



STATE OF COMMODITY **DEPENDENCE**



2021



UNITED NATIONS
Geneva, 2021

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United Nations publication issued by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

UNCTAD | DITC | COM | 2021 | 2

ISBN: 978-92-1-113021-8

eISBN: 978-92-1-005779-0

ISSN: 2663-7111

eISSN: 2663-712X

Sales no.: E.21.II.D.17

Acknowledgements

State of Commodity Dependence 2021 was prepared by Alexandra Laurent from the Commodities Branch of the Division on International Trade and Commodities of UNCTAD, under the overall guidance of Janvier Nkurunziza, Officer-in-Charge of the Branch. The report provides statistical overviews, with a focus on commodity-related information, for all 195 member States of UNCTAD. This report is the fifth edition in the series.

At UNCTAD, the Intergovernmental Support Service provided editing of the report; Danièle Boglio provided administrative support; and Magali Studer, and Gilles Maury respectively prepared the overall design and the cover. Layout of the report was undertaken by Carlos Bragunde López, of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

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Introduction

A country is considered to be commodity export dependent when more than 60 per cent of its total merchandise exports are composed of commodities. Given that commodity dependence can have a negative impact on a country's economic development, it is important to monitor the evolution of such dependence in countries throughout the world. In particular, detailed statistics on commodity dependence provide an invaluable tool for a comprehensive analysis of its causes and consequences and contribute to the policy debate about measures necessary to address it in the short and long terms.

The UNCTAD *State of Commodity Dependence* report is published every two years. This 2021 edition contains statistical profiles for the 195 member States of UNCTAD, comprising over 30 indicators aimed at describing the extent of each economy's import and export commodity dependence between 2008–2009 and 2018–2019, as well as key structural and socioeconomic variables related to the commodity dependence phenomenon, such as gross domestic product growth, per capita gross domestic product, the Human Development Index (HDI) and value added by economic sector, among others. This edition of the report includes a set of indicators on technology for each economy, reflecting the research discussed in *Commodities and Development Report 2021: Escaping from the Commodity Dependence Trap Through Technology and Innovation*.

The analytical chapter, chapter 1, discusses some developments in the decade since the launch of this report series and, in particular, aims to characterize the state of commodity dependence worldwide and its evolution between 2008–2009 and 2018–2019. Chapter 2 provides the individual statistical profiles for the 195 member States of UNCTAD.

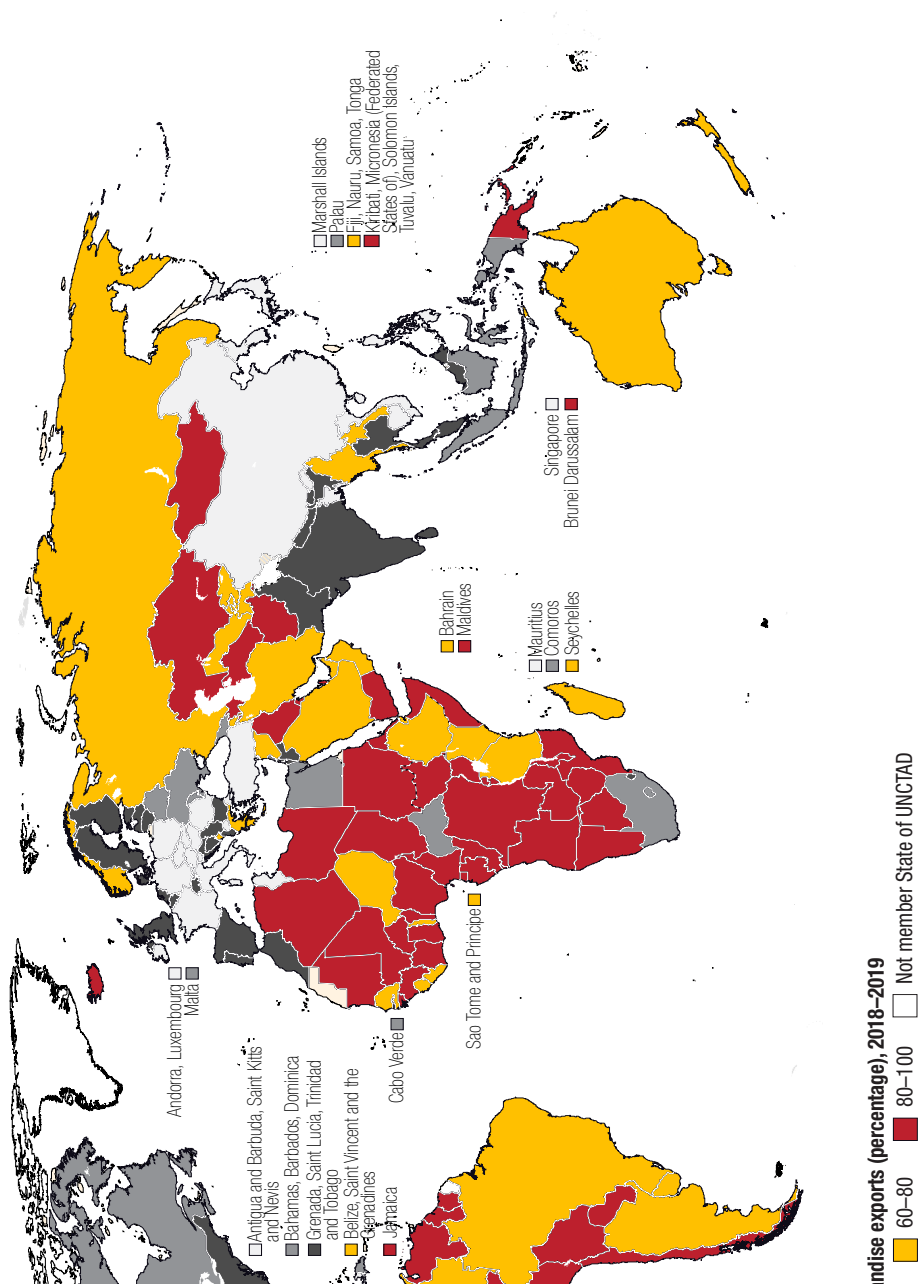
CHAPTER 1

KEY FINDINGS



Figure 1.

UNCTAD member States: Level of commodity export dependence, 2018–2019
(Percentage)



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