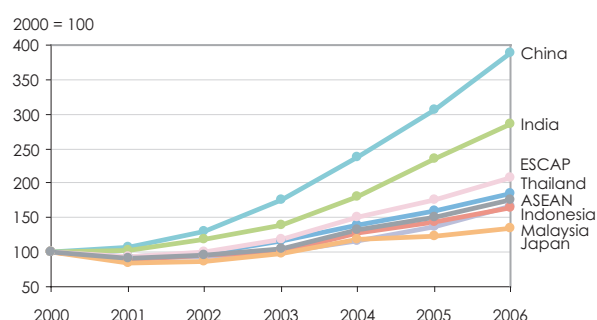


## 20. International trade

World trade has continued to grow more rapidly than world output. On an average annual basis, world merchandise exports grew by 10 per cent during the period 2000 to 2005. In 2006, world merchandise exports grew further, by almost 15 per cent. The growth in world trade is sustained largely by the emerging economies in Asia, in particular China, and, to some extent, India.

Merchandise exports in the Asian and Pacific region grew, on average, by 12 per cent annually during the period 2000 to 2005 and by 17.5 per cent in 2006 (table 20.3). Africa posted a higher growth rate for the period 2000 to 2005, but Asia and the Pacific outpaced it in 2006. This was not the case with Latin America and the Caribbean, which recorded an impressive 20 per cent growth in merchandise exports in 2006, after maintaining a relatively lacklustre average of 9.4 per cent during 2000 to 2005.

Figure 20.1 Index of merchandise exports in selected Asian and Pacific countries/areas and country/area groupings, 2000-2006



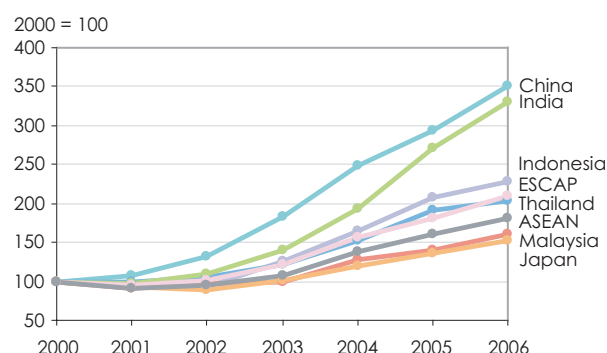
China and Japan are the leading exporters in Asia and the Pacific. China posted a high average annual growth rate in merchandise exports of 25 per cent during the period 2000 to 2005 and 27.2 per cent in 2006, which gained it a place among the largest exporters in the world. The total merchandise exports of China in 2006 approached US\$ 970 billion, seven times higher than India. Japan took second place among Asian and Pacific countries that year, with US\$ 644 billion. During the period 2000 to 2005 and in 2006, the merchandise exports of India grew at 18.6 and 21.5 per cent, respectively.

Some Central Asian countries also registered high growth rates in merchandise exports. While high growth in countries such as Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan is based on high oil and gas prices, the high growth rates in Armenia and Georgia of over 26 and 22 per cent, respectively, during the period 2000 to 2005 are more surprising. These may be

due to high commodity prices and, hence, more favourable terms of trade, even though these growth rates were sharply lower in 2006. Tajikistan, in contrast, boasted an unprecedented merchandise export growth rate of almost 54 per cent in 2006, after a lacklustre average annual growth rate of 3 per cent during the period 2000 to 2005.

Asia and the Pacific ranked second — behind Africa — with respect to the average annual growth rate of merchandise imports during the period 2000 to 2005, with 13 per cent. Among ESCAP subregions, Central Asia posted the highest average import growth rate, 21 per cent, during the same period, with Kyrgyzstan (55 per cent) leading the way. In South-East Asia, the growth rate of merchandise imports contracted sharply for Indonesia and Thailand in 2006. In contrast, imports grew markedly in 2006 for the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines and Singapore.

Figure 20.2 Index of merchandise imports in selected Asian and Pacific countries/areas and country/area groupings, 2000-2006

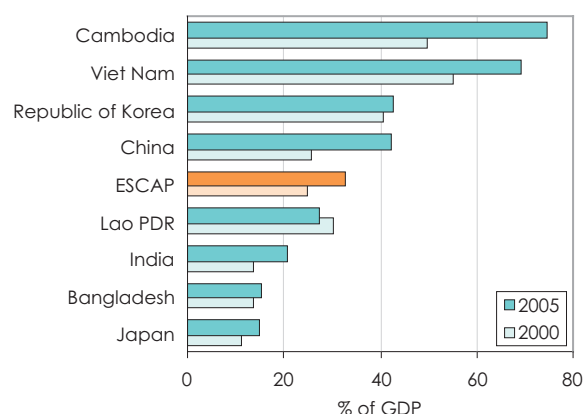


China and Japan are among the leading importers in the Asian and Pacific region. The merchandise imports of China, for example, amounted to almost US\$ 792 billion in 2006. Japan followed with US\$ 578 billion.

For China, the ratio of exports to GDP amounted to 42 per cent in 2005, but that of Hong Kong, China — traditionally the most open economy in the region — was whopping a 204 per cent, and that of Singapore even higher at 243 per cent. These towering figures are due to the large values of re-exports for these economies. Among the least developed countries, the ratio of exports to GDP has increased significantly in Cambodia, and to some extent also in Bangladesh.

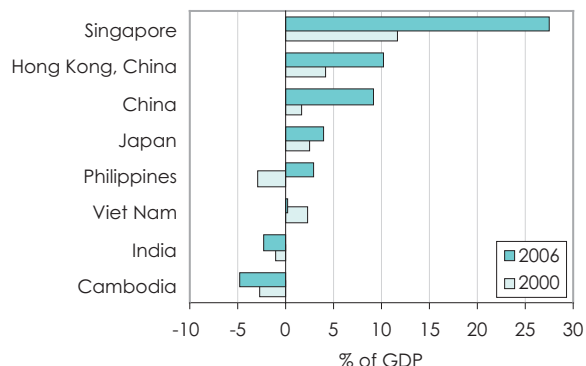
China recorded a positive current account balance of over 9 per cent of GDP in 2006, which contributed to its massive foreign reserves, while

Figure 20.3 Exports relative to GDP in selected Asian and Pacific countries, 2000 and 2005



India recorded a deficit of 2.2 per cent. Timor-Leste, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore had the highest current account surpluses at 116.3, 58.7 and 27.5 per cent of GDP, respectively, in 2006. Kyrgyzstan, on the other hand, had the highest current account deficit in 2006, which may be a reflection of the country's implementation of trade reforms and the relaxation of import restrictions (table 20.3).

Figure 20.4 Current account balance in selected Asian and Pacific countries/area, 2000 and 2006



The share of primary products (agriculture, mining and other natural resources, including oil, gas and coal) has steadily declined in most countries of Asia and the Pacific. These products only figure prominently in the export structure of energy-rich countries. According to UNCTAD data, among the non-energy rich countries, primary products continue to account for over 50 per cent of exports in such countries as Maldives and Tajikistan and various Pacific islands (table 20.4). In other countries, manufacturing products lead exports, though services are becoming increasingly important. World manufacturing exports grew at an annual average of 11 per cent during the period 2000 to 2005 and they made up 83 per cent of total world merchandise exports in 2005.

### Intraregional trade

According to UNCTAD (2007), intraregional trade has grown steadily and more rapidly than extraregional trade. The reasons for this are harmonization of standards, policy coordination, conclusion of regional and bilateral trade agreements and business-driven regional production networks and supply chains. Intraregional merchandise trade (among ESCAP member countries) has increased steadily from 47 per cent in 2000 to 51 per cent in 2005. A number of countries have been able to reduce their dependence on traditional export markets, such as the United States, Japan and the European Union. Instead, many countries are looking for export opportunities in the emerging economic giants of China and India. The share of merchandise exports from ASEAN member countries to the United States in total ASEAN country exports, for instance, decreased by 20 per cent between 2000 and 2005, but the share of exports to China increased by 124 per cent during the same period.

There are currently 133 regional and bilateral trade agreements involving an ESCAP member State. While such agreements, in principle, contribute to the liberalization of trade, their net impact on trade creation is not always positive and many remain unratified and unimplemented. There are notable exceptions, such as the regional trade agreement (RTA) of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA). Intra-AFTA trade is, however, only about a quarter of the subregion's total trade. The China-ASEAN free trade agreement, expected to be fully implemented in 2010, will further boost intraregional trade in East Asia. Already, China is emerging as the locomotive for the region. ASEAN is also negotiating FTAs with India, Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Another emerging bloc is the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA), which is the only RTA combining the leading economies of China, India and the Republic of Korea together with Sri Lanka and least developed countries such as Bangladesh and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. A fourth round of tariff negotiations, launched in late October 2007 by ministers of the APTA member countries, will further boost intra-APTA trade, which is currently small at just over 5 per cent. With growing awareness of the Third Round results, however, this percentage is likely to rise.

The region will continue to face challenges and opportunities in trade. They are increasingly likely to stem from the region itself, especially with the stalled multilateral trade negotiations under the Doha Round are stalling. Rapidly expanding regional and subregional production networks and supply chains offer great opportunities for further trade integration and cooperation. China's trade growth, for example, is likely to continue and will force many Asian countries, in particular those in South-East Asia, to speed up economic reforms

towards more subregional integration and industrial restructuring. On the other hand, as noted above, trade between China and ASEAN countries is already expanding rapidly. Sustained investment in human resources, infrastructure and export competitiveness will help Asian countries manage globalization to their advantage and maintain growth momentum for years to come. Less and least developed countries, including those that are

landlocked and energy-poor, should deepen their integration into the Asian and Pacific region to benefit from its dynamism and growth. The proliferation of regional and bilateral trade agreements, however, also raises concerns about so-called “noodle bowl” risks growing out of control. There is a need, therefore, for all these agreements to be consolidated and integrated in some form in order to arrive at an effective and efficient Asian integration process.

**Imports of goods and services (% of GDP):** The value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labour and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using GDP in US dollars as weight. Missing data have been imputed. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

**Exports of goods and services (% of GDP):** The value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labour and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using GDP in US dollars as weight. Missing data have been imputed. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

**Imports of merchandise (million US dollars):** All goods which add to the material resources of a country as a result of their movement into or out of the country. Thus, ordinary commercial transactions, government trade (including foreign aid, war reparations and trade in military goods), postal trade and all kind of silver (except silver coins after their issue), are included in the statistics. Since their movement affects monetary rather than material resources, monetary gold, and currency and titles of ownership after their issue into circulation, are excluded. *Aggregates:* Sum of individual country values. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *Handbook of Statistics*, (online database, accessed in September 2007).

**Exports of merchandise (million US dollars):** All goods which subtract from the material resources of a country as a result of their movement into or out of the country. Thus, ordinary commercial transactions, government trade (including foreign aid, war reparations and trade in military goods), postal trade and all kind of silver (except silver coins

after their issue), are included in the statistics. Since their movement affects monetary rather than material resources, monetary gold, and currency and titles of ownership after their issue into circulation, are excluded. *Aggregates:* Sum of individual country values. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *Handbook of Statistics*, (online database, accessed in September 2007).

**Average annual growth rate of imports of merchandise (percentage):** Average annual rate of change in imports of merchandise. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using GDP in US dollars as weight. Missing data have been imputed. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *Handbook of Statistics*, (online database, accessed in September 2007).

**Average annual growth rate of exports of merchandise (percentage):** Average annual rate of change in exports of merchandise. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using GDP in US dollars as weight. Missing data have been imputed. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *Handbook of Statistics*, (online database, accessed in September 2007).

**Current account balance (% of GDP):** The net difference between credit and debit flows from goods, services and income. It also includes current transfers crossing national borders, but not transactions in financial assets and liabilities which are recorded in the capital account. *Source:* International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, (CD-ROM June 2007).

**Exports concentration index:** The degree of export market concentration measured by the Herfindahl-Hirschmann index. A high value indicates that the country depends on few export markets. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using exports of goods and services as weight. *Source:* United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *Handbook of Statistics*, (online database, accessed in September 2007).

**Primary products exports share (% of products exports):** The dependence of the country's exports of primary commodities, expressed as a share of total exports. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using exports of goods and services as weight. *Source:* United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *Handbook of Statistics*, (online database, accessed in September 2007).

## 20.1 International trade

	Imports of goods and services					Exports of goods and services				
	% of GDP					% of GDP				
	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>										
China	12.2	19.3	23.2	35.3	35.9	17.7	24.0	25.9	38.1	42.2
DPR Korea										
Hong Kong, China			139.6	181.4	190.9	130.6	143.2	143.6	190.3	203.7
Macao, China				57.9		100.8	78.1	100.4		
Mongolia	87.4	42.5	81.5	87.1		37.3	48.0	64.9	75.1	76.6
Republic of Korea	29.0	30.0	37.7	39.7	39.9	28.0	28.8	40.8	44.0	42.5
<b>South-East Asia</b>										
Brunei Darussalam										
Cambodia		41.5	61.7	77.4	84.5	4.0	32.4	49.7	69.4	74.6
Indonesia	21.9	24.5	33.9	28.2	31.1	23.1	23.9	41.0	32.2	34.3
Lao PDR	24.5	42.1	33.4			11.8	23.0	30.2	24.7	27.2
Malaysia	72.2	97.8	104.5	99.9	99.9	74.5	94.1	124.4	121.2	123.0
Myanmar	11.6	26.0	34.3	24.4						
Philippines	31.5	45.0	64.7	58.4	54.9	27.5	36.4	55.7	53.6	48.0
Singapore	176.0	172.2	181.9	202.9	212.9				230.4	243.0
Thailand	42.0	49.0	58.4	66.3	75.6	34.1	41.8	66.8	70.5	73.6
Timor-Leste										
Viet Nam			55.6	73.3	72.5	36.0	32.8	55.0	66.7	69.1
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>										
Afghanistan									12.8	14.0
Bangladesh	12.4	18.4	19.9	21.1	22.6	5.8	10.0	13.5	14.2	15.5
Bhutan						28.3	38.9	29.4	29.0	25.1
India	9.1	13.2	15.7			7.0	10.7	13.7	18.6	20.7
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	23.2	13.0	15.5			17.6	17.0	20.4	26.4	34.0
Maldives	74.0	78.3	72.3	96.3	109.9		92.7	89.5	94.8	61.8
Nepal	23.7	38.5	33.5	34.1	36.6	10.8	25.1	23.9	18.0	16.1
Pakistan	19.5	19.1	17.2	23.2	26.4	11.9	13.6	14.1	16.2	15.4
Sri Lanka	36.1	44.8	48.5	44.8	42.1	28.6	34.7	38.1	35.9	33.4
Turkey	16.9	23.7	30.5	33.5	33.6	13.3	19.9	24.0	29.0	27.4
<b>North and Central Asia</b>										
Armenia		56.4	50.5	42.6	40.8	36.6	27.3	23.4	27.6	27.1
Azerbaijan		41.9	38.4	72.7	55.8	59.6	34.9	39.0	48.8	57.4
Georgia			39.0	47.9	51.0	36.2	25.3	23.1	41.4	41.5
Kazakhstan		29.7	49.0	43.9	45.5		38.6	56.6	52.2	54.5
Kyrgyzstan		48.7	47.8	51.0	57.2	29.9	32.8	41.8	42.5	39.0
Russian Federation		20.7	23.5	22.2	21.5	16.5	29.0	44.1	34.4	35.0
Tajikistan				69.7	71.8	25.5	63.6	95.0	58.4	53.2
Turkmenistan							95.2	66.7	82.0	90.5
Uzbekistan						26.2	27.7	24.6	40.3	44.7
<b>Pacific</b>										
American Samoa										
Cook Islands										
Fiji	67.2	58.3				62.3	54.7	59.0		
French Polynesia				40.9	43.0		3.1	5.2		
Guam										
Kiribati	163.1					11.6	16.1	10.0	14.5	
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (F.S.)										
Nauru										
New Caledonia				47.9	58.8	18.5	15.6			
Niue										
Northern Mariana Is.										
Palau							14.6	9.8	87.4	91.5
Papua New Guinea	45.9	39.3	45.8	49.8	50.5	39.8	59.3	63.7		
Samoa	47.2	57.6		52.6	59.0		34.6	33.9	26.1	
Solomon Islands	75.0	63.5				47.5	56.1	35.1	46.1	
Tonga	59.9	0.0	0.0			31.1	9.1	8.2	10.4	
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	67.5	47.2	60.1	57.4	62.2	48.8	43.0			
<b>ESCAP Developed Economies</b>										
Australia	17.1	19.5	21.9	20.2	21.1	16.7	19.2	22.4	18.4	
Japan	9.9	8.1	9.9	11.8	13.3	10.6	9.2	11.0	13.4	
New Zealand	26.8	28.2	32.9	29.6	30.0	27.0	29.0	35.5	29.0	
ESCAP	18.6	18.7	22.8	27.2	28.8	19.1	19.7	24.7	30.3	32.9
LLDC							36.9	42.6	45.8	48.8
LDC	7.6	15.4	17.6	15.5	15.3	10.3	16.0	19.5	19.0	20.1
SIDS	148.5	152.2	165.4	179.5	189.1				198.8	210.0
ASEAN	53.6	62.3	78.3	76.7	80.0	78.1	61.3	83.7	85.6	87.8
SAARC	11.3	15.6	17.3			8.3	12.1	14.7	18.5	20.0
Central Asia				47.8	47.0		37.3	43.4	50.1	53.2
Low-income	14.3	17.5	19.3			9.4	13.5	16.9	21.2	22.9
Middle-income		27.7	31.8	35.6	35.7	21.5	29.7	36.8	40.6	42.9
High-income	19.3	16.0	19.9	23.8	26.2	19.3	17.1	21.1	25.9	
Africa	24.5	28.1	26.8	30.3	30.6	25.0	26.6	30.7	33.7	35.5
Latin America & Carib.	13.7	17.4	22.6	25.0	24.5	17.9	17.8	23.1	28.4	27.9
North America	12.1	13.8	16.6	16.6	17.5	11.1	13.0	13.6	12.3	
Europe	27.5	28.5	36.2	35.2	37.0	27.0	30.1	36.7	36.5	37.7
Other Asia-Pacific										
World	19.5	21.1	25.0	27.0	28.2	19.8	21.8	25.2	27.6	29.2



## 20.2 Merchandise trade

	Imports of merchandise					Exports of merchandise				
	Million US dollars					Million US dollars				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>										
China	53 345	132 084	225 094	659 953	791 600	62 091	148 780	249 203	761 953	969 100
DPR Korea						1 857	959	708	1 422	
Hong Kong, China	82 490	192 751	212 805	299 533	335 754	82 160	173 750	201 860	289 337	322 669
Macao, China	1 533	2 025	2 261	3 913	4 742	1 701	2 025	2 547	2 476	2 936
Mongolia	924	415	615	1 184	1 489	661	473	536	1 065	1 529
Republic of Korea	69 844	135 119	160 481	261 238	309 660	65 016	125 058	172 267	284 419	326 159
<b>South-East Asia</b>										
Brunei Darussalam	1 001	2 091	1 107	1 491		2 213	2 402	3 903	6 250	
Cambodia	164	1 187	1 936	3 928	4 527	86	855	1 961	2 910	3 372
Indonesia	21 837	40 629	33 515	69 498	76 322	25 675	45 418	62 124	85 660	102 973
Lao PDR	185	589	535	809	980	79	311	330	506	655
Malaysia	29 258	77 691	81 963	114 411	130 926	29 452	73 914	98 229	140 870	160 490
Myanmar	273	1 348	2 401	1 927	1 906	328	860	1 646	3 813	3 673
Philippines	13 004	28 341	37 027	46 964	52 819	8 117	17 502	39 783	39 879	47 492
Singapore	60 774	124 507	134 545	200 047	237 570	52 730	118 268	137 804	229 649	270 570
Thailand	33 045	70 786	61 923	118 158	125 975	23 068	56 439	68 963	110 178	128 220
Timor-Leste										
Viet Nam	2 752	8 155	15 638	36 476	35 367	2 404	5 449	14 449	31 625	35 377
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>										
Afghanistan	936	368	1 176	2 520		235	166	137	340	
Bangladesh	3 618	6 502	8 360	13 889	16 017	1 671	3 733	6 399	9 297	12 277
Bhutan	81	112	175	500		70	103	103	304	
India	23 580	34 707	51 523	139 360	169 835	17 969	30 630	42 379	99 474	120 887
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	18 330	12 774	15 207	39 562	40 507	19 305	18 360	28 345	59 690	64 514
Maldives	137	268	389	745	927	78	85	109	162	225
Nepal	672	1 333	1 573	1 860	2 604	204	345	804	830	817
Pakistan	7 376	11 461	10 864	25 357	28 405	5 589	7 992	9 028	16 051	16 470
Sri Lanka	2 685	5 185	6 281	8 834	10 353	1 912	3 798	5 430	6 347	6 735
Turkey	22 302	35 709	54 503	98 998	137 460	12 959	21 637	27 775	71 928	82 654
<b>North and Central Asia</b>										
Armenia		674	882	1 768	2 194		271	294	950	1 004
Azerbaijan		668	1 172	4 200	5 268		637	1 745	4 347	6 372
Georgia		392	709	2 491	3 681		151	323	867	993
Kazakhstan		3 807	5 040	17 353	23 677		5 250	8 812	27 849	38 250
Kyrgyzstan		522	554	1 108	1 718		409	505	672	794
Russian Federation		60 945	44 862	125 303	137 548		82 913	105 565	243 569	301 976
Tajikistan		810	675	1 330	1 723		749	780	909	1 399
Turkmenistan		777	1 786	3 443	3 595		1 939	2 506	4 939	5 324
Uzbekistan		2 900	2 697	3 710			3 430	2 817	4 837	
<b>Pacific</b>										
American Samoa	360	416	506	506	342	311	272	346	374	432
Cook Islands	52	49	51	75		5	5	7	5	
Fiji	754	892	856	1 607	1 845	497	619	538	701	695
French Polynesia	928	1 008	1 072	1 702	1 658	111	194	244	210	236
Guam	461	442	421	692		82	85	74	52	
Kiribati	27	34	40	76	64	3	7	4	4	6
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (F.S.)										
Nauru	38	28	27	14		60	28	28	7	
New Caledonia	883	951	922	1 774	1 912	480	471	606	1 114	989
Niue										
Northern Mariana Is.										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea	1 118	1 451	1 151	1 729	1 987	1 144	2 645	2 095	3 280	4 015
Samoa	81	95	90	187	282	9	9	14	12	68
Solomon Islands	91	154	92	185	220	70	168	65	105	135
Tonga	62	77	69	110	117	11	14	9	10	10
Tuvalu	4	6	5	13		1	0	0	0	
Vanuatu	96	95	87	131	136	19	28	26	38	
<b>ESCAP Developed Economies</b>										
Australia	41 985	61 283	71 529	125 281	133 613	39 752	53 111	63 870	105 832	123 715
Japan	235 368	335 882	379 511	514 922	578 086	287 581	443 116	479 249	594 905	644 541
New Zealand	9 501	13 957	13 905	26 234	26 477	9 394	13 645	13 297	21 729	22 343
ESCAP	741 954	1 414 450	1 650 609	2 987 099	3 450 900	757 160	1 469 478	1 860 642	3 273 751	3 846 345
LLDC	6 436	12 975	16 880	39 785	49 978	6 841	14 084	19 370	47 548	61 626
LDC	6 366	12 090	16 859	26 770	30 695	2 853	6 672	11 599	18 320	21 911
SIDS	65 865	130 472	140 323	209 593	247 852	55 611	122 898	141 969	235 722	277 483
ASEAN	162 292	355 323	370 591	593 708	667 883	144 152	321 418	429 192	651 340	759 071
SAARC	39 086	59 936	80 341	193 065	231 160	27 728	46 853	64 390	132 805	158 056
Central Asia	3 864	10 550	13 515	35 403	45 566	5 661	12 836	17 782	45 370	58 973
Low-income	43 168	71 902	99 791	235 372	273 006	34 025	59 174	84 640	177 136	207 999
Middle-income	230 889	472 450	572 176	1 314 798	1 546 138	229 549	478 146	700 245	1 560 630	1 917 875
High-income	504 767	870 016	978 559	1 436 826	1 631 654	541 220	932 126	1 075 721	1 535 973	1 720 458
Africa	103 151	126 726	130 973	246 931	278 432	111 277	112 047	147 173	298 026	332 801
Latin America & Carib.	127 195	248 926	388 885	515 178	606 663	143 801	228 373	361 101	566 842	679 988
North America	641 358	939 938	1 505 222	2 065 559	2 278 735	521 758	777 370	1 058 872	1 267 022	1 442 551
Europe	1 935 413	2 466 974	2 868 285	4 396 023	5 022 734	1 896 773	2 553 974	2 842 667	4 363 201	4 927 781
Other Asia-Pacific	137 181	223 375	290 815	487 515	552 009	184 188	245 932	387 793	667 385	748 913
World	3 590 163	5 220 317	6 642 126	10 712 215	12 203 386	3 478 571	5 168 506	6 444 106	10 440 780	11 982 932

## 20.3 Growth in international trade

	Average annual growth rate of imports of merchandise				Average annual growth rate of exports of merchandise				Current account balance			
	Percentage				Percentage				% of GDP			
	90-95	95-00	00-05	2006	90-95	95-00	00-05	2006	1990	1995	2000	2006
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>												
China	19.9	11.3	24.0	19.9	19.1	10.9	25.0	27.2	3.1	0.2	1.7	9.1
DPR Korea					-12.4	-5.9	15.0					
Hong Kong, China	18.5	2.0	7.1	12.1	16.2	3.0	7.5	11.5	6.2	-6.3	4.1	10.2
Macao, China	5.7	2.2	11.6	21.2	3.5	4.7	-0.6	18.6				
Mongolia	-14.8	8.2	14.0	25.7	-6.5	2.5	14.7	43.6		2.1	-5.7	6.1
Republic of Korea	14.1	3.5	10.2	18.5	14.0	6.6	10.5	14.7	-0.8	-1.7	2.4	0.7
<b>South-East Asia</b>												
Brunei Darussalam	15.9	-11.9	6.1		1.7	10.2	9.9		83.1	48.9	48.6	58.7
Cambodia	48.6	10.3	15.2	15.3	58.3	18.1	8.2	15.9	-3.9	-5.0	-2.8	-4.8
Indonesia	13.2	-3.8	15.7	9.8	12.1	6.5	6.6	20.2	-2.5	-3.0	4.8	2.7
Lao PDR	26.1	-1.9	8.6	21.2	31.6	1.2	8.9	29.5	-8.9	-6.9	-10.6	-13.4
Malaysia	21.6	1.1	6.9	14.4	20.2	5.9	7.5	13.9	-2.1	-9.7	9.4	15.8
Myanmar	37.7	12.2	-4.3	-1.1	21.2	13.9	18.3	-3.7	-21.9	-3.7	-0.8	4.1
Philippines	16.9	5.5	4.9	12.5	16.6	17.8	0.0	19.1	-6.1	-2.6	-2.9	2.9
Singapore	15.4	1.6	8.3	18.8	17.5	3.1	10.8	17.8	8.5	17.1	11.6	27.5
Thailand	16.5	-2.6	13.8	6.6	19.6	4.1	9.8	16.4	-8.3	-7.9	7.6	1.6
Timor-Leste											-60.2	116.3
Viet Nam	24.3	13.9	18.5	-3.0	17.8	21.5	17.0	11.9	-4.0	-12.8	2.3	0.3
<b>South and South-West Asia</b>												
Afghanistan	-17.0	26.2	16.5		-6.7	-3.7	19.9					-1.7
Bangladesh	12.4	5.2	10.7	15.3	17.4	11.4	7.8	32.1	-3.1	-2.3	-1.4	0.9
Bhutan	6.7	9.3	23.3		8.2	-0.1	24.2		-10.0	3.4	-9.4	-0.5
India	8.0	8.2	22.0	21.9	11.3	6.7	18.6	21.5	-2.5	-1.6	-1.0	-2.2
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	-7.0	3.5	21.1	2.4	-1.0	9.1	16.1	8.1	-3.2	3.7	13.0	6.7
Maldives	14.3	7.7	13.9	24.4	1.7	5.0	8.3	39.4	11.2	-4.6	-8.2	-36.5
Nepal	14.7	3.4	3.4	40.0	11.1	18.4	0.6	-1.5	-8.1	-2.3	3.2	2.4
Pakistan	9.2	-1.1	18.5	12.0	7.4	2.5	12.2	2.6	-2.9	-2.9	-0.3	-3.9
Sri Lanka	14.1	3.9	7.1	17.2	14.7	7.4	3.2	6.1	-4.7	-6.0	-6.5	-4.1
Turkey	9.9	8.8	12.7	38.9	10.8	5.1	21.0	14.9	-1.7	-0.3	-5.0	-8.0
<b>North and Central Asia</b>												
Armenia		5.5	14.9	24.1		1.7	26.4	5.6		-17.0	-14.6	-5.0
Azerbaijan		11.9	29.1	25.4		22.3	20.0	46.6		-13.2	-3.5	15.7
Georgia		12.6	28.6	47.8		16.4	21.9	14.6		-18.3	-7.9	-9.5
Kazakhstan		5.8	28.1	36.4		10.9	25.9	37.3		-1.3	3.0	-1.4
Kyrgyzstan		1.2	14.9	55.1		4.3	5.9	18.2		-16.0	-4.3	-16.8
Russian Federation		-5.9	22.8	9.8		4.9	18.2	24.0		2.2	18.0	9.8
Tajikistan		-3.6	14.5	29.5		0.8	3.1	53.9		-17.9	-1.6	-2.5
Turkmenistan		18.1	14.0	4.4		5.3	14.5	7.8		-9.1	8.2	15.3
Uzbekistan		-1.4	6.6			-3.9	11.4			10.6	1.8	19.4
<b>Pacific</b>												
American Samoa	2.9	4.0	0.0	-32.5	-2.7	5.0	1.5	15.5				
Cook Islands	-1.2	1.0	8.0		-1.4	10.0	-7.9					
Fiji	3.4	-0.8	13.4	14.8	4.5	-2.8	5.4	-0.8	-3.3	-0.9	-5.8	-20.4
French Polynesia	1.7	1.2	9.7	-2.6	11.8	4.7	-2.9	12.0				
Guam	-0.8	-1.0	10.4		0.7	-2.7	-6.8					
Kiribati	4.8	3.0	14.1	-15.8	20.1	-12.9	-0.1	79.0	2.7	3.1	-1.2	-37.9
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru	-5.9	-0.7	-12.3		-14.2	0.0	-24.2					
New Caledonia	1.5	-0.6	14.0	7.8	-0.4	5.1	13.0	-11.2				
Niue												
Northern Mariana Is.												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea	5.4	-4.5	8.5	14.9	18.2	-4.5	9.4	22.4	-2.9	18.3	8.5	7.4
Samoa	3.3	-1.0	15.7	50.7	-0.1	10.1	-3.5	472.5	8.7	4.9	1.0	-6.2
Solomon Islands	11.0	-9.7	14.9	18.7	19.0	-17.3	10.0	28.9	-13.0	3.7	-10.6	-22.8
Tonga	4.5	-2.2	9.8	6.6	4.6	-9.3	2.8	0.9	-14.5	-11.3	-6.2	-7.4
Tuvalu	7.9	-1.9	20.1		-27.1	-43.1	44.4					
Vanuatu	-0.2	-1.8	8.6	3.8	8.5	-1.5	7.7		2.7	-2.2	2.0	-8.0
<b>ESCAP Developed Economies</b>												
Australia	7.9	3.1	11.9	6.7	6.0	3.8	10.6	16.9	-5.1	-5.2	-3.8	-5.4
Japan	7.4	2.5	6.3	12.3	9.0	1.6	4.4	8.3	1.4	2.1	2.6	3.9
New Zealand	8.0	-0.1	13.5	0.9	7.8	-0.5	10.3	2.8	-3.2	-5.0	-5.1	-8.8
ESCAP	13.8	3.1	12.6	15.5	14.2	4.8	12.0	17.5				
LLDC		5.4	18.7	25.6		6.6	19.7	29.6				
LDC	13.7	6.9	9.7	14.7	18.5	11.7	9.6	19.6				
SIDS	14.6	1.5	8.4	18.3	17.2	2.9	10.7	17.7				
ASEAN	17.0	0.8	9.9	12.5	17.4	6.0	8.7	16.5				
SAARC	8.9	6.0	19.2	19.7	11.1	6.6	15.6	19.0				
Central Asia		5.1	21.2	28.7		6.7	20.6	30.0				
Low-income	10.7	6.8	18.7	16.0	11.7	7.4	15.9	17.4				
Middle-income		3.9	18.1	3.3		7.9	17.4	22.9				
High-income	11.5	2.4	8.0	2.6	11.5	2.9	7.4	12.0				
Africa	4.2	0.7	13.5	2.4	0.1	5.6	15.2	11.7				
Latin America & Carib.	14.4	9.3	5.8	3.3	9.7	9.6	9.4	20.0				
North America	7.9	9.9	6.5	2.0	8.3	6.4	3.7	13.9				
Europe	5.0	3.1	8.9	2.7	6.1	2.2	8.9	12.9				
Other Asia-Pacific	10.2	5.4	10.9	2.5	6.0	9.5	11.5	12.2				
World	7.8	4.9	10.0	13.9	8.2	4.5	10.1	14.8				

## 20.4 Export concentration

	Exports concentration index					Primary products export share				
						% of products exports				
	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005
East and North-East Asia										
China	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.11	15.73	11.56	9.19	8.40	7.87
DPR Korea						48.40	23.68	31.97	22.28	22.28
Hong Kong, China	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.15	6.92	4.54	3.57	3.39	3.15
Macao, China	0.29	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.31	4.07	2.52	3.91	4.94	4.94
Mongolia	0.50	0.38	0.34	0.41	0.42	89.73	63.54	48.03	51.80	54.26
Republic of Korea	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16	6.55	9.17	7.25	7.77	9.07
South-East Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.60		90.35	88.83	82.29	79.95	79.95
Cambodia		0.38	0.42	0.42	0.42	29.68	2.72	2.63	3.09	3.09
Indonesia	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.13	49.35	42.64	46.51	39.70	52.85
Lao PDR	0.26	0.32	0.35	0.35		44.66	41.62	49.00	46.33	46.33
Malaysia	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.19	23.98	18.82	23.16	23.19	23.96
Myanmar	0.31	0.27	0.30	0.34		82.83	51.63	68.95	79.67	79.67
Philippines	0.36	0.43	0.43	0.37	0.36	19.80	7.91	9.87	9.67	11.13
Singapore	0.21	0.28	0.24	0.25	0.25	13.84	13.55	13.14	13.33	15.23
Thailand	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	25.98	22.26	22.41	22.44	21.74
Timor-Leste	0.27	0.99	0.25	0.81						
Viet Nam	0.21	0.25	0.21		0.23	51.78	54.27	46.37	45.06	45.06
South and South-West Asia										
Afghanistan										
Bangladesh	0.35	0.43	0.41	0.38	0.38	12.37	6.85	6.29	7.38	7.38
Bhutan	0.33	0.42	0.31	0.29		30.24	60.23	27.20	25.33	25.33
India	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	26.06	22.79	24.31	27.55	30.33
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	0.83	0.91	0.86	0.76	0.79	90.94	92.93	84.70	83.76	88.52
Maldives	0.41	0.35	0.47	0.42	0.50	43.79	37.74	50.52	69.81	87.40
Nepal	0.47	0.31	0.17	0.17		9.42	9.38	25.59	25.97	25.97
Pakistan	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.23	17.08	15.34	15.16	14.77	18.14
Sri Lanka	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.21	24.09	23.42	24.65	24.87	27.08
Turkey	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	25.62	17.40	15.12	14.76	17.44
North and Central Asia										
Armenia	0.25	0.33	0.42	0.32	0.36	42.24	37.65	29.98	34.31	25.47
Azerbaijan	0.61	0.60	0.70	0.63	0.55	80.30	93.55	94.72	90.42	88.95
Georgia	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.22	0.20	62.18	68.67	68.16	61.00	57.27
Kazakhstan	0.21	0.47	0.52	0.55	0.61	61.57	79.93	82.52	83.06	87.27
Kyrgyzstan	0.14	0.40	0.43	0.38	0.33	58.62	42.31	33.09	34.21	34.96
Russian Federation	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.38	54.81	63.23	63.95	61.38	59.49
Tajikistan	0.47	0.54	0.57	0.53		83.82	74.21	85.90	83.71	83.71
Turkmenistan	0.45	0.53	0.81	0.81		91.57	91.58	75.15	72.21	72.21
Uzbekistan	0.49	0.37	0.37	0.30		83.47	84.51	61.22	46.48	46.48
Pacific										
American Samoa										
Cook Islands	0.33	0.90	0.61	0.48	0.48	44.28	4.77	76.02	63.11	63.11
Fiji	0.38	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.29	59.17	34.63	38.89	40.51	72.32
French Polynesia	0.64	0.71	0.63	0.61	0.60	3.84	6.97	16.81	16.56	15.19
Guam										
Kiribati	0.64	0.70	0.83	0.57	0.36	86.93				85.58
Marshall Islands	0.63	0.62	0.73	0.51						
Micronesia (F.S.)	0.90	0.76	0.81	0.85						
Nauru	0.71	0.77	0.40	0.33		68.25	94.76			418.57
New Caledonia	0.62	0.65	0.68	0.66	0.67	51.81	41.31	27.65	35.59	32.12
Niue	0.42	0.38	0.54	0.23						
Northern Mariana Is.	0.26	0.51	0.39	0.46						
Palau	0.68	0.61	0.79	0.80						
Papua New Guinea	0.38	0.50	0.37	0.37		88.39		90.65	88.51	88.51
Samoa	0.72	0.64	0.68	0.69	0.69	16.31	32.29			
Solomon Islands	0.60	0.59	0.65	0.66		98.47	95.72		73.80	73.80
Tonga	0.58	0.54	0.45	0.55		90.57	95.66	77.25		
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	0.30	0.39	0.52	0.48		87.95	81.41	62.21	61.35	61.35
ESCAP Developed Economies										
Australia	0.12	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.17	63.67	67.02	61.52	66.33	68.45
Japan	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.66	2.47	2.68	2.92	3.51
New Zealand	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	67.31	64.71	64.13	64.88	65.50
ESCAP										
LLDC	0.36	0.46	0.54	0.54		71.79	77.32	74.69	73.84	76.95
LDC	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.39	28.68	15.33	21.42	21.98	25.63
SIDS	0.22	0.28	0.24	0.25	0.25	15.99	15.29	14.62	14.61	16.62
ASEAN	0.19	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.20	25.12	22.02	23.79	22.40	25.33
SAARC	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.17	23.19	20.13	21.59	24.27	27.11
Central Asia	0.35	0.47	0.55	0.54	0.58	73.69	81.41	77.22	75.73	78.73
Low-income	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.18	35.40	31.40	29.94	31.04	33.21
Middle-income	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.20	32.75	29.02	26.55	25.32	26.45
High-income	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	10.07	10.29	9.93	10.52	11.91
Africa	0.41	0.53	0.51	0.54	0.36	63.98	70.73	66.90	66.44	69.93
Latin America & Carib.	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.24	49.29	40.83	42.81	45.72	49.11
North America	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	21.67	17.24	19.49	20.20	21.09
Europe	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	17.22	16.11	16.01	16.91	17.57
Other Asia-Pacific	0.39	0.47	0.45	0.36	0.32	42.86	47.03	48.51	49.52	51.73