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Nota di contenuto	<p>Contents; I. Introduction; II. Oil Abundance: Blessing or Curse?; A. Africa's Oil Riches and Competitiveness; III. Measuring Competitiveness; A. Export Performance; Figures; 1. Growth in Total and Oil Export Volume, 1970-2006; 2. Share of Oil Exports in Total Exports and GDP, 1970-2006; B. Export Structure and Diversification; Tables; 1. Export Structure by Product Category, 1970-2005; 3. Share in World Exports, 1970-2006; 2. Product Categories with Revealed Comparative Advantage, 1970-2005; 3. Sectoral Distribution of Revealed Comparative Advantage, 2005</p> <p>4. Export Structure and Concentration, 1970-2005 C. Productivity, Infrastructure, and Human Capital; 5. World Share of Nonfuel Merchandise Exports, 1970-2005; 6. Real GDP and Non-oil GDP per Capita (US thousands), 1970-2006; 4. ICT and Transport Infrastructure Indicators for Selected Economies, 2005; D. Institutional Quality; 5. OPAC Human Development Indicators, 2005; 7. DBI Ranking for OPAC and Selected Economies, 2007; 8. WGI for OPAC and Selected Economies, 1998-2006; 9. GCI Rankings for Selected Economies, 2006; IV. Institutional Quality and Export Competitiveness</p> <p>10. Oil Abundance and Non-oil Exports A. Methodology; B. Data Issues; C. Results; D. Sensitivity Analysis; 6. Institutions and Real Non-oil Exports: Estimates for the World Sample; 7. Institutions and Real Non-oil Exports: Estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa; V. Conclusion and Policy Implications; 8. Estimates for Countries with Low and High Institutional Quality; References; Appendixes; A. Macroeconomic Indicators and Export Performance; B. Data Sources and Sensitivity Results</p>
Sommario/riassunto	<p>This paper examines the structural competitiveness of oil-rich economies in sub-Saharan Africa relative to other major oil-exporting developing countries, and investigates reasons for systematic differences in the non-oil export performance across these economies. The analysis reveals that oil-rich Africa lags behind other oil-exporters in terms of diversification, global market share and the overall investment climate. The poor performance of their nonoil sector can be largely attributed to weak infrastructure and institutional quality. The results also show that institutional quality is a significant determinant of the extent to which oil abundance affects the competitiveness of the non-oil sector; thereby explaining the divergent experiences of oil-rich economies across the world. This implies that oil wealth does not necessarily weaken the non-oil tradable sector; countries may mitigate the impact of Dutch disease and benefit from oil booms if revenues are used prudently to reduce oil dependence.</p>