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**CURRENT ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE TO THE ESCWA REGION: METHODS OF
STRENGTHENING MECHANISMS AND TECHNIQUES OF ACTIVATING
INTRAREGIONAL TRADE AMONG THE STATES MEMBERS
OF THE COMMISSION**



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Introduction

The importance of regional groupings and the current world trade situation

1. There are three economic phenomena in the world today: first, the global nature of the economy particularly in the wake of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations; second, the rise of regional blocs some of which encompass more than one continent or subcontinent; and third, the tendency for the smaller units in such blocs to maintain their regional identity.

2. In fact, as attention focused on the three years-delayed multilateral trade talks, the world witnessed the appearance of a number of regional and subregional groupings, foremost among which are the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the single European market. Developing countries too formed their own blocs and very few countries were left outside regional or subregional economic integration organizations. Meanwhile, such groupings reviewed their cooperation programmes, policies and strategies primarily in order to promote market integration practices aimed at the establishment of free trade areas, customs unions and common markets. The reviews also aimed at developing and diversifying production structures, building financial and monetary machineries, developing infrastructure and transborder communications, consolidating political cooperation and enhancing the institutional mechanisms of the various economies.

3. What is noteworthy is that current integration developments, particularly in South-East Asia, South America and the Caribbean, have taken a new course, quite unlike past practices. In many cases integration has gone hand in hand with trade and investment liberalization vis-à-vis the outside world. Regional integration has become an essential means of entering the global economy and contributing to it.

4. The General Assembly has stressed the importance of regional integration in activating world trade and enhancing trade and development potential in the developing countries. The tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) considered regional integration a means of consolidating trade liberalization measures in the world economy. It recommended that developing countries that were not members of any regional groupings should join such blocs as soon as they could in order to ensure the protection of their interests and the enhancement of their development prospects.

5. Ironically, while the world was tending towards greater regional and subregional groupings as well as towards increased globalization of the economy and the domination of large corporations, the Arab world seemed to lose interest in Arab economic integration, allowing it to suffer a series of setbacks that have almost vitiated it. Arab countries have been pursuing their own separate causes to establish inequitable and poorly planned links with advanced industrial countries at costs detrimental to their own development processes in the long run.

6. The Arab countries have not caught up with the accelerating pace of development in the area of regional and subregional economic groupings or in the world trade movement, and unless these countries unite in a regional economic grouping that reflects their identity and protects their interests and projects before the world as a coherent group with identical interests and concerns, these Arab countries will find themselves on the losing side when world trade is finally liberated in the next few years and when the whole world is turned into a single market in which goods and production factors move freely for the benefit of the developed countries. Furthermore the prospects of peace between the Arabs and Israel and the creation of a Middle Eastern common market may impose solutions and forms of integration that may not be in the interest of the region should the present laxity and ill-preparedness continue.

7. The present study of the ways and means of promoting and developing intraregional trade in the ESCWA region is prompted by the need to reactivate joint Arab action, especially following the setback it suffered in the wake of the Gulf crisis and war, and to urge the Arab countries that are members of ESCWA to be prepared for the rapidly evolving developments in the field of international and regional economic relations.

8. The study is composed of five chapters. The first reviews Arab efforts to promote regional cooperation and intraregional trade. The second chapter considers the state of the ESCWA region's intraregional trade in goods while the third chapter examines the reasons behind the slow pace of intraregional trade development. The fourth chapter studies the current regional and international challenges to joint Arab action and intraregional trade--these challenges include the prospects of Arab-Israeli peace, the possible establishment of a Middle East common market, the liberalization of world trade following the completion of the Uruguay Round and the emergence of the larger economic groupings such as the single European market. The fifth chapter deals with the mechanisms and ways and means needed for promoting intraregional trade between the ESCWA countries.

I. JOINT ARAB ACTION IN THE PROMOTION OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTRAREGIONAL TRADE

9. Historically, joint Arab economic action for the past four and a half decades has been linked to the League of Arab States and has evolved within the framework of its Pact, conventions, resolutions, and institutional structures. However, the economic concerns of the League have never matched its political concerns. This is manifested by the very modesty, generality and fragility of the economic objectives provided for in the League Pact. Articles 2 and 4 of this document state that member States should work closely together in accordance with the systems and economic and financial conditions prevailing in each of them. Such cooperation would cover the areas of trade, customs, agriculture, industry, and communications.

10. With regard to the limitations of the League's capabilities and the disparity between abilities and ambitions as revealed by the Palestine war of 1948, the States members of the League of Arab States began to explore means of developing common Arab action in the area of national and economic security. In 1950 they signed a Joint Defence and Economic Cooperation Treaty

which provided for a Joint Defence Council and related committee and an Economic Council (which in the 1970s became an Economic and Social Council). The latter was mandated to submit to the Governments of member States proposals for the realization of the objectives of article 7 of the Treaty which are: to ensure the security and welfare of people in the Arab countries and to raise their standard of living; to cooperate for the advancement of these economies; to exploit their natural resources and facilitate the exchange among the Arab countries of their national agricultural and industrial products; and generally to organize and to coordinate their economies and to conclude whatever special agreements are required for that purpose.

11. The Treaty listed areas for cooperation but made no reference to integration and interdependence as objectives to be pursued by the Arab economies, nor did it refer to economic liberalization as an objective. The Treaty, moreover, failed to define the ways and means needed for the realization of the modest aims provided for in article 7. Furthermore, the Economic Council does not, under the terms of the treaty, enjoy the authority to submit proposals and is, in fact, crippled by the provisions governing voting in the League of Arab States: that is, member States are bound only by the resolutions they vote for, yet this Economic Council became the centre of economic activities and took from the Council of the League of Arab States and the Standing Economic Committee the responsibilities dealing with economic problems. In fact it would seem that the Economic Council went beyond the objectives stipulated in the Pact and Treaty when it laid the stage-by-stage foundation for joint Arab action in a number of areas.

12. The 1950s were dominated by liberal thinking in economic relations. It was also a period of economic cooperation during which the Council concentrated on trade liberalization. Its first achievement in the field of agreements was the conclusion of the Convention for Facilitating Trade and Regulating the Transit Trade among the Arab League Member States, which was adopted by the League Council on 7 September 1953. Only six Arab countries acceded to this Convention and fewer still ratified the five amendments which the Economic Council approved in the years 1954, 1956, 1957, 1959 and 1960. The purpose of the Convention was to reduce import duties levied on goods of Arab origin at various rates, which would mean complete exemption for some goods and preferential treatment for the rest. The Convention also sought to eliminate legal and administrative obstacles in the way of the movement of goods in order to ensure their free flow. Advocates of this approach believe that spontaneous market forces and mechanisms were bound to bring about integration of production as a result of increased demand on, and freer movement of, goods which would in turn promote investment and expand the production base. The basic problem in the Arab States, however, is the backwardness of production structures and the narrowness of the production base which tend to leave no surplus for trade. Yet, despite its various deficiencies, the Convention played a tangible role in promoting trade, particularly among its signatories which at that time had no currency controls nor any other forms of non-customs restrictions--especially since the preferential tariff treatment accorded by the Convention was greater than any provided for in earlier bilateral agreements. One drawback of the Convention was that it was confined to customs tariffs without dealing with non-tariff or administrative levies. Furthermore, it excluded from its provisions those items subject to government monopolies and failed to limit the power of States parties to prohibit the import or export of certain goods among themselves in

order to protect their local economies. Still worse was the fact the Convention did not provide for its own evolution by allowing for raising preferential tariff treatments within a certain period or adding to the lists of goods enjoying the preferential treatment. The customs tariff level was in some cases so low that the preferential treatment given according to the Convention exercised no substantial impact on trade in the goods concerned. The emergence of bilateral agreements providing for preferential tariffs contributed to the decline in the importance of the Convention. Furthermore, the adoption in a number of Arab countries of restrictive trade policies alongside public sector control of foreign trade served only to enhance the impact of non-tariff restrictions on foreign trade patterns and geographical directions. In September 1953 the Economic Council adopted the Convention on Trade Payments and the Movement of Capital among Arab League States, which was ratified by six countries. This Convention, which was meant to facilitate the flow of exchanged goods by offering monetary facilities, exercised hardly any tangible practiced effects.

13. On 25 January 1956, the Arab League Council adopted a Convention Approving a Standardized Tariff List. The Convention, which was ratified by six Arab countries, also aimed at formulating common rules for standardizing customs terminology and for narrowing differences in customs tariffs in order to facilitate trade and organize the transit trade among Arab States.

14. The Council of the League of Arab States and the Economic Council maintained their search for ways of developing the institutional framework for intra-Arab trade through the preparation of studies for an Arab economic unity project. In 1957, the Economic Council decided to form a provisional Council for Arab Economic Unity and charged it with the task of expediting the study of the steps necessary for the realization of some of the objectives of Arab economic unity. However, the Convention did not enter into force until 30 April 1964, some seven years too late. Only 13 Arab countries have acceded to it.

15. The implementation of the Convention did not really begin until 13 August 1964 with the decision to establish the Arab common market, which amounted in practical terms to no more than the creation of a free trade area through the gradual lifting of trade tariffs and administrative restrictions. On 1 January 1970, it was announced that the process had been completed for the four market States; Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritania joined later. Council efforts to turn the free trade area into a customs union failed, as did the attempt to bring in new members despite the relaxation of rules. The impact of the market remained limited, however, because of the members' invocation of article 14 of the resolution allowing exemption from the lifting or reduction of tariffs. The absence of a payment mechanism constituted a basic obstacle to developing trade, although the lack of foreign currency was common to practically all the countries concerned.

16. The collective agreements concluded within the framework of the League of Arab States had one feature in common, namely its use of trade liberalization in varying degrees as a means of promoting and developing trade. However, such agreements did not give equal weight to the development of the material basis of trade until the 1981 Convention for Facilitating and Promoting Trade between the Arab States. This Convention, initiated by the League Economic

and Social Council, was the first of its kind since it placed trade within its proper perspectives as a means of realizing developmental integration. The Convention was adopted by the Economic and Social Council in February 1981 and entered into force in November 1982. The Arab trade organization, made up of the States that had ratified the Convention, assumed the powers of the Economic and Social Council in supervising the implementation of the Convention. It issued many decisions and recommendations to this end, such as the decision to lift tariffs on agricultural, animal and mining products. It asked member countries for lists of goods which they considered should be given preferential tariff and non-tariff treatment and which they felt should be protected from similar or alternative foreign goods. The supervisory powers were returned to the Economic and Social Council when the number of signatories reached 14, representing two thirds of the Arab League member States.

17. The Convention represented a major step forward in the liberalization of intra-Arab trade since it stressed the importance of the relation between trade liberalization and economic integration and, subsequently, the need to link trade liberalization to coordination of Arab production of goods. On the other hand, article 5 of the Convention underlined the need to neutralize intra-Arab trade and to protect it from the ups and downs of political relations.

18. The new Convention distinguishes between two sets of commodities with regard to the lifting of tariff and non-tariff restrictions. The first set of goods to be completely exempted from tariffs and taxes of equal effect as well as from non-tariff import restrictions includes the following: (1) agricultural and animal goods in primary form or as changed for consumption purposes; (2) raw minerals and non-mineral materials in primary or manufacturable form; (3) those semi-manufactured goods that are approved by the League of Arab States Economic and Social Council and which would form inputs into industrial goods; (4) goods produced by joint Arab ventures within the framework of the League of Arab States or its specialized agencies; and (5) those manufactured goods that are included on specially prepared Council lists. The second set of goods is composed of those commodities that are subject to tariff and other tax declarations on the basis of lists approved by the Economic and Social Council. The cuts would be gradual over a limited period of time by the end of which all such levies would be lifted. The Convention grants preferential treatment to goods from these countries it deems "least developed".

19. Article 14 of the Convention stipulates that the following criteria should be used singly or collectively to determine the goods that would benefit from gradual tariff cuts or the semi-manufactured or manufactured goods that would enjoy total tariff exemption:

(a) Whether the commodity has a strategic value in the consumption pattern that satisfies consumer needs;

(b) Whether it is the subject of large and constant demand;

(c) If the total production of this commodity accounts for a sizeable proportion of the gross product of any one of the countries parties to the Convention;

(d) Whether the product in question occupies a key position in the production network of any of the States parties;

(e) If the increased trade in the commodity is likely to lead to increased technological capability and to the assimilation and development of appropriate technology;

(f) If increased trade in the commodity is likely to contribute to national security in general and military security in particular;

(g) Any other criteria approved by the Economic and Social Council.

20. Noteworthy is the fact that the new Convention established for the first time a number of principles and general rules. It provided for instance for a tariff wall vis-à-vis the outside world, yet it merely required States parties to apply in their relations with the outside world a number of rules that in actual fact involve a minimal degree of protection for Arab goods against non-Arab rival or alternative products. For the purposes of the Convention, goods are considered Arab when the added value accruing from their production in the member country exceeds 40 per cent of the end value of the commodity. This percentage is reduced to 20 per cent as a minimum for the Arab converting industries. The Convention assigned to the Arab Monetary Fund the task of drafting the appropriate rules and regulations to facilitate payments arising from trade.^{1/}

The start of trade negotiations

21. The Economic and Social Council, aware of the importance of intraregional trade liberalization and developments and willing to put the Convention into effect, called for the first Arab Trade Conference in Riyadh in February 1987 to discuss ways of implementing the Convention for Facilitating and Promoting Trade among the Arab States. The Conference coincided with the forty-second session of the Council and its resolutions were submitted to the Council for approval. One such resolution was No. 1030, which entrusted the League General Secretariat with the task of inviting the Arab States that had ratified the Convention to enter into negotiations on 15 April 1987 in accordance with articles 7 and 8 of the Convention.

22. The Trade Negotiations Committee began a series of rounds which culminated in the lifting of tariffs on 52 sets of goods. In January 1989 the Committee reached agreement on total tariff and non-tariff exemption for 16 industrial products. The Arab countries members of the Negotiations Committee as well as Arab development funds and finance banks were called upon to grant funding priority for the production and exchange of tariff-exempted goods. The Council asked the Committee to further pursue the aim of lifting tariffs on the second list of 36 commodities.^{2/}

^{1/} Elias Ghantous, "Intra-Arab trade: promotional mechanisms and development requirements" in Awarq iqtisadiya (in Arabic), the Arab Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry in the Arab Countries, vol. IX, July 1990, pp. 65-71.

^{2/} "Joint Arab economic action", The Joint Arab Economic Report 1989 (in Arabic), chap. eight, pp. 169-170.

League of Arab States bodies and organizations

23. Ever since the early 1950s, the League has witnessed the creation of United Nations-style organizations, bodies, organs, councils and unions. However, the absence of any legal framework or base regulating relations between the League and its specialized agencies contributed to the duplication of work and created difficulties for the common Arab effort in the economic field. To address this, the League Council decided in 1974 to establish a Coordination Committee to coordinate the work of its specialized agencies and organizations. In October 1975, it formed a Committee of senior Arab experts to examine the status of these organizations to explore their contributions to the effectiveness of joint Arab action. The Committee called for the amendment of article 8 of the Joint Defence Treaty and for turning the Economic Council into an Economic and Social Council. In 1977, the Council came to include Arab Foreign Ministers in addition to Economic and Finance Ministers and was charged with new responsibilities involving planning, evaluation, coordination, supervision and guidance. It was also given the power to approve the creation of organizations and to establish them on the recommendation of the League Coordination Committee. The Council even acquired authority to adopt binding resolutions. Its new authority and orientation are best exemplified by its adoption of the Joint Arab Economic Action Strategy until the Year 2000, which was endorsed by the League of Arab States at its Eleventh Summit (Amman, November 1980) as the comprehensive framework for the work of national organizations, a framework within which are determined the various security, development and economic liberalization and integration objectives of the various agencies. The Council, furthermore, considered the first Joint Arab Economic Action Five-Year Plan. Based on the strategy, this plan provided for sectoral schemes originally proposed by the specialized agencies.

24. The League of Arab States Summit directed that existing agreements be reconsidered and developed in the light of the recent changes. Consequently, two new conventions were formulated, one designed to promote the flow of Arab capital within the Arab region and the other to facilitate and develop trade among the Arab States. The latter was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in February 1981.

25. Other functions of the Economic and Social Council included the implementation of summit resolutions, the liberalization of Arab trade and the coordination of Arab development policies aimed at the creation of an Arab customs community to pave the way for an Arab common market allowing for freedom of movement of persons, capital and goods.

The phenomenon of Arab economic groupings

26. The phenomenon of Arab economic groupings goes back to 1981 with the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). This was followed in February 1989 by the Arab Cooperation Council, which included Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Yemen. At about the same time the Arab Maghreb Union was established in accordance with article 9 of the Pact of the League of Arab States, which stipulates that the Arab League States which desire stronger and closer ties among them than those provided for in the Pact, may conclude whatever agreements they wish for the realization of this purpose.

27. The three Arab groupings listed above have much in common: they have the same basic objectives, which are to coordinate their efforts and to cooperate to bring about economic integration among their members and to consolidate ties among their citizens by all possible means. The statutes of both the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab Maghreb Union state explicitly that their coordination and integration have a further aim, which is union. The objective of the Arab Cooperation Council agreement is to work for a common market for Council member States as a first step towards an Arab common market and Arab economic unity. However, the Arab Cooperation Council was weakened by the Gulf crisis and war and its activities have come to a standstill. Egypt recently decided to withdraw from the Council.

Gulf Cooperation Council achievements in the field of trade

28. Joint economic action within the Gulf Cooperation Council rests with the economic agreement which was signed in May 1981 and entered into force in March 1983. Implementation has followed parallel lines all related directly or indirectly to facilitating trade. With regard to economic citizenship, steps have been taken to secure freedom of movement for goods and vehicles which are accorded national treatment. With regard to infrastructure, efforts have focused on ways and means of linking such infrastructure in ways that reflect the interdependence of interests among the Council member States. A direct road link and other connections were established. Much work has also been done in the area of standardizing and unifying laws and regulations in the Council region. In trade, all tariffs on agricultural and animal products and on natural resources and industrial products of national origin were removed in 1989. Producers have been given the right to export their products directly to any other Council State without having to go through an agent. Seagoing vessels flying the flag of any of the Gulf Cooperation Council member countries are given national treatment too. The Manama Economic Declaration, issued by the ninth session of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council in December 1988, underlined a number of guidelines including the need to reach agreement on unified tariff schedules for the outside world as a first step towards the creation of a Gulf Cooperation Council common market in accordance with the provisions of the economic agreement and the Supreme Council resolutions.^{3/}

II. CURRENT STATUS OF INTRAREGIONAL TRADE IN THE ESCWA REGION

29. Chapter I reviewed common Arab efforts to activate intraregional trade beginning with the establishment of the League of Arab States in 1945 up to the present. It is generally believed that, notwithstanding the fact that the collective and semi-regional agreements provided for the liberalization of trade in many goods as well as the reduction of customs tariffs and the commitment to remove and reduce non-customs restrictions, their impact was somewhat limited and marginal. In the present chapter, an attempt will be made to give a quantitative assessment of this impact through a review of the development of intraregional trade in the ESCWA region and its basic commodity

^{3/} Ibid., p. 168.

components as compared with the total development of foreign trade. The review is organized under the following sub-headings:

(1) Development of ESCWA intraregional exports as compared with the development of total ESCWA region exports.

(2) Development of ESCWA intraregional imports in comparison with the development of total ESCWA region imports.

(3) The ratio of intraregional trade (exports and imports) to the gross national product (GNP) as compared with the ratio of total foreign trade to GNP of ESCWA member countries.

(4) Interdependence coefficients among ESCWA country economies as compared with interdependence coefficients in the economies of other regional groupings.

(5) The first three sets of major commodity groups in ESCWA intraregional exports.

(6) The first three major commodity groups import goods in ESCWA intraregional imports.

(7) Number and designation of major commodity groups in ESCWA intraregional exports according to their significance in the total country exports of such groups.

(8) Number and designation of major commodity groups in ESCWA intraregional imports according to their significance in the total country imports of such commodities.

(9) The major partners in ESCWA intraregional trade.

1. Development of ESCWA intraregional exports as compared with the development of total ESCWA region exports

30. In 1975, ESCWA intraregional commodity exports amounted to US\$ 4 billion out of an exports total of \$87.5 billion. In 1980, following the second change in some oil prices, total exports reached a high of \$199.1 billion while ESCWA intraregional exports jumped to \$9.6 billion. ESCWA intraregional exports thus grew by an annual 18.9 per cent during the period 1975-1980, a rate slightly higher than that of total exports, which amounted to 17.9 per cent. The collapse of oil prices in 1985 led to a more than 50 per cent drop in the value of total exports, which went down to \$78.7 billion, representing an annual fall rate of 17 per cent. ESCWA intraregional exports meanwhile fell by half this rate to a mere \$6 billion, representing a drop of 8.9 per cent annually. In 1990, ESCWA intraregional exports improved at twice the rate of total exports, rising to \$11.1 billion, representing an annual increase of some 13 per cent. Total exports rose to \$107 billion, representing a 6.3 per cent annual increase. In 1991, under the impact of the fallout from the Gulf crisis and war, ESCWA intraregional exports fell three times more than total exports at a rate of 15.5 per cent and amounted to \$9 billion. Total exports fell by 6.2 per cent to reach \$100.4 billion. The

drop could have been greater considering the exit of Iraq and Kuwait from the world oil market had it not been for the major increase in the oil exports of both Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and for the rise in world oil prices, particularly during the first quarter of 1991. Intraregional trade was most affected because of the economic embargo against Iraq which had been a major market for Jordanian exports and owing to the closure of Gulf markets to Jordanian and Yemeni products because of political tensions. In 1992, total exports improved slightly, rising by 1.6 per cent and reaching some \$102 billion. ESCWA intraregional exports rose by 17.4 per cent to reach \$10.6 billion (see table 1).

31. Intraregional exports grew during the period 1975-1992 at a faster rate than total exports despite the direct adverse effects of the Gulf crisis and war. Intraregional exports rose from \$4 billion in 1975 to \$10.6 billion in 1992, that is they increased two and one half times over the 17-year period. The rate of growth in total exports for the same period did not exceed 16.6 per cent, a rise from \$87.5 billion to \$102 billion, except for 1980 when the value of exports rose at an exceptional pace because of the second change in world oil prices.

Table 1. Development of ESCWA intraregional exports and total ESCWA exports for selected years in the period 1975-1992
(In millions of US dollars)

Year	Total exports from ESCWA countries	ESCWA intraregional exports	Rate of amount of growth in total exports	Rate of amount of growth in ESCWA intraregional exports
1975	87 460	4 023	-	-
1980	199 060	9 554	17.9	18.9
1985	78 697	6 060	-16.9	-8.7
1990	107 016	11 130	6.3	12.9
1991	100 406	9 037	-6.2	-18.8
1992	101 985	10 606	1.6	17.4

Source: Compiled by the ESCWA secretariat from various issues of the International Monetary Fund's Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook.

32. That growth in intraregional exports increased their share in the total exports of the region: that share increased from 4.6 per cent in 1975 to 7.7 per cent in 1985 and then to 10.4 per cent in 1990. The share dropped to 9 per cent in 1991 because of the Gulf war but soon recovered to rise to 10.4 per cent in 1992 (see table 2). This means that the share of ESCWA intraregional exports grew by 126 per cent during the period 1975-1992, a rate fairly close to the increase in the value of the exports themselves during the same period.

Table 2. Geographical distribution of ESCWA countries' exports
 (Percentage)

Year	ESCWA region	Other developing countries	Industrialized developed countries*	Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union	China	Rest of the world	The world
1975	4.6	20.3	58.1	0.8	-	16.2	100
1980	4.8	19.1	62.4	1.0	0.2	12.5	100
1985	7.7	23.1	54.1	1.8	0.1	13.2	100
1990	10.4	22.8	52.0	2.4	0.3	12.1	100
1991	9.0	23.0	54.0	1.5	0.6	11.9	100
1992	10.4	23.0	53.6	1.5	0.7	10.8	100

Source: Compiled by the ESCWA secretariat from various issue of the International Monetary Fund's Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook.

(*) Including the European Union countries, the United States of America and Japan.

2. Development of ESCWA intraregional imports in comparison with the development of total ESCWA region imports

33. In 1975, ESCWA intraregional imports amounted to \$12.4 billion while total imports were \$90.5 billion.^{4/} In 1980, imports in the region reached a record high of \$205 billion, representing an annual growth rate of 17.8 per cent. The increase in intraregional imports was much lower; it amounted to no more than \$21.3 billion, representing an annual increase of 11.5 per cent. In 1985, the collapse in world oil prices and the subsequent drop in the region's ability to pay for imports led to a sharp decrease in total imports, which fell to \$70.6 billion, worth representing an annual decrease of 19.2 per cent. Intraregional imports dropped by a greater percentage, 22.2 per cent, to reach \$6.1 billion. In 1990, intraregional imports rose by \$1.6 billion over the 1985 level, slightly above half the \$3 billion increase in total imports. This meant that the annual rate of intraregional import increase, 4.7 per cent, was much higher than the total import annual rate, which stood at 0.8 per cent. However, the Gulf crisis and war led to a rise in Gulf Cooperation Council imports in general and Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti imports from industrial countries in particular. In 1991 and 1992, the region's imports rose by 14 and 13.3 per cent respectively to reach \$83.9 billion and \$95 billion respectively. Intraregional imports dropped meanwhile by 15.6 per cent and 11.7 per cent respectively to reach \$6.5 billion and \$5.7 billion respectively.

^{4/} Supposedly, intraregional imports and exports should be equal. The differential, deduced from the Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, is perhaps due to inaccuracy of source and date of recording.

Table 3. Development of intraregional and total imports in the ESCWA region
 (In millions of US dollars)

Year	Total imports	Intraregional imports	Annual rate of change in total imports	Annual rate of growth in intraregional imports percentage
1975	90 450	12 391	-	-
1980	204 980	21 317	17.8	11.5
1985	70 561	6 068	-19.2	-22.2
1990	73 569	7 651	0.8	4.7
1991	83 866	6 458	14.0	-15.6
1992	95 031	5 702	13.3	-11.7

Source: Compiled by the ESCWA secretariat from several issues of the International Monetary Fund's Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook.

34. The changes in total and intraregional imports during the period under review affected the ratio of the latter to the former. Intraregional imports amounted to 13.7 per cent of total regional imports in 1975 (the highest percentage recorded for the period) and dropped gradually until they reached 5.5 per cent in 1985. That figure rose to 10.4 per cent in 1990 but dropped again, first to 7.7 per cent and then to 6 per cent in 1991 and 1992 respectively.

3. Ratio of intraregional trade (imports + exports) to the gross national product (GNP) compared with the ratio of total foreign trade to GNP of ESCWA member countries

35. The importance of the foreign trade sector in any country can be ascertained by measuring the ratio of its total trade in goods and services to its GNP. A high ratio would point to major dependence on foreign markets for the sale of goods and for the purchase of commodities and other consumer and investment needs. A high ratio would indicate the national economy's degree of dependence on external markets in order to distribute its products and to obtain the commodities and consumer and investment services it needs, and thus would also indicate the degree of sensitivity to external variables such as world prices, standards of economic influence on other countries, financial, economic and commercial policies of trading partners and the impact of economic agreements and groupings and that of world political events as the influence of domestic policies on the national economy wanes.

36. The countries in the ESCWA region, particularly the major oil-producing States, are characterized by the considerable size of their foreign trade since they depend largely on one export commodity, namely, oil and oil products and since they import most of their needs. Since interregional trade is limited, the industrialized developed countries of the world tend to appear more like major trade partners (see tables 2 and 4). In the light of this, the ratio of total trade to the GNP of the countries of the region would seem much larger than the ratio of intraregional trade to GNP.

Table 4. Geographical distribution of ESCWA region imports
 (Percentages)

Year	ESCWA region	Other developing countries	Developed industrialized countries	Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union	China	Rest of the world	The whole world
1975	13.7	10.0	58.5	4.6	-	13.2	100
1980	10.4	9.3	63.6	3.1	1.1	12.5	100
1985	8.5	11.6	61.5	3.7	1.1	13.5	100
1990	10.4	12.6	57.8	1.9	2.0	15.3	100
1991	7.7	15.3	60.7	1.4	1.5	12.9	100
1992	6.0	14.6	63.6	1.2	1.7	12.9	100

Source: Compiled by the ESCWA secretariat from several issues of the International Monetary Fund's Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook.

37. Table 5 indicates the percentage of total trade and intraregional trade (in goods only because of the unavailability of data on intraregional trade in services) in relation to the GNP of the countries of the region. The percentage of total trade in relation to GNP in 1980 amounted to 87.8 per cent. The year 1980 was an exceptional one in which the region's foreign trade reached a record high. The percentage of foreign trade was much higher in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, where it amounted to 96.7 per cent, and far less than that (42.5 per cent) in other ESCWA countries with more diversified economies, namely Egypt, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the Yemen Arab Republic. At the country level, the percentage of foreign trade was highest in Bahrain, where it amounted to 240.2 per cent or two and one half times the total GNP of the country. It was 163.7 per cent in Saudi Arabia, 103.1 per cent in Oman and 78.7 per cent in Kuwait. In the other ESCWA member countries, the lowest percentage was in Egypt (32.1 per cent) and the highest in Jordan (74.8 per cent). The percentage of intraregional trade in relation to the total GNP of the ESCWA countries was a mere 3.9 per cent in 1980. The percentage of intraregional trade was higher in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (4.2 per cent), and less in the rest of ESCWA member countries (3.1 per cent). At the country level, the percentage was highest in Bahrain (100.1 per cent) and lowest in Saudi Arabia (2.4 per cent). In the other Gulf States, the percentage varied between 7.9 per cent in Kuwait and 3.3 per cent in Qatar. In the other ESCWA member countries, the highest percentage was in Jordan (15.8 per cent) followed by the Yemen Arab Republic (13.6 per cent). The lowest was in Egypt (0.54 per cent) followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (1.3 per cent). This all points to the insignificance of intraregional trade in relation to the total economic activity in the ESCWA countries, with the exception of Bahrain.

38. In 1989, total foreign trade of ESCWA member countries dropped by 44.4 per cent in comparison with 1980, while GNP dropped by a mere 2.2 per cent; this led to a considerable drop (from 87 per cent to about 50 per cent) in the percentage of total trade in relation to GNP. However, the percentage remained higher in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, where it amounted to 67.6 per cent; it was half that much in the ESCWA member countries outside the Gulf, whose GNP doubled in comparison with 1980. The foreign trade of

Table 5. The ESCWA region: percentage of total and intraregional trade in relation to gross national product (GNP) in current prices for the years 1980 and 1989*
 (In millions of US dollars)

	GNP		Total trade		Intraregional trade		Percentage of trade to GNP		Percentage of intraregional trade to GNP	
	1980	1989	1980	1989	1980	1989	1980	1989	1980	1989
Bahrain	2 948	3 321	7 082	5 965	2 950	2 108	240.23	179.61	100.05	63.46
Kuwait	33 534	32 357	26 385	17 779	1 259	912	78.61	54.95	3.75	2.82
Oman	5 313	7 346	5 480	6 188	398	3 370**	103.14	84.24	7.49	45.88
Qatar	7 829	6 488	7 158	3 441	262	356	91.43	53.04	3.34	5.49
Saudi Arabia	143 920	86 115	139 322	49 522	3 447	3 162	96.81	57.51	2.40	3.67
United Arab Emirates	29 616	27 513	30 716	27 361	1 100	1 443	103.71	99.45	3.71	5.24
Gulf Cooperation Council States	233 160	163 140	216 143	110 256	9 415	11 351	96.86	67.58	4.22	6.96
Egypt	24 616	69 818	7 906	9 999	132	236	32.12	14.32	0.54	0.34
Jordan	3 970	3 997	2 968	3 238	628	365	74.76	81.01	15.82	9.13
Syrian Arab Republic	13 062	18 609	6 232	5 106	163	402	47.71	27.44	1.25	2.16
Yemen Arab Republic	2 996	6 456	1 876	2 051	406	208	62.62	31.77	13.55	3.22
Other ESCWA countries	44 644	98 880	18 982	20 394	1 329	1 211	42.52	20.36	3.13	1.22
Total ESCWA countries	267 804	262 020	235 125	130 650	10 744	12 562	87.8	49.86	3.91	4.79

Source: Compiled by the ESCWA secretariat on the basis of information from various national and international sources.

* With the exception of Iraq, Lebanon and Democratic Yemen owing to lack of data.

** The ESCWA secretariat reserves judgement on this figure, which is too high. It was reproduced as recorded in international sources.

those countries grew by 7.4 per cent only. At the individual country level, the foreign trade percentage of GNP dropped in all the Gulf Cooperation Council countries without exception. Yet it remained highest in Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates. It dropped by half in Yemen (from 62.6 per cent to 31.8 per cent) and by more than half in Egypt (from 32.1 per cent to 14.3 per cent) while it actually rose in Jordan (from 74.8 per cent to 81 per cent).

39. As the percentage of total foreign trade in relation to GNP fell in the entire region, the percentage of intraregional trade in relation to GNP rose from 3.9 per cent to 4.8 per cent. The rise in intraregional trade percentages was highest in the Gulf Cooperation Council States, where it increased to 7 per cent of total GNP, representing a 65 per cent increase. In other ESCWA member countries the percentage dropped by more than half, from 3.1 per cent to 1.2 per cent. At the country level, Bahrain and Kuwait witnessed a drop in the percentage of intraregional trade in relation to their GNP. The percentage increased in the other GCC countries, in particular Oman where the percentage increased to 45.9 per cent. The percentage decreased in all the other ESCWA member countries except the Syrian Arab Republic.

40. The above review leads to the following conclusions:

(a) The foreign trade sector represents a high proportion of the GNP in the ESCWA member countries, particularly in the GCC States on account of the oil sector, which is a purely export sector, and because of the huge size of their imports for consumption and investment purposes. This proportion is much lower in the other more diversified ESCWA economies except for Jordan, where foreign trade represents a sizeable proportion of the GNP;

(b) Intraregional trade represents at best less than 5 per cent of the total GNP of the countries of the region. Even in 1980 when both the GNP and foreign trade reached their highest levels, intraregional trade represented no more than 3.9 per cent of GNP, which shows the poor flexibility of intraregional trade as a means of economic expansion in the region. Such a phenomenon may be interpreted at two levels: the Gulf Cooperation Council countries and the other ESCWA member countries. For the former, the industrialized countries serve as their major export markets. The latter, however, are either oil-exporting, self-sufficient in oil or with limited needs. In view of the consumption patterns prevailing in the Gulf States, the industrialized countries are also the main source of their imports. The countries of the region are in no position to meet the Gulf States demand for imported goods.

41. The limited percentage of intraregional trade in the non-Gulf ESCWA member countries is due to the fact that most of them have adopted policies designed to produce import substitutes and to rationalize imports by restricting them to capital goods and basic agricultural commodities which the countries of the region cannot produce with their current limited resources.

42. The interpretation given above would suggest that economic integration efforts need to be planned so that trade integration goes hand in hand with developmental integration. Such things cannot be left to market forces, or self-propelling factors, or time.

4. Interdependence coefficients among ESCWA country economies as compared with interdependence coefficients in the economies of other regional groupings

43. Table 6 reviews the results of a calculation of the coefficients of interdependence for ESCWA economies in selected years, during the period 1970-1991. A coefficient of interdependence measures the extent to which one economy depends on another and the degree to which production activities integrate in such a way as to create import demand and enhance intraregional trade. A special formula is used for measuring coefficients.^{5/} Calculations have not only revealed that coefficients in the ESCWA member countries are low but that the trend is for them to drop rather than rise. The coefficients for the years 1970, 1975, and 1980 have been estimated at 0.04, which means that every GNP dollar created 4 cents of intraregional trade. In 1985 and 1991 the coefficient fell to a more 0.02. These results must be treated with caution, however because of the lack of relevant data for all the countries chosen for the years selected.

44. ESCWA member countries may be divided into two groups: the Gulf Cooperation Council group and the group of other ESCWA member countries. The coefficients of interdependence for this latter group were less than among ESCWA member countries as a whole over the first three years but soon increased from 0.02 in 1970 to 0.04 in 1980, dropping again to 0.01 in 1985 and 1991. Coefficients of interdependence between Gulf Cooperation Council countries and the other ESCWA member countries were 0.03 in 1975, dropping to 0.001 in 1985 and were almost non-existent in 1991. Coefficients among the other ESCWA member countries dropped from 0.03 to 0.02 in 1970 and 1975 and later to 0.01 for the other years of the period 1970-1991.

5/ The calculations formula is as follows:

$$B_{ij} = \frac{2(X_{ij} + M_{ij})}{(Y_i + Y_j)}$$

B_{ij} : Is the coefficient of interdependence between economy i and economy j

X_{ij} : Exports from country i to country j

M_{ij} : Imports to country i from country j

Y_i : Total national product of country i

Y_j : Total national product of country j

Source: Michiko Ikeda, "Strategic Factors for Economic Growth in NIES [newly industrializing economies] and ASEAN [Association of South-East Asian Nations]", a paper submitted to the International Conference on the Strategic Centre at Jordan University, Amman, 15 June 1993.

Table 6. The ESCWA region: coefficients of interdependence among ESCWA economies

Year	ESCWA region	Gulf Cooperation Council member States	Other ESCWA member States
<u>ESCWA region</u>			
1970	0.04		
1975	0.04		
1980	0.04		
1985	0.02		
1991	0.02		
<u>Gulf Cooperation Council member States</u>			
1970		0.02	0.01
1975		0.03	0.03
1980		0.04	0.01
1985		0.01	0.001
1991		0.01	0
<u>Other ESCWA member States</u>			
1970		0.01	0.03
1975		0.03	0.02
1980		0.01	0.01
1985		0.001	0.001
1991		0	0.01

Source: Compiled by the ESCWA secretariat from several issues of International Financial Statistics (International Monetary Fund), and from UNCTAD sources.

45. These results point to the lack of planning for promoting integration between the various economies in the region where economic activities in one country are conducted in isolation from the economic activities of another with hardly any activities complementing one another. This underlines the need for increased intraregional trade.

46. A recent study of interdependence coefficients among the economies of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the newly industrializing economies (NIES), the grouping that includes the Republic of Korea, Taiwan Province of China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, and the countries of the European Union, revealed that coefficients of interdependence among the ASEAN economies, weak as they are, jumped from 0.9 in 1980 to 1 in 1987 and later to 2.1 in 1990. The coefficients between the NIES economies were much higher and rose from 4.4 in 1980 to 5.6 in 1990. European Union coefficients were very

high, reaching 17.8 in 1980, dropping to 14.1 in 1987 and rising again to 16.2 in 1990.^{6/}

5. The first three major commodity groups in ESCWA intraregional exports

47. In an attempt to determine the first three basic commodity groups, a study of Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) basic export commodities in the ESCWA region for selected years in the period 1970-1991 has revealed that manufactured commodities 6, 7, and 8 in the SITC occupy first place in intraregional exports in 7 of the 11 countries reviewed. The seven countries were Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Egypt, Lebanon and Jordan (see table 7). Fuel occupied first place in Saudi Arabian exports, and foodstuffs in Syrian exports. In second place came foodstuffs and manufactured goods joined sometimes by chemicals. Third place was dominated by non-edibles, chemical products and manufactured goods.

48. All in all, manufactured goods were in first place (in terms of countries and years) and foodstuffs were second and third. This is true of both oil-producing countries and the other countries with diversified economies.

6. The first three major commodity groups in ESCWA intraregional imports

49. From the above, it can be concluded that manufactured goods and foodstuffs are the most important commodity sets required in intraregional exports. This applies to both oil-exporting States and the States with the most diversified economies.

50. Table 8 illustrates how SITC manufactured goods 6, 7 and 8 occupied first place in intraregional imports for most countries in most years. They were followed by fuel. The foodstuffs group occupied second place in all years in some countries; it was followed by manufactured goods. Third place was shared by a variety of products including foodstuffs, chemicals, manufactured goods, beverages and tobacco. Judging by frequency of occurrence in each of the third places (in terms of years of countries), manufactured goods, with 24 mentions, came first; foodstuffs, with 20 mentions, came second and again third with 13 mentions. The conclusion is identical with that arrived at in connection with exports: manufactured goods and foodstuffs occupy a particularly important place in intraregional trade. This means that common Arab action in the area of trade integration could lead to an increase in the number of tradeable goods and, consequently, to expansion of intraregional trade, provided this action is accompanied by similar efforts in coordinating agricultural and industrial policies in the region.

^{6/} Ibid.

Table 7. The ESCWA region: * first three major commodity groups in ESCWA intraregional exports for selected years**

Country	Commodity groups according to SITC		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>Bahrain</u>			
1970	6+7+8	0	1
1975	6+7+8	3	0
1980	3	6+7+8	0
1985	6+7+8	5	0
1988	6+7+8	5	0
<u>Kuwait</u>			
1970	6+7+8	0	3
1975	6+7+8	3	0
1980	6+7+8	3	0
1983	6+7+8	3	0
1988	6+7+8	0	0
<u>Oman</u>			
1980	6+7+8	0	1
1985	6+7+8	0	2
1990	6+7+8	0	3
1991	6+7+8	0	5
<u>Qatar</u>			
1975	6+7+8	0	5
1990	6+7+8	5	3
<u>Saudi Arabia</u>			
1975	3	6+7+8	0
1980	3	6+7+8	0
<u>Iraq</u>			
1975	2	0	6+7+8
<u>Egypt</u>			
1970	6+7+8	0	5
1980	3	0	6+7+8
1985	0	6+7+8	3
1988	6+7+8	0	5
1991	6+7+8	0	5

Table 7. (continued)

Country	Commodity groups according to SITC		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>Jordan</u>			
1970	0	6+7+8	1
1975	6+7+8	0	5
1980	6+7+8	0	5
1985	6+7+8	0	5
1990	5	6+7+8	0
1991	0	5	6+7+8
<u>Lebanon</u>			
1970	6+7+8	0	5
<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>			
1975	6+7+8	2	0
1981	0	2	6+7+8
1985	0	6+7+8	2
1989	0	6+7+8	2
1990	0	3	6+7+8
<u>Yemen Arab Republic</u>			
1980	0	6+7+8	5

Source: See table in annex I.

* Except for Democratic Yemen and the United Arab Emirates owing to lack of data.

** The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) provides for 10 sets of commodities numbered 0 to 9. They are:

- 0 = All food items.
- 1 = Beverages and tobacco.
- 2 = Inedible crude materials, except fuel.
- 3 = Fuels.
- 4 = Animal and vegetable oil and fats.
- 5 = Chemical products.
- 6 = Manufactured products.
- 7 = Machinery and transport equipment.
- 8 = Miscellaneous manufactured articles.
- 9 = Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere.

Table 8. The ESCWA region:* first three major commodity groups in ESCWA intraregional imports for selected years**

Country	SITC commodity groups		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>Bahrain</u>			
1970	6+7+8	0	1
1975	6+7+8	3	0
1980	3	6+7+8	0
1985	6+7+8	5	0
1988	6+7+8	5	0
<u>Kuwait</u>			
1970	6+7+8	0	5
1975	0	5	6+7+8
1980	0	6+7+8	2
1988	6+7+8	0	5
<u>Oman</u>			
1980	6+7+8	0	1
1985	6+7+8	0	2
1990	6+7+8	0	3
1991	6+7+8	0	5
<u>Qatar</u>			
1975	6+7+8	0	5
1991	6+7+8	5	3
<u>Saudi Arabia</u>			
1970	6+7+8	0	5
1975	6+7+8	0	5
1985	6+7+8	0	5
1988	6+7+8	0	5
1989	6+7+8	0	5
<u>United Arab Emirates</u>			
1980	3	6+7+8	0
1985	3	0	6+7+8
<u>Iraq</u>			
1975	6+7+8	2	5

Table 8. (continued)

Country	Commodity groups according to SITC		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>Egypt</u>			
1970	6+7+8	2	0
1975	3	6+7+8	0
1980	6+7+8	0	2
1985	3	6+7+8	2
1991	6+7+8	5	3
1992	6+7+8	5	0
<u>Jordan</u>			
1970	0	6+7+8	3
1975	3	0	6+7+8
1980	3	6+7+8	0
1985	3	6+7+8	0
1988	3	0	6+7+8
1992	3	6+7+8	5
<u>Lebanon</u>			
1970	3	0	2
<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>			
1975	3	6+7+8	0
1985	3	0	5
1989	5	0	6+7+8
<u>Yemen Arab Republic</u>			
1975	6+7+8	3	0
1980	6+7+8	3	0

Source: See table in annex I.

* Except for Democratic Yemen and the United Arab Emirates owing to lack of data.

** The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) provides for 10 sets of commodities numbered 0 to 9. They are:

- 0 = All food items.
- 1 = Beverages and tobacco.
- 2 = Inedible crude materials, except fuel.
- 3 = Fuels.
- 4 = Animal and vegetable oil and fats.
- 5 = Chemical products.
- 6 = Manufactured products.
- 7 = Machinery and transport equipment.
- 8 = Miscellaneous manufactured articles.
- 9 = Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere.

7. Number and designation of major commodity groups in ESCWA intraregional exports according to their significance in the total country exports of such groups

51. In the previous sections the three top commodity groups in intraregional trade were indicated. An attempt will be made to show their significance in terms of the total trade of each individual country. Table 9 lists the numbers and designations of intraregional trade commodities that account for more than 25 per cent of the total exports of such commodity by any one country of the 10 countries covered. It would seem that Oman and Jordan represented major activities in terms of numbers and classes in the years selected from the period 1970-1991. During the period 1980-1991, the number of commodity groups traded intraregionally by Oman stood at 9 to 10. In other words, more than 25 per cent of Omani exports of 9 to 10 commodity groups went to other countries in the region. Jordan came second in this regard, except in 1991 when the number of traded commodity groups fell from 8 to 9 to 4. Kuwait occupied third place. In the years 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1989, the number of commodity groups exported intraregionally by Kuwait stood at between 7 and 8; Bahrain followed with between 5 and 8 in the years 1970-1988. As for Saudi Arabia and Qatar no information was available except for two years; the number of commodity sets in the former was between 7 and 8 and in the latter between 5 and 7. In Egypt the number of commodity sets the value of which exceeded 25 per cent of total exports from each set, was between 1 and 4. In the Syrian Arab Republic the number of commodity sets was between 2 and 4, except for 1975 when it was 7.

8. Number and designation of major commodity groups in ESCWA intraregional imports according to their significance in the total country imports of such commodities

52. Table 10 lists those SITC commodity groups which account for at least 10 per cent of the total intraregional imports of a country. Of the 10 countries concerned, Oman had the largest number of such commodity groups. It had two in 1975, five in 1985, six in 1989 and seven in 1991. Qatar and Jordan came next. Qatar, except for 1980, had between one group in 1988 and four in 1991. Jordan had two commodity groups achieving that level for most years and rising to three groups in one year. Other ESCWA member countries had either one or nothing at all.

53. Such data point to the insignificance of intraregional imports in relation to those of the region as a whole. Intraregional exports would appear more important in terms of the number of commodity groups of these exports, although the weight given to determine the importance of each group was two and one half times the weight given to imports, which means that the various countries in the region prefer each other's markets for export purposes but have better alternatives for import purposes. This phenomenon is worthy of scrutiny to determine its causes and the ways to deal with it.

9. The major partners in ESCWA intraregional trade

54. Bilateral relations and traditional markets, more than common Arab action, continue to determine the external trade partners of the various countries in intraregional trade. Trade tends to concentrate in four partners

at most and often in just one, as is illustrated in table 11, which indicates the major trade partners of each of the region's countries in imports as well as in exports in 1991. Jordan, for instance, is Iraq's most important partner for intraregional exports and imports, handling 96 per cent of the former and 79.3 per cent of the latter. Egypt is Kuwait's best export market, with an absorption capacity of 97 per cent. Meanwhile Egypt accounts for 70.8 per cent of the intraregional imports of Kuwait. Two conclusions may be drawn from the table: (a) although four partners are listed, only the first is, in fact, a major partner; (b) States belonging to the Gulf Cooperation Council are each other's last intraregional trade partners. This is not explained by the integrated nature of their markets but by the frequency of re-export operations and by the export of oil for refining purposes.

Table 9. Number and designation of intraregional export commodity groups in the ESCWA region accounting for more than 25 per cent of a country's total exports of these groups (Selected years)

Country	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Number of commodity groups
<u>Bahrain</u>											
1970	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		8
1975	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	8
1980	*		*		*		*			*	5
1985	*	*			*		*	*	*	*	7
1988	*				*		*	*	*		5
<u>Kuwait</u>											
1970	*	*	*		*		*	*	*	*	8
1975	*	*	*		*		*	*	*	*	7
1980	*	*	*		*		*	*	*	*	8
1989	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	7
<u>Oman</u>											
1975										*	1
1980	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	9
1985	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		9
1988	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	9
1990	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
1991	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
<u>Qatar</u>											
1975	*	*	*		*		*	*	*		7
1991	*	*					*	*		*	5

Table 9. (continued)

Country	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Number of commodity groups
<u>Saudi Arabia</u>											
1975	*	*	*		*	*	*	*			7
1980	*	*	*		*		*	*	*	*	8
<u>Iraq</u>											
1975		*	*				*	*	*		5
<u>Egypt</u>											
1970								*			1
1980	*					*		*			3
1985	*	*				*			*		4
1989	*							*		*	3
1991	*	*			*					*	4
<u>Jordan</u>											
1970	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		8
1975	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
1980	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	8
1985	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
1991	*	*		*	*						4
<u>Lebanon</u>											
1970	*			*							1
<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>											
1975	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	7
1981	*					*					2
1985	*	*			*					*	4
1991	*							*		*	3

Source: See table in annex II.

Table 10. (continued)

Country	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Number of commodity groups
<u>United Arab Emirates</u>											
1980				*							1
1985				*							1
<u>Iraq</u>											
1975										*	1
<u>Egypt</u>											
1970											0
1975					*						1
1980											0
1985					*						1
1991											0
<u>Jordan</u>											
1970	*				*						2
1975	*				*						2
1980				*	*						2
1985				*	*						2
1990				*	*		*				3
1991					*						1
<u>Lebanon</u>											
1970					*						1
<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>											
1975					*						1
1985											0
1989											0

Source: See table in annex II.

Table 11. Major partners in intraregional trade in the ESCWA region, 1991*
 (Percentages)

Country	Exports	Imports
Bahrain	United Arab Emirates (65.5), Saudi Arabia (14.9), Yemen (6.6) and Lebanon (4.2)	Saudi Arabia (94.5), United Arab Emirates (8.8), Oman (1.3) and Jordan (1.1)
Egypt	Saudi Arabia (45.5), Jordan (14.5), Yemen (8.8) and Iraq (8.5)	Saudi Arabia (59), Kuwait (19.5), Lebanon (7.9) and Iraq (4.9)
Iraq	Jordan (95.8) and Egypt (4.2)	Jordan (79.3) and Egypt (30.7)
Jordan	Iraq (38.2), United Arab Emirates (17.8), Bahrain (7.9) and Saudi Arabia (7.4)	Iraq (54.8), Syrian Arab Republic (11.4), Saudi Arabia (8.1) and Egypt (6.7)
Kuwait	Egypt (97)	Egypt (70.8) and Syrian Arab Republic (29.2)
Lebanon	Saudi Arabia (35.3), United Arab Emirates (21), Jordan (13.4) and Syrian Arab Republic (12.2)	Syrian Arab Republic (78), Saudi Arabia (6.7), Bahrain (5) and Egypt (3.3)
Oman	United Arab Emirates (80.7), Saudi Arabia (12.7), Yemen (3) and Qatar (1.6)	United Arab Emirates (85.9), Saudi Arabia (8.1), Bahrain (3.7) and Qatar (1.4)
Qatar	United Arab Emirates (59.8), Saudi Arabia (24.1), Egypt (4.8) and Oman (4.8)	Saudi Arabia (36.8), United Arab Emirates (26.9), Bahrain (9.6) and Jordan (9)
Saudi Arabia	Bahrain (52.7), United Arab Emirates (26.4), Yemen (6.2) and Egypt (4.3)	Syrian Arab Republic (22), United Arab Emirates (20), Egypt (18.9) and Bahrain (14.1)
Syrian Arab Republic	Lebanon (52.9) Saudi Arabia (27.6), United Arab Emirates (7.9) and Jordan (7.1)	Saudi Arabia (38.3), Lebanon (25.8), Egypt (18.3) and Jordan (11.6)
United Arab Emirates	Oman (66.5), Saudi Arabia (17.7), Qatar (5.4) and Yemen (4.5)	Saudi Arabia (47.9), Bahrain (16.9), Qatar (14.9) and Lebanon (6.8)
Yemen	Jordan (41.4), Saudi Arabia (38.4), Egypt (10.3) and United Arab Emirates (8.1)	Saudi Arabia (50.8), Oman (22), United Arab Emirates (9.2) and Bahrain (8.8)

Source: Compiled by the ESCWA secretariat from data in Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, 1992 (International Monetary Fund).

* The first four trade partners.

III. REASONS FOR THE LAG IN DEVELOPMENT OF INTRAREGIONAL TRADE AMONG ESCWA COUNTRIES

55. For many years, the Arab countries, in their quest for economic integration, tended to concentrate on the liberalization of trade by eliminating tariff and non-tariff restrictions. Today, they are still in that initial stage of economic integration, namely, the creation of a preferential trade area, which calls for reduction of tariffs on a number of products, usually industrial groups, but not for the complete lifting of trade restrictions. In other words, intraregional Arab trade has not yet reached the stage of a free-trade area, let alone a customs union, a common market and finally, economic union.

65. Above analyses in chapter I of the present report have already pointed to the absence of an appropriate collective institutional framework necessary for the development of intraregional Arab trade. The absence of such a framework is not unrelated to the impact of national policies or to a number of economic, political, ideological, social, structural, organizational and administrative factors which are detailed below.

A. The minor role of intraregional Arab trade in total Arab foreign trade

57. As noted in chapter II, intraregional trade occupies a secondary position in commercial relations among ESCWA member countries. This is due to a number of historical factors, which include the links of Arab economies to those of the industrialized countries, whereby the Arab countries specialized in the production and export of raw materials and imported manufactured goods mainly from the developed industrialized countries. However, the fact that the countries of the region with diversified economies, such as Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, have adopted industrialization strategies aimed at the production of import substitutes rather than exportable goods has weakened intraregional trade because similar industries developed under highly protectionist policies to produce similar goods. This meant that very few commodities were left for tariff-cutting negotiations. No State has offered more than a few manufactured goods that are subject to negotiations on exemptions. These commodities are those which are produced in one of the member States and which have no regional counterpart. Joint Arab investments failed, meanwhile, to produce tradeable Arab goods because they tended to focus on services such as tourism, real estate, money markets, or domestic market production.

B. Contradictions, structural disparities, and lack of planning for integration

58. The Arab countries have one problem in common: development. In addition to this, there are clear disparities in resource and wealth distribution and differences in levels of growth and in economic and social structures. Disparities and major differences are considered an obstacle to spontaneous integration but an asset to planned integration. The lack of planning for integration had prevented the realization of integration between Arab economies, as a means of supporting intraregional trade liberalization. Following two decades of import substitute policies, the region witnessed, at

the start of the oil explosion, an export-oriented manufacturing pattern that was technologically and financially intensive. It tended to rely totally and excessively on external markets to sell its products; this had come to determine markets and govern the export of technology at the same time. The industries thus created formed an industrial technological chain that began and ended in the developed industrialized countries. Existing industries formed links only in that chain that was a subsidiary of the more advanced industrial countries. International integration is particularly dangerous to those countries whose foreign trade accounts for as much as 80 per cent of their gross domestic product (GDP), because if production is directed towards export the only interest that will be served will be that of the industrialized countries and not that of the Arab States. This can only lead to further marginalization of Arab trade integration.

C. The inappropriate choice of integration approaches

59. Economic integration literature draws a distinction between market integration and development integration. Market integration depends on market forces and prices as instruments of realizing economic integration through the lifting of all restrictions, quantifiable and non-quantifiable, on the movement of goods, services and production factors among ESCWA member States, this at a time when unified policies are being formulated to present a common front against the outside world. This type of integration is best suited for those countries that already have an advanced and flexible production system and that have reached that stage of economic growth that allows them to explore export markets for their products.

60. Development economic integration, on the other hand, concerns itself primarily with the creation of the appropriate production system for the member countries in the integration area through the pursuit of regional economic development strategies with national economic development components. In other words, this type of integration is concerned in the first place, with the problems and policies of economic development. On the whole, market integration is known to be best suited to developed capitalist countries whereas development integration is supposed to be more commensurate with the aspirations of developing countries.

61. Another distinction often made is between negative integration and positive integration. The former focuses on the lifting of restrictions on the movement of trade and production factors among the various countries members of the integration area. This type of integration usually ends with the completion of the common market establishment stage. Positive integration, on the other hand, begins with the establishment of economic unity, a stage usually requiring concentration by member countries in the coordination and unification of their economic and financial policies as well as in the formulation of their economic development plans on a regional basis.

62. The Arab economic integration experiment within the framework of the League of Arab States shows quite clearly that the member States in the economic unity agreement chose for themselves the market economic integration approach; that is to say, they chose to rely on market forces and the price mechanism as the best means of creating the necessary production system for member States. In other words they chose the integration approach least

suited for addressing either the type or size of regional Arab economic development problems. The decision to establish the Arab common market thus started with negative economic integration steps beginning with the creation of a free trade area in January 1971. Efforts made by the Arab Economic Unity Council failed to turn this area into a customs union that could pave the way for the creation of a common Arab market. Arab Governments gave full support to these attempts which, however, did not amount to more than the establishment of negative economic integration on the basis of market forces employing at the same time some positive integration devices in the form of common Arab projects

D. The lack of political will

63. The lack of political will is thought by some to be a major factor in delaying decisions concerning the liberalization of intraregional Arab trade. However, although the lack of political will is often attributable to considerations of national sovereignty, it may sometimes be due to other factors such as the possibility of decision makers not being convinced of the feasibility and viability of the projects and accords they are presented with. Other factors include disparities in economic systems, creating disparities in the degree of sacrifices required from each system in return for liberalizing its intraregional trade and the fear of losing customs revenue, especially in countries nearly dependent on them in the absence of compensatory mechanisms. Fear of rising unemployment resulting from opening up national markets to external competition is yet another factor, especially in the absence of production factor freedom of movement. All such factors tend to make countries favour, in the end, the establishment of bilateral rather than multilateral trade relations and to deal with international rather than regional organizations.

E. The inadequacy of unofficial participation

64. Arab intraregional trade liberalization measures have been primarily political and central government decisions, taken without the involvement of directly or indirectly concerned private sector bodies such as professional associations, trade unions, chambers of trade and industry, banks, insurance companies, transport companies or individuals. These latter private citizens, are, after all, the consumers who will in the end bear the brunt of decisions or reap the fruit accruing from them. The private sector has therefore not always associated itself with such decisions, thus adversely affecting public identification with them and, subsequently, public pressure on decision makers to activate intraregional trade liberalization measures.

F. The absence of any specialized agencies in the area of intraregional Arab trade development

65. There are 15 specialized agencies in the area of common Arab action, yet none of these is concerned entirely with the development of intra-Arab trade. The Arab Monetary Fund, which was originally established to help Arab States to adjust temporary imbalances in their balance of payments, began to show some interest in Arab intraregional trade through two major programmes: the Arab intraregional trade development programme and the Arab States trade information network, started in 1989 and 1993 respectively. These were timely

steps in the right direction, despite the fact that they were both too modest to meet the needs of the Arab countries. The lack of a mechanism for the funding and insurance of Arab exports represented a stumbling block that has affected adversely the development of Arab intraregional trade in the past few years, especially in those countries that encountered difficulties in directly paying for their imports even when the advanced industrialized countries were making all kinds of tempting offers.

G. The complexities involved in border, clearance and transit formalities

66. The lifting of tariff restrictions, one would think, should be automatically matched by the easing of border, clearance and transit formalities. This has not been the case, and there has been no distinction made between Arab intraregional trade and foreign trade in this regard.

H. External factors

67. In addition to the various factors reviewed above, it is believed that the trade policies of advanced industrial countries and developments in the new international economic order have played a role in weakening Arab intraregional trade. To be singled out are the dumping policies pursued by foreign markets against Arab markets depriving them of any competitive edge for Arab goods and undermining Arab manufacturing of substitute or alternative goods. Also to be underlined as a factor are the generous subsidies which the industrial countries provide for their exports, particularly with regard to agricultural products. This renders Arab production efforts economically unfeasible. There are also the terms attached to loan and credit facilities which usually contain mandatory import clauses. Other important factors include the various economic, financial and technical cooperation agreements that foreign industrialized Powers and multinational companies conclude with the Arab States whereby they obtain not just tariff concessions but access to markets as well. The multinationals control of the international trade in commodities and the Arab need to import technology from the advanced industrial countries are yet two more factors to be reckoned with.

IV. CURRENT CHALLENGES TO ARAB INTRAREGIONAL TRADE

68. In addition to the traditional constraints on common Arab action, including intraregional trade, there are some recent regional and international developments that are likely to influence the future. They, in fact, represent new kinds of challenges which will demand new and rapid decisions. The challenges are the following:

(a) The Arab-Israeli peace and preparations for a Middle Eastern common market;

(b) The liberalization of common trade and the impact of the accession to the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) agreement;

(c) The world economic groupings in general and the single European market in particular.

69. These challenges are quite recent; and any judgement on them, optimistic or otherwise, is likely to be somewhat arbitrary since neither the analytical tools nor the insight into the future are available to make safe predictions. Whatever literature there is on the subject amounts to a great deal of personal guesswork. Any discussion of these challenges will therefore necessarily be affected by these considerations.

A. Arab-Israeli peace and the rise of a Middle Eastern common market

70. It seems that the establishment of a new Middle East regional order, following peace between Israel and the Arabs, is a serious prospect. However, current scenarios projecting the order to come are not founded on analytical studies. There is, on the one hand, the belief that Israel's economic might will make it the only beneficiary in the new market since both the end of the Arab boycott and political stability are bound to expand its trade not only with the Arab countries but also with the rest of the world. It will become a centre of attraction for foreign investment. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres even spoke of an era in which Israel would become the financial and commercial capital of the entire region. Yet, there are other more reserved and less optimistic Israeli attitudes. Arab views on developments, on the other hand, vary: some consider the entire scheme a plot to obliterate the Arab identity and to mobilize Arab resources, their funds in particular, in the service of Israeli interests. Others believe that the new order will not be the work of magic but will depend on the parties involved who alone will, in the long run, determine its form and dimensions. What the Arab side ought to start doing right away, they argue, is to prepare itself for the order to come on the following basic premises:

(a) Trade and economic relations in the proposed Middle East order will not be possible without the achievement of peace with all the parties concerned, particularly the Palestinian people, nor without due consideration for the economic interests of all the parties;

(b) The absence of an economic grouping in the region in an age of economic blocs may lead some parties to think of merging the region into a grouping of their own making that might run contrary to the real economic interests of the region. The countries of the region should, therefore, unite forces in an economic grouping of their own, one that is capable of standing up to the economic grouping proposal. They should perhaps revive the idea of an Arab common market and other common Arab action institutions within the League of Arab States;

(c) Arab economic integration is essential for confronting pressures to restructure Arab investments and for minimizing the impact of the new strategies that aim at fostering Arab market dependence on the international market: hence the importance of establishing the Arab common market before the Middle East common market. The reverse would run contrary to the realities on the ground;

(d) The economic impact of Arab-Israeli peace will not be one and the same for all the Arab countries. The effects, both positive and negative, will be greater on the immediate neighbours than on the far-removed. This is

particularly true for Jordan. Israel exercises complete control over the Palestinian economy. Therefore, its relations with the Jordanian economy cannot be left to chance or to their own self-propelling forces. The Middle East region will in future be linked by ambitious schemes in the areas of water, roads, pipelines, harbours, communications, electricity, tourism and trade. It is important to help the neighbouring countries to attract projects through the establishment of joint Jordanian-Palestinian and Arab-Palestinian companies to make full use of the new opportunities for investment.

B. Liberalization of world trade and the impact of the accession to the GATT agreement

71. The significance and the conclusion of the Uruguay Round negotiations for the world economy is still the subject of debate. There are some who believe that what has been agreed upon is good provided it is ratified, and others who ponder the unknown factors. The agreement covers such vast areas that economists find it difficult to group all the ramifications and analyse the possible impact. This possible impact has been the subject of three studies prepared by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, and the GATT secretariat. All these concur that the agreement will lead to an increase in world economic prosperity by approximately \$213 to \$274 billion by the year 2002. This should represent between 0.75 per cent and 1 per cent of total world income. The studies based their assessments on the assumption that trade is the major moving force in economic growth and that tariff cuts, the opening up of markets to agricultural products, the increase in the volume of goods imported by the industrialized countries, and the liberalization of the trade in services are bound to augment world exports and, consequently, to raise world income.

72. Trade liberalization, in GATT language, is the overall objective, the source of all benefits. It is not a concession from one country to its trade partners. Still, what matters is how the benefits are distributed. Studies made to date suggest that developed industrial countries members of OECD will reap two thirds of the world gains from the liberalization of the trade in goods and practically all the gains resulting from the liberalization of the services trade. The losers from the Uruguay Round negotiations, in the short run at least, are those countries in which agricultural imports exceed exports and which will have to pay more for their imports as a result of the elimination of subsidies on agricultural products in the exporting countries. Also among the losers will be those countries which currently enjoy preferential treatment in the markets of the industrial Powers. Most developing countries fall into this category. But these countries would benefit in the long run, and their gains will emanate primarily from the changes that will be made in international laws and regulations governing trade and which are expected to protect the small countries from the kind of domination exercised by the bigger Powers.

73. As far as the Arab States are concerned, there is general agreement that the conclusion of the Uruguay Round will have a negative impact on the Arab economies in the short- and medium-terms. Foremost among the negative effects will be the rise in agricultural import prices. The significance of this rise is best illustrated by the fact that the annual Arab food consumption is rising at the rate of 7 per cent although domestic food

production is increasing at the rate of 2.5 per cent annually. In the early 1990s the Arab States imported \$23.5 billion worth of agricultural goods and exported a mere \$4.8 billion of such goods. Industrial exports from some countries in the region (Egypt and Jordan in particular) enjoy preferential treatment in some European countries. Such privileges are likely to be cancelled under the Uruguay Round provisions. Arab exports will then have to compete on market terms with similar locally produced or foreign imported goods some of which have specifications, and are sold at prices, that the Arab products cannot match. This will only further compound the difficulties contributing to Arab trade deficits.

74. Three Arab members of ESCWA (Bahrain, Egypt and Kuwait) are full members of GATT. Others, such as Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, are currently seeking membership. It must be said, however, that the obligations arising from membership are not generally in the interest of the Arab States, but failure to join is no longer possible following the final ratification of the Uruguay Round agreement. Membership would at least entitle a State to some of the benefits provided by the agreement. But membership means commitment to abolish subsidies to local industries and to admit foreign goods tariff-free or at heavily reduced tariff rates. The Arab States, furthermore, have little experience in multilateral negotiating and they will find it difficult to prove that other States are engaged in discriminatory practices against them or, when accused of such practices, to defend themselves properly.

75. Recently, the Secretary General of the Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization said that the GATT agreement would be beneficial to the Arab States in the long run. He suggested that Arab States join GATT and be ready to raise the efficiency and quality of Arab products to make them competitive in domestic as well as foreign markets. The impact of GATT has actually been the subject of three studies by the League of Arab States prepared for submission to the fifty-third session of the Arab Economic and Social Council (Cairo, 9-10 February 1994). The studies argued that while the industrial countries would benefit from the liberalization of world trade in that it would lead to lower unemployment and greater demand for goods and services, the Arab States, on the other hand, would suffer not only with regard to the import and export of agricultural and industrial goods but also with regard to services, cultural outputs, government purchases and technological products. Some Arab countries will also suffer from rising unemployment resulting from the liberalization of world trade, unless effective measures are taken to prevent that. Arab preparations to live with the outcome of the Uruguay Round talks and to join GATT must start now and must allow for the following:

(a) Recognition of the short- and medium-term adverse effects of the GATT talks on the economies and trade of the region must not lead to succumbing under the impact but to working hard to mitigate the effects. Similarly the long-term positive effects are not going to happen by themselves but must be worked for assiduously;

(b) The Arab countries must intensify their efforts to increase agricultural production and intraregional trade in agricultural and food products. They should seek to rebuild and upgrade the Arab agricultural system and adapt a plan for replacing food imports with local products over a 10-year period, which is the time limit required for international competition;

(c) The Arab States should agree on a unified schedule for dealing with GATT and for eventual merger with it. Meanwhile, Arab economic conditions would be rearranged in conformity with the provisions of the agreement;

(d) Arab joint projects and investment schemes in the fields of agriculture, industry and services should be developed simultaneously and at the same time as efforts are made to expand intraregional trade. In this way the Arab States can protect themselves from the adverse effects of the opening of their markets to imported goods and problems related to the marketing of their goods in foreign markets, and from the ensuing unemployment, trade deficits, and drops in economic growth rates;

(e) The Arab States have little experience in multilateral trade negotiating and far less in how to identify violations by others or, when accused of violations, of how to defend themselves. The violations in question concern such practices as dumping, subsidizing and intellectual property transgressions. There is, therefore, an urgent need to develop the necessary expertise in these areas in collaboration with ESCWA and the other international bodies concerned, such as UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre.

C. The rise of large economic groupings, particularly the single European market

76. Ever since the late 1980s, the world has been witnessing the rise of an increasing number of regional groupings, a constant expansion in the geographical areas they cover, and the extension of the integrated fields they encompass to include such new areas as services, investment and the environment. Most important among these groupings are the North American Free Trade Agreement and the single European market which entered into force early in 1993. This latter grouping is of particular importance to the countries of the ESCWA region since it is one of the region's major trade partners. In 1985 ESCWA member countries' exports to the European Community registered an all-time high of 26.2 per cent of the countries' total exports. Imports from the European Community accounted for 35 per cent of total imports. At the country level the export figures were much higher: 43.9 per cent for Egypt, 45.8 per cent for the Syrian Arab Republic, 58.6 per cent for the Yemen Arab Republic and 66.3 per cent for Democratic Yemen.

77. Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic have most-favoured-nation trade and economic agreements with the European Community. Yet exports have been encountering increasing difficulties. As integration within the Community increased, new restrictions were imposed in terms of quotas and seasons, particularly with regard to agricultural exports. Moreover, the specifications and requirements the Community proceeded to impose were such that these Arab countries could not meet them because of the costliness involved, to mention just one reason. This has tended to reduce the competitiveness of Arab goods in European markets. The creation of the single European market in 1993 was a source of concern for all the Community's trade partners including the Arab States, for the European Community insisted on two conditions: reciprocity and origin. It is, however, expected that the conclusion of the Uruguay Round will result in slightly less stringent application of the reciprocity and origin rules. Yet, the lifting of subsidies

on European agricultural goods, which sometimes amount to 75 per cent of production costs, will result in huge increases in the cost of developing countries' imports and will exercise considerable pressure on their balances of payments.

78. There are some who actually believe that the single European market, by strictly adhering to the total liberalization of trade provided for in the Uruguay Round Agreement, by abolishing preferential trade arrangements and by insisting on high standard specifications, will only make the entry of Arab goods into the European market even more difficult. In fact, the regional, exports to Europe began to drop in 1988: they accounted for 26.5 per cent of total exports in 1985, dropping to 19.8 per cent in 1988, to 18.6 per cent in 1989 and to 16.8 per cent in 1990. They picked up slightly in 1991 and 1992 to reach 18.3 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively.^{7/}

79. The increasing difficulty of trading with the European Community for the reasons cited above should act as an incentive to the Arab countries of Western Asia to further promote their regional cooperation and to seek to revive the Arab common market. For one thing, the Community now prefers to deal with regions rather than countries, which means that the countries of the ESCWA region can obtain better terms if they deal with the European Community as a single group. On the other hand, the countries of the region ought to cooperate among themselves and with the other Arab States with agricultural advantages in order to increase and develop Arab agricultural production, to achieve self-sufficiency, and reduce the cost of agricultural imports. They should also expand intraregional trade in industrial products which can be more easily promoted considering the near identity of tastes, geographical proximity, and the similarity of quality requirements. This would also spare industries the burden of having to conform to difficult and costly specifications. At the same time, these countries should seek to apply standard specifications and should improve the quality of their products through training and rehabilitation so that they may, in the long run, merge into the world economy. In this respect, that of promoting regional cooperation and intraregional trade, the Arab countries stand to benefit from the European Community experience, just like the Latin American community, which went to the European Community for help in the assessment of its performance and benefited considerably from that help.

V. WAYS AND MECHANISMS OF DEVELOPING INTRAREGIONAL TRADE

80. Having reviewed joint Arab action and subregional cooperation in the field of intraregional trade development, and having reviewed current constraints and challenges facing the Arab region resulting from international and regional developments, it is appropriate that this study now turn to the ways and mechanisms of promoting intraregional trade among ESCWA member countries.

^{7/} ESCWA, Analytical Review of Development and Issues in the External Trade and Payments Situation of Countries of Western Asia (E/ESCWA/SED/1993/15) December 1993, p. 25.

81. Available figures have indicated that intraregional exports, in terms of volume and variety of goods, as compared with total exports from the region, are faring much better than Arab imports. This means that the countries of the region prefer each other's, markets to foreign markets for a number of reasons relating to common language, taste, customs and sometimes borders. Quality requirements are not as strict as those imposed by foreign markets and specifications are not as difficult or as costly to adhere to.

82. With regard to imports, the countries of the region obviously prefer to import from outside the region rather than from one another for again a good number of reasons:

(a) The nature of goods required for importation purposes; they are either consumer commodities of very high quality or capital investment technological products that the Arab countries cannot produce themselves;

(b) The trade policies pursued by some developed industrial countries to force their highly complex manufactured products such as military hardware and subsidized foodstuffs on the Arab countries, thus decreasing their importation capacities;

(c) The credit facilities offered by most industrialized and semi-industrialized countries for the purpose of promoting their products. The facilities vary from 1 year to 10 or 15 years. Arab countries with direct payment problems are usually encouraged to make use of these facilities;

(d) The great advances achieved in the field of trade information and communication for the use of importers. It is now extremely easy for Arab importers to obtain whatever information they need on goods (prices, specifications, types, and methods of payment) as they sit in their offices at home. Such information is lacking with regard to Arab products.

83. It is important that the ESCWA member countries fortify themselves within a regional grouping that underlines their identity, safeguards their interests, and projects them before the world as a coherent body having the same problems and interests and not as single entities seeking to score short-term successes by unilaterally dealing with global and regional events at the expense of the region's long-term interests. To do all this, it is imperative that the necessary institutional framework be established and readied to deal with the various impediments to intraregional trade expansion. It is important to reiterate at this point that regional integration alone will qualify the countries of the region for merger into the global economy on terms that would safeguard their interests and realize their aspirations. The first necessary mechanism for this purpose will be a revived and fully activated Arab common market as well as a return with fresh momentum to the 1981 Convention for Facilitating and Promoting Trade with a new and longer list of tariff-free goods. The second mechanism should be a combination of the two approaches to integration, a merger between trade integration and development integration to be effected through coordination among the various agricultural, industrial and services production plans of the various countries in the region in a manner designed to make full use of the relative advantages of each individual State, the kind of coordination that would enhance the quantity and quality of tradeable goods in the region.

Specialized Arab agencies have a particular role to play in this regard and they should therefore be revived and consolidated so that they may work with the various Governments for the realization of the above objectives.

84. In order to generate the interest of member States in these two mechanisms, it would be useful to adopt a number of support steps that would convince the various member States that their real interests lie with the mechanisms. These steps are:

(a) Active participation by the private sector---chambers of commerce, industry, and agriculture, professional associations, banks, insurance companies and trade unions---in the merger between the trade and development approaches to integration. This should ensure that the interest of these groups are given due regard. This should be quite practicable since most reform programmes in the region provide for an active role for the private sector and a new division of labour between it and the public sector. Private sector participation will contribute to the diversification of tradeable Arab goods and will encourage decision makers to effect the necessary coordination between trade policies and development policies. Noteworthy is the fact that the Latin American Common Market benefited considerably from private sector participation in economic integration efforts in the region;

(b) Provisions for compensating countries that suffer because of trade liberalization measures and agricultural and industrial policy adjustments necessitated by trade expansion and liberalization;

(c) Sufficient flexibility allowing member States to observe trade liberalization obligations only to the point commensurate with their individual circumstances. This has been one of the secrets behind the success of the European Common Market.

85. In this same context, it may be said that the possible effects of an Arab-Israeli peace will be greater on Israel's immediate neighbours than on the other Arab States. The farmers will therefore need special arrangements to fortify them vis-à-vis the Israeli position.

(a) Experts in the region believe that financing intraregional exports and imports should present no problem to the various Arab countries because most of them have sizeable assets in commercial banks and can easily find the necessary resources. The problem lies in the non-availability of an export guarantee system, which even affects the effectiveness of the Arab trade finance programme of the Arab Monetary Fund. Hence the need for the creation of a regional intraregional trade guarantee system that would complement the Arab Monetary Fund intraregional trade finance programme and individual country export guarantee efforts.

(b) Enhanced public awareness of the importance of trade and economic integration would serve as a pressure force preventing the politicization of economic integration decisions.

(c) The world is witnessing an information revolution which every day dominates one of the new fields of economic activity and which some consider equal to the industrial revolution. International and regional organizations

and some countries have already realized the importance of extending this information revolution to the field of trade in order to reduce and rationalize procedures, to cut down on costs, and facilitate contacts between buyers and sellers. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) has adopted the trade facilitation system together with the electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport: ECE applied it on request in the various European countries. UNCTAD has meanwhile adopted the trade efficiency system. At the eighth session of UNCTAD, held at Cartagena, Colombia, in February 1992, UNCTAD adopted a new idea to establish trade focal points to serve as information units responsible for all kinds of trade information especially on export and import potentials in individual countries together with data on payments, specifications and facilities. These focal points have already proved their worth in promoting trade. UNCTAD is now working seriously to expand the network of these trade points to other countries and to encourage them to make use of UNCTAD technical, and sometimes financial, assistance.

86. It must be stated at this point that there is some activity in this regard in the ESCWA region both at the country and regional levels. At the country level both Egypt and Saudi Arabia are in the process of establishing trade points to facilitate their trade with the rest of the world. Regionally, a trade information network has been established within the Arab trade finance programme of the Arab Monetary Fund. This network has for its aim the provision of information for facilitating intraregional trade.

87. The establishment of trade points in the Arab States is considered a prerequisite for promoting intraregional trade in view of the scarcity of data on Arab import and export potential. But these points are not likely to succeed unless trade formalities are rationalized and reduced in the area of customs, clearance, and classification and unless the computer is introduced into trade information work.

88. It is to be noted finally that ESCWA is planning two training programmes in trade formalities rationalization and computerization in the region for 1994 and 1995. The two programmes will be implemented in cooperation with UNCTAD but need extrabudgetary funding and individual country support.

ANNEX



Annex table I - Trade by commodity categories (SITC), relative to total intraregional trade

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total(\$ 000)	
	(Percentage shares)											
	A - Exports											
	Bahrain											
1970												
World	4.06	1.13	0.19	77.88	0.01	0.42	7.05	3.30	5.78	0.17	235898	
GCC countries	16.89	3.44	0.75	0.74	0.05	1.96	33.60	9.72	32.66	0.19	40276	
Other ESCWA countries	49.68	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.11	24.00	0.00	475	
ESCWA region	17.27	3.40	0.74	0.73	0.05	1.94	33.21	9.91	32.56	0.18	40751	
1975												
World	1.08	0.43	0.19	81.45	0.00	0.26	10.36	2.88	3.32	0.02	1147331	
GCC countries	5.34	2.34	0.24	39.68	0.01	1.55	20.36	10.35	20.10	0.03	174239	
Other ESCWA countries	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.41	0.00	0.23	0.04	10.09	0.23	0.00	2588	
ESCWA region	5.26	2.31	0.24	40.41	0.01	1.53	20.06	10.35	19.81	0.03	176827	
1980												
World	0.05	0.53	0.04	93.62	0.00	0.11	3.99	1.43	0.24	0.00	3794813	
GCC countries	0.15	0.01	0.14	96.00	0.00	0.09	2.88	0.49	0.22	0.01	828506	
Other ESCWA countries	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.07	0.00	0.00	31.89	0.04	0.00	0.00	69174	
ESCWA region	0.14	0.01	0.13	93.85	0.00	0.08	5.12	0.46	0.20	0.01	897680	
1985												
World	0.07	0.03	0.09	88.63	0.00	0.24	8.91	1.70	0.31	0.01	2749884	
GCC countries	0.83	0.43	0.04	0.00	0.01	1.20	55.16	37.90	4.34	0.09	96571	
Other ESCWA countries	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.31	82.67	16.38	0.39	0.17	36319	
ESCWA region	0.60	0.33	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.96	62.68	32.02	3.26	0.11	132890	

Annex table I (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total(\$ 000)
<u>Egypt</u>											
1970											
World	19.69	0.88	47.46	4.78	0.02	1.97	20.11	0.79	4.29	0.01	761705
GCC countries	45.45	1.66	0.74	0.00	0.00	5.87	26.09	3.01	17.18	0.00	6850
Other ESCWA countries	34.24	0.77	3.76	0.00	0.00	5.58	37.81	13.74	4.10	0.00	27720
ESCWA region	36.46	0.95	3.16	0.00	0.00	5.64	35.48	11.61	6.69	0.00	34570
1980											
World	6.25	0.16	17.62	64.25	0.00	0.63	10.03	0.10	0.96	0.00	3045960
GCC countries	55.78	0.56	5.18	0.00	0.00	10.41	19.94	5.39	2.74	0.00	53441
Other ESCWA countries	6.19	0.00	0.61	91.16	0.00	0.24	1.67	0.00	0.13	0.00	273041
ESCWA region	14.31	0.09	1.36	76.23	0.00	1.90	4.66	0.89	0.56	0.00	326482
1985											
World	5.15	0.35	12.26	68.12	0.00	0.78	12.10	0.07	1.13	0.03	1838754
GCC countries	64.14	5.43	3.32	0.01	0.00	8.47	7.50	0.08	10.81	0.24	46679
Other ESCWA countries	8.51	4.81	2.17	22.13	0.00	0.92	50.02	0.02	11.40	0.01	36627
ESCWA region	39.68	5.16	2.81	9.74	0.00	5.15	26.20	0.05	11.07	0.14	83306
1988											
World	8.91	0.05	9.85	33.17	0.01	3.12	39.79	0.34	4.77	0.01	2120427
GCC countries	57.37	0.26	2.06	1.55	0.01	5.20	23.45	2.30	7.71	0.08	96919
Other ESCWA countries	7.01	3.75	0.78	4.78	0.00	14.20	61.38	0.79	7.22	0.08	84252
ESCWA region	33.95	1.89	1.47	3.05	0.01	9.39	41.09	1.59	7.48	0.08	181171

Annex table I (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total(\$ 000)
1989											
<i>World</i>	8.59	0.13	11.76	30.47	0.06	4.59	36.61	0.41	7.34	0.04	2647829
<i>GCC countries</i>	50.26	0.19	2.20	0.76	0.02	7.59	25.75	1.97	10.64	0.63	113507
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	9.94	0.05	1.28	5.97	0.04	12.95	54.01	1.55	14.06	0.13	116983
<i>ESCWA region</i>	29.80	0.12	1.73	3.40	0.03	10.31	40.09	1.75	12.38	0.37	230490
1990											
<i>World</i>	9.24	0.19	9.96	29.41	0.03	4.84	35.84	0.62	9.82	0.04	2582034
<i>GCC countries</i>	48.15	0.15	2.59	1.31	0.01	7.03	21.07	2.33	16.42	0.93	108557
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	18.68	0.20	2.17	15.58	0.00	14.00	32.01	1.99	15.35	0.02	92231
<i>ESCWA region</i>	34.61	0.17	2.40	7.87	0.01	10.23	26.09	2.17	15.93	0.51	200788
1991											
<i>World</i>	7.97	0.16	2.86	53.93	0.05	4.57	21.81	1.17	7.47	0.01	3692553
<i>GCC countries</i>	41.94	0.20	1.97	3.72	0.03	8.66	24.04	3.13	16.19	0.13	156661
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	27.19	1.23	1.26	15.56	1.20	14.25	33.40	1.82	4.10	0.00	95974
<i>ESCWA region</i>	36.33	0.59	1.70	8.22	0.47	10.79	27.59	2.63	11.60	0.08	252635
1970											
<i>World</i>	50.20	5.64	26.50	0.02	1.44	2.84	8.08	3.28	1.99	0.00	26099
<i>GCC countries</i>	53.68	17.35	0.94	0.07	4.92	1.69	15.30	1.68	4.38	0.00	7563
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	69.19	2.26	12.85	3.04	4.04	9.74	13.00	12.70	9.18	9.00	12463
<i>ESCWA region</i>	63.33	7.34	7.11	0.05	1.88	3.59	10.13	4.18	2.39	0.00	20026
1975											
<i>World</i>	25.42	2.50	49.84	0.70	1.01	4.85	10.52	1.16	3.98	0.01	125636
<i>GCC countries</i>	45.72	8.37	1.27	0.14	4.36	7.34	24.75	1.23	6.81	0.01	24041
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	25.27	3.99	12.22	2.98	0.79	13.76	25.48	4.08	11.41	0.02	28446
<i>ESCWA region</i>	34.64	5.99	7.21	1.68	2.43	10.82	25.15	2.78	9.30	0.02	52487

Jordan

Annex table I (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total(\$ 000)
1980											
<i>World</i>	19.56	4.65	40.97	0.25	0.73	9.11	15.58	1.99	7.17	0.00	401549
<i>GCC countries</i>	36.36	5.58	1.74	0.01	2.87	12.55	27.59	2.13	11.18	0.00	93361
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	29.83	9.02	4.31	0.04	0.17	16.13	24.41	3.94	12.14	0.00	149346
<i>ESCWA region</i>	32.34	7.70	3.32	0.03	1.21	14.75	25.63	3.24	11.77	0.00	242707
1985											
<i>World</i>	17.07	0.76	38.81	0.00	0.06	19.96	15.28	0.79	7.28	0.00	648986
<i>GCC countries</i>	47.65	2.30	1.05	0.00	0.17	22.81	21.01	1.21	3.80	0.00	136945
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	23.30	0.86	1.35	0.01	0.08	15.24	35.94	1.76	21.46	0.00	194995
<i>ESCWA region</i>	33.34	1.45	1.22	0.01	0.12	18.36	29.78	1.53	14.17	0.00	331940
1990											
<i>World</i>	9.76	0.73	38.37	0.00	0.11	30.86	12.95	2.33	4.88	0.00	921790
<i>GCC countries</i>	44.50	0.67	0.78	0.00	0.26	29.01	11.08	2.17	11.51	0.01	135549
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	10.97	1.74	1.42	0.00	0.26	43.15	29.84	6.57	6.03	0.00	235042
<i>ESCWA region</i>	23.24	1.35	1.19	0.00	0.26	37.98	22.98	4.96	8.04	0.01	370591
1991											
<i>World</i>	14.37	1.23	38.15	0.00	0.39	29.58	10.81	1.24	4.23	0.00	878866
<i>GCC countries</i>	62.59	0.21	0.75	0.00	0.80	21.93	4.78	0.92	8.01	0.00	88053
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	51.33	3.49	1.98	0.03	2.08	29.37	9.42	0.74	1.57	0.00	129566
<i>ESCWA region</i>	55.89	2.16	1.48	0.02	1.56	26.36	7.54	0.81	4.17	0.00	217619
1970											
<i>World</i>	26.97	2.33	6.97	0.14	0.23	7.59	23.77	19.43	12.57	0.00	197829
<i>GCC countries</i>	38.22	0.08	1.08	0.05	0.13	6.29	19.55	16.15	18.46	0.00	57441
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	36.46	0.30	2.59	0.24	0.59	10.73	33.09	9.80	6.20	0.00	41943
<i>ESCWA region</i>	37.48	0.17	1.72	0.13	0.32	8.16	25.26	13.47	13.28	0.00	99384

Lebanon

Annex table I (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total(\$ 000)
<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>											
1975											
World	2.58	2.40	16.89	70.31	0.03	0.22	3.88	1.04	2.64	0.00	929974
GCC countries	20.67	0.57	0.96	0.02	1.09	0.66	21.07	14.70	40.25	0.01	27963
Other ESCWA countries	26.59	4.19	46.79	0.33	0.04	0.88	10.62	3.87	6.68	0.00	55857
ESCWA region	24.62	2.98	31.50	0.23	0.39	0.81	14.11	7.48	17.88	0.00	83820
1981											
World	2.93	0.42	9.62	82.64	0.00	0.24	4.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	2010468
GCC countries	66.01	6.30	6.51	0.00	0.00	1.53	19.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	24079
Other ESCWA countries	41.16	0.65	30.56	11.37	0.00	4.25	11.18	0.13	0.69	0.00	55467
ESCWA region	48.68	2.36	23.28	7.93	0.00	3.43	13.74	0.09	0.48	0.00	79546
1985											
World	2.63	0.11	10.99	74.05	0.00	3.08	5.07	0.91	3.10	0.06	1637332
GCC countries	72.00	1.03	3.71	0.00	0.00	0.27	6.11	4.05	10.36	2.46	38706
Other ESCWA countries	33.77	5.88	28.09	0.37	0.02	1.45	10.48	1.13	18.82	0.00	16905
ESCWA region	60.38	2.51	11.12	0.11	0.01	0.63	7.44	3.16	12.93	1.71	55611
1989											
World	11.42	0.10	5.28	39.16	0.00	11.84	21.54	0.53	10.12	0.01	3005798
GCC countries	62.04	0.06	0.78	0.01	0.00	0.42	20.50	0.80	15.26	0.14	281235
Other ESCWA countries	39.10	379.00	3.61	47.69	0.00	0.71	4.61	0.51	2.97	0.00	165412
ESCWA region	53.55	0.33	1.83	17.67	0.00	0.53	14.61	0.70	10.71	0.09	446647

Annex table I (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total(\$ 000)
1975											
<i>World</i>	5.02	1.30	0.65	50.82	0.11	3.68	12.45	18.77	7.19	0.02	1158200
<i>GCC countries</i>	0.95	0.06	0.10	95.17	0.02	0.22	0.82	2.48	0.19	0.00	607493
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	30.73	1.20	0.80	0.47	0.02	8.95	18.63	14.61	24.60	0.00	5764
<i>ESCWA region</i>	1.23	0.07	0.11	94.28	0.02	0.30	0.98	2.59	0.42	0.00	613257
1980											
<i>World</i>	5.60	0.86	0.78	58.49	0.17	3.83	9.99	15.06	5.09	0.13	3469250
<i>GCC countries</i>	0.57	0.05	0.17	95.30	0.01	0.31	1.23	1.75	0.59	0.02	2086837
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	19.15	0.37	1.15	0.00	0.85	8.72	21.57	17.56	29.68	0.94	5734
<i>ESCWA region</i>	0.62	0.06	0.17	95.04	0.01	0.33	1.28	1.79	0.67	0.03	2092571
1985											
<i>World</i>	6.81	1.31	1.17	46.64	0.26	5.16	11.22	20.60	6.67	0.17	3106719
<i>GCC countries</i>	15.08	2.88	15.61	6.80	0.36	16.90	25.78	5.30	10.93	0.37	65104
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	58.27	1.17	0.29	0.00	0.84	14.84	0.91	0.85	22.80	0.02	16203
<i>ESCWA region</i>	23.68	2.54	12.56	5.44	0.46	16.49	20.82	4.41	13.29	0.30	81307
1988											
<i>World</i>	8.42	1.64	1.19	41.86	0.28	6.58	11.49	20.40	7.90	0.24	2593489
<i>GCC countries</i>	13.90	2.65	4.91	3.83	0.45	15.36	38.75	10.48	9.59	0.06	136937
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	58.88	0.21	0.43	0.00	0.59	20.10	3.17	0.33	16.22	0.07	24390
<i>ESCWA region</i>	20.70	2.28	4.24	3.25	0.47	16.08	33.37	8.95	10.59	0.06	161327
1970											
<i>World</i>	16.93	2.56	1.52	0.71	0.27	4.64	21.28	35.86	16.04	0.17	625150
<i>GCC countries</i>	60.00	2.40	21.54	2.87	0.43	1.10	2.40	2.56	4.57	2.13	2540
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	39.65	1.96	1.28	0.81	1.43	3.34	20.90	3.09	27.19	0.36	49226
<i>ESCWA region</i>	40.65	1.98	2.27	0.91	1.39	3.23	19.99	3.07	26.08	0.44	51766

Annex table I (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total(\$ 000)
1975											
World	15.30	1.31	1.22	0.59	0.36	3.87	17.86	45.62	13.27	0.61	2388236
GCC countries	75.00	0.66	13.66	2.30	0.40	0.49	3.22	0.54	3.29	0.44	10542
Other ESCWA countries	44.00	1.83	1.71	1.02	2.07	8.29	14.22	3.41	23.45	0.01	84005
ESCWA region	47.45	1.70	3.04	1.16	1.88	7.42	12.99	3.09	21.20	0.06	94547
1980											
World	13.03	1.25	1.67	0.76	0.37	4.21	24.55	36.15	17.41	0.59	6554190
GCC countries	14.01	1.51	10.98	14.07	0.05	3.01	51.63	2.61	2.13	0.01	86588
Other ESCWA countries	57.96	2.50	4.15	0.05	2.35	7.16	11.75	2.01	12.04	0.04	150283
ESCWA region	41.89	2.14	6.65	5.18	1.51	5.64	26.33	2.23	8.41	0.03	236871
1989											
World	17.66	1.38	1.47	0.98	0.57	7.71	21.95	29.61	18.57	0.10	6182316
GCC countries	11.02	1.27	1.99	4.37	0.52	12.57	52.94	1.68	13.65	0.00	436673
Other ESCWA countries	52.47	1.01	1.45	9.14	1.77	11.25	20.46	0.46	2.00	0.00	243863
ESCWA region	25.87	1.18	1.79	6.08	0.97	12.10	41.30	1.24	9.47	0.00	680536
1975											
World	11.58	1.33	2.42	4.67	0.38	3.89	20.97	41.42	13.35	0.00	670516
GCC countries	24.27	0.84	5.37	5.35	0.31	2.21	20.41	32.09	9.15	0.00	136082
Other ESCWA countries	20.61	0.22	1.24	0.00	0.00	3.69	18.17	36.88	19.19	0.00	6231
ESCWA region	24.11	0.82	5.19	5.12	0.29	2.27	20.31	32.30	9.59	0.00	142313

Oman

Annex table I (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total(\$ 000)
1985											
<i>World</i>	11.40	1.64	1.34	1.75	0.41	4.01	22.12	41.45	13.28	2.60	3152672
<i>GCC countries</i>	17.19	2.16	0.69	4.86	0.39	3.67	27.24	27.21	16.36	0.22	718533
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	16.99	0.25	4.27	0.00	0.00	44.68	9.27	2.93	21.29	0.32	3138
<i>ESCWA region</i>	17.19	2.15	0.71	4.84	0.39	3.85	27.16	27.11	16.38	0.23	721671
1989											
<i>World</i>	17.59	2.09	1.17	2.19	0.43	6.43	18.77	36.85	10.80	3.67	2177884
<i>GCC countries</i>	24.45	2.23	1.52	6.89	0.05	5.21	30.25	17.59	11.17	0.65	580133
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	5.61	0.92	1.11	0.00	0.00	51.59	24.01	7.08	9.25	0.43	6738
<i>ESCWA region</i>	24.23	2.21	1.51	6.81	0.05	5.74	30.17	17.47	11.15	0.65	586871
1991											
<i>World</i>	14.11	4.13	1.17	1.90	0.48	6.12	17.85	42.31	8.70	3.23	3113356
<i>GCC countries</i>	20.54	10.19	1.36	5.23	0.11	5.86	25.64	19.73	10.82	0.51	849769
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	11.52	3.37	0.19	0.18	0.00	18.77	14.04	42.58	9.02	0.33	10435
<i>ESCWA region</i>	20.43	10.10	1.35	5.17	0.11	6.02	25.50	20.01	10.80	0.51	860204
1975											
<i>World</i>	12.00	1.22	1.46	0.92	0.30	4.42	18.85	51.69	9.14	0.00	406386
<i>GCC countries</i>	23.38	3.22	1.63	1.27	0.40	4.47	17.69	34.43	13.53	0.00	32561
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	37.67	0.74	2.31	0.70	1.06	3.28	14.45	26.08	13.70	0.00	20219
<i>ESCWA region</i>	28.85	2.27	1.89	1.05	0.65	4.01	16.45	31.23	13.59	0.00	52780
1980											
<i>World</i>	13.36	1.21	5.06	1.22	0.39	5.33	18.02	43.34	12.09	0.00	1395182
<i>GCC countries</i>	9.77	1.35	1.23	0.99	0.01	9.29	28.13	22.61	26.63	0.00	71545
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	74.13	1.80	0.80	0.01	0.11	5.37	5.68	3.72	8.37	0.00	33196
<i>ESCWA region</i>	30.16	1.49	1.09	0.68	0.04	8.05	21.01	16.63	20.84	0.00	104741

Qatar

Annex table I (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total(\$ 000)
1985											
World	15.20	2.19	3.00	0.79	0.84	5.16	19.17	38.83	14.09	0.73	1139177
GCC countries	18.38	12.54	1.73	3.92	0.21	11.92	35.54	5.65	10.06	0.06	56418
Other ESCWA countries	84.21	0.57	1.83	0.00	0.12	3.98	3.87	0.97	4.29	0.16	27219
ESCWA region	39.81	8.64	1.76	2.64	0.18	9.33	25.23	4.12	8.19	0.09	83637
1988											
World	17.21	1.58	3.05	0.73	0.55	6.45	18.77	39.05	12.03	0.56	1267368
GCC countries	21.75	3.07	3.49	4.84	0.76	15.74	34.14	7.95	8.13	0.13	92511
Other ESCWA countries	75.43	1.15	1.13	0.00	0.19	3.35	8.25	1.46	8.67	0.38	34372
ESCWA region	36.29	2.55	2.85	3.53	0.60	12.38	27.12	6.20	8.28	0.20	126883
1970											
World	12.25	1.28	1.76	0.64	0.54	4.00	27.69	38.87	12.59	0.37	39765692
GCC countries	3.60	0.80	0.82	3.34	0.07	4.38	52.89	5.23	28.86	0.00	332873
Other ESCWA countries	29.70	3.29	1.75	0.03	0.08	7.99	25.21	9.32	22.48	0.16	647270
ESCWA region	20.84	2.44	1.43	1.16	0.08	6.76	34.61	7.93	24.65	0.11	980143
1975											
World	13.16	1.23	2.43	0.69	0.64	4.86	21.99	41.05	13.83	0.15	4141242
GCC countries	9.29	0.21	2.54	0.16	0.09	4.65	35.81	23.28	23.89	0.06	290784
Other ESCWA countries	13.64	4.31	3.83	0.19	0.18	5.00	15.71	40.66	16.43	0.04	695203
ESCWA region	12.36	3.10	3.45	0.18	0.16	4.90	21.64	35.54	18.63	0.05	985987
1985											
World	13.11	1.27	1.31	0.50	0.43	6.51	24.44	35.62	16.45	0.35	24006986
GCC countries	7.31	0.35	0.17	3.02	0.00	11.68	37.84	4.66	34.98	0.00	508005
Other ESCWA countries	35.56	2.83	2.38	0.02	0.06	16.44	17.54	2.39	22.53	0.26	352633
ESCWA region	17.67	1.26	0.98	1.92	0.02	13.42	30.39	3.83	30.41	0.09	860638

Saudi Arabia

Annex table I (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total(\$ 000)	
	<u>Egypt</u>											
1970												
World	15.09	2.22	11.51	9.39	4.95	12.97	15.61	26.56	1.69	0.01	786600	
GCC countries	0.03	1.00	42.16	3.00	4.00	5.10	12.88	55.07	12.77	9.00	3083	
Other ESCWA countries	23.35	3.66	18.37	6.56	8.36	6.35	8.68	20.34	4.33	0.00	23923	
ESCWA region	20.69	3.24	20.85	5.81	7.41	5.64	8.47	23.51	4.38	0.00	27006	
1975												
World	25.52	1.36	6.70	6.93	8.87	13.18	15.35	20.46	1.61	0.02	3933729	
GCC countries	0.07	0.00	0.18	85.95	0.00	0.03	1.83	10.79	1.14	0.00	142638	
Other ESCWA countries	8.51	0.59	8.26	10.61	0.38	7.74	25.45	33.60	4.86	0.00	120290	
ESCWA region	3.93	0.27	3.88	51.48	0.17	3.56	12.64	21.23	2.85	0.00	262928	
1980												
World	25.84	1.93	7.06	1.09	4.46	9.44	20.23	27.33	2.57	0.05	4859990	
GCC countries	1.01	0.49	0.59	0.53	0.00	0.02	1.48	94.73	1.16	0.00	54337	
Other ESCWA countries	56.60	0.64	12.44	0.00	0.00	11.20	10.57	5.52	3.03	0.00	35680	
ESCWA region	23.04	0.55	5.29	0.32	0.00	4.45	5.08	59.37	1.90	0.00	90017	
1985												
World	22.88	2.10	7.60	3.78	1.92	9.15	24.11	25.01	3.43	0.02	5495335	
GCC countries	0.13	0.09	0.13	57.16	0.03	1.28	1.50	34.44	5.22	0.00	98400	
Other ESCWA countries	5.79	0.24	35.82	0.67	0.00	14.00	8.09	16.27	19.12	0.00	22991	
ESCWA region	1.20	0.12	6.89	46.46	0.03	3.69	2.75	31.00	7.85	0.00	121391	
1991												
World	21.71	1.54	9.44	2.21	1.72	14.33	21.88	23.62	3.54	0.02	7914270	
GCC countries	16.10	0.03	5.57	17.56	0.46	18.47	11.36	29.31	1.15	0.00	194943	
Other ESCWA countries	20.37	6.00	6.59	16.63	0.00	15.86	20.95	8.94	4.66	0.00	35681	
ESCWA region	16.76	0.95	5.72	17.41	0.39	18.06	12.85	26.16	1.69	0.00	230624	

Annex table I (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total(\$ 000)
1992											
World	24.15	1.87	8.27	1.38	3.19	13.05	18.07	26.09	3.91	0.02	8291988
GCC countries	1.51	0.11	5.45	0.47	0.68	31.81	23.54	34.72	1.72	0.00	127216
Other ESCWA countries	37.71	4.93	4.73	0.00	0.00	3.04	31.74	9.35	8.51	0.00	44401
ESCWA region	10.87	2.36	7.26	3.35	4.51	29.37	31.66	35.15	11.47	9.00	171617
1970											
					<u>Jordan</u>						
World	28.64	1.16	3.83	5.67	0.72	6.11	24.51	16.91	5.87	6.58	184472
GCC countries	1.26	0.07	1.81	92.04	0.39	0.39	1.69	2.12	0.22	0.00	7678
Other ESCWA countries	49.75	0.31	3.53	3.69	0.80	3.94	26.21	3.93	7.80	0.03	26139
ESCWA region	38.74	0.25	3.14	23.75	0.71	3.13	20.64	3.52	6.08	0.02	33817
1975											
World	21.09	0.54	2.51	10.64	0.54	5.21	19.27	31.76	7.07	1.37	730837
GCC countries	0.52	0.00	0.72	93.80	0.00	2.48	0.93	1.34	0.19	0.02	76152
Other ESCWA countries	55.00	0.14	2.18	2.24	1.07	3.41	22.63	3.98	8.62	0.74	82113
ESCWA region	28.78	0.07	1.48	46.30	0.55	2.96	12.19	2.71	4.56	0.39	158265
1980											
World	16.59	0.73	2.25	17.06	0.66	5.48	20.63	27.98	8.17	0.50	2394434
GCC countries	1.77	0.01	0.50	88.74	0.01	0.18	1.88	5.40	1.51	0.00	431723
Other ESCWA countries	39.05	0.43	8.50	3.95	1.12	5.78	21.62	9.80	9.40	0.34	138136
ESCWA region	10.81	0.11	2.44	68.18	0.28	1.54	6.66	6.47	3.42	0.08	569859
1985											
World	17.09	0.40	3.34	21.89	0.98	6.65	16.47	20.22	10.58	2.37	2593171
GCC countries	2.03	0.00	1.78	83.84	0.21	4.93	2.42	2.19	2.60	0.00	466606
Other ESCWA countries	9.35	0.09	9.15	66.42	0.01	2.21	5.76	1.44	4.61	0.95	241117
ESCWA region	4.52	0.03	4.29	77.91	0.14	4.00	3.56	1.93	3.29	0.32	707723

Annex table I (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total(\$ 000)
1988											
World	17.04	0.68	3.72	15.68	1.27	10.45	17.56	22.52	7.30	3.78	2746697
GCC countries	19.18	0.01	2.15	45.29	0.24	18.19	10.42	1.84	2.67	0.00	310600
Other ESCWA countries	9.03	0.10	8.62	67.57	0.01	4.18	6.91	0.75	2.71	0.04	408381
ESCWA region	13.42	0.10	5.83	57.95	0.11	10.23	8.43	1.22	2.69	0.02	718981
1989											
World	15.32	0.70	2.48	18.63	0.77	10.58	18.56	19.97	6.85	6.14	2116572
GCC countries	3.52	0.01	3.93	36.63	0.54	34.22	10.75	4.59	3.42	2.38	136213
Other ESCWA countries	7.70	0.11	2.23	76.72	0.03	2.64	5.63	0.62	2.83	1.49	447824
ESCWA region	6.73	0.09	2.63	67.37	0.15	10.01	6.83	1.54	2.96	1.70	584037
1991											
World	24.39	0.56	3.45	14.50	1.39	12.89	19.14	17.54	5.52	0.63	2506877
GCC countries	3.02	0.01	0.69	14.22	3.19	61.42	14.06	2.25	1.14	0.00	80698
Other ESCWA countries	6.41	0.13	1.84	79.03	0.05	2.49	6.73	0.61	2.70	0.01	424296
ESCWA region	5.87	0.11	1.65	68.67	0.55	11.91	7.90	0.87	2.45	0.01	504994
1992											
World	20.70	0.46	2.27	15.13	1.88	12.27	11.91	27.11	7.58	0.70	2950569
GCC countries	3.83	0.25	6.76	3.95	2.93	54.53	21.78	3.72	2.22	0.04	81421
Other ESCWA countries	8.25	0.09	1.07	75.44	0.00	3.32	6.69	1.19	3.94	0.01	567415
ESCWA region	7.70	0.11	1.78	66.47	0.37	9.75	8.58	1.51	3.72	0.01	648836
1970											
World	21.90	1.13	9.35	5.92	0.62	9.02	24.08	19.90	8.07	0.01	567496
GCC countries	1.88	0.00	30.62	63.39	0.01	0.01	2.02	0.19	1.88	0.00	8798
Other ESCWA countries	43.54	0.16	15.97	36.75	0.00	0.10	2.35	0.12	0.99	0.02	63317
ESCWA region	38.46	0.14	17.75	40.00	0.01	0.09	2.31	0.13	1.10	0.02	72115

Lebanon

Annex table I (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total(\$ 000)
<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>											
1975											
World	18.06	2.54	3.43	6.51	0.76	11.69	25.04	28.79	2.98	0.20	1669084
GCC countries	0.85	5.49	12.65	0.10	0.20	2.16	37.08	40.19	1.29	0.00	15620
Other ESCWA countries	18.65	0.24	3.12	37.09	0.47	11.74	21.01	6.33	1.34	0.00	142963
ESCWA region	16.90	0.75	4.06	33.45	0.45	10.80	22.60	9.67	1.34	0.00	158583
1985											
World	17.07	0.12	3.57	29.30	1.53	9.46	17.42	19.04	1.93	0.56	3966989
GCC countries	0.54	0.01	11.68	84.11	0.00	1.66	0.54	1.02	0.45	0.00	85939
Other ESCWA countries	51.24	0.15	10.46	0.21	1.25	22.29	11.26	2.47	0.67	0.00	59419
ESCWA region	21.26	0.07	11.18	49.81	0.51	10.09	4.92	1.61	0.54	0.00	145358
1989											
World	23.25	0.25	3.51	5.86	1.34	16.72	27.54	17.66	3.65	0.21	2097304
GCC countries	17.39	0.00	8.52	3.78	0.92	59.65	5.77	3.56	0.41	0.00	76861
Other ESCWA countries	17.84	0.00	8.41	0.36	0.08	53.32	10.88	7.95	1.17	0.00	20240
ESCWA region	17.48	0.00	8.50	3.06	0.75	58.33	6.83	4.48	0.57	0.00	97101
<u>Yemen Arab Republic</u>											
1975											
World	51.90	2.47	0.30	6.09	0.31	6.74	2.94	18.83	10.44	0.00	243439
GCC countries	35.18	0.06	0.16	2.64	0.17	13.73	8.43	29.48	10.16	0.00	17336
Other ESCWA countries	15.04	1.03	0.46	48.31	0.03	3.57	13.88	6.76	10.93	0.00	22838
ESCWA region	23.73	1.61	2.33	31.60	4.09	12.95	17.53	23.56	18.60	9.00	40174

Annex table I (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total(\$ 000)
1980											
World	26.17	1.23	0.51	7.21	0.78	5.11	25.30	27.73	5.46	0.51	1852989
GCC countries	19.32	0.15	0.31	25.53	0.29	2.47	9.13	36.62	5.13	1.06	395622
Other ESCWA countries	36.35	0.89	3.48	7.91	0.01	8.54	8.74	26.08	7.88	0.12	22086
ESCWA region	20.22	0.19	0.47	24.60	0.28	2.79	9.11	36.06	5.27	1.01	417708

Source : ESCWA secretariat compilations, based on data supplied by UNCTAD .

Note :

(SITC), Standard International Trade Classification categories are:

- 0 : All food items
- 1 : Beverages and tobacco
- 2 : Inedible crude materials, except fuels
- 3 : Fuels
- 4 : Animal and vegetable oil and fats
- 5 : Chemical products
- 6 : Manufactured products
- 7 : Machinery and transport equipment
- 8 : Miscellaneous manufactured articles
- 9 : unallocated

— : not available

Annex table II - Country intraregional trade by commodity (SITC) relative to total trade

	(Percentage shares)										Total (\$ 000)	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
A - Exports												
Bahrain												
1970												
World	9572	2675	452	183726	25	1000	16624	7793	13638	393	235898	
GCC countries	71.05	51.81	66.81	0.16	84.00	79.00	81.41	50.25	96.44	19.08	17.07	
Other ESCWA countries	2.47	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.84	0.00	0.20	
ESCWA region	73.52	51.81	67.04	0.16	84.00	79.00	81.41	51.84	97.28	19.08	17.27	
1975												
World	12335	4985	2214	934526	17	3011	118887	33098	38072	186	1147331	
GCC countries	75.37	81.85	18.83	7.40	58.82	89.94	29.84	54.50	91.99	26.34	15.19	
Other ESCWA countries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.79	0.02	0.00	0.23	
ESCWA region	75.37	81.85	18.83	7.65	58.82	90.14	29.84	55.29	92.01	26.34	15.41	
1980												
World	1780	20029	1540	3552829	48	3996	151283	54275	8927	106	3794813	
GCC countries	71.12	0.28	76.95	22.39	29.17	18.89	15.78	7.52	20.61	94.34	21.83	
Other ESCWA countries	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.00	0.00	14.58	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.82	
ESCWA region	71.12	0.28	76.95	23.71	29.17	18.89	30.36	7.57	20.61	94.34	23.66	
1985												
World	2031	936	2340	2437218	5	6622	245034	46878	8645	175	2749884	
GCC countries	39.24	44.55	1.75	0.00	100.00	17.49	21.74	78.08	48.53	49.14	3.51	
Other ESCWA countries	0.20	1.92	0.17	0.00	0.00	1.71	12.25	12.69	1.65	36.00	1.32	
ESCWA region	39.44	46.47	1.92	0.00	100.00	19.19	33.99	90.77	50.18	85.14	4.83	

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
1988											
World	4023	3084	4148	1830358	86	92036	258230	74332	17635	216	2284148
GCC countries	47.08	17.44	12.73	0.00	100.00	1.92	52.15	89.40	51.16	21.76	9.41
Other ESCWA countries	0.15	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.81	4.57	2.69	4.80	0.00	0.80
ESCWA region	47.23	17.90	12.73	0.00	100.00	5.73	56.72	92.09	55.96	21.76	10.21
1970											
World	15349	3491	3584	1787362	135	55646	7442	21781	4965	1661	1901416
GCC countries	39.25	59.64	9.24	0.46	55.56	2.77	46.76	32.37	46.97	9.87	1.64
Other ESCWA countries	21.03	29.96	38.98	0.01	18.52	1.89	24.48	28.72	20.36	20.95	0.86
ESCWA region	60.28	89.60	48.21	0.47	74.07	4.66	71.24	61.09	67.33	30.82	2.51
1975											
World	25880	6627	13054	8407537	363	418526	95787	184629	32029	478	9184910
GCC countries	60.95	72.82	42.75	0.83	77.13	2.45	59.05	37.47	68.43	3.97	2.77
Other ESCWA countries	9.59	4.60	33.49	0.53	3.86	1.11	17.82	28.74	14.84	4.18	1.44
ESCWA region	70.55	77.43	76.24	1.36	80.99	3.90	76.87	66.20	83.26	8.16	4.21
1980											
World	83360	13069	44435	18156465	4760	939192	435418	547876	208431	1636	20434642
GCC countries	48.18	85.92	26.14	2.10	29.92	2.33	44.35	26.43	69.35	16.75	4.65
Other ESCWA countries	30.33	12.87	21.02	1.23	62.69	1.93	38.74	46.69	15.39	17.54	3.61
ESCWA region	78.51	98.79	47.15	3.32	92.61	4.26	83.08	73.12	84.74	34.29	8.25
1989											
World	62514	1497	26865	31431	2360	276516	214796	279990	133578	1311	1030858
GCC countries	50.22	2.47	46.93	1.96	3.05	9.12	29.92	12.85	25.41	6.79	19.81
Other ESCWA countries	13.78	88.98	9.55	17.00	1.95	14.56	47.35	55.38	43.75	19.53	36.24
ESCWA region	64.00	91.45	56.49	18.96	5.00	23.69	77.27	68.22	69.16	26.32	56.05

Kuwait

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
<u>Oman</u>											
1975											
World	3007	0	0	1433346	0	0	0	0	0	26	1436379
GCC countries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.77	0.00
Other ESCWA countries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ESCWA region	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.77	0.00
1980											
World	19981	10314	1074	3603862	625	479	8484	94778	4585	3516	3747698
GCC countries	74.54	98.08	70.48	0.01	100.00	96.45	94.65	59.53	77.08	42.12	2.58
Other ESCWA countries	3.35	1.69	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	27.62	1.79	1.39	0.73
ESCWA region	77.89	99.77	70.67	0.01	100.00	96.45	95.07	87.14	78.87	43.52	3.31
1985											
World	57962	3569	5222	278	550	2761	30617	193046	11911	42198	348114
GCC countries	58.23	96.36	76.71	88.49	99.82	92.61	31.16	47.85	49.45	7.00	44.61
Other ESCWA countries	11.60	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.23	5.25	0.09	0.95	5.16
ESCWA region	69.82	96.36	76.75	88.49	99.82	92.61	33.38	53.10	49.54	7.95	49.77
1988											
World	80499	9202	9409	2875033	188	8690	64201	180449	11272	29308	3288251
GCC countries	47.36	99.37	76.80	0.33	100.00	95.73	34.24	59.30	67.82	46.94	6.82
Other ESCWA countries	6.84	0.43	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.36	0.65	1.52	2.08	0.24
ESCWA region	54.20	99.80	77.45	0.33	100.00	96.08	34.60	59.95	69.34	49.02	7.06
1989											
World	69253	17191	8885	3506277	296	10899	78608	179827	26876	34655	3932767
GCC countries	53.58	75.46	80.61	0.28	100.00	94.72	55.53	66.61	46.82	55.21	6.94
Other ESCWA countries	1.42	0.18	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	9.67	0.30	0.71	0.50
ESCWA region	55.00	75.64	81.58	0.28	100.00	94.72	56.38	76.28	47.12	55.92	7.43

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
1990											
World	73320	5179	10840	11509	2023	15097	75588	186834	49737	28264	458391
GCC countries	47.01	68.22	90.52	99.99	97.62	97.58	53.37	54.94	50.60	58.84	56.76
Other ESCWA countries	0.40	0.00	0.41	0.00	32.13	0.09	2.34	9.28	0.15	1.46	4.49
ESCWA region	47.41	68.22	90.92	99.99	99.75	97.66	55.71	64.22	50.75	60.30	61.26
1991											
World	65487	40605	9421	21846	6199	17968	71306	303880	70987	27327	635026
GCC countries	60.21	9.37	95.62	99.80	97.92	94.96	44.99	59.89	55.11	71.88	58.27
Other ESCWA countries	0.47	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.01	0.89	0.07	1.36	0.55
ESCWA region	60.68	9.37	95.86	99.80	97.92	95.16	45.01	60.78	55.18	73.24	58.82
1975											
World	1873	7	129	1758089	7	37267	1054	8744	233	1579	1808982
GCC countries	64.34	100.00	94.57	0.01	100.00	0.90	83.40	84.88	96.57	4.05	0.57
Other ESCWA countries	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	7.69	6.19	1.72	0.13	0.06
ESCWA region	65.62	100.00	94.57	0.01	100.00	2.14	91.08	91.07	98.28	4.18	0.63
1991											
World	7041	1619	4969	2647718	13	289130	141032	299	14319	363	3106503
GCC countries	99.30	96.91	22.86	0.98	15.38	12.14	99.91	96.66	9.21	100.00	6.88
Other ESCWA countries	0.41	3.15	0.56	0.34	0.00	1.99	0.04	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.49
ESCWA region	99.72	100.00	23.43	1.32	15.38	14.13	99.95	96.66	9.56	100.00	7.36
1975											
World	20547	4797	5062	29466193	7	4926	10083	67522	89672	141	29668950
GCC countries	50.88	0.31	53.81	2.17	0.00	57.39	36.38	16.77	5.92	2.13	2.27
Other ESCWA countries	39.52	68.46	38.52	0.98	100.00	19.47	30.60	35.00	8.71	4.96	1.14
ESCWA region	90.40	68.77	92.34	3.15	100.00	76.86	66.97	51.77	14.63	7.09	3.41

Qatar

Saudi Arabia

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
1980											
World	73045	30156	18596	100005077959	1675	105471	131707	460302	65580	13	100005964504
GCC countries	16.31	2.55	11.37	0.00	3.22	4.10	10.08	14.52	8.25	0.00	0.00
Other ESCWA countries	58.82	83.29	46.59	0.00	53.97	10.75	32.11	46.91	28.73	100.00	0.00
ESCWA region	75.12	85.84	57.96	0.00	57.19	14.85	42.20	61.43	36.98	100.00	0.00
1985											
World	59743	9741	42000	25932730	381	750914	96171	2352	13798	1	26907831
GCC countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ESCWA countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ESCWA region	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1988											
World	313310	10546	155227	20203310	1460	2698009	304428	24526	16620	0	23727436
GCC countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ESCWA countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ESCWA region	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1989											
World	359043	14132	210607	24093632	8137	2592655	362200	55329	39523	0	27735258
GCC countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ESCWA countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ESCWA region	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1983											
World	14513	12372	13558	99915	635	36506	279322	6255	5799	0	468875
GCC countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ESCWA countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ESCWA region	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

United Arab Emirates

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
1985											
World	18491	14159	20862	22479	60	33711	260236	8226	11877	23	390124
GCC countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ESCWA countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ESCWA region	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1975											
World	44473	126	16254	40845	0	13688	3562	510	670	0	120128
GCC countries	7.86	17.46	7.89	0.00	0.00	4.29	78.13	75.29	40.00	0.00	7.34
Other ESCWA countries	12.40	41.27	77.51	7.41	0.00	11.03	20.02	24.71	57.91	0.00	19.92
ESCWA region	20.26	58.73	85.40	7.41	0.00	15.32	98.15	100.00	97.91	0.00	27.26
1970											
World	149971	6679	361506	36372	174	15041	153192	6033	32683	54	761705
GCC countries	2.08	1.71	0.01	0.00	0.00	2.67	1.17	3.41	3.60	0.00	0.90
Other ESCWA countries	6.33	3.19	0.29	0.00	0.00	10.29	6.84	63.14	3.48	0.00	3.64
ESCWA region	8.40	4.90	0.30	0.00	0.00	12.96	8.01	66.55	7.08	0.00	4.54
1980											
World	190340	4898	536842	1956919	68	19061	305593	3010	29165	64	3045960
GCC countries	15.66	6.08	0.52	0.00	0.00	29.17	3.49	95.78	5.02	0.00	1.75
Other ESCWA countries	8.88	0.00	0.31	12.72	0.00	3.42	1.49	0.43	1.22	0.00	8.96
ESCWA region	24.54	6.08	0.83	12.72	0.00	32.60	4.98	96.21	6.25	0.00	10.72
1985											
World	94693	6392	225477	1252568	84	14407	222549	1282	20738	564	1838754
GCC countries	31.62	39.67	0.69	0.00	1.19	27.43	1.57	2.89	24.32	20.04	2.54
Other ESCWA countries	3.29	27.55	0.35	0.65	0.00	2.35	8.23	0.55	20.14	0.71	1.99
ESCWA region	34.91	67.22	1.04	0.65	1.19	29.78	9.81	3.43	44.46	20.74	4.53

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
1989											
World	227323	3525	311473	806735	1509	121463	969315	10988	194420	1078	2647829
GCC countries	25.10	6.04	0.80	0.11	1.46	7.10	3.02	20.30	6.21	66.14	4.29
Other ESCWA countries	5.12	1.62	0.48	0.87	3.31	12.48	6.52	16.51	8.46	13.91	4.42
ESCWA region	30.21	7.66	1.28	0.97	4.77	19.57	9.53	36.81	14.68	80.06	8.70
1990											
World	238457	4780	257272	759495	816	125075	925362	16077	253612	1088	2582034
GCC countries	21.92	3.41	1.09	0.19	1.59	6.10	2.47	15.76	7.03	93.20	4.20
Other ESCWA countries	7.23	3.85	0.78	1.89	0.00	10.32	3.19	11.41	5.58	1.75	3.57
ESCWA region	29.14	7.26	1.87	2.08	1.59	16.42	5.66	27.16	12.61	94.94	7.78
1991											
World	294307	5979	105609	1991515	1747	168904	805172	43196	275903	221	3692553
GCC countries	22.32	5.23	2.92	0.29	2.63	8.04	4.68	11.36	9.19	88.69	4.24
Other ESCWA countries	8.87	19.72	1.14	0.75	65.71	8.10	3.98	4.04	1.43	0.00	2.60
ESCWA region	31.19	24.95	4.06	1.04	68.35	16.13	8.66	15.40	10.62	88.69	6.84
1970											
World	13103	1471	6917	5	377	742	2109	856	519	0	26099
GCC countries	30.99	89.19	1.03	80.00	98.67	17.25	54.86	14.84	63.78	0.00	28.97
Other ESCWA countries	65.81	10.67	19.55	20.00	1.33	79.65	41.35	83.06	28.32	0.00	47.74
ESCWA region	96.79	99.86	20.57	100.00	100.00	96.90	96.21	97.90	92.10	0.00	76.71
1975											
World	31938	3146	62613	881	1275	6091	13213	1462	5003	14	125636
GCC countries	34.41	63.95	0.49	3.75	82.27	28.96	45.04	20.25	32.70	21.43	19.14
Other ESCWA countries	22.51	36.05	5.55	96.37	17.73	64.24	54.85	79.41	64.86	42.86	22.64
ESCWA region	56.92	100.00	6.04	100.00	100.00	93.20	99.89	99.66	97.56	64.29	41.78

Jordan

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
1980											
World	78547	18679	164496	1000	2932	36564	62572	7981	28774	4	401549
GCC countries	43.22	27.87	0.99	0.80	91.34	32.04	41.16	24.93	36.28	100.00	23.25
Other ESCWA countries	56.72	72.14	3.91	6.40	8.66	65.90	58.27	73.73	63.00	0.00	37.19
ESCWA region	99.94	100.00	4.90	7.20	100.00	97.93	99.43	98.66	99.28	100.00	60.44
1985											
World	110752	4923	251863	20	400	129509	99169	5101	47247	2	648986
GCC countries	58.92	63.86	0.57	0.00	59.75	24.12	29.01	32.41	11.20	100.00	21.10
Other ESCWA countries	41.02	34.13	1.01	100.00	40.50	22.94	70.67	67.44	88.56	0.00	30.05
ESCWA region	99.94	97.99	1.61	100.00	100.00	47.06	99.68	99.84	99.59	100.00	51.15
1988											
World	81810	4034	399357	903	1721	260437	99207	10046	27278	0	884793
GCC countries	65.90	44.79	0.22	0.89	55.84	24.12	11.78	25.14	23.32	0.00	15.93
Other ESCWA countries	29.01	53.45	0.90	99.00	44.10	29.14	85.68	68.58	45.77	0.00	23.89
ESCWA region	94.91	98.24	1.12	99.89	99.94	53.26	97.46	93.73	69.09	0.00	39.82
1990											
World	89964	6699	353701	8	969	284502	119406	21510	45011	20	921790
GCC countries	67.05	13.61	0.30	0.00	36.12	13.82	12.58	13.66	34.66	85.00	14.70
Other ESCWA countries	28.67	60.98	0.94	100.00	63.67	35.65	58.74	71.82	31.50	10.00	25.50
ESCWA region	95.72	74.59	1.25	100.00	99.79	49.47	71.32	85.48	66.16	95.00	40.20
1991											
World	126321	10819	335257	33	3394	259927	95030	10927	37158	0	878866
GCC countries	43.63	1.74	0.20	0.00	20.77	7.43	4.43	7.40	18.97	0.00	10.02
Other ESCWA countries	52.65	41.76	0.77	100.00	79.26	14.64	12.84	8.74	5.47	0.00	14.74
ESCWA region	96.28	43.50	0.96	100.00	100.00	22.07	17.28	16.14	24.44	0.00	24.76

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
	<u>Lebanon</u>										
1970											
World	53362	4602	13784	269	458	15025	47028	38430	24869	2	197829
GCC countries	41.14	0.98	4.49	10.41	15.94	24.04	23.87	24.15	42.63	50.00	29.04
Other ESCWA countries	28.66	2.76	7.88	37.55	54.15	29.95	29.51	10.69	10.45	0.00	21.20
ESCWA region	69.80	3.74	12.37	47.96	70.09	53.99	53.39	34.84	53.08	50.00	50.24
	<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>										
1975											
World	23989	22323	157061	653846	325	2061	36114	9692	24558	5	929974
GCC countries	24.09	0.71	0.17	0.00	93.85	8.98	16.32	42.42	45.83	60.00	3.01
Other ESCWA countries	61.92	10.49	16.64	0.03	6.46	23.87	16.43	22.30	15.20	0.00	6.01
ESCWA region	86.01	11.20	16.81	0.03	100.00	32.85	32.74	64.71	61.04	60.00	9.01
1985											
World	43131	1789	179912	1212490	3	50444	82982	14926	50691	964	1637332
GCC countries	64.62	22.36	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.21	2.85	10.49	7.91	98.86	2.36
Other ESCWA countries	13.23	55.56	2.64	0.01	100.00	0.49	2.13	1.28	6.28	0.00	1.03
ESCWA region	77.85	77.92	3.44	0.01	100.00	0.69	4.99	11.77	14.19	98.86	3.40
1989											
World	343195	2868	158594	1177073	1	356008	647462	16019	304182	396	3005798
GCC countries	50.84	5.86	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.33	8.90	14.11	14.11	98.48	9.36
Other ESCWA countries	18.85	45.82	3.77	6.70	0.00	0.33	1.18	5.31	1.62	0.00	5.50
ESCWA region	69.69	51.67	5.15	6.70	0.00	0.66	10.08	19.42	15.72	98.48	14.86
1990											
World	550937	22898	233182	1903353	43	540203	587976	6895	368005	237	4213729
GCC countries	49.36	0.08	1.34	0.15	18.60	0.46	8.46	26.79	12.51	98.31	8.98
Other ESCWA countries	26.98	12.66	6.87	7.77	0.00	0.58	2.71	7.51	1.02	0.00	8.04
ESCWA region	76.35	12.74	8.21	7.92	18.60	1.05	11.17	34.30	13.53	98.31	17.02

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
<u>Yemen Arab Republic</u>											
1980											
World	9902	198	939	31	22	637	3629	5681	677	889	22605
GCC countries	5.06	13.64	5.11	54.84	9.09	3.30	2.62	11.39	12.85	0.22	6.40
Other ESCWA countries	88.96	1.01	15.44	12.90	0.00	49.61	9.18	2.34	10.49	0.00	43.41
ESCWA region	94.02	14.65	20.55	67.74	9.09	52.90	11.79	13.73	23.34	0.22	49.81
1981											
World	9906	230	1117	12	39	734	2873	30608	941	1010	47470
GCC countries	5.03	5.22	13.61	33.33	7.69	2.32	8.14	22.71	7.55	39.31	17.57
Other ESCWA countries	93.18	52.17	6.09	66.67	0.00	29.02	28.23	4.23	49.63	1.29	25.76
ESCWA region	98.20	57.39	19.70	100.00	7.69	31.34	36.37	26.94	57.17	40.59	43.32
<u>B - Imports</u>											
<u>Bahrain</u>											
1970											
World	28259	5532	2435	1808	296	6601	48166	50312	24007	846	168262
GCC countries	7.61	4.09	4.15	4.70	3.38	3.56	0.85	4.67	2.05	3.07	3.62
Other ESCWA countries	4.59	0.04	1.56	0.00	0.34	2.08	3.10	0.68	3.19	1.18	2.43
ESCWA region	12.20	4.12	5.71	4.70	3.72	5.64	3.95	5.35	5.24	4.26	6.04
1975											
World	58100	15083	7524	588578	1227	42594	144165	217375	83327	227	1158200
GCC countries	9.95	2.44	8.09	98.23	8.15	3.11	3.44	6.92	1.35	12.78	52.45
Other ESCWA countries	3.05	0.46	0.61	0.00	0.08	1.21	0.74	0.39	1.70	0.00	0.50
ESCWA region	13.00	2.90	8.71	98.23	8.23	4.32	4.18	7.31	3.06	12.78	52.95
1980											
World	194272	29933	26951	2029329	5840	132928	346432	522419	176735	4411	3469250
GCC countries	6.13	3.80	12.93	98.01	4.08	4.84	7.38	6.99	6.92	10.88	60.15
Other ESCWA countries	0.57	0.07	0.24	0.00	0.84	0.38	0.36	0.19	0.96	1.22	0.17
ESCWA region	6.70	3.87	13.18	98.01	4.91	5.21	7.74	7.18	7.88	12.11	60.32

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
1985											
World	211483	40595	36381	1448995	8035	160177	348645	639856	207133	5419	3106719
GCC countries	4.64	4.61	27.94	0.31	2.92	6.87	4.81	0.54	3.43	4.45	2.10
Other ESCWA countries	4.46	0.47	0.13	0.00	1.69	1.50	0.04	0.02	1.78	0.06	0.52
ESCWA region	9.11	5.08	28.07	0.31	4.62	8.37	4.86	0.56	5.22	4.50	2.62
1988											
World	218406	42605	30812	1085653	7276	170654	297921	529139	204804	6219	2593489
GCC countries	8.71	8.53	21.84	0.48	8.55	12.33	17.81	2.71	6.41	1.35	5.28
Other ESCWA countries	6.58	0.12	0.34	0.00	1.98	2.87	0.26	0.02	1.93	0.26	0.94
ESCWA region	15.29	8.65	22.18	0.48	10.53	15.20	18.07	2.73	8.34	1.61	6.22
1970											
World	105851	16028	9520	4446	1706	28994	133043	224195	100302	1065	625150
GCC countries	1.44	0.38	5.75	1.64	0.64	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.12	5.07	0.41
Other ESCWA countries	18.44	6.01	6.62	8.95	41.38	5.67	7.73	0.68	13.34	16.53	7.87
ESCWA region	19.88	6.39	12.36	10.59	42.03	5.77	7.78	0.71	13.46	21.60	8.28
1975											
World	365322	31180	29020	14096	8603	92405	426438	1089499	317023	14650	2388236
GCC countries	2.16	0.22	4.96	1.72	0.49	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.11	0.31	0.44
Other ESCWA countries	10.12	4.94	4.94	6.06	20.18	7.54	2.80	0.26	0.26	0.05	3.52
ESCWA region	12.28	5.16	9.90	7.78	20.67	7.59	2.88	0.27	6.32	0.37	3.96
1980											
World	853906	82150	109471	49894	24370	276198	1608856	2369610	1141204	38531	6554190
GCC countries	1.42	1.59	8.69	24.42	0.17	0.94	2.78	0.10	0.16	0.01	1.32
Other ESCWA countries	10.20	4.57	5.69	0.15	14.47	3.90	1.10	0.13	1.58	0.15	2.29
ESCWA region	11.62	6.16	14.38	24.57	14.64	4.84	3.88	0.22	1.75	0.17	3.61

Kuwait

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$'000)
1989											
<i>World</i>	1091773	85070	91016	60514	35119	476620	1357006	1830774	1148087	6337	6182316
<i>GCC countries</i>	4.14	6.51	9.53	31.54	6.49	11.52	17.04	0.40	5.19	0.08	7.06
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	11.72	2.89	3.88	36.82	12.27	5.76	3.68	0.06	0.42	0.00	3.94
<i>ESCWA region</i>	16.13	9.41	13.41	68.36	18.75	17.27	20.71	0.46	5.61	0.08	11.01
1975											
<i>World</i>	77614	8948	16217	31296	2517	26077	140588	277757	89502	0	670516
<i>GCC countries</i>	42.56	12.81	45.06	23.26	16.53	11.53	19.75	15.72	13.91	0.00	20.30
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	1.65	0.16	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.81	0.83	1.34	0.00	0.93
<i>ESCWA region</i>	44.21	12.96	45.54	23.26	16.53	12.41	20.56	16.55	15.25	0.00	21.22
1985											
<i>World</i>	359359	51759	42285	55202	12994	126524	697341	1306699	418679	81830	3152672
<i>GCC countries</i>	34.37	30.02	11.76	63.26	21.51	20.84	28.07	14.96	28.08	1.97	22.79
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	0.15	0.02	0.32	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.04	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.10
<i>ESCWA region</i>	34.52	30.03	12.07	63.26	21.51	21.95	28.11	14.97	28.24	1.99	22.89
1989											
<i>World</i>	383152	45474	25569	47765	9332	140009	408838	802560	235239	79946	2177884
<i>GCC countries</i>	37.02	28.41	34.40	83.68	3.19	21.60	42.92	12.72	27.54	4.71	26.64
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	0.10	0.14	0.29	0.00	0.00	2.48	0.40	0.06	0.26	0.04	0.31
<i>ESCWA region</i>	37.11	28.55	34.69	83.68	3.19	24.08	43.31	12.78	27.80	4.75	26.95
1991											
<i>World</i>	439189	128595	36533	59022	15077	190611	555834	1317119	270763	100613	3113356
<i>GCC countries</i>	39.75	67.31	31.62	75.29	6.27	26.14	39.20	12.73	33.96	4.34	27.29
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	0.27	0.27	0.05	0.03	0.00	1.03	0.26	0.34	0.35	0.03	0.34
<i>ESCWA region</i>	40.02	67.59	31.68	75.33	6.27	27.17	39.46	13.07	34.31	4.37	27.63

Oman

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
<u>Qatar</u>											
1975											
World	48771	4953	5943	3751	1199	17960	76586	210063	37160	0	406386
GCC countries	15.61	21.16	8.95	10.98	10.76	8.10	7.52	5.34	11.85	0.00	8.01
Other ESCWA countries	15.62	3.01	7.87	3.76	17.93	3.70	3.82	2.51	7.45	0.00	4.98
ESCWA region	31.23	24.17	16.83	14.74	28.69	11.79	11.34	7.85	19.30	0.00	12.99
1980											
World	186444	16832	70537	16997	5392	74308	251358	604639	168675	0	1395182
GCC countries	3.75	5.73	1.24	4.16	0.19	8.94	8.01	2.68	11.30	0.00	5.13
Other ESCWA countries	13.20	3.55	0.38	0.02	0.65	2.40	0.75	0.20	1.65	0.00	2.38
ESCWA region	16.95	9.29	1.62	4.18	0.83	11.34	8.76	2.88	12.94	0.00	7.51
1985											
World	173106	25004	34131	9036	9614	58786	218407	442335	160454	8304	1139177
GCC countries	5.99	28.30	2.86	24.48	1.21	11.44	9.18	0.72	3.54	0.39	4.95
Other ESCWA countries	13.24	0.62	1.46	0.00	0.33	1.84	0.48	0.06	0.73	0.53	2.39
ESCWA region	19.23	28.92	4.32	24.48	1.54	13.28	9.66	0.78	4.27	0.92	7.34
1988											
World	218139	20084	38696	9276	6996	81798	237841	494947	152473	7118	1267368
GCC countries	9.22	14.12	8.34	48.29	10.05	17.80	13.28	1.49	4.94	1.74	7.30
Other ESCWA countries	11.89	1.97	1.00	0.00	0.91	1.41	1.19	0.10	1.95	1.81	2.71
ESCWA region	21.11	16.09	9.34	48.29	10.96	19.21	14.47	1.59	6.89	3.55	10.01
1991											
World	260856	21454	52203	13060	9016	101760	325251	723142	212041	903	1719686
GCC countries	10.89	19.24	30.49	55.22	46.22	20.82	15.17	1.47	15.05	19.27	10.06
Other ESCWA countries	14.97	1.60	0.51	0.51	2.33	1.90	1.24	0.11	1.99	5.54	2.33
ESCWA region	25.86	20.84	31.01	55.74	48.55	22.72	16.41	1.59	17.03	24.81	12.40

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
<u>Saudi Arabia</u>											
1970											
World	3671124	383677	527508	191416	162484	1197766	8295413	11642880	3772772	112068	29957108
GCC countries	0.33	0.69	0.52	5.81	0.15	1.22	2.12	0.15	2.55	0.00	1.11
Other ESCWA countries	5.24	5.55	2.14	0.11	0.31	4.32	1.97	0.52	3.86	0.92	2.16
ESCWA region	5.56	6.24	2.66	5.93	0.46	5.53	4.09	0.67	6.40	0.92	3.27
1975											
World	544813	50762	100500	28382	26510	201059	910568	1700020	572548	6080	4141242
GCC countries	4.96	1.19	7.36	1.65	1.04	6.73	11.44	3.98	12.14	2.86	7.02
Other ESCWA countries	17.41	59.04	26.46	4.77	4.83	17.29	11.99	16.63	19.95	4.44	16.79
ESCWA region	22.37	60.23	33.82	6.42	5.87	24.02	23.43	20.61	32.08	7.30	23.81
1985											
World	3073860	297482	307338	118262	101761	1526005	5728697	8348296	3855436	82353	23439490
GCC countries	1.19	0.58	0.27	12.74	0.00	3.82	3.30	0.28	4.53	0.00	2.13
Other ESCWA countries	3.35	2.75	2.24	0.04	0.16	3.12	0.89	0.08	1.69	0.90	1.23
ESCWA region	4.53	3.33	2.52	12.78	0.16	6.94	4.18	0.36	6.22	0.90	3.36
1988											
World	2793942	284324	386685	50520	56835	1794585	4613218	7217974	2965254	1444986	21608323
GCC countries	1.55	0.30	0.09	13.06	0.00	3.58	5.17	0.36	1.62	2.50	2.15
Other ESCWA countries	5.36	4.88	0.46	1.66	0.00	3.71	0.76	0.08	2.70	4.52	1.94
ESCWA region	6.91	5.18	0.55	14.72	0.00	7.28	5.93	0.44	4.33	7.02	4.09
1989											
World	2861277	280446	400660	57986	51695	1554539	4124293	7840141	2862052	224844	20257933
GCC countries	1.92	1.46	1.09	9.65	0.60	5.29	5.52	0.61	2.28	3.37	2.47
Other ESCWA countries	8.77	4.39	1.24	12.49	0.97	4.18	0.87	0.15	2.05	6.12	2.28
ESCWA region	10.70	5.85	2.32	22.14	1.57	9.47	6.39	0.76	4.33	9.49	4.75

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
<u>United Arab Emirates</u>											
1980											
World	752732	116627	145963	874953	28911	378118	1798260	2904791	1027856	69637	8097848
GCC countries	0.57	0.11	0.87	53.13	0.13	0.97	3.07	0.22	0.49	0.70	6.68
Other ESCWA countries	5.78	0.43	0.61	21.65	0.38	2.05	0.43	0.11	1.22	0.05	3.28
ESCWA region	6.36	0.54	1.49	74.78	0.52	3.02	3.50	0.33	1.70	0.75	9.97
1985											
World	989717	99145	151659	440839	33688	407177	1456706	2076877	1073322	15342	6744472
GCC countries	1.67	3.12	1.17	79.17	0.10	4.36	3.04	0.13	0.54	1.76	6.54
Other ESCWA countries	8.12	0.84	0.78	0.00	0.33	0.75	0.17	0.08	0.95	0.31	1.48
ESCWA region	9.79	3.96	1.95	79.17	0.43	5.11	3.20	0.20	1.49	2.07	8.02
<u>Iraq</u>											
1975											
World	650125	8171	133166	11618	76673	247404	1254843	1724410	94725	3436	4204571
GCC countries	0.40	0.00	1.59	0.67	0.02	0.38	0.11	0.28	1.03	27.24	0.33
Other ESCWA countries	1.69	14.20	14.64	0.00	0.09	5.63	2.16	0.66	5.57	4.39	2.13
ESCWA region	2.09	14.20	16.24	0.67	0.11	6.01	2.28	0.94	6.60	31.64	2.46
<u>Egypt</u>											
1970											
World	118726	17428	90524	73862	38912	102050	122750	208955	13299	94	786600
GCC countries	0.00	0.00	1.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.71	1.11	0.00	0.39
Other ESCWA countries	4.71	5.03	4.85	2.12	5.14	1.49	1.69	2.33	7.78	0.00	3.04
ESCWA region	4.71	5.03	6.22	2.12	5.14	1.49	1.86	3.04	8.89	0.00	3.43
1975											
World	1003758	53584	263748	272416	348894	518508	603703	804947	63503	668	3933729
GCC countries	0.01	0.00	0.10	45.00	0.00	0.01	0.43	1.91	2.57	0.00	3.63
Other ESCWA countries	1.02	1.33	3.77	4.68	0.13	1.80	5.07	5.02	9.21	0.00	3.06
ESCWA region	1.03	1.33	3.86	49.69	0.13	1.80	5.50	6.93	11.79	0.00	6.68

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
1980											
World	1255820	93747	343350	52741	216639	458839	982937	1328165	125105	2647	4859990
GCC countries	0.04	0.28	0.09	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.08	3.88	0.50	0.00	1.12
Other ESCWA countries	1.61	0.24	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.38	0.15	0.86	0.00	0.73
ESCWA region	1.65	0.53	1.39	0.55	0.00	0.87	0.47	4.02	1.37	0.00	1.85
1985											
World	1257081	115312	417903	207643	105603	502561	1324992	1374521	188491	1228	5495335
GCC countries	0.01	0.08	0.03	27.09	0.03	0.25	0.11	2.47	2.72	0.00	1.79
Other ESCWA countries	0.11	0.05	1.97	0.07	0.00	0.64	0.14	0.27	2.33	0.00	0.42
ESCWA region	0.12	0.12	2.00	29.16	0.03	0.89	0.25	2.74	5.06	0.00	2.21
1991											
World	1718381	121629	746919	175092	135924	1133968	1731614	1869324	280084	1335	7914270
GCC countries	1.83	0.05	1.45	19.55	0.66	3.17	1.28	3.06	0.80	0.00	2.46
Other ESCWA countries	0.42	1.76	0.31	3.39	0.00	0.50	0.43	0.17	0.59	0.00	0.45
ESCWA region	2.25	1.81	1.77	22.94	0.66	3.67	1.71	3.23	1.39	0.00	2.91
1992											
World	2002388	154977	685666	114393	264389	1081810	1498531	2163661	324429	1744	8291988
GCC countries	0.10	0.09	1.01	0.52	0.33	3.74	2.00	2.04	0.67	0.00	1.53
Other ESCWA countries	0.84	1.41	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.94	0.19	1.16	0.00	0.54
ESCWA region	0.93	1.50	1.32	0.52	0.33	3.87	2.94	2.23	1.84	0.00	2.07
1970											
World	52824	2145	7067	10462	1321	11280	45210	31193	10833	12137	184472
GCC countries	0.18	0.23	1.97	67.55	2.27	0.27	0.29	0.52	0.16	0.00	4.16
Other ESCWA countries	24.62	3.78	13.07	9.22	15.82	9.13	15.15	3.30	18.83	0.07	14.17
ESCWA region	24.80	4.01	15.04	76.77	18.09	9.40	15.44	3.82	18.99	0.07	18.33
					<u>Jordan</u>						

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
1975											
<i>World</i>	154160	3947	18319	77754	3926	38095	140832	232102	51683	10019	730837
<i>GCC countries</i>	0.26	0.00	2.98	91.87	0.00	4.95	0.50	0.44	0.28	0.15	10.42
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	29.29	2.96	9.77	2.36	22.34	7.34	13.20	1.41	13.69	6.04	11.24
<i>ESCWA region</i>	29.55	2.96	12.75	94.24	22.34	12.29	13.70	1.85	13.97	6.19	21.66
1980											
<i>World</i>	397239	17485	53910	408532	15746	131214	493988	668712	195579	12029	2394434
<i>GCC countries</i>	1.92	0.19	4.04	93.77	0.30	0.60	1.64	3.49	3.33	0.00	18.03
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	13.58	3.40	21.79	1.34	9.86	6.09	6.05	2.02	6.64	3.91	5.77
<i>ESCWA region</i>	15.50	3.59	25.83	95.11	10.16	6.69	7.69	5.51	9.96	3.91	23.80
1985											
<i>World</i>	443140	10264	86677	567693	25477	172466	426994	524436	274450	61574	2593171
<i>GCC countries</i>	2.13	0.06	9.58	68.91	3.80	13.33	2.65	1.95	4.42	0.00	17.99
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	5.09	2.14	25.46	28.21	0.14	3.09	3.25	0.66	4.05	3.71	9.30
<i>ESCWA region</i>	7.22	2.20	35.03	97.12	3.94	16.43	5.90	2.61	8.48	3.72	27.29
1988											
<i>World</i>	467991	18750	102271	430553	34886	287097	482314	618571	200449	103815	2746697
<i>GCC countries</i>	12.73	0.20	6.52	32.67	2.16	19.67	6.71	0.92	4.14	0.01	11.31
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	7.88	3.79	34.43	64.09	0.15	5.95	5.85	0.50	5.52	0.15	14.87
<i>ESCWA region</i>	20.61	3.99	40.95	96.76	2.30	25.62	12.57	1.42	9.66	0.16	26.18
1989											
<i>World</i>	324300	14776	52593	394320	16193	224031	392887	422598	145002	129872	2116572
<i>GCC countries</i>	1.48	0.06	10.17	12.65	4.56	20.80	3.73	1.48	3.21	2.50	6.44
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	10.64	3.44	19.03	87.13	0.73	5.28	6.42	0.65	8.73	5.14	21.16
<i>ESCWA region</i>	12.12	3.51	29.20	99.78	5.29	26.09	10.15	2.13	11.94	7.64	27.59
1991											
<i>World</i>	611456	13959	86527	363412	34771	323187	479774	439632	138427	15732	2506877
<i>GCC countries</i>	0.40	0.04	0.64	3.16	7.41	15.34	2.37	0.41	0.66	0.00	3.22
<i>Other ESCWA countries</i>	4.45	3.88	9.00	92.27	0.58	3.27	5.95	0.59	8.28	0.35	16.93
<i>ESCWA region</i>	4.85	3.93	9.64	95.43	7.99	18.61	8.32	1.00	8.95	0.35	20.14

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)
1992											
World	610860	13714	66955	446295	55347	361967	351525	799840	223557	20509	2950569
GCC countries	0.51	1.00	8.21	0.72	4.31	12.27	5.05	0.38	0.81	0.14	2.76
Other ESCWA countries	7.67	3.86	9.06	95.91	0.00	5.21	10.79	0.85	10.00	0.17	19.23
ESCWA region	8.18	5.35	17.27	96.63	4.31	17.47	15.84	1.22	10.81	0.31	21.99
1970											
World	124279	6415	53059	33618	3543	51162	136642	112913	45786	79	567496
GCC countries	0.13	0.00	5.08	16.59	0.03	0.00	0.13	0.02	0.36	0.00	1.55
Other ESCWA countries	22.18	1.56	19.05	69.22	0.08	0.12	1.09	0.07	1.37	17.72	11.16
ESCWA region	22.32	1.56	24.13	85.81	0.11	0.12	1.22	0.08	1.73	17.72	12.71
1975											
World	301354	42394	57219	108656	12736	195192	417924	480533	49767	3309	1669084
GCC countries	0.04	2.02	3.45	0.01	0.24	0.17	1.39	1.31	0.40	0.00	0.94
Other ESCWA countries	8.85	0.79	7.79	48.80	5.33	8.60	7.19	1.88	3.86	0.00	8.57
ESCWA region	8.89	2.81	11.24	48.81	5.57	8.77	8.57	3.19	4.26	0.00	9.50
1985											
World	677124	4914	141594	1162271	60660	375377	690972	755355	76379	22343	3966989
GCC countries	0.07	0.24	7.09	6.22	0.00	0.38	0.07	0.12	0.50	0.00	2.17
Other ESCWA countries	4.50	1.85	4.39	0.01	1.22	3.53	0.97	0.19	0.52	0.00	1.50
ESCWA region	4.56	2.10	11.48	6.23	1.22	3.91	1.03	0.31	1.03	0.00	3.66
1989											
World	487537	5282	73614	122988	28033	350691	577698	370415	76647	4399	2097304
GCC countries	2.74	0.00	8.90	2.36	2.53	13.07	0.77	0.74	0.41	0.00	3.66
Other ESCWA countries	0.74	0.00	2.31	0.06	0.06	3.08	0.38	0.43	0.31	0.00	0.97
ESCWA region	3.48	0.00	11.21	2.42	2.59	16.15	1.15	1.17	0.72	0.00	4.63

Annex table II (continued)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total (\$ 000)	
<u>Yemen Arab Republic</u>												
1975												
World	126335	6002	724	14818	758	16412	7156	45830	25404	0	243439	
GCC countries	4.83	0.18	3.87	3.08	3.83	14.50	20.43	11.15	6.93	0.00	7.12	
Other ESCWA countries	2.72	3.92	14.50	74.45	0.79	4.97	44.30	3.37	9.83	0.00	9.38	
ESCWA region	7.55	4.10	18.37	77.53	4.62	19.47	64.73	14.52	16.76	0.00	16.50	
1980												
World	484943	22706	9473	133521	14454	94716	468807	513846	101142	9381	1852989	
GCC countries	15.76	2.61	12.74	75.66	7.94	10.32	7.70	28.19	20.05	44.70	21.35	
Other ESCWA countries	1.66	0.86	8.11	1.31	0.01	1.99	0.41	1.12	1.72	0.28	1.19	
ESCWA region	17.42	3.47	20.85	76.97	7.95	12.31	8.11	29.31	21.77	44.97	22.54	

Source and notes as in table A.1.

Note:

-- : Not available

