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CEPII Country Profiles:
indicators, databases and classifications

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The CEPII Country Profiles put forward an original tool to analyse the insertion of eighty countries in international trade using databases developed by the CEPII. Thus, CHELEM which provides a complete and consistent representation of international trade flows, balance of payments and world revenues since the 1960s; EconMap which allows to project by 2050 or 2100 GDP with its components in a global context and taking into account climate scenarios; EQCHANGE which includes nominal, real and equilibrium effective exchange rates since the 1970s; MAcMap-HS6 which estimates the average country's protection; BACI which offers harmonised statistics on values and quantities at a very detailed level of products, and defines type and price range of trade flows since 2000, are used to present a consistent set of indicators. Tables and figures are grouped under seven thematic sections: broad patterns; projections; balance & forex; tariff protection; comparative advantages; types & ranges; products & partners. This document specifies the indicators, databases and classifications used in the CEPII Country Profiles.

Summary

- **CEPII's indicators**

  Broad patterns / Projections / Balance & Forex / Tariff protection / Comparative advantages / Types & Ranges / Products & Partners

- **Database**

  BACI / CHELEM / EconMap / EQCHANGE / MAcMap

- **Classifications**

  Country notes / Composition of the regions / Sectoral classifications

RECHERCHE ET EXPERTISE
SUR L'ÉCONOMIE MONDIALE

◼ CEPII's indicators

BROAD PATTERNS

This section presents country's integration in the world economy over the long run. Data sets start in 1960 for GDP and population, and in 1967 for trade flows. However, for successor states of the former USSR, the former Czechoslovakia, the former Yugoslavia and for a few numbers of other countries, trade data start in 1996 for reasons of availability and quality.

Table 1
Population, gross domestic product (GDP) and trade in goods and services
(latest available year [t] and average annual growth rate from [t-10] to [t])

Sources: CEPII, CHELEM – GDP - International Trade - Balance of Payments databases.

Notes:

Data are displayed for the country, the region it belongs and the world (see the **Classifications section** for the composition of the regions).

Population: thousands of inhabitants at mid-year.

Current GDP: Gross Domestic Product in millions of current US$.

PPP GDP: Gross Domestic Product at 2017 prices and purchasing power parities, in millions of international dollars.

Current GDP per capita: Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant at current prices, in current US$.

PPP GDP per capita: Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant at 2017 prices and PPP, in international dollars.

Exports and imports of goods: FOB flows (Free On Board, transportation and insurance costs excluded), at current prices, in millions of US$.

Exports and imports of services: all partners flows (excluding processing), in millions of current US$.

Average annual growth rate:* in %.

*In Table 1.B, thanks to the harmonisation of countries' declarations in the CHELEM - International Trade database, the average annual growth rate of world exports is equal to that of world imports in goods. Trade data in services (CHELEM - Balance of Payments database) are not harmonised. The average annual growth rate for world exports in services, as well as for world imports, is here calculated on the average of world exports and imports (see **Databases section**).

Figure 1
Population, GDP and GDP per capita
(1960- latest available year [t])

Source: CEPII, CHELEM – GDP database.

Notes:

Population: share of the country's population in the region's and the world's ones (inhabitants at mid-year, in %).

PPP GDP: share of the country's GDP at 2017 prices and purchase power parities, in the region's and the world's ones (in %).

PPP GDP per capita: country's GDP per inhabitant at 2017 prices and purchase power parities, relative to the region's and the world's ones (in %).

Figure 2
Openness, share in world trade and trade balance relative to GDP
(goods and services, 1967- latest available year [t])

Sources: CEPII, CHELEM – International Trade - Balance of Payments – GDP databases.

Notes:

Processing is not included here in services.

Openness degree $o_i^k = 100 \frac{(X_{i.}^k + M_{.i}^k)/2}{GDP_i}$

with

$X_{i.}^k$ exports of country i in sector k to all partners at current US$

$M_{i.}^k$ imports of country i in sector k from all partners at current US$

k sectors of the CHELEM database (see the **Classifications section**)

GDP_i GDP of country i in current US$

Share in world trade $x_{i.} = 100 \frac{X_{i.}}{X_{..}}$ and $m_i = 100 \frac{M_{.i}}{M_{..}}$

with

$X_{i.}$ exports of country i in all products to all partners at current US$

$X_{..}$ world exports in all products at current US$

$M_{i.}$ imports of country i in all products from all partners at current US$

$M_{..}$ world imports in all products at current US$

Trade balance in % of GDP $b_i = 100 \frac{X_{i.} - M_{.i}}{GDP_i}$

with

$X_{i.}$ exports of country i in all products to all partners at current US$

$M_{i.}$ imports of country i in all products from all partners at current US$

GDP_i GDP of country i at current US$

Figure 3
Geographic breakdown of the country's exports and imports
(goods, latest available year [t], [t-10], [t-20], [t-30], [t-40], [t-50])

Source: CEPII, CHELEM – International Trade database.

Note:

Only the regions that made up more than 5% in the country's exports (or imports) in the latest year or that allowed for more than 10% in the preceding selected years are individualised. The remained regions are grouped in "Rest of the world" (see the **Classifications section** for the composition of the regions).

Figure 4
Breakdown of the country's exports and imports by industry group
(goods and services, latest available year [t], [t-10], [t-20], [t-30], [t-40], [t-50])

Sources: CEPII, CHELEM – International Trade - Balance of Payments databases.

Notes:

Only the industry groups that made up more than 5% in the country's exports (or imports) in the latest year or that allowed for more than 10% in the preceding selected years are individualised. "Rest of goods and services" aggregate includes remaining groups.

Industry groups are defined according to the sectoral classification of the CHELEM database (see the **Classifications section**).

Processing is not included here in services.

PROJECTIONS

This section presents a projection exercise to fuel the reflections on the world economy by 2050 in terms of GDP and its main determinants. It also contains a particularly useful component on climate change issues with alternative scenarios of economic growth by 2100.

Table 1
Population and Gross Domestic Product (2015, 2025, 2050)

Source: CEPII, EconMap database.

Notes:

Projections start in 2018.

GDP at constant prices: Gross Domestic Product in millions of constant 2011 dollars

GDP per capita in PPP: Gross Domestic Product per capita at purchasing power parity prices of 2011

Population: in thousands of inhabitants

Figure 1
Breakdown of the GDP growth
(average growth 1995-2015, 2015-2025, 2025-2050)

Source: CEPII, EconMap database.

Notes:

Projections start in 2018.

The contribution to growth of the different components of GDP is computed according to following MaGE (Macroeconometrics of the Global Economy) model's production function, which is used to produce the statistical projections in the EconMap database (**Fontagné et al., 2021**):

$$Y_{i,t} = \left[1 - \left(\frac{B_{i,t}}{p_{E_t}} \right)^{\sigma-1} \right]^{\frac{\sigma}{1-\sigma}} A_{i,t} K_{i,t}^{\alpha} L_{i,t}^{1-\alpha}$$

with

$Y_{i,t}$ GDP of country *i* at time *t*, in constant dollars

$K_{i,t}$ capital stock

$L_{i,t}$ active population

$A_{i,t}$ productivity of capital and labor

p_{E_t} world average price of energy, approximated by oil price

$B_{i,t}$ productivity of energy

α share of capital in value added

σ elasticity of substitution between energy and the capital-labor aggregate.

Contribution of capital
$$c^K = \alpha \left(\frac{K_{i,t}}{K_{i,t-1}} - 1 \right)$$

with

$K_{i,t}$ capital stock

α share of capital in value added

Contribution of labour
$$c^L = (1 - \alpha) \left(\frac{L_{i,t}}{L_{i,t-1}} - 1 \right)$$

with

$L_{i,t}$ active population

α share of capital in value added

Contribution of labour-capital productivity
$$c^A = \left(\frac{A_{i,t}}{A_{i,t-1}} - 1 \right)$$

with

$A_{i,t}$ productivity of capital and labor

Contribution of energy efficiency
$$c^E = \left(\frac{\left[1 - \left(\frac{B_{i,t}}{p_{Et}} \right)^{\sigma-1} \right]^{\frac{\sigma}{1-\sigma}}}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{B_{i,t-1}}{p_{Et-1}} \right)^{\sigma-1} \right]^{\frac{\sigma}{1-\sigma}}} - 1 \right)$$

with

$B_{i,t}$ productivity of energy

p_{Et} world average price of energy, approximated by oil price

σ elasticity of substitution between energy and the capital-labor aggregate.

Table 2
Active population, education and saving rate
(2015, 2025, 2050)

Source: CEPII, EconMap database.

Notes:

Active population: percentage of active population over total population, in percentage points

Savings rate: share of gross domestic product that is saved

Secondary- or tertiary-educated population: share in working age population

Tertiary-educated population: share in working age population

Figure 2
Age pyramid
(total population and active population by age range, two years to be chosen)

Source: CEPII, EconMap database.

Note:

Total and active population: in thousands of inhabitants by age group and gender, according to employment status

Figure 3
GDP in the five IPCC scenarios (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)
(average growth rate by decade, GDP in % of the region, GDP in % of world, 1980-2100)
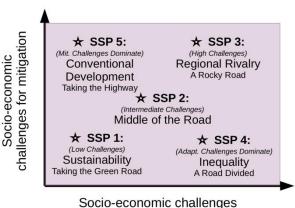
Source: CEPII, EconMap database.

Notes:

GDP projections to 2100 by the CEPII start as of 2018 and are designed after the narratives described in O'Neill *et alii* (**2017**), which will notably be used as a basis for the next Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report expected by 2022.

O'Neill *et alii* offer five different narratives for the world economy by the end of the 21st century according to climatic changes, known as the "Shared Socioeconomic Pathways" (SSPs), that encompass both population, productivity or inequalities. Presented on a double axis of socio-economic challenges to be tackled —to mitigate the deterioration of the climatic conditions, on the one hand, and to adapt to them, on the other hand— these five scenarios are the following:

Five shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs)
representing different combinations of challenges to mitigation and to adaptation

Source: O'Neill *et alii* (**2017**).

*Quotations from O'Neill et alii (**2017**)*

▪ *SSP1 Sustainability—Taking the green road (low challenges): This is a world making relatively good progress towards sustainability, with sustained efforts to achieve development goals, while reducing resource intensity and fossil fuel dependency. (…) The combination of directed development of environmentally friendly technologies, a favourable outlook for renewable energy, institutions that can facilitate international cooperation, and relatively low energy demand results in relatively low challenges to mitigation. At the same time, the improvements in human well-being, along with strong and flexible global, regional, and national institutions imply low challenges to adaptation.*

▪ *SSP2 Middle of the road (intermediate challenges): The world follows a path in which social, economic, and technological trends do not shift markedly from historical patterns. Development and income growth proceeds unevenly, with some countries making relatively good progress while others fall short of expectations. (…) These moderate development trends leave the world, on average, facing moderate challenges to mitigation and adaptation, but with significant heterogeneities across and within countries.*

▪ *SSP3 Regional rivalry—A rocky road (high challenges): A resurgent nationalism, concerns about competitiveness and security, and regional conflicts push countries to increasingly focus on domestic or, at most, regional issues. (…) Growing resource intensity and fossil fuel dependency along with difficulty in achieving international cooperation and slow technological change imply high challenges to mitigation. The limited progress on human development, slow income growth, and lack of effective institutions, especially those that can act across regions, implies high challenges to adaptation for many groups in all regions.*

- *SSP4 Inequality—A road divided (adaptation challenges dominate): Highly unequal investments in human capital, combined with increasing disparities in economic opportunity and political power, lead to increasing inequalities and stratification both across and within countries. (…) Environmental policies focus on local issues around middle and high income areas. The combination of some development of low carbon supply options and expertise, and a well-integrated international political and business class capable of acting quickly and decisively, implies low challenges to mitigation. Challenges to adaptation are high for the substantial proportions of populations at low levels of development and with limited access to effective institutions for coping with economic or environmental stresses.*

- *SSP5 Fossil-fuelled development—Taking the highway (mitigation challenges dominate): Driven by the economic success of industrialised and emerging economies, this world places increasing faith in competitive markets, innovation and participatory societies to produce rapid technological progress and development of human capital as the path to sustainable development. (…)The strong reliance on fossil fuels and the lack of global environmental concern result in potentially high challenges to mitigation. The attainment of human development goals, robust economic growth, and highly engineered infrastructure results in relatively low challenges to adaptation to any potential climate change for all but a few.*

The EconMap database proposes a quantification of these five very contrasted *scenarios* (**Fontagné & Fouré, 2016**). Three indicators are presented here:

Average growth rate by decade

Ten-year average of Gross Domestic Product growth at constant prices, measured in percentage points. Data for every decade is displayed at the median year.

In % of the region GDP

Share of gross domestic product at constant price in regional total, expressed in percentage points. For every decade, the share is computed for the median year.

In % of the world GDP

Share of gross domestic product at constant price in world total, expressed in percentage points. For every decade, the share is computed for the median year.

BALANCE & FOREX

This section presents indicators related to current transactions (trade in goods and services, movements of income based on compensation of inputs to the production process or on one-way transfers) from the CHELEM – Balance of Payments database; to effective exchange rates form the EQCHANGE database; and to terms of trade from the BACI database.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

The current account of the balance of payments is broken down as follows:

- Trade in goods displayed for the total of goods;
- Trade in services shown in three headings (transportation, travel and other services), the last one, delineated in 10 items, being basically business services;
- The primary income account concerning, in national accounts, the return of economic units in exchange for their supply of labour (compensation of employees), of capital (investment income and interest) or natural resources (rents). The primary income balance, added to GDP, makes up the gross national income of the country;
- The secondary income account includes transfers without quid pro quo ─ not related to the production process, contrary to the primary income account ─ with international cooperation one of the main items.

Table 1
Major flows of the country's current account
(credits, debits and balance in millions of dollars, latest available year [t])

Source: CEPII, CHELEM – Balance of Payments database.

Note:

The four accounts (goods, services, primary and secondary income) sum up to the current account. For goods and services, credits tally with exports, and debits with imports.

Figure 1
Major flows of the country's current account
(credits, debits and balance in % of GDP, 1967- latest available year [t])

Source: CEPII, CHELEM – Balance of Payments database.

Note:

The four accounts (goods, services, primary and secondary income) sum to the current account. For goods and services, credits tally with exports, and debits with imports.

Figure 2
Trade in services of the country shown in three broad categories
(credits, debits and balance in % of GDP, 1967- latest available year [t])

Source: CEPII, CHELEM – Balance of Payments database.

Note:

This breakdown highlights usual services ─ transportation (delivery of goods and passengers) and travel (tourism) ─ and the other services that are mainly business services and traded through the new technologies. "Other services" is an aggregate that results from the difference between services and the sum of "transport" and "travel". It can happen that the sum of all sub-items of "other services" (processing..., cultural services) doesn't tally with the "other services" aggregate. This occurs when services are not fully distributed across the "other services" components for confidentiality reasons. An example is Ireland in 1996.

Figure 3
Breakdown of trade in "other services"
(credits, debits and balance in % of GDP, 2005- latest available year [t])

Source: CEPII, CHELEM – Balance of Payments database.

Note:

Other services" are delineated in 10 items: manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others (Processing, for the shortcut), maintenance and repair services n.e.s. (Maintenance), construction services (Construction), insurance and pension services (Insurance), financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property n.e.s. (Licensing), telecommunications, computer, and information services (Telecom), other business services (Other business serv.), personal, cultural, and recreational services (Culture), government goods and services n.e.s. (Government).

Figure 4
Country's primary income with a focus on investment
(credits, debits and balance in % of GDP, 2005- latest available year [t])

Source: CEPII, CHELEM – Balance of Payments database.

Note:

Primary income is broken down into investment income, compensation of employees and other primary income. Moreover, investment income is further classified by direct investment income, portfolio income, and other investment income (mainly interests on loans and trade credit), and by income on reserve assets as well.

EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATES

This section proposes a multiple and original reading of the currencies' effective exchange rates evolutions since 1973: nominal *versus* real rates; equilibrium real effective exchange rate; and the deviation of the real effective exchange rate from its equilibrium level.

There is no data for Belarus and Taiwan.

Figure 5
Effective exchange rates
(1973- latest available year [t])

Source: CEPII, EQCHANGE database.

Notes:

Nominal and real effective exchange rates (2010=100)

An effective exchange rate measures the rate at which a country's currency exchanges against a basket of other currencies, in either nominal or real terms.

The nominal effective exchange rate of country i in period t ($NEER_{i,t}$) measures the value of the currency of country i against a weighted average of foreign currencies:

$$NEER_{i,t} = \prod_{j=1}^{N} NER_{ij,t}^{w_{ij,t}}$$

where $NER_{ij,t}$ is the index of the nominal bilateral exchange rate between the currency of country i and the currency of its trade partner j in period t, N denotes the number of trading partners and $w_{ij,t}$ is the trade-based weight associated to the partner j. These weights are normalised so that their sum is equal to one, i.e. $\sum_{j=1}^{N} w_{ij,t} = 1$ (see **Couharde *et alii*, 2018**; **Grekou, 2021**).

The real effective exchange rate of country i in period t ($REER_{i,t}$) is calculated as the weighted average of real bilateral exchange rates against each of its N trading partners j:

$$REER_{i,t} = \prod_{j=1}^{N} RER_{ij,t}^{w_{ij,t}}$$

where $RER_{ij,t} = \frac{NER_{ij,t} \times P_{i,t}}{P_{j,t}}$ is an index of the real exchange rate of the currency of the country i vis-à-vis the currency of the trading partner j in period t. $P_{i,t}$ and $P_{j,t}$ stand respectively for the price index of country i and of country j.

With these definitions, a real (nominal) appreciation of the domestic currency is recorded as an increase in the real (nominal) effective exchange rate index.

Equilibrium effective real exchange rate (and its 95% confidence interval)

The series correspond to the average of the estimated equilibrium effective real exchange rates over different models and samples. The equilibrium exchange rates have been derived relying on the Behavioral Equilibrium Exchange Rate approach (BEER approach; see **Clark & MacDonald, 1998**). Hence, the obtained series correspond to the equilibrium levels of the exchange rates suggested by the fundamentals of the economies. In deriving the equilibrium exchange rates, we consider several determinants among which, the relative productivity (the ratio of the tradable to the non-tradable sectors productivity of each country computed relative to that of its trading partners). The higher this relative productivity, the higher the equilibrium exchange rate (**Couharde et alii, 2018**; **Grekou, 2021**). Other long-term determinants of exchange rates are considered: the net foreign asset position, the terms of trade, the government spending and the trade openness.

Since they are estimated, the equilibrium real exchange rates are unitless and cannot be considered as indices. In contrast, the equilibrium series have a scale similar to that of the effective exchange rates. The lines below and above the series respectively indicate the lower and upper bounds of the 95% confidence interval.

The estimated equilibrium exchange rates serve as the benchmark for the derivation of the currency misalignments.

Real exchange rate misalignment (in %)

Real exchange rate misalignments correspond to the departures of the exchange rates from the equilibrium exchange rates as defined by the evolutions of the fundamentals. They reflect macroeconomic imbalances in the broad sense, i.e., both fundamental imbalances such as current account imbalances or imbalances not directly related to the fundamentals.

The misalignments' values then give the magnitude of the real exchange rate adjustment that would restore equilibrium. The series correspond to the average of the estimated currency misalignments (in percentage) over different samples and models. Each currency misalignment series has been calculated as the log-difference between the actual real effective exchange rate ($reer_{i,t}$) and its estimated equilibrium level ($erer_{i,t}$) at date t.

$$Mis_{i,t} = reer_{i,t} - erer_{i,t}$$

Given the definition of the real effective exchange rate, a negative sign of the misalignment ($reer_{i,t} < erer_{i,t}$) indicates an undervaluation (the real exchange rate must appreciate to converge towards its long-run equilibrium value), whereas a positive sign ($reer_{i,t} > erer_{i,t}$) indicates an overvaluation of the real effective exchange rate (the real exchange rate must depreciate to converge towards its long-run equilibrium value).

TERMS OF TRADE

This section presents the evolution of countries' unit values in exports and imports, as well as their terms of trade, in all and manufactured goods since 2000.

Figure 6
Terms of trade evolution in all products and their breakdown
(export and import unit values, terms of trade, 2000- latest available year [t], 2000=100)

Source: CEPII, BACI database.

Notes:

Unit values are defined at the 6-digit level of the Harmonised System (HS) classification in BACI database and are then aggregated.

Terms of trade are defined as the ratio of export to import price. The terms of trade index is here equal to the ratio of the Laspeyres unit value indices of exports and imports of a given country:

$$TE_i = \frac{L_i^x}{L_i^m}$$

with L_i^x and L_i^m Laspeyres indices for respectively exports and imports of country i.

The Laspeyres index is the arithmetical average of the ratio of unit values at time t and at the time of reference t_0, weighted by the share of the country j and product k in country i's trade at t_0 (2000 here):

$$L_i^x = \sum_{jk} \frac{uv_{ijkt}}{uv_{ijkt_0}} \times w_{ijkt_0}$$

with

uv_{ijkt} unit value of exports of country i to country j for the product k at time t

uv_{ijkt_0} unit value of exports of country i to country j for the product k at the time of reference t_0

$w_{ijkt_0} = \frac{v_{ijkt_0}}{\sum_{jk} v_{ijkt_0}}$ share of the product k and the destination j in country i's exports at the time of reference t_0.

Figure 7
Terms of trade evolution in manufacturing products and its breakdown
(export and import unit values, terms of trade, 2000- latest available year [t], 2000=100)

Source: CEPII, BACI database.

Notes:

Unit values are defined at the 6-digit level of the Harmonised System (HS) classification in BACI database and then aggregated. Manufacturing products correspond to BA to GI and KA to KI categories of the CHELEM nomenclature (see the **Classifications** section).

Terms of trade are defined as the ratio of export and import price. The terms of trade index is here equal to the ratio of the Laspeyres unit value indices of exports and imports of a given country:

$$TE_i = \frac{L_i^x}{L_i^m}$$

with L_i^x and L_i^m Laspeyres indices for respectively exports and imports of country i. The Laspeyres index is the arithmetical average of the ratio of unit values at time t and at the time of reference t_0, weighted by the share of the country j and product k in country i's trade at time t_0.

$$L_i^x = \sum_{jk} \frac{uv_{ijkt}}{uv_{ijkt_0}} \times w_{ijkt_0}$$

with uv_{ijkt} unit value of exports of country i to country j for the product k in year t, uv_{ijk0} unit value of exports of country i to country j for the product k in year of reference t_0 and with $w_{ijk0} = \frac{v_{ijkt_0}}{\sum_{jk} v_{ijkt_0}}$ share of the product k and the destination j in country i's exports in year t_0 (equal to 2000).

TARIFF PROTECTION

Table 1
Average Tariffs by sector
(in %, latest available year [t])

Source: CEPII-ITC, MAcMap-HS6 2019 v 1.0 database.

Notes:

The sectors are classified according to the CEPII's CHELEM database nomenclature (see the **Classifications section**).

The average rate corresponds to weighted averages computed with the MAcMap-HS6 methodology, called the "reference groups" (**Guimbard *et alii*, 2012b**, p. 102).

The rates are calculated by including intra-regional flows, except in the cases of the EU-27, EU28, Euro Area and European Economic Area for which they will be calculated excluding intra-trade flows.

Preferential applied and faced tariff by the country, its region and the world

Columns 1 & 2: average preferential tariff applied by the country to the rest of the world and applied by the region to the rest of the world.

Columns 3 & 4: average preferential tariff faced by the country on the rest of the world and faced by the region on the rest of the world.

Column 5: world's average preferential applied tariff

Notes:

Preferential applied tariff: the lowest rate applicable to a single partner, taking into account the preferential agreements.

Faced applied tariff: the lowest rate applicable faced by the country, taking into account the preferential agreements.

For products subject to tariff rate quotas, the outside rate is used.

MFN applied and faced tariff by the country, its region and the world

Columns 1 & 2: average MFN tariff applied by the country to the rest of the world and applied by the region to the rest of the world.

Columns 3 & 4: average MFN tariff faced by the country on the rest of the world and faced by the region on the rest of the world.

Column 5: world's average MFN applied tariff

Notes:

MFN tariff: applied tariff under the Most Favoured Nation clause. For a member country of the World Trade Organization (WTO), this is the standard non-discriminatory tariff on imported products from its WTO partners (excluding preferential tariffs under free trade agreements and other arrangements or tariffs applied within the limits of a quota).

Table 2
Average Tariffs by production stages
(in %, latest available year [t])

Source: CEPII-ITC, MAcMap-HS6 2019 v 1.0 database

Notes:

Stages are defined according to the sectoral classification of the CHELEM database, and stages according to the UN-BEC classification (see the **Classifications section**).

The average rate corresponds to weighted averages computed with the MAcMap-HS6 methodology, called the "reference groups" (**Guimbard** *et alii*, **2012b**, p. 102).

The rates are calculated by including intra-regional flows, except in the cases of the EU-27, EU28, Euro Area and European Economic Area for which they will be calculated excluding the intra-EU-28 trade.

Preferential applied and faced tariff by the country

Column 1: average preferential tariff applied by the country to the rest of the world.

Column 2: average preferential tariff faced by the country on the rest of the world.

Notes:

Preferential applied tariff: the lowest rate applicable to a single partner, taking into account the preferential agreements.

Faced applied tariff: the lowest rate applicable faced by the country, taking into account the preferential agreements.

For products subject to tariff rate quotas, the outside rate is used.

MFN applied and faced tariff by the country

Column 1: average MFN tariff applied by the country to the rest of the world.

Column 2: average MFN tariff faced by the country on the rest of the world.

Notes:

MFN tariff: applied tariff under the Most Favoured Nation clause. For a member country of the World Trade Organization (WTO), this is the standard non-discriminatory tariff on imported products from its WTO partners (excluding preferential tariffs under free trade agreements and other arrangements or tariffs applied within the limits of a quota).

Table 3
Average Tariffs by industries
(in %, latest available year [t])

Source: CEPII-ITC, MAcMap-HS6 2019 v 1.0 database

Notes:

Industries are defined according to the sectoral classification of the CHELEM database (see the **Classifications section**).

The average preferential applied rate corresponds to weighted averages computed with the MAcMap-HS6 methodology, called the "reference groups" (**Guimbard** *et alii*, **2012b**, p. 102).

The rates are calculated by including intra-regional flows, except in the cases of the EU-27, EU28, Euro Area and European Economic Area for which they will be calculated excluding the intra trade flows.

Preferential applied and faced tariff by the country

Column 1: average preferential tariff applied by the country to the rest of the world.

Column 2: average preferential tariff faced by the country on the rest of the world.

Notes:

Preferential applied tariff: the lowest rate applicable to a single partner, taking into account the preferential agreements.

Faced applied tariff: the lowest rate applicable faced by the country, taking into account the preferential agreements.

For products subject to tariff rate quotas, the outside rate is used.

MFN applied and faced tariff by the country

Column 1: average MFN tariff applied by the country to the rest of the world.

Column 2: average MFN tariff faced by the country on the rest of the world

Notes:

MFN tariff: applied tariff under the Most Favoured Nation clause. For a member country of the World Trade Organization (WTO), this is the standard non-discriminatory tariff on imported products from its WTO partners (excluding preferential tariffs under free trade agreements and other arrangements or tariffs applied within the limits of a quota).

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES: TRADE SPECIALISATION

International specialisation is measured by the contribution to the trade balance. For every country, this indicator calculates the revealed comparative advantages (RCA), *ie* the country's advantages/disadvantages revealed by international trade. Considering the country's exports and imports, it shows the key points and the weak points of the country, regardless of the impact of the macroeconomic situation of the country on its trade balance.

$$RCA_i^k = \frac{1000}{GDP_i} \times \left[\left(X_i^k - M_i^k\right) - \left(X_i^{total} - M_i^{total}\right) \times \left(\frac{X_i^k + M_i^k}{X_i^{total} + M_i^{total}}\right) \right]$$

with

i   country

k   product (good or service)

X   exports in value

M   imports in value

Trade balance of a product *k* is compared to a "theoretical balance" resulting from the distribution of the global balance observed between the various products in total trade of country *i*. This theoretical balance is, by construction, neutral towards any advantage or disadvantage of the country on the various products. So the distance between effective balance and theoretical balance on each of the products reveals the key or weak points of the country. The indicator is additive and the sum on all the products is equal to zero. To facilitate the comparisons between countries, the indicator is expressed in thousandths of the country's Gross Domestic Product.

Figure 1
Trade specialisation of the country in large sectors and industries
(contribution to the trade balance, in thousandths of the country's GDP,
1967- latest available year [t])

Sources: CEPII, CHELEM – International Trade - Balance of Payments - GDP databases.

Notes:

Trade data before 1996 are not available or of sufficient quality for successor states of the former Soviet Union, the former Czechoslovakia, the former Yugoslavia and for a few numbers of other countries.

By large sectors

Three large sectors correspond to the groupings of products in the CHELEM database (see the **Classifications section**).

Primary goods: ores, energy and agriculture (sections H, I and J).

Manufactured goods: other goods (sections B, C, D, E, F, G, K).

Services: all services (processing excluded).

Top 3 advantages and disadvantages by industry group

This figure displays the first 3 comparative advantages and disadvantages of the country between 11 industry groups in goods and 3 in services.

Industry groups are defined according to the sectoral classification of the CHELEM database (see the **Classifications section**).

NES are not included in goods, and processing in services.

Table 1
Trade specialisation by category: Top 10 comparative advantages and disadvantages
(contribution to the trade balance, in thousandths of the country's GDP,
latest available year [t], change [t-10]-[t]
and [t-10], change [t-20]-[t-10])

Sources: CEPII, CHELEM – International Trade - Balance of Payments - GDP databases.

Notes:

Key points (comparative advantages) and weak points (comparative disadvantages) are computed for the 70 categories of goods and for the 12 categories of services of CHELEM (see the **Classifications section**). NES are not included in goods, and processing in services.

Sometimes, there are less than ten key points or ten weak points.

The changes over the period (final year – initial year) are points of thousandths of trade.

TYPES & RANGES

This section offers original measures on the nature of the countries' manufactured trade, listing them first by type and then by range of trade.

The types of trade are analysed through two approaches:

- first by considering intra-industry trade (simultaneous trade of bilateral flows within a single industry) since 1967, as measured by the Grubel and Lloyd index, using data from the CHELEM database, at a relatively aggregated level of 240 industries;
- then by classifying trade flows in one-way trade of different products and two-way trade of similar products, by using very detailed data (almost 5,000 products) from the BACI database since 2000.

The unit value ranges make it possible to identify the countries' international trade through a 'quality/price' criterion (low, medium and high unit value ranges) from the data of this latter database.

INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE

Figure 1
Intra-industry trade (Grubel-Lloyd index)
(1967- latest available year [t])

Source: CEPII, CHELEM – International Trade database.

Notes:

Trade data before 1996 are not available or of sufficient quality for successor states of the former Soviet Union, the former Czechoslovakia, the former Yugoslavia and for a few numbers of other countries.

Grubel-Lloyd index (Grubel & Lloyd, 1975) is used to measure intra-industry trade (IIT) between two countries:

$$GL_{ij}^k = \frac{(X_{ij}^k + M_{ij}^k) - |X_{ij}^k - M_{ij}^k|}{X_{ij}^k + M_{ij}^k} = 1 - \frac{|X_{ij}^k - M_{ij}^k|}{X_{ij}^k + M_{ij}^k}$$

with

X_{ij}^k exports value in industry k from country i to partner j

M_{ij}^k imports value in industry k by country i from partner j

GL varies between 0 (exclusive trade between the industries) and 1 (exclusive IIT).

The indicator calculated at the level of bilateral flows with 95 partner countries or areas in 240 manufacturing industries is presented here in three aggregated forms:

G&L by partner regions $GL_{ij} = \sum_{jk} GL_{ij}^k * \frac{(X_{ij}^k + M_{ij}^k)}{(X_{ij} + M_{ij})}$

with i, the considered country; j, the partner country in region J; and k, the industry.

Only the regions that made up more than 5% in the country's exports (or imports) in the latest year or that allows for more than 10% in the preceding selected years are displayed (see the **Classifications section** for the composition of the regions).

G&L by broad production stages $GL_i^K = \sum_{jk} GL_i^k * \frac{(X_{ij}^k + M_{ij}^k)}{(X_i^K + M_i^K)}$

with i, the considered country; j, the partner country; and k, the industry classified in the broad production stage K (see the **Classifications section**).

G&L by Industry groups $GL_i^K = \sum_{jk} GL_i^k * \frac{(X_{ij}^k + M_{ij}^k)}{(X_i^K + M_i^K)}$

with i, the considered country; j, the partner country; and k, the industry classified in industry group K (see the **Classifications section**).

Only the industry groups that made up more than 5% in the country's exports (or imports) in the latest year or that allows for more than 10% in the preceding selected years are displayed.

The 240 manufacturing industries, as well as the 83 other ones (minerals, energy and agricultural industries, jewellery, non-monetary gold and not elsewhere specified products), represent the most detailed level of an sectoral classification where the correspondence is made between several revisions since 1967 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) and Harmonised System (HS).

ONE-WAY & TWO-WAY TRADE IN PRODUCT LEVEL

Types of trade are distinguished according to Fontagné & Freudenberg (**1997**) methodology.

Two-way versus one-way trade

Two partners may export and import the same product. For example, French producers may export cotton men's shirts to Spain, while Spanish producers may export the same category of products to France. There is thus a trade *overlap*. If the overlap is above a given threshold, then the flow is defined as two-way trade.

Trade at a country-partner-product-year level is considered to be two-way when the value of the minority flow (the smallest value between the export and import flows) represents at least 10% of the majority flow:

$$\frac{Min\left(X_{ij}^{k}, M_{ij}^{k}\right)}{Max\left(X_{ij}^{k}, M_{ij}^{k}\right)} > 10\%$$

with

X_{ij} exports in value from country *i* to country *j*

M_{ij} imports in value of country *i* from country *j*

K   product

If the ratio is below this 10% threshold, the flow in considered one-way.

Product similarity

Products of a pair of flows (imports and exports for a country-partner-product-year) are considered to be similar (or *horizontally differentiated*) if their relative unit values differ by less than 15%, i.e. if they fulfil the following condition:

$$\frac{1}{1.15} \leq \frac{UV_{ijk}^{X}}{UV_{ijk}^{M}} \leq 1.15$$

with

UV   unit value (ratio value/quantity*)*

UV_{ij}^{X} export unit value from country *i* to country *j*

UV_{ij}^{M} import unit value of country *i* from country *j*

k   product

When this is not the case, products are considered to be *vertically differentiated*.

According to the conditions summarised in the following table, each pair of flows (exports and imports) is associated with one of the four types of trade:

- one-way,
- two-way trade in variety or in horizontally differentiated (similar) products,
- two-way trade in vertically differentiated products,
- unallocated two-way trade (without information on unit values).

Trade overlap: does the minority flow represent at least 10% of the majority flow?	Product similarity: do export and import unit values differ from less than 15%?		
	Yes Horizontal differentiation	**No** Vertical differentiation	Missing unit value
Yes Two-Way Trade	Trade horizontally differentiated	Trade vertically differentiated	Unallocated Two-Way Trade
No One-Way Trade	One-Way Trade		

Figure 2
Breakdown of the country's manufactured trade by type
(in % of total of exports and imports of manufactured goods,
2000- latest available year [t])

Source: CEPII, BACI database.

Notes:

One-Way Trade: trade of products with different characteristics.

Two-Way Trade in variety: two-way trade of *horizontally differentiated* products (similar characteristics and unit values).

Two-Way Trade in quality: two-way trade of *vertically differentiated* products (similar characteristics but different unit values).

Unallocated Two-Way Trade: two-way trade without information on unit values.

The BACI database provides the type of each flow at the most disaggregated level: exporting country – importing country – product. We select manufactured goods using the CHELEM nomenclature (sectors BA to GI and KA to KI, see the **Classifications section**).

The share in the country's trade of each of the four types (one-way, two-way in quality, two-way in variety, unallocated two-way) is the ratio between the total value of trade flows of the country corresponding to a given type of trade (imports and exports) and the total value of trade flows of the country (imports and exports).

Table 1
Breakdown of the country's manufactured trade by type and industry group
(in % of total of manufactured exports and imports of the industry group,
3 years average at the beginning and the end of the last decade)

Source: CEPII, BACI database.

Notes:

One-Way Trade: trade of products with different characteristics.

Two-Way Trade in variety: two-way trade of *horizontally differentiated* products (similar characteristics and unit values).

Two-Way Trade in quality: two-way trade of *vertically differentiated* products (similar characteristics but different unit values).

Unallocated Two-Way Trade: two-way trade without information on unit values.

The BACI database provides the type of each flow at the most disaggregated level: exporting country – importing country – product. We select manufactured goods using the CHELEM nomenclature (sectors BA to GI and KA to KI, see the **Classifications section**).

For each industry group, the repartition by type of trade is the ratio between the total value of trade flows of the country corresponding to a given type of trade, in the industry group (imports and exports), and the total value of trade flows of the country in the industry group (imports and exports).

UNIT VALUE RANGES

We follow the Fontagné, Freudenberg and Péridy (1997) methodology.

A unit value range is assigned to each elementary flow depending on its unit value relatively to a world reference. This reference corresponds to the world median of all unit values weighted by the value of their flow for a given year. The three unit value ranges for each flow at the country-partner-product-year level are defined as follows:

- High unit value range, if the product unit value exceeds the world reference by at least 15%,

- Medium unit value range, if the product unit value ranges between +/-15% around the reference,

- Low unit value range, if the product unit value is below the reference by at least 15%.

Figure 3
Breakdown of the country's manufactured exports and imports by unit value range
(in % of total exports or imports of manufactured goods,
2000- latest available year [t])

Source: CEPII, BACI database.

Notes:

The BACI database provides the unit value range of each flow at the most disaggregated level: exporting country – importing country – product. We select manufactured goods using the CHELEM nomenclature (sectors BA to GI and KA to KI, see the **Classifications section**).

The repartition by unit value range of the exports of the country is the ratio between the total value of exports of the country in a given range and the total value of exports of the country. We proceed similarly to compute the repartition by range of the imports of the country.

Table 2
Breakdown of the country's manufactured exports and imports by unit value range and industry group
(in % of manufactured exports or imports of the industry group,
3 years average at the beginning and the end of the last decade)

Source: CEPII, BACI database.

Notes:

The BACI database provides the unit value range of each flow at the most disaggregated level: exporting country – importing country – product. We select manufactured goods using the CHELEM nomenclature (sectors BA to GI and KA to KI, see the **Classifications section**).

For each industry group, the repartition by unit value range of the exports of the country is the ratio between the total value of exports of the country corresponding to a given range, in the industry group, and the total value of exports of the country in the industry group. We proceed similarly to compute the repartition by range of the imports of the country.

PRODUCTS AND PARTNERS

Table 1
Concentration of trade in goods by partner and product (HS4)
(latest available year [t])

Source: CEPII, BACI database.

Notes:

Products correspond to the 4-digits level in the Harmonised System (HS4) of the product classification. It contains 1,241 categories of products.

The three columns present the export and import concentration of respectively the country, its region and the world.

Share of the first one: share of the first partner or product in the country's, region's or world's total exports or imports. Similarly the share of the first four represents the share of the four most important partners or products.

Number corresponding to 50% (90%) of exports (imports): number of partners or products which covers 50% (90%) of the country's, region's or world's exports (imports).

Table 2
Share of the first 20 partners in exports and imports
(in % of the country's exports or imports in goods,
latest available year [t] and [t-10])

Source: CEPII, BACI database.

Table 3
Share of the first 20 products (HS4) in exports and imports
(in % of the country's exports or imports in goods,
latest available year [t] and [t-10])

Source: CEPII, BACI database.

Note:

Products correspond to the 4-digits level in the Harmonised System (HS4) of the product classification. It contains 1,241 categories of products.

Table 4
Share of the first 20 flows (partner/HS4 product) in exports and imports
(in % of the country's exports or imports in goods,
latest available year [t] and [t-10])

Source: CEPII, BACI database.

◼ Databases

BACI

BACI provides bilateral export values (in thousands of US$) and quantities (in tons) at the 6-digit level of Harmonised System (5,018 products), for more than 254 countries since 1989. Original data come from the United Nations Statistical Division (COMTRADE database). This source database provides the declarations of the exporter and the importer, that gives double information for each flow (exporter-importer-product-year).

BACI is constructed using an original procedure that reconciles the declarations. This harmonisation procedure enables to extend considerably the number of countries for which trade data are available, as compared to the original dataset. First, as import values are reported CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight) while exports are reported FOB (Free On Board), insurance and freight costs are estimated and removed from imports values to compute all flows free on board. Second, the reliability of country reporting is assessed based on the reporting distances among partners. These reporting qualities are used as weights in the reconciliation of each bilateral trade flow twice reported (Gaulier & Zignago, 2010).

CHELEM

For several decades now, the CHELEM database ["*Comptes Harmonisés sur les Echanges et L'Economie Mondiale*", *ie* harmonised international trade flows, balances of payments and world revenues], developed by the CEPII, has been recognised as one of the most useful tools to analyse global economic trends in a framework combining consistency, exhaustiveness and reliability. The CHELEM database is composed of three databases: CHELEM – International Trade, CHELEM – Gross Domestic Product and CHELEM – Balance of Payments. These three databases contain annual data on long periods, going back to either 1960 or 1967. The three databases are interlinked by a common worldwide geographical classification organised in 95 elementary zones, one "not specified" zone and one "total world", and by specific indicators.

International Trade (TRADE)

The CHELEM – International Trade database contains the bilateral flow of all traded goods expressed in millions of current US$ since 1967. The sectoral nomenclature has been chosen to provide the optimal fit with international trade and production classifications. The data from the different sources are harmonised and rendered consistent in a framework spanning the entire world and all goods. For each year and product category, trade between the 95 geographical zones (countries or group of countries) is therefore represented by a unique and harmonised matrix (see de Saint Vaulry, 2008 and 2013). In particular, freight and insurance costs, as well as re-exports and re-imports, are removed.

The flows of goods are detailed in either 71 TRADE-CHELEM product categories, 43 TRADE-GTAP categories or 147 TRADE-ISIC categories, to which are added the non-allocated product category and the total products. Product categories may be aggregated by industries, by stages in the production process, by intermediate sections, by sectors or by technological levels. Geographical aggregates are also available. The sectoral and geographical classifications used in the CEPII Country Profiles are presented below in the classifications section.

Balance of Payments (BOP)

The CHELEM – Balance of Payments database contains all partner flows for 194 countries since 1967. Accounts are aggregated using the data and the classification of the IMF 6th manual of the balance of payments (Nayman, 2014). As flows are not broken down by partners in this database, they are not harmonised. Globally, exports (credits) differ then from imports (debits), contrary to the harmonised flows in the CHELEM – International Trade, BACI and BACI databases.

The Country Profiles are focused on the current account of the balance of payments that group together trade in goods, services, and income (primary and secondary).

Since several publications by the CEPII have analysed investment income within primary income (Nayman & Vicard, 2018a, b, c & d), investment income is thus shown at a detailed level in the CEPII's Country Profiles, unlike the CHELEM – Balance of Payments database where the aggregate is not broken down.

Gross Domestic Products (GDP)

The CHELEM – Gross Domestic Product database consists of five series among which three are estimations of Gross Domestic Products: GDP in value (current prices and dollar); GDP in volume (constant, 2017 prices and

dollar); GDP based on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP, constant, 2017 prices and international dollar). The series of total population and nominal exchange rate complete the database.

The CHELEM – GDP series begin in 1960. The data posterior to the last available year in CHELEM - International Trade and Balance of payments databases are based on estimations of the IMF (World Economic Outlook). As the two other CHELEM databases, it covers the whole world at the level of the common classification of 95 elementary zones, but also presents a more detailed level with 201 countries or individualised statistical territories (for an example of using this database, see Ünal, 2019).

EconMap

The EconMap database is developed by the CEPII (Fontagné *et alii*, 2021 ; Fouré *et alii*, 2012 & 2013) to consider the global economy by 2050 or 2100. It contains statistics on GDP at constant and current prices and on factors of production and technical progress for around 170 countries over the period 1980-2050.

It is based on the CEPII MaGE (Macroeconometrics of the Global Economy) model which combines the projections of the United Nations and of the International Labour Organization with the econometric estimates relative to: (i) the saving rate, (ii) the relationship between capital and savings, (iii) education, (iv) women's participation in the labour market, and (v) technical progress (global factor productivity and productivity specific to energy use).

EQCHANGE

EQCHANGE is a database containing the effective exchange rates calculated by the CEPII for more than 180 countries from 1973 to the present day. It includes (i) nominal and real effective exchange rates, (ii) real equilibrium exchange rates and corresponding misalignments (Couharde *et alii,* 2017 ; Coudert *et alii,* 2019; Grekou, 2021).

MAcMap-HS6

Initially, Market Access Map HS6 (MAcMap-HS6) was a database jointly developed by the International Trade Centre (ITC, Geneva) and the CEPII. It provides a comprehensive measure of bilateral tariffs (through *ad valorem* equivalents of the tariff protection) applied by 190 importing countries to 220 exporting countries, on 5,113 products at the 6 digit level of the Harmonised System (Guimbard *et alii,* 2012a & b). Applied tariffs take account of trade preferences applied by each importer and of all regional agreements in which it is involved (Bouët *et alii,* 2008). It also contains the tariffs applied under the Most-Favoured-Nation clause (MFN) by the members of the World Trade Organization.

For CEPII Country Profiles, MAcMap-HS6 2016 v1.0 is built using raw data coming from ITC. As information is not yet fully available, for products subject to tariff rate quotas, the outside rate is used.

◼ Classifications

COUNTRY NOTES

Tables and figures are presented for the 80 following countries:

ISO code	Country	Note
008	Albania	
012	Algeria	
032	Argentina	
036	Australia	Re-exports and re-imports are excluded in CHELEM
040	Austria	
050	Bangladesh	
056	Belgium	
068	Bolivia	
076	Brazil	Re-imports excluded in CHELEM
100	Bulgaria	
112	Belarus	Formerly part of USSR - Not present in EQCHANGE
120	Cameroon	
124	Canada	Re-imports and re-exports are excluded in CHELEM
144	Sri Lanka	
152	Chile	
156	China	Re-imports excluded in CHELEM
158	Taiwan	Not present in EQCHANGE
170	Colombia	Re-imports and re-exports are excluded in CHELEM
191	Croatia	Formerly part of Yugoslavia
196	Cyprus	Re- exports excluded in CHELEM
203	Czech Republic	Formerly part of Czechoslovakia
208	Denmark	
218	Ecuador	
233	Estonia	Formerly part of USSR
246	Finland	
251	France	Including Monaco and French overseas departments – Re-imports excluded in CHELEM
276	Germany	Including East Germany, except in services before 1991
300	Greece	
344	Hong Kong	Domestic exports and imports only in CHELEM, general trade in BACI
348	Hungary	
352	Iceland	Including Faeroe Islands in CHELEM - International Trade
360	Indonesia	Re-imports excluded in CHELEM
372	Ireland	Re-imports excluded in CHELEM
376	Israel	Including State of Palestine in CHELEM - International Trade
381	Italy	Re-exports and re-imports excluded in CHELEM
392	Japan	
398	Kazakhstan	Formerly part of USSR
404	Kenya	
410	South Korea	
417	Kyrgyzstan	Formerly part of USSR – Re-exports excluded in CHELEM
428	Latvia	Formerly part of USSR
434	Libya	
440	Lithuania	Formerly part of USSR
442	Luxembourg	Re-imports and re-exports excluded in CHELEM
458	Malaysia	Re-exports and re-imports excluded in CHELEM
470	Malta	Re-exports excluded in CHELEM
484	Mexico	
504	Morocco	Including Western Sahara in services
528	Netherlands	
554	New Zealand	Re-imports and re-imports excluded in CHELEM
566	Nigeria	
579	Norway	
586	Pakistan	Re-exports and re-imports excluded in CHELEM
600	Paraguay	
604	Peru	
608	Philippines	
616	Poland	
620	Portugal	
642	Romania	
643	Russia	Formerly part of USSR
682	Saudi Arabia	Re-exports excluded in CHELEM

COUNTRY LIST (continuing)		
ISO code	**Country**	**Note**
699	India	
702	Singapore	Re-exports and re-imports excluded in CHELEM
703	Slovakia	Formerly part of Czechoslovakia - Re-imports excluded in CHELEM
704	Viet Nam	
705	Slovenia	Formerly part of Yugoslavia - Re-imports excluded in CHELEM
710 711	South Africa or SACU	• as individual country South Africa in Projections, Balance & Forex, Tariff Protection, Types & Ranges (except figure 1), Products & Partners sections • as SACU (Southern African Customs Union, with Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Eswatini) in Broad Patterns, Comparative advantages, and Type & Ranges (figure 1) sections
724	Spain	
752	Sweden	
757	Switzerland	
764	Thailand	Re-exports and re-imports excluded in CHELEM
788	Tunisia	
792	Turkey	
804	Ukraine	Formerly part of USSR, and CIS member until 2018
807	Macedonia (North)	Formerly part of Yugoslavia
818	Egypt	
826	United Kingdom	Re-exports and re-imports excluded in CHELEM
842	United States	Re-exports excluded in CHELEM
858	Uruguay	
862	Venezuela	Re-exports and re-imports excluded in CHELEM

COMPOSITION OF THE REGIONS

Alpha code	Num. code	Continent and region	Composition by countries
AMN	1100	North America	Canada, Mexico, United States of America
AMS	1200	South & central America	America, excl. Canada, Mexico and United States
UE+EUA	2100	Europe	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany (former East Germany included), Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Albania, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom; Bosnia Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Serbia-Montenegro (calculated before the partition of former Yugoslavia)
CEI	2200	Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	Commonwealth of Independent States : Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia*, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine*, Uzbekistan (estimated in TRADE before 1992) *Georgia and Ukraine, now non-members, are retained in the area here
MENA	3100	North Africa	Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (and State of Palestine in GDP and TRADE), Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
AFS	3200	Sub-Sahara Africa	Africa, excluding North Africa
	4100	Asia-Oceania advanced	Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan
	4200	Asia-Oceania emergent & development.	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Fiji, French Polynesia (in GDP and TRADE), Guam (in GDP and TRADE), India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Macao, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Caledonia (in GDP and TRADE), New Zealand North Korea, Pacific Islands (in GDP and TRADE), Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, US Samoa (in GDP and TRADE), Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Western Samoa, and all others in Asia and Oceania (in TRADE and GDP only)
XXX	990	NES	Not elsewhere specified
WLD	000	WORLD	Sum of all areas (America + Europe & CIS + Africa, Near & Middle East + Asia & Oceania + NES)

SECTORAL CLASSIFICATIONS

By product category

Products are listed according to the CHELEM classifications in 72 categories for the goods in the International Trade database and in 13 categories for the services in the Balance of Payments database, except in **Products & Partners section**'s tables where the Harmonised System (HS4) is retained.

TRADE IN GOODS		
CHELEM code	**Product category**	**Description**
BA	Cement	Cement and derived products
BB	Ceramics	Ceramics (including manufactured mineral articles not elsewhere specified)
BC	Glass	Glass (flatware and hollow-ware)
CA	Iron and steel	Iron and steel-making (including pig iron and sheet steel)
CB	Tubes	Tubes and first-stage processing products
CC	Non-ferrous metals	Non-ferrous metals
DA	Yarns and fabrics	Yarns and fabrics
DB	Clothing	Clothing (with fabrics as the main input)
DC	Knitwear	Knitwear (made directly from yarns)
DD	Carpets	Carpets and textile furnishings
DE	Leather	Leather, fur skins and footwear
EA	Wood articles	Articles in wood
EB	Furniture	Furniture (made of wood or other materials)
EC	Paper	Paper and pulp
ED	Printing	Printing and publications
EE	Miscell. manuf.	Toys, sports equipment and miscellaneous manufactured articles
FA	Metallic structures	Large metallic structures
FB	Miscell. hardware	Miscellaneous hardware
FC	Engines	Engines, turbines and pumps
FD	Agricultural equip.	Agricultural equipment
FE	Machine tools	Machine tools
FF	Construction equip.	Construction and public works equipment
FG	Specialised mach.	Specialised machines
FH	Arms	Arms and weaponry
FI	Precision inst.	Precision instruments
FJ	Clock making	Watch and clock making
FK	Optics	Optics and photographic and cinematographic equipment
FL	Electronic comp.	Electronic components
FM	Consumer electro.	Consumer electronics
FN	Telecom. Equip.	Telecommunications equipment
FO	Computer equipment	Computer equipment (including office equipment)
FP	Domestic electrical app.	Domestic electrical appliances
FQ	Electrical equip.	Heavy electrical equipment
FR	Electrical app.	Electrical apparatus (including passive devices)
FS	Vehicle comp.	Vehicle components
FT	Cars and cycles	Cars (including motorcycles)
FU	Commercial vehic.	Commercial vehicles and transport equipment (including public transport vehicles and railway equipment)
FV	Ships	Ships (including oil rigs)
FW	Aeronautics	Products of the aircraft and spatial manufacturing
GA	Basic inorg. chem.	Basic inorganic chemicals
GB	Fertilizers	Fertilizers
GC	Basic org. chem..	Basic organic chemicals
GD	Paints	Paints, colorings and intermediate chemical products not elsewhere specified
GE	Toiletries	Toilet products, soaps and perfumes (including chemical preparations not elsewhere specified)
GF	Pharmaceuticals	Pharmaceuticals products (including veterinary products)

CHELEM code	Product category	Description
	TRADE IN GOODS (continuing)	
GG	Plastics	Plastics, fibers and synthetic resins
GH	Plastic articles	Plastic articles
GI	Rubber articles	Rubber articles (including tyres)
HA	Iron ores	Iron ores and scrap
HB	Non-ferrous ores	Non-ferrous ores and scrap
HC	Unproces. min. nes	Unprocessed minerals not elsewhere specified
IA	Coals	Coal (including lignite and other primary energy products)
IB	Crude oil	Crude oil
IC	Natural gas	Natural gas (including all petroleum gases)
IG	Coke	Coke
IH	Refined petrol. Pr.	Refined petroleum products
II	Electricity	Electricity
JA	Cereals	Cereals
JB	Oth. ed. agr. pr.	Other edible agricultural products
JC	Non-edible agr. pr.	Non-edible agricultural products
KA	Cereal products	Cereal products
KB	Fats	Fats (of vegetable or animal origin)
KC	Meat and fish	Meat and fish
KD	Preserved meat	Preserved meat and fish products
KE	Preserved fruit	Preserved fruit and vegetable products
KF	Sugar	Sugar products (including chocolate)
KG	Animal food	Animal foodstuffs
KH	Beverages	Beverages
KI	Manuf. tobaccos	Manufactured tobaccos
NA*	Jewel., works of art	Precious stones, jewellery, works of art
NB*	Non-monetary gold	Non-monetary gold
NV*	Not specified	Not specified
TT	Total	Total

* Not included in **Comparative advantages section**.

CHELEM Code	MBP6* Code	Service
	TRADE IN SERVICES	
120	BS_BP6_USD	Services
121	BSTR_BP6_USD	Transport
122	BSTV_BP6_USD	Travel
123	120-(121+122)**	Other services
123b	BSR_BP6_USD	Maintenance and repair services n.e.s.
123c	BSOCN_BP6_USD	Construction services
123d	BSOIN_BP6_USD	Insurance and pension services
123e	BSOFI_BP6_USD	Financial services
123f	BSORL_BP6_USD	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.e.s.
123g	BSOTCM_BP6_USD	Telecommunications, computer, and information services
123h	BSOOB_BP6_USD	Other business services
123i	BSOPCR_BP6_USD	Personal, cultural, and recreational services
123j	BSOGGS_BP6_USD	Government goods and services n.e.s.
123nv	123-sum(123a:123j)	Other services n.e.s.

* 6th Manuel of the Balance of Payments (IMF)

** Processing (123a) is not included in **Broad patterns** and **Comparative advantages sections**.

By sector

CHELEM code	Sector	Composition (CHELEM categories)
AL	Food, agriculture	JA+JB+JC+KA+KB+KC+KD+KE+KF+KG+KH+KI
H + I	Mining & Energy	HA+HB+HC+ IA+IB+IC+IG+IH+II
M	Manufacturing minimum	BA+BB+BC+CA+CB+CC+DA+DB+DC+DD+DE+EA+EB+EC+ED+EE+FA+FB+FC+FD+FE+FF+FG+FH+FI+ FJ+FK+FL+FM+FN+FO+FP+FQ+FR+FS+FT+FU+FV+FW+GA+GB+GC+GD+GE+GF+GG+GH+GI
NDA	NES	NA+NB+NV
120*	Services*	121+122+123*

* Processing (123a) is not included in sections **Broad patterns** and **Comparative advantages**.

By industry group

In the CEPII Country Profiles, for trade in goods, the grouping of products in 11 industry groups (with an additional grouping for the not elsewhere specified trade) comes from CHELEM - International Trade database. A group including all services from the Balance of Payments database is joined to the other ones in **Figure 4** in **Broad patterns** section.

CHELEM code	Industry group	Composition (CHELEM categories)
R01	Energy	IA+IB+IC+IG+IH+II
R02	Food, agriculture	JA+JB+JC+KA+KB+KC+KD+KE+KF+KG+KH+KI
R03	Textiles	DA+DB+DC+DD+DE
R04	Wood, paper	EA+EB+EC+ED+EE
R05	Chemicals	GA+GB+GC+GD+GE+GF+GG+GH+GI+BA+BB+BC+HC
R06	Iron & steel	HA+CA+CB
R07	Non-ferrous	HB+CC
R08	Machinery	FA+FB+FC+FD+FE+FF+FG+FH+FV+FW
R09	Vehicles	FS+FT+FU
R10	Electrical	FP+FQ+FR
R11	Electronic	FI+FJ+FK+FL+FM+FN+FO
NDA	NES	NA+NB+NV
120*	Services*	121+122+123*

* NDA is not included in **Comparative advantages** section, and Processing (123a) in **Broad patterns** and **Comparative advantages** sections.

In the illustrations where the "industry groups" contain only non-energy manufactured products (BA to GI and KA to KI), "Energy", "NES" or "Services" groups are excluded, and some groups are different from those in the table above. "Food" includes categories KA to KI; "Chemical", categories GA to GI and BA to BC; "Steel", categories CA and CB; "Non-ferrous", category CC.

By stage in the production process

According to the BEC classification

Production stages	BEC* Code	BEC Name
Commodities	111 21 31	Food & beverages, primary, mainly for industry Industrial supplies n.e.s.**, primary Fuels & lubricants, primary
Semi-finished products	121 22 322	Food & beverages, processed, mainly for industry Industrial supplies n.e.s., processed Fuels & lubricants, processed
Parts & components	42 53	Of capital goods, except transport equipment Of transport equipment
Capital goods	41 521	Capital goods except transport equipment Other industrial transport equipment
Consumption goods	112 122 51 522 61 62 63	Food & beverages, primary, mainly for household consumption Food & beverages, processed, for household consumption Passenger motor cars Other non-industrial transport equipment Durable consumer goods n.e.s. Semi-durable consumer goods n.e.s. Non-durable consumer goods n.e.s.

* Broad Economic Categories of the United Nations. ** Not elsewhere specified.
Source: United Nations Statistics Division (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/classifications/correspondence-tables.asp).

According to the CHELEM classification

CHELEM code	Stage in the production process	Composition (CHELEM categories)
ST1	Primary	HA+HB+HC+IA+IB+IC+JA+JB+JC
ST2	Basic manufacturing	BA+BB+BC+CA+CC+GA+GC+IG
ST3	Intermediate goods	CB+DA+EA+EC+FA+FB+FC+FL+FS+GB+GD+GG+GI
ST4	Equipment goods	FD+FE+FF+FG+FH+FI+FN+FO+FQ+FR+FU+FV+FW
ST5	Mixed products	DE+EB+ED+GH+IH+II+KB+KC+KF+KG
ST6	Consumption goods	DB+DC+DD+EE+FJ+FK+FM+FP+FT+GE+GF+KA+KD+KE+KH+KI
NDA	NES	NA+NB+NV

By broad stage in the production process (non-energetical manufactured products)

CHELEM Code	Stage in the production process	Composition (CHELEM categories)
ST4	Equipment goods	FD+FE+FF+FG+FH+FI+FN+FO+FQ+FR+FU+FV+FW
ST6	Consumption goods	DB+DC+DD+EE+FJ+FK+FM+FP+FT+GE+GF+KA+KD+KE+KH+KI
ST7	Intermediate goods*	BA+BB+BC+CA+CB+CC +DA+EA+EC+FA+FB+FC+FL+FS+GA+GB+GC+GD+GG+GI

* The broad stage "Intermediate goods*" contains two stages: ST2 (basic manufacturing) and ST3 (Intermediate goods) excluding IG (coke).

By large sector: primary goods, manufactured goods and services

Large sector	Composition (CHELEM stages in the production process)
Primary goods	ST1
Manufactured goods	ST2+ ST3+ ST4+ ST5+ ST6+NDA
Services*	120*

* Processing (123a) is not included in sections **Broad patterns** and **Comparative advantages**.

By item of the current transactions account in the balance of payments

CHELEM Code	MBP6 Code*	Item	Short name
100	BCA_BP6_USD	Current transactions	
110	BG_BP6_USD	Goods	
120	BS_BP6_USD	Services	
121	BSTR_BP6_USD	Transport	
122	BSTV_BP6_USD	Travel	
123	120-(121+122)	Other services	
123a	BSM_BP6_USD	Processing	
123b	BSR_BP6_USD	Maintenance & repair services	Maintenance
123c	BSOCN_BP6_USD	Construction	
123d	BSOIN_BP6_USD	Insurance & pension services	Insurance
123e	BSOFI_BP6_USD	Financial services	
123f	BSORL_BP6_USD	Charges for the use of intellectual property (licensing)	Licensing
123g	BSOTCM_BP6_USD	Telecommunications, computer & information services	Telcom
123h	BSOOB_BP6_USD	Other business services	Other business serv.
123i	BSOPCR_BP6_USD	Personal, cultural & recreational services	Culture
123j	BSOGGS_BP6_USD	Government goods & services	Government
123nv	123-(123a:123j)	Other services non allocated	
130	BIP_BP6_USD	Primary income	Primary income
130a	BIPCE_BP6_USD	Compensation of employees	
130b	BIPID_BP6_USD	Direct investment income	
130b	BIPIP_BP6_USD	Portfolio investment income	
130b	BIPIO_BP6_USD	Other investment income	
130b	BXIPIR_BP6_USD	Reserve assets	
130c	BIPO_BP6_USD	Other primary income	
140	BIS_BP6_USD	Secondary income	

* 6th Manual of the IMF Balance of Payments. To remain clear, only MBP6 codes related to balances are shown here.

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◼ Citation

Cotterlaz, P., Gagliardi, M., Grekou, C., Guimbard, H., Nayman, L., Perego, E., Santoni, G. & Ünal, D. (2023), "CEPII Country Profiles: indicators, databases and classifications", *Panorama du CEPII*, N° 2023-01, July.