



# 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 2010 for GDP, and from 1967 to 2008 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 2010	World = 100					Variation	
		1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2010-1960
<b>North America</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>-1,1</b>
United States	314	6,0	5,6	5,2	4,8	4,7	4,6	-1,4
Canada	34	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	-0,1
Mexico	112	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6	0,4
<b>South America *</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>6,8</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>1,1</b>
Brazil	201	2,4	2,6	2,8	2,9	2,9	2,9	0,6
<b>European Union (27)</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>13,4</b>	<b>11,8</b>	<b>10,4</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>-6,0</b>
European Union (15)**	396	9,9	8,7	7,6	6,6	6,2	5,8	-4,1
Euro Area**	332	8,0	7,1	6,3	5,5	5,2	4,8	-3,1
Germany**	82	1,8	1,6	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,2	-0,6
France	65	1,5	1,4	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	-0,6
Italy	58	1,7	1,4	1,3	1,1	0,9	0,8	-0,8
United Kingdom	63	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,1	1,0	0,9	-0,8
<b>Other Europe</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>-0,1</b>
Turkey	78	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	0,2
<b>CIS</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>6,8</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>-2,8</b>
Russian Federation	139	3,9	3,5	3,1	2,8	2,4	2,0	-1,9
Ukraine	45	1,4	1,3	1,1	1,0	0,8	0,7	-0,7
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Saudi Arabia	26	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,2
Egypt	80	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,2	0,3
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>7,5</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>4,9</b>
South Africa	57	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,2
Nigeria	152	1,4	1,5	1,7	1,8	2,0	2,2	0,9
<b>Japan</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>-1,2</b>
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>	<b>1 963</b>	<b>29,4</b>	<b>30,6</b>	<b>30,9</b>	<b>30,7</b>	<b>29,9</b>	<b>28,6</b>	<b>-0,8</b>
ASEAN 10	554	6,8	7,1	7,4	7,6	7,9	8,1	1,3
China	1 330	21,4	22,1	22,1	21,7	20,8	19,4	-2,0
South Korea	49	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	-0,1
Taiwan	23	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,0
<b>Oceania and other Asia</b>	<b>1 711</b>	<b>20,8</b>	<b>21,2</b>	<b>22,0</b>	<b>22,9</b>	<b>24,0</b>	<b>25,0</b>	<b>4,2</b>
Australia/New Zealand	26	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,0
India	1 173	14,6	14,9	15,4	15,8	16,5	17,1	2,5
Asia and Oceania n.e.s.	512	5,7	5,9	6,2	6,6	7,1	7,5	1,7
<b>World</b>	<b>6 853</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>

Source : CEPII, CHELEM-GDP database

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

\*\* Former East Germany included since 1991

# Regional shares of world income


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	GDP at national current prices, converted at current exchange rates billion dollars 2010	Structure % of world						Variation
		1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2010-1960
<b>North America</b>	<b>17 275</b>	<b>41,1</b>	<b>38,2</b>	<b>29,2</b>	<b>30,5</b>	<b>35,0</b>	<b>28,1</b>	<b>-13,0</b>
United States	14 726	37,1	33,9	24,8	26,5	30,8	24,0	-13,1
Canada	1 556	2,9	2,8	2,4	2,7	2,3	2,5	-0,4
Mexico	993	1,1	1,4	2,0	1,3	2,0	1,6	0,5
<b>South America *</b>	<b>3 557</b>	<b>6,4</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>-0,6</b>
Brazil	1 840	1,1	1,4	2,1	2,1	2,0	3,0	1,9
<b>European Union (27)</b>	<b>16 487</b>	<b>26,1</b>	<b>28,6</b>	<b>34,0</b>	<b>33,6</b>	<b>26,4</b>	<b>26,9</b>	<b>0,7</b>
European Union (15)**	15 187	22,8	25,5	31,4	31,6	25,1	24,7	2,0
Euro Area**	12 401	16,1	19,6	24,7	25,3	19,4	20,2	4,1
Germany**	3 324	4,7	6,1	7,4	7,1	5,9	5,4	0,7
France	2 642	4,4	4,9	6,2	5,7	4,1	4,3	-0,1
Italy	2 116	2,9	3,6	4,1	5,2	3,4	3,4	0,6
United Kingdom	2 214	5,2	4,1	4,9	4,7	4,6	3,6	-1,6
<b>Other Europe</b>	<b>2 025</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>0,7</b>
Turkey	711	1,1	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,2	0,1
<b>CIS</b>	<b>1 967</b>					<b>1,7</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>1,1</b>
Russian Federation	1 523					0,9	0,8	0,8
Ukraine	127					0,4	0,1	0,1
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>2 173</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Saudi Arabia	432	0,1	0,2	1,5	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,6
Egypt	216	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>1 083</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>-0,5</b>
South Africa	357	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,1
Nigeria	214	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,0
<b>Japan</b>	<b>5 299</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>13,9</b>	<b>14,5</b>	<b>8,6</b>	<b>5,5</b>
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>	<b>8 445</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>8,8</b>	<b>13,8</b>	<b>6,8</b>
ASEAN 10	1 683	2,1	1,9	1,9	1,5	1,8	2,7	0,6
China	5 136	4,4	3,0	1,7	1,6	3,7	8,4	4,0
South Korea	989	0,3	0,3	0,6	1,2	1,7	1,6	1,3
Taiwan	414	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,8	1,0	0,7	0,5
<b>Oceania and other Asia</b>	<b>3 100</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>-0,6</b>
Australia/New Zealand	1 316	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,4	2,1	0,3
India	1 313	2,6	2,0	1,6	1,5	1,4	2,1	-0,5
Asia and Oceania n.e.s	471	1,2	1,2	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,8	-0,4
<b>World</b>	<b>61 399</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>

Source : CEPII, CHELEM-GDP database

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

\*\* Former East Germany included since 1991

# Regional shares of world production\*\*\*

	GDP at 2005 international prices and purchasing power parities billion dollars 2010	Structure % of world total					Variation	
		1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2010-1960
<b>North America</b>	<b>15 915</b>	<b>30,5</b>	<b>27,6</b>	<b>26,2</b>	<b>26,6</b>	<b>27,8</b>	<b>23,8</b>	<b>-6,7</b>
United States	13 325	26,6	23,5	21,5	22,2	23,3	20,0	-6,6
Canada	1 204	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,8	-0,3
Mexico	1 387	1,8	2,1	2,6	2,3	2,5	2,1	0,3
<b>South America *</b>	<b>4 308</b>	<b>6,4</b>	<b>6,4</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>6,2</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Brazil	1 924	2,1	2,3	3,4	3,0	2,9	2,9	0,8
<b>European Union (27)</b>	<b>13 699</b>	<b>31,0</b>	<b>30,2</b>	<b>28,2</b>	<b>26,9</b>	<b>25,0</b>	<b>20,5</b>	<b>-10,5</b>
European Union (15)**	12 073	27,6	27,0	24,5	23,5	22,6	18,1	-9,5
Euro Area**	9 755	20,3	21,0	19,7	18,9	18,3	14,6	-5,7
Germany**	2 662	6,5	6,1	5,4	5,1	5,2	4,0	-2,5
France	1 938	4,1	4,3	4,1	3,9	3,6	2,9	-1,2
Italy	1 614	3,9	4,1	3,9	3,8	3,3	2,4	-1,5
United Kingdom	2 011	6,0	4,8	3,8	3,8	3,6	3,0	-3,0
<b>Other Europe</b>	<b>1 830</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>-0,3</b>
Turkey	880	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,2	1,3	1,3	0,4
<b>CIS</b>	<b>2 816</b>				<b>7,4</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>4,2</b>
Russian Federation	1 999				5,2	2,6	3,0	3,0
Ukraine	274				1,2	0,4	0,4	0,4
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>3 274</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>1,3</b>
Saudi Arabia	567	0,4	0,5	1,2	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,5
Egypt	449	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,4
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>-0,4</b>
South Africa	504	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	-0,1
Nigeria	331	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,0
<b>Japan</b>	<b>3 882</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>8,1</b>	<b>8,9</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>1,0</b>
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>	<b>13 695</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>8,8</b>	<b>13,8</b>	<b>20,5</b>	<b>16,3</b>
ASEAN 10	2 656	1,7	1,8	2,2	2,8	3,5	4,0	2,3
China	8 741	1,8	1,6	1,9	3,5	7,0	13,1	11,3
South Korea	1 298	0,4	0,6	0,8	1,4	1,8	1,9	1,5
Taiwan	711	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,7	1,1	1,1	0,9
<b>Oceania and other Asia</b>	<b>5 685</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>8,5</b>	<b>2,9</b>
Australia/New Zealand	1 006	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,5	-0,2
India	3 566	2,7	2,5	2,2	2,9	3,6	5,3	2,6
Asia and Oceania n.e.s.	1 113	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,5	1,4	1,7	0,6
<b>World</b>	<b>66 770</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>

Source : CEPII, CHELEM-GDP database

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

\*\* 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.

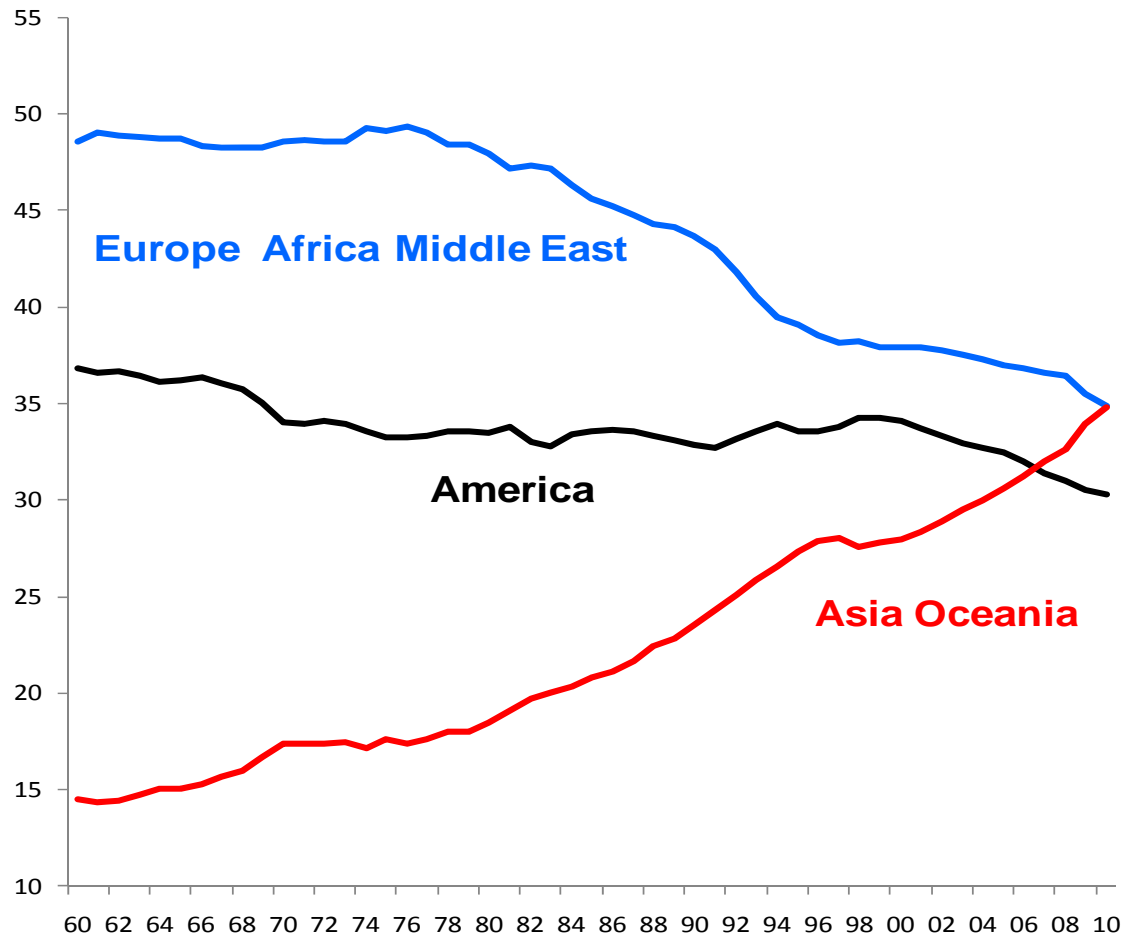


# Shares in World Production\*

## 1960 – 2010

### 3 areas

% of World PPP GDP



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-GDP database.

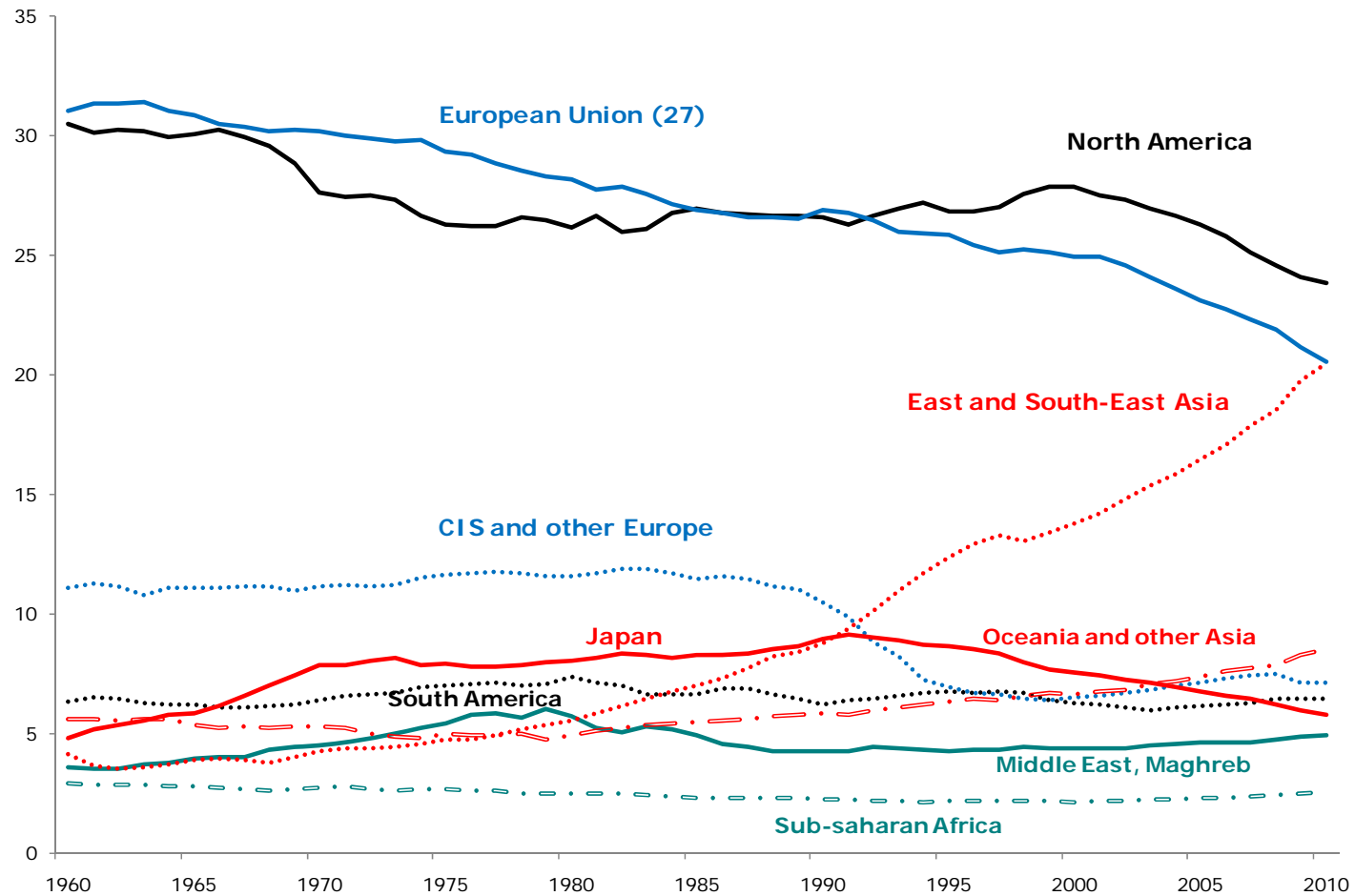
\*See p.8

# Shares in World Production\*

## 1960 – 2010

### 9 main geographic regions

(% of World PPP GDP)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-GDP database.

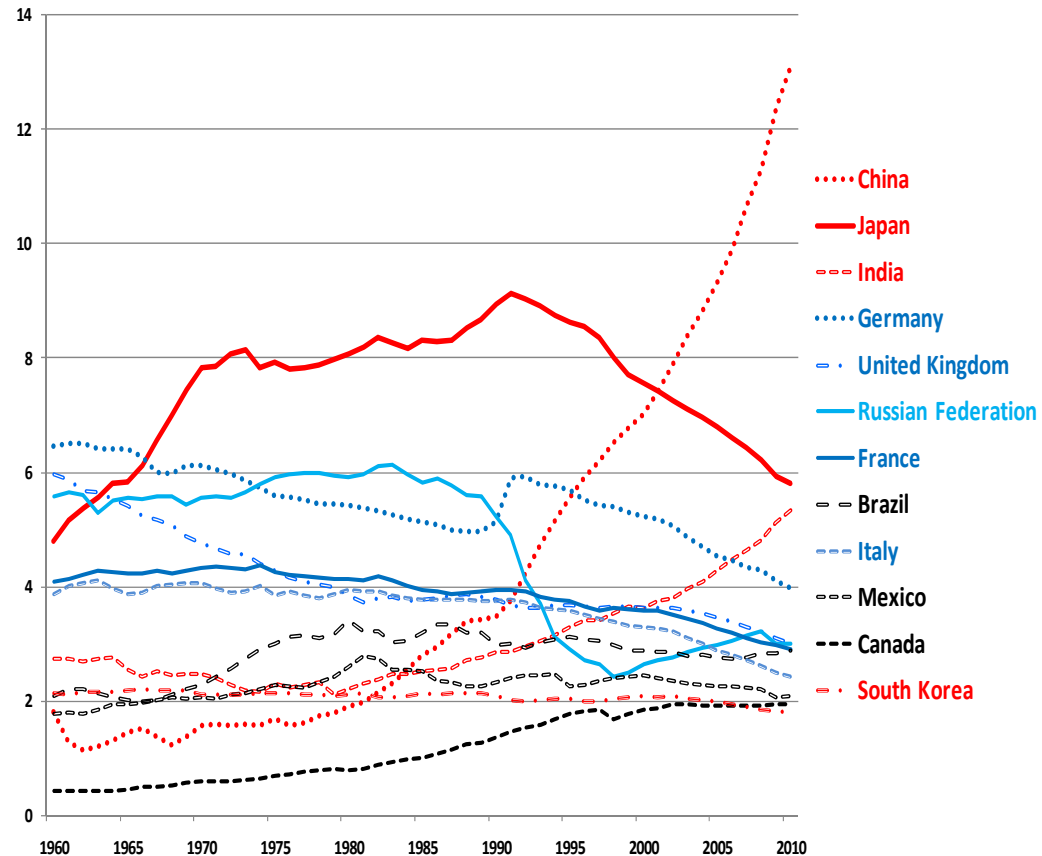
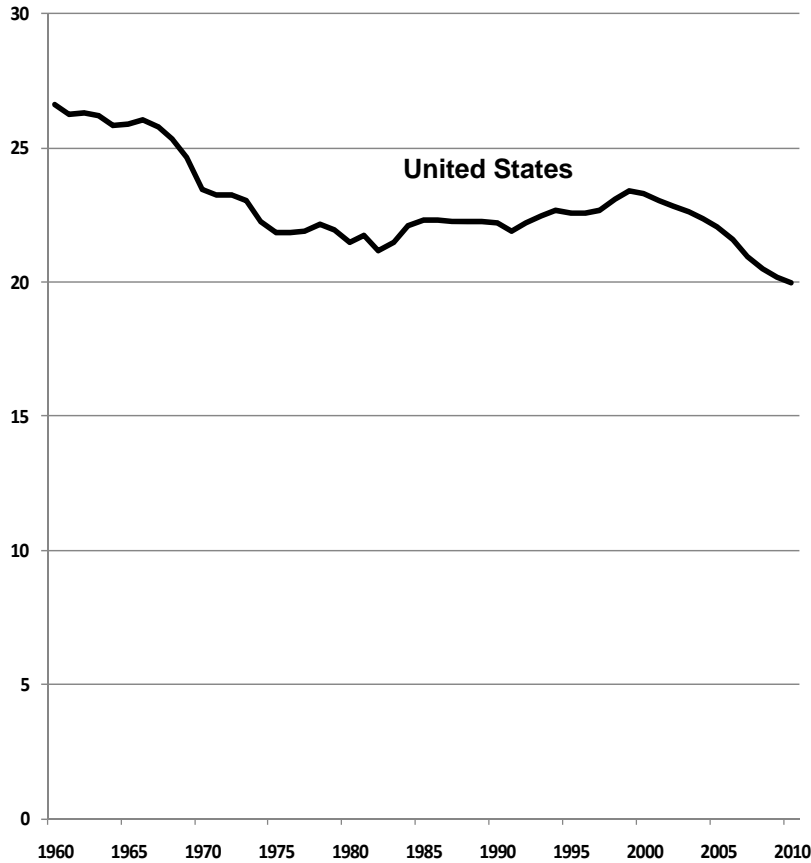
\*See p.8



# Shares in World Production\*

## 1967 – 2010

13 major countries  
% of World PPP GDP



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


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# GDP PPP\* per head

## 2005 international dollars

Ranking of regions in 2010

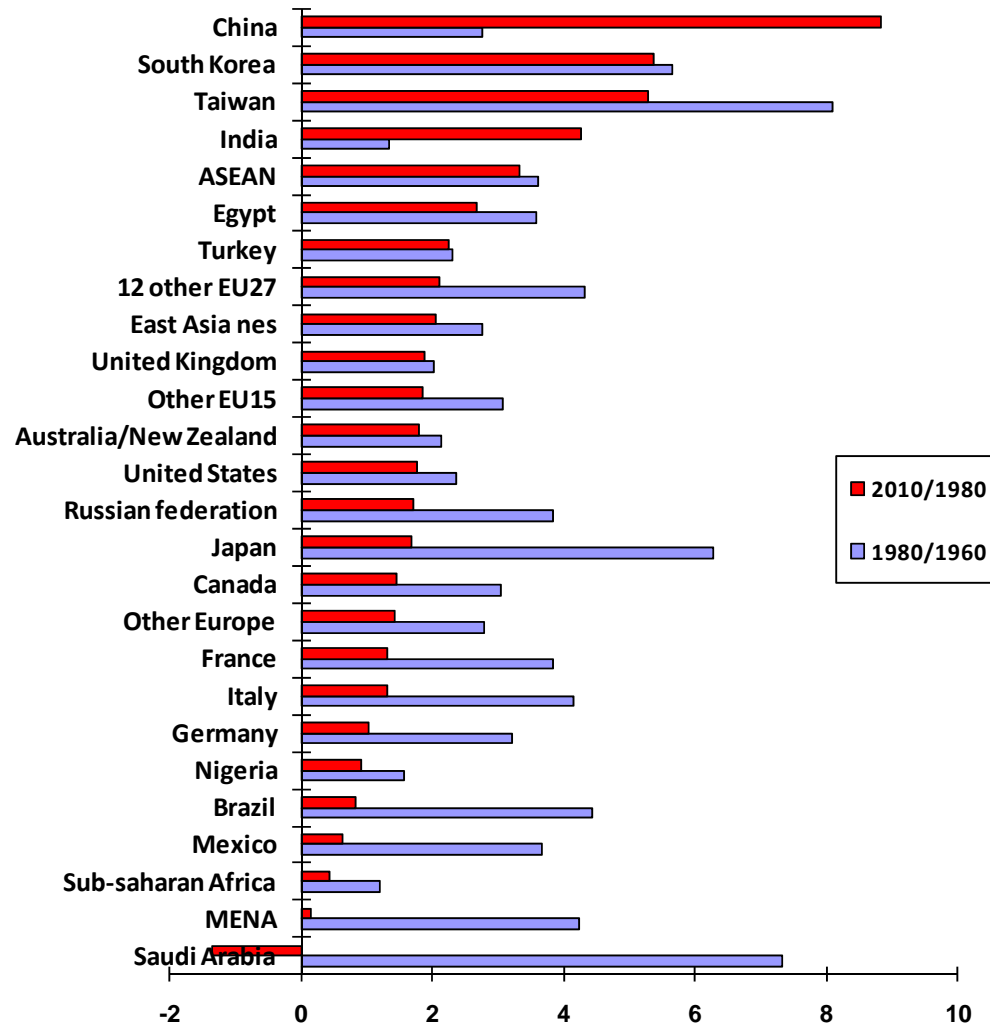
	GDP at 2005 international prices and purchasing power parities Dollars per head in 2010	Structure % of world average					
		1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
<b>United States</b>	42 393	444	421	415	463	496	435
<b>Australia/New Zeland</b>	39 039	420	412	377	387	419	401
<b>Canada</b>	35 656	355	362	380	397	408	366
<b>North America</b>	34 557	388	365	360	385	406	355
<b>Germany*</b>	32 358	355	374	392	428	388	332
<b>United Kingdom</b>	32 130	345	317	302	346	372	330
<b>Taiwan</b>	30 882	39	57	109	192	291	317
<b>Japan</b>	30 610	155	279	307	382	364	314
<b>European Union (15)*</b>	30 471	280	309	321	354	361	313
<b>France</b>	29 889	267	309	334	358	357	307
<b>Euro Area*</b>	29 360	255	295	314	345	350	301
<b>Italy</b>	27 769	235	282	310	350	347	285
<b>European Union (27)*</b>	27 168	232	256	272	299	311	279
<b>South Korea</b>	26 686	52	67	91	168	239	274
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	22 040	226	322	547	286	243	226
<b>Other Europe</b>	15 020	159	163	162	158	161	154
<b>Russian Federation</b>	14 339				187	109	147
<b>Mexico</b>	12 329	140	145	169	145	150	127
<b>Turkey</b>	11 309	103	102	96	113	118	116
<b>CIS</b>	10 209				139	76	105
<b>World AVERAGE</b>	9 743	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Brazil</b>	9 567	88	88	123	105	99	98
<b>South America</b>	9 070	109	103	113	93	92	93
<b>Middle East</b>	8 980	105	124	141	91	88	92
<b>South Africa</b>	8 907	137	143	123	99	89	91
<b>East and South-East</b>	6 978	14	14	18	29	46	72
<b>China</b>	6 571	9	7	9	16	34	67
<b>Ukraine</b>	6 025				119	47	62
<b>Egypt</b>	5 580	35	35	42	49	55	57
<b>ASEAN</b>	4 796	25	25	30	37	44	49
<b>Oceania and other Asia</b>	3 323	27	25	22	25	28	34
<b>India</b>	3 040	19	17	14	18	22	31
<b>Nigeria</b>	2 176	34	29	27	21	19	22
<b>Asia and Oceania n.e.s.</b>	2 175	19	19	20	22	20	22
<b>Sub-saharan Africa</b>	1 979	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

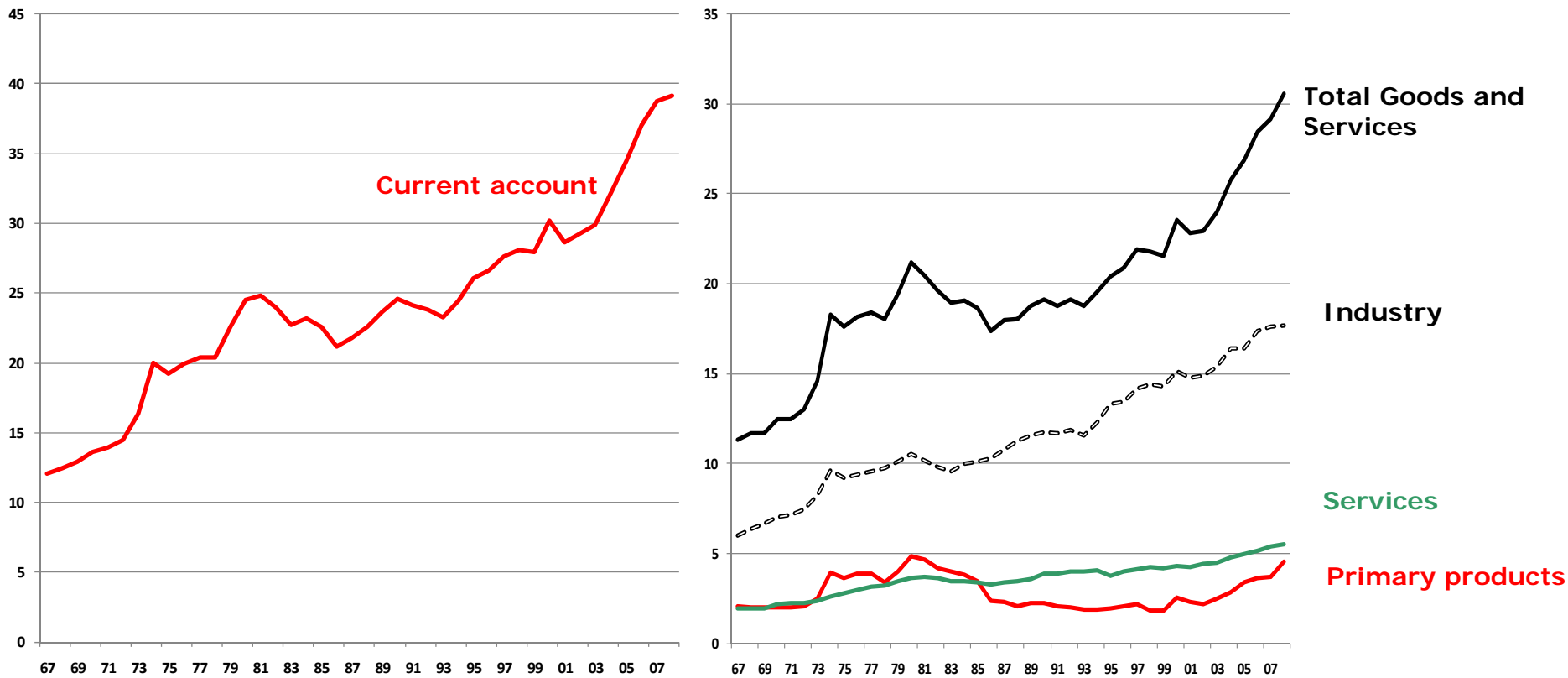
# Trade in goods and services


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# Shares of main current account items in World GDP 1967 – 2008

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 - 2008

(current prices, annual average growth rate, %)

	billion dollars 2008	annual average growth rate, %				
		1967-77	1977-87	1987-97	1997-08	1967-08
<b>World Trade</b>	<b>18 603</b>	<b>17,8</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>9,8</b>	<b>10,9</b>
Primary products	2 766	19,4	3,2	5,4	14,0	10,4
Industry	10 767	17,5	9,9	9,1	8,7	11,2
Services	3 365	17,8	9,4	8,2	9,4	11,1
<b>World GDP</b>	<b>60 871</b>	<b>12,2</b>	<b>8,6</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>8,3</b>

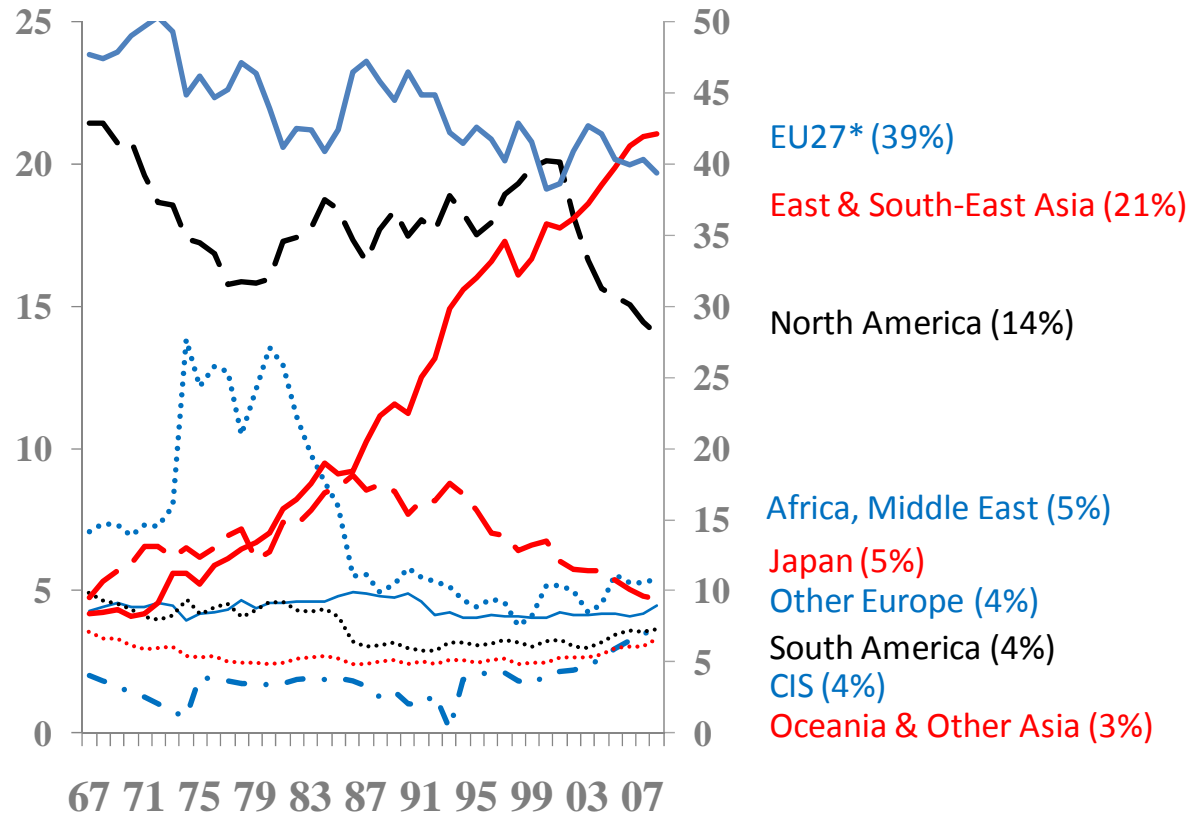
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases


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# World Exports in Goods and Services 1967 - 2008

(9 areas in % of world trade)



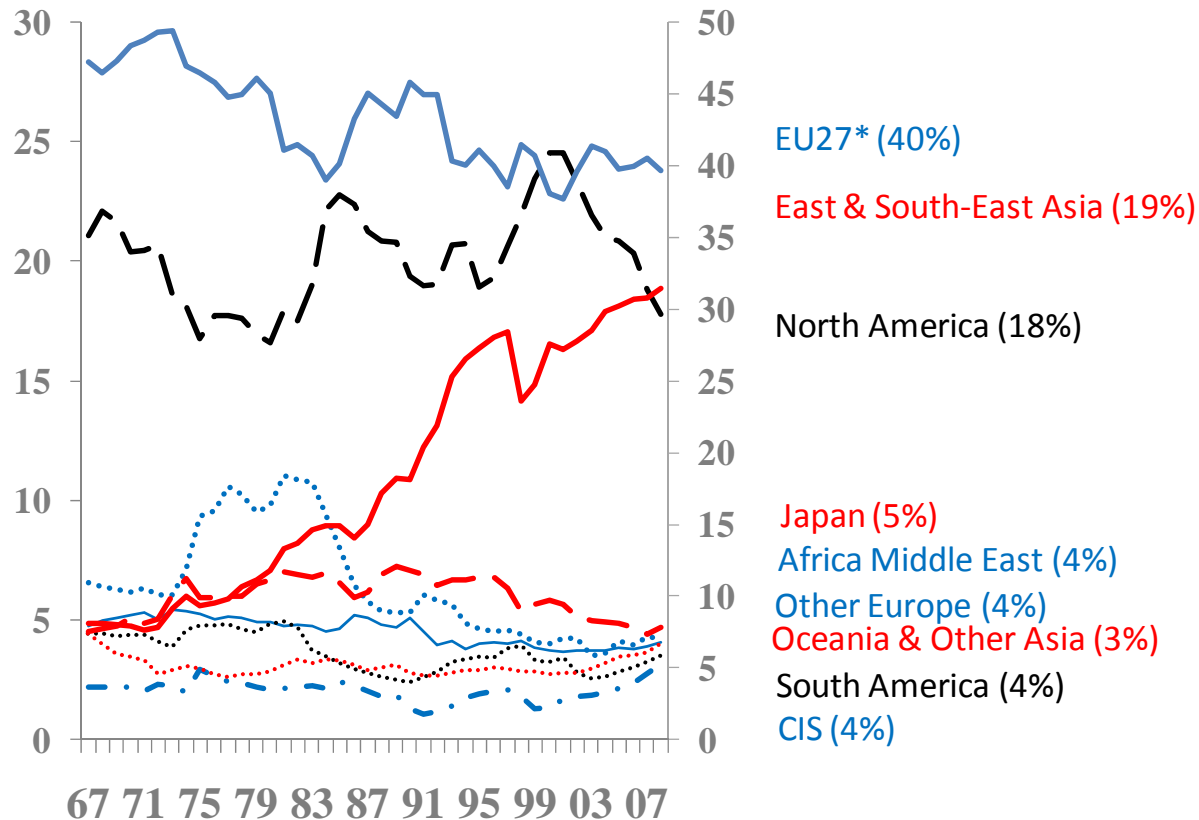
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

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

\*Intra-EU trade included

# World Imports in Goods and Services 1967 - 2008

(9 areas in % of world trade)

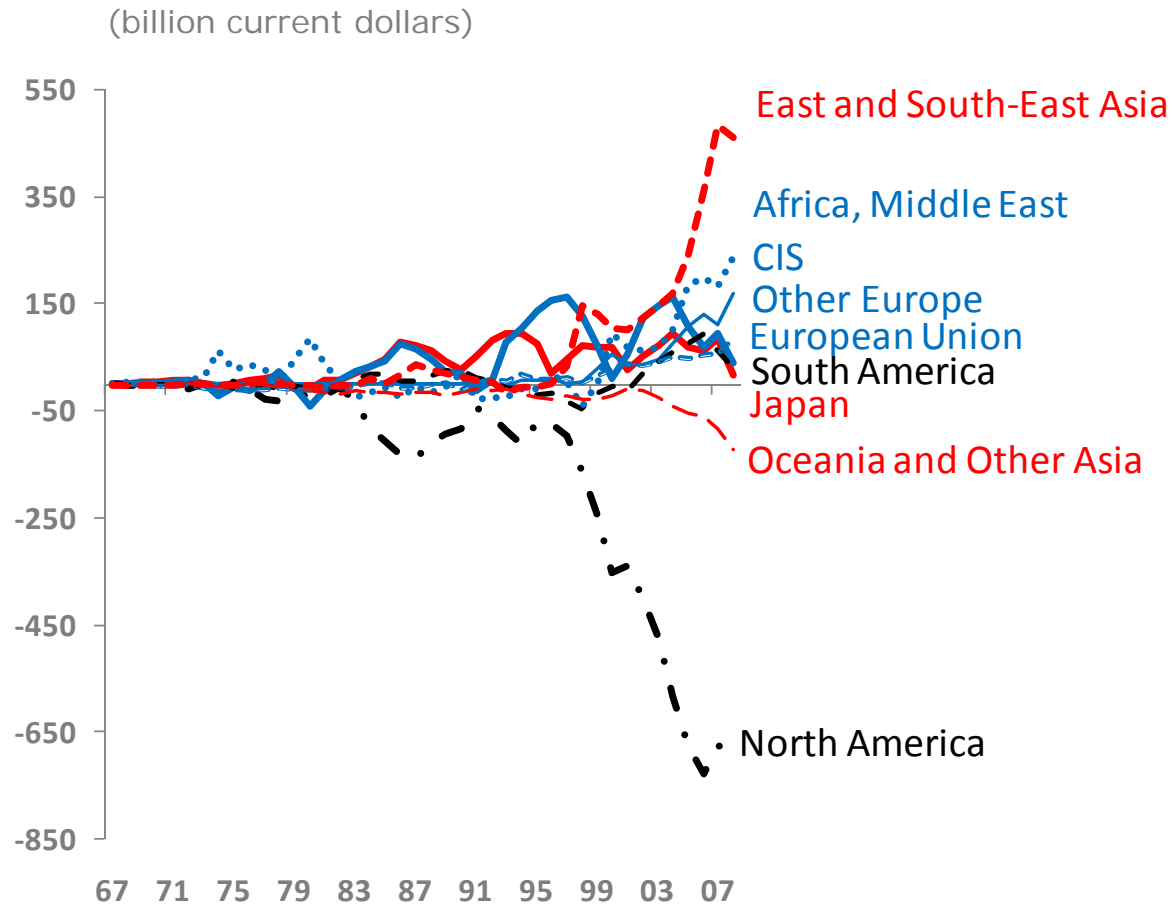


Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

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

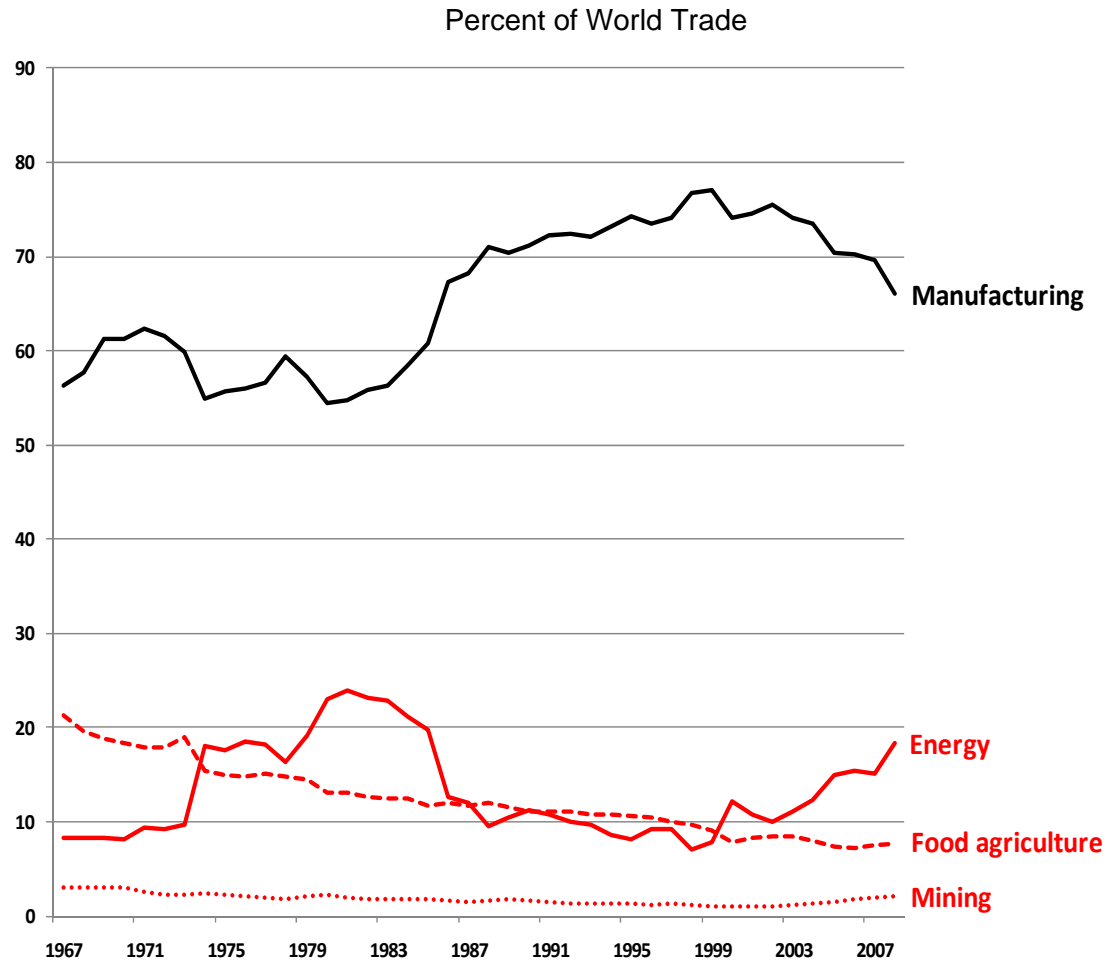
\*Intra-EU trade included

# Trade Balances on Goods and Services 1967 - 2008



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database

# Shares of the 4 sectors in World Trade 1967 – 2008



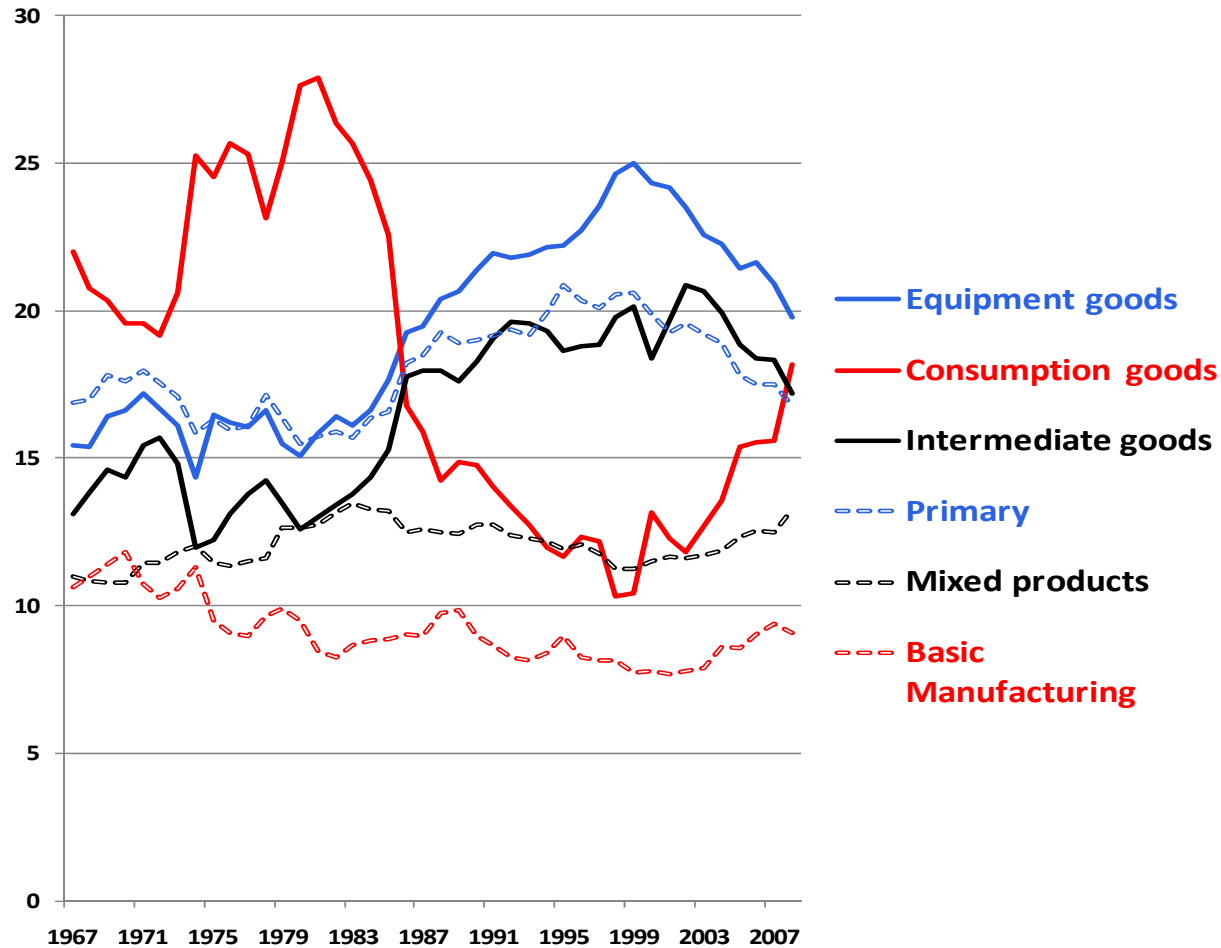
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.


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# Shares of the 6 stages of Production in World Trade 1967 – 2008

Percent of World Trade



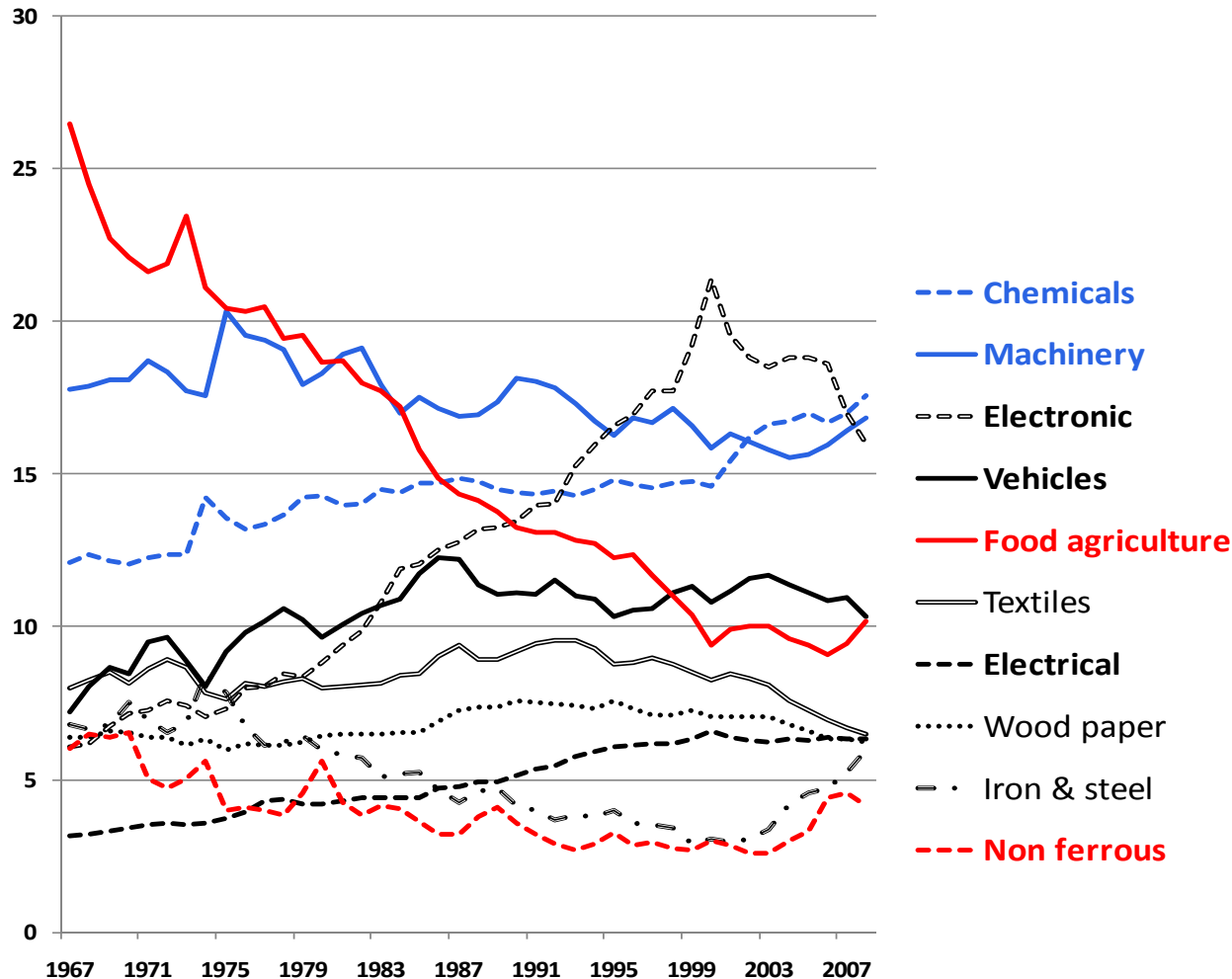
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database


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# Shares of chains in World Trade excluding Energy 1967 - 2008

Percent of World Trade excluding Energy



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade


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# Geographic structure of World Trade in 2008

percent of World Trade (all goods)  
 (15 041 billion dollars at current prices in 2008\*\*)

Exporting zone in row  
 Importing zone in column

% flows 2008	North America	South America*	European Union (a)	Other Europe	CIS	Middle-East	Sub-Saharan Africa	Japan	East and South-East Asia	Oceania and other Asia	World**
North America	6,2	1,0	2,1	0,3	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,5	1,5	0,4	12,6
South America*	1,2	1,2	0,8	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,1	4,2
European Union (a)	3,0	0,6	25,1	2,4	1,4	1,5	0,6	0,4	1,9	0,7	37,6
Other Europe	0,4	0,1	2,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	3,9
CIS	0,3	0,1	2,0	0,4	0,9	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,1	4,3
Middle-East	0,8	0,1	1,4	0,2	0,0	0,5	0,2	1,1	1,8	0,7	6,8
Sub-Saharan Africa	0,6	0,1	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,1	2,3
Japan	1,1	0,2	0,7	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	2,5	0,2	5,2
East and South-East Asia	4,0	0,7	3,5	0,3	0,5	0,8	0,4	1,9	6,3	1,3	19,8
Oceania and other Asia	0,4	0,1	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,4	0,9	0,4	3,2
World**	17,9	4,2	39,2	4,0	3,3	4,3	1,9	4,7	16,4	4,1	100,0

Source : CEPII, CHELEM International Trade

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

\*\*Excluding geographically unallocated flows.

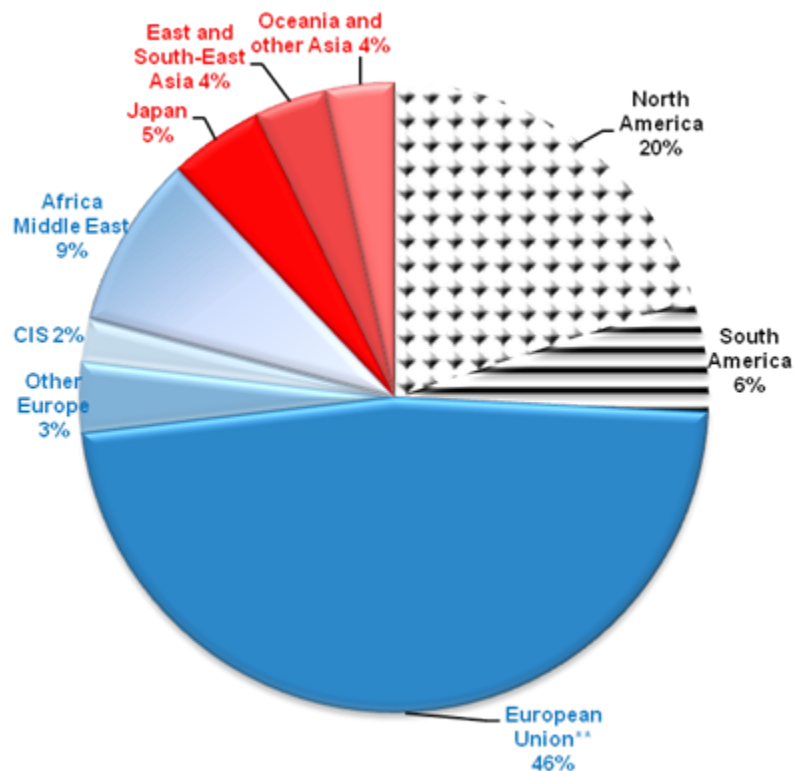
(a) European Union 27



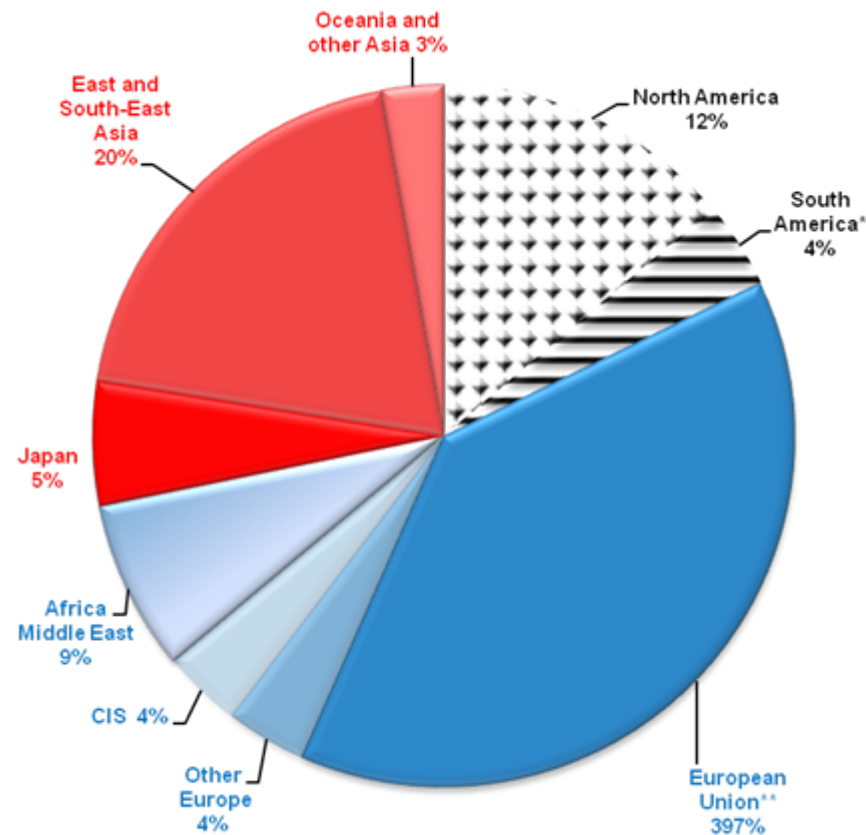
# World exports in nine zones

(percent of World Trade)

1967  
217 billion dollars



2008  
15 238 billion dollars



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.

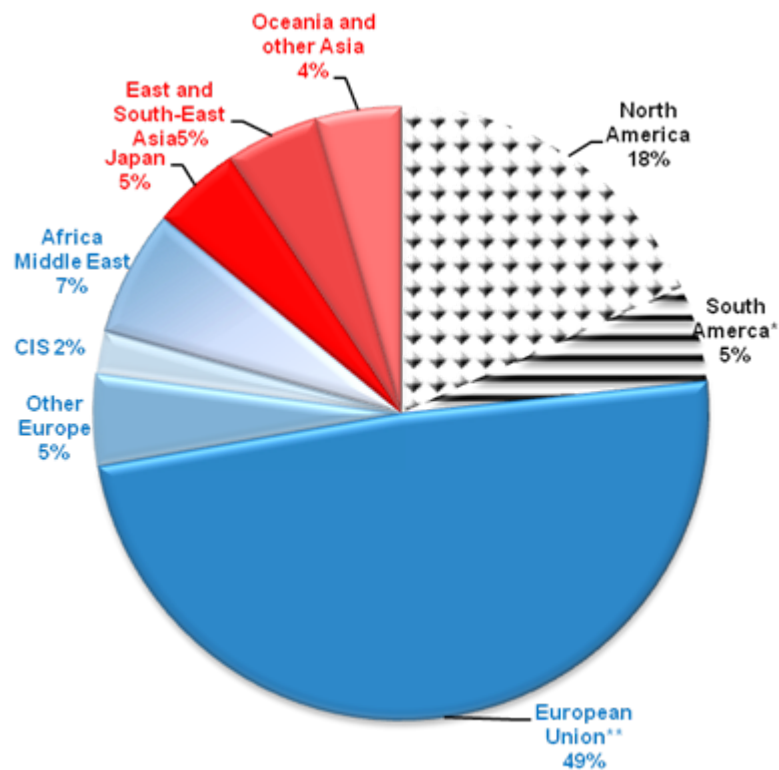
\*See p.8

\*\* European Union 27

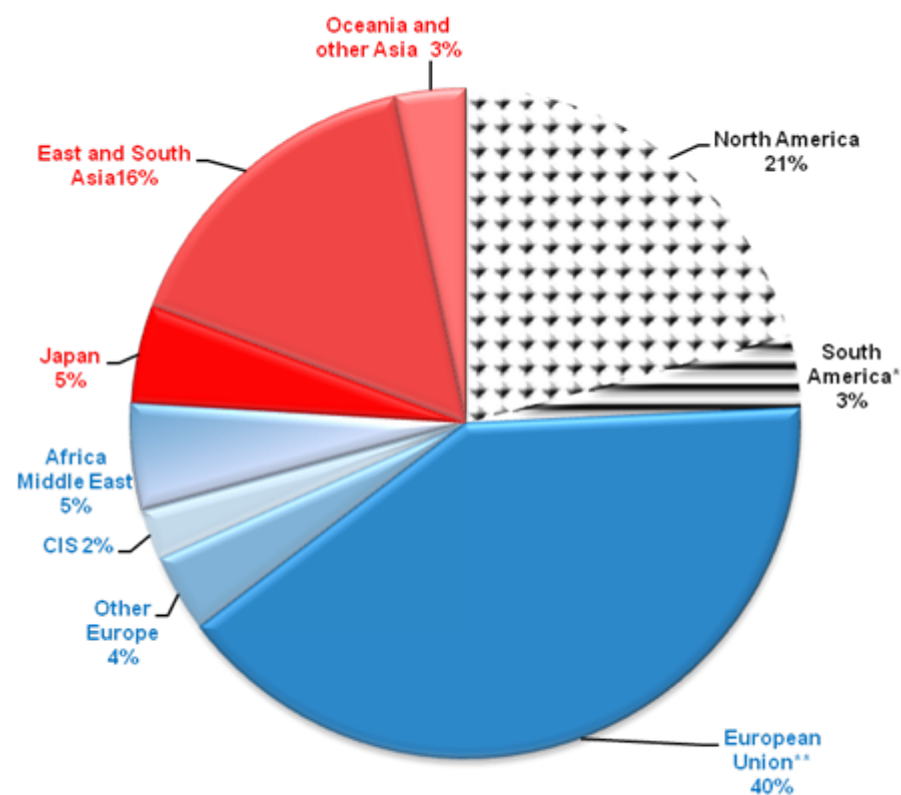
# World imports in nine zones

(percent of World Trade)

1967  
217 billion dollars



2008  
15 238 billion dollars



Source : CEPII, CHELEM International Trade database.

\*See p.8

\*\*European Union 27



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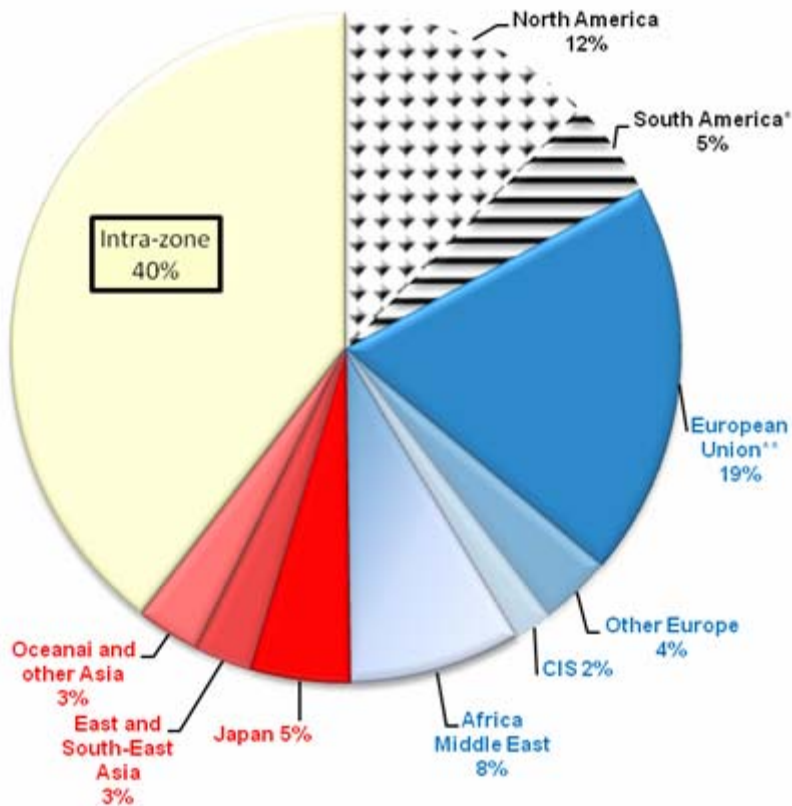
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# World exports in nine zones

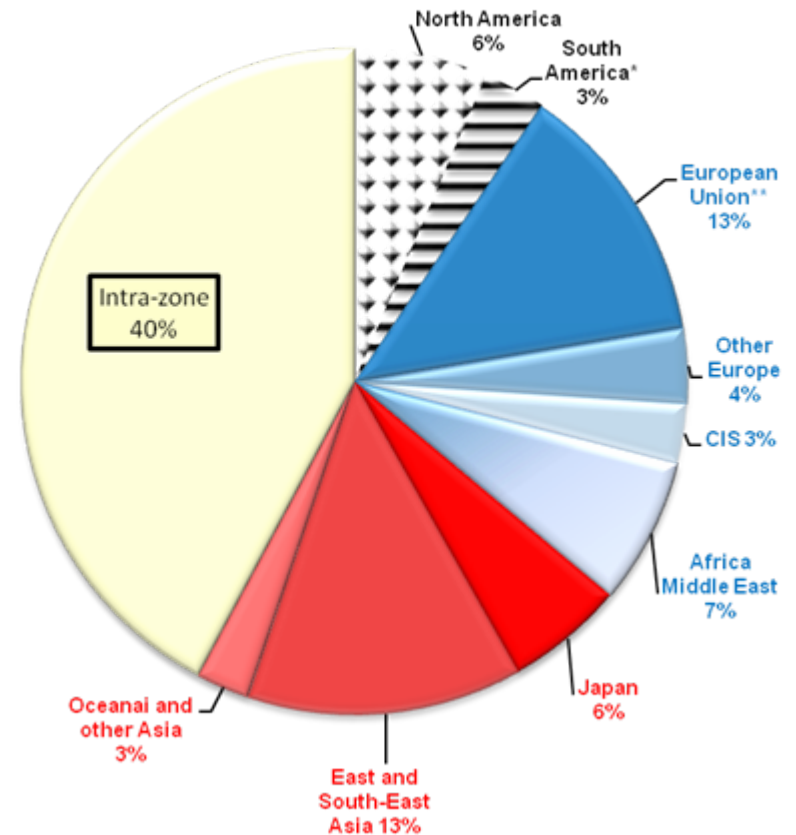
## Intra-Zone exchanges excluded

(percent of World Trade, intra-zone included)

1967  
217 billion dollars



2008  
15 238 billion dollars



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.

\*See p.8

\*\*European Union 27

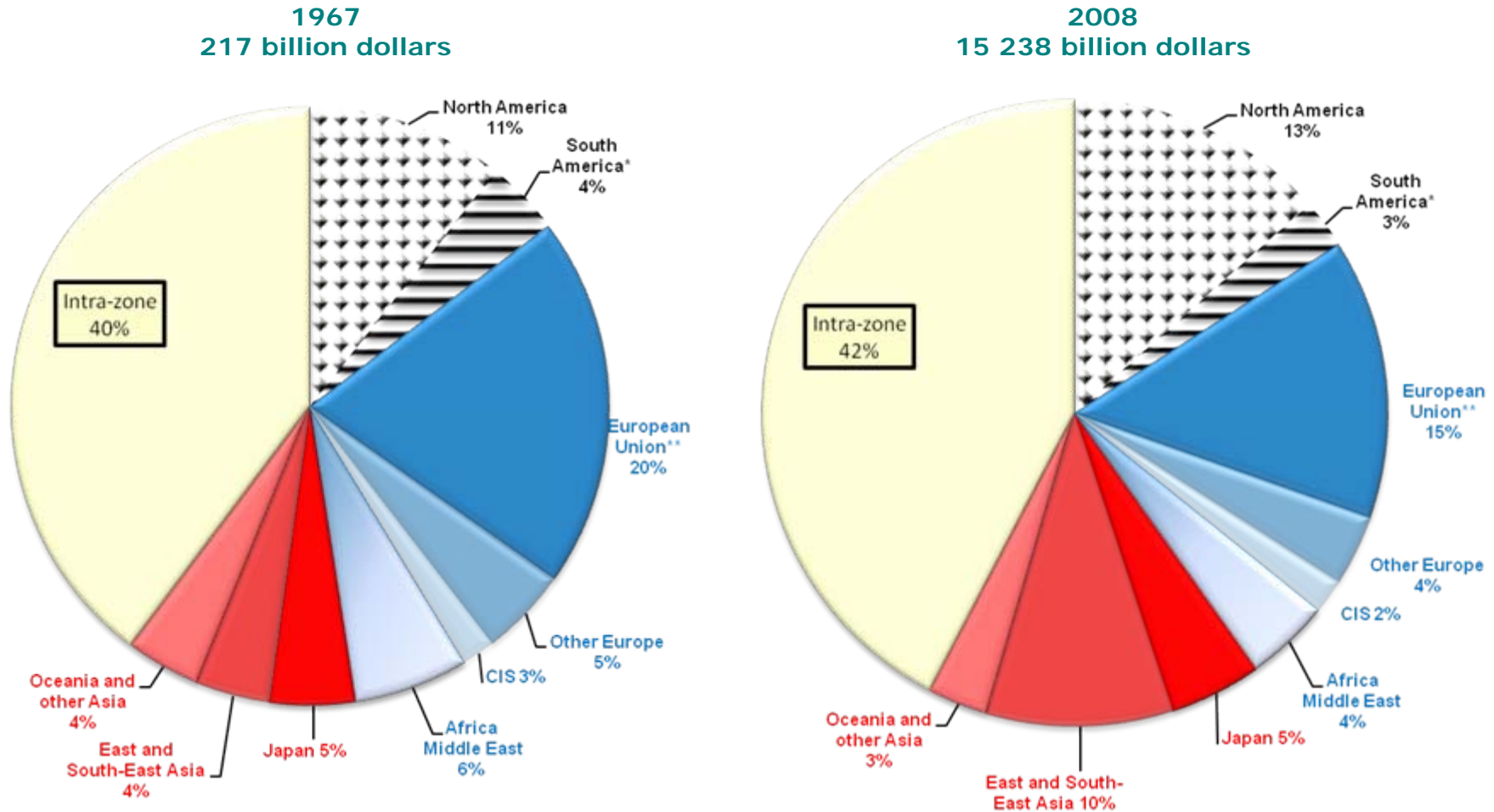

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# World imports in nine zones

## Intra-zone exchanges excluded

(percent of World Trade, intra-zone included)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.

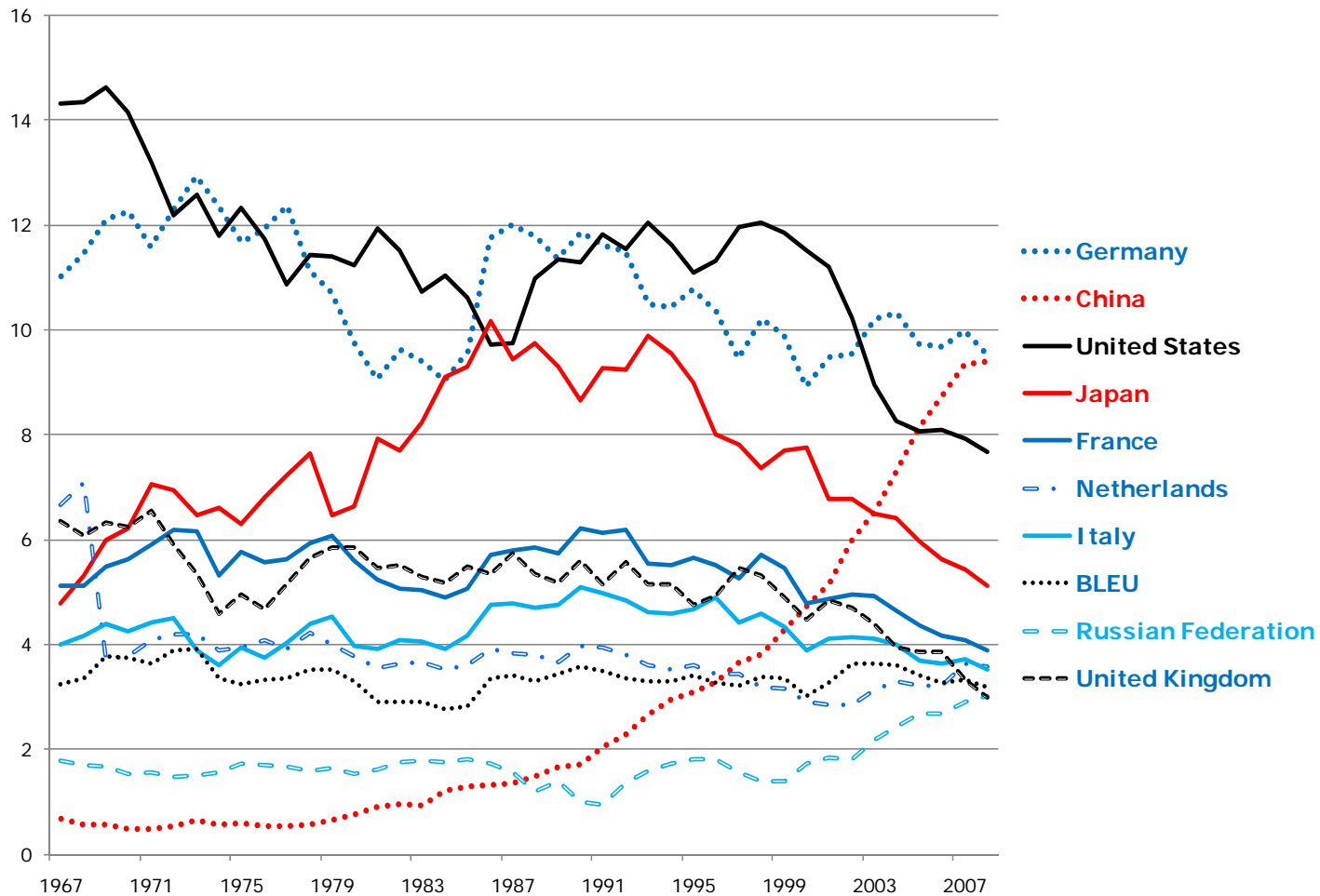
\*See p.8

\*\*European Union 27

# Ten leading merchandises' exporters

## 1967 – 2008

(percent of world merchandise trade)

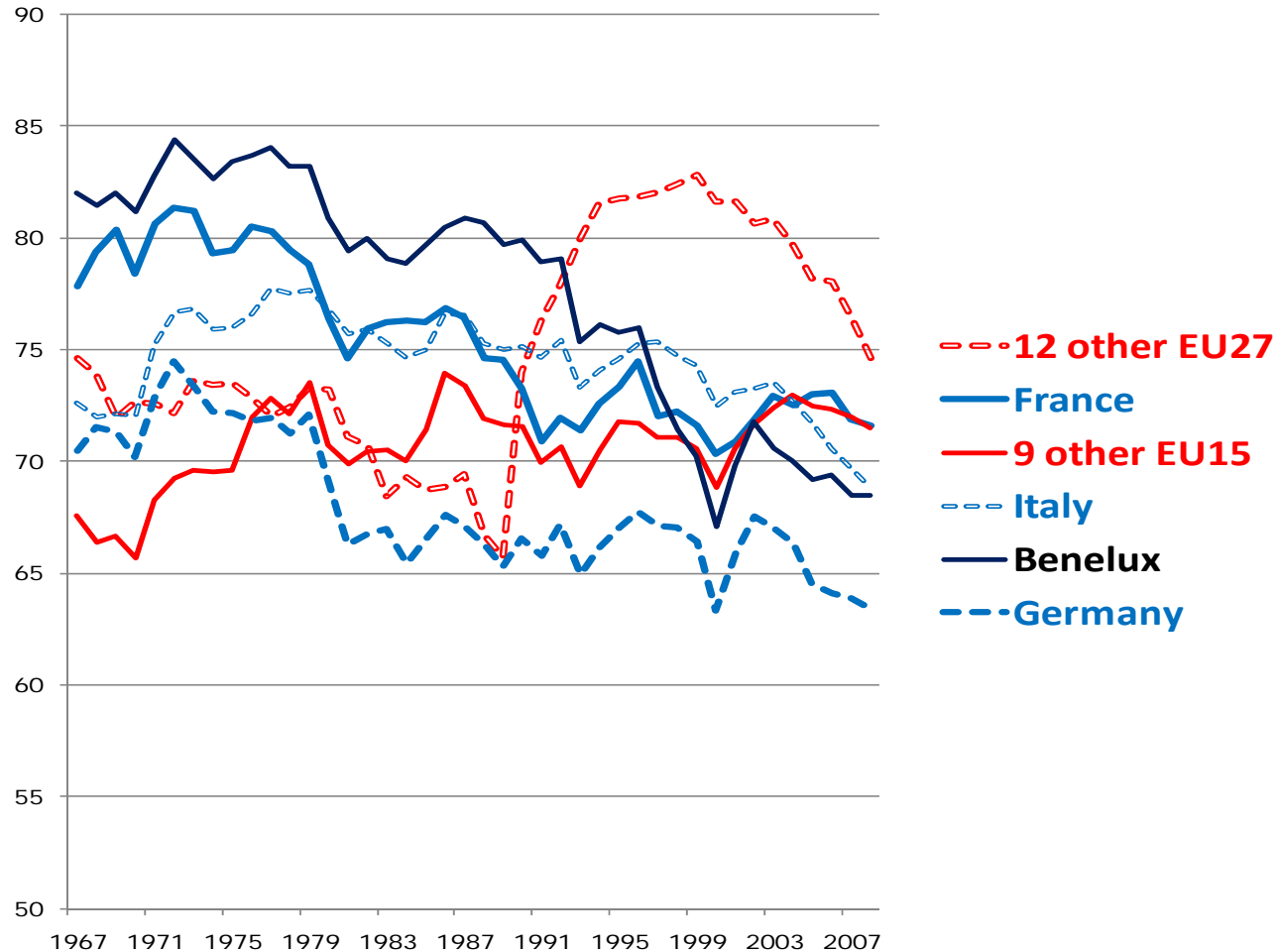


Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.


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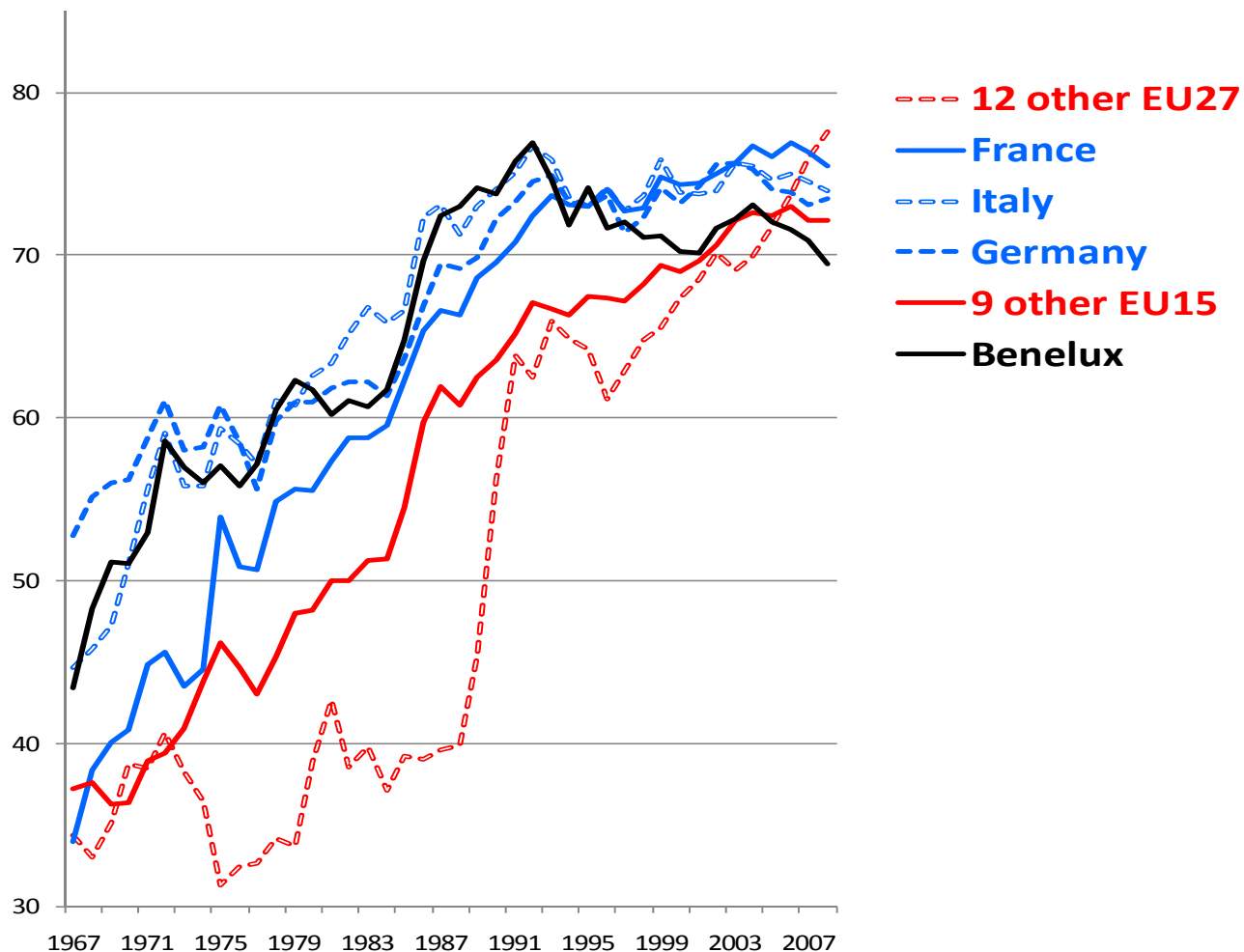
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# EU27 share in member countries manufacturing product imports 1967 - 2008



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.

# EU27 share in member countries food agriculture product imports 1967 - 2008

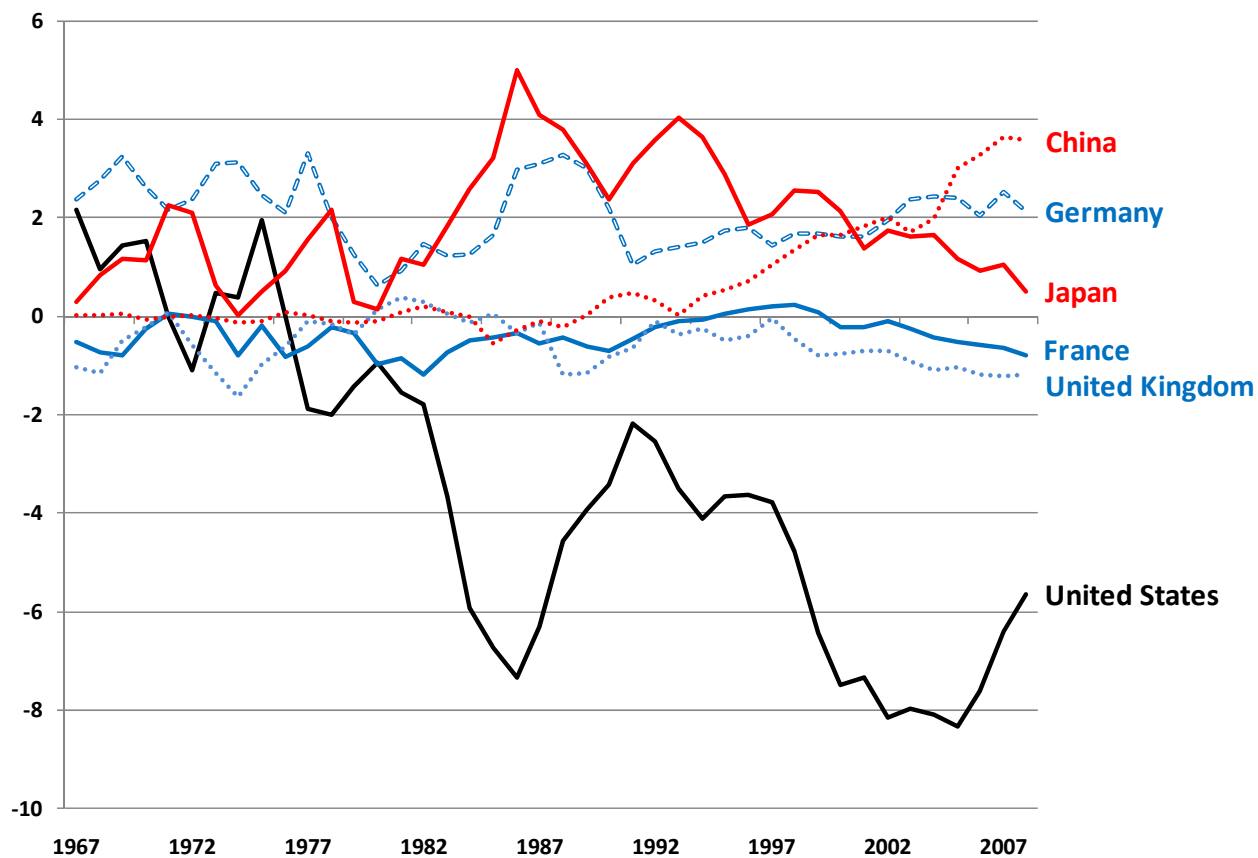


Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.



# Trade balances of the 6 major countries 1967 – 2008

(percent of world merchandise trade, current dollars)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database

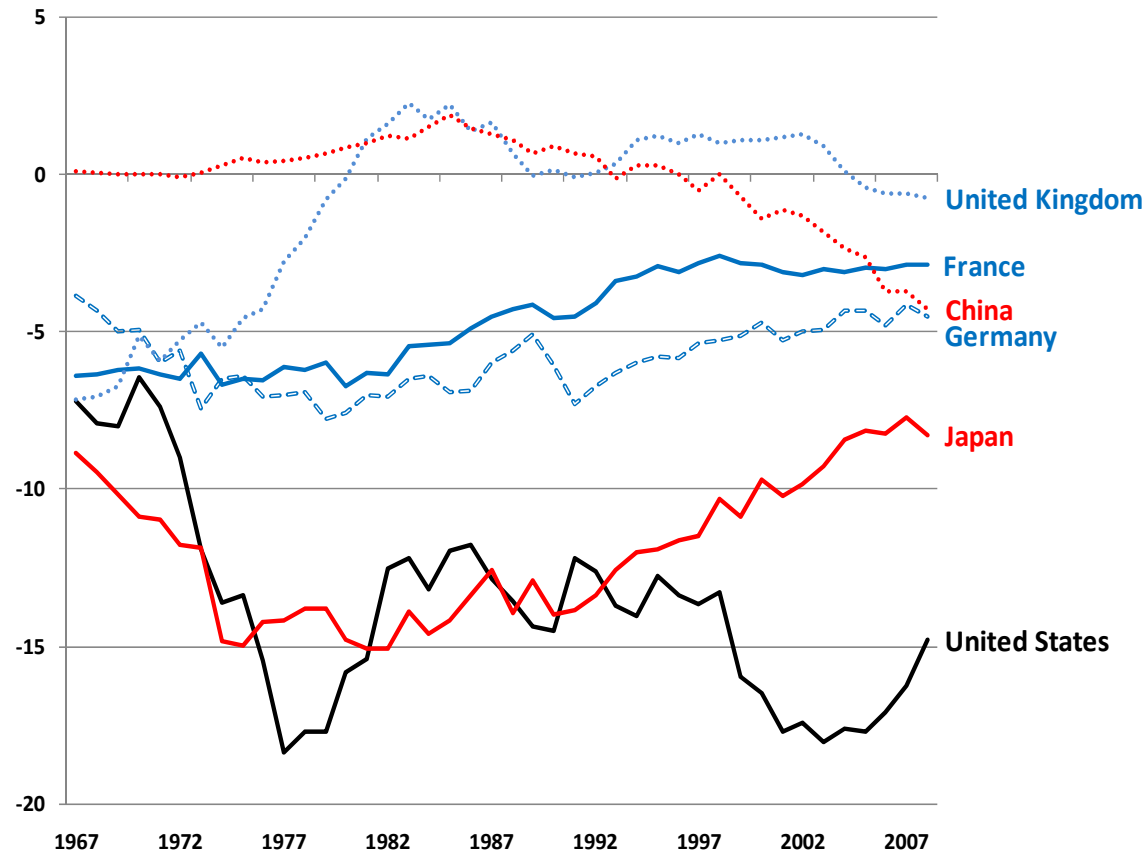



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# Positions of 6 major countries in the energy chain 1967 – 2008

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



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database

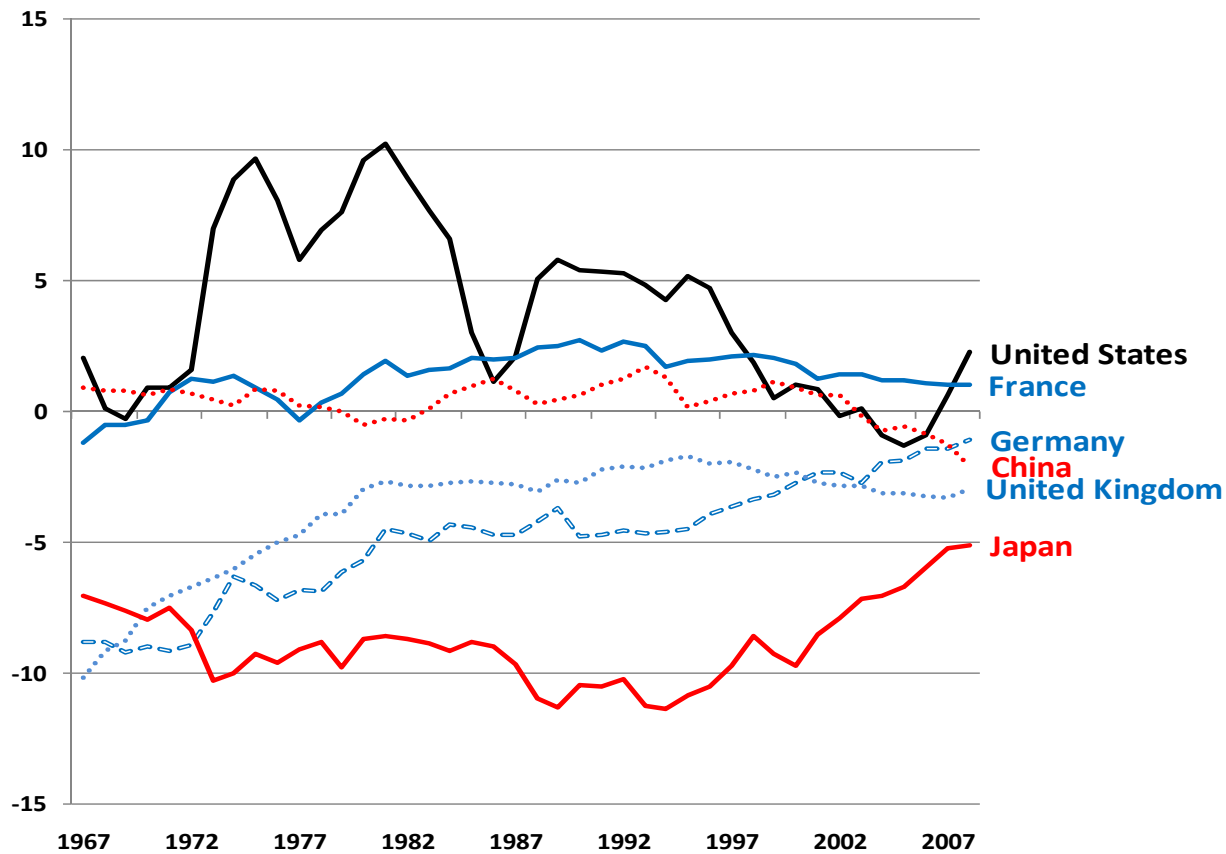

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# Positions of 6 major countries in the Food Agriculture chain

## 1967 – 2008

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



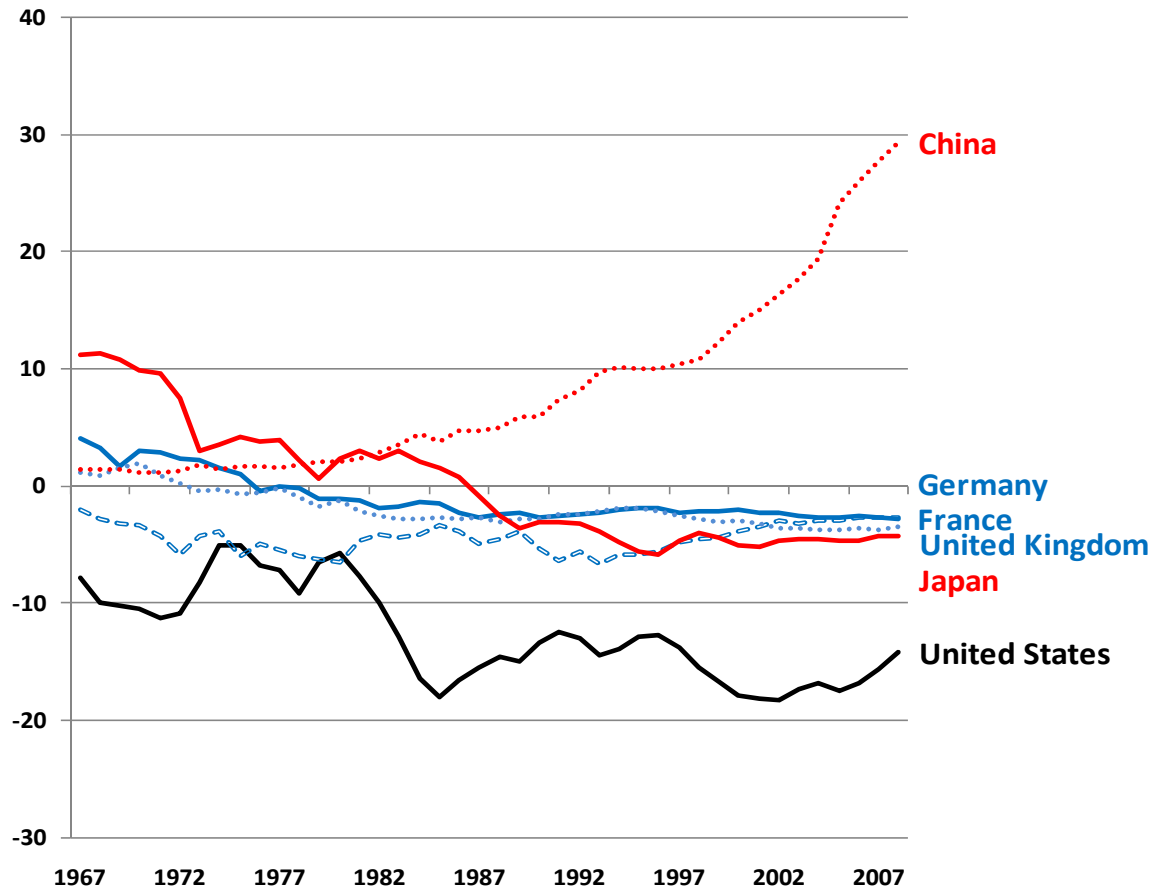
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database


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# Positions of 6 major countries in the textiles chain 1967 – 2008

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

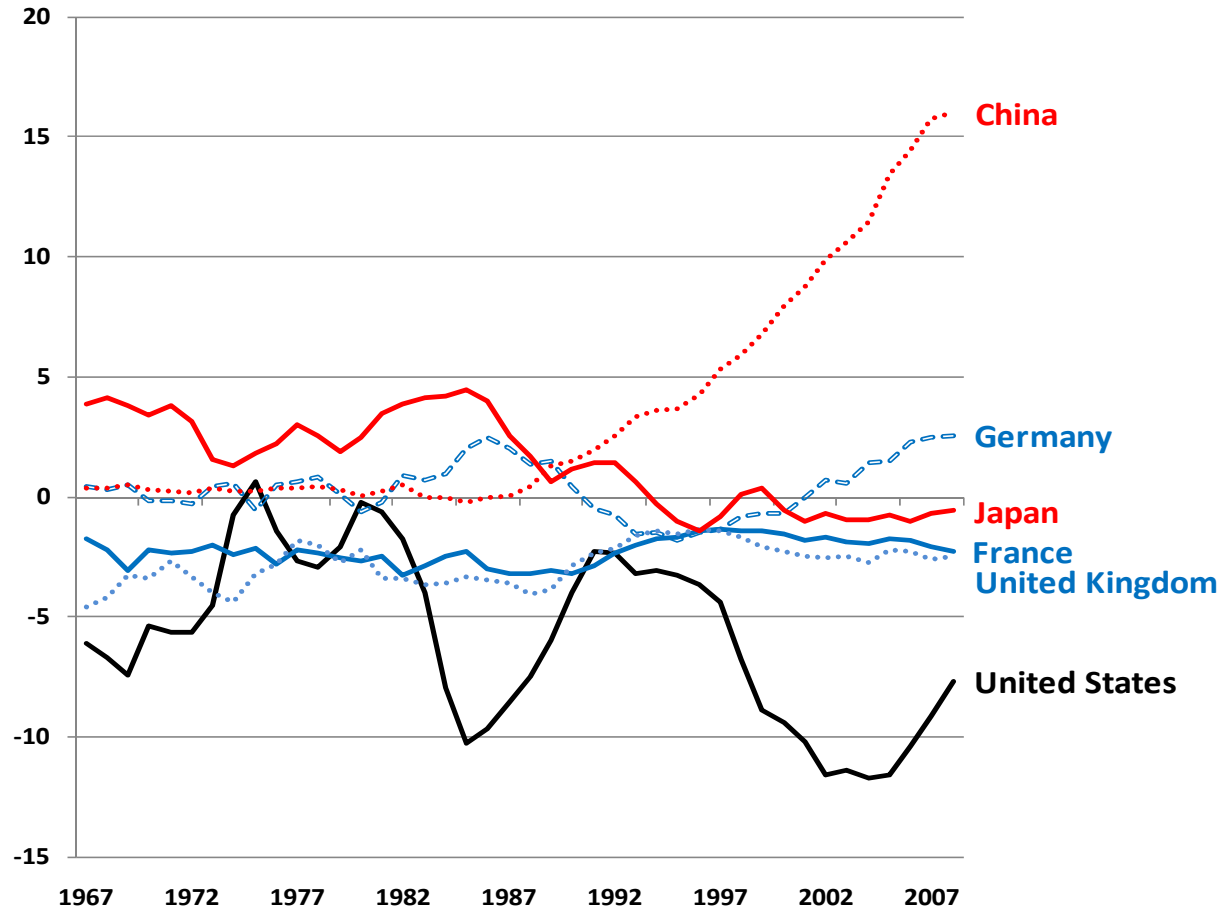


Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database

# Positions of 6 major countries in the wood paper chain 1967 – 2008

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



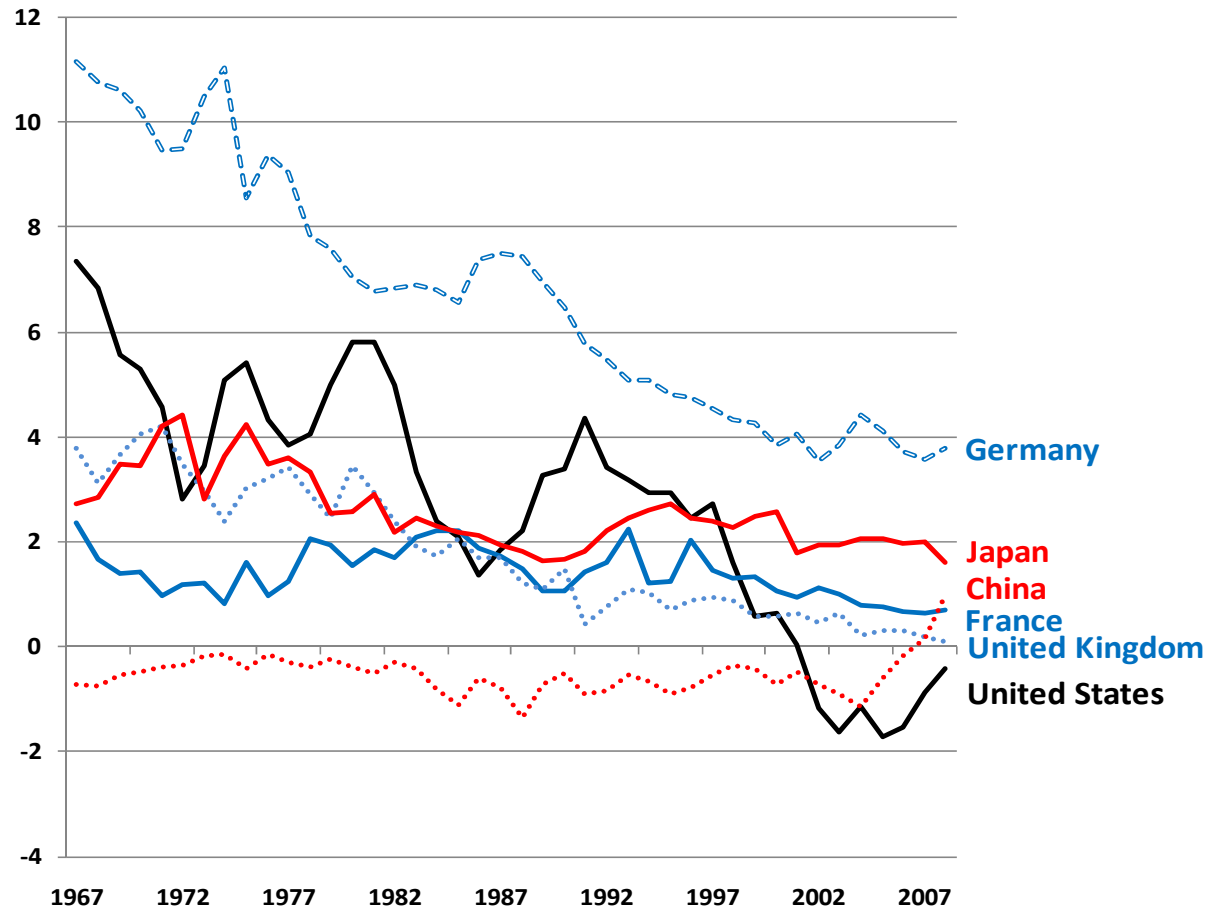
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database


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# Positions of 6 major countries in the chemical chain 1967 – 2007

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



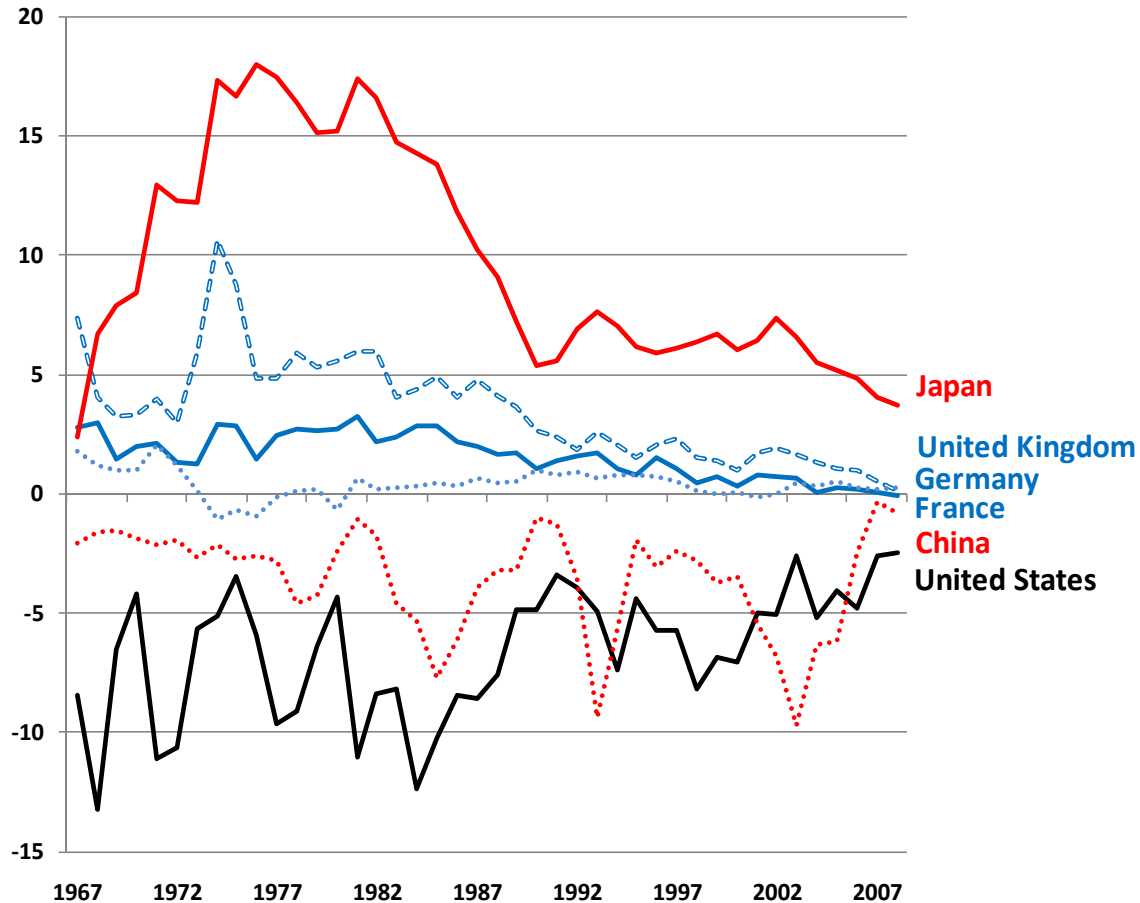
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database


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# Positions of 6 major countries in the Iron & Steel chain 1967 – 2008

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



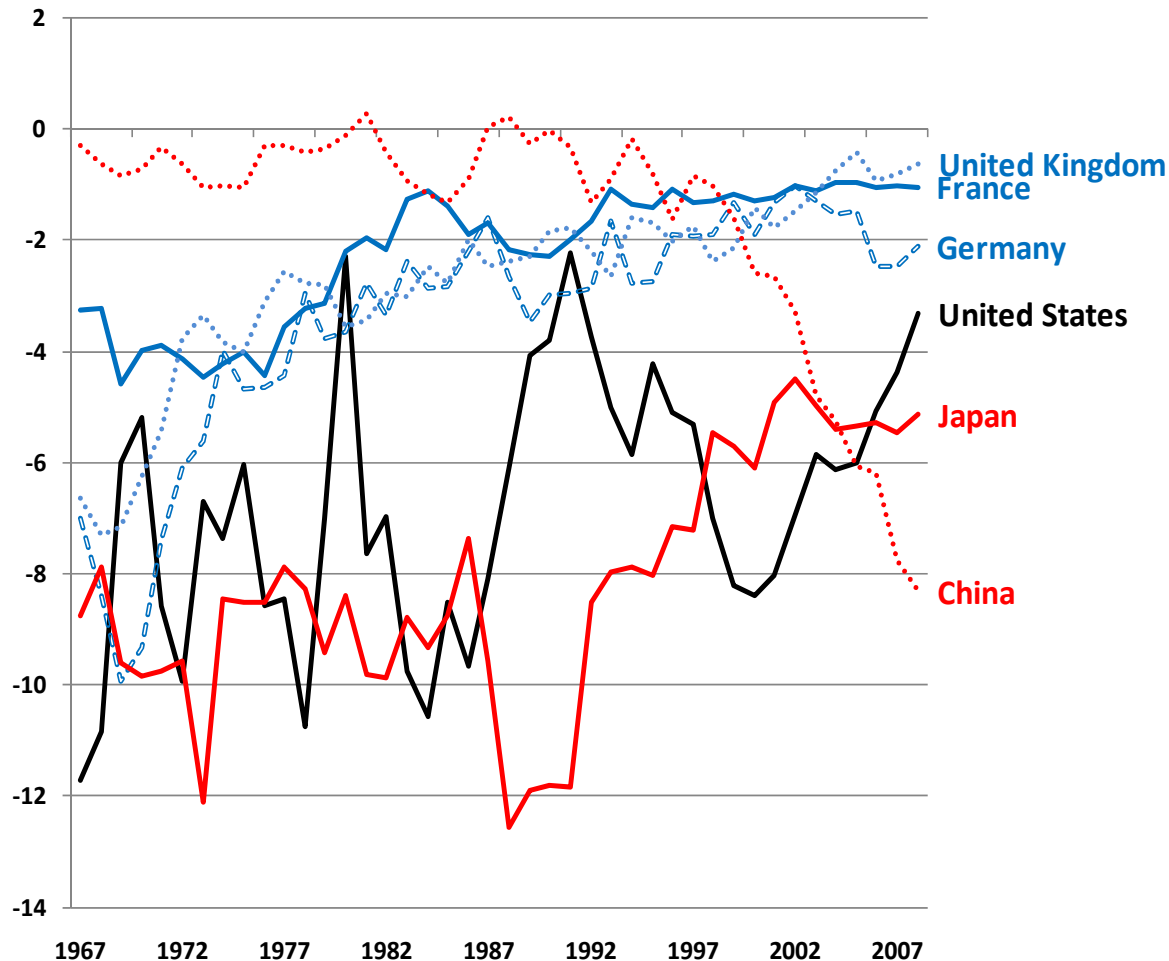
Source : CEPII , CHELEM-International Trade database


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# Positions of 6 major countries in the non ferrous chain 1967 – 2008

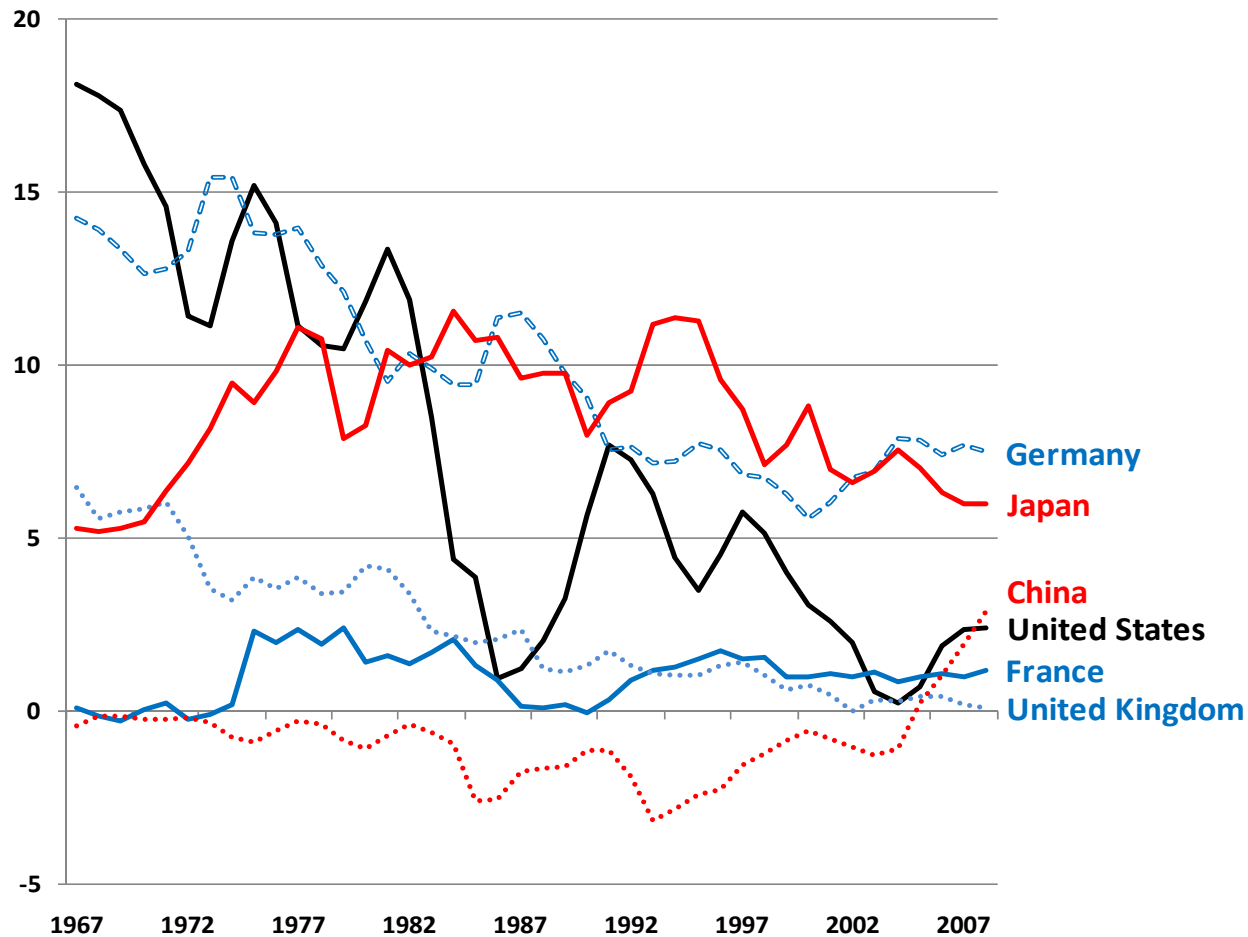
(net exports, % of world trade in non ferrous, current dollars)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database

# Positions of 6 major countries in the machinery chain 1967 – 2008

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

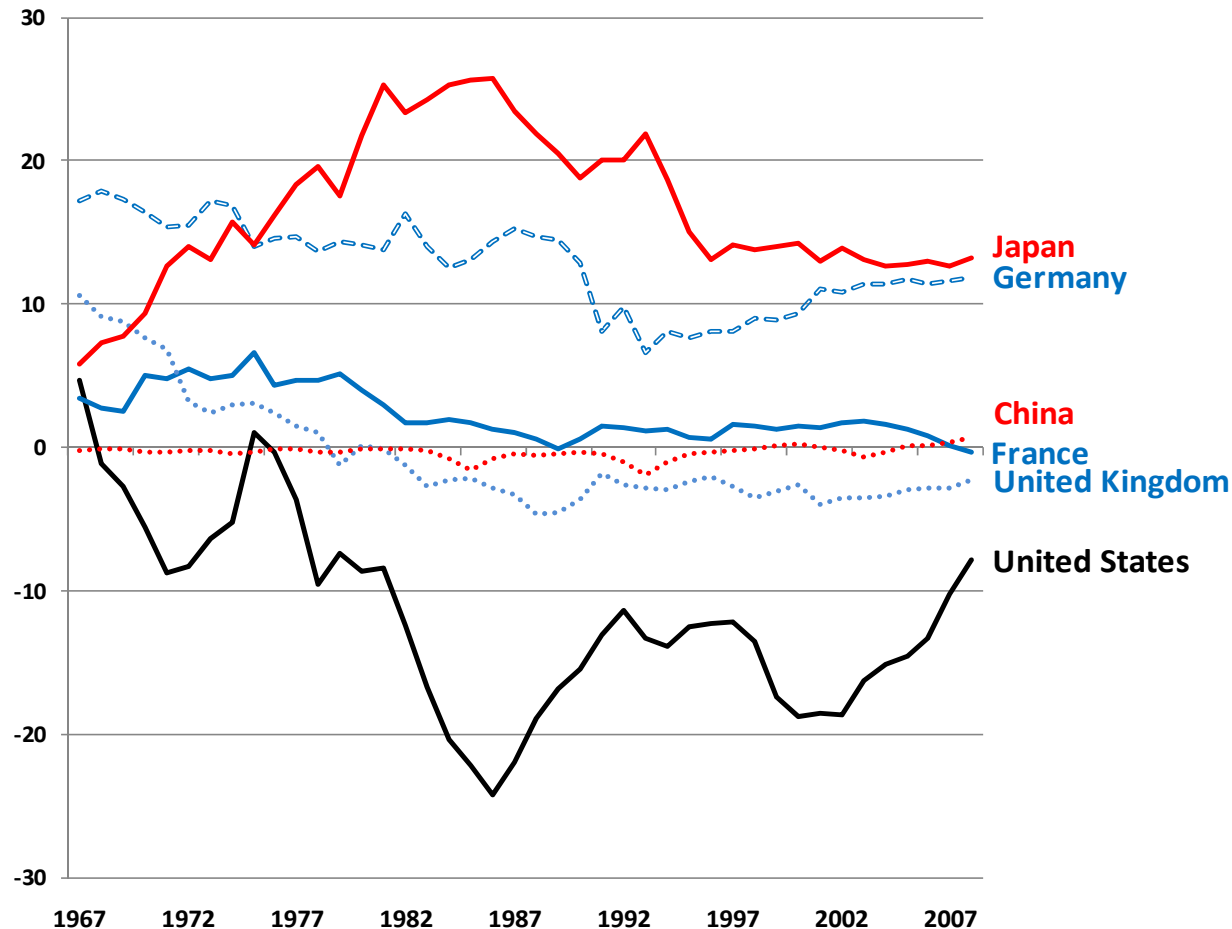


Source : CEPII , CHELEM-International Trade database



# Positions of 6 major countries in the vehicles chain 1967 – 2008

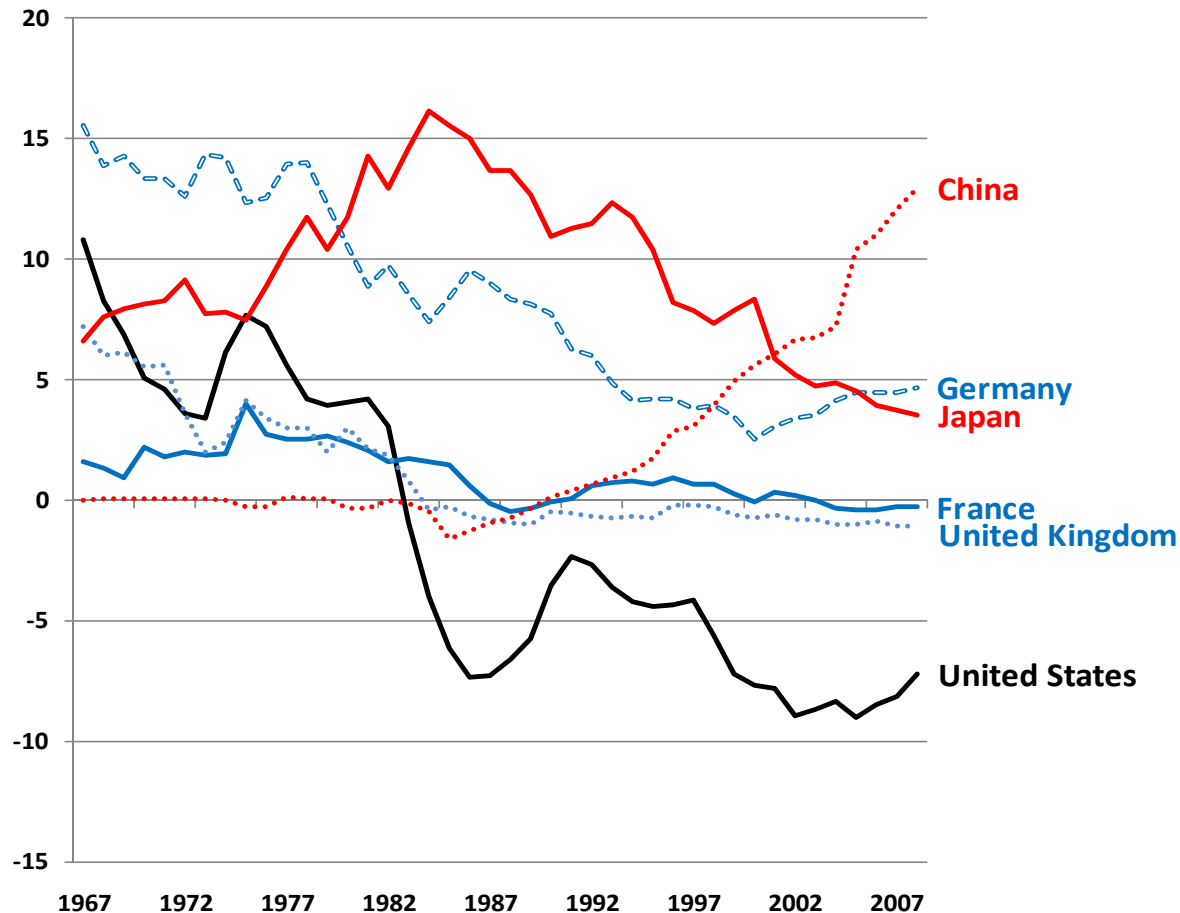
(net exports, % of world trade in vehicles, current dollars)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database

# Positions of 6 major countries in the electrical chain 1967 – 2008

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



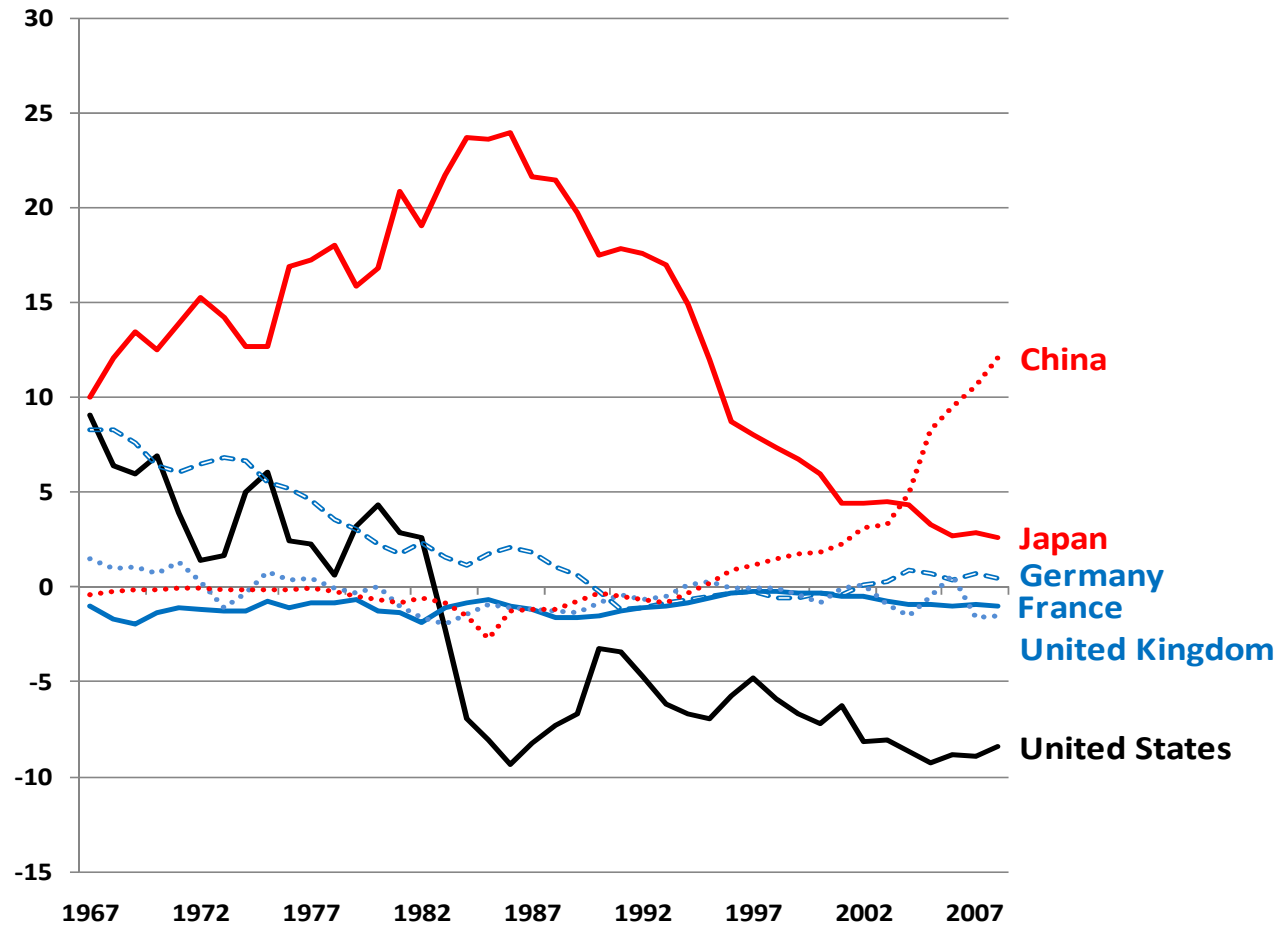
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database


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# Positions of 6 major countries in the electronics chain 1967 – 2008

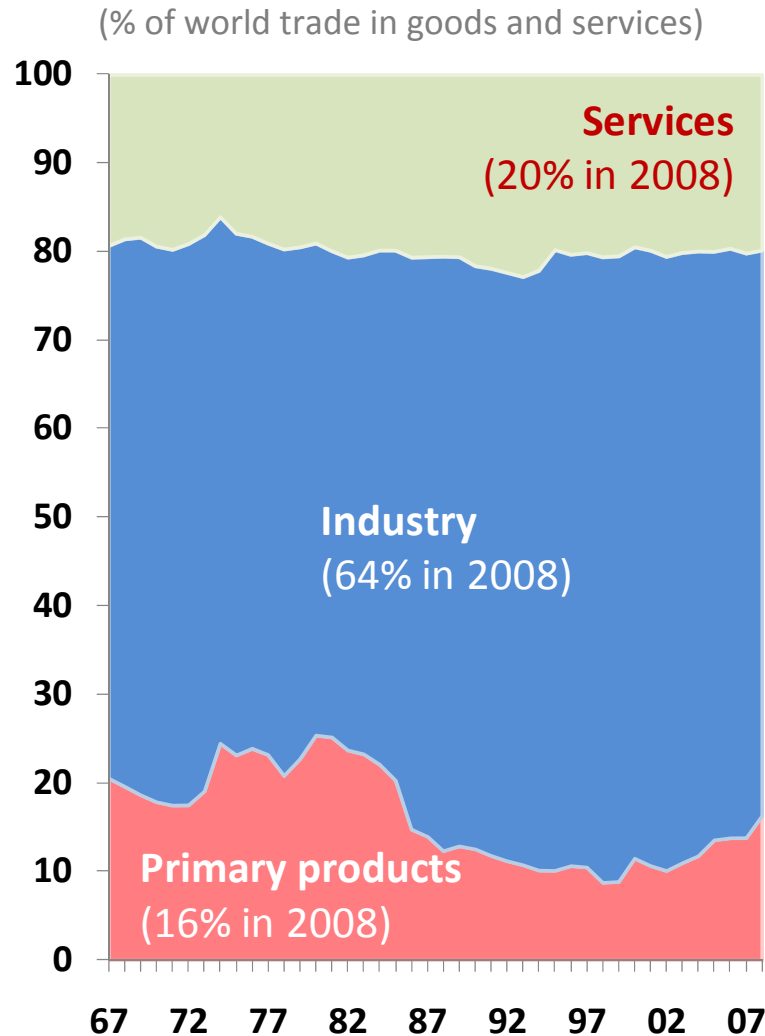
(net exports, % of world trade in electronics products)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade database.

# Trade in Services

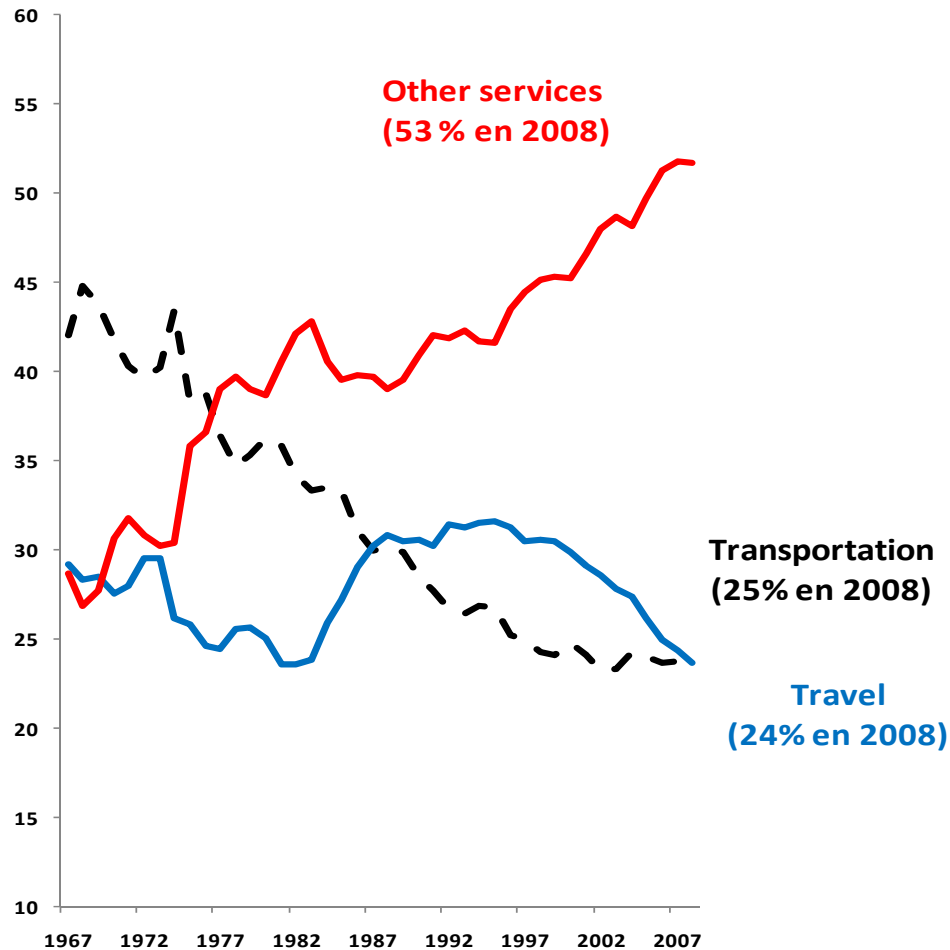
# International Trade in Services compared to Trade In Goods: relative shares, 1967-2008



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

# World Trade in Services 1967-2008

(% of world trade in services)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments dataase.

## World Trade in Services, 11 sectors: relative shares in 2008 and growth 1997-2008

	Value* 2008	Share** 2008	Growth rate*** 97 - 2008
Services	3 655	100,0	9,4
Transportation	899	24,6	9,2
Travel	867	23,7	6,9
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>1 889</b>	<b>51,7</b>	<b>10,9</b>
<i>of which</i>			
<b>Computer &amp; Information</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>21,9</b>
<b>Finance</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>15,4</b>
<b>Insurance</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>12,7</b>
<b>Non either specified</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>10,7</b>
<b>Royalties &amp; license</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>10,7</b>
<b>Communication</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>10,4</b>
<b>Other Business</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>23,1</b>	<b>9,7</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>9,5</b>
<b>Culture</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>8,9</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>6,8</b>

\* Billion current dollars

\*\* % of world trade in services in 2008

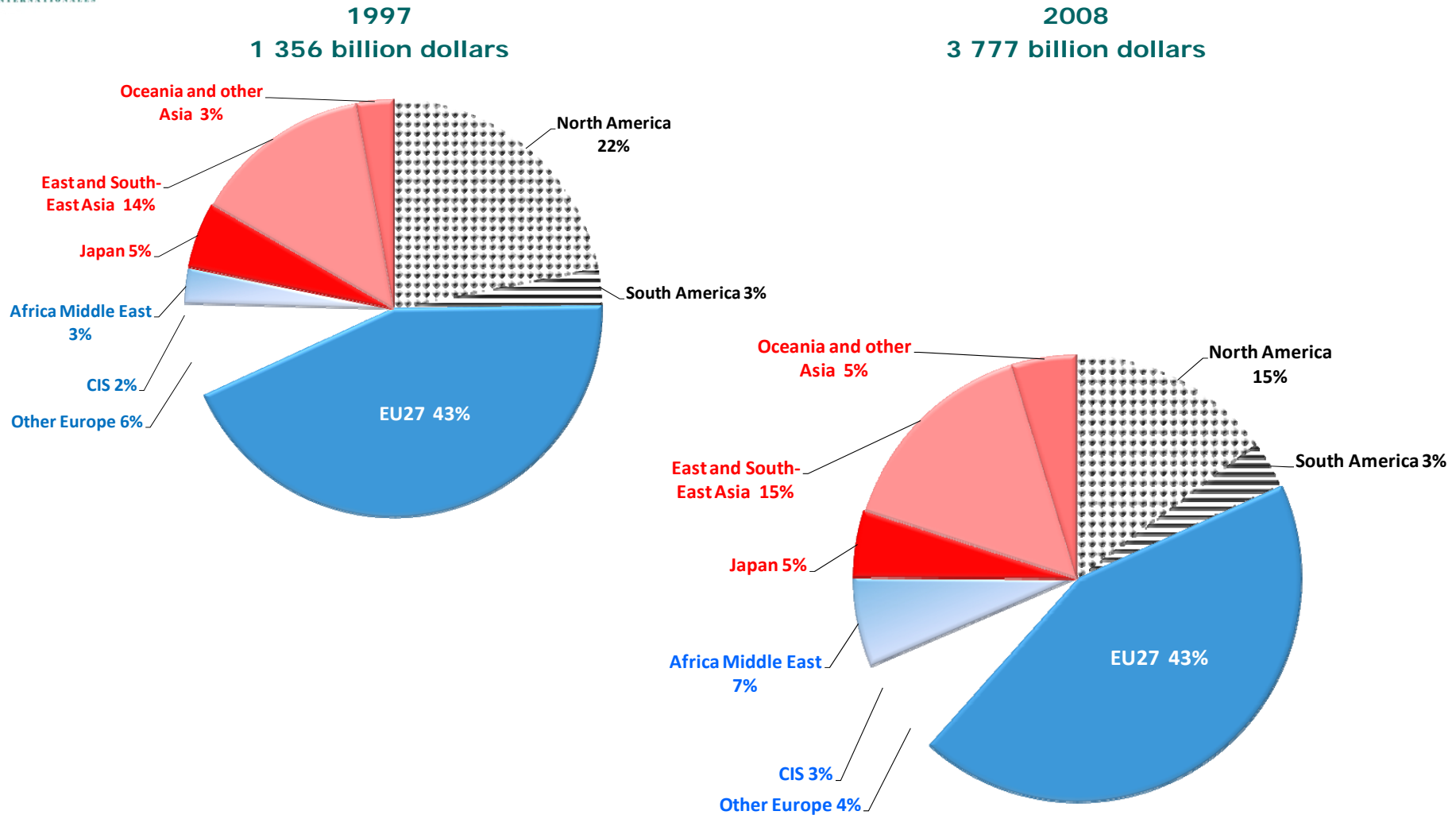
\*\*\* Annual average growth rate

Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.



# World Exports in Services, 9 zones

(%of total exports)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.

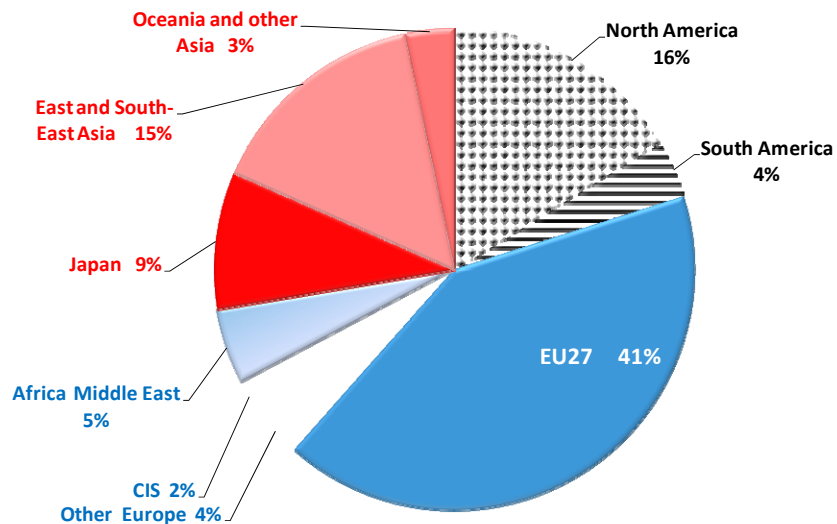


# World Imports in Services, 9 zones

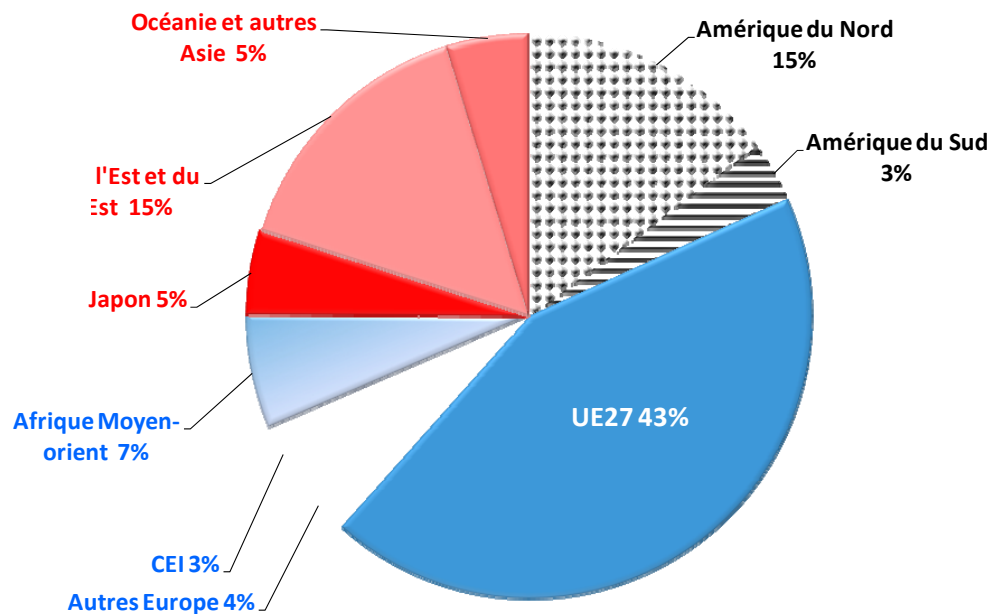
(% of total imports)



1997  
1 356 billion dollars



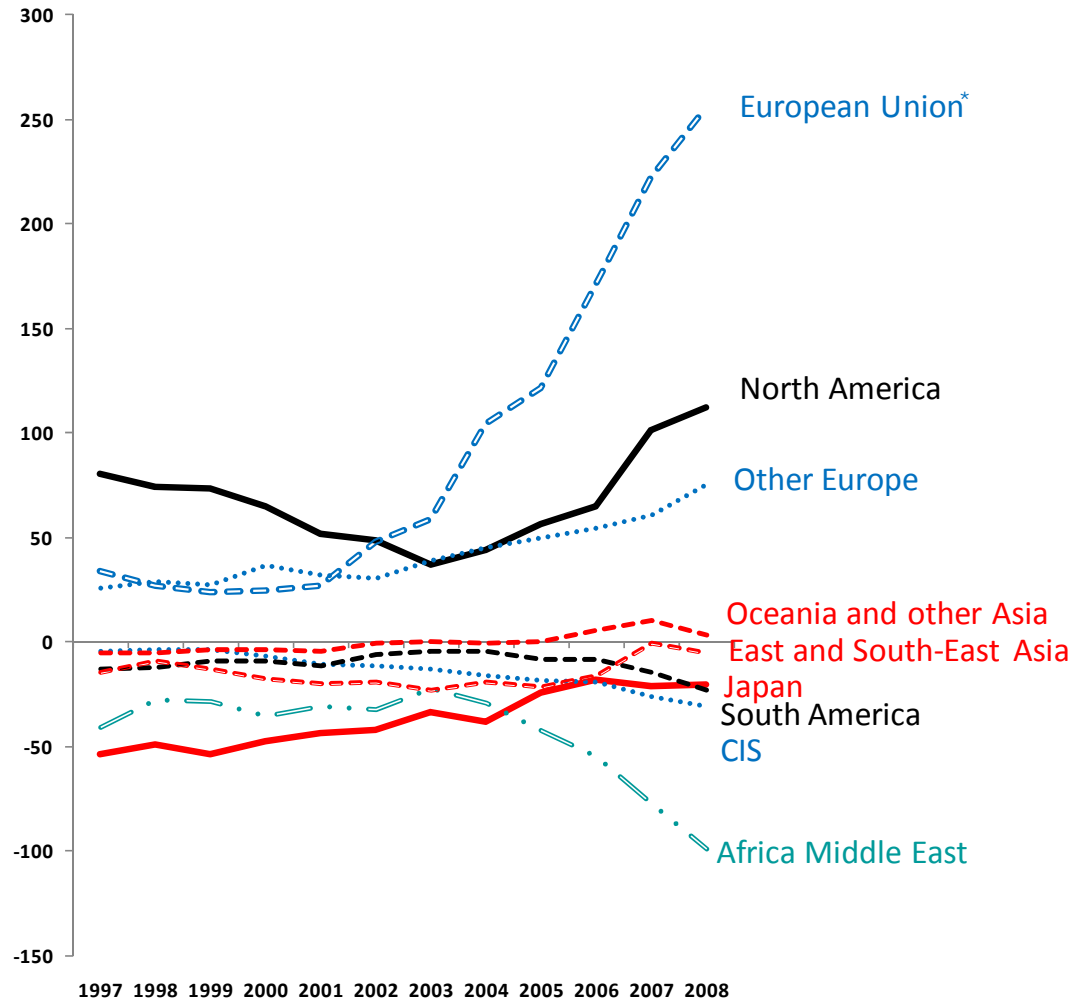
2008  
3 533 billions dollars



Source : CEPII, base de données CHELEM-balance des paiements

# Trade Balances on Services

( billions current dollars)



Source : CEPII , CHELEM Balance of Payments database.

\* EU27


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# 10 Major Countries in International Trade

## Services

(% of world trade in services)

### Exports

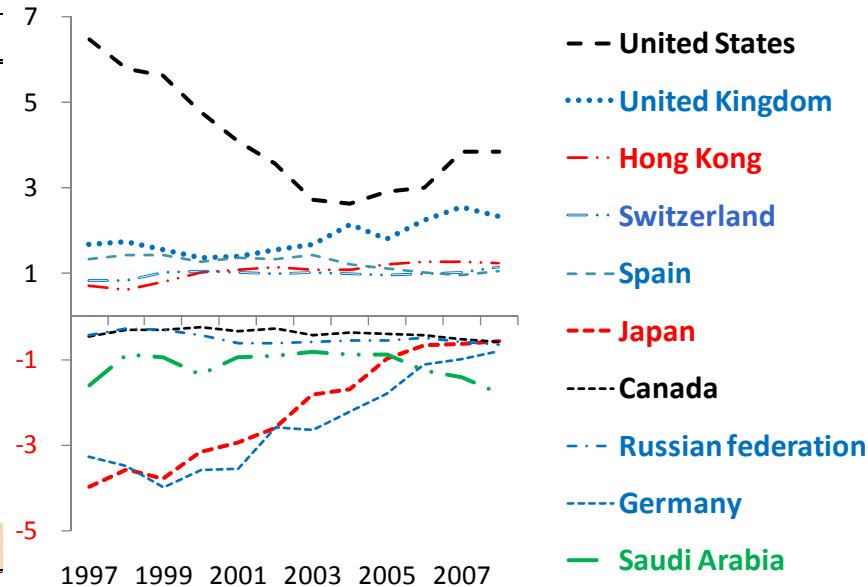
Country	1997	2008
United States	18,7	14,4
United Kingdom	7,5	7,7
Germany	6,1	6,9
France	5,9	4,4
BLEU	2,6	4,2
Japan	5,1	3,9
China	1,8	3,9
Spain	3,2	3,8
Italy	4,9	3,2
Netherlands	3,6	2,8
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>59,3</b>	<b>55,2</b>

### Imports

Country	1997	2008
United States	12,2	11,5
Allemagne	9,4	8,2
United Kingdom	5,8	5,8
Japan	9,1	4,8
China	2,1	4,5
France	4,7	4,1
Italy	4,3	3,7
BLEU	2,3	3,5
Spain	1,9	3,0
South Korea	2,2	2,7
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>53,8</b>	<b>51,7</b>

### 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

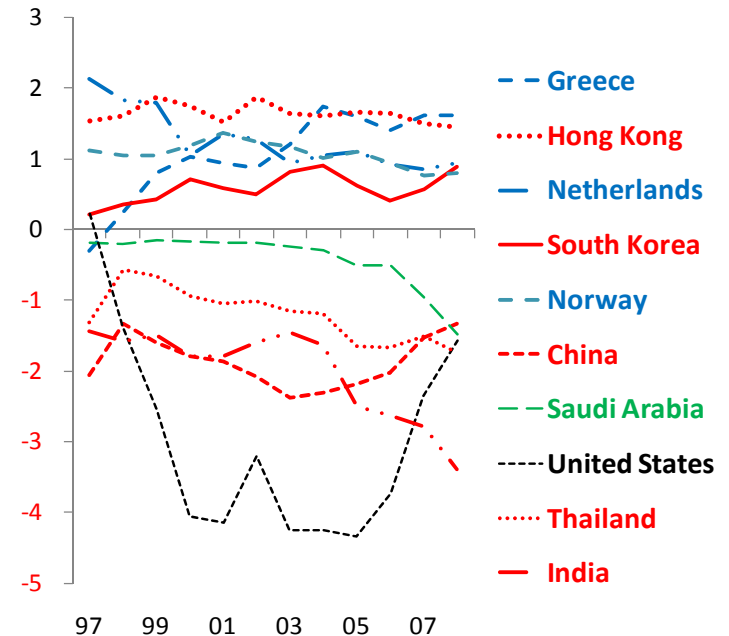
Country	1997	2008
United States	15,2	10,9
Germany	6,2	7,7
Japan	6,9	5,6
South Korea	3,5	5,4
France	6,2	4,9
United Kingdom	5,8	4,8
China	0,9	4,6
BLEU	3,1	3,8
Pays-Bas	6,2	3,7
Hong Kong	3,7	3,5
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>57,9</b>	<b>54,9</b>

### Imports

Country	1997	2008
United States	12,9	10,9
Germany	6,4	7,3
Japan	8,5	5,6
China	2,7	5,2
France	5,2	4,4
India	1,9	4,3
South Korea	2,8	3,8
United Kingdom	5,9	3,7
Singapore	2,8	3,1
Italy	3,7	3,0
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>52,8</b>	<b>51,4</b>

### 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

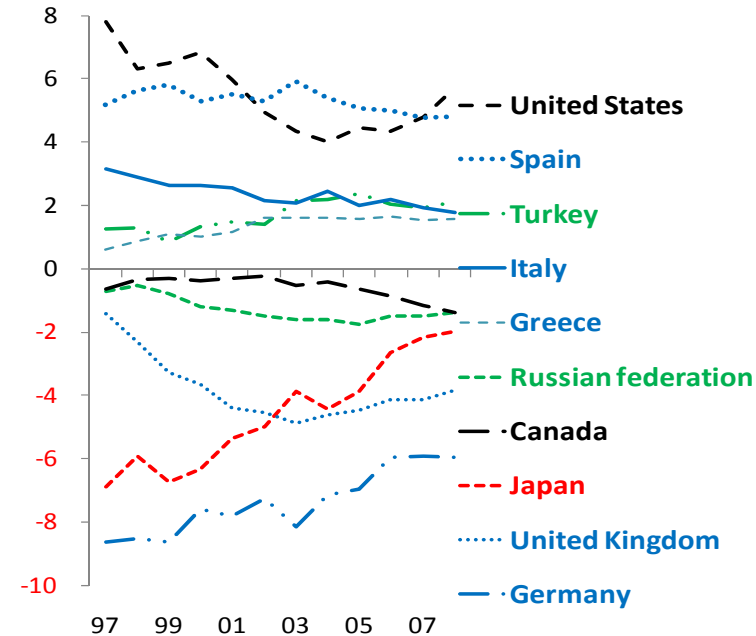
Country	1997	2008
United States	20,1	14,8
Spain	6,1	6,8
France	6,4	6,2
Italy	6,9	5,1
China	2,8	4,5
Germany	4,1	4,4
United Kingdom	5,3	4,0
Australia	2,2	2,8
Turkey	1,6	2,4
Austria	2,6	2,4
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>58,1</b>	<b>53,4</b>

### Imports

Country	1997	2008
Germany	13,3	11,1
United States	13,3	10,3
United Kingdom	7,1	8,5
France	4,3	5,3
China	2,0	4,4
Italy	4,1	3,7
Japan	8,2	3,4
Canada	2,9	3,3
Russian Federation	2,5	2,9
UEBL	2,1	2,9
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>59,8</b>	<b>55,7</b>

### 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

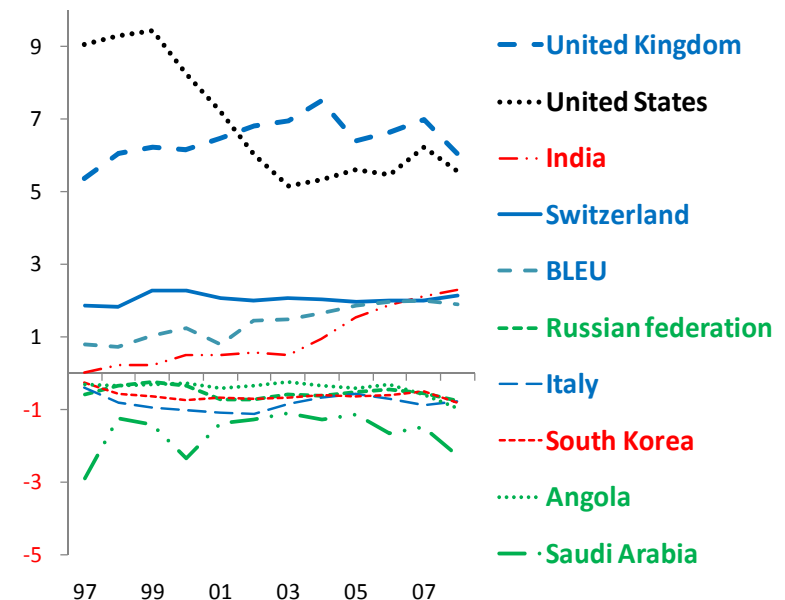
Country	1997	2008
United States	19,4	15,7
United Kingdom	9,8	10,5
Germany	7,3	7,7
BLEU	3,3	5,5
Japan	7,0	4,5
India	0,7	3,9
Denmark	0,6	3,6
China	1,5	3,3
France	5,5	3,3
Irland	0,4	3,0
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>55,6</b>	<b>61,0</b>

### Imports

Country	1997	2008
United States	11,0	12,3
Germany	8,5	7,4
United Kingdom	4,8	5,7
Japan	10,0	5,0
BLEU	2,7	4,3
China	1,7	4,2
Italy	4,9	4,0
Irland	1,8	4,0
Denmark	0,4	3,6
Spain	2,2	3,4
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>47,9</b>	<b>53,9</b>

### 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

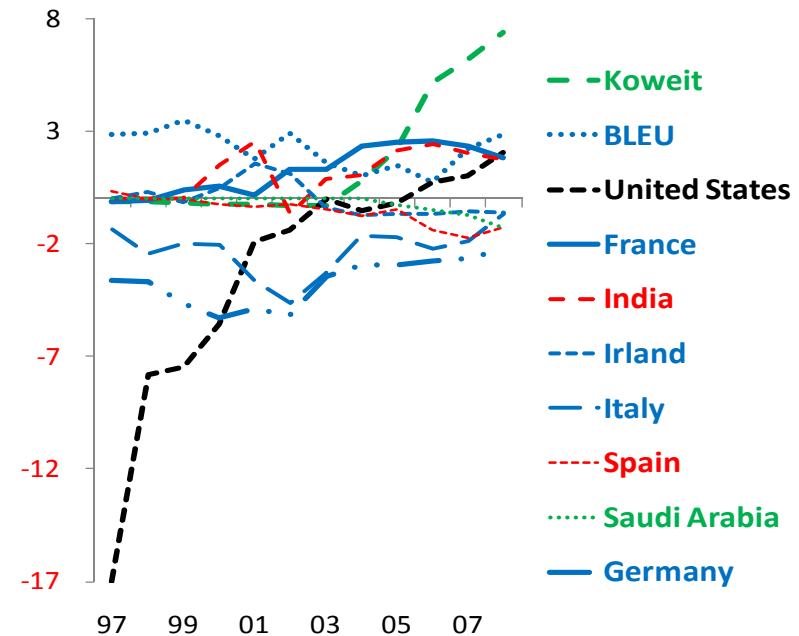
Country	1997	2008
United States	16,0	10,6
United Kingdom	7,5	10,6
BLEU	5,0	7,6
Koweit	0,0	6,8
Germany	7,4	5,9
France	2,4	5,1
Netherlands	2,5	5,1
Italy	2,6	2,7
India	0,0	2,7
Canada	5,6	2,6
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>49,1</b>	<b>59,8</b>

## Imports

Country	1997	2008
United Kingdom	7,8	10,9
United States	30,5	10,4
Germany	10,1	9,5
BLEU	1,7	5,9
Netherlands	2,3	5,3
Spain	1,6	4,3
France	2,3	4,0
Italy	3,6	4,0
Canada	5,6	2,6
Russian Federation	1,2	2,5
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>66,7</b>	<b>59,4</b>

## Trade Balances

(the five largest surpluses and deficits)



Source : CEPII, CHELEM-Balance of Payments database.


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# 10 Major Countries in International Trade

## Construction

(% of world trade in construction)

### Exports

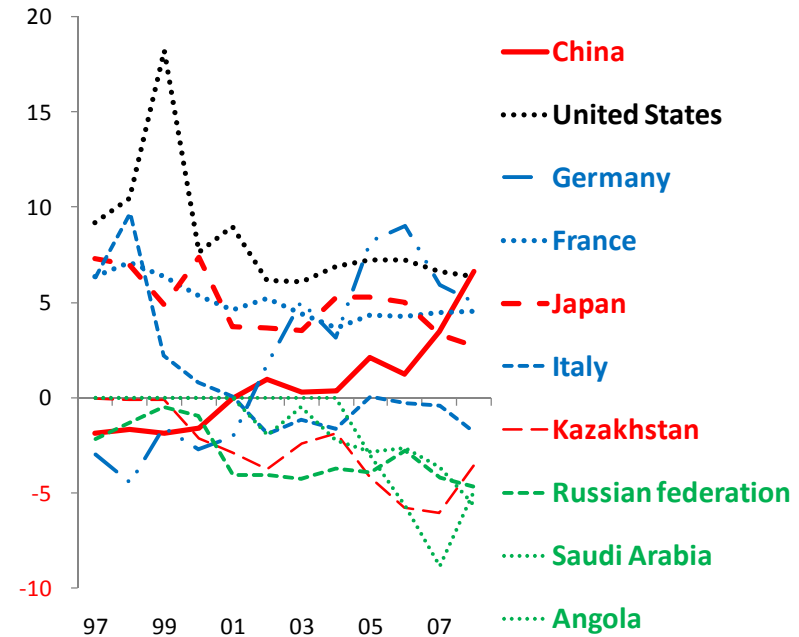
Country	1997	2008
Germany	13,4	16,5
Japan	20,3	14,5
China	1,5	10,8
United States	9,0	8,0
France	10,2	6,9
Spain	1,4	5,7
Russian Federation	0,2	4,9
Netherlands	8,5	3,4
Italy	8,6	3,3
United Kingdom	1,1	2,4
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>74,3</b>	<b>76,2</b>

### Imports

Country	1997	2008
Japan	19,9	13,6
Germany	22,5	13,5
Russian Federation	2,9	10,6
Angola	0,0	6,0
Italy	4,6	5,6
Saudi Arabia	0,0	5,4
China	4,4	5,2
Kazakhstan	0,0	3,8
Spain	0,8	3,6
France	6,7	3,0
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>62,0</b>	<b>70,2</b>

### 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

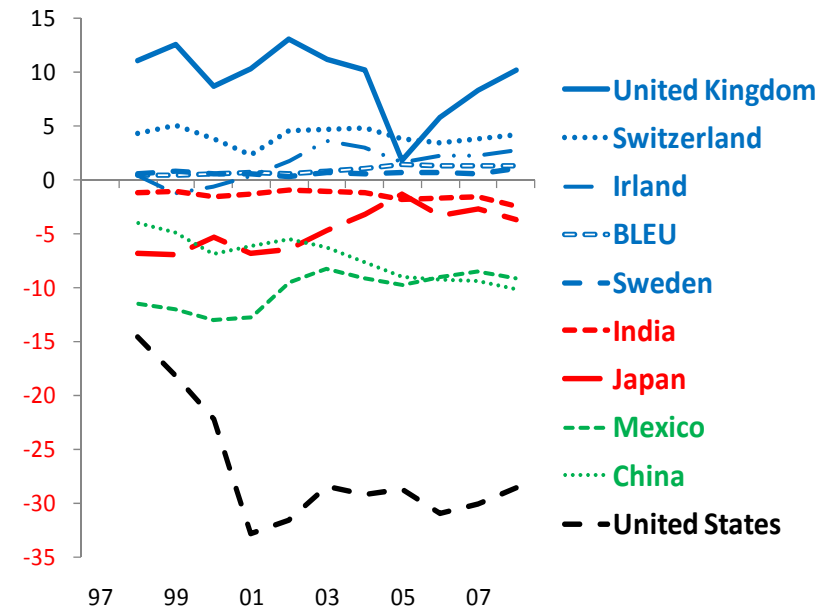
Country	1997	2008
United kingdom	22,0	16,9
Irland	0,0	15,8
United States	9,0	13,5
Switzerland	6,5	7,2
Germany	7,7	5,8
BLEU	3,9	5,5
Canada	9,0	4,5
Mexico	1,5	2,5
Singapore	1,9	2,4
Italy	8,4	2,2
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>69,9</b>	<b>76,3</b>

## Imports

Country	1997	2008
United States	16,0	29,5
China	2,8	8,8
Mexico	11,0	8,4
Irland	0,5	6,6
Canada	7,9	4,1
Japan	5,5	3,5
India	1,8	2,9
Germany	5,0	2,8
Italy	4,9	2,3
BLEU	2,1	2,1
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>57,4</b>	<b>71,1</b>

## 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

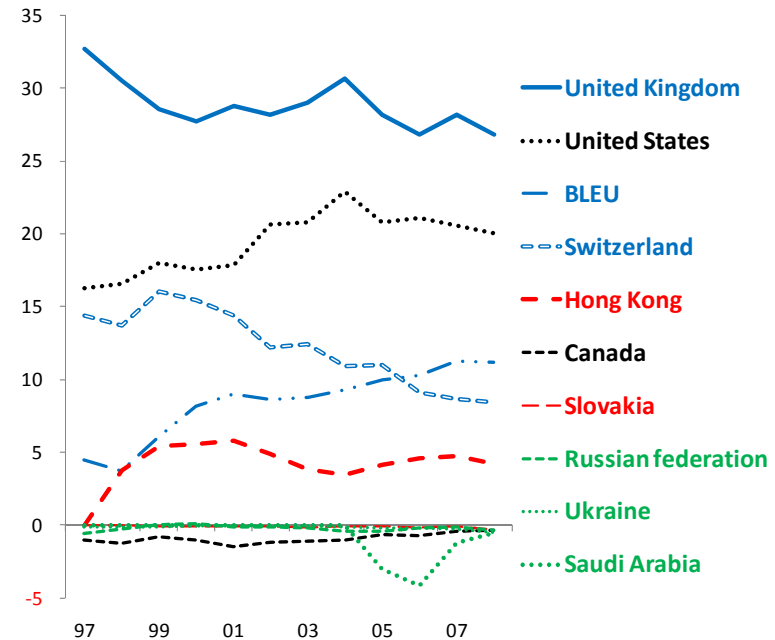
Country	1997	2008
United Kingdom	30,0	23,8
United States	18,2	20,9
BLEU	8,4	16,8
Switzerland	10,8	6,7
Germany	4,9	4,6
Hong Kong		4,1
Irland		3,5
Singapore	3,1	2,3
Spain	1,7	2,0
Japan	3,3	1,9
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>80,3</b>	<b>86,6</b>

### Imports

Country	1997	2008
BLEU	10,0	21,2
United States	11,8	15,8
United Kingdom	10,7	11,3
Germany	4,9	6,2
Irland		5,2
Spain	2,2	4,3
Japan	9,4	3,3
Canada	4,5	3,1
India		2,9
Hong Kong		2,6
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>53,5</b>	<b>75,9</b>

### 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

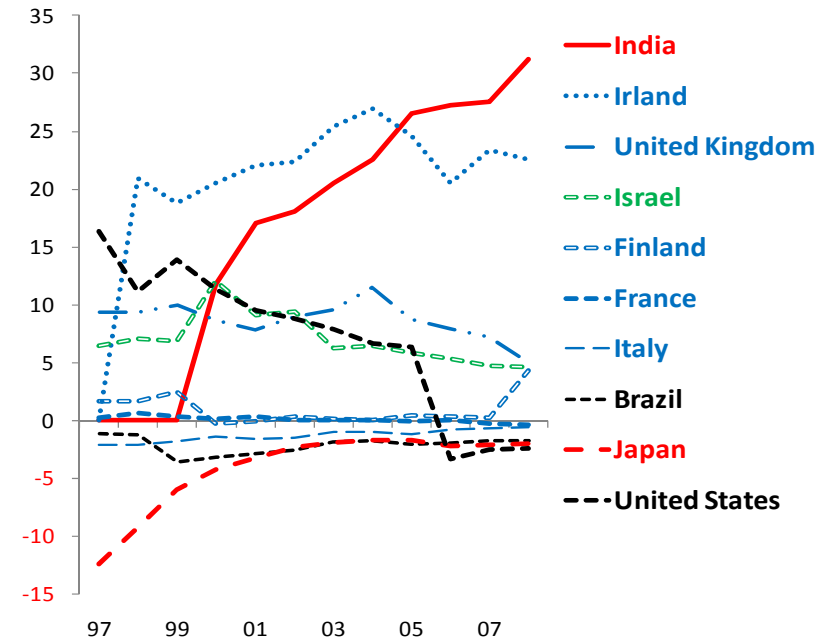
Country	1997	2008
India		24,4
Irland		16,9
Germany	11,8	7,6
United Kingdom	12,1	6,7
United States	18,9	6,2
Finland	5,2	4,0
Sweden	1,1	3,9
Israel	5,8	3,4
Netherlands	4,4	3,3
China	0,5	3,1
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>59,9</b>	<b>79,5</b>

### Imports

Country	1997	2008
United States	5,1	17,6
Germany	20,6	14,9
United Kingdom	4,4	6,8
Netherlands	4,6	6,2
Japan	23,3	4,3
BLEU	5,4	3,8
India		3,7
China	1,5	3,4
Sweden	1,2	3,3
Spain	5,7	3,1
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>71,9</b>	<b>67,2</b>

### 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

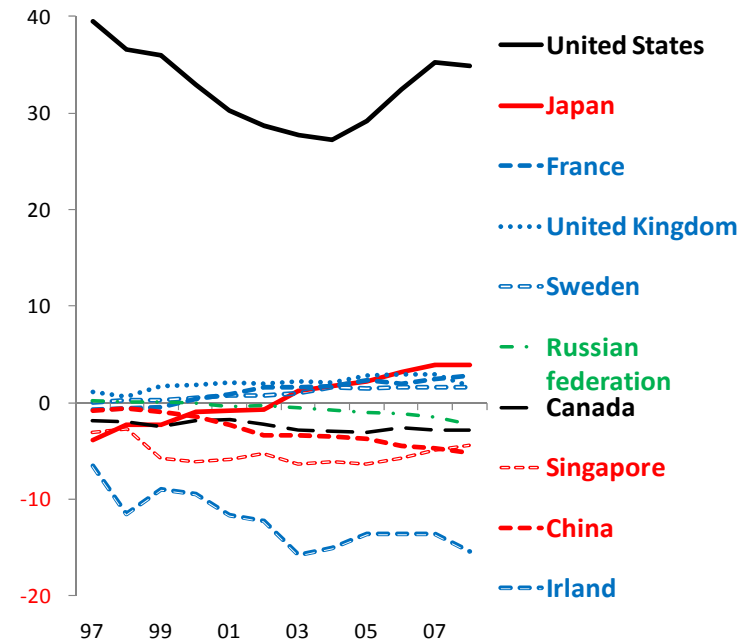
Country	1997	2008
United States	54,5	50,1
Japan	12,0	14,0
United Kingdom	11,1	7,6
France	3,4	5,6
Germany	5,3	5,5
Sweden	1,6	2,8
Netherlands	3,6	2,7
Canada	1,9	1,9
South Korea	0,4	1,3
BLEU	1,1	0,8
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>94,9</b>	<b>92,2</b>

### Imports

Country	1997	2008
Ireland	6,7	15,9
United States	15,0	14,0
Japan	15,8	9,7
Germany	9,4	6,6
United Kingdom	10,1	5,6
China	0,9	5,4
Singapore	3,1	4,8
Canada	3,8	4,6
South Korea	4,0	3,0
France	4,1	2,6
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>72,9</b>	<b>72,3</b>

### 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

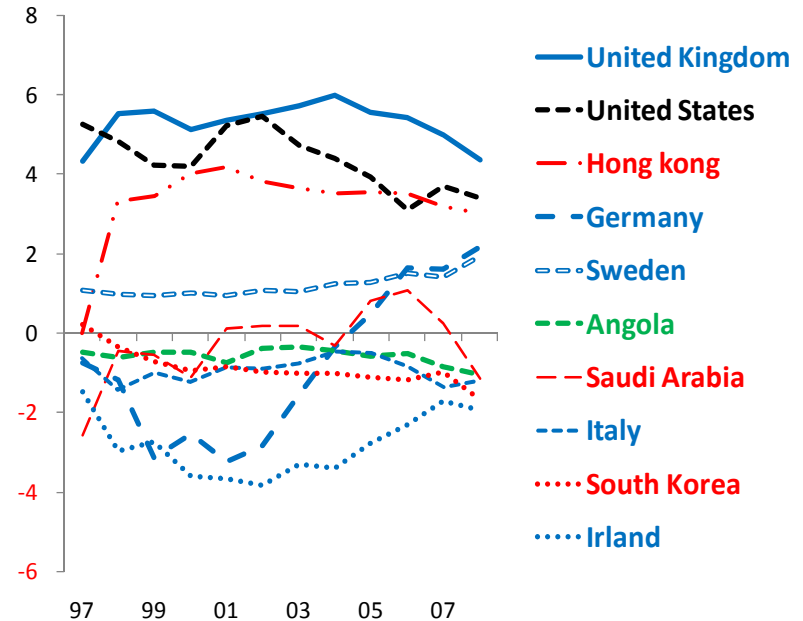
Country	1997	2008
United States	12,5	9,7
Germany	7,5	9,6
United Kingdom	7,8	9,3
China	2,7	5,2
Japan	7,0	4,6
Italy	4,9	4,3
France	6,9	4,3
BLEU	2,9	4,3
Netherlands	4,5	4,0
Hong Kong		3,7
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>56,7</b>	<b>59,1</b>

### Imports

Country	1997	2008
Germany	8,5	8,6
United States	7,5	7,4
Italy	5,7	6,2
Irland	2,2	6,0
United Kingdom	3,7	5,9
Japan	10,6	5,1
China	2,0	4,9
France	5,3	4,5
Spain	2,3	4,5
BLEU	2,6	4,1
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>50,3</b>	<b>57,2</b>

### 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

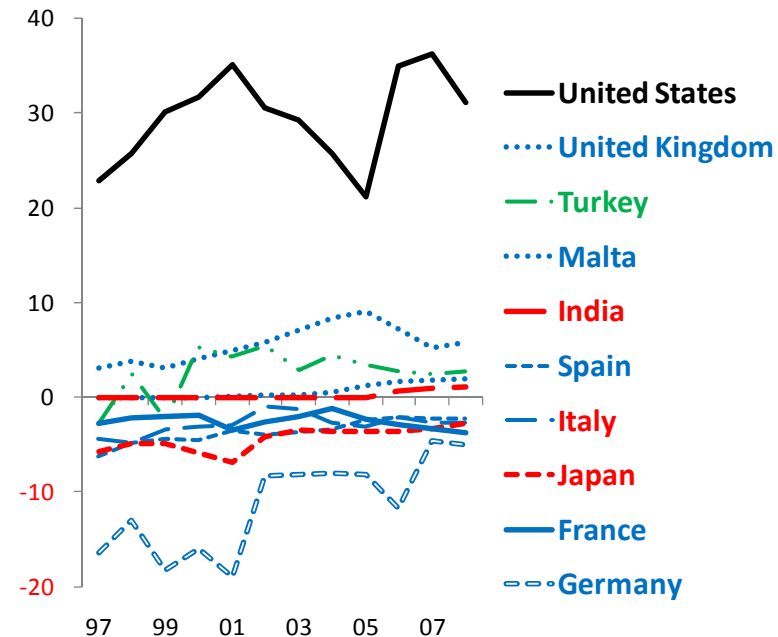
Country	1997	2008
United States	27,1	33,5
United Kingdom	10,3	10,4
Canada	8,2	5,8
France	10,8	5,5
Spain	2,7	4,3
BLEU	3,1	3,7
Italy	3,4	3,0
Turkey	17,1	3,0
Germany	1,1	2,6
Hungary	0,5	2,5
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>84,3</b>	<b>74,2</b>

### Imports

Country	1997	2008
France	11,0	10,5
Germany	15,6	8,4
Spain	7,7	7,5
Canada	7,3	6,6
Italy	6,6	6,4
United Kingdom	5,4	5,8
United States	0,9	5,4
BLEU	4,2	4,5
Australia	2,9	3,6
Japan	6,6	3,5
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>68,2</b>	<b>62,3</b>

### 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

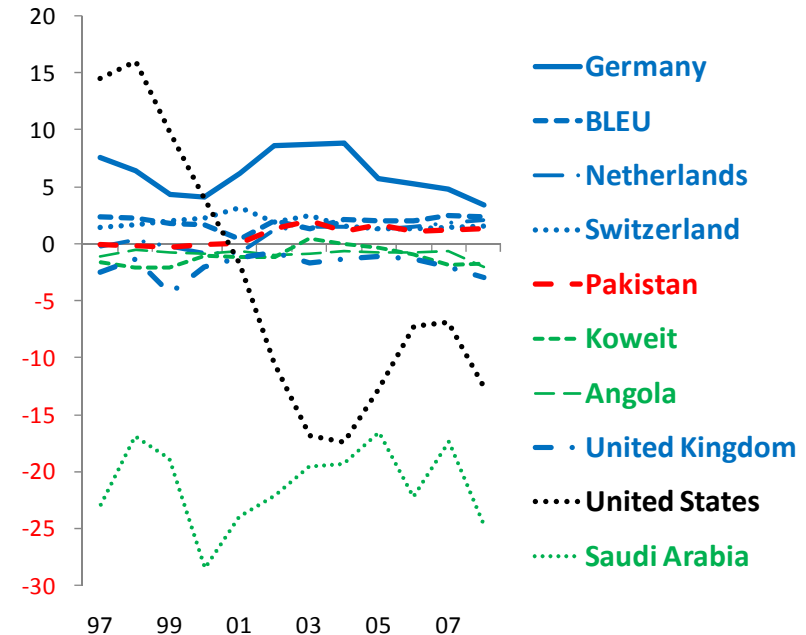
Country	1997	2008
United States	46,1	36,0
Germany	11,3	6,8
United kingdom	3,9	5,3
Netherlands	2,7	3,8
BLEU	3,0	3,7
Japan	2,5	3,1
Italy	1,3	2,4
Switzerland	1,8	2,3
Pakistan	0,4	2,3
Canada	1,9	2,2
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>74,8</b>	<b>67,9</b>

### Imports

Country	1997	2008
United States	25,6	30,7
Saudi Arabia	21,1	19,5
United Kingdom	5,6	5,4
Koweit	2,0	2,2
Brazil	1,6	2,1
Italy	0,5	2,0
Angola	1,0	1,6
Japan	2,5	1,6
Russian Federation	0,0	1,4
Germany	2,6	1,3
<b>Total 10</b>	<b>62,4</b>	<b>67,8</b>

### 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:

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

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:

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

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:

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

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

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.

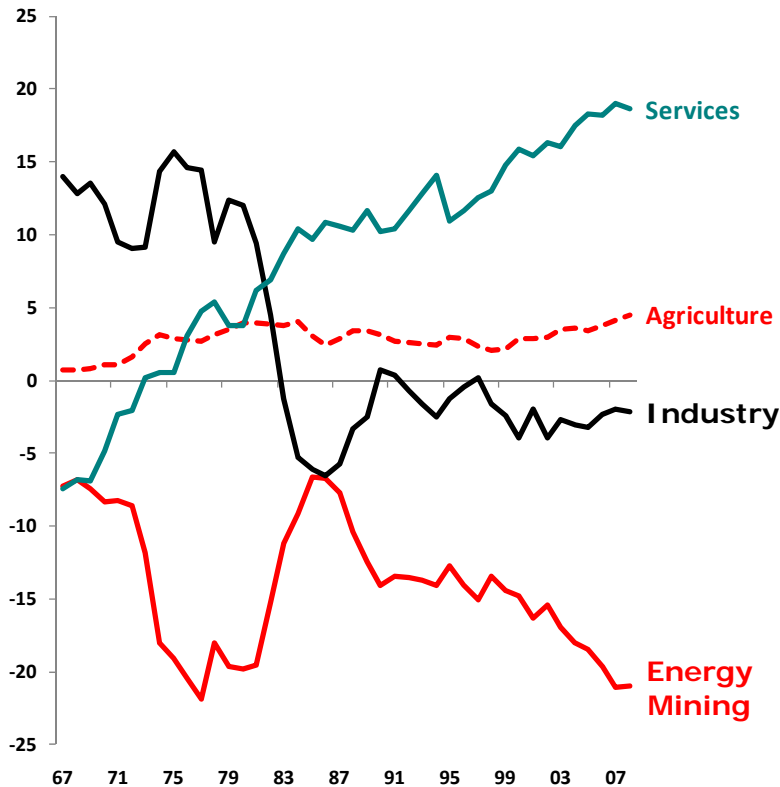

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# United States specialization

## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



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

**1967**
**Strong points**

Vehicles components	1,9
Computer equipment	1,4
Aeronautics	1,4
Engines	1,3
Construction equipment	1,1
Precision instruments	0,9
Electronic components	0,9
Plastic articles	0,8
Telecommunications equipmen	0,7
Electrical apparatus	0,6

**Weak points**

Crude oil	-2,8
Cars and cycles	-2,4
Refined petroleum products	-1,8
Natural gas	-1,5
Iron Steel	-0,9
Non ferrous metals	-0,8
Consumer electronics	-0,8
Leather	-0,5
Meat	-0,5
Knitwear	-0,5

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

**2008**
**Strong points**

Aeronautics	6,5
Plastic articles	2,6
Cereals	2,6
Precision instruments	2,4
Engines	2,1
Electronic components	2,1
Construction equipment	1,8
Other edible agricultural prod	1,4
Non-monetary gold	1,4
Toiletries	1,3

**Weak points**

Crude oil	-17,7
Cars and cycles	-2,5
Computer equipment	-2,2
Telecommunications equipment	-2,2
Consumer electronics	-2,1
Knitwear	-1,7
Clothing	-1,5
Leather	-1,4
Natural gas	-1,4
Furniture	-1,1

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

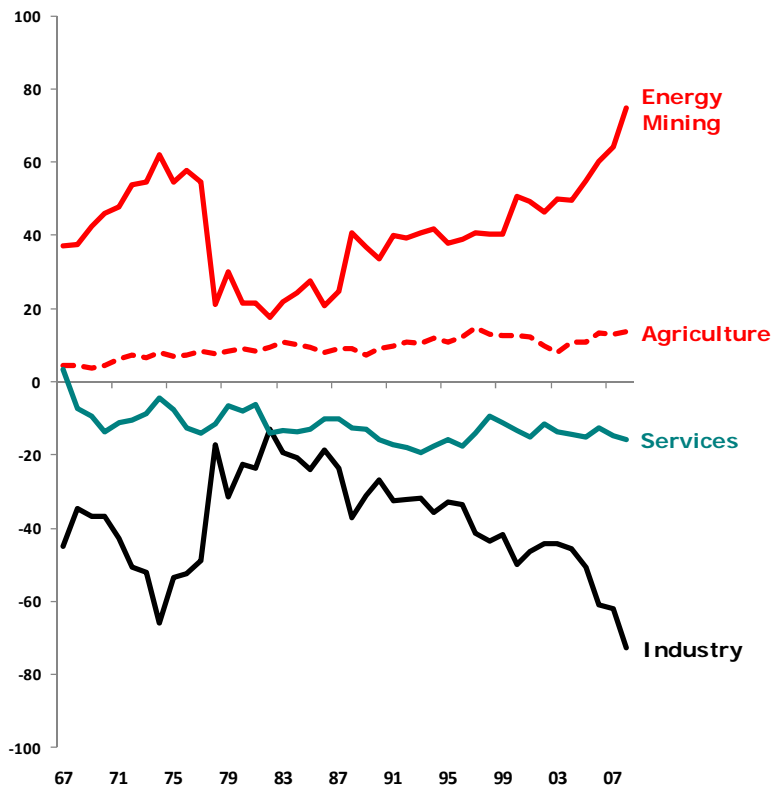

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# Canada specialization

## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



### Strong points

**1967**

### Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Natural gas	23,1	Vehicles components	-17,4
Paper	12,6	Electrical apparatus	-4,8
Non ferrous metals	8,5	Miscellaneous hardware	-4,5
Cars and cycles	7,3	Plastic articles	-3,8
Iron ores	4,0	Computer equipment	-3,8
Crude oil	3,7	Engines	-3,5
Non ferrous ores	3,5	Refined petroleum products	-3,3
Cereals	2,5	Construction equipment	-3,1
Commercial vehicles	1,9	Miscellaneous manuf. articles	-2,5
Meat	1,3	Precision instruments	-2,4

### Strong points

**2008**

### Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Crude oil	21,4	Miscellaneous hardware	-6,9
Natural gas	17,6	Electrical apparatus	-6,7
Paper	10,7	Engines	-6,4
Non ferrous metals	8,7	Computer equipment	-6,0
Cereals	4,8	Miscellaneous manuf. articles	-5,8
Coals	4,5	Vehicles components	-5,8
Refined petroleum products	4,0	Commercial vehicles	-5,6
Fertilizers	3,4	Consumer electronics	-3,8
Non-edible agricultural prod.	2,6	Pharmaceuticals	-3,5
Cars and cycles	2,5	Precision instruments	-3,4

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

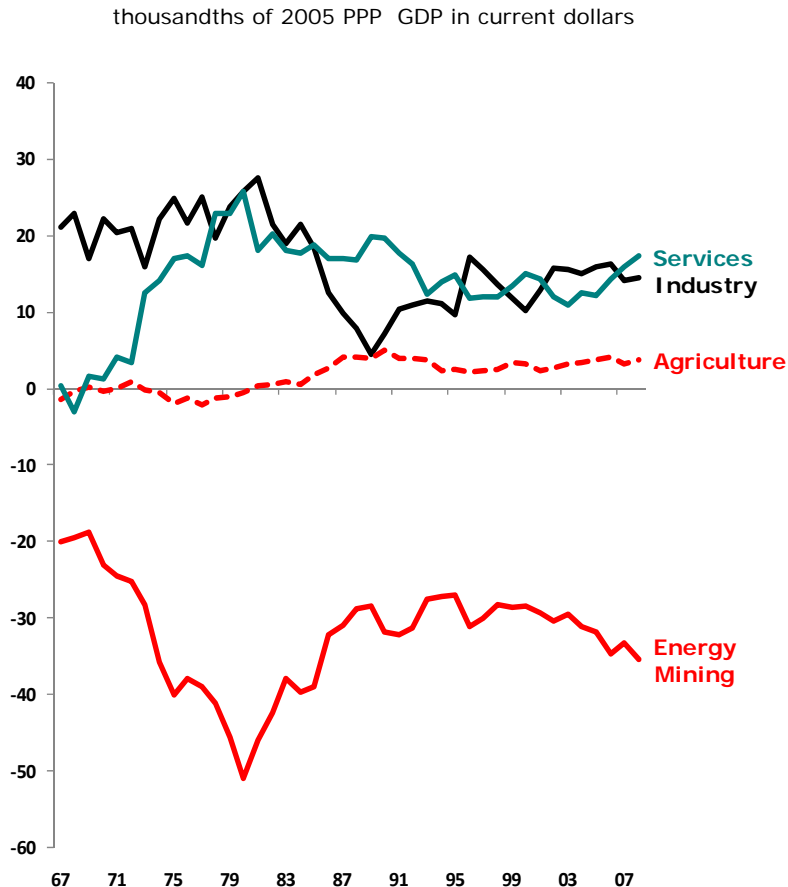



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# France specialization

## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008



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

**1967**
**Strong points**

Cars and cycles	3,9
Refined petroleum products	2,7
Pharmaceuticals	2,1
Electrical apparatus	1,6
Beverages	1,4
Iron Steel	1,4
Rubber articles (incl. tyres)	1,3
Toiletries	1,2
Vehicles components	1,2
Leather	1,1

**Weak points**

Crude oil	-17,9
Coals	-1,5
Other edible agricultural prod	-1,4
Furniture	-1,4
Non ferrous metals	-1,2
Meat	-0,9
Electronic components	-0,9
Precision instruments	-0,7
Paper	-0,6
Non-edible agricultural prod.	-0,6

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

**2008**
**Strong points**

Aeronautics	9,5
Pharmaceuticals	5,1
Toiletries	4,8
Beverages	4,6
Cereals	3,3
Vehicles components	3,2
Engines	2,6
Electrical apparatus	1,4
Fats	1,3
Electricity	1,2

**Weak points**

Crude oil	-19,5
Natural gas	-4,4
Computer equipment	-2,5
Knitwear	-2,0
Clothing	-1,8
Furniture	-1,6
Consumer electronics	-1,5
Cars and cycles	-1,3
Non ferrous metals	-1,3
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	-1,2

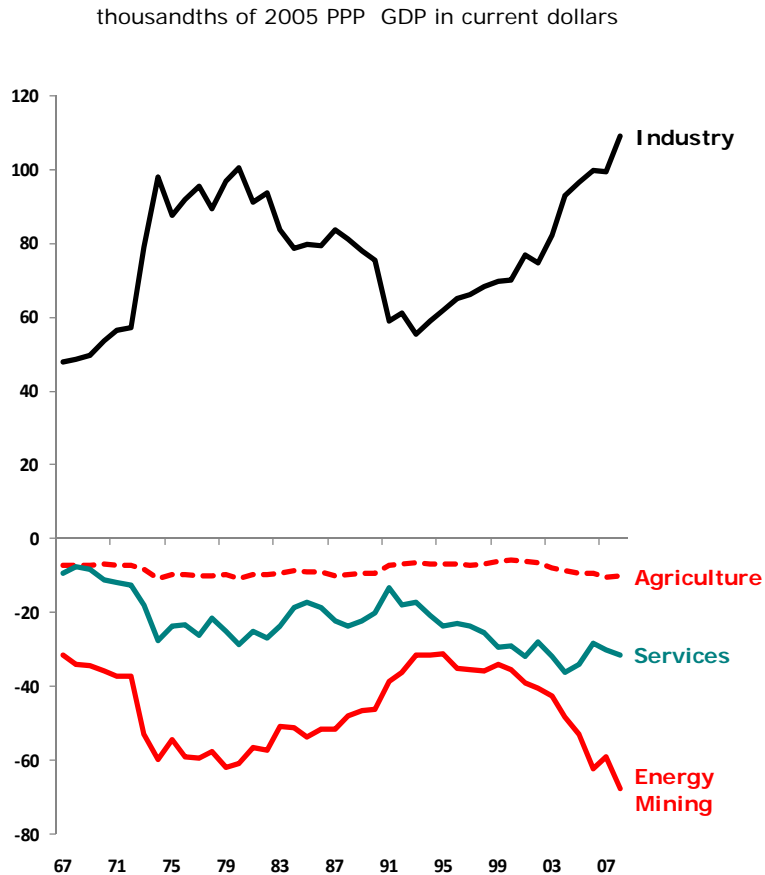
thousandths of GDP in current dollars


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# Germany specialization

## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008



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	8,6	Crude oil	-20,2
Specialized machines	5,3	Other edible agricultural prod	-4,9
Electrical apparatus	5,3	Refined petroleum products	-4,5
Engines	4,6	Non ferrous metals	-4,4
Miscellaneous hardware	4,4	Meat	-2,2
Pharmaceuticals	4,1	Paper	-2,2
Plastic articles	3,9	Knitwear	-2,1
Vehicles components	3,0	Non ferrous ores	-2,0
Commercial vehicles	2,6	Clothing	-1,9
Telecommunications equipment	2,3	Leather	-1,7

## 2008

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

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

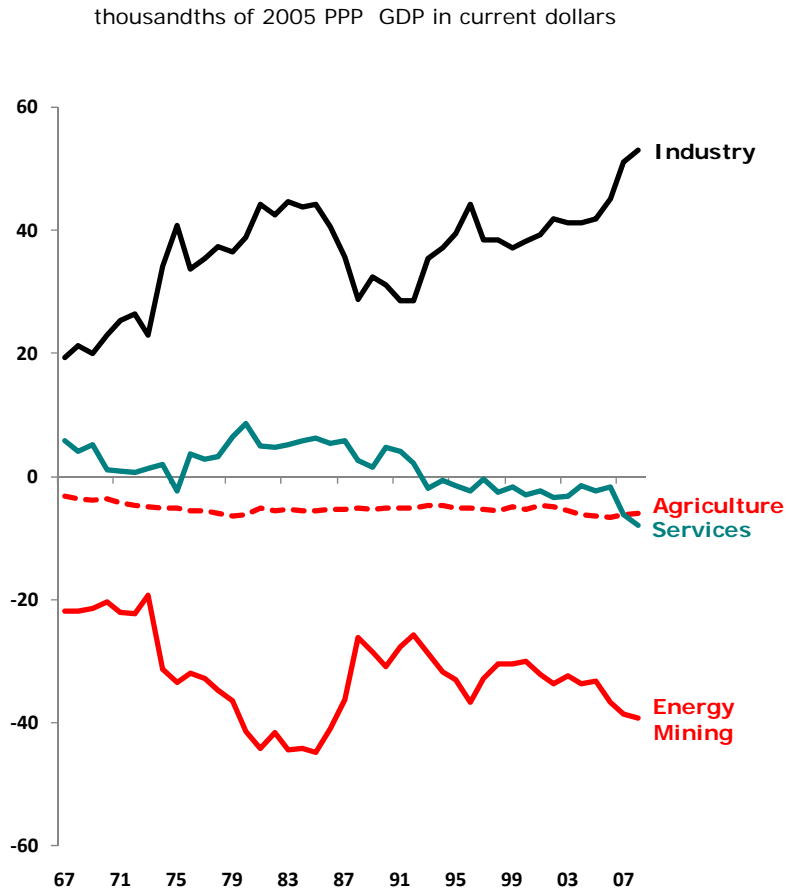
Cars and cycles	19,8	Crude oil	-22,8
Specialized machines	9,4	Natural gas	-11,6
Commercial vehicles	6,0	Other edible agricultural prod	-6,3
Engines	6,0	Computer equipment	-4,4
Miscellaneous hardware	4,5	Refined petroleum products	-3,5
Precision instruments	4,4	Iron Steel	-3,1
Plastic articles	4,0	Non ferrous metals	-3,0
Construction equipment	3,6	Knitwear	-2,8
Vehicles components	3,2	Clothing	-2,6
Pharmaceuticals	3,1	Basic organic chemicals	-2,4


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# Italy specialization

## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008



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

### 1967

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

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Refined petroleum products	8,8	Crude oil	-27,7
Knitwear	6,2	Meat	-3,4
Cars and cycles	4,6	Non ferrous metals	-2,7
Leather	4,4	Iron ores	-2,3
Computer equipment	3,8	Iron Steel	-2,1
Domestic electrical appliances	3,1	Electronic components	-1,9
Plastic articles	2,3	Non-edible agricultural prod.	-1,7
Engines	1,9	Coals	-1,7
Miscellaneous hardware	1,7	Fats	-1,6
Furniture	1,5	Paper	-1,1

### 2008

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

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

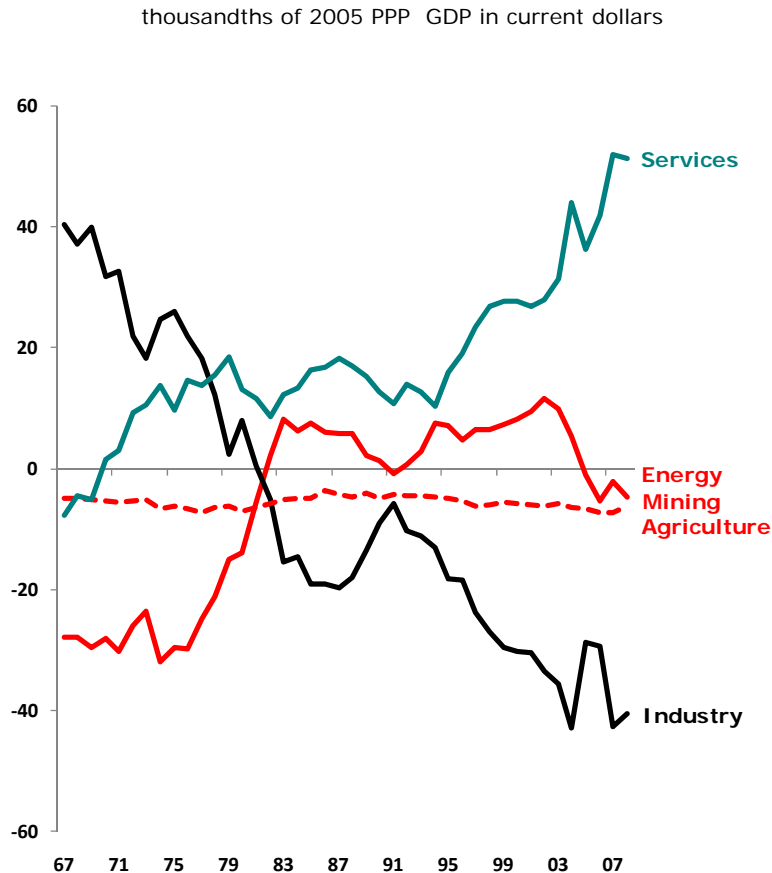
Miscellaneous hardware	9,4	Crude oil	-24,8
Specialized machines	8,8	Cars and cycles	-9,4
Engines	6,8	Iron Steel	-4,2
Refined petroleum products	4,7	Non ferrous metals	-3,7
Furniture	4,5	Meat	-3,5
Leather	4,3	Basic organic chemicals	-3,4
Vehicles components	3,7	Computer equipment	-3,4
Machine tools	3,4	Non-edible agricultural prod.	-2,0
Tubes	3,2	Telecommunications equipment	-2,0
Construction equipment	3,1	Fats	-1,8



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## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008



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

# United Kingdom specialization

1967

## Strong points

## Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Cars and cycles	6,3	Crude oil	-18,3
Vehicles components	5,0	Refined petroleum products	-6,0
Engines	4,9	Fats	-3,5
Pharmaceuticals	4,1	Natural gas	-3,3
Telecommunications equipment	4,0	Other edible agricultural prod	-3,1
Electrical apparatus	4,0	Meat	-2,5
Commercial vehicles	3,2	Non ferrous ores	-2,4
Miscellaneous hardware	2,9	Paper	-2,4
Aeronautics	1,9	Non ferrous metals	-2,1
Electrical equipment	1,9	Preserved meat/fish	-1,8

2008

## Strong points

## Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Pharmaceuticals	6,7	Non-monetary gold	-5,4
Jewellery, works of art	4,0	Other edible agricultural prod	-2,8
Engines	3,0	Computer equipment	-2,3
Aeronautics	2,9	Knitwear	-2,3
Refined petroleum products	2,8	Vehicles components	-2,1
Construction equipment	1,9	Clothing	-2,1
Precision instruments	1,9	Consumer electronics	-1,9
Basic organic chemicals	1,6	Telecommunications equipmer	-1,8
Non ferrous metals	1,6	Leather	-1,8
Toiletries	1,5	Furniture	-1,7

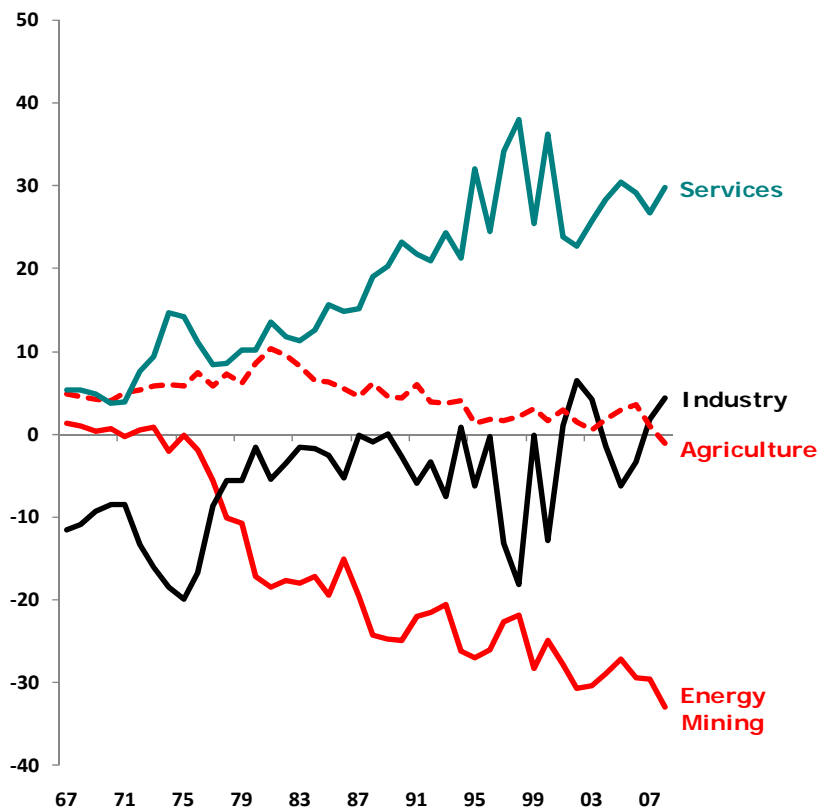

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# Turkey specialization

## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



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

**1967**
**Strong points**

Other edible agricultural prod	6,8
Non-edible agricultural prod.	2,4
Animal food	1,2
Non ferrous ores	0,8
Non ferrous metals	0,6
Fats	0,3
Meat	0,3
Unprocessed minerals n.e.s.	0,2
Sugar	0,2
Preserved fruits	0,1

**Weak points**

Vehicles components	-1,5
Engines	-1,2
Crude oil	-1,1
Electrical apparatus	-0,9
Plastic articles	-0,7
Miscellaneous hardware	-0,7
Specialized machines	-0,6
Basic organic chemicals	-0,6
Construction equipment	-0,5
Pharmaceuticals	-0,5

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

**2008**
**Strong points**

Knitwear	11,3
Iron Steel	8,4
Commercial vehicles	8,0
Clothing	7,3
Cars and cycles	6,5
Carpets	4,9
Non-monetary gold	4,3
Other edible agricultural prod	4,2
Domestic electrical appliances	3,4
Cement	3,1

**Weak points**

Crude oil	-17,3
Iron ores	-9,5
Pharmaceuticals	-4,6
Plastic articles	-4,1
Engines	-4,0
Non ferrous metals	-3,6
Basic organic chemicals	-3,6
Coals	-3,3
Telecommunications equipment	-3,1
Computer equipment	-3,0

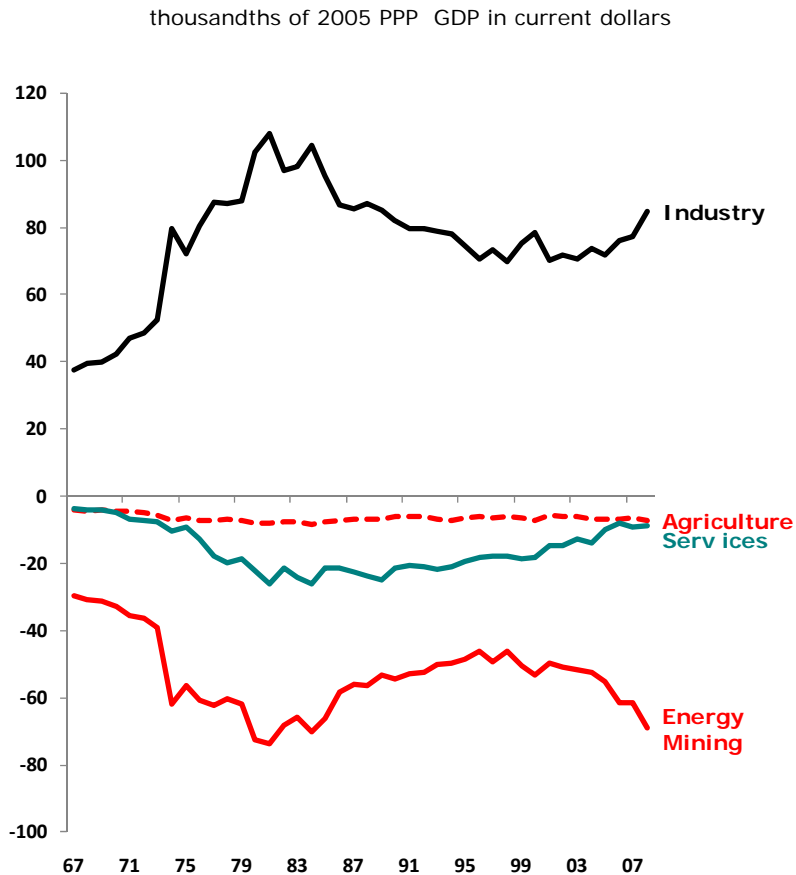
thousandths of GDP in current dollars


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# Japan specialization

## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008



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

**1967**
**Strong points**
**Weak points**

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Consumer electronics	6,3	Crude oil	-18,4
Cars and cycles	4,2	Refined petroleum products	-5,9
Ships	3,7	Iron ores	-4,8
Electrical apparatus	3,3	Non ferrous ores	-3,5
Iron Steel	2,9	Non-edible agricultural prod.	-2,6
Miscellaneous hardware	2,8	Coals	-2,5
Optics	2,6	Non ferrous metals	-2,4
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	2,6	Natural gas	-2,2
Plastic articles	2,4	Computer equipment	-2,0
Yarns fabrics	2,3	Pharmaceuticals	-1,8

**2008**
**Strong points**
**Weak points**

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Cars and cycles	22,7	Crude oil	-31,3
Engines	5,6	Natural gas	-10,8
Iron Steel	4,9	Coals	-5,4
Electrical apparatus	4,8	Non ferrous ores	-3,5
Specialized machines	4,7	Meat	-3,2
Vehicles components	4,7	Knitwear	-2,4
Electronic components	3,9	Clothing	-2,4
Construction equipment	3,9	Leather	-2,1
Ships	3,5	Other edible agricultural prod	-2,0
Commercial vehicles	3,2	Non-edible agricultural prod.	-1,9

# South African Union specialization

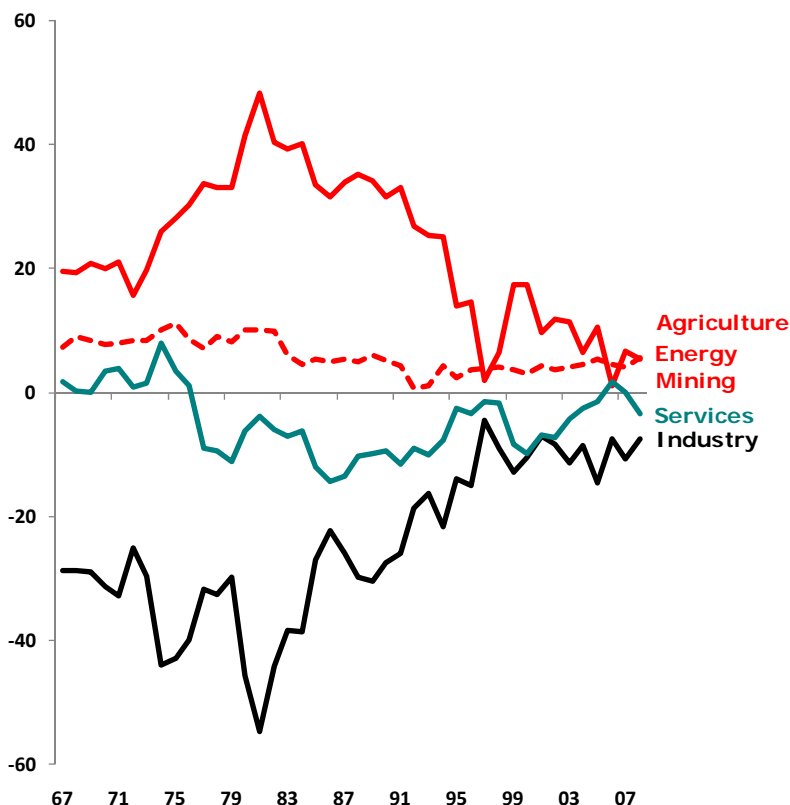


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## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008

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

Jewellery, works of art	32,0	Cars and cycles	-9,9
Non ferrous ores	16,9	Telecommunications equipmer	-7,2
Non ferrous metals	14,8	Electrical apparatus	-6,9
Iron Steel	11,0	Engines	-6,2
Preserved fruits	9,1	Plastic articles	-5,9
Sugar	6,8	Vehicles components	-5,8
Other edible agricultural prod	5,4	Commercial vehicles	-5,1
Cereals	4,2	Computer equipment	-4,5
Non-edible agricultural prod.	4,2	Miscellaneous hardware	-3,5
Unprocessed minerals n.e.s.	4,0	Aeronautics	-3,4

### 2008

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

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Non ferrous metals	46,8	Crude oil	-43,2
Iron Steel	25,3	Telecommunications equipment	-8,9
Non ferrous ores	25,0	Computer equipment	-8,1
Coals	21,5	Vehicles components	-7,3
Jewellery, works of art	19,0	Construction equipment	-7,2
Iron ores	11,1	Refined petroleum products	-6,8
Non-monetary gold	10,7	Pharmaceuticals	-6,1
Other edible agricultural prod	8,7	Electrical apparatus	-5,8
Basic inorganic chemicals	3,0	Commercial vehicles	-5,7
Cars and cycles	2,7	Miscellaneous hardware	-5,5

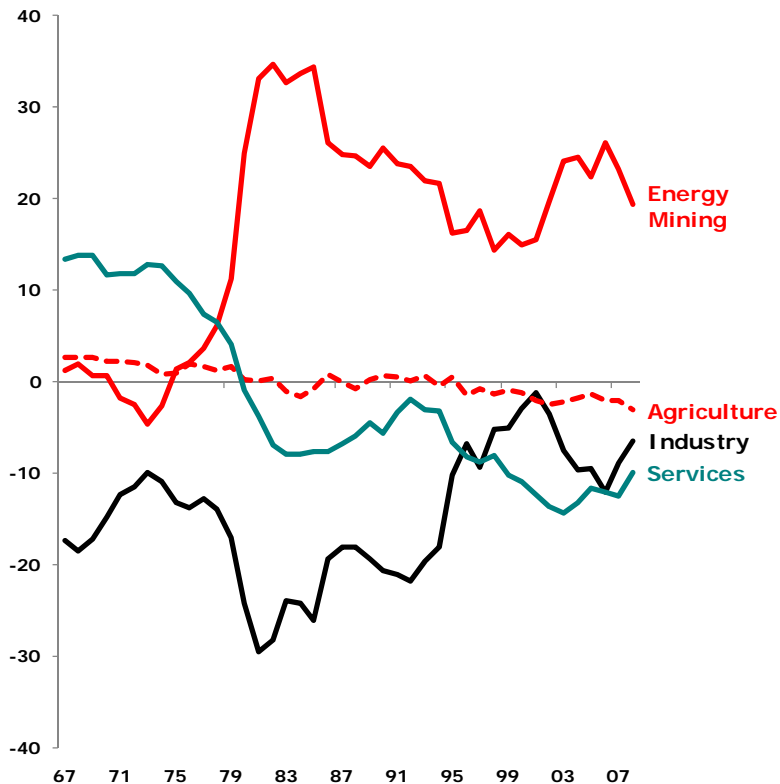

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# Mexico specialization

## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



1967	
Strong points	Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Crude oil	4,1	Telecommunications equipment	-3,6
Meat	2,7	Engines	-2,4
Other edible agricultural prod	2,6	Vehicles components	-1,9
Pharmaceuticals	2,5	Cars and cycles	-1,6
Non ferrous metals	2,2	Specialized machines	-1,4
Sugar	1,4	Computer equipment	-1,2
Unprocessed minerals n.e.s.	1,3	Construction equipment	-1,0
Non-edible agricultural prod.	1,2	Commercial vehicles	-1,0
Cereals	1,0	Electrical apparatus	-0,9
Non ferrous ores	0,9	Miscellaneous hardware	-0,9

2008	
Strong points	Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Crude oil	38,6	Refined petroleum products	-11,4
Consumer electronics	17,4	Plastic articles	-9,0
Cars and cycles	10,9	Basic organic chemicals	-6,0
Commercial vehicles	6,3	Optics	-5,1
Precision instruments	3,4	Electronic components	-4,6
Furniture	2,7	Miscellaneous hardware	-4,1
Electrical apparatus	2,7	Cereals	-3,9
Domestic electrical appliances	2,6	Paper	-3,8
Beverages	2,4	Specialized machines	-3,7
Telecommunications equipmen	1,9	Vehicles components	-3,5

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



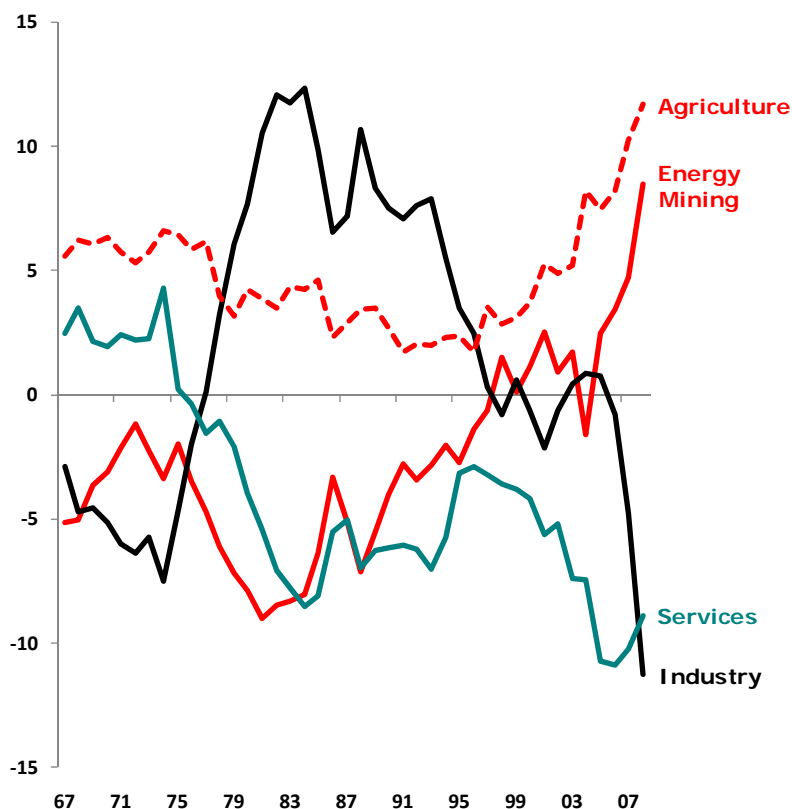

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# Brazil specialization

## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



### Strong points

**1967**

### Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Other edible agricultural prod	10,8	Crude oil	-5,0
Iron ores	4,2	Natural gas	-2,5
Sugar	1,9	Telecommunications equipment	-1,5
Non-edible agricultural prod.	1,8	Electrical apparatus	-1,1
Preserved fruits	1,3	Engines	-1,1
Iron Steel	1,0	Basic organic chemicals	-0,9
Animal food	0,9	Non ferrous metals	-0,9
Non ferrous ores	0,9	Miscellaneous hardware	-0,9
Toiletries	0,6	Refined petroleum products	-0,8
Meat	0,5	Aeronautics	-0,8

### Strong points

**2008**

### Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Iron ores	14,2	Fertilizers	-5,5
Other edible agricultural prod	11,4	Refined petroleum products	-3,7
Meat	5,5	Telecommunications equipment	-3,5
Iron Steel	4,7	Aeronautics	-3,1
Sugar	3,5	Specialized machines	-2,5
Animal food	2,2	Natural gas	-2,4
Paper	1,9	Pharmaceuticals	-2,3
Leather	1,7	Computer equipment	-2,3
Non ferrous ores	1,4	Plastic articles	-2,2
Beverages	1,3	Electrical apparatus	-2,1

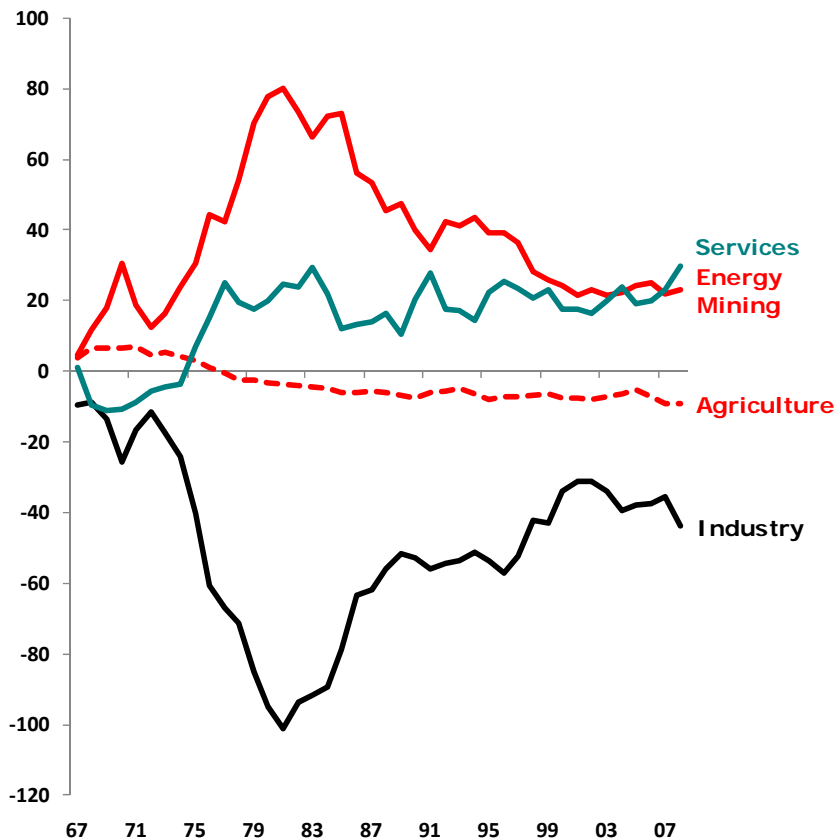
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases


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## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



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

### Strong points

1967

### Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Non-edible agricultural prod.	10,5	Cereal products	-3,0
Yarns fabrics	8,6	Engines	-3,0
Refined petroleum products	6,3	Electrical apparatus	-2,3
Other edible agricultural prod	1,5	Telecommunications equipment	-1,8
Cereals	1,2	Commercial vehicles	-1,8
Furniture	0,7	Fats	-1,8
Unprocessed minerals n.e.s.	0,7	Pharmaceuticals	-1,8
Knitwear	0,7	Iron Steel	-1,7
Clothing	0,6	Basic organic chemicals	-1,5
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	0,6	Fertilizers	-1,2

### Strong points

2008

### Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

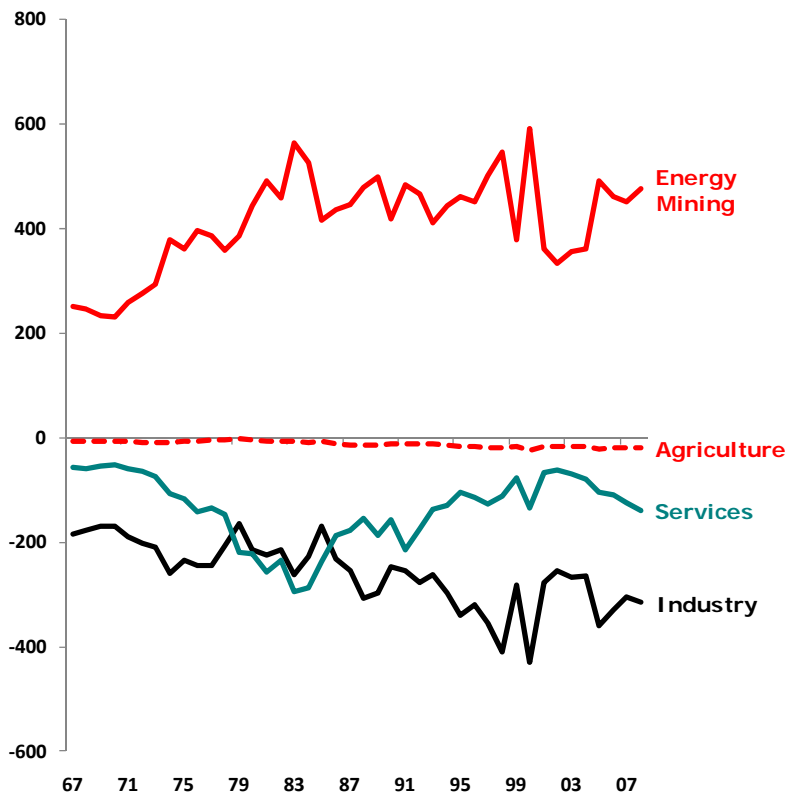
Natural gas	43,0	Cereals	-11,9
Refined petroleum products	21,3	Engines	-10,2
Crude oil	20,7	Specialized machines	-8,7
Fertilizers	8,4	Cars and cycles	-7,8
Knitwear	5,6	Iron ores	-7,5
Clothing	5,0	Construction equipment	-6,3
Other edible agricultural prod	4,0	Telecommunications equipment	-5,3
Unprocessed minerals n.e.s.	3,8	Commercial vehicles	-5,1
Carpets	3,7	Plastic articles	-4,6
Non ferrous metals	2,2	Yarns fabrics	-4,6


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## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008

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

Crude oil	197,3	Pharmaceuticals	-17,4
Refined petroleum products	36,6	Telecommunications equipmer	-16,8
Natural gas	10,7	Engines	-16,5
Iron ores	0,0	Electrical apparatus	-16,4
Electricity	0,0	Commercial vehicles	-16,0
Non-monetary gold	0,0	Cars and cycles	-11,5
		Miscellaneous hardware	-10,1
		Furniture	-9,3
		Construction equipment	-8,4
		Aeronautics	-7,3

### 2008

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

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

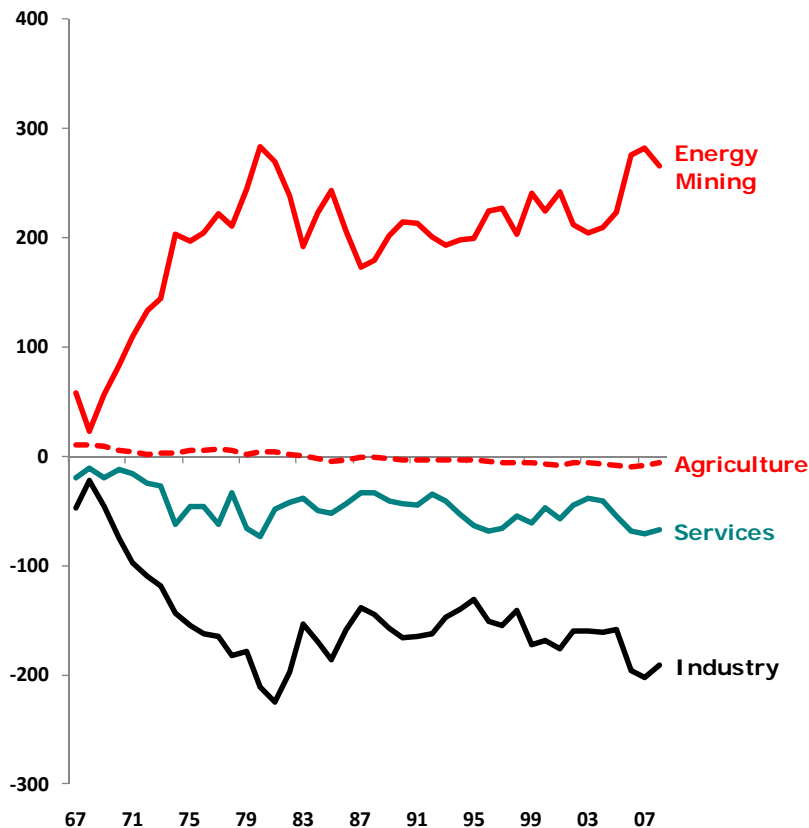
Crude oil	240,9	Cars and cycles	-27,5
Refined petroleum products	19,8	Engines	-21,2
Natural gas	8,8	Iron Steel	-15,3
Basic organic chemicals	4,2	Commercial vehicles	-12,1
Plastic articles	1,0	Cereals	-11,4
Fertilizers	0,7	Miscellaneous hardware	-11,1
Unprocessed minerals n.e.s.	0,6	Non ferrous metals	-11,0
Non ferrous ores	0,2	Construction equipment	-10,9
Electricity	0,0	Electrical apparatus	-9,4
		Telecommunications equipmer	-8,9


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## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



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

# Nigeria specialization

1967		1967	
Strong points		Weak points	
<i>thousandths of GDP in current dollars</i>			
Crude oil	78,9	Pharmaceuticals	-7,9
Other edible agricultural prod	11,4	Electrical apparatus	-6,4
Fats	2,2	Miscellaneous hardware	-5,4
Non ferrous metals	2,1	Cars and cycles	-5,3
Non-edible agricultural prod.	2,0	Engines	-4,9
Animal food	1,3	Commercial vehicles	-4,7
Non ferrous ores	0,9	Telecommunications equipment	-4,4
Iron ores	0,1	Yarns fabrics	-4,0
Wood articles	0,0	Vehicles components	-3,4
Electricity	0,0	Plastic articles	-3,2
2008		2008	
Strong points		Weak points	
<i>thousandths of GDP in current dollars</i>			
Crude oil	214,9	Refined petroleum products	-38,0
Natural gas	22,7	Cars and cycles	-15,1
Other edible agricultural prod	1,6	Telecommunications equipment	-11,6
Non-edible agricultural prod.	0,4	Cereals	-10,4
Non ferrous ores	0,3	Miscellaneous hardware	-10,2
Coals	0,0	Engines	-10,2
Manufactured tobaccos	0,0	Construction equipment	-9,3
Coke	0,0	Commercial vehicles	-9,1
		Plastic articles	-8,6
		Yarns fabrics	-8,2

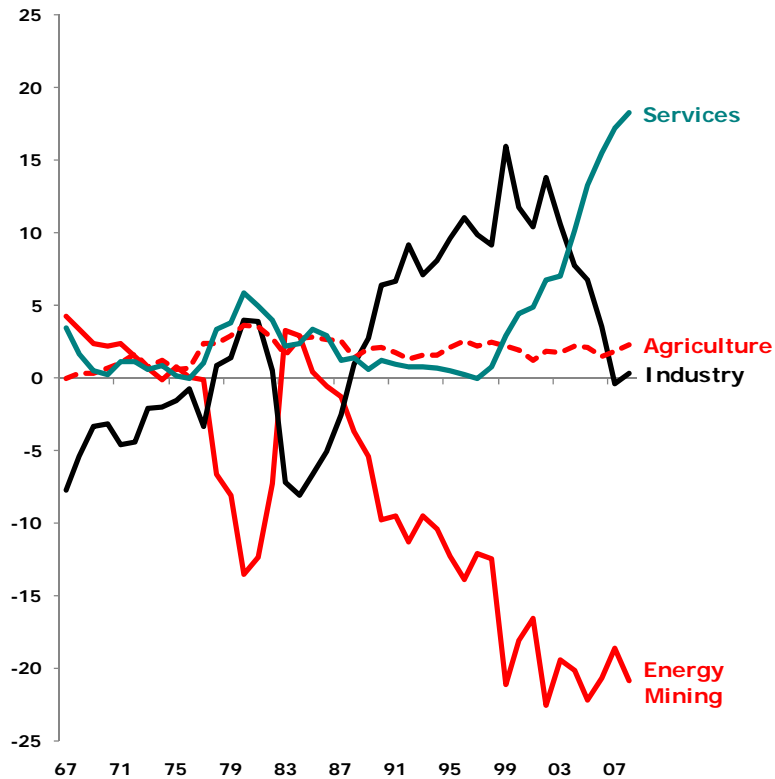

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# India specialization

## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



### Strong points

**1967**

### Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Consumer electronics	6,3	Crude oil	-18,4
Cars and cycles	4,2	Refined petroleum products	-5,9
Ships	3,7	Iron ores	-4,8
Electrical apparatus	3,3	Non ferrous ores	-3,5
Iron Steel	2,9	Non-edible agricultural prod.	-2,6
Miscellaneous hardware	2,8	Coals	-2,5
Optics	2,6	Non ferrous metals	-2,4
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	2,6	Natural gas	-2,2
Plastic articles	2,4	Computer equipment	-2,0
Yarns fabrics	2,3	Pharmaceuticals	-1,8

### Strong points

**2008**

### Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Cars and cycles	22,7	Crude oil	-31,3
Engines	5,6	Natural gas	-10,8
Iron Steel	4,9	Coals	-5,4
Electrical apparatus	4,8	Non ferrous ores	-3,5
Specialized machines	4,7	Meat	-3,2
Vehicles components	4,7	Knitwear	-2,4
Electronic components	3,9	Clothing	-2,4
Construction equipment	3,9	Leather	-2,1
Ships	3,5	Other edible agricultural prod	-2,0
Commercial vehicles	3,2	Non-edible agricultural prod.	-1,9

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

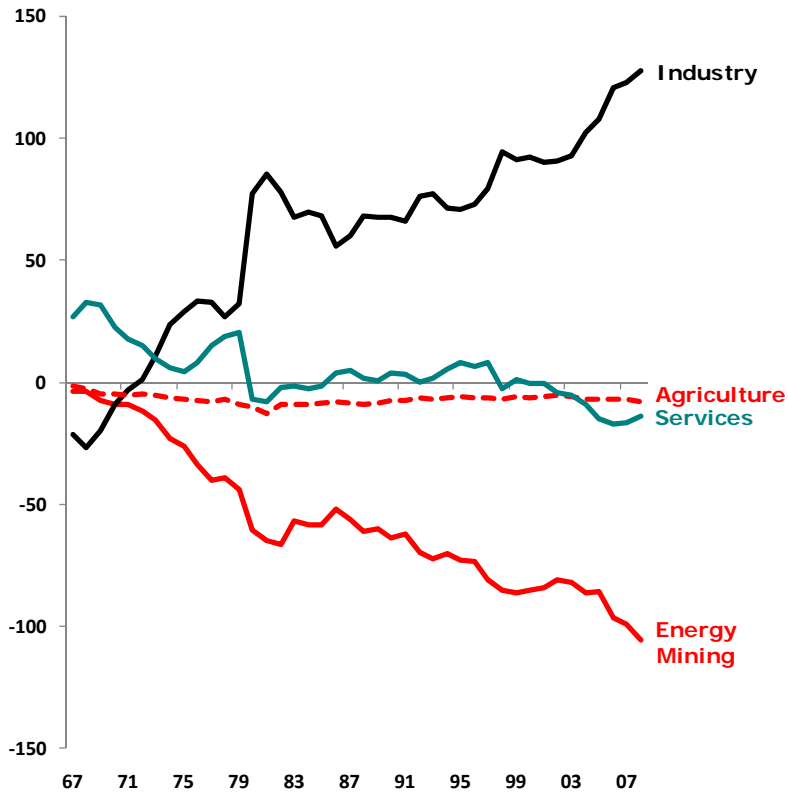

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# South Korea specialization

## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



### Strong points

**1967**

### Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Knitwear	15,8	Crude oil	-6,1
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	9,6	Engines	-5,7
Clothing	8,9	Commercial vehicles	-5,1
Wood articles	7,6	Basic organic chemicals	-5,0
Non ferrous ores	4,0	Refined petroleum products	-3,7
Meat	3,8	Iron Steel	-3,3
Leather	3,1	Ships	-3,1
Yarns fabrics	2,7	Specialized machines	-3,0
Electronic components	2,0	Electrical equipment	-2,3
Other edible agricultural prod	1,3	Pharmaceuticals	-2,1

### Strong points

**2008**

### Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Ships	39,2	Crude oil	-96,7
Cars and cycles	35,4	Natural gas	-27,9
Telecommunications equipment	34,9	Coals	-13,3
Optics	23,4	Iron Steel	-11,4
Refined petroleum products	21,1	Non ferrous ores	-10,3
Plastic articles	14,5	Iron ores	-8,3
Vehicles components	11,2	Specialized machines	-4,8
Yarns fabrics	6,4	Precision instruments	-4,7
Consumer electronics	5,3	Cereals	-4,3
Basic organic chemicals	5,1	Non ferrous metals	-3,8

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

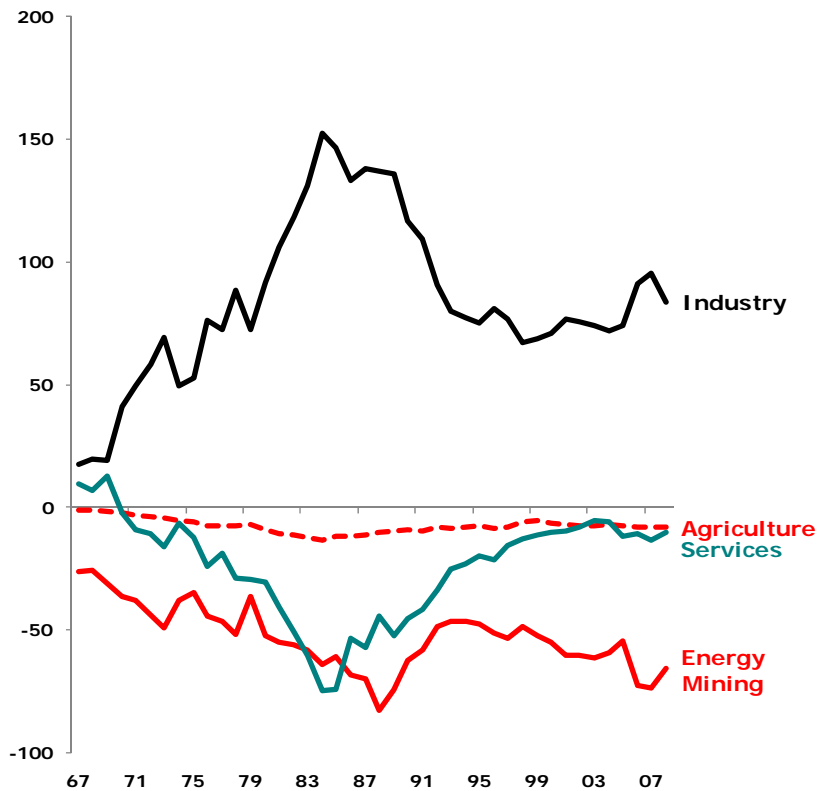

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# Taiwan specialization

## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



### Strong points

1967

### Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Computer equipment	26,9	Non-monetary gold	-240,1
Plastic articles	12,9	Electronic components	-33,3
Telecommunications equipmen	12,4	Crude oil	-19,9
Consumer electronics	11,0	Basic organic chemicals	-12,3
Knitwear	9,6	Natural gas	-11,9
Miscellaneous hardware	8,8	Engines	-6,8
Leather	8,2	Iron Steel	-6,2
Clothing	8,2	Refined petroleum product	-5,1
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	6,6	Pharmaceuticals	-4,0
Electrical apparatus	6,2	Precision instruments	-3,6

### Strong points

2008

### Weak points

thousandths of GDP in current dollars

Electronic components	28,2	Crude oil	-73,6
Electrical apparatus	23,5	Non ferrous metals	-19,6
Optics	22,6	Natural gas	-13,3
Plastic articles	20,9	Specialized machines	-13,1
Miscellaneous hardware	20,5	Coals	-11,2
Yarns fabrics	20,0	Basic organic chemicals	-10,7
Computer equipment	18,3	Precision instruments	-9,5
Telecommunications equipmen	14,9	Engines	-9,3
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	12,4	Iron ores	-7,7
Refined petroleum products	11,6	Toiletries	-7,0

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

# Russian Federation specialization

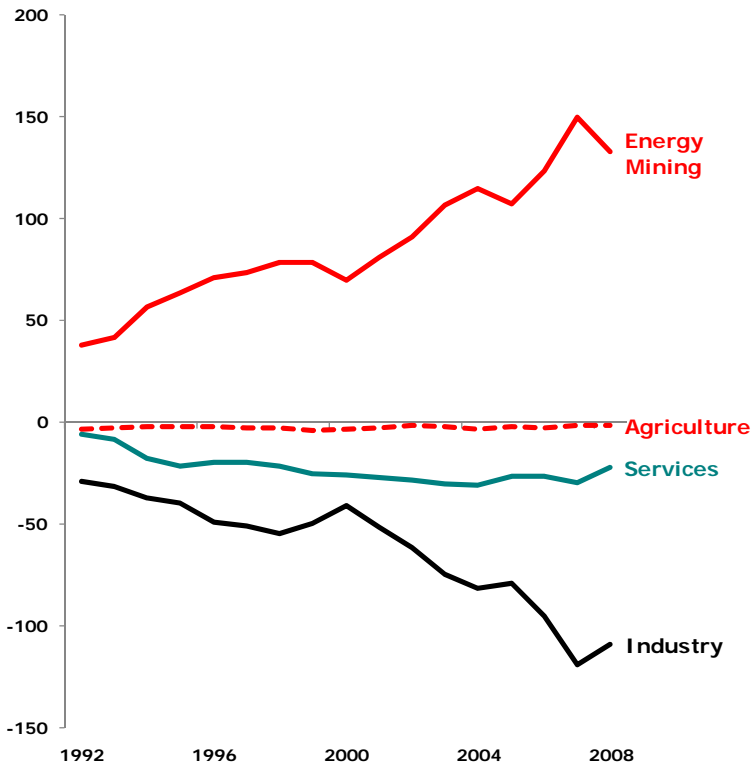


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## Revealed comparative advantages 1992 – 2008

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



2008			
Strong points		Weak points	
<i>thousandths of GDP in current dollars</i>			
Crude oil	72,7	Cars and cycles	-23,0
Refined petroleum products	31,2	Commercial vehicles	-7,6
Natural gas	19,8	Telecommunications equipmen	-7,5
Non ferrous metals	8,9	Specialized machines	-7,2
Iron Steel	8,1	Construction equipment	-6,6
Coals	5,6	Other edible agricultural prod	-6,1
Fertilizers	4,9	Pharmaceuticals	-6,0
Basic inorganic chemicals	2,2	Miscellaneous hardware	-5,9
Iron ores	2,2	Engines	-5,8
Non-edible agricultural prod.	1,8	Plastic articles	-5,7

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



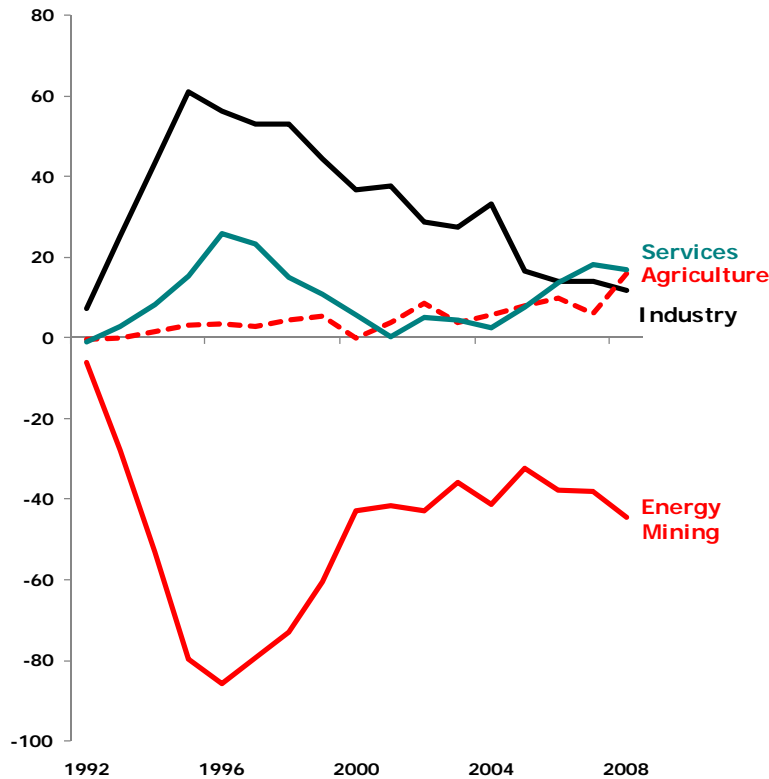

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# Ukraine specialization

## Revealed comparative advantages 1992 – 2008

thousandths of 2005 PPP GDP in current dollars



2008	
Strong points	Weak points
<i>thousandths of GDP in current dollars</i>	
Iron Steel	Natural gas
130,3	-46,6
Cereals	Cars and cycles
22,9	-25,6
Tubes	Crude oil
16,6	-20,4
Iron ores	Refined petroleum products
15,0	-13,3
Fats	Plastic articles
13,3	-12,3
Fertilizers	Specialized machines
8,4	-10,3
Basic inorganic chemicals	Pharmaceuticals
7,2	-9,7
Commercial vehicles	Vehicles components
5,2	-8,6
Other edible agricultural prod	Engines
4,5	-7,2
Unprocessed minerals n.e.s.	Toiletries
3,4	-6,4

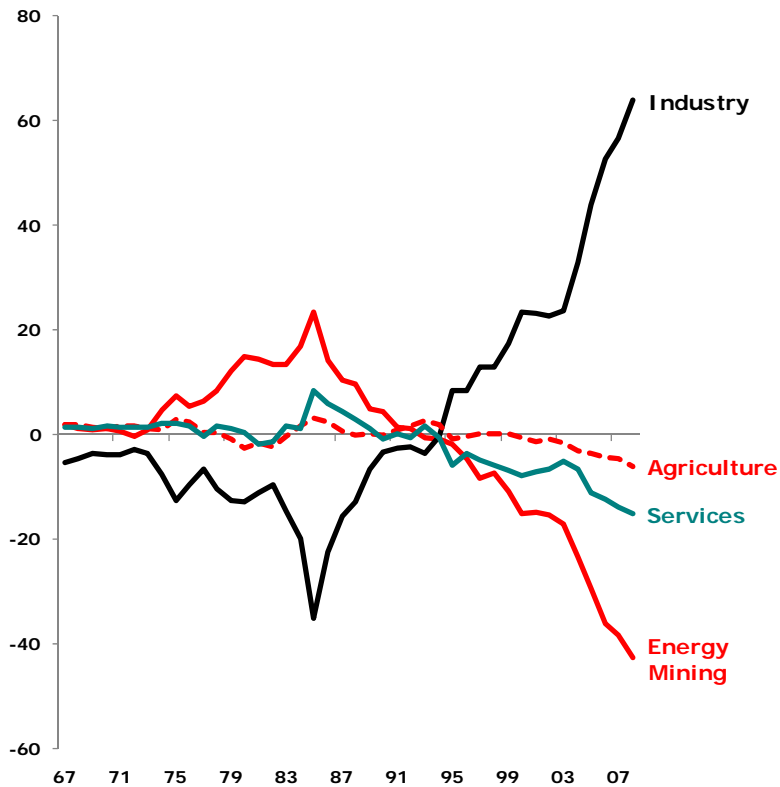
Source : CEPII, CHELEM-International Trade, CHELEM-GDP and CHELEM-Balance of Payments databases


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# China specialization

## Revealed comparative advantages 1967 – 2008



1967		1967	
Strong points		Weak points	
<i>thousandths of GDP in current dollars</i>			
Other edible agricultural prod	1,2	Iron Steel	-1,4
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	0,9	Basic organic chemicals	-1,4
Meat	0,8	Tubes	-0,8
Yarns fabrics	0,7	Fertilizers	-0,7
Clothing	0,6	Precision instruments	-0,5
Preserved fruits	0,4	Machine tools	-0,4
Leather	0,3	Plastic articles	-0,4
Coals	0,3	Engines	-0,3
Non ferrous ores	0,3	Non ferrous metals	-0,3
Knitwear	0,2	Commercial vehicles	-0,3

2008		2008	
Strong points		Weak points	
<i>thousandths of GDP in current dollars</i>			
Computer equipment	19,6	Crude oil	-32,6
Telecommunications equipment	15,3	Electronic components	-18,0
Miscellaneous manuf. articles	12,9	Iron ores	-13,2
Leather	10,8	Non ferrous ores	-9,2
Knitwear	9,9	Refined petroleum products	-5,8
Clothing	9,8	Plastic articles	-5,7
Consumer electronics	8,1	Optics	-5,3
Miscellaneous hardware	6,2	Basic organic chemicals	-5,2
Furniture	6,1	Other edible agricultural pro	-4,7
Domestic electrical appliances	4,5	Non-edible agricultural prod	-4,6

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

# Appendix

# Geographical classification

**3 continents**

**America**

**6 regions**

**North America (a)**

**South and Central America  
and the Caribbean (b)**

**10 zones**

**North America(a)**

**South and Central America  
and the Caribbean (b)**

**of which**

**Canada  
Mexico  
United States**

**Brazil**

**Other countries**

**Argentina  
Chile  
Colombia  
Peru  
Venezuela**


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# Geographical classification *(continued)*

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

# 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.



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# 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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