



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

OCCASION

This publication has been made available to the public on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

DISCLAIMER

This document has been produced without formal United Nations editing. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or its economic system or degree of development. Designations such as “developed”, “industrialized” and “developing” are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of firm names or commercial products does not constitute an endorsement by UNIDO.

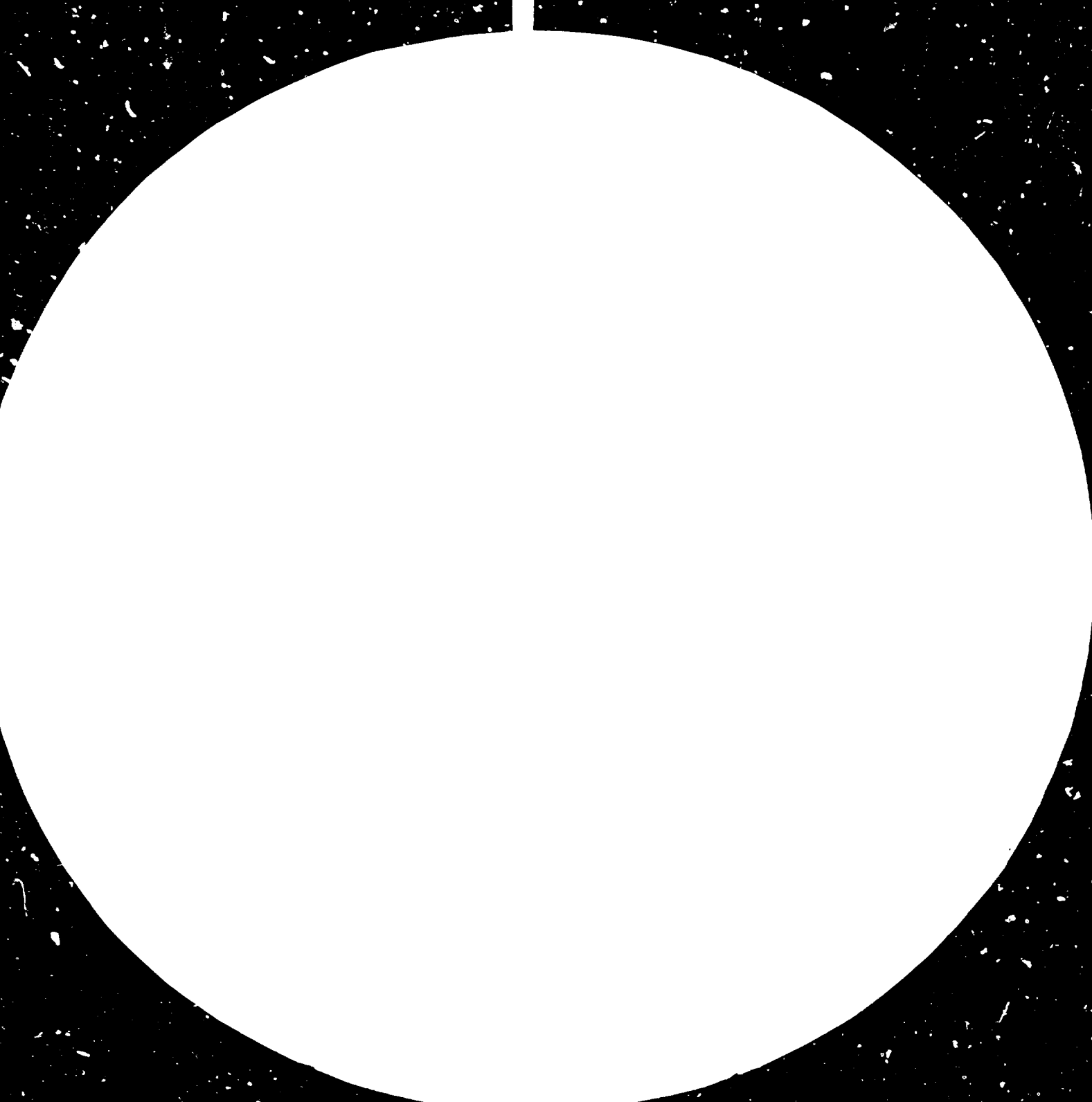
FAIR USE POLICY

Any part of this publication may be quoted and referenced for educational and research purposes without additional permission from UNIDO. However, those who make use of quoting and referencing this publication are requested to follow the Fair Use Policy of giving due credit to UNIDO.

CONTACT

Please contact publications@unido.org for further information concerning UNIDO publications.

For more information about UNIDO, please visit us at www.unido.org





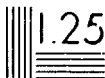
2.5

2.2

2.0



1.8



**A STATISTICAL REVIEW
OF THE WORLD INDUSTRIAL SITUATION
1981**

*Prepared by the
Division for Industrial Studies
(Regional and Country Studies Branch)*

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Where the designation country or area appears in the heading to tables, it covers countries, territories, cities or areas.

Distr.
LIMITED
UNIDO/IS.292
17 February 1982
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Explanatory notes	v
Introduction	1
 <i>Chapter</i>	
I. STATISTICAL TRENDS IN WORLD INDUSTRY: AN OVERVIEW	3
<i>Figure.</i> Share of economic groupings in world manufacturing value added at constant prices, 1960-1981	4
II. THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	11
<i>Figure I.</i> Manufacturing value added per capita in 1975 United States dollars: least developed countries of Africa, Bangladesh, all least developed countries and other developing countries, 1960-1980	12
<i>Figure II.</i> Share of manufacturing value added in gross domestic product at constant prices: least developed countries of Africa, Bangladesh, all least developed countries and other developing countries, selected years	13
<i>Figure III.</i> Distribution of manufacturing value added in developing countries at constant prices: least developed countries of Africa, Bangladesh, other least developed countries and other developing countries, 1960-1980	14

List of tables

<i>Chapter I</i>	
I.1 Distribution of world manufacturing value added at constant prices, by economic grouping (including China), 1977-1979 ...	5
I.2 Share of developing regions in world manufacturing value added at constant prices, 1960-1981	6

	<i>Page</i>
I.3 Growth of manufacturing value added, by economic grouping, at constant prices, selected periods	6
I.4 Growth of manufacturing value added and gross domestic product in developing countries at constant prices, by income group, selected periods	7
I.5 Distribution of value added at constant prices, by economic grouping, selected industrial branches, selected years	8
I.6 Share of economic groupings in world manufactured exports at current prices, 1960-1980	9
I.7 World trade in manufactures at current prices, by origin, destination and economic grouping, selected years	10

Chapter II

II.1 Growth of gross domestic product and manufacturing value added at constant prices: least developed countries of Africa, Bangladesh, all least developed countries and other developing countries, 1960-1980	16
II.2 Growth of manufacturing value added per capita at constant prices: least developed countries of Africa, Bangladesh, all least developed countries and other developing countries, 1960-1980	17
II.3 Distribution, by branch, of manufacturing value added in the least developed countries and ratio to the same distribution for other developing countries, at constant prices, selected years ...	18
II.4 Share of the least developed countries in the manufacturing value added of all developing countries, at constant prices, selected industrial branches, 1970, 1975 and 1978	19
II.5 Key comparative indicators of trade in manufactures of the least developed countries, 1964 and 1970-1977	20
II.6 Distribution of trade by Broad Economic Categories, least developed countries, selected years	21
II.7 Imports of manufactures by source, least developed countries, selected years	22
II.8 Manufactured exports of the least developed countries by destination, selected years	22

Explanatory notes

The following classification of economic groupings is used in the text and in most tables, in conformity with the classification adopted by the United Nations Statistical Office: "Developing countries" includes the Caribbean area, Central and South America, Africa (other than South Africa), West Asia (other than Israel) and South and East Asia (other than Japan). "Developed market economies" includes North America (Canada and the United States of America), Europe (other than Eastern Europe), Australia, Israel, Japan, New Zealand and South Africa. "Centrally planned economies" includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Unless otherwise specified, "world" excludes Albania, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Viet Nam.

Countries are generally arranged in the order adopted in the *Statistical Yearbook*. Inclusion of a particular country or area in, or its exclusion from, any economic or geographical grouping has been dictated by considerations of the availability of comparable data in statistics of the United Nations and other international agencies.

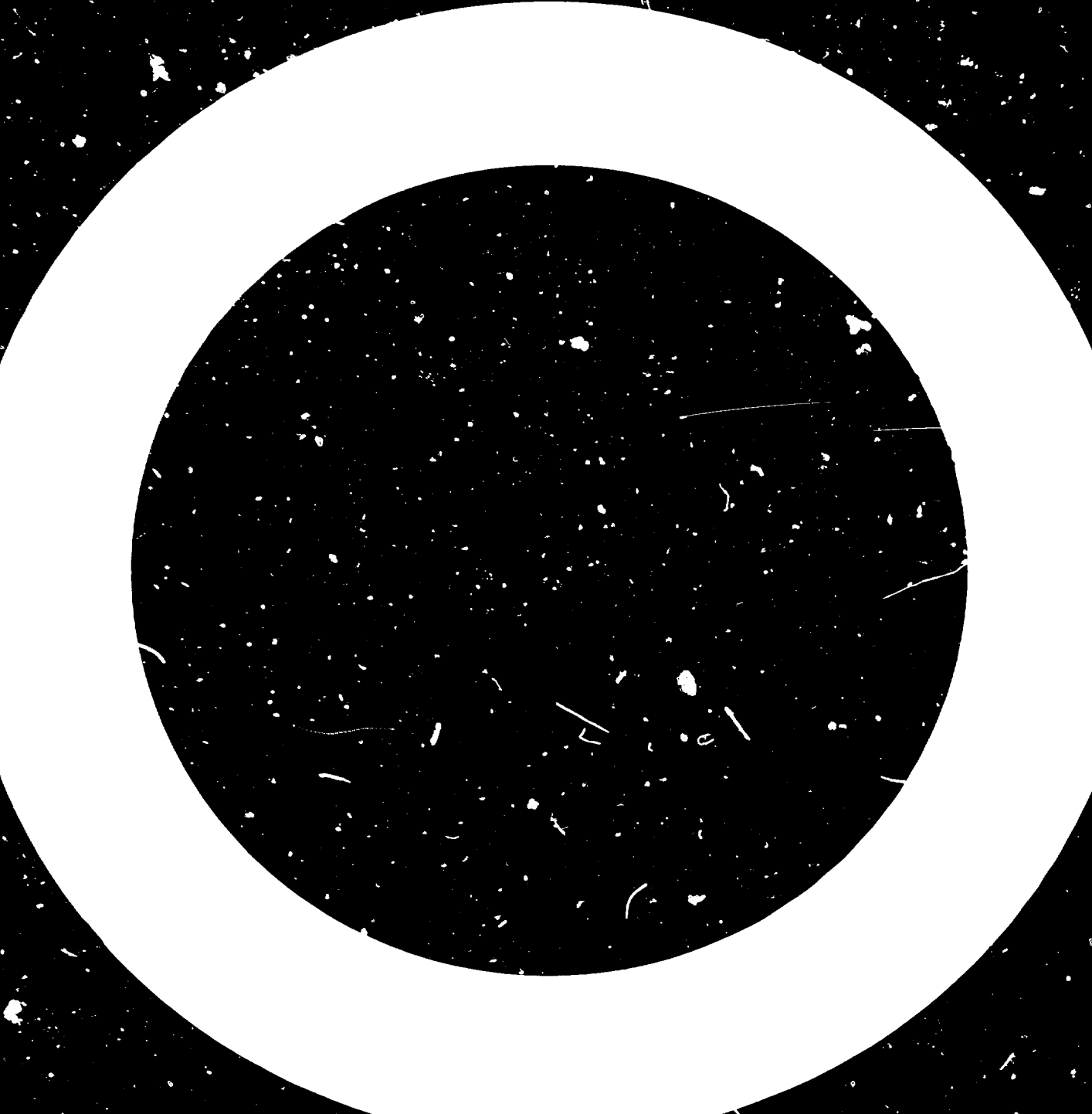
Introduction

This is the second issue of the *Statistical Review of the World Industrial Situation*, prepared in accordance with requests made during the fourteenth session of the Permanent Committee. Its purpose is to provide the latest available data on the world industrial situation in relation to the recommendations of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. In addition, this issue contains a special section focusing on the industrial situation in the least developed countries.

The statistics were derived from the UNIDO data base; the data base was developed by the Regional and Country Studies Branch of the Division for Industrial Studies and is maintained and updated by that Branch. Primary sources of information include the Statistical Office and the Office of Development Research and Policy Analysis of the United Nations Secretariat, the regional commissions, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Because the basic data may reflect different statistical and accounting practices in reporting countries, the statistical programme of the Regional and Country Studies Branch is focused on making adjustments in the data to ensure a greater degree of international comparability. The Branch prepares estimates for the latest years available. However, recency of the statistics varies according to the amount of detail required and the type of data being considered. The reader should note that where figures are stated in constant prices, the calculations were carried out from data expressed in United States dollars at 1975 prices. All growth rates were calculated from information for each year throughout the period shown, using a semi-log regression over time.

Chapter I describes the performance of world industry, providing data on production and trade in each of the major economic groupings and trends in geographical and regional country groups. It also contains selected data for China. Chapter II gives figures on manufacturing activity in the least developed countries and compares the industrial conditions in these countries with those prevailing in other developing countries.



I. Statistical trends in world industry: an overview

The figure below gives the share of the various economic groupings in world manufacturing value added (MVA) since 1960. The years 1968-1975 show modest, although continuous, increases in the share of the developing countries. These advances were matched by similar strides in the centrally planned economies and, consequently, the share of the developed market economies continued its slow decline. In later years, however, there has been little or no increase in the contribution made by the developing countries to world MVA,¹ although the centrally planned economies have continued to gain at the expense of the developed market economies. While the percentages in the figure exclude China, the secretariat has made additional estimates for that country, which are provided in table I.1. Sufficient information was available to enable estimates to be made for three years, 1977, 1978 and 1979. During those years, the share of China in world MVA ranged between 3.0 and 3.5 per cent.

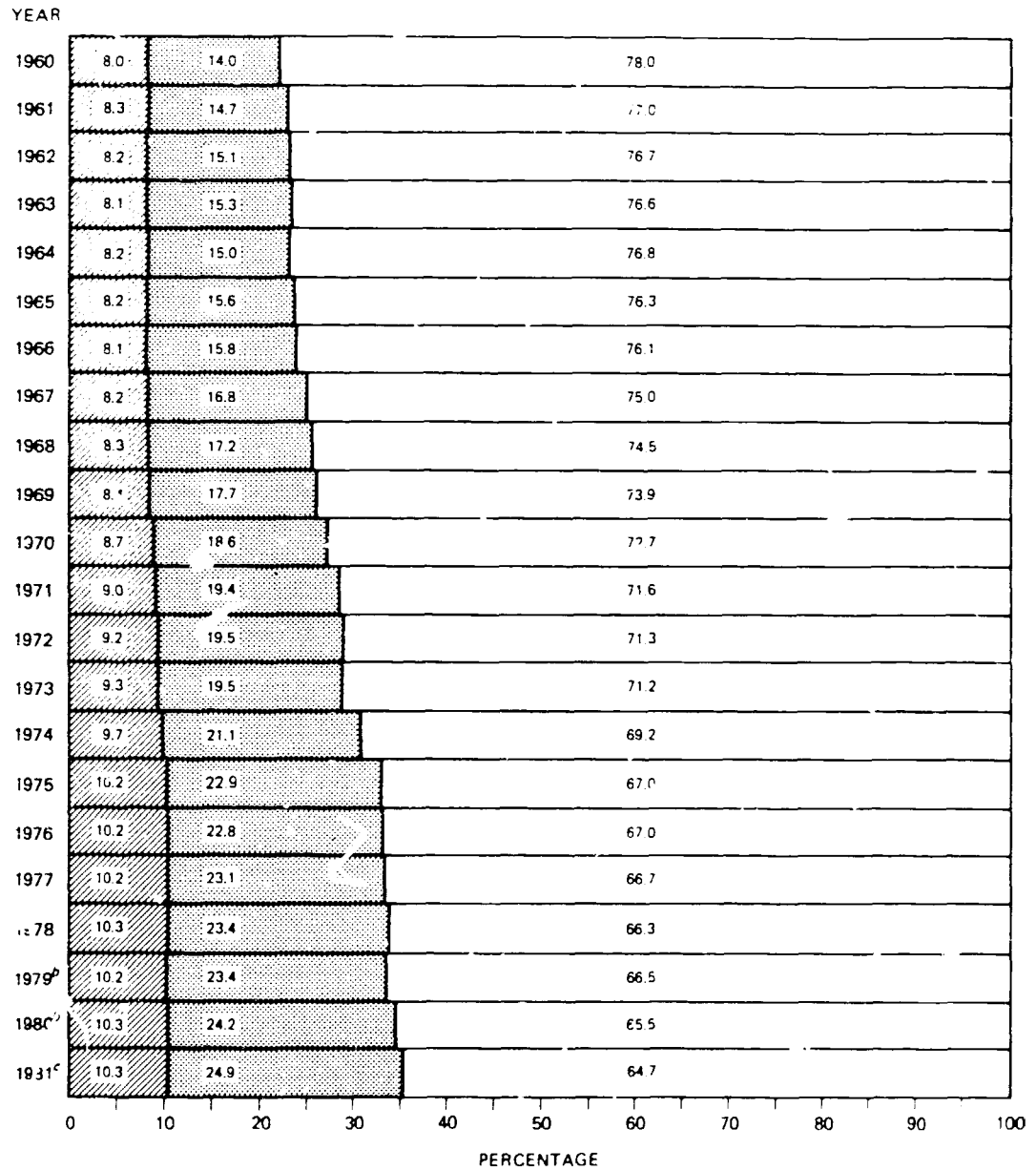
Table I.2 shows the share of the developing countries in world MVA by geographical region. Relative gains have often been erratic, occurring first in one region and then in others. The share of Latin America, for example, grew steadily from 1968 until 1975, when it totalled 6 per cent of world MVA. After that, it actually fell in some years and by 1981, after recording an increase in 1980, was again roughly the same as it had been in 1975.

Both Africa and West Asia began to record modest increases in their shares of world MVA somewhat later than Latin America—around 1974. These upward trends were interrupted in 1979, however, and the shares of both regions have moved erratically in the last three years. Figures for South and East Asia show a pattern similar to that recorded for Africa and West Asia (including a recent contraction).

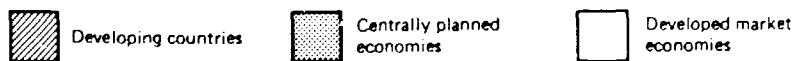
Tables I.3 and I.4 provide information on long-term rates of growth by economic grouping and by level of income. Clearly, the period 1970-1981 was a time of slow growth compared with the 1960s. The slow-down, however, was most pronounced among the developed market economies. Table I.4 shows the growth of both MVA and gross domestic product (GDP) in the developing countries, which have been grouped according to levels of per capita income. Comparing growth

¹The reader should note, however, that figures for 1981 are estimates, while the data for 1979 and 1980 are still preliminary.

Share of economic groupings^a in world manufacturing value added at constant prices.
1960-1981



Key:



Source: UNIDO data base, information supplied by the Office of Development Research and Policy Analysis and the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, vol. XXXV, No. 11 (November 1981), with estimates by the UNIDO secretariat

Note: Percentages do not necessarily add to 100 because of rounding

^aExcluding China. For comparative statistics that include China, see table I.1

^bPreliminary figures

^cEstimated

performance² in the 1960s with the 1970s, the slow-down in manufacturing can be mainly attributed to the group of countries at the two extremes of income. The average growth rate of MVA for all developing countries declined from 7.3 per cent to 7.0 per cent, despite the fact that the pace of growth in upper-middle-income countries (\$1,075 to \$2,000) accelerated in 1970-1978. In the case of GDP the pattern is similar, although the slow-down in high-income developing countries is, perhaps, more pronounced.

A more detailed picture of the manufacturing sector is provided by table I.5, giving the global distribution of value added in selected industrial branches (i.e. as expressed according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) at a 3-digit level of disaggregation). As expected, the developing countries have only a modest share of world MVA in any industrial branch. In 1979, the relative importance of these countries was greatest in the cases of petroleum refining (34.7 per cent) and tobacco (32.7 per cent). The global dispersion of manufacturing activity shows that the developing countries play only a small role in heavy industries such as industrial chemicals, iron and steel, non-electrical machinery and transport equipment.

Tables I.6 and I.7 concern world trade in manufactures. The shares of the three economic groupings reflect a greater concentration than that found in the distribution of world MVA. Directions of trade, summarized in table I.7, indicate that the trade of the developed market economies is largely among members of that economic grouping. A similar observation applies to the trade of the centrally planned economies. In contrast, the bulk of the exports of manufactures by developing countries are destined for developed market economies.

Table I.1. Distribution of world manufacturing value added at constant prices, by economic grouping (including China), 1977-1979

(Percentage)

<i>Economic grouping</i>	1977	1978	1979 ^a
Developing countries	9.91	9.97	9.81
Centrally planned economies	22.38	22.63	22.56
Developed market economies	64.73	64.10	64.14
China ^b	2.98	3.30	3.49
World	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: UNIDO data base; information supplied by the Office of Development Research and Policy Analysis and the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, vol. XXXV, No. 11 (November 1981), with estimates by the UNIDO secretariat.

^aPreliminary figures

^bEstimates based on unpublished information

²Aggregate growth rates were compiled from data for individual countries. Because information on the most recent years is not yet available for all countries, growth rates were not calculated for the period 1979-1981.

Table I.2. Share of developing regions^a in world manufacturing value added at constant prices, 1960-1981

(Percentage)

Year	Africa	West Asia	South and East Asia	Latin America
1960	0.72	0.43	1.96	4.93
1961	0.76	0.46	1.97	5.11
1962	0.75	0.45	1.98	4.96
1963	0.75	0.47	2.10	4.74
1964	0.75	0.48	2.10	4.91
1965	0.76	0.49	2.09	4.83
1966	0.75	0.51	2.03	4.94
1967	0.73	0.53	2.08	4.81
1968	0.74	0.55	2.09	4.87
1969	0.75	0.56	2.13	4.90
1970	0.80	0.57	2.20	5.12
1971	0.80	0.60	2.25	5.30
1972	0.79	0.60	2.28	5.50
1973	0.79	0.60	2.32	5.56
1974	0.80	0.63	2.44	5.82
1975	0.84	0.68	2.65	6.00
1976	0.85	0.69	2.76	5.87
1977	0.87	0.72	2.85	5.77
1978	0.90	0.74	2.89	5.79
1979 ^b	0.84	0.69	2.71	5.93
1980 ^b	0.86	0.68	2.68	6.10
1981 ^c	0.92	0.70	2.74	5.98

Source: See table I.1

^aExcluding China.

^bPreliminary figures.

^cEstimates.

Table I.3. Growth of manufacturing value added, by economic grouping, at constant prices, selected periods

(Percentage)

Period	Developing countries	Centrally planned economies	Developed market economies
1960-1970	7.3	9.6	6.2
1970-1981	5.8	7.0	3.0

Source: See table I.1.

Table 1.4. Growth of manufacturing value added and gross domestic product in developing countries at constant prices, by income group,^a selected periods

(Percentage)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Low income</i>	<i>Lower-middle income</i>	<i>Middle income</i>	<i>Upper-middle income</i>	<i>High income</i>	<i>All developing countries</i>
<i>Manufacturing value added</i>						
1960-1970	5.9	6.9	8.9	7.7	6.9	7.3
1970-1978	5.5	7.0	8.8	8.5	4.0	7.0
<i>Gross domestic product</i>						
1960-1970	3.8	4.6	5.8	7.1	7.5	5.8
1970-1978	4.3	5.2	6.6	7.2	3.6	5.5

Source: See table 1.1.

^aIncome groups are defined in terms of their 1975 per capita income in United States dollars as follows: low income—less than \$265; lower-middle income—\$265-\$520; middle income—\$520-\$1,075; upper-middle income—\$1,075-\$2,000; high income—over \$2,000.

Table I.5. Distribution of value added at constant prices, by economic grouping,^a selected industrial branches, selected years
(Percentage)

Branch ^{b, c}	Developing countries			Centrally planned economies			Developed market economies		
	1970	1975	1979	1970	1975	1979	1970	1975	1979
Food products (311/312)	15.2	15.2	15.8	23.7	25.9	25.3	61.1	58.9	58.9
Beverages (313)	14.2	15.8	19.2	20.3	22.0	21.4	65.5	62.2	59.3
Tobacco (314)	28.8	30.7	32.7	13.6	15.2	15.5	57.4	54.1	51.9
Textiles (321)	16.8	18.5	18.6	24.8	29.0	29.6	58.5	52.6	51.8
Wood and cork products, except furniture (331)	9.8	10.8	11.5	17.5	21.1	19.6	72.7	68.1	68.9
Paper and paper products (341)	6.6	8.0	8.5	6.9	9.1	6.0	86.5	82.9	83.5
Industrial chemicals (351)	6.1	7.6	7.6	20.7	26.5	24.8	73.2	65.8	67.6
Other chemical products (352)	14.3	17.6	18.4	5.8	7.4	6.8	80.0	75.0	74.8
Petroleum refineries (353)	37.3	35.8	34.7	10.6	15.3	16.3	52.1	49.0	49.0
Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal (354)	11.3	13.9	16.0	38.1	40.5	40.2	50.6	45.6	43.8
Rubber products (355)	11.5	13.3	13.6	15.7	20.2	19.9	72.8	66.5	66.5
Pottery, china and earthenware (361)	11.8	12.9	12.8	26.6	34.7	37.3	61.6	52.4	49.8
Glass and glass products (362)	8.1	10.2	10.1	18.2	24.2	25.3	73.8	65.6	64.6
Other non-metallic mineral products (369)	8.2	10.2	11.7	28.6	33.7	31.1	63.3	56.1	57.2
Iron and steel (371)	6.2	8.2	9.4	18.9	23.2	22.8	74.8	68.5	67.7
Machinery, except electrical machinery (382)	2.7	4.6	4.7	16.4	22.5	24.7	80.9	72.9	70.6
Transport equipment (384)	5.2	7.2	7.0	16.1	22.0	24.2	78.8	70.7	68.8
Total manufacturing (300)	8.7	10.2	10.2	18.6	22.8	23.4	72.7	67.0	66.5

Source: See table I.1.

^aExcluding China.

^bAs defined in the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 68.XVII.8). The descriptive titles are abbreviated to save space (ISIC code in parentheses).

^cCountry coverage of the basic data was not sufficient in some manufacturing industries to allow shares of net output to be shown for all 28 industrial branches.

Table I.6. Share of economic groupings in world manufactured exports^a at current prices, 1960-1980

(Percentage)

Year	Developing countries	Centrally planned economies ^b	Developed market economies
1960	3.8	12.4	83.8
1961	3.8	12.3	83.8
1962	3.8	13.2	83.0
1963	4.2	13.3	82.5
1964	4.3	12.8	82.9
1965	4.4	12.3	83.3
1966	4.5	11.6	83.9
1967	4.6	11.7	83.7
1968	4.5	11.0	84.6
1969	4.9	10.4	84.7
1970	5.0	10.1	84.9
1971	5.2	9.7	85.0
1972	5.7	9.9	84.4
1973	6.7	9.5	83.9
1974	6.8	8.4	84.7
1975	6.3	9.3	84.4
1976	7.4	8.9	83.7
1977	7.7	8.9	83.4
1978	8.1	8.7	83.2
1979	8.9	8.4	82.8
1980 ^c	9.4	8.1	82.5

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *Handbook of International Trade Statistics*, various issues; and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, various issues, with estimates by the UNIDO secretariat.

^aCodes 5-8 (except 68) of the *Standard International Trade Classification, Revised* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XVII.6) (SITC, Revised).

^bExcluding trade among the centrally planned economies of Asia.

^cEstimates.

Table I.7. World trade in manufactures at current prices,^a by origin, destination and economic grouping, selected years

Origin of exports	Year	Exports to developing countries		Exports to centrally planned economies ^b		Exports to developed market economies	
		Value (millions of dollars)	Share (percentage)	Value (millions of dollars)	Share (percentage)	Value (millions of dollars)	Share (percentage)
Developing countries	1963	1 404	41.2	102	3.0	1 902	55.8
	1970	3 413	35.4	472	4.9	5 756	59.7
	1979	29 920	36.0	1 802	2.2	51 270	61.8
Centrally planned economies ^b	1963	1 635	15.1	8 043	74.3	1 147	10.6
	1970	2 899	15.2	13 321	70.2	2 772	14.6
	1979	12 975	16.5	49 977	63.7	15 483	19.7
Developed market economies	1963	16 950	25.7	2 168	3.3	46 740	71.0
	1970	32 827	20.5	6 269	3.9	121 257	75.6
	1979	188 794	24.3	38 051	4.9	550 604	70.8

Source: See table I.6.

^aSITC codes 5-8, excluding 68.

^bExcluding trade among the centrally planned economies of Asia.

II. The least developed countries

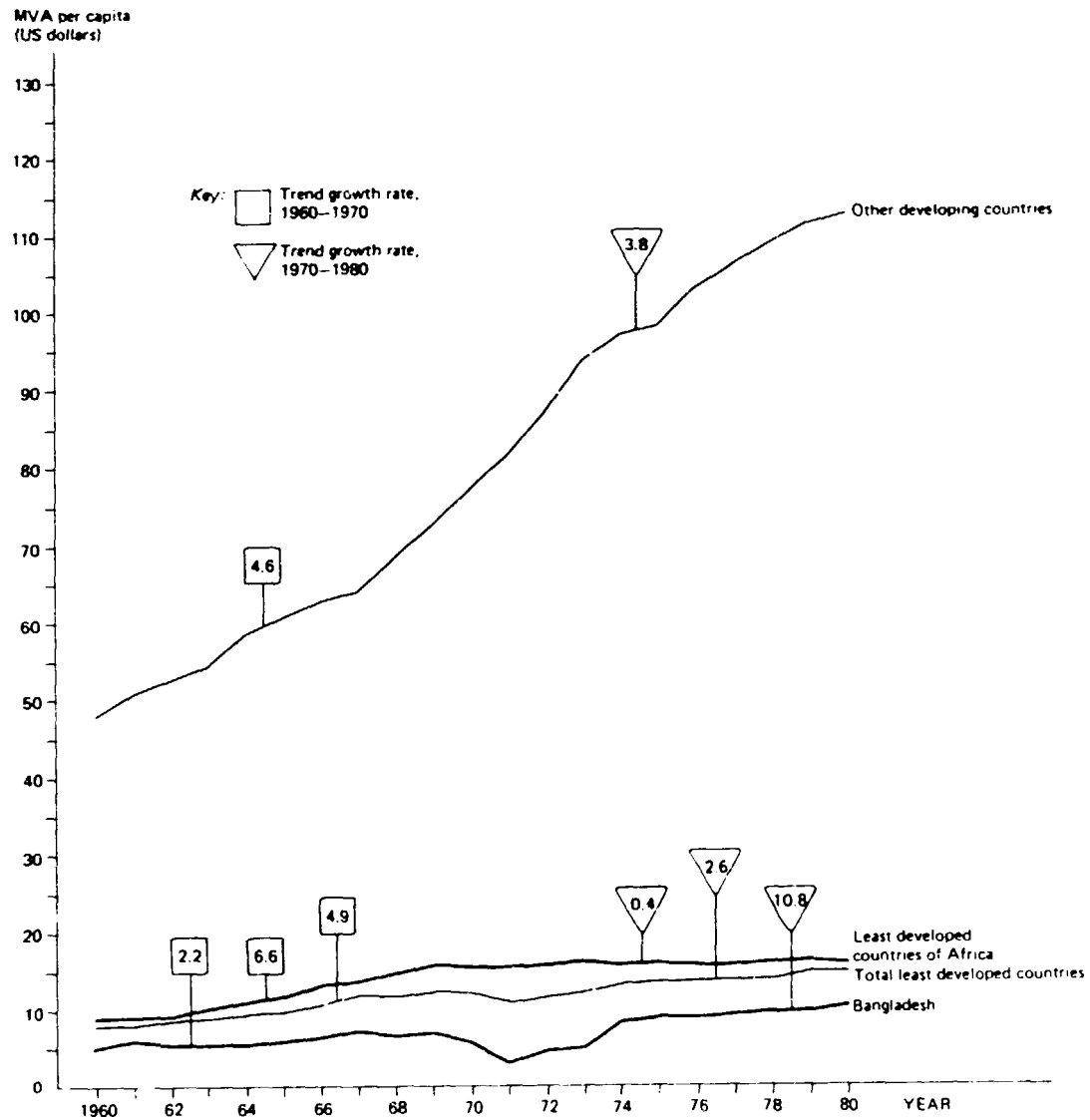
This chapter contains selected data for the least developed countries on production of and trade in manufactures.³ The overall picture provided by the data is not very encouraging. In general, not only is the current level of development of the manufacturing sector very low, but growth of production during the period 1970-1980 was both less than in other developing countries and below growth during the previous decade. Some of the highlights of the data are discussed below.

From 1970 to 1980, MVA of all the least developed countries grew in constant prices at an average annual rate of 5.1 per cent, compared with a rate of 7.6 per cent during the previous decade (see table II.1). This average, however, was heavily influenced by high growth (13.6 per cent) in the largest (in economic size) of the least developed countries, Bangladesh, as that country recovered from the disruption caused by the war of 1971. In the least developed countries of Africa (21 of the total of 31 least developed countries), MVA grew at a rate of only 3.0 per cent, down from 9.3 per cent during the previous decade. Average growth of MVA in other developing countries during the decade 1970-1980 was 1 per cent higher than in the least developed countries, whereas in the previous decade growth of MVA in other developing countries was slightly lower than in the least developed countries. For all the country groups shown in the table, except for the least developed countries of Africa during 1970-1980, growth of GDP was considerably less than that of MVA. Growth of GDP in the least developed countries averaged 2.8 per cent during the decade 1960-1970 (less than half that of other developing countries) and 3.8 per cent during the decade 1970-1980 (about 70 per cent of that of other developing countries).

MVA per capita grew at an average rate of 2.6 per cent during the decade 1970-1980, down from 4.9 per cent during the previous decade (see figure I and table II.2). In the least developed countries of Africa, however, MVA per capita grew at an average rate of only 0.4 per cent during the decade 1970-1980 (with negative rates for 1971, 1974, 1976 and 1980), down from 6.6 per cent in the previous decade, whereas in Bangladesh MVA per capita grew at an average rate of 10.8 per cent (largely owing to sharp increases in 1972 and 1974), up from 2.2 per cent during the previous decade. In comparison, in other developing countries MVA per capita grew at an average rate of 4.6 per cent in the decade 1960-1970 and 3.8 per cent in the decade 1970-1980. These

³For additional data and analysis, see "The poor fall behind: an assessment of industry in the least developed countries" (UNIDO/IS.239).

Figure 1. Manufacturing value added per capita in 1975 United States dollars: least developed countries of Africa, Bangladesh, all least developed countries and other developing countries, 1960-1980^a



Source: UNIDO data base, information supplied by the Office of Development Research and Policy Analysis of the United Nations Secretariat, with estimates by the UNIDO secretariat.

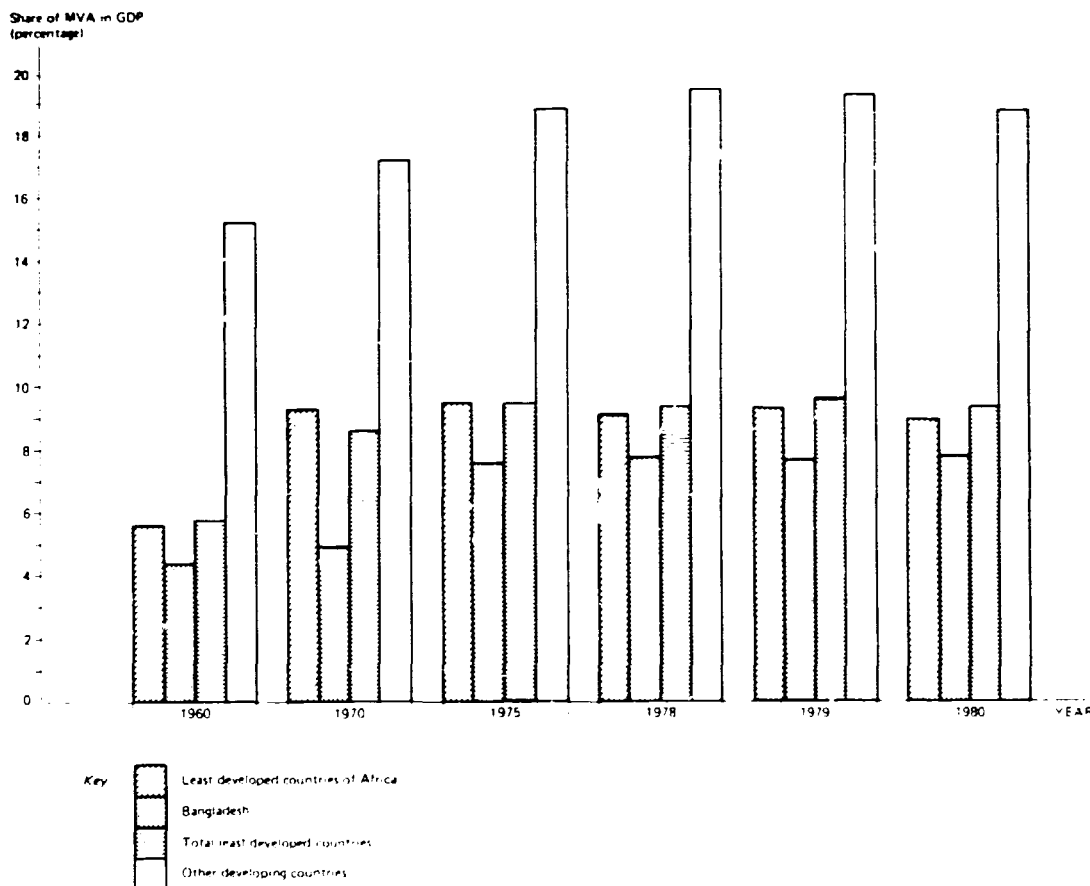
^aFigures for 1979 and 1980 are preliminary

relative changes may not be as significant as the absolute changes shown in figure 1; in the least developed countries, MVA per capita increased by only \$4.21 (1975 prices) from 1960 to 1970 and by \$2.42 from 1970 to 1980, whereas in other developing countries MVA per capita increased by \$28.90 from 1960 to 1970 and by \$35.51 from 1970 to 1980. Thus, as of 1980, average MVA per capita in the least developed countries (\$14.87) was only 13 per cent of that in the other developing countries.

The share of MVA in GDP in the least developed countries rose from 5.8 per cent in 1960 to 9.5 per cent in 1975, but after that, growth in the

MVA share faltered, and the 1980 share dropped slightly to 9.4 per cent (see figure II). As of 1980, the share of MVA in GDP in the least developed countries was only half that in other developing countries.

Figure II. Share of manufacturing value added in gross domestic product at constant prices: least developed countries of Africa, Bangladesh, all least developed countries and other developing countries, selected years



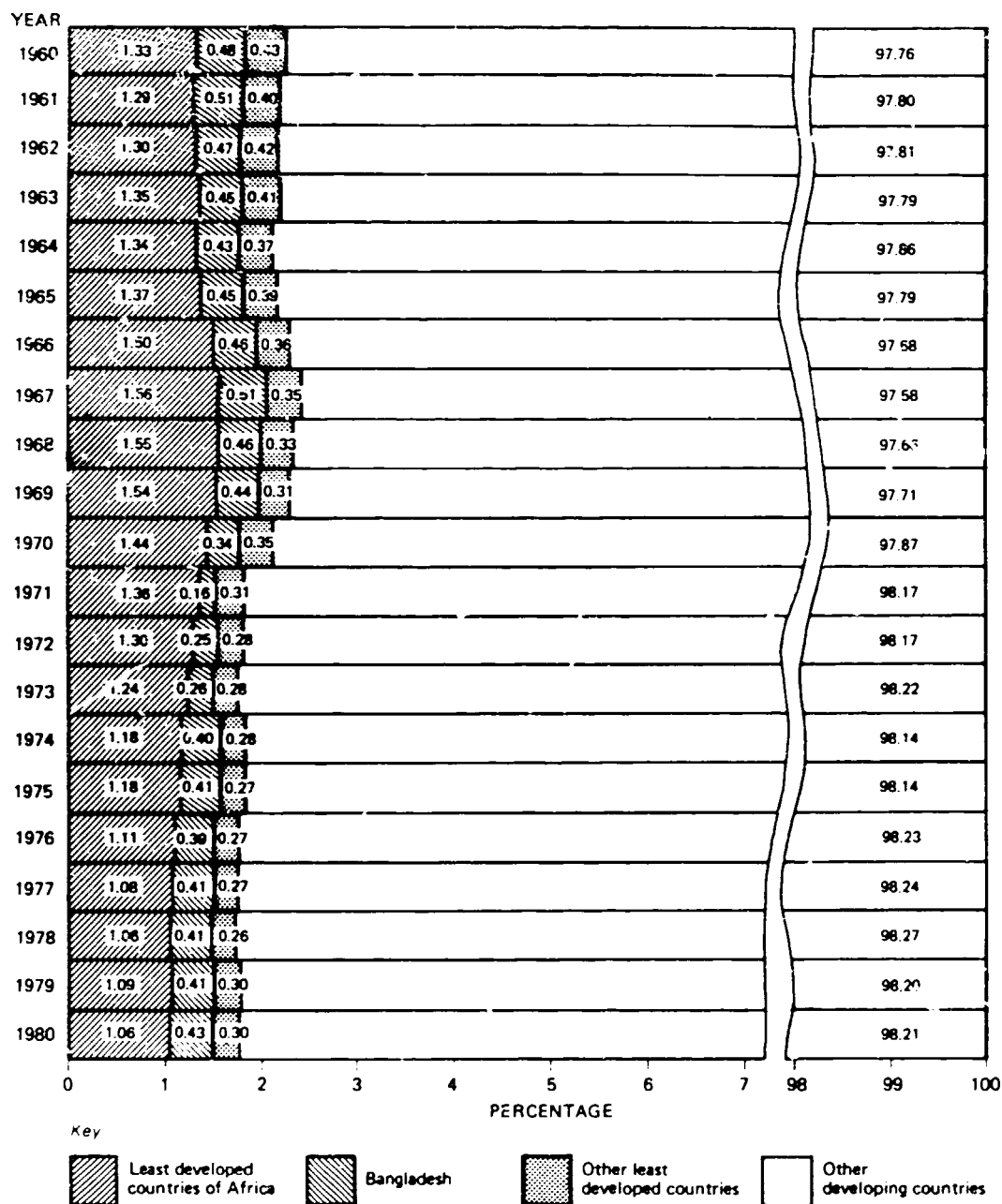
Source: See chapter II, figure I

^aFigures for 1979 and 1980 are preliminary

Figure III shows that the share of the least developed countries in total MVA of the developing countries reached a peak of 2.42 per cent in 1967. Since then, the least developed countries have tended to fall behind. By 1980, these countries accounted for only about 1.8 per cent of total manufacturing in the developing countries. This decline was mainly due to a sharp drop in the share of the least developed countries of Africa, from 1.56 per cent of the total in 1967 to 1.06 per cent in 1980, although the share of other least developed countries also dropped. The share of Bangladesh dropped from 0.51 per cent in 1967 to 0.16 per cent in 1971, but rose thereafter to 0.43 per cent in 1980.

Manufacturing in the least developed countries still consists overwhelmingly of processed agricultural products, although the share of such products, especially foodstuffs, is declining. Food products accounted for about 24 per cent of total MVA in 1978, down from 32 per

Figure iii. Distribution of manufacturing value added in developing countries at constant prices: least developed countries of Africa, Bangladesh, other least developed countries and other developing countries, 1960-1980^a



Source: See chapter II, figure I.

^aFigures for 1979 and 1980 are preliminary.

cent in 1970, and beverages and tobacco products accounted for an additional 14 per cent, up by 1 per cent from 1970 (see table II.3). The share of textiles and wearing apparel, including leather products, declined slightly from 33 per cent in 1970 to 32 per cent in 1978. The 1978 shares of other sectors were: 6 per cent for wood products, paper, publishing (down 1 per cent from 1970); 9 per cent for chemicals, plastics, rubber products (up 3 per cent from 1970); 4 per cent for non-

metallic mineral products (up 1 per cent from 1970); 3 per cent for basic metals (unchanged from 1970); and 6 per cent for engineering (metal-based) products (up 2 per cent from 1970). Compared with other developing countries, the 1978 share of processing of agricultural and forest-based raw materials was much higher (up to three times), whereas the relative shares of other sectors were lower, only slightly more than one tenth in the case of engineering products.

In most branches of manufacturing, the share of the least developed countries in the production of all developing countries was less in 1978 than 1970 (see table II.4). The largest shares of the least developed countries in 1978 were in textiles (3.9 per cent), tobacco products (3.8 per cent), beverages (2.7 per cent) and food products (2.6 per cent), but they contributed only 0.2 per cent of the total in non-electrical machinery.

Manufactured exports increased in current value terms from \$0.68 per capita in 1970 to \$1.98 in 1977, and manufactured imports increased from \$9.49 to \$18.30; thus, as of 1977, manufactured exports were barely more than one tenth of the value of manufactured imports (see table II.5). Moreover, the ratio of per capita manufactured exports of the least developed countries to those of other developing countries fell from 0.11 in 1970 to 0.07 in 1977, and for manufactured imports the ratio fell from 0.39 to 0.20. Over the period 1970-1977, manufactured exports grew at an annual rate of 14.0 per cent (half the rate for other developing countries) and manufactured imports grew at a rate of 17.7 per cent (two thirds the rate for other developing countries). The share of manufactures in the total exports of the least developed countries increased from 6.2 per cent in 1970 to 11.8 per cent in 1977, but the share of manufactures in total imports decreased from 69.2 per cent to 60.7 per cent. As of 1977, the share of the least developed countries in total manufactured exports of the developing countries was only 0.9 per cent, and the share in manufactured imports was only 2.5 per cent.

Table II.6 shows the great imbalance in the least developed countries between imports, which are largely processed, and exports, which are largely unprocessed. As of 1977, only about 18 per cent of exports were processed, as against 92 per cent of imports (correcting for unclassified goods). The share of processed goods in total exports has been increasing, however, primarily as a result of the falling share of non-processed industrial supplies (but the share of non-processed food and beverages has been increasing).

The developed market economies are the main source of manufactured imports, accounting for about three quarters of the total (see table II.7). Less than 1 per cent comes from the least developed countries themselves, and about 13 per cent (as of 1977) from other developing countries. The five main suppliers in 1977, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy, together accounted for 56 per cent of the total. In the two main trade categories, machinery and transport equipment (which accounted for 45 per cent of the total in 1977) and materials-based manufactures (which accounted for 33 per cent of the total in 1977) the shares of the developed market economies were 89 and 69 per cent respectively in 1977.

Table II.8 shows that there is more yearly variation in markets for the manufactured exports of the least developed countries than in import sources, and that a larger number of countries (including some least developed and other developing countries) are important trade partners. As of 1977, the share of the developed market economies was about 73 per cent, down somewhat from previous years; the least developed countries themselves accounted for about 4 per cent of the total and other developing countries accounted for about 23 per cent, up sharply from earlier years. The five main markets in 1977 were the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Saudi Arabia and Belgium, which together accounted for 65 per cent of the total. Exports consisted chiefly (70 per cent) of materials-based manufactures as of 1977, but the share of this group has been falling as the proportion taken by the developed market economies has declined. The share of miscellaneous manufactures, 18 per cent in 1977, has been increasing rapidly as the proportion taken by the developed market economies has increased.

Table II.1. Growth of gross domestic product and manufacturing value added at constant prices: least developed countries of Africa, Bangladesh, all least developed countries and other developing countries, 1960-1980

(Percentage)

Year	Least developed countries of Africa		Bangladesh		All least developed countries		Other developing countries	
	GDP	MVA	GDP	MVA	GDP	MVA	GDP	MVA
<i>Increase or decrease over preceding year</i>								
1961	3.9	5.5	15.5	15.3	6.7	6.7	6.4	9.0
1962	4.5	6.6	-8.6	-3.4	0.2	5.1	5.0	5.5
1963	2.9	10.0	11.1	2.7	4.9	7.2	5.9	6.2
1964	2.2	9.2	2.2	4.7	2.0	6.8	7.8	10.2
1965	2.1	8.4	0.9	10.0	1.6	8.1	4.8	6.1
1966	3.7	16.5	-0.5	8.5	2.1	12.6	4.3	6.3
1967	2.1	8.9	12.5	16.7	5.0	9.4	4.5	4.3
1968	8.1	9.1	-0.8	-0.2	4.9	6.2	7.9	9.6
1969	-0.8	8.6	3.8	3.2	0.8	7.1	7.7	9.6
1970	2.2	1.2	-7.0	-16.1	-0.6	0.4	7.5	8.3
1971	4.7	2.1	-18.6	-48.4	-2.3	-7.0	6.0	8.7
1972	0.7	4.1	8.2	67.6	2.3	9.0	6.2	9.0
1973	1.5	5.8	8.6	13.9	3.8	7.3	8.0	10.6
1974	4.7	0.8	4.9	64.9	4.8	10.9	4.8	6.2
1975	2.0	3.4	10.6	5.9	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.4
1976	4.9	1.4	2.5	4.9	4.3	2.9	6.3	7.9
1977	4.5	3.1	8.8	9.9	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7
1978	3.1	3.8	6.2	5.0	3.9	3.7	3.9	5.3
1979 ^a	3.0	5.5	4.6	4.0	3.4	6.3	4.4	3.1
1980 ^a	2.9	0.9	6.2	6.8	3.9	1.0	4.6	2.1
<i>Ten-year average</i>								
1960-1970	3.1	9.3	2.8	5.2	2.8	7.6	6.0	7.3
1970-1980	3.2	3.0	5.5	13.6	3.8	5.1	5.3	6.3

Source: UNIDO data base, information supplied by the Office of Development Research and Policy Analysis of the United Nations Secretariat, the Economic Commission for Africa and Bangladesh Government sources, with estimates by the UNIDO secretariat.

^aPreliminary.

Table II.2. Growth of manufacturing value added per capita at constant prices: least developed countries of Africa, Bangladesh, all least developed countries and other developing countries, 1960-1980

(Percentage)

Year	Least developed countries of Africa	Bangladesh	All least developed countries	Other developing countries
<i>Increase or decrease over previous year</i>				
1961	3.1	12.2	4.1	6.4
1962	4.0	-6.0	2.6	2.9
1963	7.3	-0.1	4.6	3.5
1964	6.6	1.9	4.1	7.5
1965	5.8	6.9	5.4	3.5
1966	13.6	5.3	9.7	3.6
1967	6.2	13.2	6.5	1.6
1968	6.4	-3.2	3.4	6.8
1969	5.9	0.3	4.3	6.8
1970	-1.3	-18.3	-2.1	5.6
1971	-0.4	-49.7	-9.3	6.0
1972	1.5	64.0	6.4	6.3
1973	3.1	11.4	4.7	7.8
1974	-1.8	61.2	8.2	3.5
1975	0.7	3.3	1.0	0.8
1976	-1.2	2.1	0.2	5.2
1977	0.3	6.8	2.7	3.0
1978	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.6
1979 ^a	2.8	0.2	4.9	2.3
1980 ^a	-3.5	5.6	-0.7	1.1
<i>Ten-year average</i>				
1960-1970	6.6	2.2	4.9	4.6
1970-1980	0.4	10.8	2.6	3.8

Source: See table II.1.

^aPreliminary.

Table II.3. Distribution, by branch, of manufacturing value added in the least developed countries and ratio to the same distribution for other developing countries, at constant prices, selected years

Branch ^a	Distribution ^b (percentage)			Ratio to other developing countries		
	1970	1975	1978	1970	1975	1978
Food products (311/312)	31.6	24.0	23.9	1.82	1.59	1.53
Beverages (313)	4.4	6.6	7.0	1.29	1.91	1.84
Tobacco products (314)	8.6	7.0	7.4	2.77	2.41	2.64
Textiles (321)	27.8	27.0	25.8	2.65	2.78	2.69
Wearing apparel, except footwear (322)	2.5	2.6	2.5	0.83	0.81	1.09
Leather products, except footwear and wearing apparel (323)	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.33	1.67	2.20
Footwear, except rubber or plastic (324)	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.70	2.00	2.62
Wood and cork products, except furniture (331)	2.0	1.8	1.7	0.80	0.86	1.00
Furniture, except metal (332)	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.00	1.00	3.00
Paper and paper products (341)	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.29	0.45	0.46
Printing and publishing (342)	1.2	2.3	2.4	0.48	1.00	1.26
Industrial chemicals (351)	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.25	0.36	0.24
Other chemical products (352)	3.3	4.6	5.1	0.61	0.75	0.75
Petroleum refineries (353)	1.9	2.3	1.8	0.20	0.28	0.20
Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal (354)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber products (355)	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.11	0.39	0.26
Plastic products, not elsewhere classified (356)	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.07	0.33	0.50
Pottery, china and earthenware (361)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.57	0.71	0.71
Glass and glass products (362)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.88	0.78	0.70
Other non-metallic mineral products (369)	2.2	2.9	3.0	0.69	0.83	0.75
Iron and steel (371)	1.9	2.0	2.5	0.42	0.44	0.50
Non-ferrous metals (372)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.37	0.33	0.43
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (381)	2.2	3.2	3.6	0.48	0.70	0.80
Machinery, except electrical machinery (382)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.16	0.13	0.12
Machinery, electrical (383)	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.07	0.12	0.14
Transport equipment (384)	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.12	0.15	0.16
Professional and scientific equipment not elsewhere classified (385)	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.25	0.18	0.50
Other manufactured products (390)	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.00	1.43	2.00
Total manufacturing value added	100.0	100.0	100.0			

Source: UNIDO data base, information provided by the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, with estimates by the UNIDO secretariat.

^aAs defined in ISIC (see table I.5, footnote b).

^bData are derived from a weighted average of the following countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta.

Table II.4. Share of the least developed countries in the manufacturing value added of all developing countries, at constant prices, selected industrial branches, 1970, 1975 and 1978

(Percentage)

<i>Branch^a</i>	1970	1975	1978
Food products (311 /312)	3.83	2.45	2.55
Beverages (313)	2.60	2.71	2.70
Tobacco products (314)	5.30	3.33	3.81
Textiles (321)	5.11	3.76	3.90
Wood and cork products, except furniture (331)	1.71	1.32	1.62
Paper and paper products (341)	0.63	0.66	0.71
Industrial chemicals (351)	0.68	0.58	0.46
Other chemical products (352)	1.23	1.05	1.11
Petroleum refineries (353)	0.38	0.38	0.29
Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal (354)	--	--	--
Rubber products (355)	0.24	0.54	0.38
Pottery, china and earthenware (361)	1.31	1.08	1.00
Glass and glass products (362)	1.72	1.02	1.12
Other non-metallic mineral products (369)	1.50	1.21	1.18
Iron and steel (371)	0.86	0.60	0.73
Machinery, except electrical machinery (382)	0.30	0.16	0.17
Transport equipment (384)	0.23	0.21	0.25
Total manufacturing (300)	2.11	1.47	1.57

Source: See table II.3.

^aAs defined in ISIC (see table I.5, footnote b).

Table II.5. Key comparative indicators of trade in manufactures^a of the least developed countries, 1964 and 1970-1977^{b, c}

Indicator	1964	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Manufactured exports per capita (US dollars)	0.50	0.68	0.75	0.73	0.92	1.74	1.62	1.77	1.98
Ratio of above to same in other developing countries	16	11	10	8	6	9	9	7	7
Manufactured imports per capita (US dollars)	7.25	9.49	10.86	10.62	12.57	12.04	14.69	15.15	18.30
Ratio of above to same in other developing countries	44	39	39	34	34	20	20	19	20
Annual growth of manufactured exports	...	...	14.1	-0.2	26.2	25.9	9.1	1.4	16.8
Ratio of above to same in other developing countries	...	...	76	-1	49	79	1371	4	86
Annual growth of manufactured imports ^d	...	...	17.4	0.3	21.4	33.3	23.8	3.2	22.6
Ratio of above to same in other developing countries ^d	...	...	113	2	101	47	100	32	130
Share of manufactured exports in total exports ^d	5.1	6.2	6.7	5.8	6.2	12.9	13.0	11.0	11.8
Ratio of above to same in other developing countries ^d	43	36	36	28	29	93	87	68	68
Share of manufactured imports in total imports	64.6	69.2	68.7	69.2	66.8	51.8	55.6	57.5	60.7
Ratio of above to same in other developing countries	104	106	103	102	115	85	86	88	94
Share in manufactured exports of developing countries	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
Share in manufactured imports of developing countries	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5

Source: For least developed countries, *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*, various issues and EUROSTAT, *ACP: Yearbook of Foreign Trade Statistics, 1972-1978*; for total developing countries, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics*, various issues.

^aSee table I.6, footnote a.

^bBased on data for 21 least developed countries up to and including 1973 (16 for 1964); Also including Bangladesh and Democratic Yemen from 1974 onwards.

^cExpressed in percentages unless otherwise stated. Based on current prices and exchange rates.

^dAverage annual trend growth of manufactured exports for the years 1971 to 1977 was 14.0 per cent (equal to 50 per cent of the rate of growth in other developing countries) and for imports the rate was 17.7 per cent (equal to 67 per cent of the rate of growth in other developing countries).

Table II.6. Distribution of trade by Broad Economic Categories, least developed countries, selected years

(Percentage)

Category	1964		1970		1974		1977	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Food and beverages								
Primary	34.97	7.36	44.35	4.39	46.87	4.72	51.15	4.18
Processed	4.17	12.43	3.84	8.93	4.79	11.46	5.76	5.83
Industrial supplies								
Primary	50.59	1.80	40.60	2.67	35.59	4.38	29.90	1.87
Processed	3.62	26.52	5.83	28.68	6.19	29.39	4.69	26.96
Fuels and lubricants								
Primary	0	0.06	1.15	0.06	1.45	0.55	0.01	1.58
Processed	0.28	6.70	1.45	6.64	2.04	6.03	1.27	5.34
Capital goods, except transport	0.26	8.23	0.19	14.19	0.30	11.75	0.03	18.06
Transport equipment	0.12	10.66	0.29	14.44	0.15	12.32	0.06	12.67
Consumer goods, not elsewhere classified	2.29	11.99	1.05	11.33	2.02	9.43	4.13	9.88
Goods not elsewhere specified	0.49	10.15	0.49	2.27	0.44	1.16	2.41	6.85
Non-processed goods ^a	85.56	9.22	86.10	7.12	83.91	9.65	81.06	7.63
Processed goods ^b	11.23	86.68	12.14	86.48	15.88	81.54	18.35	85.59
Total (less unclassified goods)	96.79	95.90	99.24	93.60	99.79	91.19	99.41	93.22

Source: See table II.3

^aPrimary foods and beverages, industrial supplies and fuels and lubricants

^bAll categories except those listed in footnote a

Table II.7. Imports of manufactures^a by source.

SITC, Rev. 2 ^c	Year	Group share in total manufactures (percentage)	Sources by economic grouping, percentage distribution				Five main
			Least developed countries	Other developing countries	Centrally planned economies	Developed market economies	
5	1964	9.01	2.49	10.92	3.53	83.05	France (26.3)
	1970	13.24	1.86	9.07	7.18	81.89	United Kingdom (18.6)
	1974	16.28	1.50	16.50	6.25	75.75	Fed. Rep. of Germany (16.7)
	1977	14.87	0.73	10.84	4.15	84.28	Fed. Rep. of Germany (15.1)
6 (excluding 68)	1964	44.64	0.31	22.63	12.25	64.81	France (17.2)
	1970	37.15	0.31	25.48	12.80	61.41	Japan (17.7)
	1974	38.00	0.66	20.27	15.87	62.61	Japan (21.0)
	1977	32.66	1.57	18.76	11.12	68.55	Japan (26.7)
7	1964	34.35	0.12	2.03	5.53	92.33	United Kingdom (28.5)
	1970	45.53	0.27	3.69	8.27	87.77	United Kingdom (24.2)
	1974	37.86	0.15	5.39	6.01	88.44	United Kingdom (23.8)
	1977	44.77	0.06	6.34	5.06	88.54	United Kingdom (18.5)
8	1964	12.00	0.22	21.82	9.18	68.78	France (25.8)
	1970	9.08	0.59	21.90	13.48	62.03	United Kingdom (16.7)
	1974	7.86	0.68	23.11	13.70	62.50	United Kingdom (12.7)
	1977	7.70	0.34	25.96	10.55	63.15	United Kingdom (12.2)
5-8 (excluding 68)	1964	100.0	0.20	14.41	8.79	76.60	France (19.9)
	1970	100.0	0.21	14.33	11.30	75.16	United Kingdom (17.5)
	1974	100.0	0.37	14.50	10.11	74.71	United Kingdom (14.7)
	1977	100.0	0.51	12.60	7.31	79.56	Japan (16.0)

Source: See table II.3

^aSee table I.6, footnote a

^bBased on current prices and exchange rates

^cThe categories are: 5—chemicals and related products not elsewhere specified; 6 (excluding 68)—manufactures classified

^dPercentage share in parentheses

Table II.8. Manufactured exports^a of the least

SITC, Rev. 2 ^c	Year	Group share in total manufactures (percentage)	Destinations by economic grouping, percentage distribution				Five main
			Least developed countries	Other developing countries	Centrally planned economies	Developed market economies	
5	1964	0.46	13.11	13.57	6.01	67.30	Japan (35.6)
	1970	3.92	23.41	24.92	13.52	38.15	United States (31.5)
	1974	9.56	6.53	36.63	2.20	54.63	United States (40.8)
	1977	8.49	2.13	45.52	2.99	49.35	United States (42.6)
6 (excluding 68)	1964	93.39	2.95	2.09	0.74	94.21	Israel (24.3)
	1970	84.89	2.65	6.07	0.19	91.10	United Kingdom (34.1)
	1974	75.50	4.62	12.78	1.54	81.05	United States (26.2)
	1977	69.80	1.96	22.54	0.36	75.15	United Kingdom (17.8)
7	1964	4.41	16.40	57.81	5.43	20.36	Togo (26.4)
	1970	5.48	8.09	30.01	0.03	0.03	Canada (31.7)
	1974	4.39	10.51	43.34	0.13	46.02	United States (20.0)
	1977	3.57	9.75	15.68	0.21	74.36	United States (62.6)
8	1964	1.74	21.61	60.54	4.49	13.36	Mali (11.2)
	1970	5.71	7.69	32.48	0.12	59.70	United Kingdom (12.9)
	1974	10.55	2.52	18.94	0.02	78.52	United States (53.0)
	1977	18.14	0.99	16.32	0.12	82.58	United States (58.4)
5-8 (excluding 68)	1964	100.0	7.25	5.45	1.01	86.29	Israel (22.7)
	1970	100.0	7.61	9.29	0.68	82.42	United Kingdom (29.9)
	1974	100.0	7.53	16.60	1.34	74.52	United States (30.2)
	1977	100.0	4.25	22.61	0.52	72.63	United States (27.4)

Source: See table II.3

^aSee table I.6, footnote a

^bBased on current prices and exchange rates

^cSee table II.7, footnote c

^dPercentage share in parentheses

^eThe share of unspecified East Asia was 11.4 per cent

least developed countries, selected years^b

suppliers^d

United Kingdom (20.3)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (7.8)	Switzerland (6.4)	United States (6.1)
France (15.6)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (15.6)	United States (7.0)	Italy (6.1)
United Kingdom (13.0)	France (12.4)	Italy (7.1)	Kuwait (6.3)
United Kingdom (14.1)	United States (10.5)	France (9.2)	Netherlands (8.9)
Japan (13.9)	United Kingdom (12.1)	India (8.2)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (4.8)
United Kingdom (9.9)	India (9.5)	France (8.3)	China (6.2)
China (10.1)	France (7.5)	United Kingdom (6.7)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (5.6)
United Kingdom (8.0)	China (5.6)	France (5.0)	Italy (4.9)
France (19.7)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (15.1)	United States (14.1)	USSR (4.5)
France (12.5)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (11.9)	United States (11.2)	Japan (9.7)
France (12.5)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (12.3)	Italy (10.3)	Japan (9.5)
Japan (14.2)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (12.4)	France (10.7)	Italy (10.4)
Fed. Rep. of Germany (11.7)	Japan (10.5)	United Kingdom (8.1)	Hong Kong (5.1)
France (11.4)	Hong Kong (8.4)	Japan (7.3)	China (7.1)
France (11.1)	Japan (9.9)	China (9.7)	Hong Kong (6.7)
United States (10.8)	Japan (7.7)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (7.2)	Hong Kong (7.0)
United Kingdom (18.0)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (9.5)	Japan (9.0)	United States (7.1)
Japan (11.6)	France (11.3)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (9.4)	United States (7.3)
Japan (12.6)	France (10.5)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (10.0)	Italy (7.3)
United Kingdom (13.9)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (10.0)	France (8.3)	Italy (7.5)

chiefly by material (excluding non-ferrous metals), 7—machinery and transport equipment, 8—miscellaneous manufactures

developed countries by destination, selected years^b

markets^d

Netherlands (17.1)	Ivory Coast (8.0)	Mali (7.4)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (6.8)
Chad (15.6)	China (13.7)	Pakistan (6.6)	Egypt (6.5)
Egypt (11.4)	France (10.3)	India (8.8)	Zambia (5.4)
Pakistan (16.8)	India (11.5)	Egypt (6.4)	Zambia (5.3)
Fed. Rep. of Germany (17.9)	United States (14.3)	United Kingdom (12.8)	Switzerland (9.6)
Japan (18.3)	Greece (8.3)	France (6.9)	Israel (6.1)
United Kingdom (19.2)	France (7.9)	Iceland (6.5)	Japan (5.3)
United States (15.8)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (12.2)	Saudi Arabia (11.2)	Belgium (10.0)
France (18.1)	Ivory Coast (10.5)	Senegal (10.1)	Mali (8.5)
Kenya (10.7)	France (10.0)	United States (6.7)	Italy (5.7)
Gabon (19.0)	France (17.1)	Zambia (7.5)	Mali (5.4)
Zambia (13.5)	Canada (9.6)	Rwanda (7.8)	France (1.2)
Hong Kong (11.1)	Ivory Coast (11.0)	France (9.0)	Zaire (6.0) ^e
United States (12.6)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (10.5)	Senegal (8.1)	France (8.1)
Zimbabwe (9.0)	France (4.6)	United Kingdom (4.2)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (4.1)
Fed. Rep. of Germany (8.1)	Zimbabwe (4.0)	Ireland (2.7)	Mozambique (2.7)
Fed. Rep. of Germany (16.7)	United States (13.4)	United Kingdom (12.0)	Switzerland (9.0)
Japan (15.6)	Greece (7.1)	France (6.9)	Israel (5.2)
United Kingdom (15.1)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (6.7)	Iceland (4.9)	Japan (4.3)
United Kingdom (12.8)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (10.0)	Saudi Arabia (7.9)	Belgium (7.1)

