

TURKEY'S AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS (1989-1998):  
CONSTANT MARKET SHARE ANALYSIS

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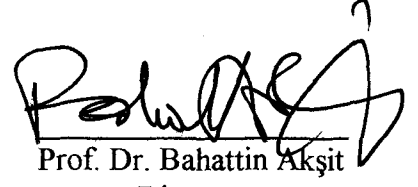
DİLEK TEMİZ

**TC. YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURULU  
DOKÜMANTASYON MERKEZİ**

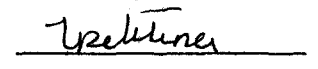
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Prof. Dr. Bahattin Akşit  
Director

I certify that this thesis satisfies all the requirements as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

  
Prof. Dr. Fikret Görün  
Head of Department

This is to certify that we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

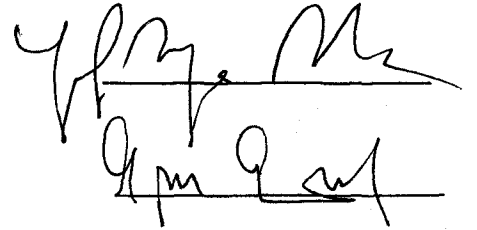
  
Prof. Dr. Halis Akder  
Supervisor

Examining Committee Members

Prof. Dr. Halis Akder



Prof. Dr. Yusuf Ziya İrbeç



Doç. Dr. Alper Güzel

## ABSTRACT

### TURKEY'S AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS (1989-1998): CONSTANT MARKET SHARE ANALYSIS

Temiz, Dilek  
M.S., Department of Economics  
Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Halis Akder

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The aim of the thesis is to provide an application of CMS analysis to the agricultural exports of Turkey over three time periods: the 1989-1994, 1994-1998 and the entire 1989-1998 periods. The method of calculation have been adopted; originally proposed by Tyzsynski and improved by Leamer and Stern. Moreover, the contributions of Richardson to this method were also taken into consideration. Turkey's agricultural exports have been analyzed market-wise and product-wise. The main question posed throughout the thesis is: Did Turkey sell the 'right' products to the 'right' markets? This was analyzed along the lines of the Leamer and Stern technique; in which the export growth of a country is explained by the world growth, the commodity composition, the market distribution, and the competitiveness effects. The CMS analysis is applied by using quantity data besides value data in this study. Furthermore, the initial year structure is adopted throughout the analysis.

This analysis provides a general understanding of Turkey's exports performance. Both data sets indicate that in general, Turkey's agricultural exports to the world have roughly increased over the 1989-1998 horizon and Turkey was able to increase its market share of agricultural exports. In addition, Turkey possesses a favorable commodity composition and market distribution of agricultural exports to the world. She could sell the 'right' products to the 'right' markets. This means that Turkey's exports were concentrated on the commodities whose markets were growing relatively rapidly, and that Turkey's agricultural exports on the whole, concentrated on the relatively expanding areas in world trade. The competitiveness of Turkey's exports is computed to be negative implying that she has failed to maintain its export share in the individual world markets.

Keywords: Constant Market Share Analysis, Export Performance, Competitiveness, Commodity Composition, Market Distribution, World Trade, Residual, Growth Rate, Value Share, Quantity Share.

## ÖZ

### TÜRKİYE'NİN TARIMSAL İHRACATI (1989-1998): SABİT PİYASA PAYI ANALİZİ

Temiz, Dilek  
Yüksek Lisans, Ekonomi Bölümü  
Tez Yöneticisi: Prof.Dr. Halis Akder

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Bu tezde, Sabit Piyasa Payı analizi, Türkiye'nin dünyaya 1989-1994, 1994-1998 ve bütün 1989-1998 dönemlerinde yaptığı tarım ürünleri ihracatı için uygulanmıştır. Bu çalışmada kullanılan yöntem, aslında Tyzsynski tarafından uygulanan, bunun Leamer ve Stern tarafından geliştirilmiş halidir. Ayrıca, Richardson'ın katkıları da dikkate alınmıştır. Türkiye'nin tarım ürünleri ihracatı piyasalar ve ürünler bazında analiz edilmiştir. Ele alınan dönemde, Türkiye 'doğru' piyasalara 'doğru' ürünler satmış mıdır? sorusunun yanıtı Leamer ve Stern'nin tekniği kullanılarak verilmektedir. Bu teknikte, bir ülkenin ihracat artışı, dünya ticareti, mal kompozisyonu, piyasa dağılımı ve rekabet gücü etkisine bağlanmıştır. Sabit Piyasa Payı analizi, değer verileri yanında, miktar verileri kullanılarak uygulanmıştır. Bunun yanında, başlangıç senesi yapısı analizde kullanılmıştır.

Bu analiz ile, Türkiye'nin dünyaya yaptığı tarım ürünleri ihracatıyla ilgili genel bir çerçeve çizmek mümkündür. Her iki veriyle yapılan analiz gösteriyor ki genel olarak,

Türkiye'nin dünyaya 1989-1998 döneminde yaptığı tarım ürünleri ihracatı artmaktadır ve dünyada Türkiye'nin tarım ürünleri ihracat payı artmıştır. Bu artış elverişli mal kompozisyonu ve piyasa dağılımı etkilerine bağlanmıştır. Türkiye bu dönemde doğru piyasalara doğru ürünler satmayı başarabilmiştir. Yani, Türkiye'nin tarım ürünleri ihracatı hızla gelişen mal gruplarında yoğunlaştığından mal kompozisyonu etkisi elverişlidir. Ayrıca, Türkiye'nin bu malları, talebin görel olarak hızla geliştiği pazarlara yönelmiş olması yine elverişli bir pazar etkisi yaratmaktadır. Türkiye'nin tarım ürünleri ihracatı negatif rekabet gücüne sahiptir. Türkiye'nin rekabet gücünün negatif olması Türkiye'nin ihracat payını sabit tutamadığını gösterir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sabit Piyasa Payı Analizi, İhracat Performansı, Rekabet Gücü, Mal Kompozisyonu, Piyasa Dağılımı, Dünya Ticareti, Artık, Büyüme Oranı, Değer Payı, Miktar Payı.

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

The objective of this study is to apply Constant Market Share (CMS) analysis to Turkey's agricultural exports over the 1989-1994, 1994-1998 and the entire 1989-1998 period.

In 1980, Turkey has changed her economic policy from an inward-oriented import-substitution to an outward-oriented export policy which represented a fundamental break. The main objectives of this policy change were the reduction of inflation and especially of the high balance of payments deficits. Therefore, Turkey has implemented a policy which combined export incentives with a real depreciation of the TL and her export success has been quite impressive. Besides export incentives like tax rebates; the exchange rate policy was the most important factor that led to the occurrence of an export boom in Turkey.

Turkey's agricultural exports have increased from 1980 to 1993, however, they have experienced a stagnation in 1989. The main reason for this stagnation was the occurrence of an extreme drought as a result of which harvest of 1989 turned out to be bad (OECD 1991). The year 1989 is taken to be the initial year in this analysis and it is considered as a corner stone for the Turkish economy; in particular, for foreign trade which is characterized by the removal of all controls on foreign capital movements. Such policy changes have caused a 14.4 % real appreciation of TL over

the 1990-1993 period. In addition, by means of subsidies in agriculture and real wage increases in the manufacturing sector, domestic demand has expanded considerably. Therefore, this period is characterized with a slow down in Turkish exports and widened current account deficit. Growth rate of exports has decreased from an average of 12.8 % in 1980's to 7.2 % in the 1990-1993 period.

The year 1994 is also considered as a critical year for the Turkish economy due to the fact that a big financial crisis occurred in this year. After the 1994 crisis, a stabilization program was announced and a real exchange rate policy was put into action. The policy actions in the stabilization program implicitly aimed at maintaining a constant real value of the Turkish Lira. After a real depreciation of TL by 14.8 % in April 1994, exports expanded substantially in that year. In spite of the real exchange rate policy, which aimed at preventing real depreciations, growth of exports increased. Indeed, the share of exports in GNP also increased considerably. The rate of growth of agricultural exports roughly doubled after 1994; namely it increased from an annual average of 7.2 % over 1990-1993 horizon to 14.5 % over 1994-1997 horizon.

In this study, it is tried to be identified whether competitiveness is an important factor determining the relative export performance of Turkey. Thus, the traditional CMS analysis is applied as it is a commonly used method to decompose the relative export performance of a country into structural and competitiveness aspects.

This study has also tried to identify whether there is a significant difference between the results obtained through value data and quantity data or not.

The following section provides a literature survey on CMS analysis. The third section gives an analysis of the classical CMS to be applied throughout the study.

The fourth section informs about the data and data sources. The fifth section gives the empirical results. The last section concludes.





## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE SURVEY

Constant Market Share analysis is an accounting method that is used to decompose the growth of the share of a country's exports into its structural and competitiveness aspects. Such a decomposition makes it possible to identify the circumstances under which a country will face a decreasing market share - which may occur even when a country maintains its position in every commodity and every export destination. CMS was first applied by Tyszynski in 1951. Tyszynski calculates two market shares. The first one, hypothetical market share, is defined as the market share of a particular country in world trade in case the initial commodity compositions remain constant. The second one considers the alteration in the initial market share caused by structural changes in the world trade. These are weighted by the initial market share of the exporting country in each product group in the import market. Afterwards, the difference between the two is defined to be the change in competitiveness and is labeled as the residual term (Tyszynski, 1951).

Leamer and Stern (1970) suggested a framework for CMS calculations, similar to that of Tyszynski's and renamed the two terms defined above as commodity composition and competitiveness effects. Departing from Tyszynski, Leamer and Stern consider the growth of exports rather than market share exports. Using the growth of exports makes it possible to analyze the effects of overall changes in

world demand. Furthermore, an 'intermediate' term, the market distribution of the exports of the country, is included in the analysis. The logic behind this is that an export market with relatively higher import demand would increase the export growth of the country. To sum up, Leamer and Stern attributed a country's export growth to the world trade, the commodity composition, the market distribution and the competitiveness effects.

Following Leamer and Stern, Richardson (1971) has made a thorough critique of the CMS analysis and has pointed out the serious problems encountered in its application. He has shown in his study that the results may vary depending on the way the CMS analysis is applied. Richardson has shown that taking final or initial year market shares as weights might lead to different values and even to different signs following the results of the CMS analysis. He has also suggested that quantity data should be used instead of value data as the interpretation of the CMS effects would be wrong if value data were used instead of quantity data throughout the calculations.

Recent contributions to the CMS analysis have been made by Fagerberg and Sollie in 1987. They have asserted that they endeavoured to solve the problems pointed out by Richardson. They have indeed solved the one, pertaining to the choice between initial and final year structures, mentioned by Richardson, but they have not referred to the data type and choice of standard world, again mentioned by Richardson. Fagerberg and Sollie have derived two cases; one market-several commodities case and several markets-several commodities case. In their study, the world trade effect disappears and market share effect appears instead of it. Moreover, they have eliminated the competitiveness effect which creates problems in

the traditional CMS analysis and instead of that, they have adopted the commodity adaptation and the market adaptation effects. The market adaptation effect appears in the second case - several markets-several commodities case - of Fagerberg and Sollie since the first case is applied only for one market. Finally, they have mentioned that they were interested in the export market share of a country, not in its export growth. This constitutes an important difference between the traditional CMS analysis and the one improved by Fagerberg and Sollie. Furthermore, they have used the Laspeyres indexation in the calculations which facilitates a comparison of results. And, with the help of Laspeyres indexation of the growth rates, competitiveness term split up into commodity adaptation and market adaptation effects. The commodity adaptation effect shows the ability of the exporter to change its commodity composition faster than other exporters in the particular market. The market adaptation effect, on the other hand, explains the exporter's relative ability to direct its exports into markets with higher import demand. Hence, the relative performance of the country in transforming its export structure towards countries with relatively higher import rates and with relatively higher demand for commodities, can be revealed.

Fagerberg and Sollie's technique is quite new and has not been adopted as intensive as the traditional CMS analysis. The problems and doubts about their technique have not been clarified yet.

Despite the existing problems of the traditional CMS analysis, researchers, who want to study export growth of a country can obtain a general overview of the country's export performance by adopting the traditional CMS taking these problems into account. Furthermore, the data choice problem will be solved

depending on the researcher's purposes to a great extent. The new technique of the CMS analysis improved by Fagerberg and Sollie provides a more reliable picture about the export performance of a country. The main difference is that Fagerberg and Sollie are much more interested in the export market share of a country rather than export growth of a country as in traditional the CMS analysis. Although they have not mentioned anything about the choice between the value data and quantity data, this choice mainly depends on the researcher's purposes. In fact, it has not been found out yet whether the value data creates any other problems in the application of their technique in addition to the ones encountered in the traditional CMS analysis.

Traditionally, the CMS analysis is applied using only value data. Richardson, in his study, has mentioned that quantity data should be used instead of value data. Despite Richardson's recommendations, there doesn't exist any other study in which the quantity data is used instead of value data. In this study, the CMS analysis is applied using both value and quantity data taking into account Richardson's recommendations.

The technique which was improved by Fagerberg and Sollie cannot overcome the data problem, but, on the other hand, it can eliminate the problem related to the choice between initial and final year structures. Even though this choice is not harmful to the CMS analysis, as it provides more information about the export structure of a country, Fagerberg and Sollie consider this choice as a problem to be solved (Fagerberg and Sollie, 1987). Therefore, the results of their two cases present the export structure of a country for the entire period under consideration, not for the initial or for the final year of the period.

Bishwas (1982) has examined the Indian's export performance by using the Constant Market Share analysis (CMS) for the period of 1959-1968. The adopted technique is based on those employed by Tyszynski (1951), Stern (1976), and others. A critical review of the method has been made by Ooms (1967), Richardson (1971), and Magee (1975). Bishwas has taken seven Standard International Trade Classifications (SITC) commodity groups (food, beverages and tobacco; crude materials, oil and fats; minerals, fuel and related materials; chemicals; machinery and transport equipment; manufactured goods; and others) and eleven markets in order to estimate the CMS effects. His analysis has shown that Indian's exports suffered on all counts-unfavorable commodity composition, unfavorable market distribution and lack of general competitiveness which includes both price and non-price aspects. Of these three adverse effects, the competitive aspect seems to be the most dominant one. His analysis in the CMS framework clearly suggests the existing of a negative effect of currency overvaluation, and a positive effect of the attenuation of overvaluation through export subsidies. Of course, the analysis is not against such subsidies but it makes an argument towards the avoidance of currency overvaluation and other similar measures that impede the growth of exports to many low income countries.

Exports from the less developed countries (LDCs) have been analyzed from the point of view of their demand as well as supply, by Banerji (1974). Banerji has examined the aggregate export volume and the unit values of export and import for the LDCs from 1955 to 1970. In his study, the CMS analysis for LDC exports is carried out for two periods: 1955-1962 and 1962-1970. The year 1962 is treated as a breaking point, year 1955 constitutes a normal year in the international trade free

from the influence of any major world events (the Korean war boom, having had subsided by this time) and the year 1970 represents one of the latest years for which the trade statistics are available necessary for his purposes.

In Banerji's paper, changes in LDC exports are claimed to emerge due to three factors: changes in world trade, changes in the area and commodity pattern of trade, and changes in LDC's share of individual markets. By focusing on changes in the growth points in world demand, it will be possible for us to take into consideration the influence of factors which affect the pattern of export demand in the long run—growth of income, changes in relative prices, development of substitutes and so on. The supply problems of less developed countries will be considered by examining their lack of competitive power as gauged by changes in the relative prices of competing exports from developed and developing countries and their effects on relative export volumes.

Banerji's analysis has shown that despite a rapid improvement after 1962, the developing countries' exports are still concentrated largely on the products and markets which are slow-moving in international trade, contributing to a secular decline of the LDCs' share in world trade. Therefore, it can be suggested that LDCs should continue with the endeavour to adjust the structure of their exports in such a fashion that they can achieve more success in taking advantage of the growth points in world demand.

Bowen and Pelzman (1984) were to evaluate the performance of US exports over the 1962-1977 period using the CMS model. Their results indicate that over the 1962-1977 period, the United States has experienced a decline in its competitiveness. The inference of a decline in US competitiveness, as measured by

the competitiveness component of the CMS equation, was subject to questioning due to a possible price bias. Given this, the decline in US competitiveness in the 1970s as captured by the CMS analysis may be attributed to nonprice factors. To determine the extent to which our conclusions based on the CMS analysis, could be susceptible to other biases, the CMS estimates were subjected to a number of sensitivity tests. The areas examined included the choice of base year, the level of commodity aggregation and the definition of the world market in which the US competes.

Merkies and Meer (1988) provide a theoretical foundation by relating CMS analysis to a two-stage homothetic demand model. This allows us to interpret various terms in the CMS analysis. Previous interpretations of the competitiveness term as a supply term are confirmed but the interpretation of the commodity term is new. Contradictory to the traditional knowledge, their deviation suggests that it is a supply term as it arises from a combination of supply changes. It quantifies the extent to which exports of the reference group match the commodity composition of the export country. The usual interpretation of the world and market terms as demand terms is formalized.

An indication of the empirical relevance of the relationship is given by comparing the CMS analysis with a two-stage Constant Elasticity of Substitution (CES) demand model (Armington (1969) 2-stage CES demand function) applied to 1972-1976 data, obtained from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP).

The structural term has not been formally interpreted. In practice, it is identified with demand factors. In this paper, they illustrate how such an interpretation can be formalized and/or modified by relating CMS analysis to economic theory.

The main results of this paper are not as much determined by the functional form of the demand function as they are determined by the exogeneity and constancy assumptions implicit in applying the Armington Model. The world and market terms may be supply determined if total import changes are primarily determined by supply changes. Similarly, the commodity and competitiveness terms may be demand determined if allocation changes are primarily determined by demand shifts (possibly resulting in price changes). It remains to be verified whether the conclusions of this paper remain approximately valid if the two-stage demand functions are replaced with a more developed general equilibrium model. Unfortunately, there are considerable econometric difficulties in estimating such a model (Goldstein M. K. MS, 1985). This paper also shows that CMS analysis is less relevant to analyze longer term export changes. This conclusion is supported when the policy relevance of CMS analysis is considered.

While a number of studies try to extend the Leamer Stern methodology of CMS analysis, most empirical works prefer to use it directly in the analysis of exports. Hoen and Waganer (1989) have analyzed Hungary's export performance in the OECD market in the 1980-1988 period. They try to reveal the effects of reforms on the Hungarian exports compared to other European countries. The results of the analysis show that structural effects have an increasing effect on the market share of these economies. However, the commodity and competitiveness term work in opposite directions and all countries lose their market share considerably during the



1980-1988 period. This is mainly due to policies supportive of exportation of wrong commodities and wrong markets. Still, Hungary is in a slightly better position than other countries because it implemented reforms earlier and in a more determined fashion.

Ongun (1990) has applied the CMS analysis to Turkey's fresh fruit and vegetable exports to the European Community (EC) for the 1976-1981, 1981-1987 and the entire 1976-1987 periods. The findings of her study indicate that the results obtained through quantity data and value data types do not always support each other. In this context, although the trade of fresh fruits and vegetables among the EC member countries was increased during the period under consideration, Turkey was able to increase its fresh fruit and vegetable exports to the Community, by virtue of its previously signed agreements. According to the methods used, the commodity composition effect is generally found to be positive while the market distribution effect is generally found to be negative. The competitiveness effect is found to be negative almost in every case, implying that Turkey's fresh fruit and vegetable exports were not competitive in the EC fresh fruit and vegetable import market. Although Turkey was successful in exporting the correct commodity groups, it was not successful in exporting to the correct markets in the EC.

Müller (1995) has evaluated the Brazilian export performance of forest products by pursuing a CMS analysis from 1961 to 1990. She relates the analysis to historical information on the government policy, industrialization of the sector and trends in the trade of forest products. The study finds that Brazil has a comparative advantage in the exportation of forest products and experiences increasing competitiveness. Government incentives are also claimed to contribute to the increasing export

performance. In addition, paper products turn out to display a better performance than solid wood products during the whole period.

Marjit and Raychaudhuri (1997) has employed the CMS analysis of Leamer and Stern in their study of Indian exports for a period of 25 years. The study considers the reforms in export policy after 1991 and analyzes the export performance in relation to policy changes, such as reduction in taxes, subsidies on exports and adjustment of exchange rates. As a consequence, it is revealed that following the implementation of separate export policies, Indian exports gain a remarkable competitiveness advantage and a progress in favor of manufactured commodities that are considered to have higher quality.

Lohrmann (1999) has used the same technique in the market share analysis of Turkey's industrial commodities in the 1980s and 1990s in the EU, US/Canada, Japan and OECD market, respectively. In her analysis, the calculations show the enormous impact of Turkey's changing trade policy in 1980. The export orientation led to an impressive increase in market shares. But on the other hand, Turkey has not met the changing demand structure of the OECD markets very well. This has influenced Turkey's trade position negatively. The reason for this is the existence of an export incentive scheme which did not discriminate in favour of new or high-skill products and faster growing markets. In fact, it fostered a strong position of the low-skill textiles and apparel sector, which had low income elasticities, and where the international competition was strong. However, during 1990s, Turkey's export structure changed and moved towards more skill-intensive commodities. That is, in the 1990s, higher technology goods gained importance whereas the importance of textiles and apparel exports relatively weakened in Turkey.

Kotan (2000) analyzed the export performance of Turkey in the European Union market compared to South East Asian (SEA) countries, during the period 1990-1997 by using the CMS analysis. She investigates the reasons behind the export growth of these countries and tries to reveal the degree of price competitiveness on the overall export performance in two product groups, namely, textiles and garment and technology intensive products. Afterwards, the relative proximity of each country to the export destination is revealed through prices. It can be inferred from her thesis that competitiveness is an important factor on the relative export performance of Turkey and SEA countries in the EU import market of textiles, garment and technology intensive products. Furthermore, these countries mostly compete on price terms in the exportation of such products. Hence, the difference between CIF import and FOB export prices is considered as a good definition to reveal the degree of relative proximity advantage of Turkey and SEAs in the EU market.

## CHAPTER 3

### THE CONSTANT MARKET SHARE ANALYSIS (CMS)

The Constant Market Share analysis (CMS) has been very popular in the study of a country's export performance. The constant-share norm provides a useful tool for analyzing export performance by allowing achieved export growth to be decomposed into world trade, commodity composition, market distribution, and competitiveness effects (Leamer and Stern, 1970).

This method would give an overall information about the country in question, its customers and its competitors. In addition, it would provide answers to some questions such as: What types of goods were the dominant exports of the country? Were these goods sold in perfectly competitive, monopolistic or oligopolistic markets? Did technological improvements affect these exports? Was the growth of domestic demand for exportable goods expanding more or less rapidly than domestic demand for any other goods? Was the demand for exports in customer countries growing rapidly? How were the country's exports increased or decreased during the specific period? What was the growth rate? What was the pattern of technical change and domestic demand in competing countries? What happened, during the period of concern, to trade agreements?

Actually, CMS analysis basically poses two questions:

- 1- Was the structure of exports in the country favorable or unfavorable to export growth during the period?
- 2- Did the country in question export more or less than its export shares would have suggested? (or, why did a country's export share increase or decrease?)

In export research literature, the technique basically consists of calculating hypothetical export growth figures for a country, assuming that its export shares of various markets remain constant. There are several hypothetical figures which are: (a) The country's share of total world exports remain constant. (b) Its share of exports in each individual commodity class remains constant. (c) Its share of exports in each commodity class to each specified destination (market) remains constant. That is, at the heart of the methodology of the analysis is the assumption that a country's share in world markets should remain unchanged over time.

In short, the CMS technique implies that a country should maintain a constant share of a particular export market. Then, the important question follows: What does 'constant-share' mean? We explain it by means of an example. If the country has 10 per cent of the exports to a particular market in period 1, it should also have 10 per cent of them in period 2 (Bishwas, 1982). This condition holds if the country is neither competitive nor uncompetitive. A country is said to be 'competitive' if its share of the particular export market increases; it is 'uncompetitive' if its share decreases. This time, the second important question is raised. What is the meaning of 'competitiveness'? The difference between the export growth implied by this constant-share norm and the actual export performance is attributed to the effect of competitiveness, and the actual growth in exports is divided into competitiveness, commodity composition and market distribution effects.

Constant Market Share analysis concerns the extent to which a country's exports are concentrated in commodities and markets that can be considered to be relatively slowly or rapidly expanding and what the nature of the actual expansion of exports has been in the particular context. Presumably a country will prefer to be concentrated in commodities and markets that are rapidly expanding. For policymakers, this analysis may point out the preferred distribution of exports (Leamer and Stern, 1970).

Moreover, a country's exports may fail to grow as rapid as the world average; for three reasons:

- 1- Exports may be concentrated in commodities for which demand is growing relatively slowly.
- 2- Exports may be growing primarily towards relatively stagnant regions.
- 3- The country in question may have been unable or unwilling to compete effectively with other sources of supply (Leamer and Stern, 1970).

### **3.1 The Technique of Leamer and Stern**

In the Leamer and Stern analysis, the change in Italian exports between 1955 and 1959 is estimated using the CMS analysis. Their data refer to total world exports (excluding Italy) and to Italian exports for 1955 and 1959. The results of this analysis indicate that the Italian exports increase over the period 1955-1959. This increase in Italian exports within this period is explained by the increase in world trade, commodity composition, market distribution and increased competitiveness effects (Leamer and Stern, 1970).

Demand for exports in a given market from two competing sources of supply may be described by the following relationship<sup>1</sup>:

$$\frac{q_1}{q_2} = f \left[ \frac{p_1}{p_2} \right] \quad (1)$$

where  $q_i$  and  $p_i$  are the quantity sold and prices of the commodity from the  $i$ th supply source, respectively. This relationship will be recognized as the basic form of the elasticity of substitution. Various assumptions are made implicitly in equation (1). Relationship at (1) may be altered by multiplying by  $p_1/p_2$  to obtain

$$\frac{p_1 q_1}{p_2 q_2} = \frac{p_1}{p_2} f \left[ \frac{p_1}{p_2} \right] \quad (2)$$

This equation implies that;

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{p_1 q_1}{p_1 q_1 + p_2 q_2} &= \left( 1 + \frac{p_2 q_2}{p_1 q_1} \right)^{-1} \\ &= \left\{ 1 + \left[ \frac{p_1 f(p_1/p_2)}{p_2} \right] \right\}^{-1} = g \left( \frac{p_1}{p_2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

which indicates that market share will remain constant unless  $p_1/p_2$  varies. This establishes the validity of the constant-share norm and suggests that the difference

<sup>1</sup> All formulas in this section are taken from Leamer and Stern, pp 171-181 (1970).

between export growth implied by the constant-share norm and actual export growth may be attributed to price changes. For the sake of having a better definition; the competitiveness effect is defined as the change in the prices of the exporting country in question relative to its competitors. When the relative prices of the exporting country fall relative to those of its competitors, the country becomes competitive and when they rise, it becomes uncompetitive<sup>2</sup>. The relationship between relative prices and competitiveness is represented in the basic form of elasticity of substitution.

The constant-share norm will allow us to make several interesting calculations. In order to proceed; the following definitions are needed:

$V_i$  : Value of the focus country's exports of commodity  $i$  in the initial year of the period.

$V_i'$ : Value of the focus country's exports of commodity  $i$  in the final year of the period.

$V_j$ : Value of the focus country's exports to country  $j$  in the initial year of the period.

$V_j'$ : Value of the focus country's exports to country  $j$  in the final year of the period.

$V_{ij}$ : Value of the focus country's exports of commodity  $i$  to country  $j$  in the initial year of the period.

$r$  : Percentage increase in total world exports from initial to final period.

$r_i$  : Percentage increase in world exports of commodity  $i$  from initial to final period.

$r_{ij}$  : Percentage increase in world exports of commodity  $i$  to country  $j$  from initial to final-year period.

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<sup>2</sup> Richardson has pointed out some additional assumptions in this context.



It follows from the above definitions that for the initial periods:

$$\sum_j V_{ij} = V_i \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_i V_{ij} = V_j$$

In addition, the value of focus country's exports in the initial- year period is given by

$$\sum_i \sum_j V_{ij} = \sum_i V_i = \sum_j V_j = V_{..} \quad (5)$$

At the first level of analysis, exports may be viewed as being completely undifferentiated according to commodity and region of destination. That is to say, exports may be viewed as a single good destined for a single market. If the country maintained its share in this market, then exports would increase  $rV_{..}$  and the identity would be written for 'one level analysis' as follows:

$$V_{..}' - V_{..} \equiv rV_{..} + (V_{..}' - V_{..} - rV_{..}) \quad (6)$$

(1)

(2)

It breaks down the focus country's exports into a world trade effect which is related to the general increase in world exports (1) and an unexplained residual, the competitiveness effect (2).

Equation (1) can also be written which gives importance to the world market for all commodity classes. For the  $i$ th commodity an expression analogous to (6) could be written as:

$$V_i' - V_i \equiv r_i V_i + (V_i' - V_i - r_i V_i) \quad (7)$$

which may be aggregated to;

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{..}' - V_{..} &\equiv \sum_i r_i V_i + \sum_i (V_i' - V_i - r_i V_i) \\
 &\equiv (rV_{..}) + \sum_i (r_i - r) V_i + \sum_i (V_i' - V_i - r_i V_i) \quad (8) \\
 &\quad (1) \qquad (2) \qquad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

This identity represents a 'two level analysis'. The actual export growth of the focus country is divided into :

- 1) The general rise in **world exports**.
- 2) The **commodity composition** of the focus country's exports in the initial year.
- 3) The **residual** which indicates the difference between the focus country's actual export growth and the hypothetical increase if the focus country had maintained its share of the exports in each commodity group. If the hypothetical figure ( $rV_{..}$ ) is greater than the focus country's actual export performance for each commodity group, then the country is said to be uncompetitive and if it is smaller, the country is said to be competitive (Leamer and Stern, 1970).

The commodity composition effect is defined by

$$\sum (r_i - r) V_i \quad (9)$$

It indicates the extent to which the focus country's exports are concentrated in commodity classes with growth rates more favorable than the world average. If world exports of commodity 'i' increased more than the general world average then  $(r_i - r)$  would be positive. The second term, depending on this weight will be positive if focus country's exports are concentrated on the commodities whose markets are growing relatively rapidly. And this term will be negative if our country's exports are concentrated in relatively slowly growing commodity markets.

Finally, exports are differentiated according to destination as well as according to commodity type. Some countries have easy access to rapidly growing regions while others are surrounded by relatively slow-growing neighbours. The appropriate norm in this case is a constant-share of exports of a particular commodity class to a particular region. The identity analogous to (6) and (7) is

$$V_{ij}' - V_{ij} \equiv r_{ij} V_{ij} + (V_{ij}' - V_{ij} - r_{ij} V_{ij}) \quad (10)$$

which when aggregated yields

$$\begin{aligned} V_{..}' - V_{..} &\equiv \sum_i \sum_j r_{ij} V_{ij} + \sum_i \sum_j (V_{ij}' - V_{ij} - r_{ij} V_{ij}) \\ &\equiv (r V_{..}) + \sum_i (r_i - r) V_i + \sum_i \sum_j (r_{ij} - r_i) V_{ij} + \sum_i \sum_j (V_{ij}' - V_{ij} - r_{ij} V_{ij}) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

(1)            (2)            (3)            (4)

This identity shows a 'three level analysis' and in this case, the focus country's exports can be broken down into:

- 1) A general rise in **world exports**,
- 2) The **commodity composition** of focus country's exports,
- 3) The **market distribution** of the focus country's exports,
- 4) A **residual** which reflects the difference between actual export performance and the growth that would have been realized if the country in question had maintained its share of the exports of each commodity group to each country (Leamer and Stern, 1970).

The first three terms represent the growth of exports which would occur if the country had maintained constant market shares in each market, and they are jointly referred to as the 'structural term'. The competitiveness term captures the effect of changing markets shares.

It should also be noted that other ways of expressing Equation (11) are possible (Leamer and Stern, 1970). For instance, Equation (11) is normalized by dividing each term by  $V_{..}$ .

$$\frac{V'_{..} - V_{..}}{V_{..}} = r + \frac{\sum (r_i - r) V_{ij}}{V_{..}} + \frac{[\sum \sum (r_{ij} - r_i) V_{ij}]}{V_{..}} + \frac{[\sum \sum (V'_{ij} - V_{ij}) - r_{ij} V_{ij}]}{V_{..}}$$

This explains the percentage increase in exports, not the increase in exports in level terms. Tyszynski actually used;

$$\frac{V'_{..}}{V'_w} - \frac{V_{..}}{V_w} = \left[ \frac{(r_i + 1) V_i}{V'_w} - \frac{V_{..}}{V_w} \right] + \left[ \frac{V'_{..}}{V'_w} - \frac{(r_i + 1) V_i}{V'_w} \right]$$

where  $V_w$  is the total value of world. In this form the change in a country's share of world trade is set to be equal to the change that would have occurred if its share in

each commodity class had been maintained, plus competitiveness residual (Tyszynski, 1951).

In equation (11), the market distribution term may be interpreted in the same manner as the commodity composition effect. It is defined by;

$$\sum_i \sum_j (r_{ij} - r_i) V_{ij} \quad (12)$$

It would be positive if focus country had concentrated its exports in markets that were experiencing relatively rapid growth. The term would be negative if focus country had concentrated in more stagnant regions.

Finally, the residual represents the competitiveness effect. The scholars generally experience difficulties in the interpretation of this effect. If the competitiveness effect is negative it will indicate a failure to maintain shares. Depending on the relationship of elasticity of substitution, if our country's prices rise more than those of our competitors, our country will be uncompetitive. The competitiveness effect is related to relative prices. However, as many scholars have mentioned, the competitiveness of a country's exports does not only depend on relative prices. Unfortunately, the elasticity of substitution does not include any other influences which can affect the export performance of a country. Leamer and Stern mentioned that the residual or the competitiveness effect is an outcome of the interaction of both the demand and the supply side (Leamer and Stern, 1970). The factors that will affect the performance of a country in selling its exports in foreign market constitute, the demand side of the study and are listed as follows:

- 1) Differential rate of export price inflation, which can be reflected through the general competitiveness residual,

- 2) Differential rate of quality improvement and the development of new exports,
- 3) Differential rate of improvement in the efficiency of marketing or in terms of financing the sale of export goods,
- 4) Differential changes in the ability for prompt fulfillment of export orders (Fleming, J.M. and S.C. Tsiang, 1958).

Some supply factors that may affect one country's export-supply price vis a vis its competitors in world trade are as follows:

- 1) Differential rates of monetary inflation,
- 2) Differential growth rates of available productive factors and the responsiveness of export supply to the domestic supply of these factors,
- 3) Differential rates of productivity increases,
- 4) The extent to which the country is concentrated in exporting to very rapidly growing markets (Ooms, V.D., 1967).

The interpretation of the competitiveness residual is therefore clearly complicated by the nature of the general equilibrium system that lies under it (Leamer and Stern, 1970). It is further complicated by the necessarily arbitrary selections of a base period and the level of disaggregation of the commodity and the market groups. This also complicates the interpretation of the market and commodity effects. The choice of a level of aggregation is not quite as arbitrary as the choice of base period is. Each 'level' of analysis is based on a different view of export competition. The choice of a 'level' of analysis as well as the degree of disaggregation within that 'level' thus depends on whether the elasticity of substitution relationship is applicable to the particular submarket.

In the process, the demand influences can be differentiated from the supply influences and the extent to which the residual depends on price and nonprice factors can be determined (Junz, H.B. and R.R. Rhomberg, 1965; Kreinin, M.E., 1967). In addition, such an analysis would provide us a tool to forecast the residual and consequently allow us to make probability statements about future values of exports. The competitiveness residual for any particular market is given by

$$V' - V \left( \frac{V' + V_w'}{V + V_w} \right) \quad (13)$$

where  $V$ ,  $V_w$ ,  $V'$ ,  $V_w'$  represent the value of exports to the market by the focus country and by the rest of the world, in the initial and final period. We obtain

$$\frac{V'}{V' + V_w'} - \frac{V}{V + V_w} = g \left( \frac{P'}{P_w'} \right) - g \left( \frac{P}{P_w} \right) \quad (14)$$

which attains a value, easily calculated from the competitiveness residual, to the relative price terms in each period. Accordingly, if this value is regressed on the relative prices, an estimate of the function  $g$  shall be obtained. In addition to the relative price variables, any of the demand factors that are likely to influence the sales performance of exports should be included. Then, the relative importance of the price and nonprice factors could be assessed. Unfortunately, data on these nonprice factors may be lacking. Furthermore, there is only one residual (one data point) for each market. Extra data points may of course be obtained by repeating the

analysis over time. This amounts roughly to estimating the elasticity-of-substitution for the particular market. Alternatively, one can assume that the function  $g$  is the same for all markets and a cross-section regression may be used (Leamer and Stern, 1970).

The supply side of the phenomenon may also be analyzed by carrying out a regression of the change in relative prices on variables such as the differential rates of monetary inflation, the differential rates of growth of factors, and the differential rates of productivity increase. The combination of the demand-side regression and the supply-side regression would allow us to explain and/or predict the value of the competitiveness residual. While the competitiveness residual results from the complex interaction of demand and supply, the problem of identifying the separate influences of the demand and supply sides is essentially the same as the simultaneity problem of ordinary regression analysis.

It should also be mentioned that this method should not be considered as a replacement of traditional least squares demand analysis. It has no probability basis and therefore cannot be used to make valid probability statements about demand parameters or about future events. The method, however, could be useful in conjunction with traditional analysis insofar as traditional least squares can be brought to bear on the analysis of the competitive residuals. In this context, Junz and Rhomberg (1965) have used the method to indicate the importance of the commodity and market effects in deciding the level of aggregation to be employed in regression analysis of factors determining market shares. They find the commodity effect to be negligible and thus adjusted the data only for the market effect. However, since they employed only three commodity classifications in their analysis,



it is by no means clear that the commodity effect would have remained negligible if more disaggregated classifications had been used.

The combination of the demand side regression and the supply side regression would allow us to explain and/or predict the value of the competitiveness residual.

The problem of identifying the separate influences of the demand and supply sides is essentially the same as the simultaneity problem of ordinary regression analysis. As a conclusion, although there are many problems in performing CMS analysis, this method provides information to policy makers who are interested in the export structure of a country, since the policy makers would like to know whether the country could concentrate its exports in high growth commodity groups as well as in high growth export regions (Leamer and Stern, 1970).

### **3.2 The Contributions of Richardson**

Richardson has followed the technique which was evaluated by Leamer and Stern to quite an extent. He has criticized the usefulness of this CMS analysis. In his empirical work he has found that the magnitudes of the different components were affected by (1) changes in level of commodity disaggregation, (2) changes in base year, (3) changes in the order in which the commodity and market effects were estimated, and (4) choice of the world area used for comparison (Richardson, 1971). The first problem is known as aggregation problem, and the second one is analogous to the choice of the base year in the construction of an index number. These problems are not unique to the CMS analysis. The third problem is specific to the CMS approach; however, the sum of the commodity composition and market

distribution effects does not change as the order of calculation is altered, and so the competitive effect is not sensitive to a reversal of the order of estimation. In addition to the problem of order sensitivity as reported by Richardson, based on his empirical findings; the technique might not be applicable generally. Nevertheless, he brought out some new interpretations to the CMS technique (Richardson, 1971).

According to Richardson, the typical constant market shares results are often misinterpreted, and the technique itself has little foundation in theory. The remarks examined by him are listed as follows:

- 1- The technique should properly be applied to quantity data, not to value data.
- 2- The choice of the world 'standard' in the calculation of the effects is by no means arbitrary.
- 3- The technique is sensitive both to the level of commodity aggregation and to the level of market consolidation.
- 4- The technique is sensitive to the sequence in which the effects are calculated.
- 5- Information is often wasted because of the failure of researchers to make use of the final-year structure of the country's exports (an implication of the so-called 'index number problem') (Richardson's Doctoral Dissertation, 1970).

In fact, his real contribution was to provide a thorough critique of the CMS technique to evaluate it by suggesting the application of quantity data and the use final year structure throughout the calculations.

### 3.2.1 The Technique

The effects obtained through CMS calculations are same as those in Leamer and Stern's. However, Richardson interpreted these effects slightly differently from Leamer and Stern. 'One level analysis' in this technique can be written as follows<sup>3</sup>;

$$V_{..}' - V_{..} \equiv rV_{..} + (V_{..}' - V_{..} - rV_{..}) \quad (1)$$

If the country in focus, maintained its share ( $v/V$ ) constant over the period, its exports,  $v$ , would grow at the same rate as world exports,  $V$ . In this case, the nominator and the denominator of the fraction would have to grow at the same rate to keep the fraction constant. Thus, when the growth rate of world exports,  $r$ , is applied to focus country's initial year exports, the growth could be obtained if focus country had maintained its share of total world exports. If focus country's exports were larger than the hypothetical figure  $rv$ , then focus country is said to be competitive. Thus in a 'one level analysis' any country's export growth can be decomposed into two components, a total growth effect and a competitive effect.

For 'two level analysis' the identity is as follows:

$$V_{..}' - V_{..} \equiv rV_{..} + \sum_i (r_i - r) V_i + \sum_i (V_i' - V_i - r_i V_i) \quad (2)$$

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<sup>3</sup> All formulas in this section are taken from Richardson's Doctoral Dissertation.

The 'two level analysis' is also completely the same as Leamer and Stern's 'two level analysis'. Richardson suggests that under zero competitiveness where the country's relative prices neither fall nor rise, the country's exports could still grow at a faster rate than the growth of world exports,  $r$ , if the country's exports were relatively highly concentrated in goods with high export growth rates. Such a country can be said to have a favorable export-commodity structure relative to the world's structure.

Finally, for 'three level analysis' the identity is as follows,

$$V_{..}' - V_{..} \equiv rV_{..} + \sum_i (r_i - r) V_i + \sum_i \sum_j (r_{ij} - r_i) V_{ij} + \sum_i \sum_j (V_{ij}' - V_{ij} - r_{ij} V_{ij}) \quad (3)$$

The 'three level analysis' is also the same as Leamer and Stern's. It is suggested that the preceding analysis fails to account for the situation where a country's relative prices are constant and its export structure is neither favorable nor unfavorable, but its exports grow faster than the world exports.

A country will have a favorable geographical export structure in a particular good if  $(r_{ij} - r_i)V_{ij}$  is positive. This implies that if a country maintains its constant shares in every geographical market in a particular good it provides greater export growth than simply maintaining its share of that good without concerning the destination of exports. This situation will occur when a country's exports are relatively more concentrated on high growth markets than the world exports are. The measure of a country's favorable or unfavorable market structure is called the market effect. Therefore, in a three level analysis a country's actual export growth

can be attributed either to a total growth in world exports, to a favorable commodity composition, to a favorable geographical structure or to the competitiveness effect.

According to Richardson's calculations, the market distribution and the commodity composition effects may vary substantially, depending on which one is calculated first (Richardson's Doctoral Dissertation, 1970). If the market distribution effect is first calculated,

$$\sum_j (r_j - r) V_j + \sum_i \sum_j (r_{ij} - r_j) V_{ij} \quad (4)$$

( market effect )    ( commodity effect )

That is,

$$\text{commodity effect} \quad \sum_i (r_i - r) V_i \neq \sum_i \sum_j (r_{ij} - r_j) V_{ij} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{market effect} \quad \sum_i \sum_j (r_{ij} - r_i) V_{ij} \neq \sum_j (r_j - r) V_j \quad (6)$$

### 3.2.2 The Interpretation of the CMS Effect

Richardson suggests that commodity composition can be clearly interpreted with the following definition:

'The commodity effect is a measure of the degree to which a country's exports in the initial year are relatively more or less concentrated on high growth commodities than are the world exports.'

A similar definition can be used to define the market distribution effect:

‘The market effect is a measure of the degree to which a country’s exports in the initial year are relatively more or less concentrated in high growth geographical markets than world exports.’

There are several points to be emphasized in the definition of commodity composition and market distribution effects:

- 1) The definitions of the market distribution and commodity composition effects refer to a state of being, not to a pattern of growth. It is tempting to conclude in an export-growth analysis that the commodity composition and market distribution effects say something about the change in the country’s commodity and market structure over the period. This is incorrect. They are the static effects, denoting simply whether a given structure resembles a favorable or unfavorable commodity and market structure in the initial year of the period under consideration.
- 2) The commodity composition and market distribution effects do not imply anything about the country’s export structure in the final year of the period .
- 3) The commodity composition and market distribution effects depend on the concentration of a country’s exports in high growth commodities and high growth geographical areas relative to the world exports in these countries (Richardson, 1971).

Moreover, Richardson has emphasized the residual export growth. This residual partly measures the changes in relative prices, since there are likely to be many other factors which can be the determinants of relative shares rather than relative prices (e.g., servicing, cost of transport, length of queues, quality of product). Even if some universally accepted interpretation of the competitive effect could be devised, there

are still serious problems in making judgements on the basis of such an effect (competitiveness effect). For example, among two countries with export sectors of the same size, one may have a large positive competitive effect and the other a large negative competitive effect. But we could not infer that prices in the one with a large positive competitiveness effect fell more relative to those in the other country. It is entirely possible that the prices of the first country's principal competitor rose relatively steeply, while those of the second country's principal competitor fell relatively sharply. Then, the first country's competitive effect would be positive and the second country's negative. But it is also entirely possible that the second country's prices fell relative to those of the first country (Richardson, 1971).

Leamer and Stern (1970) and Richardson (1971) introduce CMS analysis by showing that the competitiveness term can be explained via price changes (for empirical illustrations, see eg. MacDougall 1951, Junz and Rhomberg 1965). This analysis of the competitive term is interpreted as demand, reacting to given price changes. Implicit in this interpretation is the assumption that price changes are not demand, but supply determined. Under this assumption the competitiveness term is supply determined.

### **3.2.3 The Use of the Value Data**

As pointed out earlier, a positive competitive effect does not necessarily imply a fall in our prices relative to the world's. In Leamer and Stern model, it is certainly true that  $q_1/q_2$  (and so the export quantity share  $[q_1/(q_1+q_2)]$ ) varies inversely with

relative prices. As a result, a rise in a country's export quantity share does imply a fall in its relative prices.

Leamer and Stern show that a country's export value share will always be constant unless relative prices change. If relative prices fall, the country will be competitive, and if they rise it will be uncompetitive. However, Richardson shows that the export value share of a particular commodity will actually fall with a reduction in relative prices if the elasticity of substitution for this commodity is less than one in absolute value (Richardson, 1971). Thus, we would have the situation of a definite increase in competitiveness (a fall in our prices relative to the world's) leading to a fall in our export market shares.

$$\text{Value share} = \frac{v}{V} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{p_1}{p_2}\right)^{\epsilon}}}$$
 (8)

Differentiating the value share with respect to relative prices will tell us how the share varies with these relative prices.

$$\frac{d(v/V)}{d(p_1/p_2)} = \frac{(f + (p_1/p_2) f')}{(1 + (p_1/p_2) f)^2}, \quad f = f(p_1/p_2)$$
 (9)

This derivative will be negative only if  $f + (p_1/p_2) f' < 0$  that is,



$$E = \frac{p_1 / p_2}{f} \quad f' < -1$$

**E: elasticity of substitution<sup>4</sup>**

The elasticity of substitution must therefore be greater than one in absolute value in order to obtain the expected inverse relation between changes in shares and changes in prices. If it is less than one in absolute value, value shares will go up when relative prices go up (Richardson, 1971). If a country's relative prices are rising (indicator of uncompetitiveness), its export quantity shares must fall. But the value shares could move up if the price rise was sufficiently large relative to the quantity fall.

The typical interpretations of all CMS effects are actually applicable only to quantity results. For example, in the typical CMS analysis, a country has a favorable commodity structure if its 'commodity effect' is positive. But positive commodity effect could be equally well explained by a country's exports being relatively more skewed towards goods whose prices are rising relatively rapidly. If CMS analysis is performed on both export values and export quantities, it should not be surprising to find cases where the commodity, market and competitive effects were of opposite signs depending on the use of values or quantities. For instance, the competitiveness effect obtained using value data and the competitiveness effect obtained using quantity data could be of opposite signs.

Moreover, the positive commodity composition effect implies the concentration of the country's exports in high growth commodity groups relative to the world

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<sup>4</sup> The elasticity of substitution (E) is defined as the percentage change in relative quantities ( $f = q_1 / q_2$ ) divided by the percentage change in relative prices ( $p_1 / p_2$ ).

exports. Since a positive commodity effect could also imply a country's being relatively more concentrated in goods for which the prices are rising relatively rapidly, the interpretation of the commodity composition effect which is obtained using value data could be wrong. Thus in the traditional CMS analysis where the value data are used and where the competitiveness effect is defined in terms of relative prices, the traditional interpretations of competitiveness effect would be wrong if nothing is known about the elasticity of substitution. Therefore, CMS analysis has to be carried out using quantity data and quantity shares, not value data and value shares (Richardson, 1971). In fact, the traditional interpretations of the CMS effects will also be true for which the results are obtained using quantity data. 'One level analysis' is handled in order to understand this problem.

For simplicity, consider a 'one level' analysis where the competitive effect is by definition equal to  $v' - v - rv$ , which can be rewritten as:

$$V' \left( \frac{v'}{V'} \right) - \left( \frac{v}{V} \right) \quad (10)$$

using the definition of  $r$ . Similarly, if  $q$  and  $Q$  refer to the quantity of focus country's exports and the quantity of the world's exports, respectively, the quantity-derived competitive effect is:

$$Q' \left( \frac{q'}{Q'} \right) - \left( \frac{q}{Q} \right) \quad (11)$$

Each competitive effect term in brackets indicates that the change in shares from the initial year to the final year is the critical variable. The only difference between

'the change in a country's export shares' and that country's 'competitive effect' is a scale factor, either  $Q'$  or  $V'$ , as the case may be.

The ratio of the change in quantity shares to the change in value shares is:

$$\frac{d(q/Q)}{d(v/V)} = \left[ \frac{E}{E+1} \right] \left[ \frac{2+\Sigma_v}{2+\Sigma_Q} \right] \quad (12)$$

**E: the elasticity of substitution**

$\Sigma_v$  and  $\Sigma_Q$  are sums of specially defined shares and their inverses:

$$\Sigma_v = \frac{p_1 q_1}{p_2 q_2} + \frac{p_2 q_2}{p_1 q_1} = \frac{v}{V-v} + \frac{V-v}{v} \quad (13)$$

$$\Sigma_Q = \frac{q_1}{q_2} + \frac{q_2}{q_1} = \frac{q}{Q-q} + \frac{Q-q}{q} \quad (14)$$

The relevant shares in these expressions are focus country's shares of competitors' market (not of the total world market, which includes its exports).

Although the changes in shares (and hence, the competitive effects) are in the same direction, the change in the value share almost always understates the change in the quantity share. That is to say, the ratio on both sides of equation (12) is almost always greater than one. It is an interesting result even considered apart from CMS analysis. In almost every case, the shares referred to are value shares, not quantity

shares. If it is really quantity shares which are of interest, conclusions based on changes in value shares will be incorrect because:

- 1- When  $|E| < 1$ , changes in the two kinds of share are of opposite signs;
- 2- When  $|E| > 1$ , changes in value shares almost always understate changes in quantity shares (Richardson, 1970).

It may be objected that policymakers are in fact concerned with value shares and not quantity shares, since it is export values which go into the balance of payments. However, although changes in shares as such, do not enter the balance of payments—changes as levels of exports do; share analysis and share projections do have the balance of payments considerations indirectly in mind, but they are more immediately concerned with the market position of the country's exports. And market position is a question primarily of quantity and only secondarily of value. That is, a country should probably be concerned about a situation in which its value share in the foreign competitor's market remains the same, while its quantity share drops.

### **3.2.4 Homogeneity of the Goods**

As mentioned earlier, in the CMS analysis, the following simple model is used:

$$q_1/q_2 = f(p_1/p_2)$$

This relationship implies that focus country's export share will remain constant unless relative prices change. It is mentioned that the country will be competitive if relative prices fall and uncompetitive if relative prices rise. However, if goods are perfectly homogeneous there can be no divergence in our prices ( $p_1$ ) and our

competitors prices ( $p_2$ ), so that ( $p_1/p_2$ ) should be equal to one. Therefore, quantity shares must be a function of some other variables. When the goods are very homogeneous and the prices are the same, the importers will be indifferent between suppliers and will choose one of the suppliers arbitrarily.

### 3.2.5 Special Problems in the Application of the CMS Technique

1- The correct 'standard' for CMS analysis: The appropriate level of analysis and the extent of disaggregation by commodity and region, depend on the market for which the elasticity of substitution relationship<sup>5</sup> is thought to hold, however, taken for granted that the competing exports,  $q_2$  in this relationship, are the world total, and that they used world growth rates as a major criteria of judging the export performance of a particular country<sup>6</sup>. For much the same reason that the elasticity-of-substitution may not hold for various levels of aggregation, it may also not hold for one country vis-a-vis the rest of the world. Competition may be rather minor among various countries and regions and an appropriate choice of competing exports may be quite restricted. This suggests that the world standard may not provide an appropriate constant-shares norm. This leads to rather difficult problems in the selection of a more restricted standard. Apart from the theoretical question of the adequacy of the elasticity-of-substitution function vis-a-vis certain competitors, also questions arise as to just what it does mean to

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<sup>5</sup> The elasticity of substitution is  $q_1 / q_2 = f ( p_1 / p_2 )$

<sup>6</sup> The own world is taken for our analysis, not all the world because some markets which are mentioned in the fourth section, for Turkey's exports are not considered due to the lack of international trade with this countries. So, there is a deviation from the world standard that is emphasized by Richardson. But, this is taken into account during the preparation of this thesis.

establish such norms and what interpretations of the results are meaningful. According to Richardson, the choice of a standard area has not been any specific characteristic of CMS study of export growth. It is true that determining commodity group by commodity group (encompassing all competing exporters) could very well be another substantial choice of standard area. But much could be gained through the interpretation of the results if the standards chosen were more meaningful (Richardson, 1970).

2- The index number problem: Some scholars have accepted the existence of an index number problem. Actually this is not a real problem for the CMS analysis. The problem is to choose appropriate weights to carry out the CMS analysis. In the CMS analysis the effects are static effects and they can only imply favorableness or unfavorableness of a country's export structure at a given point in time. In fact, the export structure of a country always changes over a time period. Normally, the structural effects also change as the country's export structure changes. As structural effects change, the competitiveness effect also changes due to the fact that this effect itself is a residual. It must be recognized that almost all researchers have used the initial-year structure without even considering the final-year structure. The correct procedure is to calculate the CMS effects using both structures by computing an average of the initial-year structure and the final-year structure as a base structure. This procedure provides more information about the export structure of a country during the period (Richardson, 1970).

### 3.2.6 The Uses of Final-Year Weighting<sup>7</sup>

The procedure of final-year structure is very similar to the initial-year structure case.

The CMS effects in a final-year structure are as follows:

**The world growth effect ;**  $r' V_{..}'$

**The commodity composition effect ;**  $\sum_i (r_i' - r') V_i$

**The market distribution effect ;**  $\sum_i \sum_j (r_{ij}' - r_i') V_{ij}$

**The competitiveness effect ;**  $\sum_i \sum_j (V_{ij}' - V_{ij} - r_{ij}' V_{ij}')$

**$r'$  : Backward growth rates**

$$r' = \frac{V' - V}{V'}$$

It has already been stated that calculating the CMS effects traditionally, wastes the information that the researcher usually has about the export structure in the final period since this kind of information is not needed for the traditional calculations. It is interesting, however, that this structure can be very useful and can provide additional information to the traditional CMS effects. Moreover, the CMS effects

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<sup>7</sup> An example of the calculation of CMS effects using final-year weights appear in Richardson's Doctoral Dissertation.

obtained using the final year structure provides a double-check against effects obtained conventionally. Richardson believes that the country's structural effect would be larger in the final year than in the initial year, i.e., if we used the final-year structure to calculate a structural effect over the whole period, this particular structural effect would be greater than the conventional one.

In fact, the CMS effects can be calculated by taking the average of initial and final year structures. Richardson mentioned that this procedure is important for the researchers who regress the competitiveness effect on change in relative prices. The change in the relative prices is always a change taken over the entire period. The competitiveness effect, on the other hand, is the residual of a country's export growth after the structural effect has been removed. Since the structural effect can be interpreted with reference to the initial year of the period alone, the residual competitiveness effect can be interpreted similarly, too. Likewise, the competitive effect calculated using the final-year structure is representative only for the final year. Thus, to obtain the best measure of the competitiveness effect over the entire period to be regressed on a price change over the entire period, an average of initial and final-year export structure should be used.

In addition, the CMS effects which are obtained through the final year structure may be used for forecasting purposes. Leamer and Stern mentioned in their study that the CMS analysis cannot be used for forecasting purposes. However, they did not mention anything about the final year structure. For forecasting purposes, it might be important to know whether the country had a favorable export commodity structure (positive commodity effect) or geographical export structure (positive market effect). However, these effects are static effects which measure favorableness



or unfavorableness of a country's export structure at a given point in time. Of course, for forecasting purposes it might be much more useful to obtain the CMS effects using the final year structure. Obtaining both final and initial year structures, provides two static effects and the movement between them. However, the traditional method which uses only the initial year structure shows nothing about the change of structural effects. For example, if both commodity and market effects are larger under the final year structure calculation, it can be concluded that the country's export structure is becoming more favorable relative to the world's.

The possibility of using CMS analysis for forecasting would also be of interest to policymakers. But, some formal work which are related to this subject have been extremely poor. This situation is obvious. Because, there are only two observations for every commodity and market, and forecasts based on two observations should not lay claim to a great deal of accuracy. The marginal costs of obtaining additional data points likely exceed the marginal forecasting benefits therefrom (Brown, H.J., 1969).

In conclusion, Richardson emphasized the problems of the CMS technique in his study and he showed that the CMS effect could be obtained with different values and signs according to the method used. He applied CMS analysis by adopting two different kinds of standard, different kinds of commodity aggregations, different kinds of base years and he also applied this analysis by calculating the commodity composition effect both before and after the market distribution effect. He obtained different results for all types of calculations. He concluded that the CMS analysis is really a system of categorization and classification without deep roots in theory.

### **3.3 The Technique of Fagerberg and Sollie**

As mentioned before, Richardson criticized the method which was evaluated by Leamer and Stern. Richardson pointed out that the commodity composition and market distribution effects are independent and they may change according to the order of calculation. Moreover, the signs and the values of the CMS effects may change according to the use of the final year or the initial year as the base year.

Fagerberg and Sollie improved a new version which differs from the commonly used CMS analysis<sup>8</sup>. Fagerberg and Sollie pointed out that they are concerned with market share of exports and not export growth (Fagerberg and Sollie, 1987). In this new version, they provide an explicit interpretation of the competitiveness effect. They obtained five effects instead of three where the two additional effects reflect a country's ability to adapt its export structure to the changes in the commodity and the market composition of the imports under consideration. They obtained two cases: **1)One market-several commodities case 2)Several markets-several commodities case.**

#### **3.3.1 One Market-Several Commodities Case**

Fagerberg and Sollie pointed out that in this case, they split the residual into two effects; the commodity adaptation and the market adaptation effects. According to them, this way provides a clear interpretation of the competitiveness effect. They

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<sup>8</sup> In this study, Leamer and Stern's technique is applied. The technique of Fagerberg and Sollie is only taken in order to give information about the recent improvements in the CMS analysis.

imply that export performance of a country is measured through changes in market shares. A country's share of the market in question may change for three reasons:

- 1) The market shares for individual commodity groups on the world market may change. This is often referred to as changes caused by competitiveness, although it does not imply all the reasons of the competitiveness of a country.
- 2) The total market share may change even if market shares for individual commodity groups remain unchanged. The structural changes in international trade affect countries differently, depending on their specialization patterns. Such changes in the total market share of a country are often referred to as changes caused by structural change or the commodity composition.
- 3) Changes in the export structure of a country may increase or decrease a country's market share on the world market depending on how well these changes correspond to the changes in world trade. This may be referred to as changes in the market share caused by a country's ability to adapt its export structure to changes in the composition of world trade (Fagerberg and Sollie, 1987).

Fagerberg and Sollie suggest that the residual has several economic meanings. Because, its sign and value depend on the correlation between changes in the micro shares of the country and the changes in the commodity composition of the market. In this version of the CMS analysis, the residual indicates the extent to which a country has succeeded in adapting the composition of its exports to the changes in the commodity composition of the market. Therefore, it was labelled as the adaptation effect. It should be mentioned that a zero adaptability effect does not indicate that no adaptation takes place, but it indicates that the country adopts its export structure at the same rate as the world average.

The following symbols will be used<sup>9</sup>:

$n$  : Number of commodities

$v_{ij}$  : Focus country's exports of commodity  $i$  to country  $j$  in the initial year of the period.

$v_{ij}'$  : Focus country's exports of commodity  $i$  to country  $j$  in the final year of the period.

$V_{ij}$  : Country  $j$ 's imports of commodity  $i$  in the initial year of the period.

$V_{ij}'$  : Country  $j$ 's imports of commodity  $i$  in the final year of the period.

$M^j$  : Market share of focus country (macro share) in country  $j$ 's imports.

$$M^j = \frac{\sum v_{ij}}{\sum V_{ij}} \quad (1)$$

$a^j$  : Market shares, by commodity, of focus country's exports (micro shares) in country  $j$ 's imports (row vector of dimension  $n$ ).

$$a_i^j = \frac{v_i}{V_i} \quad (2)$$

$$a^j = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$b_i^j$  : commodity shares of country  $j$ 's imports (column vector of dimension  $n$ )

$$b_i^j = \frac{V_i}{\sum V_i} \quad (3)$$

$$b^j = (b_1, \dots, b_n)' \quad \text{' ' denotes transposition.}$$

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<sup>9</sup> All formulas in this section are taken from Fagerberg and Sollie (1987).

The macro share of the focus country ( $M^j$ ) may be written as follows:

$$M^j = a^j \cdot b^j \quad (4)$$

This relationship shows the share of the focus country's exports in country  $j$ 's total imports. It should be mentioned that, here ' $j$ ' implies only one market, since according to this case there is only one market.

The change in macro share from the initial year to the final year can be written as follows:

$$dM^j = M^{j'} - M^j$$

$$dM^j = dM_a^j + dM_b^j + dM_{ab}^j \quad (5)$$

(1)      (2)      (3)

- 1) First term is the effect of changes in micro shares which is named as **the market share effect**.
- 2) Second term is the **commodity composition effect**.
- 3) Third term, in other words, the **residual** is the inner product of a vector of changes in micro shares and a vector of changes in commodity shares.

$$dM_a^j = (a^{j'} - a^j) b^j \quad (6)$$

$$dM_b^j = a^j (b^{j'} - b^j)$$

$$dM_{ab}^j = (a^{j'} - a^j) (b^{j'} - b^j) \quad \text{'' denotes final year of the period.}$$

### 3.3.2 Several Markets-Several Commodities Case

This case is more complicated than one market-several commodities case.

Laspeyres indices or initial year weights are used throughout the calculations.

The following symbols are used<sup>10</sup>:

**s**: Number of countries

**M**: Market share of focus country in world imports

$$M = \frac{\sum \sum v_{ij}}{\sum \sum V_{ij}} \quad (7)$$

**m**: macro shares of focus country in world imports, row vector of dimension *s*.

$$m = ( M_1, M_2, \dots, M_s )$$

**c<sup>j</sup>**: country share of world imports, column vector of dimension *s*.

$$c = ( c_1, \dots, c_s )'$$

where,

$$c^j = \frac{\sum V_i^j}{\sum \sum V_{ij}} \quad (8)$$

*j*=1,2 .....*s*

'*i*' stands for commodities, '*j*' stands for markets.

<sup>10</sup> All formulas in this section are taken from Fagerberg and Sollie, (1987).

Focus country's market share in world imports ( $M$ ) may be written as the inner product of the vector of its macro shares ( $m$ ) and the vector of country shares of world imports ( $c$ ).

$$M = m \cdot c \quad (9)$$

The change in focus country's macro share from the initial year to the final year is as follows:

$$dM = M' - M \quad (10)$$

The change in market share ( $dM$ ) can be decomposed into three effects:

$$dM = dM_m + dM_c + dM_{mc} \quad (11)$$

$$1) dM_m = (m' - m) \cdot c$$

$$2) dM_c = m \cdot (c' - c)$$

$$3) dM_{mc} = (m' - m) \cdot (c' - c)$$

The first effect is the change in macro shares weighted by initial year country shares ( $dM_m$ ). The second effect is the change in the country shares weighted by macro shares ( $dM_c$ ) and it measures the effect on the market share of a country in the world markets of changes in the composition of the market. Therefore, it was labelled as 'the market composition effect'. The third effect indicates the extent of the country's success in adapting its market composition of its exports to the changes in the country composition of world imports ( $dM_{mc}$ ). It was labelled as 'the market adaptation effect' (Fagerberg and Sollie, 1987).

$dM_m$  may be written as the sum of the three effects:

$$dM_m = dM_a + dM_b + dM_{ab} \quad (12)$$

$$dM_a = (a^j - a^j) b^j c^j$$

$$dM_b = a^j (b^j - b^j) c^j$$

$$dM_{ab} = (a^j - a^j) (b^j - b^j) c^j$$

The first effect ( $dM_a$ ) is the effect of changes in the micro shares of our country in each market weighted by the commodity composition of each market and the country composition of world imports in the initial year. This is labelled as 'the market effect' and the third effect ( $dM_{ab}$ ) is 'the commodity adaptation effect'. As a consequence;

**$dM_a$ : the market share effect**

**$dM_b$ : the commodity composition effect**

**$dM_c$ : the market composition effect**

**$dM_{ab}$ : the commodity adaptation effect**

**$dM_{mc}$ : the market adaptation effect**

That is;

$$dM = dM_a + dM_b + dM_c + dM_{ab} + dM_{mc} \quad (13)$$

Fagerberg and Sollie pointed out that the technique they have evaluated, differs from the previous techniques because the problems caused by different weighting procedures were eliminated. Consequently, the five effects were obtained in comparison to the three by Leamer and Stern.



## CHAPTER 4

### DATA

In this study the CMS analysis for Turkey's exports is adopted for two periods: 1989-1994 and 1994-1998. The year 1994 is treated as a breaking point. The year 1989 is taken as an initial year for our analysis and the year 1998 represents one of the latest years available in the trade statistics in Trade Year Book, necessary for our purpose.

The data, provided here, depends on State Institute of Statistics and FAO Foreign Trade data. In this study, the agricultural products exported from Turkey to the other countries in 1989 and/or 1998 are assumed to resemble the 'world'. The list of these countries is enclosed within the Foreign Trade Year Book.

The following commodity groups are used in this analysis<sup>11</sup>:

1. potatoes
2. tomatoes
3. onions
4. pulses
5. grapes-raisins
6. pepper

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<sup>11</sup> These commodity groups are taken into consideration. The other commodity groups are excluded in this study because of the lack of Turkey's competitiveness for this commodity groups and the related data for them.

7. apples-pears-peaches
8. cereals (wheat-rye-barley-oats)
9. maize-rice
10. citrus fruits (oranges-tang.-grapefruits-mandarin-lemons)
11. groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans
12. vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas
13. cotton
14. tobacco
15. tea
16. natural honey
17. wool
18. figs-sugar
19. nuts-cocoa beans
20. margarine

The aggregative nature of the commodity classification adopted in this study is mainly because of statistical convenience.

The following markets for Turkey's exports are considered<sup>12</sup>: AFRICA (Egypt, Libya, Other African Countries), NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA (Canada, USA, Other North & Central America), SOUTH AMERICA, ASIA (Cyprus, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Other Asian Counties), EUROPE (Austria,

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<sup>12</sup> These countries are taken into consideration. Because, if all countries could be taken into consideration, Turkey's competitiveness would be much too small.

Belgium-Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Area Former Czech<sup>13</sup>, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland, UK, Finland, Other European Countries), OCEANIA and FORMER USSR<sup>14</sup>.

OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES: Algeria, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia.

OTHER NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA: Barbados, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama.

SOUTH AMERICA: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Korea Rep., Lebanon, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Yemen.

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: Albania, Iceland, Macedonia, Malta.

OCEANIA: Australia, New Zealand.

On the other hand, the following markets are not considered for Turkey's agricultural exports due to the lack of trade with this countries<sup>15</sup> (Table 1).

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<sup>13</sup> Starting with 1993, Formerly Czechoslovakia are shown separately as Czech Republic and Slovakia.

<sup>14</sup> Starting in 1992, the independent republics Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are shown separately in Asia, while Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine are shown separately in Europe.

<sup>15</sup> These markets for Turkey's exports are not considered in this study; because, Turkey doesn't have any competitiveness there. The reason for the lack of competitiveness for Turkey is that these are long-distance and poor countries. If they were taken into consideration, the results of this analysis would not reflect the truth.

**Table 1 : The Countries Excluded from the CMS Analysis**

<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>N. C. AMERICA</b>	<b>EUROPE</b>
Angola	Antigua Barb	Faeroe Is.
Benin	Aruba	
Bostwana	Belize	<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>
Burkina Faso	Bermuda	Ecuador
Burundi	Br Virgin Is.	Guyana
Cameroon	Cayman Is.	Suriname
Cape Verde	El Salvador	
Chad	Greenland	
Comoros	Grenada	<b>OCEANIA</b>
Congo, Dem. R	Guatemala	Amer. Samoa
Cote Divoire	Haiti	Cook Is.
Djibouti	Honduras	Fiji Islands
Eq Guinea	Montserrat	Fr. Polynesia
Eritrea	Nethantilles	Guam
Gabon	Nicaragua	Kiribati
Gambia	St. Kitts Nev.	Newcaledonia
Gbana	St. Lucia	Norfolk Is.
Guinea	St. Pier Mq.	Pacific Is.
Guineabissau	St. Vincent	Paaapua N. Guin.
Lesotho		Samoa
Madagascar	<b>ASIA</b>	Solomon Is.
Malawi		Tonga
Mali	Armenia	Tuvalu
Mauritania	Bhutan	Vanuatu
Mozambique	Brunei Darasm	Wallis Fut. I.
Namibia	Cambodia	
Niger	Gaza Strip	
Rwanda	Laos	
St Helena	Macau	
Sao Tome Prn	Maldives	
Seychelles	Mongolia	
Sierra Leone	Myanmar	
Swaziland	Nepal	
Uganda	Viet Nam	
Zambia		
Zimbabwe		
Myanmar		

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **EMPIRICAL RESULTS**

Before the Constant Market Share analysis is applied to Turkey's agricultural exports to the world for the 1989-1994, 1994-1998 and the entire 1989-1998 period, the exports performance of Turkey during these periods is evaluated.

#### **5.1 Turkey's Agricultural Exports during 1989-1998 Period according to Value Data**

Turkey's agricultural exports increase during 1989-1998 period. In this thesis, this ten years period is also examined in two subperiods 1989-1994 and 1994-1998, taking the year 1994 as the critical year.

**Table 2: Turkey's Agricultural Exports (1000\$)**

	1989		1994		1998	
potatoes	5582	0.39%	36385	2.34%	14693	0.76%
tomatoes	12718	0.89%	41930	2.69%	57053	2.94%
onions	17069	1.19%	12450	0.80%	26290	1.36%
pulses	209937	14.61%	166613	10.69%	196626	10.13%
grapes+raisins	129003	8.98%	189000	12.13%	233009	12.01%
pepper	3906	0.27%	2517	0.16%	7698	0.40%
apples+pears+peaches	26081	1.82%	22900	1.47%	15995	0.82%
cereals	81078	5.64%	137076	8.80%	280523	14.46%
maize+rice	1233	0.09%	13880	0.89%	6295	0.32%
citrus fruits	105363	7.33%	157000	10.08%	157000	8.09%
groundnuts+sunflow ersoybeans	1648	0.11%	6293	0.40%	9300	0.48%
vanilla+coffee+coconuts+bananas	205	0.01%	403	0.03%	952	0.05%
cotton	133510	9.29%	31364	2.01%	55357	2.85%
tobacco	479085	33.34%	423636	27.19%	587161	30.26%
tea	38234	2.66%	5530	0.35%	14233	0.73%
natural honey	5375	0.37%	4912	0.32%	11089	0.57%
wool	3152	0.22%	4256	0.27%	6027	0.31%
figs+sugar	84715	5.90%	163000	10.46%	75159	3.87%
nuts+cocoa beans	43328	3.02%	49106	3.15%	71523	3.69%
margarine	55570	3.87%	89639	5.75%	114207	5.89%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1436791</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1557890</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1940191</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Turkey's agricultural exports, as it can be observed from table 2, are 1.436.791 million \$ in year 1989, 1.557.890 million \$ in year 1994 and 1.940.191 million \$ in year 1998. As a result, Turkey's agricultural exports increase continuously during the overall period.

The most exported commodity group in year 1989 is 'tobacco' (479.085 million \$) totaling to almost 33% of all agricultural exports in that year. Second most exported commodity group is 'cotton' whose share totals to almost 9% of the overall agricultural exports where as the least exported commodity group for that year is 'vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas' (205 million \$).

In year 1994, although 'tobacco' is again observed to be the mostly exported product, it shows a decline when compared to year 1989. While the 'tobacco' export is equal to 479.085 million \$ in 1989, it falls to 423.636 million \$ in 1994. In 1994, the share of 'tobacco' export totals to almost 27% of all agricultural exports while 'grapes-raisins' and 'pulses' have approximately 12% and 11% shares respectively. As in year 1989, the least exported commodity group is again 'vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas' with a total export value of 403 million \$.

In 1998, 'tobacco' continues to being the most exported commodity group with an export value of 587.161 million \$. This figure constitutes almost 30% of all agricultural exports. A comparison of this percentage with that of years 1989 and 1994 reveals that year 1994 has the lowest percentage followed by year 1998. The second most exported commodity group in 1998 is 'cereals' with an export value of 280.523 million \$ which constitutes almost 14% of all agricultural exports. The third most exported commodity group is found to be 'grapes-raisins' which is the second mostly exported group in year 1994. As in years 1989 and 1994, the group of 'vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas' is again the least exported commodity group in year 1998 (Table 2).

### **5.1.1 Change in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups**

An examination of the change in Turkey's agricultural exports reveals that most of the increase in the overall, occurred during the period of 1994-1998 with a total increase of 382.300 million \$ (Table 3).

**Table 3: Change in Turkey's Agricultural Exports (1000\$)**

	<b>1989-1994</b>	<b>1994-1998</b>	<b>1989-1998</b>
<b>potatoes</b>	30803	-21692	9111
<b>tomatoes</b>	29213	15123	44335
<b>onions</b>	-4619	13840	9221
<b>pulses</b>	-43324	30013	-13311
<b>grapes-raisins</b>	59997	44009	104006
<b>pepper</b>	-1389	5181	3792
<b>apples-pears-peaches</b>	-3181	-6905	-10086
<b>cereals</b>	55998	143447	199445
<b>maize-rice</b>	12647	-7585	5062
<b>citrus fruits</b>	51637	0	51637
<b>groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans</b>	4645	3007	7652
<b>vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas</b>	198	549	747
<b>cotton</b>	-102146	23993	-78153
<b>tobacco</b>	-55449	163525	108076
<b>tea</b>	-32704	8703	-24001
<b>natural honey</b>	-464	6177	5714
<b>wool</b>	1104	1771	2875
<b>figs-sugar</b>	78285	-87841	-9556
<b>nuts-cocoa beans</b>	5778	22417	28195
<b>margarine</b>	34069	24568	58637
<b>TOTAL</b>	121100	382300	503400

Over the 1989-1994 period, the total increase in all of the agricultural exports is 121.100 million \$. If the allocation of this increase in agricultural exports for the commodity groups is to be examined, it is observed that 'figs-sugar' has the highest increase in the 1989-1994 period, with a total increase of 78.285 million \$; followed by 'grapes-raisins', 'cereals' and 'citrus fruits' which showed a total increase of 59.997 million \$ and 51.637 million \$, respectively. The increase in the exports of other commodity groups is lower than that of the commodity groups stated above.

Although there is an increase in the exports of overall agricultural products during the 1989-1994 period, this export increase is not valid for all products. As it can be observed from table 3, there is a reduction in Turkey's exports of 'onions',



'pulses', 'pepper', 'apples-pears-peaches', 'cotton', 'tobacco' and 'natural honey'. The highest reduction is in the 'cotton' exports, with a decrease of 102.146 million \$; followed by 'tobacco' whose export value falls by 55.449 million \$.

It is seen that the picture of the period 1989-1994 has changed during the 1994-1998 period. While in the period of 1989-1994, Turkey's exports of 'potatoes', 'maize-rice' and 'figs-sugar' increase; in the 1994-1998 period, the exports of those commodity groups decrease. The most interesting point is that while 'figs-sugar' has the highest export increase during the 1989-1994 period, it has the highest export decrease, with a reduction of 87.841 million \$, during the 1994-1998 period. 'Apples-pears-peaches' declines in its exports for both periods.

In the period 1994-1998, the commodity group in which Turkey increases its exports most, is seen to be 'tobacco' with a value of 163.525 million \$, followed by 'cereals' with a value of 143.447 million \$, which is the third most exported product for the period of 1989-1994. As for the 'citrus fruits' exports, neither an increase nor a decrease is observed for the period of 1994-1998.

When the period of 1989-1998 is considered as a whole, Turkey's 'pulses', 'apples-pears-peaches', 'cotton', 'tea' and 'figs-sugar' exports are observed to decline. The highest decrease is observed in the exports of 'cotton' with a reduction of 78.153 million \$. During the same period, the commodity group which has the highest increase in its export is 'cereals' with an increase as 199.445 million \$, which is then followed by 'tobacco' and 'grapes-raisins' which show an increase of 108.076 million \$ and 104.006 million \$, respectively (Table 3).

### **5.1.2 Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Markets**

The allocation of Turkey's agricultural exports with respect to markets is presented in table 4. Accordingly, for each of the three years, Turkey exports its agricultural products mostly to Europe. Turkey's agricultural exports to Europe for year 1989 constitutes almost 46% of all its agricultural exports. Asia ranks the second with an approximate share of 23%. If Europe; which is a very important destination for Turkey's exports of agricultural products; is examined on a country by country basis, Germany is found to be the highest exported country in 1989 (164.107 million \$). The important reason for this is that there are too many Turkish workers in Germany and they have always demanded the Turkish traditional products. Turkey is successful in supplying some ethnic fruits and vegetables for them in Germany.

**Table 4: Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Markets (1000\$)**

	1989		1994		1998	
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>51272</b>	<b>3.57%</b>	<b>99637</b>	<b>6.40%</b>	<b>167443</b>	<b>8.63%</b>
EGYPT	7919	0.55%	32573	2.09%	50281	2.59%
LIBYA	5929	0.41%	7827	0.50%	757	0.04%
OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES	37424	2.60%	59237	3.80%	116405	6.00%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>	<b>303710</b>	<b>21.14%</b>	<b>272917</b>	<b>17.52%</b>	<b>311405</b>	<b>16.05%</b>
CANADA	9219	0.64%	16472	1.06%	2382	0.12%
USA	293300	20.41%	249314	16.00%	303980	15.67%
OTHER NORTH & CENTRAL A.	1191	0.08%	7131	0.46%	5043	0.26%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>5541</b>	<b>0.39%</b>	<b>10552</b>	<b>0.68%</b>	<b>28318</b>	<b>1.46%</b>
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>336594</b>	<b>23.43%</b>	<b>326509</b>	<b>20.96%</b>	<b>461279</b>	<b>23.77%</b>
CYPRUS	5773	0.40%	9669	0.62%	7091	0.37%
ISRAEL	12575	0.88%	45204	2.90%	18204	0.94%
JAPAN	36788	2.56%	24216	1.55%	4121	0.21%
JORDAN	20361	1.42%	9159	0.59%	48675	2.51%
KUWAIT	65886	4.59%	8320	0.53%	2899	0.15%
QATAR	246	0.02%	3551	0.23%	137	0.01%
SAUDI ARABIA	33787	2.35%	92104	5.91%	106450	5.49%
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES	161178	11.22%	134286	8.62%	273702	14.11%
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>661663</b>	<b>46.05%</b>	<b>751278</b>	<b>48.22%</b>	<b>804316</b>	<b>41.46%</b>
BULGARIA	8546	0.59%	14154	0.91%	2888	0.15%
AREA FORMER CZECH.REP.	26567	1.85%	11680	0.75%	31789	1.64%
HUNGARY	4446	0.31%	5422	0.35%	6318	0.33%
NORWAY	1627	0.11%	2069	0.13%	2351	0.12%
POLAND	13678	0.95%	5495	0.35%	12679	0.65%
ROMANIA	21323	1.48%	28970	1.86%	35395	1.82%
SWITZERLAND	40937	2.85%	25754	1.65%	22189	1.14%
<b>European Union</b>	<b>520399</b>	<b>36.22%</b>	<b>643694</b>	<b>41.32%</b>	<b>676613</b>	<b>34.87%</b>
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	23237	1.62%	46530	2.99%	72250	3.72%
AUSTRIA	28311	1.97%	38088	2.44%	38354	1.98%
DENMARK	10665	0.74%	9526	0.61%	11828	0.61%
FRANCE	38579	2.69%	60968	3.91%	42589	2.20%
GERMANY	164107	11.42%	163464	10.49%	171765	8.85%
GREECE	14939	1.04%	20634	1.32%	20170	1.04%
ITALY	76828	5.35%	66884	4.29%	102639	5.29%
NETHERLANDS	55072	3.83%	102828	6.60%	83922	4.33%
PORTUGAL	14738	1.03%	12828	0.82%	15692	0.81%
SPAIN	30239	2.10%	32152	2.06%	22155	1.14%
SWEDEN	7474	0.52%	5475	0.35%	8422	0.43%
IRELAND	6001	0.42%	5227	0.34%	4632	0.24%
UK	46286	3.22%	76084	4.88%	81259	4.19%
FINLAND	3923	0.27%	3006	0.19%	936	0.05%
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	24140	1.68%	14040	0.90%	14094	0.73%
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>10652</b>	<b>0.74%</b>	<b>13430</b>	<b>0.86%</b>	<b>15909</b>	<b>0.82%</b>
<b>FORMER USSR</b>	<b>67359</b>	<b>4.69%</b>	<b>83517</b>	<b>5.36%</b>	<b>151521</b>	<b>7.81%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1436791</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1557890</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1940191</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



79% of all agricultural exports carried out to Europe in year 1989, 86% in 1994 and 84% in 1998 (Table 5).

Turkey's relationship with EU is considered to be of crucial importance to Turkish agriculture. It is observed in table 5 that around 40% of all Turkey's agricultural exports go to EU countries. If considered, the same percentage of Turkey's agricultural imports come from EU; and this naturally makes EU Turkey's most important trading partner in terms of agricultural products.

Turkey's trade is dominated by EU and this is because of several reasons. The geographic proximity and the purchasing power, directed exports constantly to EU. Another aspect for Turkey's concentration on the EU is the Customs Union, established in 1996 (Lohrmann, A.M., 1999).

### **5.1.3 Change in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Markets**

During the 1989-1994 period, the highest increase in Turkey's agricultural exports is out of its exports to EU (123.295 million \$). During this period, there is a decline in Turkey's exports of agricultural products to Asia and North & Central America. The highest export increase in Asia is realized in the exports to Saudi Arabia with 58.317 million \$, while the highest reduction is observed in the exports to Kuwait with a decrease of 57.566 million \$. Although Turkey's agricultural exports to European Union increase, a reduction is observed in the agricultural exports to Denmark, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Ireland and Finland (Table 6).

**Table 6: Change in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Markets (1000\$)**

	1989-1994	1994-1998	1989-1998
<b>AFRICA</b>	48365	67806	116171
EGYPT	24654	17708	42362
LIBYA	1898	-7070	-5172
OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES	21813	57168	78981
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>	-30793	38488	7695
CANADA	7253	-14090	-6837
USA	-43986	54666	10680
OTHER NORTH & CENTRAL A.	5940	-2088	3852
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	5011	17766	22777
<b>ASIA</b>	-10085	134770	124685
CYPRUS	3896	-2578	1318
ISRAEL	32629	-27000	5629
JAPAN	-12572	-20095	-32667
JORDAN	-11202	39516	28314
KUWAIT	-57566	-5421	-62987
QATAR	3305	-3414	-109
SAUDI ARABIA	58317	14346	72663
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES	-26892	139416	112524
<b>EUROPE</b>	89615	53038	142653
BULGARIA	5608	-11266	-5658
AREA FORMER CZECH.REP.	-14887	20109	5222
HUNGARY	976	896	1872
NORWAY	442	282	724
POLAND	-8183	7184	-999
ROMANIA	7647	6425	14072
SWITZERLAND	-15183	-3565	-18748
<b>European Union</b>	123295	32919	156214
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	23293	25720	49013
AUSTRIA	9777	266	10043
DENMARK	-1139	2302	1163
FRANCE	22389	-18379	4010
GERMANY	-643	8301	7658
GREECE	5695	-464	5231
ITALY	-9944	35755	25811
NETHERLANDS	47756	-18906	28850
PORTUGAL	-1910	2864	954
SPAIN	1913	-9997	-8084
SWEDEN	-1999	2947	948
IRELAND	-774	-595	-1369
UK	29798	5175	34973
FINLAND	-917	-2070	-2987
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	-10100	54	-10046
<b>OCEANIA</b>	2778	2479	5257
<b>FORMER USSR</b>	16158	68004	84162
<b>TOTAL</b>	121099	382301	503400

Turkey's agricultural exports to Africa increase continuously during the 1989-1998 period. This increase which totals to an amount of 48.365 million \$ in the 1989-1994 period, reaches to 67.806 million \$ in the 1994-1998 period.

The reduction in Turkey's exports of agricultural products to Asia and North&Central America realized in the 1989-1994 period, turns into an increase during the 1994-1998 period. While during the 1989-1994 period, the highest reduction in the agricultural exports in Asia is realized in the exports to Kuwait, in 1994-1998 period Japan is found to be the country that has the highest decrease. In addition, the fall realized in the agricultural exports to Denmark, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Sweden which are among the EU countries; in the 1989-1994 period, becomes an increase during the period of 1994-1998, where as a continuous reduction is observed in the agricultural exports carried out to Ireland and Finland in the 1989-1998 entire period.

When the periods of 1989-1994 and 1994-1998 are compared, it is observed from table 6 that the increase in the agricultural exports to EU is higher during the first period.

During the 1989-1998 period, the country which has the highest decrease in Turkey's agricultural exports is found to be Kuwait with a total reduction of 62.987 million \$ (Table 6).

## **5.2 The Results of the Traditional CMS Analysis Obtained Using Value Data**

In this thesis, the traditional Constant Market Share analysis is applied to Turkey's agricultural exports for 1989-1994, 1994-1998 and as a whole 1989-1998

periods. In this study, the presentation of the results differs from Leamer and Stern's method<sup>17</sup> since the CMS effects are divided by the increase in exports rather than the total exports in the initial year of the period, following Akder. This method gives the percentage contributions of the CMS effect to the increase in exports in the related period (Akder, 1987, 1992, 1998). Export growth of Turkey is explained by the world trade, commodity composition, market distribution and competitiveness effects. The main subject of this thesis is understanding the changes in exports and their reasons. But, before the examination of these issues, Turkey's market shares with respect to the commodity groups and regions should be examined as market shares have an important role in the analysis of changes<sup>18</sup>.

**Table 7: Market Shares with respect to Commodity Groups (1000\$)**

	1989	1994	1998
potatoes	0.004	0.022	0.009
tomatoes	0.007	0.017	0.018
onions	0.032	0.011	0.022
pulses	0.104	0.074	0.083
grapes-raisins	0.061	0.069	0.073
pepper	0.005	0.004	0.006
apples-pears-peaches	0.008	0.005	0.003
cereals	0.004	0.009	0.016
maize-rice	0.0001	0.001	0.001
citrus fruits	0.026	0.032	0.030
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	0.0002	0.001	0.001
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	0.00001	0.00002	0.00005
cotton	0.025	0.004	0.007
tobacco	0.042	0.025	0.030
tea	0.017	0.002	0.005
natural honey	0.018	0.015	0.023
wool	0.0004	0.001	0.001
figs-sugar	0.007	0.019	0.007
nuts-cocoa beans	0.007	0.006	0.007
margarine	0.109	0.099	0.078

<sup>17</sup> This technique is explained in the third section of this thesis.

<sup>18</sup> The importance of market shares will especially be understood better when the subject of 'competitiveness' is discussed.



The market shares of each commodity groups for years 1989, 1994 and 1998 are presented in table 7. When these market shares of the commodity groups for each year are compared in pairs; an increase in the market shares of Turkey's agricultural exports is observed in 'potatoes', 'tomatoes', 'grapes-raisins', 'cereals', 'citrus fruits', 'maize-rice', 'groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans', 'vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas', 'wool' and 'figs-sugar' during the 1989-1994 period, while the other commodity groups show a decline.

The highest market share increase is observed in the exports of 'potatoes' which has increased from 0,004 in 1989 to 0,022 (2%) in 1994, followed by 'figs-sugar'. The exports of 'onions', 'pulses', 'pepper', 'cotton', 'tobacco', 'tea', 'natural honey' and 'nuts-cocoa beans' which have decreasing market shares during the 1989-1994 period, show an increase in their market shares for the 1994-1998 period.

During the 1994-1998 period, while the market shares of 'tomatoes', 'grapes-raisins', 'cereals' and 'vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas' which have increasing market shares in the 1989-1994 period continue to increase, the market share of 'margarine' whose market share was decreasing during the 1989-1994 period continues to decrease. The market shares of 'maize-rice', 'groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans' and 'wool' exports are found to be constant for the 1994-1998 period.

The market shares of each region for years 1989, 1994 and 1998 are presented in table 8. During the 1989-1994 period, concerning Turkey's exports markets, Turkey was able to increase its market share for Africa, EU, Oceania and Former USSR. Turkey's market share for North & Central America, South America and Asia decreased and she was able to maintain its market share for Europe during the 1989-1994 period.

**Table 8: Turkey's Market Shares with respect to Regions (1000\$)**

	1989	1994	1998
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>0.012</b>	<b>0.027</b>	<b>0.035</b>
EGYPT	0.004	0.021	0.022
LIBYA	0.019	0.025	0.002
OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES	0.018	0.033	0.054
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>	<b>0.027</b>	<b>0.020</b>	<b>0.017</b>
CANADA	0.005	0.007	0.001
USA	0.037	0.028	0.025
OTHER NORTH & CENTRAL A.	0.0010	0.003	0.0020
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>0.005</b>
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>0.009</b>	<b>0.008</b>	<b>0.012</b>
CYPRUS	0.060	0.029	0.013
ISRAEL	0.018	0.057	0.024
JAPAN	0.003	0.002	0.0004
JORDAN	0.103	0.026	0.058
KUWAIT	0.140	0.022	0.004
QATAR	0.003	0.043	0.001
SAUDI ARABIA	0.022	0.059	0.043
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES	0.008	0.005	0.012
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>0.013</b>	<b>0.013</b>	<b>0.012</b>
BULGARIA	0.011	0.050	0.015
AREA FORMER CZECH.REP.	0.031	0.013	0.028
HUNGARY	0.015	0.015	0.017
NORWAY	0.003	0.003	0.003
POLAND	0.017	0.005	0.010
ROMANIA	0.066	0.114	0.093
SWITZERLAND	0.038	0.021	0.019
<b>European Union</b>	<b>0.012</b>	<b>0.013</b>	<b>0.011</b>
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	0.007	0.010	0.013
AUSTRIA	0.036	0.038	0.041
DENMARK	0.018	0.012	0.013
FRANCE	0.007	0.008	0.004
GERMANY	0.015	0.014	0.015
GREECE	0.026	0.028	0.021
ITALY	0.012	0.011	0.015
NETHERLANDS	0.010	0.015	0.014
PORTUGAL	0.011	0.008	0.008
SPAIN	0.013	0.008	0.005
SWEDEN	0.008	0.005	0.007
IRELAND	0.015	0.010	0.008
UK	0.010	0.018	0.011
FINLAND	0.010	0.006	0.001
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	0.009	0.010	0.007
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>0.017</b>	<b>0.021</b>	<b>0.020</b>
<b>FORMER USSR</b>	<b>0.005</b>	<b>0.014</b>	<b>0.020</b>

### 5.2.1 Constant Market Share Analysis of Turkey's Agricultural Exports for 1989-1998 Period (1000\$)

**Table 9: CMS Analysis of Turkey's Agricultural Exports<sup>19</sup> for the Period of 1989-1998 for All Commodity Groups (1000 \$)**

1989-1998 VALUE DATA (1000\$)			
For all commodity groups			
Turkey's exports in 1989:	1.436.770		
Turkey's exports in 1998:	1.940.191		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	503.421	
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>		302.867	60%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>		415.191	82%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>		590.195	117%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>		-821.112	-163%

As it can be seen from table 9, Turkey's agricultural exports grow faster than world average. Turkey's exports in year 1989 would have reached to 302.867 million \$ if it had increased at the rate of world average.

It can be observed from table 9 that Turkey's agricultural exports during the 1989-1998 period cannot be considered as successful in a convenient environment. The reason of this fact is due to Turkey's having low competitive power in agricultural exports. The negative competitiveness effect is related to the market shares<sup>20</sup>.

A negative competitiveness effect would imply that Turkey had failed to maintain its market share of the individual world markets.

<sup>19</sup> During the application of the CMS analysis for Turkey's agricultural exports, for countries and commodity groups where Turkey has no trade at the beginning and end, are excluded from this analysis. In addition, a small amount has been imputed for the beginning year. This has avoided the problem of dividing a positive number by zero. So, this study has deviated from the world standard.

Turkey has increased its exports during the 1989-1998 period but it could not catch up the world average with this increase. If it could have caught the world average, its exports increase with respect to commodity composition would have increased by 82% and 117% with respect to market distribution. Turkey's negative competitive power observed in the agricultural products, although it sells the right products to the right markets, is due to being behind its competitors. In other words, while Turkey's competitors are selling more products to the right markets, Turkey cannot sell sufficient amount of products to those countries and as a result its competitive power is falling.

In this thesis, in order to understand the general position of the 1989-1998 period, CMS analysis will also be applied by excluding first 'tobacco' and then both 'tobacco' and 'cotton' from the commodity groups.

Analyzing each period under three different applications<sup>21</sup> helped to avoid some unusually high figures. The reason of exclusion of 'cotton' and 'tobacco' from CMS analysis in some cases can be explained by the following argument: Turkey's cotton exports according to value data have declined after 1992 and have reached at a very low figure in 1995 and then fluctuations begun during the period of 1989-1998 as Turkey processed its domestically produced cotton for its increasing textile exports, yet, the decline in cotton exports is not necessarily a loss in competitiveness.

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<sup>20</sup> Turkey's 1989-1998 period market shares with respect to commodity groups and regions had been discussed previously.

<sup>21</sup> In the first application, for all commodity groups; in the second application, for all commodity groups excluding tobacco; in the third application, for all commodity groups excluding tobacco and cotton.

**Table 10: Turkey's Cotton Exports for the Period of 1989-1998**

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
value data (1000\$)	133508	161051	168837	194284	144403	31364	6105	124059	57169	55356
quantity data (mt)	99543	95849	101398	114218	132355	27150	2919	76035	37040	45907

This is not only the problem observed in 'cotton' but also in 'tobacco'. Turkey's market share in 'tobacco' exports was decreasing in the period of 1989-1994 and then increasing but this increase was less than the period of 1989-1994. As a whole, during the period of 1989-1998, Turkey's market share for 'tobacco' exports was decreasing (Table 7). The reason for this decrease is that countries like USA, Cyprus, Japan, Belgium-Luxemburg, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK and Former USSR have increased their tobacco exports during the 1989-1998 period because of the rising campaign against smoking in their countries, especially in USA (Table 11 and 12). This is also not a typical issue in competitiveness.

**Table 11: Tobacco Exports in the World (1000\$)**

	1989	1994	1998
<b>AFRICA</b>	1063152	348760	404222
EGYPT	84225	143733	220495
LIBYA	17868	8800	12170
OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES	961059	196227	171557
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>	823323	980252	1441869
CANADA	22037	51586	84591
USA	799073	907092	1304111
OTHER NORTH & CENTRAL A.	2213	21574	53167
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	17104	70090	160987
<b>ASIA</b>	3919035	7003710	6526040
CYPRUS	6293	228905	363555
ISRAEL	61244	84834	24653
JAPAN	1393248	2604114	2432542
JORDAN	11183	17712	2862
KUWAIT	70461	75535	57407
QATAR	14368	13507	13573
SAUDI ARABIA	251732	107018	361094
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES	2110506	3872085	3270354
<b>EUROPE</b>	4764600	7893456	9238953
BULGARIA	534	45151	38071
AREA FORMER CZECH.REP.	11001	170739	239613
HUNGARY	25362	60082	74262
NORWAY	65411	63594	61849
POLAND	78053	141154	197421
ROMANIA	17633	46723	96803
SWITZERLAND	141083	201868	203421
<b>European Union</b>	4142270	7056540	8182088
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	31588	428836	576575
AUSTRIA	45835	72296	75282
DENMARK	90215	100738	124584
FRANCE	869384	1434325	1714705
GERMANY	799932	1245310	1424745
GREECE	83025	202024	251207
ITALY	976792	1118365	1315654
NETHERLANDS	610326	884461	890028
PORTUGAL	28526	70533	79666
SPAIN	36046	569025	707097
SWEDEN	103135	129800	102173
IRELAND	17807	59434	70595
UK	408413	685778	786214
FINLAND	41246	55615	63563
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	283253	107605	145425
<b>OCEANIA</b>	90589	109553	117319
<b>FORMER USSR</b>	842487	798342	1695714
<b>TOTAL</b>	11520320	17204163	19585104

**Table 12: Change in Tobacco Exports in the World (1000\$)**

	1989-1994	1994-1998	1989-1998
<b>AFRICA</b>	-714392	55462	-658930
EGYPT	59508	76762	136270
LIBYA	-9068	3370	-5698
OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES	-764832	-24670	-789502
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>	156929	461617	618546
CANADA	29549	33005	62554
USA	108019	397019	505038
OTHER NORTH & CENTRAL A.	19361	31593	50954
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	52986	90897	143883
<b>ASIA</b>	3084675	-477670	2607005
CYPRUS	222612	134650	357262
ISRAEL	23590	-60181	-36591
JAPAN	1210866	-171572	1039294
JORDAN	6529	-14850	-8321
KUWAIT	5074	-18128	-13054
QATAR	-861	66	-795
SAUDI ARABIA	-144714	254076	109362
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES	1761579	-601731	1159848
<b>EUROPE</b>	3128856	1345497	4474353
BULGARIA	44617	-7080	37537
AREA FORMER CZECH.REP.	159738	68874	228612
HUNGARY	34720	14180	48900
NORWAY	-1817	-1745	-3562
POLAND	63101	56267	119368
ROMANIA	29090	50080	79170
SWITZERLAND	60785	1553	62338
<b>European Union</b>	2914270	1125548	4039818
BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG	397248	147739	544987
AUSTRIA	26461	2986	29447
DENMARK	10523	23846	34369
FRANCE	564941	280380	845321
GERMANY	445378	179435	624813
GREECE	118999	49183	168182
ITALY	141573	197289	338862
NETHERLANDS	274135	5567	279702
PORTUGAL	42007	9133	51140
SPAIN	532979	138072	671051
SWEDEN	26665	-27627	-962
IRELAND	41627	11161	52788
UK	277365	100436	377801
FINLAND	14369	7948	22317
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	-175648	37820	-137828
<b>OCEANIA</b>	18964	7766	26730
<b>FORMER USSR</b>	-44145	897372	853227
<b>TOTAL</b>	5683843	2380941	8064784

### 5.2.2 A Description of the Results

Looking at the base period changes in the demand for Turkey's exports, these changes can be attributed to such factors as:

1. Changes in world demand as measured by the total value of trade,
2. Changes in the commodity composition of import demand in a given foreign market due to changes in the distribution of real income in levels, tastes, technology, commercial policy, or the competitiveness of import-competing industries in the given market,
3. Changes to the reasons just mentioned in the market distribution pattern of the different national and regional markets which comprise the total world market for imports from various countries.

Changes on the supply side that contribute to the increase in relative competitiveness and thus the volume of Turkey's exports, can be attributed to such factors as:

1. Differential rates of increase in productivity and in the levels of prices;
2. Differential rates of improvement in the quality of goods exported and in the development of new exports;
3. Differential rates of improvement in the efficiency of marketing or in the terms of financing the sales of export goods;
4. Differential changes in the ability to fulfill promptly the export orders.

A precise accounting of all the foregoing factors cannot be made. Thus, what follows is providing estimates of the changes in Turkey's exports to the extent that they were reflected on the demand side; of the changes in the total value, commodity



composition, and market distribution of world trade. Given the difficulty of measuring individually the supply factors mentioned above, the portion of the increase in exports remaining after the demand factors have been accounted for, is thus considered attributable to the role which the supply factors jointly have played in increasing the general competitiveness of Turkish exports.

The procedure adopted for the purposes of this analysis, consists of three steps. The amount by which Turkey's exports would have increased since the initial year, if they had grown at the same rate as the total value of world demand, was first calculated. In other words, the **world trade effect** can be interpreted as showing what the increase in Turkey's export earnings would have been, if its exports had increased at the same rate as the world average (i.e., if Turkey had maintained its share of the world export within the period). World demand was measured here by the total value of world exports to all importing areas excluding Turkey.

The second step was to estimate the increases which Turkey would have realized if its exports of each commodity group had risen at the same rate as world exports of the particular commodity group, and then to subtract from these amounts the amounts by which each group would have increased if it had risen at the same rate as total world exports. Thus, if world demand expanded more than proportionately for those commodities in which Turkey specialized in the initial year, the effect would be positive. Otherwise, it would be negative. That is, the **commodity composition effect** is a weighted sum of the values of various classes of exports from Turkey, but the exported commodities are not differentiated according to their regions of destination. The weights are the deviations of the growth rates of individual commodity exports from the growth rate of world exports in aggregate. The

commodity composition effect would be negative if Turkey had failed to maintain its share of the world export in each class of commodities in which its export earnings were relatively large. It should be noted that this is same as saying that the commodity term would be negative if Turkey had concentrated its exports on commodities for which the world demand expanded slower than the average growth rate of world exports in general (This term will be negative if Turkey's exports are concentrated in relatively slowly growing commodity markets); it would be positive in the opposite case. (This effect will be positive if Turkey's exports are concentrated on the commodities whose markets are growing relatively rapidly.)

The third step was to estimate the increase in Turkey's exports of each commodity group if Turkey had only maintained its share in each major market for that group, and to subtract from these amounts the amounts by which each commodity group would have increased if it had risen at the same rate as world exports of that particular group. Accordingly, if world demand grew more than proportionately in those markets in which Turkey was concentrated in the initial year, the effect would be positive. Otherwise, it would be negative. In other words, the **market distribution effect** takes into consideration the fact that exports are differentiated by commodities as well as by markets. This term is therefore a weighted sum of the values of each class of exports going into each market, the weights being the deviation of the growth rate of a particular market for a particular commodity from the average growth rate of world exports for that commodity. These growth rates can be expected to deviate towards different directions because (i) income elasticity of demand tends to vary from commodity to commodity (ii) the income elasticity of demand for the same commodity tends to vary from one region

(market) to another (iii) the real income may not grow at the same rate in all the regions. A negative market composition effect for Turkey would indicate that its exports on the whole had failed to concentrate on the relatively expanding areas in world trade. The market effect would be positive in the opposite case. That is, it is observed to be positive if Turkey had concentrated its exports in markets that were experiencing relatively rapid growth.

Finally, the sum of the amounts calculated in the manner described previously, was deducted from the total increase in Turkey's exports in order to arrive at the remainder, which can be considered as a result of the **increased competitiveness** of these exports. It is worth repeating that this remainder is an indication of general competitiveness in the sense that it reflects not only price competitiveness, but, also, the influence of quality variations on the introduction of new exports, promotional expenditures, possible changes in marketing arrangements, and the ability to service export orders promptly. It should be easy to see why internal supply problems are usually associated with a lack of competitiveness in exporting. The price elements of competition are determined by the impact of factors like effective exchange rates, costs, productivity, the size of the plant, the pressure of internal demand etc. These factors, in turn, are influenced mainly by the state of domestic resource endowments, by the character and the stage of industrial development, and by domestic economic policies particularly by those related to trade and industrialization. The non-price elements of competition, apart from being influenced by the factors just mentioned, are determined also by the existing institutional arrangements like the types of financial institutions etc. So, it would, of course, be of great interest to attempt to disaggregate this residual of general competitiveness in order to assess the relative

importance of the price and nonprice factors. However, this will not be undertaken in the present study due to the lack of information on these later factors and due to relatively few data points which could be computed for the purposes of this analysis. Moreover, this final term which is a residual, shows the difference between the actual growth of Turkey's exports and the growth that would have been realized if Turkey had maintained its share of the exports of each commodity to each region under consideration. This residual term serves to indicate the presence or the absence of competitive power depending on whether the term has a positive or a negative sign.

A negative residual would imply that Turkey has failed to maintain its share in the individual world markets due to unfavorable movements in relative prices.

Obviously, if the residual term turns out to be large and negative, a complete explanation would require one to look closely into the price as well as into the nonprice elements of competition (Richardson, 1971).

### **5.2.3 The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the period of 1989-1998 (1000\$)**

In table 13, an analysis of the increase in Turkey's exports during 1989-1998 period with respect to the market's geographical distribution, is carried out.

**Table 13: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1989-1998 for All Commodity Groups (1000\$)**

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
<b>EGYPT</b>	42360	1670	345	31627	8654
	100%	4%	1%	75%	20%
<b>LIBYA</b>	-5169	1249	-654	2348	-8092
	100%	-24%	13%	-45%	157%
<b>OTH.AFR.C.</b>	78983	7888	-1043	107589	-35451
	100%	10%	-1%	136%	-45%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AM.</b>					
<b>CANADA</b>	-6832	1942	1587	-1018	-9343
	100%	-28%	-23%	15%	137%
<b>USA</b>	10676	61828	136148	-12460	-174840
	100%	579%	1275%	-117%	-1638%
<b>OTH.N.C.AM</b>	3850	251	168	5902	-2472
	100%	7%	4%	153%	-64%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
<b>SOUTH AM.</b>	22775	1168	1187	71033	-50614
	100%	5%	5%	312%	-222%
<b>ASIA</b>					
<b>CYPRUS</b>	1318	1217	-186	8843	-7897
	100%	92%	-14%	671%	-599%
<b>ISRAEL</b>	5630	2651	-1754	4274	203
	100%	47%	-31%	76%	4%
<b>JAPAN</b>	-32664	7754	19872	4405	-64696
	100%	-24%	-61%	-13%	198%
<b>JORDAN</b>	28316	4292	4813	6479	12732
	100%	15%	17%	23%	45%
<b>KUWAIT</b>	-62987	13888	15372	-41161	-51076
	100%	-22%	-24%	65%	81%
<b>QATAR</b>	-107	51	-1	-12	-146
	100%	-48%	1%	11%	136%
<b>SAUDI ARA.</b>	72663	7122	11420	-1914	56036
	100%	10%	16%	-3%	77%
<b>OTH.ASIA.C.</b>	112524	33976	-6692	94755	-9515
	100%	30%	-6%	84%	-8%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
<b>BULGARIA</b>	-5658	1801	207	-8475	744
	100%	-32%	-4%	150%	-13%
<b>AREA F CZECH</b>	5224	5600	6619	54839	-61835
	100%	107%	127%	1050%	-1184%
<b>HUNGARY</b>	1871	937	989	2086	-2268
	100%	50%	53%	111%	-121%
<b>NORWAY</b>	729	342	173	701	-488
	100%	47%	24%	96%	-67%
<b>POLAND</b>	-992	2882	3868	23669	-32054
	100%	-291%	-390%	-2386%	3231%
<b>ROMANIA</b>	14068	4496	5901	-22697	11318
	100%	32%	42%	-161%	80%
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	-18746	8629	14367	-22427	-19315
	100%	-46%	-77%	120%	103%

<b>European Union</b>					
<b>BELGIUM-LUX.</b>	49015	4898	7380	95662	-58925
	100%	10%	15%	195%	-120%
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	10044	5968	11163	-2443	-4787
	100%	59%	111%	-24%	-48%
<b>DENMARK</b>	1162	2248	5002	3974	-10062
	100%	193%	430%	342%	-866%
<b>FRANCE</b>	4011	8132	11538	-8491	-7168
	100%	203%	288%	-212%	-179%
<b>GERMANY</b>	7658	34593	83612	-42666	-67881
	100%	452%	1092%	-557%	-886%
<b>GREECE</b>	5229	3149	3785	4334	-6039
	100%	60%	72%	83%	-115%
<b>ITALY</b>	25810	16195	14400	-10715	5930
	100%	63%	56%	-42%	23%
<b>NETHERLAND</b>	28851	11609	24120	-10153	3276
	100%	40%	84%	-35%	11%
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	956	3106	1406	5920	-9476
	100%	325%	147%	619%	-991%
<b>SPAIN</b>	-8083	6374	8854	262221	-285532
	100%	-79%	-110%	-3244%	3533%
<b>SWEDEN</b>	947	1576	1539	-916	-1252
	100%	166%	163%	-97%	-132%
<b>IRELAND</b>	-1369	1265	1873	-1623	-2883
	100%	-92%	-137%	119%	211%
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	34968	9758	11410	-7108	20908
	100%	28%	33%	-20%	60%
<b>FINLAND</b>	-2987	827	1686	6754	-12254
	100%	-28%	-56%	-226%	410%
<b>OTHEURP.C.</b>	-10047	5089	6220	8219	-29574
	100%	-51%	-62%	-82%	294%
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
<b>OCEANIA</b>	5257	2245	1589	-957	2380
	100%	43%	30%	-18%	45%
<b>Former USSR</b>					
<b>Former USSR</b>	84163	14199	6907	-20204	82644
	100%	17%	8%	-24%	98%

Although in the general framework a positive commodity composition effect is observed, this doesn't hold for all countries. During the period of 1989-1998, Libya, Other African Countries, Cyprus, Israel, Qatar and Other Asian Countries have negative commodity composition effects because of Turkey's sales that don't cover the right products and because of the decreases in exports to these countries especially like Libya and Qatar.

Although Turkey's exports to Canada, Japan, Bulgaria, Poland, Switzerland, Spain, Finland and Other European Countries have declined in this period, the commodity composition effect for these countries seems to be positive. The reason for this decline in exports is that these countries have preferred importing the same commodities from other countries.

The commodity composition effect is extremely high for USA, Germany, Denmark, France, Sweden, Portugal and Area Former Czech Republic, being above 100%. This implies that although there exists a trade in those commodity groups, Turkey cannot contribute to it. That is, Turkey cannot take an active role in this trade. For instance, the commodity composition effect for USA is around 1.275%. This means that in order to protect its market in USA, Turkey should increase its exports by approximately 12 times. But, she couldn't achieve this condition which explains the negative competitiveness effect of Turkey observed in USA.

The commodity composition effect is the lowest for Israel being around -31% meaning that Turkey could not sell the right commodity groups to Israel.

In general, the market distribution effect is positive to the export performance of Turkey. The negative market distribution effect observed in countries like Canada, Kuwait, Qatar, Bulgaria, Switzerland and Ireland is caused by the decline in their demands for Turkey's agricultural products. Other than these countries, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Italy, Netherlands, UK, Oceania and Former USSR have also negative market distribution effects. The negative market distribution effect in these countries can be explained by Turkey's directing her products to the markets where demand grows relatively slowly. But the fact that Turkey could have sold its products to the markets where demand was low, points to its competitive power. And, the reason of

the negative market distribution effects in Austria, France, Sweden and USA is that Turkey could not adopt to the competition in those countries and that she is directed to the markets where it is more difficult to make sales, compared to the world markets. Hence, it can be argued that Turkey is misdirected.

The countries in which Turkey has a negative competitive effect needs to be elaborated. These countries where Turkey experiences a declining share of exports, are Libya, Canada, USA, Cyprus, Kuwait, Qatar, Area Former Czech. Republic, Poland, Switzerland, Denmark, France, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Ireland, Finland and Other European Countries (Table 8).

Although Turkey's exports, especially to USA, Cyprus, Area Former Czech. Republic, Denmark, France, Greece, Portugal, Germany and Sweden, have increased during the period of 1989-1998, this increase was not enough for her to protect its relative market share of the year 1989.

In the mean time, the countries in which Turkey has a positive competitiveness effect should also be mentioned. These countries, where Turkey's market share was increasing<sup>22</sup>, are Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Romania, Italy, Netherlands, UK, Oceania and Former USSR (Table 13).

#### **5.2.4 The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1989-1998 (1000\$)**

In table 14, the analysis of Turkey's agricultural exports increase is revised according to the commodity groups. In fact, this table is a reclassification of table 9.

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<sup>22</sup> See, table 8.



**Table 14: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1989-1998 (1000\$)**

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
potatoes	9118	1175	-500	-772	8901
	100%	13%	-5%	-8%	98%
tomatoes	44343	2679	7430	-11403	36210
	100%	6%	17%	-26%	82%
onions	9219	3399	18397	-16788	535
	100%	37%	200%	-182%	6%
pulses	-13310	44254	-8191	144349	-194769
	100%	-332%	62%	-1085%	1463%
grapes-raisins	104006	27193	39965	28145	8192
	100%	26%	38%	27%	8%
pepper	3789	824	2098	501	366
	100%	22%	55%	13%	10%
apples-pears-peaches	-10080	5497	7132	-13528	-9070
	100%	-55%	-71%	134%	90%
cereals	199451	17090	-25137	-1624	209109
	100%	9%	-13%	-1%	105%
maize-rice	5064	259	-571	1165	4197
	100%	5%	-11%	23%	83%
citrus fruits	51639	22210	7355	-5646	27700
	100%	43%	14%	-11%	54%
groundnuts-	7651	348	288	826	6189
sunflower-soybeans	100%	5%	4%	11%	81%
vanilla-coffee	746	43	46	28	629
coconuts-bananas	100%	6%	6%	4%	84%
cotton	-78156	28144	37546	-23172	-120665
	100%	-36%	-48%	30%	154%
tobacco	108075	100990	234394	376595	-603903
	100%	93%	217%	348%	-559%
tea	-24000	8059	2933	-13731	-21262
	100%	-34%	-12%	57%	89%
natural honey	5713	1133	2405	4349	-2174
	100%	20%	42%	76%	-38%
wool	2872	665	-1437	-544	4189
	100%	23%	-50%	-19%	146%
figs-sugar	-9555	17858	-25203	66365	-68574
	100%	-187%	264%	-695%	718%
nuts-cocoa beans	28198	9133	23115	5182	-9232
	100%	32%	82%	18%	-33%
margarine	58637	11714	93123	49897	-97678
	100%	20%	159%	85%	-167%

Between 1989 and 1998, 'cereals' has the highest share in export increase (199.445 million \$). As the world demand for this product is below the average, its contribution to the commodity composition is unfavorable. In addition, Turkey has

marketed this product to the countries where demand grows slowly. This can be observed from the negative market distribution effect. But the fact that Turkey was able to sell this product to the markets where the demand is low, points out to its competitive power.

'Potatoes' and 'maize-rice' are also among the products whose exports lie below the increase in the world average. The exports of these products also affect the commodity composition effect negatively. But, as the biggest portion of Turkey's exports are concentrated on the commodity groups which grow fastly like 'tomatoes', 'grapes-raisins', 'citrus fruits', 'tobacco' and 'nuts-cocoa beans', in total, the commodity composition effect as an overall is positive.

The commodity groups which have positive market distribution effects are 'pulses', 'grapes-raisins', 'pepper', 'maize-rice', 'groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans' and 'margarine'. The fact that Turkey has directed those commodities to the markets where demand grows relatively rapidly has created a positive market distribution effect.

'Pulses' and 'apples-pears-peaches' are the commodity groups whose world demand has increased faster than the average. From 1989 to 1998, Turkey's exports of 'pulses' (13.310 million \$), 'apples-pears-peaches' (10.080 million \$) as well as the 'figs-sugar' exports (9.555 million \$) have exhibited an absolute decline which points out to the observed negative competitiveness effect in these commodity groups. Also, the negative competitiveness effect observed in the 'pulses', 'apples-pears-peaches', 'cotton', 'tobacco', 'tea', 'natural honey' and 'margarine' can be explained by the decreasing market share of Turkey in world markets (Table 7).

### **5.2.5 The Constant Market Share Analysis of Turkey's Agricultural Exports for the Period of 1989-1998 Applied by Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Tobacco-Cotton'<sup>23</sup> (1000\$)**

In this thesis, in order to obtain the overall picture, the 1989-1998 period is first examined by excluding 'tobacco' and then excluding both 'tobacco' and 'cotton' from the commodity groups in the application of the analysis of the changes in Turkey's agricultural exports with respect to commodity groups and regions.

When 'tobacco' is excluded from the commodity groups, the total exports of Turkey to Denmark, Germany and Netherlands increase. The reason for this is the decline in Turkey's tobacco exports to those countries during the period of 1989-1998. So, it is natural that the actual numbers obtained by excluding 'tobacco' from the CMS analysis show an increase compared with the results of the analysis in which all commodity groups are included. But, there are important decreases in exports to countries like USA, Area Former Czech. Republic, Belgium-Luxemburg, Greece, Former USSR, Portugal and South America, which indicates that Turkey's tobacco exports to these countries have an important place in its overall exports. But by excluding 'tobacco' from the analysis, the effect of tobacco exports to these countries is also excluded from the analysis.

The general picture obtained from the CMS analysis applied by excluding 'tobacco' from the commodity groups is found to be the same with that of the CMS analysis applied by including all commodity groups. (World trade, commodity composition and market distribution effects are again positive and competitiveness

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<sup>23</sup> The results of the analysis of the changes of Turkey's agricultural exports, with respect to commodity groups and regions applied by 'excluding tobacco' and 'excluding both tobacco and cotton' from the commodity groups for the period of 1989-1998 are provided in the appendix of this thesis.

effect is negative<sup>24</sup>.) But, in this application, more standard results are obtained (Table 15).

**Table 15: The CMS Analysis of Turkey's Agricultural Exports for the Period of 1989-1998 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco'**

<b>1989-1998 VALUE DATA (1000\$)</b>			
<b>For all commodity groups excluding tobacco</b>			
<b>Turkey's exports in 1989:</b>	957.684		
<b>Turkey's exports in 1998:</b>	1.353.030		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	395.346	
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>		151.568	38%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>		231.106	58%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>		213.600	54%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>		-217.209	-55%

On the other hand, there are some differences in the results of the analysis of the changes of Turkey's agricultural exports with respect to commodity groups and regions in between these two applications (i.e., 'all commodity groups are included' and 'tobacco' is excluded):

In the analysis applied by 'excluding tobacco' as different from that of the first application<sup>25</sup>, Other African Countries, Cyprus and Qatar are found to have positive commodity composition while Hungary has a negative commodity composition effect. This negative effect observed especially in Hungary is caused by not selling the right products to this country.

The difference of this case from the case of 'all commodity groups included' is the observation of positive market distribution effect in USA and the negative market distribution effect in Area Former Czech. Republic.

<sup>24</sup> This table is explained in the following sections.

When these two cases, especially the 'all commodity groups included' and 'tobacco excluded' cases are compared from the point of view competitiveness; it is observed that while Turkey's competitive power in Germany is negative in the first case, it has a positive effect in the second case. The most important reason of this, is that during the period 1989-1998 the increase in Turkey's exports to Germany after excluding 'tobacco' is much more higher than the increase in the first case Turkey's relative market share increase in year 1989.

When the analysis of Turkey's agricultural exports increase is performed for 'all commodity groups included' and 'tobacco excluded'; a comparison of table 14 and table A2 which is provided in the appendix part, denotes that there are not many important differences between these two applications for the changes in Turkey's agricultural exports with respect to commodity groups for the period of 1989-1998 (Table 14 and Table A2).

In order to observe the results better, if the analysis is reapplied by excluding 'cotton' from the commodity groups as well as 'tobacco', it is seen that the percentages become more standard but the general framework stays stable (Table 17).

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<sup>25</sup> The CMS analysis is applied by including all commodity groups.

**Table 17: The CMS Analysis of Turkey's Agricultural Exports for the Period of 1989-1998 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton' (1000\$)**

<b>1989-1998 VALUE DATA (1000\$)</b>			
<b>For all commodity groups excluding tobacco and cotton</b>			
<b>Turkey's exports in 1989:</b>	824.171		
<b>Turkey's exports in 1998:</b>	1.297.673		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	473.502	
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>		115.964	24%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>		201.019	42%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>		236.772	50%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>		-96.544	-20%

In this case, again, the world trade, commodity composition and market distribution effects are positive while the competitiveness effect is negative. This indicates that during the period of 1989-1998, Turkey is not successful in agricultural exports in a convenient environment.

When the results of the analysis of Turkey's agricultural exports regarding the cases of 'all commodity groups included' and 'tobacco and cotton excluded' are compared, it is observed that just like in the case of 'tobacco excluded', there is a decrease in Turkey's exports to USA, Area Former Czech. Republic, Belgium-Luxemburg, Greece, Former USSR, Portugal and South America. (Table A3 which is in the appendix part of this thesis) But this decrease is found to be higher than in the case of only 'tobacco excluded' due to the exclusion of 'cotton' from the analysis as well. (Table A2 and Table A3) It is evident that tobacco and cotton exports carried out to these countries have an important place in Turkey's overall agricultural exports between the years 1989 and 1998.

Moreover, with the exclusion of 'tobacco' and 'cotton' from the analysis, in addition to the countries to which Turkey's agricultural exports were found to be increasing when only 'tobacco' excluded; namely Denmark, Germany and Netherlands; the exports to Japan, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Other European Countries have also increased. The increase observed in the exports of Turkey to Japan, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Other European Countries is a result of the exclusion of cotton exports from the analysis, which have decreased during the period of 1989-1998.

When the two cases of 'all commodity groups included' and 'cotton and tobacco excluded' are compared, only Libya, Other African Countries and Other Asian Countries are found to have a negative commodity composition effect in the terminal analysis while in the initial analysis, in addition to these countries, Cyprus, Israel and Qatar were also found to have a negative commodity composition effect (Table 13 and Table A3). The reason of the negative commodity composition effect observed especially in Other Asian Countries is that Turkey has directed its agricultural products, which are difficult to sell compared to the world markets, to these countries.

Another important difference observed from the comparison of the analysis of the cases 'all commodity groups included' and 'cotton and tobacco excluded' is that in the latter case, USA, Romania and Italy are found to have a positive market distribution effect. The reason of this change observed especially for Romania and Italy is the increase in the demands of these countries for Turkish agricultural products when cotton and tobacco is excluded from the commodity groups. A comparison of these two cases also denotes that the competitiveness effect of

Turkey in Germany and Other African Countries is negative when the analysis is applied by including all commodity groups while it is found to be positive when the analysis is applied by excluding 'tobacco' and 'cotton', which is due to the fact that Turkey's market share to these countries for the period of 1989-1998 increases in the terminal analysis (Table 8).

The analysis of the changes in Turkey's agricultural exports with respect to commodity groups for the 1989-1998 period is applied for the cases 'all commodity groups included' and 'tobacco and cotton excluded', and there is not an important distinction observed between the results of these two analyses (Table 14 and Table A4).

#### **5.2.6 Comparison of the Three Applications for the Period of 1989-1998<sup>26</sup>**

In the previous sections, the period of 1989-1998 was analysed in three ways: first 'for all commodity groups', second 'for all commodity groups excluding tobacco' and finally 'for all commodity groups excluding tobacco and cotton'. The analysis of the changes in the agricultural exports of Turkey with respect to commodity groups and regions for the above cases have been represented in table 13, table 14 and in the appendix part of this thesis. In general, it can be argued that Turkey's agricultural exports during the 1989-1998 period aren't successful for such a convenient environment. In other words, Turkey has sold the right commodities to the right markets, however, she couldn't adopt itself to the increase in exports of

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<sup>26</sup> The three applications are 'for all commodity groups' (all commodity groups included), 'for all commodity groups excluding tobacco' (tobacco excluded) and 'for all commodity groups excluding tobacco and cotton' (tobacco and cotton excluded).



other countries. This situation is observed with the negative competitiveness effect in these three applications (Table 18).

**Table 18: The CMS Analysis of Turkey's Agricultural Exports for the Period of 1989-1998 (1000\$)**

<b>1989-1998 VALUE DATA (1000\$)</b>			
<b>For all commodity groups</b>			
Turkey's exports in 1989:	1.436.770		
Turkey's exports in 1998:	1.940.191		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	503.421	
Due to increase in world trade:		302.867	60%
Due to commodity composition:		415.191	82%
Due to market distribution:		590.195	117%
Due to increased competitiveness:		-821.112	-163%

<b>1989-1998 VALUE DATA (1000\$)</b>			
<b>For all commodity groups excluding tobacco</b>			
Turkey's exports in 1989:	957.684		
Turkey's exports in 1998:	1.353.030		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	395.346	
Due to increase in world trade:		151.568	38%
Due to commodity composition:		231.106	58%
Due to market distribution:		213.600	54%
Due to increased competitiveness:		-217.209	-55%

<b>1989-1998 VALUE DATA (1000\$)</b>			
<b>For all commodity groups excluding tobacco and cotton</b>			
Turkey's exports in 1989:	824.171		
Turkey's exports in 1998:	1.297.673		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	473.502	
Due to increase in world trade:		115.964	24%
Due to commodity composition:		201.019	42%
Due to market distribution:		236.772	50%
Due to increased competitiveness:		-96.544	-20%

The results of the Constant Market Share analysis of Turkey's agricultural exports, for the three cases, have been provided in table 18. The analysis of these three cases shows that there is a positive world trade, commodity composition and market distribution effect, but there is a negative competitiveness effect of Turkey's agricultural exports for the period of 1989-1998. Moreover, the results of the analysis 'tobacco excluded' and the results of the analysis 'tobacco and cotton excluded' have more standard percentages compared to the result of the analysis of 'all commodity groups included'.

The most important result derived from the comparison of these cases is that Turkey's competitive power increases when both 'tobacco' and 'cotton' are excluded from all commodity groups. The reason for this result is that the negative competitiveness effect of 'tobacco' and 'cotton', resulting from the decreasing market share of Turkey in world market in these commodities, has not been taken into consideration while computing Turkey's overall competitiveness effect.

#### **5.2.7 The Constant Market Share Analysis of Turkey's Agricultural Exports for the Period of 1989-1994 and 1994-1998 (1000\$)**

In order to get more information about Turkey's agricultural exports for the period of 1989-1998, the Constant Market Share analysis is also applied for the period of 1989-1994 and 1994-1998.

The three cases which have been implemented for the period 1989-1998, have also been implemented for the 1989-1994 period. The analysis of these three cases shows that the world trade, the commodity composition and the market distribution

effects are positive, but the competitiveness effect is negative for the period of 1989-1994 (Table 19).

**Table 19: The CMS Analysis of Turkey's Agricultural Exports for the Period of 1989-1994 (1000\$)**

<b>1989-1994 VALUE DATA (1000\$)</b>			
<b>For all commodity groups</b>			
Turkey's exports in 1989:	1.436.791		
Turkey's exports in 1994:	1.557.890		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	121.100	
Due to increase in world trade:		120.465	99%
Due to commodity composition:		335.885	277%
Due to market distribution:		372.254	307%
Due to increased competitiveness:		-726.093	-600%

<b>1989-1994 VALUE DATA (1000\$)</b>			
<b>For all commodity groups excluding tobacco</b>			
Turkey's exports in 1989:	957.706		
Turkey's exports in 1994:	1.134.254		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	176.549	
Due to increase in world trade:		38.185	22%
Due to commodity composition:		181.796	103%
Due to market distribution:		151.564	86%
Due to increased competitiveness:		-213.585	-121%

<b>1989-1994 VALUE DATA (1000\$)</b>			
<b>For all commodity groups excluding tobacco and cotton</b>			
Turkey's exports in 1989:	824.196		
Turkey's exports in 1994:	1.102.890		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	278.695	
Due to increase in world trade:		8.367	3%
Due to commodity composition:		138.411	50%
Due to market distribution:		168.968	61%
Due to increased competitiveness:		-48.134	-17%

This result implies that, although Turkey has sold right commodities to the right markets in the period of 1989-1994, these sales were insufficient compared to her competitors. That is, the competitors have sold more commodities in the world market.

Similar to the 1989-1998 period, it is observed that in the period of 1989-1994, compared to the initial case (all commodity groups included), Turkey's competitive power has increased sharply in the case of 'tobacco and cotton excluded'. The reason for this result, which is the same as the result of the 1989-1998 period, is that the negative competitiveness effect of 'tobacco' and 'cotton', due to the decreasing market share of Turkey in world market in these commodities, has not been taken into consideration in Turkey's competitiveness effect when both 'tobacco' and 'cotton' are excluded.

Since the results of the CMS analysis for the period of 1994-1998 had the usual percentages at the beginning of this analysis, they are accepted to be the adjusted results for all cases.

**Table 20: The CMS Analysis of Turkey's Agricultural Exports for the Period of 1994-1998 (1000\$)**

<b>1994-1998 VALUE DATA (1000\$)</b>			
<b>For all commodity groups</b>			
<b>Turkey's exports in 1994:</b>	1.557.890		
<b>Turkey's exports in 1998:</b>	1.940.196		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	382.306	
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>		182.481	48%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>		80.488	21%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>		312.094	82%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>		-192.750	-50%

The results of the CMS analysis for the period of 1989-1994 and for the case of 'all commodity groups included' and 'tobacco excluded'; imply that the competitiveness effect of Turkey's agricultural exports in these cases is less than the competitiveness effect of Turkey's agricultural exports in the period of 1994-1998. This situation can be explained by the export share of Turkey in world markets in these commodities. The decreasing market share of Turkey in world markets for the period of 1989-1994 in the commodities such as 'onions', 'pulses', 'pepper', 'cotton', 'tobacco', 'tea', 'natural honey' and 'nut-cocoa beans' has returned to an increasing path in the period of 1994-1998. This situation led to a positive competitiveness effect in these commodities for the period of 1994-1998 compared to the observed result of the negative competitiveness effect for the period of 1989-1994<sup>27</sup>. For this reason, the export of Turkey has more competitiveness effect for the period of 1994-1998 compared to the period of 1989-1994 (Table 19, 20).

When the results of the analysis applied by excluding 'tobacco' and 'cotton' from all commodity groups for the 1989-1994 period are compared with the results of the 1994-1998 period, it is observed that the competitiveness effect of Turkish exports is lower for the period of 1994-1998 (-50% < -17%; Table 19, 20). This is due to the decreasing share of Turkey's cotton and tobacco exports in the world markets during the 1989-1994 period and consequently the exclusion of the observed negative competitiveness effect in these products from the analysis.

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<sup>27</sup> The results of the analysis of the changes of Turkey's agricultural exports with respect to commodity groups and regions for all cases for the period of 1989-1994, 1994-1998 are provided in the appendix of this thesis.

While comparing the competitiveness effect for 'all product groups' for the periods of 1989-1994 and 1994-1998, the changes in Turkey's agricultural exports with respect to regions should also be considered. The countries for which Turkey's competitiveness effect is negative, are these where Turkey's export share is decreasing. Although Turkey's relative export share is falling for USA, Cyprus, Japan, Kuwait, Spain, Switzerland, Ireland and Finland during both periods, the decline observed during the 1989-1994 period is more severe. As a result, Turkey's competitiveness effect in these countries is negative and it's lower for the period of 1989-1994 than that of the 1994-1998 period.

The comparison of the results of the analysis applied by excluding 'tobacco and cotton' for the periods of 1989-1994 and 1994-1998 had indicated that the competitiveness effect of Turkey during the 1989-1994 period was higher and the reasons of this had been elaborated from the point of view of commodity groups analysis. But, one of the reasons of this situation is the observed decline of Turkey's export share during the 1994-1998 period in countries which have very important places in Turkey's trade. Besides, the number of these countries is quite high in the period of 1994-1998. These countries in which Turkey's export share has been decreasing for the period of 1994-1998 and consequently where the competitiveness effect of Turkey is negative; are Libya, Canada, USA, Other North & Central America, Cyprus, Israel, Japan, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Greece, Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Ireland, UK and Finland. The number of the countries; for which the results of the analysis applied by excluding 'tobacco and cotton' for the period of 1989-1994 indicate a decline in the export share of Turkey; is fewer and they are Jordan, Kuwait, Other

Asian Countries, Area Former Czech. Republic, Hungary, Poland, Sweden and Ireland. The decline in Turkey's export share in these countries is lower than the decline in the overall export share during the 1994-1998 period. As a result of this, Turkish exports are found to have a higher competitive power in the case of 'all commodity groups excluding tobacco and cotton' for the period of 1989-1994.

The CMS framework suggests fairly clearly that a negative effect of currency overvaluation exists. Overvalued currency affects the competitive aspect adversely in the period of 1989-1994<sup>28</sup>. As a result of export subsidization, the resulting gain in exports is reflected in the improvement in the size of the residual (general competitiveness). The substantial devaluation of the TL in 1994 was, however, accompanied by almost a complete withdrawal of export subsidies that existed at the time of the devaluation. In fact, export levies were, imposed on many traditional items such as tea and tobacco. Exports were concerned, thus the 'real' devaluation was less than the nominal devaluation. The highly negative competitive effect at the beginning of the period 1994-1998 perhaps reflects the sharp decline in supply due to the financial crisis during this period. One should also bear in mind the lag involved in the response of exports to devaluation. Improvement in the supply position, the lagged response of exports to devaluation and the reintroduction of some of the export incentive schemes are reflected in the observed increasing in the competitiveness effect during the period of 1994-1998.

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<sup>28</sup> The period of 1989-1994 is considered for all commodity groups.

### 5.3 Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Quantity Data for the Period of 1989-1998 (mt<sup>29</sup>)

The world trade, the commodity composition and the market distribution effects obtained from the CMS analysis can shed light to the dimensions of the increase in exports that are related to the demand. However, the interpretation of the 'competitiveness effect' is much more difficult. If this number was interpreted directly as pointing to the existence of a price competition; then it could have been easy. But, this number is a composite figure reflecting both demand and supply side factors like quality, price and export financing of the product, industrial productivity and the fulfilment of the export orders.

In order to observe the supply side of the competition, also the quantity data is employed in this thesis.

Richardson (1971) criticized the traditional CMS analysis and pointed out the serious problems arising in its application<sup>30</sup>. He suggested that quantity data could be used instead of value data; since he claimed that the interpretation of the CMS effects would be wrong if value data was used instead of quantity data throughout the calculations. Despite the problems of the traditional CMS analysis, in order to obtain an overall picture of Turkey's export performance, it is applied in this thesis, being aware of the potential problems.

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<sup>29</sup> mt : metric ton

<sup>30</sup> Contributions of Richardson to the CMS analysis are explained in the third section in this thesis.



### 5.3.1 Turkey's Agricultural Exports according to Quantity Data<sup>31</sup> (mt)

According to the 1989-1998 period quantity data, the increase in the overall agricultural exports is higher during the period of 1989-1994 compared to the 1994-1998 period.

**Table 21: Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups (mt)**

	1989		1994		1998	
potatoes	39822	1.73%	229096	5.51%	55166	1.20%
tomatoes	78454	3.42%	115968	2.79%	143851	3.13%
onions	149928	6.53%	111526	2.68%	144730	3.15%
pulses	461652	20.10%	411672	9.90%	354508	7.72%
grapes-raisins	139892	6.09%	199509	4.80%	247087	5.38%
pepper	1286	0.06%	2669	0.06%	2203	0.05%
apples-pears-peaches	86211	3.75%	54294	1.31%	31575	0.69%
cereals	651548	28.37%	1773063	42.64%	2616493	56.95%
maize-rice	4850	0.21%	83030	2.00%	10390	0.23%
citrus fruits	286409	12.47%	389409	9.37%	328459	7.15%
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	1248	0.05%	3157	0.08%	3171	0.07%
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	52127	2.27%	128	0.00%	179	0.00%
cotton	99548	4.33%	27150	0.65%	45907	1.00%
tobacco	118055	5.14%	115516	2.78%	166733	3.63%
tea	25029	1.09%	5201	0.13%	17526	0.38%
natural honey	2774	0.12%	2735	0.07%	5570	0.12%
wool	2143	0.09%	3550	0.09%	4229	0.09%
figs-sugar	9353	0.41%	496860	11.95%	258621	5.63%
nuts-cocoa beans	6574	0.29%	23135	0.56%	33698	0.73%
margarine	79887	3.48%	110112	2.65%	124661	2.71%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2296789</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>4157779</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>4594758</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

<sup>31</sup> All tables related to quantity data are provided in the appendix.

**Table 22: Change in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups (mt)**

	1989-1994	1994-1998	1989-1998
potatoes	189274	-173930	15344
tomatoes	37514	27883	65397
onions	-38402	33204	-5198
pulses	-49980	-57164	-107144
grapes-raisins	59617	47578	107195
pepper	1383	-466	917
apples-pears-peaches	-31917	-22719	-54636
cereals	1121515	843430	1964945
maize-rice	78181	-72640	5540
citrus fruits	103000	-60950	42050
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	1909	14	1923
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	-51999	52	-51947
cotton	-72398	18757	-53641
tobacco	-2539	51217	48678
tea	-19828	12325	-7503
natural honey	-40	2835	2796
wool	1407	679	2086
figs-sugar	487507	-238239	249268
nuts-cocoa beans	16561	10563	27124
margarine	30225	14549	44774
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1860990</b>	<b>436979</b>	<b>2297969</b>

The total increase in Turkey's agricultural exports in quantitative terms is 1.860.990 mt for the period of 1989-1994 and 436.979 mt for the period of 1994-1998 (Table 22). The most important reason for this decline in between the two time horizons, is the 1994 financial crisis in Turkey.

**Table 23: Change in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Markets (mt)**

	1989-1994		1994-1998		1989-1998	
AFRICA	441416	24%	214182	49%	655598	29%
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	53975	3%	-41358	-9%	12617	1%
SOUTH AMERICA	28130	2%	-17559	-4%	10571	0%
ASIA	405431	22%	822131	188%	1227562	53%
EUROPE	688935	37%	-435823	-100%	253112	11%
OCEANIA	-13091	-1%	-6018	-1%	-19109	-1%
FORMER USSR	256205	14%	-98577	-23%	157628	7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1860990</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>436978</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2297968</b>	<b>100%</b>

The quantity data reveals that during the 1989-1994 period, the highest increase in Turkey's agricultural exports is realized in Europe. This increase constitutes the 37% of the overall increase in the exports of all agricultural products (Table 23).

**Table 24: Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Markets (mt)**

	1989		1994		1998	
<b>AFRICA</b>	161142	7.02%	602558	14.49%	816740	17.78%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>	84381	3.67%	138356	3.33%	96998	2.11%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	4535	0.20%	32665	0.79%	15106	0.33%
<b>ASIA</b>	1175131	51.16%	1580562	38.01%	2402693	52.29%
<b>EUROPE</b>	720636	31.38%	1409571	33.90%	973748	21.19%
<b>OCEANIA</b>	30901	1.35%	17810	0.43%	11792	0.26%
<b>FORMER USSR</b>	120052	5.23%	376257	9.05%	277680	6.04%
<b>TOTAL</b>	2296789	100.00%	4157779	100.00%	4594757	100.00%
	<b>1989</b>		<b>1994</b>		<b>1998</b>	
<b>EUROPE</b>	720636	100.00%	1409571	100.00%	973748	100.00%
<b>EU</b>	559643	77.66%	999277	70.89%	777729	79.87%

More than 70% of the exports to Europe is carried to the European Union countries indicating that Turkey-EU relationship is very crucial for Turkey's agricultural exports (Table 24).

During 1989-1994 period, Africa receives the second highest share in the increase of Turkish exports. The export increase carried to Africa amounts to the 24% of the overall increase in the agricultural exports. The third continent is Asia with a 22% share in the increase. (Table 23) These percentages and absolute export values indicate that during the 1989-1994 period, Turkey has directed its new market search especially to Africa and Asia, and that Turkey has a remarkable trade relation with Europe since early 1980's. For this reason, the export increases to the

African and Asian countries are very important guidelines to carry out new markets search and new market development.

When the 1994-1998 period is examined using quantity data, a big decline is observed in the agricultural exports to Europe (Table 23, 24). This decline is mostly due to the 1994 financial crisis. But, this is not the only reason. In fact, the most important reason is that Turkey has directed its agricultural exports mostly to new markets. During this period, the increase in exports carried to Asia and Africa constitutes the 188% and 49% of the increase in all of the agricultural products, respectively (Table 23). Thus, there is an important increase in the agricultural exports carried to Asia and Africa in the 1994-1998 period as the quantity data indicates.

During the 1994-1998 period, the rapid population growth of the Middle East (Egypt, Libya, Bahrein, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yeman, UAE) and the continuing importance of petroleum products, suggest that this region was an attractive market for Turkish agricultural products, but Turkish entrepreneurs were also considering the expanding markets of South-East Asia, the large population of India and Pakistan and the North African States of Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria. As a result of finding these new markets for her exports, Turkey has increased her agricultural exports to Asia and Africa during the 1994-1998 period.

During the 1989-1994 period, Turkey's agricultural exports to Europe and Asia were very important. External events, particularly the 1990-1991 embargo on trade with Iraq and the progressive disintegration of the ex-Yugoslavian economy in 1992 and 1993, had a significant detrimental impact on Turkey's exports, since both

countries had been important importers of agricultural products from Turkey. On the other hand, the opening of trade links between Turkey and the newly independent states of Central Asia has provided new markets for Turkey's agricultural exports, leading to an increase in agricultural exports to Asia during 1994-1998 period.

When the unit prices during the 1989-1994 period are examined, the increase in the export volume to Africa and Asia can be explained by Turkey's cheap exports, especially these to Africa. This is observed in table 25, showing diminishing unit prices over the entire period of 1989-1998.

**Table 25: Unit Prices with respect to Markets**

	1989	1994	1998
AFRICA	0.32	0.17	0.21
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	3.60	1.97	3.21
SOUTH AMERICA	1.22	0.32	1.87
ASIA	0.29	0.21	0.19
EUROPE	0.92	0.53	0.83
OCEANIA	0.34	0.75	1.35
FORMER USSR	0.56	0.22	0.55
TOTAL	0.63	0.37	0.42
EUROPE	0.92	0.53	0.83
EU	0.93	0.64	0.87

Moreover, the increase in Turkey's exports to North & Central America, South America and Europe in this period, is due to low sales prices compared to the competitors, as it can be observed from the declining unit prices. This explains Turkey's having a low competition power in these markets (Table 13).

The reason of the decline in the agricultural exports of Turkey to Oceania in 1989-1994 period, is asking for higher prices for Turkish goods compared to the

competitors. The increasing unit prices in this market provided in table 25, makes this point clear. However, this shows the strength of Turkey's competitive power in this market.

Over the 1994-1998 period, although an increase in the agricultural exports of Turkey to Asia and Africa is observed using quantity data, there is a decline in the rest of the markets (Table 23). If this situation is to be examined with unit prices, it is clear from the decreasing unit prices that Turkey exports its products to Asia and Africa cheaper than its competitors (Table 25). This explains the reason of the existence of lower competitiveness effect in the CMS analysis applied using value data, compared to the CMS analysis applied using quantity data. The lost exports in the markets other than Asia and Africa during the 1994-1998 period is again, as it can be understood from the increasing unit prices in those markets, is due to the higher sales prices asked in these markets compared to the competitors (Table 25). But still, Turkey's being able to sell its products at higher prices indicates its competitive power.

When unit prices are examined with respect to commodity groups for the 1989-1994 period, it is observed that Turkey has sold products like 'onions', 'pulses', 'pepper', 'tobacco', 'tea', 'natural honey' and 'nut-cocoa beans' cheaper than its competitors. The decreasing unit prices in these products can be observed in table 26. But, the most important consequence of this situation is the resulting low competitiveness effect of Turkey in these products. Also, during the 1994-1998 period, selling the 'figs-sugar' at a cheaper price, compared to the competitors, shows the low competitiveness effect of Turkey.

**Table 26: Unit Prices with respect to Commodity Groups**

	1989	1994	1998
potatoes	0.140	0.159	0.266
tomatoes	0.162	0.362	0.397
onions	0.114	0.112	0.182
pulses	0.455	0.405	0.555
grapes-raisins	0.922	0.947	0.943
pepper	3.037	0.943	3.494
apples-pears-peaches	0.303	0.422	0.507
cereals	0.124	0.077	0.107
maize-rice	0.254	0.167	0.606
citrus fruits	0.368	0.403	0.478
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	1.321	1.994	2.933
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	0.004	3.151	5.307
cotton	1.341	1.155	1.206
tobacco	4.058	3.667	3.522
tea	1.528	1.063	0.812
natural honey	1.938	1.796	1.991
wool	1.471	1.199	1.425
figs-sugar	9.058	0.328	0.291
nuts-cocoa beans	6.590	2.123	2.122
margarine	0.696	0.814	0.916
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.626</b>	<b>0.375</b>	<b>0.422</b>

The analyses done by using the unit prices, indicate that Turkey's problem probably is not related to production, i.e. supply, but rather related to demand. Either Turkey has started to sell its products at lower prices or the demand for Turkish agricultural products in the world has decreased. All these possibilities denote that the problem is hidden in the trade. These are not constraints observed in the supply side, from the point of view of competitiveness.

## 5.4 Comparison of the Results Obtained Using Value and Quantity Data

### 5.4.1 The Period of 1989-1998

#### For All Commodity Groups:

- The world trade effect is positive for export quantity and export value, on the average and it seems to have a higher rate for export value.
- The commodity composition effect is positive for both quantity and value terms, being higher for value terms than for quantity terms.
- The market distribution effect which is positive for both export value and export quantity seems to be lower for export value.
- The competitiveness effect which is negative for both types of data, seems to be lower for export value. Obtaining a higher competitiveness effect with the quantity data indicates that Turkey does not have a production problem. So, the problem is, more probably, not related to supply but to demand (Table 27).

**Table 27: Comparison of the Results Obtained Using Value and Quantity Data for the Period of 1989-1998 (for All Commodity Groups)**

	value data (1000\$)	quantity data (mt)
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	60%	21%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	82%	16%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	117%	191%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-163%	-120%



For All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' :

- The world trade effect is positive for export quantity and export value, on the average. However, this effect is higher for value terms than for quantity terms.
- The commodity composition of Turkey's exports is favorable according to the export value and export quantity. But, the rate of the commodity composition effect is higher for export value.
- The market distribution effect of Turkey's exports is favorable for both types of data.
- The competitiveness effect is negative for both export value and export quantity, though it is higher for export value. The most possible reason of obtaining a higher competitiveness effect in the CMS analysis applied with value data is Turkey's being able to sell its products to the markets more expensively than its competitors. Although this causes Turkey to lose some potential exports in these markets, its being able to sell its products at higher prices indicates its competitive power (Table 28).

**Table 28: Comparison of the Results Obtained Using Value and Quantity Data for the Period of 1989-1998 (for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco')**

	value data (1000\$)	quantity data (mt)
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	38%	20%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	58%	12%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	54%	187%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-55%	-121%

For All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton':

- The world trade effect which is positive for both export value and export quantity seems to be lower for export quantity.
- The commodity composition effect is positive for export quantity and export value, on the average and it seems to be higher rate for export value.
- The market distribution of Turkey's exports is favorable according to the export value and export quantity. However, the rate of the market distribution effect is higher for export value.
- The competitiveness effect is negative for export value while it is positive for export quantity. That is, Turkey's exports seem to be more competitive in terms of quantity. This indicates that Turkey does not have any problems probably in the supply side, i.e., production but the real problem is to be able to sell its products cheap; thus the problem stems from the demand side. In other words, this denotes to unfavorable terms of trade effect (Table 29).

**Table 29: Comparison of the Results Obtained Using Value and Quantity Data for the Period of 1989-1998 (for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton')**

	value data (1000\$)	quantity data (mt)
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	24%	20%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	42%	14%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	50%	25%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-20%	45%

#### 5.4.2 The Period of 1989-1994

##### For All Commodity Groups:

- The world trade effect is positive for both quantity and export value and this effect is higher for export value.
- The commodity composition of Turkey's exports is favorable according to the export value and export quantity figures. However, the rate of the commodity composition effect is higher for export value.
- The market distribution effect which is positive for both export value and export quantity seems to be lower for export quantity.
- The competitiveness effect which is negative for both types of data, seems to be lower for export value. The reason of obtaining a lower competitiveness effect in the analysis with value data can be attributed to Turkey's exporting its products cheap, as it was the case in the preceding comparison (Table 30).

**Table 30: Comparison of the Results Obtained Using Value and Quantity Data for the Period of 1989-1994 (for All Commodity Groups)**

	value data (1000\$)	quantity data (mt)
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	99%	3%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	277%	22%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	307%	179%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-600%	-113%

For All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco':

- The world trade effect is positive for export quantity and export value, on the average and it is higher for the export value.
- The commodity composition effect is positive for both types of data and is found to be substantially higher for export value.
- The market distribution effect is also positive for both export value and export quantity, and it seems to be lower for export value.
- The competitiveness effect is negative for both export value and export quantity. Furthermore, there is not an important difference between the rates for the export value and the export quantity (Table 31).

**Table 31: Comparison of the Results Obtained Using Value and Quantity Data for the Period of 1989-1994 (for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco')**

	value data (1000\$)	quantity data (mt)
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	22%	2%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	103%	18%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	86%	179%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-121%	-110%

For All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton':

- The world trade effect is positive for the two types of data. There is not an important difference between the rates for the export value and export quantity.
- The commodity composition effect which is positive for both export value and export quantity seems to be lower for export quantity.

- The market distribution of Turkey's exports is favorable for both export value and export quantity, and it seems to be less favorable for export quantity.
- The competitiveness effect is negative for export value while it is positive for export quantity. This situation, once again, shows that Turkey's problem is not due to production rather it is due to either starting to sell its products cheaper than its competitors or facing a decreasing demand for Turkish agricultural products in the world markets (Table 32).

**Table 32: Comparison of the Results Obtained Using Value and Quantity Data for the Period of 1989-1994 (for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton')**

	value data (1000\$)	quantity data (mt)
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	3%	2%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	50%	18%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	61%	22%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-17%	49%

#### 5.4.3 The Period of 1994-1998

##### For All Commodity Groups:

- The world trade effect is positive for export quantity and export value, on the average and it seems to have taken a higher rate for export quantity.
- The commodity composition effect is negative for export quantity while it is positive for export value.
- The market distribution effect which is positive for both export value and export quantity seems to be lower for export value.

- The competitiveness effect which is negative for both types of data, seems to be higher for export value. This table indicates that, although Turkey sells the right products to the right markets according to the value data, it can not achieve sufficient amount of sales. But, when the analysis is applied with the quantity data, the results indicate that, as a result of trying to sell more competitive products to the world markets, it cannot cope with the competition. According to the result of the analysis applied with the quantity data, it can be concluded that Turkey has misdirected its exports (Table 33).

**Table 33: Comparison of the Results Obtained Using Value and Quantity Data for the Period of 1994-1998<sup>32</sup> (for All Commodity Groups)**

	value data (1000\$)	quantity data (mt)
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	48%	176%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	21%	-29%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	82%	100%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-50%	-147%

For All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco':

- The world trade effect is positive for both export quantity and export value and it is lower for export value.
- The commodity composition of Turkey's agricultural exports is unfavorable according to the export quantity while it is favorable according to the export value.

<sup>32</sup> The results of the 1994-1998 period according to value data for all commodity groups are considered as adjusted results in this analysis.

- The market distribution of Turkey's agricultural exports is favorable in terms of export value and export quantity. However, the rate of the market distribution effect is higher for export quantity.
- The competitiveness effect is negative for both export value and export quantity, though it is lower for export quantity. The interpretation of the results of this analysis is similar to the previous comparison (Table 34).

**Table 34: Comparison of the Results Obtained Using Value and Quantity Data for the Period of 1994-1998 (for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco')**

	value data (1000\$)	quantity data (mt)
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	48%	200%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	21%	-20%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	82%	190%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-50%	-270%

For All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton':

- The world trade effect is positive for export quantity and export value, on the average it has received a higher rate for export quantity.
- The commodity composition effect is negative for export quantity while it is positive for export value.
- The market distribution effect which is positive for both export value and export quantity, seems to be lower for export value.
- The competitiveness effect which is negative for both types of data seems to be higher for export value. The interpretations of table 33 and 34 are also valid here (Table 35).

**Table 35: Comparison of the Results Obtained Using Value and Quantity Data for the Period of 1994-1998 (for All Commodity Groups Excluding ‘Tobacco’ and ‘Cotton’)**

	value data (1000\$)	quantity data (mt)
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	48%	218%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	21%	-27%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	82%	199%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-50%	-290%

For All Commodity Groups Excluding Figs-Sugar:

- The world trade effect is positive for both export quantity and export value and this effect is higher for export quantity.
- The commodity composition of Turkey’s exports is favorable according to the export value while it is unfavorable according to the export quantity.
- The market distribution effect is positive for both export value and export quantity. Furthermore, the rate of the market distribution effect is higher for export value.
- The competitiveness effect is negative for both export value and export quantity though it is higher for export quantity. If the 1994-1998 period is examined with quantity data by excluding ‘figs-sugar’ from the analysis, standard figures are obtained. ‘Figs-sugar’ commodity group is excluded from the analysis, in order to be able to see the general framework better. The reason of excluding ‘figs-sugar’ but not the others, is the same as the reason of the exclusion of ‘cotton’ and ‘tobacco’, which was discussed previously. The explanations of table 31 are also valid for this analysis (Table 36).



**Table 36: Comparison of the Results Obtained Using Value and Quantity Data for the Period of 1994-1998 (for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Figs-Sugar')**

	value data (1000\$)	quantity data (mt)
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	48%	96%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	21%	-21%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	82%	40%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-50%	-15%

## 5.5 Analysis of Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports according to Value and Quantity Data

### 5.5.1 Analysis of Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports according to Value Data

For All Commodity Groups:

- The world trade effect is positive for all periods and it has taken a higher rate for the first period; that is, the period of 1989-1994.
- The commodity composition effect is also positive for all periods yielding a higher rate for the period of 1989-1994.
- The market distribution effect which is positive for all periods seems to be lower for the second period; that is, the period of 1994-1998.
- The competitiveness effect is negative for all periods, though it is highest for the 1994-1998 period (Table 37).

**Table 37: Analysis of Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports according to Value Data (for All Commodity Groups)**

	1989-1994	1994-1998	1989-1998
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	99%	48%	60%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	277%	21%	82%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	307%	82%	117%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-600%	-50%	-163%

For All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco':

- The world trade effect is positive for all periods, on the average. However, this effect is higher for the period of 1994-1998.
- The commodity composition of Turkey's agricultural exports is favorable for all periods. However, the rate of the commodity composition effect is higher for the first period.
- The market distribution effect of Turkey's agricultural exports is favorable for all periods.
- The competitiveness effect is negative for all periods; that is, Turkey's agricultural exports seem to be uncompetitive (Table 38).

**Table 38: Analysis of Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports according to Value Data (for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco')**

	1989-1994	1994-1998	1989-1998
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	22%	48%	38%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	103%	21%	58%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	86%	82%	54%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-121%	-50%	-55%

For All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton':

- The world trade effect which is positive for all periods seems to be lower for the period of 1989-1994.
- The commodity composition effect is positive for all periods on the average and it seems to have taken a higher rate for the period of 1989-1994.
- The market distribution of Turkey's agricultural exports is favorable for all periods. However, the rate of the market distribution effect is higher for the second period.
- The competitiveness effect is negative for all periods but it is at its lowest point in the second period (Table 39).

**Table 39: Analysis of Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports according to Value Data (for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton')**

	1989-1994	1994-1998	1989-1998
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	3%	48%	24%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	50%	21%	42%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	61%	82%	50%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-17%	-50%	-20%

### 5.5.2 Analysis of Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports according to Quantity Data

#### For All Commodity Groups:

- The world trade effect is positive for 1989-1994, 1994-1998 periods, and for the entire period of 1989-1998. This effect is higher for the second period.
- The commodity composition effect is positive for the 1989-1994 period while it is negative for the 1994-1998 period. However, this effect is favorable for the entire period.
- The market distribution effect is positive for all periods. Furthermore, the rate of market distribution is higher for the period of 1989-1994.
- The competitiveness effect which is negative for all periods seems to be lower for the second period (Table 40).

In 1989-1994, although Turkey has sold the right products to the right markets, it could not compete and catch up with her competitors. This is observed for the whole period of 1989-1998. In the 1994-1998 period, Turkey could not again cope with the competition but this time, because it was misdirected by trying to sell products which are quite difficult to sell in the world markets.

### 5.5.2 Analysis of Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports according to Quantity Data

#### For All Commodity Groups:

- The world trade effect is positive for 1989-1994, 1994-1998 periods, and for the entire period of 1989-1998. This effect is higher for the second period.
- The commodity composition effect is positive for the 1989-1994 period while it is negative for the 1994-1998 period. However, this effect is favorable for the entire period.
- The market distribution effect is positive for all periods. Furthermore, the rate of market distribution is higher for the period of 1989-1994.
- The competitiveness effect which is negative for all periods seems to be lower for the second period (Table 40).

In 1989-1994, although Turkey has sold the right products to the right markets, it could not compete and catch up with her competitors. This is observed for the whole period of 1989-1998. In the 1994-1998 period, Turkey could not again cope with the competition but this time, because it was misdirected by trying to sell products which are quite difficult to sell in the world markets.

**Table 40: Analysis of Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports according to Quantity Data (for All Commodity Groups)**

	1989-1994	1994-1998	1989-1998
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	3%	176%	20%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	22%	-29%	12%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	179%	100%	187%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-113%	-147%	-121%

For All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco':

- The world trade effect is positive for all periods and it is higher for the period of 1994-1998.
- The commodity composition effect is negative for the second period while it is positive for the first period. However, concerning the entire period, this effect is positive.
- The market distribution effect is positive for all periods. Moreover, there is not an important difference between the rates for the 1989-1994, 1994-1998 and for the entire 1989-1998 periods.
- The competitiveness effect is negative for all periods and it seems to be lower for the second period (Table 41).

The interpretation of this analysis is same as that of the analysis in table 40.

**Table 41: Analysis of Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports according to Quantity Data (for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco')**

	1989-1994	1994-1998	1989-1998
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	2%	200%	20%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	18%	-20%	12%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	179%	190%	187%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-110%	-270%	-121%

For All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton':

- The world trade effect is positive for all periods but there is an important distinction across the periods. The second period yields a much higher effect than the first and the entire periods.
- The commodity composition effect for second period is negative while it is positive for the other periods. There is not an important difference between the first period and the entire period for this effect.
- The market distribution effect of Turkey's agricultural exports is favorable for all periods, and it seems to be lower for the period of 1989-1994.
- The competitiveness effect is negative for the period of 1994-1998; however, it is positive for the period of 1989-1994 and the entire period of 1989-1998. It is at its highest rate for the first period (Table 42).

In this table, it is observed that Turkey was successful in a convenient environment during the 1989-1994 period and that the competitiveness effect was positive during this period, indicating that Turkey was in a good shape. The same situation holds for the whole 1989-1998 period; but, the same thing can not be stated

for the 1994-1998 period. In this analysis, it seems that Turkey has directed its exports to more competitive commodity groups during the 1994-1998 period, as a result of which ~~the country~~ could not cope with the competition in the export markets.

**Table 42: Analysis of Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports according to Quantity Data (for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton')**

	1989-1994	1994-1998	1989-1998
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	2%	218%	20%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	18%	-27%	14%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	22%	199%	25%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	49%	-290%	45%

For All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Figs-Sugar':

- The world trade effect is positive for all periods and it seems to have taken a higher rate for the period of 1994-1998.
- Although the commodity composition effect is positive for the period of 1989-1994 and for the entire period, it is negative for the period of 1994-1998.
- The market distribution effect is also positive for all periods and is found to be substantially higher for the first period.
- The competitiveness effect which is negative for all periods seems to be higher for the period of 1994-1998 (Table 43).

The competitiveness effect of Turkey in each of the three periods is negative. But, the period in which the strongest competition exists, is the second period. The most important feature of the period of 1994-1998 is Turkey's being directed to the products which are much more difficult to sell in the world markets.



**Table 43: Analysis of Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports according to Quantity Data (for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Figs-Sugar')**

	<b>1989-1994</b>	<b>1994-1998</b>	<b>1989-1998</b>
<b>Due to increase in world trade:</b>	5%	99%	24%
<b>Due to commodity composition:</b>	27%	-21%	18%
<b>Due to market distribution:</b>	230%	40%	196%
<b>Due to increased competitiveness:</b>	-202%	-15%	-140%

## CHAPTER 6

### CONCLUSIONS

In this study, the CMS analysis is applied to Turkey's agricultural exports to world for the 1989-1994, 1994-1998 and the entire 1989-1998 periods.

Throughout the thesis, the CMS analysis is carried out with quantity data following Richardson's recommendations, in addition to value data. Moreover, the results of this analysis are obtained under the initial year structure.

By analyzing each period under three different groups of commodities, (for all commodity groups, for all commodity groups excluding 'tobacco', for all commodity groups excluding 'tobacco' and 'cotton') some unusually high and inconsistent figures have been avoided.

It has been observed that the results of various effects vary according to the methods calculations. This pattern becomes much more clear when the CMS effects for specific commodity groups and for specific countries are taken into consideration. Thus, it is natural to obtain different results for different groups of commodities because of the possibility of potential changes in the world export structure or in Turkey's export structure. In this study, it is established that the CMS analysis may not give results in the same direction for value and quantity data in every case. The results may be in the same direction for several cases, but it would be misleading to make generalizations based on these cases.

The world trade, the commodity composition and the market distribution effects obtained from the CMS analysis can only shed light to the dimensions of the increase in exports that are related to demand side. So, in order to observe the supply side of the competition, quantity data is used in this thesis.

In order to obtain an overall picture of Turkey's export performance, the traditional CMS analysis is applied bearing in mind the potential problems of this type of analysis, which have been elaborated throughout the thesis.

The findings of this study indicate that trade in agricultural products revealed an increasing pattern over the period under consideration and that Turkey was able to increase its market share of exports in most of the cases. According to the method used, the world trade, the commodity composition and the market distribution effects are generally found to be positive indicating that Turkey was successful in exporting the correct commodity groups and it was also successful in choosing the correct destinations for her exports. However, the competitiveness effect is found to be negative almost in every case indicating that, although Turkey has sold the right commodity groups to the right markets, it could not catch up and compete with her competitors.

During the 1989-1998 period, obtaining a higher competitive power with the quantity data, denotes that Turkey does not have a problem stemming from the production side. Thus, the problem is, more probably, not related to supply, but to demand. The reason of obtaining a lower competitiveness effect in the analysis with value data can be due to Turkey's exporting its agricultural products cheaper than her competitors.

In this study, the results of the CMS analysis for the cases of 'all commodity groups included' and 'tobacco excluded', imply that the competitiveness effect of Turkey's agricultural exports in these cases in the 1989-1994 period, is less than the competitiveness effect of Turkey's agricultural exports in the 1994-1998 period. This observation can be explained by the decreasing market share of Turkey in the world markets in these commodities.

When the results of the analysis applied by excluding 'tobacco' and 'cotton' from all commodity groups for the 1989-1994 period is compared to the results of the 1994-1998 period, it is observed that the competitiveness effect of Turkey's agricultural exports is lower for the period of 1994-1998. This is due to the decreasing share of Turkey's cotton and tobacco exports in the world markets during the 1989-1994 period and consequently to the exclusion of the observed negative competitiveness effect prevailing in these products, from the analysis.

This study claims that more than 70% of the exports to Europe is carried out to the European Union countries indicating that Turkey-EU relationship is very crucial for Turkey's agricultural exports.

Another important indication of this study is that the increase in Turkey's agricultural exports to the African and Asian countries is very important from the aspect of new markets search and new market development. But, the increase in the export volume to Africa and Asia can be explained by Turkey's cheap exports, especially to Africa, due to the diminishing unit prices deserved through the study. The analyses by using the unit prices indicate that Turkey's problem probably isn't related to production, i.e. supply side, but to demand side. Either Turkey has started to sell its products at lower prices or the demand for Turkish agricultural products in

the world has decreased. All these possibilities denote that the problem is related to trade and that there are not constraints observed in the supply side concerning the competitiveness of Turkey.



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# **APPENDICES**

## **APPENDIX A**



**THE RESULTS OF THE TRADITIONAL CMS ANALYSIS  
OBTAINED USING VALUE AND QUANTITY DATA**

Table A1: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1989-1998 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'tobacco' case (1000S)

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
EGYPT	42360	1254	761	31627	8654
	100%	3%	2%	75%	20%
LIBYA	-4729	868	-582	2796	-7793
	100%	-18%	12%	-59%	165%
OTHAFR.C.	74990	5763	377	109121	-40271
	100%	8%	1%	146%	-54%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>					
CANADA	-6785	1451	2045	-1119	-9162
	100%	-21%	-30%	16%	135%
USA	-2189	4300	7368	5642	-19499
	100%	-196%	-337%	-258%	891%
OTH.N.C.AMERICA	2885	183	211	5103	-2612
	100%	6%	7%	177%	-91%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
SOUTH AMERICA	8302	477	109	51548	-43833
	100%	6%	1%	621%	-528%
<b>ASIA</b>					
CYPRUS	1408	899	68	3775	-2674
	100%	64%	5%	268%	-190%
ISRAEL	5630	1990	-1094	4274	203
	100%	35%	-19%	76%	4%
JAPAN	1472	419	3311	2838	-5097
	100%	28%	225%	193%	-346%
JORDAN	28316	3222	5883	6479	12732
	100%	11%	21%	23%	45%
KUWAIT	-62987	10427	18833	-41162	-51077
	100%	-17%	-30%	65%	81%
QATAR	-107	39	12	-12	-146
	100%	-36%	-11%	11%	136%
SAUDI ARABIA	72663	5347	13194	-1914	56036
	100%	7%	18%	-3%	77%
OTH.ASIAN C.	68920	23499	-5107	96667	-46139
	100%	34%	-7%	140%	-67%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
BULGARIA	-5669	1352	656	-8545	803
	100%	-24%	-12%	151%	-14%
AREA F. CZECH. REP.	-5997	3761	6498	-1387	-14869
	100%	-63%	-108%	23%	248%
HUNGARY	353	524	606	687	-1590
	100%	148%	172%	195%	-450%
NORWAY	728	257	259	701	-489
	100%	35%	36%	96%	-67%
POLAND	-7422	1915	3735	22367	-36083
	100%	-26%	-50%	-301%	486%
ROMANIA	10069	3375	7021	-22701	7323
	100%	34%	70%	-225%	73%
SWITZERLAND	-14936	4643	10234	-19432	-10382
	100%	-31%	-69%	130%	70%

<b>European Union</b>					
<b>BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG</b>	13660	2942	6084	18772	-14139
	100%	22%	45%	137%	-104%
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	7805	4044	11154	-2284	-5253
	100%	52%	143%	-29%	-67%
<b>DENMARK</b>	4531	482	1434	6405	-3790
	100%	11%	32%	141%	-84%
<b>FRANCE</b>	59	5279	10735	-9912	-6043
	100%	8947%	18195%	-16800%	-10242%
<b>GERMANY</b>	36222	16333	59233	-47602	8258
	100%	45%	164%	-131%	23%
<b>GREECE</b>	-6270	2285	4298	3670	-16523
	100%	-36%	-69%	-59%	264%
<b>ITALY</b>	19509	10941	14264	-7997	2300
	100%	56%	73%	-41%	12%
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	38676	3492	9130	-2173	28228
	100%	9%	24%	-6%	73%
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	-1114	2027	1134	3811	-8086
	100%	-182%	-102%	-342%	726%
<b>SPAIN</b>	-657	2609	2993	15874	-22133
	100%	-397%	-456%	-2416%	3369%
<b>SWEDEN</b>	1401	875	876	466	-816
	100%	62%	63%	33%	-58%
<b>IRELAND</b>	-1453	950	2187	-1625	-2965
	100%	-65%	-151%	112%	204%
<b>UK</b>	34703	7250	13582	-7216	21087
	100%	21%	39%	-21%	61%
<b>FINLAND</b>	-476	223	532	7153	-8384
	100%	-47%	-112%	-1503%	1761%
<b>OTHEUROPEAN C.</b>	-8665	3600	6734	9871	-28870
	100%	-42%	-78%	-114%	333%
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
<b>OCEANIA</b>	5735	1610	1890	-764	2999
	100%	28%	33%	-13%	52%
<b>Former USSR</b>					
<b>Former USSR</b>	44403	10660	10445	-20204	42886
	100%	24%	24%	-46%	97%

**Table A2: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1989-1998 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'tobacco' case (1000\$)**

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>potatoes</b>	9118	882	-207	-772	8901
	100%	10%	-2%	-8%	98%
<b>tomatoes</b>	44343	2012	8098	-11403	36210
	100%	5%	18%	-26%	82%
<b>onions</b>	9219	2702	19294	-16788	535
	100%	29%	209%	-182%	6%
<b>pulses</b>	-13310	33226	2838	144349	-194769
	100%	-250%	-21%	-1085%	1463%
<b>grapes-raisins</b>	104006	20417	46742	28145	8192
	100%	20%	45%	27%	8%
<b>pepper</b>	3789	619	2303	501	366
	100%	16%	61%	13%	10%
<b>apples-pears-peaches</b>	-10080	4127	8502	-13528	-9070
	100%	-41%	-84%	134%	90%
<b>cereals</b>	199451	12831	-20878	-1624	209109
	100%	6%	-10%	-1%	105%
<b>maize-rice</b>	5064	195	-506	1165	4197
	100%	4%	-10%	23%	83%
<b>citrus fruits</b>	51639	16675	12890	-5646	27700
	100%	32%	25%	-11%	54%
<b>groundnuts-</b>	7651	261	374	828	6189
<b>sunflower-soybeans</b>	100%	3%	5%	11%	81%
<b>vanilla+coffee-</b>	746	33	57	27	629
<b>coconuts-bananas</b>	100%	4%	8%	4%	84%
<b>cotton</b>	-78156	21131	44560	-23172	-120665
	100%	-27%	-57%	30%	154%
<b>tea</b>	-24000	6051	4942	-13731	-21262
	100%	-25%	-21%	57%	89%
<b>natural honey</b>	5713	851	2687	4349	-2174
	100%	15%	47%	76%	-38%
<b>wool</b>	2872	499	-1271	-544	4189
	100%	17%	-44%	-19%	146%
<b>figs-sugar</b>	-9555	13407	-20753	66365	-68574
	100%	-140%	217%	-695%	718%
<b>nuts-cocoa beans</b>	28198	6857	25391	5182	-9232
	100%	24%	90%	18%	-33%
<b>margarine</b>	58637	8795	96041	49897	-97678
	100%	15%	164%	85%	-167%

**Table A3: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1989-1998 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton' case (1000\$)**

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
	increase	world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
EGYPT	42360	1114	900	31627	8654
	100%	3%	2%	75%	20%
LIBYA	-4729	772	-485	2796	-7793
	100%	-16%	10%	-59%	165%
OTHAFRC.	78235	4523	-485	107183	-32986
	100%	6%	-1%	137%	-42%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>					
CANADA	-6785	1290	2206	-1119	-9162
	100%	-19%	-33%	16%	135%
USA	-2442	3823	7845	5639	-19479
	100%	-157%	-321%	-231%	798%
OTH.N.C.AMERICA	2885	163	232	5103	-2612
	100%	6%	8%	177%	-91%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
SOUTH AMERICA	6249	424	162	51547	-45884
	100%	7%	3%	825%	-734%
<b>ASIA</b>					
CYPRUS	1443	795	156	3781	-2628
	100%	55%	11%	262%	-182%
ISRAEL	5748	1711	1019	4863	-64
	100%	30%	18%	85%	-1%
JAPAN	1768	331	3253	3162	-4979
	100%	19%	184%	179%	-282%
JORDAN	28420	2850	6204	6441	12926
	100%	10%	22%	23%	45%
KUWAIT	-62985	9268	19985	-41162	-51077
	100%	-15%	-32%	65%	81%
QATAR	-107	34	16	-12	-146
	100%	-32%	-15%	11%	136%
SAUDI ARABIA	72658	4748	13773	-1906	56043
	100%	7%	19%	-3%	77%
OTHASIAN C.	49943	20235	-4137	11197	22648
	100%	41%	-8%	22%	45%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
BULGARIA	-5062	1113	582	-7779	956
	100%	-22%	-11%	154%	-19%
AREA F. CZECH REP.	-494	1994	3544	5695	-11726
	100%	-404%	-717%	-1153%	2374%
HUNGARY	280	465	664	688	-1664
	100%	166%	237%	246%	-594%
NORWAY	727	228	287	701	-490
	100%	31%	39%	96%	-67%
POLAND	-408	676	1384	26508	-29620
	100%	-166%	-339%	-6497%	7260%
ROMANIA	29412	146	268	769	13177
	100%	0%	1%	3%	45%
SWITZERLAND	-1712	2171	5863	-6367	-3379
	100%	-127%	-342%	372%	197%

<b>European Union</b>					
<b>BELGIUM-LUX.</b>	14322	2476	6062	19008	-13223
	100%	17%	42%	133%	-92%
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	7850	3589	11587	-2265	-5204
	100%	46%	148%	-29%	-66%
<b>DENMARK</b>	4518	428	1487	6405	-3802
	100%	9%	33%	142%	-84%
<b>FRANCE</b>	3146	4170	10014	-7559	-3480
	100%	133%	318%	-240%	-111%
<b>GERMANY</b>	53763	11626	53820	-25517	13834
	100%	22%	100%	-47%	26%
<b>GREECE</b>	-4066	1595	3461	7731	-16853
	100%	-39%	-85%	-190%	414%
<b>ITALY</b>	31469	7115	8958	651	14745
	100%	23%	28%	2%	47%
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	37916	3076	9446	-2004	27398
	100%	8%	25%	-5%	72%
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	-2816	991	-665	5782	-8923
	100%	-35%	24%	-205%	317%
<b>SPAIN</b>	1090	1981	2436	18112	-21439
	100%	182%	223%	1662%	-1967%
<b>SWEDEN</b>	1721	733	861	420	-292
	100%	43%	50%	24%	-17%
<b>IRELAND</b>	-1453	844	2293	-1625	-2965
	100%	-58%	-158%	112%	204%
<b>UK</b>	38394	5906	13039	-3919	23364
	100%	15%	34%	-10%	61%
<b>FINLAND</b>	-476	199	556	7153	-8384
	100%	-42%	-117%	-1503%	1761%
<b>OTHEURP.C.</b>	3597	1453	2771	26007	-26634
	100%	40%	77%	723%	-740%
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
<b>OCEANIA</b>	5735	1432	2069	-764	2999
	100%	25%	36%	-13%	52%
<b>Former USSR</b>					
<b>Former USSR</b>	43386	9477	11628	-20205	41869
	100%	22%	27%	-47%	97%

**Table A4: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1989-1998 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton' case (1000\$)**

		due to	due to	due to	due to
	actual	increase in	commodity	market	increased
	increase	world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>potatoes</b>	9118	784	-109	-772	8901
	100%	9%	-1%	-8%	98%
<b>tomatoes</b>	44343	1788	8321	-11403	36210
	100%	4%	19%	-26%	82%
<b>onions</b>	9219	2402	19594	-16788	536
	100%	26%	213%	-182%	6%
<b>pulses</b>	-13310	29539	6524	144349	-194769
	100%	-222%	-49%	-1085%	1463%
<b>grapes-raisins</b>	104006	18151	49007	28145	8192
	100%	17%	47%	27%	8%
<b>pepper</b>	3789	550	2372	501	366
	100%	15%	63%	13%	10%
<b>apples-pears-peaches</b>	-10080	3669	8960	-13528	-9070
	100%	-36%	-89%	134%	90%
<b>cereals</b>	199451	11407	-19454	-1624	209109
	100%	6%	-10%	-1%	105%
<b>maize-rice</b>	5064	173	-484	1165	4197
	100%	3%	-10%	23%	83%
<b>citrus fruits</b>	51639	14825	14740	-5646	27700
	100%	29%	29%	-11%	54%
<b>groundnuts-</b>	7651	232	403	826	6189
<b>sunflower-soybeans</b>	100%	3%	5%	11%	81%
<b>vanilla-coffee</b>	746	29	61	28	629
<b>coconuts-bananas</b>	100%	4%	8%	4%	84%
<b>tea</b>	-24000	5380	5613	-13731	-21262
	100%	-22%	-23%	57%	89%
<b>natural honey</b>	5713	756	2782	4349	-2174
	100%	13%	49%	76%	-38%
<b>wool</b>	2872	444	-1216	-544	4189
	100%	15%	-42%	-19%	146%
<b>figs-sugar</b>	-9555	11920	-19265	66365	-68574
	100%	-125%	202%	-695%	718%
<b>nuts-cocoa beans</b>	28198	6096	26152	5182	-9232
	100%	22%	93%	18%	-33%
<b>margarine</b>	58637	7819	97017	49897	-97678
	100%	13%	165%	85%	-167%

Table A5: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1989-1994 for All Commodity Groups case (1000\$)

		due to	due to	due to	due to
	actual	increase in	commodity	market	increased
	increase	world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
EGYPT	24655	644	648	31342	-8240
	100%	3%	3%	127%	-33%
LIBYA	1899	497	-482	2099	-342
	100%	26%	-25%	111%	-18%
OTH. AFRICAN C.	21813	3138	1732	100029	-83087
	100%	14%	8%	459%	-381%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>					
CANADA	7253	773	699	612	5169
	100%	11%	10%	8%	71%
USA	-43986	24591	108743	-96728	-80592
	100%	-56%	-247%	220%	183%
OTH.N.C.AMERICA	5940	100	166	6678	-1003
	100%	2%	3%	112%	-17%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
SOUTH AMERICA	5011	465	794	20213	-16460
	100%	9%	16%	403%	-328%
<b>ASIA</b>					
CYPRUS	3895	484	-77	4020	-441
	100%	12%	-2%	103%	-11%
ISRAEL	32629	1054	-2139	606	27105
	100%	3%	-7%	2%	83%
JAPAN	-12571	3084	15426	14853	-46034
	100%	-25%	-123%	-118%	366%
JORDAN	-11202	1707	4268	-574	-16602
	100%	-15%	-38%	5%	148%
KUWAIT	-57566	5524	13163	-38285	-37945
	100%	-10%	-23%	67%	66%
QATAR	3305	21	4	21	3259
	100%	1%	0%	1%	99%
SAUDI ARABIA	58317	2833	10271	-5095	50309
	100%	5%	18%	-9%	86%
OTH.ASIAN C.	-26891	13514	-43	98890	-139252
	100%	-50%	0%	-368%	518%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
BULGARIA	5608	717	812	-7882	9594
	100%	13%	14%	-141%	171%
AREA F. CZECH. REP.	-14888	2227	8577	33416	-59108
	100%	-15%	-58%	-224%	397%
HUNGARY	976	373	904	1334	-1629
	100%	38%	93%	137%	-167%
NORWAY	442	136	-48	334	19
	100%	31%	-11%	76%	4%
POLAND	-8183	1147	5298	1385	-16117
	100%	-14%	-65%	-17%	197%
ROMANIA	7647	1788	10752	-24822	6456
	100%	23%	141%	-325%	84%
SWITZERLAND	-15183	3432	13757	-12970	-19402
	100%	23%	91%	-85%	-128%



<b>European Union</b>					
<b>BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG</b>	23293	1948	5137	74570	-58363
	100%	8%	22%	320%	-251%
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	9777	2374	7756	728	-1204
	100%	24%	79%	7%	-12%
<b>DENMARK</b>	-1139	894	3609	-1100	-4542
	100%	-78%	-317%	97%	399%
<b>FRANCE</b>	22389	3235	5752	2658	10745
	100%	14%	26%	12%	48%
<b>GERMANY</b>	-643	13759	52586	-19131	-47857
	100%	-2140%	-8178%	2975%	7443%
<b>GREECE</b>	5745	1252	3619	1169	-296
	100%	22%	63%	20%	-5%
<b>ITALY</b>	-9944	6442	15855	-11610	-20631
	100%	-65%	-159%	117%	207%
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	47756	4617	16961	6311	19867
	100%	10%	36%	13%	42%
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	-1910	1236	2859	2984	-8989
	100%	-65%	-150%	-156%	471%
<b>SPAIN</b>	1913	2535	7498	211418	-219539
	100%	133%	392%	11052%	-11476%
<b>SWEDEN</b>	-1999	627	763	2513	-5902
	100%	-31%	-38%	-126%	295%
<b>IRELAND</b>	-774	503	1378	-1464	-1191
	100%	-65%	-178%	189%	154%
<b>UK</b>	29798	3881	8172	-18818	36563
	100%	13%	27%	-63%	123%
<b>FINLAND</b>	-917	329	1261	-288	-2218
	100%	-36%	-138%	31%	242%
<b>OTH. EUROPEAN C.</b>	-10100	2024	7627	-13917	-5834
	100%	-20%	-76%	138%	58%
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
<b>OCEANIA</b>	2779	893	948	-975	1912
	100%	32%	34%	-35%	69%
<b>Former USSR</b>					
<b>Former USSR</b>	16158	5648	881	2241	5730
	100%	35%	5%	14%	35%

**Table A6: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1989-1994 for All Commodity Groups case (1000\$)**

		due to	due to	due to	due to
	actual	increase in	commodity	market	increased
	increase	world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>potatoes</b>	30803	468	126	-611	30809
	100%	2%	0%	-2%	100%
<b>tomatoes</b>	29212	1066	3651	-7504	25605
	100%	4%	12%	-26%	88%
<b>onions</b>	-4619	1431	16756	-13936	-9219
	100%	-31%	-363%	302%	200%
<b>pulses</b>	-43324	17602	6960	124236	-193949
	100%	-41%	-16%	-287%	448%
<b>grapes-raisins</b>	59997	10816	29472	12477	5950
	100%	18%	49%	21%	10%
<b>pepper</b>	-1389	327	-569	137	-1285
	100%	-24%	41%	-10%	93%
<b>apples-pears-peaches</b>	-3181	2187	6125	-13904	2420
	100%	-69%	-193%	437%	-76%
<b>cereals</b>	55998	6798	-21669	-1678	65264
	100%	12%	-39%	-3%	117%
<b>maize-rice</b>	12647	103	139	456	12228
	100%	1%	1%	4%	97%
<b>citrus fruits</b>	51637	8834	10494	-6362	38616
	100%	17%	20%	-12%	75%
<b>groundnuts-</b>	4645	138	85	596	3826
<b>sunflower-soybeans</b>	100%	3%	2%	13%	82%
<b>vanilla-coffee-</b>	198	17	32	193	-44
<b>coconuts-bananas</b>	100%	9%	16%	97%	-22%
<b>cotton</b>	-102146	11194	69539	-17404	-165450
	100%	-11%	-68%	17%	162%
<b>tobacco</b>	-55449	40168	196201	220690	-512508
	100%	-72%	-354%	-398%	924%
<b>tea</b>	-32704	3206	-2679	-12013	-21218
	100%	-10%	8%	37%	65%
<b>natural honey</b>	-463	451	116	1474	-2504
	100%	-97%	-25%	-318%	541%
<b>wool</b>	1104	264	-1558	56	2342
	100%	24%	-141%	5%	212%
<b>figs-sugar</b>	78285	7103	-33866	42298	62750
	100%	9%	-43%	54%	80%
<b>nuts-cocoa beans</b>	5778	3633	17842	20888	-36585
	100%	63%	309%	362%	-633%
<b>margarine</b>	34069	4659	38967	22168	-33145
	100%	14%	114%	65%	-97%

Table A7: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1989-1994 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' case (1000\$)

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
EGYPT	24655	316	997	31342	-8240
	100%	1%	4%	127%	-33%
LIBYA	2339	219	-421	2540	-125
	100%	9%	-18%	109%	-5%
OTH. AFRICAN C.	19820	1452	2921	101328	-85881
	100%	7%	15%	511%	-433%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>					
CANADA	7300	366	1083	571	5280
	100%	5%	15%	8%	72%
USA	9333	1083	946	-1400	8703
	100%	12%	10%	-15%	93%
OTH.N.C.AMERICA	2976	46	202	6382	-3654
	100%	2%	7%	214%	-123%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
SOUTH AMERICA	5537	120	-109	13632	-8106
	100%	2%	-2%	246%	-146%
<b>ASIA</b>					
CYPRUS	3636	227	136	867	2497
	100%	6%	4%	24%	69%
ISRAEL	32629	501	-1586	6096	27105
	100%	2%	-5%	19%	83%
JAPAN	1564	106	1563	2028	-2231
	100%	7%	100%	130%	-143%
JORDAN	-11202	812	5163	-574	-16602
	100%	-7%	-46%	5%	148%
KUWAIT	-57566	2627	16060	-38285	-37945
	100%	-5%	-28%	67%	66%
QATAR	3305	10	15	21	3259
	100%	0%	0%	1%	99%
SAUDI ARABIA	58317	1347	11756	-5096	50309
	100%	2%	20%	-9%	86%
OTH.ASIAN C.	-45189	5920	1284	94555	-146948
	100%	-13%	-3%	-209%	325%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
BULGARIA	5608	341	1187	-7882	9594
	100%	6%	21%	-141%	171%
AREA F. CZECH.	-14838	948	8475	-5859	-18402
	100%	-6%	-57%	39%	124%
HUNGARY	-885	132	583	336	-1931
	100%	-15%	-66%	-38%	218%
NORWAY	373	65	23	335	-50
	100%	17%	6%	90%	-13%
POLAND	-9613	483	5187	891	-16278
	100%	-5%	-54%	-9%	169%
ROMANIA	7647	850	11689	-24822	6456
	100%	11%	153%	-325%	84%
SWITZERLAND	-13186	1170	10298	-12245	-12408
	100%	-9%	-78%	93%	94%

<b>European Union</b>					
<b>BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG</b>	16938	741	4052	18446	-6301
	100%	4%	24%	109%	-37%
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	10537	1019	7749	494	1150
	100%	10%	74%	5%	11%
<b>DENMARK</b>	2482	121	622	1771	-33
	100%	5%	25%	71%	-1%
<b>FRANCE</b>	15610	1330	5080	1841	7358
	100%	9%	33%	12%	47%
<b>GERMANY</b>	28267	4115	32179	-22993	14966
	100%	15%	114%	-81%	53%
<b>GREECE</b>	5446	576	4049	698	123
	100%	11%	74%	13%	2%
<b>ITALY</b>	-7244	2756	15742	-8927	-16815
	100%	-38%	-217%	123%	232%
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	35764	880	4413	7771	22701
	100%	2%	12%	22%	63%
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	-1980	511	2632	1095	-6217
	100%	-26%	-133%	-55%	314%
<b>SPAIN</b>	6562	657	2592	14897	-11584
	100%	10%	40%	227%	-177%
<b>SWEDEN</b>	-1650	220	208	2971	-5049
	100%	-13%	-13%	-180%	306%
<b>IRELAND</b>	-1124	239	1641	-1466	-1539
	100%	-21%	-146%	130%	137%
<b>UK</b>	28074	1826	9989	-18907	35165
	100%	7%	36%	-67%	125%
<b>FINLAND</b>	592	56	294	76	166
	100%	9%	50%	13%	28%
<b>OTH. EUROPEAN C.</b>	-10116	907	8057	-12367	-6713
	100%	-9%	-80%	122%	66%
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
<b>OCEANIA</b>	3256	406	1200	-839	2490
	100%	12%	37%	-26%	76%
<b>Former USSR</b>					
<b>Former USSR</b>	12576	2686	3843	2242	2148
	100%	21%	31%	18%	17%

**Table A8: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1989-1994 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' case (1000\$)**

		due to	due to	due to	due to
	actual	increase in	commodity	market	increased
	increase	world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>potatoes</b>	30803	223	371	-611	30809
	100%	1%	1%	-2%	100%
<b>tomatoes</b>	29212	507	4210	-7504	25610
	100%	2%	14%	-26%	88%
<b>onions</b>	-4619	681	17506	-13936	-9219
	100%	-15%	-379%	302%	200%
<b>pulses</b>	-43324	8370	16191	124236	-193949
	100%	-19%	-37%	-287%	448%
<b>grapes-raisins</b>	59997	5143	35145	12477	5950
	100%	9%	59%	21%	10%
<b>pepper</b>	-1389	156	-397	137	-1285
	100%	-11%	29%	-10%	93%
<b>apples-pears-peaches</b>	-3181	1040	7272	-13904	2420
	100%	-33%	-229%	437%	-76%
<b>cereals</b>	55998	3233	-18104	-1678	65264
	100%	6%	-32%	-3%	117%
<b>maize-rice</b>	12647	49	-85	456	12228
	100%	0%	-1%	4%	97%
<b>citrus fruits</b>	51637	4201	15127	-6362	38616
	100%	8%	29%	-12%	75%
<b>groundnuts-</b>	4645	66	158	596	3826
<b>sunflower-soybeans</b>	100%	1%	3%	13%	82%
<b>vanilla-coffee-</b>	198	8	41	193	-44
<b>coconuts-bananas</b>	100%	4%	21%	97%	-22%
<b>cotton</b>	-102146	5323	75409	-17404	-165450
	100%	-5%	-74%	17%	162%
<b>tea</b>	-32704	1524	-997	-12013	-21218
	100%	-5%	3%	37%	65%
<b>natural honey</b>	-464	214	352	1474	-2504
	100%	-46%	-76%	-318%	540%
<b>wool</b>	1104	126	-1420	56	2342
	100%	11%	-129%	5%	212%
<b>figs-sugar</b>	78285	3378	-30141	42298	62750
	100%	4%	-39%	54%	80%
<b>nuts-cocoa beans</b>	5778	1728	19748	20888	-36585
	100%	30%	342%	362%	-633%
<b>margarine</b>	34069	2216	41410	22168	-33145
	100%	7%	122%	65%	-97%

Table A9: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1989-1994 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton' case (1000\$)

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
EGYPT	24655	80	1304	31342	-8240
	100%	0%	5%	127%	-33%
LIBYA	2339	56	-208	2540	-125
	100%	2%	-9%	109%	-5%
OTH. AFRICAN C.	23160	326	1757	95784	-74414
	100%	1%	8%	414%	-321%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>					
CANADA	7300	93	1439	571	5280
	100%	1%	20%	8%	72%
USA	9333	276	2002	-1400	8703
	100%	3%	21%	-15%	93%
OTH.N.C.AMERICA	2976	12	247	6382	-3654
	100%	0%	8%	214%	-123%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
SOUTH AMERICA	5537	31	9	13632	-8106
	100%	1%	0%	246%	-146%
<b>ASIA</b>					
CYPRUS	3669	57	336	912	2507
	100%	2%	9%	25%	68%
ISRAEL	32774	123	-1348	6258	27338
	100%	0%	-4%	19%	83%
JAPAN	1861	24	1487	2360	-2088
	100%	1%	80%	127%	-112%
JORDAN	-11097	206	5891	-590	-16418
	100%	-2%	-53%	5%	148%
KUWAIT	-57552	669	18611	-38285	-37945
	100%	-1%	-32%	67%	66%
QATAR	3305	2	25	21	3259
	100%	0%	1%	1%	99%
SAUDI ARABIA	58329	343	13043	-5248	50500
	100%	1%	22%	-9%	87%
OTH. ASIAN C.	-47525	1460	4239	-5902	-46008
	100%	-3%	-9%	12%	97%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
BULGARIA	6244	80	1135	-7016	9749
	100%	1%	18%	-112%	156%
AREA F. CZECH. REP.	-5673	144	3606	4341	-13635
	100%	-3%	-64%	-77%	240%
HUNGARY	-885	34	711	336	-1931
	100%	-4%	-80%	-38%	218%
NORWAY	373	17	87	335	-50
	100%	5%	23%	90%	-13%
POLAND	-2315	49	1252	5668	-9344
	100%	-2%	-54%	-245%	404%
ROMANIA	27912	11	271	1460	12707
	100%	0%	1%	5%	46%
SWITZERLAND	-2914	157	3041	-122	-5848
	100%	-5%	-104%	4%	201%

<b>European Union</b>					
<b>BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG</b>	17693	179	4175	18831	-5331
	100%	1%	24%	106%	-30%
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	10582	259	8715	512	1203
	100%	2%	82%	5%	11%
<b>DENMARK</b>	2482	31	740	1771	-33
	100%	1%	30%	71%	-1%
<b>FRANCE</b>	18936	301	4131	3885	10890
	100%	2%	22%	21%	58%
<b>GERMANY</b>	47918	839	23773	734	23327
	100%	2%	50%	2%	49%
<b>GREECE</b>	8345	115	2736	5078	519
	100%	1%	33%	61%	6%
<b>ITALY</b>	4398	513	7223	2663	-5539
	100%	12%	164%	61%	-126%
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	35966	222	5148	7932	22863
	100%	1%	14%	22%	64%
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	-2800	72	-349	4517	-6975
	100%	-3%	12%	-161%	249%
<b>SPAIN</b>	8112	143	1778	16544	-10226
	100%	2%	22%	204%	-126%
<b>SWEDEN</b>	-1437	53	229	3028	-4699
	100%	-4%	-16%	-211%	327%
<b>IRELAND</b>	-1124	61	1874	-1466	-1539
	100%	-5%	-167%	130%	137%
<b>UK</b>	29357	426	9454	-15415	35276
	100%	1%	32%	-53%	120%
<b>FINLAND</b>	569	14	349	76	143
	100%	2%	61%	13%	25%
<b>OTH. EUROPEAN C.</b>	2302	105	1444	5497	-4650
	100%	5%	63%	239%	-202%
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
<b>OCEANIA</b>	3256	103	1595	-839	2490
	100%	3%	49%	-26%	76%
<b>Former USSR</b>					
<b>Former USSR</b>	12334	684	6459	2240	1909
	100%	6%	52%	18%	15%

**Table A10: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1989-1994 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton' case (1000\$)**

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>potatoes</b>	30803	57	588	-611	30809
	100%	0%	2%	-2%	100%
<b>tomatoes</b>	29213	129	4704	-7504	25610
	100%	0%	16%	-26%	88%
<b>onions</b>	-4619	173	18170	-13936	-9219
	100%	-4%	-393%	302%	200%
<b>pulses</b>	-43324	2131	24349	124236	-193949
	100%	-5%	-56%	-287%	448%
<b>grapes-raisins</b>	59997	1310	40157	12477	5950
	100%	2%	67%	21%	10%
<b>pepper</b>	-1389	40	-245	137	-1285
	100%	-3%	18%	-10%	93%
<b>apples-pears-peaches</b>	-3182	265	8285	-13904	2420
	100%	-8%	-260%	437%	-76%
<b>cereals</b>	55998	823	-14954	-1678	65264
	100%	1%	-27%	-3%	117%
<b>maize-rice</b>	12647	13	-37	456	12228
	100%	0%	0%	4%	97%
<b>citrus fruits</b>	51637	1070	19221	-6362	38616
	100%	2%	37%	-12%	75%
<b>groundnuts-</b>	4645	17	222	596	3826
<b>sunflower-soybeans</b>	100%	0%	5%	13%	82%
<b>vanilla-coffee-</b>	198	2	49	193	-44
<b>coconuts-bananas</b>	100%	1%	25%	97%	-22%
<b>tea</b>	-32704	388	488	-12013	-21218
	100%	-1%	-1%	37%	65%
<b>natural honey</b>	-464	55	561	1474	-2504
	100%	-12%	-121%	-318%	541%
<b>wool</b>	1104	32	-1297	56	2342
	100%	3%	-117%	5%	212%
<b>figs-sugar</b>	78285	860	-26849	42298	62750
	100%	1%	-34%	54%	80%
<b>nuts-cocoa beans</b>	5778	440	21431	20888	-36585
	100%	8%	371%	362%	-633%
<b>margarine</b>	34069	564	43569	22168	-33145
	100%	2%	128%	65%	-97%



Table A11: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1994-1998 for All Commodity Groups case (1000\$)

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in world trade	commodity composition	market distribution	increased competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
EGYPT	17707	3815	-1656	4346	11194
	100%	22%	-9%	25%	63%
LIBYA	-7070	917	-187	23055	-30854
	100%	-13%	3%	-326%	436%
OTH. AFRICAN COUNTRIES	57168	6939	-1771	25417	26584
	100%	12%	-3%	44%	47%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>					
CANADA	-14090	1929	1245	-2559	-14706
	100%	-14%	-9%	18%	104%
USA	54665	29203	12930	80547	-68014
	100%	53%	24%	147%	-124%
OTH. N. C. AMERICA	-2089	835	127	5167	-8219
	100%	-40%	-6%	-247%	393%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
SOUTH AMERICA	17766	1236	627	3445	12459
	100%	7%	4%	19%	70%
<b>ASIA</b>					
CYPRUS	-2578	1133	-126	30478	-34063
	100%	-44%	5%	-1182%	1321%
ISRAEL	-27000	5295	3712	-3309	-32698
	100%	-20%	-14%	12%	121%
JAPAN	-20095	2837	1557	-5152	-19337
	100%	-14%	-8%	26%	96%
JORDAN	39516	1073	-250	3519	35200
	100%	3%	-1%	9%	89%
KUWAIT	-5421	975	-29	9713	-16093
	100%	-18%	1%	-179%	297%
QATAR	-3414	416	101	40	-3971
	100%	-12%	-3%	-1%	116%
SAUDI ARABIA	14346	10788	4064	12368	-12874
	100%	75%	28%	86%	-90%
OTH. ASIAN COUNTRIES	125796	18435	-5483	82872	29972
	100%	15%	-4%	66%	24%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
BULGARIA	-11266	1658	473	-8930	-4466
	100%	-15%	-4%	79%	40%
CROATIA	-1143	340	411	-743	-1152
	100%	-30%	-36%	65%	101%
CZECH. REP.	20362	1018	200	8179	10965
	100%	5%	1%	40%	54%
HUNGARY	896	635	64	117	80
	100%	71%	7%	13%	9%
NORWAY	280	242	387	12	-362
	100%	86%	138%	4%	-129%
POLAND	7183	644	225	6459	-145
	100%	9%	3%	90%	-2%
ROMANIA	6425	3393	1012	6806	-4786
	100%	53%	16%	106%	-74%

<b>RUSSIAN FED.</b>	49373	5523	1560	-14932	57223
	100%	11%	3%	-30%	116%
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	-252	351	-20	336	-918
	100%	-139%	8%	-133%	364%
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	47	357	269	33	-612
	100%	760%	572%	70%	-1302%
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	-3565	3017	1893	-6578	-1897
	100%	-85%	-53%	185%	53%
<b>UKRAINE</b>	25701	1187	-49	-7299	31862
	100%	5%	0%	-28%	124%
<b>European Union</b>					
<b>BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG</b>	25720	5450	3277	-4282	21275
	100%	21%	13%	-17%	83%
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	267	4461	2333	-1638	-4890
	100%	1671%	874%	-613%	-1831%
<b>DENMARK</b>	2301	1116	1752	6328	-6895
	100%	49%	76%	275%	-300%
<b>FRANCE</b>	-18380	7141	7514	-13195	-19840
	100%	-39%	-41%	72%	108%
<b>GERMANY</b>	8301	19147	25557	-33304	-3099
	100%	231%	308%	-401%	-37%
<b>GREECE</b>	-514	2423	954	8418	-12308
	100%	-471%	-186%	-1638%	2395%
<b>ITALY</b>	35754	7834	3311	-270	24879
	100%	22%	9%	-1%	70%
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	-18906	12045	6356	-23740	-13566
	100%	-64%	-34%	126%	72%
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	2864	1503	-1129	1729	761
	100%	52%	-39%	60%	27%
<b>SPAIN</b>	-9997	3766	1551	3953	-19267
	100%	-38%	-16%	-40%	193%
<b>SWEDEN</b>	2947	641	744	-2421	3984
	100%	22%	25%	-82%	135%
<b>IRELAND</b>	-595	612	223	66	-1496
		-103%	-37%	-11%	251%
<b>UK</b>	5175	8912	3714	99833	-107285
		172%	72%	1929%	-2073%
<b>FINLAND</b>	-2070	352	303	-267	-2458
		-17%	-15%	13%	119%
<b>OTH. EUROPEAN COUNTRIES</b>	7708	1314	1169	17293	-12068
	100%	17%	15%	224%	-157%
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
<b>OCEANIA</b>	2479	1573	1572	184	-851
	100%	63%	63%	7%	-34%

**Table A12: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1994-1998 for All Commodity Groups case (1000\$)**

		due to	due to	due to	due to
	actual	increase in	commodity	market	increased
	increase	world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>potatoes</b>	-21692	4262	-3777	23915	-46092
	100%	-20%	17%	-110%	212%
<b>tomatoes</b>	15123	4911	8072	-1257	3422
	100%	32%	53%	-8%	23%
<b>onions</b>	13840	1458	-114	-454	12942
	100%	11%	-1%	-3%	94%
<b>pulses</b>	30013	19516	-11344	21978	-137
	100%	65%	-38%	73%	0%
<b>grapes-raisins</b>	44009	22138	7861	9518	4492
	100%	50%	18%	22%	10%
<b>pepper</b>	5181	295	1876	801	2209
	100%	6%	36%	15%	43%
<b>apples-pears-peaches</b>	-6995	2682	194	43330	-53102
	100%	-38%	-3%	-619%	759%
<b>cereals</b>	143446	16056	-1927	25533	103784
	100%	11%	-1%	18%	72%
<b>maize-rice</b>	-7585	1626	-4821	-1449	-2941
	100%	-21%	64%	19%	39%
<b>citrus fruits</b>	0	18390	-5500	36180	-49070
<b>groundnuts-</b>	3007	737	645	1364	261
<b>sunflower-soybeans</b>	100%	25%	21%	45%	9%
<b>vanilla-coffee-</b>	549	47	17	149	336
<b>coconuts-bananas</b>	100%	9%	3%	27%	61%
<b>cotton</b>	23992	3674	-5876	521	25662
	100%	15%	-24%	2%	107%
<b>tobacco</b>	163524	49622	9006	68181	36714
	100%	30%	6%	42%	22%
<b>tea</b>	8703	648	845	496	6714
	100%	7%	10%	6%	77%
<b>natural honey</b>	6177	575	1881	2630	1091
	100%	9%	30%	43%	18%
<b>wool</b>	1770	499	700	-520	1091
	100%	28%	40%	-29%	62%
<b>figs-sugar</b>	-87841	19093	35522	14632	-153883
	100%	-22%	-40%	-17%	175%
<b>nuts-cocoa beans</b>	22417	5752	2413	19541	-3289
	100%	26%	11%	87%	-15%
<b>margarine</b>	24568	10500	44814	1263	-32009
	100%	43%	182%	5%	-130%

**Table A13: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1989-1998 for All Commodity Groups case (mt)**

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in world trade	commodity composition	market distribution	increased competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
EGYPT	81747	3332	1015	56880	20248
	100%	4%	1%	70%	25%
LIBYA	-22980	5108	-2425	-2250	-23394
	100%	-22%	11%	10%	102%
OTHLAFRICAN COUNTRIES	596835	25359	-4802	409704	166573
	100%	4%	-1%	69%	28%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>					
CANADA	-3271	1840	5489	-7013	-3586
	100%	-56%	-168%	214%	110%
USA	12507	15532	60533	-47659	-15899
	100%	124%	484%	-381%	-127%
OTH.N.C.AMERICA	3373	329	315	909	1820
	100%	10%	9%	27%	54%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
SOUTH AMERICA	10571	951	1047	87243	-78670
	100%	9%	10%	825%	-744%
<b>ASIA</b>					
CYPRUS	8691	5365	-772	13488	-9533
	100%	62%	-9%	155%	-110%
ISRAEL	287547	11880	3900	60543	222840
	100%	4%	1%	21%	77%
JAPAN	-4797	2176	8713	2607	-18293
	100%	-45%	-182%	-54%	381%
JORDAN	266496	12683	14035	-47263	287040
	100%	5%	5%	-18%	108%
KUWAIT	-218345	47481	46169	-137333	-174657
	100%	-22%	-21%	63%	80%
QATAR	922	100	35	-130	917
	100%	11%	4%	-14%	99%
SAUDI ARABIA	688866	34931	57710	-82164	678388
	100%	5%	8%	-12%	98%
OTHASIAN COUNTRIES	198185	131866	-25737	-97950	190005
	100%	67%	-13%	-49%	96%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
BULGARIA	-9889	2938	738	-6286	-7492
	100%	-30%	-7%	64%	76%
AREA F. CZECH. REP.	-16443	7306	-806	3746852	-3769795
	100%	-44%	5%	-22787%	22926%
HUNGARY	-2605	2167	874	3422	-9485
	100%	-83%	-34%	-131%	364%
NORWAY	571	339	646	-440	26
	100%	59%	113%	-77%	5%
POLAND	-2651	3204	357	54369	-63485
	100%	-121%	-13%	-2051%	2395%
ROMANIA	64158	3438	-5465	-683	61939
	100%	5%	-9%	-1%	97%
SWITZERLAND	-8518	7109	4530	-16250	-3907
	100%	-83%	-53%	191%	46%

<b>European Union</b>						
<b>BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG</b>	29505	7545	13343	30784	-22167	
	100%	26%	45%	104%	-75%	
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	15061	7808	9939	-28195	25509	
	100%	52%	66%	-187%	169%	
<b>DENMARK</b>	702	1304	3435	-899	-3138	
	100%	186%	489%	-128%	-447%	
<b>FRANCE</b>	3389	9997	14774	-22118	736	
	100%	295%	436%	-653%	22%	
<b>GERMANY</b>	95216	26994	69188	-66321	65354	
	100%	28%	73%	-70%	69%	
<b>GREECE</b>	-7011	4813	9033	10258	-31116	
	100%	-69%	-129%	-146%	444%	
<b>ITALY</b>	6674	23439	27027	-39192	-4600	
	100%	351%	405%	-587%	-69%	
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	47579	6190	18964	-13131	35555	
	100%	13%	40%	-28%	75%	
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	-19283	6717	-3594	34034	-56439	
	100%	-35%	19%	-176%	293%	
<b>SPAIN</b>	-2148	5702	5574	59236	-72660	
	100%	-265%	-259%	-2758%	3383%	
<b>SWEDEN</b>	3776	1415	2219	-2097	2238	
	100%	37%	59%	-56%	59%	
<b>IRELAND</b>	618	1106	3509	-4536	538	
		179%	568%	-734%	87%	
<b>UK</b>	44663	13905	23346	-34139	41550	
		31%	52%	-76%	93%	
<b>FINLAND</b>	-658	451	1272	7273	-9654	
		-69%	-193%	-1105%	1467%	
<b>OTH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES</b>	10396	7269	6529	233559	-236962	
	100%	70%	63%	2247%	-2279%	
<b>OCEANIA</b>						
<b>OCEANIA</b>	-19109	6481	1882	-7468	-20004	
	100%	-34%	-10%	39%	105%	
<b>Former USSR</b>						
<b>Former USSR</b>	157628	25181	-6315	19927	118019	
	100%	16%	-4%	13%	75%	

**Table A14: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1989-1998 for All Commodity Groups case (mt)**

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>potatoes</b>	15344	8353	5553	-24454	23912
	100%	54%	36%	-159%	156%
<b>tomatoes</b>	65397	16456	22621	-48292	54052
	100%	25%	35%	-74%	83%
<b>onions</b>	-5198	31447	86125	-112433	-11512
	100%	-605%	-1657%	2163%	221%
<b>pulses</b>	-107143	96832	25387	422843	-653766
	100%	-90%	-24%	-395%	610%
<b>grapes-raisins</b>	107195	29342	93398	-13896	-2542
	100%	27%	87%	-13%	-2%
<b>pepper</b>	917	270	-13	-127	787
	100%	29%	-1%	-14%	86%
<b>apples-pears-peaches</b>	-54636	18083	3433	-12247	-64361
	100%	-33%	-6%	22%	118%
<b>cereals</b>	1964945	136663	-86982	52636	1862593
	100%	7%	-4%	3%	95%
<b>maize-rice</b>	5540	1017	-89	4782	-186
	100%	18%	-2%	86%	-3%
<b>citrus fruits</b>	42050	60074	3423	17296	-38747
	100%	143%	8%	41%	-92%
<b>groundnuts-</b>	1923	262	455	1514	-308
<b>sunflower-soybeans</b>	100%	14%	24%	79%	-16%
<b>vanilla-coffee-</b>	-51947	10934	10983	18180	-92043
<b>coconuts-bananas</b>	100%	-21%	-21%	-35%	177%
<b>cotton</b>	-53641	20880	-43685	3674682	-3705513
	100%	-39%	81%	-6851%	6908%
<b>tobacco</b>	48678	24762	96576	-49231	-23430
	100%	51%	198%	-101%	-48%
<b>tea</b>	-7503	5250	-2260	-1141	-9351
	100%	-70%	30%	15%	125%
<b>natural honey</b>	2796	582	-275	1579	817
	100%	21%	-10%	56%	29%
<b>wool</b>	2086	450	-898	-244	2780
	100%	22%	-43%	-12%	133%
<b>figs-sugar</b>	249268	458	-154	390	256374
	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<b>nuts-cocoa beans</b>	27124	1379	4571	8472	12702
	100%	5%	17%	31%	47%
<b>margarine</b>	44774	16756	140758	225936	-338872
	100%	37%	314%	505%	-757%

Table A15: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1989-1998 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' case (mt)

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
EGYPT	81747	3270	1076	56880	20248
	100%	4%	1%	70%	25%
LIBYA	-22880	4993	-2413	-2132	-23309
	100%	-22%	11%	9%	102%
OTHLAFRICAN COUNTRIES	593521	24833	-4557	409980	163264
	100%	4%	-1%	69%	28%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>					
CANADA	-4504	1804	5515	-7218	-4605
	100%	-40%	-122%	160%	102%
USA	13439	2651	10541	-6593	6841
	100%	20%	78%	-49%	51%
OTHL.N.C.AMERICA	2258	321	314	892	730
	100%	14%	14%	40%	32%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
SOUTH AMERICA	7993	818	602	83585	-77012
	100%	10%	8%	1046%	-963%
<b>ASIA</b>					
CYPRUS	8882	5226	-830	9147	-4804
	100%	59%	-9%	103%	-54%
ISRAEL	287547	11660	-3680	60543	222840
	100%	4%	-1%	21%	77%
JAPAN	1555	402	1830	1809	-2486
	100%	26%	118%	116%	-160%
JORDAN	266496	12448	14270	-47263	287040
	100%	5%	5%	-18%	108%
KUWAIT	-218345	46602	47048	-137333	-174657
	100%	-21%	-22%	63%	80%
QATAR	922	99	36	-130	917
	100%	11%	4%	-14%	99%
SAUDI ARABIA	688866	34284	58357	-82164	678388
	100%	5%	8%	-12%	98%
OTHL ASIAN COUNTRIES	185609	128548	-26791	-97920	181773
	100%	69%	-14%	-53%	98%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
BULGARIA	-9893	2883	792	-6285	-7496
	100%	-29%	-8%	64%	76%
AREA F. CZECH. REP.	-19305	7058	-1122	3746876	-3772117
	100%	-37%	6%	-19409%	19540%
HUNGARY	-2769	2053	618	2866	-8724
	100%	-74%	-22%	-104%	315%
NORWAY	571	332	653	-440	26
	100%	58%	114%	-77%	5%
POLAND	-4035	3024	-66	53077	-62975
	100%	-75%	2%	-1315%	1561%
ROMANIA	60599	3374	-5402	-686	61939
	100%	6%	-9%	-1%	102%
SWITZERLAND	-8137	6394	2332	-14947	-1916
	100%	-79%	-29%	184%	24%

<b>European Union</b>					
<b>BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG</b>	11613	7107	12293	31699	-39486
	100%	61%	106%	273%	-340%
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	15025	7522	9521	-27652	25633
	100%	50%	63%	-184%	171%
<b>DENMARK</b>	1531	972	2229	507	-2177
	100%	63%	146%	33%	-142%
<b>FRANCE</b>	2407	9377	13223	-24101	3908
	100%	390%	549%	-1001%	162%
<b>GERMANY</b>	103407	23200	56537	-59477	83147
	100%	22%	55%	-58%	80%
<b>GREECE</b>	-9798	4681	8950	10094	-33522
	100%	-48%	-91%	-103%	342%
<b>ITALY</b>	6720	22532	25571	-37784	-3599
	100%	335%	381%	-562%	-54%
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	50841	4382	12318	-10247	44388
	100%	9%	24%	-20%	87%
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	-19575	6474	-3943	34617	-56723
	100%	-33%	20%	-177%	290%
<b>SPAIN</b>	-48	4932	3028	61874	-69883
	100%	-10275%	-6308%	-128904%	145590%
<b>SWEDEN</b>	3958	1302	1897	-1736	2494
	100%	33%	48%	-44%	63%
<b>IRELAND</b>	598	1084	3526	-4535	523
	100%	181%	590%	-758%	87%
<b>UK</b>	44718	13535	23152	-34229	42260
	100%	30%	52%	-77%	95%
<b>FINLAND</b>	-24	312	759	7944	-9039
	100%	-1300%	-3163%	-33100%	37663%
<b>OTH. EUROPEAN COUNTRIES</b>	10964	6982	6053	234756	-236827
	100%	64%	55%	2141%	-2160%
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
<b>OCEANIA</b>	-19013	6342	1923	-7387	-19891
	100%	-33%	-10%	39%	105%
<b>Former USSR</b>					
<b>Former USSR</b>	135832	24714	-5849	19919	96233
	100%	18%	-4%	15%	71%



**Table A16: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1989-1998 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' case (mt)**

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>potatoes</b>	15344	8198	5708	-24454	23912
	100%	53%	37%	-159%	156%
<b>tomatoes</b>	65397	16151	22926	-48292	54052
	100%	25%	35%	-74%	83%
<b>onions</b>	-5198	30865	86707	-112433	-11512
	100%	-594%	-1668%	2163%	221%
<b>pulses</b>	-107144	95038	27181	422843	-653766
	100%	-89%	-25%	-395%	610%
<b>grapes-raisins</b>	107195	28799	93942	-13896	-2542
	100%	27%	88%	-13%	-2%
<b>pepper</b>	917	265	-8	-127	787
	100%	29%	-1%	-14%	86%
<b>apples-pears-peaches</b>	-54636	17748	3768	-12247	-64361
	100%	-32%	-7%	22%	118%
<b>cereals</b>	1964945	134131	-84450	52636	1862593
	100%	7%	-4%	3%	95%
<b>maize-rice</b>	5540	998	-70	4782	-186
	100%	18%	-1%	86%	-3%
<b>citrus fruits</b>	42050	58962	4536	17296	-38747
	100%	140%	11%	41%	-92%
<b>groundnuts-</b>	1923	257	460	1514	-308
<b>sunflower-soybeans</b>	100%	13%	24%	79%	-16%
<b>vanilla-coffee-</b>	-51947	10731	11185	18180	-92043
<b>coconuts-bananas</b>	100%	-21%	-22%	-35%	177%
<b>cotton</b>	-53641	20493	-43298	3674682	-3705513
	100%	-38%	81%	-6851%	6908%
<b>tea</b>	-7503	5152	-2163	-1141	-9351
	100%	-69%	29%	15%	125%
<b>natural honey</b>	2796	571	-265	1579	817
	100%	20%	-9%	56%	29%
<b>wool</b>	2086	441	-890	-244	2780
	100%	21%	-43%	-12%	133%
<b>figs-sugar</b>	249268	1925	-617	1721	246239
	100%	1%	0%	0%	99%
<b>nuts-cocoa beans</b>	27124	1353	4597	8472	12702
	100%	5%	17%	31%	47%
<b>margarine</b>	44774	16446	141069	225936	-338872
	100%	37%	315%	505%	-757%

Table A17: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1989-1998 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton' case (mt)

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
EGYPT	81747	3408	938	56880	20248
	100%	4%	1%	70%	25%
LIBYA	-22880	5204	-2624	-2132	-23309
	100%	-23%	11%	9%	102%
OTH. AFRICAN COUNTRIES	596128	25154	-4099	406804	168269
	100%	4%	-1%	68%	28%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>					
CANADA	-4504	1880	5439	-7218	-4605
	100%	-42%	-121%	160%	102%
USA	13216	2763	10429	-6599	6624
	100%	21%	79%	-50%	50%
OTH. N. C. AMERICA	2258	334	300	892	730
	100%	15%	13%	40%	32%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
SOUTH AMERICA	6562	852	568	83586	-78443
	100%	13%	9%	1274%	-1195%
<b>ASIA</b>					
CYPRUS	8905	5442	-1041	9149	-4790
	100%	61%	-12%	103%	-54%
ISRAEL	287668	12094	-4050	60733	222708
	100%	4%	-1%	21%	77%
JAPAN	1823	361	1932	1910	-2380
	100%	20%	106%	105%	-131%
JORDAN	266542	12965	13765	-47292	287105
	100%	5%	5%	-18%	108%
KUWAIT	-218336	48569	45085	-137333	-174657
	100%	-22%	-21%	63%	80%
QATAR	922	103	32	-130	917
	100%	11%	3%	-14%	99%
SAUDI ARABIA	688844	35729	56918	-82156	678353
	100%	5%	8%	-12%	98%
OTH. ASIAN COUNTRIES	169451	132590	-29347	-98577	164785
	100%	78%	-17%	-58%	97%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
BULGARIA	-9526	2919	847	-6130	-7376
	100%	-31%	-9%	64%	77%
AREA F. CZECH. REP.	-16304	6104	1170	57314	-80891
	100%	-37%	-7%	-352%	496%
HUNGARY	-2842	2140	532	2867	-8797
	100%	-75%	-19%	-101%	310%
NORWAY	571	346	639	-440	26
	100%	61%	112%	-77%	5%
POLAND	1515	1924	2344	54699	-60357
	100%	127%	155%	3610%	-3984%
ROMANIA	72609	778	117	4714	61939
	100%	1%	0%	6%	85%
SWITZERLAND	3108	4177	7206	-11654	3380
	100%	134%	232%	-375%	109%

<b>European Union</b>					
<b>BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG</b>	12165	7231	12357	31363	-38785
	100%	59%	102%	258%	-319%
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	15042	7836	9211	-27660	25633
	100%	52%	61%	-184%	170%
<b>DENMARK</b>	1528	1013	2189	507	-2180
	100%	66%	143%	33%	-143%
<b>FRANCE</b>	5296	9045	14270	-24133	6084
	100%	171%	269%	-456%	115%
<b>GERMANY</b>	119372	20244	63696	-52725	88157
	100%	17%	53%	-44%	74%
<b>GREECE</b>	-8867	4551	9429	11027	-33875
	100%	-51%	-106%	-124%	382%
<b>ITALY</b>	15458	20597	30588	-41229	5502
	100%	133%	198%	-267%	36%
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	50447	4541	12188	-10220	43938
	100%	9%	24%	-20%	87%
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	-21192	5800	-2258	33541	-58275
	100%	-27%	11%	-158%	275%
<b>SPAIN</b>	1157	4756	3615	62354	-69569
	100%	411%	312%	5389%	-6013%
<b>SWEDEN</b>	4173	1311	1938	-1842	2767
	100%	31%	46%	-44%	66%
<b>IRELAND</b>	598	1130	3480	-4535	523
		189%	582%	-758%	87%
<b>UK</b>	47444	13502	23831	-33658	43769
		28%	50%	-71%	92%
<b>FINLAND</b>	-24	325	746	7944	-9039
		-1354%	-3108%	-33100%	37663%
<b>OTHEUROPEAN COUNTRIES</b>	16158	6010	8378	238974	-237203
	100%	37%	52%	1479%	-1468%
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
<b>OCEANIA</b>	-19013	6610	1655	-7387	-19891
	100%	-35%	-9%	39%	105%
<b>Former USSR</b>					
<b>Former USSR</b>	135714	25759	-6893	19918	96116
	100%	19%	-5%	15%	71%

**Table A18: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1989-1998 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton' case (mt)**

		due to	due to	due to	due to
	actual	increase in	commodity	market	increased
	increase	world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>potatoes</b>	15344	8544	5361	-24454	23912
	100%	56%	35%	-159%	156%
<b>tomatoes</b>	65396	16834	22244	-48292	54052
	100%	26%	34%	-74%	83%
<b>onions</b>	-5198	32170	85403	-112433	-11512
	100%	-619%	-1643%	2163%	221%
<b>pulses</b>	-107143	99056	23163	422843	-653766
	100%	-92%	-22%	-395%	610%
<b>grapes-raisins</b>	107195	30016	92724	-13896	-2542
	100%	28%	87%	-13%	-2%
<b>pepper</b>	917	276	-19	-127	787
	100%	30%	-2%	-14%	86%
<b>apples-pears-peaches</b>	-54636	18498	3018	-12247	-64361
	100%	-34%	-6%	22%	118%
<b>cereals</b>	1964945	139801	-90120	52636	1862593
	100%	7%	-5%	3%	95%
<b>maize-rice</b>	5541	1041	-112	4782	-186
	100%	19%	-2%	86%	-3%
<b>citrus fruits</b>	42050	61454	2043	17296	-38747
	100%	146%	5%	41%	-92%
<b>groundnuts-</b>	1923	268	449	1514	-308
<b>sunflower-soybeans</b>	100%	14%	23%	79%	-16%
<b>vanilla-coffee-</b>	-51948	11185	10732	18180	-92043
<b>coconuts-bananas</b>	100%	-22%	-21%	-35%	177%
<b>tea</b>	-7503	5370	-2381	-1141	-9351
	100%	-72%	32%	15%	125%
<b>natural honey</b>	2796	595	-289	1579	817
	100%	21%	-10%	56%	29%
<b>wool</b>	2086	460	-909	-244	2780
	100%	22%	-44%	-12%	133%
<b>figs-sugar</b>	249268	2007	-698	1721	246239
	100%	1%	0%	1%	99%
<b>nuts-cocoa beans</b>	27124	1411	4539	8472	12702
	100%	5%	17%	31%	47%
<b>margarine</b>	44774	17141	140373	225936	-338872
	100%	38%	314%	505%	-757%

Table A19: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1989-1994 for All Commodity Groups case (mt)

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
EGYPT	125302	334	3806	100072	21108
	100%	0%	3%	80%	17%
LIBYA	-12916	513	-271	3273	-16561
	100%	4%	-2%	25%	-128%
OTH. AFRICAN C.	329030	2546	11311	285378	34374
	100%	1%	3%	87%	10%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>					
CANADA	11428	185	2956	-3169	11457
	100%	2%	26%	-28%	100%
USA	16846	1559	47188	-24042	-7859
	100%	9%	280%	-143%	-47%
OTH. N.C. AMERICA	25701	33	422	-671	25917
	100%	0%	2%	-3%	101%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
SOUTH AMERICA	28129	95	1434	16563	10037
	100%	0%	5%	59%	36%
<b>ASIA</b>					
CYPRUS	27069	539	284	10148	14821
	100%	2%	1%	37%	55%
ISRAEL	308517	1193	-811	72101	236787
	100%	0%	0%	23%	77%
JAPAN	3892	218	6633	6086	-9314
	100%	6%	170%	156%	-239%
JORDAN	-12026	1273	14736	-35970	936
	100%	-11%	-123%	299%	-8%
KUWAIT	-174571	4766	49463	-115465	-113321
	100%	-3%	-28%	66%	65%
QATAR	15444	10	116	-105	15423
	100%	0%	1%	-1%	100%
SAUDI ARABIA	328523	3506	52727	-44019	316308
	100%	1%	16%	-13%	96%
OTH. ASIAN C.	-84417	13237	39222	-102551	-34324
	100%	-16%	-46%	121%	41%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
BULGARIA	20474	295	3148	-6632	18200
	100%	1%	15%	-32%	89%
AREA F CZECH	-15048	733	4263	2960209	-2980253
	100%	-5%	-28%	-19672%	19805%
HUNGARY	-2954	218	1643	3658	-8441
	100%	-7%	-56%	-124%	286%
NORWAY	2558	34	476	-319	2368
	100%	1%	19%	-12%	93%
POLAND	-8485	322	2136	25493	-36870
	100%	-4%	-25%	-300%	435%
ROMANIA	199245	345	187	-4106	181922
	100%	0%	0%	-2%	91%
SWITZERLAND	25880	714	6767	-7109	25509
	100%	3%	26%	-27%	99%

<b>European Union</b>						
<b>BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG</b>	21871	757	10918	27465	-17270	
	100%	3%	50%	126%	-79%	
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	16566	784	8767	-5184	12199	
	100%	5%	53%	-31%	74%	
<b>DENMARK</b>	1664	131	2440	-2028	1121	
	100%	8%	147%	-122%	67%	
<b>FRANCE</b>	38077	1003	13898	-5036	28211	
	100%	3%	36%	-13%	74%	
<b>GERMANY</b>	120767	2710	46654	-25199	96602	
	100%	2%	39%	-21%	80%	
<b>GREECE</b>	37450	483	7730	8674	20563	
	100%	1%	21%	23%	55%	
<b>ITALY</b>	37383	2353	30901	-26047	30176	
	100%	6%	83%	-70%	81%	
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	99316	621	12088	3682	82923	
	100%	1%	12%	4%	83%	
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	-19406	674	919	14748	-35747	
	100%	-3%	-5%	-76%	184%	
<b>SPAIN</b>	41030	572	8077	56776	-24396	
	100%	1%	20%	138%	-59%	
<b>SWEDEN</b>	3672	142	1934	-834	2429	
	100%	4%	53%	-23%	66%	
<b>IRELAND</b>	-955	111	1797	-2440	-423	
	100%	-12%	-188%	255%	44%	
<b>UK</b>	42877	1396	15435	-22886	48933	
	100%	3%	36%	-53%	114%	
<b>FINLAND</b>	-677	45	790	-292	-1221	
	100%	-7%	-117%	43%	180%	
<b>OTH. EUROPEAN C.</b>	81511	730	5896	130108	-52930	
	100%	1%	7%	160%	-65%	
<b>OCEANIA</b>						
<b>OCEANIA</b>	-13091	651	1672	17536	-32950	
	100%	-5%	-13%	-134%	252%	
<b>Former USSR</b>						
<b>Former USSR</b>	256205	2528	223	-12523	263756	
	100%	1%	0%	-5%	103%	

**Table A20: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1989-1994 for All Commodity Groups case (mt)**

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>potatoes</b>	189269	839	8648	-8642	188352
	100%	0%	5%	-5%	100%
<b>tomatoes</b>	37508	1652	17298	-19143	40537
	100%	4%	46%	-51%	108%
<b>onions</b>	-38398	3157	64244	-62850	-47274
	100%	-8%	-167%	164%	123%
<b>pulses</b>	-49980	9720	112144	361896	-536141
	100%	-19%	-224%	-724%	1073%
<b>grapes-raisins</b>	59617	2945	47893	13769	-7864
	100%	5%	80%	23%	-13%
<b>pepper</b>	1384	27	119	-100	1337
	100%	2%	9%	-7%	97%
<b>apples-pears-peaches</b>	-31918	1815	20206	30122	-84460
	100%	-6%	-63%	-94%	265%
<b>cereals</b>	1121509	13718	-36353	17542	974254
	100%	1%	-3%	2%	87%
<b>maize-rice</b>	78183	102	-547	2933	75695
	100%	0%	-1%	4%	97%
<b>citrus fruits</b>	102999	6030	35430	3909	57524
	100%	6%	34%	4%	56%
<b>groundnuts-</b>	1912	26	262	293	1331
<b>sunflower-soybeans</b>	100%	1%	14%	15%	70%
<b>vanilla-coffee-</b>	-51998	1097	14847	26542	-94485
<b>coconuts-bananas</b>	100%	-2%	-29%	-51%	182%
<b>cotton</b>	-72394	2096	-2317	2915364	-2987524
	100%	-3%	3%	-4027%	4127%
<b>tobacco</b>	-2538	2486	80305	-17845	-67484
	100%	-98%	-3164%	703%	2659%
<b>tea</b>	-19825	527	-4140	-2662	-13550
	100%	-3%	21%	13%	68%
<b>natural honey</b>	-39	58	42	166	-305
	100%	-149%	-108%	-426%	782%
<b>wool</b>	1409	45	-182	-369	1914
	100%	3%	-13%	-26%	136%
<b>figs-sugar</b>	487507	197	-1206	2022	486494
	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<b>nuts-cocoa beans</b>	16563	138	2026	-1289	15687
	100%	1%	12%	-8%	95%
<b>margarine</b>	30227	1682	59256	62883	-93847
	100%	6%	196%	208%	-310%

Table A21: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1989-1994 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' case (mt)

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
EGYPT	125302	283	3857	100072	21108
	100%	0%	3%	80%	17%
LIBYA	-12816	432	-261	3388	-16561
	100%	-3%	2%	-26%	129%
OTHAFRICAN COUNTRIES	328536	2150	11515	285559	29313
	100%	1%	4%	87%	9%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>					
CANADA	11437	156	2978	-3329	11632
	100%	1%	26%	-29%	102%
USA	19617	229	5618	-5797	19568
	100%	1%	29%	-30%	100%
OTH.N.C.AMERICA	25068	28	422	-678	25296
	100%	0%	2%	-3%	101%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
SOUTH AMERICA	28147	71	1064	16326	10686
	100%	0%	4%	58%	38%
<b>ASIA</b>					
CYPRUS	27121	452	236	7070	18085
	100%	2%	1%	26%	67%
ISRAEL	308517	1010	-628	72101	236787
	100%	0%	0%	23%	77%
JAPAN	3585	35	910	1884	487
	100%	1%	25%	53%	14%
JORDAN	-19026	1078	14932	-35970	936
	100%	-6%	-78%	189%	-5%
KUWAIT	-174571	4035	50195	-115465	-113321
	100%	-2%	-29%	66%	65%
QATAR	15444	9	117	-105	15423
	100%	0%	1%	-1%	100%
SAUDI ARABIA	328523	2968	53265	-44019	316308
	100%	1%	16%	-13%	96%
OTHASIAN COUNTRIES	-88158	11129	38346	-99993	-37640
	100%	-13%	-43%	113%	43%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
BULGARIA	20474	250	3193	-6632	18200
	100%	1%	16%	-32%	89%
AREA F. CZECH. REP.	-15092	611	4000	2960283	-2979987
	100%	-4%	-27%	-19615%	19745%
HUNGARY	-3423	178	1430	3151	-8150
	100%	-5%	-42%	-92%	238%
NORWAY	2549	29	480	-319	2359
	100%	1%	19%	-13%	93%
POLAND	-8620	262	1784	24206	-35306
	100%	-3%	-21%	-281%	410%
ROMANIA	199245	292	240	-4106	181922
	100%	0%	0%	-2%	91%
SWITZERLAND	25395	554	4939	-7037	26939
	100%	2%	19%	-28%	106%



<b>European Union</b>					
<b>BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG</b>	20593	615	10045	28113	-18179
	100%	3%	49%	137%	-88%
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	16709	651	8419	-4926	12564
	100%	4%	50%	-29%	75%
<b>DENMARK</b>	2550	84	1437	-1050	2079
	100%	3%	56%	-41%	82%
<b>FRANCE</b>	36274	812	12608	-7242	30096
	100%	2%	35%	-20%	83%
<b>GERMANY</b>	129583	2009	36134	-22620	114060
	100%	2%	28%	-17%	88%
<b>GREECE</b>	37483	405	7661	8515	20902
	100%	1%	20%	23%	56%
<b>ITALY</b>	38286	1951	29690	-24773	31418
	100%	5%	78%	-65%	82%
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	98515	379	6562	5046	86528
	100%	0%	7%	5%	88%
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	-19298	561	629	15127	-35614
	100%	-3%	-3%	-78%	185%
<b>SPAIN</b>	42510	427	5961	59178	-23056
	100%	1%	14%	139%	-54%
<b>SWEDEN</b>	3835	113	1667	-892	2948
	100%	3%	43%	-23%	77%
<b>IRELAND</b>	-1061	94	1811	-2443	-523
	100%	-10%	-190%	256%	55%
<b>UK</b>	42927	1172	15274	-22643	49124
	100%	3%	36%	-53%	115%
<b>FINLAND</b>	-250	27	364	121	-762
	100%	-4%	-54%	-18%	113%
<b>OTH. EUROPEAN COUNTRIES</b>	26347	604	5500	157222	-136980
	100%	1%	7%	193%	-168%
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
<b>OCEANIA</b>	-12996	549	1707	17590	-32842
	100%	-4%	-13%	-135%	253%
<b>Former USSR</b>					
<b>FORMER USSR</b>	254273	2140	610	-12527	261829
	100%	1%	0%	-5%	103%

**Table A22: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1989-1994 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' case (mt)**

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>potatoes</b>	189269	710	8777	-8642	188352
	100%	0%	5%	-5%	100%
<b>tomatoes</b>	37508	1398	17551	-19143	40537
	100%	4%	47%	-51%	108%
<b>onions</b>	-38398	2672	64729	-62850	-47274
	100%	-7%	-169%	164%	123%
<b>pulses</b>	-49980	8228	113635	361896	-536141
	100%	-16%	-227%	-724%	1073%
<b>grapes-raisins</b>	59617	2493	48345	13769	-7864
	100%	4%	81%	23%	-13%
<b>pepper</b>	1384	23	123	-100	1337
	100%	2%	9%	-7%	97%
<b>apples-pears-peaches</b>	-31918	1537	20484	30122	-84460
	100%	-5%	-64%	-94%	265%
<b>cereals</b>	1121509	11613	-34247	17542	974254
	100%	1%	-3%	2%	87%
<b>maize-rice</b>	78183	86	-531	2933	75695
	100%	0%	-1%	4%	97%
<b>citrus fruits</b>	102999	5105	36356	3909	57524
	100%	5%	35%	4%	56%
<b>groundnuts-</b>	1912	22	266	293	1331
<b>sunflower-soybeans</b>	100%	1%	14%	15%	70%
<b>vanilla-coffee</b>	-51998	929	15015	26542	-94485
<b>coconuts-bananas</b>	100%	-2%	-29%	-51%	182%
<b>cotton</b>	-72394	1774	-1995	2915364	-2987524
	100%	-2%	3%	-4027%	4127%
<b>tea</b>	-19848	446	-4059	-2662	-13550
	100%	-2%	20%	13%	68%
<b>natural honey</b>	-39	49	51	166	-305
	100%	-126%	-131%	-426%	782%
<b>wool</b>	1409	38	-175	-369	1914
	100%	3%	-12%	-26%	136%
<b>figs-sugar</b>	487507	167	-1175	2022	486494
	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<b>nuts-cocoa beans</b>	16563	117	2048	-1289	15687
	100%	1%	12%	-8%	95%
<b>margarine</b>	30227	1424	59514	62883	-93847
	100%	5%	197%	208%	-310%

**Table A23: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1989-1994 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton' case (mt)**

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
<b>EGYPT</b>	125302	289	3851	100072	21108
	100%	0%	3%	80%	17%
<b>LIBYA</b>	-12817	442	-271	3388	-16561
	100%	-3%	2%	-26%	129%
<b>OTHAFRICAN COUNTRIES</b>	331046	2136	11536	283000	34374
	100%	1%	3%	85%	10%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>					
<b>CANADA</b>	11437	160	2974	-3329	11632
	100%	1%	26%	-29%	102%
<b>USA</b>	19617	235	5612	-5797	19568
	100%	1%	29%	-30%	100%
<b>OTH.N.C.AMERICA</b>	25068	28	421	-678	25296
	100%	0%	2%	-3%	101%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	28147	72	1063	16326	10686
	100%	0%	4%	58%	38%
<b>ASIA</b>					
<b>CYPRUS</b>	27143	462	227	7092	18085
	100%	2%	1%	26%	67%
<b>ISRAEL</b>	308545	1027	-645	71910	237005
	100%	0%	0%	23%	77%
<b>JAPAN</b>	3852	31	915	2010	628
	100%	1%	24%	52%	16%
<b>JORDAN</b>	-18979	1101	14908	-36022	1033
	100%	-6%	-79%	190%	-5%
<b>KUWAIT</b>	-174557	4125	50104	-115465	-113321
	100%	-2%	-29%	66%	65%
<b>QATAR</b>	15444	9	117	-105	15423
	100%	0%	1%	-1%	100%
<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b>	328530	3035	53199	-44029	316326
	100%	1%	16%	-13%	96%
<b>OTH. ASIAN COUNTRIES</b>	-88527	11262	38228	-100380	-37636
	100%	-13%	-43%	113%	43%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
<b>BULGARIA</b>	20874	248	3195	-6365	18332
	100%	1%	15%	-30%	88%
<b>AREA F. CZECH. REP.</b>	-9615	518	4106	17843	-32083
	100%	-5%	-43%	-186%	334%
<b>HUNGARY</b>	-3423	182	1426	3151	-8150
	100%	-5%	-42%	-92%	238%
<b>NORWAY</b>	2549	29	480	-319	2359
	100%	1%	19%	-13%	93%
<b>POLAND</b>	-2901	163	1895	26904	-32297
	100%	-6%	-65%	-927%	1113%
<b>ROMANIA</b>	211982	66	494	4120	181202
	100%	0%	0%	2%	85%
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	33494	355	5163	-4137	32113
	100%	1%	15%	-12%	96%

<b>European Union</b>						
<b>BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG</b>	21189	614	10048	28035	-17507	
	100%	3%	47%	132%	-83%	
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	16726	666	8405	-4934	12589	
	100%	4%	50%	-29%	75%	
<b>DENMARK</b>	2550	86	1435	-1050	2079	
	100%	3%	56%	-41%	82%	
<b>FRANCE</b>	39346	771	12657	-7074	32993	
	100%	2%	32%	-18%	84%	
<b>GERMANY</b>	147931	1719	36464	-12925	122672	
	100%	1%	25%	-9%	83%	
<b>GREECE</b>	38911	387	7683	9715	21127	
	100%	1%	20%	25%	54%	
<b>ITALY</b>	46512	1749	29921	-25913	40754	
	100%	4%	64%	-56%	88%	
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	98641	386	6556	5073	86627	
	100%	0%	7%	5%	88%	
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	-20962	493	706	15133	-37294	
	100%	-2%	-3%	-72%	178%	
<b>SPAIN</b>	43689	404	5988	59111	-21813	
	100%	1%	14%	135%	-50%	
<b>SWEDEN</b>	3952	111	1669	-929	3101	
	100%	3%	42%	-24%	78%	
<b>IRELAND</b>	-1061	96	1808	-2443	-523	
	100%	-9%	-170%	230%	49%	
<b>UK</b>	43542	1147	15305	-21718	48808	
	100%	3%	35%	-50%	112%	
<b>FINLAND</b>	-250	28	363	121	-762	
	100%	-11%	-145%	-48%	305%	
<b>OTH. EUROPEAN COUNTRIES</b>	32082	510	5607	162570	-136605	
	100%	2%	17%	507%	-426%	
<b>OCEANIA</b>						
<b>OCEANIA</b>	-12996	561	1694	17590	-32842	
	100%	-4%	-13%	-135%	253%	
<b>Former USSR</b>						
<b>FORMER USSR</b>	253914	2188	562	-12533	261476	
	100%	1%	0%	-5%	103%	

**Table A24: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1989-1994 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Tobacco' and 'Cotton' case (mt)**

		due to	due to	due to	due to
	actual	increase in	commodity	market	increased
	increase	world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>potatoes</b>	189269	726	8761	-8642	188352
	100%	0%	5%	-5%	100%
<b>tomatoes</b>	37508	1430	17520	-19143	40500
	100%	4%	47%	-51%	108%
<b>onions</b>	-38398	2732	64668	-62850	-47274
	100%	-7%	-168%	164%	123%
<b>pulses</b>	-49980	8413	113450	361896	-536141
	100%	-17%	-227%	-724%	1073%
<b>grapes-raisins</b>	59617	2549	48289	13769	-7864
	100%	4%	81%	23%	-13%
<b>pepper</b>	1384	23	123	-100	1337
	100%	2%	9%	-7%	97%
<b>apples-pears-peaches</b>	-31918	1571	20450	30122	-84460
	100%	-5%	-64%	-94%	265%
<b>cereals</b>	1121509	11874	-34509	17542	974254
	100%	1%	-3%	2%	87%
<b>maize-rice</b>	78183	88	-533	2933	75695
	100%	0%	-1%	4%	97%
<b>citrus fruits</b>	102999	5220	36241	3909	57524
	100%	5%	35%	4%	56%
<b>groundnuts-</b>	1912	23	265	293	1331
<b>sunflower-soybeans</b>	100%	1%	14%	15%	70%
<b>vanilla-coffee-</b>	-51998	950	14994	26542	-94485
<b>coconuts-bananas</b>	100%	-2%	-29%	-51%	182%
<b>tea</b>	-19825	456	-4069	-2662	-13550
	100%	-2%	21%	13%	68%
<b>natural honey</b>	-39	51	50	166	-305
	100%	-131%	-128%	-426%	782%
<b>wool</b>	1409	39	-176	-369	1914
	100%	3%	-12%	-26%	136%
<b>figs-sugar</b>	487507	170	-1179	2022	486494
	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<b>nuts-cocoa beans</b>	16563	120	2045	-1289	15687
	100%	1%	12%	-8%	95%
<b>margarine</b>	30227	1456	59482	62883	-93847
	100%	5%	197%	208%	-310%

Table A25: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1994-1998 for All Commodity Groups case (mt)

		due to	due to	due to	due to
	actual	increase in	commodity	market	increased
	increase	world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
EGYPT	-43559	26093	-12890	-15728	-41100
	100%	-60%	30%	36%	94%
LIBYA	-10067	2114	-1889	1549	-11744
	100%	-21%	19%	-15%	117%
OTH. AFRICAN COUNTRIES	267802	83150	-37429	396254	-174174
	100%	31%	-14%	148%	-65%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>					
CANADA	-14702	3734	2645	-6376	-14705
	100%	-25%	-18%	43%	100%
USA	-4338	16798	3192	-10514	-13815
	100%	-387%	-74%	242%	318%
OTH. N. C. AMERICA	-22329	5039	-1543	24796	-50621
	100%	-23%	7%	-111%	227%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
SOUTH AMERICA	-17561	6037	-1116	-1947	-20534
	100%	-34%	6%	11%	117%
<b>ASIA</b>					
CYPRUS	-18378	9729	-1570	61530	-88063
	100%	-53%	9%	-335%	479%
ISRAEL	-20972	67483	-23004	-47579	-17862
	100%	-322%	110%	227%	85%
JAPAN	-8692	2637	389	2646	-14365
	100%	-30%	-4%	-30%	165%
JORDAN	285518	7659	-4154	10921	271156
	100%	3%	-1%	4%	95%
KUWAIT	-43775	9573	-2949	18069	-68472
	100%	-22%	7%	-41%	156%
QATAR	-14523	2943	-395	-2853	-14218
	100%	-20%	3%	20%	98%
SAUDI ARABIA	360343	91490	-23080	-98962	390896
	100%	25%	-6%	-27%	108%
OTH. ASIAN COUNTRIES	116400	135870	-54013	138403	-103860
	100%	117%	-46%	119%	-89%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
BULGARIA	-30365	6372	-2442	-21165	-13129
	100%	-21%	8%	70%	43%
CROATIA	-303	835	-203	-2629	1693
	100%	-276%	67%	868%	-559%
CZECH REP.	-40	2390	-406	52439	-54462
	100%	-5975%	1015%	-131098%	136155%
HUNGARY	347	1364	-369	-1154	506
	100%	393%	-106%	-333%	146%
NORWAY	-1992	772	541	-648	-2658
	100%	-39%	-27%	33%	133%
POLAND	5833	1255	-55	53403	-48770
	100%	22%	-1%	916%	-836%
ROMANIA	-135088	39850	-13202	-104807	-56931
	100%	-29%	10%	78%	42%

<b>RUSSIAN FED.</b>	52122	26285	-3888	-4099	33825
	100%	50%	-7%	-8%	65%
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	-360	1083	-383	16651	-17711
	100%	-301%	106%	-4625%	4920%
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	-3443	1389	254	-2290	-2796
	100%	-40%	-7%	67%	81%
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	-34399	11047	1698	-19343	-27800
	100%	-32%	-5%	56%	81%
<b>UKRAINE</b>	9542	7211	-2248	-6029	10607
	100%	76%	-24%	-63%	111%
<b>European Union</b>					
<b>BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG</b>	7634	10689	3917	17794	-24766
	100%	140%	51%	233%	-324%
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	-1506	9941	1887	35257	-48590
	100%	-660%	-125%	-2341%	3226%
<b>DENMARK</b>	-963	1457	1597	35528	-39545
	100%	-151%	-166%	-3689%	4106%
<b>FRANCE</b>	-34691	15845	3019	-29397	-24158
	100%	-46%	-9%	85%	70%
<b>GERMANY</b>	-25553	46102	28358	-74195	-25819
	100%	-180%	-111%	290%	101%
<b>GREECE</b>	-44462	11162	-1122	17757	-72260
	100%	-25%	3%	-40%	163%
<b>ITALY</b>	-30708	27560	7457	5640	-71365
	100%	-90%	-24%	-18%	232%
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	-51739	23809	4492	-43635	-36406
	100%	-46%	-9%	84%	70%
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	120	2332	-3062	1578	-729
	100%	1943%	-2552%	1315%	-608%
<b>SPAIN</b>	-43181	12607	3743	13450	-72981
	100%	-29%	-9%	-31%	169%
<b>SWEDEN</b>	102	1926	1152	-6853	3877
	100%	1888%	1129%	-6719%	3801%
<b>IRELAND</b>	1573	798	798	-999	976
		51%	51%	-64%	62%
<b>UK</b>	1787	20175	699	4930	-24017
		1129%	39%	276%	-1344%
<b>FINLAND</b>	19	272	176	-719	291
		1432%	926%	-3784%	1532%
<b>OTH. EUROPEAN COUNTRIES</b>	-8452	10209	-1876	36212	-52996
	100%	-121%	22%	-428%	627%
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
<b>OCEANIA</b>	-6020	3292	2172	-5889	-5594
	100%	-55%	-36%	98%	93%

**Table A26: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1994-1998 for All Commodity Groups case (mt)**

		due to	due to	due to	due to
	actual	increase in	commodity	market	increased
	increase	world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>potatoes</b>	-173930	42338	-21802	19602	-214068
	100%	-24%	13%	-11%	123%
<b>tomatoes</b>	27883	21431	2534	-8619	12601
	100%	77%	9%	-31%	45%
<b>onions</b>	33204	20611	5135	-8965	16358
	100%	62%	15%	-27%	49%
<b>pulses</b>	-57164	76079	-75829	50847	-108261
	100%	-133%	133%	-89%	189%
<b>grapes-raisins</b>	47578	36870	38341	-66037	38404
	100%	77%	81%	-139%	81%
<b>pepper</b>	-466	493	-287	368	-1039
	100%	-106%	62%	-79%	223%
<b>apples-pears-peaches</b>	-22719	10034	-10287	84561	-107027
	100%	-44%	45%	-372%	471%
<b>cereals</b>	843430	327671	-123797	222879	416677
	100%	39%	-15%	26%	49%
<b>maize-rice</b>	-72640	15344	10553	10813	-109351
	100%	-21%	-15%	-15%	151%
<b>citrus fruits</b>	-60950	71965	-45792	-22973	-64039
	100%	-118%	75%	38%	105%
<b>groundnuts-</b>	14	583	297	656	-1522
<b>sunflower-soybeans</b>	100%	4164%	2121%	4686%	-10871%
<b>vanilla-coffee-</b>	52	24	-12	136	-96
<b>coconuts-bananas</b>	100%	46%	-23%	262%	-185%
<b>cotton</b>	18757	5017	-11191	16479	8447
	100%	27%	-60%	88%	45%
<b>tobacco</b>	51217	21348	822	-11709	40755
	100%	42%	2%	-23%	80%
<b>tea</b>	12325	961	643	2717	8005
	100%	8%	5%	22%	65%
<b>natural honey</b>	2835	505	-309	1608	1031
	100%	18%	-11%	57%	36%
<b>wool</b>	679	656	-1209	-722	1954
	100%	97%	-178%	-106%	288%
<b>figs-sugar</b>	-238239	91822	46183	164423	-540667
	100%	-39%	-19%	-69%	227%
<b>nuts-cocoa beans</b>	10563	4275	5743	-5755	6300
	100%	40%	54%	-54%	60%
<b>margarine</b>	14549	20349	55163	-13313	-47650
	100%	140%	379%	-92%	-328%



Table A27: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Regions for the Period of 1994-1998 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Figs-Sugar' case (mt)

	actual	due to	due to	due to	due to
	increase	increase in	commodity	market	increased
		world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
<b>AFRICA</b>					
<b>EGYPT</b>	-41067	24030	-12216	-21823	-31123
	100%	-59%	30%	53%	76%
<b>LIBYA</b>	-9569	1930	-1844	584	-10142
	100%	-20%	19%	-6%	106%
<b>OTH. AFRICAN COUNTRIES</b>	270540	78859	-33971	395433	-169781
	100%	29%	-13%	146%	-63%
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>					
<b>CANADA</b>	-12489	2859	2409	-4793	-12964
	100%	-23%	-19%	38%	104%
<b>USA</b>	2089	11803	1521	-11149	-86
	100%	565%	73%	-534%	-4%
<b>OTH. N. C. AMERICA</b>	-21957	4635	-1416	25789	-50964
	100%	-21%	6%	-117%	232%
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	-12179	4352	-1654	516	-15393
	100%	-36%	14%	-4%	126%
<b>ASIA</b>					
<b>CYPRUS</b>	-16125	8583	-1535	62652	-85822
	100%	-53%	10%	-389%	532%
<b>ISRAEL</b>	-15657	63018	-20760	-47969	-9934
	100%	-402%	133%	306%	63%
<b>JAPAN</b>	-6450	1989	205	3684	-12328
	100%	-31%	-3%	-57%	191%
<b>JORDAN</b>	288052	6783	-4111	13088	272356
	100%	2%	-1%	5%	95%
<b>KUWAIT</b>	-41529	8258	-3023	19870	-66639
	100%	-20%	7%	-48%	160%
<b>QATAR</b>	-10568	1927	-768	367	-12093
	100%	-18%	7%	-3%	114%
<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b>	375582	81527	-22284	-91944	408283
	100%	22%	-6%	-24%	109%
<b>OTH. ASIAN COUNTRIES</b>	120241	127251	-49283	135791	-93518
	100%	106%	-41%	113%	-78%
<b>EUROPE</b>					
<b>BULGARIA</b>	-27481	5555	-2458	-19175	-11403
	100%	-20%	9%	70%	41%
<b>CROATIA</b>	131	532	-317	-973	889
	100%	406%	-242%	-743%	679%
<b>CZECH. REP.</b>	2597	1689	-639	82	1465
	100%	65%	-25%	3%	56%
<b>HUNGARY</b>	1076	1126	-408	-513	871
	100%	105%	-38%	-48%	81%
<b>NORWAY</b>	1008	208	272	159	369
	100%	21%	27%	16%	37%
<b>POLAND</b>	6728	845	-200	2017	4067
	100%	13%	-3%	30%	60%
<b>ROMANIA</b>	-132141	36989	-12006	-107416	-49708
	100%	-28%	9%	81%	38%

<b>RUSSIAN FED.</b>	55122	22802	-4016	-10806	47142
	100%	41%	-7%	-20%	86%
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	409	857	-435	16992	-17005
	100%	210%	-106%	4155%	-4158%
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	-2274	1061	165	-762	-2738
	100%	-47%	-7%	34%	120%
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	-27399	7547	475	-11066	-24356
	100%	-28%	-2%	40%	89%
<b>UKRAINE</b>	12079	6356	-2225	-24731	32679
	100%	53%	-18%	-205%	271%
<b>European Union</b>					
<b>BELGIUM-LUXEMBURG</b>	14126	7559	2881	-3687	7374
	100%	54%	20%	-26%	52%
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	7574	6315	513	-22017	22762
	100%	83%	7%	-291%	301%
<b>DENMARK</b>	933	773	1308	4101	-5249
	100%	83%	140%	440%	-563%
<b>FRANCE</b>	-24261	10364	1000	-17503	-18122
	100%	-43%	-4%	72%	75%
<b>GERMANY</b>	38671	21785	17679	-42708	41915
	100%	56%	46%	-110%	108%
<b>GREECE</b>	-40462	9422	-1326	4099	-52657
	100%	-23%	3%	-10%	130%
<b>ITALY</b>	-9708	19079	4550	-5627	-27710
	100%	-197%	-47%	58%	285%
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	-27739	18497	3138	-31312	-18062
	100%	-67%	-11%	113%	65%
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	397	1962	-3108	2020	-478
	100%	494%	-783%	509%	-120%
<b>SPAIN</b>	-39181	22802	2895	3746	-65388
	100%	-58%	-7%	-10%	167%
<b>SWEDEN</b>	3102	604	530	-214	2182
	100%	19%	17%	-7%	70%
<b>IRELAND</b>	1511	738	820	-1092	1045
	100%	49%	54%	-72%	69%
<b>UK</b>	-9474	17833	791	6664	-34762
	100%	-188%	-8%	-70%	367%
<b>FINLAND</b>	-347	225	168	-598	-142
	100%	-65%	-48%	172%	41%
<b>OTH. EUROPEAN C.</b>	1856	6295	-3396	50321	-57364
	100%	-123%	66%	-984%	1122%
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
<b>OCEANIA</b>	-548	1555	1409	-3521	10
	100%	-284%	-257%	643%	-2%

**Table A28: The Analysis of the Changes in Turkey's Agricultural Exports with respect to Commodity Groups for the Period of 1994-1998 for All Commodity Groups Excluding 'Figs-Sugar' case (mt)**

		due to	due to	due to	due to
	actual	increase in	commodity	market	increased
	increase	world trade	composition	distribution	competitiveness
potatoes	-173930	40422	-19886	19602	-214068
	100%	-23%	11%	-11%	123%
tomatoes	27883	20462	3504	-8619	12601
	100%	73%	13%	-31%	45%
onions	33204	19678	6067	-8965	16358
	100%	59%	18%	-27%	49%
pulses	-57164	71637	-72386	50847	-108261
	100%	-125%	127%	-89%	189%
grapes-raisins	47578	35202	40010	-66037	38404
	100%	74%	84%	-139%	81%
pepper	-466	471	-295	368	-1039
	100%	-101%	63%	-79%	223%
apples-pears-peaches	-22719	9580	-9833	84561	-107027
	100%	-42%	43%	-372%	471%
cereals	843430	312844	-108970	222879	416677
	100%	37%	-13%	26%	49%
maize-rice	-72640	14650	11248	10813	-109351
	100%	-20%	-15%	-15%	151%
citrus fruits	-60950	68708	-42535	-22973	-64039
	100%	-113%	70%	38%	105%
groundnuts-	14	557	323	656	-1522
sunflower-soybeans	100%	3979%	2307%	4686%	-10871%
vanilla-coffee-	52	23	-11	136	-96
coconuts-bananas	100%	44%	-21%	262%	-185%
cotton	18757	4790	-10963	16479	8447
	100%	26%	-58%	88%	45%
tobacco	51217	20382	1788	-11709	40755
	100%	40%	3%	-23%	80%
tea	12325	918	686	2717	8005
	100%	7%	6%	22%	65%
natural honey	2835	483	-286	1608	1031
	100%	17%	-10%	57%	36%
wool	679	626	-1179	-722	1954
	100%	92%	-174%	-106%	288%
nuts-cocoa beans	10563	4082	5936	-5755	6300
	100%	39%	56%	-54%	60%
margarine	14549	19428	56084	-13313	-47650
	100%	134%	385%	-92%	-328%

Table A29: The CMS Analysis of the Turkey's Agricultural Exports for the Period of 1989-1994 (mt)

1989-1994 QUANTITY DATA (mt)			
For all commodity groups			
Turkey's exports in 1989:	2.296.782		
Turkey's exports in 1994:	4.157.779		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	1.860.998	
Due to increase in world trade:		48.357	3%
Due to commodity composition:		417.975	22%
Due to market distribution:		3.324.542	179%
Due to increased competitiveness:		-2.109.808	-113%

1989-1994 QUANTITY DATA (mt)			
For all commodity groups excluding tobacco			
Turkey's exports in 1989:	2.178.728		
Turkey's exports in 1994:	4.042.263		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	1.863.536	
Due to increase in world trade:		38.832	2%
Due to commodity composition:		344.710	18%
Due to market distribution:		3.342.387	179%
Due to increased competitiveness:		-2.042.324	-110%

1989-1994 QUANTITY DATA (mt)			
For all commodity groups excluding tobacco and cotton			
Turkey's exports in 1989:	2.079.184		
Turkey's exports in 1994:	4.015.113		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	1.935.930	
Due to increase in world trade:		37.892	2%
Due to commodity composition:		345.871	18%
Due to market distribution:		427.023	22%
Due to increased competitiveness:		945.200	49%

**Table A30: The CMS Analysis of the Turkey's Agricultural Exports for the Period of 1994-1998 (mt)**

<b>1994-1998 QUANTITY DATA (mt)</b>			
<b>For all commodity groups</b>			
Turkey's exports in 1994:	4.157.779		
Turkey's exports in 1998:	4.594.758		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	436.979	
Due to increase in world trade:		768.379	176%
Due to commodity composition:		-125.102	-29%
Due to market distribution:		436.996	100%
Due to increased competitiveness:		-643.188	-147%

<b>1994-1998 QUANTITY DATA (mt)</b>			
<b>For all commodity groups excluding figs and sugar</b>			
Turkey's exports in 1994:	3.660.919		
Turkey's exports in 1998:	4.336.138		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	675.218	
Due to increase in world trade:		645.943	96%
Due to commodity composition:		-140.671	-21%
Due to market distribution:		272.573	40%
Due to increased competitiveness:		-102.520	-15%

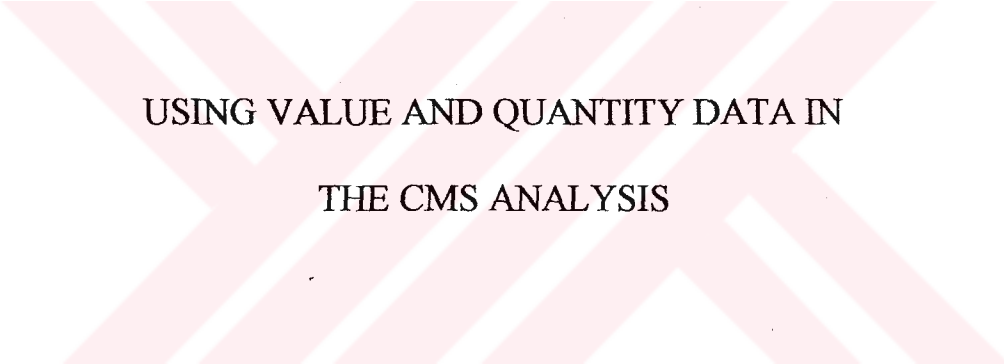
**Table 31: The CMS Analysis of the Turkey's Agricultural Exports for the Period of 1989-1998 (mt)**

<b>1989-1998 QUANTITY DATA (mt)</b>			
<b>For all commodity groups</b>			
Turkey's exports in 1989:	2.296.789		
Turkey's exports in 1998:	4.594.758		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	2.297.969	
Due to increase in world trade:		481.753	21%
Due to commodity composition:		358.428	16%
Due to market distribution:		4.167.576	191%
Due to increased competitiveness:		-2.752.086	-120%

<b>1989-1998 QUANTITY DATA (mt)</b>			
<b>For all commodity groups excluding tobacco</b>			
Turkey's exports in 1989:	2.178.734		
Turkey's exports in 1998:	4.428.025		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	2.249.291	
Due to increase in world trade:		448.525	20%
Due to commodity composition:		270.317	12%
Due to market distribution:		4.216.807	187%
Due to increased competitiveness:		2.728.656	-121%

<b>1989-1998 QUANTITY DATA (mt)</b>			
<b>For all commodity groups excluding tobacco and cotton</b>			
Turkey's exports in 1989:	2.079.186		
Turkey's exports in 1998:	4.264.392		
	<b>Change in exports:</b>	2.185.206	
Due to increase in world trade:		446.126	20%
Due to commodity composition:		295.521	14%
Due to market distribution:		542.125	25%
Due to increased competitiveness:		976.857	45%

## APPENDIX B



USING VALUE AND QUANTITY DATA IN  
THE CMS ANALYSIS

Table B1 : The period of 1989-1998 (1000\$)  
For all commodity groups

WORLD

	WORLD		AFRICA	
	1989	1998	1989	1998
	WORLD	WORLD	EGYPT	EGYPT
potatoes	1.493.876	1.674.852	6.115	23.405
tomatoes	1.750.891	3.143.574	4	24
onions	533.122	1.220.048	23	0
pulses	2.021.970	2.369.308	12.335	72.956
grapes-raisins	2.099.879	3.193.074	62	3.043
pepper	736.101	1.286.311	7.865	17.138
apples-pears-peaches	3.163.866	4.696.210	127	21.000
cereals	19.545.028	17.605.076	1.082.000	1.102.377
maize-rice	14.358.615	11.029.359	210.390	388.346
citrus fruits	4.125.767	5.283.483	205	0
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	8.529.934	12.115.483	14.760	33.471
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	14.747.768	22.151.337	10.247	22.673
cotton	6.363.299	8.002.129	60.000	552
tobacco	11.520.320	19.585.104	84.255	220.495
tea	2.278.536	2.933.651	104.095	99.635
natural honey	290.997	482.527		
wool	7.254.760	5.480.481	20.929	18.732
figs-sugar	12.653.624	11.556.435	183.501	290.647
nuts-cocoa beans	5.836.817	11.181.300	2.290	1.563
margarine	509.505	1.470.722		
TOTAL	118.814.675	152.378.260	1.799.203	2.316.057
GROWTH RATE	0,282486865			
	28%			

TURKEY

	TURKEY		AFRICA	
	1989	1998	1989	1998
	TURKEY	TURKEY	EGYPT	EGYPT
potatoes	5.575	14.693	0	0
tomatoes	12.710	57.053	0	0
onions	17.071	26.290	1	8
pulses	209.936	196.626	6.809	42.707
grapes-raisins	129.003	233.009	4	1.283
pepper	3.909	7.698	0	0
apples-pears-peaches	26.075	15.995	1	952
cereals	81.072	280.523	1	1.024
maize-rice	1.231	6.295	0	0
citrus fruits	105.361	157.000	1	165
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	1.649	9.300	0	0
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	206	952	1	15
cotton	133.513	55.357	0	0
tobacco	479.086	587.161	0	0
tea	38.233	14.233	100	151
natural honey	5.376	11.089	0	0
wool	3.155	6.027	0	0
figs-sugar	84.714	75.159	1	3.500
nuts-cocoa beans	43.325	71.523	944	245
margarine	55.570	114.207	58	232
TOTAL	1.436.770	1.940.191	7921	50281
change in exports	503.421	35%	42360	
market share	0,012	0,013	0,004	0,022



LIBYA	1989		1998		N.C. AMERICA	
	LIBYA	OTH.AFR.C.	OTH.AFR. C.	CANADA	CANADA	
3.400	650	18.395	33.658	64.935	65.981	
		3	0	102.623	135.519	
		56	2	30.988	52.441	
5.300	15.000	8.491	43.140	18.156	29.406	
		330	3.546	200.507	221.792	
3.700	1.904	12.217	11.738	16.480	31.520	
2.635	15.200	1.733	668	143.200	171.902	
120.140	63.350	471.491	730.081	886	16.276	
86.000	56.000	139.514	306.953	163.721	277.139	
		351	767	212.412	250.000	
		9.235	100.444	115.384	113.793	
9.405	12.690	56.218	113.939	422.336	746.327	
0	0	100.256	195.076	71.583	131.342	
17.868	12.170	961.059	171.557	22.037	84.591	
25.000	40.000	98.770	109.610	56.620	69.647	
50	190	253	920	1.179	3.143	
		30.101	16.783	8.026	4.522	
42.100	93.620	144.815	267.191	218.152	268.019	
3.000	5.100	11.666	31.075	164.254	359.675	
400	1.200	358	14.351	2.317	19.207	
<b>318.998</b>	<b>317.074</b>	<b>2.065.312</b>	<b>2.151.499</b>	<b>2.035.796</b>	<b>3.052.242</b>	

LIBYA	1989		1998		N.C. AMERICA	
	LIBYA	OTH.AFR.C.	OTH.AFR. C.	CANADA	CANADA	
2	0	253	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	1	0	
0	0	39	0	0	0	
2.283	711	23.970	22.782	276	496	
17	7	312	556	6.479	1.389	
55	7	30	0	20	0	
20	0	0	0	0	0	
2.884	1	7.067	86.192	0	0	
19	19	2	0	0	3	
0	0	32	0	0	0	
0	0	6	0	0	0	
130	1	1	3	0	59	
0	0	4.272	1.027	0	0	
440	0	1.007	5.000	47	0	
0	0	0	15	0	4	
28	4	7	0	3	2	
2	0	1	1	0	0	
15	0	176	72	2.254	38	
4	5	95	338	0	1	
26	2	151	420	134	390	
<b>5926</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>37422</b>	<b>116405</b>	<b>9214</b>	<b>2382</b>	
<b>-5169</b>		<b>78983</b>		<b>-6832</b>		
<b>0,019</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,018</b>	<b>0,054</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,001</b>	

USA	SOUTH AMERICA					
	1989 USA	1998 USA	1989 OTH.N.C.AM.	1998 OTH.N.C.AM.	1989 SOUTH AM.	1998 SOUTH AM.
69.617	106.867	2.557	14.502	8.189	40.173	
236.680	872.796	630	4.932	1.153	7.784	
68.988	162.366	2.512	19.337	311	63.178	
45.257	68.199	102.561	149.492	82.204	274.750	
316.073	571.297	4.636	58.498	31.684	75.332	
151.863	312.824	5.718	24.476	6.359	19.754	
147.021	202.261	19.346	117.865	82.290	203.682	
271.458	604.278	123.447	410.148	601.015	1.303.315	
132.450	370.625	548.531	787.088	220.937	1.310.718	
22.458	157.000	1.276	6.208	29	12.203	
36.801	112.114	393.359	918.088	55.069	416.408	
3.638.994	4.892.824	439	19.529	102.220	259.718	
3.490	15.726	30.667	619.189	320.955	683.595	
799.073	1.304.111	2.213	53.167	17.104	160.987	
143.532	182.012	1.020	2.438	14.155	28.616	
30.274	81.020	127	155	2.107	5.115	
316.737	159.765	33.816	16.689	54.345	38.214	
750.645	907.888	186.866	14.480	103.209	355.123	
679.611	1.294.354	34.389	90.631	6.931	176.165	
3.841	9.937	4.358	24.218	104	35.653	
<b>7.864.863</b>	<b>12.388.264</b>	<b>1.498.468</b>	<b>3.351.130</b>	<b>1.710.370</b>	<b>5.470.483</b>	

USA	SOUTH AMERICA					
	1989 USA	1998 USA	1989 OTH.N.C.AM.	1998 OTH.N.C.AM.	1989 SOUTH AM.	1998 SOUTH AM.
6	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	8	4	0	0	0	0
1.151	1.019	647	784	1.278	339	
2.006	1.079	435	1.556	166	7.105	
778	443	1	520	1	1	
0	0	1	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
333	25	0	0	1	1	
1	22	0	0	0	0	
1	678	0	0	53	0	
1	58	0	0	0	0	
1	254	0	0	1	2.053	
266.135	279.000	36	1.000	2.527	17.000	
300	958	0	0	1	1	
1	12	0	0	0	0	
1	121	1	114	0	0	
13.491	527	1	886	1.210	235	
5.388	8.156	67	0	184	790	
3.709	11.621	1	182	120	793	
<b>293304</b>	<b>303980</b>	<b>1193</b>	<b>5043</b>	<b>5543</b>	<b>28318</b>	
<b>10676</b>		<b>3850</b>		<b>22775</b>		
<b>0,037</b>	<b>0,025</b>	<b>0,001</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,005</b>	

ASIA

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
CYPRUS	CYPRUS	ISRAEL	ISRAEL	JAPAN	JAPAN
4.284	4.897	2.769	7.833		
				29.814	76.042
1.547	2.008	7.883	11.289	111.308	107.778
4	261	896	2.705	60.160	61.923
102	397	2.067	4.081	37.097	69.170
				261	1.014
50.137	44.813	163.591	232.884	1.427.590	1.363.811
14.124	23.726	103.621	111.264	2.267.034	2.386.375
				499.977	484.000
445	1.157	125.229	142.922	1.396.130	1.480.000
3.901	6.193	36.307	59.391	1.231.163	1.520.000
6	8	9.695	713	1.344.686	536.742
6.293	363.555	61.244	24.653	1.393.248	2.432.542
681	1.409	5.354	6.961	119.184	180.640
7	187			48.707	34.597
21	48	22.234	99	1.107.844	161.448
8.295	100.445	129.690	120.031	589.658	183.931
3.963	8.656	13.250	40.894	311.519	369.127
1.663	3.688			2.641	13.005
<b>95.473</b>	<b>561.448</b>	<b>683.830</b>	<b>765.720</b>	<b>11.978.021</b>	<b>11.462.145</b>

ASIA

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
CYPRUS	CYPRUS	ISRAEL	ISRAEL	JAPAN	JAPAN
261	163	0	0	0	0
223	215	0	0	0	0
121	162	1	207	0	0
965	793	1.274	3.929	45	0
24	33	2	159	1	940
11	79	117	2	159	2
915	1.000	1	50	0	0
2.168	3.326	6.991	6.581	0	0
465	123	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	20	0	0
125	98	0	0	0	0
2	30	0	0	0	0
35	1	415	297	1	10
90	0	0	0	296	0
89	58	0	0	34.136	0
39	344	0	0	1	24
26	3	0	0	0	0
41	131	2.710	2.700	69	66
111	310	606	2.957	400	199
61	222	456	1.301	1.677	2.880
<b>5773</b>	<b>7091</b>	<b>12574</b>	<b>18204</b>	<b>36786</b>	<b>4121</b>
<b>1318</b>		<b>5630</b>		<b>-32664</b>	
<b>0,060</b>	<b>0,013</b>	<b>0,018</b>	<b>0,024</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,000</b>

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
JORDAN	JORDAN	KUWAIT	KUWAIT	QATAR	QATAR	
	4.356	4.000	13.456	8.800	1.388	2.800
	1.160	0	26.938	12.665	1.718	5.400
	4.600	2.600	8.382	11.155	2.026	3.300
	10.930	8.502	7.120	7.975	1.365	1.517
	2.444	8.725	7.661	6.634	1.301	2.500
	246	258	1.228	487	128	140
	4.364	6.919	24.216	14.332	3.422	4.180
	48.509	263.143	64.513	81.505	15.091	20.000
	58.715	70.600	95.150	87.691	13.588	19.500
	6.532	18.800	41.118	27.800	5.140	7.200
	1.692	1.700	6.152	4.100	93	510
	8.463	14.305	22.069	20.147	5.340	4.760
	1.489	2.768				
	11.183	2.862	70.461	57.407	14.368	13.573
	7.103	15.000	17.175	29.271	5.563	5.700
	796	800	3.049	2.728	405	600
	415	198				
	23.062	416.000	25.290	378.136	4.236	5.600
	993	3.300	33.880	45.614	5.003	7.300
	367	5	4.082	3.093	512	250
	<b>197.419</b>	<b>840.485</b>	<b>471.940</b>	<b>799.540</b>	<b>80.687</b>	<b>104.830</b>

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
JORDAN	JORDAN	KUWAIT	KUWAIT	QATAR	QATAR	
	396	0	1.128	0	0	0
	2.477	0	6.938	139	0	0
	1.629	629	4.007	112	1	0
	3.324	3.672	2.245	587	199	84
	147	14	2.236	225	0	0
	2	5	4	0	1	2
	4.182	100	13.329	550	7	0
	3	42.701	20	0	0	0
	25	0	1	0	0	0
	7.881	753	34.984	1.077	1	43
	15	578	3	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	105	0	14	12	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	81	5	16	0
	7	2	0	0	0	0
	99	14	552	78	17	7
	54	208	34	106	1	1
	10	0	307	7	0	0
	<b>20360</b>	<b>48675</b>	<b>65885</b>	<b>2899</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>137</b>
	<b>28316</b>		<b>-62986</b>		<b>-107</b>	
	<b>0,103</b>	<b>0,058</b>	<b>0,140</b>	<b>0,004</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,001</b>

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
SAUDI ARABIA	SAUDI ARABIA	OTH.ASIAN C.	OTH.ASIAN C.	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA	
	24.375	6.739	65.882	105.223	4.398	13.369
	23.572	53.566	45.003	53.310	32.275	10.624
	26.759	31.936	111.993	187.463	1.445	10.004
	17.986	30.041	438.791	605.490		
	21.990	23.867	156.717	302.975	38.011	26.641
	8.292	5.400	136.724	227.071	5.916	18.454
	66.391	55.358	289.192	488.197	42.898	16.954
	618.970	784.592	6.979.654	5.234.410	1.736	42.146
	211.556	630.758	3.917.731	272.490	32.891	47.870
	82.243	96.200	426.284	496.454	68.126	44.100
	1.313	1.966	1.260.757	2.485.151	10.768	36.057
	56.479	85.774	232.399	750.255	300.842	314.518
	521	674	171.547	3.401.417	47.936	51.924
	251.732	361.094	2.110.506	3.270.354	45.835	75.282
	30.755	55.340	432.117	690.340	5.409	9.719
	3.929	14.738	11.325	23.106	5.851	8.539
	416	1.630	1.363.879	1.031.596	19.625	12.042
	44.540	188.715	2.279.059	2.319.160	5.230	25.967
	45.045	61.035	353.699	550.720	105.080	163.960
	4.138	5.995	209.154	448.926	6.802	14.255
	<b>1.541.002</b>	<b>2.495.418</b>	<b>20.992.413</b>	<b>22.944.108</b>	<b>781.074</b>	<b>942.425</b>

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
SAUDI ARABIA	SAUDI ARABIA	OTH.ASIAN C.	OTH.ASIAN C.	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA	
	1.538	108	1.962	12.839	1	2
	799	8.787	69	882	394	113
	8.418	10.810	933	2.068	136	392
	10.691	10.473	82.038	75.358	200	378
	1.701	674	3.855	5.098	1.642	7.285
	43	17	71	43	13	42
	3.744	7.500	419	991	71	250
	3	47.236	49.322	66.230	0	0
	60	12	216	27	1	2
	3.946	15.517	305	12.453	7.494	10.448
	83	1	699	1.471	1	1.269
	26	11	20	4	1	55
	43	48	4.661	23.638	45	0
	0	0	12.702	56.306	2.760	5.000
	0	0	171	7.848	27	1.087
	1.484	1.739	223	45	9	171
	0	0	237	588	183	0
	1.055	2.000	823	848	1.794	4.997
	21	1.475	1.626	3.836	12.000	4.262
	132	43	826	3.129	1.540	2.601
	<b>33787</b>	<b>106450</b>	<b>161178</b>	<b>273702</b>	<b>28310</b>	<b>38354</b>
	<b>72663</b>		<b>112524</b>		<b>10044</b>	
	<b>0,022</b>	<b>0,043</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,012</b>	<b>0,036</b>	<b>0,041</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
BELGIUM-LUX.	BELGIUM-LUX.	BULGARIA	BULGARIA	AREA F. CZECH.	AREA F. CZECH.
75.575	146.715	13.800	2.228	7.240	10.989
11.813	50.864			16.000	29.095
17.836	57.404	170	432	1.000	12.799
127.757	108.817	8.120	1.362	1.400	8.716
59.419	14.105	45	435	21.800	29.704
11.228	19.393	2.090	1.876	5.600	12.208
176.544	319.214	610	1.118	12.838	34.300
510.759	682.842	68.330	140	4.679	19.075
385.440	253.767	216.700	9.445	50.949	56.716
149.966	284.000	19.730	6.700	60.268	80.100
445.144	492.549	29.085	5.097	14.200	30.644
420.824	1.221.711	31.375	12.795	106.400	189.600
68.857	86.378	143.000	41.105	180.613	136.188
31.588	576.575	534	38.071	11.001	239.613
12.035	29.959	1.350	226	6.935	10.718
7.759	14.311	1.270	63		
374.214	144.817	12.670	5.446	136.490	69.158
40.262	657.466	194.400	55.053	191.040	26.082
228.405	416.042	16.700	5.659	41.896	118.124
12.679	89.958	3.200	6.696	296	18.537
<b>3.168.104</b>	<b>5.666.887</b>	<b>763.179</b>	<b>193.947</b>	<b>870.645</b>	<b>1.132.366</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
BELGIUM-LUX.	BELGIUM-LUX.	BULGARIA	BULGARIA	AREA F. CZECH.	AREA F. CZECH.
0	0	1	21	0	0
21	0	1	67	1	41
1	27	1	30	1	629
5.071	2.117	6.989	17	424	1
6.990	13.435	36	1	1.001	714
8	249	1	10	0	0
75	60	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	44	0	0
2.047	5.008	388	1.157	9.797	3.173
0	0	1	897	0	0
1	4	0	0	0	0
993	331	636	29	9.596	4.093
4.645	40.000	1	12	2.800	14.021
168	6	0	0	0	0
56	125	0	0	0	0
17	1.514	1	63	0	0
1.324	697	1	2	1	502
1	3.052	487	437	2.943	7.164
1.816	5.623	1	101	1	1.450
<b>23235</b>	<b>72250</b>	<b>8545</b>	<b>2888</b>	<b>26565</b>	<b>31789</b>
<b>49015</b>		<b>-5658</b>		<b>5224</b>	
<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,013</b>	<b>0,011</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,031</b>	<b>0,028</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
DENMARK	DENMARK	FRANCE	FRANCE	GERMANY	GERMANY
11.291	14.613	116.266	94.616	197.517	181.039
14.376	21.788	281.387	299.476	433.608	635.894
3.529	6.050	32.087	51.654	75.486	126.029
5.769	7.023	81.417	77.518	220.033	61.527
18.321	22.130	146.999	188.540	312.212	461.835
3.256	8.196	37.874	51.292	79.774	122.552
40.229	37.925	197.559	247.529	619.588	890.491
24.426	57.931	97.600	84.761	845.770	234.308
32.260	38.835	247.604	343.250	652.718	381.940
30.111	35.500	641.615	671.000	606.786	683.000
24.516	60.783	126.453	314.373	1.029.770	1.133.451
162.759	213.000	1.099.759	1.250.961	2.497.453	3.007.314
4.319	6.691	207.227	178.073	582.639	243.690
90.215	124.584	869.384	1.714.705	799.932	1.424.745
8.192	10.618	51.100	75.383	69.853	129.381
3.110	10.560	11.941	24.374	80.612	136.481
17.739	14.178	591.125	2.508.080	602.583	289.621
4.775	39.976	287.067	326.960	397.245	221.621
81.054	160.000	465.713	1.105.964	826.867	1.365.608
3.507	17.200	76.867	127.719	22.500	52.876
<b>583.754</b>	<b>907.581</b>	<b>5.667.044</b>	<b>9.736.228</b>	<b>10.952.946</b>	<b>11.783.403</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
DENMARK	DENMARK	FRANCE	FRANCE	GERMANY	GERMANY *
0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	515	34	1.095	274
27	53	237	241	570	765
73	225	6.506	1.927	2.486	6.298
467	642	3.465	12.691	15.891	43.937
6	5	58	87	1.869	3.842
4	0	1	118	1.607	2.600
0	0	0	0	2	98
1	1	1	1.740	19	1.497
954	143	3.186	1.234	5.521	5.930
1	6	31	1.555	60	113
1	10	5	123	8	50
1	14	3.720	633	20.567	3.026
7.621	4.251	5.221	9.173	60.910	32.346
1	0	91	0	426	1.499
9	12	134	347	3.217	7.535
0	0	23	198	9	686
696	57	9.727	3.000	19.851	13.979
98	3.903	300	488	5.000	12.289
706	2.505	5.358	9.000	24.995	35.000
<b>10665</b>	<b>11828</b>	<b>38577</b>	<b>42589</b>	<b>164107</b>	<b>171765</b>
<b>1162</b>		<b>4011</b>		<b>7658</b>	
<b>0,018</b>	<b>0,013</b>	<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,004</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,015</b>

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
GREECE	GREECE	HUNGARY	HUNGARY	ITALY	ITALY	
	17.950	37.840	3.598	5.558	95.256	101.873
	44	3.871	97	1.949	17.898	36.556
	2.731	3.064			2.200	13.562
	19.828	21.324	4.246	2.077	147.967	141.887
	7	13.927	1.628	3.729	30.700	40.168
	3.158	5.407	5.284	6.828	10.757	20.492
	743	19.196	38	2.201	131.941	148.731
	65.854	149.438	9.834	2.315	1.626.419	1.309.902
	20.197	87.579	32.631	24.199	261.263	200.937
	2.984	11.200	16.463	23.400	22.892	156.000
	68.261	122.509	11.665	30.956	302.710	336.206
	80.015	135.680	67.084	85.833	856.343	1.284.909
	59.928	11.042	65.357	29.159	576.874	591.945
	83.025	251.207	25.362	74.262	976.792	1.315.654
	2.104	2.146	589	6.281	20.868	33.282
	3.978	5.413	1.720	672	13.494	19.364
	15.876	7.425	6.580	10.426	727.454	516.499
	76.562	10.115	5.826	2.455	126.389	311.994
	37.963	66.124	29.497	43.360	219.925	297.920
	3.052	17.599	6.100	8.972	19.841	32.933
	<b>564.260</b>	<b>982.106</b>	<b>293.599</b>	<b>364.632</b>	<b>6.187.983</b>	<b>6.910.814</b>

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
GREECE	GREECE	HUNGARY	HUNGARY	ITALY	ITALY	
	5	0	0	0	1	272
	35	0	1	12	1	0
	689	90	2	132	88	49
	8.389	2.314	1	2	24.490	4.823
	1	490	501	165	15.160	20.147
	24	11	0	0	76	60
	25	48	0	0	11	0
	1	596	0	0	0	22.143
	11	20	0	0	41	2.478
	88	18	2.559	2.678	28	305
	1	24	1	49	560	439
	0	0	0	0	1	47
	3.105	901	1	74	18.561	6.601
	501	12.000	1.139	2.657	7.699	14.000
	1	31	0	0	1	1
	1	63	0	0	0	0
	17	0	1	38	132	75
	495	1.000	42	224	7.361	14.075
	206	1.142	197	1	600	11.127
	1.346	1.421	2	285	2.019	6.000
	<b>14941</b>	<b>20170</b>	<b>4447</b>	<b>6318</b>	<b>76829</b>	<b>102639</b>
	<b>5229</b>		<b>1871</b>		<b>25810</b>	
	<b>0,026</b>	<b>0,021</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,017</b>	<b>0,012</b>	<b>0,015</b>



1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	NORWAY	POLAND	POLAND
72.894	126.911	4.977	10.762	14	12.716
50.923	257.071	12.182	17.257	271	33.580
12.384	43.482	1.386	3.847		
234.653	123.709	2.898	2.785		
113.000	195.822	23.700	32.713	7.043	59.713
27.972	91.080	1.986	4.931	2.041	20.965
179.473	266.087	44.190	51.072	539	31.092
577.411	491.968	66.461	38.295	209.639	105.170
587.110	414.202	8.936	19.468	43.514	80.408
260.067	382.000	37.775	50.500	32.744	144.000
1.116.167	1.362.147	83.137	83.821	7.382	32.852
540.352	498.512	142.544	166.661	114.376	242.280
12.196	7.991	1.822	95	127.435	117.813
610.326	890.028	65.411	61.849	78.053	197.421
35.054	58.015	9.940	11.624	48.263	86.785
11.289	12.542	268	354	1.059	2.092
21.371	17.389	2.106	2.397	62.568	27.080
546.717	57.308	55.307	67.221	31.270	6.417
604.392	771.820	54.230	76.124	26.556	112.071
17.254	33.170	1.086	11.009	4.800	10.565
<b>5.631.005</b>	<b>6.101.254</b>	<b>620.342</b>	<b>712.785</b>	<b>797.567</b>	<b>1.323.020</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	NORWAY	POLAND	POLAND
0	0	0	0	0	0
55	7	0	7	0	27
9	158	0	6	0	634
766	1.503	27	71	0	9
12.022	33.875	646	777	3.032	235
474	1.169	3	2	0	0
105	426	11	8	0	0
1	2.780	0	0	0	1
6	0	0	0	0	0
815	7.221	14	40	1.740	1.342
1	19	0	2	0	2
1	134	0	0	0	0
202	962	0	1	7.298	284
33.008	23.183	0	1	1.570	8.000
977	546	3	0	0	938
19	228	0	0	0	0
351	1.365	0	1	26	0
3.291	3.000	742	751	5	30
70	345	92	82	0	2
2.899	7.000	84	600	0	1.174
<b>55071</b>	<b>83922</b>	<b>1622</b>	<b>2351</b>	<b>13671</b>	<b>12679</b>
<b>28851</b>		<b>729</b>		<b>-992</b>	
<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,014</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,017</b>	<b>0,010</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	ROMANIA	SPAIN	SPAIN
49.873	54.968			84.891	139.123
108	9.038			7.928	3.381
5.756	11.251			2.664	18.376
18.583	29.929			99.639	194.266
4.702	31.749			6.186	24.844
2.077	4.817	450	3.746	15.424	45.859
22.304	72.061			53.540	100.416
122.136	283.866			41.333	559.386
116.337	248.971			327.190	444.436
3.607	18.000	11.070	20.600	140	47.300
322.961	225.407	2.750	34.068	681.595	1.027.794
91.774	224.485	19.800	57.748	346.232	590.144
259.256	298.138	147.000	49.258	170.662	96.102
28.526	79.666	17.633	96.803	36.046	707.097
1.043	1.733	640	1.437	6.323	6.427
769	1.840			4.315	12.932
62.545	31.985	14.750	3.350	83.276	50.690
134.926	155.059	103.000	98.427	137.718	336.381
35.384	94.243	4.750	13.877	151.133	242.268
699	8.953			3.465	16.936
<b>1.283.366</b>	<b>1.886.159</b>	<b>321.843</b>	<b>379.314</b>	<b>2.259.700</b>	<b>4.664.158</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	ROMANIA	SPAIN	SPAIN
0	17	1	315	17	0
0	0	1	9,550	0	0
39	0	1	2.629	1	7
3.314	1.237	1	280	8.409	2.653
96	644	1	529	2.228	4.499
0	0	1	224	1	1
0	0	1	200	0	0
2.520	611	1	14	1	421
0	0	1	14	0	0
0	28	763	14.431	1	320
0	0	1	441	1	1.013
0	0	1	26	0	0
5.762	7.464	20.287	945	2.410	663
1.930	4.000	1	4.000	13.750	6.324
0	0	1	3	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	193	1	35
1.075	1.684	1	68	2.326	2.000
0	5	261	0	45	1.218
0	2	1	1.535	1.048	3.000
<b>14736</b>	<b>15692</b>	<b>21327</b>	<b>35395</b>	<b>30237</b>	<b>22155</b>
<b>956</b>		<b>14068</b>		<b>-8083</b>	
<b>0,011</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,066</b>	<b>0,093</b>	<b>0,013</b>	<b>0,005</b>

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
SWEDEN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	IRELAND	IRELAND	
	6.992	9.107	5.472	8.817	17.056	20.816
	53.441	71.602	43.992	41.167	13.573	16.990
	8.808	12.268	2.315	7.446	5.092	13.297
	5.061	3.638	6.732	9.247	9.021	8.466
	35.942	41.904	45.532	53.417	14.390	17.849
	5.671	14.037	4.776	7.151	1.099	2.304
	84.725	100.667	40.377	61.216	34.935	37.977
	14.510	29.231	82.142	52.063	50.615	69.833
	21.298	35.770	47.964	39.819	6.866	15.944
	89.064	90.600	106.585	99.500	24.984	26.946
	8.890	10.891	41.923	50.004	1.115	8.990
	319.092	469.311	243.681	291.536	24.136	51.700
	5.295	8.673	125.183	69.193	37.127	8.822
	103.135	102.173	141.083	203.421	17.807	70.595
	14.508	26.015	8.213	17.100	25.161	27.687
	4.157	6.233	10.344	13.670	1.497	2.232
	1.683	699	10.211	3.632	20.514	12.138
	13.477	21.706	42.039	51.250	8.010	8.666
	78.738	110.778	77.799	104.256	88.403	164.133
	7.886	13.497	5.150	2.532	10.443	21.904
	<b>882.373</b>	<b>1.178.800</b>	<b>1.091.513</b>	<b>1.186.437</b>	<b>411.844</b>	<b>607.289</b>

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
SWEDEN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	IRELAND	IRELAND	
	1	0	0	0	0	0
	44	86	1	12	1	10
	10	7	75	490	0	0
	177	579	293	226	1	43
	833	243	7.889	3.380	5.855	4.328
	8	61	11	16	1	5
	357	150	31	35	0	0
	1	1	339	0	0	0
	0	0	0	6	0	0
	781	834	79	108	0	0
	1	7	1	1	0	0
	1	5	1	7	0	0
	320	0	13.910	686	0	0
	1.948	1.495	11.597	7.788	1	85
	1	2	2	15	1	18
	8	29	18	22	0	0
	0	0	0	0	1	138
	2.360	2.421	4.144	4.740	22	0
	258	65	600	1.793	117	0
	366	2.437	1.944	2.866	1	5
	<b>7475</b>	<b>8422</b>	<b>40935</b>	<b>22189</b>	<b>6001</b>	<b>4632</b>
	<b>947</b>		<b>-18746</b>		<b>-1369</b>	
	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,038</b>	<b>0,019</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,008</b>

UK	1989 UK	1998 FINLAND	1989 FINLAND	1998 OTH.EUROP.C.	1989 OTH.EUROP.C.	1998
	117.897	177.666	332	2.935	6.869	19.187
	200.000	315.163	21.692	24.593	53.051	23.761
	56.798	106.825	3.446	4.853	6.185	9.620
	133.312	106.876	2.195	918	9.959	20.376
	302.755	437.265	17.080	18.620	3.875	27.969
	15.786	45.714	8.162	5.509	5.256	6.321
	475.162	546.491	52.124	47.521	2.897	4.549
	84.694	270.876	11.027	55.526	237.573	167.825
	223.500	281.038	10.887	18.279	345.865	341.865
	308.701	478.800	88.879	56.666	52.278	72.938
	154.528	396.232	9.162	43.462	288.861	32.380
	349.244	693.874	60.337	289.041	601.947	805.782
	69.291	43.729	6.240	24	213.481	41.125
	408.413	786.214	41.246	63.563	283.253	145.425
	347.200	365.438	6.830	10.565	5.989	10.119
	18.321	35.682	673	2.401	3.397	806
	403.727	189.829	3.122	14.654	86.336	12.417
	386.484	910.620	20.748	34.951	436.458	136.425
	571.341	885.393	43.958	43.425	43.440	154.509
	64.279	66.489	533	32.791	1.713	25.480
	<b>4.691.433</b>	<b>7.140.214</b>	<b>408.673</b>	<b>770.297</b>	<b>2.688.683</b>	<b>2.058.879</b>

UK	1989 UK	1998 FINLAND	1989 FINLAND	1998 OTH.EUROP.C.	1989 OTH.EUROP.C.	1998
	0	0	0	0	1	14
	33	17	2	0	1	710
	27	32	0	0	1	54
	4.564	6.531	0	0	179	983
	22.653	47.100	800	476	2.262	733
	15	617	1	0	40	115
	801	100	138	0	216	0
	0	0	3	0	774	0
	1	33	0	0	22	14
	6.458	19.131	45	0	3.202	2.050
	0	0	0	0	1	9
	1	35	0	0	0	25
	3.835	144	0	0	12.419	157
	481	746	2.511	0	1.392	10
	645	525	0	0	9	82
	16	346	0	0	1	0
	2.039	752	0	0	72	135
	2.210	3.754	244	109	2.282	3.479
	131	227	52	67	100	0
	2.381	1.169	127	284	1.166	5.523
	<b>46291</b>	<b>81259</b>	<b>3923</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>24141</b>	<b>14094</b>
	<b>34968</b>		<b>-2987</b>		<b>-10047</b>	
	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,011</b>	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,001</b>	<b>0,009</b>	<b>0,007</b>

OCEANIA		FORMER USSR	
1989	1998	1989	1998
OCEANIA	OCEANIA	FORMER USSR	INDEP.R.F.USSR
		294.000	57.476
1.039	3.679	45.709	90.179
682	2.950	4.670	95.015
12.146	11.304		
27.079	35.577	64.988	71.320
9.885	14.809	80.493	26.012
6.426	2.025	159.988	354.799
36.347	28.726	2.717.241	614.470
20.970	36.591	2.482.463	208.757
19.692	29.350	173.215	214.651
35.776	15.893	296.696	117.093
131.681	186.036	303.738	339.381
2.039	63	134.627	297.106
90.589	117.319	842.487	1.695.714
49.726	65.942	480.087	420.432
886	143	2.079	4.524
63.604	31.054	955.828	55.751
49.427	63.196	4.626.129	2.022.133
56.194	121.845	277.906	498.588
2.576	18.861	842	242.262
<b>616.764</b>	<b>785.363</b>	<b>13.943.186</b>	<b>7.425.663</b>

OCEANIA		FORMER USSR	
1989	1998	1989	1998
OCEANIA	OCEANIA	FORMER USSR	INDEP.R.F.USSR
0	0	1	941
0	0	1	36.064
0	0	1	5.861
359	37	20	640
6.231	10.372	1.920	6.191
3	4	1	57
0	0	1	857
2.354	13	6.615	553
0	0	2	234
0	0	12.251	51.353
1	5	1	623
1	11	1	229
0	0	1	1.017
477	0	1	39.762
1	3	35.217	419
3	0	1	62
0	0	5	2
722	2.000	1.483	1.486
400	2.613	9.833	2.616
100	851	1	2.555
<b>10652</b>	<b>15909</b>	<b>67358</b>	<b>151521</b>
<b>5257</b>		<b>84164</b>	
<b>0,017</b>	<b>0,020</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,020</b>

**Table B2 : The period of 1989-1994 (1000\$)**  
**For all commodity groups**

**WORLD**

	WORLD		AFRICA	
	1989	1994	1989	1994
	WORLD	WORLD	EGYPT	EGYPT
potatoes	1.493.876	1.652.804	6.115	18.483
tomatoes	1.750.891	2.400.324	4	0
onions	533.122	1.101.159	23	0
pulses	2.021.970	2.258.532	12.335	71.669
grapes-raisins	2.099.879	2.755.680	62	1.788
pepper	736.101	690.640	7.865	6.350
apples-pears-peaches	3.163.866	4.172.140	127	11.657
cereals	19.545.028	15.960.008	1.082.000	769.332
maize-rice	14.358.615	13.937.990	210.390	263.012
citrus fruits	4.125.767	4.882.604	205	44
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	8.529.934	9.687.397	14.760	24.100
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	14.747.768	18.263.247	10.247	17.124
cotton	5.363.299	8.606.448	60.000	8.000
tobacco	11.520.320	17.204.163	84.255	143.733
tea	2.278.536	2.309.938	104.095	89.619
natural honey	290.997	321.662		
wool	7.254.760	4.276.318	20.929	17.090
figs-sugar	12.653.624	8.656.119	183.501	126.566
nuts-cocoa beans	5.836.817	8.729.770	2.290	1.462
margarine	509.505	909.499		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118.814.675</b>	<b>128.776.442</b>	<b>1.799.203</b>	<b>1.570.029</b>
<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	<b>0,083942901</b>			
	<b>8%</b>			

**TURKEY**

	TURKEY		AFRICA	
	1989	1994	1989	1994
	TURKEY	TURKEY	EGYPT	EGYPT
potatoes	5.582	36.385	0	0
tomatoes	12.718	41.930	0	0
onions	17.069	12.450	0	0
pulses	209.937	166.613	6.809	23.543
grapes-raisins	129.003	189.000	4	415
pepper	3.906	2.517	0	0
apples-pears-peaches	26.081	22.900	1	367
cereals	81.078	137.076	1	4.219
maize-rice	1.233	13.880	1	1.686
citrus fruits	105.363	157.000	0	0
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	1.648	6.293	0	0
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	205	403	0	0
cotton	133.510	31.364	0	0
tobacco	479.085	423.636	0	0
tea	38.234	5.530	100	0
natural honey	5.375	4.912	0	0
wool	3.152	4.256	0	0
figs-sugar	84.715	163.000	1	1.788
nuts-cocoa beans	43.328	49.106	944	210
margarine	55.570	89.639	58	344
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.436.791</b>	<b>1.557.890</b>	<b>7.919</b>	<b>32.573</b>
change in exports	121.100	8%	24655	
market share	0,01209	0,01210	0,004	0,021

LIBYA	1989	1994	1989	1994	N.C.AMERICA	
	LIBYA	LIBYA	OTH.AFR.C.	OTH.AFR. C.	CANADA	CANADA
	3.400	3.500	18.395	33.485	64.935	70.853
			3	30	102.623	110.609
			56	107	30.988	43.059
	5.300	9.800	8.491	41.584	18.156	21.031
			330	819	200.507	210.577
	3.700	1.500	12.217	7.895	16.480	17.100
	2.635	13.160	1.733	144	143.200	152.084
	120.140	125.000	471.491	386.901	886	4.372
	86.000	77.000	139.514	223.798	163.721	171.199
			351	181	212.412	212.556
			9.235	94.601	115.384	87.433
	9.405	21.750	56.218	101.879	422.336	595.167
			100.256	290.983	71.583	61.807
	17.868	8.800	961.059	196.227	22.037	51.586
	25.000	11.700	98.770	108.079	56.620	60.388
	50	30	253	698	1.179	2.469
			30.101	25.116	8.026	5.978
	42.100	33.390	144.815	238.102	218.152	329.209
	3.000	4.800	11.666	18.588	164.254	251.249
	400	1.500	358	11.030	2.317	10.861
	<b>318.998</b>	<b>311.930</b>	<b>2.065.312</b>	<b>1.780.247</b>	<b>2.035.796</b>	<b>2.469.587</b>

LIBYA	1989	1994	1989	1994	N.C.AMERICA	
	LIBYA	LIBYA	OTH.AFR.C.	OTH.AFR. C.	CANADA	CANADA
	2	0	253	6.767	0	0
	0	0	1	3	1	0
	0	0	39	23	0	0
	2.283	3.797	23.970	17.056	276	1.209
	17	116	312	1.457	6.479	11.496
	55	2	30	121	20	19
	20	3.609	1	8	1	16
	2.884	0	7.067	28.132	1	2
	19	26	2	0	0	0
	1	34	32	100	0	0
	0	0	6	16	0	0
	130	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	4.272	932	0	0
	440	0	1.007	3.000	47	0
	1	7	1	120	1	2
	28	4	7	1	3	0
	2	1	1	20	1	39
	15	158	176	713	2.254	3.452
	4	62	95	247	1	94
	26	9	151	521	134	143
	5.929	7.827	37.424	59.237	9.219	16.472
	1899		21813		7253	
	<b>0,019</b>	<b>0,025</b>	<b>0,018</b>	<b>0,033</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,007</b>

USA	SOUTH AMERICA					
	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
USA	USA	OTH.N.C.AM.	OTH.N.C.AM.	SOUTH AM.	SOUTH AM.	
69.617	70.497	2.557	10.429	8.189	61.145	
236.680	385.381	630	17.092	1.153	3.700	
68.988	157.753	2.512	12.949	311	35.352	
45.257	52.214	102.561	51.537	82.204	186.636	
316.073	356.191	4.636	77.153	31.684	46.495	
151.863	141.000	5.718	12.385	6.359	9.648	
147.021	178.742	19.346	157.856	82.290	142.395	
271.458	691.072	123.447	221.565	601.015	1.395.388	
132.450	240.881	548.531	496.564	220.937	947.902	
22.458	82.600	1.276	1.235	29	5.220	
36.801	60.300	393.359	701.482	55.069	239.469	
3.638.994	3.868.000	439	21.579	102.220	237.259	
3.490	7.169	30.667	222.705	320.955	698.116	
799.073	907.092	2.213	21.574	17.104	70.090	
143.532	151.654	1.020	3.150	14.155	22.367	
30.274	51.374	127	173	2.107	2.078	
316.737	162.028	33.816	24.761	54.345	57.624	
750.645	745.227	186.866	28.920	103.209	379.362	
679.611	732.903	34.389	97.120	6.931	112.678	
3.841	3.464	4.358	16.543	104	5.050	
<b>7.864.863</b>	<b>9.045.542</b>	<b>1.498.468</b>	<b>2.196.772</b>	<b>1.710.370</b>	<b>4.657.974</b>	

USA	SOUTH AMERICA					
	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
USA	USA	OTH.N.C.AM.	OTH.N.C.AM.	SOUTH AM.	SOUTH AM.	
6	95	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	4	0	0	0	0
1.151	1.286	647	383	1.278	2.228	
2.006	2.285	435	875	166	1.333	
778	253	0	0	1	1	
1	27	1	700	0	0	
0	0	1	1.838	1	1.134	
333	1.228	0	0	0	0	
1	7	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	53	0	
1	14	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
266.135	212.817	36	3.000	2.527	2.000	
300	18	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
13.491	15.220	1	334	1.210	2.768	
5.388	6.000	67	0	184	1.000	
3.709	10.063	0	0	120	86	
293.300	249.314	1.191	7.131	5.541	10.552	
-43986		5940		5011		
<b>0,037</b>	<b>0,028</b>	<b>0,001</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,002</b>	



## ASIA

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
CYPRUS	CYPRUS	ISRAEL	ISRAEL	JAPAN	JAPAN
4.284	9.305	2.769	11.978		
1.547	2.165	7.883	9.208	29.814	96.126
4	20	896	1.776	111.308	184.553
102	132	2.067	2.900	60.160	70.062
				37.097	39.500
				261	773
50.137	39.678	163.591	247.000	1.427.590	1.650.015
14.124	19.239	103.621	81.276	2.267.034	3.707.281
				499.977	591.000
445	205	125.229	108.000	1.396.130	1.450.000
3.901	7.104	36.307	53.545	1.231.163	1.396.000
6	2	9.695	11.755	1.344.686	647.394
6.293	228.905	61.244	84.834	1.393.248	2.604.114
681	1.042	5.354	7.307	119.184	162.927
7	27			48.707	35.801
21	22	22.234	14.414	1.107.844	480.000
8.295	11.435	129.690	129.910	589.658	546.986
3.963	7.472	13.250	29.214	311.519	311.875
1.663	2.670			2.641	8.643
<b>95.473</b>	<b>329.423</b>	<b>683.830</b>	<b>793.117</b>	<b>11.978.021</b>	<b>13.983.050</b>

## ASIA

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
CYPRUS	CYPRUS	ISRAEL	ISRAEL	JAPAN	JAPAN
261	393	0	0	0	0
224	440	1	2	1	101
121	232	1	54	0	0
965	1.001	1.274	1.187	45	0
24	76	2	144	1	811
11	12	117	13	159	0
915	1.000	0	79	1	161
2.168	4.471	6.991	24.758	0	0
465	754	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	24	0	0
125	123	0	0	0	0
2	3	0	0	0	0
35	2	415	271	296	0
90	350	0	0	34.136	20.000
89	133	0	0	1	1
39	34	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	1	162
41	347	2.710	16.177	69	1.558
111	161	606	1.323	400	0
61	135	456	1.173	1.677	1.422
5.773	9.669	12.575	45.204	36.788	24.216
3895		32629		-12571	
<b>0,060</b>	<b>0,029</b>	<b>0,018</b>	<b>0,057</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,002</b>

	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
JORDAN	JORDAN	KUWAIT	KUWAIT	QATAR	QATAR	
	4.356	5.212	13.456	11.215	1.388	1.637
	1.160	0	26.938	15.140	1.718	3.333
	4.600	2.280	8.382	9.965	2.026	2.704
	10.930	10.584	7.120	6.627	1.365	1.537
	2.444	842	7.661	6.941	1.301	1.608
	246	251	1.228	600	128	958
	4.364	1.484	24.216	16.956	3.422	3.195
	48.509	118.000	64.513	33.627	15.091	6.718
	58.715	63.622	95.150	74.967	13.588	13.411
	6.532	15.801	41.118	26.159	5.140	6.485
	1.692	1.904	6.152	2.833	93	285
	8.463	10.353	22.069	13.280	5.340	4.838
	1.489	2.621				
	11.183	17.712	70.461	75.535	14.368	13.507
	7.103	13.780	17.175	22.743	5.563	6.594
	796	1.221	3.049	1.667	405	492
	415	450				
	23.062	81.954	25.290	29.570	4.236	8.172
	993	2.176	33.880	33.407	5.003	6.700
	367	33	4.082	2.879	512	515
	<b>197.419</b>	<b>350.280</b>	<b>471.940</b>	<b>384.111</b>	<b>80.687</b>	<b>82.689</b>

	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
JORDAN	JORDAN	KUWAIT	KUWAIT	QATAR	QATAR	
	396	945	1.128	120	1	5
	2.477	19	6.938	199	1	158
	1.629	434	4.007	184	1	124
	3.324	2.470	2.245	1.638	199	142
	147	39	2.236	334	1	336
	2	0	4	0	0	0
	4.182	784	13.329	546	7	712
	3	1	20	2.872	0	0
	25	0	1	0	0	0
	7.881	3.506	34.985	1.777	1	1.432
	15	434	3	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	105	0	14	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	20	0	0	0	0
	3	43	81	5	16	0
	7	0	0	0	0	0
	99	254	552	528	17	470
	54	208	34	72	1	170
	10	3	307	44	1	2
	20.361	9.159	65.886	8.320	246	3.551
	-11202		-57566		3305	
	<b>0,103</b>	<b>0,026</b>	<b>0,140</b>	<b>0,022</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,043</b>

EUROPE					
1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
SAUDI ARABIA	SAUDI ARABIA	OTH.ASIAN C.	OTH.ASIAN C.	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
24.375	23.343	65.882	53.323	4.398	9.479
23.572	36.523	45.003	81.579	32.275	48.966
26.759	33.654	111.993	174.038	1.445	2.939
17.986	17.859	438.791	497.814		
21.990	22.421	156.717	246.699	38.011	54.281
8.292	2.820	136.724	150.347	5.916	8.730
66.391	51.730	289.192	542.859	42.898	62.751
618.970	497.002	6.979.654	4.619.059	1.736	13.667
211.556	312.571	3.917.731	3.303.798	32.891	72.039
82.243	110.152	426.284	417.029	68.126	87.600
1.313	3.785	1.260.757	1.707.298	10.768	20.561
56.479	88.859	232.399	797.616	300.842	291.879
521	2.693	171.547	3.972.296	47.936	57.190
251.732	107.018	2.110.506	3.872.085	45.835	72.296
30.755	30.911	432.117	501.775	5.409	7.448
3.929	8.045	11.325	21.078	5.851	7.213
416	6.140	1.363.879	1.370.086	19.625	22.209
44.540	178.677	2.279.059	2.695.360	5.230	8.175
45.045	13.597	353.699	465.779	105.080	147.647
4.138	1.930	209.154	259.680	6.802	7.171
<b>1.541.002</b>	<b>1.549.730</b>	<b>20.992.413</b>	<b>25.749.598</b>	<b>781.074</b>	<b>1.002.241</b>

EUROPE					
1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
SAUDI ARABIA	SAUDI ARABIA	OTH.ASIAN C.	OTH.ASIAN C.	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
1.538	2.436	1.962	5.665	1	6
799	21.165	69	207	394	1.228
8.418	5.247	933	145	136	364
10.691	9.204	82.038	48.008	200	350
1.701	1.855	3.855	2.535	1.642	3.681
43	16	71	545	13	26
3.744	7.383	419	2.569	71	125
3	14.318	49.322	19.387	1	1
60	4	216	6.844	1	872
3.946	22.344	305	2.046	7.494	8.620
83	2	699	348	1	2
26	7	20	107	1	9
43	30	4.661	6.997	45	0
0	0	12.702	31.000	2.760	2.000
1	11	171	722	27	203
1.484	1.508	223	48	9	33
0	0	237	588	183	0
1.055	5.009	823	1.700	1.794	3.730
21	1.547	1.626	3.065	12.000	15.000
132	18	826	1.760	1.540	1.838
33.787	92.104	161.178	134.286	28.311	38.088
58317		-26891		9777	
<b>0,022</b>	<b>0,059</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,036</b>	<b>0,038</b>

	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
BELGIUM-LUX.	BELGIUM-LUX.	BULGARIA	BULGARIA	AREA F. CZECH.	AREA F. CZECH.	
	75.575	131.802	13.800	1.824	7.240	11.022
	11.813	25.103			16.000	18.813
	17.836	41.995	170	926	1.000	7.244
	127.757	106.421	8.120	646	1.400	8.473
	59.419	119.422	45	893	21.800	16.418
	11.228	11.100	2.090	773	5.600	8.090
	176.544	219.301	610	2.161	12.838	22.939
	510.759	627.893	68.330	179	4.679	38.147
	385.440	462.398	216.700	13.035	50.949	39.945
	149.966	251.000	19.730	17.445	60.268	72.847
	445.144	395.000	29.085	911	14.200	12.293
	420.824	878.077	31.375	39.122	106.400	185.940
	68.857	83.776	143.000	34.817	180.613	97.843
	31.588	428.836	534	45.151	11.001	170.739
	12.035	21.359	1.350	759	6.935	6.680
	7.759	7.127	1.270	9		
	374.214	193.290	12.670	5.975	136.490	41.341
	40.262	265.535	194.400	97.984	191.040	15.445
	228.405	310.518	16.700	14.075	41.896	98.343
	12.679	67.561	3.200	7.659	296	14.875
	<b>3.168.104</b>	<b>4.647.514</b>	<b>763.179</b>	<b>284.344</b>	<b>870.645</b>	<b>887.437</b>

	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
BELGIUM-LUX.	BELGIUM-LUX.	BULGARIA	BULGARIA	AREA F. CZECH.	AREA F. CZECH.	
	1	1.438	1	659	1	114
	21	6	1	2.369	1	136
	1	0	1	71	1	183
	5.071	1.818	6.989	409	424	8
	6.990	9.469	36	182	1.001	502
	8	22	1	82	0	0
	75	200	1	150	0	0
	1	1	0	0	0	0
	1	5	1	1	0	0
	2.047	8.673	388	8.822	9.797	4.490
	0	0	1	28	1	15
	1	26	1	13	0	0
	993	238	636	0	9.596	432
	4.645	11.000	0	0	2.800	2.750
	168	208	0	0	0	0
	56	0	0	0	0	0
	17	126	1	724	0	0
	1.324	2.641	1	322	1	766
	1	6.000	487	0	2.943	2.182
	1.816	4.658	1	321	1	101
	23.237	46.530	8.546	14.154	26.567	11.680
	23293		5608		-14888	
	<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,011</b>	<b>0,050</b>	<b>0,031</b>	<b>0,013</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
DENMARK	DENMARK	FRANCE	FRANCE	GERMANY	GERMANY
11.291	16.526	116.266	114.924	197.517	233.362
14.376	16.268	281.387	285.095	433.608	601.885
3.529	5.575	32.087	39.492	75.486	116.844
5.769	3.183	81.417	89.520	220.033	125.709
18.321	24.266	146.999	170.119	312.212	480.232
3.256	4.560	37.874	25.500	79.774	69.300
40.229	46.461	197.559	192.781	619.588	939.207
24.426	60.243	97.600	120.396	845.770	380.070
32.260	49.619	247.604	308.172	652.718	474.077
30.111	36.483	641.615	706.000	606.786	741.000
24.516	31.972	126.453	270.000	1.029.770	1.080.000
162.759	187.096	1.099.759	1.400.000	2.497.453	2.710.000
4.319	8.816	207.227	218.673	582.639	262.820
90.215	100.738	869.384	1.434.325	799.932	1.245.310
8.192	9.974	51.100	58.315	69.853	110.023
3.110	5.629	11.941	12.407	80.612	85.764
17.739	13.137	591.125	345.651	602.583	406.772
4.775	16.592	287.067	372.689	397.245	216.444
81.054	140.359	465.713	915.818	826.867	1.285.000
3.507	5.350	76.867	123.573	22.500	40.847
<b>583.754</b>	<b>782.847</b>	<b>5.667.044</b>	<b>7.203.450</b>	<b>10.952.946</b>	<b>11.604.666</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
DENMARK	DENMARK	FRANCE	FRANCE	GERMANY	GERMANY
0	0	1	2	1	1.357
1	3	515	0	1.095	1.552
27	33	237	47	570	824
73	155	6.506	5.706	2.488	5.715
467	731	3.465	7.926	15.891	35.546
6	9	58	35	1.869	577
4	21	1	23	1.607	2.500
0	0	1	955	2	32
1	1	1	909	19	263
954	175	3.186	5.987	5.521	9.034
1	0	31	2.587	60	65
1	3	5	1	8	73
0	0	3.720	393	20.567	917
7.621	4.000	5.221	12.000	60.910	32.000
1	0	91	163	426	1.128
9	20	134	250	3.217	2.600
0	0	23	41	9	0
696	1.910	9.727	15.012	19.851	33.532
98	21	300	498	5.000	5.747
706	2.443	5.358	8.434	24.995	30.000
10.665	9.526	38.579	60.968	164.107	163.464
-1139		22389		-643	
<b>0,018</b>	<b>0,012</b>	<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,014</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
GREECE	GREECE	HUNGARY	HUNGARY	ITALY	ITALY
17.950	30.443	3.598	8.505	95.256	126.253
44	1.529	97	2.960	17.898	46.118
2.731	5.135			2.200	6.804
19.828	23.692	4.246	4.458	147.967	152.671
7	4.329	1.628	2.329	30.700	38.708
3.158	2.650	5.284	2.410	10.757	9.870
743	13.483	38	1.146	131.941	121.130
65.854	102.150	9.834	26.363	1.626.419	1.067.000
20.197	53.237	32.631	18.613	261.263	163.651
2.984	3.498	16.463	21.494	22.892	101.563
68.261	104.436	11.665	27.239	302.710	409.191
80.015	91.758	67.084	94.491	856.343	1.061.236
59.928	11.632	65.357	31.530	576.874	565.490
83.025	202.024	25.362	60.082	976.792	1.118.365
2.104	2.340	589	4.913	20.868	31.683
3.978	3.200	1.720	764	13.494	13.205
15.876	9.290	6.580	11.004	727.454	566.297
76.562	3.644	5.826	3.588	126.389	203.686
37.963	45.928	29.497	34.652	219.925	265.480
3.052	11.585	6.100	7.352	19.841	21.342
<b>564.260</b>	<b>725.983</b>	<b>293.599</b>	<b>363.893</b>	<b>6.187.983</b>	<b>6.089.743</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
GREECE	GREECE	HUNGARY	HUNGARY	ITALY	ITALY
5	6.043	1	7	1	3.370
35	78	1	35	1	0
689	280	2	0	23	4
8.389	5.253	1	41	24.450	12.130
1	1.902	501	10	15.160	17.004
24	4	0	0	76	49
25	111	0	0	11	139
1	2	0	0	1	1.652
11	36	0	0	41	78
88	64	2.559	2.047	28	974
1	6	1	28	560	228
0	0	0	0	0	0
3.105	207	0	0	18.561	6.918
501	800	1.139	3.000	7.699	5.000
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	132	32
495	2.567	42	193	7.361	13.673
206	768	197	16	600	1.792
1.346	2.563	2	44	2.019	3.841
14.939	20.684	4.446	5.422	76.828	66.884
5745		976		-9944	
<b>0,026</b>	<b>0,028</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,012</b>	<b>0,011</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	NORWAY	POLAND	POLAND
72.894	136.743	4.977	13.310	14	3.378
50.923	226.704	12.182	14.099	271	14.546
12.384	27.585	1.386	668		
234.653	164.894	2.898	3.096		
113.000	192.910	23.700	28.189	7.043	19.685
27.972	40.300	1.986	2.540	2.041	9.870
179.473	262.044	44.190	46.932	539	13.718
577.411	668.179	66.461	72.641	209.639	43.263
587.110	601.272	8.936	13.049	43.514	34.213
260.067	418.000	37.775	41.986	32.744	59.318
1.116.167	1.360.000	83.137	63.778	7.382	42.689
540.352	719.973	142.544	165.000	114.376	301.807
12.196	9.803	1.822	1.990	127.435	121.080
610.326	884.461	65.411	63.594	78.053	141.154
35.054	52.155	9.940	10.819	48.263	60.091
11.289	14.120	268	201	1.059	537
21.371	11.540	2.106	2.152	62.568	35.307
546.717	83.123	55.307	63.590	31.270	380
604.392	778.243	54.230	78.135	26.556	89.955
17.254	54.901	1.086	2.953	4.800	9.304
<b>5.631.005</b>	<b>6.706.950</b>	<b>620.342</b>	<b>688.722</b>	<b>797.567</b>	<b>1.000.295</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	NORWAY	POLAND	POLAND
1	1.820	0	0	0	0
55	283	0	0	1	149
9	94	0	0	1	87
766	1.401	27	16	1	20
12.022	28.762	646	427	3.032	267
474	86	3	7	0	0
105	500	11	8	1	44
1	1.864	0	0	0	0
6	5	1	1	0	0
815	9.184	14	45	1.740	1.125
1	59	0	0	1	13
1	5	1	4	0	0
202	0	0	0	7.298	0
33.008	45.000	1	70	1.570	3.000
977	577	3	0	0	0
19	40	1	11	0	0
351	0	0	0	26	0
3.291	6.660	742	1.236	5	210
70	199	92	67	1	386
2.899	6.289	84	177	1	194
55.072	102.828	1.627	2.069	13.678	5.495
47756		442		-8183	
<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,017</b>	<b>0,005</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	ROMANIA	SPAIN	SPAIN	SWEDEN	SWEDEN
49.873	58.675			84.891	130.418	6.992	13.787
108	4.722			7.928	8.463	53.441	59.509
5.756	6.223			2.664	12.191	8.808	12.014
18.583	29.384			99.639	215.146	5.061	5.737
4.702	18.120			6.186	20.999	35.942	40.333
2.077	2.790	450	756	15.424	35.600	5.671	6.880
22.304	55.912			53.540	110.647	84.725	94.211
122.136	229.657			41.333	414.748	14.510	13.634
116.337	279.607			327.190	521.186	21.298	54.485
3.607	18.600	11.070	13.279	140	20.844	89.064	94.624
322.961	243.000	2.750	20.874	681.595	654.895	8.890	11.043
91.774	194.359	19.800	18.217	346.232	548.677	319.092	416.000
259.256	262.022	147.000	45.451	170.662	157.255	5.295	7.555
28.526	70.533	17.633	46.723	36.046	569.025	103.135	129.800
1.043	1.301	640	233	6.323	6.897	14.508	19.786
769	402			4.315	12.221	4.157	6.362
62.545	30.377	14.750	8.360	83.276	59.585	1.683	1.370
134.926	98.654	103.000	66.859	137.718	157.885	13.477	29.612
35.384	66.375	4.750	33.359	151.133	220.974	78.738	110.000
699	2.168			3.465	12.470	7.886	10.100
<b>1.283.366</b>	<b>1.672.881</b>	<b>321.843</b>	<b>254.111</b>	<b>2.259.700</b>	<b>3.890.126</b>	<b>882.373</b>	<b>1.136.842</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	ROMANIA	SPAIN	SPAIN	SWEDEN	SWEDEN
0	0	1	13	17	2.188	1	3
1	13	1	3.790	1	83	44	12
39	0	1	238	0	0	10	6
3.314	2.791	1	25	8.409	7.031	177	276
96	315	1	1.189	2.228	3.099	833	107
0	0	1	198	0	10	8	21
0	0	1	120	1	11	357	55
2.520	0	1	7.285	1	898	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	571	1	2
0	0	763	13.800	1	154	781	261
0	0	1	452	1	496	0	0
0	0	1	2	1	11	1	2
5.762	6.582	20.287	22	2.410	860	320	107
1.930	2.000	0	0	13.750	9.100	1.948	1.600
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.075	1.070	1	1.013	2.327	5.221	2.360	2.718
1	56	261	0	45	243	258	15
0	0	1	824	1.048	2.176	366	278
14.738	12.828	21.323	28.970	30.239	32.152	7.474	5.475
-1910		7647		1913		-1999	
<b>0,011</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,066</b>	<b>0,114</b>	<b>0,013</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,005</b>



1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	IRELAND	IRELAND	UK	UK
5.472	11.283	17.056	18.571	117.897	121.000
43.992	58.429	13.573	15.909	200.000	96.857
2.315	4.170	5.092	9.020	56.798	83.638
6.732	10.301	9.021	8.415	133.312	108.440
45.532	53.489	14.390	15.292	275.000	280.907
4.776	5.200	1.099	1.391	15.786	16.000
40.377	64.723	34.935	35.540	475.162	266.959
82.142	59.438	50.615	68.893	84.694	60.503
47.964	42.667	6.866	11.237	223.500	268.036
106.585	142.544	24.984	25.779	308.701	163.496
41.923	43.383	1.115	5.304	154.528	224.663
243.681	248.479	24.136	29.203	349.244	468.721
125.183	91.779	37.127	28.275	69.291	48.098
141.083	201.868	17.807	59.434	408.413	685.778
8.213	11.606	25.161	14.422	347.200	227.301
10.344	10.950	1.497	2.204	18.321	40
10.211	8.409	20.514	17.183	403.727	210.645
42.039	64.416	8.010	7.990	386.484	270.670
77.799	92.997	88.403	124.992	571.341	663.838
5.150	2.663	10.443	6.866	64.279	55.961
<b>1.091.513</b>	<b>1.228.794</b>	<b>411.844</b>	<b>505.920</b>	<b>4.663.678</b>	<b>4.321.551</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	IRELAND	IRELAND	UK	UK
1	17	0	0	0	302
1	8	1	0	32	15
75	381	0	0	27	5
293	422	1	0	4.564	7.766
7.889	2.699	5.855	4.641	22.652	35.855
11	10	1	0	15	62
31	28	0	0	801	54
339	1.070	0	0	0	0
1	12	0	0	1	8
79	259	0	0	6.456	15.683
1	2	0	0	0	2
1	2	0	0	1	13
13.910	3.638	0	0	3.835	2.552
11.597	9.600	1	351	481	2.205
2	20	1	0	645	15
18	6	0	0	16	53
0	0	1	0	2.039	861
4.144	4.137	22	63	2.210	5.830
600	703	117	172	131	265
1.944	2.740	1	0	2.380	4.538
40.937	25.754	6.001	5.227	46.286	76.084
-15183		-774		29798	
<b>0,038</b>	<b>0,021</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,018</b>

		OCEANIA					
1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994		
FINLAND	FINLAND	OTH.EUROP.C.	OTH.EUROP.C.	OCEANIA	OCEANIA		
332	1.241	6.869	8.912				
21.692	27.234	53.051	67.137	1.039	4.220		
3.446	5.617	6.185	7.176	682	1.966		
2.195	1.355	9.959	20.139	12.146	12.034		
17.080	18.205	31.630	9.832	27.079	25.132		
8.162	902	5.256	6.595	9.885	9.770		
52.124	59.501	2.897	3.383	6.426	2.345		
11.027	5.068	237.573	290.723	36.347	46.507		
10.887	19.302	345.865	63.440	20.970	28.305		
88.879	46.725	52.278	99.833	19.692	16.029		
9.162	22.788	288.861	24.751	35.776	29.204		
60.337	127.486	601.947	348.079	131.681	119.074		
6.240	2.980	213.481	35.481	2.039	84		
41.246	55.615	283.253	107.605	90.589	109.553		
6.830	9.461	5.989	81.532	49.726	54.882		
673	1.198	3.397	10.305	886	219		
3.122	3.810	86.336	23.657	63.604	42.015		
20.748	29.400	436.458	151.927	49.427	69.171		
43.958	36.382	43.440	64.980	56.194	74.939		
533	1.728	1.713	11.385	2.576	6.193		
<b>408.673</b>	<b>475.998</b>	<b>2.716.438</b>	<b>1.436.872</b>	<b>616.764</b>	<b>651.642</b>		

		OCEANIA					
1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994		
FINLAND	FINLAND	OTH.EUROP.C.	OTH.EUROP.C.	OCEANIA	OCEANIA		
0	0	1	1.936	0	0		
2	0	1	1.981	0	0		
0	0	1	28	0	0		
0	4	179	94	359	349		
800	693	2.262	358	6.231	6.698		
1	0	40	236	3	19		
138	20	216	24	0	0		
3	0	774	0	2.354	0		
0	0	21	12	0	0		
45	28	3.202	4.544	1	86		
0	0	1	6	0	0		
0	0	0	3	1	16		
0	23	12.419	1	0	0		
2.511	1.002	1.392	1.408	477	0		
0	0	9	4	1	1.866		
0	0	1	1	3	12		
0	0	72	331	0	0		
244	1.166	2.282	1.878	722	4.148		
52	69	100	114	400	12		
127	1	1.166	1.081	100	222		
3.923	3.006	24.140	14.040	10.652	13.430		
-917		-10100		2779			
<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,009</b>	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,017</b>	<b>0,021</b>		

FORMER USSR

1989	1994
FORMER USSR	INDEP.R.F.USSR

294.000	66.941
45.709	102.371
4.670	135.950
64.988	78.198
80.493	15.677
159.988	261.830
2.717.241	745.917
2.482.463	349.884
173.215	214.155
296.696	107.727
303.738	384.220
134.627	496.467
842.487	798.342
480.087	311.922
2.079	2.432
955.828	43.233
4.626.129	795.820
277.906	947.761
842	100.694
<b>13.943.186</b>	<b>5.959.541</b>

FORMER USSR

1989	1994
FORMER USSR	INDEP.R.F.USSR

1	681
1	7.896
1	3.359
20	1.681
1.920	2.825
1	80
1	806
6.615	22.186
2	561
12.252	31.673
1	1.381
1	89
1	242
1	3.583
35.217	307
1	238
5	1.331
1.483	2.824
9.833	621
1	1.151
67.359	83.517
16158	
<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,014</b>

**Table B3 :The period of 1994-1998 (1000\$)**  
**For all commodity groups**

	WORLD		AFRICA	
	1994	1998	1994	1998
	WORLD	WORLD	EGYPT	EGYPT
potatoes	1.652.804	1.876.269	18.483	23.405
tomatoes	2.400.324	3.500.320	1	24
onions	1.101.159	1.345.023	0	0
pulses	2.258.532	2.485.568	71.669	72.956
grapes-raisins	2.755.880	3.666.808	1.788	3.043
pepper	690.640	1.339.838	6.350	17.138
apples-pears-peaches	4.172.140	5.328.199	11.657	21.000
cereals	15.960.008	18.001.311	769.332	1.102.377
maize-rice	13.937.990	11.044.620	263.012	388.346
citrus fruits	4.892.604	5.845.895	44	0
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	9.687.397	12.264.167	24.100	33.471
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	18.263.247	22.195.952	17.124	22.673
cotton	8.606.448	8.054.704	8.000	552
tobacco	17.204.163	20.505.476	143.733	220.495
tea	2.309.938	3.337.341	89.619	99.635
natural honey	321.662	522.842	1	24
wool	4.276.318	5.697.102	17.090	18.732
figs-sugar	8.656.119	12.510.672	126.566	290.647
nuts-cocoa beans	8.729.770	11.274.251	1.462	1.563
margarine	909.499	1.591.906	362	925
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>128.776.442</b>	<b>152.378.264</b>	<b>1.570.393</b>	<b>2.317.006</b>
<b>GROWTH RATE</b>	<b>0,183277482</b>			
	18%			

	TURKEY		AFRICA	
	1994	1998	1994	1998
	TURKEY	TURKEY	EGYPT	EGYPT
potatoes	36.385	14.693	0	0
tomatoes	41.930	57.053	0	0
onions	12.450	26.290	0	8
pulses	166.613	196.626	23.543	42.707
grapes-raisins	189.000	233.009	415	1.283
pepper	2.517	7.698	0	0
apples-pears-peaches	22.900	16.005	367	952
cereals	137.076	280.522	4.219	1.024
maize-rice	13.880	6.295	1.686	0
citrus fruits	157.000	157.000	0	165
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	6.293	9.300	0	0
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	403	952	0	15
cotton	31.364	55.356	0	0
tobacco	423.636	587.160	0	0
tea	5.530	14.233	0	151
natural honey	4.912	11.089	0	0
wool	4.256	6.026	0	0
figs-sugar	163.000	75.159	1.788	3.500
nuts-cocoa beans	49.106	71.523	210	245
margarine	89.639	114.207	344	232
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.557.890</b>	<b>1.940.196</b>	<b>32.573</b>	<b>50.281</b>
<b>change in exports</b>	<b>382.306</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>17.707</b>	
<b>market share</b>	<b>0,012</b>	<b>0,013</b>	<b>0,021</b>	<b>0,022</b>

		N.C.AMERICA				
1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	
LIBYA	LIBYA	OTH.AFR. C.	OTH.AFR. C.	CANADA	CANADA	
3.500	650	33.485	33.658	70.853	65.981	
1	123	30	0	110.609	135.519	
550	300	107	2	43.059	52.441	
9.800	15.000	41.584	43.140	21.031	29.406	
235	280	819	3.546	210.577	221.792	
1.500	1.904	7.895	11.738	17.100	31.520	
13.160	15.200	144	668	152.084	171.902	
125.000	63.350	386.901	730.081	4.372	16.276	
77.000	56.000	223.798	306.953	171.199	277.139	
1	584	181	767	212.556	250.000	
240	6.734	94.601	100.444	87.433	113.793	
21.750	12.690	101.879	113.939	595.167	746.327	
0	0	290.983	195.076	61.807	131.342	
8.800	12.170	196.227	171.557	51.586	84.591	
11.700	40.000	108.079	109.610	60.388	69.647	
30	190	698	920	2.469	3.143	
1	1.180	25.116	16.783	5.978	4.522	
33.390	93.620	238.102	267.191	329.209	268.019	
4.800	5.100	18.588	31.075	251.249	359.675	
1.500	1.200	11.030	14.351	10.861	19.207	
<b>312.958</b>	<b>326.275</b>	<b>1.780.247</b>	<b>2.151.499</b>	<b>2.469.587</b>	<b>3.052.242</b>	

		N.C.AMERICA				
1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	
LIBYA	LIBYA	OTH.AFR. C.	OTH.AFR. C.	CANADA	CANADA	
0	0	6.767	0	0	0	
0	0	3	0	0	0	
0	0	23	0	0	0	
3.797	711	17.056	22.782	1.209	496	
116	7	1.457	556	11.496	1.389	
2	7	121	0	19	0	
3.609	0	8	0	16	0	
0	1	28.132	86.192	2	0	
26	19	0	0	0	3	
34	0	100	0	0	0	
0	0	16	0	0	0	
0	1	0	3	0	59	
1	0	932	1.027	0	0	
0	0	3.000	5.000	0	0	
7	0	120	15	2	4	
4	4	1	0	0	2	
1	0	20	1	39	0	
158	0	713	72	3.452	38	
62	5	247	338	94	1	
9	2	521	420	143	390	
<b>7.827</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>59.237</b>	<b>116.405</b>	<b>16.472</b>	<b>2.382</b>	
<b>-7.070</b>		<b>57.168</b>		<b>-14.090</b>		
<b>0,025</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,033</b>	<b>0,054</b>	<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,001</b>	

USA	SOUTH AMERICA					
	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
USA	USA	OTH.N.C.AM.	OTH.N.C.AM.	SOUTH AM.	SOUTH AM.	
70.497	106.867	10.429	14.502	61.145	40.173	
385.381	872.796	17.092	4.932	3.700	7.784	
157.753	162.366	12.949	19.337	35.352	63.178	
52.214	68.199	51.537	149.492	186.636	274.750	
356.191	571.297	77.153	58.498	46.495	75.332	
141.000	312.824	12.385	24.476	9.648	19.754	
178.742	202.261	157.856	117.865	142.395	203.682	
691.072	604.278	221.565	410.148	1.395.388	1.303.315	
240.881	370.625	496.564	787.088	947.902	1.310.718	
82.600	157.000	1.235	6.208	5.220	12.203	
60.300	112.114	701.482	918.088	239.469	416.408	
3.868.000	4.892.824	21.579	19.529	237.259	259.718	
7.169	15.726	222.705	619.189	698.116	683.595	
907.092	1.304.111	21.574	53.167	70.090	160.987	
151.654	182.012	3.150	2.438	22.367	28.616	
51.374	81.020	173	155	2.078	5.115	
162.028	159.765	24.761	16.689	57.624	38.214	
745.227	907.888	28.920	14.480	379.362	355.123	
732.903	1.294.354	97.120	90.631	112.678	176.165	
3.464	9.937	16.543	24.218	5.050	35.653	
<b>9.045.542</b>	<b>12.388.264</b>	<b>2.196.772</b>	<b>3.351.130</b>	<b>4.657.974</b>	<b>5.470.483</b>	

USA	SOUTH AMERICA					
	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
USA	USA	OTH.N.C.AM.	OTH.N.C.AM.	SOUTH AM.	SOUTH AM.	
95	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	8	0	0	0	0	0
1.286	1.019	383	784	2.228	339	
2.285	1.079	875	1.556	1.333	7.105	
253	443	0	520	1	1	
27	0	700	0	0	0	
0	0	1.838	0	1.134	0	
1.228	25	0	0	0	1	
7	22	0	0	0	0	
0	678	0	0	0	0	
14	58	0	0	0	0	
0	254	0	0	0	2.053	
212.817	279.000	3.000	1.000	2.000	17.000	
18	958	0	0	0	1	
0	12	0	0	0	0	
0	121	0	114	0	0	
15.220	527	334	886	2.768	235	
6.000	8.156	0	0	1.000	790	
10.063	11.621	0	182	86	793	
<b>249.314</b>	<b>303.980</b>	<b>7.131</b>	<b>5.043</b>	<b>10.552</b>	<b>28.318</b>	
<b>54.665</b>		<b>-2.089</b>		<b>17.766</b>		
<b>0,028</b>	<b>0,025</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,005</b>	

## ASIA

1994		1998		1994		1998	
CYPRUS	CYPRUS	ISRAEL	ISRAEL	JAPAN	JAPAN	JAPAN	JAPAN
9.305	4.897		11.978	7.833	30		0
957	82		5.833	820	996		11.176
240	613		950	1.897	96.126		76.042
2.165	2.008		9.208	11.289	184.553		107.778
20	261		1.776	2.705	70.062		61.923
132	397		2.900	4.081	39.500		69.170
85	2.318		3.243	9.475	773		1.014
39.678	44.813		247.000	232.884	1.650.015		1.363.811
19.239	23.726		81.276	111.264	3.707.281		2.386.375
1	19		1	114	591.000		484.000
205	1.157		108.000	142.922	1.450.000		1.480.000
7.104	6.193		53.545	59.391	1.396.000		1.520.000
2	8		11.755	713	647.394		536.742
228.905	363.555		84.834	24.653	2.604.114		2.432.542
1.042	1.409		7.307	6.961	162.927		180.640
27	187		1	408	35.801		34.597
22	48		14.414	99	480.000		161.448
11.435	100.445		129.910	120.031	546.986		183.931
7.472	8.656		29.214	40.894	311.875		369.127
2.670	3.688		310	1.577	8.643		13.005
<b>330.706</b>	<b>564.480</b>		<b>803.455</b>	<b>780.011</b>	<b>13.984.076</b>		<b>11.473.321</b>

## ASIA

1994		1998		1994		1998	
CYPRUS	CYPRUS	ISRAEL	ISRAEL	JAPAN	JAPAN	JAPAN	JAPAN
393	163		0	0	0		0
440	215		2	0	101		0
232	162		54	207	0		0
1.001	793		1.187	3.929	0		0
76	33		144	159	811		940
12	79		13	2	0		2
1.000	1.000		79	50	161		0
4.471	3.326		24.758	6.581	0		0
754	123		0	0	0		0
0	0		24	20	0		0
123	98		0	0	0		0
3	30		0	0	0		10
2	1		271	297	0		0
350	0		0	0	20.000		0
133	58		0	0	1		24
34	344		0	0	0		0
0	3		0	0	162		0
347	131		16.177	2.700	1.558		66
161	310		1.323	2.957	0		199
135	222		1.173	1.301	1.422		2.880
<b>9.669</b>	<b>7.091</b>		<b>45.204</b>	<b>18.204</b>	<b>24.216</b>		<b>4.121</b>
<b>-2.578</b>			<b>-27.000</b>		<b>-20.095</b>		
<b>0,029</b>	<b>0,013</b>		<b>0,056</b>	<b>0,023</b>	<b>0,002</b>		<b>0,000</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
JORDAN	JORDAN	KUWAIT	KUWAIT	QATAR	QATAR	
	5.212	4.000	11.215	8.800	1.637	2.800
	0	0	15.140	12.665	3.333	5.400
	2.280	2.600	9.965	11.155	2.704	3.300
	10.584	8.502	6.627	7.975	1.537	1.517
	842	8.725	6.941	6.634	1.608	2.500
	251	258	600	487	958	140
	1.484	6.919	16.956	14.332	3.195	4.180
	118.000	263.143	33.627	81.505	6.718	20.000
	63.622	70.600	74.967	87.691	13.411	19.500
	15.801	18.800	26.159	27.800	6.485	7.200
	1.904	1.700	2.833	4.100	285	510
	10.353	14.305	13.280	20.147	4.838	4.760
	2.621	2.768	0	0	0	0
	17.712	2.862	75.535	57.407	13.507	13.573
	13.780	15.000	22.743	29.271	6.594	5.700
	1.221	800	1.667	2.728	492	600
	450	198	20	40	35	35
	81.954	416.000	29.570	378.136	8.172	5.600
	2.176	3.300	33.407	45.614	6.700	7.300
	33	5	2.879	3.093	515	250
	<b>350.280</b>	<b>840.485</b>	<b>384.131</b>	<b>799.580</b>	<b>82.724</b>	<b>104.865</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
JORDAN	JORDAN	KUWAIT	KUWAIT	QATAR	QATAR	
	945	0	120	0	5	0
	19	0	199	139	158	0
	434	629	184	112	124	0
	2.470	3.672	1.638	587	142	84
	39	14	334	225	336	0
	0	5	0	0	0	2
	784	100	546	550	712	0
	1	42.701	2.872	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3.506	753	1.777	1.077	1.432	43
	434	578	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	12	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20	0	0	0	0	0
	43	0	5	5	0	0
	0	2	0	0	0	0
	254	14	528	78	470	7
	208	208	72	106	170	1
	3	0	44	7	2	0
	<b>9.159</b>	<b>48.675</b>	<b>8.320</b>	<b>2.899</b>	<b>3.551</b>	<b>137</b>
	<b>39.516</b>		<b>-5.421</b>		<b>-3.414</b>	
	<b>0,026</b>	<b>0,058</b>	<b>0,022</b>	<b>0,004</b>	<b>0,043</b>	<b>0,001</b>



EUROPE					
1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
SAUDI ARABIA	SAUDI ARABIA	OTH.ASIAN C.	OTH.ASIAN C.	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
23.343	6.739	84.843	324.816	9.479	13.369
36.523	53.566	70.063	393.522	48.966	10.624
33.654	31.936	165.800	296.221	2.939	10.004
17.859	30.041	486.542	705.185	6.044	6.117
22.421	23.867	245.798	776.984	54.281	26.641
2.820	5.400	154.220	280.964	8.730	18.454
51.730	55.358	180.944	1.113.641	62.751	16.954
497.002	784.592	5.004.231	5.895.412	13.667	42.146
312.571	630.758	3.342.477	579.016	72.039	47.870
110.152	96.200	120.500	1.064.458	87.600	44.100
3.785	1.966	1.709.640	2.968.532	20.561	36.057
88.859	85.774	797.219	1.813.910	291.879	314.518
2.693	674	3.980.196	3.460.059	57.190	51.924
107.018	361.094	3.992.585	4.294.297	72.296	75.282
30.911	55.340	530.765	1.162.333	7.448	9.719
8.045	14.738	15.707	62.771	7.213	8.539
6.140	1.630	1.360.183	1.250.654	22.209	12.042
178.677	188.715	2.589.840	3.589.224	8.175	25.967
13.597	61.035	386.629	1.710.126	147.647	163.960
1.930	5.995	283.948	598.370	7.171	14.255
<b>1.549.730</b>	<b>2.495.418</b>	<b>25.502.130</b>	<b>32.340.495</b>	<b>1.008.285</b>	<b>948.542</b>

EUROPE					
1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
SAUDI ARABIA	SAUDI ARABIA	OTH.ASIAN C.	OTH.ASIAN C.	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
2.436	108	6.179	13.722	6	2
21.165	8.787	278	1.073	1.228	113
5.247	10.810	275	2.983	364	392
9.204	10.473	49.112	75.783	350	378
1.855	674	2.607	5.088	3.681	7.285
16	17	566	73	26	42
7.383	7.500	2.620	1.000	125	250
14.318	47.236	39.252	66.781	1	0
4	12	6.906	209	872	2
22.344	15.517	2.347	13.085	8.620	10.448
2	1	351	1.498	2	1.269
7	11	144	172	9	55
30	48	6.997	23.690	0	0
0	0	31.000	59.418	2.000	5.000
11	0	871	8.217	203	1.087
1.508	1.739	85	86	33	171
0	0	1.900	590	0	0
5.009	2.000	1.708	951	3.730	4.997
1.547	1.475	3.109	5.483	15.000	4.262
18	43	1.077	3.280	1.838	2.601
<b>92.104</b>	<b>106.450</b>	<b>157.384</b>	<b>283.180</b>	<b>38.088</b>	<b>38.354</b>
<b>14.346</b>		<b>125.796</b>		<b>267</b>	
<b>0,059</b>	<b>0,043</b>	<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,009</b>	<b>0,038</b>	<b>0,040</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
	BELGIUM-LUX.	BELGIUM-LUX.	BULGARIA	BULGARIA	CROATIA	CROATIA
	131.802	146.715	1.824	2.228	3.757	1.679
	25.103	50.864	1.539	400	1.539	3.474
	41.995	57.404	926	432	2.567	1.436
	106.421	108.817	646	1.362	862	792
	119.422	14.105	893	435	5.206	4.891
	11.100	19.393	773	1.876	2.860	2.694
	219.301	319.214	2.161	1.118	12.013	7.374
	627.893	682.842	179	140	2.095	7.272
	462.398	253.767	13.035	9.445	9.356	5.004
	251.000	284.000	17.445	6.700	11.885	8.450
	395.000	492.549	911	5.097	10.598	28.961
	878.077	1.221.711	39.122	12.795	47.928	63.664
	83.776	86.378	34.817	41.105	11.270	2.619
	428.836	576.575	45.151	38.071	14.862	16.781
	21.359	29.959	759	226	817	204
	7.127	14.311	9	63	97	11
	193.290	144.817	5.975	5.446	1.013	69
	265.535	657.466	97.984	55.053	19.200	3.209
	310.518	416.042	14.075	5.659	15.395	19.252
	67.561	89.958	7.659	6.696	1.948	2.883
	<b>4.647.514</b>	<b>5.666.887</b>	<b>285.883</b>	<b>194.347</b>	<b>175.268</b>	<b>180.719</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
	BELGIUM-LUX.	BELGIUM-LUX.	BULGARIA	BULGARIA	CROATIA	CROATIA
	1.438	0	659	21	7	0
	6	0	2.369	67	649	365
	0	27	71	30	0	20
	1.818	2.117	409	17	0	0
	9.469	13.435	182	1	13	125
	22	249	82	10	128	0
	200	60	150	0	19	18
	1	0	0	0	0	0
	5	1	1	44	10	0
	8.673	5.008	8.822	1.157	1.249	698
	0	0	28	897	0	0
	26	4	13	0	0	0
	238	331	0	29	0	0
	11.000	40.000	0	12	0	0
	208	6	0	0	0	0
	0	125	0	0	0	0
	126	1.514	724	63	0	0
	2.641	697	322	2	626	0
	6.000	3.052	0	437	0	442
	4.658	5.623	321	101	204	93
	<b>46.530</b>	<b>72.250</b>	<b>14.154</b>	<b>2.888</b>	<b>2.905</b>	<b>1.761</b>
	<b>25.720</b>		<b>-11.266</b>		<b>-1.143</b>	
	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,013</b>	<b>0,050</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,017</b>	<b>0,010</b>

1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
CZECH.REP.	CZECH.REP	DENMARK	DENMARK	FRANCE	FRANCE
4.613	7.655	16.526	14.613	114.924	94.616
17.321	24.808	16.268	21.788	285.095	299.476
5.827	9.317	5.575	6.050	39.492	51.654
7.426	6.816	3.183	7.023	89.520	77.518
14.645	22.630	24.266	22.130	170.119	188.540
5.650	7.619	4.560	8.196	25.500	51.292
17.242	23.049	46.461	37.925	192.781	247.529
12.037	12.145	60.243	57.931	120.396	84.761
27.618	37.458	49.619	38.835	308.172	343.250
50.293	53.900	36.483	35.500	706.000	671.000
8.694	23.164	31.972	60.783	270.000	314.373
127.296	124.124	187.096	213.000	1.400.000	1.250.961
81.983	122.750	8.816	6.691	218.673	178.073
122.869	171.976	100.738	124.584	1.434.325	1.714.705
4.707	8.517	9.974	10.618	58.315	75.383
230	742	5.629	10.560	12.407	24.374
32.826	60.917	13.137	14.178	345.651	2.508.080
1.346	14.287	16.592	39.976	372.689	326.960
57.808	74.321	140.359	160.000	915.812	1.105.964
4.082	4.635	5.350	17.200	123.573	127.719
<b>604.513</b>	<b>810.830</b>	<b>782.847</b>	<b>907.581</b>	<b>7.203.450</b>	<b>9.736.228</b>

1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
CZECH.REP.	CZECH.REP	DENMARK	DENMARK	FRANCE	FRANCE
114	0	0	0	2	0
136	20	3	0	0	34
172	461	33	53	47	241
8	1	155	225	5.706	1.927
442	714	731	642	7.926	12.691
0	0	9	5	35	87
0	0	21	0	23	118
0	0	0	0	955	0
0	0	1	1	909	1.740
2.534	1.034	175	143	5.987	1.234
15	0	0	6	2.587	1.555
0	0	3	10	1	123
432	4.093	0	14	393	633
2.500	14.000	4.000	4.251	12.000	9.173
0	0	0	0	163	0
0	0	20	12	250	347
0	0	0	0	41	198
734	440	1.910	57	15.012	3.000
1.500	7.164	21	3.903	498	488
101	1.122	2.443	2.505	8.434	9.000
<b>8.687</b>	<b>29.049</b>	<b>9.526</b>	<b>11.828</b>	<b>60.968</b>	<b>42.589</b>
<b>20.362</b>		<b>2.301</b>		<b>-18.380</b>	
<b>0,014</b>	<b>0,036</b>	<b>0,012</b>	<b>0,013</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,004</b>

1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
GERMANY	GERMANY	GREECE	GREECE	HUNGARY	HUNGARY
233.362	181.039	30.443	37.840	8.505	5.558
601.885	635.894	1.529	3.871	2.960	1.949
116.844	126.029	5.135	3.064	733	1.412
125.709	61.527	23.692	21.324	4.458	2.077
480.232	461.835	4.329	13.927	2.329	3.729
69.300	122.552	2.650	5.407	2.410	6.828
939.207	890.491	13.483	19.196	1.146	2.201
380.070	234.308	102.150	149.438	26.363	2.315
474.077	381.940	53.237	87.579	18.613	24.199
741.000	683.000	3.498	11.200	21.494	23.400
1.080.000	1.133.451	104.436	122.509	27.239	30.956
2.710.000	3.007.314	91.758	135.680	94.491	85.833
262.820	243.690	11.632	11.042	31.530	29.159
1.245.310	1.424.745	202.024	251.207	60.082	74.262
110.023	129.381	2.340	2.146	4.913	6.281
85.764	136.481	3.200	5.413	764	672
406.772	289.621	9.290	7.425	11.004	10.426
216.444	221.621	3.644	10.115	3.588	2.455
1.285.000	1.365.608	45.928	66.124	34.652	43.360
40.847	52.876	11.585	17.599	7.352	8.972
<b>11.604.666</b>	<b>11.783.403</b>	<b>725.983</b>	<b>982.106</b>	<b>364.626</b>	<b>366.044</b>

1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
GERMANY	GERMANY	GREECE	GREECE	HUNGARY	HUNGARY
1.357	0	6.043	0	7	0
1.552	274	78	0	35	12
824	765	280	90	0	132
5.715	6.298	5.253	2.314	41	2
35.546	43.937	1.902	490	10	165
577	3.842	4	11	0	0
2.500	2.600	111	48	0	0
32	98	2	596	0	0
263	1.497	36	20	0	0
9.034	5.930	64	18	2.047	2.678
65	113	6	24	28	49
73	50	0	0	0	0
917	3.026	207	901	0	74
32.000	32.346	800	12.000	3.000	2.657
1.128	1.499	0	31	0	0
2.600	7.535	0	63	0	0
0	686	0	0	0	38
33.532	13.979	2.567	1.000	193	224
5.747	12.289	768	1.142	16	1
30.000	35.000	2.563	1.421	44	285
<b>163.464</b>	<b>171.765</b>	<b>20.684</b>	<b>20.170</b>	<b>5.422</b>	<b>6.318</b>
<b>8.301</b>		<b>-514</b>		<b>896</b>	
<b>0,014</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,028</b>	<b>0,021</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,017</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
ITALY	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	NORWAY	
	126.253	101.873	136.743	126.911	13.310	10.762
	46.118	36.556	226.704	257.071	14.099	17.257
	6.804	13.562	27.585	43.482	668	3.847
	152.671	141.887	164.894	123.709	3.096	2.785
	38.708	40.168	192.910	195.822	28.189	32.713
	9.870	20.492	40.300	91.080	2.540	4.931
	121.130	148.731	262.044	266.087	46.932	51.072
	1.067.000	1.309.902	668.179	491.968	72.641	38.295
	163.651	200.937	601.272	414.202	13.049	19.468
	101.563	156.000	418.000	382.000	41.986	50.500
	409.191	336.206	1.360.000	1.362.147	63.778	83.821
	1.061.236	1.284.909	719.973	498.512	165.000	166.661
	565.490	591.945	9.803	7.991	1.990	95
	1.118.365	1.315.654	884.461	890.028	63.594	61.849
	31.683	33.282	52.155	58.015	10.819	11.624
	13.205	19.364	14.120	12.542	201	354
	566.297	516.499	11.540	17.389	2.152	2.397
	203.686	311.994	83.123	57.308	63.590	67.221
	265.480	297.920	778.243	771.820	78.135	76.124
	21.342	32.933	54.901	33.170	2.953	11.009
	<b>6.089.743</b>	<b>6.910.814</b>	<b>6.706.950</b>	<b>6.101.254</b>	<b>688.722</b>	<b>712.785</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
ITALY	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	NORWAY	
	3.370	272	1.820	0	0	0
	0	0	283	7	0	7
	4	49	94	158	0	6
	12.130	4.823	1.401	1.503	16	71
	17.004	20.147	28.762	33.875	427	777
	49	60	86	1.169	7	2
	139	0	500	426	8	8
	1.652	22.143	1.864	2.780	0	0
	78	2.478	5	0	1	0
	974	305	9.184	7.221	45	40
	228	439	59	19	0	2
	0	47	5	134	4	0
	6.918	6.601	0	962	0	0
	5.000	14.000	45.000	23.183	70	0
	0	1	577	546	0	0
	0	0	40	228	11	0
	32	75	0	1.365	0	0
	13.673	14.075	6.660	3.000	1.236	751
	1.792	11.127	199	345	67	82
	3.841	6.000	6.289	7.000	177	600
	<b>66.884</b>	<b>102.639</b>	<b>102.828</b>	<b>83.922</b>	<b>2.069</b>	<b>2.348</b>
	<b>35.754</b>		<b>-18.906</b>		<b>280</b>	
	<b>0,011</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,014</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,003</b>

1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
POLAND	POLAND	PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	ROMANIA
3.378	12.716	58.675	54.968	41	3.700
14.546	33.580	4.722	9.038	2.329	4.584
2.381	9.866	6.223	11.251	1.623	2.907
2.062	2.625	29.384	29.929	358	661
19.685	59.713	18.120	31.749	966	1.628
9.870	20.965	2.790	4.817	756	3.746
13.718	31.092	55.912	72.061	81	1.334
43.263	105.170	229.657	283.866	35.808	8.141
34.213	80.408	279.607	248.971	13.823	18.735
59.318	144.000	18.600	18.000	13.279	20.600
42.689	32.852	243.000	225.407	20.874	34.068
301.807	242.280	194.359	224.485	18.217	57.748
121.080	117.813	262.022	298.138	45.451	49.258
141.154	197.421	70.533	79.666	46.723	96.803
60.091	86.785	1.301	1.733	233	1.437
537	2.092	402	1.840	21	365
35.307	27.080	30.377	31.985	8.360	3.350
380	6.417	98.654	155.059	66.859	98.427
89.955	112.071	66.375	94.243	33.359	13.877
9.304	10.565	2.168	8.953	11.138	11.232
<b>1.004.738</b>	<b>1.335.511</b>	<b>1.672.881</b>	<b>1.886.159</b>	<b>320.299</b>	<b>432.601</b>

1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
POLAND	POLAND	PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	ROMANIA
0	0	0	17	13	315
149	27	13	0	3.790	9.550
87	634	0	0	238	2.629
20	9	2.791	1.237	25	280
267	235	315	644	1.189	529
0	0	0	0	198	224
44	0	0	0	120	200
0	0	0	611	7.285	14
0	0	0	0	0	14
1.125	1.342	0	28	13.800	14.431
13	2	0	0	452	441
0	0	0	0	2	26
0	284	6.582	7.464	22	945
3.000	8.000	2.000	4.000	0	4.000
0	938	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	193
210	30	1.070	1.684	1.013	68
386	2	56	5	0	0
194	1.174	0	2	824	1.535
<b>5.495</b>	<b>12.678</b>	<b>12.828</b>	<b>15.692</b>	<b>28.970</b>	<b>35.395</b>
<b>7.183</b>		<b>2.864</b>		<b>6.425</b>	
<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,009</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,090</b>	<b>0,082</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
	RUSSIAN FED.	RUSSIAN FED.	SLOVAKIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SLOVENIA
	23.514	26.534	6.409	3.334	3.762	4.162
	97.769	74.891	1.492	4.287	7.053	6.309
	123.352	83.230	1.417	3.482	2.809	3.754
	1.300	4.884	1.047	1.900	2.011	2.190
	53.600	43.632	1.773	7.074	4.602	6.045
	14.200	9.359	2.440	4.589	1.350	1.907
	241.607	184.314	5.697	11.251	5.718	3.294
	235.655	146.332	26.110	6.930	29.546	23.861
	230.427	97.829	12.327	19.258	31.600	20.119
	369.013	162.000	22.554	26.200	12.453	19.900
	89.347	33.920	3.599	7.480	510	805
	344.253	161.497	58.644	65.476	39.525	41.929
	340.792	179.920	15.860	13.438	20.763	18.689
	459.262	1.186.378	47.870	67.637	26.063	34.820
	260.369	311.627	1.973	2.201	383	267
	2.000	2.790	48	805	460	780
	9.551	10.584	8.515	8.241	3.345	824
	712.351	1.215.615	14.099	11.795	19.991	4.959
	809.188	196.677	40.535	43.803	31.820	35.255
	48.273	121.670	10.793	13.902	7.895	8.014
	<b>4.465.823</b>	<b>4.253.683</b>	<b>283.202</b>	<b>323.083</b>	<b>251.659</b>	<b>237.883</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
	RUSSIAN FED.	RUSSIAN FED.	SLOVAKIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SLOVENIA
	331	54	0	0	9	4
	7.646	33.977	0	21	600	246
	2.752	4.145	11	169	3	30
	569	190	0	0	0	22
	2.135	3.443	60	1	147	353
	30	27	0	0	24	0
	700	800	0	0	21	10
	1.090	1	0	0	0	0
	495	44	0	0	0	0
	24.113	31.306	1.956	2.138	1.267	716
	375	30	0	0	0	0
	47	58	0	0	0	0
	0	2	0	0	242	816
	3.500	20.000	250	21	0	491
	80	22	0	0	0	0
	200	21	0	0	0	0
	4	1	0	0	0	0
	1.980	378	32	62	124	327
	187	22	682	0	252	0
	912	2.000	0	328	362	82
	<b>47.148</b>	<b>96.522</b>	<b>2.992</b>	<b>2.741</b>	<b>3.050</b>	<b>3.097</b>
	<b>49.373</b>		<b>-252</b>		<b>47</b>	
	<b>0,011</b>	<b>0,023</b>	<b>0,011</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,012</b>	<b>0,013</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
SPAIN	SPAIN	SWEDEN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	
	130.418	139.123	13.787	9.107	11.283	8.817
	8.463	3.381	59.509	71.602	58.429	41.167
	12.191	18.376	12.014	12.268	4.170	7.446
	215.146	194.266	5.737	3.638	10.301	9.247
	20.999	24.844	40.333	41.904	53.489	53.417
	35.600	45.859	6.880	14.037	5.200	7.151
	110.647	100.416	94.211	100.667	64.723	61.216
	414.748	559.386	13.634	29.231	59.438	52.063
	521.186	444.436	54.485	35.770	42.667	39.819
	20.844	47.300	94.624	90.600	142.544	99.500
	654.895	1.027.794	11.043	10.891	43.383	50.004
	548.677	590.144	416.000	469.311	248.479	291.536
	157.255	96.102	7.555	8.673	91.779	69.193
	569.025	707.097	129.800	102.173	201.868	203.421
	6.897	6.427	19.786	26.015	11.606	17.100
	12.221	12.932	6.362	6.233	10.950	13.670
	59.585	50.690	1.370	699	8.409	3.632
	157.885	336.381	29.612	21.706	64.416	51.250
	220.974	242.268	110.000	110.778	92.997	104.256
	12.470	16.936	10.100	13.497	2.663	2.532
	<b>3.890.126</b>	<b>4.664.158</b>	<b>1.136.842</b>	<b>1.178.800</b>	<b>1.228.794</b>	<b>1.186.437</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
SPAIN	SPAIN	SWEDEN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	
	2.188	0	3	0	17	0
	83	0	12	86	8	12
	0	7	6	7	381	490
	7.031	2.653	276	579	422	226
	3.099	4.499	107	243	2.699	3.380
	10	1	21	61	10	16
	11	0	55	150	28	35
	898	421	0	1	1.070	0
	571	0	2	0	12	6
	154	320	261	834	259	108
	496	1.013	0	7	2	1
	11	0	2	5	2	7
	860	663	107	0	3.638	686
	9.100	6.324	1.600	1.495	9.600	7.788
	0	0	5	2	20	15
	0	0	6	29	6	22
	0	35	0	0	0	0
	5.221	2.000	2.718	2.421	4.137	4.740
	243	1.218	15	65	703	1.793
	2.176	3.000	278	2.437	2.740	2.866
	<b>32.152</b>	<b>22.155</b>	<b>5.475</b>	<b>8.422</b>	<b>25.754</b>	<b>22.189</b>
	<b>-9.997</b>		<b>2.947</b>		<b>-3.565</b>	
	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,021</b>	<b>0,019</b>



	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
UKRAINE	UKRAINE	IRELAND	IRELAND	UK	UK	
	2.600	793	18.571	20.816	121.000	177.666
	1.000	237	15.909	16.990	96.857	315.163
	3.300	382	9.020	13.297	83.638	106.825
	50	680	8.415	8.466	108.440	106.876
	18.370	2.437	15.292	17.849	280.907	437.265
	580	10.229	1.391	2.304	12.709	45.714
	4.830	123.742	35.540	37.977	266.959	546.491
	27.900	8.179	68.893	69.833	60.503	270.876
	37.300	18.109	11.237	15.944	268.036	281.038
	22.730	570	25.779	26.946	163.496	478.800
	4.750	9.870	5.304	8.990	224.663	396.232
	6.000	24.894	29.203	51.700	468.721	693.874
	87.000	12.515	28.275	8.822	48.098	43.729
	120.000	175.445	59.434	70.595	685.778	786.214
	15.000	16.195	14.422	27.687	227.301	365.438
	40	83	2.204	2.232	40	35.682
	4.900	5.584	17.183	12.138	210.645	189.829
	5.067	26.351	7.990	8.666	270.670	910.620
	35.000	56.839	124.992	164.133	663.838	885.393
	3.100	2.950	6.866	21.904	55.961	66.489
	<b>399.517</b>	<b>496.084</b>	<b>505.920</b>	<b>607.289</b>	<b>4.318.260</b>	<b>7.140.214</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
UKRAINE	UKRAINE	IRELAND	IRELAND	UK	UK	
	190	0	0	0	302	0
	185	1.243	0	10	15	17
	473	739	0	0	5	32
	8	0	0	43	7.766	6.531
	57	784	4.641	4.328	35.855	47.100
	5	0	0	5	62	617
	14	20	0	0	54	100
	1.231	0	0	0	0	0
	6	7	0	0	8	33
	6.647	17.092	0	0	15.683	19.131
	1.003	564	0	0	2	0
	5	0	0	0	13	35
	0	147	0	0	2.552	144
	49	15.000	351	85	2.205	746
	77	28	0	18	15	525
	0	0	0	0	53	346
	6	0	0	138	861	752
	69	2	63	0	5.830	3.754
	3	0	172	0	265	227
	107	211	0	5	4.538	1.169
	<b>10.136</b>	<b>35.837</b>	<b>5.227</b>	<b>4.632</b>	<b>76.084</b>	<b>81.259</b>
	<b>25.701</b>		<b>-595</b>		<b>5.175</b>	
	<b>0,025</b>	<b>0,072</b>	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,018</b>	<b>0,011</b>

OCEANIA					
1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
FINLAND	FINLAND	OTH.EURP.C	OTH.EURP.C	OCEANIA	OCEANIA
1.241	2.935	3.985	21.607	6.644	12
27.234	24.593	62.007	28.378	4.220	3.679
5.617	4.853	12.859	15.055	1.966	2.950
1.355	918	18.724	18.992	12.034	11.304
18.205	18.620	5.952	40.101	25.132	35.577
902	5.509	2.700	7.778	9.770	14.809
59.501	47.521	359.551	34.042	2.345	2.025
5.068	55.526	320.464	323.743	46.507	28.726
19.302	18.279	52.139	399.561	28.305	36.591
46.725	56.666	194.433	90.360	16.029	29.350
22.788	43.462	24.691	34.486	29.204	15.893
127.486	289.041	294.990	824.139	119.074	186.036
2.980	24	64.223	118.421	84	63
55.615	63.563	165.260	324.144	109.553	117.319
9.461	10.565	87.895	33.955	54.882	65.942
1.198	2.401	15.210	-28	219	143
3.810	14.654	57.928	47.415	42.015	31.054
29.400	34.951	296.658	592.597	69.171	63.196
36.382	43.425	200.488	278.619	74.939	121.845
1.728	32.791	14.785	90.231	6.193	18.861
<b>475.998</b>	<b>770.297</b>	<b>2.254.942</b>	<b>3.323.596</b>	<b>658.286</b>	<b>785.375</b>

OCEANIA					
1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
FINLAND	FINLAND	OTH.EURP.C	OTH.EURP.C	OCEANIA	OCEANIA
0	0	1.565	14	0	0
0	0	725	751	0	0
0	0	28	67	0	0
4	0	94	985	349	37
693	476	760	2.227	6.698	10.372
0	0	108	115	19	4
20	0	26	10	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	13
0	0	1	14	0	0
28	0	2.639	2.958	86	0
0	0	6	12	0	5
0	0	3	29	16	11
23	0	1	157	0	0
1.002	0	1.442	1.169	0	0
0	0	4	83	1.866	3
0	0	2	0	12	0
0	0	340	135	0	0
1.166	109	1.896	4.156	4.148	2.000
69	67	248	504	12	2.613
1	284	1.331	5.542	222	851
<b>3.006</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>11.219</b>	<b>18.927</b>	<b>13.430</b>	<b>15.909</b>
<b>-2.070</b>		<b>7.708</b>		<b>2.479</b>	
<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,001</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,020</b>	<b>0,020</b>

**Table B4 : The period of 1989-1998 (mt)**  
**For all commodity groups**

	WORLD		AFRICA	
	1989	1998	1989	1998
	WORLD	WORLD	EGYPT	EGYPT
potatoes	6.463.170	7.370.876	19.414	48.193
tomatoes	2.326.570	3.486.412	29	51
onions	1.973.884	3.621.789	178	0
pulses	4.850.521	6.134.658	25.670	126.706
grapes-raisins	1.984.182	3.725.094	62	3.638
pepper	347.491	416.848	3.012	3.636
apples-pears-peaches	5.174.611	6.466.038	174	38.796
cereals	105.096.210	113.109.829	5.665.000	7.352.100
maize-rice	71.576.110	85.281.190	1.434.690	3.043.600
citrus fruits	7.603.414	9.289.101	784	0
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	26.031.813	40.984.450	46.300	119.408
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	12.864.877	18.273.808	6.457	25.652
cotton	5.581.645	4.302.991	34.000	1.338
tobacco	1.351.509	2.740.603	43.020	59.697
tea	1.072.642	1.200.755	55.816	65.457
natural honey	286.694	318.364		
wool	2.005.087	1.585.154	22.540	22.832
figs-sugar	27.007.971	30.787.272	524.523	1.101.399
nuts-cocoa beans	2.746.774	5.232.702	932	486
margarine	550.252	1.635.194		
TOTAL	285.895.427	345.862.128	7.882.601	12.012.989
Growth Rate	0,209750473	21%		

TURKEY	AFRICA			
	1989	1998	1989	1998
	TURKEY	TURKEY	EGYPT	EGYPT
potatoes	39.822	55.166	0	0
tomatoes	78.454	143.766	0	0
onions	149.928	144.543	1	67
pulses	461.652	354.498	15.167	80.967
grapes-raisins	139.892	201.269	5	1.192
pepper	1.286	2.088	0	0
apples-pears-peaches	86.211	30.706	1	421
cereals	651.548	2.616.493	1	9.574
maize-rice	4.850	10.358	0	0
citrus fruits	286.409	293.469	1	381
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	1.248	3.171	0	0
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	52.127	175	349	5
cotton	99.548	45.813	0	0
tobacco	118.055	166.214	0	0
tea	25.029	16.858	200	215
natural honey	2.774	5.454	0	0
wool	2.143	3.585	0	0
figs-sugar	9.353	238.496	1	2.508
nuts-cocoa beans	6.574	30.626	149	2.000
margarine	79.897	113.671	10	302
TOTAL	2.296.789	4.476.419	15.885	97.632
Change in Exports	2.179.630	95%	81747	
market share	0,008	0,013	0,002	0,008

LIBYA	N.C.AMERICA					
	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
	LIBYA	OTH.AFR.C.	OTH.AFR. C.	CANADA	CANADA	
	8.100	1.200	51.598	67.901	203.038	239.851
			12	0	145.496	156.363
			98	2	70.838	127.844
	7.000	13.500	16.534	114.083	26.894	50.327
			279	2.991	188.692	159.546
	1.060	532	12.221	4.936	6.128	8.447
	3.535	11.160	5.173	1.385	188.016	222.722
	700.300	615.500	2.661.147	6.798.118	8.374	123.399
	372.000	267.000	607.530	1.597.110	1.044.660	1.474.570
			18.298	2.363	376.774	411.150
			24.322	321.863	282.539	207.715
	6.755	12.264	43.501	74.585	436.149	601.570
			68.062	116.069	47.277	0
	2.500	2.134	36.143	36.866	745	17.816
	10.500	15.000	45.849	60.179	15.462	17.310
	10	23	178	464	636	2.409
			30.508	9.781	2.169	2.080
	139.540	321.850	502.112	1.029.030	722.846	1.039.872
	1.000	950	5.805	11.821	72.797	144.667
	300	540	315	11.584	2.454	19.924
	<b>1.252.600</b>	<b>1.261.653</b>	<b>4.129.685</b>	<b>10.261.131</b>	<b>3.841.984</b>	<b>5.027.582</b>

LIBYA	N.C.AMERICA					
	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
	LIBYA	OTH.AFR.C.	OTH.AFR. C.	CANADA	CANADA	
	16	0	1.919	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	1	0
	0	0	206	0	0	0
	3.162	1.308	55.185	37.327	463	792
	13	5	522	550	7.727	1.145
	48	3	18	0	8	0
	0	0	149	0	291	0
	20.900	1	58.267	674.451	0	0
	16	20	5	0	1	2
	0	0	108	0	0	0
	0	0	6	0	0	0
	30	0	600	1	1	9
	0	0	3.400	793	0	0
	100	0	274	3.588	9	1.243
	1	1	1	9	1	1
	6	1	3	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	262	1	1.787
	10	30	77	400	176	325
	49	2	163	357	92	196
	24.352	1.371	120.902	717.737	8.772	5.501
	-22980		596835		-3271	
	<b>0,019</b>	<b>0,001</b>	<b>0,029</b>	<b>0,070</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,001</b>

		SOUTH AMERICA				
	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
USA	USA	OTH.N.C.AM	OTH.N.C.AMR	SOUTH AM.	SOUTH AM.	
	304.033	481.273	14.370	48.173	41.659	214.889
	393.703	847.320	2.125	6.053	3.727	16.562
	163.178	269.379	12.924	68.635	1.757	348.396
	73.022	120.777	135.362	255.173	108.937	458.844
	291.268	419.754	29.173	56.917	29.012	72.334
	61.749	97.556	4.169	14.171	2.676	6.169
	203.624	245.420	47.885	162.542	195.999	403.901
	1.883.954	4.574.300	638.230	2.894.989	2.396.857	9.493.059
	198.510	579.490	3.861.940	5.760.370	690.830	6.623.560
	75.419	275.415	30.729	27.472	755	25.778
	118.369	249.196	1.225.719	3.580.952	162.197	1.733.796
	4.290.304	5.326.898	2.772	9.805	215.475	487.732
	1.200	8.355	51.813	398.654	191.567	57.376
	194.077	263.265	3.263	12.907	6.011	51.291
	85.227	96.646	337	426	11.555	16.417
	35.050	60.039	740	85	2.303	2.944
	75.833	112.132	17.612	9.403	8.876	22.984
	1.823.267	2.284.328	591.775	27.090	419.266	1.207.577
	375.797	647.295	13.282	38.160	2.402	56.884
	3.663	5.975	6.616	35.350	74	37.093
	<b>10.651.247</b>	<b>16.964.813</b>	<b>6.690.836</b>	<b>13.407.327</b>	<b>4.491.935</b>	<b>21.337.686</b>

		SOUTH AMERICA				
	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
USA	USA	OTH.N.C.AM	OTH.N.C.AMR	SOUTH AM.	SOUTH AM.	
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	42	35	0	0	0
	1.951	1.448	1.186	1.542	2.663	595
	1.747	924	330	1.105	152	6.772
	159	101	1	438	1	1
	355	0	2	0	864	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	255	22	0	0	1	1
	1	22	0	0	0	0
	1	159	0	0	19	0
	3.112	5	0	0	103	0
	1	224	0	0	1	1.432
	61.172	60.240	9	1.123	562	3.140
	414	1.103	0	0	0	0
	1	3	0	0	0	0
	1	128	1	38	0	0
	1	17.572	1	627	1	2.618
	1	214	1	35	20	100
	4.875	4.350	1	31	149	448
	74.050	86.557	1.567	4.940	4.535	15.106
	12507		3373		10571	
	<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,001</b>	<b>0,001</b>

ASIA

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
CYPRUS	CYPRUS	ISRAEL	ISRAEL	JAPAN	JAPAN	
	9.108	9.512	7.000	16.000		
					81.006	205.594
	1.837	2.857	19.258	20.750	179.822	158.164
	2	207	456	1.200	36.844	37.891
	41	99	900	1.140	16.479	17.067
					99	691
	341.388	428.017	909.141	2.063.000	7.176.988	7.645.077
	93.490	194.410	510.260	596.530	15.826.750	16.548.280
					516.303	476.556
	457	4.332	380.809	535.460	4.395.055	4.798.929
	1.802	2.205	17.780	25.945	1.063.206	1.200.289
	3	2	5.399	447	767.985	303.009
	1.034	25.590	4.245	7.090	86.076	182.701
	96	222	2.500	2.300	30.946	45.442
					53.815	29.425
	85	0	2.903	29.816	199.940	29.660
	21.739	33.229	361.750	535.060	1.927.079	1.650.090
	994	1.722	4.167	10.600	162.376	168.120
	1.355	2.640			967	4.799
	<b>473.431</b>	<b>705.044</b>	<b>2.226.568</b>	<b>3.845.338</b>	<b>32.521.736</b>	<b>33.501.784</b>

ASIA

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
CYPRUS	CYPRUS	ISRAEL	ISRAEL	JAPAN	JAPAN	
	1.653	694	0	0	0	0
	766	965	0	0	0	0
	682	846	1	620	0	0
	1.497	959	2.139	6.860	80	0
	21	22	2	131	1	776
	8	26	23	1	29	1
	718	1.500	576	74	64	0
	15.610	26.415	51.216	331.337	0	0
	3.876	257	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1	5	0	0
	114	109	0	0	0	0
	1	6	853	0	277	1
	22	0	276	155	267	0
	191	0	0	0	8.423	2.070
	58	29	0	0	1	31
	16	111	0	0	0	0
	13	4	0	0	0	0
	127	1.747	1	2.684	1	758
	105	88	1	1.500	277	435
	99	491	1.553	820	955	1.505
	25.576	34.268	56.641	344.188	10.374	5.578
	8691		287547		-4797	
	<b>0,054</b>	<b>0,049</b>	<b>0,025</b>	<b>0,090</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
JORDAN	JORDAN	KUWAIT	KUWAIT	QATAR	QATAR
14.781	8.200	44.088	25.793	7.379	7.000
4.300	0	59.037	42.861	10.091	19.000
15.200	6.200	40.079	42.301	9.857	15.000
30.933	25.772	11.755	13.246	2.866	2.859
4.222	8.826	9.099	10.035	2.535	3.000
128	117	504	201	61	100
13.013	7.215	40.202	28.968	7.200	7.600
305.600	1.350.710	402.000	497.219	74.230	106.000
358.490	400.000	189.080	197.770	21.130	53.000
36.682	50.048	81.809	61.798	19.679	18.700
2.370	2.200	19.995	4.242	117	820
8.788	9.745	33.829	29.387	7.066	7.556
1.098	1.537				
1.455	541	17	3.500	13	902
3.411	6.000	4.261	5.224	972	1.000
522	390	1.031	714	138	150
199	145				
99.730	129.667	59.627	69.005	9.046	12.500
272	1.100	7.723	7.988	1.111	1.200
418	3	4.126	2.950	400	180
<b>901.612</b>	<b>2.008.416</b>	<b>1.008.262</b>	<b>1.043.202</b>	<b>173.891</b>	<b>256.567</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
JORDAN	JORDAN	KUWAIT	KUWAIT	QATAR	QATAR
2.744	0	6.548	0	1	0
15.624	0	52.062	489	0	0
14.080	3.692	31.446	615	5	0
6.382	7.319	4.970	1.200	427	158
497	13	10.459	610	1	0
2	2	2	0	1	2
3.024	100	20.845	100	19	82
4	313.366	120	0	0	0
57	0	2	0	0	0
17.645	1.623	97.379	2.137	1	114
59	181	2	0	0	0
185	0	709	0	7	0
46	0	14	5	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	41	1	7	0
4	1	0	0	0	0
105	466	106	2.754	1	1.044
1	200	109	100	7	0
9	0	1.554	15	1	0
60.468	326.964	226.370	8.025	478	1.401
266496		-218345		922	
<b>0,067</b>	<b>0,163</b>	<b>0,225</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,005</b>

EUROPE

1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998
SAUDI ARABIA	SAUDI ARABIA	OTH.ASIAN C.	OTH.ASIAN C.	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
135.225	32.995	238.630	233.579	9.603	54.535
143.093	117.903	124.162	122.170	48.724	10.558
154.973	167.738	456.903	712.128	2.602	104
50.851	73.948	1.182.906	1.623.108	8.101	10.916
37.699	33.968	138.720	264.574	46.633	26.432
6.493	3.968	100.210	107.871	2.508	5.185
178.390	134.241	424.835	687.593	174.367	69.301
4.529.885	4.954.277	39.128.348	30.687.510	7.426	299.104
643.720	2.302.760	20.884.740	27.449.780	70.700	87.790
290.511	288.415	531.926	837.731	140.688	79.893
2.259	2.792	3.931.229	8.796.847	16.591	93.788
124.445	164.899	269.752	1.115.548	216.510	160.212
1.330	541	2.322.784	2.025.907	23.579	29.520
2.117	38.768	157.391	318.075	10.722	13.228
9.051	9.932	240.782	281.197	1.538	2.326
1.450	4.661	8.484	15.447	5.761	4.439
86	1.783	444.382	544.819	9.575	8.186
116.893	603.222	7.172.700	9.354.846	7.839	34.125
16.443	17.347	159.396	221.776	36.556	53.594
3.894	6.145	234.958	460.243	6.168	12.640
<b>6.448.808</b>	<b>8.960.303</b>	<b>78.153.238</b>	<b>85.860.749</b>	<b>846.191</b>	<b>1.055.876</b>

EUROPE

1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998
SAUDI ARABIA	SAUDI ARABIA	OTH.ASIAN C.	OTH.ASIAN C.	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
10.070	423	16.813	44.091	1	4
6.369	34.120	147	448	681	178
87.619	76.919	8.176	5.506	443	1.270
24.546	17.657	192.528	145.649	256	433
2.138	1.802	6.424	7.223	2.945	14.872
50	17	104	7	5	17
13.204	19.500	1.131	980	2.001	417
9.011	653.945	387.778	541.647	0	0
283	84	195	39	1	11
10.309	31.303	747	15.743	22.326	20.595
54	1	665	311	1	315
1.062	2	908	10	4.458	5
22	44	6.487	22.646	17	0
0	0	4.254	16.830	684	720
2	0	314	9.913	17	413
716	1.027	79	30	2	77
0	0	39	831	101	0
81	17.761	2	10.064	40	8.920
1	700	305	2.810	1	300
1.000	99	1.587	2.088	3.244	3.737
166.537	855.403	628.681	826.866	37.223	52.284
688866		198185		15061	
<b>0,026</b>	<b>0,095</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,044</b>	<b>0,050</b>



1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
BELGIUM-LUX.	BELGIUM-LUX.	BULGARIA	BULGARIA	AREA F CZECH.	AREA F CZECH.
420.811	903.161	52.285	20.690	31.500	60.178
12.794	47.258			28.000	57.650
77.106	131.040	472	3.974	5.000	40.211
403.267	600.711	12.304	6.894	2.000	19.972
54.530	100.570	38	2.303	35.000	41.219
3.551	3.816	685	588	1.774	3.723
275.119	365.598	877	7.142	39.200	85.868
2.258.072	4.366.052	436.380	1.300	43.330	189.543
395.220	892.620	1.272.510	44.350	377.890	227.790
289.774	464.093	49.132	38.197	135.500	431.100
1.392.235	1.828.332	95.357	12.783	41.300	49.470
289.907	1.232.098	16.326	45.638	92.025	223.211
48.671	57.447	69.485	26.657	125	79.112
45.267	63.192	15.288	11.863	21.000	41.660
2.506	7.144	533	262	2.930	2.811
5.808	9.061	1.337	52		
208.891	155.367	24.407	4.583	28.650	28.917
71.979	1.042.357	325.430	220.564	277.470	82.561
102.017	175.296	10.677	5.257	22.348	46.674
12.972	86.812	2.910	9.380	300	20.600
<b>6.370.497</b>	<b>12.532.025</b>	<b>2.386.433</b>	<b>462.477</b>	<b>1.185.342</b>	<b>1.732.270</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
BELGIUM-LUX.	BELGIUM-LUX.	BULGARIA	BULGARIA	AREA F CZECH.	AREA F CZECH.
0	0	1	112	0	0
45	0	1	215	1	114
1	96	1	227	1	2.012
10.877	3.984	11.376	39	802	2
6.646	13.304	38	1	1.099	700
4	58	1	4	0	0
1.618	115	1	57	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0
1	10	1	67	0	0
6.317	9.540	1.782	2.585	25.493	6.221
0	0	1	231	0	0
4.142	1	299	0	1.048	0
823	271	400	33	5.837	2.835
1.448	19.340	1	5	549	3.411
266	2	0	0	0	0
26	31	0	0	0	0
22	929	1	20	0	0
45	8.508	1	116	1	953
1	500	1	100	1	1.026
3.687	8.785	100	305	1	1.115
35.970	65.475	14.005	4.116	34.833	18.391
29505		-9889		-16443	
<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,009</b>	<b>0,029</b>	<b>0,011</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
DENMARK	DENMARK	FRANCE	FRANCE	GERMANY	GERMANY
38.537	48.996	465.656	360.597	889.544	685.240
13.296	18.256	329.006	368.266	459.019	598.668
13.079	12.140	117.341	117.686	338.244	273.801
9.872	19.686	128.556	112.800	715.241	184.431
15.004	16.884	144.796	179.944	356.840	403.020
1.177	1.608	16.129	10.991	30.939	27.776
69.719	58.578	255.419	244.090	1.031.812	1.146.309
91.438	322.566	371.876	437.397	4.526.356	1.333.044
63.170	81.110	398.220	622.870	2.887.200	1.180.510
58.718	55.120	1.213.190	1.005.984	1.232.491	1.154.521
75.384	183.882	311.852	1.028.924	3.069.903	3.967.687
110.930	102.251	800.432	676.693	1.701.721	1.782.829
2.696	3.438	155.525	121.431	382.006	153.904
15.737	17.122	48.196	142.985	144.652	231.460
2.309	1.875	11.037	15.489	23.191	38.664
3.237	6.858	8.937	12.503	84.704	93.552
5.850	4.949	167.541	111.623	103.184	85.831
5.835	71.009	449.726	418.050	644.763	269.947
23.027	49.134	182.703	379.010	407.694	563.338
3.803	17.945	93.900	130.519	22.914	48.195
<b>622.818</b>	<b>1.093.407</b>	<b>5.670.038</b>	<b>6.497.852</b>	<b>19.052.418</b>	<b>14.222.727</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
DENMARK	DENMARK	FRANCE	FRANCE	GERMANY	GERMANY
0	0	0	0	3	0
0	0	511	46	1.937	377
172	153	182	774	1.667	1.891
142	339	13.914	3.950	3.599	7.322
427	854	3.151	11.528	18.331	55.697
3	2	25	39	568	824
458	25	6.554	100	15.971	2.800
0	0	0	0	4	199
1	1	1	1.084	30	1.081
2.465	242	8.657	2.254	13.521	29.461
1	5	27	603	67	77
45	1	3.313	25	8.503	8
1	4	3.254	365	18.348	2.382
1.496	667	2.112	3.094	16.001	7.810
0	0	30	0	423	1.446
2	5	73	154	1.773	3.878
0	0	10	156	2	351
3	1.604	1	16.570	785	61.776
1	300	1	600	1	1.500
1.000	2.720	5.843	9.707	27.163	45.031
6.218	6.921	47.659	51.048	128.696	223.912
702		3389		95216	
<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,016</b>

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
GREECE	GREECE	HUNGARY	HUNGARY	ITALY	ITALY	
	50.520	118.150	7.963	23.267	444.761	451.701
	63	4.031	94	5.330	19.029	39.781
	13.775	9.804			5.083	25.385
	27.132	32.560	13.823	2.833	398.458	407.194
	20	8.802	3.309	5.284	23.432	28.710
	1.466	1.384	2.345	1.384	3.772	4.489
	1.418	24.921	950	8.929	228.637	155.370
	257.711	822.956	84.253	14.237	6.503.454	7.551.397
	27.770	378.090	164.160	42.940	940.700	663.810
	5.508	16.431	53.797	81.775	43.518	237.340
	215.559	386.394	45.824	73.191	847.784	1.122.658
	60.140	101.744	73.286	102.847	698.963	869.548
	33.087	5.263	69.820	16.804	323.632	332.367
	10.244	28.797	5.416	19.337	60.777	86.016
	408	470	491	1.619	4.508	5.005
	2.187	3.352	4.020	549	10.871	12.074
	3.562	2.634	4.825	6.989	133.203	141.581
	111.388	18.134	10.922	8.482	167.408	419.291
	11.392	16.630	18.128	17.456	84.509	126.997
	2.626	16.727	5.402	10.954	20.363	29.963
	<b>836.976</b>	<b>1.997.274</b>	<b>568.828</b>	<b>444.207</b>	<b>10.962.862</b>	<b>12.710.677</b>

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
GREECE	GREECE	HUNGARY	HUNGARY	ITALY	ITALY	
	25	0	0	0	1	956
	43	145	1	64	1	0
	4.471	301	22	457	150	154
	12.030	2.751	1	3	61.628	9.275
	1	464	570	160	13.709	18.283
	20	3	0	0	45	17
	68	92	38	0	4.749	0
	143	1.352	0	0	1	50.730
	23	74	1	1	36	6.617
	195	38	9.175	5.428	94	629
	1	6	1	23	220	172
	399	0	79	0	5.625	4
	1.526	595	1	73	13.456	4.718
	210	2.996	360	525	2.300	2.254
	1	18	0	0	1	1
	1	43	0	0	0	0
	15	38	1	37	67	82
	1	3.000	1	272	16	20.000
	399	2.000	79	503	1	1.000
	3.373	2.020	2	183	9.646	3.531
	22.947	15.936	10.333	7.728	111.748	118.422
	-7011		-2605		6674	
	<b>0,027</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,018</b>	<b>0,017</b>	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,009</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	NORWAY	POLAND	POLAND
702.823	1.339.402	15.208	31.478	177	53.220
67.602	225.778	8.680	12.540	1.988	47.374
50.250	106.771	2.454	5.052		
768.624	594.155	4.497	4.436		
104.831	140.582	19.642	20.791	6.183	91.077
12.034	21.436	484	743	1.314	6.056
324.914	356.804	58.369	57.992	3.387	51.423
3.050.430	3.288.381	438.072	320.248	2.976.730	881.827
2.564.820	1.951.770	23.600	76.550	519.180	4.960.410
600.052	705.491	57.290	62.060	120.146	358.284
3.430.607	4.886.195	285.556	289.730	3.476	49.622
327.410	266.726	92.985	98.313	55.900	423.565
7.587	4.238	1.334	38	155.294	75.673
82.468	138.319	5.187	10.087	11.351	48.015
19.151	26.184	893	1.124	33.527	36.569
9.522	6.789	125	219	3.575	1.270
12.620	10.780	507	730	39.053	14.976
1.770.038	80.015	169.921	194.809	226.210	21.388
350.065	410.767	14.717	17.124	24.351	54.630
21.798	35.392	720	8.404	5.000	10.704
<b>14.277.646</b>	<b>14.595.975</b>	<b>1.200.241</b>	<b>1.212.468</b>	<b>4.186.842</b>	<b>7.186.093</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	NORWAY	POLAND	POLAND
0	0	0	0	1	57
75	9	1	20	1	52
45	465	1	20	1	2.889
1.311	2.281	28	165	1	18
11.015	35.256	755	820	3.473	222
121	216	4	1	0	0
1.443	100	645	19	6	13
1	9.425	0	0	0	0
19	1	0	0	0	0
2.080	14.344	36	77	5.474	2.956
1	7	1	2	1	1
1	11	38	0	1	0
126	520	0	0	5.719	169
8.226	4.964	0	0	587	1.971
1.806	719	1	0	1	1.578
9	60	0	0	0	0
213	884	0	0	4	0
183	0	20	0	1	1.105
1	600	38	362	1	500
2.838	7.230	46	699	1	1.091
29.513	77.092	1.614	2.185	15.274	12.623
47579		571		-2651	
<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,001</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,004</b>	<b>0,002</b>

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	ROMANIA	SPAIN	SPAIN	
	204.243	241.877			415.516	595.757
	266	14.190			8.301	4.486
	25.813	27.293			9.247	42.618
	54.163	46.461			175.117	784.076
	3.950	31.605			4.626	22.133
	782	1.125	150	1.994	7.069	25.529
	42.751	102.455			78.831	159.245
	630.914	1.757.010			200.953	3.571.165
	590.130	1.335.660			1.574.620	2.698.830
	8.052	39.187	32.100	75.930	257	81.744
	937.281	771.967	7.300	71.593	2.258.367	3.741.346
	96.409	189.375	9.400	78.294	165.775	339.443
	168.394	170.879	85.800	29.832	105.939	53.275
	13.152	13.357	3.722	19.572	67.584	81.778
	259	294	220	199	1.294	1.119
	648	956			4.450	10.260
	53.021	35.018	7.200	5.316	33.903	32.744
	355.666	293.988	243.400	373.868	197.757	457.880
	7.436	21.884	3.000	8.764	63.178	100.730
	569	8.431			2.585	16.051
	<b>3.193.899</b>	<b>5.103.012</b>	<b>392.292</b>	<b>665.362</b>	<b>5.375.369</b>	<b>12.820.209</b>

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	ROMANIA	SPAIN	SPAIN	
	0	0	1	1.982	20	0
	0	0	1	20.530	0	0
	80	0	1	12.960	1	24
	6.071	2.329	1	730	16.067	2.761
	92	643	1	914	2.209	4.343
	0	0	1	197	0	0
	747	0	1	500	1.506	0
	20.000	1.562	1	36	0	0
	0	0	1	17	1	662
	1	42	3.415	31.371	1	399
	0	0	1	152	1	639
	0	0	99	7	1.838	0
	4.415	6.032	12.760	750	1.793	588
	576	869	1	3.560	3.226	1.126
	0	0	1	1	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1	65	1	20
	1	1.223	1	3.053	1	10.000
	1	41	99	2	1	2.500
	40	1	1	3.720	518	1.975
	32.024	12.741	16.389	80.547	27.185	25.036
	-19283		64158		-2148	
	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,042</b>	<b>0,121</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,002</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
SWEDEN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	IRELAND	IRELAND
22.642	26.988	10.944	16.336	63.771	64.295
41.287	59.215	35.480	39.772	11.755	14.659
21.344	23.062	3.124	9.090	20.616	25.641
9.599	4.821	14.412	23.089	26.396	18.440
29.178	28.458	40.732	41.773	11.793	11.411
1.833	2.724	1.406	1.468	285	352
120.435	134.816	44.301	46.817	60.608	44.927
67.170	161.582	458.359	238.375	215.785	440.069
37.190	42.400	178.160	98.530	75.740	140.860
132.630	132.443	135.954	129.626	45.916	33.632
17.549	18.402	111.927	142.294	581	3.746
230.798	266.364	137.473	139.912	55.328	55.583
4.059	5.125	65.950	32.111	24.952	5.157
9.558	11.235	24.985	39.179	5.176	9.826
2.667	3.532	2.443	3.499	11.876	10.502
3.280	2.901	6.122	6.328	1.358	1.277
394	212	2.485	1.384	6.662	4.415
33.793	26.096	128.875	126.545	7.050	10.010
22.395	28.737	32.425	35.794	28.604	166.612
4.598	13.298	2.595	1.172	12.338	587
<b>812.399</b>	<b>992.411</b>	<b>1.438.152</b>	<b>1.173.094</b>	<b>706.590</b>	<b>1.062.001</b>

1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
SWEDEN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	IRELAND	IRELAND
1	1	0	0	0	0
80	121	1	38	0	35
29	31	366	1.766	0	0
255	458	537	341	0	0
911	416	8.438	2.938	5.201	4.863
4	14	4	6	0	1
2.066	150	2.104	67	0	0
1	2	3.000	0	0	0
1	1	1	8	0	0
1.908	1.710	196	233	0	0
1	6	1	1	0	0
135	1	4.333	1	0	0
216	0	11.595	350	0	0
423	241	2.834	2.453	5	25
0	0	1	5	0	0
3	6	5	6	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	77
47	4.000	8	10.000	17	198
1	431	1	6.000	49	0
667	2.934	470	1.163	0	691
6.747	10.523	33.894	25.376	5.272	5.890
3776		-8518		618	
<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,011</b>	<b>0,024</b>	<b>0,022</b>	<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,006</b>

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
UK	UK	FINLAND	FINLAND	OTH.EUROP.C.	OTH.EUROP.C.	
	460.556	442.710	1.593	20.832	35.251	84.828
	272.570	304.678	12.769	16.927	9	40.843
	239.627	202.537	5.611	7.723	670	57.637
	181.572	166.591	5.810	767	5.402	19.258
	218.166	261.009	13.599	12.874	13.479	1.033.335
	8.752	10.757	710	1.030	1.965	1.811
	667.433	681.868	76.236	64.993	6.686	65.442
	1.149.327	1.371.074	188.195	424.892	181.708	1.132.110
	1.716.510	1.676.440	25.530	22.570	1.224.240	337.660
	672.481	726.935	86.774	73.500	93.562	171.444
	203.434	310.285	8.440	22.539	1.044.377	1.183.213
	569.395	933.870	135.006	126.906	104.091	227.911
	43.070	24.481	4.533	10	236.524	13.352
	120.895	265.060	7.058	6.849	33.160	13.852
	192.280	175.829	868	1.221	2.103	1.023
	21.598	24.699	451	1.168	3.256	547
	146.554	92.051	1.297	1.453	31.550	5.662
	1.380.690	1.431.330	83.740	66.130	239.186	453.298
	256.060	231.452	10.289	10.173	17.233	1.180.118
	63.761	62.641	373	28.069	1.189	39.864
	<b>8.584.731</b>	<b>9.396.297</b>	<b>668.882</b>	<b>910.626</b>	<b>3.275.641</b>	<b>6.063.208</b>

	1989	1998	1989	1998	1989	1998
UK	UK	FINLAND	FINLAND	OTH.EUROP.C.	OTH.EUROP.C.	
	0	0	0	0	1	86
	96	51	4	0	4	4.301
	40	187	0	0	1	360
	9.386	10	0	0	323	12.638
	21.114	40.495	819	460	171	2.069
	6	114	1	0	20	76
	642	849	60	20	1.315	1.133
	0	0	20	0	6.000	0
	1	32	0	0	40	20
	15.703	34.990	113	0	8.207	12.587
	0	0	0	0	1	6
	0	4	0	0	4.393	9
	2.820	94	0	0	5.904	709
	549	494	634	0	743	176
	1.132	668	0	0	77	1.025
	7	116	0	0	0	0
	1.607	567	0	0	39	1
	4.808	19.363	357	564	2.583	8.875
	4.127	3.058	18	14	197	608
	4.257	9.866	123	433	4.637	373
	66.295	110.958	2.149	1.491	34.657	45.053
	44663		-658		10396	
	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,012</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,011</b>	<b>0,007</b>

OCEANIA		FORMER USSR	
1989	1998	1989	1998
OCEANIA	OCEANIA	Former USSR	INDEPENDENTS R.F.USSR
		843	292.079
618	3.677	69.445	223.192
2.020	4.581	13.415	432.422
12.528	14.453		
19.152	18.425	51.186	123.572
3.418	4.492	27.112	10.377
4.919	1.612	300.078	579.304
142.758	151.062	13.994.071	4.451.163
52.130	64.870	9.658.900	564.530
28.646	23.032	387.569	635.913
91.094	33.128	928.298	354.729
112.013	133.665	184.573	602.730
		77.065	149.642
14.016	16.589	37.791	390.082
23.967	23.135	214.878	218.108
435	74	655	2.685
22.160	12.110	152.860	32.208
157.912	218.785	5.449.080	5.049.845
14.035	26.991	179.438	175.424
2.478	19.615	1.350	419.805
<b>704.299</b>	<b>770.296</b>	<b>31.728.607</b>	<b>14.707.810</b>

OCEANIA		FORMER USSR	
1989	1998	1989	1998
OCEANIA	OCEANIA	Former USSR	INDEPENDENTS R.F.USSR
0	0	1	6.760
0	0	1	81.534
0	0	1	30.385
674	52	26	848
6.737	7.144	2.000	8.370
1	1	1	14
643	0	2.330	2.362
22.000	17	57.469	2.431
0	0	2	280
0	0	33.058	101.431
1	4	1	159
699	1	4.480	62
0	0	1	119
95	0	1	21.797
1	1	20.278	345
1	0	1	22
0	0	1	2
1	3.528	1	12.337
45	800	268	2.018
1	244	132	6.403
30.901	11.792	120.052	277.680
-19109		157628	
<b>0,044</b>	<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,004</b>	<b>0,019</b>
		233	



**Table B5 : The period of 1989-1994 (mt)**  
**For all commodity groups**

**WORLD**

	WORLD		AFRICA	
	1989	1994	1989	1994
	WORLD	WORLD	EGYPT	EGYPT
potatoes	5.463.170	6.764.513	19.414	34.903
tomatoes	2.326.570	2.888.489	29	0
onions	1.973.884	2.861.273	178	0
pulses	4.850.521	6.130.928	25.670	200.745
grapes-raisins	1.984.182	2.705.256	62	2.250
pepper	347.491	387.014	3.012	3.891
apples-pears-peaches	6.174.611	6.496.357	174	20.471
cereals	105.096.210	101.445.239	5.665.000	6.651.270
maize-rice	71.576.110	65.005.480	1.434.690	2.021.310
citrus fruits	7.603.414	8.704.079	784	18
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	26.031.813	32.049.223	46.300	85.205
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	12.864.877	16.799.971	6.457	15.996
cotton	5.681.645	5.569.271	34.000	5.000
tobacco	1.351.509	2.299.311	43.020	47.827
tea	1.072.642	917.764	55.816	57.230
natural honey	286.694	297.071		
wool	2.005.087	1.877.227	22.540	14.402
figs-sugar	27.007.971	24.094.834	524.523	441.117
nuts-cocoa beans	2.746.774	3.651.491	932	604
margarine	550.252	969.995		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>285.896.427</b>	<b>291.914.786</b>	<b>7.882.601</b>	<b>9.602.239</b>
Growth rate	0,021054408	2%		

**TURKEY**

	TURKEY		AFRICA	
	1989	1994	1989	1994
	TURKEY	TURKEY	EGYPT	EGYPT
potatoes	39.827	229.096	0	0
tomatoes	78.460	115.968	0	0
onions	149.924	111.526	0	0
pulses	461.652	411.672	15.167	63.005
grapes-raisins	139.892	199.509	5	354
pepper	1.285	2.669	0	0
apples-pears-peaches	86.212	54.294	1	400
cereals	651.554	1.773.063	1	56.709
maize-rice	4.848	83.030	1	13.905
citrus fruits	286.410	389.409	0	0
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	1.245	3.157	0	0
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	52.126	128	349	0
cotton	99.544	27.150	0	0
tobacco	118.054	115.516	0	0
tea	25.026	5.201	200	0
natural honey	2.773	2.735	0	0
wool	2.142	3.550	0	0
figs-sugar	9.353	496.860	1	5.000
nuts-cocoa beans	6.572	23.135	149	1.814
margarine	79.885	110.112	10	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.296.782</b>	<b>4.157.779</b>	<b>15.884</b>	<b>141.186</b>
Change in Exports	1.860.998	81%	125302	
market shares	0,008	0,014	0,002	0,015

LIBYA	1989	LIBYA	1994	OTH.AFR.C.	1989	OTH.AFR. C.	1994	N.C.AMERICA	
	LIBYA							1989	1994
	8.100		5.000		51.598		73.912	203.038	264.004
					12		140	145.496	149.119
					98		460	70.838	117.033
	7.000		11.000		16.534		100.764	26.894	31.317
					279		709	188.692	173.025
	1.060		420		12.221		5.837	6.128	7.097
	3.535		13.230		5.173		324	188.016	215.049
	700.300		750.850		2.661.147		3.053.220	8.374	19.830
	372.000		269.000		607.530		740.980	1.044.660	933.970
					18.298		790	376.774	388.953
					24.322		174.443	282.539	133.625
	6.755		19.200		43.501		65.749	436.149	541.008
					68.062		119.138	47.277	44.962
	2.500		1.380		36.143		37.583	745	13.939
	10.500		6.000		45.849		53.218	15.462	14.508
	10		10		178		740	636	9
					30.508		15.576	2.169	2.598
	139.540		100.350		502.112		663.254	722.846	1.178.972
	1.000		920		5.805		8.825	72.797	112.273
	300		1.650		315		8.840	2.454	8.567
	<b>1.252.600</b>		<b>1.179.010</b>		<b>4.129.685</b>		<b>5.124.502</b>	<b>3.841.984</b>	<b>4.349.858</b>

LIBYA	1989	LIBYA	1994	OTH.AFR.C.	1989	OTH.AFR. C.	1994	N.C.AMERICA	
	LIBYA							1989	1994
	16		0		1.919		38.801	0	0
	0		0		1		98	1	0
	0		0		206		1.000	0	0
	3.162		6.092		55.185		48.614	463	2.258
	13		113		522		440	7.727	13.467
	48		1		18		196	8	13
	1		4.498		149		18	291	6
	20.900		0		58.267		355.576	1	3
	16		57		5		0	0	0
	1		90		108		271	0	0
	0		0		6		5	0	0
	30		0		600		0	0	0
	0		0		3.400		890	0	0
	100		0		274		767	9	0
	1		2		1		60	1	1
	6		2		3		0	0	0
	1		1		1		15	1	20
	1		500		1		3.000	1	4.000
	10		79		77		174	177	421
	49		4		163		10	92	12
	<b>24.354</b>		<b>11.438</b>		<b>120.904</b>		<b>449.934</b>	<b>8.773</b>	<b>20.200</b>
	<b>-12916</b>				<b>329030</b>			<b>11428</b>	
	<b>0,019</b>		<b>0,010</b>		<b>0,029</b>		<b>0,088</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,005</b>

USA	SOUTH AMERICA					
	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
USA	USA	OTH.N.C.AM	OTH.N.C.AMR	SOUTH AM.	SOUTH AM.	SOUTH AM.
304.033	291.575	14.370	8.993	41.659	320.661	
393.703	396.040	2.125	29.606	3.727	9.499	
163.178	244.610	12.924	33.792	1.757	156.858	
73.022	89.523	135.362	70.197	108.937	392.834	
291.268	331.037	29.173	53.406	29.012	42.572	
61.749	77.479	4.169	7.709	2.676	4.490	
203.624	225.086	47.885	253.157	195.999	225.822	
1.883.954	6.455.783	638.230	1.371.644	2.396.857	9.388.166	
198.510	644.410	3.861.940	2.688.230	690.830	5.046.410	
75.419	186.395	30.729	3.966	755	10.475	
118.369	215.366	1.225.719	2.366.017	162.197	1.120.996	
4.290.304	4.811.038	2.772	5.709	215.475	483.420	
1.200	2.596	51.813	157.367	191.567	443.734	
194.077	272.297	3.263	8.112	6.011	12.756	
85.227	96.216	337	307	11.555	1.249	
35.050	55.897	740	52	2.303	1.700	
75.833	49.664	17.612	16.043	8.876	39.502	
1.823.267	1.751.482	591.775	94.958	419.266	1.245.151	
375.797	459.713	13.282	27.813	2.402	30.601	
3.663	2.376	6.616	34.487	74	4.959	
<b>10.661.247</b>	<b>16.658.583</b>	<b>6.690.836</b>	<b>7.231.565</b>	<b>4.491.935</b>	<b>18.981.856</b>	

USA	SOUTH AMERICA					
	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
USA	USA	OTH.N.C.AM	OTH.N.C.AMR	SOUTH AM.	SOUTH AM.	SOUTH AM.
2	731	0	0	1	2.000	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	35	0	0	0	
1.951	2.934	1.186	712	2.663	4.800	
1.747	2.341	330	876	152	1.519	
159	168	0	0	1	2	
355	178	2	0	864	0	
0	0	1	24.036	1	15.750	
255	747	0	0	0	0	
1	20	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	19	0	
3.112	2	0	0	103	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
61.172	58.401	9	642	562	544	
414	6	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	24.000	1	1.000	1	8.000	
1	72	0	0	20	25	
4.875	1.293	0	0	149	25	
<b>74.045</b>	<b>90.891</b>	<b>1.564</b>	<b>27.265</b>	<b>4.536</b>	<b>32.665</b>	
<b>16846</b>		<b>25701</b>		<b>28129</b>		
<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,004</b>	<b>0,001</b>	<b>0,002</b>	

ASIA

	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
CYPRUS	CYPRUS	ISRAEL	ISRAEL	JAPAN	JAPAN	JAPAN
	9.108	16.546	7.000	31.000		
	1.837	2.431	19.258	17.285	81.006	207.187
	2	9	456	835	179.822	237.399
	41	45	900	1.100	36.844	38.121
					16.479	18.002
					99	242
341.388	412.931	909.141	2.167.600	7.176.988	8.566.895	
93.490	134.900	510.260	429.390	15.826.750	18.466.310	
				516.303	573.266	
457	638	380.809	389.100	4.395.055	4.774.371	
1.802	2.503	17.780	23.500	1.063.206	1.279.074	
3	0	5.399	9.120	767.985	403.788	
1.034	18.417	4.245	7.313	86.076	189.378	
96	130	2.500	3.700	30.946	41.136	
				53.815	40.112	
85	8	2.903	3.550	199.940	129.205	
21.739	33.323	361.750	403.340	1.927.079	1.771.494	
994	1.533	4.167	7.769	162.376	155.195	
1.355	1.777			967	3.794	
<b>473.431</b>	<b>625.191</b>	<b>2.226.568</b>	<b>3.494.602</b>	<b>32.521.736</b>	<b>36.894.969</b>	

ASIA

	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
CYPRUS	CYPRUS	ISRAEL	ISRAEL	JAPAN	JAPAN	JAPAN
	1.653	2.824	1	8.408	0	0
	766	1.174	1	1	1	270
	682	1.500	1	500	0	0
	1.497	1.116	2.139	3.121	80	0
	21	83	2	177	1	708
	8	149	23	11	29	0
	718	1.441	576	194	64	1.000
15.610	32.597	51.216	340.524	0	0	0
3.876	7.154	0	0	0	0	0
1	4	1	15	0	0	0
114	132	0	0	0	0	0
1	25	853	0	277	0	0
22	1	276	248	267	0	0
191	138	0	0	8.423	8.730	
58	112	0	0	0	0	
16	16	0	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	1	79	
127	4.000	1	8.000	1	3.000	
105	133	1	1.960	277	466	
99	46	1.553	2.000	955	14	
<b>26.577</b>	<b>52.646</b>	<b>56.643</b>	<b>365.160</b>	<b>10.375</b>	<b>14.267</b>	
<b>27069</b>		<b>308517</b>		<b>3892</b>		
<b>0,054</b>	<b>0,084</b>	<b>0,025</b>	<b>0,104</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>	

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
JORDAN	JORDAN	KUWAIT	KUWAIT	QATAR	QATAR	SAUDI ARA.	SAUDI ARA.
14.781	13.821	44.088	33.993	7.379	6.140	135.225	99.463
4.300	1	59.037	41.406	10.091	12.539	143.093	151.879
15.200	7.574	40.079	35.246	9.857	12.024	154.973	179.084
30.933	24.996	11.755	11.580	2.866	2.962	50.851	47.902
4.222	842	9.099	9.417	2.535	2.324	37.699	39.117
128	195	504	313	61	98	6.493	2.325
13.013	3.024	40.202	29.717	7.200	7.465	178.390	150.262
305.600	979.960	402.000	292.451	74.230	73.150	4.529.885	5.141.273
358.490	360.960	189.080	158.540	21.130	30.920	643.720	1.014.170
36.682	50.500	81.809	52.780	19.679	15.974	290.511	348.476
2.370	2.465	19.995	8.851	117	282	2.259	4.436
8.788	8.475	33.829	22.496	7.066	7.189	124.445	196.370
1.098	2.318					1.330	1.950
1.455	3.509	17	4.059	13	931	2.117	9.096
3.411	5.624	4.261	4.433	972	1.170	9.051	7.711
522	490	1.031	530	138	217	1.450	2.019
199	581					86	2.674
99.730	233.464	59.627	75.208	9.046	19.721	116.893	566.363
272	865	7.723	6.211	1.111	1.112	16.443	6.875
418	24	4.126	3.034	400	389	3.894	2.361
<b>901.612</b>	<b>1.639.688</b>	<b>1.008.262</b>	<b>790.265</b>	<b>173.891</b>	<b>194.607</b>	<b>6.448.808</b>	<b>7.973.806</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
JORDAN	JORDAN	KUWAIT	KUWAIT	QATAR	QATAR	SAUDI ARA.	SAUDI ARA.
2.744	5.713	6.548	375	1	29	10.070	13.847
15.624	54	52.062	587	1	549	6.369	63.701
14.080	3.000	31.446	2.000	5	1.000	87.619	53.000
6.382	4.981	4.970	2.766	427	249	24.546	20.613
497	49	10.459	885	1	942	2.138	4.641
2	0	2	1	0	0	50	20
3.024	12.903	20.845	1.485	19	3.280	13.204	19.300
4	10	120	33.550	0	0	9.011	221.207
57	0	2	0	0	0	283	34
17.645	8.857	97.379	4.987	1	4.641	10.309	62.673
59	155	2	0	0	0	54	3
185	0	709	0	7	0	1.062	17
46	0	14	0	0	0	22	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2.500	0	0	0	0	2	5
2	32	41	2	7	0	716	1.112
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	3.000	106	5.000	1	5.000	81	33.000
1	191	109	54	7	0	1	363
9	0	1.554	107	1	234	1.000	1.508
<b>60.469</b>	<b>41.443</b>	<b>226.370</b>	<b>51.799</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>15.923</b>	<b>166.537</b>	<b>495.060</b>
<b>-19026</b>		<b>-174571</b>		<b>15444</b>		<b>328523</b>	
<b>0,067</b>	<b>0,024</b>	<b>0,225</b>	<b>0,066</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,082</b>	<b>0,026</b>	<b>0,062</b>

EUROPE					
1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
OTH.ASIA.C.	OTH.ASIA C.	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM-LUX.	BELGIUM-LUX.
238.630	279.126	9.603	22.311	420.811	609.721
124.162	143.578	48.724	47.832	12.794	25.456
456.903	370.023	2.602	4.077	77.106	125.952
1.182.906	1.357.681	8.101	7.436	403.267	519.731
138.720	197.101	46.633	55.227	54.530	88.632
100.210	120.392	2.508	3.069	3.551	3.642
424.835	715.419	174.367	192.515	275.119	284.980
39.128.348	30.523.873	7.426	73.175	2.258.072	3.168.628
20.884.740	19.013.430	70.700	155.050	395.220	1.769.050
531.926	559.219	140.688	159.564	289.774	383.544
3.931.229	4.521.199	16.591	28.898	1.392.235	1.449.789
269.752	372.039	216.510	224.809	289.907	940.498
2.322.784	2.456.366	23.579	34.345	48.671	53.164
157.391	173.107	10.722	14.188	45.267	56.785
240.782	85.425	1.538	2.147	2.506	5.366
8.484	12.208	5.761	5.669	5.808	6.137
444.382	647.995	9.575	8.016	208.891	180.511
7.172.700	8.481.167	7.839	7.652	71.979	384.653
159.396	197.648	36.556	45.384	102.017	138.246
234.958	342.927	6.168	6.167	12.972	81.415
<b>78.153.238</b>	<b>70.569.923</b>	<b>846.191</b>	<b>1.097.531</b>	<b>6.370.497</b>	<b>10.275.900</b>

EUROPE					
1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
OTH.ASIA.C.	OTH.ASIA C.	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM-LUX.	BELGIUM-LUX.
16.813	45.226	1	40	0	0
147	580	681	2.265	45	15
8.176	4.515	443	3.000	1	0
192.528	150.975	256	424	10.877	2.848
6.424	4.040	2.945	5.855	6.646	8.651
104	617	5	19	4	20
1.131	677	2.001	242	1.618	8
387.778	245.966	1	1	1	3
195	56.092	1	552	1	7
747	674	22.326	20.117	6.317	20.338
665	304	1	2	0	0
908	27	4.458	2	4.142	4
6.487	6.857	17	0	823	227
4.254	7.996	684	541	1.448	2.726
314	1.273	17	100	266	49
79	27	2	11	26	37
39	700	101	0	22	131
2	13.671	40	18.000	45	15.000
305	1.692	1	5	0	0
1.587	2.358	3.244	2.615	3.687	7.776
<b>628.681</b>	<b>544.264</b>	<b>37.224</b>	<b>53.790</b>	<b>35.969</b>	<b>67.840</b>
<b>-84417</b>		<b>16566</b>		<b>21871</b>	
<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,044</b>	<b>0,049</b>	<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,006</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
BULGARIA	BULGARIA	AREA F CZECH	AREA F CZECH	DENMARK	DENMARK
52.285	21.337	31.500	61.861	38.537	43.592
		28.000	33.902	13.296	14.822
472	6.756	5.000	40.010	13.079	12.681
12.304	2.798	2.000	23.116	9.872	4.185
38	2.215	35.000	29.961	15.004	21.075
685	703	1.774	3.316	1.177	1.694
877	15.597	39.200	57.877	69.719	67.106
436.380	3.650	43.330	308.992	91.438	311.725
1.272.510	52.780	377.890	175.050	63.170	110.390
49.132	101.052	135.500	202.643	58.718	58.604
95.357	2.586	41.300	27.626	75.364	87.616
16.326	100.038	92.025	220.269	110.930	95.862
69.485	22.946	125	63.140	2.696	5.333
15.288	8.522	21.000	32.894	15.737	16.485
533	719	2.930	2.034	2.309	2.159
1.337	2			3.237	5.160
24.407	6.438	28.650	22.346	5.850	6.217
325.430	359.131	277.470	42.710	5.835	6.923
10.677	13.729	22.348	44.658	23.027	34.653
2.910	10.122	300	17.370	3.803	5.358
<b>2.386.433</b>	<b>731.121</b>	<b>1.185.342</b>	<b>1.409.775</b>	<b>622.818</b>	<b>911.640</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
BULGARIA	BULGARIA	AREA F CZECH	AREA F CZECH	DENMARK	DENMARK
0	0	1	404	0	0
1	5.465	1	321	1	4
1	400	1	1.843	172	83
11.376	1.217	802	16	142	200
38	220	1.099	648	427	769
1	143	0	0	3	5
1	517	0	0	458	40
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	0	0	1	2
1.782	22.594	25.493	10.944	2.465	270
1	66	1	6	1	0
299	6	1.048	0	45	1
400	0	5.837	360	0	0
0	0	549	593	1.496	609
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	2	13
1	400	0	0	0	0
1	3.000	1	4.360	3	3.500
0	0	1	158	1	8
100	447	1	134	1.000	2.378
<b>14.002</b>	<b>34.477</b>	<b>34.835</b>	<b>19.788</b>	<b>6.218</b>	<b>7.882</b>
<b>20474</b>		<b>-15048</b>		<b>1664</b>	
<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,047</b>	<b>0,029</b>	<b>0,014</b>	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,009</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
FRANCE	FRANCE	GERMANY	GERMANY	GREECE	GREECE
465.656	334.917	889.544	729.396	50.520	103.865
329.006	348.183	459.019	547.585	63	1.483
117.341	95.946	338.244	295.913	13.775	18.091
128.556	168.288	715.241	563.867	27.132	33.798
144.796	189.260	356.840	451.152	20	3.136
16.129	10.785	30.939	29.321	1.466	1.522
255.419	217.091	1.031.812	1.228.013	1.418	16.848
371.876	528.555	4.526.356	1.945.670	257.711	489.504
398.220	446.700	2.887.200	1.375.490	27.770	159.240
1.213.190	1.065.477	1.232.491	1.174.490	5.508	4.904
311.852	778.149	3.069.903	3.609.302	215.559	340.091
800.432	944.345	1.701.721	1.971.264	60.140	82.566
155.525	147.139	382.006	179.296	33.087	6.993
48.196	132.329	144.652	222.786	10.244	25.202
11.037	14.593	23.191	28.852	408	438
8.937	8.618	84.704	82.866	2.187	2.294
167.541	156.558	103.184	104.232	3.562	2.983
449.726	499.317	644.763	262.630	111.388	5.616
182.703	322.412	407.694	564.353	11.392	12.033
93.900	133.939	22.914	37.845	2.626	11.299
<b>5.670.038</b>	<b>6.542.601</b>	<b>19.052.418</b>	<b>15.404.323</b>	<b>835.976</b>	<b>1.321.906</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
FRANCE	FRANCE	GERMANY	GERMANY	GREECE	GREECE
1	8	3	8.110	25	37.370
511	0	1.937	2.747	43	147
182	250	1.667	5.000	4.471	1.000
13.914	10.279	3.599	9.673	12.030	5.758
3.151	7.937	18.331	37.947	1	2.305
25	32	568	434	20	4
6.554	31	15.971	2.700	68	510
1	13.540	4	29	143	11
1	662	30	175	23	20
8.657	13.537	13.521	18.821	195	164
27	992	67	107	1	2
3.313	0	8.503	10	399	0
3.254	182	18.348	0	1.526	98
2.112	3.915	16.001	7.185	210	178
30	129	423	521	0	0
73	111	1.773	1.263	0	0
10	326	2	0	15	0
1	27.000	785	126.000	1	7.000
1	79	1	44	399	1.640
5.842	6.727	27.163	28.698	3.373	4.189
<b>47.660</b>	<b>86.737</b>	<b>128.696</b>	<b>249.463</b>	<b>22.945</b>	<b>60.396</b>
<b>38077</b>		<b>120767</b>		<b>37450</b>	
<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,013</b>	<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,016</b>	<b>0,027</b>	<b>0,046</b>



1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
HUNGARY	HUNGARY	ITALY	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS
7.963	48.400	444.761	500.087	702.823	1.317.413
94	5.592	19.029	50.948	67.602	252.405
		5.083	19.997	50.250	80.722
13.823	5.692	398.458	419.884	768.624	719.215
3.309	3.047	23.432	28.464	104.831	160.078
2.345	1.071	3.772	4.350	12.034	18.996
950	5.054	228.637	154.056	324.914	380.895
84.253	272.435	6.503.454	5.443.822	3.050.430	3.648.824
164.160	30.930	940.700	460.850	2.564.820	2.323.200
53.797	80.277	43.518	145.031	600.052	800.991
45.824	84.278	847.784	1.405.034	3.430.607	4.459.735
73.286	115.861	698.963	783.495	327.410	428.490
69.820	20.210	323.632	350.320	7.587	5.942
5.416	16.841	60.777	69.721	82.468	126.635
491	1.856	4.508	5.007	19.151	24.101
4.020	728	10.871	11.362	9.522	8.464
4.825	7.785	133.203	169.741	12.620	11.897
10.922	13.329	167.408	270.064	1.770.038	104.690
18.128	18.418	84.509	114.623	350.065	455.390
5.402	7.348	20.363	19.407	21.798	58.378
<b>568.828</b>	<b>739.152</b>	<b>10.962.862</b>	<b>10.426.263</b>	<b>14.277.646</b>	<b>15.386.461</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
HUNGARY	HUNGARY	ITALY	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS
1	21	1	18.530	1	11.530
1	94	0	0	75	469
22	0	150	16	45	400
1	63	61.628	23.892	1.311	2.453
570	10	13.709	15.898	11.015	29.419
0	0	45	45	121	83
38	0	4.749	261	1.443	1.091
0	0	1	19.300	1	25.002
0	0	36	85	19	6
9.175	4.948	94	2.213	2.080	20.231
1	8	220	165	1	47
79	0	5.625	0	1	2
0	0	13.456	5.229	126	0
360	829	2.300	1.396	8.226	9.027
0	0	0	0	1.806	297
0	0	0	0	9	27
0	0	67	16	213	0
1	1.000	16	41.000	183	24.000
79	310	1	81	1	49
2	94	9.646	21.000	2.838	4.700
<b>10.331</b>	<b>7.377</b>	<b>111.746</b>	<b>149.128</b>	<b>29.514</b>	<b>128.830</b>
<b>-2964</b>		<b>37383</b>		<b>99316</b>	
<b>0,018</b>	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,014</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,008</b>

	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
NORWAY	NORWAY	POLAND	POLAND	PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	
	15.208	40.377	177	15.297	204.243	225.279
	8.680	11.111	1.988	47.412	266	6.513
	2.454	1.123			25.813	21.799
	4.497	4.501			54.163	41.298
	19.642	21.378	6.183	46.735	3.950	19.348
	484	650	1.314	5.079	782	1.113
	58.369	60.267	3.387	51.412	42.751	87.446
	438.072	621.153	2.976.730	313.269	630.914	1.152.051
	23.600	42.140	519.180	159.660	590.130	1.163.410
	57.290	60.286	120.146	252.672	8.052	36.347
	285.556	229.931	3.476	103.809	937.281	818.285
	92.985	105.860	55.900	279.438	96.409	182.329
	1.334	1.261	155.294	81.688	168.394	167.811
	5.187	6.589	11.351	44.224	13.152	13.729
	893	922	33.527	12.348	259	327
	125	137	3.575	442	648	288
	507	716	39.053	34.745	53.021	38.693
	169.921	193.066	226.210	793	355.666	299.083
	14.717	19.576	24.351	53.724	7.436	15.286
	720	1.949	5.000	21.638	569	2.028
	<b>1.200.241</b>	<b>1.422.993</b>	<b>4.186.842</b>	<b>1.524.385</b>	<b>3.193.899</b>	<b>4.292.463</b>

	1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
NORWAY	NORWAY	POLAND	POLAND	PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1	374	1	17
	0	0	1	350	80	0
	28	20	1	87	6.071	4.187
	755	506	3.473	285	92	347
	4	5	0	0	0	0
	645	17	6	88	747	0
	1	1	0	0	20.000	0
	1	1	0	0	0	0
	36	86	5.474	2.756	0	0
	0	0	1	4	0	0
	38	1	1	0	0	0
	0	0	5.719	0	4.415	6.079
	1	10	587	721	576	469
	1	0	0	0	0	0
	1	2	0	0	0	0
	0	0	4	0	0	0
	20	3.000	1	2.000	1	1.500
	38	321	1	113	1	20
	46	205	1	8	40	0
	<b>1.616</b>	<b>4.174</b>	<b>15.272</b>	<b>6.787</b>	<b>32.024</b>	<b>12.618</b>
	<b>2558</b>		<b>-8485</b>		<b>-19406</b>	
	<b>0,001</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,004</b>	<b>0,004</b>	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,003</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
ROMANIA	ROMANIA	SPAIN	SPAIN	SWEDEN	SWEDEN
		415.516	523.624	22.642	40.589
		8.301	10.711	41.287	50.271
		9.247	44.954	21.344	25.633
		175.117	748.411	9.599	7.607
		4.626	19.657	29.178	31.343
150	720	7.069	24.281	1.833	2.320
		78.831	167.589	120.435	141.101
		200.953	2.090.838	67.170	68.401
		1.574.620	2.518.800	37.190	138.210
32.100	65.958	257	30.555	132.630	142.061
7.300	76.185	2.258.367	2.322.817	17.549	20.684
9.400	43.008	165.775	367.968	230.798	260.982
85.800	30.293	105.939	109.659	4.059	4.750
3.722	23.943	67.584	64.653	9.558	17.583
220	75	1.294	1.325	2.667	3.213
		4.450	13.112	3.280	4.366
7.200	7.638	33.903	42.179	394	341
243.400	218.304	197.757	232.317	33.793	79.239
3.000	24.355	63.178	87.396	22.395	27.439
		2.585	10.821	4.598	6.231
<b>392.292</b>	<b>490.479</b>	<b>5.375.369</b>	<b>9.431.667</b>	<b>812.399</b>	<b>1.072.364</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
ROMANIA	ROMANIA	SPAIN	SPAIN	SWEDEN	SWEDEN
1	73	20	11.497	1	7
1	11.211	1	220	80	23
1	3.000	0	0	29	18
1	96	16.067	12.192	255	448
1	2.780	2.209	3.379	911	174
1	303	1	13	4	12
1	389	1.506	20	2.066	107
1	152.348	1	10.499	0	0
0	0	1	400	1	2
3.415	37.878	1	222	1.908	599
1	517	1	176	0	0
99	0	1.838	2	135	0
12.760	23	1.793	614	216	99
0	0	3.226	1.745	423	260
0	0	0	0	1	2
0	0	0	0	3	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	6.000	1	14.000	47	7.000
99	0	1	2.236	1	606
1	1.011	518	11.000	667	1.059
<b>16.385</b>	<b>215.630</b>	<b>27.186</b>	<b>68.215</b>	<b>6.746</b>	<b>10.418</b>
<b>199245</b>		<b>41030</b>		<b>3672</b>	
<b>0,042</b>	<b>0,440</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,010</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	IRELAND	IRELAND	UK	UK
10.944	21.720	83.771	76.168	460.556	413.608
35.480	45.013	11.755	13.390	272.570	241.983
3.124	5.229	20.616	22.032	239.627	218.457
14.412	24.489	26.396	28.994	181.572	174.478
40.732	46.634	11.793	10.555	218.166	256.733
1.406	1.476	285	664	8.752	9.718
44.301	61.049	60.608	48.999	667.433	542.378
458.359	282.365	215.785	295.722	1.149.327	1.298.579
178.160	83.900	75.740	81.030	1.716.510	505.640
135.954	142.533	45.916	44.989	672.481	450.769
111.927	116.028	581	20.046	203.434	952.651
137.473	140.788	55.328	24.270	569.395	433.725
65.950	49.309	24.952	18.574	43.070	28.848
24.985	41.869	5.176	11.178	120.895	151.977
2.443	3.528	11.876	11.493	192.280	182.746
6.122	5.385	1.358	1.562	21.598	12.628
2.485	1.771	6.662	4.855	146.554	104.342
128.875	160.007	7.050	5.110	1.380.690	1.345.570
32.425	35.089	28.604	35.893	256.060	171.608
2.595	1.358	12.338	7.374	63.761	44.067
<b>1.438.152</b>	<b>1.269.540</b>	<b>706.590</b>	<b>762.898</b>	<b>8.584.731</b>	<b>7.540.505</b>

1989	1994	1989	1994	1989	1994
SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	IRELAND	IRELAND	UK	UK
1	88	0	0	0	1.383
1	15	0	0	96	40
366	3.000	0	0	40	14
537	1.009	0	0	9.386	19.364
8.438	2.789	5.201	4.028	21.114	31.970
4	6	0	0	6	37
2.104	71	0	0	642	117
3.000	20.349	0	0	0	0
1	24	0	0	0	8
196	668	0	0	15.703	36.814
1	5	0	0	0	2
4.333	0	0	0	0	2
11.595	3.496	0	0	2.820	2.205
2.834	3.319	5	111	549	499
1	17	0	0	1.132	9
5	2	0	0	7	13
0	0	0	0	1.607	1.043
8	17.000	17	136	4.808	8.102
1	5.554	49	42	4.127	2.644
469	2.364	0	0	4.257	4.905
<b>33.895</b>	<b>59.775</b>	<b>5.272</b>	<b>4.317</b>	<b>66.294</b>	<b>109.171</b>
<b>25880</b>		<b>-955</b>		<b>42877</b>	
<b>0,024</b>	<b>0,047</b>	<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,014</b>

FINLAND	1989	FINLAND	1994	OTH.EURP.C.	1989	OTH.EURP.C.	1994	OCEANIA	OCEANIA
								1989	1994
	1.593		4.906		35.251		39.349		
	12.769		20.704		9		64.426	618	3.245
	5.611		9.424		670		23.221	2.020	4.510
	5.810		1.123		5.402		17.322	12.528	16.079
	13.599		16.369		13.479		200.684	19.152	19.883
	710		841		1.965		1.269	3.418	3.982
	76.236		96.967		6.686		281.211	4.919	2.299
	188.195		92.457		181.708		385.188	142.758	269.778
	25.530		36.340		1.224.240		522.580	52.130	69.320
	86.774		99.152		93.562		194.287	28.646	25.796
	8.440		127.666		1.044.377		825.206	91.094	69.685
	135.006		149.371		104.091		480.620	112.013	138.494
	4.533		1.832		236.524		21.764		
	7.058		7.414		33.160		149.484	14.016	15.931
	868		1.234		2.103		114.967	23.967	23.202
	451		824		3.256		12.113	435	99
	1.297		1.469		31.550		1.328	22.160	24.137
	83.740		99.280		239.186		321.669	157.912	215.624
	10.289		8.750		17.233		97.167	14.035	13.518
	373		1.150		1.189		12.885	2.478	7.480
	<b>668.882</b>		<b>777.273</b>		<b>3.275.641</b>		<b>3.766.740</b>	<b>704.299</b>	<b>923.062</b>

FINLAND	1989	FINLAND	1994	OTH.EURP.C.	1989	OTH.EURP.C.	1994	OCEANIA	OCEANIA
								1989	1994
	0		0		1		16.827	0	0
	4		0		4		4.445	0	0
	0		0		1		199	0	0
	0		4		323		2.151	674	803
	819		839		171		612	6.737	7.690
	1		0		20		275	1	18
	60		81		1.315		72	643	0
	20		0		6.000		0	22.000	0
	0		0		40		5	1	1
	113		69		8.207		11.805	1	217
	0		0		1		5	0	0
	0		0		4.393		4	699	2
	0		0		5.904		169	0	0
	634		207		743		2.025	95	0
	0		0		77		2	1	1
	0		0		0		0	1	3
	0		0		39		0	0	0
	357		198		2.583		22.564	1	9.000
	18		73		197		126	45	19
	123		1		4.637		999	1	56
	<b>2.149</b>		<b>1.472</b>		<b>34.657</b>		<b>62.286</b>	<b>30.901</b>	<b>17.810</b>
	<b>-677</b>				<b>27629</b>			<b>-13091</b>	
	<b>0,003</b>		<b>0,002</b>		<b>0,011</b>		<b>0,017</b>	<b>0,044</b>	<b>0,019</b>

1989	1994
Former USSR	INDEP. REP. F.USSR
843	91.559
69.445	111.695
13.415	420.855
51.186	92.925
27.112	7.039
300.078	476.339
13.994.071	2.531.562
9.658.900	672.790
387.569	791.285
928.298	296.132
184.573	431.855
77.065	518.315
37.791	228.645
214.878	97.055
655	831
152.860	16.491
5.449.080	1.908.693
179.438	279.835
1.350	49.181
<b>31.728.607</b>	<b>9.023.082</b>

1989	1994
Former USSR	INDEP. REP. F.USSR
1	5.254
1	21.083
1	26.438
26	2.254
2.000	3.815
1	37
2.330	2.551
57.469	206.051
2	3.092
33.058	81.888
1	455
4.480	20
1	360
1	1.933
20.278	115
1	61
1	820
1	16.329
268	1.563
132	2.137
<b>120.052</b>	<b>376.257</b>
<b>256205</b>	
<b>0,004</b>	<b>0,042</b>

**Table B6 : The period of 1994-1998 (mt)**  
**For all commodity groups**

	WORLD		AFRICA	
	1994	1998	1994	1998
	WORLD	WORLD	EGYPT	EGYPT
potatoes	6.764.513	7.370.876	34.903	48.193
tomatoes	2.888.489	3.485.412		
onions	2.861.273	3.521.789		
pulses	6.130.928	6.134.658	200.745	126.706
grapes-raisins	2.705.256	3.725.094	2.250	3.638
pepper	387.014	416.848	3.891	3.636
apples-pears-peaches	6.496.357	6.466.038	20.471	38.796
cereals	101.445.239	113.109.829	6.651.270	7.352.100
maize-rice	65.005.480	85.281.190	2.021.310	3.043.600
citrus fruits	8.704.079	9.289.101	18	0
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	32.049.223	40.984.450	85.205	119.408
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	16.799.971	18.273.808	15.996	25.652
cotton	5.569.271	4.302.991	5.000	1.338
tobacco	2.299.311	2.740.603	47.827	59.697
tea	917.764	1.200.755	57.230	65.457
natural honey	297.071	318.364		
wool	1.877.227	1.585.154	14.402	22.832
figs-sugar	24.094.834	30.787.272	441.117	1.101.399
nuts-cocoa beans	3.651.491	5.232.702	604	486
margarine	969.995	1.635.194	272	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>291.914.786</b>	<b>345.862.128</b>	<b>9.602.511</b>	<b>12.012.958</b>
Growth rate	0,184805103	18%		

	TURKEY		AFRICA	
	1994	1998	1994	1998
	TURKEY	TURKEY	EGYPT	EGYPT
potatoes	229.096	55.166	0	0
tomatoes	115.968	143.851	0	0
onions	111.526	144.730	1	67
pulses	411.672	354.508	63.005	80.967
grapes-raisins	199.509	247.087	354	1.192
pepper	2.669	2.203	0	0
apples-pears-peaches	54.294	31.575	400	421
cereals	1.773.063	2.616.493	56.709	9.574
maize-rice	83.030	10.390	13.905	0
citrus fruits	389.409	328.459	1	381
groundnuts-sunflower-soybeans	3.157	3.171	0	0
vanilla-coffee-coconuts-bananas	128	179	1	5
cotton	27.150	45.907	0	0
tobacco	115.516	166.733	0	0
tea	5.201	17.526	1	215
natural honey	2.735	5.570	0	0
wool	3.550	4.229	0	0
figs-sugar	496.860	258.621	5.000	2.508
nuts-cocoa beans	23.135	33.698	1.814	2.000
margarine	110.112	124.661	1	302
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.157.779</b>	<b>4.594.758</b>	<b>141.191</b>	<b>97.632</b>
Change in Exports	436.979	11%	-43.559	
market share	0,014	0,013	0,015	0,008

		N.C.AMERICA							
1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998		
LIBYA	LIBYA	OTH.AFR. C.	OTH.AFR. C.	CANADA	CANADA	USA	USA		
5.000	1.200	73.912	67.901	264.004	239.851	291.575	481.273		
		140	0	149.119	156.363	396.040	847.320		
1.000	390	460	2	117.033	127.844	244.610	269.379		
11.000	13.500	100.764	114.083	31.317	50.327	89.523	120.777		
135	110	709	2.991	173.025	159.546	331.037	419.754		
420	532	5.837	4.936	7.097	8.447	77.479	97.556		
13.230	11.160	324	1.385	215.049	222.722	225.086	245.420		
750.850	615.500	3.053.220	6.798.118	19.830	123.399	6.455.783	4.574.300		
269.000	267.000	740.980	1.597.110	933.970	1.474.570	644.410	579.490		
		790	2.363	388.953	411.150	186.395	275.415		
805	18.044	174.443	321.863	133.625	207.715	215.366	249.196		
19.200	12.264	65.749	74.585	541.008	601.570	4.811.038	5.326.898		
		119.138	116.069	44.962	0	2.596	8.355		
1.380	2.134	37.583	36.866	13.939	17.816	272.297	263.265		
6.000	15.000	53.218	60.179	14.508	17.310	96.216	96.646		
10	23	740	464	9	2.409	55.897	60.039		
		15.576	9.781	2.598	2.080	49.664	112.132		
100.350	321.850	663.254	1.029.030	1.178.972	1.039.872	1.751.482	2.284.328		
920	950	8.825	11.821	112.273	144.667	459.713	647.295		
1.650	540	8.840	11.584	8.567	19.924	2.376	5.975		
<b>1.180.950</b>	<b>1.280.197</b>	<b>5.124.502</b>	<b>10.261.131</b>	<b>4.349.858</b>	<b>5.027.582</b>	<b>16.658.583</b>	<b>16.964.813</b>		

		N.C.AMERICA							
1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998		
LIBYA	LIBYA	OTH.AFR. C.	OTH.AFR. C.	CANADA	CANADA	USA	USA		
0	0	38.801	0	0	0	731	0		
0	0	98	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	1.000	0	0	0	1	42		
6.092	1.308	48.614	37.327	2.258	792	2.934	1.448		
113	5	440	550	13.467	1.145	2.341	924		
1	3	196	0	13	0	168	101		
4.498	0	18	0	6	0	178	0		
1	1	355.576	674.451	3	0	0	0		
57	20	0	0	1	2	747	22		
90	0	271	0	0	0	20	22		
0	0	5	0	0	0	1	159		
0	0	1	1	1	9	2	5		
0	0	890	793	0	0	1	224		
0	0	767	3.588	1	1.243	58.401	60.240		
2	1	60	9	1	1	6	1.103		
2	1	0	0	0	0	1	3		
1	0	15	0	20	0	1	128		
500	1	3.000	262	4.000	1.787	24.000	17.572		
79	30	174	400	421	325	72	214		
4	2	10	357	12	196	1.293	4.350		
11.439	1.371	449.935	717.737	20.203	5.501	90.896	86.557		
-10.067		267.802		-14.702		-4.338			
<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,001</b>	<b>0,088</b>	<b>0,070</b>	<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,001</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,006</b>		



1994	SOUTH AMERICA		ASIA		1998	1998
	1998	1994	1998	1994		
OTH.N.C.AM.	OTH.N.C.AM.	SOUTH AM.	SOUTH AM.	CYPRUS	CYPRUS	
8.993	48.173	320.661	214.889	16.546	9.512	
29.606	6.053	9.499	16.562	539	65	
33.792	68.635	156.858	348.396	452	1.327	
70.197	255.173	392.834	458.844	2.431	2.857	
53.406	56.917	42.572	72.334	9	207	
7.709	14.171	4.490	6.169	45	99	
253.157	162.542	225.822	403.901	86	3.753	
1.371.644	2.894.989	9.388.166	9.493.059	412.931	428.017	
2.688.230	5.760.370	5.046.410	6.623.560	134.900	194.410	
3.966	27.472	10.475	25.778			
2.366.017	3.580.952	1.120.996	1.733.796	638	4.332	
5.709	9.805	483.420	487.732	2.503	2.205	
157.367	398.654	443.734	57.376			
8.112	12.907	12.756	51.291	18.417	25.590	
307	426	1.249	16.417	130	222	
52	85	1.700	2.944	21	165	
16.043	9.403	39.502	22.984	8	0	
94.958	27.090	1.245.151	1.207.577	33.323	33.229	
27.813	38.160	30.601	56.884	1.533	1.722	
34.487	35.350	4.959	37.093	1.777	2.640	
<b>7.231.565</b>	<b>13.407.327</b>	<b>18.981.855</b>	<b>21.337.586</b>	<b>626.289</b>	<b>710.352</b>	

1994	SOUTH AMERICA		ASIA		1998	1998
	1998	1994	1998	1994		
OTH.N.C.AM.	OTH.N.C.AM.	SOUTH AM.	SOUTH AM.	CYPRUS	CYPRUS	
0	0	2.000	0	2.824	694	
0	0	0	0	1.174	965	
0	0	0	0	1.500	846	
712	1.542	4.800	595	1.116	959	
876	1.105	1.519	6.772	83	22	
1	438	2	1	149	26	
0	0	0	0	1.441	1.500	
24.036	0	15.750	0	32.597	26.415	
0	0	1	1	7.154	257	
0	0	0	0	4	0	
0	0	0	0	132	109	
0	0	0	0	25	6	
0	0	1	1.432	1	0	
642	1.123	544	3.140	138	0	
0	0	0	0	112	29	
0	0	0	0	16	111	
1	38	0	0	0	4	
1.000	627	8.000	2.618	4.000	1.747	
1	35	25	100	133	88	
1	31	25	448	46	491	
27.269	4.940	32.667	15.106	52.646	34.268	
-22.329		-17.561		-18.378		
<b>0,004</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,001</b>	<b>0,084</b>	<b>0,048</b>	

ISRAEL	1994	ISRAEL	1998	JAPAN	1994	JAPAN	1998	JORDAN	1994	JORDAN	1998
	31.000		16.000		52		0		13.821		8.200
	17.000		2.000		241		4.126				
	2.000		4.000		207.187		205.594		7.574		6.200
	17.285		20.750		237.399		158.164		24.996		25.772
	835		1.200		38.121		37.891		842		8.826
	1.100		1.140		18.002		17.067		195		117
	4.330		9.900		242		691		3.024		7.215
	2.167.600		2.063.000		8.566.895		7.645.077		979.960		1.350.710
	429.390		596.530		18.466.310		16.548.280		360.960		400.000
					573.266		476.556		50.500		50.048
	389.100		535.460		4.774.371		4.798.929		2.465		2.200
	23.500		25.945		1.279.074		1.200.289		8.475		9.745
	9.120		447		403.788		303.009		2.318		1.537
	7.313		7.090		189.378		182.701		3.509		541
	3.700		2.300		41.136		45.442		5.624		6.000
					40.112		29.425		490		390
	3.550		29.816		129.205		29.660		581		145
	403.340		535.060		1.771.494		1.650.090		233.464		129.667
	7.769		10.600		155.195		168.120		865		1.100
	280		2.080		3.794		4.799		24		3
	<b>3.518.212</b>		<b>3.863.318</b>		<b>36.895.262</b>		<b>33.505.910</b>		<b>1.699.687</b>		<b>2.008.416</b>

ISRAEL	1994	ISRAEL	1998	JAPAN	1994	JAPAN	1998	JORDAN	1994	JORDAN	1998
	8.408		0		0		0		5.713		0
	1		0		270		0		54		0
	500		620		0		0		3.000		3.692
	3.121		6.860		0		0		4.981		7.319
	177		131		708		776		49		13
	11		1		1		1		1		2
	194		74		1.000		0		12.903		100
	340.524		331.337		0		0		10		313.366
	0		0		0		0		0		0
	15		5		0		0		8.857		1.623
	0		0		0		0		155		181
	0		0		1		1		0		0
	248		155		0		0		0		0
	0		0		8.730		2.070		0		0
	0		0		1		31		2.500		0
	0		0		0		0		32		0
	0		0		79		0		1		1
	8.000		2.684		3.000		758		3.000		466
	1.960		1.500		466		435		191		200
	2.000		820		14		1.505		0		0
	365.160		344.188		14.270		5.578		41.445		326.964
	-20.972				-8.692				285.518		
	<b>0,104</b>		<b>0,089</b>		<b>0,000</b>		<b>0,000</b>		<b>0,024</b>		<b>0,163</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
KUWAIT	KUWAIT	QATAR	QATAR	SAUDI ARABIA	SAUDI ARABIA	
	33.993	25.793	6.140	7.000	99.463	32.995
	41.406	42.861	12.539	19.000	151.879	117.903
	35.246	42.301	12.024	15.000	179.084	167.738
	11.580	13.246	2.962	2.859	47.902	73.948
	9.417	10.035	2.324	3.000	39.117	33.968
	313	201	98	100	2.325	3.968
	29.717	28.968	7.465	7.600	150.262	134.241
	292.451	497.219	73.150	106.000	5.141.273	4.954.277
	158.540	197.770	30.920	53.000	1.014.170	2.302.760
	52.780	61.798	15.974	18.700	348.476	288.415
	8.851	4.242	282	820	4.436	2.792
	22.496	29.387	7.189	7.556	196.370	164.899
					1.950	541
	4.059	3.500	931	902	9.096	38.768
	4.433	5.224	1.170	1.000	7.711	9.932
	530	714	217	150	2.019	4.661
	15	41	62	62	2.674	1.783
	75.208	69.005	19.721	12.500	566.363	603.222
	6.211	7.988	1.112	1.200	6.875	17.347
	3.034	2.950	389	180	2.361	6.145
	<b>790.280</b>	<b>1.043.243</b>	<b>194.669</b>	<b>256.629</b>	<b>7.973.806</b>	<b>8.960.303</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
KUWAIT	KUWAIT	QATAR	QATAR	SAUDI ARABIA	SAUDI ARABIA	
	375	0	29	0	13.847	423
	587	489	549	0	63.701	34.120
	2.000	615	1.000	0	53.000	76.919
	2.766	1.200	249	158	20.613	17.657
	885	610	942	0	4.641	1.802
	1	0	1	2	20	17
	1.485	100	3.280	82	19.300	19.500
	33.550	0	0	0	221.207	653.945
	0	0	0	0	34	84
	4.987	2.137	4.641	114	62.673	31.303
	0	0	0	0	3	1
	0	0	0	0	17	2
	1	5	0	0	15	44
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	5	0
	2	1	0	0	1.112	1.027
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5.000	2.754	5.000	1.044	33.000	17.761
	54	100	0	0	363	700
	107	15	234	0	1.508	99
	51.800	8.025	15.924	1.401	495.060	855.403
	-43.775		-14.523		360.343	
	<b>0,066</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,082</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,062</b>	<b>0,095</b>

EUROPE					
1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
OTH.ASIA C.	OTH.ASIA C.	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM-LUX.	BELGIUM-LUX.
179.126	393.523	22.311	54.535	609.721	903.161
143.578	125.890	47.832	10.558	25.456	47.258
79.382	376.324	4.077	104	125.952	131.040
1.357.681	1.408.399	7.436	10.916	519.731	600.711
197.101	264.068	55.227	26.432	88.632	100.570
109.169	108.301	3.069	5.185	3.642	3.816
715.419	705.764	192.515	69.301	284.980	365.598
28.241.275	34.066.534	73.175	299.104	3.168.628	4.366.052
18.331.040	27.584.710	155.050	87.790	1.769.050	892.620
659.219	852.582	159.564	79.893	383.544	464.093
4.520.394	8.997.353	28.898	93.788	1.449.789	1.828.332
172.039	1.128.379	224.809	160.212	940.498	1.232.098
2.456.366	2.044.953	34.345	29.520	53.164	57.447
173.107	342.417	14.188	13.228	56.785	63.192
85.425	330.620	2.147	2.326	5.366	7.144
13.208	1.748	5.669	4.439	6.137	9.061
537.252	549.315	8.016	8.186	180.511	155.367
7.031.207	10.296.183	7.652	34.125	384.653	1.042.357
197.648	245.313	45.384	53.594	138.246	175.296
271.904	495.255	6.167	12.640	81.415	86.812
<b>65.471.540</b>	<b>90.317.631</b>	<b>1.097.531</b>	<b>1.055.876</b>	<b>10.275.900</b>	<b>12.532.025</b>

EUROPE					
1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
OTH.ASIA C.	OTH.ASIA C.	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA	BELGIUM-LUX.	BELGIUM-LUX.
46.828	50.630	40	4	0	0
708	1.917	2.265	178	15	0
5.000	12.321	3.000	1.270	1	96
152.510	146.242	424	433	2.848	3.984
4.339	7.229	5.855	14.872	8.651	13.304
645	14	19	17	20	58
860	1.000	242	417	8	115
432.509	544.076	1	0	3	1
56.180	270	552	11	7	10
2.316	19.397	20.117	20.595	20.338	9.540
306	337	2	315	0	0
28	60	2	5	4	1
4.952	22.676	0	0	227	271
7.996	18.378	541	720	2.726	19.340
1.320	10.245	100	413	49	2
27	43	11	77	37	31
474	832	0	0	131	929
14.000	10.159	18.000	8.920	15.000	8.508
1.707	3.283	5	300	1	500
2.500	2.495	2.615	3.737	7.776	8.785
735.205	851.605	53.790	52.284	57.841	65.475
116.400		-1.506		7.634	
<b>0,011</b>	<b>0,009</b>	<b>0,049</b>	<b>0,050</b>	<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,005</b>

1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
BULGARIA	BULGARIA	CROATIA	CROATIA	CZECH.REP.	CZECH.REP.	DENMARK	DENMARK
21.337	20.690	12.757	7.174	15.133	40.007	43.592	48.996
6.430	2.367	8.877	8.135	30.706	49.217	14.822	18.256
6.756	3.974	9.170	5.851	25.706	29.500	12.681	12.140
2.798	6.894	985	807	20.923	15.969	4.185	19.686
2.215	2.303	7.678	8.543	26.247	31.832	21.075	16.884
703	588	1.261	572	2.443	2.499	1.694	1.608
15.597	7.142	27.734	15.015	36.787	53.121	67.106	58.578
3.650	1.300	21.228	47.128	134.525	129.012	311.725	322.566
52.780	44.350	58.910	8.210	150.700	182.370	110.390	81.110
101.052	38.197	34.361	26.140	141.494	136.511	58.604	55.120
2.586	12.783	33.843	102.354	23.405	43.124	87.616	183.882
100.038	45.638	55.313	54.920	148.915	149.721	95.862	102.251
22.946	26.657	6.478	1.494	51.664	70.507	5.333	3.438
8.522	11.863	5.348	2.871	25.418	31.577	16.485	17.122
719	262	145	30	1.365	2.238	2.159	1.875
2	52	29	1	358	613	5.160	6.858
6.438	4.583	340	40	18.365	26.204	6.217	4.949
359.131	220.564	60.156	10.473	2.673	45.067	6.923	71.009
13.729	5.257	4.608	6.075	26.072	28.367	34.653	49.134
10.122	9.380	2.228	2.688	5.071	4.916	5.358	17.945
<b>737.561</b>	<b>464.844</b>	<b>351.449</b>	<b>308.521</b>	<b>887.970</b>	<b>1.072.372</b>	<b>911.640</b>	<b>1.093.407</b>

1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
BULGARIA	BULGARIA	CROATIA	CROATIA	CZECH.REP.	CZECH.REP.	DENMARK	DENMARK
1	112	30	0	404	0	0	0
5.465	215	1	1.106	321	38	4	0
400	227	1	75	800	1.474	83	153
1.217	39	0	0	16	2	200	339
220	1	33	113	571	698	769	854
143	4	114	0	0	0	5	2
517	57	25	40	0	0	40	25
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	67	3	0	0	0	2	1
22.594	2.585	2.806	1.398	6.415	2.224	270	242
66	231	0	0	6	0	1	5
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	33	0	0	360	2.835	1	4
1	5	1	20	543	3.399	609	667
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5
400	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.000	116	1.500	1.066	3.360	723	3.500	1.604
1	100	1	100	1	600	8	300
447	305	1	296	134	899	2.378	2.720
34.481	4.116	4.517	4.214	12.932	12.892	7.884	6.921
-30.365		-303		-40		-963	
<b>0,047</b>	<b>0,009</b>	<b>0,013</b>	<b>0,014</b>	<b>0,016</b>	<b>0,012</b>	<b>0,009</b>	<b>0,006</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
FRANCE	FRANCE	GERMANY	GERMANY	GREECE	GREECE	HUNGARY	HUNGARY	
	334.917	360.597	729.396	685.240	103.865	118.150	48.400	23.267
	348.183	368.266	547.585	598.668	1.483	4.031	5.592	5.330
	95.946	117.686	295.913	273.801	18.091	9.804	5.319	7.193
	168.288	112.800	563.867	184.431	33.798	32.560	5.692	2.833
	189.260	179.944	451.152	403.020	3.136	8.802	3.047	5.284
	10.785	10.991	29.321	27.776	1.522	1.384	1.071	1.384
	217.091	244.090	1.228.013	1.146.309	16.848	24.921	5.054	8.929
	528.555	437.397	1.945.670	1.333.044	489.504	822.956	272.435	14.237
	446.700	622.870	1.375.490	1.180.510	159.240	378.090	30.930	42.940
	1.065.477	1.005.984	1.174.490	1.154.521	4.904	16.431	80.277	81.775
	778.149	1.028.924	3.609.302	3.967.687	340.091	386.394	84.278	73.191
	944.345	676.693	1.971.264	1.782.829	82.566	101.744	115.861	102.847
	147.139	121.431	179.296	153.904	6.993	5.263	20.210	16.804
	132.329	142.985	222.786	231.460	25.202	28.797	16.841	19.337
	14.593	15.489	28.852	38.664	438	470	1.856	1.619
	8.618	12.503	82.866	93.552	2.294	3.352	728	549
	156.558	111.623	104.232	85.831	2.983	2.634	7.785	6.989
	499.317	418.050	262.630	269.947	5.616	18.134	13.329	8.482
	322.412	379.010	564.353	563.338	12.033	16.630	18.418	17.456
	133.939	130.519	37.845	48.195	11.299	16.727	7.348	10.954
	<b>6.542.601</b>	<b>6.497.852</b>	<b>15.404.323</b>	<b>14.222.727</b>	<b>1.321.906</b>	<b>1.997.274</b>	<b>744.471</b>	<b>451.400</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
FRANCE	FRANCE	GERMANY	GERMANY	GREECE	GREECE	HUNGARY	HUNGARY	
	8	0	8.110	0	37.370	0	21	0
	1	46	2.747	377	147	145	94	64
	250	774	5.000	1.891	1.000	301	1	457
	10.279	3.950	9.673	7.322	5.758	2.751	63	3
	7.937	11.528	37.947	55.697	2.305	454	10	160
	32	39	434	824	4	3	0	0
	31	100	2.700	2.800	510	92	0	0
	13.540	0	29	199	11	1.352	0	0
	662	1.084	175	1.081	20	74	1	1
	13.537	2.254	18.821	29.461	164	38	4.948	5.428
	992	603	107	77	2	6	8	23
	1	25	10	8	0	0	0	0
	182	365	1	2.382	98	595	1	73
	3.915	3.094	7.185	7.810	178	2.996	829	525
	129	0	521	1.446	1	18	0	0
	111	154	1.263	3.878	1	43	0	0
	326	156	1	351	1	38	1	37
	27.000	16.570	126.000	61.776	7.000	3.000	1.000	272
	79	600	44	1.500	1.640	2.000	310	503
	6.727	9.707	28.698	45.031	4.189	2.020	94	183
	85.739	51.048	249.465	223.912	60.399	15.936	7.381	7.728
	-34.691		-25.553		-44.462		347	
	<b>0,013</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,016</b>	<b>0,016</b>	<b>0,046</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,017</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
ITALY	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	NORWAY	
	500.087	451.701	1.317.413	1.339.402	40.377	31.478
	50.948	39.781	252.405	225.778	11.111	12.540
	19.997	25.385	80.722	106.771	1.123	5.052
	419.884	407.194	719.215	594.155	4.501	4.436
	28.464	28.710	160.078	140.582	21.378	20.791
	4.350	4.489	18.996	21.436	650	743
	154.056	155.370	380.895	356.804	60.267	57.992
	5.443.822	7.551.397	3.648.824	3.288.381	621.153	320.248
	460.850	663.810	2.323.200	1.951.770	42.140	76.550
	145.031	237.340	800.991	705.491	60.286	62.060
	1.405.034	1.122.658	4.459.735	4.886.195	229.931	289.730
	783.495	869.548	428.490	266.726	105.860	98.313
	350.320	332.367	5.942	4.238	1.261	38
	69.721	86.016	126.635	138.319	6.589	10.087
	5.007	5.005	24.101	26.184	922	1.124
	11.362	12.074	8.464	6.789	137	219
	169.741	141.581	11.897	10.780	716	730
	270.064	419.291	104.690	80.015	193.065	194.809
	114.623	126.997	455.390	410.767	19.576	17.124
	19.407	29.963	58.378	35.392	1.949	8.404
	<b>10.426.263</b>	<b>12.710.677</b>	<b>15.386.461</b>	<b>14.595.975</b>	<b>1.422.993</b>	<b>1.212.468</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
ITALY	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	NORWAY	
	18.530	956	11.530	0	0	0
	0	0	469	9	1	20
	16	154	400	465	1	20
	23.892	9.275	2.453	2.281	20	165
	15.898	18.283	29.419	35.256	505	820
	45	17	83	216	5	1
	261	0	1.091	100	17	19
	19.300	50.730	25.002	9.425	1	0
	85	6.617	6	1	1	0
	2.213	629	20.231	14.344	86	77
	165	172	47	7	1	2
	1	4	2	11	1	0
	5.229	4.718	1	520	0	0
	1.396	2.254	9.027	4.964	10	0
	1	1	297	719	0	0
	0	0	27	60	2	0
	16	82	1	884	0	0
	41.000	20.000	24.000	0	3.000	0
	81	1.000	49	600	321	362
	21.000	3.531	4.700	7.230	205	699
	149.130	118.422	128.832	77.092	4.177	2.185
	-30.708		-51.739		-1.992	
	<b>0,014</b>	<b>0,009</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,005</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,002</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
POLAND	POLAND	PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	ROMANIA	
	15.297	53.220	225.279	241.877	203	24.931
	47.412	47.374	6.513	14.190	11.064	27.009
	21.984	81.558	21.799	27.293	9,973	25.611
	2.433	8.819	41.298	46.461	633	1.726
	46.735	91.077	19.348	31.605	3.367	7.291
	5.079	6.056	1.113	1.125	720	1.994
	51.412	51.423	87.446	102.455	445	6.888
	313.269	881.827	1.152.051	1.757.010	395.840	65.663
	159.660	4.960.410	1.163.410	1.335.660	59.380	69.180
	252.672	358.284	36.347	39.187	65.958	75.930
	103.809	49.622	818.285	771.967	76.185	71.593
	279.438	423.565	182.329	189.375	43.008	78.294
	81.688	75.673	167.811	170.879	30.293	29.832
	44.224	48.015	13.729	13.357	23.943	19.572
	12.348	36.569	327	294	75	199
	442	1.270	288	956	22	174
	34.745	14.976	38.693	35.018	7.638	5.316
	793	21.388	299.083	293.988	218.304	373.868
	53.724	54.630	15.286	21.884	24.355	8.764
	21.638	10.704	2.028	8.431	17.880	11.057
	<b>1.548.802</b>	<b>7.276.460</b>	<b>4.292.463</b>	<b>5.103.012</b>	<b>989.286</b>	<b>904.892</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
POLAND	POLAND	PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL	ROMANIA	ROMANIA	
	1	57	0	0	73	1.982
	374	52	17	0	11.211	20.530
	350	2.889	0	0	3.000	12.960
	87	18	4.187	2.329	96	730
	285	222	347	643	2.780	914
	0	0	0	0	303	197
	88	13	0	0	389	500
	0	0	1	1.562	152.348	36
	0	0	0	0	1	17
	2.756	2.956	1	42	37.878	31.371
	4	1	0	0	517	152
	0	0	0	0	1	7
	1	169	6.079	6.032	23	750
	721	1.971	469	869	1	3.560
	1	1.578	0	0	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	1	65
	2.000	1.105	1.500	1.223	6.000	3.053
	113	500	20	41	1	2
	8	1.091	1	1	1.011	3.720
	6.790	12.623	12.621	12.741	215.635	80.547
	5.833		120		-135.088	
	<b>0,004</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,003</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,218</b>	<b>0,089</b>



1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
RUSSIAN FED.	RUSSIAN FED.	SLOVAKIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SLOVENIA
123.419	138.185	46.728	20.171	9.072	11.522
111.266	202.654	3.196	8.433	9.908	10.080
420.271	389.808	14.304	10.711	7.649	9.668
1.800	14.301	2.193	4.003	2.195	2.132
70.366	78.076	3.714	9.387	5.588	5.605
7.000	5.705	873	1.224	492	418
477.847	504.986	21.090	32.747	11.596	7.464
2.830.950	1.347.989	174.467	60.531	273.910	219.817
948.500	344.290	24.350	45.420	216.000	116.490
679.137	541.862	61.149	294.589	30.926	35.319
269.193	58.244	4.221	6.346	798	1.567
409.739	483.826	71.354	73.490	34.473	35.212
441.020	114.857	11.476	8.605	12.428	10.719
149.743	288.387	7.476	10.083	7.861	8.455
91.759	150.225	669	573	77	38
1.100	1.564	294	390	381	432
11.267	12.012	3.981	2.713	2.566	832
2.289.911	4.107.341	40.037	37.494	56.458	14.620
279.823	111.699	18.586	18.307	7.459	8.471
52.777	227.234	12.299	15.684	5.819	6.039
<b>9.666.888</b>	<b>9.123.245</b>	<b>522.457</b>	<b>660.901</b>	<b>696.656</b>	<b>504.900</b>

1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
RUSSIAN FED.	RUSSIAN FED.	SLOVAKIA	SLOVAKIA	SLOVENIA	SLOVENIA
2.103	221	0	0	54	17
20.323	77.439	1	75	1.406	711
21.951	18.709	43	538	15	82
717	253	0	0	1	27
2.904	6.737	77	2	147	326
9	7	0	0	39	0
2.279	2.300	0	0	49	25
8.796	2	0	0	0	0
2.990	43	0	0	0	0
62.097	62.190	4.529	3.998	3.015	1.383
122	2	0	0	0	0
9	11	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	222	623
1.820	11.103	50	12	1	157
26	5	0	0	0	0
48	10	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0
13.000	10.000	1.000	231	1.500	331
1.380	620	158	426	59	43
1.654	4.697	1	216	1.007	347
142.230	194.351	5.859	5.499	7.515	4.072
52.122		-360		-3.443	
<b>0,015</b>	<b>0,021</b>	<b>0,011</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>0,011</b>	<b>0,008</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
SPAIN	SPAIN	SWEDEN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	
	523.624	595.757	40.589	26.988	21.720	16.336
	10.711	4.486	50.271	59.215	45.013	39.772
	44.954	42.618	25.633	23.062	5.229	9.090
	748.411	784.076	7.607	4.821	24.489	23.089
	19.657	22.133	31.343	28.458	46.634	41.773
	24.281	25.529	2.320	2.724	1.476	1.468
	167.589	159.245	141.101	134.816	61.049	46.817
	2.090.838	3.571.165	68.401	161.582	282.365	238.375
	2.518.800	2.698.830	138.210	42.400	83.900	98.530
	30.555	81.744	142.061	132.443	142.533	129.626
	2.322.817	3.741.346	20.684	18.402	116.028	142.294
	367.968	339.443	260.982	266.364	140.788	139.912
	109.659	53.275	4.750	5.125	49.309	32.111
	64.653	81.778	17.583	11.235	41.869	39.179
	1.325	1.119	3.213	3.532	3.528	3.499
	13.112	10.260	4.366	2.901	5.385	6.328
	42.179	32.744	341	212	1.771	1.384
	232.317	457.880	79.239	26.096	160.007	126.545
	87.396	100.730	27.439	28.737	35.089	35.794
	10.821	16.051	6.231	13.298	1.358	1.172
	<b>9.431.667</b>	<b>12.820.209</b>	<b>1.072.364</b>	<b>992.411</b>	<b>1.269.540</b>	<b>1.173.094</b>

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
SPAIN	SPAIN	SWEDEN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	
	11.497	0	7	1	88	0
	220	0	23	121	15	38
	1	24	18	31	3.000	1.766
	12.192	2.761	448	458	1.009	341
	3.379	4.343	174	416	2.789	2.938
	13	0	12	14	6	6
	20	0	107	150	71	67
	10.499	0	1	2	20.349	0
	400	662	2	1	24	8
	222	399	599	1.710	668	233
	176	639	1	6	5	1
	2	0	1	1	1	1
	614	588	99	0	3.496	350
	1.745	1.126	260	241	3.319	2.453
	0	0	2	0	17	5
	0	0	2	6	2	6
	1	20	0	0	0	0
	14.000	10.000	7.000	4.000	17.000	10.000
	2.236	2.500	606	431	5.554	6.000
	11.000	1.975	1.059	2.934	2.364	1.163
	68.217	25.036	10.421	10.523	59.775	25.376
	-43.181		102		-34.399	
	<b>0,007</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,010</b>	<b>0,011</b>	<b>0,047</b>	<b>0,022</b>

**T.C. YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURULU**  
**DOĞUMANTAYIN MERKEZİ**

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
UKRAINE	UKRAINE	IRELAND	IRELAND	UK	UK	FINLAND	FINLAND	
16.400	3.004	76.168	64.295	413.608	442.710	4.906	20.832	
4.050	634	13.390	14.659	241.983	304.678	20.704	16.927	
12.200	3.000	22.032	25.641	218.457	202.537	9.424	7.723	
170	2.291	28.994	18.440	174.478	166.591	1.123	767	
22.590	3.378	10.555	11.411	256.733	261.009	16.369	12.874	
215	3.467	664	352	9.718	10.757	841	1.030	
16.150	1.250	48.999	44.927	542.378	681.868	96.967	64.993	
337.000	119.570	295.722	440.069	1.298.579	1.371.074	92.457	424.892	
120.000	78.680	81.030	140.860	505.640	1.676.440	36.340	22.570	
64.700	32.996	44.989	33.632	450.769	726.935	99.152	73.500	
11.700	9.420	20.046	3.746	952.651	310.285	127.666	22.539	
9.650	56.342	24.270	55.583	433.725	933.870	149.371	126.906	
79.000	8.923	18.574	5.157	28.848	24.481	1.832	10	
47.400	53.273	11.178	9.826	151.977	265.060	7.414	6.849	
7.500	12.831	11.493	10.502	182.746	175.829	1.234	1.221	
15	34	1.562	1.277	12.628	24.699	824	1.168	
7.100	2.336	4.855	4.415	104.342	92.051	1.469	1.453	
15.295	114.893	5.110	10.010	1.345.570	1.431.330	99.280	66.130	
10.950	30.833	35.893	166.612	171.608	231.452	8.750	10.173	
3.100	6.064	7.374	587	44.067	62.641	1.150	28.069	
<b>785.185</b>	<b>543.219</b>	<b>762.898</b>	<b>1.062.001</b>	<b>7.540.505</b>	<b>9.396.297</b>	<b>777.273</b>	<b>910.626</b>	

	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
UKRAINE	UKRAINE	IRELAND	IRELAND	UK	UK	FINLAND	FINLAND	
1.549	0	0	0	1.383	0	0	0	
606	2.524	0	35	40	51	0	0	
5.000	4.745	0	0	14	187	0	0	
2	0	0	0	19.364	10	4	0	
72	778	4.028	4.863	31.970	40.495	839	460	
1	0	0	1	37	114	0	0	
87	41	0	0	117	849	81	20	
10.708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	4	0	0	8	32	0	0	
17.259	31.758	0	0	36.814	34.990	69	0	
331	130	0	0	2	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	
1	88	0	0	2.205	94	0	0	
37	7.282	111	25	499	494	207	0	
33	7	0	0	9	668	0	0	
0	0	0	0	13	116	0	0	
2	0	0	77	1.043	567	0	0	
3.000	463	136	198	8.102	19.363	198	564	
168	500	42	0	2.644	3.058	73	14	
161	244	0	691	4.905	9.866	1	433	
39.022	48.564	4.317	5.890	109.171	110.958	1.472	1.491	
9.542		1.573		1.787		19		
<b>0,050</b>	<b>0,089</b>	<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,014</b>	<b>0,012</b>	<b>0,002</b>	<b>0,002</b>	

OCEANIA			
1994	1998	1994	1998
OTH.EURP.C	OTH.EURP.C	OCEANIA	OCEANIA
69.005	32.147		
6.747	3.296	3.245	3.677
244.699	297.457	4.510	4.581
9.106	203.891	16.079	14.453
183.885	1.054.410	19.883	18.425
10.563	1.596	3.982	4.492
219.362	77.319	2.299	1.612
1.340.420	404.082	269.778	151.062
474.970	150.410	69.320	64.870
76.448	156.189	25.796	23.032
805.804	1.147.807	69.685	33.128
603.300	187.510	138.494	133.665
1.121	7.927	32	30
167.777	26.606	15.931	16.589
112.541	6.584	23.202	23.135
9.724	13.558	99	74
107.212	18.051	24.137	12.110
1.258.502	314.479	215.624	218.785
74.162	1.174.927	13.518	26.991
50.733	169.475	7.480	19.615
<b>5.826.081</b>	<b>5.447.721</b>	<b>923.094</b>	<b>770.326</b>

OCEANIA			
1994	1998	1994	1998
OTH.EURP.C	OTH.EURP.C	OCEANIA	OCEANIA
16.741	70	0	0
3.059	2.587	0	0
179	320	0	0
2.150	12.613	803	52
972	2.480	7.690	7.144
119	76	18	1
2	1.067	0	0
0	0	1	17
6	22	1	0
6.872	13.635	217	0
0	8	1	4
6	10	2	1
2.201	86	0	0
2.096	1.863	0	0
6	1.025	1	1
11	0	3	0
1.034	1	0	0
19.564	9.257	9.000	3.528
61	889	19	800
166	784	56	244
55.244	46.792	17.812	11.792
-8.452		-6.020	
<b>0,009</b>	<b>0,009</b>	<b>0,019</b>	<b>0,015</b>

