



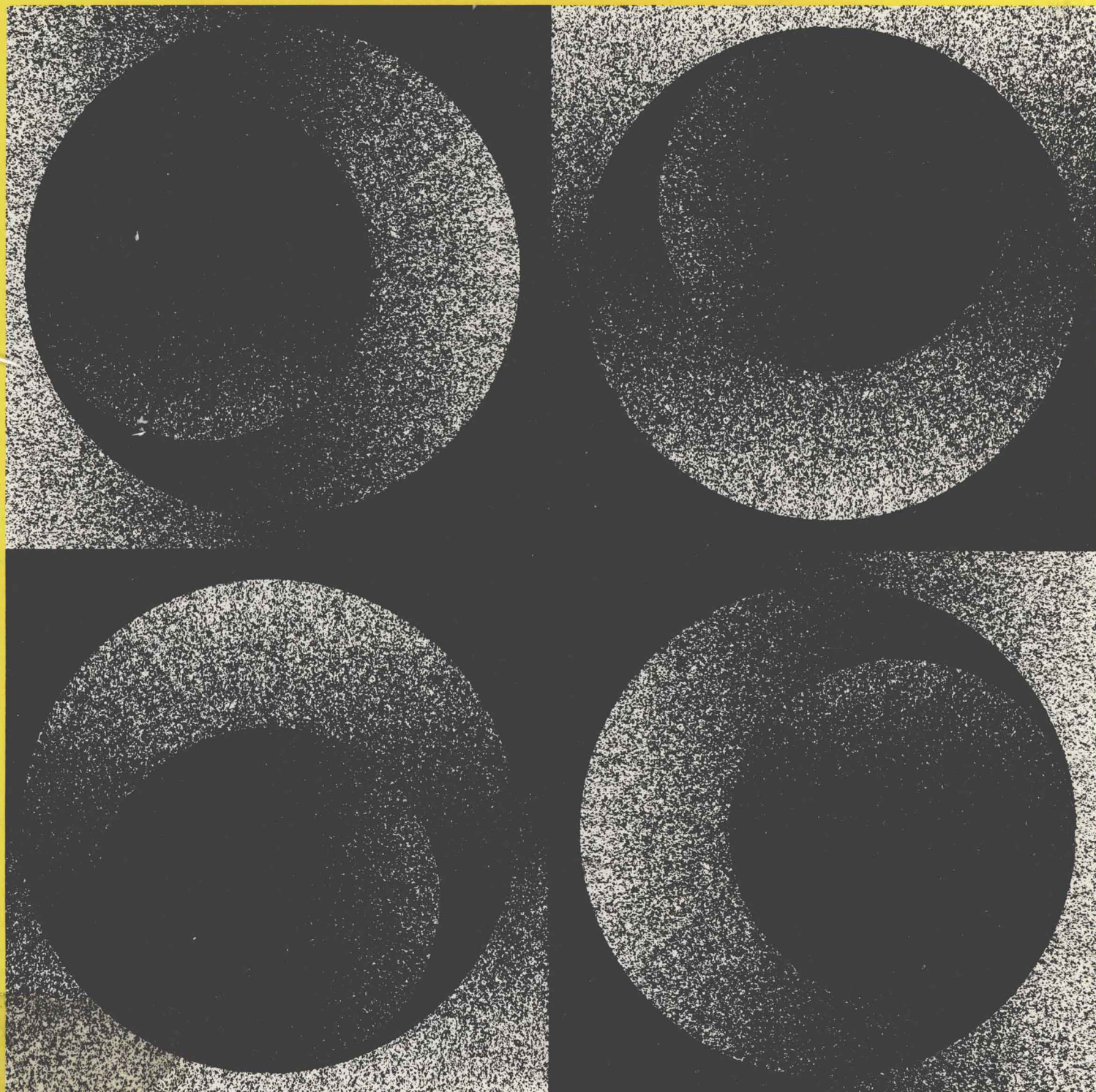
United Nations/Nations Unies

VOLUME II

Trade by Commodity
Commodity Matrix Tables

Commerce par produit
Tableaux de la matrice par produit

1984 INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS YEARBOOK ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE DU COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL



DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
STATISTICAL OFFICE

DÉPARTEMENT DES AFFAIRES ÉCONOMIQUES ET SOCIALES INTERNATIONALES
BUREAU DE STATISTIQUE

1984

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE
STATISTICS YEARBOOK**

**ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE
DU COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL**

VOLUME II

TRADE BY COMMODITY
COMMODITY MATRIX TABLES

COMMERCE PAR PRODUIT
TABLEAUX DE LA MATRICE PAR PRODUIT

UNITED NATIONS/NATIONS UNIES

New York, 1986

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

General disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Where the designation "country or area" appears in this publication, it covers countries, territories, cities or areas. In previous issues of this publication, where the designation "country" appears in the headings of tables, it should be interpreted to cover countries, territories, cities or areas.

In some tables, the designation "developed" or "developing" economies is intended for statistical convenience and does not, necessarily, express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

NOTE

Les cotes des documents de l'Organisation des Nations Unies se composent de lettres majuscules et de chiffres. La simple mention d'une cote dans un texte signifie qu'il s'agit d'un document de l'Organisation.

Déni de responsabilité

Les appellations employées dans cette publication et la présentation des données qui y figurent n'impliquent de la part du Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies aucune prise de position quant au statut juridique des pays, territoires, villes ou zones, ou de leurs autorités, ni quant au tracé de leurs frontières ou limites.

L'appellation "pays ou zone", figurant dans cette publication, désigne des pays, des territoires, des villes ou des zones. L'appellation "pays" figurant dans certaines rubriques des tableaux de numéros antérieurs de cette publication doit être interprétée comme désignant des pays, des territoires, des villes ou des zones.

L'appellation économie "développée" ou économie "en voie de développement" qui figure dans certains tableaux est utilisée pour plus de commodité dans la présentation des statistiques et n'implique pas nécessairement un jugement quant au stade de développement auquel est parvenu un pays ou une zone donnée.

ST/ESA/STAT/SER.G/33/Add.1

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

Sales No. E/F.86.XVII.7, Vol. II

08000C, Vols. I and II
(only clothbound edition for sale)
Not to be sold separately

PUBLICATION DES NATIONS UNIES

Numéro de vente : E/F.86.XVII.7, vol. II

08000C, vol. I et II
(édition reliée toile en vente seulement)
Vendus ensemble

ISBN 92-1-061110-1

Inquiries should be directed to:
PUBLISHING DIVISION
UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

Adresser toutes demandes de renseignements à la :
DIVISION DES PUBLICATIONS
NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

ABBREVIATIONS, COUNTRY NOMENCLATURE AND SYMBOLS

Names of some countries or groups of countries and of some commodities or groups of commodities have been abbreviated. Exact titles will be found in the following publications referred to in pages 1 and 2 of the Introduction:

United Nations Standard Country Code (Annex II, 'Country classification for international trade statistics'), *United Nations Standard Country or Area Code for Statistical Use*, *Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use*, *Standard International Trade Classification, Revised*, *Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2*, *Classification by Broad Economic Categories* and *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (I.S.I.C.).

Exceptions or revisions to the standard 12-characters country or area abbreviations normally utilized are indicated below:

LAIALatin American Integration Association; formerly Latin American Free Trade Association
BELGIUM-LUXBelgium-Luxembourg
IRAN (ISM R)Islamic Republic of Iran
S.AFR.CU.UN.Customs Union of Southern Africa (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland)

1. Data relating to China generally include those for Taiwan Province in the field of statistics relating to population, area, natural resources, natural conditions such as climate, etc. In other fields of statistics, they do not include Taiwan Province unless otherwise stated. Therefore, in this publication the data published under the heading China exclude those for Taiwan Province. Figures representing the trade with Taiwan Province which may have been reported by any reporting country or area are included in the grouping Asia.

2. The data which relate to the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic include the relevant data relating to Berlin for which separate data have not been supplied. This is without prejudice to any question of status which may be involved.

ABBREVIATIONS, CODES PAYS ET SYMBOLES

Les noms de certains pays ou groupes de pays et de certains produits ou groupes de produits ont dû être abrégés. On trouvera les intitulés exacts de ces noms dans les publications suivantes qui figurent dans l'Introduction aux pages 1 et 2:

United Nations Standard Country Code (Annex V, 'Standardized Abbreviated French Country Names'), *United Nations Standard Country or Area Code for Statistical Use*, *Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use* (Editions Anglaise), *Classification Type pour le Commerce International* (CTCI Révisée), *Classification Type pour le Commerce International* (CTCI Revision 2), *Classification par Grandes Catégories Economiques* et *Classification Internationale Type par Industrie* (CITI) de toutes les branches d'activités économiques.

Les déviations ou révisions aux abréviations standards de douze lettres normalement utilisées pour les noms de pays ou de zone géographique sont indiquées ci-dessous:

ALAIAssociation Latino-Américaine d'intégration: anciennement Association Latino-Américaine de libre-échange
BELGIUM-LUXBelgique-Luxembourg
IRAN (ISM R)République islamique d'Iran
U D AFR SUDUnion Douanière d'Afrique du Sud (Afrique du Sud, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibie and Souaziland)

1. Les données relatives à la Chine comprennent généralement celles pour la province de Taïwan dans certaines statistiques: population superficie, ressources naturelles, climat etc. Dans d'autres statistiques les données pour Taïwan ne sont pas comprises sauf mention spéciale. C'est le cas dans cet Annuaire où les données pour la Chine ne comprennent pas celles de la province de Taïwan. Lorsque des pays partenaires ont déclaré des échanges avec Taïwan ceux-ci sont inclus dans Asie.

2. Les données pour la République Fédérale d'Allemagne et pour la République Démocratique Allemande comprennent, respectivement les données pour Berlin Ouest et Berlin Est qui n'ont pas été reçues séparément, ceci n'impliquant de la part du Secrétariat des Nations Unies aucune prise de position sur la question du statut en cause.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS SYMBOLES

Category not applicable Ne s'applique pas	. or ...
Not available Aucune donnée disponible	blank or ...
Magnitude of less than half the unit used Grandeur inférieure à la moitié de l'unité utilisée	0 or 0.0
Provisional or estimated figures Donnée provisoire ou estimation	X
Area (1,000 square metres) Superficie (1.000 mètres carrés)	A
1,000 kilowatt-hours 1.000 kilowatts-heures	H
Weight (kilogram) Poids (kilogramme)	K
Length (1,000 metres) Longeur (1.000 mètres)	L
1,000 times unit shown 1.000 fois l'unité indiquée	M
Number Nombre	N
Other Autres	O
Number of pairs Paires	P
Volume (cubic metres) Volume (mètre cube)	V
Weight (metric tons) Poids (tonnes métriques)	W
1,000,000 times unit shown 1 million de fois l'unité indiquée	Y
Decimal figures are always preceded by a period Les décimales sont toujours précédées d'un point, à l'exception des notes de pays en français où elles sont précédées par une virgule.	(.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Volume II

ABREVIATIONS, COUNTRY NOMENCLATURE AND SYMBOLS	PAGE	iv
INTRODUCTION	PAGE	1
COMMODITY TABLES:		
3-DIGIT SITC	PAGE	33
4 AND 5-DIGIT SITC	PAGE	273
COMMODITY MATRIX TABLES 1984	PAGE	837
PRICE OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES TRADES INTERNATIONALLY	PAGE	1299

TABLES DES MATIERES

Volume II

ABREVIATIONS, CODES PAYS ET SYMBOLES	PAGE	iv
INTRODUCTION	PAGE	1
TABLEAUX PAR PRODUITS:		
3 CHIFFRES DE LA CTCI	PAGE	33
4 et 5 CHIFFRES DE LA CTCI	PAGE	273
MATRICE PAR PRODUITS 1984	PAGE	837
PRIX DE PRODUITS IMPORTANTS ENTRANT DANS LE COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL	PAGE	1299

INTRODUCTION

The thirty-third edition of the International Trade Statistics Yearbook ^{1/} provides the basic information for individual countries' external trade performances in terms of the overall trends in current value as well as in volume and price, the importance of trading partners and the significance of individual commodities imported and exported. It is published in two volumes.

Volume I contains detailed data for individual countries. Also published are basic summary tables showing, inter alia, the contribution of the trade of each country to the trade of its region and of the world, ^{2/} analysing the flow of trade between countries and describing the fluctuations of the prices at which goods moved internationally. The summary tables are:

- (a) World trade by region, country or area;
- (b) World trade by commodity classes and regions;
- (c) World exports of market economies: index numbers by commodity classes;
- (d) Imports of mineral fuels and related materials: developed market economies;
- (e) Some indicators on fuel imports;
- (f) World trade of market economies: index numbers by regions;
- (g) Trends in world trade of market economies compared with trends in population and production;
- (h) World trade: index numbers by country or area;
- (i) Annual average rate of growth of the world trade by commodity classes and regions;
- (j) Structure of world trade by regions and by commodity classes;
- (k) External trade indicators;
- (l) External trade of countries with centrally planned economies. These tables are described in paragraph 10 of the general statements.
- (m) Trade structure of developing countries.

Volume II contains a chapter on price and price indices, commodity tables showing the total economic world trade of certain commodities analysed by regions and countries, and commodity matrix tables. These tables are described in paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 of the general statements. The general statements also describe international standards for external trade statistics. Exceptions to these standards are noted in the detailed tables.

This edition shows annual statistics for 154 countries or reporting customs areas. The scope of the data included covers the years 1975 through 1984, and the latest years available are shown for each country.

For all countries, the analysis by commodity of imports and exports is made according to the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.) ^{3/} as follows:

- i) SITC Rev. 1 for countries still reporting according to that nomenclature or according to the original SITC for the last four years for which data are available
- ii) SITC Rev. 1 for countries that have started reporting according to the SITC Rev. 2, but with less than four years of data in that nomenclature.
- iii) SITC Rev. 2 for all the countries reporting the imports and exports according to that revision for the latest four years. In a few cases, the

conversion from the national commodity classification system could not be done precisely and, therefore, some of the SITC, Revised codes are not exact in their coverage. This applies in particular to the data of Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It has to be pointed out that, when available, data are published according to the SITC Rev. 1 or Rev. 2 in 'Commodity Trade Statistics' 4/ and are equally available on microfiches.

For each country the following tables usually appear:

(a) Historical tables showing, beginning 1950, ten series, five for imports and five for exports. The five are: total merchandise trade (in national currency), trade in gold (in national currency), conversion factors for converting total merchandise trade from national currency into United States dollars, quantum index numbers and unit value index numbers. Notes to this table provide information about the data.

(b) Tables showing for the years 1978 to the latest year available percentage breakdowns of imports by end use and of exports by industrial origin. Data for the years 1970 to 1977 were shown in previous issues of this Yearbook. The analysis for imports is based on the Classification by Broad Economic Categories 5/ and for exports on the Classification of Commodities by Industrial Origin. Reclassification of foreign trade according to broad economic categories or industrial origin requires statistical information at the five-digit level of the SITC. When such details are not available, approximate allocations are made, using the three-digit level of the SITC. It is also necessary to point out that in comparing statistics of international trade with statistics of production, problems of limitation exist in addition to those of classification. Exports of products which are obviously not produced in the reporting countries (e.g., exports of tea and cocoa from Netherlands or United Kingdom) have been allocated to the industrial origin in which they would have been classified in the producing countries; in the case of tea and cocoa: Agriculture. The industrial origin in the reporting country of these exports is, in fact, the wholesale trade. In the Classification of Commodities by Industrial Origin, SITC headings are subdivided to correspond, roughly, to Groups of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) 6/. As the trade data used are available only at the five-digit level of the SITC, some more or less arbitrary allocations are necessary, and percentages shown for exports by industrial origin should be regarded as approximate and tentative. The breakdown of exports by industrial origin is derived as much as possible from national or special exports.

(c) Tables showing, for recent years, the value in United States dollars of import and export trade analysed by the principal countries of provenance and destination. The analysis by country of imports and exports is made according to the Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use 7/. In some instances, owing to the nature of the national country classification, the conversion to the United Nations country classification could not be done precisely.

A maximum of 50 trading partners are shown in order of magnitude, based on the sum of the values over-all years, with imports and exports ranked separately. In addition, the requirements of machine tabulation made necessary the abbreviation of certain country names, geographical and other designations. The country and other abbreviations used in this publication are indicated on page v.

(d) Tables showing the quantity and the value in United States dollars of imports and exports in recent years analysed by commodities. Data for a commodity will appear if the value in any year is greater than or equal to 0.3 per cent of

the total trade for that year. To aid the reader, a brief verbal description of each SITC heading is given in these tables. An asterisk (*) preceding the description indicates that these are the only codes belonging to the next higher level of the SITC, and the next higher level is therefore not shown.

In some instances the figures shown in United States dollars in the tables indicated (c) and (d) above may not correspond to those in national currency in the tables described under (a) above after the application of the currency conversion factors. These discrepancies arise from revisions to the more recent data at the total level and because such revisions were not broken down for the more detailed data. It was felt that a partial revision of the tables referred to under (c) and (d) above should not be made.

The figures are obtained from national published sources, from data supplied by the Governments for use in these United Nations publications: Commodity Trade Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and Statistical Yearbook, and sometimes from tabulations specially prepared by other United Nations agencies. These should be consulted if more detailed explanatory notes are desired.

THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION (SITC)

In July 1950, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, on the advice of its Statistical Commission, recommended that Governments compile trade by commodity statistics according to the original SITC ^{8/} in order to have available data in internationally comparable categories suitable for the economic analysis of trade. The original SITC had been prepared by the United Nations Secretariat with the assistance of expert consultants and in co-operation with Member Governments and interested international organizations. In May 1960, the Statistical Commission approved a revision, similarly prepared, of the original SITC, known as the SITC, Revised, designed to take account of the changes in the pattern of trade since 1950 and to simplify the relation between the SITC and internationally agreed customs tariff nomenclatures. The SITC, Revised, is in fact a rearrangement into statistical order of the items of the 1955 Tariff Nomenclature (CCCN) of the Customs Co-operation Council.

The relation between the original and the revised SITC is discussed in the introductions to certain issues of Commodity Trade Statistics, notably those for January-December 1960 and 1961.

The SITC, Revised, is based on 625 subgroups (identified by code numbers of four digits), most of which correspond to items of the original SITC. A number of subgroups are further subdivided either to distinguish commodities of statistical importance or to permit exact correspondence with the CCCN; this results in a basic (5-digit code) level for the SITC, Revised, consisting of 1,312 items. The subgroups are combined, progressively, into 177 groups, 56 divisions and 10 sections. The tables here published, show, in general, figures for the important headings of the SITC, Revised.

The headings of the SITC, Revised, are fully determined by their code numbers. The precise composition of each number is defined in the SITC, Revised, itself. In comparing data according to the SITC, Revised, with data according to a national commodity classification it must be remembered that the same brief description may refer to aggregates differing somewhat in composition.

Although the SITC, Revised of 1960 represented a great improvement on the original SITC, basically the same reasons which led to the creation of the SITC and

its first revision were found, in the late nineteen-sixties, to be once more valid. Since 1960 the volume of trade has increased rapidly and its geographic and commodity patterns have changed fundamentally. Consequently, a second revision of the SITC was undertaken. In October 1974 the Statistical Commission approved of this revision, known as SITC, Rev. 2 ⁹/₁, and in May 1975 the Economic and Social Council recommended that Member States of the United Nations should report data on external trade according to the SITC, Rev. 2 as far and as soon as possible.

Beginning with data for 1976 some countries have begun reporting trade statistics based on the SITC, Rev. 2.

GENERAL STATEMENTS

1. Territory. The statistics reported by a country refer to the customs area of the country. In most cases this coincides with the geographical area of the country. Where it does not, the fact is indicated in country notes. Changes in customs area are also noted in country notes. Unless otherwise stated, the combination of two territories, formerly separate, results in the elimination from the statistics of their trade with each other. The separation of two territories, formerly together, results in the appearance of their trade with each other in the statistics for each territory.

2. System of trade. Two systems of recording trade are in common use, differing mainly in the way warehoused and re-exported goods are recorded:

(a) Special trade: special imports are the combined total of imports for direct domestic consumption (including transformation and repair) and withdrawals from bonded warehouses or free zones for domestic consumption. Special exports comprise exports of national merchandise, namely, goods wholly or partly produced or manufactured in the country, together with exports of nationalized goods (nationalized goods are goods which, having been included in special imports, are then exported without transformation).

(b) General trade: general imports are the combined total of imports for direct domestic consumption and imports into bonded warehouses or free zones. General exports are the combined total of national exports and re-exports.

Re-exports, in the general trade system, consist of the outward movement of nationalized goods plus goods which, after importation, move outward from bonded warehouses or free zones without having been transformed.

Direct transit trade, i.e., goods merely being trans-shipped or moving through the country for purposes of transport only, is excluded from the statistics of both special and general trade.

Each of the tables indicates in its heading the system of trade to which the figures relate. More details are, where necessary, available in country notes.

3. Valuation. At its fifteenth session, in 1953, the Economic and Social Council, taking the view that trade statistics must reflect economic realities recommended that the Governments of Member States of the United Nations, wherever possible, use transaction values in the compilation of their national statistics of external trade or, when national practices are based on other values, endeavour to provide supplementary statistical data based on transaction values (Economic and Social Council resolution 469 B (XV)). In the case of imports, the transaction value is the value at which the goods were purchased by the importer plus the cost of transportation and insurance to the frontier of the importing country (a c.i.f. valuation). In the case of exports, the transaction value is the value at which the goods were sold by the exporter, including the cost of transportation and

insurance, to bring the goods onto the transporting vehicle at the frontier of the exporting country (a f.o.b. valuation).

4. Currency conversion. Conversion of values from national currencies into United States dollars is done by means of currency conversion factors based on official exchange rates (mainly par value). Values in currencies subject to fluctuation (such currencies increased in number beginning December 1971) are converted into United States dollars using weighted average exchange rates specially calculated for this purpose. The weighted average exchange rate for a given currency for a given year is the component monthly factors, mostly furnished by the International Monetary Fund, weighted by the value of the relevant trade in each month. A monthly factor is the exchange rate (or the simple average rate) in effect during that month. These factors are applicable to total imports and exports respectively, but not necessarily to trade in individual commodities or with individual countries.

5. Merchandise. In order that external trade statistics shall be suited to the measurement of the influence of national economies upon one another, merchandise trade is defined to include, as far as possible, all goods which add to or subtract from the material resources of a country as a result of their movements into or out of the country. Unless, therefore, statements to the contrary are made under the heading "Exceptions to the General Statements" in the Introduction or in foot-notes to the country tables, the treatments of the classes of goods listed below are as indicated:

(a) Gold. Gold traded internationally is usually defined as encompassing the three following types:

- i) Gold coins (issued and unissued) and bullion, including banking and monetary gold;
- ii) Unrefined gold, including gold ores and concentrates;
- iii) Partly-worked gold in which the value of the gold is 80 per cent or more of the total value, including scrap, jewellers' sweepings, dust, primary shapes (such as rods, wire and gold leaf), gold alloys (crude or in primary shapes).

Of the types of gold listed above, those belonging to the category of monetary gold should be excluded from merchandise trade, and those classified as non-monetary gold should be included. Any gold shipment received by the central monetary authority of a country is to be treated as monetary gold. All other gold shipments (whether to commercial banks or to individuals), on the other hand, are considered non-monetary.

At present, most countries are not in a position to collect gold statistics according to the definition set above. Furthermore, SITC, Revised, treats all types of gold as non-merchandise trade. In compliance with the SITC, Revised, as well as for practical reasons, all types of gold listed above are in general excluded from the merchandise trade statistics. However, SITC Rev. 2 includes non-monetary gold in foreign trade statistics.

(b) Silver ore, concentrates, bullion, unissued coin (see (c) below), scrap and partly-worked and manufactured silver are all included in merchandise trade statistics.

(c) Currency and titles of ownership which have been issued into circulation, e.g., issued silver and base metal coins, bank notes, other paper

currency and securities, are excluded from merchandise trade statistics. Unissued currency and titles of ownership are included at their intrinsic value as stamped metal or printed paper rather than at face value.

(d) Trade on government account is included as merchandise trade. Movements under government foreign aid programmes (civil and military), war reparations and restitutions and military goods ^{10/} moving internationally are therefore included. When goods are destined for use of national agencies (including embassies and military forces) stationed abroad they are, however, not considered to have moved in external trade.

(e) Temporary imports and exports. Tourists' and travellers' effects not acquired abroad (including vehicles), goods for exhibitions or study, animals admitted to a country temporarily merely for racing or breeding, returnable containers, etc., the movements of all of which are expected to be reversed within a limited time, are excluded.

(f) Improvement and repair trade. Countries sending goods abroad for improvement or repair and return are said to be engaging in the passive improvement and repair trade; countries receiving goods from other countries for improvement or repair and eventual return engage in the active improvement and repair trade. Inward and outward movement in this trade are included in imports and exports at the full value of the goods. Since they were transformed in the reporting country, goods moving outward after active repair are included in national exports (not in re-exports).

(g) Postal trade is included in merchandise trade.

(h) Trade in fish, etc. Fish and salvage sold abroad or to foreign vessels off national vessels, and fish and salvage landed from foreign vessels in national ports should be excluded from merchandise trade statistics, but, where important, should be recorded and published separately.

(i) Trade in ships and aircraft. New ships and aircraft bought and sold are included. Second-hand ships and aircraft entering or leaving the registers of the reporting country as a result of transfer of ownership are excluded.

(j) Bunkers and stores for ships and aircraft. In general, bunkers and stores are excluded from aggregate merchandise exports. When foreign ships or aircraft receive important quantities of fuels, these should be shown separately in national statistics, distinguishing, where appropriate, supplies of foreign origin from national goods.

6. Trade analysed by country. The classification under country names on geographical parts of the world with which the various countries have trade is not uniform in their official statistics. Thus, a number of countries do not agree in their definition of certain of their trading partners. Furthermore, where former geographical entities commonly referred to in national statistics have evolved into separate States, other countries may be slow in making the corresponding changes in their statistics; it was, therefore, sometimes impossible to avoid using the old designations here. Wherever possible, however, parts of the world have been designated by the names they currently bear.

Table 3 gives for each country the analysis of its trade according to the SITC Rev.1 by principal trading partner countries. The following terms describe the method used by the reporting country in determining, for each shipment of

goods, the partner country under whose name it should be recorded: (a) for imports: 'country of production' is the last country in which the goods received appreciable physical transformation; 'country of first consignment' is the country from which goods were first directed to the importing country; 'country of purchase' is the country of residence of the seller; the term 'country of provenance' is used when the exact method of recording is not known; (b) for exports: 'country of last consignment' is the last known destination; 'country of consumption' usually refers also to the last known destination; 'country of sale' is the country of residence of the buyer; the term 'country of destination' is used when the exact method of recording is not known.

A maximum of 50 trading partners are shown for each reporter in the order of magnitude based on the sum of the values for the five years, with imports and exports ranked separately. Below the value table is a similarly ranked listing showing the percentage breakdown of the regions and the first ten trading partners.

The country aggregates shown throughout this publication are based on those set forth in the United Nations Standard Country Code, annex II, except as indicated in the summary tables.

7. Trade analysed by commodity. Analysis according to the SITC, Rev.1 or Rev.2, is described in tables 4 and 5. In general, the commodity analysis shown includes an item of trade if its value is 0.3 per cent or more of the total in any one of the years under consideration. The placing of spaces between rows of the tables is for convenience of reading and has no other significance.

8. National quantum and unit value index numbers. Index numbers of unit value in national currencies and of quantum are shown in table 1. They are the official indices which show the changes in the volume of the aggregate merchandise imports or exports (quantum index) and the average price of the aggregate merchandise imports or exports (unit value index). Each index number represents a change in price or volume between the period to which the number refers, called the current period, and a fixed period, called the publication base, in which the index is represented by the percentage 100. In order to facilitate comparison, the indices shown have been adjusted, where possible, so that the calendar year 1980 is the publication base. When changes are made in the coverage, formula or base period of an index the two series are linked together if they have an overlapping period and are sufficiently comparable.

Descriptions are given below of the individual series in table 1. The terminology used in the descriptions is based on the formulae:

	Quantum index	Unit value index
Index with fixed weights (Laspeyres formula)...	$\frac{\sum P_o Q_n}{\sum P_o Q_o}$	$\frac{\sum P_n Q_o}{\sum P_o Q_o}$
Index with current weights (Paasche formula) ...	$\frac{\sum P_n Q_n}{\sum P_n Q_o}$	$\frac{\sum P_n Q_n}{\sum P_o Q_n}$

The period denoted by the subscript 'o' is here referred to as the base and that by the subscript 'n' as the current period.

Some countries use an index which is the geometric average of the index with fixed weights and the index with current weights. This is the so-called 'Fisher Ideal Formula'.

Two or more index numbers for successive years are sometimes multiplied (chained) together to form a chained index. The weights as shown in the formulae are as follows: in the case of the indices with fixed weights, they are prices 'Po' or quantities 'Qo' of the base period; in the case of the indices with current weights 'Pn' or 'Qn', they refer to the current period. When the product of a quantum and a unit value index is equal to the value index, the quantum and unit value indices are then said to be interdependent. Unless otherwise stated, the indices are not seasonally adjusted.

It is not usual that all commodities enter directly into the computation of an index; the sum (Σ) in each formula of the table above extends, in an actual computation, only over the commodities which are included directly in the computation. In most countries a correction is made, where necessary, for incomplete coverage, so that the published figures approximate as closely as possible the concept expressed by the appropriate formula.

Quarterly and monthly figures in these index series appear in table 53 of the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and a more detailed description of their compilation is given in the 1977 Supplement to the Statistical Yearbook and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics 11/ and in annex IV to most issues of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

9. Trade statistics of the centrally planned economies. The following countries whose economies are centrally planned are included in the Yearbook: Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. These countries have systems of official rates between their currencies and other currencies, all consistent with rates of 0.90 new rouble to the United States dollar prior to 24 December 1971 and 0.829 new rouble to the United States dollar until February 1973; since then these rates have been fluctuating. They generally use these rates when it is necessary to convert foreign into domestic currencies for the purpose of compiling external trade statistics. The resulting data are for comparison with the external transactions of the rest of the world rather than with domestic monetary transactions. The trade statistics of the centrally planned economies give rise to problems of definition somewhat different from those which exist in other countries. Differences in definition contribute to the discrepancies which can be observed between statistical records referring to the same flow of goods but kept by two trading partners having different economic systems. The trade of a centrally planned economy with another centrally planned economy may be carried out on a basis not comparable to that governing its trade with a country whose economy is not centrally planned. The concept of transaction value, for instance, as applied outside the centrally planned economies is based on the existence of a market between exporters and importers in which the interaction of supply and demand has more effect than it can be assumed to have in centrally planned economies; in the absence of data on the unit values of specific commodities entering the trade of the centrally planned economies with one another, it is difficult to assess the possible effects on the trade statistics of this kind of incomparability.

10. SPECIAL TABLES

(A) World Trade by Region, Country or Area. The regional and world

totals have been adjusted: (a) to include estimates for countries or areas for which full data are not available; (b) to include insurance and freight for imports valued f.o.b.; (c) to include countries or areas not listed separately; (d) to approximate special trade; (e) to approximate calendar years; (f) where necessary and possible, to exclude gold and to include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft and, (g) where possible, to eliminate incomparabilities owing to geographical changes, by adjusting the figures for periods before the change to be comparable to those for periods after the change. The figures shown for individual countries correspond to the national currency figures which appear and are described in table 1 of the country tables.

The letters in the first and last columns of the table indicate the system of trade used:

G: General trade

S: Special trade

Si: Imports - general imports less all re-exports

Exports - exports of national produce

(B) World Trade by Commodity Classes and Regions.

Regions listed in this table coincide with those of the same name in table A. Where there are differences between tables B and A, it is because export data by commodity and destination, basic to table B, cannot be adjusted to be as internationally comparable as the data for total trade basic to table A. Commodity classes and sub-classes presented in this table are in accordance with the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Revised. With the given commodity classes and sub-classes it is possible to approximate trade flow by end-use such as agricultural raw materials, capital goods and consumer goods. For most countries the data represent official export figures converted into United States dollars. Where official figures are not available, estimates based on imports reported by partner countries or areas and on other subsidiary data are used. The following residual categories are included in the totals of this table, but excluded from the analysis by regions and countries or areas of destination: (a) exports to countries not individually distinguished in national sources; (b) special category exports such as: some military goods and supplies, bunkers and stores for ships and aircraft; certain goods which, for reasons of national security or other reasons, are not analysed by countries or areas of destination in their statistics. The data have been adjusted, where necessary, (a) to approximate calendar year; (b) to exclude gold; (c) to correct bias in valuation in national statistics of exports of certain primary commodities; (d) to include estimates for countries and areas for which either (i) no official data are available, or (ii) data are not officially analysed by the SITC. Except for a few countries, figures are also adjusted to comply with the special trade system. The coverage and the method of determining the countries or areas of destination of the exports of each exporting country or area are those described in connexion with the trade-by-country table that appears in the pages of this Yearbook devoted to that country or area.

(C) World Exports of Market Economies: Index Numbers by Commodity Classes. Besides repeating certain data from table F for comparison, table C presents the price movements of manufactured goods in external trade.

In addition, a summary quantum index of exports of manufactured goods is shown, as well as the national data for exports of manufactured goods on which the

summary indices are based. Quarterly data for unit value and quantum indices and values of exports of manufactured goods appear in the March, June, September and December issues of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Manufactured goods are here defined as in sections 5-8 of the SITC, Revised. They, therefore, include the non-ferrous base metals and exclude processed food, beverages, tobacco manufactures and refined petroleum. Where data in an official index are not available for a given period, an estimate based on partial data or on other relevant information is made by the Statistical Office of the United Nations for inclusion in the total index. The country data are weighted according to the values of the countries' exports of manufactured goods in the current period in question to obtain total index, which is thus of Paasche's type. The total index refers only to the 11 principal exporting countries. The base years used in the calculation are: 1980 beginning in 1980, 1975 for the period 1971 to 1980, 1963 for the period 1961 to 1971. The series are adjusted so that 1980 represents 100.

The quantum indices for manufactured goods exported are derived by dividing the dollar value indices of the manufactured goods by the export unit value indices.

(D) Imports of Mineral Fuels and Related Materials. Mineral fuels and related materials are here defined as consisting of section 3 of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (SITC). Developed market economies, to which the indices in the table refer, are composed of South Africa, Canada, The United States of America, Israel, Japan, Western Europe (including Yugoslavia, but excluding Turkey), Australia and New Zealand. In 1980, the mineral fuels and related materials imports of these countries accounted for 76% of the world total. The indices are derived from national unit value indices (a) by rebasing them, where necessary, so that 1980=100; (b) for countries that do not compile mineral fuels and related materials indices conforming to the above definition, by aggregating sub-indices to approximate an index of SITC section 3; (c) by converting them from national currencies into U.S. dollars using conversion factors obtained by dividing the current weighted average exchange rate of a given currency by the weighted average exchange rate of the base period. The total and regional indices are current weighted. The quantum indices are derived from the value and the unit value indices.

(E) Some Indicators on Fuel Imports. Share of fuel imports in total value of imports and in total value of exports of developed market economies is shown, as well as the ratio of unit value indices of manufactured goods exports to those of fuel imports. Unit value indices of fuel imports are presented in table D, while unit value indices of exports of manufactured goods are given in table C or appear quarterly in the issues of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

(F) World Trade of Market Economies: Index Numbers by Regions. Beginning 1980, the aggregate indices of quantum and unit value for exports of the world (excluding the countries with centrally planned economies) and of selected regions are obtained by revaluing current exports at f.o.b. dollar export prices of 1980. The import indices are obtained by revaluing current imports at the c.i.f. dollar import prices of 1980. The quantum indices are thus of the Laspeyres type and the unit value indices are of the Paasche type. During the period 1971-1980 the revaluation is at the dollar prices of 1975; in the years 1961-1971, at the dollar prices of 1963. The figures are then adjusted so that 1980 represents 100.

Indices of terms of trade are obtained by dividing the export unit value indices by the corresponding import unit value indices.

Revaluation is made for one country at a time. Where suitable national unit value indices are available, they are used. Where no suitable national unit value index is available, (a) an existing national index as adjusted, on (b) an index for the country is compiled by the Statistical Office of the United Nations from office trade-by-commodity data, or (c) an index is estimated by considering the price movements of the principal exports or imports of the country.

The summary indices should be used with caution for purposes requiring index numbers constructed on different principles. This warning applies especially to the primary producing regions where the movement of an export index is likely to depend significantly on the particular formula and base year used in the compilation.

Quarterly data for these indices appear in the issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics for the first month of each quarter.

(G) Trends in World Trade of Market Economies Compared with Trends in Population and Production. The data exclude centrally planned economies. The following figures are taken from other special tables of this Yearbook and from the Statistical Yearbook; quantum and unit value indices for exports of all commodities - table C; current value of exports of all commodities - table A; quantum index of production of manufactured goods - table 8 of the Statistical Yearbook.

The data on production are classified as follows: 'primary products' consisting of raw food, raw materials (excluding gold from the export data) and raw fuel; 'manufactured goods' covered by division 3 of the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). They differ from the same heading under exports by the amount of processed food classified with food and raw materials and refined fuels classified with fuels under exports.

The unit value indices for exports of food and raw materials, fuel and manufactured goods are of Paasche type (current weights). The quantum indices are derived from the value and unit value indices.

(H) World trade: Index Numbers by Country or Area. Index numbers shown in this table are official figures compiled and furnished to the Statistical Office of the United Nations by the statistical authorities of these countries. Unless otherwise stated in the footnotes, the unit value indices are in terms of national currencies. All figures have 1980 as base of comparison. Individual country indices are described in country chapters.

Terms of trade figures are calculated by dividing export unit value indices by the corresponding import unit value indices. This is also known as net terms of trade. The product of net terms and the quantum index of exports is called the "index of purchasing power of exports." This index is also known as "income terms of trade."

(I) Annual Average Rate of Growth of The World Trade by Commodity Classes and Regions. The figures in this table are derived from the data contained in table B: World trade by commodity classes and regions.