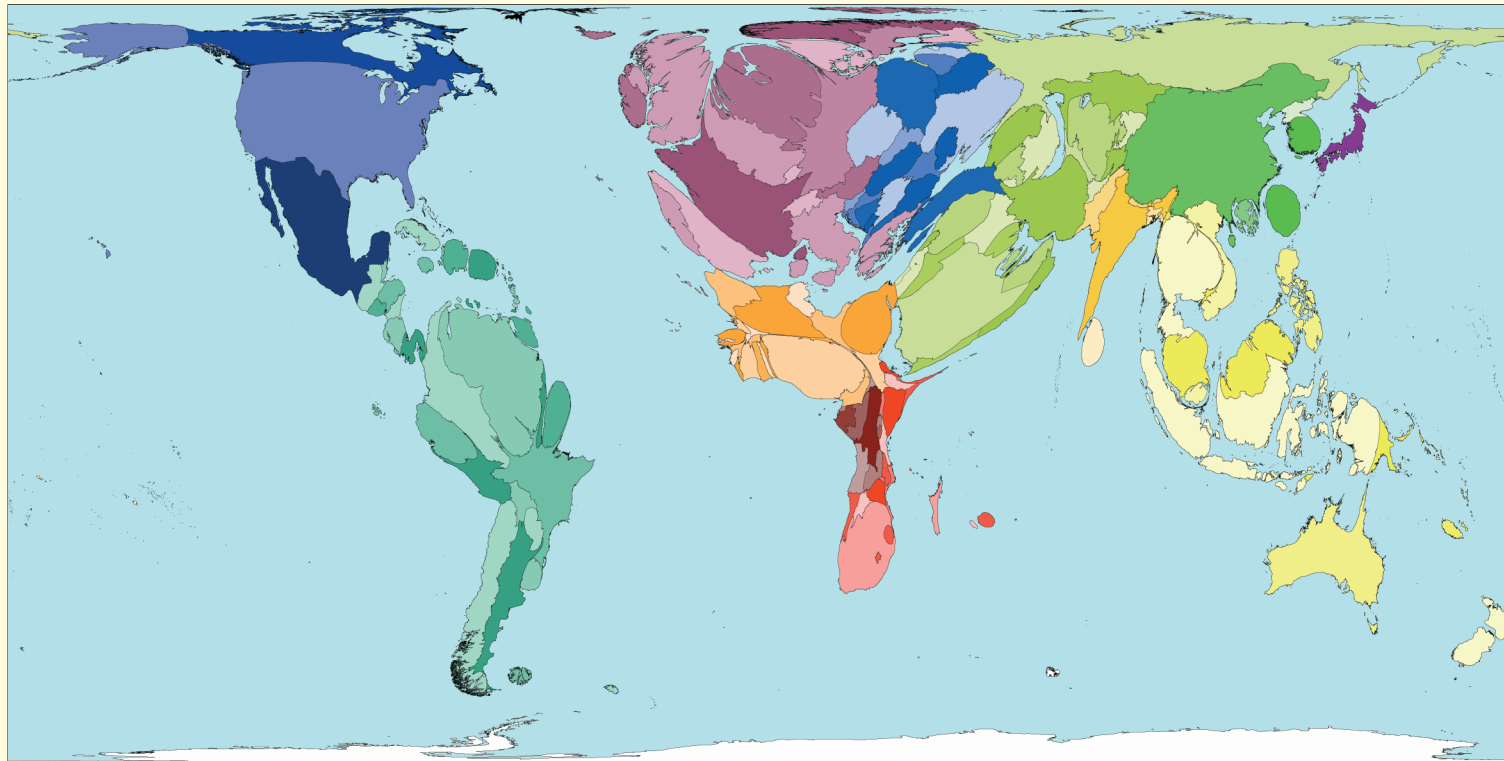


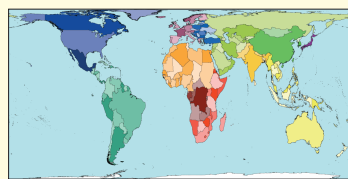
Primary Exports 1990



The relative values of primary goods exported are shown here. Primary goods are unprocessed items such as crude oil, fresh apples and metal ores. When exported these goods are often processed to become secondary goods, this adds value to the item.

Most territories export some primary and secondary goods. Angola in 1990 is an exception, recording almost all exports being primary goods. The value of primary exports depends on volume and price. People in Angola, reliant on primary goods export trade, earned US\$ 3.3 billion in 1990 (people in 134 territories earn more per person from primary exports than in Angola).

Territory size shows the proportion of the value of all primary exports in 1990 that came from there. This is measured in US\$ by Purchasing Power Parity, meaning that the values reflect the local cost of living.



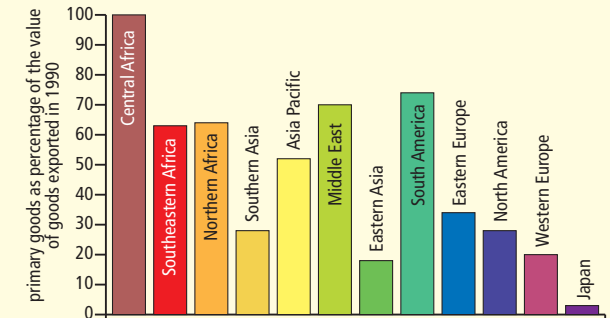
Land area

HIGH AND LOWEST RELIANCE ON EXPORTS OF PRIMARY GOODS IN 1990

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Angola	99	191	Haiti	15
12	Ecuador	98	192	Israel	13
13	Algeria	97	193	Austria	12
14	Malawi	95	194	Italy	11
14	Bolivia	95	195	Germany	10
14	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	95	196	Republic of Korea	6
17	Oman	94	197	Switzerland	6
17	Kuwait	94	198	Hong Kong (China)	4
19	Saudi Arabia	93	199	Malta	4
20	Nicaragua	92	200	Japan	3

primary exports as a percentage of the value of goods exported in 1990*

PRIMARY GOODS AS % OF EXPORTS



Technical notes

- Data are sourced from the United Nations Development Programme's 2004 Human Development Report.
- *All but one territory of Central Africa has estimated data, these are not shown in the table. Angola rounds up to 100% but is recorded as having 1% secondary exports, so 99% is shown.
- See website for further information.

“While proclaiming the virtues of a ‘level playing field’, the richer nations are distorting trade by heavily subsidizing their own producers so that they can dump their agricultural goods on world markets ...” Vanessa Baird, 2006