

CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIES BY ECONOMIC SYSTEM,
SIZE OF GNP AND MAIN SOURCE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE
RECEIPTS, 1970

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Classification of economies by economic system, size of GNP and main source of foreign exchange receipts, 1970

General note to Tables I, II and III: definitions and sources

Definitions of principal concepts used (relevant column of Table I is indicated in brackets):

Economic system: Communist or non-communist

Size of GNP (Col.1): GNP at current market prices, classified in these magnitudes:

- \$ 1 billion or less
- \$ 1 bn. to 5 bn.
- \$ 5 bn. to 25 bn.
- \$ 25 bn. to 125 bn.
- \$ 125 bn. and over

Foreign exchange receipts (Col. 2): total receipts of foreign exchange on current account, comprising exports of merchandise and of services, plus unrequited transfers, (gross credits), as in source F.

Visible exports (Col. 3): exports of merchandise f.o.b., including re-exports.

Foreign exchange receipts as percentage of GNP (Col. 4)

Main component of foreign exchange receipts (Col. 5): export (source of these receipts) which accounts for 40% of the total, or more. This main component classified in one of following categories:

petroleum

metals/mining

tree crops and forest products

field crops

livestock products

manufactures (i.e. SITC sections 5 - 8, unless otherwise indicated).

tourism

financial flows

two main components (the two largest components together > 40% of total receipts)

many components (the three or more largest components together > 40% of total receipts)

Sources: Basic sources for these tables are source E (1970 GNP) and source F (foreign exchange receipts). However in order to extend coverage and to secure the most recent data available, in adequate detail, a variety of additional sources has been employed. (All sources are listed below). It has been possible to establish only a limited comparability between the data from these heterogeneous sources. Comparisons made both vertically and horizontally in Table I - correspondingly in other Tables - must in many cases be regarded as subject to a wide margin of error. The following problems should particularly be borne in mind:-

(i) 1970 GNP figures (source E) have been converted into US \$ using "a multi-year period (1965-71) as a base". In other cases - including calculations made in the preparation of the present tables - conversion from local currencies generally has been according to single-year official rates. For example, 1969 GNP figures (source J) are arrived at by use of 1969 prevailing exchange rate: etc.

(ii) For visible exports there is frequently a discrepancy between figures in source F and figures in other sources. This arises especially because source F figures are on an exchange record basis and those elsewhere derived from trade returns (see source F, Introduction).

In all cases, data are presented subject to qualifications in original sources.

List of sources: general

- A Africa South of the Sahara 1972 (Europa Publications London 1972)
- B Barclays Bank DCO/International Ltd; Economic Survey 1971, 1972 (various countries)
- C Economist Intelligence Unit, Quarterly Economic Review annual supplements (various)
- D European Communities, Statistical Office, Associates Yearbook of Foreign Trade 1971
- E IBRD World Bank Atlas 1972
- F IMF Balance of Payments Yearbook Vols. 23 (1966-70) and 24 (1967-71)
- G IMF International Financial Statistics, December 1972
- H OECD Bulletin of Foreign Trade Statistics, Series C: Trade by Commodities, Vol. 1 Jan-Dec 1970
- I OPEC, Statistics Unit, Annual Statistical Bulletin 1971 (Vienna 1972)
- J UNCTAD Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics (1972)
- K UN Economic Commission for Africa, Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Series B: Trade by Commodity No.21(1972)

L US A.I.D. Economic Data Book: Africa
A.I.D. Economic Data Book: Near East and South Asia
 (July 1971 edns)

X Particular country source, as listed below.

List of sources: particular country sources (source X):

AUSTRALIA	Reserve Bank of Australia, <u>Statistical Bulletin</u> December 1972
HONG KONG	Census and Statistics Department, <u>Hong Kong</u> <u>Trade Statistics: Exports and Re-exports</u> Dec. 1970 idem. <u>Hong Kong External Trade</u> , Dec. 1971
INDIA	Central Statistical Organization, <u>Monthly Abstract</u> <u>of Statistics</u> , Vol. 24, No. 12 Dec. 1971
LEBANON	Direction Générale de la Statistique, <u>Recueil de</u> <u>Statistiques Libanaises: Année 1970</u>
MALI	Service de la Statistique Générale et de la Comptabilité Générale et de la Mécanographie, <u>Annuaire Statistique 1969 de la République</u> <u>du Mali</u>
NEPAL	US A.I.D./Nepal, Program Office, Economic Planning Section, <u>Economic Data Papers - Nepal</u> , Vol. 13 October, 1972
SINGAPORE	(a) Department of Statistics, <u>Monthly Digest of</u> <u>Statistics</u> , Vol. 11 No. 12 (Dec. 1972) (b) Ministry of Finance, Trade Division, <u>Annual</u> <u>Report, 1969</u>
SOUTH AFRICA	Department of Statistics, <u>South African</u> <u>Statistics, 1969</u>

Classification of economies by economic system, size of GNP
and main source of foreign exchange receipts, 1970

Table I

	(1) GNP \$m	(2) Foreign exchange receipts \$m	(3) Visible exports \$m	(4) (2)/(1) % '1	(5) Main component of (2)	(6) Sources
NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES						
<u>GNP < \$1 billion</u>						
Bahamas +	301	(289)(a)	54	96.0	tour	(2)(3)(5)B
Bahrein +	89	(92)(b)	92	103.4 ⁽ⁱ⁾	p	(2)(3)(5)C
Barbados	150	100	35	66.7	two	(5)BF
Bermuda	190	(170)(a)	97	89.3	tour	(2)(3)(5)C
Bolivia	870	217	193	24.9	m	(5)G
Brunei +	110	(87)(b)	87	79.3	p	(2)(3)(5)C
Burundi (c)	199	(18)(b)	18	9.1	tf	(2)(3)C(5)A
Central Afr. Rep.	220	(31)(b)	31	13.9	many	(2)(3)(5)D
Chad	300	110	40	36.7	two	(5)G
Congo - B.	270	(31)(b)	31	11.4	tf	(2)(3)(5)D
Costa Rica	970	292	231	30.1	tf	
Cyprus	590	246	102	41.7	two	
Dahomey	240	(33)(b)	33	13.6	tf	(2)(3)(5)C
Gabon *	310	227	174	73.2	two	(5)G
Guyana	280	152	129	54.4	two	(5)G
Haiti	520	90	47	17.2	two	
Honduras	710	209	178	29.4	tf	

Classification of economies: Table I

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%		
Iceland	440	240	146	54.6	l	(5)H
Jordan	570	236	34	41.3	ff	
Khmer Rep.	970	88	41	9.0	two	(5)CF
Liberia +	289	(209)	196	72.3	m	(2)(3)(5)L
Malagasy Rep.	970	(145)(b)	145	14.9	many	(2)(3)(5)C
Malawi	330	95	57	28.7	many	
Mali + *	439	(41)(d)	22	9.3	two	(2)(3)(5)X
Malta	270	188	34	69.6	ff	
Mauritania	170	(79)(b)	79	46.6	m	(2)(3)(5)G
Mauritius	200	104	70	52.2	f	(5)G
Nepal (e)	920	(45)	10	4.9	ff	(2)GX (3)X (5)G
Nicaragua	860	227	175	26.4	many	
Niger	380	(32)(b)	32	8.3	f	(2)(3)(5)D
Paraguay	630	96	65	15.2	many	
Rwanda +	262	(14)(b)	14	5.4	two	(2)(3)(5)C
Senegal	870	(161)(b)	161	18.5	many	(2)(3)(5)D
Sierra Leone	490	131	101	26.6	m	
Somalia	190	60	32	31.6	two	(5)FG
Togo	270	(55)(b)	55	20.2	two	(2)(3)(5)D
Trinidad and Tobago *	880	600	502	68.2	p	(5)G
Upper Volta +	250	84	27	33.6	ff	

Classification of economies: Table I

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%		
<u>GNP \$1 bn - 5bn</u>						
Afghanistan(g)	1070	(94)(h)	84	8.8	two	(2)GI(3)(5)C
Algeria	4270	1541	1013	36.1	p	(5)G
Burma	2230	154	122	6.9	two	
Cameroon	1050	(226)(b)	226	21.5	tf	(2)(3)(5)D
Dominican Rep.	1430	276	214	19.3	f	
Ecuador	1740	271	233	15.6	tf	
El Salvador	1070	270	229	25.2	tf	
Ethiopia	1880	208	122	11.0	two	
Ghana	2640	472	399	17.9	tf	
Guatemala	1860	375	298	20.2	two	
Hong Kong	3840	(2514)(b)	2514	65.5	mnf	(2)(3)(5)X
Iraq	3090	1253	1098	40.5	p	
Ireland	4010	1668	1093	41.6	two	(5)H
Ivory Coast *	1520	686	496	45.1	tf	
Jamaica	1270	573	342	45.1	two	(5)FG
Kenya (i)	1680	506	217	30.1	many	(2)FK(3)K (5)FK
Kuwait	2850	(1654)(b)	1654	58.0	p	(2)(3)(5)I
Lebanon	1610	895	288	55.6	many	(5)FX
Libyan Arab Rep	3420	2535	2389	74.1	p	
Malaysia	4120	1874	1668	45.5	two	
Morocco	3600	845	487	23.5	many	(5)FG
Panama	1060	401	130	38.7	two	
Saudi Arabia	3220	2432	2090	75.5	p	
Singapore *	1900	1958	1446	103.1(j)	ff(k)	
Sri Lanka	1420	394	339	27.8	tf	
Sudan	1850	331	287	17.9	f	

Classification of economies: Table I

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%		
Syrian Arab Rep	1750	336	197	19.2	two	(5)FG
Tanzania (i) *	1360	362	238	26.6	many	(2)FK (3)K (5)FK
Tunisia	1270	398	183	31.3	many	(5)FG
Uganda (i) *	1260	293	246	23.2	tf	(2)FK (3)K (5)FK
Uruguay *	2370	290	224	12.2	1	
Vietnam (South)	3700	1023	13	27.6	ff	
Zaire	1600	943	792	58.9	m	(5)G
Zambia *	1640	1002	942	61.1	m	
<u>GNP \$5 bn - 25 bn</u>						
Austria	14820	4401	2850	29.7	mnf	
Chile	7050	1303(1)	1124	18.5	m	
Colombia	7350	1069	782	14.5	tf	
Denmark	15700	4562	3317	29.1	two	(5)FG
Egypt	6870	1299	817	18.9	two	(5)FG
Finland	11210	2891	2294	25.8	tf	(5)FH
Greece	9700	1562	612	16.1	many	
Indonesia	8880	1202	1173	13.5	p ^(m)	(5)G
Iran	10800	2612	2412	24.2	p	
Israel	5690	2031	792	35.7	two	
Korea (South)	7910	1584	882	20.0	mnf	(5)C
New Zealand	7610	1442	1250	18.9	1	
Nigeria	6740	1453	1248	21.6	p	
Norway	11110	4862	2473	43.8	two	(5)FG
Pakistan (n)	12820	935	672	7.3	many	(5)FG
Peru	6110	1322	1034	21.6	two	

Classification of economies: Table I

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%		
Philippines	7660	1465	1062	19.1	two	
Portugal	6390	2190	1052	34.3	two	(5)FH
South Africa(r)+	15898	4143	2080	26.1	two	(5)FX
Switzerland	20850	8103	5419	38.9	mnf	(5)H
Taiwan	5490	1756	1465	32.0	two	(5)C
Thailand	7050	1229	686	17.4	many	(5)FG
Turkey	10860	1115	588	10.3	many ^(o)	
Venezuela	10210	2894.	2658	28.3	p	
Yugoslavia	13340	3037	1679	22.8	two	(5)FH
<u>GNP \$25 bn- 125 bn</u>						
India	57290	2534	1879	4.4	two	(5)X
Argentina	26820	2220	1773	8.3	two	(5)G
Australia (p)	35440	5908	4593	16.7	two	(5)X
Belgium- Luxembourg	27300	13012	9715	47.7	mnf	(5)H
Brazil	38470	3204	2739	8.3	many	
Canada	79130	20217(1)	16716	25.5	mnf	(5)H
Italy	94580	19563	13107	20.7	mnf	(5)H
Mexico *	33830	3086	1399	9.1	tour	
Netherlands	31670	14971	10982	47.3	mnf	(5)H
Spain	34360	5616	2457	16.3	two	(5)FH
Sweden	32510	8427	6748	25.9	mnf	(5)H
<u>GNP > \$125 bn.</u>						
France	157390	25112	17805	16.0	mnf	(5)H
Germany Fed. Rep	180260	42464	34061	23.6	mnf	(5)H
Japan	198840	23076	18969	11.6	mnf	(5)H
United Kingdom	126670	30588	19010	24.1	mnf	(5)H
USA	975240	66091	41980	6.8	mnf	(5)H

Classification of economies: Table I

	(1)				
	\$m				
COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (q)					
<u>GNP \$1 bn - 5 bn</u>					
Albania	1290				
Cuba	4440				
Korea (North)	4570				
Vietnam (North)	2180				
<u>GNP \$5 bn - 25 bn</u>					
Bulgaria	6470				
Hungary	16490				
Rumania	18850				
<u>GNP \$25 bn - 125 bn</u>					
China	121870				
Czechoslovakia	32300				
Germany, Dem Rep	42970				
Poland	46030				
<u>GNP > \$125 bn</u>					
USSR	434870				

Notes to Table I

Monetary values: Expressed in millions of US dollars throughout. Conversions from local currencies made at prevailing official rates, except where otherwise indicated. All values rounded to nearest whole number.

Table headings:

Columns (1) - (5): see general note to Tables
 Column (5): to denote categories of "main component", following code is employed:-

f	field crops
ff	financial flows
l	livestock products
m	metals/mining
mnf	manufactures
many	many components
p	petroleum
tf	tree crops and forest products
tour	tourism
two	two main components

Column (6), Sources of data: all items in columns (2) - (5) are derived from source F unless referred to here. Figures here designate columns, and the letters following indicate source(s) from which is derived the item in column designated (see list of sources, in general note to Tables).

Symbols:

+	Data are for 1969
*	Data on foreign exchange receipts stated in source to be preliminary or provisional.
()	Figure omits some part of total foreign exchange receipts (as defined in general note to Tables) because of non-availability of data: see associated footnote.

Item Notes:

(a)	Visible exports plus tourism only
(b)	Visible exports only
(c)	All items averages of 1969 and 1970 figures, because of major variation in magnitude between the two years.
(d)	Visible exports, plus "transferts divers", plus "subventions"; as given in source X, p.155, "Balance des Paiements".
(e)	All items averages of figures for Nepalese fiscal years 1969-70 and 1970-71
(g)	All items averages of figures for Afghanistan fiscal years 1969-70 and 1970-71. Conversion to US \$ according to free rate, source G.
(h)	Visible exports, plus foreign aid, only; aid figure as given in source L, "Central Government Finances: revenue: from foreign grants (commodity assistance)".

- (i) Items in Cols. (2)-(5) are exclusive of trade with other members of East African Community.
- (j) Anomaly apparently due in part at least to difference between conversion rate used for GNP figure, and that used for other items (c.f. comments on sources, in general note on Tables).
- (k) On basis of simple commodity composition of exports (See source X(a) Singapore should be categorised as having "two main components", viz. manufactures and rubber. But source X(b), p.12 indicates that domestic exports, even if locally processed goods, e.g. rubber, petroleum are counted among them, constitute only some 24% of total visible exports; i.e. Singapore's principal source of foreign exchange earnings is revenue from re-export of foreign goods, a financial flow.
- (l) Data on unrequited transfers not available.
- (m) As given in source, from trade returns, figure for petroleum exports falls just short of 40% of total receipts. However, if allowance is made for serious undervaluation in trade returns (stated to be 29% in 1969, source G, and c.f. merchandise exports figure in source F) petroleum earnings probably exceed 40% level.
- (n) Including Bangladesh.
- (o) Categorized on basis of 3-year average, 1968-70. In 1970 two components just made up 40% of total receipts, viz. workers' earnings, cotton; but for both of these, figure was exceptionally high in that year.
- (p) All items averages of figures for Australian fiscal years 1969-70 and 1970-71.
- (q) Note in source points out "...problems in deriving the GNP at market prices from net material product and in converting the GNP estimate into US dollars."
- (r) Data in source X, from which derives figure for exports of manufactures, are described as relating to a "statistical territory" which comprises Republic of S.Africa, S - W Africa (Namibia), Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland.

Classification of economies by economic system, size of GNP
and main source of foreign exchange receipts, 1970

Table II^(a)

A. NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

<u>Main Source of foreign exchange receipts</u>	<u>Size of GNP (billion US \$)</u>				
	< 1	1-5	5-25	25-125	>125
Petroleum	+ <u>Bahrein</u> + <u>Brunei</u> <u>Trinidad & Tobago</u>	<u>Algeria</u> <u>Iraq</u> <u>Kuwait</u> <u>Libyan Arab Rep.</u> <u>Saudi Arabia</u> ^(a)	<u>Indonesia</u> <u>Iran</u> <u>Nigeria</u> <u>Venezuela</u>		
Metals/mining	<u>Bolivia</u> (tin) + <u>Liberia</u> (iron) <u>Mauritania</u> (iron) <u>Sierra Leone</u> (diamonds)	<u>Zaire</u> (copper) <u>Zambia</u> (")	<u>Chile</u> (copper)		
Tree crops and forest products	<u>Burundi</u> (coffee) <u>Congo B.</u> (wood) <u>Costa Rica</u> (bananas, coffee) <u>Dahomey</u> (palm prods.) <u>Honduras</u> (bananas, coffee)	<u>Cameroon</u> (coffee cocoa) <u>Ecuador</u> (bananas) <u>El Salvador</u> (coffee) <u>Ghana</u> (cocoa) <u>Ivory Coast</u> (coffee, cocoa, wood) <u>Sri Lanka</u> (tea) <u>Uganda</u> (coffee)	<u>Colombia</u> (coffee) <u>Finland</u> (wood, wood products) ^(d)		

Classification of economies: Table II (cont.)

	< 1	1-5
Field crops	Mauritius (sugar) <u>Niger</u> (groundnuts)	Dominican Rep. (sugar) Sudan (cotton)
Livestock products	Iceland (fish)	Uruguay (meat, wool)
Manufactures		Hong Kong
Tourism	+ <u>Bahamas</u> <u>Bermuda</u>	
Financial flows	Jordan (aid) Malta (military transactions, investment income, aid) +Upper Volta (aid, workers' remittances)	Singapore (re-exports) Vietnam S. (aid)

5-25

25-125

> 125

New Zealand (meat
wool)

Austria
Korea S.
Switzerland

Belgium - Lux.
Canada
Italy
Netherlands
Sweden

France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Japan
United Kingdom
USA

Mexico(e)

(13)

Classification of economies: Table II (cont).

	< 1	1-5
Many components	<u>Central African Rep.</u> (diamonds, coffee, cotton)	Kenya (transportation earnings, tourism(e) coffee tea)
	<u>Malagasy Rep.</u> (coffee, vanilla, rice)	Lebanon (tourism (e) gold(p) manufactures(q))
	Malawi (tobacco, tea, aid)	Morocco (tourism (e), phosphates, citrus fruit, workers' remittances)
	Nicaragua (cotton, coffee, meat)	Tanzania (transportation earnings(r), coffee, cotton, sisal, diamonds)
	Paraguay (meat, tourism(e), timber)	Tunisia (tourism (e), petroleum, phosphates, aid)
	<u>Senegal</u> (groundnut prods., oilcake, phosphates)	

B. COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Albania
Cuba
Korea, N.
Vietnam, N.

5-25

25-125

> 125

Greece(emigrants'
remittances,
transportation
earnings,tourism
(e))

Brazil (coffee,
cotton, iron ore)

Pakistan (jute &
jute manufact-
ures, various
unrequited
transfers (s),
cotton)

Thailand(field
crops (f),receipts
for - mainly
military - govt.
services,rubber)

Turkey (workers'
earnings, cotton,
hazlenuts)

Bulgaria
Hungary
Rumania

China
Czechoslovakia
Germany Dem.Rep.
Poland

USSR

Classification of economies: Table II (cont.)

Two main components

(i)
2 x Commodity

< 1

1-5

Gabon (petroleum, wood)
Guyana (bauxite, sugar)
+Rwanda (coffee, tin)
Togo (cocoa, phosphates)

Afghanistan (tree crops, livestock prods)(f)
Burma (rice, teak)
Guatemala (tree crops, field crops)(g)
Ireland (livestock products, manufactures)
Malaysia (rubber, tin)

(ii)
Commodity + invisible

Barbados (tourism (e), sugar)
Cyprus (expenditures by military & other official personnel, metals)

Ethiopia (coffee, transportation earnings)
Jamaica (bauxite & alumina, tourism(e))
Panama (receipts from transactions with Canal Zone(j) bananas)
Syrian Arab Rep. (cotton, pipeline earnings (k))

(iii)
Commodity & unrequited transfer

Chad (cotton, aid)
Haiti (private remittances/ donations, coffee)
Khmer Rep. (aid, rice)
+Mali (aid, livestock products (n))
Somalia (livestock products, aid)

5-25

25-125

> 125

Peru (fish & fish
prods., copper)

Phillipines (tree
crops & forest
prods.(h), sugar)

+South Africa
(gold, manufact-
ures).

Taiwan (manufact-
ures,metals)(i)

Argentina (livestock
prods., cereals)

Australia (livestock
prods., manufactures)

India (manufactures,
tea)

Denmark (manufact-
ures, freight)

Norway (shipping,
manufactures(l))

Yugoslavia
(manufactures,
workers'
remittances)

Spain (tourism(m)
manufactures)

Egypt (cotton,aid)

Israel (diamonds,
private/German
govt.donations)

Portugal(manufac-
tures, emigrants?
remittances (o))

(15)

Notes to Table II

- + Data are for 1969
- Broken line indicates omission of part of total foreign exchange receipts. (e.g. Bahrein). (See Notes to Table I)
- (a) This table gives further analysis of data set out in Table I, in particular an elaboration of ibid Col.(5). It should be read in conjunction with appropriate notes to Table I.
- (b) Details are given in parentheses after the name of the country.
- (c) Including earnings of Trans-Arabian Pipeline System.
- (d) Crude timber, pulp and waste paper, plus wood manufactures as in source H.
- (e) Categorization based on figure given in source F as credit for "travel", designed "...to include all receipts for goods and services provided to foreigners visiting the reporting country, including transportation within that country...." (IMF, Balance of Payments: Concepts and Definitions, Pamphlet series No. 10 (1969) pp.30-31). The figure thus includes receipts from business travellers, military personnel on leave, travelling government officials, etc., as well as receipts from tourists in the ordinary sense.
- (f) Fruit and nuts: wool and skins
- (g) Coffee and bananas; cotton and sugar
- (h) Wood and coconut products
- (i) Categorization based on information in source C. Some products appropriate to "manufactures" category, SITC sections 5-8, probably included in "metals" total referred to here; others may be omitted entirely. i.e. more accurate data might indicate Taiwan has manufactures as single main component.
- (j) Earnings of Panamanians working in Canal Zone, expenditures in Panama by US personnel resident in C.Z., sales of goods/ services to private residents in C.Z.
- (k) Refers to "value of services provided to nonresidents by pipeline operating units", which is taken to be "equal to payments of royalties plus other local expenditures by the foreign oil companies that own the pipelines". (Source F)
- (l) Defined here as "nonagricultural commodities beyond the stages of simple processing of primary commodities". (Source G)
- (m) See note (e), but source states in this case that its figure for "travel" is made up "almost entirely" of tourism receipts.
- (n) Based on following figures in source X (million US\$): aid (as in Table I note (d)) 12.4; livestock and livestock products 6.5, estimated. Alternative figures in source L, 8.0 and 8.0. Source X also gives cotton 7.9, estimated, i.e. more important than livestock; but source L gives cotton 2.0 and source C figures yield 1969-71 average 3.8 for cotton.

Notes to Table II (cont)

- (o) Treated in source F as unrequited transfer, but alternatively might be interpreted as invisible export.
- (p) International transactions in gold, including re-exports through unauthorized channels.
- (q) Figure for manufactures derived from data in source X listed by Lebanese "Nomenclature douanière", not by SITC. Minor items appropriate to "manufactures" category may have been omitted, and vice versa.
- (r) Includes Tanzania's share of earnings of E.African airline and insurance companies, port disbursements, etc.
- (s) Private transfers (migrants' and family, pensions, charitable, US private and extraordinary relief) plus official grants.
- (t) Rice and corn

Classification of economies by economic system, size of GNP
and main source of foreign exchange receipts, 1970

Table III: SUMMARY(a)

	<u>Size of GNP (billion US \$)</u>					TOTAL
	< 1	1-5	5-25	25-125	> 125	
A. NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES						
Petroleum	3	5	4	0	0	12
Metals/mining	4	2	1	0	0	7
Tree crops & forest products	5	7	2	0	0	14
Field crops	2	2	0	0	0	4
Livestock products	1	1	1	0	0	3
Manufactures	0	1	3	5	5	14
Tourism	2	0	0	1	0	3
Financial flows	4	2	0	0	0	6
Two main components	11	9	10	4	0	34
- of which (i)	(4)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(0)	
(ii)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(1)	(0)	
(iii)	(5)	(0)	(3)	(0)	(0)	
Many components	6	5	4	1	0	16
TOTAL	38	35	24	10	6	113
B. COMMUNIST COUNTRIES	0	4	3	4	1	12

(a) See notes to Tables I and II above