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Trends in export market shares between 1991 and 2001

An international comparison with a focus on the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union

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March 2005

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Executive summary

The aim of this paper is to analyse the trends between 1991 and 2001 in the world export market shares of the BLEU and a sample of other countries including among others the Member States of the European Union (EU). For this purpose, we apply Constant Market Shares Analysis (CMSA) to changes in the world export market shares of those countries for the subperiods 1991/1997 and 1997/2001.

CMSA is an accounting method that is applied ex post to a country's (or geographical area's) world export market share in order to link changes over time in this share to the country's export specialisation in terms of geographical markets and commodities. The total change is split into a 'structural effect' and a 'market share effect' and the former is further broken down into a 'market distribution effect' and a 'commodity composition effect'. The 'market share effect' quantifies the impact on the country's world export market share of changes in its export market shares for individual commodities and geographical markets while keeping the commodity and market distribution of world exports constant. This effect is often also called 'competitiveness effect', but as our empirical analysis suggests that it captures more than simply changes in competitiveness we prefer the term 'market share effect'. The 'market distribution effect' and the 'commodity composition effect' measure the impact on the country's world export market share of shifts in the market and commodity distributions of world exports when its export market shares for individual commodities and geographical markets remain constant over time. These two effects show whether a country is handicapped by the market or commodity specialisation of its exports.

For the empirical application, we have chosen the CMSA method developed in Milana (2004)[1] since it provides a symmetrical decomposition of the change in the world export market share, uses a homogeneous definition of world exports and solves the index number problem that arises in discrete time. The data come from the international trade database CHELEM of the 'Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales' (CEPII), which provides data in current dollar value of all international trade flows in goods. The sectoral and geographical breakdown of the data covers 62 destination countries or markets and 72 product groups.

The results of this application of CMSA for the whole sample can be briefly summarised as follows. Between 1991 and 1997, most of the European countries had to put up with a decline in their world export market share. CMSA reveals that this decline was caused either by a fall in individual market shares or by an unfavourable market specialisation of their exports. It is striking to see that for all European countries the market specialisation of the exports contributed to reduc-

1. Milana C. (2004), "A note on the general formulation of Constant Market Shares Analysis", unpublished, ISAE, Rome.

ing their world export market share. The commodity specialisation had a rather limited impact on this share for the vast majority of European countries in the sample. The results of the CMSA are rather different for the four non-European countries (Canada, United States, Japan and the Asian NICs) during 1991/1997. The dominant pattern is that although they suffered losses due to the 'market share effect', which can to some extent be linked to competitiveness, they were able to increase their world export market shares thanks to both the market distribution and, albeit to a lesser extent, the commodity distribution of their exports.

Between 1997 and 2001, the decline in their world export market shares continues for most European countries. The respective increases and falls can essentially be explained by the 'market share effect', i.e. changes in individual market shares, whereas the structural factors, i.e. both the market and the commodity distribution of the exports, have only little impact on the world export market share of the European countries. As for the non-European countries, we find almost the same dominant pattern as before, but now the losses due to the 'market share effect' are no longer outweighed by gains through the market and commodity specialisations; hence most of these countries lose world export market shares.

Splitting up the global results of the CMSA into the contributions of nine geographical areas allows us to locate the origin of the increases and falls in the world export market shares. The main handicap of the European countries in the sample is that their exports are mainly directed towards the internal market of the EU15. As the import growth of this area was particularly slow between 1991 and 1997, many European countries in the sample lost world export market shares during this period. For the non-European countries, the contribution of South East Asia accounts to a considerable degree for the rise in their world export market share during 1991/1997.

The results of the CMSA can also be analysed with respect to commodity groups. Here, we can identify a clear trend over the whole decade for all countries. A specialisation in exports of the commodity group 'Electronics' proved very beneficial for the world export market share. To a lesser extent, this was also true for the group 'Chemical'. Among the other commodity groups, 'Food industry', 'Textile', 'Mechanical' and 'Vehicles' mostly contributed to a fall in the world export market share.

The BLEU constitutes a special case. During the period 1991/1997, the BLEU was one of the countries in the sample with the most significant declines in their world export market share, which was due to an unfavourable market specialisation. Indeed, most exports of the BLEU go to the EU15. By contrast, the BLEU experienced a sharp rise in its world export market share between 1997 and 2001 unlike almost all other European countries. This rise was caused by the 'market share effect', i.e. a surge in individual market shares. Moreover, it has ceased to lose world export market shares due to the market specialisation of its exports. As regards the commodity distribution of its exports, the BLEU is at a disadvantage because of the modest share of the commodity group 'Electronics' in its exports, although this is compensated by the weight of its exports in the commodity group 'Chemical'.

1 Introduction

Knowledge of export market shares and trade patterns as well as the way they change over the years proves useful for many economic policy decisions. On a global scale, the export market share of a country measures how much of the relevant world import demand is covered by the country's exports. At the micro level, sectoral and geographical export market shares reveal trade patterns and export specialisations.

Examples where economic analysis relies on information about export market shares and trade patterns are legion. Competitiveness is one of them. It is seen as a key issue at the EU-level not least because it is one of the main elements of the EU's strategic goal defined at the Lisbon summit in 2000. External competitiveness can to some extent be measured by trends in export market shares. When using data on trade in goods, these shares inform about the capacity of a country's manufacturing industry to respond to external demand or to open up new markets. Commodity trade patterns also allow to determine which sectors of the manufacturing industry perform best in this respect. Such information proves useful, too, for the analysis of the phenomenon of de-industrialisation[1] as can be seen from recent work on this subject at the Federal Planning Bureau.[2]

The link between changes in the export market share and the trade pattern of a country is thus of great interest. The goal is to find out to what extent a country's export specialisation in terms of markets and products accounts for the growth or decline of its world export market share. In this context, the following type of questions must be answered: would a country's export market share have grown faster if its exports had been focused on different markets? Has the product specialisation of a country's exports contributed to the decline in its world export market share? Are changes in relative prices and improvements in competitiveness the cause for the increase in a country's world export market share? Did a country export the right commodities to the right markets?

These questions can be answered by applying Constant Market Shares Analysis (CMSA) to a country's world export market share. CMSA is an algebraic or accounting method for the decomposition of a country's world export market share into several terms, which indicate whether the growth (fall) in this aggregate export market share originates from individual market share (or competitiveness) gains (losses) or specialisation in markets and commodities with faster (slower) growing demand. It has often been described as shift-and-share analysis applied to international trade.

1. This term is used to describe the decline in the share of the manufacturing industry in nominal GDP in developed countries.
2. See Bogaert, Gilot and Kegels (2004).

The purpose of this paper is to apply CMSA to the aggregate or world export market share of Belgium and a set of other countries, thereby updating the application in Simonis (2000). In comparison to Simonis (2000), we

- opt for a slightly modified method of decomposition for our CMSA,
- use more recent data and cover an extra reference period, and
- broaden the sample of countries to which the method is applied.

There are indeed several methods of decomposition that can be used for empirical applications of CMSA. The one that we have chosen has been developed in Milana (2004). Its analytical form is presented in Chapter II. The CMSA formulation used in Simonis (2000), which is taken from Guerrieri and Milana (1990), is actually an approximation of the one in Milana (2004). However, the differences between these decompositions are small and have virtually no impact on the results, which means that the results of our CMSA application based on Milana (2004) and of the one in Simonis (2000) are comparable.

The international trade data for the empirical application were taken from the 'CHELEM' database of the 'Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales' (CEPII). It provides data in current dollar value of all international trade flows in goods. The sectoral and geographical breakdown of the data covers 62 destination countries or markets and 72 product groups. Over the decade from 1991 to 2001, we apply CMSA to two subperiods: 1991 to 1997, which corresponds to the period chosen in Simonis (2000), and 1997 to 2001.[1]

Furthermore, we have extended the set of countries to which the CMSA is applied. These will be referred to as reference countries. Originally, those were the BLEU[2], Germany, France, the Netherlands, Italy, the UK, Japan, the US and the Asian NICs[3]. We decided to include a few extra reference countries, among which several small open economies that should be comparable to Belgium. These additional reference countries are Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Greece[4], Norway, Switzerland and Canada as well as the EU15 as a group of countries. Note that for country groups, only external trade was taken into account.

For the purposes of our analysis, we proceed as follows: in Chapter II of this paper, we illustrate the CMSA decomposition that we will use for the empirical application and mention some further methodological issues. The trade patterns of the countries in our sample are described in Chapter III. Chapter IV is the core of the paper as it presents the results of the application of CMSA to trade data for the BLEU and the above-mentioned sample of countries. The results for those countries are described and compared. Finally, Chapter V concludes.

1. The CMSA for the period 1991 to 1997 has been redone because, as mentioned above, our CMSA formulation is not completely identical to the one in Simonis (2000). Moreover, the data have been revised. The fact that we redid the CMSA for the period 1991 to 1997 also justifies the choice of the subperiods.
2. Belgium Luxembourg Economic Union; note that for the period 1991 to 2001, there are no separate data for Belgium and Luxembourg in the CHELEM database.
3. The Asian Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs) include: Hong-Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia.
4. Thereby we include all EU15 Member States.

II Theoretical issues

Constant Market Shares Analysis (CMSA) is an algebraic or accounting method that is applied ex post to a reference country's aggregate or world export market share.[1] The aim is to show how the aggregate export market share of the reference country would have developed over a certain period if the reference country had maintained its export market share for every commodity in every market. Under that assumption, changes in the reference country's aggregate export market share originate from changes in the share of commodities and markets in world trade. A complementary issue is to see what the growth in the world export market share of the reference country would have been if world trade in every commodity and with every market had stayed the same. Thus, the idea behind CMSA is to split the level of a reference country's world export market share into two or more components and to derive from this a decomposition of the change in absolute value or the rate of growth of this world export market share. The terms of this decomposition of the growth of the reference country's aggregate export market share illustrate the hypothetical developments described above.

Several alternative decompositions have been developed since the first application of CMSA. In fact, all depends on the way the level of the reference country's aggregate export market share is split up since this conditions the result of the decomposition of the change in this share. It is, however, not the purpose of this paper to provide a detailed review of those alternative methods of decomposition and their empirical applications. Such reviews can be found elsewhere in the literature.[2]

For the empirical application of CMSA in Chapter IV, we adopted the method developed in Milana (2004) as it overcomes several shortcomings of the earlier decomposition procedures. In the following, we will first briefly summarise the structure and the elements that are common to all decompositions, then present the decomposition of Milana (2004) analytically, and finally point out the problems that have been solved by this method compared to other decomposition procedures.

As mentioned before, all decomposition procedures developed for CMSA start off by splitting the level of the reference country's world export market share into two or more elements or variables. Then, an expression for the total change in this aggregate export market share over a certain period is derived. This expression is referred to as decomposition. All procedures of CMSA also have in common that their decomposition is made up of two major terms: the 'structural effect' and the

1. The method may also be applied to total export values for the reference country. However, we will not treat this case in the present paper.
2. See, for example, Fagerberg and Sollie (1987) and Milana (1988). In an internal note of the Federal Planning Bureau (Michel, 2004) we also provide a theoretical review of the differences between those methods of decomposition. This note can be obtained from the author upon request.

'market share effect' or 'competitiveness effect'. The former quantifies the change that would have occurred in the reference country's aggregate export market share if the export market shares of the reference country for individual commodities on individual markets had remained constant over the said period. Then, all changes in the reference country's world export market share are induced by shifts in the commodity and market distribution of world trade. Indeed, while keeping those individual export market shares constant for the reference country, developments of world trade may still have an impact on the reference country's aggregate export market share, e.g. it may increase because of relatively higher growth of export markets that have a greater weight in the geographical structure of the reference country's exports or it may fall because world trade shifts away from commodities in which the reference country is specialised.

The 'structural effect' can be subdivided into the 'market composition effect' and the 'commodity composition effect', which respectively reflect the impact of changes in the market distribution and in the commodity distribution of world trade when the individual export market shares of the reference country stay the same. Depending on the method of decomposition used for the CMSA an 'interaction effect' may appear as part of the 'structural effect'.[1]

When determining the 'structural effect' a residual term appears. It measures the change in the reference country's world export market share that can be attributed to changes in the export market shares of the reference country for individual commodities on individual markets. To calculate this effect, the market and commodity distributions of world trade are maintained constant, while the individual export market shares of the reference country change. It thus identifies to what extent the reference country's aggregate export market share is affected by export market share gains or losses for individual commodities on individual markets. The underlying individual or micro export market share gains and losses are likely to reflect gains and losses in competitiveness, which stem among others from exchange rate movements, changes in relative prices and productivity developments. In the literature, this effect is referred to mostly as 'competitiveness effect' and sometimes as 'market share effect'.[2] Nonetheless, we have opted for the former to avoid any hasty conclusions. Moreover, as shown empirically in Chapter IV, the correlation between traditional price competitiveness measures and our results for this effect is weak.

Although the 'structural effect' and the 'market share effect' are present in all decomposition procedures of CMSA, their analytical form differs between the procedures. We have chosen the decomposition that can be found in Milana (2004) because it uses a homogeneous definition of world imports for all terms of the decomposition, because the so-called 'order of decomposition' does not matter for the final result, and because the index number problem is solved in a convincing way. We will come back to these issues at a later stage. In order to first present the analytical form of the decomposition of Milana (2004), several variables and subscripts must be defined:

i: commodity subscript, j: market (destination country) subscript, j: time subscript

1. In the decomposition of Milana (2004) such an 'interaction effect' does indeed appear. It is called the 'combined commodity-market effect'.
2. The term 'market share effect' is used in Fagerberg and Sollie (1987), but the term 'competitiveness effect' is more common.

For the definitions of the variables[1] below, the world is taken to be made up of a certain number of markets or destination countries that are represented by subscript *J*. This group of markets should not include the reference country given that the relevant export market for the reference country may not include the reference country itself. [2] In practical terms, this means that specific world import or export totals must be computed for each reference country. This has been done in the empirical application of CMSA in Chapter IV. Moreover, in the following we take as given that world exports equal world imports. Due to statistical problems this is not always true in practice. When taking the method to the data, the problem of the difference between export and import totals is mostly solved by using only export data.

$s_{ij}^{t} = \frac{q_{ij}^{t}}{Q_{ij}^{t}}$: reference country's export market share for commodity *i* on market j.

where q_{ij}^{t}: reference country's exports of commodity *i* to market *j*.

Q_{ij}^{t}: world exports of commodity *i* to market *j*
(or imports of market *j* of commodity *i*).

$s^{t} = \frac{\sum_i \sum_j q_{ij}^{t}}{\sum_i \sum_j Q_{ij}^{t}}$: reference country's aggregate or world export market share.

where $\sum_i \sum_j Q_{ij}^{t}$: world exports (all commodities, all markets).

$\sum_i \sum_j q_{ij}^{t}$: reference country's exports (all commodities, all markets).

$a_{ij}^{t} = \frac{Q_{ij}^{t}}{\sum_i \sum_j Q_{ij}^{t}}$: share of imports of commodity *i* to market *j* in world imports.

$a_{i}^{t} = \frac{\sum_j Q_{ij}^{t}}{\sum_i \sum_j Q_{ij}^{t}}$: share of commodity *i* in world imports
(or share of world exports of commodity *i* in total world exports).

1. All the variables refer to magnitudes during time period *t*.
2. Otherwise, the world export market share of the reference country would suffer a downward bias, which would be proportional to the size of the market share of the reference country.

where $\sum_j Q_{ij}^t$: world exports of commodity *i* (all markets).

$a_j^t = \frac{\sum_j Q_{ij}^t}{\sum_i \sum_j Q_{ij}^t}$: share of market *j* in world imports (or share of world exports of market *j* in total world exports).

where $\sum_j Q_{ij}^t$: world exports to market *j* (all commodities).

There is one last definition, which deserves specific attention:

$$b_{ij}^t = \frac{Q_{ij}^t \cdot \sum_i \sum_j Q_{ij}^t}{\sum_i Q_{ij}^t \cdot \sum_j Q_{ij}^t}$$

Guerrieri and Milana (1990) and Milana (2004) describe this variable as the "specific market commodity component". In order to make its interpretation easier, we rewrite it as follows:

$$b_{ij}^t = \frac{Q_{ij}^t \Big/ \sum_i Q_{ij}^t}{\sum_j Q_{ij}^t \Big/ \sum_i \sum_j Q_{ij}^t}$$

The numerator corresponds to the share of commodity *i* in the imports of market *j* for all commodities, while the denominator corresponds to the variable a_i^t, which measures the share of commodity *i* in total world imports. The ratio b_{ij}^t is greater than 1 if the share of commodity *i* in the imports of market *j* is greater than the share of the same commodity *i* in world imports, i.e. if commodity *i* is relatively more important on market *j* compared to the world market. The ratio is smaller than 1 if the share of commodity *i* in the total imports of market *j* is smaller than the share of the same commodity *i* in total world imports, i.e. if commodity *i* is of relatively lesser importance as an import product for market *j* than for the world as a whole.

Given these definitions, the level of the reference country's aggregate or world export market share can be split up as follows:

$$s^t = \sum_i \sum_j s_{ij}^t \cdot a_{ij}^t = \sum_i \sum_j s_{ij}^t \cdot \left[(a_i^t \cdot a_j^t) \cdot b_{ij}^t \right]$$

As noted above, the aim is to derive from this an expression for the discrete time change in s^t between periods 0 and 1 (initial and end period) that can be written as $\Delta s = s^1 - s^0$. This gives rise to an index number problem, which is solved most convincingly by the approach presented in Milana (1988) that implies using superlative index numbers. With this approach the following decomposition of the total change in the reference country's world export market share can be derived:[1]

$$\Delta s = \sum_i \sum_j \frac{(a_{ij}^0 + a_{ij}^1)}{2} \Delta s_{ij} \qquad \text{(a)}$$

$$+ \sum_i \sum_j \frac{(s_{ij}^0 + s_{ij}^1)(b_{ij}^0 + b_{ij}^1)(a_i^0 + a_i^1)}{2} \Delta a_j \qquad \text{(b)}$$

$$+ \sum_i \sum_j \frac{(s_{ij}^0 + s_{ij}^1)(b_{ij}^0 + b_{ij}^1)(a_j^0 + a_j^1)}{2} \Delta a_i \qquad \text{(c)}$$

$$+ \sum_i \sum_j \frac{(s_{ij}^0 + s_{ij}^1)\left(a_i^0 \cdot a_j^0 + a_i^1 \cdot a_j^1\right)}{2} \Delta b_{ij} \qquad \text{(d)}$$

This is the decomposition formula of Milana (2004) that we have used for our empirical application of CMSA in Chapter IV. The total change in the reference country's world export market share is divided into four terms (a) to (d) each of which contains a component measuring the change in one of the variables used to split up s^t, while the other variables are maintained constant.

The first term represents the 'market share effect'. It measures the impact on the total change in the reference country's export market share of changes in the export market shares of the reference country for individual commodities on individual markets (Δs_{ij}) weighted by the average of the joint commodity-market distribution of world exports between the initial and the end period ($\frac{(a_{ij}^0 + a_{ij}^1)}{2}$). As mentioned above, this term shows to what extent competitiveness gains or losses can explain developments in the reference country's aggregate export market share.[2]

The three other terms are part of what has been referred to as the 'structural effect'. Term (b) can be identified as the 'market composition effect' as it constitutes the change in the reference country's world export market share that is due to shifts in the weights of the markets in world trade. These shifts are described by the components Δa_j. They are weighted by the average between period 0 and pe-

1. See Milana (2004).
2. Note again that the gains and losses in individual export market shares should be linked to factors like changes in relative prices, exchange rate movements or productivity developments.

riod 1 of the individual export market shares of the reference country ($\frac{(s_{ij}^0 + s_{ij}^1)}{2}$), the commodity distribution of world exports ($\frac{(a_i^0 + a_i^1)}{2}$) and the commodity distribution on each market relative to the commodity distribution of world exports ($\frac{(b_{ij}^0 + b_{ij}^1)}{2}$), and then summed over all commodities and over all markets. Term (c) corresponds to the 'commodity composition effect'. It determines the part of the change in the reference country's aggregate export market share that can be attributed to shifts in the weights of the commodities in world trade, which are measured by the components Δa_i. Before taking the sum over all commodities and over all markets, again three weights, which are all averages between the initial and the final period, are applied to these components: the individual export market shares of the reference country ($\frac{(s_{ij}^0 + s_{ij}^1)}{2}$), the market distribution of world exports ($\frac{(a_j^0 + a_j^1)}{2}$) and the commodity distribution on each market relative to the commodity distribution of world exports ($\frac{(b_{ij}^0 + b_{ij}^1)}{2}$).

The interpretation of the last term (d) is more intricate and must be based on the explanation of Δb_{ij}^t. Milana (2004) calls it the 'combined commodity-market effect' and it indicates whether the reference country's export specialisation allows it to benefit from niches for certain commodities on certain markets. A positive Δb_{ij}^t implies an increase in the ratio b_{ij}^t and hence that commodity *i* has become more important for market *j* compared to its weight in the world market. The benefit of this change for the reference country's world export market share depends on the magnitude of its exports of commodity *i* to market *j*. Indeed, the component Δb_{ij}^t is weighted by the averages between period 0 and period 1 of the reference country's export market share for commodity *i* on market *j* ($\frac{(s_{ij}^0 + s_{ij}^1)}{2}$) and of the shares of commodity *i* and market *j* in world imports ($\frac{(a_i^0 \cdot a_j^0 + a_i^1 \cdot a_j^1)}{2}$). A decrease in b_{ij}^t, i.e. a negative Δb_{ij}^t, means that the weight of commodity *i* in the imports of market *j* has fallen relative to its weight in world imports. The negative impact of this shift also increases with the size of the reference country's market share for commodity *i* on market *j*. All weighted components Δb_{ij}^t are summed over all commodities and all markets. If this sum is positive, then the reference country has on average benefited from those shifts in the relative commodity distribution of the individual markets.

In several respects, this decomposition procedure, which is taken from Milana (2004), constitutes an improvement on earlier decomposition procedures of CMSA. First of all, it uses the approach of Milana (1988) to tackle the index number problem, which arises when applying CMSA in discrete time. A decomposition in discrete time must be determined for the change in the aggregate export market share between periods 0 and 1 when observations are available for periods 0 and 1 only. By taking differences it is indeed possible to find an expression for this change in discrete time where the components measuring the changes are weighted by variables in levels. But the values of these variables in levels change between the initial and the end period. In earlier contributions to the literature, this index number problem is mostly solved by using either Laspeyres (initial period) or Paasche (end period) index numbers.[1] Milana (1988) suggests an alternative approach, which implies taking the average of the initial and the end period values of the variables as the weight; and he shows that this is equivalent to the use of superlative index numbers. Applying this approach vields a decomposition solves the index number problem in a more convincing way than earlier decomposition procedures, as neither the initial nor the end period is favoured.

The use of a decomposition procedure in discrete time gives rise to another issue: that of path dependency. Indeed, in continuous time decompositions the path taken by the variables between period 0 and period 1 has an impact on the terms of the decomposition, which is obviously not taken into account in discrete time decompositions as these are based on observations for periods 0 and 1 only. This problem is also discussed by Milana (1988) according to whom a discrete time decomposition would only be equivalent to the corresponding continuous time decomposition under very restrictive conditions. A discrete time decomposition should thus be seen as an approximation to the corresponding continuous time decomposition. Subject to data availability, subdividing the interval over which the CMSA is conducted and chaining should improve empirical results in this respect.

Secondly, in many of the earlier versions of CMSA the order of decomposition mattered. This problem had already been identified by Leamer and Stern (1970). Indeed, splitting up the reference country's aggregate export market share s^t did involve the choice between dividing world trade first according to commodities or markets. The analytical form of the terms of the resulting decomposition of Δs and the empirical results were different depending on the choice made. Moreover, as noted by Milana (2004) the 'market composition effect' and the 'commodity composition effect' in those decompositions did not refer to a homogenous definition of world trade. Both these issues have been solved in the version of Milana (2004) presented above. The 'market composition effect' and the 'commodity composition effect' are calculated with respect to world trade for all commodities and all markets, and the order of decomposition does not matter anymore. We will call such a decomposition 'symmetric'.

Finally, it should be noted that the symmetric decomposition used for the empirical application in Simonis (2000)[2] is an approximation to the one presented in Milana (2004). For our update of the empirical application in Simonis (2000), we have chosen to adopt the exact decomposition as developed in Milana (2004) rather than the approximation. Nonetheless, the results do not change a lot. Indeed, the differences between the terms of the analytical forms of the exact

1. See, for example, Fagerberg and Sollie (1987).
2. The decomposition is taken from Guerrieri and Milana (1990).

decomposition and the approximation can easily be determined and it can be shown that the impact of these differences on the empirical results is indeed very small.[1]

Chapter IV will present the results of the application of the decomposition method of Milana (2004) to trade data for 21 reference countries. But before going deeper into the application of CMSA it is useful to first take a closer look at the patterns of world trade and of the exports of those reference countries.

1. This has been done in an internal note of the Federal Planning Bureau (Michel, 2004). The differences between the terms of the exact decomposition and the approximation have been computed in absolute value and as a percentage of the initial world export market share for a set of eight countries and turned out to be very small indeed. This note can be obtained from the author upon request.

III Trade patterns

The present chapter contains a description of trade patterns in terms of destination markets and commodities or products. Knowledge of these trade patterns turns out to be useful at a later stage for the interpretation of the results of the CMSA. As mentioned in the introduction, the data were taken from the 'CHELEM' database developed by the 'Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales' (CEPII). These are data for trade in goods in current dollar value[1]. They cover 62 destination markets and 72 product categories. In order to present the major trends in trade patterns we have defined 9 destination areas and 12 commodity groups. In other words, the 62 destination countries have been aggregated into 9 export areas and the 72 commodities into 12 commodity groups. The definitions are the same as in Simonis (2000) to make sure that our empirical results are comparable with the latter's, and can be found in Appendix A.

We will first deal briefly with the distribution of world trade between these 9 import areas and between these 12 commodity groups. The importance of the geographical and commodity distribution of world trade or rather world imports becomes clear when we look at the analytical form of the CMSA. The distributions of world imports between the 62 markets and between the 72 commodities matter for all four terms of this decomposition. More specifically, the shifts in these distributions are embodied in the components Δa_j and Δa_i, and they thus respectively determine the sign of the 'market composition effect' and of the 'commodity composition effect'. The distributions of world imports between the 9 geographic areas and the 12 commodity groups provide rough information about these shifts.[2]

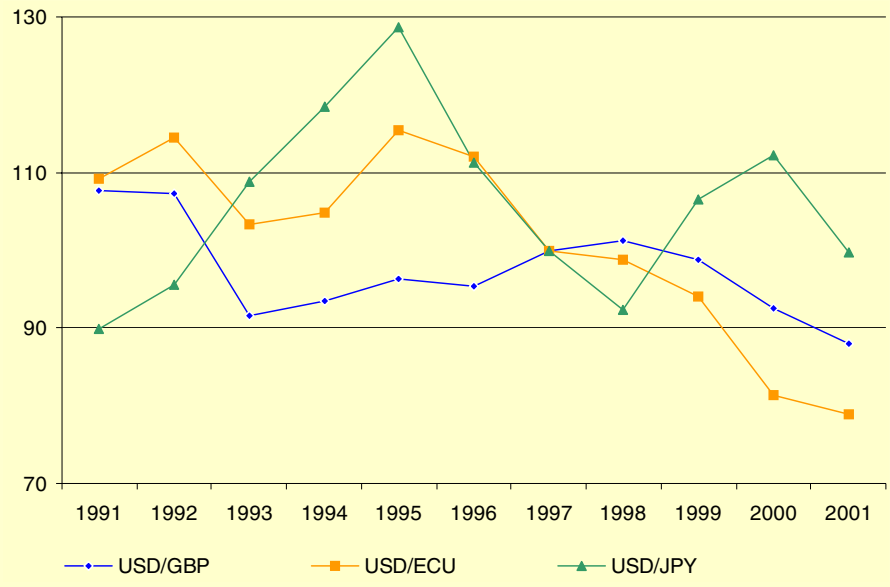
Table 6 in Appendix B shows the distribution of world imports among the 9 destination areas.[3] The last two columns of the table record what we call relative growth rates of the geographical areas for the two periods, i.e. whether the imports of a geographical area have grown faster than total world trade. These last columns thus indicate the sign of the change in the share of a geographical area in world imports (Δa_j). Table 7 provides the same type of information for the said 12 commodity groups and hence also for the sign of the changes in the shares of those commodity groups in world trade (Δa_i). Knowledge of these signs shall

1. Trade data in constant prices are not available from this source. This means that the data values include exchange rate movements and changes in relative prices.
2. In order to obtain exact information about the components Δa_j and Δa_i, it is necessary to analyse the distributions of world imports between the 62 markets and between the 72 commodities that are used for computing the CMSA. We will come back to this issue at a later stage. Table 7 in Appendix B shows the distribution of world imports among the 9 destination areas. Or rather the distribution between the 72 countries aggregated into 9 areas.
3. Or rather the distribution between the 72 countries aggregated into 9 areas.

prove particularly useful later on when analysing the contributions of the geographical areas and the commodity groups in the context of the CMSA.[1]

In this context, two restrictions concerning the distribution of world imports between the 9 geographical areas ought to be mentioned. First of all, the trade data we use are in current dollar value and therefore influenced by exchange rate movements. These movements are shown on Figure 1 for three major currencies with respect to the US dollar: the British pound, the ECU[2] and the Japanese yen. The interpretation of the impact of changes in a bilateral exchange rate with respect to the dollar on a reference country's world export market share is not entirely straightforward. A depreciation of the BEF with respect to the dollar would, for example, imply, ceteris paribus, a fall in the aggregate export market share of the BLEU. But such a depreciation must also be expected to have an impact on export volumes. Moreover, a lot depends on how much of the BLEU's exports are labelled in dollars. All in all, the information provided by Figure 1 should be kept in mind for the analysis in the remainder of this chapter.

FIGURE 1 - Exchange rate developments 1991/2001 (index numbers 1997 = 100)



Source: Ameco (European Commission)

Notes: ECU = European currency unit; GBP = British pound; JPY = Japanese yen; USD = US dollar

Moreover, to obtain the total imports and share in world imports of each area we have simply aggregated the imports of the markets belonging to that area, which implies that the internal trade of each area is taken into account. Therefore, we need to point out that the shares shown in Table 6 do not measure the external trade relations between those areas and can by no means be compared to their respective shares in world GDP. The purpose of Table 6 is merely to provide a rough measure of the components Δa_j and Δa_i.

Therefore we will focus on the last two columns of Table 6, which highlight the destination areas that have seen their share in world imports increase during each

1. See Chapter IV.
2. European Currency Unit.

period.[1] For the period 1991/1997 the sign of this change is positive for 5 areas: North America, South America, Eastern Europe, South East Asia and Other Asia. Between 1997 and 2001, only the imports of the areas North America and EU15 grow faster than world imports.

When we specifically examine the last two columns of Table 7, it turns out that the commodity groups that recorded an increase in their share of world trade are more or less the same during both periods. Between 1991 and 1997 and between 1997 and 2001, the sign of the change in this share is positive for the commodity groups 'Chemical', 'Electrical', 'Electronics' and 'Others'. The share also increased for the groups 'Energy' and 'Vehicles' during the period 1997/2001.

In the two parts of this chapter, the distribution of the exports of the reference countries or country groups between the 9 destination areas and between the 12 commodity groups is analysed. The case of the BLEU is examined first. It should be noted that no separate trade data for Belgium and Luxembourg are available for the years 1991/2001 in the CHELEM database. Then, the main patterns and common trends in the geographical and commodity distributions of the exports of the European and the non-European reference countries are described.

A. Geographical distribution of the reference countries' exports

The exports of all reference countries are geographically divided into 9 export areas.[2] Table 1 shows for each reference country the share of these export areas in its total exports in 1991, 1997 and 2001. Note that in Table 1 the cells of shares above 10 % are shaded in grey.

It is a well-known fact that the BLEU mostly trades with its neighbours Germany, France, the Netherlands and the UK, which are all Member States of the EU15. The geographical distribution of the exports of the BLEU is indeed dominated by the EU15, which receives more than 70 % of the exports of the BLEU in all three years. All other export areas are of lesser importance for the BLEU. In 2001, the areas North America, Eastern Europe, Other Europe, Africa and the Middle East, as well as South East Asia each accounted for roughly 5 % of the exports of the BLEU. The shares of the other areas (South America, Japan and Other Asia) did not even reach 2 %. The only noteworthy trend is the fall in the share of exports to the EU15 between 1991 and 1997.

The EU15 countries mainly trade among themselves, i.e. within the common market. The share of exports going to the EU15 area is above 50 % for all EU15 countries in all three years except for Greece. The exports of Norway and of Switzerland are also very much geared to the common market of the EU15. Globally, the smaller member states of the EU15 tend to have a higher share of exports to

1. Note nevertheless that world trade growth has slowed down considerably during the period 1997/2001 compared to 1991/1997. After very sustained growth of 7.4 % on average between 1991 and 1997, world trade has only increased by an average of 1.8 % from 1997 to 2001. We must keep in mind, however, that these growth rates refer to manufacturing trade data in value, i.e. include quantity and price developments. On the basis of data of the Dutch "Centraal Planbureau", we can qualify the statement concerning the sharp slowdown in world trade growth. It is indeed linked to a faster decline in prices during the period 1997/2001 compared to 1991/1997, whereas quantities have been growing steadily in both periods.
2. In this context, the problem of internal trade does not arise anymore except for the reference country groups. For the latter, internal trade has indeed been excluded.

the EU15 area, the leader being Portugal, where the share reaches 80 % or more in all three years, followed by the Netherlands and the BLEU. Without going deeper into the analysis of the determinants of this share, country size seems to be one explanatory factor for the magnitude of this share and, as shown by the case of Greece, geographical proximity to a destination area another. Moreover, a downward trend in the share of intra-EU15 trade can clearly be identified over the period 1991 to 2001.[1]

All other export destination areas are of lesser importance for the EU15 member states. Their shares reflect the geographical distribution of the external trade of the EU15.[2] For quite some member countries the second most important export destination area is North America. This is especially true for the UK and Ireland. The upward trend in the share of exports to North America for all European countries must, of course, be interpreted carefully keeping in mind the strong fluctuations in the exchange rate between the dollar and their respective currency.[3]

For several other European countries Eastern Europe has become an ever more important export area. The share of exports to Eastern Europe exceeds 10 % for Germany, Austria, Finland and Greece, which lends support to the hypothesis that geographical proximity matters. Between 1991 and 1997 there has been a relatively strong upward trend in the share of exports to Eastern Europe for all EU15 member states. This upward trend was brought about by the market opening in Central and Eastern Europe. The share has been more or less stabilised between 1997 and 2001.

To understand why the share of the area Other Europe is high for certain countries it is helpful to take a closer look at the composition of this area: there are, on the one hand, the main member states of EFTA[4], i.e. Norway, Switzerland and Iceland, and, on the other hand, Turkey and Israel. This implies that the following exports are included in the share of exports to the area Other Europe: for Scandinavian EU15 countries exports to Scandinavian EFTA countries, for Austria exports to Switzerland and for Greece exports to Turkey. Geographical proximity is again an argument in this context.

The other destination areas are mostly of minor importance for European countries. South America plays a role only in Spain's exports. The share of exports to Africa and the Middle East was still relatively close to 10 % in 1991 for some of the bigger member states (Germany, France, Italy and the UK), but has been falling in most cases since then. The importance of South East Asia as an export destination area varies greatly between European countries. There is, however, a common trend in the share of exports going to South East Asia: a sizeable increase between 1991 and 1997 is followed by a decline up to 2001. This common trend points to the impact of the economic crisis in South East Asia at the end of the 1990s. The weights of Japan and the area Other Asia are negligible.

Let us now turn to the geographical export pattern of the non-European countries starting off with North America. Canadian exports almost exclusively and increasingly go to the US. Compared to the share of the US in total Canadian exports,

1. This fall should be interpreted taking into account the trends in the USD/ECU exchange rate shown on Figure 1.
2. See bottom right of Table 1.
3. See Figure 1.
4. EFTA = European Free Trade Association.

which amounts to 86 % in 2001, the other destination areas are of no real importance. The geographical distribution of US exports is by far more diversified. Four partners dominate through the years with shares between 15 % and 25 %: the EU15, South America, Canada and South East Asia. Note that, while there is a clear upward trend for South America, the share of South East Asia in US exports is characterised by the same hump-shaped trend as in EU15 exports.

Japan has three main trading partners: South East Asia, North America and the EU15 with respective shares of around 40 %, 30 % and 15 % in 2001. Again, the share of South East Asia first rises strongly and decreases slightly thereafter. Finally, excluding internal trade, the same areas plus Japan dominate the geographical pattern of the exports of the Asian NICs. It is worth noting that trade with other countries of South East Asia becomes increasingly important for the Asian NICs.

TABLE 1 - Geographical distribution of exports (1991-1997-2001)

% of total	BLEU			Austria			Denmark			Finland			France			Germany			Greece		
	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991
North Am	6.67	5.70	3.80	6.70	4.53	3.27	8.23	5.32	4.90	10.65	7.57	5.47	10.13	7.76	6.84	11.54	8.87	7.05	5.39	4.62	5.84
South Am	1.37	1.32	0.89	1.10	1.19	0.79	1.79	2.39	2.29	2.41	1.64	1.95	2.65	2.43	3.39	2.82	2.75	2.05	1.64	1.62	1.29
EU15	74.22	73.32	79.25	61.40	61.07	68.59	63.26	64.36	70.23	53.44	53.23	68.36	60.64	62.95	66.16	53.01	55.85	62.95	43.55	48.73	69.05
EastEur	3.51	3.63	1.40	16.34	17.99	10.72	5.82	6.29	3.40	13.58	15.83	6.92	4.61	3.79	1.99	11.97	10.60	6.67	25.73	20.42	6.61
Other Eur	4.59	5.51	4.82	6.92	7.62	7.87	9.39	9.92	8.98	5.53	5.66	6.31	5.58	5.88	5.41	7.35	7.94	8.71	12.92	14.28	6.85
Afr-ME	3.15	3.35	4.05	2.40	2.13	3.64	2.57	2.64	3.12	3.65	2.99	3.07	8.31	7.54	9.09	3.94	3.61	4.61	7.06	6.38	7.77
Japan	1.07	1.20	1.17	1.37	1.44	1.62	3.99	3.44	3.40	1.87	2.02	1.47	1.87	1.81	2.08	2.12	2.23	2.51	0.56	0.73	0.84
SEAsia	4.96	5.48	4.34	3.25	3.37	3.10	4.13	4.84	3.14	7.76	9.44	5.33	5.65	7.26	4.49	6.48	7.37	4.78	2.61	2.60	1.28
Other Asia	0.47	0.48	0.28	0.53	0.66	0.41	0.82	0.79	0.54	1.11	1.61	1.12	0.56	0.58	0.55	0.76	0.79	0.67	0.53	0.62	0.48
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

% of total	Ireland			Italy			Netherlands			Portugal			Spain			Sweden			United Kingdom		
	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991
North Am	18.00	12.33	9.55	11.29	9.13	7.59	5.28	4.15	3.55	6.87	5.33	4.65	5.13	5.01	5.42	11.18	9.45	8.93	16.54	14.32	12.51
SouthAm	1.29	1.10	1.05	3.81	4.46	2.43	1.45	1.48	1.11	1.65	1.96	0.59	6.09	6.41	3.84	2.89	2.74	1.78	1.63	2.15	1.65
EU15	62.04	67.50	78.19	52.93	53.81	63.80	75.14	77.12	82.22	80.47	80.53	82.36	71.33	70.38	74.84	54.99	55.15	63.12	59.40	54.40	60.71
EastEur	1.42	1.86	0.83	9.79	8.47	3.96	4.66	3.82	1.82	1.36	1.20	0.23	3.80	2.99	1.53	6.57	5.52	2.40	2.95	3.08	1.19
Other Eur	4.91	4.25	2.88	7.04	7.61	7.16	4.77	4.51	3.96	3.08	3.53	4.00	4.43	4.69	3.96	9.99	11.13	11.26	4.97	5.72	5.38
Afr-ME	2.01	2.77	2.51	6.78	6.54	7.53	3.35	2.83	3.50	4.38	5.02	5.74	5.22	5.07	6.46	3.67	3.04	4.27	4.78	7.63	7.79
Japan	3.90	3.96	2.65	2.00	2.20	2.27	1.02	1.01	0.79	0.53	0.65	0.97	1.04	1.18	1.03	2.55	3.01	2.07	1.99	2.55	2.36
SEAsia	5.45	5.26	1.61	5.42	6.85	4.57	3.95	4.63	2.67	1.17	1.32	1.12	2.52	3.80	2.65	6.89	8.30	4.89	6.28	8.31	6.63
Other Asia	0.98	0.97	0.74	0.94	0.91	0.70	0.37	0.44	0.39	0.49	0.44	0.34	0.44	0.47	0.27	1.27	1.67	1.29	1.45	1.84	1.77
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

% of total	Norway			Switzerland			Japan			Canada			USA			Asian NICs			EU15		
	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991
North Am	13.26	12.48	8.32	12.49	10.91	8.52	32.07	29.67	31.96	86.00	80.93	74.59	20.61	19.37	18.85	30.53	30.69	32.18	26.82	21.75	21.73
South Am	2.15	1.83	1.82	3.02	2.98	2.75	4.20	4.86	3.91	1.79	2.24	1.84	22.45	20.64	15.46	4.61	4.18	2.70	6.47	6.84	6.35
EU15	74.21	74.75	78.51	59.97	59.89	65.63	16.05	15.30	19.99	4.99	5.84	8.69	22.93	21.23	26.09	19.26	20.05	22.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
EastEur	2.52	2.39	1.35	3.99	3.59	2.60	0.64	0.62	0.99	0.19	0.33	1.14	1.06	1.28	1.29	1.44	1.88	1.19	18.38	17.03	11.26
Other Eur	1.61	1.59	2.63	2.76	3.65	3.24	1.44	1.60	1.99	0.58	0.71	1.03	3.04	2.91	3.16	1.66	2.05	1.69	15.60	17.16	20.36
Afr-ME	1.19	1.05	2.75	3.96	4.27	4.78	3.57	3.63	5.14	0.72	1.22	1.46	3.58	4.15	5.00	5.01	4.98	6.14	12.09	12.68	18.01
Japan	1.61	2.00	2.07	3.93	3.95	3.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	3.99	5.36	8.18	9.80	11.84	16.53	17.25	20.94	4.80	5.20	6.24
SEAsia	3.18	3.51	2.08	8.89	9.69	7.60	39.75	42.00	33.45	2.94	4.25	5.33	16.19	18.35	15.74	18.07	15.91	10.06	13.84	17.04	13.76
Other Asia	0.26	0.40	0.48	1.00	1.07	0.89	2.28	2.31	2.56	0.38	0.49	0.56	1.97	2.26	2.56	2.89	3.01	2.76	1.99	2.30	2.29
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union; EU15 (external trade only) = European Union, 15 Member States; Asian NICs (external trade only) = Hong-Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia.

B. Commodity distribution of the reference countries' exports

Following the geographical distribution of the reference countries' exports, we now describe the distribution of their exports amongst the 12 commodity or product groups. The share of each commodity group in the exports of each reference country can be found in Table 2 for the years 1991, 1997 and 2001. We have again shaded in grey the cells with shares that lie above 10 %.

The commodity group 'Chemical' dominates the commodity distribution of the exports of the BLEU with a share of almost 24 % in 2001. 'Vehicles' is the second most important export product group of the BLEU, its share amounting to roughly 15 % in all three years. The weight of the group 'Food industry' in the exports of the BLEU also lies above 10 %. The size of the share of the commodity group 'Others' (between 8 % and 11 %) is predominantly due to the importance of the BLEU's trade in diamonds. Most shares are relatively stable. Nonetheless, the two product groups 'Chemical' and 'Electronics' are on the rise, while the product group 'Steel industry' is on the decline.

For the European countries, there are four major commodity groups, each of which is important in the commodity distribution of the exports of a majority of those countries. The first is the group 'Chemical'. Its share amounts to more than 10 % on average for the three years considered in almost all European countries except for Finland and is highest in Ireland with almost 37 %. The share is mostly stable during 1991/2001 and even strongly increasing for some (Ireland and Switzerland).

'Mechanical' is also one of the main export product groups in a majority of European countries and even the most important one in six of them (Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Sweden). However, a downward trend in this share can be identified for almost all European countries. The case of the UK proves to be a good example in this respect: while in 1991 'Mechanical' was still its top export product group with a share of 20 %, it only came third in 2001 due to a fall of four percentage points in its share of total UK exports.

The number of EU15 countries where 'Vehicles' is a major export product group is smaller than for the groups 'Chemical' and 'Mechanical'. In 2001, the group 'Vehicles' accounted for 20 % or more of total exports in Spain and Germany, for a bit less than 15 % in the BLEU, Portugal and France, and for approximately 10 % in Austria and Sweden. This share is on the rise in Germany and France between 1991 and 2001 and in Austria and Portugal between 1991 and 1997, but is declining or stagnating in all other European countries.

'Electronics' is the fourth major export product group of the Member States of the EU15. Whereas the other three above-mentioned commodity groups represent the traditional export goods of the European industry, this product group comprises many high-tech goods for which there is a growing export market.[1] In 2001, 'Electronics' is the main export product group for Ireland (37 %), the Netherlands (24 %) and the UK (21 %). It is also an important export product group for Finland, Germany, France, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland. The EU15 member states of Southern Europe and the BLEU lag behind as regards this share. There is, furthermore, an upward trend in this share for most countries over the decade 1991/

1. See Table 7 in Appendix B.

2001, especially in Ireland (from 23 % to 37 %), Finland (from 7 % to 24 %) and the Netherlands (from 10 % to 24 %).

Several other commodity groups are important for the exports of some European countries, but play almost no role in the exports of the others. The export share of the group 'Food industry' continues to be sizeable in 2001 in the following countries: Greece (28 %), Denmark (24 %), the Netherlands (19 %) and Spain (16 %). However, the fall in the share is strong in many countries, especially Ireland (from 24 % to 8 %) and Denmark (from 32 % to 24 %). 'Textiles' is still a key export product group in Portugal, Greece and Italy, where its share in total exports amounts to 24 %, 17 % and 16 % respectively. However, in all three countries the share is on a downward trend with even dramatic declines between 1991 and 2001 in Portugal (from 39 % to 24 %) and Greece (from 28 % to 17 %). The frontrunner as regards the share of 'Wood&paper' is Finland, where this group accounts for a quarter of total exports in 2001, but the trend is strongly decreasing (from 37 % to 25 %).

Finally, there other product groups are of only very minor importance for the EU15 member states. While the group 'Energy' still comes close to 10 % of total exports in some years in Greece, the Netherlands and the UK, the export shares of the product categories 'Steel', 'Non-ferrous' and 'Electrical' never exceed 7 % for any of the EU15 countries in all three years.

We have not yet mentioned Norway because of the very peculiar product pattern of its exports. Its exports are indeed increasingly dominated by the category 'Energy', which accounts for more than 60 % of its total exports in 2001.

Our description of the commodity distribution of the exports of the non-European countries in the sample starts off with North America. Canadian exports can be divided into six main product groups: 'Vehicles', 'Energy', 'Mechanical', 'Wood and Paper', 'Food industry' and 'Chemical'. There are no big shifts in the shares of these dominating categories between 1991 and 2001. US exports are less and less dependent on natural resources and traditional industrial products, although in 2001 the product group 'Mechanical' still comes first in terms of the share of total exports. The other two important commodity groups are 'Electronics' and 'Chemical'. A clear shift can indeed be identified over the period 1991 to 2001: away from mechanical and food products towards electronic and chemical products.

The product pattern of Japanese exports is very similar to the dominant pattern in Europe with the following main export product groups: 'Electronics', 'Vehicles', 'Mechanical' and 'Chemical'. Their weights are all relatively stable over the period 1991 to 2001. The exports of the Asian NICs are very much dominated by the group 'Electronics' with a weight close to 40 % in 2001. The strong upward trend in the share of 'Electronics', especially between 1991 and 1997, has more than offset the marked decline in the shares of the groups 'Textile' and 'Food industry'.

TABLE 2 - Commodity distribution of exports (1991-1997-2001)

% of total	BLEU			Austria			Denmark			Finland			France			Germany			Greece		
	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991
Energy	3.30	2.56	3.27	2.05	1.17	0.93	6.53	3.97	3.79	3.52	2.21	3.13	2.47	2.23	2.47	0.93	0.66	1.10	10.99	8.64	9.00
Food industry	10.10	11.70	11.22	7.67	7.01	5.87	23.86	28.02	32.22	5.97	8.34	7.85	11.61	14.54	16.41	5.11	5.21	6.07	27.57	30.42	32.97
Textile	6.32	7.15	7.59	5.02	6.87	9.28	5.99	6.02	5.79	1.36	1.74	2.74	4.91	5.39	6.14	3.76	4.60	6.19	16.68	18.96	27.95
Wood & Paper	6.27	6.02	6.53	13.05	12.49	13.05	9.51	9.91	9.84	25.47	27.96	36.82	5.50	5.49	5.63	5.92	5.62	6.45	2.99	6.59	1.82
Chemical	23.94	22.51	19.07	11.75	11.55	15.47	14.38	13.04	11.92	6.95	7.68	7.80	18.66	17.78	18.31	17.27	17.24	17.48	14.16	12.37	9.31
Steel industry	4.53	5.56	7.33	4.41	4.65	5.70	1.42	1.60	1.50	4.22	4.97	6.53	3.16	3.42	4.19	2.70	3.23	3.92	3.32	3.31	5.27
Non-ferrous	2.27	2.91	3.17	2.16	2.11	2.47	0.86	0.73	0.76	2.23	2.93	3.07	1.55	1.73	1.97	2.13	2.01	1.98	7.33	6.10	5.06
Mechanical	8.74	8.75	8.32	21.60	22.81	24.63	15.60	17.39	19.32	16.15	16.21	16.50	18.95	17.61	18.45	21.24	20.65	22.46	5.95	5.41	3.69
Vehicles	14.14	15.56	15.89	10.99	10.34	6.15	2.66	2.68	2.83	4.64	3.66	4.06	13.21	11.64	12.10	20.21	17.13	16.37	0.83	0.82	0.27
Electrical	2.96	3.16	2.63	7.41	7.09	6.80	6.78	5.12	3.88	5.71	6.18	3.99	5.38	5.56	4.88	7.06	6.95	6.75	3.44	2.94	1.38
Electronics	7.36	5.91	3.78	8.56	6.34	9.24	11.12	10.14	7.26	23.73	17.94	7.28	11.92	11.55	8.47	12.74	10.14	9.14	3.94	2.01	0.81
Others	10.08	8.21	11.22	5.34	7.56	0.40	1.29	1.40	0.88	0.06	0.19	0.22	2.67	3.05	0.98	0.94	6.56	2.08	2.81	2.43	2.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

% of total	Ireland			Italy			Netherlands			Portugal			Spain			Sweden			United Kingdom		
	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991
Energy	0.34	0.41	0.60	1.90	1.35	1.92	7.93	6.58	10.07	2.00	1.90	1.94	1.85	1.64	3.36	3.11	1.94	3.23	8.50	5.98	6.71
Food industry	7.57	12.70	23.87	7.14	7.08	7.30	19.31	18.81	25.89	8.04	8.31	9.43	16.30	17.47	16.57	3.69	6.45	5.55	5.88	7.00	8.02
Textile	1.01	2.57	4.93	15.65	16.44	18.38	3.44	7.60	5.06	23.80	28.62	39.28	6.74	6.81	6.82	2.04	1.79	2.15	3.28	4.32	4.91
Wood & Paper	6.32	8.80	8.08	7.55	7.73	7.04	6.49	6.02	6.72	12.13	11.28	12.04	6.58	5.87	5.40	14.76	14.65	18.27	4.87	5.76	5.85
Chemical	36.77	28.53	21.80	15.66	14.52	13.13	18.35	18.81	18.57	11.21	10.25	10.50	16.78	14.69	14.25	14.55	9.99	11.16	17.42	16.32	16.72
Steel industry	0.09	0.27	0.55	2.82	3.07	3.32	1.83	2.12	2.66	1.66	0.94	0.64	2.92	3.35	5.08	5.70	5.76	6.61	1.81	2.37	3.16
Non-ferrous	0.51	0.76	1.18	1.17	1.14	1.07	1.72	1.91	2.26	1.59	1.15	2.00	1.76	2.06	1.99	2.12	1.97	2.20	1.99	1.77	2.15
Mechanical	2.56	4.35	6.88	24.06	24.97	23.53	8.02	7.90	12.13	8.90	7.51	7.12	11.52	12.78	13.51	17.04	16.29	21.65	16.47	19.25	20.51
Vehicles	0.73	0.58	0.86	8.46	8.19	8.79	5.41	4.69	4.34	14.02	15.84	6.11	23.21	23.37	23.14	9.08	11.39	13.68	7.44	9.20	8.70
Electrical	3.19	4.40	4.27	6.24	6.27	5.82	3.25	4.30	2.33	9.03	7.89	5.73	5.14	4.92	4.36	6.27	5.55	4.36	5.16	5.14	4.26
Electronics	37.21	32.32	23.46	6.77	6.20	6.46	24.01	21.04	9.52	7.22	5.72	4.48	5.83	5.17	4.80	15.58	17.15	10.18	20.96	19.01	14.43
Others	3.70	4.29	3.52	2.58	3.03	3.24	0.25	0.23	0.44	0.42	0.59	0.73	1.37	1.87	0.70	6.05	7.06	0.97	6.21	3.87	4.58
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

% of total	Norway			Switzerland			Japan			Canada			USA			Asian NICS			EU15		
	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991	2001	1997	1991
Energy	60.71	55.26	47.22	0.27	0.22	0.15	0.35	0.50	0.41	14.65	10.73	10.77	1.92	2.06	3.02	5.57	5.23	7.47	2.71	2.10	2.60
Food industry	6.70	8.24	8.53	2.92	3.21	3.40	0.80	0.59	0.68	10.52	12.50	13.21	9.07	10.65	12.96	5.80	7.50	10.46	6.53	7.71	8.62
Textile	0.48	0.63	0.85	2.76	3.58	5.52	1.68	2.02	2.65	1.60	1.62	1.06	2.76	3.12	2.65	12.40	14.73	22.43	6.07	6.57	6.99
Wood & Paper	2.97	3.31	5.77	6.67	5.80	5.92	3.43	3.36	3.95	10.69	11.35	12.23	5.80	6.32	6.67	5.77	5.97	7.92	6.07	6.26	5.98
Chemical	3.84	4.02	8.37	33.98	30.53	24.37	10.89	10.41	8.44	8.99	9.32	8.29	15.65	14.05	13.37	9.05	7.74	6.91	18.53	16.62	16.48
Steel industry	1.58	2.71	3.11	1.21	1.40	1.53	3.57	4.01	4.36	1.47	2.22	2.49	1.03	1.16	1.43	1.84	1.79	1.82	2.22	2.74	3.77
Non-ferrous	5.32	5.90	8.09	3.73	2.85	2.40	1.14	1.01	0.72	3.90	5.31	6.20	1.51	1.66	2.06	1.20	1.20	1.05	1.50	1.44	1.50
Mechanical	7.74	7.76	12.36	20.94	23.50	25.11	19.06	20.86	19.25	12.27	10.96	9.81	22.74	22.86	24.41	8.40	7.98	7.56	22.02	23.64	25.89
Vehicles	1.19	1.26	1.02	1.42	1.36	1.19	20.24	18.70	22.40	20.34	20.79	21.45	8.76	8.69	7.86	4.84	4.28	2.85	10.20	9.30	9.01
Electrical	1.42	1.70	1.49	6.73	7.02	6.72	8.14	7.98	7.02	2.31	2.21	2.45	5.32	5.32	4.68	5.72	5.56	4.90	6.13	6.02	5.12
Electronics	3.25	3.36	2.87	15.28	14.96	15.15	26.28	27.53	28.37	6.03	7.12	5.81	20.58	19.88	16.27	37.05	35.42	24.51	13.95	12.43	8.99
Others	4.81	5.85	0.32	4.09	5.56	8.54	4.42	3.03	1.75	7.23	5.88	6.22	4.87	4.23	4.61	2.34	2.62	2.14	4.07	5.18	5.04
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union; EU15 (external trade only) = European Union, 15 Member States; Asian NICS (external trade only) = Hong-Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia.

IV Results of the Constant Market Shares Analysis

In this core chapter, the results of the CMSA based on the method of Milana (2004) will be presented and interpreted. We have applied CMSA to our sample of 21 reference countries or country groups and computed the global results for each of them. Following the formulation presented in Chapter II, the terms of the decomposition are determined for each market-commodity combination *ij*, which leads to a separate matrix (72x62) for each of the terms ('total effect', 'competitiveness effect', 'market composition effect', 'commodity composition effect' and 'combined commodity-market effect'). The global result of the CMSA for the reference country is obtained by summing over both markets and commodities, i.e. by taking the total sum of the elements for each matrix. It is also possible to calculate for each reference country the contributions of the nine geographical areas and the twelve commodity groups defined in Chapter III. This is done by summing over the 72 commodities (lines) or over the 62 markets (columns) respectively and then aggregating the results either for the markets belonging to one geographical area or for the commodities belonging to one group.

Tables 3 and 4 and Figures 2, 3 and 4 present the global results for the two periods 1991/1997 and 1997/2001. The contributions of the geographical areas and of the commodities for the same periods can be found in Appendix C. As regards the interpretation of the results, we will proceed as we did for the export patterns in the previous chapter: first, the results for the BLEU are dealt with, then those of the European countries (EU15 plus Switzerland and Norway) in the sample and, finally, those of the non-European countries in the sample. Note that negative values are shaded in grey in all tables.

A few restrictions need to be pointed out. First of all, the fact that we choose to split up the reference period 1991/2001 into two sub-periods and the choice of the cut - 1997 - affect the results. These choices were conditioned by the aim of replicating and extending the analysis of Simonis (2000). Of course, the choice of the cut also determines the length of the two subperiods, which matters for the results of the CMSA. In order to test the results obtained for the period 1997/2001, we have conducted a sensitivity analysis for two alternative subperiods: 1997/2000 and 1997/2002. The results of the CMSA for those two periods can be found in Appendix D. We will briefly comment on this sensitivity analysis at a later stage.

The CMSA has been applied exclusively to the external trade data of the two country groups in the sample (EU15, Asian NICs). Especially for the EU15, excluding internal trade from the analysis implies that the results are not comparable to the results of the CMSA for its Member States. However, by doing so, its CMSA becomes more or less comparable to that of the US.[1]

Moreover, the results of the CMSA also depend on the level of detail of the sectoral and geographical breakdown of the international trade data. The total change, i.e. the change in the aggregate export market share, is, of course, not affected. However, the terms of the decomposition, i.e. the 'competitiveness effect', the 'market composition effect', the 'commodity composition effect' and the 'combined commodity-market effect', all change when computing the CMSA with different levels of detail in the geographical and sectoral breakdown. The empirical results would differ, for example, between a CMSA applied over the nine geographical areas and the twelve commodity groups defined earlier and the present CMSA, which uses trade data divided into 62 markets and 72 commodities. The more detailed sectoral and geographical breakdown should be preferred.

Finally, it seems useful to point out once again that the export data for all reference countries and country groups are values in current dollars. This means that the results presented in the rest of this chapter refer to changes that are influenced by price and exchange rate developments, which cannot be identified separately from the development of the export quantities.

A. The BLEU

During the decade 1991/2001, the profile of the aggregate export market share of the BLEU is v-shaped with an overall decline of 0.2 percentage points. As can be seen from Tables 3 and 4, the share of the BLEU's exports in world trade falls from 3.6 % in 1991 to 3.1 % in 1997 followed by a partial recovery to 3.4 % in 2001. These changes can also be expressed as a percentage of the initial aggregate export market share for each sub-period. In percentage terms, the BLEU has thus lost 14.3 % of its 1991 world export market share until 1997, and gained 10.3 % of its 1997 world export market share until 2001.

1. Period 1991/1997

Let us first analyse the fall in the world export market share of the BLEU (or negative 'total effect') during the period 1991/1997. The contributions of the different geographical areas and commodity groups to this 'total effect' help explaining these trends in greater detail. Tables and Figures of these contributions for the BLEU can be found in Appendix C. Let us first analyse the contributions of the geographical areas. Among the nine geographical areas it is, of course, the EU15 that contributes most to the downturn in the aggregate export market share of the BLEU between 1991 and 1997: on the one hand, because it is the main export area for the BLEU, and, on the other hand, because the early 1990s were a period of rather slow economic growth in the EU15 compared to other areas. The negative contribution of the EU15 area to this 'total effect' is for a small part compensated by the positive contributions of Eastern Europe and North America. Nonetheless, as noted above, the aggregate export market share loss remains sizeable.

When analysing the contributions of the different commodity groups it must be kept in mind that the main export product groups of the BLEU are 'Chemical', 'Ve-

1. It would be entirely comparable if the imports of the individual Member States of the EU15 were aggregated in the CMSA of the US.

hicles', 'Food industry' and 'Others', which includes diamonds. Between 1991 and 1997 only three product groups ('Chemical', 'Electrical' and 'Electronics') out of twelve made a positive contribution to the 'total effect'. The negative contributions of all other commodity groups led to the aggregate export market share loss of the BLEU, and the most significant ones of those negative contributions came from the commodity groups 'Steel industry', 'Vehicles' and 'Others'.

The decomposition of the 'total effect' reveals that the aggregate export market share loss between 1991 and 1997 can be explained to a large extent by the 'market composition effect'. Indeed, the BLEU has lost 12.4 % of its 1991 world export market share because of an unfavourable market specialisation of its exports.

A look at the contributions of the geographical areas to the 'market composition effect' brings further insights. To interpret these contributions correctly it is useful to recall how they were calculated and what they stand for in this particular case. In the context of the CMSA for a given reference country, the decomposition is computed for each product-market combination *ij*. As there are 62 destination markets and 72 products this leads among other things to a 'market composition effect' matrix of the size 62x72. By summing the elements of each line, i.e. by summing over the 72 products for each of the 62 markets, the 'market composition effect' per destination market is obtained. We could also call this the contribution of a destination market to the 'market composition effect'. The sign of the effect depends for each destination market on whether its share in world imports has risen or fallen and is therefore the same for all reference countries. The size of the effect is also influenced by the weight of this destination market in the exports of the reference country.

To obtain the contribution of a geographical area, we take the sum of the contributions of all destination markets that belong to that area. The sign of the contribution of a geographical area to the 'market composition effect' for the reference country then depends on whether the positive or negative contributions dominate among the destination markets that make up this geographical area. It may vary from country to country as the contributions of the destination markets included in the geographical area differ in size for each reference country. Nonetheless, the sign of the change in the share of a geographical area in total world imports is a relatively reliable indicator for the sign of the contribution of that geographical area to the 'market composition effect' for any reference country.

For the period 1991/1997, the signs of the change in the share of the geographical areas in world trade are reported in the last column of Table 6 in Appendix B. The shares in world imports of North America, South America, Eastern Europe, South East Asia and Other Asia all increase, while the shares of the EU15, Other Europe, Africa-Middle-East and Japan all decline. We would thus expect for each reference country that the signs of the contributions of the geographical areas correspond to this pattern. This is indeed true for the BLEU.[1] As regards the size of those contributions, it is essentially the very negative contribution of the EU15 area that determines the magnitude of the overall 'market composition effect' for the BLEU. This implies that the BLEU has recorded a decline in its aggregate export

1. Note also that this pattern indeed applies to all other European reference countries as can be seen from the tables in Appendix C. France and Germany are the only exceptions as the contribution of the area Other Asia to their 'market composition effect' is negative. Indeed, for these two countries the negative contribution of Australia outweighs the positive contribution of New Zealand to such an extent that the contribution of the area is negative. The opposite is true for all other European countries.

market share between 1991 and 1997 because of the market specialisation of its exports, which is mainly focused on the common market of the EU15. The contributions to the 'market composition effect' of the areas North America, South America, Eastern Europe, South East Asia and Other Asia were all positive, but too small to reduce the negative impact of the area EU15.

Moreover, the contributions of all commodity groups to the 'market composition effect' were negative during this period except for the group 'Others'. These contributions represent the impact on the aggreagte export market share of the geographical specialisation of the BLEU's exports on each commodity market.

According to the global results of the CMSA for the BLEU, the 'commmodity composition effect' is also negative between 1991 and 1997, but a lot smaller than the 'market composition effect' (-2.0 % of the 1991 world export market share). Among the geographical areas, it is again the EU15 that stands out with its negative contribution, which accounts for most of the overall negative 'commmodity composition effect'.

The contributions of the commodity groups to the 'commodity composition effect' are similar to those of the geographical areas to the 'market composition effect' as regards the way they are calculated and interpreted. Therefore, it is useful to take a look at the sign of the change in the share of each commodity group in world trade. This sign, which is shown in the last column of Table 7 in Appendix B, indicates relatively accurately the sign that the contribution of that commodity group will take for any reference country. It is to be expected that for all reference countries the contribution of a commodity group to the overall 'commodity composition effect' is positive if the share of this commodity group in world trade increases, and that it is negative if this share falls. However, the commodity specialisation of any reference country within the commodity group may be such that the sign is inverted. The size of the contribution also depends on the weight of the commodity group in the exports of the reference country.

Between 1991 and 1997, the share in world trade of four out of the 12 commodity groups was on the rise. These were the groups 'Chemical', 'Electrical', 'Electronics' and 'Others'. This outlines the dominant pattern for the signs of the contributions of the commodity groups to the 'commodity composition effect': those four are positive and the others negative.[1] This pattern is respected for the BLEU.[2] Regarding the size of the contributions, they are globally small.

Among the components of the 'structural effect', the 'combined commodity-market effect' is the only one that did raise the world export market share of the BLEU by a modest 1.1 % between 1991 and 1997. The 'structural effect' remains nevertheless largely negative. Note that the 'combined commodity-market effect' measures the overall capacity of the BLEU to benefit from niches in certain markets.

Finally, the CMSA for the BLEU also reveals a slightly negative 'market share effect' (-1.0 % of the 1991 world export market share). Hence, when keeping the geographical and commodity distributions of world imports fixed between 1991 and 1997, the BLEU would have lost market shares. The contributions of the geograph-

1. See Table 6 in Appendix B.
2. When analysing the contributions of the commodity groups for the other European reference countries, we find only few cases where this pattern is not completely respected.

ical areas to the 'market share effect' are all fairly small, while, among the commodity groups, it is the group 'Others' that contributed most negatively to the 'market share effect'.

As mentioned before, the 'market share effect' is also often called 'competitiveness effect'. It seems indeed natural to link changes in individual market shares to changes in the competitiveness of the reference country's exports. However, it proves useful to compare the results for this effect with traditional measures of price competitiveness.

Figure 6a shows the relationship between the 'market share effect' and the nominal effective exchange rate growth for all reference countries[1] for the period 1991/1997. The nominal effective exchange rate is one element that influences the price competitiveness of a country's exports. The trendline indicates that the relationship is as expected, i.e. an appreciation in the nominal effective exchange rate is on average associated with a negative 'market share effect'. But there are many outliers and the relationship is weak. Nonetheless, Figure 6a confirms that there is some link between the nominal effective exchange rate and the 'market share effect' in general and for the BLEU in particular as the datapoint for the BLEU is very close to the trendline.[2]

The conclusions drawn from the analysis of Figure 6a are corroborated by Figure 7a, which relates the 'market share effect' to the export weighted unit labour cost growth in common currency for the period 1991/1997.[3] This is indeed the standard measure of competitiveness and is often referred to as the real effective exchange rate. The trendline is again downward sloping as expected, but the relationship is weak, too. The datapoint for the BLEU[4] lies again very close to the trendline.[5]

However, the weakness of the relationship between these competitiveness measures and the 'market share effect' leads us to believe that still other factors contribute to determining the latter. In this context, it is useful to emphasize once again the residual character of the 'market share effect'.[6] The competitiveness measures we have used incorporate relative price and productivity changes. But product quality, design, innovation and other factors of the kind may also help explaining the size and sign of the 'market share effect'. Even though the purpose of this paper is not to provide a detailed explanatory analysis of the 'market share effect'[7], it is important to keep in mind that the traditional competitiveness measures can explain some but not all of this residual term. Moreover, given the weakness of the link with traditional measures of competitiveness, the term 'market share effect' seems indeed more appropriate than the term 'competitiveness effect'.

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1. Except for the reference country groups (EU15 and Asian NICs).
2. Note, however, that the period 1991/1997 was marked by strong exchange rate movements in Europe. Some of the depreciations of other European countries shown on Figure 6a were perceived by Belgium as competitive devaluations.
3. The reference country groups (EU15 and Asian NICs) are not included.
4. The unit labour cost data cover only Belgium, no data for the BLEU are available.
5. The database of the OECD 'Economic Outlook' provides another competitiveness indicator based on export weighted consumer price indices (CPI). As for the nominal and the real effective exchange rate we have compared the value of this competitiveness indicator with the results for the 'market share effect'. The link turns out to be even weaker.
6. Leamer and Stern (1970) note, for example, that "the interpretation of the competitiveness residual is not as straightforward as the other terms".
7. Leamer and Stern (1970) go into greater detail on this subject.

2. Period 1997/2001

Now let us turn to the rise in the world export market share of 10.3 % for the BLEU between 1997 and 2001. The pattern of the contributions of the geographical areas to the 'total effect' for the BLEU remains the same for the period 1997/2001 with the main contribution coming from the EU15 area. However, this contribution is now markedly positive. The area North America also makes a positive contribution to the 'total effect' for this period. As regards the commodity groups, these aggregate export market share gains of the BLEU are driven by strong positive contributions of the commodity groups 'Chemical', 'Others', and 'Electronics'.

According to the decomposition, the BLEU's aggregate export market share gain in the period 1997/2001 can be attributed exclusively to a surge in the 'market share effect'. Indeed, the 'market share effect' even exceeds the total effect for this period as it amounts to 14.1 % of the 1997 world export market share compared to 10.3 % for the 'total effect'. The strongly positive overall 'market share effect' of the BLEU between 1997 and 2001 is essentially due to the important contribution of the EU15 area. As with the 'total effect', the same commodity groups make the most significant contributions: 'Chemical', 'Others' and 'Electronics'. It is, moreover, worth noting that the contributions of all commodity groups, except for the group 'Steel industry', to this effect were positive.

Let us now turn to the 'structural effect' and its components. Contrary to the previous period, the 'market composition effect' is almost nil for the BLEU between 1997 and 2001. To analyse the contributions of the geographical areas to the 'market composition effect', we first take a look at the changes in the shares of the geographical areas in world imports. Table 6 in Appendix B shows that North America's share in world imports increased substantially and that the share of the EU15 grew slightly during the period under consideration, while the shares of all other areas decreased. This indicates what kind of pattern we would expect for the contributions of the geographical areas to the 'market composition effect'. The observed pattern corresponds indeed to the expected one for the BLEU. Hence, during the period 1997 to 2001, the contribution of the EU15 area to the 'market composition effect' is slightly positive thanks to the cyclical upturn in that area. The main positive contribution, however, comes from the area North America. Nonetheless, these two positive contributions are outweighed by the negative ones from all other areas. But most of all, we should retain that during this period the BLEU does not suffer anymore from the market specialisation of its exports because the imports of the Member States of the EU15 now grow faster than the world average.

The commodity specialisation of the exports of the BLEU has again had a slightly negative impact on the aggregate export market share (-1.5 % of the 1997 aggregate export market share). This negative 'commodity composition effect' was to a large extent influenced by a negative contribution of the EU15 area. Moreover, according to the changes in the shares in world imports, the following six commodity groups should contribute positively to the 'commodity composition effect': 'Energy', 'Chemical', 'Vehicles', 'Electrical', 'Electronics' and 'Others'. This is indeed the pattern we find for the BLEU. But, although these six commodity groups include the major export product groups of the BLEU[1], their contributions

1. See Table 2 in Chapter III.

are not sufficient to compensate the negative ones of the other six commodity groups so that the overall 'commodity composition effect' is negative.

Finally, the 'combined commodity-market effect' amounts to -2.1 % of the 1997 world export market share, which means that the shifts in the commodity distribution on individual markets have not been favourable to the BLEU given its export market shares for individual commodities on individual markets. All in all, the 'structural effect' is thus negative for the BLEU. However, it is largely dominated by the very positive 'market share effect'.[1]

It is now time to come back to the 'market share effect'. As for the previous period, we have again examined the relationship between traditional price competitiveness measures and the 'market share effect'. This is of particular interest for the BLEU during the period 1997/2001 given the strong rise in its aggregate export market share due to the 'market share effect'. Furthermore, the case of the BLEU stands out among the European countries in this respect: indeed, all but three European countries record a negative 'market share effect' for this period.[2]

Figure 6b shows the relationship between the 'market share effect' and the nominal effective exchange rate growth for the period 1997/2001.[3] Although the trendline is downward sloping, the relationship between this competitiveness measure and the 'market share effect' is even less robust than for the previous period. We observe that for many countries a nominal effective exchange rate depreciation goes hand in hand with a slightly negative 'market share effect'. Of course, this does not correspond to the relationship we would expect. Moreover, during the period 1997/2001 substantially less exchange rate fluctuations are recorded among several of the European currencies as the period coincides with the second stage of EMU.[4] This explains why most European countries are clustered together on Figure 6b. The relationship between the 'market share effect' and the nominal effective exchange rate growth is thus definitely flawed for those countries. Therefore, we conclude that Figure 6b provides no reliable information about this relationship. Nevertheless, Figure 7b, which depicts the relationship between the 'market share effect' and the unit labour cost growth for the period 1997/2001[5] , confirms what we had found for the previous period, namely a negative but weak relationship. The analysis for the BLEU, however, changes radically. The datapoint for the BLEU is now among the main outliers[6]: for either of the two indicators, the BLEU does not record a strong surge in competitiveness between 1997 and 2001, but its 'market share effect' is very positive. From Figures 6b and 7b, we conclude that the two competitiveness measures we have used do not allow to explain the surge in the 'market share effect' for the BLEU.[7]

1. See Figure 5b.
2. Only Ireland has a bigger positive 'market share effect' than the BLEU for the period 1997/2001 among the European countries.
3. The reference country groups (EU15 and Asian NICs) are not included.
4. EMU = European Monetary Union.
5. The reference country groups (EU15 and Asian NICs) are not included.
6. Together with those for Ireland and Sweden.
7. We may also suspect the substantial increase in the world export market share of the BLEU due to the 'market share effect' to be linked to the sizeable share of re-exports among the exports of the BLEU. Growth in re-exports may be reflected in the 'market share effect'. But we would then expect the same to be true for the Netherlands. This is, however, not confirmed by our results for the Netherlands. The 'market share effect' is strongly negative for the Netherlands for the period 1997/2001.

Of course, it could also be that during the year 2001 the BLEU recorded an exceptional rise in its aggregate export market share and that this year-specific rise is captured in the 'market share effect'. In other words, it must be tested whether the 'market share effect' for the period 1997/2001 is simply a temporal outlier and whether the results would have been different for alternative end-years for this period. Therefore, we have conducted a sensitivity analysis by applying CMSA for the periods 1997/2000 and 1997/2002.[1] For the BLEU, the surge in the 'market share effect' is confirmed in both cases.

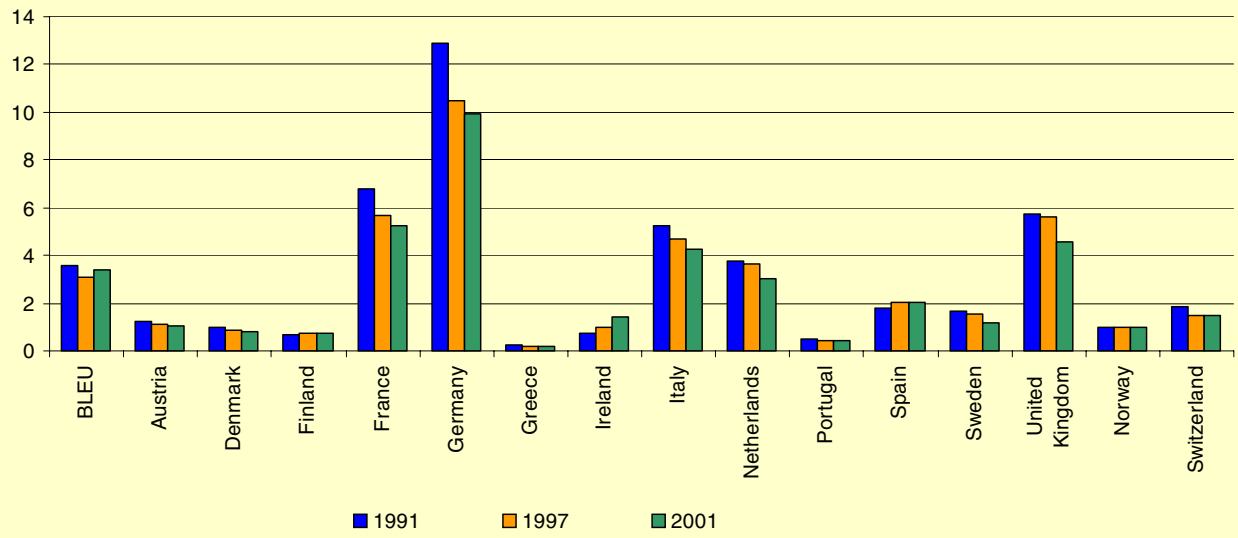
Furthermore, we have compared the total export values (over all geographical markets and all products) for the BLEU reported in the CHELEM database with total export values for Belgium provided by the National Bank of Belgium (NBB). It turns out that the value of total exports of the BLEU in the CHELEM database is particularly low for 1997, but not anymore for 1998. Therefore, we have performed an additional sensitivity test for the BLEU using 1998 as the year of the cut instead of 1997, thereby changing the subperiods. The results for this alternative CMSA are shown in Table 5.

Several interesting conclusions can be drawn from this sensitivity analysis, i.e. the comparison of the CMSA results for the subperiods 1991/1998 and 1991/1997 as well as 1998/2001 and 1997/2001. First of all, the aggregate export market share of the BLEU is substantially higher in 1998 than in 1997. This implies a radical change to the profile of the world export market share of the BLEU shown in Figure 2: before it was v-shaped, now it suggests a continuous decline. Nonetheless, the results of the decomposition show that the main conclusion of the CMSA remains valid. On the one hand, we observe in Table 5 a sizeable negative 'market composition effect' for the BLEU over the whole decade 1991/2001. On the other hand, this is at least partially compensated by a very positive 'market share effect', especially during the period 1991/1998. We had found the same kind of global pattern for the BLEU over the whole decade when applying the CMSA for the subperiods 1991/1997 and 1997/2001 (see Tables 3 and 4), although the conclusions for each subperiod were different. Thus, this sensitivity analysis also confirms the surge in the 'market share effect' for the BLEU.

Summing up, the BLEU records a small decline in its aggregate export market share over the decade 1991/2001, but the profile of this share is not linear. Further insights can be gained by applying CMSA to the changes in this share for two subperiods: 1991/1997 and 1997/2001. The most important features of this CMSA for the BLEU are the following: the fall in the aggregate export market share between 1991 and 1997 is mostly due to the market specialisation of the exports of the BLEU. These are mainly directed towards the EU15 area, which is characterised by slow import growth during this period. Hence, this area accounts to a large extent for the decline of the aggregate share between 1991 and 1997. The increase in the aggregate export market share between 1997 and 2001 is explained by strong gains in the residual 'market share effect', which are also concentrated in the EU15 area. However, these gains do not go hand in hand with an improvement in standard competitiveness measures. Nonetheless, this overall picture is confirmed by sensitivity analyses for alternative subperiods. Finally, the commodity specialisation of the BLEU's exports has only a slightly negative impact on its aggregate export market share over the whole decade.

1. See Appendix D.

FIGURE 2 - World export market share of the European countries in 1991, 1997 and 2001



Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

TABLE 3 - Global results of the CMSA (1991-1997)

1991-1997	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	s91	abs	s91	abs	s91	abs	s91	abs	s91
BLEU	3.607	3.091	-0.516	-14.3	-0.035	-1.0	-0.447	-12.4	-0.073	-2.0	0.040	1.1
Austria	1.234	1.094	-0.140	-11.4	-0.054	-4.3	-0.113	-9.2	-0.001	-0.1	0.028	2.2
Denmark	0.997	0.845	-0.152	-15.2	-0.015	-1.5	-0.088	-8.8	-0.029	-2.9	-0.020	-2.0
Finland	0.670	0.770	0.100	14.9	0.143	21.4	-0.012	-1.8	-0.030	-4.4	-0.002	-0.2
France	6.759	5.674	-1.086	-16.1	-0.393	-5.8	-0.694	-10.3	-0.059	-0.9	0.060	0.9
Germany	12.896	10.513	-2.384	-18.5	-1.844	-14.3	-0.770	-6.0	0.188	1.5	0.043	0.3
Greece	0.255	0.205	-0.051	-19.9	-0.024	-9.5	-0.017	-6.6	-0.014	-5.6	0.005	1.9
Ireland	0.718	0.998	0.280	38.9	0.248	34.6	-0.067	-9.4	0.094	13.1	0.005	0.6
Italy	5.256	4.659	-0.597	-11.4	-0.129	-2.5	-0.413	-7.9	-0.092	-1.7	0.037	0.7
Netherlands	3.774	3.657	-0.117	-3.1	0.444	11.8	-0.518	-13.7	-0.024	-0.6	-0.019	-0.5
Portugal	0.482	0.429	-0.052	-10.9	0.019	3.9	-0.064	-13.2	-0.013	-2.7	0.006	1.2
Spain	1.794	2.065	0.270	15.1	0.530	29.5	-0.230	-12.8	-0.070	-3.9	0.041	2.3
Sweden	1.651	1.564	-0.087	-5.3	-0.011	-0.6	-0.084	-5.1	0.015	0.9	-0.007	-0.5
United Kingdom	5.758	5.613	-0.145	-2.5	0.131	2.3	-0.406	-7.1	0.051	0.9	0.079	1.4
Norway	0.985	0.964	-0.021	-2.1	0.208	21.1	-0.088	-8.9	-0.069	-7.0	-0.071	-7.2
Switzerland	1.859	1.472	-0.387	-20.8	-0.225	-12.1	-0.151	-8.1	-0.008	-0.5	-0.003	-0.1
Japan	9.929	8.394	-1.534	-15.5	-2.898	-29.2	0.933	9.4	0.573	5.8	-0.143	-1.4
Canada	3.888	4.170	0.282	7.2	0.050	1.3	0.422	10.9	-0.079	-2.0	-0.111	-2.8
United States	13.670	14.250	0.580	4.2	-0.673	-4.9	0.918	6.7	0.445	3.3	-0.110	-0.8
EU15	25.108	24.273	-0.835	-3.3	-0.528	-2.1	-0.628	-2.5	0.118	0.5	0.203	0.8
Asian NICs	8.002	9.138	1.135	14.2	-0.163	-2.0	0.623	7.8	0.520	6.5	0.155	1.9

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; s91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share; BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union; EU15 (external trade only) = European Union (15 Member States); Asian NICs (external trade only) = Hong-Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia.

TABLE 4 - Global results of the CMSA (1997-2001)

1997-2001	Export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	s97	abs	s97	abs	s97	abs	s97	abs	s97
BLEU	3.091	3.410	0.319	10.3	0.435	14.1	-0.005	-0.2	-0.047	-1.5	-0.064	-2.1
Austria	1.094	1.075	-0.019	-1.8	-0.051	-4.6	0.024	2.2	-0.020	-1.8	0.027	2.5
Denmark	0.845	0.817	-0.029	-3.4	0.009	1.0	-0.028	-3.3	-0.012	-1.4	0.001	0.2
Finland	0.770	0.749	-0.022	-2.8	0.020	2.6	-0.041	-5.4	-0.011	-1.4	0.010	1.3
France	5.674	5.234	-0.439	-7.7	-0.445	-7.8	0.027	0.5	-0.016	-0.3	-0.005	-0.1
Germany	10.513	9.904	-0.609	-5.8	-0.360	-3.4	-0.128	-1.2	-0.130	-1.2	0.008	0.1
Greece	0.205	0.178	-0.027	-13.1	-0.011	-5.3	-0.001	-0.4	-0.011	-5.3	-0.004	-2.1
Ireland	0.998	1.449	0.451	45.2	0.346	34.7	0.004	0.4	0.066	6.6	0.036	3.6
Italy	4.659	4.230	-0.428	-9.2	-0.212	-4.5	-0.006	-0.1	-0.188	-4.0	-0.023	-0.5
Netherlands	3.657	3.024	-0.634	-17.3	-0.525	-14.4	-0.015	-0.4	-0.061	-1.7	-0.033	-0.9
Portugal	0.429	0.408	-0.021	-4.9	-0.006	-1.3	0.008	1.9	-0.012	-2.7	-0.012	-2.8
Spain	2.065	2.040	-0.025	-1.2	0.084	4.1	-0.009	-0.4	-0.075	-3.6	-0.025	-1.2
Sweden	1.564	1.184	-0.380	-24.3	-0.367	-23.5	-0.047	-3.0	0.031	2.0	0.003	0.2
United Kingdom	5.613	4.587	-1.026	-18.3	-1.123	-20.0	0.028	0.5	0.125	2.2	-0.056	-1.0
Norway	0.964	0.995	0.030	3.1	-0.041	-4.3	-0.009	-0.9	0.109	11.3	-0.029	-3.0
Switzerland	1.472	1.461	-0.059	-4.0	-0.052	-3.5	0.001	0.1	-0.011	-0.7	0.003	0.2
Japan	8.394	7.208	-1.186	-14.1	-1.017	-12.1	-0.001	0.0	-0.034	-0.4	-0.134	-1.6
Canada	4.170	4.556	0.387	9.3	-0.265	-6.4	0.532	12.8	0.014	0.3	0.106	2.5
United States	14.250	13.766	-0.484	-3.4	-0.942	-6.6	0.413	2.9	-0.020	-0.1	0.065	0.5
EU15	24.273	22.912	-1.361	-5.6	-0.882	-3.6	-0.369	-1.5	-0.203	-0.8	0.093	0.4
Asian NICS	9.138	8.750	-0.387	-4.2	-0.409	-4.5	0.263	2.9	-0.055	-0.6	-0.186	-2.0

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; s97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share; BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union; EU15 (external trade only) = European Union (15 Member States); Asian NICs (external trade only) = Hong-Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia.

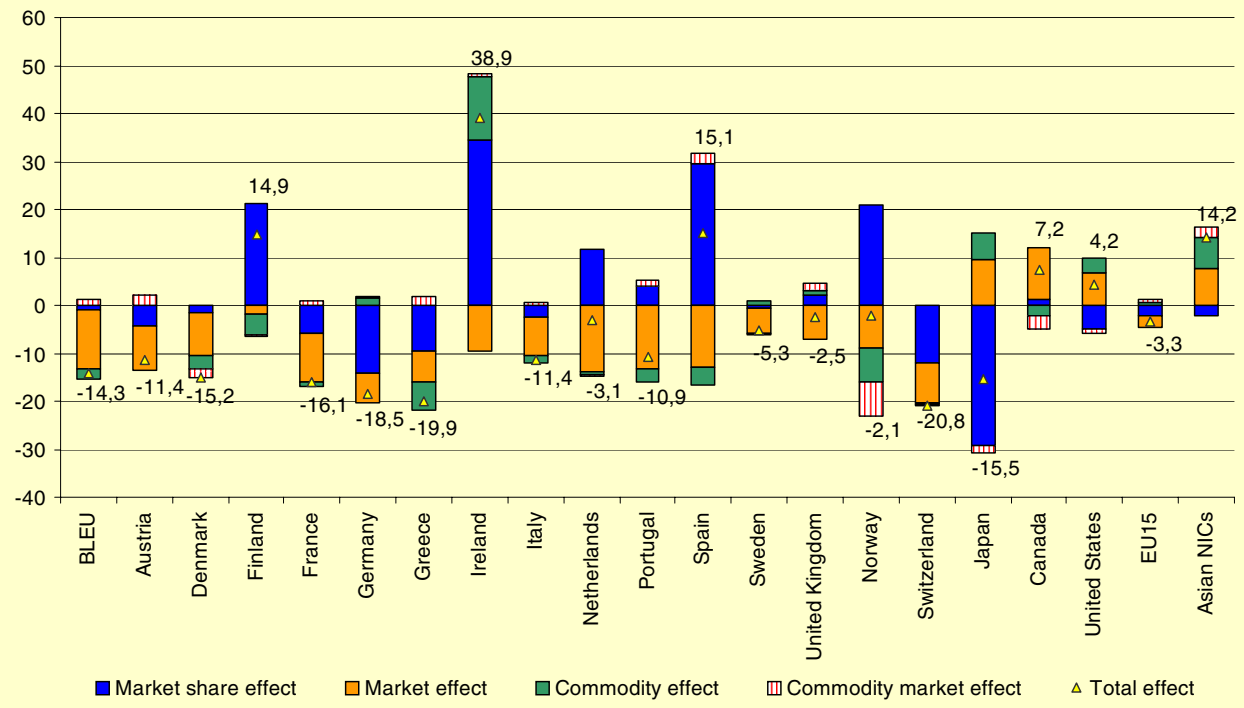
TABLE 5 - Global results of the CMSA for the BLEU (1991-1998; 1998-2001)

BLEU	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1										
	wt	wt	abs	share	abs	share	abs	share	abs	share	abs	share
1991-1998	3,607	3,585	-0,022	-0,6	0,263	7,3	-0,323	-9,0	0,013	0,4	0,025	0,7
1998-2001	3,585	3,410	-0,175	-4,9	0,081	2,3	-0,158	-4,4	-0,100	-2,8	0,001	0,0

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

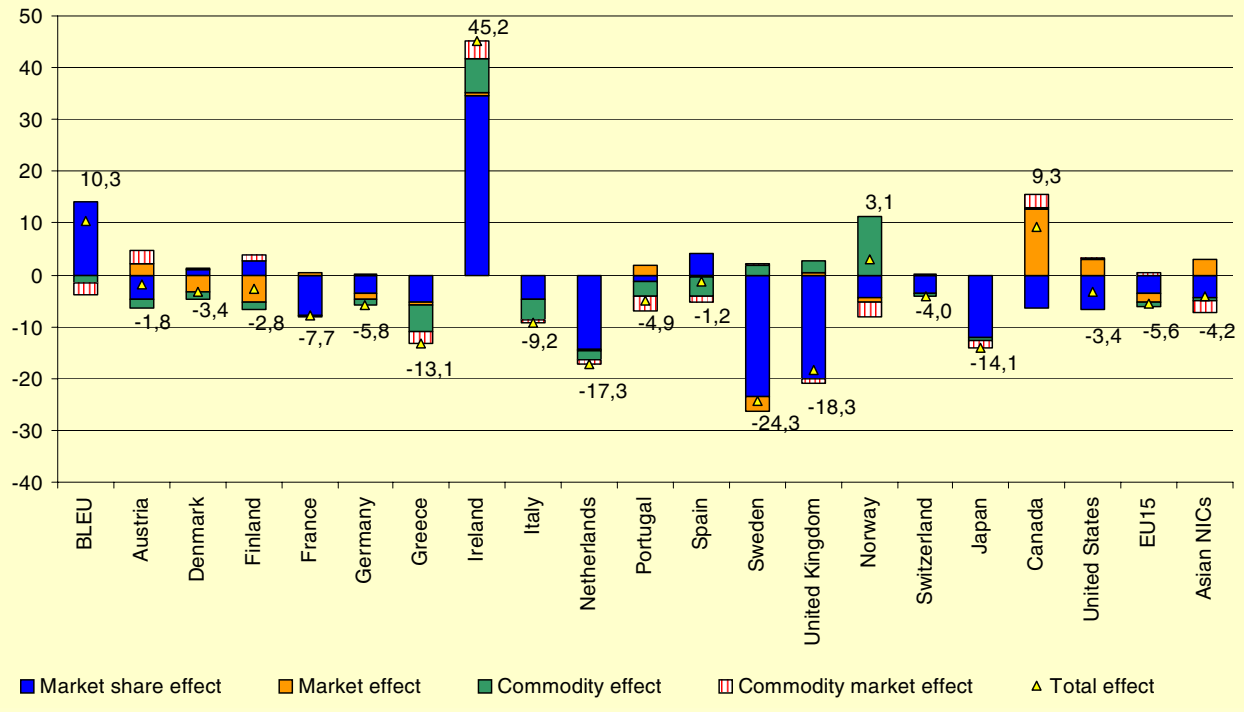
Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share = in % of the 1991 or 1998 world export market share; BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union.

FIGURE 3 - Global results of the CMSA (1991-1997) in % of the 1991 world export market shares



Source and notes: see Table 3.

FIGURE 4 - Global results of the CMSA (1991-1997) in % of the 1991 world export market shares



Source and notes: see Table 4.

FIGURE 5 a - Market share effect and Structural effect 1991/1997 (in absolute value)

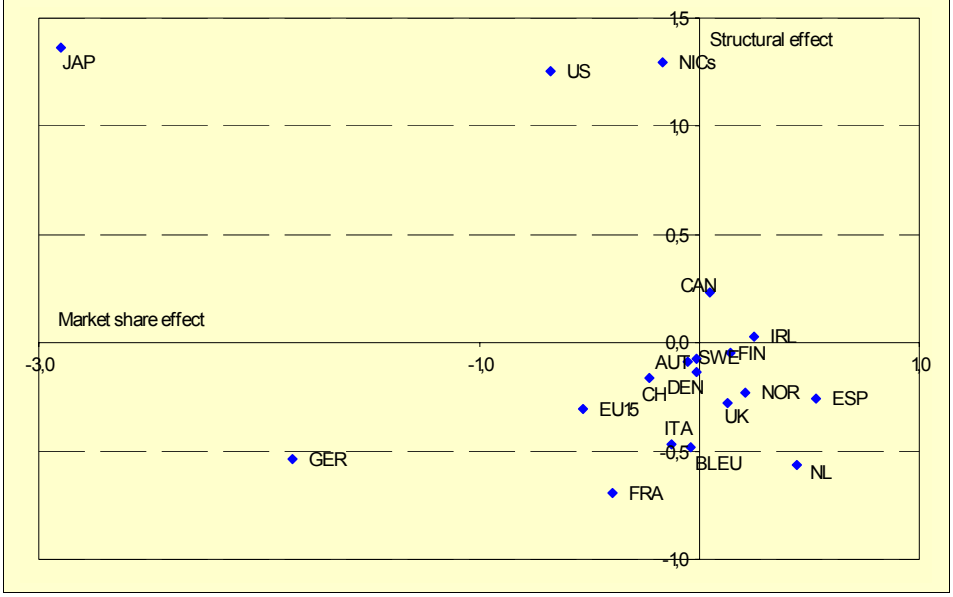
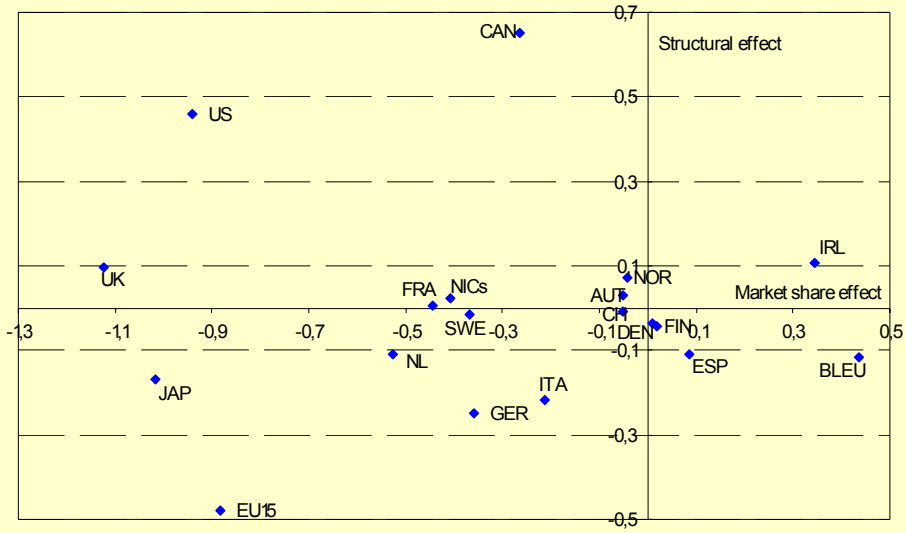


FIGURE 5 b - Market share effect and Structural effect 1997/2001 (in absolute value)



Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union; AUT = Austria; DEN = Denmark; FIN = Finland; FRA = France; GER = Germany; IRL = Ireland; ITA = Italy; NL = Netherlands; ESP = Spain; SWE = Sweden; UK = United Kingdom; NOR = Norway; CH = Switzerland; JAP = Japan; CAN = Canada; US = United States; EU15 (external trade only) = European Union (15 Member States); Asian NICs (external trade only) = Hong-Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia; Greece and Portugal not reported.

FIGURE 6 a - Market share effect (in % of the 1991 world export market share) and Nominal effective exchange rate growth 1991/1997

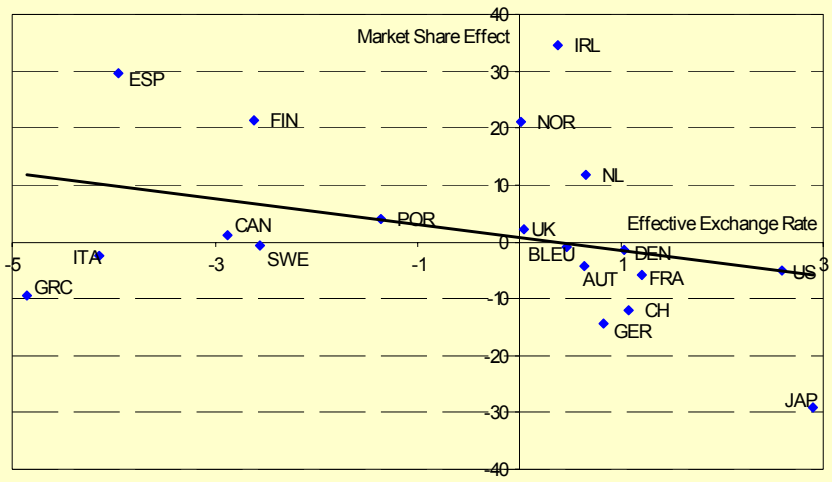
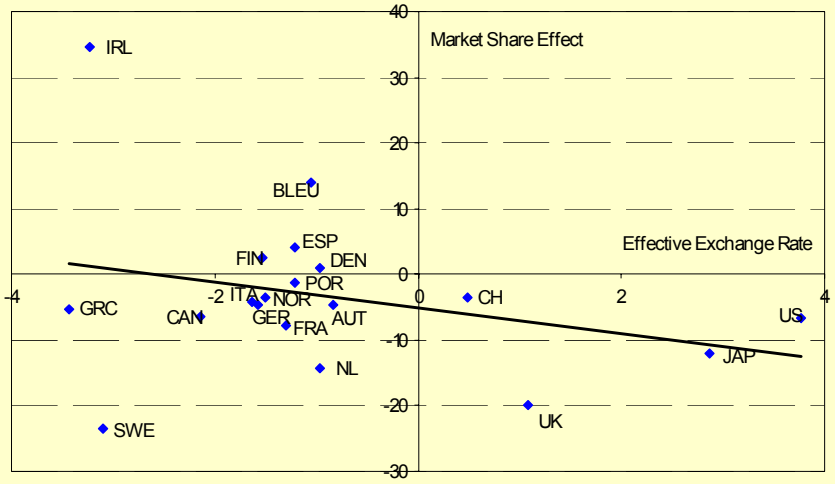


FIGURE 6 b - Market share effect (in % of the 1997 world export market share) and Nominal effective exchange rate growth 1997/2001



Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII), AMECO database (European Commission).
Notes: Nominal effective exchange rate: average annual growth rate.
BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union; AUT = Austria; DEN = Denmark; FIN = Finland; FRA = France; GER = Germany; GRC = Greece; IRL = Ireland; ITA = Italy; NL = Netherlands; POR = Portugal; ESP = Spain; SWE = Sweden; UK = United Kingdom; NOR = Norway; CH = Switzerland; JAP = Japan; CAN = Canada; US = United States; EU15 and Asian NICs not reported.

FIGURE 7 a - Market share effect (in % of the 1991 world export market share) and Real effective exchange rate growth 1991/1997

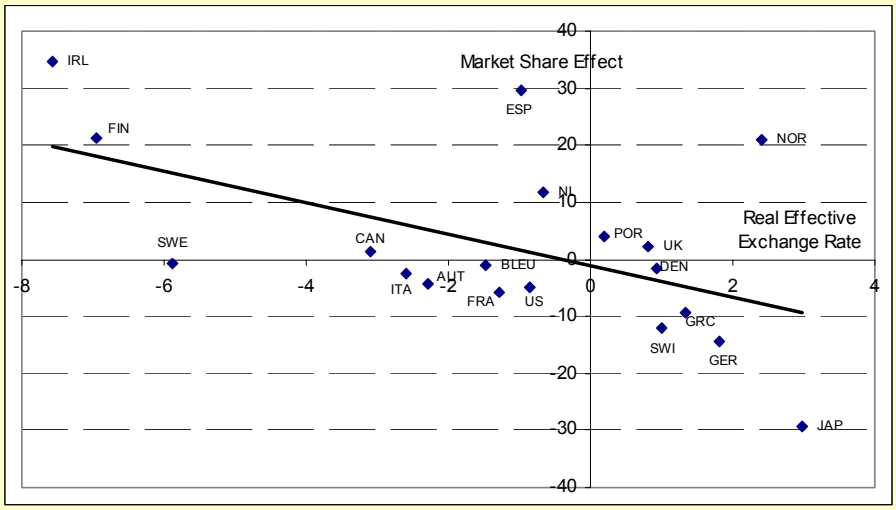
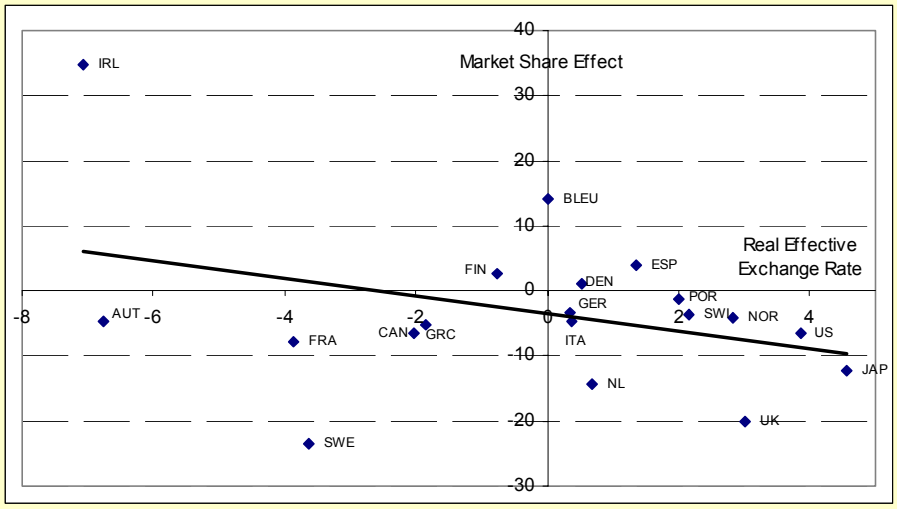


FIGURE 7 b - Market share effect (in % of the 1997 world export market share) and Real effective exchange rate growth 1997/2001



Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII), OECD Economic Outlook 2004 (2).

Notes: Competitiveness-weighted relative unit labour cost: average annual growth rate, manufacturing industry, common currency (USD).
BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union; AUT = Austria; DEN = Denmark; FIN = Finland; FRA = France; GER = Germany; GRC = Greece; IRL = Ireland; ITA = Italy; NL = Netherlands; POR = Portugal; ESP = Spain; SWE = Sweden; SWI = Switzerland; UK = United Kingdom; NOR = Norway; JAP = Japan; CAN = Canada; US = United States; EU15 and Asian NICs not reported.

B. European countries

Having examined the results of the CMSA for the BLEU in detail, we now set about analysing the results of the CMSA for the Member States of the EU15 as well as Switzerland and Norway. The aim of this part is to identify the major trends and common patterns in order to present a cross-country analysis of the results. The global results are shown in Tables and Figures 3 and 4, and the tables of the contributions concerning the geographical areas and the commodity groups can be found in the Appendix C. We will analyse the results for the two periods - 1991 to 1997 and 1997 to 2001 - separately.

But let us first take a look at the global trends in the aggregate export market share for the European countries over the whole decade 1991/2001. These are shown on Figure 2. The biggest losses occur in the big countries. Germany, France, Italy and the UK all suffer quite substantial aggregate export market losses. This is also true for the Netherlands. The smaller countries mostly record a slight decline in their world export market share over the whole decade. Very few European countries experience market share gains between 1991 and 2001 (Finland, Ireland, Spain). These gains are sizeable only for Ireland.

As regards the profiles of these aggregate export market shares, most countries record a continuous decline. Among the three countries that had gained world export market shares between 1991 and 1997, only Ireland continues to gain between 1997 and 2001, while Spain and Finland now lose aggregate export market shares.[1] Two countries (the BLEU and Norway) succeed in reversing the trend of a falling world export market share and thus have a v-shaped profile for their share. For all other European countries the downward trend in this share goes on between 1997 and 2001, but in most cases it is significantly smaller than in the previous period.

For each period, we will first deal with the total effect, i.e. changes in the aggregate export market share, and then proceed to decompose these overall changes and examine one by one the 'competitiveness effect', the 'market composition effect', the 'commodity composition effect', and the 'combined commodity market effect', always starting off with the global results followed by the contributions of the geographical areas and the commodity groups.

1. Period 1991/1997

a. Total effect

The period 1991/1997 is marked by a significant decline in the world export market share for most European countries in our sample. Table 3 shows that the severest fall in absolute value occurred in three big countries: Germany (-2.38 percentage points), France (-1.09) and Italy (-0.60). But as noted before, the fall in the world export market share was also sizeable for the BLEU (-0.52). The drop as a percentage of the 1991 level lay between 10 % and 20 % for most countries. In per-

1. Spain and Finland are thus the only countries with a hump-shaped profile for their world export market share.

centage terms, the decline was strongest for Switzerland (-20.8 %) followed by Greece (-19.9 %) and Germany (-18.5 %).

There are, however, three exceptions to this rule of declining world export market shares between 1991 and 1997. These are Ireland (+0.28 percentage points), Spain (+0.27) and Finland (+0.10). As a percentage of their 1991 world export market share their gains also prove to be quite substantial: 38.9 % for Ireland, 15.1 % for Spain and 14.9 % for Finland. The idea of a catching-up process provides a tentative explanation for the good performances of these three countries.

As regards the contributions of the geographical areas to the 'total effect', the most striking feature is the very negative contribution of the EU15 area for the vast majority of countries, i.e. all countries except Ireland and Spain. This is compensated to some extent by a positive contribution of the area Eastern Europe for quite a few of those countries. For some, non-negligible positive contributions also come from the areas South East Asia and/or North America. However, these positive contributions never fully compensate the negative contribution of the EU15 area, except for Finland where the positive contribution of the area Eastern Europe outweighs the negative one of the EU15 area. Moreover, two special cases are worth mentioning: Ireland and Spain for which even the contribution of the EU15 is positive.

The contributions of the commodity groups to the 'total effect' are a lot less homogeneous than those of the geographical areas. This is essentially due to the relatively heterogeneous export specialisations in terms of commodities of the European countries. The contributions of the three major export product groups 'Chemical', Mechanical' and 'Vehicles' are negative for most European countries. With only few exceptions, this also applies to 'Energy', 'Food industry', 'Textile' and 'Wood&paper' in the case of those countries where these commodity groups still represent a sizeable portion of exports. The commodity group 'Electronics', which is also important for many European countries, makes mostly a positive to very positive contribution to the total effect. It provides the main contribution to the overall positive total effect for Finland and Ireland.

The analysis of the total effect can be summarised as follows: all European countries had to put up with a fall in their world export market share between 1991 and 1997 except for Finland, Ireland and Spain. For the countries whose world export market share is shrinking during this period the very negative contribution of the EU15 area is the main explanatory factor for this downward trend. The contributions of the commodity groups to the total effect are relatively heterogeneous and vary with the product specialisation of each country.

b. Market share effect

The results for the 'market share effect' are mixed for the European countries. The biggest gains occurred in those countries that experienced a world export market share increase. As a percentage of the 1991 world export market share, these gains amount to 34.6 % for Ireland, 29.5 % for Spain and 21.4 % for Finland. When linked to competitiveness, this confirms the catching-up explanation. For these three countries the positive 'competitiveness effect' outweighs the negative 'structural effect'. The biggest losses were recorded by Germany (-14.3 %), Switzerland (-12.3 %), Greece (-9.5 %) and France (-5.8 %).

As analysed above[1], Figures 6a and 7a show that the relationship between the 'market share effect' and standard competitiveness indicators is as expected. Indeed, an appreciation of the nominal effective exchange rate or an increase in relative unit labour costs implies a negative 'market share effect'. But the relationship is rather weak in both cases, which calls for further investigation into the determinants of the 'market share effect'.

Let us now examine the contributions of the geographical areas to the 'market share effect'. Three common characteristics can be made out for the countries with a very positive overall 'market share effect' (Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain and Norway): a positive overall effect, positive contributions from most areas and, most of all, sizeable gains in the EU15 area. The other interesting group of countries includes France, Germany, Greece and Switzerland, which all experience a substantial fall in their overall 'market share effect' The pattern of the contributions of the geographical areas for this group is dominated by strong losses in the EU15 area.

As for the 'total effect', the contributions of the commodity groups to the 'market share effect' are far from uniform in a cross-country perspective making it hard to detect any common trends or patterns. A few salient features can nonetheless be made out. Except for Norway, the countries which record a large positive overall 'market share effect' (Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands and Spain) owe this to a large extent to competitiveness gains in the export product group 'Electronics'. Moreover, note that the contributions of the commodity groups 'Chemical' and 'Mechanical' are negative for France, Germany and Switzerland, which are the main countries with significant overall losses due to the 'market share effect'.

To sum up our findings, we can state that the 'market share effect' is rather small - whether positive or negative - for most European countries, very positive for Finland, Ireland and Spain, and very negative for Germany, France and Switzerland. In geographical terms, both gains and losses in the overall 'market share effect' can be traced back to the contribution of the EU15 area. Moreover, the product group 'Electronics' made an important contribution in those countries that experienced gains due to the 'market share effect'.

c. Market composition effect

In Table 3 it is indeed very striking to see that the 'market composition effect' is negative for all European countries. This means that the market specialisation of the exports of all European countries was unfavourable and had a negative impact on their aggregate export market share. The second striking feature is that those countries that have the largest shares of exports going to the EU15 turn out to have the biggest negative 'market composition effect': Portugal (-13.2 % in terms of the 1991 world export market share), the Netherlands (-13.7 %), the BLEU (-12.4 %) and Spain (-12.8 %).

We have already analysed above how the changes in the shares of the geographical areas in world imports influence the sign of the contributions of the geographical areas to the 'market composition effect'.[2] The signs of the contributions of the geographical areas to the 'market composition effect' are thus the

1. See Chapter IV.A.
2. See Chapter IV.A.

same for virtually all European reference countries. The contributions are also similar in size. The same dominant pattern as for the contributions to the 'total effect' can be identified and it now prevails for all European reference countries, even Finland, Ireland and Spain. Thus, all countries suffer a negative to very negative contribution of the EU15 area, which even exceeds the overall negative 'market composition effect'. The main compensating positive contribution stems from the area Eastern Europe for quite a few reference countries and from South East Asia or North America for several others. However, these positive contributions are never sufficient to completely compensate the negative contribution of the EU15 area.

For almost all European countries, the contributions of the commodity groups to the 'market composition effect' are either all negative or negative but one. This dominant pattern for the European countries implies that on the world market for each of the twelve commodity groups their specialisation in terms of destination markets was such that a decline in their world export market share ensued.

All in all, it is worth retaining that the overall 'market composition effect' is negative for all European countries. This can be explained most convincingly through the contributions of the geographical areas. The exports of all European countries mainly go to the internal market of the EU15. However, the share of the area EU15 in world imports fell quite substantially between 1991 and 1997. The contribution of the area EU15 is hence distinctly negative and only fractionally compensated by the positive contributions of the areas Eastern Europe, South East Asia and North America.

d. Commodity composition effect

As shown in Table 3, the 'commodity composition effect' is slightly negative between 1991 and 1997 for 12 out of the 16 European countries in our sample, slightly positive for Germany, Sweden and the UK, and very positive for Ireland. This means that the commodity mix of the exports of those countries favoured the growth of their world export market share given the developments in the commodity distribution of world trade. The common point of the commodity specialisations of the exports of those four countries is the importance of the product groups 'Chemical' and 'Electronics'. It is crucial to keep this in mind when looking at the contributions to the overall 'commodity composition effect'.

The contributions of the geographical areas to the 'commodity composition effect' represent the impact on the world export market share of the commodity specialisation of the reference country's exports in each geographical area. Note simply that the overall 'commodity composition effect' is small for almost all European reference countries and so are the contributions of the geographical areas.

Among the four commodity groups that contribute positively to the 'commodity composition effect'[1], the weight of the groups 'Chemical' and 'Electronics' is considerable for the exports of quite a few European countries, while the groups 'Electrical' and Others' are of lesser importance. This brings us back to our earlier remark concerning the product specialisation of those countries that have a pos-

1. The sign of the contributions of the commodity groups to the 'commodity composition effect' is to a large extent determined by the sign of the change in the share of those commodity groups in world imports. We have described this in greater detail in Chapter IV.A.

itive overall 'commodity composition effect'. They are indeed all specialised in the commodity groups 'Chemical' and 'Electronics', especially Ireland, which has the biggest positive 'commodity composition effect'.

To sum up, two characteristics should be retained concerning the 'commodity composition effect' for the European reference countries between 1991 and 1997. First of all, the effect is small for most countries and positive for only a few. Secondly, the countries with a positive overall 'commodity composition effect' are specialised in the product groups 'Chemical' and 'Electronics'.

e. Combined commodity market effect

As a reminder, note first that the 'combined commodity market effect' shows the ability of any reference country to benefit from niches in certain markets. The effect is globally positive but small for the majority of the European countries for the period 1991/1997 offering thus no significant compensation for the losses through the market specialisation of the exports. All in all, the gain or loss due to the 'combined commodity market effect' lies roughly between -2 % and +2 % of the 1991 world export market share except for Norway (-7.2 %). Note also that the contributions of both the geographical areas and the commodity groups to the 'combined commodity market effect' are generally small just like the overall effect.

2. Period 1997/2001

a. Total effect

There are only three European reference countries for which the total effect is positive during the period 1997/2001: the BLEU, Ireland and Norway. The world export market share gain is biggest for Ireland (45.2 % of the 1997 level) followed by the BLEU (10.3 %) and Norway (3.1 %). The biggest losses occur in Sweden (-24.3 %), the UK (-18.3 %), the Netherlands (-17.3 %) and to a lesser extent in Greece (-13.1 %).

The pattern of the contributions of the geographical areas to the 'total effect' is very similar for all reference countries with declining aggregate export market shares: a majority of contributions, if not all, are negative, and the main negative contribution almost always comes from the EU15 area. The bigger this contribution from the EU15, the stronger is the 'total effect'. In contrast to this dominant pattern, the contributions of the geographical areas to the 'total effect' are mostly positive for the three countries that gain aggregate export market shares. Note that the BLEU and Ireland benefit from a large positive contribution of the EU15 area.

The reference countries that lose aggregate export market shares mostly do so in a majority of commodity groups. It is typically the commodity groups 'Food industry', 'Wood&paper', 'Textile' and 'Mechanical' that contribute negatively to the total effect. The increase in the world export market share of the BLEU and Ireland can be explained by positive contributions of the commodity groups 'Chemical' and respectively 'Others' or 'Electronics'.

To sum up, only three European reference countries experience world export market share increases between 1997 and 2001. The EU15 remains the most important geographical area: the aggregate export market share growth of any European reference country depends to a large extent on the contribution of the EU15 area. The contributions of the commodity groups vary considerably: negative contributions came mainly from the groups 'Food industry', 'Wood&paper', 'Textile' and 'Mechanics'.

b. Market share effect

For the period 1991/1997, we had identified the 'market composition effect' as the driving force behind aggregate export market share losses of the European reference countries. This is no longer the case for 1997/2001. Now it is the 'market share effect' that is mainly responsible for the drop in the aggregate export market share of many European reference countries. It is indeed negative for all European countries except for the BLEU, Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Spain. Among the countries that lose world export market shares due to a negative 'market share effect', Sweden, the UK and the Netherlands are the frontrunners. But it also constitutes the main source of the aggregate export market share gains of Ireland and the BLEU.

We would thus want to go into greater detail regarding the determinants of the 'market share effect'. However, when linking this effect to the standard competitiveness indicators we have used so far, i.e. the nominal effective exchange rate growth and the unit labour cost growth, we find that the relationship is even weaker for the period 1997/2001 than for the period 1991/1997. The relationship is flawed for reasons we have put forward in Chapter IV.A.

As regards the analysis of the contributions of the geographical areas to the 'market share effect', two groups of countries with an interesting pattern can be identified. The first group is made up of the BLEU and Ireland, which are the countries with the biggest gains in terms of the 'market share effect' between 1997 and 2001. For those two countries the main positive contribution comes from the EU15 area. The second group includes the reference countries whose world export market shares decline dramatically due to a fall in the competitiveness of their exports: the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK. For these countries, the contributions of most if not all geographical areas are negative and a strong decline in the 'market share effect' in the EU15 area explains to a large extent their aggregate export market share losses.

Concerning the commodity groups, the BLEU records positive contributions from almost all commodity groups and the countries with a strong negative overall 'market share effect' (the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK) all suffer market share losses in a vast majority of commodity groups. Ireland is a special case as the very positive contributions of the commodity groups 'Chemical' and 'Electronics' outweigh the negative ones of several other groups.

All in all, for most European countries the 'market share effect' is the most important effect in the decomposition. It explains most of the substantial aggregate export market share gains of the BLEU and Ireland and also most of the losses of the countries with a big decline in their world export market share (the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK). For all those countries the crucial contribution as regards the geographical areas comes from the EU15.

c. Market composition effect

The 'market composition effect' is globally small for all European reference countries in 1997/2001. In other words, they do not lose or gain a lot due to the market specialisation of their exports. Six out of the 16 European countries in our sample show a slightly positive 'market composition effect' (Austria, France, Ireland, Portugal, the UK and Switzerland), while the other's aggregate export market share is adversely affected by the market specialisation of their exports.

As always for the contributions of the geographical areas to the 'market composition effect', we need to know more about the changes in the shares of the geographical areas in world imports. According to Table 6 in Appendix B, North America's share in world imports rose substantially and the share of the EU15 grew slightly during the period under consideration, while the shares of all other areas fell. This indicates what kind of pattern we would expect for the contributions of the geographical areas to the 'market composition effect'. The observed pattern corresponds indeed to the expected one for most European countries. However, for some reference countries the contribution of the EU15 area is negative instead of positive as expected. This is plausible as the share of the EU15 area in world imports rises only slightly and it means that the market specialisation of those reference countries among the markets of the EU15 is marked by the fact that the markets with a falling share in world trade dominate.

Moreover, the contributions of the geographical areas to the 'market composition effect' are globally small for all European reference countries just like the overall effect. The most noteworthy contribution comes from North America, which is the main import growth area in 1997/2001. It is positive for all European countries and big enough for some to outweigh the negative contributions from the other areas.

The main common feature of the contributions of the commodity groups is that they are small just like the total effect for all European reference countries. As regards the sign of those contributions, it turns out to be difficult to find any common pattern among those countries.

There are only a few things worth retaining as far as the 'market composition effect' for the European reference countries is concerned. Between 1997 and 2001, the impact of the export market specialisation on the world export market share turns out to be rather limited and so are the contributions of the geographical areas and the commodity groups. During this period, the share in world imports of the EU15 area stays constant, which implies that the European countries have ceased to lose world export market shares because they mostly trade among themselves.

d. Commodity composition effect

The 'commodity composition effect' is, just like the 'market composition effect', rather small for most European reference countries. It contributes to increasing the world export market share of Ireland, Sweden, the UK and Norway. All other European countries lose aggregate export market shares because of the commodity specialisation of their exports, but the negative impact is mostly relatively small.

The pattern of the contributions of the geographical areas is relatively uniform for the four countries that increase their world export market shares through their commodity specialisation. Most if not all contributions are positive and the biggest positive contribution comes from the EU15. By contrast, the 'commodity composition effect' is negative for the other European reference countries either because most contributions of the geographical areas are negative or because the negative contribution of the EU15 area is big enough to outweigh other positive contributions.

Given the changes in the shares of the 12 commodity groups in world imports we would expect for any reference country positive contributions to the 'commodity composition effect' from the following six commodity groups[1]: 'Energy', 'Chemical', 'Vehicles', 'Electrical', 'Electronics' and 'Others'. This is indeed the pattern found for most European reference countries. The sizeable negative contribution of the commodity group 'Food industry' stands out for many European reference countries. The commodity groups 'Mechanical' and 'Steel industry' also have a big negative impact on the 'commodity composition effect' for several countries. The strongest positive contributions come from the groups 'Electronics' and 'Chemical'.

Summarising the 'commodity composition effect' for 1997/2001 very briefly, we note that the export product specialisation of the European reference countries did not have a great impact on their world export market share. The contributions of the geographical areas and of the commodity groups to the overall 'commodity composition effect' are equally small.

e. Combined commodity market effect

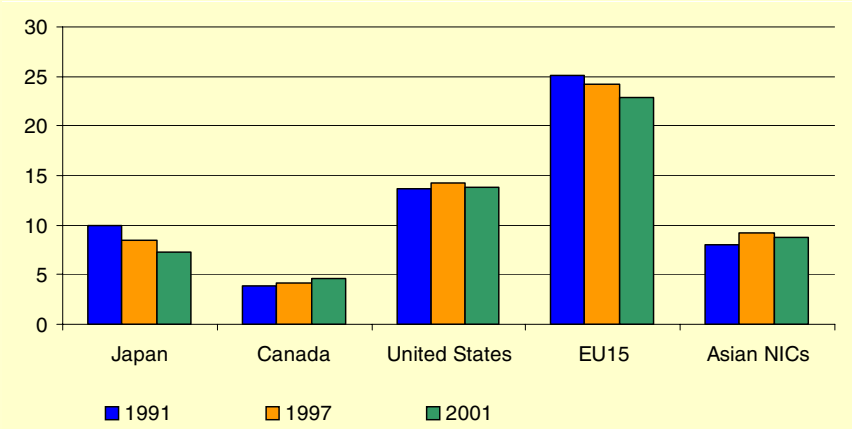
As in the previous period, the effect is small for the European reference countries. It is positive for about half of them, but never exceeds 4 % of the 1997 world export market share. When negative it never lies below -3 %. Generally speaking, contributions from both geographical areas and commodity groups are small. All in all, the 'combined commodity market effect' is thus part of a rather small 'structural effect', which is outweighed by the 'competitiveness effect' for most European reference countries during the period 1997 to 2001.[2]

1. See Table 7 in Appendix B.
2. See Figure 5b in Chapter IV.A.

C. Non-European countries and country groups

In the last part of this chapter we will briefly analyse the results of the CMSA for the non-European reference countries. As they do not form a homogeneous group, we describe the results for those three countries one by one. Furthermore, the results for the two reference country groups (EU15, Asian NICs) are presented. Remember that for the CMSA of country groups only external trade is taken into account. Tables 3 and 4 and Figures 2 and 3 again show the global results, and the tables and Figures of the contributions of the geographical areas and commodity groups for the non-European countries can be found in the Appendix C.

FIGURE 8 - World export market share of the non-European countries and the EU15 in 1991, 1997 and 2001



Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: EU15 (external trade only) = European Union (15 Member States); Asian NICs (external trade only) - Hong-Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia.

a. Japan

In absolute value the world export market share of Japan fell by 1.53 percentage points between 1991 and 1997. Only Germany suffered a greater loss in absolute value. With -15.5 % the fall in Japan's world export market share was also substantial when taken as a percentage of the 1991 level. Moreover, Japan's aggregate export market share continued to decline in 1997/2001. Reaching 14.1 % of the 1997 level, the loss was again quite sizeable. All in all, the losses can be described as dramatic over the decade examined in this paper. The world export market share of Japan fell from almost 10 % in 1991 to a bit more than 7 % in 2001.

The CMSA for Japan reveals three important characteristics. First of all, a very negative 'market share effect' was the driving force behind the continuous downward trend in Japan's world export market share over the decade 1991/2001. Moreover, these losses due to the 'market share effect' were concentrated in the destination markets of North America, South East Asia and the EU15. Finally, Japan lost the largest part of its aggregate export market share in the commodity groups 'Vehicles', 'Mechanical' and most of all 'Electronics'.

b. Canada

When analysing the results of the CMSA for Canada, it is very important to keep in mind that 75 % or more of Canadian exports go to the US. The contribution of North America is thus crucial for Canada. Unlike Japan, Canada experienced a continuous increase in its aggregate export market share over the entire decade 1991/2001. According to the CMSA, the favourable market specialisation of Canadian exports was responsible for this rise outweighing the negative 'market share effect'. Most of Canadian exports go to the US market, which grew fast between 1991 and 2001. This explains most of the rise in Canada's aggregate export market share.

c. United States

The profile of the world export market share of the US is still different from that of Japan or Canada. In 1991/1997 the share rose from 13.7 % to 14.3 %, which implies an increase by 4.2 %. The US is indeed one of the few countries in our sample that increased their aggregate export market share during this period. Between 1997 and 2001 the US suffered world export market share losses of 3.4 % of the 1997 level. The world export market share of the US fell back to 13.8 % in 2001, which is just slightly above the 1991 level. In summary, the rise in the aggregate export market share of the US over the decade 1991/2001 was fairly small, but the path of the share was hump-shaped.

The decomposition shows that losses due to the 'market share effect' were steady throughout the decade. The size of the 'structural effect' therefore determined whether there was a rise or a fall in the aggregate export market share. In 1991/1997 it outweighed the 'market share effect', which was no longer true in 1997/2001. The market share losses were concentrated in the geographical areas South East Asia, Japan and the EU15 and in the commodity group 'Electronics', while South America was the driving force behind the positive 'market composition effect'.

d. EU15

Concerning the EU15, note first that its external trade still accounted for a quarter of world trade in 1991[1]. But the world export market share of the EU15 fell by 3.3 % until 1997. The decline in the EU15's world export market share accelerated between 1997 and 2001 and we now observe a loss of 5.6 %.

The CMSA for the external trade of the EU15 reveals several interesting features. First of all, the fall in the world export market share of the EU15 between 1991 and 2001 can be attributed to two trends: a decline as regards individual market shares and an unfavourable market specialisation. Secondly, the EU15 experiences sizeable export market share gains in Eastern Europe, but also suffers substantial losses in the areas Africa Middle-East and Other Europe. In South East Asia appreciable gains in 1991/1997 are followed by rather large losses up to 2001. Finally, the decrease in its world export market share originated in particular in the commodity groups 'Mechanical' and 'Food industry', while 'Electronics'

1. Although Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the European Union only in 1995, they are included in our country group EU15 already in 1991.

made a big positive contribution to the EU15 world export market share over the entire decade 1991/2001.

e. Asian NICs

There is a striking contrast between the first and the second period in the development of the world export market share of the Asian NICs: a substantial rise between 1991 and 1997 is followed by a downturn between 1997 and 2001. This yields a hump-shaped profile, which resembles that of the US and which is obviously linked to the economic crisis in the Asian NICs in 1997 and 1998.

The CMSA provides the following explanation for this hump-shaped profile: in 1991/1997 the 'structural effect' was big enough to compensate the negative 'market share effect', but this was no longer the case during 1997/2001. The sizeable positive contribution of South East Asia accounts for a good deal of the rise in the Asian NICs' aggregate export market share in 1991/1997. But the profile over the whole decade is best mirrored by the contribution of the commodity groups 'Textile' and 'Electronics': before 1997, the contribution of the latter, mainly to the 'commodity composition effect', outweighed the competitiveness losses for the former, while after 1997 this contribution became too small.

V Conclusion

The purpose of this paper was to apply Constant Market Shares Analysis (CMSA) to the world export market shares of the BLEU and a sample of other countries in order to determine whether their market specialisation, their commodity specialisation or changes in individual market shares were responsible for the changes in their world export market share. This meant updating the work on this subject in Simonis (2000) with data taken from the same source, i.e. the 'CHELEM' database of the 'Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales' (CEPII). In this context, we have introduced a slightly improved version of CMSA based on Milana (2004). Following the analysis for the period 1991/1997, the update consisted in applying CMSA to 1997/2001. Moreover, we have extended the sample of countries to include all Member States of the EU15, the EU15 as a whole, Switzerland, Norway, Canada, the US, Japan and the Asian NICs.

Let us first highlight the salient features of the results for the entire sample. Between 1991 and 1997, most of the European countries had to put up with a decline in their world export market share. CMSA reveals that this decline was caused either by a fall in market shares for individual commodities on individual destination markets (individual or micro shares) or by an unfavourable geographical specialisation of their exports. The few European countries whose world export market share rose between 1991 and 1997 owe this to an increase in individual market shares. This increase is to some extent, linked to competitiveness, but we have shown that the correlation is weak between traditional price competitiveness measures and our results for the gains or losses due to changes in individual market shares. Most likely other factors play a role in explaining changes in individual market shares.

It is striking to see that for all European countries the market specialisation of the exports contributed to reducing their world export market share. The commodity specialisation had a rather limited impact on this share for the vast majority of European countries in the sample. The results of the CMSA are rather different for the four non-European countries during 1991/1997. The dominant pattern is that although their exports became less competitive they were able to increase their world export market shares due to both the market distribution and, albeit to a lesser extent, the commodity distribution of their exports.

Between 1997 and 2001, the decline in their world export market shares continues for most European countries. The respective increases and falls can essentially be explained by changes in individual market shares, whereas the structural factors, i.e. both the market and the commodity distribution of the exports, have only little impact on the world export market share of the European countries. As for the non-European countries, we find almost the same dominant pattern as before, but now the individual market share losses are no longer outweighed by gains

through the market and commodity specialisations; hence most of these countries lose world export market shares.

Splitting up the global results of the CMSA into the contributions of nine geographical areas allows us to locate the origin of the increases and falls in the world export market shares. The main handicap of the European countries in the sample is that their exports are mainly directed towards the internal market of the EU15. As the import growth of this area was particularly slow between 1991 and 1997, many European countries in the sample lost world export market shares during this period. By contrast, some of them benefited from the sizeable increase in the share in world imports of the areas Eastern Europe and South East Asia between 1991 and 1997. For the non-European countries, the contribution of South East Asia accounts to a considerable degree for the rise in their world export market share during 1991/1997. By the same token, countries with a large share of exports going to North America had a lot to gain in terms of their world export market share between 1997 and 2001.

The results of the CMSA can also be analysed with respect to commodity groups. Here, we can identify a clear trend over the whole decade for all countries in the sample. A specialisation in exports of the commodity group 'Electronics' proved very beneficial for the world export market share. To a lesser extent, this was also true for the group 'Chemical'. Among the other commodity groups, 'Food industry', 'Textile', 'Mechanical' and 'Vehicles' mostly contributed to a fall in the world export market share.

The BLEU constitutes a special case. During the period 1991/1997, the BLEU was one of the countries in the sample with the most significant declines in their world export market share, which was due to an unfavourable market specialisation. Indeed, most exports of the BLEU go to the EU15. By contrast, the BLEU experienced a sharp rise in its world export market share between 1997 and 2001 unlike almost all other European countries. This rise was caused by a surge in individual market shares. Moreover, it has ceased to lose world export market shares due to the market specialisation of its exports. As regards the commodity distribution of its exports, the BLEU is at a disadvantage because of the modest share of the commodity group 'Electronics' in its exports, although this is compensated by the weight of its exports in the commodity group 'Chemical'.

All in all, the application of CMSA has allowed us to answer the questions raised in the introduction. We have been able to quantify the impact of market and commodity specialisations on the world export market share of our sample of countries for the years 1991/1997 and 1997/2001 and to identify certain trends and patterns for the changes in those shares. However, as explained in Milana (1988) CMSA "can by no means provide by itself indications on the underlying determinants of the observed changes". In other words, it cannot replace an investigation into the explanatory factors of changes in world export market shares relying on econometric techniques.

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VII Appendix

A. Definition of the destination areas and the commodity groups

1. Geographical areas

NorthAm	United States, Canada
SouthAm	Venezuela, Ecuador, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Others in America
EU15	France, BLEU, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Austria, Spain, Greece, Portugal
EastEur	Former Yugoslavia, Former USSR, Central Europe
OtherEur	Norway, Iceland, Switzerland, Turkey, Israel, Others in Southern Europe
Afr-ME	South Africa, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Gulf, non-OPEC Middle East, Nigeria, Gabon, Others in Africa
Japan	
SEAsia	Indonesia, India, South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Pakistan, Brunei, Others in Asia/Oceania, China, Indochina
OtherAsia	Australia, New Zealand

2. Commodity groups

Energy	Coal (including lignite and other primary energy products), Crude oil, Natural gas (including all petroleum gases), Coke, Refined petroleum products, Electricity
Food industry	Cereals, Other edible agricultural products, Non-edible agricultural products, Cereal products, Fats (of vegetable or animal origin), Meat and fish, Preserved meat and fish products, Preserved food and vegetable products, Sugar products

	(including chocolate), Animal foodstuffs, Beverages, Manufactured tobaccos
Textile	Yarns and fabrics, Clothing (with fabrics as the main input), Knitwear (made directly from yarns), Carpets and textile furnishings, Leather fur skins and footwear
Wood & paper	Articles in wood, Furniture (made of wood or other materials), Paper and pulp, Printing and publications, Toys, sports equipment and miscellaneous manufactured articles
Chemical	Cement and derived products, Ceramics (including manufactured mineral articles n.e.s.), Glass (flatware and hollowware), Basic inorganic chemicals, Fertilizers, Basic organic chemicals, Paints, colourings and intermediate chemical products n.e.s., Toilet products, soaps and perfumes (including chemical preparations n.e.s.), Pharmaceuticals, Plastics, fibres and synthetic resins, Plastic articles, Rubber articles (including tyres), Unprocessed minerals
Steel industry	Iron- and steel-making (including pig iron and sheet steel), Tubes and first-stage processing products, Iron ores and scrap
Non ferrous	Non-ferrous metals, Non-ferrous ores and scrap
Mechanical	Large metallic structures, Miscellaneous hardware, Engines, turbines and pumps, Agricultural equipment, Machine tools, Construction and public works equipment, Specialised machines, Arms and weaponry, Ships (including oil rigs), Aeronautics
Vehicles	Vehicle components, Cars (including motorcycles), Commercial vehicles and transport equipment (including public transport vehicles and railway equipment)
Electrical	Domestic electrical appliances, Heavy electrical equipment, Electrical apparatus (including passive devices)
Electronics	Precision instruments, Watch and clock making, Optics and photographic and cinematographic equipment, Electronical components, Consumer electronics, Telecommunication equipment, Computer equipment (including office equipment)
Others	Precious stones, jewellery, works of art, Non-monetary gold, Not elsewhere specified (n.e.s.)

B. Geographical and commodity distribution of world trade

1. Geographical distribution

TABLE 6 - Geographical distribution of world imports (1991-1997-2001)

	% of total			Average annual growth rate		Relative growth (sign)	
	2001	1997	1991	1997-2001	1991-1997	1997-2001	1991-1997
NorthAm	22.32	19.53	17.56	4.06	9.36	+	+
SouthAm	5.92	5.98	4.47	1.61	12.77	-	+
EU15	37.44	37.25	44.42	1.87	4.32	+	-
EastEur	4.72	5.09	3.24	0.51	15.83	-	+
OtherEur	3.56	3.94	4.14	0.07	6.53	-	-
Afr-ME	4.46	4.66	5.65	1.01	4.06	-	-
Japan	5.44	5.84	6.24	0.56	6.27	-	-
SEAsia	14.85	16.30	12.91	0.21	11.69	-	+
OtherAsia	1.30	1.41	1.38	0.47	7.72	-	+
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.78	7.43	=	=

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

2. Commodity distribution

TABLE 7 - Commodity distribution of world imports (1991-1997-2001)

	% of total			Average annual growth rate		Relative growth (sign)	
	2001	1997	1991	1997-2001	1991-1997	1997-2001	1991-1997
Energy	10.61	8.88	10.25	4.85	4.89	+	-
Food industry	8.67	10.27	11.94	-1.06	4.77	-	-
Textile	7.05	7.70	8.24	0.30	6.22	-	-
Wood&Paper	6.03	6.10	6.36	1.59	6.68	-	-
Chemical	13.13	12.76	12.39	2.26	7.96	+	+
Steel industry	2.57	3.13	3.50	-1.53	5.44	-	-
Non-ferrous	2.35	2.50	2.64	0.74	6.49	-	-
Mechanical	13.51	14.19	15.24	0.95	6.16	-	-
Vehicles	9.48	9.27	9.56	2.17	6.88	+	-
Electrical	5.37	5.31	4.50	1.97	10.44	+	+
Electronics	16.39	15.27	11.81	2.99	12.13	+	+
Others	4.83	4.62	3.58	2.55	12.08	+	+
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.78	7.43	=	=

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

C. Breakdown of the CMSA results by geographical areas and commodity groups

1. BLEU

TABLE 8 - Results of the CMSA for the BLEU (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.137	0.176	0.039	28.4	0.022	16.2	0.018	12.9	-0.006	-4.7	0.005	3.9
SouthAm	0.032	0.041	0.009	27.8	-0.003	-10.6	0.012	38.0	0.001	4.4	-0.001	-4.0
EU15	2.859	2.266	-0.592	-20.7	-0.038	-1.3	-0.512	-17.9	-0.055	-1.9	0.013	0.5
EastEur	0.051	0.112	0.062	121.7	0.009	17.8	0.036	70.8	0.002	4.1	0.015	29.0
OtherEur	0.174	0.170	-0.003	-2.0	0.003	1.5	-0.008	-4.9	-0.009	-5.1	0.011	6.5
Afr-ME	0.146	0.104	-0.042	-29.0	-0.027	-18.6	-0.023	-15.9	0.001	0.5	0.007	5.0
Japan	0.042	0.037	-0.005	-12.0	0.005	11.2	-0.003	-6.5	-0.001	-3.0	-0.006	-13.7
SEAsia	0.157	0.170	0.013	8.3	-0.009	-5.9	0.033	21.3	-0.006	-4.0	-0.005	-3.1
OtherAsia	0.010	0.015	0.005	46.9	0.004	40.0	0.000	1.2	0.000	3.1	0.000	2.6
Total	3.607	3.091	-0.516	-14.3	-0.035	-1.0	-0.447	-12.4	-0.073	-2.0	0.040	1.1

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share; BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union.

TABLE 9 - Results of the CMSA for the BLEU (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.118	0.079	-0.039	-32.9	0.015	12.7	-0.018	-15.3	-0.021	-18.2	-0.014	-12.2
Food industry	0.405	0.362	-0.043	-10.7	0.047	11.7	-0.061	-15.1	-0.044	-10.8	0.014	3.5
Textile	0.274	0.221	-0.053	-19.2	0.006	2.3	-0.035	-12.9	-0.029	-10.5	0.005	1.9
Wood&Paper	0.236	0.186	-0.049	-21.0	-0.002	-0.8	-0.033	-14.0	-0.008	-3.4	-0.007	-2.8
Chemical	0.688	0.696	0.008	1.2	0.082	11.9	-0.094	-13.7	0.024	3.5	-0.004	-0.6
Steel industry	0.264	0.172	-0.092	-35.0	-0.030	-11.4	-0.037	-14.1	-0.022	-8.3	-0.003	-1.2
Non-ferrous	0.114	0.090	-0.024	-21.4	-0.007	-6.0	-0.017	-14.5	-0.005	-4.3	0.004	3.5
Mechanical	0.300	0.271	-0.029	-9.8	0.032	10.8	-0.033	-10.9	-0.014	-4.6	-0.015	-5.1
Vehicles	0.573	0.481	-0.092	-16.1	-0.012	-2.1	-0.089	-15.5	-0.017	-3.0	0.026	4.6
Electrical	0.095	0.098	0.003	2.8	0.000	0.4	-0.013	-14.0	0.017	17.7	-0.001	-1.4
Electronics	0.136	0.183	0.046	34.1	0.040	29.0	-0.018	-13.2	0.026	19.3	-0.001	-1.0
Others	0.405	0.254	-0.151	-37.3	-0.208	-51.3	0.001	0.2	0.019	4.7	0.037	9.1
Total	3.607	3.091	-0.516	-14.3	-0.035	-1.0	-0.447	-12.4	-0.073	-2.0	0.040	1.1

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share; BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union.

TABLE 10 - Results of the CMSA for the BLEU (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.176	0.228	0.051	29.2	0.016	9.3	0.029	16.2	0.006	3.3	0.001	0.3
SouthAm	0.041	0.047	0.006	14.1	0.008	19.9	-0.005	-11.8	0.001	1.9	0.002	4.1
EU15	2.266	2.531	0.264	11.7	0.371	16.4	0.003	0.1	-0.060	-2.6	-0.050	-2.2
EastEur	0.112	0.120	0.007	6.6	0.015	13.7	-0.005	-4.4	0.000	0.1	-0.003	-2.7
OtherEur	0.170	0.157	-0.014	-8.1	-0.006	-3.3	-0.011	-6.2	0.003	1.5	0.000	0.0
Afr-ME	0.104	0.107	0.004	3.6	0.009	8.7	-0.004	-3.4	-0.001	-1.4	0.000	-0.2
Japan	0.037	0.036	-0.001	-2.2	0.003	6.8	-0.003	-7.2	0.001	3.6	-0.002	-5.3
SEAsia	0.170	0.169	0.000	-0.3	0.016	9.2	-0.009	-5.3	0.004	2.2	-0.011	-6.3
OtherAsia	0.015	0.016	0.001	6.9	0.002	12.9	-0.001	-7.9	0.000	3.0	0.000	-1.1
Total	3.091	3.410	0.319	10.3	0.435	14.1	-0.005	-0.2	-0.047	-1.5	-0.064	-2.1

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share; BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union.

TABLE 11 - Results of the CMSA for the BLEU (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.079	0.112	0.033	42.2	0.010	12.3	0.001	1.6	0.013	16.5	0.009	11.8
Food industry	0.362	0.344	-0.017	-4.8	0.045	12.3	-0.006	-1.7	-0.055	-15.1	-0.001	-0.3
Textile	0.221	0.216	-0.005	-2.5	0.034	15.3	-0.002	-0.9	-0.022	-9.8	-0.016	-7.1
Wood&Paper	0.186	0.214	0.027	14.8	0.035	18.8	-0.003	-1.5	-0.003	-1.7	-0.002	-0.9
Chemical	0.696	0.816	0.121	17.3	0.120	17.2	-0.003	-0.4	0.026	3.7	-0.022	-3.1
Steel industry	0.172	0.155	-0.017	-10.0	0.008	4.6	0.001	0.4	-0.036	-20.9	0.010	5.9
Non-ferrous	0.090	0.077	-0.012	-13.8	-0.006	-6.3	0.001	1.5	-0.005	-5.2	-0.003	-3.9
Mechanical	0.271	0.298	0.027	10.1	0.035	12.9	-0.002	-0.7	-0.020	-7.3	0.014	5.2
Vehicles	0.481	0.482	0.001	0.2	0.014	2.9	0.006	1.2	0.015	3.1	-0.033	-7.0
Electrical	0.098	0.101	0.003	3.4	0.006	6.5	-0.001	-1.2	0.001	1.3	-0.003	-3.2
Electronics	0.183	0.251	0.068	37.3	0.052	28.3	-0.003	-1.4	0.020	10.7	0.000	-0.3
Others	0.254	0.344	0.090	35.4	0.083	32.5	0.005	2.1	0.019	7.4	-0.017	-6.6
Total	3.091	3.410	0.319	10.3	0.435	14.1	-0.005	-0.2	-0.047	-1.5	-0.064	-2.1

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share; BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union.

2. Austria

TABLE 12 - Results of the CMSA for Austria (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.040	0.050	0.009	22.7	0.002	5.3	0.005	12.0	0.000	1.2	0.002	4.2
SouthAm	0.010	0.013	0.003	33.4	-0.001	-15.1	0.004	44.3	0.000	1.1	0.000	3.1
EU15	0.847	0.668	-0.178	-21.1	-0.009	-1.1	-0.179	-21.1	-0.003	-0.3	0.012	1.5
EastEur	0.132	0.197	0.065	48.8	-0.026	-19.9	0.069	52.4	0.002	1.7	0.019	14.6
OtherEur	0.097	0.083	-0.014	-14.2	0.005	4.9	-0.014	-14.9	-0.001	-0.6	-0.003	-3.6
Afr-ME	0.045	0.023	-0.022	-48.1	-0.012	-26.7	-0.007	-15.4	-0.001	-1.4	-0.002	-4.6
Japan	0.020	0.016	-0.004	-20.8	-0.004	-21.1	-0.001	-6.2	-0.001	-2.6	0.002	9.1
SEAsia	0.038	0.037	-0.001	-3.7	-0.009	-24.4	0.010	25.9	0.000	1.3	-0.002	-6.5
OtherAsia	0.005	0.007	0.002	43.3	0.002	38.5	0.000	1.0	0.000	-0.9	0.000	4.7
Total	1.234	1.094	-0.140	-11.4	-0.054	-4.3	-0.113	-9.2	-0.001	-0.1	0.028	2.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 13 - Results of the CMSA for Austria (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.011	0.013	0.001	11.7	0.007	58.6	0.000	1.1	-0.002	-14.9	-0.004	-33.1
Food industry	0.072	0.077	0.004	5.8	0.021	29.2	-0.009	-12.5	-0.012	-17.0	0.004	6.1
Textile	0.115	0.075	-0.039	-34.4	-0.019	-16.4	-0.012	-10.7	-0.006	-5.5	-0.002	-1.8
Wood&Paper	0.161	0.137	-0.024	-15.1	-0.007	-4.3	-0.020	-12.4	-0.008	-5.0	0.011	6.6
Chemical	0.191	0.126	-0.065	-33.8	-0.067	-35.0	-0.009	-4.5	0.006	2.9	0.005	2.7
Steel industry	0.070	0.051	-0.019	-27.7	-0.004	-5.9	-0.007	-10.1	-0.007	-10.6	-0.001	-1.2
Non-ferrous	0.031	0.023	-0.007	-24.2	-0.003	-10.1	-0.005	-15.7	-0.001	-4.6	0.002	6.3
Mechanical	0.304	0.250	-0.054	-17.9	-0.021	-6.8	-0.023	-7.6	-0.011	-3.5	0.000	0.1
Vehicles	0.076	0.113	0.037	49.0	0.046	60.9	-0.014	-18.3	-0.003	-3.5	0.008	9.9
Electrical	0.084	0.078	-0.006	-7.5	-0.020	-23.9	-0.007	-8.5	0.014	16.2	0.007	8.7
Electronics	0.114	0.069	-0.045	-39.1	-0.054	-47.2	-0.005	-4.1	0.016	14.0	-0.002	-1.8
Others	0.005	0.083	0.078	1558.4	0.067	1337.5	-0.003	-53.9	0.014	288.3	-0.001	-13.5
Total	1.234	1.094	-0.140	-11.4	-0.054	-4.3	-0.113	-9.2	-0.001	-0.1	0.028	2.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 14 - Results of the CMSA for Austria (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.050	0.072	0.023	45.5	0.014	28.5	0.008	16.6	0.000	-0.1	0.000	0.5
SouthAm	0.013	0.012	-0.001	-9.5	0.001	7.0	-0.002	-12.6	0.000	2.2	-0.001	-6.2
EU15	0.668	0.660	-0.008	-1.3	-0.051	-7.7	0.026	3.9	-0.013	-1.9	0.030	4.4
EastEur	0.197	0.176	-0.021	-10.8	-0.023	-11.9	0.003	1.7	-0.003	-1.3	0.001	0.8
OtherEur	0.083	0.074	-0.009	-10.8	-0.001	-0.8	-0.006	-6.9	-0.002	-2.7	0.000	-0.3
Afr-ME	0.023	0.026	0.002	10.5	0.002	10.7	-0.001	-6.0	-0.001	-3.1	0.002	8.9
Japan	0.016	0.015	-0.001	-7.0	0.002	10.5	-0.001	-7.2	-0.001	-5.3	-0.001	-5.0
SEAsia	0.037	0.035	-0.002	-5.2	0.006	17.3	-0.003	-8.4	-0.001	-2.2	-0.004	-12.0
OtherAsia	0.007	0.006	-0.002	-22.0	-0.001	-10.4	-0.001	-7.2	0.000	-1.4	0.000	-3.0
Total	1.094	1.075	-0.019	-1.8	-0.051	-4.6	0.024	2.2	-0.020	-1.8	0.027	2.5

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 15 - Results of the CMSA for Austria (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.013	0.022	0.009	71.7	0.007	55.8	0.001	8.7	0.004	28.1	-0.003	-20.9
Food industry	0.077	0.082	0.006	7.5	0.022	28.8	0.001	1.0	-0.014	-18.4	-0.003	-3.9
Textile	0.075	0.054	-0.021	-28.1	-0.010	-13.2	0.001	1.9	-0.007	-8.7	-0.006	-8.1
Wood&Paper	0.137	0.140	0.004	2.6	0.010	7.7	0.002	1.7	-0.003	-2.3	-0.006	-4.5
Chemical	0.126	0.126	0.000	-0.1	-0.004	-3.5	0.001	0.7	0.007	5.6	-0.004	-2.9
Steel industry	0.051	0.047	-0.003	-6.8	0.003	6.4	0.001	1.7	-0.010	-20.0	0.003	5.1
Non-ferrous	0.023	0.023	0.000	0.2	0.000	0.5	0.001	3.6	-0.001	-5.8	0.000	1.9
Mechanical	0.250	0.232	-0.017	-7.0	-0.016	-6.4	0.007	2.7	-0.018	-7.4	0.010	4.0
Vehicles	0.113	0.118	0.005	4.4	0.011	9.4	0.003	2.8	0.001	0.6	-0.010	-8.5
Electrical	0.078	0.080	0.002	2.6	-0.001	-1.8	0.002	3.1	0.001	1.3	0.000	0.0
Electronics	0.069	0.092	0.023	32.5	0.013	18.7	0.000	0.4	0.007	10.5	0.002	2.9
Others	0.083	0.057	-0.025	-30.6	-0.086	-103.5	0.003	3.7	0.014	17.1	0.043	52.2
Total	1.094	1.075	-0.019	-1.8	-0.051	-4.6	0.024	2.2	-0.020	-1.8	0.027	2.5

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

3. Denmark

TABLE 16 - Results of the CMSA for Denmark (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.049	0.045	-0.004	-8.0	-0.010	-21.4	0.005	11.0	0.000	0.1	0.001	2.2
SouthAm	0.023	0.020	-0.003	-11.5	-0.006	-28.0	0.004	16.3	-0.001	-2.7	0.001	2.8
EU15	0.700	0.544	-0.156	-22.3	-0.017	-2.4	-0.109	-15.5	-0.022	-3.2	-0.009	-1.3
EastEur	0.034	0.053	0.019	57.1	0.004	12.5	0.019	55.3	-0.002	-4.5	-0.002	-6.1
OtherEur	0.090	0.084	-0.006	-6.4	0.003	3.8	-0.007	-7.8	-0.001	-0.7	-0.002	-1.8
Afr-ME	0.031	0.022	-0.009	-28.3	-0.002	-6.2	-0.006	-17.7	0.000	-1.1	-0.001	-3.3
Japan	0.034	0.029	-0.005	-14.1	-0.002	-5.1	-0.002	-6.1	-0.003	-8.1	0.002	5.1
SEAsia	0.031	0.041	0.010	30.6	0.013	43.1	0.007	23.7	-0.001	-4.6	-0.010	-31.6
OtherAsia	0.005	0.007	0.001	24.7	0.001	16.4	0.000	1.8	0.000	5.0	0.000	1.6
Total	0.997	0.845	-0.152	-15.2	-0.015	-1.5	-0.088	-8.8	-0.029	-2.9	-0.020	-2.0

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 17 - Results of the CMSA for Denmark (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.038	0.034	-0.004	-11.4	0.012	30.8	-0.004	-11.1	-0.006	-15.2	-0.006	-15.8
Food industry	0.321	0.237	-0.084	-26.3	-0.010	-3.1	-0.031	-9.8	-0.045	-13.9	0.002	0.5
Textile	0.058	0.051	-0.007	-11.9	0.005	9.5	-0.005	-8.9	-0.003	-5.4	-0.004	-7.2
Wood&Paper	0.098	0.084	-0.014	-14.6	-0.001	-1.2	-0.013	-12.8	0.000	0.2	-0.001	-0.8
Chemical	0.119	0.110	-0.009	-7.3	-0.008	-6.4	-0.009	-7.2	0.012	9.9	-0.004	-3.6
Steel industry	0.015	0.014	-0.001	-9.9	0.001	10.0	-0.002	-10.8	-0.002	-12.8	0.001	3.6
Non-ferrous	0.008	0.006	-0.001	-17.8	0.000	-5.6	-0.001	-16.4	0.000	-4.9	0.001	9.0
Mechanical	0.193	0.147	-0.046	-23.7	-0.018	-9.2	-0.009	-4.6	-0.008	-4.0	-0.011	-5.9
Vehicles	0.028	0.023	-0.006	-19.6	-0.004	-12.9	-0.003	-10.9	-0.001	-2.3	0.002	6.5
Electrical	0.039	0.043	0.005	11.7	0.002	4.7	-0.004	-9.3	0.006	15.9	0.000	0.4
Electronics	0.072	0.086	0.013	18.3	0.005	7.4	-0.006	-8.8	0.013	18.6	0.001	1.2
Others	0.009	0.012	0.003	34.6	0.000	-1.8	-0.001	-14.6	0.003	39.2	0.001	11.9
Total	0.997	0.845	-0.152	-15.2	-0.015	-1.5	-0.088	-8.8	-0.029	-2.9	-0.020	-2.0

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 18 - Results of the CMSA for Denmark (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical area

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.045	0.067	0.022	49.4	0.012	27.0	0.008	17.0	0.001	1.3	0.002	4.2
SouthAm	0.020	0.015	-0.006	-27.7	-0.004	-17.7	-0.001	-4.7	-0.001	-3.4	0.000	-1.9
EU15	0.544	0.517	-0.027	-5.1	-0.011	-2.0	-0.009	-1.6	-0.006	-1.2	-0.002	-0.3
EastEur	0.053	0.047	-0.006	-10.7	0.001	1.2	-0.005	-10.0	-0.001	-2.7	0.000	0.8
OtherEur	0.084	0.077	-0.007	-8.5	0.004	5.0	-0.013	-15.0	-0.001	-1.1	0.002	2.6
Afr-ME	0.022	0.021	-0.001	-5.8	0.000	-2.0	-0.001	-5.4	-0.001	-3.3	0.001	4.8
Japan	0.029	0.033	0.003	11.9	0.007	24.0	-0.002	-7.9	0.000	-1.7	-0.001	-2.5
SEAsia	0.041	0.034	-0.007	-17.5	-0.001	-2.3	-0.004	-9.1	-0.001	-3.5	-0.001	-2.5
OtherAsia	0.007	0.007	0.000	-0.4	0.001	9.7	-0.001	-8.0	0.000	0.8	0.000	-2.9
Total	0.845	0.817	-0.029	-3.4	0.009	1.0	-0.028	-3.3	-0.012	-1.4	0.001	0.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 19 - Results of the CMSA for Denmark (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.034	0.053	0.020	59.1	0.012	36.4	-0.003	-9.7	0.008	22.4	0.003	10.0
Food industry	0.237	0.195	-0.042	-17.7	-0.008	-3.2	-0.007	-2.8	-0.030	-12.5	0.002	0.7
Textile	0.051	0.049	-0.002	-3.8	0.009	17.1	-0.003	-5.3	-0.003	-6.6	-0.005	-9.0
Wood&Paper	0.084	0.078	-0.006	-7.3	-0.003	-3.9	-0.002	-2.2	0.002	2.2	-0.003	-3.4
Chemical	0.110	0.117	0.007	6.6	-0.001	-0.7	-0.004	-3.2	0.014	12.4	-0.002	-1.9
Steel industry	0.014	0.012	-0.002	-14.4	0.001	6.3	-0.001	-4.9	-0.002	-17.7	0.000	1.8
Non-ferrous	0.006	0.007	0.001	13.5	0.001	21.8	0.000	-1.3	0.000	-6.8	0.000	-0.3
Mechanical	0.147	0.127	-0.020	-13.4	-0.008	-5.6	-0.005	-3.1	-0.011	-7.7	0.004	3.0
Vehicles	0.023	0.022	-0.001	-4.0	0.001	6.3	-0.001	-4.0	0.000	-0.7	-0.001	-5.6
Electrical	0.043	0.055	0.012	28.0	0.013	29.3	0.000	-0.9	0.001	1.7	-0.001	-2.2
Electronics	0.086	0.091	0.005	5.9	-0.003	-3.4	-0.003	-3.2	0.010	11.7	0.001	0.8
Others	0.012	0.011	-0.001	-11.1	-0.006	-47.9	0.000	-2.6	0.002	15.8	0.003	23.6
Total	0.845	0.817	-0.029	-3.4	0.009	1.0	-0.028	-3.3	-0.012	-1.4	0.001	0.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

4. Finland

TABLE 20 - Results of the CMSA for Finland (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.037	0.058	0.022	59.1	0.016	42.6	0.005	14.6	-0.002	-5.2	0.003	7.1
SouthAm	0.013	0.013	0.000	-3.1	-0.007	-52.5	0.005	39.7	-0.001	-6.5	0.002	16.2
EU15	0.458	0.410	-0.048	-10.5	0.048	10.4	-0.068	-14.7	-0.022	-4.7	-0.006	-1.4
EastEur	0.046	0.122	0.076	162.8	0.031	67.2	0.038	81.4	-0.001	-2.0	0.007	16.1
OtherEur	0.042	0.044	0.001	3.1	0.004	9.8	-0.002	-5.0	-0.001	-3.0	0.001	1.2
Afr-ME	0.021	0.023	0.002	11.9	0.007	34.0	-0.004	-17.8	-0.002	-8.8	0.001	4.5
Japan	0.010	0.016	0.006	58.0	0.007	75.4	-0.001	-8.6	-0.001	-11.9	0.000	3.1
SEAsia	0.036	0.073	0.037	103.6	0.032	90.9	0.014	38.4	0.000	0.4	-0.009	-26.2
OtherAsia	0.008	0.012	0.005	65.2	0.005	61.4	0.000	1.5	0.000	-2.9	0.000	5.2
Total	0.670	0.770	0.100	14.9	0.143	21.4	-0.012	-1.8	-0.030	-4.4	-0.002	-0.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 21 - Results of the CMSA for Finland (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.021	0.017	-0.004	-18.7	0.003	14.8	0.001	3.7	-0.004	-20.6	-0.003	-16.7
Food industry	0.053	0.064	0.012	22.0	0.024	45.6	-0.002	-4.5	-0.013	-24.1	0.003	5.1
Textile	0.018	0.013	-0.005	-27.2	-0.003	-16.8	0.001	3.0	-0.001	-5.7	-0.001	-7.7
Wood&Paper	0.247	0.215	-0.031	-12.7	0.006	2.6	-0.015	-6.3	-0.026	-10.6	0.004	1.5
Chemical	0.052	0.059	0.007	13.1	0.009	16.6	0.001	2.4	0.001	1.5	-0.004	-7.4
Steel industry	0.044	0.038	-0.006	-12.6	0.002	4.1	-0.003	-6.1	-0.004	-10.2	0.000	-0.4
Non-ferrous	0.021	0.023	0.002	9.4	0.004	21.4	-0.002	-9.4	-0.001	-5.5	0.001	2.8
Mechanical	0.111	0.125	0.014	12.9	0.023	20.6	0.007	6.0	-0.007	-6.5	-0.008	-7.2
Vehicles	0.027	0.028	0.001	3.5	-0.001	-4.4	-0.001	-3.1	-0.001	-3.5	0.004	14.5
Electrical	0.027	0.048	0.021	78.2	0.014	53.0	0.001	2.0	0.007	25.6	-0.001	-2.4
Electronics	0.049	0.138	0.089	183.1	0.061	126.0	0.002	3.7	0.021	42.2	0.005	11.3
Others	0.001	0.001	0.000	-3.8	0.001	36.9	0.000	-19.6	0.000	4.8	0.000	-26.0
Total	0.670	0.770	0.100	14.9	0.143	21.4	-0.012	-1.8	-0.030	-4.4	-0.002	-0.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 22 - Results of the CMSA for Finland (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.058	0.080	0.021	36.7	0.011	18.3	0.009	16.1	-0.001	-1.6	0.002	3.9
SouthAm	0.013	0.018	0.005	42.8	0.008	60.4	-0.002	-16.3	0.000	-0.4	0.000	-0.8
EU15	0.410	0.400	-0.010	-2.4	0.002	0.6	-0.010	-2.4	-0.008	-1.9	0.005	1.3
EastEur	0.122	0.102	-0.020	-16.6	-0.009	-7.7	-0.024	-19.8	-0.001	-0.9	0.014	11.8
OtherEur	0.044	0.041	-0.002	-5.0	0.005	12.6	-0.007	-15.5	-0.001	-1.2	0.000	-0.9
Afr-ME	0.023	0.027	0.004	18.5	0.007	32.2	-0.002	-7.1	0.000	-1.8	-0.001	-4.8
Japan	0.016	0.014	-0.002	-10.0	0.002	13.2	-0.001	-7.0	-0.001	-9.1	-0.001	-7.0
SEAsia	0.073	0.058	-0.015	-20.1	-0.003	-4.6	-0.004	-6.0	0.002	2.1	-0.008	-11.7
OtherAsia	0.012	0.008	-0.004	-33.2	-0.003	-22.5	-0.001	-6.7	0.000	-0.4	0.000	-3.6
Total	0.770	0.749	-0.022	-2.8	0.020	2.6	-0.041	-5.4	-0.011	-1.4	0.010	1.3

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 23 - Results of the CMSA for Finland (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.017	0.026	0.009	54.5	0.006	34.6	-0.002	-10.6	0.003	16.3	0.002	14.1
Food industry	0.064	0.045	-0.020	-30.4	-0.001	-1.0	-0.004	-6.3	-0.013	-20.5	-0.002	-2.6
Textile	0.013	0.010	-0.003	-23.7	-0.001	-4.1	-0.002	-14.2	-0.001	-9.2	0.001	3.8
Wood&Paper	0.215	0.191	-0.025	-11.4	-0.007	-3.2	-0.006	-2.7	-0.010	-4.6	-0.002	-0.9
Chemical	0.059	0.052	-0.007	-12.1	-0.004	-6.4	-0.005	-9.1	0.000	-0.7	0.002	4.2
Steel industry	0.038	0.032	-0.007	-17.5	0.001	2.5	-0.002	-5.9	-0.007	-19.0	0.002	5.0
Non-ferrous	0.023	0.017	-0.006	-25.8	-0.004	-19.2	-0.001	-3.3	-0.001	-4.8	0.000	1.5
Mechanical	0.125	0.121	-0.004	-3.2	0.010	7.9	-0.007	-5.6	-0.012	-10.0	0.006	4.5
Vehicles	0.028	0.035	0.007	23.2	0.009	30.8	-0.002	-6.7	0.000	1.8	-0.001	-2.7
Electrical	0.048	0.043	-0.005	-10.2	-0.002	-4.4	-0.004	-7.8	0.001	1.8	0.000	0.3
Electronics	0.138	0.178	0.039	28.5	0.014	10.1	-0.007	-4.7	0.031	22.4	0.001	0.7
Others	0.001	0.000	-0.001	-71.4	-0.001	-68.4	0.000	-3.0	0.000	-18.1	0.000	18.1
Total	0.770	0.749	-0.022	-2.8	0.020	2.6	-0.041	-5.4	-0.011	-1.4	0.010	1.3

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

5. France

TABLE 24 - Results of the CMSA for France (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.463	0.440	-0.022	-4.8	-0.053	-11.4	0.044	9.4	-0.016	-3.5	0.003	0.7
SouthAm	0.229	0.138	-0.091	-39.7	-0.131	-57.4	0.048	21.0	-0.001	-0.4	-0.007	-3.0
EU15	4.472	3.571	-0.900	-20.1	-0.150	-3.4	-0.768	-17.2	-0.039	-0.9	0.057	1.3
EastEur	0.135	0.215	0.080	59.8	0.008	5.8	0.070	52.0	-0.002	-1.5	0.005	3.5
OtherEur	0.365	0.333	-0.032	-8.8	0.016	4.3	-0.046	-12.5	-0.002	-0.6	0.000	0.0
Afr-ME	0.615	0.428	-0.187	-30.4	-0.080	-13.1	-0.107	-17.5	0.000	0.0	0.001	0.2
Japan	0.140	0.103	-0.038	-26.8	-0.027	-19.1	-0.010	-6.8	-0.004	-2.9	0.003	2.0
SEAsia	0.304	0.412	0.108	35.6	0.027	8.9	0.075	24.8	0.005	1.6	0.001	0.3
OtherAsia	0.037	0.033	-0.004	-11.5	-0.002	-4.9	0.000	-0.2	0.001	2.0	-0.003	-8.3
Total	6.759	5.674	-1.086	-16.1	-0.393	-5.8	-0.694	-10.3	-0.059	-0.9	0.060	0.9

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 25 - Results of the CMSA for France (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.167	0.126	-0.041	-24.4	0.013	7.6	-0.024	-14.2	-0.017	-10.4	-0.012	-7.4
Food industry	1.109	0.825	-0.285	-25.7	-0.047	-4.2	-0.142	-12.8	-0.134	-12.1	0.038	3.4
Textile	0.415	0.306	-0.110	-26.4	-0.055	-13.3	-0.044	-10.7	-0.026	-6.3	0.016	3.8
Wood&Paper	0.380	0.312	-0.069	-18.0	-0.009	-2.4	-0.049	-12.9	-0.017	-4.5	0.007	1.8
Chemical	1.238	1.009	-0.229	-18.5	-0.176	-14.2	-0.123	-10.0	0.051	4.1	0.020	1.6
Steel industry	0.284	0.194	-0.089	-31.5	-0.035	-12.3	-0.032	-11.4	-0.027	-9.7	0.005	1.9
Non-ferrous	0.133	0.098	-0.035	-26.1	-0.017	-12.9	-0.018	-13.9	-0.006	-4.4	0.007	5.0
Mechanical	1.247	0.999	-0.248	-19.9	-0.068	-5.4	-0.057	-4.6	-0.093	-7.5	-0.030	-2.4
Vehicles	0.818	0.660	-0.157	-19.2	-0.091	-11.2	-0.103	-12.6	-0.022	-2.7	0.059	7.2
Electrical	0.330	0.316	-0.014	-4.3	-0.031	-9.3	-0.030	-9.1	0.053	16.1	-0.007	-2.0
Electronics	0.572	0.655	0.083	14.5	0.037	6.5	-0.060	-10.4	0.152	26.5	-0.046	-8.1
Others	0.067	0.173	0.106	159.9	0.086	129.3	-0.010	-15.6	0.028	42.0	0.003	4.2
Total	6.759	5.674	-1.086	-16.1	-0.393	-5.8	-0.694	-10.3	-0.059	-0.9	0.060	0.9

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 26 - Results of the CMSA for France (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.440	0.530	0.090	20.4	-0.001	-0.2	0.066	15.0	0.015	3.5	0.009	2.1
SouthAm	0.138	0.139	0.001	0.6	0.012	8.5	-0.017	-12.1	0.003	1.9	0.003	2.4
EU15	3.571	3.174	-0.397	-11.1	-0.420	-11.8	0.058	1.6	-0.047	-1.3	0.011	0.3
EastEur	0.215	0.241	0.026	12.2	0.027	12.8	-0.007	-3.4	0.001	0.6	0.005	2.2
OtherEur	0.333	0.292	-0.041	-12.4	-0.012	-3.7	-0.025	-7.4	0.004	1.1	-0.008	-2.4
Afr-ME	0.428	0.435	0.007	1.7	0.019	4.4	-0.002	-0.6	-0.001	-0.3	-0.008	-1.8
Japan	0.103	0.098	-0.005	-4.6	0.002	1.6	-0.007	-7.1	-0.002	-2.0	0.003	2.9
SEAsia	0.412	0.296	-0.116	-28.2	-0.071	-17.3	-0.035	-8.6	0.011	2.6	-0.020	-5.0
OtherAsia	0.033	0.029	-0.004	-11.0	-0.001	-2.8	-0.003	-7.8	0.000	1.1	0.000	-1.5
Total	5.674	5.234	-0.439	-7.7	-0.445	-7.8	0.027	0.5	-0.016	-0.3	-0.005	-0.1

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 27 - Results of the CMSA for France (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.126	0.130	0.003	2.6	-0.020	-15.8	0.001	0.5	0.026	20.5	-0.003	-2.5
Food industry	0.825	0.608	-0.217	-26.3	-0.107	-13.0	0.001	0.2	-0.103	-12.4	-0.008	-1.0
Textile	0.306	0.257	-0.049	-16.0	-0.011	-3.5	-0.001	-0.2	-0.029	-9.4	-0.009	-2.8
Wood&Paper	0.312	0.288	-0.024	-7.6	-0.014	-4.5	0.002	0.6	-0.006	-2.1	-0.005	-1.6
Chemical	1.009	0.977	-0.032	-3.2	-0.070	-6.9	0.001	0.1	0.052	5.1	-0.015	-1.5
Steel industry	0.194	0.166	-0.029	-14.8	-0.004	-2.2	0.003	1.4	-0.038	-19.6	0.011	5.7
Non-ferrous	0.098	0.081	-0.017	-17.3	-0.013	-12.9	0.001	1.5	-0.005	-4.9	-0.001	-1.0
Mechanical	0.999	0.992	-0.007	-0.7	-0.038	-3.8	0.013	1.3	-0.005	-0.5	0.023	2.3
Vehicles	0.660	0.691	0.031	4.7	0.032	4.9	0.011	1.6	0.013	1.9	-0.025	-3.7
Electrical	0.316	0.282	-0.034	-10.8	-0.028	-8.8	-0.001	-0.5	0.004	1.2	-0.009	-2.7
Electronics	0.655	0.624	-0.032	-4.8	-0.082	-12.5	-0.005	-0.8	0.053	8.0	0.003	0.5
Others	0.173	0.140	-0.033	-19.1	-0.090	-52.0	0.002	1.3	0.022	13.0	0.032	18.6
Total	5.674	5.234	-0.439	-7.7	-0.445	-7.8	0.027	0.5	-0.016	-0.3	-0.005	-0.1

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

6. Germany

TABLE 28 - Results of the CMSA for Germany (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.909	0.933	0.024	2.6	-0.073	-8.0	0.081	8.9	0.006	0.7	0.009	1.0
SouthAm	0.264	0.289	0.025	9.6	-0.080	-30.3	0.102	38.7	0.003	1.2	0.000	0.0
EU15	8.118	5.871	-2.248	-27.7	-1.106	-13.6	-1.263	-15.6	0.121	1.5	0.001	0.0
EastEur	0.860	1.114	0.254	29.5	-0.237	-27.5	0.410	47.7	0.000	-0.1	0.081	9.4
OtherEur	1.124	0.834	-0.289	-25.7	-0.158	-14.1	-0.133	-11.9	0.022	1.9	-0.019	-1.7
Afr-ME	0.594	0.380	-0.215	-36.1	-0.108	-18.3	-0.087	-14.7	0.003	0.4	-0.021	-3.6
Japan	0.323	0.234	-0.089	-27.6	-0.087	-27.1	-0.027	-8.3	0.005	1.5	0.020	6.2
SEAsia	0.617	0.775	0.158	25.6	0.013	2.2	0.148	24.0	0.027	4.4	-0.031	-5.0
OtherAsia	0.087	0.083	-0.004	-4.6	-0.008	-8.8	-0.002	-1.9	0.001	1.6	0.004	4.5
Total	12.896	10.513	-2.384	-18.5	-1.844	-14.3	-0.770	-6.0	0.188	1.5	0.043	0.3

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 29 - Results of the CMSA for Germany (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.142	0.069	-0.072	-51.1	-0.025	-17.9	-0.013	-9.0	-0.017	-12.3	-0.017	-11.9
Food industry	0.783	0.548	-0.235	-30.0	-0.130	-16.6	-0.060	-7.6	-0.080	-10.2	0.035	4.4
Textile	0.799	0.484	-0.315	-39.4	-0.226	-28.3	-0.035	-4.3	-0.038	-4.7	-0.017	-2.1
Wood&Paper	0.832	0.591	-0.241	-29.0	-0.145	-17.4	-0.072	-8.6	-0.036	-4.4	0.012	1.5
Chemical	2.254	1.812	-0.442	-19.6	-0.405	-17.9	-0.152	-6.8	0.086	3.8	0.028	1.3
Steel industry	0.506	0.339	-0.166	-32.9	-0.075	-14.9	-0.039	-7.7	-0.047	-9.4	-0.005	-1.0
Non-ferrous	0.255	0.211	-0.044	-17.4	-0.014	-5.5	-0.027	-10.8	-0.013	-5.2	0.011	4.1
Mechanical	2.896	2.171	-0.725	-25.0	-0.403	-13.9	-0.061	-2.1	-0.148	-5.1	-0.113	-3.9
Vehicles	2.111	1.801	-0.310	-14.7	-0.168	-8.0	-0.164	-7.8	-0.060	-2.9	0.083	3.9
Electrical	0.871	0.731	-0.140	-16.1	-0.206	-23.6	-0.058	-6.6	0.124	14.3	-0.001	-0.1
Electronics	1.178	1.066	-0.112	-9.5	-0.256	-21.7	-0.057	-4.8	0.243	20.6	-0.042	-3.6
Others	0.269	0.690	0.421	156.6	0.209	77.9	-0.034	-12.5	0.175	65.2	0.070	26.0
Total	12.896	10.513	-2.384	-18.5	-1.844	-14.3	-0.770	-6.0	0.188	1.5	0.043	0.3

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 30 - Results of the CMSA for Germany (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.933	1.143	0.211	22.6	0.037	3.9	0.155	16.7	0.015	1.6	0.004	0.4
SouthAm	0.289	0.279	-0.010	-3.5	0.016	5.6	-0.022	-7.4	-0.007	-2.4	0.002	0.8
EU15	5.871	5.250	-0.621	-10.6	-0.433	-7.4	-0.107	-1.8	-0.080	-1.4	-0.002	0.0
EastEur	1.114	1.185	0.071	6.4	0.032	2.9	-0.001	-0.1	-0.034	-3.1	0.075	6.7
OtherEur	0.834	0.728	-0.107	-12.8	-0.026	-3.2	-0.064	-7.7	-0.004	-0.4	-0.012	-1.5
Afr-ME	0.380	0.390	0.010	2.6	0.020	5.3	-0.020	-5.2	-0.006	-1.7	0.016	4.2
Japan	0.234	0.210	-0.024	-10.0	-0.002	-0.7	-0.015	-6.2	0.006	2.7	-0.014	-5.9
SEAsia	0.775	0.642	-0.133	-17.1	-0.005	-0.7	-0.049	-6.4	-0.020	-2.6	-0.058	-7.5
OtherAsia	0.083	0.076	-0.007	-8.3	0.001	1.6	-0.006	-7.1	0.000	-0.1	-0.002	-2.7
Total	10.513	9.904	-0.609	-5.8	-0.360	-3.4	-0.128	-1.2	-0.130	-1.2	0.008	0.1

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 31 - Results of the CMSA for Germany (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.069	0.092	0.023	33.5	0.004	5.5	-0.002	-2.9	0.012	17.9	0.009	13.1
Food industry	0.548	0.506	-0.041	-7.5	0.038	7.0	-0.018	-3.3	-0.077	-14.1	0.015	2.8
Textile	0.484	0.372	-0.111	-23.0	-0.045	-9.4	-0.007	-1.4	-0.041	-8.5	-0.018	-3.8
Wood&Paper	0.591	0.586	-0.005	-0.8	0.016	2.8	-0.014	-2.4	-0.001	-0.2	-0.005	-0.9
Chemical	1.812	1.711	-0.102	-5.6	-0.140	-7.7	-0.028	-1.5	0.073	4.0	-0.007	-0.4
Steel industry	0.339	0.267	-0.072	-21.2	-0.029	-8.6	-0.003	-1.0	-0.059	-17.4	0.020	5.8
Non-ferrous	0.211	0.211	0.000	-0.2	0.008	3.7	-0.003	-1.3	-0.011	-5.1	0.005	2.5
Mechanical	2.171	2.103	-0.068	-3.1	0.049	2.3	-0.012	-0.6	-0.171	-7.9	0.066	3.0
Vehicles	1.801	2.001	0.200	11.1	0.152	8.4	0.004	0.2	0.090	5.0	-0.046	-2.5
Electrical	0.731	0.699	-0.032	-4.4	-0.035	-4.8	-0.009	-1.2	0.012	1.6	0.000	0.0
Electronics	1.066	1.261	0.196	18.4	0.107	10.0	-0.026	-2.5	0.098	9.2	0.017	1.6
Others	0.690	0.093	-0.597	-86.6	-0.485	-70.3	-0.010	-1.4	-0.055	-8.0	-0.047	-6.9
Total	10.513	9.904	-0.609	-5.8	-0.360	-3.4	-0.128	-1.2	-0.130	-1.2	0.008	0.1

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

7. Greece

TABLE 32 - Results of the CMSA for Greece (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.015	0.009	-0.005	-36.6	-0.006	-38.3	0.001	9.3	-0.001	-7.4	0.000	-0.2
SouthAm	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.2	0.000	-14.1	0.000	12.3	0.000	-10.0	0.000	12.0
EU15	0.176	0.100	-0.077	-43.4	-0.042	-24.0	-0.028	-16.1	-0.006	-3.2	0.000	-0.1
EastEur	0.017	0.042	0.025	147.7	0.015	88.5	0.012	70.6	-0.003	-17.7	0.001	6.3
OtherEur	0.018	0.029	0.012	67.0	0.011	63.3	-0.001	-3.1	-0.002	-12.9	0.003	19.7
Afr-ME	0.020	0.013	-0.007	-34.2	-0.003	-16.9	-0.002	-12.5	-0.001	-6.4	0.000	1.6
Japan	0.002	0.001	-0.001	-29.8	0.000	-17.6	0.000	-5.6	0.000	-9.6	0.000	3.0
SEAsia	0.003	0.005	0.002	63.5	0.002	55.4	0.001	29.5	0.000	-14.5	0.000	-6.9
OtherAsia	0.001	0.001	0.000	3.4	0.000	8.1	0.000	0.4	0.000	-3.3	0.000	-1.8
Total	0.255	0.205	-0.051	-19.9	-0.024	-9.5	-0.017	-6.6	-0.014	-5.6	0.005	1.9

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 33 - Results of the CMSA for Greece (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.023	0.018	-0.005	-23.1	-0.004	-15.6	0.001	6.9	-0.005	-20.5	0.001	6.1
Food industry	0.084	0.062	-0.022	-26.0	-0.009	-10.6	-0.005	-6.3	-0.009	-10.4	0.001	1.2
Textile	0.071	0.039	-0.033	-45.6	-0.020	-28.4	-0.008	-11.0	-0.001	-1.3	-0.003	-4.9
Wood&Paper	0.005	0.013	0.009	190.5	0.009	193.3	-0.001	-20.3	-0.001	-15.5	0.002	33.0
Chemical	0.024	0.025	0.002	6.5	0.003	10.8	-0.001	-3.1	-0.001	-4.3	0.001	3.1
Steel industry	0.013	0.007	-0.007	-49.6	-0.005	-40.3	-0.001	-6.2	-0.001	-8.1	0.001	5.0
Non-ferrous	0.013	0.012	0.000	-3.5	0.001	9.9	-0.001	-9.8	-0.001	-5.4	0.000	1.8
Mechanical	0.009	0.011	0.002	17.4	0.002	24.7	0.000	-2.1	-0.001	-7.8	0.000	2.7
Vehicles	0.001	0.002	0.001	140.7	0.001	151.7	0.000	4.7	0.000	-4.6	0.000	-11.1
Electrical	0.004	0.006	0.002	70.4	0.002	62.8	0.000	-11.6	0.001	20.6	0.000	-1.4
Electronics	0.002	0.004	0.002	98.2	0.002	84.7	0.000	-8.8	0.001	28.1	0.000	-5.7
Others	0.006	0.005	-0.001	-21.0	-0.006	-98.7	-0.001	-12.6	0.003	47.2	0.003	43.0
Total	0.255	0.205	-0.051	-19.9	-0.024	-9.5	-0.017	-6.6	-0.014	-5.6	0.005	1.9

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 34 - Results of the CMSA for Greece (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.009	0.010	0.000	1.3	-0.001	-11.3	0.001	13.9	-0.001	-7.9	0.001	6.6
SouthAm	0.003	0.003	0.000	-11.7	0.000	-13.6	0.000	-0.3	0.000	0.2	0.000	2.0
EU15	0.100	0.077	-0.022	-22.4	-0.014	-14.5	0.001	1.4	-0.006	-5.5	-0.004	-3.7
EastEur	0.042	0.046	0.004	9.4	0.008	19.8	-0.001	-3.5	-0.002	-5.3	-0.001	-1.6
OtherEur	0.029	0.023	-0.006	-21.4	-0.004	-12.6	-0.001	-3.2	-0.001	-3.5	-0.001	-2.1
Afr-ME	0.013	0.013	0.000	-3.8	0.000	1.8	0.000	-3.8	-0.001	-4.5	0.000	2.8
Japan	0.001	0.001	-0.001	-34.0	0.000	-18.1	0.000	-5.9	0.000	-9.7	0.000	-0.2
SEAsia	0.005	0.005	-0.001	-13.0	0.001	12.7	-0.001	-9.6	0.000	-7.9	0.000	-8.2
OtherAsia	0.001	0.001	0.000	-25.5	0.000	-6.6	0.000	-7.7	0.000	-10.1	0.000	-1.1
Total	0.205	0.178	-0.027	-13.1	-0.011	-5.3	-0.001	-0.4	-0.011	-5.3	-0.004	-2.1

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 35 - Results of the CMSA for Greece (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.018	0.020	0.002	10.5	-0.001	-8.1	-0.000	-1.6	0.003	15.1	0.001	5.1
Food industry	0.062	0.049	-0.013	-21.3	0.000	0.5	0.000	-0.7	-0.010	-16.3	-0.003	-4.9
Textile	0.039	0.030	-0.009	-23.6	-0.003	-7.7	0.000	-0.1	-0.001	-3.6	-0.005	-12.2
Wood&Paper	0.013	0.005	-0.008	-60.6	-0.007	-51.8	0.000	-0.4	0.000	-2.8	-0.001	-5.7
Chemical	0.025	0.025	0.000	-0.5	0.000	-1.7	0.000	0.2	0.000	-1.8	0.001	2.7
Steel industry	0.007	0.006	-0.001	-13.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	-2.4	-0.001	-18.7	0.001	8.1
Non-ferrous	0.012	0.013	0.001	4.4	0.001	11.0	0.000	-0.9	-0.001	-5.9	0.000	0.2
Mechanical	0.011	0.011	0.000	-4.5	0.000	0.6	0.000	0.5	-0.001	-7.0	0.000	1.5
Vehicles	0.002	0.001	0.000	-11.8	0.000	-7.2	0.000	1.5	0.000	0.2	0.000	-6.2
Electrical	0.006	0.006	0.000	1.7	0.000	5.1	0.000	-1.2	0.000	0.6	0.000	-2.8
Electronics	0.004	0.007	0.003	70.6	0.002	44.0	0.000	1.1	0.001	21.5	0.000	4.1
Others	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.2	-0.003	-55.8	0.000	1.7	0.001	15.2	0.002	39.0
Total	0.205	0.178	-0.027	-13.1	-0.011	-5.3	-0.001	-0.4	-0.011	-5.3	-0.004	-2.1

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

8. Ireland

TABLE 36 - Results of the CMSA for Ireland (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity comcosition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.069	0.123	0.054	79.4	0.027	39.6	0.011	16.1	0.016	22.8	0.001	0.9
SouthAm	0.008	0.011	0.003	45.7	0.001	16.2	0.003	38.4	0.000	4.9	-0.001	-13.7
EU15	0.561	0.673	0.112	19.9	0.131	23.3	-0.083	-14.9	0.061	10.9	0.004	0.6
EastEur	0.006	0.019	0.013	211.9	0.006	93.7	0.005	89.2	0.000	4.0	0.001	25.0
OtherEur	0.021	0.042	0.022	104.7	0.022	104.7	-0.004	-18.6	0.004	18.2	0.000	0.3
Afr-ME	0.018	0.028	0.010	53.7	0.013	73.2	-0.004	-20.2	0.000	2.2	0.000	-1.5
Japan	0.019	0.040	0.021	107.9	0.016	82.7	-0.002	-9.4	0.004	20.4	0.003	14.1
SEAsia	0.012	0.052	0.041	353.8	0.029	251.8	0.006	51.8	0.008	68.3	-0.002	-18.2
OtherAsia	0.005	0.010	0.004	83.2	0.004	70.2	0.000	1.7	0.001	19.9	0.000	-8.6
Total	0.718	0.998	0.280	38.9	0.248	34.6	-0.067	-9.4	0.094	13.1	0.005	0.6

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 37 - Results of the CMSA for Ireland (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

1991-1997	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.004	0.004	0.000	-4.2	0.002	50.4	-0.000	-5.8	-0.001	-23.7	-0.001	-25.1
Food industry	0.171	0.127	-0.045	-26.1	-0.016	-9.6	-0.011	-6.3	-0.016	-9.3	-0.001	-0.9
Textile	0.035	0.026	-0.010	-27.5	-0.006	-16.5	-0.002	-6.7	-0.002	-4.7	0.000	0.5
Wood&Paper	0.058	0.088	0.030	51.3	0.041	70.3	-0.008	-13.6	0.000	-0.8	-0.003	-4.6
Chemical	0.157	0.285	0.128	81.8	0.112	71.7	-0.016	-10.4	0.022	14.3	0.010	6.3
Steel industry	0.004	0.003	-0.001	-32.1	0.000	-10.2	0.000	-8.8	0.000	-9.0	0.000	-4.1
Non-ferrous	0.008	0.008	-0.001	-9.6	0.000	-4.2	0.000	-4.8	0.000	-5.2	0.000	4.6
Mechanical	0.049	0.043	-0.006	-12.0	0.000	0.8	-0.003	-6.6	-0.002	-4.9	-0.001	-1.3
Vehicles	0.006	0.006	0.000	-5.9	-0.002	-25.2	-0.001	-8.2	0.000	-2.4	0.002	29.9
Electrical	0.031	0.044	0.013	43.3	0.012	40.3	-0.005	-14.8	0.006	18.8	0.000	-1.1
Electronics	0.168	0.322	0.154	91.4	0.103	60.9	-0.017	-10.3	0.073	43.3	-0.004	-2.6
Others	0.025	0.043	0.017	69.0	0.002	8.5	-0.003	-13.2	0.016	62.1	0.003	11.6
Total	0.718	0.998	0.280	38.9	0.248	34.6	-0.067	-9.4	0.094	13.1	0.005	0.6

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 38 - Results of the CMSA for Ireland (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.123	0.261	0.138	112.0	0.094	76.7	0.027	22.0	0.014	11.7	0.002	1.6
SouthAm	0.011	0.019	0.008	70.7	0.006	56.9	0.000	-0.4	0.001	7.6	0.001	6.7
EU15	0.673	0.899	0.225	33.5	0.174	25.8	-0.001	-0.1	0.040	6.0	0.012	1.8
EastEur	0.019	0.021	0.002	10.7	0.000	0.0	-0.001	-5.2	0.000	2.6	0.002	13.3
OtherEur	0.042	0.071	0.029	67.9	0.026	61.2	-0.004	-10.3	0.004	10.6	0.003	6.4
Afr-ME	0.028	0.029	0.001	5.4	-0.001	-5.4	-0.002	-5.6	0.000	0.5	0.004	15.8
Japan	0.040	0.056	0.017	42.9	0.015	36.8	-0.003	-8.6	0.003	7.6	0.003	7.1
SEAsia	0.052	0.079	0.027	50.7	0.027	52.2	-0.011	-21.2	0.001	1.6	0.009	18.0
OtherAsia	0.010	0.014	0.004	46.3	0.005	53.6	-0.001	-10.9	0.001	10.6	-0.001	-7.0
Total	0.998	1.449	0.451	45.2	0.346	34.7	0.004	0.4	0.066	6.6	0.036	3.6

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 39 - Results of the CMSA for Ireland (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.004	0.005	0.001	18.2	-0.001	-34.7	0.000	-0.7	0.001	13.5	0.002	40.0
Food industry	0.127	0.110	-0.017	-13.5	-0.006	-4.5	-0.001	-1.1	-0.014	-11.2	0.004	3.4
Textile	0.026	0.015	-0.011	-43.0	-0.007	-29.1	0.000	-0.1	-0.002	-7.0	-0.002	-6.9
Wood&Paper	0.088	0.092	0.004	4.2	0.004	4.3	0.000	0.0	-0.001	-0.7	0.001	0.7
Chemical	0.285	0.533	0.248	87.2	0.168	59.1	0.013	4.5	0.049	17.3	0.018	6.3
Steel industry	0.003	0.001	-0.001	-48.9	-0.001	-33.2	0.000	-0.1	0.000	-14.6	0.000	-1.0
Non-ferrous	0.008	0.007	0.000	-2.6	0.001	8.7	0.000	-6.1	-0.001	-8.2	0.000	3.1
Mechanical	0.043	0.037	-0.006	-14.5	-0.006	-14.9	0.001	1.6	-0.001	-2.1	0.000	0.9
Vehicles	0.006	0.011	0.005	81.4	0.005	81.4	0.000	-0.6	0.000	1.8	0.000	-1.2
Electrical	0.044	0.046	0.002	5.3	0.004	8.8	0.000	-0.3	0.001	1.3	-0.002	-4.6
Electronics	0.322	0.539	0.217	67.2	0.196	60.8	-0.009	-2.8	0.025	7.7	0.005	1.5
Others	0.043	0.054	0.011	25.5	-0.009	-22.0	0.001	3.2	0.009	20.8	0.010	23.6
Total	0.998	1.449	0.451	45.2	0.346	34.7	0.004	0.4	0.066	6.6	0.036	3.6

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

9. Italy

TABLE 40 - Results of the CMSA for Italy (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.399	0.425	0.027	6.7	-0.012	-3.1	0.043	10.8	-0.016	-4.1	0.013	3.2
SouthAm	0.128	0.208	0.080	63.0	0.013	10.4	0.058	45.5	-0.005	-4.3	0.015	11.4
EU15	3.353	2.507	-0.846	-25.2	-0.206	-6.1	-0.589	-17.6	-0.033	-1.0	-0.019	-0.6
EastEur	0.208	0.395	0.187	89.6	0.051	24.4	0.119	57.2	-0.010	-4.6	0.026	12.5
OtherEur	0.376	0.354	-0.022	-5.9	0.017	4.6	-0.027	-7.1	-0.006	-1.7	-0.006	-1.7
Afr-ME	0.396	0.305	-0.091	-23.0	-0.012	-2.9	-0.069	-17.4	-0.011	-2.9	0.001	0.3
Japan	0.119	0.103	-0.017	-13.9	-0.016	-13.5	-0.009	-7.2	-0.004	-3.7	0.012	10.5
SEAsia	0.240	0.319	0.079	33.1	0.029	12.3	0.059	24.6	-0.004	-1.8	-0.005	-2.0
OtherAsia	0.037	0.043	0.006	16.0	0.006	15.5	0.000	0.1	-0.001	-2.7	0.001	3.0
Total	5.256	4.659	-0.597	-11.4	-0.129	-2.5	-0.413	-7.9	-0.092	-1.7	0.037	0.7

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 41 - Results of the CMSA for Italy (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.101	0.063	-0.038	-37.6	-0.012	-11.5	-0.006	-6.0	-0.018	-18.0	-0.002	-2.1
Food industry	0.384	0.330	-0.054	-14.1	0.006	1.7	-0.046	-12.1	-0.032	-8.2	0.017	4.5
Textile	0.966	0.766	-0.200	-20.7	-0.057	-5.9	-0.083	-8.6	-0.063	-6.5	0.003	0.3
Wood&Paper	0.370	0.360	-0.009	-2.6	0.024	6.6	-0.044	-11.8	-0.008	-2.1	0.018	4.8
Chemical	0.690	0.677	-0.014	-2.0	0.016	2.3	-0.063	-9.1	0.014	2.1	0.019	2.7
Steel industry	0.174	0.143	-0.031	-17.9	0.010	5.8	-0.019	-11.0	-0.023	-13.0	0.001	0.3
Non-ferrous	0.056	0.053	-0.003	-5.7	0.004	7.5	-0.007	-11.8	-0.003	-5.6	0.002	4.1
Mechanical	1.237	1.163	-0.074	-5.9	0.072	5.9	-0.035	-2.8	-0.074	-6.0	-0.037	-3.0
Vehicles	0.462	0.382	-0.080	-17.4	-0.044	-9.5	-0.053	-11.4	-0.011	-2.4	0.028	6.0
Electrical	0.306	0.292	-0.014	-4.5	-0.020	-6.7	-0.028	-9.2	0.034	11.2	0.001	0.2
Electronics	0.339	0.289	-0.050	-14.8	-0.084	-24.8	-0.026	-7.6	0.079	23.3	-0.019	-5.7
Others	0.170	0.141	-0.029	-17.1	-0.045	-26.5	-0.004	-2.2	0.012	7.1	0.008	4.4
Total	5.256	4.659	-0.597	-11.4	-0.129	-2.5	-0.413	-7.9	-0.092	-1.7	0.037	0.7

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 42 - Results of the CMSA for Italy (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.425	0.478	0.052	12.2	0.005	1.2	0.064	15.0	-0.019	-4.4	0.002	0.4
SouthAm	0.208	0.161	-0.047	-22.4	-0.013	-6.3	-0.019	-9.3	-0.009	-4.2	-0.005	-2.6
EU15	2.507	2.239	-0.268	-10.7	-0.177	-7.1	0.040	1.6	-0.088	-3.5	-0.043	-1.7
EastEur	0.395	0.414	0.019	4.9	0.030	7.5	-0.013	-3.2	-0.023	-5.8	0.025	6.4
OtherEur	0.354	0.298	-0.057	-16.0	-0.013	-3.8	-0.030	-8.5	-0.011	-3.2	-0.002	-0.5
Afr-ME	0.305	0.287	-0.018	-5.9	-0.008	-2.5	-0.010	-3.2	-0.015	-4.8	0.014	4.6
Japan	0.103	0.085	-0.018	-17.4	-0.010	-10.2	-0.007	-6.6	-0.005	-4.5	0.004	3.9
SEAsia	0.319	0.229	-0.090	-28.1	-0.027	-8.5	-0.028	-8.8	-0.017	-5.3	-0.018	-5.5
OtherAsia	0.043	0.040	-0.003	-6.6	0.003	6.1	-0.003	-7.9	-0.002	-4.0	0.000	-0.9
Total	4.659	4.230	-0.428	-9.2	-0.212	-4.5	-0.006	-0.1	-0.188	-4.0	-0.023	-0.5

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 43 - Results of the CMSA for Italy (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.063	0.080	0.017	27.2	-0.004	-6.0	0.000	0.2	0.011	16.8	0.010	16.2
Food industry	0.330	0.302	-0.028	-8.4	0.024	7.2	0.003	0.9	-0.046	-14.0	-0.008	-2.5
Textile	0.766	0.662	-0.104	-13.6	0.003	0.4	-0.001	-0.1	-0.077	-10.1	-0.029	-3.7
Wood&Paper	0.360	0.319	-0.041	-11.3	-0.038	-10.6	-0.001	-0.3	0.011	2.9	-0.012	-3.4
Chemical	0.677	0.662	-0.014	-2.1	-0.028	-4.2	-0.001	-0.1	0.018	2.6	-0.003	-0.4
Steel industry	0.143	0.119	-0.024	-16.6	-0.004	-2.7	0.000	0.3	-0.026	-18.3	0.006	4.1
Non-ferrous	0.053	0.050	-0.004	-6.6	-0.001	-1.7	0.000	0.4	-0.003	-5.7	0.000	0.3
Mechanical	1.163	1.018	-0.145	-12.5	-0.060	-5.1	-0.008	-0.7	-0.107	-9.2	0.029	2.5
Vehicles	0.382	0.358	-0.024	-6.2	-0.018	-4.8	0.004	1.0	0.005	1.3	-0.014	-3.7
Electrical	0.292	0.264	-0.028	-9.6	-0.020	-6.9	-0.002	-0.8	0.000	0.1	-0.006	-2.1
Electronics	0.289	0.286	-0.003	-0.9	-0.022	-7.7	-0.003	-1.0	0.024	8.3	-0.001	-0.5
Others	0.141	0.109	-0.032	-22.5	-0.043	-30.7	0.002	1.5	0.004	2.7	0.006	4.0
Total	4.659	4.230	-0.428	-9.2	-0.212	-4.5	-0.006	-0.1	-0.188	-4.0	-0.023	-0.5

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

10.Netherlands

TABLE 44 - Results of the CMSA for The Netherlands (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.134	0.152	0.018	13.2	0.000	0.1	0.016	11.9	-0.003	-2.1	0.004	3.4
SouthAm	0.042	0.054	0.013	30.0	0.000	-0.8	0.014	33.3	0.000	0.5	-0.001	-3.0
EU15	3.103	2.820	-0.283	-9.1	0.345	11.1	-0.580	-18.7	-0.024	-0.8	-0.023	-0.7
EastEur	0.069	0.140	0.071	103.0	0.023	33.5	0.044	64.7	-0.002	-2.9	0.005	7.7
OtherEur	0.150	0.165	0.016	10.4	0.032	21.2	-0.013	-8.4	0.001	0.6	-0.005	-3.0
Afr-ME	0.132	0.104	-0.028	-21.4	-0.004	-3.2	-0.024	-17.9	-0.002	-1.6	0.002	1.3
Japan	0.030	0.037	0.007	24.2	0.008	28.1	-0.002	-7.9	-0.001	-3.1	0.002	7.1
SEAsia	0.101	0.169	0.069	68.4	0.039	39.2	0.026	25.9	0.007	6.7	-0.003	-3.3
OtherAsia	0.015	0.016	0.001	8.9	0.001	9.2	0.000	1.1	0.000	1.2	0.000	-2.6
Total	3.774	3.657	-0.117	-3.1	0.444	11.8	-0.518	-13.7	-0.024	-0.6	-0.019	-0.5

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 45 - Results of the CMSA for The Netherlands (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.380	0.241	-0.139	-36.6	0.026	6.8	-0.072	-19.0	-0.048	-12.7	-0.045	-11.7
Food industry	0.977	0.688	-0.289	-29.6	-0.098	-10.0	-0.128	-13.1	-0.104	-10.6	0.040	4.1
Textile	0.191	0.278	0.087	45.5	0.133	69.7	-0.034	-17.8	-0.018	-9.3	0.005	2.8
Wood&Paper	0.254	0.220	-0.034	-13.2	0.011	4.5	-0.034	-13.3	-0.011	-4.3	0.000	-0.1
Chemical	0.701	0.688	-0.013	-1.8	0.040	5.7	-0.090	-12.8	0.031	4.4	0.006	0.9
Steel industry	0.100	0.077	-0.023	-22.8	-0.003	-3.0	-0.010	-9.7	-0.009	-9.4	-0.001	-0.8
Non-ferrous	0.085	0.070	-0.015	-18.1	-0.002	-1.9	-0.013	-15.1	-0.004	-5.1	0.003	3.9
Mechanical	0.458	0.289	-0.169	-36.9	-0.098	-21.5	-0.033	-7.3	-0.022	-4.8	-0.015	-3.4
Vehicles	0.164	0.171	0.008	4.7	0.024	14.7	-0.023	-14.2	-0.005	-3.4	0.012	7.5
Electrical	0.088	0.157	0.069	78.8	0.062	70.6	-0.013	-15.3	0.020	23.1	0.000	0.5
Electronics	0.359	0.769	0.410	114.0	0.357	99.5	-0.066	-18.4	0.144	40.1	-0.026	-7.1
Others	0.017	0.009	-0.008	-49.0	-0.009	-55.6	-0.001	-6.7	0.003	15.9	0.000	-2.6
Total	3.774	3.657	-0.117	-3.1	0.444	11.8	-0.518	-13.7	-0.024	-0.6	-0.019	-0.5

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 46 - Results of the CMSA for The Netherlands (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.152	0.160	0.008	5.3	-0.010	-6.6	0.022	14.3	-0.001	-0.9	-0.002	-1.5
SouthAm	0.054	0.044	-0.010	-19.2	-0.007	-13.4	-0.004	-7.5	-0.001	-1.6	0.002	3.4
EU15	2.820	2.272	-0.548	-19.4	-0.468	-16.6	0.017	0.6	-0.043	-1.5	-0.055	-1.9
EastEur	0.140	0.141	0.001	0.9	0.005	3.9	-0.008	-5.7	-0.007	-4.7	0.010	7.5
OtherEur	0.165	0.144	-0.021	-12.7	-0.011	-6.9	-0.015	-9.1	0.000	-0.1	0.006	3.4
Afr-ME	0.104	0.101	-0.002	-2.2	0.000	0.4	-0.003	-3.3	-0.005	-4.5	0.005	5.2
Japan	0.037	0.031	-0.006	-16.5	-0.002	-6.5	-0.003	-6.9	-0.001	-3.3	0.000	0.2
SEAsia	0.169	0.119	-0.050	-29.6	-0.029	-17.1	-0.020	-11.7	-0.002	-1.4	0.001	0.5
OtherAsia	0.016	0.011	-0.005	-29.8	-0.003	-20.3	-0.001	-6.8	0.000	-1.7	0.000	-1.0
Total	3.657	3.024	-0.634	-17.3	-0.525	-14.4	-0.015	-0.4	-0.061	-1.7	-0.033	-0.9

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 47 - Results of the CMSA for The Netherlands (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.241	0.240	-0.001	-0.5	-0.051	-21.3	0.006	2.7	0.037	15.6	0.006	2.6
Food industry	0.688	0.584	-0.104	-15.1	0.008	1.2	0.000	0.0	-0.111	-16.2	-0.001	-0.1
Textile	0.278	0.104	-0.174	-62.6	-0.141	-50.6	0.000	-0.2	-0.013	-4.8	-0.020	-7.1
Wood&Paper	0.220	0.196	-0.024	-11.0	-0.015	-6.8	-0.002	-0.8	-0.004	-1.9	-0.003	-1.5
Chemical	0.688	0.555	-0.133	-19.3	-0.139	-20.2	-0.005	-0.7	0.025	3.6	-0.014	-2.0
Steel industry	0.077	0.055	-0.022	-28.6	-0.011	-13.9	0.000	-0.2	-0.013	-17.0	0.002	2.4
Non-ferrous	0.070	0.052	-0.018	-25.6	-0.014	-20.0	0.000	0.5	-0.003	-5.0	-0.001	-1.1
Mechanical	0.289	0.242	-0.046	-16.1	-0.028	-9.6	-0.003	-1.0	-0.022	-7.6	0.006	2.1
Vehicles	0.171	0.164	-0.008	-4.6	-0.003	-1.6	-0.001	-0.8	0.000	0.1	-0.004	-2.2
Electrical	0.157	0.098	-0.059	-37.5	-0.054	-34.5	-0.002	-1.3	0.002	1.0	-0.004	-2.6
Electronics	0.769	0.726	-0.043	-5.6	-0.079	-10.2	-0.008	-1.0	0.044	5.7	-0.001	-0.1
Others	0.009	0.008	-0.001	-9.9	0.000	-1.9	0.000	0.3	-0.001	-10.4	0.000	2.2
Total	3.657	3.024	-0.634	-17.3	-0.525	-14.4	-0.015	-0.4	-0.061	-1.7	-0.033	-0.9

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

11.Portugal

TABLE 48 - Results of the CMSA for Portugal (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.022	0.023	0.000	2.1	-0.002	-8.1	0.003	11.3	-0.001	-5.0	0.001	4.0
SouthAm	0.003	0.008	0.006	198.6	0.003	97.9	0.002	79.1	0.000	-6.1	0.001	27.7
EU15	0.397	0.346	-0.051	-12.9	0.020	5.0	-0.065	-16.3	-0.010	-2.4	0.003	0.9
EastEur	0.001	0.005	0.004	356.0	0.002	210.7	0.001	110.3	0.000	-0.6	0.000	35.6
OtherEur	0.019	0.015	-0.004	-21.4	-0.001	-2.8	-0.002	-9.1	-0.001	-4.5	-0.001	-5.1
Afr-ME	0.028	0.022	-0.006	-22.0	-0.001	-5.1	-0.004	-15.8	-0.001	-4.4	0.001	3.4
Japan	0.005	0.003	-0.002	-40.0	-0.002	-35.9	0.000	-5.0	0.000	-4.6	0.000	5.4
SEAsia	0.005	0.006	0.000	5.5	-0.001	-13.4	0.001	19.7	0.000	1.1	0.000	-1.9
OtherAsia	0.002	0.002	0.000	15.6	0.000	17.1	0.000	1.5	0.000	1.9	0.000	-4.9
Total	0.482	0.429	-0.052	-10.9	0.019	3.9	-0.064	-13.2	-0.013	-2.7	0.006	1.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 49 - Results of the CMSA for Portugal (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.009	0.008	-0.001	-12.8	0.002	26.1	-0.001	-6.3	-0.002	-21.1	-0.001	-11.6
Food industry	0.045	0.036	-0.010	-21.5	-0.003	-6.5	-0.004	-9.1	-0.005	-10.6	0.002	4.7
Textile	0.189	0.123	-0.066	-35.1	-0.035	-18.6	-0.023	-12.0	-0.008	-4.1	-0.001	-0.3
Wood&Paper	0.058	0.048	-0.010	-16.5	-0.003	-4.5	-0.007	-11.7	-0.001	-1.8	0.001	1.5
Chemical	0.051	0.044	-0.007	-13.0	-0.001	-1.5	-0.006	-11.5	-0.001	-1.7	0.001	1.7
Steel industry	0.003	0.004	0.001	30.0	0.001	38.9	0.000	-12.7	0.000	-13.2	0.001	16.8
Non-ferrous	0.010	0.005	-0.005	-48.9	-0.006	-59.6	0.000	-2.0	0.000	-4.6	0.002	17.3
Mechanical	0.034	0.032	-0.002	-6.0	0.003	9.5	-0.004	-11.0	-0.001	-4.2	0.000	-0.3
Vehicles	0.029	0.068	0.039	130.9	0.046	157.0	-0.010	-32.2	-0.002	-5.9	0.004	12.1
Electrical	0.028	0.034	0.006	22.8	0.007	24.2	-0.005	-19.1	0.005	19.0	0.000	-1.4
Electronics	0.022	0.025	0.003	13.9	0.007	31.8	-0.004	-19.6	0.002	10.7	-0.002	-9.0
Others	0.004	0.003	-0.001	-28.1	0.000	-11.3	0.000	-11.2	0.000	-7.9	0.000	2.3
Total	0.482	0.429	-0.052	-10.9	0.019	3.9	-0.064	-13.2	-0.013	-2.7	0.006	1.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 50 - Results of the CMSA for Portugal (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.023	0.028	0.005	22.4	0.001	5.3	0.004	15.7	-0.001	-3.7	0.001	5.0
SouthAm	0.008	0.007	-0.002	-20.0	0.001	12.0	-0.001	-15.2	-0.001	-6.3	-0.001	-10.5
EU15	0.346	0.329	-0.017	-5.0	-0.005	-1.3	0.009	2.5	-0.008	-2.5	-0.013	-3.7
EastEur	0.005	0.006	0.000	8.3	0.000	0.0	0.000	2.0	0.000	-3.7	0.001	10.0
OtherEur	0.015	0.013	-0.003	-17.0	-0.001	-3.8	-0.001	-9.7	0.000	-3.1	0.000	-0.4
Afr-ME	0.022	0.018	-0.004	-17.2	-0.003	-11.9	0.000	-2.2	-0.001	-3.0	0.000	0.0
Japan	0.003	0.002	-0.001	-22.8	0.000	-12.1	0.000	-6.4	0.000	-5.2	0.000	0.9
SEAsia	0.006	0.005	-0.001	-16.0	0.000	1.9	-0.001	-10.4	0.000	-2.5	0.000	-5.0
OtherAsia	0.002	0.002	0.000	6.1	0.000	13.8	0.000	-8.4	0.000	-6.1	0.000	6.8
Total	0.429	0.408	-0.021	-4.9	-0.006	-1.3	0.008	1.9	-0.012	-2.7	-0.012	-2.8

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 51 - Results of the CMSA for Portugal (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.008	0.008	0.000	0.3	-0.003	-42.2	0.000	5.1	0.001	15.2	0.002	22.2
Food industry	0.036	0.033	-0.003	-8.0	0.002	5.6	0.001	1.5	-0.005	-13.2	-0.001	-1.9
Textile	0.123	0.097	-0.026	-21.0	-0.012	-9.6	0.001	0.5	-0.007	-5.5	-0.008	-6.4
Wood&Paper	0.048	0.050	0.001	2.2	0.001	2.8	0.001	1.7	-0.002	-3.7	0.001	1.4
Chemical	0.044	0.046	0.002	4.0	0.003	6.3	0.001	1.8	-0.001	-1.7	-0.001	-2.4
Steel industry	0.004	0.007	0.003	67.7	0.003	73.6	0.000	10.2	-0.001	-27.6	0.000	11.5
Non-ferrous	0.005	0.006	0.002	31.1	0.002	35.9	0.000	6.1	0.000	-8.9	0.000	-2.1
Mechanical	0.032	0.036	0.004	12.6	0.004	12.1	0.001	2.7	-0.002	-6.2	0.001	4.0
Vehicles	0.068	0.057	-0.011	-15.8	-0.011	-16.4	0.001	2.1	0.002	3.5	-0.003	-5.1
Electrical	0.034	0.037	0.003	8.7	0.003	8.2	0.001	2.6	0.000	1.3	-0.001	-3.4
Electronics	0.025	0.029	0.005	20.0	0.004	17.0	0.001	4.1	0.002	8.0	-0.002	-9.0
Others	0.003	0.002	-0.001	-33.0	-0.001	-32.2	0.000	0.4	0.000	-2.2	0.000	1.0
Total	0.429	0.408	-0.021	-4.9	-0.006	-1.3	0.008	1.9	-0.012	-2.7	-0.012	-2.8

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

12.Spain

TABLE 52 - Results of the CMSA for Spain (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.097	0.103	0.006	6.3	0.000	-0.1	0.011	11.6	-0.004	-4.6	-0.001	-0.6
SouthAm	0.069	0.132	0.064	92.4	0.033	47.7	0.031	44.7	-0.003	-4.0	0.003	4.0
EU15	1.343	1.453	0.110	8.2	0.404	30.1	-0.276	-20.6	-0.053	-4.0	0.036	2.7
EastEur	0.027	0.062	0.034	125.1	0.014	49.4	0.019	67.7	-0.001	-3.7	0.003	11.7
OtherEur	0.071	0.097	0.026	36.3	0.031	44.1	-0.003	-4.5	-0.004	-5.3	0.001	2.0
Afr-ME	0.116	0.105	-0.011	-9.8	0.018	15.9	-0.024	-20.3	-0.005	-4.2	-0.001	-1.1
Japan	0.019	0.024	0.006	30.7	0.008	43.5	-0.001	-7.9	-0.001	-7.2	0.000	2.2
SEAsia	0.048	0.078	0.031	64.9	0.017	35.0	0.014	29.2	0.001	2.7	-0.001	-2.1
OtherAsia	0.005	0.010	0.005	101.4	0.005	98.5	0.000	1.3	0.000	-2.0	0.000	3.6
Total	1.794	2.065	0.270	15.1	0.530	29.5	-0.230	-12.8	-0.070	-3.9	0.041	2.3

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 53 - Results of the CMSA for Spain (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.060	0.034	-0.026	-43.8	-0.010	-17.1	-0.005	-8.0	-0.010	-17.2	-0.001	-1.6
Food industry	0.297	0.361	0.063	21.2	0.133	44.9	-0.048	-16.2	-0.041	-13.8	0.019	6.4
Textile	0.122	0.141	0.018	14.9	0.039	32.2	-0.015	-12.5	-0.011	-9.1	0.005	4.3
Wood&Paper	0.097	0.121	0.024	25.0	0.035	35.8	-0.009	-9.4	-0.006	-5.7	0.004	4.2
Chemical	0.256	0.303	0.048	18.7	0.068	26.6	-0.025	-9.9	0.002	0.9	0.003	1.0
Steel industry	0.091	0.069	-0.022	-24.1	-0.007	-7.9	-0.006	-6.4	-0.010	-10.4	0.001	0.6
Non-ferrous	0.036	0.042	0.007	18.6	0.014	37.7	-0.006	-15.6	-0.002	-6.3	0.001	2.8
Mechanical	0.242	0.264	0.021	8.9	0.059	24.2	-0.015	-6.2	-0.013	-5.5	-0.009	-3.6
Vehicles	0.415	0.483	0.067	16.2	0.144	34.6	-0.082	-19.8	-0.016	-3.9	0.022	5.3
Electrical	0.078	0.101	0.023	29.6	0.022	27.5	-0.011	-13.6	0.013	17.1	-0.001	-1.5
Electronics	0.086	0.107	0.021	24.0	0.015	17.1	-0.008	-9.0	0.017	19.6	-0.003	-3.7
Others	0.013	0.039	0.026	208.8	0.020	156.7	0.000	-2.5	0.007	52.0	0.000	2.6
Total	1.794	2.065	0.270	15.1	0.530	29.5	-0.230	-12.8	-0.070	-3.9	0.041	2.3

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 54 - Results of the CMSA for Spain (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.103	0.105	0.001	1.2	-0.010	-9.4	0.015	14.5	-0.005	-5.1	0.001	1.2
SouthAm	0.132	0.124	-0.008	-6.1	0.006	4.8	-0.012	-8.7	-0.004	-2.8	0.001	0.6
EU15	1.453	1.455	0.002	0.1	0.069	4.8	0.007	0.5	-0.055	-3.8	-0.019	-1.3
EastEur	0.062	0.077	0.016	25.3	0.019	30.3	-0.002	-2.7	-0.002	-3.8	0.001	1.5
OtherEur	0.097	0.090	-0.007	-6.7	0.006	6.7	-0.007	-7.7	-0.002	-1.8	-0.004	-3.9
Afr-ME	0.105	0.106	0.002	1.7	0.003	3.0	0.000	-0.2	-0.004	-4.2	0.003	3.2
Japan	0.024	0.021	-0.003	-12.6	0.000	0.0	-0.002	-6.5	-0.001	-3.7	-0.001	-2.4
SEAsia	0.078	0.051	-0.027	-34.5	-0.010	-12.8	-0.008	-9.6	-0.002	-2.3	-0.008	-9.8
OtherAsia	0.010	0.009	-0.001	-6.9	0.000	2.9	-0.001	-7.7	0.000	-2.6	0.000	0.5
Total	2.065	2.040	-0.025	-1.2	0.084	4.1	-0.009	-0.4	-0.075	-3.6	-0.025	-1.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 55 - Results of the CMSA for Spain (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.034	0.038	0.004	11.3	-0.007	-19.3	0.001	4.0	0.005	14.6	0.004	11.9
Food industry	0.361	0.332	-0.028	-7.8	0.042	11.6	0.000	-0.1	-0.057	-15.9	-0.012	-3.3
Textile	0.141	0.137	-0.003	-2.2	0.018	12.5	0.001	0.4	-0.016	-11.6	-0.005	-3.5
Wood&Paper	0.121	0.134	0.013	10.8	0.014	11.9	-0.002	-1.9	-0.002	-1.4	0.003	2.2
Chemical	0.303	0.342	0.039	12.8	0.040	13.0	-0.003	-0.9	0.001	0.3	0.001	0.4
Steel industry	0.069	0.060	-0.010	-14.0	0.001	2.1	0.000	0.3	-0.014	-19.9	0.002	3.5
Non-ferrous	0.042	0.036	-0.007	-15.4	-0.004	-10.2	0.000	0.4	-0.002	-5.6	0.000	0.0
Mechanical	0.264	0.235	-0.029	-10.9	-0.021	-8.0	-0.002	-0.8	-0.014	-5.4	0.008	3.2
Vehicles	0.483	0.473	-0.009	-1.9	-0.002	-0.5	0.001	0.2	0.010	2.2	-0.018	-3.7
Electrical	0.101	0.105	0.003	3.4	0.007	6.8	-0.001	-0.8	0.001	0.8	-0.003	-3.4
Electronics	0.107	0.119	0.012	11.3	0.004	3.6	-0.003	-2.7	0.010	9.7	0.001	0.7
Others	0.039	0.028	-0.011	-27.5	-0.007	-17.6	-0.001	-3.1	0.003	8.1	-0.006	-14.9
Total	2.065	2.040	-0.025	-1.2	0.084	4.1	-0.009	-0.4	-0.075	-3.6	-0.025	-1.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

13.Sweden

TABLE 56 - Results of the CMSA for Sweden (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.147	0.148	0.000	0.3	-0.016	-10.8	0.017	11.3	0.002	1.1	-0.002	-1.4
SouthAm	0.029	0.043	0.013	45.8	-0.005	-17.5	0.014	48.8	0.004	13.8	0.000	0.6
EU15	1.042	0.863	-0.179	-17.2	-0.028	-2.6	-0.144	-13.8	-0.006	-0.6	-0.002	-0.2
EastEur	0.040	0.086	0.047	117.7	0.012	30.3	0.027	68.3	0.000	-0.6	0.008	19.6
OtherEur	0.186	0.174	-0.012	-6.4	-0.004	-1.9	-0.009	-5.0	0.001	0.5	0.000	0.1
Afr-ME	0.071	0.047	-0.023	-32.6	-0.009	-12.6	-0.011	-16.1	0.001	1.1	-0.004	-5.0
Japan	0.034	0.047	0.013	38.1	0.011	31.2	-0.003	-7.7	0.003	7.6	0.002	7.0
SEAsia	0.081	0.130	0.049	60.7	0.025	30.9	0.025	30.8	0.008	10.5	-0.009	-11.5
OtherAsia	0.021	0.026	0.005	22.5	0.003	12.4	0.000	1.5	0.003	13.2	-0.001	-4.5
Total	1.651	1.564	-0.087	-5.3	-0.011	-0.6	-0.084	-5.1	0.015	0.9	-0.007	-0.5

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 57 - Results of the CMSA for Sweden (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.053	0.030	-0.023	-43.0	-0.003	-6.2	-0.003	-5.1	-0.009	-16.2	-0.008	-15.5
Food industry	0.092	0.101	0.009	10.2	0.023	24.9	-0.008	-8.4	-0.020	-21.3	0.014	15.0
Textile	0.036	0.028	-0.008	-21.4	-0.003	-7.5	-0.001	-3.5	-0.003	-7.5	-0.001	-3.0
Wood&Paper	0.302	0.229	-0.073	-24.1	-0.019	-6.4	-0.029	-9.5	-0.025	-8.4	0.001	0.2
Chemical	0.184	0.156	-0.028	-15.2	-0.031	-16.6	-0.012	-6.4	0.018	9.6	-0.003	-1.8
Steel industry	0.109	0.090	-0.019	-17.4	0.002	1.4	-0.009	-8.3	-0.012	-10.7	0.000	0.2
Non-ferrous	0.036	0.031	-0.005	-15.1	-0.003	-8.0	-0.003	-7.3	-0.002	-5.0	0.002	5.2
Mechanical	0.357	0.255	-0.103	-28.7	-0.061	-17.2	-0.010	-2.7	-0.016	-4.5	-0.016	-4.4
Vehicles	0.226	0.178	-0.048	-21.1	-0.037	-16.3	-0.008	-3.6	-0.006	-2.6	0.003	1.4
Electrical	0.072	0.087	0.015	20.7	0.005	6.3	-0.001	-1.8	0.013	17.5	-0.001	-1.3
Electronics	0.168	0.268	0.100	59.6	0.047	27.7	0.001	0.6	0.052	30.9	0.001	0.4
Others	0.016	0.110	0.094	589.7	0.071	442.7	-0.002	-12.9	0.024	151.4	0.001	8.5
Total	1.651	1.564	-0.087	-5.3	-0.011	-0.6	-0.084	-5.1	0.015	0.9	-0.007	-0.5

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 58 - Results of the CMSA for Sweden (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.148	0.132	-0.016	-10.5	-0.043	-29.2	0.019	13.1	0.005	3.5	0.003	2.1
SouthAm	0.043	0.034	-0.009	-20.2	-0.004	-9.6	-0.005	-11.1	0.003	6.9	-0.003	-6.4
EU15	0.863	0.651	-0.212	-24.5	-0.232	-26.9	-0.010	-1.2	0.007	0.8	0.024	2.7
EastEur	0.086	0.078	-0.009	-9.9	0.000	-0.3	-0.008	-9.2	0.001	1.1	-0.001	-1.5
OtherEur	0.174	0.118	-0.056	-32.0	-0.027	-15.6	-0.027	-15.6	0.001	0.6	-0.002	-1.4
Afr-ME	0.047	0.043	-0.004	-8.6	-0.003	-5.6	-0.003	-5.8	0.001	2.1	0.000	0.6
Japan	0.047	0.030	-0.017	-36.0	-0.016	-33.2	-0.003	-6.2	0.003	7.0	-0.002	-3.5
SEAsia	0.130	0.082	-0.048	-37.1	-0.032	-24.7	-0.009	-6.7	0.007	5.8	-0.015	-11.5
OtherAsia	0.026	0.015	-0.011	-42.1	-0.010	-37.9	-0.002	-6.7	0.002	6.8	-0.001	-4.4
Total	1.564	1.184	-0.380	-24.3	-0.367	-23.5	-0.047	-3.0	0.031	2.0	0.003	0.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 59 - Results of the CMSA for Sweden (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.030	0.037	0.006	21.3	-0.002	-6.5	-0.002	-5.1	0.005	16.5	0.005	16.3
Food industry	0.101	0.044	-0.057	-56.7	-0.041	-40.2	-0.003	-3.2	-0.014	-13.6	0.000	0.3
Textile	0.028	0.024	-0.004	-13.6	0.001	4.8	-0.002	-7.1	-0.003	-9.8	0.000	-1.5
Wood&Paper	0.229	0.175	-0.054	-23.8	-0.037	-16.4	-0.008	-3.4	-0.006	-2.8	-0.003	-1.2
Chemical	0.156	0.172	0.016	10.2	0.001	0.7	-0.006	-3.6	0.020	12.5	0.001	0.6
Steel industry	0.090	0.067	-0.023	-25.2	-0.006	-6.2	-0.002	-1.7	-0.016	-17.4	0.000	0.2
Non-ferrous	0.031	0.025	-0.006	-18.5	-0.003	-10.0	-0.001	-2.4	-0.002	-5.6	0.000	-0.5
Mechanical	0.255	0.202	-0.053	-20.9	-0.035	-13.9	-0.007	-2.8	-0.017	-6.6	0.006	2.5
Vehicles	0.178	0.108	-0.071	-39.6	-0.064	-35.9	-0.002	-1.3	0.001	0.8	-0.006	-3.4
Electrical	0.087	0.074	-0.013	-14.5	-0.012	-14.2	-0.003	-3.4	0.001	1.1	0.002	2.0
Electronics	0.268	0.184	-0.084	-31.2	-0.118	-44.0	-0.009	-3.2	0.046	17.1	-0.003	-1.1
Others	0.110	0.072	-0.039	-35.1	-0.051	-46.2	-0.004	-3.3	0.015	13.6	0.001	0.8
Total	1.564	1.184	-0.380	-24.3	-0.367	-23.5	-0.047	-3.0	0.031	2.0	0.003	0.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

14.United Kingdom

TABLE 60 - Results of the CMSA for the UK (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.720	0.804	0.084	11.6	-0.007	-0.9	0.085	11.8	-0.008	-1.1	0.013	1.8
SouthAm	0.095	0.121	0.026	26.9	-0.005	-5.5	0.033	34.9	0.000	-0.3	-0.002	-2.4
EU15	3.496	3.054	-0.442	-12.7	0.042	1.2	-0.544	-15.6	0.052	1.5	0.008	0.2
EastEur	0.069	0.173	0.104	152.4	0.048	70.2	0.051	75.0	0.002	2.9	0.003	4.1
OtherEur	0.310	0.321	0.011	3.6	0.026	8.5	-0.014	-4.6	0.004	1.2	-0.005	-1.6
Afr-ME	0.449	0.428	-0.021	-4.6	0.017	3.7	-0.093	-20.7	-0.014	-3.1	0.070	15.5
Japan	0.136	0.143	0.007	5.4	0.002	1.3	-0.009	-6.7	0.006	4.1	0.009	6.7
SEAsia	0.382	0.466	0.084	22.1	0.005	1.3	0.084	21.9	0.006	1.6	-0.011	-2.8
OtherAsia	0.102	0.103	0.001	1.2	0.003	2.6	0.001	1.3	0.003	2.5	-0.005	-5.3
Total	5.758	5.613	-0.145	-2.5	0.131	2.3	-0.406	-7.1	0.051	0.9	0.079	1.4

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 61 - Results of the CMSA for the UK (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.386	0.336	-0.050	-13.1	0.055	14.3	-0.038	-9.8	-0.053	-13.8	-0.015	-3.8
Food industry	0.462	0.393	-0.069	-15.0	-0.003	-0.6	-0.022	-4.8	-0.046	-9.9	0.001	0.3
Textile	0.283	0.242	-0.040	-14.2	0.002	0.6	-0.017	-5.9	-0.019	-6.8	-0.006	-2.1
Wood&Paper	0.337	0.324	-0.013	-3.9	0.026	7.8	-0.022	-6.4	-0.017	-5.1	-0.001	-0.2
Chemical	0.963	0.916	-0.047	-4.9	-0.057	-5.9	-0.064	-6.6	0.060	6.2	0.013	1.4
Steel industry	0.182	0.133	-0.049	-27.0	-0.023	-12.5	-0.012	-6.4	-0.017	-9.4	0.002	1.2
Non-ferrous	0.124	0.099	-0.025	-19.8	-0.010	-8.1	-0.012	-9.3	-0.005	-4.4	0.002	2.0
Mechanical	1.181	1.081	-0.100	-8.5	0.033	2.8	-0.066	-5.6	-0.110	-9.3	0.043	3.6
Vehicles	0.501	0.517	0.016	3.1	0.071	14.2	-0.059	-11.8	-0.026	-5.1	0.029	5.8
Electrical	0.245	0.289	0.043	17.7	0.024	9.7	-0.016	-6.5	0.047	19.0	-0.011	-4.4
Electronics	0.831	1.067	0.236	28.4	0.072	8.6	-0.072	-8.7	0.240	28.9	-0.003	-0.3
Others	0.264	0.217	-0.046	-17.6	-0.060	-22.8	-0.008	-3.1	-0.002	-0.6	0.024	9.0
Total	5.758	5.613	-0.145	-2.5	0.131	2.3	-0.406	-7.1	0.051	0.9	0.079	1.4

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 62 - Results of the CMSA for the UK (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.804	0.759	-0.045	-5.6	-0.192	-23.9	0.106	13.2	0.037	4.6	0.004	0.5
SouthAm	0.121	0.075	-0.046	-38.0	-0.040	-32.8	-0.008	-7.0	0.000	0.3	0.002	1.4
EU15	3.054	2.725	-0.329	-10.8	-0.424	-13.9	0.045	1.5	0.080	2.6	-0.031	-1.0
EastEur	0.173	0.135	-0.038	-21.8	-0.047	-27.2	-0.005	-3.1	0.001	0.4	0.014	8.2
OtherEur	0.321	0.228	-0.093	-28.9	-0.070	-21.7	-0.027	-8.4	0.001	0.4	0.003	0.8
Afr-ME	0.428	0.219	-0.209	-48.8	-0.172	-40.3	-0.015	-3.5	0.000	-0.1	-0.021	-5.0
Japan	0.143	0.091	-0.052	-36.2	-0.047	-32.8	-0.009	-6.0	0.003	2.1	0.001	0.5
SEAsia	0.466	0.288	-0.178	-38.2	-0.101	-21.7	-0.053	-11.4	0.001	0.1	-0.025	-5.4
OtherAsia	0.103	0.067	-0.037	-35.5	-0.031	-29.7	-0.007	-6.8	0.003	2.6	-0.002	-1.6
Total	5.613	4.587	-1.026	-18.3	-1.123	-20.0	0.028	0.5	0.125	2.2	-0.056	-1.0

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 63 - Results of the CMSA for the UK (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.336	0.390	0.054	16.1	-0.019	-5.7	0.011	3.4	0.064	19.1	-0.002	-0.7
Food industry	0.393	0.270	-0.123	-31.3	-0.089	-22.7	0.002	0.6	-0.041	-10.5	0.005	1.4
Textile	0.242	0.151	-0.092	-37.9	-0.062	-25.5	0.001	0.6	-0.018	-7.5	-0.013	-5.5
Wood&Paper	0.324	0.224	-0.100	-30.9	-0.090	-27.9	0.002	0.5	-0.008	-2.3	-0.004	-1.2
Chemical	0.916	0.799	-0.117	-12.7	-0.173	-18.9	0.003	0.3	0.060	6.5	-0.007	-0.7
Steel industry	0.133	0.083	-0.050	-37.5	-0.028	-21.1	-0.001	-0.7	-0.021	-15.8	0.000	0.1
Non-ferrous	0.099	0.091	-0.008	-8.2	-0.002	-2.4	0.002	2.4	-0.005	-5.4	-0.003	-2.9
Mechanical	1.081	0.755	-0.325	-30.1	-0.311	-28.7	0.008	0.8	-0.026	-2.4	0.003	0.3
Vehicles	0.517	0.341	-0.175	-34.0	-0.171	-33.1	0.005	1.0	0.015	2.9	-0.024	-4.6
Electrical	0.289	0.237	-0.052	-17.9	-0.050	-17.2	-0.001	-0.2	0.005	1.6	-0.006	-2.2
Electronics	1.067	0.961	-0.106	-9.9	-0.218	-20.4	-0.003	-0.3	0.092	8.6	0.023	2.2
Others	0.217	0.285	0.068	31.1	0.089	41.1	-0.004	-1.6	0.010	4.4	-0.028	-12.8
Total	5.613	4.587	-1.026	-18.3	-1.123	-20.0	0.028	0.5	0.125	2.2	-0.056	-1.0

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

15.Norway

TABLE 64 - Results of the CMSA for Norway (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.082	0.120	0.038	46.8	0.031	38.0	0.008	9.9	-0.009	-11.0	0.008	9.9
SouthAm	0.018	0.018	0.000	-1.6	-0.005	-27.5	0.004	20.0	-0.001	-8.2	0.003	14.1
EU15	0.773	0.721	-0.053	-6.8	0.185	23.9	-0.107	-13.9	-0.053	-6.9	-0.077	-10.0
EastEur	0.013	0.023	0.010	73.2	0.005	35.9	0.008	59.7	-0.001	-10.1	-0.002	-12.3
OtherEur	0.026	0.015	-0.011	-40.8	-0.007	-25.3	-0.002	-6.9	-0.002	-6.2	-0.001	-2.4
Afr-ME	0.027	0.010	-0.017	-62.5	-0.010	-36.5	-0.003	-12.0	-0.001	-2.3	-0.003	-11.7
Japan	0.020	0.019	-0.001	-5.4	0.003	14.0	-0.001	-6.3	-0.002	-10.2	-0.001	-2.8
SEAsia	0.020	0.034	0.013	65.4	0.008	39.0	0.006	28.0	0.000	2.3	-0.001	-3.9
OtherAsia	0.005	0.004	-0.001	-18.0	-0.003	-62.5	0.000	5.7	0.000	-0.7	0.002	39.5
Total	0.985	0.964	-0.021	-2.1	0.208	21.1	-0.088	-8.9	-0.069	-7.0	-0.071	-7.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 65 - Results of the CMSA for Norway (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.465	0.533	0.068	14.6	0.239	51.4	-0.054	-11.5	-0.055	-11.7	-0.063	-13.5
Food industry	0.084	0.079	-0.005	-5.4	0.012	13.8	-0.005	-6.4	-0.015	-18.2	0.005	5.4
Textile	0.008	0.006	-0.002	-27.4	-0.001	-8.7	0.000	-3.8	-0.001	-6.5	-0.001	-8.4
Wood&Paper	0.057	0.032	-0.025	-43.8	-0.016	-27.3	-0.004	-7.3	-0.004	-6.7	-0.001	-2.5
Chemical	0.082	0.039	-0.044	-52.9	-0.035	-42.8	-0.004	-4.9	0.000	-0.5	-0.004	-4.7
Steel industry	0.031	0.026	-0.005	-15.0	0.001	3.3	-0.003	-9.7	-0.003	-9.9	0.000	1.4
Non-ferrous	0.080	0.057	-0.023	-28.6	-0.012	-15.4	-0.009	-10.7	-0.004	-4.5	0.002	2.0
Mechanical	0.122	0.075	-0.047	-38.5	-0.022	-18.4	-0.004	-3.2	-0.008	-6.9	-0.012	-10.0
Vehicles	0.010	0.012	0.002	20.5	0.003	25.6	-0.001	-13.6	0.000	-1.9	0.001	10.4
Electrical	0.015	0.016	0.002	11.4	0.000	1.6	-0.001	-6.2	0.003	18.4	0.000	-2.5
Electronics	0.028	0.032	0.004	14.7	-0.002	-6.1	-0.002	-5.6	0.007	24.1	0.001	2.3
Others	0.003	0.056	0.053	1680.2	0.041	1299.5	-0.001	-39.3	0.011	359.0	0.002	61.1
Total	0.985	0.964	-0.021	-2.1	0.208	21.1	-0.088	-8.9	-0.069	-7.0	-0.071	-7.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 66 - Results of the CMSA for Norway (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.120	0.132	0.012	9.6	-0.013	-10.7	0.014	11.7	0.017	13.9	-0.006	-5.3
SouthAm	0.018	0.021	0.004	21.2	0.006	32.9	0.000	-1.5	0.001	3.8	-0.002	-14.0
EU15	0.721	0.738	0.017	2.4	-0.040	-5.5	-0.016	-2.2	0.089	12.4	-0.016	-2.2
EastEur	0.023	0.025	0.002	9.0	0.005	20.1	-0.002	-9.2	0.001	2.5	-0.001	-4.4
OtherEur	0.015	0.016	0.001	4.2	-0.001	-8.6	-0.001	-3.8	0.000	1.3	0.002	15.2
Afr-ME	0.010	0.012	0.002	17.2	0.002	22.5	0.000	-4.3	0.000	1.2	0.000	-2.2
Japan	0.019	0.016	-0.003	-17.2	0.000	-2.1	-0.001	-6.8	-0.001	-3.5	-0.001	-4.9
SEAsia	0.034	0.032	-0.002	-6.5	0.000	0.9	-0.002	-6.6	0.002	6.0	-0.002	-6.7
OtherAsia	0.004	0.003	-0.001	-31.8	0.000	10.7	0.000	-5.5	0.000	-0.5	-0.001	-36.4
Total	0.964	0.995	0.030	3.1	-0.041	-4.3	-0.009	-0.9	0.109	11.3	-0.029	-3.0

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 67 - Results of the CMSA for Norway (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.533	0.604	0.071	13.3	-0.020	-3.8	0.006	1.2	0.116	21.7	-0.031	-5.8
Food industry	0.079	0.067	-0.013	-16.2	-0.003	-3.2	-0.005	-6.0	-0.008	-9.6	0.002	2.6
Textile	0.006	0.005	-0.001	-21.0	0.000	-3.4	0.000	-6.6	-0.001	-10.7	0.000	-0.3
Wood&Paper	0.032	0.030	-0.002	-7.4	0.000	-1.4	-0.001	-2.6	-0.001	-2.5	0.000	-0.9
Chemical	0.039	0.038	-0.001	-1.5	0.001	3.0	-0.001	-3.4	0.000	-1.3	0.000	0.2
Steel industry	0.026	0.016	-0.010	-39.8	-0.006	-22.1	-0.001	-2.3	-0.004	-15.9	0.000	0.5
Non-ferrous	0.057	0.053	-0.004	-7.0	0.001	1.4	0.000	-0.9	-0.003	-5.2	-0.001	-2.3
Mechanical	0.075	0.077	0.002	2.8	0.005	6.7	-0.002	-2.9	-0.003	-4.1	0.002	3.1
Vehicles	0.012	0.012	0.000	-2.6	0.000	3.6	-0.001	-6.0	0.000	-1.9	0.000	1.8
Electrical	0.016	0.014	-0.002	-13.9	-0.001	-7.2	-0.001	-6.5	0.000	1.1	0.000	-1.2
Electronics	0.032	0.032	0.000	-0.1	-0.002	-5.8	-0.001	-4.2	0.004	12.6	-0.001	-2.7
Others	0.056	0.048	-0.009	-15.2	-0.016	-28.8	-0.002	-2.9	0.009	15.7	0.000	0.8
Total	0.964	0.995	0.030	3.1	-0.041	-4.3	-0.009	-0.9	0.109	11.3	-0.029	-3.0

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

16.Switzerland

TABLE 68 - Results of the CMSA for Switzerland (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	0.158	0.161	0.002	1.4	-0.024	-15.1	0.018	11.6	-0.002	-1.5	0.010	6.4
SouthAm	0.051	0.044	-0.007	-14.3	-0.022	-43.0	0.018	35.9	0.001	1.9	-0.005	-9.1
EU15	1.220	0.882	-0.338	-27.7	-0.108	-8.8	-0.226	-18.5	0.005	0.4	-0.010	-0.8
EastEur	0.048	0.053	0.004	9.3	-0.019	-39.1	0.022	46.0	0.001	2.3	0.000	0.1
OtherEur	0.060	0.054	-0.007	-10.8	-0.015	-24.9	0.007	12.3	-0.001	-1.4	0.002	3.2
Afr-ME	0.089	0.063	-0.026	-29.2	-0.015	-16.7	-0.015	-16.5	-0.001	-1.3	0.005	5.2
Japan	0.074	0.058	-0.016	-21.5	-0.012	-16.7	-0.005	-6.2	-0.003	-3.7	0.004	5.2
SEAsia	0.141	0.143	0.001	1.0	-0.008	-5.6	0.028	19.6	-0.009	-6.4	-0.009	-6.5
OtherAsia	0.017	0.016	-0.001	-5.2	-0.002	-11.5	0.000	1.0	0.000	2.8	0.000	2.5
Total	1.859	1.472	-0.387	-20.8	-0.225	-12.1	-0.151	-8.1	-0.008	-0.5	-0.003	-0.1

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 69 - Results of the CMSA for Switzerland (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.003	0.003	0.000	15.0	0.002	56.6	-0.001	-19.0	0.000	-11.7	0.000	-10.9
Food industry	0.063	0.047	-0.016	-25.3	-0.007	-11.3	-0.006	-9.8	-0.005	-7.9	0.002	3.7
Textile	0.103	0.053	-0.050	-48.6	-0.030	-29.0	-0.011	-10.8	-0.007	-6.6	-0.002	-2.2
Wood&Paper	0.110	0.085	-0.025	-22.4	-0.006	-5.5	-0.016	-15.0	-0.005	-4.3	0.003	2.4
Chemical	0.453	0.450	-0.003	-0.8	-0.029	-6.4	-0.037	-8.2	0.054	11.8	0.009	2.0
Steel industry	0.028	0.021	-0.008	-27.3	0.000	0.8	-0.005	-16.6	-0.003	-12.2	0.000	0.8
Non-ferrous	0.045	0.042	-0.003	-6.0	0.004	9.5	-0.007	-14.7	-0.002	-5.4	0.002	4.6
Mechanical	0.467	0.346	-0.121	-25.9	-0.039	-8.4	-0.029	-6.2	-0.031	-6.6	-0.022	-4.7
Vehicles	0.022	0.020	-0.002	-9.5	0.000	2.0	-0.003	-14.2	-0.001	-2.6	0.001	5.3
Electrical	0.125	0.103	-0.022	-17.2	-0.031	-24.5	-0.013	-10.7	0.021	17.0	0.001	0.9
Electronics	0.282	0.220	-0.061	-21.8	-0.022	-7.8	-0.017	-6.0	-0.021	-7.6	-0.001	-0.4
Others	0.159	0.082	-0.077	-48.5	-0.067	-42.3	-0.006	-3.9	-0.008	-4.8	0.004	2.5
Total	1.859	1.472	-0.387	-20.8	-0.225	-12.1	-0.151	-8.1	-0.008	-0.5	-0.003	-0.1

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 70 - Results of the CMSA for Switzerland (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	0.161	0.182	0.019	12.0	-0.008	-5.2	0.024	15.1	0.001	0.5	0.003	1.7
SouthAm	0.044	0.044	0.000	-1.0	0.002	3.9	-0.004	-8.6	0.001	2.1	0.001	1.7
EU15	0.882	0.848	-0.045	-5.1	-0.058	-6.6	0.018	2.0	-0.004	-0.4	-0.001	-0.2
EastEur	0.053	0.058	0.005	9.0	0.002	3.8	-0.001	-1.3	0.001	1.4	0.003	5.2
OtherEur	0.054	0.040	-0.014	-25.8	-0.007	-12.7	-0.006	-10.8	0.000	-0.6	-0.001	-1.8
Afr-ME	0.063	0.058	-0.006	-9.1	-0.003	-4.8	-0.003	-5.4	0.000	-0.1	0.001	1.3
Japan	0.058	0.057	-0.002	-2.8	0.003	4.6	-0.004	-7.3	-0.002	-3.2	0.002	3.0
SEAsia	0.143	0.130	-0.015	-10.2	0.019	13.4	-0.022	-15.2	-0.008	-5.8	-0.004	-2.5
OtherAsia	0.016	0.015	-0.001	-8.7	-0.001	-3.9	-0.001	-7.9	0.001	4.6	0.000	-1.6
Total	1.472	1.432	-0.059	-4.0	-0.052	-3.5	0.001	0.1	-0.011	-0.7	0.003	0.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 71 - Results of the CMSA for Switzerland (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.003	0.004	0.000	13.8	0.000	-9.6	0.000	-1.1	0.001	23.5	0.000	1.0
Food industry	0.047	0.043	-0.007	-13.9	0.000	-1.0	0.000	-1.0	-0.006	-13.4	0.001	1.6
Textile	0.053	0.040	-0.014	-26.5	-0.005	-9.7	0.000	0.2	-0.006	-10.7	-0.003	-6.4
Wood&Paper	0.085	0.098	0.008	9.4	0.012	13.5	0.001	1.3	-0.001	-1.7	-0.003	-3.6
Chemical	0.450	0.496	0.029	6.5	-0.028	-6.3	0.001	0.3	0.064	14.2	-0.007	-1.6
Steel industry	0.021	0.018	-0.003	-16.4	0.000	-0.3	0.000	2.4	-0.004	-17.4	0.000	-1.0
Non-ferrous	0.042	0.054	0.011	27.0	0.016	37.4	-0.001	-2.1	-0.004	-8.7	0.000	0.4
Mechanical	0.346	0.306	-0.049	-14.1	-0.024	-7.0	0.003	0.9	-0.035	-10.2	0.008	2.2
Vehicles	0.020	0.021	0.000	-0.2	0.001	6.5	0.001	3.3	0.000	-2.3	-0.002	-7.7
Electrical	0.103	0.098	-0.007	-7.2	-0.008	-8.0	0.002	1.5	0.001	1.4	-0.002	-2.2
Electronics	0.220	0.223	-0.003	-1.4	0.015	6.7	-0.005	-2.2	-0.020	-9.0	0.007	3.1
Others	0.082	0.060	-0.024	-29.9	-0.028	-34.3	-0.001	-0.8	-0.001	-1.0	0.005	6.2
Total	1.472	1.461	-0.059	-4.0	-0.052	-3.5	0.001	0.1	-0.011	-0.7	0.003	0.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

17.Japan

TABLE 72 - Results of the CMSA for Japan (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	3.173	2.491	-0.682	-21.5	-1.088	-34.3	0.337	10.6	0.206	6.5	-0.138	-4.3
SouthAm	0.389	0.408	0.019	4.9	-0.135	-34.8	0.090	23.1	-0.001	-0.4	0.066	17.0
EU15	1.985	1.284	-0.700	-35.3	-0.573	-28.9	-0.285	-14.4	0.128	6.5	0.030	1.5
EastEur	0.098	0.052	-0.046	-46.8	-0.098	-99.8	0.040	41.2	0.000	0.3	0.011	11.5
OtherEur	0.198	0.135	-0.063	-31.9	-0.065	-32.7	-0.006	-2.9	0.005	2.8	0.002	0.9
Afr-ME	0.511	0.305	-0.206	-40.3	-0.091	-17.8	-0.086	-16.8	-0.008	-1.6	-0.021	-4.0
Japan	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0
SEAsia	3.321	3.526	0.204	6.2	-0.756	-22.8	0.841	25.3	0.239	7.2	-0.119	-3.6
OtherAsia	0.254	0.194	-0.060	-23.7	-0.092	-36.3	0.002	0.9	0.004	1.5	0.026	10.3
Total	9.929	8.394	-1.534	-15.5	-2.898	-29.2	0.933	9.4	0.573	5.8	-0.143	-1.4

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 73 - Results of the CMSA for Japan (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.041	0.042	0.001	3.0	-0.009	-22.1	0.010	24.4	-0.010	-24.2	0.010	24.9
Food industry	0.067	0.049	-0.018	-26.5	-0.017	-25.9	0.007	10.7	-0.008	-11.3	0.000	-0.1
Textile	0.263	0.169	-0.094	-35.7	-0.103	-39.0	0.033	12.4	-0.020	-7.7	-0.004	-1.5
Wood&Paper	0.392	0.282	-0.110	-28.1	-0.132	-33.8	0.028	7.2	-0.010	-2.5	0.004	1.0
Chemical	0.838	0.874	0.036	4.2	-0.085	-10.1	0.112	13.3	0.015	1.8	-0.007	-0.8
Steel industry	0.433	0.337	-0.096	-22.3	-0.118	-27.3	0.073	16.9	-0.042	-9.8	-0.009	-2.1
Non-ferrous	0.071	0.085	0.014	19.2	-0.005	-6.6	0.013	18.8	-0.001	-1.9	0.006	9.0
Mechanical	1.911	1.751	-0.160	-8.4	-0.311	-16.2	0.215	11.3	-0.105	-5.5	0.040	2.1
Vehicles	2.224	1.569	-0.654	-29.4	-0.638	-28.7	0.100	4.5	-0.073	-3.3	-0.043	-1.9
Electrical	0.697	0.670	-0.027	-3.9	-0.220	-31.6	0.084	12.0	0.120	17.2	-0.010	-1.5
Electronics	2.816	2.311	-0.505	-17.9	-1.251	-44.4	0.235	8.4	0.606	21.5	-0.095	-3.4
Others	0.174	0.254	0.080	46.0	-0.009	-5.1	0.022	12.6	0.102	58.8	-0.035	-20.3
Total	9.929	8.394	-1.534	-15.5	-2.898	-29.2	0.933	9.4	0.573	5.8	-0.143	-1.4

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 74 - Results of the CMSA for Japan (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	2.491	2.312	-0.179	-7.2	-0.469	-18.8	0.339	13.6	0.044	1.8	-0.093	-3.8
SouthAm	0.408	0.302	-0.105	-25.8	-0.062	-15.2	-0.002	-0.5	-0.004	-1.0	-0.037	-9.1
EU15	1.284	1.157	-0.127	-9.9	-0.161	-12.5	0.007	0.5	0.025	1.9	0.002	0.2
EastEur	0.052	0.046	-0.006	-11.0	-0.007	-12.9	-0.004	-8.5	0.000	0.7	0.005	9.8
OtherEur	0.135	0.104	-0.031	-22.7	-0.011	-8.4	-0.013	-9.3	0.001	0.4	-0.007	-5.4
Afr-ME	0.305	0.257	-0.048	-15.7	-0.049	-16.0	-0.017	-5.7	-0.006	-1.8	0.024	7.8
Japan	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0
SEAsia	3.526	2.865	-0.660	-18.7	-0.248	-7.0	-0.294	-8.4	-0.095	-2.7	-0.023	-0.6
OtherAsia	0.194	0.164	-0.030	-15.5	-0.011	-5.5	-0.015	-7.8	0.000	0.2	-0.005	-2.5
Total	8.394	7.208	-1.186	-14.1	-1.017	-12.1	-0.001	0.0	-0.034	-0.4	-0.134	-1.6

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 75 - Results of the CMSA for Japan (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.042	0.025	-0.017	-40.3	-0.014	-33.5	0.000	0.6	0.005	10.8	-0.008	-18.2
Food industry	0.049	0.058	0.008	17.1	0.010	20.5	-0.003	-6.8	-0.007	-13.7	0.008	17.1
Textile	0.169	0.121	-0.048	-28.6	-0.020	-11.7	0.009	5.5	-0.024	-14.4	-0.014	-8.1
Wood&Paper	0.282	0.247	-0.035	-12.3	-0.027	-9.6	0.002	0.7	-0.002	-0.6	-0.008	-2.9
Chemical	0.874	0.785	-0.089	-10.2	-0.092	-10.5	-0.012	-1.3	-0.002	-0.3	0.017	1.9
Steel industry	0.337	0.257	-0.079	-23.6	0.010	3.1	-0.012	-3.6	-0.058	-17.3	-0.019	-5.7
Non-ferrous	0.085	0.082	-0.003	-3.3	0.002	2.8	-0.003	-3.7	-0.003	-3.5	0.001	1.0
Mechanical	1.751	1.374	-0.377	-21.5	-0.138	-7.9	-0.013	-0.7	-0.128	-7.3	-0.098	-5.6
Vehicles	1.569	1.459	-0.110	-7.0	-0.147	-9.4	0.043	2.7	0.057	3.6	-0.062	-3.9
Electrical	0.670	0.587	-0.083	-12.4	-0.088	-13.1	-0.006	-1.0	0.003	0.5	0.008	1.2
Electronics	2.311	1.894	-0.417	-18.0	-0.562	-24.3	0.005	0.2	0.094	4.1	0.046	2.0
Others	0.254	0.318	0.064	25.4	0.048	18.9	-0.010	-3.9	0.032	12.4	-0.005	-2.1
Total	8.394	7.208	-1.186	-14.1	-1.017	-12.1	-0.001	0.0	-0.034	-0.4	-0.134	-1.6

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

18.Canada

TABLE 76 - Results of the CMSA for Canada (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	2.900	3.374	0.475	16.4	0.159	5.5	0.412	14.2	-0.009	-0.3	-0.087	-3.0
SouthAm	0.071	0.093	0.022	30.7	0.001	1.9	0.024	33.3	-0.006	-9.1	0.003	4.6
EU15	0.338	0.244	-0.094	-27.9	-0.051	-15.1	-0.046	-13.7	-0.009	-2.6	0.012	3.5
EastEur	0.044	0.014	-0.031	-68.9	-0.024	-53.2	0.011	25.5	-0.003	-7.6	-0.015	-33.6
OtherEur	0.040	0.029	-0.011	-26.6	-0.011	-28.2	-0.002	-4.7	-0.001	-1.6	0.003	7.9
Afr-ME	0.057	0.051	-0.006	-10.0	0.009	15.8	-0.013	-23.0	-0.009	-16.5	0.008	13.7
Japan	0.209	0.166	-0.042	-20.2	-0.002	-1.1	-0.012	-5.8	-0.027	-12.9	-0.001	-0.3
SEAsia	0.207	0.177	-0.030	-14.6	-0.031	-15.1	0.048	23.2	-0.014	-6.6	-0.033	-16.1
OtherAsia	0.022	0.020	-0.001	-5.9	0.000	-1.0	0.000	1.7	-0.001	-3.3	-0.001	-3.3
Total	3.888	4.170	0.282	7.2	0.050	1.3	0.422	10.9	-0.079	-2.0	-0.111	-2.8

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 77 - Results of the CMSA for Canada (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.419	0.447	0.028	6.8	0.017	4.1	0.049	11.8	-0.046	-10.9	0.007	1.8
Food industry	0.513	0.521	0.008	1.5	0.037	7.3	0.043	8.3	-0.108	-21.0	0.035	6.9
Textile	0.041	0.067	0.026	63.7	0.024	58.3	0.006	14.2	-0.004	-10.5	0.001	1.6
Wood&Paper	0.476	0.473	-0.002	-0.5	-0.003	-0.6	0.043	9.0	-0.043	-9.1	0.001	0.2
Chemical	0.322	0.389	0.066	20.6	0.014	4.4	0.044	13.8	-0.011	-3.5	0.019	6.0
Steel industry	0.097	0.093	-0.004	-4.5	-0.010	-10.7	0.008	8.3	-0.011	-11.4	0.009	9.4
Non-ferrous	0.241	0.221	-0.020	-8.3	-0.027	-11.3	0.015	6.1	-0.013	-5.4	0.006	2.4
Mechanical	0.381	0.457	0.076	19.8	0.054	14.1	0.041	10.7	-0.036	-9.5	0.017	4.5
Vehicles	0.834	0.867	0.033	3.9	0.048	5.7	0.109	13.1	-0.030	-3.6	-0.094	-11.3
Electrical	0.095	0.092	-0.003	-3.2	-0.030	-31.5	0.010	10.5	0.018	19.4	-0.001	-1.5
Electronics	0.226	0.297	0.071	31.5	-0.018	-8.0	0.028	12.6	0.093	41.0	-0.032	-14.1
Others	0.242	0.245	0.003	1.4	-0.056	-23.3	0.026	10.7	0.112	46.5	-0.079	-32.5
Total	3.888	4.170	0.282	7.2	0.050	1.3	0.422	10.9	-0.079	-2.0	-0.111	-2.8

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 78 - Results of the CMSA for Canada (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	3.374	3.918	0.544	16.1	-0.182	-5.4	0.558	16.6	0.061	1.8	0.107	3.2
SouthAm	0.093	0.082	-0.012	-12.7	-0.007	-7.7	-0.002	-1.6	-0.006	-6.3	0.003	3.0
EU15	0.244	0.227	-0.016	-6.7	-0.016	-6.5	0.001	0.4	-0.006	-2.6	0.005	2.1
EastEur	0.014	0.009	-0.005	-36.0	-0.004	-25.6	-0.001	-9.5	0.000	-1.4	0.000	0.5
OtherEur	0.029	0.026	-0.003	-10.7	0.000	-0.9	-0.004	-13.4	-0.001	-4.5	0.002	8.1
Afr-ME	0.051	0.033	-0.018	-35.7	-0.013	-25.7	-0.001	-1.8	-0.005	-10.4	0.001	2.1
Japan	0.166	0.110	-0.057	-34.2	-0.021	-12.9	-0.010	-5.8	-0.017	-10.1	-0.009	-5.4
SEAsia	0.177	0.134	-0.043	-24.4	-0.021	-11.8	-0.008	-4.7	-0.011	-6.0	-0.003	-1.9
OtherAsia	0.020	0.018	-0.003	-14.4	-0.001	-3.4	-0.001	-6.8	-0.001	-3.6	0.000	-0.6
Total	4.170	4.556	0.387	9.3	-0.265	-6.4	0.532	12.8	0.014	0.3	0.106	2.5

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 79 - Results of the CMSA for Canada (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market compo-sition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.447	0.667	0.220	49.2	-0.037	-8.2	0.076	17.1	0.115	25.6	0.066	14.7
Food industry	0.521	0.479	-0.042	-8.0	0.022	4.2	0.041	7.9	-0.102	-19.5	-0.003	-0.6
Textile	0.067	0.073	0.006	8.2	0.002	3.0	0.009	13.8	-0.007	-10.3	0.001	1.8
Wood&Paper	0.473	0.487	0.014	2.9	-0.041	-8.7	0.055	11.6	-0.014	-3.0	0.014	2.9
Chemical	0.389	0.409	0.021	5.3	-0.032	-8.3	0.049	12.6	-0.011	-2.8	0.015	3.8
Steel industry	0.093	0.067	-0.026	-27.7	-0.005	-4.9	0.010	10.5	-0.015	-15.7	-0.016	-17.7
Non-ferrous	0.221	0.178	-0.044	-19.7	-0.047	-21.3	0.017	7.5	-0.012	-5.4	-0.001	-0.6
Mechanical	0.457	0.559	0.102	22.4	0.030	6.5	0.060	13.0	-0.009	-1.9	0.022	4.8
Vehicles	0.867	0.927	0.060	6.9	-0.128	-14.7	0.134	15.5	0.018	2.1	0.035	4.1
Electrical	0.092	0.105	0.013	14.4	-0.001	-1.5	0.013	13.6	0.001	1.3	0.001	1.0
Electronics	0.297	0.275	-0.022	-7.4	-0.052	-17.4	0.031	10.5	0.031	10.5	-0.033	-11.0
Others	0.245	0.329	0.084	34.4	0.024	9.6	0.038	15.4	0.018	7.2	0.005	2.2
Total	4.170	4.556	0.387	9.3	-0.265	-6.4	0.532	12.8	0.014	0.3	0.106	2.5

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

19.United States

TABLE 80 - Results of the CMSA for the US (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	2.576	2.760	0.184	7.1	0.088	3.4	0.070	2.7	0.074	2.9	-0.049	-1.9
SouthAm	2.113	2.941	0.829	39.2	0.078	3.7	0.713	33.8	0.099	4.7	-0.061	-2.9
EU15	3.567	3.025	-0.542	-15.2	-0.223	-6.2	-0.431	-12.1	0.126	3.5	-0.014	-0.4
EastEur	0.176	0.183	0.007	3.7	-0.039	-22.3	0.085	48.1	-0.007	-3.7	-0.032	-18.3
OtherEur	0.432	0.414	-0.018	-4.2	-0.048	-11.0	0.000	0.0	0.012	2.7	0.018	4.2
Afr-ME	0.684	0.592	-0.092	-13.4	-0.017	-2.5	-0.103	-15.0	-0.022	-3.2	0.050	7.3
Japan	1.619	1.397	-0.222	-13.7	-0.285	-17.6	-0.064	-3.9	-0.001	0.0	0.127	7.9
SEAsia	2.152	2.615	0.463	21.5	-0.220	-10.2	0.635	29.5	0.148	6.9	-0.099	-4.6
OtherAsia	0.351	0.322	-0.028	-8.0	-0.007	-2.1	0.012	3.4	0.017	4.8	-0.049	-14.1
Total	13.670	14.250	0.580	4.2	-0.673	-4.9	0.918	6.7	0.445	3.3	-0.110	-0.8

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 81 - Results of the CMSA for the US (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.412	0.293	-0.119	-29.0	-0.080	-19.4	0.025	6.1	-0.073	-17.7	0.008	2.0
Food industry	1.772	1.517	-0.255	-14.4	-0.107	-6.0	0.099	5.6	-0.282	-15.9	0.035	2.0
Textile	0.363	0.445	0.082	22.7	0.025	6.9	0.032	8.9	-0.035	-9.5	0.060	16.4
Wood&Paper	0.912	0.900	-0.011	-1.2	-0.019	-2.1	0.052	5.7	-0.056	-6.2	0.012	1.3
Chemical	1.828	2.002	0.174	9.5	-0.041	-2.2	0.165	9.0	0.045	2.4	0.005	0.3
Steel industry	0.196	0.165	-0.030	-15.5	-0.041	-20.7	0.019	9.8	-0.022	-11.1	0.013	6.5
Non-ferrous	0.282	0.237	-0.045	-16.1	-0.050	-17.6	0.014	4.9	-0.013	-4.7	0.004	1.4
Mechanical	3.337	3.258	-0.079	-2.4	0.106	3.2	0.167	5.0	-0.336	-10.1	-0.017	-0.5
Vehicles	1.075	1.238	0.163	15.2	0.101	9.4	0.051	4.7	0.005	0.4	0.006	0.6
Electrical	0.640	0.758	0.118	18.5	-0.023	-3.5	0.067	10.5	0.122	19.1	-0.049	-7.6
Electronics	2.224	2.833	0.609	27.4	-0.321	-14.5	0.206	9.2	0.793	35.7	-0.068	-3.1
Others	0.630	0.603	-0.027	-4.2	-0.225	-35.7	0.019	3.1	0.297	47.2	-0.118	-18.7
Total	13.670	14.250	0.580	4.2	-0.673	-4.9	0.918	6.7	0.445	3.3	-0.110	-0.8

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share.

TABLE 82 - Results of the CMSA for the US (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	2.760	2.837	0.077	2.8	-0.125	-4.5	0.206	7.5	-0.041	-1.5	0.037	1.4
SouthAm	2.941	3.091	0.149	5.1	-0.222	-7.5	0.370	12.6	-0.015	-0.5	0.015	0.5
EU15	3.025	3.156	0.131	4.3	-0.148	-4.9	0.112	3.7	0.087	2.9	0.080	2.7
EastEur	0.183	0.146	-0.038	-20.5	-0.004	-2.4	-0.022	-11.8	-0.001	-0.8	-0.010	-5.5
OtherEur	0.414	0.418	0.004	1.0	0.044	10.7	-0.019	-4.5	-0.032	-7.8	0.011	2.6
Afr-ME	0.592	0.492	-0.100	-16.8	-0.033	-5.6	-0.017	-2.8	-0.017	-2.9	-0.032	-5.5
Japan	1.397	1.125	-0.271	-19.4	-0.199	-14.3	-0.051	-3.7	-0.018	-1.3	-0.003	-0.2
SEAsia	2.615	2.229	-0.386	-14.8	-0.228	-8.7	-0.152	-5.8	0.014	0.5	-0.020	-0.8
OtherAsia	0.322	0.271	-0.051	-15.9	-0.027	-8.5	-0.014	-4.4	0.003	1.0	-0.013	-3.9
Total	14.250	13.766	-0.484	-3.4	-0.942	-6.6	0.413	2.9	-0.020	-0.1	0.065	0.5

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

TABLE 83 - Results of the CMSA for the US (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.293	0.264	-0.029	-10.0	-0.100	-34.2	0.017	5.9	0.027	9.2	0.027	9.2
Food industry	1.517	1.248	-0.269	-17.7	-0.099	-6.5	0.017	1.1	-0.240	-15.9	0.054	3.6
Textile	0.445	0.379	-0.066	-14.8	-0.065	-14.7	0.039	8.8	-0.044	-10.0	0.005	1.1
Wood&Paper	0.900	0.799	-0.102	-11.3	-0.122	-13.5	0.033	3.7	-0.025	-2.8	0.011	1.3
Chemical	2.002	2.154	0.153	7.6	-0.015	-0.8	0.057	2.9	0.055	2.8	0.055	2.8
Steel industry	0.165	0.142	-0.024	-14.5	-0.006	-3.5	0.012	7.1	-0.023	-14.1	-0.007	-4.0
Non-ferrous	0.237	0.207	-0.029	-12.4	-0.026	-11.0	0.012	5.1	-0.011	-4.6	-0.004	-1.8
Mechanical	3.258	3.131	-0.127	-3.9	-0.076	-2.3	0.039	1.2	-0.061	-1.9	-0.029	-0.9
Vehicles	1.238	1.206	-0.032	-2.6	-0.105	-8.5	0.097	7.8	-0.019	-1.5	-0.005	-0.4
Electrical	0.758	0.732	-0.026	-3.5	-0.060	-7.9	0.061	8.1	0.009	1.1	-0.037	-4.8
Electronics	2.833	2.834	0.001	0.0	-0.342	-12.1	0.011	0.4	0.309	10.9	0.023	0.8
Others	0.603	0.670	0.067	11.2	0.075	12.4	0.017	2.9	0.004	0.7	-0.029	-4.8
Total	14.250	13.766	-0.484	-3.4	-0.942	-6.6	0.413	2.9	-0.020	-0.1	0.065	0.5

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share.

20.EU15

TABLE 84 - Results of the CMSA for the EU15 (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	5.455	5.280	-0.176	-3.2	-0.171	-3.1	-0.035	-0.6	-0.041	-0.8	0.071	1.3
SouthAm	1.594	1.661	0.067	4.2	-0.297	-18.6	0.352	22.1	0.007	0.5	0.005	0.3
EU15	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0
EastEur	2.826	4.134	1.308	46.3	-0.040	-1.4	1.100	38.9	0.028	1.0	0.221	7.8
OtherEur	5.113	4.165	-0.948	-18.5	0.030	0.6	-0.948	-18.5	0.060	1.2	-0.090	-1.8
Afr-ME	4.523	3.078	-1.445	-32.0	-0.320	-7.1	-1.161	-25.7	-0.029	-0.6	0.064	1.4
Japan	1.566	1.262	-0.305	-19.5	-0.123	-7.8	-0.262	-16.7	0.001	0.1	0.078	5.0
SEAsia	3.455	4.136	0.680	19.7	0.353	10.2	0.387	11.2	0.073	2.1	-0.133	-3.9
OtherAsia	0.574	0.558	-0.016	-2.8	0.039	6.8	-0.061	-10.7	0.019	3.2	-0.013	-2.2
Total	25.108	24.273	-0.835	-3.3	-0.528	-2.1	-0.628	-2.5	0.118	0.5	0.203	0.8

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share; EU15 (external trade only) = European Union (15 Member States).

TABLE 85 - Results of the CMSA for the EU15 (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.654	0.511	-0.143	-21.9	0.014	2.1	-0.053	-8.1	-0.081	-12.4	-0.022	-3.4
Food industry	2.164	1.870	-0.294	-13.6	-0.012	-0.6	-0.102	-4.7	-0.224	-10.4	0.044	2.1
Textile	1.755	1.595	-0.160	-9.1	-0.014	-0.8	-0.057	-3.3	-0.094	-5.3	0.005	0.3
Wood&Paper	1.501	1.519	0.018	1.2	0.021	1.4	-0.084	-5.6	0.014	0.9	0.067	4.5
Chemical	4.137	4.034	-0.103	-2.5	-0.314	-7.6	-0.107	-2.6	0.303	7.3	0.015	0.4
Steel industry	0.946	0.665	-0.281	-29.7	-0.153	-16.2	-0.027	-2.8	-0.101	-10.7	0.000	0.0
Non-ferrous	0.377	0.349	-0.028	-7.4	0.006	1.5	-0.021	-5.5	-0.026	-7.0	0.014	3.6
Mechanical	6.501	5.737	-0.764	-11.7	-0.282	-4.3	-0.026	-0.4	-0.373	-5.7	-0.083	-1.3
Vehicles	2.263	2.258	-0.005	-0.2	0.057	2.5	-0.058	-2.5	-0.128	-5.6	0.124	5.5
Electrical	1.286	1.461	0.174	13.5	-0.024	-1.8	-0.025	-2.0	0.226	17.6	-0.003	-0.2
Electronics	2.258	3.017	0.759	33.6	0.266	11.8	-0.013	-0.6	0.583	25.8	-0.077	-3.4
Others	1.265	1.257	-0.009	-0.7	-0.091	-7.2	-0.055	-4.3	0.019	1.5	0.118	9.3
Total	25.108	24.273	-0.835	-3.3	-0.528	-2.1	-0.628	-2.5	0.118	0.5	0.203	0.8

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share; EU15 (external trade only) = European Union (15 Member States).

TABLE 86 - Results of the CMSA for the EU15 (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	5.280	6.145	0.865	16.4	-0.095	-1.8	0.816	15.5	0.070	1.3	0.074	1.4
SouthAm	1.661	1.482	-0.179	-10.8	-0.015	-0.9	-0.146	-8.8	-0.037	-2.2	0.019	1.1
EU15	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0
EastEur	4.134	4.212	0.078	1.9	0.086	2.1	-0.119	-2.9	-0.099	-2.4	0.210	5.1
OtherEur	4.165	3.575	-0.589	-14.2	-0.194	-4.7	-0.357	-8.6	-0.016	-0.4	-0.023	-0.5
Afr-ME	3.078	2.770	-0.308	-10.0	-0.189	-6.2	-0.090	-2.9	-0.076	-2.5	0.047	1.5
Japan	1.262	1.100	-0.161	-12.8	-0.072	-5.7	-0.082	-6.5	0.014	1.1	-0.021	-1.7
SEAsia	4.136	3.170	-0.965	-23.3	-0.348	-8.4	-0.351	-8.5	-0.063	-1.5	-0.203	-4.9
OtherAsia	0.558	0.457	-0.101	-18.1	-0.055	-9.9	-0.040	-7.1	0.004	0.6	-0.009	-1.7
Total	24.273	22.912	-1.361	-5.6	-0.882	-3.6	-0.369	-1.5	-0.203	-0.8	0.093	0.4

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share; EU15 (external trade only) = European Union (15 Member States).

TABLE 87 - Results of the CMSA for the EU15 (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.511	0.621	0.111	21.6	0.002	0.5	0.017	3.3	0.072	14.0	0.020	3.9
Food industry	1.870	1.495	-0.375	-20.0	-0.085	-4.5	-0.063	-3.4	-0.244	-13.1	0.017	0.9
Textile	1.595	1.391	-0.204	-12.8	-0.086	-5.4	-0.023	-1.5	-0.081	-5.1	-0.014	-0.9
Wood&Paper	1.519	1.391	-0.128	-8.4	-0.067	-4.4	-0.046	-3.0	0.012	0.8	-0.026	-1.7
Chemical	4.034	4.245	0.211	5.2	-0.111	-2.7	-0.065	-1.6	0.325	8.1	0.062	1.5
Steel industry	0.665	0.508	-0.157	-23.6	-0.038	-5.7	-0.009	-1.3	-0.134	-20.2	0.024	3.6
Non-ferrous	0.349	0.344	-0.005	-1.5	-0.023	-6.5	0.000	-0.1	-0.010	-3.0	0.028	8.1
Mechanical	5.737	5.046	-0.692	-12.1	-0.258	-4.5	-0.039	-0.7	-0.527	-9.2	0.132	2.3
Vehicles	2.258	2.336	0.078	3.5	0.116	5.1	-0.001	-0.1	0.114	5.0	-0.150	-6.7
Electrical	1.461	1.405	-0.055	-3.8	-0.083	-5.7	-0.031	-2.1	0.055	3.7	0.004	0.3
Electronics	3.017	3.195	0.179	5.9	-0.055	-1.8	-0.099	-3.3	0.270	8.9	0.063	2.1
Others	1.257	0.932	-0.324	-25.8	-0.195	-15.5	-0.010	-0.8	-0.053	-4.2	-0.066	-5.2
Total	24.273	22.912	-1.361	-5.6	-0.882	-3.6	-0.369	-1.5	-0.203	-0.8	0.093	0.4

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share; EU15 (external trade only) = European Union (15 Member States).

21.Asian NICs

TABLE 88 - Results of the CMSA for the Asian NICs (1991-1997) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
NorthAm	2.575	2.805	0.229	8.9	-0.435	-16.9	0.393	15.2	0.356	13.8	-0.084	-3.3
SouthAm	0.216	0.382	0.165	76.5	0.056	26.1	0.082	38.1	0.002	1.0	0.024	11.3
EU15	1.788	1.832	0.044	2.5	0.120	6.7	-0.247	-13.8	0.170	9.5	0.001	0.0
EastEur	0.095	0.172	0.077	80.7	0.011	11.9	0.061	63.8	0.000	-0.2	0.005	5.2
OtherEur	0.135	0.187	0.052	38.6	0.035	25.8	0.001	1.1	0.005	3.4	0.011	8.4
Afr-ME	0.492	0.455	-0.037	-7.4	0.080	16.3	-0.087	-17.6	-0.018	-3.7	-0.012	-2.4
Japan	1.676	1.577	-0.099	-5.9	-0.190	-11.3	-0.065	-3.9	0.006	0.4	0.150	8.9
SEAsia	0.805	1.454	0.649	80.5	0.112	14.0	0.476	59.1	-0.004	-0.5	0.065	8.0
OtherAsia	0.221	0.275	0.054	24.6	0.047	21.2	0.009	3.9	0.004	1.8	-0.005	-2.3
Total	8.002	9.138	1.135	14.2	-0.163	-2.0	0.623	7.8	0.520	6.5	0.155	1.9

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share; Asian NICs (external trade only) = Hong-Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia.

TABLE 89 - Results of the CMSA for the Asian NICs (1991-1997) - Contributions of the product groups

1	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91	abs	share91
Energy	0.598	0.478	-0.120	-20.0	-0.067	-11.2	0.025	4.2	-0.080	-13.4	0.002	0.4
Food industry	0.837	0.685	-0.152	-18.2	-0.103	-12.3	0.025	3.0	-0.106	-12.7	0.032	3.8
Textile	1.795	1.346	-0.449	-25.0	-0.592	-33.0	0.126	7.0	-0.044	-2.5	0.061	3.4
Wood&Paper	0.634	0.545	-0.089	-14.0	-0.190	-29.9	0.043	6.8	0.018	2.8	0.040	6.3
Chemical	0.553	0.707	0.154	27.9	0.045	8.2	0.105	19.0	0.012	2.2	-0.008	-1.4
Steel industry	0.145	0.163	0.018	12.3	0.037	25.4	0.012	8.0	-0.018	-12.3	-0.013	-8.8
Non-ferrous	0.084	0.109	0.025	30.2	0.028	33.3	0.007	7.8	-0.005	-6.3	-0.004	-4.7
Mechanical	0.605	0.729	0.125	20.6	0.112	18.6	0.042	7.0	-0.045	-7.4	0.015	2.4
Vehicles	0.228	0.391	0.163	71.5	0.133	58.6	0.022	9.9	-0.005	-2.2	0.012	5.2
Electrical	0.392	0.508	0.116	29.6	-0.015	-3.7	0.039	9.9	0.072	18.4	0.020	5.1
Electronics	1.961	3.236	1.275	65.0	0.395	20.1	0.175	8.9	0.688	35.1	0.017	0.9
Others	0.171	0.239	0.068	39.9	0.052	30.7	0.002	1.4	0.033	19.4	-0.020	-11.6
Total	8.002	9.138	1.135	14.2	-0.163	-2.0	0.623	7.8	0.520	6.5	0.155	1.9

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share91 = in % of the 1991 world export market share; Asian NICs (external trade only) = Hong-Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia.

TABLE 90 - Results of the CMSA for the Asian NICs (1997-2001) - Contributions of the geographical areas

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
NorthAm	2.805	2.672	-0.133	-4.7	-0.190	-6.8	0.327	11.7	0.019	0.7	-0.289	-10.3
SouthAm	0.382	0.404	0.022	5.8	0.061	15.9	-0.016	-4.1	0.000	0.1	-0.023	-6.1
EU15	1.832	1.685	-0.147	-8.0	-0.093	-5.1	-0.034	-1.8	-0.007	-0.4	-0.013	-0.7
EastEur	0.172	0.126	-0.046	-26.9	-0.037	-21.5	-0.017	-9.8	-0.002	-1.2	0.010	5.7
OtherEur	0.187	0.145	-0.042	-22.3	-0.010	-5.3	-0.020	-10.7	-0.009	-4.9	-0.003	-1.4
Afr-ME	0.455	0.438	-0.017	-3.8	-0.004	-0.8	-0.033	-7.3	-0.020	-4.5	0.040	8.8
Japan	1.577	1.447	-0.130	-8.2	-0.048	-3.1	-0.148	-9.4	0.020	1.2	0.046	2.9
SEAsia	1.454	1.581	0.127	8.8	-0.091	-6.3	0.232	16.0	-0.057	-3.9	0.043	3.0
OtherAsia	0.275	0.253	-0.022	-8.1	0.003	1.1	-0.029	-10.6	0.002	0.6	0.002	0.8
Total	9.138	8.750	-0.387	-4.2	-0.409	-4.5	0.263	2.9	-0.055	-0.6	-0.186	-2.0

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share; Asian NICs (external trade only) = Hong-Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia.

TABLE 91 - Results of the CMSA for the Asian NICs (1997-2001) - Contributions of the product groups

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97	abs	share97
Energy	0.478	0.487	0.009	1.8	-0.012	-2.6	-0.010	-2.0	0.085	17.8	-0.054	-11.4
Food industry	0.685	0.508	-0.177	-25.9	-0.070	-10.2	-0.010	-1.5	-0.111	-16.3	0.015	2.1
Textile	1.346	1.085	-0.261	-19.4	-0.193	-14.4	0.062	4.6	-0.132	-9.8	0.002	0.1
Wood&Paper	0.545	0.505	-0.040	-7.4	-0.034	-6.2	0.010	1.8	-0.003	-0.6	-0.013	-2.4
Chemical	0.707	0.792	0.085	12.0	0.043	6.1	0.034	4.8	-0.013	-1.8	0.021	3.0
Steel industry	0.163	0.161	-0.002	-1.2	0.036	22.0	0.006	3.6	-0.028	-17.2	-0.016	-9.5
Non-ferrous	0.109	0.105	-0.004	-3.7	0.001	0.9	0.002	2.2	-0.008	-7.5	0.001	0.8
Mechanical	0.729	0.735	0.006	0.8	0.012	1.7	0.014	2.0	-0.026	-3.6	0.006	0.8
Vehicles	0.391	0.424	0.033	8.5	0.031	8.0	-0.002	-0.4	0.012	3.0	-0.008	-2.1
Electrical	0.508	0.501	-0.007	-1.5	-0.044	-8.6	0.020	3.9	0.010	2.0	0.007	1.3
Electronics	3.236	3.242	0.005	0.2	-0.145	-4.5	0.137	4.2	0.156	4.8	-0.143	-4.4
Others	0.239	0.205	-0.034	-14.3	-0.034	-14.3	-0.001	-0.2	0.004	1.5	-0.003	-1.3
Total	9.138	8.750	-0.387	-4.2	-0.409	-4.5	0.263	2.9	-0.055	-0.6	-0.186	-2.0

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; share97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share; Asian NICs (external trade only) = Hong-Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia.

D. Sensitivity analysis

1. Period 1997/2000

TABLE 92 - Global results of the CMSA (1997-2000)

	World export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	s97	abs	s97	abs	s97	abs	s97	abs	s97
BLEU	3.091	3.214	0.123	4.0	0.290	9.4	-0.057	-1.8	-0.100	-3.2	-0.010	-0.3
Austria	1.094	0.985	-0.109	-10.0	-0.051	-4.7	-0.038	-3.4	-0.040	-3.7	0.020	1.8
Denmark	0.845	0.762	-0.083	-9.9	-0.019	-2.2	-0.039	-4.6	-0.034	-4.0	0.008	0.9
Finland	0.770	0.747	-0.023	-3.0	0.024	3.1	-0.054	-7.0	0.004	0.5	0.003	0.4
France	5.674	5.305	-0.369	-6.5	-0.148	-2.6	-0.095	-1.7	-0.158	-2.8	0.032	0.6
Germany	10.513	9.773	-0.739	-7.0	-0.338	-3.2	-0.255	-2.4	-0.203	-1.9	0.056	0.5
Greece	0.205	0.183	-0.022	-10.8	-0.002	-0.8	-0.007	-3.3	-0.013	-6.5	0.000	-0.1
Ireland	0.998	1.288	0.290	29.1	0.231	23.2	-0.007	-0.7	0.043	4.3	0.023	2.3
Italy	4.659	4.020	-0.638	-13.7	-0.289	-6.2	-0.097	-2.1	-0.257	-5.5	0.006	0.1
Netherlands	3.657	2.923	-0.735	-20.1	-0.576	-15.7	-0.107	-2.9	-0.057	-1.6	0.005	0.1
Portugal	0.429	0.402	-0.027	-6.3	0.001	0.3	-0.004	-0.9	-0.019	-4.5	-0.005	-1.2
Spain	2.065	1.922	-0.143	-6.9	0.014	0.7	-0.036	-1.8	-0.122	-5.9	0.002	0.1
Sweden	1.564	1.297	-0.267	-17.1	-0.237	-15.1	-0.061	-3.9	0.028	1.8	0.003	0.2
United Kingdom	5.613	4.660	-0.953	-17.0	-0.979	-17.4	-0.029	-0.5	0.090	1.6	-0.036	-0.6
Norway	0.964	1.012	0.047	4.9	-0.061	-6.3	-0.018	-1.9	0.131	13.6	-0.004	-0.5
Switzerland	1.472	1.372	-0.100	-6.8	-0.042	-2.9	-0.030	-2.1	-0.049	-3.3	0.021	1.4
Japan	8.394	8.304	-0.090	-1.1	-0.286	-3.4	0.211	2.5	0.128	1.5	-0.142	-1.7
Canada	4.170	4.716	0.546	13.1	-0.089	-2.1	0.620	14.9	-0.048	-1.1	0.062	1.5
United States	14.250	14.271	0.021	0.1	-0.649	-4.6	0.730	5.1	-0.097	-0.7	0.038	0.3
EU15	24.273	21.792	-2.481	-10.2	-1.151	-4.7	-0.795	-3.3	-0.629	-2.6	0.094	0.4
Asian NICs	9.138	9.572	0.435	4.8	0.019	0.2	0.338	3.7	0.247	2.7	-0.169	-1.9

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; s97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share; BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union; EU15 (external trade only) = European Union (15 Member States); Asian NICs (external trade only) = Hong-Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia.

2. Period 1997/2002

TABLE 93 - Global results of the CMSA (1997-2002)

	Export market share		Total effect		Market share effect		Market composition effect		Commodity composition effect		Commodity market effect	
	t=0	t=1	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
	wt	wt	abs	s97	abs	s97	abs	s97	abs	s97	abs	s97
BLEU	3.091	3.720	0.629	20.4	0.653	21.1	-0.044	-1.4	0.038	1.2	-0.018	-0.6
Austria	1.094	1.128	0.034	3.1	0.031	2.8	0.007	0.7	-0.013	-1.2	0.009	0.9
Denmark	0.845	0.869	0.024	2.8	0.049	5.8	-0.033	-3.9	0.000	0.0	0.007	0.9
Finland	0.770	0.719	-0.051	-6.6	-0.022	-2.9	-0.032	-4.1	-0.013	-1.7	0.016	2.1
France	5.674	5.291	-0.382	-6.7	-0.452	-8.0	0.041	0.7	0.053	0.9	-0.024	-0.4
Germany	10.513	10.463	-0.049	-0.5	0.000	0.0	-0.013	-0.1	0.007	0.1	-0.043	-0.4
Greece	0.205	0.171	-0.034	-16.4	-0.021	-10.1	0.003	1.6	-0.010	-4.9	-0.006	-3.0
Ireland	0.998	1.473	0.476	47.7	0.357	35.8	0.003	0.3	0.086	8.6	0.030	3.1
Italy	4.659	4.237	-0.422	-9.1	-0.314	-6.7	0.000	0.0	-0.111	-2.4	0.003	0.1
Netherlands	3.657	2.973	-0.684	-18.7	-0.593	-16.2	-0.015	-0.4	-0.051	-1.4	-0.025	-0.7
Portugal	0.429	0.434	0.005	1.1	0.009	2.0	0.005	1.2	-0.003	-0.7	-0.006	-1.4
Spain	2.065	2.125	0.060	2.9	0.108	5.2	-0.018	-0.9	-0.024	-1.2	-0.006	-0.3
Sweden	1.564	1.346	-0.218	-13.9	-0.206	-13.2	-0.036	-2.3	0.024	1.6	0.000	0.0
United Kingdom	5.613	4.873	-0.740	-13.2	-0.904	-16.1	0.035	0.6	0.170	3.0	-0.041	-0.7
Norway	0.964	0.977	0.013	1.3	-0.024	-2.5	-0.014	-1.5	0.061	6.4	-0.010	-1.1
Switzerland	1.472	1.478	0.006	0.4	-0.022	-1.5	-0.025	-1.7	0.033	2.2	0.020	1.4
Japan	8.394	7.113	-1.281	-15.3	-1.351	-16.1	0.092	1.1	-0.019	-0.2	-0.003	0.0
Canada	4.170	4.272	0.102	2.5	-0.412	-9.9	0.489	11.7	-0.016	-0.4	0.042	1.0
United States	14.250	12.475	-1.775	-12.5	-1.910	-13.4	0.110	0.8	-0.008	-0.1	0.032	0.2
EU15	24.273	23.785	-0.488	-2.0	-0.493	-2.0	-0.137	-0.6	0.062	0.3	0.080	0.3
Asian NICs	9.138	8.757	-0.381	-4.2	-0.446	-4.9	0.406	4.4	-0.142	-1.5	-0.199	-2.2

Source: Own calculations; CHELEM database (CEPII).

Notes: wt = in % of world trade; abs = in absolute terms; s97 = in % of the 1997 world export market share; BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union; EU15 (external trade only) = European Union (15 Member States); Asian NICs (external trade only) = Hong-Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia.