

# Workshop on Compilation of International Merchandise Trade Statistics

Addis Ababa, 8 - 11 November 2004

*Presentation*

*by*

*Central Statistics and Information Retrieval Branch*

*United Nations Conference on*

*Trade and Development*



*Established in 1964, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) aims at the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy.*





*UNCTAD is the **focal point within the United Nations** for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development.*



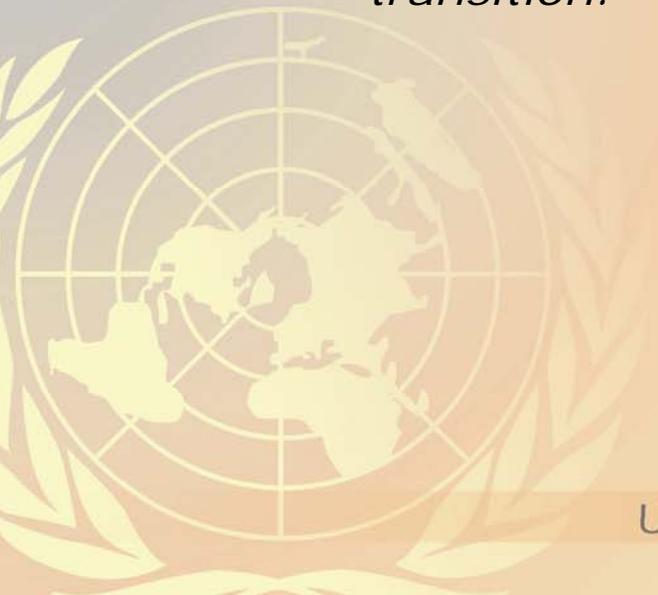


*UNCTAD is a **forum for intergovernmental discussions and deliberations**, supported by discussions with experts and exchanges of experience, aimed at consensus-building.*





*UNCTAD, in co-operation with other organizations and donor countries, provides **technical assistance** tailored to the needs of the developing countries, with special attention being paid to the needs of the least developed countries, and countries with economy in transition.*

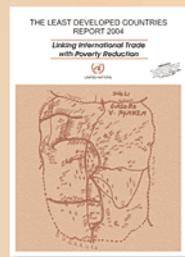




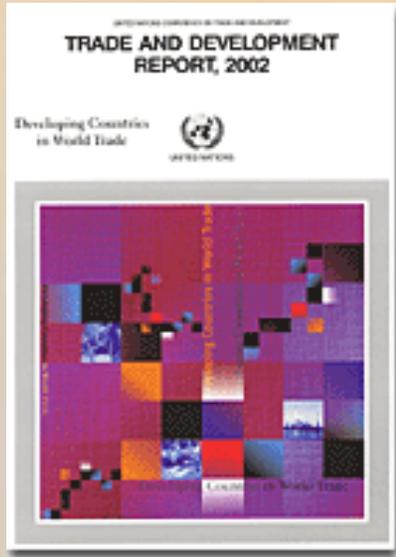
*UNCTAD undertakes **research, policy analysis and data collection** in order to provide substantive inputs for the discussions of experts and government representatives.*



# Major programmes and publications related to the international merchandise trade statistics

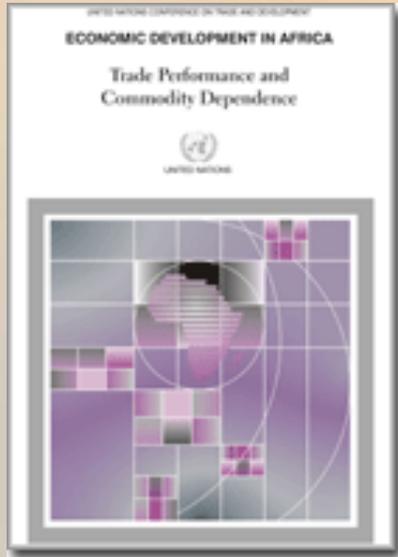


# *Trade and Development Report*



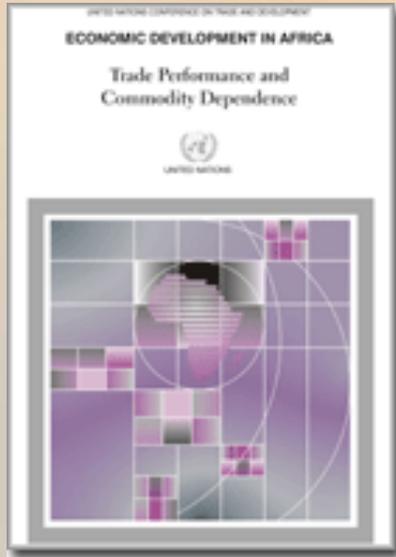
... Why is it that developing countries are trading more, but earning relatively less? UNCTAD thinks they are competing among themselves to export similar labour-intensive manufacturing products to the same markets. It suggests that countries should move into higher-value exports by upgrading technology and improving productivity...

## *Economic Development in Africa*



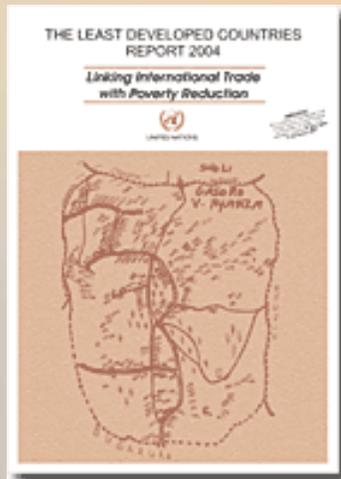
This *Report* attempts to place in perspective the reasons for Africa's poor performance and its declining share in world trade. It reviews the structure and composition of Africa's trade, along with the associated problems of commodity dependence, and it discusses the factors influencing both Africa's competitiveness and its ability to diversify into more market-dynamic sectors. It briefly examines policy measures adopted in the past to address the "commodity problem", which is at the heart of the continent's trade performance. Finally, it discusses national and international policy measures required to help Africa overcome some of the hurdles it faces.

## *Economic Development in Africa*



...Trade (merchandise imports plus exports), as a share of GDP for sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) (excluding South Africa and Nigeria), increased from 45.0 to 50.4 per cent between 1980–1981 and 2000–2001. However, on the whole, Africa's share in world exports fell from about 6 per cent in 1980 to 2 per cent in 2002, and its share of world imports from about 4.6 per cent in 1980 to 2.1 per cent in 2002. This phenomenon has as much to do with the structure of international trade as with the composition of Africa's merchandise trade, the trade policies applied on the continent in the past 20 years, market access and agricultural policies in industrial countries...

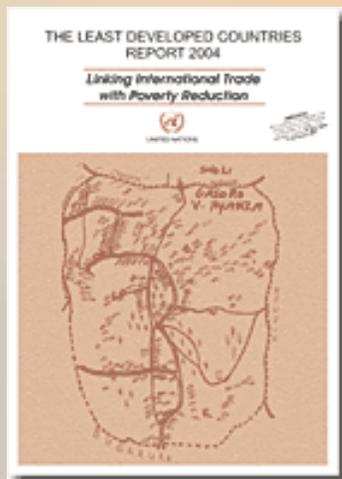
# *The Least Developed Countries Report*



## **Linking International Trade with Poverty Reduction**

The *Least Developed Countries, 2004 Report* assesses the relationship between international trade and poverty within the LDCs, and identifies national and international policies that can make trade a more effective mechanism for poverty reduction in these countries.

# *The Least Developed Countries Report*



... The *Report* argues that international trade can play a major positive role in reducing poverty in the LDCs. However, in practice this is not happening in many of them. In some this is due to a weak trade performance. ...

## *Review of Maritime Transport*



The Review of Maritime Transport, an annual publication prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat, provides comprehensive and up-to-date statistics and information on maritime and ancillary services. The Review provides a complete view of the development of world seaborne trade, world fleet size by principal types of vessel, ownership of the world fleet by countries of registration, fleet development, tonnage oversupply, the average age of the world fleet, productivity, and freight markets and rates.

## ***ASYCUDA - Automated System for Customs Data***



**ASYCUDA** is a computerized customs management system which covers most foreign trade procedures. The system handles manifests and customs declarations, accounting procedures, transit and suspense procedures. ASYCUDA generates trade data that can be used for statistical economic analysis.

# *UNCTAD Trade Analysis and Information System*



UNCTAD-TRAINS (TRade Analysis and INformation System) is a comprehensive computerized information system at the HS-based tariff line level covering tariff, para-tariff and non-tariff measures as well as import flows by origin for more than 140 countries.

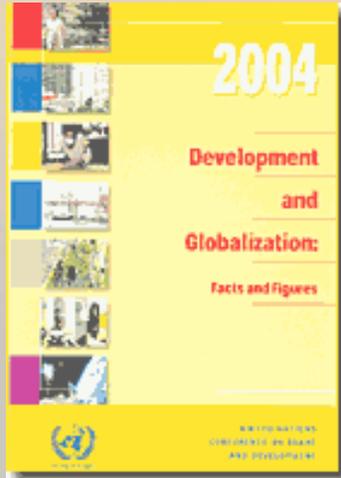
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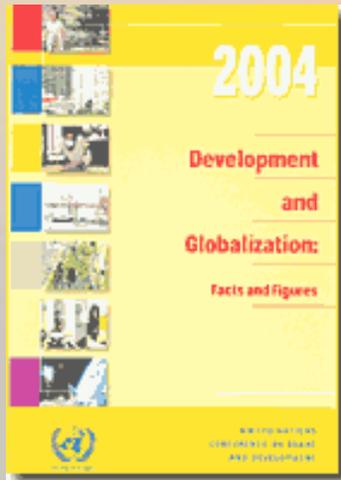
WITS (the World Integrated Trade Solution) is a software that has been developed jointly by the World Bank and UNCTAD. In addition, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) participated in a Steering Group on the project and developed the Help facility.

# *Development and Globalization: Facts and Figures*



Through succinct explanations and presentation of key figures, *Development and Globalization: Facts and Figures* surveys major developments in the world economy over the past 40 years. Aimed at a broad audience, including readers with little or no background in economics it describes in a straightforward manner the evolution of developing countries, particularly in the context of globalization.

# *Development and Globalization: Facts and Figures*



The publication is a quick-reference tool for evaluating the growth prospects of developing countries. It also gives an overview of UNCTAD's work to identify the best policies and practices for developing countries to adopt in their quest for efficient economic and social progress and well-being.

# *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics*



...UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics provides a comprehensive collection of statistical data relevant to the analysis of international trade, investment and development, for individual countries and for economic and trade groupings. It is a consolidated reference for statistics considered by the UNCTAD secretariat to be of a particular importance for describing, in the context of the globalisation, how developing and other countries have evolved during the last decades...

# ***UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics***



The Handbook is a valuable tool for research, policy making and education, and can also be used in conjunction with the CD-ROM. A user-friendly data browser allows to sort data and to simultaneously view, for example, values and percentages, thus enabling quicker reference and improved analytical insight. It is also easy to perform calculations, to aggregate figures, to extract and export data, as well as to create different charts.

# ***UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics***

Major indicators calculated from the international merchandise trade statistics



# ***UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics***



Major indicators calculated from the international merchandise trade statistics

Intra-trade of regional groups

## ***UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics***



Major indicators calculated from the international merchandise trade statistics

Dynamic products of world exports

## ***UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics***



Major indicators calculated from the international merchandise trade statistics

### **Trade and commodity price indices**

- ▶ Volume, unit value and terms of trade indices
- ▶ Indices of free market prices of selected primary commodities

# ***UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics***

Major indicators calculated from the international merchandise trade statistics



Export concentration and  
diversification indices

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## Structural change indices

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**Average applied import  
tariff rates**

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*Thank you!*