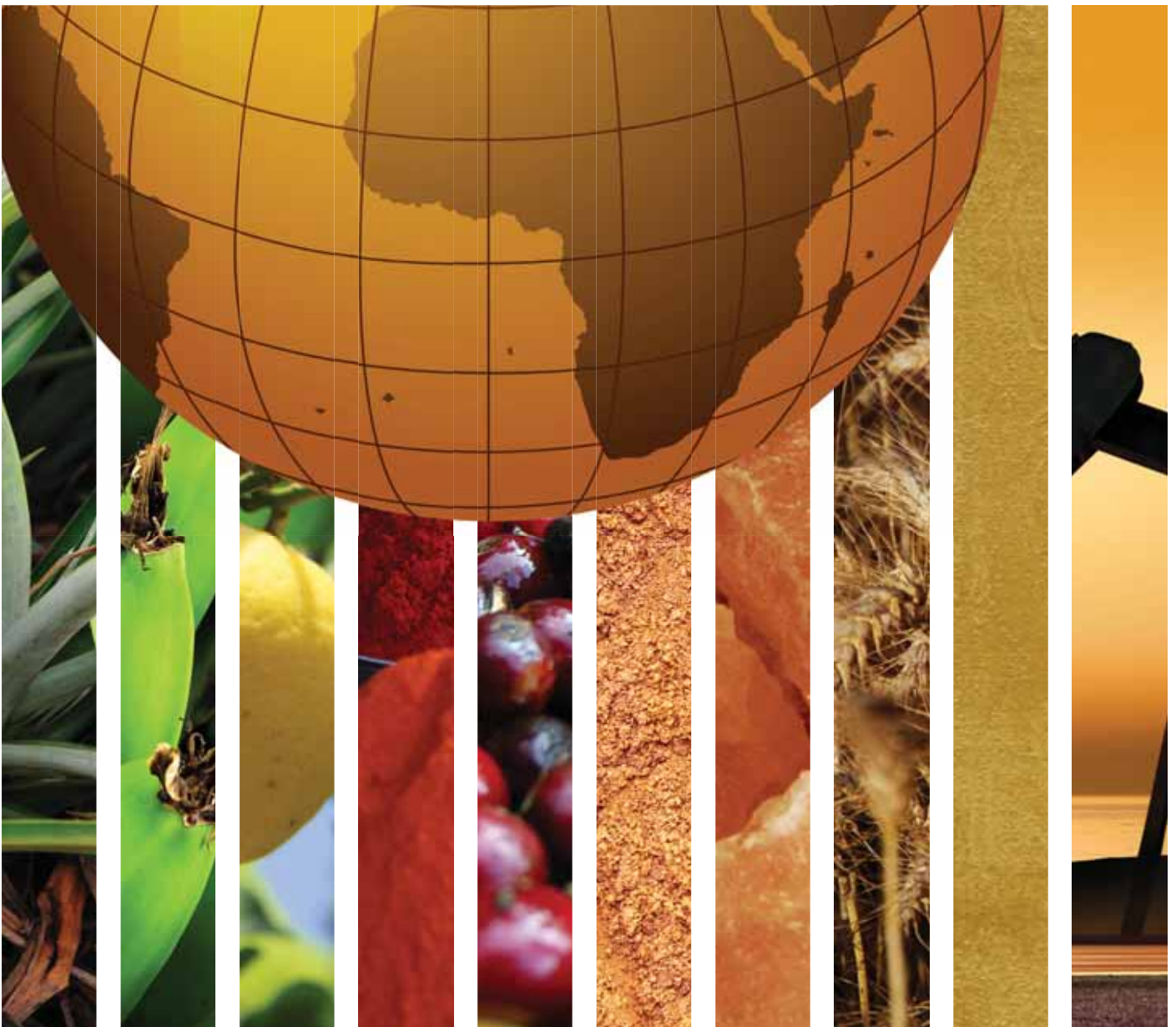
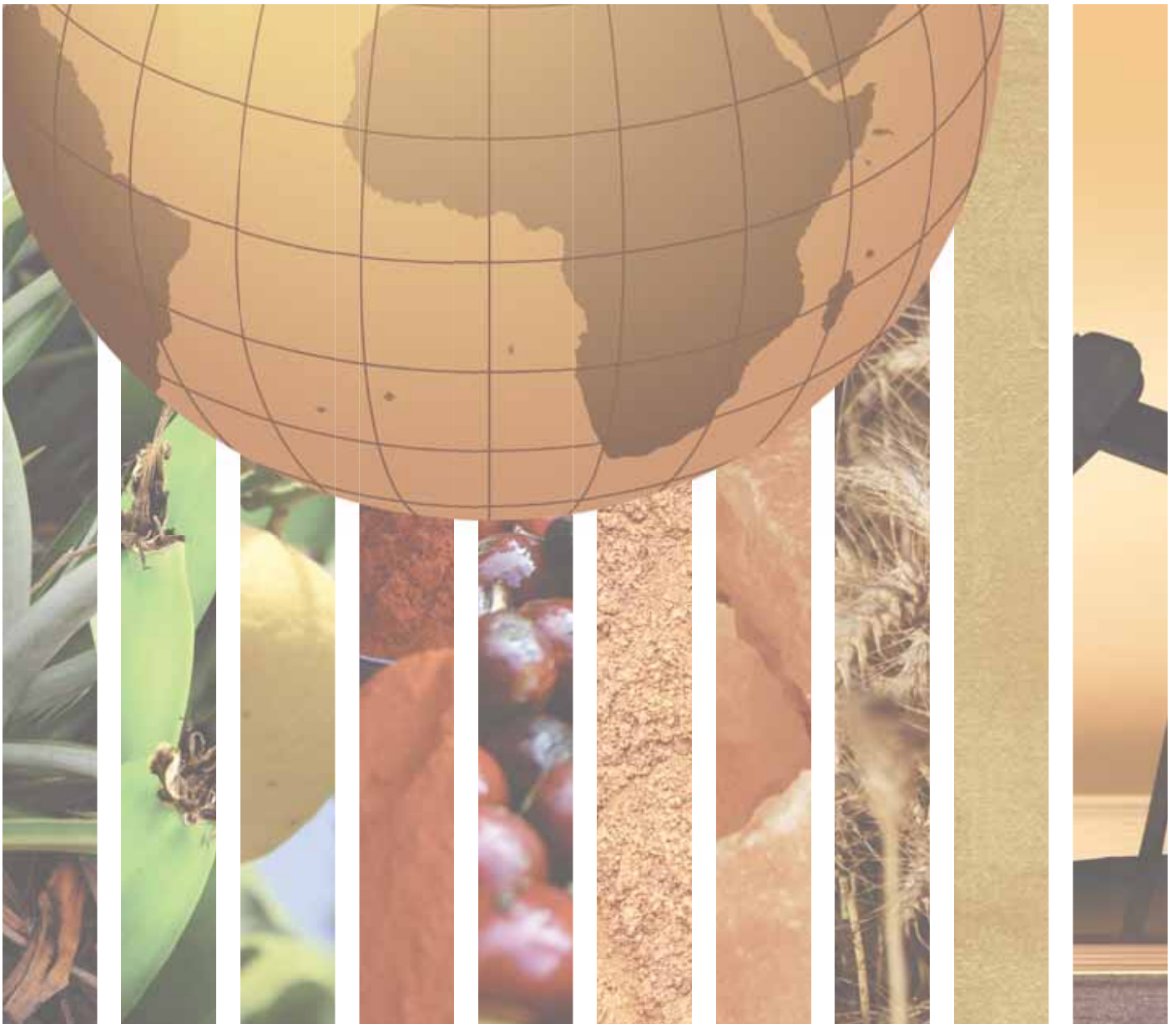


# **THE STATE OF COMMODITY DEPENDENCE 2012**





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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

,	Thousand separator
.	Decimal point
n.a.	Not available
n.r.	Not reliable
-	Zero
ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee
ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
ICO	International Coffee Organization
ICSG	International Copper Study Group
IGC	International Grains Council
IJSG	International Jute Study Group
ILZSG	International Lead and Zinc Study Group
INBAR	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan
INSG	International Nickel Study Group
IOOC	International Olive Council
IRSG	International Rubber Study Group
ISO	International Sugar Organization
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization





## NOTES AND SOURCES

*The State of Commodity Dependence 2012* was prepared by the Special Unit on Commodities (SUC) of UNCTAD. This document aims to provide an individual country overview of the commodity-related situation of 154 developing countries. This publication also contains graphs which present a regional and global perspective of commodity dependence in the developing world over the period 2009–2010. If you have any comments about this publication, please contact the Special Unit on Commodities at [commodities@unctad.org](mailto:commodities@unctad.org) or call us on +41 22 9175676.

Data and computations regarding trade statistics (imports and exports) are based on UNCTAD's "all allocated products" category. UNCTAD's "unallocated products" category is not considered in the present document.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### Total area (square kilometres), 2009

Source: FAOSTAT, ResourceSTAT

Series: Country area

Unit: Square kilometre

Data extracted: 22 September 2011

Note(s): Data extracted from FAOstat. In FAOstat, data are presented in 1,000 Ha.

For convenience, data have been converted into square kilometres (1 Ha = 10 Km<sup>2</sup>).

#### Agricultural area (as a percentage of country area), 2009

Source: FAOSTAT, ResourceSTAT

Series: Agricultural Area

Unit: Percentage

Data extracted: 14 November 2011

Note(s): Agricultural area, this category is the sum of areas under (a) arable land - land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for "Arable land" are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable; (b) permanent crops - land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under "forest"); and (c) permanent meadows and pastures - land used permanently (five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or

growing wild (wild prairie or grazing land). Data are expressed in 1,000 hectares.

#### Population (1,000 inhabitants), 2010

Source: FAOSTAT, PopSTAT

Unit: 1,000 inhabitants

Data extracted: 28 September 2011

#### Labour force (1,000 workers), 2010

Source: FAOSTAT, PopSTAT

Series: Total population - Both sexes

Total economically active population

Unit: 1,000 workers

Data extracted: 15 November 2011

#### Women in labour force (as a percentage of total labour force), 2010

Source: FAOSTAT, PopSTAT

Series: Total economically active population

Female economically active population

Unit: Percentage

Data extracted: 15 November 2011

#### Labour force in agriculture (as a percentage of total labour force), 2010

Source: FAOSTAT, PopSTAT

Series: Total economically active population

Total economically active population in agriculture

Unit: Percentage

Data extracted: 15 November 2011

#### Women in agriculture (as a percentage of labour force in agriculture), 2010

Source: FAOSTAT, PopSTAT

Series: Total economically active population in agriculture

Female economically active population in agriculture

Unit: Percentage

Data extracted: 15 November 2011

#### GDP, Gross domestic product (in millions of United States dollars at current prices and current exchange rates), 2010

Source: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat

Unit: Millions of United States dollars

Data extracted: 7 October 2011

#### GDP by economic activity (as a percentage of GDP), 2009 (agriculture/industry/services)

Source: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat

Series: Percentage of gross domestic product

Unit: Percentage



Data extracted: 7 October 2011

Note(s): The breakdown in percentages by kind of economic activity is shown as a percentage of total value added.

The breakdown in percentages of GDP by type of expenditure may not add up to 100 per cent due to statistical discrepancies.

## COMMODITY EXPORT DEPENDENCE

### Commodity exports (in millions of United States dollars and as a percentage of merchandise exports), 2009-2010

Source: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat

Unit: In millions of United States dollars and as a percentage

Data extracted: 7 October 2011

Note(s): The breakdown in percentages may not add up to 100 per cent due to statistical discrepancies.

Should be understood as the average over the 2009-2010 period.

When data were not available for 2010, the average has been computed on the 2008-2009 period. The reference period has been indicated in the margin.

Data and computations are based on UNCTAD's "all allocated products" merchandise exports. UNCTAD's "unallocated products" category has not been considered in the present document, which may sometimes lead to differences with other sources of information.

### Commodity exports (as a percentage of GDP), 2009-2010

Source: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat

Unit: Percentage

Data extracted: 14 November 2011

Note(s): Should be understood as the average over the 2009-2010 period.

When data were not available for 2010, the average has been computed on the 2008-2009 period. The reference period has been indicated in the margin.

Data and computations are based on UNCTAD "all allocated products" merchandise exports. UNCTAD "Unallocated products" category has not been considered in the present document, which can sometimes lead to differences with other sources of information.

### Exports by commodity groups (as a percentage of commodity exports), 2009-2010

Source: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat

Unit: Percentage

Data extracted: 17 November 2011

Note(s): Should be understood as the average over the 2009-2010 period.

When data were not available for 2010, the average has been computed on the 2008-2009 period. The reference period has been indicated in the margin.

The breakdown in percentages may not add up to 100 per cent due to statistical discrepancies.

Composition of commodity groups (based on SITC rev 3)

All food items (0+1+22+4)

Agricultural raw materials (2 - (22+27+28))

Fuels (3)

Ores, metals, precious stones and non-monetary gold (27+28+667+68+971)

### Three leading commodity exports (as a percentage of commodity exports), 2009-2010

Source: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat

Unit: Percentage

Data extracted: 16 November 2011

Note(s): Should be understood as the average over the 2009-2010 period.

When data were not available for 2010, the average has been computed on the 2008-2009 period. The reference period has been indicated in the margin.

### Leading destination markets for commodity exports (as a percentage of commodity exports), 2009-2010

Source: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat

Unit: Percentage

Data extracted: 16 November 2011

Note(s): Should be understood as the average over the 2009-2010 period.

When data were not available for 2010, the average has been computed on the 2008-2009 period. The reference period has been indicated in the margin.

Only trading partners with trade flows above 1 per cent of total commodity exports of the country being considered have been mentioned in the list.

### Export concentration ratio (2000, 2010)

Source: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat

Data extracted: 12 October 2011

Note(s): The Herfindahl-Hirschmann index is a measure of the degree of market concentration. It has been normalized to obtain values ranging from 0 to 1 (maximum concentration), according to the following formula:



$$H_i = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{x_{ij}}{X_i}\right)^2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}}$$

$H_i$  = Value of concentration index for product  $i$   
 $x_{ij}$  = value of export for country  $j$  and product  $i$

$$X_i = \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij}$$

$n$  = number of individual markets (countries) over the period from 1995 to 2009.

An index value that is close to 1 indicates a very concentrated market, whereas values closer to 0 would demonstrate a homogeneous market between the exporters or importers.

Data for Indonesia includes East Timor in 2000, and does not include it in 2010.

Regarding the British Virgin Islands, there have been no data since 2004.

With regard to China, Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan (Province of China), data have been disaggregated.

#### Membership in international commodity bodies

Source: Websites of the various institutions

Data extracted: 12 October 2011

Note(s): International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC): <http://icac.org/>

International Cocoa Organization (ICCO): <http://www.icco.org/>

International Coffee Organization (ICO): <http://www.ico.org/>

International Copper Study Group (ICSG): <http://www.icsg.org/>

International Grains Council (IGC): <http://www.igc.int/>

International Jute Study Group (IJSJG): <http://www.jute.org/>

International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG): <http://www.ilzsg.org/>

International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR): <http://www.inbar.int/>

International Nickel Study Group (INSG): <http://www.insg.org/>

International Olive Council (IOOC): <http://www.international-oliveoil.org/>

International Rubber Study Group (IRSG): <http://www.rubberstudy.com/>

International Sugar Organization (ISO): <http://www.isosugar.org/>

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO): <http://www.itto.int/>

## FOOD SECURITY

### Commodity import value (in millions of United States dollars and as a percentage of merchandise import value), 2009-2010

Source: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat

Unit: Millions of United States dollars, and percentage

Data extracted: 23 November 2011

### Net food imports (in millions of United States dollars), 2010

Source: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat

Unit: Millions of United States dollars

Data extracted: 23 November 2011

### MDG 1.1: Percentage of population below 1 United States dollar (PPP) per day, 1990-1992 and 2007-2009

Source: UNSD, Millennium Development Goals indicators

Unit: Percentage

Data extracted: 9 November 2011

Note(s): Regarding China (including Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan, Province of China), the data available is that of China, as data for other areas are not available.

### MDG 1.9: Percentage of the population undernourished, 1991 and 2007

Source: UNSD, Millennium Development Goals indicators

Unit: Percentage

Data extracted: 9 November 2011

Note(s): Regarding China (including Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan, Province of China), the data available is that of China, as data for other areas are not available.



## INTRODUCTION

*“The commodity problematique continues to be of major concern in the twenty-first century, as the commodity sector constitutes the key economic activity in most Commodity Dependent Developing Countries (CDDCs) in terms of foreign exchange earnings, fiscal revenues, income growth, employment creation and livelihood sustenance for over 2 billion people dependent on the agricultural sector. Out of 151 developing countries, 100 depend on commodities for at least 50 per cent of their export earnings; moreover half of the countries in Africa derive over 80 per cent of their merchandise export income from commodities. As many developing countries, especially least developed countries (LDCs), are heavily dependent on commodities, the international community cannot effectively attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including combating poverty, without taking into account the imperative of commodity-based development. The policy challenge for commodity-exporting countries can be best illustrated by recent developments such as commodity prices reaching historical peaks in 2008, followed by a collapse until the first quarter of 2009. However, since the 1960s and 1970s, it is only recently that the commodity problematique has featured significantly in international development discourse (e.g. the French presidency of the G20 during 2011).”*

[UNCTAD Commodities and Development Report 2012]