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**ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS AND ISSUES IN
THE EXTERNAL TRADE AND PAYMENTS SITUATION OF
COUNTRIES OF THE ESCWA REGION**



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EXPLANATORY NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols have been used in the tables throughout the report:

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported.

A dash (-) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible.

A hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable.

A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a deficit or decrease, except as indicated.

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.

A slash (/) between years indicates a crop year or financial year (for example, 1989/1990).

A hyphen (-) between years (for example, 1986-1990), signifies the full period involved, from the beginning of the first to the end of the last year.

Reference to tons are to metric tons, and references to dollars (\$) are to United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

One billion is equal to 1,000 million.

One trillion is equal to 1,000 billion.

Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add up to totals because of rounding.

The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) provides for 10 major commodity groups, officially referred to as "Sections":

- 0= Food and live animals
- 1= Beverages and tobacco
- 2= Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
- 3= Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
- 4= Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes
- 5= Chemicals and related products, not elsewhere specified
- 6= Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
- 7= Machinery and transport equipment
- 8= Miscellaneous manufactured articles
- 9= Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC.

Many of these sections are referred to by shortened titles in this publication, as follows:

- 0= Food and live animals (or often simply "Food")
- 1= Beverages and tobacco
- 2= Inedible crude materials
- 3= Mineral fuels

- 4= Animal and vegetable oils and fats
- 5= Chemicals
- 6= Manufactured goods (by material)
- 7= Machinery and transport equipment
- 8= Miscellaneous manufactured articles
- 9= Unallocated

Additionally, groups 5 through 8 are often classified under the heading of "total manufactured goods".

The following abbreviations have been used:

bcm	Billion cubic metres
CEAO	Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest'
CEPII	Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'informations Internationales
CFA	Communauté financière africaine
c.i.f.	Cost, insurance, freight
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CPI	Consumer price index
CSCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
DSB	Dispute Settlement Body
DSU	The Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes
ECU	European currency unit
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EMU	Economic and Monetary Union (Treaty on European Union, signed at Maastricht)
ERM	Exchange rate mechanism
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign direct investment
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNP	Gross national product
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
mbd	Million barrels per day
MER	Market exchange rate
MFA	MultiFibre Arrangement
MFN	Most favoured nation
mtoe	Million tons of oil equivalent
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NAIRU	Non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment
NIE	Newly industrialized economy
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

PARE	Price-adjusted rate of exchange
PPP	Purchasing power parity
PRELAC	Programa Regional del Empleo para América Latina y el Caribe
Project LINK	International Research Group of Econometric Model Builders, with Headquarters at the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the United Nations Secretariat
REER	Real effective exchange rate
SDR	Special drawing rights
SEM	Single European Market
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
STF	Systemic Transformation Facility (of the International Monetary Fund)
TRIMs	Trade-related investment measures
TRIPs	Trade-related intellectual property rights
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
URV	Unit of real value
VAT	Value-added tax
VER	Voluntary export restraint
WTO	World Trade Organization

I. INTRODUCTION

Trade is becoming an increasingly important facet of economic life in developing countries, including those of the ESCWA region, as better communications and information technologies, improved efficiency in international capital flows, and the resolution of regional conflicts have facilitated the exchange of goods and services worldwide. Growth in trade and gross domestic product (GDP) have traditionally been positively correlated, and the trade prospects of a region or of a specific country have implications for economic growth in general. Trade contributes to income, savings, government revenues and income generation. With the conclusion of the eighth and last round (the Uruguay Round) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), world trade is expected to increase further with economic growth in the participating countries. It is important for developing countries, including those in the ESCWA region, to intensify their trade activities at the interregional and intraregional levels.

The ESCWA region participates in world trade activities, but it is highly concentrated in terms of commodity composition and direction. Oil and oil products are the dominant exports of the region, while imports are mainly manufactured goods largely obtained from the developed market economies. Intraregional trade plays a minor role in overall trade activity. Trade in services is still rather low in the ESCWA region, and while potential exists in this area, growth has not been forthcoming. As trade grows worldwide and becomes an ever more important part of economic life, and in the light of its potential to contribute to economic growth, it is imperative that ESCWA member countries adopt outward-looking strategies and policies to promote trade; in addition, intraregional cooperation in matters related to trade is vital to its growth.

Developments in the external trade and payments situation of the ESCWA region are reviewed here in accordance with the ESCWA (1992-1997) medium-term plan and programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1994-1995 (thematic subprogramme 3, 3(a)(iii)), with a view towards providing a basis for sound trade policy in the ESCWA region. Specific issues reviewed here include merchandise trade, direction of trade, trade in services, balance-of-payments developments and international reserves. In addition, developments related to the newly formed World Trade Organization (WTO) and its potential for the region are considered within the framework of the issues reviewed. It is hoped that the information and analysis provided in this review will both contribute to economic and trade-related policy debates within the region and provide a sound basis for policy formulation of trade-development strategies.

II. INTERNATIONAL SETTING

The most important recent trade-related events include the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round on 15 December 1993 and the signing of its Final Act in Marrakesh, Morocco, on 15 April 1994; the latter contained an agreement providing for the establishment of the WTO, which took effect on 1 January 1995. While the contribution of the ESCWA member countries to total world exports and imports has been modest (representing only 2.7 and 2.4 per cent respectively in 1993), these events are expected to have a far-reaching impact on trade, investment and economic growth in the ESCWA region and elsewhere. Most of the impact is expected to be positive in the long term; however, it may not be so in the short or medium term, at least for developing countries in the ESCWA region. Since it is neither possible nor advantageous for the countries of the region to ignore the changes in the world trading environment, extensive efforts, including adjustments in policies and institutional frameworks and the development of skills in multilateral negotiations, are urgently required to provide the foundation for their successful integration in the world economy. The focus on greater liberalization in trade arrangements within and among various regional blocs is another development. The most relevant example is the initiative of the European Union to establish a free trade area with the following: Mediterranean countries in North Africa, including Egypt from among the ESCWA member countries; other Middle Eastern countries, including Lebanon; the Syrian Arab Republic, Israel and the occupied territories. Such trade arrangements would inevitably encourage Arab countries to activate the liberalization of intraregional trade and encourage economic cooperation and integration. By taking advantage of these developments, the region would improve its chances of benefiting from the opportunities created by the changes in the world trading environment.

A. MERCHANDISE TRADE

The volume of world trade increased significantly in 1994, by 9.4 per cent, after having recorded a much lower increase of 3.8 per cent in 1993 (table 1). In absolute terms, world exports were valued at \$3 trillion during the first nine months of 1994, compared with \$2.7 trillion during the same period in 1993 (annex table 1). Forecasts for 1995, however, indicated a slower rate of increase of 8 per cent. The high rate of growth in the world's exports in 1994 reflected improvement in the performance of the external trade sector in both developed and developing countries. The growth in the developed countries' volume of exports and imports, after three years of poor performance and after having dropped to the lowest level of 1.5 per cent each in 1993, increased to 8.6 per cent and 10.5 per cent respectively in 1994, mirroring the economic recovery experienced by many countries in that group. Both growth rates were expected to drop in 1995, however, to 8 and 7.8 per cent respectively.

The volume of trade of the developing countries has increased consistently during the period under study, and growth rates have been high and generally greater than those of the developed countries. The volume of exports of the developing countries increased by 15.3 and 11.4 per cent in 1987 and 1988 respectively, but recorded lower increases, averaging 7 per cent, during the period 1988-1991. A noticeable pick-up was recorded in 1992 as the growth rate rose to 9.6 per cent; it dropped to 9 per cent in 1993 but reversed again and rose to 10.4 per cent in 1994; however, it was expected to drop back to about 9 per cent in 1995. The volume of imports of the developing countries has also grown during the 1990s but has slowed somewhat after peaking at 12.6 per cent in 1992; the rate of growth declined to 10.4 per cent in 1993 and to 8.7 per cent in 1994, and was expected to remain closer to the latter figure in 1995.

Among developing countries, significant regional variations were recorded in the volume of exports and imports. Asia, led by China and the newly industrializing countries, has consistently experienced the highest export growth rates since the late 1980s. The growth in Asia's export volume averaged 20.5 per cent

in 1987 and 1988, but fell by half to an average of 10 per cent during the period 1989-1991; growth rates thereafter totalled 12.3, 11 and 13.4 per cent in 1992, 1993 and 1994 respectively, and a drop back down to about 11 per cent was expected for 1995. The increase in the volume of imports, though high, remained fairly steady at about 13 per cent during the period 1991-1994, but the growth rate was expected to fall to 11.8 per cent in 1995. Although the growth in China's GDP declined from 13.7 per cent in 1993 to 11.7 per cent in 1994 owing to austerity measures, China is expected to continue to be a major contributor to regional and world trade in both the short run and the long run. Intraregional trade has continued to grow in Asia, aided by tariff reductions in the Asian free trade area and by increased competitiveness resulting from the rising value of the Japanese yen (which also helped other Asian countries boost their exports outside the region).¹

TABLE 1. ANNUAL VARIATION IN THE WORLD VOLUME OF MERCHANDISE TRADE, BY MAIN REGION, 1987-1995
(Annual percentage change)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ^a
World trade^b	6.4	8.7	6.8	4.5	2.9	5.1	3.8	9.4	8.0
Developed countries									
Exports	4.1	8.3	7.2	5.4	2.8	4.2	1.5	8.6	8.0
Imports	6.0	8.3	7.6	4.7	2.1	4.3	1.5	10.5	7.8
Developing countries									
Exports	15.3	11.4	7.8	6.2	7.1	9.6	9.0	10.4	9.1
Imports	9.4	11.8	7.1	8.1	10.5	12.6	10.4	8.7	8.6
Africa									
Exports	3.1	-6.8	1.8	6.5	2.3	1.0	4.2	0.1	2.4
Imports	-1.7	2.4	3.2	3.6	1.0	1.8	-0.2	-2.9	6.1
Asia									
Exports	23.9	17.2	9.5	7.8	12.8	12.3	11.0	13.4	11.1
Imports	17.2	20.1	10.9	9.4	13.8	13.3	13.8	13.1	11.8
Middle East and Europe^c									
Exports	7.1	10.1	9.8	1.8	-4.1	8.3	4.4	4.3	2.6
Imports	1.4	0.8	1.9	6.4	0.4	8.9	4.2	-6.6	5.7
Western hemisphere									
Exports	11.1	8.4	3.9	6.8	4.3	6.2	8.9	9.4	10.1
Imports	5.9	6.2	2.0	8.4	17.6	21.4	9.8	13.7	-0.6

Source: Compiled from figures supplied by the International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*, May 1995 (Washington, D.C.), tables A24 and A25.

Notes: Regional groupings include developing countries only.

a Estimates.

b Average of percentages of annual variation for world exports and imports. Excluding trade among the countries of the former Soviet Union.

c Eastern European countries in transition.

¹ World Bank, *Global Economic Prospects and the Developing Countries* (Washington, D.C., 1995), p. 68.

In spite of the balance-of-payments crisis suffered by Mexico in 1994, the developing countries of the western hemisphere reported growth in their volume of exports. The increase in volume of exports averaged 9.7 per cent during the period 1987-1988, but fell to an average of 5 per cent for the period 1989-1991. The growth rate rose slightly to 6.2 per cent in 1992, then rose further to 8.9 and 9.4 per cent in 1993 and 1994 respectively; the upward trend was expected to continue, with 10.1 per cent forecast for 1995. The volume of imports, after growing by rates as high as 17.6 and 21.4 per cent in 1991 and 1992 respectively following five years of poor to moderate performance, dropped to 9.8 per cent in 1993. While a noticeable rise to 13.7 per cent was reported in 1994 owing to good economic performance, a drop in imports by 0.6 per cent was expected for 1995, partly owing to the depreciation in Mexico's currency. Though economic performance varies widely among the countries of that region, the area is expected to benefit from the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) concluded in 1993, as well as from the (anticipated) liberalization of world trade following the conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

Africa, the Middle East and the Eastern European countries in transition fared less well; the volume of exports increased in these areas, but by lower amounts. Africa's volume of exports grew by 4.2 per cent in 1993, but increased by only 0.1 per cent in 1994. The volume of imports reported a large decline of 2.9 per cent in 1994, compared with a drop of 0.2 per cent the previous year. Both exports and imports were expected to increase in 1995, however, by 2.4 and 6.1 per cent respectively. Africa is expected to benefit from the increase in commodity prices and the economic recovery in Europe, where most of its exports are sent. The Middle East and Eastern Europe together recorded increases in the volume of exports of 4.4 per cent in 1993 and 4.3 per cent in 1994, but this figure is expected to fall to 2.6 per cent in 1995. Their import volume declined by 6.6 per cent in 1994 after increasing by 4.2 per cent in 1993; however, a large increase of 5.7 per cent is forecast for 1995.

The value of the world's exports declined slightly in 1993 after increasing by 6.7 per cent in 1992 (table 2). Early figures released indicated that the value of world exports during the first nine months of 1994 reflected an increase of more than 10 per cent over 1993 figures for the same period; this mainly reflected improvement in the exports of developed countries by almost 8 per cent during the first nine months of 1994, and by 11.2 per cent for all of 1994 following a decrease of 5.2 per cent in 1993. The rise of 15.5 per cent in the exports of developing countries during the first nine months of 1994 (more than double the rate of increase in 1993) was also a major factor in the improvement in world exports during this period.

China's exports have also increased significantly during the 1990s. In 1994 the upward trend intensified, and record growth rates of 29.7 per cent for the first nine months and 31.9 per cent for the year as a whole were reported. The countries in transition in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union registered a substantial increase in exports of 42.7 per cent during the first nine months of 1994, following successive declines from 1990 to 1992 and a small increase in 1993.

The imports of the developed countries grew by 8.9 per cent in the first nine months of 1994 and by 12.4 per cent for the whole year after having fallen by 6.7 per cent in 1993, while those of the developing countries grew by 12.6 per cent during the first nine months of 1994, a figure higher than the 1993 rate of 9.5 per cent. The growth in China's imports, however, declined to 11.3 per cent in 1994 after having increased by 26.2 and 28.9 per cent in 1992 and 1993 respectively. The imports of the countries in transition in Eastern and Central Europe and the former Soviet Union increased by 43.7 per cent in the first nine months of 1994 after having dropped by 17.1 per cent in 1993. Positive rates of growth in these countries' exports and imports can be seen as an indicator of better economic performance and of improvement in their economic and financial situation.

TABLE 2. ANNUAL VARIATION IN THE CURRENT VALUE OF WORLD MERCHANDISE TRADE, 1990-1994
(Percentage)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	Jan.-Sept. 1994	1994
World exports	12.9	-0.5	6.7	-1.9	10.6	..
Developed countries						
Exports	14.7	1.0	6.1	-5.2	7.8	11.2
Imports	14.1	0.2	4.7	-6.7	8.9	12.4
Developing countries						
Exports	13.7	5.4	9.0	7.0	15.5	..
Imports	13.2	10.4	15.9	9.5	12.6	..
China						
Exports	20.2	15.2	18.0	8.1	29.7	31.9
Imports	-7.9	18.6	26.2	28.9	15.1	11.3
Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union						
Exports	-8.4	-46.6	-33.8	0.9	42.7	..
Imports	0.9	-51.4	-40.2	-17.1	43.7	..

Source: Calculated from United Nations, Statistical Division, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, June 1995 and August 1995, table 46.

The surge in world trade during 1994 reflects the economic recovery in the developed countries after a recession earlier in the decade. Though trade has grown during these recent recessionary times, a strong correlation usually exists between the two indicators (trade and GDP growth). The developed economies, after a growth in real GDP of only 1 per cent in 1993, recorded an increase of 2.9 per cent in 1994, mainly owing to continued growth in the United States (from a 3.1 per cent increase in real GDP in 1993 to 4.1 per cent in 1994), and turnarounds in Japan and Germany (which recorded increases in real GDP of 0.6 and 2.9 per cent respectively after negative growth the previous year).²

The recovery in most of the developed countries accounted for the bulk of the 2.9 per cent increase in the world real GDP in 1994 (compared with the previous year's increase of 1 per cent), although real GDP for the developing countries also increased, from 1.7 to 2 per cent, over the same period. The average rate of growth in real GDP worldwide was 1.2 per cent during the period 1991-1993; the higher rate of economic growth experienced during 1994 was expected to continue, with estimated average annual rates of increase of over 3.3 per cent up to the year 2004—which is expected to have a favourable influence on world trade.

World trade will also be affected by the trend towards globalization, trade liberalization, improvements in information and communications technologies, privatization trends in developing countries, and the continuance of structural adjustment policies currently being carried out in many countries. If such trends continue and current trade and macroeconomic policies are successful, world trade growth, in turn, will provide the impetus for further worldwide economic expansion well into the twenty-first century.

² Ibid.

BOX 1. TRADE LESSONS FROM THE WORLD ECONOMY

Trade relations among countries are rapidly changing, partly as a result of technological advances in information processes and partly because of improved efficiency in money markets and flows of investment capital. Traditional macroeconomic policies, which normally consider international trade an external factor, are no longer effective in the new world economic order, where rapid movements of capital may have destabilizing effects on small developing countries and transnational companies, and where arrangements between companies account for an increasing proportion of the movement of goods and services. Presenting one point of view, Peter F. Drucker notes that trade is becoming more structural, meaning that it is no longer confined to the sale and purchase of individual goods. Services are traded on a wider basis, with companies cooperating across national boundaries in non-traditional ways, setting up joint ventures, partnerships, knowledge agreements and out-sourcing arrangements. Trade is also becoming institutional in that it is often simply an accounting entry as goods change hands across borders but among divisions of the same transnational corporation. Drucker analyses the economic policy implications of these developments in the context of the new world economy and notes that the incidence of trade is directly correlated with economic growth in both developed and developing countries, and that this relationship is becoming stronger; it is therefore important for all countries to adopt economic policies conducive to the expansion of trade.

Drucker further contends that the type of macroeconomic policy adopted is as vital to the success of an open economy as an open trade policy. Managed economies have not been successful in eliminating fluctuations in the business cycles and are not recommended as a means of promoting trade. Citing World Bank studies, Drucker proposes that the best economic policy is one which focuses on creating an economic climate conducive to economic growth by keeping inflation low, investing in education and training, and providing incentives for saving and investment. Furthermore, economic policies should be undertaken with a view towards enhancing the competitiveness of domestic industries in the world economy, with domestic effect a secondary consideration. Successful policies undertaken by countries such as Germany and Sweden illustrate their potential, despite high labour costs, strong trade unions and the existence of comprehensive welfare programmes. The more traditional approach of "protecting" domestic industries from outside competition has the opposite effect of stifling trade and inhibiting economic growth, as has been demonstrated by the United States' policies regarding automobiles and certain agriculture products. All economic policies must be undertaken with the purpose of enhancing a country's position in the new world economy as the first priority. The resulting growth in trade will ultimately result in economic growth and prevent disruptive cyclical variations in economic activity, which are, as Drucker notes, goals pursued in the past with demand management policies.

Source: Peter F. Drucker, "Trade lessons from the world economy", *Foreign Policy*, vol. 73, No. 1 (1994), pp. 99-108.

B. SERVICES TRADE

From 1985 to 1990 world services exports more than doubled, increasing from \$760 billion to \$1,681.4 billion (table 3). This was followed by increases of 4.7 per cent in 1991 and 7.1 per cent in 1992, for a total of \$1,885.1 billion, a figure which remained fairly constant at (\$1,881.7 billion) in 1993. Non-

factor services exports, comprising shipment, transportation, tourism and other services, remained the same at the world level, totalling \$968 billion during both 1992 and 1993. World factor services exports, comprising direct investment income, other investment income and private transfers, declined only slightly. This decline in the world export of services, expected to be temporary, was mainly the result of recessionary conditions in developed countries which caused a modest decrease in their services exports; the slight drop followed increases of 4.6 and 6.1 per cent in 1991 and 1992 respectively. The total imports of services by developed countries declined slightly in 1993 over 1992 levels after rising by 4 and 7.1 per cent during 1991 and 1992 respectively. In 1993, the developing countries recorded a 4.6 per cent increase in their exports of services, \$302 billion. This increase reflected a rise of 7.8 per cent (to \$232.4 billion) in non-factor services exports, which made up for the 5 per cent decline in the exports of factor services (to \$69.6 billion). Their imports of services remained almost the same in 1993, compared with increases of 5.1 and 7 per cent in 1991 and 1992 respectively, with only very small changes noted in both non-factor services imports and factor services imports.

Despite the lack of growth noted during 1993, trade in services was expected to resume its upward trend during the rest of the decade and into the next century. In fact, the world's trade in services now accounts for almost one quarter of its total trade and is growing faster than merchandise trade. This trend is expected to continue, owing to the fact that many formerly non-traded services are now being newly traded. As telecommunications and information technologies improve and become less costly and more widely disseminated throughout the world, and as world trade becomes more liberalized, more non-traded goods are expected to become tradable. Although data for 1994 are unavailable, world trade in services was expected to have increased by at least as much as merchandise trade.

C. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL TRENDS

With the conclusion of the Uruguay Round in December 1993 and the establishment of the WTO in 1995, formal agreements and mechanisms have been set up to ensure the worldwide liberalization of trade. WTO officials estimate that an additional \$500 billion worth of trade will be generated each year after 2005. Tariffs have been lowered by an average of one third and bounded, non-tariff practices have been restricted including the phasing out of the MultiFibre Arrangement, and subsidies to certain industries and sectors are to be abolished. The creation of the WTO provides a dispute-settlement mechanism for which procedures have been established (box 2). Developed and developing countries alike are expected to benefit from a more liberalized trading system. Providing that developed countries continue to implement policies aimed at a sustained recovery and developing countries continue implementing structural adjustment reforms, world trade is expected to grow by more than 6 per cent annually over the next 10 years, and economic growth could reach an average of 5 per cent per year in developing countries as a group and just under 3 per cent per year in developed countries.³

While the establishment and expansion of free trade areas promotes trade, and the Uruguay Round will contribute to the expected growth in world trade, other factors are also affecting the trend towards the internationalization and globalization of the world economies. As mentioned earlier with regard to trade in services, rapid advances in information technologies and their wide dissemination have had a profound impact on world trade, and this also affects the trade in merchandise. The mobility of capital, enhanced by capital market reforms in many developing countries as well as improved information technologies is another contributing factor. Improved distribution strategies and systems, expanded foreign investment, and improvements in productivity throughout the world are also positively affecting world trade.

³ Ibid.

TABLE 3. WORLD TRADE IN SERVICES

	Value (billions of US dollars)					Average annual rate of variation (percentage)			
	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1985-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993
World^a	760.0	1 681.4	1 760.3	1 885.1	1 881.7	17.2	4.7	7.1	-0.2
Non-factor services ^b	401.4	811.2	857.1	967.6	967.9	15.1	5.7	12.9	--
Factor services ^c	358.6	870.2	903.2	917.5	913.8	19.4	3.8	1.6	-0.4
Developed countries	591.2	1 407.6	1 472.7	1 562.4	1 546.0	18.9	4.6	6.1	-1.1
Non-factor services	301.6	639.3	672.3	750.9	734.2	16.2	5.2	11.7	-2.2
Factor services	289.6	768.3	800.5	811.5	811.7	21.5	4.2	1.4	--
Developing countries	146.4	243.8	256.3	288.8	302.0	10.7	5.1	12.7	4.6
Non-factor services	95.4	170.9	183.6	215.6	232.4	12.4	7.5	17.4	7.8
Factor services	51.0	72.9	72.6	73.2	69.6	7.4	-0.4	0.8	-5.0
International organizations	18.8	30.1	31.4	34.0	33.8	9.8	4.3	8.4	-0.6
Non-factor services	.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	6.5	7.0	-4.5	13.2
Factor services	18.0	28.9	30.1	32.8	32.5	10.0	4.2	9.0	-1.0
				IMPORTS					
World	842.8	1 785.8	1 862.7	1 996.1	1 967.9	16.2	4.3	7.2	-1.4
Non-factor services	435.5	858.2	900.7	1 004.2	983.3	14.5	4.9	11.5	-2.1
Factor services	407.3	927.6	962.0	991.9	984.6	17.9	3.7	3.1	-0.7
Developed countries	578.7	1 407.9	1 464.7	1 569.2	1 542.5	19.5	4.0	7.1	-1.7
Non-factor services	288.4	632.3	651.6	733.0	712.0	17.0	3.1	12.5	-2.9
Factor services	290.3	775.6	813.1	836.3	830.6	21.7	4.8	2.8	-0.7
Developing countries	244.8	345.4	363.0	388.4	386.5	7.1	5.1	7.0	-0.5
Non-factor services	141.5	215.3	236.1	256.0	255.6	8.8	9.7	8.4	-0.2
Factor services	103.3	130.1	126.9	132.4	130.9	4.7	-2.5	4.4	-1.2
International organizations	19.4	32.4	35.0	38.5	38.9	10.8	7.8	10.1	1.0
Non-factor services	5.6	10.6	13.0	15.3	15.7	13.6	21.7	18.1	2.6
Factor services	13.8	21.8	22.0	23.2	23.1	9.6	1.0	5.3	-0.1

Source: International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*, various issues (Washington, D.C.), Rec. No. 4.

a Besides the transactions of developed and developing countries and those of international organizations, world trade in services also covers the transactions of the former centrally planned economies.

b Non-factor services include shipment, other transportation, travel, other official services, and other private services.

c Factor services include direct investment income, other investment income and private transfers.

The ESCWA member countries stand to benefit from the globalization of world trade in those industries in which they have a comparative advantage, especially energy, energy products and petrochemical industries. Although most ESCWA member countries were not members of GATT and are not members of the WTO, several of them have applied or are in the process of applying for membership. The future of the ESCWA member countries in the world economy depends not only on membership in trade agreements but also on their ability to raise their productive efficiency to world levels in many industries, on the success of their economic stabilization and restructuring policies, and on the continued liberalization of their financial and capital markets.

BOX 2. THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was created on 1 January 1995 as agreed upon at the conclusion of the eighth and last round (the Uruguay Round) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to monitor and enforce the liberalized system of trade agreed upon by more than 120 signatory countries. The liberalized trade agreements include provisions for lowering and eliminating subsidies on traded goods, lowering and binding tariffs, lowering non-tariff barriers to trade such as quotas, and establishing rules concerning intellectual property rights and the trading of services. In addition, most favoured nation status must be granted to all member States, and national treatment must be extended to all member State companies and subsidiaries. Major differences between the WTO and GATT lie in the establishment of subsidiary bodies within the former to deal with (a) the setting up of a dispute-settlement mechanism, (b) the coverage of a broader spectrum of tradable goods, including services, and (c) the problem of intellectual property rights.

Several agreements were reached and decisions taken at the conclusion of the Uruguay Round in December 1993; later, at the Ministerial Meeting in Marrakesh in April 1994, additional decisions were taken, but most important was the signing of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round and the Marrakesh Agreement. Establishing the World Trade Organization (also referred to as the WTO Agreement). There were also four plurilateral agreements; one or more of which were signed by various delegations. Specifically, the Final Act includes the following: (a) the WTO Agreement, which contains the Multilateral Agreements on Trade in Goods (including the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade 1994 and 12 other agreements), the General Agreement on Trade in Services, the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes, the Trade Policy Review Mechanism, and the Plurilateral Trade Agreements; (b) the Ministerial Declarations and Decisions (3 Declarations and 24 Decisions); and (c) the Understanding on Commitments in Financial Services. The Agreements on Trade in Goods cover issues related to agriculture, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, textiles and clothing, technical barriers to trade, trade-related aspects of investment measures, pre-shipment inspection, customs valuation, rules of origin, import-licensing procedures, subsidies and countervailing measures, and safeguards. The decisions include measures covering the favourable treatment of the least developed countries, trade in services and the environment, financial services, maritime transport, telecommunications and professional services. The declarations cover the contribution of the WTO in achieving greater coherence in global economic policy-making, notification procedures, and the relationship between the WTO and the International Monetary Fund.

BOX 2. (continued)

The understanding on Rules and Procedures governing the Settlement of Disputes allows the WTO to mediate between members to ensure their rights and obligations. The dispute-settlement mechanism provides for the resolution of disputes within a reasonable time period, for the establishment of the Dispute Settlement Body, and as a last resort, for the suspension of the application of concessions. The first step in a dispute is for the complaining party to request consultations, with a view toward solving the problem amicably. If after 60 days the dispute is not resolved, the complaining party may request the establishment of a panel, which will be set up by the Dispute Settlement Body for the specific case in question; the panel will make a recommendation to the Dispute Settlement Body within 20 days. The Body will circulate the panel report and decide by consensus whether to adopt the report within 60 days. An appeal process is also established by which appeals are heard by the standing Appellate Body established by the Dispute Settlement Body.

The General Agreement on Trade in Services stipulates, among other things, that most favoured nation status must be granted to all member States with respect to the trade of services. Among the obligations of the member States is the commitment to facilitate the increasing participation of developing countries in the trade of services by strengthening their domestic services capacity, improving their distribution channels, and liberalizing their access to export markets. The Agreement allows members to enter into agreements to liberalize trade in services, provided that such agreements have substantial sectoral coverage and provides for the absence or elimination of discriminatory measures. The Agreement also stipulates that members should enter into successive rounds of negotiations aimed at achieving a progressively higher level of liberalization in the trade of services.

In the Agreement on Agriculture, the member States agree to the reduction of subsidies in relation to the following: exported agricultural goods as well as those sold in the domestic market; the sale or disposal of agricultural goods by Governments of non-commercial stocks; and the transport of agricultural products for export. The levels of reduction are specified; however, there are certain exemptions for food aid and for certain subsidies for developing countries to encourage agricultural and rural development. Reductions in subsidies were to commence in 1995, and it was expected to take six to nine years to fully eliminate them.

The Final Act also includes the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, which, among other things, recognizes intellectual property ownership as a private right. Most favoured nation status is granted to all members with regard to the protection of intellectual property. Provisions are also made to enforce copyright protection, as formulated under the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1971); this includes the protection of computer programs. Performing artists, broadcast organizations and others are also protected from unauthorized recording or broadcast of their sound recordings or live performances. This Agreement aims at promoting technological innovation and the transfer and dissemination of technology.

In recognition of the fact that measures to protect the environment might conflict with the provisions of the WTO Agreement, a decision was taken to request the WTO Committee on Trade and the Environment to report on the relationship between trade and the environment, and in this context, on the issue of sustainable development. The report of the Committee will be considered at the first biennial meeting of the WTO.

BOX 2. (continued)

The WTO was established to facilitate the implementation of the Uruguay Round and Marrakesh agreements, decisions and declarations; a modified organizational structure was therefore developed to reflect its greatly expanded range of responsibilities. The Ministerial Conference, composed of representatives of all members, will meet at least once every two years and has the authority to take decisions on all matters related to the Multilateral Trade Agreements. There is also a General Council composed of all members which carries out the functions of the Ministerial Conference when it is not in session, establishes and approves the rules of the procedure for the numerous Committees, and discharges the responsibilities of both the Dispute Settlement Body and the Trade Policy Review Body. The WTO Agreement also establishes a number of subsidiary councils under the jurisdiction of the General Council, including Councils for Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

BOX 3. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S MEDITERRANEAN* INITIATIVE

Trade relations between the European Union (EU) and many ESCWA member countries have been governed by cooperation agreements activated since 1976 on the basis of five-year protocols which have been periodically renewed. (The arrangement with the Republic of Yemen is slightly different, with the activation of the agreement based on its request rather than a protocol.) The agreement with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries differs from those with other ESCWA member countries under the EU Mediterranean* policy in two ways: first, it is a collective agreement (one agreement signed collectively by the six GCC countries); second, it is merely a cooperation agreement between equal partners in which trade concessions and technical and financial assistance are not mentioned. With respect to the other countries, fields of cooperation between the EU and each concerned country cover economic and technical assistance, finance and trade. Differences between the agreements have mainly centred around trade in agriculture, as the agreements have been designed to address the specific situations in the various Mediterranean* countries. Trade concessions have been limited to the granting of most favoured nation status. Specific agreements have included the phasing out of customs duties on industrial products, the abolishment of quantitative restrictions (except for those specified in the Treaty of Rome), and the granting of tariff concessions for specified agricultural products.

During the period 1978-1994 these protocols were updated and amended, one reason being the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EU, which led to a re-evaluation of concessions concerning agricultural products. Steps were taken to put the Mediterranean* countries on equal footing with (or at least to compensate them for) the accession of Spain and Portugal. Remaining customs duties were reduced or phased out at rates identical to those provided for Spain and Portugal. Additional products from certain countries were granted tariff reductions, though concessions for some products were limited by ceilings. An amendment common to all agreements was adopted by the EU in 1990; in general, it aimed at strengthening links and increasing cooperation between the two areas through the promotion of agricultural exports.

BOX 3. (continued)

The EU has approved a \$6.3 billion aid package to 12 non-European Mediterranean* countries over the next five years as part of the agreements to be made with individual countries. Five ESCWA member countries are included in this group, namely, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Yemen. Aid will be disbursed on a first-come, first-served project basis and will depend in part on the implementation of economic reforms, including privatization measures. A Euro-Mediterranean summit was scheduled to be held in Barcelona, Spain, in November 1995 to discuss the overall aid package as well as economic, social and cultural ties between the two areas.

In December 1994 the European Union outlined a new policy towards the Mediterranean* countries; activities in support of this policy would include negotiations for free-trade-area agreements covering aspects beyond the simple trade of goods, the creation of a Mediterranean* free trade area, and the provision of financial assistance to support necessary adjustments. The first agreement under the new policy, between the EU and Tunisia, was signed in Brussels on 17 July 1995, and an agreement with Turkey is close to finalization; however, talks with other Mediterranean* countries have not progressed very rapidly owing to disagreements over quotas on agricultural exports to Europe. Discussions with Egypt have taken place during 1995, and progress has been made on issues relating to the free movement of industrial goods, agriculture, and competition, and the possibility of eliminating all trade barriers by 2010; a final round of talks is scheduled for October 1995. Jordan is currently evaluating the new EU proposals. A joint body established between the Syrian Arab Republic and the EU met for the first time in November 1994 to discuss bilateral relations.

While the proposed EU agreements are tailored to the specific economic needs and conditions of each country, they involve commitments on the part of the non-European Mediterranean countries to liberalize their economies and implement economic reforms.

* Mediterranean, in this context, also refers to a number of countries in Western Asia which do not share a physical border with the Mediterranean Sea.

III. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EXTERNAL TRADE AND PAYMENTS SITUATION IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE ESCWA REGION

A. MERCHANDISE TRADE

1. Overall performance

In terms of recent performance, the ESCWA region's total trade has been affected by low oil prices, a slow-down in economic activity (especially in the Gulf countries), and continued United Nations economic sanctions against Iraq. The region's total exports (excluding Iraq owing to the sanctions) dropped slightly in 1993 to a total of \$98 billion, down from \$99.4 billion in 1992 (a decrease of 1.4 per cent), while imports achieved an increase of 3.6 per cent, rising from \$89.9 billion to \$93.1 billion (table 4).

By 1993, the share of intraregional exports in total exports had begun to recover its pre-Gulf-war level, while the share of intraregional imports was still lagging behind. The deficit in the region's balance on goods and services dropped significantly from \$12.2 billion in 1992 to \$2.2 billion in 1993; the improvement resulted from a rise in the trade surplus deficit from \$25.8 billion to \$20.4 billion. The improvement directly affected the region's current account balance by reducing its 1992 deficit 40 per cent (from \$19.6 billion to \$11.7 billion). The region's international reserves increased in 1994 for the fifth year running to reach a total of \$44.5 billion, compared with \$42.4 billion in 1993.

Tentative and preliminary data for 1994 indicated a slight drop in the region's exports, to \$97.5 billion, while imports were estimated to have dropped to \$75.9 billion, down from \$92.6 billion in 1993 (excluding Lebanon). The drop in the latter was mainly attributed to the deflationary policies implemented in the GCC countries to deal with the drop in oil revenues and higher levels of debt.

Unofficial published estimates for 1995 forecast a higher export level of \$102.2 billion owing to improvement in the export levels of all ESCWA member countries (excluding Iraq). Imports were also projected to increase above the 1994 level of \$75.9 billion owing to increases in the imports of all member States.

(a) Exports

Total exports for the ESCWA region (excluding Iraq owing to the sanctions) fell by 1.4 per cent in 1993, to \$98 billion, compared with \$99.4 billion in 1992 (table 4). The region's two main groups, the GCC countries and the more diversified economies, respectively contributed 0.6 per cent (\$0.6 billion) and 9.3 per cent (\$0.8 billion) to the decline. The 0.6 per cent drop in the exports of the GCC countries was set against a large increase of 12 per cent in 1992 owing to the return of Kuwait to the oil market, while the drop in the exports of the more diversified economies was almost double the decline of 5.3 per cent in 1992 caused by the large drop in Egypt's exports. On country level, the dollar value of Kuwait's exports rose to \$10.5 billion in 1993, up from \$6.7 billion in 1992, mainly owing to the increase in oil production to a record level of 1.9 million barrels per day (mbd). Bahrain's exports, which fell in both 1991 and 1992 by 9.4 and 5 per cent respectively, rose in 1993 by 6.5 per cent, or from \$3.5 billion to \$3.7 billion. The rise in the exports of both Kuwait and Bahrain, however, was more than offset by the 8 per cent (or \$4 billion) drop in Saudi Arabia's exports. The decline in oil prices from \$18.4 per barrel in 1992 to \$16.3 in 1993, together with a marginal decline of 0.3 mbd in oil production, caused a \$6.2 billion decline in Saudi's Arabia's oil exports;

TABLE 4. ESCWA REGION: OVERALL TRADE FLOWS, 1990-1993

	Exports (f.o.b.) ^a (billions of US dollars)(f.o.b.)				Variation (percentage)				Imports (c.i.f.) ^b (billions of US dollars)				Variation (percentage)			
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1990- 1991	1991- 1992	1992- 1993	1990- 1993	1990	1991	1992	1993	1990- 1991	1991- 1992	1992- 1993	1990- 1993
ESCWA region	94.2	89.9	99.4	98.0	-12.4	10.3	-1.4	65.0	74.6	89.9	93.1	6.4	16.8	3.6		
GCC countries	85.3	81.0	91.0	90.3	-3.8	12.0	-0.6	46.5	55.4	68.0	70.1	19.2	17.8	3.0		
Bahrain	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.7	-9.4	-5.0	6.5	3.7	4.1	4.3	3.8	9.4	1.6	-10.3		
Kuwait	7.0	0.5	6.7	10.5	-92.4	1067.1	56.8	3.9	6.3	7.5	6.6	94.2	18.5	-12.2		
Oman	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.3	-6.5	11.4	-2.4	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.1	19.1	18.0	9.2		
Qatar	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.4	6.4	6.9	-3.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	11.0	1.3	6.2		
Saudi Arabia	44.4	48.8	50.8	46.7	9.9	4.0	-7.9	24.1	27.4	33.3	34.2	13.8	16.3	2.5		
United Arab Emirates	22.0	20.2	21.1	20.8	-8.0	4.3	-1.6	11.2	12.7	17.4	19.5	13.2	14.0	12.1		
More diversified economies^c	9.0	8.9	8.4	7.6	-0.3	-5.3	-9.3	18.5	19.2	21.9	23.1	3.6	14.0	5.4		
Egypt	2.6	3.6	3.1	2.2	40.1	-15.1	-27.0	9.2	7.8	8.4	8.2	-15.6	7.8	-2.2		
Jordan	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	6.5	7.8	2.1	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.5	-3.5	29.7	8.7		
Lebanon	0.5	0.5	5.6	0.6	-1.2	14.1	12.5	2.6	3.7	4.2	4.4	45.4	11.5	4.7		
Syrian Arab Republic	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	-22.6	-1.6	1.7	2.5	3.2	3.5	4.1	24.7	10.8	18.6		
Yemen	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	-28.8	-6.1	-21.3	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.8	25.6	27.8	8.9		

Source: ESCWA, compiled from national and international sources.

a Free on board.

b Cost, insurance, freight

c Excluding Iraq owing to the economic sanctions.

however, the increase in non-oil exports from \$3.2 billion to \$5.4 billion offset part of the decline in oil exports, consequently modifying the effect of oil exports on the country's aggregate figure.⁴ In addition, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates all reported declines in 1993 of 3.4, 2.4 and 1.6 per cent respectively, compared with increases in 1992 of 6.9, 11.4 and 4.3 per cent respectively.

The exports of the more diversified economies, which declined in both 1991 and 1992, continued their downward trend in 1993, falling by 9.3 per cent (the largest drop in three years), or from \$8.4 billion to \$7.6 billion. Sharp decreases in Egypt and Yemen accounted for the decline. Egypt's exports dropped by 27 per cent (from \$3.1 billion to \$2.2 billion), between 1992 and 1993, mainly owing to reductions in the exports of the spinning and weaving industry and agricultural commodities, and despite the increase in the exports of crude oil and its products.⁵ Yemen's exports dropped for the third year running, falling by 21.3 per cent, or from \$475 million to \$374 million. Apart from Egypt and Yemen, all member countries reported increases in their exports. The highest increase, 12.5 per cent, was achieved by Lebanon, following an increase of 14.1 per cent in 1992. Jordan's exports increased for the third year running, but at a much lower rate of 2.1 per cent, compared with 6.5 and 7.8 per cent in 1991 and 1992 respectively. The Syrian Arab Republic reported an increase of only 1.7 per cent in 1993, after two years of decline (22.6 and 1.6 per cent in 1991 and 1992 respectively). Because the percentage increases in these countries were relatively small, the rise in their exports was hardly noticeable (table 4).

(b) Imports

The value of imports for the ESCWA region (excluding Iraq), increased by 3.6 per cent in 1993 (compared with an increase of 16.8 per cent in 1992), climbing from \$89.9 billion to \$93.1 billion (table 4).

In the GCC countries, the improvement in economic activity which followed the Gulf war in 1991 and 1992 increased demand for imports by 19.2 per cent and 17.8 per cent respectively. In 1993, as economic activity started to slow down, the demand for imports increased by only 3 per cent, or from \$68 billion to \$70.1 billion. All of the GCC countries contributed to the 1993 increase, apart from Bahrain and Kuwait, where imports dropped by 10.3 and 12.2 per cent respectively. In Kuwait the value of imports, which reached a record level of \$7.5 billion in 1992 (owing to reconstruction activities), returned to its pre-invasion level to total \$6.6 billion. In the rest of the GCC countries the highest rate (12.1 per cent) was for the United Arab Emirates, followed by Oman (9.2 per cent) and Qatar (6.2 per cent). In Saudi Arabia, the new policy of rationalizing government expenditure, which was evident in the decline in the total budget expenditure, caused a slow-down in the rate of increase in imports from an average of about 15 per cent during 1991 and 1992 to only 2.5 per cent in 1993; however small the increase, imports have continued to rise, climbing from \$27.4 billion in 1991 to \$33.3 billion in 1992, and to \$34.2 billion in 1993.

In the more diversified economies, imports increased by 5.4 per cent in 1993, or from \$21.9 billion to \$23.1 billion. All of the countries in this group reported increases in their imports, apart from Egypt, which reported a slight drop of 2.2 per cent (from \$8.4 billion to \$8.2 billion). In 1993 Yemen increased its imports by 8.9 per cent, a rate much lower than the 25.6 and 27.8 per cent increases reported for 1991 and 1992 respectively. Lebanon increased its imports by 4.7 per cent in 1993 to total \$4.4 billion. The economic restructuring programme in Jordan included some relaxation of import controls; consequently, the total value of imports increased by 8.7 per cent in 1993 to reach \$3.5 billion; however, this was still less than the increase of 29.7 per cent reported in 1992. The largest increase in this group, however, was in the Syrian

⁴ Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, *Annual Statistical Bulletin*, 1993.

⁵ Central Bank of Egypt, *Economic Review*, vol. XXXIII, No. 3 (1992/1993), p. 32.

Arab Republic, where imports rose by 18.6 per cent to a record total of \$4.1 billion. It is worth mentioning that growth rates for Syrian imports have been increasing since 1990, mainly owing to government efforts aimed at boosting private-sector participation in economic activities and to large public-sector investment projects have been under way for the last several years.

2. Export/import ratios

The ESCWA region's export/current import ratio, which reflects its ability to finance imports from the proceeds of exports, declined steadily between 1990 and 1993, falling from 1.45 in 1990 to 1.21 in 1991, then to 1.11 in 1992 and to 1.05 in 1993 (table 5).

TABLE 5. EXPORT/IMPORT RATIOS, 1990-1993*
(In terms of current and 1990 imports)

	1990	1991	1992	1993
ESCWA region				
Current imports	1.45	1.21	1.11	1.05
1990 imports	1.45	1.38	1.53	1.51
GCC countries				
Current imports	1.84	1.46	1.34	1.29
1990 imports	1.84	1.74	1.96	1.94
More diversified economies				
Current imports	0.48	0.46	0.38	0.33
1990 imports	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.41

Source: ESCWA, compiled from national and international sources.

* Excluding Iraq owing to the economic sanctions.

The decline obviously resulted from imports growing at a faster rate than exports. Conversely, the ratio of current exports to 1990 imports increased from 1.45 in 1990 to 1.51 in 1993 (compared with 1.53 in 1992), owing to the fact that Kuwait's imports in 1990 reached only half their usual level because of the invasion; consequently, the region's balance-of-trade developments in terms of 1990 imports are rather misleading.

Successive drops in the export/current import ratio have been experienced by both the GCC countries and the more diversified economies since 1990; that of the former dropped from 1.34 in 1992 to 1.29 in 1993 (against 1.84 in 1990), while that of the latter fell from 0.38 in 1992 to 0.33 in 1993 (compared with 0.48 and 0.46 in 1990 and 1991 respectively). In terms of 1990 imports, however, the ratio in GCC countries increased from 1.84 in 1990 to 1.94 in 1993 (slightly lower than the ratio of 1.96 in 1992). As mentioned earlier, the last two ratios (the 1990 import ratios for 1992 and 1993) were inflated by the low level of Kuwait's imports in 1990. In the more diversified economies, the export/1990 import ratio also dropped, from 0.48 in 1990 and 1991 to 0.45 in 1992 and finally to 0.41 in 1993, indicating deterioration in the group's balance of trade as imports continued to increase at higher rates than did exports.

3. Commodity structure of trade of the ESCWA region⁶

(a) Imports

Total manufactured goods, a broad definition incorporating four Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, including chemicals (5), manufactured goods (by material) (6), machinery and transport equipment (7), and miscellaneous manufactured articles (8), have become increasingly important in the region's total imports in both relative and absolute terms (annex tables 2 and 3). Though the value of imports of total manufactured goods dropped slightly from 1992 to 1993 (from \$65.4 billion to \$65.1 billion), it increased by an annual rate of 5 per cent over the 1985 level of \$44.7 billion. In percentage terms, total manufactured goods comprised 77.7 per cent of total imports by the ESCWA member countries in 1993, representing the highest share of imports during the period 1985-1993 (table 6). Food and live animal imports (section 0), which usually come next, have decreased in importance during this period, with their share dropping from over 17 per cent in 1986 to 13.5 per cent in 1991, and further to 12.3 per cent in 1993; however, this section reported a marginal increase in terms of value from \$9.7 billion in 1985 to \$10.3 billion in 1993. This decline in the importance of food imports can be seen as an indication of the success of agricultural promotion policies undertaken in most countries of the region. The contribution of other sections such as beverages and tobacco (1), crude materials (2), mineral fuels (3), and animal and vegetable oils and fats (4) continued to be minimal, ranging between 0.8 and 3.5 per cent.

The import patterns of the region as a whole largely reflect those of the GCC countries because of their high contribution to the region's overall imports. Total manufactured goods accounted for almost 81 per cent of their imports in 1993—the highest level during the period 1985-1993. Within this category, machinery and transport equipment accounted for about 40 per cent, manufactured goods (by material) for 21.1 per cent, and chemicals for 7.4 per cent. Food imports have been decreasing in importance, accounting for only 10.3 per cent of total GCC imports, after reaching a high of 15.2 per cent in 1987. This decline in the percentage share of food was particularly systematic in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates; for the former, it fell from 13 per cent in 1985 to 9.8 per cent in 1993, and for the latter from 14.7 to 9.7 per cent during the same period. Only in Saudi Arabia was it accompanied by a drop in absolute value from \$3.1 billion to \$2.8 billion, resulting from the country's special agricultural policy, which has aimed not only at achieving self-sufficiency but also at increasing agricultural exports.

At the country level within the GCC group, Bahrain deviated from both the region's overall pattern and the GCC group pattern in that its mineral fuel imports accounted for 38.6 per cent of its total imports in 1993, compared with 3.5 per cent at the regional level and 3 per cent at the GCC level. Consequently, Bahrain's total manufactured goods imports and food imports were lower in their relative importance than those of the GCC or the region as a whole, accounting for only 42.6 and 7.8 per cent of this country's total imports respectively. Other GCC countries followed the pattern of the group as a whole. The bulk of Kuwait's imports were total manufactured goods, which accounted for 82.5 per cent of its total imports. Food and live animals were next in importance, accounting for 13.3 per cent, representing a slight increase in importance over the previous year, during which this category accounted for 11.9 per cent, but lower than the ratios prevailing during the years before the invasion, which averaged around 16 per cent. Total manufactured goods accounted for 70.4 per cent of Oman's total imports in 1993, down from 74.7 per cent in 1992; food and live animals accounted for 11.8 per cent, while beverages and tobacco accounted for 5.9 per cent. The import of total manufactured goods also accounted for 82 per cent of Qatar's imports in 1993,

⁶ This section excludes Iraq and Lebanon owing to the lack of available data. Commodity structure data are compiled by ESCWA from national and international sources and may differ slightly from data in other sections. The numerals zero through nine, when enclosed in parentheses, refer to the standards SITC section listed in the explanatory notes for the present publication.

TABLE 6. ESCWA REGION: COMMODITY STRUCTURE OF TRADE,* 1985-1993
(Percentage)

Year	SITC sections										Unallocated (9)	Total (0-9)
	Food and live animals (0)	Beverages and tobacco (1)	Inedible crude material (2)	Mineral fuels (3)	Animal and vegetable oils and fats (4)	Total manufactured goods (5+6+7+8)	Of which: Chemicals (5)	Manufactured goods (by materials) (6)	Machinery and transport equipment (7)	Miscellaneous manufactured articles (8)		
	Imports											
1985	15.6	1.4	2.7	7.1	0.8	71.5	6.8	21.8	31.6	11.3	0.9	100
1986	17.1	1.4	2.6	5.1	1.6	60.7	7.7	20.8	20.3	11.9	11.6	100
1987	16.8	1.3	2.5	5.8	0.8	71.9	8.8	19.9	30.5	12.6	1.3	100
1988	16.3	1.3	2.8	4.7	0.7	72.8	9.1	21.5	30.2	12.0	1.4	100
1989	16.7	1.3	2.9	4.8	0.9	71.2	8.4	20.4	30.5	11.9	2.2	100
1990	16.4	1.2	2.9	5.3	0.8	68.6	7.6	20.0	30.9	10.1	4.9	100
1991	13.5	1.3	2.8	4.5	0.7	74.8	8.7	20.4	35.1	10.6	2.5	100
1992	12.5	1.0	2.5	3.3	0.9	76.4	6.6	20.0	38.6	11.2	3.4	100
1993	12.3	1.1	2.8	3.5	0.8	77.7	8.2	21.1	37.3	11.1	1.9	100
	Exports											
1985	1.2	0.1	1.5	84.2	--	7.4	1.8	2.6	2.2	0.8	5.5	100
1986	2.1	0.1	2.2	79.4	--	11.5	3.3	4.2	2.8	1.3	4.7	100
1987	2.2	0.1	1.5	81.1	--	11.1	4.1	4.2	1.5	1.2	4.0	100
1988	2.4	0.2	1.8	75.0	--	16.3	6.3	5.5	2.7	1.8	4.4	100
1989	2.5	0.2	1.8	78.8	0.1	16.2	6.0	5.9	2.4	0.0	0.4	100
1990	2.0	0.2	1.3	76.3	--	12.3	4.4	4.5	1.8	1.7	8.0	100
1991	2.1	0.3	1.0	83.2	0.1	12.7	3.8	4.3	2.7	2.0	0.7	100
1992	2.1	0.3	1.0	82.2	0.1	11.6	3.5	3.7	2.7	1.7	2.8	100
1993	2.3	0.3	1.0	83.0	0.1	12.4	3.5	4.0	2.9	1.8	0.9	100

Source: Compiled by the ESCWA secretariat based on various national and international sources.

* Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Rev. 3.

while 12.9 per cent went to food and live animals. Saudi Arabia's imports, usually the largest in the group and in the region as a whole, were also dominated by total manufactured goods, which accounted for 84 per cent of its total imports in 1993, followed by food and live animals with 9.8 per cent. It is worth mentioning here that the food share in Saudi Arabia's imports steadily declined, almost without interruption, from 14.7 per cent in 1986 to 9.8 per cent in 1993, accompanied by a drop in value to \$2.8 billion owing to that country's decreasing dependence on food imports. The United Arab Emirates, typically the second largest importer in this group, followed the pattern noted in other GCC countries, with the bulk of its imports (85.7 per cent) devoted to total manufactured goods (higher than the ratio reported by any other group for this category), while food and live animals accounted for 9.7 per cent.

Total manufactured goods also constituted the bulk of imports in the more diversified economies of the ESCWA region, accounting for 66.5 per cent in 1993 (the highest share for the period 1985-1993). Machinery and transport equipment came first within the total manufactured goods category, with a share of 29.6 per cent; imports of manufactured goods (by material) came next and accounted for 21.4 per cent, while chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured articles accounted for 11.2 and 4.3 per cent respectively.

Food imports constituted 19.3 per cent of this group's total imports (the lowest level during the period 1985-1993). Though the more diversified economies collectively have higher population levels than the GCC countries—greater by a factor of two—food imports total only slightly more than half of those of the GCC countries in absolute terms (annex table 3); this fact reflects the economic diversity characterizing these countries as a group, including more suitable land and weather, more plentiful water resources, and in many of them, more developed food production industries. Food security, though a concern, has been a less critical issue since a higher percentage of per capita food consumption is produced within the more diversified countries themselves. In the light of all this, food imports as a percentage of overall imports has remained relatively constant over the period 1985-1993.

Import patterns among the individual countries of this group are similar to those of the group and of the region as a whole. In Egypt (which is usually the group's largest importer, accounting for slightly less than half of this group's total imports), total manufactured goods accounted for 66.4 per cent of total imports in 1993, which was higher than the previous year's share of 61.1 per cent and the highest rate for the period 1985-1993. Food imports as a percentage of overall imports declined during this period after reaching a peak of 27.7 per cent in 1990; the 1993 level of 19.6 per cent represents the lowest share during the period 1985-1993. Crude materials was third in importance, accounting for 8.4 per cent of total imports. Jordan's imports are also dominated by total manufactured goods, which accounted for 63.8 per cent of its total imports; next were food and live animals and mineral fuels, accounting for 17.7 and 12.8 per cent respectively. In the Syrian Arab Republic, total manufactured goods accounted for 73.6 per cent of total imports in 1993, while food and live animals accounted for 15.3 per cent; other SITC sections accounted for less than 5 per cent each. It is interesting to note that the share of food in the total imports of the Syrian Arab Republic fell in 1993 after reaching a high of 29.6 per cent in 1990, partly as a result of measures undertaken by the Government to encourage farmers, including technical and financial assistance. Also notable is the fact that the importance of the different sections (the shares of the Syrian Arab Republic's imports) changed significantly between the beginning and the end of the period 1985-1993. The most evident shift was the large drop in the share of mineral fuels, which constituted almost one third of total imports in 1985 but fell to only 4.3 per cent in 1993, owing to the increase in oil and gas production. The share of total manufactured goods increased by about half, from 48 to 73.6 per cent, with most of the increase taken by the share of machinery and transport equipment, which expanded by almost 100 per cent between 1985 and 1993. Yemen's imports were also dominated by total manufactured goods, which accounted for the largest share (60 per cent), while food and live animals accounted for 26.1 per cent. Mineral fuels constituted 6.7 per cent of total imports, while other categories amounted to less than 5 per cent each. Yemen's import of food, accounting for 26 per cent of overall imports, is the highest in this group of countries, though this share

represents a decline from the high of over 37.4 per cent recorded in 1990 after the unification of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

(b) Exports

Mineral fuel exports (largely crude oil), comprise the bulk of the ESCWA region's exports; they accounted for 83 per cent of the region's total exports in 1993 and were valued at \$78.2 billion, compared with a lower percentage share (82.2 per cent) but a higher dollar value (\$80.7 billion) in 1992. The second most important category was total manufactured goods; however, the four sections combined under this broad category accounted for a total of only 12.4 per cent and amounted to \$11.6 billion. The contribution of all other categories including food and live animals shared the residual 4.5 per cent.

The concentration of mineral fuel exports in the GCC countries' exceeded that of the region as a whole, though it strongly influenced the latter's export patterns. This section accounted for 85.8 per cent of the total exports of these countries, totalling \$74.3 billion in 1993 against \$77 billion in 1992. The share of mineral fuels in these countries' exports fluctuated between 78.7 and 86.6 per cent during the period 1985-1993. The second most important export section was total manufactured goods, which comprised 11 per cent of total exports in 1993 and were valued at \$9.6 billion. Exports in this category ranged from 6.5 to 14.2 per cent during the period 1985-1993.

At the national level, export patterns for each country in the GCC region conform to the pattern for the whole area. Mineral fuels dominate the exports of every GCC country, ranging from 65.8 per cent of Bahrain's exports to 91.1 per cent of Saudi Arabia's exports in 1993. Bahrain's exports of aluminium accounted for its relatively high share of total manufactured goods exports (23.4 per cent), which totalled \$866 million in 1993. Kuwait recovered most of its pre-invasion export level; the export of mineral fuels accounted for 89.6 per cent or \$8.4 billion in 1993—very close to the 1989 share of 89.2 per cent. During the stoppage of oil exports in 1991 and 1992, unallocated goods (SITC section 9) and total manufactured goods accounted for almost all of Kuwait's exports; however, in 1993, as oil reasserted its importance, both sections' shares dropped again to 4.8 per cent each. In Oman, exports of mineral fuels dropped from \$4.7 billion in 1992 to \$3 billion in 1993, with its share in total exports falling from 84 to 73 per cent; exports of total manufactured goods accounted for 12.2 and 20.3 per cent of total exports in 1992 and 1993 respectively. Qatar's export of mineral fuels accounted for 83.1 per cent in 1993, compared with 85.7 per cent in 1992, owing to the drop in oil exports from \$3.2 billion to \$2.9 billion; total manufactured goods accounted for 16.6 per cent, the highest share since 1989. In Saudi Arabia, which dominates the exports of this group, mineral fuels accounted for 91.1 per cent of total exports, while total manufactured goods made up only 7.4 per cent; other categories accounted for less than 2 per cent each. The United Arab Emirates witnessed a smaller decline in total exports in 1993 than in 1992; mineral fuel exports contributed to 80.7 per cent of its exports, and manufactured goods made up 15.7 per cent in 1993.

The exports of the group of more diversified economies in the ESCWA region were also dominated by mineral fuels, but this section accounted for a much lower percentage share of total exports here than in the GCC countries; such exports averaged around 50 per cent in the former group during the period 1991-1992, reflecting their greater economic diversification. Total manufactured goods were second in importance, accounting for 26.9 per cent in 1993, compared with 27.5 per cent in 1992; this share has dropped continuously, and sometimes sharply, since 1989, during which a high of 41.3 per cent was reported. Food exports accounted for 13 per cent of the group's total exports in 1993, the highest rate for the period under study; food exports have been growing in importance since 1985 and have almost tripled in terms of their dollar value, rising from \$374.7 million in 1985 to \$996.1 million in 1993. Exports of crude materials, which accounted for 8.3 per cent of the total exports of the group in 1993, have been decreasing in importance since 1986.

At the country level, while the commodity structure of Egypt's exports influences that of the group, it differs in some respects. Egypt's exports of mineral fuels, the most significant section, accounted for 49.9 per cent of its exports in 1993, and total manufactured goods ranked second, accounting for 37.4 per cent. It is interesting to note that these two categories have varied in importance in Egypt's overall commodity structure of exports during the period 1985-1993. Total manufactured goods was the most significant category from 1987 to 1990, as Egypt's oil exports declined in physical terms and were lower in their dollar value than in previous years; however, the value of manufactured goods and their relative share have both been declining since 1990. Egypt's food exports rank third in overall importance and in 1993 accounted for 9.4 per cent. Egypt's exports of non-food agricultural items (SITC section 2, crude materials), of which cotton exports comprise a significant portion, amounted to only 3.1 per cent of its total exports in 1993. The importance of this category has declined considerably since 1986, when it accounted for 16.3 per cent of total exports. It has also declined in absolute (dollar) terms, reflecting decreases in cotton output and prices during the period 1985-1993.

Jordan's commodity structure of exports differs from that of the other members in the group in that it does not export oil. Its exports are dominated by total manufactured goods, which accounted for 51.1 per cent of total exports in 1993; this largely reflected the high level of chemical exports, which made up 28.3 per cent of total exports. Phosphate exports are also significant in Jordan and usually account for most of the country's crude materials (section 2) exports. In 1993 they accounted for 27.9 per cent of Jordan's total exports; however, they have been decreasing in both relative and absolute terms since 1988. Food exports are third in importance and in 1993 accounted for 20.3 per cent of total exports; Jordan's food exports, which are mainly fruits and vegetables sold to neighbouring countries, have been increasing in importance since the late 1980s in both relative and absolute terms.

The importance of mineral fuels in the Syrian Arab Republic's exports has been growing fairly steadily since 1989. In absolute terms, their value, has increased from \$1.2 billion in 1989 to \$2.1 billion in 1993 as this country has made special efforts to exploit its oil reserves and overcome some technical difficulties; overall, the volume of oil exports has increased by over 200 per cent since 1985 (table 7). The share of total manufactured goods exports declined in 1992, dropping from second to third place; though the ranking held in 1993, some improvement in actual percentages was noted. In 1989 total manufactured goods amounted to \$1.3 billion and accounted for 44 per cent of Syrian exports; in 1990 they reached a record value of \$1.5 billion, then dropped to \$0.9 billion in 1991. The real crash, however, came in 1992, when they plunged to only \$291 million and a share of 9.4 per cent. A partial recovery was reported in 1993, when their total value increased to \$363 million and their share rose to 11.5 per cent. The decline in the Syrian Arab Republic's total manufactured goods exports in 1992 and 1993 was mainly caused by the refusal of the former Soviet Union to accept payment in goods against the former's military debt. Food exports have become increasingly important, accounting for 14.3 per cent of total exports in 1993, compared with only 2.6 per cent in 1985; most notably, their actual dollar value increased more than tenfold, from \$43.1 million to \$450.2 million.

The Republic of Yemen's mineral exports, comprising oil, accounted for 76.2 per cent of its total exports in 1993. Their share in Yemen's total exports declined somewhat, down from a record 90.3 per cent in 1991 owing to the decrease in its dollar value. Food exports, of which coffee constitutes a significant proportion, ranked second accounting for 12.6 per cent of Yemen's total exports in 1993; crude materials made up 6.7 per cent, while total manufactured goods represented only 3.1 per cent of the total (its highest level in eight years).

TABLE 7. ESCWA REGION: ANNUAL OIL EXPORTS OF SELECTED OIL-EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1985-1993
(Millions of barrels)

Year	Egypt	Iraq	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Syrian Arab Republic	United Arab Emirates	Total
1985	161.4	396.2	173.7	164.6	102.2	785.0	30.8	356.9	2 170.8
1986	126.3	508.6	275.9	187.5	112.1	1 192.0	21.5	413.2	2 837.1
1987	154.1	626.7	221.6	197.1	92.7	882.0	29.7	456.3	2 660.2
1988	136.5	764.7	254.8	211.3	111.3	1 106.0	29.2	490.9	3 104.7
1989	134.7	824.9	310.3	215.6	116.8	1 217.5	48.1	602.3	3 470.1
1990	132.4	582.5	235.4	229.2	126.9	1 642.4	80.0	724.5	3 753.5
1991	142.9	14.2	31.0	234.7	122.9	2 382.1	81.9	801.2	3 810.9
1992	146.3	22.2	253.9	251.6	132.2	2 402.4	86.0	751.9	4 046.4
1993	141.6	21.6	525.6	264.6	124.3	2 296.9	100.4	719.1	4 194.1

Source: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, *Annual Statistical Bulletin*, various issues.

B. DIRECTION OF TRADE⁷

1. Aggregate trade⁸

(a) Exports⁹

The developed market economies continued to be the region's leading export outlet; their contribution declined from an average of 50.4 per cent during the period 1990-1992 to 47.8 per cent in 1993, and further to only 43.5 per cent in 1994 (table 8). The decline in the developed market economies' share was matched by an increase in the share of developing countries (other than the ESCWA member countries) in the region's total exports, from an average of 23.7 per cent over the period 1991-1992 to an average of 25.5 per cent during 1992 and 1993, and to 27.5 per cent in 1994. The rise resulted entirely from higher demand for oil from the Gulf countries by the booming economies in Asia. Intraregional exports, after declining from an average of 10.4 per cent during 1990 and 1991 to only 8.7 per cent in 1992 (the lowest rate since 1988), recovered slightly in 1993 and 1994, climbing to 8.9 and 10.2 per cent respectively; however, even with the upward trend, these levels are still lower than those recorded before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, a move which negatively affected intraregional trade. The former centrally planned economies, including Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, have become steadily less important as a regional export outlet, mainly owing to the economic and financial difficulties characterizing their process to a market economy. Their share fell from 3.3 per cent in 1990 to 1.8 per cent in 1991 before hitting bottom in 1992, when they absorbed only 0.6 per cent of the region's total exports; there was some slight improvement in 1993 and 1994, however, as the rate rose to 0.7 for both years. The share of China, though still minimal, more than tripled between 1990 and 1994, growing from 0.2 to 0.7 per cent.

⁷ The data used in this section are derived from statistics recorded by the International Monetary Fund in its *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook* for 1993 and 1994 and may differ in some significant respects from data used in other sections which are derived from national and international sources. Moreover, data for 1994 are partial and preliminary.

⁸ Excluding Iraq and the Republic of Yemen owing to the sanctions for the former and the lack of data for the latter.

⁹ See annex table 4 for the geographical distribution of ESCWA region exports.

TABLE 8. ESCWA REGION: DIRECTION OF TRADE, 1990-1994

(Percentage shares)

	Exports (f.o.b.) ^a					Imports (c.i.f.) ^b				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 ^c	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 ^c
ESCWA member countries	<u>10.7</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>6.8</u>
Other developing countries	<u>22.5</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>18.8</u>
Asia (excluding ESCWA member countries)	18.0	18.7	21.3	22.1	23.6	11.3	13.5	12.4	15.8	16.3
Latin America	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Africa (excluding North Africa)	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
North Africa (excluding Egypt)	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Developed market economies	<u>50.3</u>	<u>50.7</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>47.8</u>	<u>43.5</u>	<u>57.7</u>	<u>58.5</u>	<u>58.7</u>	<u>60.9</u>	<u>55.6</u>
European Union	15.8	16.1	16.7	16.7	13.6	33.5	32.2	33.1	34.3	33.1
United States of America	13.2	12.3	11.4	10.7	10.1	12.9	15.2	14.0	15.5	13.6
Japan	21.3	22.3	22.2	20.4	19.8	11.3	11.1	11.6	11.1	8.9
Former centrally planned economies	<u>3.3</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union	3.3	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.6	2.0
China	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Rest of world	<u>13.0</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>14.5</u>
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : ESCWA compilations based on the International Monetary Fund, *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*, 1993 and 1994 (Washington, D.C.).

^a Free on board.

^b Cost, insurance, freight.

^c Figures for 1994 are for the period January-July only as available in international sources.

At a more disaggregated level, the European Union, after averaging around 16 per cent in its share of the region's exports for the period 1990-1993, dropped to 13.6 per cent in 1994, mainly owing to its reduced reliance on Gulf oil. The United States of America's share also declined, falling steadily from a peak of 13.2 per cent during the Gulf crisis in 1990 to only 10.1 per cent in 1994 (the lowest rate since 1988). Japan, which among the developed countries is usually the largest importer (mainly of oil) from the region, recorded a drop in its share as well as owing to the economic recession; the average share of 22 per cent during the years 1990 to 1992 fell to around 20 per cent in 1993 and 1994.

Among developing countries, the economic boom in Asia (excluding the ESCWA member countries) and its increasing reliance on oil from the Gulf helped to raise its share in the region's exports, without interruption, from 18 per cent in 1990 to 23.6 per cent in 1994. The shares of other developing country groupings have generally been very small; in addition, they have either stagnated or declined. For example, the region's share of exports to Latin America, after thriving during the first half of the 1980s, suffered from successive drops in the wake of the debt crisis and the beginning of that region's economic and financial problems; during the last five years it has remained slightly below the 2.2 per cent share recorded in 1990. The share of exports to Africa (excluding North Africa) hovered around 1.5 per cent between 1990 and 1994, and the share of North Africa (excluding Egypt) remained below 1 per cent during the same period.

BOX 4. TRADE PROSPECTS FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

Israel has been the main trading partner of the West Bank and Gaza since 1967 owing to the ties and constraints imposed by the occupation of the area. Total trade, as measured by both exports and imports, has grown during the 1990s (as shown in the table below), but the balance of trade for both areas remains negative. The closure of the borders with Israel in early 1995 adversely affected trade for the West Bank and Gaza, resulting in economic hardships such as consumer shortages and unemployment.

BOX TABLE: WEST BANK AND GAZA TRADE, 1990-1993
(Millions of United States dollars)

	West Bank				Gaza			
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993
Trade with Jordan*	15.2	21.2	16.1	28.4	7.7	8.1	11.9	14.4
Imports	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.3	--	--	--	--
Exports	24.5	30.4	25.6	38.0	7.7	8.1	11.9	14.4
Trade with other countries	-74.8	-80.2	-76.1	-67.6	-35.3	-37.6	-35.9	-41.4
Imports	78.7	85.0	79.8	71.2	40.0	41.3	37.4	41.6
Exports	3.9	4.8	3.7	3.6	4.7	3.7	1.5	0.2
Trade with Israel*	-329.8	-556.3	-590.5	-494.6	-193.4	-255.2	-264.7	-263.5
Imports	486.4	698.4	775.4	660.4	228.6	314.1	328.5	311.5
Exports	156.6	142.1	184.9	165.8	35.2	58.9	63.8	48.0
Total trade*	-389.4	-615.3	-650.5	-533.5	-221.0	-284.7	-288.7	-290.5
Imports	574.4	792.6	864.7	740.9	268.6	355.4	365.9	353.1
Exports	185.0	177.3	214.2	207.4	47.6	70.7	77.2	62.6

Sources: Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Abstract of Israel*, 1994, No. 45. West Bank trade with Israel and West Bank total trade are ESCWA estimates based on international sources.

* Trade balance.

Israel's exports to the West Bank and Gaza accounted for \$971.9 million of the area's total imports of \$1,094 million in 1993, while the exports of the West Bank and Gaza to Israel equalled \$213.8 million, resulting in a trade deficit with Israel of \$758.1 million. The area's overall trade deficit in 1993 amounted to \$824 million, which was less than the deficits of 1991 and 1992. Trade with Jordan has resulted in a surplus for all years since 1990; however, the highest level of \$43 million was recorded in 1993. The West Bank accounts for the bulk of exports (77 per cent to Gaza's 23 per cent in 1993).

The recent peace agreements and the recognition of the West Bank's and Gaza's economic dependency on Israel (highlighted during the border closure) have encouraged the Palestinian Authority to seek wider ties both within and beyond the ESCWA region. In early 1995 the Palestinian Authority concluded a trade agreement with Jordan for the duty-free trade of a number of industrial and agricultural goods which may be exported to other markets as well. The Palestinian Authorities also cooperating with Israel in a customs union.

A number of policy options are open to the Palestinian Authority with regard to trade, ranging from close cooperation with Israel to a closed policy of complete industrial protection within its own borders. Maintaining ties with Israel, including participation in the customs union, has the advantage of providing access to the Israeli market, but may result in the forced purchase of higher-priced Israeli goods. The recent agreement with Jordan is advantageous in that it allows for wider trade ties with Jordan, while access to the Israeli market may also continue within the customs union. It is worthy of note that the trade balance with Jordan during the early 1990s was consistently positive while that with Israel was negative. Access to the wider Arab market is also possible via Jordan, though competition with Jordanian industries may be high.

(b) *Imports*¹⁰

As for the geographical distribution of imports, the developed market economies as a group continued to be the region's main supplier. Although incomplete, data for 1994 show a decline in their share to 55.6 per cent from about 61 per cent in 1993; complete and revised figures, however, could be even lower because of the slow-down in economic activity in the GCC countries. The share of developing countries (excluding ESCWA member countries) rose between 1990 and 1994, climbing from 13.9 to 18.8 per cent during that period. In contrast, the share of ESCWA intraregional imports has been on an uninterrupted decline since the Gulf war, falling from 10.1 per cent in 1990 to 6.8 per cent in 1994. The former centrally planned economies, namely Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, seem to be on their way to recovering their earlier share in imports to the ESCWA region; owing to difficulties associated with the transition process, their share dropped from 2.9 per cent in 1990 to only 1.6 per cent in 1993 before climbing back up to 2 per cent in 1994. China, which is more important as a supplier to the region than as an export outlet, recorded a share which varied between 1.8 and 2.7 per cent during the four-year period covered here.

On a more disaggregated level, the European Union remained the region's leading supplier with a share of 33.1 per cent in 1994 (compared with 34.3 per cent in 1993 and an average of 33 per cent for the years 1990, 1991 and 1992). The share of the United States increased following the Gulf war from 12.9 per cent in 1990 to 15.2 per cent in 1991 and to 15.5 per cent in 1993. Preliminary figures show a drop in the 1994 share to 13.6 per cent, which can be explained by the economic slow-down in the GCC countries and the end of reconstruction activities in Kuwait. Japan's share declined slightly from an average of 11.3 per cent during the years 1990-1992 to 11.1 per cent in 1993, then dropped more sharply to 8.9 per cent in 1994. As for other developing countries, Asia (excluding the ESCWA member countries) continued to consolidate its rising share in the region's total imports, recording an increase from 11.3 per cent in 1990 to 16.3 per cent in 1994, up from 15.8 per cent in 1993. The shares of Latin America, Africa (excluding North Africa) and North Africa (excluding Egypt) remained small, with little change in their levels from year to year: Latin America's share increased from 1.6 per cent in 1993 to 1.7 per cent in 1994, up very slightly from the consistent 1.5 per cent increase during the years 1990-1992; the other two region's export shares remained below 1 per cent for the period 1990-1994.

2. *Intraregional trade*

(a) *GCC countries*

The share of intraregional exports in total exports for the ESCWA region as a whole appears to have almost recovered its pre-Gulf-war level; after dropping from 10.7 per cent in 1990 to 8.7 per cent in 1992, the share started to increase again, reaching 8.9 per cent in 1993 and 10.2 per cent in 1994 (table 9). At the group level, intraregional exports are less important for the GCC countries than for the more diversified economies, as less of the former's exports are absorbed by the region than the latter's, mainly owing to the predominance of oil in the overall export structure of the GCC countries and to the fact that oil is mainly marketed outside the region. The share of intraregional exports in the GCC countries' total exports dropped from 10 per cent in 1990 to 7.5 per cent in 1992, its lowest level since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait; however, it started to increase in the following years, rising to 8 per cent in 1993 and 9.3 per cent in 1994.

All GCC countries participated in the increase of 1993, apart from Bahrain and Kuwait; the former reported a decline from 5.8 to 3.8 between 1990 and 1994, while the latter's share dropped from 6 per cent to a negligible amount over the same period. Though data are still preliminary and incomplete, all member

¹⁰ See annex table 5 for the geographical distribution of ESCWA region imports.

countries appear to have participated in the increase, apart from Kuwait and Oman; the former's share was still negligible, while the latter's contribution dropped slightly, from 35.4 to 34.5 per cent.

TABLE 9. ESCWA REGION: SHARE OF INTRAREGIONAL TRADE IN TOTAL TRADE, 1990-1994
(Percentage)

	Exports (f.o.b.) ^a					Imports (c.i.f.) ^b				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 ^c	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 ^c
ESCWA region	<u>10.7</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>6.8</u>
GCC countries	<u>10.0</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>7.5</u>
Bahrain	5.8	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.8	53.3	41.1	41.2	44.9	46.2
Kuwait	6.0	7.0	1.2	--	--	13.2	15.0	1.8	0.8	--
Oman	61.3	31.1	33.3	35.4	34.5	26.7	29.3	31.3	26.5	..
Qatar	6.6	6.5	7.0	8.6	9.6	11.9	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.3
Saudi Arabia	9.2	9.1	5.7	6.7	8.0	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.8
United Arab Emirates	4.2	4.5	5.7	6.0	6.5	8.0	7.9	7.3	6.4	5.5
More diversified economies^d	<u>18.0</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>5.2</u>
Egypt	5.7	6.9	12.6	8.2	8.9	0.5	2.9	2.1	1.2	1.4
Jordan	40.3	73.5	33.6	29.4	33.2	25.1	12.7	20.0	8.0	9.9
Lebanon	47.0	47.2	50.7	54.8	51.8	16.4	12.1	13.3	11.6	11.2
Syrian Arab Republic	16.2	19.8	22.4	20.4	23.3	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.2

Source: ESCWA secretariat compilations, based on the International Monetary Fund, *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*, 1993 and 1994 (Washington, D.C.).

^a Free on board.

^b Cost, insurance, freight.

^c Figures cover January to July only, as available in international sources.

^d Excluding Iraq owing to the sanctions and the Republic of Yemen owing to the lack of data.

The share of intraregional imports in the region's total imports (excluding Kuwait and Oman owing to the lack of data) declined continuously during the first part of this decade, dropping from 10.1 per cent in 1990 to 7.2 per cent in 1993, and further to 6.8 per cent in 1994. The 1993 decline was entirely a result of the drop in the share of GCC countries from 8.1 to 7.5 per cent, as the share of the more diversified economies increased from 4.4 to 5.2 per cent. Among the GCC countries for which data are available, only Bahrain and Saudi Arabia reported slight increases in the percentage shares of their intraregional imports in total imports; the share of the former increased from 44.9 to 46.2 per cent, and that of the latter from 3.2 to 3.8 per cent. In contrast, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates reported declines from 12.9 to 12.3 per cent and from 6.4 to 5.5 per cent respectively.

(b) *The more diversified economies*

While the share of intraregional exports in total exports fell to its lowest level in the GCC countries in 1992, it reached its highest level during the same year in the more diversified economies (22.3 per cent, compared with 18 and 19.3 per cent in 1990 and 1991 respectively), despite the fact that Jordan lost its main export outlets, Iraq and the GCC countries. In 1993 and 1994, however, this share dropped to 17.8 and to 17.3 per cent respectively; interestingly, the 1993 decline was caused by reduced shares in Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic (only Lebanon's share increased), while the 1994 drop reflected the decline in Lebanon's share alone (from 54.8 to 51.8 per cent), as all of the other ESCWA member countries (excluding Iraq and Yemen) increased their contributions. Within the more diversified economies group, Lebanon and Jordan are the two countries which usually have the largest shares of intraregional exports in total exports. Between 1990 and 1994, these shares fluctuated, ranging between 47 and 54.8 per cent for Lebanon and between 29.4 and 73.5 per cent for Jordan, followed by the Syrian Arab Republic, which recorded a range

of 16.2 to 23.3 per cent. Egypt relied least on intraregional exports among the group, with its share of intraregional exports in total exports ranging between 5.7 and 12.6 per cent during the same period.

The 1994 rate of 17.3 per cent represents a higher share of interregional exports for the more diversified economies than for the region as a whole, though again, the former's share was lower than its five-year high of 22.3 per cent in 1992. In 1994, of the four countries considered in this group, Lebanon had the highest share of intraregional exports at 51.8 per cent, followed by Jordan with 33.2 per cent and the Syrian Arab Republic with 23.3 per cent. Egypt's share of intraregional exports amounted to only 8.9 per cent (the lowest share in the group).

This group's share of intraregional imports, much lower than that of their exports and also lower than the intraregional import share of the ESCWA region as a whole, amounted to 5.2 per cent in 1994; though this represented an increase over the 1993 share of 4.4 per cent, it was a decline from the five-year high of 8 per cent recorded in 1992. Lebanon, with 11.2 per cent, accounted for the highest share of intraregional imports, while Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic reported shares of 9.9 and 4.2 per cent respectively. Egypt's share lagged behind others in the group at 1.4 per cent.

3. Concentration of intraregional trade at the country level

(a) Intraregional exports

Intraregional trade, which is far from satisfactory, is still characterized by a large concentration of trade with a few partners. For the ESCWA region (excluding Iraq and Yemen) in 1990, the cumulative share of the weighted average of the leading three intraregional export partners totalled 81.8 per cent of total intraregional exports (table 10); the average distribution was 53.7 per cent with the first partner, 18.3 per cent with the second, and 9.8 per cent with the third. By 1993, not only had the cumulative share increased to 89.7 per cent, but the region's weighted average share of the first partner had also risen to 67.2 per cent (a 13.5 per cent increase from 1990), which indicated further concentration with the first intraregional export partner. At the country level, in 1990 the cumulative shares of Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic were above the regional average. Saudi Arabia was the first export partner for Bahrain, Egypt, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. In 1993 Saudi Arabia was still the first partner for the first three (with Lebanon replacing the Syrian Arab Republic), and it also replaced Iraq that year to become Jordan's first export partner. Although the degree of concentration increased in five countries (Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates) between 1990 and 1993, only two countries, Bahrain and Oman, reported higher cumulative shares than the region's weighted average, owing to the increase in the latter. The United Arab Emirates continued to be the first partner for Oman and Qatar, Bahrain remained Saudi Arabia's first partner, and Oman continued to be the first partner for the United Arab Emirates, indicating that historical trade relations and bilateral arrangements still dominate trade transactions in the area.

(b) Intraregional imports

A similar picture can be observed for intraregional imports (table 11). For the ESCWA region (excluding Iraq and Yemen) in 1990, the cumulative share of the weighted average of the leading three intraregional import partners amounted to 81.4 per cent, distributed as 63.2 per cent for the first partner, 10.7 per cent for the second and 7.5 per cent for the third. By 1993, the cumulative share had increased to 87.1 per cent; the share of the first and second partners had increased to 69.4 and 11.1 per cent respectively, while the share of the third partner had dropped to 6.7 per cent. These figures also support the trend towards increased concentration among the intraregional trading partners. In 1990, the cumulative share of six countries, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Lebanon, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, were above the region's

weighted average, while the lowest cumulative share of 66.1 per cent was reported by Kuwait. In 1993, however, only Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and Lebanon exceeded the region's weighted average; moreover, the degree of concentration with the first intraregional import partner increased for Egypt, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. Saudi Arabia continued to be the first intraregional import partner for Bahrain and Egypt, also replacing Iraq to become Jordan's first partner and Oman to become the United Arab Emirates' first partner; however, Saudi Arabia was replaced by the Syrian Arab Republic for Kuwait and by Lebanon for the Syrian Arab Republic. The United Arab Emirates remained the first intraregional import partner for both Oman and Qatar, and the Syrian Arab Republic remained Lebanon's first intraregional import supplier.

C. TRADE IN SERVICES

1. Overall performance¹¹

Worldwide exports of non-factor services increased from \$811 billion in 1990 to \$968 billion in 1993 (table 12), or by 19.3 per cent, largely owing to significant increases of between 11.5 and 32.9 per cent in the categories of other private services, shipment and travel. Other transportation exports also increased (by 8 per cent), but other official services decreased by over 2 per cent during the three-year period. The relative position of the ESCWA member countries in world non-factor services exports changed only slightly between 1990 and 1993, increasing from 1.7 to 1.8 per cent, while the relative position of other developing countries improved significantly, with an increase of 19.3 to 22.2 per cent between 1990 and 1993. The developed market countries, though still accounting for the bulk of world non-factor services exports, witnessed a decline in their share from 78.8 to 75.9 per cent. The ESCWA member countries' position improved slightly for the exports of shipment and travel, remained the same for exports of other transportation, and declined somewhat for other official services and other private services.

World exports of factor services also increased, though less significantly (by only 5 per cent), rising from \$870 billion in 1990 to \$914 billion in 1993. This increase reflected the 16 per cent increase in private transfers and the 5 per cent increase in other investment income (the latter accounts for the bulk of world factor services exports), and to a much lesser extent, the 0.2 per cent increase in direct investment income. The share of the ESCWA member countries in world factor services exports dropped from 2.2 per cent in 1990 to 1.4 per cent in 1993 owing to a decline in the share of other investment income. The share of other developing countries remained the same, at 6.2 per cent, despite changes in the share of their individual components. The developed market economies continued to dominate the exports of factor services, consolidating their position even further when, as a group, their share increased from 88.3 to 88.8 per cent; at the individual-item level, these developed countries were responsible for 96.8 per cent of the world's inflow of direct investment income, 87.8 per cent of its inflow of other investment income, and 86.1 per cent of the exports of private transfers in 1993.

World imports of non-factor services rose by more than 14 per cent between 1990 and 1993, increasing from \$858 billion to \$983 billion. All components recorded increases, some of which were significant, except other official services, which decreased by almost 4 per cent. As for the distribution (among the participating groups) of the world's imports of non-factor services, the share of developing countries (excluding ESCWA member countries) increased from 21.2 to 22 per cent, and that of the ESCWA member countries increased only slightly from 3.9 to 4 per cent; consequently, the share of developed market economies declined from 73.7 to 72.4 per cent.

¹¹ Owing to the lack of data, only seven ESCWA member countries are included here, namely Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

TABLE 10. ESCWA REGION: DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CUMULATIVE SHARE OF THE THREE LEADING INTRAREGIONAL EXPORT PARTNERS BETWEEN 1990 AND 1993

	1990			Cumulative Share	1993			Cumulative share
	First partner	Second partner	Third partner		First partner	Second partner	Third partner	
Bahrain	Saudi Arabia 49.1	Qatar 30.9	United Arab Emirates 11.3	91.4	Saudi Arabia 62.8	United Arab Emirates 15.1	Oman 12.4	90.4
Egypt	Saudi Arabia 39.5	Iraq 15.9	(Yemen Republic of)* 9.7	65.1	Saudi Arabia 58.2	Jordan 16.6	Syrian Arab Republic 9.4	84.2
Jordan	Iraq 48.1	Saudi Arabia 19.1	United Arab Emirates 8.6	75.8	Saudi Arabia 45.7	United Arab Emirates 17.1	Lebanon 8.1	70.9
Kuwait	Iraq 50.9	Saudi Arabia 14.3	Jordan 7.4	72.6	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	Saudi Arabia 36.9	United Arab Emirates 21.8	Kuwait 15.6	74.2	Saudi Arabia 35.7	United Arab Emirates 19.9	Syrian Arab Republic 18.3	73.9
Oman	United Arab Emirates 76.0	Saudi Arabia 12.0	Iraq 3.7	91.7	United Arab Emirates 94.2	Bahrain 2.2	Saudi Arabia 1.8	98.2
Qatar	United Arab Emirates 54.1	Saudi Arabia 21.8	Kuwait 13.4	89.4	United Arab Emirates 50.8	Saudi Arabia 32.8	Egypt 4.2	87.8
Saudi Arabia	Bahrain 43.0	United Arab Emirates 19.7	Egypt 15.9	78.6	Bahrain 55.4	United Arab Emirates 29.3	Egypt 3.3	87.9
Syrian Arab Republic	Saudi Arabia 37.7	Lebanon 37.2	United Arab Emirates 8.2	83.1	Lebanon 53.1	Saudi Arabia 22.5	Jordan 9.2	84.8
United Arab Emirates	Oman 56.3	Saudi Arabia 15.1	Kuwait 5.8	77.2	Oman 68.4	Saudi Arabia 15.7	Qatar 5.2	89.3
Region (weighted average) ^b	53.7	18.3	9.8	81.8	67.2	17.8	4.7	89.7

Source: ESCWA secretariat compilations based on data given in the International Monetary Fund, *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook 1993*, and *Direction of Trade* (monthly bulletin), December 1993 (Washington, D.C.).

a On 22 May 1990 the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic merged to form a single State, the Republic of Yemen; this figure refers to the combined entity.

b The region's weighted average for each of the three leading export partners is calculated as the sum of each country's exports to that partner, divided by the total intraregional exports of the countries listed in the table.

World imports of factor services increased by over 6 per cent between 1990 and 1993, rising from \$928 billion to \$985 billion, reflecting an increase in all components (direct investment income, other investment income and private transfers). The share of other developing countries dropped from 13.3 to 12.6 per cent, while that of the ESCWA member countries remained the same at 0.7 per cent; consequently, the share of the developed market economies increased from 83.6 to 84.4 per cent.

After increasing by an average annual rate of 2.4 per cent during the period 1985-1990, the ESCWA member countries' exports of services decreased by 6.7 per cent in 1991, then increased again (by 2.2 per cent) in 1992; there was another sharp decline in 1993, with the 8.7 per cent drop reflecting a decrease in the dollar amount from \$31.7 billion to \$28.9 billion (table 13). Exports of non-factor services dropped in 1993 for the first time since 1985; after enjoying a rising trend, which brought total exports from \$10.6 billion in 1985 to \$16.7 billion in 1992, a 3.4 per cent decline in 1993 brought the figure back down to \$16.2 billion. Exports of factor services dropped for the third year running; there were successive declines of 14.1, 9.1 and 14.6 per cent in 1991, 1992 and 1993 respectively, consequently bringing their total value down from \$19.2 billion in 1990 to \$12.8 billion in 1993. The ESCWA region's overall decline in services exports throughout the 1985-1993 period was caused by decreases in the exports of the GCC countries; the largest drop for the latter group was 17.6 per cent in 1993, which brought their 1992 total down from \$19.9 billion to \$16.4 billion (compared with \$24.1 billion in 1985). Both non-factor and factor services exports decreased in the GCC countries by 18.6 and 17.1 per cent respectively. As a group, the more diversified countries of the region recorded an increase of 6.3 per cent in services exports in 1993; though the increase was lower than in previous years, it none the less reflected a continuation of the upward trend noted throughout the period 1985-1993. Both types of services participated in the increase; non-factor services exports increased by 5.2 per cent (less than in earlier years), while factor services exports increased by 17.6 per cent—a significantly higher rate than those recorded for previous years.

The ESCWA region's services imports reported a significant decline of 22.2 per cent in 1993 (three times the 7.3 per cent decrease in 1992), partly owing to the exclusion of Bahrain from 1993 figures; consequently, total imports dropped from \$54.2 billion to \$42.2 billion. It should be noted, however, that in 1991, both during and immediately after the Gulf war, a record increase of 47.5 per cent was recorded for services imports, reflecting a jump from \$39.6 billion to \$58.4 billion. In the GCC countries, decreases in both non-factor services imports (28.6 per cent) and factor services imports (19.5 per cent) occurred during 1993, which brought the former from a total of \$38.3 billion in 1992 to \$27.4 billion and the latter from \$4.2 billion to \$3.4 billion. Despite the significant 27.7 per cent decline in the import of services in 1993 to \$30.7 billion, after a record level of \$49.6 billion in 1991 and \$42.5 billion in 1992 (and owing partly to the exclusion of Bahrain from the data in 1993), the GCC countries continued to capture the major share of the region's overall services imports; this notwithstanding, the group's share maintained a consistent downward trend, falling from 83 per cent in 1985 to 78 per cent in 1992, and further to 72.5 per cent in 1993. The group's imports of both factor and non-factor services contributed to the decline, though non-factor services dominated, amounting to around 10 times the value of factor services imports during the period under study. Imports of services by the diversified economies also declined during 1993, though the drop was insignificant in both absolute and relative terms (from \$11.7 billion to \$11.4 billion, or by 2.2 per cent); the decline mainly reflected the large 20.6 per cent drop in factor services imports (from \$4.4 billion to \$3.5 billion), though this was partly compensated for by the 8.9 per cent increase in non-factor services (from \$7.3 billion to \$7.9 billion).

TABLE 11. ESCWA REGION: DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CUMULATIVE SHARE OF THE THREE LEADING INTRAREGIONAL IMPORT PARTNERS BETWEEN 1990 AND 1993

	1990				1993				Cumulative share
	First partner	Second partner	Third partner	Cumulative Share	First partner	Second partner	Third partner	Cumulative share	
Bahrain	Saudi Arabia 95.4	United Arab Emirates 3.0	Qatar 0.7	99.0	Saudi Arabia 94.5	United Arab Emirates 3.1	Jordan 0.7	98.3	
Egypt	Saudi Arabia 58.9	Lebanon 11.6	Syrian Arab Republic 10.1	80.6	Saudi Arabia 68.0	Lebanon 11.4	Qatar 6.9	86.3	
Jordan	Iraq 62.8	Saudi Arabia 18.3	Kuwait 6.0	87.0	Saudi Arabia 25.0	Egypt 24.6	Syrian Arab Republic 20.9	70.5	
Kuwait	Saudi Arabia 40.3	Iraq 14.0	United Arab Emirates 11.8	66.1	Syrian Arab Republic 100.0	--	--	100.0	
Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic 70.8	Kuwait 9.4	Saudi Arabia 8.0	88.2	Syrian Arab Republic 77.5	Saudi Arabia 7.1	Egypt 5.5	90.1	
Oman	United Arab Emirates 85.4	Saudi Arabia 8.0	Bahrain 3.3	96.7	United Arab Emirates 89.4	Saudi Arabia 6.3	Bahrain 2.7	98.4	
Qatar	United Arab Emirates 54.2	Saudi Arabia 21.8	Kuwait 13.4	89.4	United Arab Emirates 33.3	Saudi Arabia 32.0	Bahrain 11.8	77.1	
Saudi Arabia	Bahrain 43.0	United Arab Emirates 19.7	Egypt 15.9	78.6	Egypt 23.5	United Arab Emirates 22.2	Bahrain 12.4	58.1	
Syrian Arab Republic	Saudi Arabia 37.7	Lebanon 37.2	United Arab Emirates 8.2	83.1	Lebanon 33.9	Egypt 25.0	Saudi Arabia 23.4	82.3	
United Arab Emirates	Oman 56.3	Saudi Arabia 15.1	Kuwait 5.8	77.2	Saudi Arabia 66.6	Bahrain 12.0	Qatar 9.5	80.4	
Region (weighted average) ^a	63.2	10.7	7.5	81.4	69.4	11.1	6.7	87.1	

Source: ESCWA secretariat compilations based on data given in the International Monetary Fund, *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook 1993*, and *Direction of Trade* (monthly bulletin), December 1993 (Washington, D.C.).

a The region's weighted average for each of the three leading export partners is calculated as the sum of each country's exports to that partner, divided by the total intraregional exports of the countries listed in the table.

TABLE 12. ESCWA REGION: POSITION IN WORLD SERVICES TRANSACTIONS,
1990 AND 1993
(Percentage share)

	ESCWA member countries*		Other developing countries		Developed market economies		International organizations		World total US\$1 billion = 100%	
	1990	1993	1990	1993	1990	1993	1990	1993	1990	1993
A. Credit										
1. <i>Non-factor services</i>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>78.8</u>	<u>75.9</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>811.3</u>	<u>967.9</u>
Shipment	0.4	0.7	20.8	23.1	78.7	76.3	--	--	94.5	105.3
Other transportation	3.3	3.3	16.8	19.1	79.9	77.5	--	--	129.8	140.1
Travel	0.9	1.2	22.9	24.1	76.2	74.7	--	--	239.0	278.9
Other official services	2.9	2.4	13.2	14.3	81.8	80.8	2.1	2.5	53.7	52.4
Other private services	1.9	1.8	18.2	22.9	79.9	75.3	--	--	294.4	391.2
2. <i>Factor services</i>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>88.3</u>	<u>88.8</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>870.2</u>	<u>913.8</u>
Direct investment income	0.2	0.3	2.1	2.9	97.7	96.8	--	--	119.4	119.6
Other investment income	2.7	1.7	6.3	6.1	86.9	87.8	4.1	4.4	670.0	735.0
Private transfers	--	--	14.0	13.9	86.0	86.1	--	--	50.9	59.1
B. Debit										
1. <i>Non-factor services</i>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>73.7</u>	<u>72.4</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>858.2</u>	<u>983.3</u>
Shipment	4.2	4.3	33.3	35.3	62.5	60.4	--	--	134.4	148.4
Other transportation	0.9	1.0	19.0	20.0	80.1	78.9	--	--	135.0	145.1
Travel	1.1	1.4	15.2	18.7	83.6	79.9	--	--	239.3	273.8
Other official services	17.0	19.6	15.5	10.6	51.2	44.7	16.3	25.0	65.3	62.7
Other private services	4.4	4.3	22.9	21.9	72.7	73.9	--	--	284.3	353.3
2. <i>Factor services</i>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>83.6</u>	<u>84.4</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>927.6</u>	<u>984.6</u>
Direct investment income	2.1	2.5	26.4	39.0	71.5	68.4	--	--	76.4	77.3
Other investment income	0.5	0.5	12.2	11.4	84.5	85.3	2.7	2.7	794.2	845.7
Private transfers	1.1	1.1	11.0	7.6	87.8	91.3	--	--	57.0	61.6

Source: Calculated from information given in the International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*, various issues (Washington, D.C.).

* Covers only seven ESCWA member countries, including Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic, owing to the unavailability of data for other ESCWA member countries.

TABLE 13. ESCWA REGION: AGGREGATE TRADE IN SERVICES, 1985-1993

	(Billions of US dollars)							Annual variation (percentage)			
	Credit										
	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^c	1985-1990 (AVERAGE)	1990- 1991	1991-1992	1992-1993 ^d		
ESCWA member countries	29.5	33.2	31.0	31.7	28.9	2.4	-6.7	2.2	-8.7		
Non-factor services	10.6	14.0	14.5	16.7	16.2	5.7	3.4	15.1	-3.4		
Factor services	18.9	19.2	16.5	15.0	12.8	0.3	-14.1	-9.1	-14.6		
GCC countries^a	24.1	23.6	20.4	19.9	16.4	-0.4	-13.5	-2.8	-17.6		
Non-factor services	5.7	5.4	5.0	6.0	4.9	-1.0	-7.6	19.7	-18.6		
Factor services	18.4	18.2	14.5	13.9	11.5	-0.2	-20.2	-4.6	-17.1		
More diversified economies^b	5.4	9.6	10.5	11.8	12.6	12.2	10.1	12.0	6.3		
Non-factor services	4.8	8.6	9.5	10.7	11.3	12.2	10.4	12.7	5.2		
Factor services	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	12.1	7.2	5.5	17.6		
										Debit	
ESCWA member countries	41.9	39.6	58.4	54.2	42.2	-1.1	47.5	-7.3	-22.2		
Non-factor services	36.6	33.1	51.1	45.6	35.3	-2.0	54.3	-10.7	-22.6		
Factor services	5.3	6.5	7.4	8.6	6.9	4.1	13.0	16.3	-20.1		
GCC countries^a	34.9	30.7	49.6	42.5	30.7	-2.6	61.9	-14.4	-27.7		
Non-factor services	31.1	27.1	45.6	38.3	27.4	-2.7	67.9	-15.9	-28.6		
Factor services	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.2	3.4	-1.5	15.8	2.0	-19.5		
More diversified economies^b	7.0	8.9	8.8	11.7	11.4	5.0	-1.9	33.3	-2.2		
Non-factor services	5.5	5.9	5.5	7.3	7.9	1.8	-7.7	32.9	8.9		
Factor services	1.5	3.0	3.3	4.4	3.5	14.2	9.8	34.0	-20.6		

Source: International Monetary Fund; *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*, various issues (Washington, D.C.).

- ^a Covers Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia only owing to the lack of data on Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.
^b Covers Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic only owing to the lack of data on Iraq, Lebanon and the Republic of Yemen.
^c Excluding Bahrain owing to the lack of data.
^d Different rates of variation would have been obtained if Bahrain had been excluded from 1992 figures as well.

2. Structure

The distribution of the ESCWA region's earnings from services exports showed some change in 1993 from the 1990 situation (prior to the Gulf war). Non-factor services exports increased in importance as their share in total services exports rose from 42.2 per cent in 1990 to 56.9 per cent in 1993 owing to the increase in the exports of non-factor services by the more diversified economies (table 14). The share of factor services exports consequently declined, falling from 57.8 to 43.1 per cent, entirely a reflection of the decline in the share of investment income exports from 57 to 42.1 per cent. The GCC countries, which account for the bulk of the exported investment income in the region, were responsible for this decline, as they liquidated significant portions of their overseas assets immediately after the Gulf crisis to meet financial obligations arising from it. These lower income-export levels are expected to continue during the last half of the 1990s; oil prices are expected to remain relatively stable (so there are unlikely to be any major additional investments), and interest rates are also unlikely to rise. As a result of the above, factor services exports by the GCC countries fell from 54.9 per cent of the group's services exports in 1990 to 38.8 per cent in 1993. The more diversified economies accounted for a greater share of the region's services exports, with an increase from 28.8 to 41.6 per cent, between 1990 and 1993; both non-factor and factor services contributed to the increase, but the main improvement was in non-factor services, as their export share increased from 25.9 to 37.3 per cent. The increase in the group's share in total services exports came about both as a result of the decline in the position of the GCC countries in the region's total exports and because of an increase in absolute amounts. The most significant component increases were in travel, other private services and other transportation (all non-factor services). The 2.7 per cent rise in the last category (other transportation) was largely achieved through Egypt's 24 per cent increase in earnings from the Suez canal over the three-year period.¹² The share of factor services exports also rose (from 2.9 to 4.3 per cent), but still accounted for only a small proportion of the region's total exports.

Unlike the export situation, the structure of services imports changed only slightly at both the regional level and the two-group level over the period 1990-1993. The share of non-factor services in total services import rose from 83.5 per cent in 1990 to 84.5 per cent in 1993, while the share factor services import share dropped slightly from 16.5 to 15.5 per cent. A small decline in the GCC countries' share in the region's services imports occurred between the years under study, from 77.4 to 75.2 per cent, while the more diversified economies' share increased slightly from 22.6 to 24.8 per cent. Non-factor services imports account for the largest share of services imports for the GCC countries, though its share in total imports dropped slightly during this period from 68.5 to 67.3 per cent. In 1993 the largest components of the GCC countries' non-factor services imports continued to be other official services and other private services, which accounted for 25.4 and 26.5 per cent of total services respectively (almost identical to 1990 shares); the next in importance was shipment and travel, whose shares were much lower, totalling 9.1 and 4.5 per cent respectively in 1993.

In value terms, the overall position of the ESCWA region's services account deteriorated between 1990 and 1993 as the deficit increased from \$6.4 billion to \$15.9 billion. This was caused not only by the rise in the non-factor services deficit from \$19.1 billion to \$21.8 billion, but also by the drop in the factor services surplus from \$12.7 billion to \$5.9 billion. The latter decline was mainly a reflection of the drop in other investment income from \$14.7 billion to \$8.2 billion. The GCC countries' deficit increased from \$7 billion to \$17.1 billion owing to an increase in the non-factor services deficit from \$21.7 billion to \$25.1 billion, and to a drop in the factor services surplus from \$14.7 billion to \$8.1 billion. The more diversified economies' surplus increased from \$0.6 billion to \$1.1 billion, mainly reflecting an increase in the non-factor

¹² International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Yearbook*, 1993 (Washington, D.C.).

services surplus from \$2.7 billion to \$3.3 billion, which more than compensated for the increase in the factor services deficit from \$2 billion to \$2.2 billion.

TABLE 14. ESCWA REGION: STRUCTURE OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS IN SERVICES, AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGION'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND USES, 1990 AND 1993

	Credit (percentage)		Debit (percentage)		Net earnings/uses (billions of US dollars)	
	1990	1993	1990	1993	1990	1993
I. ESCWA region	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-6.4	-15.9
<i>A. Non-factor services</i>	<u>42.2</u>	<u>56.9</u>	<u>83.5</u>	<u>84.5</u>	<u>-19.1</u>	<u>-21.8</u>
Shipment	1.2	2.3	14.4	13.8	-5.3	-5.6
Other transportation	12.8	15.5	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.2
Travel	6.8	11.5	6.8	8.1	-0.4	-0.3
Other official services	4.6	4.2	28.0	26.7	-9.5	-11.1
Other private services	16.8	23.3	31.3	32.6	-6.8	-8.0
<i>B. Factor Services</i>	<u>57.8</u>	<u>43.1</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>5.9</u>
Direct investment income	0.7	1.0	4.1	4.3	-1.4	-1.7
Other investment income	57.0	42.1	10.7	9.8	14.7	8.2
Private transfers	--	--	1.7	1.5	-0.7	-0.7
II. GCC countries	71.2	58.4	77.4	75.2	-7.0	-17.1
<i>A. Non-factor services</i>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>68.5</u>	<u>67.3</u>	<u>-21.7</u>	<u>-25.1</u>
Shipment	1.0	2.2	9.6	9.1	-3.5	-3.5
Other transportation	3.0	3.0	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.1
Travel	1.0	0.9	5.0	4.5	-1.7	-1.8
Other official services	0.7	0.7	25.9	25.4	-10.0	-11.5
Other private services	10.6	12.8	26.7	26.5	-7.0	-8.4
<i>B. Factor services</i>	<u>54.9</u>	<u>38.8</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>8.1</u>
Direct investment income	--	--	4.1	4.2	-1.6	-2.0
Other investment income	54.9	38.8	3.3	2.5	17.0	10.6
Private transfers	--	--	1.6	1.2	-0.6	-0.5
III. More diversified economies	28.8	41.6	22.6	24.8	0.6	1.1
<i>A. Non-factor services</i>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>37.3</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>3.3</u>
Shipment	0.2	0.1	4.8	4.7	-1.8	-2.1
Other transportation	9.8	12.5	1.8	1.4	2.5	3.1
Travel	5.8	10.7	1.8	3.6	1.2	1.5
Other official services	3.9	3.5	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.5
Other private services	6.2	10.5	4.6	6.2	0.2	0.3
<i>B. Factor services</i>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>-2.0</u>	<u>-2.2</u>
Direct investment income	0.7	1.0	--	--	0.2	0.3
Other investment income	2.2	3.3	7.5	7.2	-2.2	-2.4
Private transfers	--	--	0.1	0.3	-0.03	-0.1

Source: International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*, part 2, various issues (Washington, D.C.).

3. *The position of individual countries*

The payments for services by seven selected countries of the ESCWA region¹³ in 1993 were dominated by Saudi Arabia. Though its share fell slightly from 59.7 per cent in 1990 to 56.9 per cent in 1993, its value rose in dollar terms as the region's total imports of services increased from \$39.6 billion in 1990 to \$46.6 billion in 1993 (table 15). Egypt and Kuwait followed, with shares of 15.9 and 12.1 per cent respectively in 1993. Saudi Arabia also continued to dominate the region's receipts from international trade in services, though its share dropped in both percentage and value terms, from 37.3 per cent of a total of \$33.3 billion in 1990 to 32.1 per cent of a total of \$30.2 billion in 1993. Egypt was next in importance, with its share rising from 21.5 to 30.8 per cent, replacing Kuwait, which saw its share fall from 29.1 to 20.7 per cent. The contributions of Bahrain, Jordan, Oman and the Syrian Arab Republic to the region's total exports and imports remained small, and there were no significant changes between the two years under study.

The region's payments for non-factor services totalled \$39 billion in 1993, which was significantly higher than the \$33 billion reported in 1990. This increase was largely attributed to Saudi Arabia (which accounted for 62.4 per cent, down from 67.7 per cent in 1990), and more specifically, to that country's payments for other official and private services and for shipment; Egypt came next, accounting for 13.8 per cent (up from 11.5 per cent in 1990), while third-ranking Kuwait's share amounted to 12.3 per cent (compared with 10.1 per cent in 1990).

The region's total receipts from non-factor services also increased between 1990 and 1993, rising from \$14 billion to \$17.2 billion. A significant portion of these figures was attributed to Egypt, which accounted for 44.8 per cent in 1990 and 47.7 per cent in 1993, largely owing to earnings from the Suez Canal and additional items under "other transportation", which totalled \$3.2 billion in 1993 (annex table 6). Though Saudi Arabia's share of non-factor services receipts declined slightly from 22.8 to 20.5 per cent during this period, it remained second in importance, followed (in 1993) by Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kuwait and Bahrain respectively, each accounting for a share ranging between 5 and 10 per cent. Kuwait accounted for the largest share of shipment receipts, which amounted to 83.7 per cent in 1990, and to 94.8 per cent in 1993; however, the absolute figure of \$705.9 million for total shipment receipts was relatively small in comparison with overall non-factor receipts of \$17.2 billion. Receipts from other transportation, which totalled \$4.7 billion in absolute terms in 1993, were largely attributed to Egypt (which accounted for 67.4 per cent of the total), mainly owing to its receipts from the Suez Canal; Egypt was followed by Bahrain, Kuwait and Jordan, each with shares of less than 10 per cent. Egypt accounted for the bulk of travel receipts, with 55.4 per cent of the \$3.5 billion total, followed by the Syrian Arab Republic, with 21 per cent and Jordan with 16.2 per cent. The shares of both Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic exceeded their respective 1990 levels of 48.7 and 14.2 per cent, bringing total travel receipts up by about 50 per cent and reflecting the success of these countries' efforts to promote tourism. As for other official and private services, Saudi Arabia and Egypt dominated the total receipts of \$8.3 billion, with shares equalling 40.9 and 37.4 per cent respectively, while Saudi Arabia alone captured 80.3 per cent of the total imports (payments) of \$27.4 billion.

¹³ Seven ESCWA member countries were chosen for this subsection based on the availability of data; they include Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

TABLE 15. ESCWA REGION: PAYMENTS AND RECEIPTS BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS IN SERVICES, SELECTED COUNTRIES,* 1990 AND 1993
(Percentage share)

	Bahrain	Egypt	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Saudi Arabia	Syrian Arab Republic	Total (US \$1 million = 100 per cent)
Total transactions								
<i>Debit</i>								
1990	3.9	14.3	3.9	10.4	3.4	59.7	4.3	39 610.9
1993	3.8	15.9	3.5	12.1	3.3	56.9	5.4	46 583.1
<i>Credit</i>								
1990	3.6	21.5	4.6	29.1	1.2	37.3	2.8	33 250.6
1993	4.2	30.8	5.5	20.7	1.4	32.1	5.2	30 182.9
Non-factor services								
<i>Debit</i>								
1990	2.0	11.5	3.8	10.1	2.2	67.7	2.7	33 089.5
1993	2.6	13.8	3.5	12.3	2.3	62.4	3.2	38 968.3
<i>Credit</i>								
1990	6.2	44.8	10.3	9.1	0.5	22.8	6.2	14 035.9
1993	5.9	47.7	9.2	7.8	0.1	20.5	8.7	17 171.8
Shipment								
<i>Debit</i>								
1990	6.5	23.1	5.0	9.8	5.1	45.2	5.4	5 710.6
1993	6.5	18.3	6.1	15.6	7.1	36.7	9.7	6 347.1
<i>Credit</i>								
1990	..	6.3	0.6	83.7	--	--	9.4	414.4
1993	..	1.6	0.3	94.8	--	--	3.4	705.9
Other transportation								
<i>Debit</i>								
1990	11.7	21.4	28.5	29.9	..	--	8.6	1 226.3
1993	19.2	16.6	19.9	36.9	..	--	7.5	1 502.0
<i>Credit</i>								
1990	5.4	63.8	8.7	13.6	0.2	4.0	4.3	4 240.9
1993	8.3	67.4	7.8	8.0	0.3	2.8	5.6	4 691.4
Travel								
<i>Debit</i>								
1990	3.5	4.8	12.5	68.2	1.7	..	9.2	2 691.9
1993	3.8	28.0	9.2	50.4	1.3	..	7.5	3 748.8
<i>Credit</i>								
1990	6.0	48.7	22.7	5.8	2.6	..	14.2	2 256.6
1993	5.1	55.4	16.2	2.4	..	..	21.0	3 479.5
Other official and private services								
<i>Debit</i>								
1990	0.2	8.9	1.3	2.5	1.6	84.5	1.0	23 460.7
1993	0.6	10.6	1.1	5.0	1.5	80.3	0.8	27 370.4
<i>Credit</i>								
1990	7.1	34.6	7.9	3.2	..	42.5	4.7	7 124.0
1993	5.5	37.4	7.8	2.6	..	40.9	5.8	8 295.0
Factor services								
<i>Debit</i>								
1990	13.9	28.8	4.3	11.9	9.6	18.7	12.7	6 521.4
1993	10.7	27.5	3.5	10.8	8.3	27.3	17.8	7 614.8

TABLE 15. (continued)

	Bahrain	Egypt	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Saudi Arabia	Syrian Arab Republic	Total (US \$1 million = 100 per cent)
<i>Credit</i>								
1990	1.7	4.5	0.4	43.6	1.8	47.9	0.2	19 214.7
1993	1.9	8.5	0.8	37.8	3.1	47.3	0.6	13 011.1
Direct investment income								
<i>Debit</i>								
1990	..	0.9	..	..	24.0	75.1	..	1 624.0
1993	..	0.7	..	..	18.9	99.3	..	2 422.0
<i>Credit</i>								
1990	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	247.0
1993	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	303.0
Other investment income								
<i>Debit</i>								
1990	6.6	43.3	6.6	18.2	5.6	--	19.6	4 243.8
1993	4.9	40.2	5.5	17.2	3.9	--	28.3	4 510.5
<i>Credit</i>								
1990	1.7	3.2	0.4	44.2	1.8	48.5	0.2	18 967.7
1993	1.9	6.4	0.8	38.7	3.2	48.4	0.6	12 708.1
Private transfers								
<i>Debit</i>								
1990	95.9	4.1	..	--	..	..	--	653.6
1993	79.5	20.5	..	--	..	..	--	682.3
<i>Credit</i>								
1990	..	..	..	--	..	..	--	--
1993	..	..	..	--	..	..	--	--

Source: International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*, part 2, various issues (Washington, D.C.).

* Countries selected based upon the availability of data.

The region's factor services payments of \$7.6 billion in 1993 were far lower than its non-factor service payments, though the former represented an increase over the 1990 level of \$6.5 billion. Egypt's and Saudi Arabia's 1993 shares were of equal importance at 27.5 and 27.3 per cent respectively; Egypt's payments were mainly for other investment income, while the largest share of Saudi Arabia's payments were for direct investment income. On the receipt side, factor services experienced significant decline from \$19.2 billion in 1990 to \$13 billion in 1993 owing to decreases in other investment income from around \$19 billion to \$12.7 billion.

D. BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS DEVELOPMENTS

The current account balance for the ESCWA member countries combined (excluding Iraq owing to lack of data) recorded a deficit of \$11.7 billion in 1993, which was a significant improvement over the much larger deficits of \$40.2 billion and \$19.9 billion recorded in 1991 and 1992 respectively (table 16). The region last recorded a current account surplus in 1990. Improvements in 1993 resulted from the combined effect of an increase in the trade surplus from \$13.6 billion in 1992 to \$18.3 billion in 1993 and a decrease in the services deficit from \$25.8 billion to \$20.4 billion, which consequently brought the deficit in the balance on goods and services down from \$12.2 billion to only \$2.2 billion. The deficit in unrequited transfers rose somewhat from \$7.7 billion in 1992 to \$9.3 billion in 1993.

TABLE 16. ESCWA REGION: SUMMARY OF BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS FLOWS, 1990-1993^a
(Millions of United States dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993
Trade balance (f.o.b.)^b	<u>31 130</u>	<u>17 447</u>	<u>13 564</u>	<u>18 349</u>
GCC ^c countries	39 888	27 074	24 946	31 883
More diversified economies	-8 758	-9 627	-11 382	-13 534
Services (net)	<u>-15 065</u>	<u>-30 777</u>	<u>-25 778</u>	<u>-20 362</u>
GCC countries	-15 713	-32 135	-25 533	-21 058
More diversified economies	648	1 358	-245	696
Balance on goods and services	<u>16 065</u>	<u>-13 330</u>	<u>-12 214</u>	<u>-2 163</u>
GCC countries	24 175	-5 061	-587	10 824
More diversified economies	-8 110	-8 269	-11 627	-12 837
Net unrequited transfers	<u>-9 235</u>	<u>-26 884</u>	<u>-7 715</u>	<u>-9 321</u>
GCC countries	-17 790	-35 703	-18 045	-19 893
More diversified economies	8 555	8 819	10 330	10 572
Balance on current account	<u>6 830</u>	<u>-40 214</u>	<u>-19 926</u>	<u>-11 657</u>
GCC countries	6 385	-40 764	-18 629	-9 391
More diversified economies	445	550	-1 297	-2 266
Net capital flows	<u>-11 538</u>	<u>32 437</u>	<u>29 260</u>	<u>16 106</u>
GCC countries	-1 203	31 505	25 437	12 443
More diversified economies	-10 335	932	3 823	3 663
Errors and omissions	<u>-39</u>	<u>2 126</u>	<u>-9 796</u>	<u>-5 548</u>
GCC countries	-414	1 107	-10 761	-4 916
More diversified economies	375	1 019	965	-632
Overall balance	<u>-4 747</u>	<u>-5 651</u>	<u>-460</u>	<u>-1 038</u>
GCC countries	4 768	-8 152	-3 951	-1 802
More diversified economies	-9 515	2 501	3 491	764
Counterpart items, exceptional financing and other	<u>12 781</u>	<u>4 485</u>	<u>2 889</u>	<u>2 791</u>
GCC countries	--	--	--	--
More diversified economies	12 781	4 485	2 889	2 791
Total change in reserves	<u>-8 033</u>	<u>1 166</u>	<u>-2 429</u>	<u>-1 753</u>
GCC countries	-4 768	8 152	3 951	1 802
More diversified economies	-3 265	-6 986	-6 380	-3 555

Source: Compiled by the ESCWA secretariat, based on data given in national and international sources.

^a Excluding Iraq owing to lack of data.

^b Free on board.

^c Gulf Cooperation Council.

Net capital inflow began to decline after hitting the record level of \$32.4 billion in 1991, when payment for the Gulf war by the GCC countries (mainly Saudi Arabia and Kuwait) required the withdrawal of reserves, the liquidation of assets abroad, and borrowing from international financial markets; the level dropped slightly in 1992 to \$29.3 billion then sharply to \$16.1 billion in 1993, but it remained large enough to offset the current account deficit. However, a large and negative "errors and omissions" entry of \$5.5 billion absorbed approximately one third of the net capital inflows, resulting in an overall deficit of \$1 billion, compared with \$0.5 billion in 1992. The \$1.8 billion increase in reserves in 1993 was less than the \$2.4 billion increase in 1992, and was caused by exceptional financing of \$2.8 billion.

The most dramatic changes in the region's balance of payments usually take place in the GCC countries owing to the size of their external transactions. The current account deficit for this group totalled \$9.4 billion in 1993, about half of the previous year's deficit, and accounted for the drop in the ESCWA member countries' deficit as a whole. The improvement in the current account balance of this group resulted from their trade surplus, which rose from \$24.9 billion in 1992 to \$31.9 billion in 1993; this more than offset the deficit in services of \$21.1 billion, but only partly covered the deficit in unrequited transfers of \$19.9 billion. The significant increase in the overall trade surplus in 1993 reflected the improvements in Saudi Arabia's surplus, which rose from \$13 billion in 1992 to \$19 billion in 1993, and in Kuwait's surplus, which rose from \$85 million in 1992 to \$4.4 billion in 1993 (annex table 7). Improvement in the services account was also mainly attributable to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait; Saudi Arabia's deficit in services fell from \$18.2 billion in 1992 to \$16.6 billion in 1993, while Kuwait increased its surplus in services from \$979 million to 3.3 billion during the same period. Unofficial estimates for 1994 and 1995 indicate an improvement in the current account balances of the GCC countries; Kuwait's current account surplus is estimated to have increased to \$8.9 billion in 1994 and is expected to reach over \$10 billion in 1995,¹⁴ while Saudi Arabia's deficit is estimated to have decreased to \$5 billion in 1994, with a surplus of \$1.5 billion forecast for 1995.¹⁵

The GCC countries' net capital inflow dropped by more than 50 per cent in 1993 to \$12.4 billion, but this was more than sufficient to offset their current account deficit. However, the large "errors and omissions" entry of \$4.9 billion resulted in a deficit in the GCC countries' overall balance of \$1.8 billion, which was matched by a decrease in reserves of the same amount, most of which was borne by Kuwait and Oman; the reserves of the former decreased by \$1.5 billion and those of the latter by \$1.1 billion. Saudi Arabia's reserves increased by \$1.5 billion, however, after a large depletion of \$5.7 billion in 1992.

The more diversified economies of the ESCWA region also recorded a current account balance deficit in 1993, though theirs amounted to a lower \$2.3 billion, which was an increase over the previous year's deficit of \$1.3 billion; the increase was caused solely by higher trade deficits, which increased by \$2.1 billion (over the 1992 level of \$11.4 billion). The group recorded a slight improvement in its services balance, which increased from a deficit of \$245 million to a surplus of \$696 million. Though every country in this group recorded trade deficits, the largest were noted in Egypt (\$6.7 billion), and Lebanon (\$3.5 billion). Though 1994 data for most countries in this group were unavailable, Egypt's exports were reported to have fallen by 5 per cent during this year, with the decrease in oil revenues resulting in a larger trade deficit.¹⁶ The success of the more diversified economies in maintaining large unrequited transfers of \$10.6 billion in 1993, slightly higher than the \$10.3 billion in 1992, helped this group to cover most of its goods and services deficit of \$12.8 billion.

There was a net capital inflow of \$3.7 billion to the more diversified economies in 1993, which was slightly less than the previous year's inflow of \$3.8 billion and was largely attributable to Lebanon's net capital inflow of \$4.6 billion. A \$632 million deficit in "errors and omissions" resulted in a surplus of \$764 million in the overall balance of the more diversified ESCWA member countries; the largest overall balance surplus (\$1.2 billion), was recorded by Lebanon. As a group, the more diversified economies reported \$2.8 billion in exceptional financing, resulting from the postponement of debt payments by Egypt. An overall

¹⁴ *Middle East Economic Digest*, 24 February 1995, p. 10.

¹⁵ *Middle East Economic Digest*, 23 June 1995, p. 5.

¹⁶ *Middle East Economic Survey*, 13 February 1995, p. B5.

increase in GCC country reserves of \$3.6 billion was thus noted in 1993, with Egypt recording a reserves increase of \$2.8 billion and Lebanon an increase of \$1.2 billion.

E. INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

Partial and incomplete information for 1994 shows a rise in the international reserves of the region (excluding Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Yemen owing to the lack of data) from \$42.4 billion in 1993 to \$44.5 billion (table 17). The increase for the fourth year running was entirely a result of the increase in the reserves of the more diversified economies listed in table 17 (namely Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon), as the international reserves of the GCC countries have been on the decline for the last few years, dropping from \$24.9 billion in 1991 to \$21.5 billion in 1992, then to \$21.3 billion in 1993 and to \$20.8 billion in 1994. All of the GCC countries (with the exception of the United Arab Emirates) contributed to the 1994 decline, but Kuwait's drop in reserves was the highest. Although the data available on the more diversified economies cover only Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, this group's total reserves has been on the increase since 1990; it has almost tripled in four years' time, growing from \$8.5 billion in 1990 to \$16.9 billion in 1992, then to \$21.1 billion in 1993 and to \$23.8 billion in 1994. At the country level, Egypt's reserves more than tripled between 1990 and 1994, rising from \$3.3 billion to \$14.4 billion, while the reserves of both Jordan and Lebanon nearly doubled during the same period. The increase in 1994 was mainly attributable to Lebanon, where the international reserves rose from \$5.9 billion in 1993 to \$7.5 billion in 1994, followed by Egypt's increase from \$13.5 billion to \$14.4 billion. Data for 1995 indicated another rise in Egypt's reserves to \$17.5 billion.¹⁷

The rise in the region's international reserves increased its ability to provide for imports, as indicated by the reserves to imports ratio in table 18. In terms of current imports, the ratio (which excludes Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen) increased from 5.49 months in 1992 to 5.91 months in 1993, but it was still lower than the level of 6.11 months recorded in 1991. In terms of 1990 imports, however, the ratio increased from 7.56 months in 1992 to 8.36 months in 1993, the highest ratio since 1990. The increase reported in both the region's ratios in 1993 was entirely attributable to improvement in the level of international reserves in the more diversified economies; their reserves/imports ratio, in terms of current imports, increased without interruption from 6.37 months in 1990 to 12.81 months in 1992, and to 15.75 months in 1993. In terms of 1990 imports, the rising trend was just as evident, as the ratio increased from 6.37 months in 1990 to 8.59 months in 1991, then to 12.65 months in 1992 and to 15.84 months in 1993. For the GCC countries, the picture was different; the ratio declined owing to the drop in their international reserves on the one hand, and to the high level of imports on the other hand; the ratio in terms of current imports dropped from 3.79 months in 1992 to 3.64 months in 1993, the lowest ratio since 1990, while in terms of 1990 imports, it dropped from 5.55 months in 1992 to 5.49 months in 1993 (compared with 5.75 and 6.44 months in 1990 and 1991 respectively).

It is worth mentioning that large and subsequent increases in the reserves/imports ratio is not always a good indicator, especially in developing countries, as lower levels of imports, especially of investment goods, can be harmful to economic growth.

¹⁷ El Ahram, 5 March 1995, p. 1 (in Arabic).

TABLE 17. ESCWA REGION: INTERNATIONAL RESERVES^a
(Millions of United States dollars)

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
ESCWA member countries^b	<u>30,757.4</u>	<u>36,378.8</u>	<u>38,340.5</u>	<u>42,397.0</u>	<u>44,546.0</u>
<i>GCC^c countries</i>	<u>22,269.1</u>	<u>24,932.6</u>	<u>21,483.1</u>	<u>21,275.9</u>	<u>20,789.4</u>
Bahrain	1,241.5	1,521.2	1,405.1	1,308.8	1,190.3 ^d
Kuwait	1,951.7	3,520.5	5,251.6	4,320.3	3,500.7
Oman	1,740.7	1,731.6	2,051.8	976.4	962.4 ^e
Qatar	672.6	709.2	724.8	735.2	704.4 ^f
Saudi Arabia	11,897.0	11,903.0	6,156.0	7,649.0	7,613.0
United Arab Emirates	4,765.6	5,547.1	5,893.8	6,286.2	6,818.6 ^d
<i>More diversified economies</i>	<u>8,488.3</u>	<u>11,446.2</u>	<u>16,857.4</u>	<u>21,121.1</u>	<u>23,756.6</u>
Egypt	3,325.0	5,981.0	11,426.0	13,520.0	14,417.0 ^d
Jordan	949.4	929.6	868.6	1,737.2	1,793.0
Lebanon	4,213.9	4,535.6	4,562.8	5,863.9	7,546.6 ^g

Source: *International Financial Statistics*, vol. XLV III, No. 2, February 1995 (Washington, D.C.).

^a End-of-period data on gold (national valuation) and foreign exchange reserves holdings by monetary authorities; reserves position in the International Monetary Fund plus special drawing rights (SDRs), where applicable. The annual changes depicted in this table, however, may differ from those reported as "change in reserves" in the balance of payments owing to differences in coverage and time of recording.

^b Gulf Cooperation Council.

^c Excluding Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Yemen owing to lack of data.

^d January-November.

^e January-July.

^f January-August.

^g January-October.

TABLE 18. ESCWA REGION: RESERVES/IMPORTS COVERAGE, 1990-1993^a
(In terms of 1990 imports and current imports)

	1990	1991	1992	1993
ESCWA region^b				
1990 imports	6.07	7.17	7.56	8.36
Current imports	6.07	6.11	5.49	5.91
<i>GCC^c countries</i>				
1990 imports	5.75	6.44	5.55	5.49
Current imports	5.75	5.40	3.79	3.64
More diversified economies				
1990 imports	6.37	8.59	12.65	15.84
Current imports	6.37	9.78	12.81	15.75

Source: Compiled by the ESCWA secretariat from national and international sources.

- ^a Number of months of imports covered by available reserves.
^b Excluding Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Yemen.
^c Gulf Cooperation Council.

IV. CONCLUSION

The overall performance in the external trade and payments of the ESCWA region remains mixed and heavily influenced by both political events and variations in the international price of oil. Though prospects are expected to improve, both the merchandise and services exports of the ESCWA region decreased during the period under study. Exports were concentrated in mineral fuels, reflecting the dependence of the region on oil exports as a major source of hard currency earnings. Further, intraregional trade remained minimal. However, the region witnessed an improvement in its combined current account balance and an increase in international reserves during the same period.

Recent regional and worldwide developments expected to influence external trade and payments in the region include the recent trend towards the settlement of long-standing political conflicts in the region as well as the trend towards the globalization of worldwide trade. Many ESCWA member countries stand to benefit from the ongoing peace process, as stability in the region provides an incentive for investment and long-term trade arrangements. The impact of the globalization of world trade, epitomized by the conclusion of the Uruguay Round and the creation of the World Trade Organization, depends on the reaction of the region. Several ESCWA member countries have applied for membership in the new organization and stand to benefit from the most favoured nation trade status which membership confers. In addition, the international price of oil and the ability of the region to diversify its trade, in terms of both commodities and trading partners, will affect the trade prospects and ultimately the economic growth of the region.

Trade in the region will be positively affected by the region's efforts to participate in global liberalization trends such as those influenced by the rapid advancements in information technology and communications. It is important for the countries of the region to recognize the potential benefits of removing barriers to the free flow of information. While beyond the scope of this review, developments in the financial sector also affect trade, and the liberalization and growth of capital and financial markets will have a positive impact on trade in the region. The ESCWA member countries will also benefit from improved cooperation within the region. Intraregional trade can be increased, with policies aimed at reducing barriers to trade (including non-tariff barriers) among the member countries. Indications are that the countries of the region are entering an era of increased cooperation, and that all countries will benefit in terms of trade performance and overall economic development.

Though specific recommendations regarding trade policy are beyond the scope of this review, it is hoped that the information and analysis provided here will encourage the adoption of appropriate trade policies by the countries of the region. General policy guidelines aimed at promoting trade in the region include the following: (a) undertaking efforts to meet the requirements for membership in the WTO with a view towards joining that organization; (b) encouraging the diversification of trade so that the region will become less dependent on the international oil market; (c) encouraging the diversification of trading partners; (d) encouraging intraregional trade; (e) undertaking measures to promote the services industry; (f) establishing mechanisms similar to those in various other regions of the world to solidify economic cooperation and integration at the regional level; and (g) enhancing the efficiency and improving the quality of production to enable the region to compete in an increasingly competitive global economic environment. While policies aimed at meeting these goals may be challenging for the region, they are a necessity rather than an option for development, economic growth and prosperity in Western Asia.

STATISTICAL ANNEX



ANNEX TABLE I. WORLD: MERCHANDISE TRADE FLOWS, 1989-1994*

(Millions of US dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	Jan-Sept 1993	1993	Jan.-Sept. 1994	1994
World	3043434.00	3436883.00	3421388.00	3656496.00	2685947.00	3634560.00	2960410.00	..
Developed market economies								
Exports	2151520.00	2467391.00	2491078.00	2642085.00	1879697.00	2541773.00	2035546.00	2814702.00
Imports	2273181.00	2589822.00	2591496.00	2710657.00	1876984.00	2526078.00	2045748.00	2816883.00
Developing countries								
Exports	701274.00	797039.00	840062.00	924506.00	739132.00	997714.00	848602.00	..
Imports	689971.00	781015.00	862604.00	999235.00	798375.00	1091515.00	902102.00	..
China								
Exports	51952.00	62423.00	71892.00	84858.00	61216.00	91737.00	79376.00	121014.00
Imports	58428.00	53819.00	63843.00	80597.00	67730.00	103881.00	77966.00	115671.00
Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union								
Exports	204003.00	186765.00	99795.00	102085.00	78735.00	91173.00	86952.00	..
Imports	203997.00	205785.00	99987.00	108946.00	73525.00	103676.00	79119.00	..

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, vol. XLIX, No. 6 (June 1995), table 46.

* Exports: free on board (f.o.b.); imports: cost, insurance, freight (c.i.f.).

ANNEX TABLE 2. ESCWA REGION: OVERALL COMMODITY STRUCTURE OF TRADE, 1985-1993 (a,b)

SITC sections: Year	(Percentage shares)										Total (0-9)	
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	Of which:					(9)
	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals (by material)	Manufactured goods (by material)	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Unallocated	
EXPORTS (f.o.b.)												
ESCWA region												
1985	1.24	0.10	1.51	84.25	0.01	7.43	1.81	2.60	2.21	0.82	5.46	100.00
1986	2.08	0.08	2.17	79.39	0.02	11.52	3.31	4.18	2.77	1.26	4.73	100.00
1987	2.17	0.10	1.52	81.13	0.02	11.11	4.14	4.23	1.54	1.20	3.95	100.00
1988	2.39	0.17	1.79	75.03	0.03	16.25	6.30	5.47	2.69	1.79	4.36	100.00
1989	2.52	0.23	1.76	78.78	0.06	16.23	6.01	5.92	2.36	—	0.41	100.00
1990	1.97	0.19	1.32	76.29	0.03	12.23	4.40	4.42	1.77	1.65	7.97	100.00
1991	2.08	0.32	1.01	83.20	0.07	12.67	3.80	4.24	2.67	1.97	0.65	100.00
1992	2.08	0.28	1.02	82.18	0.09	11.59	3.45	3.71	2.70	1.73	2.77	100.00
1993	2.31	0.32	1.03	83.04	0.09	12.35	3.54	4.04	2.92	1.84	0.86	100.00
GCC countries												
1985	0.76	0.07	0.22	86.42	0.01	6.54	1.65	1.83	2.38	0.67	5.98	100.00
1986	1.34	0.08	0.26	83.61	0.01	9.45	2.86	2.67	3.04	0.88	5.25	100.00
1987	1.53	0.07	0.35	84.91	0.02	8.86	3.71	2.56	1.63	0.95	4.27	100.00
1988	1.75	0.15	0.53	78.74	0.02	14.18	6.08	3.75	2.90	1.45	4.63	100.00
1989	1.68	0.22	0.61	83.70	0.06	13.39	5.55	3.96	2.54	1.34	0.34	100.00
1990	1.12	0.16	0.47	79.83	0.03	9.67	3.74	2.99	1.88	1.06	8.72	100.00
1991	1.30	0.26	0.29	86.55	0.08	10.86	3.55	2.99	2.86	1.46	0.65	100.00
1992	1.26	0.28	0.33	84.79	0.09	10.29	3.22	2.84	2.85	1.39	2.97	100.00
1993	1.36	0.32	0.40	85.84	0.09	11.07	3.38	3.22	3.09	1.37	0.93	100.00
Bahrain												
1985	0.10	0.09	0.12	87.67	—	11.91	0.17	9.06	2.34	0.33	0.12	100.00
1986	0.12	0.16	0.14	84.16	—	15.22	0.15	12.91	1.86	0.29	0.20	100.00
1987	0.18	0.10	0.25	82.91	—	16.33	2.18	12.41	1.25	0.48	0.23	100.00
1988	0.24	0.20	0.31	75.98	—	23.12	3.86	14.91	3.51	0.84	0.15	100.00
1989	0.20	0.40	0.23	76.84	—	22.26	2.13	16.85	2.38	0.90	0.07	100.00
1990	0.47	0.20	0.22	78.16	0.01	20.77	3.24	14.97	1.19	1.37	0.18	100.00
1991	0.88	0.19	0.15	77.58	0.32	20.72	4.19	13.18	1.70	1.66	0.16	100.00

ANNEX TABLE 2. (continued)

SITC sections:	Year	Of which:										Total (0-9)	
		(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)
		Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals (by material)	Manufactured goods and transport equipment	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Unallocated	Total
	1992	0.56	0.24	0.24	75.21	0.76	21.54	2.14	15.81	1.57	2.02	1.44	100.00
	1993	0.80	0.05	0.33	65.76	0.85	23.35	2.25	19.28	0.78	1.04	8.87	100.00
<i>Kuwait</i>													
	1985	0.90	0.01	0.31	89.23	0.02	9.53	1.69	2.41	4.16	1.28	--	100.00
	1986	0.86	0.02	0.33	88.08	0.02	10.57	2.27	2.67	4.32	1.31	0.12	100.00
	1987	0.75	0.01	0.30	91.01	0.03	7.48	2.21	1.69	2.46	1.12	0.42	100.00
	1988	0.85	0.02	0.31	88.13	0.04	10.35	2.99	2.57	3.30	1.50	0.30	100.00
	1989	0.64	0.01	0.28	89.38	0.02	9.31	2.84	2.22	2.96	1.28	0.35	100.00
	1990	0.54	0.04	0.20	0.19	--	5.44	1.57	1.26	1.94	0.67	93.58	100.00
	1991	0.71	--	0.51	--	0.01	29.76	1.34	2.13	22.31	3.97	69.01	100.00
	1992	0.71	0.05	0.65	0.03	--	10.57	1.88	1.98	5.76	0.95	88.00	100.00
	1993	0.27	0.03	0.39	89.63	0.03	4.82	1.08	0.98	2.32	0.45	4.83	100.00
<i>Oman</i>													
	1985	1.16	0.07	0.10	93.01	0.01	4.79	0.05	0.62	3.89	0.23	0.85	100.00
	1986	1.89	0.09	0.17	89.82	0.01	7.13	0.15	1.21	5.41	0.36	0.88	100.00
	1987	1.45	0.04	0.16	91.49	0.01	5.59	0.16	1.01	4.19	0.23	1.25	100.00
	1988	2.50	0.18	0.13	87.74	0.01	7.65	0.17	1.76	5.49	0.22	1.79	100.00
	1989	2.23	0.45	0.23	88.92	0.01	7.70	0.30	2.04	4.71	0.65	0.46	100.00
	1990	1.48	0.03	0.13	91.26	0.01	5.37	0.16	1.02	3.62	0.56	1.72	100.00
	1991	1.66	0.83	0.19	87.44	0.13	9.54	0.44	1.46	6.31	1.32	0.21	100.00
	1992	1.63	1.51	0.17	84.04	0.15	12.20	0.39	1.37	8.97	1.47	0.29	100.00
	1993	2.69	3.01	0.32	72.95	0.29	20.31	0.58	2.48	14.99	2.26	0.42	100.00
<i>Qatar</i>													
	1985	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.00
	1986	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.00
	1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.00
	1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.00
	1989	0.02	0.01	0.33	82.05	--	17.58	12.42	5.05	--	0.11	0.01	100.00
	1990	0.03	0.01	0.19	84.07	--	15.69	10.28	5.08	--	0.33	0.01	100.00
	1991	0.24	0.05	0.16	85.23	--	12.40	7.39	4.52	0.01	0.48	1.92	100.00

ANNEX TABLE 2. (continued)

SITC sections:	Of which:										Total (0-9)	
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)
Year	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals	Manufactured goods (by material)	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Unallocated	Total (0-9)
1992	0.19	0.00	0.18	85.66	--	13.97	8.36	4.75	0.01	0.84	0.00	100.00
1993	0.23	0.00	0.13	83.05	--	16.58	8.92	6.47	0.01	1.17	0.01	100.00
Saudi Arabia												
1985	0.35	0.04	0.22	94.38	--	5.00	2.80	0.56	1.39	0.25	0.01	100.00
1986	0.95	0.04	0.42	89.93	0.01	8.66	5.04	1.12	2.22	0.28	--	100.00
1987	0.94	0.04	0.43	90.42	--	8.15	7.08	0.96	0.04	0.07	0.02	100.00
1988	1.44	0.05	0.71	82.89	0.01	14.78	11.14	1.69	1.65	0.30	0.13	100.00
1989	1.39	0.06	0.83	84.89	0.03	12.74	9.26	1.85	1.28	0.35	0.07	100.00
1990	0.71	0.05	0.49	90.35	0.03	8.36	5.65	1.32	1.08	0.31	0.01	100.00
1991	0.80	0.08	0.21	91.44	0.05	7.41	5.00	1.23	0.91	0.28	--	100.00
1992	0.80	0.04	0.27	92.51	0.04	6.33	4.48	0.89	0.75	0.21	--	100.00
1993	1.02	0.04	0.39	91.08	0.04	7.43	5.22	1.07	0.95	0.18	0.01	100.00
United Arab Emirates (c)												
1985	1.73	0.17	0.29	88.12	0.01	8.72	0.54	3.50	3.15	1.53	0.95	100.00
1986	2.97	0.19	0.00	83.65	0.03	11.68	0.82	4.47	4.08	2.30	1.49	100.00
1987	3.59	0.18	0.36	83.24	0.06	11.93	0.69	4.93	3.48	2.82	0.65	100.00
1988	3.35	0.45	0.56	76.86	0.07	17.95	1.04	7.63	4.84	4.44	0.76	100.00
1989	3.41	0.62	0.66	77.60	0.17	16.66	1.52	7.03	4.44	3.66	0.88	100.00
1990	2.28	0.46	0.67	84.65	0.03	11.91	0.78	4.97	3.37	2.77	--	100.00
1991	2.42	0.55	0.48	80.72	0.08	15.74	0.83	5.12	5.99	3.81	--	100.00
1992	2.42	0.55	0.48	80.72	0.08	15.74	0.83	5.12	5.99	3.81	--	100.00
1993	2.42	0.55	0.48	80.72	0.08	15.74	0.83	5.12	5.99	3.81	--	100.00
More diversified economies												
1985	6.19	0.40	14.74	61.97	0.01	16.62	3.47	10.48	0.38	2.29	0.07	100.00
1986	8.70	0.14	19.21	41.79	0.09	29.99	7.29	17.68	0.34	4.68	0.07	100.00
1987	10.04	0.43	16.00	34.65	0.04	38.81	9.33	24.76	0.41	4.31	0.04	100.00
1988	9.23	0.31	15.19	35.52	0.04	38.32	8.65	23.80	0.49	5.37	1.39	100.00
1989	9.92	0.29	11.94	35.36	0.09	41.31	10.14	23.20	0.76	7.34	1.10	100.00
1990	10.89	0.45	10.31	39.11	0.02	39.12	11.26	19.44	0.59	7.84	0.12	100.00
1991	9.77	0.86	8.15	50.06	0.07	30.51	6.21	16.52	0.75	7.03	0.59	100.00

ANNEX TABLE 2. (continued)

SITC sections:	Year	Of which:										Unallocated	Total (0-9)
		Manufactured goods and transport manufactured articles											
		Beverages and tobacco		Inedible crude materials		Mineral fuels		Animal and vegetable oils and fats		Total manufactured goods				Chemicals	Manufactured goods (by material)	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(0-9)		
	1992	12.10	0.26	9.55	50.30	0.09	27.46	6.26	14.38	0.87	5.95	0.23	100.00
	1993	13.02	0.29	8.25	51.43	0.08	26.89	5.36	13.36	0.99	7.18	0.04	100.00
<i>Egypt</i>													
	1985	5.15	0.35	12.26	68.15	--	14.06	0.78	12.12	0.07	1.09	0.03	100.00
	1986	6.69	0.00	16.33	51.26	--	25.70	1.43	21.79	0.13	2.35	0.02	100.00
	1987	11.24	0.07	10.65	35.75	0.01	42.27	2.08	36.99	0.13	3.07	0.01	100.00
	1988	8.91	0.05	9.85	33.18	0.01	44.93	0.03	39.80	0.34	4.76	3.07	100.00
	1989	8.33	0.13	11.41	29.57	0.06	47.50	4.33	35.59	0.40	7.18	3.01	100.00
	1990	9.24	--	9.93	29.49	--	51.08	4.76	36.05	0.68	9.60	0.26	100.00
	1991	7.97	--	2.85	53.96	0.05	35.01	4.54	21.86	1.25	7.35	0.17	100.00
	1992	10.62	0.12	3.67	43.80	0.04	41.69	5.32	27.11	1.24	8.02	0.07	100.00
	1993	9.39	0.16	3.08	49.85	0.04	37.38	3.57	24.71	0.93	8.17	0.09	100.00
<i>Jordan</i>													
	1985	17.07	0.74	38.56	--	0.08	43.54	19.97	15.54	0.79	7.24	0.02	100.00
	1986	18.57	0.62	43.36	0.05	0.67	36.69	24.15	8.68	0.62	3.24	0.05	100.00
	1987	13.60	1.21	36.80	0.12	0.16	48.11	28.12	15.00	1.01	3.98	--	100.00
	1988	9.24	0.46	45.22	0.09	0.18	44.52	28.20	10.90	1.17	4.25	0.28	100.00
	1989	9.10	0.53	42.11	--	0.46	47.79	29.19	11.93	2.04	4.62	0.01	100.00
	1990	9.76	0.74	38.41	--	0.10	50.99	30.87	12.70	2.33	5.08	--	100.00
	1991	13.69	1.17	36.33	--	0.37	43.68	28.17	10.09	1.18	4.24	4.76	100.00
	1992	14.34	0.77	33.99	--	0.29	49.38	30.69	10.44	1.84	6.41	1.24	100.00
	1993	20.26	0.53	27.90	--	0.25	51.06	28.28	11.77	3.45	7.56	--	100.00
<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>													
	1985	2.63	0.11	10.99	74.05	--	12.15	3.08	5.07	0.91	3.10	0.07	100.00
	1986	6.64	0.08	14.10	42.09	--	37.05	12.29	13.45	0.65	10.66	0.05	100.00
	1987	3.83	0.03	13.01	51.81	--	31.29	10.74	13.42	0.50	6.64	0.02	100.00
	1988	8.20	0.07	8.73	43.89	--	39.10	12.90	16.55	0.42	9.23	0.01	100.00
	1989	11.42	0.10	5.28	39.16	0.01	44.03	11.83	21.52	0.86	10.14	0.01	100.00
	1990	13.08	0.54	5.50	45.19	--	35.69	12.82	13.96	0.24	8.66	--	100.00
	1991	11.41	1.75	6.91	53.41	0.01	26.51	2.97	14.88	0.21	8.45	--	100.00

ANNEX TABLE 2. (continued)

SITC sections:	Of which:										Total (0-9)	
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)
Year	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals	Manufactured goods (by material)	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Unallocated	Total (0-9)
1992	13.00	0.17	7.84	69.59	--	9.40	0.23	4.52	0.29	4.36	--	100.00
1993	14.31	0.27	7.17	66.71	0.01	11.52	0.20	4.15	0.36	6.82	0.01	100.00
<i>Republic of Yemen (b)</i>												
1985	52.21	7.96	12.74	17.35	0.53	5.84	2.48	1.77	0.53	1.06	3.36	100.00
1986	68.06	5.24	9.69	9.16	--	2.36	--	0.79	0.79	0.79	5.50	100.00
1987	42.94	7.40	12.64	33.76	--	1.97	0.20	0.59	0.59	0.59	1.28	100.00
1988	12.99	1.68	3.41	80.76	0.04	1.09	0.18	0.65	0.16	0.09	0.04	100.00
1989	10.53	1.28	3.42	83.37	0.03	1.28	0.54	0.56	0.04	0.14	0.09	100.00
1990	5.34	1.10	3.69	88.76	0.10	0.59	0.11	0.28	0.03	0.17	0.42	100.00
1991	4.59	0.49	3.80	90.25	0.16	0.71	0.30	0.30	0.02	0.10	--	100.00
1992	11.03	1.09	10.12	73.46	0.94	2.35	1.55	0.32	0.11	0.38	1.00	100.00
1993	12.62	0.90	6.68	76.16	0.53	3.11	1.23	0.87	0.05	0.97	--	100.00
IMPORTS (c.i.f.)												
ESCSWA region (a)												
1985	15.56	1.39	2.71	7.08	0.84	71.48	6.81	21.78	31.57	11.32	0.93	100.00
1986	17.08	1.39	2.59	5.07	1.62	60.68	7.71	20.81	20.30	11.86	11.57	100.00
1987	16.76	1.31	2.46	5.79	0.81	71.87	8.76	19.95	30.53	12.63	1.30	100.00
1988	16.29	1.28	2.83	4.65	0.72	72.84	9.13	21.53	30.22	11.95	1.39	100.00
1989	16.74	1.28	2.93	4.78	0.88	71.16	8.40	20.38	30.53	11.85	2.23	100.00
1990	16.35	1.20	2.85	5.29	0.79	68.61	7.58	20.03	30.87	10.13	4.91	100.00
1991	13.45	1.34	2.79	4.45	0.73	74.78	8.70	20.36	35.11	10.60	2.46	100.00
1992	12.50	1.03	2.52	3.30	0.87	76.38	6.62	19.98	38.58	11.19	3.39	100.00
1993	12.27	1.06	2.77	3.52	0.75	77.72	8.21	21.14	37.28	11.10	1.91	100.00
GCC countries												
1985	13.0	1.4	1.5	4.8	0.4	77.97	6.04	22.17	35.35	14.41	0.85	100.0
1986	14.8	1.4	1.5	4.0	0.4	61.37	6.97	20.84	18.26	15.29	16.56	100.0
1987	15.2	1.4	1.6	4.6	0.4	75.56	7.84	20.15	32.42	15.15	1.17	100.0
1988	14.1	1.4	1.9	3.6	0.4	77.09	8.07	21.79	32.32	14.91	1.46	100.0

ANNEX TABLE 2. (continued)

SITC sections:	Of which:										Total (0-9)	
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-9)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)
Year	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals (by material)	Manufactured goods and transport equipment	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Unallocated	Total (0-9)
1989	14.1	1.4	1.9	3.9	0.4	75.54	7.27	20.65	33.38	14.24	2.72	100.0
1990	12.3	1.3	1.8	5.1	0.4	74.82	8.19	20.14	34.15	12.34	4.35	100.0
1991	10.8	1.4	1.8	4.0	0.4	78.47	7.43	19.70	38.86	12.48	3.09	100.0
1992	10.0	1.0	1.8	2.9	0.4	79.71	5.31	19.71	41.78	12.92	4.22	100.0
1993	10.3	1.0	2.1	3.0	0.4	80.96	7.35	21.05	39.48	13.07	2.31	100.0
<i>Bahrain</i>												
1985	6.82	1.31	1.17	46.71	0.26	43.53	5.06	11.24	20.62	6.60	0.21	100.00
1986	8.36	1.69	1.07	42.25	0.29	45.99	5.46	11.81	20.82	7.90	0.35	100.00
1987	7.29	1.51	0.78	47.29	0.22	42.63	5.09	8.88	21.95	6.72	0.27	100.00
1988	8.42	1.64	1.20	42.12	0.28	46.09	6.52	11.46	20.31	7.79	0.25	100.00
1989	7.44	1.51	0.97	41.95	0.27	47.59	7.06	12.32	21.44	6.77	0.27	100.00
1990	6.89	1.35	0.80	49.23	0.24	39.36	7.92	10.43	15.19	5.82	2.13	100.00
1991	6.47	1.32	0.96	42.56	0.47	45.53	5.98	12.02	21.49	6.05	2.70	100.00
1992	6.63	1.46	0.81	36.87	0.70	53.45	6.86	11.96	27.36	7.26	0.07	100.00
1993	7.83	0.94	0.99	38.56	0.35	42.55	8.81	10.24	16.20	7.30	8.78	100.00
<i>Kuwait</i>												
1985	15.06	1.43	1.22	0.69	0.45	81.14	6.16	20.22	41.91	12.86	--	100.00
1986	15.92	1.42	1.35	0.45	0.39	80.47	5.91	19.15	38.63	16.78	--	100.00
1987	17.54	1.37	1.72	1.46	0.38	76.46	7.22	19.11	33.70	16.42	1.08	100.00
1988	16.29	1.26	1.75	1.76	0.47	75.70	7.70	21.74	28.86	17.41	2.77	100.00
1989	17.32	1.35	1.36	0.96	0.56	76.44	7.53	21.99	29.53	17.39	2.00	100.00
1990	14.93	1.36	1.36	0.70	0.39	79.07	7.17	22.05	32.85	17.01	2.18	100.00
1991	8.98	1.38	0.97	0.75	0.33	87.10	3.58	11.14	58.29	14.10	0.49	100.00
1992	11.87	1.00	2.32	0.47	0.43	82.98	4.95	17.14	42.32	18.58	0.93	100.00
1993	13.29	1.37	1.28	0.45	0.37	82.48	6.22	18.68	42.49	15.08	0.76	100.00
<i>Oman</i>												
1985	11.40	1.64	1.34	1.81	0.41	80.81	3.96	22.12	41.78	12.95	2.59	100.00
1986	14.17	1.85	1.31	2.87	0.25	76.70	4.66	19.17	41.16	11.71	2.86	100.00
1987	18.62	0.64	1.28	2.99	0.40	71.77	6.92	17.15	36.44	11.26	4.30	100.00
1988	17.03	1.85	1.71	1.54	0.43	70.94	6.11	19.37	33.43	12.03	6.51	100.00

ANNEX TABLE 2. (continued)

SITC sections:	Of which:										Total (0-9)	
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)
Year	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals	Manufactured goods (by material)	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Unallocated	Total
1989	17.11	2.02	1.15	1.91	0.43	73.89	6.16	18.14	36.09	13.49	3.50	100.00
1990	15.77	1.92	1.23	3.95	0.39	70.31	6.36	16.18	36.19	11.58	6.43	100.00
1991	13.95	4.03	1.16	1.72	0.43	75.83	6.04	17.48	41.92	10.39	2.88	100.00
1992	12.46	6.09	1.29	1.84	0.47	74.67	5.61	15.86	43.68	9.51	3.18	100.00
1993	11.83	5.92	2.06	2.99	0.52	70.37	6.04	14.90	43.23	6.19	6.32	100.00
Qatar												
1985	15.19	2.19	2.99	0.79	0.84	77.56	5.16	19.28	39.13	13.99	0.42	100.00
1986	17.25	2.36	3.21	0.87	0.52	75.35	5.67	18.95	37.06	13.68	0.44	100.00
1987	17.11	1.92	2.71	0.78	0.58	76.23	6.34	17.18	40.38	12.34	0.67	100.00
1988	17.21	1.59	3.05	0.73	0.55	76.86	6.45	18.87	39.47	12.07	0.01	100.00
1989	15.08	1.61	3.78	0.78	0.67	78.08	6.00	23.94	37.01	11.13	0.01	100.00
1990	15.61	1.26	3.18	0.70	0.44	78.58	5.48	18.21	44.79	10.10	0.22	100.00
1991	15.18	1.25	3.04	0.70	0.52	79.26	6.21	19.04	42.43	11.58	0.06	100.00
1992	12.66	1.20	3.13	0.69	0.53	81.79	6.31	18.19	44.08	13.22	--	100.00
1993	12.86	1.28	2.54	0.63	0.50	82.15	7.83	19.20	42.36	12.76	0.05	100.00
Saudi Arabia												
1985	13.01	1.26	1.30	0.51	0.43	82.37	6.45	24.41	35.76	15.75	1.12	100.00
1986	14.69	1.31	1.39	0.26	0.42	49.90	7.94	22.48	3.45	16.02	32.03	100.00
1987	14.80	1.37	1.59	0.32	0.44	80.16	8.86	21.93	33.44	15.92	1.32	100.00
1988	13.72	1.34	2.00	0.28	0.30	81.15	9.05	23.17	34.39	14.54	1.21	100.00
1989	13.62	1.33	1.93	0.28	0.25	78.01	7.43	19.77	37.60	13.20	4.58	100.00
1990	11.90	1.28	1.67	0.25	0.42	77.67	9.26	19.89	37.36	11.17	6.82	100.00
1991	10.99	1.34	1.78	0.27	0.43	80.15	8.63	19.67	40.45	11.40	5.04	100.00
1992	9.58	0.34	1.78	0.14	0.43	79.84	4.57	19.10	45.25	10.93	7.88	100.00
1993	9.76	0.23	2.71	0.17	0.37	83.97	8.48	21.50	41.90	12.09	2.79	100.00
United Arab Emirates												
1985	14.67	1.47	2.25	6.54	0.50	74.34	6.04	21.60	31.28	15.43	0.23	100.00
1986	16.02	1.49	1.77	4.75	0.49	75.27	6.71	21.77	30.69	16.12	0.20	100.00
1987	16.41	1.52	1.81	3.95	0.57	75.29	7.00	21.40	30.29	16.61	0.45	100.00
1988	14.13	1.41	1.99	2.81	0.46	78.72	7.04	22.50	31.81	17.38	0.48	100.00

ANNEX TABLE 2. (continued)

SITC sections: Year	Of which:								Total (0-9)			
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)
	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals (by material)	Manufactured goods and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Unallocated	Total (0-9)	
1989	14.23	1.30	2.57	2.52	0.67	78.52	7.25	24.40	29.53	17.34	0.19	100.00
1990	13.01	1.05	2.26	3.17	0.31	79.53	7.19	24.44	31.91	16.00	0.67	100.00
1991	10.93	0.94	2.32	2.07	0.48	83.08	6.80	24.78	34.65	16.85	0.18	100.00
1992	9.98	0.91	1.67	1.47	0.33	85.27	6.32	24.79	37.75	16.41	0.35	100.00
1993	9.74	0.97	1.58	1.39	0.30	85.70	6.07	24.85	38.43	16.35	0.32	100.00
More diversified economies												
1985	21.39	1.42	5.58	12.28	1.77	56.44	8.62	20.88	22.81	4.14	1.12	100.00
1986	21.83	1.27	4.85	7.32	4.11	59.28	9.22	20.74	24.49	4.83	1.34	100.00
1987	20.91	1.08	4.72	8.97	1.81	61.96	11.24	19.41	25.46	5.84	1.66	100.00
1988	22.18	0.97	5.27	7.39	1.68	61.32	12.01	20.83	24.53	3.95	1.19	100.00
1989	25.37	0.97	6.15	7.49	2.42	56.97	12.04	19.51	21.31	4.11	0.64	100.00
1990	28.26	0.99	6.13	5.90	2.04	50.12	5.78	19.70	21.10	3.54	6.58	100.00
1991	23.08	1.14	6.40	6.14	1.78	61.29	13.32	22.76	21.46	3.75	0.17	100.00
1992	22.16	1.26	5.45	4.85	2.59	63.51	11.68	21.04	26.26	4.53	0.17	100.00
1993	19.28	1.22	5.21	5.17	2.11	66.52	11.18	21.44	29.63	4.27	0.50	100.00
Egypt												
1985	22.87	2.10	7.62	3.79	1.92	61.67	9.12	24.19	25.36	2.99	0.04	100.00
1986	22.75	1.66	5.60	3.43	5.30	61.23	9.37	22.76	25.67	3.43	0.02	100.00
1987	23.29	1.35	6.62	2.77	2.21	63.74	12.15	19.74	28.47	3.38	0.02	100.00
1988	23.40	1.09	7.67	2.55	1.80	63.46	13.08	20.56	26.75	3.07	0.02	100.00
1989	27.06	1.10	8.62	2.32	3.30	57.57	12.59	18.27	23.14	3.57	0.03	100.00
1990	27.68	1.11	8.75	2.67	2.43	46.74	2.04	18.69	22.82	3.19	10.62	100.00
1991	21.71	1.54	9.43	2.24	1.72	63.34	14.29	21.94	23.79	3.32	0.02	100.00
1992	24.16	1.87	8.27	1.39	3.19	61.10	13.01	18.10	26.20	3.79	0.02	100.00
1993	19.62	1.76	8.39	1.70	2.15	66.37	13.02	18.56	30.97	3.81	0.01	100.00
Jordan												
1985	16.36	0.37	3.08	20.78	0.95	51.90	6.29	15.78	19.30	10.52	6.55	100.00
1986	19.37	0.79	3.36	13.63	1.10	55.26	8.76	16.49	20.66	9.35	6.49	100.00
1987	17.01	0.87	3.79	17.05	0.87	57.77	10.02	17.83	20.35	9.58	2.63	100.00
1988	16.91	0.66	3.68	15.43	1.07	57.27	9.83	17.32	22.86	7.27	4.98	100.00

ANNEX TABLE 2. (continued)

SITC sections:	Year	Food and live animals (0)	Beverages and tobacco (1)	Inedible crude materials (2)	Mineral fuels (3)	Animal and vegetable oils and fats (4)	Total manufactured goods (5-8)	Of which:				Unallocated (9)	Total (0-9)
								Chemicals (5)	Manufactured goods (by material) (6)	Machinery and transport equipment (7)	Miscellaneous manufactured articles (8)		
	1989	16.08	0.72	3.31	19.14	0.59	57.19	10.92	18.34	21.03	6.90	2.98	100.00
	1990	23.40	0.57	2.50	18.09	1.27	52.68	11.02	17.37	18.96	5.34	1.49	100.00
	1991	24.42	0.56	3.44	14.47	1.38	55.73	12.79	19.17	17.48	6.29	--	100.00
	1992	18.79	0.42	2.06	13.70	1.70	63.33	11.09	20.09	24.56	7.59	--	100.00
	1993	17.73	0.39	2.26	12.83	1.74	63.81	10.13	20.65	26.94	6.09	1.24	100.00
<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>													
	1985	17.07	0.12	3.39	29.30	1.53	48.02	9.46	17.62	18.80	2.15	0.56	100.00
	1986	15.28	0.03	4.63	18.20	1.67	59.28	9.68	20.76	25.84	3.00	0.92	100.00
	1987	14.75	0.06	2.06	19.84	1.53	61.47	12.53	20.90	25.14	2.90	0.29	100.00
	1988	17.43	0.06	0.58	8.95	1.83	69.19	13.89	27.01	25.72	2.58	1.95	100.00
	1989	23.46	0.25	3.51	5.86	1.33	64.58	16.72	27.59	17.65	2.62	1.01	100.00
	1990	29.60	0.08	2.31	3.00	1.29	62.73	13.51	26.78	20.08	2.36	1.00	100.00
	1991	22.52	0.06	2.37	2.37	2.47	69.34	15.52	30.29	21.64	1.89	0.87	100.00
	1992	16.13	0.13	3.30	3.88	2.35	73.43	12.79	26.57	31.29	2.78	0.77	100.00
	1993	15.27	0.49	2.84	4.34	2.30	73.63	10.95	26.19	34.11	2.38	1.11	100.00
<i>Republic of Yemen</i>													
	1985	28.78	2.00	3.36	9.43	2.58	53.59	7.67	18.09	22.83	5.00	0.26	100.00
	1986	29.96	1.35	2.11	7.13	4.26	51.55	8.01	12.89	19.76	10.90	3.65	100.00
	1987	25.94	1.72	1.31	7.87	1.92	61.32	6.91	18.17	20.17	16.07	10.20	100.00
	1988	29.44	1.85	2.40	15.24	1.86	49.05	8.37	20.00	16.02	4.67	0.16	100.00
	1989	31.03	1.51	2.70	16.08	2.22	46.42	6.23	16.88	18.62	4.69	0.05	100.00
	1990	37.37	2.30	2.71	8.95	2.14	46.48	7.11	18.66	16.28	4.43	0.04	100.00
	1991	27.53	1.75	3.69	16.27	1.58	49.18	7.19	20.13	17.03	4.84	0.00	100.00
	1992	28.13	1.90	3.61	6.06	2.14	58.10	6.64	24.21	21.81	5.43	0.05	100.00
	1993	26.14	1.78	3.21	6.66	2.21	59.97	7.50	23.81	22.62	6.04	0.05	100.00

Source: Compiled from data from the ESCWA secretariat, Statistics Division.

a Excluding Iraq and Lebanon.

b Figures for the Republic of Yemen for the period 1985-1989 are an accumulation of figures for both the former Yemen Arab Republic and the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

c The distribution of exports by SITC section for the United Arab Emirates for the period 1990-1993 are unavailable; data have been estimated based on the 1989 distribution.

ANNEX TABLE 3. ESCWA REGION: OVERALL COMMODITY STRUCTURE OF TRADE, 1985-1993 (a,b)

(Millions of US dollars)

SITC sections:	Year	Food and live animal (0)	Beverages and tobacco (1)	Inedible crude materials (2)	Mineral fuels (3)	Animal and vegetable oils and fats (4)	Total manufactured goods (5-8)	Of which:				Unallocated (9)	Total (0-9)
								Chemicals (5)	Manufactured goods (by material) (6)	Machinery and transport equipment (7)	Miscellaneous manufactured articles (8)		
EXPORTS (f.o.b.)													
ESCWA region (a)													
	1985	847.1	65.0	1030.5	57368.9	5.4	5062.7	1233.0	1770.3	1502.1	557.3	3715.6	68095.2
	1986	1020.3	40.3	1065.4	38928.7	10.0	5647.7	1622.9	2049.9	1357.4	617.5	2319.7	49032.1
	1987	1220.1	54.6	855.1	45610.5	13.1	6244.8	2325.0	2378.8	866.6	674.4	2220.4	56218.6
	1988	1365.6	94.8	1020.4	42876.3	15.0	9284.0	3598.0	3126.8	1537.9	1021.3	2489.2	57145.3
	1989	1819.9	164.7	1271.2	56862.7	44.7	11714.6	4341.3	4273.1	1701.1	1409.1	299.0	72176.8
	1990	1910.0	182.0	1283.7	74030.7	24.7	11868.9	4264.9	4291.4	1715.9	1596.7	7735.3	97035.2
	1991	1935.0	296.1	937.2	77299.7	69.5	11774.1	3528.2	3935.8	2480.5	1829.7	601.9	92913.4
	1992	2039.9	270.3	1006.1	80695.4	84.4	11377.6	3386.3	3640.9	2650.8	1699.5	2715.1	98188.7
	1993	2174.2	297.4	974.4	78209.8	88.0	11632.6	3333.5	3808.3	2753.2	1737.6	805.4	94181.9
GCC countries													
	1985	472.4	41.0	137.7	53615.3	4.6	4055.7	1022.7	1135.4	1479.2	418.4	3711.3	62038.0
	1986	590.2	33.3	115.9	36863.4	5.7	4165.4	1262.4	1176.2	1340.8	386.0	2316.0	44089.9
	1987	796.2	36.4	179.5	44147.4	11.6	4606.0	1931.0	1333.4	849.2	492.4	2218.6	51995.7
	1988	913.3	79.5	276.4	41135.8	13.0	7406.7	3174.1	1960.5	1513.8	758.3	2421.1	52245.8
	1989	1091.4	143.7	394.4	54266.0	38.4	8681.2	3596.4	2569.1	1645.3	870.4	218.2	64833.3
	1990	992.6	144.5	415.4	70735.4	23.0	8572.7	3316.4	2653.5	1666.5	936.4	7725.5	88608.9
	1991	1099.9	222.7	240.6	73018.6	63.3	9165.5	2997.2	2523.5	2416.1	1228.8	551.7	84362.3
	1992	1142.4	250.7	297.5	76965.4	77.5	9341.2	2921.9	2574.7	2586.2	1258.4	2698.1	90772.7
	1993	1178.1	275.0	343.6	74275.5	81.9	9575.4	2923.2	2786.2	2677.7	1188.4	802.1	86531.8
Bahrain													
	1985	2.9	2.4	3.2	2438.5	-	331.4	4.8	252.1	65.2	9.3	3.2	2781.6
	1986	2.9	3.7	3.2	1970.7	-	356.4	3.5	302.4	43.6	6.9	4.6	2341.5
	1987	4.5	2.4	6.1	2023.2	-	398.4	53.2	302.9	30.6	11.7	5.6	2440.2
	1988	5.9	4.8	7.4	1837.0	-	559.0	93.4	360.6	84.8	20.2	3.7	2417.8
	1989	5.6	11.2	6.6	2175.5	0.3	630.1	60.4	476.9	67.3	25.5	2.1	2831.1
	1990	17.6	7.4	8.2	2939.4	0.3	781.1	121.8	563.0	44.7	51.6	6.9	3760.9

ANNEX TABLE 3. (continued)

SITC sections:	Of which:											Total (0-9)
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Year	Food and live animal	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals	Manufactured goods (by material)	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Unallocated	Total (0-9)
1991	31.0	6.6	5.1	2725.5	11.3	728.0	147.2	463.0	59.7	58.2	5.5	3513.0
1992	19.4	8.2	8.4	2605.0	26.5	746.2	74.2	547.6	54.5	69.9	50.0	3463.7
1993	29.6	1.9	12.2	2439.4	31.4	866.2	83.5	715.2	29.0	38.6	329.1	3709.8
<i>Kuwait</i>												
1985	94.1	1.3	32.3	9347.9	1.7	998.6	176.9	252.7	435.3	133.7	--	10475.9
1986	62.6	1.4	24.1	6379.4	1.4	765.5	164.5	193.4	312.9	94.7	8.6	7243.0
1987	62.4	0.7	24.7	7521.9	2.2	618.4	182.9	139.9	203.4	92.2	34.8	8265.1
1988	66.0	1.4	24.0	6842.2	2.9	803.9	231.9	199.6	256.3	116.1	23.3	7763.7
1989	73.8	1.6	31.7	10258.1	2.8	1068.1	326.5	255.1	339.3	147.2	40.4	11476.5
1990	44.3	3.4	16.3	15.8	--	443.1	128.0	102.5	158.4	54.3	7626.1	8149.0
1991	4.9	--	3.5	--	0.1	205.3	9.3	14.7	154.0	27.4	476.2	690.0
1992	21.2	1.4	19.4	0.9	--	316.0	56.1	59.3	172.2	28.4	2631.1	2990.0
1993	25.6	2.7	36.1	8381.7	3.2	451.1	101.1	91.2	216.6	42.2	451.3	9351.7
<i>Oman</i>												
1985	57.9	3.5	5.2	4623.9	0.6	238.0	2.6	30.7	193.4	11.3	42.5	4971.6
1986	53.8	2.6	4.9	2554.5	0.3	202.8	4.4	34.3	154.0	10.1	25.1	2844.0
1987	54.9	1.6	6.2	3454.7	0.3	211.1	6.2	38.0	158.1	8.8	47.3	3776.1
1988	81.7	6.0	4.2	2867.6	0.3	250.0	5.7	57.5	179.5	7.3	58.6	3268.4
1989	86.1	17.2	8.8	3425.7	0.3	296.7	11.7	78.5	181.5	25.0	17.9	3852.7
1990	77.2	1.8	6.8	4759.2	0.3	279.8	8.3	53.3	188.8	29.4	89.7	5214.8
1991	80.9	40.6	9.4	4260.3	6.2	464.7	21.3	71.3	307.6	64.5	10.4	4872.5
1992	90.3	84.0	9.7	4667.4	8.6	677.7	21.9	76.1	498.1	81.6	15.9	5553.6
1993	111.3	124.6	13.4	3015.6	11.8	839.4	23.9	102.4	619.7	93.4	17.4	4133.5
<i>Qatar</i>												
1985	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3541.0	3541.0
1986	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2137.0	2137.0
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2042.6	2042.6
1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2210.2	2210.2
1989	0.5	0.2	8.9	2204.5	0.1	472.4	333.6	135.8	--	3.0	0.2	2686.8
1990	0.9	0.4	6.6	2967.3	0.1	553.7	362.8	179.4	--	11.5	0.4	3529.4

ANNEX TABLE 3. (continued)

SITC sections:	Of which:										Total	
	Food and live animal	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals (by material)	Manufactured goods (by material)	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles		Unallocated
Year	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(0-9)
Saudi Arabia												
1991	7.4	1.6	5.0	2648.3	--	385.2	229.6	140.6	0.3	14.8	59.6	3107.1
1992	7.0	0.1	6.7	3201.2	0.1	521.9	312.4	177.5	0.5	31.6	--	3737.0
1993	8.1	--	4.4	2858.5	0.1	570.6	307.1	222.7	0.5	40.3	0.3	3441.9
1985	95.8	11.6	59.6	25936.3	0.6	1372.7	768.9	152.9	382.4	68.5	3.2	27479.8
1986	190.4	7.6	83.4	18062.3	1.6	1738.4	1012.3	224.1	445.0	57.0	0.3	20084.0
1987	212.5	8.0	96.7	20425.4	1.1	1841.6	1599.4	217.1	9.3	15.8	4.6	22589.9
1988	351.1	12.0	172.2	20204.1	1.6	3602.1	2715.6	411.7	402.4	72.4	32.6	24375.7
1989	393.9	16.0	235.2	24094.3	8.5	3615.1	2626.9	525.8	363.9	98.5	19.6	28382.6
1990	317.0	22.7	219.2	40127.7	14.2	3712.6	2510.8	584.8	480.6	136.4	2.4	44415.8
1991	384.2	40.5	100.0	43696.0	25.0	3542.0	2388.0	586.0	434.0	134.0	--	47787.7
1992	404.5	21.6	134.0	46519.9	21.4	3183.9	2252.6	448.3	379.4	103.6	1.1	50286.5
1993	433.6	17.4	164.2	38611.9	15.5	3148.2	2213.1	452.3	404.8	78.0	4.0	42394.7
United Arab Emirates (c)												
1985	221.7	22.2	37.4	11268.7	1.7	1115.0	69.5	447.0	402.9	195.6	121.4	12788.1
1986	280.5	18.0	0.3	7896.5	2.4	1102.3	77.7	422.0	385.3	217.3	140.4	9440.4
1987	461.9	23.7	45.8	10722.2	8.0	1536.5	89.3	635.5	447.8	363.9	83.7	12881.8
1988	408.6	55.3	68.6	9384.9	8.2	2191.7	127.5	931.1	590.8	542.3	92.7	12210.0
1989	531.5	97.5	103.2	12107.9	26.7	2598.8	237.3	1097.0	693.3	571.2	138.0	15603.6
1990	535.6	108.8	158.3	19926.0	8.1	2802.3	184.7	1170.5	794.0	653.2	--	23539.0
1991	591.5	133.4	117.6	19688.5	20.7	3840.3	201.9	1248.0	1460.5	930.0	--	24392.0
1992	600.0	135.3	119.3	19971.0	21.0	3895.4	204.8	1265.9	1481.5	943.3	--	24742.0
1993	569.9	128.5	113.3	18968.5	19.9	3699.9	194.5	1202.4	1407.1	895.9	--	23500.2
More diversified economies												
1985	374.7	24.0	892.8	3753.6	0.8	1007.0	210.3	634.9	22.9	138.9	4.3	6057.2
1986	430.1	7.0	949.5	2065.3	4.3	1482.3	360.5	873.7	16.6	231.5	3.7	4942.2
1987	423.9	18.2	675.6	1463.1	1.5	1638.8	394.0	1045.4	17.4	182.0	1.8	4222.9
1988	452.3	15.3	744.0	1740.5	2.0	1877.3	423.9	1166.3	24.1	263.0	68.1	4899.5
1989	728.5	21.0	876.8	2596.7	6.3	3033.4	744.9	1704.0	55.8	538.7	80.8	7343.5
1990	917.4	37.5	868.4	3295.4	1.7	3296.2	948.5	1637.9	49.5	660.4	9.8	8426.3

ANNEX TABLE 3. (continued)

SITC sections:	Of which:										Total (0-9)	
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)
Year	Food and live animal	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals (by material)	Manufactured goods and transport equipment	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Unallocated	Total
1991	835.1	73.4	696.7	4281.1	6.2	2608.6	531.0	1412.3	64.4	600.9	50.2	8551.1
1992	897.6	19.6	708.6	3730.0	6.9	2036.4	464.4	1066.2	64.6	441.1	17.0	7416.0
1993	996.1	22.4	630.8	3934.3	6.1	2057.2	410.3	1022.2	75.5	549.3	3.3	7650.1
<i>Egypt</i>												
1985	191.3	12.9	455.4	2531.3	--	522.1	28.9	450.0	2.6	40.6	1.1	3714.1
1986	196.4	--	479.3	1504.0	--	754.0	41.9	639.3	3.7	69.1	0.6	2934.3
1987	228.9	1.4	217.0	728.3	0.3	861.1	42.3	753.5	2.7	62.6	0.2	2037.2
1988	188.9	1.0	208.8	703.6	0.2	952.8	0.7	844.0	7.2	100.9	65.2	2120.5
1989	220.6	3.4	302.1	783.0	1.5	1257.6	114.7	942.3	10.6	190.0	79.6	2647.8
1990	238.5	--	256.5	761.6	--	1318.8	122.9	930.7	17.5	247.8	6.7	2582.0
1991	294.3	--	105.1	1992.6	1.7	1292.6	167.7	807.2	46.3	271.4	6.3	3692.5
1992	323.8	3.6	111.9	1335.8	1.1	1271.6	162.3	826.9	37.9	244.5	2.0	3049.7
1993	292.1	5.1	95.7	1550.2	1.4	1162.4	111.1	768.4	28.8	254.1	2.9	3109.8
<i>Jordan</i>												
1985	110.8	4.8	250.3	--	0.5	282.6	129.6	100.9	5.1	47.0	0.1	649.1
1986	119.8	4.0	279.7	0.3	4.3	236.7	155.8	56.0	4.0	20.9	0.3	645.1
1987	99.8	8.9	270.1	0.9	1.2	353.1	206.4	110.1	7.4	29.2	--	734.0
1988	81.5	4.1	399.0	0.8	1.6	392.8	248.8	96.2	10.3	37.5	2.5	882.3
1989	84.3	4.9	390.0	--	4.3	442.6	270.4	110.5	18.9	42.8	0.1	926.2
1990	90.0	6.8	354.1	--	0.9	470.0	284.6	117.1	21.5	46.8	--	921.8
1991	126.3	10.8	335.2	--	3.4	403.0	259.9	93.1	10.9	39.1	43.9	922.6
1992	135.4	7.3	321.0	--	2.7	466.3	289.8	98.6	17.4	60.5	11.7	944.3
1993	206.6	5.4	284.5	--	2.5	520.7	288.4	120.0	35.2	77.1	--	1019.6
<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>												
1985	43.1	1.8	179.9	1212.5	--	199.0	50.4	83.0	14.9	50.7	1.2	1637.5
1986	87.9	1.0	186.8	557.5	--	490.7	162.8	178.1	8.6	141.2	0.7	1324.6
1987	51.7	0.4	175.7	699.7	--	422.6	145.1	181.2	6.7	89.6	0.3	1350.4
1988	110.2	0.9	117.4	590.2	--	525.7	173.4	222.5	5.7	124.1	0.2	1344.6
1989	343.2	2.9	158.6	1177.1	0.3	1323.4	355.7	646.9	26.0	304.8	0.4	3005.9
1990	551.0	22.9	231.6	1903.4	0.1	1503.2	540.2	588.1	10.3	364.6	0.1	4212.3

ANNEX TABLE 3. (continued)

SITC sections:	Of which:								Unallocated	Total		
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)	(9)	(0-9)
Year	Food and live animal	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals	Manufactured goods (by material)	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles		
1991	391.3	60.1	237.2	1831.9	0.3	909.4	101.9	510.5	7.1	289.9	--	3430.1
1992	402.1	5.2	242.4	2152.5	--	290.8	7.2	139.7	9.0	134.9	--	3093.0
1993	450.2	8.5	225.7	2099.0	0.2	362.5	6.2	130.5	11.3	214.4	0.4	3146.5
<i>Republic of Yemen (b)</i>												
1985	29.5	4.5	7.2	9.8	0.3	3.3	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.9	56.5
1986	26.0	2.0	3.7	3.5	--	0.9	--	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.1	38.2
1987	43.5	7.5	12.8	34.2	--	2.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	101.3
1988	71.7	9.3	18.8	445.9	0.2	6.0	1.0	3.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	552.1
1989	80.4	9.8	26.1	636.6	0.2	9.8	4.1	4.3	0.3	1.1	0.7	763.6
1990	37.9	7.8	26.2	630.4	0.7	4.2	0.8	2.0	0.2	1.2	3.0	710.2
1991	23.2	2.5	19.2	456.6	0.8	3.6	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.5	--	505.9
1992	36.3	3.6	33.3	241.7	3.1	7.7	5.1	1.1	0.3	1.2	3.3	329.0
1993	47.2	3.4	25.0	285.0	2.0	11.6	4.6	3.2	0.2	3.6	--	374.2
IMPORTS (c.i.f.)												
ESCWA region (a)												
1985	4030.1	866.8	1695.0	4430.0	527.2	44706.2	4260.8	13623.1	19744.8	7077.5	584.0	62541.3
1986	9537.6	776.3	1443.9	2716.7	906.7	33715.0	4305.5	11623.7	11340.1	6445.7	6463.0	54213.2
1987	8866.7	691.4	1299.1	3065.4	429.0	38028.6	4637.1	10553.9	16155.5	6682.1	689.7	52909.9
1988	9492.0	746.3	1650.0	2707.5	419.9	42432.1	5317.9	12544.5	17605.8	6963.9	809.0	58256.8
1989	9690.6	743.8	1698.7	2765.3	511.9	41201.9	4861.8	11802.2	17676.9	6861.0	1289.6	57901.6
1990	10282.1	754.1	1794.8	3327.3	500.1	43159.3	4771.3	12600.3	19418.2	6369.6	3086.5	62904.3
1991	9511.3	944.8	1974.5	3146.5	516.3	52859.4	6149.2	14392.9	24820.7	7496.7	1737.7	70690.4
1992	10709.6	883.8	2162.2	2828.8	748.6	65443.7	5674.0	17120.2	33058.5	9591.0	2904.5	85681.0
1993	10281.7	887.0	2319.0	2948.3	631.9	65110.0	6876.7	17707.3	31228.8	9297.2	1596.5	83773.8
GCC countries												
1985	5702.0	599.2	644.4	2117.0	192.9	34072.3	2637.5	9688.9	15447.9	6298.0	373.3	43701.1
1986	5538.1	543.1	556.2	1492.2	154.7	23035.9	2617.4	7824.3	6853.5	5740.7	6217.5	37537.7
1987	5868.7	537.1	622.2	1779.2	169.8	29146.4	3025.2	7771.2	12505.6	5844.4	451.3	38574.7

ANNEX TABLE 3. (continued)

SITC sections:	Of which:										Total (0-9)	
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
Year	Food and live animal	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals (by material)	Manufactured goods (by material)	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Unallocated	
1988	6008.4	594.4	821.7	1547.1	155.7	32802.2	3431.8	9273.0	13753.8	6343.6	621.9	42551.4
1989	6225.6	611.2	859.1	1742.9	181.7	33420.6	3217.3	9137.2	14766.2	6299.9	1202.1	44243.2
1990	5813.1	597.8	825.3	2394.9	177.8	35232.8	3857.8	9485.1	16080.8	5809.1	2046.2	47087.9
1991	5999.1	772.0	1001.0	2211.3	245.3	43531.5	4121.8	10929.3	21554.8	6925.6	1712.1	55472.2
1992	6803.5	661.2	1200.9	1974.6	291.4	54248.9	3615.6	13411.2	28430.0	8792.1	2874.1	68054.6
1993	6664.6	658.3	1341.8	1977.6	235.4	52629.3	4779.3	13685.3	25668.7	8495.9	1503.3	65010.0
Bahrain												
1985	211.5	40.6	36.4	1448.9	8.0	1350.3	157.1	348.6	639.8	204.8	6.4	3102.1
1986	201.1	40.7	25.8	1016.2	6.9	1106.1	131.4	284.0	500.8	189.9	8.5	2405.3
1987	197.9	41.0	21.3	1283.2	6.1	1156.9	138.0	241.0	595.5	182.4	7.2	2713.6
1988	218.4	42.6	31.1	1092.3	7.2	1195.2	169.2	297.3	526.6	202.1	6.6	2593.4
1989	233.2	47.3	30.3	1314.4	8.5	1491.2	221.3	385.9	671.8	212.2	8.6	3133.5
1990	255.9	50.0	29.8	1827.4	8.8	1460.9	293.9	387.2	563.8	216.0	79.2	3712.0
1991	266.4	54.2	39.4	1752.7	19.4	1875.1	246.1	495.0	885.0	249.0	111.0	4118.1
1992	279.1	61.6	34.3	1553.0	29.6	2251.5	289.1	504.0	1152.6	305.8	3.0	4212.0
1993	302.1	36.4	38.0	1487.8	13.6	1641.5	339.9	394.9	625.0	281.6	338.6	3858.0
Kuwait												
1985	894.5	85.0	72.6	41.1	26.7	4820.0	365.9	1200.8	2489.4	763.9	0.1	5940.0
1986	916.9	81.9	77.8	25.8	22.4	4635.0	340.4	1102.8	2225.2	966.6	0.2	5760.0
1987	964.3	75.1	94.5	80.1	20.8	4203.1	396.9	1050.5	1852.8	902.9	59.5	5497.4
1988	985.0	76.2	105.5	106.5	28.2	4576.7	465.5	1314.1	1744.7	1052.4	167.6	6045.7
1989	1091.8	85.2	85.9	60.7	35.1	4817.5	474.4	1385.9	1861.3	1095.9	126.1	6302.3
1990	500.4	45.7	45.4	23.3	13.2	2649.4	240.1	738.8	1100.7	569.8	73.1	3350.5
1991	313.3	48.1	33.9	26.1	11.5	3039.3	124.9	388.8	2033.8	491.9	17.1	3489.3
1992	861.7	72.7	168.2	34.2	31.3	6023.7	359.1	1243.9	3072.1	1348.6	67.3	7259.1
1993	935.9	96.6	90.0	31.5	26.3	5808.0	438.3	1315.4	2992.4	1061.9	53.8	7042.1
Oman												
1985	359.3	51.8	42.3	57.0	13.0	2547.5	124.8	697.5	1317.0	408.2	81.7	3152.6
1986	337.8	44.0	31.2	68.4	6.0	1828.5	111.1	457.0	981.3	279.1	68.2	2384.1
1987	339.4	11.7	23.4	54.4	7.3	1307.9	126.1	312.6	664.0	205.2	78.3	1822.4

ANNEX TABLE 3. (continued)

SITC sections:	Of which:										Unallocated (9)	Total (0-9)
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
Year	Food and live animal	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals (by material)	Manufactured goods (by material)	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles		
1988	374.8	40.8	37.7	33.8	9.4	1561.6	134.5	426.3	736.0	264.8	143.2	2201.3
1989	386.2	45.5	26.0	43.2	9.6	1668.1	139.1	409.6	814.8	304.6	78.9	2257.5
1990	422.9	51.5	33.0	105.9	10.4	1885.3	170.6	433.8	970.4	310.5	172.4	2681.4
1991	445.0	128.5	36.9	54.9	13.8	2418.3	192.7	557.5	1336.8	331.3	92.0	3189.3
1992	470.0	229.9	48.6	69.4	17.7	2816.6	211.7	598.4	1647.6	358.9	120.0	3772.1
1993	486.5	243.6	84.6	123.2	21.2	2895.0	248.7	613.0	1778.6	254.7	259.9	4114.0
Qatar												
1985	173.1	25.0	34.1	9.0	9.6	883.6	58.8	219.6	445.8	159.4	4.8	1139.2
1986	189.5	25.9	35.3	9.6	5.7	828.0	62.3	208.2	407.2	150.3	4.8	1098.8
1987	194.0	21.8	30.7	8.9	6.6	864.5	71.9	194.8	457.9	139.9	7.6	1134.1
1988	218.1	20.1	38.7	9.3	7.0	974.1	81.8	239.1	500.2	153.0	0.1	1267.4
1989	199.9	21.3	50.1	10.4	8.9	1035.3	79.5	317.5	490.7	147.6	0.1	1326.0
1990	264.6	21.4	53.9	11.9	7.5	1331.9	92.9	308.6	759.2	171.2	3.7	1694.9
1991	261.3	21.5	52.2	12.0	9.0	1363.6	106.8	327.7	730.0	199.2	1.0	1720.5
1992	255.1	24.2	63.1	13.9	10.6	1648.4	127.1	366.5	888.4	266.4	-	2015.3
1993	263.0	26.1	51.9	12.8	10.3	1680.7	160.2	392.9	866.6	261.1	1.0	2045.9
Saudi Arabia												
1985	3073.9	297.6	307.3	120.1	101.9	19456.8	1523.7	5765.7	8446.4	3721.0	264.8	23622.4
1986	2807.0	249.5	266.0	50.2	80.2	9537.3	1517.8	4297.3	659.5	3062.7	6122.5	19112.7
1987	2975.9	276.4	319.9	64.4	87.6	16119.9	1781.8	4410.6	6725.4	3202.1	266.0	20110.1
1988	2988.8	292.4	436.0	61.7	64.4	17677.5	1971.4	5047.7	7491.8	3166.6	263.2	21784.0
1989	2881.9	281.4	407.7	60.1	52.3	16500.5	1572.7	4181.3	7953.5	2793.0	969.1	21153.0
1990	2863.0	307.3	401.6	59.5	102.0	18695.2	2228.0	4786.9	8991.9	2688.4	1640.3	24068.9
1991	3196.2	389.3	517.0	78.2	125.0	23302.0	2508.0	5720.0	11759.0	3315.0	1466.0	29073.7
1992	3188.2	112.7	593.3	46.7	143.9	26565.5	1520.7	6354.5	15054.0	3636.3	2621.9	33272.3
1993	2753.8	64.4	765.0	48.6	104.1	23679.9	2392.5	6062.4	11816.7	3408.2	785.9	28201.6
United Arab Emirates												
1985	989.7	99.2	151.7	440.9	33.7	5014.1	407.2	1456.7	2109.5	1040.7	15.5	6744.8
1986	1085.8	101.1	120.1	322.0	33.5	5101.0	454.4	1475.0	2079.5	1092.1	13.3	6776.8
1987	1197.2	111.1	132.4	288.2	41.4	5494.1	510.5	1561.7	2210.0	1211.9	32.7	7297.1

ANNEX TABLE 3. (continued)

SITC sections:	Of which:										Unallocated (9)	Total (0-9)
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
Year	Food and live animal	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals (by material)	Manufactured goods (by material)	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles		
1988	1223.3	122.3	172.7	243.5	39.5	6817.1	609.4	1948.5	2754.5	1504.7	41.2	8659.6
1989	1432.6	130.5	259.1	254.1	67.3	7908.0	730.3	2457.0	2974.1	1748.6	19.3	10070.9
1990	1506.4	121.9	261.6	366.9	35.9	9210.1	832.3	2829.8	3694.8	1853.2	77.5	11580.2
1991	1516.9	130.5	321.6	287.5	66.6	11533.2	943.3	3440.4	4810.3	2339.3	25.0	13881.3
1992	1749.4	160.2	293.4	257.4	58.3	14943.2	1107.9	4343.9	6615.3	2876.1	61.9	17523.8
1993	1923.2	191.2	312.2	273.8	59.9	16924.2	1199.7	4906.7	7589.4	3228.4	64.1	19748.6
More diversified economies												
1985	4030.1	267.6	1050.6	2313.0	334.3	10633.9	1623.3	3934.2	4296.9	779.5	210.7	18840.2
1986	3999.5	233.2	887.7	1224.5	752.0	10679.1	1688.1	3799.4	4486.6	705.0	245.5	16675.5
1987	2998.0	154.3	676.9	1286.2	259.2	8882.2	1611.9	2782.7	3649.9	837.7	238.4	14335.2
1988	3483.6	151.9	828.3	1160.4	264.2	9629.9	1886.1	3271.5	3852.0	620.3	187.1	15705.4
1989	3465.0	132.6	839.6	1022.4	330.2	7781.3	1644.5	2665.0	2910.7	561.1	87.5	13658.4
1990	4469.0	156.3	969.5	932.4	322.3	7926.6	913.5	3115.2	3337.4	560.5	1040.3	15816.4
1991	3512.2	172.8	973.5	935.2	271.0	9327.9	2027.4	3463.6	3265.9	571.0	25.6	15218.2
1992	3906.0	222.6	961.2	854.2	457.2	11194.9	2058.4	3709.0	4628.6	798.9	30.4	17626.4
1993	3617.1	228.7	977.3	970.7	396.5	12480.7	2097.4	4022.0	5560.1	801.2	93.2	18763.7
Egypt												
1985	2278.7	209.0	758.6	377.4	191.4	6142.9	908.9	2409.6	2526.4	298.0	3.6	9961.6
1986	2617.1	191.1	644.6	394.7	609.7	7043.0	1078.3	2618.0	2952.0	394.7	1.8	11502.0
1987	1768.9	102.5	503.0	210.7	167.8	4842.0	922.9	1499.7	2162.3	257.1	1.3	7596.2
1988	2025.9	94.5	664.0	221.1	156.0	5494.2	1132.5	1780.3	2316.0	265.4	1.5	8657.2
1989	2015.5	81.9	642.0	172.7	245.8	4287.8	937.7	1360.9	1723.2	266.0	1.9	7447.6
1990	2547.3	102.6	805.3	245.5	223.8	4301.1	185.0	1719.8	2099.8	293.5	976.9	9202.5
1991	1718.3	121.6	746.6	177.0	135.9	5013.4	1131.0	1736.4	1883.1	262.9	1.6	7914.4
1992	2003.3	155.0	685.8	115.6	264.4	5067.1	1079.2	1501.3	2172.7	313.9	2.0	8293.1
1993	1606.4	144.1	687.2	139.1	175.8	5433.9	1066.4	1519.3	2536.1	312.1	1.1	8187.6
Jordan												
1985	447.1	10.2	84.2	567.8	25.9	1418.1	171.9	431.3	527.4	287.5	179.1	2732.4
1986	473.7	19.2	82.1	333.2	26.9	1351.1	214.2	403.3	505.1	228.5	158.8	2445.0
1987	459.7	23.6	102.4	460.8	23.6	1561.4	270.7	481.8	550.0	258.9	71.2	2702.7

ANNEX TABLE 3. (continued)

SITC sections:	Of which:										Unallocated (9)	Total (0-9)
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-8)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
Year	Food and live animal	Beverages and tobacco	Inedible crude materials	Mineral fuels	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Total manufactured goods	Chemicals (by material)	Manufactured goods and transport equipment	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles		
1988	471.2	18.5	102.5	430.1	29.7	1596.1	273.9	482.7	637.0	202.5	138.8	2786.9
1989	342.8	15.4	70.6	408.1	12.5	1219.5	232.8	391.0	448.5	147.2	63.6	2132.5
1990	609.1	14.8	65.1	470.7	33.0	1371.1	286.8	452.0	493.4	138.9	38.9	2602.7
1991	613.4	14.0	86.5	363.4	34.8	1400.0	321.3	481.5	439.2	158.0	-	2512.0
1992	611.9	13.7	67.0	446.3	55.3	2062.6	361.2	654.4	799.8	247.3	-	3256.8
1993	641.1	14.2	81.8	463.8	62.8	2306.6	366.2	746.6	973.7	220.1	44.7	3615.0
<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>												
1985	677.1	4.9	134.5	1162.3	60.7	1905.1	375.3	699.1	745.6	85.1	22.4	3967.0
1986	416.8	0.7	126.4	496.6	45.5	1617.5	264.1	566.5	705.1	81.8	25.0	2728.5
1987	366.0	1.4	51.2	492.3	37.9	1525.3	310.8	518.7	623.9	71.9	7.3	2481.4
1988	388.8	1.3	13.0	199.7	40.8	1543.6	309.8	602.5	573.7	57.6	43.6	2230.8
1989	492.0	5.3	73.6	123.0	28.0	1354.5	350.6	578.7	370.2	55.0	21.1	2097.5
1990	710.4	1.8	55.4	71.9	31.0	1505.3	324.1	642.7	481.8	56.7	23.9	2399.7
1991	623.2	1.7	65.6	65.5	68.5	1918.9	429.6	838.2	598.9	52.2	24.0	2767.4
1992	563.0	4.7	115.2	135.4	82.0	2561.9	446.2	927.0	1091.6	97.2	27.0	3489.1
1993	632.2	20.3	117.8	179.8	95.4	3048.3	453.1	1084.3	1412.2	98.7	46.1	4139.9
<i>Republic of Yemen</i>												
1985	627.2	43.5	73.3	205.5	56.3	1167.8	167.2	394.2	497.5	108.9	5.6	2179.2
1986	491.9	22.2	34.6	117.0	69.9	667.5	131.5	211.6	324.4	179.0	59.9	1642.0
1987	403.4	26.8	20.3	122.4	29.9	953.5	107.5	282.5	313.7	249.8	158.6	1554.9
1988	597.7	37.6	48.8	309.5	37.7	996.0	169.9	406.0	325.3	94.8	3.2	2030.5
1989	614.7	30.0	53.4	318.6	43.9	919.5	123.4	334.4	368.8	92.9	0.9	1980.8
1990	602.2	37.1	43.7	144.3	34.5	749.1	114.6	300.7	262.4	71.4	0.6	1611.5
1991	557.3	35.5	74.8	329.3	31.9	995.7	145.5	407.5	344.7	98.0	-	2024.5
1992	727.9	49.3	93.3	156.9	55.5	1503.3	171.9	626.4	564.5	140.5	1.4	2687.5
1993	737.5	50.1	90.5	188.0	62.5	1891.9	211.7	671.8	638.0	170.3	1.3	2821.2

Source: Compiled from data from the ESCWA secretariat, Statistics Division.

a Excluding Iraq and Lebanon.

b Figures for the Republic of Yemen for the period 1985-1989 are a summation of figures for both the former Yemen Arab Republic and the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

c The distribution of exports by SITC section for the United Arab Emirates for the period 1990-1993 are unavailable; data have been estimated based on the 1989 distribution.

ANNEX TABLE 4. ESCWA REGION: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS (f.o.b.), 1990-1994*

Year	ESCWA	(Percentage shares)											
		Other developing regions					Eastern						
		Total	Asia	Latin America	Africa	North Africa	European Union	United States of America	Japan	Soviet Union	China	Rest of world	
ESCWA REGION													
1990	10.70	22.60	18.00	2.20	1.40	0.90	15.80	13.20	21.30	3.30	0.20	13.00	100.00
1991	10.10	22.30	18.70	1.70	1.30	0.70	16.10	12.30	22.30	1.80	0.70	14.30	100.00
1992	8.70	25.00	21.30	1.70	1.20	0.80	16.70	11.40	22.20	0.60	0.60	14.80	100.00
1993	8.90	25.90	22.10	1.70	1.20	0.90	16.70	10.70	20.40	0.70	0.80	15.80	100.00
1994	10.20	27.50	23.60	1.60	1.60	0.70	13.60	10.10	19.80	0.70	0.70	17.50	100.00
GCC countries													
1990	10.00	23.90	19.10	2.40	1.50	0.90	14.00	14.10	23.10	1.40	0.20	13.30	100.00
1991	9.20	23.60	19.80	1.80	1.40	0.60	13.80	13.20	24.60	0.40	0.70	14.50	100.00
1992	7.50	26.30	22.50	1.80	1.20	0.70	14.60	12.00	23.90	0.20	0.70	14.80	100.00
1993	8.00	27.20	23.30	1.90	1.30	0.80	14.00	11.00	22.30	0.20	0.80	16.40	100.00
1994	9.30	28.90	25.00	1.80	1.60	0.60	10.40	10.40	22.00	0.20	0.50	18.20	100.00
Bahrain													
1990	5.80	5.00	3.80	0.90	0.10	0.10	1.50	1.80	1.80	--	--	84.10	100.00
1991	3.30	16.80	13.80	--	2.90	0.10	2.70	1.70	7.70	--	--	67.70	100.00
1992	3.60	16.70	14.00	0.10	2.50	0.10	3.10	1.20	4.90	--	--	70.50	100.00
1993	3.40	16.20	14.50	--	1.60	0.10	2.60	1.50	5.40	--	0.10	70.90	100.00
1994	3.80	17.90	16.10	--	1.70	0.10	1.70	2.40	5.80	--	--	68.50	100.00
Kuwait													
1990	6.00	35.60	30.70	1.90	2.20	0.70	23.90	7.00	19.10	0.50	0.50	7.50	100.00
1991	7.00	44.50	44.50	--	--	--	33.90	5.10	7.60	--	--	1.90	100.00
1992	1.20	46.10	43.70	1.60	--	0.80	18.40	6.50	25.10	--	0.10	2.50	100.00
1993	0.00	38.40	35.40	3.00	--	--	21.00	21.60	18.20	--	0.10	0.70	100.00

ANNEX TABLE 4. (continued)

Year	ESCWA	Other developing regions										Eastern					World
		Total	Asia		Latin America		Africa		North Africa	European Union	United States of America	Europe and the former Soviet Union			China	Rest of world	
			Asia	Latin America	Latin America	Africa	Africa	Japan				Soviet Union	China				
1994	0.00	16.20	16.20	--	--	--	--	--	11.70	33.40	35.50	--	--	0.40	2.80	100.00	
1990	61.30	16.00	11.80	--	4.10	0.20	--	10.30	3.70	3.70	2.10	--	--	--	6.60	100.00	
1991	31.10	29.40	27.50	0.30	1.60	--	--	2.00	1.60	1.60	27.00	--	--	5.00	3.80	100.00	
1992	33.30	29.70	27.70	0.40	1.70	--	--	1.90	2.50	2.50	24.00	--	--	5.40	3.20	100.00	
1993	35.40	29.40	27.30	0.20	1.90	--	--	1.90	3.80	3.80	19.50	--	--	7.00	2.90	100.00	
1994	34.50	32.00	30.00	--	2.00	--	--	1.80	5.90	5.90	19.10	--	--	3.60	3.00	100.00	
Qatar																	
1990	6.60	25.70	16.80	8.90	--	--	--	2.30	1.60	1.60	59.50	--	--	0.70	3.60	100.00	
1991	6.50	21.90	16.80	5.00	0.10	--	--	2.40	0.90	0.90	61.70	--	--	2.30	4.30	100.00	
1992	7.00	29.30	26.60	2.20	--	0.40	--	2.40	1.90	1.90	54.80	--	--	1.70	3.00	100.00	
1993	8.60	18.40	16.50	1.20	--	0.60	--	1.90	2.10	2.10	62.40	--	--	1.20	5.30	100.00	
1994	9.60	17.30	15.90	1.40	--	--	--	1.40	2.60	2.60	58.70	--	--	1.00	9.30	100.00	
Saudi Arabia																	
1990	9.20	24.80	19.00	3.30	1.60	0.90	0.90	17.70	24.00	24.00	19.00	2.40	0.10	2.80	2.80	100.00	
1991	9.10	24.60	20.00	2.70	1.30	0.60	0.60	20.70	23.40	23.40	15.80	0.70	0.20	5.50	5.50	100.00	
1992	5.70	27.70	23.20	2.70	1.10	0.80	0.80	21.80	19.60	19.60	17.80	0.30	0.20	6.80	6.80	100.00	
1993	6.70	29.70	24.60	2.90	1.30	0.90	0.90	21.80	16.20	16.20	17.10	0.40	0.20	7.90	7.90	100.00	
1994	8.00	34.20	28.50	3.30	1.50	0.90	0.90	16.60	14.90	14.90	15.40	0.30	0.30	10.30	10.30	100.00	
United Arab Emirates																	
1990	4.20	22.50	19.40	0.80	0.90	1.40	1.40	8.10	3.60	3.60	34.80	0.40	0.20	26.30	26.30	100.00	
1991	4.50	21.20	18.30	0.60	1.30	1.00	1.00	8.40	2.80	2.80	38.80	0.30	0.30	23.80	23.80	100.00	
1992	5.70	20.20	17.10	0.70	1.50	1.00	1.00	7.00	3.30	3.30	36.60	0.10	0.20	26.70	26.70	100.00	
1993	6.00	21.80	18.60	0.40	1.60	1.10	1.10	4.30	3.00	3.00	34.60	0.10	0.40	29.80	29.80	100.00	
1994	6.50	24.70	21.80	0.40	1.90	0.50	0.50	4.50	1.90	1.90	32.50	0.20	0.10	29.60	29.60	100.00	

ANNEX TABLE 4. (continued)

Year	ESCWA	Other developing regions							Eastern				
		Total	Asia	Latin America	Africa	Africa	North Africa	European Union	United States of America	Japan	Soviet Union	China	Rest of world	World
More diversified economies													
1990	18.00	8.40	6.30	--	0.90	1.20	35.20	3.50	1.20	24.50	0.40	8.70	100.00
1991	19.30	10.00	7.30	0.30	0.90	1.50	38.10	3.80	0.80	15.10	0.60	12.50	100.00
1992	22.30	9.30	6.60	0.20	1.00	1.50	41.70	4.50	1.30	5.70	0.30	14.90	100.00
1993	17.80	12.90	9.30	0.30	0.80	2.50	43.40	7.50	1.60	5.80	0.60	10.40	100.00
1994	17.30	15.40	12.10	0.40	1.70	1.30	39.50	7.50	2.30	4.70	1.70	11.60	100.00
Egypt													
1990	7.50	8.40	6.30	--	0.90	1.10	38.50	8.60	2.70	20.70	0.20	13.40	100.00
1991	6.90	12.40	9.40	0.60	1.30	1.10	42.60	7.60	1.40	11.40	--	17.70	100.00
1992	12.60	10.50	7.80	0.20	0.90	1.60	39.30	9.40	2.40	7.20	--	18.60	100.00
1993	8.20	17.20	13.60	0.30	0.60	2.60	45.80	12.90	2.00	6.00	0.50	7.60	100.00
1994	8.90	19.70	16.10	0.30	0.80	2.50	46.20	10.00	1.40	5.10	0.20	8.50	100.00
Jordan													
1990	40.30	43.00	37.20	0.10	4.80	0.90	3.60	0.50	2.20	4.00	2.90	3.50	100.00
1991	43.50	28.10	24.70	0.30	2.20	0.90	4.30	1.10	1.40	5.70	4.10	11.80	100.00
1992	33.60	27.80	22.80	0.60	3.80	0.70	4.70	1.60	1.50	2.10	1.70	27.00	100.00
1993	29.40	26.10	19.50	0.40	3.90	2.20	6.60	1.60	1.80	2.00	3.30	29.20	100.00
1994	33.20	27.20	20.80	0.40	6.00	--	6.50	2.00	1.70	2.10	0.20	27.00	100.00
Lebanon													
1990	47.00	3.90	1.80	--	1.20	0.80	23.30	4.70	0.80	1.40	--	18.80	100.00
1991	47.20	3.50	0.90	--	0.90	1.60	17.90	4.80	0.20	3.10	--	23.40	100.00
1992	50.70	3.80	0.70	0.20	1.40	1.40	17.90	4.70	0.40	5.60	--	17.00	100.00
1993	54.80	7.80	2.50	0.20	--	5.10	13.80	4.00	4.60	5.20	0.20	9.50	100.00

ANNEX TABLE 4. (continued)

Year	ESCWA	Other developing regions						Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union				Rest of world	World
		Total	Asia	Latin America	Africa	North Africa	European Union	United States of America	Japan	China			
1994	51.80	5.60	3.10	0.20	1.90	0.40	12.90	3.50	0.40	5.40	--	20.30	100.00
<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>													
1990	16.20	1.40	0.10	--	--	1.30	41.60	0.90	0.10	33.90	--	5.90	100.00
1991	19.80	2.30	0.10	0.10	--	2.10	47.90	0.60	0.10	24.00	--	5.30	100.00
1992	22.40	1.90	--	0.10	--	1.80	62.80	0.80	0.30	5.60	--	6.20	100.00
1993	20.40	3.30	0.90	0.20	0.10	2.10	58.30	2.50	0.40	6.90	--	8.20	100.00
1994	23.30	2.80	1.10	0.50	0.90	0.30	54.30	2.70	0.60	6.30	0.10	9.80	100.00

Source: Compiled by ESCWA, based on data provided in the International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, 1994, and the Direction of Trade Statistics (monthly bulletin), December 1994 (Washington, D.C.).

Notes: The figures for this table exclude Iraq and the Republic of Yemen owing to the lack of data. In general, the definition of the various markets are as follows:

Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

European Union: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

ESCWA member countries: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates.

Major oil exporters: Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Other ESCWA countries: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the Republic of Yemen (on 22 May 1990 the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic merged to form a single State, the Republic of Yemen).

Other developing regions: Defined to include Asia (excluding ESCWA member countries), Latin America, Africa (excluding North Africa), and North Africa (excluding Egypt).

* 1994 figures cover January to July only, as available.

ANNEX TABLE 5. ESCWA REGION: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS, c.i.f. (a), 1990-1994 (b)
(Percentage shares)

Year	ESCWA	Other developing regions						Eastern				Rest of world	World	
		Total	Asia	Latin America	Africa	North Africa	European Union	United States of America	Japan	Soviet Union	China			
ESCWA REGION														
1990	10.1	13.9	11.3	1.5	0.8	0.3	33.5	12.9	11.3	2.9	2.1	13.4	100	
1991	9.1	16.0	13.5	1.5	0.6	0.3	32.2	15.2	11.1	2.3	1.8	12.3	100	
1992	8.5	14.7	12.4	1.5	0.5	0.2	33.1	14.0	11.6	2.1	2.7	13.4	100	
1993	7.2	18.1	15.8	1.6	0.5	0.3	34.3	15.5	11.1	1.6	2.1	10.1	100	
1994	6.8	18.7	16.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	33.1	13.6	8.9	2.0	2.3	14.7	100	
GCC countries														
1990	11.1	15.0	12.7	1.3	0.7	0.3	31.8	12.9	14.0	1.1	2.4	11.7	100	
1991	9.8	17.2	15.1	1.3	0.5	0.3	30.4	16.3	13.1	1.0	1.9	10.3	100	
1992	8.6	15.5	13.7	1.2	0.5	0.2	32.0	14.4	13.3	0.7	2.8	12.7	100	
1993	8.1	19.6	17.6	1.3	0.5	0.2	32.2	15.5	13.0	0.4	2.1	9.1	100	
1994	7.5	20.4	18.3	1.4	0.5	0.1	30.5	13.6	10.1	0.4	2.3	15.2	100	
Bahrain														
1990	53.3	5.2	3.9	1.0	0.3	--	16.2	7.1	5.0	--	0.6	12.4	100	
1991	41.1	6.7	5.9	0.4	0.3	--	21.4	13.3	4.4	--	0.3	12.7	100	
1992	41.2	7.8	6.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	21.1	11.9	5.2	--	0.2	12.5	100	
1993	44.9	6.6	4.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	16.1	15.1	5.3	--	0.9	11.2	100	
1994	46.2	7.0	5.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	14.4	12.0	3.6	--	0.3	16.5	100	
Kuwait														
1990	13.2	17.5	15.9	1.4	0.2	--	33.0	10.7	11.2	4.2	1.8	8.5	100	
1991	15.0	13.8	13.2	0.6	--	--	18.9	26.5	9.4	5.1	0.4	10.8	100	
1992	1.8	15.7	14.6	1.0	--	--	37.3	23.5	13.6	0.6	1.1	6.5	100	
1993	0.8	12.3	11.2	1.1	--	--	43.6	18.1	17.5	0.4	1.6	5.7	100	
1994	0.0	3.7	3.6	0.1	--	--	42.1	24.1	15.5	--	6.2	8.3	100	

ANNEX TABLE 5. (continued)

Year	ESCWA	Other developing regions						Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union				Rest of world	World
		Total	Asia	Latin America	Africa	North Africa	European Union	United States of America	Japan	Soviet Union	China		
<i>Oman</i>													
1990	26.7	10.2	9.4	0.4	0.4	--	27.5	9.2	16.7	0.2	0.4	9.1	100
1991	29.3	10.2	9.5	0.5	0.1	--	26.7	7.6	20.5	0.2	0.4	5.1	100
1992	31.3	9.0	8.4	0.5	0.2	--	23.5	6.8	23.3	0.1	0.4	5.6	100
1993	26.5	9.1	8.3	0.5	0.2	--	27.5	6.6	20.8	--	0.3	9.3	100
1994	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<i>Qatar</i>													
1990	11.9	13.2	10.8	2.1	0.2	--	41.9	9.5	14.6	0.6	1.0	7.3	100
1991	13.1	13.8	10.9	2.6	0.2	--	38.0	11.6	13.6	0.2	1.3	8.4	100
1992	12.7	11.1	8.7	2.1	0.3	--	38.7	11.1	17.2	0.3	0.5	8.4	100
1993	12.9	10.1	7.9	2.0	0.2	0.1	43.9	10.1	13.4	0.1	0.7	8.8	100
1994	12.3	10.7	8.6	2.0	0.2	--	36.5	8.9	11.0	0.3	0.7	19.6	100
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>													
1990	3.8	14.4	11.2	1.6	1.0	0.5	34.2	16.7	15.3	0.9	1.8	12.9	100
1991	3.3	14.1	10.8	2.0	0.7	0.6	34.4	20.2	13.7	0.9	2.2	11.3	100
1992	3.5	11.1	8.5	1.6	0.7	0.3	33.8	17.7	12.0	0.9	3.8	17.2	100
1993	3.2	17.7	14.8	1.8	0.7	0.3	33.6	20.6	12.7	0.6	1.8	9.9	100
1994	3.8	20.1	16.7	2.2	0.9	0.2	34.2	18.8	10.9	0.6	1.7	9.9	100
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>													
1990	8.0	19.8	18.4	1.0	0.5	--	31.2	9.1	14.2	1.0	5.0	11.6	100
1991	7.9	27.6	26.5	0.7	0.4	--	29.2	9.3	13.8	0.5	2.6	9.0	100
1992	7.3	26.1	25.0	0.7	0.4	--	30.6	8.5	15.0	0.5	3.0	8.9	100
1993	6.4	30.2	29.1	0.7	0.3	--	30.1	8.9	12.5	0.2	3.5	8.2	100
1994	5.5	26.8	25.8	0.7	0.3	--	26.7	6.1	9.5	0.4	2.9	22.1	100

ANNEX TABLE 5. (continued)

Year	ESCWA	Other developing regions							Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union					Rest of world	World
		Total	Latin America		North Africa		European Union	United States of America	Japan	Soviet Union	China				
			Asia	Africa	Africa	Africa									
More diversified economies															
1990	7.4	10.8	7.6	2.0	1.0	0.3	38.1	12.6	3.6	8.2	1.2	18.0	100		
1991	6.6	11.9	8.2	2.2	1.2	0.3	38.6	11.6	3.8	6.8	1.5	19.2	100		
1992	8.0	11.7	8.0	2.4	0.7	0.5	37.1	12.4	5.5	7.3	2.2	15.9	100		
1993	4.4	13.9	10.7	2.2	0.5	0.5	40.3	15.6	5.7	5.0	1.9	13.1	100		
1994	5.2	14.6	11.3	2.3	0.7	0.3	39.3	13.7	5.8	5.7	2.2	13.4	100		
Egypt															
1990	0.5	11.9	8.3	2.3	1.1	0.2	39.3	14.1	3.7	8.9	1.1	20.4	100		
1991	2.9	11.5	7.8	2.2	1.4	0.2	38.2	16.1	4.1	5.8	1.3	20.1	100		
1992	2.1	13.2	8.8	3.1	0.7	0.7	36.3	17.5	4.3	5.0	2.2	19.3	100		
1993	1.2	16.5	13.4	2.1	0.5	0.5	39.0	21.4	5.8	3.2	1.5	11.4	100		
1994	1.4	17.5	14.0	2.4	0.5	0.6	37.4	20.2	5.6	4.5	1.7	11.6	100		
Jordan (c)															
1990	25.1	10.5	7.5	1.3	1.5	0.3	28.8	17.3	3.1	4.9	1.5	8.7	100		
1991	12.7	16.3	10.9	1.8	3.4	0.3	30.0	9.9	3.4	5.8	1.6	20.3	100		
1992	20.0	14.6	10.7	1.8	1.8	0.3	29.4	11.1	6.0	5.9	2.4	10.7	100		
1993	8.0	19.0	13.3	3.3	1.5	0.9	35.1	11.7	5.4	6.4	2.5	11.9	100		
1994	9.9	20.7	14.2	3.8	2.8	0.0	40.0	9.2	3.6	5.9	3.3	7.5	100		
Lebanon															
1990	16.4	12.7	10.7	1.5	0.4	0.1	41.4	4.3	3.9	7.5	1.3	12.6	100		
1991	12.1	14.3	11.9	1.8	0.3	0.3	46.8	4.9	3.2	5.2	1.4	12.2	100		
1992	13.3	12.2	10.0	1.7	0.3	0.2	45.2	8.4	3.7	6.8	1.7	8.8	100		
1993	11.6	9.6	7.2	1.9	0.1	0.4	51.1	9.5	3.2	1.0	2.0	12.0	100		
1994	11.2	8.9	6.6	1.7	0.4	0.2	46.2	8.8	2.8	3.6	1.9	16.7	100		

ANNEX TABLE 5. (continued)

Year	ESCWA	Other developing regions						Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union				Rest of world	World	
		Total	Asia	Latin America	Africa	North Africa	European Union	United States of America	Japan	Soviet Union	China			
<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>														
1990	4.9	5.1	1.7	1.9	0.4	1.2	40.3	10.7	3.3	10.0	1.3	24.4	100	
1991	4.2	5.4	1.6	3.0	0.0	0.7	36.8	9.4	4.5	12.7	2.0	25.1	100	
1992	4.7	4.7	1.5	2.4	0.1	0.7	36.6	6.1	9.9	14.6	2.7	20.6	100	
1993	4.5	6.1	3.2	2.1	0.2	0.6	37.9	6.1	8.1	13.8	2.6	20.9	100	
1994	4.2	4.7	2.8	1.6	0.2	0.2	40.6	4.3	11.5	12.3	2.4	19.8	100	

Source: Compiled by ESCWA, based on data provided in the International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, 1994, and the Direction of Trade Statistics (monthly bulletin), December 1994 (Washington, D.C.).

Notes: The figures for this table exclude Iraq and the Republic of Yemen owing to the lack of data. In general, the definition of the various markets are as follows:

Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

European Union: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

ESCWA member countries: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates.

Major oil exporters: Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Other ESCWA countries: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the Republic of Yemen (on 22 May 1990, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic merged to form a single State, the Republic of Yemen).

Other developing regions: Defined to include Asia (excluding ESCWA member countries), Latin America, Africa (excluding North Africa), and North Africa (excluding Egypt).

a Cost, insurance, freight.

b 1994 figures cover January to July only, as available.

c The calculation exclude Jordan's imports of oil and oil products from Iraq, which amounted to US \$427 million in 1992 and US \$403 million in the first 11 months of 1993 (see Central Bank of Jordan, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, various issues).

ANNEX TABLE 6. ESCWA REGION: GROSS EARNING FROM AND PAYMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS, BY MAJOR ITEM AND COUNTRY, 1990 AND 1993

(Millions of US dollars)

	Credit		Debit	
	1990	1993	1990	1993
A. Non-factor services	14035.9	17171.8	33089.5	38968.3
Bahrain	873.7	1018.9	651.7	1010.2
Egypt	6293.0	8197.0	3790.0	5367.0
Jordan	1447.2	1573.9	1267.8	1347.1
Kuwait	1280.0	1345.0	3355.0	4808.0
Oman	68.0	13.0	719.0	897.0
Saudi Arabia	3199.0	3526.0	22414.0	24311.0
Syrian Arab Republic	875.0	1498.0	892.0	1228.0
<i>A.1. Shipment</i>	414.4	705.9	5710.6	6347.1
Bahrain	--	--	371.3	414.4
Egypt	26.0	11.0	1318.0	1162.0
Jordan	2.4	1.9	284.3	388.7
Kuwait	347.0	669.0	558.0	991.0
Oman	--	--	292.0	449.0
Saudi Arabia	--	--	2579.0	2329.0
Syrian Arab Republic	39.0	24.0	308.0	613.0
<i>A.2. Other transportation</i>	4240.9	4691.4	1226.3	1502.0
Bahrain	231.1	387.5	143.4	288.0
Egypt	2705.0	3160.0	262.0	249.0
Jordan	368.8	365.9	348.9	299.0
Kuwait	576.0	374.0	367.0	554.0
Oman	10.0	13.0		
Saudi Arabia	168.0	130.0		
Syrian Arab Republic	182.0	261.0	105.0	112.0
<i>A.3. Travel</i>	2256.6	3479.5	2691.9	3748.8
Bahrain	135.4	176.6	93.6	140.7
Egypt	1100.0	1927.0	129.0	1048.0
Jordan	511.2	562.9	336.3	345.1
Kuwait	132.0	83.0	1837.0	1888.0
Oman	58.0	--	47.0	47.0
Saudi Arabia				
Syrian Arab Republic	320.0	730.0	249.0	280.0
<i>A.4. Other private and official services</i>	7124.0	8295.0	23460.7	27370.4
Bahrain	507.2	454.8	43.4	167.1
Egypt	2462.0	3099.0	2081.0	2908.0
Jordan	564.8	643.2	298.3	314.3
Kuwait	225.0	219.0	593.0	1375.0
Oman	--	--	380.0	401.0
Saudi Arabia	3031.0	3396.0	19835.0	21982.0
Syrian Arab Republic	334.0	483.0	230.0	223.0

ANNEX TABLE 6. (continued)

	Credit		Debit	
	1990	1993	1990	1993
B. Factor services	19214.7	13011.1	6521.4	7156.8
Bahrain	322.4	245.2	906.7	763.6
Egypt	857.0	1110.0	1880.0	1967.0
Jordan	67.3	98.9	281.7	250.2
Kuwait	8386.0	4917.0	773.0	775.0
Oman	338.0	406.0	629.0	174.0
Saudi Arabia	9199.0	6154.0	1220.0	1951.0
Syrian Arab Republic	45.0	80.0	831.0	1276.0
<i>B.1. Direct investment income</i>	247.0	303.0	1624.0	1964.0
Bahrain	--	--	--	--
Egypt	247.0	303.0	14.0	13.0
Jordan	--	--	--	--
Kuwait	--	--	--	--
Oman	--	--	390.0	--
Saudi Arabia	--	--	1220.0	1951.0
Syrian Arab Republic	--	--	--	--
<i>B.2. Other Investment income</i>	18967.7	12708.1	4243.8	4510.5
Bahrain	322.4	245.2	280.1	221.3
Egypt	610.0	807.0	1839.0	1814.0
Jordan	67.3	98.9	281.7	250.2
Kuwait	8386.0	4917.0	773.0	775.0
Oman	338.0	406.0	239.0	174.0
Saudi Arabia	9199.0	6154.0		
Syrian Arab Republic	45.0	80.0	831.0	1276.0
<i>B.3. Private transfers *</i>	--	--	653.6	682.3
Bahrain	--	--	626.6	542.3
Egypt	--	--	27.0	140.0
Jordan	--	--	--	--
Kuwait	--	--	--	--
Oman	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	--	--	--	--
Syrian Arab Republic	--	--	--	--

Source: International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook, various issues (Washington, D.C.).

Note: 1993 data for Bahrain are unavailable and 1992 data are used.

* Covers labour income and property income.

ANNEX TABLE 7. ESCWA REGION: MAJOR BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS FLOWS, 1985 AND 1988-1993

(Millions of US dollars)

	Counterpart items, exceptional											Total change in reserves (a)
	financing and other										Exceptional financing	
	Trade balance	Services (net)	Balance on goods and services	Unrequited transfers (net): private	Unrequited transfers (net): officials	Balance on current account	Capital flow (net): long term	Capital flow (net): short term	Errors and omissions	Overall balance			Counterpart items	Others
ESCWA REGION (b)												
1985	12046	-15081	-1369	-1784	-1802	-4163	9606	2062	-7132	372	363	-735
1988	1143	-1480	-336	-3147	-73	-2244	3639	-2239	-1368	-3517	65	3452
1989	15466	-6037	9429	-1149	-217	3344	-1723	-647	-1285	-311	156	155
1990	31130	-15065	18065	-6112	-3123	6830	-9639	-1899	-39	-4747	12781	-8033
1991	17447	-30777	-13330	-7625	-18763	-40214	25057	7071	2126	-5651	4485	1166
1992	13564	-25778	-12214	-7524	-143	-19928	-1110	30218	-9796	-460	2889	-2429
1993	18349	-20362	-2013	-12334	-2202	-11657	5449	10657	-5548	-1038	2791	-1753
GCC countries												
1985	24306	-13309	10997	-7385	-3875	-263	7531	1393	-7728	933	-	-933
1988	12700	-1935	10766	-8644	-2433	-312	1112	-3529	-1167	-3896	-	3896
1989	23646	-5890	17756	-10537	-2565	4654	-4013	488	-1826	-697	-	697
1990	39888	-15713	24175	-12719	-5071	6385	-225	-978	-414	4768	-	-4768
1991	27074	-32135	-5061	-14049	-21654	-40764	26327	5178	1107	-8152	-	8152
1992	24946	-25533	-587	-15507	-2538	-18629	-188	25285	-10761	-3951	-	3951
1993	31883	-21058	10824	-18785	-1108	-9391	7142	5301	-4916	-1802	-	1802
Bahrain												
1985	101	52	153	-235	120	38	5	-452	766	357	-	-357
1988	101	-60	42	-193	368	216	205	-419	93	95	-	-95
1989	38	-45	-7	-199	102	-104	94	-359	180	-189	-	189
1990	421	-363	58	-272	459	245	-97	553	-132	569	-	-569
1991	-193	-342	-535	-303	102	-736	-58	-283	974	-103	-	103
1992	-313	-510	-823	-271	100	-993	-14	380	545	-82	-	82
1993	-136	121	-15	-323	204	-134	-	235	-198	-37	-	37
Kuwait												
1985	5047	1676	6723	-1044	-529	5150	-712	-1623	-2271	544	-	-544
1988	2262	4085	6347	-1179	-140	5028	-620	-6150	-254	-1996	-	1996
1989	5871	5212	11083	-1283	-211	9589	-943	-6753	-638	1255	-	-1255
1990	3297	293	3590	-	-	3590	-	-	-	3590	-	-3590
1991	-5804	-	-5804	-	-10026	-15830	-	5500	-	-10330	-	10330
1992	85	979	1064	-870	-1067	-873	-174	14484	-11562	1875	-	-1875

ANNEX TABLE 7. (continued)

	Balance on										Capital flow			Errors and omissions			Overall balance			Counterpart items, exceptional financing and other			Total change in reserves (a)					
	Trade balance		Services balance		goods and services		Unrequited transfers (net): private		Unrequited transfers (net): officials		current account		long term (net)		short term (net)		and		balance		Counterpart items			Exceptional financing		Others		
	(net)		(net)		(net)		(net)		(net)		(net)		(net)		(net)													
Oman																												
1993	4373	3330	7703	-1229	-129	6345	-1375	-1776	-4679	-1485	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1485	
1985	1943	-1025	918	907	-26	-15	309	149	-323	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-120	
1988	1235	-825	410	-762	42	-310	273	-52	-379	-468	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	468	
1989	1917	-819	1098	-791	16	323	162	-139	-64	282	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-282	
1990	2969	-971	1998	-845	-57	1096	-249	-261	-282	304	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-304	
1991	1545	-1662	-117	--	--	-117	--	558	133	574	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-574	
1992	2047	-1285	762	-1118	-10	-366	152	120	256	163	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-163	
1993	1335	-1094	241	-1329	18	-1070	148	-99	-39	-1058	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1058	
Qatar																												
1985	1959	-1410	549	--	--	549	-648	--	--	-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	99	
1988	943	-1204	-261	--	--	-261	-353	--	--	-614	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	614	
1989	1361	-1373	-12	--	--	-12	-25	--	--	-37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37	
1990	1835	-1602	233	--	--	233	-39	--	--	194	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-194	
1991	1430	-1332	98	--	--	-241	-143	--	--	-143	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	143	
1992	2041	-2050	-9	--	--	-2	0.0	-110	--	-110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110	
1993	1557	-2054	-497	--	--	-497	0.0	-44	--	-54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	541	
Saudi Arabia																												
1985	7029	-11513	-4484	-5199	-3249	-12932	8904	3319	--	-709	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	709	
1988	4510	-2842	1668	-6510	-2499	-7341	2729	3092	--	-1520	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1520	
1989	9068	-7776	1292	-8264	-2200	-9172	-2075	7739	--	-3508	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3508	
1990	22806	-11070	11736	-11602	-4401	-4267	160	-1270	--	-5377	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5377	
1991	22096	-27599	-5503	-13746	-6489	-25738	26385	-597	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-50	
1992	12991	-18222	-5231	-12700	-1501	-19431	--	13767	--	-5664	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5664	
1993	19021	-16582	2439	-15717	-940	-14218	8369	7345	--	1496	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1496	

ANNEX TABLE 7. (continued)

	Counterpart items, exceptional											Total change in reserves (a)		
	Balance on					Capital flow			Errors		financing and other			
	Trade balance	Services (net)	goods and services	Unrequited transfers (net): private	Unrequited transfers (net): officials	Balance on current account	Capital flow (net): long term	Capital flow (net): short term	and omissions	Overall balance	Counterpart items		Exceptional financing	Others
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>														
1985	8227	-1089	7138	--	-191	6947	-327	--	-5900	720	--	--	--	-720
1988	3649	-1089	2560	--	-204	2356	-1122	--	-627	627	--	--	--	-627
1989	5391	-1089	4302	--	-272	4030	-1226	--	-1304	1500	--	--	--	-1500
1990	8560	-2000	6560	--	-1072	5488	--	--	--	5488	--	--	--	-5488
1991	8000	-1200	6800	--	-5000	1800	--	--	--	1800	--	--	--	-1800
1992	8095	-4445	3650	--	-608	3043	--	-3168	--	-125	--	--	--	125
1993	5733	-4779	953	--	-771	183	--	-360	--	-177	--	--	--	177
<i>More diversified economies (b)</i>														
1985	-12260	-1772	-12366	5601	2073	-3900	2075	669	596	-561	363	363	--	198
1988	-11557	455	-11102	5497	2360	-3244	2527	1298	-201	379	65	65	--	444
1989	-8180	-147	-8345	11686	2348	-1310	2290	-1135	541	386	156	156	--	-542
1990	-8758	648	-8110	6607	1948	445	-9414	-921	375	-9515	12781	12781	--	-3255
1991	-9627	1358	-8269	6424	2395	550	-1270	1902	1019	2501	4485	4485	--	-6986
1992	-11382	-245	-11627	7435	2895	-1297	-922	4745	965	3491	2889	2889	--	-6380
1993	-13534	696	-12837	6814	3758	-2266	-1693	5356	-632	764	2791	2791	--	-3555
<i>Egypt</i>														
1985	-5214	-958	-6172	3216	791	-2165	1716	-335	585	-199	--	--	--	-151
1988	-6608	1125	-5483	3770	666	-1047	1486	-178	-362	-101	--	--	--	94
1989	-5934	452	-5482	3295	881	-1306	1748	-1387	414	-531	--	--	--	409
1990	-6699	1480	-5219	4284	1119	184	-9372	-1667	631	-10224	--	--	--	-2556
1991	-5975	2444	-3531	4054	1380	1903	-1775	-2567	730	-1709	--	--	--	-2776
1992	-5501	1237	-4264	6104	972	2812	-1085	917	716	3360	--	--	--	-6249
1993	-6680	1973	-4707	5664	1342	2299	-1533	771	-1519	18	--	--	--	-2809

ANNEX TABLE 7. (continued)

	Trade balance	Services (net)	Balance on goods and services	Unrequited transfers (net): private	Unrequited transfers (net): officials	Balance on current account	Capital flow long term (net):	Capital flow short term (net):	Errors and omissions	Overall balance	Counterpart items, exceptional financing and other			Total change in reserves (a)
											Counterpart items	Exceptional financing	Others	
<i>Jordan</i>														
1985	-1638	-209	-1847	846	740	-260	303	-55	-30	-43	--	--	--	43
1988	-1412	-233	-1645	800	552	-293	37	337	123	204	--	--	--	-204
1989	-774	-21	-795	565	613	383	185	-105	--	463	--	--	--	-463
1990	-1237	-36	-1273	570	588	-115	422	38	75	420	--	--	--	-420
1991	-1095	-96	-1191	1124	476	409	271	924	420	2024	--	--	--	-2024
1992	-1780	-154	-1934	781	386	-767	-10	1006	161	390	--	--	--	-390
1993	-1899	76	-1823	998	357	-468	-327	-353	778	-372	--	--	--	372
<i>Lebanon</i>														
1985	-1666	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	-1523	387	-1136	--	480	-656	--	1266	--	610	--	--	--	--
1989	-1547	504	-1043	--	480	-563	--	254	--	-309	--	--	--	309
1990	-1802	454	-1348	--	280	-1068	--	637	--	-431	--	--	--	431
1991	-2864	222	-2642	--	180	-2462	--	3536	--	1074	--	--	--	-1074
1992	-3169	-84	-3253	--	200	-3053	--	3107	--	54	--	--	--	-54
1993	-3536	-181	-3717	--	300	-3417	--	4587	--	1170	--	--	--	-1170
<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>														
1985	-2090	-429	-2519	350	1212	-957	-120	909	-17	-185	--	--	--	185
1988	-638	-408	-1046	360	536	-150	297	-212	34	-31	--	--	--	31
1989	1192	-639	553	395	222	1170	-472	18	71	787	--	--	--	-770
1990	2159	-786	1373	375	80	1828	-795	37	-348	722	--	--	--	-722
1991	1084	-969	115	450	234	799	-35	310	-94	980	--	--	--	-980
1992	159	-966	-807	550	313	56	173	-222	70	77	--	--	--	-77
1993	-322	-926	-1248	600	41	-607	167	404	100	64	--	--	--	-64

ANNEX TABLE 7. (continued)

	Counterpart items, exceptional financing and other										Total change in reserves (a)				
	Balance on					Capital flow		Errors and omissions	Overall balance			Counterpart financing	Others		
	Trade balance	Services (net)	goods and services	Unrequited transfers (net): private	Unrequited transfers (net): officials	current account	(net): long term		(net): short term	balance				items	
Republic of Yemen															
1985	-1652	-176	-1828	1189	121	-518	176	150	58	-134	--	--	--	--	121
1988	-1376	-416	-1792	567	126	-1098	707	85	4	-303	--	--	--	--	245
1989	-1117	-443	-1560	414	152	-994	829	85	56	-24	--	--	--	--	7
1990	-1179	-464	-1643	1378	-119	-384	331	34	17	-2	--	--	--	--	2
1991	-777	-243	-1020	796	125	-99	268	0.0	-37	132	--	--	--	--	-132
1992	-1091	-278	-1369	--	1024	-345	--	-63	18	-390	--	--	--	--	390
1993	-1097	-246	-1342	--	1270	-73	--	-53	9	-116	--	--	--	--	116

Source: Vol. 45, part 2 (1994); and national sources, ESCWA secretariat compilations, based on data provided by: International Monetary Fund; Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook.

a Minus signifies an increase.

b Excluding Iraq for all years.