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**THE LINK BETWEEN THE  
IMPACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS AND  
THE PEACE PROCESS ON THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR  
(THE CASE OF TEXTILES AND CLOTHING)\***

by

**M. Maamoun Abdel-Fattah\*\***  
Ex-Minister Plenipotentiary (Commercial), Egypt

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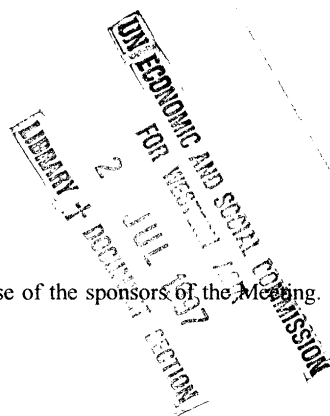
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\*\* The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the sponsors of the Meeting.





## Introduction

Much have been said and written about the economic cooperation between Israel and the ESCWA countries as a result of the peace process as part of the changing picture of the Middle East when real peace finally reigns on the region .

Economic cooperation in reality would not be achieved by political declarations or by creation of official avenues . It can only materialize when the people in the region really believe that it will bring to them welfare, prosperity and employment and when the business community are convinced that they are going into business deals which are fair and beneficial to both parties, and above all when all interested parties in the region respect and try to tolerate basic fundamental differences whether religious , cultural , level of development , national pride and aspirations and when confidence has replaced years of mistrust .

But if we leave generalities and focus on a more in-depth study of such regional cooperation we must take into consideration that regional cooperation is governed by the whole spectrum of rules and disciplines imposed by international agreements to which all countries of the region have committed themselves .

On the trade side relations between Israel and the Arab countries (for the purpose of this paper , the ESCWA countries ) should take into consideration the various rules and disciplines of:

1. The multilateral trading system as embodied by The World Trade Organization (WTO)
2. The regional trade agreements, specifically The E.U. Bilateral Free Trade Area Agreement with the Mediterranean countries and the US - Israel Free Trade Area Agreement and US - Palestine Agreement .
3. Free Trade Area Agreement between Arab countries signed in March 1997 .
4. The bilateral Agreement between Israel and some Arab countries.

Each of these agreements has it's rules , obligations and rights which have to be taken in consideration when cooperation initiatives are drawn or business deals are sought or contracts are concluded . We can

call it *the trading environment under which economic cooperation may be established*.

This paper is concerned mainly with regional cooperation in the textile and clothing sector .

Israel is a major producer and exporter of textiles and clothing compared with the ESCWA countries . It's exports to the developed world have reached a little above one billion US dollars in 1995 (1040 million) while the total ESCWA countries' exports to the developed world reached about two billion dollars (1950 million) in the same year .

However , among the ESCWA countries , Egypt also is a major exporter of textiles and clothing . It's exports to the developed markets reached 939 million US\$ in 1995 and the Arab Emirates 515 million US\$ {outside the ESCWA countries Tunisia and Morocco's comparable figures are 2.5 and 3.4 billion respectively } ( see table 1 & 2 ) .

When we analyze the figures further , one would note that Israeli exports of textiles and clothing have grown slowly at a rate of about 10% over the past few years while ESCWA countries ' exports are rising quickly. Egypt 's Exports of clothing have grown four fold over the past six years . This picture have to be looked at taking in consideration that Israel 's exports are not restrained either in the US or the European Union while all ESCWA countries are generally restrained in both main markets. We should not forget that Egypt , Syria and Lebanon have been traditional producers and exporters of textiles and clothing and the rest of ESCWA countries have the potential of increasing their exports . All ESCWA countries have external and internal constraints to increase their exports and Israel as well .

## **First : The WTO rules**

Both Israel and a number of ESCWA countries are members of the WTO . It only Saudi Arabia , Jordan , Lebanon , Syria and Oman who are not members although some of them are actively engaged in acceding to the organization . All WTO rules , disciplines , rights and obligations apply to Israel and ESCWA countries members of the WTO . Among the Uruguay Round Agreements which are relevant to their exports of textiles and clothing to the importing markets are :

1. The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) .
2. The tariff concessions given by each of them to the WTO from which they can benefit on MFN basis .
3. The tariff reduction commitments made by developed countries .
4. The Agreements on Anti-Dumping and Subsidies and countervailing Duties . And ..
5. Various aspects of the other U.R. Agreements like trips , trims , rules of origin and TBT .

### **1- The ATC is described as a transitional arrangement between the**

old regime of the MFA and the liberal trading rules of GATT and the WTO. Under the MFA , ESCWA countries have been subjected to restraints on various items of their exports .Some of them have been restrained at very low levels . Even ESCWA non-WTO-members have been also restrained. It is true that all ESCWA countries exporters of textiles and clothing are restrained either in the US or the European Union yet overall they are actually restrained on very few items mainly clothing.

- Bahrain , 4 categories in the US
- Egypt ,on yarn ,a group limits on fabrics and 5 categories in clothing and yarn and fabrics in the EU
- Kuwait on 4 categories in the US
- Oman on 12 categories in the US and 3 in Canada
- Qatar 6 categories in the US
- Lebanon 1 item in Canada.
- Syria 3 items in Canada and 1 item in the EU.
- UAE is heavily restrained in the US.
- Jordan is not restrained at all.

Against this picture Israel has never been restrained under the MFA, it has been treated like other developed countries where the so called "gentlemen agreement" applies. This situation of non application of quotas can be explained by virtue of the Free Trade Area Agreement, it concluded with the US, EU, and EFTA countries.

It should be noted that such MFA quotas imposed on the exports of these ESCWA countries will not be eliminated during the ten years transition period. From the analysis of the implementation program by the US, EU, and Canada none of the quota items imposed on ESCWA countries will be integrated (eliminated) in GATT, except after the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2004. Only one or two items exported by the UAE have been found to benefit from the implementation program announced by the developed importer (see a study made by me on this subject to be released by ESCWA soon).

It should be also noted that quotas maintained until the end of the transition period will benefit the element of "growth over growth" provided for under the ATC which means that access opportunities will be increased over the coming seven and half years until the end of the transition period. For example if Egypt's quota in 1994 was 100 it will grow to become 252 at the end of 2004. It goes without saying that since there are no quotas imposed on Israeli exports, there is no reason to discuss integration or growth as it will continue to have free access to the world's main importing market. Syria, Lebanon and Oman's quota will not benefit from "growth over growth" under the ATC as they are not members of the WTO.

One last issue about quotas under ATC article 6; new quotas can be imposed on ESCWA countries' exports if the importing countries can prove that items exported cause "serious damage" but quotas under this transitional safeguards may be imposed for a period that does not exceed 3 years.

Another element of ATC which is relevant to this study is the rules of origin disciplines under article 4. The US has changed its rules of origin. The new rules now consider that for clothing items the country of origin is the country of assembly not the country of cutting the fabrics as it used to be. However the US has excluded Israel from the new rules.

## **2- Tariff reduction by developed countries on textiles and clothing.**

Under the U.R. developed countries have committed themselves to reduce their tariffs on textiles and clothing by certain percentages not as high as they have for other industrial products. However studies have shown that Canada has reduced its tariffs on textiles and clothing by 37% ; Japan by 32%; while the EU and the US reductions were quite modest 15% and 11% respectively. But since the tariff base where different in each reduction have made the new averages of applied rate quite different, tariff average for the US is now 15.2% ; Canada 13.5% ; the EU 10.3% and Japan 7.3%.

## **3- The agreements on anti-dumping and subsidies and countervailing**

measures, article 7 of the ATC calls upon members to abide by the GATT 1994 rules and disciplines so as to “ *ensure the application of policies relating to fair and equitable trading conditions in such areas as Dumping and anti-Dumping rules, procedures, subsidies and countervailing measures.*”

Although these measures have been used on exports of certain ESCWA countries by developed countries, there is no reason that these rules should not be observed in relation with trade between Israel and ESCWA countries, so as to ensure that fair and equitable rules apply to their trade exchange. It is quite known that Israeli production and exports are heavily subsidized and in their future relation ESCWA and Israel should have fair and equitable leveled playground ensured by the WTO rules.

## **4- The various rules under other agreements.**

Both parties Israel and ESCWA countries have to respect the WTO rules in their trade relations especially the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), and the protection of fashion designs under the Trips Agreement.

To sum up and draw certain conclusions , the ESCWA countries and Israel have take in considerations their rights and obligations under the WTO in their future cooperation and when they design their bilateral agreements .

For example , it has been said that in textiles , some ESCWA can cooperate in joint ventures, joint projects and subcontracting to make use of :

- Duty free treatments enjoyed by Israel in both the US and the EU markets .
- That there are no quotas imposed on them.

*These facts can not be taken as true if we come now and apply the result of our previous analysis .*

It may be true that Israel enjoys duty free access for textiles and clothing in the US and the EU but Egypt , Syria , Lebanon and Jordan have also duty free access to the EU under either the cooperation agreements or the proposed Free Trade Agreements . They do not have duty free access to the US and they can benefit from the Israeli free treatment in that market . When we turn to quotas , cooperation can make use only on items where ESCWA countries are restrained ( and they are very few ) while on the rest ESCWA and Israel are on equal footing. For bilateral trade between each other , nothing should prevent them from taking anti-Dumping and countervailing cases against each other under WTO rules . It should be emphasized that resorting to such measures should not be looked at politically. There is no politics in applying WTO rules .



## **Second: The European Union FT Agreements**

The EU concluded Economic Cooperation Agreements with all Arab Mediterranean countries since 1997 . Under these agreements their industrial exports received duty free access . and were also free from other non-tariff barriers . However , the EU managed to impose voluntary restrained quotas on yarns, fabrics and knitwear on Egypt and on fabrics on Syria . Later the EU dropped the restraints on knitwear on Egypt . On the other hand , Israel signed a free trade area agreement with the EU .

Under the new Mediterranean policy the EU is negotiating Free Trade Area Agreements with the Arab Mediterranean countries . FTA agreements have been signed with Tunisia , Morocco and Jordan .

But whether under cooperation agreements (which are still valid until now) or under FTA's signed or under negotiations , industrial exports receive duty free access to the Communities . It is also assumed that they would be free from quantitative restrictions .

However if economic cooperation between Israel and the ESCWA Mediterranean countries is sought and if they would like to maximize the benefits of their FTA agreements with the EU , they are facing a major stumbling block with the EU rules of origin .

### **The EU Rules of Origin**

The EU is now proposing a new set of rules to their FTA agreement which have already been signed . These rules have been accepted by all countries in East Europe and some of the ex-Soviet republics . The proposed rules naturally are tailored and one can safely say biased towards the interests of European communities. When we look carefully at these rules as regards textiles and clothing (H/S chapters 50 to 63) we would find that they are manifestly quite restrictive and tilted towards using EU - origin inputs .

One major aspect of such rules and which has a crucial impact on future cooperation in the Middle East region , is the Cumulating Of Origin.

The EU allows cumulation , meaning that in a trade transaction involving three parties , the EU and two Mediterranean countries who have FTA agreement with EU , for example, Israel and Jordan , a shirt exported from Israel to the EU made of a fabric made and cut in Israel and assembled in Jordan, then returned back to Israel to be exported to the EU to benefit from the preferential treatment in the EU FTA with Israel , it has to fulfill these conditions :

1. It has acquired “origin status in Israel “ .
2. Jordan and Israel have signed FTA agreement with the EU and have signed FTA with each other.
3. The three parties , EU , Israel and Jordan apply the same rules of origin , meaning , they have to accept the new EU proposed rules of origin which is being negotiated now .

These conditions are easy to comply with except if Israel and the other Mediterranean countries have signed a FTA with each other and , naturally , if the new rules have been successfully concluded .

However , the EU may finally accept to apply and accept “diagonal cumulating “ without necessarily insisting on the conclusion of the FTA agreement between the two Mediterranean countries . It may accept a lesser type of agreement which include a preferential element .

Finally , the specific rules proposed by the EU have to be studied carefully in order to maximize the benefit of the EU FTA’ s.

### **The US/Israel Free Trade Agreement and according similar treatment by the US to the west bank and Gaza**

As mentioned earlier Israel enjoys free access to it’s exports free from:

1. Customs and duties
2. Quota restrictions and....
3. Certain rules of origin conditions especially these enforced by the US in July 1996 .

On the other hand the US have accorded the same duty treatment to the Palestinian territories of the West Bank and Gaza in 1996 . These two

agreements can be taken in consideration if regional cooperation is to be utilized .

### **Third : The Arab Free Trade Area**

In February 1997 , the Arab countries have agreed to establish an FTA to achieve the elimination of tariffs over a period of ten years. Tariffs will be reduced on a space of 10 yearly installments .

This Arab FTA is a fact that has to be taken in consideration when talking the Middle East economic cooperation and whether it can add to or subtract from it or go in parallel. This is quite relevant when Arab Mediterranean countries decide to have bilateral agreements with Israel and of course when they design their objective bearing in mind also FTA's signed with the EU or the US .

## Conclusion:

Regional cooperation between the ESCWA countries and Israel will be formulated to reflect the intensity and depth of the peace process. Cooperation will be decided according to each country's national objectives and strategies. Each country may have an objective of increasing exports to other markets in the region, or to establish projects wholly owned or joint projects, it may have the objective of going in joint ventures to export to third countries or to go in subcontracting. The extent and form of such cooperation will be based on the level of development, size of the market, purchasing power of the population, labor availability and labor costs. The list is not exhaustive. There are other relevant factors like countries infrastructure, degree of liberalization, degree of deregulation, and in fact each economy has its own complexities including Israel.

There are other variables that should be inserted into the equation like policies and strategies of other countries outside the region and what benefits they would like to gain from the region, either with or without regional cooperation. This applies also to multinational corporations. All these are variables that have to be taken in consideration when we look at economic cooperation in the region. But this neglects the fact that all policies, strategies and objectives are governed by the international environment dictated by the international obligations of the WTO, the FTA's with the EU, US and the newly formed Arab Free Trade Area Agreement.

If we study carefully opportunities and obligations of countries in the region we can easily avoid certain misconceptions about regional cooperation and design cooperation correctly.

For example:

- Why should an Arab country use access opportunities of Israel to the European market, while they have the same access opportunities to that market?
- It is true that Israel has a duty free treatment in the US market and that there are no quotas on its exports of textiles and clothing. It has in addition a quite relaxed rules of origin in the US. Definitely there is an advantage for ESCWA T&C exporter to use Israeli access opportunities to the US market. Such potential has

to be explored bearing in mind that ESCWA countries' exports are not restrained except for very few items.

- The theory that cooperation between Israel and the ESCWA countries should be designed with a mixture of Israeli advanced technology and with cheap labor in countries like Egypt or Syria. The theory is not necessarily true because Egypt and Syria can manage to operate such venture with the EU under their partnership agreement. The decisive factor here would be which is more beneficial in a business deal involving technology and labor to each partner in such deals.
- There is a misconception about joint ventures and subcontracting based on ideas that Israel enjoys world business contacts while the Arab countries do not. Experience in the past few years has shown that this is not always true. Ironically enough quotas imposed on Arab countries have attracted buyers from Europe and the US without necessarily using Israel's middle-man's role.
- Bilateral trade between Israel and the Arab countries, members of the WTO have to abide to WTO rules, and one would expect that when trade flows at an increasing pace that pressures from the industry would force governments to invoke cases involving WTO rules including anti-dumping, countervailing duties, safeguards and other provisions.

Finally it should be reemphasized that as final and just peace becomes a fact in the region , economic cooperation would materialize provided that it brings benefits and prosperity to all involved parties and not that one party benefits at the expense of the other .

M. Maamoun Abdel - Fattah

**Table - 1**

**Israeli Exports of Textiles and Clothing  
To the developed World 1993/1995**

Value : In Million US dollars

	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%
Textiles	285	32.5	322	33.2	363	34.9
Clothing	590	66.5	645	66.7	677	65.1
Total	875	100	967	100	1040	100

**Israeli Exports of Textiles and Clothing  
To the European Union 1990 to 1995**

Value : In Million US dollars

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Textiles (H/S chap.50 to 60)	169.5	119.5	155.0	105.5	160.9	168.8
clothing and made-ups (H/S chap.61 to 63)	264.2	298.2	318.2	314.7	308.6	284.5
Total T&C	433.7	417.7	473.2	420.2	469.5	453.9

**Israeli Exports of Clothing  
To the US 1991 to 1995**

Value : In Million US dollars

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Clothing	161.7	201.5	191.2	267.6	304.7

**Table -2**

**Textiles and Clothing Exports to the EU  
of Selected countries in ESCWA**

Value : In Million US dollars

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Egypt</b>						
Textiles	203	200	181	140	315	260
Clothing	72	94	101	139	156	184
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>494</b>
<b>Lebanon</b>						
Textiles	2	1	3	1	2	2
Clothing	13	20	23	24	18	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Syria</b>						
Textiles	10	7	5	2	5	8
Clothing	11	24	39	53	61	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>						
Textiles	3	5	3	6	19	26
Clothing	92	160	180	217	200	166
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>192</b>

**Source :** EC Trade Statistics .

- Remarks**
1. These countries were chosen as the rest of the ESCWA countries ' exports are negligible .
  2. We relied on EU statistics as individual country figures are not available .

**Table -3**

**Exports of ESCWA countries and a selected group of other countries to developed countries during 1993 to 1995**

**Value in million US dollars**

	1993			1994			1995		
	Textiles	Clothing	Total	Textiles	Clothing	Total	Textiles	Clothing	Total
<b>ESCWA</b>									
Egypt	290	308	598	483	361	844	500	439	939
U.A.E.	61	429	490	52	421	473	64	451	515
Syria	7	62	69	11	71	82	14	100	114
Oman	2	86	88	1	113	114	1	142	143
Bahrain	-	56	56	-	72	72	8	74	82
Qatar	-	54	54	-	64	64	1	69	70
Kuwait	1	51	52	1	28	29	1	5	6
Jordan	4	21	25	6	33	39	5	30	35
Lebanon	3	27	30	3	21	24	3	23	26
S.Arabia	7	2	9	6	6	12	8	12	20
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1096</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1190</b>	<b>1754</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>1950</b>

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**Major Suppliers**

China	3159	17452	20581	3799	19544	23343	4234	21380	25614
Hong Kong	356	9377	9723	350	9357	9707	351	9420	9771
Korea	1381	4896	6277	1596	4695	6291	1819	5135	6954
Taiwan	1269	3224	4493	1393	3122	4515	1457	2741	4398

**Selected Suppliers**

India	1799	2960	4759	2087	3494	5581	2517	3896	6413
Pakistan	1659	988	2647	1822	1095	2919	2085	1246	3331
Indonesia	884	2700	3584	1055	2800	3855	1178	3061	4239
Turkey	996	3796	4752	1269	4044	5312	1504	5135	6639
Israel	285	590	875	322	645	967	363	677	1040
Tunisia	89	1719	1808	124	1966	2090	132	2399	2531
Morocco	101	1678	1779	112	1873	1985	131	2242	3375

**Compiled from Unused Comtrade data base**



**Table - 4**

# **Israel Exports of Clothing to the US during 1991 to 1995**

Value : In Million US dollars

category	Description	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
237	Playsuits	1127	1019	1028	914	973
239	Infant sets	9180	10612	7363	9143	9269
332	Hosiery	166	202	791	518	845
334	Coats	18	55	37	141	288
335	Jackets	654	450	691	396	355
336	Dresses	792	3052	869	2630	4601
338	Knit shirts	5679	12315	29118	25684	27637
339	Knit blouses	48095	61724	50294	74218	91093
340	Shirts	85	561	309	399	1093
341	Blouses	215	490	931	1273	534
342	Skirts	2589	1328	848	1486	2287
345	Sweaters	613	1147	599	1270	1185
347	Trousers	1399	977	2997	5619	7152
348	Trousers	29580	37957	44486	52364	40025
349	Brassieres	-	20	1898	2393	6577
350	Dressing gowns	125	105	322	679	1689
351	Nightwear	895	3808	3942	2643	3097
352	Underwear	9276	16719	23343	33012	49376
359	Other apparel	1025	1533	2324	4101	5082
360	other cotton clothing	2285	1781	-	-	-
361		9022	8653	-	-	-
362		2089	2222	-	-	-
363		6737	6605	-	-	-
369		853	830	-	-	-
432	Hosiery	-	-	-	-	48
433	Suit coats	36	686	1810	5640	4544
435	Jackets	63	103	-	-	-
438	Knit shirts	13	46	160	641	1232
439	Knit blouses	71	-	-	-	-
443	suits	1382	5103	3885	4517	5780
445	sweaters	-	-	86	1066	2587
446	sweaters	133	177	101	269	869
447	trousers	-	-	301	1714	1019
448	Trousers	-	-	-	-	225
459	Other Apparel	15	56	53	288	271

cont'd

.....

## Continued (Israel Exports)

category	Description	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
465	Other Apparel	458	448	-	-	-
631	H.Made fibers	-	-	-	-	142
632	Hosiery	-	-	1406	1292	1415
634	coats	385	217	214	82	278
635	Jackets	952	863	233	1063	788
636	Dresses	407	146	-	-	702
638	Knit shirts	760	571	1050	410	268
639	Knit blouses	1111	4170	4907	3310	4675
640	Shirts	-	-	-	-	92
641	Blouses	613	554	774	883	1083
642	Skirts	2108	453	540	697	1223
643	Suits	143	27	-	-	-
644	Suits	-	-	17	158	-
645	Sweaters	411	410	686	445	482
646	Sweaters	828	637	970	929	530
647	Trousers	71	-	198	118	453
648	Trousers	2121	1170	1623	2821	2585
649	Brassieres	-	-	-	-	136
650	Dressing Gowns	99	28	-	-	-
651	Nightwear	11	-	-	-	-
652	Underwear	66	335	297	331	180
659	Other apparel	16186	16409	18597	21876	20082
665	Other apparel	454	743	-	-	-
666	Other apparel	314	394	-	-	-
670	Other apparel	4	145	-	-	-
739	Veg.fibers	-	-	-	-	48
835	Jackets	-	-	4,5	260	-
859	Other	-	-	-	-	65
		161714	201451	191207	267589	304717

**Table - 5****US imports from****Egypt**

Q: Thousand dozens

V: Thousand US\$

		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
Cat	Description	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Quota cat.													
218	Cotton Fabric(m2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	454	477
219	Cotton Fabric(m2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323	187	-	-
220	Cotton Fabric(m2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	804	900	616	690
226	Cotton Fabric(m2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	146	635	16
300	Cotton yarn(kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4169	15175	1308	521
301	Cotton yarn(kg)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2977	17356	2443	14120
313	Cotton Fabric(m2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13543	6365	4911	2504
314	Cotton Fabric(m2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10335	6718	14	23
315	Cotton Fabric(m2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15003	7952	813	407
317	Cotton Fabric(m2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2504	1528	889	569
338	Cotton Knit shirt	378	13700	633	24300	612	21800	570	19700	749	26208	1201	40534
339	Cotton Knit blouse	585	16400	651	17000	610	18300	879	24500	1069	33658	988	33128
340	Cotton shirt	54	2000	69	2700	518	21800	1034	44500	1126	48350	660	32967
448	wool trousers	-	1300	14	1600	17	1900	19	1900	20	1881	17	1643
640	m.m.f.shirts	-	-	12	1400	25	1000	3	200	19	979	10	549
Non-quota cat.													
237	Play suits	3	100	13	400	5	200	12	300	15	433	19	1174
239	Infantwear	27	500	97	600	188	1500	180	1700	102	1513	159	2859
331	cotton gloves	900	100	503	800	685	1000	1026	1400	1263	1959	1182	1783
334	cotton jackets	8	600	10	800	22	1500	30	2100	32	2375	83	5491
335	cotton jackets	36	3500	51	5600	76	8900	51	6000	21	2714	18	2211
336	cotton dresses	3	-	2	-	4	200	24	800	61	2240	69	2852
341	cotton blouses	40	500	31	700	36	1000	61	2000	121	4143	142	5818
342	cotton skirts	48	1500	10	400	-	600	-	300	16	628	71	3665
347	cotton trousers	231	9100	421	17200	507	23300	460	19800	710	31996	842	37932
348	cotton trousers	390	13400	543	21900	527	23300	693	32000	737	33880	528	25191

cont'd..

**Remarks**

.Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand .

.Smaller figures less than 3'000 \$ or dozens are not mentioned

## Egypt (cont.)

Cat	Description	1991		1992				1994		1995		1996	
		Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
350	Dressing gowns	1	100	-	-	-	-	3	300	6	585	21	1875
351	Underwear	2	-	1	-	27	800	174	6000	176	8041	213	9412
352	Underwear	125	1100	203	1500	19	-	83	1000	74	1606	215	4437
359	Other Apparel	8	100	15	1600	37	200	47	700	80	1019	151	1348
363		-	1300	-	2400	-	-	-	-	4732	6150	3311	4569
369		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2060	8425	1866	6717
435	Wool Jackets	3	-	-	-	2	300	3	200	6	1064	8	1502
442	Wool Skirts	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	5	325	6	488
443	Wool suit	9	500	-	-	-	100	-	800	54	2614	25	1203
444	Wool suit	10	400	10	200	21	500	20	400	12	243	20	478
459	Other apparel	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	11	232	7	165
465	Other apparel	-	600	-	700	-	-	-	-	26	1884	39	2874
631	m.m.f.gloves	573	1500	553	1600	715	1900	741	1900	931	2430	971	2592
634	m.m.f.jackets	20	1600	19	1700	2	-	20	2400	31	3014	48	2880
635	m.m.f. coats	53	5800	91	7900	94	-	78	10800	78	13305	103	19400
638	m.m.f.shirts	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	7	166	50	1149
639	m.m.f.blouses	-	-	-	-	1	-	16	500	1	156	9	368
644	m.m.f.suits No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	43	14	354
647	m.m.f.trousers	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	16	544	33	988
648	m.m.f.trousers	3	-	4	-	12	200	16	400	20	830	7	165
659	Other apparel	9	-	10	-	24	300	31	400	32	440	43	774
665	Other apparel	-	1700	-	4600	-	-	-	-	980	10946	1528	17000
840	Veg.blend shirts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	686
844	V.F.suits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	411	32	545
847	V.F. trousers	4	-	45	-	62	-	43	-	37	2746	43	3538
859	V.F.other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	127	14	232
<b>Total</b>										320'000		312'000	

## Remarks

.Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand .

.Smaller figures less than 3'000 \$ or dozens are not mentioned

**Table - 6****US imports from****Jordan**

Q: Thousand dozens

V: Thousand US

Cat	Description	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
		Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Non-quota cat.													
220		10	52	14	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
239	Infant sets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	156	6	7
338	Knitted shirts	-	-	5	277	-	-	-	-	29	1334	27	595
339	Knitted blouses	-	-	-	-	26	494	56	1176	82	2706	93	3452
340	Cotton shirts	-	-	-	-	46	3128	187	9911	134	4824	100	4017
341	Cottonblouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	2	98	1	32
342	Cotton skirts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	273	-	-
347	Cotton trousers	5	373	114	7797	31	1922	22	1232	12	720	19	574
348	Cotton trousers	5	340	38	196	62	4154	85	2805	75	2325	22	700
359	Cotton aparel	12	138	-	-	65	4745	-	-	70	770	15	120
448	Wool trousers	-	-	-	-	14	1148	15	1485	8	728	5	221
465	other wool	-	-	51	408	-	-	-	-	-	95	4	95
638	m.m.f.knit shirts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	120	-	-
665	Other m.m.f.	3	24	23	161	73	385	-	-	47	-	161	666
666	Other m.m.f.	-	-	13	104	123	738	-	-	-	-	227	969
	Total										16'000		12'000

**Remarks**

.Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand .

.Smaller figures less than 3'000 \$ or dozens are not mentioned

**Table - 7**

US imports from

**Lebanon**

Q: Thousand dozens , kg/ m2

V: Thousand US\$

Cat	Description	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
		Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
	<b>Quota cat</b>												
338	Knitted shirts	32	352	136	1763	35	311	17	180	15	322	13	184
339	Knitted blouses	126	2163	139	2224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Non-Quota cat.</b>												
239	Infant sets	11	158	1	12	10	150	15	240	15	240	13	-
340	Cotton shirts	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
347	Cotton trousers	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
365	Other apparel	5	105	13	273	3	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
659	m.m.f other ap.	-	-	5	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Remarks**

- . Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand .
- . Smaller figures are not mentioned

**Table - 8**

US imports from

**Syria**

Q: Thousand dozens

V: Thousand US\$

Cat	Description	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
		Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
	<b>Non quota cat.</b>												
239	Infant wear	-	-	17	238	32	512	94	1410	271	4336	177	2840
300		88	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
313	Cotton fabric	902	442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
317	Cotton fabric	112	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
334	Cotton coats	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	244	5	325	2	189
338	Knit shirts	-	-	5	46	25	300	61	915	89	1246	74	1132
339	Knit blouses	25	300	52	260	43	344	-	-	64	704	61	1213
340	Cotton shirts	-	-	-	-	5	264	-	-	7	329	5	330
341	Cotton blouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	144	-	-
348	Cotton trousers	24	648	6	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
352	Cotton underwear	7	44	43	258	62	372	43	387	129	589	78	564
359	Other apparel	7	28	9	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	25
443	Hoisery	14	700	15	675	-	-	-	-	13	293	19	454
632	m.m.f.Hoisery	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	45	10	26	10	22
643	m.m.f.suits	-	-	5	81	6	103	-	-	-	-	5	79

**Remarks**

- . Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand .
- . Smaller figures are not mentioned

