

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

**South-South Commodities Trade
Quantitative Report**



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Note

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Introduction

1. The process of restructuring, diversifying and strengthening the competitiveness of commodity sectors in commodity-dependent developing countries should be supported by sound analysis, which must be based on comprehensive statistical information. The key objective of this paper is to present accurate and user-friendly statistical information as well as an appropriate quantitative analysis of South-South commodities¹ trade. As such, the study is intended to complement the detailed statistical information produced by UNCTAD and to serve as a useful analytical tool.

2. Unless otherwise noted, all data on which the following analyses are based are from the Database of the UN Statistical Division using the SITC nomenclature. Data for the aggregate group of developing countries² (i.e. South) are for all developing countries – according to the UNCTAD definition stated in the *UNCTAD Statistical Handbook* – with data available on the Database. The data used in the study cover the period from 1990 to 2003 for exports and imports. Since the results of export dynamism analysis are sensitive to the period chosen and since the tools used require long time series in order to enable reliable estimates to be obtained, the analysis has been based on the period between 1985 and 2002. This period is the longest one for which reliable export data are available. All data can be considered to be reasonably accurate, except for products with a very small share in world exports for which incomplete reporting can have a significant impact on the calculations.

I. Increasing South-South commodities trade

3. Today, developing countries are emerging as major importers and consumers of commodities produced by other developing countries. This is due to economic and population growth and consequently to rising demand in many countries of the South. Stronger economic growth in the 1990s was a principal factor causing to the share of South-South commodities trade in world trade almost to double. The value of developing countries' commodities trade rose from \$264,891million in 1990 to \$422,218 million in 2003 (table 2). The share of intra-developing country trade in world commodities trade rose from 7 per cent in 1990 to 12 per cent in 2003, representing a historic peak in terms of the last 50 years. On the export side, developing country exports to other developing countries increased from 25 per cent of total developing country commodities exports in 1990 to 42 per cent in 2003. Imports are a higher proportion still, representing 48 per cent of developing country imports in 2003 compared with 30 per cent in 1990. In recent years the share of South-South commodities trade in total developing country trade has been greater for imports than for exports.

4. The overall increase in the share of developing countries' commodities trade between 1990 and 2003 was strong and quite steady on the import side. However, for exports a strong increase in the first half of the 1990s was followed by an erosion of the share in the second half (see tables 4 and 5). The steeper rises of the export share than of the import share up to 1995, and its stagnation thereafter while the import share continued to grow, have much to do with the relative strength of demand growth in the developing countries. Up to 1995, demand growth in developing countries exceeded that in the developed countries by a very wide margin, turning the former into a prominent export destination for all regions.

5. Asia dominates trade between developing countries, accounting for more than half of all South-South commodities exports and almost 70 per cent of South-South commodities imports, in part reflecting sheer market size. In keeping with developing Asia's rapid economic growth over the past decade and its more

¹ All food items (SITC 0+1+22+4), raw materials (SITC 2-22-27-28), ores and metals (SITC 27+28+68 + 971.01) and fuels (SITC 3).

² Excludes Central and West Asia.

open trade policies, trade within developing Asia grew more than South-South trade in general between 1990 and 2003.

**Table 1. South-South regional and interregional commodities trade, 2003
(Million dollars and percentage)**

Origin	Destination			Total
	Developing America	Developing Africa	Developing Asia	
Value				
Developing America	29 723	3 012	14 980	47 715
Developing Africa	3 202	7 817	10 218	21 237
Developing Asia	5 482	4 051	101 700	111 233
Total				180 185
Share of regional and interregional destinations in each region's commodities exports				
Developing America	62.0	6.0	31.0	100.0
Developing Africa	15.0	37.0	48.0	100.0
Developing Asia	5.0	4.0	91.0	100.0
Share of trade flows in total South-South commodities exports				
Developing America	17.2	1.7	8.7	27.6
Developing Africa	1.9	4.5	5.9	12.3
Developing Asia	3.2	2.3	56.5	62.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

6. Success in the Asian region has been driven in part by Asia's capacity to respond to changes in world demand, increased competitiveness arising from lower output prices, and quality improvements. Asian economies have lowered tariffs, encouraged foreign direct investment, had high savings and investment rates, solid investment in education and infrastructure, sound macroeconomic policies, generally flexible domestic labour markets and reasonably efficient regulatory institutions. These open strategies attracted foreign investment into new areas of demand, enabling Asian developing countries to respond quickly to changing patterns of world demand. This, coupled with a growing urban labour supply, enabled a rapid expansion in labour-intensive manufacturing and exports. Hong Kong (China) and Singapore were the first economies to adopt more open strategies, and were followed in later decades by Taiwan Province of China, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, China, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines

Table 2. Developing regions' commodity exports, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in world		Annual percentage change		
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-1995	1995-00	1990-2003
Developing Asia	99 553	190 344	11.0	13.0	6.0	2.0	6.0
Intra-developing Asia	37 138	101 700			11.0	14.0	10.0
Developing America	91 907	145 623	8.0	9.0	1.0	2.0	5.0
Intra-developing America	11 130	29 723			14.0	3.0	9.0
Developing Africa	73 431	86 251	6.0	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Intra-developing Africa	3 857	7 817			6.0	2.0	7.0
South total	264 891	422 218	25.0	28.0	9.0	6.0	8.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

7. The share of developing Asia in intra-developing country exports was 62 per cent in 2003, while the shares of the other developing regions America and Africa – were 27.6 and 12.3 per cent (See table 1). On the import side, developing Asia accounted for 69.5 per cent of total intra-developing country imports (see table 3).

8. Developing America's commodities exports to all developing countries amounted to \$47,715 million or 27.6 per cent of South-South commodities trade (see table 1). Intra-MERCOSUR and Andean countries' exports reached \$8345 and \$6286 million respectively in 2003, representing around 15 per cent of both regional integration arrangements' exports (see tables 27-30 in the Annex).

9. Africa has the smallest share of intra-developing country trade. In 2003, the value of African commodities exports to developing countries was estimated to be in the order of \$21,237 million, which accounted for 12.3 per cent of South-South commodities trade (see table 1), a moderate decrease from 14 per cent in 1990. The level of intra-African trade is low in all major product categories. Even for agricultural goods intra-African trade accounted for less than 13 per cent of the region's total exports in 2003. Oil products account for a significant share (71 per cent in 2003) of African exports, but for geographical and historical reasons, most of the oil goes to Western Europe and the United States, rather than to developing countries.

Table 3. Developing regions' commodities imports from the South, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in world imports		Annual change, %
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Developing Asia	44 662	126 898	5.0	8.4	11.0
Developing America	13 993	38 407	1.5	2.8	7.0

	Value		Share in world imports		Annual change, %
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Developing Africa	7 756	14 880	0.8	1.0	3.0
South-South	66 411	180 185	7.1	12.0	8.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

**Table 4. South commodities exports by product, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)**

	Value		Share in world		Annual percentage change		
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-1995	1995-00	1990-2003
Agricultural products	112 193	186 334	27.0	30.0	11.0	-2.0	4.0
All food items	88 057	147 536	21.0	24.0	11.0	0.0	4.0
Raw materials	24 136	38 798	23.0	30.0	10.0	-4.0	3.0
Mining products	152 698	235 884	30.0	28.0	3.0	6.0	5.0
Ores and metals	30 129	57 623	26.0	22.0	9.0	4.0	8.0
Fuels	122 569	178 261	35.0	26.0	2.0	6.0	4.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

10. South-South commodities trade expansion was concentrated among a small number of traders. In 2003, the ten leading exporters in intra-developing country trade accounted for 50 per cent of South-South trade. On the import side, the concentration is more pronounced as the top ten traders accounted for more than 70 per cent of South-South commodities trade. The leading exporters are also mostly leading importers, with eight of them being developing economies in Asia and two in Latin America. The countries that have experienced the most rapid expansion in their trade with developing countries are China (24 per cent)*, Mexico (17 per cent)* and India (18 per cent)*. All these countries have greatly reduced their trade barriers and recorded above average trade growth over the period from 1990 to 2003. It should be noted that those developing countries, that experienced strong overall trade growth were also those that saw a large expansion of their trade with the South, and vice versa.

* Average growth rates of export and import

Table 5. South commodities import by product, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in world		Annual percentage change		
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-1995	1995-00	1990-2003
Agricultural products	81 049	163 858	19.1	23.6	11.0	-3.0	5.0
All food items (SITC 0+1+22+4)	57 497	118 091	18.0	24.2	12.0	-2.0	6.0
Raw materials (SITC 2-22-27-28)	23 552	45 768	19.6	30.0	10.0	-4.0	3.0
Mining products	91 393	204 729	18.1	25.3	3.0	11.0	8.0
Ores and metals (SITC 27+28+68 + 971.01)	21 340	60 911	17.0	25.1	14.0	2.0	10.0
Fuels (SITC 3)	70 053	143 818	18.5	19.6	1.0	15.0	7.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

II. South-South commodities trade and regional arrangements

11. Forty-three per cent of interregional trade now falls under the umbrella of regional trade agreements (RTAs). Developing economies have established a number of regional trade groupings: nine in Africa, four in America, two in the Caribbean and one in Asia. Others have been established outside the respective regions, typically with developed countries. Many seek to go beyond simple trade liberalization.

12. Developing Asia, with only one major RTA, has the largest share of intraregional trade, whereas Africa, with the largest number of RTAs, has the smallest share of intraregional trade. Over the entire 1990-2003 period, the growth of intra-RTA trade among developing countries was 8 per cent, identical to the growth of trade among developing countries. In general, the breakdown of intra-developing country trade by region reveals also the origins of the sharp deceleration in the expansion of South-South trade between the first and second half of the 1990s, which was more pronounced than for world trade. The geographical breakdown shows that the regions with the most dynamic export growth in the 1990-1995 period developing Asia and Latin America are also those which recorded the steepest deceleration in their commodities export (and import) growth in the 1995-2000 period. In this respect, some RTAs have increased both their intraregional and total trade in value terms, while in others increased intraregional trade was offset by a decrease in the share of extraregional trade. For example, ASEAN's increased intraregional trade was underpinned by the increase in its overall trade with the world. This was the case to a lesser degree with MERCOSUR. On the other hand, some South-South RTAs contrast sharply with ASEAN and MERCOSUR, as their total trade with the world remained rather constant despite the absolute increase in the value of intraregional trade. In such cases, increased intraregional trade appears to have been offset by a decrease in exports to non-RTA partners.

III. Dynamic commodities in developing countries' trade

13. Examining trade by commodity grouping shows that agricultural trade expanded at 5 per cent per year, while the growth in oil products averaged nearly 9 per cent. The shares of agriculture and mining products are somewhat larger in intra-developing country trade than in developing country exports to developed

countries. For all major product categories, intra-developing country trade grew faster during the 1990-2003 period than developing countries' trade with developed or transition economies. Consequently, for all product categories, the weight of developing markets in developing country trade has increased over the last decade, ranging from about 40 per cent for agricultural products to 35 per cent for mining products.

14. Fuels continued to play a major role in intra-developing country trade. Although the share of fuels in trade among developing countries decreased slightly between 1990 and 2003 to 39 per cent, oil remains the largest single traded product. Indeed, the share of fuels in intra-developing country trade was larger than its share in developing country exports to developed countries in 2003.

Table 6. Leading exporters and importers of commodities among developing countries,* 1990-2003 (Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in world		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Exporters					
China	16 606	40 201	1.8	2.6	9.0
Brazil	14 727	34 232	1.6	2.1	6.0
Mexico	14 826	30 496	1.6	2.0	6.0
Indonesia	16 509	29 130	1.8	2.0	7.0
Argentina	8 721	18 475	0.9	1.5	3.0
Thailand	8 207	17 968	0.9	1.2	5.0
Malaysia	13 470	17 022	1.5	1.3	6.0
Singapore	1 4489	16 983	1.6	1.3	1.0
Chile	7 343	15 009	0.8	1.2	7.0
Republic of Korea	4 200	13 621	0.5	1.1	6.0
Above 10	119 110	233 137	12.9	16.3	
Importers					
China	10 552	82 985	1.1	5.3	15.0
Republic of Korea	25 177	53 330	2.7	3.4	6.0
India	10 135	32 443	1.1	2.5	10.0
Singapore	15 595	23 439	1.7	1.8	2.0
Mexico	7 404	23 079	0.8	2.6	9.0
Thailand	7 508	17 312	0.8	1.2	2.0
Indonesia	5 180	14 250	0.6	1.1	7.0
Brazil	9 838	14 229	1.1	1.1	2.0
Malaysia	4 911	12 130	0.5	0.9	7.0
Philippines	4 052	7 020	0.4	0.6	6.0
Above 10	100 357	280 217	10.8	20.5	

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

* Excluding West Asia.

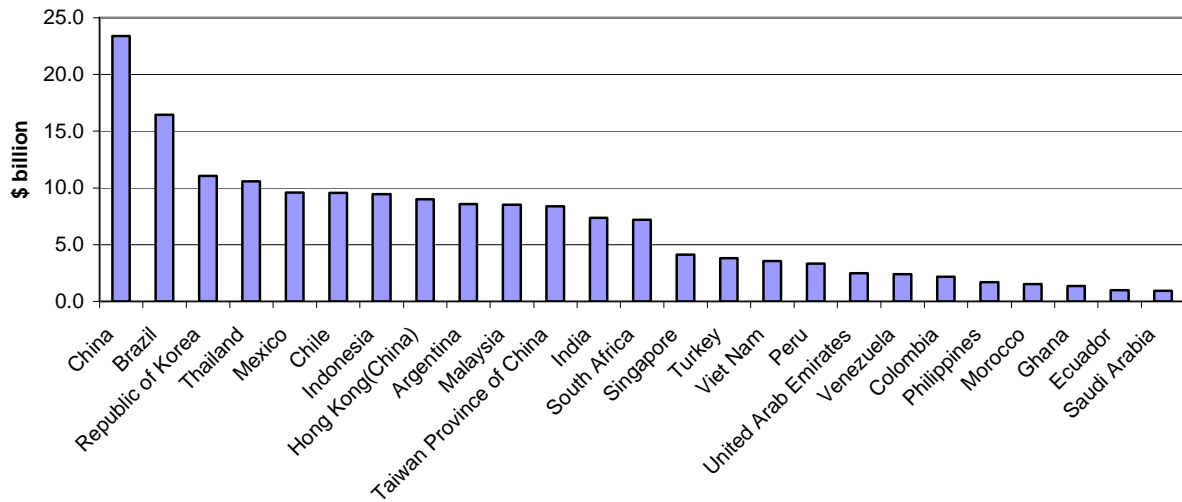


Figure 1. Top 25 developing country exporters of dynamic products in 2002

15. Exports of agricultural products were the least dynamic element in intra-developing country trade, partly because of declining terms of trade for agricultural products, partly because of developing country trade barriers in agricultural products, and partly because with rising developing country incomes, the demand for manufactures has risen faster than the demand for agricultural products. Growth in South-South trade in agricultural products over the period has nevertheless resulted in developing countries' share of global agricultural exports being sustained because of industrialization, entailing increasing demand for intermediate goods. Agricultural products remain, for many countries, the mainstay of their commodities exports. The share of intra-developing country trade in developing country agricultural exports increased from 30 per cent in 1990 to 39 per cent in 2003. Most of this increase occurred between 1990 and 1996. The share of intra-developing country trade in developing country imports of agricultural products is even larger than for exports. In 2003, nearly one half (46.6 per cent) of developing country imports originated from other developing countries, an increase of ten percentage points since 1990.

16. Table 31 in the Annex lists the most dynamic commodities in the trade of developing countries over the period from 1985 to 2002 at the SITC three-digit level. These are the products which have experienced the highest and most sustained growth over this period in terms of the average annual rate of growth in the commodities export value.

17. It was intended to establish an index of country performance in terms of dynamic commodities. However, no single measure proved suitable for this purpose, and so two related measures were chosen, which are set out in table 32 in the Annex. The index demonstrates countries' presence in dynamic products in two respects. First, it shows the top 25 exporters of dynamic products in absolute terms (see fig 1). Second, it illustrates the top 25 dynamic product exporters in terms of the relative dynamism of countries' exports, measured by the percentage of dynamic to total exports (see fig. 2). Unsurprisingly, Asian countries dominate the top 25 measure of dynamic commodities exports in absolute terms, accounting for 14 of the top 25. China is the largest developing country exporter, generating annual exports of \$23 billion in dynamic commodities. Many African developing countries, particularly LDCs, appear in the ranking based on the ratio of dynamic exports to total exports owing to their high levels of exports of one or two dynamic commodities. They account for 13 of the top 25 exporters. Mozambique is in the lead, with 79 per cent of exports accounted for by dynamic products (in this case aluminium and fish).

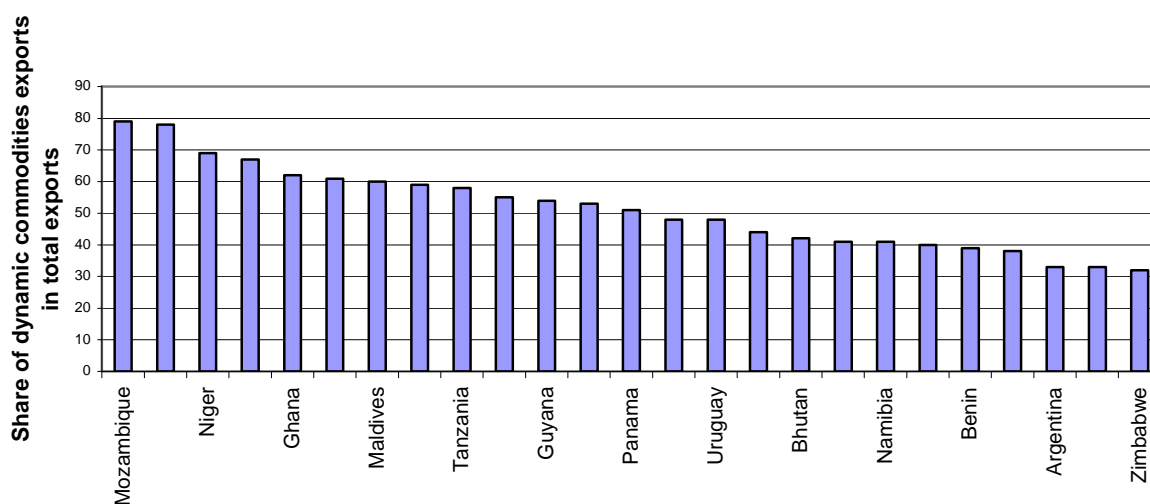


Figure 2. Top 25 developing country exporters of dynamic products in 2002 as measured by countries' share of dynamic product exports in total exports in 2002

18. Table 33 in the Annex gives a sense of the main exporters' distribution among developing countries in exports of individual dynamic commodities. What is notable is that a number of Asian economies and Brazil and Mexico have quite a diversified presence in dynamic commodities. Other economies have a much smaller presence amongst exporters of individual commodities. However, the regional distribution of these economies is highly concentrated in Asia (China, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Taiwan Province of China, Singapore, Philippines and VietNam).

19. Table 34 in the Annex presents the commodities groups with the sharpest declines in their share of the export market from 1985 to 2002. For many of these commodities, over the past two decades, sharp declines in export value continue to be influenced by falling commodities prices, although physical quantities of exported commodities have increased. Decreases in the prices declines of cacao, coffee and cotton are vivid examples of this problem. The continued reliance of many developing countries on exports of such less dynamic commodities – evidenced by an increase in developing countries' share of world exports of these commodities from 1985 to 2002 – points to the need for the international community to address issues related to price declines for primary commodities and the need to increase value-added diversification in related sectors for developing-country commodities exporters.

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STATISTICAL ANNEX

I. AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Table 1. Leading exporters and importers of agricultural products among developing countries, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in world		Percentage change
	1 990	2 003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Exporters					
Brazil	9 748	24 188	2.4	3.7	2.0
China	10 049	22 087	2.4	3.5	3.0
Thailand	7 778	15 039	1.9	2.2	2.0
Argentina	7 435	13 088	1.8	2.2	1.0
Malaysia	7 461	11 516	1.8	2.1	1.0
Mexico	3 466	9 974	0.8	1.7	4.0
Indonesia	4 152	9 939	1.0	1.3	2.0
Chile	2 774	7 453	0.7	1.4	3.0
India	3 505	6 764	0.8	1.1	3.0
Republic of Korea	2 963	4 240	0.7	0.7	1.0
Above 10	59 330	124 288	14.3	19.9	
Importers					
China	7 720	30 305	1.7	3.7	4.0
Republic of Korea	9 426	14 262	2.1	2.3	2.0
Mexico	5 373	13 791	1.2	2.2	7.0
Thailand	3 228	5 711	0.7	0.8	2.0
Indonesia	2 125	5 429	0.5	0.9	1.0
India	1 716	5 206	0.4	0.8	1.0
Malaysia	2 403	5 124	0.5	0.8	1.0
Singapore	4 694	4 750	1.1	0.8	0.0
Brazil	2 685	4 514	0.6	0.7	2.0
Philippines	1 664	3 263	0.4	0.5	4.0
Above 10	41 034	92 355	9.0	14.0	

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

Table 2. Exports of agricultural products from developing regions by world regions, 1990-2003

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in world exports		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Developing Asia					
World	5 161	12 057	13.1	15.4	3.0
Asia	2 350	4 201	4.5	5.8	5.0
Western Europe	1 423	3 527	1.9	2.0	2.0
North America	3 211	2 614	1.2	2.0	4.0
West Asia	668	1 195	0.6	0.7	3.0
Africa			0.3	0.5	5.0
C./E. Europe/CIS			0.8	0.4	-1.0
Latin America	41 480	66 824	0.2	0.2	3.0
	2 243	8 452			
Developing America	14 495	18 385			
World	10 371	18 236	9.8	10.9	5.0
Asia	2 202	3 291	0.5	1.4	11.0
Western Europe	1 727	2 528	3.4	3.1	1.0
North America	3 168	2 698	2.4	3.0	5.0
West Asia	4 859	12 799	0.5	0.5	3.0
Africa			0.4	0.4	4.0
C./E. Europe/CIS			0.7	0.4	-1.0
Latin America	16 542	24 902	1.1	1.9	9.0
	1 371	3 436			
Developing Africa	9 538	9 431			
World	818	1 098	3.9	4.1	2.0
Asia	921	1 286	0.3	0.6	7.0
Western Europe	2 058	3 747	2.2	1.5	-1.0
North America	660	625	0.2	0.2	1.0
West Asia	154	318	0.2	0.2	6.0
Africa	5 161	12 057	0.5	0.5	4.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	2 350	4 201	0.2	0.1	-1.0
Latin America	1 423	3 527	0.0	0.1	5.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

**Table 3. Import of agricultural products from developing regions by world regions, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)**

	Value		Share in world imports		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Developing Asia					
World	47 382	106 676	11.2	14.3	5.0
Asia	19 272	44 595	4.5	5.8	5.0
Western Europe	4 228	7 974	1.0	1.3	5.0
North America	12 494	18 022	2.9	2.9	2.0
West Asia	0 238	1 405	0.1	0.2	14.0
Africa	1 371	3 436	0.3	0.6	5.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	1 465	2 382	0.3	0.4	6.0
Latin America	2 243	6 951	0.5	1.1	11.0
Developing America					
World	17 070	34 935	4.0	5.7	6.0
Asia	668	1 195	0.2	0.2	3.0
Western Europe	3 068	3 895	0.7	0.6	2.0
North America	6 897	16 110	1.6	2.6	6.0
West Asia	40	99	0.0	0.0	3.0
Africa	154	318	0.0	0.1	5.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	936	109	0.2	0.0	-18.0
Latin America	4 859	12 799	1.1	1.9	9.0
Developing Africa					
World	16 597	22 247	3.9	3.6	2.0
Asia	1 423	3 527	0.3	0.5	5.0
Western Europe	7 276	8 062	1.7	1.3	0.5
North America	2 565	2 983	0.6	0.5	1.0
West Asia	340	672	0.1	0.1	4.0
Africa	2 058	3 747	0.5	0.5	4.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	638	540	0.2	0.1	-1.0
Latin America	1 727	2 528	0.4	0.4	4.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

II. FUELS

**Table 4. Leading exporters and importers of fuels among developing countries, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)**

	Value		Share in world exports and imports		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Exporters					
Saudi Arabia	40 127	84 908	11.0	12.4	5.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	..	28 909	..	4.2	..
Algeria	10 623	24 130	2.9	3.5	7.0
Venezuela	14 447	20 540	4.0	3.0	6.0
Mexico	9 869	18 523	2.7	2.7	5.0
Indonesia	11 239	15 712	3.1	2.3	2.0
Singapore	9 587	12 213	2.6	1.8	2.0
China	5 237	11 130	1.4	1.6	5.0
Malaysia	5 398	10 586	1.5	1.5	5.0
Oman	5 057	7 801	1.4	1.1	5.0
Above 10	111 583	234 451	30.8	34.3	
Importers					
Republic of Korea	11 096	38 630	3.2	5.6	10.0
China	1 272	29 452	0.4	4.2	24.0
India	6 506	20 323	1.9	3	11.0
Singapore	9 649	17 287	2.8	2.5	4.0
Thailand	3 113	9 070	0.9	1.3	8.0
Brazil	6 057	8 064	1.8	1.2	1.0
Indonesia	1 960	7 806	0.6	1.1	11.0
Mexico	1 133	5 820	0.3	0.8	14.0
Malaysia	1 496	4 645	0.4	0.7	9.0
Philippines	1 946	3 678	0.6	0.5	5.0
Above 10	44 228	144 776	12.8	20.9	

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

Table 5. Exports of fuels from developing regions by world regions, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in world exports		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Developing Asia					
World	37 038	69 846	9.8	10.1	6.0
Asia	14 188	40 568	3.8	4.7	7.0
Western Europe	585	4 230	0.2	0.6	19.0
North America	2 334	2 395	0.6	0.3	0.0
West Asia	185	895	0.0	0.1	12.0
Africa	309	309	0.1	0.0	-1.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	170	2 275	0.0	0.3	32.0
Latin America	420	4 126	0.1	0.4	17.0
Developing America					
World	34 308	53 434	9.1	7.8	5.0
Asia	351	1 805	0.1	0.2	7.0
Western Europe	4 884	3 848	1.3	0.6	-2.0
North America	19 992	31 341	5.3	4.6	5.0
West Asia	6	141	0.00	0.02	19.0
Africa	86	161	0.02	0.02	2.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	37	20	0.01	0.00	-11.0
Latin America	5 039	14 569	1.3	2.0	8.0
Developing Africa					
World	51 223	54 981	13.6	8.0	1.0
Asia	1 748	5 889	0.5	0.7	12.0
Western Europe	28 045	22 039	7.4	3.2	-2.0
North America	14 401	16 677	3.8	2.4	1.0
West Asia	1 749	1 224	0.5	0.2	-1.0
Africa	1 462	3 533	0.4	0.5	8.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	1 186	891	0.3	0.1	-6.0
Latin America	1 473	2 743	0.4	0.4	7.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

Table 6. Import of fuels into developing regions by world regions, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in world imports		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Developing Asia					
World	4 7323	1 5125	12.5	13.9	8.0
Asia	14 188	40 568	3.8	4.7	7.0
Western Europe	481	1107	0.1	0.2	7.0
North America	1 915	1 315	0.5	0.2	-2.0
West Asia	19 866	47 530	5.3	6.9	11.0
Africa	1 748	5 889	0.5	0.9	12.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	5 924	1 863	1.6	0.3	-4.0
Latin America	351	1 805	0.1	0.3	7.0
Developing America					
World	17 117	30 074	4.5	4.4	6.0
Asia	420	3 976	0.1	0.5	17.0
Western Europe	292	716	0.1	0.1	5.0
North America	2 448	4 300	0.6	0.7	5.0
West Asia	2 939	1 005	0.8	0.2	-12.0
Africa	1 473	2 593	0.4	0.4	7.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	4 366	2 902	1.2	0.5	-4.0
Latin America	5 039	14 569	1.3	1.9	8.0
Developing Africa					
World	5 613	8 619	1.5	1.3	2.0
Asia	309	309	0.08	0.04	-1.0
Western Europe	1 153	2 115	0.3	0.3	5.0
North America	145	232	0.04	0.03	6.0
West Asia	1 438	1 801	0.4	0.3	4.0
Africa	1 462	3 533	0.4	0.5	8.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	984	247	0.3	0.04	-7.0
Latin America	86	161	0.02	0.02	2.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

III. ORES AND METALS

Table 7. Leading exporters and importers of ores and metals among developing countries, 1990-2003

(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in world exports and imports		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Exporters					
Chile	4 526	8 231	3.6	4.5	6.0
China	1 323	6 985	1.1	3.7	14.0
Brazil	4 297	6 246	3.4	3.5	3.0
Republic of Korea	542	4 539	0.4	2.4	12.0
Indonesia	1 119	3 480	0.9	2.0	9.0
Peru	1 558	2 572	1.2	1.5	2.0
Mexico	1 493	1 999	1.2	1.2	4.0
India	1 031	1 542	0.8	0.8	2.0
Singapore	811	1 541	0.6	1.5	7.0
Venezuela	1 330	1 020	1.1	0.6	-2.0
Malaysia	612	915	0.5	0.6	5.0
Thailand	239	795	0.2	0.6	9.0
Above 12	18 881	39 863	15.1	22.9	
Importers					
China	1 563	23 228	1.2	12.8	20.0
Republic of Korea	4 626	12 762	3.5	7.0	7.0
India	1 915	7 914	1.5	4.3	9.0
Mexico	902	3 468	0.7	2.0	14.0
Thailand	1 187	2 531	0.9	1.3	4.0
Malaysia	1 015	2 361	0.8	1.3	4.0
Brazil	1 099	1 651	0.8	0.9	4.0
Singapore	1 254	1 402	1.0	1.1	3.0
Indonesia	1 097	1 015	0.8	0.6	-1.0
Philippines	444	697	0.3	0.4	5.0
Argentina	305	601	0.2	0.3	5.0
Morocco	432	422	0.3	0.2	-2.0
Above 12	15 840	58 052	12.0	32.0	

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

**Table 8. Exports of ores and metals from developing regions by world regions, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)**

	Value		Share in world exports		percentage
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Developing Asia					
World	8 344	25 890	6.7	12.6	10.0
Asia	3 678	16 536	2.9	6.4	12.0
Western Europe	679	3 001	0.5	1.6	18.0
North America	410	969	0.3	0.5	11.0
West Asia	95	4 201	0.1	2.1	9.0
Africa	64	173	0.1	0.1	8.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	209	838	0.2	0.3	12.0
Latin America	38	159	0.0	0.1	15.0
Developing America					
World	16 119	25 365	12.9	12.4	3.0
Asia	1 221	4 724	1.0	1.6	8.0
Western Europe	6 030	7 169	4.8	3.5	1.0
North America	3 327	5 531	2.7	2.7	6.0
West Asia	369	458	0.3	0.2	3.0
Africa	290	321	0.2	0.1	1.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	678	295	0.5	0.1	-3.0
Latin America	1 232	2 355	1.0	1.4	7.0
Developing Africa					
World	5 666	6 368	4.5	3.1	0.5
Asia	590	893	0.5	0.3	2.0
Western Europe	3 182	2 984	2.5	1.5	-2.0
North America	603	542	0.5	0.3	-2.0
West Asia	146	162	0.1	0.1	1.0
Africa	338	538	0.3	0.3	4.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	200	132	0.2	0.1	-3.0
Latin America	110	143	0.1	0.1	2.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

**Table 9. Import of ores and metals into developing regions by world regions, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)**

	Value		Share in world imports		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Developing Asia					
World	15 515	53 437	12.4	21.5	11.0
Asia	3 678	16 536	2.9	6.4	12.0
Western Europe	1 388	3 588	1.1	1.8	7.0
North America	2 999	3 532	2.4	1.7	0.5
West Asia	590	9801	0.5	4.8	38.0
Africa	590	893	0.5	0.4	2.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	1 404	796	1.1	0.4	-2.0
Latin America	1 221	4724	1.0	2.3	8.0
Australia,N. Zealand	1 852	4 977	1.5	2.4	8.0
Developing America					
World	3 785	5 414	3.0	2.6	6.0
Asia	38	159	0.0	0.1	15.0
Western Europe	274	802	0.2	0.4	7.0
North America	1 207	1 808	1.0	1.1	7.0
West Asia	4	8	0.0	0.0	0.5
Africa	110	143	0.1	0.1	2.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	869	63	0.7	0.0	-11.0
Latin America	1 232	2 355	1.0	1.1	7.0
Developing Africa					
World	2 040	2 060	1.6	1.0	0.5
Asia	64	173	0.1	0.1	8.0
Western Europe	726	753	0.6	0.4	1.0
North America	245	87	0.2	0.1	-2.0
West Asia	97	90	0.1	0.1	-2.0
Africa	338	538	0.3	0.2	4.0
C./E. Europe/CIS	200	93	0.2	0.0	-5.0
Latin America	290	321	0.2	0.2	1.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

IV. DEVELOPING AFRICA

Table 10. Commodity exports of developing Africa by destination, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

Year	Value		Share		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Total	73 431	86 251	100.0	100.0	1.0
Intra-developing Africa	3 857	7 817	5.0	8.0	7.0
Western Europe	40 765	40 453	56.0	53.0	0.5
European Union (15)	40 011	39 644	54.0	53.0	0.5
North America	15 883	16 070	22.0	21.0	2.0
Developing Asia	3 709	10 218	5.0	12.0	9.0
China	342	3 522	0.0	4.0	10.0
Other Developing Asia	3 367	6 699	5.0	8.0	4.0
Japan	1 647	3 066	2.0	4.0	3.0
Developing America	1 737	3 202	2.0	4.0	3.0
West Asia	2 816	2 633	4.0	3.0	2.0
C./E. Europe/Baltic States/CIS	2 046	1 392	3.0	2.0	-3.0
Interregional trade	69 574	78 434	95.0	92.0	1.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

Table 11. Commodity imports of developing Africa by origin, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

Year	Value		Share		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Total	24 250	32 926	100.0	100.0	3.0
Intra-developing Africa	3 857	7 817	15.9	21.1	7.0
Western Europe	9 155	11 053	37.8	34.5	1.0
European Union (15)	9 043	10 675	37.3	33.3	1.0
North America	2 955	3 499	12.2	11.2	0.5
Developing Asia	1 796	4 051	7.4	10.1	5.0
China	280	879	1.2	2.7	7.0
Other developing Asia	1 516	2 442	6.3	7.4	3.0
Japan	87	78	0.4	0.2	-1.0
Developing America	2 103	3 012	8.7	9.1	5.0
West Asia	1 875	2 472	7.7	7.8	0.5
C./E. Europe/Baltic States/CIS	1 870	889	7.7	2.7	-4.0
Interregional trade	20 399	25 109	84.1	78.9	3.0

**Table 12. Commodities export of developing Africa by product, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)**

	Value		Share in exports of developing Africa		Share in world exports		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Total exports	73 431	86 251	100.0	100.0	6.0	7.0	3.0
Agricultural products	16 542	24 902	23.0	29.0	4.0	4.0	2.0
Food	12 386	17 302	17.0	20.0	3.0	3.0	2.0
Raw materials	4 156	7 600	6.0	9.0	4.0	7.0	2.0
Mining products	56 889	61 349	77.0	71.0	12.0	7.0	1.0
Ores and other minerals	5 666	6 368	8.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	0.5
Fuels	51 223	54 981	70.0	64.0	15.0	8.0	1.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

**Table 13. Commodities import of developing Africa by product, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)**

	Value		Share in imports of developing Africa		Share in world imports		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Total imports	24 250	32 926	100.0	100.0	2.5	2.6	3.0
Agricultural products	16 597	22 247	69.0	68.0	3.9	3.6	2.0
Food	13 781	19 482	57.0	60.0	4.3	4.3	3.0
Raw materials	2 816	2 765	12.0	8.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Mining products	7 653	10 679	31.0	32.0	1.6	1.5	1.0
Ores and other minerals	2 040	2 060	8.0	6.0	1.6	1.0	0.5
Fuels	5 613	8 619	23.0	26.0	1.5	1.3	2.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

**Table 14. Leading commodity exporters and importers in developing Africa
(Million dollars and percentage)**

Year	Value		Share		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Exporters					
Total developing Africa	73 431	86 251	100.0	100.0	3.0
Algeria	10 719	24 281	15.0	20.6	7.0
Nigeria	12 653	14 853	17.0	16.7	0.0
South Africa	....	12 979	....	8.3	....
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 017	10 891	3.0	12.2	6.0
Côte d'Ivoire	....	4 273	....	4.2	....
Egypt	1 483	3 787	2.0	3.0	4.0
Morocco	2 017	2 781	3.0	3.1	1.0
Gabon	....	2 503	....	2.8	....
Kenya	719	1 922	1.0	1.8	4.0
Sudan	....	1 826	....	2.1	....
Tunisia	1 078	1 359	1.0	1.5	1.0
Botswana	....	247	....	0.3	....
Importers					
Total developing Africa	24 250	32 926	100.0	100.0	3.0
South Africa	....	7 058	....	19.0	....
Morocco	2 692	4 360	11.0	13.0	4.0
Egypt	4 017	4 082	17.0	10.0	-1.0
Algeria	3 072	3 632	13.0	11.0	0.0
Tunisia	1 559	2 193	6.0	7.0	2.0
Nigeria	679	1 875	3.0	6.0	2.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 440	1 476	6.0	4.0	-1.0
Côte d'Ivoire	....	1 440	....	5.0	....
Kenya	728	1 349	3.0	3.0	1.0
Ghana	714	1 089	3.0	3.0	2.0
Mauritius	399	738	2.0	2.0	1.0
Cameroon	411	731	2.0	2.0	2.0
Botswana	....	468	....	1.0	....
Sudan	....	461	....	1.0	....

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

V. DEVELOPING ASIA

Table 15. Commodity exports of developing Asia by destination, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Total	99 553	190 344	100.0	100.0	6.0
Intra-developing Asia	37 138	101 700	37.0	53.0	10.0
China	5 810	38 896	6.0	20.0	15.0
Japan	32 625	34 445	33.0	18.0	1.0
Australia and New Zealand	1 736	3 931	2.0	2.0	2.0
North America	7 905	13 887	8.0	7.0	4.0
Western Europe	9 406	17 782	9.0	9.0	5.0
European Union (15)	9 118	16 997	9.0	9.0	6.0
West Asia	2 630	7 347	3.0	4.0	4.0
Developing America	1 126	5 482	1.0	3.0	4.0
Developing Africa	1 796	4 051	2.0	2.0	4.0
C./E. Europe/Baltic States/CIS	1 534	1 701	4.0	1.0	1.0
Interregional trade	62 415	88 644	62.0	47.0	5.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

Table 16. Commodity imports of developing Asia by origin, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Total	110 220	265 238	100.0	100.0	7.0
Intra-developing Asia	37 138	101 700	34.0	38.0	10.0
China	7 534	20 316	7.0	8.0	9.0
Japan	4 715	9 534	4.0	4.0	5.0
Australia and New Zealand	7 504	18 565	7.0	7.0	6.0
North America	17 408	22 948	16.0	9.0	1.0
Western Europe	6 097	12 034	6.0	5.0	5.0
European Union (15)	5 888	10 464	5.0	4.0	5.0
West Asia	20 694	59 328	19.0	22.0	8.0
Developing America	3 815	14 980	3.0	6.0	9.0
Developing Africa	3 709	10 218	3.0	4.0	8.0
C./E. Europe/Baltic States/CIS	8 793	4 414	8.0	2.0	-1.0
Interregional trade	73 082	165 724	66.0	62.0	6.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

Table 17. Commodities export of developing Asia by product, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in exports of developing Asia		Share in world exports		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Total exports	99 553	190 344	100.0	100.0	8.0	15.0	6.0
Agricultural products	54 171	94 608	54.0	50.0	13.0	15.0	3.0
Food	38 612	72 095	39.0	38.0	9.0	12.0	4.0
Raw materials	15 559	22 513	16.0	12.0	15.0	17.0	2.0
Mining products	45 382	95 736	46.0	50.0	8.0	12.0	8.0
Ores and other minerals	8 344	25 890	8.0	14.0	7.0	12.0	10.0
Fuels	37 038	69 846	37.0	37.0	10.0	10.0	6.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

Table 18. Commodities imports of developing Asia by product, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

	Value		Share in imports of developing Asia		Share in world imports		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Total imports	110 220	265 238	100.0	100.0	11.8	17.8	11.0
Agricultural products	47 382	106 677	43.0	39.0	11.2	14.3	5.0
Food	30 088	68 751	27.0	26.0	9.4	13.3	6.0
Raw materials	17 294	37 926	16.0	13.0	16.5	25.6	4.0
Mining products	62 838	158 562	57.0	61.0	12.5	19.0	9.0
Ores and other minerals	15 515	53 437	14.0	19.0	12.4	21.5	11.0
Fuels	47 323	105 125	43.0	42.0	12.5	13.9	8.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

**Table 19. Leading commodity exporters and importers in developing Asia
(Million dollars and percentage)**

	Value		Share		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Exporters					
Total developing Asia	99 553	190 344	100.0	100.0	6.0
China	16 606	40 201	17.0	18.0	9.0
Indonesia	16 509	29 130	17.0	14.0	7.0
Malaysia	13 468	23 017	14.0	9.0	6.0
Thailand	8 207	17 968	8.0	8.0	5.0
Singapore	14 489	16 983	15.0	8.0	1.0
Republic of Korea	4 200	13 621	4.0	7.0	6.0
India	5 056	10 019	5.0	5.0	5.0
Philippines	2 522	2 804	3.0	2.0	4.0
Above 8	81 057	153 744	81.0	70.0	
Importers					
Total developing Asia	110 220	265 238	100.0	100.0	11.0
China	10 552	82 985	10.0	26.0	15.0
Republic of Korea	25 177	53 330	23.0	23.0	6.0
India	10 135	32 443	9.0	11.0	10.0
Singapore	15 595	23 439	14.0	10.0	2.0
Thailand	7 508	17 312	7.0	7.0	2.0
Indonesia	5 180	14 250	5.0	6.0	7.0
Malaysia	4 911	12 130	4.0	5.0	7.0
Philippines	4 052	7 020	4.0	3.0	6.0
Above 8	83 110	242 909	75.0	91.0	

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

Table 20. Commodities exports of ASEAN countries by region, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

Destination			ASEAN	All other regions		World
Origin				Developing Asia	Other regions	
Indonesia	1990		2 066	9 571	4 872	16 509
	1995		2 950	11 074	8 386	22 410
	2001		4 654	12 175	9 657	26 486
	2003		7 737	11 880	9 513	29 130
Malaysia	1990		3 999	4 388	5 080	13 468
	1995		5 232	5 310	7 134	17 676
	2001		5 037	6 218	7 227	18 481
	2003		6 245	8 054	8 717	23 017
Philippines	1990		628	649	1 246	2 522
	1995		756	901	1 803	3 460
	2001		378	1 097	1 671	3 146
	2003		243	1 113	1 448	2 804
Singapore	1990		3 903	4 098	6 486	14 487
	1995		5 432	4 769	6 193	16 394
	2001		5 888	6 304	6 498	18 689
	2003		5 609	5 565	5 811	16 983
Thailand	1990		950	2 421	4 836	8 207
	1995		3 572	4 542	6 487	14 600
	2001		3 100	5 130	7 081	15 312
	2003		3 934	6 287	7 746	17 968
ASEAN	1990		11 546	21 127	22 521	55 193
	1995		17 942	26 595	30 003	74 540
	2001		19 057	30 924	32 133	82 114
	2003		23 768	32 899	33 235	89 902
Share						
Indonesia	1990		3.7	17.3	8.8	29.9
	2003		8.7	14.3	11.1	34.2
Malaysia	1990		7.2	8.0	9.2	24.4
	2003		5.7	8.2	9.1	22.9
Philippines	1990		1.1	1.2	2.3	4.6
	2003		0.3	1.5	2.0	5.1
Singapore	1990		7.1	7.4	11.8	26.2
	2003		6.2	6.1	6.1	18.4
Thailand	1990		1.7	4.4	8.8	14.9
	2003		4.1	7.3	9.3	20.7

Destination			ASEAN	All other regions		World
Origin				Developing Asia	Other regions	
ASEAN	1990		20.9	38.3	40.8	100.0
	2003		25.1	37.4	37.5	100.0
Annual percentage change						
Indonesia	1990-2003		8.0	5.0	6.0	7.0
Malaysia	1990-2003		3.0	7.0	4.0	6.0
Philippines	1990-2003		12.0	14.0	12.0	4.0
Singapore	1990-2003		2.0	5.0	4.0	1.0
Thailand	1990-2003		2.0	4.0	5.0	5.0
ASEAN	1990-2003		2.0	4.0	5.0	5.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

Table 21 Commodities imports of ASEAN countries by region, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

Origin			ASEAN	All other regions		World
Destination				Developing Asia	Other regions	
Indonesia	1990		645	2 300	2 235	5 180
	1995		924	5 035	5 079	11 038
	2001		2 265	5 825	5 787	13 877
	2003		2 894	5 704	5 652	14 250
Malaysia	1990		840	2 090	1 981	4 911
	1995		1 305	4 100	3 450	8 854
	2001		3 079	4 084	3 744	10 907
	2003		2 935	5 032	4 163	12 130
Philippines	1990		406	1 632	2 014	4 052
	1995		1 111	2 748	2 682	6 541
	2001		635	3 669	3 271	7 575
	2003		1 120	3 178	2 722	7 020
Singapore	1990		3 515	5 196	6 885	15 595
	1995		5 389	6 828	7 482	19 699
	2001		6 408	6 067	8 774	21 249
	2003		7 517	6 802	9 118	23 439
Thailand	1990		1 426	3 366	2 736	7 528
	1995		2 142	5 624	4 941	12 707
	2001		2 459	5 855	5 967	14 281
	2003		3 124	7 655	6 533	17 312
ASEAN	1990		6 831	14 584	15 850	37 266
	1995		10 870	24 335	23 634	58 839
	2001		14 846	25 501	27 543	67 889
	2003		17 590	28 371	28 188	74 149
Share						
Indonesia	1990		1.7	6.2	6.0	13.9
	2003		4.0	8.0	7.9	19.8
Malaysia	1990		2.3	5.6	5.3	13.2
	2003		3.7	6.7	5.5	15.9
Philippines	1990		1.1	4.4	5.4	10.9
	2003		1.6	4.5	3.9	18.8
Singapore	1990		9.4	13.9	18.5	41.8
	2003		10.4	9.4	12.7	32.5
Thailand	1990		3.8	9.0	7.3	20.2
	2003		3.5	9.9	8.3	21.8
ASEAN	1990		18.3	39.1	42.5	100.0

Origin			ASEAN	All other regions		World
Destination				Developing Asia	Other regions	
	2003		23.2	38.5	38.3	100.0
Annual percentage change						
Indonesia	1990-2003		7.0	2.0	3.0	7.0
Malaysia	1990-2003		7.0	1.0	1.0	7.0
Philippines	1990-2003		8.0	4.0	3.0	6.0
Singapore	1990-2003		5.0	-1.0	3.0	2.0
Thailand	1990-2003		2.0	1.0	-2.0	2.0
ASEAN	1990-2003		3.0	1.0	1.0	3.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

VI. DEVELOPING AMERICA

**Table 22. Commodity exports of developing America by destination, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)**

	Value		Share		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Total	91 907	145 623	100.0	100.0	5.0
Intra-developing America	11 130	29 723	12.0	18.0	9.0
North America	33 803	52 953	37.0	41.0	6.0
Western Europe	25 409	26 295	28.0	21.0	1.0
European Union (15)	24 553	25 395	27.0	20.0	1.0
Developing Asia	3 815	14 980	4.0	10.0	10.0
China	1 360	7 318	1.0	5.0	11.0
Japan	6 130	5 071	7.0	4.0	-0.5
West Asia	2 577	3 056	3.0	2.0	4.0
Developing Africa	2 103	3 012	2.0	2.0	5.0
C./E. Europe/Baltic States/CIS	3 883	2 641	4.0	2.0	-3.0
Interregional trade	80 777	115 900	88.0	81.0	5.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

**Table 23. Commodity imports of developing America by destination, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)**

	Value		Share		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Total	37 972	70 423	100.0	100.0	6.0
Intra-developing America	11 130	29 723	29.3	38.6	9.0
North America	10 552	20 998	27.8	31.9	7.0
Western Europe	3 634	5 045	9.6	8.0	2.0
European Union (15)	3 466	4 986	9.1	7.6	2.0
Developing Asia	1 126	5 482	3.0	6.4	13.0
China	114	1 099	0.3	1.6	18.0
Japan	83	134	0.2	0.2	1.0
West Asia	2 983	1 232	7.9	2.0	-3.0
Developing Africa	1 737	3 202	4.6	4.5	6.0
C./E. Europe/Baltic States/CIS	6 171	2 918	16.3	4.6	-3.0
Interregional trade	26 842	40 700	70.7	61.4	6.0

**Table 24. Commodities export of developing America by product, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)**

	Value		Share in exports of developing America		Share in world exports		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Total exports	91 907	145 623	100.0	100.0	7.0	11.0	5.0
Agricultural products	41 480	66 824	45.0	46.0	10.0	11.0	5.0
Food	37 059	58 139	40.0	40.0	9.0	9.0	5.0
Raw materials	4 421	8 685	5.0	6.0	4.2	8.0	6.0
Mining products	50 427	76 799	55.0	53.0	10.0	9.0	4.0
Ores and other minerals	16 119	23 365	18.0	16.0	14.0	12.0	3.0
Fuels	34 308	53 434	37.0	37.0	10.0	8.0	5.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

**Table 25. Commodities import of developing America by product, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)**

	Value		Share in imports of developing America		Share in world imports		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Total imports	37 972	70 423	100.0	100.0	4.0	5.4	6.0
Agricultural products	17 070	34 935	45.0	50.0	4.0	5.7	6.0
Food	13 628	29 858	36.0	43.0	4.3	6.6	6.0
Raw materials	3 442	5 077	9.0	7.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
Mining products	20 902	35 488	55.0	50.0	4.0	4.8	6.0
Ores and other minerals	3 785	5 414	10.0	8.0	3.0	2.6	6.0
Fuels	17 117	30 074	45.0	42.0	4.5	4.4	6.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

**Table 26. Leading commodity exporters and importers in developing America
(Million dollars and percentage)**

	Value		Share		Percentage change
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990-2003
Exporters					
Total developing America	91 907	145 623	100.0	100.0	5.0
Brazil	14 727	34 232	16.8	18.8	6.0
Mexico	14 826	30 496	16.9	18.2	6.0
Venezuela	16 200	21 860	18.5	16.5	0.0
Argentina	8 721	18 475	10.0	13.0	3.0
Chile	7 341	16 121	8.4	10.6	4.0
Colombia	5 018	8 004	5.7	5.6	1.0
Ecuador	2 647	5 415	3.0	3.1	4.0
Peru	2 702	5 237	3.1	3.6	5.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1 521	3 123	1.7	2.2	3.0
Costa Rica	953	1 994	1.1	1.4	4.0
Guatemala	877	1 572	1.0	1.1	2.0
Cuba	...	1 533	..	1.1	..
Uruguay	1 033	1 327	1.2	0.8	-1.0
El Salvador	254	537	0.3	0.4	3.0
Above 14	76 820	149 926	88.0	96.0	
Importers					
Total developing America	37 972	70 423	100.0	100.0	6.0
Mexico	7 404	23 079	19.0	31.0	9.0
Brazil	9 838	14 229	26.0	20.0	2.0
Chile	1 634	5 198	4.0	6.0	3.0
Argentina	966	3 004	3.0	4.0	5.0
Peru	1 019	2 731	3.0	3.0	0.0
Colombia	1 115	2 429	3.0	3.0	1.0
Cuba	..	2 018	..	3.0	..
Guatemala	501	1 929	1.0	3.0	8.0
Venezuela	1 491	1 921	4.0	5.0	0.0
El Salvador	329	1 542	1.0	2.0	8.0
Ecuador	288	1 438	1.0	1.0	2.0
Trinidad and Tobago	472	1 436	1.0	2.0	14.0
Costa Rica	472	1 304	1.0	2.0	10.0
Jamaica	712	1 176	2.0	2.0	3.0
Above 14	26 241	63 434	69.0	87.0	

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

Table 27. Commodities export of Andean countries by region, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

Destination			Andean countries	All other regions		World
Origin				Developing America	Other regions	
Bolivia	1990		51	340	485	876
	1995		169	165	516	850
	2001		274	327	374	975
	2003		303	320	377	1 001
Colombia	1990		282	594	4 141	5 018
	1995		1 260	691	4 580	6 531
	2001		1 631	964	4 691	7 286
	2003		1 952	987	5 066	8 004
Ecuador	1990		122	587	1 938	2 647
	1995		341	556	3 033	3 930
	2001		685	543	2 607	3 834
	2003		1 434	361	3 620	5 415
Peru	1990		189	236	2 278	2 702
	1995		259	421	3 555	4 236
	2001		267	533	3 584	4 384
	2003		652	537	4 048	5 237
Venezuela	1990		738	2 071	13 391	16 200
	1995		1 575	4 209	10 586	16 370
	2001		1 119	4 276	17 445	22 840
	2003		1 945	3 238	16 677	21 860
Andean countries	1990		1 383	3 828	22 233	27 443
	1995		3 605	6 043	22 269	31 917
	2001		3 976	6 643	28 700	39 319
	2003		6 286	5 443	29 788	41 517
Share						
Bolivia	1990		0.2	1.2	1.8	3.2
	2003		0.7	0.8	0.9	2.4
Colombia	1990		1.0	2.2	15.1	18.3
	2003		4.6	2.3	12.1	19
Ecuador	1990		0.4	2.1	7.1	9.6
	2003		2.6	0.9	7.1	16.1
Peru	1990		0.7	0.9	8.3	9.8
	2003		1.5	1.2	9.6	12.2
Venezuela	1990		2.7	7.5	48.8	59.0
	2003		4.7	8.9	42.2	55.8
Andean countries	1990		5.0	13.9	81.0	100.0

Destination			Andean countries	All other regions		World
Origin				Developing America	Other regions	
	2003		14.1	14.0	71.9	100.0
Annual percentage change						
Bolivia	1990-2003		7.0	9.0	-2.0	2.0
Colombia	1990-2003		2.0	9.0	4.0	1.0
Ecuador	1990-2003		11.0	8.0	5.0	2.0
Peru	1990-2003		2.0	9.0	5.0	5.0
Venezuela	1990-2003		-2.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
Andean countries	1990-2003		1.0	6.0	4.0	3.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

**Table 28. Commodities import of Andean countries by region, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)**

Origin			Andean countries	All other regions		World
Destination				Developing America	Other regions	
Bolivia	1990		4	45	53	102
	1995		20	77	158	254
	2001		41	186	178	405
	2003		36	211	173	420
Colombia	1990		92	146	877	1 115
	1995		321	277	1 794	2 391
	2001		249	328	1 678	2 255
	2003		424	366	1 637	2 427
Ecuador	1990		20	46	222	288
	1995		133	120	507	760
	2001		169	126	471	766
	2003		296	226	915	1 438
Peru	1990		167	157	695	1 019
	1995		294	360	1 239	1 892
	2001		311	457	1 356	2 125
	2003		582	701	1 447	2 731
Venezuela	1990		39	158	1 293	1 491
	1995		214	390	1 937	2 541
	2001		542	927	3 227	4 696
	2003		91	340	1 491	1 921
Andean countries	1990		322	553	3 140	4 015
	1995		981	1 224	5 634	7 838
	2001		1 313	2 024	6 911	10 247

Origin			Andean countries	All other regions		World
Destination				Developing America	Other regions	
	2003		1 429	1 844	5 663	8 936
Share						
Bolivia	1990		0.1	1.1	1.3	2.5
	2003		0.4	2.3	1.9	4.5
Colombia	1990		2.3	3.6	21.8	27.8
	2003		4.4	3.8	17.5	25.7
Ecuador	1990		0.5	1.2	5.5	7.2
	2003		2.3	1.5	6.2	23.3
Peru	1990		4.2	3.9	17.3	25.4
	2003		4.7	6.0	14.0	24.7
Venezuela	1990		1.0	3.9	32.2	37.1
	2003		5.8	8.5	20.8	35.1
Andean countries	1990		8.0	13.8	78.2	100.0
	2003		17.6	22.0	60.4	100.0
Annual percentage change						
Bolivia	1990-2003		8.0	11.0	1.0	4.0
Colombia	1990-2003		-2.0	1.0	-2.0	1.0
Ecuador	1990-2003		4.0	1.0	-3.0	2.0
Peru	1990-2003		2.0	1.0	-1.0	0.0
Venezuela	1990-2003		1.0	2.0	3.0	0.0
Andean countries	1990-2003		2.0	4.0	1.0	2.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

Table 29. Commodities exports of MERCOSUR countries by region, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)

Destination			MERCOSUR countries	All other regions		World
Origin				Developing America	Other regions	
Argentina	1990		1 261	1 118	6 342	8 721
	1995		4 402	2 066	7 330	13 797
	2001		5 174	3 393	10 007	18 574
	2003		3 269	5 592	9 614	18 475
Brazil	1990		598	1 126	13 002	14 727
	1995		2 739	2 074	16 022	20 834
	2001		2 652	2 976	18 632	24 259
	2003		4 114	4 431	25 685	34 232
Paraguay	1990		335	112	415	862
	1995		426	59	256	741
	2001		418	156	224	799
	2003		482	133	230	845
Uruguay	1990		422	52	558	1 032
	1995		460	72	545	1 077
	2001		467	117	561	1 144
	2003		480	177	670	1 327
MERCOSUR countries	1990		2 616	2 409	20 318	25 342
	1995		8 026	4 270	24 153	36 449
	2001		8 710	6 642	29 424	44 776
	2003		8 345	10 333	36 199	54 879
Share						
Argentina	1990		5.0	4.4	25.0	34.4
	2003		7.0	11.9	20.4	39.3
Brazil	1990		7.9	4.4	51.3	58.1
	2003		6.0	6.7	43.8	56.6
Paraguay	1990		1.3	0.4	1.6	3.4
	2003		1.0	0.3	0.5	1.8
Uruguay	1990		1.7	0.2	2.2	4.1
	2003		0.9	0.2	1.3	2.3
MERCOSUR countries	1990		10.3	9.5	80.2	100.0
	2003		14.9	19.1	66.0	100.0
Annual percentage change						
Argentina	1990-2003		4.0	6.0	4.0	3.0
Brazil	1990-2003		5.0	6.0	7.0	6.0

Paraguay	1990-2003		1.0	11.0	-9.0	-1.0
Uruguay	1990-2003		1.0	12.0	-5.0	-1.0
MERCOSUR countries	1990-2003		4.0	6.0	3.0	4.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

**Table 30. Commodities imports of MERCOSUR countries by region, 1990-2003
(Million dollars and percentage)**

Origin			MERCOSUR countries	All other regions		World
Destination				Developing America	Other regions	
Argentina	1990		194	123	649	966
	1995		663	186	2 063	2 912
	2001		856	174	1 915	2 945
	2003		2 121	65	818	3 004
Brazil	1990		1 107	674	8 057	9 838
	1995		2 996	1 093	11 475	15 564
	2001		1 613	853	11 934	14 401
	2003		2 708	784	10 737	14 229
Paraguay	1990		91	15	205	311
	1995		313	33	469	815
	2001		313	52	340	705
	2003		470	115	238	823
Uruguay	1990		173	46	215	434
	1995		338	45	351	735
	2001		385	85	391	860
	2003		439	42	309	791
MERCOSUR countries	1990		1 565	858	9 126	11 549
	1995		4 310	1 358	14 358	20 026
	2001		3 167	1 164	14 580	18 911
	2003		5 738	1 006	12 103	18 847
Share						
Argentina	1990		1.7	1.1	5.6	8.4
	2003		11.2	0.3	4.3	15.9
Brazil	1990		9.6	5.8	69.8	85.2
	2003		14.4	4.2	57.0	75.5
Paraguay	1990		0.8	0.1	1.8	2.7
	2003		2.5	0.6	1.3	4.4
Uruguay	1990		1.5	0.4	1.9	3.8
	2003		2.3	0.2	1.6	4.2

MERCOSUR countries	1990		13.6	7.4	79.0	100.0
	2003		30.4	5.4	64.2	100.0
Annual percentage change						
Argentina	1990-2003		8.0	1.0	4.0	5.0
Brazil	1990-2003		2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Paraguay	1990-2003		2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Uruguay	1990-2003		3.0	9.0	4.0	2.0
MERCOSUR countries	1990-2003		4.0	1.0	2.0	2.0

Sources: *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics*; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

VII. DYNAMIC COMMODITIES

**Table 31. Most dynamic commodities in developing countries' exports*
by growth in export value, 1985–2002**

SITC and product	Value (thousands of dollars)			Average annual growth rate of exports (%)			Developing country share of world exports (on items %)		
	1985	1995	2002	85-95	95-02	85-02	1985	1995	2002
01 Meat,meat preparations									
011 Meat, fresh, chilled, frozen	2 046 914	6 322 721	6 756 894	10.9	0.0	7.0	14.0	15.8	17.4
014 Meat prepd, prsrvd nes, etc	596 997	1 371 805	1 849 049	8.0	4.7	6.1	27.0	22.9	27.6
02 Dairy products, bird eggs									
022 Milk and cream	103 452	898 755	1 577 866	23.5	8.2	17.4	2.3	6.3	12.4
023 Butter	27 878	72 440	90 533	10.7	3.5	7.9	1.2	1.8	3.4
024 Cheese and curd	37 517	153 887	264 662	11.6	6.5	11.4	0.9	1.4	2.4
03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs									
034 Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	2 548 264	7 550 632	9 038 453	10.5	3.3	7.8	33.3	39.1	39.2
035 Fish salted, dried, smoked	234 125	695 478	781 269	12.2	1.8	8.1	21.1	24.9	28.4
036 Shell fish fresh, frozen	4 035 668	1 1376 248	11 250 897	8.7	0.2	5.0	57.0	69.5	65.9
037 Fish etc prepd, prsrvd nes	1 769 899	4 997 681	6 004 504	9.9	1.7	7.2	39.0	56.2	60.0
04 Cereals and cereal preparations									
041 Wheat etc, unmilled	1 254 423	1 366 026	1 918 011	3.3	4.8	5.1	9.3	7.9	12.4
042 Rice	1 901 862	5082 963	5 054 623	9.7	-1.7	7.4	57.8	69.2	75.3
046 Wheat etc, meal or flour	124 371	591 293	555 822	20.2	-5.7	13.2	9.8	20.5	29.7
047 Other cereal meals, flour	42 526	133 299	165 600	14.3	-0.2	8.8	16.4	29.2	31.6
048 Cereal etc preparations	432 688	2 023 700	2 591 893	16.6	1.2	12.4	11.7	13.3	13.2
05 Vegetables and fruit									
054 Vegtb etc fresh, simply prsrvd	2 815 516	6 802 313	7 639 543	8.6	1.6	5.6	34.8	29.8	30.2
058 Fruit prsrvd, preprd	2 181 463	4 470 644	5 163 816	7.1	1.0	5.3	62.2	52.3	62.2
06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey									
062 Sugar preps non-chocolate	156 185	1 162 338	1 294 666	23.2	1.3	15.7	16.0	27.6	29.6
07 Coffe, tea, cocoa, spices									
073 Chocolate and products	186 837	484 308	687 190	9.0	4.3	9.4	9.7	6.1	8.4
09 Miscellaneous edible products									
091 Margarine and shortening	69 058	436 443	486 276	20.3	2.4	14.1	10.4	22.3	27.5
098 Edible products, preps nes	567 263	2 617 269	3 929 780	17.3	5.6	14.2	15.0	15.7	19.9
11 Beverages									
111 Non alcoholic beverages nes	205 785	999 002	1 275 592	18.0	3.5	10.9	24.0	22.0	19.6
112 Alcoholic beverages	884 284	2 875 346	4 428 435	14.3	6.5	12.0	8.7	10.3	13.5
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures									
122 Tobacco, manufactured	1 016 260	4 969 445	3 908 211	22.0	-6.0	10.3	21.7	26.4	24.9

SITC and product	Value (thousands of dollars)			Average annual growth rate of exports (%)			Developing country share of world exports (on items %)		
	1985	1995	2002	85-95	95-02	85-02	1985	1995	2002
21 Hides, skins and furskins, raw									
212 Furskins, raw	171 209	170 535	318 251	-4.9	10.7	5.7	6.1	13.3	20.2
22 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit									
222 Seeds for soft fixed oils	2 664 193	2 927 468	5 687 790	4.2	8.6	5.6	31.6	24.4	38.6
24 Cork and wood									
245 Fuel wood nes, charcoal	76 754	133 486	183 546	10.9	5.7	9.5	37.0	47.9	53.4
246 Pulpwood, chips, woodwaste	42 446	613 177	585 045	28.5	-0.1	16.2	2.4	29.5	33.2
248 Wood, shaped, rail sleepers	1 708 722	5 042 775	4 856 370	10.5	-0.2	5.1	14.3	19.2	19.0
25 Pulp and waste paper									
251 Pulp and waste paper	713 825	4 485 551	3 657 380	14.5	1.4	10.0	7.8	16.3	19.3
26 Textil fibres (not wool tops)									
266 Synthetic fibres for spinning	670 135	3 007 523	2 221 246	16.2	-4.5	9.4	18.2	50.6	51.3
267 Other man-made fibres	122 092	380 299	472 097	19.5	0.0	11.1	7.4	12.8	18.7
269 Waste of textile fabrics	71 409	306 475	434 928	19.1	3.1	15.3	13.7	20.5	25.8
27 Crude fertilizer and crude minerals									
273 Stone, sand and gravel	399 906	946 934	1 213 311	10.5	3.6	7.3	31.3	25.7	29.7
277 Natural abrasives nes	70 448	384 994	383 184	16.6	5.0	5.6	1.9	38.3	81.1
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap									
286 Uranium, thorium ores, conc	6 105	152 006	127 075	31.0	-0.7	32.8	1.5	52.5	36.1
289 Prec metal ores, waste nes	536 183	1 193 249	1 201 012	4.8	1.8	10.3	49.1	56.8	39.9
32 Coal, coke and briquettes									
322 Coal, lignite and peat	666 417	4 463 771	7 649 020	18.0	7.1	11.7	4.4	22.9	36.3
323 Briquettes, coke and semi-coke	80 228	776 217	1 057 321	18.0	5.7	18.4	3.9	31.4	42.9
33 Petroleum, petroleum products									
333 Crude petroleum	84 398 821	152 807 492	230 303 530	8.6	7.3	6.9	71.8	75.5	71.2
334 Petroleum products, refined	40 518 563	43 402 275	59 632 599	3.2	7.7	6.0	48.9	46.6	42.7
335 Residual petroleum prdts nes	1 524 132	1 264 979	2 766 769	-1.6	8.8	7.0	24.2	21.0	30.1
34 Gas, natural and manufactured									
341 Gas, natural and manufactured	12 321 888	12 812 351	27 200 809	2.6	13.2	6.8	42.3	29.5	35.4
35 Electric current									
351 Electric current	86 718	633 370	1 002 817	25.0	12.3	16.6	2.5	8.0	9.4
41 Animal oils and fats									
411 Animal oils and fats	83 316	212 710	179 146	9.1	-2.0	6.3	5.4	10.9	11.8
42 Fixed vegetable oils and fats									
423 Fixed vegetable oils, soft	1 952 725	4 532 336	3 552 058	10.4	-5.0	7.0	33.7	39.2	35.4
424 Other fixed vegetable oils	3 974 031	7 194 020	7 452 773	8.0	-3.2	6.6	85.3	85.9	85.0
43 Procesd animl and veg oil,									
431 Procesd animl and veg oil, etc	455 765	2 412 594	1 671 707	15.8	-6.4	8.0	29.6	51.4	39.6
67 Iron and steel									
671 Pig iron, etc	1 458 508	5 913 662	4 582 063	11.6	-2.7	7.1	27.8	55.3	53.6
672 Iron, steel primary forms	1 551 597	7 973 151	7 528 755	17.3	-1.3	8.9	16.2	26.4	26.5

SITC and product	Value (thousands of dollars)			Average annual growth rate of exports (%)			Developing country share of world exports (on items %)		
	1985	1995	2002	85-95	95-02	85-02	1985	1995	2002
674 Iron, steel univ, plate, sheet	2 064 257	1 0123 142	11 897 528	15.9	1.7	11.2	9.6	17.8	23.2
677 Iron, steel wire, exc w rod	200 514	984 659	1 014 834	16.6	0.9	10.2	10.5	22.9	26.8
678 Iron, steel tubes, pipes, etc	1 795 980	3315 339	5 346 324	6.2	5.2	6.8	11.5	15.1	22.6
679 Iron, steel castings unworked	115 142	876 396	1 465 495	21.6	6.7	15.9	10.3	22.8	30.6
68 Non-ferrous metals									
681 Silver, platinum, etc	628 279	1 158 502	1 823 759	-0.7	6.3	6.5	15.7	18.7	17.5
682 Copper	3 098 105	1 2931 823	12 130 798	13.2	-0.5	8.2	30.2	36.5	41.9
684 Aluminium	3 251 690	8 479 161	10 471 786	8.3	3.7	7.3	19.9	18.4	21.7
685 Lead	336 602	401 461	491 854	4.5	2.4	6.1	31.6	27.9	34.3
686 Zinc	587 459	1 075 086	1 353 623	6.0	5.4	7.4	23.0	26.1	31.1
689 Non-fer base metals nes	381 929	774 227	790 020	5.0	3.5	6.3	28.2	24.4	25.0
971 Gold, non-monetary nes	1 004 213	5 974 370	9 401 926	13.8	0.0	14.7	15.1	28.9	44.2
TOTAL	193 029 541	377 691 602	508 822 134	8.1.0	5.1.0	7.1.0	15.0	21.0	24.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

* Excluding manufactured goods (SITC 5 to 8 less 67 and 68).

Table 32. Top 25 dynamic product exporters by total dynamic product exports* and share of dynamic products in total exports, 2002

Country/territory	Export value of all dynamic products (thousands of dollars)	Country	Ratio of dynamic to total exports
China	23 380 434	Mozambique	79.0
Brazil	16 443 899	Gambia	78.0
Republic of Korea	11 052 138	Niger	69.0
Thailand	10 581 631	Zambia	67.0
Mexico	9 608 850	Ghana	62.0
Chile	9 574 168	Paraguay	61.0
Indonesia	9 429 718	Maldives	60.0
Hong Kong (China)	9 001 225	Somalia	59.0
Argentina	8 587 074	United Republic of Tanzania	58.0
Malaysia	8 527 701	Chile	55.0
Taiwan Province of China	8 383 352	Guyana	54.0
India	7 343 097	Nicaragua	53.0
South Africa	7 196 994	Panama	51.0
Singapore	4 121 245	Mauritania	48.0
Turkey	3 827 459	Uruguay	48.0
Viet Nam	3 555 792	Peru	44.0
Peru	3 313 184	Bhutan	42.0
United Arab Emirates	2 508 875	Seychelles	41.0
Venezuela	2 420 909	Namibia	41.0
Colombia	2 165 294	Uganda	40.0
Philippines	1 701 788	Benin	39.0
Morocco	1 541 179	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	38.0
Ghana	1 369 627	Argentina	33.0
Ecuador	977 963	Bahamas	33.0
Saudi Arabia	923 734	Zimbabwe	32.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

* Excludes oil export.

Table 33. Shares of main exporters among developing countries in exports of dynamic commodities (dynamism based on export values, 1985–2002), 2002

SITC and product	Main exporting countries/territories (shares)					
		%		%		%
01 Meat,meat preparations						
011 Meat, fresh, chilled, frozen	Brazil	41.0	China	10.0	Thailand	9.0
014 Meat prepd, prsrvd nes, etc	China	35.0	Thailand	23.0	Brazil	21.0
02 Dairy products, bird eggs						
022 Milk and cream	Argentina	15.0	Singapore	9.0	Thailand	6.0
023 Butter	Nepal	34.0	Uruguay	17.0	Argentina	9.0
024 Cheese and curd	Argentina	20.0	Uruguay	12.0	Morocco	12.0
03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs						
034 Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	China	19.0	Chile	13.0	Republic of Korea	6.0
035 Fish salted, dried, smoked	China	17.0	Viet Nam	11.0	Indonesia	9.0
036 Shell fish fresh, frozen	Thailand	15.0	Viet Nam	13.0	India	10.0
037 Fish etc prepd, prsrvd nes	Thailand	35.0	China	27.0	Ecuador	6.0
04 Cereals and cereal preparations						
041 Wheat etc, unmilled	Argentina	57.0	India	19.0	Pakistan	7.0
042 Rice	Thailand	33.0	India	24.0	Viet Nam	14.0
046 Wheat etc, meal or flour	India	11.0	China	11.0	Pakistan	10.0
047 Other cereal meals, flour	Thailand	27.0	South Africa	17.0	El Salvador	4.0
048 Cereal etc preparations	Mexico	11.0	Malaysia	8.0	Thailand	7.0
05 Vegetables and fruit						
054 Vegtb etc fresh, simply prsrvd	Mexico	29.0	China	22.0	Thailand	5.0
058 Fruit prsrvd, preprd	Brazil	22.0	China	18.0	Thailand	11.0
06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey						
062 Sugar preps non-chocolate	Mexico	16.0	China	9.0	Colombia	9.0
07 Coffe, tea, cocoa, spices						
073 Chocolate and products	Turkey	12.0	Singapore	11.0	Brazil	10.0
09 Miscellaneous edible products						
091 Margarine and shortening	Malaysia	25.0	Indonesia	19.0	Argentina	10.0
098 Edible products, preps nes	China	20.0	Thailand	9.0	Republic of Korea	8.0
11 Beverages						
111 Non alcoholic beverages nes	China	28.0	Mexico	17.0	Thailand	6.0
112 Alcoholic beverages	Mexico	38.0	Chile	14.0	Singapore	8.0
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures						
122 Tobacco, manufactured	Singapore	16.0	Hong Kong (China)	14.0	U. Arab Emirates	13.0
21 Hides, skins and furskins, raw						
212 Furskins, raw	Hong Kong (China)	95.0	China	2.0	Singapore	
22 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit						
222 Seeds for soft fixed oils	Brazil	53.0	Argentina	23.0	China	7.0

SITC and product	Main exporting countries/territories (shares)					
		%		%		%
24 Cork and wood						
245 Fuel wood nes, charcoal	China	31.0	Somalia	17.0	South Africa	7.0
246 Pulpwood, chips, woodwaste	South Africa	32.0	Chile	21.0	China	16.0
248 Wood, shaped, rail sleepers	Malaysia	16.0	Brazil	14.0	Chile	12.0
25 Pulp and waste paper						
251 Pulp and waste paper	Brazil	32.0	Chile	23.0	Indonesia	19.0
26 Textil fibres (not wool tops)						
266 Synthetic fibres for spinning	Taiwan(China)	31.0	Republic of Korea	29.0	Thailand	8.0
267 Other man-made fibres	Taiwan(China)	25.0	Indonesia	18.0	Thailand	11.0
269 Waste of textile fabrics	Republic of Korea	23.0	S Arabia	15.0	Mexico	13.0
27 Crude fertilizer and crude minerals						
273 Stone, sand and gravel	India	26.0	China	13.0	Turkey	7.0
277 Natural abrasives nes	Thailand	44.0	Republic of Korea	9.0	Botswana	7.0
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap						
286 Uranium, thorium ores, conc	Niger	71.0	Namibia	29.0	Malaysia	0.0
289 Prec metal ores, waste nes	Papua NG	55.0	South Africa	14.0	UR of Tanzania	6.0
32 Coal, coke and briquettes						
322 Coal, lignite and peat	China	33.0	South Africa	23.0	Indonesia	24.0
323 Briquettes, coke and semi-coke	China	91.0	Egypt	4.0	Zimbabwe	2.0
33 Petroleum, petroleum products						
333 Crude petroleum	S Arabia	23.0	Iran	10.0	Venezuela	8.0
334 Petroleum products, refined	Singapore	15.0	Republic of Korea	10.0	Kuwait	8.0
335 Residual petroleum prdts nes	Singapore	15.0	China	14.0	Republic of Korea	10.0
34 Gas, natural and manufactured						
341 Gas, natural and manufactured	Algeria	22.0	Indonesia	21.0	Qatar	14.0
35 Electric current						
351 Electric current	China	62.0	Hong Kong (China)	13.0	Argentina	7.0
41 Animal oils and fats						
411 Animal oils and fats	Peru	39.0	Chile	8.0	Uruguay	7.0
42 Fixed vegetable oils and fats						
423 Fixed vegetable oils, soft	Argentina	55.0	Brazil	23.0	Malaysia	2.0
424 Other fixed vegetable oils	Malaysia	49.0	Indonesia	34.0	Philippines	5.0
43 Procesd animl and veg oil, processed						
431 Procesd animl and veg oil, etc	Malaysia	56.0	Indonesia	8.0	Jordan	6.0
67 Iron and steel						
671 Pig iron, etc	South Africa	24.0	Brazil	20.0	China	18.0
672 Iron, steel primary forms	Brazil	21.0	Republic of Korea	14.0	Taiwan(China)	11.0
674 Iron, steel univ, plate, sheet	Republic of Korea	25.0	Taiwan(China)	24.0	Hong Kong (China)	11.0
677 Iron, steel wire, exc w rod	Republic of Korea	33.0	China	14.0	Taiwan(China)	12.0
678 Iron, steel tubes, pipes, etc	China	16.0	Republic of Korea	13.0	Turkey	11.0
679 Iron, steel castings unworked	China	46.0	India	14.0	Republic of Korea	7.0

SITC and product	Main exporting countries/territories (shares)					
		%		%		%
68 Non-ferrous metals						
681 Silver, platinum, etc	Mexico	29.0	China	19.0	Hong Kong (China)	12.0
682 Copper	Chile	38.0	Taiwan(China)	8.0	Republic of Korea	7.0
684 Aluminium	China	15.0	Brazil	12.0	South Africa	8.0
685 Lead	China	49.0	Peru	11.0	Morocco	8.0
686 Zinc	China	30.0	Republic of Korea	18.0	Hong Kong (China)	13.0
689 Non-fer base metals nes	China	58.0	Zambia	11.0	Thailand	5.0
971 Gold, non-monetary nes	Hong Kong (China)	20.0	Peru	16.0	Republic of Korea	10.0

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data.

Table 34. Least dynamic commodities in developing countries' exports, as ranked by decrease in market share, 1985-2002

Rank	SITC and product	Value (thousands of dollars)		Share in world commodity* exports		Decrease	Average growth rate of exports
		1985	2002	1985	2002		
1	071 Coffee and substitutes	10 799 315	5 418 322	1.175	0.274	0.901	-1.5
2	072 Cocoa	4 765 913	4 275 841	0.519	0.217	0.302	-0.7
3	263 Cotton	3 873 250	2 747 225	0.422	0.139	0.282	-2.3
4	232 Natural rubber, gums	3 980 982	3 793 260	0.433	0.192	0.241	-0.7
5	687 Tin	2 372 118	963 291	0.258	0.049	0.209	-1.0
6	274 Sulphur, unroastd iron pyrites	1 772 606	88 337	0.193	0.004	0.188	-16.3
7	247 Other wood rough, squared	2 457 407	1 745 861	0.267	0.088	0.179	-1.8
8	211 Hides skins, exc furs, raw	1 946 660	888 023	0.212	0.045	0.167	-3.0
9	057 Fruit, nuts, fresh, dried	6 963 085	12 421 004	0.758	0.629	0.129	4.6
10	292 Crude vegetb materials nes	3 082 208	4 167 273	0.335	0.211	0.124	3.3
11	074 Tea and mate	2 077 327	2 065 708	0.226	0.105	0.121	1.3
12	121 Tobacco, unmanufactd, refuse	2 385 990	2 744 793	0.260	0.139	0.121	3.3
13	268 Wool (exc tops), animal hair	1 430 657	705 833	0.156	0.036	0.120	-5.1
14	271 Fertilizers, crude	1 330 543	1 064 555	0.145	0.054	0.091	-0.7
15	061 Sugar and honey	4 108 502	7 033 251	0.447	0.356	0.091	1.7
16	278 Other crude minerals	1 605 105	2 054 004	0.175	0.104	0.071	2.4
17	287 Base metals ores, conc nes	5 305 728	10 153 969	0.577	0.514	0.063	4.2
18	044 Maize (corn), unmilled	1 879 719	2 816 307	0.205	0.143	0.062	3.8
19	291 Crude animal materials nes	1 156 717	1 287 318	0.126	0.065	0.061	1.8
20	223 Seeds for other fixed oils	647 875	265 665	0.071	0.013	0.057	-1.4
21	288 Non-ferrous metal scrap nes	1 146 887	1 379 901	0.125	0.070	0.055	3.9
22	673 Iron, steel shapes, etc	2 854 988	5064 371	0.311	0.257	0.054	4.7
23	282 Iron and steel scrap	838 404	887 353	0.091	0.045	0.046	2.6
24	075 Spices	1 269 141	1 857 548	0.138	0.094	0.044	3.4
25	041 Wheat etc, unmilled	1 254 423	1 918 011	0.137	0.097	0.039	5.1
26	045 Cereals nes, unmilled	391 382	124 168	0.043	0.006	0.036	-4.6
27	281 Iron ore and concentrates	2 715 394	5 136 568	0.296	0.260	0.035	3.5
28	012 Meat dried, salted, smoked	220 387	20 133	0.024	0.001	0.023	-6.8
29	261 Silk	314 861	289 051	0.034	0.015	0.020	-2.7
30	264 Jute, other textile bast fibres	135 009	47 664	0.015	0.002	0.012	-5.1
31	265 Vegetb fibre, exc cotton, jute	160 759	123 107	0.017	0.006	0.011	-3.2
32	043 Barley, unmilled	160 244	123 262	0.017	0.006	0.011	1.9
33	025 Eggs, yolks, fresh, prsrvd	136 117	231 008	0.015	0.012	0.003	3.2
	Total	75 539 705	83 901 983	12.6	7.3	5.3	1.4

Sources: UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; UNCTAD secretariat calculations based on UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database data..

* Excluding manufactured goods (SITC 5 to 8 less 67 and 68).

