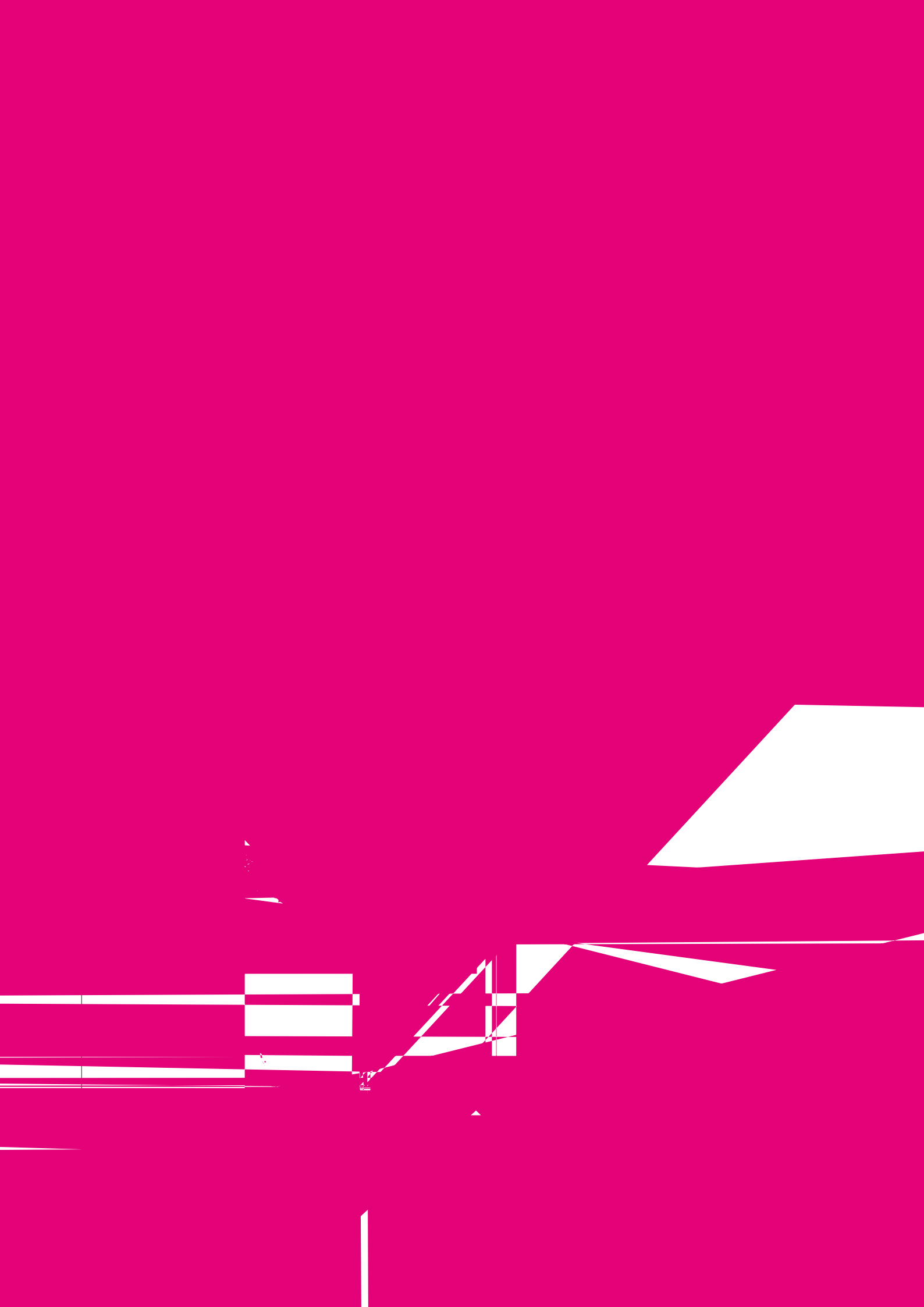


Composition, definitions & methodology

The data for this report comes from a variety of sources. How it is compiled and presented is explained in this chapter.

1. Composition of geographical and economic groupings	154
2. Definitions and methodology	158
3. Specific notes for selected economies	165
4. Statistical sources	165





Asia

Andean Community (CAN)

Bolivia

Colombia

Ecuador

Peru

ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) AFTA (ASEAN Free Trade Area)

Brunei Darussalam

Indonesia

Malaysia

Philippines

Thailand

Cambodia

Lao People's Dem. Rep.

Myanmar

Singapore

Viet Nam

CACM (Central American Common market)

Costa Rica

El Salvador

Guatemala

Honduras

Nicaragua

CARICOM (Caribbean Community and Common Market)

Antigua and Barbuda

Belize

Guyana

Montserrat

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Bahamas

Dominica

Haiti

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Suriname

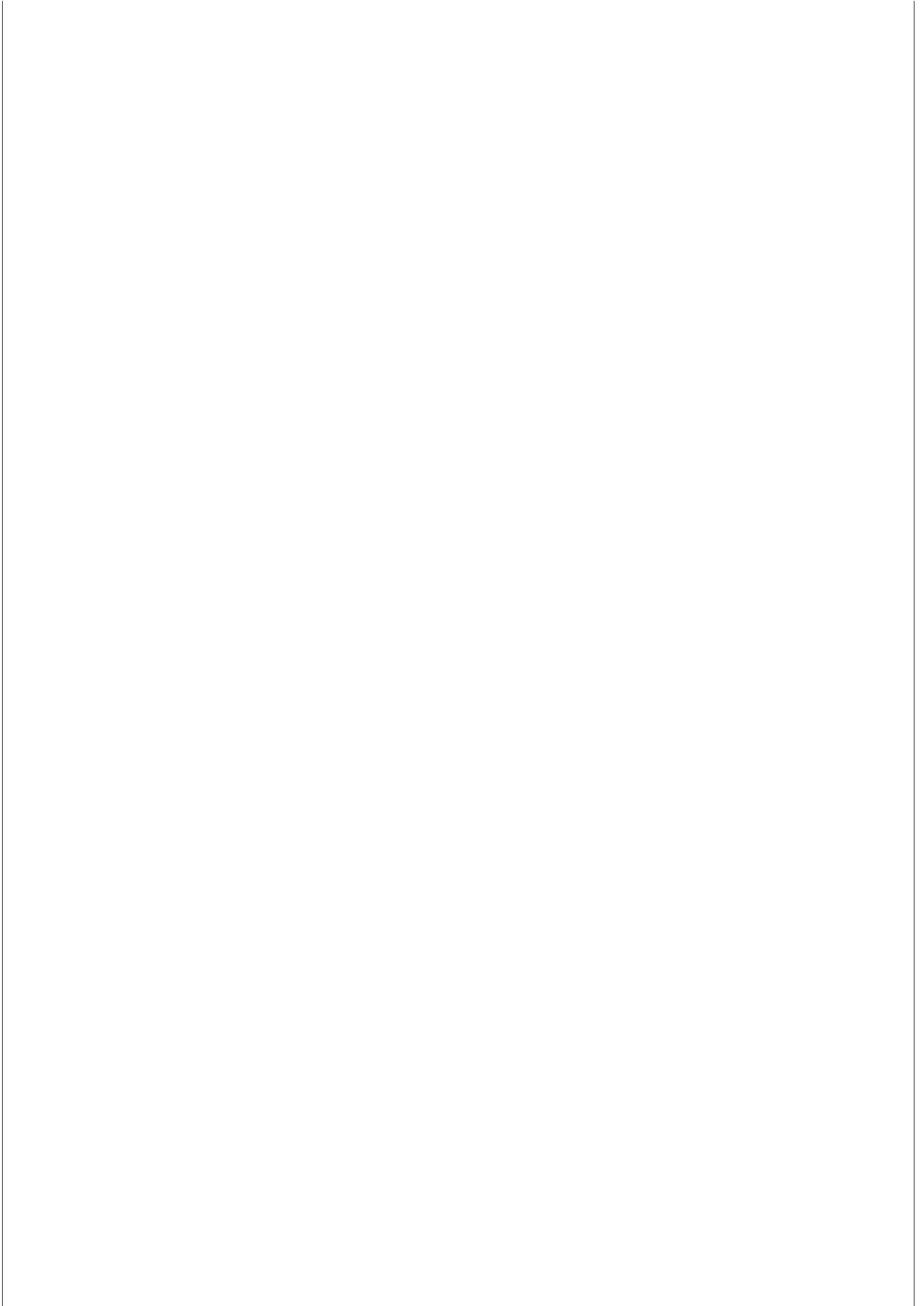
Barbados

Grenada

Jamaica

Saint Lucia

Trinidad and Tobago



2. Definitions and methodology

2.1 Merchandise trade

2.1.1 Exports and imports

Two systems of recording merchandise exports and imports are in common use. They are referred to as general trade and special trade and differ mainly in the way warehoused and re-exported goods are treated. General trade figures are larger than the corresponding special trade figures because the latter exclude certain trade flows, such as goods shipped through bonded warehouses.

To the extent possible, total merchandise trade is defined in this report according to the general trade definition. It covers all types of inward and outward movement of goods through a country or territory including movements through customs warehouses and free zones. Goods include all merchandise that either add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country or territory by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) the country's economic territory. For further explanations, see United Nations International Trade

Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, Series M, N° 52, Revision 2.

Unless otherwise indicated, exports are valued at transaction value, including the cost of transportation and insurance to bring the merchandise to the frontier of the exporting country or territory ("free on board" valuation). Imports are valued at transaction value plus the cost of transportation and insurance to the frontier of the importing country or territory ("cost, insurance and freight" valuation).

Table IV.2

Products
A. Primary products
(i) Agricultural products (SITC sections 0, 1, 2 and 4 minus divisions 27 and 28) of which,
- Food (SITC sections 0, 1, 4 and division 22)
of which,
0 - Food and live animals
1 - Beverages and tobacco
4 - Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes
22 - Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits
- - Fish (SITC division 03)
- - Other food products and live animals (SITC sections 0, 1, 4 and division 22 minus division 03)
- Raw materials (SITC divisions 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29) of which,
21 - Hides, skins and furskins, raw
23 - Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)
24 - Cork and wood
25 - Pulp and waste paper
7H[WLOH ¿ EUHV RWKHU WKDQ ZRRO WRSV DQG RWKHU FRPEHG ZRRO DQG WKHLU ZDV WHV Q
& UXGH DQLPDO DQG YHJHWDEOH PDWHULDOV QRW HOVHZKHUH VSHFL¿ HG
(ii) Fuels and mining products (SITC section 3 and divisions 27, 28, 68) of which,
- Ores and other minerals (SITC divisions 27, 28) of which,
27 - Crude fertilizers, other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)
28 - Metalliferous ores and metal scrap
- Fuels (SITC section 3)
- Non-ferrous metals (SITC division 68)
B. Manufactures (SITC sections 5, 6, 7, 8 minus division 68 and group 891)
(i) Iron and steel (SITC division 67)
(ii) Chemicals (SITC section 5) of which,
- Pharmaceuticals (SITC division 54)
- Other chemicals (SITC divisions 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59) of which,
51 - Organic chemicals
52 - Inorganic chemicals
53 - Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
55 - Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations
56 - Fertilizers (other than those of Group 272, i.e Fertilizers, crude)
57 - Plastics in primary forms
58 - Plastics in non-primary forms
& KHPLFDO PDWHULDOV DQG SURGXFWV QRW HOVHZKHUH VSHFL¿ HG



(iii) Other semi-manufactures (SITC divisions 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 69) of which,

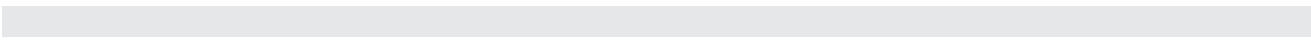
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5XEEHU PDQXIDFWXUHV QRW HOVHZKHUH VSHFL¿HG

63 - Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)

64 - Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard

1RQ PHWDOOLF PLQHDO PDQXIDFWXUHV QRW HOVHZKHUH VSHFL¿HG
0DQXIDFWXUHV RI PHWDOV QRW HOVHZKHUH VSHFL¿HG

(iv) Machinery and transport equipment (SITC section 7)



2.1.2 Products

All product groups are defined according to Revision 3 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

Throughout this report, other food products and live animals; beverages and tobacco; animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes; oilseeds and oleaginous fruit are referred to as other food products; electronic data processing and office equipment is referred to as EDP and office equipment; and integrated circuits and electronic components is referred to as integrated circuits.

Agricultural products according to the AOA (WTO Agreement on Agriculture) definition refer to HS chapters 1 to 24 (excluding fish and fish products) and a number of manufactured agricultural products (for further information see "The Legal Texts, The Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Negotiations", WTO). This definition does not correspond to the definition of agricultural products presented in the breakdown of merchandise trade by main commodity group (see table II.1).

2.1.3 World trade network

The world merchandise trade network by region and product from which Appendix tables A2 and A12 are derived is based on export data. The network is constructed in the following way:

First, total merchandise exports from each of the seven regions are aggregated from the individual country or territory figures published in Appendix table A6.

Next, the total merchandise exports of each region are distributed by destination and then by product. The regional and commodity breakdown is based on UNSDComtrade database, EUROSTAT, GTIS GTA database, national



transmission); and (ii) what is carried – passengers or freight. Also included are postal and courier services.

Travel

- Government goods and services n.i.e

Government goods and services n.i.e cover: (a) goods and services supplied by and to enclaves, such(i)

2.3 Foreign Af liates Statistics

The new statistical framework on Foreign Affiliates Statistics (FATS) is developed in the Manual of Statistics of International Trade in Services 2010, the OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment and the OECD Handbook on Economic Globalisation Indicators. The statistical framework covers both goods and services producing enterprises.

It analyses the universe of affiliates for which foreign investors own more than 50 per cent of the voting power or equity interest.

Depending on the compiler's view, one can distinguish inward FATS, that is, activities of foreign-owned affiliates in the compiling economy, or, outward FATS, that is, foreign affiliates of the compiling economy active abroad. Variables such as sales, value added, number of employees, etc. are used to describe the affiliates' activities. These variables are broken down by country of origin or destination of investments and also by type of primary activity of the affiliates. The United States also provide a breakdown into total supply of goods and total supply of services products. In the case of services industries the concept of supply (or output) is based on measures that better capture service output (i.e. the margin). This mainly has an impact on the measurement of activities of wholesalers and retailers, insurers and financial intermediaries.

From a GATS perspective, the size of mode 3 in a given country can be approximated through the value of the output (or supply) of services by foreign-owned affiliates. In the absence of data on output, sales of services are used. In tables i.24-i26 the focus is on services (i.e. to measure the GATS concept of supply of services through commercial presence), whereas table iv.4 covers both goods and services.

FATS are currently available mainly for OECD and a small number of non-OECD economies. Given the recent development of these statistics, comparability and coverage of individual economy data may not always be complete. Availability of detailed data and long-time series varies considerably between economies.

2.4 Trade in global value chains

The measurement of trade in value added terms traces the source of the value added, by country and industry that is contained in the products (goods and services) traded across the world.

Value added is defined as the value that is added by industries to produce goods and services. In a national account sense, it reflects the compensation of labour, capital, non-financial assets and natural resources used in the production as well as net indirect taxes, when relevant.

The value added approach reflects the interconnection of economies and sectors as well as the increasing importance of trade in intermediate inputs that takes place among international supply and production chains. It provides insights on where the value added comes from and thus on the actual contribution of trade to economies.

Trade in value added indicators are estimates based on Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) tables. ICIO tables cover both goods and services. They regroup national Input-Output tables and international trade statistics into a consistent framework to describe sale and purchase of goods and services between producers and consumers from various economies and industries. They enable to disentangle domestic and foreign value added in each economy and industry.

Trade in value added estimates presented in this publication are sourced from the OECD-WTO "Trade in value added" (TiVA) database and the OECD ICIO table. The latter covers 57 economies plus a "rest of the world" aggregate. Industries are regrouped into 37 sectors and cover productive activities in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4.

2.4.1 The decomposition of gross exports into their value added components

The breakdown of conventional export data (gross) into their value added components allows showing

the role played by economies
in global value chains.

The domestic value added
content of exports is composed

attenuate “anomalies” linked to these factors. In a period of widely diverging growth rates among countries and regions, the choice of the weighting pattern can have a marked influence on the global growth estimate. For the 2000-2011 period, global growth estimates based on PPP-weights indicate a significantly faster growth than estimates using weights based on GDP data measured at market exchange rates. This is because of differences in the two weighting patterns.

2.5.6 Re-exports and re-imports

Under the system of general trade adopted in this report, re-exports are included in total merchandise trade (see Section 1e re-imports

UNECLAC, Overview of the Economies
of Latin America and the Caribbean
UNIDO