

Competitiveness in the **aerospace** and **automotives** sectors is around zero, indicating a better-than-par automotive performance and a below-par performance in aerospace. However, between 2000 and 2005, Canadian automotive exports were an area of considerably greater advantage than in 2008. Railway stock and parts and miscellaneous (non-medical/optical) scientific instruments have performed better than expected in the **miscellaneous manufacturing** sector.

2.4 Colombia

Key Over-Exports	Key Under-Exports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy • Automotive products • Copper and articles thereof • Paper and print • Dairy, eggs and honey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerospace • Aluminum • Inorganic chemicals (incl. uranium) • Wood and wood pulp • Ores and concentrates

Colombia ranks 18th as a destination among the emerging countries for Canadian merchandise exports.

In the **agri-food** sector in Colombia, we noted that dairy, eggs and honey, an area of global export disadvantage, ranks among our top 10 competitive exports (+20), although sector competitiveness over time is declining. Among **metals and minerals**, copper exports to Colombia display very high competitiveness (+37) compared to our global performance. However, the sector as a whole was in an unusual position of competitive disadvantage, with aluminum (-23) and ores and concentrates (-13) in particular under-exporting. **Energy** was over-exported (+46) and so were **automotive** products (+43). Competitiveness in **chemicals** has been rising over time, but still remained at a disadvantage in 2008; under-exports in this area are partly due to inorganic chemicals (-25). This is offset by the declining competitiveness in **wood and paper**,

underscored by weaker wood and woodpulp exports (-31).

3. Emerging Europe

Eastern Europe and the CIS are here classified together as “emerging Europe”, although the countries in this grouping display marked differences. These differences, combined with their quickly evolving economies, make it difficult to generalize about the countries in this region. The two countries selected for consideration in this region are Russia and Turkey. Emerging Europe is an area of relative under-trading according to the gravity analysis.

Common Themes

- The agri-food sector displays very strong competitiveness in both countries.
- The machinery and electrical equipment sector is performing much better in Russia than globally.
- The relative sector performance in Turkey is very close to Canadian global pattern.

3.1 Russia

Key Over-Exports	Key Under-Exports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agri-food machinery • Construction, mining, lifting machinery • Ships and boats • Other machinery • Meat, fish, animals and their products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper and print • Inorganic chemicals (incl. uranium) • Aluminum • Ores and concentrates • Vegetables and pulses

Russia is the fifth-largest destination market for Canadian merchandise among emerging countries. It is a key market for Canadian meat exporters (mainly pork).

In Russia, the over-exports in our **agri-food** sector are driven by massive meat exports (+5), and to a lesser extent by cereals and seeds. Vegetables and pulses were under-exported (-28). The **metals and**