

There are no translations available.

A country is considered “commodity-dependent” when more than 60 per cent of its total exports consist in primary commodities, the main ones being represented by: 1) agricultural products, 2) minerals, ores and metals, and 3) crude oil, gas and other hydrocarbons in a natural state (not-refined).

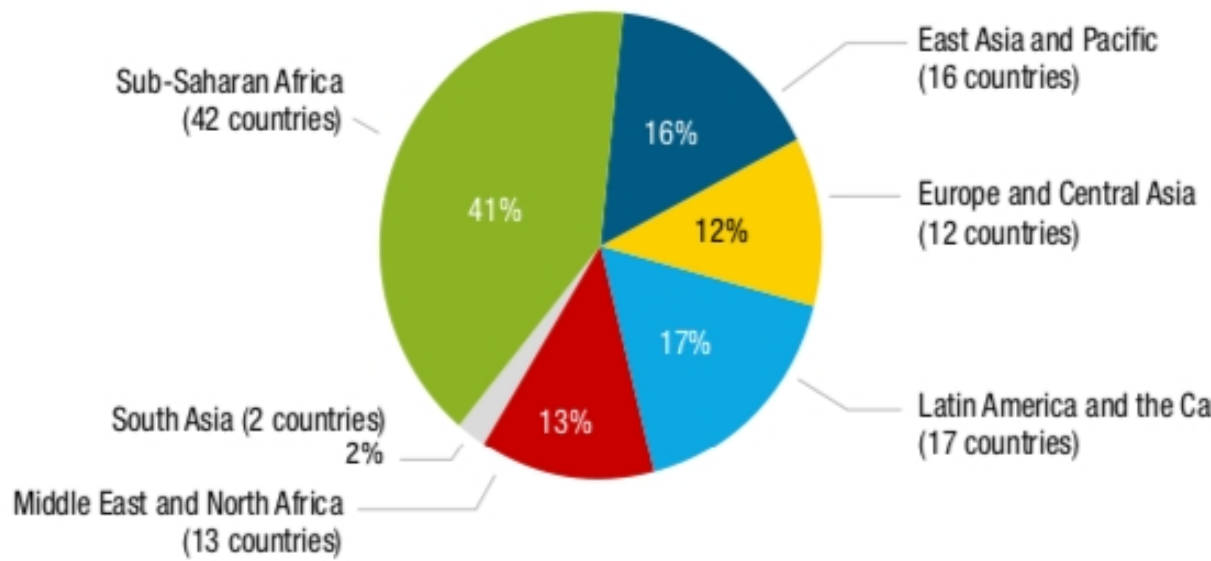
Commodity dependence is deemed a negative factor for the economic development of a country, because of the high vulnerability of such goods to price shocks. When the demand of commodities is low on international markets and there is an oversupply of these products, this results in reduced prices, hence less foreign exchange earnings for the countries that export them. There are obviously other reasons why prices of commodities high fluctuate, let's think to petroleum, where the decisions about output made by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), greatly influence its price.

Every two years UNCTAD publishes a report titled “State of Commodity Dependence” with statistical profiles for 189 countries which include 30 indicators aimed at describing the extent of each country's export and import commodity dependence.

The [last report](#) was issued in 2019, based on data collected on 2017. Its main findings are that two thirds of developing countries are commodity-dependent, while only 13 per cent of developed countries are in this situation, and that 2 out of 5 commodity-dependent countries are located in sub-Saharan Africa.

The incidence of the phenomenon in sub-Saharan Africa is the highest in the world: here 89 per cent of countries are commodity-dependent, while in the Middle East-North Africa Region this percentage reduces to two thirds, and in Latin America-Caribbean and East Asia-Pacific Regions 50%. On the other hand, in South Asia, Europe and the Central Asia region, only 1/4 of countries are considered commodity-dependent, while there are no commodity-dependent countries in North America.

**Distribution of commodity-dependent countries by geographic region, 2013–2019**  
(percentage and number of countries)



Source: World Bank, "Commodity Dependence in Africa: A Review of the Evidence and Policy Options", 2019. For more information, see <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/commodity-dependence-in-africa>.