2011
International Trade Statistics Yearbook

Volume II
Trade by Commodity
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and to take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

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

ST/ESA/STAT/SER.G/60 (Vol. II)

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION
Sales No E.13.XVII.3 H

ISBN 978-92-1-161565-4
e-ISBN 978-92-1-055932-4
ISSN 1010-447X

Enquiries should be directed to
Sales and Marketing Section
Outreach Division
Department of Public Information
United Nations
New York 10017
USA

E-mail: publications@un.org
Internet: http://unp.un.org

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PREFACE

The 2011 International Trade Statistics Yearbook (2011 ITSY) is the sixtieth edition of this yearbook. Its objective is to inform about the detailed merchandise imports and exports of individual countries (areas) by commodity and partner country (volume I), the world trade in individual commodities (3-digit SITC groups) (volume II) and total world trade - up to the year 2011. The two volumes are prepared at different points in time during 2011: Volume I - Trade by Country is made electronically available in June and Volume II - Trade by Commodity in December, as the preparation of the tables in Volume II requires additional country data which, normally, become available later in the year.

Beginning with the 2008 edition the yearbook is published in a redesigned format in respect to the presentation of data for individual countries and commodities to provide a more analytical and condensed view of the international merchandise trade data. The detailed information about the trade of particular countries by commodity and partner (values and quantities) contained in the tables and graphs for individual countries in Volume I and commodities in Volume II are taken from the publicly available database UN Comtrade (http://comtrade.un.org/db/default.aspx). Users are advised to visit UN Comtrade for any additional and more current information as it is continuously updated.

The International Trade Statistics Yearbook is prepared by the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Section, Trade Statistics Branch of the Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. Under the general supervision of the Chief of Branch, Ronald Jansen, the programme manager is Matthias Reister and the chief editor is Marjorie Imperial-Damaso, assisted by Melissa Paca. Bekuretsion Amdemariam has the leading role in the processing of the data for UN Comtrade. However, all staff of the section are involved in the generation of the data and the yearbook. Markie Muryawan, Salomon Cameo and Luis Gonzalez Morales developed the software which is maintained by Salomon Cameo. Nelnan Koumtingue made very substantial contributions to this redesigned yearbook as its first chief editor. Comments on the present yearbook are welcome. They may be sent to comtrade@un.org or to United Nations Statistics Division, International Merchandise Trade Statistics Section, New York, New York 10017, USA.
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<td>Live animals other than animals of division 03.</td>
<td>152</td>
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<tr>
<td>011</td>
<td>Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>012</td>
<td>Other meat, meat offal, fresh, chilled, frozen (for human)</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>016</td>
<td>Meat, edible offal, salted, in brine, dried, etc; flours, meals</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>017</td>
<td>Meat and edible meat offal, prepared or preserved, nes</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>022</td>
<td>Milk and cream and milk products other than butter or cheese</td>
<td>157</td>
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<td>023</td>
<td>Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk</td>
<td>158</td>
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<tr>
<td>024</td>
<td>Cheese and curd</td>
<td>159</td>
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<tr>
<td>025</td>
<td>Eggs, birds', egg yolks, fresh, dried or preserved; egg albumin</td>
<td>160</td>
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<tr>
<td>034</td>
<td>Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen</td>
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<td>035</td>
<td>Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish; flours, meals, etc</td>
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<td>059</td>
<td>Fruit and vegetable juices, unfermented and without added spirit</td>
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<td>081</td>
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<td>091</td>
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<td>185</td>
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<td>098</td>
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<td>122</td>
<td>Tobacco, manufactured (whether or not containing tobacco substitutes)</td>
<td>193</td>
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**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels (SITC Section 2)**

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<td>211</td>
<td>Hides and skins (except furskins), raw</td>
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<td>212</td>
<td>Furskins, raw (including heads, tails, paws, etc), other than those of 211</td>
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<td>222</td>
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<td>223</td>
<td>Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits used for the extraction of other fixed oils</td>
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<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td>Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, chicle, etc, in primary forms</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>Synthetic and reclaimed rubber; waste, scrap of unhardened rubber</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td>Cork, natural, raw, and waste (including natural cork in blocks or sheets)</td>
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<td>245</td>
<td>Fuel wood (excluding wood waste) and wood charcoal</td>
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<td>246</td>
<td>Wood in chips or particles and wood waste</td>
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<td>247</td>
<td>Wood in the rough or roughly squared</td>
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<td>248</td>
<td>Wood, simply worked, and railway sleepers of wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>Pulp and waste paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>Silk</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>264</td>
<td>Jute, other textile bast fibres, nes, not spun; tow and waste</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>Vegetable textile fibres (other than cotton or jute) not spun; waste</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>Other man-made fibres suitable for spinning; waste of man-made fibres</td>
<td></td>
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<td>268</td>
<td>Wool and other animal hair (including wool tops)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>269</td>
<td>Worn clothing and other worn textile articles; rags</td>
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<td>272</td>
<td>Fertilizers crude, other than those of division 56</td>
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<td>273</td>
<td>Stone, sand and gravel</td>
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<td>274</td>
<td>Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites</td>
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<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>Natural abrasives, nes (including industrial diamonds)</td>
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<td>278</td>
<td>Other crude minerals</td>
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<td>281</td>
<td>Iron ore and concentrates</td>
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<td>282</td>
<td>Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel</td>
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<td>283</td>
<td>Copper ores and concentrates; copper mattes, cement copper</td>
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<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>Nickel ores and concentrates; nickel mattes, nickel oxide sinters</td>
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<td>285</td>
<td>Aluminium ores and concentrates (including alumina)</td>
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<td>286</td>
<td>Ores and concentrates of base metals, nes</td>
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<td>288</td>
<td>Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap, nes</td>
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<tr>
<td>289</td>
<td>Ores, concentrates precious metals; waste, scrap and sweepings (no gold)</td>
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<td>291</td>
<td>Crude animal materials, nes</td>
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<td>292</td>
<td>Crude vegetable materials, nes</td>
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<td>321</td>
<td>Coal, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated</td>
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<tr>
<td>322</td>
<td>Briquettes, lignite and peat</td>
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<tr>
<td>325</td>
<td>Coke, semi-coke of coal, lignite or peat, agglomerated or not; retort carbon</td>
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<td>333</td>
<td>Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude</td>
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<td>334</td>
<td>Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, (not crude)</td>
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<td>Residual petroleum products, nes, and related materials</td>
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<td>Natural gas, whether or not liquefied</td>
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<td>344</td>
<td>Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, nes</td>
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<td>421</td>
<td>Fixed vegetable fats and oils, 'soft', crude, refined or fractionated</td>
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<td>422</td>
<td>Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated, not 'soft'</td>
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<td>431</td>
<td>Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of; inedible</td>
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<td>Alcohols, Phenols, phenol-alcohols and their derivatives</td>
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<td>Organo-inorganic and heterocyclic compounds, nucleic acids; salts</td>
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<td>516</td>
<td>Other organic chemicals</td>
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INTRODUCTION

The new yearbook

1. The 2011 International Trade Statistics Yearbook (2011 ITSY) is being issued in two volumes which were prepared at different points in time during 2012. Volume I has been compiled early in 2012 (in May 2012) to allow for an advanced release of an overview of international merchandise trade in 2011 and for a much earlier publication of the available 2011 country (area) data. Volume II which contains detailed tables showing international trade for individual commodities (3-digit SITC groups) and eleven world trade tables covering trade values and indices has been compiled approximately six months after the submission of Volume I (in November 2012) as the preparation of these tables requires and benefits from the additional country data which, normally, become available later in the year. Volume II contains updated versions of the two world trade tables A and D published in Volume I.

2. Beginning with the 2008 edition, Volume II is published in a redesigned format in respect to the presentation of data for individual commodities (3-digit SITC groups) with the aim to provide a more analytical and condensed view of the exports and imports of a specific commodity (commodity trade profile). Overall, data for a total of 258 commodities are shown in Volume II. The information for 2011 is based on data provided by 137 countries (areas), representing 95.6% of world trade of 2011. All tables of Volume II are made available electronically shortly after the completion of the manuscript.

3. The detailed information about the trade of particular countries by commodity and partner (values and quantities) contained in the tables and graphs for individual countries in Volume I and commodities in Volume II has been taken from the publicly available database UN Comtrade (http://comtrade.un.org/). Users are advised to visit UN Comtrade for any additional and more current information as it is continuously updated.

Concepts and definitions of International Merchandise Trade Statistics

4. The statistics in this Yearbook have been compiled by national statistical authorities largely consistent with the United Nations recommended International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions 2010 (IMTS 2010). The main elements of the concepts and definitions are:

   1. **Coverage**: As a general guideline, it is recommended that international merchandise trade statistics record all goods which add to or subtract from the stock of

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1 The 2011 ITSY is the sixtieth edition of this yearbook.
2 At its forty-first session, held from 23 to 26 February 2010, the Statistical Commission adopted the revised recommendations “International merchandise trade statistics: concepts and definitions 2010” (IMTS 2010) which provide very important amendments while retaining the existing conceptual framework contained in the previous recommendations. The publication is available under Statistical Papers, Series M No. 52, Rev.3, (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XVII.13) and electronically at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/pubs/gesgrid.asp?id=449.
material resources of a country by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory. The general guidelines is subject to the clarifications provided in IMTS 2010, in particular, to the specific guidelines in chapter 1 concerning the inclusion or exclusion of certain categories of goods.

2. **Time of recording**: As a general guideline, it is recommended that goods be recorded at the time when they enter or leave the economic territory of a country.

3. **Statistical territory**: The statistical territory of a country is the territory with respect to which trade data are being compiled. The definition of the statistical territory may or may not coincide with the economic territory of a country or its customs territory, depending on the availability of data sources and other considerations. It follows that when the statistical territory of a country and its economic territory differ, international merchandise trade statistics do not provide a complete record of inward and outward flows of goods.

4. **Trade systems**: Depending on what parts of the economic territory are included in the statistical territory, the trade data-compilation system adopted by a country (its trade system) may be referred to as general or special.

   (a) *The general trade system* is in use when the statistical territory coincides with the economic territory. Consequently, it is recommended that the statistical territory of a country applying the general trade system comprises all applicable territorial elements. In this case, imports include goods entering the free circulation area, premises for inward processing, industrial free zones, premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones and exports include goods leaving those territorial elements;

   (b) *The special trade system* is in use when the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory, so that certain flows of goods which are in the scope of IMTS 2010 are not included in either import or export statistics of the compiling country. The strict definition of the special trade system is in use when the statistical territory comprises only the free circulation area, that is, the part within which goods “may be disposed of without customs restriction”. Consequently, in such a case, imports include only goods entering the free circulation area of a compiling country and exports include only goods leaving the free circulation area of a compiling country.

   (c) *The relaxed definition of the special trade system* is in use when (a) goods that enter a country for, or leave it after, inward processing, as well as (b) goods that enter or leave an industrial free zone, are also recorded and included in international merchandise trade statistics.

5. **Classification**: It is recommended that countries use the *Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System* (HS) for the collection, compilation and dissemination of international merchandise trade statistics as suggested by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-seventh session (22 February to 3 March 1993).³ The

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Harmonized System was adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council in June 1983, and the International Convention on the Harmonized System (HS Convention) entered into force on 1 January 1988 (HS 1988). In accordance with the preamble to the HS Convention, which recognized the importance of ensuring that the HS be kept up to date in the light of changes in technology or in patterns of international trade, the HS is regularly reviewed and revised. The fourth edition, HS 2007 which is a substantial revision from previous versions came into effect 1 January 2007. The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) which was in the past used by countries in data compilation and reporting has been recognized for its continued use in analysis.

6. **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, endeavor to provide supplementary statistical data based on transaction values (Economic and Social Council resolution 469 B (XV)). To promote the comparability of international merchandise trade statistics and taking into account the commercial and data reporting practices of the majority of countries, it is recommended that: (a) The statistical value of imported goods be a CIF-type value; (b) The statistical value of exported goods be an FOB-type value; however, countries are encouraged to compile FOB-type value of imported good as supplementary information. FOB-type values include the transaction value of the goods and the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country. CIF-type values include the transaction value of the goods, the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country and the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country.

7. **Partner country:** It is recommended that in the case of imports, the country of origin be recorded; and that in the case of exports, the country of last known destination be recorded. The country of origin of a good (for imports) is determined by rules of origin established by each country. The country of last known destination is the last country - as far as it is known at the time of exportation - to which goods are to be delivered, irrespective of where they have been initially dispatched to and whether or not, on their way to that last country, they are subject to any commercial transactions or other operations which change their legal status. Further, it is recommended that country of consignment be recorded for imports as the second partner country attribution, alongside country of origin; the compilation of export statistics on the country of consignment basis is only encouraged, depending on a country’s needs and circumstances.

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5. The commodity trade profiles (part 2 of this publication) are based on the detailed trade data as reported by countries (or areas) and published on UN Comtrade without any adjustments for conceptual differences such as differences in the trade system, valuation and partner attribution. The explanatory notes on UN Comtrade inform about the trade system, valuation and partner attribution of individual reporter countries (or areas). For more detailed information on national practices in the compilation and dissemination of international merchandise trade data please go to http://unstats.un.org/unsd/traderreport/introduction_MM.asp.

Sources and Presentation

6. Sources: Figures on the total imports and exports of countries (or areas) presented in world tables A and B are mainly taken from International Financial Statistics (IFS) published monthly by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) but also from other sources such as national publications and websites and the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Questionnaire for the following countries: Andorra, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Gibraltar, Montenegro (beginning 2006), Niue, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Russian Federation (beginning 1994), Serbia and Montenegro (before 2006), Turkmenistan, Turks and Caicos, Tuvalu and Uzbekistan. Table A and B show data as available by end of October 2012.

7. The external trade conversion figures in world table C are derived from International Financial Statistics (IFS) published monthly by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Table C shows data as available by end of October 2012.

8. The data presented in world tables G and H on the volume and unit value indices, and terms of trade for total exports and imports by countries (or areas) and regions are mostly derived from International Financial Statistics (IFS) published monthly by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), but also from other sources such as national publications and websites and the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Questionnaire. Table G and H show data as available by end of October 2012.

9. The data presented in world tables I, J and K on unit value and volume indices and value for manufactured goods exports and fuel imports are obtained from sources such as national publications and websites and the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Questionnaire. Table I, J and K show data as available by end of October 2012.

10. Figures presented in world tables D, E and F and the commodity tables and graphs in part 2 (commodity trade profiles) are calculated using UN Comtrade data (http://comtrade.un.org/). The data published on UN Comtrade are directly submitted by countries to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) or received via international and regional partner organizations such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat, the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the UN regional commissions such as the Economic
Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). Modifications to the received data are only made in the case the provided data is obviously incomplete (in particular in the case of unreported oil exports). Tables D, E and F and the commodity tables and graphs in part 2 use data as available on UN Comtrade by mid of November 2012.

11. The totals of imports and exports presented in table A on the one hand and table D on the other hand are not necessarily identical as IFS and UN Comtrade are based on different data collection systems with different aims, procedures, timetable and sources for update and maintenance. Nevertheless, discrepancies are in general minor and usually do not affect the overall information provided in these tables. A systematic comparison of the figures from both sources (which includes the description of known and relevant conceptual differences) is available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/imts/annual%20totals.htm. Overall, the discrepancy in the world total (world aggregate) of exports in table A and table D is less than 1.0 percent for all years shown, which is minor, given the differences between the two sources.

12. Estimates: For table A estimates for missing data are made in order to arrive to regional totals but are otherwise not shown. The estimation process is automated using quarterly year-on-year growth rates for the extrapolation of missing quarterly data (unless quarterly data can be estimated using available monthly data within the quarter). Regional totals containing estimated data are printed in bold. For world tables D, E and F and the commodity tables and graphs in part 2 (commodity trade profiles) data for missing reporters are estimated either through the extrapolation of the data of the two adjacent years, or, if this is not possible, through the use of the data reported by the trading partners (so called mirror data). Mirror statistics is also used in case the partner distribution or confidential data make it necessary to adjust the reported data. For tables H, I and J the missing data required for the calculation of regional totals are estimated using a variety of methods and additional data sources. All estimates are reviewed and adjusted where necessary.

13. Currency conversion: For data in this publication, conversion of values from national currencies into United States dollars is done by means of currency conversion factors based on official exchange rates. Values in currencies subject to fluctuation 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, furnished by the International Monetary Fund in its IFS publication, 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 applied to total imports and exports and to the trade in individual commodities with individual countries. The conversion factors applied to the data presented in table A are provided in table C. For data published on UN Comtrade the applied conversion factors are available in a country’s metadata on UN Comtrade.

14. Classification: Essentially all countries follow the recommendation to report their detailed merchandise trade data according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) (see paragraph 4). In order to provide comparable time series data on UN Comtrade for all countries, the data reported in the latest HS classification is converted into earlier versions of the HS and to corresponding or earlier versions of the Standard International
Trade Classification (SITC).\textsuperscript{8} Beginning 2007 many countries (or areas) started to compile their trade data according to the 2007 edition of the HS classification\textsuperscript{9} and following its past practices the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) developed and implemented the required conversion tables. - The commodities in this publication are mostly presented according to the three-digit groups of SITC, Rev.3\textsuperscript{10} as the SITC groups provide a limited set of economically meaningful commodity categories. In addition, data according to SITC, Rev.3 is available for long time series.

15. **Period:** Generally, data refer to calendar years; however, for those countries which report according to some other reference year, the data are presented in the year which covers the majority of the reference year used by the country. However, for the latest years (from 2000 onwards) the data for all countries on UN Comtrade is available by calendar year except for Nepal for which the data refers to the fiscal year from mid of July of the previous to mid of July of the current year.

16. **Country nomenclature:** The naming of countries (or areas) in this publication follows in general the United Nations Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use.\textsuperscript{11} The names and composition of countries as reporter are changing over time. Also, countries rarely follow the identical nomenclature in the recording of partner information. For example where former geographical entities commonly referred to in national statistics have changed, countries may introduce the corresponding changes in their statistics at different times. In this publication wherever possible parts of the world have been designated by the names they currently bear and the trading partner attribution has been standardized. The following information is relevant for the data presented in this publication:

1. 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. For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Macao Special Administrative Region.

2. Beginning 1 January 1997, the overseas departments of France were included in the statistical territory of France for the purposes of international trade statistics. Values on this basis have been provided by France for 1996 also, and values are published on that basis in this publication.

\textsuperscript{8} Detailed information on the data conversions used for UN Comtrade is available on the website of the United Nations Statistics Division at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/conversions/HS\%20Correlation\%20and\%20Conversion\%20tables.htm.


\textsuperscript{10} Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3, Statistical Papers, Series M No.34/Rev.3, (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XVII.12). SITC, Revision 4 was accepted by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its thirty-seventh session in March 2006 (see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 4, (E/CN.3/2006/32), chapter III, para. 26 (b)). Yet it will require several years until a time series of data according to SITC, Revision 4 will be sufficiently long for publication.

\textsuperscript{11} Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use, Series M No. 49, Rev.4, (United Nations publication, Sales No. M.98.XVII.9). The latest information is available online at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm.
3. Beginning 1 January 1999, Belgium and Luxembourg provide their international trade statistics separately.

4. Beginning 1 January 2000, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland provide their international trade statistics separately. For periods prior to 1 January 2000, unless otherwise indicated, data are shown for the Southern African Customs Union.

5. On 4 February 2003, the official name of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been changed to Serbia and Montenegro. Data provided for Yugoslavia prior to 1 January 1992 refer to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which was composed of six republics. Data referring to the years 1992 and later are attributed to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

6. On 3 June 2006, Serbia and Montenegro formally dissolved into two independent countries: Montenegro and Serbia.

7. On 10 October 2010 the federation of the Netherlands Antilles was formally dissolved. The former Dutch Caribbean dependency ceased to exist with a change of the five islands' constitutional status. Under the new political structure, Curacao and Sint Maarten (Dutch part) have become autonomous countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, joining Aruba, which gained the status in 1986. The islands of the remaining territorial grouping, alternately known as Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba or the BES islands, are special municipalities and part of the country of the Netherlands and overseas territories of the European Union. For statistical purposes, the data for the Netherlands do not include the BES islands.

17. **Regional groupings:** This publication uses the regional groupings of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Indicator Database which are shown below (for their composition, see table A and [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/default.aspx](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/default.aspx)). The category ‘Other’ applies only to the presentation of data by trading partner and consists of Antarctica, Bunkers, Free Zones, ‘Special Categories’ (confidential partner) and Areas nes.: 

- World
- Developed Countries
- - Asia-Pacific
- - Europe
- - North America
- South-eastern Europe
- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- - CIS Europe
- - CIS Asia
- Northern Africa
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Latin America & the Caribbean
- - Caribbean
- - Latin America
18. **Regional groupings for World Tables I, J and K**: For technical reasons those tables retain the regional breakdown used in the earlier versions of the yearbook, namely:

1) **Developed economies**
   - Africa (South Africa)
   - America (United States and Canada)
   - Asia (Japan and Israel).
   - Europe (Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Faeroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom)
   - Oceania (Australia and New Zealand)

2) **Developing economies**
   - Africa (Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Réunion, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Western Sahara, Zambia, and Zimbabwe)
   - America (Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, Greenland, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts-Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos, Uruguay, and Venezuela)
   - Asia (Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, China Hong Kong SAR, China Macao SAR, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, and Yemen)
- Europe (Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro, and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)
- Oceania (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Guam, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands)

3) Other
- Eastern Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia)
- European countries of the former USSR (Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine)

19. **Aggregations**: All regional aggregations are calculated as the sum of their components. This also includes the regional and world totals presented in table A (in bold) which in earlier editions (before the 2008 edition) of this yearbook and in the tables currently published in the *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (MBS) are calculated by subtracting re-exports from the imports and exports.

20. **Additional country groupings**: The composition of the additional country groupings which are used in world table A is as follows:

- **ANCOM-Andean Common Market**
  Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Ecuador and Peru

- **APEC-Asian-Pacific Economic Co-operation**
  Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Taiwan Province of China, Thailand, United States of America and Viet Nam

- **ASEAN-Association of South-East Asian Nations**
  Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam

- **CACM-Central American Common Market**
  Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua

- **CARICOM-Caribbean Community and Common Market**
  Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas (member of the Community only), Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

- **COMESA-Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa**
  Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe

- **ECOWAS - Economic Community of West African States**
  Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo

- **EFTA - European Free Trade Association**
  Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland

- **EMCCA – Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa**
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon

EU-27 - European Union 27
Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and United Kingdom

EU-25 - European Union 25
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom (EU15) plus Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Cyprus

LAIA - Latin American Integration Association (formerly Latin American Free Trade Association)
Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

LDC - Least developed countries
Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia

MERCOSUR-Mercado Comun Sud-Americano
Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay

NAFTA-Northern American Free Trade Area
Canada, Mexico and United States of America

OECD-Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States of America

OPEC-Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Description of world trade tables of part 1 (Tables A to K)

21. Total imports and exports by regions and countries or areas in U.S. dollars (Table A): The total value of world trade reached U.S. dollars 18.0 trillion in 2011, measured in terms of exports valued FOB at the border of the exporting country. This is an increase of 19.3 percent compared with the previous year. Table A provides a breakdown of this figure by country (or area) and also shows imports and the trade balance. For example, the biggest exporter in 2011 with exports of U.S dollar 1,899 billion was China, followed by the United States with U.S dollar 1,480 billion and Germany with U.S dollar 1,475 billion. The United States was the biggest importer with imports of U.S. dollar 2,266 billion in 2011 which resulted in a trade deficit of U.S. dollar 785 billion, while Germany and China recorded trade surpluses of U.S. dollar 220 billion and 156 billion respectively.
22. Total imports and exports by countries or areas in national currency (Table B): This table contains totals of imports and exports and the trade balance of individual countries (or areas) in national currency.

23. External trade conversion factors (Table C): The conversion factors for imports and exports shown in table C are used to convert trade data expressed in terms of national currency to U.S. dollars (see paragraph 13 for details).

24. World exports by provenance and destination in U.S. dollars (Table D): This table provides a breakdown of the world exports by regions and countries (or areas) according to their provenance (origin) and destination, both for total of trade and detailed by individual SITC sections and aggregations of sections, groups, subgroups and basic headings of SITC (see below in this paragraph for details). For example, the table shows that in 2011 developed economies of Asia-Pacific, Europe and North America were the destination of 54.6 percent of world exports (U.S. dollar 9.7 trillion) and the origin of 51.8 percent of world exports (U.S. dollar 9.2 trillion).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregations of SITC, Rev. 3 codes</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9.-------------------------------</td>
<td>Total trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 and 1.--------------------------</td>
<td>Food, beverages and tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>041-045.--------------------------</td>
<td>Cereals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 and 4.--------------------------</td>
<td>Crude materials (excluding fuels), oils, fats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.-------------------------------</td>
<td>Oil seeds and, oleaginous fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.-------------------------------</td>
<td>Textile fibres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.-------------------------------</td>
<td>Crude fertilizers and minerals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.-------------------------------</td>
<td>Metalliferous ores and metal scrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.-------------------------------</td>
<td>Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.-------------------------------</td>
<td>Mineral fuels and related materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.-------------------------------</td>
<td>Chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.-------------------------------</td>
<td>Machinery and transport equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>781.2, 784.1, 785.1, 785.2 and 785.31…</td>
<td>Passenger road vehicles and their parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 and 8.--------------------------</td>
<td>Other manufactured goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.-------------------------------</td>
<td>Textile yarn and fabrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.-------------------------------</td>
<td>Iron and steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.-------------------------------</td>
<td>Non-ferrous metals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>691-695, 699 and 812.-----------------</td>
<td>Other manufactured metal products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.-------------------------------</td>
<td>Clothing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. Growth of world exports by provenance and destination (Table E): This table shows the growth of world exports in recent years up to the year 2011 by provenance (origin) and destination, for total exports and for a limited set of commodity classes. The table shows that the total exports of developed economies increased on average by 7.6 percent since 2000, which is significantly less than the average growth rate for the world (9.9 percent). The annual average rates of change in percentage terms given in this table have been uniformly calculated by the use of the compound interest formula.

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12 These percentages or shares of world trade are measured based on the trade between countries (or areas) which includes the trade of the countries within one region.
26. **Structure of world exports by provenance and destination (Table F):** This table shows the distribution (in percent) of exports by provenance (origin) and destination for total exports and a limited set of commodity classes as well as the commodity composition (in percent) of total exports by provenance (origin) and destination. For example, table F shows that the share of total exports of developed economies decreased from 65.1 percent in 2000 to 51.8 percent in 2011. While in 2009 the share of exports of Food, beverages and tobacco (SITC Section 0 and 1) and of Chemicals (SITC Section 5) peaked at 7.0 and 11.4 percent, respectively, they decreased in 2011 to 6.5 and 10.9. The share of Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (SITC Section 3) dropped from 17.4 percent in 2008 to 16.5 percent in 2011.

27. **Indices of total exports and imports by countries or areas: Quantum and unit value indices and terms of trade in U.S. dollars (2000 = 100) (Table G):** This table shows the volume and unit value (or price) indices for total exports and imports as well as the terms of trade and purchasing power of exports for individual countries or areas in U.S. dollars and with the year 2000 as base year.

28. **Indices of total exports and imports by regions: Quantum and unit value indices and terms of trade in U.S. dollars (2000 = 100) (Table H):** This table shows the volume and unit value indices for total exports and imports as well as the terms of trade by regions in U.S. dollars and with the year 2000 as base year. For example, the table shows that developed economies experienced a slight decrease in their terms of trade in 2011 as their import unit value index increased by more (from 144 in 2010 to 162) than their export unit value index (from 147 in 2010 to 163). Globally, export volume continued to increase in 2011, as it did in 2010 after a sharp decrease in 2009.

29. **Indices and values of manufactured goods exports: Unit value and volume indices (2000 = 100) and value in thousand million U.S. dollars (Table I):** This table presents the unit value and the volume indices and the value of exports of manufactured goods for most developed economies and some developing economies. Manufactured goods are defined here to comprise sections 5 through 8 of the SITC. Unit value indices are presented both in U.S. dollars and in national currency. The table shows that in 2011, the value of manufactured goods exports increased by 940 billion U.S. dollars to 9.2 trillion U.S. dollars (an increase of 11.3 percent). Although the volume index of manufactured goods exports increased in 2011 by only 2.8 percent, it reached a higher level than its previous 2008 peak.

30. **Indices and values of fuel imports – Developed economies: Unit value and volume indices (2000 = 100) and value in thousand million U.S. dollars (Table J):** This table presents the unit value and the volume indices and the value of fuels imports for most developed economies. Fuel comprises section 3 of the SITC. Unit value indices are presented both in U.S. dollars and in national currency. The table shows that the value of developed economies’ fuel imports amounted to 1.7 trillion in 2011, up from 1.3 trillion in 2010. This increase in value of 31.8 percent is reflecting an increase in volume of 2.5 percent and an increase in average price by 28.6 percent, as indicated in the respective volume and unit value indices.
31. **Some indicators on fuel imports - Developed economies (Table K):** This table shows fuel imports as a percentage of total imports and exports, and the ratio of unit value indices of manufactured goods exports and fuel imports. The table shows that fuel imports as a share of total imports in developed economies continued increasing as in the previous year, reaching 17.9 percent in 2011 after falling to 14.6 percent in 2009. At the same time, the ratio of unit value indices of manufactured goods and fuel imports continued decreasing, indicating that the cost of fuel imports in terms of manufactured goods exports has increased. In 2011, this ratio was 46 after 55 in 2010 and suggests that the fuel purchasing power of manufactured goods exports is significantly below its level of 2000.

32. For the general note and footnotes, see the end of the tables. The most recent data for tables B, C, G, I, J and K are published on a monthly or quarterly basis in the *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (MBS).\(^{13}\) Slightly different versions of Table A containing quarterly and monthly data and table H containing quarterly data are published on a monthly or quarterly basis as table 34 and table 38 in the MBS.\(^{14}\) Updated, although different versions of Table D, are published as table 40, 41 and 42 in the July, September and November editions of the MBS.

**Description of commodity tables and graphs of part 2**

33. Part 2 contains detailed data (commodity trade profiles) for 3-digits groups of the *Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3* (SITC).\(^{15}\) All SITC groups are covered except the following groups as these were poorly reported and contain many estimates which are not sufficiently explainable: SITC group 286, Ores and concentrates of uranium and thorium; SITC group 345, Coal, water or other producer gases; and SITC group 911, Postal packages not classified according to kind.

34. For certain commodities users will find spikes in growth rates and significant asymmetries between the total values of imports and exports. Reasons for these spikes can often be relatively easy identified (as caused i.e. by changes in the prices or classification changes) but the reasons for the asymmetries between the reported imports and exports are often less apparent.\(^{16}\) However, it was decided to retain the information on these commodities as the results shown are a reflection of the data provided by countries (the influence of any estimates contained in the data is not significant) and to leave it to the users to assess the usefulness of this information for their specific purposes.

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\(^{13}\) The MBS is available as printed publication and its database can be accessed online at: [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mbs/app/DataSearchTable.aspx](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mbs/app/DataSearchTable.aspx). In addition the tables are also available online at [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/imts/analyticaltradetables.htm](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/imts/analyticaltradetables.htm).

\(^{14}\) The difference between table A in this publication and table 34 in the MBS relates to the calculation of regional aggregations (see paragraph 19). The volume indices in table H are calculated using the values of table A as input. The volume indices for some regions are therefore slightly different than the ones published in table 39 of the MBS.

\(^{15}\) *Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3*, Statistical Papers, Series M No.34/Rev.3, (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XVII.12).

\(^{16}\) It should be noted that most countries report their imports valued CIF and their exports valued FOB. Therefore, world trade measured in terms of exports is expected to be lower than world trade measured in terms of imports. This applies to the total of trade as well as all commodities and SITC groups.
35. The following tables and graphs appear for each SITC commodity group:

36. Imports and exports, 1997-2011, in current prices (Table 1): This table shows the values of imports and exports from 1997-2011 for the commodity group and the share of the commodity group on the SITC section to which it belongs and its share on world trade.

37. Top exporting and importing countries or areas in 2011 (Tables 2 and 3): These tables present the top 15 exporting and importing countries or areas in the order of magnitude based on exports or imports values for the year 2011. For each country (or area), the tables show the value of exports or imports in current U.S. dollar, the average growth rate over the period 2007-2011 (calculated using the compound interest formula), the annual growth rate for 2011, the share of world trade in 2011, and the cumulative share of world trade in 2011. In preparing these tables estimates were made for countries whose data were not yet available; the estimated values of exports and imports are shown in italic.

38. Annual growth rates of exports, 1997-2011 (Graph 1): This graph presents the annual growth rate of exports of the commodity group, the annual growth rate of exports of the SITC section to which the commodity group belongs and the annual growth rate of total exports over the last fifteen years. The annual growth rate of total exports comprises all SITC sections.

39. Trade balance by MDG Regions 2011 (Graph 2): This graph presents, for the year 2011, exports, imports and the trade balance by regions according to the regions used in the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Indicator Database (for further information on country grouping by MDG regions, see paragraph 17).
**Abbreviations and Explanation of symbols**

Names of some countries (or areas) or groups of countries (or areas) and of some commodities or groups of commodities have been abbreviated. Exact titles of countries or commodities can be found in various editions of the following publications referred to in the introduction (see paragraphs 14 and 16):

1. Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use
2. Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)
3. Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)

In addition, the following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>(na)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>blank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude of less than half the unit used</td>
<td>0 or 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 100,000 percent</td>
<td>&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thousand</td>
<td>thsd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Million</td>
<td>mln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billion</td>
<td>bln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Avg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not elsewhere specified</td>
<td>nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. dollar</td>
<td>US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulated</td>
<td>Cum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>Imp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Exp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>Bal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General trade system</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special trade system</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost, insurance and freight</td>
<td>CIF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free on board</td>
<td>FOB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disclaimer

The tables, graphs and text contained in part 2 of this publication are provided only for illustration and despite all efforts might contain errors. When using this data users are advised to verify the latest information on UN Comtrade which is the source of this data.

UN Comtrade Subscription information

UN Comtrade is (with the exception of tables A, B, C, G, H, I, J and K) the source of the data in this Volume II of the 2011 ITSY. UN Comtrade is available at http://comtrade.un.org/. All data can be viewed and up to 50,000 records per query can be downloaded for free. The use of additional features requires a subscription – for rates and subscription go to https://unp.un.org/comtrade.aspx.

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