exports in Turkey roughly correspond to global patterns, with small differences. Metals and minerals are performing somewhat worse—precious stones and metals are under-exported at (-35) along with aluminum (-29) although iron and steel and their products, and copper and articles are over-exported—while agri-food, dominated by vegetables and pulses (+9), and energy are performing somewhat better.

Although pharmaceutical products are over-exported (+16), weakness in fertilizers (-31) and inorganic chemicals (-27) makes **chemicals** an under-exported sector. Power-generating machinery is under-exported (-39), leaving the **machinery** and **electrical** equipment sector on par with the global benchmark.

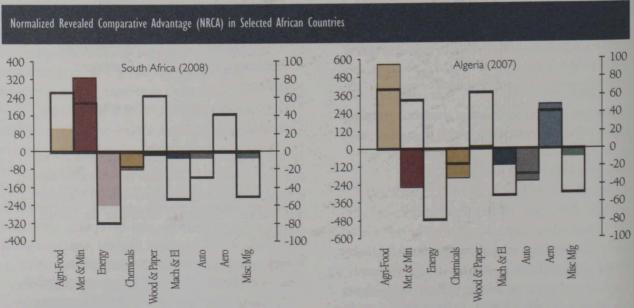
## 4. Africa

Africa consists predominantly of developing rather than emerging economies. South Africa and Algeria were selected for this analysis because they represent our largest export markets in Africa. The pattern of competitiveness in these countries not only differs from the rest of Africa, but also from

each other: their economic structures are dissimilar and they are located at opposite corners of the continent. The gravity analysis has shown considerable over-trading with Africa as a whole, in particular with Algeria.

## **Common Themes**

- Canada severely under-exports wood and paper to both countries.
- Exports of chemicals to both countries are close to the global benchmark.
- Miscellaneous manufacturing is less disadvantaged in both countries than globally.
- Machinery and electrical equipment is overexported as well, particularly to South Africa.
- Other manufacturing sectors perform above the global benchmark: automotive exports do better in South Africa and aerospace exports do better in Algeria.



Black outlines represent global benchmarks (right axis). Coloured bars are specific to the country (left axis).

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