



**FORUM EURO-MEDITERRANÉEN DES INSTITUTS ÉCONOMIQUES  
EURO-MEDITERRANEAN FORUM OF ECONOMIC INSTITUTES**

An Evaluation of the Benefits and the  
Challenges of the South-South Integration  
among the Mediterranean Partners Countries

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## 1. Introduction

A recent World Bank report highlights the extent to which the Mediterranean countries have missed opportunities for greater integration<sup>1</sup> and warns against the costs of inaction, which are likely to rise as Asian countries provide more intense competition. The Mediterranean countries are facing an extensive list of development challenges, which will require greater openness and trade, as part of a strategy to overcome the limitations of small economic size and vulnerability.

In order to face competition challenge stemming from globalisation and integration with the European Union – with the ongoing implementation of the Association Agreements<sup>2</sup> – the Mediterranean region needs greater openness to international trade. Trade is a key element to achieve faster economic growth, but also to create more jobs and to make the region more attractive for foreign investors.

The Mediterranean region should be trading significantly more than it does. The countries in this region – with the exception of Turkey and Israel – trade significantly less than their potential, both with respect to each other and with respect to their most important trading partner, the EU and other countries outside the region. Intra-regional trade remain under 10%, standing clearly below predictable levels, especially if we take into consideration the large amount of existing bilateral and multilateral trade agreements in the region.

Moreover, with the ongoing Round of multilateral negotiations, the trend world-wide is towards further liberalisation and Mediterranean industries will not indefinitely be able to benefit from a protected access to their main market, i.e. the EU. They will have to continue to

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<sup>1</sup> Although much has been done in the last decade, the rate of progress has been too slow to generate and sustain high rates of growth.

<sup>2</sup> Tariffs from imported goods from the EU are being gradually removed according to agreed timetables.

make efforts to remain competitive both on their markets as well as on EU market.

In this context, South-South trade liberalization<sup>3</sup> in conjunction with behind the border reforms could be the key answer to face the challenges, by enhancing resource allocation, boosting growth and employment and eventually reinvigorating the Euro-Mediterranean region and achieve the “shared prosperity area”. It is our firm belief that the Mediterranean region integration will require sub-regional free trade areas<sup>4</sup> as a stepping stone to the overall free trade zone. Within such a free trade area, it will be possible for economic operators to use intermediate products from the entire area without hindrance. Textile and clothing sector will be a test case, as Tunisian Trade Minister Mondher Zenaïdi told Euro-Mediterranean ministers during the EuroMed textile conference held in Tunisia on 28 September 2004: *“the textile sector is the cement of Euromed and its future depends on the Barcelona process”*

Trade links among the southern Mediterranean countries in general and among the sub-regional partners (Maghreb, Mashreq, and/or Agadir process) in particular have remained limited and well below potential. There is room for greater commercial integration. While unilateral liberalization remains the optimal policy for liberalizing trade among Mediterranean partners, “open” deep sub-regional trade agreement could lead to a relocation of resources according to comparative advantage and to the growth of intra-industry trade. To that extent, faster and sustained growth may be achieved, dampening potential hub-and-spoke effects and reducing adjustment costs. This study

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<sup>3</sup> Regional integration should be seen as part of a broader strategy of harnessing trade agreements with major global economies (mainly EU and US) as instruments to boost domestic reform agendas. Regional integration will also attenuate the so-called hub-and-spoke effects, lower implementation costs and force the government to take a less cautious approach towards reforms, especially those that may increase unemployment and generate social instability in the short term.

<sup>4</sup> Maghreb, Mashrek and GCC are natural trade blocks

assesses the possible economic effects of a South-South integration with the help of the MenaMod model, a multiregional and multisectorial dynamic general equilibrium model of the World economy.

In this study, we first try to understand the complex network of regional integration in the Mediterranean area and identify the strategy of EU in the region focusing on the evolution of its policy since the turning point in relations between the EU and its Mediterranean neighbours in Southern Mediterranean shores, namely the adoption of the Barcelona Declaration on November 28, 1995. In section II the study presents an overview of trade in the Mediterranean region. It examines how far the economic relations have depended on oil price development, and explores in next section, how far changing policies and context (regional and international) can affect future relations.

## 2. The Mediterranean region: unachieved “greater” regional integration(s)

The process of globalization of the economy has been accompanied by a multiplication of regional trade agreements (RTAs) leading to increased sectoral specialization across geographical destinations. This has resulted in a “domino effect”, with a mushrooming of RTAs<sup>5</sup> (Baldwin, 1995), where excluded countries decided either to join existing blocs or to form new ones.

Although, the World Bank (2000) did not reach a clear cut conclusion in its research on trade blocs on the benefits for participants in such blocs, some like Robinson and Thierfelder (1999) summarizing the lessons from multi-country CGE models of RTAs found two general conclusion (i) trade creation greatly exceeds trade diversion; and (ii) welfare increases when expanding the RTA.

Without entering in this debate, we will assume that it is essentially an empirical issue, which depends on parameter values and initial economic structure and that can be solved by analysis of data and quantitative tools namely CGE models, which differ widely in terms of country/region and sector coverage, assumed market structure, initial hypothesis, and specification of macroeconomic closure.

Nevertheless, these potential gains are not automatic and in absence of certain conditions countries can not benefit from regional agreements and hence have no incentives to integrate.

In fact, the countries of the Middle East, like those in the rest of the developing world, have been unsuccessful at regional integration. In 1994, Nemat Shafik<sup>6</sup>, explained that the failure of regionalism in the Middle East is actually a reflection of the failure to adopt outward-oriented development strategies in much of the region and a disregard

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<sup>5</sup> The proliferation of RTAs has as a result a maze of criss-crossing preferences. Bhagwati has called this the “Spaghetti bowl” problem. The debate is ongoing on the impact of such agreements for the developing countries: small nations and small business.

<sup>6</sup> “Learning from doers : Lessons on Regional Integration for the Middle East”, Forum, Vol. 1, N°4.

of lessons from successful experiments elsewhere. Since that the countries of the Mediterranean region increased their awareness on the benefits of more open economies and many new agreements were clinched – although slow in their implementation process – where countries committed to open their markets at three distinct but interacting levels: unilateral liberalization, regional integration schemes and multilateral trade liberalization. In fact, a number of studies raised awareness among policymakers and showed that integration among Arab countries could have positive welfare gains (Bayar and all, 2000, 2001; Hoekman, et al., 1998; Galal and Hoekman, 1997), beside other benefits such financial aid, secure market access, to lock-in reforms and to signal to private sector a commitment to economic liberalization. A number of regional agreements are under way, but at a very slow pace as it is the progress on trade liberalization in the region. The Gulf economies are the major exception<sup>7</sup>, with very open regimes, and a commitment to unify customs and negotiate with the EU.

Table 1: Regional trade among the main FTAs

<b>Regional grouping</b>	<b>Intra Regional Trade in %</b>
APEC	70
EU	62
NAFTA	50
ASEAN	22
MERCOSUR	20
UEMOA	12
GCC	5
AMU (Arab Maghreb Union)	3
CEMAC (Central African Community)	2.4

Source:

The EU is using its status of trade power and its aid instrument to push for it's own vision of how to tackle the world's problems, and especially the regions that constitute its doorstep Balkans, Russia,

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<sup>7</sup> GCC originated as a security pact and has made progress in economic cooperation, but has not yet succeeded in establishing a common market.



Ukraine, Mediterranean region. The EU is helping them to adopt structural adjustment policies in order to secure its neighbourhood in the south after the 2004 enlargement to the East.

For the EU, the Mediterranean countries form a neighbouring region with great potential as well as inherent dangers (Bertelsmann Foundation, 2000). Consequently, the EU is operating in three different frameworks in the region: the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, its engagement in the Middle East Peace Process and its policy towards the Gulf region.

This three pronged approach is based on open sub-regional integration schemes, namely EU-Maghreb, and EU-Mashrek for the Mediterranean region, (the Agadir process as a link between Maghreb and Mashrek); and EU-GCC for the Gulf.

Sub regional free trade agreements, for instance, such as the so-called Agadir Process, which includes Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, are aimed at opening up those countries' economies to their neighbours as the first step towards broader regional integration.

## **2.1. Euro-Mediterranean Partnership**

A major regional agreement in the region is the Euro-Mediterranean Agreements (EMAs), where in November 1995 the EU and the then 12 Mediterranean countries<sup>8</sup> decided the start into a new "partnership" phase of the relationship including bilateral and multilateral or regional cooperation (hence called Barcelona Process). The major objective being the creation of an area of "*shared prosperity*" through the progressive establishment of a free trade area between the EU and its Partners and among the Mediterranean Partners themselves, accompanied by substantial EU financial support for economic transition in the Partners and for the social and economic consequences

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<sup>8</sup> The 12 Mediterranean Partners, situated in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean are Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia (Maghreb); Egypt, Israel,

of this reform process (economic and financial partnership). But despite its achievement, the Barcelona process has come under much criticism, most notably, the fact that trade among partners themselves is still very low. This issue has been raised since 1998 by the EU:

“In the context of the Barcelona Declaration, regional integration is a fundamental element underpinning the whole process and the proposal to extend cumulation possibilities in the different preferential agreements has a clear role to play<sup>9</sup>”

At their Marseilles Conference in 2000, the Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Ministers, noted that « the South-South regional integration process has only just begun and needs to be enhanced in order to promote the economic reforms and regional integration which are indispensable for attainment of the objectives of the Barcelona Process ». Having reaffirmed the objective of creating a free-trade area by 2010, the Ministers stressed « the need for the partner countries, with the support of the European Union, to open up further to one another economically in order to foster their successful integration into the world economy » and specifically welcomed the desire expressed by the four partners in the Agadir initiative to create a free-trade area among themselves. However, recently an important sub-regional initiative was that taken at Agadir by Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan. This initiative is also significant since it links Maghreb and Mashraq countries. It is no coincidence that it concerns the partners who are furthest advanced in the Association process.

## **2.2. EU-Mashrek and the Middle East Peace Process**

The Middle East Peace Process is separate from, but complementary to the Barcelona Process. The EU plays a pivotal role as a major global

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Jordan, the Palestinian Authority, Lebanon, Syria (Mashrek); Turkey, Cyprus and Malta; Libya currently has observer status at certain meetings.

political and economic actor in the Israeli-Arab Peace Process and bases its strategy on economic integration (and political support) among the countries of the region. The EU perceives the strategy to be a framework for the “post-peace-era”, that is, the development of the region once peace is achieved. A number of studies has shown that in this condition new trade would be generated which do not exist before the opening of the borders and which would not be predicted on the basis of traditional analysis (Hirsch et al. 1995, 1996; Rivlin and Hashai, 1999; Rivlin, 2000).

The peace process has also highlighted prospects for sub-regional cooperation through establishing a “peace quartet”, consisting of Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians. Those four parties met in Taba in 1995 and decided to promote regional cooperation between them. It was also decided that once Syria and Lebanon were involved in the peace process, they would be welcome to participate.

### **2.3. The Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)**

The Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) was established in 1989 with the aim of creating a custom union along the same lines as the (then) European Community. The AMU was meant to be an area with open borders for the free movement of goods, services, capital and persons, as well as cultural cooperation.

The AMU encompasses five North African countries that have strong historical, cultural, and language affinities. The first Conference of Maghreb Economic Ministers, which took place in Tunis in 1964, established the “*Conseil Permanent Consultatif du Maghreb*” (CPCM) between Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia, to coordinate and harmonize the development plans of the four countries as well as interregional trade and relations with the EU. However, for a number

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<sup>9</sup> Communication from the European Commission : Euro-Mediterranean cumulation of origin SEC(98) 739 final.

of reasons, the plans never came to fruition. It was not until the late 1980s that new impetus began to bring the parties together again. The first Maghreb Summit of the five Heads of State, held at Zeralda (Algeria) in June 1988, resulted in a decision to set up the Maghreb High Commission and various specialized commissions. Finally, on February 17, 1989 in Marrakech, the Treaty establishing the AMU was signed by the Heads of State of the five countries.

The UMA, however, has since 1995 been crippled by disagreements between Rabat and Algiers over the ownership of Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony. However, even if the construction process of the AMU is seized up, and the peace process is blocked, it is nonetheless true that important steps were taken and constitute a solid base.

#### **2.4. The Agadir Process**

The Agadir Agreement, signed on February 25, 2005, set up the framework for a free-trade zone between Jordan, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia by 2006.

The Agadir process, an important sub-regional initiative, was initiated by Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan at Agadir in May 2001. These four partners expressed in a Declaration their intention to set up a free-trade area among themselves. This initiative was also significant since it links Maghreb and Mashrak countries.

It is intended to be an open process and as other countries conclude Association Agreements with the European Union they would be able to join the Agadir process. This is an important building block, where progress has been made sub-regionally but within the overall Barcelona framework

The European Commission has offered strong support to the Agadir initiative since its inception by providing 4 million in financing

through the MEDA framework for technical assistance to Agadir member countries and the Agadir secretariat.

Another regional integration initiative, in which all the Mediterranean Arab countries are involved is the Arab Free Trade Area. The latter aims at the establishment by 2008 of an FTA among 18 members of the Arab League (out of 22 members).

### 3. EuroMed: a South-South-North Approach

After the successful enlargement of the EU to the new ten candidates on 1 May 2004, and following the turmoil caused by the events of 11 September 2001, which generated a renewed interest in boosting economic growth and security<sup>10</sup> in the framework of the Barcelona process, the EU gave, at its Ministerial meeting in Valencia, a clear political signal of its commitment to build a zone of stability and prosperity by deepening and strengthening the partnership begun at Barcelona in 1995 and extending the process to the GCC countries and later on to the Yemen<sup>11</sup> to form a bloc of 48 countries, 850 million inhabitants and a global GDP of 10.800 billion of euros. In this new area of strategic importance, highly beneficial economic relationships will develop combining capital input from the rich Gulf region, labor force from the near East and North Africa, and European “know how” for a massive consumer market (Bertelsmann Foundation ,1999).

The European Union is a "natural" supporter of regional initiatives. Furthermore, its success as a regional grouping has, in turn, fuelled demands by developing countries for political and financial support for these regional initiatives. Thus it is not surprising that the support for regional integration and regional cooperation appear frequently in EEC and EU documents on development policy.

This support can be traced back at least to 1969, when the Second Yaoundé Convention established that the regional organizations of the Convention's signatories could be beneficiaries of Community aid, that special preferences could be granted to African regional enterprises bidding for EC-financed contracts, and foresaw the possibility of

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<sup>10</sup> THE US also came with its initiative for the Mediterranean region, i.e.the US launched the Middle East Trade Initiative in May 2003, seeking to establish also bilateral FTAs in view of a FTA before 2013. The US already has FTA with Israel (since 1985), Jordan (since 2000) and with Morocco (since 2004).

<sup>11</sup> It is in both EU and GCC's interest to support Yemen's regional integration and stabilize this populous and economically weak country on the Arabian Peninsula. This is also valid in the long term for Iran and Iraq to stabilize the whole Gulf region.

extending preferential duty-rates on imports from regional groupings of Convention signatories. Five years later, the Development Council meeting of April 1974 adopted a "Resolution on regional integration among developing countries" in which the Community expressed its willingness to respond favourably to development aid requests from countries that were undertaking regional integration and cooperation initiatives.

More recently, the Lisbon European Summit of 1992 gave a new emphasis to regionalism. At this summit, the Heads of State and Government confirmed the importance of pursuing policies in support of integration efforts in Latin America, selected the support for moves towards regional integration as one of the five priorities for the Union in the Maghreb, and declared their willingness to contribute to regional cooperation and integration in Central and Eastern Europe. Several Summits since then have referred to regional integration in the context of EU external relations. Thus, the European Summit of December 1994 in Essen spoke of the need to support Mercosur's integration efforts and endorsed the Commission's proposal to establish an extended Mediterranean-wide free-trade area, initially proposed to the three Maghreb countries.

The EU and its Mediterranean partners share many common interests, most notably in boosting trade relations North-South and South South.

The partnership with the EU as established in 1995<sup>12</sup> with the then 12 countries<sup>13</sup> of the Southern Mediterranean Basin<sup>14</sup>, marked a turning-point in that relationship.

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<sup>12</sup> The Conference of EU and Mediterranean Foreign Ministers in Barcelona (27-28 November 1995) marked the start into a new "partnership" phase of the relationship including bilateral and multilateral or regional cooperation (hence called Barcelona Process or, in general, Euro-Mediterranean Partnership).

<sup>13</sup> Cyprus and Malta are now EU Member States since 1/5/04 and Turkey is a Candidate country for EU membership.

<sup>14</sup> The 12 Mediterranean Partners, situated in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean are Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia (Maghreb); Egypt, Israel,

Each Mediterranean country involved in the Process has negotiated bilateral Association Agreements with the EU. Most of these agreements (or interim agreements<sup>15</sup>) are in force. The Interim Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Lebanon was signed on 22 of July 2002 and entered into force on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2003. The EU-Algeria Association Agreement will soon enter into force and negotiations have recently been concluded with Syria. Mauritania and Libya are not yet scheduled. The latter is not yet a partner because of UN sanctions<sup>16</sup>, but the EU announced a reappraisal of Libya's participation in the Barcelona Process. The EU currently has no formal relations with Libya. In October 2004, the EU decided to respond to significant developments in Libya with a new policy of engagement. Libya was invited in 1999 to join the Barcelona Process at the Stuttgart Ministerial Conference on 15 and 16 April 1999, and in 2004 indicated its intention to join, though no formal request has been made accordingly.

These Association agreements replace the previous generation of cooperation agreements signed in the 1970s. They provide for trade liberalisation of manufactured goods, based on timetables for the dismantlement of tariffs, negotiated between the partners, and for the progressive liberalisation of trade in agriculture products through reciprocal preferential access among the parties. The EU plans to start soon negotiations with the Mediterranean partners to open services and investment negotiations on a regional basis. Liberalisation of trade in services and investment, including the right of establishment, is part of the Association Agreements' key objectives and is seen as a crucial

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Jordan, the Palestinian Authority, Lebanon, Syria (Mashrek); Turkey, Cyprus and Malta; Libya currently has observer status at certain meetings.

<sup>15</sup> The Association Agreement with the Palestinian Authority was signed in February 1997, and its trade provisions came into force on an interim basis in July 1997.

<sup>16</sup> The sanctions decided by the United Nations were transposed into Community law by Regulation No 3274/93, accompanied by a decision on a common position (93/614/CFSP).



step towards the achievement of a free trade area around the Mediterranean by 2010.

Ten years after the signature of this new Partnership between the EU and its Mediterranean neighbours, much remain to be done to fully realise the objectives of the Barcelona Declaration. Many obstacles prevent from harvesting the full benefits of the Barcelona process and among them the paucity of South-South investment and trade which, the EU decided to tackle vigorously by “reinvigorating the Barcelona process<sup>17</sup>” and encouraging, among others, “sub-regional free trade areas as a stepping stone to the overall free trade zone<sup>18</sup>”.

In fact, when Euro-Med Trade Ministers met in Brussels at the end of May 2001 to built further on the conclusions of Marseilles<sup>19</sup>, they agreed to set up, among others, a Working Group on cumulation of origin to enhance the possibilities of intra-regional trade.

Moreover, the Commission has been keen to find ways in which, without prejudice to the global approach agreed at Barcelona, it could speed up progress by promoting cooperation, dialogue and South-South trade on a sub-regional basis (whether Maghreb, Mashrak or any other intra-Mediterranean configuration) enabling therefore those who want to go at a faster pace to do so.

This was first claimed in a speech given by the Commissioner of the European Commission’s external relations<sup>20</sup>:

[...]sub-regional integration – open to other partners- is the best practical method to move ahead in our partnership towards the overall

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<sup>17</sup> Commission Communication on Reinvigorating the Barcelona Process, COM(2000) 497, where the Commission recognized the potential still locked up in the Euro-Mediterranean area and the need to generate new momentum.

<sup>18</sup> European Commission (2000): The Barcelona Process five years on, 1995-2000, Foreword of Chris Patten.

<sup>19</sup> Fourth Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Foreign Ministers (Barcelona IV) was held in Marseilles, 15-16 November 2000

<sup>20</sup> Speech by The Rt Hon Chris Patten, Rabat, 18 juin 2001

objective of a Euro-Med free trade area by 2010. We fully support your efforts.

The peace process has also highlighted prospects for sub-regional cooperation through establishing a “peace quartet”, consisting of Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians. Those four parties met in Taba in 1995 and decided to promote regional cooperation between them. It was also decided that once Syria and Lebanon were involved in the peace process, they would be welcome to participate.

Therefore, the removal of constraints to intra-regional trade is a key component of a successful linking to Europe and, overtime, to global marketplace (I. Diwan, 1997). The harmonisation of rules of origin in the Euro-Mediterranean area, reduction of customs red tape and harmonised rules for trade represent stepping stones in this respect. Then the Pan-EuroMed cumulation of origin will improve market access for economic operators, increase incentive for investment and strengthen regional economic integration between Euromed partners.

The EU trade policy has been a powerful tool to integrate countries into the global trading system and to foster regional integration. Therefore, in order to give new impetus to the regional dimension of the trade aspects of the Barcelona process, the Euro-Mediterranean Ministers for Trade, held their first meeting, on 29 May 2001 in Brussels. Ten months later, 19 March 2002, they met in Toledo and Ministers agreed to the principle of the participation of Mediterranean partners to the system of pan-European cumulation of origin. During the third Euro-Mediterranean Trade Ministerial conference, which took place in Palermo, Italy on 7th July 2003, Ministers endorsed the new Protocol on rules of origin which allows extension of the pan-European system of cumulation of origin to the Mediterranean countries. EuroMed Ministers also approved the “facilitation” of the implementation of the PanEuroMed cumulation during the Fourth Euro-Med Trade Ministerial Conference in Istanbul 21 July 2004 and reconfirmed their decision during the Euro Med textile conference held

in Tunis on 28/ September 2004, in anticipation of the elimination of textile quotas by the end of 2004.

Quota removal is likely to reshape the export of textile and clothing and global outsourcing trends. There may be a substitution effect among suppliers to the disadvantage of the Mediterranean countries, which are not currently able to offer a full range of products, economies of scale, competitive prices and efficient services.

Therefore, the Mediterranean region has to enhance its competitiveness in textiles and clothing, speeding up the process aiming to create an integrated trade and investment area around the Mediterranean Zone, uniting the advantages of both shores of the Mediterranean by allowing goods to circulate freely in the region. The panEuroMed (diagonal) cumulation of origin, which already the EU25, the EFTA4 countries, Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria, and the 10 Mediterranean countries, will allow economic operators to use intermediate products from the entire area without hindrance. It will allow for example Tunisia to buy Turkish fabrics, transform it into garments and export it to the EU without losing its tariff preferences. While until now, Tunisia has to buy its fabrics from the EU (with the bilateral cumulation) or produce it in Tunisia (double transformation requirement) not to lose the tariff preferences when exporting the garment to the EU. These new possibilities of sourcing fabrics will enable the competitive advantages of different countries in the region to be exploited more intensively, and will also allow the textile and clothing sector to face Asian competition, combining the advantages of lower costs, quality and proximity.

The whole process took five years since the idea was first launched by EuroMed ministers, as the conditions for the application of the paneuromed cumulation are multiple. According to EU regulation, the cumulation should come into effect only within a coherent regional group (i.e. Euromed) where:

Cumulation is based on free trade agreements (Euromed Association agreements in force);

Preferential trade and cumulation are part of an overall process of regional integration (South-South free trade agreements in force).

Application of identical rules of origin: the paneuromed protocol of rules of origin

Custom and administrative cooperation between the countries involved, in order to control the origin of products benefiting from cumulation

The second requirement has been eased as mentioned above during the Istanbul Conference, it was agreed that the Paneuromed Protocol of origin could be temporarily implemented as soon as an FTA is initialled, i.e. two Mediterranean countries could be eligible on the day of the signature/initialisation of the FTA agreement. As it is the case for example with Morocco and Turkey (signed in April 2004), Turkey and Palestinian Authority (signed in July 2004), Tunisia and Turkey (initialled in September 2004 and signed two months later) and between Syria and Turkey (signed in December 2004). Although in practice, it appears that, in the case of Tunisia and Turkey, this pragmatic solution is not enough as neither Tunisia nor Turkey can apply the trade provision of the FTA agreement on an interim basis. Their respective laws oblige these countries to have every international agreement ratified by their respective parliaments before entry into force.

The paneuromed cumulation should be effective<sup>21</sup> as soon as two countries have their FTA in force. The paneuromed cumulation does

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21 The paneuromed cumulation is already effective between Tunisia and Turkey, and soon between Morocco and Turkey, as Tunisia and Morocco have asked for a derogation from the rules of origin applied respectively between EU and Tunisia and EU and Morocco for textile products in order to be able to import yarn and fabrics from Turkey without losing preferences.

not necessitate the whole network of South-South agreements to be in place.

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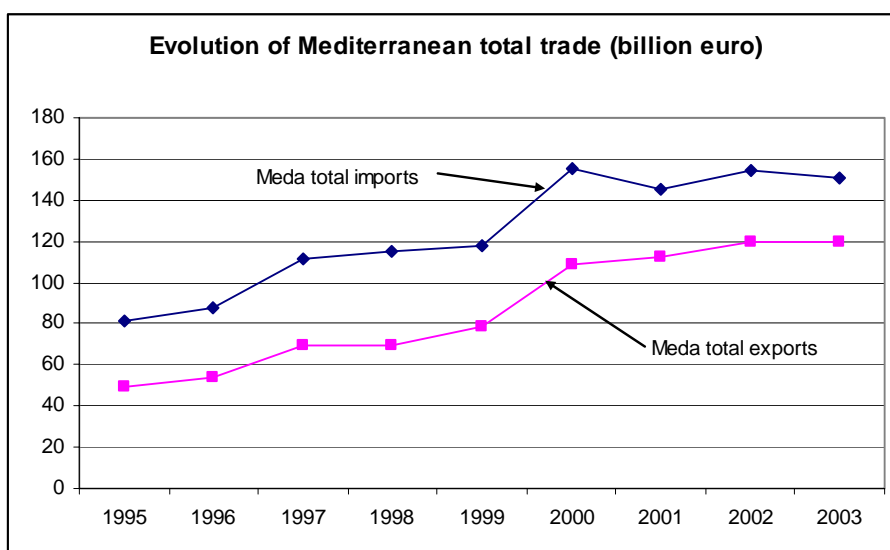
These derogations were given due to the delay that the whole process has taken, but it concerns very limited quantities.

## 4. Overview of the trade in the Mediterranean region

### 4.1. EU – Mediterranean Trade

Taken individually, the Mediterranean countries have small and highly protected markets and are characterised by limited export diversification both geographically and t sectoral level (see tables in annex).

The Mediterranean countries exported 120 billion euro of goods in 2003, the last year available in UN Comtrade database<sup>22</sup>. Over three quarters of total exports were made by Turkey (35%), Israel (23%) and Algeria (18%). Imports, in the same year, amounted to 151 billion euro, of which around 60% were made by Turkey (40%) and Israel (20%).



On average, the 10 Mediterranean countries increased their exports and imports of goods by around 112%, more than world trade, which rose by 46% during the same period. The trade performance of individual Mediterranean countries showed considerable variation, but a broad pattern can be discerned for Mediterranean trade developments in

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<sup>22</sup> In 2004, data is still missing for Israel, Morocco, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria. Palestinian Authority is not reported in UN ComTrade database.

2004. Oil producing countries of the region reported the highest export and import growth, even exceeding the world average. Rich countries (Turkey and Israel) recorded trade growth exceeding the regional average.

**Evolution of Mediterranean region total exports (thousand euro)**

DECLARANT \ PERIOD	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
MEDA	49.756.976	53.909.007	69.410.048	69.713.622	78.716.473	108.910.716	111.932.939	119.492.281	119.832.845	...
Turkey	16.512.605	18.151.397	23.142.656	23.977.929	24.946.219	29.758.489	34.985.388	37.819.309	<b>41.772.299</b>	50.328.629
Israel	14.562.137	16.152.974	19.843.194	20.786.512	24.245.091	34.004.902	32.448.408	31.209.177	<b>28.096.485</b>	...
Algeria	7.153.367	8.741.237	12.251.861	8.775.896	11.752.217	23.853.343	21.370.527	19.914.537	<b>21.756.978</b>	25.791.918
Morocco	3.607.664	3.734.562	4.121.656	6.382.393	7.039.829	8.046.436	7.976.534	8.301.934	7.759.211	...
Tunisia	4.185.448	4.345.227	4.902.259	5.118.164	5.430.791	6.333.815	7.379.124	7.269.693	6.501.391	7.785.767
Egypt	2.633.107	2.783.609	3.446.052	2.850.133	3.284.817	5.102.772	4.650.280	4.961.484	5.444.798	...
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.588.546	5.065.964	...
Jordan	1.102.648	0	1.136.053	1.233.038	1.382.510	1.037.535	2.129.743	2.322.015	2.088.575	3.128.153
Lebanon	0	0	566.316	589.556	635.001	773.422	992.935	1.105.586	1.347.142	...

source: Un ComTrade

However, when excluding oil (a quarter of total Mediterranean exports in 2003), total exports account to 91 billion euro, from which Turkey (45%) and Israel (30%) made more than 75%.

**Evolution of Mediterranean region non-oil exports (thousand euro)**

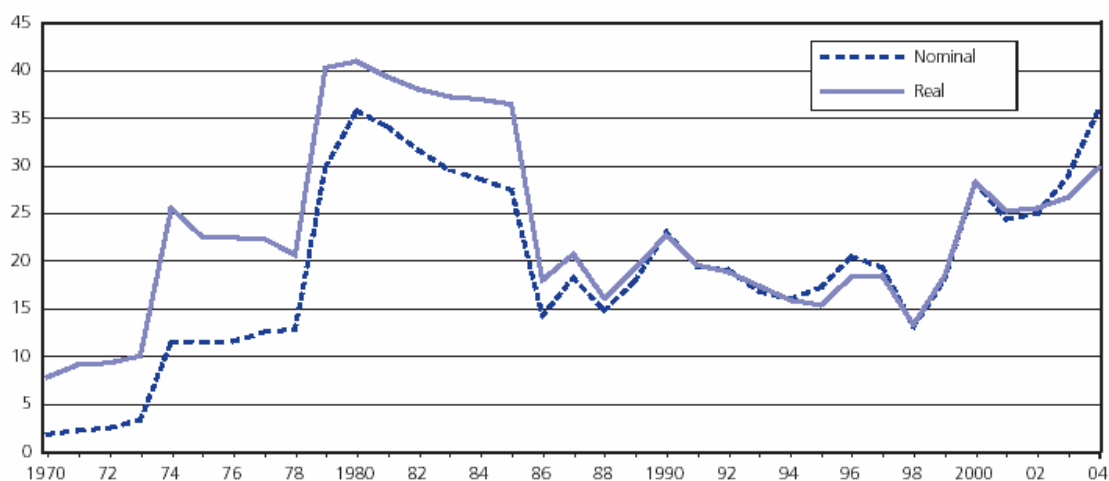
DECLARANT \ PERIOD	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
MEDA	41.306.651	43.651.863	55.138.220	59.599.079	65.064.345	81.747.666	87.565.880	91.946.225	90.770.841	...
Turkey	16.292.136	17.941.834	22.973.001	23.746.965	24.629.857	29.440.196	34.488.867	37.096.852	<b>40.905.849</b>	49.179.673
Israel	14.558.344	16.069.665	19.738.307	20.681.587	24.117.984	33.757.696	32.345.939	31.092.738	<b>27.974.322</b>	...
Morocco	3.528.233	3.673.810	4.041.536	6.289.187	6.849.526	7.752.177	7.639.586	7.997.924	7.556.284	...
Tunisia	3.831.032	3.888.569	4.457.507	4.788.810	5.041.793	5.568.194	6.697.567	6.589.659	5.942.275	7.039.917
Egypt	1.652.027	1.458.574	1.882.663	2.008.373	2.072.021	2.963.816	2.764.874	3.286.442	3.087.688	...
Jordan	1.102.629	0	1.135.393	1.232.165	1.382.460	1.037.270	2.129.509	2.321.625	2.082.823	3.092.889
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.833.581	1.451.566	...
Lebanon	0	0	565.887	589.215	634.724	772.041	991.390	1.100.632	1.344.026	...
Algeria	342.249	619.411	343.927	262.776	335.980	456.277	508.148	626.770	426.009	475.061

source: Un ComTrade

Mineral fuel and oil account for 98% of Algeria total exports in 2003 and slightly more in 2004. Syria and Egypt also are oil exporters, with respective share in their total exports of 71% and 43% in 2003.

### Crude petroleum price developments, 1970-2004

(US\$/barrel)



Note: Real price is obtained by deflating the nominal IMF crude oil spot price by the WTO world export unit value index (2000=100).

In 2004, higher oil prices sharply increased the share of fuels in world merchandise exports, and boosted the merchandise exports of Mediterranean regions, with annual growth of 26 per cent (Middle East) and 19% for Algeria.

Manufactured goods represent represent the second most important category of products exported, and especially, textile and clothing (18%) and electrical machinery (almost 8%). Agriculture represents also 8% of Mediterranean exports with 9.4 billion euro in 2003, but in this sector the balance is negative. In fact, the region imported almost 15 billion euro in the same year. The region is dependent on food imports. Other important items imported are manufactured products and oil. The latter represents more than 12% of Mediterranean imports.

#### Evolution of Mediterranean region total imports (thousand euro)

DECLARANT \ PERIOD	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
MEDA	81.604.403	87.383.850	111.609.576	114.866.918	118.118.693	155.068.164	145.296.838	154.858.811	150.534.136	...
Turkey	27.299.051	33.810.064	42.842.484	40.949.627	38.175.555	58.628.237	46.223.411	54.219.761	<b>61.297.451</b>	75.651.683
Israel	21.669.785	23.586.166	25.592.264	24.501.979	29.153.060	38.698.052	37.184.008	35.010.474	<b>30.243.050</b>	...
Morocco	6.529.378	6.500.061	6.946.445	9.176.168	10.121.779	12.486.553	12.322.126	12.561.495	12.580.103	...
Algeria	8.243.386	7.171.160	7.661.449	8.387.740	8.596.370	9.908.962	11.108.065	13.075.529	11.963.005	14.717.969
Egypt	8.974.672	10.253.667	11.612.021	14.698.742	14.976.877	14.985.298	14.242.043	13.274.536	9.629.203	...
Tunisia	6.042.039	6.062.732	7.007.659	7.445.704	7.822.348	9.274.226	10.638.250	10.070.381	8.969.815	10.237.431
Lebanon	0	0	6.558.689	6.291.988	5.822.805	6.741.788	8.139.916	6.814.530	6.336.137	...
Jordan	2.846.092	0	3.388.564	3.414.970	3.449.900	4.345.047	5.439.018	5.308.503	4.997.487	6.546.814
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.523.603	4.517.887	...

source: Un ComTrade

The total exports of the Maghreb countries remain strongly polarised on a reduced number of products, to a lesser extent for Morocco and



Tunisia which appear more diversified, even if also there a major part of exports is made up of a small number of product categories (SH2 chapters). For Algeria and Libya this obviously concerns hydrocarbons. For Mauritania it is iron ore and fishery products. For Morocco the principal exports are phosphates and derivatives, agricultural and fishery products, textile or hosiery products or finally leathers and shoes. Lastly, for Tunisia, eight products of the SH2 nomenclature carry out 81% of its exports.

The EU is the main trading partner for the Mediterranean countries and its weight has increased from 5,5 to 6,3% of total EU imports in the last decade, thanks in big part for Turkey's increasing exports toward the EU. But when we exclude Turkey, which has a customs union with the EU and is a candidate for EU membership, the weight of the Mediterranean region decreased since the signature of the Barcelona Partnership from 3.83 to 3,64%.

**Evolution of EU imports from Mediterranean countries - (thousand euro)**

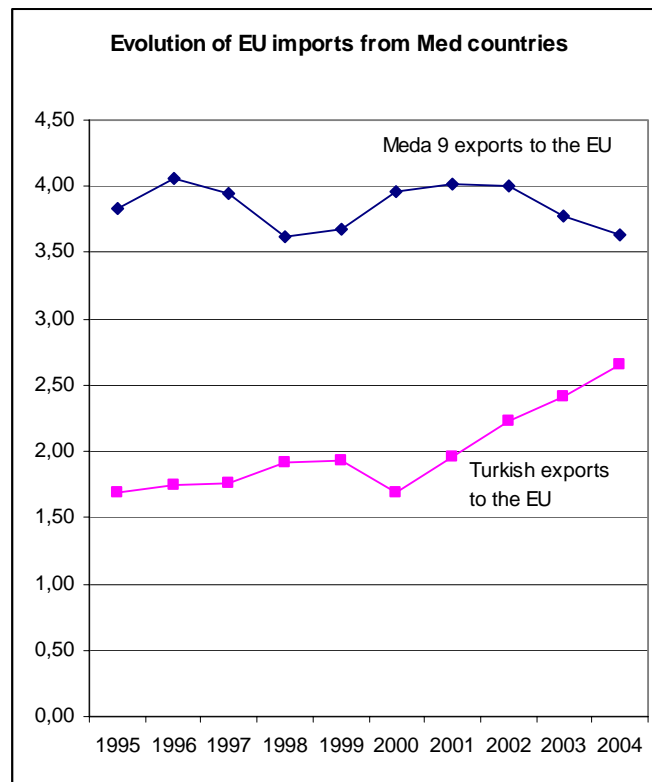
PARTNER \ PERIOD	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	growth rate 95-05
World	545.252.922	581.014.964	672.567.663	710.538.336	779.824.687	1.033.435.696	1.028.395.274	989.145.778	992.676.829	1.093.171.647	100
Medit10	30.115.480	33.747.472	38.401.262	39.342.948	43.674.461	58.399.850	61.512.675	61.568.787	61.384.933	68.776.914	128
in %	5,5	5,8	5,7	5,5	5,6	5,7	6,0	6,2	6,2	6,3	
Medit 9	20.889.772	23.601.866	26.557.291	25.743.823	28.630.706	40.871.459	41.342.795	39.564.720	37.417.479	39.752.901	90
in %	3,8	4,1	3,9	3,6	3,7	4,0	4,0	4,0	3,8	3,6	
Turkey	9.225.708	10.145.606	11.843.970	13.599.124	15.043.755	17.528.392	20.169.880	22.004.068	23.967.454	29.024.013	215
Algeria	4.843.214	5.508.673	6.626.286	5.100.250	5.913.634	12.362.474	11.844.418	11.219.181	11.280.583	11.696.150	141
Israel	4.536.999	5.178.429	6.222.282	6.779.178	7.519.826	9.809.941	9.434.518	8.324.671	7.334.792	8.065.459	78
Tunisia	3.349.390	3.629.081	4.014.335	4.287.954	4.771.208	5.492.365	6.187.870	6.043.969	6.116.378	6.678.657	99
Morocco	4.005.678	4.214.733	4.719.641	5.295.914	5.520.369	5.952.360	6.169.564	6.228.155	6.120.510	6.401.888	60
Egypt	2.185.656	2.767.727	2.624.695	2.504.236	2.370.861	3.406.862	3.117.231	3.216.877	3.353.935	4.030.361	84
Syria	1.732.892	2.022.490	2.022.404	1.461.441	2.155.126	3.423.015	4.133.679	4.052.679	2.835.350	2.417.553	40
Jordan	124.971	157.425	172.750	157.588	168.935	176.409	151.173	294.619	186.459	237.806	90
Lebanon	110.631	122.414	153.741	154.375	209.228	243.112	298.746	176.863	183.109	218.660	98
PA	341	895	1.157	2.889	1.519	4.921	5.595	7.705	6.363	6.367	1770

Source: Eurostat Comext

These figures translate Turkey's remarkable progress in recent years, with the successful implementation of structural reforms as well as a coherent set of fiscal and monetary policies, which has shifted the focus of economic agents away from rent-seeking activity.

The degree of Turkish integration with the global economy, measured by the share of exports and imports in GDP, increased from 23.4% in 1990 to 41.2% in 2000 and then to 56.5% in 2004. According to

Morgan Stanley<sup>23</sup>, this is one of the fundamental reasons bringing competitive forces to the Turkish economy. Whereas, the other Mediterranean countries have been lagging behind Turkey and other regions of the world in benefiting from the trade bonanza, in part because of higher protection of domestic markets than most other regions, red tape and non tariff barriers<sup>24</sup>, but also because of excessive labour market regulations, poor investment climate and bottlenecks created by inefficient and costly services. Moreover, the business environment is often reported to suffer from red tape and weak institutions (see Hoekman and Konan, 2000; Messerlin and Zarrouk, 1999). These behind the borders restrictions have limited these countries capacity to benefit fully from a duty free, quota free European market. Only Israel has a different picture.



<sup>23</sup> <http://www.morganstanley.com/GEFdata/digests/20050810-wed.html>

<sup>24</sup> Access to Mediterranean countries markets is significantly hampered by considerable non tariff barriers that are not efficiently tackled in the framework of existing WTO agreements. Moreover, Algeria, Libya, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinian Authority are not yet WTO members.

Trade diversification away from the EU could be an additional element of explanation in the case of Israel and Jordan most notably.

But is there room for trade expansion in MENA? According to the World Bank Report (2003c), the MENA region has a large potential for expanding trade, as many indicators point to the underperformance of trade in the region. Non-oil exports are about one-third of expected potential levels using a diverse set of models. Openness to manufacturing imports is also one-quarter below expected levels. Gravity models of trade suggests that actual trade is some one-third of the potential, given the unique favourable characteristics of this region, all of which should favour dramatically higher levels of trade.

According to Johansson de Silva and Silva-Jàuregui (2004), political economy factors to support greater regional trade integration are weak. Countries that do have larger intra-regional trade and stand to gain from greater free trade (such as Jordan, Lebanon or Syria) are small to influence regional outcomes, while countries with higher regional weights (such as Egypt, Algeria) or with well-established trade partners outside the region (like Morocco, Tunisia) have fewer incentives to make regional trade agreements a priority, thus reducing the effectiveness of such agreements.

Non-oil trade with the European Union and the United States is only one-sixth of potential levels, and at the sub-regional level, both the Maghreb and the Mashreq trade very little with each other. They also trade little with their most important external partners. Only the GCC countries showed high and rising trade with the MENA region and with each other according to World Bank (2003c). But even in the GCC countries, actual trade remained some one-quarter of that expected for GCC trade with the EU.

According to a study done by Hassan Al-Atrash and T. Yousef (2000), Mashreq countries compared to Maghreb and Gulf countries exhibits

higher levels of integration both within the Arab area and with the rest of the world.

## 5. Intra Regional Trade

The intra-Mediterranean exchanges are modest standing at 5.9% in 2003. For Israel, only 1.9% of its exports are made toward the Mediterranean region. At the opposite, 17,9 and 17,4% of respectively Lebanese and Syria exports are made in the region. The recent development shows a tendency to reduction in the regional exchanges, particularly for Syria.

**Intra Regional Trade in 2003**

partner/declarant	MEDA	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey
MEDA	5,9	6,7	2,2	3,8	9,3	1,9	14,2	17,9	17,4	6,6
Algeria	0,7	0,0	0,3	1,4	0,7	0,0	2,4	1,8	1,6	1,2
Morocco	0,4	0,7	0,0	0,7	1,4	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4
Tunisia	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,5
Egypt	0,6	1,2	0,3	0,4	0,0	0,1	1,0	1,8	1,4	0,7
Israel	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	4,1	0,0	0,0	2,3
Jordan	0,4	0,0	0,2	0,1	1,6	0,3	0,0	3,2	2,5	0,3
Lebanon	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,0	1,7	0,0	1,9	0,0	4,0	0,3
Syria	0,5	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,2	0,0	3,8	6,5	0,0	0,9
Turkey	1,7	4,3	0,6	1,1	2,3	1,5	0,6	4,2	7,5	0,0

Source: UN ComTrade

The Mashrek countries export sensibly more in the Mediterranean region, as shown in the table above with Jordan, Lebanon and Syria and to a lesser extent with Egypt.

**Share of Mediterranean countries in the Intra-regional trade**

partner/declarant	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey
Algeria	0,0	12,4	36,9	7,4	0,1	17,0	10,1	9,2	18,4
Morocco	10,2	0,0	19,3	14,6	1,1	0,5	1,4	1,7	5,8
Tunisia	4,9	22,3	0,0	3,3	0,0	2,0	0,6	0,4	7,1
Egypt	18,6	12,8	10,0	0,0	4,5	7,2	10,3	8,3	11,1
Israel	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,1	0,0	28,8	0,0	0,0	34,8
Jordan	0,1	8,1	2,9	16,8	14,7	0,0	17,8	14,1	4,8
Lebanon	1,5	6,9	1,3	18,2	0,1	13,7	0,0	23,1	4,8
Syria	0,2	12,0	1,2	12,9	0,0	26,9	36,6	0,0	13,2
Turkey	64,5	25,4	28,4	24,7	79,5	3,9	23,3	43,1	0,0

Source: UN ComTrade

The table above shows the ratio of intra-Mediterranean exports by country to total intra-regional exports, the central role of Turkey is striking and dominates intra-Mediterranean exports.

**Intra sub-regional Trade in 2003**

PARTNER \ DECLARANT	Maghreb	Mashrek	Israel	Turkey
Maghreb	1,2	2,3	0,02	2,1
Mashrek	1,1	6,8	0,36	2,2
Israel	0,0	0,7	0	2,3
Turkey	2,9	4,1	1,48	0

Source: UN ComTrade

The intra-Maghreb trade remains limited at around 1,2%. Trade is essentially directed towards the EU (between 56% and 77%). Indeed for Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, the United States and Canada are the principal partners after the EU.

Trade is relatively higher among members of sub-regions, where ratio for Maghreb and Mashrek is respectively 22,3 and 48,9%. Turkey also appears as a key player in the region. Its ratio is very high with Maghreb (56,2%) and to a lesser extent with Mashrek (29,8%). It is still higher with Israel (79,5%) where intra-industry exchanges are taking place among relatively richer countries.

**Share of sub-regions in Intra sub-regional Trade**

partner/declarant	Maghreb	Mashrek	Israel	Turkey
Maghreb	22,3	16,4	1,3	31,3
Mashrek	21,6	<b>48,9</b>	19,3	33,9
Israel	0,0	5,0	0,0	34,8
Turkey	<b>56,2</b>	29,8	<b>79,5</b>	0,0

Source: UN ComTrade

The calculation of the relative intensity of the exchanges, shows that this trade is more important than it should be, taking into account the low share of each country's trade within world trade. This is particularly true for Morocco-Tunisia exchanges (For a detailed overview of these calculations applied to all Mediterranean countries, see Bayar and Ben Ahmed, 2000).

***Intra-Mediterranean Export Intensity Indices, 2003 (relative to Arab world trade)***

	<i>Jordan</i>	<i>Tunisia</i>	<i>Algeria</i>	<i>Syria</i>	<i>Lebanon</i>	<i>Libya</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	<i>Morocco</i>
Jordan	...	0,77	9,78	14,93	4,80	2,41	1,56	0,14
Tunisia	0,47	...	6,69	0,19	0,13	17,46	0,62	1,76
Algeria	0,33	1,80	...	0,17	0,14	0,16	1,34	1,81
Syria	6,97	0,32	10,69	...	18,27	2,26	1,73	0,67
Lebanon	19,15	1,58	11,69	15,53	...	2,31	4,39	1,98
Libya	0,09	9,51	0,08	1,06	0,25	...	0,59	1,56
Egypt	3,47	2,09	3,73	4,39	2,58	2,47	...	1,12
Morocco	0,78	1,87	1,00	1,00	0,25	2,79	0,62	...

*Source: Extracted from Arab Monetary Fund, 2005*

Therefore, intra-Maghreb trade flows are not insignificant by international standards given that the region constitutes a small part of the world economy, with only 1,2% of its trade taking place within it. Statistical analyses undertaken for MENA countries in Messerlin and Hoekman (2002) suggest the same conclusion. But the real problem, as stressed by I. Diwan (1997) for the MENA region, is not that the share of total exports of the Mediterranean region is small. Rather, it is that the total volume of exports is too small. In fact, the total non-oil exports of the Maghreb countries (14.608 billions US\$) is, as mentioned before, 3 times lower than the exports of Finland (44.524 billions US\$), a country of 5 millions inhabitants. As a result, inter-Maghreb trade is very small in absolute terms. The same conclusion emerges when we carry out estimates for Mashrek countries.

The weight of the intra-regional exchanges in relation to total trade for the Maghreb (approximately 3%) is obviously far from reaching that of the major regional groupings such as the EU (62%), the APEC (70%) or NAFTA (50%). It is even very far from that of free trade areas such as the MERCOSUR (20%), the ASEAN (22%) or even the UEMOA (12%). In fact the exchange level is among the weakest ones of various world regional sets: it is similar to that of the GCC (5%) and of the UDEAC (2.4%).

The structure of imports by products is relatively similar for all countries. A large part of imports is made up by foodstuffs, cereals in particular. Machine tools also constitute an important part. Imports of raw material and semi-finished products differ, on the other hand,

according to the characteristics of the local productive system. The imports of textile yarn and fabrics are important in Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan.

### **5.1. Nature of the intra-Maghreb product trade**

The nature of the intra-Maghreb trade differs from country to country. Three countries, Libya, Algeria and Mauritania have very specialised exports to the region: hydrocarbons and iron and steel for Libya (78%), chemicals for Algeria (85%) and for Mauritania fishery products (64%) and ores (28.4%).

For Tunisia and Morocco, imports are concentrated on some products, while exports are very dispersed. For Tunisia, which is the principal trading country of the region, more than three quarters of imports are made up of hydrocarbons (63%, of Libya) and of iron and of steel (15%, Libya). The imports of Morocco are concentrated in pharmaceutical products, chemicals and fertilizers (43.6%) and iron and steel (16.5%). As for exports, the only category where exports are significant for Tunisia is foodstuffs (oil, vegetables and prepared fruit and flour). For Morocco, it is shoes (16.7%) and flours (8,1%) both exported to Libya.

One conclusion is, therefore, that a large part of intra-Maghreb trade is concentrated on primary and semi-finished products of heavy industries (chemistry, iron and steel industry). The two countries with a more important exporting capacity, Morocco and Tunisia rather have weak specialisation in their regional trade, less concentrated than with the exchanges with the Union.

The structure of the countries' exports reveals the similarities, which exist between some countries. The estimation of the revealed comparative advantages confirms this intuition, since Morocco and Tunisia both have one important comparative advantage in the clothing, but also electronic components, agri-foodstuff products, chemicals or leather. Libya and Algeria are major hydrocarbon



exporters. Moreover, Algeria, if we exclude oil exports, also shows similarities with its neighbours, in particular in clothing and leather trade. For Mauritania, specialisation is obviously in the exports of fishery products (as for Morocco), but also there, the clothing and leather sectors are relatively well placed.

We can conclude that this similarity of specialisation, in relatively not very sophisticated products, could explain partly the relative weakness of regional trade and shows that the intra-regional trade potential is probably not very important.

We should finally mention that the exports of these countries did not show great dynamism over the last decade, hardly exceeding world average growth (Morocco, Tunisia), or even declining (Mauritania and Libya). Only Algeria recorded an average growth rate of 5% per year.

These developments indicates that Mediterranean countries trade less with each other than with more developed countries (the EU), even when these countries are close neighbours and hence suggest the existence of important obstacles on exports. One explanation suggested by A. Deardoff (1999) is that neighbours may have comparative advantage in the same sorts of primary products favored by their climate or location, and that developing countries as a group have comparative advantage in the same labor-intensive goods such as textiles and apparel. Both types of products, too, are rather standardized and therefore not subject to the intra-industry trade of differentiated products that often characterizes trade among developed countries. The developing countries, then, simply do not have a great deal to sell to one another.

Hoekman and Messerlin (2002) suggested a similar explanation for low MENA trade performance. The countries of the region do not produce intermediate inputs that are sold on world markets. Nor, they are integrated into global production-sharing system, in which they would import and process components for re-export and final assembly

elsewhere. This is only partially true, because at least Tunisia and Morocco are deeply involved in Outward Processing Traffic<sup>25</sup>. This evident correlation between geographical and sectoral specialisation in OPT flows testifies not only a strong international division of labour based on comparative advantages but also links between countries due to the spheres of influence factors.

Records are mixed, but overall maquiladora have been accused to lock local firms into low value added activities, without giving them real chances for upgrading along the production chains of their partners. They were also charged of keeping wages increases below productivity rise and of bringing about little backward linkages with other local Mexican firms (Marc Ellingstad, 1997). At the opposite, another possible drawback of OPT is if wages are allowed to increase. Foreign partners who possibly engaged in the OPT business with the objective of exploiting low labour costs on the short-term, would then withdraw massively from their commitments, and severely damage local firms' access to inputs and markets. (Julie Pellegrin, 1999).

Although, on aggregate this type of trade still represents a small fraction of total trade, it could benefit in the future of an increasing importance of vertical flows in world trade, and see a substantial shift from eastern countries – which will face increasing labour costs after their accession to the EU - towards Mediterranean countries.

The performance of exports by categories of products indicates that some sectors show interesting dynamics, higher than the growth of the exports of the country and placing the countries among the most

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<sup>25</sup> The OPT measure is the European version of the American provision which gave way to the development of maquiladora in the Mexican-US border region. OPT takes place when some phases of the textile and clothing production chain - typically: the sewing phase - are carried out by foreign subcontractors. The latter utilizes fabrics provided (and owned) by the subcontracting firm, temporarily exported towards the processing country under an EC tariff exemption regime. three main aggregates account for more than 80% of total manufacturing industry flows: Machinery (electrical and non electrical, CN 84 and 85), Textiles-apparel (CN 50-63) and Transport (CN 86-89).

dynamic exporters in this category of product on a world-wide scale. Thus the exports of electronic products (Morocco, Tunisia), of basic manufacturing metal and various products (Morocco, Tunisia) and of wooden products (Tunisia) have annual growth rates between 14% and 42%.

## 6. Conclusion

This year the Barcelona process will celebrate its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The fundamental challenge facing Maghreb countries is how to ensure faster economic growth and reduce transition costs towards the implementation of Euro-Mediterranean Free trade zone in the context of an increasingly interdependent world. Although there is no simple, universal blueprint for a successful development strategy, a lot about the elements of sustainable growth with equity and social justice is already well known. Empirical studies indicate that, in general, such growth requires increasing investment, especially by promoting private initiative; enhancing human resource development; and improving overall economic efficiency and productivity. In our paper we claim, that the best scenario for Maghreb countries would be to achieve regional integration that would be a complementary strategy to their bilateral trade liberalization with the EU.

The policy experiments tested in this preliminary version of the paper clearly assess that non-Maghreb scenario has an important cost in term of welfare, growth and employment. The EU initiative and increased Maghreb market integration will help these countries to foster economic growth, reduce unemployment and enhance living standards of their populations, as well as securing peace and prosperity for the region. The gains from Maghreb integration could even be higher if we include Libya.

In sum, in the period ahead, Maghreb countries will have to make much greater efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social progress. Although priorities will necessarily differ and reforms must be tailored to national circumstances, there is no doubt that stronger macroeconomic policies and structural reforms will be critically important.

But, to have maximum impact and the best prospects for success, the reform programs of Maghreb countries should be supported decisively

by the international community. Although several important initiatives have already been taken by the European union in the context of the Euro-Med partnership and multilateral institutions these need to be broadened and deepened to ensure that these countries share the opportunities and benefits of globalization.

The crucial message here is that Maghreb integration and the Euro-Mediterranean partnership can mutually reinforce each other to reduce the costs of greater openness to trade and domestic economic reform leading in doing so to faster growth and lower unemployment.

On 17 May 2004, Singapore and Jordan have signed a free trade agreement and a bilateral investment treaty. Under the free trade accord, Jordan will eliminate duties on 97.5 percent of all goods of Singapore origin within 10 years from the entry into force of the FTA.

Thus, although regional trade and other economic arrangements might result in some net economic benefits, the benefits of establishing such arrangements among developing countries should be weighed against the expected benefits of liberalizing trade relations on a non-discriminatory basis, following the most-favoured-nation (MFN) principle that underlies the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the newly established World Trade Organization.

However, given the urgent issues facing Mediterranean countries, an exclusively WTO-centred approach is not advisable because urgently needed reforms risk delay.

Paradoxically, the present resurgence of interest in regional schemes to expand trade has its origins in the dissatisfaction with multilateral efforts under the GATT to achieve continued, and timelier, progress in liberalizing global trade relations.



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## Annexes



95:TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISIT	13,120	5,880	45	104	1	217	2	0	39	33	0	7	0	9	130
96:MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED AF	12,021	6,052	50	231	2	405	3	33	47	11	0	15	5	91	202
42:ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY AN	8,794	1,791	20	59	1	61	1	2	4	11	0	1	1	19	25
47:PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBRO	5,394	3,923	73	1,388	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91:CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS T	3,934	827	21	51	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
78:LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF	3,341	907	27	257	8	2,109	63	2,109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71:NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PR	2,625	2,128	81	45	2	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	11
36:EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUC	2,534	146	6	927	37	42	2	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	6
41:RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN	1,978	1,521	77	0	0	40	2	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
65:HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF	1,638	822	50	50	3	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
66:UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALK	1,162	206	18	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
67:PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AN	983	202	21	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
79:ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF	757	667	88	71	9	11	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1
80:TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF	729	187	26	0	0	20	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	13
81:OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS; ART	605	359	59	22	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92:MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND	315	126	40	15	5	31	10	0	0	30	0	0	0	1	0
75:NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF	313	265	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46:MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPA	286	82	29	0	0	34	12	0	0	31	0	0	0	3	0
45:CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	217	210	97	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
97:WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECE	65	63	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43:FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; MANU	4	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
93:ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND	0	0		0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99:OTHER PRODUCTS	0	0		0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: UN ComTrade





Moroccan Imports from main partners in 2003 (in thousand euro)

PRODUCT \ PARTNER	world	EU25	in %	Nafta	in %	Meda	in %	Algeria	Tunisia	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey
Total goods	12,579,475	7,522,642	60	645,235	5	534,704	4	154,585	62,495	109,256	0	1,507	6,322	14,780	185,759
27:MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND P	1,959,318	523,302	27	32,100	2	201,708	10	140,405	0	43,457	0	0	34	5,778	12,034
T&C	1,868,794	1,516,132	81	10,786	1	68,531	4	7	6,874	2,699	0	739	3	3,952	54,257
Textiles	1,612,726	1,279,064	79	10,422	1	67,004	4	7	6,475	2,680	0	739	0	3,891	53,213
cotton	41,687	6,281	15	518	1	5,745	14	0	0	1,448	0	0	0	3,640	658
Yarn	127,789	74,981	59	751	1	8,780	7	0	835	52	0	677	0	197	7,019
Fabrics	1,251,628	1,065,843	85	5,964	0	42,814	3	7	5,356	789	0	0	0	48	36,613
Clothing	256,068	237,068	93	364	0	1,527	1	0	400	19	0	0	3	62	1,044
Agriculture	1,446,414	523,603	36	251,576	17	39,965	3	994	12,915	13,807	0	0	220	3,097	8,931
84:NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACH	1,348,743	1,036,024	77	68,439	5	24,648	2	3	1,828	4,559	0	57	240	481	17,481
85:ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPM	1,179,954	791,402	67	39,234	3	10,280	1	11	5,622	250	0	0	26	4	4,367
87:VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR	637,558	426,437	67	9,484	1	33,808	5	0	734	593	0	17	15	2	32,448
39:PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF	482,867	319,251	66	8,463	2	13,381	3	37	379	8,671	0	197	2	148	3,947
72:IRON AND STEEL	475,858	264,440	56	14,352	3	46,772	10	708	3,090	11,131	0	0	0	0	31,843
44:WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOO	236,751	131,429	56	675	0	677	0	0	212	397	0	0	0	9	59
88:AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT, AND PARTS	226,117	107,498	48	118,557	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48:PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES	209,811	161,878	77	11,737	6	6,625	3	34	3,033	2,284	0	74	126	255	817
25:SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONE	202,492	68,394	34	16,198	8	3,792	2	0	347	536	0	4	0	0	2,905
29:ORGANIC CHEMICALS	186,811	147,093	79	6,217	3	2,808	2	1,550	249	550	0	27	0	5	426
73:ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	180,917	144,950	80	2,921	2	6,780	4	0	601	2,661	0	0	232	39	3,247
30:PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	172,285	142,578	83	7,791	5	4,435	3	2	258	4,097	0	0	64	0	14
90:OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATO	171,678	110,440	64	17,547	10	693	0	0	88	225	0	46	0	0	335
28:INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR	151,639	60,011	40	659	0	22,207	15	8,843	11,421	1,294	0	270	0	0	380
38:MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCT	145,883	128,966	88	5,011	3	305	0	0	61	110	0	15	0	0	119
40:RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	100,717	47,384	47	2,080	2	9,574	10	0	7,554	590	0	0	2	4	1,424
32:TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TAN	93,801	81,928	87	1,492	2	137	0	0	16	4	0	0	0	0	118
76:ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	92,584	68,149	74	511	1	6,635	7	0	337	5,172	0	0	30	16	1,080
31:FERTILISERS	83,388	39,246	47	59	0	1,658	2	1,376	0	248	0	13	0	0	19
94:FURNITURE; BEDDING, MATTRESSES,	76,840	55,737	73	377	0	2,608	3	160	390	606	0	0	0	80	1,371
96:MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED AF	69,297	58,148	84	619	1	1,779	3	0	680	263	0	6	0	100	730
74:COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	67,614	49,899	74	175	0	449	1	0	69	223	0	0	1	2	155
41:RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN	67,254	61,263	91	8	0	341	1	0	309	32	0	0	0	0	0
49:PRINTED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICT	64,120	54,058	84	1,954	3	7,258	11	7	70	1,611	0	5	5,194	366	5
33:ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PEF	57,338	42,555	74	1,248	2	1,345	2	0	278	631	0	33	34	57	312
89:SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUC	50,264	46,193	92	2,105	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70:GLASS AND GLASSWARE	50,201	32,155	64	615	1	6,333	13	0	73	996	0	0	0	31	5,233
69:CERAMIC PRODUCTS	48,275	35,089	73	377	1	1,883	4	0	1,132	554	0	0	2	0	194
83:MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE	43,424	31,108	72	495	1	519	1	0	105	147	0	0	0	6	261
64:FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE; F	41,536	30,915	74	44	0	895	2	0	817	7	0	0	0	17	54
82:TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, SPO	36,663	25,038	68	2,107	6	508	1	0	27	388	0	0	0	0	93
34:SOAP, ORGANIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AG	32,600	26,111	80	1,475	5	3,364	10	18	1,849	220	0	0	88	321	867
71:NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRR	30,765	4,539	15	682	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
95:TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISIT	29,740	12,273	41	953	3	12	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	4

35:ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFI	24,238	21,651	89	552	2	134	1	0	5	105	0	0	0	0	24
37:PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPH	21,725	16,687	77	1,099	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
68:ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEME	19,987	17,964	90	307	2	259	1	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	169
47:PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBRO	18,861	15,007	80	3,631	19	137	1	0	137	0	0	0	0	0	0
26:ORES, SLAG AND ASH	15,143	10,413	69	120	1	917	6	0	917	0	0	0	0	0	0
91:CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS T	15,109	2,170	14	57	0	9	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	4
42:ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY A	12,805	8,022	63	25	0	38	0	0	6	7	0	4	12	0	9
79:ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF	8,971	8,223	92	8	0	315	4	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86:RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVE	7,415	7,298	98	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93:ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND	3,281	3,236	99	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
36:EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUC	2,207	2,191	99	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
67:PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AN	2,054	121	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65:HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF	1,265	408	32	13	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
75:NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1,144	906	79	126	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
78:LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1,025	686	67	22	2	115	11	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66:UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALK	846	306	36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92:MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND	684	194	28	6	1	34	5	0	0	29	0	0	0	5	0
45:CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	525	499	95	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
81:OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS; ART	477	273	57	118	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80:TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF	476	282	59	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43:FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; MANU	362	313	86	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
97:WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECE	297	114	38	0	0	7	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	2
46:MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPA	265	61	23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
99:OTHER PRODUCTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: UN ComTrade

Moroccan exports toward its main partners in 2003 (in thousand euro)

PRODUCT \ PARTNER	world	EU25	in %	Nafta	in %	Meda	in %	Algeria	Tunisia	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey
Total goods	7,758,914	5,922,236	76	287,761	4	170,553	2	21,151	38,059	21,907	0	13,749	11,810	20,480	43,397
T&C	2,605,193	2,489,256	96	50,453	2	2,730	0	903	805	14	0	87	515	0	405
Textiles	95,268	68,250	72	1,263	1	1,582	2	647	610	0	0	50	197	0	79
cotton	1,304	852	65	0	0	239	18	233	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yarn	13,898	12,854	92	77	1	169	1	33	132	0	0	0	0	0	4
Fabrics	57,961	37,419	65	346	1	732	1	195	297	0	0	14	195	0	30
Clothing	2,509,925	2,421,006	96	49,189	2	1,147	0	256	195	14	0	37	318	0	326
Agriculture	1,744,959	1,181,457	68	81,519	5	59,500	3	3,162	10,284	6,841	0	13,273	9,618	15,771	552
85:ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIP	1,042,197	1,003,594	96	4,020	0	1,165	0	493	636	0	0	3	29	0	4
28:INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OF	459,725	138,146	30	13,039	3	27,728	6	2,653	92	227	0	0	0	0	24,756
25:SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONE	369,527	134,135	36	99,183	27	3,398	1	583	2,659	137	0	0	19	0	0
31:FERTILISERS	328,729	124,508	38	3,831	1	3,312	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,312
27:MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND P	202,930	99,760	49	23,777	12	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
64:FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE;	196,109	191,429	98	73	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
72:IRON AND STEEL	61,506	34,681	56	19	0	18,258	30	113	5,612	5,110	0	115	1,164	2,878	3,266
71:NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PR	51,142	22,472	44	109	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
90:OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMAT	45,316	43,457	96	342	1	263	1	141	123	0	0	0	0	0	0
42:ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY A	45,298	41,963	93	464	1	34	0	0	22	0	0	0	6	0	6
94:FURNITURE; BEDDING, MATTRESSES,	44,861	35,182	78	2,382	5	2,826	6	123	2,473	15	0	16	165	30	4
84:NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MAC	44,626	33,606	75	397	1	1,465	3	403	698	1	0	0	74	230	58
26:ORES, SLAG AND ASH	43,746	35,210	80	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
87:VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR	41,395	34,242	83	581	1	3,610	9	2,458	770	330	0	0	9	0	44
47:PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBRO	38,421	21,741	57	649	2	15,109	39	0	5,385	2,104	0	0	0	1,324	6,295
69:CERAMIC PRODUCTS	33,472	30,006	90	814	2	881	3	76	774	11	0	3	4	0	14
45:CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	27,194	26,885	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44:WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOO	26,454	24,556	93	600	2	43	0	0	42	0	0	1	0	0	1
78:LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF	26,055	19,371	74	0	0	6,680	26	1,384	2,184	535	0	0	0	0	2,576
73:ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	25,681	15,590	61	219	1	369	1	73	220	0	0	19	0	46	10
81:OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS; ART	25,322	14,105	56	316	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39:PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF	25,181	13,898	55	69	0	5,213	21	329	1,428	3,362	0	0	20	0	74
33:ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PE	20,132	15,381	76	1,553	8	1,438	7	964	332	39	0	0	58	44	0
74:COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	18,449	7,446	40	103	1	18	0	2	13	0	0	0	2	0	1
76:ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	17,607	8,938	51	18	0	229	1	0	202	0	0	27	0	1	0
48:PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES	16,471	4,404	27	27	0	4,410	27	450	1,517	2,443	0	0	0	0	0
30:PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	14,912	5,979	40	65	0	3,975	27	3,039	736	26	0	174	0	0	0
40:RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	11,678	7,218	62	0	0	557	5	122	88	61	0	24	88	0	174
83:MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE	11,626	10,184	88	208	2	120	1	20	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
41:RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN	9,939	6,191	62	170	2	1,169	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,169
34:SOAP, ORGANIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AG	9,653	1,348	14	48	0	3,243	34	3,182	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
68:ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEME	9,343	4,502	48	808	9	1,752	19	299	485	154	0	0	0	153	661
70:GLASS AND GLASSWARE	7,402	6,807	92	268	4	71	1	34	34	1	0	2	0	0	0
91:CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS T	7,016	188	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
96:MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED AF	6,803	6,383	94	34	1	95	1	9	87	0	0	0	0	0	0



88:AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT, AND PARTS	6,280	2,603	41	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29:ORGANIC CHEMICALS	5,697	5,103	90	0	0	220	4	1	1	218	0	0	0	0	0
46:MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPA	5,091	4,544	89	379	7	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
65:HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF	5,046	4,966	98	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
32:TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TAN	4,569	561	12	0	0	11	0	3	2	0	0	7	0	0	0
95:TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISIT	3,322	3,164	95	103	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
89:SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUC	3,225	1,842	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49:PRINTED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICT	3,066	2,417	79	20	1	106	3	16	31	29	0	0	27	3	0
38:MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUC	2,212	1,146	52	324	15	178	8	103	57	14	0	0	4	0	0
97:WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECE	1,063	359	34	488	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82:TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, SPO	754	393	52	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
37:PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAP	522	141	27	197	38	90	17	0	47	43	0	0	0	0	0
79:ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF	435	300	69	2	0	133	31	0	0	133	0	0	0	0	0
35:ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIF	316	90	28	0	0	67	21	11	15	42	0	0	0	0	0
36:EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUC	294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86:RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVE	273	258	94	0	0	11	4	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
75:NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99:OTHER PRODUCTS	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92:MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND	171	73	43	64	37	28	17	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
43:FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; MAN	43	43	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66:UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALK	13	10	73	3	20	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93:ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND	4	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67:PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AN	3	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80:TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF	0	0		0		0		0		0		0	0		0

Source: UN ComTrade

Tunisian Imports from main partners in 2003 (in thousand euro)

PRODUCT \ PARTNER	world	EU25	in %	Nafta	in %	Meda	in %	Algeria	Morocco	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey
Total goods	8,969,286	6,598,165	74	328,889	4	327,148	4	51,544	41,366	43,116	0	5,479	4,684	5,104	175,855
T&C	1,879,681	1,684,427	90	11,583	1	26,969	1	40	2,603	2,083	0	0	29	3,754	18,461
Textiles	1,350,290	1,186,525	88	7,604	1	24,699	2	24	1,898	1,408	0	0	19	3,658	17,691
cotton	24,895	9,721	39	1,277	5	3,906	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	3,233	672
Yarn	56,751	40,331	71	265	0	979	2	17	132	178	0	0	0	4	648
Fabrics	1,124,389	1,012,095	90	2,667	0	18,127	2	0	1,576	1,210	0	0	19	400	14,921
Clothing	529,391	497,902	94	3,979	1	2,270	0	16	705	675	0	0	10	95	770
84:NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	1,077,381	824,870	77	58,029	5	24,209	2	22	461	2,970	0	310	420	109	19,917
85:ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	998,359	868,026	87	25,699	3	6,531	1	204	922	293	0	8	13	6	5,084
Agriculture	838,816	322,426	38	143,577	17	37,949	5	885	10,621	18,925	0	33	48	952	6,485
87:VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAM VEHICLES	642,950	493,849	77	3,335	1	23,260	4	4	301	11	0	0	0	0	22,943
27:MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND MINERAL PRODUCTS	611,968	393,685	64	5,098	1	36,297	6	16,189	718	3,234	0	0	0	19	16,138
39:PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF	401,101	311,777	78	5,591	1	7,654	2	770	1,461	2,054	0	1,322	57	133	1,857
72:IRON AND STEEL	290,962	104,944	36	22	0	91,579	31	21,750	4,478	3,206	0	4	0	0	62,140
90:OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATOGRAPHIC APPARATUS	190,938	130,678	68	24,534	13	1,230	1	1	182	345	0	5	13	0	683
30:PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	186,899	166,437	89	4,898	3	3,895	2	0	648	44	0	2,687	0	0	515
73:ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	164,328	116,801	71	5,019	3	11,380	7	52	228	104	0	0	0	17	10,979
48:PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER	150,360	131,953	88	2,994	2	4,141	3	1,351	1,523	979	0	0	6	9	273
41:RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN SHEEP OR GOAT SKINS)	140,804	128,966	92	416	0	4,145	3	3,727	372	46	0	0	0	0	0
25:SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONES	128,351	27,262	21	3,567	3	8,579	7	162	3,184	1,108	0	0	0	0	4,126
28:INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC CHEMICALS	123,418	31,874	26	2,519	2	7,290	6	3,697	95	2,214	0	132	0	0	1,152
44:WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD PULP	111,100	68,462	62	131	0	375	0	0	3	243	0	0	0	1	128
29:ORGANIC CHEMICALS	101,239	82,911	82	4,536	4	1,700	2	912	27	42	0	309	0	0	410
64:FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE; TRUNKS	85,864	53,403	62	187	0	62	0	0	19	4	0	0	0	10	29
38:MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	85,621	73,288	86	4,505	5	640	1	127	25	25	0	49	189	0	225
40:RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	69,639	46,711	67	3,536	5	1,562	2	100	147	635	0	0	16	0	665
74:COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	64,973	63,138	97	78	0	314	0	0	27	20	0	0	0	0	266
32:TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TANNINS	64,402	57,672	90	699	1	12	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	10
76:ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	51,634	34,181	66	626	1	1,847	4	0	155	1,239	0	245	2	0	207
83:MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METALS	51,264	45,713	89	489	1	596	1	4	24	283	0	0	3	8	274
96:MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	39,021	32,307	83	806	2	282	1	11	54	128	0	26	0	0	63
33:ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMES	36,547	33,393	91	263	1	469	1	0	300	132	0	12	0	0	25
82:TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, SPORTING EQUIPMENT	33,861	26,777	79	2,999	9	137	0	4	10	49	0	0	4	0	71
70:GLASS AND GLASSWARE	33,172	25,925	78	266	1	1,934	6	0	42	479	0	9	0	0	1,405
71:NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES	31,589	14,813	47	42	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	1
94:FURNITURE; BEDDING, MATTRESSES, UPHOLSTERED SEATINGS	29,516	22,847	77	182	1	3,160	11	81	2,627	177	0	0	1	1	273
47:PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSE	26,552	13,998	53	2,308	9	5,902	22	0	5,902	0	0	0	0	0	0
34:SOAP, ORGANIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	24,974	22,201	89	729	3	978	4	0	40	153	0	0	0	0	785
35:ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED FOODS	23,344	22,201	95	61	0	44	0	0	40	1	0	1	2	0	1
49:PRINTED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICTORIALS	23,217	17,199	74	99	0	4,569	20	4	32	565	0	10	3,871	71	17
69:CERAMIC PRODUCTS	19,121	14,938	78	7	0	759	4	0	714	27	0	0	0	0	18
89:SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUCTURES	17,946	9,097	51	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88:AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT, AND PARTS THEREOF	16,954	9,338	55	6,462	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37:PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC APPARATUS	15,017	11,218	75	562	4	79	1	0	54	25	0	0	0	0	0

68:ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT	14,808	12,942	87	470	3	450	3	0	415	19	0	0	0	0	17
31:FERTILISERS	13,446	5,141	38	54	0	2,735	20	1,289	0	1,166	0	268	0	0	12
42:ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY AND	12,144	10,329	85	31	0	54	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	53
95:TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISITE	8,648	5,556	64	89	1	81	1	0	0	1	0	50	0	0	31
86:RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVE	8,607	7,069	82	976	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
91:CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF	8,394	6,239	74	350	4	18	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	16
78:LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF	4,159	266	6	9	0	3,056	73	141	2,906	0	0	0	0	9	0
26:ORES, SLAG AND ASH	3,876	1,325	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79:ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF	3,535	3,441	97	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67:PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND	1,218	570	47	0	0	96	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	95
93:ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND	1,181	894	76	283	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80:TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF	996	896	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81:OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS; ARTICLES	855	606	71	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65:HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF	774	450	58	15	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
92:MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND	735	332	45	38	5	44	6	0	0	30	0	0	0	13	1
75:NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF	676	655	97	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36:EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS	606	492	81	53	9	56	9	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0
66:UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALKING	570	252	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45:CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	539	510	95	11	2	16	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46:MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPANISH	446	315	70	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
43:FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; MANUFACTURES	182	170	93	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
97:WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECES	9	9	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99:OTHER PRODUCTS	0	0		0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: UN ComTrade

Tunisian exports toward its main partners in 2003 (in thousand euro)

PRODUCT \ PARTNER	world	EU25	in %	Nafta	in %	Meda	in %	Algeria	Morocco	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria
Total goods	6,501,300	5,219,007	80	48,639	1	247,801	4	91,521	47,795	24,709	0	7,207	3,135	3,019
T&C	2,636,658	2,551,852	97	22,146	1	5,535	0	2,076	1,989	11	0	3	720	13
Textiles	123,988	94,290	76	801	1	2,552	2	608	1,865	11	0	0	54	13
cotton	759	573	75	0	0	38	5	7	0	0	0	0	27	4
Yarn	25,267	21,806	86	0	0	1,174	5	446	718	11	0	0	0	0
Fabrics	74,215	54,693	74	663	1	975	1	18	953	0	0	0	4	0
Clothing	2,512,670	2,457,562	98	21,345	1	2,983	0	1,467	124	0	0	3	667	0
85:ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	837,622	757,741	90	1,079	0	6,432	1	1,772	4,068	430	0	59	31	16
27:MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND PRODUCTS	559,116	474,356	85	154	0	8,390	2	1,362	55	99	0	0	1	8
Agriculture	513,448	275,530	54	6,856	1	16,288	3	4,470	10,692	95	0	233	339	28
31:FERTILISERS	306,352	155,901	51	3,757	1	33,486	11	3,061	0	0	0	0	244	0
64:FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE; TRUNKS	299,646	295,133	98	526	0	361	0	23	338	0	0	0	0	0
28:INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC COMPOUNDS	192,359	41,428	22	56	0	54,517	28	6,803	9,359	18,772	0	0	989	1,917
87:VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAM	143,361	113,942	79	4	0	5,415	4	4,847	322	44	0	80	0	90
84:NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINES	131,700	70,412	53	820	1	11,745	9	7,672	2,389	950	0	476	41	135
39:PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF	79,734	56,384	71	524	1	5,334	7	4,365	319	157	0	24	34	434
25:SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONE	78,502	24,873	32	383	0	27,165	35	22,116	64	0	0	0	172	0
90:OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATOGRAPHIC	76,996	61,079	79	2,628	3	5,949	8	5,482	60	182	0	216	10	0
48:PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF	75,957	31,825	42	4	0	4,417	6	2,198	1,821	0	0	0	397	0
73:ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	75,019	33,547	45	1,277	2	6,467	9	4,599	384	1,163	0	87	15	29
69:CERAMIC PRODUCTS	46,646	18,411	39	716	2	4,652	10	1,483	997	5	0	248	30	71
42:ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY AND	46,494	41,463	89	1	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
40:RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	34,089	13,363	39	0	0	10,782	32	727	8,302	1,211	0	445	0	95
94:FURNITURE; BEDDING, MATTRESSES, SEAT	33,973	25,111	74	994	3	2,150	6	1,681	469	0	0	0	0	0
33:ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PREPARED	30,629	8,794	29	246	1	656	2	284	349	0	0	0	23	0
72:IRON AND STEEL	25,454	10,796	42	0	0	9,150	36	947	1,667	888	0	1,751	0	120
76:ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	20,273	12,603	62	96	0	6,219	31	5,058	198	0	0	862	0	0
32:TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TANNIN	19,813	2,018	10	169	1	904	5	827	26	4	0	0	0	0
41:RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN	19,095	8,387	44	492	3	5,465	29	438	0	0	0	748	0	0
45:CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	17,432	14,150	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38:MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	15,648	3,546	23	173	1	2,267	14	714	191	141	0	987	0	0
34:SOAP, ORGANIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	14,955	365	2	0	0	3,279	22	3,101	178	0	0	0	0	0
74:COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	14,725	11,761	80	14	0	2,234	15	249	1,185	219	0	581	0	0
83:MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE	14,440	11,611	80	2	0	446	3	386	60	0	0	0	0	0
95:TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISITES	14,138	12,101	86	79	1	56	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
26:ORES, SLAG AND ASH	12,741	8,089	63	0	0	1,012	8	0	1,012	0	0	0	0	0
71:NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRELIMINARY	12,640	12,290	97	2	0	44	0	0	34	0	0	11	0	0
47:PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS	11,210	8,561	76	125	1	124	1	0	124	0	0	0	0	0
82:TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, SPORTING	10,535	5,228	50	608	6	542	5	306	14	208	0	14	0	0
96:MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	9,104	5,661	62	2,316	25	451	5	83	365	0	0	3	0	0
44:WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD	8,474	5,095	60	106	1	554	7	296	234	24	0	0	0	0
68:ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT	8,057	5,884	73	633	8	123	2	60	0	3	0	0	0	60
91:CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF	7,900	6,186	78	1,475	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30:PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	6,946	1,535	22	0	0	2,635	38	1,935	198	68	0	378	0	0

65:HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF	5,809	5,309	91	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
70:GLASS AND GLASSWARE	4,989	2,570	52	9	0	545	11	472	66	5	0	2	0	0	0
89:SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUCTURES	4,335	1,870	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36:EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS	3,891	519	13	0	0	63	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88:AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT, AND PARTS THEREOF	2,844	2,839	100	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29:ORGANIC CHEMICALS	2,821	224	8	0	0	1,164	41	1,103	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
66:UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS	2,760	2,701	98	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35:ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED	2,600	138	5	3	0	216	8	212	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
67:PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND QUILLS	2,392	2,382	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49:PRINTED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICTURES	1,810	464	26	42	2	491	27	172	199	28	0	1	88	3	0
46:MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPANOL	1,629	1,616	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86:RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES	1,399	123	9	0	0	9	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97:WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECES	527	435	83	85	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75:NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF	416	416	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79:ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF	360	140	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80:TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF	332	60	18	0	0	56	17	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81:OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS; ARTICLES	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78:LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF	144	134	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37:PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC	139	43	31	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92:MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	40	4	9	0	0	5	13	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
43:FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; MANUFACTURES	13	12	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93:ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99:OTHER PRODUCTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: UN ComTrade





**Egyptian Imports from main partners in 2003 (in thousand euro)**

PRODUCT \ PARTNER	world	EU25	in %	Nafta	in %	Meda	in %	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria
Total goods	9,625,515	2,792,714	29	1,172,088	12	570,065	6	276,355	8,346	8,679	5,850	26,768	26,582	66,376
Agriculture	2,432,788	418,719	17	714,775	29	91,140	4	116	3,791	399	470	3,000	7,708	47,449
99:OTHER PRODUCTS	1,352,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84:NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACH	975,852	534,164	55	112,924	12	23,605	2	18	0	67	1,544	1,338	1,150	465
85:ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPM	530,229	288,169	54	40,123	8	8,352	2	11	14	112	201	311	732	149
27:MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND P	499,519	25,043	5	25,415	5	274,991	55	274,917	0	0	0	7	3	0
44:WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD	419,692	125,529	30	6,063	1	6,742	2	0	0	18	0	51	236	310
72:IRON AND STEEL	361,672	138,048	38	1,500	0	28,838	8	0	3,551	1,483	795	935	262	0
39:PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF	339,800	120,911	36	41,641	12	18,831	6	503	0	410	964	2,641	3,143	5,052
87:VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR	289,110	82,658	29	8,935	3	8,744	3	0	3	118	29	202	103	38
30:PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	255,521	171,774	67	32,457	13	1,431	1	0	28	121	32	1,164	0	4
T&C	243,197	45,378	19	2,885	1	25,260	10	448	0	4	220	997	392	9,678
Textiles	240,927	44,420	18	2,810	1	24,885	10	448	0	4	220	995	391	9,326
cotton	14,859	10,880	73	0	0	1,509	10	94	0	0	0	46	0	1,360
Yarn	130,385	3,748	3	901	1	15,388	12	354	0	0	36	949	377	7,841
Fabrics	16,239	3,605	22	420	3	485	3	0	0	4	0	0	14	1
Clothing	2,269	958	42	75	3	375	17	0	0	0	0	3	1	352
29:ORGANIC CHEMICALS	236,220	113,517	48	31,373	13	7,382	3	48	0	47	208	572	4,540	846
73:ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	231,402	125,147	54	26,501	11	8,723	4	0	0	17	408	9	195	103
48:PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES	186,052	95,787	51	12,136	7	4,922	3	0	100	149	164	1,450	2,315	211
90:OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATC	166,312	91,219	55	29,097	17	1,053	1	0	0	13	61	179	89	103
40:RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	117,641	30,214	26	3,726	3	7,060	6	63	36	375	163	5	251	13
32:TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TAN	106,022	43,935	41	16,227	15	2,703	3	0	0	443	6	728	72	70
38:MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUC	105,440	69,676	66	15,207	14	4,675	4	0	0	201	0	593	11	238
28:INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR	102,585	23,254	23	3,501	3	16,298	16	224	0	3,918	423	8,069	23	0
26:ORES, SLAG AND ASH	74,469	12,764	17	2,525	3	1,503	2	0	26	0	0	1,228	0	0
74:COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	66,486	11,497	17	1,002	2	400	1	0	0	223	13	0	0	0
70:GLASS AND GLASSWARE	44,179	18,735	42	3,656	8	4,646	11	0	0	41	67	5	288	0
83:MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE	35,722	10,218	29	979	3	2,798	8	0	0	225	18	4	834	359
69:CERAMIC PRODUCTS	35,080	21,641	62	733	2	1,217	3	0	4	13	0	6	12	0
94:FURNITURE; BEDDING, MATTRESSES,	34,952	13,836	40	3,539	10	2,649	8	0	22	0	0	99	1,386	213
34:SOAP, ORGANIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AG	34,548	20,057	58	5,133	15	3,434	10	0	0	90	0	1,475	167	183
31:FERTILISERS	29,320	17,579	60	631	2	995	3	0	0	0	4	991	0	0
82:TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, SPO	29,156	13,705	47	1,651	6	411	1	0	0	18	0	179	1	20
95:TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISIT	26,917	3,838	14	1,112	4	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	23
33:ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PEF	26,342	18,891	72	2,270	9	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	2
37:PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPI	25,774	10,553	41	6,131	24	453	2	1	0	0	0	48	19	2
76:ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	23,694	13,970	59	1,935	8	2,017	9	0	0	165	0	92	306	8
49:PRINTED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICT	22,340	10,642	48	4,413	20	3,000	13	2	4	7	23	237	2,142	389
91:CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS T	22,239	591	3	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68:ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEME	18,096	10,187	56	400	2	1,484	8	0	52	4	8	33	7	28
64:FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE; F	16,477	1,336	8	30	0	249	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	111
96:MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED AF	15,556	4,139	27	694	4	186	1	0	0	0	3	0	9	36



25:SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONE	14,860	4,649	31	1,584	11	2,166	15	0	71	0	4	0	3	30
86:RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVE	13,107	10,752	82	1,811	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35:ALUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFI	12,751	8,382	66	1,549	12	171	1	0	0	0	2	41	21	63
79:ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF	10,113	2,434	24	203	2	246	2	0	90	0	0	0	0	0
47:PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBRO	8,986	2,682	30	4,951	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89:SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUC	7,245	740	10	78	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42:ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY AN	6,534	572	9	72	1	84	1	0	0	0	1	17	53	12
78:LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF	4,143	385	9	2	0	595	14	0	554	0	0	0	0	0
36:EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUC	3,897	202	5	91	2	40	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
71:NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRI	2,616	1,140	44	46	2	97	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
75:NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1,726	1,133	66	243	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80:TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1,273	1,024	80	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67:PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AN	1,105	53	5	2	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
65:HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF	939	118	13	20	2	100	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
81:OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS; ART	637	226	36	35	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45:CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	609	380	62	0	0	11	2	6	0	0	3	2	0	0
92:MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND	475	58	12	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41:RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN	461	214	46	6	1	169	37	0	0	0	0	55	50	65
46:MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPA	417	7	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
66:UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALK	325	19	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93:ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND	227	74	33	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43:FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; MANU	185	74	40	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
88:AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT, AND PARTS	146	64	44	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97:WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECE	15	11	76	0	0	3	18	0	0	0	0	3	0	0

Source: UN ComTrade

Turkey
151,109
28,208
0
19,022
6,822
65
6,126
21,812
6,119
8,251
82
13,521
13,502
10
5,831
467
19
1,121
7,990
533
607
6,154
1,383
3,632
3,640
249
164
4,244
1,359
1,182
928
1,518
0
193
74
43
384
1,446
196
0
1,352
129
138



Egyptian exports toward its main partners in 2003 (in thousand euro)

PRODUCT \ PARTNER	world	EU25	in %	Nafta	in %	Meda	in %	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey
Total goods	5,434,596	1,853,841	34	469,350	9	508,559	9	37,551	74,455	16,696	10,785	85,203	92,549	65,503	125,817
27:MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND P	2,356,914	923,098	39	126,368	5	120,604	5	153	30,798	5,029	57	37,307	26,912	531	19,815
T&C	793,482	288,101	36	219,760	28	31,836	4	127	2,397	156	150	1,018	1,292	2,754	23,941
Textiles	484,545	161,782	33	56,992	12	29,768	6	103	1,925	117	59	148	1,007	2,665	23,744
cotton	323,466	66,147	20	27,398	8	15,354	5	0	1,833	0	0	1	0	0	13,520
Yarn	114,414	68,801	60	26,417	23	11,867	10	3	42	111	0	29	876	1,254	9,554
Fabrics	23,349	18,200	78	1,860	8	1,233	5	29	5	0	15	113	49	666	356
Clothing	308,937	126,319	41	162,768	53	2,069	1	25	472	40	91	870	286	88	197
Agriculture	489,211	126,758	26	13,094	3	123,144	25	2,435	7,554	2,071	2,604	21,551	19,186	37,475	30,268
99:OTHER PRODUCTS	340,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72:IRON AND STEEL	332,008	111,198	33	52,726	16	60,312	18	2,570	7,066	1,831	27	8,311	20,354	6,903	13,251
25:SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONE	240,571	68,937	29	11,330	5	32,127	13	15,682	3,310	383	180	845	873	3,327	7,526
39:PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF	129,073	83,703	65	424	0	21,528	17	644	8,514	1,288	67	670	791	320	9,234
28:INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR	109,206	49,390	45	20,364	19	29,793	27	423	1,596	2,385	5,441	884	921	2,163	15,980
71:NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PR	99,528	1,051	1	83	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
76:ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	88,781	64,925	73	273	0	9,607	11	3,342	2,877	876	4	331	166	1,665	345
31:FERTILISERS	61,740	36,189	59	13,281	22	2,245	4	0	617	266	123	1,239	0	0	0
34:SOAP, ORGANIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AG	49,397	5,276	11	55	0	17,622	36	238	1,925	379	472	588	11,348	1,060	1,612
69:CERAMIC PRODUCTS	45,550	27,497	60	250	1	3,077	7	21	502	25	99	1,248	431	678	73
30:PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	42,659	2,473	6	54	0	4,494	11	307	310	86	0	3,060	398	118	217
73:ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	31,338	6,918	22	991	3	12,489	40	7,905	1,194	167	55	483	345	1,478	863
84:NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACH	27,946	3,734	13	135	0	3,386	12	657	278	95	225	1,276	221	504	130
48:PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES	26,704	2,810	11	9	0	10,522	39	466	1,998	644	3	780	4,840	1,738	54
41:RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN	23,797	18,198	76	0	0	1,093	5	17	30	0	33	0	0	11	1,002
68:ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEME	21,199	6,186	29	3,547	17	863	4	73	40	14	248	23	376	57	32
94:FURNITURE; BEDDING, MATTRESSES,	20,221	5,387	27	3,701	18	2,675	13	245	295	88	40	285	1,587	73	62
70:GLASS AND GLASSWARE	17,521	1,886	11	789	5	2,331	13	16	98	208	59	304	393	948	306
85:ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPM	17,412	1,134	7	233	1	2,196	13	1,080	178	5	4	367	63	449	50
40:RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	11,834	1,960	17	38	0	1,789	15	180	50	172	0	316	30	1,018	23
33:ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PER	10,838	5,304	49	935	9	1,399	13	17	193	60	202	231	231	451	16
29:ORGANIC CHEMICALS	7,495	3,233	43	25	0	3,446	46	188	1,774	29	20	139	685	12	598
38:MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUC	6,480	1,995	31	109	2	1,148	18	4	256	0	414	83	164	228	0
87:VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR	5,347	966	18	1	0	2,432	45	65	1	16	0	2,229	42	67	11
49:PRINTED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICT	5,053	312	6	54	1	1,838	36	280	144	68	155	990	128	65	7
44:WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD	3,337	934	28	22	1	923	28	214	255	51	42	147	93	118	3
32:TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TAN	3,218	206	6	7	0	743	23	3	11	0	38	152	137	224	179
83:MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE	2,587	663	26	365	14	424	16	67	26	183	5	55	50	33	5
74:COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	2,321	547	24	40	2	292	13	4	61	54	0	5	8	0	159
96:MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED AF	1,949	530	27	69	4	377	19	18	57	26	5	8	23	193	47
35:ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFI	1,936	34	2	23	1	1,063	55	12	0	0	0	9	361	682	0
90:OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATC	1,530	442	29	5	0	190	12	30	11	4	1	76	18	42	9
82:TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, SPOO	984	151	15	2	0	226	23	29	0	7	0	145	9	36	0
64:FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE; I	962	438	46	0	0	147	15	1	0	19	2	27	26	72	0
95:TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISIT	746	270	36	19	2	29	4	3	0	0	0	0	24	3	0

42:ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY AND HARNESS	692	270	39	24	3	11	2	4	0	0	1	1	4	1	0
47:PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSE	537	46	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
46:MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPANISH WATTLE OR OF OTHER VEGETABLE FIBRES	485	101	21	17	3	15	3	6	0	0	4	2	0	4	0
36:EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS	376	238	63	44	12	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
78:LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF	299	121	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92:MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF	217	50	23	7	3	51	24	24	20	4	3	0	1	0	0
97:WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECES AND OBJECTS OF ANTIQUE	184	51	28	57	31	27	15	0	18	6	0	1	1	2	0
89:SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUCTURES	156	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86:RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES AND ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37:PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC APPARATUS	111	1	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
26:ORES, SLAG AND ASH	83	31	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79:ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF	68	64	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45:CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	66	0	0	21	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66:UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS AND CANES	19	16	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88:AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT, AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF	15	0	0	0	0	15	100	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
67:PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND OTHER PLUMAGE	9	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65:HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91:CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF	4	0	0	0	0	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
43:FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; MANUFACTURES THEREOF	2	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75:NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80:TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81:OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS; ARTICLES THEREOF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93:ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: UN ComTrade



89:SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUC	56,442	13,928	25	3,398	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
35:ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFI	55,915	40,591	73	10,342	18	839	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	835
96:MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED AF	54,744	25,567	47	7,705	14	1,042	2	0	0	0	73	163	0	0	806
86:RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVE	51,778	46,542	90	3,603	7	137	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	0	5
42:ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY AN	45,359	9,236	20	2,018	4	1,309	3	0	4	0	5	5	0	0	1,294
49:PRINTED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICT	45,120	24,105	53	13,617	30	591	1	0	0	0	266	168	0	0	156
91:CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS T	41,093	6,963	17	3,327	8	130	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	119
31:FERTILISERS	27,956	12,752	46	203	1	316	1	0	0	0	316	0	0	0	0
97:WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECE	20,324	1,576	8	17,535	86	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
75:NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF	14,091	2,880	20	10,537	75	251	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251
79:ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF	13,995	9,336	67	152	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
65:HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF	11,832	4,146	35	995	8	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
41:RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN	11,787	7,127	60	1,096	9	830	7	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	739
92:MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND	8,288	2,621	32	1,368	17	79	1	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	53
67:PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AN	6,324	415	7	441	7	51	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
46:MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPA	4,449	411	9	11	0	78	2	0	4	0	29	1	0	0	44
78:LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF	3,360	1,207	36	369	11	7	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2
45:CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	3,094	2,955	96	112	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
36:EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUC	2,992	1,277	43	240	8	694	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	694
66:UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALK	2,847	308	11	57	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
80:TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1,315	930	71	95	7	63	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
26:ORES, SLAG AND ASH	820	341	42	332	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43:FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; MANU	401	223	56	77	19	50	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
93:ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND	0	0		0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: UN ComTrade





79:ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF	20,633	18,911	92	1,210	5.9	16	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	11
96:MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	15,570	10,027	64	1,807	12	3,085	20	0	0	0	0	2,983	0	0	103
44:WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD PULP	11,397	2,717	24	1,034	9.1	840	7	0	17	0	0	578	0	0	245
91:CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF	9,795	3,519	36	3,633	37	150	2	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	139
47:PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSE	9,391	3,386	36	667	7.1	593	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	591
69:CERAMIC PRODUCTS	8,858	4,102	46	2,988	34	51	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	36
41:RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN SHEEP OR GOAT)	7,183	1,917	27	61	0.8	580	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	580
86:RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVE OR MOTOR	6,978	5,484	79	28	0.4	1,383	20	0	0	0	0	2	1,382	0	0
78:LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF	6,226	5,811	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37:PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC APPARATUS	5,092	476	9	4,548	89	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
35:ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED STARCH	4,445	595	13	1,488	33	1,566	35	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	1,448
42:ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY AND HARNESS	3,771	1,115	30	2,227	59	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16
65:HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF	3,644	308	8	871	24	115	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	112
75:NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF	3,311	2,191	66	524	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
36:EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS	2,555	225	9	2,327	91	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
67:PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND OTHER PLUMAGE	1,058	310	29	614	58	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
26:ORES, SLAG AND ASH	494	339	69	2	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92:MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	494	202	41	162	33	56	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
43:FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; MANUFACTURES THEREOF	324	127	39	192	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66:UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS	34	24	71	1	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80:TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF	13	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46:MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPRESSO COFFEE	1	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45:CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93:ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: UN ComTrade

Jordanian Imports from main partners in 2003 (in thousand euro)

PRODUCT \ PARTNER	world	EU25	in %	Nafta	in %	Meda	in %	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Egypt	Israel	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey
Total goods	4,988,222	1,325,409	27	336,383	7	537,642	11	650	13,008	1,493	104,211	118,371	41,386	135,480	123,043
Agriculture	890,516	142,951	16	81,301	9	184,295	21	0	12,846	458	38,800	316	21,546	87,397	22,932
27:MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND P	824,534	2,641	0	266	0	4,841	1	0	0	0	4,714	1	16	69	42
T&C	521,759	39,476	8	8,262	2	114,040	22	0	53	2	778	68,934	1,060	22,329	20,885
Textiles	424,902	23,459	6	4,428	1	91,181	21	0	53	0	495	64,128	377	11,658	14,470
cotton	1,040	30	3	34	3	755	73	0	0	0	0	21	0	644	90
Yarn	15,263	5,047	33	93	1	3,100	20	0	0	0	79	568	0	470	1,984
Fabrics	367,854	6,965	2	1,533	0	74,567	20	0	53	0	229	55,075	11	10,026	9,173
Clothing	96,857	16,017	17	3,834	4	22,859	24	0	0	2	283	4,806	683	10,671	6,414
84:NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACH	394,296	191,967	49	36,150	9	16,828	4	0	4	54	1,879	1,515	1,255	2,258	9,863
87:VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR	360,034	170,966	47	14,276	4	10,197	3	0	0	17	880	433	71	1,746	7,050
85:ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPM	283,262	151,633	54	24,297	9	14,687	5	0	0	3	1,932	1,467	2,062	2,137	7,085
30:PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	170,661	116,539	68	11,843	7	5,604	3	0	0	3	3,398	0	375	746	1,082
39:PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF	167,544	41,460	25	3,866	2	17,835	11	4	0	100	1,550	3,876	3,104	3,287	5,914
72:IRON AND STEEL	148,501	18,189	12	844	1	27,992	19	644	0	0	13,060	2,730	501	1,087	9,970
88:AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT, AND PARTS	108,058	42,425	39	65,233	60	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
99:OTHER PRODUCTS	105,050	62,285	59	21,232	20	1,548	1	0	16	3	309	151	98	22	949
48:PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES	104,289	48,913	47	3,875	4	17,639	17	0	0	0	3,274	8,060	2,006	1,437	2,862
73:ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	92,495	24,740	27	9,064	10	17,912	19	0	0	13	1,917	124	816	4,743	10,300
29:ORGANIC CHEMICALS	83,844	29,207	35	9,876	12	3,415	4	0	0	0	1,189	128	122	209	1,767
90:OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATO	73,748	34,256	46	15,229	21	1,159	2	0	0	205	131	25	65	64	669
44:WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD	72,108	11,998	17	3,468	5	1,095	2	0	0	2	250	4	85	126	628
71:NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRE	65,925	35,122	53	192	0	25,339	38	0	0	0	1	25,190	47	0	102
76:ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	63,820	12,568	20	415	1	6,597	10	0	0	0	4,148	6	335	89	2,019
38:MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCT	50,096	26,349	53	3,022	6	3,821	8	0	0	0	606	299	470	1,261	1,185
40:RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	38,576	10,789	28	492	1	3,479	9	0	62	111	1,638	141	4	0	1,524
94:FURNITURE; BEDDING, MATTRESSES,	32,653	9,809	30	4,769	15	4,211	13	0	17	3	1,148	103	514	196	2,230
69:CERAMIC PRODUCTS	31,832	12,130	38	184	1	7,461	23	0	4	112	5,248	0	335	796	966
28:INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OF	29,330	4,108	14	415	1	1,472	5	2	0	342	95	112	81	42	798
33:ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PER	28,380	14,443	51	1,156	4	2,948	10	0	0	7	1,952	0	222	206	561
25:SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONE	27,024	5,571	21	210	1	5,598	21	0	0	0	729	59	133	31	4,646
32:TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TAN	26,060	15,399	59	1,142	4	1,121	4	0	7	0	225	1	164	2	722
70:GLASS AND GLASSWARE	23,430	5,386	23	377	2	3,736	16	0	0	0	1,128	22	1,383	232	972
74:COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	18,784	3,866	21	324	2	5,400	29	0	0	0	3,428	0	155	427	1,391
47:PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROU	16,513	2,880	17	7,864	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64:FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE; U	16,065	1,235	8	166	1	1,410	9	0	0	0	26	0	117	621	646
34:SOAP; ORGANIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AG	15,911	4,787	30	752	5	6,638	42	0	0	0	3,563	618	61	1,296	1,101
96:MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ART	14,172	2,100	15	436	3	4,169	29	0	0	3	576	2,447	24	718	401
83:MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE	13,428	4,890	36	476	4	2,309	17	0	0	0	111	1,163	73	370	591
49:PRINTED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICT	13,340	5,586	42	1,198	9	4,658	35	0	1	2	566	23	3,858	195	13
31:FERTILISERS	10,681	2,793	26	409	4	4,374	41	0	0	0	4,240	108	21	0	5
82:TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, SPOO	9,020	4,318	48	559	6	431	5	0	0	0	187	119	15	31	79
37:PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHI	7,047	3,570	51	523	7	15	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	7
68:ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEME	6,784	2,809	41	339	5	1,283	19	0	0	0	72	10	110	253	838

95:TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISIT	6,406	561	9	1,178	18	59	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	50	4
91:CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS T	6,004	119	2	20	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
35:ALUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFI	5,258	2,929	56	324	6	199	4	0	0	0	67	22	21	1	88
42:ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY AN	4,609	396	9	110	2	1,225	27	0	0	0	149	0	42	987	48
78:LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF	1,175	71	6	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
41:RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN	875	162	18	0	0	342	39	0	0	56	217	0	3	0	66
79:ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF	800	163	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86:RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVE	714	256	36	72	10	162	23	0	0	0	0	162	0	0	0
36:EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUC	658	45	7	42	6	30	5	0	0	0	11	0	0	10	10
67:PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AN	574	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
65:HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF	350	50	14	11	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
92:MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND	313	107	34	85	27	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
75:NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF	237	224	94	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46:MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPA	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66:UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALK	141	19	13	21	15	12	9	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
26:ORES, SLAG AND ASH	95	18	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45:CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	84	79	94	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81:OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS; ART	77	37	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97:WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECE	42	16	38	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
80:TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF	38	5	14	3	7	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
89:SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUC	37	0	0	11	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43:FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; MANU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93:ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: UN ComTrade



82:TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, SPO	243	0	0	0	0	57	24	0	0	0	3	4	16	34
79:ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF	229	18	8	0	0	34	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40:RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	150	12	8	0	0	17	11	0	0	0	0	14	0	3
95:TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISIT	137	0	0	0	0	44	32	0	0	43	0	0	1	0
47:PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBRO	133	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97:WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECE	127	8	6	36	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26:ORES, SLAG AND ASH	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42:ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY A	50	0	0	0	0	11	23	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
37:PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPI	49	6	13	0	0	31	64	0	0	0	7	0	0	24
91:CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS T	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81:OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS; ART	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80:TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67:PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43:FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; MANU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45:CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46:MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66:UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75:NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88:AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT, AND PARTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89:SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92:MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93:ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99:OTHER PRODUCTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: UN ComTrade





Lebanese Imports from main partners in 2003 (in thousand euro)

PRODUCT \ PARTNER	world	EU25	in %	Nafta	in %	Meda	in %	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Syria
Total goods	6,335,217	2,816,816	44	412,684	7	659,783	10	4,953	17,715	7,043	154,177	0	39,725	229,197
Agriculture	1,177,092	484,511	41	161,804	14	200,729	17	0	11,205	1,170	46,766	0	12,109	94,231
27:MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND P	990,654	362,115	37	8,535	1	172,065	17	4,621	0	0	17,313	0	903	72,334
87:VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR	534,039	284,969	53	39,067	7	6,936	1	0	2	46	149	0	38	141
84:NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MAC	448,951	236,307	53	39,741	9	14,518	3	0	0	7	1,711	0	2,251	1,883
T&C	383,281	158,864	41	8,754	2	45,957	12	0	4,356	2,939	2,097	0	683	5,636
Textiles	147,966	41,260	28	5,102	3	18,312	12	0	194	34	1,821	0	522	3,443
cotton	515	94	18	3	1	312	61	0	0	0	70	0	0	21
Yarn	17,206	3,988	23	272	2	7,295	42	0	0	0	739	0	275	1,678
Fabrics	104,304	28,601	27	3,979	4	8,085	8	0	194	4	553	0	0	1,441
Clothing	235,316	117,604	50	3,653	2	27,645	12	0	4,161	2,906	276	0	162	2,193
30:PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	345,714	255,606	74	28,119	8	7,359	2	0	0	0	1,006	0	6,068	134
85:ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIP	322,218	143,876	45	22,911	7	3,112	1	0	11	134	297	0	192	128
71:NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PR	266,506	60,545	23	3,378	1	1,128	0	49	7	0	71	0	0	0
72:IRON AND STEEL	191,853	30,877	16	26	0	43,328	23	81	1,190	0	32,820	0	1,610	4,225
39:PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF	183,307	80,950	44	4,157	2	13,778	8	0	9	52	2,909	0	1,982	3,027
48:PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES	159,924	79,005	49	5,866	4	12,040	8	0	0	420	5,692	0	2,742	2,412
90:OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMAT	114,372	55,129	48	25,136	22	435	0	0	0	20	99	0	9	26
44:WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOO	94,003	29,056	31	7,159	8	1,915	2	0	3	0	104	0	109	440
73:ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	84,273	46,412	55	1,612	2	12,032	14	0	0	43	792	0	65	4,064
89:SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUC	81,211	75,354	93	5,118	6	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
94:FURNITURE; BEDDING, MATTRESSES,	75,918	41,325	54	3,380	4	5,998	8	0	117	4	2,780	0	183	1,033
33:ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PE	72,549	52,436	72	6,813	9	3,573	5	0	0	25	2,621	0	91	264
25:SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONE	60,073	13,327	22	461	1	35,047	58	109	0	357	1,783	0	1,543	28,180
76:ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	58,819	18,291	31	673	1	4,682	8	0	0	6	472	0	2,833	530
64:FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE;	54,942	20,415	37	604	1	1,300	2	0	55	81	30	0	8	356
69:CERAMIC PRODUCTS	54,409	29,048	53	137	0	2,382	4	0	20	34	918	0	46	906
38:MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUC	49,859	28,259	57	7,164	14	1,909	4	0	4	0	309	0	1,140	74
40:RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	45,800	13,436	29	2,471	5	2,632	6	0	21	3	758	0	6	23
70:GLASS AND GLASSWARE	41,236	16,758	41	1,195	3	5,715	14	0	6	0	430	0	287	245
34:SOAP, ORGANIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AG	39,458	12,314	31	1,578	4	19,835	50	0	0	0	14,326	0	129	4,314
32:TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TAN	35,705	22,755	64	3,024	8	2,024	6	0	0	0	151	0	973	44
49:PRINTED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICT	35,127	21,989	63	5,752	16	1,335	4	34	28	91	814	0	141	202
95:TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISIT	31,892	5,411	17	2,171	7	438	1	0	5	3	46	0	1	190
83:MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE	30,651	17,352	57	501	2	1,124	4	0	0	13	248	0	12	91
29:ORGANIC CHEMICALS	28,435	17,130	60	3,248	11	1,265	4	0	0	0	499	0	19	674
74:COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	26,192	9,351	36	128	0	14,996	57	0	0	1	14,347	0	13	13
42:ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY A	25,785	12,154	47	142	1	1,018	4	0	45	67	62	0	0	147
68:ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEME	23,897	12,987	54	65	0	6,065	25	0	0	0	348	0	525	2,554
82:TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, SPO	22,984	13,057	57	1,444	6	187	1	0	0	0	65	0	18	10
91:CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS T	21,817	1,970	9	268	1	13	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1
96:MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED AF	21,286	7,531	35	966	5	883	4	0	1	16	254	0	57	341
37:PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPI	16,661	10,725	64	2,298	14	62	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	0



31:FERTILISERS	16,254	5,779	36	68	0	2,820	17	0	0	341	20	0	2,310	7
28:INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR	15,198	6,379	42	292	2	5,125	34	0	0	1,138	877	0	354	11
47:PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBRO	10,492	3,626	35	4,644	44	607	6	0	607	0	0	0	0	0
35:ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFI	8,342	5,598	67	627	8	394	5	0	0	0	50	0	103	87
93:ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND	6,679	4,272	64	314	5	767	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
36:EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUC	4,230	1,885	45	65	2	70	2	0	0	13	12	0	0	2
67:PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AN	3,696	220	6	164	4	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
41:RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN	3,594	2,500	70	40	1	286	8	59	0	0	4	0	153	8
65:HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF	2,427	432	18	48	2	26	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
92:MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND	2,275	429	19	120	5	11	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	9
66:UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALK	2,174	142	7	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
26:ORES, SLAG AND ASH	1,661	298	18	0	0	1,352	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97:WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECE	1,600	838	52	194	12	18	1	0	13	0	4	0	0	0
46:MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPA	1,239	55	4	2	0	122	10	0	0	0	34	0	0	80
99:OTHER PRODUCTS	1,157	278	24	141	12	95	8	0	6	10	63	0	14	2
43:FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; MANU	894	716	80	21	2	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45:CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	877	855	97	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79:ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF	535	334	62	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86:RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVE	372	258	69	27	7	7	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	1
78:LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF	247	160	65	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81:OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS; ART	168	78	46	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75:NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF	152	70	46	20	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80:TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF	57	11	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88:AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT, AND PARTS	3	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: UN ComTrade

Turkey
206,972
35,248
76,894
6,560
8,667
30,245
12,298
221
4,603
5,893
17,947
151
2,349
1,002
3,403
5,799
774
281
1,259
7,068
126
1,882
572
3,075
840
769
457
380
1,821
4,747
1,066
856
24
193
759
74
621
697
2,638
95
8
215
53

141
2,745
0
155
761
42
0
62
21
0
3
1,352
1
8
1
11
1
0
0
1
0
1
0
0

Lebanese exports toward its main partners in 2003 (in thousand euro)

PRODUCT \ PARTNER	world	EU25	in %	Nafta	in %	Meda	in %	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Syria	Turkey
Total goods	1,346,670	153,144	11	65,194	5	240,648	18	24,328	3,356	1,521	24,722	0	42,786	87,970	55,965
71:PEARLS, PRECIOUS OR SEMI-PRECIOUS	410,370	20,228	5	7,649	2	1,246	0	71	15	0	42	0	248	28	842
Agriculture	207,614	36,130	17	33,669	16	42,854	21	119	488	35	5,537	0	12,740	19,750	4,184
85:ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	96,187	4,010	4	759	1	24,892	26	14,478	33	3	89	0	2,461	7,707	122
84:NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY	62,405	5,725	9	908	1	9,656	15	652	486	306	2,016	0	3,026	2,688	482
T&C	57,113	12,677	22	7,168	13	5,842	10	164	42	31	1,311	0	1,982	1,619	693
Textiles	11,113	1,193	11	940	8	3,463	31	135	34	27	1,016	0	757	871	622
cotton	42	0	0	0	0	40	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
Yarn	301	28	9	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	0
Fabrics	6,147	598	10	39	1	2,297	37	0	34	11	987	0	412	250	601
Clothing	46,000	11,484	25	6,229	14	2,380	5	29	8	4	295	0	1,225	748	71
25:SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONES	53,742	11,498	21	10	0	15,552	29	2,963	0	0	53	0	98	11,903	534
48:PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES	52,383	6,565	13	82	0	22,780	43	280	177	6	4,304	0	4,976	10,742	2,295
28:INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC COMPOUNDS	40,506	13,911	34	7	0	16,827	42	2,530	0	0	0	0	144	293	13,861
94:FURNITURE; BEDDING, MATTRESSES, UPHOLSTERY	38,007	1,826	5	7,636	20	2,610	7	68	98	0	95	0	1,237	1,112	0
72:IRON AND STEEL	33,437	2,724	8	0	0	29,247	87	0	0	0	4	0	147	215	28,881
76:ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF	31,174	8,335	27	30	0	6,194	20	7	27	2	591	0	383	5,183	2
39:PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF	30,400	2,505	8	108	0	8,470	28	15	123	57	3,599	0	1,643	2,856	178
49:PRINTED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PICTORIAL MATTER	25,789	2,489	10	317	1	8,646	34	1,297	1,578	773	1,332	0	3,030	515	121
31:FERTILISERS	23,860	4,745	20	0	0	5,911	25	960	0	0	0	0	25	4,465	461
73:ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL	16,335	2,714	17	148	1	3,224	20	26	4	1	98	0	1,462	1,632	1
44:WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD PULP	15,423	343	2	165	1	6,986	45	1	0	0	2,245	0	3,512	1,208	19
68:ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT OR CONCRETE	15,419	642	4	1,056	7	4,920	32	0	0	0	9	0	163	4,748	0
33:ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMES	13,620	539	4	1,014	7	1,571	12	4	38	0	70	0	262	1,054	143
87:VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY OR TRAM VEHICLES	13,586	1,287	9	407	3	1,279	9	0	102	4	280	0	658	218	17
74:COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	12,245	673	5	11	0	238	2	0	0	0	6	0	65	167	0
41:RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN SHEEP OR GOAT)	9,840	463	5	0	0	3,715	38	0	0	0	754	0	4	185	2,771
69:CERAMIC PRODUCTS	9,001	2,040	23	310	3	1,842	20	0	11	0	17	0	425	1,390	0
70:GLASS AND GLASSWARE	8,746	1,133	13	608	7	4,482	51	0	3	1	616	0	1,712	2,142	8
64:FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE; TRUNKS	8,734	1,531	18	22	0	441	5	0	0	0	53	0	219	169	0
34:SOAP, ORGANIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS	8,372	450	5	89	1	2,898	35	1	21	0	153	0	346	2,377	0
32:TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TANNINS	6,684	187	3	110	2	2,283	34	0	27	0	52	0	456	1,749	0
99:OTHER PRODUCTS	5,598	522	9	187	3	319	6	2	12	89	84	0	24	107	1
91:CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF	5,433	351	6	278	5	98	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	82	0
78:LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF	3,547	1,790	50	25	1	148	4	0	0	11	0	0	0	136	0
30:PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	3,506	941	27	5	0	492	14	0	0	0	0	0	363	109	20
83:MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METALS	3,404	999	29	34	1	1,059	31	0	0	0	844	0	62	136	17
38:MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	3,140	301	10	25	1	1,010	32	95	0	179	24	0	238	472	2
27:MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND MINERAL PRODUCTS	3,109	44	1	3	0	737	24	593	65	0	0	0	5	66	8
90:OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATOGRAPHIC	2,406	991	41	133	6	190	8	0	2	2	29	0	91	4	63
42:ARTICLES OF LEATHER; SADDLERY AND HARNESS	2,384	398	17	329	14	133	6	0	1	0	5	0	83	33	11
40:RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	2,315	126	5	13	1	408	18	0	0	18	305	0	58	27	0
82:TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, SPORTING EQUIPMENT	1,826	217	12	32	2	61	3	0	0	3	1	0	55	3	0
96:MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	1,559	260	17	629	40	76	5	0	3	0	1	0	42	28	2

89:SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUCTURES	1,252	178	14	7	1	562	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	210	199
88:AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT, AND PARTS	1,189	71	6	1,106	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95:TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISITES	977	114	12	7	1	75	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	50	1
37:PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC	964	21	2	0	0	118	12	0	0	0	0	86	0	21	4	7
97:WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECES	850	211	25	59	7	11	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	4	0
47:PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS	647	0	0	0	0	362	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	8
67:PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND	449	19	4	2	0	47	10	2	0	0	0	1	0	14	27	4
29:ORGANIC CHEMICALS	255	99	39	2	1	50	20	0	1	0	0	1	0	49	0	0
35:ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED	211	2	1	0	0	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
36:EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93:ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND	165	51	31	4	2	25	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	9
86:RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES	73	28	39	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66:UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALKING	50	6	12	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
92:MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND	49	4	9	11	24	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
65:HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF	40	8	20	7	18	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
46:MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPANOLA	37	1	2	4	10	6	17	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1
81:OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS; ARTICLES	20	0	0	0	0	19	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0
45:CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK	16	12	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43:FURSKINS AND ARTIFICIAL FUR; MANUFACTURES	11	9	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79:ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF	11	0	0	0	0	6	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
75:NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26:ORES, SLAG AND ASH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80:TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: UN ComTrade