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Nota di contenuto	<p> Contents; I. Competitiveness of the Southern euro area: a Helicopter Tour; A. Overall Performance; Figures; I.1. World Imports of Goods and Services; Tables; I.1. Growth Indicators, 1996-2006; I.2. Selected Competitiveness-Related Indicators, 1996-2006.; B. Exports of Goods; I.3. Selected Competitiveness-Related Indicators: The Last Global Economic Upswing (2001-06); I.4. Change in Export Market Shares (Goods), 1996-2006; I.2. Manufacturing Export in SEA-5 and Germany, 1995-2005; I.3. Market Concentration and Relative Unit Values, 1995 and 2004; C. Exports of Services D. Other Aspects of Competitiveness I.4. Services Exports in SEA-5 and Germany: 1996-2005; References; Chapter I References; II. SEA-5 Exports: Wind in the Sails from Global Growth?; A. Introduction; B. Are SEA-5's Exports Benefiting from Higher Partner Growth?; II.1. SEA-5 and Key Comparators, Export Indicators, 1996-2006; II.1. SEA-5 Relative Underexporting Ranking, 2005; II.2. Exports to 43 Dynamic Economies, 2000-05; II.3. Gaps with Fast Growers' World Import Share Gains, 2000-05.; II.4. Lagging Export Growth to Fast Growers, 2000-05 C. Are SEA-5's Exports Poised to Gain from Global Sectoral Export Trends? II.5. Share of China's Imports; II.2. Sectoral Specialization and Subsequent Growth; II.6. Average Annual U.S. Dollar Growth of World Trade in the Fastest Growing Manufacturing Sectors; D. Conclusions; II. 3. Determinants of Market Shares in Manufacturing in Large SEA-5 Countries and Germany; II.4. Relationship Between Changes in Manufacturing Export Shares and World Growth, 1995-2005; II.7. Manufacturing Exports in SEA-5 and Germany, 1995-2005; Appendixes; II.A. Definitions and Information Sources; Chapter II </p>

References

III. Southern euro area five Countries: Trends in Value-AddedA. Introduction; B. Data and Methodology; III.1. Dynamic Ranking of Sectors: Top 10 Sectors by Real Value-Added Growth; C. Result Number 1: The SEA-5 is Moving in the Right Direction but Slower Than Others; III.2. Technological Classification of Industries; III.1. The Dynamic Content; III.2. Index of Dynamism; III.3. Technological Content; D. Result Number 2: Because of Slower Restructuring the SEA-5 May Be Missing Growth Opportunities; III.3. Restructuring and Response to Global Growth Opportunities
III.4. The Index of Technological IntensityChapter III References; IV. Are the Southern euro area Countries Advancing in the Search for New and Better Products?; A. Introduction; B. Did the Export Structure of SEA-5 Countries Evolve Over the Last Decade?; IV.1. Has the Structure of Exports of Manufacturing Products Changed?; C. Have the Product Quality and the Technological Intensity of Exports Increased?.; IV.1. Diversification of Exports of Manufacturing Products, 1994-2005; IV.2. To What Extent SEA-5 Countries Have Experienced Technology Upgrading?
IV.2. SEA-5 Countries: Does Quality Help Increase Competitiveness?

Sommario/riassunto

This collection of studies analyzes developments in nonprice external competitiveness of France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. While France, Italy, and Portugal have experienced substantial export market share losses, Greece and Spain performed relatively well. Export market share losses appear associated with rigidities in resource allocation (sectoral, geographical, technological) relative to peers and lower productivity gains in high value-added sectors. Disaggregated analysis of goods and services export markets provides insights on aspects such as quality, market concentration, growth of destination markets, and geographical and sectoral diversification. Also, increased import penetration, offshoring and FDI could improve productivity and export performance.