

A large, faint, light-colored globe is centered in the background of the slide, showing the continents of North and South America. Overlaid on this globe is the main title of the document.

World Economic Overview



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Presentation



This World Economic Overview highlights the main changes in the world economy in the long run and how nations took part in it.

Trends over some forty years are featured in the overview : from 1960 to 2013 for GDP, and from 1967 to 2010 for international trade in goods and services.

The first part of the overview is dedicated to changes in the world ranking of economic and population weights as well as in the one of nations development levels.

The second part describes trade flows. It sets out the growing share of trade in goods and services in the world production along with trade balances and imbalances across nations. Trade in goods and services, reflecting and explaining global and national transformations, is observed in detail. On one side through the product structure evolution, on the other side through the changes in geographical breakdowns.

In the third part, specialization indicators – in terms of comparative advantages – are presented for about twenty major countries.

This overview has been carried out from the CHELEM database (Harmonized Accounts on the World Economy)..

<http://www.cepii.fr/francgraph/bdd/chelem.htm>

<https://chelem.bvdep.com>

CHELEM-Banque de données du CEPII, document de travail n° 88-14, Décembre 1988.



Part one : Countries Weight


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Total population

	millions of inhabitants 2013	World = 100					Variation	
		1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013	2013-1960
North America	474	7,9	7,6	7,3	6,9	6,8	6,7	-1,2
United States	322	6,0	5,6	5,2	4,8	4,7	4,5	-1,5
Canada	35	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	-0,1
Mexico	117	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6	0,4
South America *	489	5,9	6,3	6,5	6,7	6,8	6,9	1,0
Brazil	200	2,4	2,6	2,7	2,8	2,9	2,8	0,4
European Union (27)	510	13,4	11,9	10,4	9,0	8,0	7,2	-6,2
European Union (15)**	403	9,9	8,8	7,6	6,6	6,2	5,7	-4,2
Euro Area**	338	8,0	7,2	6,3	5,5	5,2	4,7	-3,3
Germany**	81	1,8	1,7	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,1	-0,7
France	66	1,5	1,4	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	-0,6
Italy	61	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,1	0,9	0,9	-0,8
United Kingdom	63	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,1	1,0	0,9	-0,8
Other Europe	120	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	-0,2
Turkey	76	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,1	0,1
CIS	279	6,8	6,4	5,8	5,3	4,6	3,9	-2,9
Russian Federation	140	3,9	3,5	3,1	2,8	2,4	2,0	-2,0
Ukraine	45	1,4	1,3	1,1	1,0	0,8	0,6	-0,8
Middle East	390	3,4	3,7	4,1	4,6	4,9	5,5	2,1
Saudi Arabia	29	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3
Egypt	86	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,2	0,3
Sub-Saharan Africa	910	7,6	8,0	8,7	9,7	10,9	12,8	5,2
South Africa	59	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,2
Nigeria	172	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	2,0	2,4	0,9
Japan	127	3,0	2,8	2,6	2,3	2,1	1,8	-1,3
East and South-East Asia	2 005	29,7	30,5	30,7	30,4	29,7	28,1	-1,6
ASEAN 10	566	6,5	6,9	7,3	7,6	7,8	7,9	1,5
China	1 358	21,9	22,2	22,1	21,4	20,6	19,1	-2,9
South Korea	49	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	-0,1
Taiwan	24	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,0
Oceania and other Asia	1 824	20,5	21,1	22,1	23,4	24,5	25,6	5,1
Australia/New Zealand	28	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,0
India	1 275	14,7	15,0	15,7	16,5	17,2	17,9	3,2
Asia and Oceania n.e.s.	521	5,3	5,7	6,0	6,5	6,9	7,3	2,0
World	7 127	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0

Source : CEPII, CHELEM-GDP database

* South and Central America and the Caribbean is referred to as South America

** Former East Germany included since 1991



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Regional shares of world income

	GDP at national current prices, converted at current exchange rates billion dollars 2013	Structure % of world					Variation	
		1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013	2013-1960
North America	19 389	42,2	38,6	29,0	30,3	35,0	25,5	-16,7
United States	16 246	38,1	34,3	24,6	26,4	30,8	21,4	-16,7
Canada	1 870	3,0	2,9	2,4	2,7	2,2	2,5	-0,5
Mexico	1 273	1,2	1,4	2,0	1,3	2,0	1,7	0,5
South America *	4 908	4,8	4,5	5,0	4,0	4,6	6,5	1,7
Brazil	2 456	1,1	1,4	2,1	2,1	2,0	3,2	2,1
European Union (27)	17 593	25,7	28,6	33,4	33,3	26,2	23,2	-2,5
European Union (15)**	16 144	22,4	25,7	31,0	31,3	25,0	21,3	-1,2
Euro Area**	12 859	15,6	19,8	24,4	25,1	19,3	16,9	1,3
Germany**	3 578	4,0	6,1	7,3	7,0	5,8	4,7	0,7
France	2 793	4,5	4,9	6,1	5,7	4,1	3,7	-0,8
Italy	2 090	2,9	3,6	4,1	5,2	3,4	2,8	-0,2
United Kingdom	2 575	5,3	4,2	4,8	4,6	4,6	3,4	-1,9
Other Europe	2 458	3,0	2,7	3,1	3,1	2,7	3,2	0,3
Turkey	872	1,4	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,1	-0,3
CIS	3 006				1,7	1,1	4,0	4,0
Russian Federation	2 299				0,9	0,8	3,0	3,0
Ukraine	199				0,4	0,1	0,3	0,3
Middle East	3 085	1,6	1,7	4,8	2,6	2,5	4,1	2,5
Saudi Arabia	642	0,2	0,2	1,5	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,7
Egypt	254	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,0
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 460	2,3	2,2	2,4	1,4	1,1	1,9	-0,4
South Africa	478	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,1
Nigeria	298	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,1
Japan	6 062	3,3	7,0	9,6	14,1	14,6	8,0	4,7
East and South-East Asia	13 313	7,2	5,6	5,8	5,7	8,7	17,5	10,3
ASEAN 10	2 494	2,2	1,9	1,9	1,6	1,9	3,3	1,1
China	8 777	4,5	3,1	2,7	1,8	3,7	11,6	7,1
South Korea	1 243	0,3	0,3	0,6	1,2	1,6	1,6	1,4
Taiwan	520	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,8	1,0	0,7	0,6
Oceania and other Asia	4 679	5,7	5,0	4,2	3,8	3,5	6,2	0,5
Australia/New Zealand	1 877	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,4	2,5	0,6
India	2 120	2,7	2,0	1,6	1,4	1,4	2,8	0,1
Asia and Oceania n.e.s	683	1,2	1,2	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,9	-0,3
World	75 937	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0

Source : CEPII, CHELEM-GDP database

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** Former East Germany included since 1991



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Regional shares of world production***

	GDP at 2005 international prices and purchasing power parities billion dollars 2013	Structure % of world total					Variation	
		1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013	2013-1960
North America	16 798	30,1	27,7	26,2	26,5	27,8	22,2	-7,9
United States	13 944	26,2	23,6	21,5	22,2	23,3	18,4	-7,8
Canada	1 284	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,7	-0,5
Mexico	1 570	1,8	2,1	2,6	2,3	2,4	2,1	0,3
South America *	5 025	6,5	6,4	7,3	6,2	6,3	6,6	0,2
Brazil	2 161	2,1	2,3	3,4	3,0	2,9	2,9	0,8
European Union (27)	14 316	31,1	30,2	28,1	26,7	24,9	18,9	-12,2
European Union (15)**	12 478	27,5	26,9	24,4	23,3	22,4	16,5	-11,0
Euro Area**	10 066	20,5	21,1	19,7	18,9	18,2	13,3	-7,2
Germany**	2 873	6,4	6,2	5,5	5,2	5,2	3,8	-2,6
France	1 985	4,2	4,3	4,1	3,9	3,6	2,6	-1,6
Italy	1 610	3,9	4,1	3,9	3,7	3,3	2,1	-1,8
United Kingdom	2 093	5,7	4,5	3,6	3,6	3,5	2,8	-2,9
Other Europe	2 075	3,1	3,1	3,0	2,9	2,9	2,7	-0,4
Turkey	1 047	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,2	1,3	1,4	0,4
CIS	3 235				7,3	3,5	4,3	4,3
Russian Federation	2 265				5,2	2,6	3,0	3,0
Ukraine	310				1,2	0,4	0,4	0,4
Middle East	3 758	4,0	5,0	6,4	4,5	4,6	5,0	1,0
Saudi Arabia	659	0,4	0,5	1,2	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,5
Egypt	480	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,3
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 976	3,0	2,7	2,5	2,3	2,2	2,6	-0,4
South Africa	571	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	-0,2
Nigeria	417	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,1
Japan	4 065	4,9	7,5	7,7	9,1	7,6	5,4	0,4
East and South-East Asia	17 544	4,2	4,2	5,5	8,8	13,7	23,2	19,0
ASEAN 10	3 192	1,7	1,8	2,2	2,9	3,5	4,2	2,5
China	11 710	1,9	1,6	1,9	3,5	7,0	15,5	13,6
South Korea	1 474	0,3	0,4	0,7	1,3	1,8	1,9	1,6
Taiwan	838	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,8	1,1	1,1	0,9
Oceania and other Asia	6 892	5,0	5,2	4,8	5,7	6,6	9,1	4,1
Australia/New Zealand	1 016	1,6	1,6	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,3	-0,3
India	4 627	2,3	2,5	2,3	2,9	3,7	6,1	3,8
Asia and Oceania n.e.s.	1 249	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,5	1,4	1,7	0,6
World	75 665	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0

Source : CEPII, CHELEM-GDP database

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** Former East Germany included since 1991

*** PPP GDP is the GDP converted in international dollars, using PPP rates;

an international dollar has the same purchasing power than the dollar in the United States;

data are expressed in 2005 billion dollars.

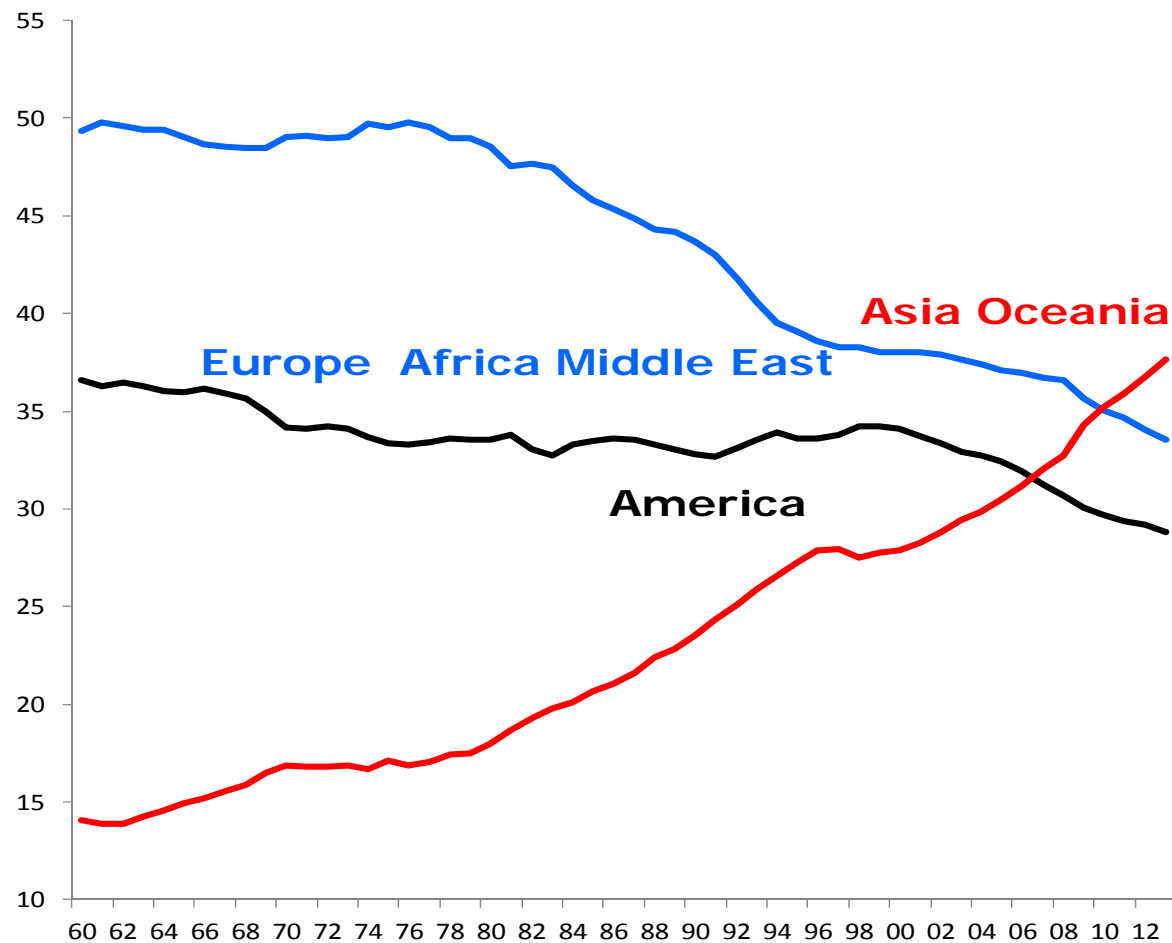


Shares in World Production*

1960 – 2013

3 areas

% of World PPP GDP



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-GDP database.
*See p.8

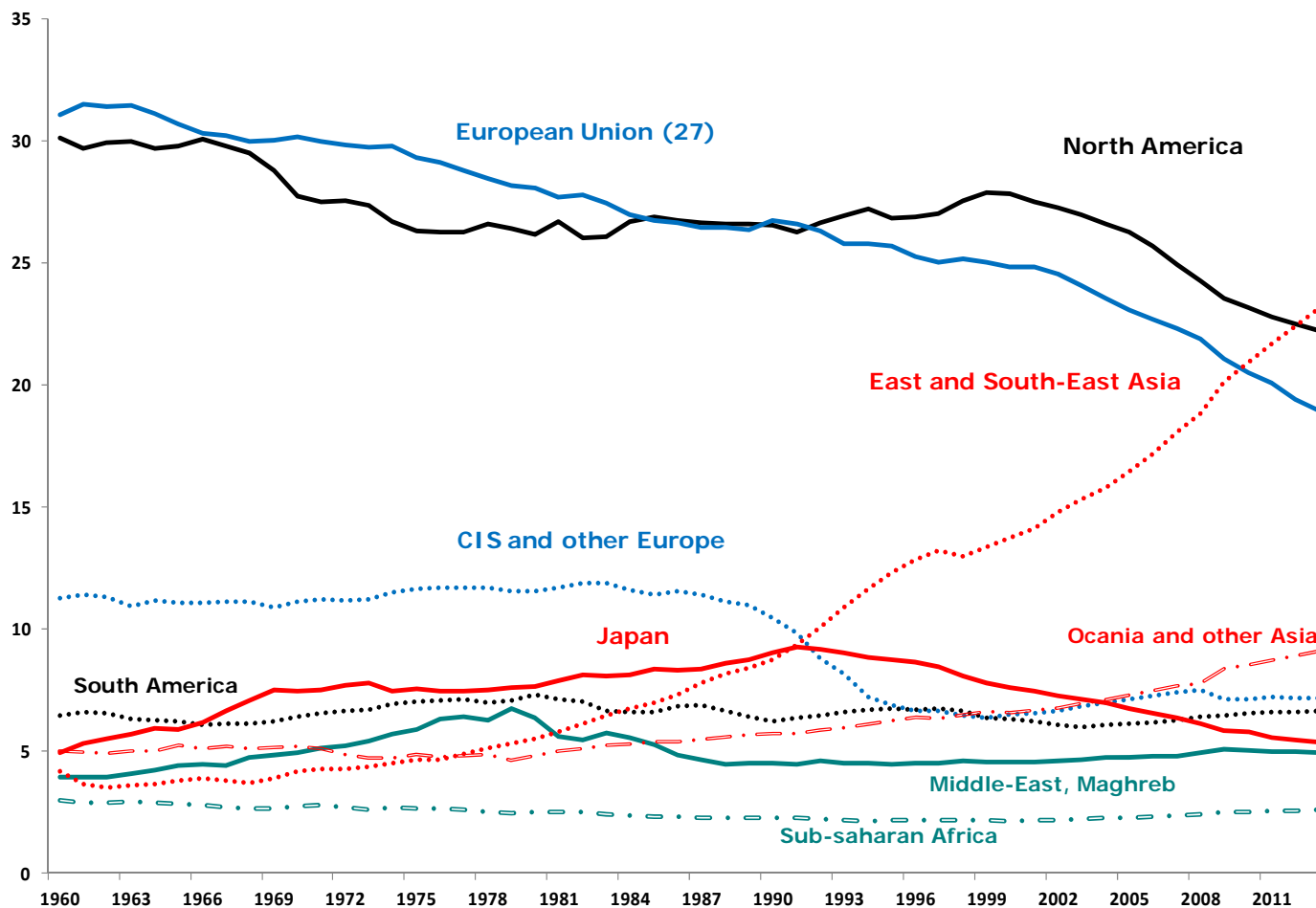


Shares in World Production*

1960 – 2013

9 main geographic regions

(% of World PPP GDP)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-GDP database.
*See p.8



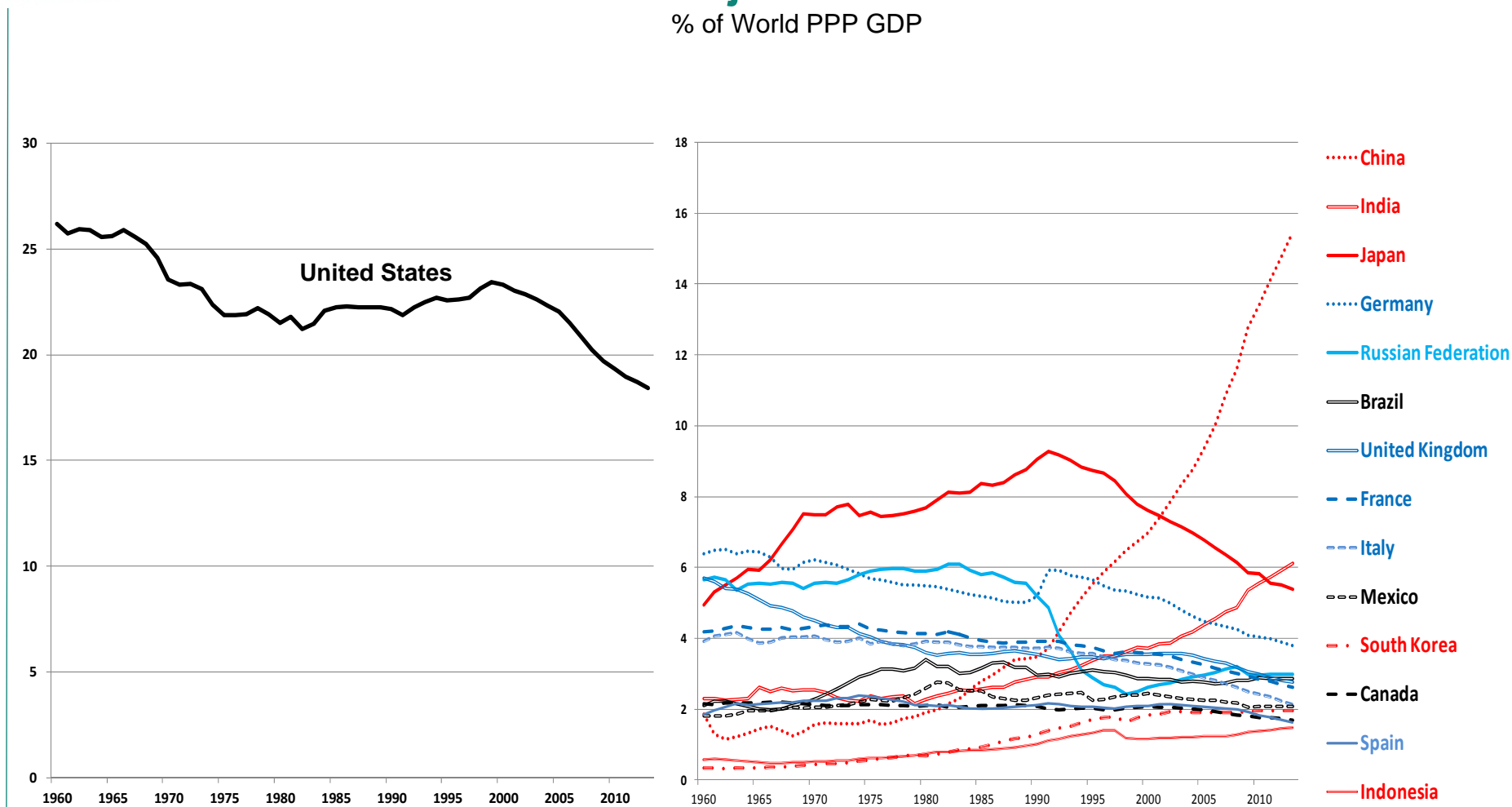
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Shares in World Production*

1967 – 2013

13 major countries

% of World PPP GDP



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-GDP database

* See p.8.

GDP PPP* per head 2005 international dollars

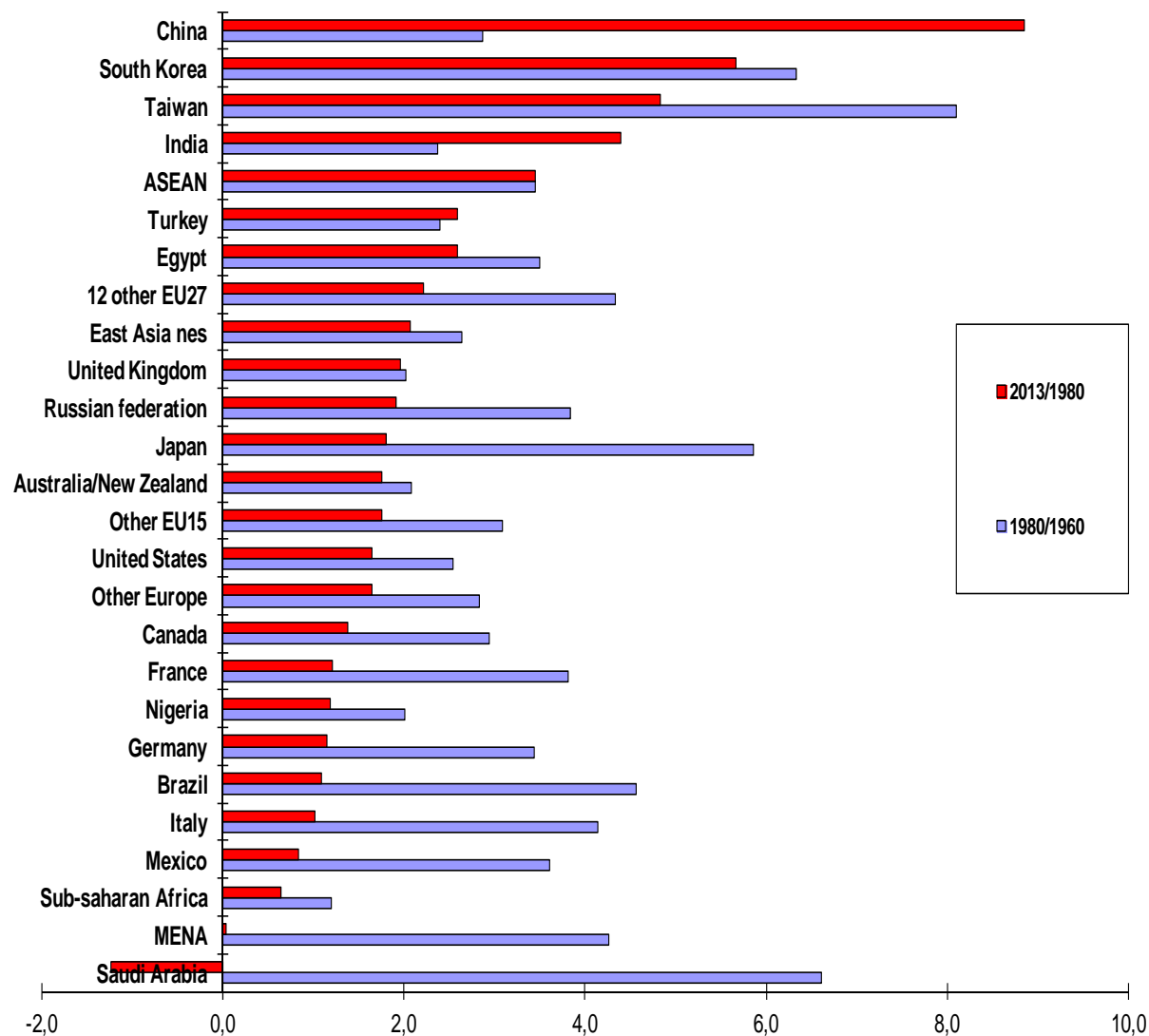
Ranking of regions in 2013

GDP at 2005 international prices and purchasing power parities Dollars per head in 2013	Structure % of world average						
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013	
United States	43 371	435	419	415	464	498	409
Australia/New Zeland	36 744	389	375	339	350	383	346
Canada	36 214	367	367	378	395	412	341
Taiwan	35 435	45	64	122	199	290	334
North America	35 430	383	364	360	385	408	334
Germany	35 269	349	376	397	433	385	332
United Kingdom	32 955	331	298	285	329	369	310
Japan	32 116	162	265	292	389	367	303
European Union (15)*	30 957	279	305	319	352	362	292
France	30 160	273	308	333	357	359	284
South Korea	29 910	40	50	80	160	238	282
Euro Area*	29 799	257	295	314	346	352	281
European Union (27)*	28 064	233	254	271	298	312	264
Italy	26 258	237	279	309	348	352	247
Saudi Arabia	22 504	268	339	556	283	258	212
Other Europe	17 232	163	164	165	162	169	162
Russian Federation	16 143				185	109	152
Turkey	13 852	105	102	98	118	125	130
Mexico	13 401	142	146	167	146	150	126
CIS	11 582				139	77	109
Brazil	10 817	88	87	124	105	100	102
World AVERAGE	10 616	100	100	100	100	100	100
South America	10 286	110	103	113	93	93	97
Middle East	9 637	117	136	156	97	93	91
South Africa	9 598	144	147	131	109	92	90
East and South-East Asia	8 751	14	14	18	29	46	82
China	8 620	8	7	9	16	34	81
Ukrain	6 865				118	47	65
ASEAN	5 639	26	26	30	37	44	53
Egypt	5 579	34	33	39	47	53	53
Oceania and other Asia	3 779	24	25	22	25	27	36
India	3 629	16	17	14	18	22	34
Nigeria	2 428	31	28	27	21	19	23
Asia and Oceania n.e.s.	2 396	21	19	20	22	20	23
Sub-saharan Africa	2 171	39	34	29	23	20	20

Source : CEPII, CHELEM-GDP database.

*See p.8

2005 PPP GDP per head* (annual average growth rate)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-GDP database.
*See p.8



Part two

International Trade



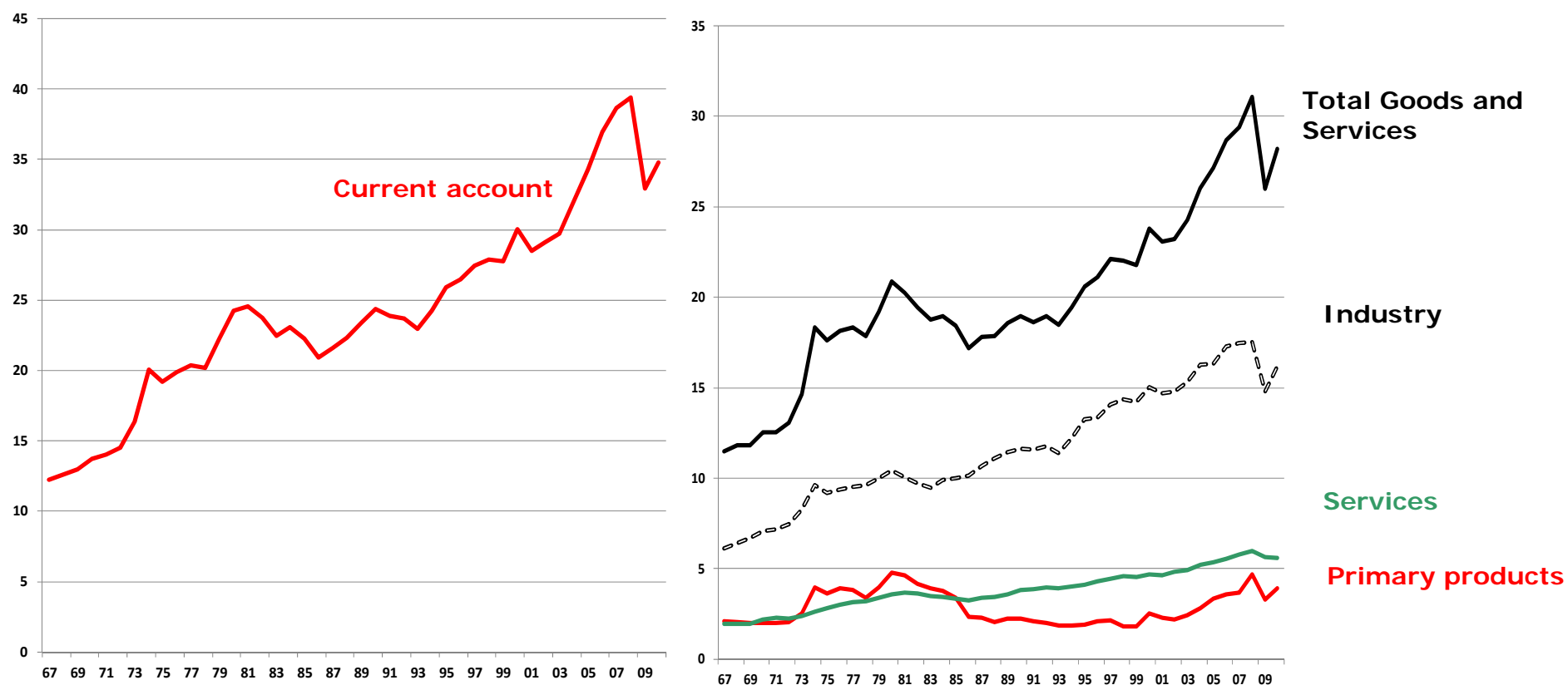
Trade in goods and services



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Shares of main current account items in World GDP 1967 – 2010

percent of World GDP at current prices



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases



World Trade and World GDP 1967 - 2010

(current prices, annual average growth rate, %)

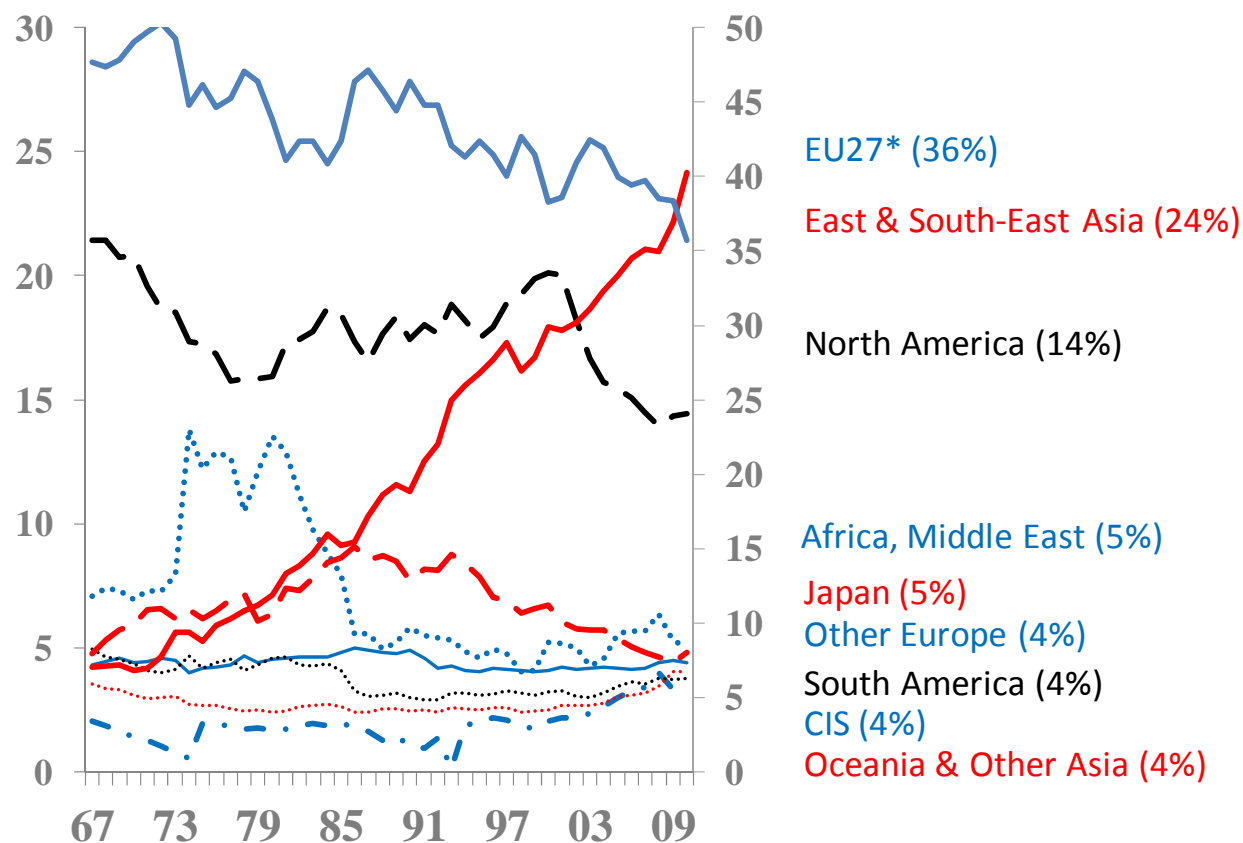
	billion dollars 2010	annual average growth rate, %				
		1967-77	1977-87	1987-97	1997-10	1967-10
World Trade	17 882	17,8	8,3	8,4	7,8	10,3
Primary products	2 471	19,4	3,2	5,4	10,8	9,6
Industry	10 242	17,5	9,9	9,1	6,9	10,5
Services	3 556	17,8	9,4	9,1	7,7	10,7
World GDP	63 383	12,4	8,7	6,1	5,8	8,0

Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases



World Exports in Goods and Services 1967 - 2010

(9 areas in % of world trade)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

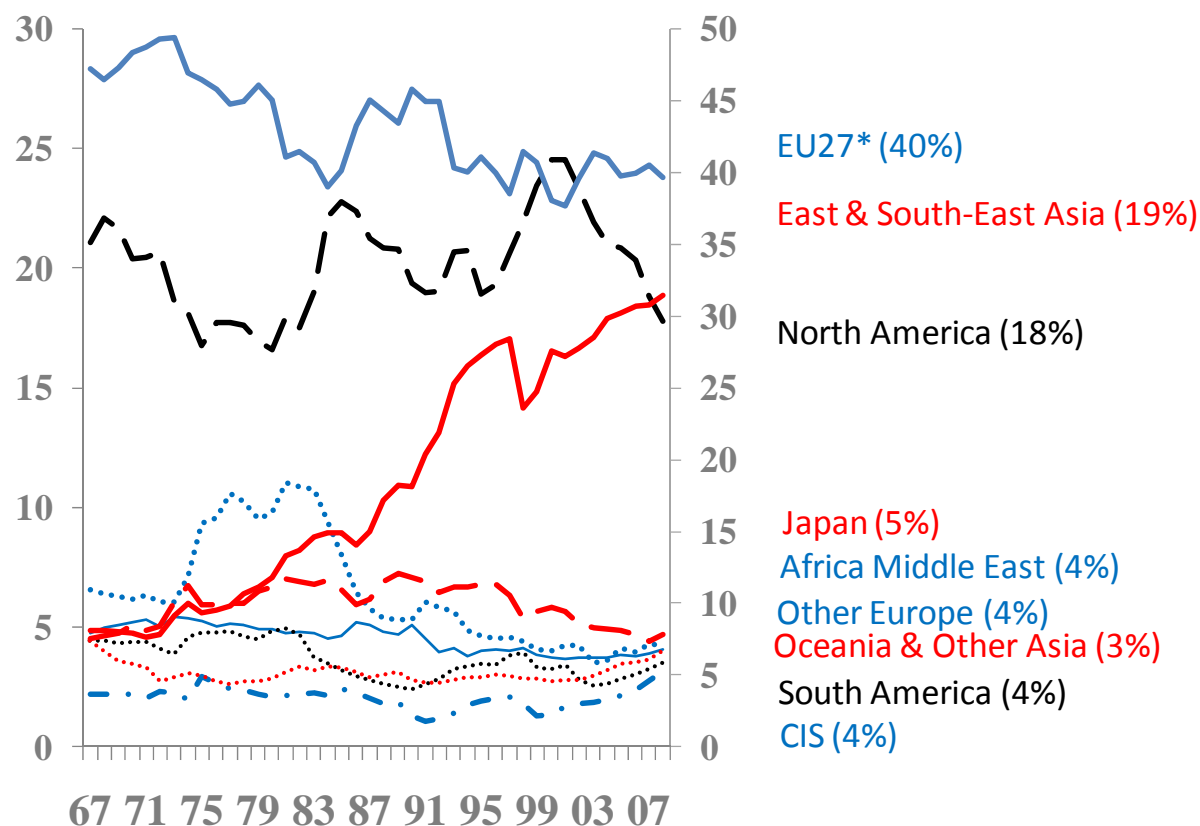
Note: the the right axis is for EU, the left axis is for the other areas. Figures into brakets show the share in 2010.

*Intra-EU trade included



World Imports in Goods and Services 1967 - 2008

(9 areas in % of world trade)



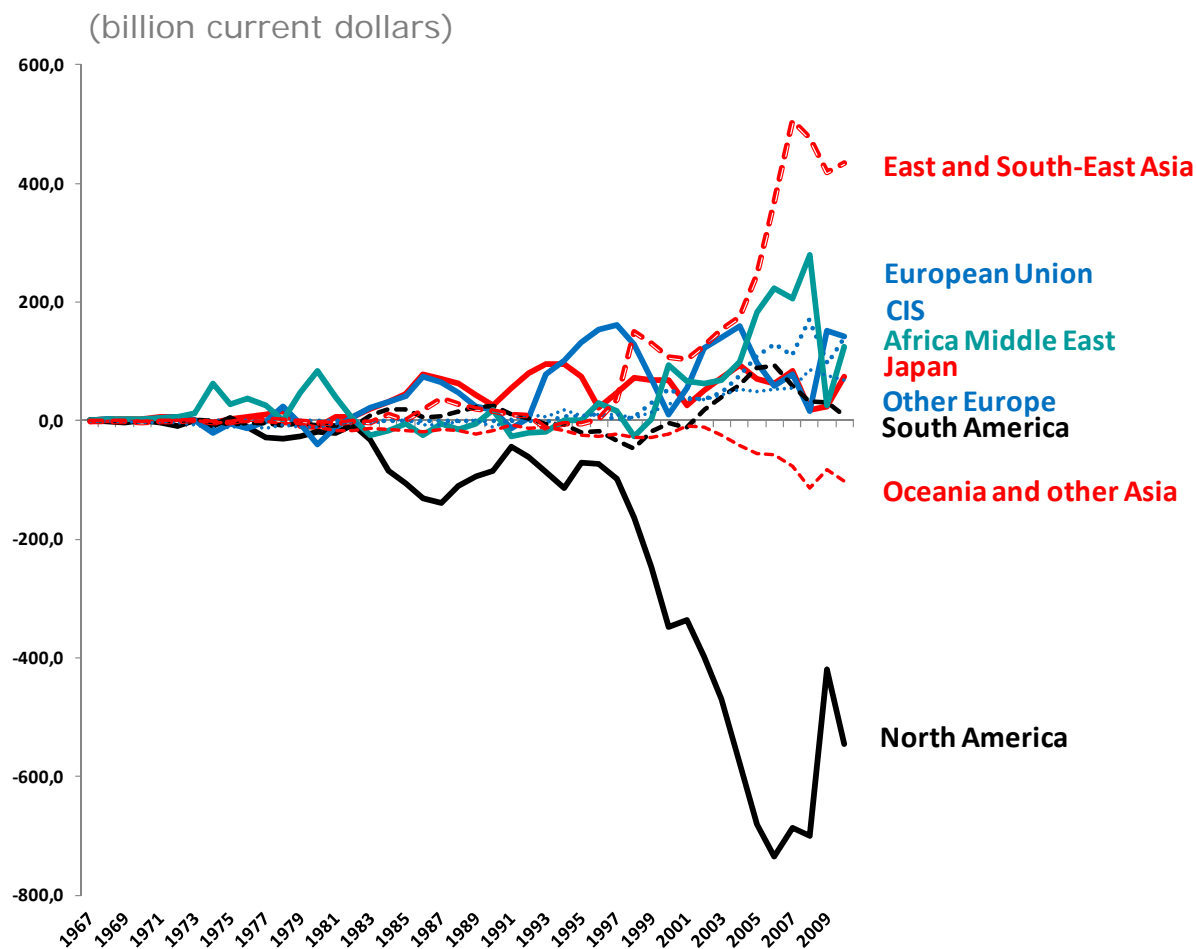
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

Note: the the right axis is for EU, the left axis is for the other areas. Figures into brakets show the share in 2008.

*Intra-EU trade included



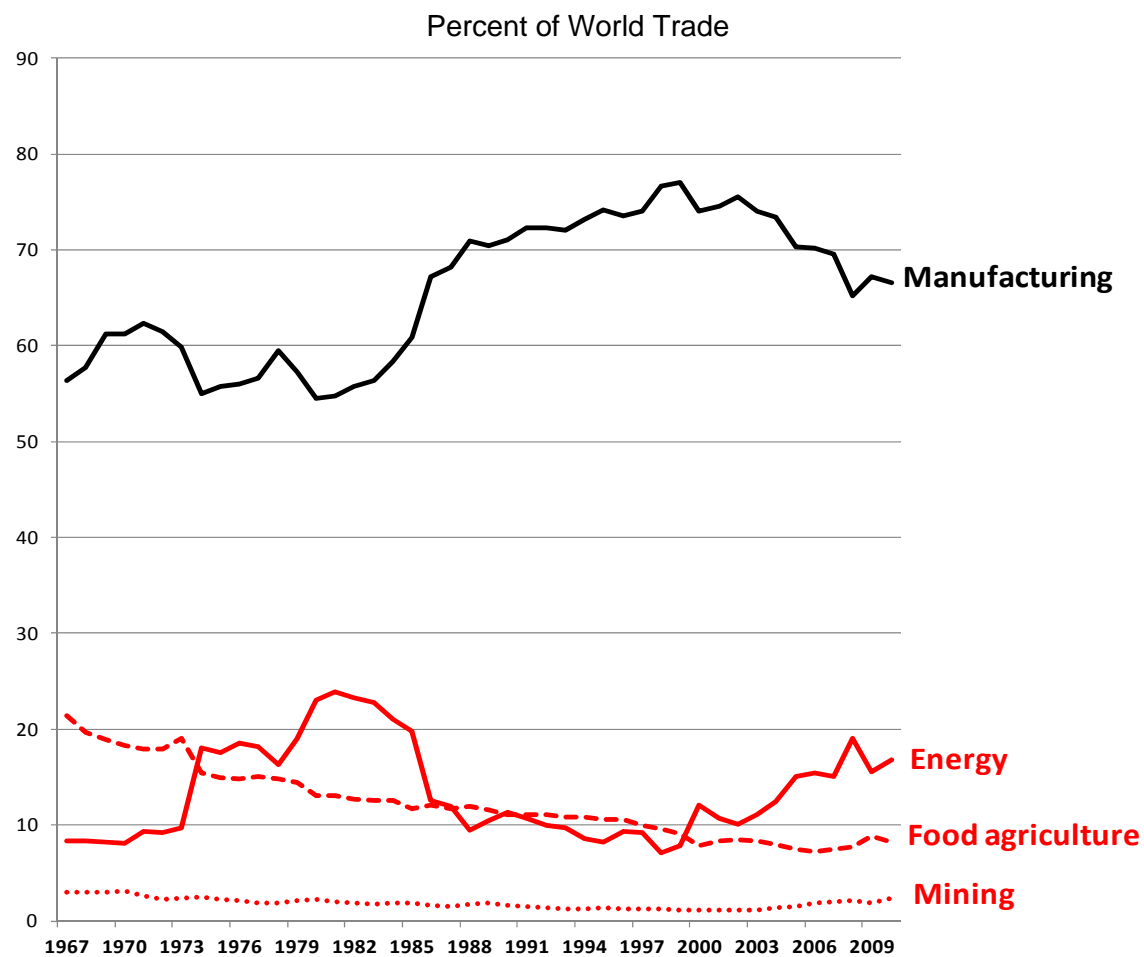
Trade Balances on Goods and Services 1967 - 2010



Source : CEPII , CHELEM-Balance of Payments database



Shares of the 4 sectors in World Trade 1967 – 2010



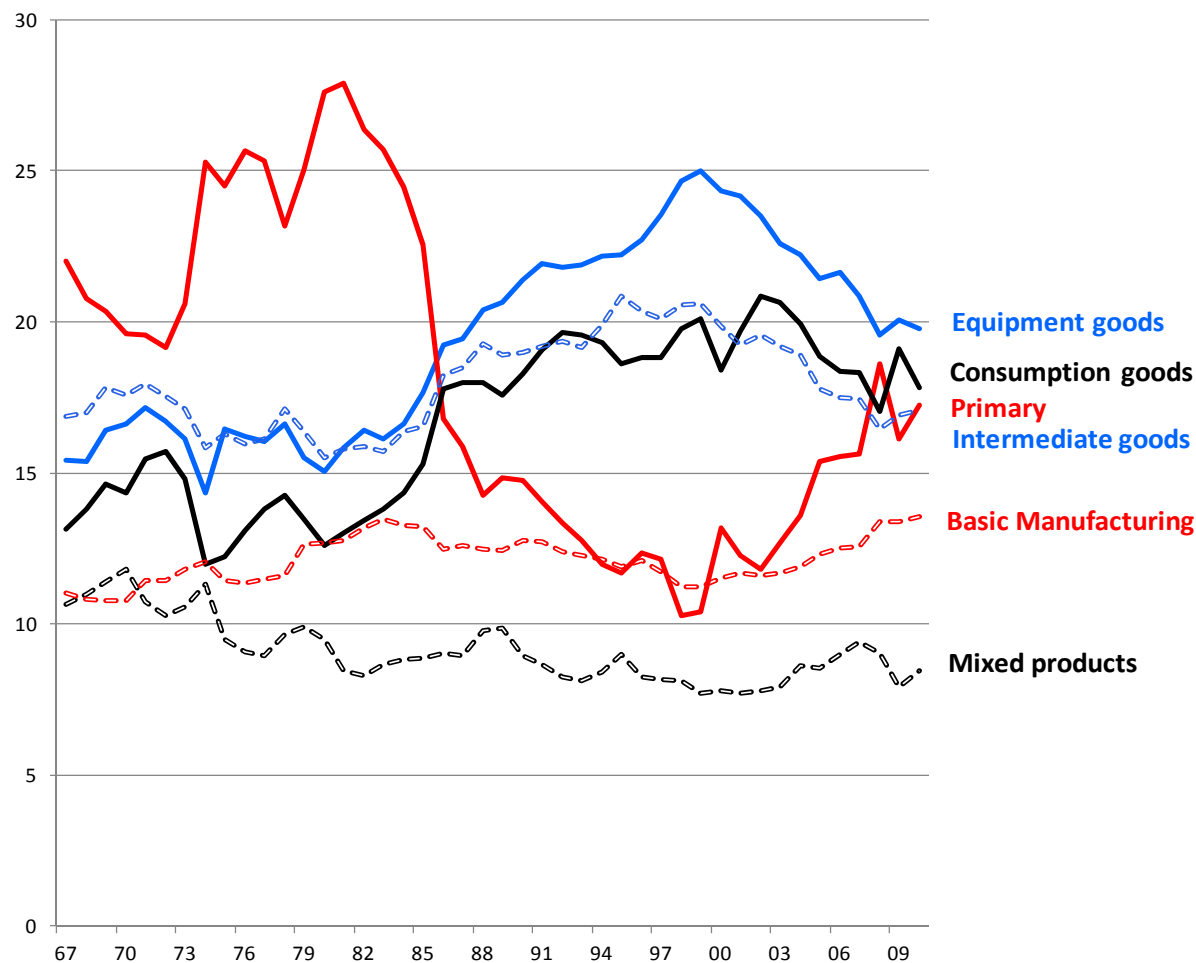
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.



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Shares of the 6 stages of Production in World Trade 1967 – 2010

Percent of World Trade



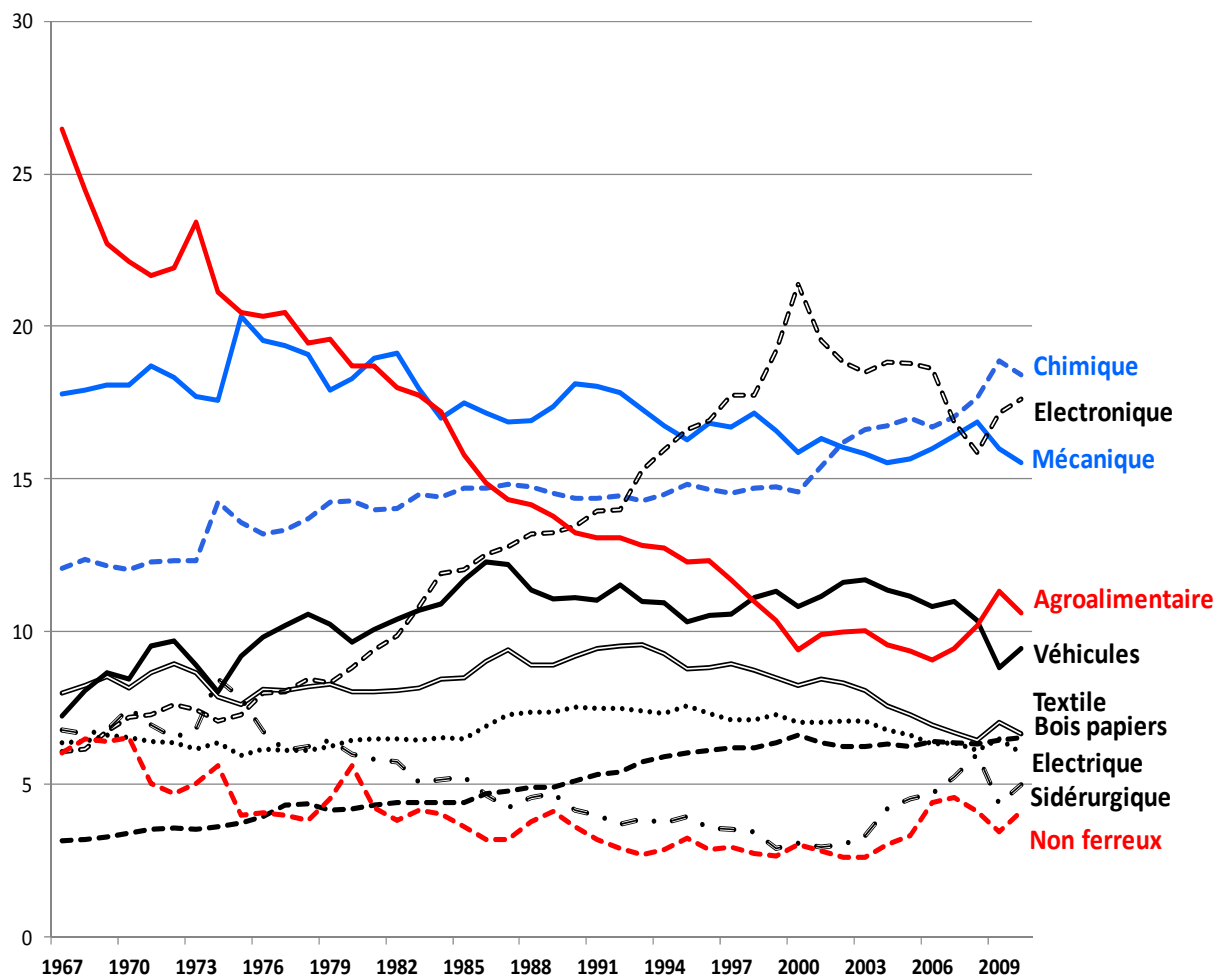
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database



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Shares of chains in World Trade excluding Energy 1967 - 2010

Percent of World Trade excluding Energy



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade



Geographic structure of World Trade in 2010

percent of World Trade (all goods)
(14 088 billion dollars at current prices in 2010**)

Exporting zone in row
Importing zone in column

% flux 2010	Amérique du Nord	Amérique du Sud	Union européenne (a)	Autres Europe	CEI	Moyen-orient, Maghreb	Afrique sub-saharienne	Japon	Asie de l'Est et du Sud-Est	Océanie et Autres Asie	Monde*
Amérique du Nord	6,1	1,1	2,0	0,3	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,5	1,8	0,4	12,7
Amérique du Sud	1,1	1,1	0,7	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,7	0,1	4,2
Union européenne*	2,8	0,7	22,7	2,4	1,1	1,4	0,6	0,4	2,2	0,7	35,0
Autres Europe	0,4	0,1	2,2	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,1	3,7
CEI	0,3	0,0	1,8	0,3	0,7	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,5	0,1	3,9
Moyen-orient, Maghreb	0,6	0,3	1,2	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,2	0,8	1,7	0,6	6,1
Afrique sub-saharienne	0,5	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,5	0,2	2,2
Japon	1,0	0,2	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	2,9	0,2	5,5
Asie de l'Est et du Sud-Est	4,5	0,9	3,8	0,4	0,5	0,9	0,5	2,0	7,7	1,6	22,9
Océanie et Autres Asie	0,4	0,1	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,1	0,4	1,3	0,4	3,7
Monde*	17,6	4,6	36,0	3,9	2,7	4,4	2,0	4,6	19,7	4,4	100,0

Source : CEPII, base CHELEM - commerce international

*Non compris les flux non ventilés géographiquement
(a) Union européenne à 27



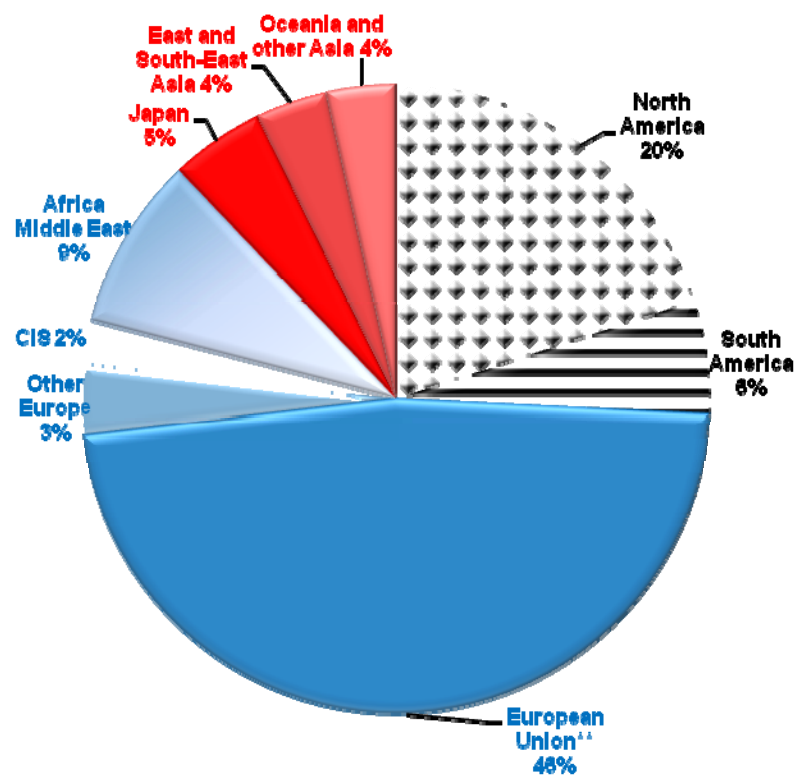
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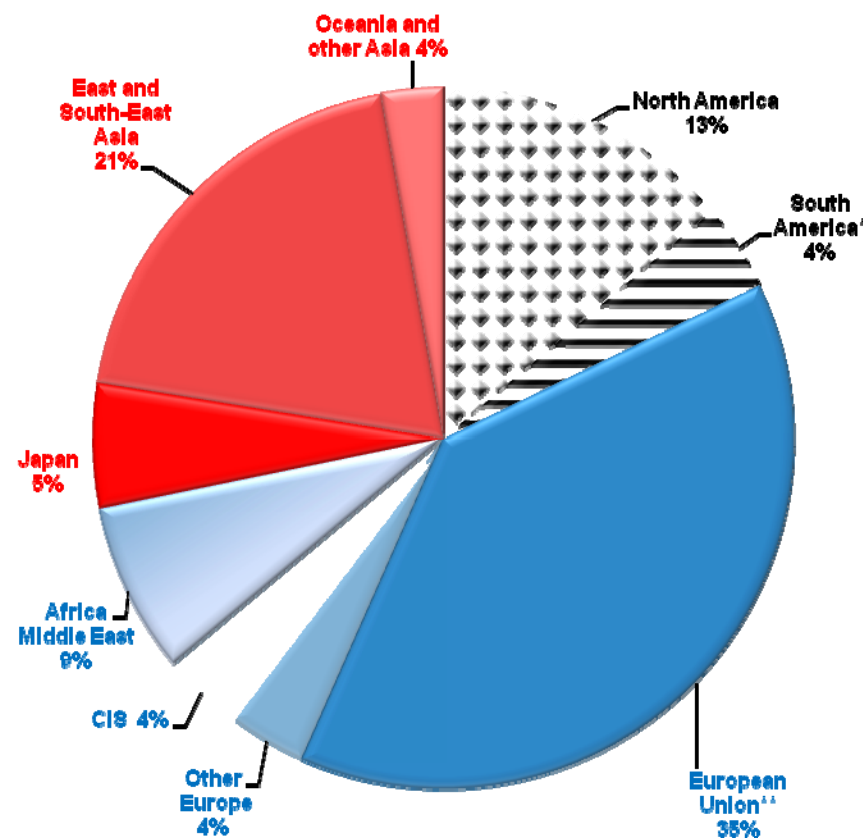
World exports in nine zones

(percent of World Trade)

1967
217 billion dollars



2010
14 326 billion dollars



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.

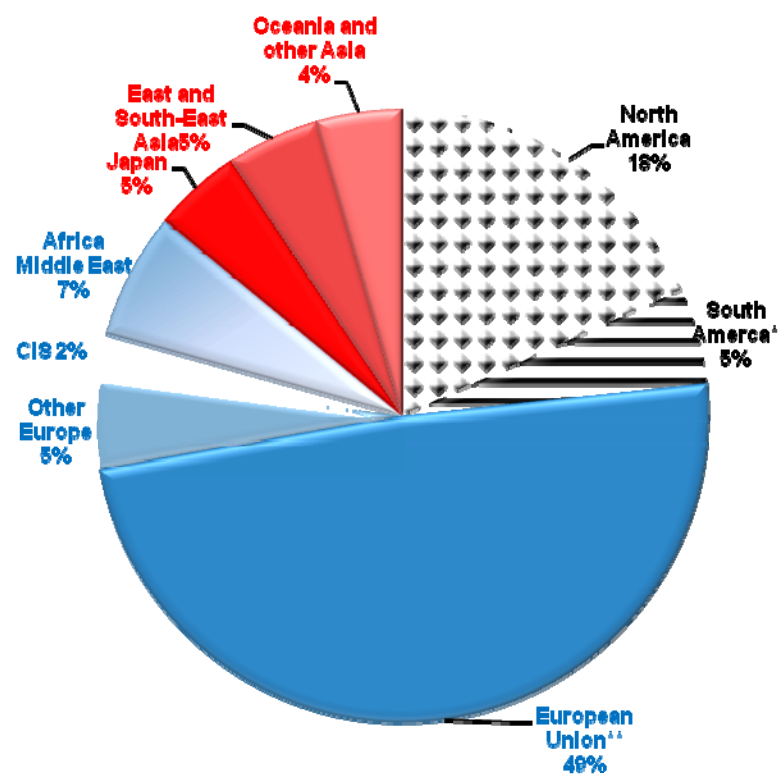
*See p.8

** European Union 27

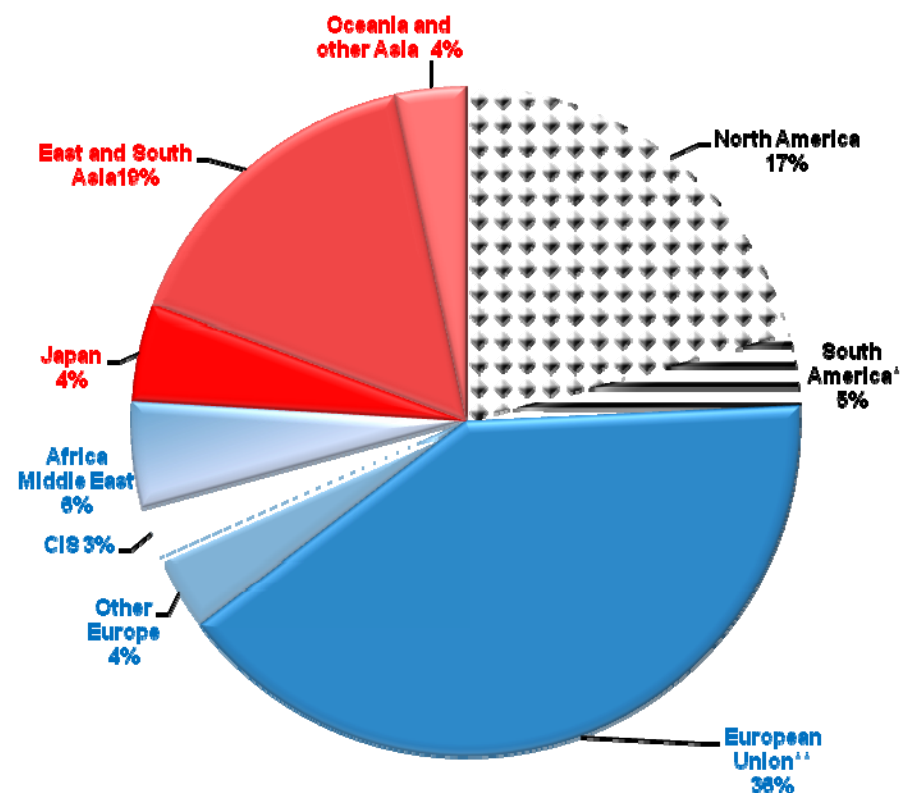
World imports in nine zones

(percent of World Trade)

1967
217 billion dollars



2010
14 326 billion dollars

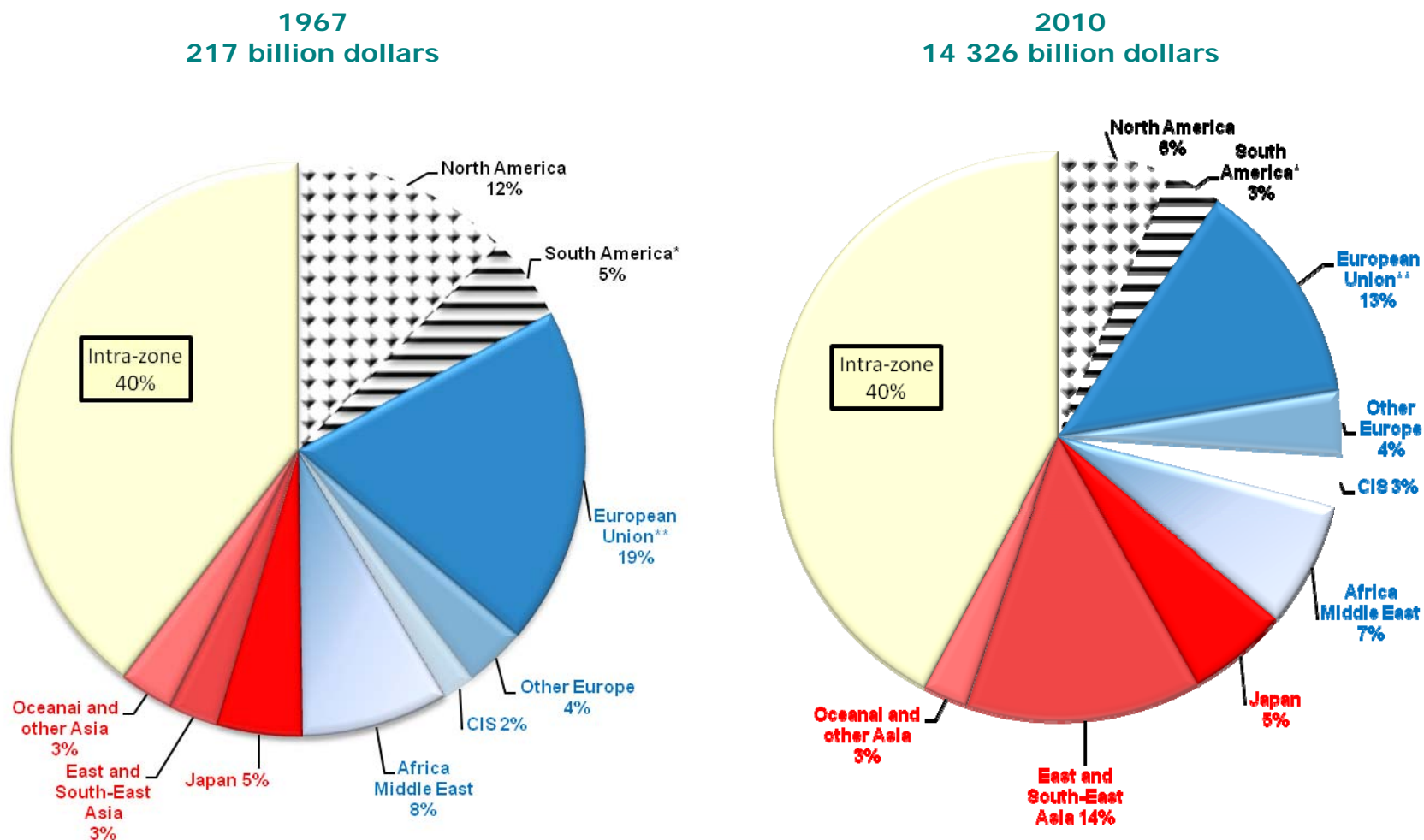


Source : CEPII, CHELEM International Trade database.

*See p.8

**European Union 27

World exports in nine zones Intra-Zone exchanges excluded (percent of World Trade, intra-zone included)

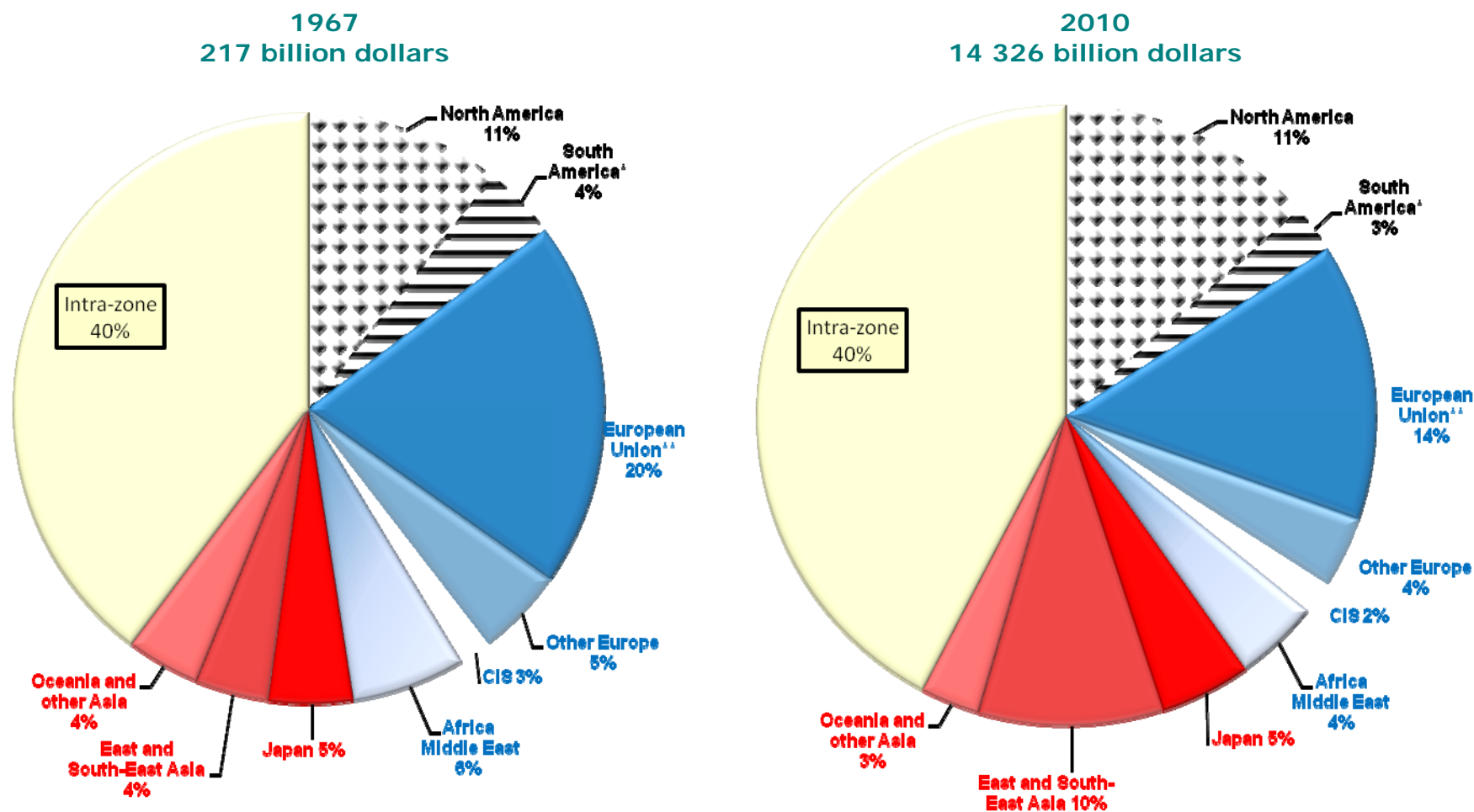


Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.

*See p.8

**European Union 27

World imports in nine zones Intra-zone exchanges excluded (percent of World Trade, intra-zone included)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.

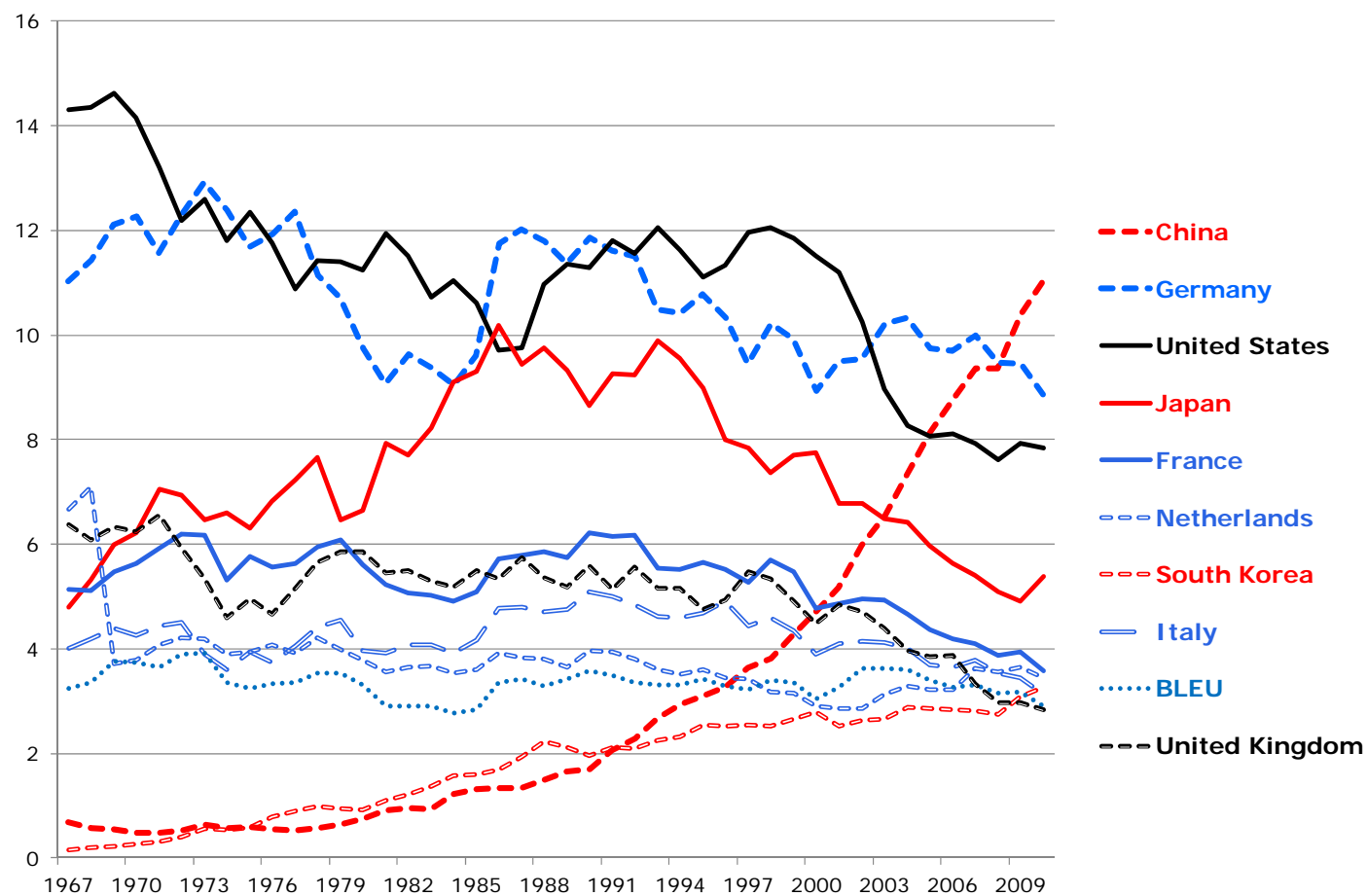
*See p.8

**European Union 27

Ten leading merchandises' exporters

1967 – 2010

(percent of world merchandise trade)

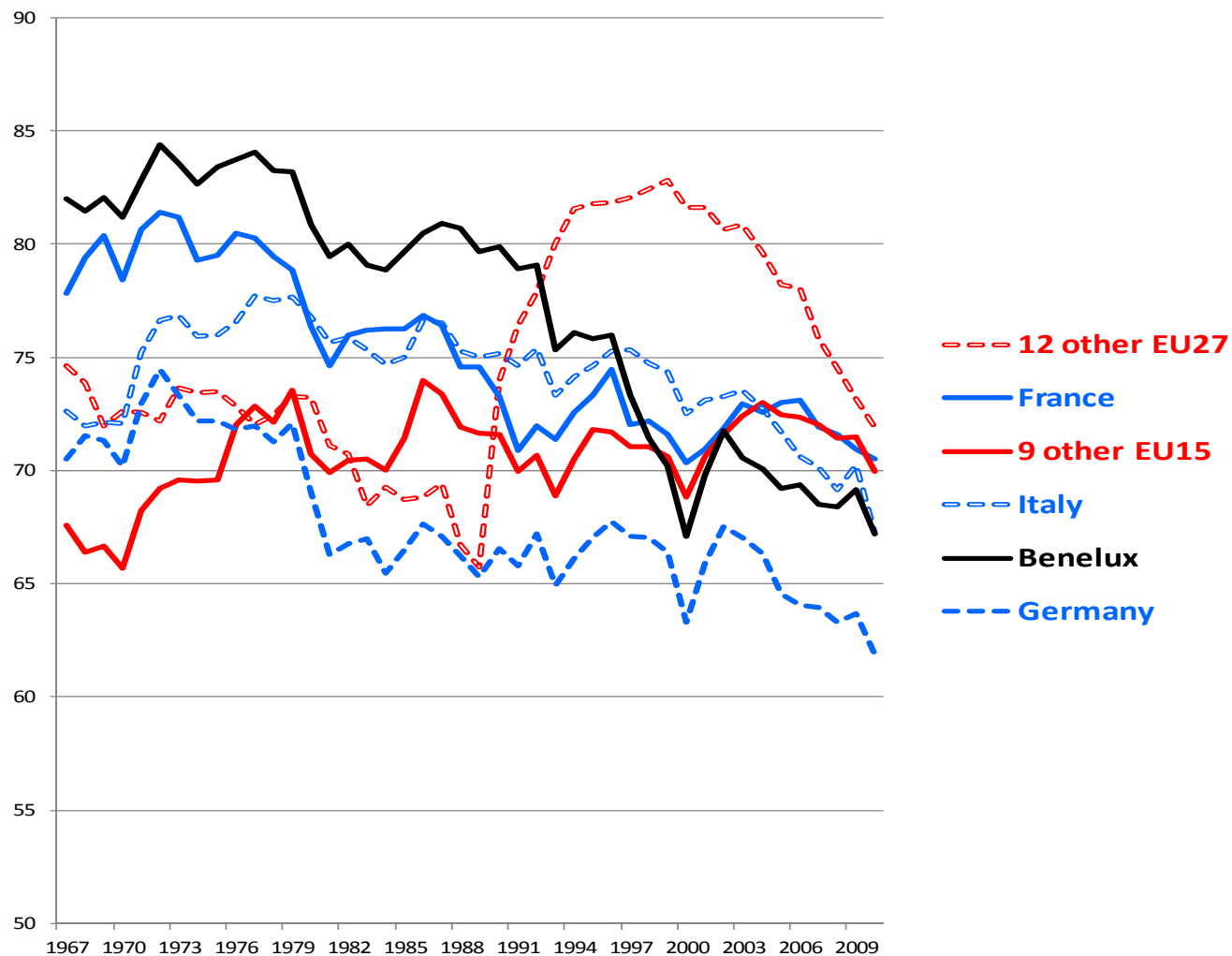


Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.



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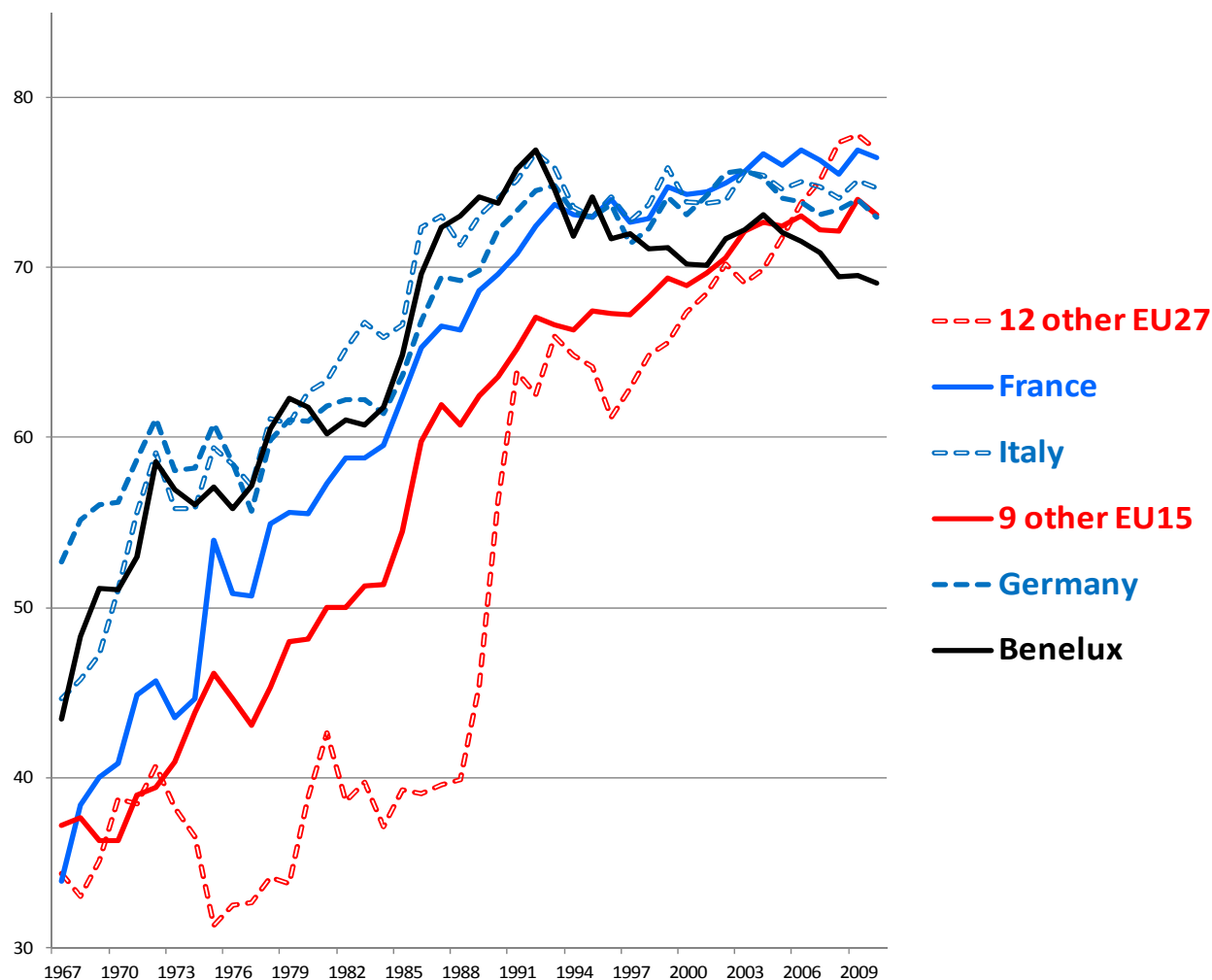
EU27 share in member countries manufacturing product imports 1967 - 2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.



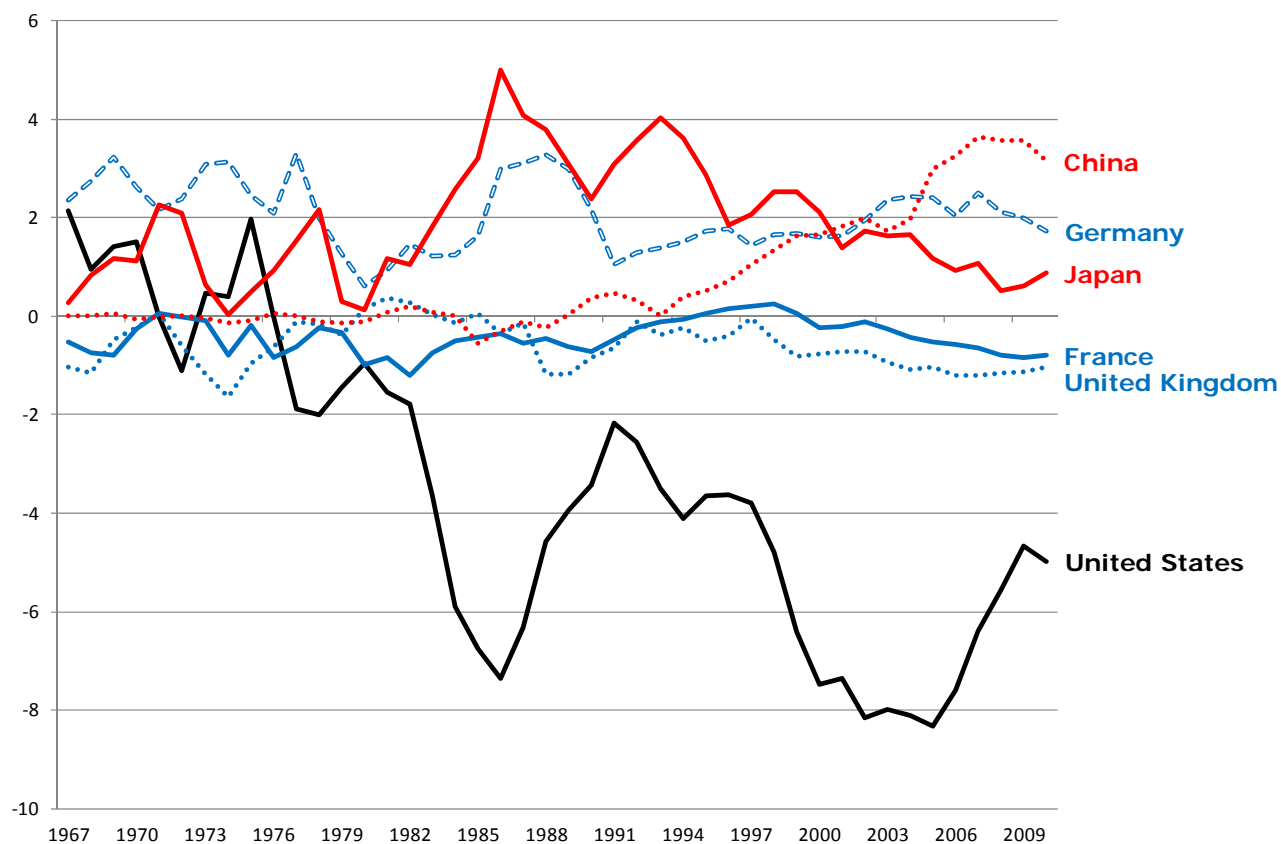
EU27 share in member countries food agriculture product imports 1967 - 2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.

Trade balances of the 6 major countries 1967 – 2010

(percent of world merchandise trade, current dollars)



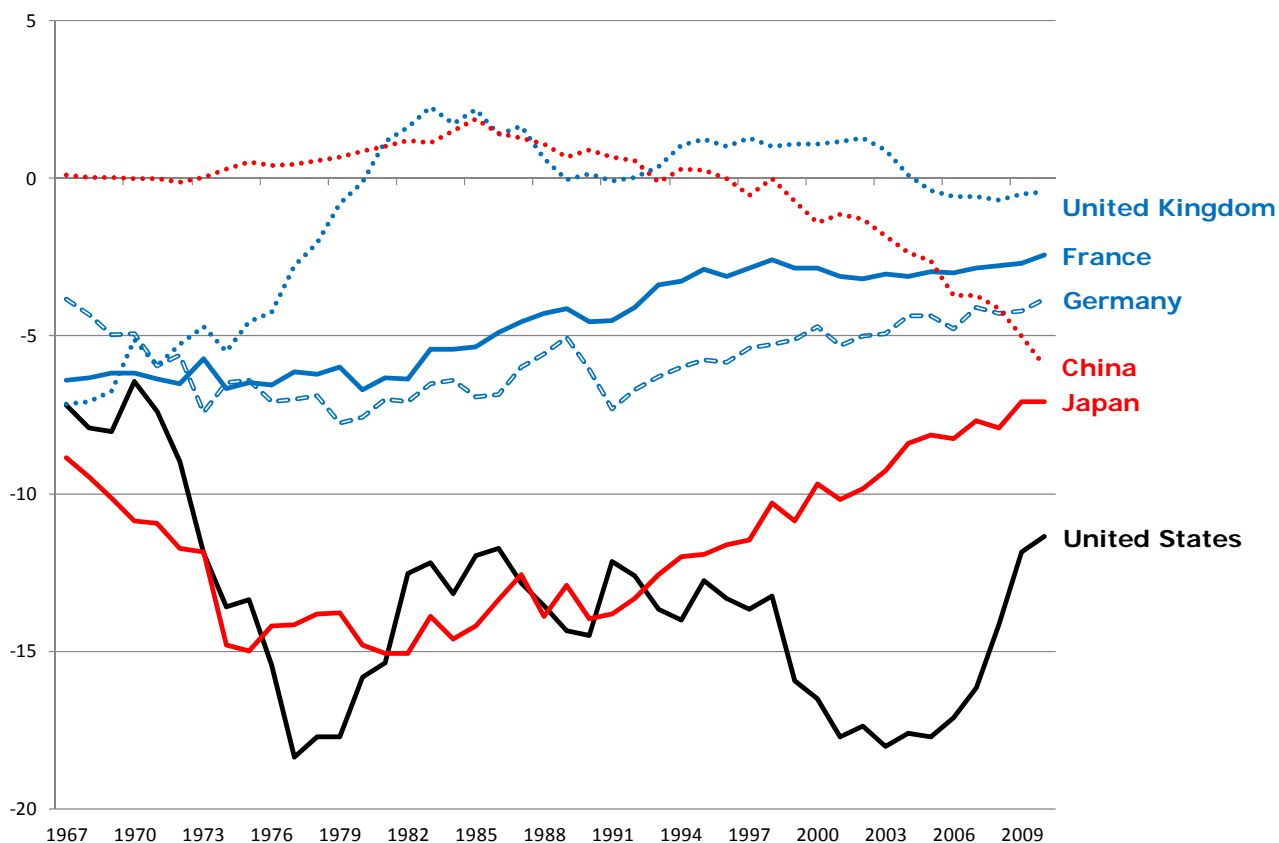
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database



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Positions of 6 major countries in the energy chain 1967 – 2010

(net exports, % of world trade in energy, current dollars)



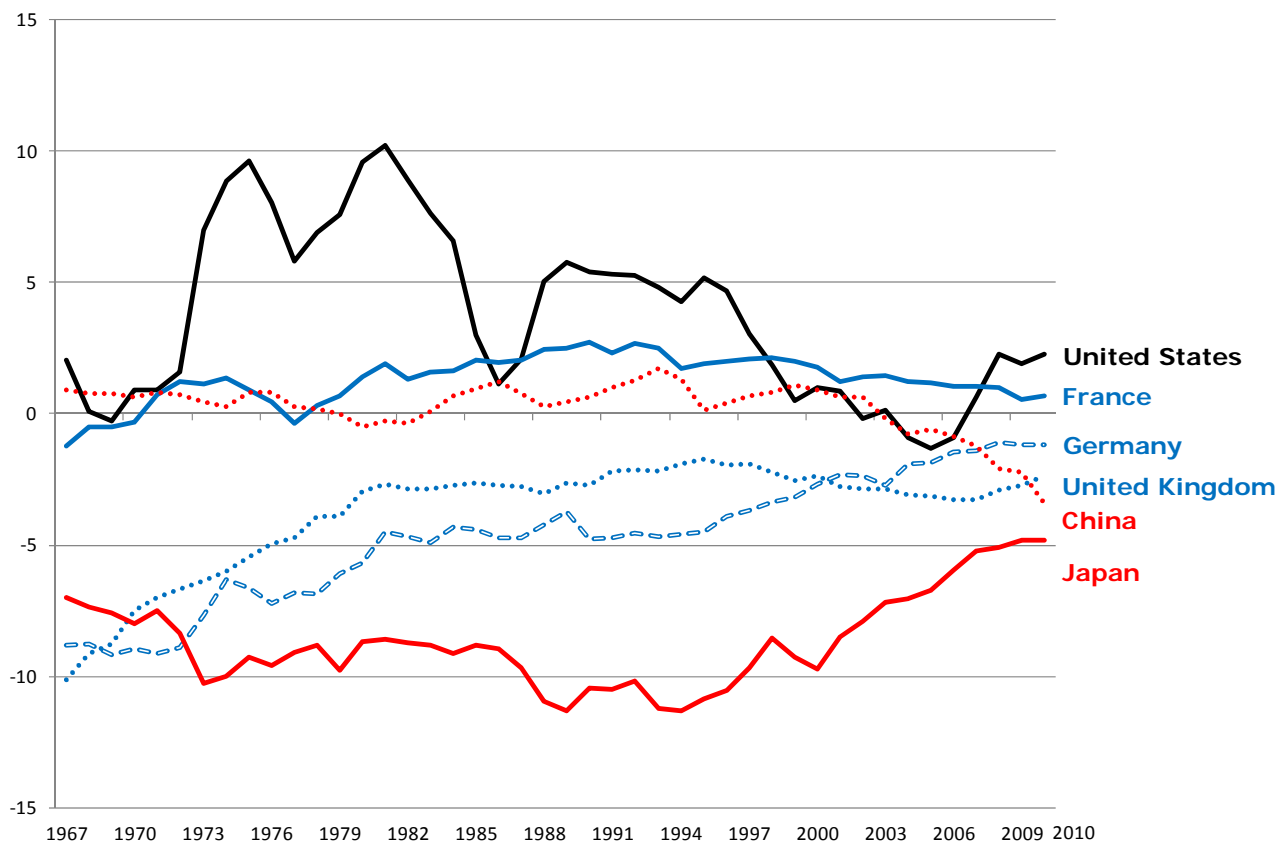
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database



Positions of 6 major countries in the Food Agriculture chain 1967 – 2010

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(net exports, % of world trade in Food Agriculture, current dollars)



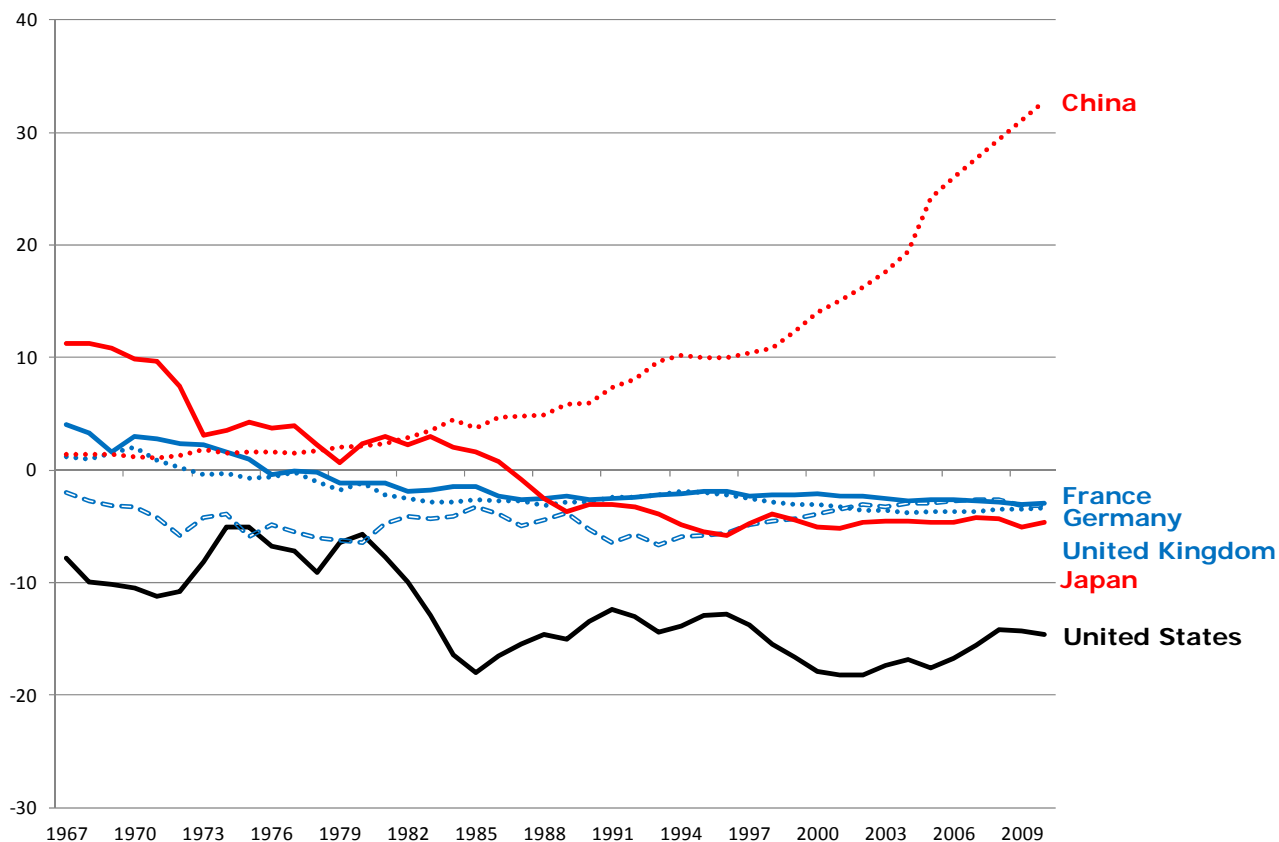
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database



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Positions of 6 major countries in the textiles chain 1967 – 2010

(net exports, % of world trade in textiles, current dollars)

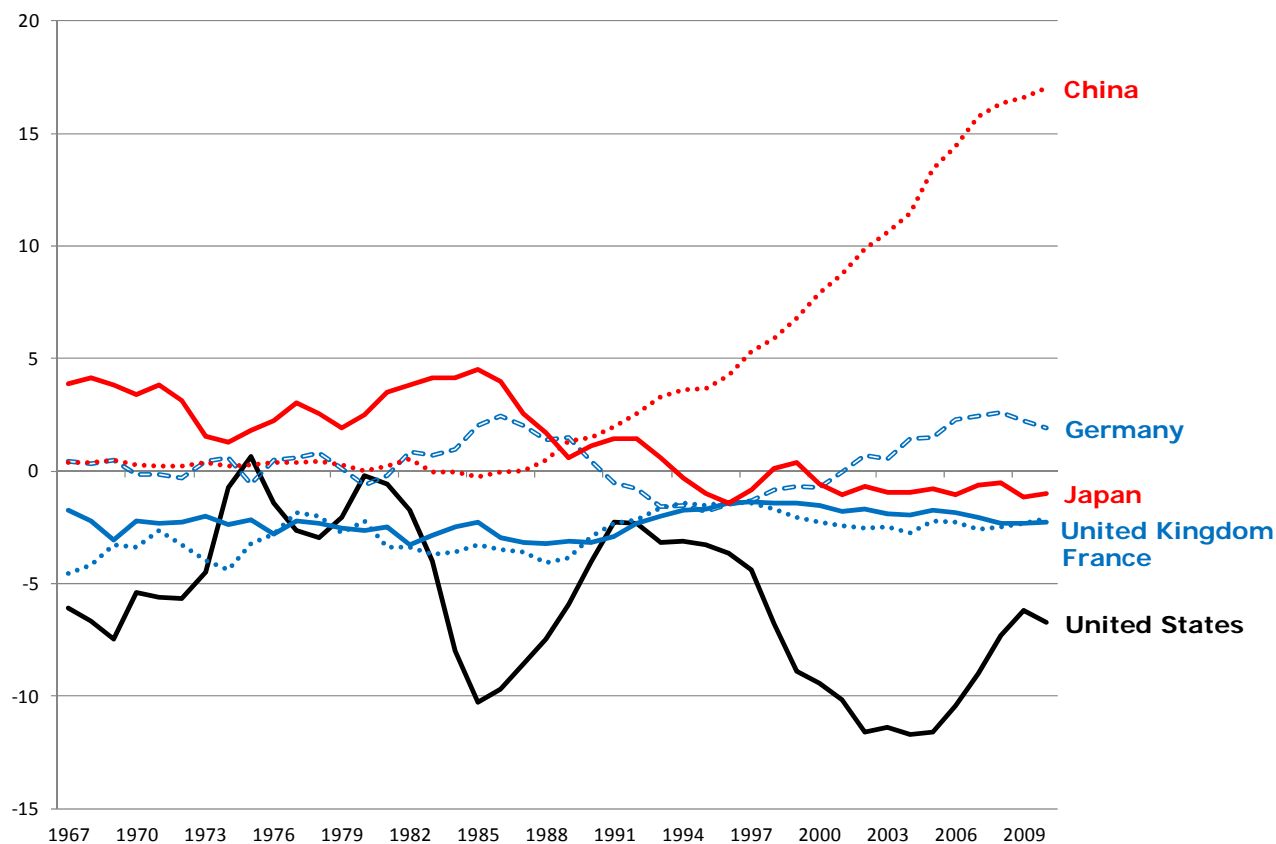


Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database



Positions of 6 major countries in the wood paper chain 1967 – 2010

(net exports, % of world trade in wood paper, current dollars)



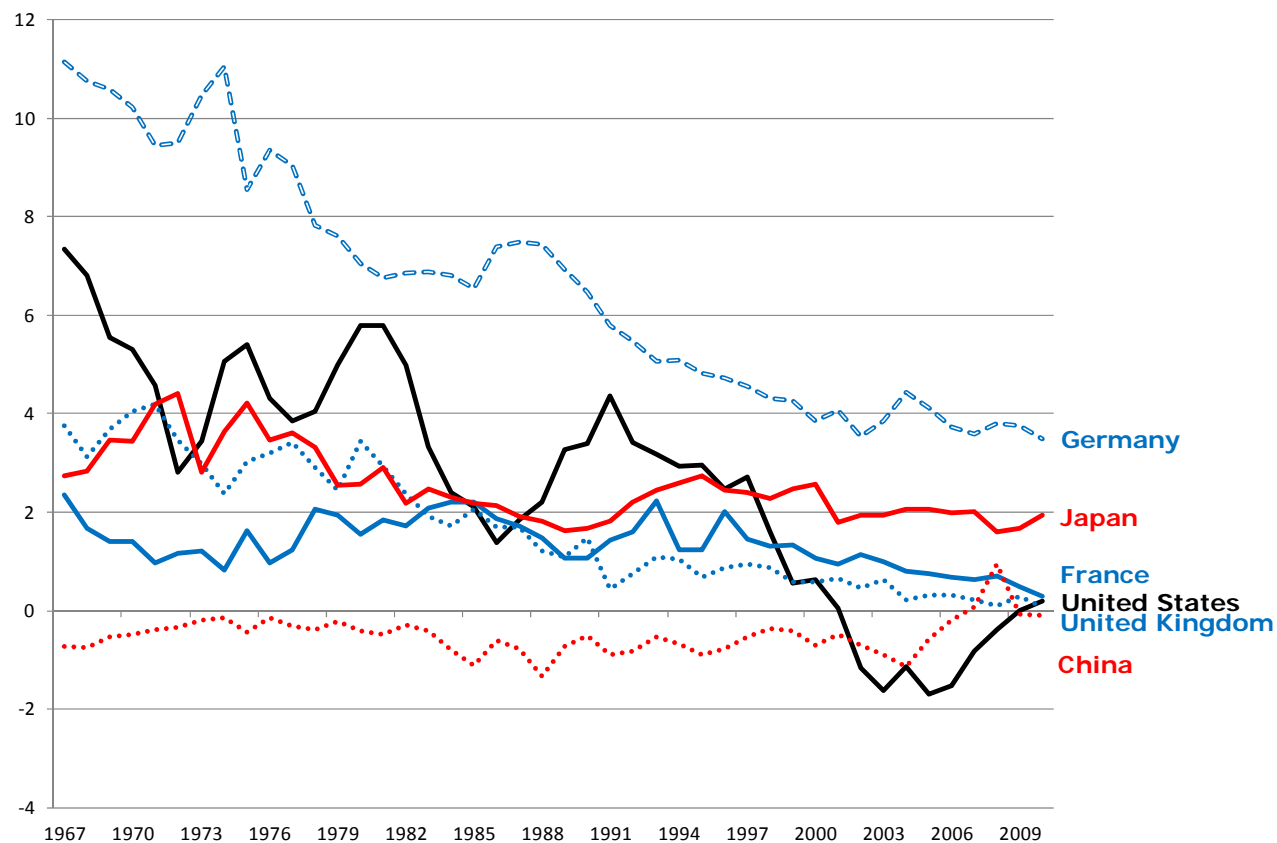
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database



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Positions of 6 major countries in the chemical chain 1967 – 2010

(net exports, % of world trade in chemicals, current dollars)



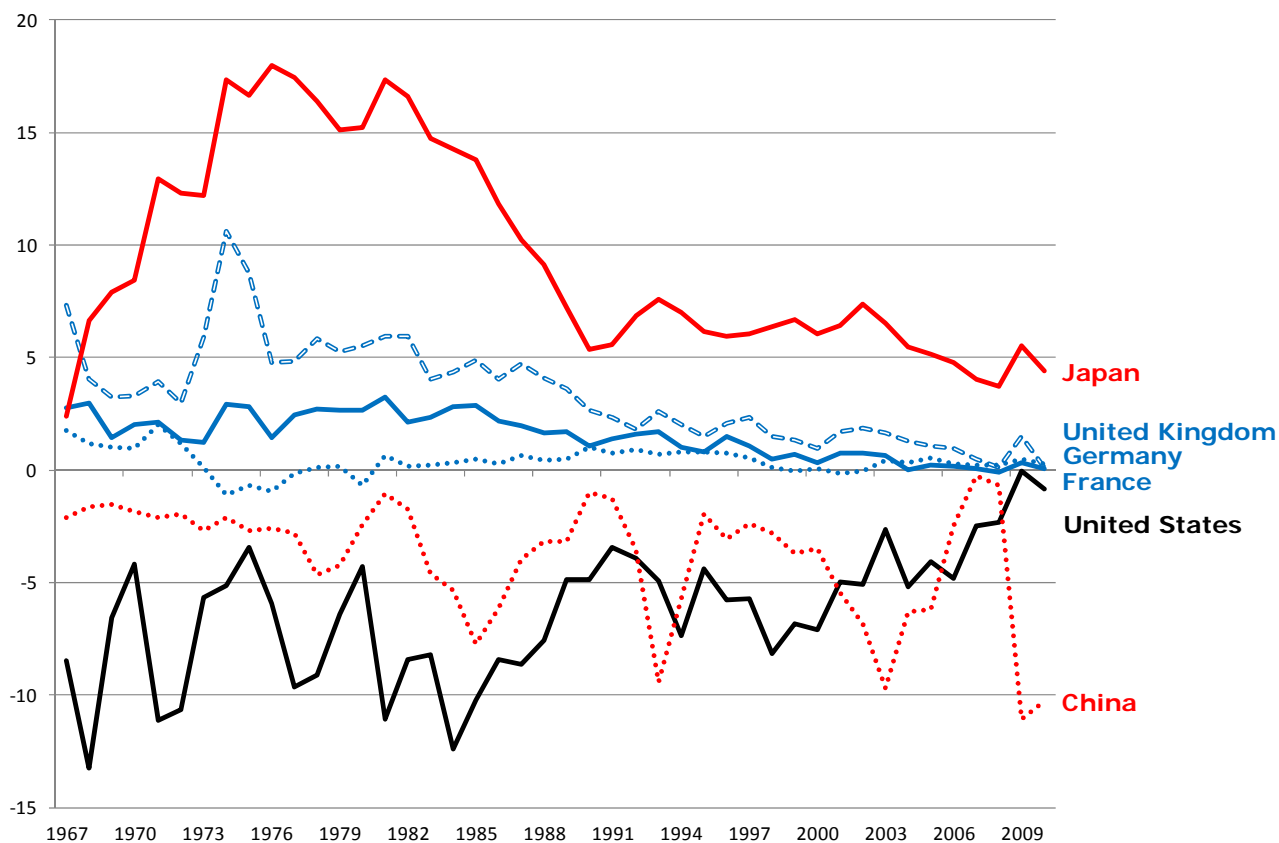
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database



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Positions of 6 major countries in the Iron & Steel chain 1967 – 2010

(net exports, % of world trade in iron & steel, current dollars)



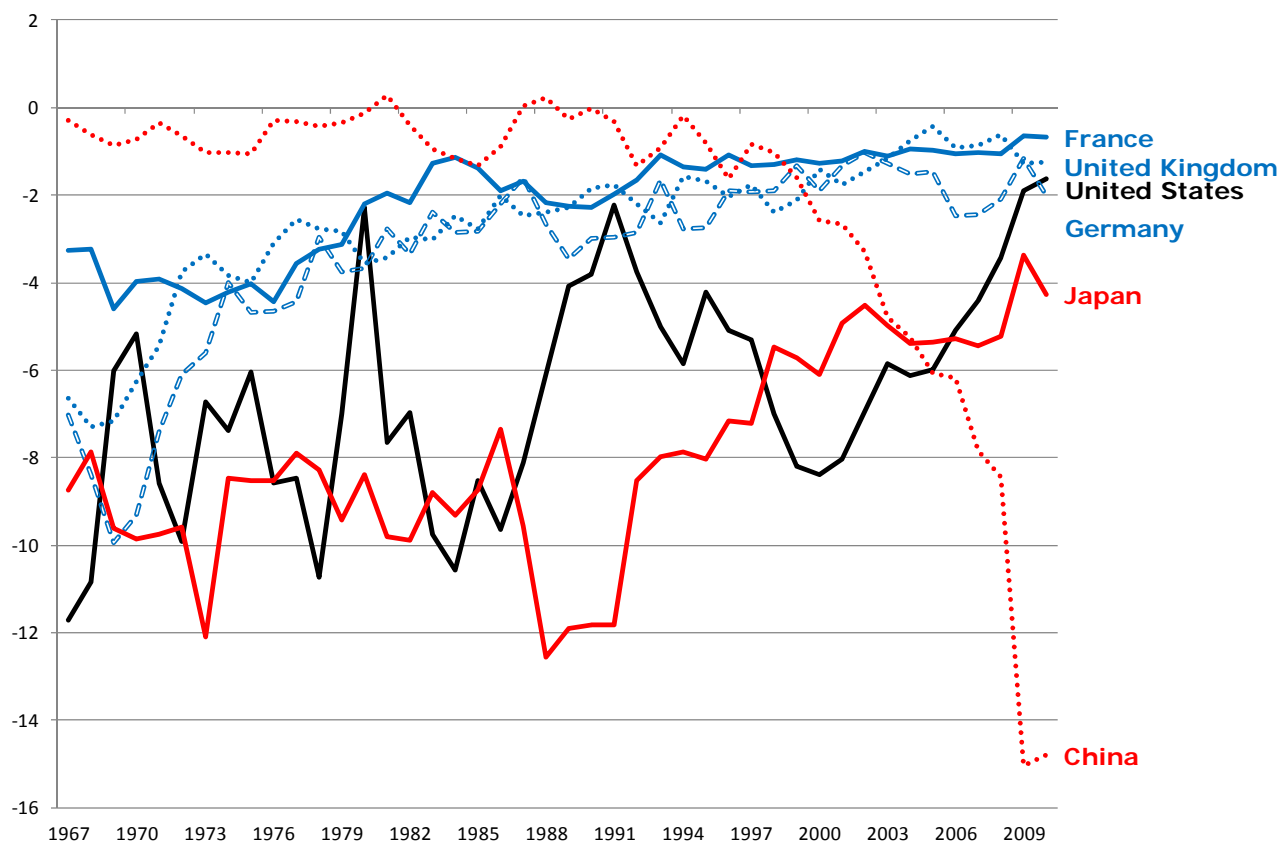
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database



Positions of 6 major countries in the non ferrous chain 1967 – 2010

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(net exports, % of world trade in non ferrous, current dollars)



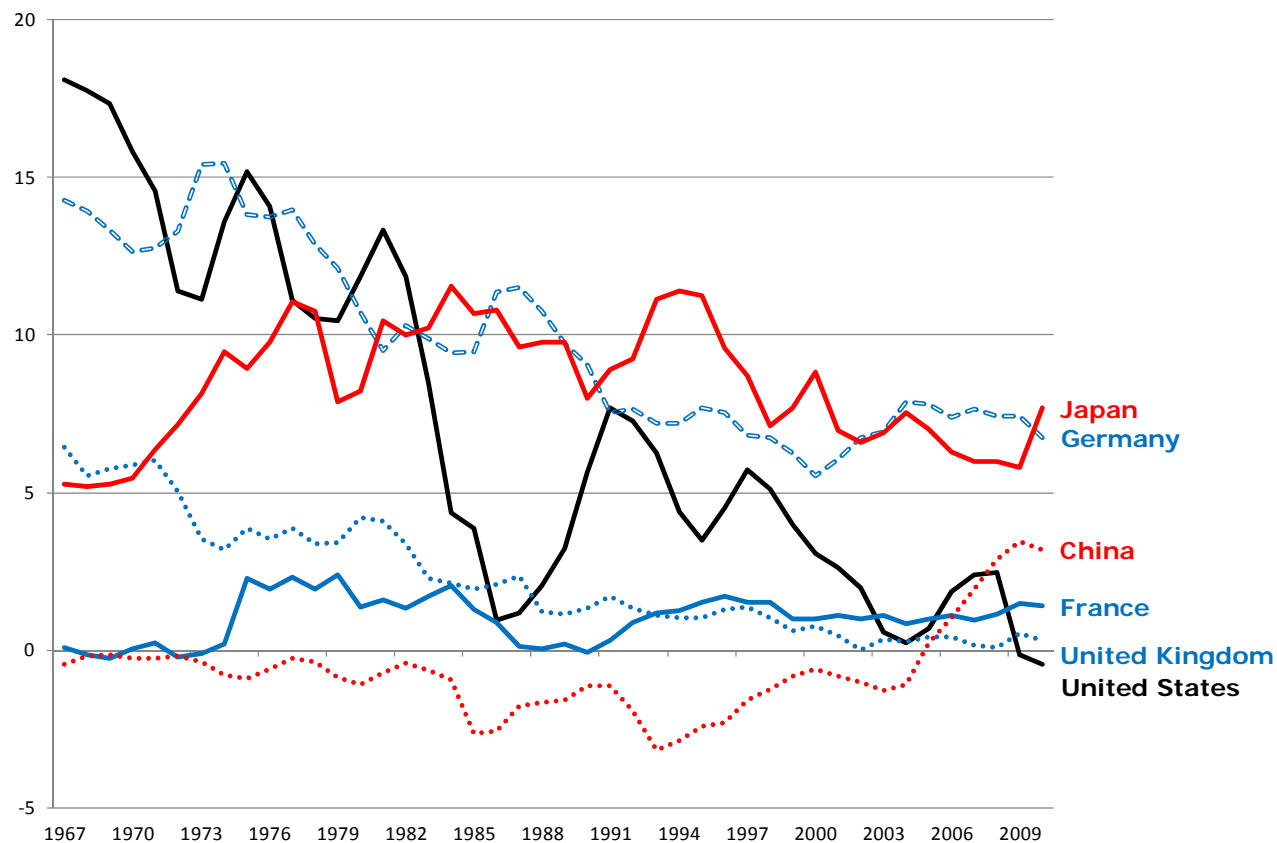
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database



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Positions of 6 major countries in the machinery chain 1967 – 2010

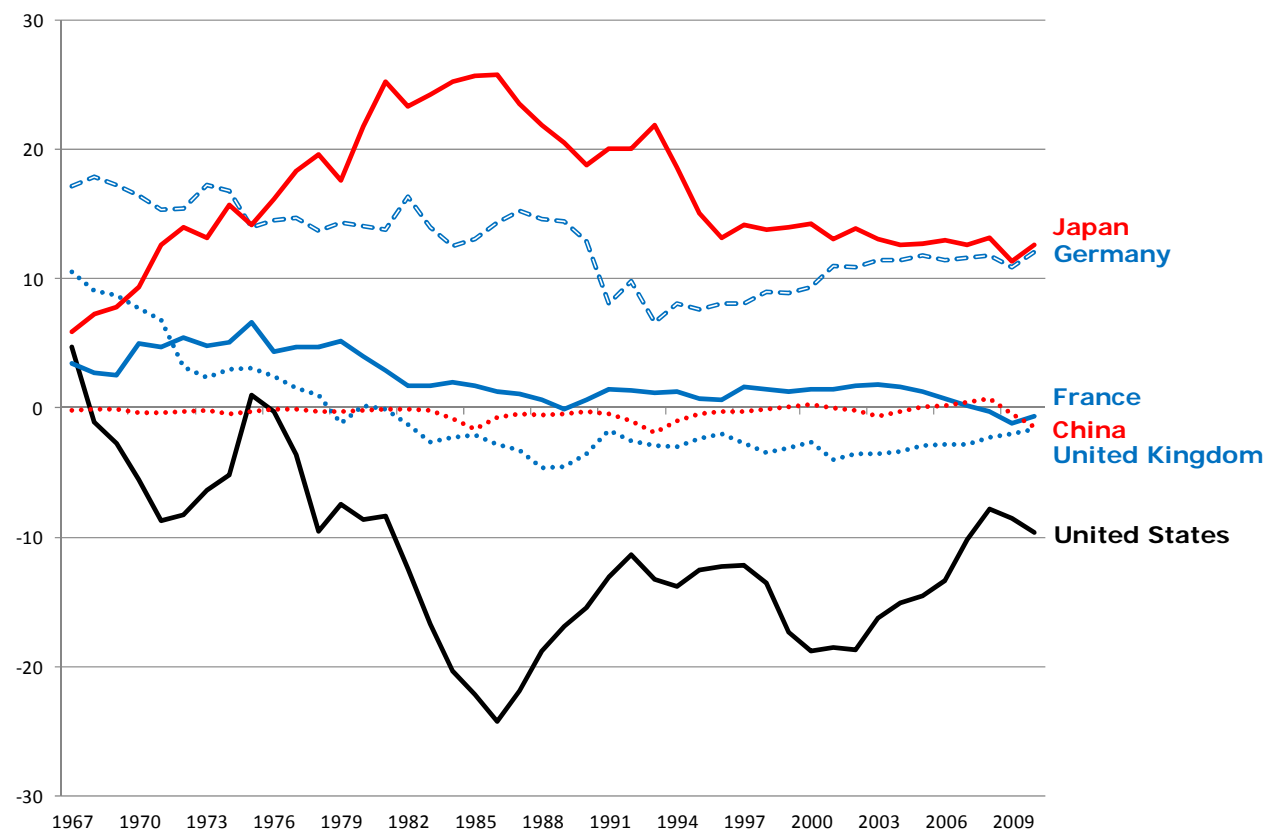
(net exports, % of world trade in machinery, current dollars)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database

Positions of 6 major countries in the vehicles chain 1967 – 2010

(net exports, % of world trade in vehicles, current dollars)

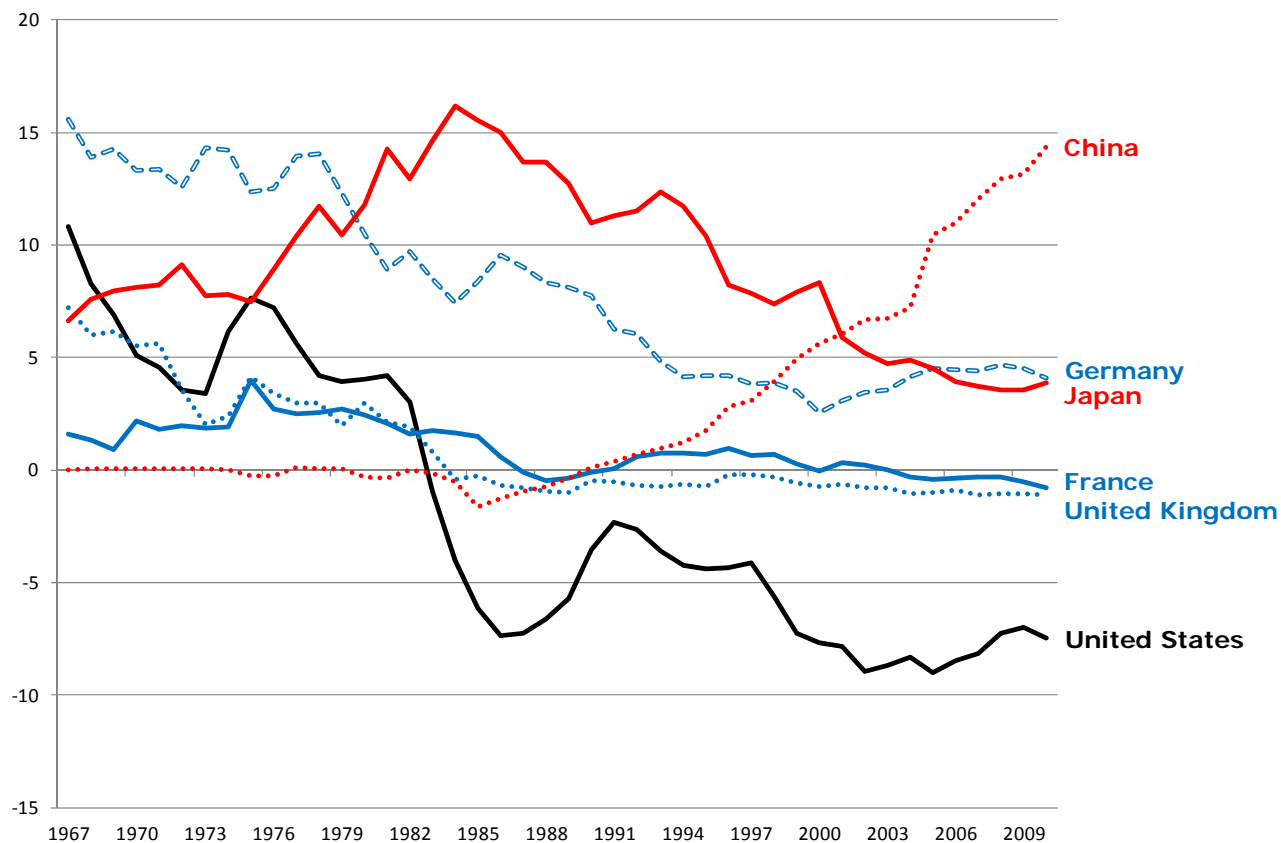


Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database



Positions of 6 major countries in the electrical chain 1967 – 2010

(net exports, % of world trade in electrical equipment, current dollars)



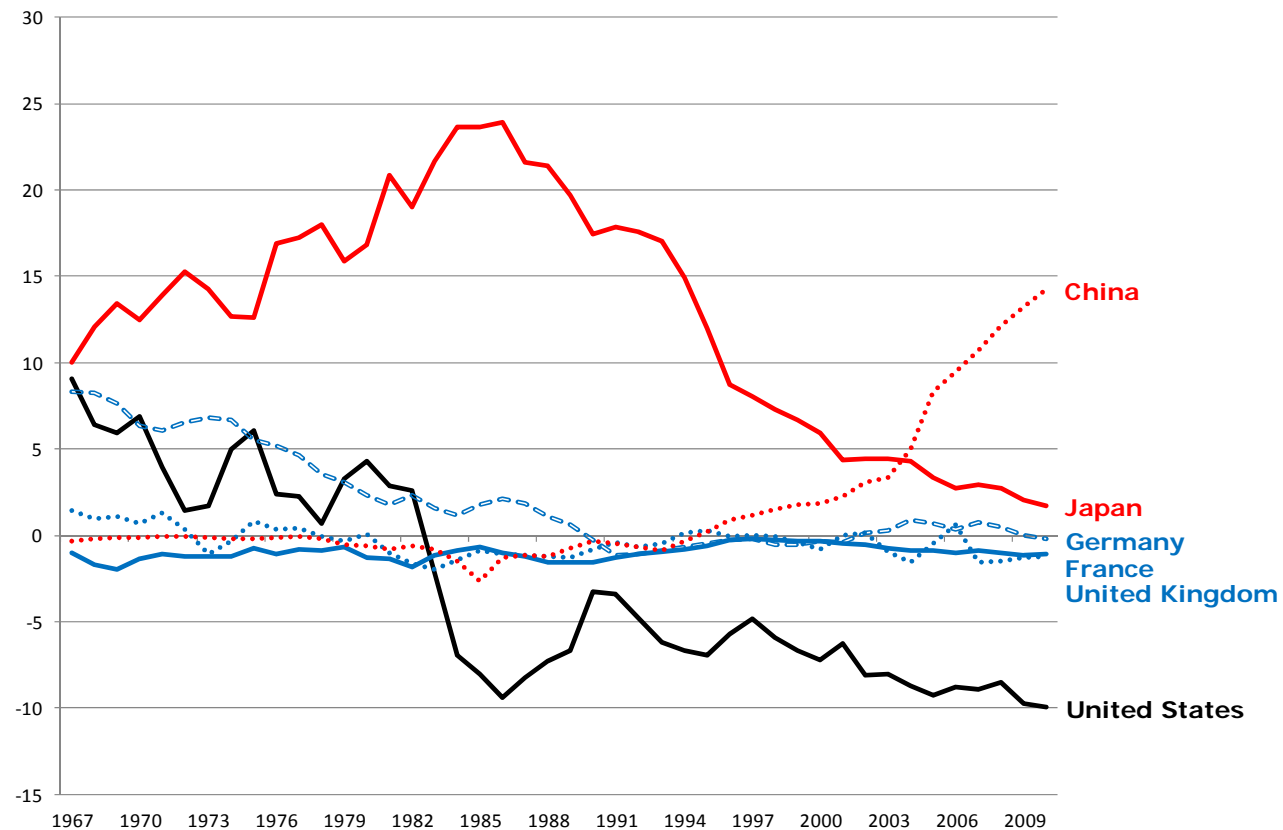
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database



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Positions of 6 major countries in the electronics chain 1967 – 2010

(net exports, % of world trade in electronics products)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.

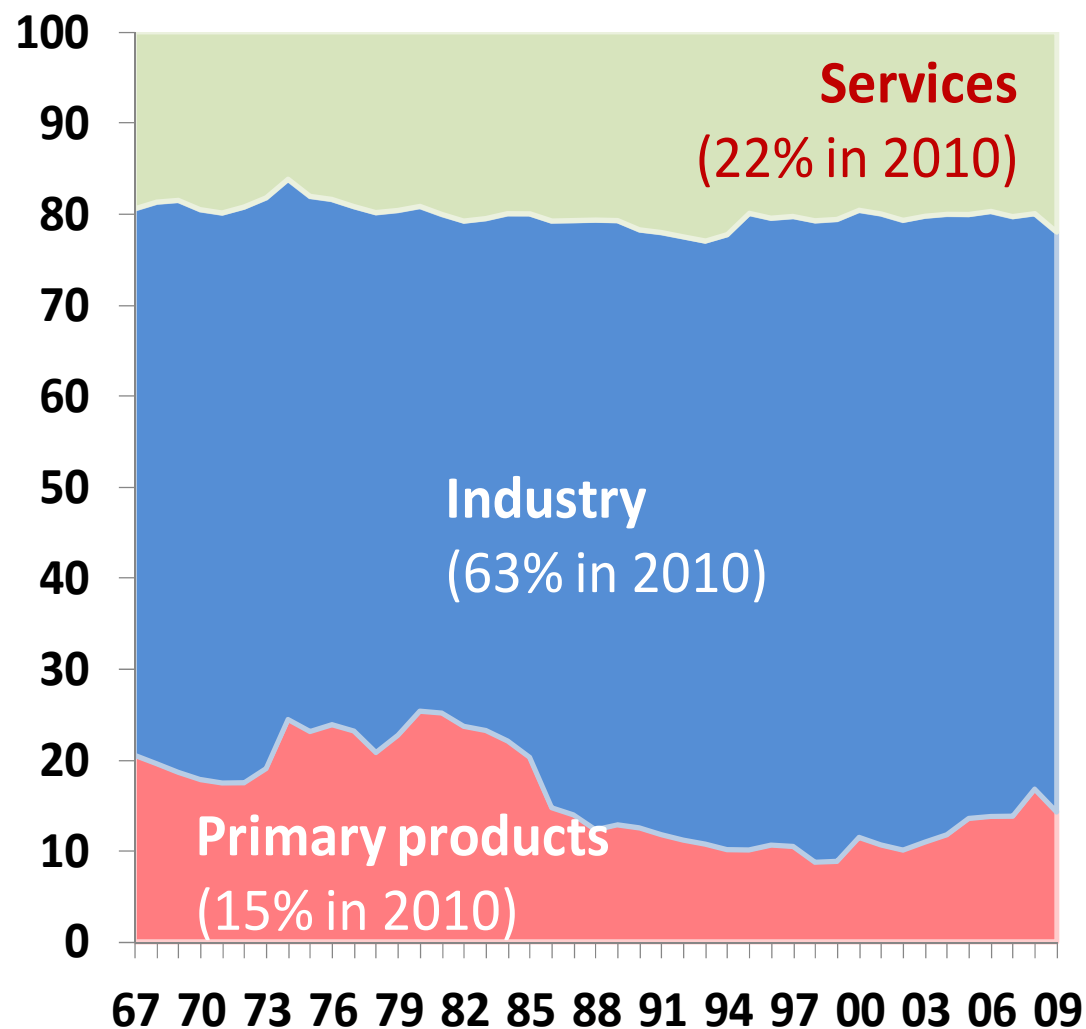


Trade in Services



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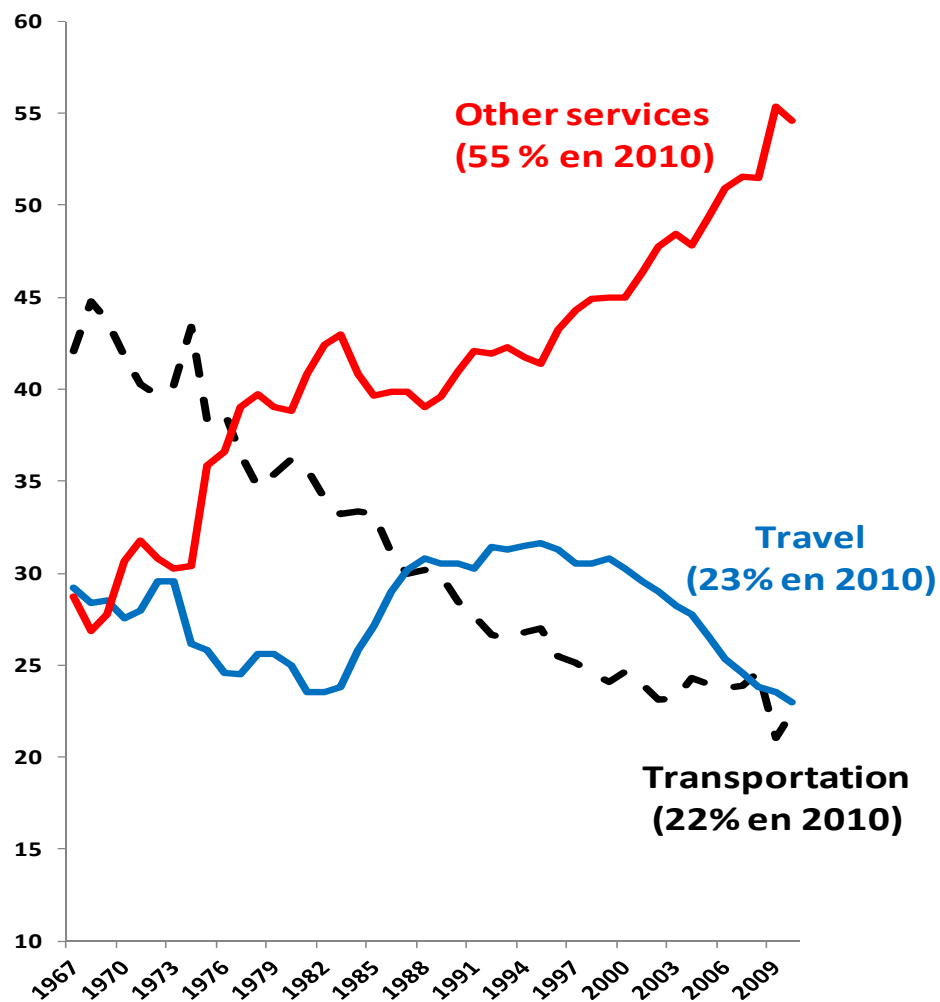
International Trade in Services compared to Trade In Goods: relative shares, 1967-2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade and CHELEM-Balance of Payments.

World Trade in Services 1967-2010

(% of world trade in services)



Source : CEPII , CHELEM-Balance of Payments dataase.

World Trade in Services, 11 sectors: relative shares in 2010 and growth 1997-2010

	Value* 2010	Share** 2010	Growth rate*** 97 - 2010
Services	3 556	100,0	7,7
Transportation	798	22,4	6,7
Travel	817	23,0	5,4
Other Services	1 941	54,6	9,4
<i>of which</i>			
Computer & Information	159	4,5	18,9
Finance	189	5,3	12,0
Insurance	119	3,4	11,2
Non either specified	92	2,6	9,8
Royalties & license	215	6,0	10,2
Communication	96	2,7	10,0
Other Business	857	24,1	8,5
Construction	80	2,3	6,9
Culture	30	0,9	5,7
Government	102	2,6	5,6

* Billion current dollars

** % of world trade in services in 2010

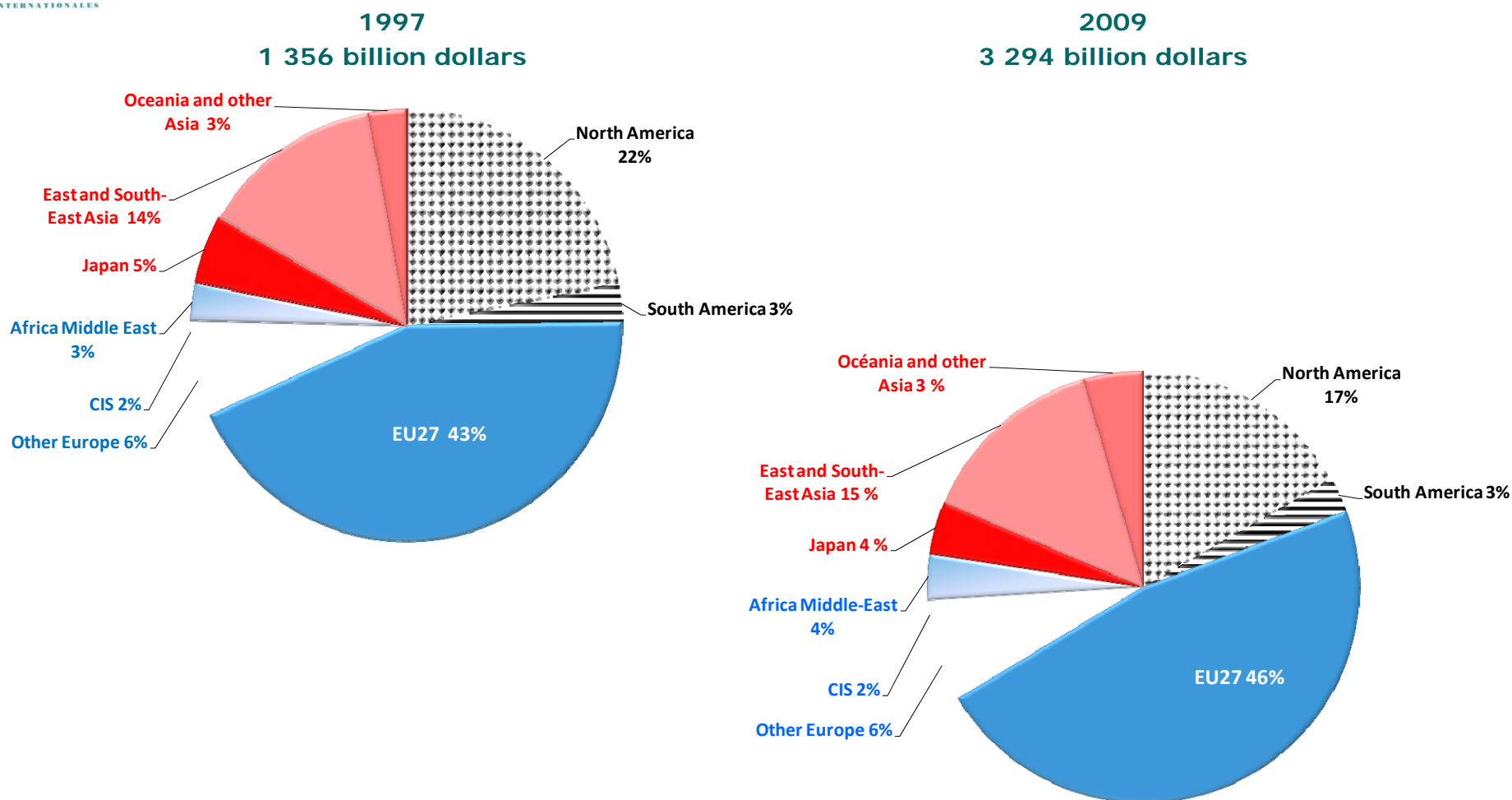
*** Annual average growth rate

Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.



World Exports in Services, 9 zones

(% of total exports)



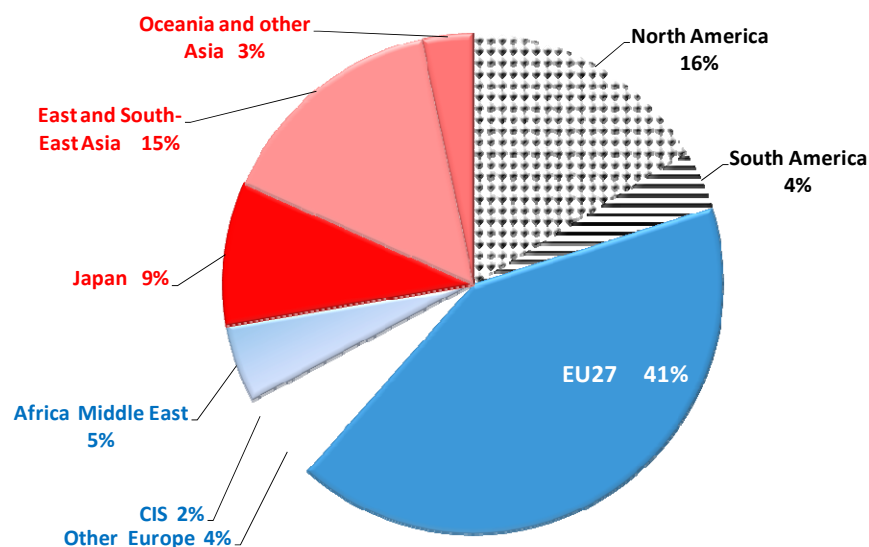
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.



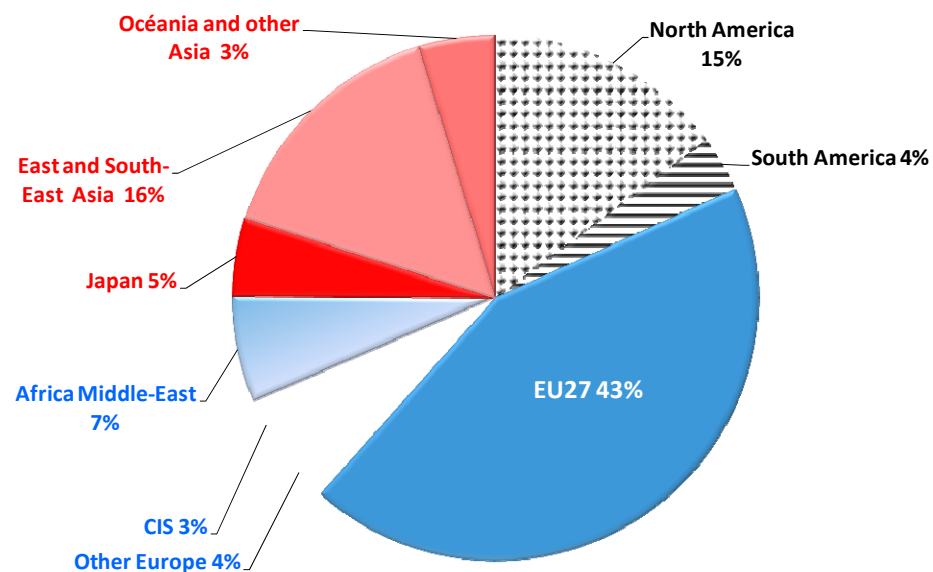
World Imports in Services, 9 zones

(% of total imports)

1997
1 356 billion dollars



2009
3 095 billions dollars



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

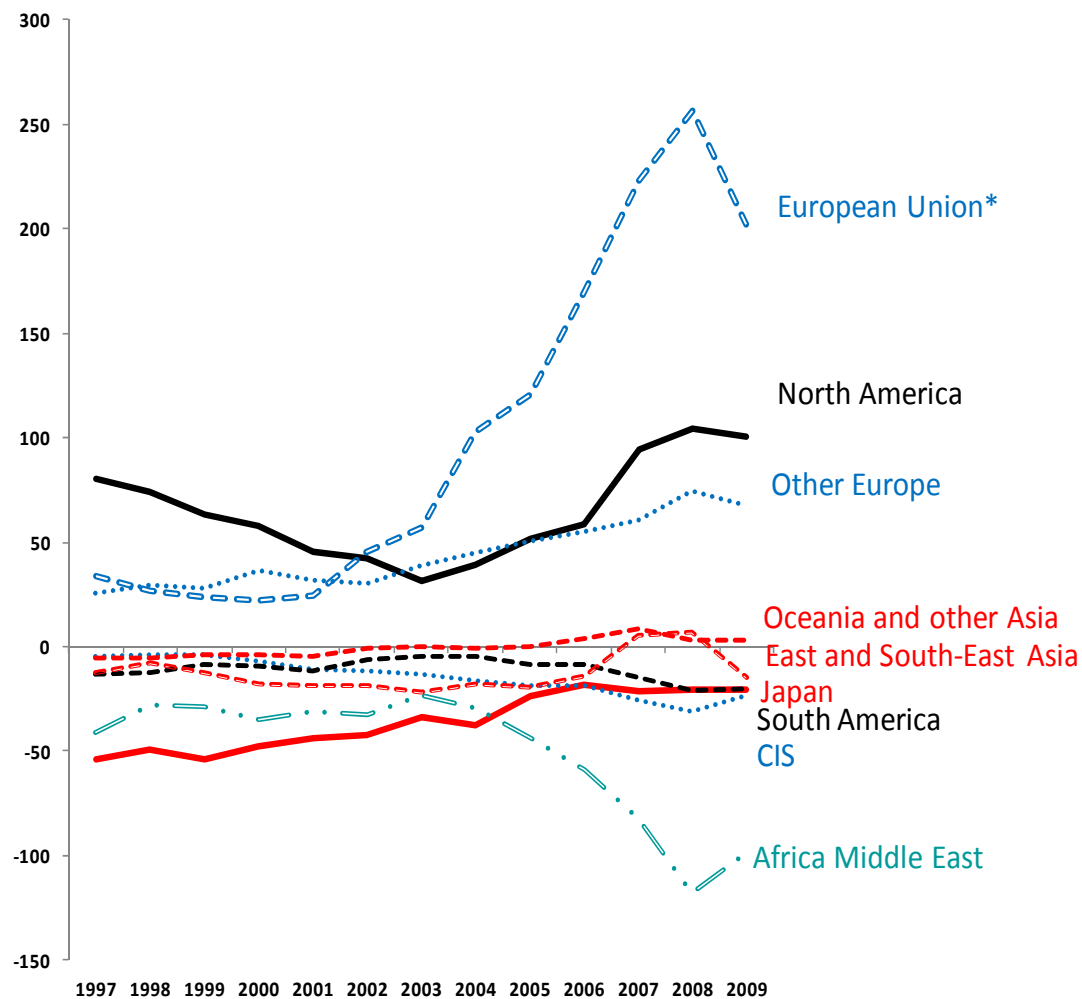


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Trade Balances on Services

(billion current dollars)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM Balance of Payments database.

* EU27

10 Major Countries in International Trade

Services

(% of world trade in services)

Exports

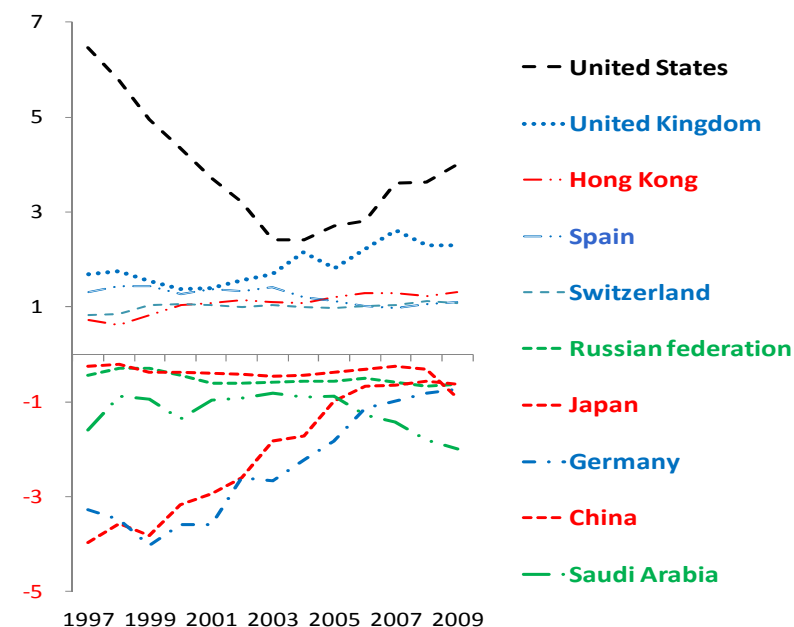
Country	1997	2009
United States	18,6	15,1
United Kingdom	7,4	7,3
Germany	6,1	7,0
France	5,9	4,4
BLEU	2,6	4,3
China	1,8	3,9
Japan	5,1	3,9
Spain	3,2	3,7
Italy	4,9	3,1
Netherlands	3,6	2,8
Total 10	59,2	55,6

Imports

Country	1997	2009
United States	12,2	11,8
Germany	9,3	8,2
United Kingdom	5,8	5,3
China	2,1	5,1
Japan	9,1	4,8
France	4,7	4,1
Italy	4,3	3,7
BLEU	2,3	3,5
Spain	1,9	2,8
Netherlands	3,4	2,7
Total 10	55,0	52,1

Trade Balances

(the five largest surpluses and deficits)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

10 Major countries in International Trade

Transportation

(% of world trade in transportation)

Exports

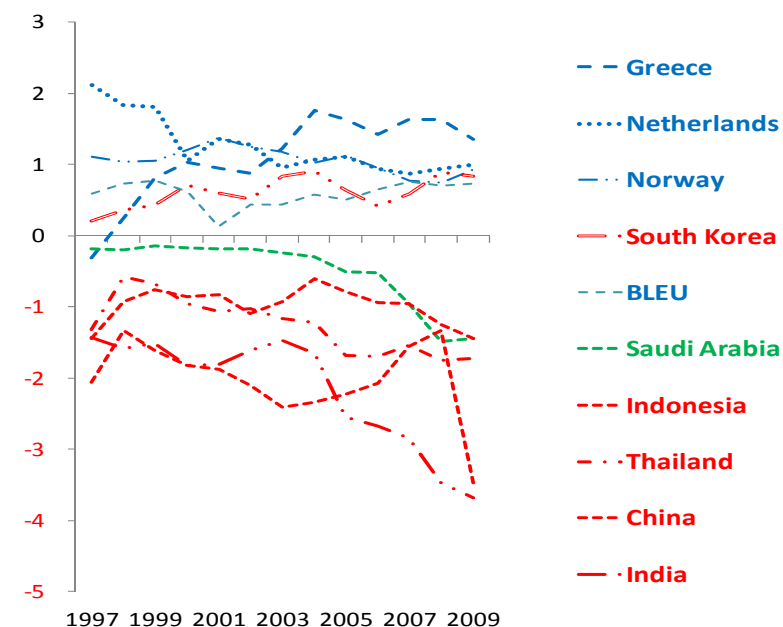
Country	1997	2009
United States	15,2	10,1
Germany	6,2	8,5
France	6,2	5,3
Japan	6,9	5,2
United Kingdom	5,8	5,2
Singapore	2,7	5,0
South Korea	3,5	4,7
Netherlands	6,2	4,0
BLEU	3,1	4,0
China	0,9	3,9
Total 10	56,9	56,0

Imports

Country	1997	2009
United States	12,9	9,4
Germany	6,4	7,3
China	2,7	6,5
Japan	8,5	5,6
India	1,9	4,9
France	5,2	4,6
United Kingdom	5,9	3,9
Singapore	2,8	3,7
South Korea	2,8	3,3
Italy	3,7	3,2
Total 10	52,8	52,4

Trade Balances

(the five largest surpluses and deficits)



Source : CEPII , CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

10 Major Countries in International Trade

Travel

(% of world trade in travel)

Exports

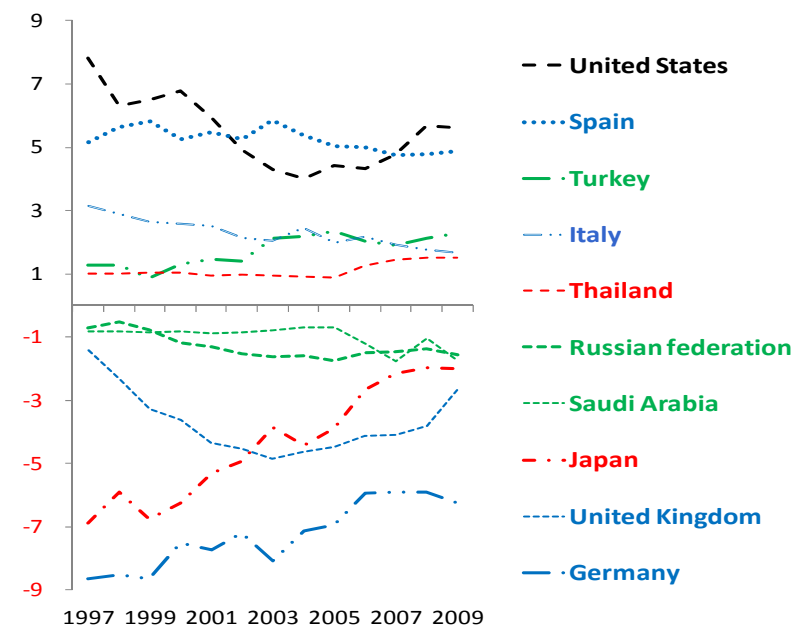
Country	1997	2009
United States	20,1	15,6
Spain	6,1	6,9
France	6,4	6,4
Italy	6,9	5,2
China	2,8	5,1
Germany	4,1	4,5
United kingdom	5,3	3,9
Turkey	1,6	2,7
Austria	2,6	2,5
Malaysia	0,9	2,0
Total 10	56,7	54,6

Imports

Country	1997	2009
Germany	13,3	11,4
United States	13,3	11,1
United Kingdom	7,1	7,1
China	2,0	6,1
France	4,3	5,4
Italy	4,1	3,9
Japan	8,2	3,5
Canada	2,9	3,4
BLEU	2,1	3,0
Russia	2,5	2,9
Total 10	59,8	57,8

Trade Balances

(the five largest surpluses and deficits)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

10 Major Countries in International Trade

Other Services*

(% of world trade in other services*)

Exports

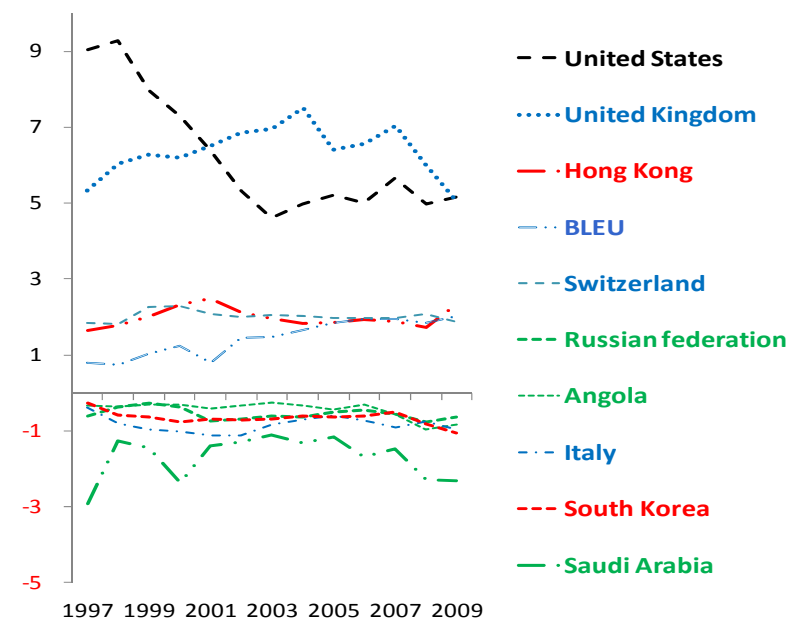
Country	1997	2009
United States	19,3	16,5
United Kingdom	9,8	9,3
Germany	7,3	7,6
BLEU	3,3	5,5
Japan	6,9	4,5
Hong Kong	2,9	4,5
India	0,7	3,6
China	1,5	3,5
Ireland	0,4	3,4
France	5,5	3,3
Total 10	57,7	61,7

Imports

Country	1997	2009
United States	11,0	13,2
Germany	8,5	7,2
United kingdom	4,8	5,2
Japan	10,0	4,9
Ireland	1,8	4,4
China	1,7	4,1
BLEU	2,7	4,0
Italy	4,9	3,9
France	4,6	3,3
Spain	2,2	3,1
Total 10	52,1	53,3

Trade Balances

(the five largest surpluses and deficits)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

*Other than Transportation and Travel

10 Major Countries in International Trade Communication

(% of world trade in communication)

Exports

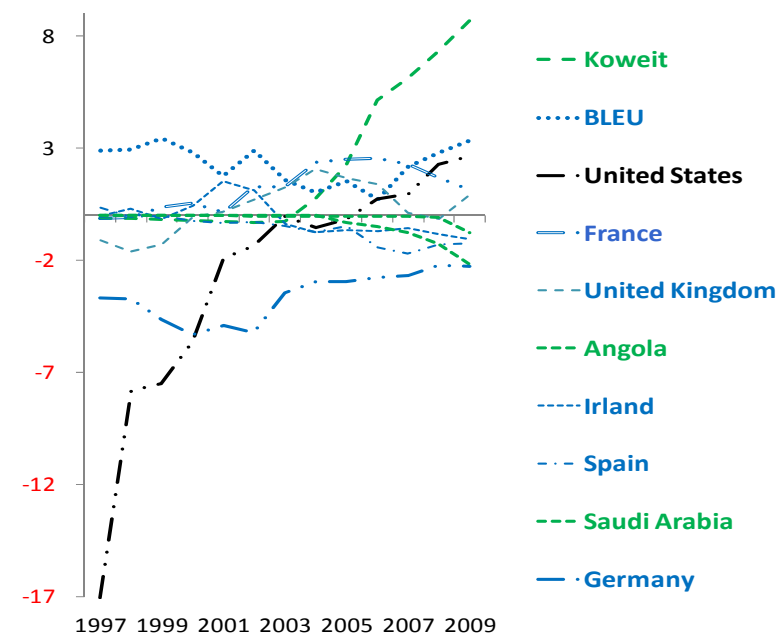
Country	1997	2009
United States	16,0	11,6
United Kingdom	7,5	9,2
BLEU	5,0	8,7
Koweit	0,0	8,4
Germany	7,4	5,9
Gfrance	2,4	5,6
Netherlands	2,5	5,4
Canada	5,6	2,8
Spain	2,1	2,5
Sweden	3,5	2,4
Total 10	52,1	62,6

Imports

Country	1997	2009
United States	30,5	10,4
United Kingdom	7,8	9,5
Germany	10,1	9,2
BLEU	1,7	6,4
Netherlands	2,3	5,3
France	2,3	5,2
Spain	1,6	4,2
Sweden	2,6	3,1
Italy	3,6	3,0
Russia	1,2	2,6
Total 10	63,7	59,0

Trade Balances

(the five largest surpluses and deficits)



Source : CEPII , CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

10 Major Countries in International Trade

Construction

(% of world trade in construction)

Exports

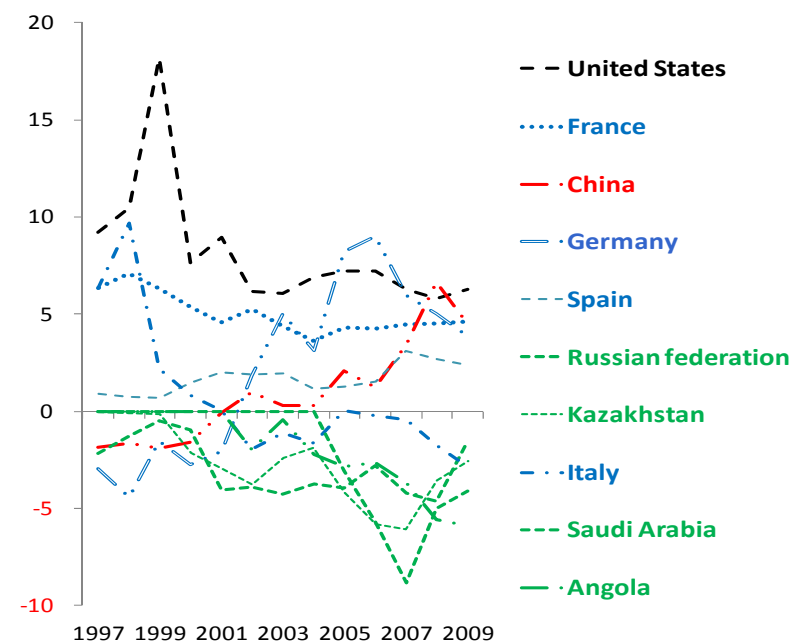
Country	1997	2009
Germany	13,4	15,4
Japan	20,3	14,8
China	1,5	11,2
France	10,2	8,3
United States	9,0	8,1
Spain	1,4	5,0
Russia	0,2	3,9
Netherlands	8,5	3,5
Italy	8,6	3,5
United Kingdom	1,1	2,9
Total 10	74,3	76,6

Imports

Country	1997	2009
Japan	19,9	15,2
Germany	22,5	13,2
China	4,4	7,8
Italy	4,6	6,9
Angola	0,0	6,2
Russia	2,9	5,9
France	6,7	4,5
Saudi Arabia	0,0	4,4
Spain	0,8	3,1
Netherlands	6,8	2,9
Total 10	68,8	70,1

Trade Balances

(the five largest surpluses and deficits)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

10 Major Countries in International Trade

Insurance

(% of world trade in insurance)

Exports

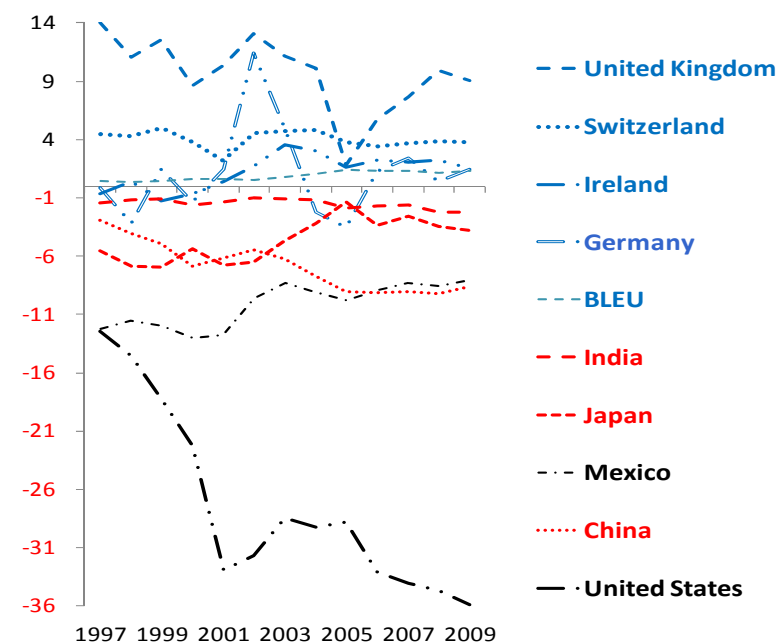
Country	1997	2009
United States	9,0	18,7
United Kingdom	22,0	15,0
Ireland	0,0	13,5
Switzerland	6,5	6,9
Germany	7,7	6,4
BLEU	3,9	5,7
Canada	9,0	4,9
Singapore	1,9	3,0
Spain	1,7	2,4
China	0,7	2,0
Total 10	62,4	78,6

Imports

Country	1997	2009
United States	16,0	37,4
China	2,8	7,7
Mexico	11,0	7,2
Ireland	0,5	6,0
Canada	7,9	3,8
Japan	5,5	3,5
India	1,8	2,7
Germany	5,0	2,3
Italy	4,9	2,0
BLEU	2,1	2,0
Total 10	57,4	74,5

Trade Balances

(the five largest surpluses and deficits)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

10 Major Countries in International Trade

Finance

(% of world trade in finance)

Exports

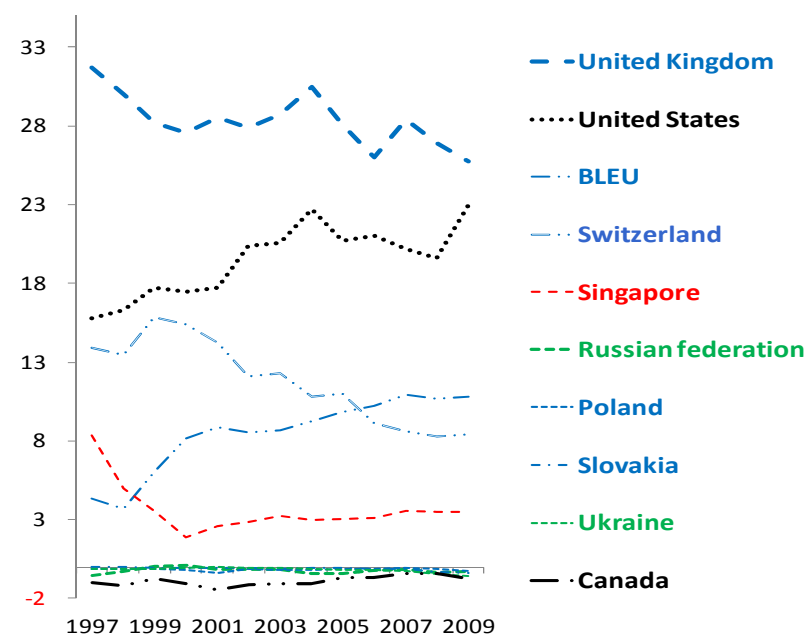
Country	1997	2009
United States	17,4	23,4
United Kingdom	28,7	22,6
BLEU	8,1	16,4
Switzerland	10,3	6,8
Germany	4,7	5,0
Singapore	7,2	3,5
Ireland		3,4
Italy	6,4	3,2
Japan	3,1	2,0
Spain	1,6	1,9
Total 10	87,6	88,2

Imports

Country	1997	2009
BLEU	9,9	19,8
United States	11,7	16,0
United Kingdom	10,7	9,4
Germany	4,9	6,0
Ireland	0,0	5,6
Spain	2,2	4,4
India		3,7
Canada	4,4	3,4
Italy	17,5	3,0
Japan	9,4	3,0
Total 10	70,8	74,5

Trade Balances

(the five largest surpluses and deficits)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

10 Major Countries in International Trade Computer & Information

(% of world trade in computer & information)

Exports

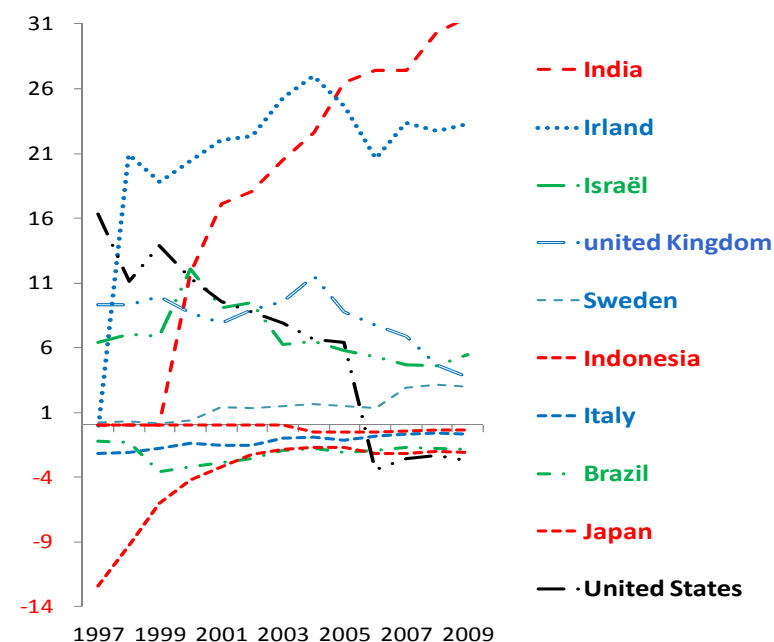
Country	1997	2009
India		24,1
Ireland		17,4
Germany	11,8	7,5
United States	18,9	6,9
United Kingdom	12,1	5,9
Israel	5,8	4,0
Sweden	1,1	3,5
Finland	5,2	3,5
China	0,5	3,4
Netherlands	4,4	3,2
Total 10	59,9	79,3

Imports

Country	1997	2009
United States	5,1	19,5
Germany	20,6	13,8
United kingdom	4,4	7,0
Netherlands	4,6	6,5
Japan	23,3	4,3
BLEU	5,4	4,2
China	1,5	3,7
Brazil	1,4	3,2
Spain	5,7	3,0
Finland	4,5	3,0
Total 10	76,6	68,3

Trade Balances

(the five largest surpluses and deficits)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

10 Major Countries in International Trade

Royalties & License Fees

(% of world trade in royalties & license fees)

Exports

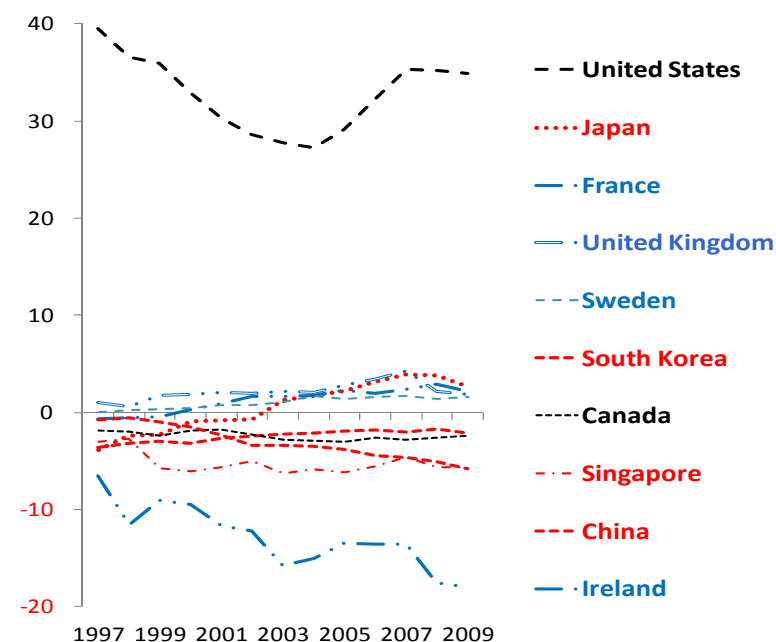
Country	1997	2009
United States	54,5	49,5
Japan	12,0	12,0
Germany	5,3	7,6
United Kingdom	11,1	7,1
France	3,4	5,2
Netherlands	3,6	3,0
Sweden	1,6	2,6
Canada	1,9	1,8
South Korea	0,4	1,8
BLEU	1,1	1,5
Total 10	94,9	91,9

Imports

Country	1997	2009
Ireland	6,7	18,5
United States	15,0	13,4
Japan	15,8	8,9
Germany	9,4	7,5
Singapore	3,1	6,2
China	0,9	5,9
United Kingdom	10,1	5,0
Canada	3,8	4,1
South Korea	4,0	3,7
France	4,1	2,8
Total 10	72,9	76,0

Trade Balances

(the five largest surpluses and deficits)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

10 Major Countries in International Trade

Other Business Services

(% of world trade in other business services)

Exports

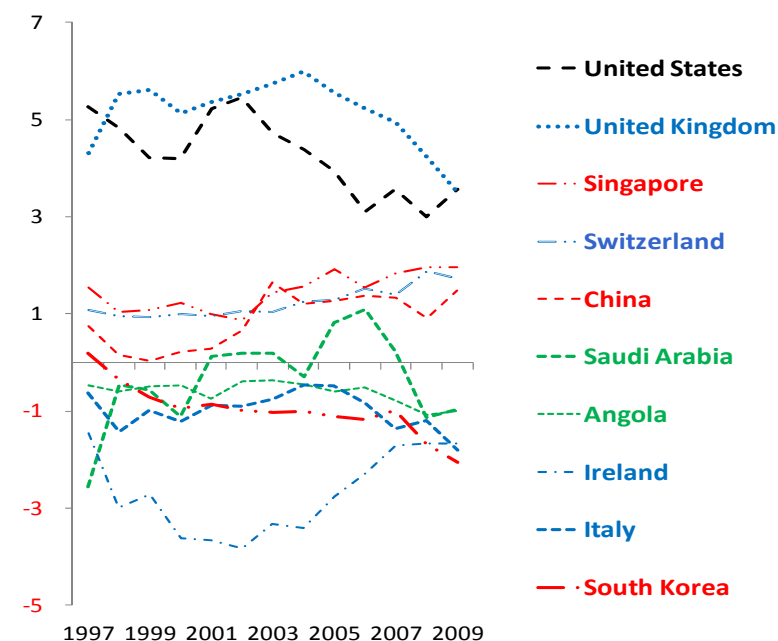
Country	1997	2009
United States	12,5	11,3
Germany	7,5	9,5
United Kingdom	7,8	9,0
China	2,7	5,7
Japan	7,0	5,3
BLEU	2,9	5,0
Singapore	2,7	4,4
France	6,9	4,2
Netherlands	4,5	4,0
Italy	4,9	3,9
Total 10	59,4	62,4

Imports

Country	1997	2009
Germany	8,5	8,7
United States	7,5	8,3
Italy	5,7	6,0
United Kingdom	3,7	6,0
Ireland	2,2	5,6
Japan	10,6	5,2
China	2,0	4,6
France	5,3	4,5
Spain	2,3	4,3
BLEU	2,6	4,0
Total 10	50,4	57,2

Trade Balances

(the five largest surpluses and deficits)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

10 Major Countries in International Trade

Culture

(% of world trade in culture)

Exports

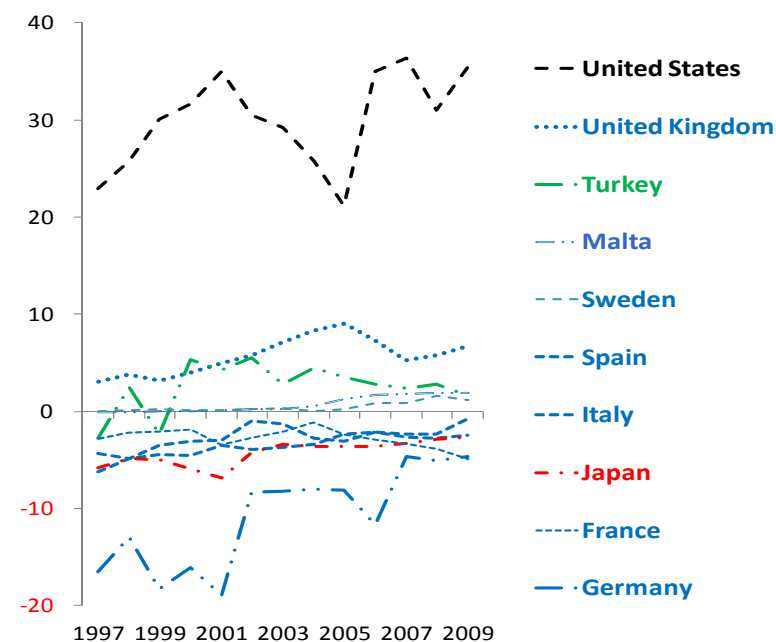
Country	1997	2009
United States	27,1	38,0
United Kingdom	10,3	8,7
France	10,8	5,2
Canada	8,2	5,2
Spain	2,7	4,7
BLEU	3,1	4,6
Germany	1,1	3,3
Italy	3,4	3,3
Hungary	0,5	2,9
Netherlands	3,5	2,2
Total 10	70,7	78,0

Imports

Country	1997	2009
France	11,0	11,5
Germany	15,6	9,0
Canada	7,3	6,9
Italy	6,6	6,6
Spain	7,7	6,4
United States	0,9	6,3
BLEU	4,2	5,4
Japan	6,6	3,5
Brazil	1,8	3,1
Hungary	0,2	3,0
Total 10	61,9	61,8

Trade Balances

(the five largest surpluses and deficits)



Source : CEPII , CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

10 Major Countries in International Trade

Government Services

(% of world trade in government services)

Exports

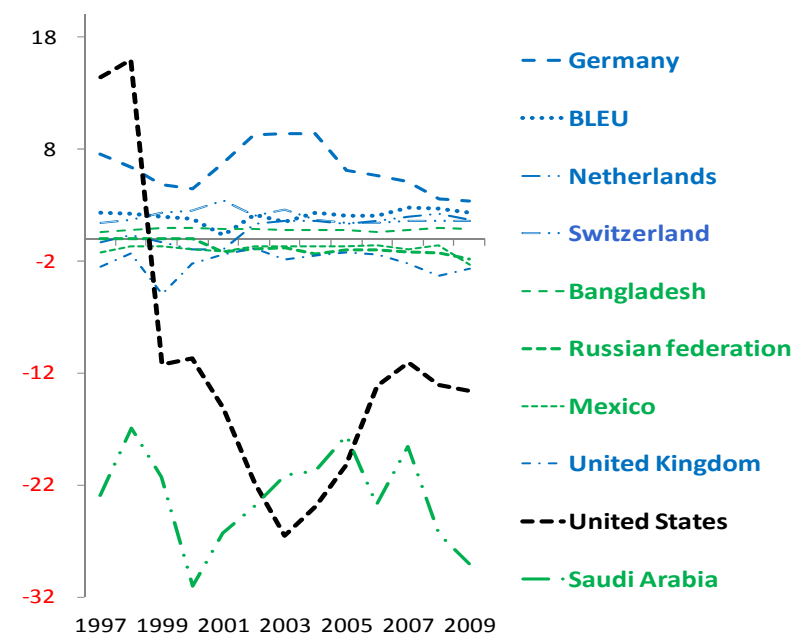
Country	1997	2009
United States	46,0	33,0
Germany	11,3	7,0
United Kingdom	3,9	5,0
BLEU	3,0	3,9
Netherlands	2,7	3,7
Japan	2,5	3,7
Switzerland	1,8	2,6
Canada	1,9	2,4
Brazil	1,1	2,2
Pakistan	0,4	2,2
Total 10	74,6	65,7

Imports

Country	1997	2009
United States	25,6	28,0
Saudi Arabia	21,1	22,5
United Kingdom	5,6	4,7
Brazil	1,6	2,3
Koweit	2,0	1,8
Mexico	1,4	1,8
Russia	0,0	1,8
Italy	0,5	1,7
Japan	2,5	1,4
Morocco	0,8	1,3
Total 10	61,1	67,3

Trade Balances

(the five largest surpluses and deficits)



Source : CEPII , CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.



Part three : Specialization



Indicators

The indicators used in this study were chosen on the basis of the experience gained in earlier CEPII work and after thorough comparison of the methods generally used in this field.

Revealed comparative advantages

Revealed comparative advantage 1

If V_{ijk} represents the flow from exporting country i to importing country j of product k ,

the summation of the indices is as follows:

$$X_{ik} = V_{i.k} \quad \text{exports from country } i \text{ of product } k$$

$$M_{jk} = V_{.jk} \quad \text{imports into country } j \text{ of product } k$$

$$W_k = V_{..k} \quad \text{world trade in product } k$$

For country i and product k , the balance is first calculated in relation to Gross Domestic Product at current exchange rate Y , giving (in thousandths):

$$y_{ik} = 1000 * \frac{X_{ik} - M_{ik}}{Y_i}$$

The contribution of product k to the trade balance, in relation to GDP, is defined by:

$$f_{ik} = y_{ik} - g_{ik} * y_i.$$

where:

$$g_{ik} = \frac{X_{ik} + M_{ik}}{X_i + M_i} \quad \text{and} \quad y_i = 1000 * \frac{X_i - M_i}{Y_i}$$

In addition, it is necessary to eliminate the influence of changes which are not specific to the country in question but result from the evolution of the importance of the product in world trade. In relation to a base year (r) the flows X and M in the other years (n) are adjusted by multiplying them all by:

$$e_k^n = \frac{W_k^r}{W_k^r} : \frac{W_k^n}{W_k^n}$$

The comparative advantage indicator f' is therefore calculated using world weights for the base year (r). For this year it is identical to the relative contribution f . For the other years (n) the difference is all the greater, the more world trade in product k diverges from the average tendency for all merchandise.

Comparative advantages are calculated for individual products at the most detailed level of the CHELEM sectoral classification. The advantage by chain or by stage or production is then calculated by summing.

Revealed comparative advantage 2

The formulas are described below, with V_{ijk} indicating the flow from exporting country i , to importing country j for product k . The summations of the various indices are given as:

$X_{ik} = V_{i.k}$	Exports form country i of product k
$X_{i.} = V_{i..}$	Exports form country i of all goods and services
$M_{jk} = V_{.jk}$	Imports by country j of product k
$M_{j.} = V_{.j.}$	Imports of country j of all goods and services
$W_k = V_{..k}$	World trade of product k

This indicator is expressed in thousandths of PPP GDP in current dollars of country i , designated by Y_i . It depends on the spread between the market position of product k and the global position, given by the following formula:

$$F_{ik} = 1000 \frac{W_k}{Y_i} \left[\frac{S_{ik}}{100} - \frac{S_i}{100} \right]$$

Furthermore, it is necessary to eliminate the influence of changes which are not specific to the country studied, but which follow from the evolution of the weight of the production in international trade. By referring to a base year (r), the flows for X and M are thus corrected for other years (n), by multiplying them all by:

$$e_k^{(n)} = \left(\frac{W_k^{(r)}}{W_{\cdot}^{(r)}} \right) \div \left(\frac{W_k^{(n)}}{W_{\cdot}^{(n)}} \right)$$

The revealed comparative advantage is calculated at the most detailed level of the CHELEM categories and products. The standard deviation of the advantages/disadvantages per category provides a global measure of the degree of specialisation. The advantages/disadvantages by chain or by stage of production are obtained by summing these two categories.

Defined in this way, the indicator corresponds to a contribution to the overall balance for goods and service. Indeed, this leads to:

$$F_{ik} = 1000 \frac{W_k}{Y_i} \left[\frac{X_{ik} - M_{ik}}{W_k} - \frac{X_i - M_i}{W_{\cdot}} \right]$$

$$F_{ik} = \frac{1000}{Y_i} \left[(X_{ik} - M_{ik}) - \frac{W_k}{W_{\cdot}} (X_i - M_i) \right]$$



It is thus close to the definition used previously (revealed comparative advantage, first version). However, three differences should be noted:

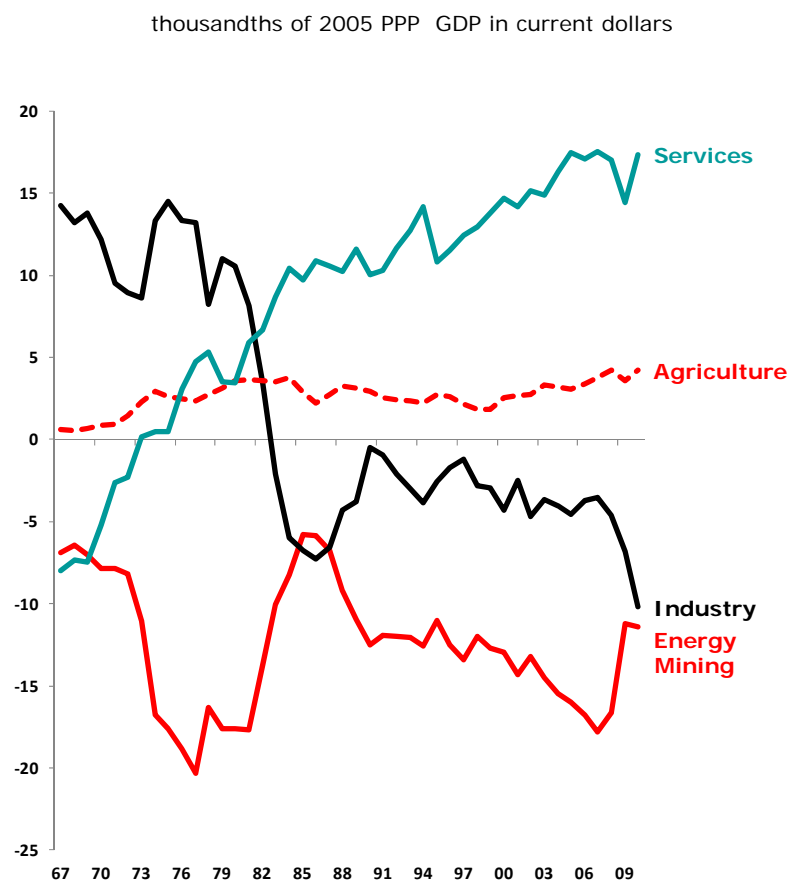
- ✦ the weighting used here is based on world trade, and not only according to the changes of a single country;
- ✦ GDP in current dollars is expressed here at world prices, i.e. the purchasing power parity with respect to the whole of the world, and not simply the current exchange rate;
- ✦ the overall balance includes services, and is not just limited to trade in goods.



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United States specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967

Strong points	Weak points
Vehicles components	Crude oil
Computer equipment	Cars and cycles
Engines	Refined petroleum products
Aeronautics	Natural gas
Electronic components	Consumer electronics
Precision instruments	Non ferrous metals
Plastic articles	Iron Steel
Construction equipment	Leather
Telecommunications equipment	Jewellery, works of art
Pharmaceuticals	Meat

2010

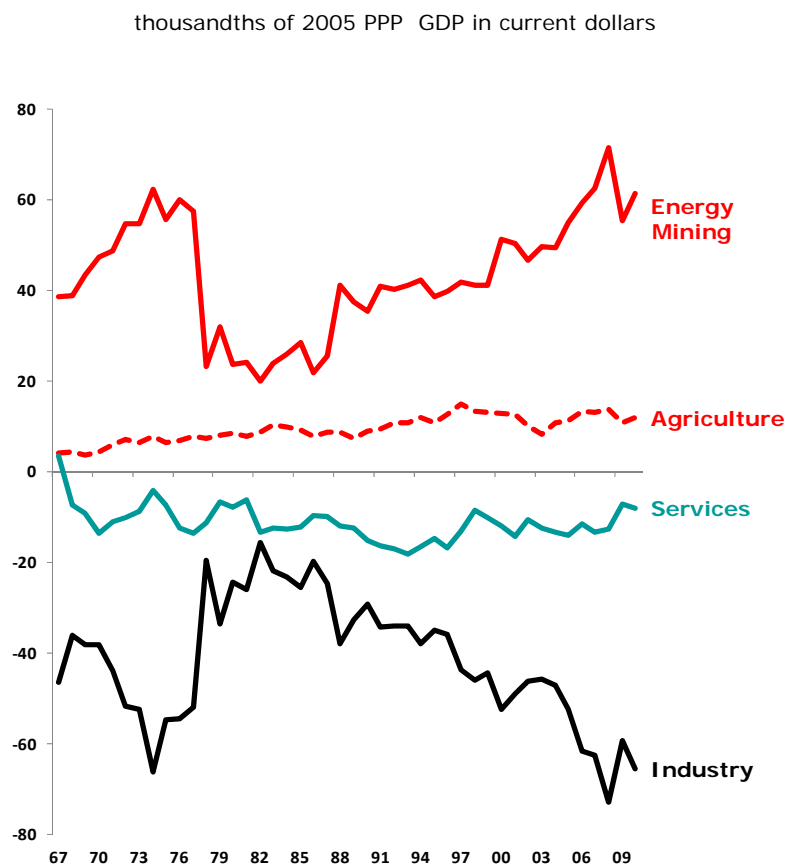
Strong points	Weak points
Plastic articles	Crude oil
Precision instruments	Computer equipment
Engines	Cars and cycles
Refined petroleum products	Telecommunications equipment
Other edible agricultural prod	Consumer electronics
Cereals	Knitwear
Electronic components	Leather
Basic organic chemicals	Clothing
Non ferrous ores	Furniture
Construction equipment	Domestic electrical appliances



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Canada specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967

Strong points	Weak points
---------------	-------------

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Natural gas	23,1	Vehicles components	-17,7
Paper	12,8	Electrical apparatus	-5,0
Non ferrous metals	8,5	Miscellaneous hardware	-4,3
Cars and cycles	7,1	Plastic articles	-4,0
Iron ores	5,0	Computer equipment	-4,0
Non ferrous ores	3,8	Engines	-3,4
Crude oil	3,4	Refined petroleum products	-3,2
Cereals	2,2	Electronic components	-2,8
Commercial vehicles	1,6	Precision instruments	-2,6
Meat	1,5	Miscellaneous manuf. articles	-2,5

2010

Strong points	Weak points
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thousandths of GDP in current dollars

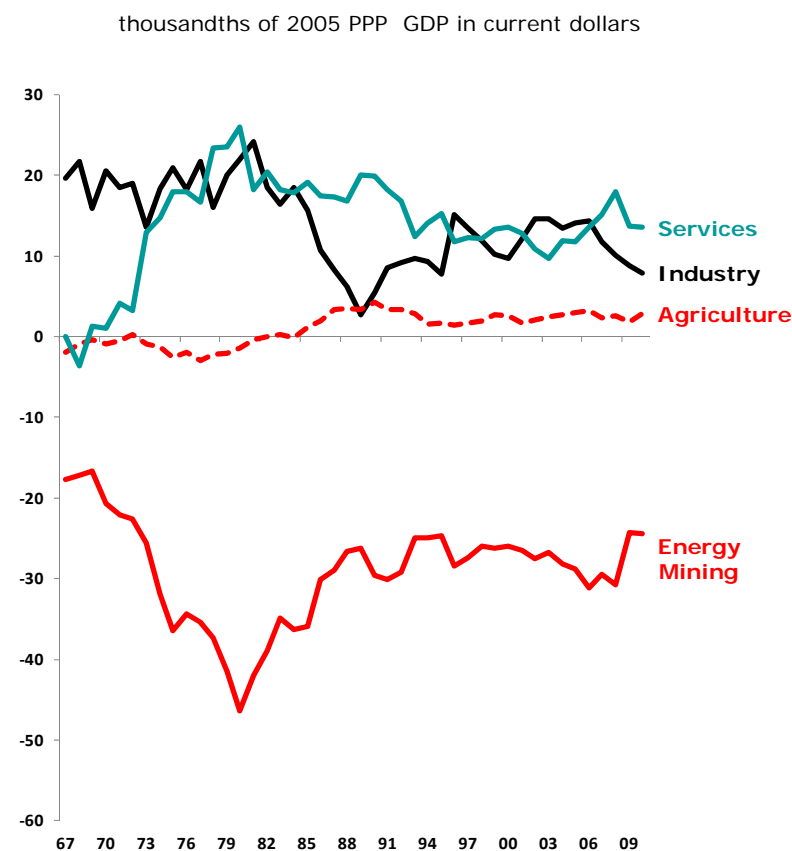
Crude oil	20,0	Commercial vehicles	-7,8
Natural gas	8,8	Computer equipment	-5,9
Cars and cycles	7,8	Electrical apparatus	-5,3
Paper	7,2	Miscellaneous hardware	-5,1
Non ferrous metals	7,1	Engines	-4,8
Non-monetary gold	4,1	Vehicles components	-4,7
Refined petroleum products	4,1	Telecommunications equipment	-4,3
Coals	4,0	Miscellaneous manuf. articles	-4,3
Aeronautics	3,7	Pharmaceuticals	-3,6
Cereals	3,3	Consumer electronics	-3,0


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France specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967
Strong points
Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Cars and cycles	3,6	Crude oil	-15,8
Refined petroleum products	2,5	Other edible agricultural prod	-1,6
Pharmaceuticals	2,4	Coals	-1,6
Electrical apparatus	1,6	Furniture	-1,4
Rubber articles (incl. tyres)	1,4	Non ferrous metals	-1,2
Beverages	1,4	Electronic components	-1,2
Toiletries	1,2	Meat	-1,0
Vehicles components	1,2	Precision instruments	-0,8
Leather	1,1	Non-edible agricultural prod.	-0,6
Iron Steel	1,0	Paper	-0,6

2010
Strong points
Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

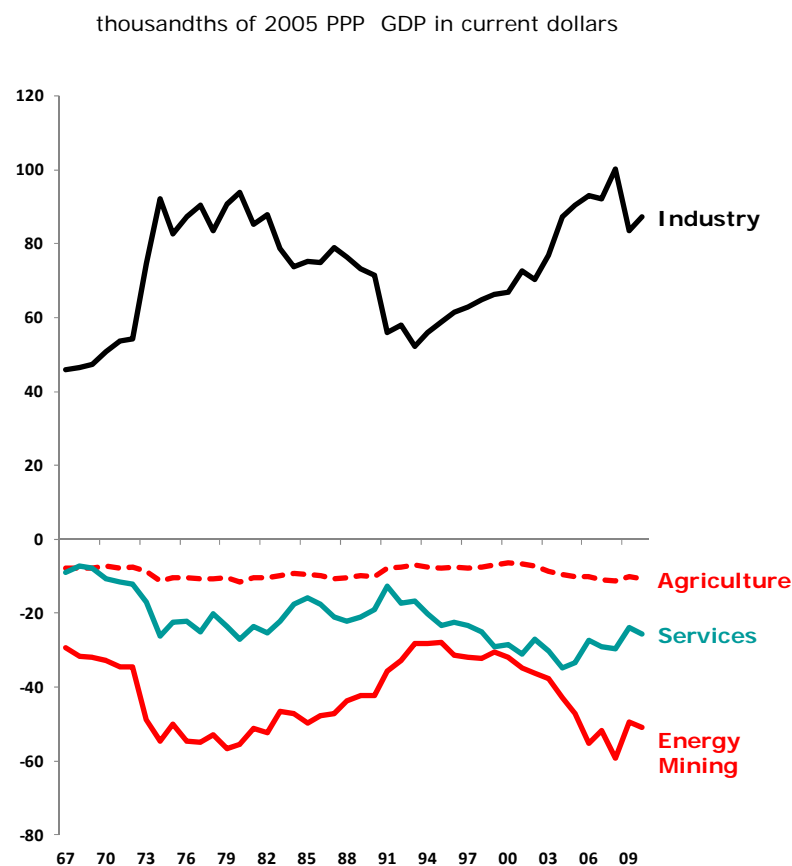
Aeronautics	12,8	Crude oil	-12,7
Pharmaceuticals	5,0	Natural gas	-4,1
Toiletries	4,9	Computer equipment	-3,0
Beverages	4,5	Refined petroleum products	-2,8
Vehicles components	3,4	Cars and cycles	-2,4
Cereals	3,0	Knitwear	-2,3
Engines	2,6	Clothing	-1,9
Fats	1,6	Furniture	-1,9
Iron Steel	1,0	Consumer electronics	-1,5
Paints	0,9	Telecommunications equipment	-1,5



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Germany specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967

Strong points	1967	Weak points	
Cars and cycles	8,4	Crude oil	-18,3
Electrical apparatus	5,8	Other edible agricultural prod	-5,8
Specialized machines	5,5	Non ferrous metals	-4,6
Pharmaceuticals	5,0	Refined petroleum products	-4,6
Engines	4,7	Meat	-2,5
Plastic articles	4,4	Knitwear	-2,4
Miscellaneous hardware	4,4	Paper	-2,2
Vehicles components	3,3	Non ferrous ores	-2,2
Telecommunications equipment	2,6	Iron ores	-2,0
Basic organic chemicals	2,4	Clothing	-2,0

2010

Strong points	2010	Weak points	
Cars and cycles	22,9	Crude oil	-16,8
Specialized machines	8,0	Natural gas	-8,9
Engines	5,5	Other edible agricultural prod	-7,1
Precision instruments	4,8	Computer equipment	-5,2
Miscellaneous hardware	4,7	Refined petroleum products	-4,6
Commercial vehicles	3,5	Electronic components	-4,0
Plastic articles	3,5	Knitwear	-3,3
Vehicles components	3,4	Clothing	-2,9
Construction equipment	3,1	Non ferrous metals	-2,9
Pharmaceuticals	2,6	Leather	-2,7

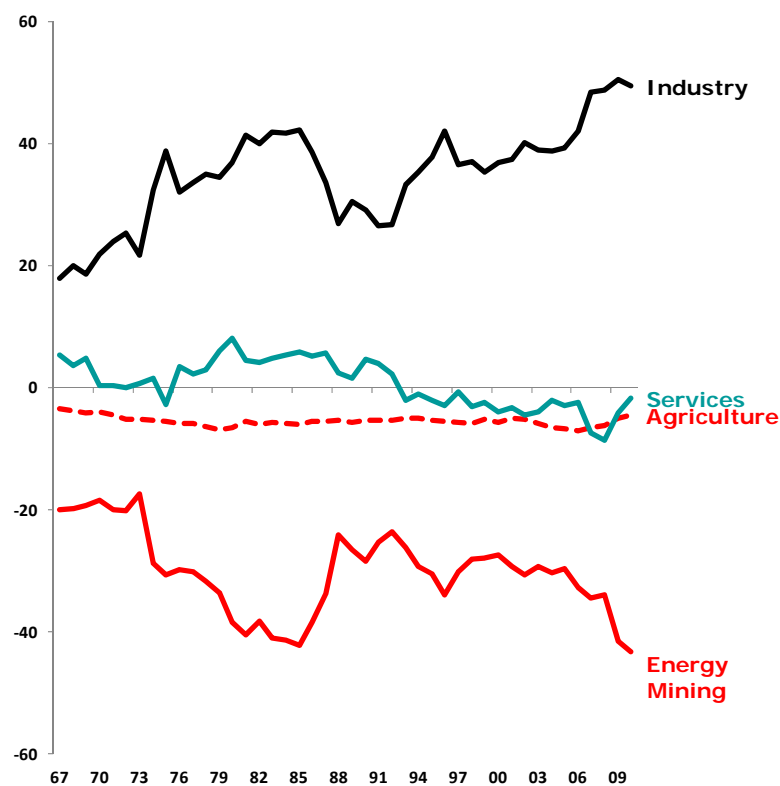


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Italy specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967

Strong points	1967	Weak points	
Refined petroleum products	8,4	Crude oil	-24,4
Knitwear	6,6	Meat	-3,7
Leather	4,7	Iron ores	-2,8
Cars and cycles	4,2	Non ferrous metals	-2,7
Computer equipment	3,9	Electronic components	-2,4
Domestic electrical appliances	3,2	Non-edible agricultural prod.	-1,9
Plastic articles	2,4	Coals	-1,8
Engines	1,8	Iron Steel	-1,7
Miscellaneous hardware	1,5	Fats	-1,6
Furniture	1,5	Paper	-1,1

2010

Strong points	2010	Weak points	
Miscellaneous hardware	9,0	Crude oil	-21,2
Specialized machines	8,9	Natural gas	-11,6
Engines	7,7	Cars and cycles	-7,7
Refined petroleum products	5,5	Electronic components	-5,0
Leather	4,5	Computer equipment	-3,4
Furniture	4,1	Meat	-3,3
Vehicles components	3,8	Non ferrous metals	-3,1
Machine tools	3,3	Basic organic chemicals	-2,8
Yarns fabrics	3,0	Electricity	-1,9
Beverages	2,9	Consumer electronics	-1,8

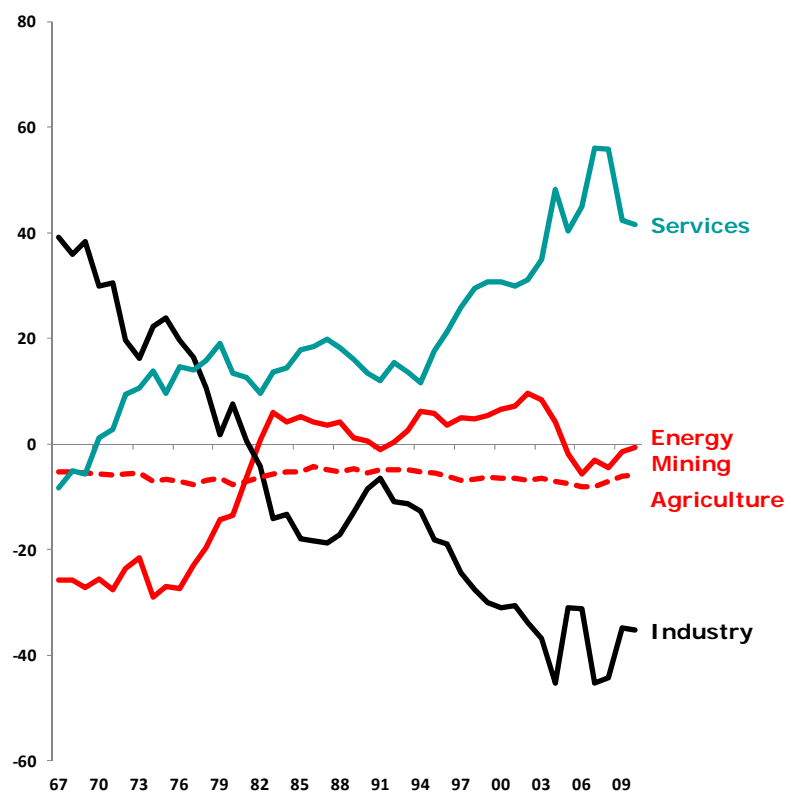

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United Kingdom specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967
Strong points
Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Cars and cycles	5,9	Crude oil	-16,1
Vehicles components	5,1	Refined petroleum products	-5,9
Engines	4,9	Other edible agricultural prod	-3,5
Pharmaceuticals	4,8	Fats	-3,5
Telecommunications equipment	4,3	Natural gas	-3,3
Electrical apparatus	4,2	Meat	-2,7
Miscellaneous hardware	2,8	Non ferrous ores	-2,6
Commercial vehicles	2,5	Paper	-2,4
Electrical equipment	2,0	Non ferrous metals	-2,1
Specialized machines	1,7	Preserved meat/fish	-1,9

2010
Strong points
Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Pharmaceuticals	7,5	Non-monetary gold	-9,8
Aeronautics	5,3	Computer equipment	-3,2
Jewellery, works of art	5,0	Other edible agricultural prod	-3,1
Refined petroleum products	3,4	Knitwear	-2,8
Engines	2,8	Clothing	-2,2
Precision instruments	2,4	Leather	-2,1
Construction equipment	1,5	Consumer electronics	-2,1
Paints	1,5	Vehicles components	-2,0
Beverages	1,5	Telecommunications equipment	-1,9
Printing	1,4	Furniture	-1,7

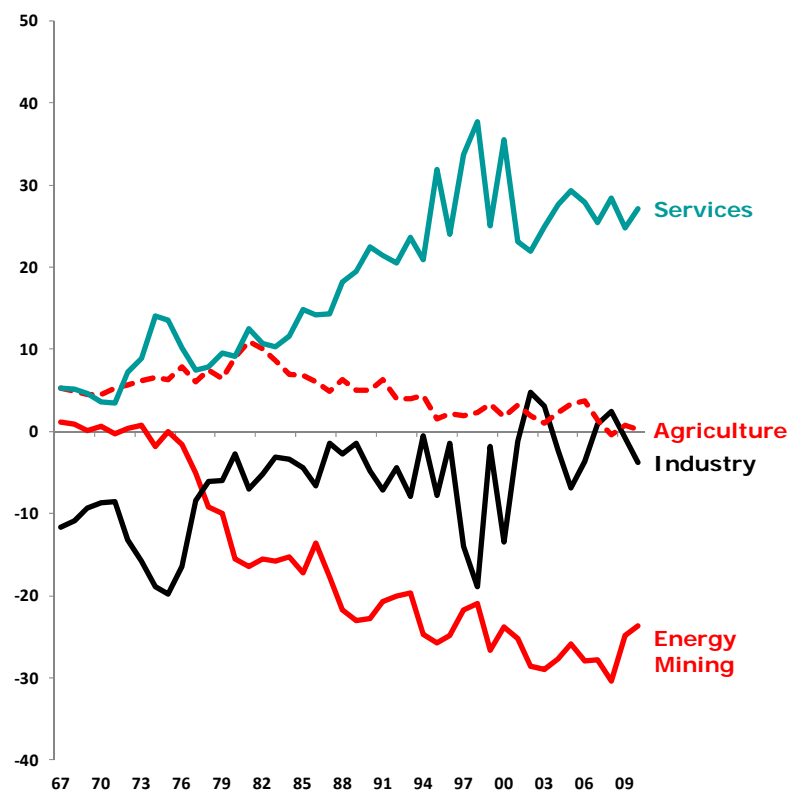


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Turkey specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967

Strong points

Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Other edible agricultural prod	6,0	Vehicles components	-1,3
Non-edible agricultural prod.	2,0	Engines	-1,0
Animal food	1,0	Crude oil	-0,8
Non ferrous ores	0,6	Electrical apparatus	-0,8
Non ferrous metals	0,5	Plastic articles	-0,6
Meat	0,2	Basic organic chemicals	-0,6
Fats	0,2	Miscellaneous hardware	-0,5
Sugar	0,2	Specialized machines	-0,5
Unprocessed minerals n.e.s.	0,2	Pharmaceuticals	-0,5
Preserved fruits	0,1	Telecommunications equipment	-0,4

2010

Strong points

Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

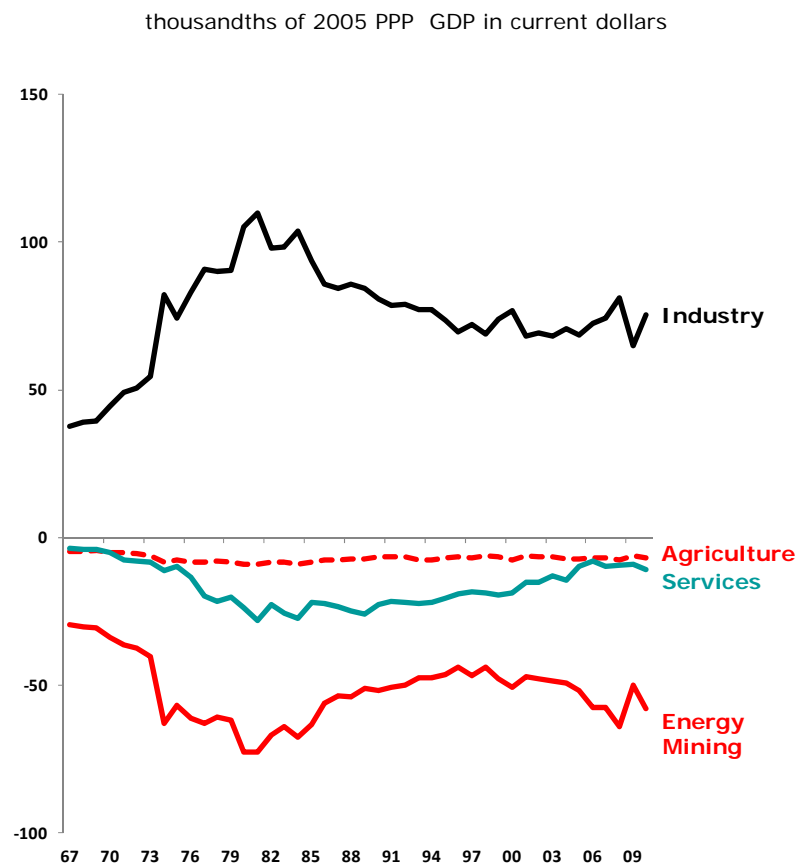
Knitwear	11,3	Crude oil	-10,2
Clothing	6,4	Iron ores	-7,7
Other edible agricultural prod	5,4	Refined petroleum products	-5,6
Iron Steel	4,8	Pharmaceuticals	-4,1
Carpets	4,7	Plastic articles	-3,7
Commercial vehicles	4,6	Basic organic chemicals	-3,6
Domestic electrical appliances	3,7	Telecommunications equipment	-3,2
Cement	3,1	Computer equipment	-3,2
Miscellaneous hardware	2,9	Non ferrous metals	-3,1
Preserved fruits	2,8	Coals	-3,0



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Japan specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967

Strong points	Weak points
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thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Consumer electronics	6,4	Crude oil	-16,8
Ships	4,6	Iron ores	-6,0
Cars and cycles	3,9	Refined petroleum products	-5,7
Electrical apparatus	3,4	Non ferrous ores	-3,9
Optics	3,1	Non-edible agricultural prod	-2,9
Miscellaneous hardware	2,7	Coals	-2,6
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	2,6	Non ferrous metals	-2,4
Plastic articles	2,6	Computer equipment	-2,2
Telecommunications equipment	2,5	Natural gas	-2,2
Yarns fabrics	2,4	Pharmaceuticals	-2,2

2010

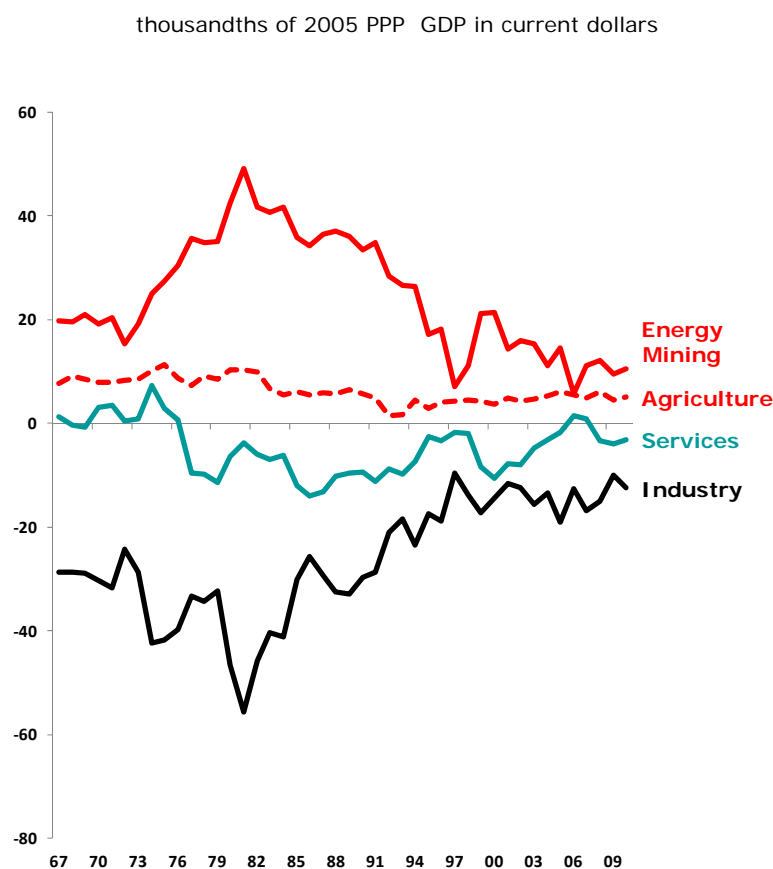
Strong points	Weak points
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thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Cars and cycles	14,6	Crude oil	-19,8
Specialized machines	5,2	Natural gas	-8,5
Engines	5,1	Coals	-3,8
Vehicles components	5,0	Non ferrous ores	-3,5
Iron Steel	4,6	Meat	-2,9
Electrical apparatus	4,2	Knitwear	-2,4
Ships	3,9	Clothing	-2,3
Electronic components	3,2	Pharmaceuticals	-2,2
Miscellaneous hardware	2,7	Leather	-2,0
Plastic articles	2,6	Iron ores	-1,9

South African Union specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

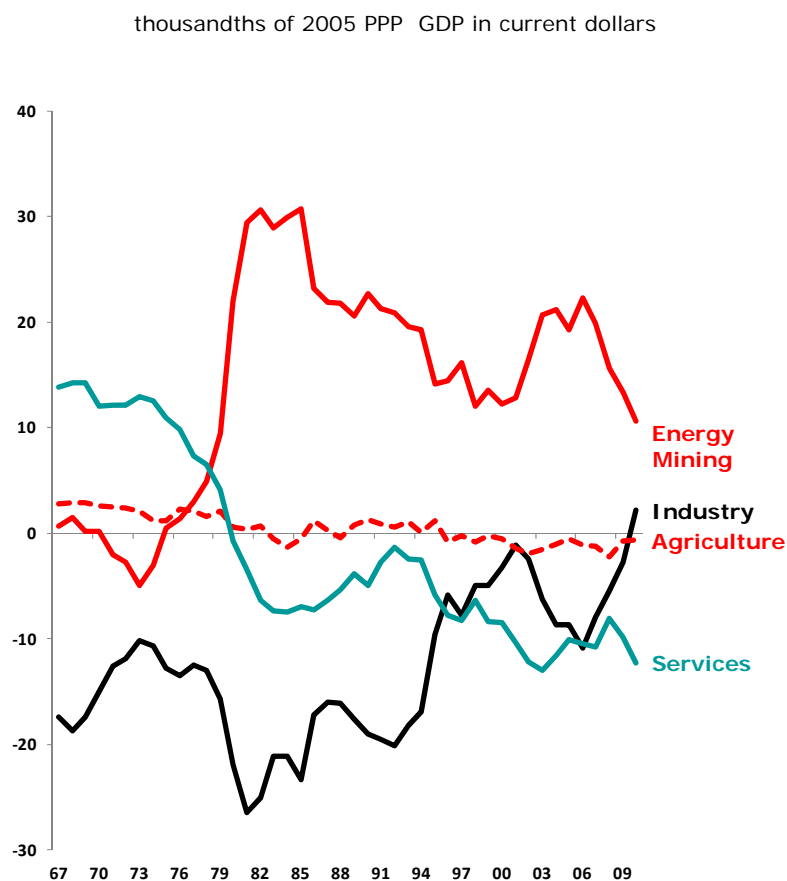
1967		1967	
Strong points		Weak points	
<i>thousandths of GDP in current dollars</i>			
Jewellery, works of art	35,8	Cars and cycles	-9,4
Non ferrous ores	18,2	Telecommunications equipment	-7,9
Non ferrous metals	14,5	Electrical apparatus	-7,3
Preserved fruits	9,8	Plastic articles	-6,4
Sugar	8,5	Engines	-6,2
Iron Steel	8,3	Vehicles components	-6,1
Other edible agricultural prod	6,0	Computer equipment	-5,0
Iron ores	4,8	Commercial vehicles	-4,1
Non-edible agricultural prod.	4,6	Electrical equipment	-3,5
Cereals	3,6	Miscellaneous hardware	-3,5
2010		2010	
Strong points		Weak points	
<i>thousandths of GDP in current dollars</i>			
Non ferrous metals	30,3	Crude oil	-23,9
Non ferrous ores	16,1	Telecommunications equipment	-7,1
Iron Steel	15,1	Computer equipment	-6,9
Iron ores	13,9	Refined petroleum products	-5,7
Jewellery, works of art	13,5	Pharmaceuticals	-5,3
Coals	12,1	Vehicles components	-5,2
Non-monetary gold	7,5	Electrical apparatus	-3,9
Other edible agricultural prod	6,7	Miscellaneous hardware	-3,8
Basic inorganic chemicals	2,2	Miscellaneous manuf. articles	-3,0
Beverages	1,7	Precision instruments	-2,9



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Mexico specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967

Strong points	Weak points
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thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Crude oil	3,6	Telecommunications equipment	-3,9
Meat	3,0	Engines	-2,4
Other edible agricultural prod	2,9	Vehicles components	-2,0
Pharmaceuticals	2,9	Cars and cycles	-1,5
Non ferrous metals	2,2	Specialized machines	-1,4
Sugar	1,8	Computer equipment	-1,3
Non-edible agricultural prod.	1,3	Electrical apparatus	-1,0
Unprocessed minerals n.e.s.	1,0	Natural gas	-0,9
Non ferrous ores	0,9	Precision instruments	-0,9
Cereals	0,9	Miscellaneous hardware	-0,9

2010

Strong points	Weak points
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thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Crude oil	30,3	Refined petroleum products	-13,5
Consumer electronics	15,3	Plastic articles	-10,2
Cars and cycles	13,3	Electronic components	-6,7
Commercial vehicles	12,6	Basic organic chemicals	-6,6
Precision instruments	4,7	Optics	-5,2
Non-monetary gold	4,0	Miscellaneous hardware	-5,0
Other edible agricultural prod	3,7	Paper	-4,1
Furniture	3,4	Iron Steel	-3,9
Domestic electrical appliances	3,0	Vehicles components	-3,6
Beverages	2,5	Yarns fabrics	-3,2

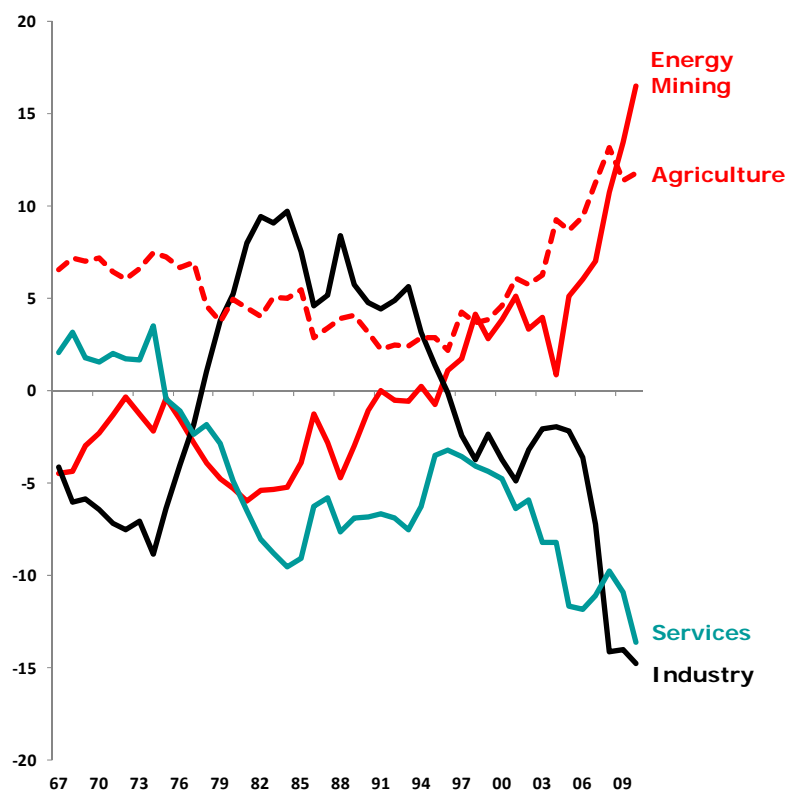


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Brazil specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967	
Strong points	Weak points

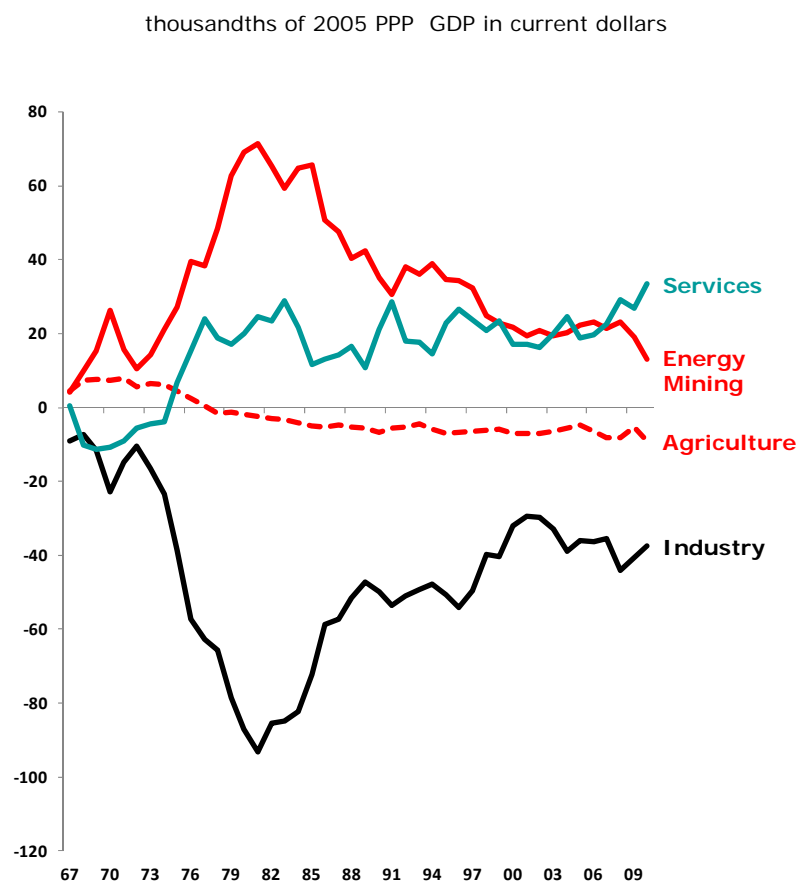
1967			
Strong points	Weak points		
Other edible agricultural prod	11,8	Crude oil	-6,0
Iron ores	5,0	Natural gas	-2,8
Sugar	2,4	Telecommunications equipment	-1,7
Non-edible agricultural prod.	2,0	Electrical apparatus	-1,2
Preserved fruits	1,4	Engines	-1,1
Animal food	1,0	Basic organic chemicals	-1,1
Non ferrous ores	0,9	Refined petroleum products	-1,1
Iron Steel	0,7	Miscellaneous hardware	-0,9
Toiletries	0,6	Precision instruments	-0,8
Meat	0,5	Non ferrous metals	-0,8

2010	
Strong points	Weak points

2010			
Strong points	Weak points		
Iron ores	13,3	Refined petroleum products	-4,1
Other edible agricultural prod	8,9	Fertilizers	-2,8
Sugar	5,2	Cars and cycles	-2,8
Crude oil	4,8	Telecommunications equipment	-2,8
Meat	4,2	Pharmaceuticals	-2,3
Paper	1,8	Computer equipment	-2,1
Animal food	1,6	Electrical apparatus	-2,1
Non ferrous ores	1,3	Natural gas	-2,0
Iron Steel	1,0	Specialized machines	-2,0
Leather	0,9	Plastic articles	-1,8

Egypt specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967	
Strong points	Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Non-edible agricultural prod.	11,5	Cereal products	-3,1
Yarns fabrics	8,8	Engines	-3,0
Refined petroleum products	6,0	Electrical apparatus	-2,5
Other edible agricultural prod	1,6	Pharmaceuticals	-2,2
Cereals	0,9	Telecommunications equipment	-2,1
Furniture	0,7	Fats	-1,8
Knitwear	0,7	Basic organic chemicals	-1,7
Clothing	0,6	Commercial vehicles	-1,5
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	0,6	Iron Steel	-1,3
Unprocessed minerals n.e.s.	0,6	Electrical equipment	-1,2

2010	
Strong points	Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

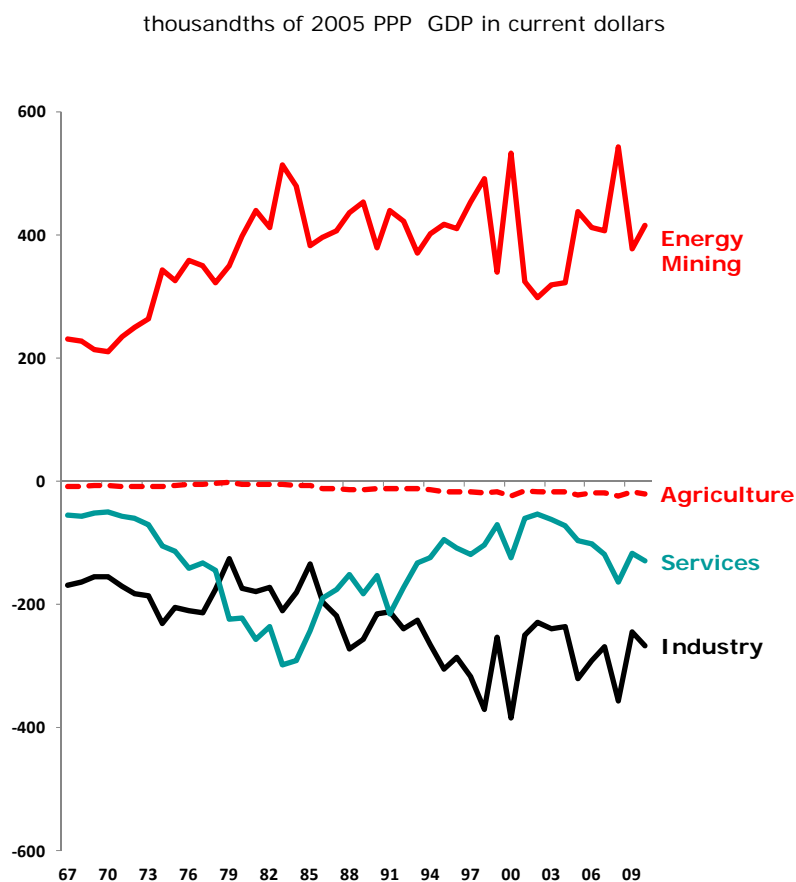
Crude oil	19,4	Cereals	-8,7
Natural gas	16,6	Engines	-7,5
Refined petroleum products	8,2	Specialized machines	-5,2
Fertilizers	5,7	Iron ores	-4,6
Other edible agricultural prod	5,0	Cars and cycles	-4,4
Clothing	3,9	Meat	-3,9
Knitwear	3,6	Telecommunications equipment	-3,7
Carpets	3,1	Construction equipment	-3,1
Non-monetary gold	2,9	Commercial vehicles	-2,9
Non ferrous metals	2,8	Pharmaceuticals	-2,7


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Saudi Arabia specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967
Strong points

Crude oil	189,0
Refined petroleum products	39,1
Natural gas	11,6
Iron ores	0,0
Electricity	0,0

Weak points

Pharmaceuticals	-20,0
Telecommunications equipment	-18,0
Electrical apparatus	-16,9
Engines	-16,0
Commercial vehicles	-12,6
Cars and cycles	-10,6
Miscellaneous hardware	-9,5
Furniture	-9,0
Other edible agricultural prod	-8,1
Rubber articles (incl. tyres)	-7,1

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

2010
Strong points

Crude oil	251,9
Refined petroleum products	16,2
Basic organic chemicals	8,0
Plastic articles	7,7
Natural gas	6,6
Fertilizers	0,9
Non ferrous ores	0,4
Electricity	0,0

Weak points

Cars and cycles	-29,7
Engines	-15,7
Iron Steel	-13,6
Aeronautics	-12,3
Cereals	-11,9
Commercial vehicles	-11,6
Non ferrous metals	-10,7
Pharmaceuticals	-10,7
Telecommunications equipment	-10,6
Miscellaneous hardware	-10,1

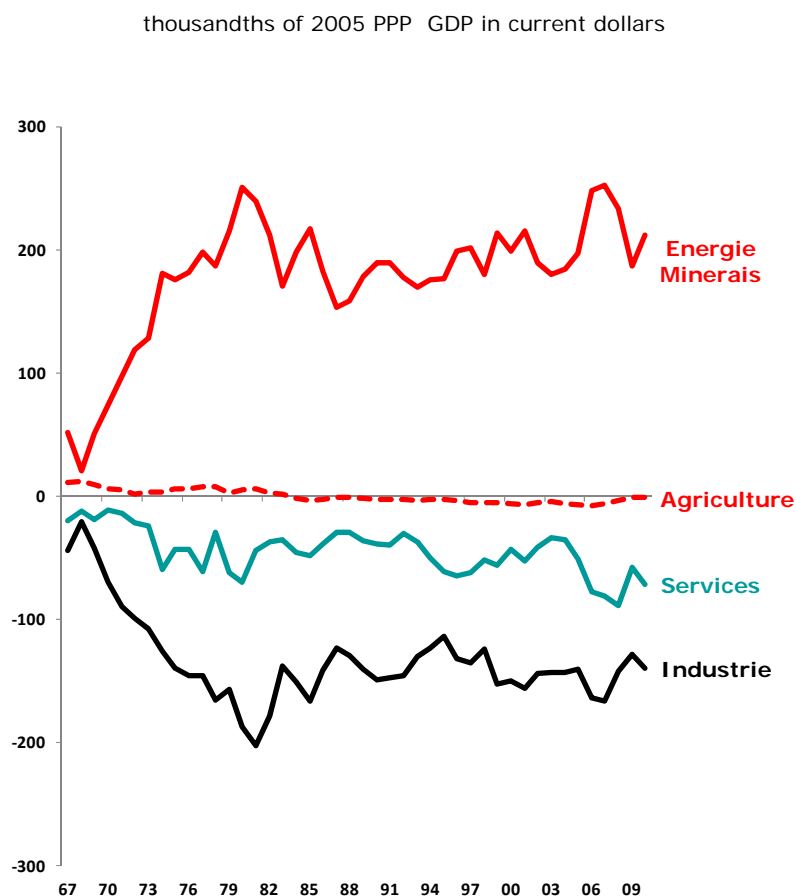
thousandths of GDP in current dollars


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Nigeria specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967
Strong points
Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Crude oil	71,7	Pharmaceuticals	-8,9
Other edible agricultural prod	13,5	Electrical apparatus	-6,5
Fats	2,4	Miscellaneous hardware	-5,0
Non-edible agricultural prod.	2,3	Cars and cycles	-4,8
Non ferrous metals	2,2	Engines	-4,7
Animal food	1,5	Telecommunications equipment	-4,6
Non ferrous ores	1,0	Yarns fabrics	-4,0
Iron ores	0,1	Commercial vehicles	-3,6
Wood articles	0,1	Vehicles components	-3,4
Electricity	0,0	Plastic articles	-3,3

2010
Strong points
Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Crude oil	197,1	Refined petroleum products	-34,4
Natural gas	21,2	Cars and cycles	-18,8
Other edible agricultural prod	3,0	Miscellaneous hardware	-11,1
Non-edible agricultural prod.	1,6	Commercial vehicles	-9,6
Leather	1,4	Engines	-9,4
Ships	0,8	Electrical equipment	-9,4
Non ferrous ores	0,4	Cereals	-9,2
Manufactured tobaccos	0,2	Plastic articles	-8,8
Coals	0,1	Specialized machines	-6,9
Iron ores	0,0	Telecommunications equipment	-6,9

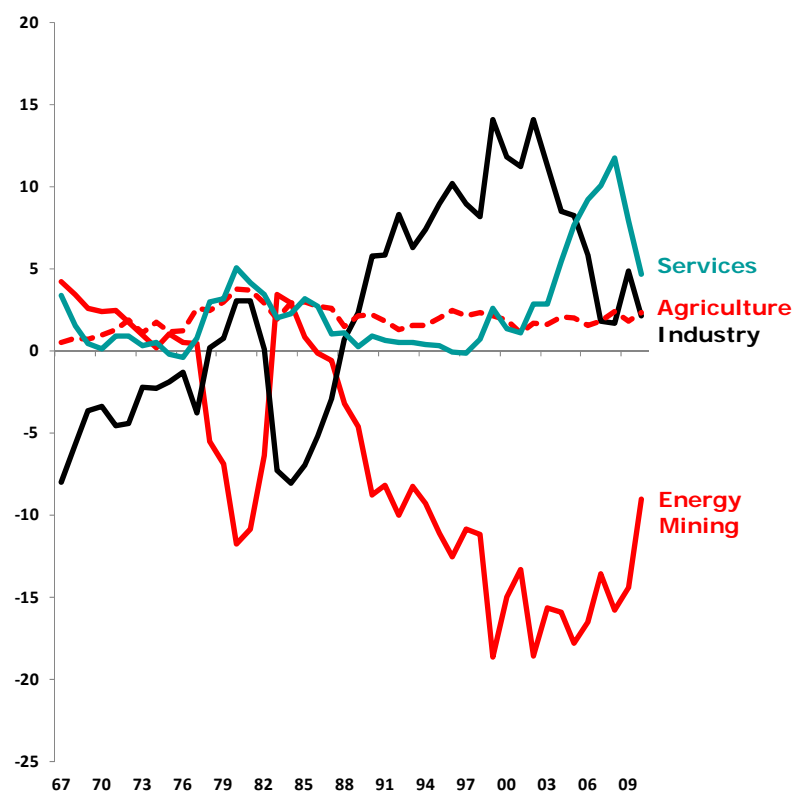

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India specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967
Strong points
Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Other edible agricultural prod	3,3	Basic organic chemicals	-2,0
Iron ores	3,1	Cereals	-1,5
Yarns fabrics	3,1	Engines	-1,5
Carpets	2,2	Electrical apparatus	-1,2
Leather	2,2	Fertilizers	-1,0
Refined petroleum products	0,8	Non ferrous metals	-0,9
Animal food	0,6	Vehicles components	-0,8
Non ferrous ores	0,6	Electrical equipment	-0,8
Jewellery, works of art	0,5	Specialized machines	-0,7
Meat	0,3	Telecommunications equipment	-0,7

2010
Strong points
Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

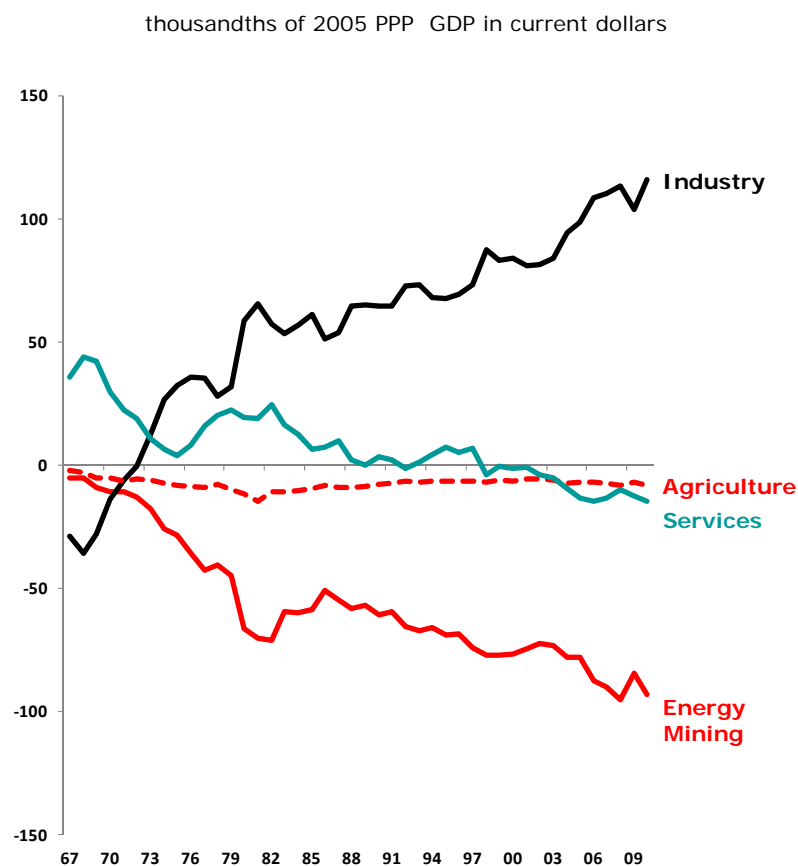
Refined petroleum products	22,6	Crude oil	-31,2
Jewellery, works of art	9,5	Non-monetary gold	-7,2
Iron ores	4,7	Coals	-5,3
Clothing	4,5	Telecommunications equipment	-2,8
Pharmaceuticals	4,4	Fats	-2,5
Yarns fabrics	3,8	Fertilizers	-2,5
Knitwear	3,5	Engines	-2,4
Carpets	2,9	Computer equipment	-2,3
Leather	2,7	Non ferrous ores	-2,2
Cars and cycles	2,6	Natural gas	-2,2



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South Korea specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967

Strong points	1967	Weak points	
Knitwear	16,7	Engines	-5,8
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	9,6	Basic organic chemicals	-5,6
Clothing	8,7	Crude oil	-5,6
Wood articles	6,9	Commercial vehicles	-4,2
Non ferrous ores	4,2	Ships	-3,9
Meat	4,0	Refined petroleum products	-3,7
Leather	3,3	Specialized machines	-3,1
Yarns fabrics	2,6	Iron Steel	-2,7
Electronic components	2,4	Pharmaceuticals	-2,6
Other edible agricultural prod	1,4	Electrical equipment	-2,5

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

2010

Strong points	2010	Weak points	
Ships	36,3	Crude oil	-70,6
Cars and cycles	28,4	Natural gas	-22,1
Optics	24,2	Coals	-12,4
Telecommunications equipment	22,7	Non ferrous ores	-10,9
Vehicles components	12,1	Iron ores	-8,6
Plastic articles	11,6	Specialized machines	-7,5
Electronic components	10,5	Precision instruments	-4,5
Refined petroleum products	9,4	Non ferrous metals	-3,8
Yarns fabrics	4,8	Meat	-3,4
Construction equipment	3,6	Cereals	-3,3

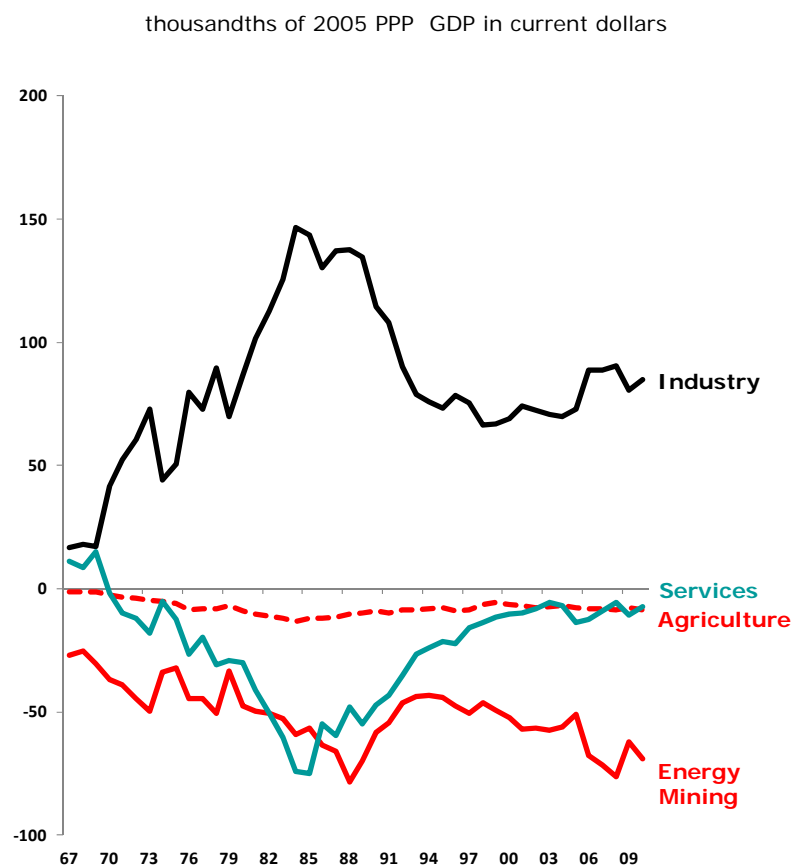
thousandths of GDP in current dollars



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Taiwan specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967

Strong points	1967	Weak points	
Computer equipment	29,0	Non-monetary gold	-353,1
Plastic articles	13,8	Electronic components	-41,5
Telecommunications equipment	13,4	Crude oil	-17,4
Consumer electronics	11,1	Basic organic chemicals	-13,4
Knitwear	10,3	Natural gas	-11,8
Leather	8,9	Engines	-6,7
Miscellaneous hardware	8,4	Refined petroleum product:	-5,0
Clothing	8,1	Iron Steel	-4,7
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	6,7	Pharmaceuticals	-4,6
Electrical apparatus	6,4	Precision instruments	-4,0

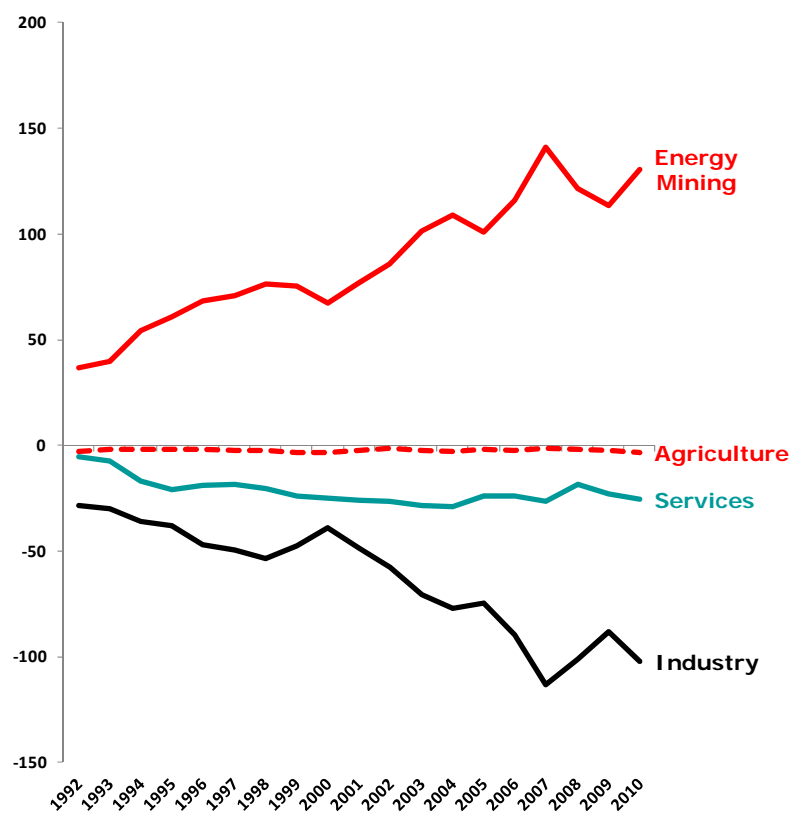
2010

Strong points	2010	Weak points	
Electronic components	39,4	Crude oil	-62,3
Optics	34,2	Specialized machines	-27,0
Plastic articles	24,4	Natural gas	-15,2
Electrical apparatus	18,7	Coals	-15,0
Telecommunications equipment	18,4	Non ferrous metals	-13,3
Miscellaneous hardware	18,3	Iron ores	-10,4
Yarns fabrics	16,0	Precision instruments	-8,4
Computer equipment	11,5	Paints	-6,3
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	8,5	Toiletries	-6,3
Machine tools	5,6	Engines	-6,3

Russian Federation specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1992 – 2010

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

2010

Strong points

Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Crude oil	69,2	Cars and cycles	-11,7
Refined petroleum products	30,9	Pharmaceuticals	-8,9
Natural gas	25,1	Telecommunications equipment	-7,9
Non ferrous metals	8,4	Other edible agricultural prod	-7,7
Iron Steel	5,4	Engines	-7,0
Coals	5,3	Computer equipment	-6,7
Fertilizers	3,1	Miscellaneous hardware	-6,6
Basic inorganic chemicals	2,2	Plastic articles	-5,8
Iron ores	1,7	Vehicles components	-5,5
Non-edible agricultural prod.	1,4	Electrical apparatus	-5,5



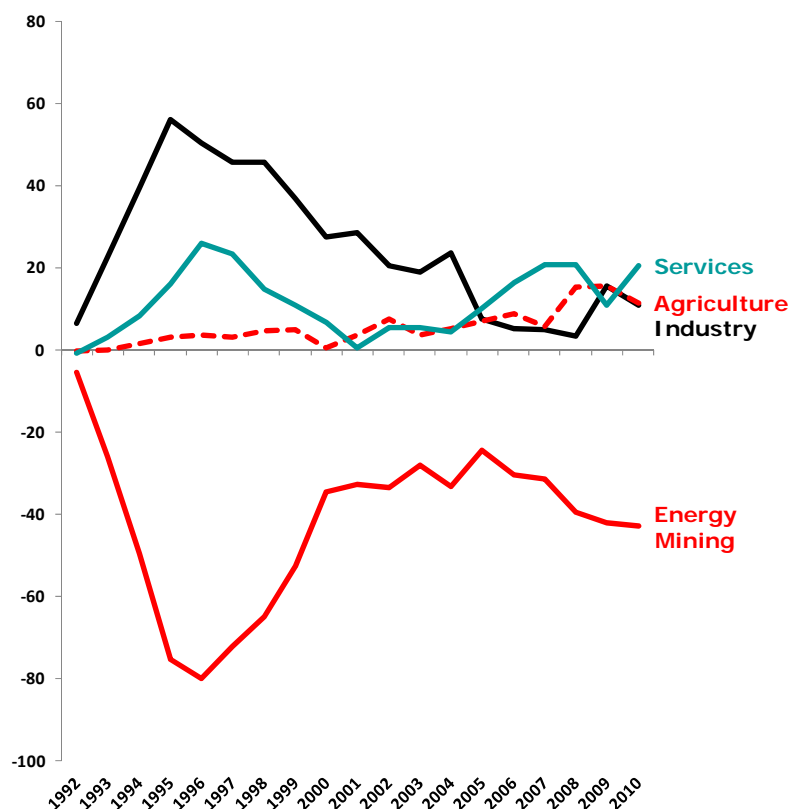
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Ukraine specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1992 – 2010

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



Source : CEPII , CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

2010		2010	
Strong points		Weak points	
<i>thousandths of GDP in current dollars</i>			
Iron Steel	107,2	Natural gas	-67,5
Iron ores	25,8	Crude oil	-27,6
Cereals	19,7	Plastic articles	-14,5
Fats	18,9	Pharmaceuticals	-13,4
Commercial vehicles	13,6	Cars and cycles	-9,3
Tubes	10,8	Toiletries	-7,5
Basic inorganic chemicals	4,7	Telecommunications equipment	-6,3
Unprocessed minerals n.e.s.	2,8	Yarns fabrics	-6,2
Coke	2,8	Coals	-5,3
Non-edible agricultural prod.	2,8	Meat	-5,3

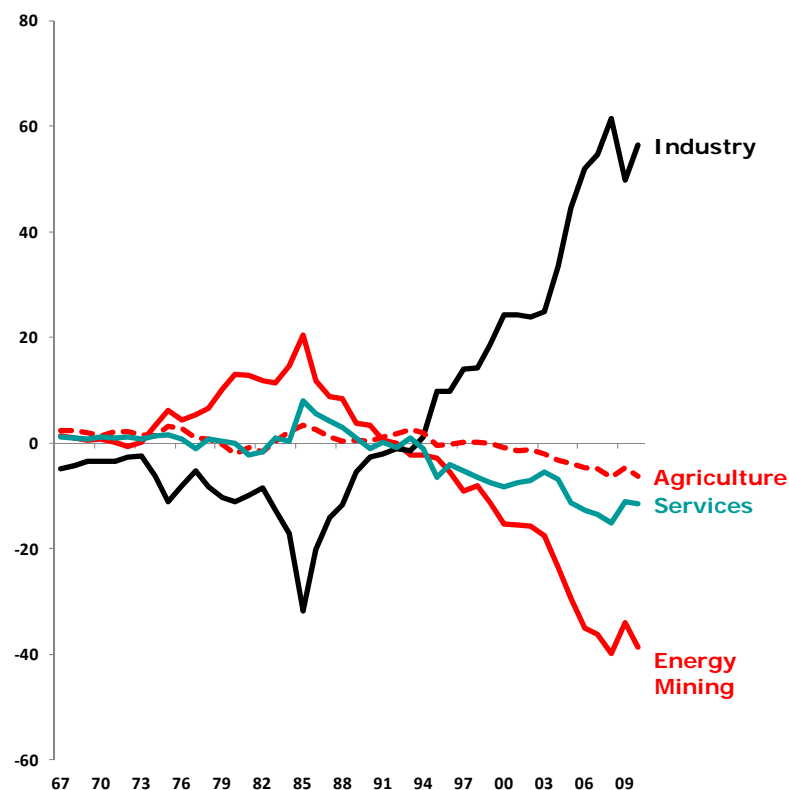


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China specialization

Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2010

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases

1967	
Strong points	Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Other edible agricultural prod	1,3	Basic organic chemicals	-1,6
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	0,9	Iron Steel	-1,2
Meat	0,8	Tubes	-0,7
Yarns fabrics	0,6	Fertilizers	-0,6
Clothing	0,5	Precision instruments	-0,5
Preserved fruits	0,4	Plastic articles	-0,4
Leather	0,3	Non ferrous metals	-0,4
Non ferrous ores	0,3	Engines	-0,3
Coals	0,3	Machine tools	-0,3
Knitwear	0,3	Cereals	-0,3

2010	
Strong points	Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

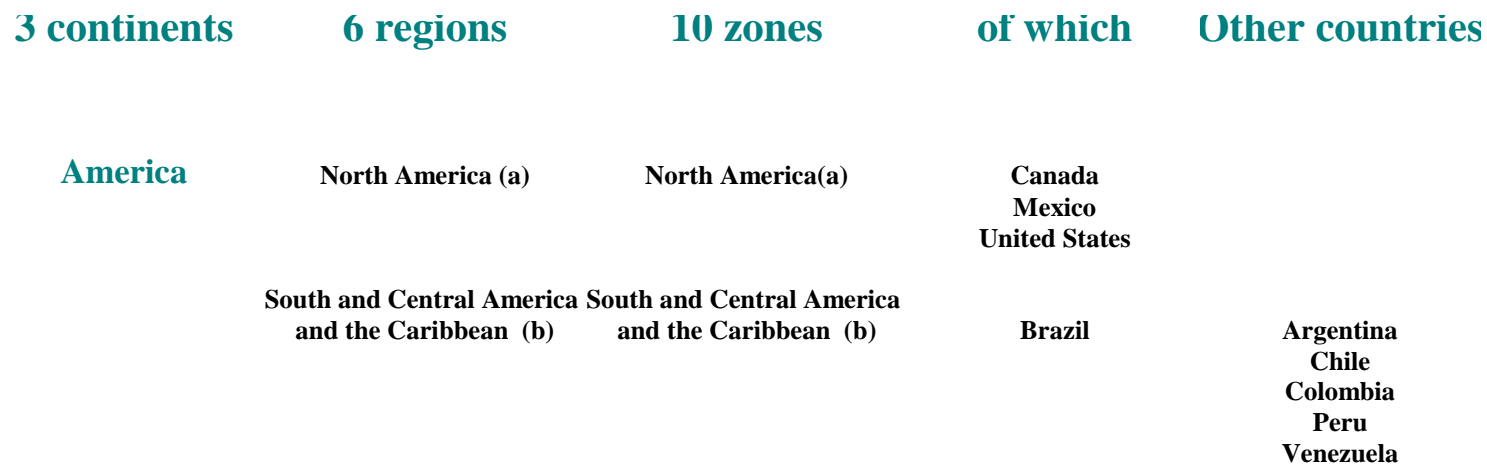
Computer equipment	21,9	Crude oil	-23,6
Telecommunications equipment	17,8	Electronic components	-14,2
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	9,9	Iron ores	-14,0
Leather	9,5	Non ferrous ores	-7,9
Knitwear	8,9	Non ferrous metals	-6,5
Clothing	8,0	Optics	-6,5
Consumer electronics	6,8	Plastic articles	-5,5
Furniture	5,1	Basic organic chemicals	-5,1
Miscellaneous hardware	4,5	Non-edible agricultural prod	-4,6
Electrical apparatus	4,3	Specialized machines	-4,1



Appendix



Geographical classification





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Geographical classification *(continued)*

3 continents 6 regions 10 zones of which Other countries

Europe	Europe	European Union (c)	EU15	Austria
			Euro Zone (d)	Belgium
Africa			France	Bulgaria
			Germany (e)	Czech Republic
Middle East			Italy	Cyprus
			United Kingdom	Denmark
				Estonia
				Finland
				Greece
				Hungary
				Ireland
				Latvia
				Lithuania
				Luxembourg
				Malta
				Netherlands
				Poland
				Portugal
				Romania
				Slovakia
				Slovenia
				Spain
				Sweden
		Other Europe	Turkey	
		CIS	Russian Federation	
			Ukraine	
	Africa Middle East	Middle East, Maghreb	Egypt	
			Saudi Arabia	
		Sub-saharan Africa	Nigeria	
			South Africa	

Geographical classification *(continued)*

3 continents	6 regions	10 zones	of which	Other countries
Asia Oceania	Japan	Japan	Japan	
	Other Asia Oceania	East and South East Asia	ASEAN 10 China South Korea Taiwan	Hong Kong
		Oceania and other Asia	Australia New Zealand India Other Asia and Oceania	

- (a) including Mexico in the new harmonized classification of the WTO that can be found in the new issue of International Trade Statistics.
 (b) South and Central America and the Caribbean is referred to as South America
 (c) European Union 27 (including Bulgaria, Romania)
 (d) Euro Zone 13 : Austria, Belgium, Espagne, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, including Slovenia.
 (e) Former East Germany included since 1991.
 (f) ASEAN 10 : Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonésia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.

Sectoral classification*

-
- **Energy**
 - IA Coals
 - IB Crude oil
 - IC Natural gas
 - IG Coke
 - IH Refined petroleum products
 - II Electricity
-
- **Food agriculture**
 - JA Cereals
 - JB Other edible agricultural products
 - JC Non-edible agricultural products
 - KA Cereal products
 - KB Fats
 - KC Meat
 - KD Preserved meat/fish
 - KE Preserved fruits
 - KF Sugar
 - KG Animal food
 - KH Beverages
 - KI Manufactured tobaccos
-
- **Textiles**
 - DA Yarns fabrics
 - DB Clothing
 - DC Knitwear
 - DD Carpets
 - DE Leather
-
- **Wood Paper**
 - EA Wood articles
 - EB Furniture
 - EC Paper
 - ED Printing
 - EE Miscellaneous manuf. articles
-
- **Chemicals**
 - BA Cement
 - BB Ceramics
 - BC Glass
 - GA Basic inorganic chemicals
 - GB Fertilizers
 - GC Basic organic chemicals
 - GD Paints
 - GE Toiletries
 - GF Pharmaceuticals
 - GG Plastics
 - GH Plastic articles
 - GI Rubber articles (incl. types)
 - HC Unprocessed minerals n.e.s.



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Sectoral classification* (continued)

- **Iron & Steel**
- CA Iron Steel
- CB Tubes
- HA Iron ores
-
- **Non ferrous**
- CC Non ferrous metals
- HB Non ferrous ores
-
- **Machinery**
- FA Metallic structures
- FB Miscellaneous hardware
- FC Engines
- FD Agricultural equipment
- FE Machine tools
- FF Construction equipment
- FG Specialized machines
- FH Arms
- FV Ships
- FW Aeronautics
-
- **Vehicles**
- FS Vehicles components
- FT Cars and cycles
- FU Commercial vehicles
-
- **Electrical**
- FP Domestic electrical appliances
- FQ Electrical equipment
- FR Electrical apparatus
-
- **Electronic**
- FI Precision instruments
- FJ Clockmaking
- FK Optics
- FL Electronic components
- FM Consumer electronics
- FN Telecommunications equipment
- FO Computer equipment

* CHELEM-International Trade sectoral classification in 71 categories of products, aggregated in 11 chains.



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