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EMENA Manufactured Exports and EEC Trade Policy

Bela Balassa

EMENA's trade performance in the EEC has been far from uniform. Reforming countries (Turkey and Morocco) have increased their market share — socialist countries have seen theirs fall.

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This paper has examined the implications for EMENA of EEC trade policy. Following an analysis of EEC trade agreements with EMENA countries, the paper has shown that EMENA's trade performance in the EEC has been far from uniform. While Turkey and Morocco, countries that carried out economic reforms, increased their market share to a considerable extent, the European socialist countries and Iran lost market shares.

As to the future, it has been suggested that the enlargement of the Common Market may have a slightly negative effect on EMENA countries having association or cooperation agreements with the EEC and a more pronounced negative effect on countries that do not have such agreements. In turn, the completion

of the internal market of the EEC by 1992 would favor products from the member countries over products from the outside, including EMENA countries. However, EMENA countries would benefit from the acceleration of economic growth in the EEC upon completion of the Europe-1992 program.

The paper has further indicated that the comparative advantage of the EMENA countries lies in labor intensive products, with the low-wage countries having good prospects in unskilled-labor intensive products and the socialist EMENA countries in skill-intensive products. At the same time, the investigation of export prospects would have to be carried further by providing greater product and country detail.

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EMENA MANUFACTURED EXPORTS AND EEC TRADE POLICY *

Bela Balassa **

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* EMENA refers to the Europe, Middle East & North Africa Regional Office of the World Bank; EEC denotes the European Economic Community.

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EMENA Manufactured Exports and EEC Trade Policy ^{1/}

Bela Balassa

This paper will examine the implications for EMENA manufactured exports of EEC trade policy. Section I of the paper will analyse EEC trade agreements with EMENA countries and the export performance of these countries in the EEC market for manufactured goods. Sections II and III, respectively, will consider the possible impact on EMENA countries of the enlargement of the EEC and of changes in EEC trade policies in the framework of the Europe 1992 program. Section IV will review prospective developments in EMENA exports to the EEC.

I. EEC Trade Agreements with EMENA Countries and EMENA Exports of Manufactured Goods to the EEC

The first EEC association agreement with an EMENA country was concluded with Turkey in 1963. This was followed by association agreements with Morocco (1969), Tunisia (1969), Malta (1970), and Cyprus (1972). Preferential trade agreements were signed with Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria in 1972. A non-preferential trade agreement was concluded with Yugoslavia in 1970.

The coverage and conditions of the bilateral agreements varied, thereby introducing discrimination among the Mediterranean countries. Also, apart from the association agreements with Turkey, Malta, and Cyprus, the agreements were of a limited duration.

^{1/} EMENA refers to the Europe, Middle East & North Africa Regional Office of the World Bank. EMENA countries include the developing countries of the area other than Portugal that has become a member of the EEC.

In 1976, cooperation agreements were signed with Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, providing free access to EEC markets for the manufactured exports of these countries for an unlimited period. They were followed by cooperation agreements with Egypt (1976), Jordan (1976), Syria (1976), and Lebanon (1977) under similar conditions. By comparison, the association agreements with Turkey, Malta, and Cyprus provided for the free entry of manufactured goods only at the end of a transitional period.

A preferential trade agreement was concluded with Yugoslavia in 1980. Apart from duty-free tariff ceilings on products representing 16 percent of Yugoslav manufactured exports to the EEC and special rules applying to textiles and clothing, the agreement provides for the free entry of Yugoslav manufactures in the EEC.

As far as EEC imports of textiles and clothing from Yugoslavia are concerned, the Multifiber Arrangement applies to some commodities and tariff quotas apply to others. Quotas have also been introduced on selected textiles and clothing items imported by the EEC from Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Cyprus, Malta, and Turkey.

Among the other EMENA countries, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Oman, Pakistan, South Yemen, and North Yemen come under the General System of Preferences. The GSP scheme excludes, however, sensitive products, such as textiles and clothing. Imports of textiles and clothing from these countries come under the Multifiber Arrangement, if certain limits have been reached.

Finally, the EEC has nonpreferential trade agreements with Hungary, Poland and Romania, among which Romania benefits from GSP. These countries are subject to quotas on textiles and clothing under the Multifiber

Arrangement. They are also subject to quotas on selected manufactured goods imported by individual EEC countries.

The question arises how have these agreements affected trade in manufactured goods. To examine this issue, data are provided on the geographical composition of the imports of manufactured goods by the EEC as well as by the other industrial countries.

Table 1 provides information on EEC imports of manufactured products, with the EEC being defined in its pre-1981 composition. The data show intra-EEC imports as well as EEC imports from the other industrial countries, from the three new entrants (Greece, Portugal, and Spain), from various groups of developing countries, including EMENA, as well as from the European socialist countries that are not Bank-Fund members. EMENA has been defined to exclude Portugal, because Portugal's accession to Common Market membership has affected its trade, as well as the high-income oil exporters (Bahrain, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates).

Manufactured products have been defined to include textiles, apparel and leather (ISIC 32), wood products and furniture (ISIC 33), paper and paper products (ISIC 34), chemical products (ISIC 35), non-metallic mineral products (ISIC 36), iron and steel (ISIC 37), engineering products (ISIC 38), and other industrial products (ISIC 39). For comparison, total imports are also shown.

The table includes data for 1973, 1981, and 1987. 1973 is the first year following the signature of association agreements and preferential trade agreements with countries of North Africa and the Middle East. 1981 is the year preceding the debt crisis, and 1987 is the latest year for which data are available.

Table 2 provides details for EMENA countries. It contains information for each of the EMENA countries with which the EEC has association or cooperation agreements as well as for other major exporters of manufactured products. The rest of the EMENA countries are combined in a residual category.

For purposes of comparison, Tables 3 and 4 present data in the same breakdown as Tables 1 and 2 for the imports of the other industrial countries. These have been defined to include the United States, Canada, Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

The data show the increasing importance of manufactured products in EMENA exports to the EEC in recent years. While these products accounted for 22.1 percent of EMENA's total exports to the EEC in 1973 and 22.3 percent in 1981, their share reached 39.7 percent in 1987.

An increase was also experienced in the share of EMENA countries in the total EEC imports of manufactured products. This share was 2.3 percent in 1973, 2.2 percent in 1981, and 2.7 percent in 1987. However, despite recent increases, the 1973 EMENA share was not again reached in the extra-area imports of the EEC. Thus, EMENA's share in extra-area EEC imports of manufactured goods was 6.9 percent in 1973, 5.5 percent in 1981, and 6.6 percent in 1987.

The decline is even more pronounced if EMENA exports are compared with exports from all developing countries. While EMENA accounted for 42.5 percent of the manufactured exports of the developing countries to the EEC in 1973, this share fell to 29.1 percent in 1981 and increased only to 29.9 percent by 1987.

But the data for EMENA cover considerable differences among countries and country groups. This is shown in Table 5 that separates market economies having association or cooperation agreements with the EEC (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Cyprus, and Malta); Yugoslavia; other socialist countries (Hungary, Poland, and Romania); and other EMENA countries (South Yemen, North Yemen, Oman, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan).

It appears that market economies having association or cooperation agreements with the EEC have gained substantially within EMENA at the expense of socialist countries other than Yugoslavia and other EMENA countries while Yugoslavia's share underwent little change. Thus, the share of these market economies in EMENA manufactured exports to the EEC rose from 15.7 percent in 1973 to 38.0 percent in 1987 while the share of Yugoslavia declined from 29.1 percent to 27.1 percent, that of other socialist countries fell from 39.8 percent to 25.6 percent, and that of other EMENA countries decreased from 15.3 percent to 9.3 percent.

The observed changes in the composition of EMENA manufactured exports reflect the fact that the share of market economies with association or cooperation agreements with the EEC in EEC imports of manufactured products increased from 0.4 percent in 1973 to 1.0 percent in 1987, surpassing by a considerable margin increases in the share of all developing countries from 5.5 percent to 9.0 percent. Thus, whereas these market economies accounted for only 7 percent of the developing countries' manufactured exports to the EEC in 1973, they came to provide 11 percent of their exports in 1987.

Much of the increase occurred between 1981 and 1987, with Turkey and, to a lesser extent, Morocco being responsible for the observed changes. While

Turkey accounted for only 0.2 percent of EEC manufactured imports in 1981, its share reached 0.5 percent in 1987; the corresponding figures for Morocco are 0.1 percent and 0.2 percent.

After earlier declines, Yugoslavia recaptured its 1963 share in the EEC imports of manufactured goods in 1987 while the erosion of the share of other socialist countries continued. This pattern was observed in Poland and Romania whereas in Hungary increases in market shares between 1973 and 1981 were followed by a decline between 1981 and 1987.

The decline in the share of the other EMENA country group was entirely due to Iran whose share in EMENA exports of manufactured products to the EEC fell from 9.3 percent in 1973 to 3.6 percent in 1981 and to 2.3 percent in 1987. In turn, Pakistan experienced a slight increase in its share from 5.1 percent in 1973 to 5.2 percent in 1981 and to 5.7 percent in 1987.

The results indicate the importance of economic policies for export expansion. Thus, among countries having association or cooperation agreements with the EEC, the increases were concentrated in Turkey and Morocco which reformed their economic policies in the second part of the period. The reforms, oriented towards export expansion, were particularly far-reaching in Turkey where much of the increase in exports occurred.

Economic reform also seemed to have some effect in Hungary between 1973 and 1981 but these effects were more than undone after 1981, when decision-making was increasingly centralized and the exchange rate appreciated in real terms. Economic reforms were of limited scope in Poland and they were not undertaken in Romania while excessively expansionary policies before 1981 were followed by adjustment afterwards in Yugoslavia. Finally, in the case of Iran, the war with Iraq may explain the outcome.

The conclusions reached in regard to the importance of economic policies are supported by data on EMENA manufactured exports to industrial countries outside the EEC. Table 5 shows that the share in these exports of market economies having association or cooperation agreements with the EEC increased from 7.4 percent in 1981 to 23.8 percent in 1987. Within this total, the share of Turkey rose from 2.0 percent to 15.5 percent and that of Morocco from 0.5 percent to 1.1 percent. The counterpart of these increases lies in the decline of the share of socialist countries other than Yugoslavia while the share of Yugoslavia and that of the other EMENA country group underwent little change. (Iran never had an important share in the imports of manufactured goods by the other industrial countries).

The findings show the importance of economic policies in their effects on export market shares in the EEC as well as in the other industrial countries. Nevertheless, preferences do matter. Thus, while market economies having association or cooperation agreements with the EEC had a 38.0 percent share, and Yugoslavia a 27.1 percent share, in EMENA manufactured exports to the EEC in 1987, their share was 23.8 percent and 21.7 percent, respectively, in EMENA manufactured exports to the other industrial countries. In turn, other socialist countries and other EMENA countries had a smaller share in EMENA manufactured exports to the EEC than in exports to the other industrial countries.

Note finally that manufactured exports are importantly affected by geographical factors. Thus, while they had relatively low shares in EMENA exports to the EEC, the other socialist countries and the other EMENA country group had a much higher share in the EEC imports of manufactured goods (0.7 percent and 0.3 percent) than in the imports of the other industrial countries

(0.3 percent and 0.2 percent). The differences are even larger for market economies having association or cooperation agreements with the EEC, whose 1987 shares were 1.0 percent in the EEC and 0.2 percent in the other industrial countries, and for Yugoslavia, whose shares were 0.7 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively. For all of EMENA, the relevant shares were 2.7 percent in the EEC and 0.9 percent in other industrial countries (Table 5).

Further interest attaches to the commodity composition of EMENA manufactured exports to the EEC. Table 1 shows the high and increasing share of these countries in textiles, apparel, and leather products, with EMENA providing 8.1 percent of EEC imports in 1973 and in 1981 and 11.6 percent in 1987. Increases were also experienced in wood products and furniture (from 5.0 percent in 1973 to 5.9 percent in 1987), paper and paper products (from 0.7 percent to 1.0 percent), chemical products (from 1.3 percent to 1.5 percent), and non-metallic minerals (from 1.8 percent to 2.9 percent). In turn, the share of engineering products remained unchanged at 1.0 percent and that of other industries at 1.1 percent while the share of iron and steel fell from 2.6 percent to 2.3 percent between 1973 and 1987.

Textiles, apparel, and leather products are by far the most important manufactured exports of EMENA sold in EEC markets. In 1982, they accounted for 56.1 percent of these exports, followed by engineering products (20.2 percent), chemical products (10.2 percent), wood products and furniture (4.6 percent), iron and steel (3.9 percent), non-metallic mineral products (2.3 percent), paper and paper products (1.7 percent), and other industries (1.0 percent).

In textiles, apparel, and leather products, Turkey leads with a 26.6 percent share in EMENA exports to the EEC countries in 1987, followed by

Yugoslavia (15.5 percent), Pakistan (9.3 percent), Morocco (9.1 percent), and Tunisia (8.9 percent). Romania has the highest share (41.2 percent) in EMENA exports of wood products and furniture to the EEC. It is followed by Yugoslavia (31.0 percent), Poland (14.9 percent), and Hungary (9.2 percent).

Yugoslavia dominates EMENA exports of paper and paper products to the EEC, with a share of 52.4 percent; Poland's share is 13.2 percent and Malta's 9.1 percent. Yugoslavia is also in the lead in chemical products (28.1 percent), followed by Hungary (14.9 percent), Tunisia (10.5 percent), Poland (10.1 percent) and Romania (8.5 percent).

Yugoslavia is ahead in nonmetallic mineral products as well, with a share of 32.6 percent in EMENA exports to the EEC. In turn, Turkey has a share of 22.4 percent, Poland, 17.5 percent, and Hungary and Romania 12.7 percent each. Furthermore, Yugoslavia has a leading position, with a share of 41.4 percent, in iron and steel. It is followed by Poland (18.3 percent), Hungary (16.1 percent), Romania (10.1 percent) and Algeria (6.6 percent).

A similar situation is observed in engineering products, where Yugoslavia has a share of 41.7 percent; among the other socialist countries, Poland's share is 13.2 percent, Hungary's 9.8 percent, and Romania's 8.2 percent. Finally, Pakistan leads in the other industry group, with a share of 27.0 percent, followed by Yugoslavia (18.6 percent), Romania (9.9 percent), Poland (9.5 percent), and Hungary and Tunisia (8.3 percent).

II. The Enlargement of the EEC and Its Potential Effects on EMENA Countries

The second enlargement of the EEC involves the membership of Greece, Portugal, and Spain. All three countries had trade agreements with the EEC beforehand. Greece signed an association agreement in 1962, Spain concluded a

preferential trade agreement in 1970, and Portugal participated in the EEC-EFTA free trade area in manufactured products, established in 1973.

The association agreement provided free entry for Greek manufactured products into the EEC, except that tariffs continued to be levied on iron and steel products and quantitative limitations applied to some textiles and clothing. In acceding to full membership, trade between the EEC and Greece was freed, and Greece adopted the common external tariff in steps over the 1981-86 period.

The EEC reduced tariffs on manufactured imports from Spain by 60 percent as of January 1, 1973, except that tariff reductions were postponed to 1977 on some sensitive items. Also, tariff reductions did not apply to iron and steel products while some textiles and clothing remained subject to quantitative limitations. Similar exceptions were made in regard to the imports of manufactured goods from Portugal. In acceding to membership, the remaining barriers to imports from both Portugal and Spain will be eliminated between 1986 and 1993, during which time these countries will adopt the common external tariff.

In the period under consideration, EEC imports of manufactured goods increased much more rapidly from Greece, Portugal, and Spain than from the EMENA countries. Thus, the share of the manufactured exports of the three countries in the EEC rose from 2.0 percent in 1973 to 3.6 percent in 1987 while the corresponding figures for EMENA were 2.3 percent and 2.7 percent. But, the increases fell behind those of EMENA market economies having association or cooperation agreements with the EEC, whose shares were 0.4 percent in 1973 and 1.0 percent in 1987.

It is noteworthy that among the three countries the increases were the most pronounced in Spain (from 1.2 percent in 1973 to 2.4 percent in 1987), followed by Portugal (from 0.5 percent to 0.8 percent) and by Greece (from 0.3 percent to 0.4 percent). In Greece, there was even a decline from 0.5 percent in 1981 to 0.4 percent in 1987, i.e. after acceding to full membership.

These results again indicate the importance of economic policies. Adjustment policies were the most vigorous in Spain that opened its economy during the period under consideration. Adjustment policies were also pursued in Portugal while a clear policy line was not established in Greece after the socialist government came to power (by contrast, adjustment was carried out under the socialist government in Spain).

It follows that the effects of enlargement will also depend on the policies applied. The continuation of past policies is observed in Spain that is attracting a considerable amount of capital from the other EEC countries. Also, adjustment effects have accelerated under the social democratic government in Portugal. In Greece, however, political conflicts have slowed economic change.

In any case, Spain's accession to EEC membership will have the greatest effects on the EMENA countries. For one thing, Spain is by far the largest country of the three, with its GDP exceeding the combined GDP of Portugal and Greece more than three times. For another thing, Spain has only a 60 percent tariff preference in the EEC while, with some exceptions, Greek and Portuguese manufactured products have long entered the Common Market duty free.

The duty-free treatment of Spanish manufactured products will create discrimination against EMENA countries that do not enjoy preferential treatment in the EEC. They will also unfavorably affect other EMENA countries since their preferential margin vis-à-vis Spain in the EEC market will disappear.

Among product categories, special considerations apply to textiles, apparel, and leather products. As we have seen, these products account for 56 percent of EMENA manufactured exports to the EEC. At the same time, there is considerable competition with the three new member countries which had 72 percent of EMENA exports of textiles, apparel, and leather products to the EEC in 1987.

While imports of textiles and clothing from the three new member countries were subject to some limitations in the EEC, the limitations are eliminated in conjunction with their membership status. This will, then, disfavor EMENA countries whose textiles and clothing exports to the EEC remain subject to various limitations.

There is further the danger that increased imports of textiles and clothing from the three new member countries would increase protectionist pressures in the EEC. But even if such pressures do not lead to protectionist action, the risk of such action may discourage textiles and clothing imports from the EMENA countries. This may affect, in particular, outward processing that involves the re-importation of material processed in these countries. Some such processing may conceivably shift to the three new member countries.

More generally, membership offers advantages over preferences as the former but not the latter is immutable. These considerations, then, again

favor imports from the three new member countries over imports from the EMENA countries.

On the other side of the coin, the membership of Greece, Portugal, and Spain in the EEC also means extending preferences to the EMENA market economies having association or cooperation agreements with the EEC. In terms of GDP, this will add about 10 percent to the size of the preferential market.

In the case of EMENA market economies having association or cooperation agreements with the EEC, then, there are negative as well as positive factors. The balance of these factors is not clear although the negative factors may predominate, given the much larger economic size of the old EEC than that of the new member countries.

At the same time, EMENA countries not having such preferential ties will unambiguously lose as a result of the membership of Greece, Portugal, and Spain in the EEC, since increased discrimination against them will not be offset by preferential entry into the markets of the three new member countries. Nevertheless, these losses will be mitigated by reason of the fact that the adoption of the common external tariff of the EEC represents a reduction in the tariffs of the three new member countries.

III. The Europe 1992 Program and Its Potential Effects on EMENA Countries

The EEC set out to complete the internal market by 1992. The measures envisaged to be taken would increase intra-area trade in the Common Market, but may also have an impact on imports from non-member countries. The proposed measures on trade in goods and services will be briefly described in the following, with further consideration given to their possible effects on EMENA countries.

While the EEC has eliminated tariff and nontariff barriers to intra-area trade, some barriers to this trade remain. They include border formalities in transporting goods from one country to another; monetary compensation amounts applying to agricultural products; the prohibition of the transshipment of goods imported under national quotas; government procurement favoring national suppliers; and technical barriers limiting the shipment of goods across frontiers.

Border formalities impose economic costs on the member countries mainly in the form of the cost of administration and border delays for exporting and importing firms, thereby limiting the amount of intra-area trade. The abolition of these formalities among the member countries is equivalent to reductions in tariffs that will lead to trade creation. But it will also involve trade diversion by favoring partner country producers over non-members, including EMENA countries.

Monetary compensation amounts, introduced to ease the effects of changes in the value of member country currencies on the agriculture of the revaluing countries, are equivalent to import tariffs. Their abolition will lead to trade creation among EEC countries. It will not affect imports from non-member countries, however, as these imports are limited by variable levies imposed in the framework of the common agricultural policy of the EEC.

In cases when national import quotas are applied on imports from EMENA and other non-member countries, the transshipment of goods in intra-EC trade is prohibited. For EMENA countries, the principal restrictions apply to textiles and clothing. With the abolition of border formalities, Community-wide quotas will be established, presumably equal to the sum of national quotas. There may still be a slight gain to EMENA countries through the

globalizational quotas as, under present conditions, some national quotas are underfulfilled while other quotas represent an effective constraint.

Public procurement was not included in the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community. And while in the 1970s the EEC Commission attempted to induce governments to purchase from the partner countries, the rules did not cover water, energy, transportation, telecommunications, and defense and, even in the other sectors, little cross-country procurement has occurred. The liberalization of government procurement, in turn, will result in trade creation without however affecting EMENA countries that have not supplied goods to EEC countries under government procurement.

Technical barriers to trade include differences in industry standards, in legal regulations, and in testing and certification procedures. Industry standards refer to product specifications that tend to differ from country to country in the EEC. Legal regulations pertain to health, safety, and environmental protection that again vary among countries. Finally, there are intercountry differences in testing and certification requirements, often involving an additional certification procedure to that required in the country of origin.

Under the Europe-1992 program, there will be mutual recognition of national standards for some products and Community-wide standards for others. This will involve trade creation as well as trade diversion, since products from partner countries will have advantageous treatment over products from the outside, including EMENA countries. Trade diversion may be further enhanced if Community-wide standards are formulated so as to favor EEC products.

Similar considerations apply to the unification of legal regulations and to testing and certification requirements. The recognition of national rules, or the establishment of common rules, will favor imports from partner countries over imports from the outside.

While the Treaty of Rome also envisaged the liberalization of trade in services, little progress has been achieved in this regard. The principal tradeable services are road transportation, air transportation, financial services, business services, and telecommunications services.

Competition in trucking is distorted by the need for licenses to undertake cross-border trade; also, cabotage, involving transportation by out-of-state truckers within a member state, is prohibited. Scrapping national restrictions and the prohibition of cabotage under the Europe 1992 program will increase competition among truckers of the member countries without affecting non-member countries.

The regulatory regime in effect for airlines also limits the extent of competition. Competition will increase under the Europe 1992 program but non-member countries will not be affected either favorably or unfavorably.

Financial services include insurance, banking services, and investment services. Under the Europe-1992 program these services will be freely provided by firms established in any member state in other member states. At the same time, the EEC will apply the principle of reciprocity, under which non-member countries could not establish in the Common Market unless they offer national treatment to EEC firms in their country.

The discussion on reciprocity has thus far concerned banking. In this case, it has been decided that the requirement of reciprocity will not apply to subsidiaries of foreign banks that are already established in an EEC

country. This is hardly the case for EMENA banks, so the exception does not apply to them. But, given the undeveloped stage of banking in EMENA countries, the requirement of reciprocity will have little effect for some time to come. Similar considerations apply to insurance and investment services.

Professional business services include engineering services, managerial consultancy, advertising and public relations, computing services, research and development, legal services, and financial services. Existing barriers to trade in professional business services among EEC countries will be eliminated by 1992. As a result, competition in these services among member countries will increase without, however, affecting non-member countries.

The EEC will open the telecommunications market for trade among the member-countries and will establish standards in the telecommunications field. These measures will favor member-country over non-member-country producers but EMENA countries are not generally competing in this area. The principal exception is Hungary whose telecommunications exports may be adversely affected.

While the freeing of service trade in the framework of the Europe-1992 program will have little direct effect on EMENA countries, there will be indirect effects. This is because the cheapening of services will reduce production costs in the EEC, thereby favoring domestic production over imports from the outside, including EMENA.

We have considered so far the static effects of the Europe-1992 program for the EMENA countries. These countries will also be affected by the dynamic effects of the Europe-1992 program. To the extent that the

establishment of this program leads to more rapid economic growth, there will be increased demand for EMENA products.

It has been officially estimated that the application of the Europe-1992 program will add 5.5 percent to the gross domestic product of the EEC. While the methodology used in arriving at this estimate is open to question, indications are that the promise of a fully-integrated market is having a beneficial effect on the economic climate of the EEC. This is apparent in increased investment activity as well as in cross-border mergers and concentration.

The acceleration of economic growth in the EEC may also have unfavorable effects on the EMENA countries, however. This is because increases in productivity will improve the competitiveness of EEC firms, adversely affecting imports. But, it may be surmised that productivity gains will be concentrated in high-technology industries that are of little importance for EMENA countries.

IV. Prospective Developments in EMENA Manufactured Exports to the EEC

We have reviewed the potential impact on EMENA manufactured exports to the Common Market of the EEC's enlargement and of the Europe-1992 program. A brief summary of these effects may be helpful as a starting point in examining future prospects for EMENA manufactured exports in the EEC.

Duty-free treatment of Spanish exports will disfavor imports from EMENA countries. The elimination of restrictions on textiles and clothing imports from the three new member countries will have a similar effect. There is also the danger that protectionist pressures will increase in the EEC, especially in textiles and clothing.

EMENA countries having association or cooperation agreements with the EEC will however benefit from extending their preferences to the markets of the three new member countries, although these gains may not offset the potential losses. And, the negative effects will not be compensated in the case of EMENA countries which are not party to such agreements, even so their losses will be mitigated by the lowering of tariffs by the three new EEC members.

The Europe-1992 program will give rise to trade diversion due to the abolition of border formalities and the establishment of new regulations on technical barriers to trade. But, EMENA countries may obtain some gains due to greater flexibility in textiles and clothing quotas.

At the same time, given their relative underdevelopment, EMENA countries are not likely to experience trade diversion in services. However, the cheapening of services will reduce production costs in the EEC, thereby favoring domestic production over imports from the outside, including imports from EMENA.

There will further be dynamic effects of the Europe-1992 program. Indications are that the promise of a fully-integrated market favorably affects economic growth in the EEC countries, which will lead to increased imports from EMENA. And while more rapid increases in productivity will improve the competitive position of EEC firms, this is likely to be concentrated in high-technology industries that are of little importance in EMENA countries.

It appears, then, that the net effects on EMENA countries of the EEC's enlargement and the Europe-1992 program are far from unambiguous. At the same time, one should emphasize the existence of a large and growing

market in Western Europe, where the EMENA countries have the advantage of geographical proximity.

The question arises which industries would offer the best export prospects for EMENA countries. As a general proposition, it can be said that these are industries where EMENA countries can exploit the advantages of their low labor costs. According to data published in the ILO, Yearbook of Labor Statistics, hourly wages in manufacturing are \$0.46 in Turkey, \$0.48 in Egypt, \$0.73 in Poland, \$0.87 in Romania, \$0.89 in Hungary, and \$1.28 in Yugoslavia. This compares with manufacturing wages of \$1.59 in Portugal, \$3.97 in Greece, and \$5.49 in Spain.

It appears, then, that EMENA countries have a considerable labor cost advantage vis-à-vis the new member countries of the EEC, especially as far as Greece and Spain are concerned. EMENA countries also have a labor cost advantage vis-à-vis the East Asian newly-industrializing economies. While these economies had traditionally been regarded as having low wages, the situation has changed as their wages have been rising at a rapid rate over the past quarter of a century. Thus, hourly wages in manufacturing are \$1.70 in Korea, \$1.72 in Singapore, \$1.91 in Hong Kong, and \$2.29 in Taiwan.

This is not to say that all EMENA countries would have a comparative advantage in the same industries. While the advantages of the Maghreb ^{1/} and Mashreg ^{2/} countries and Pakistan lie in unskilled-labor intensive industries, the socialist EMENA countries have a comparative advantage in skill-intensive

1/ The Maghreb countries are Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

2/ The Mashreg countries are Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

industries, due to their low-cost skilled labor. Turkey may be considered to fall between the two groups.

A recent study by Alexander Yeats, "Developing Countries' Exports of Manufactures: Past and Future Implications of Shifting Pattern of Comparative Advantage" (World Bank, January 1989), presents estimates of labor intensity for the year 1982. The data show value added per worker in individual industries, expressed as a proportion of the average for the entire manufacturing sector; the lower this ratio, the more labor intensive the industry in question.

According to the results, the ratio is 59.9 for textiles, 50.8 for apparel, 55.3 for leather products, 61.8 for wood products, 68.2 for furniture, and 85.1 for miscellaneous manufactures. These are all products, then, where the Maghreb and Mashreg countries, Turkey and Pakistan possess considerable cost advantages.

Particular interest attaches to textiles, apparel, and leather products that accounted for 56.1 percent of EMENA manufactured exports to the EEC in 1987. But EMENA provided only 11.6 percent of EEC imports of these products, and one-third of this amount came from the socialist EMENA countries.

We have noted above the dangers inherent in the accession of Greece, Portugal, and Spain to EEC membership for the imports of textiles and clothing from EMENA. To cope with the situation, and to ensure increases in the future, the Maghreb and Mashreg countries should negotiate with the EEC that the free entry provisions of their agreements apply, without exception, to the exports of textiles, apparel, and leather products. Turkey may do the same

with reference to its future membership in the EEC and Pakistan may request increases in its MFA quota with reference to its least developed status.

The labor cost advantages of the low-wage EMENA countries in wood products and furniture are circumscribed by limitations on the availability of wood. They could nevertheless import wood for the making of wood products and furniture.

In the other industries category, EMENA had only a 1.1 percent share in EEC imports in 1987, compared with 12.2 percent for the Far Eastern NICs. This category includes a variety of unskilled labor-intensive products, such as toys, sport goods, and travel articles. The possibilities for expanding the exports of these products are very considerable and they do not generally face barriers in the EEC.

The EMENA countries have an even lower share, 0.2 percent, in Common Market imports of engineering products. Yet, after recent increases, these products have come to account for over one-half of EEC total manufactured imports and are expected to continue increasing their share in the future.

Subcontracting offers possibilities for export expansion in engineering products in the low-wage EMENA countries. This conclusion applies, a fortiori, to the socialist EMENA countries whose comparative advantage lies in skill-intensive engineering products. These countries should also be able to offer finished products for export in the engineering industries.

In turn, while EMENA countries account for 2.3 percent of EEC imports of iron and steel, they do not possess cost advantages in these industries. This is because of the lack of availability of high-quality iron ore and the high costs of transportation. In turn, there are possibilities in the

exportation of non-metallic mineral products, several of which are highly labor intensive.

These considerations indicate the possibilities for expanding EMENA manufactured exports to the Common Market. The main limitation to this expansion does not appear to lie in market constraints in the EEC or competition from the outside but rather in the economic policies applied by the EMENA countries themselves. This is apparent in the export success of Turkey and Morocco once they carried out economic reforms.

While the policies applied would have to depend on the conditions existing in particular countries, in the nonsocialist EMENA countries they would generally include the establishment of competitive exchange rates; the liberalization of imports, investment regimes, and prices; the streamlining and privatizing of public enterprises; financial sector reform; and reductions in budget deficits. These policies would have to be fitted into a package of structural adjustment.

In the socialist EMENA countries, enterprise reforms would be needed. These would involve setting rational prices, ensuring competition, and providing appropriate incentives to managers. The enterprise reforms would have to be accompanied by capital market and labor market reforms, so as to assure the availability of capital and labor to efficient firms.

V. Conclusions

This paper has examined the implications for EMENA of EEC trade policy. Following an analysis of EEC trade agreements with EMENA countries, the paper has shown that EMENA's trade performance in the EEC has been far from uniform. While Turkey and Morocco, countries that carried out economic

reforms, increased their market share to a considerable extent, the European socialist countries and Iran lost market shares.

As to the future, it has been suggested that the enlargement of the Common Market may have a slightly negative effect on EMENA countries having association or cooperation agreements with the EEC and a more pronounced negative effects on countries that do not have such agreements. In turn, the completion of the internal market of the EEC by 1992 would favor products from the member countries over products from the outside, including EMENA countries. However, EMENA countries would benefit from the acceleration of economic growth in the EEC upon completion of the Europe-1992 program.

The paper has further indicated that the comparative advantage of the EMENA countries lies in labor intensive products, with the low-wage countries having good prospects in unskilled-labor intensive products and the socialist EMENA countries in skill-intensive products. At the same time, the investigation of export prospects would have to be carried further by providing greater product and country detail.

TABLE 1
Manufacturing Imports of EEC
geographical composition

YEAR=1981

	ISIC 32 textile, apparel, and leather		ISIC 33 wood products, and furniture		ISIC 34 paper and paper products		ISIC 35 chemical products		ISIC 36 non-metallic mineral products	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
WORLD	43481	100.0	7715	100.0	14888	100.0	62266	100.0	7880	100.0
EEC	22879	52.6	4380	56.8	7579	50.9	42845	68.8	5852	74.3
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, EXCL. EEC	4592	10.6	1523	19.7	6535	43.9	12864	20.7	1104	14.0
NEW MEMBER OF EEC	2970	6.8	387	5.0	267	1.8	1088	1.7	334	4.2
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	11674	26.8	1114	14.4	337	2.3	2365	3.8	400	5.1
FAR EASTERN NIC	4822	11.1	373	4.8	140	0.9	654	1.1	190	2.4
LATIN AMERICAN NIC	573	1.3	55	0.7	44	0.3	248	0.4	14	0.2
ISRAEL	319	0.7	16	0.2	6	0.0	267	0.4	0	0.1
SOUTHEAST ASIA	620	1.4	211	2.7	1	0.0	65	0.1	19	0.2
INDIA	1024	2.4	10	0.1	3	0.0	31	0.0	9	0.1
CHINA	777	1.8	78	1.0	13	0.1	268	0.4	22	0.3
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	3539	8.1	370	4.8	131	0.9	831	1.3	139	1.8
OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	936	2.2	144	1.9	46	0.3	1989	3.2	62	0.8
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	430	1.0	169	2.2	123	0.8	1116	1.8	129	1.6

	ISIC 37 iron and steel		ISIC 38 engineering products		ISIC 39 other industries		MANUFACTURES		TOTAL IMPORTS	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
WORLD	18686	100.0	162035	100.0	10030	100.0	326980	100.0	628760	100.0
EEC	13772	73.7	95149	58.7	3796	37.8	196250	60.0	297544	47.3
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, EXCL. EEC	2973	15.9	52895	32.6	3891	38.8	86376	26.4	137932	21.9
NEW MEMBER OF EEC	583	3.1	3679	2.3	112	1.1	9419	2.9	14926	2.4
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	476	2.5	6732	4.2	1683	16.8	24780	7.6	68011	10.8
FAR EASTERN NIC	33	0.2	3434	2.1	933	9.3	10579	3.2	11499	1.8
LATIN AMERICAN NIC	100	0.5	670	0.4	30	0.3	1735	0.5	11608	1.8
ISRAEL	2	0.0	148	0.1	209	2.1	972	0.3	1966	0.3
SOUTHEAST ASIA	7	0.0	462	0.3	116	1.2	1502	0.5	6003	1.0
INDIA	1	0.0	142	0.1	163	1.6	1383	0.4	2079	0.3
CHINA	2	0.0	121	0.1	122	1.2	1403	0.4	2543	0.4
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	330	1.8	1755	1.1	110	1.1	7206	2.2	32313	5.1
OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	469	2.5	2813	1.7	347	3.5	6806	2.1	92145	14.7
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	413	2.2	768	0.5	202	2.0	3349	1.0	18202	2.9

TABLE 1
Manufacturing Imports of EEC
geographical composition

YEAR=1987

	ISIC 32 textile, apparel, and leather		ISIC 33 wood products, and furniture		ISIC 34 paper and paper products		ISIC 35 chemical products		ISIC 36 non-metallic mineral products	
	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%
WORLD	77339	100.0	12521	100.0	27037	100.0	108670	100.0	12777	100.0
EEC	38322	49.6	7402	59.1	14424	53.3	75065	69.1	9377	73.4
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, EXCL. EEC	6694	8.7	2170	17.3	10854	40.1	21753	20.0	1573	12.3
NEW MEMBER OF EEC	6464	8.4	698	5.6	511	1.9	2210	2.0	747	5.8
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	23154	29.9	1733	13.8	757	2.8	5177	4.8	776	6.1
FAR EASTERN NIC	7641	9.9	323	2.6	256	0.9	1556	1.4	260	2.0
LATIN AMERICAN NIC	825	1.1	78	0.6	175	0.6	483	0.4	37	0.3
ISRAEL	391	0.5	23	0.2	16	0.1	531	0.5	14	0.1
SOUTHEAST ASIA	1546	2.0	471	3.8	4	0.0	232	0.2	28	0.2
INDIA	1784	2.3	10	0.1	4	0.0	103	0.1	15	0.1
CHINA	2032	2.6	92	0.7	27	0.1	640	0.6	53	0.4
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	8936	11.6	737	5.9	276	1.0	1632	1.5	368	2.9
OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	2072	2.7	219	1.7	326	1.2	3360	3.1	115	0.9
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	631	0.8	300	2.4	165	0.6	1104	1.0	189	1.5

	ISIC 37 iron and steel		ISIC 38 engineering products		ISIC 39 other industries		MANUFACTURES		TOTAL IMPORTS	
	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%
WORLD	26758	100.0	312235	100.0	14155	100.0	591492	100.0	874319	100.0
EEC	18787	70.2	180993	58.0	5254	37.1	349625	59.1	476209	54.5
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, EXCL. EEC	4539	17.0	95660	30.6	2928	20.7	146172	24.7	201449	23.0
NEW MEMBER OF EEC	1154	4.3	9525	3.1	191	1.3	21500	3.6	31493	3.6
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	1074	4.0	17585	5.6	3052	21.6	53308	9.0	97228	11.1
FAR EASTERN NIC	156	0.6	10622	3.4	1721	12.2	22534	3.8	23705	2.7
LATIN AMERICAN NIC	259	1.0	1221	0.4	54	0.4	3131	0.5	13221	1.5
ISRAEL	3	0.0	359	0.1	294	2.1	1630	0.3	3042	0.3
SOUTHEAST ASIA	17	0.1	1404	0.4	236	1.7	3939	0.7	8487	1.0
INDIA	10	0.0	179	0.1	240	1.7	2344	0.4	3107	0.4
CHINA	14	0.1	581	0.2	350	2.5	3790	0.6	5521	0.6
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	614	2.3	3219	1.0	157	1.1	15939	2.7	40146	4.6
OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	612	2.3	7177	2.3	2364	16.7	16245	2.7	49783	5.7
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	592	2.2	1295	0.4	367	2.6	4643	0.8	18158	2.1

TABLE 2
Manufacturing Imports of EEC
EMENA countries

YEAR=1973

	ISIC 32 textile, apparel, and leather		ISIC 33 wood products, and furniture		ISIC 34 paper and paper products		ISIC 35 chemical products		ISIC 36 non-metallic mineral products	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
EMENA, INCL. PORTUGAL	1659	.	209	.	44	.	304	.	73	.
PORTUGAL	262	.	59	.	7	.	56	.	16	.
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	1397	100.0	150	100.0	37	100.0	248	100.0	57	100.0
CYPRUS	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.3	0	0.6
MALTA	30	2.1	0	0.1	0	1.3	7	2.9	0	0.1
ALGERIA	12	0.9	1	0.5	0	1.0	3	1.2	0	0.0
MOROCCO	56	4.0	5	3.0	0	0.3	7	2.7	0	0.3
TUNISIA	24	1.7	1	0.6	0	1.2	29	11.7	0	0.1
EGYPT	25	1.8	1	0.3	0	0.2	4	1.7	0	0.1
JORDAN	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
LEBANON	16	1.1	1	0.4	0	1.2	1	0.2	0	0.1
SYRIA	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1
TURKEY	104	7.5	0	0.1	2	4.5	8	3.0	4	6.9
PAKISTAN	125	8.9	0	0.1	0	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.3
IRAN	242	17.3	0	0.0	0	0.1	3	1.0	0	0.5
HUNGARY	141	10.1	15	9.7	2	6.4	30	12.0	8	13.5
POLAND	115	8.2	21	13.8	9	23.8	56	22.5	16	27.3
ROMANIA	142	10.1	52	34.7	6	15.1	43	17.2	8	14.9
YUGOSLAVIA	343	24.5	55	36.5	17	44.4	58	23.3	20	35.3
OTHER EMENA	19	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0

	ISIC 37 iron and steel		ISIC 38 engineering products		ISIC 39 other industries		MANUFACTURES		TOTAL IMPORTS	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
EMENA, INCL. PORTUGAL	266	.	683	.	56	.	3293	.	13328	.
PORTUGAL	6	.	114	.	16	.	536	.	879	.
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	260	100.0	569	100.0	39	100.0	2757	100.0	12449	100.0
CYPRUS	0	0.0	3	0.5	0	0.0	6	0.2	111	0.9
MALTA	0	0.1	13	2.3	1	2.7	52	1.9	62	0.5
ALGERIA	11	4.1	9	1.6	0	0.8	36	1.3	1319	10.6
MOROCCO	0	0.0	6	1.1	2	4.0	75	2.7	716	5.7
TUNISIA	5	1.9	1	0.2	0	0.9	60	2.2	236	1.9
EGYPT	1	0.5	2	0.4	0	0.1	33	1.2	230	1.8
JORDAN	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.0
LEBANON	0	0.0	10	1.8	1	2.5	28	1.0	102	0.8
SYRIA	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.1	5	0.2	130	1.0
TURKEY	5	1.9	14	2.4	1	1.3	136	5.0	685	5.5
PAKISTAN	0	0.0	6	1.0	8	21.0	140	5.1	222	1.8
IRAN	0	0.0	11	2.0	0	0.4	256	9.3	2824	22.7
HUNGARY	56	21.6	64	11.3	8	20.6	324	11.7	789	6.3
POLAND	54	20.7	129	22.6	8	19.7	406	14.7	1384	11.1
ROMANIA	50	19.2	63	11.1	3	8.9	367	13.3	808	6.5
YUGOSLAVIA	78	30.0	229	40.2	5	12.6	804	29.1	1438	11.6
OTHER EMENA	0	0.0	6	1.1	2	4.4	27	1.0	1389	11.2

TABLE 2
Manufacturing Imports of EEC
EMENA countries

YEAR=1981

	ISIC 32 textile, apparel, and leather		ISIC 33 wood products, and furniture		ISIC 34 paper and paper products		ISIC 35 chemical products		ISIC 36 non-metallic mineral products	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
EMENA, INCL. PORTUGAL	4308	.	531	.	179	.	969	.	209	.
PORTUGAL	769	.	161	.	48	.	137	.	70	.
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	3539	100.0	370	100.0	131	100.0	831	100.0	139	100.0
CYPRUS	50	1.4	0	0.1	2	1.8	1	0.1	0	0.0
MALTA	194	5.5	3	0.7	11	8.6	18	2.2	0	0.2
ALGERIA	1	0.0	1	0.4	1	1.1	20	2.4	0	0.0
MOROCCO	229	6.5	8	2.2	0	0.3	50	6.0	0	0.3
TUNISIA	394	11.1	1	0.4	0	0.3	143	17.2	0	0.2
EGYPT	93	2.6	0	0.1	2	1.4	7	0.8	0	0.0
JORDAN	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
LEBANON	9	0.3	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.5
SYRIA	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
TURKEY	451	12.7	1	0.3	2	1.6	18	2.1	12	8.9
PAKISTAN	323	9.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.6
IRAN	250	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HUNGARY	339	9.6	43	11.7	6	4.8	191	23.0	33	24.0
POLAND	245	6.9	60	16.2	19	14.8	106	12.8	32	22.9
ROMANIA	338	9.6	148	40.1	21	16.3	114	13.7	20	14.1
YUGOSLAVIA	576	16.3	102	27.6	62	47.3	160	19.3	39	28.2
OTHER EMENA	42	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0

	ISIC 37 iron and steel		ISIC 38 engineering products		ISIC 39 other industries		MANUFACTURES		TOTAL IMPORTS	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
EMENA, INCL. PORTUGAL	348	.	2187	.	123	.	8853	.	34660	.
PORTUGAL	17	.	432	.	12	.	1647	.	2347	.
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	330	100.0	1755	100.0	110	100.0	7206	100.0	32313	100.0
CYPRUS	0	0.0	15	0.8	0	0.4	68	1.0	228	0.7
MALTA	1	0.2	42	2.4	8	7.0	277	3.8	310	1.0
ALGERIA	1	0.4	16	0.9	0	0.1	41	0.6	6741	20.9
MOROCCO	0	0.0	37	2.1	3	3.1	329	4.6	1351	4.2
TUNISIA	0	0.1	38	2.2	4	3.6	582	8.1	1320	4.1
EGYPT	2	0.5	25	1.4	0	0.2	130	1.8	3484	10.8
JORDAN	0	0.0	32	1.8	0	0.4	33	0.5	49	0.2
LEBANON	1	0.2	12	0.7	4	3.4	28	0.4	45	0.1
SYRIA	0	0.0	12	0.7	0	0.1	17	0.2	1277	4.0
TURKEY	28	8.5	39	2.2	2	1.5	552	7.7	1615	5.0
PAKISTAN	0	0.0	28	1.6	21	19.3	375	5.2	543	1.7
IRAN	0	0.0	10	0.6	0	0.2	261	3.6	2779	8.6
HUNGARY	71	21.5	202	11.5	24	22.1	909	12.6	1586	4.9
POLAND	99	30.1	342	19.5	13	12.2	917	12.7	2248	7.0
ROMANIA	77	23.3	147	8.4	10	8.9	875	12.1	2024	6.3
YUGOSLAVIA	50	15.1	654	37.3	18	16.0	1661	23.1	2429	7.5
OTHER EMENA	0	0.0	104	5.9	2	1.6	149	2.1	4284	13.3

TABLE 2
Manufacturing Imports of EEC
EMENA countries

YEAR=1987

	ISIC 32 textile, apparel, and leather		ISIC 33 wood products, and furniture		ISIC 34 paper and paper products		ISIC 35 chemical products		ISIC 36 non-metallic mineral products	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
EMENA, INCL. PORTUGAL	11598	.	1082	.	353	.	1972	.	585	.
PORTUGAL	2660	.	346	.	78	.	340	.	197	.
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	8936	100.0	737	100.0	276	100.0	1632	100.0	368	100.0
CYPRUS	105	1.2	2	0.2	3	1.0	5	0.3	0	0.1
MALTA	171	1.9	3	0.4	25	9.1	32	2.0	1	0.1
ALGERIA	1	0.0	1	0.2	10	3.5	35	2.2	0	0.0
MOROCCO	817	9.1	10	1.3	4	1.6	150	9.2	3	0.7
TUNISIA	793	8.9	3	0.4	2	0.7	172	10.5	3	0.7
EGYPT	212	2.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	12	0.7	0	0.1
JORDAN	1	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.1	46	2.8	0	0.0
LEBANON	19	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.6	3	0.2	0	0.0
SYRIA	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TURKEY	2380	26.6	5	0.7	7	2.4	148	9.1	82	22.4
PAKISTAN	828	9.3	0	0.1	1	0.4	3	0.2	1	0.2
IRAN	324	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
HUNGARY	477	5.3	68	9.2	22	7.8	244	14.9	47	12.7
POLAND	468	5.2	110	14.9	36	13.2	165	10.1	65	17.5
ROMANIA	555	6.2	303	41.2	18	6.4	139	8.5	47	12.7
YUGOSLAVIA	1743	19.5	229	31.0	144	52.4	459	28.1	120	32.6
OTHER EMENA	40	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.3	19	1.2	0	0.0

	ISIC 37 iron and steel		ISIC 38 engineering products		ISIC 39 other industries		MANUFACTURES		TOTAL IMPORTS	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
EMENA, INCL. PORTUGAL	648	.	4381	.	186	.	20785	.	46172	.
PORTUGAL	34	.	1163	.	29	.	4846	.	6027	.
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	614	100.0	3219	100.0	157	100.0	15939	100.0	40146	100.0
CYPRUS	0	0.0	35	1.1	0	0.2	150	0.9	337	0.8
MALTA	1	0.1	123	3.8	6	3.6	360	2.3	423	1.1
ALGERIA	41	6.6	27	0.8	0	0.0	114	0.7	5647	14.1
MOROCCO	0	0.0	98	3.0	5	3.4	1086	6.8	1980	4.9
TUNISIA	2	0.3	125	3.9	13	8.3	1112	7.0	1586	4.0
EGYPT	11	1.8	47	1.4	0	0.1	283	1.8	2079	5.2
JORDAN	0	0.0	60	1.9	0	0.1	109	0.7	136	0.3
LEBANON	0	0.0	12	0.4	7	4.5	43	0.3	94	0.2
SYRIA	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.0	615	1.5
TURKEY	30	4.8	126	3.9	7	4.5	2786	17.5	4750	11.8
PAKISTAN	2	0.4	27	0.8	42	27.0	904	5.7	1169	2.9
IRAN	0	0.0	43	1.3	0	0.0	368	2.3	3849	9.6
HUNGARY	99	16.1	316	9.8	13	8.3	1286	8.1	2254	5.6
POLAND	112	18.3	424	13.2	15	9.5	1394	8.7	3229	8.0
ROMANIA	62	10.1	265	8.2	16	9.9	1404	8.8	2591	6.5
YUGOSLAVIA	254	41.4	1342	41.7	29	18.6	4320	27.1	5775	14.4
OTHER EMENA	0	0.0	147	4.6	3	2.0	212	1.3	3631	9.0

TABLE 3

Manufacturing Imports of other Industrial Countries
geographical composition

YEAR=1973

	ISIC 32 textile, apparel, and leather		ISIC 33 wood products, and furniture		ISIC 34 paper and paper products		ISIC 35 chemical products		ISIC 36 non-metallic mineral products	
	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%
WORLD	12680	100.0	2760	100.0	3592	100.0	12343	100.0	2132	100.0
EEC	4091	32.3	510	18.5	857	23.9	5628	45.6	979	45.9
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, EXCL. EEC	2916	23.0	1168	42.3	2586	72.0	5182	42.0	883	41.4
NEW MEMBER OF EEC	556	4.4	67	2.4	15	0.4	142	1.1	38	1.8
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	4741	37.4	944	34.2	105	2.9	940	7.6	166	7.8
FAR EASTERN NIC	2793	22.0	650	23.6	55	1.5	594	4.8	59	2.8
LATIN AMERICAN NIC	498	3.9	74	2.7	30	0.8	10	0.9	49	2.3
ISRAEL	60	0.5	2	0.1	3	0.1	?	0.3	2	0.1
SOUTHEAST ASIA	181	1.4	119	4.3	4	0.1	?	0.2	8	0.4
INDIA	377	3.0	5	0.2	1	0.0	13	0.1	4	0.2
CHINA	354	2.8	15	0.5	3	0.1	70	0.6	14	0.6
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	477	3.8	79	2.9	10	0.3	97	0.8	31	1.4
OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	262	2.1	49	1.8	18	0.5	328	2.7	22	1.1
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	113	0.9	22	0.8	12	0.3	124	1.0	43	2.0

	ISIC 37 iron and steel		ISIC 38 engineering products		ISIC 39 other industries		MANUFACTURES		TOTAL IMPORTS	
	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%
WORLD	6690	100.0	57363	100.0	3388	100.0	100946	100.0	180220	100.0
EEC	2860	42.8	20087	35.0	1216	35.9	36229	35.9	47104	26.1
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, EXCL. EEC	3030	45.3	33492	58.4	986	29.1	50241	49.8	80440	44.6
NEW MEMBER OF EEC	71	1.1	302	0.5	31	0.9	1222	1.2	2060	1.1
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	381	5.7	3121	5.4	873	25.8	11270	11.2	28669	15.9
FAR EASTERN NIC	113	1.7	1997	3.5	523	15.5	6784	6.7	8403	4.7
LATIN AMERICAN NIC	122	1.8	711	1.2	59	1.7	1652	1.6	5872	3.3
ISRAEL	1	0.0	33	0.1	142	4.2	274	0.3	483	0.3
SOUTHEAST ASIA	1	0.0	84	0.1	48	1.4	470	0.5	5532	3.1
INDIA	29	0.4	22	0.0	51	1.5	502	0.5	1195	0.7
CHINA	0	0.0	10	0.0	25	0.7	491	0.5	1284	0.7
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	115	1.7	264	0.5	24	0.7	1096	1.1	5899	3.3
OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	222	3.3	82	0.1	235	6.9	1219	1.2	18619	10.3
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	126	1.9	278	0.5	47	1.4	765	0.8	3328	1.8

TABLE 3

Manufacturing Imports of other Industrial Countries
geographical composition

YEAR=1981

	ISIC 32 textile, apparel, and leather		ISIC 33 wood products, and furniture		ISIC 34 paper and paper products		ISIC 35 chemical products		ISIC 36 non-metallic mineral products	
	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%
WORLD	32669	100.0	6770	100.0	9934	100.0	42101	100.0	5815	100.0
EEC	8143	24.9	1451	21.4	2162	21.8	15936	37.9	2557	44.0
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, EXCL. EEC	5258	16.1	2734	40.4	7205	72.5	19334	45.9	2239	38.5
NEW MEMBER OF EEC	836	2.6	112	1.7	51	0.5	391	0.9	129	2.2
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	17154	52.5	2266	33.5	471	4.7	4728	11.2	761	13.1
FAR EASTERN NIC	11188	34.2	1228	18.1	257	2.6	2724	6.5	409	7.0
LATIN AMERICAN NIC	1445	4.4	197	2.9	158	1.6	855	2.0	147	2.5
ISRAEL	41	0.1	8	0.1	6	0.1	179	0.4	6	0.1
SOUTHEAST ASIA	938	2.9	453	6.7	6	0.1	235	0.6	22	0.4
INDIA	798	2.4	12	0.2	4	0.0	48	0.1	11	0.2
CHINA	1729	5.3	142	2.1	13	0.1	470	1.1	64	1.1
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	1015	3.1	225	3.3	28	0.3	219	0.5	102	1.8
OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	1088	3.3	108	1.6	24	0.2	1205	2.9	47	0.8
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	190	0.6	99	1.5	22	0.2	508	1.2	81	1.4

	ISIC 37 iron and steel		ISIC 38 engineering products		ISIC 39 other industries		MANUFACTURES		TOTAL IMPORTS	
	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%	MIL.USS	%
WORLD	20423	100.0	175841	100.0	10623	100.0	304177	100.0	617977	100.0
EEC	7129	34.9	46635	26.5	3245	30.5	87258	28.7	120242	19.5
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, EXCL. EEC	9210	45.1	109192	62.1	2657	25.0	157830	51.9	229820	37.2
NEW MEMBER OF EEC	574	2.8	720	0.4	80	0.8	2892	1.0	4919	0.8
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	2474	12.1	18119	10.3	3830	36.1	49803	16.4	128522	20.8
FAR EASTERN NIC	1251	6.1	10905	6.2	2340	22.0	30303	10.0	36546	5.9
LATIN AMERICAN NIC	568	2.8	3781	2.2	146	1.4	7296	2.4	27292	4.4
ISRAEL	22	0.1	400	0.2	572	5.4	1233	0.4	1884	0.3
SOUTHEAST ASIA	55	0.3	2077	1.2	282	2.7	4068	1.3	32667	5.3
INDIA	23	0.1	164	0.1	274	2.6	1335	0.4	2826	0.5
CHINA	172	0.8	172	0.1	130	1.2	2892	1.0	8133	1.3
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	384	1.9	620	0.4	85	0.8	2677	0.9	19174	3.1
OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	898	4.4	613	0.3	752	7.1	4734	1.6	123796	20.0
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	140	0.7	562	0.3	59	0.6	1661	0.5	10678	1.7

TABLE 3

Manufacturing Imports of other Industrial Countries
geographical composition

----- YEAR=1987 -----

	ISIC 32 textile, apparel, and leather		ISIC 33 wood products, and furniture		ISIC 34 paper and paper products		ISIC 35 chemical products		ISIC 36 non-metallic mineral products	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
WORLD	69425	100.0	14864	100.0	18261	100.0	73486	100.0	11560	100.0
EEC	16739	24.1	3903	26.3	5037	27.6	30541	41.6	4829	41.8
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, EXCL. EEC	6637	9.6	4639	31.2	11731	64.2	28119	38.3	3438	29.7
NEW MEMBER OF EEC	2302	3.3	220	1.5	100	0.5	790	1.1	495	4.3
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	40148	57.8	5801	39.0	1235	6.8	11503	15.7	2508	21.7
FAR EASTERN NIC	24389	35.1	2964	19.9	654	3.6	7249	9.9	1483	12.8
LATIN AMERICAN NIC	2973	4.3	605	4.1	434	2.4	1478	2.0	571	4.9
ISRAEL	151	0.2	24	0.2	14	0.1	326	0.4	14	0.1
SOUTHEAST ASIA	2817	4.1	1525	10.3	31	0.2	511	0.7	83	0.7
INDIA	1390	2.0	10	0.1	4	0.0	104	0.1	22	0.2
CHINA	5888	8.5	287	1.9	57	0.3	1329	1.8	171	1.5
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	2539	3.7	387	2.6	41	0.2	506	0.7	164	1.4
OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	3318	4.8	167	1.1	124	0.7	1895	2.6	167	1.4
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	281	0.4	134	0.9	35	0.2	639	0.9	123	1.1

	ISIC 37 iron and steel		ISIC 38 engineering products		ISIC 39 other industries		MANUFACTURES		TOTAL IMPORTS	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
WORLD	20820	100.0	362945	100.0	20868	100.0	592229	100.0	857189	100.0
EEC	6992	33.6	98360	27.1	5697	27.3	172098	29.1	213776	24.9
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, EXCL. EEC	7886	37.9	204953	56.5	4232	20.3	271636	45.9	353069	41.2
NEW MEMBER OF EEC	476	2.3	1466	0.4	139	0.7	5988	1.0	9194	1.1
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	4281	20.6	56055	15.4	9409	45.1	130940	22.1	204781	23.9
FAR EASTERN NIC	1922	9.2	36500	10.1	5617	26.9	80778	13.6	91262	10.6
LATIN AMERICAN NIC	1289	6.2	12636	3.5	321	1.5	20308	3.4	39202	4.6
ISRAEL	19	0.1	986	0.3	1081	5.2	2615	0.4	3732	0.4
SOUTHEAST ASIA	275	1.3	3687	1.0	721	3.5	9650	1.6	30310	3.5
INDIA	59	0.3	186	0.1	715	3.4	2490	0.4	4862	0.6
CHINA	159	0.8	1044	0.3	806	3.9	9739	1.6	16214	1.9
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	557	2.7	1016	0.3	149	0.7	5360	0.9	19200	2.2
OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	842	4.0	1494	0.4	1285	6.2	9291	1.6	66441	7.8
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	343	1.6	617	0.2	106	0.5	2277	0.4	9927	1.2

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TABLE 4

Manufacturing Imports of other Industrial Countries
EMENA countries

YEAR=1973

	ISIC 32 textile, apparel, and leather		ISIC 33 wood products, and furniture		ISIC 34 paper and paper products		ISIC 35 chemical products		ISIC 36 non-metallic mineral products	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
EMENA, INCL. PORTUGAL	688	.	109	.	12	.	112	.	40	.
PORTUGAL	212	.	30	.	2	.	15	.	9	.
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	477	100.0	79	100.0	10	100.0	97	100.0	31	100.0
CYPRUS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.3	0	0.1	0	0.0
MALTA	5	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.6	2	1.6	0	0.0
ALGERIA	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	4.4	0	0.0
MOROCCO	6	1.3	0	0.1	0	0.2	1	1.2	0	0.1
TUNISIA	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.3	1	1.0	0	0.0
EGYPT	14	2.9	0	0.2	0	0.1	1	0.7	0	0.1
JORDAN	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
LEBANON	15	3.1	0	0.3	0	3.2	7	7.3	0	0.1
SYRIA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TURKEY	22	4.6	0	0.0	1	6.6	1	1.4	1	3.7
PAKISTAN	141	29.7	0	0.3	0	0.2	1	0.6	0	0.9
IRAN	61	12.8	0	0.2	0	0.1	1	0.8	0	0.7
HUNGARY	39	8.2	5	6.2	2	15.6	28	28.9	6	18.1
POLAND	57	11.9	15	18.7	4	45.5	25	25.6	13	41.0
ROMANIA	42	8.8	13	16.3	1	5.9	11	11.0	7	21.8
YUGOSLAVIA	62	13.1	45	57.6	2	21.4	15	15.2	4	13.5
OTHER EMENA	9	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.0

	ISIC 37 iron and steel		ISIC 38 engineering products		ISIC 39 other industries		MANUFACTURES		TOTAL IMPORTS	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
EMENA, INCL. PORTUGAL	118	.	369	.	33	.	1481	.	6448	.
PORTUGAL	3	.	105	.	9	.	385	.	549	.
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	115	100.0	264	100.0	24	100.0	1096	100.0	5899	100.0
CYPRUS	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.1	2	0.1	14	0.2
MALTA	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.7	7	0.7	8	0.1
ALGERIA	3	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.8	301	5.1
MOROCCO	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.4	8	0.7	76	1.3
TUNISIA	3	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.6	41	0.7
EGYPT	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.3	15	1.4	109	1.8
JORDAN	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.1	6	0.1
LEBANON	0	0.0	0	0.1	2	7.2	25	2.2	51	0.9
SYRIA	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.0	13	0.2
TURKEY	1	0.8	1	0.4	1	3.3	28	2.5	267	4.5
PAKISTAN	0	0.0	3	1.3	4	18.2	150	13.7	227	3.9
IRAN	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	6.9	64	5.9	2765	46.9
HUNGARY	42	36.7	21	8.0	4	16.3	146	13.3	297	5.0
POLAND	40	34.5	98	37.0	5	19.9	255	23.3	626	10.6
ROMANIA	8	7.1	14	5.4	0	2.1	96	8.8	222	3.8
YUGOSLAVIA	17	15.1	122	46.0	5	22.3	273	24.9	432	7.3
OTHER EMENA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.9	10	0.9	445	7.5

TABLE 4

Manufacturing Imports of other Industrial Countries
EMENA countries

YEAR=1981

	ISIC 32 textile, apparel, and leather		ISIC 33 wood products, and furniture		ISIC 34 paper and paper products		ISIC 35 chemical products		ISIC 36 non-metallic mineral products	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
EMENA, INCL. PORTUGAL	1375	.	290	.	34	.	244	.	134	.
PORTUGAL	360	.	65	.	6	.	26	.	32	.
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	1015	100.0	225	100.0	28	100.0	219	100.0	102	100.0
CYPRUS	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.4	1	0.6	0	0.0
MALTA	18	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.8	5	2.2	0	0.0
ALGERIA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.0
MOROCCO	10	1.0	0	0.1	0	0.1	1	0.5	0	0.2
TUNISIA	9	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.2	0	0.0
EGYPT	45	4.4	0	0.1	0	0.8	3	1.2	0	0.0
JORDAN	0	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
LEBANON	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	1.4	0	0.1	0	0.0
SYRIA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TURKEY	36	3.6	0	0.0	1	3.1	2	0.8	2	2.1
PAKISTAN	288	28.3	0	0.2	0	0.4	2	1.1	2	2.3
IRAN	98	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.0
HUNGARY	78	7.7	14	6.2	10	34.3	54	24.6	19	18.4
POLAND	139	13.7	30	13.4	6	19.9	64	29.2	30	28.9
ROMANIA	147	14.4	51	22.5	7	25.6	28	12.8	27	26.6
YUGOSLAVIA	121	11.9	129	57.3	4	13.1	58	26.4	22	21.3
OTHER EMENA	19	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0

	ISIC 37 iron and steel		ISIC 38 engineering products		ISIC 39 other industries		MANUFACTURES		TOTAL IMPORTS	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
EMENA, INCL. PORTUGAL	405	.	729	.	101	.	3313	.	20082	.
PORTUGAL	21	.	110	.	16	.	636	.	908	.
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	384	100.0	620	100.0	85	100.0	2677	100.0	19174	100.0
CYPRUS	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.2	5	0.2	20	0.1
MALTA	0	0.0	7	1.2	2	1.9	33	1.2	34	0.2
ALGERIA	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	6691	34.9
MOROCCO	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.2	13	0.5	244	1.3
TUNISIA	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.4	90	0.5
EGYPT	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.3	48	1.8	710	3.7
JORDAN	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	20	0.1
LEBANON	0	0.0	1	0.2	28	32.8	32	1.2	49	0.3
SYRIA	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.2	1	0.0	114	0.6
TURKEY	5	1.4	6	0.9	3	3.4	55	2.0	518	2.7
PAKISTAN	0	0.0	21	3.3	10	11.7	324	12.1	521	2.7
IRAN	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.4	100	3.7	2291	12.0
HUNGARY	31	8.1	119	19.2	8	8.9	332	12.4	797	4.2
POLAND	97	25.4	210	33.8	6	7.4	581	21.7	1179	6.1
ROMANIA	185	48.3	132	21.3	2	2.7	579	21.6	1000	5.2
YUGOSLAVIA	65	16.8	119	19.2	14	17.0	531	19.8	857	4.5
OTHER EMENA	0	0.0	1	0.2	11	13.0	31	1.2	4040	21.1

TABLE 4

Manufacturing Imports of other Industrial Countries
EMENA countries

----- YEAR=1987 -----

	ISIC 32 textile, apparel, and leather		ISIC 33 wood products, and furniture		ISIC 34 paper and paper products		ISIC 35 chemical products		ISIC 36 non-metallic mineral products	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
EMENA, INCL. PORTUGAL	3693	.	500	.	51	.	587	.	258	.
PORTUGAL	1154	.	112	.	10	.	81	.	94	.
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	2539	100.0	387	100.0	41	100.0	506	100.0	164	100.0
CYPRUS	14	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.2	2	0.3	1	0.5
MALTA	15	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.1	6	1.3	0	0.3
ALGERIA	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.9	0	0.0
MOROCCO	29	1.1	1	0.2	0	0.1	24	4.7	1	0.4
TUNISIA	22	0.9	0	0.1	0	0.1	9	1.8	0	0.2
EGYPT	131	5.2	1	0.4	0	1.0	3	0.5	0	0.1
JORDAN	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.2	10	1.9	0	0.0
LEBANON	5	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.9	2	0.4	0	0.2
SYRIA	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TURKEY	508	20.0	1	0.2	1	3.2	33	6.4	25	15.4
PAKISTAN	834	32.8	1	0.2	0	0.3	3	0.6	8	4.8
IRAN	204	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.9	2	0.3	1	0.4
HUNGARY	159	6.3	30	7.6	7	17.7	152	30.1	23	14.1
POLAND	132	5.2	46	11.9	9	22.1	93	18.4	36	22.1
ROMANIA	222	8.7	75	19.4	6	15.6	41	8.0	27	16.2
YUGOSLAVIA	246	9.7	231	59.7	16	37.6	123	24.3	42	25.3
OTHER EMENA	16	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1

	ISIC 37 iron and steel		ISIC 38 engineering products		ISIC 39 other industries		MANUFACTURES		TOTAL IMPORTS	
	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%	MIL.US\$	%
EMENA, INCL. PORTUGAL	586	.	1268	.	167	.	7110	.	21346	.
PORTUGAL	29	.	252	.	19	.	1750	.	2147	.
EMENA, EXCL. PORTUGAL	557	100.0	1016	100.0	149	100.0	5360	100.0	19200	100.0
CYPRUS	2	0.3	7	0.7	0	0.1	26	0.5	57	0.3
MALTA	0	0.0	38	3.7	6	3.9	66	1.2	75	0.4
ALGERIA	10	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.3	2548	13.3
MOROCCO	0	0.0	7	0.7	1	0.4	61	1.1	377	2.0
TUNISIA	4	0.7	7	0.7	2	1.6	45	0.8	127	0.7
EGYPT	0	0.0	4	0.4	1	0.8	141	2.6	816	4.2
JORDAN	0	0.0	4	0.4	4	2.5	19	0.4	50	0.3
LEBANON	0	0.0	9	0.9	54	36.0	71	1.3	94	0.5
SYRIA	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	80	0.4
TURKEY	211	37.9	39	3.8	12	8.1	830	15.5	1540	8.0
PAKISTAN	9	1.7	44	4.3	17	11.5	915	17.1	1161	6.0
IRAN	0	0.0	5	0.5	1	0.5	213	4.0	3619	18.9
HUNGARY	65	11.6	163	16.1	6	4.3	606	11.3	1304	6.8
POLAND	54	9.6	221	21.7	6	4.3	597	11.1	1444	7.5
ROMANIA	131	23.6	65	6.4	3	2.2	570	10.6	1168	6.1
YUGOSLAVIA	72	12.8	400	39.3	35	23.8	1164	21.7	1604	8.4
OTHER EMENA	0	0.0	3	0.3	0	0.0	19	0.4	3136	16.3

TABLE 5

Shares of EMENA Countries in Manufactured Exports
(percent)

	Shares in EMENA Exports to EEC			Shares in Total Imports of EEC		
	1973	1981	1987	1973	1981	1987
MARKET ECO, ASSOC/COOP AGREEMNT WITH EEC	15.7	28.6	38.0	0.4	0.6	1.0
YUGOSLAVIA	29.1	23.1	27.1	0.7	0.5	0.7
OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES	39.8	37.5	25.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
OTHER EMENA COUNTRIES	15.3	10.9	9.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
EMENA TOTAL, EXCL. PORTUGAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.3	2.2	2.7
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	.	.	.	5.5	7.6	9.0

	Shares in EMENA Exports to other Industrial Countries			Shares in Total Imports of other Industrial Countries		
	1973	1981	1987	1973	1981	1987
MARKET ECO, ASSOC/COOP AGREEMNT WITH EEC	9.2	7.4	23.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
YUGOSLAVIA	24.9	19.8	21.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES	45.4	55.7	33.1	0.5	0.5	0.3
OTHER EMENA COUNTRIES	20.5	17.0	21.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
EMENA TOTAL, EXCL. PORTUGAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	.	.	.	11.2	16.4	22.1

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