1. Record Nr. UNINA9910970754503321

Autore	Bennett Herman
Titolo	International Competitiveness of the Mediterranean Quartet : : A Heterogeneous-Product Approach / / Herman Bennett, Ziga Zarnic
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2008
ISBN	9786612841910 9781462319466 1462319467 9781452773292 1452773297 9781282841918 1282841912 9781451870985 1451870981
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (37 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers IMF working paper ; ; WP/08/240
Altri autori (Persone)	ZarnicZiga
Disciplina	338.5
Soggetti	Competition - Greece - Econometric models Competition - Italy - Econometric models Competition - Portugal - Econometric models Competition - Spain - Econometric models Foreign exchange rates - Greece - Econometric models Competition Currency Exports and Imports Exports Finance Finance: General Foreign Exchange Foreign exchange General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data) Industries: Manufacturing Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General International economics Manufacturing industries Manufacturing Real effective exchange rates Service exports

	Trade: General Spain
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; I. Introduction; II. Methodology; A. A Generic Approach to Aggregate Relative Cost Competitiveness; B. Global Goods, Local Consumption of Local Production, RPA, and Aggregated Cost Measures; III. Data; A. Goods and Services; B. Global Goods; IV. Results; A. The Effect of the Heterogeneous-Product Approach and Services; B. Differentiated ULC by Sector; V. The Profile of International Competitors; A. Goods; B. Services; VI. Conclusion; Figures; 1. Real Appreciation in the MQ vs. the Rest of the Euro Area, 1998-2006 2. Importance of China and Germany as Competitors of the MQ in High-Tech and Low-Tech Sectors in Goods, 1998-2005Tables; 1. Literature Overview; 2. ULC-Based REER Indices, Goods, 1998-2006: Heterogeneous-Product Approach (G) and Representative-Product Approach (1G); 3. Net Appreciation Differential Since 1998: Marginal Effect of Heterogeneous-Product Approach (G vs. 1G); 4. Net Appreciation Differential Since 1998: Robustness Check 1 (1G vs. IMF); 5. Net Appreciation Differential Since 1998: Marginal Effect of Extended Sample (G vs. G27) 6. Net Appreciation Differential Since 1998: Marginal Effect of Domestic Market Competition (G vs. GDM)7. The Structure of Competitors: Heterogeneous- vs. Representative-Product Approach () and vs. Partners Approach (p); 8. ULC-Based REER Indices, Services, 1998-2006: Services Heterogeneous-Product Approach (S); 9. Net Appreciation Differential Since 1998: Difference Between Services and Goods (S vs. G); 10. ULC-Based REER Indices, Goods and Services, 1998-2006: A Heterogeneous-Product Approach (GS) 11. Net Appreciation Differential Since 1998: Joint Marginal Effect of the Heterogeneous- Product Approach, Including Services (GS vs. 1G) 12. Net Appreciation Differential Since 1998: Marginal Effect of Differentiated ULC (Gd vs G); 13. Structure of Competitors: Goods; 14. Structure of Competitors in High-Tech and Low-Tech Sectors in 2005; 15. Structure of Competitors: Services; 16. Main Competitors in 2005: Goods; 17. Main Competitors in 2004: Services; Appendix Tables; A1. Availability of Unit Labor Cost Data; A2. Classification of Global Goods; References
Sommario/riassunto	The real effective exchange rate (REER) is the most commonly used measure for assessing international competitiveness. We develop a methodology to estimate the REER that incorporates two distinctive elements that are not considered in the current literature and apply it to the Mediterranean Quartet (MQ) of Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, whose common pattern of real appreciation has created concern in policy and academic circles. The two elements that we add to the existing literature are (i) product heterogeneity when identifying each country's international competitors and their weights and (ii) a comprehensive treatment of services exports. Our refined measure suggests a modest reduction in the observed REER gap between the MQ countries and the other euro area countries. In particular, considering

product heterogeneity and services exports implies a lower real appreciation from 1998 to 2006 on the order of 2-3 percent for all MQ countries. These are difference-in-difference estimates relative to the results obtained for the rest of the euro area countries using the same methodology.