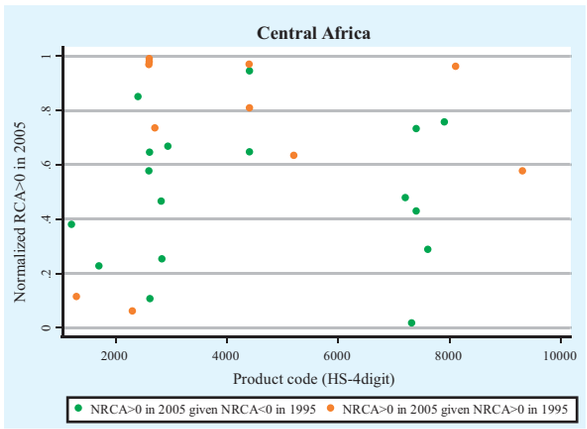
Where:

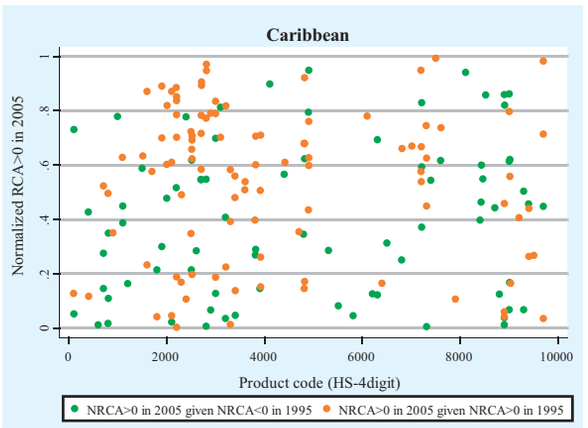
χ_{ij} = exports from country i to country j
χ_{wj} = exports from the World to country j
X_i = country i total exports
X_w = World total exports

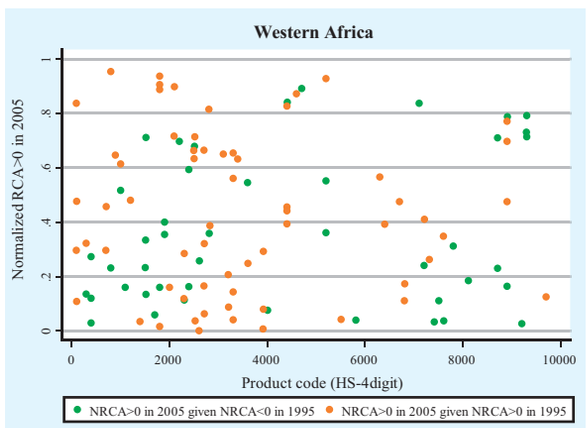
- The Export Intensity Index (EII) compares the share of exports from country i to country j in i's total exports to the share of world exports to j. The index is used to examine whether the value of trade between two countries is greater or smaller than would be expected on the basis of their importance in world trade.
- The EII values range from 0 to infinity, the reference point being 1. An index greater (lower) than one indicates a bilateral trade flow that is larger (smaller) than expected, given the partner country's importance in world trade. Once normalized, the critical value is zero, and the index values range between minus 1 to 1.
- If the EII is greater than 1, country j share in i' exports is larger than country j share in world exports, implying that j as a market accounts for more in i's export portfolio than in the world' portfolio (i.e. i' exports being relatively more concentrated in j).

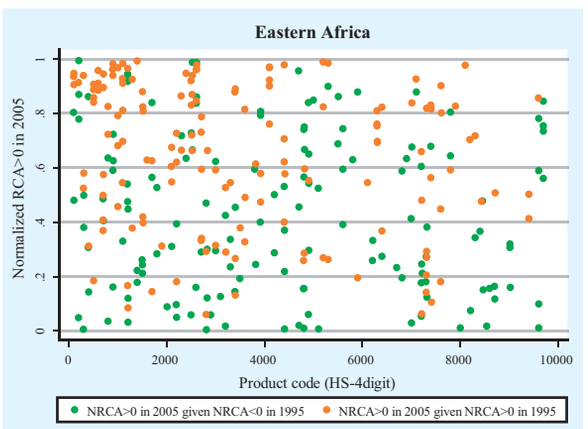
ANNEX III – FIGURES

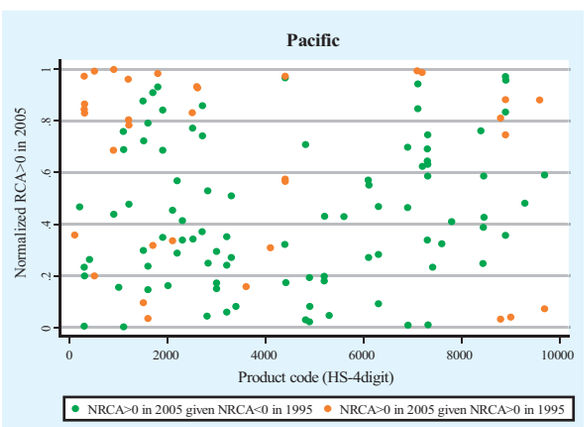
1. *Product groups with comparative advantage in 2005*

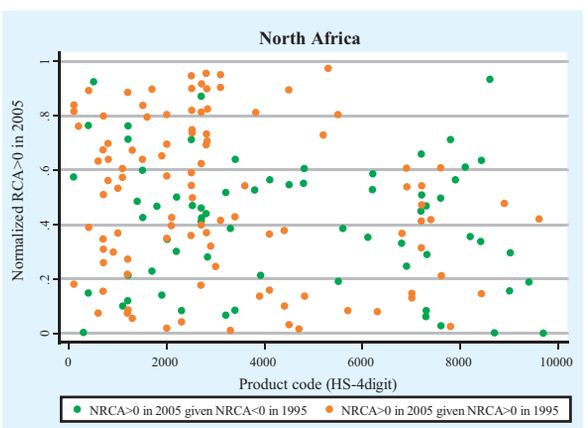












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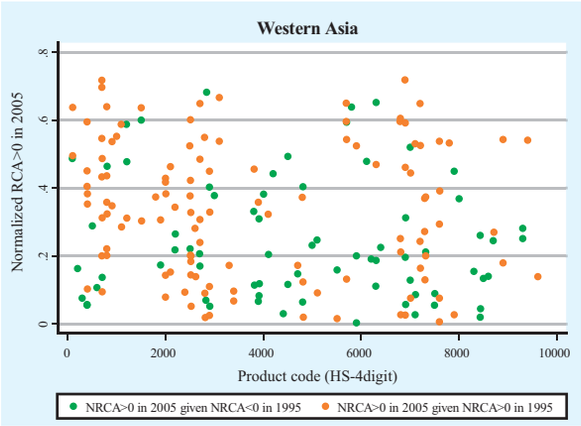
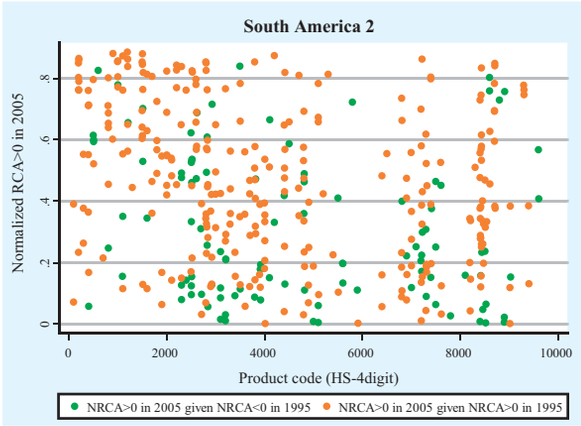
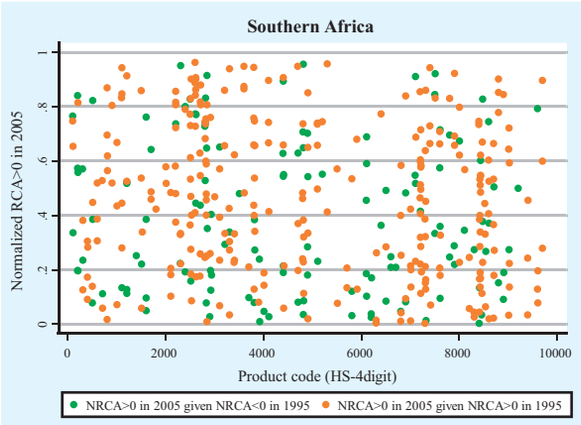
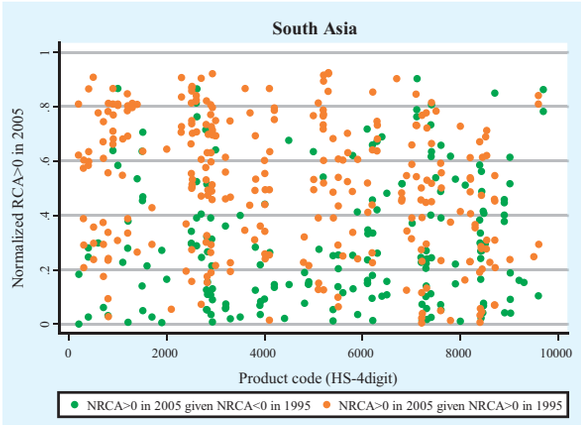
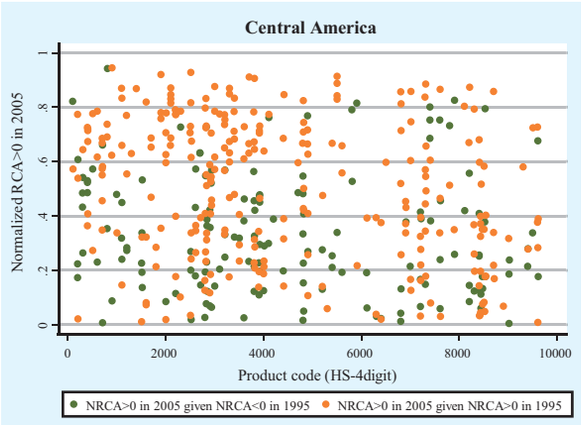
1. *Product groups with comparative advantage in 2005* (continued)

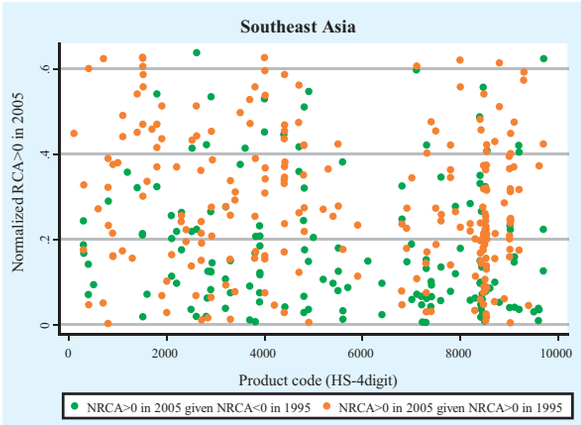


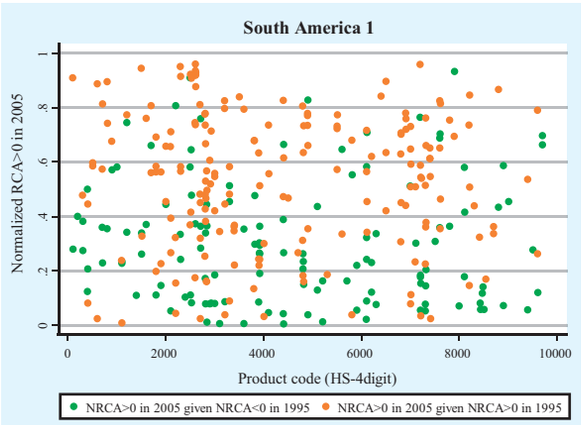


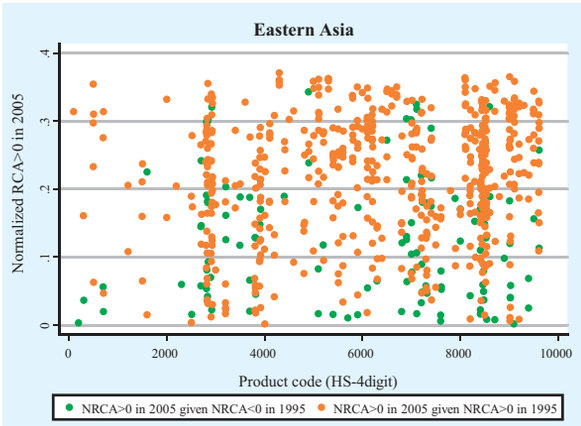






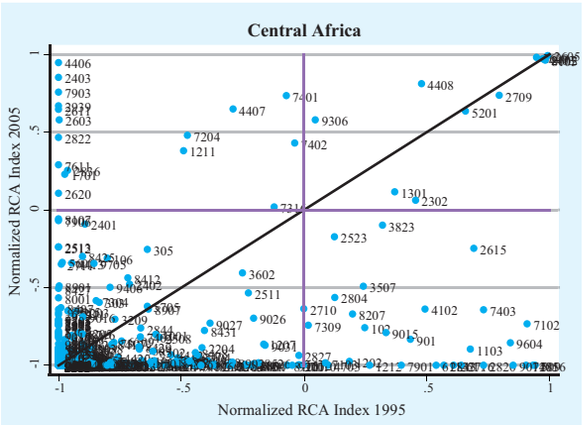


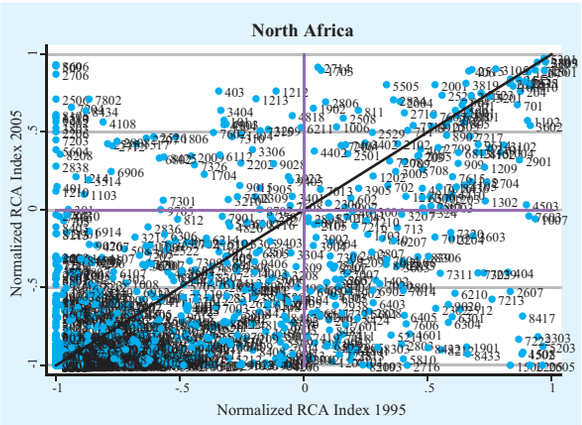


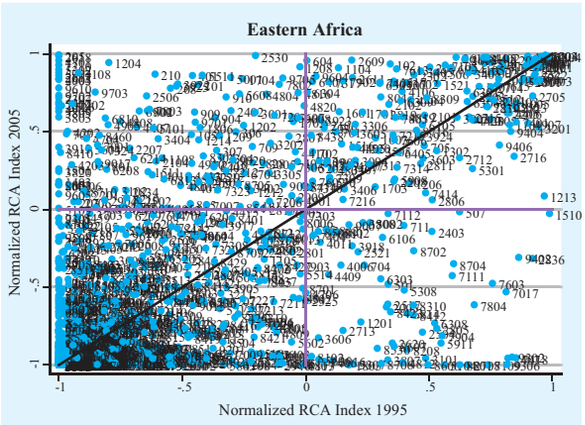


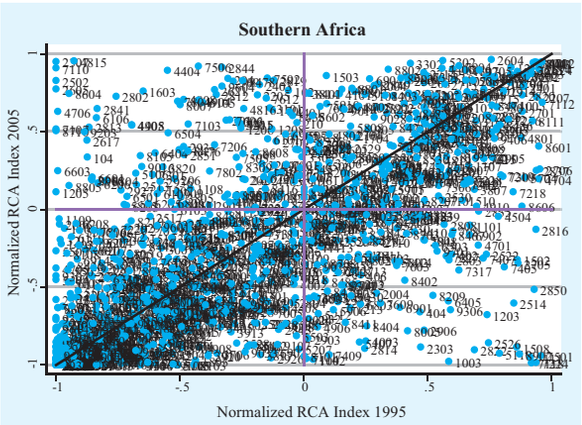
2. *Change in comparative advantage between 1995 and 2005*

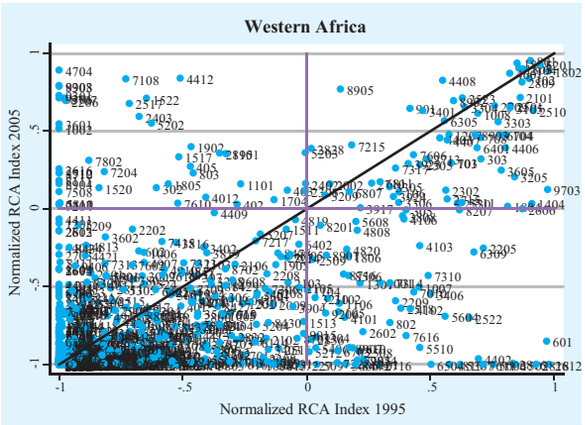
2.1. *Africa*



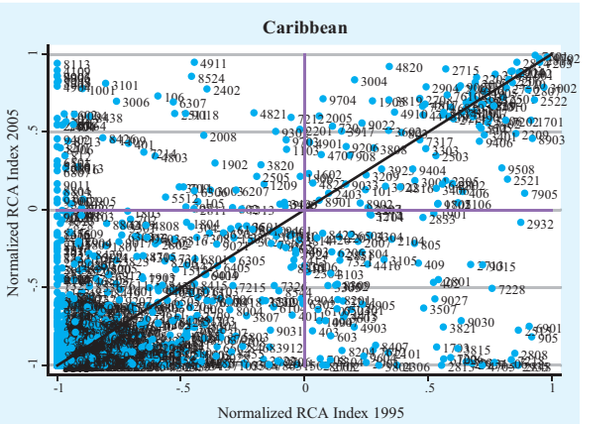








2.2. *Americas*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Normalized RCA Index 1995
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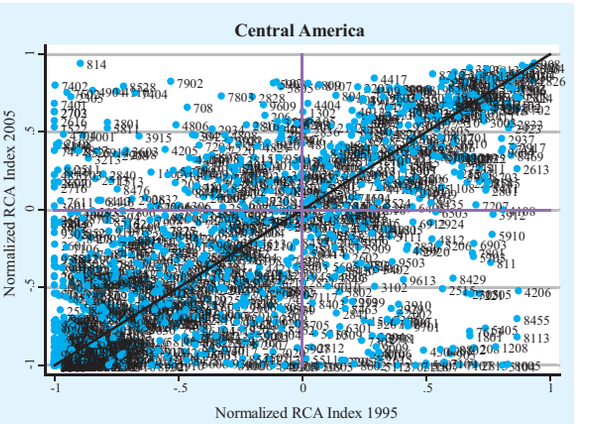
-.5
0
.5
1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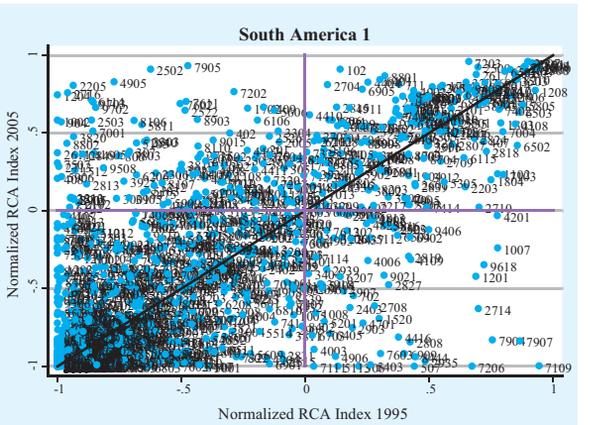
Normalized RCA Index 2005
Normalized RCA Index 1995
-1
-.5
0
.5
1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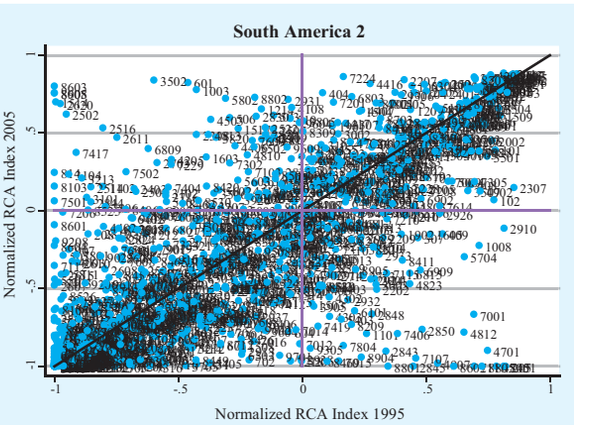
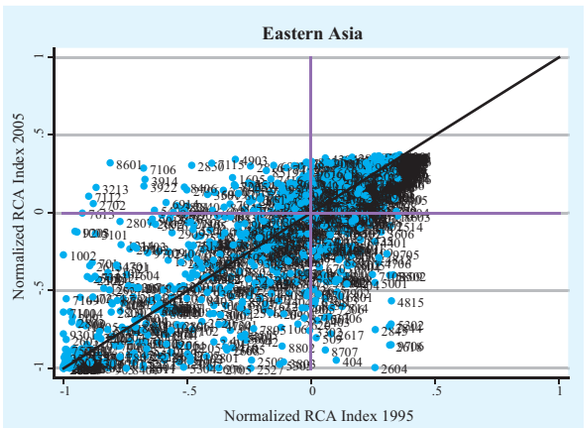
Normalized RCA Index 2005
Normalized RCA Index 1995
-1
-.5
0
.5
1


South America 2
Normalized RCA Index 2005
Normalized RCA Index 1995
-1
-.5
0
.5
1

2.3. Asia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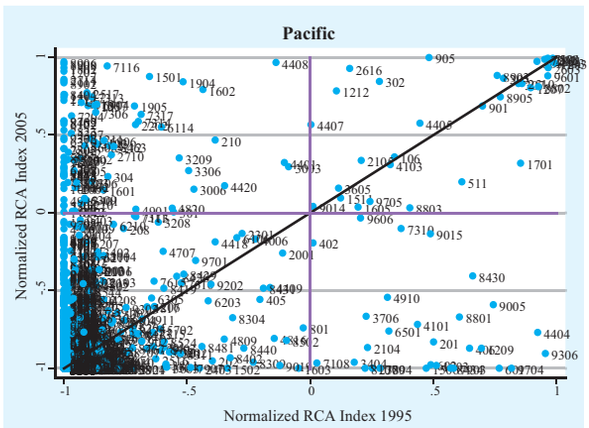
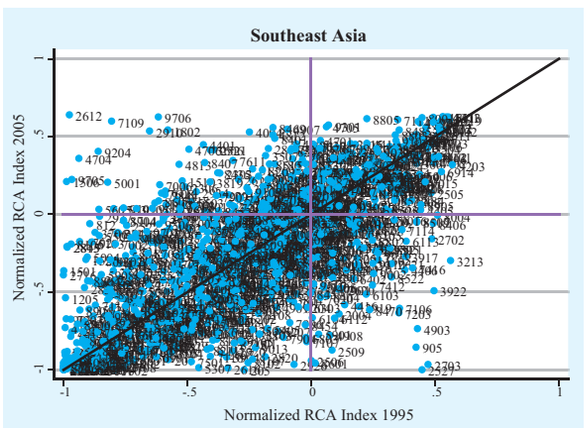
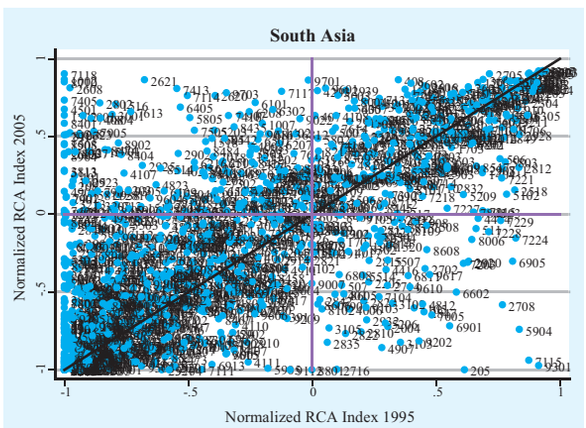
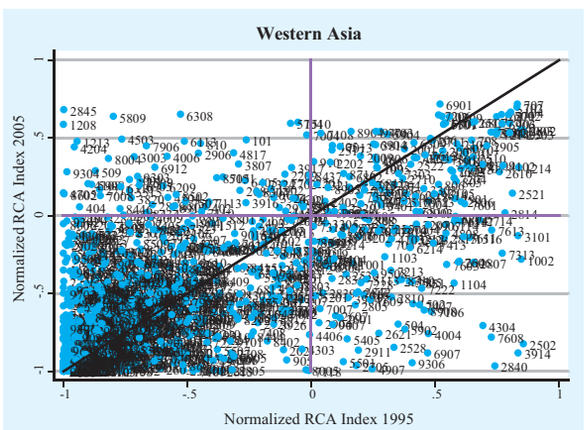
Normalized RCA Index 1995

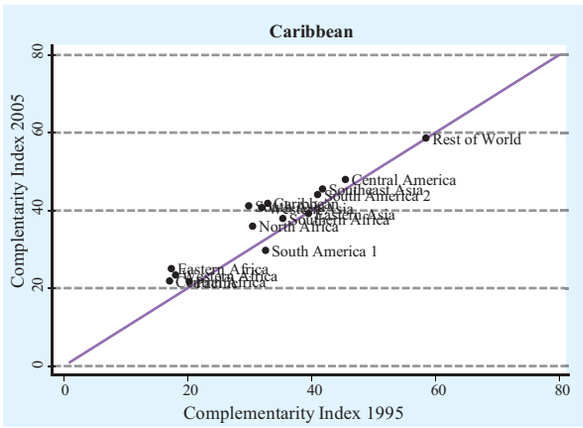

Pacific
Normalized RCA Index 2005
Normalized RCA Index 1995

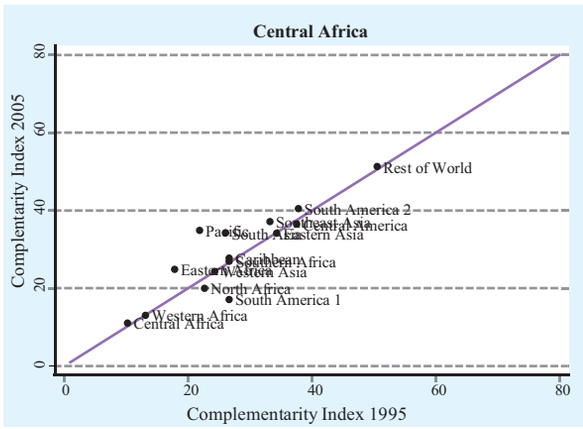

Southeast Asia
Normalized RCA Index 2005
Normalized RCA Index 1995

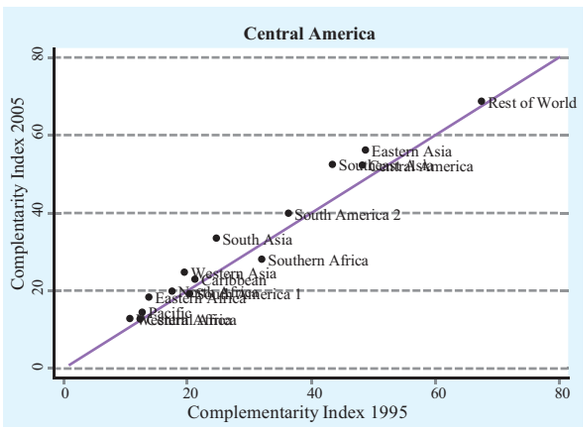

South Asia
Normalized RCA Index 2005
Normalized RCA Index 1995

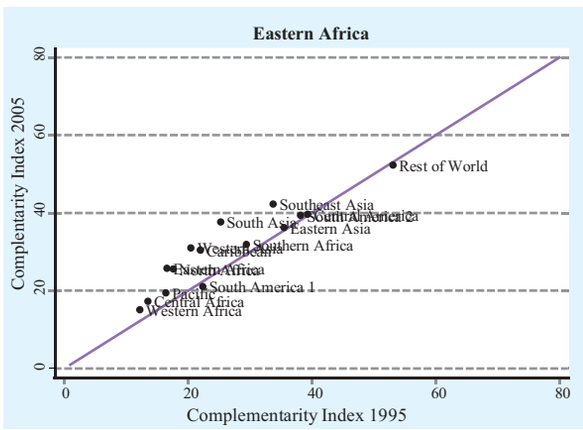

Western Asia
Normalized RCA Index 2005
Normalized RCA Index 1995

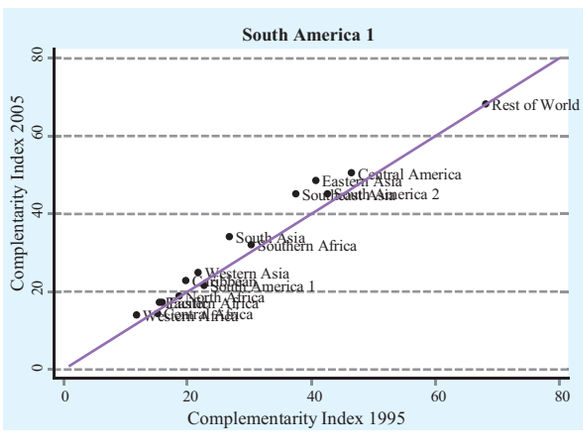
3. *Trade Complementarity Index in 1995 and 2005*

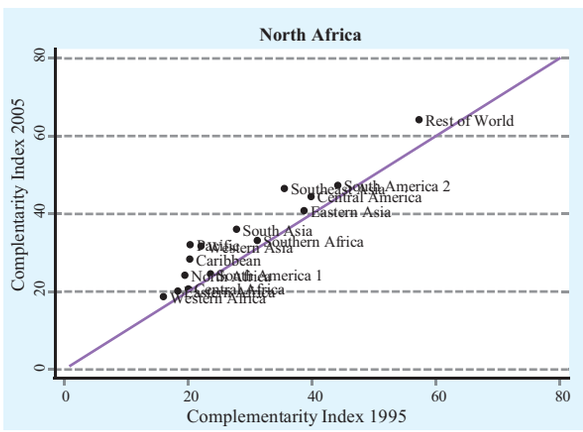


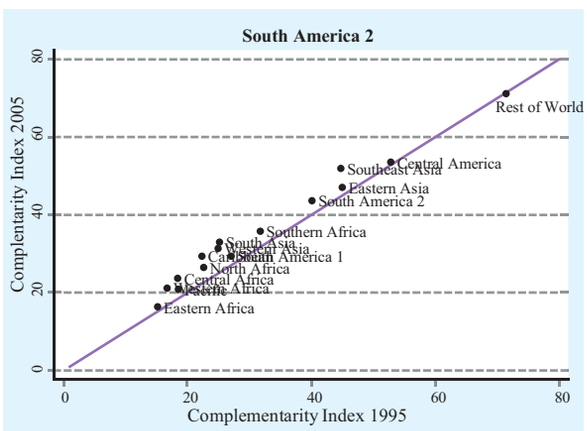


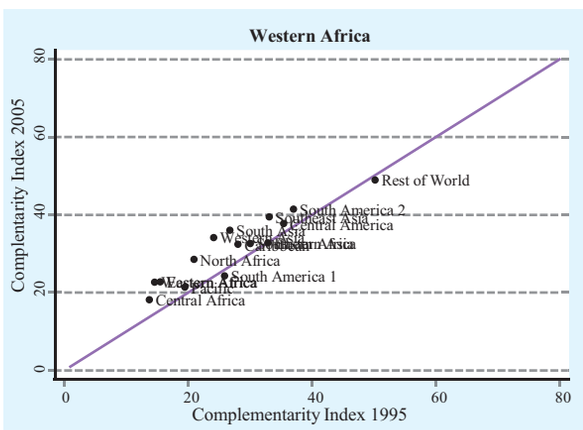




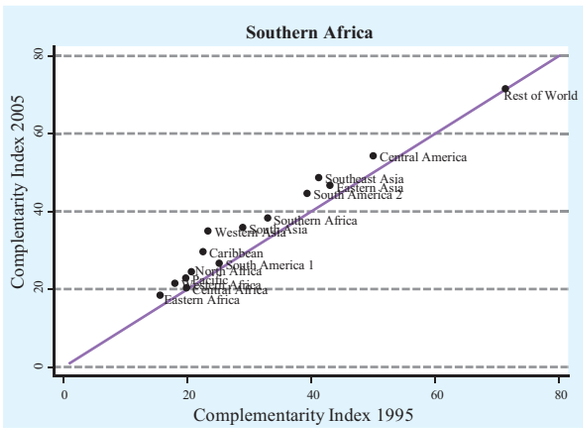


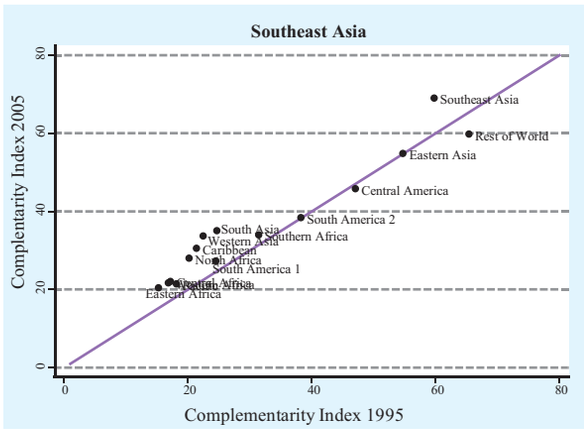


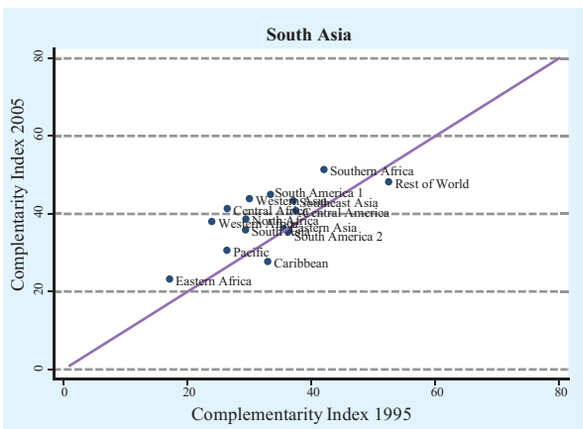


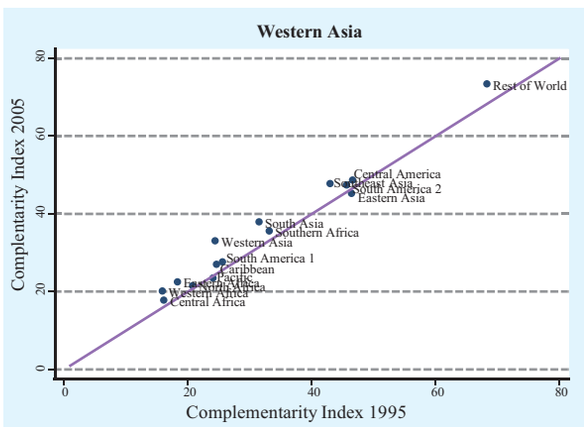


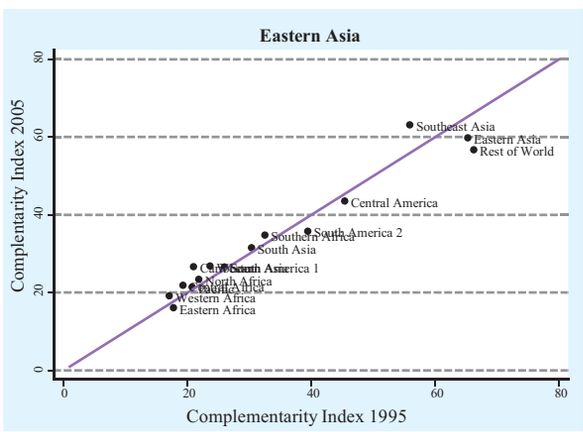
3. *Trade Complementarity Index in 1995 and 2005* (continued)

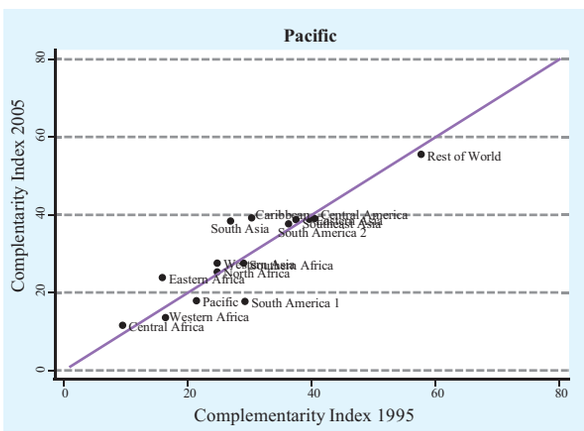






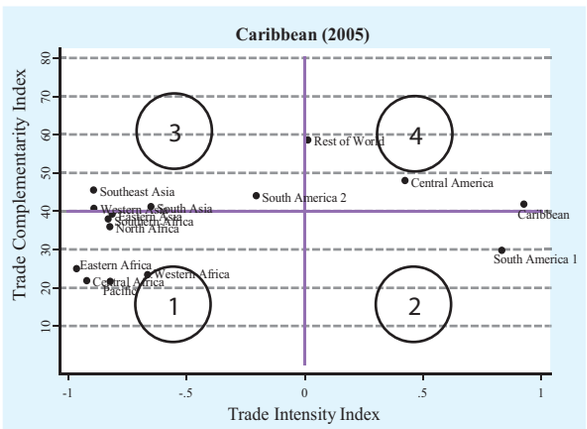


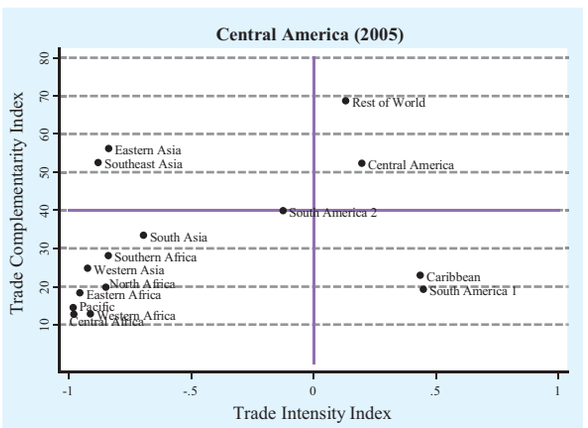


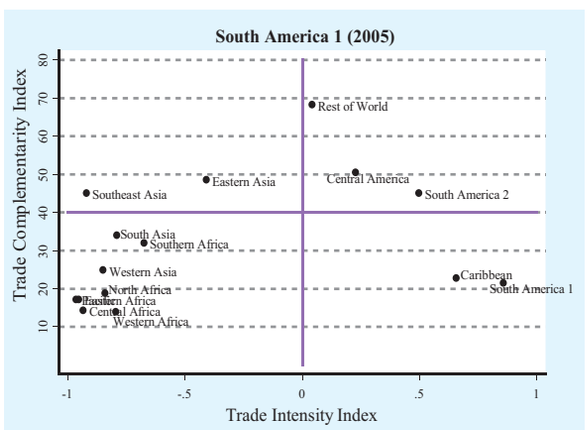


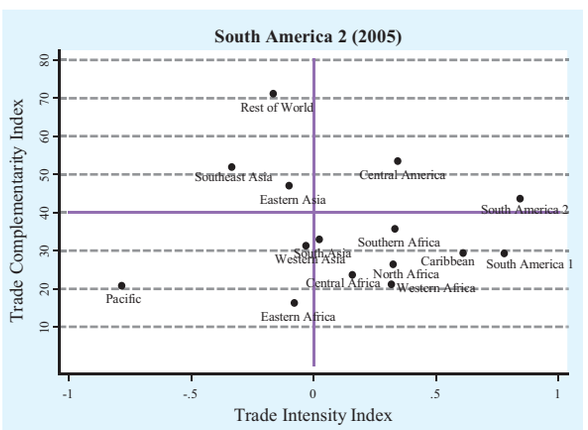
4. *Trade Complementarity Index vs. Export Intensity Index, 2005*

4.1. Americas

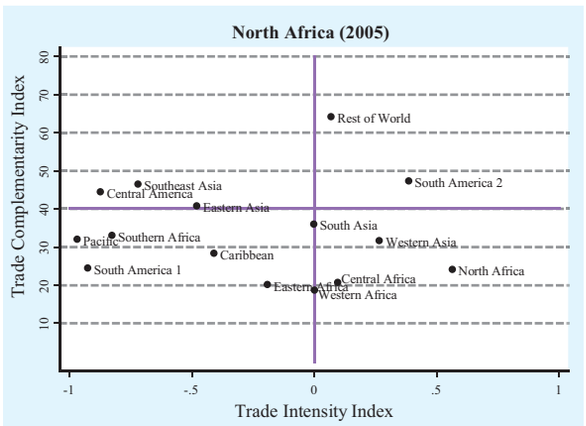


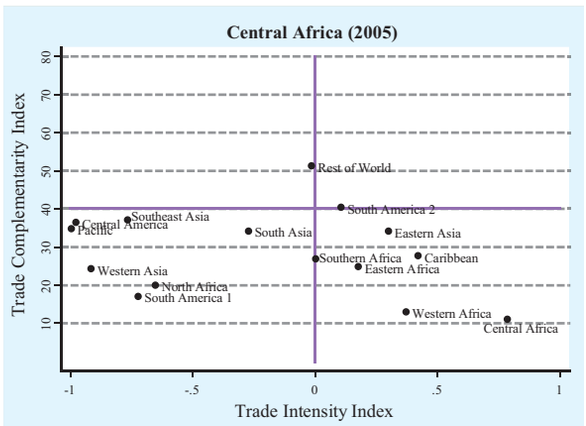






4.2. Africa


North Africa (2005)
Trade Complementarity Index
Trade Intensity Index
Rest of World
South America 2
Southeast Asia
Central America
Eastern Asia
South Asia
Southern Africa
Pacific
Western Asia
Caribbean
South America 1
North Africa
Central Africa
Eastern Africa
Western Africa


Central Africa (2005)
Trade Complementarity Index
Trade Intensity Index
Rest of World
Southeast Asia
South America 2
Central America
Pacific
South Asia
Eastern Asia
Southern Africa
Caribbean
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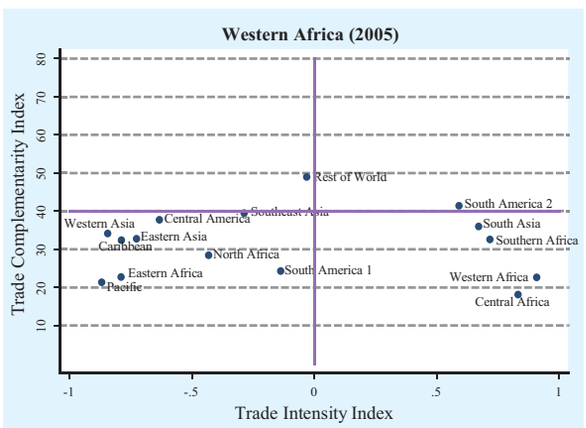
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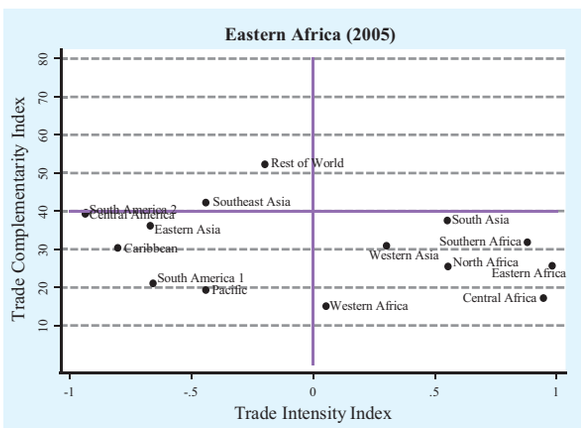
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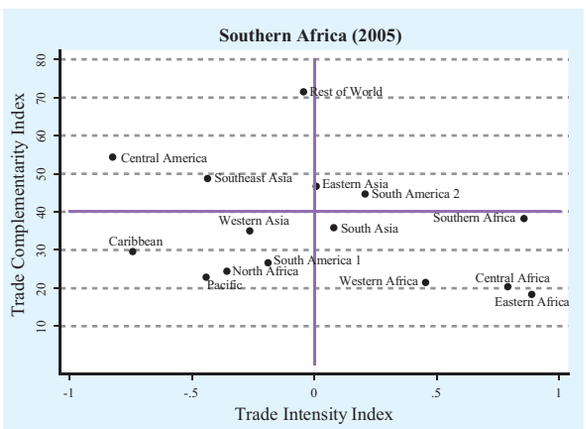
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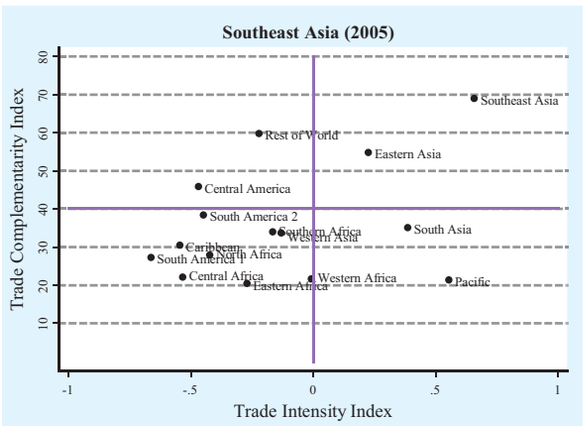
4.3. Asia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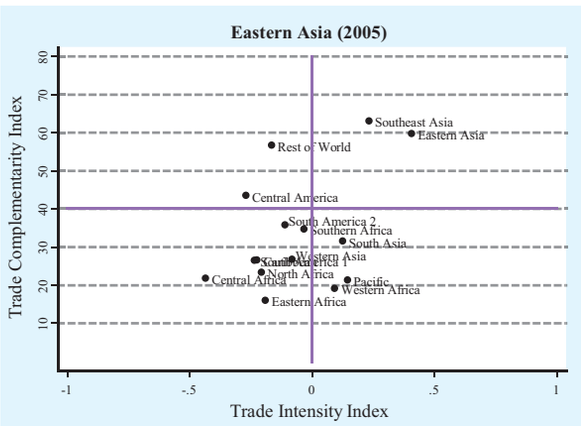
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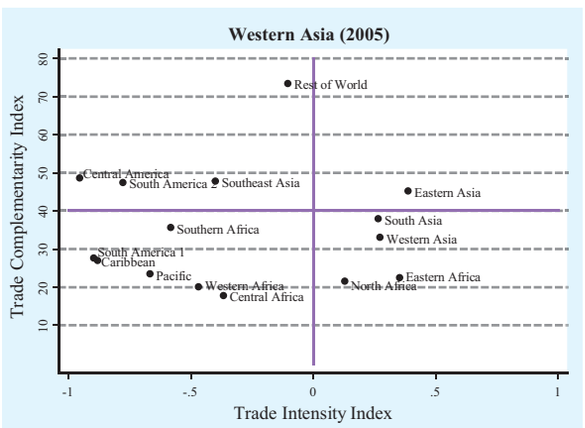
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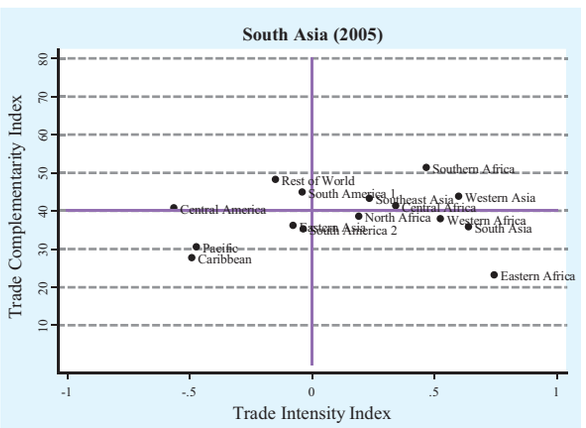
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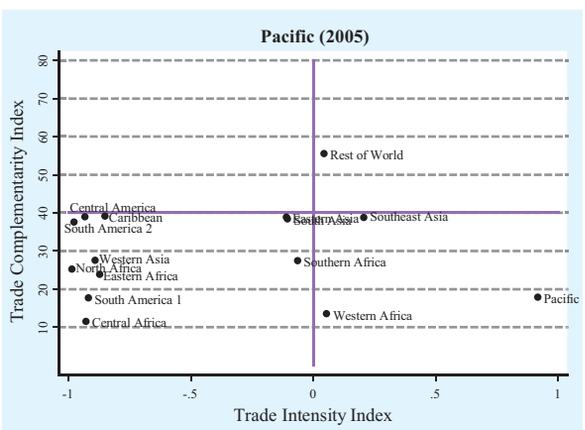
Pacific (2005)
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South America 1
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Western Africa
Central Africa

ANNEX IV – TABLES

Annex Table 1.1. Matrix of export flows from the South

2005 Exports to							to the world
Total ($billions)		**RoW**	**South**	**South**			**Total**
				Africa	**Americas**	**Asia**	
RoW		5 876.07	2 004.57	245.77	376.91	1 381.88	7 880.64
South		2 033.87	1 699.84	92.60	165.02	1 442.22	3 733.71
	Africa	199.41	86.69	27.13	9.33	50.23	286.10
	Americas	402.96	152.62	9.40	94.27	48.95	555.58
	Asia	1 431.50	1 460.53	56.07	61.42	1 343.03	2 892.03
Total		7 909.94	3 704.41	338.38	541.93	2 824.10	11 614.35
Total (per cent)		**RoW**	**South**	**South**			**Total**
				Africa	**Americas**	**Asia**	
RoW		50.59	17.26	2.12	3.25	11.90	67.85
South		17.51	14.64	0.80	1.42	12.42	32.15
	Africa	1.72	0.75	0.23	0.08	0.43	2.46
	Americas	3.47	1.31	0.08	0.81	0.42	4.78
	Asia	12.33	12.58	0.48	0.53	11.56	24.90
Total		68.10	31.90	2.91	4.67	24.32	100.00

2000 Exports to							to the world
Total ($billions)		**RoW**	**South**	**South**			**Total**
				Africa	**Americas**	**Asia**	
RoW		3 355.39	962.47	81.99	253.94	626.54	4 317.86
South		1 256.61	765.00	39.67	95.86	629.48	2 021.62
	Africa	111.14	40.74	14.16	4.59	21.98	151.88
	Americas	272.43	76.13	2.85	57.47	15.81	348.56
	Asia	873.04	648.13	22.65	33.79	591.68	1 521.17
From World		4 612.00	1 727.47	121.66	349.80	1 256.01	6 339.48
Total (per cent)		**RoW**	**South**	**South**			**Total**
				Africa	**Americas**	**Asia**	
RoW		52.93	15.18	1.29	4.01	9.88	68.11
South		19.82	12.07	0.63	1.51	9.93	31.89
	Africa	1.75	0.64	0.22	0.07	0.35	2.40
	Americas	4.30	1.20	0.04	0.91	0.25	5.50
	Asia	13.77	10.22	0.36	0.53	9.33	24.00
From World		72.75	27.25	1.92	5.52	19.81	100.00

1995 Exports to							to the world
Total ($billions)		**RoW**	**South**	**South**			**Total**
				Africa	**Americas**	**Asia**	
RoW		2 819.12	838.65	81.15	168.66	588.84	3 657.77
South		835.78	576.30	35.73	69.50	471.07	1 412.08
	Africa	79.56	22.97	10.72	1.84	10.41	102.52
	Americas	158.85	62.56	3.00	43.91	15.65	221.40
	Asia	597.38	490.78	22.01	23.76	445.01	1 088.15
From World		3 654.89	1 414.95	116.88	238.16	1 059.92	5 069.85
Total (per cent)		**RoW**	**South**	**South**			**Total**
				Africa	**Americas**	**Asia**	
RoW		55.61	16.54	1.60	3.33	11.61	72.15
South		16.49	11.37	0.70	1.37	9.29	27.85
	Africa	1.57	0.45	0.21	0.04	0.21	2.02
	Americas	3.13	1.23	0.06	0.87	0.31	4.37
	Asia	11.78	9.68	0.43	0.47	8.78	21.46
From World		72.09	27.91	2.31	4.70	20.91	100.00

Source: UNCTAD South-South Trade Information System.

Annex Table 1.2. Exports to the South as percentage of each region's total exports to the world

2005 Exports to							to the world
Total (per cent)		RoW	South	South			Total
				Africa	Americas	Asia	
RoW		74.56	25.44	3.12	4.78	17.54	100.00
South		54.47	45.53	2.48	4.42	38.63	100.00
	Africa	69.70	30.30	9.48	3.26	17.56	100.00
	Americas	72.53	27.47	1.69	16.97	8.81	100.00
	Asia	49.50	50.50	1.94	2.12	46.44	100.00
Total		68.10	31.90	2.91	4.67	24.32	100.00

2000 Exports to							to the world
Total (per cent)		RoW	South	South			Total
				Africa	Americas	Asia	
RoW		77.71	22.29	1.90	5.88	14.51	100.00
South		62.16	37.84	1.96	4.74	31.14	100.00
	Africa	73.18	26.82	9.33	3.02	14.47	100.00
	Americas	78.16	21.84	0.82	16.49	4.54	100.00
	Asia	57.39	42.61	1.49	2.22	38.90	100.00
From World		72.75	27.25	1.92	5.52	19.81	100.00

1995 Exports to							to the world
Total (per cent)		RoW	South	South			Total
				Africa	Americas	Asia	
RoW		77.07	22.93	2.22	4.61	16.10	100.00
South		59.19	40.81	2.53	4.92	33.36	100.00
	Africa	77.60	22.40	10.45	1.79	10.16	100.00
	Americas	71.75	28.25	1.36	19.83	7.07	100.00
	Asia	54.90	45.10	2.02	2.18	40.90	100.00
From World		72.09	27.91	2.31	4.70	20.91	100.00

Source: UNCTAD South-South Trade Information System.

Annex Table 2.1. Breakdown of the origins of the South-South export (in per cent)

	2005	2000	1995
Asia	86	85	85
Africa	5	5	4
Americas	9	10	11

Source: UNCTAD South-South Trade Information System.

Annex Table 2.2. Breakdown of the destinations of the South-South export (in per cent)

	Exports to:		
2005	**Asia**	**Africa**	**Americas**
South	85	5	10
Asia	92	4	4
Africa	58	31	11
Americas	32	6	62
2000			
South	82	5	13
Asia	91	3	5
Africa	54	35	11
Americas	21	4	75
1995			
South	82	6	12
Asia	91	4	5
Africa	45	47	8
Americas	25	5	70

Source: UNCTAD South-South Trade Information System.

Annex Table 3.1. Ranking of sectors in South-South trade (in per cent)

2005	Description	Total
16	Electrical machinery & equipm., telecomm equipm., electronics excl. computers and parts thereof	21.53
6	Fuels	20.65
15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	11.44
14	Base metals and products	7.22
11	Textile and textile articles	6.41
7	Chemicals and allied industries	5.50
8	Plastics and rubber	4.73
20	Optical and precision instruments	3.01
18	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	2.98
13	Articles of stone, glass, precious stones and metals	2.66
4	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, etc.	2.03
2	Vegetable products	1.96
10	Wood and wood products	1.72
5	Ores and minerals, excl. fuels	1.57
19	Aircraft and spacecraft, ships, boats and floating structures	1.13
22	Miscellaneous manufact. articles	1.12
1	Live animals and products	1.02
3	Fats and oils	0.92
9	Raw hides and skins, leather, furs, etc.	0.89
24	Special Uses	0.79
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc.	0.55
17	Railway or tramway locomotives and equipment	0.17
21	Arms and ammunition	0.01
23	Works of art, etc	0.01
Total		100.00
total	**US$ billion**	**1 699.8**

2000	Description	Total
16	Electrical machinery and equipm., telecomm equipm., electronics excl. computers and parts thereof	22.03
6	Fuels	16.64
15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	11.33
11	Textile and textile articles	10.71
14	Base metals and products	6.08
7	Chemicals and allied industries	5.63
8	Plastics and rubber	4.92
10	Wood and wood products	2.76
2	Vegetable products	2.55
18	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	2.54
4	Prepared foodstuffs,beverages,etc.	2.38
13	Articles of stone, glass, precious stones and metals	2.11
20	Optical and precision instruments	2.04
22	Miscellaneous manufacturing articles	1.44
1	Live animals and products	1.27
9	Raw hides and skins, leather, furs, etc.	1.27
5	Ores and minerals, excl. fuels	0.99
3	Fats and oils	0.97
19	Aircraft and spacecraft, ships, boats and floating structures	0.89
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas,etc.	0.73
24	Special Uses	0.47
17	Railway or tramway locomotives and equipment	0.23
21	Arms and ammunition	0.01
23	Works of art, etc	0.01
Total		100.00
total	**US$ billion**	**765.0**

1995	Description	Total
16	Electrical machinery and equipm., telecomm equipm., electronics excl. computers and parts thereof	17.62
11	Textile and textile articles	13.00
6	Fuels	9.52
14	Base metals and products	9.50
15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	9.45
7	Chemicals and allied industries	6.19
8	Plastics and rubber	5.84
4	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, etc.	3.59
10	Wood and wood products	3.52
2	Vegetable products	3.12
18	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	2.75
13	Articles of stone, glass, precious stones and metals	2.59
20	Optical and precision instruments	2.07
3	Fats and oils	1.84
22	Miscellaneous manufact. articles	1.63
1	Live animals and products	1.58
9	Raw hides & skins, leather, furs, etc.	1.58
19	Aircraft and spacecraft, ships, boats and floating structures	1.48
5	Ores and minerals, excl. fuels	1.18
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas,etc.	1.04
24	Special Uses	0.65
17	Railway or tramway locomotives and equipment	0.22
21	Arms and ammunition	0.01
23	Works of art, etc	0.01
Total		100.00
total	**US$ billion**	**576.3**

Source: UNCTAD South-South Trade Information System

Manufacturing (15+16+17+18+19+20+22)	41.37	40.50	35.23
Textile and articles (11+12)	6.95	11.44	14.04
Resource-based, excl. fuels (5+8+14)	13.51	11.99	16.52
Agricultural (1+2+3+4)	5.93	7.17	10.14

Annex Table 3.2. Ranking of sectors exported from each region

Export values (US$ billion), 2005

			Export destinations							
		Description	SOUTH	Africa	Americas	Asia	Share in region's S-S exports (%)	Share in total S-S exports (%)	RoW	TOTAL
Asia	16	Electrical machinery & equipm., telecomm equipm., electronics excl. computers and parts thereof	357.77	5.75	13.91	338.11	24.5	21.0	264.46	622.23
	6	Fuels	277.03	3.07	3.42	270.54	19.0	16.3	273.37	550.40
	15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances	185.18	5.32	7.21	172.64	12.7	10.9	195.90	381.07
	11	Textile and textile articles	102.00	8.66	7.92	85.42	7.0	6.0	168.12	270.12
	14	Base metals and products	96.21	4.55	2.65	89.00	6.6	5.7	69.64	165.85
	7	Chemicals & allied industries	77.49	3.28	3.40	70.81	5.3	4.6	45.82	123.31
	8	Plastics and rubber	72.48	3.57	3.90	65.01	5.0	4.3	45.55	118.03
	20	Optical and precision instruments	50.33	0.60	1.43	48.29	3.4	3.0	37.15	87.48
	13	Articles of stone, glass, precious stones & metals	41.53	1.05	0.80	39.68	2.8	2.4	41.12	82.65
	18	Vehicles other than railway or tram-way rolling stock	36.08	4.96	4.25	26.86	2.5	2.1	56.66	92.74
	10	Wood and wood products	21.15	1.03	0.37	19.75	1.4	1.2	20.82	41.96
	2	Vegetable products	19.52	3.00	0.43	16.09	1.3	1.1	14.77	34.28
	4	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, etc.	18.19	0.96	0.43	16.80	1.2	1.1	21.69	39.88
	22	Miscellaneous manufact. articles	17.90	1.00	1.78	15.12	1.2	1.1	60.43	78.33
	19	Aircraft & spacecraft, ships, boats & floating structures	17.47	4.13	4.37	8.97	1.2	1.0	17.40	34.87
	99	Special Uses (HS2 98 and 99)	13.20	1.46	2.44	9.30	0.9	0.8	11.39	24.59
	9	Raw hides & skins, leather, furs, etc.	13.17	0.40	0.60	12.17	0.9	0.8	20.78	33.94
	5	Ores and minerals, excl. fuels	11.99	0.53	0.09	11.36	0.8	0.7	8.18	20.17
	3	Fats and oils	10.55	1.21	0.15	9.20	0.7	0.6	5.66	16.22
	1	Animals and animal products	9.84	0.35	0.11	9.37	0.7	0.6	14.28	24.12
	12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc.	8.56	1.15	1.51	5.90	0.6	0.5	33.19	41.75
	17	Railway or tramway locomotives and equipment	2.65	0.03	0.23	2.39	0.2	0.2	4.10	6.74
	23	Works of art, etc	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.0	0.0	0.88	1.04
	21	Arms and ammunition	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.26
Asia Total			1 460.53	56.07	61.42	1 343.03	100.0	85.9	1 431.50	2 892.03
	Manufacturing (15+16+17+18+19+20+22)						45.7	39.3		
	Textile and articles (11+12)						7.6	6.5		
	Chemical & allied (7)						5.3	4.6		
	Resource-based, excl. fuels (5+8+10+13+14)						16.7	14.3		
	Fuels (6)						19.0	16.3		
	Other (9,21,99)						1.8	1.6		
	Agricultural (1+2+3+4)						4.0	3.4		
Americas	6	Fuels	23.57	0.56	18.18	4.82	15.4	1.4	96.81	120.38
	14	Base metals and products	19.45	0.78	9.68	8.99	12.7	1.1	29.37	48.82
	18	Vehicles other than railway or tram-way rolling stock	13.52	0.93	11.79	0.80	8.9	0.8	34.47	47.99
	4	Prepared foodstuffs,beverages,etc.	13.29	2.04	5.74	5.51	8.7	0.8	20.53	33.82
	5	Ores and minerals, excl. fuels	11.86	0.50	2.86	8.50	7.8	0.7	13.16	25.02
	7	Chemicals & allied industries	11.39	0.28	9.62	1.49	7.5	0.7	11.85	23.25

.../...

Annex Table 3.2. (continued)

Export values (US$ billion), 2005

			Export destinations							
		Description	SOUTH	Africa	Americas	Asia	Share in region's S-S exports (%)	Share in total S-S exports (%)	RoW	TOTAL
	2	Vegetable products	10.74	1.08	3.76	5.90	7.0	0.6	23.72	34.46
	15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances	7.68	0.43	5.63	1.62	5.0	0.5	32.98	40.66
	16	Electrical machinery & equipm., telecomm equipm., electronics excl. computers and parts thereof	7.15	0.12	5.76	1.26	4.7	0.4	54.22	61.37
	8	Plastics and rubber	6.68	0.20	6.02	0.47	4.4	0.4	6.91	13.60
	1	Animals and animal products	6.17	1.15	2.57	2.45	4.0	0.4	13.65	19.82
	10	Wood and wood products	5.87	0.21	3.98	1.68	3.8	0.3	9.20	15.07
	3	Fats and oils	4.71	0.74	1.34	2.63	3.1	0.3	1.12	5.84
	11	Textile and textile articles	3.89	0.03	3.04	0.81	2.5	0.2	15.26	19.15
	9	Raw hides & skins, leather, furs, etc.	1.65	0.04	0.43	1.18	1.1	0.1	2.14	3.80
	13	Articles of stone, glass, precious stones & metals	1.55	0.16	1.23	0.16	1.0	0.1	11.79	13.34
	22	Miscellaneous manufact. articles	0.90	0.06	0.80	0.03	0.6	0.1	8.24	9.14
	19	Aircraft & spacecraft, ships, boats & floating structures	0.86	0.03	0.38	0.45	0.6	0.1	3.73	4.59
	12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas,etc.	0.62	0.02	0.54	0.06	0.4	0.0	1.98	2.60
	20	Optical and precision instruments	0.60	0.02	0.49	0.09	0.4	0.0	8.85	9.45
	17	Railway or tramway locomotives and equipment	0.22	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.1	0.0	0.65	0.87
	99	Special Uses (HS2 98 and 99)	0.18	0.00	0.17	0.01	0.1	0.0	2.20	2.38
	21	Arms and ammunition	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.09	0.14
	23	Works of art, etc	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.04
Americas Total			152.62	9.40	94.27	48.95	100.0	9.0	402.96	555.58
	Manufacturing (15+16+17+18+19+20+22)						20.3	1.8		
	Textile and articles (11+12)						3.0	0.3		
	Chemical & allied(7)						7.5	0.7		
	Resource-based, excl. fuels (5+8+10+13+14)						29.8	2.7		
	Fuels (6)						15.4	1.4		
	Other (9, 21,99)						1.2	0.1		
	Agricultural (1+2+3+4)						22.9	2.1		
Africa	6	Fuels	50.49	9.80	7.65	33.04	58.2	3.0	122.97	173.46
	14	Base metals and products	6.99	2.72	0.29	3.98	8.1	0.4	8.73	15.72
	7	Chemicals & allied industries	4.64	2.00	0.47	2.17	5.4	0.3	3.77	8.41
	2	Vegetable products	3.14	1.64	0.03	1.47	3.6	0.2	5.39	8.53
	11	Textile and textile articles	2.99	0.92	0.04	2.04	3.5	0.2	9.63	12.62
	4	Prepared foodstuffs,beverages,etc.	2.98	1.88	0.10	1.00	3.4	0.2	7.17	10.15
	5	Ores and minerals, excl. fuels	2.84	0.90	0.14	1.80	3.3	0.2	3.91	6.75
	10	Wood and wood products	2.26	1.18	0.03	1.05	2.6	0.1	2.63	4.90
	13	Articles of stone, glass, precious stones & metals	2.05	1.02	0.01	1.03	2.4	0.1	14.30	16.35
	15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances	1.55	1.02	0.12	0.40	1.8	0.1	3.16	4.70
	1	Animals and animal products	1.29	0.68	0.01	0.60	1.5	0.1	2.39	3.68
	8	Plastics and rubber	1.21	0.92	0.02	0.27	1.4	0.1	1.03	2.24

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Annex Table 3.2. (continued)

Export values (US$ billion), 2005

			Export destinations							
		Description	SOUTH	Africa	Americas	Asia	Share in region's S-S exports (%)	Share in total S-S exports (%)	RoW	TOTAL
	18	Vehicles other than railway or tram-way rolling stock	1.01	0.69	0.03	0.29	1.2	0.1	4.38	5.39
	16	Electrical machinery & equipm., telecomm equipm., electronics excl. computers and parts thereof	0.99	0.60	0.02	0.36	1.1	0.1	3.45	4.43
	19	Aircraft & spacecraft, ships, boats & floating structures	0.88	0.21	0.34	0.33	1.0	0.1	1.70	2.59
	3	Fats and oils	0.34	0.32	0.00	0.02	0.4	0.0	0.66	1.01
	9	Raw hides & skins, leather, furs, etc.	0.28	0.07	0.01	0.19	0.3	0.0	0.44	0.72
	22	Miscellaneous manufact. articles	0.25	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.3	0.0	0.73	0.98
	20	Optical and precision instruments	0.20	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.2	0.0	0.39	0.60
	99	Special Uses (HS2 98 and 99)	0.11	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.1	0.0	1.62	1.73
	12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas,etc.	0.11	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.1	0.0	0.73	0.84
	17	Railway or tramway locomotives and equipment	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.1	0.0	0.14	0.21
	21	Arms and ammunition	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.04
	23	Works of art, etc	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.06
							0.0	0.0		
Africa Total			86.69	27.13	9.33	50.23	100.0	5.1	199.41	286.10
	Manufacturing (15+16+17+18+19+20+22)						5.7	0.3		
	Textile and articles (11+12)						3.6	0.2		
	Chemical & allied (7)						5.4	0.3		
	Resource-based, excl. fuels (5+8+10+13+14)						17.7	0.8		
	Fuels (6)						58.2	3.0		
	Other (9, 21,99)						0.5	0.0		
	Agricultural (1+2+3+4)						8.9	0.5		
Grand Total			1 699.8	92.6	165.0	1 442.2			2 033.9	3 733.7

Source: UNCTAD South-South Trade Information System.

The values include re-import and re-export.

	Asia	Americas	Africa
Manufacturing	45.7	20.3	5.7
Textile and articles	7.6	3.0	3.6
Chemical & allied	5.3	7.5	5.4
Resource-based, excl. Fuels	16.7	29.8	17.7
Fuels	19.0	15.4	58.2
Agricultural	1.8	1.2	0.5
Other	4.0	22.9	8.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 4.1. Network of exports: Top 10 Exported Sectors

Asia to Africa (per cent)

1	11	Textile and textile articles	15.44
2	16	Electrical machinery & equipm., telecomm equipm., electronics excl. computers and parts thereof	10.26
3	15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances	9.48
4	18	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	8.85
5	14	Base metals and products	8.12
6	19	Aircraft & spacecraft, ships, boats & floating structures	7.36
7	8	Plastics and rubber	6.36
8	7	Chemicals & allied industries	5.86
9	6	Fuels	5.47
10	2	Vegetable products	5.35
	Total of the above		82.55
	Coefficient of Variation		**0.37**

Africa to Asia (per cent)

1	6	Fuels	65.78
2	14	Base metals and products	7.91
3	7	Chemicals & allied industries	4.32
4	11	Textile and textile articles	4.06
5	5	Ores and minerals, excl. fuels	3.58
6	2	Vegetable products	2.93
7	10	Wood and wood products	2.09
8	13	Articles of stone, glass, precious stones & metals	2.04
9	4	Prepared foodstuffs,beverages,etc.	2.00
10	1	Animals and animal products	1.19
	Total of the above		95.90
	Coefficient of Variation		**2.07**

Asia to Americas

1	16	Electrical machinery & equipm., telecomm equipm., electronics excl. computers and parts thereof	22.64
2	11	Textile and textile articles	12.89
3	15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances	11.75
4	19	Aircraft & spacecraft, ships, boats & floating structures	7.12
5	18	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	6.93
6	8	Plastics and rubber	6.35
7	6	Fuels	5.56
8	7	Chemicals & allied industries	5.53
9	14	Base metals and products	4.32
10	99	Special Uses (HS2 98 and 99)	3.97
	Total of the above		87.06
	Coefficient of Variation		**0.66**

Americas to Asia

1	14	Base metals and products	18.37
2	5	Ores and minerals, excl. fuels	17.36
3	2	Vegetable products	12.06
4	4	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, etc.	11.26
5	6	Fuels	9.85
6	3	Fats and oils	5.37
7	1	Animals and animal products	5.00
8	10	Wood and wood products	3.43
9	15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances	3.32
10	7	Chemicals & allied industries	3.05
	Total of the above		89.06
	Coefficient of Variation		**0.65**

Americas to Africa

1	4	Prepared foodstuffs,beverages,etc.	21.71
2	1	Animals and animal products	12.26
3	2	Vegetable products	11.47
4	18	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	9.90
5	14	Base metals and products	8.26
6	3	Fats and oils	7.92
7	6	Fuels	6.00
8	5	Ores and minerals, excl. fuels	5.28
9	15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances	4.54
10	7	Chemicals & allied industries	2.96
	Total of the above		90.30
	Coefficient of Variation		**0.60**

Africa to Americas

1	6	Fuels	81.97
2	7	Chemicals & allied industries	5.06
3	19	Aircraft & spacecraft, ships, boats & floating structures	3.63
4	14	Base metals and products	3.16
5	5	Ores and minerals, excl. fuels	1.49
6	15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances	1.28
7	4	Prepared foodstuffs,beverages,etc.	1.08
8	11	Textile and textile articles	0.39
9	10	Wood and wood products	0.34
10	18	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	0.32
	Total of the above		98.71
	Coefficient of Variation		**2.57**

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Annex Table 4.1. (continued)

Asia to Asia

(per cent)

1	16	Electrical machinery & equipm., telecomm equipm., electronics excl. computers and parts thereof	25.18
2	6	Fuels	20.14
3	15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances	12.85
4	14	Base metals and products	6.63
5	11	Textile and textile articles	6.36
6	7	Chemicals & allied industries	5.27
7	8	Plastics and rubber	4.84
8	20	Optical and precision instruments	3.60
9	13	Articles of stone, glass, precious stones & metals	2.95
10	18	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	2.00
	Total of the above		89.82
	Coefficient of Variation		**0.88**

Asia to RoW

(per cent)

1	6	Fuels	19.10
2	16	Electrical machinery & equipm., telecomm equipm., electronics excl. computers and parts thereof	18.47
3	15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances	13.68
4	11	Textile and textile articles	11.74
5	14	Base metals and products	4.87
6	22	Miscellaneous manufact. articles	4.22
7	18	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	3.96
8	7	Chemicals & allied industries	3.20
9	8	Plastics and rubber	3.18
10	13	Articles of stone, glass, precious stones & metals	2.87
	Total of the above		85.30
	Coefficient of Variation		**0.77**

Americas to Americas

1	6	Fuels	19.29
2	18	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	12.51
3	14	Base metals and products	10.27
4	7	Chemicals & allied industries	10.21
5	8	Plastics and rubber	6.39
6	16	Electrical machinery & equipm., telecomm equipm., electronics excl. computers and parts thereof	6.12
7	4	Prepared foodstuffs,beverages,etc.	6.08
8	15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances	5.97
9	10	Wood and wood products	4.22
10	2	Vegetable products	3.98
	Total of the above		85.04
	Coefficient of Variation		**0.55**

Americas to RoW

1	6	Fuels	24.03
2	16	Electrical machinery & equipm., telecomm equipm., electronics excl. computers and parts thereof	13.45
3	18	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	8.55
4	15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances	8.18
5	14	Base metals and products	7.29
6	2	Vegetable products	5.89
7	4	Prepared foodstuffs,beverages,etc.	5.09
8	11	Textile and textile articles	3.79
9	1	Animals and animal products	3.39
10	5	Ores and minerals, excl. fuels	3.27
	Total of the above		82.93
	Coefficient of Variation		**0.76**

Africa to Africa

1	6	Fuels	36.13
2	14	Base metals and products	10.03
3	7	Chemicals & allied industries	7.38
4	4	Prepared foodstuffs,beverages,etc.	6.93
5	2	Vegetable products	6.05
6	10	Wood and wood products	4.35
7	15	Computers, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances	3.77
8	13	Articles of stone, glass, precious stones & metals	3.74
9	8	Plastics and rubber	3.40
10	11	Textile and textile articles	3.38
	Total of the above		85.16
	Coefficient of Variation		**1.17**

Africa to RoW

1	6	Fuels	61.67
2	13	Articles of stone, glass, precious stones & metals	7.17
3	11	Textile and textile articles	4.83
4	14	Base metals and products	4.38
5	4	Prepared foodstuffs,beverages,etc.	3.60
6	2	Vegetable products	2.70
7	18	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	2.20
8	5	Ores and minerals, excl. fuels	1.96
9	7	Chemicals & allied industries	1.89
10	16	Electrical machinery & equipm., telecomm equipm., electronics excl. computers and parts thereof	1.73
	Total of the above		92.12
	Coefficient of Variation		**2.01**

Annex Table 5.1. Breakdown of exports into sub-regions

Values of export ($ billions)

2005

Reporter Region	Reporter Subregion	Total South	Rest of World	TOTAL
Asia	Eastern Asia	767.83	764.35	1 532.18
	Pacific	1.12	4.09	5.21
	South Asia	65.29	70.88	136.17
	Southeast Asia	361.32	288.77	650.09
	Western Asia	264.97	303.41	568.38
Americas	Caribbean	4.00	11.58	15.58
	Central America	21.79	210.55	232.34
	South America 1	25.88	81.85	107.73
	South America 2	100.94	98.98	199.92
Africa	Central Africa	7.52	14.12	21.63
	Eastern Africa	5.05	4.39	9.44
	North Africa	21.96	90.31	112.27
	Southern Africa	31.64	52.95	84.59
	Western Africa	20.52	37.64	58.17
	2005 Total	**1 699.84**	**2 033.87**	**3 733.71**

Distribution of exports (percentage)

2000

Reporter Region	Reporter Subregion	Total South-South	Rest of World	TOTAL
Asia	Eastern Asia	45.58	54.42	100.00
	Pacific	15.15	84.85	100.00
	South Asia	34.78	65.22	100.00
	Southeast Asia	47.68	52.32	100.00
	Western Asia	33.30	66.70	100.00
Americas	Caribbean	26.37	73.63	100.00
	Central America	6.28	93.72	100.00
	South America 1	27.27	72.73	100.00
	South America 2	45.34	54.66	100.00
Africa	Central Africa	37.41	62.59	100.00
	Eastern Africa	46.95	53.05	100.00
	North Africa	17.02	82.98	100.00
	Southern Africa	29.49	70.51	100.00
	Western Africa	33.15	66.85	100.00
	2000 Total	**38.61**	**61.39**	**100.00**
	Total/South	**100.00**		

Distribution of exports (percentage)

2005

Reporter Region	Reporter Subregion	Total South-South	Rest of World	TOTAL
Asia	Eastern Asia	50.11	49.89	100.00
	Pacific	21.50	78.50	100.00
	South Asia	47.95	52.05	100.00
	Southeast Asia	55.58	44.42	100.00
	Western Asia	46.62	53.38	100.00
Americas	Caribbean	25.70	74.30	100.00
	Central America	9.38	90.62	100.00
	South America 1	24.02	75.98	100.00
	South America 2	50.49	49.51	100.00
Africa	Central Africa	34.75	65.25	100.00
	Eastern Africa	53.51	46.49	100.00
	North Africa	19.56	80.44	100.00
	Southern Africa	37.40	62.60	100.00
	Western Africa	35.28	64.72	100.00
	2005 Total	**45.53**	**54.47**	**100.00**
	Total/South	**100.00**		

Distribution of exports (percentage)

1995

Reporter Region	Reporter Subregion	Total South-South	Rest of World	TOTAL
Asia	Eastern Asia	47.82	52.18	100.00
	Pacific	15.75	84.25	100.00
	South Asia	34.46	65.54	100.00
	Southeast Asia	47.69	52.31	100.00
	Western Asia	33.75	66.25	100.00
Americas	Caribbean	26.43	73.57	100.00
	Central America	9.25	90.75	100.00
	South America 1	30.36	69.64	100.00
	South America 2	46.57	53.43	100.00
Africa	Central Africa	14.13	85.87	100.00
	Eastern Africa	38.92	61.08	100.00
	North Africa	15.72	84.28	100.00
	Southern Africa	26.50	73.50	100.00
	Western Africa	23.97	76.03	100.00
	1995 Total	**40.81**	**59.19**	**100.00**
	Total/South	**100.00**		

Source: UNCTAD South-South Trade Information System.

Annex Table 5.2. The breakdown of destinations of the South-South exports

2005	1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Asia	RoW	Eastern Asia	Southeast Asia	Western Asia	South Asia
Pacific	RoW	Eastern Asia	Southeast Asia	Pacific	South Asia
South Asia	RoW	Western Asia	Eastern Asia	Southeast Asia	South Asia
Southeast Asia	RoW	Southeast Asia	Eastern Asia	South Asia	Western Asia
Western Asia	RoW	Eastern Asia	Western Asia	Southeast Asia	South Asia
Caribbean	RoW	Caribbean	South America 1	Eastern Asia	Central America
Central America	RoW	Central America	South America 1	Caribbean	Eastern Asia
South America 1	RoW	South America 1	Eastern Asia	South America 2	Central America
South America 2	RoW	South America 2	Eastern Asia	South America 1	Central America
Central Africa	RoW	Eastern Asia	Caribbean	Southeast Asia	Western Africa
Eastern Africa	RoW	Eastern Africa	Southern Africa	Western Asia	South Asia
North Africa	RoW	Western Asia	Eastern Asia	North Africa	South America 2
Southern Africa	RoW	Eastern Asia	Southern Africa	Eastern Africa	Southeast Asia
Western Africa	RoW	Western Africa	South Asia	South America 2	Southern Africa

2005	6	7	8	9	10
Eastern Asia	Central America	South America 2	Southern Africa	Western Africa	North Africa
Pacific	Southern Africa	Western Africa	Central America	Caribbean	South America 2
South Asia	Southern Africa	Western Africa	North Africa	South America 2	Eastern Africa
Southeast Asia	Central America	South America 2	Southern Africa	Western Africa	North Africa
Western Asia	North Africa	Eastern Africa	Southern Africa	South America 2	Western Africa
Caribbean	South America 2	Western Africa	South Asia	Western Asia	Southeast Asia
Central America	South America 2	Southeast Asia	South Asia	Western Asia	North Africa
South America 1	Caribbean	Western Asia	Southeast Asia	South Asia	Southern Africa
South America 2	Western Asia	Southeast Asia	Caribbean	North Africa	South Asia
Central Africa	Central Africa	Southern Africa	South Asia	North Africa	South America 2
Eastern Africa	North Africa	Eastern Asia	Central Africa	Southeast Asia	Western Africa
North Africa	South Asia	Southeast Asia	Western Africa	Caribbean	Central America
Southern Africa	Western Asia	South Asia	South America 2	Western Africa	Central Africa
Western Africa	Eastern Asia	Southeast Asia	Central Africa	Central America	South America 1

2005	11	12	13	14	15
Eastern Asia	South America 1	Caribbean	Eastern Africa	Central Africa	Pacific
Pacific	Western Asia	South America 1	Eastern Africa	North Africa	Central Africa
South Asia	Central America	South America 1	Caribbean	Central Africa	Pacific
Southeast Asia	Pacific	Caribbean	South America 1	Eastern Africa	Central Africa
Western Asia	Central America	South America 1	Caribbean	Central Africa	Pacific
Caribbean	North Africa	Southern Africa	Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Pacific
Central America	Southern Africa	Western Africa	Eastern Africa	Central Africa	Pacific
South America 1	North Africa	Western Africa	Eastern Africa	Central Africa	Pacific
South America 2	Southern Africa	Western Africa	Eastern Africa	Central Africa	Pacific
Central Africa	Western Asia	Eastern Africa	Central America	South America 1	Pacific
Eastern Africa	South America 1	Central America	South America 2	Caribbean	Pacific
North Africa	Eastern Africa	Central Africa	Southern Africa	South America 1	Pacific
Southern Africa	North Africa	Central America	South America 1	Caribbean	Pacific
Western Africa	North Africa	Western Asia	Caribbean	Eastern Africa	Pacific

Asia	Africa	Americas

Source: UNCTAD South-South Trade Information System.

Annex Table 5.3. Top 20 countries according to the 2005 value of exports to the South

Rank		Exports to South (2005, US$ million)	Share of S-S Exports (2005, %)	Growth of S-S exports (1995-2005, %)	Share in total S-S exports (%)	Cumulative
1	**China**	317 066.6	41.6	194.80	18.70	18.70
2	**Hong Kong, China**	175 874.5	60.2	360.00	10.30	29.00
3	**Korea, Rep. of**	157 143.0	55.3	93.80	9.20	38.20
4	**Singapore**	151 992.9	66.2	168.10	8.90	47.10
5	**Saudi Arabia**	117 097.3	64.8	132.40	6.90	54.00
6	**Taiwan Province of China**	115 866.0	61.2	2 321.70	6.80	60.80
7	**Malaysia**	76 326.6	54.1	132.90	4.50	65.30
8	**UAE**	60 708.9	58.7	110.30	3.60	68.90
9	**Thailand**	56 245.9	51.1	207.30	3.30	72.20
10	**Brazil**	55 638.5	47.9	132.70	3.30	75.50
11	**India**	54 744.9	52.9	198.80	3.20	78.70
12	**Indonesia**	43 693.6	51.0	350.90	2.60	81.30
13	**Kuwait**	28 386.2	55.1	142.00	1.70	83.00
14	**Argentina**	26 075.5	65.0	434.30	1.50	84.50
15	**Philippines**	18 679.0	45.3	92.40	1.10	85.60
16	**Chile**	16 364.3	42.4	261.40	1.00	86.60
17	**South Africa**	15 474.5	32.9	174.40	0.90	87.50
18	**Mexico**	14 658.5	6.8	91.60	0.90	88.40
19	**Turkey**	14 046.9	19.1	157.90	0.80	89.20
20	**Nigeria**	12 968.2	31.9	237.90	0.80	90.00
21	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	12 544.8	20.9	90.69	0.74	90.74
22	Angola	12 090.7	53.0	91.40	0.71	91.45
23	Qatar	11 523.3	44.7	92.08	0.68	92.13
24	Viet Nam	9 373.6	30.2	92.63	0.55	92.68
25	Colombia	7 991.0	37.7	93.10	0.47	93.15
26	Algeria	7 459.5	15.5	93.54	0.44	93.59
27	Pakistan	7 065.0	44.0	93.95	0.42	94.00
28	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	6 311.1	11.4	94.32	0.37	94.37
29	Peru	6 289.7	36.8	94.69	0.37	94.74
30	Yemen	4 578.3	81.6	94.96	0.27	95.01
31	Iraq	4 093.3	16.5	95.20	0.24	95.25
32	Oman	3 800.7	18.7	95.43	0.22	95.48
33	Egypt	3 774.5	35.5	95.65	0.22	95.70
34	Sudan	3 767.4	86.5	95.87	0.22	95.92
35	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3 579.3	12.8	96.08	0.21	96.13
36	Syrian Arab Republic	3 184.9	45.8	96.27	0.19	96.32
37	Congo, Rep.	3 179.6	71.3	96.46	0.19	96.51
38	Ecuador	3 159.5	32.0	96.64	0.19	96.69
39	Cote d'Ivoire	2 938.9	40.5	96.82	0.17	96.87
40	Trinidad and Tobago	2 933.7	30.5	96.99	0.17	97.04
41	Costa Rica	2 690.2	37.6	97.15	0.16	97.20
42	Brunei Darussalam	2 569.2	42.3	97.30	0.15	97.35
43	Equatorial Guinea	2 503.9	40.0	97.44	0.15	97.49
44	Jordan	2 451.1	57.3	97.59	0.14	97.64
45	Guatemala	2 174.3	40.4	97.72	0.13	97.77
46	Bolivia	1 948.7	69.7	97.83	0.11	97.88
47	Kenya	1 938.0	57.8	97.95	0.11	98.00
48	Morocco	1 890.1	17.8	98.06	0.11	98.11
49	Uruguay	1 667.9	49.0	98.15	0.10	98.20
50	Sri Lanka	1 565.3	25.4	98.25	0.09	98.30

Asia | Africa | Americas

Source: UNCTAD South-South Trade Information System

Annex Table 6.1. Normalized RCA across subregions (HS 4-digit)

Reporter	Number of exported items			Number of export items with 0<NRCA<1			Share of items with NRCA>0 in total export	
	1995	2005	% growth 1995-2005	1995	2005	% growth 1995-2005	1995	2005
Eastern Asia	1 235	1 236	0.1	669	667	-0.3	54.2	54.0
Southeast Asia	1 236	1 237	0.1	351	384	9.4	28.4	31.0
Pacific	509	890	74.9	63	125	98.4	12.4	14.0
South Asia	1 172	1 226	4.6	371	475	28.0	31.7	38.7
Western Asia	1 198	1 234	3.0	222	189	-14.9	18.5	15.3
Caribbean	866	1 069	23.4	181	182	0.6	20.9	17.0
Central America	1 147	1 188	3.6	402	425	5.7	35.0	35.8
South America 1	1 113	1 177	5.8	257	320	24.5	23.1	27.2
South America 2	1 192	1 220	2.3	405	398	-1.7	34.0	32.6
Central Africa	443	599	35.2	40	28	-30.0	9.0	4.7
Eastern Africa	1 031	1 125	9.1	221	301	36.2	21.4	26.8
North Africa	937	1 043	11.3	221	170	-23.1	23.6	16.3
Western Africa	932	1 016	9.0	129	107	-17.1	13.8	10.5
Southern Africa	1 205	1 230	2.1	442	426	-3.6	36.7	34.6

Source: UNCTAD South-South Trade Information System.

Annex Table 6.2. Exports with revealed comparative advantage in 2005

(the number of product groups with the normalized RCA value > 0)

Country	Primary commodities (incl. Agri)	Manufactures - labour-intensive or resource-based	Manufactures - low skill	Manufactures - medium skill	Manufactures - high skill	Energy and others	Unclassified products	Total
Central Africa	20	1	2	0	3	1	1	28
Western Africa	55	11	10	5	13	5	8	107
Pacific	62	16	15	5	15	2	10	125
North Africa	90	21	16	5	27	8	3	170
Caribbean	65	28	19	9	36	6	19	182
Western Asia	85	48	14	8	23	7	4	189
Eastern Africa	149	52	24	9	41	6	20	301
South America1	117	67	32	16	67	8	13	320
Southeast Asia	116	52	29	63	88	9	27	384
South America2	152	61	41	50	79	4	11	398
Central America	143	70	38	37	112	3	22	425
Southern Africa	161	65	49	38	80	9	24	426
South Asia	155	104	61	46	82	7	20	475
Eastern Asia	78	187	89	90	170	8	45	667
TOTAL	1 448	783	439	381	836	83	227	4 197

(As % share in a subregion's total number of exported product grouops)

	Primary commodities (incl. Agri)	Manufactures - labour-intensive or resource-based	Manufactures - low skill	Manufactures - medium skill	Manufactures - high skill	Energy and others	Unclassified products	Total
Central Africa	71.4	3.6	7.1	0.0	10.7	3.6	3.6	100.0
North Africa	52.9	12.4	9.4	2.9	15.9	4.7	1.8	100.0
Western Africa	51.4	10.3	9.3	4.7	12.1	4.7	7.5	100.0
Eastern Africa	49.5	17.3	8.0	3.0	13.6	2.0	6.6	100.0
Southern Africa	37.8	15.3	11.5	8.9	18.8	2.1	5.6	100.0
Africa AVERAGE	52.6	11.7	9.1	3.9	14.2	3.4	5.0	100.0
Central America	33.6	16.5	8.9	8.7	26.4	0.7	5.2	100.0
South America1	36.6	20.9	10.0	5.0	20.9	2.5	4.1	100.0
South America2	38.2	15.3	10.3	12.6	19.8	1.0	2.8	100.0
Caribbean	35.7	15.4	10.4	4.9	19.8	3.3	10.4	100.0
America AVERAGE	36.0	17.0	9.9	7.8	21.7	1.9	5.6	100.0
Eastern Asia	11.7	28.0	13.3	13.5	25.5	1.2	6.7	100.0
Southeast Asia	30.2	13.5	7.6	16.4	22.9	2.3	7.0	100.0
South Asia	32.6	21.9	12.8	9.7	17.3	1.5	4.2	100.0
Western Asia	45.0	25.4	7.4	4.2	12.2	3.7	2.1	100.0
Pacific	49.6	12.8	12.0	4.0	12.0	1.6	8.0	100.0
Asia AVERAGE	33.8	20.3	10.6	9.6	18.0	2.1	5.6	100.0
TOTAL AVERAGE	41.2	16.3	9.9	7.0	17.7	2.5	5.4	100.0

Source: UNCTAD South-South Trade Information System.

Annex Table 6.3.a. Top 10 subregions, ranked according to the height of comparative advantage in 2005

(Aggregate of "positive (>0) values of normalized RCAs in each product sector, for each subregion)

Sector	Rank	Sub-region	1995	2005
Agriculture	1	Eastern Africa	42.33	68.21
	2	South America 2	58.44	61.52
	3	Central America	42.18	53.61
	4	South Asia	41.69	47.58
	5	Southern Africa	37.44	42.68
	6	South America 1	25.52	32.72
	7	North Africa	35.24	30.28
	8	Pacific	15.42	24.07
	9	Caribbean	23.06	21.82
	10	Western Asia	27.66	20.95
Agriculture Average			**34.90**	**40.34**
Natural-resource based	1	Southern Africa	43.10	44.71
	2	South America 1	30.92	41.97
	3	Central America	36.14	38.70
	4	Eastern Africa	23.10	38.22
	5	South Asia	31.58	37.37
	6	South America 2	32.72	33.25
	7	Southeast Asia	21.12	23.77
	8	Caribbean	20.51	23.31
	9	North Africa	19.86	18.39
	10	Eastern Asia	17.71	18.22
Natural-resource based Average			**27.68**	**31.79**
Base metal & products	1	Southern Africa	33.88	28.27
	2	South Asia	20.24	25.93
	3	Central America	17.67	22.00
	4	South America 1	15.20	21.63
	5	Eastern Asia	15.92	18.52
	6	Eastern Africa	13.38	16.18
	7	South America 2	12.82	13.62
	8	Caribbean	9.60	10.28
	9	Southeast Asia	8.96	9.27
	10	North Africa	13.54	8.29
Base metal & products Average			**16.12**	**17.40**
Chemical and allied	1	Central America	38.71	44.52
	2	Southern Africa	34.37	32.81
	3	South Asia	24.99	30.99
	4	South America 2	26.87	27.32
	5	South America 1	19.80	22.27
	6	Eastern Asia	15.05	17.81
	7	Caribbean	22.70	15.25
	8	North Africa	15.29	12.75
	9	Eastern Africa	9.83	12.71
	10	Southeast Asia	7.17	10.05
Chemical and allied Average			**21.48**	**22.65**
Textiles & Articles	1	South Asia	29.34	39.39
	2	Eastern Asia	29.97	29.92
	3	Eastern Africa	9.83	17.12
	4	South America 1	11.06	14.62
	5	Southern Africa	10.73	13.20
	6	Central America	15.78	11.89
	7	South America 2	7.35	7.05
	8	Western Asia	5.55	6.93
	9	North Africa	9.65	4.71
	10	Southeast Asia	3.78	3.68
Textiles & Articles Average			**13.30**	**14.85**
Manufactured	1	Eastern Asia	35.40	40.77
	2	South America 2	24.31	25.53
	3	Southern Africa	24.95	24.99
	4	Southeast Asia	22.17	24.29
	5	South Asia	13.85	19.86
	6	Central America	19.21	15.88
	7	Caribbean	6.85	11.97
	8	Pacific	8.08	9.40
	9	Eastern Africa	8.80	6.46
	10	South America 1	4.94	6.09
Manufactured Average			**16.86**	**18.52**

Source: UNCTAD South-South Trade Information System

Annex Table 6.3.b. Top 10 subregions, ranked according to the degree of comparative advantage in 2005

(Aggregate of "positive (>0) values of normalized RCAs in each product sector, for each subregion)

Sector	Sub-sector	Rank	Sub-region	1995	2005
Agriculture	Animal prod	1	Eastern Africa	8.91	15.89
		2	South America 2	14.27	14.01
		3	Central America	7.63	12.85
		4	Southern Africa	5.79	9.72
		5	South Asia	9.24	8.71
		6	North Africa	5.28	6.29
		7	Pacific	5.95	6.23
		8	South America 1	3.15	5.25
		9	Western Asia	4.93	4.55
		10	Western Africa	3.95	2.59
	Vegetable prod.	1	Eastern Africa	20.38	30.94
		2	South Asia	21.19	24.80
		3	South America 2	16.48	18.47
		4	Central America	12.62	18.24
		5	Southern Africa	14.99	13.62
		6	North Africa	16.08	12.69
		7	Western Asia	14.27	10.06
		8	South America 1	7.63	9.37
		9	Pacific	5.14	6.75
		10	Southeast Asia	5.74	6.40
	Prepared foodstuffs	1	Central America	18.02	18.55
		2	South America 2	19.73	18.45
		3	South America 1	10.43	14.88
		4	Southern Africa	11.14	14.58
		5	Caribbean	15.23	13.57
		6	Eastern Africa	6.70	12.03
		7	Pacific	2.98	8.79
		8	North Africa	9.18	7.71
		9	Western Africa	7.60	7.45
		10	Southeast Asia	4.07	6.90
	Fats & oils	1	South America 2	6.52	8.06
		2	Southeast Asia	3.53	4.21
		3	Eastern Africa	2.78	4.04
		4	South Asia	1.03	3.09
		5	North Africa	3.20	2.50
		6	Southern Africa	3.77	2.01
		7	Pacific	0.60	1.99
		8	South America 1	1.27	1.87
		9	Central America	1.38	1.75
	Hides skin leather	1	Eastern Africa	3.57	5.31
		2	South Asia	3.73	5.14
		3	Eastern Asia	3.79	3.67
		4	Southern Africa	1.75	2.74
		5	South America 2	1.44	2.53
		6	Central America	2.53	2.22
		7	South America 1	3.04	1.34
		8	North Africa	1.49	1.09
		9	Western Asia	1.79	0.97
		10	Caribbean	0.77	0.90
Natural-resource based	Fuels	1	North Africa	3.00	5.10
		2	Caribbean	4.07	4.97
		3	Southern Africa	6.36	4.55
		4	South America 1	2.40	3.49
		5	Eastern Africa	4.62	3.07
		6	South Asia	3.59	2.70
		7	Western Asia	3.32	2.06
		8	Pacific	0.25	1.97
		9	Central America	1.78	1.80
		10	Western Africa	2.37	1.21
	Ore & mineral	1	South Asia	11.73	17.06
		2	Southern Africa	14.80	16.71
		3	Eastern Africa	8.14	13.97
		4	South America 1	9.46	12.98
		5	South America 2	6.01	11.08
		6	Central America	8.33	7.72
		7	North Africa	7.52	7.32
		8	Caribbean	5.91	5.06

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Annex Table 6.3.b. (continued)

(Aggregate of "positive (>0) values of normalized RCAs in each product sector, for each subregion)

Sector	Sub-sector	Rank	Sub-region	1995	2005
		9	Central Africa	4.35	4.27
		10	Pacific	1.99	3.81
	Plastic & Rubber	1	Central America	6.93	7.19
		2	Southeast Asia	3.89	5.14
		3	Eastern Asia	4.22	4.29
		4	South Asia	3.36	4.23
		5	South America 1	2.36	3.94
		6	South America 2	3.43	3.39
		7	Eastern Africa	1.03	3.05
		8	Caribbean	1.49	1.77
	Stones, glass, cement	1	South Asia	10.49	11.06
		2	South America 1	9.92	9.71
		3	Central America	10.46	8.02
		4	Eastern Asia	5.98	7.92
		5	Southern Africa	8.15	6.71
		6	Western Asia	5.78	5.86
		7	South America 2	9.71	5.51
		8	Eastern Africa	4.36	5.17
		9	Pacific	0.99	3.95
		10	Southeast Asia	4.44	3.73
	Wood and products	1	Southern Africa	12.27	16.04
		2	Central America	8.63	13.97
		3	Eastern Africa	4.95	12.95
		4	South America 2	12.54	12.44
		5	South America 1	6.78	11.85
		6	Southeast Asia	7.88	10.60
		7	Caribbean	6.53	9.93
		8	Western Africa	4.93	4.72
		9	Pacific	2.67	4.61
		10	Eastern Asia	4.58	4.20
Base metal & products	Base metal & products	1	Southern Africa	33.88	28.27
		2	South Asia	20.24	25.93
		3	Central America	17.67	22.00
		4	South America 1	15.20	21.63
		5	Eastern Asia	15.92	18.52
		6	Eastern Africa	13.38	16.18
		7	South America 2	12.82	13.62
		8	Caribbean	9.60	10.28
		9	Southeast Asia	8.96	9.27
		10	North Africa	13.54	8.29
Chemical and allied indust.	Chemical and allied	1	Central America	38.71	44.52
		2	Southern Africa	34.37	32.81
		3	South Asia	24.99	30.99
		4	South America 2	26.87	27.32
		5	South America 1	19.80	22.27
		6	Eastern Asia	15.05	17.81
		7	Caribbean	22.70	15.25
		8	North Africa	15.29	12.75
		9	Eastern Africa	9.83	12.71
		10	Southeast Asia	7.17	10.05
Textiles & Articles	Apparel	1	South Asia	5.50	11.33
		2	Eastern Asia	8.05	8.25
		3	South America 1	2.14	5.42
		4	Eastern Africa	3.63	4.85
		5	Southern Africa	0.85	2.53
		6	Pacific	0.00	2.24
		7	Western Asia	1.43	2.09
		8	Caribbean	1.42	1.72
		9	North Africa	3.24	1.55
		10	Central America	1.07	1.10
	Footwear & Head gears	1	Eastern Asia	4.03	4.58
		2	South America 1	3.33	2.79
		3	Southern Africa	1.33	2.66
		4	South Asia	1.46	2.44
		5	Eastern Africa	0.41	1.69
		6	South America 2	1.39	1.25
		7	Central America	1.95	1.01

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Annex Table 6.3.b. (continued)

(Aggregate of "positive (>0) values of normalized RCAs in each product sector, for each subregion)

Sector	Sub-sector	Rank	Sub-region	1995	2005
		8	Western Africa	2.10	0.87
		9	Caribbean	0.88	0.48
	Textile	1	South Asia	22.38	25.62
		2	Eastern Asia	17.88	17.09
		3	Eastern Africa	5.80	10.58
		4	Central America	12.76	9.77
		5	Southern Africa	8.55	8.01
		6	South America 1	5.59	6.41
		7	South America 2	5.75	5.80
		8	Western Asia	4.12	4.62
		9	Southeast Asia	2.01	3.42
		10	North Africa	5.72	3.17
Manufactured	Machineries, etc.	1	Eastern Asia	10.55	12.06
		2	South America 2	11.12	10.33
		3	Southern Africa	10.45	9.82
		4	South Asia	2.97	7.75
		5	Southeast Asia	5.66	7.15
		6	Central America	8.16	5.28
		7	Pacific	1.23	2.41
		8	Caribbean	0.36	2.01
		9	Eastern Africa	0.81	1.47
	Electrical machineries, computers, telecom, etc.	1	Eastern Asia	5.23	8.08
		2	Southeast Asia	6.53	5.89
		3	Central America	2.65	3.17
		4	South Asia	2.63	2.90
		5	South America 2	1.12	1.42
		6	Southern Africa	0.86	1.11
		7	Caribbean	0.00	0.86
	Optical & precision tools	1	Eastern Asia	9.13	10.06
		2	Southeast Asia	6.44	7.00
		3	Caribbean	3.09	4.25
		4	Southern Africa	2.29	3.12
		5	South Asia	0.93	1.85
		6	Eastern Africa	0.18	0.78
		7	Central America	0.92	0.74
		8	South America 2	1.37	0.65
		9	South America 1	0.32	0.45
		10	North Africa	0.58	0.45
	Misc. Manufactured	1	Eastern Asia	5.53	6.28
		2	Central America	3.57	4.47
		3	Eastern Africa	2.53	3.25
		4	South Asia	2.43	2.30
		5	South America 1	2.56	2.04
		6	Southern Africa	2.16	1.92
		7	South America 2	0.59	1.49
		8	Caribbean	2.19	1.43
		9	Pacific	1.17	0.88
		10	Western Asia	1.11	0.68
	Vehicles	1	South America 2	4.55	5.21
		2	South Asia	3.01	2.96
		3	Southern Africa	3.01	2.54
		4	Central America	2.59	1.58
		5	Eastern Asia	1.42	1.35
		6	Southeast Asia	0.48	0.95
		7	Western Africa	0.15	0.94
		8	Eastern Africa	1.80	0.79

Source: UNCTAD South-South Trade Information System

Annex Table 7.1. Partners and Products

Ranking	Exporter	Number of products in 1995	Number of trading partners in 1995	Number of products in 2005	Number of trading partners in 2005
1	Argentina	248	53	253	55
2	Bahrain	201	31	217	40
3	Belize	131	25	159	35
4	Bolivia	175	31	209	35
5	Brazil	247	55	256	57
6	Burundi	49	16	75	22
7	Cameroon	143	34	190	42
8	Central African Republic	52	22	94	26
9	Chile	247	49	249	50
10	China	257	56	259	57
11	Colombia	236	48	245	50
12	Costa Rica	223	44	228	48
13	Dominica	139	31	150	34
14	Ecuador	209	41	227	47
15	Gambia, The	79	20	90	26
16	Guatemala	219	44	239	45
17	Honduras	206	41	217	43
18	Hong Kong, China	255	56	256	55
19	India	254	56	257	56
20	Indonesia	251	55	255	57
21	Jordan	202	35	223	47
22	Kiribati	17	10	57	12
23	Korea, Republic of	253	56	256	56
24	Malawi	150	35	187	36
25	Malaysia	253	52	258	57
26	Maldives	59	17	148	26
27	Mauritius	165	34	226	46
28	Mexico	242	53	251	54
29	Morocco	159	43	213	48
30	Mozambique	117	30	179	33
31	Nicaragua	178	32	200	38
32	Niger	78	21	125	30
33	Oman	169	32	219	42
34	Pakistan	211	53	240	56
35	Panama	229	44	238	48
36	Peru	221	42	248	49
37	Philippines	231	48	248	54
38	Qatar	156	27	196	47
39	Saudi Arabia	243	50	250	52
40	Seychelles	68	14	99	32
41	Singapore	257	54	258	55
42	South Africa	258	52	259	56
43	St. Kitts and Nevis	37	13	57	18
44	St. Lucia	84	14	109	21
45	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	90	11	107	18
46	Sudan	101	38	153	37
47	Taiwan Province of China	254	54	257	56
48	Tanzania (United Rep. of)	171	39	214	42
49	Thailand	248	56	256	57
50	Togo	72	21	172	32
51	Trinidad and Tobago	180	35	211	40
52	Tunisia	159	39	190	49
53	Turkey	235	53	247	55
54	Uganda	86	27	198	35
55	Uruguay	214	39	230	47
56	Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	230	43	232	47
57	Zambia	164	33	193	34
	Total	10 062	2 157	11 529	2 442

Source: UN Comtrade.

Annex Table 7.2. Most traded (i.e. exported) products in new trade relationships (NTR): By region (SQUARED MATRIX)

ASIA: Most traded goods in VALUE				ASIA: Most traded goods in FREQUENCY			
Product name	**Value (US$ million)**	**Percentage**	**No. of NTR on this product**	**Product name**	**Value (US$ million)**	**Percentage**	**No. of NTR on this product**
Telecomms equipment nes	9 997.32	14.76	18	Articles nes of plastics	263.00	0.39	30
Valves/transistors/etc	8 820.38	13.02	13	Printed matter	57.27	0.08	28
Office equip parts/accs.	7 458.37	11.01	15	Articles of apparel nes	118.53	0.17	24
Optical instruments nes	5 701.52	8.42	11	Furniture/stuff furnishg	53.61	0.08	24
Computer equipment	5 551.23	8.19	21	Hand/machine tools	39.68	0.06	23
Electric circuit equipmt	4 623.64	6.82	22	Electric circuit equipmt	4 623.64	6.82	22
Electrical equipment nes	3 156.26	4.66	19	Computer equipment	5 551.23	8.19	21
Elect power transm equip	2 146.21	3.17	18	Base metal manufac nes	274.82	0.41	21
Textile yarn	1 268.73	1.87	10	Baby carr/toy/game/sport	224.27	0.33	21
Rest of products	19 030.47	28.09	2 138	Rest of products	56 548.08	83.46	
Total	**67 754.12**	**100**	**2 285**	**Total**	**67 754.12**	**100**	**2 285**

AFRICA: Most traded goods in VALUE				AFRICA: Most traded goods in FREQUENCY			
Product name	**Value (US$ million)**	**Percentage**	**No. of NTR on this product**	**Product name**	**Value (US$ million)**	**Percentage**	**No. of NTR on this product**
Pearls/precious stones	151.07	24.57	1	Electrical equipment nes	3.45	0.56	25
Pulp and waste paper	95.19	15.48	2	Articles of apparel nes	0.74	0.12	22
Sugar/mollasses/honey	32.17	5.23	3	Printed matter	1.15	0.19	21
Primary/prods iron/steel	20.77	3.38	1	Articles nes of plastics	1.13	0.18	21
Cotton	18.08	2.94	7	Mens/boys wear, woven	0.25	0.04	19
Aircraft/spacecraft/etc	13.76	2.24	3	Electric circuit equipmt	0.70	0.11	18
Goods/service vehicles	13.13	2.14	10	Computer equipment	2.49	0.41	18
Civil engineering plant	12.77	2.08	13	Women/girl clothing wven	0.23	0.04	17
Flat rolled iron/st prod	12.02	1.96	2	Office equip parts/accs.	0.20	0.03	16
Rest of products	245.85	39.99	1 177	Rest of products	604.48	98.32	1 042
Total	**614.82**	**100**	**1 219**	**Total**	**614.82**	**100**	**1 219**

AMERICA: Most traded goods in VALUE				AMERICA: Most traded goods in FREQUENCY			
Product name	**Value (US$ million)**	**Percentage**	**No. of NTR on this product**	**Product name**	**Value (US$ million)**	**Percentage**	**No. of NTR on this product**
Passenger cars etc.	206.28	28.97	4	Articles nes of plastics	1.86	0.26	17
Motor veh parts/access	111.38	15.64	10	Electric circuit equipmt	0.22	0.03	16
Ships/boats/etc	76.61	10.76	5	Telecomms equipment nes	2.12	0.30	16
Goods/service vehicles	66.20	9.30	4	Computer equipment	0.89	0.13	14
Heavy petrol/bitum oils	39.55	5.55	7	Measure/control app nes	0.14	0.02	14
Iron/steel pipe/tube/etc	19.56	2.75	9	Printed matter	3.13	0.44	14
Rubber tyres/treads	15.69	2.20	13	Articles of apparel nes	1.08	0.15	14
Edible products n.e.s.	11.53	1.62	7	Footwear	0.71	0.10	13
Aluminium ores/concs/etc	10.88	1.53	2	Office equip parts/accs.	0.96	0.14	13
Rest of products	154.47	21.69	1 054	Rest of products	701.06	98.44	984
Total	**712.16**	**100**	**1 115**	**Total**	**712.16**	**100**	**1 115**

Source: UN Comtrade.

Annex Table 7.3. Existing products traded with existing partners

Ranking	Product name (SITC.Rev3, 3-digit)	Value 1995 (US$ million)	Percentage of total	Value 2005 (US$ million)	Percentage of total
1	Valves/transistors/etc.	33 566.51	7.81	187 807.94	15.61
2	Petrol./bitum. oil, crude	22 270.09	5.18	79 594.97	6.62
3	Telecomms equipment nes	15 105.28	3.52	68 645.04	5.71
4	Office equip parts/accs.	11 625.24	2.71	52 572.01	4.37
5	Heavy petrol/bitum oils	14 192.51	3.30	49 635.07	4.13
6	Computer equipment	7 644.39	1.78	40 735.12	3.39
7	Optical instruments nes	690.67	0.16	26 524.23	2.21
8	Electric circuit equipmt	6 534.85	1.52	26 519.13	2.20
9	Electrical equipment nes	6 362.62	1.48	24 881.87	2.07
10	Copper	6 933.50	1.61	15 630.10	1.30
11	Iron ore/concentrates	1 678.72	0.39	13 527.03	1.12
12	Hydrocarbons/derivatives	2 569.78	0.60	11 637.46	0.97
13	Sound/tv recorders etc.	2 801.03	0.65	11 533.61	0.96
14	Elect power transm equip	4 277.31	1.00	11 243.57	0.93
15	Textile yarn	8 494.67	1.98	10 981.59	0.91
16	Baby carr/toy/game/sport	7 539.67	1.75	10 828.93	0.90
17	Passenger cars etc.	2 691.44	0.63	10 525.39	0.88
18	Articles of apparel nes	5 209.38	1.21	10 401.18	0.86
19	Flat rolled iron/st prod	3 759.77	0.88	10 096.74	0.84
	Rest of products	**265 725.14**	**61.84**	**529 578.01**	**44.03**
	total	**429 672.56**	**100**	**1 202 898.98**	**100**

Source: UN Comtrade.

QUESTIONNAIRE

SOUTH-SOUTH TRADE:
The Reality Check

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