Trade Linkages and the Trade Matrices in the OECD Interlink Model

Laurence Le Fouler,

Wim Suyker,

Dave Turner

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ABSTRACT/RÉSUMÉ

TRADE LINKAGES AND THE TRADE MATRICES IN THE OECD INTERLINK MODEL

This paper provides a mainly graphical summary of the trade matrices underlying the OECD's international macroeconomic model Interlink. In doing so it gives a snapshot of the geographical nature of global trading relationships, in particular between individual OECD countries and the main non-OECD regions, distinguishing trade in manufactures non-manufactures and non-factor services. It also serves more broadly as a 'ready reckoner' guide to the sensitivity of shocks that are transmitted through trade. The sources and methods used to construct the matrices are also described in annexes.

JEL code: F10, F40, F47
Keywords: Trade, trade matrices, International macroeconomic model

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LES RELATIONS COMMERCIALES ET LES MATRICES DE COMMERCE DANS LE MODELE INTERLINK DE L'OCDE

Ce document résume sous forme principalement graphique les matrices de commerce qui sont à la base d'INTERLINK, le modèle macroéconomique international de l'OCDE. Ce faisant, il donne un instantané du caractère géographique des relations globales de commerce, en particulier entre les pays individuels membres de l'OCDE et les principales régions non-OCDE, en distinguant commerce de produits manufacturés, non-manufacturés et services hors revenus d'investissement. Ce document sert aussi plus généralement comme guide "prêt-à-l'emploi" de la sensibilité aux chocs transmis par le commerce. Les sources et méthodes utilisées à la construction des matrices sont aussi décrites en annexe.

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TRADE LINKAGES AND THE TRADE MATRICES IN THE OECD INTERLINK MODEL

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1.   Which countries' exports will be most affected by a slowdown in US imports? Which will be the recipients of increased exports orders as OPEC countries spend higher oil revenues? Which are most vulnerable to a marked rise in commodity prices? These are the sort of questions that the OECD's international macroeconomic model Interlink is routinely used to address.[2] At the core of the model is a set of trade matrices that summarise the geographical nature of global trading relationships.[3] These matrices determine how a shock is transmitted from one economy to another via trade, using various intermediate constructs such as 'export market growth' and various measures of relative price competitiveness. This paper describes the trade matrices, and is also intended to serve more broadly as a 'ready reckoner' reference guide to the sensitivity of economies to shocks that are transmitted through trade.

2.   The dimensions of the trade matrices reflect the structure of the Interlink model: all 30 OECD Member countries are distinguished and the non-OECD area is divided into 6 geographical regions (see Box 1); trade in goods is distinguished from trade in services, and the former is divided into manufacturing and non-manufacturing trade. The manufacturing and non-manufacturing matrices are largely based on data from the United Nations COMTRADE database, which provides a fairly comprehensive coverage of bilateral trade for the present purposes. However, data on bilateral trade in services relies more on national sources and is more 'patchy', so that some estimation/guesswork has been necessary to complete the matrix. Details on the sources and methods behind the construction of the matrices is given in Annexes 1 and 2.

3.   The trade matrices are used to construct indicators of 'export market growth', 'export performance', 'relative export prices' and 'relative import prices' that are important in determining how a shock is propagated through trade. They also underlie the analysis that is used to ensure broad global

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1 .   The authors are current and former members of the Macroeconomic Analysis and Systems Management Division of the Economics Department. They are grateful for earlier comments from Jørgen Elmeskov, Michael Feiner and Pete Richardson. Special thanks go to Rosemary Chahed and Jan-Cathryn Davies for document preparation.

2.   See Richardson (1988) for a general description of the Interlink model and Dalsgaard *et al.* (2001) for an account of the recent simulation properties of the model.

3 .   The cells of a trade matrix can be represented in various forms, for example in terms of export shares or the absolute values of bilateral trade (in a common currency, usually US dollars). If each cell in a row of the matrix corresponds to the value of exports of a country to a particular trading partner, then providing there is a comprehensive coverage of trading partners then the row total will equal the sum of total exports of that country. Similarly each column total is equal to the sum of total imports of each trading partner.

consistency in the international trade and balance of payments projections that are published twice a year in the *OECD Economic Outlook*.[4]

− Indicators of export market growth, calculated separately for manufactures, non-manufactures and non-factor services, represent the potential export growth for a country assuming that its market shares remain unchanged. Market growth indicators for each country are calculated as a weighted average of import volumes in all its markets, with the weighting pattern being derived from the share of its exports going to that market in a reference year.[5]

− Indicators of export performance are calculated for each country by comparing its export volumes with its export market. This shows whether the country's exports grow faster or slower than its market, *i.e.* if over time it is experiencing market share gains or losses.

− The trade matrices are also used to construct various measures of relative price competitiveness, for example comparing a country's manufacturing export prices with the export price of competitors where the latter is calculated using the relevant trade matrix in a double-weighting system. The price of competitors is computed by weighting together the price of all competitors on a particular market, with all markets then weighted together according to the importance of each market to the exporting country concerned.

− The main determinants of manufacturing export volume growth in the Interlink model are then manufacturing export market growth and relative manufacturing price competitiveness.[6] However, a range of competitiveness indicators can be calculated, for example according to whether competition is being evaluated on a country's export markets, on the home market or on both, see Durand *et al.* (1992) and Durand *et al.* (1998) for further details.

4.   Bilateral trade flow data are published with a much longer delay than data on total imports and exports of a country. While for most countries data on total imports and exports are currently available for 2000, firm data for the trade flow matrices are currently only available for 1995. Thus, the matrices presented in this paper reflect the structure of multilateral trade in a reference year, in this case 1995, suggesting some caution is required in using them as the basis for analysis of current shocks. For example, the importance of partner countries as a destination for exports is likely to evolve in line with partner countries' growth in imports. As an illustration, Figure 2.5 shows that the share of world imports (in value terms) accounted for by the United States has risen appreciably between 1995 and 2000, consequently for many countries it is also likely to take a higher share of exports. This evolution of trade weights is captured in model simulation or projection; faster import volume growth in some partner countries will mean that their relative importance in 'export market growth' will increase relative to the fixed coefficients in the matrices. A more fundamental problem occurs with using the trade matrices for those countries where there are reasons to suspect a substantial re-orientation of trade. For example the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland, have recently experienced rapid structural change, disproportionate growth in trade and probably marked changes in the geographical composition of their trade since 1995. A further potential problem is that small country trade flows in a particular year may be distorted by large one-off transactions, for example New Zealand importing a frigate or Iceland an aluminium smelter.

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4.   For a description of the sources and methods behind the projections in OECD *Economic Outlook*, see http://www.oecd.org/pdf/M00009000/M00009635.pdf

5.   For a more precise algebraic definition of export market growth see Annex 3.

6.   The model equations also allow for trend movements in market shares that cannot be explained by relative export price competitiveness, see Murata *et al.* (2000).

5.   The remainder of the paper consists of various graphical representations of the trade matrices, which can be categorised into two groups. The first group of charts ranks countries according to various measures of aggregate trade, whereas the second group provide an analysis of the structure of multilateral trade. Put another way the first group of charts provides various representations of the column and row totals of the trade matrices, whereas the second group represents the main body of the matrices. Full details of the matrices used as the basis for these calculations, as well as how the charts in the main paper are derived from them, are given in Annex 3.[7]

Analysis of aggregate trade patterns

6.   Figure 1 provides an overview of trade flows between the main regions in the reference year. Figures 2.1 to 2.16 rank countries according to their contribution to different components of global trade and also according to the relative importance of different components of trade for each country. In each case the analysis is shown for the reference year on which the trade matrices are based (1995) and the most recent year (2000) for which data is available.[8]

- Figures 2.1 to 2.8 rank the relative importance of each country in world manufacturing, non-manufacturing, non-factor services and total trade in goods and services;

- Figures 2.9 to 2.14 rank the relative importance of manufacturing, non-manufacturing and non-factor services in total trade in goods and services for each country;

- Figures 2.15 and 2.16 rank each country according to the weight of total exports and imports in GDP, using national accounts, rather than customs-based, data for imports and exports.

Analysis of the multilateral structure of trade

7.   With regard to trade structure, the majority of the charts, Figures 3.1 to 3.38, decompose the geographical structure of both exports and imports from the point of view of a single country or region. Thus, there is a separate figure for each OECD country and non-OECD region, each figure consisting of 4 separate bar charts, the upper two analysing the geographical structure of that country's imports of goods and services and the lower two doing the same for exports. In addition Figures 3.3 and 3.4 repeat the analysis for the European Union and Euro area, in both cases excluding intra-regional trade.

8.   Taking Figure 3.1, for the United States, as an illustrative example each of these bar charts is described below. The two upper bar charts provide an indication of the sensitivity of each country's exports to a change in US import demand: the upper bar chart ranks countries according to the *absolute* size of a change in demand for their exports, whereas the lower bar chart ranks countries according to the *relative* (compared to their total exports) size of a change in exports. Thus, bar chart (a) shows that Canada, Dynamic Asia and Japan together account for just under half of US merchandise imports, while in relative terms the second bar chart (b) shows that the United States is especially important as an export market for both Canada and Mexico, accounting for more than three-quarters of these countries' exports. The third bar chart (c) provides an indication of the most important markets for US exports in absolute terms, whereas the bottom bar chart (d) shows those countries which are most reliant on US exports in relation to their total imports.

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7.   The underlying trade flow data for 1995 are available at http://www.oecd.org/xls/M00009000/ M00009353.xls.

8.   Trade data for the non-OECD in 2000 are based on preliminary estimates.

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Box 1. **Key to country and region abbreviations used in Figures**

OECD countries:

AUS	Australia
AUT	Austria
BEL	Belgium
CAN	Canada
CZE	Czech Republic
DNK	Denmark
FIN	Finland
FRA	France
DEU	Germany
GRC	Greece
HUN	Hungary
ISL	Iceland
IRE	Ireland
ITA	Italy
JPN	Japan
KOR	Korea
LUX	Luxembourg
MEX	Mexico
NLD	Netherlands
NZL	New Zealand
NOR	Norway
POL	Poland
PRT	Portugal
SVK	Slovakia
ESP	Spain
SWE	Sweden
CHE	Switzerland
TUR	Turkey
GBR	United Kingdom
USA	United States

OECD regions:
NAFTA: USA, CAN, MEX.
OECD Pacific: JPN, KOR, AUS, NZL.
Euro area, EURO: AUT, BEL, FIN, FRA, DEU, GRC, IRE, ITA, LUX, PRT, ESP.
European Union, EU: EURO, GBR, DNK, SWE.
OECD Europe, EUR: EU, CZE, HUN, ISL, NOR, POL, SVK, CHE, TUR.

Non-OECD regions:

CHN	China
ANC	Dynamic Asia (Chinese Taipei; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia, Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand)
ASO	Other Asia (Non-OECD Eastern Asia and Oceania except China and Dynamic Asia)
LAT	Latin America (Central and South America except Mexico)
AFM	Africa and Middle-East (Africa and Western Asia)[1]
SEE	Non-OECD Europe (Non-OECD Central & Eastern Europe, former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia)

Total   WLD World (Sum of OECD countries and non-OECD regions)

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1.   Western Asia includes Israel, Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

Figure 1. Shares in world goods and services trade

Main world regions trade as per cent of world trade
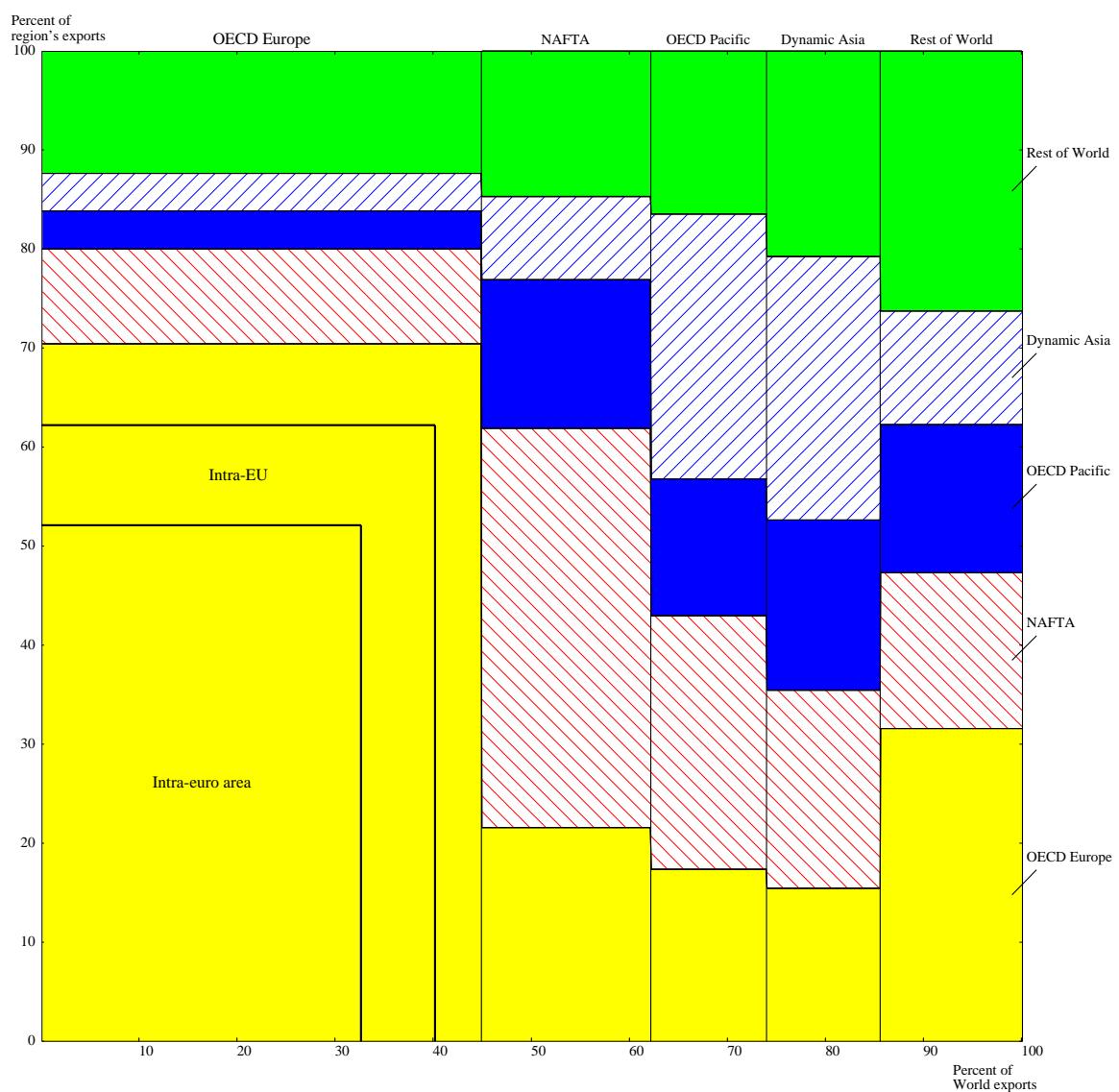
Figure 2.1. Share of total world goods and services exports, by value
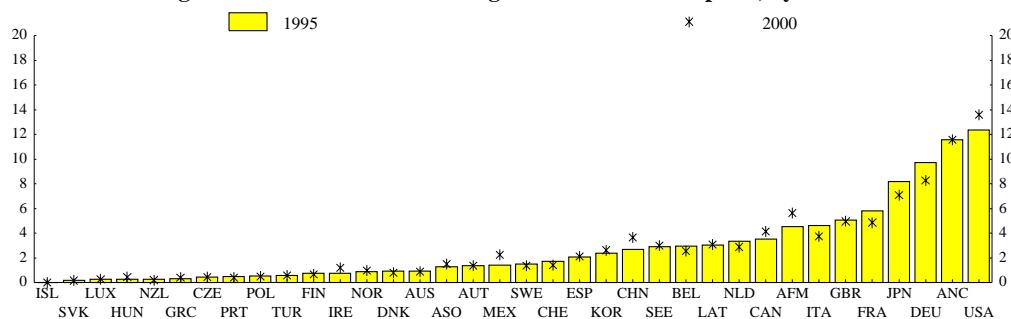
Figure 2.2. Share of total world services exports, by value
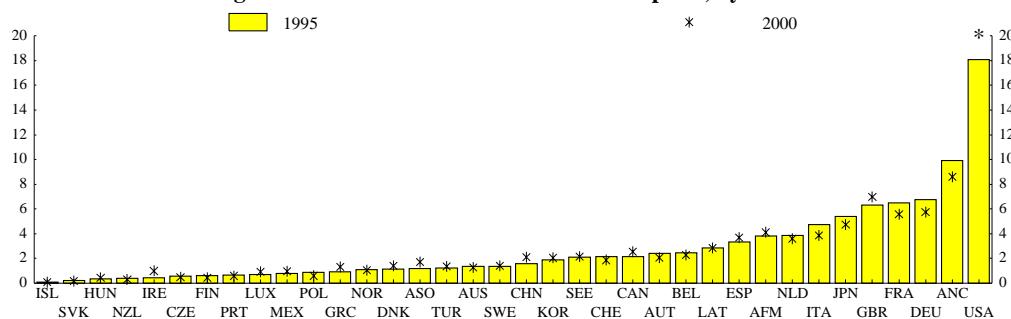
Figure 2.3. Share of total world manufacturing exports, by value
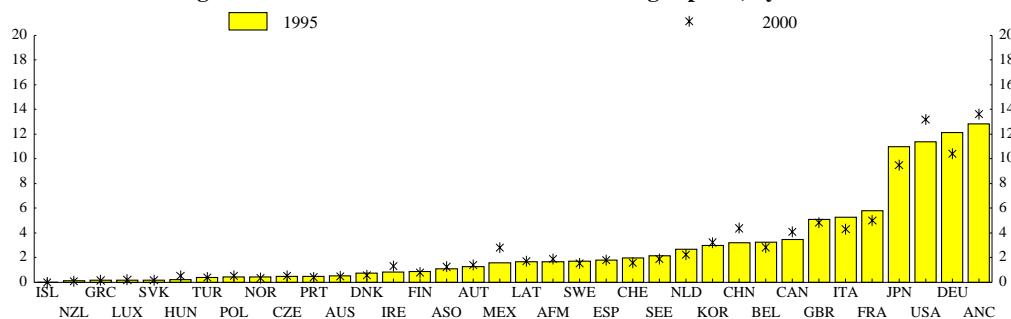
Figure 2.4. Share of total world non-manufacturing exports, by value
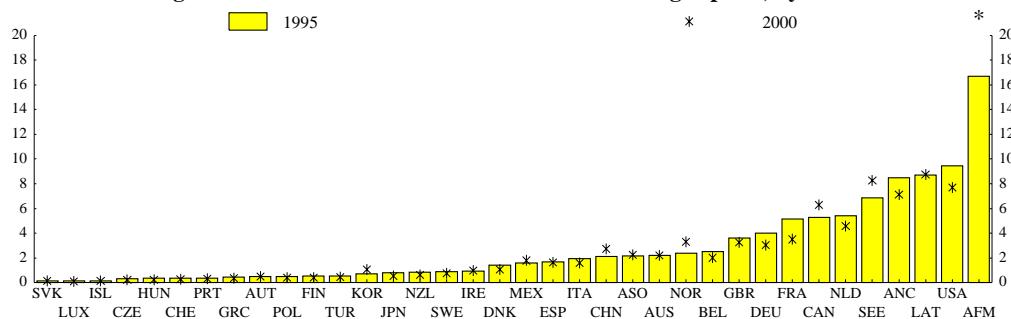
Figure 2.5. Share of total world goods and services imports, by value
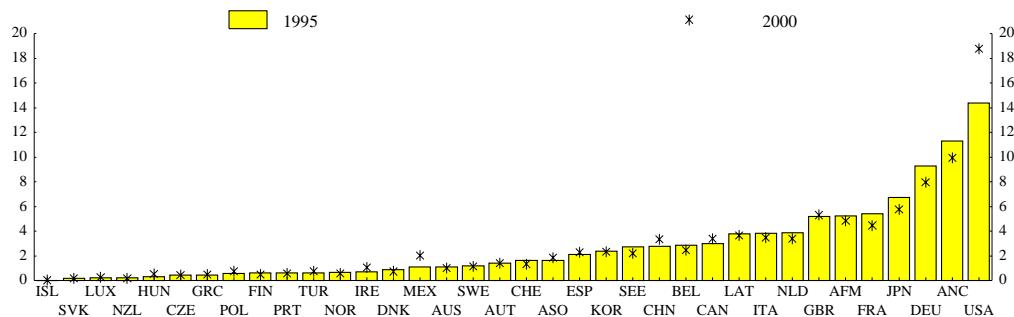
Figure 2.6. Share of total world services imports, by value
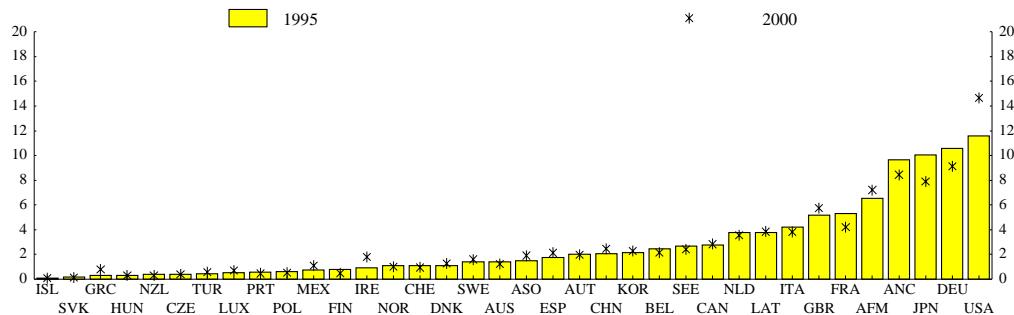
Figure 2.7. Share of total world manufacturing imports, by value
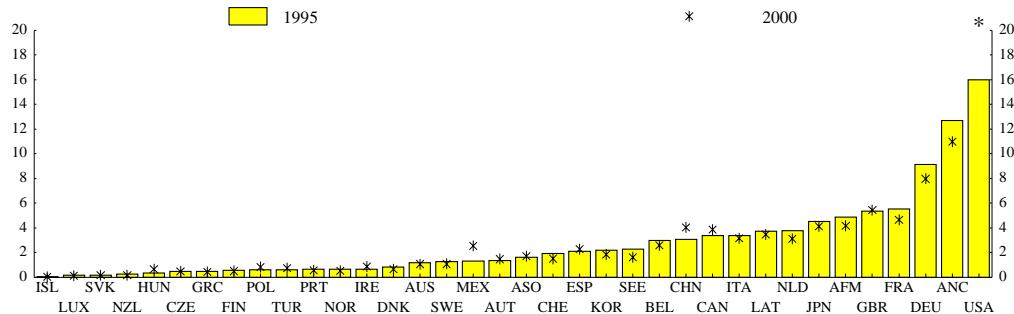
Figure 2.8. Share of total world non-manufacturing imports, by value
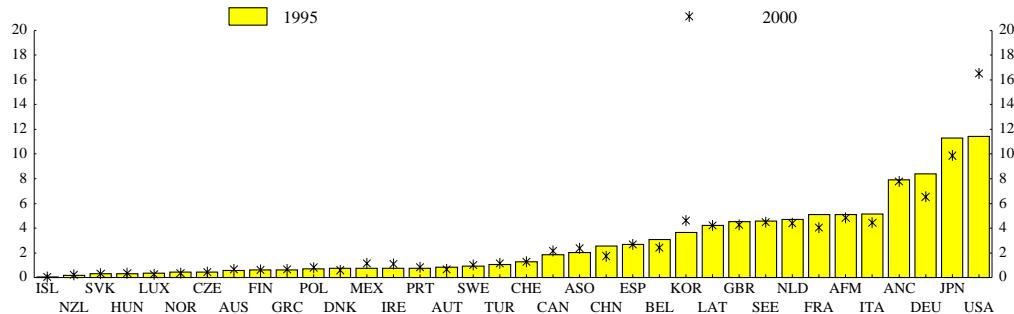
Figure 2.9. Share of manufacturing exports in goods and services exports, by value
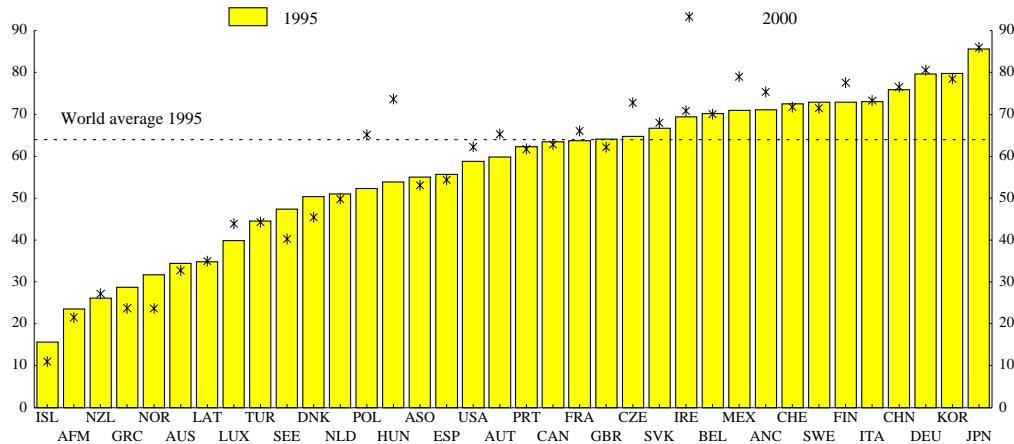
Figure 2.10. Share of non-manufacturing exports in goods and services exports, by value
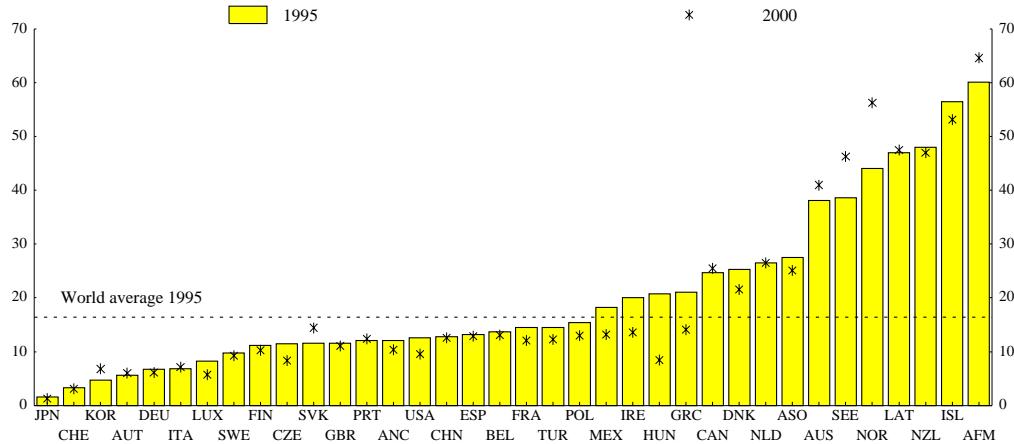
Figure 2.11. Share of services exports in goods and services exports, by value
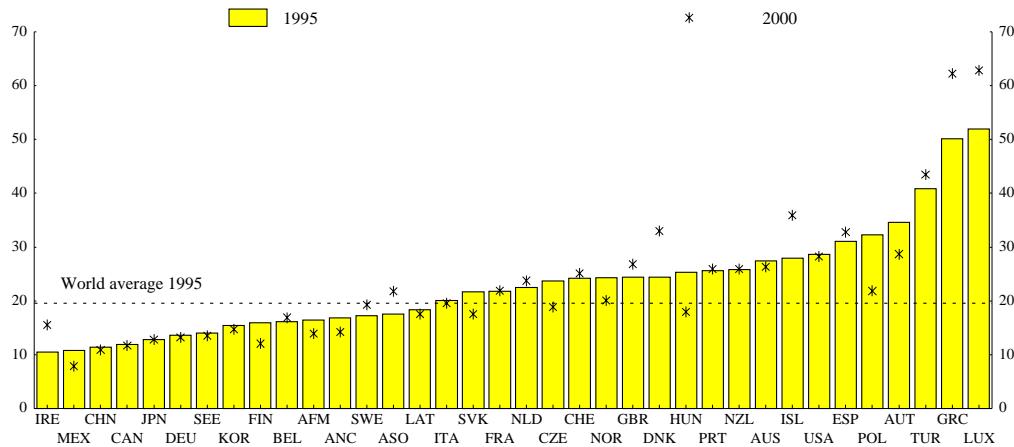
Figure 2.12. Share of manufacturing imports in goods and services imports, by value
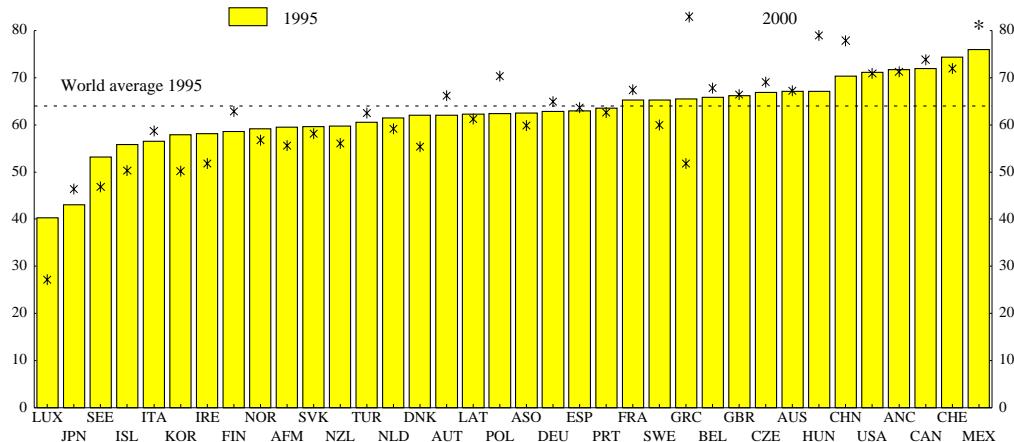
Figure 2.13. Share of non-manufacturing imports in goods and services imports, by value
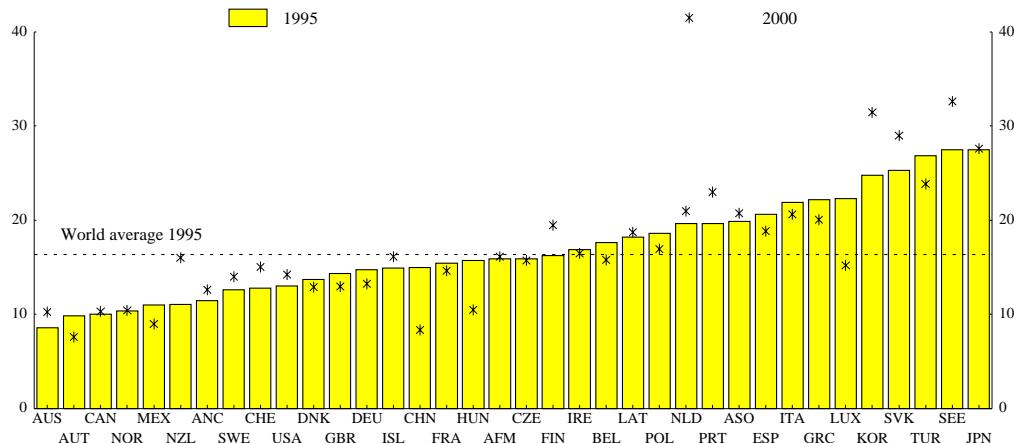
Figure 2.14. Share of services imports in goods and services imports, by value
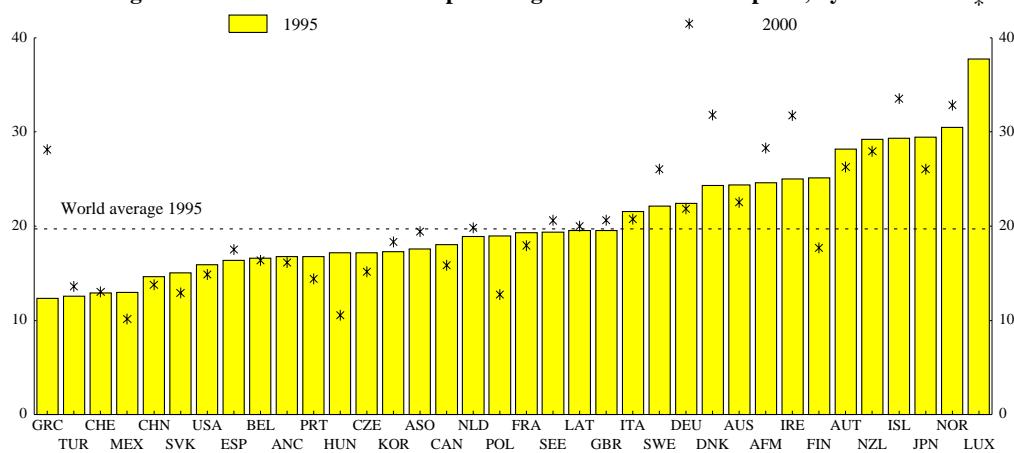
Figure 2.15. Goods and services exports (Nat. Acts) as a percentage of GDP, by value
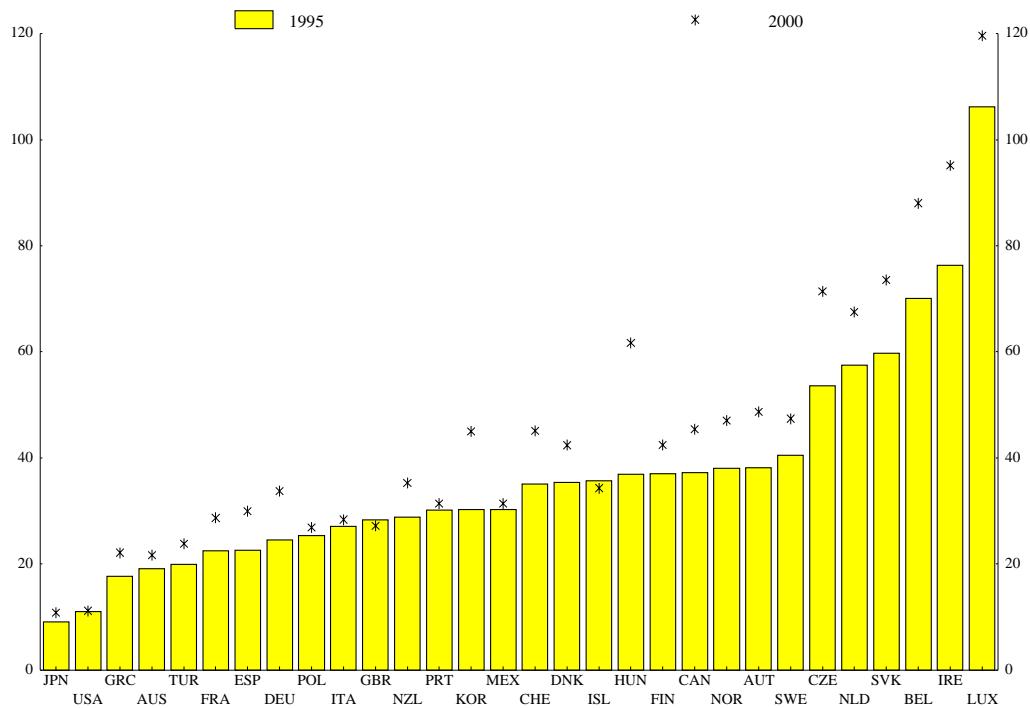
Figure 2.16. Goods and services imports (Nat. Acts) as a percentage of GDP, by value
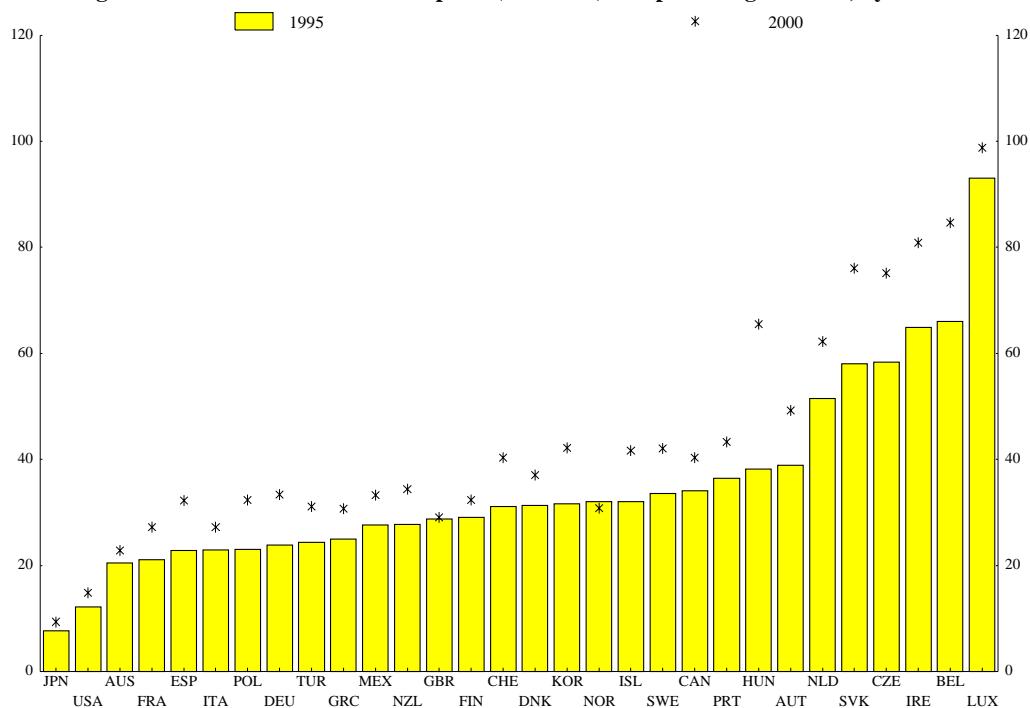
Figure 3.1.   Geographical structure of goods and services trade of the United States (USA)

a) Percentage decomposition of USA goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to USA

c) Percentage decomposition of USA goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from USA

Figure 3.2.   Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Japan (JPN)

a) Percentage decomposition of JPN goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
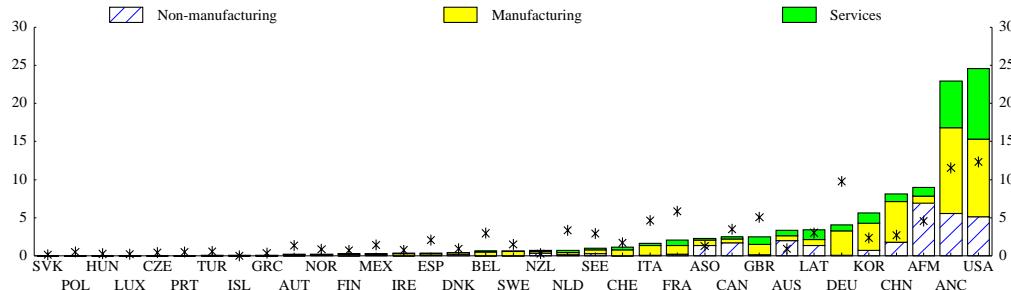
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to JPN
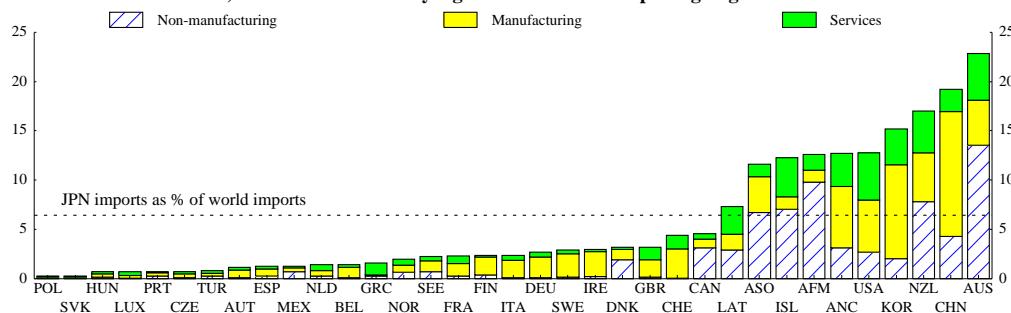
c) Percentage decomposition of JPN goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from JPN

Figure 3.3. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of the Euro area (EURO), excluding intra-trade (1)

a) Percentage decomposition of EURO goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to EURO

c) Percentage decomposition of EURO goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from EURO

1. On this panel, world trade merchandise excludes intra-euro area trade, which is set to zero.

Figure 3.4.   Geographical structure of goods and services trade of the European Union (EU15), excluding intra-trade (1)

a) Percentage decomposition of EU15 goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to EU15

c) Percentage decomposition of EU15 goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from EU15

1. On this panel, world trade merchandise excludes intra-euro area trade, which is set to zero.

Figure 3.5. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Germany (DEU)

a) Percentage decomposition of DEU goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
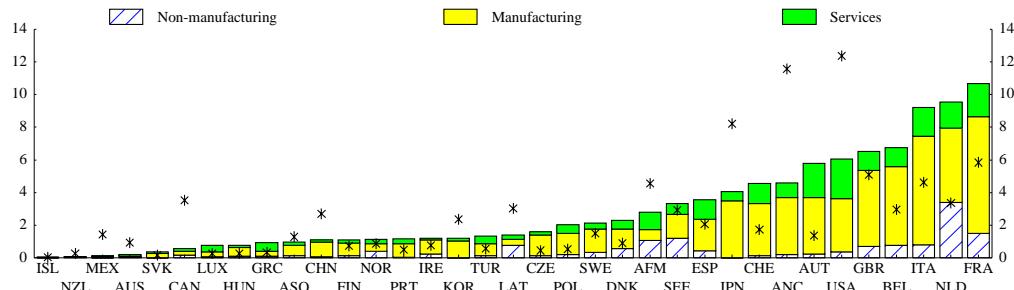
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to DEU
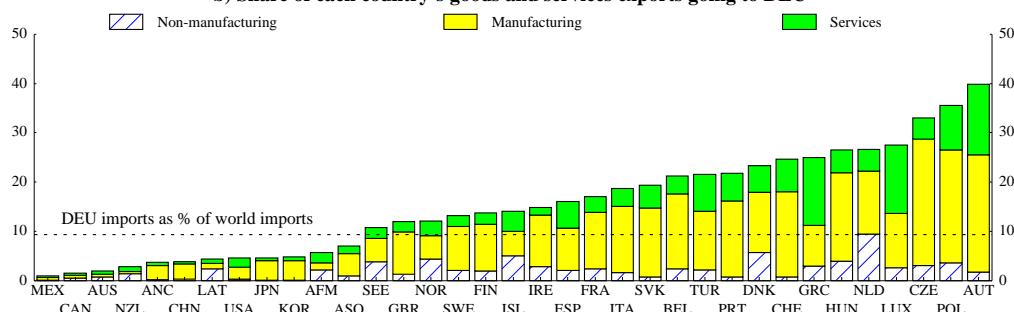
c) Percentage decomposition of DEU goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from DEU

Figure 3.6. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of France (FRA)

a) Percentage decomposition of FRA goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to FRA

c) Percentage decomposition of FRA goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from FRA

Figure 3.7.   Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Italy (ITA)

a) Percentage decomposition of ITA goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to ITA

c) Percentage decomposition of ITA goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from ITA

Figure 3.8. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of the United Kingdom (GBR)

a) Percentage decomposition of GBR goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to GBR

c) Percentage decomposition of GBR goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from GBR

Figure 3.9.   Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Canada (CAN)

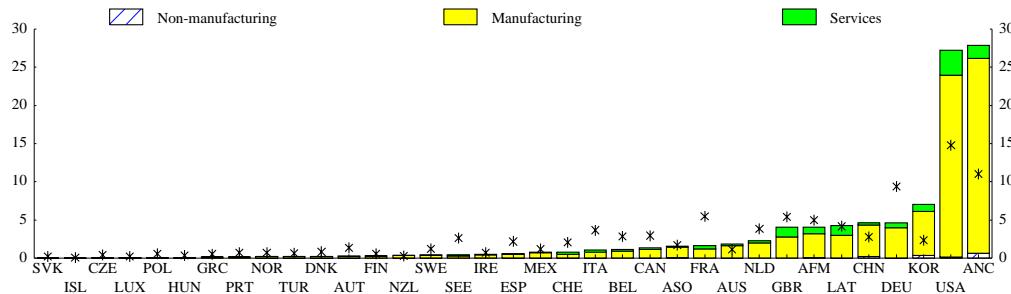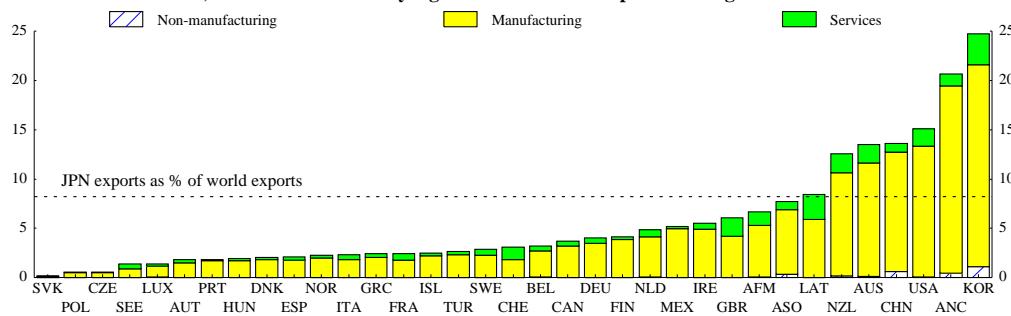**a) Percentage decomposition of CAN goods and services imports by exporting country**
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to CAN

c) Percentage decomposition of CAN goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

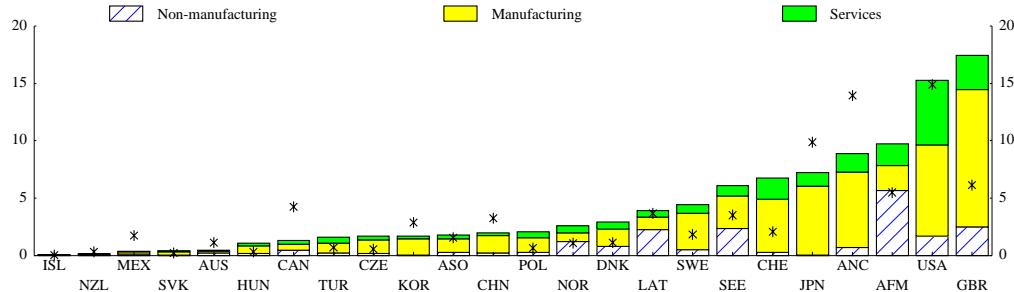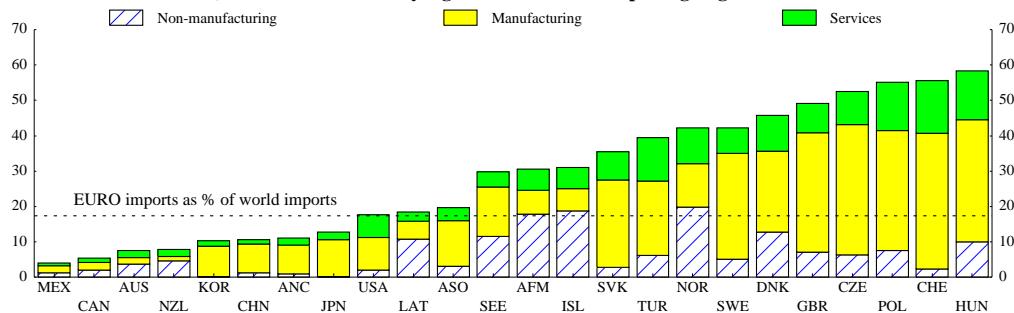**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from CAN**

Figure 3.10. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Australia (AUS)

a) Percentage decomposition of AUS goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to AUS

c) Percentage decomposition of AUS goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from AUS

Figure 3.11. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Austria (AUT)

a) Percentage decomposition of AUT goods and services imports by exporting country
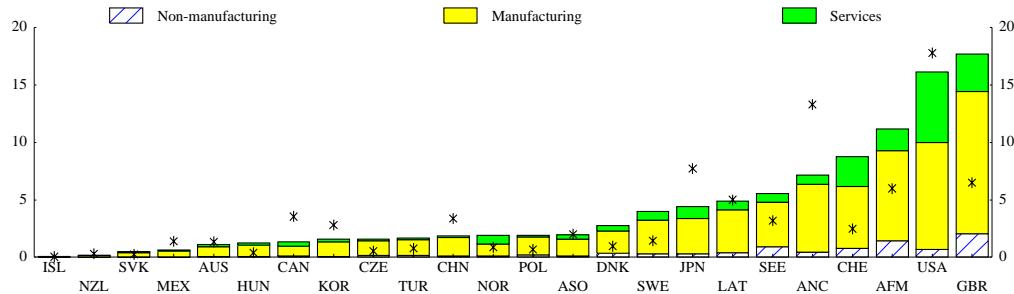(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

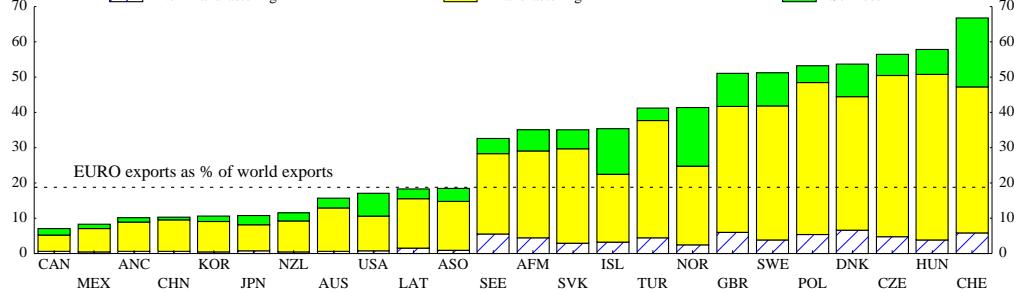**b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to AUT**

c) Percentage decomposition of AUT goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from AUT

Figure 3.12. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Belgium (BEL)

a) Percentage decomposition of BEL goods and services imports by exporting country
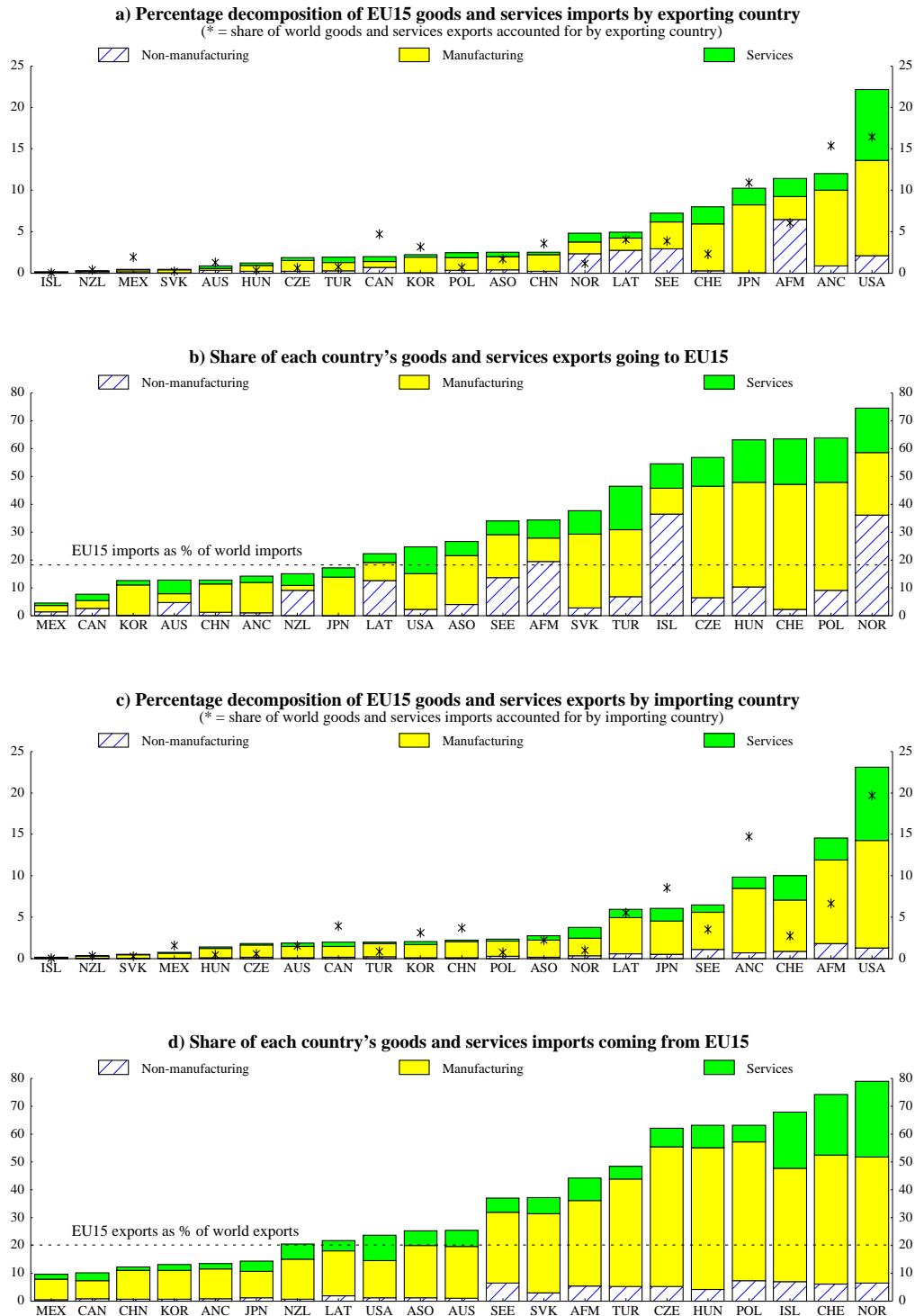(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to BEL

c) Percentage decomposition of BEL goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from BEL

Figure 3.13.   Geographical structure of goods and services trade of the Czech Republic (CZE)

a) Percentage decomposition of CZE goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to CZE

c) Percentage decomposition of CZE goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from CZE

Figure 3.14. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Denmark (DNK)

a) Percentage decomposition of DNK goods and services imports by exporting country
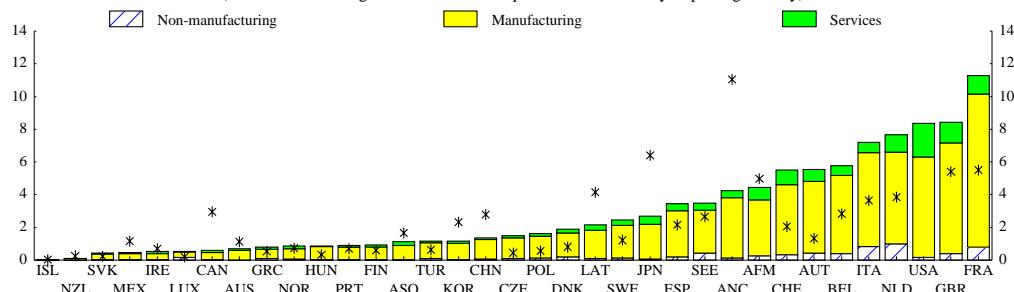(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to DNK

c) Percentage decomposition of DNK goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

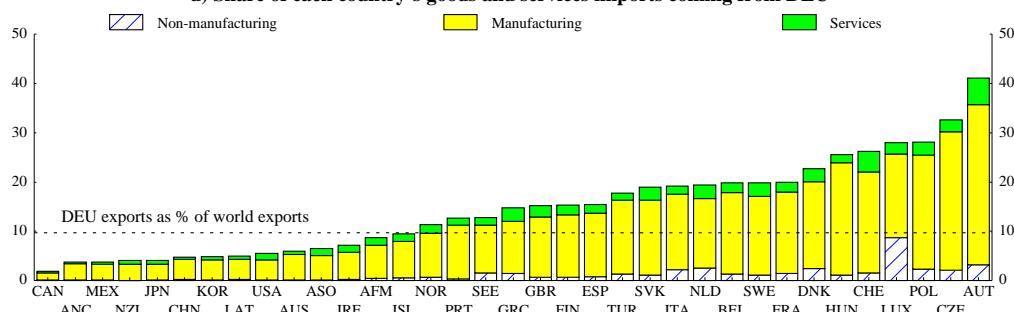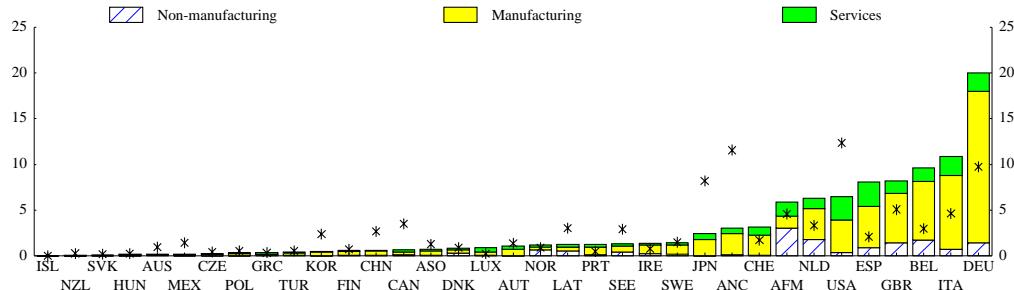**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from DNK**

Figure 3.15. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Finland (FIN)

a) Percentage decomposition of FIN goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to FIN

c) Percentage decomposition of FIN goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

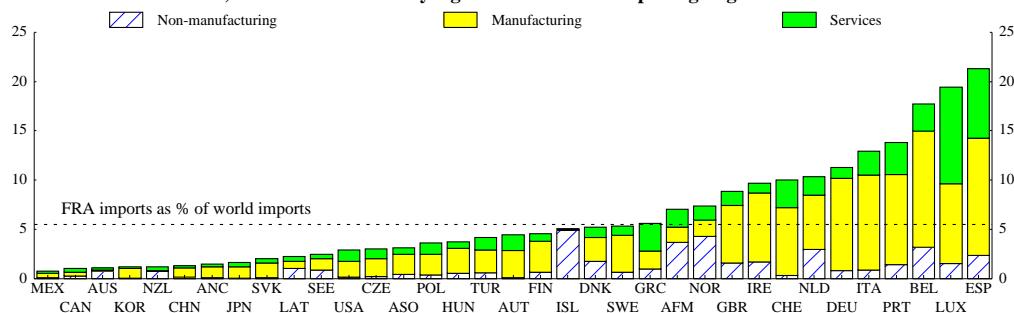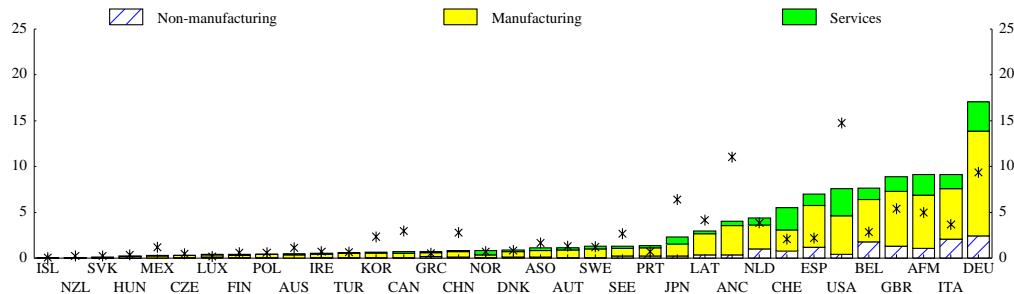**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from FIN**

Figure 3.16. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Greece (GRC)

a) Percentage decomposition of GRC goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to GRC

c) Percentage decomposition of GRC goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

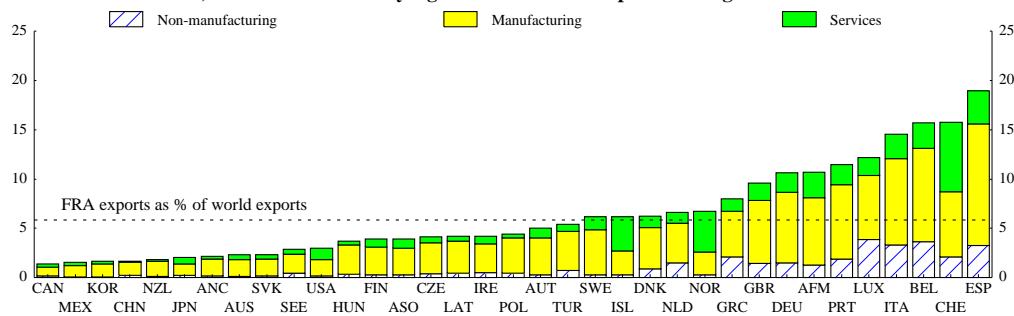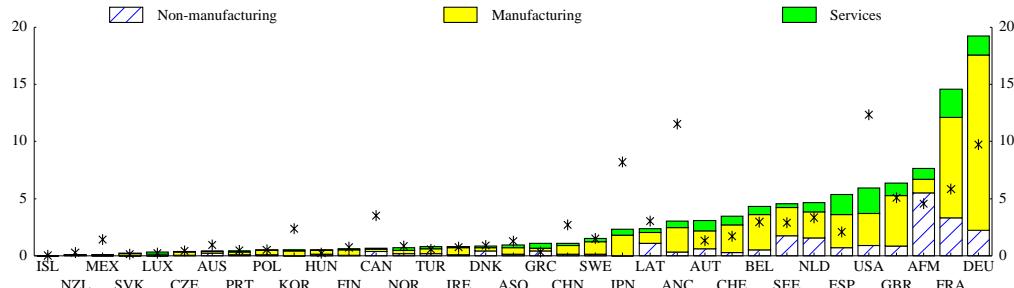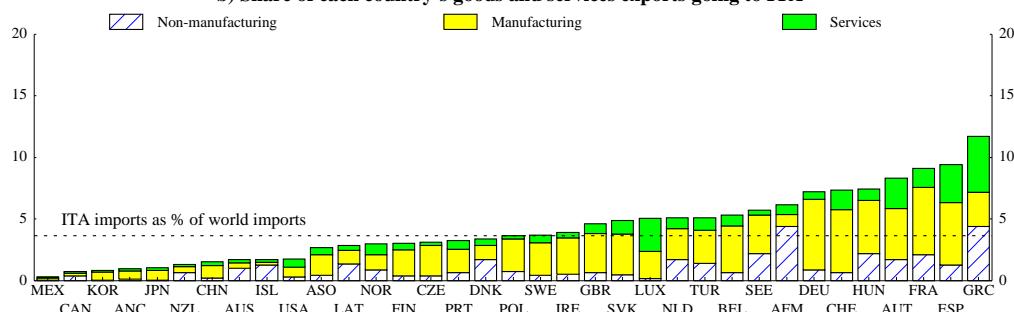**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from GRC**

Figure 3.17.   Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Hungary (HUN)

a) Percentage decomposition of HUN goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to HUN

c) Percentage decomposition of HUN goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from HUN

Figure 3.18. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Iceland (ISL)

a) Percentage decomposition of ISL goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
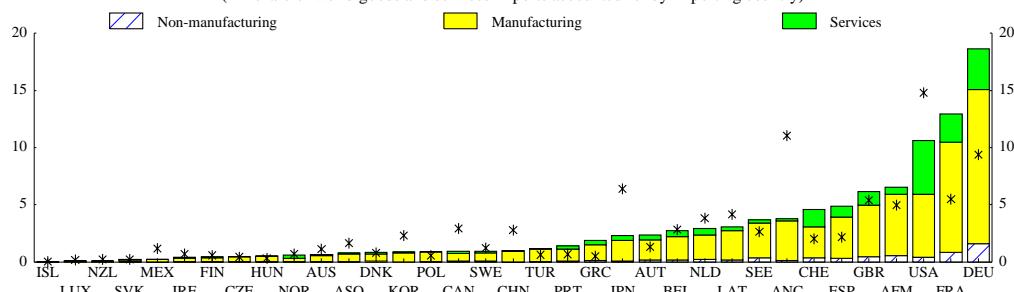

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to ISL

c) Percentage decomposition of ISL goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

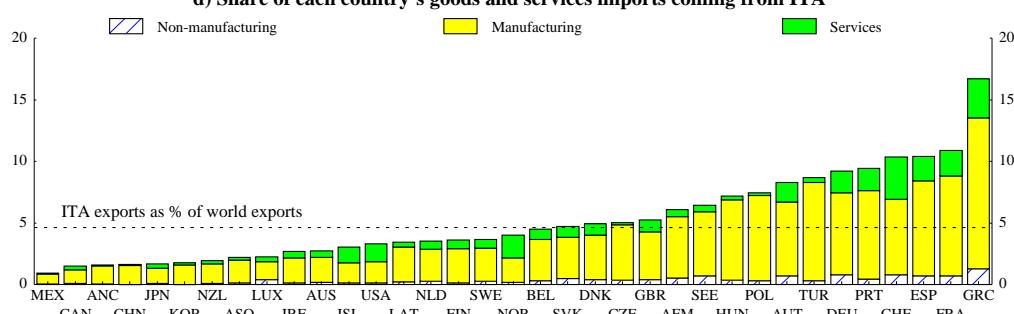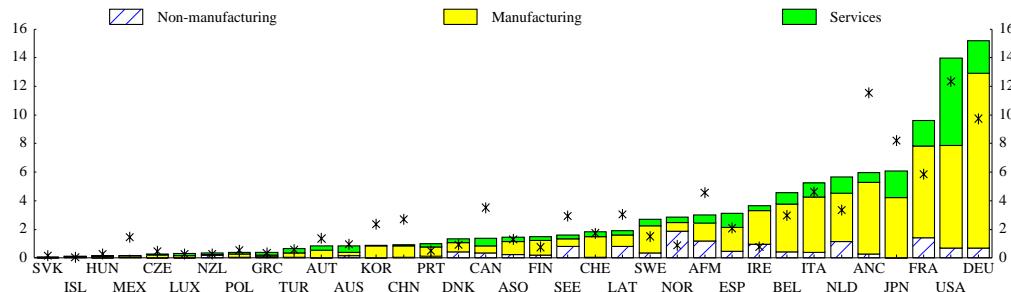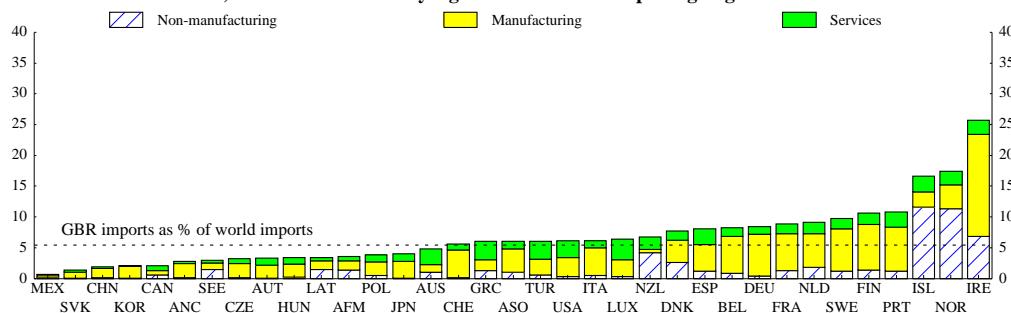**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from ISL**
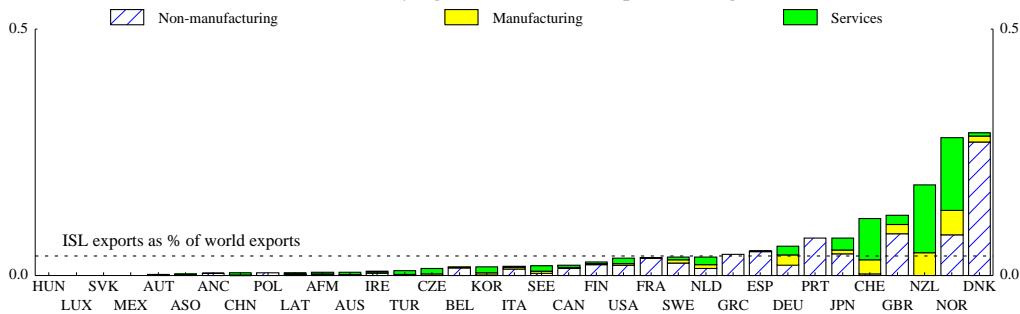
Figure 3.19. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Ireland (IRE)
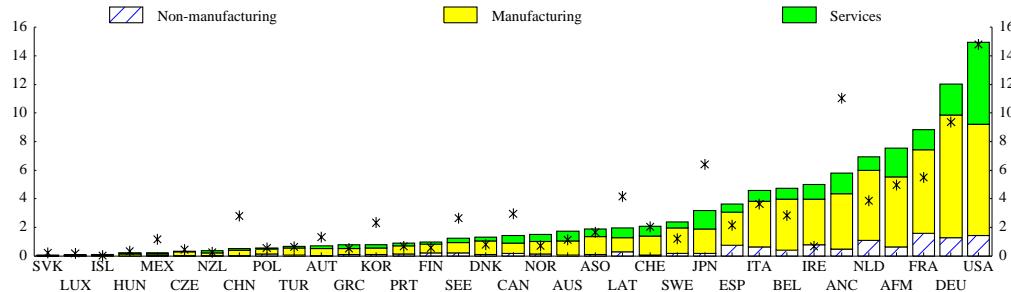
a) Percentage decomposition of IRE goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
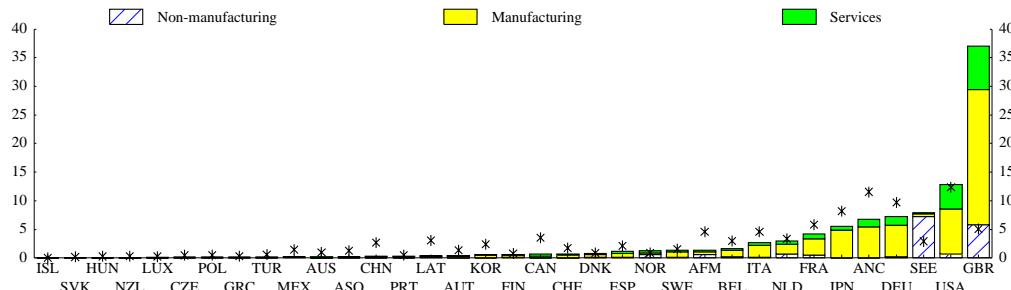
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to IRE
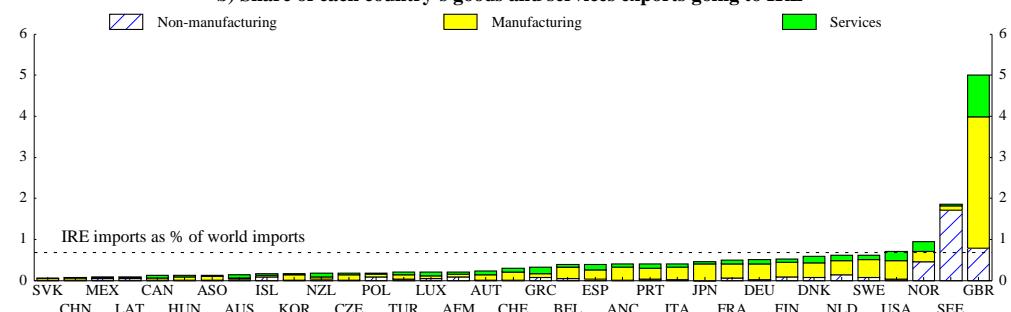
c) Percentage decomposition of IRE goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from IRE

Figure 3.20. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Korea (KOR)

a) Percentage decomposition of KOR goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to KOR

c) Percentage decomposition of KOR goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

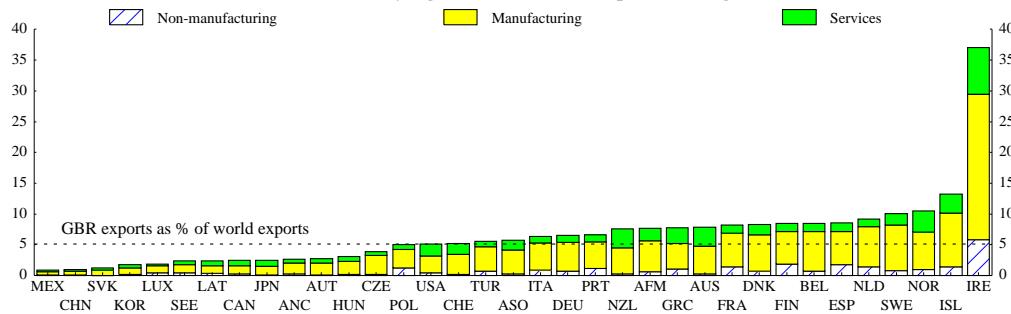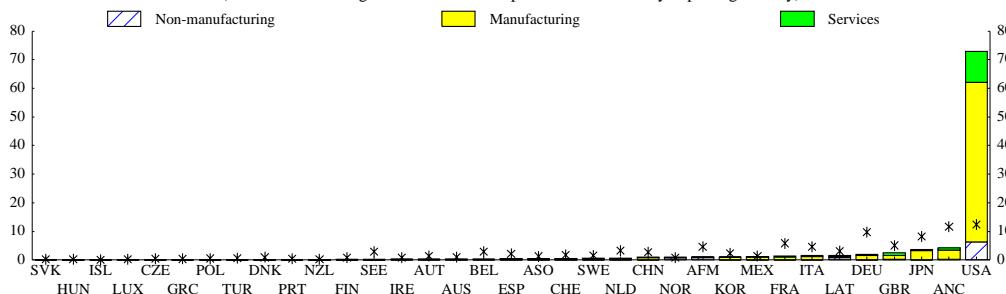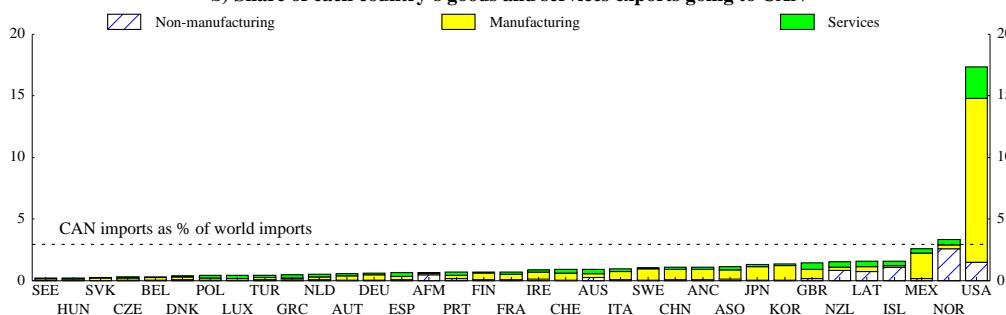**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from KOR**
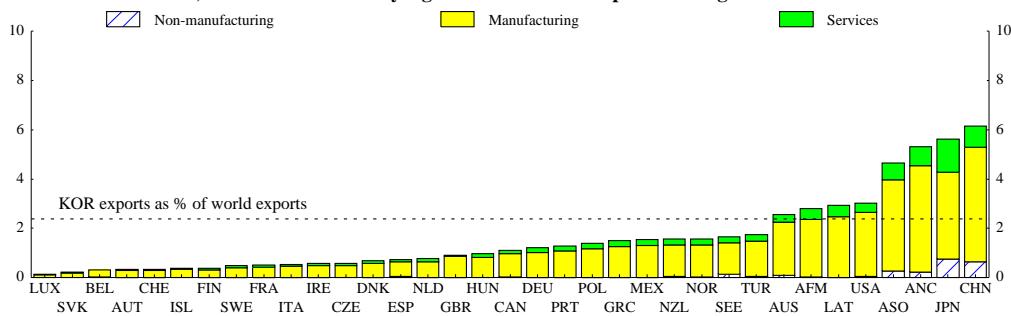
Figure 3.21. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Luxembourg (LUX)

a) Percentage decomposition of LUX goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to LUX

c) Percentage decomposition of LUX goods and services exports by importing country
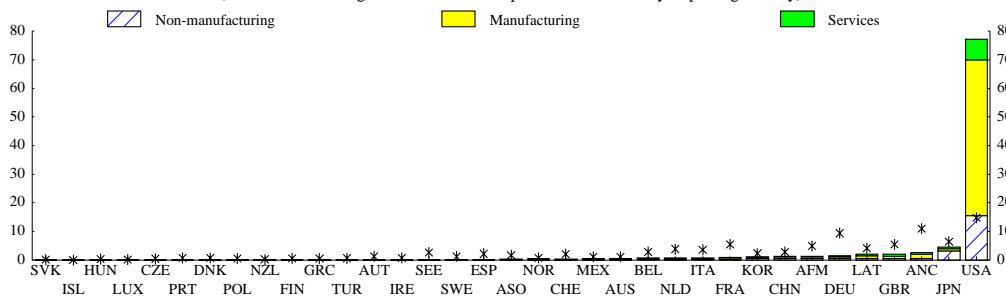(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)
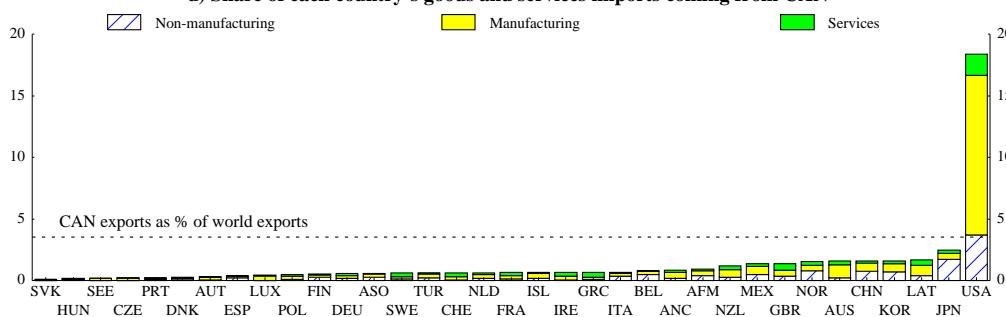

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from LUX

Figure 3.22. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Mexico (MEX)

a) Percentage decomposition of MEX goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
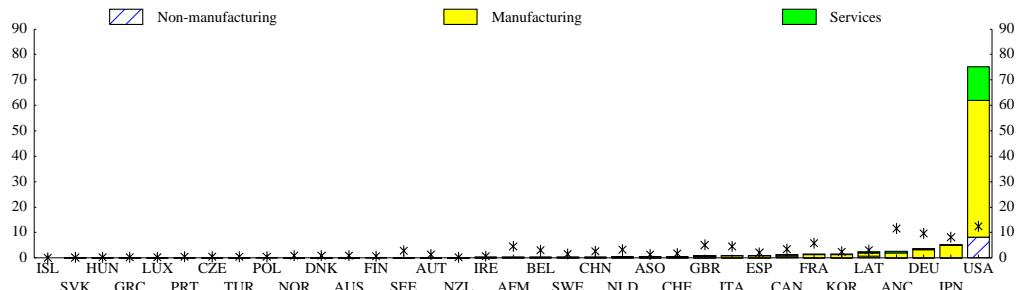
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to MEX
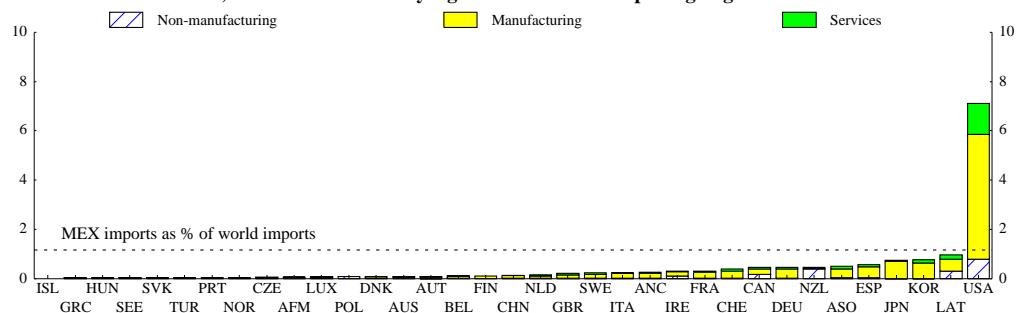
c) Percentage decomposition of MEX goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)
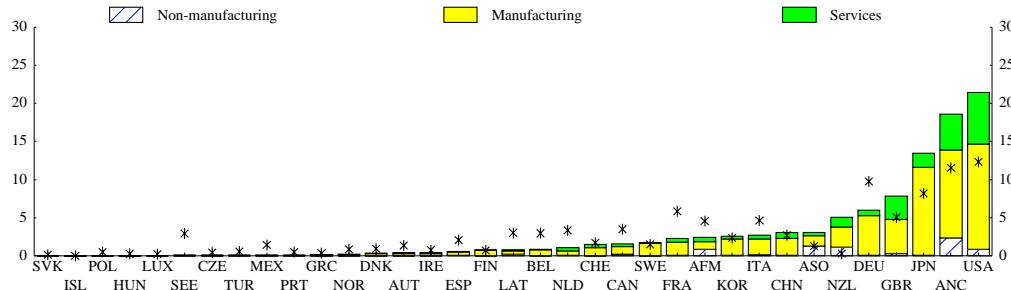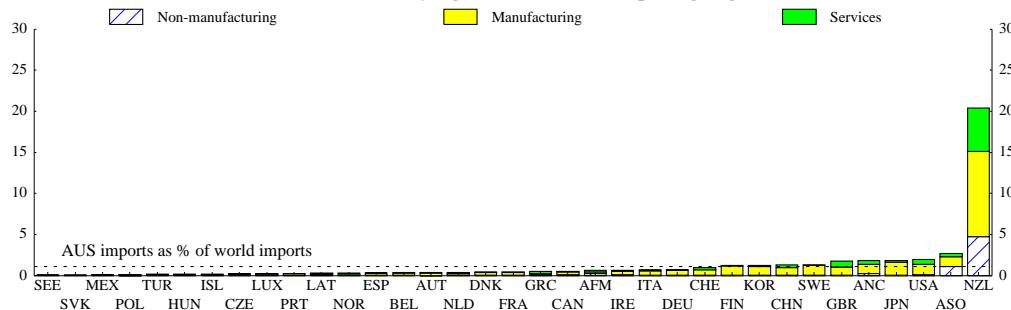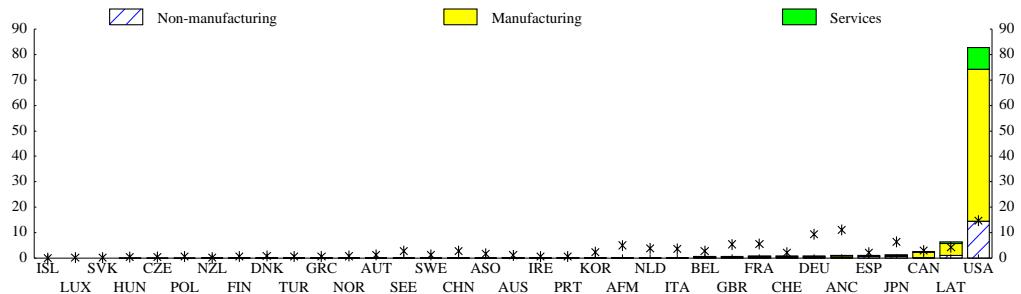

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from MEX
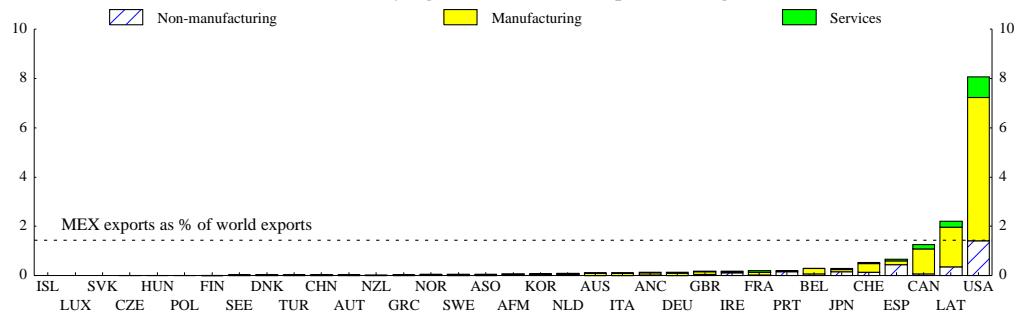
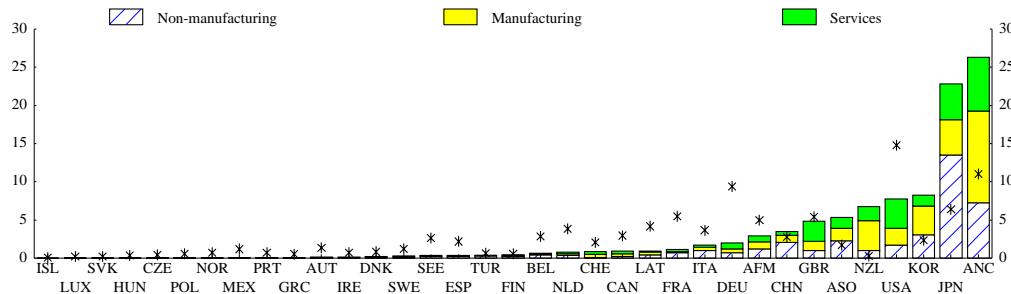**Figure 3.23.   Geographical structure of goods and services trade of the Netherlands (NLD)**

a) Percentage decomposition of NLD goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
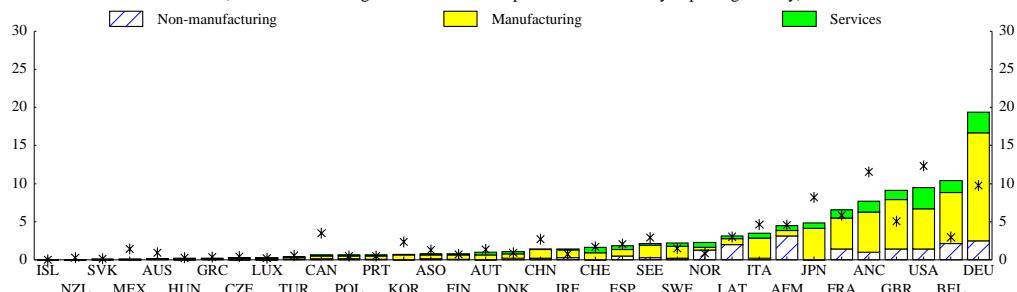
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to NLD
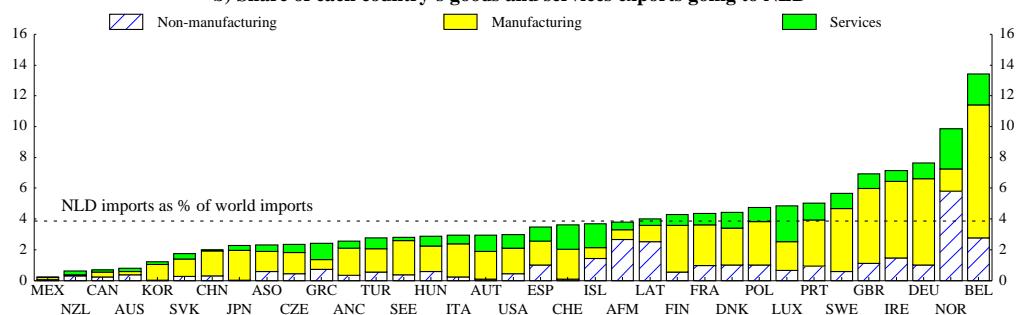
c) Percentage decomposition of NLD goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)
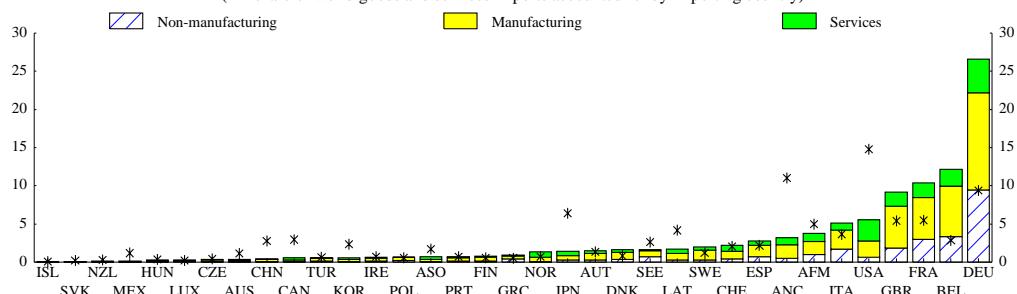
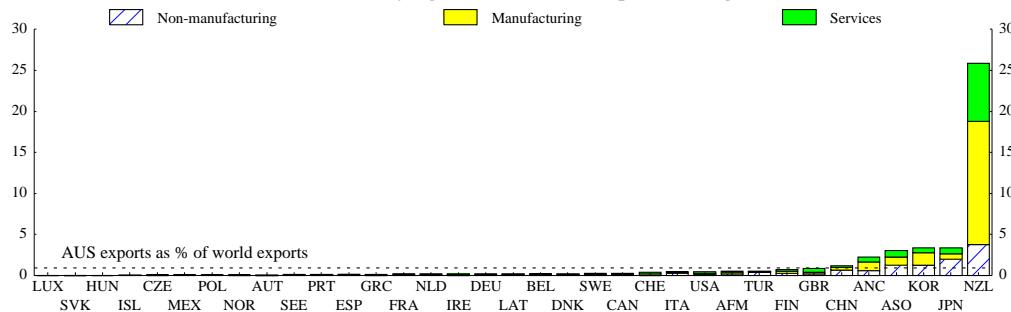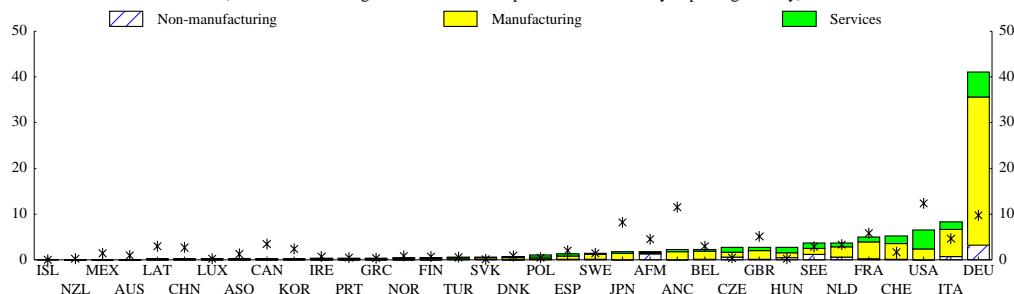**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from NLD**
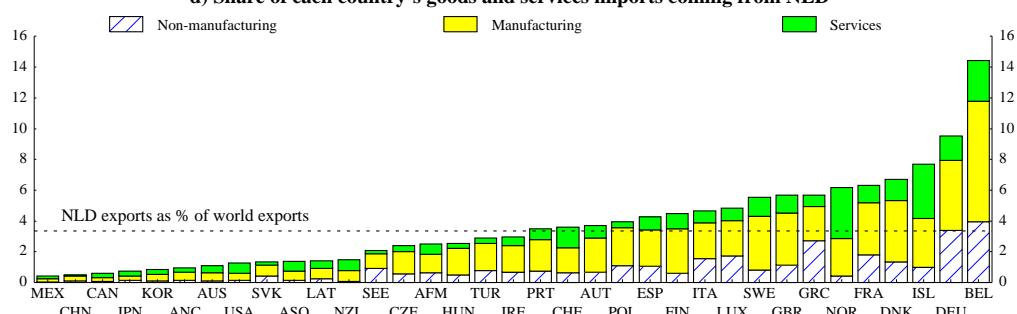
Figure 3.24.   Geographical structure of goods and services trade of New Zealand (NZL)

a) Percentage decomposition of NZL goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
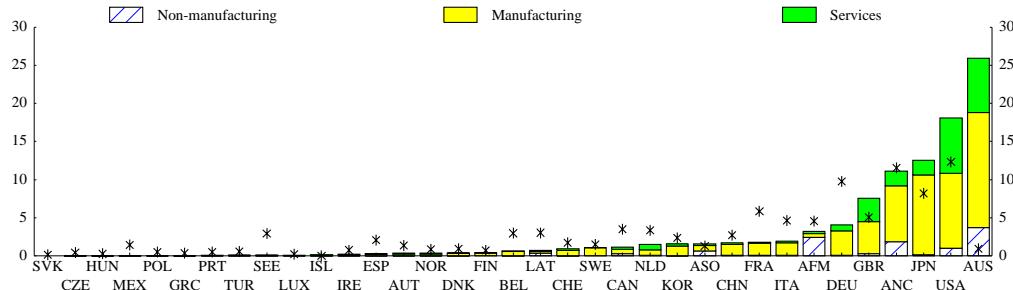
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to NZL
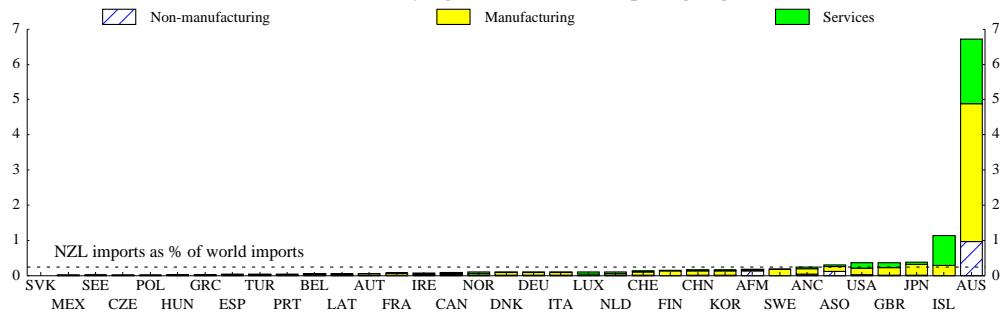
c) Percentage decomposition of NZL goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)
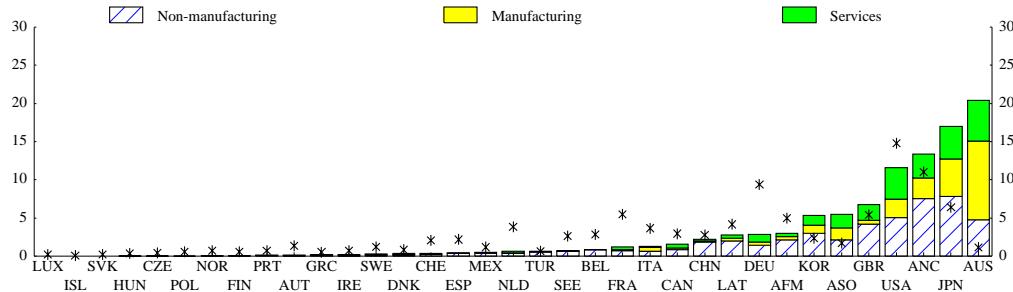
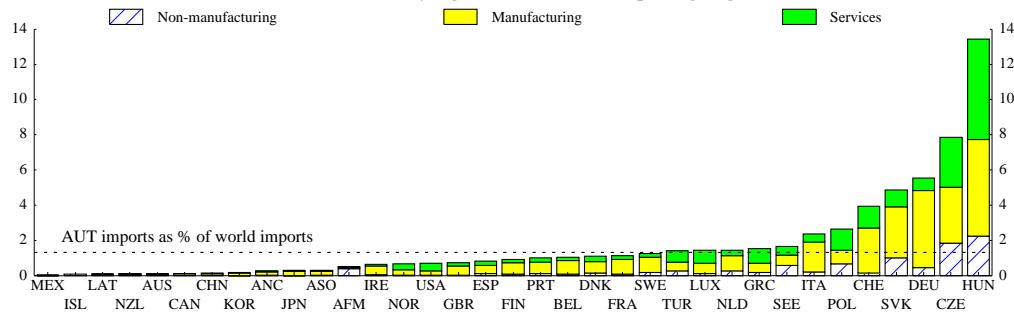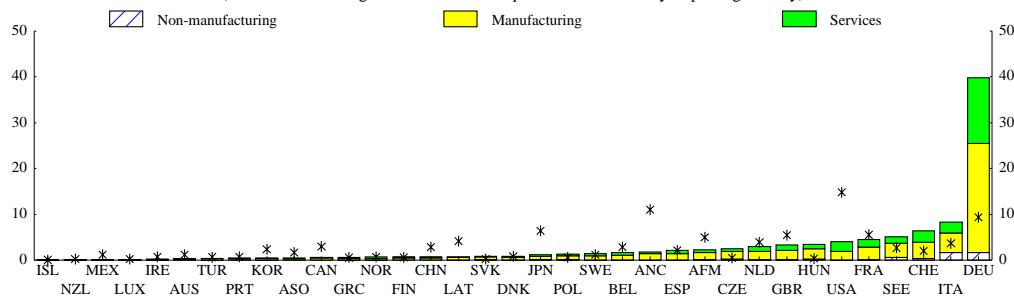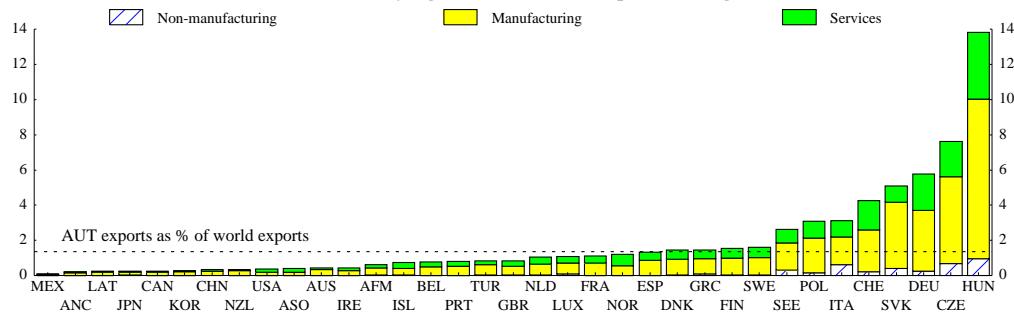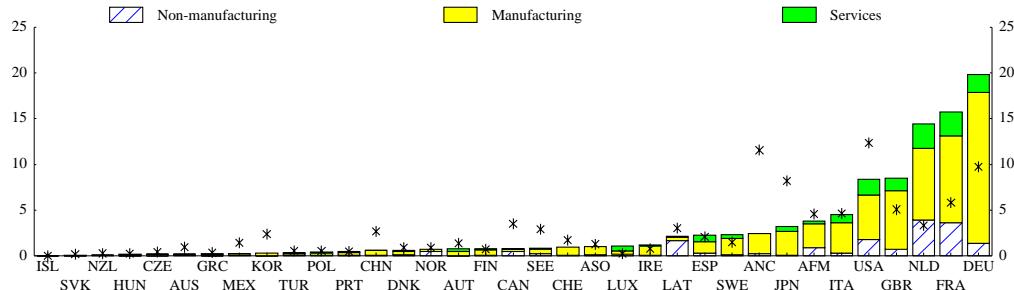**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from NZL**
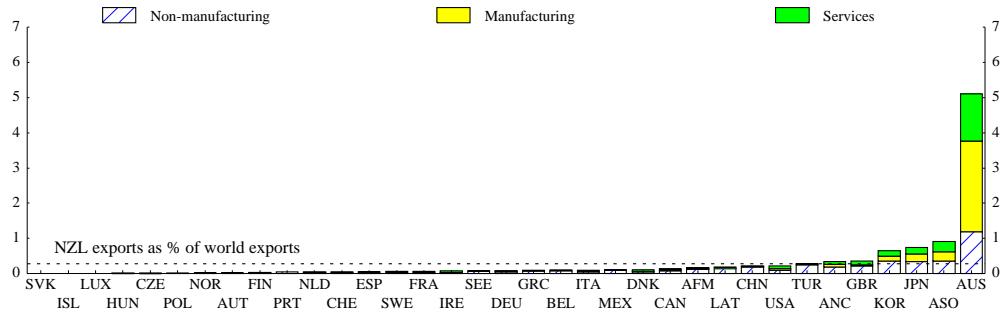
Figure 3.25. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Norway (NOR)

a) Percentage decomposition of NOR goods and services imports by exporting country

(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
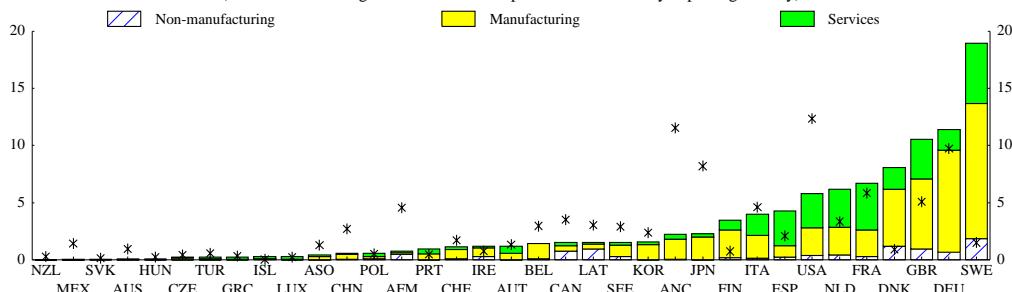
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to NOR
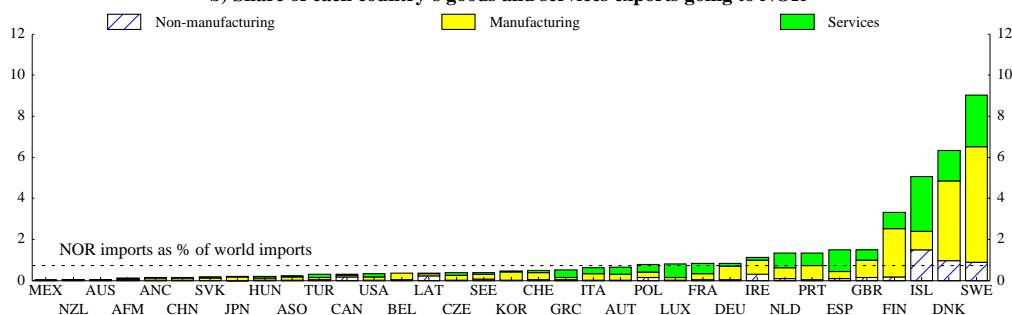
c) Percentage decomposition of NOR goods and services exports by importing country

(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)
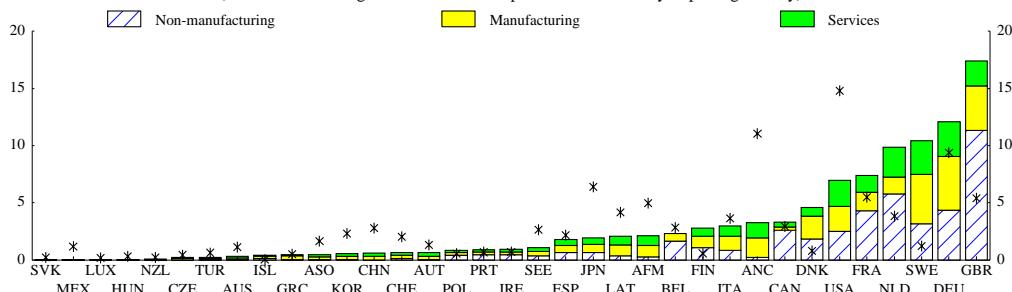
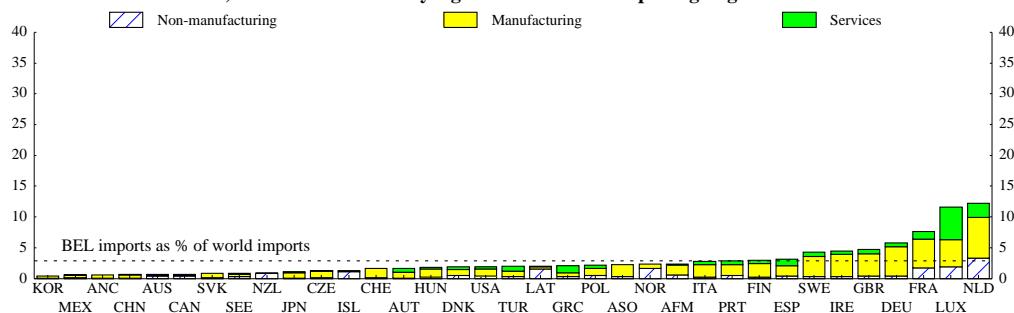**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from NOR**
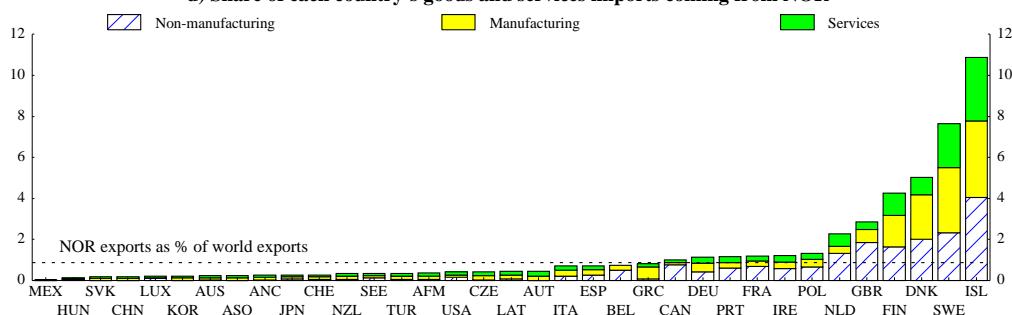
Figure 3.26. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Poland (POL)
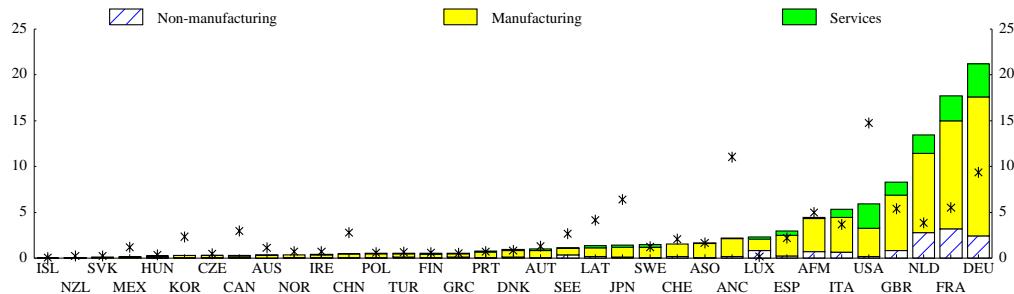
a) Percentage decomposition of POL goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to POL
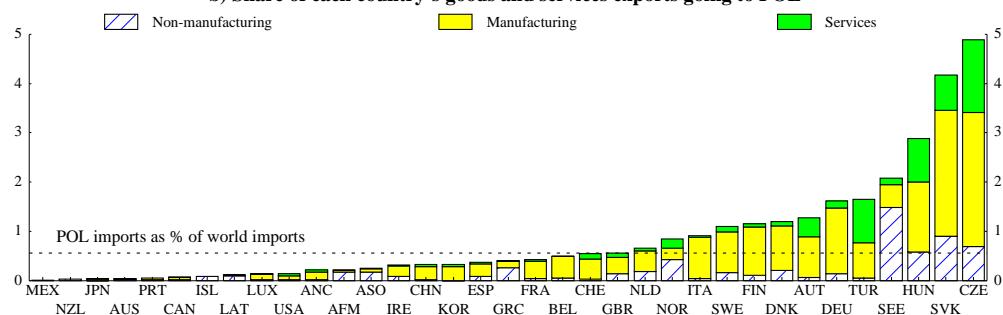
POL imports as % of world imports

c) Percentage decomposition of POL goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from POL

POL exports as % of world exports
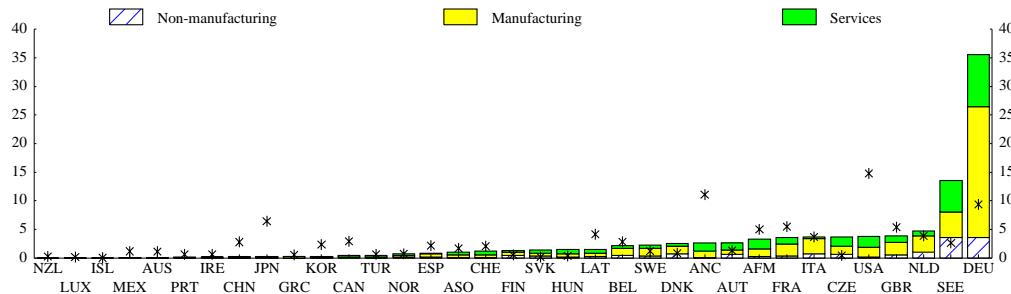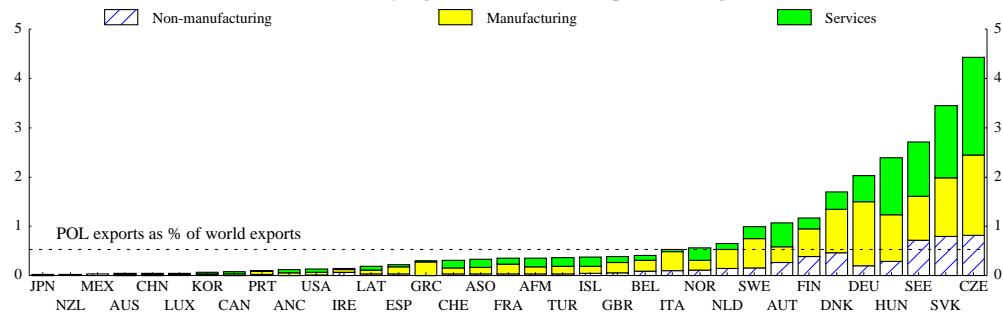
Figure 3.27. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Portugal (PRT)

a) Percentage decomposition of PRT goods and services imports by exporting country

(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
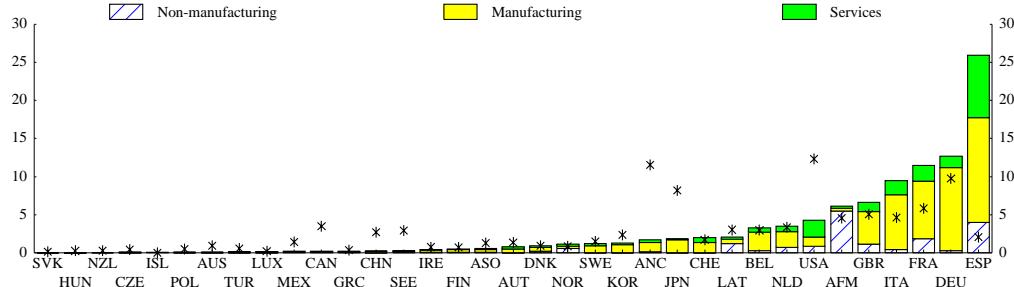
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to PRT
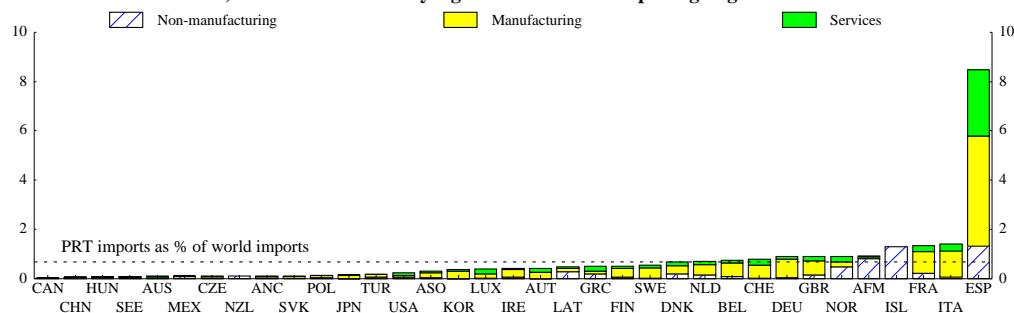
c) Percentage decomposition of PRT goods and services exports by importing country

(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)
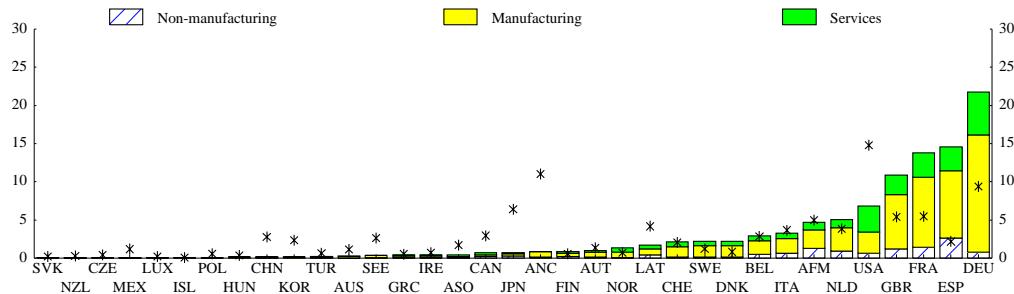
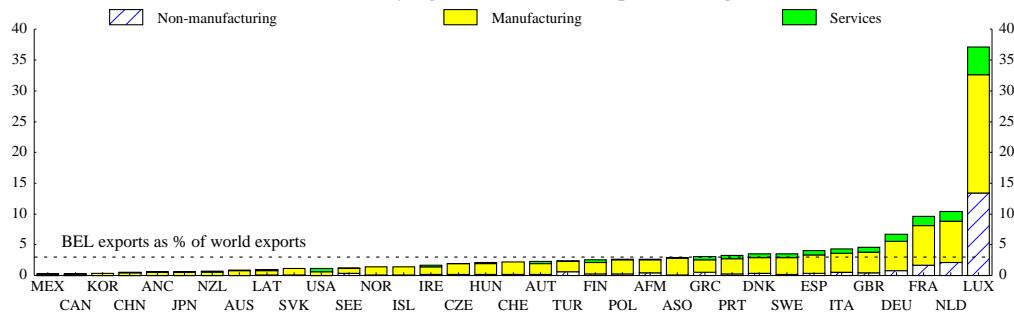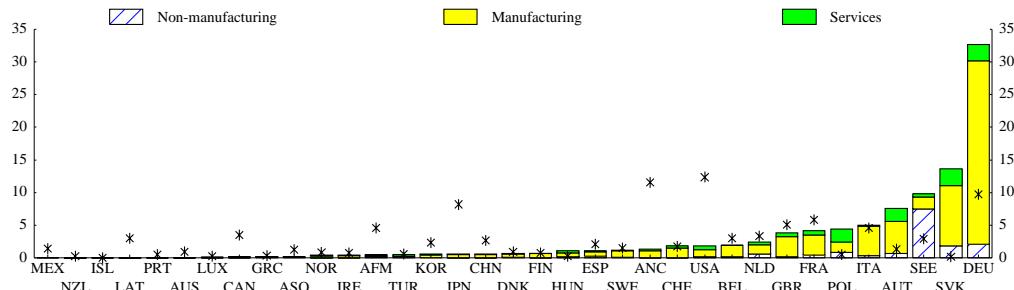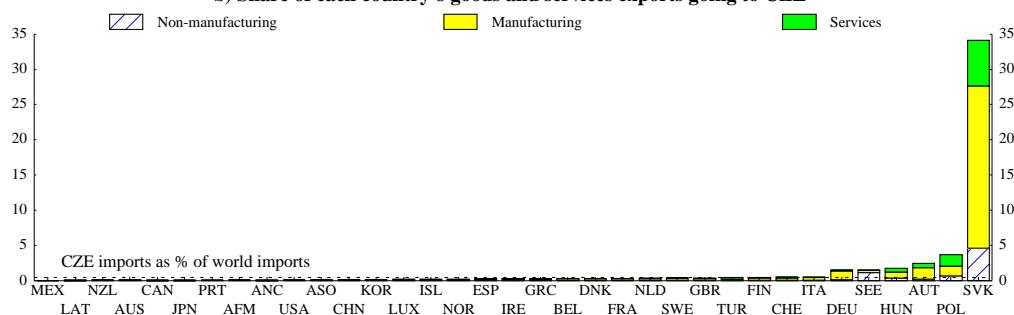**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from PRT**
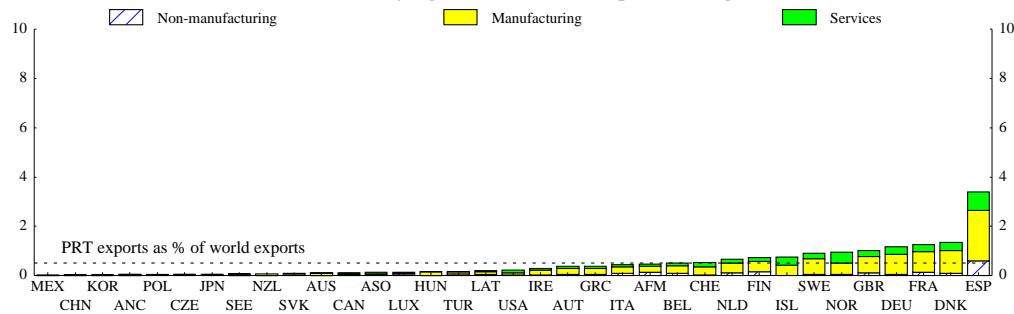
Figure 3.28. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Slovak Republic (SVK)
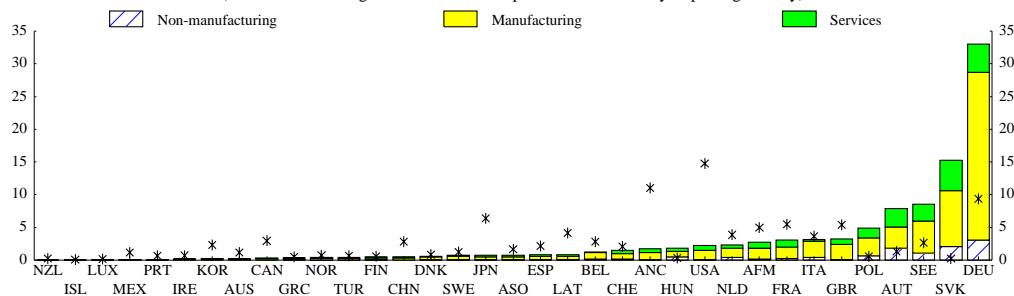
a) Percentage decomposition of SVK goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to SVK
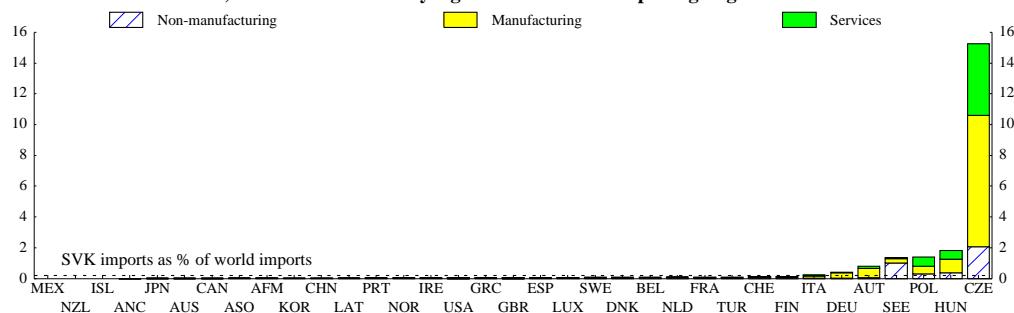
SVK imports as % of world imports

c) Percentage decomposition of SVK goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from SVK

SVK exports as % of world exports
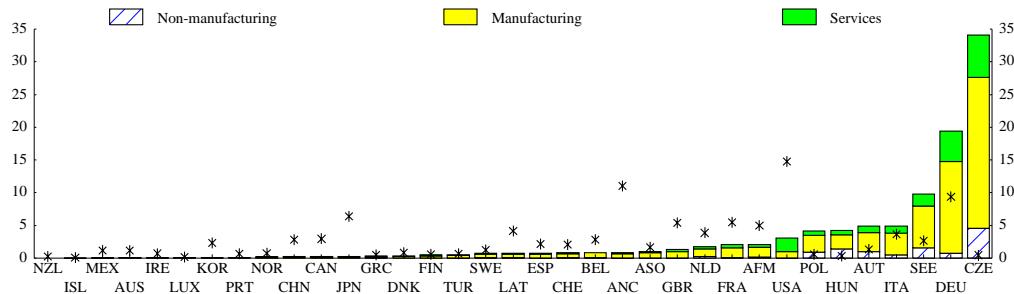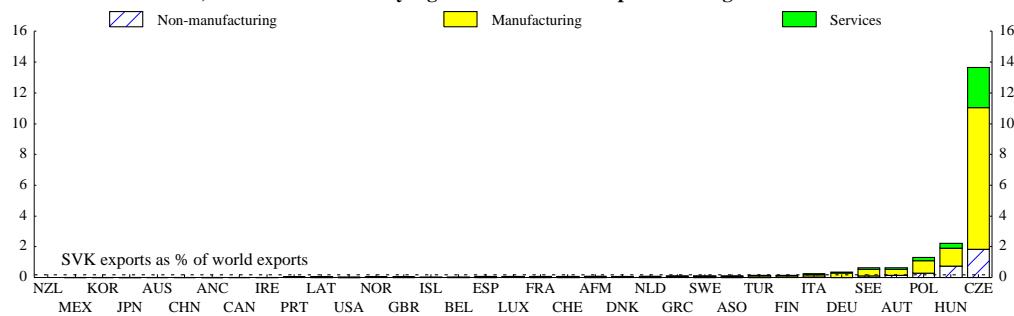
Figure 3.29. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Spain (ESP)

a) Percentage decomposition of ESP goods and services imports by exporting country

(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
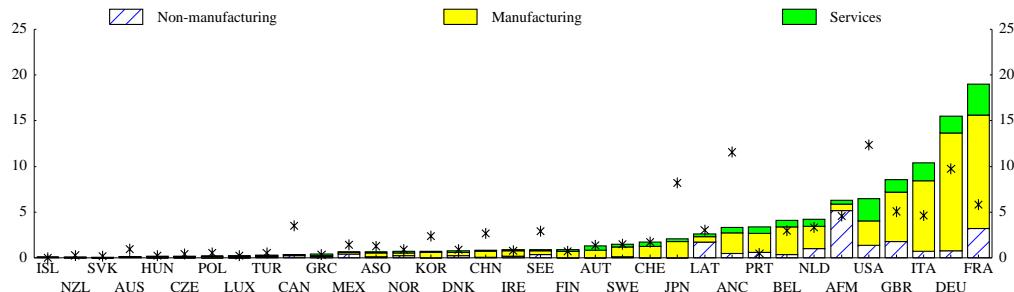
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to ESP
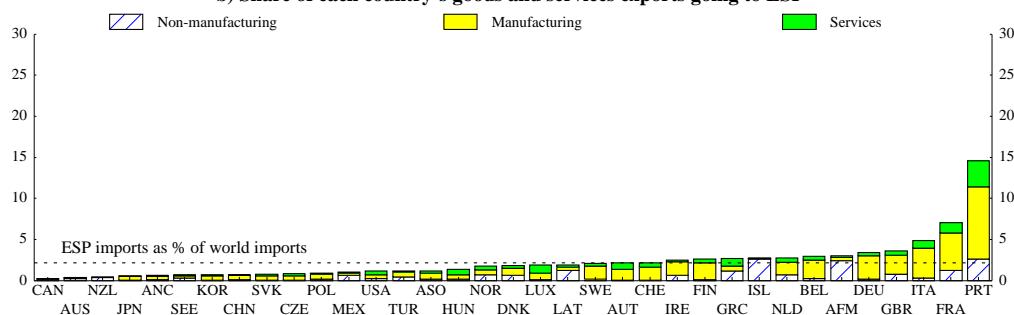
c) Percentage decomposition of ESP goods and services exports by importing country

(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)
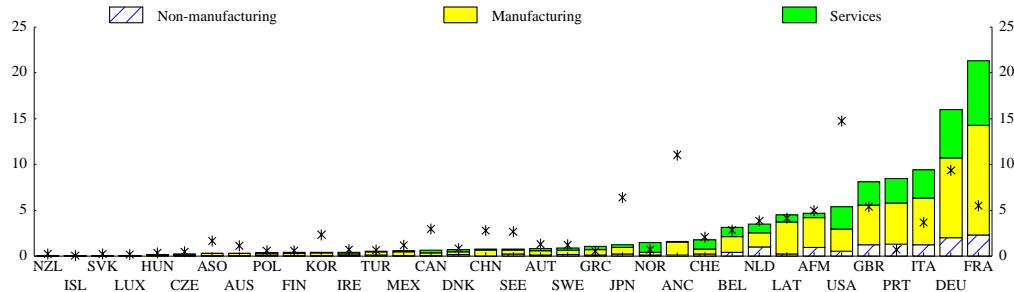
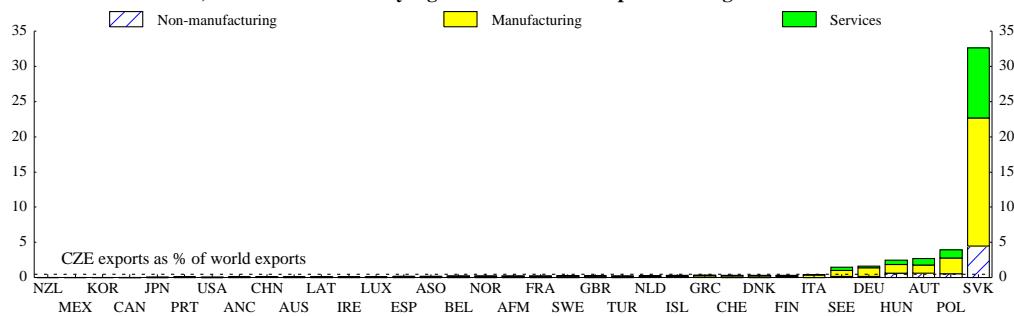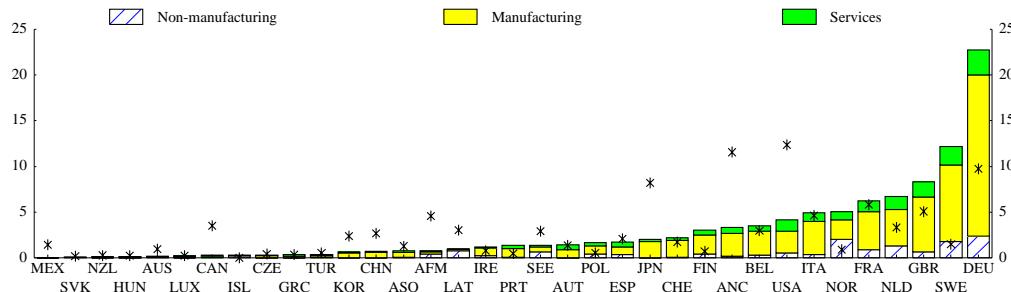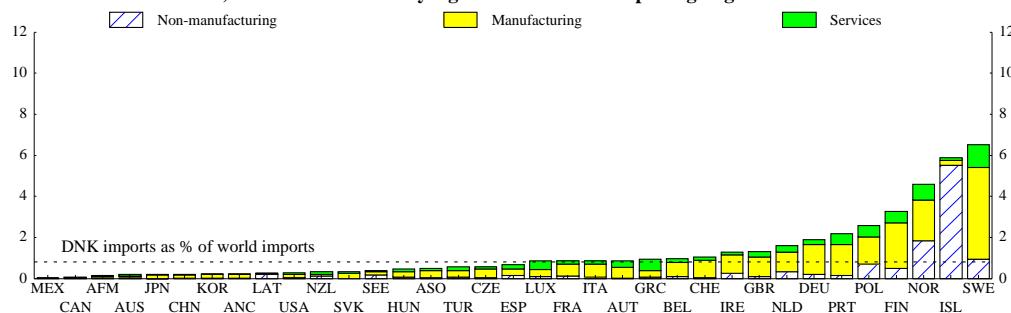**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from ESP**
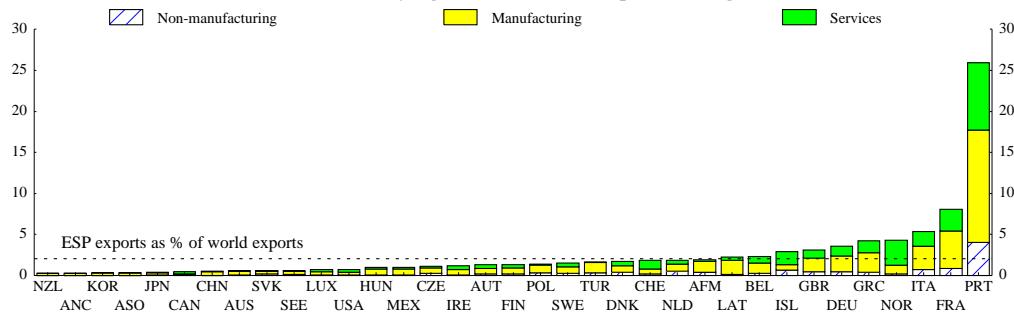
Figure 3.30. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Sweden (SWE)
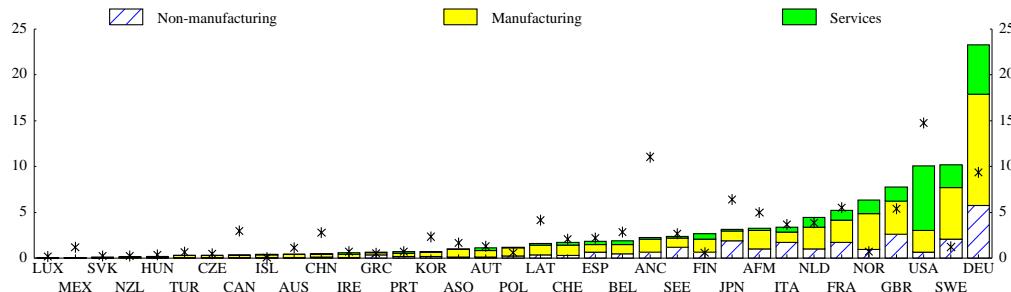
a) Percentage decomposition of SWE goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
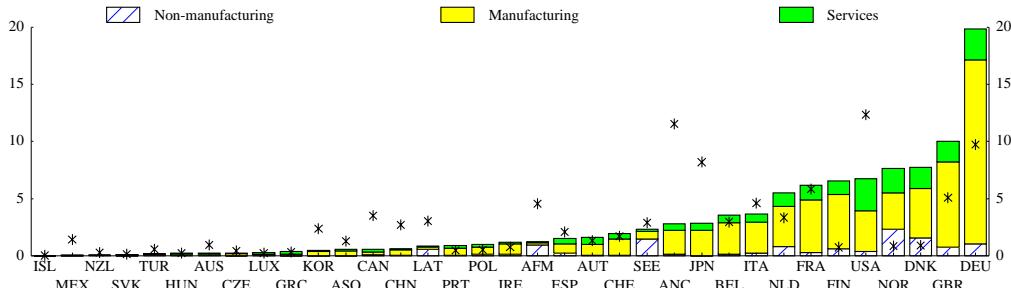
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to SWE
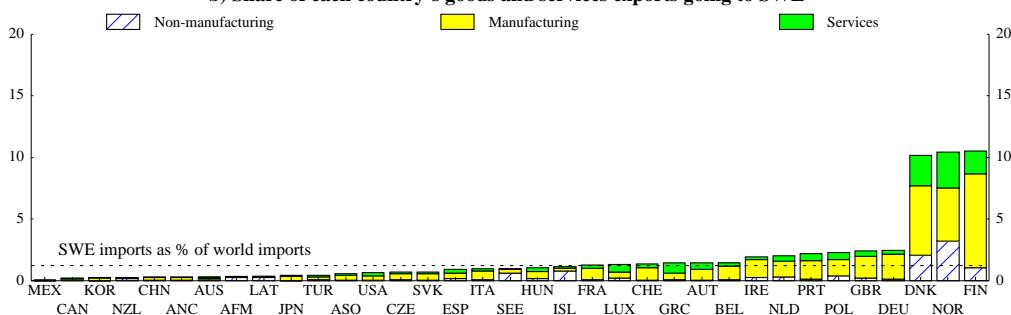
c) Percentage decomposition of SWE goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)
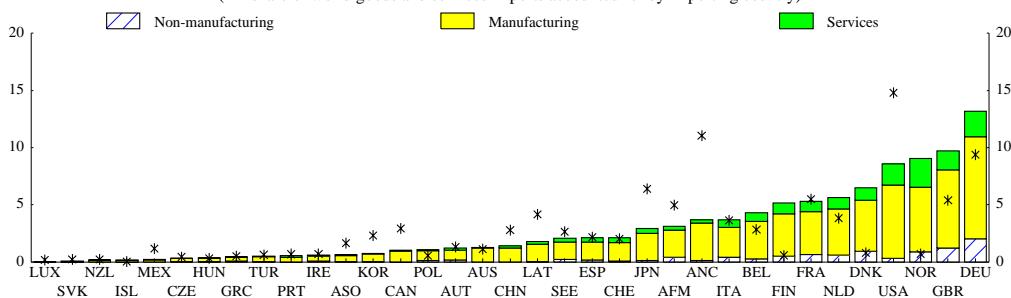
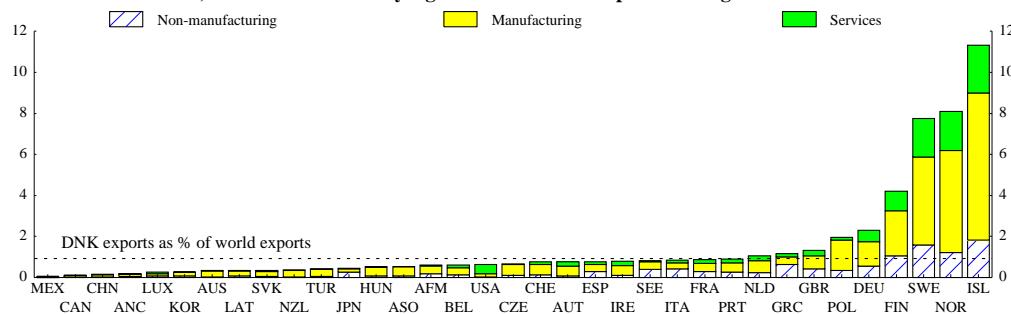**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from SWE**
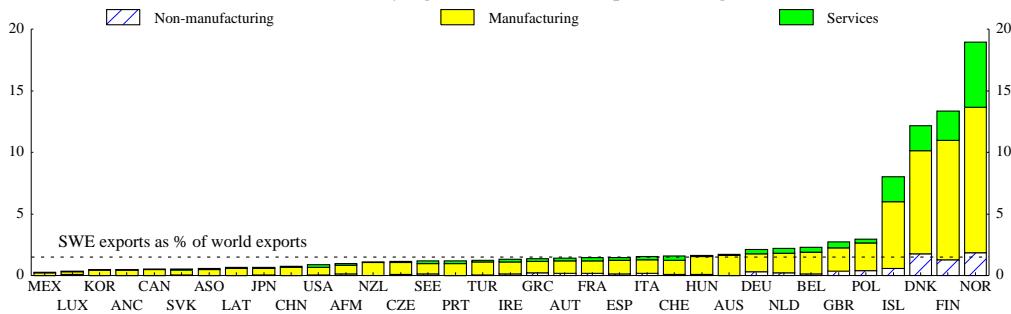
Figure 3.31. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Switzerland (CHE)

a) Percentage decomposition of CHE goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
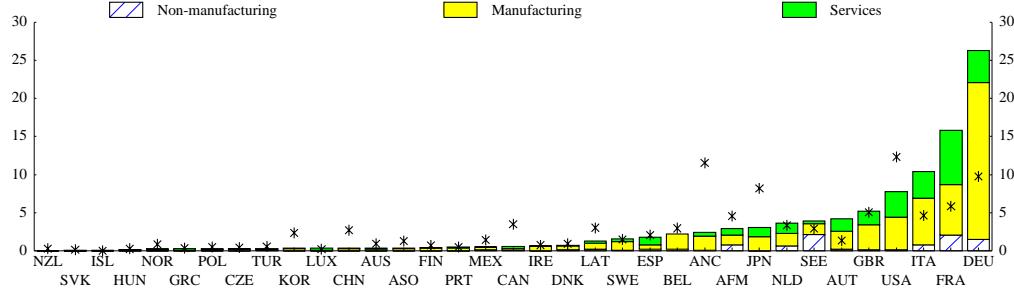
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to CHE
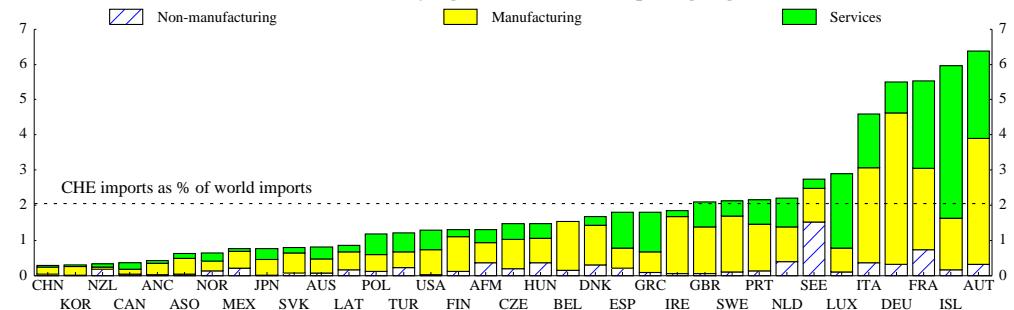
c) Percentage decomposition of CHE goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)
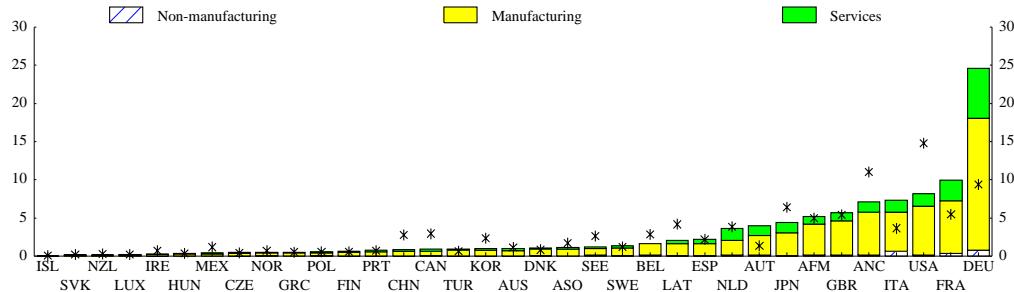
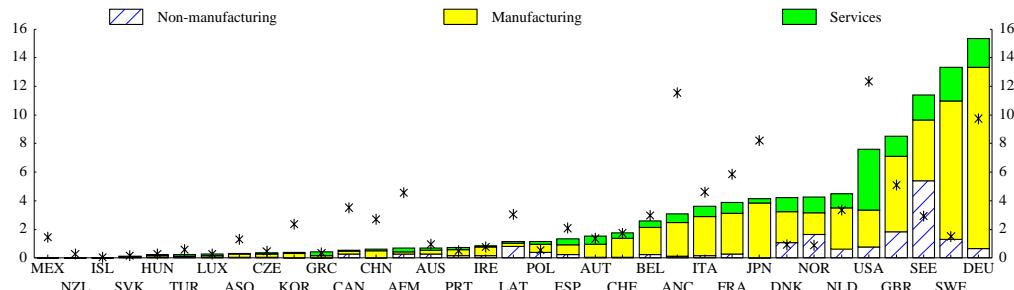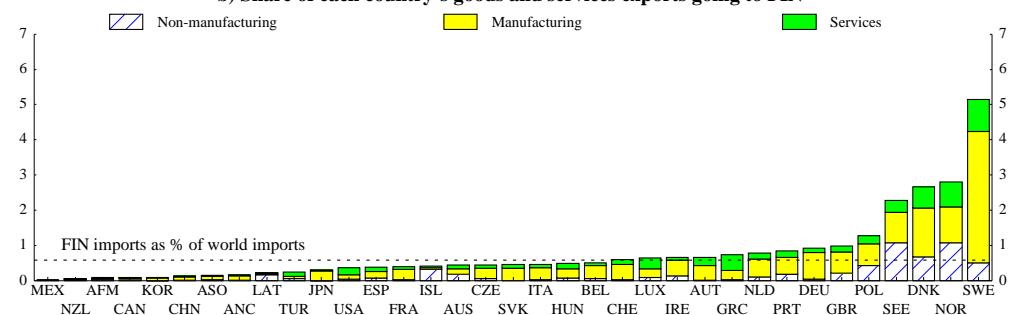**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from CHE**
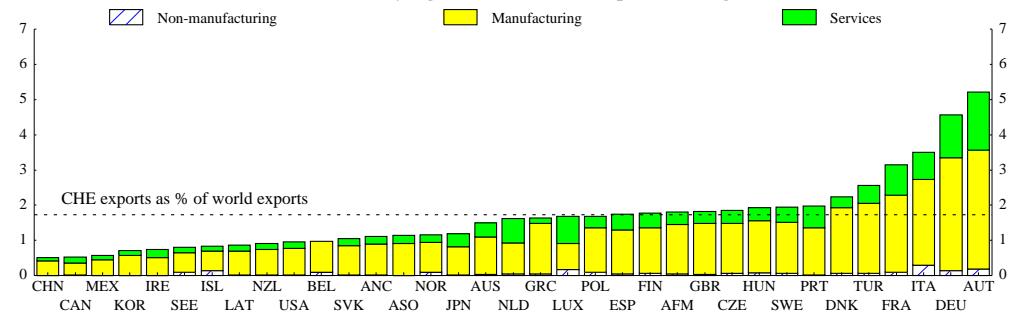
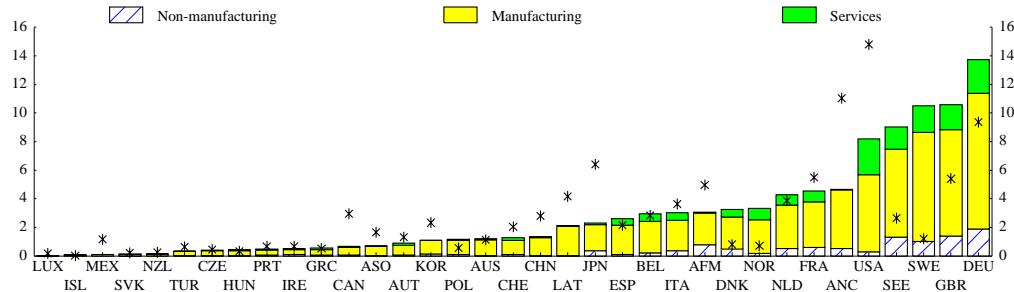**Figure 3.32. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of Turkey (TUR)**

a) Percentage decomposition of TUR goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
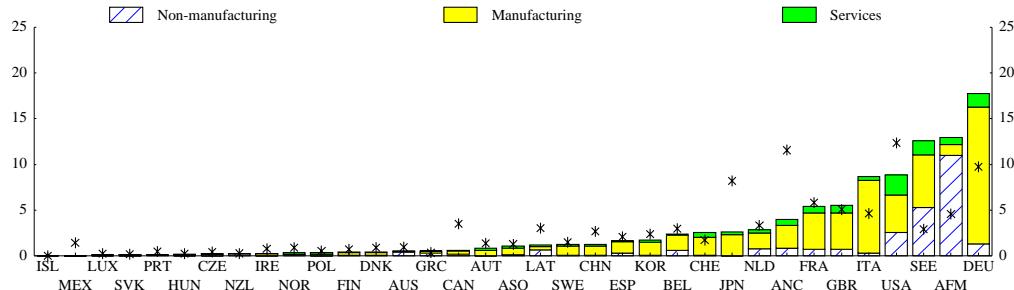
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to TUR
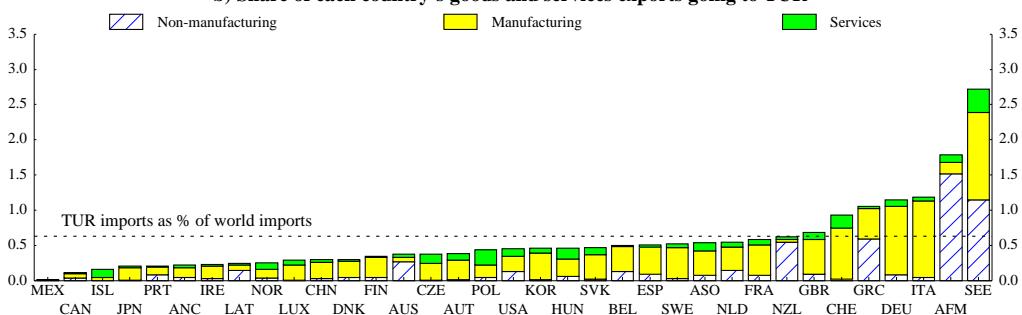
c) Percentage decomposition of TUR goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)
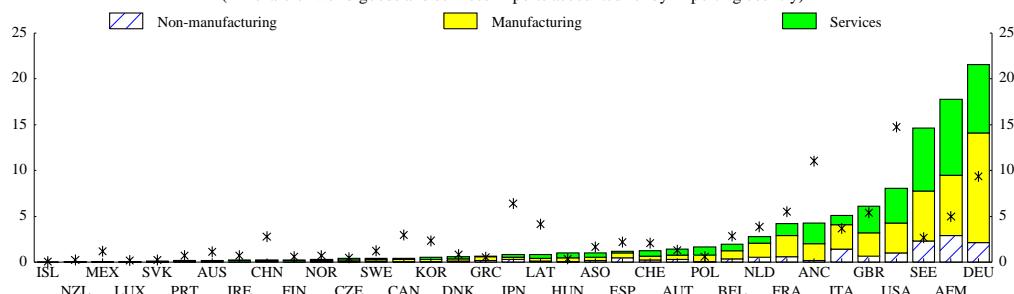
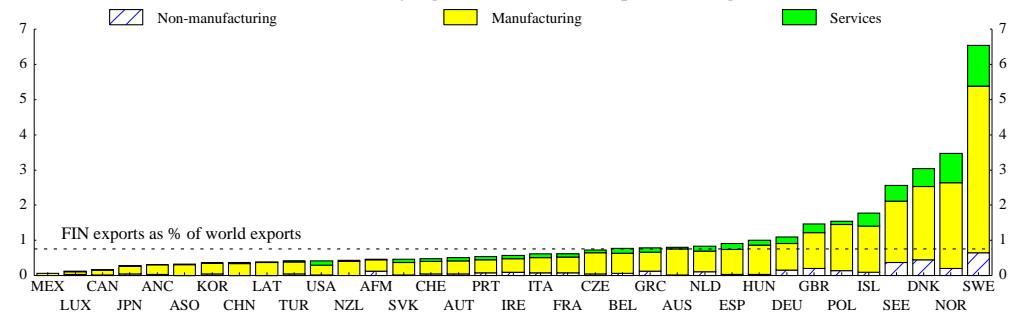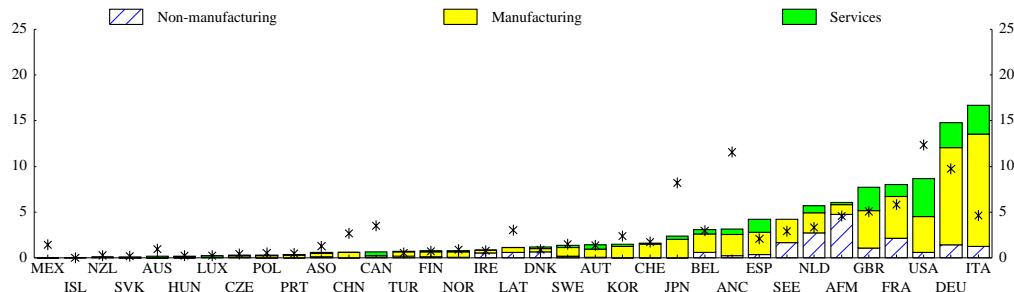**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from TUR**
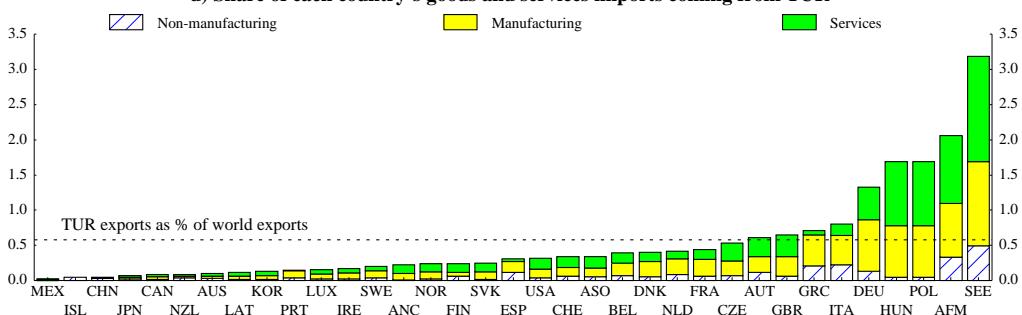
Figure 3.33. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of China (CHN)

a) Percentage decomposition of CHN goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
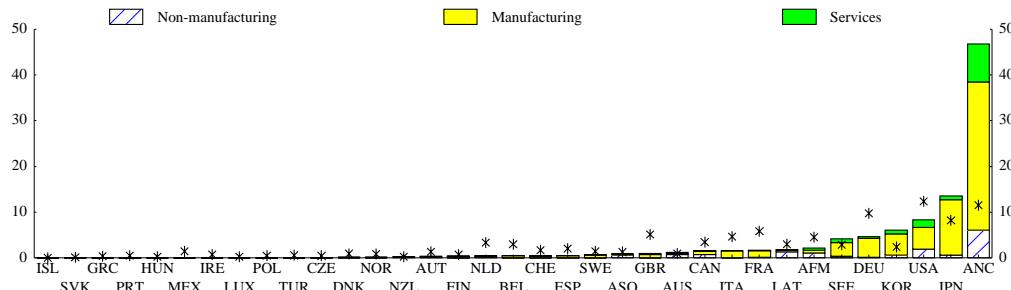
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to CHN
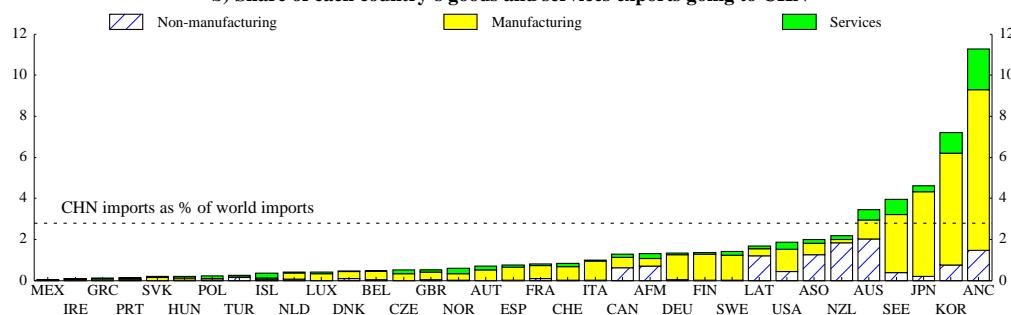
c) Percentage decomposition of CHN goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)
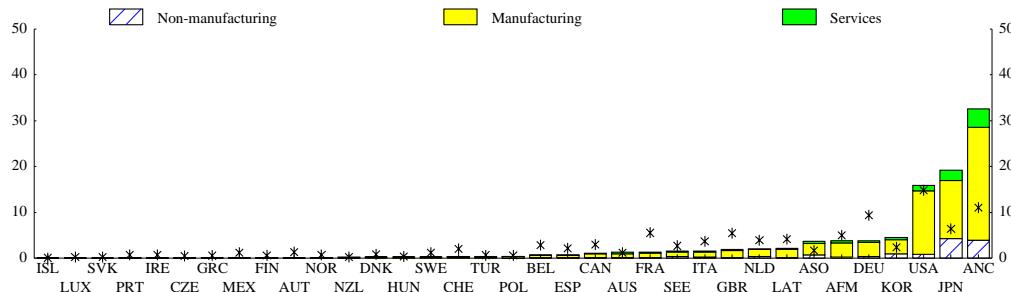
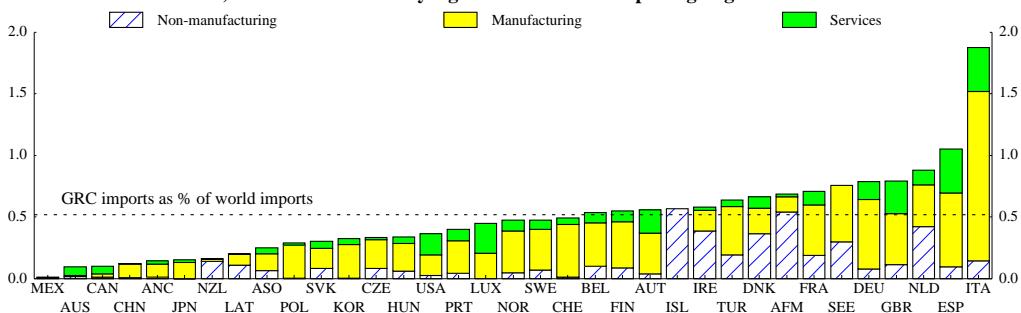## d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from CHN
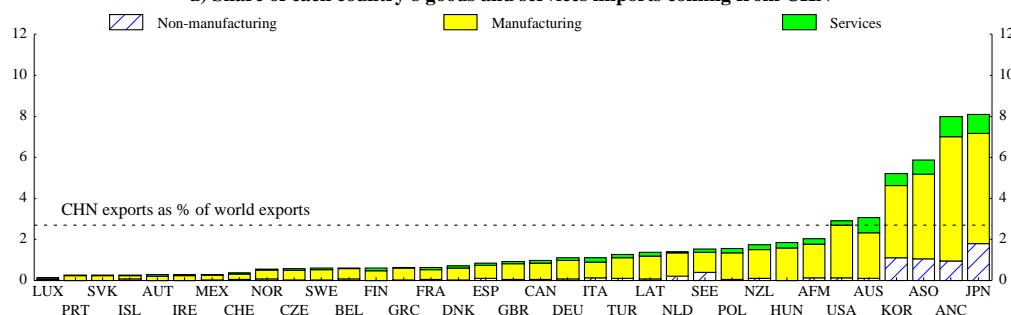
Figure 3.34.   Geographical structure of goods and services trade of the Dynamic Asia region (ANC)

a) Percentage decomposition of ANC goods and services imports by exporting country
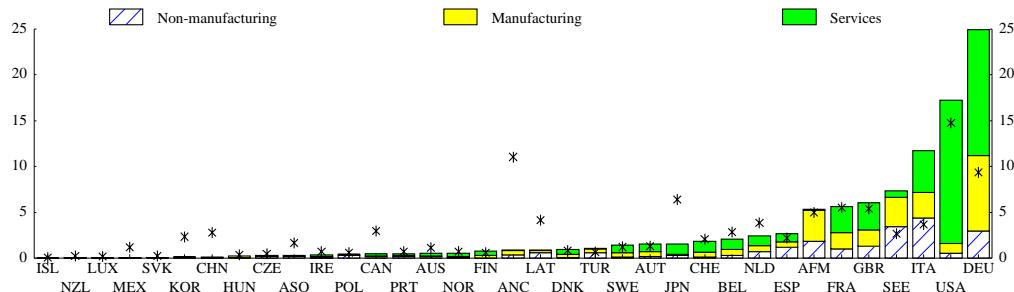(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
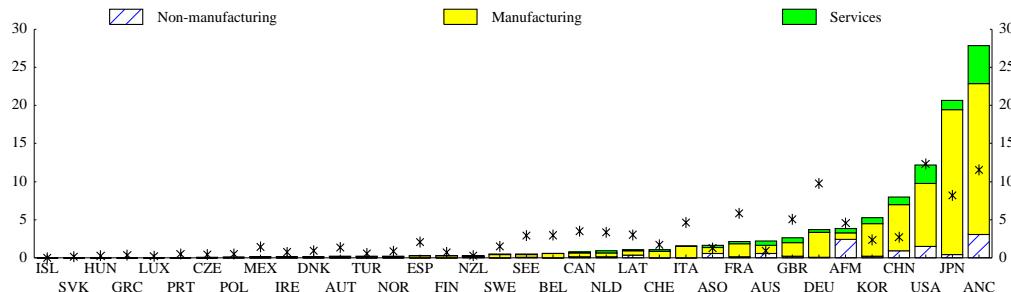
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to ANC
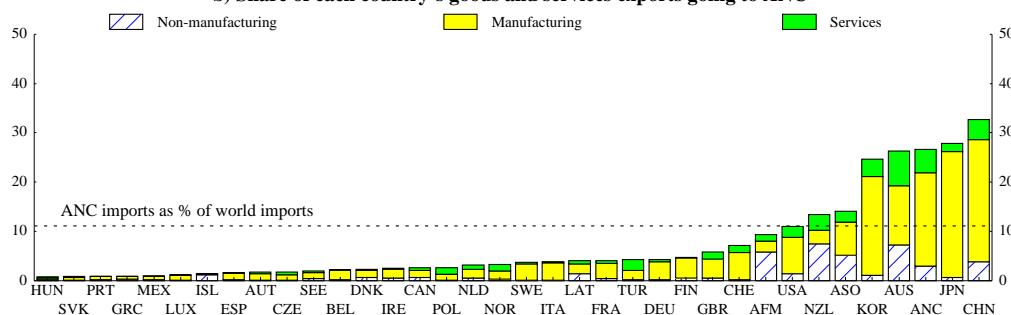
c) Percentage decomposition of ANC goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)
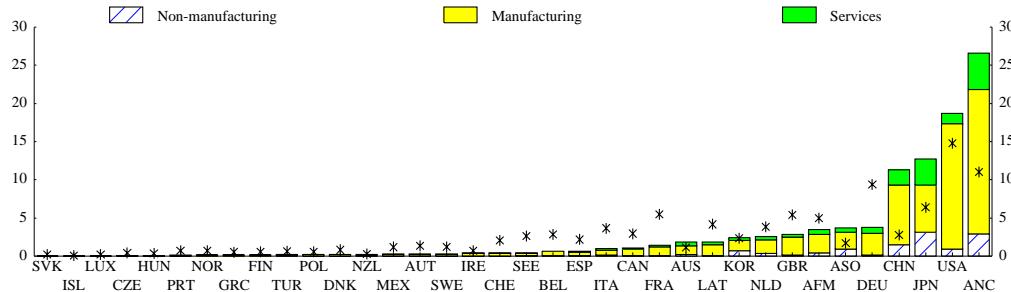
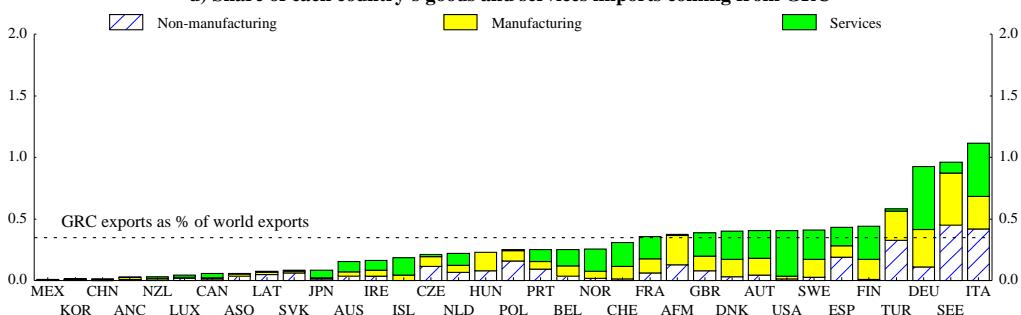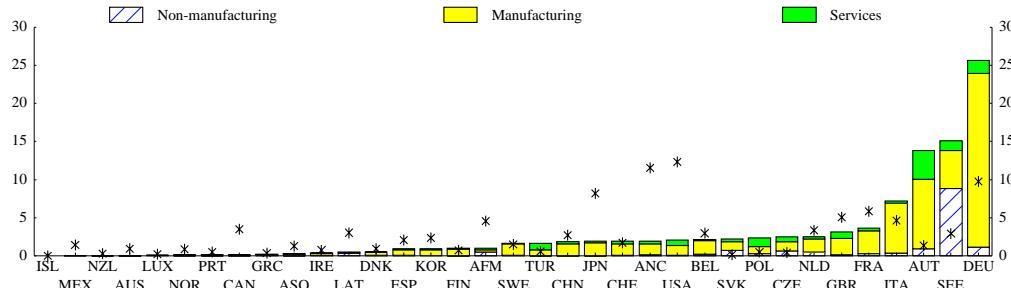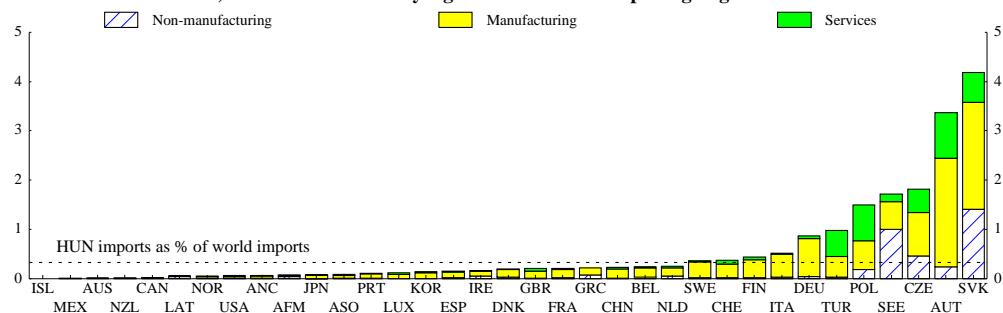**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from ANC**
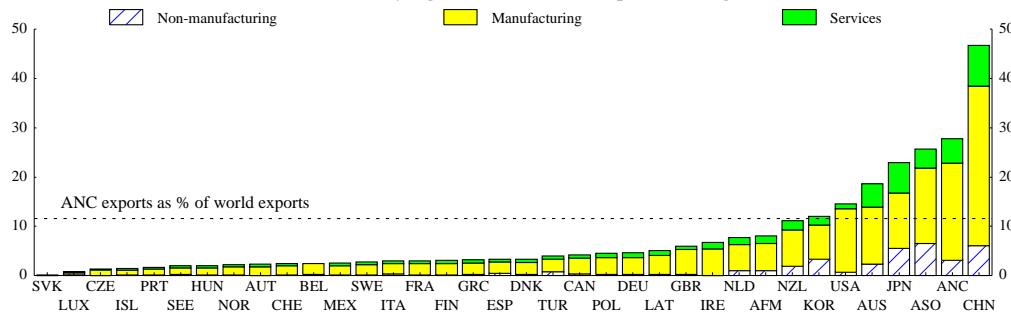
Figure 3.35.   Geographical structure of goods and services trade of the Other Asia region (ASO)
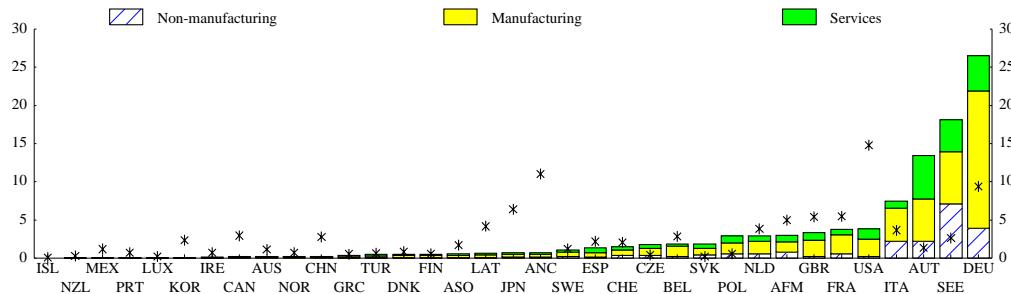
a) Percentage decomposition of ASO goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
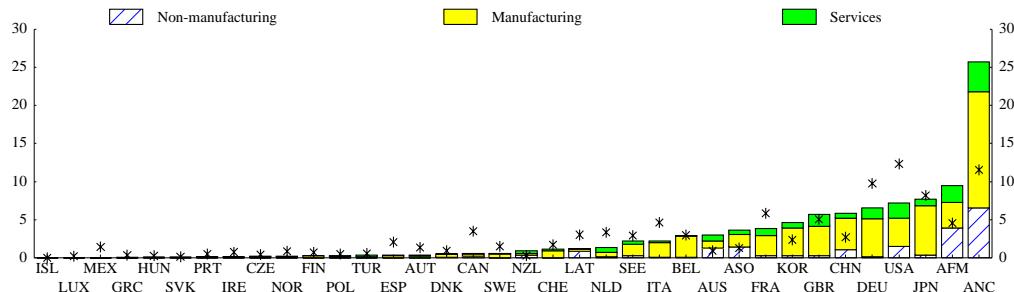
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to ASO
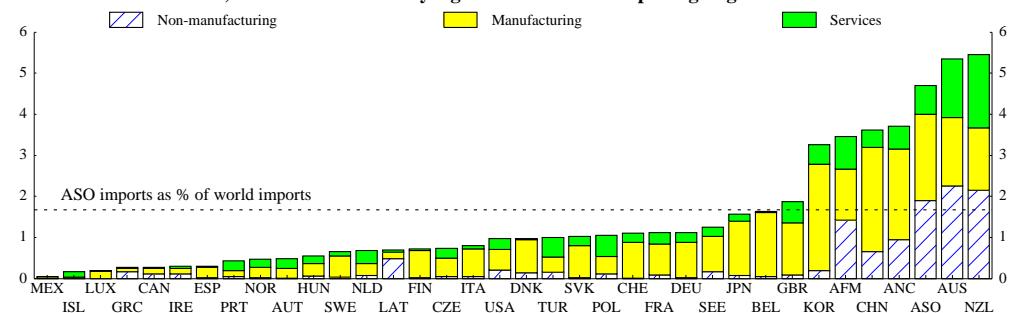
c) Percentage decomposition of ASO goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)
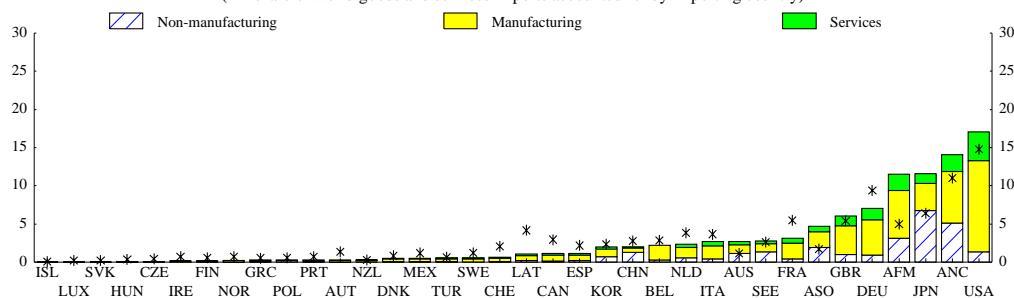
d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from ASO
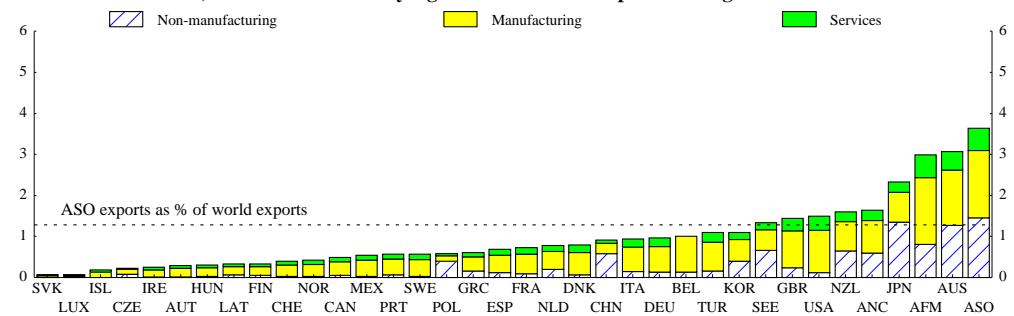
Figure 3.36. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of the Latin America region (LAT)

a) Percentage decomposition of LAT goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)
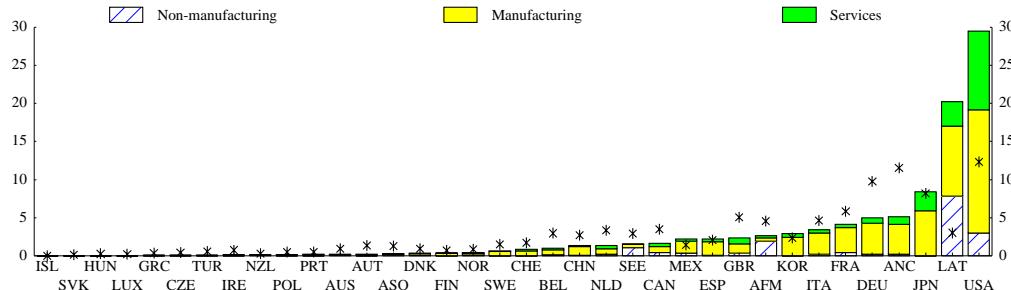
b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to LAT
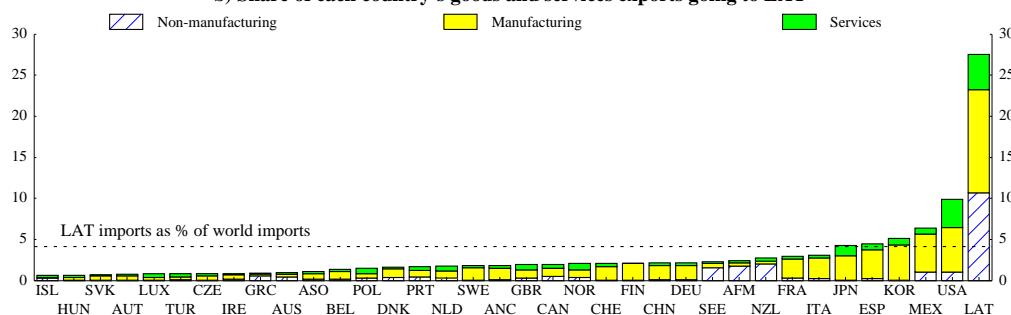
c) Percentage decomposition of LAT goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)
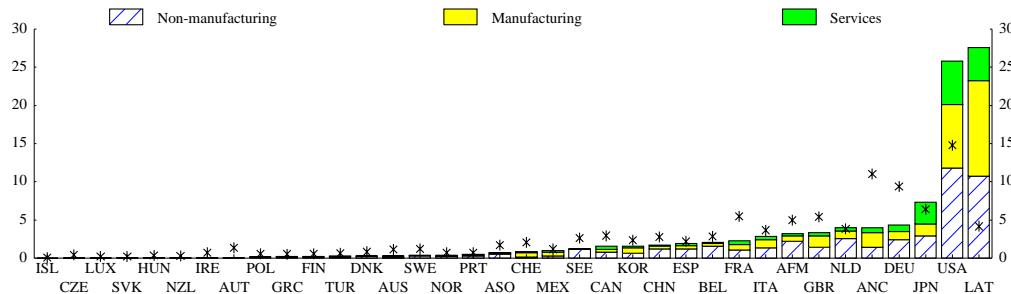
d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from LAT
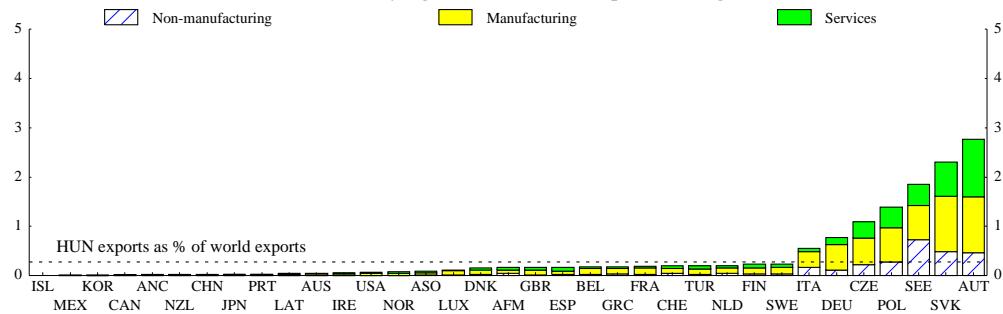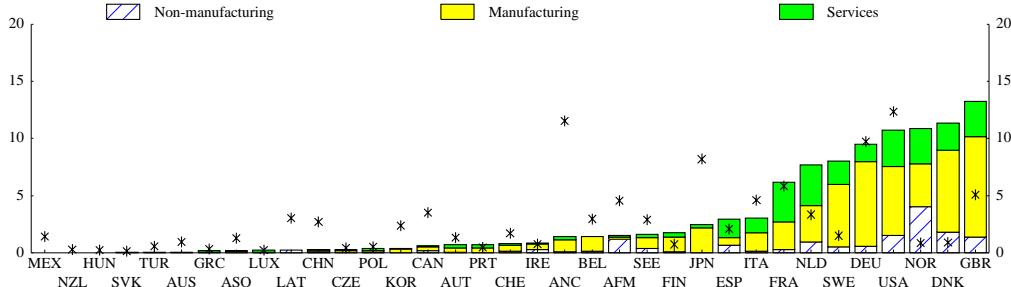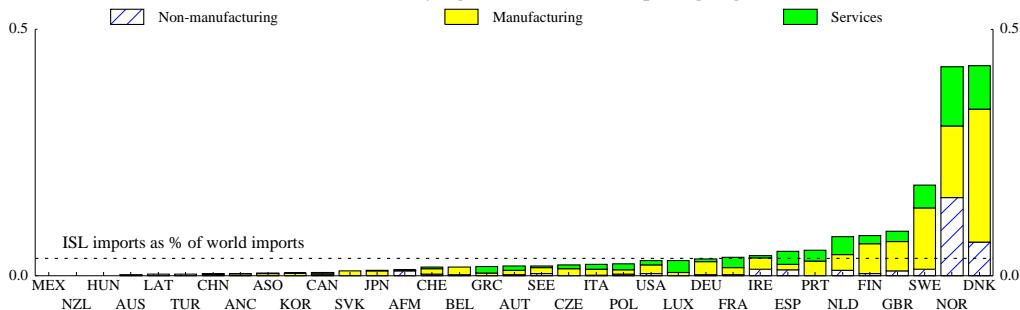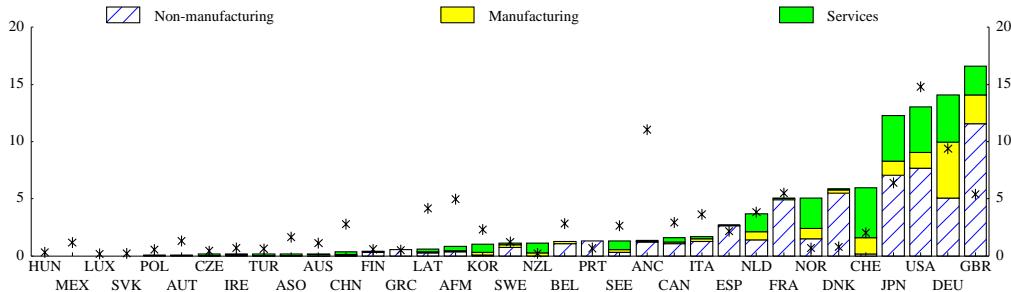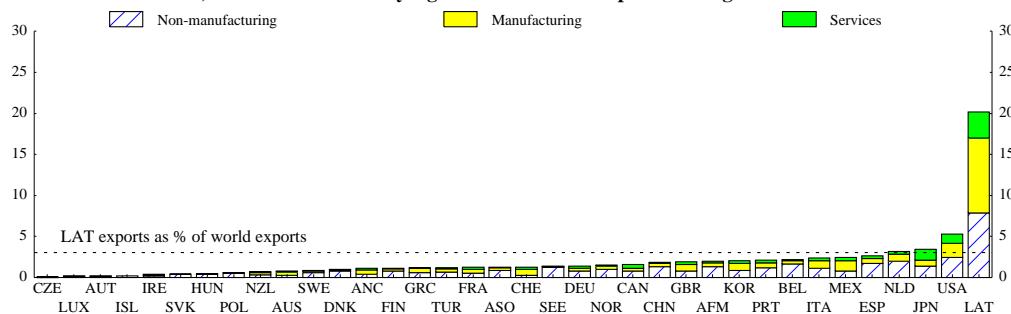
Figure 3.37. Geographical structure of goods and services trade of the Africa and Middle-East region (AFM)

a) Percentage decomposition of AFM goods and services imports by exporting country
(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to AFM

c) Percentage decomposition of AFM goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from AFM

Figure 3.38. **Geographical structure of goods and services trade of the Non-OECD Europe region (SEE)**

a) Percentage decomposition of SEE goods and services imports by exporting country
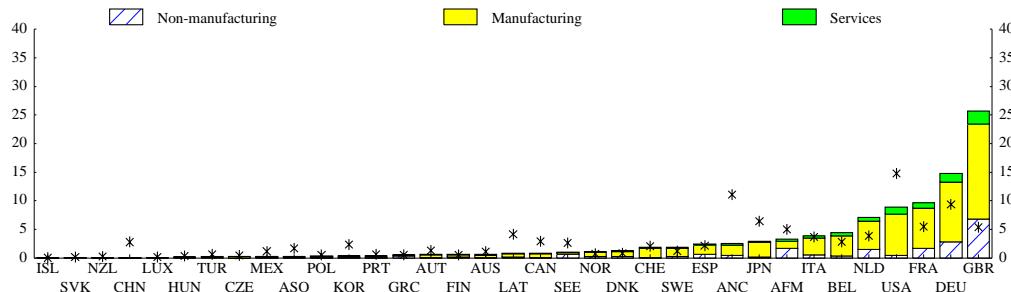(* = share of world goods and services exports accounted for by exporting country)

b) Share of each country's goods and services exports going to SEE

c) Percentage decomposition of SEE goods and services exports by importing country
(* = share of world goods and services imports accounted for by importing country)

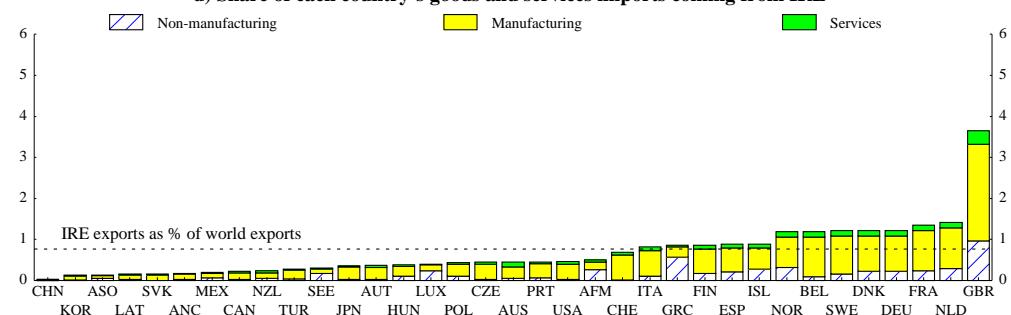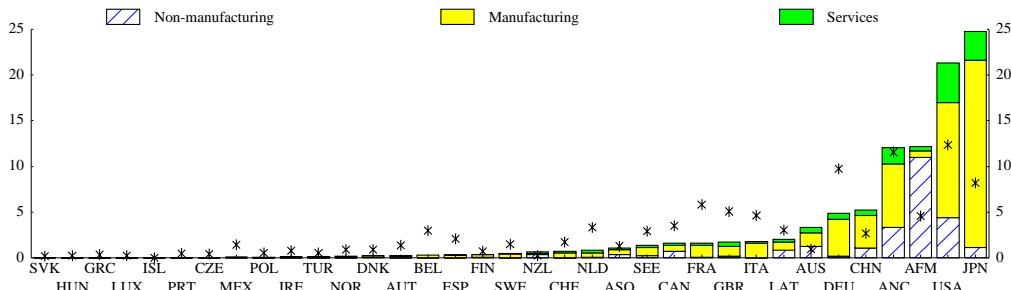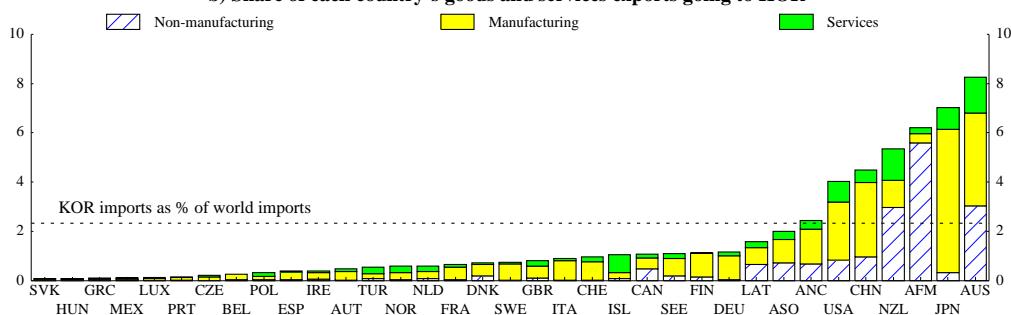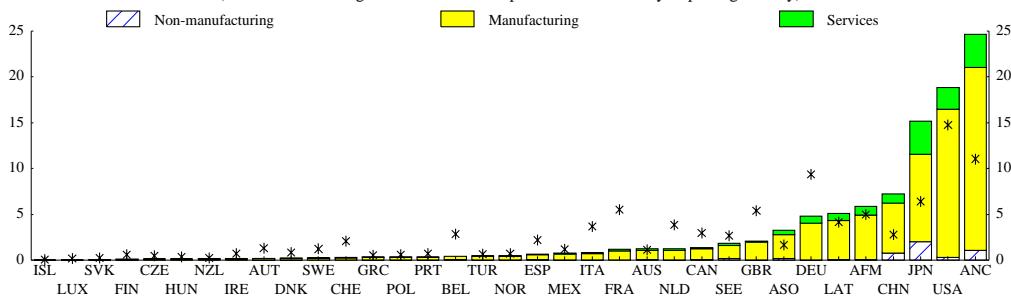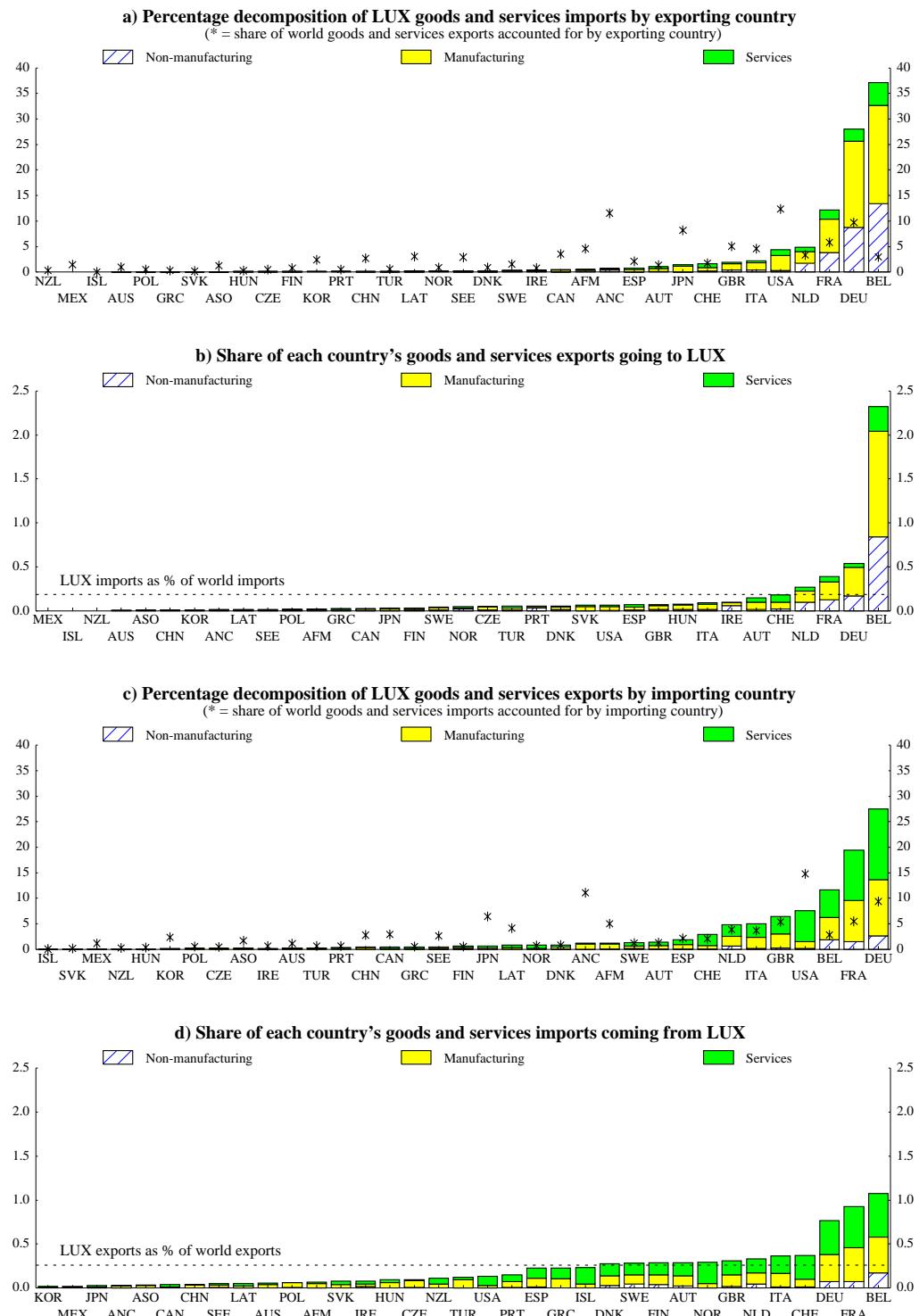**d) Share of each country's goods and services imports coming from SEE**

ANNEX 1. DERIVATION OF MERCHANDISE TRADE MATRICES

1.   There are 4 merchandise trade matrices, each of them describing trade flows for one commodity and one given base year (currently 1995) between the 30 OECD countries and the 6 non-OECD regions (see Box 1 in the main text). The definition of the commodities are based on SITC revision 3 nomenclature:

- **Food**: SITC 0 (Food and live animals) and SITC 1 (beverages and tobacco);

- **Raw materials**: SITC 2 (Inedible crude materials except fuel) and 4 (animal & vegetable oils, fats and waxes);

- **Energy**: SITC 3 (mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials);

- **Manufactures**: SITC 5 to 9.

Two further matrices are for :

- **Non-manufacturing** = Food + Raw materials + Energy;

- **Total merchandise** = Non-manufacturing + Manufacturing.

2.   As trade flows between partners on a customs basis are recorded as FOB (Free on Board) for exports but often on a CIF basis (Cost, Insurance and Freight) for imports, it has been decided to use exports data as the primary source in order to exclude the services components that might otherwise be included in imports data, and also in a purpose of consistency with the balance-of-payments merchandise trade flows which are also recorded as FOB. However, data on imports is used to fill in 'gaps' in the export data as described in more detail below.

3.   The chosen base year is 1995 because a large number of world countries are reporters for this year, and their number is declining afterwards, and because 1995 is also the National Accounts base year for most OECD countries in the ESA95 reporting system.

4.   Total 1995 exports and imports derived from these matrices may differ from those published by countries for several reasons:

- Some countries' export data are estimated if they do not report them in COMTRADE for 1995 (further details are given below).

- Partners that do not correspond to the above nomenclature are excluded: they may be not geographically defined (for example "Free areas" or "Shipments") or not precise enough (for example Europe not specified, although Africa not specified will be included in AFM) or because they are neither OECD countries, but also do not correspond to one of the non-OECD regions as defined for the INTERLINK model (for example Cyprus or Greenland).

- Total exports are the sum of partners, which are individually rounded to the nearest $1 million.

- Total imports are derived to be consistent with the exports data.

Sources

5.   The trade matrices describe not only the OECD countries' trade relationship with their partners, but also trade relationships between non-OECD areas. The OECD Annual Foreign Trade Statistics (AFTS) database deals mostly with OECD members as well as a few Asian countries (China, Hong Kong, Chinese Taipei). Because of its more comprehensive coverage, COMTRADE, the United Nations world-wide trade database, has therefore been chosen as the main source. There are 2 exceptions:

- Chinese Taipei, for which source is AFTS;

- Luxembourg, for which source is the National Statistical Agency of Luxembourg, STATEC: Belgian exports are the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) exports minus Luxembourg exports, whereas exports to Belgian are exports to BLEU (which is the only partner recognised by most countries) minus STATEC Luxembourg imports.

6.   A weakness in constructing the matrices is the scarcity of data on intra-non-OECD trade. For example, a large number of African or Middle-East countries (important exporters of non-manufactures) have never reported a geographical breakdown of their exports. Also, the break up of the Soviet Union and also of Yugoslavia happened in a period too close to 1995 to allow many of their members to provide consistent data for this year.

7.   The raw data for the calculation of goods matrices are the available set of COMTRADE import and export data in dollars on a country-with-country basis from 1993 to 1997 for food, raw materials, energy and manufacturing. This provides data on 126 countries reporting their trade with more than 220 partners. Among them, 112 are reporting in 1995 (all OECD countries, but with Belgium/Luxembourg combined); 5 in 1996 only (including Russia, Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia); 5 in 1994 only; 2 in 1993 only; 1 in 1997 and 1 in 1994 and 1996 only.

8.   Non-reporters among non-OECD countries are numerous. Their contribution to world trade is probably small, although important exceptions are non-reporters in Africa and the Middle East which include some of the major exporters of oil and other non-manufactures.

- For the Middle East, there is no exports data for United Arab Emirates, Iran or Iraq;

- For Africa, there are only 21 reporters out of 57 countries;

- For the ASO area, most of Pacific islands and 8 out of the 17 Asian countries (including Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia) do not report data.

- For the LAT area, most of the Caribbean islands (including Haiti and Cuba) are non-reporters;

- For the SEE area, 10 countries out of 24, including most of the Asian members of the former Soviet Union and Belarus, Ukraine and the former Yugoslavia do not report exports.

Calculation of the matrix

9.   The first step of the calculation is the estimation of the missing 1995 bilateral trade data. For the purpose of describing the approach, it is useful to identify 3 groups of countries: reporters in 1995; reporters, but not in 1995 and non-reporters.

10.   For countries that are reporters in 1995, the consistency between the sum of exports to partners and total exports is scrutinised. If the difference is significant, as for example was the case for Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia energy exports, missing partners are estimated on a *pro-rata* basis, using data on imports from the partner countries.

11.   For countries that are reporters, but not in 1995, available data for the closest year to 1995 is used. In the case of Gabon, the average of 1994-1996 is used, otherwise by order of preference: 1996, 1994, 1997, 1993. The data are corrected for exchange rates effects by scaling them by the change in the dollar exchange rate between 1995 and the base year. Import data are treated in a similar fashion. The check on consistency between the sum of partners and world exports is also performed.

12.   For countries that are non-reporters, exports are partners' import data. While every effort has been made to incorporate all relevant partial information, the resulting matrices probably subject to (at least) two biases: an under-estimation of intra-non-reporters trade, due to the lack of data on both exports and imports; an over-estimation of exports from non-reporters to reporting countries, due to the use of imports data, which includes insurance and freight.

13.   The final stage in constructing the matrices consists in summing up bilateral exports data to create exports to and from non-OECD regions, rounding of the matrices to the nearest one million dollars.

ANNEX 2. DERIVATION OF THE NON-FACTOR SERVICES TRADE MATRIX

1.   The basic format of the trade matrix for non-factor services is the same as that for the merchandise trade matrices, summarising multilateral trade for 30 OECD countries and 6 non-OECD regions in the same reference year, 1995. Non-factor services correspond to the definition of services in the International Monetary Fund *Balance of payments manual, Fifth edition* (BPM5, codes 2200 for exports and 3200 for imports in the IMF balance of payments database).

Sources

2.   Constructing the matrix for non-factor services was more difficult than those for merchandise trade because of the scarcity of bilateral data on services. Most of the bilateral service trade data that has been used comes from individual national sources,[1] although use has also been made of EUROSTAT data, especially for intra-EU services trade. Countries for which there is relatively comprehensive coverage are the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and Australia (consequently more confidence can be placed in the results for these countries). To be consistent with the goods trade matrices, the primary source are data on exports, although data on imports have been used to fill the 'gaps'.

3.   In contrast to merchandise trade data, for most countries there is typically far from a complete breakdown of services trade by individual partner countries, with partners sometimes identified by broad regional groupings, and world coverage not necessarily ensured. Where bilateral data for 1995 is not available, but data for another year is, the latter has been scaled to match the aggregate services trade total according to the OECD's ADB database (for example, the reporting year for Denmark, Ireland and Sweden is 1999). Only OECD countries are reporters (with the exceptions of Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Switzerland and Turkey), which means that no information is available for intra-non-OECD trade.

4.   The sources used by order of priority for the calculation of a country exports are as follows: national source exports data; EUROSTAT exports data (as described further below); national source import data; and EUROSTAT imports data.

5.   EUROSTAT provides services trade data for individual EU countries with the following OECD trading partners:

    −   Total European Union (EU15) but typically without information on a breakdown within the EU, the European Free Trade Agreement region (EFTA: Iceland, Liechstenstein, Norway and Switzerland), Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Turkey and the United States.

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1.   We are indebted to Bill Cave of the Statistics Department at the OECD who collected much of the nationally sources bilateral trade data for services on which the matrix was constructed.

In addition, EUROSTAT services trade data for individual EU countries with the following non-OECD trading partners (computed with as close a correspondence to the INTERLINK classification as possible) is available as follows:

- China, excluding Hong Kong, China (CHN);

- Dynamic Asia including Korea (ANCK): sum of Core Newly Industrializing Countries (Hong Kong, China; Korea; Singapore and Chinese Taipei) and Asian NICs of the second wave of industrialisation (Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand);

- Africa and Middle-East (AFM): sum of Africa, 'Near and Middle East Orient' and 'Other Near and Middle East Orient', (where the latter region is available);

- Other Asia (ASO): Total Asia minus China, Japan, Dynamic Asia including Korea (ANCK) and the Middle-East;

- Latin America (LAT): Total America minus United States, Canada and Mexico;

- Central and Eastern Europe (SEE): sum of the Community of Independent States and of Central and Eastern Europe minus Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland.

EUROSTAT also provides this breakdown of services trade for both the United States and Japan, as well as the Slovak Republic (the latter as a prospective member of the EU).

Calculation of the Matrix

6.   The calculation of the matrix has been done as a series of steps, at each step filling only 'cells' left empty by the preceding steps, as follows:

1. Using only the most directly relevant data from national sources and EUROSTAT on the geographical breakdown of service exports, a 'core' service matrix was obtained. This filled 36 per cent of the matrix cells corresponding to nearly half of the value of total world trade in non-factor services.

2. At the next stage additional data on services trade for particular regions was divided between their members on a pro-rata basis (so for example export data to a region is allocated between countries according to the size of each country's imports). These regions are combined Belgium and Luxembourg (BLEU), Korea and Dynamic Asia combined (ANCK), and the EFTA countries (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland). At the end of this stage 44 per cent of the matrix cells were filled.

3. Exports to missing trade partners were then estimated using manufacturing shares (further details given below) for countries whose coverage was almost complete, namely: the United States, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and Mexico. At the end of this step 48 per cent of the matrix cells were filled.

4. EU intra-trade was estimated using data on EU members exports to the EU15 in aggregate and allocating them on a *pro-rata* basis in relation to the size of the trading partners service imports. Slovak Republic trade with the EU15 as well as data on EU15 imports from other OECD countries and China were then split on a *pro-rata* basis to estimate trade with EU members. At the completion of this stage 65 per cent of the matrix cells were filled.

5. Remaining gaps were then filled on the basis of manufacturing exports shares (as described in further detail below).

6. Finally, all cells in a particular row are scaled so that the row total corresponds to total service exports in 1995 for each country/region correspond to the data in the OECD's ADB database, with each cell being rounded to the nearest $1 million.[2]

Table A1 provides further details of the data source for each individual cell of the matrix.

7. Manufacturing export shares were used to estimate missing service exports shares (in steps 3 and 5 above) after applying a scaling factor reflecting the relative share accounted for by the trading partner in world services imports compared to its share in world manufacturing imports, as follows:

Share of A's services = Share of A's manufacturing   x   Scaling factor , where:
exports going to B   exports going to B

Scaling factor = 1 + share of B in world - share of B in world
                        service imports   manufacturing imports

8. The form of this scaling factor is only likely to produce modest changes in the manufacturing share and was determined following some experimental estimation where share data for both service and manufacturing exports was already available.[3] Manufacturing, rather than total goods, export shares have been used to estimate the missing services data on the grounds that trade in non-manufactured goods is more strongly influenced by natural resource endowments.

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2. A more elaborate approach, matching totals both on the export side (by rows) and imports side (by columns) using recursive scaling was attempted, but abandoned because it caused too many substantial changes in the geographical structure of trade compared to the original matrix.

3. In particular this form of scaling factor was found to be more reliable than one specified as the *ratio* of share of the partner country in world service imports to the share of the partner country in world manufacturing imports.

ANNEX 3. THE TRADE MATRICES AND DERIVATION OF FIGURES

1.   Tables A2 to A9 provide full listings of each of the matrices for trade in food, raw materials, energy, manufactures, non-manufacturing, total goods, non-factor services and total goods and services. Each row of the matrix gives the value of exports, in millions of dollars, for one geographical entity (OECD country or non-OECD area) to each of its 36 trading partners in the reference year, 1995 (see Box 1 of the main text for the country and non-OECD abbreviations used). A country's total exports are therefore equal to the sum of the cells in its corresponding row, whereas its imports are equal to the sum of cells in its corresponding column. These matrices can also be downloaded from http://www.oecd.org/xls/M00009000/M00009353.xls.

Derivation of Figures

2.   Figures 2.1 to 2.16 provide various rankings and summary information of on the size of countries/regions aggregate imports or exports in global trade. The source data is customs-based trade data in the OECD's ADB database, with the exceptions of Figures 2.15 and 2.16 which are based on national accounts data for exports and imports in order to ensure comparability with the measure of GDP against which the data is normalised.

3.   Figure 1.1 and Figures 3.1 to 3.36 provide various summary representations of bilateral trade and as such are derived directly from the trade matrices. In order to further explain this correspondence consider the following notation.

Notation

4.   Let XGS.c.p denote total exports of goods and services from country 'c' to partner country 'p' where 'c' and 'p' correspond to the country/region abbreviations shown in Box 1. This corresponds to row 'c' and column 'c' of the matrix XGS listed in this annex. Similarly, XM.c.p, XN.c.p, and XS.c.p denote exports of manufactures, non-manufactures and services, respectively, from country 'c' to partner country 'p'.

5.   For the purposes of exposition the United States (c ='USA') is take as an illustrative example throughout. Total US exports of goods and services, XGS.USA.WLD (where 'WLD' denotes the total world) is equal to the USA row total, whereas XGS.USA.WLD denotes total world imports of goods and services, corresponding with the USA column total.

Figure 1

6.   The source is the goods and services matrix, XGS, bilateral world trade is split into broad regions by summing various groups of cells in the matrix. For example, XGS.EUR.NAFTA = SUM(XGS.c.p), where c is equal to the sum of all countries in OECD Europe and p the sum of all NAFTA countries (USA, CAN, MEX). On the horizontal scale, the width of a region is then proportional to its share in total world

exports so for OECD Europe this is given by XGS.EUR.WLD/XGS.WLD.WLD. Similarly, on the vertical scale exports are split by partner-regions with respect to their weight in the region's exports, so for OECD Europe, the height of the partner NAFTA is proportional to XGS.EUR.NAFTA/XGS.EUR.WLD. Consequently, the size of each rectangle is proportional to the weight of the corresponding flow in world goods and services trade.

Figures 3.1 to 3.36

7.   These figures summarise the geographical and commodity structure of a single country or regions import or exports. Each figure consists of a set of 4 panels presenting partners ordered according to their weight in the country goods and services trade (partner's importance for the country) or the country trade weight in partner's goods and services trade (country's importance for the partner). Each bar is also broken down into its non-manufacturing, manufacturing and services components

8.   In the case of the European Union and the euro area, data are presented as if the area was a single country, with its intra-trade set to zero and partners countries and world trade re-calculated accordingly.

9.   To consider how these Figures are related to the matrices in further detail consider the set of charts representing the bilateral trade of the United States, Figure 3.1.

Panel a) Percentage decomposition of USA merchandise imports by exporting country

Partners *p* are ranked according to 100*XGS.p.USA/XGS.WLD.USA
Commodity components are 100*Xcom.p.USA/XGS.p.USA (com = N, M, S)
Stars (*) represent 100*XGS.p.wld/XGS.wld.wld, thus if "*" is below the height of the (total) bar, it implies that the US imports relatively more from the partner than the world average.

Panel b) Share of each country's merchandise exports going to USA

Partners *p* are ranked according to 100*XGS.p.USA/XGS.p.WLD
Commodity components are 100*Xcom.p.USA/XGS.p.WLD (com = N, M, S)
The dashed line represents 100*XGS.WLD.USA/XGS.WLD.WLD, so that if the dashed line is below the bar for a particular partner, the partner exports relatively more to USA than the average.

Panel c) Percentage decomposition of USA merchandise exports by importing country

Partners *p* ordered by 100*XGS.USA.p/XGS.USA.WLD
Commodity components are 100*Xcom.USA.p/XGS.USA.WLD (com = N, M, S)
Stars '*' represent 100*XGS.WLD.p/XGS.WLD.WLD, so that if '*' is below the bar, USA exports relatively more to the partner than the average.

Panel d) Share of each country's merchandise imports coming from USA

Partners *p* ordered by 100*XGS.USA.p/XGS.WLD.p
Commodity components are 100*Xcom.USA.p/XGS.WLD.p (com = N, M, S)

The dashed line represents 100*XGS.USA.WLD/XGS.WLD.WLD, so that if the line is below the bar, the partner imports relatively more from USA than the average.

Determination of export market indicators

An indicator of the manufacturing export market of a country 'c' is computed as:

c.XMVMKT = SUM(XM.c.p/XM.wld.p*p.MMVD)

where p.MMVD is the manufacturing import volume expressed in 1995 US$ of a trading partner *p* and where the 'SUM' is performed over all trading partners *p*, *i.e.* every OECD country and non-OECD region. Similar calculations can be performed for non-manufactures and services.

Table A1. **Source and calculation of services matrix**

	AUS	AUT	BEL	CAN	CZE	DNK	FIN	FRA	DEU	GRC	HUN	ISL
AUS	0	NT MS	NT 95-96 [2]	NT 95-96			NT MS	NT 95-96	NT 95-96	NT 95-96		
AUT	NT	0	EU [5]	NT	NT	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	EU [4]
BEL	NT [2]	EU [2] [5]	0	NT [2]	NT [2]	EU [2] [5]	EU [2] [5]	EU [2] [5]	EU [2] [5]	EU [2] [5]	NT [2]	EU [2] [4]
CAN	NT	NT	NT [2]	0		NT	NT	NT	NT	NT		
CZE		NT MS	NT MS[2]		0	EU MS [5]	NT MS	NT MS	NT MS	NT MS		
DNK	EU 99	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU 99	0	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU 99[4]
FIN	NT	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	NT	EU [5]	0	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	EU [4]
FRA	NT	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	NT	EU [5]	EU [5]	0	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	EU [4]
DEU	NT	NT 96	NT 96 [2]	NT	NT	NT 96	NT 96	NT 96	0	NT 96	NT	EU [4]
GRC	EU	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU	EU	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	0		EU [4]
HUN		NT MS	NT MS[2]			EU MS [5]	NT MS	NT MS	NT MS	NT MS	0	
ISL		EU MS [4]	EU MS [2] [4]			EU MS 99[4]	EU MS [4]	EU MS [4]	EU MS [4]	EU MS [4]		0
IRE		EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU [5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU [5]	EU 99[4]
ITA	NT	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	NT	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	EU [4]
JPN	NT	NT	NT 98 [2]	NT			NT	NT 98	NT 98	NT		
KOR	NT MS			NT MS								
LUX	NT [2]	EU [2] [5]	EU [2] [5]	NT [2]	NT [2]	EU [2] [5]	EU [2] [5]	EU [2] [5]	EU [2] [5]	EU [2] [5]	NT [2]	EU [2] [4]
MEX		NT MS	NT MS[2]				NT MS	NT MS	NT MS	NT MS		
NLD	NT	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	NT	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	EU [4]
NZL		NT MS	NT MS[2]			EU MS [5]	NT MS	NT MS	NT MS	NT MS		
NOR		EU MS [4]	EU MS [2] [4]			EU MS [4]	EU MS [4]	EU MS [4]		EU MS [4]		
POL		NT MS	NT MS[2]			EU MS [5]	NT MS	NT MS	NT MS	NT MS		
PRT	NT	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	NT	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	EU [4]
SVK		EU 98[5]	[2]			EU 98[5]	EU 98[5]	EU 98[5]	EU 98[5]	EU 98[5]		
ESP	NT	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	NT	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	EU [4]
SWE	EU 99	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU 99	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU 99[4]
CHE		EU MS [4]	EU MS [2] [4]			EU MS [4]	EU MS [4]	EU MS [4]		EU MS [4]		
TUR		NT MS	NT MS[2]			EU MS [5]	NT MS	NT MS	NT MS	NT MS		
GBR	NT	NT	NT [2]	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT		NT
USA	NT	NT MS	NT [2]	NT			NT MS	NT	NT	NT MS		
CHN		NT MS	NT MS[2]			EU MS [5]	NT MS	NT MS	NT MS	NT MS		
ANC												
ASO												
LAT												
AFM												
SEE												

NT: National sources data.
EU : Eurostat data
MS : based on partner's import data
96 : 1996 data rescaled to 1995
0 : Set to zero
Blank cells are filled in by alocating total services exports according to manufacturing exports shares.

[1] : Exports to ASEAN.
[2] : BLEU split into BEL and LUX.
[3] : Sum of Eurostat Core and 2d wave of Asian Newly Industrializing countries split into ANC and KOR.
[4] : Eurotat EFTA split into ISL, NOR, CHE.
[5] : Eurostat EU15 data split into members.

Table A1. **Source and calculation of services matrix (cont'd)**

	IRE	ITA	JPN	KOR	LUX	MEX	NLD	NZL	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK
AUS	NT 95-96	NT 95-96	NT 95-96	NT 95-96	NT 95-96 [2]	NT 95-96	NT 95-96	NT 95-96			NT MS	
AUT	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	EU [3]	EU [5]	NT	EU [5]	NT	EU [4]	NT	EU [5]	EU MS 98[5]
BEL	EU [2] [5]	EU [2] [5]	NT [2]	EU [2] [3]	EU [2] [5]	NT [2]	EU [2] [5]	NT [2]	[2] [4]	NT [2]	EU [2] [5]	[2]
CAN	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT [2]	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	
CZE	EU MS [5]	NT MS			NT MS[2]		NT MS				NT MS	
DNK	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU 99[3]	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU 99[4]	EU 99	EU 99[5]	EU MS 98[5]
FIN	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	EU [3]	EU [5]	EU	EU [5]	NT	EU [4]	NT	EU [5]	EU MS 98[5]
FRA	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	EU [3]	EU [5]	NT	EU [5]	NT	EU [4]	NT	EU [5]	EU MS 98[5]
DEU	NT 96	NT 96	NT	EU [3]	NT 96 [2]	NT	NT 96	NT	NT 96	NT	NT 96	
GRC	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU	EU [3] [5]	EU [5]	EU	EU [5]	EU	EU [4]	EU	EU [5]	EU MS 98[5]
HUN	EU MS [5]	NT MS			NT MS[2]		NT MS				NT MS	
ISL	EU MS 99[4]	EU MS [4]			EU MS [2] [4]		EU MS [4]				EU MS [4]	
IRE	0	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU [3] [5]	EU 99[5]		EU 99[5]	EU [5]	EU 99[4]	EU [5]	EU 99[5]	EU MS 98[5]
ITA	EU [5]	0	NT	EU [3]	EU [5]	NT	EU [5]	NT	EU [4]	NT	EU [5]	EU MS 98[5]
JPN		NT 98	0	NT 98	NT 98 [2]	NT	NT 98	NT			NT	
KOR			NT MS 98	0								
LUX	EU [2] [5]	EU [2] [5]	NT [2]	EU [3] [5]	0	NT [2]	EU [2] [5]	NT [2]	EU [2] [4]	NT [2]	EU [2] [5]	EU MS 98[5]
MEX		NT MS	NT MS		NT MS[2]	0	NT MS				NT MS	
NLD	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	EU [3]	EU [5]	NT	0	NT	EU [4]	NT	EU [5]	EU MS 98[5]
NZL	EU MS [5]	NT MS	NT MS		NT MS[2]		NT MS	0			NT MS	
NOR	EU MS [4]	EU MS [4]			EU MS [2] [4]		EU MS [4]		0		EU MS [4]	
POL	EU MS [5]	NT MS			NT MS[2]		NT MS			0	NT MS	
PRT	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	EU [3]	EU [5]	EU	EU [5]	EU	EU [4]	EU	0	EU MS 98[5]
SVK	EU 98[5]	EU 98[5]	NT 98		EU 98[5]		EU 98[5]				EU 98[5]	0
ESP	EU [5]	EU [5]	NT	EU [3]	EU [5]	NT	EU [5]	NT	EU [4]	NT	EU [5]	EU MS 98[5]
SWE	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU 99[3]	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU 99[4]	EU 99	EU 99[5]	EU MS 98[5]
CHE	EU MS [4]	EU MS [4]			EU MS [2] [4]		EU MS [4]				EU MS [4]	
TUR	EU MS [5]	NT MS			NT MS[2]		NT MS				NT MS	
GBR	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT [2]	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	
USA		NT	NT	NT	NT [2]	NT	NT	NT	NT		NT MS	
CHN	EU MS [5]	NT MS			NT MS[2]		NT MS				NT MS	
ANC												
ASO												
LAT												
AFM												
SEE												

NT: National sources data.
EU : Eurostat data
MS : based on partner's import data
96 : 1996 data rescaled to 1995
0 : Set to zero
Blank cells are filled in by alocating total services exports according to manufacturing exports shares.

[1] : Exports to ASEAN.
[2] : BLEU split into BEL and LUX.
[3] : Sum of Eurostat Core and 2d wave of Asian Newly Industrializing countries split into ANC and KOR.
[4] : Eurotat EFTA split into ISL, NOR, CHE.
[5] : Eurostat EU15 data split into members.

Table A1. **Source and calculation of services matrix (cont'd)**

	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	GBR	USA	CHN	ANC	ASO	LAT	AFM	SEE
AUS	NT MS	NT 95-96	NT 95-96		NT 95-96	NT 95-96	NT 95-96	NT 95-96		NT 95-96		
AUT	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [4]	NT	EU [5]	NT	NT	NT [1]	EU	NT	NT	NT
BEL	EU [2] [5]	EU [2] [5]	EU [2]	NT [2]	EU [2] [5]	NT [2]	NT [2]	NT [1][2]	EU [2]	NT [2]	NT [2]	NT [2]
CAN	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT		NT	NT	
CZE	NT MS	EU MS [5]			NT MS							
DNK	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU [4]	EU 99	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU 99	EU 99[3]	EU 99	EU 99	EU 99	EU 99
FIN	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [4]	NT	EU [5]	NT	NT	NT [1]	EU	NT	NT	NT
FRA	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [4]	NT	EU [5]	NT	NT	NT [1]	EU	NT	NT	NT
DEU	NT 96	NT 96	NT 96	NT	NT 96	NT	NT	NT [1]	EU	NT	NT	NT
GRC	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [4]	EU	EU [5]	EU	EU	EU [3] [5]	EU [5]	EU	EU	EU [5]
HUN	NT MS	EU MS [5]			EU MS [5]							
ISL	EU MS [4]	EU MS 99[4]										
IRE	EU 99[5]	EU 99[5]	EU [4]	EU [5]	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU [5]	EU [3] [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [5]
ITA	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [4]	NT	EU [5]	NT	NT	NT [1]	EU	NT	NT	NT
JPN	NT 98	NT 98	NT 98		NT 98	NT	NT	NT [1]		NT 98	NT 98	NT 98
KOR					NT MS	NT MS						
LUX	EU [2] [5]	EU [2] [5]	EU [4]	NT [2]	EU [2] [5]	NT [2]	NT [2]	NT [1][2]	EU [2]	NT [2]	NT [2]	NT [2]
MEX	NT MS				NT MS							
NLD	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [4]	NT	EU [5]	NT	NT	NT [1]	EU	NT	NT	NT
NZL	NT MS	EU MS [5]			NT MS							
NOR	EU MS [4]	EU MS [4]										
POL	NT MS	EU MS [5]			NT MS							
PRT	EU [5]	EU [5]	EU [4]	NT	EU [5]	NT	NT	NT [1]	EU	NT	NT	NT
SVK	EU 98[5]	EU 98[5]			EU 98[5]	NT 98						
ESP	0	EU [5]	EU [4]	NT	EU [5]	NT	NT	NT [1]	EU	NT	NT	NT
SWE	EU 99[5]	0	EU [4]	EU 99	EU 99[5]	EU 99	EU 99	EU 99[3]	EU 99	EU 99	EU 99	EU 99
CHE	EU MS [4]	EU MS [4]	0									
TUR	NT MS	EU MS [5]		0	NT MS							
GBR	NT	NT	NT	NT	0	NT	NT	NT		NT		NT
USA	NT	NT	NT		NT	0	NT	NT		NT	NT	NT
CHN	NT MS	EU MS [5]			NT MS		0					
ANC												
ASO												
LAT												
AFM												
SEE												

NT: National sources data.
EU : Eurostat data
MS : based on partner's import data
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Blank cells are filled in by alocating total services exports according to manufacturing exports shares.

[1] : Exports to ASEAN.
[2] : BLEU split into BEL and LUX.
[3] : Sum of Eurostat Core and 2d wave of Asian Newly Industrializing countries split into ANC and
[4] : Eurotat EFTA split into ISL, NOR, CHE.
[5] : Eurostat EU15 data split into members.

Table A2. **Food [SITC 0 + 1]**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Source: United Nations COMTRADE database

	USA	JPN	DEU	FRA	ITA	GBR	CAN	AUS	AUT	BEL	CZE	DNK	FIN	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRE	KOR	LUX
USA	0	12557	921	439	401	905	5496	333	30	1924	32	140	134	71	12	29	213	2455	2
JPN	316	0	18	7	4	16	26	48	0	7	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	226	0
DEU	682	309	0	3216	3212	1620	93	34	1270	1440	309	752	108	413	121	9	53	100	191
FRA	1291	848	6610	0	4938	3452	257	54	185	5050	96	405	81	633	52	6	179	73	169
ITA	782	199	3922	1949	0	1112	156	107	399	465	79	170	44	292	52	2	39	6	26
GBR	978	446	1225	2556	839	0	200	163	52	720	45	274	75	300	22	22	1617	225	8
CAN	6599	1445	76	112	123	218	0	33	2	193	5	32	12	9	10	4	10	101	1
AUS	604	2267	65	32	7	259	109	0	3	26	0	9	3	3	0	0	8	199	0
AUT	27	37	567	50	476	47	2	2	0	14	76	8	9	18	75	1	1	2	0
BEL	147	126	2959	4008	797	1036	43	20	82	0	39	139	19	165	29	2	66	23	545
CZE	10	25	283	13	8	13	1	0	33	21	0	5	3	5	11	0	1	0	0
DNK	347	1044	2504	846	791	1248	39	27	48	201	31	0	166	184	11	22	35	65	5
FIN	32	20	38	8	15	32	4	5	4	43	9	31	0	3	1	0	10	1	0
GRC	92	51	561	111	393	219	24	19	31	40	16	14	3	0	16	0	4	9	2
HUN	26	16	447	86	193	34	5	2	127	28	49	8	11	9	0	0	2	0	0
ISL	189	173	113	117	30	273	25	1	1	27	0	130	6	14	0	0	2	2	0
IRE	179	104	1234	709	199	2766	48	30	16	134	8	113	36	181	22	6	0	23	0
KOR	164	1716	8	13	13	10	21	18	0	12	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
LUX	1	0	139	120	3	4	0	0	2	150	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MEX	5135	75	48	61	22	46	41	5	1	35	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	14	0
NLD	839	306	9933	3989	2579	2762	62	55	307	3482	109	493	145	818	65	13	218	81	55
NZL	700	796	166	106	32	646	138	419	6	89	0	19	4	19	0	0	2	124	0
NOR	150	336	265	340	166	246	20	13	6	51	7	376	66	17	1	7	3	11	3
POL	53	7	516	55	163	37	7	1	38	54	38	62	9	1	12	0	3	2	0
PRT	57	20	58	260	96	152	17	4	7	81	0	32	5	8	1	0	8	0	9
SVK	3	1	22	1	13	0	0	0	8	10	209	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	0
ESP	413	210	2263	2393	1043	1221	57	24	102	376	80	161	64	101	21	2	33	18	4
SWE	212	17	144	138	43	40	9	3	9	39	11	216	218	6	6	9	2	12	0
CHE	129	44	497	234	251	93	28	18	106	139	10	30	16	13	12	3	2	7	8
TUR	271	58	689	175	216	166	23	22	64	96	19	15	14	45	10	0	8	16	2
CHN	548	3996	283	108	86	86	77	42	4	75	10	8	2	5	3	0	1	504	4
ANC	3110	8486	579	267	189	479	373	501	23	156	6	28	20	28	15	2	10	901	1
ASO	746	1540	484	145	179	514	98	167	10	150	21	16	18	43	7	0	7	194	2
LAT	7045	2580	3045	1133	1544	1547	466	121	45	1662	8	353	180	159	76	3	56	306	1
AFM	675	1107	1661	2172	876	1734	125	59	83	703	49	59	49	128	95	0	47	70	34
SEE	137	222	482	101	265	111	16	12	100	45	38	43	57	140	63	0	12	34	0
Imports	32689	41184	42825	26070	20205	23144	8106	2362	3204	17738	1409	4148	1581	3838	833	142	2653	5804	1072

Table A2. **Food (cont'd)**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Source: United Nations COMTRADE database

	MEX	NLD	NZL	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	CHN	ANC	ASO	LAT	AFM	SEE	Exports
USA	2227	1090	86	71	118	170	1	879	125	171	330	1315	5141	781	3969	4875	1446	48889
JPN	1	20	13	2	0	0	0	12	1	3	4	94	1095	105	19	54	14	2108
DEU	86	3793	6	80	470	90	75	766	281	578	260	90	382	39	309	1094	2198	24529
FRA	30	2759	12	78	108	670	14	2964	153	977	133	295	1108	210	1006	3142	653	38691
ITA	14	535	9	53	90	100	38	518	164	679	34	2	104	12	289	816	818	14076
GBR	37	1461	24	122	57	284	4	1252	208	119	84	41	1247	99	758	1439	352	17355
CAN	128	56	17	18	18	7	0	99	22	28	29	886	382	94	618	940	33	12360
AUS	21	34	306	7	5	2	0	20	22	24	0	50	1984	300	32	511	46	6958
AUT	1	45	0	5	39	1	29	12	24	109	10	0	17	1	12	45	319	2081
BEL	27	3595	3	29	45	64	8	343	62	68	86	19	138	62	278	1054	512	16638
CZE	0	106	0	0	96	4	262	5	2	8	1	0	11	11	16	37	217	1208
DNK	5	358	4	309	102	101	4	318	557	125	18	53	219	72	195	540	609	11203
FIN	0	24	0	35	20	0	1	7	135	4	1	4	5	0	18	34	374	918
GRC	4	132	1	3	49	23	5	64	16	12	15	0	12	1	51	128	452	2573
HUN	0	61	1	2	73	1	38	26	25	44	8	1	19	10	5	113	1009	2479
ISL	0	20	0	26	1	32	0	63	17	4	0	0	29	0	7	9	8	1319
IRE	49	631	7	77	21	24	0	261	114	20	3	2	230	46	74	806	253	8426
KOR	1	7	5	5	1	2	0	58	2	1	1	107	376	33	15	30	139	2765
LUX	0	65	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	498
MEX	0	25	1	11	0	1	0	58	2	98	1	1	44	1	227	34	13	6005
NLD	24	0	7	115	246	220	40	1014	426	304	61	46	597	89	527	1541	1247	32815
NZL	63	49	0	4	3	13	0	53	29	28	2	30	940	242	331	332	114	5499
NOR	3	83	0	0	63	212	2	125	287	47	7	3	71	3	207	61	154	3412
POL	1	208	0	8	0	0	13	9	28	20	2	0	18	28	6	37	762	2198
PRT	1	75	1	6	0	0	0	349	15	21	0	0	6	5	38	168	10	1510
SVK	0	21	0	0	50	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	1	4	9	121	494
ESP	33	1006	5	53	104	1206	23	0	171	215	40	13	105	3	212	689	220	12684
SWE	1	51	0	190	28	6	1	24	0	25	2	1	10	2	11	15	134	1635
CHE	1	79	3	42	28	7	3	46	36	0	19	1	148	6	33	160	153	2405
TUR	1	169	6	9	15	10	2	71	24	68	0	4	40	37	31	757	704	3857
CHN	1	131	7	25	8	3	0	65	17	35	3	0	3633	536	66	369	552	11293
ANC	4	902	73	15	63	35	0	187	38	123	22	3453	6631	2150	167	1466	132	30635
ASO	13	322	28	5	126	23	2	135	5	24	31	266	2013	999	94	2240	610	11277
LAT	113	3025	42	125	111	275	48	1546	278	158	90	1085	1433	305	7772	2596	1789	41121
AFM	7	1072	13	46	211	194	15	938	90	187	52	77	465	404	90	4254	574	18415
SEE	1	198	0	14	145	4	21	68	33	55	192	25	16	43	19	351	6719	9782
Imports	2898	22208	680	1590	2514	3786	649	12360	3411	4385	1543	7964	28670	6730	17506	30748	23462	410111

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Table A3. **Raw materials [SITC 2 + 4]**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Source: United Nations COMTRADE database

	USA	JPN	DEU	FRA	ITA	GBR	CAN	AUS	AUT	BEL	CZE	DNK	FIN	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRE	KOR	LUX
USA	0	7031	1145	567	1115	1109	4377	184	22	993	13	57	91	105	3	1	42	3269	35
JPN	222	0	59	15	52	47	11	31	4	63	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	462	4
DEU	204	92	0	1145	1703	461	18	16	802	528	187	327	83	40	90	2	39	89	579
FRA	123	67	1171	0	1503	426	13	7	51	814	13	35	9	29	15	0	18	24	241
ITA	355	84	614	406	0	156	44	22	93	95	15	22	9	54	19	1	10	14	19
GBR	222	74	478	362	489	0	64	35	21	278	9	36	116	35	7	3	265	69	40
CAN	11752	4420	1022	384	671	959	0	137	36	646	1	21	86	18	1	0	18	642	0
AUS	208	2309	321	284	461	183	26	0	2	112	8	1	104	5	0	1	0	829	0
AUT	4	59	530	13	952	14	3	1	0	6	28	2	2	10	42	0	0	1	11
BEL	24	37	420	1104	183	240	17	2	32	0	15	5	13	14	12	0	10	23	526
CZE	4	0	356	41	67	15	0	4	296	12	0	4	6	18	24	0	2	0	3
DNK	21	30	587	85	113	141	4	1	24	55	2	0	62	23	7	4	6	46	3
FIN	19	153	817	278	165	513	3	3	35	63	4	180	0	37	6	2	33	71	3
GRC	16	7	78	84	501	51	2	6	7	23	16	2	1	0	0	0	11	1	0
HUN	3	6	144	6	165	3	0	0	82	8	9	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	2
ISL	0	1	12	4	1	12	2	0	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRE	18	1	90	73	47	364	10	3	2	20	0	2	25	3	0	0	0	1	27
KOR	155	325	11	4	12	13	9	11	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
LUX	28	1	263	124	24	45	0	0	17	151	1	13	14	0	0	0	7	0	0
MEX	1445	97	17	5	7	61	25	2	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	0
NLD	296	202	3486	1150	472	777	48	15	217	993	46	129	61	40	36	3	70	65	105
NZL	154	543	81	22	78	82	8	275	2	59	1	3	1	5	0	0	4	393	0
NOR	8	25	247	42	46	137	12	1	7	22	0	121	50	1	4	4	3	2	9
POL	1	6	392	30	41	68	0	0	34	24	40	38	6	0	9	0	2	12	1
PRT	15	60	182	135	75	168	30	3	24	22	0	10	49	5	0	0	1	2	0
SVK	0	0	49	10	36	1	0	0	43	1	122	0	0	7	73	0	0	0	0
ESP	100	82	306	433	435	242	11	34	45	76	1	29	21	16	0	3	4	9	4
SWE	37	129	1483	414	317	813	6	3	144	204	15	417	189	60	15	2	53	5	9
CHE	23	6	261	98	397	24	2	2	42	15	5	2	5	0	2	0	1	6	12
TUR	81	40	73	36	129	48	1	2	34	28	0	14	8	8	0	0	3	11	1
CHN	317	1203	192	37	181	68	20	19	1	16	0	1	1	4	0	0	4	390	1
ANC	2440	4924	545	259	468	383	244	338	26	243	12	59	28	50	15	0	15	1571	41
ASO	289	1476	269	170	147	288	7	84	1	69	1	16	3	7	0	0	2	351	1
LAT	2167	2818	1112	651	728	679	628	53	17	1185	2	11	110	38	1	2	8	648	7
AFM	580	747	704	881	1371	589	85	44	101	355	12	19	43	82	6	2	169	227	6
SEE	134	685	1000	257	1121	312	32	1	138	164	303	38	616	176	247	8	39	279	2
Import	21465	27740	18517	9609	14273	9492	5762	1339	2404	7393	882	1625	1818	892	635	38	846	9532	1692

Table A3. **Raw materials (cont'd)**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Source: United Nations COMTRADE database

	MEX	NLD	NZL	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	CHN	ANC	ASO	LAT	AFM	SEE	Exports
USA	2440	1781	36	61	11	132	0	760	114	43	532	2054	4376	709	2045	1200	189	36642
JPN	4	49	10	1	1	1	0	14	3	8	4	622	1157	177	19	89	7	3145
DEU	15	1657	3	112	253	34	48	282	346	473	226	216	329	84	107	329	283	11202
FRA	6	346	1	19	27	94	7	903	26	216	112	47	86	48	88	434	58	7077
ITA	2	99	4	19	21	14	28	218	23	124	36	21	125	26	38	226	174	3230
GBR	2	311	12	53	28	40	0	404	96	46	191	55	250	151	29	261	65	4597
CAN	204	377	25	336	9	25	1	199	69	57	44	447	871	160	264	273	8	24183
AUS	11	90	65	0	9	6	1	52	3	13	86	1092	1021	270	20	106	29	7728
AUT	0	25	0	0	9	0	9	3	5	134	1	0	3	0	3	60	128	2058
BEL	1	816	1	9	20	18	8	79	24	16	140	34	124	21	34	171	92	4285
CZE	0	16	0	1	33	1	107	11	17	12	1	0	12	3	2	5	68	1141
DNK	0	91	0	110	12	7	2	17	241	48	5	5	146	7	9	20	51	1985
FIN	0	215	0	43	4	30	2	41	111	51	20	5	200	7	1	327	60	3502
GRC	0	24	0	1	6	17	3	192	3	6	72	1	55	14	3	67	109	1379
HUN	0	36	0	0	17	0	18	2	4	15	2	0	4	1	1	5	93	632
ISL	0	14	0	11	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	73
IRE	1	52	1	63	17	4	0	25	4	6	11	2	5	6	1	6	40	930
KOR	0	6	2	1	0	0	0	6	1	2	18	522	452	166	15	37	15	1806
LUX	0	42	0	1	2	0	0	13	31	17	1	0	2	0	1	4	5	807
MEX	0	8	0	0	0	7	0	14	0	86	0	7	37	4	191	20	0	2086
NLD	7	0	5	61	108	73	14	362	136	261	242	122	254	55	55	306	192	10464
NZL	4	5	0	1	1	4	0	6	0	2	93	284	366	116	11	42	1	2647
NOR	0	108	0	0	3	2	0	21	124	16	14	1	28	6	3	5	3	1075
POL	23	56	0	11	0	1	22	17	36	8	3	1	15	9	12	57	55	1030
PRT	1	172	0	3	5	0	0	332	15	21	22	16	41	4	65	136	1	1615
SVK	0	7	0	0	13	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	6	37	415
ESP	7	132	1	26	6	372	0	0	31	52	60	8	49	12	70	314	23	3014
SWE	3	440	0	445	59	5	3	154	0	65	24	11	93	24	8	389	36	6074
CHE	1	22	0	1	5	2	0	17	12	0	3	2	13	1	2	6	13	1003
TUR	1	25	0	2	2	4	0	90	6	12	0	45	15	16	2	213	108	1058
CHN	3	319	9	1	11	3	0	32	2	9	13	0	1594	205	21	59	64	4800
ANC	90	1436	39	15	36	21	0	437	62	15	305	4022	5494	2548	461	1634	136	28412
ASO	11	143	26	5	11	5	0	25	13	8	30	543	1459	242	39	196	432	6369
LAT	358	1378	11	311	69	197	2	673	71	145	172	1179	1183	589	3579	1418	274	22474
AFM	49	532	15	145	87	286	8	680	34	109	236	448	1439	730	225	1617	236	12899
SEE	6	262	6	106	578	50	241	199	282	94	756	618	101	64	60	369	3343	12687
Import	3250	11092	272	1974	1474	1455	524	6283	1951	2194	3475	12431	21400	6476	7484	10407	6428	234524

Table A4. **Energy [SITC 3]**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Source: United Nations COMTRADE database

	USA	JPN	DEU	FRA	ITA	GBR	CAN	AUS	AUT	BEL	CZE	DNK	FIN	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRE	KOR	LUX
USA	0	992	120	231	589	285	1476	117	1	269	0	67	54	12	0	3	42	659	0
JPN	238	0	17	5	10	6	2	10	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	939	0
DEU	93	27	0	500	167	268	12	10	576	436	77	124	46	19	27	2	7	58	242
FRA	129	12	909	0	1097	880	6	3	12	536	3	18	9	21	3	0	16	10	35
ITA	62	6	92	63	0	70	8	0	96	27	1	2	0	67	2	0	5	3	0
GBR	3320	6	2341	2060	686	0	300	6	6	316	3	28	474	15	1	5	608	5	0
CAN	15539	915	0	23	61	61	0	1	0	12	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	278	0
AUS	169	3362	16	114	116	151	0	0	0	100	0	27	0	0	0	0	9	755	0
AUT	0	0	308	0	7	2	0	0	0	1	86	0	1	5	83	0	0	0	0
BEL	165	4	1095	769	215	217	15	1	13	0	5	16	58	8	4	1	9	2	481
CZE	0	0	233	2	28	0	0	0	192	8	0	0	8	0	95	0	0	0	0
DNK	6	0	173	55	71	82	0	0	0	1	0	0	155	0	0	13	0	0	0
FIN	84	1	23	2	0	110	17	0	0	5	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRC	10	0	0	20	54	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUN	1	0	69	0	8	1	0	0	166	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ISL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRE	3	0	1	22	5	121	2	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOR	115	932	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LUX	0	0	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEX	6321	463	3	16	0	59	68	0	0	67	0	0	0	1	0	0	46	2	0
NLD	175	6	6323	1004	481	286	29	1	23	2474	3	50	15	21	2	5	7	6	40
NZL	22	26	0	0	0	2	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOR	1219	1	1893	1978	253	5854	1394	0	0	830	0	511	478	8	0	76	247	0	0
POL	16	0	273	35	31	71	0	0	149	78	146	131	126	0	39	1	23	0	1
PRT	129	0	1	43	28	63	5	0	0	42	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SVK	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	58	0	171	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0
ESP	173	1	37	181	126	106	26	0	7	54	0	2	0	3	0	10	0	9	0
SWE	39	1	274	68	39	284	0	0	1	15	1	254	63	0	0	1	9	0	0
CHE	1	2	51	11	30	1	0	0	8	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
TUR	10	0	1	6	159	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	0
CHN	437	1959	64	58	58	24	8	8	1	48	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	713	0
ANC	825	8741	15	22	137	5	0	820	0	3	0	6	0	1	0	0	3	2380	0
ASO	23	2350	2	5	0	9	0	633	0	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	23	0
LAT	13024	20	375	150	238	495	319	2	0	57	0	34	9	7	0	0	32	288	0
AFM	19192	25780	3784	7391	10226	1614	1124	521	881	573	0	127	14	1320	13	24	20	15536	0
SEE	408	308	5441	1218	2580	2230	18	0	780	283	1719	252	1273	220	1506	0	3053	30	0
Imports	61948	45915	23972	16053	17501	13369	4829	2309	2970	6282	2220	1674	2786	1747	1845	144	4136	21696	799

Table A4. **Energy (cont'd)**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Source: United Nations COMTRADE database

	MEX	NLD	NZL	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	CHN	ANC	ASO	LAT	AFM	SEE	Exports
USA	1293	526	28	35	4	69	0	247	66	4	137	28	835	91	1720	456	186	10642
JPN	1	26	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	318	967	87	39	13	28	2734
DEU	3	602	1	107	96	20	18	43	173	880	20	12	93	41	124	109	96	5129
FRA	2	428	1	33	14	38	1	481	31	1480	31	4	85	38	87	301	28	6782
ITA	5	10	0	0	4	69	0	215	3	228	54	6	108	82	257	626	139	2310
GBR	5	1696	7	250	335	156	0	721	267	19	5	37	80	33	180	352	272	14595
CAN	38	36	0	0	0	7	0	14	0	0	12	2	65	7	182	12	1	17271
AUS	0	94	200	3	0	15	0	61	29	0	72	53	1233	756	211	80	43	7669
AUT	0	1	1	0	6	0	16	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	60	600
BEL	0	727	1	19	20	51	1	52	31	202	5	1	24	12	38	108	36	4406
CZE	0	0	0	0	67	0	221	1	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	914
DNK	0	132	0	128	6	0	0	42	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1252
FIN	0	9	0	9	26	1	0	2	236	0	0	0	48	0	0	1	182	769
GRC	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	41	1	3	21	68	197	179	604
HUN	0	2	0	0	7	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	7	98	381
ISL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IRE	0	10	0	3	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	188
KOR	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	482	703	82	1	14	62	2432
LUX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
MEX	0	14	0	1	0	57	0	515	0	0	0	0	28	0	490	4	1	8156
NLD	1	0	1	18	26	17	1	34	53	250	2	1	155	10	55	158	53	11786
NZL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	18	8	0	0	218
NOR	0	2995	7	0	168	45	0	227	1342	9	0	0	32	0	0	82	58	19707
POL	0	73	0	29	0	10	70	22	54	9	9	0	0	0	82	10	366	1854
PRT	0	40	0	8	0	0	0	132	4	0	3	0	2	5	32	89	0	631
SVK	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	358
ESP	0	155	0	26	2	126	0	0	2	0	19	0	8	20	47	217	31	1388
SWE	0	63	0	199	60	0	0	10	0	1	1	0	2	0	22	4	52	1463
CHE	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	120
TUR	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	64	7	281
CHN	25	73	1	9	4	0	0	39	11	16	25	0	1236	365	102	28	28	5346
ANC	1	68	176	1	0	0	0	24	0	4	0	3041	8921	2082	39	46	24	27385
ASO	0	2	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	620	272	25	61	37	4322
LAT	103	381	0	4	0	40	0	104	105	2	4	14	81	12	8858	134	18	24910
AFM	1	5902	349	20	181	1833	0	5309	581	713	4001	1465	14623	2904	4695	7086	856	138659
SEE	0	227	0	6	1965	5	1572	271	806	2603	1124	47	676	184	2722	336	13510	47373
Imports	1478	14300	819	913	3028	2563	1910	8578	4181	6481	5566	5721	30633	7122	20088	10601	16489	372666

Table A5. **Non-Manufacturing [SITC 0 to 4]**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Sum of the food, raw materials and energy matrices

	USA	JPN	DEU	FRA	ITA	GBR	CAN	AUS	AUT	BEL	CZE	DNK	FIN	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRE	KOR	LUX
USA	0	20580	2186	1237	2105	2299	11349	634	53	3186	45	264	279	188	15	33	297	6383	37
JPN	776	0	94	27	66	69	39	89	4	92	1	4	4	1	1	0	1	1627	4
DEU	979	428	0	4861	5082	2349	123	60	2648	2404	573	1203	237	472	238	13	99	247	1012
FRA	1543	927	8690	0	7538	4758	276	64	248	6400	112	458	99	683	70	6	213	107	445
ITA	1199	289	4628	2418	0	1338	208	129	588	587	95	194	53	413	73	3	54	23	45
GBR	4520	526	4044	4978	2014	0	564	204	79	1314	57	338	665	350	30	30	2490	299	48
CAN	33890	6780	1098	519	855	1238	0	171	38	851	6	58	98	27	11	4	28	1021	1
AUS	981	7938	402	430	584	593	135	0	5	238	8	37	107	8	0	1	17	1783	0
AUT	31	96	1405	63	1435	63	5	3	0	21	190	10	12	33	200	1	1	3	11
BEL	336	167	4474	5881	1195	1493	75	23	127	0	59	160	90	187	45	3	85	48	1552
CZE	14	25	872	56	103	28	1	4	521	41	0	9	17	23	130	0	3	0	3
DNK	374	1074	3264	986	975	1471	43	28	72	257	33	0	383	207	18	39	41	111	8
FIN	135	174	878	288	180	655	24	8	39	111	13	224	0	40	7	2	43	72	3
GRC	118	58	639	215	948	274	26	25	38	63	32	16	4	0	16	0	15	10	2
HUN	30	22	660	92	366	38	5	2	375	38	62	11	13	10	0	0	2	1	2
ISL	189	174	125	121	31	285	27	1	2	27	0	136	8	14	0	0	2	2	0
IRE	200	105	1325	804	251	3251	60	35	18	164	8	115	61	184	22	6	0	24	27
KOR	434	2973	19	17	25	23	30	68	1	30	0	3	1	3	0	0	4	0	0
LUX	29	1	430	245	27	49	0	0	19	302	1	14	14	0	0	0	8	0	0
MEX	12901	635	68	82	29	166	134	7	1	134	0	2	1	3	0	0	48	35	0
NLD	1310	514	19742	6143	3532	3825	139	71	547	6949	158	672	221	879	103	21	295	152	200
NZL	876	1365	247	128	110	730	146	829	8	148	1	22	5	24	0	0	6	517	0
NOR	1377	362	2405	2360	465	6237	1426	14	13	903	7	1008	594	26	5	87	253	13	12
POL	70	13	1181	120	235	176	7	1	221	156	224	231	141	1	60	1	28	14	2
PRT	201	80	241	438	199	383	52	7	31	145	0	47	54	13	1	0	9	2	9
SVK	3	1	81	11	50	1	0	0	109	11	502	0	0	9	154	0	0	0	0
ESP	686	293	2606	3007	1604	1569	94	58	154	506	81	192	85	120	21	15	37	36	8
SWE	288	147	1901	620	399	1137	15	6	154	258	27	887	470	66	21	12	64	17	9
CHE	153	52	809	343	678	118	30	20	156	156	16	33	22	13	15	3	3	13	20
TUR	362	98	763	217	504	222	24	24	98	124	19	29	22	68	10	1	11	27	3
CHN	1302	7158	539	203	325	178	105	69	6	139	10	9	5	11	3	2	5	1607	5
ANC	6375	22151	1139	548	794	867	617	1659	49	402	18	93	48	79	30	2	28	4852	42
ASO	1058	5366	755	320	326	811	105	884	11	229	22	32	21	52	7	0	9	568	3
LAT	22236	5418	4532	1934	2510	2721	1413	176	62	2904	10	398	299	204	77	5	96	1242	8
AFM	20447	27634	6149	10444	12473	3937	1334	624	1065	1631	61	205	106	1530	114	26	236	15833	40
SEE	679	1215	6923	1576	3966	2653	66	13	1018	492	2060	333	1946	536	1816	8	3104	343	2
Imports	116102	114839	85314	51732	51979	46005	18697	6010	8578	31413	4511	7447	6185	6477	3313	324	7635	37032	3563

Table A5. **Non-Manufacturing (cont'd)**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Sum of the food, raw materials and energy matrices

	MEX	NLD	NZL	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	CHN	ANC	ASO	LAT	AFM	SEE	Exports
USA	5960	3397	150	167	133	371	1	1886	305	218	999	3397	10352	1581	7734	6531	1821	96173
JPN	6	95	24	3	1	1	1	29	4	11	9	1034	3219	369	77	156	49	7987
DEU	104	6052	10	299	819	144	141	1091	800	1931	506	318	804	164	540	1532	2577	40860
FRA	38	3533	14	130	149	802	22	4348	210	2673	276	346	1279	296	1181	3877	739	52550
ITA	21	644	13	72	115	183	66	951	190	1031	124	29	337	120	584	1668	1131	19616
GBR	44	3468	43	425	420	480	4	2377	571	184	280	133	1577	283	967	2052	689	36547
CAN	370	469	42	354	27	39	1	312	91	85	85	1335	1318	261	1064	1225	42	53814
AUS	32	218	571	10	14	23	1	133	54	37	158	1195	4238	1326	263	697	118	22355
AUT	1	71	1	5	54	1	54	15	29	265	11	0	20	1	15	106	507	4739
BEL	28	5138	5	57	85	133	17	474	117	286	231	54	286	95	350	1333	640	25329
CZE	0	122	0	1	196	5	590	17	19	54	2	0	23	14	18	43	309	3263
DNK	5	581	4	547	120	108	6	377	1184	173	23	58	365	79	204	560	662	14440
FIN	0	248	0	87	50	31	3	50	482	55	21	9	253	7	19	362	616	5189
GRC	4	156	1	9	56	40	8	256	19	18	128	2	70	36	122	392	740	4556
HUN	0	99	1	2	97	1	65	28	29	62	10	1	25	11	7	125	1200	3492
ISL	0	35	0	37	2	32	0	65	19	4	0	1	30	0	7	9	8	1393
IRE	50	693	8	143	38	29	0	292	118	26	14	4	235	52	75	814	293	9544
KOR	1	15	7	6	1	2	0	64	3	3	19	1111	1531	281	31	81	216	7003
LUX	0	107	0	1	2	2	0	18	32	17	1	0	2	0	1	6	7	1335
MEX	0	47	1	12	0	65	0	587	2	184	1	8	109	5	908	58	14	16247
NLD	32	0	13	194	380	310	55	1410	615	815	305	169	1006	154	637	2005	1492	55065
NZL	67	54	0	5	4	17	0	59	29	30	95	320	1307	376	350	374	115	8364
NOR	3	3186	7	0	234	259	2	373	1753	72	21	4	131	9	210	148	215	24194
POL	24	337	0	48	0	11	105	48	118	37	14	1	33	37	100	104	1183	5082
PRT	2	287	1	17	5	0	0	813	34	42	25	16	49	14	135	393	11	3756
SVK	0	28	0	0	98	0	0	3	5	8	2	0	1	2	4	15	169	1267
ESP	40	1293	6	105	112	1704	23	0	204	267	119	21	162	35	329	1220	274	17086
SWE	4	554	0	834	147	11	4	188	0	91	27	12	105	26	41	408	222	9172
CHE	2	103	3	43	34	9	3	64	49	0	22	3	163	7	35	168	167	3528
TUR	2	197	6	11	17	17	2	161	30	81	0	49	55	53	36	1034	819	5196
CHN	29	523	17	35	23	6	0	136	30	60	41	0	6463	1106	189	456	644	21439
ANC	95	2406	288	31	99	56	0	648	100	142	327	10516	21046	6780	667	3146	292	86432
ASO	24	467	99	10	137	28	2	160	18	32	61	1012	4092	1513	158	2497	1079	21968
LAT	574	4784	53	440	180	512	50	2323	454	305	266	2278	2697	906	20209	4148	2081	88505
AFM	57	7506	377	211	479	2313	23	6927	705	1009	4289	1990	16527	4038	5010	12957	1666	169973
SEE	7	687	6	126	2688	59	1834	538	1121	2752	2072	690	793	291	2801	1056	23572	69842
Imports	7626	47600	1771	4477	7016	7804	3083	27221	9543	13060	10584	26116	80703	20328	45078	51756	46379	1017301

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Table A6. **Manufactures [SITC 5 to 9]**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Source: United Nations COMTRADE database

	USA	JPN	DEU	FRA	ITA	GBR	CAN	AUS	AUT	BEL	CZE	DNK	FIN	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRE	KOR	LUX
USA	0	40380	18983	12068	6350	24020	101911	9609	1909	8531	310	1203	928	1271	273	129	3377	18100	334
JPN	121248	0	20254	6057	4016	14044	5782	8010	1193	4653	140	910	1384	656	348	47	2088	29599	130
DEU	37192	12735	0	56503	34666	40951	2746	3614	26463	28951	7691	8823	4587	3411	4673	158	2348	5870	1957
FRA	15221	4663	41462	0	19866	21535	1602	1195	3023	16663	858	2081	1025	1480	605	52	1237	1861	751
ITA	15703	5059	38620	27601	0	12956	1944	1414	4899	5837	1234	1810	998	3942	1342	35	877	2278	169
GBR	24551	5444	27098	18412	9996	0	2296	3145	1608	11246	840	2987	1910	1317	437	188	10075	1521	138
CAN	118939	1959	1303	903	478	1581	0	710	176	458	42	46	69	60	19	8	118	967	41
AUS	1321	2701	318	83	265	705	189	0	20	94	4	41	88	7	3	0	15	2217	1
AUT	1568	611	20118	2331	3504	1734	331	228	0	846	1346	453	342	277	1858	8	120	299	71
BEL	5666	1963	28024	21790	6959	11191	381	546	1430	0	471	1305	683	652	363	28	509	433	2218
CZE	402	114	7273	514	706	660	54	38	905	292	0	124	80	67	249	4	38	38	10
DNK	1353	601	6946	1385	658	2066	131	190	384	576	139	0	793	120	87	154	206	256	15
FIN	2523	849	4429	1483	989	3456	250	522	307	1015	165	1046	0	174	170	28	161	443	10
GRC	225	26	1783	383	596	393	17	24	111	146	21	70	59	0	31	1	21	8	1
HUN	384	55	3027	425	730	353	17	19	929	223	146	46	44	38	0	0	13	8	9
ISL	34	31	121	2	6	62	3	1	4	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
IRE	3441	1202	5003	3339	1407	7890	276	195	246	1700	100	431	218	80	49	11	0	134	17
KOR	23911	14075	5946	1453	1007	2852	1761	1502	227	531	132	286	113	402	168	7	200	0	13
LUX	218	47	1788	1314	353	447	26	26	96	718	22	56	40	33	13	1	11	12	0
MEX	53438	344	447	402	167	322	1853	57	12	355	1	5	1	5	1	0	23	54	0
NLD	4371	1185	26381	11493	5223	11359	471	374	1829	13747	396	1992	1041	707	355	68	724	610	266
NZL	422	859	77	16	85	86	44	1802	3	4	1	11	1	3	1	0	8	191	0
NOR	1191	379	2576	886	680	2125	151	86	169	381	60	1092	552	187	14	80	133	167	4
POL	540	27	7561	682	874	726	54	12	254	389	445	441	204	89	194	3	23	40	2
PRT	855	98	4792	2856	598	2214	74	61	206	558	11	465	152	82	29	9	86	34	5
SVK	105	16	1532	160	363	110	20	4	317	77	2522	28	38	18	237	1	5	7	5
ESP	3113	941	11204	15395	6549	5592	340	297	566	2212	169	424	250	775	146	14	290	420	49
SWE	6015	2187	8349	3499	2458	6423	883	1129	812	3058	269	4189	3497	306	298	117	408	622	26
CHE	6920	3211	18628	7433	5515	4853	614	743	2753	1564	392	931	471	462	304	12	216	815	86
TUR	1150	82	4270	816	952	913	71	20	177	317	57	105	20	141	150	0	37	73	8
CHN	23426	21309	5132	1641	1743	2618	1427	1558	163	890	129	299	171	183	322	3	101	5080	11
ANC	117884	44712	20283	7789	4824	16858	5801	8037	1440	3942	283	1263	847	749	297	23	2273	10010	34
ASO	9559	2894	3645	1640	1355	3015	598	944	173	1547	31	273	74	110	42	3	73	768	4
LAT	15707	3049	2031	1385	2094	2720	679	299	65	700	3	73	75	166	18	0	49	1287	11
AFM	9778	3471	3988	4271	2679	4282	337	669	45	4507	45	123	45	349	57	4	208	1054	15
SEE	5323	1997	8533	2087	5650	1843	207	38	1071	785	503	284	1548	832	1017	21	199	1283	17
Imports	633697	179276	361925	218497	134361	212955	133341	47118	54112	117517	18979	33722	22349	19151	14170	1217	26271	86565	6428

Table A6. **Manufactures (cont'd)**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Source: United Nations COMTRADE database

	MEX	NLD	NZL	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	CHN	ANC	ASO	LAT	AFM	SEE	Exports
USA	38919	12585	1505	1094	626	507	58	3509	2659	5424	1610	8215	56774	3833	41567	19816	2595	450982
JPN	3570	9847	1599	898	168	725	13	2365	1694	2325	903	20958	130009	6740	15123	16218	1410	435124
DEU	2284	33842	492	3982	8059	4593	2017	17171	12042	26020	5853	7220	22327	5130	10428	20737	15858	481394
FRA	860	9586	235	1033	1260	3171	230	16532	3447	8372	1559	2294	11491	2772	8407	21094	3190	230713
ITA	596	6180	246	889	2400	3029	445	10363	2037	7741	3110	2666	9935	1955	7233	15310	8609	209462
GBR	392	15400	646	2730	1070	1815	116	7259	5578	4171	1547	1167	12108	4013	3084	15407	2265	201977
CAN	460	738	93	209	103	29	9	142	159	316	124	1130	3116	288	2180	1191	226	138390
AUS	12	120	2296	11	5	7	1	34	55	243	33	545	7061	975	176	549	35	20230
AUT	54	1521	40	251	692	217	498	1128	743	3024	231	430	1143	209	456	1271	2555	50508
BEL	149	15948	80	585	820	1015	139	4059	2068	2561	656	792	3628	2868	1731	6610	1306	129627
CZE	10	396	2	68	771	20	2419	149	143	236	68	94	311	125	142	473	1370	18365
DNK	35	1356	49	2224	514	193	32	464	3220	640	133	187	803	459	617	1164	600	28750
FIN	50	1414	61	1094	457	160	47	947	3555	459	133	587	1896	309	947	1032	2858	34026
GRC	2	141	2	25	29	25	2	123	109	127	93	15	101	18	50	734	698	6210
HUN	3	276	1	20	240	9	149	94	96	116	42	21	61	51	60	230	1144	9079
ISL	0	18	7	22	0	0	0	1	5	36	1	2	1	1	2	3	6	384
IRE	78	2370	21	330	100	142	17	781	692	770	84	34	825	66	262	561	171	33043
KOR	940	1526	195	585	410	452	25	783	304	365	556	8033	29551	3823	6330	7187	2099	117750
LUX	7	305	7	21	19	28	5	129	80	109	35	56	163	29	54	157	50	6475
MEX	0	130	3	5	3	16	0	202	28	434	6	29	683	37	4172	114	9	63358
NLD	156	0	107	1090	861	864	97	3199	2618	2072	686	554	3661	599	1773	3668	1588	106185
NZL	6	13	0	2	0	0	0	6	5	13	6	27	477	264	61	68	4	4566
NOR	12	792	25	0	126	115	12	329	2367	155	65	181	926	139	508	554	202	17421
POL	0	933	2	92	0	26	158	195	447	160	58	33	382	140	177	439	1469	17271
PRT	12	944	11	214	12	0	10	2747	473	411	35	18	203	46	248	759	97	19425
SVK	3	123	0	14	280	9	0	59	54	62	38	17	69	86	57	165	701	7302
ESP	560	2003	33	454	325	5781	45	0	593	731	497	829	1819	313	4460	4165	569	71923
SWE	151	3812	165	5269	781	399	53	1444	0	1495	408	1147	3095	488	1428	2217	1412	68309
CHE	327	2094	109	376	441	566	109	1665	1081	0	781	712	6014	942	1752	4314	910	78116
TUR	6	539	3	43	255	43	14	199	75	157	0	17	659	135	116	2347	1958	15925
CHN	165	2709	215	187	449	100	32	877	367	353	391	0	41620	4264	2894	5014	1615	127458
ANC	1385	12659	1117	780	1162	525	8	3041	1586	2344	976	56046	135567	15782	9941	17111	2319	509698
ASO	280	1040	109	133	49	160	5	571	310	353	275	436	5421	1690	521	5027	840	43968
LAT	907	1959	42	183	26	250	2	790	136	972	146	667	3625	299	23585	1398	132	65530
AFM	74	1801	71	81	85	154	16	995	147	1643	468	1033	6057	3507	1146	12334	1006	66676
SEE	42	4028	7	446	839	65	495	543	498	1744	2244	5107	2158	1558	1011	3848	27900	85771
Imports	52507	149148	9596	25440	23437	25210	7278	82895	49471	76154	23851	121299	503740	63953	152699	193286	89776	3971391

Table A7. **Total goods [SITC 0 to 9]**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Sum of the non-manufacturing and the manufacturing matrices

	USA	JPN	DEU	FRA	ITA	GBR	CAN	AUS	AUT	BEL	CZE	DNK	FIN	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRE	KOR	LUX
USA	0	60960	21169	13305	8455	26319	113260	10243	1962	11717	355	1467	1207	1459	288	162	3674	24483	371
JPN	122024	0	20348	6084	4082	14113	5821	8099	1197	4745	141	914	1388	657	349	47	2089	31226	134
DEU	38171	13163	0	61364	39748	43300	2869	3674	29111	31355	8264	10026	4824	3883	4911	171	2447	6117	2969
FRA	16764	5590	50152	0	27404	26293	1878	1259	3271	23063	970	2539	1124	2163	675	58	1450	1968	1196
ITA	16902	5348	43248	30019	0	14294	2152	1543	5487	6424	1329	2004	1051	4355	1415	38	931	2301	214
GBR	29071	5970	31142	23390	12010	0	2860	3349	1687	12560	897	3325	2575	1667	467	218	12565	1820	186
CAN	152829	8739	2401	1422	1333	2819	0	881	214	1309	48	104	167	87	30	12	146	1988	42
AUS	2302	10639	720	513	849	1298	324	0	25	332	12	78	195	15	3	1	32	4000	1
AUT	1599	707	21523	2394	4939	1797	336	231	0	867	1536	463	354	310	2058	9	121	302	82
BEL	6002	2130	32498	27671	8154	12684	456	569	1557	0	530	1465	773	839	408	31	594	481	3770
CZE	416	139	8145	570	809	688	55	42	1426	333	0	133	97	90	379	4	41	38	13
DNK	1727	1675	10210	2371	1633	3537	174	218	456	833	172	0	1176	327	105	193	247	367	23
FIN	2658	1023	5307	1771	1169	4111	274	530	346	1126	178	1270	0	214	177	30	204	515	13
GRC	343	84	2422	598	1544	667	43	49	149	209	53	86	63	0	47	1	36	18	3
HUN	414	77	3687	517	1096	391	22	21	1304	261	208	57	57	48	0	0	15	9	11
ISL	223	205	246	123	37	347	30	2	2	31	1	142	9	14	0	0	3	8	0
IRE	3641	1307	6328	4143	1658	11141	336	230	264	1864	108	546	279	264	71	17	0	158	44
KOR	24345	17048	5965	1470	1032	2875	1791	1570	228	561	132	289	114	405	168	7	204	0	13
LUX	247	48	2218	1559	380	496	26	26	115	1020	23	70	54	33	13	1	19	12	0
MEX	66339	979	515	484	196	488	1987	64	13	489	1	7	2	8	1	0	71	89	0
NLD	5681	1699	46123	17636	8755	15184	610	445	2376	20696	554	2664	1262	1586	458	89	1019	762	466
NZL	1298	2224	324	144	195	816	190	2631	11	152	2	33	6	27	1	0	14	708	0
NOR	2568	741	4981	3246	1145	8362	1577	100	182	1284	67	2100	1146	213	19	167	386	180	16
POL	610	40	8742	802	1109	902	61	13	475	545	669	672	345	90	254	4	51	54	4
PRT	1056	178	5033	3294	797	2597	126	68	237	703	11	512	206	95	30	9	95	36	14
SVK	108	17	1613	171	413	111	20	4	426	88	3024	28	38	27	391	1	5	7	5
ESP	3799	1234	13810	18402	8153	7161	434	355	720	2718	250	616	335	895	167	29	327	456	57
SWE	6303	2334	10250	4119	2857	7560	898	1135	966	3316	296	5076	3967	372	319	129	472	639	35
CHE	7073	3263	19437	7776	6193	4971	644	763	2909	1720	408	964	493	475	319	15	219	828	106
TUR	1512	180	5033	1033	1456	1135	95	44	275	441	76	134	42	209	160	1	48	100	11
CHN	24728	28467	5671	1844	2068	2796	1532	1627	169	1029	139	308	176	194	325	5	106	6687	16
ANC	124259	66863	21422	8337	5618	17725	6418	9696	1489	4344	301	1356	895	828	327	25	2301	14862	76
ASO	10617	8260	4400	1960	1681	3826	703	1828	184	1776	53	305	95	162	49	3	82	1336	7
LAT	37943	8467	6563	3319	4604	5441	2092	475	127	3604	13	471	374	370	95	5	145	2529	19
AFM	30225	31105	10137	14715	15152	8219	1671	1293	1241	6138	106	328	151	1879	171	30	444	16887	55
SEE	6002	3212	15456	3663	9616	4496	273	51	2089	1277	2563	617	3494	1368	2833	29	3303	1626	19
Imports	749799	294115	447239	270229	186340	258960	152038	53128	62690	148930	23490	41169	28534	25628	17483	1541	33906	123597	9991

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Table A7. **Total goods (cont'd)**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Sum of the non-manufacturing and the manufacturing matrices

	MEX	NLD	NZL	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	CHN	ANC	ASO	LAT	AFM	SEE	Exports
USA	44879	15982	1655	1261	759	878	59	5395	2964	5642	2609	11612	67126	5414	49301	26347	4416	547155
JPN	3576	9942	1623	901	169	726	14	2394	1698	2336	912	21992	133228	7109	15200	16374	1459	443111
DEU	2388	39894	502	4281	8878	4737	2158	18262	12842	27951	6359	7538	23131	5294	10968	22269	18435	522254
FRA	898	13119	249	1163	1409	3973	252	20880	3657	11045	1835	2640	12770	3068	9588	24971	3929	283263
ITA	617	6824	259	961	2515	3212	511	11314	2227	8772	3234	2695	10272	2075	7817	16978	9740	229078
GBR	436	18868	689	3155	1490	2295	120	9636	6149	4355	1827	1300	13685	4296	4051	17459	2954	238524
CAN	830	1207	135	563	130	68	10	454	250	401	209	2465	4434	549	3244	2416	268	192204
AUS	44	338	2867	21	19	30	2	167	109	280	191	1740	11299	2301	439	1246	153	42585
AUT	55	1592	41	256	746	218	552	1143	772	3289	242	430	1163	210	471	1377	3062	55247
BEL	177	21086	85	642	905	1148	156	4533	2185	2847	887	846	3914	2963	2081	7943	1946	154956
CZE	10	518	2	69	967	25	3009	166	162	290	70	94	334	139	160	516	1679	21628
DNK	40	1937	53	2771	634	301	38	841	4404	813	156	245	1168	538	821	1724	1262	43190
FIN	50	1662	61	1181	507	191	50	997	4037	514	154	596	2149	316	966	1394	3474	39215
GRC	6	297	3	34	85	65	10	379	128	145	221	17	171	54	172	1126	1438	10766
HUN	3	375	2	22	337	10	214	122	125	178	52	22	86	62	67	355	2344	12571
ISL	0	53	7	59	2	32	0	66	24	40	1	3	31	1	9	12	14	1777
IRE	128	3063	29	473	138	171	17	1073	810	796	98	38	1060	118	337	1375	464	42587
KOR	941	1541	202	591	411	454	25	847	307	368	575	9144	31082	4104	6361	7268	2315	124753
LUX	7	412	7	22	21	30	5	147	112	126	36	56	165	29	55	163	57	7810
MEX	0	177	4	17	3	81	0	789	30	618	7	37	792	42	5080	172	23	79605
NLD	188	0	120	1284	1241	1174	152	4609	3233	2887	991	723	4667	753	2410	5673	3080	161250
NZL	73	67	0	7	4	17	0	65	34	43	101	347	1784	640	411	442	119	12930
NOR	15	3978	32	0	360	374	14	702	4120	227	86	185	1057	148	718	702	417	41615
POL	24	1270	2	140	0	37	263	243	565	197	72	34	415	177	277	543	2652	22353
PRT	14	1231	12	231	17	0	10	3560	507	453	60	34	252	60	383	1152	108	23181
SVK	3	151	0	14	378	9	0	62	59	70	40	17	70	88	61	180	870	8569
ESP	600	3296	39	559	437	7485	68	0	797	998	616	850	1981	348	4789	5385	843	89009
SWE	155	4366	165	6103	928	410	57	1632	0	1586	435	1159	3200	514	1469	2625	1634	77481
CHE	329	2197	112	419	475	575	112	1729	1130	0	803	715	6177	949	1787	4482	1077	81644
TUR	8	736	9	54	272	60	16	360	105	238	0	66	714	188	152	3381	2777	21121
CHN	194	3232	232	222	472	106	32	1013	397	413	432	0	48083	5370	3083	5470	2259	148897
ANC	1480	15065	1405	811	1261	581	8	3689	1686	2486	1303	66562	156613	22562	10608	20257	2611	596130
ASO	304	1507	208	143	186	188	7	731	328	385	336	1448	9513	3203	679	7524	1919	65936
LAT	1481	6743	95	623	206	762	52	3113	590	1277	412	2945	6322	1205	43794	5546	2213	154035
AFM	131	9307	448	292	564	2467	39	7922	852	2652	4757	3023	22584	7545	6156	25291	2672	236649
SEE	49	4715	13	572	3527	124	2329	1081	1619	4496	4316	5797	2951	1849	3812	4904	51472	155613
Imports	60133	196748	11367	29917	30453	33014	10361	110116	59014	89214	34435	147415	584443	84281	197777	245042	136155	4988692

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Table A8. **Services**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Source: National sources and EUROSTAT, breakdown partly estimated

	USA	JPN	DEU	FRA	ITA	GBR	CAN	AUS	AUT	BEL	CZE	DNK	FIN	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRE	KOR	LUX
USA	0	36661	13998	8785	5000	20542	19772	4705	3430	3004	163	636	1547	1338	144	68	1787	6279	132
JPN	16557	0	3182	2242	1197	6279	883	1316	279	921	18	116	111	116	44	6	267	4499	29
DEU	12367	3093	0	6813	3808	7594	645	490	4455	3470	668	1373	716	865	345	33	635	900	264
FRA	10697	2646	11733	0	5584	5884	673	356	849	4535	167	579	285	408	81	75	345	395	210
ITA	13540	1354	10195	7036	0	3302	599	375	1284	1482	49	470	259	1014	60	27	228	270	44
GBR	18112	4016	6736	4465	2468	0	1639	2101	573	2388	165	847	499	825	176	66	3238	708	33
CAN	15648	1161	890	784	222	1747	0	236	54	106	8	40	29	127	4	2	138	337	11
AUS	2264	2781	438	129	140	1551	214	0	45	48	3	35	62	40	3	0	52	848	1
AUT	1821	272	12097	1353	2093	1007	114	80	0	489	550	268	202	162	783	7	71	104	42
BEL	4881	518	6708	5036	1655	2586	119	57	340	0	11	307	161	152	33	0	120	0	524
CZE	209	65	1207	289	71	220	29	21	797	23	0	32	29	4	135	2	10	21	1
DNK	4036	127	3102	597	292	891	33	25	170	247	7	0	348	52	5	50	91	37	7
FIN	1161	58	1100	356	244	829	49	31	76	243	20	256	0	42	28	8	39	2	2
GRC	3386	252	2968	616	986	632	62	60	183	234	5	115	97	0	0	3	34	2	2
HUN	227	36	786	112	157	175	10	12	959	43	90	23	26	9	0	0	7	5	2
ISL	98	98	101	2	5	62	9	3	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	18	0
IRE	600	103	727	469	203	1108	82	84	36	238	15	62	31	11	8	2	0	26	2
KOR	3440	5341	1125	270	189	137	215	213	43	0	25	53	21	75	31	1	37	0	2
LUX	982	65	2245	1593	440	542	43	14	120	867	3	69	49	40	6	4	14	9	0
MEX	7620	149	284	163	52	91	321	9	7	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	8	0
NLD	5882	1270	9291	3908	1827	3862	479	326	640	4657	101	690	361	243	65	76	251	457	92
NZL	719	737	170	64	29	363	78	931	7	1	1	24	3	1	1	0	17	225	0
NOR	1247	329	1671	804	483	1210	252	71	188	0	49	421	390	48	11	66	134	137	9
POL	635	35	3015	396	99	381	77	15	401	169	546	177	76	5	238	4	9	49	1
PRT	1064	46	1761	1013	218	785	82	10	75	197	3	168	55	29	3	7	31	7	2
SVK	224	11	509	51	120	35	6	1	105	0	713	9	12	6	67	0	2	2	2
ESP	3177	376	6879	9127	3994	3315	413	49	345	1306	57	256	151	464	32	34	175	36	30
SWE	1714	396	2077	841	607	1543	74	76	201	732	18	1025	856	74	19	43	100	56	6
CHE	1734	1479	7072	2973	1726	1112	319	284	1347	0	99	158	147	53	77	3	96	206	88
TUR	1375	108	2663	463	364	1033	60	25	226	255	71	67	46	19	187	0	24	91	7
CHN	1863	3760	732	328	477	335	262	509	62	48	22	50	48	8	54	1	17	848	1
ANC	9484	24355	5319	2008	1256	2332	1330	3288	374	0	73	327	219	193	77	6	588	2583	9
ASO	3042	1016	1231	544	454	1000	198	314	58	0	10	91	25	36	14	1	24	255	1
LAT	10756	5330	1651	930	759	904	858	105	51	208	1	25	41	6	6	0	17	447	4
AFM	4226	4562	6027	5253	2208	1837	194	428	235	557	29	79	94	67	36	3	133	673	2
SEE	1979	882	3947	786	717	902	56	10	924	250	136	77	624	0	274	6	54	346	6
Imports	166767	103488	133637	70599	40144	76128	30249	16630	18939	26720	3899	8929	7623	6533	3047	604	8789	20886	1568

Table A8. **Services (cont'd)**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Source: National sources and EUROSTAT, breakdown partly estimated

	MEX	NLD	NZL	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	CHN	ANC	ASO	LAT	AFM	SEE	Exports
USA	9601	6749	1099	1335	330	937	291	3299	2085	4239	848	2791	16556	2020	26654	9557	2846	219228
JPN	187	1661	291	115	21	55	7	404	444	1577	115	1528	8440	858	6545	4291	783	65384
DEU	335	6333	116	820	904	626	352	2485	2038	5337	578	584	2557	1476	1962	4487	2563	82087
FRA	214	2640	28	1832	125	876	59	4529	956	8966	280	247	1804	967	1152	7972	753	78902
ITA	69	1588	36	835	83	781	113	2649	527	4390	164	125	589	223	1024	1804	861	57449
GBR	240	2984	464	1555	259	513	47	1827	1373	2219	333	340	4572	1617	2140	6318	965	76821
CAN	148	329	47	123	37	29	2	71	203	391	33	313	1234	58	1080	408	46	26096
AUS	3	124	1078	10	4	23	1	41	71	198	28	287	4151	840	113	481	30	16137
AUT	14	890	12	288	328	127	125	657	438	2097	80	157	310	200	147	513	1270	29168
BEL	15	3715	21	0	10	237	0	941	485	0	38	30	137	52	462	297	103	29751
CZE	5	145	1	37	418	2	1312	65	37	127	37	51	164	68	77	261	747	6719
DNK	3	589	3	845	49	84	9	201	1410	147	13	16	109	17	92	130	87	13921
FIN	0	342	5	368	30	39	12	228	866	93	8	42	18	23	20	35	735	7408
GRC	0	228	2	80	2	41	1	198	178	244	6	7	16	6	17	29	144	10836
HUN	2	112	1	12	148	2	92	107	48	71	26	13	37	31	37	144	709	4271
ISL	0	38	21	66	0	0	0	1	4	107	3	6	3	3	6	9	18	689
IRE	12	335	8	58	13	20	4	110	99	81	11	4	135	22	65	187	36	5007
KOR	174	284	36	109	76	84	5	145	57	67	103	1482	5342	711	1179	1361	393	22826
LUX	4	373	10	109	1	34	5	157	98	343	11	11	32	3	75	37	21	8429
MEX	0	38	0	1	0	4	0	102	4	63	1	4	97	5	611	17	1	9661
NLD	111	0	106	1478	131	297	25	1091	904	1697	137	110	1995	677	1194	2100	365	46896
NZL	7	40	0	2	0	0	0	6	11	15	7	32	547	311	72	82	5	4508
NOR	10	1443	21	0	104	121	10	273	1614	126	53	147	738	114	417	463	167	13341
POL	0	294	2	114	0	5	194	48	179	195	71	40	455	172	217	548	1812	10674
PRT	0	338	0	190	0	0	2	977	170	220	5	1	5	76	153	302	4	7999
SVK	1	40	0	4	79	3	0	19	18	17	11	5	19	24	16	47	199	2377
ESP	120	1197	4	1357	38	3465	11	0	357	1320	39	128	82	33	979	621	147	40114
SWE	55	923	6	2368	104	97	14	348	0	406	50	162	262	100	208	316	303	16180
CHE	82	1681	28	96	112	262	28	610	325	0	198	179	1479	238	444	1111	232	26078
TUR	7	258	4	54	318	2	17	50	48	194	0	21	799	168	145	2979	2455	14603
CHN	27	143	36	31	75	5	5	137	61	58	65	0	6746	711	483	851	271	19130
ANC	355	3269	289	202	300	135	2	783	410	600	251	14328	33966	4069	2566	4490	601	120437
ASO	93	346	36	44	16	53	2	189	103	116	91	143	1749	561	173	1698	280	14007
LAT	314	801	15	64	9	121	1	428	47	335	51	230	1224	104	8201	494	46	34584
AFM	47	1462	45	52	54	113	10	561	94	1041	298	653	3755	2237	732	8009	645	46451
SEE	11	354	2	121	227	6	134	127	135	467	605	1366	566	420	273	1056	7566	25412
Imports	12266	42086	3873	14775	4405	9199	2892	23864	15897	37564	4648	25583	100690	19215	59731	63505	28209	1213581

Table A9. **Goods and services**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Sum of the total goods and services matrices

	USA	JPN	DEU	FRA	ITA	GBR	CAN	AUS	AUT	BEL	CZE	DNK	FIN	GRC	HUN	ISL	IRE	KOR	LUX
USA	0	97621	35167	22090	13455	46861	133032	14948	5392	14721	518	2103	2754	2797	432	230	5461	30762	503
JPN	138581	0	23530	8326	5279	20392	6704	9415	1476	5666	159	1030	1499	773	393	53	2356	35725	163
DEU	50538	16256	0	68177	43556	50894	3514	4164	33566	34825	8932	11399	5540	4748	5256	204	3082	7017	3233
FRA	27461	8236	61885	0	32988	32177	2551	1615	4120	27598	1137	3118	1409	2571	756	133	1795	2363	1406
ITA	30442	6702	53443	37055	0	17596	2751	1918	6771	7906	1378	2474	1310	5369	1475	65	1159	2571	258
GBR	47183	9986	37878	27855	14478	0	4499	5450	2260	14948	1062	4172	3074	2492	643	284	15803	2528	219
CAN	168477	9900	3291	2206	1555	4566	0	1117	268	1415	56	144	196	214	34	14	284	2325	53
AUS	4566	13420	1158	642	989	2849	538	0	70	380	15	113	257	55	6	1	84	4848	2
AUT	3420	979	33620	3747	7032	2804	450	311	0	1356	2086	731	556	472	2841	16	192	406	124
BEL	10883	2648	39206	32707	9809	15270	575	626	1897	0	541	1772	934	991	441	31	714	481	4294
CZE	625	204	9352	859	880	908	84	63	2223	356	0	165	126	94	514	6	51	59	14
DNK	5763	1802	13312	2968	1925	4428	207	243	626	1080	179	0	1524	379	110	243	338	404	30
FIN	3819	1081	6407	2127	1413	4940	323	561	422	1369	198	1526	0	256	205	38	243	517	15
GRC	3729	336	5390	1214	2530	1299	105	109	332	443	58	201	160	0	47	4	70	20	5
HUN	641	113	4473	629	1253	566	32	33	2263	304	298	80	83	57	0	0	22	14	13
ISL	321	303	347	125	42	409	39	5	2	31	4	145	10	14	0	0	4	26	0
IRE	4241	1410	7055	4612	1861	12249	418	314	300	2102	123	608	310	275	79	19	0	184	46
KOR	27785	22389	7090	1740	1221	3012	2006	1783	271	561	157	342	135	480	199	8	241	0	15
LUX	1229	113	4463	3152	820	1038	69	40	235	1887	26	139	103	73	19	5	33	21	0
MEX	73959	1128	799	647	248	579	2308	73	20	491	1	8	4	9	1	0	74	97	0
NLD	11563	2969	55414	21544	10582	19046	1089	771	3016	25353	655	3354	1623	1829	523	165	1270	1219	558
NZL	2017	2961	494	208	224	1179	268	3562	18	153	3	57	9	28	2	0	31	933	0
NOR	3815	1070	6652	4050	1628	9572	1829	171	370	1284	116	2521	1536	261	30	233	520	317	25
POL	1245	75	11757	1198	1208	1283	138	28	876	714	1215	849	421	95	492	8	60	103	5
PRT	2120	224	6794	4307	1015	3382	208	78	312	900	14	680	261	124	33	16	126	43	16
SVK	332	28	2122	222	533	146	26	5	531	88	3737	37	50	33	458	1	7	9	7
ESP	6976	1610	20689	27529	12147	10476	847	404	1065	4024	307	872	486	1359	199	63	502	492	87
SWE	8017	2730	12327	4960	3464	9103	972	1211	1167	4048	314	6101	4823	446	338	172	572	695	41
CHE	8807	4742	26509	10749	7919	6083	963	1047	4256	1720	507	1122	640	528	396	18	315	1034	194
TUR	2887	288	7696	1496	1820	2168	155	69	501	696	147	201	88	228	347	1	72	191	18
CHN	26591	32227	6403	2172	2545	3131	1794	2136	231	1077	161	358	224	202	379	6	123	7535	17
ANC	133743	91218	26741	10345	6874	20057	7748	12984	1863	4344	374	1683	1114	1021	404	31	2889	17445	85
ASO	13659	9276	5631	2504	2135	4826	901	2142	242	1776	63	396	120	198	63	4	106	1591	8
LAT	48699	13797	8214	4249	5363	6345	2950	580	178	3812	14	496	415	376	101	5	162	2976	23
AFM	34451	35667	16164	19968	17360	10056	1865	1721	1476	6695	135	407	245	1946	207	33	577	17560	57
SEE	7981	4094	19403	4449	10333	5398	329	61	3013	1527	2699	694	4118	1368	3107	35	3357	1972	25
Imports	916566	397603	580876	340828	226484	335088	182287	69758	81629	175650	27389	50098	36157	32161	20530	2145	42695	144483	11559

Table A9. **Goods and services (cont'd)**
Bilateral exports matrix in 1995, millions US dollars
Sum of the total goods and services matrices

	MEX	NLD	NZL	NOR	POL	PRT	SVK	ESP	SWE	CHE	TUR	CHN	ANC	ASO	LAT	AFM	SEE	Exports
USA	54480	22731	2754	2596	1089	1815	350	8694	5049	9881	3457	14403	83682	7434	75955	35904	7262	766383
JPN	3763	11603	1914	1016	190	781	21	2798	2142	3913	1027	23520	141668	7967	21745	20665	2242	508495
DEU	2723	46227	618	5101	9782	5363	2510	20747	14880	33288	6937	8122	25688	6770	12930	26756	20998	604341
FRA	1112	15759	277	2995	1534	4849	311	25409	4613	20011	2115	2887	14574	4035	10740	32943	4682	362165
ITA	686	8412	295	1796	2598	3993	624	13963	2754	13162	3398	2820	10861	2298	8841	18782	10601	286527
GBR	676	21852	1153	4710	1749	2808	167	11463	7522	6574	2160	1640	18257	5913	6191	23777	3919	315345
CAN	978	1536	182	686	167	97	12	525	453	792	242	2778	5668	607	4324	2824	314	218300
AUS	47	462	3945	31	23	53	3	208	180	478	219	2027	15450	3141	552	1727	183	58722
AUT	69	2482	53	544	1074	345	677	1800	1210	5386	322	587	1473	410	618	1890	4332	84415
BEL	192	24801	106	642	915	1385	156	5474	2670	2847	925	876	4051	3015	2543	8240	2049	184707
CZE	15	663	3	106	1385	27	4321	231	199	417	107	145	498	207	237	777	2426	28347
DNK	43	2526	56	3616	683	385	47	1042	5814	960	169	261	1277	555	913	1854	1349	57111
FIN	50	2004	66	1549	537	230	62	1225	4903	607	162	638	2167	339	986	1429	4209	46623
GRC	6	525	5	114	87	106	11	577	306	389	227	24	187	60	189	1155	1582	21602
HUN	5	487	3	34	485	12	306	229	173	249	78	35	123	93	104	499	3053	16842
ISL	0	91	28	125	2	32	0	67	28	147	4	9	34	4	15	21	32	2466
IRE	140	3398	37	531	151	191	21	1183	909	877	109	42	1195	140	402	1562	500	47594
KOR	1115	1825	238	700	487	538	30	992	364	435	678	10626	36424	4815	7540	8629	2708	147579
LUX	11	785	17	131	22	64	10	304	210	469	47	67	197	32	130	200	78	16239
MEX	0	215	4	18	3	85	0	891	34	681	8	41	889	47	5691	189	24	89266
NLD	299	0	226	2762	1372	1471	177	5700	4137	4584	1128	833	6662	1430	3604	7773	3445	208146
NZL	80	107	0	9	4	17	0	71	45	58	108	379	2331	951	483	524	124	17438
NOR	25	5421	53	0	464	495	24	975	5734	353	139	332	1795	262	1135	1165	584	54956
POL	24	1564	4	254	0	42	457	291	744	392	143	74	870	349	494	1091	4464	33027
PRT	14	1569	12	421	17	0	12	4537	677	673	65	35	257	136	536	1454	112	31180
SVK	4	191	0	18	457	12	0	81	77	87	51	22	89	112	77	227	1069	10946
ESP	720	4493	43	1916	475	10950	79	0	1154	2318	655	978	2063	381	5768	6006	990	129123
SWE	210	5289	171	8471	1032	507	71	1980	0	1992	485	1321	3462	614	1677	2941	1937	93661
CHE	411	3878	140	515	587	837	140	2339	1455	0	1001	894	7656	1187	2231	5593	1309	107722
TUR	15	994	13	108	590	62	33	410	153	432	0	87	1513	356	297	6360	5232	35724
CHN	221	3375	268	253	547	111	37	1150	458	471	497	0	54829	6081	3566	6321	2530	168027
ANC	1835	18334	1694	1013	1561	716	10	4472	2096	3086	1554	80890	190579	26631	13174	24747	3212	716567
ASO	397	1853	244	187	202	241	9	920	431	501	427	1591	11262	3764	852	9222	2199	79943
LAT	1795	7544	110	687	215	883	53	3541	637	1612	463	3175	7546	1309	51995	6040	2259	188619
AFM	178	10769	493	344	618	2580	49	8483	946	3693	5055	3676	26339	9782	6888	33300	3317	283100
SEE	60	5069	15	693	3754	130	2463	1208	1754	4963	4921	7163	3517	2269	4085	5960	59038	181025
Imports	72399	238834	15240	44692	34858	42213	13253	133980	74911	126778	39083	172998	685133	103496	257508	308547	164364	6202273

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