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Is There Any Convergence in Trade Structures Following EU Accession?

Some Trade Related Aspects of Enlargement

by

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Summary

A complex set of different factors both of global and inner character help to explain why taking part in European integration and accession *per se* do not evoke an increase in intra-EU trade shares. High level and increasing share of intra-EU trade seems not to be a prerequisite for good overall trade performance.

Because of fairly high shares of the EU15 already achieved in their exports prior to accession no further noticeable increase can be expected in the years to come, at least if taking C10 (the newly joined countries) as a group. Sluggish growth of EU markets can put an obstacle to fast recovery of C10 exports to the EU15. Globalization may hinder their EU15 import shares to increase markedly. Due to the recent enlargement, approximately two-thirds of EU25 exports and close to 64% of their imports become intra-EU trade, based on figures of 2002.

There is no solid foundation to expect a definite convergence in export structures of the EU countries even in intra-European trade. Neither the experience of the former member countries nor the trends in the newcomers support this kind of expectation. Furthermore, neither economic growth, nor export performance seem to be strongly connected to convergence of trade structures. On the contrary, as the Irish and Hungarian examples demonstrate, a country with different from EU-average and even divergent trade structure can the same time be very successful in international trade.

EU15 countries proved rather different whether their trade concentration increased in the period 1995-2002. On the contrary, in almost all the C10 countries but the Mediterranean ones, commodity structure, both of exports and imports, became more concentrated.

As intertemporal comparison indicated, there have been some realignments in the commodity structure of exports both in EU15 and C10. The shifts towards more capital and technology intensive sectors and product groups were much more spectacular in C10 (although countries differ much within this group) than in the EU15, a country group comprising of more developed and mature economies. Radical economic transformation in Central and Eastern Europe brought about a profound transformation of production and export structures, as well. As a result, the shares of both mechanical and electrical machinery as well as that of road vehicles have become by now higher in C10 exports to the EU15 than in intra-EU15 exports. Both EU15 and C10 have the same trend of shifting towards high- and medium-high-tech products while material and energy intensive product groups (e.g. agricultural goods and foods, metals) as well as labour intensive ones (e.g. clothing) are loosing importance.

Between the stage of development and the characteristics of the export structure one cannot find a significant correlation. It is because less developed countries with more abundant labour and lower production costs may seem to be more attractive for several stages of high-tech export-oriented production. Because of high import intensity, significant share of high-tech products does not necessarily reflect high value-added in the related export sectors.

For the same reason, at this level of aggregation (and even in more detailed levels) based only on trade values one cannot get a clear picture. Much depends on the quality of products (e.g. in which price/quality segments countries specialised in) and what kind of working stages involved in producing the products destined for exports.

Introduction

The aim of this paper is to reveal some trade related aspects of recent enlargement of the EU with a reference to experience of the former acceding countries from Ireland to Finland. The main question to be raised here is whether joining the EU, in general and participating in a deeper economic integration, in particular (as being represented by the Single European Market /SM/ and Economic and Monetary Union /EMU/), may induce an assimilation of trade structures.

Due to time and data constraints, recent analysis is based mainly on Eurostat (Comext) trade statistics as being available on CD-ROM for the years 1988-2002 with trade classification of CN/HS. This also means that the data used for calculation here has been compiled by Eurostat on the basis of trade figures of the 15 former EU member states as reporting countries with special attention to Ireland (date of accession: 1973), Greece (1981), Portugal and Spain (1986), as well as Austria, Finland and Sweden (1995), hereinafter called as *EU7*.

To be comparable, exports and imports of the former EU member countries (hereafter *EU15*) to/from each other (i.e. intra-EU trade), as well as trade of EU15 to/from the newly joined member countries are analysed. Since these latter countries were still Candidate Countries in the period subject to recent paper, the abbreviation '*C10*' will be used throughout the text.

This time disregarding trade of the new EU members with each other (i.e. intra-C10 trade) what amounted to more than 24 billion euro in 2002 and represented about 15 per cent of their total exports, intra-EU15 plus trade with C10 will constitute the basis of the enlarged Single European Market. The share of Intra-C10 trade in this new intra-EU trade is insignificant, only less than 1.5 per cent, although potentially increasing.

1. Changes in the direction of trade

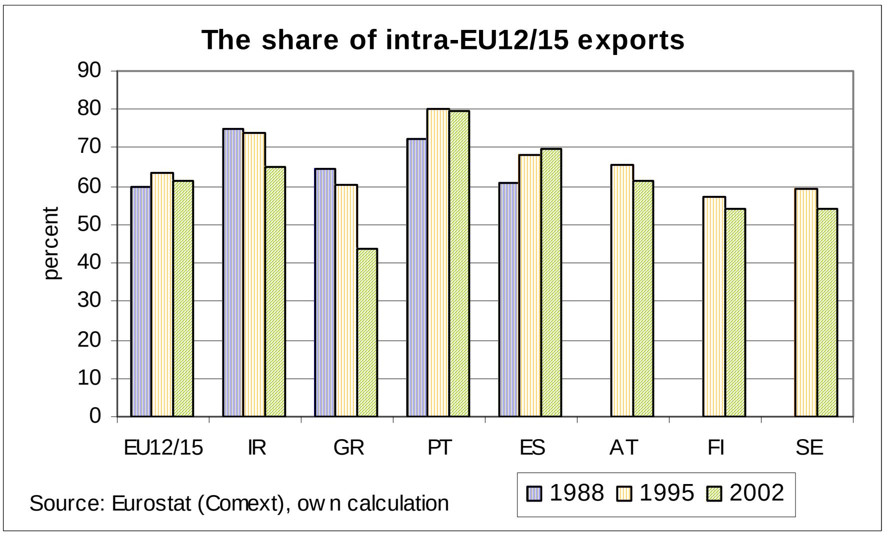
1.1. Significance of intra-EU trade among EU12/15

Question: Was there a definite trend of increasing importance of intra-EU trade in the period 1988-2002 due to strengthening European integration?

Methodological note: No data before and after 1995 are directly comparable due to different number of countries involved. However, the difference seems not too significant at least at EU level. In 1995 exclusion of Austria, Finland and Sweden from the sample (i.e. the original EU12) would have represented altogether a 0.2 percentage point increase in intra-EU trade share to 63.8 instead of 63.6 for EU15.

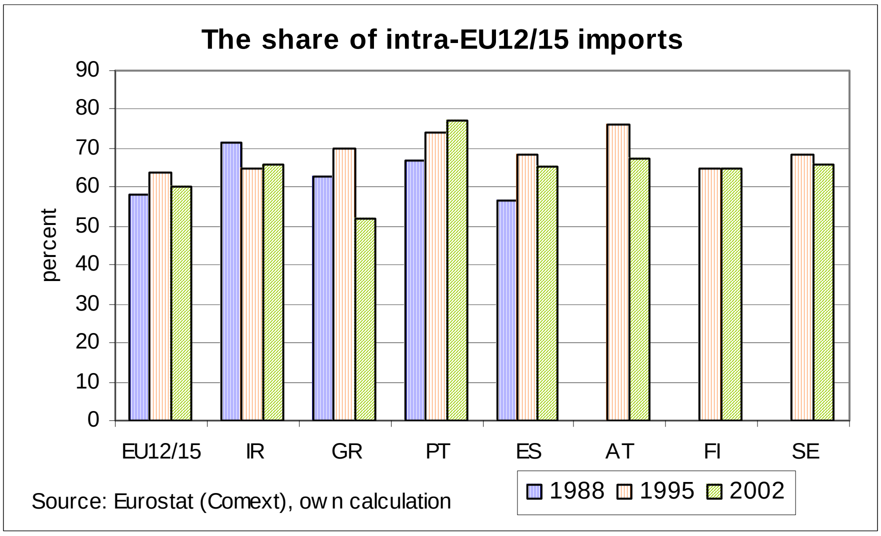
EXPORTS

- The share of intra-EU trade (taking the EU in evolutionary manner as a group of 12 and later on of 15 member countries) on average fluctuated between 59.8% (1988) and 63.6% (1995) in exports whereas between 58.2% (1988) and 63.6% (1995) in imports.
- Among the EU7 members analysed here there were only two countries, namely Portugal and Spain where intra-EU trade share increased markedly during the period in question, and even in them most of the expansion took place before 1995.
- Both Greece and Ireland registered a significant decline in the share of their exports to other EU countries, especially after 1995 (a fall of 14 and 9 percentage points respectively, between 1995 and 2002).
- All the three countries which joined the EU in 1995 (Austria, Finland and Sweden) also experienced noticeable decreases in intra EU export shares.
- In Ireland despite the almost continuous trend of decreasing EU-shares, its level got much closer to EU-average, but was still above it in 2002.
- Both Spain and above all, Portugal excel with their high shares of EU in their exports (close to 70 and 80% respectively in 2002), on the other end of the spectrum, Greece (44%) and the north European Finland and Sweden (both 54%) have shares well under EU-average.



IMPORTS

- On the import side almost similar trend is observable in all the EU7 countries with only some minor difference.
- All countries but Greece had intra-EU shares in 2002 well above EU-average of 60%.
- It is again Portugal with a definitely lifting share (77%) at the highest end of the spectrum and Greece at the lowest (52%).
- In Spain the share of EU countries in its imports much more fluctuated than increased.
- All the three countries taking part in the former enlargement of the EU in 1995 had lower intra-EU shares in their imports in 2002 than before their accession, although these were much higher than similar export shares. Most of the decrease went on in Austria.



Explanations:

- The decrease in intra-EU export shares is most likely the consequence of poor economic performance of the EU in the 1990s what offered only limited export market growth for member countries. Despite efforts to enhance the efficient operation of the SM several obstacles to trade remained. Strong discipline in economic policy related to fulfilling the Maastricht criteria and initiation of different stages of the EMU depressed actual growth below potential.
- Export markets other than the EU, especially in the US, East-Asia and Central and Eastern Europe expanded much faster, offering for European companies more favourable climate to export.
- The fluctuation of intra-EU trade shares is also highly connected with fluctuation in international (global) competitiveness of the European exporters. Strengthening of the euro vis-à-vis the USD, for instance, can worsen overseas competitiveness of European products. This may result in higher intra-EU shares again.
- The effects of globalization were not less strong than those of the SM and European integration. Thus European companies are forced to turn increasingly outwards, thinking globally and not only in European terms. On the other hand, because of cost considerations, European companies are becoming much more dependent on cheap imports of production inputs from the East.
- In case of some countries, such as Ireland, Finland or Sweden the exports to special regions of the world (i.e. the US and in the northern countries the

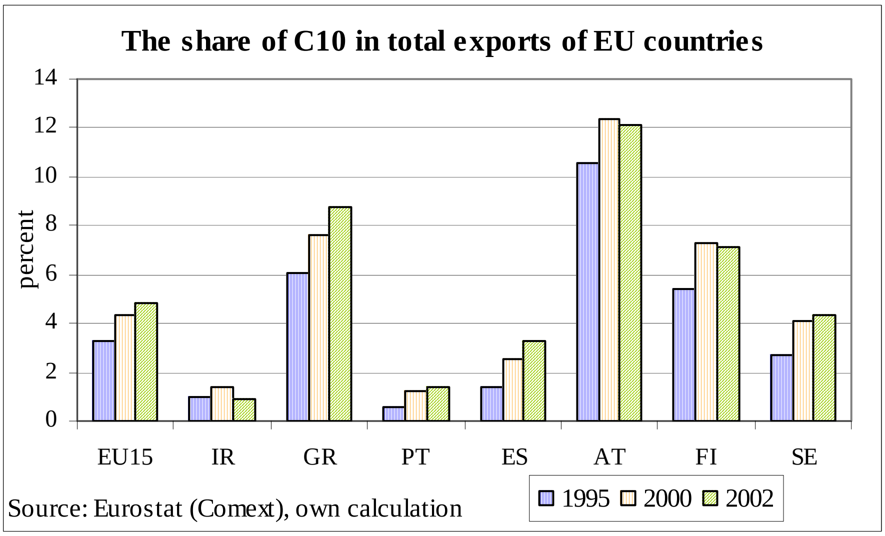
neighbouring CIS and Baltic States) are traditionally of high importance.

Conclusions:

Because of complex set of different factors both of global and inner character, taking part in European integration and accession *per se* do not evoke an increase in intra-EU trade shares. However, the dynamic overall export growth of some EU countries with decreasing intra-EU shares (see e.g. Ireland) suggests that high level and increasing share of intra-EU trade is not a prerequisite for good overall trade performance.

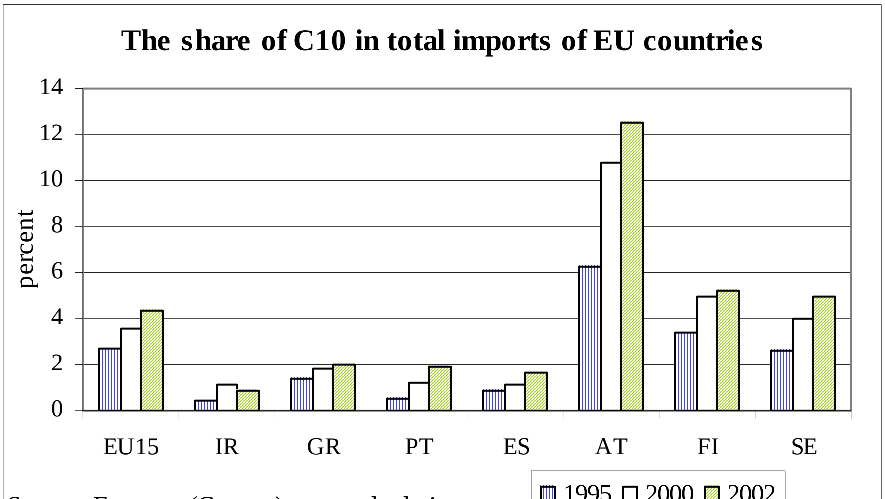
1.2. Trade of EU15 with C10

Hypothesis: The newly acceding member countries with their economic and market growth well over that of the EU15 average continue to give an impetus to growth in the enlarged Union.



- Although their overall share in total trade of EU15 remained till 2002 under 5 per cent only, the importance of C10 countries increased almost continuously throughout the period 1995-2002 both in exports and imports.
- EU15 countries differ widely in respect to the importance of C10 countries as trade partners. Of the selected EU7 countries by far Austria has traditionally the largest share of C10 in its trade, above 12% in 2002. On the other end of the spectrum we can find Ireland, the country with the most spectacular trade performance since early 1990s but the largest geographical distance from the C10 region.
- From Table 3 one can see that there are three bigger countries out of the C10 (namely Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary) which give up close to three-quarters of EU15 trade with C10.
- Most EU countries have trade shares mirroring the significance (the size) of the three biggest C10 countries mentioned above, however, there are some notable exceptions: Greece has traditionally strong and historically determined trade contacts with both Cyprus and Malta. Austria from similar reasons have intensive trade links with the neighbouring Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia, and of course with Poland. The Nordic EU

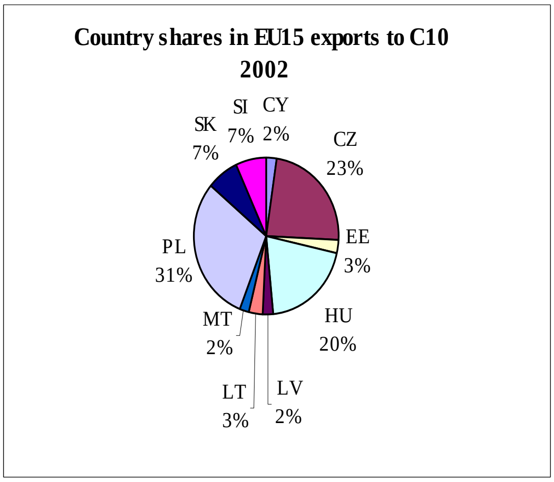
countries also have close trade contacts with the neighbouring Poland as well as the Baltic States.

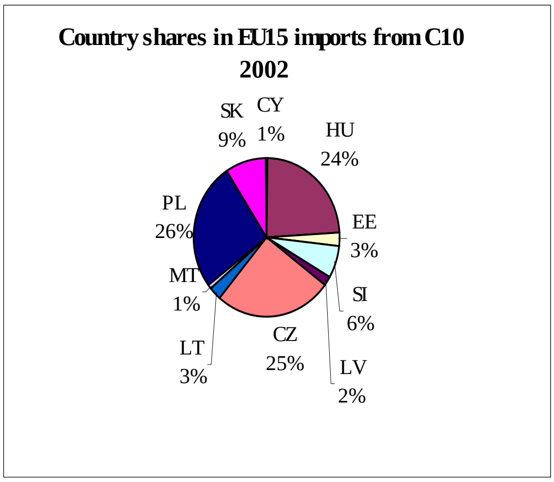


Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculation

Explanations:

- The newly acceding Eastern C10 countries following a long-lasting transformation-related recession have all been getting on a growth track by now, and most of them have undergone marked redirection and restructuring of their trade.
- Due to their briskly improving export potential C10 countries have been increasing their market shares on the EU market.
- Owing to their GDP growth rates well over those of EU15 countries C10 countries provide for expanding markets within Europe for EU15.





Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculation

May, 2004 forecasts of the AIECE Working Group on Foreign Trade point to much higher dynamism of both exports and imports of C10 countries than in case of EU15, furthermore, this trend is expected to continue in the years to come.

Trade growth in EU15 and Central and Eastern European Countries (CEE), volume

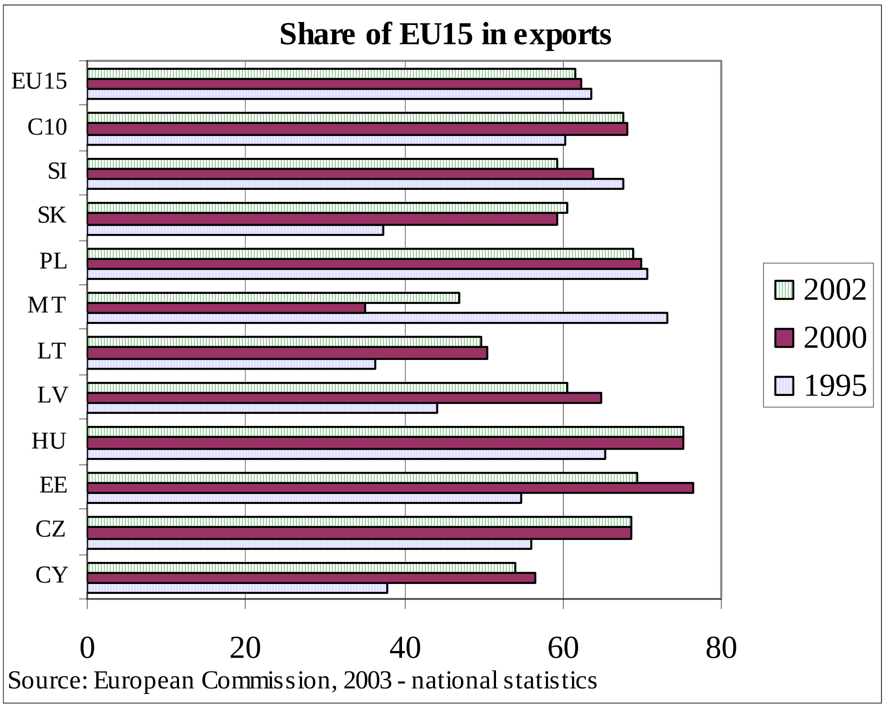
		2003	2004	2005
EXPORTS	***EU15***	0.1	5.0	6.2
	CEE	10.6	12.0	10.9
IMPORTS	***EU15***	2.0	5.9	6.7
	CEE	11.8	11.3	10.6

Source: AIECE WG on Foreign Trade, May 2004.

Conclusion: Both export dynamism and market growth of C10 countries continue to spur European growth, however, due to their relatively low share in total, the newly acceding countries are not expected to become the locomotive of Europe, nevertheless, they could give an important impetus to growth within the enlarged Union.

1.3. Trade of C10 countries with the EU

Hypothesis: In the previous years prior to accession redirection of trade towards the EU countries already went on in several C10 countries thus in most cases no further increase in EU15 trade shares can be expected.

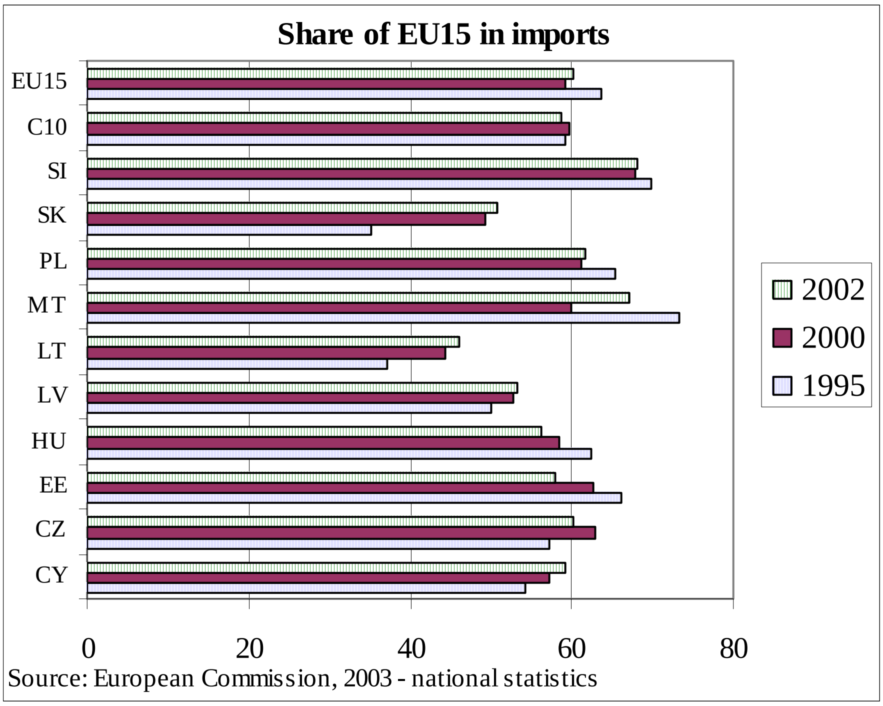


Exports

- The share of exports to EU15 countries in total trade of the C10 increased from 60% in 1995 to near 68% in 2002, on average. This is well above 61.6%, the share of intra-EU15 exports.
- On the export side, out of the C10 there were four countries (namely the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary and Poland) whose EU-share exceeded the EU15 average, among them Hungary had the highest share of EU exports with 75% in 2002. Two countries' shares (i.e. Latvia

and Slovakia) were more or less in line with EU15 average. In the remaining four countries (Cyprus, Latvia, Malta and Slovenia) the share of EU exports decreased or remained below EU-average.

- In half of the countries the share of EU exports increased almost continuously throughout the period: these are the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Poland and Slovakia.
- In Slovenia and Malta the fall in the share of EU-exports began from quite high levels achieved already by the early 1990s.



Imports

- In imports of the C10 the share of EU15 remained at 59% from 1995 on, a figure that is quite close to 60%, the intra-EU15 average in 2002.
- There are only three countries out of the C10 where the share of EU-imports was above EU-average in 2002 (Malta, Poland and Slovenia), in further two it was more or less in line with EU-average (Cyprus and the Czech Republic), whereas in the other five countries (Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia) this share remained below EU-average.
- In about half of the C10 countries one can identify a definite trend of increasing EU-shares in imports throughout the period in question, in the other five this share fluctuated considerably or even decreased. As a combined impact, the average EU-share of C10 remained constant.

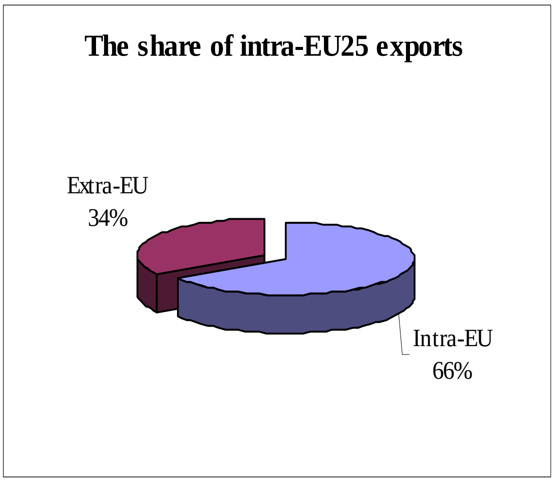
Explanations:

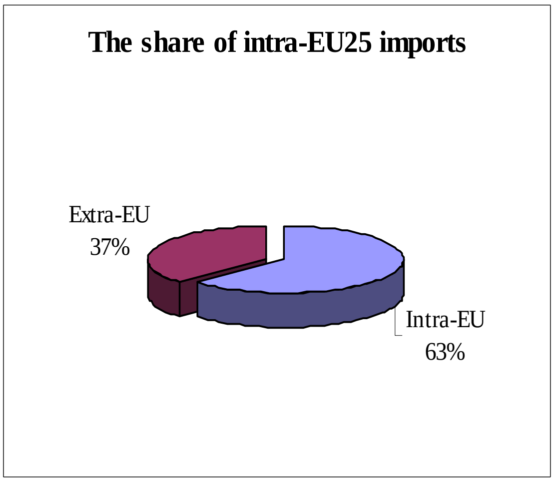
- All those C10 countries which belonged previously to the Eastern bloc contracted free trade and economic cooperation treaties, and later on Association Agreements with the EU that assured them a free access to EU markets with clear timetable for gradual elimination of trade barriers. Similarly, the C10 countries opened their markets, although in an asymmetric way, for EU products.

There were only some sensitive product groups, mainly agricultural goods where trade restrictions remained up to accession. Furthermore, trade liberalization was coincided with liberalization of capital investments that encouraged trade-related investment, mainly in the form of FDI to the region. As a result, a considerable part of the biggest C10 countries' exports to (and imports from) the EU15 can now be characterised as intra-firm trade.

- The first reason behind relatively lower and more constant share of the EU in their imports is that all have traditional trade contacts with the FSU which supply them energy and other raw materials. The second is their links to each other (i.e. intra-C10 trade) that suffered much from the demise of the CMEA but was revitalised later on and spurred by new agreements such as CEFTA or free trade agreements of the Baltic states. The third reason may be related to globalisation and the activity of multinational companies in the region. Similarly to Europe-wide trends, most C10 countries, and especially the biggest exporters, are increasingly import much of their inputs for export-oriented production from low cost countries, among them from DAEs and China.

- Cyprus and Malta, the Southern participants of recent enlargement have also had traditional trade contacts with EU countries. For Cyprus Greece, the UK, Germany and the Netherlands are the most important EU trade partners. In the case of Malta, these are Germany, France, the UK and Italy. In recent years both countries have expanded their exports towards non-EU directions much faster than to EU. Cyprus to the USA, the Mediterranean basin countries as well as to OPEC, whereas Malta especially towards the USA and the DAEs.





Source: Own calculation, based on Eurostat and C10 national statistics

Conclusions: Because of fairly high shares of the EU already achieved in their exports prior to accession no further noticeable increase can be expected in the years to come, at least if taking C10 as a group. However, contrary to the average, those C10 countries, which still have rather low shares may experience an adjustment in their trade shares towards the EU15. Sluggish growth of EU markets may put an obstacle to fast recovery of C10 exports to the EU15. Globalisation may hinder their EU15 import shares to increase markedly.

Nevertheless, due to recent enlargement approximately two-thirds of the new EU25 exports and close to 64% of their imports become intra-EU trade, based on figures of 2002.

2. Shifts in commodity structure of trade

2.1. Is there a Europe-wide convergence in trade structures? What do the Integrated Similarity Indices show?

Question: Is there an assimilation of trade structures among member states parallel to real economic convergence within the EU? Countries at similar level of development are supposed to have similar trade structures.

One can make the comparison of commodity structures of trade between countries and different years much easier by using some kind of statistical tools. One of them can be the calculation of Integrated Similarity Indices (ISI) what is widely used in international trade analyses.

The formula of the *Integrated Similarity Index* (ISI) is as follows:

$$ISI_y = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left(S_{yij} - S_{ykj}\right)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} S_{yij}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{n} S_{ykj}^2}$$

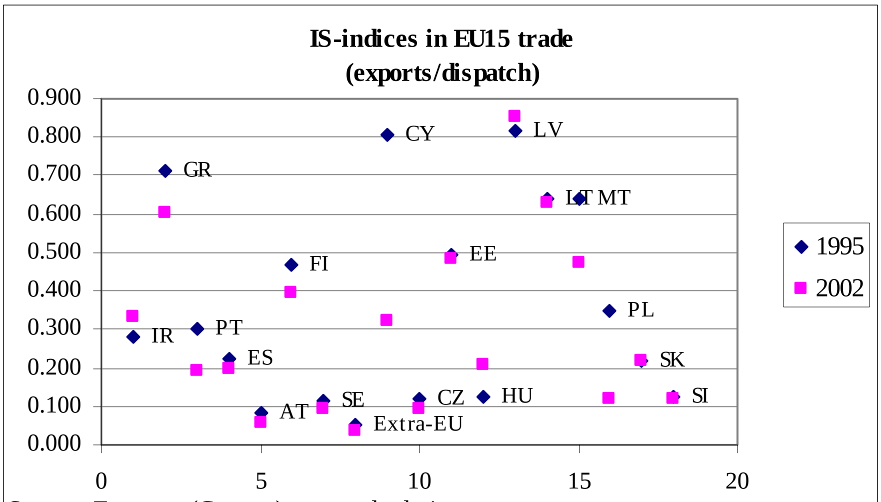
where y equal to either exports or imports, Syij is the share in total exports or imports of product group j in country i, and Sykj is similarly defined for country k.

ISI can take a value between 0 and 1, the closer it is to zero the more the two trade structures can be considered similar.

Our calculation is based on trade statistics of the EU as issued on Eurostat (Comext) CD-ROM in CN(HS) 2 digit level of aggregation. It comprises of 97 product groups from HS01 to HS99. First, ISI for the selected EU countries playing a part in former enlargements are computed taking as the basis of comparison the intra-EU trade pattern of EU12 or EU15 depending on the year in question. Then similar indices are computed for trade structure of C10 countries with the EU15.

Exports

- EU7 countries can be classified into four groups. In the first group there is only Greece which still has quite a different export structure than the intra-EU average, although the difference decreased over time.
- Ireland and Finland may belong to the second group because both have rather high similarity indices, however they differ markedly in trends. While Ireland moves almost continuously away from EU-average, Finland moves towards it.
- Both Austria and Sweden have fairly low indices, or in other words export structures that are very similar to EU-average. Since their accession in 1995 they have converged towards average, however, there have been some fluctuations.
- Both Iberian countries, which joined the EU in 1986 moved towards EU-average in the past years, however, while it was a definite trend in Portugal, the trend in Spain was not so obvious.

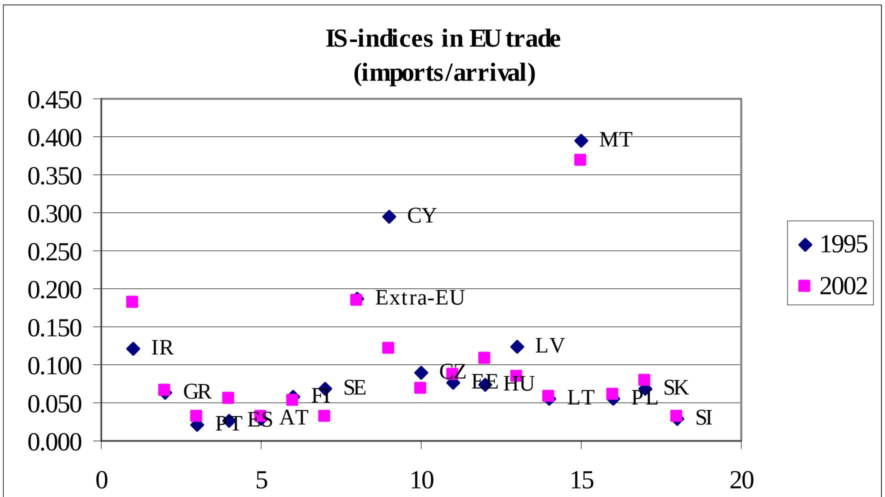


Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculation

Imports

- Looking at the import structures one can see that in this respect EU7 countries stand much closer to each other. On the basis of similarity here we can classify countries into three groups. The largest difference as compared to EU-average can be identified in Ireland, however, owing to fluctuations no a clear cut trend can be drawn.
- Portugal, Austria and Sweden may belong to the second group of countries with the lowest ISI and all but Sweden had noticeable fluctuations over time.
- In the third group there are Greece, Spain and Finland with similarity indices somewhere between the two previous groups. However, they differ markedly. While in Greece there is no an obvious trend and Spain moves away from EU-average, there is a convergence in Finland.

In Table 6 one can see a matrix of IS-indexes of the EU12/15 (again in intra-EU trade) that make us possible to do an intertemporal comparison. These figures indicate an almost continuous change in intra-EU-average itself (a "moving average"). This means that a country's convergence or divergence vis-à-vis the EU-average to some (but limited) extent can be attributed to the movement of EU-average itself.



Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculation

Similarity of trade structures between the EU15 and C10

- From Table 7 one can see that there is no so big a difference between intra- and extra-EU trade structures in exports, furthermore, it diminished over time. On the contrary, intra and extra import structures of the EU15 are more different.
- Of the C10 there are only three countries, which have fairly similar export structures as the EU15 average. These are the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovenia.
- The other C10 countries have rather different export structures to the EU, among them the Latvian structure seems to be the farthest from EU-average. Several countries experienced a convergence between 1995 and 2002, however, the trend was not always so obvious. There was a clear assimilation in Cyprus or Poland, but an absolutely different trend in Hungary.
- Contrary to exports, import structures of the C10 seem to be quite similar both to each other and the EU-average. Here Malta, and to less extent Cyprus and Hungary are the exceptions, but in all of them ISI are much lower here than in exports.
- In the imports for an obvious convergence we can take the example of the Czech Republic or Cyprus, whereas Hungary with its diverging trend again became the black lamb of the group.

<u>Explanations</u>:

- One of the reasons why extra- and intra-EU import structures of the EU15 differ more from each other than export structures is that in the extra-EU imports raw materials, fuels and labour intensive inputs have much higher importance than in intra-EU trade. This is quite normal taking into account different comparative advantage of countries and regions.
- The enlarged Union does comprise of 25 more or less different countries with different endowment and dissimilar historical background. The diversity is not only a cultural value but an economic one on which comparative advantage of countries can built up.
- One of the handicaps of ISI is that those countries which are more competitive than the EU-average and reshuffling their trade structures more rapidly, based only on IS-indices they appear as diverging from the trend of most other countries. A competitive country with much higher shares of high-tech, technology and capital intensive products in its trade may seem an outsider in the group.

<u>Conclusions</u>:

There is no solid foundation to expect a definite convergence in trade structures of the EU countries even in intra-European trade. This is more valid for exports and less so in the imports. Neither the experience of the former member countries nor the trends in the newcomers support this kind of expectation. Furthermore, neither economic growth, nor export performance seem to be strongly connected to convergence of trade structures. On the contrary, as the Irish and Hungarian examples demonstrate, a country with different from EU-average and even divergent trade structure can the same time be very successful in international trade. From this point of view it is not the convergence or divergence per se that is important but the shift in the characteristics and quality of trade, and hence competitiveness.

2.2. Trade concentration

Question: Is there a general trend of increasing trade concentration within the EU?

High trade concentration is supposed to make countries more vulnerable.

The most widely used measure of trade (commodity) concentration is the *Gini-Hirschman coefficient* (GHC) which defines the degree of concentration in a country's trade as follows:

$$GHC = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left(\frac{Y_{jt}}{Y_t}\right)^2}$$

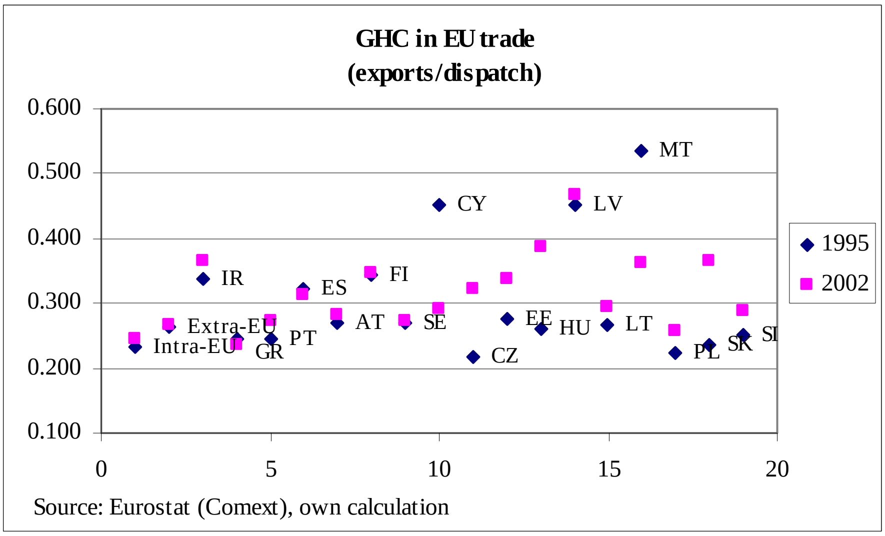
where Y equal to either exports or imports, Y_{jt} is the value of exports or imports of product group j in the year t, Y_t is total trade in the same year and n represent the number of products.

The GH coefficient can be used in intertemporal comparisons and ranges from 0 and 1. When there is an export diversification, the index tends towards zero. When exports or imports are concentrated on a few commodities, the value of Yjt approaches the value of Yt, causing the index to tend towards 1.

We can get a picture on the evolution of trade concentration from Table 8, containing GHC both for EU15 and the C10.

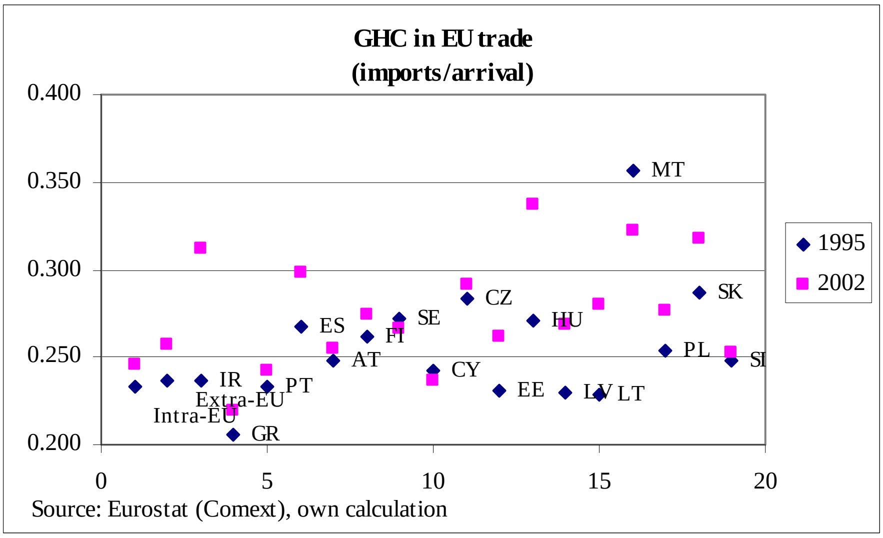
Exports

- There seems to be not too big a difference between intra- and extra-EU export concentration, but the latter is the higher. No a clear cut picture can be obtained in the trend for the total EU, however there were some increases between 1995 and 2002.
- All EU7 countries except Greece have GHC above EU-average.
- There are three countries out of EU7 which have rather high trade concentration. They are Ireland, Finland and Spain. Compared to 1995, there were some increases in Ireland and Finland, but a decrease in Spain. However, except in Spain the trends are not obvious.
- The other four EU7 countries' GH-indexes are not too far from EU-average, among them in Portugal and Austria the trend is unambiguously increasing.
- As for the newly acceding countries, exports in all the C10 countries are more concentrated than the EU15-average. All C10 countries but the Mediterranean ones have observed an increase in trade concentration since 1995. Among the C10, Latvia has by far the highest index. Five other newly acceding countries have rather high indices, as well. They are Hungary, Slovakia, Malta, Estonia and the Czech Republic.
- In Cyprus, Lithuania, Poland and Slovenia export structures to the EU15 seem to be more diversified.



Imports

- Again, there is no significant difference between GHC in intra- and extra-EU trade of the EU15 and no definite trend can be identified.
- EU7 countries differ less in import concentration, and except Ireland and to some extent Spain, all were quite close to EU-average in 2002.
- As far as the C10 countries are concerned, all of them but Cyprus have higher GH coefficients than the EU15 average.
- Except Poland, the C10 countries have less concentrated import structures to the EU15 than export ones.
- Most C10 countries' indices are in the same range where the majority of the EU7 countries' figures disperse.
- Of the C10 Hungary, Malta and Slovakia have the highest GH-indexes.
- Similarly to the export side, the Central and Eastern European C10 countries have observed an increase in trade concentration since 1995.



Explanations: Trade specialization does still play a considerable role in formulation of trade contacts between countries, both in intra-EU trade and trade with C10 countries. In those commodity groups where countries have a comparative advantage exports tend to expand faster, resulting in higher shares. This can affect concentration of import structures, as well, since intensive export activity is often coincided with high import intensity, fostering import demand for production inputs.

Conclusions: Although the time length of our analysis is not too long, even during this relatively short period of time EU countries proved rather different whether their trade concentration increased or not. Even the EU-average behave inconsistently. On the other hand, in almost all the C10 countries but the Mediterranean ones, commodity structure, both of exports and imports, became more concentrated. Based on the total sample of countries, in the majority of EU7 and C10 countries exports are more concentrated than imports.

World-wide experience suggest us that specialization on a few product groups may help to boost exports towards more buoyant markets, however, the vulnerability to sudden shocks may also grow. Much depends on which products a country specialize and what are their market characteristics.

2.3. Export specialization

In the Statistical Annex of this paper several tables can be found presenting the shift in the commodity structure of exports of the EU15 and C10 countries over years. For the elder EU member states figures for three years (1988, 1995 and 2002) are presented. For those countries joining the EU in 1995 and for the C10 data are only available for 1995 and 2002. Shares are shown at 2 digit level of disaggregation of CN/HS and for the most important 15 commodity groups.

Here only the overall picture as suggested by the aggregate figures for EU12/15 and C10 will be unfolded. For details of individual country specialisation see Table 9 (the matrix of specialisation) and country tables in the Statistical Annex.

Hypothesis: There is a tendency among the EU countries to specialise on exports of the same or similar product groups. The more developed a country (measuring e.g. by GDP/capita) the more does it specialise on medium or high technology intensive products.

Export specialisation of EU12/15 and C10

EU12/15 (intra-EU exports)

- At EU12/15 level, the ranking of the first four most important product groups remained unchanged between 1988 and 2002. These are mechanical machinery (HS84), road vehicles (87), electrical machinery (85) and plastics (39).
- The share of the first 15 product groups increased from 64% (1988) to 71% (2002), that is exports became more concentrated.
- Amongst the „big winners” i.e. product groups with the most dynamic growth in the turnover as well as in shares, one can find electrical machinery and equipment (85) and pharmaceutical products (30). Although they are less important, optical and other instruments (90) also gained shares. The „big losers” are several agricultural products /dairy, eggs (04), meat (02)/ as well as metals /iron and steel (72, 73), and aluminium (76)/. The share of mineral fuel highly fluctuated depending on prices.

- It should be emphasised here that throughout the recent chapter we are talking about shares only i.e. about relative positions of product groups vis- à - vis each other and not absolute values. A decrease in the share does not necessarily reflect a fall in the value of turnover.

C10 exports to EU15

- In the period between 1995 and 2002 only the first two product groups remained unchanged, based on rankings. The electrical and non-electrical machinery (85, 84). The „big winners” in that period were the above mentioned electrical and mechanical machineries as well as road vehicles (87). These three product groups provided for nearly half of total C10 exports to EU15 in 2002 what means that their shares together almost doubled within seven years.
- Export concentration strengthened further during that period, the share of top 15 product groups increased from 72% in 1995 to 80% in 2002. In 1995 there was any single product group with double-digit shares (i.e. over 10%) whereas in 2002 there were already three.
- There are some gains in less important product groups, too, such as furniture (94), rubber (40), various kind of instruments (90) etc.
- The „big losers” were metals /e.g. iron and steel (72, 73), copper (74)/ as well as apparel and clothing (61, 62).

Explanations:

- The increasing importance of medium-high and high-tech product groups in trade (e.g. electrical machinery like computers, telecommunications equipment including mobile phones, TV sets etc.; vehicles) is in line with world trade trends reflecting a buoyant demand for these products.
- The surge in exports of these products from C10 to EU15 is to a considerable extent a result of redeployment of related industries or some stages of production to the C10 region, in considerable part just from EU15. Large inflow of FDI to C10 (or at least to some of them) stands behind transformation of export structures and new kind of specialisation. A considerable part of inter EU15-C10 trade hence can be considered as both intra-industry trade (IIT) and intra-firm trade (IFT). This trend is supposed to be more connected with global strategy of multinational company networks than with EU-accession, although the latter could support it.

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Statistical Annex

Table 1

Share of intra-EU trade

(per cent)

Reporting country / Trade flow		EU12/15	IR	GR	PT	ES	AT	FI	SE
EXPORT	1988	59.8	74.8	64.6	72.4	61.0	..	..	..
	1990	61.2	75.5	64.2	74.3	65.6	..	..	..
	1993	57.9	69.7	56.0	75.2	62.2	..	..	..
	1995	63.6	73.9	60.1	80.1	67.9	65.8	57.5	59.6
	1997	61.8	68.9	50.9	80.8	68.3	62.0	53.2	55.6
	2000	62.4	63.2	47.3	80.3	70.3	61.4	55.7	55.9
	2002	61.6	65.1	43.8	79.6	69.8	61.4	53.9	53.9
IMPORT	1988	58.2	71.7	62.5	67.1	56.5	..	..	..
	1990	59.0	71.4	64.1	69.1	58.8	..	..	..
	1993	56.8	65.0	60.1	71.8	62.0	..	..	..
	1995	63.6	64.6	70.1	73.9	68.5	75.9	65.0	68.6
	1997	62.3	64.0	65.0	76.3	66.0	73.4	64.4	67.7
	2000	59.1	62.2	61.0	75.1	66.4	68.8	61.9	64.2
	2002	60.2	66.1	52.2	76.9	65.2	67.3	64.6	65.9

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations

Table 2

The share of C10 countries in total trade of selected EU countries

(per cent)

EXPORTS

	EU15	IR	GR	PT	ES	AT	FI	SE
1995	3.3	1.0	6.1	0.6	1.4	10.6	5.4	2.7
2000	4.4	1.4	7.6	1.2	2.6	12.4	7.3	4.1
2002	4.8	0.9	8.8	1.4	3.3	12.1	7.1	4.3

IMPORTS

	EU15	IR	GR	PT	ES	AT	FI	SE
1995	2.7	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.9	6.2	3.4	2.6
2000	3.5	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.1	10.7	5.0	4.0
2002	4.3	0.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	12.5	5.2	5.0

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations

Table 3

Share of EU15 and C10 Countries in Total Exports in 2002

(per cent)

REPORTING PARTNER	**EU15**	**IR**	**GR**	**PT**	**ES**	**AT**	**FI**	**SE**
Intra-EU	61.6	65.1	43.8	79.6	69.8	61.4	53.9	53.9
Extra-EU	38.4	34.9	56.2	20.4	30.2	38.6	46.1	46.1
TT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CY	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
CZ	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	2.7	0.4	0.5
EE	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.6
HU	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	4.3	0.7	0.5
LV	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3
LT	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3
MT	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
PL	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6
SK	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.2
SI	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.1
C10	4.8	0.9	8.8	1.4	3.3	12.1	7.1	4.3
Intra-EU+C10	66.4	65.9	52.5	81.0	73.1	73.5	61.0	58.3

Share of EU15 and C10 Countries in Total Imports in 2002

(per cent)

REPORTING PARTNER	**EU15**	**IR**	**GR**	**PT**	**ES**	**AT**	**FI**	**SE**
Intra-EU	60.2	66.1	52.2	76.9	65.2	67.3	64.6	65.9
Extra-EU	39.8	33.9	47.8	23.1	34.8	32.7	35.4	34.1
TT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CY	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CZ	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.8	0.6	0.6
EE	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.8
HU	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	5.1	0.4	0.5
LV	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
LT	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4
MT	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
PL	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.9
SK	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.1
SI	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1
C10	4.3	0.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	12.5	5.2	5.0
Intra-EU+C10	64.5	67.0	54.2	78.8	66.9	79.9	69.8	70.9

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations

Table 4

Trade of C10 Countries – I.

EXPORTS – ECU/euro million

		CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	C10
1990	EU	375	3 661	..	3 416	..	..	681	5 864	..	..	..
	Non-EU	297	5 474	..	3 917	..	..	175	4 687	..	..	..
	TT	672	9 135	..	7 333	..	..	856	10 551	..	..	..
1995	EU	326	7 083	768	6 162	433	750	1 044	12 246	2 451	4 311	35 574
	Non-EU	533	5 570	637	3 269	547	1 313	382	5 097	4 096	2 066	23 510
	TT	859	12 653	1 405	9 431	980	2 063	1 426	17 343	6 547	6 377	59 084
2000	EU	245	21 593	2 635	22 929	1 306	1 940	885	24 018	7 590	6 057	89 198
	Non-EU	189	9 849	809	7 596	711	1 912	1 629	10 285	5 221	3 437	41 638
	TT	434	31 442	3 444	30 525	2 017	3 852	2 514	34 303	12 811	9 494	130 836
2002	EU	262	27 747	2 473	27 425	1 459	2 746	943	29 915	9 231	6 509	108 710
	Non-EU	224	12 722	1 094	9 078	949	2 786	1 064	13 511	5 983	4 453	51 864
	C10	23	7 301	503	3 684	425	1 194	38	5 654	4 472	1 066	24 360
	TT	486	40 469	3 567	36 503	2 408	5 532	2 007	43 426	15 214	10 962	160 574
	Intra-EU+C10	285	35 048	2 976	31 109	1 884	3 940	981	35 569	13 703	7 575	133 070

IMPORTS – ECU/Euro million

		CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	C10
1990	EU	1 137	4 968	..	3 312	..	..	1 188	3 624	..	..	..
	Non-EU	838	6 838	..	3 707	..	..	336	3 338	..	..	..
	TT	1 975	11 806	..	7 019	..	..	1 524	6 962	..	..	..
1995	EU	1 458	9 803	1 283	7 259	690	1 036	1 632	14 337	2 561	5 098	45 157
	Non-EU	1 234	7 357	654	4 365	690	1 745	595	7 626	4 724	2 200	31 190
	TT	2 692	17 160	1 937	11 624	1 380	2 781	2 227	21 963	7 285	7 298	76 347
2000	EU	1 940	21 737	2 890	20 348	1 817	2 480	2 216	32 459	6 789	7 445	100 121
	Non-EU	1 445	12 860	1 727	14 485	1 635	3 110	1 479	20 577	6 967	3 540	67 825
	TT	3 385	34 597	4 617	34 833	3 452	5 590	3 695	53 036	13 756	10 985	16 946
2002	EU	2 164	25 892	2 941	22 459	2 266	3 599	1 876	36 069	8 839	7 869	113 974
	Non-EU	1 485	17 043	2 138	17 468	1 980	4 224	915	22 347	8 590	3 705	79 895
	C10	67	5 536	580	3 740	1 074	990	61	5 364	4 038	1 201	22 651
	TT	3 649	42 935	5 079	39 927	4 246	7 823	2 791	58 416	17 429	11 574	193 869
	Intra-EU+C10	2 231	31 428	3 521	26 199	3 340	4 589	1 937	41 433	12 877	9 070	136 625

Source: External- and intra-European Union Trade. Statistical Yearbook. European Commission, 2003.

Table 5

Trade of C10 Countries – II.

EXPORTS – Percentage share of total exports

		CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	C10
1990	EU	55.8	40.1	..	46.6	..	..	79.6	55.6	..	..	..
	Non-EU	44.2	59.9	..	53.4	..	..	20.4	44.4	..	..	..
1995	EU	38.0	56.0	54.7	65.3	44.2	36.4	73.2	70.6	37.4	67.6	60.2
	Non-EU	62.0	44.0	45.3	34.7	55.8	63.6	26.8	29.4	62.6	32.4	39.8
2000	EU	56.5	68.7	76.5	75.1	64.7	50.4	35.2	70.0	59.2	63.8	68.2
	Non-EU	43.5	31.3	23.5	24.9	35.3	49.6	64.8	30.0	40.8	36.2	31.8
2002	EU	53.9	68.6	69.3	75.1	60.6	49.6	47.0	68.9	60.7	59.4	67.7
	Non-EU	46.1	31.4	30.7	24.9	39.4	50.4	53.0	31.1	39.3	40.6	32.3
	C10	4.7	18.0	14.1	10.1	17.6	21.6	1.9	13.0	29.4	9.7	15.2
	EU+C10	58.6	86.6	83.4	85.2	78.2	71.2	48.9	81.9	90.1	69.1	82.9

IMPORTS – Percentage share of total imports

		CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	C10
1990	EU	57.6	42.1	..	47.2	..	..	78.0	52.1	..	..	..
	Non-EU	42.4	57.9	..	52.8	..	..	22.0	47.9	..	..	..
1995	EU	54.2	57.1	66.2	62.4	50.0	37.3	73.3	65.3	35.2	69.9	59.1
	Non-EU	45.8	42.9	33.8	37.6	50.0	62.7	26.7	34.7	64.8	30.1	40.9
2000	EU	57.3	62.8	62.6	58.4	52.6	44.4	60.0	61.2	49.4	67.8	59.6
	Non-EU	42.7	37.2	37.4	41.6	47.4	55.6	40.0	38.8	50.6	32.2	40.4
2002	EU	59.3	60.3	57.9	56.3	53.4	46.0	67.2	61.7	50.7	68.0	58.8
	Non-EU	40.7	39.7	42.1	43.7	46.6	54.0	32.8	38.3	49.3	32.0	41.2
	C10	1.8	12.9	11.4	9.4	25.3	12.7	2.2	9.2	23.2	10.4	11.7
	EU+C10	61.1	73.2	69.3	65.6	78.7	58.7	69.4	70.9	73.9	78.4	70.5

Source: External- and intra-European Union Trade. Statistical Yearbook. European Commission 2003, based on national statistics, own calculations.

Table 6

Integrated Similarity Indices (ISI)

in trade between EU12/15 and selected EU member countries (intra-EU trade)
based on commodity structure in CN2/HS(00-99)

EXPORTS/dispatch

	IR	GR	PT	ES	AT	FI	SE
1988	0.261	0.758	0.450	0.160	..	..	..
1990	0.262	0.735	0.404	0.158	..	..	..
1993	0.279	0.750	0.407	0.252	..	..	..
1995	0.283	0.713	0.303	0.225	0.081	0.470	0.113
1997	0.271	0.689	0.284	0.220	0.051	0.431	0.100
2000	0.283	0.625	0.208	0.201	0.044	0.395	0.086
2002	0.331	0.602	0.191	0.199	0.056	0.393	0.094

IMPORTS/arrival

	IR	GR	PT	ES	AT	FI	SE
1988	0.086	0.104	0.063	0.076	..	..	..
1990	0.076	0.050	0.035	0.045	..	..	..
1993	0.158	0.049	0.046	0.054	..	..	..
1995	0.120	0.064	0.021	0.027	0.030	0.059	0.068
1997	0.083	0.053	0.020	0.035	0.028	0.058	0.046
2000	0.078	0.040	0.022	0.050	0.022	0.054	0.048
2002	0.181	0.067	0.031	0.056	0.032	0.052	0.032

between trade structures of the EU12/15 in different years

	1988	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000	2002
1988	0.000	0.002	0.009	0.010	0.013	0.031	0.031
1990		0.000	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.026	0.027
1993			0.000	0.008	0.011	0.026	0.020
1995				0.000	0.002	0.012	0.013
1997					0.000	0.006	0.008
2000						0.000	0.006
2002							0.000

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.
Note: For methodological description see text.

Table 7

Integrated Similarity Indices (ISI)

in trade between EU15 and Candidate countries (C10)
based on commodity structure in CN2/HS(00-99)

EXPORTS

	Extra-EU	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	C10
1995	0.053	0.804	0.120	0.495	0.127	0.817	0.641	0.638	0.350	0.221	0.125	0.163
2000	0.034	0.655	0.082	0.514	0.172	0.867	0.631	0.471	0.131	0.123	0.129	0.061
2002	0.036	0.320	0.092	0.485	0.206	0.851	0.629	0.474	0.119	0.217	0.119	0.079

IMPORTS

	Extra-EU	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	C10
1995	0.186	0.295	0.089	0.076	0.074	0.122	0.056	0.394	0.054	0.069	0.028	0.046
2000	0.169	0.177	0.081	0.272	0.117	0.064	0.057	0.354	0.053	0.057	0.022	0.049
2002	0.184	0.122	0.070	0.086	0.107	0.083	0.059	0.369	0.061	0.078	0.033	0.054

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.
Note: For methodological description, see text.

Table 8

Gini-Hirschman coefficients of trade concentration

EXPORTS to EU15 (intra-EU15)

to from	Memo: Extra-EU EU15	to EU15 EU15	IR	GR	PT	ES	AT	FI	SE
1995	0.262	0.233	0.337	0.247	0.246	0.323	0.269	0.345	0.271
2000	0.269	0.253	0.377	0.232	0.263	0.315	0.281	0.360	0.287
2002	0.266	0.246	0.364	0.235	0.272	0.312	0.283	0.346	0.272

EXPORTS to EU15

	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	C10
1995	0.452	0.218	0.275	0.261	0.451	0.267	0.536	0.224	0.235	0.253	0.215
2000	0.384	0.301	0.419	0.393	0.486	0.267	0.377	0.247	0.311	0.281	0.284
2002	0.292	0.323	0.338	0.388	0.467	0.293	0.362	0.256	0.364	0.287	0.294

IMPORTS from EU15 (intra-EU)

from to	Memo: Extra-EU EU15	from EU15 EU15	IR	GR	PT	ES	AT	FI	SE
1995	0.236	0.233	0.237	0.206	0.233	0.268	0.248	0.262	0.273
2000	0.272	0.250	0.300	0.245	0.252	0.299	0.258	0.282	0.285
2002	0.257	0.246	0.313	0.220	0.242	0.299	0.254	0.275	0.267

IMPORTS from EU15

	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	C10
1995	0.242	0.283	0.230	0.271	0.230	0.228	0.356	0.254	0.287	0.248	0.255
2000	0.234	0.302	0.350	0.356	0.248	0.241	0.349	0.279	0.311	0.254	0.292
2002	0.237	0.291	0.261	0.337	0.268	0.281	0.322	0.277	0.317	0.252	0.287

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.
Note: For methodological description, see text.

Table 9

Matrix of specialization

The five most important product groups of EU15 and C10 in their exports to EU15 in 2002

HS	Label	EU 15	C 10	IR	GR	PT	ES	AT	FI	SE	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI
03	FISH				x															
07	EDIBLE VEGETABLES										x									
08	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS						x													
20	PREP. OF VEGETABLES, FRUIT				x															
27	MINERAL FUELS	x											x		x	x	x	x		
29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS			x										x						
30	PHARMAC. PRODUCTS			x						x										
31	FERTILIZERS															x				
33	ESSENTIAL OILS; PERFUMERY			x																
39	PLASTICS	x					x	x												
44	WOOD		x						x				x		x	x				
48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD							x	x	x										
61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNIT.				x	x														
62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT K.												x		x	x	x			
64	FOOTWEAR					x														
72	IRON AND STEEL								x						x				x	
73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL											x								
76	ALUMINIUM				x															x
84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x
85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x
87	ROAD VEHICLES	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x		x				x	x	x
88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT										x									
89	SHIPS, BOATS																x			
90	OPTICAL, ETC. INSTRUMENTS										x			x						
94	FURNITURE; LAMPS		x									x	x		x	x		x	x	x
95	TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS R.																x			

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own compilation

Table 10

Commodity structure of exports to EU12/15 countries (percent)
Country Group: EU12/15

1. Ranking by share in 1988

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	13.8	13.7	14.0
2	87	ROAD VEHICLES	12.3	12.4	13.3
3	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	6.8	9.3	10.6
4	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	4.7	4.9	4.2
5	72	IRON AND STEEL	3.8	3.6	2.5
6	27	MINERAL FUELS	3.6	2.9	4.1
7	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	3.1	3.2	3.2
8	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	2.3	2.4	2.6
9	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	2.2	3.2	2.6
10	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT	2.1	1.6	2.3
11	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	2.0	2.1	1.7
12	04	DAIRY PRODUCE; EGGS; HONEY;	1.9	1.4	1.0
13	02	MEAT	1.8	1.4	1.0
14	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.6	1.4	1.3
15	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	1.6	1.6	1.5
		Total above 15 product groups:	63.7	65.1	66.1

2. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	13.8	13.7	14.0
2	87	ROAD VEHICLES	12.3	12.4	13.3
3	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	6.8	9.3	10.6
4	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	4.7	4.9	4.2
5	72	IRON AND STEEL	3.8	3.6	2.5
6	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	2.2	3.2	2.6
7	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	3.1	3.2	3.2
8	27	MINERAL FUELS	3.6	2.9	4.1
9	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	2.3	2.4	2.6
10	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	2.0	2.1	1.7
11	99	OTHER PRODUCTS + COMPLETE IND. PLANT	1.3	2.1	2.6
12	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT	2.1	1.6	2.3
13	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	1.6	1.6	1.5
14	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	0.9	1.6	4.1
15	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.6	1.4	1.3
		Total above 15 product groups:	62.1	66.0	70.8

3. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	13.8	13.7	14.0
2	87	ROAD VEHICLES	12.3	12.4	13.3
3	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	6.8	9.3	10.6
4	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	4.7	4.9	4.2
5	27	MINERAL FUELS	3.6	2.9	4.1
6	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	0.9	1.6	4.1
7	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	3.1	3.2	3.2
8	99	OTHER PRODUCTS + COMPLETE IND. PLANT	1.3	2.1	2.6
9	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	2.2	3.2	2.6
10	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	2.3	2.4	2.6
11	72	IRON AND STEEL	3.8	3.6	2.5
12	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT	2.1	1.6	2.3
13	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	2.0	2.1	1.7
14	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	1.6	1.6	1.5
15	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.6	1.4	1.3
		Total above 15 product groups:	62.1	66.0	70.8

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU12/15 countries (percent)
Country: IRELAND

1. Ranking by share in 1988

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	24.7	24.5	20.6
2	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	10.5	17.9	17.4
3	04	DAIRY PRODUCE; EGGS; HONEY;	6.6	4.2	1.4
4	02	MEAT	5.7	3.9	2.0
5	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	5.0	9.7	14.2
6	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS	4.3	5.5	0.6
7	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	3.3	2.5	2.6
8	01	LIVE ANIMALS	2.2	0.4	0.3
9	99	OTHER PRODUCTS + COMPLETE IND. PLANT	2.0	4.6	3.6
10	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	1.9	1.4	0.9
11	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	1.9	3.7	18.5
12	22	BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR	1.5	1.4	1.1
13	33	ESSENTIAL OILS; PERFUMERY	1.4	1.8	3.7
14	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	1.2	0.5	0.2
15	55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES	1.2	0.7	0.2
		Total above 15 product groups:	73.5	82.8	87.3

2. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	24.7	24.5	20.6
2	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	10.5	17.9	17.4
3	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	5.0	9.7	14.2
4	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS	4.3	5.5	0.6
5	99	OTHER PRODUCTS + COMPLETE IND. PLANT	2.0	4.6	3.6
6	04	DAIRY PRODUCE; EGGS; HONEY;	6.6	4.2	1.4
7	02	MEAT	5.7	3.9	2.0
8	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	1.9	3.7	18.5
9	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	3.3	2.5	2.6
10	33	ESSENTIAL OILS; PERFUMERY	1.4	1.8	3.7
11	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	1.9	1.4	0.9
12	22	BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR	1.5	1.4	1.1
13	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS, FLOUR	0.8	1.0	0.7
14	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED	0.7	0.9	0.2
15	03	FISH	1.1	0.7	0.4
		Total above 15 product groups:	71.4	83.7	88.0

3. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	24.7	24.5	20.6
2	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	1.9	3.7	18.5
3	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	10.5	17.9	17.4
4	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	5.0	9.7	14.2
5	33	ESSENTIAL OILS; PERFUMERY	1.4	1.8	3.7
6	99	OTHER PRODUCTS + COMPLETE IND. PLANT	2.0	4.6	3.6
7	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	3.3	2.5	2.6
8	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	0.5	0.5	2.6
9	02	MEAT	5.7	3.9	2.0
10	04	DAIRY PRODUCE; EGGS; HONEY;	6.6	4.2	1.4
11	22	BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR	1.5	1.4	1.1
12	87	ROAD VEHICLES	1.0	0.6	0.9
13	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	1.9	1.4	0.9
14	16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT, FISH	0.4	0.6	0.7
15	19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS, FLOUR	0.8	1.0	0.7
		Total above 15 product groups:	67.3	78.4	91.0

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU12/15 countries (percent)
Country: GREECE

1. Ranking by share in 1988

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED	14.1	17.4	16.6
2	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	7.8	5.2	1.7
3	43	FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR	7.5	1.5	0.7
4	52	COTTON	7.4	6.1	4.2
5	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES, FRUIT	6.6	6.3	5.8
6	08	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS;	5.5	5.3	3.8
7	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	4.7	4.4	7.3
8	10	CEREALS	4.6	2.0	1.3
9	24	TOBACCO	4.1	2.2	1.8
10	72	IRON AND STEEL	3.6	3.8	2.9
11	27	MINERAL FUELS	3.1	1.2	1.7
12	99	OTHER PRODUCTS + COMPLETE IND. PLANT	3.0	2.5	0.0
13	25	SALT; SULPHUR;STONE; LIME AND CEMENT	3.0	2.8	2.0
14	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	1.8	3.3	3.5
15	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1.6	8.5	3.6
		Total above 15 product groups:	78.3	72.5	56.8

2. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED	14.1	17.4	16.6
2	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1.6	8.5	3.6
3	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES, FRUIT	6.6	6.3	5.8
4	52	COTTON	7.4	6.1	4.2
5	08	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS;	5.5	5.3	3.8
6	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	7.8	5.2	1.7
7	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	4.7	4.4	7.3
8	72	IRON AND STEEL	3.6	3.8	2.9
9	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	1.8	3.3	3.5
10	25	SALT; SULPHUR;STONE; LIME AND CEMENT	3.0	2.8	2.0
11	99	OTHER PRODUCTS + COMPLETE IND. PLANT	3.0	2.5	0.0
12	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	0.7	2.3	5.5
13	24	TOBACCO	4.1	2.2	1.8
14	03	FISH	1.0	2.1	4.3
15	10	CEREALS	4.6	2.0	1.3
		Total above 15 product groups:	69.4	74.3	64.2

3. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED	14.1	17.4	16.6
2	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	4.7	4.4	7.3
3	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES, FRUIT	6.6	6.3	5.8
4	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	0.7	2.3	5.5
5	03	FISH	1.0	2.1	4.3
6	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	0.9	0.8	4.3
7	52	COTTON	7.4	6.1	4.2
8	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	0.6	1.4	3.9
9	08	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS;	5.5	5.3	3.8
10	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1.6	8.5	3.6
11	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	1.8	3.3	3.5
12	72	IRON AND STEEL	3.6	3.8	2.9
13	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.5	1.9	2.8
14	07	EDIBLE VEGETABLES	1.2	1.8	2.2
15	25	SALT; SULPHUR;STONE; LIME AND CEMENT	3.0	2.8	2.0
		Total above 15 product groups:	54.2	68.2	72.6

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU12/15 countries (percent)
Country: PORTUGAL

1. Ranking by share in 1988

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED	10.7	9.8	7.6
2	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	9.2	7.9	4.2
3	64	FOOTWEAR	9.0	8.2	6.5
4	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	7.5	13.6	11.5
5	47	PULP OF WOOD, WASTE OF PAPER	7.3	3.5	1.7
6	87	ROAD VEHICLES	6.9	9.9	19.8
7	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	4.7	4.6	5.9
8	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES;	4.4	3.0	2.4
9	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	4.2	2.1	1.6
10	22	BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR	3.6	2.3	1.9
11	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	3.1	2.3	2.2
12	55	MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES	2.0	0.9	0.6
13	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	1.8	2.0	2.7
14	38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	1.7	0.9	0.6
15	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1.7	3.3	3.1
		Total above 15 product groups:	77.8	74.1	72.3

2. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	7.5	13.6	11.5
2	87	ROAD VEHICLES	6.9	9.9	19.8
3	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED	10.7	9.8	7.6
4	64	FOOTWEAR	9.0	8.2	6.5
5	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	9.2	7.9	4.2
6	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	4.7	4.6	5.9
7	47	PULP OF WOOD, WASTE OF PAPER	7.3	3.5	1.7
8	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1.7	3.3	3.1
9	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES;	4.4	3.0	2.4
10	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	3.1	2.3	2.2
11	22	BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR	3.6	2.3	1.9
12	69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS	1.7	2.2	1.6
13	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	4.2	2.1	1.6
14	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	1.8	2.0	2.7
15	27	MINERAL FUELS	1.2	1.9	1.2
		Total above 15 product groups:	76.9	76.4	73.8

3. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	87	ROAD VEHICLES	6.9	9.9	19.8
2	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	7.5	13.6	11.5
3	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED	10.7	9.8	7.6
4	64	FOOTWEAR	9.0	8.2	6.5
5	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	4.7	4.6	5.9
6	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	9.2	7.9	4.2
7	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1.7	3.3	3.1
8	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	1.8	2.0	2.7
9	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES;	4.4	3.0	2.4
10	45	CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	3.1	2.3	2.2
11	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	0.9	1.4	2.1
12	22	BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR	3.6	2.3	1.9
13	47	PULP OF WOOD, WASTE OF PAPER	7.3	3.5	1.7
14	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	1.1	1.7	1.7
15	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	4.2	2.1	1.6
		Total above 15 product groups:	76.0	75.6	74.9

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU12/15 countries (percent)
Country: SPAIN

1. Ranking by share in 1988

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	87	ROAD VEHICLES	23.4	28.9	28.0
2	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	9.8	8.3	7.1
3	08	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS;	6.4	5.1	3.8
4	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	4.5	6.4	7.0
5	72	IRON AND STEEL	3.7	3.4	2.4
6	27	MINERAL FUELS	3.1	1.4	1.9
7	07	EDIBLE VEGETABLES	2.8	2.9	3.2
8	64	FOOTWEAR	2.6	1.9	1.7
9	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	2.5	3.3	3.4
10	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	2.3	1.8	1.5
11	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	2.0	1.9	1.8
12	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	2.0	2.2	2.0
13	15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1.6	0.8	1.2
14	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	1.5	1.4	1.4
15	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1.5	1.6	1.9
		Total above 15 product groups:	69.7	71.3	68.3

2. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	87	ROAD VEHICLES	23.4	28.9	28.0
2	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	9.8	8.3	7.1
3	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	4.5	6.4	7.0
4	08	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS;	6.4	5.1	3.8
5	72	IRON AND STEEL	3.7	3.4	2.4
6	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	2.5	3.3	3.4
7	07	EDIBLE VEGETABLES	2.8	2.9	3.2
8	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	2.0	2.2	2.0
9	64	FOOTWEAR	2.6	1.9	1.7
10	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	2.0	1.9	1.8
11	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	2.3	1.8	1.5
12	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1.5	1.6	1.9
13	22	BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR	1.3	1.5	1.4
14	27	MINERAL FUELS	3.1	1.4	1.9
15	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	1.5	1.4	1.4
		Total above 15 product groups:	69.4	72.0	68.5

3. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1988	1995	2002
1	87	ROAD VEHICLES	23.4	28.9	28.0
2	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	9.8	8.3	7.1
3	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	4.5	6.4	7.0
4	08	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS;	6.4	5.1	3.8
5	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	2.5	3.3	3.4
6	07	EDIBLE VEGETABLES	2.8	2.9	3.2
7	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	0.8	0.9	2.8
8	72	IRON AND STEEL	3.7	3.4	2.4
9	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	2.0	2.2	2.0
10	27	MINERAL FUELS	3.1	1.4	1.9
11	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1.5	1.6	1.9
12	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	2.0	1.9	1.8
13	64	FOOTWEAR	2.6	1.9	1.7
14	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	2.3	1.8	1.5
15	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	1.5	1.4	1.4
		Total above 15 product groups:	68.8	71.4	69.8

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU15 countries (percent)
Country: AUSTRIA

1. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	18.3	16.4
2	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	12.7	15.7
3	87	ROAD VEHICLES	8.1	12.9
4	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	6.4	4.8
5	72	IRON AND STEEL	5.4	3.5
6	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	4.9	4.0
7	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	4.6	3.7
8	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	3.5	2.8
9	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	2.5	2.4
10	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	2.4	3.0
11	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	1.8	1.9
12	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	1.7	1.7
13	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	1.3	0.9
14	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.2	0.6
15	64	FOOTWEAR	1.2	0.9
		Total above 15 product groups:	75.8	75.2

2. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	18.3	16.4
2	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	12.7	15.7
3	87	ROAD VEHICLES	8.1	12.9
4	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	6.4	4.8
5	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	4.9	4.0
6	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	4.6	3.7
7	72	IRON AND STEEL	5.4	3.5
8	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	2.4	3.0
9	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	3.5	2.8
10	27	MINERAL FUELS	0.8	2.4
11	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	2.5	2.4
12	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	1.8	1.9
13	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	1.7	1.7
14	04	DAIRY PRODUCE; EGGS; HONEY;	0.5	1.1
15	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	1.0	1.1
		Total above 15 product groups:	74.5	77.4

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU15 countries (percent)
Country: FINLAND

1. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	27.7	21.8
2	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	12.1	22.9
3	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	9.9	8.0
4	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	8.9	6.3
5	72	IRON AND STEEL	6.0	4.8
6	47	PULP OF WOOD, WASTE OF PAPER	4.0	2.8
7	87	ROAD VEHICLES	3.3	4.7
8	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	2.7	2.5
9	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	2.4	2.0
10	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.9	1.5
11	27	MINERAL FUELS	1.8	4.3
12	99	OTHER PRODUCTS + COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL PLANT	1.5	1.1
13	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	1.5	2.0
14	89	SHIPS, BOATS	1.3	0.8
15	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	1.2	1.1
		Total above 15 product groups:	86.2	86.8

2. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	12.1	22.9
2	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	27.7	21.8
3	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	9.9	8.0
4	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	8.9	6.3
5	72	IRON AND STEEL	6.0	4.8
6	87	ROAD VEHICLES	3.3	4.7
7	27	MINERAL FUELS	1.8	4.3
8	47	PULP OF WOOD, WASTE OF PAPER	4.0	2.8
9	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	2.7	2.5
10	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	1.5	2.0
11	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	2.4	2.0
12	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.9	1.5
13	99	OTHER PRODUCTS + COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL PLANT	1.5	1.1
14	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	1.2	1.1
15	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	0.9	0.9
		Total above 15 product groups:	85.8	86.9

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU15 countries (percent)
Country: SWEDEN

1. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	14.8	15.9
2	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	12.2	11.1
3	87	ROAD VEHICLES	10.9	12.7
4	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	9.8	7.8
5	72	IRON AND STEEL	5.6	5.3
6	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	5.5	4.2
7	99	OTHER PRODUCTS + COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL PLANT	5.0	2.8
8	47	PULP OF WOOD, WASTE OF PAPER	3.6	2.6
9	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3.5	3.2
10	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	2.7	5.3
11	27	MINERAL FUELS	2.6	4.0
12	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	2.6	3.1
13	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	2.1	1.9
14	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	2.0	1.9
15	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	1.7	1.0
		Total above 15 product groups:	84.6	82.8

2. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	14.8	15.9
2	87	ROAD VEHICLES	10.9	12.7
3	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	12.2	11.1
4	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	9.8	7.8
5	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	2.7	5.3
6	72	IRON AND STEEL	5.6	5.3
7	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	5.5	4.2
8	27	MINERAL FUELS	2.6	4.0
9	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3.5	3.2
10	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	2.6	3.1
11	99	OTHER PRODUCTS + COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL PLANT	5.0	2.8
12	47	PULP OF WOOD, WASTE OF PAPER	3.6	2.6
13	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	2.0	1.9
14	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	2.1	1.9
15	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.1	1.4
		Total above 15 product groups:	84.0	83.3

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU15 countries (percent)
Country group: Candidate countries (C10)

1. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	9.9	16.7
2	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	8.5	16.2
3	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	7.7	3.5
4	87	ROAD VEHICLES	6.9	14.3
5	27	MINERAL FUELS	5.7	3.6
6	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	5.6	3.7
7	72	IRON AND STEEL	5.3	2.2
8	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	5.1	5.7
9	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	4.3	3.4
10	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	2.7	2.4
11	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	2.3	0.7
12	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	2.2	1.4
13	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.9	1.8
14	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	1.8	1.4
15	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1.7	1.7
		Total above 15 product groups:	71.7	78.6

2. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	9.9	16.7
2	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	8.5	16.2
3	87	ROAD VEHICLES	6.9	14.3
4	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	5.1	5.7
5	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	5.6	3.7
6	27	MINERAL FUELS	5.7	3.6
7	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	7.7	3.5
8	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	4.3	3.4
9	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	2.7	2.4
10	72	IRON AND STEEL	5.3	2.2
11	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.5	1.9
12	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.9	1.8
13	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1.7	1.7
14	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	1.0	1.6
15	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	1.8	1.4
		Total above 15 product groups:	69.7	80.1

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU15 countries (percent)
Country: CYPRUS

1. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT	41.3	14.1
2	07	EDIBLE VEGETABLES	10.4	5.7
3	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED OR CROCHETED	10.0	4.5
4	08	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS;	6.5	5.2
5	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	5.7	6.1
6	89	SHIPS, BOATS	5.4	3.7
7	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	2.5	2.0
8	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	2.1	3.1
9	22	BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR	1.9	2.2
10	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	1.8	5.6
11	20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES, FRUIT	1.1	0.8
12	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	1.0	3.0
13	87	ROAD VEHICLES	1.0	20.6
14	27	MINERAL FUELS	0.7	0.2
15	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES;	0.6	0.2
		Total above 15 product groups:	92.0	77.0

2. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	87	ROAD VEHICLES	1.0	20.6
2	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT	41.3	14.1
3	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	5.7	6.1
4	07	EDIBLE VEGETABLES	10.4	5.7
5	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	1.8	5.6
6	08	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS;	6.5	5.2
7	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	10.0	4.5
8	25	SALT; SULPHUR;STONE; LIME AND CEMENT	0.5	4.4
9	89	SHIPS, BOATS	5.4	3.7
10	30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	0.3	3.2
11	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	2.1	3.1
12	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	1.0	3.0
13	22	BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR	1.9	2.2
14	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	2.5	2.0
15	04	DAIRY PRODUCE; EGGS; HONEY;	0.4	1.7
		Total above 15 product groups:	90.9	85.1

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU15 countries (percent)
Country: CZECH REPUBLIC

1. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	10.1	19.9
2	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	10.0	15.9
3	87	ROAD VEHICLES	7.4	17.3
4	72	IRON AND STEEL	6.5	2.7
5	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	6.5	4.8
6	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	5.5	2.2
7	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	4.5	4.4
8	27	MINERAL FUELS	3.9	1.7
9	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3.5	2.8
10	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	3.3	1.5
11	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE	2.7	1.8
12	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	2.4	1.0
13	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	2.1	2.7
14	64	FOOTWEAR	1.6	0.5
15	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1.6	1.1
		Total above 15 product groups:	71.6	80.3

2. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	10.1	19.9
2	87	ROAD VEHICLES	7.4	17.3
3	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	10.0	15.9
4	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	6.5	4.8
5	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	4.5	4.4
6	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3.5	2.8
7	72	IRON AND STEEL	6.5	2.7
8	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	2.1	2.7
9	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	5.5	2.2
10	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE	2.7	1.8
11	27	MINERAL FUELS	3.9	1.7
12	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	3.3	1.5
13	83	MISC. ARTICLES OF BASE METAL	0.8	1.3
14	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	1.2	1.3
15	49	BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICTURES	0.5	1.3
		Total above 15 product groups:	68.6	81.6

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU15 countries (percent)
Country: ESTONIA

1. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	17.2	15.8
2	27	MINERAL FUELS	10.5	14.0
3	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	9.7	4.8
4	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	9.3	3.2
5	72	IRON AND STEEL	8.3	0.5
6	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	5.1	23.2
7	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	5.0	9.2
8	31	FERTILIZERS	2.7	0.4
9	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	2.5	0.3
10	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	2.3	1.5
11	52	COTTON	2.3	1.3
12	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES;	1.9	1.7
13	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.9	1.0
14	64	FOOTWEAR	1.6	1.2
15	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	1.6	3.6
		Total above 15 product groups:	82.1	81.6

2. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	5.1	23.2
2	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	17.2	15.8
3	27	MINERAL FUELS	10.5	14.0
4	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	5.0	9.2
5	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	9.7	4.8
6	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	1.6	3.6
7	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	9.3	3.2
8	87	ROAD VEHICLES	0.7	2.7
9	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES;	1.9	1.7
10	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	0.5	1.5
11	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	2.3	1.5
12	04	DAIRY PRODUCE; EGGS; HONEY;	0.3	1.5
13	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	0.8	1.3
14	52	COTTON	2.3	1.3
15	64	FOOTWEAR	1.6	1.2
		Total above 15 product groups:	69.0	86.5

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU15 countries (percent)
Country: HUNGARY

1. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	16.3	24.7
2	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	14.5	26.8
3	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	6.8	2.3
4	87	ROAD VEHICLES	5.2	11.0
5	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	4.3	2.2
6	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	4.1	1.9
7	72	IRON AND STEEL	3.7	0.9
8	02	MEAT	3.6	1.4
9	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	2.9	1.6
10	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	2.9	1.4
11	64	FOOTWEAR	2.8	1.3
12	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	2.8	2.1
13	27	MINERAL FUELS	2.7	1.2
14	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	2.6	1.3
15	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	2.5	3.3
		Total above 15 product groups:	77.6	83.3

2. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	14.5	26.8
2	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	16.3	24.7
3	87	ROAD VEHICLES	5.2	11.0
4	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	2.5	3.3
5	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	1.0	3.0
6	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	6.8	2.3
7	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	4.3	2.2
8	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	2.8	2.1
9	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	4.1	1.9
10	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	2.9	1.6
11	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	2.9	1.4
12	02	MEAT	3.6	1.4
13	64	FOOTWEAR	2.8	1.3
14	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	2.6	1.3
15	27	MINERAL FUELS	2.7	1.2
		Total above 15 product groups:	74.8	85.4

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU15 countries (percent)
Country: LATVIA

1. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	27	MINERAL FUELS	35.3	16.3
2	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	25.7	42.3
3	72	IRON AND STEEL	7.4	3.8
4	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	5.1	6.8
5	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	4.1	0.4
6	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	2.1	3.5
7	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.8	2.5
8	52	COTTON	1.8	1.2
9	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	1.7	5.2
10	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	1.5	0.7
11	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES;	1.0	1.3
12	41	HIDES AND SKINS, LEATHER	1.0	0.3
13	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	0.9	1.6
14	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	0.9	0.3
15	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS	0.9	0.6
		Total above 15 product groups:	91.2	86.8

2. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	25.7	42.3
2	27	MINERAL FUELS	35.3	16.3
3	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	5.1	6.8
4	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	1.7	5.2
5	72	IRON AND STEEL	7.4	3.8
6	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	2.1	3.5
7	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.8	2.5
8	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	0.4	2.0
9	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	0.9	1.6
10	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES;	1.0	1.3
11	52	COTTON	1.8	1.2
12	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	0.5	1.2
13	70	GLASS AND GLASSWARE	0.8	1.1
14	04	DAIRY PRODUCE; EGGS; HONEY;	0.1	1.0
15	03	FISH	0.5	0.7
		Total above 15 product groups:	85.2	90.5

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU15 countries (percent)
Country: LITHUANIA

1. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	27	MINERAL FUELS	13.8	18.6
2	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	11.9	8.8
3	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	11.4	14.9
4	31	FERTILIZERS	10.4	6.3
5	72	IRON AND STEEL	6.7	1.6
6	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	5.1	6.2
7	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	4.5	5.8
8	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	3.4	0.3
9	71	PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS; IM. JEWELLERY; COIN	3.2	2.5
10	41	HIDES AND SKINS, LEATHER	2.2	1.0
11	35	STARCHES; GLUES; ENZYMES	2.2	0.1
12	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	2.0	7.9
13	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS	1.8	0.8
14	28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	1.4	0.1
15	07	EDIBLE VEGETABLES	1.3	0.2
		Total above 15 product groups:	81.2	75.1

2. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	27	MINERAL FUELS	13.8	18.6
2	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	11.4	14.9
3	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	11.9	8.8
4	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	2.0	7.9
5	31	FERTILIZERS	10.4	6.3
6	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	5.1	6.2
7	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	4.5	5.8
8	71	PEARLS, PRECIOUS METALS; IM. JEWELLERY; COIN	3.2	2.5
9	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.3	2.5
10	23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD	0.3	2.4
11	87	ROAD VEHICLES	0.9	1.8
12	72	IRON AND STEEL	6.7	1.6
13	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	0.7	1.6
14	63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES;	1.2	1.5
15	51	WOOL, FINE AND COARSE ANIMAL HAIR	0.5	1.4
		Total above 15 product groups:	73.6	83.8

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU15 countries (percent)
Country: MALTA

1. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	51.4	29.4
2	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	11.1	12.9
3	27	MINERAL FUELS	5.6	5.2
4	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	3.9	4.3
5	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	3.6	4.0
6	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT	3.4	1.5
7	95	TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISITES	3.0	6.9
8	64	FOOTWEAR	2.4	2.5
9	89	SHIPS, BOATS	2.3	10.5
10	49	BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICTURES	2.0	4.9
11	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.8	3.0
12	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	1.0	2.4
13	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS	1.0	0.4
14	33	ESSENTIAL OILS; PERFUMERY	0.9	0.1
15	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	0.6	0.6
		Total above 15 product groups:	93.8	88.3

2. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	51.4	29.4
2	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	11.1	12.9
3	89	SHIPS, BOATS	2.3	10.5
4	95	TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISITES	3.0	6.9
5	27	MINERAL FUELS	5.6	5.2
6	49	BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICTURES	2.0	4.9
7	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	3.9	4.3
8	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	3.6	4.0
9	87	ROAD VEHICLES	0.2	3.6
10	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.8	3.0
11	64	FOOTWEAR	2.4	2.5
12	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	1.0	2.4
13	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT	3.4	1.5
14	60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS	0.3	1.3
15	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	0.5	1.3
		Total above 15 product groups:	92.3	93.4

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU15 countries (percent)
Country: POLAND

1. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	11.1	4.6
2	27	MINERAL FUELS	8.2	5.0
3	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	7.8	9.6
4	87	ROAD VEHICLES	6.8	11.1
5	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	6.1	12.2
6	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	5.6	3.8
7	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	5.6	1.8
8	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	5.4	4.5
9	72	IRON AND STEEL	4.4	2.0
10	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	4.3	12.9
11	25	SALT; SULPHUR;STONE; LIME AND CEMENT	2.1	0.3
12	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	2.0	1.4
13	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1.7	2.9
14	29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	1.6	0.8
15	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	1.6	2.5
		Total above 15 product groups:	74.6	75.5

2. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	4.3	12.9
2	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	6.1	12.2
3	87	ROAD VEHICLES	6.8	11.1
4	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	7.8	9.6
5	27	MINERAL FUELS	8.2	5.0
6	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	11.1	4.6
7	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	5.4	4.5
8	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	5.6	3.8
9	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1.7	2.9
10	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	1.6	2.5
11	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.2	2.1
12	72	IRON AND STEEL	4.4	2.0
13	74	COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	5.6	1.8
14	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	0.7	1.5
15	89	SHIPS, BOATS	1.1	1.5
		Total above 15 product groups:	71.9	78.1

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU15 countries (percent)
Country: SLOVAKIA

1. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	72	IRON AND STEEL	12.5	5.0
2	87	ROAD VEHICLES	10.4	31.1
3	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	7.2	3.8
4	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	6.5	12.4
5	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	6.0	9.5
6	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	5.0	2.7
7	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	4.9	2.0
8	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	4.4	2.3
9	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	4.1	3.8
10	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	3.5	2.1
11	64	FOOTWEAR	3.0	3.0
12	25	SALT; SULPHUR;STONE; LIME AND CEMENT	2.9	0.4
13	54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS	2.5	1.0
14	86	RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES	2.2	0.9
15	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	2.1	1.9
		Total above 15 product groups:	77.3	82.0

2. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	87	ROAD VEHICLES	10.4	31.1
2	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	6.5	12.4
3	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	6.0	9.5
4	72	IRON AND STEEL	12.5	5.0
5	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	4.1	3.8
6	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	7.2	3.8
7	64	FOOTWEAR	3.0	3.0
8	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	5.0	2.7
9	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.5	2.7
10	27	MINERAL FUELS	2.0	2.5
11	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	4.4	2.3
12	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1.9	2.3
13	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	3.5	2.1
14	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	4.9	2.0
15	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	2.1	1.9
		Total above 15 product groups:	75.0	87.2

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

Commodity structure of exports to EU15 countries (percent)
Country: SLOVENIA

1. Ranking by share in 1995

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	87	ROAD VEHICLES	13.9	19.0
2	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	10.6	10.9
3	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	10.0	12.6
4	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	7.7	2.9
5	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	7.5	9.1
6	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	5.4	3.2
7	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	3.9	2.7
8	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	3.6	5.0
9	72	IRON AND STEEL	3.6	2.9
10	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	2.8	2.6
11	61	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, KNITTED OR CROCHETED	2.6	1.0
12	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	2.6	2.5
13	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	2.5	2.4
14	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	2.0	2.9
15	64	FOOTWEAR	1.8	0.7
		Total above 15 product groups:	80.4	80.5

2. Ranking by share in 2002

	CN/HS2	Label	1995	2002
1	87	ROAD VEHICLES	13.9	19.0
2	85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	10.0	12.6
3	84	NON ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	10.6	10.9
4	94	FURNITURE; LAMPS	7.5	9.1
5	76	ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	3.6	5.0
6	44	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD	5.4	3.2
7	62	APPAREL AND CLOTHING, NOT KNITTED	7.7	2.9
8	39	PLASTICS AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	2.0	2.9
9	72	IRON AND STEEL	3.6	2.9
10	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	3.9	2.7
11	90	OPTICAL, MEASURING, ETC.INSTRUMENTS	2.8	2.6
12	73	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	2.6	2.5
13	40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	2.5	2.4
14	27	MINERAL FUELS	0.1	1.9
15	88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT	0.1	1.3
		Total above 15 product groups:	76.1	81.9

Source: Eurostat (Comext), own calculations.

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