

Notes

Source of original data

All indicators are calculated from export values sourced from United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics downloaded from World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) wits.worldbank.org/witsweb/. UN COMTRADE copyright on original data is gratefully acknowledged.

Country coverage

Due to limited data availability, not all members of the featured trade agreements are included. More precisely:

ANZCERTA - Australia and New Zealand

ANZSCEP - New Zealand and Singapore

APTA - Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka (no data for Lao PDR)

ASEAN- Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand (no data for Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam)

BIMSTEC - Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand (no data for Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal)

SAFTA -Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka (no data for Bhutan and Nepal)

Classification of commodities

Trade data is based on the Harmonized System HS1996 at chapters level. Some detail on this classification from the UN COMTRADE Glossary:

HS1996	HS1996 stands for the 1996 revision of the Harmonized System. HS1996 contains 5,113 subheadings and 1,241 headings, grouped into 97 chapters and 21 sections. As a general rule, goods are arranged in order of their degree of manufacture: raw materials, unworked products, semi-finished products and finished products. For example, live animals fall under Chapter 1, animal hides and skins under Chapter 41 and leather footwear under Chapter 64. The same order also exists within the chapters and headings
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More information is available from

<http://comtrade.un.org/db/mr/rfCommoditiesList.aspx>.

Terms

In the definition of indicators, the terms source and destination of exports are used to describe the flow of exports between the exporting country (the source) and the importing country (the destination). In results tables, the original COMTRADE terms are used: reporter for source and partner for destination.

Total sums individual countries or HS chapters into one figure. All implies anitemized listings of all countries/HS chapters.

Definition of indicators

INDEX	Description
Export Value	The export value is the value of exports of the selected commodity from the source region to the destination region.
Import Value	The import value is the value of imports to the destination region from the source region, in the selected commodity.
Export Growth	Percentage growth in exports from source to destination between the selected year and the preceding year.
Import Growth	Percentage growth in imports of destination from source between the selected year and the preceding year.
Export Share	The export share is the percentage of the source region's total exports that are bought by the destination region. It can be calculated on the basis of total trade, or an individual commodity.
Import Share	The import share is the percentage of the destination region's imports that are bought from the source region. It can be calculated on the basis of total trade, or an individual commodity.
Trade Share	The trade share is the total of exports from source to destination and imports from destination to source, expressed as percentage of the source region's total exports plus imports.
Trade Intensity	The trade intensity index takes the ratio of the export share of the source and the world export share to the same destination. It takes a value between 0 and infinity, with values greater than 1 indicating the export relation is greater than average.
Regional Hirschmann	The regional Hirschmann statistic is a measure of the degree to which the source country exports are concentrated on particular geographic markets. The index lies on the range 0 to 1, with 1 indicating that all exports go to a single destination.
Sectoral Hirschmann	The sectoral Hirschmann statistic is a measure of the degree to which the source country exports are concentrated on particular commodities. The index lies on the range 0 to 1, with 1 indicating that only a single product is exported. It can be calculated on the basis of total exports, or a sub-market.

RCA	RCA is defined as the ratio of the exports of the commodity from the source to total exports from the source, over the same ratio for the world. Values greater than 1 indicate a revealed comparative advantage in that commodity.
Regional Orientation	Regional orientation is defined as the ratio of exports of a commodity from the source to the destination (as a fraction of total exports from source to destination) relative to exports of the same commodity from the source to all regions except the destination (as a fraction of total source exports to all regions except the destination). A value greater than 1 indicates a relatively strong tendency to export to the destination.
Complementarity	The complementarity index measures the degree of overlap between the export profile of the source and the import profile of the destination. The index lies on the range 0-100, with 100 indicating perfect overlap.
Competitiveness	Competitiveness is defined as the share of exports of a particular commodity from the source, in exports of the same commodity to the destination. In the usual case this is defined as the world (Total), but it may be calculated for a destination region.
IIT (Sectoral)	The IIT index measures the degree of overlap between imports and exports in the same commodity category, with a value of 1 indicating pure intra-industry trade and a value of 0 indicating pure inter-industry trade.
IIT (Aggregate)	The aggregate IIT index is the weighted average of the sectoral IIT indices, with the weights provided by the trade share. It lies on the range 0 to 1.
IIT (Sectoral Margin)	The marginal IIT index measures how much of the change in trade between the year in question and the previous year is intra-industry trade. It lies on the range 0 to 1.
IIT (Aggregate Margin)	The aggregate marginal IIT index is a weighted average of the sectoral indices, with the weights provided by the shares in marginal trade. It lies on the range 0 to 1.
Regional Market Share	The regional market share statistic is the share of exports of the source county to the destination region in the total intra-regional exports of the destination region. It lies on the range 0 to 100 percent.

More detailed explanations on the definitions and use of indicators is available at:
<http://www.unescap.org/tid/aptiad/Technicalnotes.pdf>.

A glossary of terms related to regional trade agreements is available at:
http://www.unescap.org/tid/aptiad/glossary_list.aspx.

