

# UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC and SOCIAL COUNCIL

Distr.  
LIMITED

E/CN.14/WP.1/36  
OAU/TRAD/35  
5 July 1971



ORIGINAL: French

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA  
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Sixth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade  
and Development

GENEVA, 12-20 August 1971

## STUDY ON IDENTIFYING PRODUCTS FOR WHICH TRADE CONCESSIONS MIGHT BE AGREED IN THE NORTH AFRICAN SUB-REGION

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION - - - - -	1 - 8	1 -
I. A SURVEY OF THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE NORTH AFRICAN SUB-REGION	9 - 57	2 - 40
A. Trade between the countries of the sub-region and the rest of the world - - - - -	9 - 32	2 - 6
a) Analysis of trade - - -	9 - 24	2 - 5
b) Geographical distribution of trade - - - - -	25 - 32	5 - 6
B. Trade within the sub-region - -	33 - 53	7 - 14
a) Characteristics of the trade -	34 - 39	7 - 9
b) Composition of trade between the countries of North Africa -	40 - 53	9 - 14
C. Concessions already granted under commercial agreements concluded between these countries - -	54 - 57	38 - 40

## INTRODUCTION

1. The North African sub-region, as understood in this study, covers an area of 5,700,000 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 62 million, or 20 per cent of the total for Africa. It comprises Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and the United Arab Republic.
2. Some of the features common to these countries are obvious, e.g. language, culture, religion and origin.
3. Differences or contrasts between one country and another are nevertheless discernible: in population, for instance, the United Arab Republic has more inhabitants (32,500,000) than Morocco, (with 15 million), Algeria (with 13.3 million), and Libya, (with 1.9 million) combined. The whole sub-region has a total of 67,700,000 inhabitants.
4. Differences are also obvious in the stage of development reached by the various economies concerned. For example in 1969 the proportion of the GDP for which the manufacturing industry was responsible was about 20 per cent in the UAR and 16 per cent in Tunisia, while the proportions in Algeria and Libya were 11 per cent and 2 per cent respectively.
5. The directions taken in economic policies are also fairly dissimilar, with countries choosing different degrees of central management.
6. In other words, while there are large similarities, there are also contrasts, and one cannot help feeling that a question-mark hangs over the possibilities of developing trade in the sub-region.
7. These possibilities have of course a large place in the development strategy for Africa during the seventies, with its emphasis on the need for the African countries to diversify both their sources of supply and their outlets, and particularly to promote intra-African trade.
8. The present study has been written in the conviction that an exploration is needed, preliminary in character yet as practical as possible, of the possibilities of developing trade among the countries of North Africa themselves. The study is in three parts:
  - I. A survey of the external trade of the countries in the North African sub-region;
  - II. A selection of products for which trade concessions might be agreed between the countries of the North African sub-region; and
  - III. The strategy and techniques for negotiating trade concessions.

I. A SURVEY OF THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE NORTH AFRICAN SUB-REGION

A. Trade between the countries of the sub-region and the rest of the world

a) Analysis of trade

9. If we disregard the part played by petroleum in the exports of several countries in the sub-region, as well as in those of the sub-region as a whole, the composition of the trade carried on with the rest of the world by the countries of North Africa is basically no different from the traditional trade of other developing countries, those in Africa in particular, in that imports show a marked preponderance of manufactured products, notably capital equipment, and exports are predominantly primary products.

Algeria

10. The structure of Algerian exports is evolving in the direction of increased or maintained proportions of petroleum products, wine, and vegetables and fruit. These three groups of products make up about 85 per cent of the total. The proportion of mineral exports such as iron, phosphates, pyrites and lead has been falling for some years because of strong foreign competition. All forecasts point to a continuance of the main role played in exports by the three groups of products mentioned above: vegetables and fruit, petroleum, and wine.

11. The range of imported products is fairly diverse. There is a fairly clear falling trend in the proportion of foodstuffs, from 31 per cent in 1964 to 16 per cent in 1968; but the proportion of capital goods and agricultural and industrial equipment is rising, (30 per cent in 1968 compared with 20 per cent in 1966).

Morocco

12. In 1968 phosphates, citrus fruits, tomatoes, fish and wine made up 55 per cent of the exports, that is, 2 per cent less than in 1964. Iron, manganese and copper are also of some importance in Moroccan exports.

13. In imports it will be noted that the proportion of foodstuffs is still rather large, although it dropped somewhat in 1968 (22 per cent in 1968 compared with 26 per cent in 1964). Imports of capital goods are rising (21 per cent of the total in 1968 as against 15 per cent in 1964 and 1965).

Table 1 : Exports<sup>a/</sup> (in thousands of US \$)

Year	Algeria		Morocco		Tunisia		Libya		UAR	
	Value	Index	Value	Index	Value	Index	Value	Index	Value	Index
1963	704,339	100	383,897	100	129,006	100	332,004	100	521,640	100
1964	727,090	103	431,914	112	109,165	84	611,763	184	539,074	104
1965	637,339	90	430,037	112	119,852	93	789,622	238	605,199	116
1966	621,414	88	428,417	111	140,368	109	986,546	297	605,222	116
1967	723,646	102	424,128	110	149,267	116	1,168,521	352	566,122	109
1968	830,235	118	452,544	118	157,790	122	1,870,638	563	621,690	119
1969	934,000	133	485,000	126	123,000	95	2,167,000	653	745,000	145

Source : Yearbook of International Trade Statistics 1965-1968, UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, March 1971.

a/ Indices: 1963 = 100.

Table 2 : Imports<sup>a/</sup> (in thousands of US \$)

Year	Algeria		Morocco		Tunisia		Libya		UAR	
	Value	Index	Value	Index	Value	Index	Value	Index	Value	Index
1963	626,054	100	443,296	100	222,810	100	238,775	100	916,228	100
1964	703,265	112	459,934	104	210,097	94	292,261	122	953,166	104
1965	670,484	107	452,761	102	245,051	110	320,364	134	933,524	102
1966	638,778	102	477,856	108	249,079	112	405,053	170	1,070,535	107
1967	639,020	102	517,020	117	260,343	117	476,406	200	792,028	86
1968	814,979	130	563,674	127	217,254	97	644,613	270	665,942	73
1969	1,009,000	160	561,000	126	265,000	119	676,000	283	638,000	70

Source : Yearbook of International Trade Statistics 1965-1968, UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, March 1971.

a/ Indices : 1963 = 100

#### Tunisia

14. The composition of Tunisian exports is closer to that of Morocco than to the pattern in Algeria. Three products - phosphates, olives and olive oil - made up 41 per cent of the 1968 exports. After a fairly marked drop in 1964 and 1965, exports resumed a rising trend.

15. The proportion of foodstuffs in Tunisian imports, while substantial, has varied from year to year (15 per cent in 1964, 14.6 in 1966, 16.3 in 1968, with a peak of 21 per cent in 1967).

16. The proportion accounted for by capital goods has, however, been higher for some years, although there is a tendency to fall - for 1965 and 1968, for example, the proportions were 31.5 per cent and 27.5 per cent respectively.

#### Libya

17. In its external trade Libya has shown the most rapid and radical changes of all the countries of North Africa in recent years.

18. Until the early sixties, Libyan external trade was small. Exports, mainly skins, scrap iron, vegetable oil products, fruit and vegetables, and fish were unable to balance the imports - although these were not large - of consumer goods and capital equipment.

19. The situation has completely changed through progress in the production and export of petroleum. Exports of crude petroleum rose from 26 million metric tons in 1963 to 145 million metric tons in 1969.

20. Exports of other products (foodstuffs, wool and skins) fell during the same period as a result of the decline in agricultural activities. The proportion of exports accounted for by petroleum rose from 63 per cent in 1961 to 99.9 per cent in 1969.

21. The large surplus produced by the balance of trade from 1963 onward has provided foreign currency which has made possible a regular increase in imports. This increase has been favoured by a broadly liberal trade policy.

22. The proportion of capital goods in imports has risen rapidly: imports of machinery and vehicles, for instance, almost doubled in four years, rising from \$116 million in 1965 to \$226 million in 1968. Imports of consumer goods have followed much the same pattern.

United Arab Republic

23. In 1969, Egyptian exports reached their highest level since 1963 (\$745 million in 1969 compared with \$671,690,000 in 1968 and \$521,640,000 in 1963). They are very largely made up of cotton and textiles, representing about 63 per cent of the total. Manufactures and semi-manufactures formed 25 per cent of the export total for 1968 - chiefly textile products, cotton threads and yarns, and cement.

24. The proportion of foodstuffs in total imports was about 34 per cent, mainly cereals, edible oils, tea and manufactured tobacco. The proportion of capital goods is only 24 per cent.

b) Geographical distribution of trade

25. Tables 3 and 4 give indications on the geographic distribution of imports and exports of the countries in the sub-region.

i) Exports

26. It will be seen that the countries of the European Economic Community take most of the exports from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Libya. They have always been important outlets for exports from North Africa, and the percentages for Algeria and Libya are very high: EEC countries took 77.9 per cent and 64.6 per cent respectively of their exports in 1968.

27. The countries with centrally-planned economies are Egypt's main customers, taking 45.2 per cent of its exports. These countries also take 13.2 per cent of the exports from Tunisia, 5 per cent from Algeria, 3.7 per cent from Morocco, and 2.3 per cent of the total exports of Libya.

28. Tunisia sends 10.3 per cent of its exports to African countries, but the latter take comparatively little from the other countries of North Africa.

29. The part played by the countries of Latin America in North African export trade is still insignificant.

ii) Imports

30. The EEC countries provide a large part of the imports into the four countries of the Maghreb: in 1968 the figures were 71.7 per cent of all imports into Algeria, 49.6 per cent for Morocco, 53.8 per cent for Tunisia and 44.2 per cent for Libya.

31. The centrally-planned economies are the main suppliers for Egypt, with 36 per cent of all imports in 1968, while the EEC countries provided only 25.1 per cent.

32. For all five countries the imports from the rest of Africa and the Latin American countries are still small.

Table 3: Geographical distribution of imports by the countries of North Africa from the rest of the world in 1968  
 (in millions of US\$)

	Algeria		Morocco		Tunisia		Libya		UAR	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Africa	28.2	3.5	37.5	6.7	2.6	1.2	16.0	2.5	20.6	3.1
United States and Canada	71.3	8.7	36.7	6.4	45.8	21.1	108.9	16.9	38.5	5.8
Latin America	13.2	1.6	-	-	5.4	2.5	1.2	0.2	3.3	0.5
EEC	584.1	71.7	279.3	49.6	117.0	53.8	284.9	44.2	167.2	25.1
Other countries of West Europe	38.6	4.7	27.6	4.9	16.7	7.7	101.5	15.7	97.1	14.6
Centrally-planned economies of East Europe	43.2	5.3	19.8	3.5	11.6	5.3	40.4	6.3	239.7	36.0
Other countries	36.4	4.5	162.8	28.9	18.2	8.4	91.7	14.2	99.6	14.9
Total	815.0	100	563.7	100	217.3	100	644.6	100	666.0	100

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics 1968.

Table 4: Geographical distribution of exports by the countries of North Africa to the rest of the world in 1968  
 (in millions of US\$)

	Algeria		Morocco		Tunisia		Libya		UAR	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Africa	30.2	3.6	27.1	6.0	16.7	10.3	0.6	-	23.8	3.8
United States and Canada	5.3	0.7	7.3	1.6	2.8	1.8	108.6	5.8	1.4	0.2
Latin America	9.3	1.1	-	-	9.3	0.7	3.5	0.2	-	-
EEC	646.5	77.9	268.0	59.2	72.8	46.1	1209.7	64.6	67.2	10.9
Other countries of West Europe	72.1	8.7	25.3	5.6	27.4	17.3	522.3	28.0	66.1	10.6
Centrally-planned economies of East Europe	41.8	5.0	16.7	3.7	20.8	13.2	2.3	0.1	281.1	45.2
Other countries	25.0	3.0	108.1	23.9	17.5	11.1	23.6	1.3	182.1	29.3
Total	830.2	100	452.5	100	157.8	100	1870.6	100	621.7	100

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics 1968.

B. Trade within the sub-region

33. Trade between the countries of North Africa themselves has two characteristic features: there is little complementarity in what they produce, and the resultant trade is small.

a) Characteristics of the trade

i) Little complementarity

34. The economies of North Africa are noticeably complementary in the industrial sphere and particularly in consumer goods, but this is not the case in agricultural products, so that these countries often have exportable surpluses of the same products.

Table 5: Exports (in thousands of US \$)

Year	ALGERIA				MOROCCO				TUNISIA				LIBYA				UAR								
	Value		% of North of Africa total	% Rest of world	Value		% of North of Africa total	% Rest of world	Value		% of North of Africa total	% Rest of world	Value		% of North of Africa total	% Rest of world	Value		% of North of Africa total	% Rest of world					
	Value	%			Value	%			Value	%			Value	%			Value	%			Value	%			
1963	9,238	1.3	695,101	98.7	704,339	13,258	3.5	370,639	96.5	383,897	7,564	5.9	121,442	94.1	129,006	3,556	1.1	328,448	98.9	332,004	4,991	1.0	516,649	99	521,640
1964	9,947	1.4	717,143	98.6	727,090	9,703	2.2	422,211	97.8	431,914	9,280	8.5	99,885	91.5	109,165	10,472	1.7	601,291	98.3	611,763	3,542	0.7	535,532	99.3	539,074
1965	11,505	1.8	625,834	98.2	637,339	12,824	3.0	417,213	97.0	430,037	7,942	6.6	111,970	93.4	119,852	15,878	2.0	773,744	98.0	789,622	3,358	0.6	601,841	99.4	605,199
1966	6,392	1.0	615,022	99.0	621,414	6,263	1.4	422,154	98.6	428,417	10,409	7.4	129,939	92.6	140,368	3,306	0.3	983,240	99.7	986,546	6,739	1.1	598,483	98.9	605,222
1967	12,196	1.7	711,450	98.3	723,646	6,145	1.4	417,982	98.6	424,128	10,401	7.0	138,866	93.0	149,267	512	-	1168,009	100	1168,521	4,508	0.8	561,614	99.2	566,122
1968	16,026	2.0	814,209	98.0	830,235	8,101	1.8	444,443	98.2	452,544	15,714	10.0	142,076	90.0	157,790	552	-	1870,086	100	1870,638	11,822	1.9	609,868	98.1	621,690

Source : Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1965, 1966 and 1968.

Table 6: Imports (in thousands of US \$)

Year	ALGERIA				MOROCCO				TUNISIA				LIBYA				U.A.R.								
	Value	% of North of Africa total	Rest of world	% of total	Value	Countries of North of Africa	% of the world total	Rest of the world	Value	Countries of North of Africa	% of total	Rest of the world	Value	Countries of North of Africa	% of total	Rest of the world	Value	Countries of North of Africa	% of total	Rest of the world	Value	% of total			
1963	15,904	2.5	610,150	97.5	626,054	9,245	2.1	434,051	97.9	443,290	3,101	1.4	219,709	98.6	222,810	4,138	1.7	234,637	98.3	238,775	1,012	0.1	915,216	99.9	916,228
1964	18,072	2.6	685,193	97.4	703,265	12,449	2.7	447,485	97.3	459,934	5,897	2.8	204,200	97.2	210,097	6,287	2.2	285,974	97.8	292,261	15,732	1.7	937,434	98.3	953,166
1965	18,781	2.8	651,703	97.2	670,484	6,619	1.5	446,142	98.5	452,761	8,695	3.5	236,356	96.5	245,051	5,210	1.7	315,154	98.3	320,364	2,622	0.3	930,902	99.7	933,924
1966	10,231	1.6	628,547	98.4	638,778	6,679	1.4	471,177	98.6	477,856	3,405	1.4	245,674	98.6	249,079	9,175	2.2	395,878	97.8	405,053	4,278	0.4	1066,257	99.6	1070,535
1967	8,590	1.3	630,430	98.7	639,020	7,331	1.4	509,689	98.6	517,020	1,939	0.7	258,404	99.3	260,343	11,724	2.5	464,682	97.5	476,406	5,865	0.7	786,163	99.3	792,028
1968	16,147	2.0	798,832	98.0	814,979	9,663	1.7	554,011	98.3	563,674	1,725	0.8	215,529	99.2	217,254	15,990	2.5	628,623	97.5	644,613	8,487	1.3	657,455	98.7	665,942

Source : Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1965, 1966 and 1968.

ii) Scantiness of trade

35. In none of the North African countries does its trade with the other four constitute more than a small part of its total of exports and imports.

36. The following tables give an idea of the small extent of this trade.

37. Table 5 shows that exports to the other countries in the sub-region played the largest part in Tunisia: in 1968 it was 10 per cent of the country's total exports.

38. In the cases of Algeria and Libya 2.1 per cent of all their imports between 1963 and 1968 came from the countries of North Africa; for Morocco and Tunisia the figure was 1.8 per cent and for the United Arab Republic only 0.7 per cent.

39. In 1969 Tunisia, Algeria and the United Arab Republic had favourable trade balances with the rest of the sub-region; of the two other countries Libya had a large unfavourable trade balance, its exports to the other countries of the sub-region being equivalent to only 3 per cent of its imports from them (see tables 5 and 6).

b) Composition of trade between the countries of North Africa

40. Trade between the countries of North Africa covers a fairly wide range of products. But industrially processed products play a large part in this trade than agricultural products in the raw state, and an even larger part in their total external trade.

Algeria

41. The following table shows the main products exported by Algeria to the other countries of the sub-region.

Table 7: Exports, 1968 (in thousands of US\$)

	Morocco	Tunisia	Libya	UAR
Edible fruit and nuts	211			
Vegetable materials for dyeing		27		
Food preparations		54		
Tobacco		95		
Petroleum	7,639	168		3,590
Rubber tyres and tubes		8	624	
Paper and paperboard	17	46		345
Passenger road	102	14		
Motor vehicles	-	19	-	-
Other products	219	257	97	3
Total	8,188	688	721	3,938

42. The composition of the Algeria's exports within the sub-region is rather similar to that of its exports to the whole world. In both cases manufactures or semi-manufactures made up about 10 per cent in 1968, but for petroleum the figures are 85 per cent to the sub-region and 68.6 per cent to the world.

43. Imports are much more varied than exports. Manufactures and semi-manufactures made up nearly 70 per cent of the imports from the sub-region and 61.4 per cent of all imports in 1968. Table 8 gives the composition of sub-regional imports.

Table 8: Imports, 1968 (in thousands of US\$)

	Morocco	Tunisia	Libya	UAR
Edible fruit and nuts		124		
Cereals	47			229
Sugar		30		421
Solid mineral fuels	552			
Inorganic chemicals	3	7	3	
Fertilizers		909		
Plastic materials	313	2		
Leather goods	147			4
Silk, silk waste			2	
Cotton	28	1		2,121
Textiles	896			138
Knitted goods and accessories	1,238	64		80
Iron and steel and articles thereof	384	594		
Lead		276		
Other products	2,674	332		108
Total	6,327	2,339	5	3,101

#### Morocco

44. Manufactures make up a large part of Moroccan exports to the other North African countries - 75 to 80 per cent of the total - a proportion appreciably larger than the 61.4 per cent of the total exports, in 1967.

45. Ready-made clothing and accessories, textiles and vegetables are the most important items, and Algeria is by far the best customer in the sub-region.

Table 9: Exports, 1969 (in thousands of US\$)

	Algeria	Tunisia	Libya	UAR
Vegetables	1,433		365	
Cereals	27	375		
Oil-seeds	124	18	98	
Building materials	76	328	21	
Fertilizers	746			
Plastic materials	360	6	8	
Paper and paperboard	489	44		
Wools and hides	578			
Textiles	2,701	22	11	
Clothing and accessories	4,616	2	250	
Ceramic products	58	122		
Iron and steel and articles thereof	616		1	
Copper and nickel	336		50	
Other products	1,779	162	216	
Total	13,939	1,079	1,020	

46. Moroccan imports are mainly Algerian petroleum, iron and steel goods from Tunisia, and books and other printed matter from Egypt; but there was also a very small quantity of tobacco imported from Libya (only 454 dollars in 1969).

Table 10: Imports, 1969 (in thousands of US\$)

	Algeria	Tunisia	Libya	UAR
Petroleum	11,652			
Chemical products	208			
Paper and paperboard	292			
Ceramic products		31		
Iron and steel and articles thereof		493		
Books and other printed matter		2		103
Other products	462	52		3
Total	12,614	578		106

#### Tunisia

47. The main products exported by Tunisia to the other countries in the sub-region are fats and oils, live animals, fertilizers, textiles and clothing. Libya is by far the most important outlet for Tunisian exports in the sub-region.

Table 11: Exports, 1968 (in thousands of US\$)

	Algeria	Morocco	Libya	UAR
Live animals	23		2,515	
Meat			1,164	
Fruit			179	
Fats and oils			3,000	
Preserved vegetables and fruits	1		178	
Fertilizers	1,269			
Wood and wood manufactures			818	
Books and other printed matter	103	1	15	2
Textiles products and clothing	138		1,038	
Ceramic products	24	14	902	
Iron and steel and articles thereof	688	218	655	
Machinery and implements	95		239	
Other products	821	21	1,592	
Total	3,162	254	12,295	2

48 Exports to Morocco are very small, and to Egypt negligible. But those to Algeria, and above all to Libya, are considerable, as Table 11 shows.

49. Tunisian imports from other North African countries, which showed a noticeable drop in 1967 and 1968, as is shown by Table 6, comprise mainly manufactures - some 80 per cent - whereas these made up only 24.2 per cent of the country's imports in 1968. Table 12 gives more details on the composition of Tunisia's imports from other countries of the sub-region.

Table 12: Imports, 1968 (in thousands of US\$)

	Algeria	Morocco	Libya	UAR
Food preparations	69			
Food industry residues			33	
Tobacco	98			
Building materials and minerals		110		
Hides and skins		6	56	
Wood and wood manufactures				10
Paper and paperboard	69	75		
Books and other printed matter				4
Cotton		5		459
Textiles and clothing	19	90	6	
Ceramic products		91		
Rubber manufactured articles	8	32		
Furniture	21			2
Machines and appliances	52	3		
Other products	160	196	36	14
Total	496	608	131	489

## Libya

50. Exports from Libya to the rest of the sub-region have shown a marked drop since 1966. In 1968 few products were exported to Egypt and Tunisia, the most important being wool and other animal hair, coal, animal feeding-stuffs, hides and skins.

51. Libya's imports, of which the main suppliers in the sub-region were Tunisia and Egypt, are much more varied. Imports from the remaining two North African countries are still small. A point to note is that imports into Libya include a large proportion of processed products - some 70 per cent of the total.

Table 13: Imports, 1968 (in thousands of US\$)

	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	UAR
Live animals	48		2,962	538
Meat			1,222	12
Vegetables		232	88	31
Wood and coal			875	
Vegetable oils			3,233	8
Rubber manufactured articles	260			299
Textiles		2	27	172
Textile articles and carpets	24	76	154	225
Cement and other building materials			1,363	
Iron or steel wire			240	
Furniture		1	132	241
Clothing	6	9	798	105
Watches and clocks		63		
Printed matter			9	882
Other products	2	270	1,205	520
Total	340	653	12,307	3,033

## United Arab Republic

52. Exports from the United Arab Republic to the other countries of North Africa are chiefly sugar, fabrics, printed matter, and cement and other building materials. Processed industrial products form about 60 per cent of the exports to the sub-region, but only 24.2 per cent of the country's total exports.

Table 14: Exports, 1968 (in thousands of US\$)

	Algeria	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia
Live animals		494		
Rice	517	283		
Sugar	3,399			
Oil-seeds	297			
Cotton	856		1,125	
Fabrics	246	354		
Textile articles and carpets		150		
Cement and other building materials		1,184		
Furniture		266		
Printed matter	253	1,311	98	16
Other products	145	827	35	7
Total	5,713	4,869	1,258	23

53. Petroleum accounts for about 64 per cent of the imports into the United Arab Republic, it also imports road motor vehicles and small quantities of wool.

Table 15: Imports, 1968 (in thousands of US\$)

	Algeria	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia
Tobacco, unmanufactured				2
Wool and other animal hair		322		
Crude petroleum and petroleum products	5,041	373		
Building materials			154	
Road motor vehicles	1,624	271	41	
Other products	470	174	14	
Total	7,135	1,140	209	2

Table 16: Algerian exports to other North African countries, 1968 (in US \$)

BTN		MOROCCO		TUNISIA		LIBYA		UAR <sup>a</sup>	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
01	Live animals			1,517	0.2	77,851	10.8		
06	Live trees and other plants			1,302	0.2				
07	Vegetables, roots and tubers			4,704	0.7	1,216	0.2		
08	Edible fruit and nuts	2,329	-						
09	Coffee, tea and spices	211,145	2.6						
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	2,007	-	12,458	1.8				
13	Vegetable materials for dyeing and tanning			6,346	0.9				
14	Plaiting materials			26,707	3.9				
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations			5,350	0.8				
22	Alcoholic beverages			53,892	7.8				
24	Tobacco			95,329	13.9	1,106	0.1		
25	Salt, sulphur, plastering materials and cements	55,955	0.7						
27	Mineral oils and fuels	7,639,531	93.3	168,566	24.5			3,590,260	91.2
28	Inorganic chemicals	1,942	-	28,625	4.2				
30	Pharmaceutical products	40,236	0.5						
32	Tanning and dyeing products			49,637	7.2				
33	Essential oils and perfumes			3,697	0.5				
36	Explosives	12,764	0.2	30,086	4.4			203	-
37	Photographic goods	1,974	-						
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	27,519	0.3	2,090	0.3				
40	Rubber, artificial rubber, and articles thereof			8,166	1.2	623,647	86.5	1,404	-
45	Cork and articles of cork								
48	Paper, paperboard and articles thereof								
55	Cotton	16,784	0.2	46,391	6.7			345,058	8.8
56	Man-made fibres (discontinuous)			45,470	6.6				
				1,981	0.3				

Table 16: Algerian exports to other North African countries, 1968 (in US \$) (cont'd)

BTN		MOROCCO		TUNISIA		LIBYA		UAR <sup>a/</sup>	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
58	Carpets, mats, matting and tapestries					5,421	0.8		
59	Wadding and felt			31,985	4.6	1,823	0.3		
60	Knitted and crocheted goods					6,458	0.9		
62	Made-up textile articles	3,988	0.1						
73	Iron and steel and articles thereof	1,924	-	4,072	0.6	1,722	0.2		
74	Copper							436	
76	Aluminium			4,652	0.7				
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metals			1,357	0.2				
84	Boilers, machines and mechanical appliances			14,748	2.1				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment	102,240	1.2					983	
87	Road motor vehicles, tractors	6,097	0.1	1,265	0.2				
90	Optical instruments and apparatus			19,398	2.8				
92	Musical instruments	20,610	0.3						
94	Furniture, including medical	26,008	0.3						
97	Toys, games and sports requisites	13,829	0.2	8,118	1.2				
99	Works of art and antiques			3,586	0.5				
	Other products	1,265	-	6,580	1.0	1,462	0.2	136	
	Total	188,147	100	688,075	100	720,706	100	3 938 480	100

Source: Documents statistiques sur le commerce extérieur de l'Algérie, 1967 et 1968.

<sup>a/</sup> Figures for 1967.

Table 17: Algerian imports from North African countries, 1968 (in US \$)

BTN		MOROCCO		TUNISIA		LIBYA		UAR <sup>a</sup>	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
01	Live animals	-	-	22,969	1.0	-	-	-	-
04	Dairy produce	-	-	4,117	0.2	-	-	-	-
07	Vegetables, roots and tubers	1,278,881	20.2	16,082	0.7	-	-	-	-
08	Edible fruit and nuts	-	-	124,257	5.3	-	-	-	-
09	Coffee, tea and spices	56,758	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Cereals	47,582	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Oil seeds, oleaginous fruit and industrial plants	135,004	2.1	17,429	0.7	-	-	229,226	7.4
13	Vegetable materials for dyeing and tanning	110,987	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	-	-	30,481	1.3	-	-	420,588	13.6
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	4,673	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Preparations of vegetables and fruit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Beverages, spirits	21,595	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Prepared animal fodder	36,566	0.6	-	-	-	-	4,174	0.1
24	Tobacco	-	-	97,714	4.2	-	-	-	-
25	Salt, sulphur, plastering materials and cements	-	-	1,581	0.1	-	-	-	-
26	Metallic ores	95,613	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Mineral oils and fuels	10,862	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Inorganic chemicals	551,544	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Fertilizers	3,074	0.1	7,098	0.3	-	-	-	-
33	Essential oils	20,488	0.3	909,233	38.9	2,776	52.9	-	-
37	Photographic goods	2,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Plastic materials and articles thereof	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,162	0.1
41	Raw hides and skins	313,324	5.0	2,410	0.1	-	-	-	-
42	Articles of leather	147,148	2.3	8,140	0.3	-	-	-	-
44	Wood, charcoal and articles of wood	3,116	0.1	-	-	-	-	4,539	0.1

Table 17: Algerian imports from North African countries, 1968 (in US \$) (cont'd)

BTN		MOROCCO		TUNISIA		LIBYA		UAR <sup>a</sup>	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
46	Manufactures of plaited materials, basketware and wickerwork	94,814	1.5	18,539	0.8				
48	Paper and paperboard	97,108	1.5						
49	Books and other printed matter	33,797	0.5	47,263	2.0	2,359	44.9	27,663	0.9
50	Silk and waste silk								
51	Man-made fibres (continuous)								
53	Wool and other animal hair	13,869	0.2						
55	Cotton	28,247	0.4	1,137	-			63,546	2.0
56	Man-made fibres (discontinuous)							2,121,109	68.4
57	Other textile fibres	885,571	14.0					138,231	4.5
59	Wadding and felt	11,117	0.2						
60	Knitted and crocheted goods	7,466	0.1						
61	Clothing and accessories	849,676	13.4						
62	Other made-up textile articles	268,259	4.2	63,175	2.7				
65	Headgear	165,498	2.6	1,191	0.1			80,057	2.6
69	Ceramic products	35,820	0.6	19,775	0.8				
70	Glass and glassware	7,035	0.1	26,204	1.1				
73	Iron and steel and articles thereof			8,314	0.4				
74	Copper	383,863	6.1	594,454	25.4				
75	Nickel	35,718	0.6						
78	Lead	141,713	2.2						
80	Tin	66,331	1.0	275,737	11.8				
82	Tools, implements, cutlery	3,079	0.1						
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metals								
84	Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	39,631	0.6						
85	Electrical machinery and equipment	29,730	0.5	14,597	0.6			4,792	0.2
86	Railway rolling-stock	21,570	0.3	8,199	0.4				

Table 17: Algerian imports from North African countries, 1968 (in US \$) (cont'd)

BTN		MOROCCO		TUNISIA		LIBYA		UAR <sup>a</sup>	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
87	Road motor vehicles	209,125	3.3						
90	Optical instruments and apparatus	10,585	0.2	1,070	-				
92	Musical instruments	5,799	0.1	6,510	0.3				
93	Arms and ammunition			6,052	0.3				
98	Miscellaneous manufactured articles					117	2.2		
99	Works of art and antiques	2,904	0.1						
	Other products	39,933	0.6	5,019	0.2			3,017	0.1
	Total	6,327,619	100	2,338,752	100	5,252	100	3,101,104	100

Source : Documents statistiques sur le commerce extérieur de l'Algérie, 1967 et 1968.

a/ Figures for 1967.

Table 18: Moroccan exports to North African countries, 1969 (in US \$)

BTN		ALGERIA		TUNISIA		LIBYA		UAR	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
01	Live animals	17,986	0.1						
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	17,103	0.1						
05	Other products of animal origin	4,536	-						
07	Vegetables, roots and tubers	1,444,733	10.3			364,900	35.8		
08	Fruit, citrus fruit and melons	87,400	0.6						
09	Coffee, tea and spices	27,443	0.2			6,826	0.7		
10	Cereals	27,664	0.2	375,522	34.8				
12	Oil seeds, oleaginous fruit and industrial plants	124,387	0.9	18,463	1.7	98,560	9.7		
13	Vegetable materials for dyeing and tanning	56,719	0.4	21,758	2.0	19,457	1.9		
15	Fats and oils								
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	22,721	0.2						
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	24,011	0.2						
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	31,059	0.2						
22	Alcoholic beverages, vinegars	29,073	0.2						
23	Residues from food industries	21,665	0.2						
25	Minerals, building materials	76,087	0.5	328,381	30.4	20,858	2.0		
26	Metallic ores	8,140	0.1			6,181	0.6		
27	Coal, petroleum and derivatives	320,992	2.3						
28	Inorganic chemicals	14,585	0.1			4,422	0.4		
30	Pharmaceutical products	21,854	0.2						
31	Fertilizers	645,860	5.4						
33	Essential oils and perfumes	12,310	0.1						
34	Soap, polishing and scouring materials		-						
36	Explosives	1,894	-			10,317	1.0		

Table 18: Moroccan exports to North African countries, 1969 (in US \$) (cont'd)

BTN		ALGERIA		TUNISIA		LIBYA		UAR	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	1,362	-	3,631	0.3				
39	Plastic materials and articles thereof	360,309	2.6	6,019	0.6	7,750	0.8		
40	Rubber and articles thereof	5,651	-	1,107	0.1				
42	Articles of leather	146,212	1.1	18,072	1.7	63,024	6.2		
44	Wood and articles of wood	62,591	0.4			27,925	2.7		
46	Manufactures of plaited materials, basketware and wickerwork	66,719	0.5						
47	Papermaking material	12,995	0.1						
48	Paper, paperboard and articles thereof	489,491	3.5	43,890	4.1				
49	Books and other printed matter					2,460	0.2	138	100.0
51	Man-made fibres (continuous)	86,465	0.6						
53	Wool and other animal hair	195,492	1.4						
55	Cotton	577,949	4.1	1,036	0.1				
56	Man-made fibres (discontinuous)	235,431	1.7						
57	Other vegetable textile materials	2 409 876	17.3	22,131	2.0				
58	Carpets, tapestries, lace	10,095	0.1			10,995	1.1		
59	Twine, cordage, impregnated and coated fabrics	282,485	2.0						
60	Knitted and crocheted goods	30,141	0.2	103,231	0.6				
61	Clothing and accessories	721,761	5.2	2,294	0.2	13,605	1.3		
62	Other made-up textile articles	579,595	5.2			236,556	23.2		
64	Footwear	3,314,500	23.8			14,501	1.4		
65	Headgear	4,119	-						
69	Ceramic products	1,225	-						
70	Glass and glassware	58,219	0.4	121,562	11.3	3,831	0.4		
71	Precious metals, jewellery	5,087	-	2,244	0.2	1,783	0.2		
		10,032	0.1						

Table 18: Moroccan exports to North African countries, 1969 (in US \$) (cont'd)

BTN		ALGERIA		TUNISIA		LIBYA		UAR	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
73	Iron and steel and articles thereof	616,439	4.4			1,360	0.1		
74	Copper	236,282	1.7			48,607	4.8		
75	Nickel	100,634	0.7			1,470	0.1		
81	Other base metals	1,580	-						
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metals	37,157	0.3	1,276	0.1				
84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	49,657	0.4						
85	Electrical machinery and equipment	14,249	0.1						
87	Motor vehicles, cycles, tractors	38,868	0.3	5,365	0.5	23,636	2.3		
91	Clocks and watches	14,701	0.1			22,738	2.2		
92	Musical instruments	6,177	0.1						
93	Arms and ammunition	1,504	-						
94	Furniture	11,436	0.1			1,324	0.1		
97	Toys, games and sports requisites	5,270	-	1,580	0.1	1,848	0.2		
98	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,032	-						
99	Works of art, collectors' pieces	5,503	-			2,656	0.3		
	Other products	3,596	-	2,325	0.2	3,216	0.3		
	Total	13,939,149	100	1,079,887	100	1,020,806	100	138	100

Source : Statistiques du commerce extérieur du Maroc, 1969.

Table 19: Moroccan imports from North African countries, 1969 (in US \$)

BTN		ALGERIA		TUNISIA		LIBYA		UAR	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
04	Milk, butter, cheese, eggs and honey			26,361	4.6				
07	Vegetables	21,950	0.2						
08	Fruits, citrus fruit and melons	51,455	0.4						
24	Tobacco					454	91.9		
25	Minerals, building materials	41,399	0.3						
27	Coal, petroleum and derivatives	11,652,229	92.4						
28	Inorganic chemicals	1,245	-						
29	Organic chemicals	208,282	1.7						
30	Pharmaceutical products	19,719	0.2						
38	Other chemical products	36,618	0.3						
39	Plastic materials and articles thereof	4,238	-						
40	Rubber and articles thereof	71,217	0.6						
48	Paper, paperboard and articles thereof	291,889	2.3						
49	Books and other printed matter			2,147	0.4			102,716	96.9
53	Wool and other animal hair, horsehair								
55	Cotton	38,057	0.3	13,593	2.3			2,833	2.7
59	Twine, cordage, impregnated and coated fabrics	4,461	-						
60	Knitted and crocheted goods	39,011	0.3	3,047	0.5				
61	Clothing and accessories	36,492	0.3						
63	Old clothing, rags	3,240	-						
69	Ceramic products								
73	Iron and steel and articles thereof			31,378	5.4				
				493,006	85.2				
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metals			7,273	1.3				

Table 19: Moroccan imports from North African countries, 1969 (in US \$) (cont'd)

BTN		ALGERIA		TUNISIA		LIBYA		RAU	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	33,860	0.3	922	0.2			150	0.1
85	Electrical machinery and equipment	3,386	-			40	8.1	152	0.1
92	Musical instruments	55,982	0.4	949	0.2			203	0.2
	Other products								
	Total	12,614,730	100	578,676	100	494	100	106,054	100

Source : Statistiques du commerce extérieur du Maroc, 1969.

Table 20: Tunisian exports to North African countries, 1968 (in US \$)

BTN		ALGERIA		MOROCCO		LIBYA		UAR	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
01	Live animals	22,953	0.7			2,515,188	20.5		
02	Meat and edible meat offals					1,163,742	9.5		
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs					12,666	0.1		
04	Milk, butter, cheese, eggs and honey	3,477	0.1	18,720	7.4	14,596	0.1		
06	Live plants and flowers					24,893	0.2		
07	Edible vegetables	29,247	0.9			47,635	0.4		
08	Fruit, citrus fruit, melons					179,169	1.5		
09	Coffee, tea and spices	93,073	2.9			354,111	2.9		
12	Oil seeds and fruit, industrial plants	18,023	0.6			96,164	0.8		
13	Vegetable materials for dyeing and tanning					2,549	-		
15	Fats and oils					3,000,354	24.4	194	8.8
16	Preparations of meat and fish								
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	13,520	0.4						
20	Preparations of vegetables and fruit	1,147	-			178,140	1.5		
24	Tobacco	95,250	3.0						
25	Minerals, building materials					175,145	1.4		
26	Metallic ores					5,663	-		
27	Mineral oils and fuels					106,147	0.9		
28	Inorganic chemicals	3,829	0.1			1,899	-		
30	Pharmaceutical products					1,113	-		
31	Fertilizers	1,268,671	40.2			34,890	0.3		
32	Tanning products, paints					33,111	0.3		
33	Essential oils, perfumes	1,080	-						
38	Other chemical products								
39	Plastic materials and articles thereof					3,395	-		
44	Wood and articles of wood					818,346	6.7		
45	Cork and articles of cork	99,460	3.1						

Table 20: Tunisian exports to North African countries, 1968 (in US \$) (cont'd)

BTN		ALGERIA		MOROCCO		LIBYA		UAR	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
46	Manufactures of plaited materials, basketware and wickerwork	17,465	0.6			72,872	0.6		
48	Paper, paperboard and articles thereof					5,140			
49	Books and other printed matter	103,028	3.3	1,276	0.5	15,507	0.1	2,004	91.2
53	Wool, other animal hair, horsehair								
54	Flax and ramie	92,827	2.9			1,090	-		
56	Man-made fibres (discontinuous)	85,079	2.7						
58	Carpets, mats, matting, tapestries and lace					12,762	0.1		
59	Twine, cordage, impregnated and coated fabrics					12,019	0.1		
60	Knitted and crocheted goods					4,237			
61	Clothing and accessories	51,384	1.6			310,170	2.5		
62	Other made-up textile articles	2,143	0.1			154,617	1.3		
64	Footwear					545,028	4.4		
65	Headgear					22,593	0.2		
69	Ceramic products	23,616	0.7			285,118	2.3		
70	Glass and glassware	24,083	0.8	13,638	5.4	901,787	7.3		
73	Iron, steel and articles thereof	8,296	0.3			19,136	0.2		
74	Copper	687,960	21.8	218,437	85.8	655,478	5.3		
78	Lead	3,239	0.1			4,972	-		
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metals	241,691	7.6						
84	Machinery and mechanical appliances					958	-		
85	Electrical machinery and equipment	95,274	3.0			238,996	1.9		
						4,638	-		

Table 20: Tunisian exports to North African countries, 1968 (in US \$) (cont'd)

BTN		ALGERIA		MOROCCO		LIBYA		UAR	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
86	Railway rolling-stock	8,108	0.3						
87	Motor vehicles, cycles, tractors	56,979	1.8			76,581 65,349	0.6 0.5		
89	Ships, boats	1,775	0.1						
93	Arms and ammunition					74,659	0.6		
94	Furniture and bedding					42,605	0.4		
	Other products	9,029	0.3	2,374	0.9				
	Total	3,161,706	100	254,445	100	12,295,228	100	2,198	100

Source : Statistiques du commerce extérieur de la Tunisie, 1968.

Table 21: Tunisian imports from North African countries, 1968 (in US \$)

BTN		ALGERIA		MOROCCO		LIBYA		UAR	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
02	Meat and edible meat offals	2,271	0.5			11,338	8.6		
06	Live plants and flowers	1,611	0.3						
07	Edible vegetables	8,635	1.7	1,958	0.3				
09	Coffee, tea and spices								
10	Cereals								
12	Oil seeds, oleaginous fruit, industrial plants	4,279	0.9	16,819	2.8				
13	Vegetable materials for dyeing and tanning	15,644	3.1						
14	Alfa and vegetable products	5,486	1.1	3,486	0.6	18,513	14.1	9,571	2.0
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	68,997	13.9			33,349	25.4		
23	Residues from food industries	97,662	19.7	110,078	18.1				
24	Tobaccos								
25	Minerals, building materials								
26	Metallic ores	9,142	1.8						
28	Inorganic chemicals	29,388	5.9						
33	Essential oils, perfumes	3,705	0.8						
36	Explosives	30,194	6.1						
39	Plastic materials and articles thereof	7,628	1.5	32,905	0.3				
40	Rubber and articles thereof			32,069	5.3				
41	Raw hides and skins			6,106	1.0	52,102	42.8	10,066	2.1
42	Articles of leather			129,591	21.2				
44	Wood and articles of wood								
48	Paper, paperboard and articles thereof	69,319	14.0	75,245	12.3			4,090	0.8
49	Books and other printed matter	25,685	5.2	4,873	0.8			459,101	93.9
54	Flax and ramie								
55	Cotton								
59	Twine, cordage, impregnated and coated fabrics	18,219	3.7	87,973	14.4	1,775	1.4		
60	Knitted and crocheted goods	965	0.2			2,107	1.6		
61	Clothing and accessories								

Table 21: Tunisian imports from North African countries, 1968 (in US \$) (cont'd)

BTN		ALGERIA		MOROCCO		LIBYA		UAR	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
62	Other made-up textile articles								
64	Footwear			5,420	0.9	3,806	2.9		
65	Headgear					789	0.6		
66	Umbrellas and sunshades							3,623	0.7
69	Ceramic products			90,547	14.8				
70	Glass and glassware	2,128	0.4	3,090	0.5				
76	Aluminium	4,669	0.9						
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metals			5,898	1.0				
84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	52,216	10.5	3,533	0.6				
85	Electrical machinery and equipment			8,900	1.5	1,693	1.3		
87	Motor vehicles, cycles, tractors	9,451	1.9	3,458	0.6			1,953	0.4
94	Furniture and bedding	20,584	4.1						
97	Toys, games and sports requisites			10,062	1.7				
	Other products	8,797	1.8	4,733	0.8	1,729	1.3	615	0.1
	Total	496,675	100	608,371	100	131,201	100	489,019	100

Source: Statistiques du commerce extérieur de la Tunisie, 1968.

Table 22: Libyan exports to North African countries, 1968 (in US \$)

SITC		ALGERIA		MOROCCO		TUNISIA		UAR	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
081	Feeding stuff for animals								
211	Hides and skins					28,412	46.4		
262	Wool and other animal hair					24,052	39.3		
276	Other crude minerals	140	53.4					154,725	31.6
282	Iron and steel scrap								
291	Crude animal materials					31	0.1	129	-
292	Crude vegetable materials					8,758	14.2		
311	Coal, coke and briquettes							334,656	68.4
421	Vegetable oils	22	8.4						
656	Made-up articles of textiles	100	38.2						
698	Manufactures of metals							137	-
	Total	262	100	-	-	61,253	100	489,647	100

Source : External Trade Statistics, 1968, Ministry of Planning and Development, Census and Statistical Dept.

Table 23: Libyan imports from North African countries, 1968 (in US \$)

SITC		ALGERIA		MOROCCO		TUNISIA		UAR	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
001	Live animals	48,000	14.1	-	-	2,962,000	24.1	538,000	17.7
011	Meat: fresh, chilled or frozen	-	-	-	-	1,222,000	9.9	12,000	0.4
022	Milk and cream	-	-	-	-	6,000	0.1	-	-
023	Butter	-	-	-	-	23,000	0.2	22,000	0.7
024	Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	0.2
031	Fish: fresh or simply preserved	-	-	-	-	7,000	0.1	1,000	-
042	Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
048	Cereal preparations	-	-	-	-	87,000	0.7	1,000	-
051	Fruits and nuts, fresh	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
052	Dried fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
053	Fruit, preserved and fruit preparations	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	7,000	0.2
054	Vegetables, roots and tubers, fresh or dried	-	-	232,000	35.4	88,000	0.7	31,000	1.0
055	Vegetables, preserved or prepared	-	-	-	-	78,000	0.6	33,000	1.1
061	Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
062	Sugar confectionery and preparations	-	-	9,000	1.4	1,000	-	-	-
071	Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
073	Chocolate and chocolate preparations	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
075	Spices	-	-	-	-	116,000	0.9	-	-
081	Feeding stuff for animals	-	-	24,000	3.7	41,000	0.3	41,000	1.4
099	Food preparations	-	-	1,000	0.2	9,000	0.1	10,000	0.3
241	Fuelwood and charcoal	-	-	-	-	825,00	6.7	-	-
262	Wool and other animal hair	-	-	-	-	34,000	0.3	-	-
263	Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
273	Stones, sand and gravel	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
276	Other crude minerals	-	-	1,000	0.2	-	-	-	-
292	Crude vegetable materials	-	-	45,000	6.9	38,000	0.3	14,000	0.5
321	Coal, coke and briquettes	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
332	Petroleum products	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
341	Gas, natural and manufactured	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	0.5
421	Fixed vegetable oils, soft	-	-	-	-	3,233,000	26.3	-	-

Table 23: Libyan imports from North African countries, 1968 (in US \$) (cont'd)

SITC		ALGERIA		MOROCCO		TUNISIA		UAR	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
422	Other fixed vegetable oils	-		-		-		5,000	0.2
512	Organic chemicals	-		3,000	0.5	-		6,000	0.2
513	Inorganic chemicals	-		15,000	2.3	-		12,000	0.4
514	Other inorganic chemicals	-		3,000	0.5	-		-	
532	Dyeing and tanning extracts	-		-		1,000	-	-	
533	Pigments, paints and varnishes	-		4,000	0.6	-		-	
541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	-		-		-		69,000	2.3
553	Perfumery and cosmetics	-		-		20,000	0.2	-	
581	Plastic materials and regenerated cellulose	-		4,000	0.6	15,000	0.1	-	
599	Chemicals materials and products	-		-		159,000	1.3	-	
612	Manufactures of leather	-		13,000	2.0	7,000	0.1	11,000	0.4
629	Articles of rubber	260,000	76.5	-		-		8,000	0.3
631	Veneers, plywood boards	-		-		-		1,000	-
632	Wood manufactures	-		3,000	0.5	16,000	0.1	4,000	0.1
633	Cork manufactures	-		4,000	0.6	-		-	
641	Paper and paperboard	-		-		3,000	-	-	
642	Articles made of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	-		-		4,000	-	4,000	0.1
651	Textile yarn and thread	-		-		-		8,000	0.3
652	Cotton fabrics (not narrow or special)	-		2,000	0.3	1,000	-	273,000	9.9
653	Textile fabrics (not narrow or special) other than cotton	-		-		4,000	-	3,000	0.1
654	Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons	-		-		22,000	0.2	-	
655	Special textile fabrics and related products	-		-		-		15,000	0.5
656	Made-up textile articles	24,000	7.1	26,000	4.0	136,000	1.1	40,000	
657	Floor coverings and tapestries	-		50,000	7.6	18,000	0.1	132,000	4.4
661	Lime, cement and fabricated building materials	-		-		220,000	1.8	168,000	5.5

Table 23: Libyan imports from North African countries, 1968 (in US \$) (cont'd)

SITC		ALGERIA		MOROCCO		TUNISIA		UAR	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
662	Clay construction materials	-		-		1,143,000	9.3	57,000	1.9
663	Material manufactures	-		-		5,000	-	2,000	0.1
665	Glassware	-		-		20,000	0.2	1,000	-
666	Pottery	-		-		24,000	0.2	-	-
673	Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections	-		-		114,000	0.9	-	-
674	Universals, plates and sheets of iron or steel	-		-		63,000	0.5	-	-
677	Iron and steel wire	-		-		240,000	2.0	-	-
678	Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron or steel	-		-		4,000	-	2,000	0.1
681	Silver, and metals of the platinum group	-		-		-	-	2,000	0.1
691	Finished structural parts and structures	-		-		18,000	0.2	20,000	0.7
692	Metal containers	-		-		-	-	-	-
693	Wire cables and products	-		1,000	0.2	-	-	-	-
695	Hand tools and tools for machines	-		-		40,000	0.3	-	-
696	Cutlery	-		1,000	0.2	3,000	-	-	-
697	Household equipment of base metals	-		-		8,000	0.1	2,000	0.1
698	Other manufactures of metal	-		14,000	2.1	10,000	0.1	8,000	0.3
714	Office machines	-		-		-	-	1,000	-
715	Metalworking machinery	-		-		3,000	-	-	-
717	Textile and leather machinery	-		-		98,000	0.8	-	-
718	Machines for special industries	-		-		4,000	-	-	-
719	Other non-electrical machinery and appliances	-		7,000	1.1	12,000	0.1	2,000	0.1
722	Electric power machinery	-		-		-	-	69,000	2.3
729	Other electrical machinery and apparatus	-		-		-	-	38,000	1.3
732	Road motor vehicles	-		12,000	1.8	8,000	0.1	15,000	0.5
812	Sanitary fixtures and fittings	-		-		40,000	0.3	24,000	0.8
821	Furniture	-		1,000	0.2	132,000	1.1	241,000	7.9

Table 23: Libyan imports from North African countries, 1968 (in US \$) (cont'd)

SITC		ALGERIA		MOROCCO		TUNISIA		UAR	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
831	Travel goods	-		13,000	2.0	3,000	-	3,000	0.1
841	Clothing	6,000	1.8	9,000	1.4	798,000	6.5	105,000	3.5
851	Footwear	-		21,000	3.2	32,000	0.3	2,000	0.1
861	Scientific, medical, optical and measuring apparatus	-		22,000	3.4	3,000	-	-	
864	Watches and clocks	-		63,000	9.6	-	-	-	
891	Musical instruments	-		-		3,000	-	48,000	1.6
892	Printed matter	-		-		9,000	0.1	882,000	29.0
893	Articles of plastic materials	-		13,000	2.0	-	-	3,000	0.1
894	Perambulators, toys, games	-		1,000	0.2	5,000	-	-	
897	Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares	-		4,000	0.6	-	-	2,000	0.1
899	Other manufactured articles	-		10,000	1.5	32,000	0.3	6,000	0.2
	Other products	2,000	0.6	14,000	2.1	20,000	0.2	3,000	0.1
	Total	340,000	100	653,000	100	12,307,000	100	3,033,000	100

Source : External Trade Statistics, 1968. Ministry of Planning and Development, Census and Statistical Dept.

Table 24: UAR exports to North African countries, 1968 (in US \$)

SITC		ALGERIA		LIBYA		MOROCCO		TUNISIA	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
001	Live animals	-		494,500	10.2	-		-	
011	Meat: fresh, chilled or frozen	-		13,800	0.3	-		-	
023	Butter	-		32,200	0.7	-		-	
042	Rice	-		282,900	5.8	-		-	
053	Fruit, preserved and fruit preparations	517,500	9.1	-		-		-	
054	Vegetables, roots and tubers, fresh or dried	-		16,100	0.3	-		-	
055	Vegetables, preserved or prepared	-		27,600	0.6	-		-	
061	Sugar	-		23,000	0.5	-		-	
081	Feeding stuff for animals	3,399,400	59.5	-		-		-	
099	Food preparations	-		36,800	0.8	-		-	
221	Oil-seeds, oil nuts and kernels	-		34,500	0.7	-		-	
263	Cotton	296,700	5.2	-		-		-	
267	Waste textiles, including rags	855,600	15.0	-		1,124,700	89.4	2,300	10.0
341	Gas, natural and manufactured	-		20,700	0.4	-		-	
513	Inorganic chemicals	-		29,900	0.6	-		-	
541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	-		85,100	1.7	-		-	
632	Wood manufactures	-		29,900	0.6	-		-	
642	Articles made of paper pulp and paper	-		16,100	0.3	-		-	
651	Textile yarn and thread	-		-		20,700	1.6	-	
652	Cotton fabrics (not narrow or special)	-		-		-		-	
653	Textile fabrics (not narrow or special) other than cotton	246,100	4.3	326,600	6.7	-		-	
655	Special textile fabrics and related products	-		13,800	0.3	-		-	
656	Made-up textile articles	-		13,800	0.3	-		-	
657	Floor coverings and tapestries	-		50,600	1.0	-		-	
		-		98,900	2.0	-		-	

Table 24: UAR exports to North African countries, 1968 (in US \$) (cont'd)

SITC		ALGERIA		LIBYA		MOROCCO		TUNISIA	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
661	Lime, cement and fabricated building materials	-		1,140,800	23.4	-		-	
662	Clay construction materials	-		43,700	0.9	-		-	
678	Tubes, pipes and fittings	-		18,400	0.4	-		-	
679	Iron and steel castings and forgings	-		27,600	0.6	-		-	
685	Lead	-		16,100	0.3	-		-	
722	Electric power machinery	-		66,700	1.4	-		-	
732	Road motor vehicles	-		-		2,300	0.2	-	
821	Furniture	-		266,800	5.5	-		-	
841	Clothing	-		82,800	1.7	-		-	
861	Scientific, optical and measuring apparatus	-		-		-		2,300	10.0
863	Developed cinematographic film	-		18,400	0.4	11,500	0.9	-	
891	Musical instruments	-		50,600	1.0	-		-	
892	Printed matter	253,000	4.4	1,311,000	26.9	98,900	7.9	16,100	70.0
---	Other products	144,900	2.5	179,400	3.7	-		2,300	10.0
	Total	5,713,200	100.0	4,869,100	100.0	1,258,100	100.0	23,000	100.0

Source: UAR Foreign Trade according to SITC revised 1968 (Ref. No. 01611)

Table 25: UAR imports from North African countries, 1968 (in US \$)

SITC		ALGERIA		LIBYA		MOROCCO		TUNISIA	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	100.0
262	Wool and other animal hair	-	-	322,000	28.2	-	-	-	-
331	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	4,958,800	69.5	372,600	32.7	-	-	-	-
332	Petroleum products	82,800	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
514	Other inorganic chemicals	-	-	11,500	1.0	-	-	-	-
653	Textile fabrics, woven (not including narrow or special fabrics other than cotton fabrics)	-	-	20,700	1.8	-	-	-	-
654	Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons	-	-	6,900	0.6	-	-	-	-
657	Floor coverings and tapestries	-	-	9,200	0.8	-	-	-	-
662	Clay construction materials and refractory construction materials	-	-	-	-	154,100	73.6	-	-
711	Power generating machinery, other than electric	43,700	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
712	Agricultural machinery and implements	154,100	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
717	Textile and leather machinery	-	-	25,300	2.2	-	-	-	-
724	Telecommunications apparatus	-	-	16,100	1.4	-	-	-	-
732	Road motor vehicles	1,623,800	22.8	271,400	23.8	41,400	19.8	-	-
733	Road vehicles other than motor vehicles	186,300	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
841	Clothing	-	-	6,900	0.6	-	-	-	-
----	Other products	85,100	1.2	78,200	6.9	13,800	6.6	-	-
	Total	7,134,600	100.0	1,140,800	100.0	209,300	100.0	2,300	100.0

C. Concessions already granted under commercial agreements concluded between these countries

54. At present external trade between the countries of North Africa are governed by bilateral agreements confirming that these countries wish to expand their mutual trade (see Table 26).

55. Technically, the various trade agreements generally take the following form: first a list is drawn up of products for which there is to be duty-free entry, without any limitation on quantity, then a second list of products for which there is to be duty-free entry in limited quantities, while other products remain subject to the general customs duties. The trade agreement is supplemented by a payments agreement under which each contracting party opens a credit in favour of the other. Agreements of this type have been signed by these countries generally for periods no longer than one year, and generally renewable year by year.

56. The effectiveness of these agreements has varied from country to country. It is, however, possible to make the following observations:

- a) Contrary to the hopes often entertained on the subject, trade has not always shown a net increase as a result.
  - i) for example, while true that a noticeable increase in trade between Tunisia and Libya occurred after the entry into force of the trade agreement between the two countries, and that Tunisia in particular improved its position as a supplier to Libya, there has not been, for any of the products enumerated in the list annexed to the agreement any large increase in trade. Indeed, in some products such as wine, soaps, aluminium products and mineral water, there appears to have been no trade at all for example in 1968;
  - ii) it will also be seen that inspite of the signature of a trade agreement between Algeria and Morocco in 1963, their mutual trade showed a marked falling off until 1967, when there was an improvement in their reciprocal relations, shown in the following figures:

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Algerian exports to Morocco	7,400	5,400	4,700	7,300	8,188
Algerian imports from Morocco	13,500	11,600	4,600	4,600	6,327

- iii) similarly, trade between the United Arab Republic and Morocco has remained small, despite the signature of several agreements between the two countries. In 1969 Morocco exported to Egypt goods to the value of US\$138,000 and imported from it goods to the value of US\$106,000.

Table 25: Trade Agreements concluded between North African countries

ALGERIA (1)	LIBYA (2)	MOROCCO (3)	TUNISIA (4)	UAR (5)
ALGERIA (1)		1) Trade agreement signed 30 April 1963, valid till 31 December 1963, automatically renewable unless one of the parties gives notice to the contrary (J.O. de la Rép. algérienne No. 58, 20 August 1963). 2) See No. 2 under Algeria. Morocco exports vegetables and textiles. The parties agreed that all listed articles should be admitted duty-free (Board of Trade Journal, 1 April 1966). 3) See No. 3 under Algeria. 4) See No. 4 under Algeria.	1) Algeria imports duty-free: fish, fruit, vegetables, beef, cane sugar, beer, chemicals, sparking plugs, lorries, razor-blades, copper and aluminium household goods and clothing (Board of Trade Journal, 20 January 1967). 2) Under the agreement of 15 April 1969, Algeria imports lump sugar, superphosphates, and concrete reinforcing (Board of Trade Journal, 4 June 1969).	1) Agreement signed 14 September 1967 on the supply to the UAR of 400,000 tons of crude petroleum to the total value of 25 million dinars (Marchés tropicaux, 23 September 1967). 2) Under the June 1968 agreement Algeria exports petroleum, Berliet lorries (130 chassis), foodstuffs (dates and frozen fish) and metal products (Marchés tropicaux, 10 August 1968).
LIBYA (2)			1) A one-year trade agreement signed under which Libya exports wool, camel and goat hair, castor oil and castor oil seed, cane for basketware, sponges, dates, olives, salted offal, petroleum products and mineral waters (Board of Trade Journal, 2 February 1962). 2) See No. 2 under Libya.	
MOROCCO (3)	1) J.O. de la République algérienne No. 58, 20 August 1963. 2) An additional protocol to the trade agreement of 25 November 1964, valid for one year, was signed, under which Morocco was to import according to need, tobacco, chemicals, tyres, lorries, telephones and radio broadcast equipment and receiving equipment (Board of Trade Journal, 1 April 1966). 3) Agreement of 25 November 1964 renewed on 20 November 1966 (Board of Trade Journal, 20 January 1967). 4) An agreement for the delivery of crude petroleum to Morocco was signed on 4 January 1968 (Marchés tropicaux, 31 January 1968).			1) An extension of the existing trade agreement was signed for trading in railway rolling stock, sewing machines, pharmaceutical products, ground pimentoes, jute sacks, aluminium leaf, iron, goats' hair, mica in sheets, and vehicle spares (Board of Trade Journal, 12 January 1962). 2) Renewed from 17 April 1965 for one year with unchanged quotas (Board of Trade Journal, 20 August 1965). 3) A trade agreement was signed on 2 June 1966 under which Morocco exports foodstuffs, wool, explosives, phosphates, meat and vehicle chassis (Board of Trade Journal, 9 September 1966). 4) See No. 4 under Morocco.
TUNISIA (4)	1) An additional protocol to the trade and tariff agreement of 1963 was signed on 30 November 1966, under which Tunisia imports duty-free: plants, fruit and vegetables, tobacco, insecticides and pesticides, superphosphates, cotton and wool yarn, tyres, high-pressure conduits, tube and pipe fittings, gauze and fabrics, iron and steel, copper, agricultural and electrical machinery and tractors (Board of Trade Journal, 20 January 1967). 2) An additional protocol to the Trade and tariff agreement of 1963 was signed on 15 April 1969 under which Tunisia imports planking, oil piping, paper and paperboard, asbestos and cementware, and glassware (Board of Trade Journal, 4 June 1969).	1) A one year agreement was signed under which Tunisia exports: olive oil, almonds, liquours and wines, perfumes, soap, various preserved foodstuffs, dried vegetables, various fruits, tanning products, furniture and household goods, clothing and blankets, cement, phosphates, footwear, cake soap, carpets, forged iron products, aluminium, plastic goods, worked glass, and mineral waters (Board of Trade Journal, 2 February 1961). 2) Renewed from 1 July 1965 for one year without quota changes.		1) See No. 1 under Tunisia.
UAR (5)	1) See No. 1 under UAR. 2) In June 1968 a trade agreement protocol was established under which UAR exports textiles articles, furniture, rice, sugar, cotton and groundnuts (Marchés tropicaux, 10 August 1968).	1) See No. 1 under UAR. 2) See No. 2 under UAR. 3) A trade agreement was signed on 2 June 1966 under which UAR exports textiles, books, petroleum, footwear, films, raw cotton, tyres, and prefabricated wooden buildings (Board of Trade Journal, 9 September 1966). 4) The trade agreement of 2 June 1966 was renewed for one year from 1 June 1967 (Marchés tropicaux, 4 November 1967).	1) An agreement signed aimed at increasing trade between the two countries from the present low level of \$ 500,000 to ten times that figure (Quarterly Economic Review, No. 3, 1969).	

- b) With the exception of Algerian trade with the United Arab Republic which shows a rising trend, the trade of all countries in the sub-region is carried on mainly, if not exclusively, with neighbouring countries. Morocco for example is Algeria's main customer and the main supplier <sup>1/</sup>. Similarly Tunisia is the privileged trade partner of Libya, which is also an important customer of the United Arab Republic. On the other hand the countries which lie further apart have for that very reason little mutual trade.

57. Finally it should be pointed out that in many if not the majority of cases, the trade agreements concluded between the countries of the sub-region provide for no trade concessions in the strict sense of the term, especially in view of the fact that the lists of products annexed to the agreements are usually regarded merely as indications, in other words they entail no legal obligations for the parties concerned.

## II. A SELECTION OF PRODUCTS FOR WHICH TRADE CONCESSIONS MIGHT BE AGREED BETWEEN COUNTRIES OF THE NORTH AFRICAN SUB-REGION

### A. Criteria adopted for the selection

58. In the selection of the products the following three criteria were applied:

- a) There may be articles of which there is surplus production - over and above the domestic requirements - in one or more of the countries of the sub-region and which are at the same time imported by other countries in the sub-region;
- b) There may be articles of which the production in one or more countries, small at present because of the small domestic market, would probably increase in proportion to the expansion of the market;
- c) There may be industrial products of which increased exports will enable the producing countries to reach or approach their optimum level of production. It has become a common place to say that the limited nature of the national market will disappear through the addition of other national markets, and that the price of an article changes with the volume of purchases and sales. Domestic costs and prices cannot be regarded as constant at all.

59. Algeria may be quoted here as an example: its domestic consumption of iron and steel rarely exceeds 350,000 metric tons per annum, whereas the optimum capacity of an iron and steel industry is about one million metric tons <sup>2/</sup>.

<sup>1/</sup> The newspaper El Moudjahid of 9 January 1971 reported Mr. Layachi Yaker, Algerian Minister of Trade, as saying that the total trade between Algeria and Morocco in both directions would reach the value of US\$30 million in 1971.

<sup>2/</sup> The ironworks at Anaba has a production capacity of over one million metric tons per annum.

60. The situation is the same in man-made textiles: while a rayon plant of optimum size must produce 20,000 to 25,000 metric tons per annum, it is noted that the consumption of the United Arab Republic is about 5,000 to 10,000 metric tons per annum. Many other examples of this sort could be quoted from the countries in the sub-region, from which it is clear that in many cases production can be justified economically only on the basis of the sub-regional market, or at the very least of two or three national markets in the sub-region.

#### B. The selection of products

61. For greater precision the selected products are referred to in the terms used in the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature.

##### a) Agricultural products and foodstuffs

#### Chapter 1: Live animals

62. All the North African countries import live animals. However, it would be feasible to export horses from Morocco and Tunisia to Algeria, and camels from Algeria and Egypt to Libya.

#### Chapter 2: Meat and edible meat offals

63. The majority of the North African countries are short of beef and other bovine meats. However, Tunisia has increased its exports to Libya, and could no doubt meet part of the needs of the other countries.

64. The poultry meat requirements of Algeria, Libya and the United Arab Republic are growing, and there are some exports from Morocco.

#### Chapter 3: Fish and crustaceans

65. Fish production is mainly concentrated in Egypt and Morocco. The former consumes almost all of its own production, whereas Morocco, and to a lesser degree Tunisia, have exportable surpluses.

66. Libya has hitherto been an importer and its needs are rising.

#### Chapter 4: Dairy produce and eggs

67. Tunisia is the only country in North Africa with a small exportable surplus of cheese.

68. Libya's needs are rising, while Algeria's import requirements are falling.

69. Morocco has an exportable surplus of eggs, while Algeria, Libya, and to a lesser extent Egypt, are importers.

#### Chapter 7: Edible vegetables and tubers

70. There is a growing surplus production in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. Algeria is both an exporter and an importer of potatoes, sending new potatoes to France and importing old potatoes.

71. Morocco has a comparatively large surplus in almost all kinds of vegetables, especially in tomatoes.

72. In Libya and the United Arab Republic there are rising demands for vegetables.

#### Chapter 8: Edible fruit and nuts

73. All five countries are producers of most of the items in this chapter. Some are also considerable exporters. However, Algerian and Tunisian dates could find a limited market in Egypt.

#### Chapter 9: Coffee, tea and spices

74. The first two items are not produced in any North African country.

75. In spices, notably pimentoes, Morocco and Tunisia have surpluses for export.

76. The other three countries are more or less large importers.

#### Chapter 10: Cereals

77. All the North African countries are short of soft wheat.

78. Morocco and Algeria could meet part of the needs of Egypt in hard wheat.

79. Egypt could in turn meet part of the needs of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia in rice and other cereals.

#### Chapter 11: Products of the milling industry

80. With the exception of Tunisia, where production of flour barely covers requirements, all the North African countries are short of these products.

81. The United Arab Republic could supply limited amounts of starch to the other countries.

#### Chapter 12: Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits

82. Libya could export to the other countries of the sub-region small quantities of groundnuts, of which its production is steadily increasing. Egypt and Morocco could supply the other countries with more or less large amounts of cotton-seed, linseed and castor oil seed.

#### Chapter 14: Vegetable plaiting and carving materials and other vegetable products

83. The four Maghreb countries produce and export alfa, which is used for making paper and for certain craftwork.

84. Exports to Egypt are, however, possible.

#### Chapter 15: Fats and oils

85. Morocco has small quantities of lard and fish oils available for export.

86. All the countries of the sub-region import ordinary vegetable oils.

87. Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Libya export olive oil, but Egypt has difficulty in covering its needs from its own production.

#### Chapter 16: Preparations of meat or fish

88. With the exception of Morocco, which exports fairly small quantities at irregular intervals, all the North African countries are normally importers of meat preparations.

89. Fish preparations are exported by Tunisia and above all by Morocco, which has a not inconsiderable quantity available for export.

90. Egypt and Libya import small quantities, and imports into Algeria are irregular.

#### Chapter 17: Sugar

91. In three North African countries - Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia - domestic production covers only a small part of the requirements. Libya imports between 25,000 and 30,000 metric tons annually, and its needs are increasing.

92. But the United Arab Republic has a sizable exportable surplus and could easily meet part of the needs of other countries.

Chapter 18: Cocoa and cocoa preparations

93. Morocco could export to the other countries small quantities of cocoa preparations.

Chapter 20: Preparations of vegetables and fruit

94. Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt produce and export products in this chapter.

95. But Libya imports them, and the imports are increasing with the improvement in the standard of living.

96. Egypt's small imports of olive preserves could be replaced by imports from the Maghreb countries.

Chapter 23: Preparations for animal feeding

97. Three countries - Algeria, Tunisia, and especially Morocco - have exportable surpluses. Small quantities could be sent to Libya, which imports them.

Chapter 24: Tobacco

98. Egypt could cover part of its tobacco requirements by imports from other countries of the sub-region.

Chapter 45: Cork

99. There is surplus production in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

100. Exports could go to the other two countries.

Chapters 55.01 and 02: Raw cotton and linters

101. Morocco is just managing to meet domestic requirements from its own production, but its exports are still very small.

102. Egypt is a large exporter to the world. Algeria, Tunisia and Libya are importers of cotton.

b) Manufactured and other products

Chapter 25: Sulphur, plastering materials and cement

103. Other countries of the sub-region, the United Arab Republic in particular, could supply cement to Libya, which has growing needs.

Chapter 27: Petroleum and derivatives

104. It need hardly be pointed out that Algeria and Libya could very easily provide the crude petroleum requirements of the other countries in the sub-region.

Chapters 28, 29 and 30: Organic and inorganic chemicals, and pharmaceutical products

105. All five countries are importers. Algeria, however, with its two factories for pharmaceutical products is in a position to export certain kinds to the other countries in the sub-region.

Chapter 31: Fertilizers

106. Tunisia and Morocco are capable of supplying the other countries with small quantities of certain types of products in this chapter, and they will soon be joined by Algeria in this.

Chapter 32: Tanning extracts

107. Algeria could export small quantities of these products to the other countries.

Chapter 33: Essential oils and perfumes

108. Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia export and import different varieties of essential oils. Egypt has a slight surplus of more elaborate products. Libya is an importer.

Chapter 39: Plastic materials and articles thereof

109. Morocco has an exportable surplus.

Chapter 40: Rubber and articles thereof

110. There are small exportable surpluses of tyres in Algeria and Morocco, which could be absorbed by other countries in the sub-region.

Chapter 41: Raw hides, skins and leather

111. Libya would be able to supply the other countries of the sub-region with small quantities of hides, raw or simply tanned.

Chapter 42: Articles of leather

112. Egypt and Morocco could increase their exports of products in this chapter.

Chapter 46: Straw and esparto work and basketware

113. Morocco and Tunisia are capable of supplying small quantities to the other countries.

Chapter 48: Paper, paperboard and articles thereof

114. Morocco and Algeria could export small quantities of certain categories of paper and paperboard. Egypt has extensive requirements in this field.

Chapter 49: Books and other printed matter

115. Egypt is capable of supplying the bulk of the needs of the other countries in the sub-region in books and other printed matter in Arabic.

Chapter 51: Man-made fibres (continuous)

116. Egypt and Morocco have exportable surpluses, the Egyptian surplus being the greater.

Chapter 53: Wool and other animal hair

117. Morocco is the only country in North Africa with a small exportable surplus of raw wool and wool yarns.

Chapter 54: Flax and ramie

118. Egypt has a surplus and could meet part of the needs of the other countries.

Chapter 55: Cotton fabric and yarn

119. Egypt is in a position to supply the greater part of the needs of all the other countries of the sub-region in products in this chapter.

Chapter 56: Man-made fibres (discontinuous)

120. Morocco has a small surplus which could be exported to the other countries.

Chapters 60, 61 and 62: Knitted goods, clothing

121. Morocco, and to a much smaller degree Tunisia, have exportable surpluses in some categories of knitted goods and clothing.

Chapter 64: Footwear

122. Egypt could meet part of the requirements of Libya in particular.

Chapter 65: Headgear

123. Tunisia exports to Algeria and above all to Libya certain categories (local styles of headgear) in this chapter.

Chapter 69: Ceramic products

124. Libya imports not inconsiderable quantities of products in this chapter from Tunisia, and Egypt could increase its exports to Libya.

Chapter 73: Iron, steel and articles thereof

125. The Algerian smelting plant has a capacity of over a million metric tons a year, although the work necessary for achieving this capacity has not yet been finished. Domestic consumption in Algeria is seldom more than 350,000 metric tons per annum.

126. Morocco is counting on a plant with a capacity of 250,000 metric tons, but the country's present consumption is hardly more than 150,000 metric tons.

127. The plant in Tunisia is already supplying the 90,000 metric tons required annually by the country.

128. It therefore seems that the first two countries could put an exportable surplus of about 800,000 metric tons a year on the market.

129. It should be noted that Libya imports all its requirements in this chapter.

Chapter 74: Copper

130. Morocco could perhaps export a small quantity of copper to the United Arab Republic.

Chapter 87: Road motor vehicles

131. The Algerian Berliet lorries might perhaps find buyers in Egypt and Tunisia.

III. STRATEGY AND TECHNIQUES FOR NEGOTIATING TRADE CONCESSIONS

132. The means which appear suitable for promoting an expansion of trade between the countries of North Africa can be summed up under the following four headings:

a) Multilateral trade

133. The bilateral approach does not appear promising for a large increase in trade in the sub-region, because the endeavour to attain

bilateral equilibrium in the trade balances often has a braking effect on the development of trade within the sub-region. It seems that only by abandoning the bilateral approach for a multilateral agreement between all the countries concerned will the countries of North Africa be able to develop their mutual trade to any substantial degree.

134. The five countries should draw up jointly a list of products for which customs duties should be reduced, and another for which there should be completely duty-free entry.

135. The second list would concern products whose import is a necessity for one country or another of the sub-region and likely to remain so, and also products which most of these countries have to import and of which none has at present an exportable surplus of any size.

136. The basic rate of duty for calculating reductions in the first list would be the lowest rate applied in the case of a third country. In order to make the benefits effectively available to exports from the North African countries, the tariff preference should in fact be calculated in the importing country by reference to the traditional suppliers who have the most favourable terms. It must also be emphasized that all other dues of a similar fiscal character should be eliminated or reduced according to case. This requirement would not of course apply to charges for services rendered when the goods are imported, such as dues for port services, warehousing and so on.

137. For products in both lists no doubt a transitional period would have to be arranged before according to them the benefits of the reduced rates or duty-free entry. But there is no reason why this transitional period should not be shorter in some cases and longer in others.

138. Wiping the board clean in this way would not lead to a rapid increase in trade, but might in the long-run make it possible to adapt production to wider outlets and to ensure that the desired expansion in production should be attained in those countries which are in the best position to achieve it.

139. It is very probable that in certain cases even the abolition of customs duties would not lead to any increase in trade because the same products can be imported at lower prices from third countries. In such cases it would no doubt be useful to establish a common external tariff for imports of these products from other parts of the world.

140. The agreement would have to include an obligation on the part of these countries to obtain their supplies for preference from other countries in North Africa. The best way to enforce this obligation would be to maintain each country's system of import licences and to add to it a system of quotas for each country. This policy is much

more discriminatory and effective than that of **reduced customs duties**. Each country could in this way more easily ensure that its imports would come from other countries in the sub-region. It is to be hoped that the application of such a policy would not encounter any objections on an international scale from organizations which might have to consider some of its implications, such as GATT, the International Monetary Fund, and so on.

141. But if this obligation is to have its full significance, no North African country must be compelled always to import from some other country in the sub-region no matter what the difference between the price asked by the North African exporter and the price on the world market. It would be preferable to incorporate a clause in validating this obligation when the difference between the prices fixed by third countries and those of the North African countries exceeded a certain percentage, which would have to be specified.

142. There would also have to be provisions under which any country could at any time take advantage of a safeguardie clause if the policy of encouraging intra-North African trade threatened seriously to upset any part or the whole of its national economy.

b) Financial multilateralism

143. A single payments agreement should take the place of the present bilateral agreements. This would mean that a favourable balance of trade enjoyed by one country in relation to another might make up for its unfavourable balance towards a third country.

144. It might also be worth while setting up a financial institution on a sub-regional scale. Its main tasks would be:

- i) to serve as a clearing house for the sub-region;
- ii) to enable member-countries to correct their balances-of-payments in relation to the other countries of the sub-region; and
- iii) to facilitate the growth of trade within the sub-region by granting short and medium-term loans.

c) Improvements in the means of transport

145. A better co-ordination of transport is a preliminary necessity for any real increase in trade.

146. It does not in fact seem quite normal that there should be no direct and regular shipping line at present linking the countries of North Africa, and it seems very desirable that a North African shipping company should be set up.

147. It is also necessary to stress the need for improvement in the road networks linking these countries, to make them ultimately complementary to the shipping and rail lines.

148. Finally, if the road codes of the five countries were brought into line it would doubtless help road traffic.

d) Co-ordinated development of industry

149. In industry, a number of branches should be developed with a North African purview in order to avoid duplication of effort in the new production capacities. Examples are the textiles and chemical industries, certain food industries, and so on.

150. There are real opportunities for substantial growth in trade between the countries of North Africa, but it must not be forgotten that there are correspondingly great obstacles of all sorts - historical, political and economic in particular - in the way of trade expansion in the sub-region.

151. There is, however, justification for believing that if there is a clear comprehension on all sides of the national interests, both short and long-term, as well as of the interests of the sub-region as a whole, it should be possible to surmount a fair proportion of those obstacles.