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Morocco Tunisia Algeria

As Potential Markets for Egyptian Food Exports

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Morocco

MARKET OVERVIEW

Located in the Northwestern corner of Africa, the Kingdom of Morocco is only few miles away from Europe. The country's 3,500 kilometers Mediterranean and Atlantic coast lines makes fishery a major component in the Moroccan economy. Agriculture accounts for an average of 15 of the gross domestic product and consists of a traditional rainfall-dependent sector as well as modern export-oriented production. Morocco has the largest world phosphate reserves and is currently exporting several high value phosphate derivatives.

Current Economic Situation: Morocco's economic growth fluctuates heavily with agricultural output, which is largely determined by rainfall. Growth has varied from 11 percent to minus 1 percent largely because of the lack of rainfall. About 90 percent of the Moroccan agriculture depends more or less on rainfall. In 2001/2002, agricultural output was negatively affected by the drought especially in the southern parts of Morocco. Non-agricultural sector grew by about 4.0 percent in 2001. Inflation has been contained at low levels for the last 10 years and was 0.5 percent in 2001. Employment is on the top of the Government priority list as the unemployment rate is over 20 percent in urban areas

Record remittances from over 1 million Moroccans working abroad (in Europe) and revenues from over 2.2 million tourists visiting Morocco each year largely offset the negative trade balance. They helped to replenish significantly the exchange reserve at a record level (currently at over $9.0 billion) which represents the equivalent of over 11 months of Morocco's imports. Also, thanks to the sale to private investors of part of the GOM telecommunication company, foreign investments reached a record high of nearly $3 billion.

Banking System: The banking system is well developed and most banks are private and have correspondent banks in Europe and in the U.S. Foreign currencies are readily available to importers upon presentation of appropriate import documents. Although the use of Letters of Credit is common, many importers prefer to shift to use of payments against documents after the first few operations. Advance payments are prohibited by the current exchange regulations. Importers have free access to foreign currency.

Morocco has been liberalizing its economy and trade. There is little government involvement in imports and processing of food products, especially consumer-oriented products. The sugar processing industry is where the GOM is involved the most although all sugar beet and cane mill are all scheduled to be privatized. The GOM completely phased out the subsidy for vegetable oil but it is still heavily subsidizing sugar and some wheat flour at the retail level to make them accessible to the low-income population

Prices of virtually all consumer-oriented products are market determined.

Key Demographic Development: Morocco's population is about 30 million, of which half live in the rural areas. Also, about 55 percent of the population is less than 25 years old The middle class is steadily increasing and the family size is becoming smaller (average of 3-4 children). The illiteracy rate is over 55 percent and is much higher in the rural areas Islam is the prevailing religion. Arabic is the prevailing language and while Moroccans understand classical Arabic, they use mostly the local dialect that classical Arabic speakers may find hard to understand. French is the business language.

For the most part, Moroccan home cooking remains traditional, but change is coming especially in large cities where there is a tendency for young families to adopt the western lifestyle. The number of women working outside the home is steadily increasing which results in higher income for the family but also forces its members, when they can afford it, to turn to ready-for-use or semi-processed products instead of traditional, time-consuming home-made products. This is particularly true in large cities such as Casablanca, Rabat, Marrakech, Fes, Agadir, and Tanger where distribution channels have shown in recent years a rapid development. Today, local producers and importers of consumer-oriented food products are able to deliver many new products to consumers under good conditions

Consumer Spending: The bulk of the demand for consumer-oriented food products comes from the large cities where population with higher income lives. It has been estimated that about 10 percent of the population, 3 million, can afford to buy imported products and do spend nearly 11 times more than the 10 percent of the population with the lowest income.

Advantages and Challenges facing Egyptian Food Exports to Morocco

Advantages	Challenges
Local production fluctuates widely with the weather, which makes Morocco dependent on imports.	Limited Purchasing Power. An estimated 10 percent of the population (3 million) is able to buy regularly imported products.
Increasing middle class	Traditional distribution networks are still predominant for many food products, especially in rural areas
Increasing number of women working outside home..	High customs duties and taxes on imported food products
Fast developing modern distribution channels	

EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

- Most of the importers are located in Casablanca and imports by containers are mostly done through the port of Casablanca.

- To clear customs, importers are required to present a sanitary certificate for all animal food and fresh fruits and vegetables products they import. A local laboratory analysis done by Official Laboratories may also be required to clear customs especially for newly and unfamiliar imported products.

- Exporters are advised to provide pictures, brochures, or even samples to Moroccan importers. Many local importers require samples before making any purchase commitments.

- French is the predominant business language. Exporters with French capabilities or French written promotional materials will definitely have an advantage in dealing with importers.

- Imports and distribution of food and beverage products in Morocco are handled both by regular importers but also by importers who work on an occasional basis Regular importers market their products through their own sales force (typically to hotels supermarkets, wholesalers) and through independent well-established wholesalers (in case of small shops, restaurants). Exporters interested in selling consumer-ready food or beverage products should find a local importer to access the retail market. Importers normally have in depth knowledge of specific importing procedure

- Telecommunications are generally adequate. Internet and Email are available in most hotels and increasingly in "Cyber Café" shops throughout Morocco. Phone calls from hotels can be excessively expensive.

- The holy month of Ramadan is not a holiday but business slows down significantly because Muslims fast during the day. Most restaurants close during this month. alcohol is not served and people are not allowed to smoke during the day. Exporters should try to concentrate their meetings in the morning. Consumption of some products (such as honey, sugar, butter, vegetable oil, dairy products, etc.) Increases during Ramadan

- Customs duties: Typically, imported food goods are subject to an ad valorem import duty of 50 percent, a 0.25 percent ad valorem Export Promotion Tax, and in most cases a Value Added Tax (VAT) computed on top (from 0-20 percent). As an example a typical consumer-oriented product is subject to the following when imported into Morocco:

If the original value CIF & port charges is	100.00 dirhams
Ad valorem import duty	50.00 percent
Value after import taxes	150.00 dirhams
VAT at 20% of 150 dirhams	30.00 dirhams
Total after customs duties and taxes	180.00 dirhams
Export Promotion Tax (0.25%)	0.25 dirhams
Final value (all taxes and duties paid)	180.25 dirhams

MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

The limiting factor to the increase in demand for consumer-oriented products is the low income combined with the high duties on imported food products.

In spite of the major changes in distribution channels over the last few years, the retail food outlets in Morocco continue to be dominated by a large number of small grocery stores. It has been estimated that 90 percent of the food retail stores are less than 225 square feet large. The number of supermarkets has increased considerably in recent years and more are under construction, especially in large cities. Today, in addition to the estimated 200 small supermarkets (2 registers, 1000 ft^2-3500 ft^2) there are about 38 large supermarkets of which 20 are large and comparable to large supermarkets in the U.S. All supermarkets are privately owned and some have been opened by multinational chains or as a joint venture with Moroccan investors. Also over the last few years a number of modern self-service retail outlets, including convenience stores, opened in major cities and this trend is likely to continue in the future.

Moroccans are regularly exposed to western culture in their daily life, especially through television (an estimated 1 million TV satellite dishes). Thus, the steady western influence on Moroccan lifestyles is expected to result in even higher demand for consumer-oriented products in the future.

The Moroccan food industry is dominated by a large number of small family enterprises that average less than 50 employees. The government still owns some food processing units such as sugar processing mills, tobacco processing plants, and alcoholic beverages manufacturers. Exports of the food industry are mostly canned fruit, canned vegetables and canned fish.

Fast-food outlets have been some of the most successful businesses in Morocco in recent years. For example, McDonald's, Pizza Hut, Domino's Pizza, Kentucky Fried Chicken have all opened during the past 5 years. More outlets are scheduled to open in the near future in response to the higher demand for quality, "western type" food. The rapid growth in the sector stems from major economic changes in Morocco, including economic growth, higher disposable income, and the increased number of women working outside homes. The development of fast food outlets in Morocco has resulted in an increase of imports of food ingredients that the local industry is unable to provide on a regular basis.

BEST HIGH VALUE PRODUCT PROSPECTS

-Dried fruits (dried Prunes, dried Raisins, dried apricots)
- Pulses (lentils, peas, chickpeas)
- Canned vegetables
- Canned fruit
- Non salted butter
- Sauces & condiments

Morocco processed Food Imports: Countries of Origin

	1998	1999	2000
France	42,732	35,602	40.053
Spain	17,388	19,034	18.136
New Zealand	22,147	21,294	17.684
Netherlands	13,947	14,293	14.378
U.K.	5,861	5,912	7.768
Germany	8,713	4,602	6.719
Australia	11,549	5,531	6.647
Belgium	0	3,310	6.375
Tunisia	4,875	4,541	6.192
Ireland	4,482	4,167	4.635
Iran	2,203	2,558	3.675
Italy	3,110	4,883	3.193
USA	5,174	4,422	2.975
Turkey	2,439	1,800	2.883
Egypt	1,013	1,056	2.691
Other	33,893	32,516	24.139
World	**179,532**	**165,518**	**168,152**

Source: United Nations Statistics Division

MOROCCAN FOOD SECTOR

The Moroccan retail food sector developed significantly over the past ten years, as modern and large supermarkets opened in major cities and have been increasingly changing the purchasing habits of a large base of consumers. Traditional small grocery stores, because of their proximity and convenience, will continue to play a major role in most parts of the large cities, but especially in rural areas where 45 percent of Moroccans live.

The advent of large supermarkets in large cities reflects the concentration of high income population in these cities. Currently, large supermarkets are concentrated in Casablanca, Rabat, Marrakech, Agadir, Tanger and Fes, but more will be opened in Oujda and Meknes. Casablanca has an estimated population of 4.5 million and is considered as the economic capital of Morocco. Rabat has about 1 million people with a large number of employees of government, foreign missions, and international organization's. Agadir and

Marrakech receive each year a large number of tourists including Moroccans. The city of Fes is in a strategic location to supply retailers in the center of Morocco.

Importers still play a major role in distributing and promoting imported products in Morocco. Typically, they have their own sales agents and distribution fleet and are in direct contact with large supermarkets, wholesalers, and in many cases with small grocery stores as well. Some importers are involved in imports of a wide range of products with no particular faith to a specific product, brand or origin. Other importers are working exclusively to develop markets for specific labels; because they tend to promote their products more heavily, they may require more involvement from the exporter willing to penetrate this market.

Large supermarket chains are likely to be more involved in direct imports of foods in the future. Some supermarket chains already consolidate some of their food (and non-food) imports through their home office. Others chains are expected to start importing for their own outlets but also for other distributors and supermarkets. In any case, the number of supermarkets in Morocco is likely to increase considerably in the near future as some supermarket chains owners expressed their intentions to increase the number of outlets and target specific niches.

Major Categories of supermarkets:

As far as imported products are concerned, the Moroccan retail food sector can be divided into four major categories:

- Large modern retail and wholesale supermarkets.
- Small supermarkets and large self-service grocery stores.
- Convenience (gas-mart) stores found only in gas stations
- Mom & Pop Stores.

Imported products usually don't reach the open markets that exist mostly in rural areas where the lower income segment of the population lives.

Trend in distribution channels:

Although small mom& pop shops will continue to play a major role in the food distribution in the medium term, supermarkets are likely to continue to grow because of:

- A growing large base of western-minded consumers.
- A growing middle class where both parents are working and less time is available for shopping for food.
- The aggressive promotion, the appealing prices and discounts, and the wide range of products offered by large supermarkets are likely to enlarge the consumer base by attracting even lower-income consumers.
- The increasing acceptance by the Moroccan consumer of processed

and packaged products. Many products traditionally sold in bulk are now readily purchased in packages.

Trend in services offered by retailers:

The largest supermarkets that opened recently allocated a relatively large space for ready-to-eat food, which is rather unusual in Moroccan supermarkets. Also, recently opened supermarkets have banks in their enclosure as well as some of the very successful European and US franchises for fast food, textiles, shoes, quick car repairs, gas stations, etc.

Internet sales of food products to consumers are not yet offered in Morocco.

Number and Type of Retail Outlets:

Type of Store	Estimated Number	Identified supermarket Locations
Large Supermarkets stores (Including Independent) 12-32 registers	16	Casablanca-5, Rabat-4, Marrakech-2, Agadir-2, Fes-2, Tanger-1
Small Supermarket:		
1. Small Supermarket (> 3 registers, >3500ft^2)	40	Casablanca-18, Rabat-7, Agadir-4, etc.
2. Small Self-Service Grocery Stores (2 registers, > 1000ft^2)	170	Casablanca-70, Marrakech-15, Rabat-10, Agadir-7, Meknes-6, etc.
Convenience Stores (Gas-Marts)	20	Marrakech, Casablanca, Agadir, Rabat and high ways.
Mom & Pop Stores		
1. 1000 ft^2	500	
2. 226 - 1000ft^2	4.500	
3. Less than 226ft^2	40.000	Estimated 13.000 in Casablanca

Source: Importers, Agricultural Affaires Office, Rabat

ROAD MAP FOR MARKET ENTRY

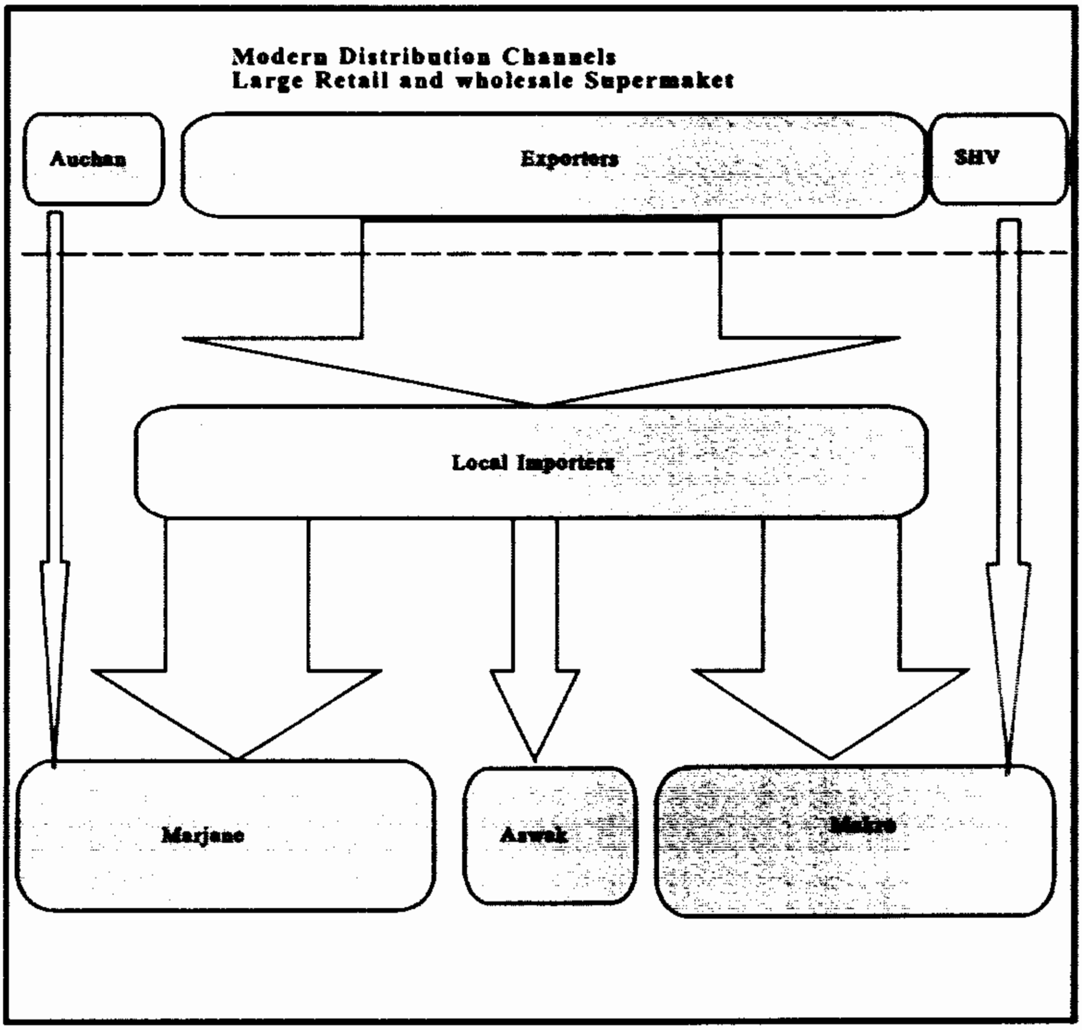
A1. Large Retail and Wholesale Supermarkets

Included in this category are stores of a minimum of 40,000 ft^2 (up to 75,000ft^2), having between 12 and 34 registers, and over 250 employees. The supermarket ground usually has many private shops including pharmacists, fast-food chains, amusement centers, and in most cases gas stations. These stores have large parking lots that can fit up to 1,000 cars. These supermarkets are at not at walking distance which is likely to restrain the consumer base to medium-high class consumers.

Entry Strategy

The best way to introduce new products to these supermarkets is to go through local importers because:

- Many have long experience and direct relations with supermarkets. Thus they are in much better position to negotiate space and promotional events.
- They have their own distribution fleet.
- They carry out promotional activities regularly in these stores.
- They supply smaller supermarkets as well. Introducing a product for sale only in these supermarkets is not likely to be economically feasible because of the relatively small volume involved.
- Supermarkets might only work with well-established importers and might import only through their buying boards in Europe (*Makro*).



Market Structure

Local importers are the major suppliers of imported food to large supermarkets in Morocco. Purchases by these supermarkets are normally concentrated in their headquarters in Casablanca (*Marjane* and *Makro*) and Rabat (*Aswak*).

On January 2001, the international supermarket chain, *Auchan*, took control of 49 percent of the local supermarket Chain *Marjane*. This agreement is expected to result in *Auchan* being more involved in managing *Marjane* stores but also in increased imports of food products through *Auchan* in France. Following its arrangement with *Auchan*, sources indicated that *Marjane* is likely to open a large number of outlets over the next five years

The cash&Carry wholesale supermarket chain, *METRO (Formerly Makro)*, occasionally imports food products directly through their headquarter in Europe and sometimes use their own brands such as "norm" and "aro".

Company Profiles

Retailer Name	Ownership	Estim. Sales ($Mil.)	Nb of Outlets	Locations Nb of stores	Purchasing Agent type
Marjane	Local Multinational *Auchan*	50	8	Casablanca-2, Rabat-2, Marrakech-1, Agadir-1, Tanger-1, Fes-1	Through local importers. Occasionally through *Auchan* buying office.
Metro (formerly Makro) wholesale Cash and Carry	Dutch (SHV)	50	5	Casablanca-2, Rabat-1, Fes-1, Agadir-1	Through local importers. Occasionally imports directly through headquarter in Europe and under own labels.
Aswak Assalam	Local	30	2	Rabat-1, Marrakech-1	Local importers

The retail independent store *Marjane* first opened in Morocco in the early 1990's and were launched by Morocco's largest consortium of private companies, ONA (Omnium Nord African). These supermarkets are very modern and are comparable to ones in the U.S. They are usually visited by high income consumers and thus are suitable for sale of imported food products. *Marjane* is expected to open a new supermarket in Tanger during next spring.

An additional supermarket store, *Aswak Assalam*, comparable to *Marjane* stores, opened in Rabat in 1998. The store has had great success and is a good outlet for imported products. It just opened one more outlet in Marrakech but is unlikely to displace *Marjane*

The wholesale cash and carry independent, *Metro (formerly Makro)*, also started in the early 1990's, and today has 5 stores. It is a subsidiary of the German *Metro* chain. A membership card is required to purchase from these stores which are usually dedicated to large size and bulk sales.

Although *Makro* targets primarily retailers, today many individual consumers manage to have an access card and are buying on a regular basis from these stores, which started offering smaller bulk packaging.

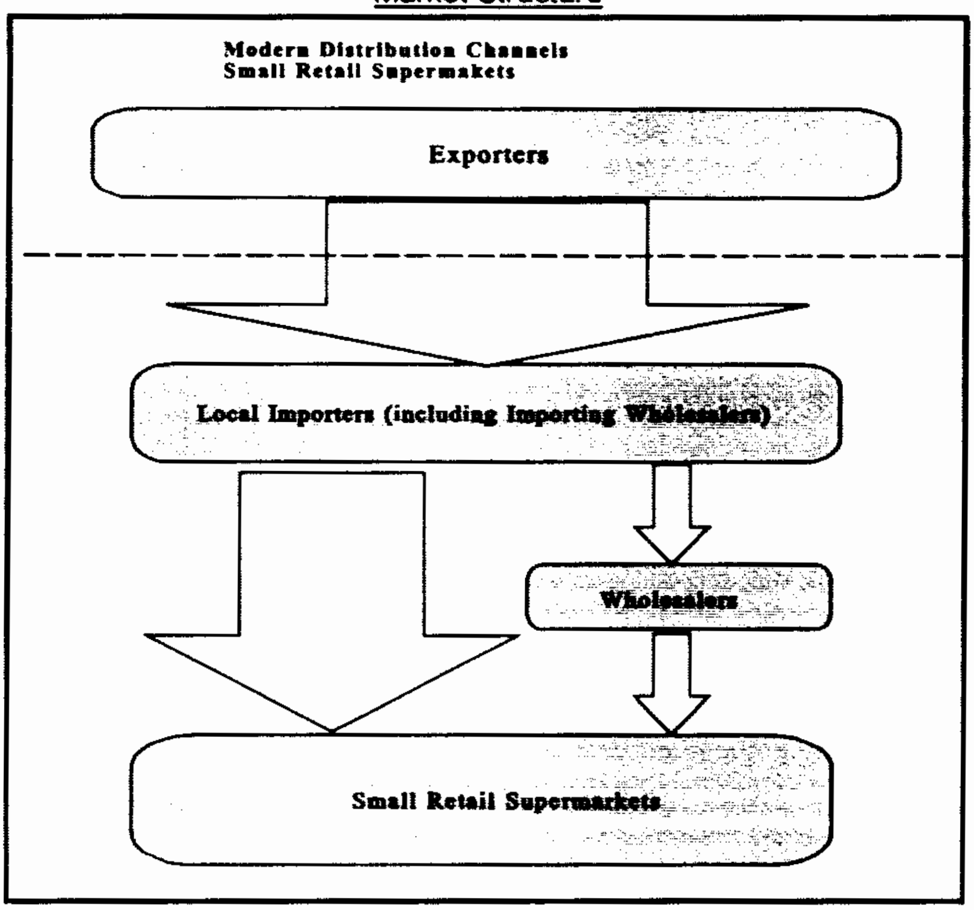
Small Retail Supermarkets

Entry Strategy

Typically, supermarkets in this category don't get involved in direct imports because of the small volume involved. However, some supermarket that belong to the same group are expected to rely increasingly on a purchasing board to cut down their costs. Importers will still play a major role to introduce new products to these supermarkets because:

- Many have long experience in this market and have agents that work on a regular basis with these supermarkets and are in a better position to negotiate space and promotional events
- They have their own distribution fleet.
- They carry out promotional activities regularly in these stores.

Market Structure



U.S. exporters will find it very difficult to sell directly to these small supermarkets because of the small volume involved. Virtually all these supermarkets buy imported goods from importers. The importers have sales agents visit with supermarkets regularly to take orders and convey them to their main offices. Eventually, the importer's trucks and utility cars deliver the imported goods to the supermarkets.

In addition, the small self-service stores may also purchase from local wholesalers if the quantities involved are very small. Both importers and wholesalers provide credits to supermarkets. Typically the importer's agents deliver the imported products to the supermarkets in small vans (panel trucks) or trucks.

Last year, a local company that has owned 3 supermarkets in Rabat invested heavily in renovating its outlets and image and acquired the recently opened Dutch supermarket *Supersol-Superdiplo* (2 outlets). This chain is likely to become involved in imports through a buying board in the medium term.

Company Profiles

Retailer Name	Owner-ship	Estim. Sales ($Mil.)	Nb of Outlets	Locations	Purchasing Agent type
Small Supermarket (> 3 registers, >3500ft^2)	Local	3	25	Casablanca-14, Rabat-6, Agadir-3, etc.	Importers
Small Supermarket independent (*Acima*) (6 registers, > 3500ft^2)	Local	3	8	Casablanca, Rabat	Importers, Buying Board
Small Supermarket independent (*Label Vie*) (6 registers, > 3500ft^2)	Local	3	5	Casablanca, Rabat	Importers. Buying Board
Very Small Supermarket (self service, > 1 register, < 1000ft^2)	Local	0.2 - 1	180	Casablanca-68, Marrakech-13, Rabat-12, etc.	Importers Wholesalers

Source: Importers, Agricultural Affairs Office, Rabat

The first 3 groups (small supermarkets) are much smaller than *Marjane* but have a minimum of 3,500 ft^2 and 3 to 6 registers. These stores offer a wide variety of products including non- food items. The largest stores in this category sale also house appliances. Typically these supermarkets include butcher shops, sell frozen products and alcoholic beverages, and have relatively limited parking space.

Acima supermarket chain has opened 8 supermarkets over the past 3 years and is expected to open even more in the future. These supermarkets are owned by the ONA group (that owns *Marjane* chain) and is likely to become the leader in Morocco in this market segment because of the financial strength of ONA.

The first supermarket of this category opened in the early 1980's. These Supermarkets are located within walking distance to medium to high income neighborhoods. These supermarkets are appropriate outlets for imported products since they are frequented by medium-high income consumers and could be used to carry out promotional activities such as tasting, etc.

The very small supermarkets (self service) would be similar to small grocery stores in the US. They usually sell a much smaller number of items and brands and a smaller percentage of imported products.

B. Convenience Stores, Retail and Wholesale Supermarkets

Entry Strategy

Stores in this category don't get involved in direct imports because of the small volume involved. The only way to introduce new products to these stores is to go through local importers because:

- Many have long experience in this market and have agents that work on a regular basis with these supermarkets.
- They have their own sale agents and distribution fleet.
- They carry out promotional activities regularly in these stores.
- Introducing a product for sale only in these convenience stores is not likely to be economically feasible because of the relatively small volume involved.

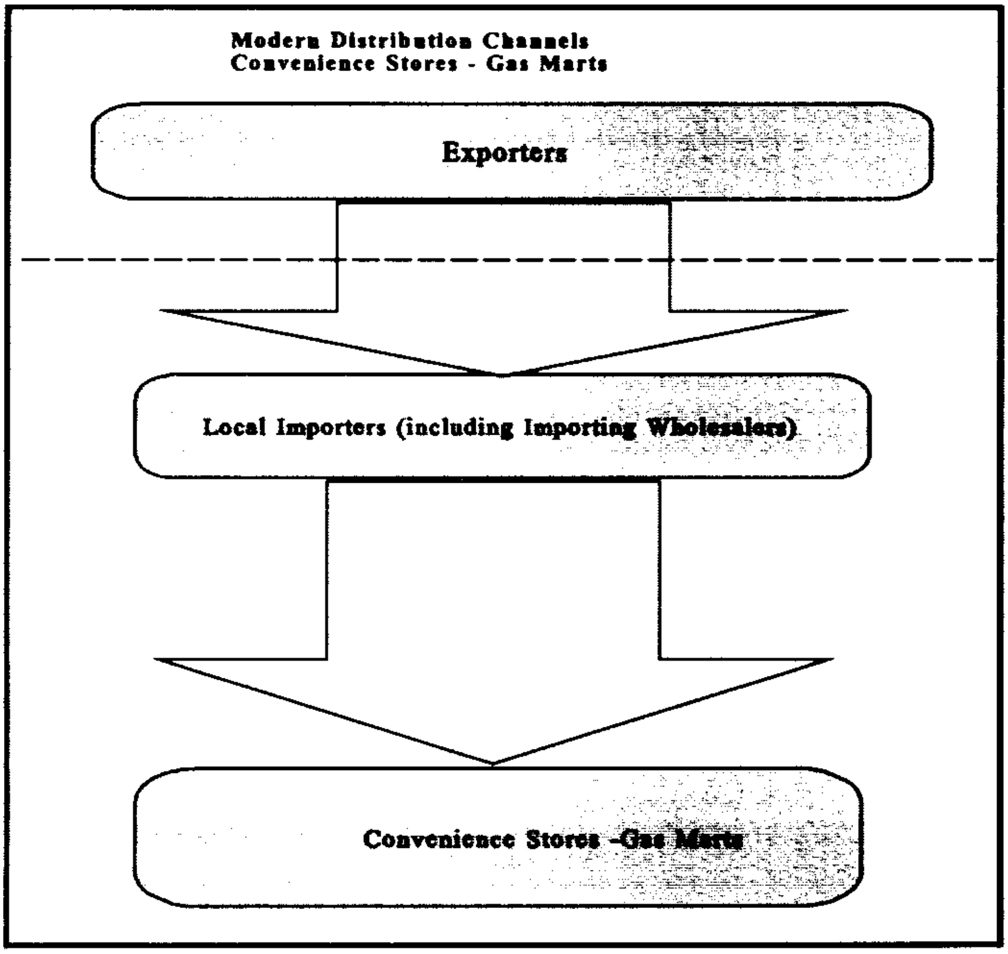
Company Profiles

This category includes mostly gas-marts of 500 to 3,300 ft^2 with one electronic register and carrying mostly convenience food.

The first store of this category opened in early 1990's. More and more gas distributors are including this service in their best-located (near exit of the major cities) gas stations. This segment is likely to continue to develop in the future. These stores are usually more expensive and carry a large number of imported convenience items.

ALEB MIS

Maghreb as Potential Market for Egyptian Food Exports



Afriquia Gas Stations *Mini-Brahim*	12	Casablanca, Marrakech, Agadir, Meknes, highways	Importers
Mobile Gas Stations *On the Run / Mobile Mart*	4	Casablanca, Rabat, Marrakech	Importers
Shell Gas Stations	2	Casablanca, highway	Importers
Somepi Gas Stations	3	Highway	Importers

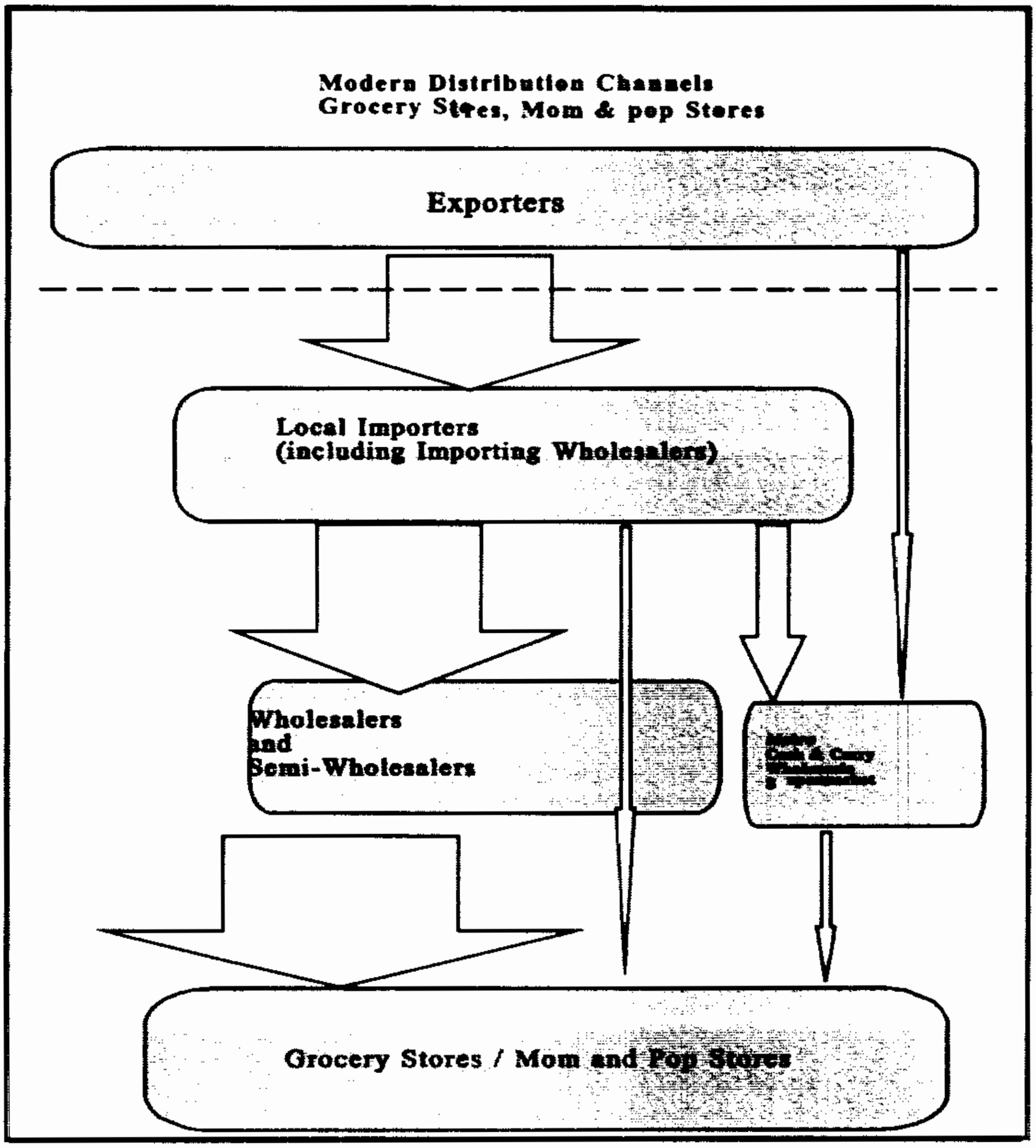
Source: Agricultural Affairs Office

C. Traditional Markets - "Mom & Pop" Small Independent Grocery Stores

Entry Strategy

To reach these small mom & pop stores, imported products will have to go through importers and very likely wholesalers. The quantities involved are too small and imported food products are sold only in larger shops or in shops that are located in medium to high income neighborhoods.

Market Structure



Company Profiles

This category includes an estimated 45,000 grocery stores that are not in the above categories. Their size varies from less than 226 ft^2 (estimated 40,000 stores) to 1,000 ft^2 (500 stores). This shops have limited financial resources and are typically managed by one person. The consumer cannot serve himself in this store because the goods are behind a counter. Therefore, the shop owner plays a major role in introducing new brands to the consumer.

These shops are literally packed with a wide range of convenience and relatively low price food and non food items. Depending on the location and size, some of these stores may have some imported products. Many of these stores in the cities have a refrigerator and a very small number have ice cream freezers. Convenience, proximity and credit to the final consumer are their strongest assets.

COMPETITION

Locally produced goods continue to account for the largest share of food products sold in local retail outlets. Imported consumer-oriented food products, because of their generally high price (high duties), are found mostly in supermarkets and grocery stores that are located in areas where people with higher income live. It is estimated that only about 10 percent of the population can afford to repeatedly buy imported products.

The local industry produces a relatively limited number of products that in many cases can hardly keep up with the high quality of the imported products put on the supermarket shelves every day.

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards

I. FOOD LAWS

Moroccan food laws aim to control the quality of food and to prevent fraud concerning foodstuffs. The basic law currently in effect for fraud prevention and food quality control is the 13/83 law issued on October 5, 1984. This law supercedes the 1914 food law but stipulates that some of the 1914 law articles are still in effect.

The 13/83 law gives authority to various agents in the Ministry of Agriculture and particularly to the Division of Quality Control and Fraud Repression (DPVCTRF) to control, draw food samples, and report on infringements of the prevailing regulations. Also, under this law veterinarians and inspectors from the Ministry of Agriculture, agents from Custom's Office, and Sanitary Agents from the Ministry of Health have authority to inspect for fraud

The 13/83 law also defines the procedure that agents should follow to investigate fraudulent products. In particular, it describes the food sampling procedures, the appeals system, and the procedures to seize and prevent sales of unsafe products.

In the 1914 law, articles 4 to 7 are still in effect. They indicate what types of metal to use with food products as well as the products to use to varnish and seal food cans. Also articles 20-30 set the terminology of various food categories and set some basic requirements for each category.

II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

On June 6, 2002, Morocco published a new regulation regarding food labeling that supercedes the January 2, 1915 decision. In addition to several new requirements, Arabic labels have been made mandatory. Other languages may be used but in addition to Arabic. Below are the main provisions for this new regulation.

Imported food, wether sold or distributed freely, must be labeled in such a way that it is not confusing to the consumer, especially regarding the nature, identity, quality, composition, useful products contents, quantity, species, durability, conservation, origin, and processing methods.

The labeling should not indicate that the product has special characteristics if these are common to all similar products.

Except as specified by the prevailing regulations for mineral water and foods for special use, the labeling of food products must not state any prevention, treatment, or human disease curing properties. These prohibitions and restrictions apply also to the presentation of food products including their shape, aspect, packaging material and its disposition, as well as to the environment in which they are being exhibited.

All items on the label should be easily comprehensible, in Arabic and, if necessary, in any other language and without any abbreviations except those provided by the current regulation or international conventions. Items have to be printed in readily-seen places and be visible, clearly readable, and indelible. In no case can the labels be dissimulated, hidden or separated by any other indications or images.

Food labels must include:

Denomination of the product: as set by the prevailing legislation, by Codex Alimentarus, or by prevailing trade practices. If there are no regulation regarding the denomination, it must describe the food, and if necessary, its use and be as accurate as possible to allow the final buyer to recognize the nature of the food and distinguish it from other products with which it might be confused. The denomination should also include the physical state of the products or the process it went through if omitting it might potentially be confusing to the buyer.

List of all ingredients sorted by decreasing weight at the time of packing. When the denomination or the label refers to a low/high amount of one/several ingredients the minimal/maximal quantity must be indicated, except if the ingredients are used exclusively in low amounts as flavorings. The list of ingredients is not required for 1) fresh fruits and vegetables, 2) sparkling water if denominated explicitly, 3) vinegar derived from one product, 4) cheese, butter, milk and cream when only dairy products, enzymes, and micro-organism culture have been added 4) products made of a single ingredient, and 5) Flavoring agents of which additives and supports have to be indicated.

Net quantity: it is not necessary for food products when the quantity is less than 5 grams or 5 milliliters except for spices and aromatic plants. When a food product is presented in cover liquid the net drained weight must be mentioned.

Production and expiry date (see section below)

Indication of any special storage conditions.

Name and address of the manufacturer, the packager, or the importer,

Place of origin if omitting it generates confusion for the buyer as to the origin

Notice of use if omitting it does not allow appropriate use, and special conditions of use including precaution of use.

Any other labeling requirements as stated in regulation relative to certain food products
Alcohol volume title for drinks that are over 1.2 % of alcohol in volume.

In addition to the general Decree above that sets the basic rules for labeling, there are rules that are specific to some products.

Metric measurements are mandatory (law August 29, 1923

Production and Expiration date

Production and expiration dates are mandatory on prepacked food and feed products including canned products and beverages (Decree 17-88, Law 88-179, of Sept.10, 1993). For products with a shelf life of less than three months, the day and the month must be indicated. If shelf life is between 3-18 months, the month and the year should be given. For products with more than 18 months' shelf life the full date should be given. U S exporters should be aware that, unlike in the U.S., when using dates in the format (xx/xx/xx), the date format should be (dd/mm/yy).

The implementing decree for production and expiration date (Decree 2-95-908 May 5 1999 published in Official Bulletin#4692) decree sets up two lists of products:

- List I: Products for which the shelf life and the maximum temperature of storage are set by the government. This list includes refrigerated/ frozen/ processed meat and poultry, refrigerated/frozen/smoked/dried fish, milk, processed milk, ice-cream, cheese, cream, prepared meals, egg products and egg-made pasta, pasta stewed with meat, mineral water, fruit juice, drinks, and lemonades.

The expiration date for products in List I must be printed in the form of

"To be consumed by:" or
"To be consumed by the date shown on..."
followed by the date and the maximum storage temperature.
On April 2001, the government published a table with a list of products, their maximum shelf life and the maximum temperature for their storage.

-List II: Non-perishable products for which the expiration date is not mandatory This list includes fresh fruits and vegetables, wine, sparkling wine, wine obtained from fruit other than grapes, beverages of more than 10 percent alcohol, vinegar salt, solid sugar, confectionary products made almost only from colored or aromatized sugar, chewing gums, individual servings of ice cream.

For products that are not on the List I, the expiration date must be shown in the format
"To be consumed preferably by:" or
"To be consumed preferably by the date shown on..".

The production and expiration date should be printed in apparent, perfectly legible and non-delible manner.

For prepacked food products that are not on Lists I and II, the packager is responsible for indicating the date by which the products keep their specific properties and the conditions under which they should be stored. The printing of the expiration date for these products is not mandatory.

A decree setting the format for printing storage condition requirements is to be published by the government at a later date.

Stick-on Labels

They are accepted if they were on the product initially. Once the commodity is unloaded in Morocco any use of sticker labels must be approved and supervised by the Fraud Control Office at the Ministry of Agriculture (DPVCTRF).

Morocco has no mandatory nutritional labeling requirements. U.S. nutritional labels are accepted but not mandatory.

III. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

The basic law that authorizes use of antiseptics, colorants, artificial essence, and other additives is the Minister's decision of February 6, 1916, as modified by the decree of December 8, 1959 Decree and the decree 2-88-103, of August 28, 1989. The 1959 Decree specifies what types of colorants can be used for each type of food category including dairy products, sugar, salt, wine, beer, cedar, vermouth, syrups, vinegar, and many other products.

The most recent government decision regarding the use of additives is the Circular 001/97 issued jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Public Health on September 6 1996. It sets the rules for additives used in food products marketed in Morocco.

Importers need to be aware of four major points when considering use of additives:

There is a list of approved additives that can be used in food products in Morocco (Paragraph IV of the above-mentioned circular).

Additives can be used only in a predetermined list of foods under specific conditions mentioned in paragraph V of the circular, especially the maximum amount of residues and the maximum admissible doses.

Additives must be identified and fulfill the purity criteria mentioned in Para. VI.

Additives are accepted in compound and prepared food when they are authorized to be used in an ingredient of this food. Additives can be used up to the maximum accepted for each compound food.

IV. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

Pesticide imports, manufacturing, storage, and marketing are subject to strict government control (law 42-95, of January 21, 1997, Official Bulletin 448). Importers, producers, and distributors of pesticides need to be licensed by the government according to the procedure described in the Decree 2-99-106 of May 5, 99. In addition, each pesticide marketed has to be approved by the Ministry of Agriculture's Plant Protection Division:

Ministere de l'Agriculture, du Developpement et de la Peche Maritime
Direction de la Protection des Vegetaux
Service d'Homologation des Pesticides
Avenue Hassan II, Rabat, Morocco

The request for pesticide approval has to be made by the importer or the local producer according to the procedure described in the Decree 2-99-105 published on may 5 in the Official Bulletin# 4692.

Pesticide Control on Food Products

Imported food products are not systematically controlled for pesticide residues but Ministry of Agriculture agents (Plant Protection Inspector or Fraud Repression Controller) are authorized by law to request, if deemed necessary, that laboratory analysis be made for certain products or for products originating in some countries.

The Ministry of Agriculture refers to CODEX standards for tolerance levels.

V. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Biotechnology Products - GMO's

ALEB MIS

Maghreb as Potential Market for Egyptian Food Exports

The Livestock Division and the Plant Protection Division of the Ministry of Agriculture issued on August 1999 an internal memo by which they prohibited import and distribution of genetically modified food and food containing GMO ingredients. Although the memo has never been fully implemented, it was used to temporarely halt two corn shipments in 2000 and 2001. Following the first meeting of the Biotechnology Committee in summer 2001, a joint recommendation to set up clearer rules for importing and marketing biotechnology products was sent to the Prime Ministere's Office late 2001. Currently, although there is no detailed regulation per se regarding biotechnology products, the Moroccan government is accepting feed corn shipments but is not allowing in food items and planting seeds that are known to be genetically modified. A certificate of non-GMO might be required for some food products if the government has evidence that the imported product contains products of biotechnology.

Importers who have doubts about the acceptance of their products into Morocco should double check with:

Ministere de l'Agriculture, du Developpement Rural- DPVCTRF
Direction de la Protection des Vegetaux, Controle Technique et Repression des Fraudes
Station Dbagh, Avenue Hassan II, B.P. 1308, Rabat, Morocco
Secretariat de la Commission Interministerielle Permanente pour le Controle Alimentaire et la Repression des Fraudes.
Phone: (212-3)729-7543/729-7545 Fax:(212-3)729-7544

Dairy Products

Morocco published a new regulation on production and marketing of dairy products (Decree 2-00425, December 7, 2000, Official Bulletin # 4862 of January 4, 2001). This Decree abolishes and replaces three major government decisions:

1. Ministerial Decision of August 6, 1926: the basic regulation undermining milk marketing in Morocco. It included the requirement to add starch to imported milk powder.
2. Article 20 of the October 14, 1914 decision: specifying that unless the milk is from cows, the species should be mentioned in the label.
3. Ministerial Decision of March 10, 1917: for establishing controlled Milk processing units.

The new Decree provides definitions of various milk products and sets the hygienic and sanitary conditions for milk production, processing, and sale.

The Decree also stipulates that milk reconstitution from sterilized or UHT milk requires an authorization from the Ministry of Agriculture. Reconstitution of milk from pasteurized milk is prohibited. Addition of starch to imported milk powder for industrial use is no longer required.

Milk can be marketed only under the following categories:

1) Pasteurized or sterilized UHT whole milk at 30 grams of fat per liter
2) Pasteurized or sterilized UHT semi-skimmed at 15 grams of fat per liter
3) Pasteurized or sterilized skimmed UHT milk 0 grams of fat per liter

The various milk products as defined in the Decree must include in their label the following indications:

1 - Name of the product
2- Brand name or Company Name
3- Expiration date
4 - Fat Content
5- Volume or Net Weight
6- The citation: "to store at ..." followed by the appropriate storage temperature as set by the current regulations.
7- In addition to the label "Pasteurized Milk", "Sterilized Milk", or "UHT Sterilized Milk", indicate "Whole", "semi-skimmed", or "skimmed milk".
8- Registration number of milk pasteurization/sterilization plant.
9- The mention "Refrigerate after opening" or "use rapidly"

Dietetic or Special Use Food

These products are consumed for special nutritional purposes. They include baby formulas, infant food, dietetic food, food with a guaranteed amount of vitamins, amino-acid or magnesium, food particularly high or low in energy, lipids or proteins, low sodium and low calorie diet food, etc.

Products included in this group can be sold as "DIETETIC FOOD" or "DIET FOOD" except baby formulas and infant food used by healthy children. The labels of these products should include:

1) Name of the product
2) Qualitative and quantitative information or the production process that gives the food its special characteristics.
3) List of ingredients and additives
4) Net weight
5) Name and address of the importer
6) Lot number
7) Production and expiration dates (mention the year) and, if needed, limit date for optimal use.
8) Precaution measures for its use
9) Special storage conditions if any
10) Energy content expressed in Kilo-Joules (KJ) or Kilocalorie (Kcal) as well as sugar, protein and fat content per 100 grams or 100 milliliters and daily recommended intake. When the energy content of the food is less than 50 KJ (12 Kcal) the exact energy content may be replaced by the expression

"ENERGY VALUE LOWER THAN 50 KJ (12 Kcal) for 100 grams per 1000 milliliter".

For this special group of food, the label should not include any mention of prevention, treatment, or recovery or conjure up such properties.

In order for these products to clear customs, they must be registered at the Ministry of Health. The registration process is done by the local importer who should submit the following:

1) A request to register the product addressed to:
   1. Ministere de la Sante (Ministry of Health)
   2. Direction du Medicament et de la Pharmacie
   3. B.P. 6202, Rabat Institut, Morocco
2) Detailed information on the ingredients, on the production and control process, and on the stability of the product.
3) An export certificate provided by the Official Authorities in the exporting country stating that the product is legally marketed for human use in the country of origin. In case of the United States, although the circular does not state it, the FDA certificate is accepted.
4) Laboratory analysis certificate provided by official authorities of the exporting country. The result of the analysis should include information on the ingredients and exipients, toxicological and bacteriological analysis, and provide reference of the relevant prevailing regulations in the country of origin.
5) Result of the scientific work and experiments made to show the advantage of using the products.
6) a sample of the item to be marketed.

Based on the decision of the joint commission from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health issues the Registration Certificate that can be used to clear customs. The certificate is valid for 5 years and is renewable upon request from the importer.

Infant powder milk can only be sold in pharmacies (decision of the joint commission of Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health).

Marmalade, Jelly, Jams

The denomination "Marmalade, Jelly, and Jams" followed by the name of one or several fruits or printed with the indication "Pure Fruit and Sugar", can be used only for the products issued from refined sugar, white crystalized sugar, brown sugar, fresh or dried fruit, or fruit juice. They must be conserved without addition of any antiseptic except Sulfur Anhydride. No trace of Sulfur Anhydride should remain at the time of sale.

The denomination "All Fruit" must be reserved for products containing at least three types

of fruits and prepared under the same conditions as mentioned above.
The denomination "RAISIN" combined with the indication "Pure Fruit and Sugar" is to be used for products issued from crystalized white sugar or brown sugar, and dried raisins or grape juice. (Article 8, Minister's Decision March 5, 1928, published in the Official Bulletin #806 issued on April 3rd 1928)

The use of the names of marmalade, jelly, or jams for products containing apple pulp, apple juice, apple marc's is considered fraudulent unless the name is followed immediately by the words "AND APPLES" printed in the same characters. When apple, apple juice or the products mentioned in the article 8 are the dominant products, the name of the product used must be "jam, marmalade, or jelly, of apples with...". (Article 9, Minister's Decision March 5, 1928, published in the Official Bulletin #806 issued on April 3, 1928).

The following are not considered falsification (Article 10, Minister's Decision March 5, 1928, published in the Official Bulletin #806 issued on April 3rd 1928):

1) The partial or total substitution of sugar with another sugar. When the substitution is over 15 percent, the product must no longer be labeled "Pure sugar" but "Fancy" or "Glucose" or any other name indicating this substitution.

2) The use of crystalized fruit or their syrups. In this case the name should be immediately followed by the word "Fancy", or "Crystalized fruit", or "syrups of crystalized fruit" and exclude the word "Pure sugar".
3) The addition of commercially pure Tartric Acid ercially pure. The name of the products should be immediately followed by the word "Fancy".
4) The coloration as permitted by the prevailing law. The name of the products should be immediately followed by the word "Fancy" or "Colored"
5) Adding aroma as permitted by the prevailing law. The name of the products should be immediately followed by the word "Fancy" or "Aromatized"
6) Adding gelose or gelatin, gum and starch. The name of the products should indicate the name of the added products.
7) The use of the wordings "Pure Fruit" or "Pure Sugar" are in these cases prohibited

When the last three processes are all used, the product should not indicate any name of fruit and should be labeled as "Artificial".

It is prohibited to import, carry, and hold for sale under the names specified in article 8 9 and 10 any jam or jelly containing over 40 grams of water for 100 grams of products and for marmalade any products containing over 45 grams of water for 100 grams of products (Article 11, Minister's Decision March 5, 1928, published in the Official Bulletin #806 issued on April 3, 1928)

Fruit and Vegetable Juices

The basic regulation controlling the production, marketing, and labeling of fruit and vegetable juice is the joint circular 002/97 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Public Health. A copy of the circular can be obtained from the Agricultural Affairs Office in Rabat or directly from the Ministry of Agriculture's Fraud Repression Office.

The circular defines which products can have the label "VEGETABLE JUICE" and when to use the name of the vegetable, or the words "Fresh", "Pure", and "Salted". It also defines under what conditions mixing and concentration of juice is permitted. Dilution of vegetable juice is prohibited except when it is done right before consumption in presence of the consumer or using adequate mixing machines verified by the GOM. It is also prohibited to add alcohol, antiseptics, tartric acid, lactic acid as well as any non-authorized substance

Juice labels should indicate the name of the importer and the net weight in centiliters

Product Samples and Mail Order Shipments

Samples of food products sent to importers are subject to the full import regulations.

VI. COPYRIGHT LAWS

Morocco is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization(WIPO) and signed several international agreement for intellectual property rights protection. The most important agreements signed by Morocco are:

- The Paris March 20, 1883 Convention for Intellectual Property Right Protection
- The Madrid April 14, 1891 Protocol regarding the international registration of brand names
- The Hague November 6, 1925 Protocol regarding the registration of industrial models and drawing.

A new unified law of intellectual property rights that complies with the WTO requirements has been passed by the Moroccan Parliament and should be implemented next month This law will replace the 1916 and 1932 laws that used to protect trade marks and brand names. Under the new law a new government agency for intellectual property right protection is created: the Moroccan Office for Commercial and Industrial Property "Office Marocain de la Propriété Industrielle et Commerciale, OMPIC".

Foreign companies enjoy trademarks and brand protection in Morocco as stipulated by the Madrid April 14, 1891, Protocol. Exporters from countries not signatory of the Madrid Arrangement must apply through a resident in Morocco to have their trademarks and brand names registered.

Detailed guides for registration can be obtained through the Agricultural Affairs Office or directly from:

Office Marocain de la Propriete Industrielle et Commerciale, OMPIC
Route de Nouasser, RS 114, Km 9,5 Sidi Maarouf
B.P. 8072, Oasis, Casablanca, Morocco
Phone:(212-2) 233-5486/233-5167 Fax:(212-2)233-5480/233-5339
WebSite: www@mcinet.gov.ma Email: opic@mcinet.gov.ma

Morocco's parliament passed the implementing decree of the intellectual property rights law dealing specifically with protection of plant breeders' rights (Law 1-96-255. January 21, 1997, published in the Official Bulletin 4482 of May 15, 1997). On March 2002, the implementing decree was passed by the GOM. As a final step, several ministerial decrees that specify the practical and detailed conditions of application of the law (i e fee payments, criteria for varieties, etc.) are on the approval process and should be published shortly. The key office to contact for IPR regarding crops is

Ministere de l'Agriculture et du Developpement Rural - DPVCTRF
Direction de la Protection des Vegetaux, Controle Technique et Repression des Fraudes
Station Dbagh, Av. Hassan II, BP.1308; Rabat, Morocco
Contact: M. HILALI, Abderrahman; Directeur
Phone: (212-3)729-7543/729-7545 Fax:(212-3)729-7544

Annex

Maghreb

Detailed Tread & Marketing D..

Existing and potential trade between Morocco and Egypt in 2000

Morocco's imports have been reported by Morocco

Egypt's exports have been reported by partners countries

Product code	Product label	Morocco's imports: Value 2000 in US$ thousand	Morocco's imports: Annual growth in value between 1996-2000, %	Egypt's exports to world: Value 2000 in US$ thousand	Egypt's exports to world: Annual growth in value between 1996-2000, %	Egypt's exports to world: Market share in world exports %	Morocco's imports from world: Value 2000 in US$ thousand	Morocco's imports from world: Annual growth in value between 1996-2000, %	Morocco's imports from world: Market share in world imports %	Indicative potential in US$ thousand
	All products	11,837	29	465,824	-3	0.1	1,660,520	10	0.2	253,341
1	Live animals	0		1,271	-21	0	19,926	-18	0.2	1,271
2	Meat and edible meat offal	0		931		0	2,625	-41	0	931
3	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	0		4,867	-4	0	6,113	14	0	4,867
4	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	0		3,454	52	0	65,900	-6	0.2	3,454
5	Products of animal origin, nes	24		9,955	-8	0.3	4,493	91	0.1	4,469
6	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	0		3,601	12	0	6,424	3	0.1	3,601
7	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	191		124,017	-8	0.6	43,893	9	0.2	43,702
8	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	0		75,900	6	0.3	13,007	3	0	13,007
9	Coffee, tea, mate and spices*	2,682	69	15,312	-5	0.1	116,840	1	0.7	13,280
10	Cereals	0		39,703	6	0.1	730,616	6	2	39,703
11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	0		2,291	14	0	2,360	-19	0	2,291
12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	613	4	29,121	-5	0.2	117,199	6	0.5	28,608
13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	0		332	9	0	2,862	-8	0.1	332
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	0		444	-6	0.1	310	-3	0.1	310
15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	0		2,183	33	0	151,187	-6	0.6	2,183
16	Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	0		204	-47	0	2,737	11	0	204
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	98		31,458	-4	0.2	140,496	-4	0.9	31,360
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	91		1,692	-24	0	5,078	-5	0	1,601
19	Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	41	-3	1,798	0	0	8,060	-5	0.1	1,757
20	Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	38		20,371	12	0.1	7,471	-3	0	7,433
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	369	26	53,782	22	0.3	14,649	-1	0.1	14,280
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0		4,012	0	0	11,973	-17	0	4,012
23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder**	8,440	29	15,219	22	0.1	87,757	17	0.4	6,779
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0		6,751	19	0	57,816	-2	0.3	6,751
33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toiletteries	0		17,155	-10	0.1	40,929	7	0.1	17,155

* Mostly Anise seeds, Cumin Seeds, and Fennel Seeds

** Mostly (HTS 230320) Beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of sugar manufacture

List of supplying markets for a product imported by Morocco in 2000

Product : 200410 Potatoes prepard or preservd oth than by vinegar or acetic acid,frozen

Morocco's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 74

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Morocco's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	817	100	1,489	Tons	549	16	29			9
France	517	63	873	Tons	592	7	19	5	4	10
Netherlands	168	21	308	Tons	545	55	53	1	29	0
Belgium	94	12	232	Tons	405			4	14	14
Germany	34	4	[illegible]	Tons	576			6	3	4

Product : 090910 Anise or badian seeds

Morocco's imports represent 1% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 28

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Morocco's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	213	100	168	Tons	1,268	-8	-3			-2
Egypt	179	84	127	Tons	1,409	15	22	9	2	13
Syrian Arab Republic	33	15	37	Tons	892	-18	-10	5	9	0

Product : 090930 Cumin seeds

Morocco's imports represent 3% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 9

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Morocco's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	3,151	100	2,106	Tons	1,496	8	10			6
Egypt	1,725	55	908	Tons	1,900			7	3	22
Syrian Arab Republic	837	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,306	9	14	1	31	[illegible]
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	291	9	334	Tons	871	-22	-11	4	9	0
Sudan	149	5	75	Tons	1,987			12	1	
France	32	1	36	Tons	889			15	1	28
United Arab Emirates	26	1	[illegible]	Tons	650	161	194	8	2	14
China	22	1	[illegible]	Tons	1,222			32	0	
India	20	1	15	Tons	1,333			2	18	15
Turkey	18	1	[illegible]	Tons	1,385			3	14	-2

Product : 090950 Fennel or juniper seeds

Morocco's imports represent 1% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 24

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Morocco's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	143	100	164	Tons	872	3	14			-7
Egypt	129	90	157	Tons	822	2	16	1	20	-12
France	10	7	1	Tons	10,000	-2	0	6	6	1

Product : 091040 Thyme and bay leaves

Morocco's Imports represent 0% of world Imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 77

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Morocco's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	20	100	19	Tons	1,053					1
Turkey	18	90	14	Tons	1,286			1	58	2

Product : 091099 Spices nes

Morocco's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 47

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Morocco's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	294	100	581	Tons	506	24	28			-2
India	273	93	552	Tons	495	50	39	3	10	10
France	11	4	7	Tons	1,571			2	12	0
Turkey	10	3	21	Tons	476			19	2	-12

Product : 170490 Sugar confectionery nes (includg white chocolate),not containg cocoa

Morocco's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 111

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Morocco's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	1,257	100	959	Tons	1,311	0	20			0
Turkey	335	27	199	Tons	1,683	16	43	28	1	-18
Spain	271	22	395	Tons	686	-11	14	1	10	12
France	243	19	73	Tons	3,329	-4	3	9	3	1
Egypt	82	7	96	Tons	854			56	0	6
Brazil	61	5	49	Tons	1,245			13	2	8

Netherlands	45	4	20	Tons	2,250	9	19	8	4	-17
Belgium	42	3	13	Tons	3,231	4	5	5	7	0
Italy	40	3	7	Tons	5,714	-1	-5	15	2	-6
United States of America	37	3	23	Tons	1,609	5	9	4	8	7
Germany	36	3	10	Tons	3,600	19	19	3	9	-4
Argentina	30	2	19	Tons	1,579			17	2	4
Tunisia	29	2	44	Tons	659			66	0	-14

Product : 200190 Veg,fruit,nut&edible prts of plants nes,prep/presvd by vin/acetic acid

Morocco's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 77

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Morocco's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	153	100	174	Tons	879	7	33			0
Costa Rica	67	44	31	Tons	2,161			41	0	-13
Thailand	37	24	50	Tons	740	7	18	7	5	-21
Spain	26	17	44	Tons	591			6	6	4
France	12	8	46	Tons	261	131	195	10	3	0

Product : 200290 Tomatoes nes,prepared or preserved oth than by vinegar or acetic acid

Morocco's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 114

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Morocco's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	359	100	646	Tons	556	24	31			-3
China	152	42	213	Tons	714			6	7	16
Spain	147	41	343	Tons	429	40	67	3	9	3
Turkey	57	16	85	Tons	671			2	9	-6

Product : 200520 Potatoes prepard or preserved,o/t by vinegar or acetic acid,not frozen

Morocco's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 89

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Morocco's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	278	100	117	Tons	2,376	20	29			1
United States of America	84	30	23	Tons	3,652	83	105	1	10	10
Spain	47	17	40	Tons	1,175	-18	9	20	0	-13
France	39	14	20	Tons	1,950	24	45	6	5	-4
Belgium	37	13	7	Tons	5,286	43	36	3	15	-12

Ireland	24	9	5	Tons	4,800			15	1	-4
Egypt	22	8	16	Tons	1,375			49	0	
Netherlands	15	5	4	Tons	3,750	-18	-32	2	17	-1
Portugal	10	4	3	Tons	3,333			10	1	4

Product : 200799 Jams,fruit jellies,fruit/nut purée&paste,ckd prep,sugard,sweetend/not
Morocco's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 101

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Morocco's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a
World	224	100	116	Tons	1,931	-23	-20			-3
France	105	47	38	Tons	2,763	-15	-16	1	15	3
Belgium	47	21	26	Tons	1,808	146	42	2	9	-4
Spain	36	16	26	Tons	1,385	-20	-7	10	3	8
Italy	23	10	14	Tons	1,643	-65		4	6	-7
Greece	13	6	11	Tons	1,182			18	1	0

Product : 200980 Fruit&veg juice nes (exc mx) unferment unspiritd,whether/not sug/sweet
Morocco's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 90

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Morocco's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a
World	474	100	1,827	Tons	291	15	35			4
Spain	370	78	1,374	Tons	269	18	37	15	2	3
Turkey	24	5	105	Tons	233			23	1	-7
India	18	4	18	Tons	1,000			17	2	-6
Saudi Arabia	17	4	25	Tons	680	-19	-21	31	1	
Germany	16	3	41	Tons	390			2	8	4

Product : 230320 Beet-pulp, bagasse and other waste of sugar manufacture
Morocco's imports represent 13% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 2

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Morocco's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a
World	37,402	100	286,209	Tons	131	45	52			-6
Egypt	8,440	23	63,501	Tons	133	29	35	5	6	21
France	6,620	18	50,703	Tons	131			2	16	-3
Spain	4,983	13	37,685	Tons	132			11	2	8
United States of America	4,259	11	32,556	Tons	131	55	59	1	32	-5
Italy	3,204	9	23,916	Tons	134			9	2	121

Netherlands	2,944	8	22,502	Tons	131			4	7	5
Russian Federation	1,649	4	12,927	Tons	128	0	6	23	0	-4
United Kingdom	1,520	4	12,420	Tons	122			10	2	10
Greece	1,424	4	11,411	Tons	125			40	0	-62
Ukraine	1,416	4	11,224	Tons	126			16	1	80
Gibraltar	484	1	3,864	Tons	125			29	0	

Product : 330129 Essential oils, nes

Morocco's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 86

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Morocco's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	224	100	14	Tons	16,000	7	14			1
France	76	34	6	Tons	12,667	1	7	1	22	0
United States of America	74	33	1	Tons	74,000	75		4	8	3
Spain	52	23	5	Tons	10,400	26	38	6	4	8

Existing and potential trade between Algeria and Egypt in 2000

Algeria's imports have been reported by Algeria

Egypt's exports have been reported by partners countries

Product code	Product label	Algeria's imports from		Egypt's exports to world			Algeria's imports from world			Indicative potential in US$ thousand
		Value 2000 in US$ thousand	Annual growth in value between 1996-2000, %	Value 2000 in US$ thousand	Annual growth in value between 1996-2000, %	Market share in world exports %	Value 2000 in US$ thousand	Annual growth in value between 1996-2000, %	Market share in world imports %	
	All products	7,438	-17	465,824	-3	0.1	2,628,072	1	0.1	343,283
1	Live animals	0		1,271	-21	0	16,786	4	0.2	1,271
2	Meat and edible meat offal	0		931		0	36,451	3	0.1	931
3	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	0		4,867	-4	0	4,033	-46	0	4,033
4	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	0		3,454	52	0	429,579	1	1.6	3,454
5	Products of animal origin, nes	0		9,955	-8	0.3	387	19	0	387
6	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	0		3,601	12	0	1,659	65	0	1,659
7	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	31		124,017	-8	0.6	142,621	-1	0.7	123,986
8	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	0		75,900	6	0.3	430	-66	0	430
9	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	136	-36	15,312	-5	0.1	142,911	-1	0.9	15,176
10	Cereals	0		39,703	6	0.1	1,073,108	10	2.9	39,703
11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	0		2,291	14	0	47,985	-52	0.9	2,291
12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	116		29,121	-5	0.2	11,368	-24	0.1	11,252
13	nes	10	-3	332	9	0	3,273	4	0.1	322
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	0		444	-6	0.1	587	37	0.1	444
15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	0		2,183	33	0	214,266	-8	0.9	2,183
16	Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	0		204	-47	0	12,973	38	0.1	204
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	0		31,458	-4	0.2	222,291	-3	1.5	31,458
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	0		1,692	-24	0	4,691	-15	0	1,692
19	Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	0		1,798	0	0	11,182	-22	0.1	1,798
20	Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	16		20,371	12	0.1	10,835	6	0.1	10,819
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	7,129	82	53,782	22	0.3	81,896	7	0.5	46,653
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0		4,012	0	0	5,097	-21	0	4,012
23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	0		15,219	22	0.1	87,926	3	0.4	15,219

24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0		6,751	19	0	35,652	14	0.2	6,751
33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toiletries	0		17,155	-10	0.1	31,086	25	0.1	17,155

List of supplying markets for a product imported by Algeria in 2000

Product : 090910 Anise or badian seeds

Algeria's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 41

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Algeria's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	70	100	104	Tons	673	-9	3			-2
Syrian Arab Republic	49	70	38	Tons	1,289			5	9	0
Turkey	11	16	20	Tons	550	-23	-2	1	26	0
Egypt	10	14	47	Tons	213	-19	23	9	2	13

Product : 090920 Coriander seeds

Algeria's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 46

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Algeria's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	71	100	261	Tons	272	-16	-1			-8
Egypt	46	65	183	Tons	251	-12	3	7	5	-10
Bulgaria	15	21	53	Tons	283			2	11	7

Product : 090930 Cumin seeds

Algeria's imports represent 1% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 26

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Algeria's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	877	100	810	Tons	1,083	-15	-6			6
Syrian Arab Republic	593	68	564	Tons	1,051	2	11	1	31	19
Turkey	218	25	180	Tons	1,211	-24	-18	3	14	-2
India	24	3	25	Tons	960	2	20	2	18	15
Spain	15	2	15	Tons	1,000			20	0	-13
Netherlands	13	1	12	Tons	1,083			11	1	19
Afghanistan	11	1	12	Tons	917	-42	-37	9	2	19

Product : 090940 Caraway seeds

Algeria's imports represent 1% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 13

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Algeria's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a
World	107	100	444	Tons	241	-26	0			-7
Egypt	65	61	348	Tons	187	-31	1	5	6	-23
Turkey	28	26	42	Tons	667			10	2	-25

Product : 090960 Fennel or juniper seeds

Algeria's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 36

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Algeria's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a
World	74	100	84	Tons	881	1	-3			-7
France	33	45	7	Tons	4,714			6	6	1
Turkey	14	19	18	Tons	778			5	7	-8
Egypt	12	16	42	Tons	286			1	20	-12

Product : 091099 Spices nes

Algeria's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 84

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Algeria's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a
World	112	100	338	Tons	331	-23	-12			-2
India	61	54	166	Tons	367	4	1	3	10	10
Romania	19	17	60	Tons	317			90	0	
China	12	11	66	Tons	182	-13	15	4	9	-11

Product : 210690 Food preparations nes

Algeria's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 46

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Algeria's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a
World	40,137	100	4,111	Tons	9,763	41	25			-4
Germany	11,635	29	1,224	Tons	9,506	626	379	2	6	-2
United Kingdom	8,216	20	508	Tons	16,179	110	98	7	5	3

Egypt	7,129	18	288	Tons	24,753	82	33	30	1	45
France	7,091	18	369	Tons	19,217	106	0	5	7	-27
Spain	2,935	7	1,209	Tons	2,428	-17	27	18	1	16
Bulgaria	1,397	3	88	Tons	15,875			78	0	-38
Ireland	351	1	8	Tons	43,875	-23	-39	3	8	-18
Italy	319	1	105	Tons	3,038	-8	-2	11	2	2
Netherlands	313	1	142	Tons	2,204	52	62	4	7	6
United States of America	293	1	18	Tons	16,278	28	8	1	19	2
Cuba	153	0	75	Tons	2,040			93	0	387
Tajikistan	98	0	6	Tons	16,333			114	0	
Denmark	64	0	17	Tons	3,765	57	80	6	5	4
Sweden	63	0	40	Tons	1,575			25	1	-5
Turkey	27	0	2	Tons	13,500			64	0	4
Austria	20	0	3	Tons	6,667			26	1	7
Belgium	19	0	3	Tons	6,333			9	3	2

Product : 330129 Essential oils, nes

Algeria's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 36

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Algeria's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	970	100	105	Tons	9,238	122	92			1
France	475	49	53	Tons	8,962	106	104	1	22	0
United Kingdom	402	41	10	Tons	40,200			7	4	-5
Germany	45	5	1	Tons	45,000	59		9	3	1
Netherlands	27	3	3	Tons	9,000			11	2	5
Spain	15	2	28	Tons	536	-14	118	6	4	8

Existing and potential trade between Tunisia and Egypt in 2000

Tunisia's imports have been reported by Tunisia

Egypt's exports have been reported by partners countries

Product code	Product label	Tunisia's imports from		Egypt's exports to world			Tunisia's imports from world			Indicative potential in US$ thousand
		Value 2000 in US$ thousand	Annual growth in value between 1996-2000, %	Value 2000 in US$ thousand	Annual growth in value between 1996-2000, %	Market share in world exports %	Value 2000 in US$ thousand	Annual growth in value between 1996-2000, %	Market share in world imports %	
	All products	40,064	7	5,493,143	-3	0.1	8,565,831	3	0.1	5,453,079
1	Live animals	0		1,271	-21	0	5,660	-7	0.1	1,271
2	Meat and edible meat offal	0		931		0	7,824	-11	0	931
3	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	0		4,867	-4	0	10,372	32	0	4,867
4	Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product nes	0		3,454	52	0	22,451	-13	0.1	3,454
5	Products of animal origin, nes	0		9,955	-8	0.3	638	7	0	638
6	Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc	278	-4	3,601	12	0	4,388	17	0.1	3,323
7	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	5,842	99	124,017	-8	0.6	19,873	1	0.1	14,031
8	Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	0		75,900	6	0.3	5,559	-18	0	5,559
9	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	825	13	15,312	-5	0.1	34,264	-3	0.2	14,487
10	Cereals	20		39,703	6	0.1	283,083	-1	0.8	39,683
11	Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	15		2,291	14	0	4,116	4	0.1	2,276
12	Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes	380	16	29,121	-5	0.2	21,594	12	0.1	21,214
13	Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts nes	0		332	9	0	2,019	-1	0.1	332
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products nes	10	-4	444	-6	0.1	242	-12	0	232
15	Animal,vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc	0		2,183	33	0	85,435	-7	0.4	2,183
16	Meat, fish and seafood food preparations nes	0		204	-47	0	1,266	-31	0	204
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	129	-14	31,458	-4	0.2	59,461	-9	0.4	31,329
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	0		1,692	-24	0	6,181	5	0.1	1,692
19	Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	0		1,798	0	0	6,742	2	0	1,798
20	Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc food preparations	50	50	20,371	12	0.1	8,003	20	0	7,953

21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	10,592	61	53,782	22	0.3	18,095	4	0.1	7,503
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0		4,012	0	0	4,993	-12	0	4,012
23	Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	0		15,219	22	0.1	61,718	3	0.3	15,219
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0		6,751	19	0	47,639	-6	0.2	6,751
33	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toileteries	69		17,155	-10	0.1	25,656	7	0.1	17,086

List of supplying markets for a product imported by Tunisia in 2000

Product : 070320 Garlic, fresh or chilled

Tunisia's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 55

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Tunisia's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	1,015	100	3,516	Tons	289	77	57			-2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	441	43	1,620	Tons	272			27	0	
Spain	320	32	1,128	Tons	284			2	18	1
China	165	16	571	Tons	289			1	35	9
France	49	5	41	Tons	1,195			4	6	-6
Egypt	31	3	14[illegible]	Tons	212			15	1	-16

Product : 071320 Chickpeas, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split

Tunisia's imports represent 1% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 20

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Tunisia's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	4,011	100	18,159	Tons	221	23	5			-3
Egypt	3,921	96	17,780	Tons	224	119	78	8	1	119
Morocco	51	1	215	Tons	237			13	0	-21
Syrian Arab Republic	19	0	84	Tons	226	-1	-7	11	1	6
Turkey	19	0	65	Tons	292	-69	-73	4	10	-26

Product : 071339 Beans dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split, nes

Tunisia's imports represent 1% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 27

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Tunisia's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	1,236	100	5,047	Tons	245	-4	6			0
Egypt	1,227	99	5,017	Tons	245	29	36	13	1	37

Product : 090920 Coriander seeds

Tunisia's imports represent 1% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 17

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Tunisia's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	393	100	1,756	Tons	224	-3	8			-8
Egypt	373	95	1,629	Tons	229	5	13	7	5	-10
Morocco	13	3	94	Tons	138			3	8	-17

Product : 090930 Cumin seeds

Tunisia's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 54

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Tunisia's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	138	100	404	Tons	342	17	49			6
Syrian Arab Republic	85	62	146	Tons	582	18	41	1	31	19
Egypt	44	32	183	Tons	240	27	43	7	3	22

Product : 090940 Caraway seeds

Tunisia's imports represent 2% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 8

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Tunisia's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	241	100	735	Tons	328	55	62			-7
Egypt	241	100	735	Tons	328	57	64	5	6	-23

Product : 090950 Fennel or juniper seeds

Tunisia's imports represent 1% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 27

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Tunisia's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	138	100	445	Tons	310	2	13			-7
Egypt	109	79	315	Tons	346	1	7	1	20	-12
India	28	20	130	Tons	215			2	16	-5

Product : 091099 Spices nes

Tunisia's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 116

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Tunisia's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	34	100	122	Tons	279	-1	-2			-2
Egypt	22	65	118	Tons	186	37	53	24	1	1

Product : 210690 Food preparations nes

Tunisia's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 82

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Tunisia's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	13,722	100	1,370	Tons	10,016	7	2			-4
Egypt	10,592	77	530	Tons	19,985	63	60	30	1	45
France	921	7	224	Tons	4,112	-2	0	5	7	-27
Netherlands	733	5	247	Tons	2,968	6	12	4	7	6
Spain	482	4	101	Tons	4,772	16	11	18	1	16
United States of America	472	3	71	Tons	6,648	3	-1	1	19	2
Italy	233	2	89	Tons	2,618	11	14	11	2	2
Germany	138	1	57	Tons	2,421	7	46	2	8	-2
Belgium	63	0	13	Tons	4,846	18	34	9	3	2
Turkey	29	0	6	Tons	4,833			64	0	4
Denmark	25	0	9	Tons	2,778	-7	-3	6	5	4
Area Nes	15	0	18	Tons	833			47	0	6

Product : 330129 Essential oils, nes

Tunisia's imports represent 0% of world imports for this product, its ranking in world imports is 86

Exporters	Imported value 2000 in US$ thousand	Share in Tunisia's imports, %	Imported quantity 2000	Quantity unit	Unit value (US$/unit)	Import trend in value between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Import trend in quantity between 1996-2000, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 1996-2000, %, p.a.
World	80	100	10	Tons	8,000	1	8			1
France	33	41	2	Tons	16,500	1	-1	1	22	0
Spain	31	39	7	Tons	4,429	97	18	6	4	8