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**NEAR EAST INTRAREGIONAL TRADE**

**BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST  
U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
Washington, D.C. 20523**

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## NEAR EAST INTRAREGIONAL TRADE

by

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### Summary and Implications:

- o In the aggregate, the Near East region presents a significant potential market for within-region international trade.
- o This potential is virtually untapped. Intra-Near East trade represents a very small proportion of the total international trade of Near East countries.
- o What little trade there is tends to be limited to one or two neighboring countries. In terms of trading relationships, the Near East is one of the least integrated regions in the world.
- o The lack of regional integration is due to two factors: (a) the often unstable political relationships among countries in the region and (b) the vast differences in resource endowments between the oil-rich states and the non-oil economies.
- o Economic policies have fragmented trading patterns. For decades, import-substitution development policies in the labor-abundant economies tended to discourage production for export, even though the richer regional markets have had more open trade policies. Hence, non-oil countries are unable to satisfy the demand for high quality goods by oil-rich states.
- o More outward-oriented trading policies, especially by the poorer, labor-abundant countries in the region, will be a necessary though not sufficient condition for increased intraregional trade.
- o Several of these countries have already embarked on the necessary reform programs. Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan, in particular, have begun serious trade policy reforms. USAID has encouraged and supported these reforms. It will be important for USAID to continue to place a high priority on trade reform in its policy dialogue and technical assistance efforts. Continued policy reform will also enhance the likelihood of success for certain kinds of private sector and agribusiness projects.
- o As the policy environment becomes more favorable, USAID project designers in agriculture and private sector development should pay more attention to the potential of the Near East regional market. There seems to have been a tendency to focus on Europe as an outlet for new products. However, the regional market might offer significant opportunities, and less vigorous competition, for Near East export producers seeking to move into the international arena for the first time.

- o Major intraregional imports consist of food, live animals, basic manufactures and petroleum. The categories of food and animals and basic manufactures have experienced double digit annual growth rates. Specific commodities that have experienced the most rapid intraregional growth are firearms, coal, pulp, meat, fertilizers and leather. However, petroleum, processed animal and vegetable oil, fixed vegetable oil, oil seed, nuts and kernels, explosives and rubber have experienced significant declines.

### Overview:

The Near East region<sup>1</sup> offers a sizeable, and largely untapped market for indigenous producers. Table 1 illustrates the size of that potential market. Column 1 of the table reveals that the population of the region exceeded 254 million in 1991. This represents a population slightly larger than that of the U.S., nearly double that of Japan or Brazil, and roughly equal to the combined populations of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Italy. Moreover, the region's population is increasing rapidly (column 2) at an unweighted average of 3 percent annually. At this rate, the total population of the area will exceed 325 million by the end of this century (column 3). Such simple comparisons of populations, of course, overstate the market potential compared to the other countries listed above because the relatively low average incomes greatly reduce the aggregate purchasing power, and therefore the effective demand for products in the Near East. Columns 4 through 6 in Table 1 include the data used to estimate total purchasing power by country for the region. Estimated GNP for the region in 1989 was \$562.9 billion.<sup>2</sup> Again, to place this figure in some perspective, it may be compared to the 1989 GNP for the U.S. (\$5,204 billion), West Germany (\$1,615 billion), France (\$1,012 billion), the UK (\$833 billion), Canada (\$496 billion) and China (\$403 billion).

In 1991, the total value of imports by the 18 countries in the region was \$159 billion. As the comparisons in the preceding

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<sup>1</sup> In this report, the Near East region is defined to include all USAID-assisted countries in the Near East and North Africa (the purview of the Near East Bureau) with the addition of the major oil-producing states and countries bordering on USAID-assisted countries. This yields a set of 18 nations (19 for the period before Yemen's unification): Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen(s), Qatar, Iraq and Lebanon. These countries essentially form a crescent beneath and to the East of the Mediterranean composed of countries whose geographic contiguity and historic and cultural ties would seem to offer some potential trading opportunities.

<sup>2</sup> Aggregate consumption of \$357 million (column 8 of table 1) provides an alternative proxy for the potential regional market for consumer goods.

**Table 1**  
**Market Potential Among Near East Countries**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	1991	1990	2000	1989	1989	1989	1989 Private	Estimated Consumer
	Population	Pop Growth Rate (%)	Projected Population	Population	GNP/Capita (US \$)	Estimated GNP (Billion US\$)	Consumption/GDP (Percent)	Market, 1989 (Billion US\$)
Algeria	25,798,464	3	33,077,439	24,396,000	\$2,490	\$60.7	62	\$37.7
Bahrain	518,425	3	688,340	489,000	6,760	3.3		2.1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	53,086,768	2	62,395,008	50,999,008	650	33.1	82	27.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	57,764,000	4	78,264,000	53,681,008	2,590	139.0	70	96.9
Israel	4,888,127	3	6,425,000	4,509,000	9,820	44.3		28.3
Jordan	3,453,000	4	4,574,000	3,045,000	1,680	5.1	70	3.6
Kuwait	2,212,362	4	2,846,000	2,048,000	16,210	33.2		21.2
Libya	4,713,926	4	6,492,000	4,395,000	5,330	23.4		15.0
Morocco	25,731,456	3	31,823,008	24,520,000	900	22.1	66	14.6
Oman	1,617,920	4	2,274,000	1,486,000	5,070	7.5	40	3.0
Saudi Arabia	15,431,038	4	21,335,008	14,435,000	6,430	92.8	47	43.3
Syrian Arab Rep.	12,823,853	4	17,675,008	11,930,000	880	10.5	71	7.5
Tunisia	8,223,251	2	9,771,001	7,899,000	1,280	10.1	64	6.5
United Arab Emirates	1,630,311	3	1,980,000	1,545,000	18,480	28.6		18.3
Yemen, Rep.	12,533,000	3	16,177,001	10,926,000	550	6.0		3.8
Qatar	518,478	4	581,000	462,529	12,500	5.8		3.7
Iraq	19,524,718	3	26,373,008	18,049,281	1,940	35.0		22.4
Lebanon	3,800,000	1	3,013,000	3,295,920	700	2.3		1.5
<b>TOTAL OR AVERAGE</b>	<b>254,269,097</b>	<b>Unwtd. Ave.3%</b>	<b>325,763,821</b>	<b>238,110,746</b>	<b>Ave. \$5,237</b>	<b>\$562.9</b>	<b>Ave. 64%</b>	<b>\$356.7</b>
<b>SOURCES: World Bank data; CIA Factbook and AID staff estimates</b>								

paragraph illustrate, this is neither a huge market by world standards nor is it inconsequential, particularly if viewed from the perspective of a particular firm or industry. It would therefore appear to provide some potential for international trade among these 18 countries. The data provided in the remainder of this paper strongly suggest that this potential has hardly been tapped.

### International Trading Patterns of Near East Countries:

The pattern of trade between the region and the rest of the world is depicted in Tables 2 through 5.<sup>3</sup> Tables 2 and 3 show the growth of trade over the past 20 years. The upper sections report the aggregate trade of each of the 18 countries with the rest of the region as a whole. The lower sections report aggregate trade of the Middle East region (used here interchangeably with "Near East") and other regions of the world. From the last row of Table 2, we see that the dollar value of exports from the Middle East region to the world (including within-region trade) increased nearly twelve-fold in two decades. Table 3 reveals a corresponding increase in the value of imports into the region over this period. While the real volume of trade undoubtedly also increased, much of the nominal increase shown in these two tables is a reflection of the dramatic increases in the price of oil in the 1970s and the worldwide commodity price inflation that permeated much of that decade. The economic history of the period is clearly reflected in the data. Key periods of historical change are shaded in each table. For example, the dramatic increase in the value of exports and imports between 1972 and 1975 clearly reflects the aftermath of the 1973 oil embargo and OPEC oil price increases. A similar dramatic jump is seen in the 1980 figures following the sharp 1979 escalation of oil prices. The collapse of oil prices in the mid-1980s shows clearly in the 1985 and 1986 data. Finally, the adverse impacts of the Gulf Crisis and Gulf War are clearly reflected in the data, notably for Iraq and Kuwait. In examining the regional aggregates in the lower sections of these two tables, it is apparent that the pattern just described was quite common to Middle East trade with most areas of the world. An interesting, though not dramatic, deviation from the pattern appears in the

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<sup>3</sup> Data for these tables were derived from the IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, 1992 (CDIE computer download). They expand upon, and were patterned after, tables presented in Nemat Shafik, "Has Labor Migration Promoted Economic Integration in the Middle East?" The World Bank, Middle East and North Africa Division, Discussion Paper No. 1, June 1992 pp. 6-10. Note that in the lower sections of Tables 2 and 3, some adjustments have been made to account for the fact that the IMF definition of "Middle East" differs somewhat from that used in this paper. In particular, the IMF includes several North African countries in Africa rather than in the Near East. For reasons that are unclear, Yemen was not included in the various totals from the IMF reports and had to be added in separately.

Table 2  
Direction of Exports  
From Near East Countries  
Regional Totals, in Mil. US\$

	1972	1973	1975	1978	1979	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>EXPORTS TO THE REST OF THE MIDDLE EAST (AID Definition) BY:</b>													
Algeria	24	32	10	0	4	8	124	37	76	112	156	159	138
Bahrain	0	0	263	0	778	936	723	600	611	604	696	542	563
Egypt	48	69	114	173	141	275	317	409	256	341	419	247	409
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	746	283	371	294	270	223	195
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	404	419	661	722	955	755	262
Israel	45	37	120	97	3	3	8	7	2	3	5	6	5
Jordan	26	31	66	136	185	241	321	268	360	348	376	369	278
Kuwait		151	693	764	1174	1758	1097	602	697	757	807	531	49
Lebanon	200	301	0	0	0	0	263	251	284	353	252	244	256
Libya	5	51	6	42	24	82	20	181	165	111	47	99	114
Morocco	30	41	52	46	65	92	136	126	162	249	274	316	381
Oman	1	1	3	6	7	11	0	2	2	1	3	3	2
Qatar	14	15	0	0	117	192	84	165	154	231	228	219	204
Saudi Arabia	176	291	1008	1356	2059	3549	2231	1631	1872	1959	2731	4272	4312
Syria	70	74	86	139	180	159	93	148	154	261	621	799	787
Tunisia	22	39	87	89	101	94	126	178	152	187	329	392	431
UAE	0	0	0	444	708	1057	673	1256	1088	1159	1774	1950	1901
<b>REGIONAL AGGREGATES: EXPORTS FROM THE NEAR EAST TO:</b>													
Middle East	616	1060	2458	3427	6223	9238	7307	7887	8443	9411	12360	13330	12181
+ Morocco	30	41	52	46	65	92	136	126	162	249	274	316	381
+ Tunisia	22	39	87	89	101	94	126	178	152	187	329	392	431
+ Algeria	24	32	10	0	4	8	124	37	76	112	156	159	138
Middle East (AID Def)	692	1173	2607	3563	6392	9433	7692	8228	8834	9958	13119	14197	13131
Africa	284	446	780	803	1600	2824	2307	1832	2036	2188	2703	3564	2789
- Morocco	30	41	52	46	65	92	136	126	162	249	274	316	381
- Tunisia	22	39	87	89	101	94	126	178	152	187	329	392	431
- Algeria	24	32	10	0	4	8	124	37	76	112	156	159	138
Africa (AID Def)	207	333	632	667	1431	2629	1922	1491	1645	1641	1944	2698	1838
Asia Regional	745	1800	5837	8822	14207	23882	14985	10567	13503	14847	17352	22408	22168
European Regional	413	625	1175	1288	1750	3033	7637	5272	6349	5810	5682	6840	5359
USSR, Eastern Europe,	620	741	1078	880	598	921	1360	964	958	984	1796	2103	1218
Western Hemisphere	524	1048	4110	3568	4859	7917	4965	2614	3737	3438	4068	5047	3390
Developing Countries	2581	4980	14361	17907	28640	46895	37202	28172	34068	35695	42165	51189	45887
Non-Oil Exp. Dev. Cou	2237	4365	12819	15972	24913	41203	32838	22584	28158	28551	31979	40727	36372
Oil Exporting Countries	344	615	1542	1935	3726	5692	4364	5488	5910	7144	10186	10463	9515
Industrial Countries	8971	16676	41103	66218	104890	158213	80557	58935	69119	65434	82377	103124	95966
EEC	6748	12322	25101	33309	53932	78652	44569	32242	37683	34190	42420	50874	49584
United States	806	1366	4708	15668	24335	35112	10612	9126	12551	13059	17247	21912	17528
World	12396	22844	58755	87073	137120	209634	126062	93044	110587	108268	121723	152495	139307

**NOTES:**

1. Yemen is excluded from the data base, but the values are small and do not alter the results significantly.
2. Due to inconsistencies in reporting, aggregates may differ from the sums of the individual country figures

Table 3  
Sources of Imports  
by Near East Countries  
Regional Totals, in Mil. US\$

IMPORTS FROM REST OF MIDDLE EAST (AID DEFINITION) BY:

COUNTRY	1972	1973	1975	1978	1979	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Algeria	33	58	55	17	66	124	108	123	159	125	164	190	206
Bahrain	0	218	660	947	1326	2037	1540	1174	1300	1304	1439	1745	1699
Egypt	52	37	338	168	86	93	132	281	228	213	151	164	270
Iran	0	73	237	89	281	636	475	699	477	435	1270	1364	1426
Iraq	43	37	112	91	0	0	662	582	603	766	1225	887	116
Israel	2	3	4	8	1	0	1	0	4	2	5	5	13
Jordan	45	66	151	284	434	576	701	577	709	709	591	666	507
Kuwait	84	98	113	189	231	257	334	424	622	858	834	546	767
Lebanon	101	136	0	0	0	0	162	111	111	176	277	431	483
Libya	68	114	162	98	70	44	77	55	128	158	244	381	569
Morocco	25	36	163	262	571	810	837	415	562	542	576	562	509
Oman	12	32	160	186	230	390	722	490	433	513	632	729	734
Qatar	25	35	56	69	79	110	62	65	93	119	139	205	237
Saudi Arabia	242	436	991	768	977	1023	823	685	717	945	986	1017	1109
Syria	77	86	156	377	698	1011	1140	479	468	173	208	181	140
Tunisia	20	28	100	118	234	375	175	199	191	227	356	457	277
UAE	47	76	262	270	688	591	635	590	674	687	888	1091	1528
REGIONAL AGGREGATES: IMPORTS BY THE MIDDLE EAST FROM:													
MIDDLE EAST (IMF D)	801	1476	3633	3869	5871	8125	8279	6602	7123	7450	9262	9747	9694
+ Morocco	25	36	163	262	571	810	837	415	562	542	576	562	509
+ Tunisia	20	28	100	118	234	375	175	199	191	227	356	457	277
+ Algeria	33	58	55	17	66	124	108	123	159	125	164	190	206
Middle East (AID Def)	879	1599	3951	4267	6742	9433	9399	7338	8035	8344	10358	10956	10686
Africa (IMF Def)	278	459	619	956	984	1260	1069	1257	1114	1354	1640	2070	2012
- Morocco	25	36	163	262	571	810	837	415	562	542	576	562	509
- Tunisia	20	28	100	118	234	375	175	199	191	227	356	457	277
- Algeria	33	58	55	17	66	124	108	123	159	125	164	190	206
Africa (AID Def)	200	336	300	558	113	-49	-52	521	201	460	544	860	1020
Asia Regional	645	1084	2679	5094	6210	7821	8008	7998	9059	10507	11060	10895	14216
European Regional	601	959	1903	3310	2839	3399	7604	6571	6818	7541	6714	5365	5261
USSR, Eastern Europe,	548	793	1396	1932	1703	2575	1733	1706	1652	1634	1564	1513	1327
Western Hemisphere	175	431	1149	1004	994	1255	2974	2376	2690	2768	2927	2942	3116
Developing Countries	2500	4409	9982	14233	16898	21861	27933	24804	26802	29620	31604	31018	34299
Non-Oil Exp. Dev. Cou	2203	3715	7902	11700	12774	15778	20823	19200	20652	23233	23482	22593	25940
Oil Exporting Countries	297	695	2080	2533	4124	6082	7110	5604	6150	6386	8122	8425	8359
Industrial Countries	8345	15386	37734	65818	67207	79523	78364	72867	69698	76702	81531	93288	102289
EEC	5473	9753	22236	38196	39504	46447	44951	43352	41568	45210	48434	55410	60671
United States	1351	2645	7456	11427	11884	13247	10749	10611	9954	12029	13213	13077	17146
World	12115	22287	52076	85556	89212	108944	112046	102259	102513	112145	117649	130634	143382
NOTES:													
1. Yemen is excluded from the data base, but the values are small and do not alter the results significantly.													
2. Due to inconsistencies in reporting, aggregates may differ from the sums of the individual country figures													

figures for trade with the USSR and Eastern Europe, presumably because barter countertrade was a more important feature of the trading relationship.

This phenomenal increase in the nominal value of trade, however, partly masks a more striking feature about the region's global trading patterns. Tables 4 and 5 reveal that throughout this period, the geographic pattern of that trade changed remarkably little. Especially noteworthy is the extremely small proportion of total intraregional trade. Table 5 shows that in 1972 only 7.3 percent of imports were from intraregional exchange. By 1990, this proportion had risen to about 8.4 percent. The region's share held at roughly 7 and 8 percent throughout the period of oil-led growth between 1972 and 1985 and held at that level throughout the remainder of the 1980s, with a brief drop following the collapse of oil prices. Turning to exports in Table 4, the share of the region in total exports held at between 4 and 5 percent until the oil price collapse of the mid-1980s. The mirror image of this shift is seen in the 1980 to 1985 drop in the share of exports to industrial countries, again largely reflecting a drop in the unit value of petroleum exports rather than a shift in the real pattern of trade. It is interesting to note that the share of exports going to industrial countries remained constant, at around 70 percent until the 1979 oil price hike, then showed a brief but noticeable uptick before reverting to the earlier pattern. It is remarkable that, despite the monumental changes in the world petroleum market in the last two decades, the 1991 share of industrial countries in the region's exports (at 67 percent) was slightly less than it was prior to the first oil embargo in 1972. The share of exports to the U.S., however, doubled during this period. Africa accounts for a minuscule share of the region's trade, while trade with Asia exceeds that within the region itself. The EEC share of the market for exports has fallen from roughly half of all exports to about one-third, while imports from the EEC have held more steady in the 40 to 45 percent range. About one-third of exports, probably mostly petroleum, go to developing countries, while less than one-fourth of the imports come from them. These figures are somewhat overstated due to double counting in the "developing country" category which includes the "Middle East" countries themselves.

In short, once allowance is made for the importance of petroleum exports in the region's trade, non-oil trade is very small. Observing these same data, Shafik<sup>4</sup> has noted the low level of economic integration among Middle East countries and points out that, as is apparent from the upper section of Table 2, the bulk of that integration is accounted for by three oil-producing countries: Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. Shafik explains that even this figure is misleading, since the "exports" figure includes re-exports. Thus, Saudi oil imported by Bahrain

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<sup>4</sup>Ibid., pp. 5-6 et. passim.

Table 4  
Near East Region  
Percentage Distribution of Exports To Regions of the World

	1972	1973	1975	1978	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>EXPORTS TO:</b>												
MIDDLE EAST (AID Def)	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.1	4.5	6.1	8.8	8.0	9.2	10.8	9.3	9.4
AFRICA (AID Def)	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.3
ASIA	6.0	7.9	9.9	10.1	11.4	11.9	11.4	12.2	13.7	14.3	14.7	15.9
EUROPE	3.3	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.4	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.4	4.7	4.5	3.8
INDUSTIAL COUNTRIES	72.4	73.0	70.0	76.0	75.5	63.9	63.3	62.6	50.4	67.7	67.6	68.9
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	20.8	21.8	24.4	20.6	22.4	29.5	30.3	30.9	33.0	34.6	33.6	32.9
WESTERN HEMISPHERE	4.2	4.6	7.0	4.1	3.8	3.9	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.4
USSR, EAST.EUROPE,ETC	5.0	3.2	1.8	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.9
EEC	54.4	53.9	42.7	38.3	37.5	35.4	34.7	34.1	31.6	34.8	33.4	35.6
OIL EXPORTING CTYS	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.7	3.5	5.9	5.4	6.6	8.4	6.9	6.8
UNITED STATES	6.5	6.0	8.0	18.0	16.7	8.4	9.8	11.4	12.1	14.2	14.4	12.6
NON-OIL DEVELOP.CTYS	18.1	19.1	21.8	18.3	19.7	26.0	24.4	25.5	26.4	26.3	26.7	26.1
NOTE: Individual items sum to more than 100 percent due to overlapping classifications												

Table 5  
Near East Region  
Percentage Distribution of Imports from Regions of the World

	1972	1973	1975	1978	1979	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>IMPORTS FROM:</b>													
MIDDLE EAST (AID Def)	7.3	7.2	7.6	5.0	7.6	8.7	8.4	7.2	7.8	7.4	8.8	8.4	7.5
AFRICA (AID Def)	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7
EUROPE	5.0	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.1	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.7	5.7	4.1	3.7
ASIA	5.3	4.9	5.1	6.0	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.8	8.8	9.4	9.4	8.3	9.9
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES	68.9	69.0	72.5	75.9	75.3	73.0	69.9	71.3	68.0	68.4	69.5	71.4	71.3
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	20.6	19.8	19.2	16.6	18.9	20.1	24.9	24.3	26.1	26.4	26.9	23.7	23.9
WESTERN HEMISPHERE	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2
USSR, EAST EUROPE, ETC	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9
EEC	45.2	43.8	42.7	44.6	44.3	42.6	40.1	42.4	40.5	40.3	41.2	42.4	42.3
OIL EXPORTING COUNTRIES	2.5	3.1	4.0	3.0	4.6	5.6	6.3	5.5	6.0	5.7	6.9	6.4	5.8
UNITED STATES	11.2	11.9	14.3	13.4	13.3	12.2	9.6	10.4	9.7	10.7	11.2	10.0	12.0
NON-OIL DEVELOP. CTYS	18.2	16.7	15.2	13.7	14.3	14.5	18.6	18.8	20.1	20.7	20.0	17.3	18.1
<b>NOTE: Individual items sum to more than 100 percent due to overlapping of classifications</b>													

for refining and then re-exported accounts for most of the Bahrain export figure. Furthermore, such trade as it exists is bilateral, or at least bimodal. Table 6 is a matrix showing the country-by-country trade pairings in terms of exports. The rows represent exporting countries for each of four years, and the columns represent the purchasers of those exports. Data availability is spotty and the quality is inconsistent. Consequently, attention should not be focused on the absolute numbers themselves but on the qualitative pattern reflected in the table. From the last column of Table 6 we see, for example, that in 1990 Algeria exported a total of \$159 million worth of goods to its Near East trading partners. Of this total, \$32.7 million went to Libya, \$31.5 million to Morocco, \$1.6 million to Saudi Arabia and \$85 million to Tunisia. Missing entries may represent no trade, a trivial amount, or simply inadequate reporting. Indeed, most of the values in the table are too small to be significant. For expositional purposes, the larger trade flows are highlighted by shading.<sup>5</sup> Table 6A is even more helpful in gaining insight into the trading pattern. The values in Table 6 were converted to percentages of each country's total exports to the region and trivial percentages have been left out for expositional clarity. In constructing this table, "significant" trade with a given country was arbitrarily defined as that country representing approximately 20 percent or more of the seller's total Near East exports. Those values are shaded in Table 6A. By focusing on the shaded areas, the most striking features of Near East trade emerge. It shows, for example, that for many countries intraregional trade is virtually bilateral, with 75 percent or more of exports going to one country. If trade in the 20 percent to 50 percent range is included, we see that for most countries trade is at most bimodal (i.e., with some exceptions for a given year, there tends to be about two shaded areas per row, suggesting that most of the Near East countries have only one or two main trading partners within the region).

Second, by reading vertically down the columns, other significant patterns emerge. Each column represents an intraregional market for exports. The more shading that appears as one reads down the column, the more significant is that country as a market. Not surprisingly, Saudi Arabia is the most frequent destination for exports, followed by the United Arab Emirates and Iran. A second feature can be seen by reading down the columns, within the four-year grouping for a particular exporter. The longer is the vertical gray area, while the more consistent is the trading pattern over time. For example, we see that Saudi Arabia was a major market for both Lebanon and Qatar in each of the four years covered by the table. For other countries the pattern has shifted over time, but the general impression that one gets in viewing

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<sup>5</sup>Note that the totals in this table do not necessarily match those in the earlier tables because of inconsistencies in reporting and spotty data availability.

Table 6  
INTRA-REGIONAL EXPORTS  
1980 Through 1991  
(Thousand \$)

Exporting Country	Year	Purchasing Country																			TOTALS
		ALGERIA	BAHRAIN	EGYPT	IRAN	IRAQ	ISRAEL	JORDAN	KUWAIT	EBANON	LIBYA	MOROCCO	N.YEMEN	OMAN	QATAR	SAUDI	.YEMEN	SYRIA	TUNISIA	UAE	
ALGERIA	1980		..	..	..	150	..	..	..	140	1630	..	..	..	..	..	590	6040	..	8550	
	1985	--	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123710	..	123710	
	1990	..	..	8040	..	..	..	..	20	..	32720	..	..	..	1580	..	..	85150	..	159050	
	1991	..	..	5060	..	..	..	20	..	..	32720	..	..	..	350	..	660	67240	..	137740	
BAHRAIN	1980	..	..	2450	40440	..	..	32340	10	..	..	..	78550	33400	104870	..	8230	..	635530	935820	
	1985	..	--	36060	..	..	..	11630	20910	..	..	..	11820	23670	80790	..	..	..	538300	723180	
	1990	..	..	22350	..	..	2990	6760	22740	..	..	..	16060	20490	87320	..	160	2320	361180	542370	
	1991	..	..	830	..	..	14390	..	25010	..	..	..	15830	21130	94730	..	350	2870	387590	562730	
EGYPT	1980	20	320	..	20	70	182300	40	3900	18010	780	980	..	310	620	55530	..	820	8470	3760	275950
	1985	2270	560	--	200	19420	228650	4560	5310	11130	1240	920	..	2670	1260	36870	..	20	2600	..	317680
	1990	4530	1510	..	331130	11620	..	1650	11340	9180	..	..	..	16060	20490	87320	..	..	18250	13180	450010
	1991	7500	2270	..	22180	..	38160	15270	16270	..	..	..	..	4390	8060	119450	..	..	16060	13390	283620
IRAN	1980	..	2200	..	..	..	..	8900	..	500	..	..	..	2200	32400	..	3200	..	27900	77300	
	1985	..	2200	..	--	..	..	1400	8900	..	..	..	..	..	16400	..	169400	..	84500	282900	
	1990	..	3100	6700	..	..	..	2300	10900	..	..	..	..	6700	200	..	29600	9400	153600	222600	
	1991	..	2800	..	..	..	..	10300	..	..	..	..	..	12900	500	..	1400	13300	153600	194900	
IRAQ	1980	..	..	2100	..	..	2100	5500	..	..	61600	..	..	200	2000	..	860100	900	5400	939900	
	1985	..	..	30200	..	--	211200	41000	..	..	104100	..	..	..	21000	..	200	..	10900	418600	
	1990	..	..	11400	..	..	374100	69300	..	..	202100	..	..	100	..	18200	..	..	56900	22700	754800
	1991	..	..	10800	..	..	250700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	261600
ISRAEL	1980	..	..	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270
	1985	..	..	7500	..	..	--	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7500
	1990	..	..	6300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6300
	1991	..	..	4800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4800
JORDAN	1980	..	440	10	140	94870	..	17880	7310	310	..	..	1000	2460	65990	..	45580	..	5260	241250	
	1985	..	2800	7720	..	168720	..	18530	4520	440	..	..	320	4390	98830	..	9910	610	4060	320850	
	1990	..	8540	16000	1360	178610	..	16660	13310	6290	180	..	1220	6380	70540	..	12680	4970	32320	369060	
	1991	9900	17070	6220	44310	83220	..	150	14750	18520	1750	..	1110	15300	16190	..	13380	6450	38290	286610	
KUWAIT	1980	..	5100	39600	273800	420100	..	17800	19000	..	19000	..	4100	24700	505600	..	18000	..	410800	1757600	
	1985	10500	9900	160800	34300	255100	..	27000	--	37900	200	40400	..	9000	13000	293900	..	95900	14300	94900	1097100
	1990	..	3200	5700	15200	248700	..	35500	..	27800	..	42700	..	7100	6300	69900	..	22300	11900	35500	531800
	1991	..	200	42500	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	1000	4900	..	200	..	..	..	49300
LEBANON	1980	57200	71600	36610	..	..	..	48650	72730	..	9000	4140	..	1980	15910	344910	..	79520	..	51730	793980
	1985	..	5860	9250	..	..	..	51880	56810	--	..	3230	..	810	8050	57820	..	13960	420	43640	251730
	1990	..	8070	13190	2270	..	..	15090	43810	..	..	3300	..	320	8020	82700	..	15250	2800	49090	243910
	1991	..	8880	17170	2050	..	..	28170	..	..	..	3630	..	290	9920	110950	..	26760	3640	44180	255640
LIBYA	1980	100	..	700	..	..	..	300	..	100	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	79000	1900	..	82300
	1985	100	..	200	..	..	..	100	..	100	--	100	..	..	..	..	..	17500	1800	..	19900
	1990	1410	..	11100	..	..	..	1300	..	..	..	39400	..	..	..	100	..	3600	27300	1800	86010
	1991	1410	..	19800	..	..	..	9000	..	..	..	35500	..	..	..	..	..	4900	28700	1800	101110
MOROCCO	1980	..	..	5290	9590	380	..	2020	1080	4210	12800	..	..	..	31960	..	2790	21490	..	91610	
	1985	..	..	2100	..	40960	..	2810	1140	940	36070	--	..	..	28220	..	2290	19940	1170	135640	
	1990	43420	300	2780	15470	29290	..	1400	1290	2170	105600	..	..	700	..	56610	..	600	57480	240	317350
	1991	447760	300	3230	17020	..	..	2090	..	2390	116160	..	..	800	..	131070	..	210	61290	270	782590
N.YEMEN	1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	1985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	1990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	1991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
OMAN	1980	..	80	40	520	400	..	20	60	10	..	..	..	250	1760	..	400	..	7560	11100	
	1985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	1990	300	41770	5830	174230	103220	..	1990	46130	5250	1220	570	..	43310	335780	..	130	5900	2135750	2901380	
	1991	300	37600	300	174230	..	..	9710	..	4720	1220	510	..	..	4720	24330	..	..	..	2135750	2393390
QATAR	1980	..	2170	20130	..	22780	..	..	25410	..	..	..	..	510	76270	..	..	..	..	45060	192330
	1985	..	140	..	5080	..	..	..	26850	..	..	..	..	180	--	40950	..	110	..	11050	84360
	1990	..	3720	400	40000	..	..	7050	29360	..	..	..	..	9460	47450	..	530	10	117270	255250	
	1991	..	3350	9650	40000	..	..	8660	..	..	..	..	..	9460	51100	..	130	..	117270	239620	

Table 6 (Continued)  
 INTRA-REGIONAL EXPORTS  
 1980 Through 1991  
 (Thousand \$)

Exporting Country	Year	Purchasing Country																			TOTALS
		ALGERIA	BAHRAIN	EGYPT	IRAN	IRAQ	ISRAEL	JORDAN	KUWAIT	EBANON	LIBYA	MOROCCO	N.YEMEN	OMAN	QATAR	SAUDI	.YEMEN	SYRIA	TUNISIA	U.A.E.	
SAUDI	1980	..	2011900	40300	4400	20300	..	382200	49500	391500	7300	344600	..	14200	15400	..	10600	19600	34500	3346300	
	1985	..	165500	59700	900	35300	..	384100	80700	46100	6600	208300	..	12700	31300	--	..	29100	20500	14300	1095100
	1990	..	175270	647100	6500	129100	..	85900	199200	30400	7900	30550	..	76000	12320	..	..	20600	74400	803900	2299140
	1991	..	145260	762800	66400	100	..	39300	664100	25800	6200	268600	..	61500	75400	..	..	33000	22600	826700	2997760
S.YEMEN	1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	1985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	1990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
	1991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
SYRIA	1980	27600	270	..	480	29780	..	28890	6170	12660	4620	..	..	620	39300	..	..	5270	3230	158890	
	1985	22230	100	..	8870	..	..	12710	3620	3940	1950	1010	..	..	9420	19640	..	--	3490	5860	92840
	1990	15540	6250	47640	13580	..	..	24500	12370	266190	16030	5850	..	..	29700	270410	..	..	32090	58960	799110
	1991	35130	5610	13590	2230	..	..	68460	16780	329190	34690	13950	..	..	8290	199420	..	..	23000	36790	787130
TUNISIA	1980	41800	420	4210	7740	1430	..	1550	820	430	18130	1810	..	..	10	1180	..	1430	330	81290	
	1985	57320	1390	5100	17770	2130	..	6200	550	190	15530	5160	..	600	260	10210	..	1540	--	1660	125610
	1990	82720	420	3560	26640	49690	530	5810	400	1320	163530	23800	..	2200	630	4240	..	24940	1980	392410	
	1991	78130	2080	11400	35700	600	..	13460	510	4800	21610	26550	..	870	480	23990	..	13470	3420	237070	
UAE	1980	..	3460	4900	365400	40200	..	7900	37700	10100	500	103300	..	107700	100400	231900	..	5400	6500	1025360	
	1985	100	4100	12800	68000	60500	..	13600	56500	10100	2300	100	..	8300	129100	266800	..	3800	100	--	636200
	1990	..	32500	6500	949000	55600	..	4100	57900	12700	..	65300	..	565100	45700	150800	..	3900	400	1949500	
	1991	..	29300	2600	949000	..	..	3200	..	11400	..	71800	..	565100	66500	195600	..	3900	2600	1901000	

SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS

Table 6A  
INTRA-REGIONAL EXPORTS  
1980 Through 1991  
Percentages

Exporting Country	Year	Purchasing Country														TOTALS						
		ALGERIA	BAHRAIN	EGYPT	IRAN	IRAQ	ISRAEL	JORDAN	KUWAIT	LEBANON	LIBYA	MOROCCO	N.YEMEN	OMAN	QATAR		SAUDI	S.YEMEN	SYRIA	TUNISIA	UAE	
ALGERIA	1980					2			2		19							7	71		100	
	1985																		100		100	
	1990			5					0		21	20				1			54		100	
	1991			4					0		24	23				0		0	49		100	
BAHRAIN	1980			0	4				3	0					8	4	11		1		68	
	1985			5					2	3					2	3	11				74	
	1990			4					1	1	4				3	4	16		0	0	67	
	1991			0					3		4				3	4	17		0	1	69	
EGYPT	1980	0	0		0	0	66	0	1	7	0	0		0	0	20		0	3	1	100	
	1985	1	0		0	6	72	1	2	4	0	0		1	0	12		0	1		100	
	1990	1	0		68	2		0	2	2		1		0	1	16			4	3	100	
	1991	3	1			8		13	5	6		7		2	3	42			6	5	100	
IRAN	1980			3						12		1			3	42		4			36	
	1985			1				0	3					0		6		60			30	
	1990			1	3			1	5			0			3	0		13	4		69	
	1991			1				5				0			7	0		1	7		79	
IRAQ	1980			0				0	1		7				0	0		92	0	1	100	
	1985			7				50	10			25				5		0			3	
	1990			2				50	9		27			0		2			8		3	
	1991			4				96								0					100	
ISRAEL	1980			100																	100	
	1985			100																	100	
	1990			100																	100	
	1991			100																	100	
JORDAN	1980		0	0	0	39			7	3	0			0	1	27		19			2	
	1985		1	2		53			6	1	0			0	1	31		3	0		1	
	1990		2	4	0	48			5	4	2	0		0	2	19		3	1		9	
	1991	3	6	2	15	29			0	5	6	1		0	5	6		5	2		13	
KUWAIT	1980		0	2	16	24		1		1	1		0	1	29		1				23	
	1985	1	1	15	3	23		2		3	0	4		1	1	27		9	1		9	
	1990		1	1	3	47		7		5		8		1	1	13		4	2		7	
	1991		0	86				1							2	10		0			100	
LEBANON	1980	7	9	5				6	9		1	1		0	2	43		10			7	
	1985		2	4				21	23			1		0	3	23		6	0		17	
	1990		3	5	1			6	18			1		0	3	34		6			20	
	1991		3	7	1			11				1		0	4	43		10	1		17	
LIBYA	1980	0		1				0		0								96	2		100	
	1985	1		1				1		1								88	9		100	
	1990	2		13				2			46					0		4	32		2	
	1991	1		20				9			35							5	28		2	
MOROCCO	1980			6	10	0		2	1	5	14					35		3		23	100	
	1985			2		30		2	1	1	27					21		2	15		1	
	1990	14	0	1	5	9		0	0	1	33			0		18		0	18		0	
	1991	57	0	0	2			0		0	15			0		17		0	8		0	
N. YEMEN	1980																					
	1985																					
	1990																					
	1991																					
OMAN	1980		1	0	5	4		0	1	0					2	16		4			68	
	1985																					
	1990	0	1	0	6	4		0	2	0	0	0			1	12		0	0		74	
	1991	0	2	0	7			0		0	0	0			0	1					89	
QATAR	1980		1	10		12				13					0	40					23	
	1985		0		6					32					0	49		0			13	
	1990		1	0	16			3	12						4	19		0	0		46	
	1991		1	4	17			4							4	21		0			49	

Table 6A (Continued)  
 INTRA-REGIONAL EXPORTS  
 1980 Through 1991  
 Percentages

Exporting Country	Year	Purchasing Country															TOTALS				
		ALGERIA	BAHRAIN	EGYPT	IRAN	IRAQ	ISRAEL	JORDAN	KUWAIT	LEBANON	LIBYA	MOROCCO	N.YEMEN	OMAN	QATAR	SAUDI		S.YEMEN	SYRIA	TUNISIA	UAE
SAUDI	1980		60	1	0	1		11	1	12	0	10		0	0			0	1	1	100
	1985		15	5	0	3		35	7	4	1	19		1	3			3	2	1	100
	1990		8	78	0	0		4	9	1	0	1		3	1			1	3	35	100
	1991		5	25	2	0		1	22	1	0	9		2	3			1	1	28	100
S.YEMEN	1980																				
	1985																				
	1990																				
	1991																				
SYRIA	1980	17	0		0	19		18	4	8	3			0	25			3	2	100	
	1985	24	0		10			14	4	4	2	1		10	21			4	6	100	
	1990	2	1	6	2			3	2	33	2	1		4	34			4	7	100	
	1991	4	1	2	0			9	2	42	4	2		1	25			3	5	100	
TUNISIA	1980	51	1	5	10	2		2	1	1	22	2		0	1			2		0	100
	1985	46	1	4	14	2		5	0	0	12	4		0	8			1		1	100
	1990	21	0	1	7	13	0	1	0	0	42	6		1	0	1		6		1	100
	1991	33	1	5	15	0		6	0	2	9	11		0	0	10		6		1	100
UAE	1980		0	0	36	4		1	4	1	0	10		11	10	23		1	1	100	
	1985	0	1	2	11	10		2	9	2	0	0		1	20	42		1	0	100	
	1990		2	0	49	3		0	3	1		3		29	2	8		0	0	100	
	1991		2	0	50			0		1		4		30	3	10		0	0	100	

SOURCE: Table 6

Table 6A is that the pattern of trade has not shifted much during the last decade or more. In general, the major partner in 1980 was the major partner in 1991 (the effect of the Gulf War on trade among Jordan, Kuwait and Iraq being an exception).

In principle, a table virtually identical to 6A would have resulted from using the column-countries' reported import data rather than the row-countries' export data. The value of goods imported minus the costs of insurance, handling and transportation should equal the value reported by the exporting country. In that case, looking at export data alone should be sufficient to analyze the trade flows. Unfortunately, this is not the case. Import and export data are gathered from different sources. Because of the need to collect customs, import data are generally more complete than the corresponding export data. Country X may report no exports to Country Y, yet Country Y reports imports from Country X. As a check, Table 7 was constructed from IMF data on intraregional imports. In that table, each row represents the importing country and the columns the respective exporting, or source country. While, as expected, there are inconsistencies between Table 7 and Table 6A, for which it should be a mirror image, the data reveal the same qualitative configuration i.e., a generally bilateral, but sometimes bimodal, intraregional trading regime. There also seems to be a general tendency, the oil suppliers to the region being an exception, for even this limited trade to center around countries in close geographic proximity to each other (note Algeria and Tunisia, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, Jordan and the pre-War Iraq).<sup>6</sup> Morocco seems to be slightly more diverse in its external market orientation, but not remarkably so.

Why are Near East countries typically so economically isolated from each other? The rhetoric of Pan Arabism, the attempts at regional cooperation such as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the Maghreb Union, would suggest that one should expect a much more complex interrelationship than that which appears in these data. Clearly, political factors play an important role. Except for its post-Camp David relations with Egypt, Israel has lived under an Arab boycott throughout its existence. Iraq and Iran, two of the largest countries in the region, were at war with each other for nearly eight years and continue to be adversaries. As already noted, the Gulf War destroyed trading relationships for several countries. Nothing is as destructive of trade as is conflict or the threat of conflict.

However, there are other plausible reasons. Shafik has identified some of them.<sup>7</sup> For example, political alliances have played an

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<sup>6</sup>Note that "pre-war Iraq" refers to the Second Gulf War (1991).

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., pp. 7-10.

important role. Beginning in the 1950s and throughout the Cold War period, countries like Egypt and Syria had close trading ties with the Eastern Bloc nations. Similarly in the 1980s, the U.S. emerged as a significant trading partner for Egypt. In both of these instances, political alliances and considerations rather than comparative advantage were the driving force behind the countries' trade orientation.

But Shafik points to nonpolitical factors as well. Sometimes sparse and highly specialized resource endowments play a key role in determining the region's exports. Near East exports are still dominated by primary products, especially oil, which in several cases account for more than 90 percent of all exports. The region ranks with Africa at the bottom ranks of worldwide trade in manufactures. The Near East is also a net importer of food. Thus, those products for which the typical country in the Near East has the greatest import demand are not available from other countries within the region. To the extent that this regional specialization is endowment based, little is likely to be done to alter the current low level of integration. However, as Shafik explains, resource endowment is not the only explanation.

Government policies also play an important role. Many of the labor surplus economies in the region, such as Egypt, Morocco and Syria, that could have been meeting part of the region's demand for food, fibre and manufactures, pursued import substitution development strategies for decades. At the same time, the capital surplus (oil exporting) economies have tended to have more open trading systems and their residents are able to import from all over the world. Faced with a choice between relatively inexpensive and high quality goods from the rest of the world and the higher priced and lower quality products from the protected markets of their neighbors, consumers in the wealthier countries of the region opted for the former.<sup>8</sup> In short, the protectionist trade policies of Near East labor surplus economies, while originally enacted in an attempt to build an industrial base, instead have made it more difficult for these countries to establish a competitive manufacturing base to supply regional markets.

Quantifying the impact of high trade barriers is difficult, since the measurement of "openness" of trade regimes is still largely an unsettled issue. Several approaches have been attempted. Some focus on outcomes such as the share of trade in GDP compared to the predicted outcome without trade barriers, while others focus on the frequency and size of trade barriers themselves. Pritchett<sup>9</sup> examines four different approaches to the measurement of outward orientation. Pritchett's study reveals that the four measures of

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<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 7.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., pp. 15-22.

Table 7  
INTRA-REGIONAL IMPORTS  
1980 Through 1991

Importing Country	Year	Source Country																TOTALS			
		ALGERIA	BAHRAIN	EGYPT	IRAN	IRAQ	ISRAEL	JORDAN	KUWAIT	LEBANON	LIBYA	MOROCCO	N.YEMEN	OMAN	QATAR	SAUDI	S.YEMEN		SYRIA	TUNISIA	UAE
ALGERIA	1980			1						3	9										
	1985			7												23		16		45	
	1990			3												8		22		63	
	1991			4					1							5		9		48	
BAHRAIN	1980				0					0											
	1985				0					0						98					1
	1990			0	0			0		0						96					2
	1991			0	0			1		0						95		0		0	2
EGYPT	1980	0	1		1	3	1	1	3	27	1	1		1	0	50		7	1	4	
	1985	1	2		0	8	6	4	37	4	1	0		5	1	30		0	0		
	1990	5	2		4	8		6	4	9	7	1		0	0	47			3	4	
	1991	2	0		4	4		0	17	7	8	1		0	4	52			2	1	
IRAN	1980		5						15	1				2	0	1		0	6	69	
	1985		2						8	0				3	2			8	4	74	
	1990		0	3				0	1	0	0	1		14	0	1		1	2	77	
	1991		0					3	1	0	0	1		13	0	5		0	3	73	
IRAQ	1980						14	75			0				4		0		1	6	
	1985			3			23	41			6			5		9			4	10	
	1990			1			22	31			4			13		16			6	7	
	1991			21			79									0			0		
ISRAEL	1980																				
	1985			100																	
	1990			100																	
	1991			100																	
JORDAN	1980		0	7	1	3			11	34	0	1		0	0	22		19	1	0	
	1985		0	2	0	27			4	4		0		0	1	59		2	0	0	
	1990		1	4	0	62			6	2	0	0		0	1	18		3	1	1	
	1991		3	7	2	54			0	6	2	0		2	2	8		11	1	1	
KUWAIT	1980		8	5	8	3		16		29		1		3	9	9		4		5	
	1985		2	5	3	18		16		19		1		0	7	17		2	0	8	
	1990		1	2	2	14		3		7		0		9	6	40		2	0	12	
	1991			2				0								95		2	0		
LEBANON	1980	0	0	5			2	4		0	1										
	1985		18	5			3	33			1					80		7		3	
	1990		4	1			2	40			0			1		17		14	0	9	
	1991		6	4			3				1			1		5		43	0	3	
LIBYA	1980	4				0				38		13		1		6		75	1	3	
	1985			0	1		1	0		11		56				0		7	38		
	1990	9		13			2					22				1		3	24	4	
	1991	6		24			4					16				2		5	47		
MOROCCO	1980			0		50		0	1	0											
	1985			0		17			5	0	4					40		0	0	9	
	1990	7	0	4	0	40		0	8	1	8					64		0	1	8	
	1991	7	0	4	0		0			1	8					14		1	5	13	
N.YEMEN	1980									1	8			0		58		3	6	13	
	1985																				
	1990																				
	1991																				
OMAN	1980		20	0	0		0	2	1					0	0					77	
	1985		4	0	0	0	0	1	0		0			3	1			0	0	92	
	1990		3	0	0	0	0	1	0		0			1	8			0	0	85	
	1991																				
QATAR	1980		6	1	2	2	7	14	13												
	1985		3				13	7	15						9					38	
	1990		8	3	4		5	3	4										13	48	
	1991		10	3	6		8	0	5					2		34			13	25	
													2		30			5	31		

Table 7 (Continued)  
 INTRA-REGIONAL IMPORTS  
 1980 Through 1991  
 Percentages

Importing Country	Year	Source Country														TOTALS				
		ALGERIA	BAHRAIN	EGYPT	IRAN	IRAQ	ISRAEL	JORDAN	KUWAIT	LEBANON	LIBYA	MOROCCO	N.YEMEN	OMAN	QATAR		SAUDI	S.YEMEN	SYRIA	TUNISIA
	1980	0	9	8	2	0		12	11	37	0	3		0	6		6	0	6	100
SAUDI	1985		14	8	2	2		12	17	9	0	3		1	8		3	1	20	100
	1990	0	10	10	0	2		9	8	9	0	12		3	5		15	1	16	100
	1991	0	9	13	0	0		1	0	11		13		2	5		23	2	19	100
S.YEMEN	1980																			
	1985																			
	1990																			
	1991																			
SYRIA	1980	0	0	0	0	41		3	1	49	5	0		0	1			0	0	100
	1985	0			62			2	7	3	25	0		0	0			0	0	100
	1990		0	11	18			9	14	9	2	0		0	18			16	2	100
	1991	1	0	19	1	0		11	0	21	4	0		0	26			14	3	100
TUNISIA	1980	2		3	2	3		0	0	1	12	11			81		2		1	100
	1985	52	1	4	0	5		0	0	1	7	14			9		3		0	100
	1990	23	2	8	2	15		1	3	1	7	14	0	0	10		13		0	100
	1991	27	1	7	5	0		2	0	1	11	24			9		10		1	100
UAE	1980	0	40	1	3	0		1	46	4	0	0		0	3	2		0	0	100
	1985		39	1	13	1		0	6	8		1		1	7	21		1		100
	1990			12	2	15		6	4	5	0	0		1	12	38		2		100
	1991			10	1	11		3		4	0	0		1	8	60		3	0	100

Source: Calculated from IMF Direction of Trade Statistics data base

outward orientation he examines are not closely correlated with each other across countries. He concludes that there is no single, reliable measure of the effect of outward orientation on economic performance. As explained by Pritchett, a naive measure of outward orientation is simply the ratio of total trade (or, alternatively, of imports) to GDP. This measure is commonly considered to be flawed because it does not allow for inter-country differences in population size or economic structure. For example, out of necessity, small islands will have huge import to GDP ratios, though they may not necessarily be outward-oriented. Similarly, small single-commodity producers, for example an oil exporter like Oman, will have large trade to GDP ratios solely due to the nature of their economic base rather than to the policy environment. Landlocked countries will tend to have lower trade intensity ratios than those with access to low-cost water transport. Pritchett therefore uses statistical regression analysis to adjust this naive trade intensity ratio for population, land area, GDP per capita, transportation costs and oil endowment. He calls this new ratio the Structure Adjusted trade intensity ratio.

Based on the relative rankings of the structured trade intensity ratio, with the exception of three countries, Table 8 illustrates the low level of outward orientation of Near East countries. It is particularly striking to note that by this measure Oman ranks last, though on the unadjusted measure (not shown in the table), its ranking is much higher.

A more revealing pattern can be discerned from the bottom half of the table. These data reflect an alternative measure of outward orientation that emphasizes policy instruments rather than trade ratios. In 1987-88, UNCTAD collected data on tariffs and other charges that apply to imports in each country. Country rankings based on these data are reported in the lower half of Table 8, with a number one ranking indicating the lowest import charges among the 75 countries included in the sample. As Shafik has noted, there is a striking dichotomy within the Near East region between the group of capital-rich countries (shaded in the table) and the group of labor-surplus countries. These data appear to lend support to the hypothesis that within the Near East region, trade policies have been a contributing factor to the low level of intraregional trade, especially as this pertains to the lower income labor surplus economies. Of course, the information in Table 8 is somewhat dated insofar as it describes the situation in the late 1980s. Since then, several countries, including Egypt, Israel, Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan, have begun to liberalize their trade regimes. However, the more restrictive regimes were in place during virtually all of the period covered by this paper and therefore help to explain some of the patterns that we have observed.

Shafik offers an interesting explanation of the pattern of integration in the Near East. It is well known that labor flows within the region have been extensive, particularly since the oil

Table 8  
Measures of Trade Openness for Near East Countries

Structured Trade Intensity Ratios, 1985								
Country	Overall %	Rank	Mfg %	Rank	Agric %	Rank	Resources	Rank
BAHRAIN	69.1	4	21.3	6	2.7	26	33.8	4
JORDAN	27.2	12	11.6	16	2.1	28	9.8	14
EGYPT	22.5	17	20.8	7	7.6	11	-6.3	73
ALGERIA	9.6	25	8.3	23	0.1	37	1.0	26
MOROCCO	-2.1	40	-0.8	43	-0.9	42	-0.5	33
TUNISIA	-5.0	44	-0.7	42	-6.4	83	3.1	22
SYRIA	-12.4	60	-4.1	56	-0.9	41	-7.4	75
N.YEMEN	-21.2	77	-6.7	62	-6.1	81	-7.6	77
UAE	-23.0	79	-26.4	92	-2.9	58	7.2	15
IRAN	-33.9	87	-14.6	79	-4.4	67	-14.7	91
KUWAIT	-37.7	90	-22.2	87	-1.6	50	-13.1	89
OMAN	-43.4	93	-10.8	73	-1.6	49	-31.2	93
LIBYA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
ISRAEL	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
LEBANON	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
QATAR	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
S. YEMEN	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.
SAUDI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
IRAQ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ranking Based on UNCTAD Data on Mean Total Import Charges								
Country	Overall %	Rank	Mfg %	Rank	Agric %	Rank	Resources	Rank
OMAN	2.1	2	2.4	2	1.7	5	1.3	2
SAUDI	3.7	4	4.1	6	1.4	3	4.4	10
QATAR	4.3	5	4.0	5	5.4	7	4.0	7
UAE	4.3	6	4.7	7	1.5	4	5.9	13
KUWAIT	6.5	7	5.9	4	2.1	6	23.1	48
BAHRAIN	7.2	8	7.6	8	7.6	8	5.0	12
ALGERIA	18.2	21	22.1	27	15.5	20	2.4	5
N.YEMEN	20.5	26	19.7	20	24.5	37	19.5	40
SYRIA	24.5	34	25.2	33	23.4	33	22.8	47
JORDAN	27.1	39	32.2	48	16.3	23	12.4	31
TUNISIA	27.5	40	28.0	40	27.8	42	10.7	30
MOROCCO	34.6	51	35.1	51	29.8	46	37.5	67
LIBYA	36.5	55	38.4	56	19.5	26	54.4	71
EGYPT	41.4	62	42.6	61	57.3	68	16.0	37
IRAN	70.1	72	80.4	74	69.2	70	20.4	42
LEBANON	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
S. YEMEN	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
IRAQ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
ISRAEL	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: Trade intensity rank out of total of 93 LDC's. UNCTAD ranking out of a total of 75 LDC's

Sources: Sialik, Tables 3 and 4, augmented by data from Pritchett (1991)

boom of the 1970s. For several countries, including Egypt, Yemen and Jordan, worker remittances from the Gulf oil states became a staple source of foreign exchange during the past two decades. This is a very unusual pattern. Historically, and in most regions of the world, international labor migration is one of the final stages of economic integration while trade in goods is the first. This pattern has been reversed in the Near East. Shafik offers an intriguing and persuasive explanation for this regional anomaly. At base lies the existence of extreme differences in factor endowments which are readily apparent to even the casual observer in comparing the enormous wealth and labor scarcity of the oil producers with the large and rapidly growing populations of the poorer countries of the region. The key to Shafik's hypothesis lies in the difference between tradeable and non-tradeable goods. Labor shortages in the oil states are not an impediment to their satisfying their demands for tradeable goods for domestic use because they can readily be imported under what appears to be a rather open trade policy regime. However, the only way in which the oil producers' demand for non-tradeables, such as construction, education and services can adequately be met is through the importation of labor. Again, even the casual visitor to these countries will have noticed the large proportional representation of immigrant labor in those occupations.

Yet, this still leaves unanswered the question of why these oil states have not imported tradeable goods from the other countries in the region? Part of the answer, of course, lies in comparative advantages. For a wide range of products, Near East producers cannot effectively compete with the rest of the world. However, much of the explanation lies in the development policies that were, until recently, pursued by these countries. Labor surplus economies that should have been able to meet the oil producing countries' demands for labor intensive tradeable goods had opted for an inward looking, import substitution development strategy. As is typical of such strategies, they include a policy environment that discourages the production of tradeable goods for export. It is therefore ironic that, whereas the markets for tradeables in the oil states were relatively open, the policies of the poorer countries themselves hindered their ability to take advantage of these wealthy and nearby markets.

Moreover, as is also typical of import substitution strategies, policies such as overvalued exchange rates, interest rate subsidies, preferential tariffs systems and economically questionable public "investment" programs tended to favor capital intensive production in these labor abundant economies. As a consequence, unemployment became a persistent problem. The solution for many countries was to export their unemployment problems by permitting, indeed even subsidizing and encouraging, their citizens to migrate to jobs in the Gulf. This "solution" received further impetus from the fact that the overvalued

exchange rates produced chronic balance of payments deficits that could be covered by worker remittances from the exported labor.<sup>10</sup> In other words, what appeared to be a solution to a problem was nothing more than the manifestation of a much larger problem, namely ill-advised economic policy regimes.

Potential trading opportunities were further eroded by specific protectionist policies in the oil countries that, in effect, made inefficient non-tradeables out of tradeable goods. Shafik cites what may be the most extreme example of this in Saudi Arabia's effort to attain food self-sufficiency through a protected and highly subsidized agricultural sector. The incentive structure thus encouraged Saudi Arabian landowners to import Egyptian labor to grow wheat in Saudi Arabia rather than to import wheat from Egypt which could be produced more efficiently by the same laborer at home (the cost of producing wheat in Saudi Arabia is five times the world market price). The inefficiency of this trade distorting policy was compounded throughout the previous decade by Egypt's own policy to hold down agricultural prices. Therefore, there was no wheat for Egypt to export. Instead, Egyptian farmers were encouraged to farm in Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

How will this pattern be affected if the various labor surplus economies are successful in their ongoing structural adjustment programs? This question is difficult to answer because it depends upon the net effect of several offsetting forces. Clearly, adoption of prudent fiscal and monetary policies, a rational exchange rate regime, and a more liberal trade policy regime, will tend to remove the anti-export bias in the labor abundant countries. That, in itself, should generate incentives for some increase in intraregional trade. That, in turn, will tend to create more job opportunities at home. It will not, however, necessarily reverse the flow of labor to the Gulf because the cases such as Saudi Arabia's agriculture are the exception to the rule that migrant labor tends to be employed in the non-tradeable sectors. Moreover, political factors are still an impediment to intraregional trade. So, while more outward oriented policies are necessary, they may not be sufficient to generate significant increases in intraregional trade in the short-term. In the long-term, the extent to which the region continues to be fragmented will depend on the interplay of a complex mix of economic and political forces.

#### Commodity Composition of Near East Intraregional Trade:

It is clear from the proceeding survey that Near East intraregional trade represents a small fraction of the region's total

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 16.

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**Table 9A**  
**Select Near East Countries' Imports from**  
**the Near East Region and the World**  
**1986-1989**

Commodity	Avg. Region (\$'000)	Percent of Region	Regional Growth Rates	Region as Proportion of World	Avg. World (\$'000)	Percent of World	World Growth Rate
<b>FOOD &amp; LIVE ANIMALS</b>	<b>641,428</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>21,484,838</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>52%</b>
00--Live animals	51,789	1%	50%	4%	1,369,478	1%	33%
01--Meat and preparations	23,976	1%	13%	1%	1,011,025	1%	-34%
02--Dairy products and eggs	15,214	0%	5%	1%	2,858,802	2%	-40%
03--Fish and preparations	12,747	0%	1%	3%	428,513	0%	384%
04--Cereals and preparations	116,393	3%	-0%	2%	7,241,774	5%	105%
05--Fruit and vegetables	257,855	7%	5%	10%	2,663,244	2%	-15%
06--Sugar and prep honey	18,142	0%	17%	1%	1,672,869	1%	129%
07--Coffee tea cocoa spices	22,299	1%	24%	1%	1,942,760	1%	-57%
08--Animal feeding stuff	6,751	0%	-13%	1%	637,982	1%	-18%
09--Misc food preparations	17,394	0%	2%	3%	889,085	0%	124%
<b>BEVERAGES &amp; TOBACCO</b>	<b>31,182</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1,388,308</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>189%</b>
11--Beverages	18,640	0%	7%	10%	173,548	0%	366%
12--Tobacco and misc	14,522	0%	2%	1%	1,194,762	1%	2%
<b>CRUDE MATERIALS EXCLUDING FUELS</b>	<b>188,788</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>8,848,582</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>
21--Hides, skins, furs undred	3,831	0%	24%	8%	88,449	0%	-14%
22--Oil seeds, nuts, kernels	1,958	0%	-30%	0%	489,884	0%	218%
23--Rubber crude, synthetic	119	0%	-21%	0%	222,347	0%	153%
24--Wood lumber and cork	4,026	0%	-6%	0%	1,630,892	1%	-26%
25--Pulp and waste paper	6,650	0%	253%	2%	370,020	0%	-28%
26--Textile fibres	15,603	0%	-10%	2%	639,574	1%	43%
27--Crude fertiliz, minrl nes	112,139	3%	15%	6%	1,372,658	1%	-35%
28--Metallic ores, scrap	5,032	0%	7%	2%	324,185	0%	275%
29--Crude animal, veg mat nes	9,621	0%	5%	3%	320,443	0%	-29%
<b>MINERAL FUELS, EXT.</b>	<b>1,348,943</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>6,488,605</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>-33%</b>
32--Coal, coke, briquettes	5,518	0%	82%	1%	484,743	0%	41%
33--Petroleum and products	1,271,839	36%	-2%	22%	5,748,781	4%	-54%
34--Gas natural and manufact	71,291	2%	27%	25%	283,081	0%	11%
<b>ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL, FAT</b>	<b>11,578</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-48%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1,091,000</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-8%</b>
41--Animal oils and fats	7	0%	*	0%	187,429	0%	2%
42--Fixed vegetable oil, fat	11,324	0%	-48%	1%	1,312,820	1%	-30%
43--Processed animal veg oil, etc	249	0%	-52%	0%	191,292	0%	21%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>	<b>307,502</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>13,375,464</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>79%</b>
51--Chem elements, compounds	83,038	2%	26%	3%	2,906,487	2%	104%
52--Coal, petroleum etc chems	0	0%	*	0%	77,688	0%	38%
53--Dyes, tanning, colour prod	20,127	0%	4%	2%	682,365	1%	34%
54--Medicinal etc products	40,811	1%	24%	1%	2,900,869	2%	45%
55--Perfume, cleaning etc prod	22,343	1%	28%	2%	1,221,708	1%	100%
56--Fertilizers manufactured	72,972	2%	40%	13%	583,640	0%	79%
57--Explosives, pyrotech prod	683	0%	-22%	0%	30,705	0%	-79%
58--Plastic materials etc	142,855	4%	29%	5%	2,798,059	2%	100%
59--Chemicals nes	14,691	0%	24%	1%	1,963,008	1%	43%
<b>BASIC MANUFACTURES</b>	<b>864,772</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>36,420,634</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>50%</b>
61--Leather, dressed fur, etc	1,032	0%	40%	0%	228,422	0%	-17%
62--Rubber manufactures nes	2,730	0%	-9%	0%	1,885,700	1%	58%
63--Wood, cork manufactures nes	14,209	0%	5%	2%	640,585	1%	-7%
64--Paper, paperboard and mtr	58,854	2%	18%	2%	2,545,885	2%	103%
65--Textile yarn, fabric etc	75,593	2%	10%	1%	8,438,688	5%	57%
66--Nonmetal mineral mls nes	136,602	4%	-16%	2%	6,117,313	0%	-74%
67--Iron and steel	129,132	4%	-7%	2%	6,709,229	5%	32%
68--Non-ferrous metals	115,574	3%	36%	6%	1,853,688	1%	96%
69--Metal manufactures nes	91,046	2%	22%	2%	3,602,782	3%	-28%
<b>MACHINES, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>212,588</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>40,941,658</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>-16%</b>
71--Machinery, non-electric	75,538	2%	12%	0%	16,853,367	12%	-19%
72--Electrical machinery	63,730	2%	10%	1%	10,337,407	7%	-23%
73--Transport equipment	73,314	2%	-13%	1%	13,851,061	10%	-17%
<b>MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS</b>	<b>285,585</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>12,778,688</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>
81--Plumbing, heating, lighting equ	11,379	0%	16%	2%	608,583	0%	-71%
82--Furniture	23,533	1%	1%	2%	1,047,803	1%	-24%
83--Travel goods, handbags	2,181	0%	12%	1%	243,440	0%	304%
84--Clothing	59,348	2%	10%	2%	2,837,333	2%	-15%
85--Footwear	7,858	0%	29%	1%	640,981	0%	73%
86--Instruments, watches, clocks	14,881	0%	14%	0%	3,013,709	2%	7%
89--Misc manufactrd goods nes	146,416	4%	-15%	3%	4,286,809	3%	34%
<b>GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND</b>	<b>78,780</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-13%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2,436,804</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>21%</b>
91--Mail not classed by kind	0	0%	*	0%	2,070,780	1%	8%
93--Special transactions	77,304	2%	*	4%	348,847	0%	-41%
94--Zoo animals, pets	1,221	0%	-16%	0%	15,429	0%	307%
95--War firearms, ammunition	230	0%	171%	2%	3,381	0%	5%
96--Coin nongold, noncurrent	0	0%	*	0%	2,177	0%	130%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,872,120</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>136,843,240</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19%</b>

Source: United Nations Trade System, 2-Digit, SICT, Rev. 1.  
Region as a Proportion to World: Regional imports as a proportion of world imports.  
Growth Rate: Annual average growth rates of intraregional imports and imports from the world, 1986 through 1989.  
\* Data not sufficient to calculate growth rates.

international trade. The purpose of this section is to review the composition of intraregional trade. Table 9A depicts the commodity breakdown of 10 selected Near East countries' imports from the Near East Region and the world. Select Near East country tables, 9B through 9K, appear in the Annex. Although the commodity data taken from UN sources are not identical to IMF data contained in the previous tables, the general trends conveyed by the data are similar.<sup>11 12</sup>

Between 1986 and 1989, the dollar value of international imports to the Near East increased at an annual average rate of 15 percent, while intraregional imports increased 5 percent. Intraregional trade formed a very small fraction of total international trade (about 5 percent).<sup>13</sup> Imports of food, live animals, chemicals and basic manufactures were significant from both the region and internationally. While the categories of food, animals and basic manufactures experienced double digit annual growth rates, petroleum experienced a 2 percent decrease in intraregional imports. Although this decrease is small, it is significant because the category makes up 35 percent of total intraregional imports. Other significant commodities which experienced intraregional growth include plastics and fruits. Nonmetal minerals, iron, steel and miscellaneous manufactured goods, each making up approximately 4 percent of total intraregional imports, experienced decline.

During the late 1980s intraregional imports of firearms and ammunition grew rapidly. This regional increase can be explained, in part, by the transfer of equipment to Iraq from its Arab allies during the Iran-Iraq war. Other commodities that experienced high intraregional import growth included pulp and waste paper (253 percent) and coal, coke and briquettes (82 percent). However, there were significant intraregional import declines of fixed vegetable, oil and fat (-46 percent) and processed animal and vegetable oil (-52 percent). There was little change in intraregional import levels of furniture, petroleum, tobacco, miscellaneous food preparations, cereals and fish.

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<sup>11</sup>Consistent United Nation import data are only available for 10 Near East countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Tunisia. However, intraregional imports are from 18 countries in the Near East Region.

<sup>12</sup>Commodity specific data are sparse, but a four year sample (1986 through 1989) is available from United Nation sources. In some cases data are not available for specific commodities. Averages and growth rates were calculated from the existing data.

<sup>13</sup>This figure differs from 7.3 percent given in Table 5. This disparity is largely due to countries which are excluded in this sample, including high intraregional trade countries like Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

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Each Near East country, excluding Syria and Egypt, experienced an annual average increase in intraregional imports. Intraregional import growth occurred in foodstuffs, industrial products and capital goods throughout the region (see Tables 9B through 9K, Annex).

Similarities in import patterns are clear amongst the following groups of Near East countries: oil-exporting,<sup>14</sup> labor-exporting<sup>15</sup> and food-producing countries.<sup>16</sup> Intraregional imports by the majority of oil-exporting countries consisted of food and live animals and basic manufactured goods. Algeria's importation of cereals, coal, plastic material and chemicals, and Saudi Arabia's importation of footwear and instruments, neared or surpassed triple digit growth rates. The greatest decline (49 percent or greater) in intraregional imports was experienced in perfume, paper, tea and crude fertilizer.

Intraregional imports by labor-exporting countries consisted mainly of petroleum products. Although total intraregional imports declined (Egypt) or remained constant (Jordan), triple digit growth rates were reported for intraregional imports of chemicals, medical products, meats and gas. Sizable declines in imports (50 percent or more) were experienced in cereals, fixed vegetable oils and fats, textile yarns and fabrics, transport equipment, and rubber.

Intraregional imports of food-producing countries consisted mostly of petroleum products and chemicals. The highest rates of intraregional import growth (triple digits) were experienced by hides, crude fertilizers, chemicals, nonmetal minerals, electric machinery, transport equipment, instruments, firearms, footwear, plumbing, heating and lighting equipment, medical products, rubber, pulp and fish commodities.

Israel, the region's only non-oil-exporting, technologically developed country, had only one significant regional trading partner: Egypt. Though Israel's access to regional markets is limited, intraregional imports showed an average annual increase of 17 percent. The most rapid increase was experienced in nonmetal mineral manufactured imports (545 percent). Miscellaneous manufactured goods, coffee and tea imports also increased. Clothing imports showed the most rapid decrease (100 percent), while leather, instruments and furniture imports also declined. Israel's intraregional imports were predominately crude materials, foodstuffs, textiles and petroleum.

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<sup>14</sup>Oil exporting countries are Algeria, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

<sup>15</sup>Labor exporting countries include Egypt and Jordan.

<sup>16</sup>Food producing countries include Morocco, Syria, and Tunisia.

A change in international import patterns is not necessarily reflected in intraregional import flows. For example, the greatest import growth from the world included beverages, fish and animals. However, import levels of these commodities intraregionally remained unchanged. The greatest levels of decline in international imports were experienced in petroleum products, explosives, nonmetal minerals and plumbing equipment, while intraregional imports of these commodities remained unchanged or experienced some growth.

Most of the region experienced a decrease or zero growth in intraregional imports in the categories of animal, vegetable and animal oil/fat, miscellaneous manufactured goods and goods not classified by kind.

According to the World Bank's Trends in Developing Economies, the economies of the Middle East and North Africa region are expected to experience growth of 4 percent to 5 percent throughout the 1990s.<sup>17</sup> The opportunity for this growth to increase intraregional trade does exist, however it will depend on the region's ability to produce competitive products.

The opportunities for increased regional trade include Lebanon's reconstruction, movement toward regional peace with Israel, and West Bank/Gaza development programs. Demand for the following commodities will continue to grow over the short-term: Moroccan demand for heavy machinery, telecommunication and food-processing equipment; demand from the Gulf Countries, Algeria and Lebanon for construction, engineering, security and safety equipment, telecommunication networks, and pharmaceuticals; and Egyptian demand for water resource and pollution control equipment and computers. Given the increasingly open import markets and the international competition for these opportunities, suppliers offering quality goods at globally competitive prices will be the main beneficiaries of these short-term opportunities.

In the long-term, sustainable growth of intraregional trade is more complex. Perhaps the most obvious potential lies with Israel. As past trade relations between Israel and Egypt have shown, Arab countries potentially represent a large market for Israeli goods and to a lesser extent, a limited market for select Arab exports.

Like the oil-exporting countries of the region, Israel imports high quality goods not readily produced in the region. Israel also produces domestically many goods exported by other countries within the region. For example, both Egypt and Israel produce and export fruits, vegetables, nuts and flowers. Because commodities can be

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<sup>17</sup>The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Trends In Developing Economies 1993.

produced locally, it is unlikely that there would be great demand for such imports even if the regional markets were to be opened. Apart from oil, a few manufactured goods, natural gas and refined petroleum markets, Israel will probably not be a significant market for Arab goods.

However, significant potential for increased intraregional trade does exist for Israeli goods in Arab markets. Most of Israel's exports are geared toward the development and manufacturing of high technology goods targeted at industrial countries. Therefore, the potential markets for Israeli exports in industry and manufactured goods are with the technologically advanced countries, such as the oil-exporting countries. Although high-tech Israeli exports hold limited industrial appeal for less technologically advanced industries, regional demand for machinery and technical goods could provide a market for Israeli exports of base metals, non-electrical machinery and telecommunications equipment.

Joint ventures with Israel, using Israeli technology and capital with regional labor, offer increased intraregional trade opportunities which would benefit labor-producing countries. However, due to official political constraints by the Arab governments, such joint ventures and the exploitation of regional markets remain under-utilized.<sup>18</sup>

While the potential for increased Arab exports to Israeli markets is limited in the short-term, there are growing possibilities for long-term complementary trade. The similarities between regional production of manufactured goods and foodstuffs, low levels of compatible technology, especially in the labor-exporting and food-producing countries, and general lack of export competitiveness of Arab goods hinder the potential to increase intraregional trade in short-term. Conversely, long-term complementarities between Arab countries and Israel are apparent in agriculture, tourism, petroleum, natural gas, technical services, chemicals, equipment and select manufactured goods such as textiles. However, until current political animosity toward trade with Israel ceases, the primary benefit of regional trade will remain Egypt's sale of oil to Israel.

Trade between oil-producing countries is largely limited to re-exports of manufactured goods and petroleum products. Because of the similarities in production, oil exporters have few complementary markets. As with Israel, oil-exporting countries offer limited potential as export markets for the region's labor

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<sup>18</sup>According to a Policy Planning International paper dated August, 1988, entitled, "An Analysis of the Potential for Collaborative Commercial and Industrial Ventures in the Near East Region," political and non-political constraints continue to inhibit the full development of bilateral trade with Israel.

Trade between oil-producing countries is largely limited to re-exports of manufactured goods and petroleum products. Because of the similarities in production, oil exporters have few complementary markets. As with Israel, oil-exporting countries offer limited potential as export markets for the region's labor and agricultural exporters. Oil-producing countries import goods and services from competitive world exporters, rather than depending on inefficient, regionally produced commodities. However, labor and agricultural-exporting countries offer small markets for oil-producing countries' exports beyond oil, petrochemicals, and natural gas. Oman (which produces motor vehicles, trucks and foodstuffs), Saudi Arabia (which produces engines and aircraft), Qatar (which produces engines, plastic materials and parts) and the United Arab Emirates (which produces civil engineering equipment and cement) are potential regional suppliers for agricultural and labor-exporting countries. Re-exports of petroleum and free-trade-zone manufactured goods also offer an avenue for increased regional trade.

#### Conclusion:

Intraregional trade makes up a small fraction of the total trade within the Middle East. Though regional markets exist, they do not function as important import markets for labor and agricultural-exporting countries. Due to political and policy constraints, the scope of intraregional trade is unlikely to increase in the short-term. Even if intraregional trade were to be liberalized faster than international trade, regional importers would continue to seek goods and services from the most competitive exporters. It is the limited ability of regional markets to offer quality products at globally competitive prices that will continue to hinder regional trade relations and limit new growth opportunities.

Unless a dynamic private sector is developed, the prospects for long-term intraregional growth are limited. Policy reforms, such as a significant reduction of trade barriers, a shift out of non-competitive state enterprises toward private sector development, the utilization of fiscal and monetary policies and exchange rate adjustments to insure financial stability, and the development and full utilization of regional trade agreements are needed if the region is to increase its level of intraregional trade.

# ANNEX TABLES

Table 9B  
**Algeria's Imports from the Near East Region  
 and the World  
 1986-1989**

Commodity	Avg. Region (\$'000)	Percent of Region	Regional Growth Rate	Region as Proportion of World	Avg. World (\$'000)	Percent of World	World Growth Rate
<b>FOOD &amp; LIVE ANIMALS</b>	<b>26,408</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4,065,725</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>17%</b>
00--Live animals	5,770	3%	10%	5%	119,078	1%	-0%
01--Meat and preparations				0%	43,933	0%	*
02--Dairy products and eggs	114	0%	*	0%	631,512	5%	13%
03--Fish and preparations				0%	14,786	0%	*
04--Cereals and preparations	3,965	2%	195%	0%	1,573,812	17%	25%
05--Fruit and vegetables	6,057	5%	34%	3%	313,403	2%	4%
06--Sugar, maple and honey	5,577	3%	1%	1%	461,345	3%	32%
07--Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	1,428	1%	-40%	0%	392,746	2%	9%
08--Animal feeding stuff				0%	288,025	2%	24%
09--Misc food preparations	679	0%	*	1%	59,262	0%	23%
<b>BEVERAGES &amp; TOBACCO</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-30%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>61,921</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-19%</b>
12--Tobacco and mfts	909	1%	-30%	1%	61,921	0%	-19%
<b>CRUDE MATERIALS EXCLUDING FUELS</b>	<b>11,418</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>-40%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>638,198</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>12%</b>
21--Hides, skins, furs undressed	341	0%	*	1%	37,897	0%	9%
23--Rubber crude, synthetic				0%	22,891	0%	0%
24--Wood, lumber and cork				0%	362,971	2%	14%
25--Pulp and waste paper	482	0%	*	1%	59,447	0%	17%
26--Textile fibres	8,438	5%	*	5%	164,909	1%	24%
27--Crude fertilizer, mineral	1,458	1%	-55%	2%	80,224	0%	4%
28--Metallic ores, scrap				0%	53,195	0%	4%
29--Crude animal, vegetable	704	0%	130%	2%	46,655	0%	-14%
<b>MINERAL FUELS, EXTRACTS</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-8%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>363,219</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-28%</b>
32--Coal, coke, briquettes				0%	142,010	1%	-10%
33--Petroleum and products	626	0%	-8%	0%	224,210	1%	-27%
<b>ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL, FAT</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>434,111</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>23%</b>
41--Animal oils and fats				0%	44,129	0%	31%
42--Fixed vegetable oil, fat	1,708	1%	*	0%	344,278	2%	22%
43--Processed animal, vegetable				0%	45,704	0%	29%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>	<b>52,122</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2,025,220</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>4%</b>
51--Chem elements, compounds	5,254	5%	90%	2%	393,625	2%	7%
52--Coal, petroleum etc chems				0%	4,948	0%	-20%
53--Dyes, tanning, colour prod	12	0%	54%	0%	89,804	1%	-4%
54--Medicinal etc products	3,102	2%	3%	0%	667,246	4%	12%
55--Perfumes, cleaning etc prod	798	0%	-60%	1%	55,540	0%	-30%
56--Fertilizers manufactured	11,055	7%	-41%	12%	91,291	1%	-23%
57--Explosives, pyrotech prod	12	0%	*	0%	3,957	0%	22%
58--Plastic materials etc	26,299	16%	92%	5%	479,833	3%	7%
59--Chemicals nes	2,504	2%	205%	1%	238,999	1%	-7%
<b>BASIC MANUFACTURES</b>	<b>47,471</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3,278,636</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>-6%</b>
61--Leather, dressed fur, etc	4	0%	*	0%	28,109	0%	-30%
62--Rubber manufactures nes	736	0%	60%	0%	295,663	2%	3%
63--Wood, cork manufactures nes	38	0%	17%	0%	38,690	0%	1%
64--Paper, paperboard and mfr	1,317	1%	-80%	0%	329,799	2%	7%
65--Textile yarn, fabric etc	378	0%	55%	0%	351,443	2%	-27%
66--Nonmetal mineral mfr nes	29,422	17%	20%	7%	432,991	3%	-21%
67--Iron and steel	2,885	2%	-20%	0%	1,005,138	8%	2%
68--Non-ferrous metals	9,052	5%	35%	3%	270,750	2%	0%
69--Metal manufactures nes	4,862	3%	92%	1%	525,883	3%	-21%
<b>MACHINES, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>10,092</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4,789,762</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>-9%</b>
71--Machinery, non-electric	7,977	5%	-3%	0%	2,777,428	17%	-4%
72--Electrical machinery	2,586	2%	*	0%	1,183,118	7%	-7%
73--Transport equipment	8,130	4%	25%	1%	829,216	5%	-25%
<b>MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS</b>	<b>8,347</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>-29%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>622,970</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>-18%</b>
81--Plumbing, heating, lighting equ	73	0%	*	0%	28,233	0%	-29%
82--Furniture	423	0%	-3%	4%	12,077	0%	-27%
83--Travel goods, handbags				0%	538	0%	-38%
84--Clothing	95	0%	-47%	1%	17,240	0%	-46%
85--Footwear				0%	5,430	0%	-41%
86--Instruments, watches, clocks	209	0%	-24%	0%	255,990	2%	-14%
89--Misc manufactured goods nes	7,547	5%	-29%	4%	203,461	1%	-18%
<b>GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>49%</b>
95--War firearms, ammunition				0%	565	0%	*
96--Coin nongold, noncurrent				0%	1,657	0%	*
<b>Total:</b>	<b>164,879</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>18,492,971</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>

Source: United Nations Trade System, 2-Digit, SITC, Rev. 1.

Percent of Region: Components are \$ as % of all of Algeria's imports from the region.

Region as a Proportion to World: Algeria's imports from the region as a proportion of Algeria's imports from the world.

Percent of World: Components are \$ as % of all of Algeria's imports from the world.

Growth Rate: Annual average growth rate of Algeria's imports from the world over a base period of 1986 through 1989.

\*Data not sufficient to calculate growth rates.

**Table 9C**  
**Egypt's Imports from the Near East Region and the World**  
**1986-1989**

Commodity	Ave. Region (\$'000)	Percent of Region	Regional Growth Rate	Region as Proportion of World	Ave. World (\$'000)	Percent of World	World Growth Rate
<b>FOOD &amp; LIVE ANIMALS</b>	<b>15,878</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>-29%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3,862,158</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>1%</b>
00--Live animals	467	0%	-50%	0%	127,445	1%	-17%
01--Meat and preparations	926	0%	217%	0%	467,546	3%	-0%
02--Dairy products and eggs	1,759	1%	-3%	0%	372,760	2%	-2%
03--Fish and preparations	1,015	0%	-18%	1%	103,320	1%	0%
04--Cereals and preparations	6,485	3%	-51%	0%	1,646,479	10%	5%
05--Fruit and vegetables	1,970	1%	-42%	1%	158,363	1%	-16%
06--Sugar and prep honey	22	0%	*	0%	324,950	2%	13%
07--Coffee tea cocoa spices	662	0%	-1%	0%	304,157	2%	-5%
08--Animal feeding stuff	2,243	1%	-50%	1%	250,418	2%	-3%
09--Misc food preparations	105	0%	50%	0%	106,667	1%	11%
<b>BEVERAGES &amp; TOBACCO</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>211,148</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-17%</b>
12--Tobacco and mts	205	0%	-1%	0%	211,148	1%	-17%
<b>CRUDE MATERIALS EXCLUDING FUELS</b>	<b>17,462</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1,129,984</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10%</b>
21--Hides, skins, furs undressed	25	0%	*	1%	1,069	0%	*
22--Oil seeds, nuts, kernels	149	0%	*	0%	44,183	0%	-2%
23--Rubber crude, synthetic					28,926	0%	32%
24--Wood lumber and cork	392	0%	-16%	0%	606,594	4%	4%
25--Pulp and waste paper	301	0%	*	0%	76,908	0%	25%
26--Textile fibres	138	0%	*	0%	104,364	1%	35%
27--Crude fertiliz, mtr's nes	13,847	8%	30%	17%	62,218	1%	20%
28--Metalliferous ores, scrap	61	0%	-5%	0%	56,253	0%	84%
29--Crude animal, veg mat nes	2,500	1%	-5%	7%	38,830	0%	-3%
<b>MINERAL FUELS, EXC.</b>	<b>60,696</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>-31%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>441,975</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>-17%</b>
32--Coal, coke, briquettes	15	0%	*	0%	161,567	1%	-0%
33--Petroleum and products	50,004	26%	-35%	26%	223,650	1%	-26%
34--Gas natural and manufact	1,605	1%	100%	4%	36,459	0%	-31%
<b>ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL, FAT</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>514,911</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>-10%</b>
41--Animal oils and fats					126,264	1%	-24%
42--Fixed vegetable oil, fat	670	0%	-50%	0%	348,563	2%	-14%
43--Processed animal veg oil, etc	6	0%	*	0%	40,084	0%	-46%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>	<b>27,632</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1,206,309</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>6%</b>
51--Chem elements, compounds	10,317	5%	50%	3%	412,236	3%	0%
52--Coal, petroleum etc chems					1,102	0%	*
53--Dyes, tanning, colour prod	35	0%	31%	0%	170,354	1%	4%
54--Medicinal etc products	128	0%	114%	0%	306,116	2%	-6%
55--Perfume, cleanh, j etc prd	293	0%	*	1%	51,104	0%	0%
56--Fertilizers manufactured	468	0%	*	1%	61,035	1%	32%
57--Explosives, pyrotech prod					308	0%	*
58--Plastic materials etc	16,474	0%	21%	3%	462,301	3%	4%
59--Chemicals nes	99	0%	276%	0%	390,663	2%	8%
<b>BASIC MANUFACTURES</b>	<b>27,197</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>-24%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>8,297,343</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>-12%</b>
61--Leather, dressed fur, etc	0	0%	*	0%	4,419	0%	3%
62--Rubber manufactures nes	50	0%	46%	0%	242,271	1%	-0%
63--Wood, cork manufactures nes	107	0%	-49%	0%	171,018	1%	-10%
64--Paper, paperboard and mtr	620	0%	-2%	0%	407,021	3%	12%
65--Textile yarn, fabric etc	472	0%	-56%	0%	236,227	1%	0%
66--Nonmetal mineral mts nes	19,617	9%	-27%	4%	555,167	3%	-40%
67--Iron and steel	1,815	1%	52%	0%	1,154,715	7%	-12%
68--Non-ferrous metals	1,404	1%	38%	1%	130,224	1%	12%
69--Metal manufactures nes	3,112	1%	-47%	1%	306,264	2%	-13%
<b>MACHINES, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>49,099</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>-29%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4,177,370</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>-8%</b>
71--Machinery, non-electric	10,454	5%	-22%	0%	2,158,131	13%	-9%
72--Electrical machinery	6,607	3%	-29%	1%	1,127,778	7%	-7%
73--Transport equipment	32,038	15%	-30%	4%	691,461	6%	-7%
<b>MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS</b>	<b>14,998</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>-25%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>593,244</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>-6%</b>
81--Plumbg, heating, lighting equ	112	0%	66%	0%	23,742	0%	-32%
82--Furniture	117	0%	-19%	1%	12,197	0%	-36%
83--Travel goods, handbags	1	0%	*	0%	195	0%	-31%
84--Clothing	65	0%	20%	0%	13,627	0%	11%
85--Footwear	0	0%	*	0%	590	0%	96%
86--Instrmnts, watches, clocks	6,006	4%	0%	3%	316,420	2%	-6%
89--Misc manufactrd goods nes	6,607	3%	0%	3%	226,274	1%	-2%
<b>GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>17%</b>
95--War firearms, ammunition	4	0%	*	0%	2,629	0%	17%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>215,850</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-17%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>16,186,264</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-6%</b>

Source: United Nations Trade System, 2-Digit, SITC, Rev. 1.

Percent of Region: Components are \$ as % of all of Egypt's imports from the region.

Region as a Proportion to World: Egypt's imports from the region as a proportion of Egypt's imports from the world.

Percent of World: Components are \$ as % of all of Egypt's imports from the world.

Growth Rate: Annual average growth rate of Egypt's imports from the world over a base period of 1986 through 1989.

\* Data not sufficient to calculate growth rates.

**Table 9D**  
**Israel's Imports from the Near East Region and the World**  
**1986-1989**

Commodity	Avg. Region (\$000)	Percent of Region	Regional Growth Rate	Region as Proportion of World	Avg. World (\$000)	Percent of World	World Growth Rate
<b>FOOD &amp; LIVE ANIMALS</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>-0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,630,750</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>11%</b>
00--Live animals				0%	5,017	0%	-5%
01--Meat and preparations				0%	181,564	1%	14%
02--Dairy products and eggs				0%	17,553	0%	3%
03--Fish and preparations	3	0%	*	0%	110,000	0%	0%
04--Cereals and preparations				0%	564,312	2%	12%
05--Fruit and vegetables	646	10%	-2%	0%	256,066	1%	0%
06--Sugar and prep honey				0%	200,415	1%	22%
07--Coffee tea cocoa & loss	41	1%	54%	0%	171,803	1%	-10%
08--Animal feeding stuff				0%	73,376	0%	30%
09--Misc food preparations				0%	40,613	0%	26%
<b>BEVERAGES &amp; TOBACCO</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>100,044</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>25%</b>
11--Beverages				0%	14,503	0%	22%
12--Tobacco and mfts				0%	84,451	0%	26%
<b>CRUDE MATERIALS EXCLUDING FUELS</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>-18%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>86,067</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>8%</b>
21--Hides, skins, furs undressed				0%	3,951	0%	-10%
22--Oil seeds, nuts, kernels	6	0%	*	0%	258,035	1%	8%
23--Rubber crude, synthetic				0%	55,307	0%	7%
24--Wood lumber and cork	6	0%	*	0%	187,024	1%	0%
25--Pulp and waste paper				0%	126,970	1%	23%
26--Textile fibres	75	2%	*	0%	124,511	1%	12%
27--Crude fertiz, minrl nes	69	2%	0%	0%	161,880	1%	4%
28--Metaliferous ores, scrap				0%	6,293	0%	11%
29--Crude animal, veg mat nes	226	6%	-6%	1%	40,661	0%	19%
<b>MINERAL FUELS, EXTI.</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>1,865,678</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>12%</b>
32--Coal, coke, briquettes				0%	1,856	0%	15%
33--Petroleum and products				0%	1,863,278	6%	12%
34--Gas natural and manifold				0%	541	0%	26%
<b>ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL, FAT</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>66,105</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>
41--Animal oils and fats				0%	1,101	0%	0%
42--Fixed vegetable oil, fat				0%	39,620	0%	13%
43--Processd animal veg oil, etc				0%	25,184	0%	-2%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2,210,023</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>14%</b>
51--Chem elements, compounds	1	0%	*	0%	774,137	3%	11%
52--Coal, petroleum etc chems				0%	69,651	0%	20%
53--Dyes, tanning, colour prod	1	0%	*	0%	130,729	1%	15%
54--Medicinal etc products				0%	249,156	1%	16%
55--Perfums, cleaning etc prod				0%	142,062	1%	21%
56--Fertilizers manufactured				0%	14,315	0%	-17%
57--Explosives, pyrotech prod				0%	2,130	0%	1%
58--Plastic materials etc	5	0%	*	0%	522,705	2%	14%
59--Chromble nes				0%	295,111	1%	11%
<b>BASIC MANUFACTURES</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>6,329,461</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>10%</b>
61--Leather, dressed fur, etc	7	0%	-45%	0%	70,680	0%	1%
62--Rubber manufactures nes				0%	139,920	1%	11%
63--Wood, cork manufactr nes	6	0%	-10%	0%	54,672	0%	-3%
64--Paper, paperboard and mfr	0	0%	*	0%	445,317	2%	17%
65--Textile yarn, fabric etc	2,447	62%	32%	0%	744,032	3%	7%
66--Nonmetal mineral mfr nes	32	1%	545%	0%	5,251,422	22%	10%
67--Iron and steel				0%	711,620	3%	12%
68--Non-ferrous metals				0%	443,966	2%	10%
69--Metal man. /actures nes	94	2%	-27%	0%	467,605	2%	5%
<b>MACHINES, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>6,475,843</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>6%</b>
71--Machinery, non-electric	2	0%	*	0%	2,579,964	11%	2%
72--Electrical machinery				0%	1,958,361	8%	5%
73--Transport equipment	3	0%	*	0%	1,937,478	8%	0%
<b>MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,582,837</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>15%</b>
81--Plumbg, heating, lighting equ	0	0%	*	0%	50,728	0%	14%
82--Furniture	3	0%	-31%	0%	109,277	0%	21%
83--Travel goods, handbags	6	0%	-21%	0%	13,936	0%	10%
84--Clothing	3	0%	-100%	0%	83,623	0%	16%
85--Footwear	1	0%	*	0%	43,230	0%	41%
86--Instrmnts, watches, clocks	16	0%	-30%	0%	570,502	2%	17%
89--Misc manufctd goods nes	240	6%	78%	0%	711,243	3%	10%
<b>GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>347,877</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
91--Mail not classed by kind				0%	358	0%	-0%
93--Special transactions	0	0%	*	0%	343,929	1%	-2%
94--Zoo animals, pets	1	0%	*	0%	3,070	0%	-2%
96--Coin nongold, nonoument				0%	521	0%	130%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>23,602,572</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11%</b>

Region as a Proportion to World: Israel's imports from the region as a proportion of Israel's imports from the world.  
Growth Rate: Annual average growth rate of Israel's imports from the world over a base period of 1986 through 1989.  
\* Data not sufficient to calculate growth rates.

**Table 9E**  
**Jordan's Imports from Near East Countries and the World**  
**1986-1989**

Commodity	Ave. Region (\$'000)	Percent of Region	Regional Growth Rate	Region as Proportion of World	Ave. World (\$'000)	Percent of World	World Growth Rate
<b>FOOD &amp; LIVE ANIMALS</b>	<b>79,636</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>-19%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>658,888</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>-18%</b>
00--Live animals	274	0%	-57%	1%	18,505	0%	-10%
01--Meat and preparations	1,845	0%	-72%	1%	165,717	3%	-10%
02--Dairy products and eggs	1,553	0%	-21%	2%	78,387	2%	-28%
03--Fish and preparations	2,814	0%	-9%	13%	21,700	0%	1%
04--Cereals and preparations	44,670	7%	-18%	18%	287,845	6%	-3%
05--Fruit and vegetables	23,743	4%	-16%	23%	101,421	2%	-15%
06--Sugar and prep honey	1,187	0%	6%	2%	58,758	1%	-6%
07--Coffee tea cocoa spices	718	0%	-16%	1%	48,700	1%	-15%
08--Animal feeding stuff	1,438	0%	4%	2%	78,900	2%	-25%
09--Misc food preparations	311	0%	-44%	3%	11,578	0%	-22%
<b>BEVERAGES &amp; TOBACCO</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>38,610</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-8%</b>
11--Beverages	223	0%	-25%	2%	9,628	0%	-7%
12--Tobacco and misc	502	0%	-2%	2%	28,984	1%	-8%
<b>CRUDE MATERIALS EXCLUDING FUELS</b>	<b>80,957</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>-19%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>170,085</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>-18%</b>
21--Hides, skins, furs undressed	138	0%	*	14%	688	0%	*
22--Oil seeds, nuts, kernels	1,570	0%	-45%	10%	18,244	0%	-28%
23--Rubber cruds, synthetic	12	0%	-60%	1%	1,305	0%	77%
24--Wood, lumber and cork	782	0%	-45%	2%	30,247	1%	-61%
25--Pulp and waste paper	170	0%	80%	2%	9,278	0%	-100%
26--Textile fibres	3,344	1%	-1%	14%	23,585	0%	10%
27--Crude ferric, minis nes	21,742	3%	-24%	38%	58,824	1%	-19%
28--Metalliferous ores, scrap	1,257	0%	-1%	29%	4,273	0%	34%
29--Crude animal, veg mat nes	1,222	0%	22%	6%	27,854	1%	-10%
<b>MINERAL FUELS, EXT.</b>	<b>393,888</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>813,158</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>4%</b>
32--Coal, coke, briquettes	36	0%	-25%	4%	912	0%	6%
33--Petroleum and products	393,850	89%	6%	49%	812,240	19%	4%
34--Gas natural and manufcd							
<b>ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL, FAT</b>	<b>4,108</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-52%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>50,818</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-18%</b>
41--Animal oils and fats					237	0%	*
42--Food vegetable oil, fat	4,005	1%	-53%	6%	48,870	1%	-18%
43--Processed animal veg oil, etc	15	0%	*	1%	1,409	0%	7%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>	<b>56,828</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>493,720</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1%</b>
51--Chem elements, compounds	18,302	3%	9%	16%	108,630	2%	1%
52--Coal, petroleum etc chems							
53--Dyes, tanning, colour prod	258	0%	6%	2%	15,439	0%	1%
54--Medicinal etc products	1,330	0%	-13%	1%	122,344	2%	7%
55--Perfume, cleaning etc prod	658	0%	59%	3%	25,348	1%	-4%
56--Fertilizers manufactured	6,535	1%	-12%	26%	25,259	1%	-12%
57--Explosives, pyrotech prod	3	0%	*	1%	398	0%	-100%
58--Plastic materials etc	28,658	4%	36%	21%	125,619	8%	6%
59--Chemicals nes	3,788	1%	94%	6%	71,084	1%	-11%
<b>BASIC MANUFACTURES</b>	<b>48,638</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>876,888</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>-6%</b>
61--Leather, dressed fur, etc	18	0%	-18%	1%	2,057	0%	-46%
62--Rubber manufactures nes	538	0%	-28%	1%	82,823	2%	3%
63--Wood, cork manufactures nes	2,207	0%	-26%	6%	47,199	1%	-2%
64--Paper, paperboard and mlr	3,967	1%	15%	4%	83,518	2%	11%
65--Textile yarn, fabric etc	11,884	2%	10%	7%	176,198	4%	7%
66--Nonmetal mineral mls nes	4,039	1%	18%	6%	63,136	1%	-12%
67--Iron and steel	3,811	1%	-26%	2%	247,629	5%	-8%
68--Non-ferrous metals	9,183	1%	6%	23%	38,563	1%	0%
69--Metal manufactures nes	10,821	2%	63%	9%	124,460	3%	-3%
<b>MACHINES, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>11,023</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1,050,141</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>-9%</b>
71--Machinery, non-electric	4,605	1%	-37%	1%	345,002	7%	-9%
72--Electrical machinery	5,357	1%	21%	2%	242,618	5%	-14%
73--Transport equipment	1,061	0%	-56%	0%	462,263	9%	-4%
<b>MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS</b>	<b>25,058</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>-18%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>417,882</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>-18%</b>
81--Plumbing, heating, lighting equ	783	0%	24%	3%	27,334	1%	-25%
82--Furniture	5,941	1%	-24%	12%	49,416	1%	-32%
83--Travel goods, handbags	114	0%	-28%	3%	3,778	0%	-18%
84--Clothing	5,784	1%	-8%	9%	94,309	2%	-13%
85--Footwear	619	0%	-26%	7%	12,471	0%	-22%
86--Instruments, watches, clocks	1,710	0%	-36%	2%	100,780	2%	-4%
89--Misc manufactured goods nes	6,829	1%	-16%	6%	128,175	3%	-16%
<b>GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND</b>	<b>13,872</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-30%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>505,472</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>
93--Special transactions	13,364	2%	-30%	7%	200,786	4%	6%
94--Zoo animals, pets	5	0%	*	19%	31	0%	*
95--War firearms, ammunition	3	0%	*	0%	2,655	0%	*
<b>Total:</b>	<b>682,636</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>4,873,608</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-4%</b>

Source: United Nations Trade System, 2-Digit, SITC, Rev. 1.  
Percent of Region: Components are \$ as % of all of Jordan's imports from the region.  
Region as a Proportion to World: Jordan's imports from the region as a proportion of Jordan's imports from the world.  
Percent of World: Components are \$ as % of all of Jordan's imports from the world.  
Growth Rate: Annual average growth rate of Jordan's imports from the world over a base period of 1986 through 1989.  
\* Data not sufficient to calculate growth rates.

**Table 9F**  
**Kuwait's Imports from the Near East Region and the World**  
**1989\*\***

Commodity	1989** Region (\$000)	Percent of Region	Regional Growth Rate	Region as Proportion of World	1989** World (\$000)	Percent of World	World Growth Rate
<b>FOOD &amp; LIVE ANIMALS</b>	<b>48,847</b>	<b>28%</b>	*	<b>2%</b>	<b>2,183,543</b>	<b>18%</b>	*
00--Live animals	4,908	3%	*	2%	277,784	2%	*
01--Meat and preparations	52	0%	*	0%	2,684	2%	*
02--Dairy products and eggs	1,903	1%	*	1%	261,382	2%	*
03--Fish and preparations	875	0%	*	1%	55,901	0%	*
04--Cereals and preparations	6,493	4%	*	2%	359,396	3%	*
05--Fruit and vegetables	29,110	17%	*	5%	602,244	5%	*
06--Sugar and prep honey	215	0%	*	0%	81,731	1%	*
07--Coffee tea cocoa spices	1,152	1%	*	1%	160,003	1%	*
08--Animal feeding stuff	2,205	1%	*	4%	59,607	0%	*
09--Misc food preparations	139	0%	*	0%	108,056	1%	*
<b>BEVERAGES &amp; TOBACCO</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>1%</b>	*	<b>1%</b>	<b>170,140</b>	<b>1%</b>	*
11--Beverages	1,819	1%	*	0%	29,104	0%	*
12--Tobacco and mfrs	395	0%	*	0%	141,036	1%	*
<b>CRUDE MATERIALS EXCLUDING FUELS</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>2%</b>	*	<b>1%</b>	<b>258,648</b>	<b>2%</b>	*
22--Oil seeds,nuts,kernels	0	0%	*	0%	15,708	0%	*
24--Wood,lumber and cork	32	0%	*	0%	57,340	0%	*
25--Pulp and waste paper	157	0%	*	1%	14,824	0%	*
26--Textile fibres	87	0%	*	1%	12,954	0%	*
27--Crude fertilz,minrls nes	2,066	1%	*	4%	48,827	0%	*
29--Crude animal,veg mat nes	566	0%	*	2%	29,666	0%	*
<b>MINERAL FUELS, EXT.</b>	<b>4,680</b>	<b>3%</b>	*	<b>0%</b>	<b>77,332</b>	<b>1%</b>	*
32--Coal,coke,briquettes				0%	1,560	0%	*
33--Petroleum and products	4,680	3%	*	0%	75,772	1%	*
<b>ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL, FAT</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>1%</b>	*	<b>2%</b>	<b>67,982</b>	<b>1%</b>	*
42--Fixed vegetable oil,fat	1,847	1%	*	2%	67,982	1%	*
<b>CHEMICALS</b>	<b>20,858</b>	<b>12%</b>	*	<b>2%</b>	<b>960,776</b>	<b>8%</b>	*
51--Chem elements,compounds	8,643	4%	*	3%	206,012	2%	*
53--Dyes,tanning,colour prod	936	1%	*	2%	50,076	0%	*
54--Medicinal etc products	24	0%	*	0%	221,256	2%	*
55--Perfume,cleaing etc prd	5,172	3%	*	2%	228,778	2%	*
56--Fertilizers manufactured	1	0%	*	0%	2,380	0%	*
58--Plastic materials etc	7,183	4%	*	6%	120,763	1%	*
59--Chemicals nes	699	0%	*	1%	121,510	1%	*
<b>BASIC MANUFACTURES</b>	<b>70,906</b>	<b>42%</b>	*	<b>3%</b>	<b>2,714,015</b>	<b>22%</b>	*
61--Leather,dressed fur,etc	19	0%	*	0%	4,449	0%	*
62--Rubber manufactures nes	114	0%	*	0%	158,274	1%	*
63--Wood,cork manufactre nes	57	0%	*	0%	85,849	1%	*
64--Paper,paperboard and mfr	6,791	4%	*	2%	274,590	2%	*
65--Textile yarn,fabric etc	1,717	1%	*	0%	596,855	5%	*
66--Nonmetal mineral mts nes	29,557	18%	*	6%	488,497	4%	*
67--Iron and steel	18,870	11%	*	3%	651,739	5%	*
68--Non-ferrous metals	9,741	6%	*	5%	213,710	2%	*
69--Metal manufactures nes	4,039	2%	*	2%	240,452	2%	*
<b>MACHINES, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>1%</b>	*	<b>0%</b>	<b>3,661,547</b>	<b>30%</b>	*
71--Machinery,non-electric	940	1%	*	0%	1,079,507	9%	*
72--Electrical machinery	701	0%	*	0%	750,050	6%	*
73--Transport equipment	473	0%	*	0%	1,831,990	15%	*
<b>MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS</b>	<b>18,137</b>	<b>10%</b>	*	<b>1%</b>	<b>2,298,181</b>	<b>19%</b>	*
81--Plumbg,heating,lighting equ	1,083	1%	*	1%	124,084	1%	*
82--Furniture	171	0%	*	0%	138,898	1%	*
83--Travel goods,handbags	3	0%	*	0%	48,269	0%	*
84--Clothing	259	0%	*	0%	811,827	7%	*
85--Footwear	15	0%	*	0%	144,706	1%	*
86--Instrmnts,watches,clocks	93	0%	*	0%	319,212	3%	*
89--Misc manufactrd goods nes	14,514	8%	*	2%	709,406	6%	*
<b>GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	*	<b>0%</b>	<b>10,308</b>	<b>0%</b>	*
93--Special transactions	0	0%	*	0%	10,308	0%	*
<b>Total:</b>	<b>168,139</b>	<b>100%</b>	*	<b>1%</b>	<b>12,311,117</b>	<b>100%</b>	*

Source: United Nations Trade System, 2-Digit, SITC, Rev. 1.

\*\*Data not sufficient to calculate a four year average, sample year of 1989 was used.

Percent of Region: Components are \$ as % of all of Kuwait's imports from the region.

Region as a Proportion to World: Kuwait's imports from the region as a proportion of Kuwait's imports from the world.

Percent of World: Components are \$ as % of all of Kuwait's imports from the world.

Growth Rate: Annual average growth rate of Kuwait's imports from the world over a base period of 1986 through 1989.

\* Data not sufficient to calculate growth rates.

**Table 9G**  
**Morocco's Imports from the Near East Region and the World**  
**1986-1989**

Commodity	Ave. Region (\$000)	Percent of Region	Regional Growth Rate	Region as Proportion of World	Ave. World (\$000)	Percent of World	World Growth Rate
<b>FOOD &amp; LIVE ANIMALS</b>	<b>4,663</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>816,327</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>7%</b>
00--Live animals				0%	21,360	0%	-40%
01--Meat and preparations				0%	13,403	0%	10%
02--Dairy products and eggs	4	0%	*	0%	76,981	1%	24%
03--Fish and preparations	5	0%	*	0%	3,609	0%	67%
04--Cereals and preparations	2,457	0%	87%	1%	412,737	5%	0%
05--Fruit and vegetables	1,560	0%	45%	0%	25,406	0%	13%
06--Sugar and prep honey	3	0%	*	0%	120,026	1%	21%
07--Coffee tea cocoa spices	227	0%	-20%	0%	217,062	2%	5%
08--Animal feeding stuff				0%	11,657	0%	-40%
09--Misc food preparations	369	0%	28%	3%	13,784	0%	5%
<b>BEVERAGES &amp; TOBACCO</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>106,899</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>
11--Beverages	368	0%	*	3%	11,199	0%	45%
12--Tobacco and mfrs				0%	94,657	1%	4%
<b>CRUDE MATERIALS EXCLUDING FUELS</b>	<b>15,602</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1,132,775</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>2%</b>
21--Hides, skins, furs undressed	1,028	0%	133%	13%	12,512	0%	34%
22--Oil seeds, nuts, kernels	0	0%	*	0%	13,677	0%	24%
23--Rubber crude, synthetic				0%	31,499	0%	0%
24--Wood lumber and cork				0%	237,291	3%	22%
25--Pulp and waste paper				0%	37,973	0%	17%
26--Textile fibres	1,133	0%	-57%	0%	259,942	3%	12%
27--Crude fertiliz, minre nes	12,604	2%	100%	3%	602,580	6%	-10%
28--Metaliferous ores, scrap	134	0%	*	1%	10,522	0%	97%
29--Crude animal, veg mat nes	74	0%	73%	0%	27,781	0%	10%
<b>MINERAL FUELS, EXT.</b>	<b>502,527</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>1,896,417</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>11%</b>
32--Coal, coke, briquettes				0%	106,118	1%	24%
33--Petroleum and products	501,314	90%	14%	41%	1,231,662	14%	12%
34--Gas natural and manufact	1,213	0%	*	2%	48,617	1%	-10%
<b>ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL, FAT</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>206,000</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
41--Animal oils and fats				0%	12,413	0%	16%
42--Fixed vegetable oil, fat				0%	180,806	2%	-4%
43--Processd animl veg oil, etc				0%	12,777	0%	0%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>	<b>20,322</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>968,108</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>19%</b>
51--Chem elements, compounds	9,694	2%	44%	4%	279,066	3%	21%
52--Coal, petroleum etc chems				0%	1,450	0%	*
53--Dyes, tanning, colour prod	69	0%	-48%	0%	85,257	1%	10%
54--Medicinal etc products	128	0%	*	0%	106,060	1%	10%
55--Perfums, cleaning etc prod	8	0%	*	0%	37,032	0%	21%
56--Fertilizers manufactured	639	0%	-15%	1%	97,482	1%	-1%
57--Explosives, pyrotech prod				0%	3,558	0%	2%
58--Plastic materials etc	9,544	2%	45%	4%	218,081	2%	21%
59--Chemicals nes	22	0%	343%	0%	160,125	2%	10%
<b>BASIC MANUFACTURES</b>	<b>10,008</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1,718,365</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>21%</b>
61--Leather, dressed fur, etc	369	0%	70%	1%	81,611	1%	23%
62--Rubber manufactures nes	28	0%	120%	0%	58,218	1%	17%
63--Wood, cork manufactures nes	46	0%	"	0%	21,933	0%	25%
64--Paper, paperboard and mfr	437	0%	13%	0%	163,501	2%	21%
65--Textile yarn, fabric etc	6,027	1%	-2%	1%	479,292	5%	10%
66--Nonmetal mineral mfr nes	1,006	0%	230%	2%	100,028	1%	21%
67--Iron and steel	531	0%	*	0%	539,102	6%	25%
68--Non-ferrous metals	699	0%	*	1%	128,347	1%	28%
69--Metal manufactures nes	636	0%	67%	0%	174,363	2%	10%
<b>MACHINES, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>125%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2,951,540</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>19%</b>
71--Machinery, non-electric	909	0%	78%	0%	1,142,903	13%	14%
72--Electrical machinery	574	0%	219%	0%	472,128	5%	35%
73--Transport equipment	344	0%	579%	0%	736,515	8%	9%
<b>MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>812,340</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>16%</b>
81--Plumbing, heating, lighting equ	309	0%	13%	1%	21,905	0%	31%
82--Furniture	2	0%	*	0%	11,129	0%	30%
83--Travel goods, handbags	12	0%	35%	4%	350	0%	318%
84--Clothing	60	0%	*	1%	5,250	0%	30%
85--Footwear	14	0%	*	5%	274	0%	*
86--Instruments, watches, clocks	167	0%	150%	0%	103,282	1%	16%
89--Misc manufactrd goods nes	3,429	1%	2%	2%	165,142	2%	10%
<b>GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8,613</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>*</b>
95--War firearms, ammunition	0	0%	*	0%	3,613	0%	*
<b>Total:</b>	<b>559,660</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>8,121,409</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13%</b>

Source: United Nations Trade System, 2-Digit, SITC, Rev. 1.

Percent of Region: Components are \$ as % of all of Morocco's imports from the region.

Region as a Proportion to World: Morocco's imports from the region as a proportion of Morocco's imports from the world.

Percent of World: Components are \$ as % of all of Morocco's imports from the world.

Growth Rate: Annual average growth rate of Morocco's imports from the world over a base period of 1986 through 1989.

\* Data not sufficient to calculate growth rates.

**Table 9H**  
**Oman's Imports from the Near East Region and the World**  
**1986-1989**

Commodity	Ave. Region (\$000)	Percent of Region	Regional Growth Rate	Region as Proportion of World	Ave. World (\$000)	Percent of World	World Growth Rate
<b>FOOD &amp; LIVE ANIMALS</b>	<b>131,330</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>718,300</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>4%</b>
00--Live animals	1,000	0%	27%	0%	25,024	1%	20%
01--Meat and preparations	13,770	3%	25%	12%	110,837	3%	1%
02--Dairy products and eggs	7,105	1%	10%	0%	119,433	3%	7%
03--Fish and preparations	1,200	0%	-9%	20%	4,703	0%	-11%
04--Cereals and preparations	8,337	2%	0%	0%	140,906	4%	0%
05--Fruit and vegetables	78,075	10%	3%	43%	181,021	4%	2%
06--Sugar and prep honey	4,456	1%	20%	14%	31,052	1%	0%
07--Coffee tea cocoa spices	5,719	1%	21%	11%	50,530	1%	5%
08--Animal feeding stuff	604	0%	-27%	7%	10,000	0%	-17%
09--Misc food preparations	10,011	2%	-5%	26%	35,133	1%	-0%
<b>BEVERAGES &amp; TOBACCO</b>	<b>12,818</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>83,777</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>
11--Beverages	12,244	3%	-2%	20%	41,535	1%	-3%
12--Tobacco and mfrs	574	0%	1%	1%	41,941	1%	0%
<b>CRUDE MATERIALS EXCLUDING FUELS</b>	<b>8,158</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>53,504</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-7%</b>
22--Oil seeds, nuts, kernels	75	0%	-40%	4%	2,062	0%	110%
23--Rubber crude, synthetic	15	0%	-45%	4%	378	0%	-00%
24--Wood, lumber and cork	2,614	1%	3%	0%	27,561	1%	-10%
26--Textile fibres	30	0%	-10%	0%	464	0%	-10%
27--Crude ferritz, minrite nes	5,041	1%	2%	20%	19,658	0%	11%
28--Metalliferous ores, scrap	111	0%	*	22%	507	0%	*
29--Crude animal, veg mat nes	273	0%	-10%	4%	7,614	0%	-5%
<b>MINERAL FUELS, EXT.</b>	<b>38,630</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>98,058</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-10%</b>
32--Coal, coke, briquettes	5	0%	*	7%	62	0%	*
33--Petroleum and products	37,907	8%	-10%	30%	90,428	2%	-11%
34--Gas natural and manufact	719	0%	*	46%	1,568	0%	*
<b>ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL, FAT</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-32%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>15,454</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>*</b>
42--Fixed vegetable oil, fat	387	0%	4%	3%	14,430	0%	33%
43--Processed animal veg oil, etc	168	0%	*	17%	1,015	0%	*
<b>CHEMICALS</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>265,875</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
51--Chem elements, compounds	2,025	1%	14%	14%	20,868	0%	0%
53--Dyes, tanning, colour prod	1,755	0%	-12%	10%	18,774	0%	-23%
54--Medicinal etc products	1,668	0%	20%	3%	40,804	1%	0%
55--Perfume, cleaning etc prod	8,060	2%	12%	11%	79,563	2%	0%
56--Fertilizers manufactured	1,002	0%	10%	20%	8,270	0%	-3%
57--Explosives, pyrotech prod	297	0%	-30%	7%	4,350	0%	-17%
58--Plastic materials etc	8,237	1%	71%	20%	31,105	1%	37%
59--Chemicals nes	4,778	1%	5%	11%	45,078	1%	15%
<b>BASIC MANUFACTURES</b>	<b>120,258</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>798,050</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>-4%</b>
01--Leather, dressed fur, etc	21	0%	-0%	5%	448	0%	-2%
02--Rubber manufactures nes	741	0%	-0%	1%	56,802	1%	7%
03--Wood, cork manufactures nes	8,692	1%	22%	13%	51,917	1%	-10%
04--Paper, paperboard and mfr	13,451	3%	38%	21%	92,644	1%	0%
05--Textile yarn, fabric etc	21,370	4%	20%	10%	131,636	3%	7%
06--Nonmetal mineral mfr nes	22,760	5%	-32%	22%	101,502	2%	-22%
07--Iron and steel	25,115	5%	10%	12%	211,043	5%	-0%
08--Non-ferrous metals	2,301	0%	84%	17%	14,478	0%	20%
09--Metal manufactures nes	30,512	7%	44%	22%	105,847	4%	-2%
<b>MACHINES, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>77,409</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1,584,438</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>-0%</b>
71--Machinery, non-electric	34,523	7%	10%	0%	604,650	14%	-1%
72--Electrical machinery	22,656	5%	4%	0%	368,788	0%	-0%
73--Transport equipment	20,226	4%	1%	3%	500,844	14%	12%
<b>MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS</b>	<b>60,874</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>470,513</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>-7%</b>
81--Plumbing, heating, lighting eq	4,119	1%	25%	13%	31,348	1%	-0%
82--Furniture	7,718	2%	4%	10%	74,370	2%	-25%
83--Travel goods, handbags	1,772	0%	3%	22%	8,095	0%	-5%
84--Clothing	14,108	3%	0%	23%	61,480	1%	-4%
85--Footwear	3,063	1%	10%	17%	21,203	0%	3%
86--Instruments, watches, clocks	3,406	1%	5%	3%	127,923	3%	3%
89--Misc manufactd goods nes	25,909	5%	-13%	10%	140,498	3%	-0%
<b>GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>172,003</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>8%</b>
93--Special transactions	601	0%	-0%	0%	109,564	4%	4%
94--Zoo animals, pets	1,162	0%	320%	40%	2,439	0%	300%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>488,687</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>4,254,177</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-3%</b>

Source: United Nations Trade System, 2-Digit, SITC, Rev. 1.

Percent of Region: Components are \$ as % of all of Oman's imports from the region.

Region as a Proportion to World: Oman's imports from the region as a proportion of Oman's imports from the world.

Percent of World: Components are \$ as % of all of Oman's imports from the world.

Growth Rate: Annual average growth rate of Oman's imports from the world over a base period of 1986 through 1989.

\* Data not sufficient to calculate growth rates.

**Table 9I**  
**Saudi Arabia's Imports from the Near East Region**  
**and the World**  
**1986-1989**

Commodity	Ave. Region (\$000)	Percent of Region	Regional Growth Rate	Region as Proportion of World	Ave. World (\$000)	Percent of World	World Growth Rate
<b>FOOD &amp; LIVE ANIMALS</b>	<b>213,500</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5,017,200</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>1%</b>
00--Live animals	38,854	5%	62%	5%	820,508	2%	-1%
01--Meat and preparations	7,364	1%	10%	1%	636,788	2%	2%
02--Dairy products and eggs	2,770	0%	13%	0%	750,266	2%	7%
03--Fish and preparations	6,870	1%	6%	0%	110,272	0%	4%
04--Cereals and preparations	32,674	4%	9%	2%	1,437,550	4%	-2%
05--Fruit and vegetables	105,722	12%	22%	11%	942,068	2%	9%
06--Sugar and prep honey	4,646	1%	16%	3%	155,108	0%	5%
07--Coffee tea cocoa spices	11,370	1%	30%	3%	437,452	1%	-10%
08--Animal feeding stuff				0%	60,860	0%	-4%
09--Misc food preparations	3,014	0%	32%	1%	258,375	1%	4%
<b>BEVERAGES &amp; TOBACCO</b>	<b>14,078</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>541,740</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>
11--Beverages	2,150	0%	58%	4%	58,311	0%	-0%
12--Tobacco and m/s	11,928	1%	5%	2%	483,300	1%	5%
<b>CRUDE MATERIALS EXCLUDING FUELS</b>	<b>6,811</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>665,001</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>
22--Oil seeds, nuts, kernels	66	0%	7%	0%	135,225	0%	42%
23--Rubber crude, synthetic				0%	1,861	0%	10%
24--Wood lumber and cork	113	0%	-21%	0%	188,140	0%	12%
26--Textile fibres	655	0%	2%	7%	9,177	0%	10%
27--Crude fertiliz, minral nes	2,660	0%	-34%	5%	58,222	0%	-10%
28--Metalliferous ores, scrap	1,028	0%	65%	1%	184,491	0%	25%
29--Crude animal, veg mat nes	2,050	0%	6%	3%	70,876	0%	-2%
<b>MINERAL FUELS, EKT.</b>	<b>8,248</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>68,958</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8%</b>
32--Coal, coke, briquettes				0%	1,931	0%	*
33--Petroleum and products	8,248	1%	24%	9%	66,722	0%	6%
<b>ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL, FAT</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>131,623</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-13%</b>
41--Animal oils and fats				0%	1,321	0%	-27%
42--Fixed vegetable oil, fat	506	0%	19%	36%	123,000	0%	-15%
43--Processd animal veg oil, etc				0%	7,223	0%	4%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>	<b>134,736</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3,223,527</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>1%</b>
51--Chem elements, compounds	5,343	1%	-3%	1%	408,838	1%	0%
52--Coal, petroleum etc chems				0%	517	0%	*
53--Dyes, tanning, colour prod	18,911	2%	6%	6%	200,448	0%	-3%
54--Medicinal etc products	30,228	4%	26%	3%	605,990	2%	-3%
55--Perfume, cleaning etc prd	5,791	1%	65%	1%	516,087	1%	6%
56--Fertilizers manufactured	42,183	5%	29%	20%	207,978	1%	4%
57--Explosives, pyrotech prod	17	0%	*	0%	3,503	0%	12%
58--Plastic materials etc	32,406	4%	9%	7%	486,279	1%	-4%
59--Chemicals nes	1,782	0%	29%	0%	505,812	1%	1%
<b>BASIC MANUFACTURES</b>	<b>246,002</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8,480,128</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
61--Leather, dressed fur, etc	104	0%	20%	2%	6,413	0%	9%
62--Rubber manufactures nes	192	0%	-17%	0%	761,210	2%	3%
63--Wood, cork manufacts nes	3,253	0%	-16%	1%	328,748	1%	0%
64--Paper, paperboard and mtr	29,552	3%	12%	5%	570,722	1%	6%
65--Textile yarn, fabric etc	16,938	2%	-11%	1%	2,582,448	6%	-0%
66--Nonmetal mineral mts nes	28,398	3%	5%	3%	945,874	2%	-12%
67--Iron and steel	60,180	7%	-11%	4%	1,459,931	4%	2%
68--Non-ferrous metals	77,255	9%	30%	16%	470,533	1%	15%
69--Metal manufactures nes	28,221	3%	-5%	2%	1,360,238	3%	-6%
<b>MACHINES, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>42,983</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>14,058,680</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>6%</b>
71--Machinery, non-electric	9,489	1%	44%	0%	4,466,700	11%	-2%
72--Electrical machinery	23,913	3%	33%	1%	3,533,011	9%	-0%
73--Transport equipment	8,981	1%	-2%	0%	6,057,178	15%	16%
<b>MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS</b>	<b>181,059</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5,965,280</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
81--Plumbg, heating, lighting equ	4,565	1%	0%	2%	273,021	1%	-8%
82--Furniture	9,022	1%	16%	1%	624,848	2%	-6%
83--Travel goods, handbags	237	0%	83%	0%	167,308	0%	-2%
84--Clothing	35,828	4%	16%	2%	1,647,567	4%	5%
85--Footwear	3,216	0%	90%	1%	410,476	1%	11%
86--Instmnts, watches, clocks	511	0%	153%	0%	1,036,211	3%	-1%
89--Misc manufactd goods nes	77,880	9%	-17%	4%	1,805,835	4%	-11%
<b>GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND</b>	<b>61,850</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1,630,760</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
93--Special transactions	61,580	7%	6%	4%	1,627,709	4%	-2%
94--Zoo animals, pets	32	0%	*	11%	283	0%	*
95--War firearms, ammuniton	229	0%	*	6%	2,754	0%	*
<b>Total:</b>	<b>858,757</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>40,410,624</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2%</b>

Source: United Nations Trade System, 2-Digit, SITC, Rev. 1.

Percent of Region: Components are \$ as % of all of Saudi Arabia's imports from the region.

Region as a Proportion to World: Saudi Arabia's imports from the region as a proportion of Saudi Arabia's imports from the world.

Percent of World: Components are \$ as % of all of Saudi Arabia's imports from the world.

Growth Rate: Annual average growth rate of Saudi Arabia's imports from the world over a base period of 1986 through 1989.

\* Data not sufficient to calculate growth rates.

**Table 9J**  
**Syria's Imports from Near East Countries and the World**  
**1986-1989**

Commodity	Ave. Region (\$000)	Percent of Region	Regional Growth Rate	Region as Proportion of World	Ave. World (\$000)	Percent of World	World Growth Rate
<b>FOOD &amp; LIVE ANIMALS</b>	<b>16,765</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>847,402</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>8%</b>
00--Live animals				0%	46,500	1%	84%
01--Meat and preparations	8	0%	15%	0%	18,709	0%	-51%
02--Dairy products and eggs	16	0%	10%	0%	57,542	1%	-65%
03--Fish and preparations	131	0%	*	0%	2,163	0%	-32%
04--Cereals and preparations	8,573	5%	662%	2%	371,411	8%	28%
05--Fruit and vegetables	7,837	5%	-52%	20%	38,801	1%	-52%
06--Sugar and prep honey	18	0%	-80%	0%	156,636	3%	22%
07--Coffee tea cocoa spices	9	0%	*	0%	86,864	2%	-22%
08--Animal feeding stuff	163	0%	*	0%	40,915	1%	-10%
09--Misc food preparations			*	0%	20,860	0%	82%
<b>BEVERAGES &amp; TOBACCO</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4,908</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>166%</b>
11--Beverages	15	0%	*	0%	4,903	0%	165%
12--Tobacco and mfrs	0	0%	*	0%	3	0%	*
<b>CRUDE MATERIALS EXCLUDING FUELS</b>	<b>11,928</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>-30%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>182,640</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>-30%</b>
21--Hides, skins, furs undressed	1,600	1%	-13%	20%	7,801	0%	-30%
22--Oil seeds, nuts, kernels	58	0%	0%	6%	861	0%	*
23--Rubber crude, synthetic	5	0%	40%	0%	7,060	0%	45%
24--Wood lumber and cork	22	0%	30%	0%	70,378	1%	-10%
25--Pulp and waste paper	73	0%	84%	1%	8,178	0%	-86%
26--Textile fibres	108	0%	-51%	0%	31,768	1%	-75%
27--Crude ferrous, min. nes	9,181	3%	-37%	23%	30,021	1%	-25%
28--Metaliferous ores, conc	883	0%	*	23%	3,765	0%	*
29--Crude animal, veg mat nes	21	0%	-31%	0%	15,088	0%	-13%
<b>MINERAL FUELS, EXT.</b>	<b>216,173</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>713,155</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>-52%</b>
32--Coal, coke, briquettes	21	0%	*	1%	1,966	0%	*
33--Petroleum and products	215,155	75%	-36%	31%	700,880	15%	-52%
34--Gas natural and manifold	907	0%	0%	3%	32,553	1%	*
<b>ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL, FAT</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-58%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>73,915</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-21%</b>
41--Animal oils and fats	7	0%	*	0%	1,803	0%	*
42--Fixed vegetable oil/fat	2,314	1%	-50%	0%	36,140	1%	-46%
43--Processd animal veg oil, etc	60	0%	-33%	0%	37,165	1%	0%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>	<b>23,951</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>614,678</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>15%</b>
51--Chem elements, compounds	8,863	2%	372%	6%	124,016	3%	22%
53--Dyes, tanning, colour prod	86	0%	12%	0%	34,944	1%	7%
54--Medicinal etc products	3,221	1%	7%	3%	104,390	2%	-13%
55--Perfums, cleaning etc prod	741	0%	-35%	1%	64,882	1%	59%
56--Fertilizers manufactured	9,637	3%	537%	21%	46,851	1%	100%
57--Explosives, pyrotech prod	1	0%	-100%	0%	8,662	0%	*
58--Plastic materials etc	8,187	3%	63%	6%	146,821	3%	9%
59--Chemicals nes	208	0%	-52%	0%	87,095	2%	14%
<b>BASIC MANUFACTURES</b>	<b>6,389</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-14%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1,085,428</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>2%</b>
61--Leather, dressed fur, etc	13	0%	*	1%	1,077	0%	0%
62--Rubber manufactures nes	75	0%	131%	0%	33,300	1%	5%
63--Wood, cork manufact nes	348	0%	-44%	2%	18,860	0%	-36%
64--Paper, paperboard and mfr	1,555	1%	-12%	2%	82,181	2%	4%
65--Textile yarn, fabric etc	240	0%	-30%	0%	282,958	0%	20%
66--Nonmetal mineral mfr nes	1,734	1%	-60%	3%	53,328	1%	-20%
67--Iron and steel	606	0%	-2%	0%	412,164	0%	4%
68--Non-ferrous metals	378	0%	-78%	1%	50,978	1%	-29%
69--Metal manufactures nes	1,300	0%	70%	1%	163,542	3%	-9%
<b>MACHINES, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,130,208</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>-27%</b>
71--Machinery, non-electric	1,257	0%	34%	0%	617,982	13%	-21%
72--Electrical machinery	530	0%	-34%	0%	273,490	0%	-29%
73--Transport equipment	936	0%	22%	0%	244,828	5%	-40%
<b>MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-57%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>152,222</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>-5%</b>
81--Plumbing, heating, lighting eq	44	0%	-26%	0%	10,570	0%	-33%
82--Furniture	115	0%	-43%	1%	9,665	0%	23%
83--Travel goods, handbags	2	0%	*	1%	148	0%	1%
84--Clothing	36	0%	-36%	2%	2,348	0%	-47%
85--Footwear	45	0%	*	19%	238	0%	-52%
86--Instrmnts, watches, clocks	236	0%	-57%	0%	80,366	1%	-30%
89--Misc manufactd goods nes	574	0%	*	1%	66,688	1%	27%
<b>GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND</b>							
<b>Total:</b>	<b>286,219</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-24%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4,821,641</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-14%</b>

Source: United Nations Trade System, 2-Digit, SITC, Rev. 1.

Percent of Region: Components are \$ as % of all of Syria's imports from the region.

Region as a Proportion to World: Syria's imports from the region as a proportion of Syria's imports from the world.

Percent of World: Components are \$ as % of all of Syria's imports from the world.

Growth Rate: Annual average growth rate of Syria's imports from the world over a base period of 1986 through 1989.

\* Data not sufficient to calculate growth rates.

**Table 9K**  
**Tunisia's Imports from Near East Countries and the World**  
**1986-1989**

Commodity	Ave. Region (\$000)	Percent of Region	Regional Growth Rate	Region as Proportion of World	Ave. World (\$000)	Percent of World	World Growth Rate
<b>FOOD &amp; LIVE ANIMALS</b>	<b>7,609</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>854,351</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>10%</b>
00--Live animals				0%	21,112	0%	-11%
01--Meat and preparations				0%	38,681	1%	4%
02--Dairy products and eggs				0%	92,758	1%	8%
03--Fish and preparations	26	0%	115%	1%	2,000	0%	330%
04--Cereals and preparations	2,702	1%	*	1%	430,520	0%	24%
05--Fruit and vegetables	1,127	0%	60%	3%	31,367	0%	35%
06--Sugar and prep honey	19	0%	*	0%	81,871	1%	15%
07--Coffee tea cocoa spces	946	0%	82%	1%	72,745	1%	-0%
08--Animal feeding stuff	39	0%	*	0%	58,650	1%	10%
09--Misc food preparations	2,736	1%	-2%	10%	14,318	0%	3%
<b>BEVERAGES &amp; TOBACCO</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-64%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>42,230</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>10%</b>
11--Beverages	1	0%	*	0%	4,045	0%	144%
12--Tobacco and mtrs	212	0%	-64%	1%	39,186	1%	5%
<b>CRUDE MATERIALS EXCLUDING FUELS</b>	<b>54,341</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>630,892</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
21--Hides, skins, furs undressed	99	0%	*	0%	1,545	0%	*
22--Oil seeds, nuts, kernels	62	0%	17%	0%	4,502	0%	53%
23--Rubber crude, synthetic				0%	14,782	0%	32%
24--Wood lumber and cork	128	0%	11%	0%	130,388	2%	15%
25--Pulp and waste paper	5,768	2%	333%	15%	38,439	1%	50%
26--Textile fibres	1,815	1%	2%	2%	109,011	2%	24%
27--Crude fertilz, minrs nes	43,713	17%	33%	14%	322,504	5%	-2%
28--Metaliferous ores, scrap	1,650	1%	8%	31%	5,395	0%	20%
29--Crude animal, veg mat nes	1,107	0%	1%	7%	15,182	0%	2%
<b>MINERAL FUELS, EXT.</b>	<b>123,291</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>603,004</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>27%</b>
32--Coal, coke, briquettes	5,740	2%	84%	21%	25,742	0%	8%
33--Petroleum and products	50,795	19%	0%	13%	403,520	0%	20%
34--Gas natural and manufact	66,757	25%	25%	41%	163,343	2%	20%
<b>ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OIL, FAT</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>129,775</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>23%</b>
41--Animal oils and fats				0%	162	0%	*
42--Fixed vegetable oil, fat				0%	108,943	2%	23%
43--Processd animl veg oil, etc				0%	20,752	0%	23%
<b>CHEMICALS</b>	<b>25,148</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>702,185</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>18%</b>
51--Chem elements, compounds	13,497	5%	-4%	7%	180,049	3%	10%
53--Dyes, tanning, colour prod	37	0%	*	0%	58,542	1%	20%
54--Medicinal etc products	986	0%	143%	1%	178,520	3%	13%
55--Perfume, cleaning etc prod	26	0%	*	0%	21,195	0%	15%
56--Fertilizers manufactured	713	0%	-87%	8%	8,780	0%	-0%
57--Explosives, pyrotech prod	353	0%	-18%	0%	3,728	0%	32%
58--Plastic materials etc	9,807	4%	50%	8%	177,393	3%	12%
59--Chemicals nes	724	0%	85%	1%	75,990	1%	5%
<b>BASIC MANUFACTURES</b>	<b>87,774</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1,631,292</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>15%</b>
61--Leather, dressed fur, etc	450	0%	50%	1%	49,100	1%	10%
62--Rubber manufactures nes	259	0%	-17%	0%	57,495	1%	8%
63--Wood, cork manufact nes	1,256	0%	12%	5%	23,648	0%	22%
64--Paper, paperboard and mfr	1,147	0%	50%	1%	126,593	2%	16%
65--Textile yarn, fabric etc	12,037	5%	23%	1%	888,070	13%	18%
66--Nonmetal mineral mfr nes	438	0%	232%	0%	123,918	2%	12%
67--Iron and steel	15,339	0%	-29%	5%	315,929	5%	11%
68--Non-ferrous metals	5,501	2%	84%	6%	91,127	1%	30%
69--Metal manufactures nes	1,347	1%	120%	1%	155,358	2%	7%
<b>MACHINES, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>9,332</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1,655,978</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>15%</b>
71--Machinery, non-electric	5,382	2%	84%	1%	878,850	13%	13%
72--Electrical machinery	808	0%	171%	0%	407,849	6%	13%
73--Transport equipment	3,142	1%	52%	1%	369,279	5%	14%
<b>MISC. MANUFACTURED GOODS</b>	<b>8,844</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>495,398</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>20%</b>
81--Plumbg, heating, lighting equ	291	0%	251%	2%	17,851	0%	16%
82--Furniture	25	0%	72%	0%	5,991	0%	21%
83--Travel goods, handbags	35	0%	14%	4%	826	0%	61%
84--Clothing	42	0%	*	0%	199,667	3%	20%
85--Footwear	66	0%	171%	4%	2,344	0%	35%
86--Instmnts, watches, clocks	469	0%	44%	0%	118,041	2%	20%
89--Misc manufactd goods nes	2,897	1%	37%	2%	120,888	2%	32%
<b>GOODS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-65%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>84,581</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-44%</b>
93--Special transactions	1,089	1%	-65%	3%	82,038	1%	-40%
94--Zoo animals, pets	3	0%	*	2%	181	0%	*
95--War firearms, ammunition	3	0%	91%	0%	3,337	0%	5%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>264,228</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6,979,295</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15%</b>

Source: United Nations Trade System, 2-Digit, SITC, Rev. 1.

Percent of Region: Total:

Region as a Proportion to World: Tunisia's imports from the region as a proportion of Tunisia's imports from the world.

Percent of World: Components are \$ as % of all of Tunisia's imports from the world.

Growth Rate: Annual average growth rate of Tunisia's imports from the world over a base period of 1986 through 1989.

\* Data not sufficient to calculate growth rates.