Assessment of Arab Export Competitiveness in International Markets Using Trade Indicators

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Abstract

Most Arab countries face the daunting task of accelerating economic growth and creating jobs for a fast growing young labor force. In an open economic environment, export development may help to achieve the growth challenge. This paper uses a host of quantitative indicators that summarize the extent of Arab export competitiveness. The data used in the analysis are based on trade flows disaggregated at the three level digits for the years 2000 and 2006. The results show that most Arab economies face difficulties in sustaining and developing a competitive trade sector because of lagging industrialization and slow structural transformation, weak supply of exportable commodities, excess reliance on natural resources and primary products in low technology sectors, and low level of integration in the global production chains.

تقييم القدرة التنافسية للصادرات العربية في الأسواق الدولية باستخدام مؤشرات التجارة

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ملخص

تواجه معظم الدول العربية مهمة صعبة من أجل تسريع وتيرة النمو الاقتصادي للحد من بطالة الشباب المتنامية. وتشكل تنمية الصادرات، في بيئة اقتصادية مفتوحة، أمثل السبل لرفع هذا التحدي. تقوم هذه الورقة بتقييم القدرة التنافسية لصادرات الدول العربية اعتماداً على مجموعة من المؤشرات الكمية وباستخدام بيانات التجارة الخارجية المفصلة إلى المستوى الثالث لعامي 2000 و2006. تخلص الورقة إلى استحالة الحفاظ على تنافسية قطاع الصادرات بسبب تخلف التصنيع وبطء التحول الهيكلي وضعف العرض من السلع الأساسية وزيادة الاعتماد على الموارد الطبيعية وانخفاض مستوى الاندماج في سلاسل الإنتاج العالمية.

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1. Introduction

Prior to the mid-eighties, and with varying degrees, most of the Arab countries[1] had engaged, in a development strategy based on inward-looking development strategies characterized mainly by Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI), large government intervention assorted with high levels of protection and investment financed mainly by oil rents, external debt[2], aid and remittances. Despite registering respectable high economic growth rates, this strategy failed to sustain growth because of severe binding inefficiency and balance of payments constraints. By the mid-eighties, most of the non-oil exporting countries, and Algeria, resorted to IMF-sponsored stabilization and structural adjustment programs as well as external debt rescheduling with Paris club creditors in order to re-establish balance of payments equilibrium.[3]

During the sixties, the average Arab economic growth (simple average period in year to year percentage change in GDP per capita in constant US$) was 2.0% per annum and 2.8% during the seventies and collapsed to just -1.0% during the eighties, 1.6% during the nineties. Growth rose to 2.8% per annum between 2000 and 2008. Economic growth of this magnitude is only sufficient to keep unemployment stationary at historical high levels. Unemployment rate outside the GCC countries was around 17%, more than three times the world average in 2008 (ILO, 2009).

In an attempt to revive growth, Arab countries changed course and embarked on a development strategy based on the transition to a "liberal market economy" hoping to enhance the export sector in order to relieve such binding constraints.[4] However, the pace of reforms was very slow, piecemeal, and lukewarm in a stop-and-go fashion. Consequently, in most cases, it lost momentum and credibility.

The group of Gulf countries endowed with large deposits of hydrocarbon (oil and gas) specialized in the extraction and sales of these resources, maintained a fairly open economic environment and used rents to achieve high level of economic and social development despite the resource curse manifested in large non-tradable sector and volatile and low economic growth.[5] Algeria, Iraq (up to the end of the eighties) and Libya are also oil-based economies. However, their economic development experience is different. Typically, these economies followed an ISI strategy with high levels of protection and state monopoly over most aspects of economic activity. The strategy was interrupted in Algeria in the mid-eighties because the oil price decline coincided with spiraling external debt payments. The invasion of Kuwait in 1990 and the ensuing events halted economic development in Iraq. In Libya, USA sanctions and lack of reforms and stability also blocked economic development in this oil-rich country.

As a result, all oil-producing countries – despite having good financial leverage – face the difficulty of achieving the structural transformation needed to diversify the economy that permit the emergence of industrial sector capable of sustaining non oil exports. Although early economic development pioneers such as Lewis (1955) and Rostow (1960), and based on the Keynesian Harrod-Domar model resource gap, foresaw that resource-endowed countries have better chances of economic development. However, before them, Prebisch (1950) and Singer (1950) warned against terms of trade deterioration of primary exports that potentially could harm the development of resource-based economies.

Corden and Neary (1982) and Corden (1984) emphasized the role of the appreciation of the real exchange rate thereby shifting resources from tradable to non-tradable. This process is known as the Dutch Disease. The real appreciation of the exchange rate impedes economic diversification and increases dependence on volatile commodity markets. The recent resource curse literature emphasizes the negative effects on development of rent seeking behavior as they are captured by the ruling elite (Davis and Tilton, 2005), stunt institutions (Sala-i-Martin and Subramanian, 2003) and a grater conflict for rents control and probability of civil conflict (Collier and Hoeffler, 2005), and general waste and corruption (Leite and Weidmann, 2002). In fact, the academic assessment of the role of oil in development and mostly on economic growth is still unsettled. Models based on growth regressions a la Barro confirm the negative impact of oil on economic growth (see for example Hakura (2004) and Makdissi et al (2007)). However, models that explain income differences confirm that oil impact on development is overall positive (see for example Alexeev and Conrad (2009)).[6]

Arab economies face the daunting challenge of accelerating growth, alleviating poverty and fighting unemployment by adopting a development strategy based on the transition to a market economy and by shifting policies from inward to outward development orientation by attracting more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and encouraging manufactured exports. The returns of this strategy hitherto are believed to be minor because countries still find it very difficult to build a supply capacity and a competitive export sector. One way of evaluating the degree of success of such development orientation is by looking at the structural shift in the export sector at a fairly detailed commodity level in order to be able to pinpoint the trend and the progress made in enhancing the prospects of such a development model.

This paper is primarily concerned with the assessment of Arab export competitiveness, and provides new empirical evidence based on the computation of structural trade indicators at a fairly detailed goods level.[7] The paper also updates on the previous work of Yeats and Ng (2000), Haddad (2000), and Limam (2005), who used trade indicators to assess the prospects of Arab export sector. This report uses a larger sample of Arab and comparator countries, as well as a larger array of trade-based indicators. Thus, the objective of this paper is to assess the extent of goods export competitiveness in international markets, using a set of trade indicators computed from disaggregated data at the third Standard International Trade Classification, Rev.3 (SITC) commodity level over the period 2000-2006.[8] The analysis provides policy makers with valuable information on the stance of export promotion and issues where success and potential failure lies.

The approach used in this paper to assess export competitiveness – which is based on computing structural trade indicators – complements the work based on composite competitiveness indicators such as those published by the World Economic Forum (WEF, 2009), The Arab Planning Institute (API, 2009) or the International Management Development Institute (IMD, 2010). These three institutions publish regular competitiveness reports where countries are ranked according to the quality of their national competitiveness environment summarized by a myriad of qualitative and quantitative indicators. These indicators are a summary of the macro, financial, institutional, human and technological factors that are thought to have a direct and indirect bearing on the performance of firms in export markets.

Composite indicators were criticized by Lall (2001b) among others as being holistic and arbitrary, therefore are of little value to policy makers. Lall (2001a and 2003) prefers an economic development approach where he concentrates on the analysis of the industrialization efforts and on the development of an export oriented manufacturing. The works of Lall (2003), Rodrik (2004), Noland and North (2002), and Westphal (1990) highlight the need for an active industrial policy in order to develop an outward oriented manufacturing sector. These studies also cast doubts on the ability of the neoliberal development strategy dubbed the "Washington Consensus" in promoting industrial development.

Notwithstanding these critiques, the findings of the paper should complement the information provided by composite indices of national competitiveness. For an analysis of competitiveness using composite indicators for Arab countries, see Laabas (2005) and Laabas (2009) for an assessment of the competitiveness and efficiency of the Arab manufacturing sector. Policy-induced distortions – such as excessive trade barriers – are believed to create a wedge between prices and cause resource mis-allocation and ultimately creates a bias against exports. Early studies of Ballassa (1965), Krueger (1978) and Bhagwati (1978) concentrated on the assessments of trade distortions by means of effective protection rates and domestic resource cost. The computation of these indicators is constrained by the very limited availability of input-output tables. In this vein of analysis, exchange rate behavior is regarded as a reflection of the price and cost competitiveness (Neary, 2006). A real appreciation is regarded as a loss of such competitiveness. Some researchers found that exchange rate distortions negatively harm economic growth (Dollar, 1992) and inhibit manufactured exports (Elbadawi, 1999).

2. Trade Indicators of Export Competitiveness

Trade data come from COMTRADE database of the United Nations.[9] Data are available at highly disaggregated (256 commodities at ISIC. Rev3, 3 Digits) level that allow minimizing aggregation bias in the computation of the structural trade indicators of export competitiveness. Such indicators are computed for the benchmark years 2000, 2006 and 2007 depending on data availability. These benchmark periods were chosen to evaluate the latest progress in trade policies, and gauge the shifts operated in trade structures as a result of economic reforms implemented in most Arab countries, which aim to transit to market economy and to more outward trade orientation in order to achieve economic success through further exports of manufactured exports. This is in the hope to mimic the East Asian Tigers.

The sample includes all Arab countries that have comparable trade data at the required level of disaggregation. The countries included are: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Mauritania. The original intention was to include data for a longer period. However, given the unavailability of data for Arab countries included in the study, the paper covers only the period 2000-2006.

There is a panoply of trade indicators developed in trade literature that reflect the commodity export competitiveness in international markets.[10] In this paper, the following were used:

- Growth rates of imports and exports between 2000 and 2006
- Commodity export shares in global markets, export structure
- Revealed comparative advantage (RCA)

- Intra-industry trade (IIT)
- Export similarity
- Export dynamics
- Diversification and concentration
- Technological contents of exports

Table 1 presents the definitions. The combined use of such indicators is hoped to facilitate unveiling the nature of commodity exports and reflect the degree of export competitiveness.[11] In this context, it is assumed that progress in export competitiveness requires, among other things, enhanced real growth of the commodity exports, and less growth volatility; contributes to increase market share and enhances country revealed comparative advantage in non-primary goods and also enhances intra-trade industry. This reduces commodity concentration; improves technology content of goods exported; and also reflects more export dynamics in the sense that more exports are compatible with world demand. At the same time, a retreat is made from traditional commodities where global demand is declining. From policy evaluation standpoint – and based on these indicators – progress in export competitiveness is enhanced if one detects a build-up of a comparative advantage in new non-traditional commodities, a shift in export structure away from resource based commodities, a decline in export concentration, an increase in intra-industry trade, and an increase of the share of rising stars, and improving the technological content of the exports, and improving trade similarities and complementarities. From these attributes, a competitiveness indicator may be synthesized that truly reflects progress toward making trade for development.

For comparison purposes, the sample also includes South Korea, South Africa, Malaysia, Portugal, Chili and Ireland. The choice is ad hoc and made only for the purpose of benchmarking Arab performance. However, it may be argued that these comparator countries could be regarded as representing a best practice group that Arab policy makers can learn from their economic development experience taking into consideration different historical and initial conditions. Besides exports and imports trend, the analysis covers trade structure and competitiveness.

In addition, several indices were utilized that assess complementarily of each country with the Arab countries as a group. These indices include Relative Growth rates of exports and imports, Export dynamics, Intra Industry Trade (IIT), Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA), Diversification, Concentration, Specialization, Complementarily and Similarity.

Firstly, indices were computed for each country. Then results were summarized in separate tables by index, sorted by SITC classification groups and by technology level (resource-based, low tech, medium tech and high tech, labelled respectively RB, LT, MT and HT). Table 1 discusses briefly what is meant by each indicator or index.

Table 1. Description of Indicators and Indices.

1. Growth Rate	$$G_i = \left(\frac{X_{t2}}{X_{t1}}\right)^{(1/n-1)} \times 100$$ Where X_{t1} and X_{t2} are the trade values (exports or imports) of product i in the beginning period (t1) and the end period (t2), respectively and n the number of years.
2. Export Diversification Index This index intends to reveal highly or lowly exports dependent on relatively few products.	$$DX_j = \left(\sum \lvert h_{ij} - h_i \rvert\right)/2$$ where h_{ij} is the share of commodity i in the total exports of country j and h_i is the share of the commodity in world exports.

3. Export Concentration Or Hirschman (1958) Index (H), which is calculated using the shares of all three-digit products in a country's exports.	$$H_j = \sqrt{\left[\sum\left(\frac{x_i}{X_t}\right)^2\right]}$$ Where x_i is country j's exports of product i (at the three-digit SITC classification) and X_t is country j's total exports. The lower this index is, the less concentrated are a country's exports.
4. Revealed Comparative Advantage Index (RCA) Suggested by Balassa (1965), the RCA captures the degree of trade specialization of a country.	$$RCA_{ij} = \frac{(x_{ij}/X_{it})}{(x_{wj}/X_{wt})}$$ Where x_{ij} and x_{wj} are the values of country i's exports of product j and the world exports of product j and where X_{it} and X_{wt} refer to the country i's total exports and world total exports A value of less than unity implies that the country has a revealed comparative disadvantage in the product. Similarly, if the index exceeds unity, the country is said to have a revealed comparative advantage in the product.
5. Export Specialization Index. This index provides product information on revealed specialization in the export sector of a country i.	$$ES=(x_{ij}/X_{it})/(m_{kj}/M_{Kt})$$ Where χ_{ij} and X_{it} are export values of country *i* in product *j* and total exports of country *i*, respectively, and where m_{kj} and M_{Kt} are the import values of product *j* in market *k* and total imports in market *k*. The ES is similar to the RCA in that a value of the index less than unity indicates a comparative disadvantage and a value above unity represents specialization in this market.

6. Intra-Industry Trade (IIT) Reveals the specialization degree in a given industry which allows the country to increase its integration into the world economy (Havrylyshyn and Kunzel, 2000).	$IIT = \left[sum(X_i + M_i) - sum\left\|X_i - M_i\right\| / (X_i + M_i) \right]$ Where X_i and M_i represent exports and imports of products from industry *i*. The index ranges between zero and one, with larger values indicating a greater level of trade between firms in the same industry.
7.Export Dynamics Commodities are regarded to be dynamic if their share in global exports is increasing. If the country's exports structure follows that of the global market, this means that the country is enhancing export competitive-ness. TradeCAN (World Bank, 2005).	By comparing changes in export shares in global markets ΔS_w and domestic markets ΔS_d between 2000 and 2006, commodities are classified as: Rising Stars (RS); Falling Stars (FS); Missed Opportunities (MO); and Strategic Retreat (SR) according to the following rules. A commodity is regarded RS if $\Delta S_w > 0$ and $\Delta S_d > 0$, and FS $\Delta S_w < 0$ and $\Delta S_d > 0$, MO if $\Delta S_w > 0$ and $\Delta S_d < 0$ and SR $\Delta S_w < 0$ and $\Delta S_d < 0$.
8.Decomposition of compe- titive factors changes in exports between two periods is decomposed to changes due to global demand changes, and due to market share (competitiveness) changes (Kravis, 1970).	Changes in exports due to global demand is computed as follows: $\Delta E_{di} = \sum S_{0j} (D_{tj} - D_0$ where E exports D is global demand; S is commodity share in global demand; I is for exporting country during period 0 and t and j index of commodities. The competitiveness part is calculated as follows: $\Delta E_{ci} = \sum (S_{tj} - \Delta S_{0j}) D_{tj}$

9. Export Similarity Index (Finger and Kreinin, 1979)	$S_{jk} = [\sum Min(X_{ij}, X_{ik})]*100$ Where X_{ij} and X_{ik} are industry i's export shares in country j's and country k's exports, which is Arab group here. The index varies between zero and 100, with zero indicating complete dissimilarity and 100 representing identical export composition.
10. Trade Complementarily In dex. Shows how well the structures of a country's (or a country with a block of countries) imports and exports match. Then, it provides useful information on potential Arab intra-regional trade since it is computed with regards to Arab countries as partners (Michaely, 1996).	$TC_{ij} = 100 - \sum(\|m_{ik} - x_{ij}\|/2)$ Where x_{ij} is the share of good i in the global exports of country j and m_{ik} is the share of good i in all imports of country k. The index is zero when no goods are exported by one country or imported by the other and 100 when the export and import shares exactly match.

3. Assessing Arab Exports Competitiveness

As previously stated, the goal is to gauge Arab export competitiveness and to find out to what extent Arab countries were successful in increasing and diversifying their trade away from resource-based commodities to labor-, capital- or skill-based intensive goods and catch up with other successful exporting countries (represented here as the six comparator countries). Arab countries' trade patterns are examined in the following subsections through the study of their structures, competitiveness and dynamics, as well as complementarities between Arab countries.

Economic Development and Export Supply Capacity

As countries progress along their historical economic development, their industrial supply capacity is expected to improve in terms of production quantity and in terms of product quality. Such improvements would allow a production surplus that could be exported if competitiveness conditions are addressed.(12)

To assess the status of the supply capacity of the Arab production system, the detailed commodity exports (three digit level) is investigated and compared with the number of commodities exported with a group of non Arab comparator countries that have an export-oriented production system. In fact, the absence of exports (zero exports) (Appendix, Table 1) would suggest that supply capacity is very low or that production is oriented to local markets.(13) In Arab countries, the number of commodities not exported or having exports value less than one million US$ in 2000 and 2006, represents a very large share of the total commodities that could be exported. For the six comparator countries, only four goods are not exported, compared to 98 commodities for Arab countries. This number increases to 173 for Arab primary low-income countries: Mauritania, Sudan, and Yemen. The number reaches 91 for oil-based economies. The diversified Arab economies group performs better by having only 30 commodities not exported. However, the extent of this penetration of the global export markets is very shallow and reflects a weak supply capacity. This is verified by looking at the number of commodities exported whose value does not exceed one million US$. The average number of commodities of this category is only 35 commodities for comparator countries but reaches 132 for Arab diversified economies. For oil-based economies, the figures are 181 and 234 for Arab primary poor countries.

At the country level, the number of zero export commodities does not exceed 9 in Chile, while in Arab countries, the number of zero exports is much higher and only Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and UAE had figures below 30 in 2006. It is noteworthy that the Syrian performance decreased this number from 172 to 13. However, when looking at the number of commodities with less than 1 million US$ export value, lack of export development is even higher. In comparator countries, the number does not exceed 60. On the other hand, the best performing Arab countries reached 92-93 (Saudi Arabia and Tunisia respectively). In most Arab countries, this figure is well above 100 and could reach 200 in oil-exporting countries.

The process of supply intensification and building new comparative advantage is very complex and probably represents the "crux" of economic development. The neoliberal paradigm policy prescriptions – dubbed the Washington Consensus by Williamson (1989) and largely implemented in World Bank-IMF adjustment programs – saw the success of the Asian Tigers in becoming newly industrialized economies, largely due to their policy discipline in keeping economic fundamentals in check, promoting openness and curbing government failures (World Bank, 1993).

On the other hand, structuralists and development economists such as Rodrik (2004), Lall (2004), regard that market failures are at the core of development obstacles and industrial development will fail unless policy makers address the investment coordination problem and information externalities. As markets do not provide price signals for goods that are not yet produced, producers have to rely on "self discovery" in order to establish the cost structure, and thereby, industry profits that enable producers to invest. Both externalities blunt the incentives for productive diversification. To overcome such constraints, the East Asian countries followed the strategy of picking the winners and were very selective in addressing such constraints and required the achievements of pre-determined exports targets. The relevance of the experience of the East Asian economic development model is discussed in Noland and Pack (2002, 2003 and 2005). Galal and El-Megharbel (2005) and Nabli et al (2006) evaluated such strategy for Egypt and the Middle East respectively. A World Bank report (2003) discussed in detail the export promotion policies in the MENA region.

Defenders of the neoliberal model argue that such actions were irrelevant. Moreover, public action nowadays is largely diminished by the powers attributed to the World Trade Organization (WTO) as selective public subsidy is combated by this organization. Rodrik (1986) argued for a deliberate proactive exchange rate policy to offset the negative effects of protection dismantling, knowing that exchange rate policy is outside the scope of the WTO. He also posited that China, by keeping its currency undervalued, created incentives for fast export growth. Probably one of the main reasons of the weaknesses of Arab manufacturing is the lack of timely industrial strategies that permit the successful shift from imports substitution to export promotion as just was operated in most East Asian countries (Nouira et al, 2010). Chang (2002), by reading the industrial development throughout the history, advocated the impossibility of successful industrial development without protection.

With this definition of development as a self discovery in mind, Haussmann and Rodrik (2006) and Haussmann and Klinger (2007) established a relation between commodity exports sophistication and development level and found that the process of structural transformation and building new comparative advantage is guided by what countries actually export (or by their export sophistication). Because poor countries have sparse product space, they are trapped in low quality exports and moving to high quality exports (high income) is made difficult because of long distances in the product space. Agosin (2009) found that export diversification exerts a positive effect on economic growth in emerging countries. Oil and primary products are at the periphery of the product space. Elbadawi and Gelb (2009) found that Arab countries are characterized by relatively low export sophistication and high export concentration by testing the relation between export concentration, and the share of exports to output with the share of hydrocarbon output. Although the hydrocarbon sector might be the reason for low export sophistication, Elbadawi and Gelb (op cit.) emphasized the role of the real exchange rate as a determinant of the profitability of tradable activities. In line with the thinking of Rodrik (1986 and 2009), who argued that deliberate real exchange rate undervaluation promotes diversification, Nouira et al (2010) in a study of four Arab economies found that the relative success of diversification of Morocco and Tunisia compared to Egypt and Jordan, may be attributed to the deliberate use of proactive of undervalued exchange rate.

Using the approach developed at the World Bank by Chenery and Syrquin (1995) for the study of structural adjustment, Laabas (2009) found that most Arab countries follow a primary production-led industrialization strategy based on data for the period 1960-2006. Only Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia are considered to have a manufacturing-based industrialization. As for the structural transformation, most of the Arab countries are slow to change and the actual share of manufacturing output and manufacturing exports – both expressed as a share of GDP – are below the expected level. Only Jordan, Tunisia and Morocco have achieved their structural transformation in the manufacturing sector. Egypt is still a primary producer and Lebanon's output and exports are below the expected level because its GDP is inflated by remittances. Nonetheless, these results should be taken with caution given some data measurement problems. For example, using data from WDI, and UNIDO especially in the case of Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan, the ratio of manufacturing exports to manufacturing output is consistently higher than one.

Even if the experience of the diversified group as successful in terms of export diversification and structural transformation is considered, it is worth noting that debt and unemployment are running high despite respectable economic growth. The size of the exporting sector is small and in absolute terms, compares less than oil-exporting countries, i.e., of Saudi Arabia and the UAE (Appendix, Table 2). In 2007,[14] the exports of manufacturing exports of both countries was around 26.0 billion US$ although it represented only 6% of their commodity exports. However, the manufacturing exports of the diversified economies of Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia was also around US$26 billion representing more than 60% of their commodity exports. Tunisia[15] and Morocco have the highest manufacturing exports of around 10 billion US$ each but it is only half the level of Saudi Arabia, a primary export non-diversified economy. This finding is in stark opposition with the widely used taxonomy of classification which regards Syria and Egypt as diversified economies. For more examples, see Ali (2001) and Elbadawi and Gelb (2009).

Export Structure

On top of the weak export supply capacity, most of the Arab countries – namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, Algeria, Sudan and Yemen – are mono exporters of oil and gas (Appendix, Table 3). In these countries, hydrocarbons account for more than 90% of their commodity exports. The policy challenge is how to reduce the overwhelming dominance of hydrocarbon over the economy. Egypt and Syria, although regarded as diversified economies, are also hydrocarbon exporters but oil accounts for smaller share of commodity exports, though considerable.[16] Resource-based economies arguably suffer from the syndrome of "resource curse" and "Dutch disease"[17] which distort resource allocation mechanisms and encourages rent-seeking behavior[18], especially in the presence of weak institutions. This is notably reflected in imports, heavily concentrated in manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipments in all Arab countries (Appendix, Table 4).

However, despite huge accumulated empirical evidence on the slow economic growth of resource-based economies (e.g. Sachs and Warner, 1995; Frankel, 2010) oil and gas exports generated substantial financial wealth, albeit volatile, and made macroeconomic management difficult. However, it permitted substantial economic development, especially in GCC countries which achieved high levels of income per capita and high levels of human development. In a recent study, Alexeev and Conrad (2009) who used regression equations based on per capita GDP levels, found the performance of oil-based economies, was, on balance, positive. They also found no empirical evidence of the negative impact of the quality of institutions on income levels in oil exporting countries. This is because oil discoveries increase income substantially although subsequent growth rates tend to be volatile and decreasing.

Arab non-oil exporters, while considered to be diversified economies, still have a narrow industrial supply base. Lack of capital (both physical and human) restricted their relative growth and economic development. As they have started from low levels of income, their respectable economic growth has not been sufficient to lift them to high income as happened to the East Asian tigers. Morocco, Jordan, Syria and Egypt are all in the lower middle-income countries. Mauritania is a resource-poor country. Lebanon enjoys higher middle-income level, due to its services industry and to a large expatriate population (Appendix; Table 2).

Although hydrocarbon dominates exports in Algeria, Yemen and Sudan, the quantities extracted and exported are not high enough to increase GDP as in the case of the GCC countries. Libya, an oil-based small economy and labor-importing nation, has not reached the income level of GCC countries. The Syrian economy experienced a decline of its oil exports from 76.3% in 2000 to just 40.7% in 2006, indicating a shift away from oil dominance due to a decline in oil output. This decline of 36.3% was matched by an increase in non-oil exports. Between the two periods, commodity exports more than doubled from 4.6 billion to 10.9 billion US$. In contrast, Egypt and Sudan showed an increase of their oil exports from 33.2% to 52% and from 66% to 90%, respectively, principally due to the increase of oil prices. Both countries run the risk of real exchange rate appreciation. Inflation is running at double digit. Tunisia, Jordan, Morocco and Lebanon are able to diversify their exports away from agriculture and raw materials and partially tend to rely more on manufactured products. These countries aim to benefit from positive effects of manufacturing exports, including higher and stable export earnings.

Looking at the export structure from the angle of technological contents (Appendix, Table 5 and Table 6), and classifying commodity exports and imports with respect to their technological content(19) based on ISIC Rev.3, this provides further support to the finding that most Arab countries are RB exporters. In fact, low quality of exports explains the weak link between exports and economic growth. Jordan, Tunisia, Lebanon and Morocco are the only exceptions since the share of their RB exports is below 50%. It is worth noting the significant decline of Syria's RB exports from 88.3% in 2000 to 59.7% in 2006. Syria, Yemen, Oman and Bahrain are small producers of hydrocarbons. However, the impact on the balance of payments of these countries is considerable. According to Chenery and Syrquin (1995), and Syrquin and Chenery (1989), small economies with little endowments in natural resources will engage in an outward development strategy and engage early in manufacturing industrialization. The speed of such structural transformation is governed by the availability of foreign capital and by the degree of their openness to trade. They will first specialize in LT products in order to exploit their comparative advantage of low wages and subsequently, they will move up the technological ladder by specializing more in MT and HT products. However, countries with large natural resource endowment will opt for delayed industrialization and only engage in industrialization at a point when natural resources are no longer sufficient to sustain population welfare or after depleting the stock of natural resources. Accordingly, exports of Jordan, Tunisia, Lebanon and Morocco, Syria and Egypt are dominated by LT exports, while HT exports are not large enough, and in any case, below 10%.

The change in export pattern according to technology contents is not uniform across Arab counties. HT exports in 2006 are highest in Lebanon (10.26%), followed by Jordan (7.97%), Morocco (7.05 %) and Tunisia at 4.58%. HT exports in other Arab countries are negligible. The MT category accounts for a higher proportion in Tunisia (23.67%), Lebanon (19.64%), and Morocco (16.72%). LT exports are concentrated in Jordan (42.56%), Morocco (33.1%), Tunisia (39.30%), Lebanon (28.98%), Egypt (25.55%) and Syria with 25.36 %. Although these countries are considered to be diversified economies and their exports originate in manufacturing goods, the share of RB is still important in some countries. This category accounted in 2006 with more than two thirds of exports in Egypt, 43% in Morocco, 59.7% in Syria, 41% in Lebanon, and around a third in Jordan and Tunisia.

By summing RB and LT exports, it is clear that Arab production and exports are not sophisticated and are concentrated at the lower segment of the technology spectrum and consists mainly of primary products (mining and agriculture) or processing of resource-based products such as agro-food, leather and textiles. Even in diversified Arab economies, RB and LT exports account for more than 70% of their commodity exports. Looking further at the export structure by sectors, it confirms the fact that Arab exports are concentrated in raw and processed natural resources. In 2006, food and live animals, beverages and tobacco, crude materials and inedible, animal and vegetable oils and fats, contributed a large share in commodity exports in Tunisia (13.29%), Syria (20.59%), Mauritania (93.3%), Morocco (28.52%), Lebanon (25.84%), Jordan (26.74%) and Egypt (10.08 %). Some Arab countries also developed chemical industry to exploit their endowments of mineral deposits of phosphate such as Jordan (20%), Morocco (13%), Lebanon (9%), and Tunisia (8%). As for the machinery and transport equipment category, Jordan (7%), Lebanon (20%), Morocco (18%), Tunisia (21%), and Syria (5%) have developed exports geared toward producing parts. Some countries, like Algeria and Egypt. invested in machinery and transport but mostly oriented towards local markets.

Given the weak production systems in most Arab countries, commodity exports require high import content. In general, oil-exporting countries have higher export ratio compared to import ratio, thereby generating a trade surplus. In non-oil-exporting countries, the opposite situation prevails. For example, in Saudi Arabia, the export ratio in 2006 was 59.3% compared to 17.9% for the import ratio. In Tunisia, the export ratio was 37.8% and the import ratio was 45.9%. The trade balance in the diversified economies is largely improved by the export of tourism services. Commodity imports are largely concentrated in manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipments and to a lesser extent, in food and live animals, even in non-oil countries. The high propensity of importing manufactured goods is driven mainly by the high demand of consumer goods as well as industrial inputs and the demand for investment. When looking at imports by technological contents, it turns out that they are mainly MT, followed by RB and LT products. HT imports don't exceed 9% of Arab imports. Noteworthy is that a rise in RB imports, is fairly compensated by a decrease in HT imports (around 5%). Likely, LT imports rise is compensated by decrease in MT imports (around 1.5%).

The structure of commodity exports is further summarized by calculating the diversification and concentration indices (Appendix, Table 7 and Table 8). Both indices are also calculated for different technology levels. There are 256 commodities in the 3 digit ISIC Rev 3, 117 (45.7 %) of which are classified as RB, 48 (18.75%) as LT, 69 (26.9%) as MT and 18 (7.03%) as HT. The diversification index measures the total deviation of export structure from global export pattern. The best record in the comparator countries is achieved by Portugal and Korea (0.41 and 0.44 points, respectively). In most Arab countries, the figure is nearly double. Tunisia is the most diversified Arab economy with 0.59 index points. The index is higher in other Arab "diversified economies". It reached 0.65 in Lebanon, 0.70 in Syria, 0.69 in Egypt, 0.74 in Morocco and 0.77 in Jordan. These countries, although having achieved some degree of export diversification, their export structure still deviates noticeably from that of world exports. This is because – unlike Tunisia which achieved the highest export diversification in the manufacturing sector – these countries are still dominated by RB exports. For example, the diversification index in the RB in Tunisia was 0.16 whereas it was 0.28 in Morocco and 0.32 in Egypt. Most of the deviation from world exports structure originates in the RB commodities category, in oil and agriculture goods-exporting countries. The LT, MT, and HT categories contribute nearly evenly in most Arab countries. The low diversification of the LT sectors in Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia is worth noting. In these countries, the industrialization efforts is more concentrated in some sectors such as food and textiles that are considered to be low technology

These findings are corroborated when calculating the Hirschman Concentration Index (1958). The exports of oil and other primary goods are heavily concentrated in several countries leading to a concentration index well above 0.60 and equal the concentration levels in RB commodities. Exports of other categories are negligible or non-existent therefore giving a zero concentration levels. Concentration increased in Sudan due to increased oil exports, but declined sharply in Syria. Concentration levels in Syria and Egypt are in the intermediate level. Exports concentration levels in the Arab non-primary exporters are similar to the comparator countries. Lebanon had the least concentrated exports with an export concentration index of 0.16, followed Morocco with 0.21, Tunisia with 0.22 and Jordan with 0.23.

Exports Competitiveness

Porter (1990) stressed on building competitive advantage through innovation and productivity as the best way for enhancing national competitiveness. In their initial development stage, developing countries still need to build, on their comparative advantage in natural resources and factor intensity to enhance economic growth. As their economic system gets more sophisticated, the role of comparative advantage is expected to decline as countries progress from factor-driven economies to efficiency- and innovation-driven economies. The importance of such comparative advantage and where it lies, is assessed by computing indices of Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA), Export Specialization (ES) and Intra Industry Trade (IIT) indices.

The World Economic Forum in their flagship World Competitiveness Report (2010) used a classification taxonomy based on GDP per capita and the share of mineral exports in order to classify countries according to their economic development stage and their comparative advantage. Yemen, Mauritania and Sudan are considered as factor- driven economies. Most of the Arab countries are in transition from factor- to efficiency- driven economies (Algeria, Egypt, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Syria). Tunisia is considered to be efficiency-driven. Bahrain and Qatar are in transition from efficiency- to innovation-driven economies. Only the UAE is considered as innovation-driven economy.

Most Arab countries possess few RCA (Appendix, Table 9). All oil exporters have, on the average, only less than 10 commodities with RCA above one and the bulk of the exports are in these commodities. In Mauritania, only 4 commodities have RCA above 1 and 14 commodities in Oman. However, the group of Arab diversified economies performs better in terms of the number of commodities with RCA greater than one. In fact, they achieved the same performance as the comparator countries. For example in 2006, Lebanon had 74 commodities with RCA above one and was only second to Portugal. The number of commodities with RCA above one in Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco and Syria are comparable to Korea and Malaysia. In oil-exporting countries, most of their comparative advantage is in RB commodities, and only little comparative advantage is created outside the RB commodities. For the diversified economies, more than 50% of their comparative advantage is in the RB economies. The figure is around 63% for Egypt and Morocco and around 50% for Jordan, Syria and Tunisia. In Lebanon, it was 44%. This structure compares with that of Malaysia (45%) and Portugal (44%) and Ireland (64%). It is only in Korea where the RB comparative advantage is minimal (18%).

Arab diversified economies also developed some comparative advantage in low and medium technology commodities. Lebanon has a small comparative advantage in HT commodities. In Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, there is a balance in their comparative advantage between LT and MT exports. However, this has to be weighted with their contribution in total exports. In 2006, MT export represented only 6% in Egypt, 15% in Jordan and 20% in Lebanon. On the other hand, low comparative advantage in LT exports is more important than MT in Syria, Morocco and Tunisia. These countries increased their comparative advantage considerably mainly in RB and LT commodities.

The dynamics of RCA between 2000 and 2006 in Arab countries was considerable in terms of the number of commodities that had positive change in the index. However, looking at their relative contribution in the value of exports, it is only minimal. Although, most of the exports are made in sectors where countries possess strong comparative advantage, then it is interesting to see where these increases originate. The underlying tendency may indicate where the future of Arab comparative advantage lays. As most of Arab exports are concentrated in RB products and account for almost exports, it is imperative that Arab countries diversify away from RB products in order to sustain high economic growth. The data show that RCA dynamics is strong in the UAE, Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen. Around 45% of the increase in RCA was in RB commodities. It is interesting to note that MT contribution is higher than LT sectors and even some countries' RCA in HT, registered some positive increases. This tendency could indicate further strengthening of export diversification away from RB and LT commodities.

Further evidence on RCA is given by the Export Specialization (ES) index (Appendix, Table 10). The ES index is a slightly modified RCA in which the denominator is usually measured by specific markets or partners. It provides product information on revealed specialization in the export sector of a country as the ratio of the share of a product in a country's total exports to the share of this product in imports to specific markets. The index is computed relative to the world market. As previously stated, Arab oil-dominated countries have few commodities in which they are specialized (ES>1) outside the RB commodities. In non-oil countries, this figure reaches almost 69, which is quite comparable to comparator countries, but still originates in RB. Nevertheless, some specialization in LT and MT commodities appear in Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt._

The Ricardian and New Classical trade theories attribute the occurrence of trade mainly to relative endowments, and factor intensity differences. Countries are expected to specialize according to their respective comparative advantage. Countries also engage in Intra Industry Trade (IIT). In the beginning, the phenomenon was dismissed and regarded as marginal, and was considered as the outcome of aggregating heterogeneous commodities. Krugman (1981) in his new trade theory explains IIT by the fact that it enables countries to gain further from trade because it allows countries to take advantage from larger markets. The phenomenon increased considerably since the 1980s as multinational corporations engaged in establishing global production chains in order to minimize their cost. Also, developing countries welcomed foreign direct investment (FDI) because it is thought to help growth through providing non-debt financial resources and help transfer technology and provide easy access to markets. In this regard, IIT is taken as an indicator of potential competitiveness because it directly affects the export of manufacturing and helps accelerate structural transformation.

Empirical evidence suggests that IIT levels increase with the level of economic development. In order to measure the extent of IIT, the index developed by Havrylyshyn and Kunzel (2000) based on the work of Grubel and Lloyd (1975). The index is calculated for aggregate trade flows as well as disaggregated by technology levels. In general, oil-exporting economies have very little IIT because their exports are concentrated in hydrocarbon and imports of oil are minimal (Appendix, Table 11). Only Bahrain imports oil from Saudi Arabia and at the same time has a considerable export of oil.[20] Oil-exporting countries do not have considerable IIT outside the RB sectors. This is the consequence of their slow structural transformation into manufacturing. In the diversified Arab economies, the levels are remarkably higher. Tunisia is the best performing Arab country with IIT index reaching almost 0.4 in 2006. Tunisia diversified its economy and deepened its industrial development through further participation in European production chains. IIT levels increased in many sectors. Most noticeably, IIT reached 0.5 in HT sectors as well as in tobacco and beverages and in transport equipment.

Levels of IIT in other Arab diversified economies are well below the level of comparator countries. In Egypt, it reached 0.34 in 2006, and is particularly strong in mineral fuels and chemicals and in LT industries. IIT levels in Jordan, Morocco, and Syria stood at only 0.2 in 2006 compared to 0.6 in Malaysia and Portugal. In Jordan, IIT is particularly high in chemicals, beverage and tobacco and miscellaneous manufacturing. In Morocco, IIT is high in animal and vegetable oils and fats and to a lesser extent, in chemical, machinery and transport equipments, and miscellaneous manufacturing. It is also observed that there are some IIT activity in Oman, Saudi Arabia and the UAE notably in mineral fuels, lubricants and chemicals.

Export Dynamics

Sustaining gains in export competitiveness positions in international markets depends partly on the ability of the domestic economy to adapt rapidly to structural changes in global trade. In order to evaluate the ability of Arab economies to adapt to world trade requirements, the approach developed by the Economic Commission of Latin America and the World Bank in 2005 known as Trade CAN is used. The idea is very simple and consists of comparing the change in the country's export share with the change in global commodity shares. If both shares were increasing, the commodity is regarded as a Rising Star (RS). If they were decreasing, the commodity is regarded as a Strategic Retreat (SR). However, if the country's export share was increasing and its global share was decreasing, the commodity is regarded as a Falling Star (FS). In the opposite case, the commodity is regarded as a Missed Opportunity (MO).

Table 12 in the Appendix decomposes the changes in exports over the 2000-2006 period due to RS, FS, SR and MO. Between 2000 and 2006, the price of oil increased substantially thereby pushing up oil share in domestic and global exports. As a consequence, in all oil- exporting countries, RS commodities accounted for a substantial share of the export growth between the two periods. However, many countries missed this opportunity because their export share in hydrocarbon products slipped between 2000 and 2006 – despite the fact that the increase in export proceeds in this category was remarkable. In Kuwait, most of the export increase was in the MO because of a substantial decline in hydrocarbon export market share. The same phenomenon was observed in Bahrain, and to a lesser extent in Algeria, the UAE and Oman. Only in Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Yemen saw the RS category dominate export change because of a gain in global market share. The figures are as follows: RS accounted for 67%, 88%, 32%, 95%, 99% and 43% of exports change in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Yemen, Qatar and Oman, respectively. On the other hand, MO accounted for 33%, 9%, 65%, 3%, 0% and 63% of exports change in these countries, respectively. All the export growth in Egypt was RS because 25% of the commodities that contributed to total export change had their share increase in both domestic and global markets. In fact, natural gas and heavy petroleum oils alone contributed by more than 54% of the export increase. As long as hydrocarbon prices are on the increase, oil exporters will enjoy higher export proceeds and their export pattern seems to be in line with global demand dynamics. The situation is reversed in the case of prolonged decline of oil prices. Oil exporters are unable to shift their exports away from hydrocarbon.

In non-oil exporting countries, the export dynamics is less nuanced. Firstly, RS contributed between a quarter and a third of the exports increase between 2000 and 2006. RS contribution was highest in Lebanon and reached 47%, but export growth in RS was very limited because it mainly originated in RB and LT sectors. The contribution of RS was 32%, 31%, 26% and 26% in Syria, Tunisia, Jordan and Morocco, respectively. In all diversified economies, despite the fact that a good part of the exports is generated in RS, the expansion of exports sectors is very limited. These countries cannot accelerate growth and create jobs without a substantial increase of the exports sector. The growth is further hindered because diversified economies have a sizeable part of the exports generated in the the FS category. These countries continue to increase exports share in commodities that are fading away in global trade. The weight of these goods reached 68% in Jordan, 55% in Tunisia, 54% in Syria, 47% in Lebanon and 46% in Morocco. These countries need to shift away from these commodities in order to maximize the benefit of trade and adapt more to global trade ramifications.

Export dynamics is further detailed by classifying goods according to their technological contents (Appendix, Table 13). Although the export increase in oil exporting countries was very substantial between 2000 and 2006 due to price increases, RSs were mainly concentrated in the RB category. For example, export increase in Saudi Arabia was more than 130 billion US$; 115 billion US$ were in RS goods and 109 billion in the RB sectors. Also, most of the exports dynamics in Algeria and Bahrain are confined to RB and are RS and MO. In Egypt, 8.7 billion US$ increase in exports were all in RS but yet most of it was in RB (67%) and LT (28%). The picture is the same in oil-exporting countries. In Jordan, most of the export increase is the FS category and concentrated in the RB (30%) and in LT (58%) indicating potential structural problems. Additionally, RS exports in Jordan were dominated by RB and LT goods. Export increase in Lebanon was only 1.15 billion US$. The export growth is split between RS and FS. More than half of export growth in these two groups originates in RB and LT. MT goods accounted for 20 in RS and 33% in FS. In Syria, more than half of the exports growth was in the FS category and a third of the 6 billion US$ export increase was in RS. In the former category, nearly one fifth was in MT and 47% in LT. Resource-based accounted for 22% of RS while LT and MT share was 76%. Although, Syria is managing well the shifts away from RB and diversifying into LT and MT sectors, it appears that the allocation of resources were not appropriate as most of good deal of the exports are in the FS. If the trend persists for a long time, economic growth could be stalled. In Morocco, more than a quarter of export increase was in RS and 45% in FS and 23% in SR. Rising Stars were essentially in RB sectors and FS were in LT (15%) and MT (43%). A great proportion of growth exports is concentrated in the FS and the MT segment. As in Syria, this requires a shift away from production into more raising stars. In Morocco, a good deal of export growth was in the SR and in LT, in particular. More shifts away from the FS are needed in order to maximize export growth. Likewise, most of export growth in Tunisia (55%) was in FS and 31% was in the RS. In Tunisia, no significant SR was operated. RS export growth is concentrated in RB (56%) and FS is concentrated in MT (42%). Tunisia also presents the same dysfunction of the export structure. Diversified countries need to move to more RS commodities but outside the RB and LT segments.

These patterns are more detailed by disaggregating export change by sectors of origin (Appendix, Table 14). This reveals how exports are generated in every sector.

In the previous paragraph, the concentration has been on export dynamics and how the domestic exports sector responds to global demand. It is interesting to see how export growth is generated and how it relates to the competitiveness of the domestic economy. To this end, a market-share framework is used that decomposes export change into global demand increase and domestic market share change (Yeats and Ng, 2000). An increase of exports due to global demand is regarded as emanating from a comparative advantage, whereas an export increase due to an increase of market share is regarded as a conciliation of the competitive advantage of the economy. The analysis is further detailed by technology level. Export growth due to market share increase in high technology sectors is regarded as sustaining the competitive advantage of the economy (Appendix, Table 15).

Algerian commodity export increased by 32.5 billion US$ between 2000 and 2006. Most of the increase was in RB commodities. Global demand and market share increase accounted for two thirds and one third was due to strong global demand, despite a decline in market share in some commodities, mainly natural gas exports. The problem in Algeria is the absence of exports growth outside the RB sector. In Bahrain, export growth of 5.3 billion US$ was driven only by global demand increase in RB commodities despite a decline in market share. Exports also shrank in some commodities due to a loss of market share despite strong global demand.

In Egypt, export increased by only by 5.5 billion US$ between 2000 and 2006. Strong global demand and market share increase in RB and LT accounted for most of export growth (3.5 billion US$ in RB and 2.2 billion US$ in LT). The increase of RB exports was mainly driven by higher exports of natural gas. Medium technology export growth is limited. Additionally, exports declined in some sectors due to a loss of market share. The loss of export due to market share decline is very limited. In Kuwait, exports increased only by 8.7 billion US$ between 2000 and 20006. Export growth in RB was due to global demand increase despite a decline in market share. In Oman, exports increased by 5.6 billion US$ partly due to demand and market share and half of the increase was in the RB sectors. The other half was in the LT and MT sectors. In Qatar, exports increased by 23.8 billion US$ mainly due to strong market share and global demand mostly in the RB sectors. Nevertheless, some progress was made in MT. In Saudi Arabia, exports increased by 122 billion US$, mainly due to increased demand and market share with almost 8 billion US$ in non RB sectors. Approximately 10 billion US$ in export growth was due to global demand despite a decline in market share in some RB commodities. In the UAE, exports increased by 49.4[21] billion US$, of which 17.1 billion US$ was due to market share and global demand increase. RB commodities accounted only 13.6 billion US$ whereas LT and MT shares were around 3.42 billion US$. Exports also increased by some 32.6 billion US$ due to global demand, despite a decline in market share.

As for non-oil exporting countries, exports change patterns are slightly different, in accordance with exports structure differences with oil-exporting countries, as discussed previously. In Jordan, growth of exports of 3.07 billion US$ was driven solely by both strong global demand and market share penetration. The contribution of the RB sector is limited to one third. The bulk of exports growth is in the LT and MT sectors. In Lebanon, exports increased by 1.14 billion US$ mostly due to market share and demand and around 40% of this increase was in the RB sectors and nearly 50% in the LT and MT categories. In Morocco, exports increased by 5.16 billion US$, of which 3.7 billion US$ were due to demand and market share. Around 1.7 billion US$ was in RB and around 2 billion US$ in the LT. MT and HT categories. Also, nearly 1.8 billion US$ export increase was due to demand increase despite market share loss, mostly registered in RB and

LT. In Tunisia, exports increased by nearly 5.9 billion US$ due to both market share increase and global demand expansion. RB commodities accounted only for 1.45 billion US$ compared to 1.58 billion US$ for LT and 1.68 billion US$ for MT. Tunisian exports that emanate from demand and market share increase in HT, were quite considerable and reached 0.386 billion US$. Around 0.9 billion US$ of export increase were due to global demand and loss of market share.

Intra-Arab Trade

Export competitiveness is intimately related to intra-regional trade. According to Gravity models, market proximity and other similarity and contiguity factors play a major role in explaining bilateral trade flows. In developed countries, trading blocs account for a sizable part of their trade. For example, according to the UNCTAD (2009), the shares of intra-regional trade flows are about 67%, 65% and 49% in the European Union, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and North American Free Trade Agreement in 2008, respectively. Enhancing export competitiveness should be facilitated by consolidating Arab intra regional trade. Notwithstanding the importance of intra trade in enhancing export competitiveness, its role is somewhat limited because Arab countries are in a similar development stage and Arab production supply does not meet all the demand requirement for production, consumption and investment.

Some authors (Al-Obaidan, 2000; Ruzita et al., 2005; Harb, 2009; and Bhattacharya and Wolde, 2010) argue that Arab intra trade is limited because Arab economies are similar. Also, Arab economies tend to undertrade between themselves because of policy-induced trade restrictions and increasing trade flows towards Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) countries (Abdmoulah, 2011). In order to gauge the extent of Arab intra trade, trade similarity and complementarity indices were computed and summarized in Tables 16 and 17 of the Appendix.

Table 16 of the Appendix presents the Exports Similarity Index developed by Finger and Kreinin (1979). It compares exports shares of a country to exports shares of Arab group of the 256 commodities. The index varies between zero and 100, indicating complete dissimilarity or complete similarity, respectively. The similarity index is well above 70 for all oil-exporting countries and above 60 for Bahrain. Similarity increased sharply in Yemen. Surprisingly it did not in Sudan, and it declined in Syria. Once again, non-oil exporting countries – Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco – demonstrate similarity levels that are similar to comparator countries, indicating that their exports structure is quite different from the Arab countries as a group, given that they rely less on resource-based products.

Further information is given by assessing the complementarity between Arab countries exports and their imports as a group (Appendix, Table 17). In this regard, the Complementarity Index is calculated. Basically, this index compares exports of a given country i to Arab imports as a group in order to show how well countries' exports fit Arab group needs in terms of imports. Thus, it provides useful information on the potential intra-regional trade. Complementarity Index varies between 0 and 100, zero indicating no match between exports and Arab imports. When looking at the Exports Complementarity Index, oil-exporting countries reflect the lowest levels of complementarity with Arab group since the index values are, in general, under 15. Only UAE achieved a noticeable increase by reaching 19.29 index points, albeit not enough to reach other non-oil exporting countries where the figure is fairly close to some comparator countries. Complementarity Index reached 37.42 in Lebanon, 34.13 in Tunisia, 32.91 in Egypt, 30.43 in Syria and 24.24 in Jordan. Syria recorded the largest increase of about 16 index points, followed by Egypt and Tunisia (5 points), while the figure is opposite in Jordan which recorded a loss of 10 index points.

The large exports similarity coupled with low levels of trade complementarity provide a plausible explanation why Arab countries have so far failed to achieve the ultimate objective of a common market where intra-regional trade is substantial despite the numerous Trade Agreements launched since the early 1980s and the impressive development in communications and infrastructure networks in the region.[22] According to the

UNCTAD (2009) database, the share of intra Arab exports is below 9% in 2008. Likewise, the Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA), the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the AGADIR 2004 Agreement have only achieved 8.5%, 5.5%, 2.5% and 11.5% of intra-trade in 2008, respectively. Regional trading groups show intra-regional trade above 30% and even more than 60% in the case of EU or APEC.

Overall, despite the pessimistic findings regarding the incapability of Arab countries to enhance their intra-regional trade significantly, intra-regional trade is still seen as a good advocate of strategic and potential economic development and stability. Therefore, increasing its share leads to a need to explain more precisely the economic features underlying this failure and thus, exploring the options for achieving more progress towards a larger share of intra regional trade.

4. Conclusion

Arab countries have embarked, since the nineties, on a development strategy based on a transition to a liberal market economy hoping to enhance the export sector, accelerate growth and alleviate poverty and unemployment. This paper is concerned with the evaluation of the supply capacity and the competitiveness of the export sector of 16 Arab countries. Accordingly, the paper provides new empirical evidence based on the computation of structural trade indicators at a fairly detailed goods level over the period 2000-2006.

There are many pieces of evidence resulting from the analysis. Firstly, the traditional separation between countries largely endowed with large deposits of hydrocarbon and poorly endowed countries holds. The structural transformation of most Arab countries is slow as exerted by a high number of commodities not exported coupled with the number of exported commodities with less than 1 million US$. Oil-exporting countries stand on the top of the weak export supply capacity due to their heavy reliance on oil production and export. In Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, Algeria, Sudan and Yemen, oil accounts for almost 90% of their exports. Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon and to a lesser extent, Syria and Egypt, have been able to diversify their exports from agriculture and raw materials and tend to rely more on manufactured products. Furthermore, by looking at the technological content of their exports, it shows that Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia and Morocco, and to a lesser extent, Syria and Egypt, are the only countries whose share of resource-based exports is less than 50%. The export pattern according to technological contents is not uniform across these countries. Overall, high-tech exports do not exceed 10.5% in the best figure. Most of the low and middle-tech exports originate from raw and processed natural resources along with some progress in chemical or machinery and transport industries.

The Diversification and Concentration Indices give more support to these findings. In most of the Arab oil-exporting countries, the figure is, to the least, disappointing except for a few outperformers which achieved greater progress in building a diversified export supply. In order to strengthen this export supply base, Arab countries need to build not only on their comparative advantage in natural resources but beyond, as they get more sophisticated.

Unfortunately, most of Arab countries have few revealed comparative advantage. Even among the diversified Arab countries, most of the progress in their revealed comparative advantages is resource-based. Nevertheless, some specialization in low and middle-tech commodities appears in Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt. In this regards, IIT provides a good explanation of exports competitiveness weakness since it is a good indicator of potential structural transformation. Oil-exporting countries have little intra industry trade notwithstanding the presence of some IIT activity in some sectors in Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia and UAE. Even diversified Arab countries stood at only 0.2 in 2006, Tunisia being the only figure that reached 0.4 likely through further participation in the European production chains.

Sustaining these gains in export competitiveness positions in international markets depends on the ability to adapt rapidly to the structural changes in global demand. In this regard, oil-exporting countries seem in line with the increasing demand for oil due to its increasing price, but less in Bahrain, Kuwait, UAE, Algeria and Oman. Oil countries will enjoy higher export proceeds as long as oil prices are on the increase. The situation reverses in the case of prolonged decline of oil price, urging these countries to diversify away from oil. Non-oil exporting diversified countries, despite the fact that a good part of their exports is generated in rising stars, the expansion of exports sectors is very limited. Besides, a sizable part of the exports is generated in commodities that are fading away in global trade. Therefore, these countries need to shift away from these commodities and adapt more to global trade ramifications and to expand the rest of commodities categorized as in line with global demand to maximize the benefit of trade. Simultaneously, Arab countries can count on intra-regional trade and benefit from market proximity and other similarity and contiguity factors with Arab neighbors. Nonetheless, the large exports similarity coupled with low levels of trade complementarity seem to be behind the failure of Arab countries in achieving substantial share of intra-regional trade.

Overall, Arab countries are a heterogeneous group in terms of resource endowment and exports competitiveness. Oil-exporting countries failed to diversify their exports outside the hydrocarbon sector. Although oil revenues permitted oil-exporting countries to achieve high development levels, the development model based on oil is, by essence, not sustainable. Arab non-oil exporting countries made some progress in export diversification through manufacturing exports. However, the scale and quality of industrialization still remains below the required levels capable of inducing high growth and absorbing a fast growing labor force.

Footnote

(1) The Arab Countries included in this study are: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirate and Yemen.

(2)See Laabas (2002) and Noland and Pack(2007) on the issues of Arab development challenges.

(3) These countries are: Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania, Yemen and Algeria.

(4) See El Badawi (2003), Makdissi, Fateh and Imam (2007), Sala-i-Martin and Artadi (2002), Bhattacharya and Wolde (2009).

(5) On resource curse, see Sachs and Warner (2000) Collier and Goderis (2007) and Frankel (2010).

(6) For example, long term growth (1970-2008) was 4.03% pa in Egypt compared to 0.61% in Bahrain. However income in Egypt is only around 12% on the income in Bahrain.

(7) This approach is different from that based on the assessment of the growth potential of the manufacturing sector undertaken by many researchers. See for example Lall (2004) and Rodrik (2004).

(8) This time period choice was based on data availability for most Arab countries.

(9) COMTRADE data were extracted from The World Bank's WITS system.

(10) See Ng (2002).

(11) This approach is in contrast with the assessments of National Competitiveness using a composite index which measures the quality of economic environment that enables companies to compete in international markets. See the Arab Competitiveness Report (2009) published by the Arab Planning Institute, Kuwait, and the Global Competitiveness published by the World Economic Forum (2009). On the other hand, some studies concentrate on the analysis of the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector by looking at the ability of this sector in producing goods that meet the conditions of the international markets. See for example Lall (2004).

(12) It is assumed that companies choose to export not only to drain surplus in the case of tight local market, but also need to enter export markets in order to learn from exporting. For an application to a sample of Arab countries, see Razzak (2009).

(13) Lack of data of production output and exports at the same detailed three digit level was a challenge. However, available data taken from the UNIDO database for some Arab countries show that the production system is characterized by the absence of production just as the absence of exports.

(14) WDI (2009).

(15) The National Statistical Institute data for 2007 show that manufacturing output was only 6 billion Tunisian Dinars compared to 15 billion Tunisian Dinars of manufactured exports.

(16) According to British Petroleum Statistical Review (2009) oil production (natural gas) in Egypt in 2008 was 0.722 million barrels per day (58.9 billion cubic meters) and for Syria, it was 0.398 million barrels per day (5.5 billion cubic meters).

(17)See Sachs and Warner (1995, 1999) for the explanation of the relation between growth and natural resource abundance and for Dutch Disease. The resource curse is contradicted by the recent study of Alexeev and Conrad (2009) who argued that development record of resource-based economies was not that bad. For a recent survey of resource curse, see Davis and Tilton (2005).

(18) See Melhum et al (2006) for an explanation of why resource-based economies are prone to such phenomena and how good institutions prevent such behavior.

(19) Commodities are classified by their technological contents following the UNIDO classification. See the Industrial Development Report, UNIDO (2009).

(20) According to COMTRADE data, oil imports were 4.9 billion US$ and exports reached 9.2 billion US$ in 2006.

(21) UAE trade data include a large amount of re-exports activity. If this was to be included in exports, the growth in exports would have been more than 80 billion US$ in the period between 2000 and 2006.

(22) See Al Atrach and Youssef (2000), Maamri (2004), Bayar (2005), Galal and Hoekman (2003), Bousseta (2004), Achy (2006), Limam and Abdalla (1999), Neaime (2005), Bhattacharya and Wolde (2010).

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Appendix

Table (1): Number of Zero Exports

	Algeria		Bahrain		Egypt	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
zero export	55	58	121	121	27	17
less than 1 million	206	198	213	209	148	121
	Jordan		**Kuwait**		**Lebanon**	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
zero export	55	63	156	178	22	16
less than 1 million	173	147	206	215	167	132
	Mauritania		**Morocco**		**Oman**	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
zero export	247	248	30	22	38	128
less than 1 million	251	250	121	100	147	176
	Qatar		**Saudi Arabia**		**Sudan**	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
zero export	174	123	29	11	104	212
less than 1 million	233	226	131	92	220	237
	Syria		**Tunisia**		**UAE**	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
zero export	172	13	25	24	47	28
less than 1 million	205	142	113	93	172	111
	Yemen					
	2000	2006				
zero export	126	100				
less than 1 million	230	215				
	Chile		**Ireland**		**Korea**	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
zero export	9	9	7	4	6	5
less than 1 million	79	57	38	27	32	31
	Malaysia		**Portugal**		**South Africa**	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
zero export	3	1	4	3	0	2
less than 1 million	33	20	37	26	24	16

Table (2): Some Trade Indicators

	GDP (constant US$ 2000, million)			GDP Per Capita (constant US$ 2000, million)			Exports of Goods and Services (current US$, million)					Imports of Goods and Services (current US$, millions)					Trade Balance (current US$, million)			
	2000	2006	GR	2000	2006	GR	2000	2006	%GDP	%GDP	GR	2000	2006	%GDP	%GDP	GR	2000	2006	%GDP	%GDP
Algeria	54,790	70,820	4.3%	1796	2123	2.8%	22,050	54,620	40.3	46.9	15.1%	9,984	22,640	18.2	19.4	13.6%	12,066	31,980	22	28
Bahrain	7,971	11,140	5.6%	12261	14776	3.1%	6,243	12,340	78.3	78	11.4%	4,375	9,954	54.9	62.9	13.7%	1,868	2,386	23	15
Egypt	99,840	126,900	4.0%	1501	1711	2.2%	7,061	20,550	7.1	19.1	17.8%	15,380	28,980	15.4	27	10.6%	(8,319)	(8,430)	(8)	(8)
Jordan	8,464	12,130	6.0%	1764	2191	3.6%	1,899	5,204	22.4	36.9	16.8%	4,074	10,260	48.1	72.8	15.4%	(2,175)	(5,056)	(26)	(36)
Kuwait	37,720	60,160	7.8%	17223	23142	4.9%	19,480	58,640	51.6	57.7	18.4%	6,451	14,330	17.1	14.1	13.3%	13,029	44,310	35	44
Lebanon	16,820	20,530	3.3%	4459	5063	2.1%	717	3,207	4.3	14.1	25.0%	6,331	9,345	37.6	41.1	6.5%	(5,614)	(6,138)	(33)	(27)
Morocco	37,020	50,860	5.3%	1301	1668	4.1%	7,419	11,930	20	18.2	7.9%	10,650	21,680	28.8	33	11.8%	(3,231)	(9,750)	(9)	(15)
Oman	19,870	26,750	5.0%	8271	10506	4.0%	11,320	21,590	57	60.4	10.8%	4,593	9,880	23.1	27.7	12.8%	6,727	11,710	34	33
Qatar	17,760	26,080	6.4%	28797	32755	2.1%	8,674	33,620	48.8	63.8	22.6%	3,638	18,330	20.5	34.8	27.0%	5,036	15,290	28	29
Saudi Arabia	188,400	234,100	3.6%	9121	9887	1.3%	77,480	211,300	41.1	59.3	16.7%	27,700	63,910	14.7	17.9	13.9%	49,780	147,390	26	41
Syria	19,330	24,970	4.3%	1170	1287	1.6%	5,146	10,240	26.6	30.7	11.5%	3,723	9,359	19.3	28	15.4%	1,423	881	7	3
Tunisia	19,440	25,500	4.5%	2033	2518	3.6%	5,840	11,690	30	37.8	11.6%	8,093	14,200	41.6	45.9	9.4%	(2,253)	(2,510)	(12)	(8)
United Arab Emirates	70,590	107,000	6.9%	21739	25192	2.5%	30,690	116,600	43.5	71.4	22.2%	29,970	102,900	42.5	63	20.6%	720	13,700	1	8
Yemen	9,441	11,980	4.0%	519	551	1.0%	3,797	7,316	40.2	38.3	10.9%	2,484	5,926	26.3	31.1	14.5%	1,313	1,390	14	7
Mauritania	1,081	1,471	5.1%	421	483	2.3%	343	556	31.7	20.9	8.1%	370	2,041	34.3	76.6	28.4%	(28)	(1,485)	(3)	(56)
Sudan	12,370	18,430	6.6%	371	489	4.6%	1,807	5,657	14.6	15.5	19.0%	1,366	7,105	11	19.5	27.5%	441	(1,448)	4	(4)
Ireland	96,390	133,200	5.4%	25329	31259	3.5%	73,530	104,700	76.3	47.8	5.9%	48,520	72,780	50.3	33.2	6.8%	25,010	31,920	26	15
Portugal	112,600	119,200	0.9%	11016	11259	0.4%	24,660	43,590	21.9	22.4	9.5%	39,190	64,510	34.8	33.1	8.3%	(14,530)	(20,920)	(13)	(11)
South Africa	132,900	169,300	4.0%	3020	3573	2.8%	31,950	63,840	24	24.8	11.5%	27,250	69,940	20.5	27.2	15.7%	4,700	(6,100)	4	(2)
Chile	75,210	96,430	4.1%	4880	5868	3.1%	19,210	58,490	25.5	39.9	18.6%	17,090	35,900	22.7	24.5	12.4%	2,120	22,590	3	15
Malaysia	93,790	125,100	4.8%	4030	4789	2.9%	98,430	160,800	104.9	102.8	8.2%	77,600	124,100	82.7	79.4	7.8%	20,830	36,700	22	23
Korea	511,700	672,200	4.5%	10884	13918	4.1%	176,200	331,800	34.4	37.4	10.5%	159,300	303,900	31.1	34.2	10.8%	16,900	27,900	3	3

Table (3): Exports Structure by Group (in%)

	Food and live animals		Beverages and tobacco		Crude materials, inedible		Mineral fuels, lubricants and related products		Animal and vegetable oils and fats		Chemicals		Manufactured goods		Machinery and transport equipment		Miscellaneous manufactured articles		Commodities. & transacts not class	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
ARE	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.94	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
BHR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.73	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00
CHL	0.21	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.27	0.32	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.34	0.41	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03
DZA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EGY	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.33	0.53	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.20	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.19	0.03	0.03	0.15
IRL	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.43	0.02	0.02	0.42	0.29	0.11	0.10	0.04	0.04
JOR	0.13	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.22	0.20	0.16	0.07	0.12	0.07	0.19	0.38	0.00	0.00
KWT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
LBN	0.13	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.18	0.22	0.15	0.20	0.24	0.16	0.07	0.07
MAR	0.21	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.18	0.36	0.30	0.00	0.00
MRT	0.21	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.07
MYS	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.64	0.54	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.02
OMN	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
PRT	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.23	0.21	0.38	0.35	0.22	0.15	0.00	0.08
QAT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
SAU	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SDN	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.05	0.66	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02
SYR	0.08	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.76	0.41	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.12	0.02	0.07
TUN	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.13	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.45	0.34	0.00	0.00
YEM	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.95	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ZAF	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.28	0.39	0.22	0.27	0.04	0.03	0.13	0.01
KOR	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.17	0.13	0.62	0.63	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.00

Table (4): Imports Structure by Group (in %)

	Food and live animals		Beverages and tobacco		Crude materials, inedible		Mineral fuels, lubricants and related products		Animal and vegetable oils and fats		Chemicals		Manufactured goods		Machinery and transport equipment		Miscellaneous manufactured articles		Commodities. & transacts not class	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
ARE	9.05	5.16	0.61	0.46	1.63	1.76	0.69	0.80	0.37	0.29	5.72	4.03	19.98	18.12	46.89	33.97	14.64	10.06	0.42	25.37
BHR	7.68	4.37	1.37	1.04	6.83	5.20	43.78	54.45	0.26	0.18	3.66	2.63	11.39	9.52	20.08	19.44	4.93	3.16	0.01	0.02
CHL	6.30	5.83	0.27	0.19	1.57	3.40	17.58	23.42	0.47	0.35	9.67	8.56	13.43	11.19	39.63	38.17	10.27	8.73	0.81	0.15
DZA	23.68	15.98	0.37	0.43	2.63	2.66	1.28	1.06	1.75	1.69	8.91	9.73	15.72	21.39	41.62	42.48	4.04	4.58	0.00	0.01
EGY	19.77	14.40	1.66	1.00	7.01	7.28	7.29	15.88	2.05	2.26	9.62	7.72	14.40	11.95	29.76	22.80	4.11	2.94	4.33	13.76
IRL	5.12	6.46	0.94	1.19	1.51	1.72	4.10	7.61	0.23	0.26	9.33	10.93	7.82	8.89	56.98	45.44	10.54	11.80	3.43	5.71
JOR	17.04	10.63	1.07	1.08	3.40	1.62	4.55	23.27	1.31	1.09	9.37	7.06	15.87	18.27	38.31	27.79	5.94	7.10	3.12	2.08
KWT	15.11	16.66	0.90	1.26	1.94	1.87	0.57	0.60	0.54	0.00	6.03	2.33	17.05	7.57	42.47	17.51	14.19	6.12	1.21	46.07
LBN	14.33	12.09	2.08	1.81	2.87	2.64	16.25	23.65	0.75	0.89	8.49	9.67	14.73	15.86	24.60	23.36	10.04	9.98	5.85	0.05
MAR	10.72	6.75	0.58	0.44	5.05	4.76	17.07	20.87	1.25	1.14	6.75	7.53	20.55	20.46	31.62	32.07	6.34	5.91	0.06	0.08
MRT	15.29	18.34	1.12	3.53	0.52	0.72	21.90	25.88	1.43	2.21	2.67	3.53	9.26	14.23	28.91	27.68	2.85	3.81	16.06	0.08
MYS	3.59	4.03	0.22	0.31	2.24	2.58	4.72	8.66	0.19	0.54	5.72	6.25	10.26	11.25	64.95	57.99	5.52	5.48	2.59	2.91
OMN	11.46	8.50	8.25	0.73	2.76	2.74	1.56	3.10	1.43	0.71	4.80	4.58	13.25	17.79	47.21	53.53	5.76	5.33	3.53	2.99
PRT	9.02	9.14	1.05	0.74	3.35	2.56	9.93	14.82	0.31	0.55	7.35	8.98	17.26	16.11	41.16	32.66	10.18	9.58	0.39	4.85
QAT	9.16	3.85	0.92	0.64	2.30	1.87	0.38	0.54	0.40	0.17	4.57	3.54	18.59	22.56	51.81	50.85	11.76	8.68	0.12	7.29
SAU	14.43	10.92	1.18	0.74	1.65	1.67	0.15	0.21	0.66	0.53	7.08	6.78	15.53	19.16	45.81	51.79	9.91	7.64	3.59	0.56
SDN	19.34	10.24	0.06	0.32	1.19	0.77	7.13	4.80	1.59	0.78	9.11	5.67	16.94	16.77	38.66	53.10	5.98	6.59	0.00	0.95
SYR	13.01	10.56	0.27	0.87	5.72	3.97	3.66	26.73	3.75	0.70	9.87	8.63	29.23	20.72	25.58	24.16	1.64	1.72	7.28	1.94
TUN	6.09	5.89	0.56	0.50	4.29	3.42	9.86	14.42	0.92	1.55	6.70	7.66	22.98	23.36	38.44	33.93	9.92	9.19	0.22	0.08
YEM	6.09	5.89	0.56	0.50	4.29	3.42	9.86	14.42	0.92	1.55	6.70	7.66	22.98	23.36	38.44	33.93	9.92	9.19	0.22	0.08
ZAF	3.24	2.98	0.52	0.55	3.09	2.84	13.60	17.51	0.58	0.61	8.68	6.74	11.57	10.34	42.26	42.53	8.21	8.50	8.24	7.42
KOR	3.97	3.60	0.32	0.19	6.05	6.24	23.25	27.51	0.17	0.20	6.36	6.33	11.17	13.43	39.97	33.68	7.34	8.47	1.39	0.36

Table (5) Exports by Technology (in %)

	Resource Based (RB)			Low Technology (LT)			Medium Technology (MT)			High Technology (HT)		
	2000	2006	Δ	2000	2006	Δ	2000	2006	Δ	2000	2006	Δ
ARE	0.98	0.95	-0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
BHR	0.91	0.95	0.04	0.07	0.02	-0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHL	0.86	0.90	0.05	0.07	0.04	-0.02	0.06	0.05	-0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.01
DZA	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EGY	0.56	0.67	0.11	0.27	0.26	-0.02	0.15	0.06	-0.09	0.02	0.01	-0.01
IRL	0.32	0.36	0.04	0.14	0.11	-0.03	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.41	0.40	-0.01
JOR	0.40	0.33	-0.07	0.27	0.43	0.15	0.20	0.15	-0.05	0.13	0.08	-0.05
KWT	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
LBN	0.42	0.41	-0.01	0.33	0.29	-0.04	0.16	0.20	0.03	0.09	0.10	0.02
MAR	0.44	0.43	-0.01	0.38	0.33	-0.05	0.10	0.17	0.07	0.08	0.07	-0.01
MRT	0.66	0.93	0.27	0.34	0.07	-0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MYS	0.22	0.28	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.02	0.20	0.19	0.00	0.49	0.41	-0.08
OMN	0.87	0.95	0.09	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.09	0.03	-0.06	0.01	0.00	-0.01
PRT	0.24	0.27	0.03	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.37	0.33	-0.04	0.06	0.08	0.01
QAT	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SAU	0.95	0.93	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
SDN	0.85	0.96	0.11	0.06	0.02	-0.04	0.05	0.00	-0.05	0.01	0.00	-0.01
SYR	0.88	0.60	-0.29	0.08	0.25	0.17	0.01	0.12	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.01
TUN	0.29	0.32	0.03	0.49	0.39	-0.10	0.19	0.24	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.02
YEM	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ZAF	0.43	0.54	0.10	0.25	0.10	-0.15	0.28	0.32	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00
KOR	0.13	0.14	0.01	0.17	0.11	-0.06	0.38	0.46	0.08	0.32	0.29	-0.03

Table (6): Imports by Technology (in %)

	RB			LT			MT			HT		
	2000	2006	Δ	2000	2006	Δ	2000	2006	Δ	2000	2006	Δ
ARE	20.66	22.06	1.40	23.53	30.66	7.13	50.52	40.94	-9.58	14.63	12.37	-2.26
BHR	66.04	69.68	3.64	10.96	8.93	-2.03	22.31	19.56	-2.75	3.90	3.68	-0.22
CHL	32.77	38.89	6.13	16.18	13.36	-2.82	37.99	36.75	-1.23	12.02	10.12	-1.91
DZA	36.61	26.75	-9.86	10.90	18.48	7.58	38.21	40.67	2.46	13.85	13.24	-0.61
EGY	42.42	44.89	2.47	13.75	20.32	6.57	33.23	26.08	-7.15	7.87	6.65	-1.22
IRL	17.60	24.18	6.58	14.72	19.28	4.55	29.54	26.75	-2.79	37.71	29.23	-8.48
JOR	33.13	43.33	10.20	15.08	17.44	2.37	37.55	27.43	-10.12	12.41	10.83	-1.58
KWT	26.68	20.56	-6.12	22.41	59.21	36.80	44.11	21.41	-22.69	10.69	5.17	-5.52
LBN	40.24	46.00	5.77	21.07	15.95	-5.12	27.05	26.03	-1.02	9.23	9.76	0.54
MAR	39.67	40.06	0.39	16.99	16.47	-0.52	29.57	33.49	3.92	13.59	9.82	-3.77
MRT	45.16	15.49	-29.66	22.18	3.52	-18.66	28.19	75.80	47.60	4.46	5.11	0.64
MYS	16.85	22.78	5.93	10.14	10.85	0.71	28.68	26.92	-1.76	44.14	39.27	-4.87
OMN	29.28	21.43	-7.85	14.15	17.80	3.65	49.32	54.45	5.13	6.10	5.52	-0.58
PRT	30.28	34.61	4.33	17.72	21.31	3.59	38.40	30.15	-8.25	12.78	13.09	0.31
QAT	17.44	12.37	-5.07	21.39	29.59	8.20	50.63	48.31	-2.32	9.43	9.35	-0.09
SAU	25.23	21.74	-3.49	16.65	15.47	-1.18	43.77	48.71	4.94	13.32	13.03	-0.29
SDN	37.55	22.66	-14.89	14.86	15.01	0.15	36.35	50.15	13.81	11.23	12.16	0.93
SYR	33.61	51.03	17.42	26.84	13.71	-13.13	34.73	31.27	-3.46	4.53	3.70	-0.83
TUN	26.68	32.16	5.48	23.41	22.55	-0.86	39.29	35.40	-3.89	10.47	9.73	-0.74
YEM	57.60	48.68	-8.92	8.37	14.34	5.97	27.62	28.50	0.87	6.05	7.21	1.16
ZAF	29.42	31.17	1.74	17.55	17.46	-0.09	33.93	36.52	2.59	19.03	14.77	-4.26
KOR	40.51	45.82	5.30	9.40	10.49	1.09	23.33	24.66	1.33	26.30	18.76	-7.53

Table (7): Diversification Index: Exports

	ARE		BHR		CHL		DZA		EGY		IRL		JOR		PRT		YEM		SYR		SAU	
Year	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Total	0.87	0.81	0.88	0.88	0.78	0.82	0.89	0.86	0.70	0.69	0.60	0.65	0.71	0.77	0.47	0.41	0.97	0.87	0.84	0.70	87.25	81.88
RB	0.52	0.48	0.51	0.54	0.45	0.50	0.53	0.51	0.28	0.32	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.13	0.14	0.60	0.52	0.47	0.30	51.21	48.26
LT	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.23	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.11	8.25	7.79
MT	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.12	0.11	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.20	17.48	16.86
HT	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.08	10.14	8.81
	KOR		**KWT**		**LBN**		**MAR**		**MRT**		**MYS**		**OMN**		**ZAF**		**TUN**		**SDN**		**QAT**	
Year	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Total	0.41	0.44	0.90	0.86	0.67	0.65	0.75	0.74	0.96	0.96	0.51	0.46	0.76	0.85	0.52	0.55	0.69	0.59	0.87	0.94	0.88	0.83
RB	0.11	0.13	0.52	0.51	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.46	0.61	0.12	0.13	0.46	0.51	0.20	0.28	0.16	0.16	0.47	0.58	0.50	0.48
LT	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.16	0.13	0.21	0.18	0.23	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.25	0.19	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07
MT	0.13	0.14	0.19	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.12	0.13	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.19
HT	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.19	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09

Table (8): Concentration Index: Exports

	ARE		BHR		CHL		DZA		EGY		IRL		JOR		PRT		YEM		SYR		SAU	
Year	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Total	0.74	0.70	0.75	0.82	0.33	0.43	0.55	0.63	0.28	0.35	0.28	0.28	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.15	0.95	0.91	0.70	0.36	0.81	0.79
RB	0.74	0.70	0.75	0.82	0.33	0.43	0.55	0.63	0.25	0.32	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.95	0.91	0.70	0.35	0.81	0.79
LT	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.13	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.17	0.09	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.00
MT	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02
HT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
	KOR		**KWT**		**LBN**		**MAR**		**MRT**		**MYS**		**OMN**		**ZAF**		**TUN**		**SDN**		**QAT**	
Year	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Total	0.20	0.20	0.66	0.67	0.18	0.16	0.23	0.21	0.60	0.73	0.27	0.23	0.80	0.75	0.19	0.20	0.26	0.22	0.63	0.90	0.60	0.60
RB	0.05	0.06	0.66	0.67	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.50	0.73	0.06	0.09	0.80	0.75	0.10	0.17	0.12	0.13	0.63	0.90	0.60	0.59
LT	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.09	0.17	0.14	0.34	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.03	0.22	0.16	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
MT	0.10	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.04
HT	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.21	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table (9): Revealed Comparative Advantage

	RCA>1		% of exports with RCA>1		ΔRCA>0					RCA > 1 by Tech Levels							
										RB		LT		MT		HT	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	Total	RB	LT	MT	HT	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
ARE	8	14	0.97	0.96	159	66	32	49	11	8	11	0	1	0	2	0	0
BHR	12	8	0.96	0.97	64	23	22	17	2	7	3	3	2	2	3	0	0
CHL	43	37	0.87	0.90	61	30	7	14	9	38	32	2	2	2	3	1	0
DZA	10	8	0.99	0.98	92	51	17	15	8	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
EGY	57	45	0.93	0.85	99	46	13	34	8	32	28	18	8	7	9	0	0
IRL	35	39	0.85	0.85	136	70	15	38	11	21	25	3	3	4	6	7	5
JOR	59	45	0.91	0.90	72	28	16	22	4	27	24	16	11	14	9	2	1
KWT	6	5	0.98	0.98	32	22	4	4	0	4	3	0	0	2	2	0	0
LBN	66	74	0.85	0.84	141	61	28	40	11	31	34	19	19	14	18	2	3
MAR	50	57	0.92	0.90	143	59	27	43	13	33	36	13	15	3	5	1	1
MRT	4	4	1.00	1.00	4	3	1	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
MYS	37	49	0.74	0.71	161	67	30	55	8	17	22	5	9	8	12	7	6
OMN	10	14	0.84	0.96	43	26	9	8	0	8	11	1	1	1	2	0	0
PRT	75	93	0.76	0.82	164	86	24	43	8	30	41	25	30	18	20	2	2
QAT	10	8	0.96	0.97	86	36	19	25	6	6	6	2	0	2	2	0	0
SAU	8	8	0.97	0.94	157	67	30	44	14	4	5	0	0	4	3	0	0
SDN	20	8	0.93	0.99	10	8	1	1	0	17	7	2	1	1	0	0	0
SYR	22	44	0.95	0.94	222	94	44	65	17	14	22	7	18	1	4	0	0
TUN	44	59	0.85	0.80	154	63	29	51	10	24	30	15	21	4	7	1	1
YEM	13	12	0.98	0.95	119	54	28	31	6	13	10	0	1	0	1	0	0
ZAF	68	59	0.73	0.76	91	40	12	31	9	47	39	10	8	10	11	1	1
KOR	60	55	0.78	0.83	113	48	10	46	9	12	10	22	14	22	25	4	6

Table (10): Export Specialization Index

	SI>1		% exports with SI>1		ΔRCA>0	Count if SI>1 by tech							
						RB		LT		MT		HT	
	2000	2006	2000	2006		2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
ARE	8	8	97%	92%	126	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
BHR	10	8	96%	97%	64	5	3	3	2	2	3	0	0
CHL	42	39	87%	90%	67	37	34	2	2	2	3	1	0
DZA	10	8	99%	98%	92	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
EGY	57	45	93%	85%	100	32	28	18	8	7	9	0	0
IRL	36	39	85%	85%	137	22	25	3	3	4	6	7	5
JOR	57	46	90%	90%	74	26	24	15	12	14	9	2	1
KWT	7	6	98%	98%	32	5	4	0	0	2	2	0	0
LBN	68	76	85%	85%	143	33	35	19	20	14	18	2	3
MAR	51	59	93%	90%	151	33	36	13	16	4	6	1	1
MRT	4	4	100%	100%	4	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
MYS	38	47	74%	71%	168	19	21	5	8	7	12	7	6
OMN	10	14	84%	96%	43	8	11	1	1	1	2	0	0
PRT	72	95	75%	79%	168	28	42	24	30	18	22	2	1
QAT	11	8	99%	97%	85	7	6	2	0	2	2	0	0
SAU	7	8	96%	94%	159	4	5	0	0	3	3	0	0
SDN	19	8	93%	99%	10	16	7	2	1	1	0	0	0
SYR	22	45	95%	94%	223	14	22	7	19	1	4	0	0
TUN	46	64	86%	86%	149	24	30	17	20	4	12	1	2
YEM	12	13	98%	95%	118	12	11	0	1	0	1	0	0
ZAF	67	60	72%	77%	94	46	39	10	9	10	11	1	1
KOR	61	54	78%	82%	114	10	9	24	15	23	25	4	5

Table (11): Intra-Industry Trade (IIT) Index

	Algeria		Bahrain		Egypt		Jordan		Kuwait		Lebanon		Mauritania		Portugal		South Africa		Korea		Malaysia	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Aggregate	0.020	0.013	0.447	0.36	0.222	0.343	0.234	0.214	0.020	0.028	0.161	0.232	0.167	0.001	0.521	0.597	0.461	0.395	0.521	0.476	0.583	0.662
RB	0.014	0.010	0.508	0.39	0.297	0.344	0.211	0.164	0.017	0.016	0.141	0.186	0.000	0.000	0.445	0.443	0.285	0.306	0.321	0.310	0.449	0.531
LT	0.068	0.064	0.374	0.36	0.358	0.572	0.378	0.267	0.080	0.091	0.236	0.367	0.604	0.011	0.513	0.707	0.651	0.334	0.614	0.678	0.521	0.654
MT	0.048	0.020	0.121	0.10	0.071	0.183	0.177	0.193	0.027	0.022	0.126	0.232	0.000	0.000	0.615	0.710	0.577	0.592	0.445	0.483	0.550	0.705
HT	0.150	0.050	0.154	0.15	0.197	0.128	0.320	0.312	0.175	0.058	0.214	0.202	0.000	0.000	0.514	0.511	0.435	0.508	0.582	0.509	0.428	0.551
0.00	0.003	0.028	0.087	0.12	0.131	0.209	0.160	0.296	0.055	0.033	0.182	0.292	0.000	0.001	0.364	0.449	0.299	0.344	0.456	0.336	0.477	0.544
1.00	0.045	0.061	0.045	0.15	0.035	0.045	0.416	0.825	0.068	0.230	0.150	0.210	0.000	0.000	0.674	0.519	0.467	0.561	0.624	0.482	0.362	0.665
2.00	0.037	0.007	0.296	0.36	0.132	0.157	0.087	0.055	0.021	0.003	0.116	0.160	0.000	0.000	0.338	0.423	0.193	0.193	0.139	0.144	0.338	0.323
3.00	0.009	0.004	0.622	0.42	0.627	0.439	0.002	0.030	0.005	0.004	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.249	0.285	0.113	0.209	0.220	0.191	0.507	0.631
4.00	0.042	0.090	0.761	0.00	0.126	0.055	0.157	0.239	0.117	0.023	0.333	0.297	0.000	0.000	0.843	0.706	0.380	0.125	0.112	0.074	0.087	0.177
5.00	0.146	0.087	0.091	0.14	0.285	0.436	0.579	0.470	0.074	0.076	0.142	0.189	0.000	0.000	0.447	0.433	0.533	0.511	0.565	0.533	0.641	0.726
6.00	0.055	0.064	0.203	0.13	0.312	0.300	0.281	0.197	0.122	0.216	0.232	0.305	0.000	0.000	0.595	0.607	0.436	0.334	0.529	0.608	0.544	0.599
7.00	0.031	0.006	0.129	0.09	0.029	0.048	0.127	0.156	0.017	0.003	0.123	0.283	0.000	0.000	0.598	0.712	0.552	0.566	0.615	0.556	0.633	0.713
8.00	0.069	0.057	0.221	0.34	0.148	0.328	0.494	0.298	0.043	0.034	0.309	0.445	0.000	0.000	0.481	0.598	0.427	0.378	0.524	0.462	0.509	0.648
	Morocco		**Oman**		**Qatar**		**Saudi Arabia**		**Sudan**		**Syria**		**Tunisia**		**UAE**		**Yemen**		**Chile**		**Ireland**	
	2000	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**
Aggregate	0.191	0.216	0.223	0.078	0.016	0.043	0.051	0.064	0.120	0.071	0.111	0.219	0.306	0.394	0.041	0.087	0.027	0.058	0.182	0.153	0.546	0.454
RB	0.144	0.169	0.090	0.063	0.006	0.011	0.032	0.036	0.151	0.135	0.074	0.238	0.372	0.417	0.033	0.067	0.027	0.068	0.153	0.144	0.280	0.304
LT	0.203	0.216	0.369	0.256	0.108	0.275	0.243	0.368	0.033	0.035	0.298	0.308	0.295	0.308	0.109	0.168	0.044	0.031	0.332	0.229	0.497	0.596
MT	0.183	0.254	0.545	0.058	0.011	0.011	0.106	0.119	0.088	0.000	0.066	0.123	0.285	0.445	0.046	0.095	0.032	0.029	0.230	0.188	0.618	0.522
HT	0.377	0.413	0.509	0.293	0.060	0.093	0.168	0.252	0.123	0.000	0.006	0.115	0.524	0.551	0.014	0.058	0.003	0.026	0.244	0.246	0.738	0.512
0.00	0.092	0.163	0.381	0.329	0.022	0.023	0.157	0.247	0.132	0.062	0.215	0.255	0.171	0.207	0.058	0.266	0.109	0.135	0.223	0.226	0.437	0.490
1.00	0.171	0.280	0.491	0.178	0.007	0.001	0.132	0.320	0.177	0.008	0.000	0.087	0.646	0.576	0.305	0.272	0.426	0.349	0.118	0.113	0.542	0.599
2.00	0.128	0.191	0.116	0.128	0.055	0.034	0.183	0.236	0.017	0.096	0.047	0.072	0.208	0.256	0.259	0.134	0.074	0.086	0.056	0.104	0.435	0.294
3.00	0.149	0.116	0.018	0.018	0.003	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.199	0.168	0.045	0.245	0.430	0.469	0.009	0.016	0.002	0.052	0.126	0.223	0.202	0.195
4.00	0.049	0.518	0.557	0.898	0.043	0.093	0.178	0.216	0.067	0.005	0.148	0.239	0.470	0.406	0.464	0.590	0.047	0.166	0.254	0.643	0.203	0.126
5.00	0.248	0.224	0.346	0.189	0.053	0.106	0.250	0.285	0.019	0.002	0.071	0.191	0.252	0.322	0.065	0.220	0.094	0.090	0.395	0.368	0.253	0.244
6.00	0.206	0.190	0.406	0.334	0.050	0.087	0.319	0.302	0.036	0.000	0.249	0.272	0.276	0.340	0.094	0.191	0.028	0.010	0.179	0.105	0.540	0.440
7.00	0.245	0.295	0.559	0.039	0.001	0.001	0.048	0.063	0.102	0.000	0.013	0.088	0.314	0.513	0.036	0.057	0.006	0.011	0.160	0.137	0.724	0.591
8.00	0.220	0.213	0.441	0.240	0.155	0.017	0.058	0.187	0.037	0.000	0.048	0.136	0.305	0.305	0.101	0.084	0.029	0.047	0.272	0.178	0.445	0.464

Table (12): Exports Dynamics Based on RS, FS, SR and MO (values in current US$)

DZA	Count	%	Value	%	BHR	Count	%	Value	%
RS	43.00	0.19	21781123.19	0.67	RS	28.00	0.18	81142.36	0.02
FS	55.00	0.24	82948.94	0.00	FS	35.00	0.22	116351.27	0.02
SR	73.00	0.32	-52207.28	0.00	SR	55.00	0.35	-275178.30	-0.05
MO	54.00	0.24	10751118.84	0.33	MO	40.00	0.25	5385776.84	1.01
Total	225.00	1.00	32562983.69	1.00	Total	158.00	1.00	5308092.17	1.00
EGY	Count	%	Value	%	JOR	Count	%	Value	%
RS	62.00	0.25	8713397.04	1.00	RS	47.00	0.22	829137.82	0.26
FS	73.00	0.30	820161.80	0.09	FS	64.00	0.30	2140639.89	0.68
SR	68.00	0.28	-415058.32	-0.05	SR	57.00	0.27	-41561.96	-0.01
MO	41.00	0.17	-427750.57	-0.05	MO	42.00	0.20	211272.70	0.07
Total	244.00	1.00	8690749.95	1.00	0.00	210.00	1.00	3139488.45	1.00
KWT	Count	%	Value	%	LBN	Count	%	Value	%
RS	10.00	0.10	306487.53	0.03	RS	65.00	0.27	544214.64	0.47
FS	18.00	0.17	124275.65	0.01	FS	96.00	0.40	438573.23	0.38
SR	42.00	0.40	-51777.51	-0.01	SR	46.00	0.19	28925.15	0.02
MO	35.00	0.33	8595919.74	0.96	MO	36.00	0.15	146075.29	0.13
Total	105.00	1.00	8974905.41	1.00	0.00	243.00	1.00	1157788.31	1.00
MRT	Count	%	Value	%	MAR	Count	%	Value	%
RS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	RS	55.00	0.23	1361860.56	0.26
FS	4.00	0.57	66523.15	0.31	FS	76.00	0.32	2372977.91	0.46
SR	1.00	0.14	-5.22	0.00	SR	61.00	0.26	1205656.08	0.23
MO	2.00	0.29	147072.60	0.69	MO	44.00	0.19	234464.96	0.05
Total	7.00	1.00	213590.53	1.00	0.00	236.00	1.00	5174959.50	1.00
OMN	Count	%	Value	%	QAT	Count	%	Value	%
RS	20.00	0.09	3726608.42	0.43	RS	49.00	0.35	24647606.69	0.99
FS	22.00	0.10	624623.54	0.07	FS	54.00	0.38	511283.56	0.02
SR	108.00	0.49	-1148502.84	-0.13	SR	21.00	0.15	-132011.93	-0.01
MO	72.00	0.32	5401180.04	0.63	MO	17.00	0.12	-82110.36	0.00
Total	222.00	1.00	8603909.15	1.00	0.00	141.00	1.00	24944767.96	1.00
KSA	Count	%	Value	%	SDN	Count	%	Value	%
RS	74.00	0.30	115195095.30	0.88	RS	9.00	0.06	3808491.38	1.03
FS	112.00	0.46	3296202.52	0.03	FS	5.00	0.03	97054.87	0.03
SR	31.00	0.13	-62058.93	0.00	SR	83.00	0.54	-59280.53	-0.02
MO	29.00	0.12	11780889.99	0.09	MO	58.00	0.37	-146695.95	-0.04
Total	246.00	1.00	130210128.87	1.00	0.00	155.00	1.00	3699569.78	1.00

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SYR	Count	%	Value	%	TUN	Count	%	Value	%
RS	92.00	0.38	1994981.84	0.32	RS	71.00	0.30	1846466.95	0.31
FS	133.00	0.55	3321683.03	0.54	FS	89.00	0.37	3267023.43	0.55
SR	10.00	0.04	-6538.72	0.00	SR	48.00	0.20	122846.87	0.02
MO	7.00	0.03	865058.94	0.14	MO	31.00	0.13	660325.17	0.11
Total	242.00	1.00	6175185.09	1.00	0.00	239.00	1.00	5896662.41	1.00
UAE	Count	%	Value DX	%	YEM	Count	%	Value	%
RS	65.00	0.28	15685879.95	0.32	RS	49.00	0.25	5594388.02	0.95
FS	105.00	0.45	1599310.23	0.03	FS	70.00	0.36	169330.59	0.03
SR	33.00	0.14	-75039.04	0.00	SR	45.00	0.23	-13476.81	0.00
MO	31.00	0.13	32317145.54	0.65	MO	30.00	0.15	169330.59	0.03
Total	234.00	1.00	49527296.67	1.00	0.00	194.00	1.00	5919572.39	1.00
CHL	Count	%	Value	%	IRL	Count	%	Value	%
RS	54.00	0.22	30890150.62	0.82	RS	42.00	0.17	22447994.55	0.69
FS	65.00	0.26	4023141.37	0.11	FS	58.00	0.23	4817713.08	0.15
SR	78.00	0.31	1767459.65	0.05	SR	86.00	0.34	753404.87	0.02
MO	51.00	0.21	906366.04	0.02	MO	67.00	0.26	4390617.57	0.14
Total	248.00	1.00	37587117.68	1.00	0.00	253.00	1.00	32409730.07	1.00
KOR	Count	%	Value	%	MYS	Count	%	Value	%
RS	55.00	0.22	53015607.70	0.31	RS	60.00	0.24	18192532.83	0.28
FS	59.00	0.24	89871701.30	0.53	FS	72.00	0.28	27216918.57	0.43
SR	85.00	0.34	-4581639.08	-0.03	SR	73.00	0.29	3110494.77	0.05
MO	51.00	0.20	30312058.55	0.18	MO	49.00	0.19	15445694.55	0.24
Total	250.00	1.00	168617728.47	1.00	0.00	254.00	1.00	63965640.72	1.00
PRT	Count	%	Value	%	ZAF	Count	%	Value	%
RS	68.00	0.27	10016279.41	0.52	RS	43.00	0.17	17836400.82	0.62
FS	84.00	0.33	7060813.66	0.37	FS	59.00	0.23	6355585.37	0.22
SR	61.00	0.24	839555.31	0.04	SR	86.00	0.34	1483324.85	0.05
MO	40.00	0.16	1202466.17	0.06	MO	66.00	0.26	3025165.37	0.11
Total	253.00	1.00	19119114.55	1.00	0.00	254.00	1.00	28700476.40	1.00

Table (13): Exports Dynamics Based on RS, FS, SR, MO and Technology Content (sum in current US$)

DZA	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	BHR	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
RB	21620989.00	47785.65	-14724.04	10826286.77	32480337.39	**RB**	10962.66	13709.78	-19171.52	5320052.19	5325553.11
LT	103974.33	24926.05	-2132.12	-6964.28	119803.97	**LT**	46577.09	36542.82	-242850.62	-5138.53	-164869.24
MT	50844.69	8582.79	-19523.60	-67268.00	-27364.11	**MT**	23119.06	66098.22	-12858.44	70996.15	147354.99
HT	5315.17	1609.90	-15870.21	-935.66	-9880.80	**HT**	483.55	0.45	-4.72	-132.98	346.30
Sum	21781123.19	82904.39	-52249.96	10751118.84	32562896.45	sum	81142.36	116351.27	-274885.30	5385776.84	5308385.16
RB	0.99	0.58	0.28	1.01	1.00	**RB**	0.14	0.12	0.07	0.99	1.00
LT	0.00	0.30	0.04	0.00	0.00	**LT**	0.57	0.31	0.88	0.00	-0.03
MT	0.00	0.10	0.37	-0.01	0.00	**MT**	0.28	0.57	0.05	0.01	0.03
HT	0.00	0.02	0.30	0.00	0.00	**HT**	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	**sum**	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
EGY	**RS**	**FS**	**SR**	**MO**	**SUM**	**JOR**	**RS**	**FS**	**SR**	**MO**	**SUM**
RB	5868390.53	612210.32	-49395.36	-106772.32	6324433.17	**RB**	349815.91	635104.72	1959.57	-4533.94	982346.26
LT	2412417.27	93441.26	-330731.35	-18198.91	2156928.28	**LT**	297109.29	1197934.50	-25973.29	8422.32	1477492.82
MT	432010.51	104425.43	-28857.88	-315222.63	192355.44	**MT**	170520.51	240502.40	-14228.19	17300.87	414095.59
HT	578.73	10084.78	-6700.36	12443.28	16406.44	**HT**	11692.12	8893.86	-3320.05	190083.45	207349.37
Sum	*8713397.04*	*820161.80*	*-415684.94*	*-427750.57*	*8690123.33*	***sum***	*829137.82*	*2082435.47*	*-41561.96*	*211272.70*	*3081284.03*
RB	0.67	0.75	0.12	0.25	0.73	**RB**	0.42	0.30	-0.05	-0.02	0.32
LT	0.28	0.11	0.80	0.04	0.25	**LT**	0.36	0.58	0.62	0.04	0.48
MT	0.05	0.13	0.07	0.74	0.02	**MT**	0.21	0.12	0.34	0.08	0.13
HT	0.00	0.01	0.02	-0.03	0.00	**HT**	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.90	0.07
Sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	**sum**	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
KWT	**RS**	**FS**	**SR**	**MO**	**SUM**	**LBN**	**RS**	**FS**	**SR**	**MO**	**SUM**
RB	22588.14	39828.10	-14794.96	8513033.04	8560654.32	**RB**	271997.49	120427.38	14243.01	63791.94	470459.82
LT	281576.05	7454.63	-14312.00	13400.22	288118.91	**LT**	67917.97	152331.49	10476.87	74739.34	305465.68
MT	2323.34	75725.06	-22380.65	76859.87	132527.62	**MT**	106802.92	143820.29	-4668.03	5888.08	251843.26
HT	0.00	0.00	-289.90	-7373.39	-7663.29	**HT**	97496.26	21924.09	8813.76	1655.94	129890.04
Sum	306487.53	123007.79	-51777.51	8595919.74	8973637.55	sum	544214.64	438503.25	28865.61	146075.29	1157658.80

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KWT	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	BHR	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
RB	0.07	0.32	0.29	0.99	0.95	RB	0.50	0.27	0.49	0.44	0.41
LT	0.92	0.06	0.28	0.00	0.03	LT	0.12	0.35	0.36	0.51	0.26
MT	0.01	0.62	0.43	0.01	0.01	MT	0.20	0.33	-0.16	0.04	0.22
HT	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	HT	0.18	0.05	0.31	0.01	0.11
Sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
MRT	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	MAR	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
RB	0.00	66522.14	-5.22	224841.52	291358.43	RB	1014595.56	706607.31	247635.73	187745.21	2156583.81
LT	0.00	1.02	0.00	-77768.91	-77767.89	LT	190647.62	350674.71	779627.43	20915.59	1341865.34
MT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	MT	147734.70	1019373.38	186008.20	9152.61	1362268.89
HT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	HT	8882.69	293482.40	-7471.41	16651.55	311545.23
Sum	0.00	66523.15	-5.22	147072.60	213590.53	sum	1361860.56	2370137.80	1205799.96	234464.96	5172263.27
RB		1.00	1.00	1.53	1.36	RB	0.75	0.30	0.21	0.80	0.42
LT		0.00	0.00	-0.53	-0.36	LT	0.14	0.15	0.65	0.09	0.26
MT		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	MT	0.11	0.43	0.15	0.04	0.26
HT		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	HT	0.01	0.12	-0.01	0.07	0.06
Sum		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
OMN	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	QAT	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
RB	3535466.16	136326.45	-165887.56	5631293.30	9137198.35	RB	22953740.84	19362.55	-48.19	-42140.77	22930914.43
LT	167839.28	26602.97	-100807.71	-70131.68	23502.86	LT	800176.55	717.32	-131159.30	-33627.67	636106.90
MT	23302.98	461694.12	-733142.55	-153858.40	-402003.85	MT	893614.61	487853.28	-852.69	-6341.92	1374273.28
HT	0.00	0.00	-130029.32	-6123.19	-136152.50	HT	74.70	243.00	48.26	0.00	365.96
Sum	3726608.42	624623.54	-1129867.14	5401180.04	8622544.85	sum	24647606.69	508176.16	-132011.93	-82110.36	24941660.56
RB	0.95	0.22	0.15	1.04	1.06	RB	0.93	0.04	0.00	0.51	0.92
LT	0.05	0.04	0.09	-0.01	0.00	LT	0.03	0.00	0.99	0.41	0.03

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OMN	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	BHR	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
MT	0.01	0.74	0.65	-0.03	-0.05	MT	0.04	0.96	0.01	0.08	0.06
HT	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	-0.02	HT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SAU	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	SDN	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
RB	109161619.14	964624.77	-31030.13	10298263.29	120393477.06	RB	3782177.11	33343.65	-2843.45	-81288.95	3731388.36
LT	1357743.61	813932.73	-8279.00	240336.62	2403733.96	LT	25969.43	0.00	-31705.07	13233.64	7498.01
MT	4541692.86	1410855.93	-23040.00	1242417.44	7171926.23	MT	344.84	446.98	-13005.22	-76646.00	-88859.40
HT	134039.69	78072.36	290.20	-127.36	212274.88	HT	0.00	0.00	-8425.72	-1994.64	-10420.36
Sum	115195095.30	3267485.78	-62058.93	11780889.99	130181412.13	sum	3808491.38	33790.63	-55979.45	-146695.95	3639606.61
RB	0.95	0.30	0.50	0.87	0.92	RB	0.99	0.99	0.05	0.55	1.03
LT	0.01	0.25	0.13	0.02	0.02	LT	0.01	0.00	0.57	-0.09	0.00
MT	0.04	0.43	0.37	0.11	0.06	MT	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.52	-0.02
HT	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	HT	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.01	0.00
Sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
RB	431261.96	1055838.74	6355.16	866971.47	2360427.33	RB	1024857.48	432907.79	-1868.78	641936.87	2097833.36
LT	889901.55	1474569.21	-12905.04	0.00	2351565.72	LT	495278.39	1087893.47	133859.60	21137.06	1738168.52
MT	614308.36	590487.74	11.16	-1912.53	1202894.73	MT	318222.18	1367537.86	-8419.16	-599.73	1676741.15
HT	59509.97	33624.51	0.00	0.00	93134.48	HT	8108.90	378611.81	-724.80	-2149.03	383846.88
Sum	1994981.84	3154520.20	-6538.72	865058.94	6008022.27	sum	1846466.95	3266950.93	122846.87	660325.17	5896589.92
RB	0.22	0.33	-0.97	1.00	0.39	RB	0.56	0.13	-0.02	0.97	0.36
LT	0.45	0.47	1.97	0.00	0.39	LT	0.27	0.33	1.09	0.03	0.29
MT	0.31	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.20	MT	0.17	0.42	-0.07	0.00	0.28
HT	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	HT	0.00	0.12	-0.01	0.00	0.07
Sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

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UAE	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	YEM	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
RB	13240943.42	419207.35	-3058.54	32273806.34	45930898.57	RB	5568977.09	150257.51	-22977.19	-2934799.91	2761457.50
LT	1497822.43	392588.84	-64597.85	35770.47	1861583.89	LT	7840.69	14071.18	-3303.29	-208.04	18400.55
MT	927704.49	714925.32	-377.20	9242.81	1651495.43	MT	15355.65	4814.60	-1699.07	-7958.45	10512.74
HT	19409.60	65767.35	-410.73	-1674.08	83092.13	HT	2214.59	187.30	0.00	42.97	2444.86
Sum	15685879.95	1592488.85	-68444.31	32317145.54	49527070.02	sum	5594388.02	169330.59	-27979.54	-2942923.42	2792815.65
RB	0.84	0.26	0.04	1.00	0.93	RB	1.00	0.89	0.82	1.00	0.99
LT	0.10	0.25	0.94	0.00	0.04	LT	0.00	0.08	0.12	0.00	0.01
MT	0.06	0.45	0.01	0.00	0.03	MT	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.00
HT	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	HT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
CHL	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	IRL	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
RB	28754280.01	3706452.24	1876330.32	417704.10	34754766.66	RB	5567847.45	1888664.67	5354177.67	1425970.27	14236660.06
LT	820746.02	132086.85	-30346.07	301698.44	1224185.24	LT	2291788.16	171258.88	-2012136.99	871425.11	1322335.17
MT	1297046.00	134560.35	-28082.40	149367.43	1552891.38	MT	1597050.26	1374102.85	-901800.79	2115963.09	4185315.41
HT	18078.60	23619.17	-46201.54	37596.07	33092.29	HT	12991308.68	602751.43	-1766603.00	-22740.91	11804716.19
Sum	30890150.62	3996718.60	1771700.30	906366.04	37564935.57	sum	22447994.55	4036777.83	673636.89	4390617.57	31549026.83
RB	0.93	0.93	1.06	0.46	0.93	**RB**	0.25	0.47	7.95	0.32	0.45
LT	0.03	0.03	-0.02	0.33	0.03	**LT**	0.10	0.04	-2.99	0.20	0.04
MT	0.04	0.03	-0.02	0.16	0.04	**MT**	0.07	0.34	-1.34	0.48	0.13
HT	0.00	0.01	-0.03	0.04	0.00	**HT**	0.58	0.15	-2.62	-0.01	0.37
Sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	**sum**	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

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KOR	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	MYS	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
RB	7985484.90	1729652.81	137588.23	15733748.47	25586474.40	RB	6850082.19	1074660.25	1297685.84	14906317.05	24128745.33
LT	4476960.07	1557434.79	-4145776.13	5931019.27	7819638.00	LT	4742185.54	2725594.16	811329.09	651954.90	8931063.68
MT	26044944.28	61560834.27	-2580367.83	8136232.42	93161643.13	MT	6539867.54	5502844.35	-14855.74	-54964.95	11972891.20
HT	14508218.45	25023033.49	2007607.49	511058.40	42049917.83	HT	60397.56	17913819.81	992638.30	-57612.44	18909243.23
Sum	53015607.70	89870955.36	-4580948.25	30312058.55	168617673.36	sum	18192532.83	27216918.57	3086797.49	15445694.55	63941943.44
RB	0.15	0.02	-0.03	0.52	0.15	RB	0.38	0.04	0.42	0.97	0.38
LT	0.08	0.02	0.91	0.20	0.05	LT	0.26	0.10	0.26	0.04	0.14
MT	0.49	0.68	0.56	0.27	0.55	MT	0.36	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.19
HT	0.27	0.28	-0.44	0.02	0.25	HT	0.00	0.66	0.32	0.00	0.30
Sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PRT	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	ZAF	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
RB	3227844.62	1642632.01	154646.89	786105.33	5811228.85	RB	11476363.34	1771436.89	1053309.04	3912641.31	18213750.58
LT	4611480.62	1134497.92	327372.99	74486.68	6147838.20	LT	1282095.41	79581.08	11544.55	-2402954.89	-1029733.86
MT	2106770.68	2479990.10	523664.91	211724.99	5322150.68	MT	4923633.18	3774915.83	387462.98	1476542.00	10562553.99
HT	70183.50	1776160.69	-166129.47	130149.17	1810363.88	HT	154308.89	729651.57	26661.90	38936.96	949559.32
Sum	10016279.41	7033280.71	839555.31	1202466.17	19091581.61	sum	17836400.82	6355585.37	1478978.48	3025165.37	28696130.03
RB	0.32	0.23	0.18	0.65	0.30	RB	0.64	0.28	0.71	1.29	0.63
LT	0.46	0.16	0.39	0.06	0.32	LT	0.07	0.01	0.01	-0.79	-0.04
MT	0.21	0.35	0.62	0.18	0.28	MT	0.28	0.59	0.26	0.49	0.37
HT	0.01	0.25	-0.20	0.11	0.09	HT	0.01	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.03
Sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	sum	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table (14): Exports Dynamics Based on RS, FS, SR, MO and Trade Classification

DZA	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	BHR	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
0	0.0006	0.250	-0.098	0.000	0.001	0	0.000	0.108	0.002	0.000	0.002
1	0.000	0.000	0.150	0.000	0.000	1	0.078	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
2	0.012	0.232	0.215	0.000	0.008	2	0.000	0.005	0.002	-0.008	-0.008
3	0.970	0.000	0.000	1.006	0.981	3	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.878	0.891
4	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	-0.002
5	0.007	0.010	0.149	0.001	0.005	5	0.136	0.554	0.000	0.011	0.025
6	0.009	0.127	0.032	-0.004	0.005	6	0.583	0.246	0.200	0.118	0.123
7	0.000	0.119	0.458	-0.003	-0.001	7	0.062	0.000	0.041	0.005	0.003
8	0.000	0.261	0.094	0.000	0.000	8	0.111	0.086	0.755	-0.001	-0.036
9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	1	1	1	1	1	Total	1	1	1	1	1
EGY	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	JOR	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
0	0.007	0.547	0.001	-0.010	0.059	0	0.052	0.116	-0.030	-0.002	0.093
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	1	0.025	0.027	0.000	0.000	0.025
2	0.009	0.114	0.112	-0.003	0.014	2	0.053	0.148	0.041	0.018	0.115
3	0.618	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.620	3	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.013
4	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.048	-0.001	4	0.088	0.000	0.000	-0.007	0.023
5	0.031	0.118	0.000	0.023	0.041	5	0.210	0.119	0.105	0.906	0.196
6	0.129	0.108	0.398	0.161	0.112	6	0.156	0.012	0.127	0.009	0.048
7	0.004	0.034	0.005	0.016	0.006	7	0.126	0.029	0.278	0.073	0.055
8	0.002	0.078	0.483	0.758	-0.051	8	0.229	0.550	0.479	0.003	0.429
9	0.199	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.199	9	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003
Total	1	1	1	1	1	Total	1	1	1	1	1
KWT	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	LBN	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
0	0.005	0.042	0.212	0.000	-0.001	0	0.094	0.092	0.537	-0.001	0.092
1	0.053	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	1	0.035	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.035
2	0.000	0.001	0.074	-0.001	-0.001	2	0.180	0.046	-0.169	0.297	0.135
3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.990	0.948	3	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.031	0.004
5	0.001	0.625	0.029	0.010	0.018	5	0.044	0.104	-0.003	0.088	0.071
6	0.018	0.332	0.083	0.002	0.006	6	0.292	0.243	0.218	0.084	0.245
7	0.001	0.000	0.403	0.000	-0.002	7	0.321	0.234	-0.230	-0.007	0.233
8	0.005	0.000	0.199	0.000	-0.001	8	0.016	0.231	0.647	0.015	0.113
9	0.916	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.031	9	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.493	0.070
Total	1	1	1	1	1	Total	1	1	1	1	1
OMN	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	QAT	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
0	0.005	0.147	0.041	0.002	0.009	0	0.000	0.008	-0.003	0.002	0.000
1	0.000	0.000	0.116	0.000	-0.015	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	0.011	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.005	2	0.000	0.025	0.003	-0.002	0.001
3	0.901	0.000	0.000	1.035	1.040	3	0.921	0.000	0.000	0.829	0.907
4	0.013	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000
5	0.004	0.463	-0.001	-0.003	0.034	5	0.046	0.955	0.000	-0.369	0.066
6	0.065	0.080	0.023	0.001	0.031	6	0.005	0.009	0.000	0.539	0.003
7	0.000	0.283	0.709	-0.026	-0.090	7	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	0.000	0.027	0.110	-0.001	-0.013	8	0.000	0.000	0.999	0.000	-0.005
9	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.010	-0.007	9	0.027	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.027
Total	1	1	1	1	1	Total	1	1	1	1	1

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KSA	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	SDN	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
0	0.002	0.186	0.751	0.000	0.006	0	0.000	0.652	0.477	0.020	0.009
1	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	1	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000
2	0.000	0.035	0.074	0.005	0.002	2	0.002	0.344	-0.376	0.035	0.016
3	0.941	0.000	0.000	0.775	0.903	3	0.991	0.000	0.000	0.455	1.002
4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.043	-0.002
5	0.037	0.281	0.418	0.191	0.057	5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.000
6	0.008	0.219	-0.319	0.029	0.016	6	0.000	0.000	0.531	0.007	-0.009
7	0.004	0.182	0.028	0.000	0.008	7	0.000	0.005	0.339	0.526	-0.026
8	0.002	0.096	0.047	0.000	0.004	8	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.002	-0.001
9	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	9	0.007	0.000	0.000	-0.096	0.011
Total	1	1	1	1	1	Total	1	1	1	1	1
SYR	**RS**	**FS**	**SR**	**MO**	**SUM**	**TUN**	**RS**	**FS**	**SR**	**MO**	**SUM**
0	0.054	0.340	-0.058	0.000	0.200	0	0.042	0.064	-0.083	0.000	0.046
1	0.032	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.011	1	0.012	0.004	0.032	0.000	0.007
2	0.014	0.016	-0.914	-0.001	0.014	2	0.009	0.013	-0.065	0.015	0.010
3	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.003	0.141	3	0.133	0.000	0.000	0.855	0.138
4	0.093	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.030	4	0.303	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.095
5	0.182	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.063	5	0.030	0.087	-0.001	0.097	0.068
6	0.121	0.235	0.000	0.000	0.165	6	0.281	0.068	-0.004	0.041	0.130
7	0.148	0.071	-0.002	-0.002	0.086	7	0.112	0.448	-0.002	-0.009	0.282
8	0.014	0.329	1.870	0.000	0.180	8	0.078	0.317	1.125	0.000	0.224
9	0.341	0.000	0.104	0.000	0.110	9	0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.000	0.000
Total	1	1	1	1	1	Total	1	1	1	1	1
UAE	**RS**	**FS**	**SR**	**MO**	**SUM**	**YEM**	**RS**	**FS**	**SR**	**MO**	**SUM**
0	0.033	0.137	0.119	0.000	0.015	0	0.001	0.666	-0.074	0.001	0.041
1	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.001	0.001	1	0.000	0.160	0.124	0.000	0.009
2	0.055	0.023	0.002	0.000	0.018	2	0.001	0.053	0.601	0.001	-0.002
3	0.721	0.000	0.001	1.005	0.884	3	0.992	0.000	0.106	0.994	0.939
4	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	4	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003
5	0.045	0.040	0.000	0.000	0.015	5	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.002
6	0.041	0.260	0.014	-0.006	0.017	6	0.000	0.080	0.153	0.000	0.004
7	0.012	0.393	0.002	0.000	0.017	7	0.001	0.026	0.055	0.000	0.002
8	0.002	0.145	0.858	0.000	0.004	8	0.000	0.012	0.030	0.000	0.001
9	0.086	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.027	9	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
Total	1	1	1	1	1	Total	1	1	1	1	1

continue...

CHL	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM	IRL	RS	FS	SR	MO	SUM
0	0.006	0.571	0.615	0.139	0.098	0	0.018	0.294	0.741	0.231	0.104
1	0.000	0.005	0.216	0.003	0.011	1	0.004	0.158	-0.004	0.000	0.026
2	0.381	0.161	0.207	0.203	0.345	2	0.025	0.039	0.016	0.054	0.031
3	0.027	0.000	0.000	0.031	0.023	3	0.004	0.007	0.000	0.074	0.014
4	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	4	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000
5	0.029	0.066	-0.002	0.144	0.034	5	0.820	0.005	6.502	-0.003	0.720
6	0.523	0.158	0.017	0.166	0.451	6	0.009	0.073	-0.428	0.028	0.011
7	0.009	0.022	-0.016	0.055	0.010	7	0.021	0.135	-3.504	0.243	-0.014
8	0.000	0.017	-0.037	0.009	0.001	8	0.099	0.288	-2.323	0.208	0.086
9	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.250	0.026	9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.166	0.022
Total	1	1	1	1	1	Total	1	1	1	1	1
KOR	**RS**	**FS**	**SR**	**MO**	**SUM**	**MYS**	**RS**	**FS**	**SR**	**MO**	**SUM**
0	0.004	0.001	0.124	0.006	0.000	0	0.036	0.019	-0.002	0.018	0.022
1	0.001	0.003	-0.011	0.000	0.002	1	0.000	0.006	-0.001	0.002	0.003
2	0.023	0.002	-0.013	0.000	0.009	2	0.003	0.009	0.021	0.106	0.031
3	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.357	0.068	3	0.197	0.000	0.000	0.585	0.197
4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4	0.056	0.000	0.000	0.199	0.064
5	0.139	0.036	-0.056	0.167	0.094	5	0.138	0.022	0.062	0.045	0.063
6	0.188	0.012	0.710	0.275	0.096	6	0.193	0.015	0.419	0.072	0.099
7	0.356	0.915	-0.371	0.225	0.650	7	0.257	0.765	0.360	-0.070	0.399
8	0.273	0.031	0.616	-0.007	0.084	8	0.001	0.165	0.140	0.042	0.087
9	0.001	0.000	0.000	-0.023	-0.004	9	0.119	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.034
Total	1	1	1	1	1	Total	1	1	1	1	1

Table (15): Exports Dynamics Based on RS, FS, SR. MO and Market Share (sum and aggregate in current US$)

	DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0			DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00
	D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0			D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00
DZA	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM	BHR	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM
RB	21663467.93	10942958.19	0.00	0.00	-122364.28	-9031.18	32475030.67	RB	24593.17	5391972.56	0.00	0.00	-91086.86	-5.03	5325473.84
LT	125198.45	1696.54	0.00	0.00	-10792.95	0.00	116102.05	LT	82025.39	11339.29	0.00	0.00	-259328.45	0.00	-165963.77
MT	30439.75	768.90	0.00	0.00	-87560.49	0.00	-56351.84	MT	87436.96	72575.62	0.00	0.00	-14437.90	0.00	145574.68
HT	6925.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	-16795.52	-10.35	-9880.80	HT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-137.70	0.00	-137.70
Aggregate	21826031.20	10945423.63	0.00	0.00	-237513.23	-9041.53	32524900.07	Aggregate	194055.53	5475887.47	0 .00	0.00	-364990.91	-5.03	5304947.06
	DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00		DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00
	D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00		D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00
EGY	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM	JOR	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM
RB	3554474.27	26114.48	78.74	0.00	-182282.16	0.00	3398385.33	RB	984583.27	9127.97	0.00	0.00	-11702.34	0.00	982008.90
LT	2249722.18	8658.05	0.00	0.00	-357588.31	0.00	1900791.92	LT	1494972.70	11055.54	0.00	0.00	-28606.51	0.00	1477421.73
MT	535896.07	20481.71	0.00	0.00	-364562.21	0.00	191815.57	MT	403444.58	31974.94	0.00	0.00	-28902.26	0.00	406517.26
HT	10066.71	19215.27	143.56	0.00	-13472.35	0.00	15953.19	HT	20519.60	190234.59	66.38	0.00	-3471.19	0.00	207349.37
Aggregate	6350159.23	74469.52	222.30	0.00	-917905.03	0.00	5506946.02	Aggregate	2903520.14	242393.04	66.38	0.00	-72682.30	0.00	3073297.26
0.00	DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00		DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00
0.00	D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00		D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00
KWT	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM	LBN	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM
RB	55383.61	8580474.12	0.00	0.00	-82236.04	0.00	8553621.69	RB	391316.20	85625.97	834.67	0.00	-7591.02	0.00	470185.82
LT	8134.90	15178.57	0.00	0.00	-16090.35	0.00	7223.13	LT	211608.46	85375.79	0.00	0.00	-159.57	-0.01	296824.68
MT	78048.40	138454.92	0.00	0.00	-83975.70	0.00	132527.62	MT	250533.22	7563.93	0.00	0.00	-6343.89	0.00	251753.26
HT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-7663.29	0.00	-7663.29	HT	119267.48	13156.83	152.87	0.00	-2687.13	0.00	129890.04
Aggregate	141566.91	8734107.61	0.00	0.00	-189965.38	0.00	8685709.14	Aggregate	972725.36	191722.52	987.54	0.00	-16781.61	-0.01	1148653.80
	DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00		DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00
	D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00		D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00
MRT	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM	MAR	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM
RB	66522.14	224841.52	0.00	0.00	-5.22	0.00	291358.43	RB	1720927.98	694729.78	14.67	0.00	-245728.02	-13620.81	2156323.60
LT	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-77768.91	0.00	-77767.89	LT	540876.40	856317.18	0.00	0.00	-55774.16	0.00	1341419.42
MT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	MT	1164844.40	214169.18	0.00	0.00	-19008.37	0.00	1360005.20
HT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	HT	302162.11	24042.55	202.57	0.00	-14862.41	0.00	311544.82
Aggregate	66523.15	224841.52	0.00	0.00	-77774.14	0.00	213590.53	Aggregate	3728810.89	1789258.68	217.24	0.00	-335372.96	-13620.81	5169293.04

continue...

	DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00		DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00
	D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00		D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00
OMN	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM	QAT	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM
RB	690908.53	5715155.65	0.00	0.00	-249652.63	-97.28	6156314.27	RB	22731316.30	30851.04	0.00	0.00	-73040.01	0.00	22689127.34
LT	194442.25	5304.40	0.00	0.00	-176243.79	0.00	23502.86	LT	574.81	64.64	0.00	0.00	-164851.61	0.00	-164212.16
MT	473608.69	7175.56	0.00	0.00	-894176.51	0.00	-413392.26	MT	1377673.76	76.28	0.00	0.00	-7270.90	0.00	1370479.15
HT	0.00	443.12	0.00	0.00	-128051.01	-8544.61	-136152.50	HT	14.78	48.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.04
Aggregate	1358959.46	5728078.74	0.00	0.00	-1448123.95	-8641.89	5630272.36	Aggregate	24109579.65	31040.23	0.00	0.00	-245162.52	0.00	23895457.36
	DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00		DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00
	D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00		D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00
SAU	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM	SDN	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM
RB	101912758.21	10329886.80	3690.00	0.00	-62615.81	-37.84	112183681.36	RB	3814004.99	31360.04	0.00	0.00	-115492.43	0.00	3729872.60
LT	2171270.68	244185.20	0.00	0.00	-12114.23	-13.35	2403328.30	LT	0.00	14029.70	0.00	0.00	-32501.12	0.00	-18471.43
MT	5951559.01	1245686.70	0.00	0.00	-26309.26	0.00	7170936.45	MT	791.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	-89651.22	0.00	-88859.40
HT	210306.96	1018.82	1624.60	0.00	-855.99	0.00	212094.40	HT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-10412.78	-7.57	-10420.36
Aggregate	110245894.86	11820777.53	5314.60	0.00	-101895.29	-51.19	121970040.51	Aggregate	3814796.81	45389.73	0.00	0.00	-248057.55	-7.57	3612121.42
	DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00		DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00
	D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00		D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00
SYR	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM	TUN	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM
RB	1234682.85	881039.60	0.00	0.00	-7712.97	0.00	2108009.47	RB	1455719.71	700213.35	876.69	0.00	-60145.27	0.00	2096664.49
LT	1814032.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	-12228.26	-676.78	1801127.15	LT	1580702.65	198993.63	0.00	0.00	-43908.30	-88.66	1735699.32
MT	892874.97	11.16	0.00	0.00	-1912.53	0.00	890973.60	MT	1685026.69	3689.90	0.00	0.00	-12708.79	0.00	1676007.80
HT	56171.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56171.47	HT	386720.09	1361.56	0.00	0.00	-4046.30	-189.09	383846.26
Aggregate	3997761.48	881050.75	0.00	0.00	-21853.75	-676.78	4856281.69	Aggregate	5108169.14	904258.45	876.69	0.00	-120808.66	-277.75	5892217.87
	DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00		DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00
	D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00		D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00
UAE	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM	YEM	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM
RB	13655225.86	32500869.25	0.00	0.00	-230121.45	0.00	45925973.67	RB	5674370.82	8808.01	0.00	0.00	-2966529.13	-55.97	2716593.72
LT	1890140.32	45233.23	0.00	0.00	-73850.54	-210.07	1861312.94	LT	6408.16	0.27	0.00	0.00	-3511.59	0.00	2896.84
MT	1536227.47	54536.11	0.00	0.00	-45670.49	0.00	1545093.08	MT	13879.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	-9657.51	0.00	4221.77
HT	81888.66	372.18	74.19	0.00	-2456.99	0.00	79878.03	HT	90.64	48.76	0.00	0.00	-5.79	0.00	133.61
Aggregate	17163482.30	32601010.77	74.19	0.00	-352099.47	-210.07	49412257.72	Aggregate	5694748.90	8857.04	0.00	0.00	-2979704.03	-55.97	2723845.94

continue...

	DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00		DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00
	D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00		D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00
CHL	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM	IRL	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM
RB	32460646.05	2356287.58	32.51	0.00	-62251.85	-1.31	34754712.98	RB	7422402.42	7223420.80	17747.02	0.00	-443144.15	-128.71	14220297.38
LT	952626.77	341440.96	206.10	0.00	-70088.59	0.00	1224185.24	LT	2463052.56	1137802.22	0.00	-5.52	-2278514.09	0.00	1322335.17
MT	1431606.35	196099.24	0.00	0.00	-74814.22	0.00	1552891.38	MT	2971153.11	2331130.68	0.00	0.00	-1116968.38	0.00	4185315.41
HT	40797.42	45725.63	873.15	0.00	-54331.10	0.00	33065.10	HT	13593925.95	3485298.10	134.15	0.00	-5274642.01	0.00	11804716.19
Aggregate	34885676.59	2939553.41	1111.76	0.00	-261485.75	-1.31	37564854.70	Aggregate	26450534.05	14177651.79	17881.17	-5.52	-9113268.62	-128.71	31532664.15
	DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00		DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00
	D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00		D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00
KOR	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM	MYS	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM
RB	9714819.69	16701273.32	269.67	0.00	-810636.17	-19300.45	25586426.05	RB	7923524.73	16445240.89	1095.53	0.00	-240363.82	-874.17	24128623.15
LT	5983664.54	8204092.78	850.77	0.00	-6418849.64	0.00	7769758.45	LT	7467652.62	1672092.27	0.00	0.00	-208808.29	0.00	8930936.61
MT	87605778.55	9311969.14	0.00	0.00	-3756104.55	0.00	93161643.13	MT	12042711.90	1867301.50	0.00	0.00	-1937122.20	0.00	11972891.20
HT	39495187.02	4356573.58	36064.92	0.00	-1837907.69	0.00	42049917.83	HT	17974217.37	3391489.94	0.00	0.00	-2277127.39	-179336.70	18909243.23
Aggregate	142799449.80	38573908.81	37185.36	0.00	-12823498.06	-19300.45	168567745.45	Aggregate	45408106.62	23376124.60	1095.53	0.00	-4663421.69	-180210.87	63941694.18
	DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00		DX>0	DX>0	DX>0	DX<0	DX<0	DX<0	0.00
	D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00		D>0	d>0	d<0	D<0	d>0	d<0	0.00
PRT	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM	ZAF	C>0	c<0	c>0	c>0	c<0	c<0	SUM
RB	4864110.05	1526224.35	6284.93	0.00	-585428.07	-44.06	5811147.19	RB	13242596.79	5194359.00	5203.44	0.00	-228349.59	-59.06	18213750.58
LT	5745922.01	654438.10	56.52	0.00	-252578.43	0.00	6147838.20	LT	1361676.49	1150252.28	0.00	0.00	-3541242.25	-420.37	-1029733.86
MT	4586760.78	1303826.32	0.00	0.00	-568436.42	0.00	5322150.68	MT	8698549.01	1935291.25	0.00	0.00	-71286.27	0.00	10562553.99
HT	1846344.18	283767.65	0.00	0.00	-306010.16	-13737.80	1810363.88	HT	879319.35	83423.27	4641.11	0.00	-17824.41	0.00	949559.32
Aggregate	17043137.03	3768256.42	6341.45	0.00	-1712453.08	-13781.86	19091499.95	Aggregate	24182141.64	8363325.79	9844.55	0.00	-3858702.52	-479.43	28696130.03

Table (16): Exports Similarity Index

	ARE		BHR		DZA		EGY		JOR		KWT		LBN		MAR		MRT		OMN		QAT	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Total	85.21	78.07	67.68	63.04	65.79	73.39	34.60	41.93	11.59	10.10	76.95	75.64	11.48	10.66	14.28	10.97	0.62	6.88	69.11	71.12	58.60	65.86
RB	83.41	75.07	63.40	60.44	65.08	72.94	27.56	28.55	4.01	4.41	75.25	72.83	3.79	3.38	6.91	5.00	0.42	0.21	65.18	68.72	55.29	61.90
LT	1.11	1.36	2.49	1.16	0.18	0.23	4.69	10.36	4.45	3.26	0.32	1.25	4.56	4.07	4.47	3.32	0.20	6.66	1.97	0.82	1.84	2.33
MT	0.65	1.57	1.78	1.43	0.42	0.19	2.01	2.78	2.54	2.13	1.34	1.54	2.76	2.87	2.29	2.19	0.00	0.00	1.66	1.49	1.44	1.62
HT	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.25	0.20	0.49	0.20	0.03	0.01	0.35	0.32	0.60	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.20	0.54	0.30	0.30	0.10	0.10	1.24	1.07	1.11	1.04	0.19	0.12	1.07	1.06	1.57	1.21	0.24	0.18	0.83	0.66	0.04	0.02
1.00	0.07	0.08	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.14	0.05	0.16	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.04	0.00	0.00
2.00	0.21	0.41	0.35	0.19	0.18	0.27	0.64	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.16	0.12	0.39	0.50	0.73	0.74	0.18	0.03	0.24	0.29	0.06	0.04
3.00	81.78	73.09	61.24	59.12	64.15	71.99	23.53	25.30	0.02	1.03	74.54	72.23	0.02	0.06	3.46	1.96	0.00	0.00	63.30	66.90	54.56	61.25
4.00	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.17	0.26	0.02	0.00	0.18	0.26	0.02	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.27	0.00	0.00
5.00	0.18	0.99	1.57	1.38	0.73	0.60	1.81	2.64	2.18	1.65	1.45	1.73	1.72	1.97	1.60	1.37	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.93	1.98	2.18
6.00	1.52	1.45	1.66	1.06	0.24	0.26	2.68	2.14	2.32	1.99	0.33	0.31	2.48	2.18	1.55	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.99	1.04	0.27	0.31
7.00	0.45	0.51	0.50	0.28	0.28	0.05	0.76	0.64	1.45	1.06	0.14	0.02	1.67	1.45	1.49	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.61	0.01	0.02
8.00	0.75	0.49	1.89	0.64	0.06	0.06	3.54	1.51	3.51	2.07	0.11	0.05	3.80	2.22	3.75	2.22	0.00	0.00	1.38	0.36	1.67	0.04
9.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.20	7.79	0.02	0.23	0.00	1.00	0.06	0.87	0.04	0.17	0.20	6.66	0.25	0.01	0.00	2.00
	SAU		SDN		SYR		TUN		YEM		ZAF		CHL		IRL		KOR		POT		MYS	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Total	78.07	77.01	21.50	12.83	72.85	55.20	23.26	22.46	2.25	64.10	14.16	11.94	9.57	10.06	6.93	9.57	15.00	13.88	14.89	22.09	17.92	23.41
RB	74.55	72.54	20.11	11.82	70.20	43.27	15.57	16.11	1.77	63.62	7.75	6.38	4.68	4.32	2.35	2.58	7.58	8.10	6.33	7.96	11.74	15.64
LT	0.90	1.35	0.42	0.90	2.08	10.18	4.57	3.36	0.14	0.24	2.71	2.48	1.70	3.58	1.86	4.81	3.82	2.30	4.96	10.77	2.85	4.15
MT	2.57	3.01	0.67	0.02	0.40	1.50	2.54	2.56	0.31	0.22	3.20	2.63	2.82	1.88	2.01	1.65	3.03	3.08	2.95	2.85	2.68	3.19
HT	0.04	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.07	0.15	0.57	0.42	0.02	0.03	0.45	0.43	0.30	0.25	0.61	0.43	0.57	0.40	0.60	0.43	0.56	0.37
0.00	0.40	0.50	0.73	0.48	0.93	1.13	1.32	1.04	1.41	1.08	1.41	1.12	1.74	1.21	0.96	1.15	0.84	0.49	1.57	1.47	0.99	0.91
1.00	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.16	0.10	0.01	0.05	0.17	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.16	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.17	0.10	0.16	0.09
2.00	0.12	0.15	0.59	0.39	0.63	0.54	0.73	0.72	0.14	0.19	0.71	0.50	0.76	0.44	0.26	0.35	0.19	0.29	0.45	0.57	0.21	0.20
3.00	72.72	70.81	18.70	11.04	68.41	40.75	12.05	12.90	0.13	62.15	2.59	2.69	1.11	1.90	0.30	0.54	5.10	5.84	2.10	4.09	9.25	13.06
4.00	0.03	0.02	0.17	0.00	0.14	0.25	0.15	0.26	0.00	0.11	0.12	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.27	0.15	0.14
5.00	3.05	3.09	0.07	0.01	0.29	0.57	1.74	1.63	0.31	0.18	2.96	2.49	2.24	1.65	0.92	0.80	2.06	2.29	1.78	2.02	1.64	2.33
6.00	1.13	1.24	0.36	0.00	0.89	1.81	1.68	1.93	0.15	0.12	2.85	2.32	1.39	1.09	1.35	1.01	2.09	2.07	2.74	2.33	1.74	1.95
7.00	0.45	0.62	0.73	0.01	0.12	0.90	1.76	1.59	0.02	0.07	1.79	1.34	1.28	0.79	1.90	1.33	1.95	1.61	1.93	1.61	1.81	1.60
8.00	0.12	0.28	0.07	0.00	1.23	2.16	3.67	2.27	0.06	0.10	1.29	0.75	0.65	0.46	0.88	0.70	2.61	0.98	3.80	2.24	1.71	1.31
9.00	0.01	0.23	0.06	0.90	0.20	7.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.26	0.60	0.26	2.47	0.20	3.58	0.06	0.25	0.18	7.40	0.26	1.83

Table (17): Trade Complementarity Index

	ARE		BHR		CHL		DZA		EGY		IRL		JOR		MAR		MRT		MYS		OMN	
	2000	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**
Total	8.60	19.29	11.62	7.74	22.33	17.28	7.12	8.43	27.94	32.91	29.21	27.17	34.58	24.24	19.59	20.56	1.40	7.11	35.68	40.83	21.48	10.82
	KOR		**KWT**		**LBN**		**QAT**		**SAU**		**SDN**		**SYR**		**TUN**		**YEM**		**ZAF**		**PRT**	
	2000	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**	**2000**	**2006**
Total	51.05	47.47	7.59	2.82	36.92	37.42	9.13	10.86	9.26	12.90	13.60	6.51	13.99	30.43	29.22	34.13	3.19	9.44	45.55	45.03	52.13	57.73