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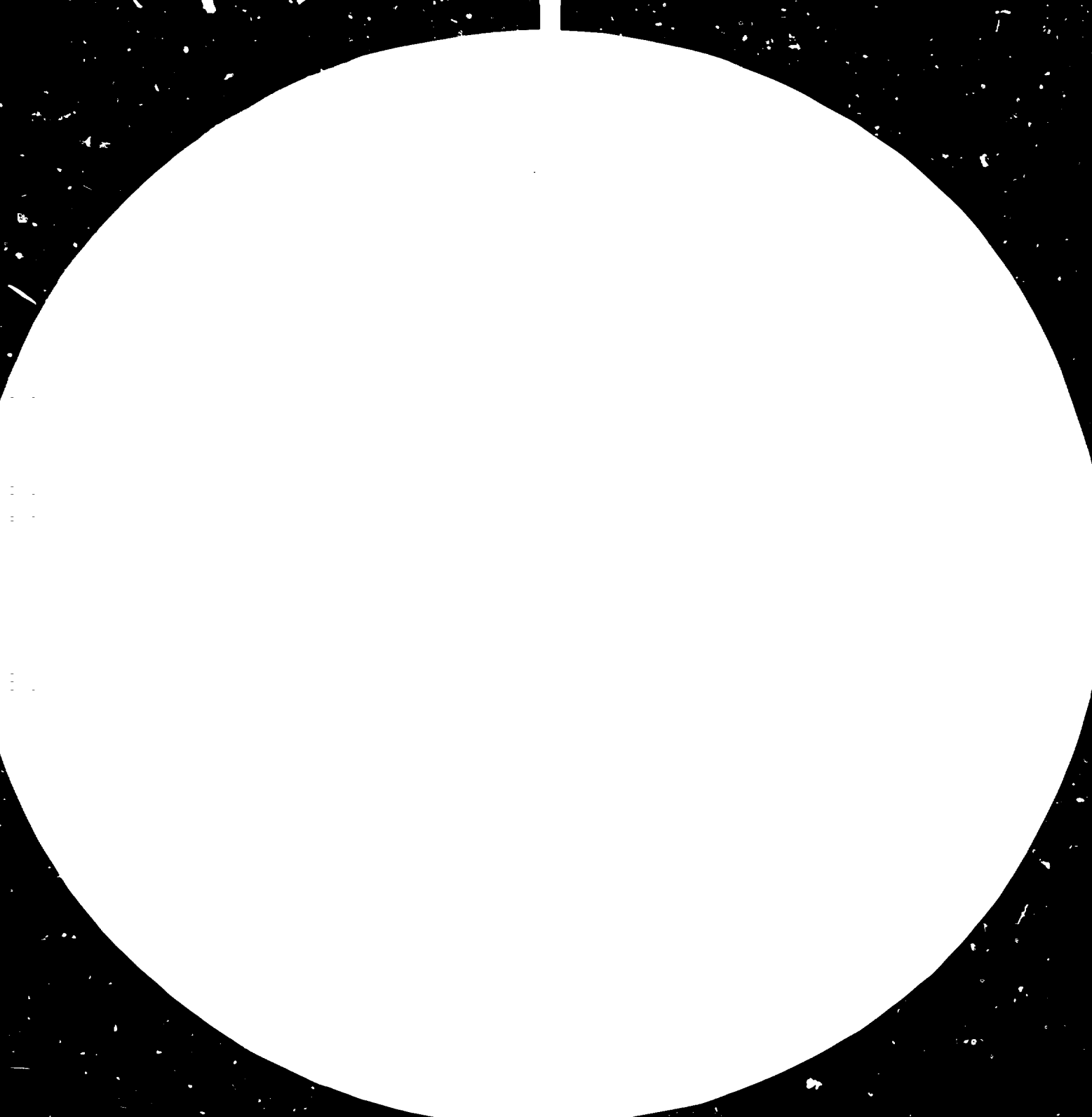
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AN INDUSTRIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE ECONOMIES
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE MEMBER COUNTRIES *

Prepared by

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CHAPTER I - AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

All the OIC countries belong to the economic group of developing countries. Of the total area of 67.218,4 thousand km², the OIC countries account for 39.4 per cent. As to population, the share of the OIC countries was of 31.7 per cent of the population of all developing countries in the year 1975. These figures reflect the consolidation of the important position occupied by the OIC countries in the group of developing countries, country-wide details of areas, population and density of the OIC countries are given in Annexes I / II: Area, Population and Density of Islamic Countries, 1977/1979.

In 1979, the population of the OIC countries added up to 661,346 million persons, which accounted for 14.93 per cent of the world population in that year. The population of African OIC countries was 189.786 million or 28.66 per cent of the total OIC population. Asian OIC countries totalized 427.250 million persons. Added to Turkey (44.310 million) they add up to 471.560 million. This population represented 71.3 per cent of the total OIC population over the period.

The population density of the OIC population averaged to 25 inhabitants per km² in 1979, compared to 23 in 1975. African OIC countries had the lowest population density at 12 inhabitants per km² as against the highest of 90 inhabitants per km² in South and South-East Asian OIC countries, compared to 82 inhabitants in 1975. The average density in West Asian OIC countries was 15 inhabitants per km² compared to 14 in 1975.

CHAPTER II - LABOUR FORCE AND INDUSTRY

1. LABOUR FORCE IN THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Developing countries, members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), are characterized among others by a percentage share of population of working age (15-64 years), which is sensitively lower than both the developed countries of market economy and the developed countries of centrally-planned economy. In 1960, the percentage share of the population of working age in the total population was 56%^(*) in the OIC low-income countries^{1/} 55% in the OIC middle-income countries^{1/} and 53% in the OIC OPEC-member countries,^{1/} compared to 63% for each of the two categories of developed countries. (Reference No.1). In 1979, the percentage share of population of working age has either increased or stabilized in the various OIC member countries, thus, in the low-income countries, the percentage share rose to 59% in the OIC middle-income countries; stabilized despite 1% increase in the oil importers among this OIC group. Only in the OIC OPEC members, the percentage of population of working age dropped by 2% equivalent to 51% compared with the OIC countries, the percentage of population working age rose in both developed market economies and centrally-planned developed economies, from 63% in 1960 to 66% in 1979. As a result, the gap between the OIC countries and the various developed countries has further increased. (Reference No. 2).

^{1/} Classification used here is from World Bank, "World Development Report, 1981". The OIC low-income countries considered here are: Bangladesh, Somalia, Mali, Upper Volta, Sierra Leone, Pakistan, Tanzania, Niger, Guinea, Uganda, Mauritania, Indonesia, Sudan; as to the OIC middle-income countries (oil exporters and oil importers), they are: Yemen Arab Republic, Senegal, Egypt, Yemen PDR, Cameroon, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Malaysia, Algeria and Iran; OIC capital-surplus OPEC-member countries considered here are: Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait.

(*) w = weighted average.

2. LOW SHARE OF INDUSTRY IN TOTAL LABOUR FORCE

1. OIC Low-Income Countries

The sectoral distribution of the labour force in the OIC low-income countries illustrates a continuing predominance of agriculture in economic activity. During the last two decades, there has been significant drop in the agricultural share in total labour force. In the OIC low-income countries, the share dropped from 76% w(*) in 1960 to 71%w in 1979. As to services, the percentage share of labour force slightly increased, moving from 14%w in 1960 to 15%w in 1979. To the contrary, the share of industry in total labour force sensitively rose from 10%w in 1960 to 14%w in 1979, but remains dramatically low in these OIC countries.

2. OIC Middle-Income Countries

There has been a qualitative change in the sectoral distribution of labour force in the OIC middle-income countries (both oil exporters and oil importers): agricultural labour force represented the bigger share, some 58%w of the total force in 1960, but has significantly fallen to 43% in 1979 bringing the sector's share in labour force to 44% in the oil-exporting OIC middle-income countries, and to 42% in the oil-importing OIC middle-income countries, all weighted average. (Reference No.3).

There has been an important increase in the share of services which was already notable in total labour force; thus, the share of the sector rose from 25%w in 1960 to 34%w in 1979. Further, the increase had been higher in the oil importers among these OIC countries, some 10% over the period considered and corresponding increase in the oil exporters among these OIC countries, 8%w. However, there has been an important improvement in the share of industry in the total labour force which moved from 17%w in 1960 to 23%w in 1979 for all the OIC middle-income countries. It is worthy to note that the increase has been bigger in the oil exporters among these countries (8%w), than the oil importers who achieved an increase of 6%w equivalent to the general increase in weighted average for all these OIC middle-income countries already mentioned.

3. OIC OPEC-Member Countries

The OIC Islamic-member countries' structural change is similar to that already described in the case of OIC middle-income countries which has taken place in the distribution of labour force among three-main sectors. As a

(*) w = weighted average.

matter of fact, agricultural labour force represented the bigger share, identical to that of the OIC middle-income countries mentioned above, some 58% in 1960, but has fallen to 44% in 1979 in the OIC OPEC-member countries, almost as much as in the previous OIC group. On the opposite, there has been a big rise in the share of services, almost similar to what has occurred in the previous OIC group, bringing the sector's share here from 26% in 1960 to 34% in 1979. A positive change has taken place in the share of industry in labour force, similar to the improvement in the same sector for the previous OIC group. The sector's share rose from 16% in 1960 to 22% in 1979 in this last OIC group.

A first relevant conclusion which can be drawn here is that while the share of agriculture has dropped in the OIC low-income countries during the last two decades, it remains by far predominant in the total labour force. In contrast, the share of agriculture in labour force which approached three-fifths in 1960 fell to hardly more than two-fifths in 1979 in both the OIC middle-income countries (oil exporters and oil importers) and the OIC OPEC-member countries.

The second differentiation between the low-income and the other OIC countries (middle-income and OPEC members) appears in their respective shares of services in total labour force; while it has hardly increased in the low-income countries where by remaining very low (15% in 1979), it has sensitively increased moving from one quarter in the middle-income countries and slightly above in the OPEC members, to 34% in these last two categories of the OIC countries.

The last differentiation is that of the industrial share in total labour force. Its percentage share has increased in all OIC countries over the period considered. However, considering the different starting points of the OIC low-income countries and the two other OIC categories (middle-income and OPEC members), the share is still below 15% in the low-income countries but has ranged between one-fifth and one-quarter of the total labour force respectively in the middle-income and the OPEC-member countries.

Comparing the OIC countries with the developed countries, we can easily notice the difference between the sectoral distribution of labour force in the OIC as part of developing countries and in the developed countries. In spite of a general fall of the percentage share of agriculture in OIC countries, it continues to detain the biggest share in labour force, while in the developed countries, the corresponding share is already very low for those with market economy, only 6% in 1979. A similar dramatic fall, though dephased from the previous, developed countries to centrally planned economy.

On the other hand, the percentage share of services in labour force differentiates the low-income from the other OIC countries, namely, the middle-income and Islamic-OPEC members who almost align their services' share to that of centrally-planned economies; but, are still far behind developed market economies where services already represent much more than half of the total labour force.

With regards to industry, the notable difference in industrial share of total labour force between the OIC countries and the developed countries is striking, while the share ranges between 14% and 22% in the OIC countries, it is of 38% in the developed countries of market economy and 44% in the developed countries of centrally-planned economy.

To conclude, the last two decades have been characterized by a decline in the agricultural share in labour force which however, remains essential, and is comparable to a dephased increase in the industrial share in labour force. The latter however, remains very limited comparable to a dephased rise in the services share in labour force. This seems to anticipate and dephase, in an imbalanced way, the rise in industrial labour force especially in the middle-income and OIC OPEC-member countries. (This part of analysis refers to Annex III: Labour Force in the Islamic Countries).

CHAPTER III - INCOME INCREASE AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE OIC COUNTRIES

"In terms of the general criteria of development, the global picture at the end of the Second Development Decade (DD2), indicates that the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), inhabiting one-seventh of the world population, could generate only one-twentieth of the global income. In all, the developing countries in toto inhabit one-half of the world population and could generate only one-sixth of the global income, while the developed market economies inhabiting one-fifth of the world population, accounting for two-thirds of the world."^{1/}

1. THE DRIVE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Second Development Decade (DD2) represented a period during which many developing countries have accelerated their industrialization efforts substantially. In this period, these countries as a whole have expanded their industrial output by 82 percent.^{2/}

Another indication of the desire of the developing countries to bring their share in the industrial production in the Lima Target, proclaimed in 1975, up to 25 percent of the world manufactures valued added by the year 2000.

"As for the countries members of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), a very small subset of countries aside, a concerted effort towards industrialization was absent during the Decade, as the investment policies attached greater priorities to the construction of infrastructure, watching of a balance between industrialization and agricultural self-sufficiency, the enrichment of the skilled manpower resources, the expansion and consolidation of existing small and medium-scale industries and rural development schemes. Relatively speaking, the OIC members seem to have adhered closer to the qualitative targets of the Lima Declaration as compared to the other groups of developing countries."^{3/}

1/ "World Economic Situation With Special Reference to the OIC Members During the Second United Nations Development Decade", text extracted from the paper presented to the Fifth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs of the Islamic Conference held in Conakry, Guinea on 15-17 January 1980. Published in: Journal of Economic Cooperation Among Islamic Countries, Vol. 1, No. 3, Ankara, Turkey, April 1980, p.5.

2/ "World Economic Situation with Special Reference to the OIC Members during The Second United Nations Development Decade". Published in: Journal of Economic Cooperation Among Islamic Countries, Vol. 1, No. 3, Ankara, April 1980, (Industrial Production), p.6.

3/ Ibid., pp.6-7.

1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF THE OIC COUNTRIES

A detailed analysis indicates that three groups of OIC countries could be distinguished according to the magnitude of the GDP in the year 1977.

Group 1 : The Low-Income Countries; with the GDP in 1977, ranging between 11 million and 16970 million dollars. In this group were included 14 countries different in area and population. Classified in ascending order, these countries were, Maldives, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, Mauritania, Mali, Somalia, Chad, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Niger, Afghanistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Sudan and Bangladesh.

Group 2 : The Middle Income Countries, with the GNP ranging between 1140 and 18775 U.S. dollars. Eighteen other countries of which six OPEC countries and two other oil exporters were included in this group. They were: In ascending order Yemen P.D.R., Lebanon, Jordan, Bahrain, Senegal, Yemen A.R., Oman, Qatar, Gabon, Cameroon, Tunisia, Syria (SAR), Morocco, Malaysia, Egypt, Algeria, Turkey, and Iran. Six of these countries are oil-exporters.

Group 3 : The Capital-surplus oil exporting countries, with the GNP ranging between 12819 and 67641 U.S. dollars. In ascending order, at least four countries were included in this group (1977 figures), namely UAE, Iraq, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

2. THE GDP PER CAPITA

While total GDP reflects the magnitude of the economy and the stage of upgrading its local resources, the GDP per capita gives a rough idea about the average local income of the population.

A detailed analysis of the GDP per capita in the OIC countries indicates that using the 1977 figures these countries could be classified in THREE MAIN GROUPS of GDP per capita :

Group 1 : The Low Income Countries: It included twenty of the 43 OIC countries where the GDP per capita ranged between 80 and 387 U.S. dollars. These countries were in ascending order: Maldives, Bangladesh, Mali, Upper-Volta, Afghanistan, Chad, Somalia, Tanzania, Comoros, Guinea, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, Niger, Mauritania, Uganda, Indonesia, and Sudan. Djibouti could be added to these countries though its GDP per capita was of 811 U.S. dollars.

Group 2 : The Middle-Income Countries: This groups included 14 countries where the GDP per capita ranged between 393 and 2235 U.S. dollars. In this group were in ascending order: Yemen P.D.R., Senegal, Lebanon, Yemen A.R., Egypt, Cameroon, Jordan, Morocco, Syria (S.A.R.), Tunisia, Malaysia, Turkey, Algeria and Iran. Two of these countries are members of OPEC and two others are oil exporters.

Group 3 : The Oil Exporting Countries: This included Eight Countries where the GDP per capita ranged between 1635 and 16667 U.S. dollars. Five of these were capital-surplus and two other OPEC country , namely OPEC Members, namely Iraq, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and U.A.E, namely, Gabon and Qatar, and, finally, two oil-exporting countries, Oman and Bahrain.

-3. NATIONAL INCOME IN THE OIC COUNTRIES

A detailed analysis of the GNP per Capita in the OIC countries indicates that according to their national income in 1977 these countries can be classified into THREE MAIN GROUPS:

Group 1 : Low-Income Countries with an average GNP valued at 230 U.S. dollars ^{1/}. On the basis of 1977 figures, at least 13 countries ^{2/} could be included in this group, with their GNP ranging between 90 and 370 U.S. dollars. Classified in ascending order, these countries were Bangladesh, Chad, Mali, Afghanistan, Upper-Volta, Sierra Leone, Pakistan, and Tanzania (250 U.S. dollars), Niger, Guinea, Uganda, Indonesia and Sudan (370 dollars for each).

Group 2 : The Middle-Income Countries, with an average GNP valued at 1420 U.S. dollars ^{1/}. Eleven countries could be included in this group with their GNP in 1977 ranging between 420 and 1590 U.S. dollars. Classified in ascending order, these countries were Yemen A.R., Senegal, Egypt and Yemen P.D.R., Tunisia, Jordan ^{3/}, Turkey, Malaysia and Algeria.

1/ Weighted average.

2/ No figures available for Somalia and Guinea-Bissau.

3/ No figures available for Lebanon.

Group 3 : Capital-surplus OIC-exporting Countries, with an average GNP per capita valued at 5470 U.S. dollars ^{1/}. This group included four countries namely Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait ^{2/}, with the GNP ranging between 2410 and 17100 U. S. dollars.

This GNP per Capita average was sensitively higher than that of the Centrally-planned industrial economics (4230 U.S. dollars ^{3/} but far below that of the developed countries of market economies (9440 U.S. dollars ^{4/}.

This is shown in Annex IV:Gross Domestic Product, GDP per Capita and GNP per Capita.

^{1/} Weighted average

^{2/} No data available for U.A.E.

^{3/} Weighted average.

^{4/} Weighted average.

2. GROWTH OF THE GDP PER CAPITA BETWEEN 1970 AND 1979

A detailed analysis indicates that the average annual rates of growth of the GDP per capita (AARG-GDPFC) in 21 OIC countries during the period 1970-1979, was of about 4.7 percent. This rate has been identical to the corresponding average of the East European Socialist countries, and notably higher than the corresponding general average of the developing countries and territories (countries of the South). Further, the average of the 21 OIC countries considered in the analysis has been far higher than the average rate of 2.5 percent achieved in the developed countries of market economy.

However, the growth in the GDP per capita has largely differed from one OIC country to another. In the four (4) Arab North African OIC countries, the average has been above 4.5 percent. Adding Egypt and Sudan, the average for the 6 Arab African OIC countries dropped to slightly above 3.7 percent. In West Africa, 7 OIC countries achieved an average rate of more than 4.3 percent, compared to 3.3 percent in 5 South and South-East Asian OIC countries. According to their average annual rate of growth of the GDP per capita (AARG-GDPFC), during the period 1970 to 1979, the 21 OIC countries could be included in THREE MAIN GROUPS:

Group 1 - Countries where the AARG/GDPFC was below the general average of all developing countries and ranged between 0.5 and 3.0 percent. In this group are included in ascending order the eight following countries: Sudan, Jordan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen PDR, Cameroon (URC), Bangladesh and Morocco.

Group 2 - Countries where the AARG/GDPFC was above the general average of all developing countries (3.1 percent), but stood below the average of the 21 OIC countries considered in the analysis (4.7 percent). In this group are included in ascending order the five following countries: Yemen A.R., Turkey, Egypt, Algeria and Iran. The last two countries being major oil exporters.

Group 3 - Countries where the AARG/GDPFC ranged between 4.8 and 10.1 percent. In this last group are included in ascending order the eight following countries: Indonesia, Libya, Malaysia, Iraq, Syria (SAR), Tunisia, Saudi Arabia and Gabon. Five of these countries are major oil exporters.

(This could be seen in Annex V: Average Growth of GDP per Capita and the Gross Manufacturing Output in the 21 OIC Countries).

3. STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION IN THE OIC COUNTRIES

Islamic countries have different structures of production. This structural difference can be seized both in the magnitude of the Gross Domestic Product (in total value) and in the pattern of its sectoral sharing.

1. The country variation of the Gross Domestic Product: ^{1/}

Looking at the GDP as an aggregate, we can distinguish three main categories of production structures in the Islamic countries:

- 1.1. Countries with a GDP ranging between \$ 1.000 million and \$ 5.000 million (1). In this category, we can enumerate an increasing order of magnitude: Mauritania, Yemen P.D.R., Chad, Upper Volta, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Mali, Guinea, Niger, Yemen A.R., Lebanon, Senegal, Afghanistan and Tanzania.
- 1.2. Countries with a GDP above \$ 5.000 million and \$ 21.000 million (1); In this category are included in increasing order of magnitude: Iran, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Sudan, Uganda, Syrian Arab Rep., Morocco, Pakistan, Egypt and Malaysia.
- 1.3. Countries with a GDP between \$ 21.000 and 75.000 million: Kuwait, Libya Arab J., Algeria, Iraq, Indonesia, Turkey and Saudi Arabia (See Annex VI).

2. The country variation in the GDP Sectoral Distribution:

The other differentiating factor of the structure of production in Islamic countries is the sectoral distribution of the GDP. Taken in percentage we can make the following sectoral distinctions (2).

- 2.1. Agriculture: A typology of percentage distribution of the GDP can be adopted by which we can classify the Islamic countries in four main categories:

-
- (1) See: Annex VI: Structure of Production of Islamic Countries.
 - (2) Using the 1979 World Bank figures. See The World Bank: "World Bank Report 1981" Washington, August 1981, Table 3, pp. 138-139.
 - (3) Classification suggested here are also based on the World Bank data of 1979, as indicated in its World Development Report 1981.

- 2.1.1. Countries with their agricultural sector contributing up to 8 per cent of the GDP: In this category we can list in increasing order of magnitude the following Islamic OPEC member countries: Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libyan Arab J., Algeria and Iraq; as well as the United Arab Emirates.
 - 2.1.2. Countries with their agricultural sector contributing 8-20 per cent to the GDP. In this category in increasing order of magnitude are: Jordan, Yemen PDR., Lebanon, Syrian Arab R., Tunisia and Morocco.
 - 2.1.3. Countries with their agricultural sector contributing 20-30 per cent to the GDP they are the following in increasing order of magnitude: Egypt, Turkey, Malaysia, Mauritania, Indonesia, Iran, Senegal.
 - 2.1.4. Countries with their agricultural sector contributing from 31-40 per cent to the GDP. In this category we can list in increasing order of magnitude the following Islamic countries: Cameroon, Yemen Arab Rep., Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Upper Volta, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Tanzania, Uganda, Bangladesh, Somalia and Chad.
- 2.2. Industry: The typology of percentage distribution of the GDP can be adopted by which we can classify the Islamic countries in four main categories:
- 2.2.1. Countries with their industrial sector contributing between 7 and 20 per cent to the GDP. In this category we can name in increasing order of magnitude Uganda, Chad, Somalia, Mali, Bangladesh, Tanzania, Sudan, Cameroon, Upper Volta.
 - 2.2.2. Countries with their industrial sector contributing between 21 and 32 per cent to the GDP. In this category we can list in increasing order of magnitude the following Islamic countries: Lebanon, Syrian Arab Rep., Sierra Leone, Pakistan, Senegal, Yemen D.P.R., Guinea, Turkey, Jordan, Niger, Morocco, Mauritania.

- 2.2.3. Countries with their industrial sector contributing between 33 and 81 per cent to the GDP: In this category we can list in increasing order of magnitude the following Islamic countries: Indonesia, Tunisia, Iran and Egypt.
- 2.2.4. Countries with their industrial sector contributing between 58 and 81 per cent to the GDP: In this category we can list in increasing order of magnitude the following Islamic OPEC member countries: Algeria, Iraq, Libyan Arab J., Saudi Arabia, Kuwait as well as the United Arab Emirates. It must be noted that these high rates of the industrial sector to the GDP are due in fact as much to the primary activity of oil extraction predominant within the economy, as to the pricing of the exported oil and gas which has improved in 1973 and 1979 more than the prices of other primary commodities exported by the non-oil Islamic countries.
- 2.3. Services: The Islamic countries also differ in the contribution of their services sector to the GDP. They can be classified in two following categories:
- 2.3.1. Countries with their services contributing from 19 to 29 per cent to the GDP in increasing order of magnitude: Chad, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab J., Saudi Arabia, Niger, Somalia.
- 2.3.2. Countries with their services contributing from 30 to 41 per cent to the GDP in increasing order of magnitude: Bangladesh, Tanzania, Guinea, Algeria, Indonesia, Uganda, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Upper Volta, Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan, Iran, Mali, Yemen Arab Rep., Turkey, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Cameroon, Jordan, Yemen P.D.R., Syrian Arab Rep. and Lebanon.

(1) This classification is also based on the 1979 World Bank figures (percentage share of services in GDP). See: "The 1981 World Bank Report" Table 3, pp. 138-139.

Although this sector tends to be influenced by the pattern of services in the developed countries, it carries particular features in Islamic countries which are becoming by structural unemployment and underdevelopment of industry. Some Islamic countries have transit economies and their services sector is accordingly shaped while others have developed an infrastructure for servicing international fleets or international banking with the service sector bearing this particular characteristic.

The large share of services to the GDP in comparison with that of the industry reflects the imbalance of the structure of production in the Islamic countries.

4. THE PATTERNS OF SECTORAL SHARING

In the OIC oil-exporting countries, export-oriented sector is essentially based on the structural industry. This also applies to the OIC mineral-exporting countries like Mauritania where the export-oriented sector is essentially based on extraction. In both cases, the contribution of agriculture and manufacturing industries is insignificant; however, these two sectors have a sizeable share in the gross domestic product (GDP), mainly home-oriented. Some of these countries such as the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman and Libya have, for common feature, a hypertrophic crude-oil export sector and a very reduced and atrophied agriculture sector. But in the case of other Islamic oil-exporting countries namely, Iraq, Algeria, Iran and Indonesia, though mining industry again form the main export-oriented sector, agriculture and manufacturing industries are relatively well developed. This fact is reflected in the less striking share of the main sector oil-extraction, in the gross domestic product of these countries, as is evident from the figures provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Share of Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing in Total GDP in OIC Major Oil Exporting Countries, 1977

<u>Country</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Mining</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Sub-Total Mining Manufacturing</u>
1. Saudi Arabia	0.9	63.1	4.5	67.6
2. Kuwait	0.2	60.2	5.4	65.6
3. Qatar ^{1/}	0.7	81.8	1.1	82.9
4. Oman	2.7	60.8	0.9	61.7
5. Libya	2.0	54.4	2.6	57.0
6. Iraq	6.2	55.9	7.4	63.3
7. Algeria	8.5	26.7	12.8	39.5
8. Indonesia	29.5	21.8	9.4	31.2
9. Iran	9.2	34.5	12.7	47.2

Source: UNSO Data

Saudi Arabia and Oman: ECWA, National Accounts Studies, April 1980.

^{1/} 1975 figures: The Arab Industrial Situation at Present, Prospects for 1985, (June 1978).

4.1 PERCENTAGE SHARE OF AGRICULTURE IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT ^{1/}

A detailed analysis of the percentage share of agriculture in gross domestic product (GDP) in all the OIC countries indicates that:

Group 1

In six countries, agriculture detained an overdominating share ranging between 52.2% and 74.4% in total GDP in 1978; these countries in decreasing order were as follows: Uganda, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, Afghanistan, Niger and Bangladesh.

Group 2

In five other countries, the sector's share was rather predominant ranging between 40.6% and 48% of total GDP. These countries were in decreasing order: Tanzania, Comoro Islands, Upper Volta, Chad and Yemen A.R.

Group 3

In seven other countries, agriculture detained quite a notable share in total GDP ranging between 30.5% and 37.7% (1978 figures); these countries were in decreasing order: Mali, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Somalia, Egypt and Indonesia.

Group 4

In thirteen other countries, agricultural share was either notable or insignificant ranging between 5.8% and 29.2% (1978 figures); these countries were in decreasing order: Pakistan, Malaysia, Turkey, Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea, Syria, Yemen PDR, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, Lebanon and Gabon.

Group 5

Major oil-exporting countries where agricultural share in total GDP ranged between 0.9% and 9% (1978 figures) were in decreasing order: Iran, Algeria, Iraq, Oman, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain (1.71% - 1977 figures). No available figures for Qatar.

^{1/} See Annex VII: Percentage Share of Main Productive Sectors in Total GDP (1975-1978). Source: "Long-term Prospects of Industrial Development in Bahrain", UNIDO/IS.235, 18 June 1981, UNIDO Secretariat, p.13.

4.2. PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MINING IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

A detailed analysis of the percentage share of agriculture in gross domestic product (GDP) in 1978 for all OIC countries indicates that these countries could be classified in four main categories according to importance of their mining sector. The first category where the sector did not exceed 1.1% in total GDP includes the following twelve countries in increasing order: Bangladesh, Upper Volta^{1/}, Uganda, Yemen, F.R.^{2/}, Gambia, Tanzania, Sudan, Pakistan, Yemen A.R.^{3/}, Chad, Turkey and Cameroon. In these countries, the share of mining sector is almost insignificant in the GDP.

Comparing these countries with the two first categories mentioned above where agricultural share in the GDP is either overdominating (52.2% - 74.4%) or rather predominant (40.6% - 48.0%), we can see that some of the OIC countries with an almost insignificant mining share have an essentially agricultural economy; namely, Bangladesh, Upper Volta, Uganda, Gambia, Tanzania, Yemen A.R., Chad and slightly to a lesser extent, Niger and Afghanistan.

A second category of OIC countries had a mining share which ranged between 3.3% and 12.1% in 1978. They were in increasing order: Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Malaysia, Somalia, Tunisia, Niger, Afghanistan, Syria, Morocco, Sierra Leone and Mauritania. In these countries, the share of the mining sector is relatively more significant than in the first category. To the opposite, two of these countries have a very important agricultural activity which ranged them in the second category of countries where agriculture detained an overdominating share in the total GDP (between 52.2% and 74.4% in 1978). A third country namely, Egypt, combine a relatively significant mining activity with a notable agricultural share in the total GDP.

A third category of OIC countries, the mining share in total GDP ranging between 17.6% and 34.5% (1978 figures) included in increasing order the following countries: Indonesia, Guinea, Algeria, Iran and Gabon. A more detailed analysis indicates that in these countries, mining has a significant share together with a notable agricultural share in total GDP as in Guinea or a significant mining share together with a very low agricultural share as in four OPEC members: Indonesia, Algeria, Iran and Gabon.

Finally, the analysis indicates that in six OPEC members of major oil-exporting countries, the mining share is overdominating ranging between 54.4% and 74.8% (1978 figures). This group included in increasing order: Libya, Oman, Iraq, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. In these countries, the predominance of mining activity is based on oil extraction.

4.3. THE PLACE OF INDUSTRY IN THE ECONOMIES OF OIC COUNTRIES

The place of industry in the national economy can be appraised quantitatively by the percentage share of the industrial sector in gross domestic product. The importance of manufacturing in national economy is indicative of the degree of its industrialization and can be appraised quantitatively by the percentage share of manufacturing in gross domestic product and in exports and global foreign trade. According to the quantitative weight of the industry,^{1/} the OIC countries can be classified into the following three(3) categories: Category I: Industrial sector share in GDP of more than 30%. Countries belonging to this category in 1978 were: Algeria, Libya, Gabon in Islamic Africa and Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, United Arab Emirates, (no data available for Qatar). All these countries are oil exporters and the important share of industry in the domestic product expresses the hypertrophy of the industry as mainly extractive. Therefore, this category can be considered as to have an extractive industry for its structural base.

Group II : Structural share in GDP between 20% and 30%. Countries belonging to this category were: Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Morocco in Islamic Africa, Indonesia, Malaysia and Syria in Islamic Asia and Turkey in Islamic Europe. What characterizes all these countries in difference to the first category is that their industrial sector includes two prominent sub-sectors: one, extractive generally non-oil and another, manufacturing. To the extent, extractive sub-sector does not have a contribution to the GDP as notable as in the case of countries under category I. The industry of OIC countries which belong to this category cannot be qualified as mainly extractive.

Category III: Industrial sector's share of GDP of less than 20%. This contrasts with the existence of the univalent industry predominantly extractive for countries which belong to category I and with the co-existence of extractive and manufacturing industries in countries of category II. Countries which fall under this third category were: Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Tanzania, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and Upper Volta in Islamic Africa and Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Comoro Islands, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Yemen A.R. and Yemen PDR in Islamic Asia.^{2/}

Most of these countries are regarded by the United Nations as the least developed countries. Among the others are countries like Egypt and Tunisia have an industrial share close to that of countries of the second category.

^{1/} Industrial Share is calculated by adding together those of mining and manufacturing. See Annex: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MAIN PRODUCTIVE SECTORS IN TOTAL GDP, 1975-1978.

^{2/} No data available for Djibouti in Africa and Qatar in Asia.

CHAPTER IV - RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND PRESENT STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

1. PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MANUFACTURING IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT ^{1/}

A detailed analysis based on the 1978 figures indicates the low share of manufacturing in total GDP in all OIC countries, indicative of limited industrialization and in general, underdevelopment common to all the OIC members. The share of manufacturing in total GDP ranged between 0.7% and 18.9%. However, looking more closely, the importance of the sector differed from one country to another. Analysis permits to consider three groups according to the importance of manufacturing in the total GDP.

In the first group, we can range countries where the share of the sector was below 7%. In this category, countries included were in increasing order: Guinea Bissau, Oman, Gambia, Libya, United Arab Emirates, Uganda, Saudi Arabia, Yemen A.R., Kuwait, Gabon, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan, Guinea and Bangladesh.

In a second group, we could include countries where manufacturing held a share ranging between 7% and 12% in total GDP (1978 figures). These countries were in increasing order: Iraq, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Comoro Islands, Cameroon, Somalia, Upper Volta, Chad, Indonesia, Tunisia, Jordan, Syria, Afghanistan and Iran.

In the third group, countries with a percentage share of manufacturing in total GDP which was above 12% and below 18.9% (1978 figures) were in increasing order: Yemen PDR, Algeria, Mali, Egypt, Pakistan, Morocco, Malaysia and Turkey.

It maybe concluded from a comparison of the manufacturing share with those of agriculture and mining that countries with dominating mining activity tend to have a very low manufacturing share. In the countries where agriculture held a high share in total GDP than that of manufacturing, was also modestly similar to the previous cases. In contrast, some countries with notable but not predominant share of agriculture in total GDP had an almost insignificant manufacturing share in total GDP, while some others combine a notable though non-predominant agriculture share with a relatively more developed manufacturing share in total GDP.

^{1/} See also annex VII: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MAIN PRODUCTIVE SECTORS IN TOTAL GDP, 1975-1978.

A detailed analysis of the change which took place between 1975 and 1978, the gross domestic product sectoral sharing indicates that only very few OIC countries have increased their agricultural share in GDP. These countries had been mainly (1975 figures): Uganda (+26), Tanzania (+11), Niger (+9), Afghanistan (+8), Upper Volta (+6), Somalia (+4) as well as Algeria, Sierra Leone, Syria (+2 for each) and Senegal (+1). At least in seven countries namely, Cameroon, Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Malaysia and Oman, the agricultural share has been stagnant over the period considered. In a third group of countries, there has been a decline in agricultural share in total GDP. There has been a sharp fall in the sectoral share in Guinea Bissau (-24) and in Yemen A.R. (-22). Similarly, but less striking decreases in agricultural share had taken place in Jordan, Morocco, Mauritania (-7 for each), Chad (-6), Bangladesh and Yemen PDR (-4), Gabon (-3) and (-2) for Gambia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia. Finally, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Turkey (-1 for each).

As to the change which took place during the same years 1975-1978 in the mining share in total GDP, the analysis shows that it has sensitively increased in Guinea (+16), Afghanistan (+7), Niger (+5), Libya (+4), Gabon (+2) and (+1) for Cameroon, Egypt, Jordan, Malaysia and Sudan. Mining has maintained its share in the following countries: Chad, Gambia, Pakistan, Somalia, Turkey, Upper Volta and Yemen A.R.. Finally, there has been a decrease in the share of sector in the following countries: Oman (-12), Kuwait (-9), Mauritania (-8), Sierra Leone (-5), Saudi Arabia and Tunisia (-3), Algeria and Indonesia (-2), Iraq, Tanzania, Syria and Uganda (all -1).

The share of manufacturing in total GDP has less significant change during the period 1975-1978. It increased in Malaysia, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Yemen A.R. (all +3). It also increased in Chad (+2) and (+1) for Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman and Tunisia. It has stagnated in Algeria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Mauritania and Turkey, but it decreased by three (3) in Cameroon, Egypt and Upper Volta, by two (2) in Pakistan, Sudan and Uganda and by one (1) in Afghanistan, Gabon, Tanzania and Syria.

In all, the OIC countries maintained an average share in total GDP for agriculture at 27% and at 17% for mining while it decreased by one (1) for manufacturing. The conclusion which maybe drawn here is that there has been a certain stability in the sectoral share of the GDP in the OIC countries with a slight decline in the share of manufacturing sector. This indicates the need for the OIC countries to put emphasis on developing manufacturing, so as to sustain the sector itself while sustaining agriculture and mining. It should be

noticed that out of the 26 countries where available data enabled to evaluate the change in manufacturing share, 14 countries had their share either stagnant or slightly decreasing, while 12 others has slightly increased. All the figures used in analysis here were drawn from the Annex VII : Percentage Share of Main Productive Sectors in Total GDP (1975-1978).

2. THE VALUE ADDED IN MANUFACTURING AND ITS CHANGES BETWEEN 1970 and 1978

Analysis was made of the value added in manufacturing (VAM) in 1970 and 1978^{1/} in 24 OIC countries for which data was available. Analysis indicates that the VAM differed and has remained very largely different in magnitude within these countries. In terms of the VAM magnitude in 1970, they can be classified in three main groups:

Group 1: In this group were included, ten countries where the VAM ranged between 22 and 201 million U.S. dollars (1975 dollars). In ascending order, these countries were: Somalia, Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Yemen A.R., Mali, Chad, Upper Volta, Libya, Tanzania and Cameroon.

Group 2: In this group were included seven countries where the VAM was above 201 but below 1000 million U.S. dollars (1975 dollars). In increasing order, these countries were: Tunisia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Bangladesh and Algeria.

Group 3: In this last group, were included seven other countries where the VAM ranged between 1000 and 3714 million U.S. dollars (1975 dollars). In ascending order, these countries were: Morocco, Pakistan, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iran and Turkey.

Between 1970 and 1978, the VAM increased significantly in all these countries^{1/}, changes have been unequal in many of them. As a result, the pattern of the VAM reflected also big inequalities in 1978, leading to the new following classification of countries:

- 1) Group 1: In this group were included twelve countries where the VAM ranged in 1978 between 35 million and 312 million U.S. dollars (1975 U.S. dollars). In increasing order, these countries were: Sierra Leone, Somalia^{2/}, Mauritania, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Upper Volta, Yemen A.R., Niger, Uganda, Tanzania and Cameroon.
- 2) Group 2: In this group were included eight countries where the VAM was above 312 million but below 1900 million U. S. dollars (1975 dollars). In increasing order, these countries were: Senegal, Sudan^{2/}, Tunisia, Libya, Bangladesh, Syria, Iraq and Morocco.
- 3) Group 3: In this group were included eight other countries where the VAM ranged between 2200 million and 7041 million U.S. dollars (1975 dollars). In increasing order, these countries were Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran and Turkey.

^{1/} For 1978, VAM was considered for 28 OIC countries (See Annex : Value Added in Manufacturing (VAM), in millions of 1975 U.S. dollars).

^{2/} Data for 1977, not 1978.

3. GROSS MANUFACTURING OUTPUT PER CAPITA

Similar to value added in manufacturing, the gross manufacturing output per capita (GMOPC) differed in 1970 in magnitude from one OIC country to another. Analysis of data available for 12 OIC countries, indicates that according to the magnitude of the GMOPC in 1970, they could be classified into three main groups:

Group 1: It included countries where the GMOPC was very low ranging between 12 and 62 U.S. dollars. In this group were included in ascending order, the four least developed or highly inhabited countries: Somalia, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Sudan.

Group 2: It included countries where the GMOPC ranged was above 123 but below 199 U.S. dollars. In this group were included in ascending order, five countries namely, Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Libya and Tunisia.

Group 3: It included in ascending order, Kuwait, Turkey and Iran, with the GMOPC ranging between 199 and 243 U.S. dollars.

Similar to increase in the value added in manufacturing analyzed above, the GMOPC increased unequally through between 1970 and 1977. Seven of the OIC countries already considered for the year 1970 and for which the 1977 figures were available. However, a big difference in the GMOPC separated THREE least developed and/or highly inhabited countries from the other FOUR countries considered here. Thus, in Somalia, Bangladesh and Indonesia, the GMOPC ranged between 22 and 78 U.S. dollars (in 1975 dollars) and between 298 and 438 U.S. dollars (1975 dollars) in Tunisia, Libya, Syria and Turkey^{1/} (Detailed figures are presented in Annex VIII. Value Added in Manufacturing and Gross Manufacturing Output per Capita).

^{1/} Classification in ascending order.

4. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE MVA IN 1975

For most of the Islamic countries, data on the distribution of manufacturing value added is not presently available. As a result, it is not possible to classify all those countries according to the pattern of this manufacturing value added. However, we will attempt a rough classification of the countries for which data was available.^{1/}

It appears from an examination of the present degree of industrialization of the economy, as reflected in the distribution of manufacturing value added, in percentage and based on 1975 constant prices, that the industry of the Islamic countries is basically characterized by:

1. The predominance of agriculture-based, primary agriculture-based undertakings, namely those of food and agriculture.

Taken globally, Islamic countries listed here have one common denominator, a manufacturing value added (MVA) originating from food and agriculture, which ranges between 20 and 50 per cent of total MVA.

However, these countries can be ranged in two groups, as regards the range of MVA from food and agriculture in the TMVA.

1.1. In a First Group, we range countries where the food and agriculture share in the TMVA ranges between 20 and 30 per cent. In this group we can include Egypt (21 per cent) and Syria (20 per cent of TMVA).

1.2. The Second Group includes countries where the manufacturing value added originates for 30 to 50 per cent from food and agriculture. In 1979 these countries were Morocco (33 per cent), Tanzania (34 per cent), Cameroon (37 per cent), then Pakistan (41 per cent),

1/ Figures here used for the year 1978 are drawn from the World Bank Report 1981, Washington, August 1981 (annex: World Economic Indicators, Table 6. Industrialization), pp. 144-145. However, some figures are for the year 1977 and are indicated in italics in the table compiled from the reference above and put in the annex to this report.

Senegal (44 per cent) and Sudan (49 per cent).

While the two groups have for a common feature the presence of an important food and agricultural activity which makes notable contributions to the manufacturing value added, the first of them holds rates relatively low that indicate both a certain progress in the industrial upgrading of food commodities, and a parallel progress in the industrialization of industry-oriented agricultural raw materials. To the contrary, with a high rate of MVA in food and agriculture, the second group seems to be strongly agricultural and its industrialization still limited.

2. The notable importance of agriculture-based first-processing, durable consumer industries, namely textile and clothing:

Taken as a whole, the MVA originating from these second first processing agriculture-based industries between 10 and 36 per cent of total MVA. However, two groups of countries are presently identifiable as to the share of the MVA originating from textiles and clothing:

2.1. A First Group of countries where MVA originated at rates ranging between 10 and 15 per cent from textiles and clothing manufacture. Among those countries are Indonesia (10 per cent), Cameroon (15 per cent).

2.2. A Second Group of countries, where the MVA originated at rates ranging between 15 and 36 per cent from textiles and clothing manufacture. These countries were Morocco (15 per cent), Pakistan (18 per cent), Tanzania (23 per cent), Egypt (28 per cent), Sudan (29 per cent) and Syria (36 per cent).

The two groups have in common a significant share of textiles and clothing in the realization of MVA, two undertakings based on agricultural raw materials and are aimed at the production of durable consumers. However, the First Group is aiming at import-substitution, while the other includes countries which are basically export oriented.

3. Narrow and elementary mineral-based and end-processing industries of machinery and transport equipment, and their low share in the realization of the total MVA:

Considering the countries for which data is presently available, they could be classified in two main groups:

3.1. Countries with their machinery and transport equipment contributing to two to nine per cent of total MVA. In this group we identify Cameroon (2 per cent), Syrian Arab Republic (3 per cent), Tanzania (9 per cent) and Morocco (9 per cent).

3.2. Countries with machinery and transport equipment shares above 9 per cent but below 13 per cent. Only one country, Egypt, with 12 per cent, appears in this group.

Taken as a whole, this share is strikingly low in the Islamic countries for which data is available, despite the inclusion of transport equipment with machinery (expectedly car assembling). The poor contribution of machinery to the total MVA indicates the fragmented character of the present industry and industrialization in Islamic countries. It also illustrates their dependence on imported machinery, equipment and spare parts.

4. The weakness of the mineral or hydrocarbon-based processing industries of agriculture-oriented chemicals and their modest share in total MVA:

Considering the countries for which data is available, they could be classified in two main groups:

4.1. Countries with chemical industries contributing up to 9 per cent of total MVA. Five countries can be included in this group, namely Syria (4 per cent), Tanzania (4 per cent), Cameroon (8 per cent) and Egypt (also 8 per cent).

4.2. Countries where chemical industries hold a share in total MVA ranging between 9 and 14 per cent. Pakistan is the only Islamic country which could be included here.

The two groups have in common a rather modest chemical industry with a limited share in total MVA. While this industry is of particular importance for agriculture, its limited development also means its incapacity to meet the requirements of agriculture; it also indicates a narrow basis and a too-limited downstream orientation with an absence of a production of heavy or refined chemicals.

5. The presence of non-identified other manufacturing activities which, however, make a rather significant contribution to the total MVA.

Available data permits to list only six Islamic countries where "other manufacturing" detains shares ranging between 28 and 38 per cent in total MVA. Those countries are, in increasing order: Pakistan (28 per cent), Syria (29 per cent), Tanzania (30 per cent), Egypt A.R. (31 per cent, Morocco (34 per cent) and Cameroon (38 per cent).^{1/}

^{1/} Available data authorize a characterization of the term "other manufacturing".

5. THE DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED IN 1978

Analysis of available data on the distribution of manufacturing value added in selected OIC countries in 1978, indicates that:

1) Agriculture-based manufactures:

Nine countries namely, Egypt, Indonesia, Syria (SAR), Morocco, Tanzania, Cameroon, Pakistan, Senegal and Sudan for food and agriculture held a MVA ranging between 21 and 49 percent of total MVA. As to textiles and clothing, the share of nine countries namely, Indonesia, Cameroon, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Egypt, Sudan and Syria (SAR), ranged between 10 and 36 percent of total MVA in the year 1978.

2) Non-agriculture-based manufactures:

In the case of machinery and transport equipment, five OIC countries namely, Cameroon, Syria (SAR), Tanzania, Morocco and Egypt held in 1978 a share ranging between 2 and 12 percent of total MVA.

As to chemicals, the share in total MVA in six OIC countries namely, Syria (SAR), Tanzania, Cameroon, Egypt, Morocco and Pakistan ranged between 4 and 14 percent.

Finally, for other manufacturing, the share in total MVA ranging between 28 and 38 percent in six OIC countries namely, Pakistan, Syria (SAR), Tanzania, Egypt, Morocco and Cameroon.

Detailed data is shown in the following table:

TABLE 2 : DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED IN SELECTED ISLAMIC COUNTRIES (Percent, 1975 prices)

Food and agriculture (%)	Textiles and clothing (%)	Machinery and Transp. Equipm. (%)	Chemicals (%)	Other Manufacturing (%)
Egypt 21	Indonesia 10	Cameroon 2	S.A.R. (*) 4	Pakistan 28
Indonesia 26	Cameroon 15	S.A.R. (*) 3	Tanzania 4	S.A.R. (*) 29
S.A.R. (*) 28	Morocco 15	Tanzania 9	Cameroon 8	Tanzania 30
Morocco 33	Pakistan 17	Morocco 9	Egypt 8	Egypt 31
Tanzania 34	Senegal 18	Egypt 12	Morocco 9	Morocco 34
Cameroon 37	Tanzania 23		Pakistan 14	Cameroon 38
Pakistan 41	Egypt 28			
Senegal 44	Sudan 29			
Sudan 49	Syrian AR 36			

1/ The World Bank, "World Bank Report", Washington, August 1981 (Annex: World Economic Indicators, Table 6: Industrialization), pp.144-145.

2/ Countries for which data is available are listed in increasing order.

(*) Syrian Arab Republic.

6. THE PATTERNS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The pattern of manufacturing industries is assessed here in terms of the "degree of upgrading". In certain countries, upgrading implies first processing stage upstream (or forward), in other countries and sometimes also in the same country, upgrading implies end-processing downstream (backward). In other, but rare cases, upgrading is located in some middle processing stages (industrial sub-contracting). But the first processing form of upgrading is the most predominant in manufacturing industries of Islamic countries.

1. The first processing manufacture industries (upstream)

This form of manufacturing pattern is applicable to industries based on one or two stages of raw materials processing. Within this category, two sub-patterns can be distinguished in Islamic countries according to the type of raw material:

(i) Agriculture-based first processing industries:

These are industries for processing agricultural raw materials to satisfy domestic final consumption. Upgrading is limited here to one or two processing stages, and technology is simple. These industries have been the first to be started in Islamic and other developing countries. Besides, they represent, at present, the large majority of the Islamic countries' manufacturing industries. Within this predominant category of manufacturing, food and textile industries have the largest share. Even in those Islamic countries, which have relatively developed manufacturing activity, food and textile industries cover between 25.9% and 63.1% (in 1976/1977) of the total manufacturing as can be seen for example, in the selected countries presented in the following Table.

Table 3: Share of food and textile industries in manufacturing of selected countries

<u>Country</u>	<u>Percentage Share</u>
Turkey ^{2/}	34.4
Tunisia ^{2/}	35.8
Algeria	25.9
Iraq ^{1/}	33.2
Egypt	63.1
Syria ^{2/}	60.7
Indonesia ^{2/}	47.8

Source: Yearbook of Industrial Statistics, 1978, Vol. I (For Syria: ECWA estimates from UNIDO, Long-term Prospects for Industrial Dev. in Syria, 1980).

1/ 1976: Annual Industrial Survey, Iraq.

2/ 1977.

(ii) Non-agricultural first processing industries:

These industries also consist of one or two sequences of processing upstream. But contrary to the previous sub-group, the raw material here is of non-agricultural origin and the resultant products are, e.g. oil refined products, cement, fertilizers, aluminium products, steel primary products, etc. These industries have already been set up also in a large number of Islamic countries, including those which have also established agriculture-based first-processing industries. (This, for example, is the case with Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Egypt in Africa, and Syria, Iraq, Iran and Indonesia in Asia.) Some of these countries use locally available raw materials, while others have to import raw materials. Oil refining is the predominant type within this sub-group of first processing industries and involves relatively more sophisticated technology and higher skills. As to their importance in the total manufacturing industry of each Islamic country, it differs from one country to another, according mainly to the size of domestic market and to the availability of local sources of the required raw material. The possibility of export has also contributed to the implementation of this kind of industry in some countries, e.g. oil refining in Bahrain.

The common dynamic of the two sub-groups mentioned above is their dynamic growth potential. In the case of agricultural first processing industries, their extension and development are constantly impelled by two factors—growth in population (and in urbanization), and growth of per capita income. Export is increasingly an additional impulsing factor. As for the mineral-based first processing industries, they nonetheless tend strongly to grow and develop. Factors responsible for their development are: the growth of the industrial sector as described above, the growth in the urban consumption of the products of mineral first processing industries; and the penetration by these products in the agricultural sector and rural society.

2. The End-processing industries:

These industries, though also consisting of one or two sequences of processing or manufacturing have some distinct features as compared to the first group. While for the first group, processing sequences are the first of their respective manufacturing lines and hence located upstream, in this group of industries, the processing sequence are at the end of their respective manufacturing lines and hence located downstream. In addition, the "raw materials"

used in the end-processing industries are either finished or semi-finished products from the point of view of industrial processing and have to be imported.

This group of industries, numerous in Islamic countries, includes such activities as processing of imported synthetic fibers, plastics and synthetic rubber, and assembly of refrigerators, radio receivers, TV sets, and motor vehicles.

These industries are already implemented in many Islamic countries. They all import the "raw material" from the developed countries, already mainly or wholly transformed. Technology required is generally intermediate and related to assembly; labour intensity is high in most cases. These industries are by definition import-substitutive though there are several attempts to orient the production to the neighbouring intra-regional markets. As to the importance of these industries in manufacturing, it differs from one Islamic country to another according mainly to the size of domestic market, the availability of other manufacturing industries within the country, local skills and social policy.

3. Selected intermediate processing industries

This kind of industry consists in one selected stage or sequence of processing from the intermediate stages of a given manufacturing line. The raw material is industrial, pre-manufactured and imported. Technology is intermediate but labour, of domestic origin, has to be skilled. Production is export-oriented, not destined to satisfy a domestic industrial outlet.

This kind of industry is rather an exception in Islamic countries. In Tunisia, a speed-gear boxes factory is working to supply the product to the French car manufacturing industry.

CHAPTER 7 - AN APPROACH TO INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING THROUGH FOREIGN TRADE

I. THE COMMODITY STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN TRADE

1. The Structure of Exports

"Over the Second Development Decade (DD2), manufactures were responsible for 16-17 percent of the total developing countries' exports, and primaries 83-84 percent, and these shares did not change much. In terms of average annual growth rates (AAGR), the developing countries' primary exports expanded by 29 percent and manufacture exports grew by 28 percent.

On the other hand, the share of manufactures in exports of the OIC members remained around 4 percent (the weight of primaries being 96 percent), with a high level of export concentration in one or few primaries. It is essential at this conjuncture to bring in the developments in selected commodity prices and terms of trade over the Decade".^{1/}

THE PLACE OF MANUFACTURES IN THE EXPORTS OF THE OIC COUNTRIES

The share of the commodity groups in total exports and in total imports of the OIC countries indicates their position within the international division of labour as exporters of primary commodities and importers of manufactures. In 1977, the average share of non-fuel primaries of 35 OIC countries was of 49.94 percent of total exports, that of fuels 40.74 percent. Thus the total share of fuels and non-fuel primaries added up to nearly 90.68 percent of the total OIC exports. In contrast, the corresponding share of manufactures exports was of 12.24 percent in total exports. The OIC are by definition manufactures importers since their average manufacturing share represented 66.42 percent of their total imports (1977 figures).

A detailed analysis of the commodity pattern of trade in the two OIC sub-groups, namely the OPEC and the non-OPEC Countries, indicates that:

1. In the First Sub-Group, fuel and non fuel primary commodities combined, represented an average share of 97.80 percent (91.90 percent for fuels and 5.90 percent for non-fuel primaries) of total exports.

In contrast, their manufactured exports represented a share roughly 2.10 percent of total exports. This is due to both their predominant export-oriented oil extractive sector and their intensive manufactured imports. As for imports, the average combined share of fuels and non-fuel primary imports to this first sub-group was of 20.40 percent, (17.90 % for non-fuel primaries, 2.10 % for fuel), in total imports (1977 figures). In contrast, the average share of manufactures was of 89.70 percent in their total imports. This share is notably higher than the corresponding average for all the 35 OIC listed countries.

^{1/} "World Economic Situation With Special Reference to the OIC Members during the Second United Nations Development Decade", Published in: Journal of Economic Cooperation Among Islamic Countries, Vol.1, No.3, Ankara, April 1980 (Foreign Trade), p. 7.

2. In the Second Sub-group, fuels and non-fuel primary commodities combined, represented some 88.57 percent (20.28 % for fuels and 68.29%) of their total exports. In contrast, manufactures represented less than 16.46 of total exports. This confirms the primary character of production and of exports (of agricultural and non-fuel primary commodities) of countries included in this sub-groups. As for their imports, the average combined share of their fuels and non-fuel primary imports was of 40.40 percent in total imports, (some 25.84 % for non-fuel primaries and 14.56% for fuels). In contrast, the average share of manufactures was of 60.72 percent in total imports).

The pattern of share of commodity groups in total exports of the OIC members contrasts with their corresponding pattern for exports, analyzed above. In 1977, the shares of fuel imports and non-fuel primary imports by 35 OIC countries represented respectively 11.11 percent of their total imports against 66.42 percent in manufactures.

A more detailed analysis indicates that among the various 35 OIC countries considered, the share of fuels in total imports represented 2.50 percent in the OIC-OPEC member countries and 14.56 percent in the non-OPEC OIC countries. As to non-fuel primary commodities, their shares in total imports were respectively of 17.90 percent in the OPEC member and 25.84 percent in the other OIC non-oil member countries.

These figures illustrate the state of general under-development of their economies and that of their manufacturing industries. It indicates the heavy weight of manufactures imports both in trade balance and in the balance of payments. It also shows the urgent need for those countries to put common efforts, their individual and co-operative efforts so as to expand and diversify their industrialization and achieve an integrated self-sustaining industry.

(See Annex: IX : Share of Commodity Groups In Total Exports and in Total Imports of OIC Countries, 1977).

In conclusion, the trade pattern of the OIC countries indicates the predominance of primary commodities in their exports and of manufactures in their imports. All these countries need the development of manufacturing both to upgrade their primary exports and to substitute local to imported manufactures.

34- SHARE OF COMMODITY GROUPS IN TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1977

Export-orientation in the OIC countries remains essentially based on primary commodities of mining sector or of agriculture sector. Detailed analysis of commodity composition of trade of 35 OIC countries for 1977 indicates that roughly 90.68 percent of their exports consisted of unprocessed goods, namely fuels^{1/} and non-fuel primary products, intended for processing in the importing countries. Our previous analysis of commodity composition of trade of 27 OIC countries for 1972 indicated that roughly 65 percent of their exports consisted of unprocessed goods, also intended for processing in the importing countries. This has generally led the economies in the OIC countries to develop an export-oriented primary sector, fairly or strongly developed and other sectors, under-developed and domestically oriented. In contrast manufactures represent, in average, roughly 12.24 percent of the total exports in 1977 of the 35 OIC listed countries. Within this group, the OPEC member countries had a 2.10 percent manufactures share in their total exports, compared to 16.45 percent of similar share in the non-OPEC OIC countries.

1.1. The Predominance of Primary Products in Exports

"The status quo for the predominantly underdeveloped OIC member countries is well demonstrated in Tables . . . Looking at the shares of export earnings from the scale of exportable classified broadly into non-fuel primaries, fuels and manufactures, the inordinately high degree of dependence on the primary commodities by the majority of OIC members is observed clearly and with justified alarm. The dependence on imports of manufactures, on the other hand, is equally disturbing."^{2/}

17-member states earn at least 90 percent of their export revenues from non-fuel primaries exports (95 percent or more in 15 of them), while for 25 members, the corresponding figures was at least 75 percent. Only four countries procured the majority of their export earnings from manufactures, but several of these are known to be prominent re-exporters.

^{1/} Although the oil exporting OIC countries have significantly expanded their oil refining capacities, there has been a total increase in their total crude oil production which has fairly maintained their refined to crude ratios at the same levels; Annex shows that while non-fuel primary products represented 5.90 percent and fuels 91.90 percent of the total OIC-OPEC member countries in 1977 against a share of 2.10 percent by manufactures in the total exports in the same year.

^{2/} "Foreign Trade of Islamic Countries: The Present State and the Problems", (Document prepared by the Ankara Centre for the Meeting of the Group of Experts on Foreign Trade, September 14-16, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia), Published in: Areas of Economic Cooperation Among Islamic Countries (A Collection of Studies by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries), Ankara, Turkey, 1980.

with little indigenous and well established industrial bases. Even though the oil exporters among them have taken significant strides towards obtaining seller's market prices for their product, the remaining majority have to live with the vagaries of unstable and basically sticky world prices for their exports.

Even a more alarming fact is that many of these countries, headed by the majority of the oil-exporters, depend on a single commodity for the greater part of their export revenues as it is observed in Annex : (Export Structure of Islamic Countries: Percentage Shares for Main Categories of Exports and Selected Commodity Groups), listing the main export commodity for each country at 3-digit SITC. In the period 1970-77, the overwhelming majority of these main export commodities were primary products. Furthermore, tendency for change in this picture is negligible. ^{1/}

EXPORT STRUCTURE OF OIC COUNTRIES - PERCENTAGE SHARES FOR MAIN CATEGORIES OF EXPORTS AND SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS (1970-1979)

A detailed analysis of export structure of 41 OIC countries in terms of percentage shares of main categories of exports and selected commodity groups, according to the available data indicates that in 1975, seven OIC countries had an average share of roughly 15.33% ^{2/}. In 1976, seven OIC countries had an average manufactures' share of 2.15% in total exports ^{3/}. Eight OIC countries in 1977 had an average share of manufactures in total exports at 6.52% of the total exports ^{4/}, seven other OIC countries in 1978 had an average share of 21.62% ^{5/}, six countries in 1979 had an average share above 25.56% ^{6/}. These figures reflect the marginal share of manufactures in their export structure by main categories of exports; country-wide details of main categories of exports and selected commodity groups are given in Annex XIII: (Export Structure of Islamic Countries: Percentage Shares for Main Categories of Exports and Selected Commodity Groups).

^{1/} Op.cit.

^{2/} Shares in seven OIC countries for 1975 were: Chad-7.71%, Djibouti-2.91%, Gambia-0.09%, Mauritania-0.41%, Senegal-14.48%, Sierra Leone-60.03% and Upper Volta-6.27%.

^{3/} Shares in 1975 in these seven countries were as follows: Iran-1.61%, Mali-0.11%, Somalia-2.16%, Sudan-0.23%, Uganda-0.39%, Tanzania-10.17% and Yemen-0.41%.

^{4/} Shares in nine OIC countries being considered for 1977 were: Afghanistan-12.41%, Gabon-2.09%, Guinea Bissau 0.69%, Kuwait-10.35%, Malaysia-14.89%, Oman-0.00, UAE-2.57%, Syria-9.16%; however, for Iraq, no date was available and therefore not included in the average calculation.

^{5/} Shares in seven OIC countries considered for 1978 were: Algeria-0.30%, Bahrain-9.00%, Bangladesh-61.47%, Jordan-38.03%, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya-0.28%, Morocco-40.24% and Qatar-2.04%.

^{6/} Shares in six OIC countries for 1979 were: Egypt-19.69%, Indonesia-2.56%, Pakistan-55.41%, Tunisia-33.67%, Turkey-26.16% and Cameroon-5.89%.

2. THE PLACE OF MAIN OIC PETROLEUM AND MINERALS EXPORTERS IN WORLD EXPORTS.

The share of some OIC countries in the world's exports of minerals illustrates the primary character of their production and their export-oriented sector. In the case of crude fertilizers, six OIC countries held in 1977 a combined share of 56.81 percent in the world's exports of these raw materials, compared to 66.81 percent by all developing countries of market economy. The same can be observed in crude petroleum where twelve OIC countries held a combined share of 46.36 percent in the world's exports (90.77 percent by all developing countries of market economy and only 3.36 percent by developed countries of market economy. In the case of rubber (both crude and synthetic), two OIC countries held a combined share of 47.56 percent in the world's total exports. As to gas, the share of eight main OIC exporters was in 1977, of only 14.91 percent, compared to 23.97 percent for all the developing countries of market economy and to 60.96 percent for the developed countries of market economy. (Details of this analysis are presented in Annex: Rank of OIC Countries in Leading Commodity Exporting Groups - Group A: Raw Materials).

3. DESTINATION OF MANUFACTURING EXPORTS (1962-1978)

One significant indicator of the growth achieved by the OIC countries in promoting manufacturing industry is the increase in the average value of their manufactured exports. For 33 OIC countries, this value has grown from 20 million in 1960 to 47.2 million dollars in 1978.

Analysis of geo-economic distribution of manufactured exports of the 33 OIC listed countries indicates that, while changing their pattern of geographic distribution during the period 1962-1978, manufactured exports have unequally increased in the various OIC groups.

1. In 15 OIC Low-Income Countries, the share of developed market economies in these exports has relatively declined but remained quite notable (56 percent in 1962, 45 percent in 1978).^{1/} The share of the developed centrally-planned economies has increased but remained very low (4 percent in 1962^{2/} and 5 percent in 1978). Added together, the shares of all developed countries declined from 60 percent in 1962^{2/} to 50 percent of the group's total manufactured exports in 1978. To the opposite, the share of the Non-OPEC developing countries in the manufactured exports of the group increased notably from 38 percent in 1962^{2/} to 48 percent in 1978^{1/}. As to the share of the OIC capital-surplus countries, their share in the group exports stagnated at their very low level of 2 percent between 1962^{2/} and 1978. Combined, the shares of the Non-OPEC and capital-surplus OIC countries considered here, increased from 40 to 50 percent^{1/} during the period. In conclusion, manufactured exports of this first group have been equally shared in 1978 between the developed and the developing countries, though the trend has been a shift from the developed to the developing world.

2. For the Second Group of 14 OIC Middle-Income Countries, the average share of developed countries of market economy in total manufactured exports became predominant rising from 51 percent in 1962^{2/} to 58 percent in 1978^{1/}. However, this average increase reflected a rise from 47 to 58 percent^{1/} between 1962^{2/} and 1978, in the oil importing countries of the group, but a fall from 71 in 1962^{2/} to 61 percent in 1978^{1/}. The share of the centrally-planned developed economies moved from 4 to 5 percent remaining very low in the total manufactured exports of this group. Combined, the shares of all developed countries in these exports notably increased from 55 percent in 1962^{2/} to 63 percent in 1978^{1/}. To the opposite, the share of Non-OPEC developing countries rose from 44 percent in 1962^{2/} to 33 percent in 1978^{1/}. As to the share

^{1/} weighted average.

^{2/} Some figures used are for 1963, not 1962 (See Annex: Destination of Manufactured Exports of Islamic Countries (in percentage of total)).

of the OIC capital-surplus countries, it has significantly increased but remained very low in the total manufactures exports of the group (1 percent in 1962^{2/}, 4 percent in 1978^{1/}. Combined, the shares of the OPEC member capital-surplus and Non-OPEC developing countries hardly dropped significantly from 45 percent^{1/} in 1962^{2/} to 37 percent in 1978^{1/}. In conclusion, manufactured exports of this second group to all developed countries have come up to nearly two-thirds of total manufactured exports, while those to all developing countries dropped to a little above one-third. Thus, for both the Middle-Income countries and those among them which are oil-importing, the trend has been a further re-inforcement of exports to developed countries against a reduction of the corresponding exports to the developing world. In the case of oil-exporting countries in this group, there has been an adverse trend to export less to developing countries and more to the developed world. No data was available to make a similar analysis of the change in the destination of manufactured exports from the OPEC-capital-surplus OIC countries during the period.

(Figures are detailed in Annex XII: Destination of Manufactured Exports of Islamic Countries (in percentage of total).

^{1/} weighted average.

^{2/} Some figures used are for 1963, not 1962.

4. THE PLACE OF MAIN OIC EXPORTERS IN WORLD MANUFACTURED EXPORTS

The OIC countries still limitedly contribute to the world exports of manufactures. In the branch of petroleum refining, the NINE main OIC countries held in 1977 a share of 14.98 percent in the world total exports, compared to 45.54 percent for all the developing countries of market economy and 40.75 percent for the developed countries of market economy. In 1977, the six main yarn and thread exporting countries held a share of 28.61 percent in world total exports. In footwear manufactures, the six main OIC countries held in 1977 a share of 3.95 percent in the total world exports. With regards to non-electric machines, analysis indicates that six main OIC countries held a combined share of only 6.73 percent of the world exports. However, the manufacturing of this goods must be more modest in reality, since two of the listed countries are basically re-exporters. Finally, in electrical machinery, the three main OIC exporters held a combined share of 3.68 percent in the total world exports. (Details of the analysis are presented in Annex XIV: Rank of OIC Countries in Leading Commodity Exporting Groups - Group B: Manufactured Exports).

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PATTERN OF PROCESSING OF EXPORTS

The exports of Islamic countries for the year 1975 had been analysed according to stage of processing in order to identify the patterns of industry and manufacturing and to assess their existing sequences and their degree of vertical integration. Four (4) categories are identified: non-processed goods (raw materials), which are first exported and then subjected to some degree of industrial processing before they are ready for final consumption; goods which are partially processed before they are exported, but will undergo additional processing in the importing countries; goods which are not processed but are regarded as destined for final use and goods which are exported and in their processed form to foreign consumers for final use. The result of the analysis are presented for the years 1972 and 1975.

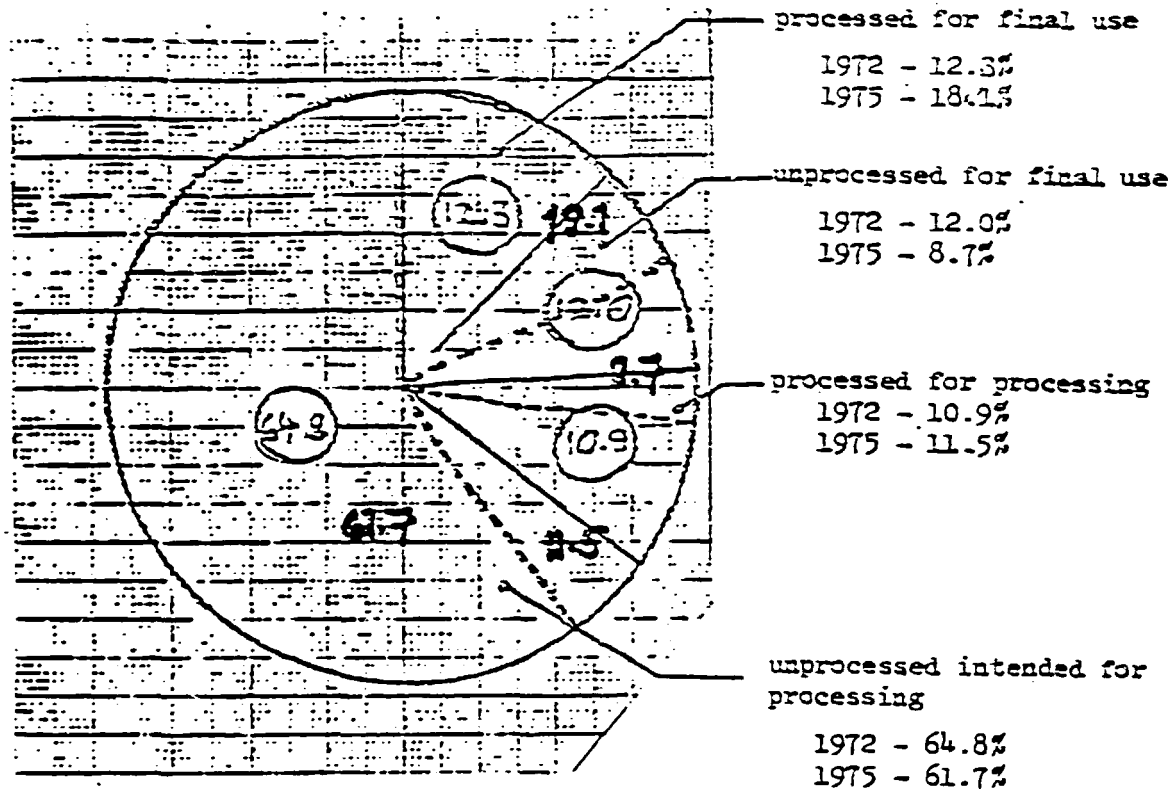
TABLE 4: EXPORTS FROM 27 OIC COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO STAGE OF PROCESSING
1975 and 1978 (In percent)

Countries	Unprocessed intended for Processing		Processed for Processing		Unprocessed for Final Use		Processed for Final Use	
	1972	1975	1972	1975	1972	1975	1972	1975
Afghanistan	33.4	38.1	16.2	13.3	35.5	38.9	14.9	9.7
Bahrain	0.8	0.3	10.9	14.8	1.3	1.6	87.0	83.3
Cameroon	66.7	64.8	17.3	18.2	3.7	3.1	12.3	13.9
Egypt	53.6	43.7	18.7	22.5	4.9	6.8	22.8	27.0
Gabon	-	98.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	1.1
Gambia	-	57.2	-	40.6	-	2.0	-	0.2
Indonesia	81.3	86.2	7.5	4.6	5.1	2.3	6.1	6.9
Iran	20.7	92.4	6.8	0.4	13.8	1.0	58.7	6.2
Iraq	28.4	14.3	12.4	20.9	29.7	24.7	29.5	40.1
Jordan	31.2	50.2	3.7	4.5	31.3	23.9	33.8	21.4
Kuwait	83.1	80.9	1.8	2.9	1.6	2.0	13.5	14.1
Libya	98.4	95.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	3.3	0.2	1.5
Malaysia	44.4	38.7	37.5	38.5	5.0	3.3	13.1	19.5
Mali	73.6	71.1	8.0	6.3	10.7	14.0	7.7	8.6
Morocco	35.6	62.0	5.5	4.0	31.7	14.4	27.2	19.6
Niger	72.6	79.9	16.9	8.5	3.2	4.5	7.3	7.1
Pakistan	31.0	20.9	39.0	29.3	4.0	3.1	26.0	46.7
Saudi Arabia	-	92.9	-	0.2	-	0.0	-	6.9
Senegal	15.5	23.5	54.9	29.5	4.0	4.0	25.6	43.0
Somalia	61.0	75.1	0.1	0.0	26.7	15.1	12.2	9.8
Sudan	89.6	89.4	7.8	5.9	1.9	0.7	0.7	4.0
Syria	-	87.4	-	2.8	-	1.4	-	8.4
Tanzania	56.8	57.7	2.4	3.4	24.7	27.5	16.1	11.4
Tunisia	18.5	29.6	7.9	12.9	6.6	4.8	67.0	52.7
Turkey	48.6	42.9	15.1	16.7	21.0	18.9	15.3	21.5
Uganda	84.9	89.5	7.7	4.2	7.0	6.3	0.4	0.0
Upper Volta	81.2	83.3	6.1	6.9	7.7	4.8	5.0	4.9
Algeria	-	88.9 ^{1/}	-	0.8 ^{1/}	-	4.4 ^{1/}	-	5.9 ^{1/}
Chad	73.3	73.3 ^{2/}	2.3	2.3 ^{2/}	13.0	13.0 ^{2/}	11.4	11.4 ^{2/}
Lebanon	8.9	8.3 ^{4/}	8.1	8.2 ^{4/}	14.5	12.5 ^{4/}	68.5	71.0 ^{4/}
Mauritania	83.0	83.0 ^{2/}	0.2	0.2 ^{2/}	8.7	8.7 ^{2/}	8.1	8.1 ^{2/}
Sierra Leone	97.6	97.2 ^{3/}	0.1	1.2 ^{3/}	0.2	0.3 ^{3/}	2.1	1.3 ^{3/}
Yemen	-	43.8 ^{1/}	-	38.0 ^{1/}	-	1.7 ^{1/}	-	16.5 ^{1/}
Average	64.8	61.7(*)	10.9	11.5(*)	12.0	8.7(*)	12.3	18.1(*)

Source: Data supplied by the UN Statistical Office.

^{1/} 1976; ^{2/} 1972; ^{3/} 1974; ^{4/} 1973. (*) Average computed for the year 1975 only.

Fig. I. Exports of 27 Islamic countries according to stage of processing, 1972/1975 (in percent)



Source: Based on data supplied by the UN Statistical Office. In: "Industrial Development of the Islamic Countries: Progress, Present Status and Prospects," UNIDO/ICIS.93, 12 December 1978, p.15.

The results shown in the table are consistent with the early observations that export in the OIC countries is mostly based on primary commodities either of extractive sector or of agricultural sector. There has been no qualitative significant change between 1972 and 1975.

Analysis indicates that an average of 61.7% of the exports from 27 OIC countries in 1975 (64.8% in 1972) were raw materials exported to other countries in which they were subjected to form a degree of industrial processing before they were ready for final use. In addition, an average of 8.7% in 1975 (compared to 12% in 1972) of the exports from those OIC countries consisted of unprocessed goods intended for final use in the countries of imports. In contrast, exports ready for final use accounted for a lower share of 18.1% of total exports in 1975 compared to 12.3% in 1972.

A conclusion maybe drawn after adding up all categories of export which require primary or additional processing in the countries of imports for final use, that manufacturing represented an average of 29.6% of exports from 27 OIC countries in 1975 (23.2% in 1972), while unprocessed exports totaled 70.4% of total export in 1975 (76.8% in 1972). Thus, there has been a relative progress in the commodity structure and the degree of manufacturing of exports from a large number of OIC countries.

A more detailed analysis of the category for processed for processing indicates that at least 11.5% in 1975 (10.9% in 1972) from the 27 OIC countries were exports which consisted of goods partially processed and were intended for processing in the countries of import. This indicates the non-integrated character of manufacturing industry in those OIC countries and appeals to a further industrialization which could lead present manufacturing to vertical integration in these countries. This also applies to the bigger share of exports which are exported unprocessed and intended for processing in countries of imports. In order to be processed for final use, locally and/or in the countries of imports, it is necessary to expand while seeking integration in appropriate manufacturing industry.

Structure of merchandise imports is indicative of the degree of development of industry and its manufacturing branches. Because manufacturing is underdeveloped in developing countries, their imports of machinery and transport equipment and other manufactures represent when aggregated a bigger share of their imports, although their other imports of food, fuels and other primary commodities are notable. A detailed analysis of the structure of merchandise imports indicates that the imports of Low-Income Developing Countries (LIDC) in 1960 (*), consisted of 44 percent for food, fuels and other primary commodities and 47 percent (**) for machinery, transport equipment and other manufactures. In comparison, the imports of Middle-Income Developing Countries (MIDC) consisted of 37 percent (**) - (33 percent for the Oil Exporters, 40 percent for the Oil Importers among them) for food, fuels and other primary commodities compared with 63 percent (**) - (67 percent for the Oil Exporters and 60 percent for the Oil Importers) during that year. No data is available for any of the average shares in 1960 in the OIC countries. (See Annex : Structure of Merchandise Imports of OIC Countries).

A document prepared by the Ankara Centre indicates that "over 30-member states spend more than half of their import bill on manufactures bought mainly from the industrialized countries who readily offer the variety, the quality, the technical standard, the service in their goods and are powerful enough in the world economy to inculcate ever-rising prices into every year's bill." ^{1/}

Islamic countries can no more accept the prescription of specialization in primary commodities and in manufactures for the already industrialized developed countries.

^{1/} Document prepared by the Ankara Centre (SESRTCIC) for the Meeting of the Group of Experts on Foreign Trade held in September 14-16, 1980 in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. In: "Areas of Economic Co-operation Among Islamic Countries", Organization of the Islamic Conference, Ankara Centre, October 1980, p. 28.

(*) Figures in brackets in the Annex are for 1961, not 1960.

(**) Figures in brackets in the Annex are for 1977, not 1978.

The analysis also indicates that in 1978 (**), imports of food, fuels and other primary commodities of the LIDCs, increased to 47 percent (*), while imports of machinery, transport equipment and other manufactures dropped to 52 percent (*). As to the MIDCs, the share of their primary commodities in total imports stagnated at 63 percent (*), though it sensitively rose from 67 percent (*) in 1960/61 to 63 percent (*) in 1978 (**) in the oil-exporting MIDC, but only from 60 to 61 percent (*) during the same period. In other words, while all the MIDC maintained a strong dependence on imported manufactures, the oil exporters among them have increased their reliance on foreign sources for these products. In the case of the OIC OPEC-member countries, their food, fuels and other primary imports ^{1/} represented a share aggregated at 15 percent (*) in total imports against 85 percent (*) of manufactured imports. These last figures reflect the extremely heavy weight of manufactures in the trade import and indicate a striking reliance on foreign sources for supplies in various categories of manufactures.

(See Annex X: Structure of Merchandise Imports of OIC Countries).

^{1/} Food had an average share of 16 percent in the imports of LIDCs while 12 percent of those in both the OPEC-OIC countries and the MIDCs (16 in the Oil Exporters and 11 in the Oil Importers); Fuel represented an average of 11 percent in the LIDCs, 17 in the MIDCs (6 in the Oil Exporters and 19 in the Oil Importers) and 1 percent in the OPEC-OIC countries.

(*) weighted average.

(**) Figures in brackets in the Annex are for 1977, not 1978.

CHAPTER VI - THE INTER-OIC TRADE

Using the available data for 39 OIC countries,^{1/} the total exports to Islamic countries added up to a total of US\$ 12,844.29M in 1979. The exports of the 39 OIC countries to the world added up to US\$ 202,740.77M in the same year. Thus, the share of exports to Islamic countries represented 6.3% of the exports to the total world. In average, 39 OIC countries exported for US\$ 338.0M to Islamic countries out of US\$ 519 8.5M of their exports to the whole world. The exports to Islamic countries represented 17.9% of the latter's exports to the whole world. Thus OIC countries' export trade still represents only a modest share of their total exports to the world. See Annex XV : OIC Country Exports to OIC Countries.

A detailed analysis of the available data indicates that considering the exports to Islamic countries as a percentage share of exports to the world, the 39 OIC countries could be classified into four (4) main groups. Group I: countries where exports to the other Islamic countries represented a percentage share in total exports to the world ranging between 0.1% and 10%. Twenty-two (22) of the 39 OIC countries are included in the first group (1979 figures) and they were in increasing order: Qatar, Algeria, Sierra Leone, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Gambia, Iran, Niger, Malaysia, Cameroon, Saudi Arabia, Gabon, Upper Volta, Morocco, United Arab Emirates, Guinea Bissau, Tunisia, Guinea, Iraq, Egypt and Mali. Group II: countries where exports to Islamic countries had a share in total exports to the world which ranged between 11% and 20% (1979 figures) are the following six (6) countries, namely in increasing order: Syria, Uganda, Sudan, Kuwait, Turkey and Afghanistan. A third group where exports to Islamic countries represented a share in total export to the world which was above 20% and below 45% included six (6) OIC countries which were in increasing order: Bangladesh, Pakistan, Senegal, Yemen PDR, Bahrain and Chad.

Finally, a small group including Yemen A.R., Jordan, Somalia and Lebanon had a share of exports to Islamic countries in total exports to the world which ranged between 59.8% and 95.4%.

In summary, most of the OIC countries are still strongly integrated with the international market while exporting modestly to the OIC countries.

^{1/} ANNEX XV : OIC COUNTRY EXPORTS TO OIC COUNTRIES, 1979 (based on data drawn from IMF, "Direction of Trade Statistics", Yearbook 1980).

1. DIRECTION AND COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

1.1 THE EXPORT TRADE

According to available statistics for 39 OIC-member countries, the value of their exports in 1977 added up to US\$ 140,719.2M. This represented 0.48% of total exports of developing countries and 0.12% of the world's total exports. In average, the OIC exports valued at US\$ 3,608.2M per country, some 1.25% of developing countries' exports and 0.31% of total world export. (These are shown in Annex XVII. Exports, 1977, Ranked by Value: OIC Countries).

The Islamic countries' exports followed a rigid pattern which hardly changed during the last two decades. The breakdown of export by country of destination shows that 69% w(*) of the total exports in 1979, compared to 67%w in 1960, was directed to developed market economies. The exports to the Socialist countries had maintained the share at 1%w and insignificant in 1979 (See Annex: Destination of Merchandise Exports of Islamic Countries). The export OIC countries to the developing countries in general amounted to respectively 16%w in 1960 and 29%w in 1979.

As the developing countries are commercially integrated with the developed market economies, they have mutual trade relations. The limited mutual OIC countries' trade is no exception to the rule. In contrast to their predominant trade ties with the developed market economies, the trade of OIC countries among themselves is very limited. According to available statistics, the average share of Islamic countries' exports in total OIC trade ranged at 12% in 1976 and 14% in 1978. The average number of major OIC customers in terms of exports was two (2) in 1976 and three (3) in 1978. This indicates some reinforcements of OIC exports to Islamic countries both in percentage share and in number of major customers. (See Annex XVI: Direction of Trade Among Member States).

Similarly to exports, the OIC imports from OIC members are still very limited. The average share of the OIC countries in total trade had almost fallen below 11% between 1976 and 1978. To the contrary, the average number of major OIC countries in total Islamic imports increased from two (2) in 1976 to three (3) in 1978. (See Annex XVI. Direction of Trade Among Member States).

For historical reasons, Islamic countries conform to the trade pattern, typical of developing countries, of strong but separate integration with the developed market economies. The vertical integration takes place through and explains the hypertrophic growth and the relative magnitude of foreign trade of Islamic countries compared to their gross domestic product. National economy in these countries is generally characterized by a dualism—an export-oriented primary sector (whether agricultural or mineral), fairly developed, and the other sectors of the economy, under-developed and domestically oriented.

(*) w = weighted average.

1.2. THE IMPORTS TRADE

On imports side, the analysis of data available for the year 1979,^{1/} the total imports by the 39 OIC countries added up to US\$ 13,371.97M while their imports from the world were valued at US\$ 136,533.35M. The share of the first in the second was of 9.8 % in the year 1979. In average, the imports of the 39 OIC countries from Islamic countries valued at US\$ 342.0M while their imports from the whole world added up to US\$ 3501.0M. In average, the imports from the Islamic countries represented only 15.2% of the total imports from the world. This indicates the small share of Islamic import trade of the OIC countries in their total imports.

In eighteen (18) of the 39 listed OIC countries, the share of imports from Islamic countries in imports from the total world was very low ranging between 1% and 9.5%. Countries in this category in increasing order were: Guinea Bissau, Algeria, Libya, Gambia, Uganda, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Upper Volta, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Qatar, Iraq, United Arab Emirates, Cameroon, Guinea, Malaysia and Tunisia.

In a second group where ten (10) countries with imports from the Islamic countries represented a share in total imports from the world which was above 9.5% and below 20%. These countries in increasing order: Kuwait, Morocco, Afghanistan, Mali, Somalia, Bangladesh, Syria, Oman, Mauritania and Jordan.

For the two groups combined, imports from Islamic countries represented less than one-fifth of total imports in 28 OIC countries.

A third group can be recognized from the analysis where imports from Islamic countries represented between one-fifth and slightly above one-third (33.2%) of total imports. In this group, nine (9) countries were included in increasing order, namely: Niger, Pakistan, Lebanon, Sudan, Turkey, Senegal, Yemen A.R., Sierra Leone and Yemen PDR. Imports from Islamic countries already represent a notable part of total imports.

Finally, for two (2) OIC countries only, Bahrain and Chad, imports from Islamic countries represented more than half of the total imports (51.9% and 53.7%, respectively).

In summary, most of the OIC members import little from Islamic countries thereby reflecting another aspect of a slow integration with the international market.

^{1/} ANNEX XIX: OIC COUNTRY IMPORTS FROM OIC COUNTRIES, 1979, (based on data drawn from IMF, "Direction of Trade Statistics", Yearbook 1980).

ANNEX I. AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY, 1979

Countries	Area (1000 km ²)	Population (1000)	Density (inhabitants per km ²)
<u>World</u>	135,830.0	4,436,000	30.5
<u>Developed Market Economy Countries</u>	33,586.1	a/	
<u>Developing Countries</u>	67,218.4	e/	
<u>Islamic Countries</u>			
A. <u>Developing Africa</u>	29,098.2	419,720 ^{e/}	14
1. Algeria	2,381.7	19,130	8
2. Morocco	446.6	19,470	44
3. Tunisia	136.6	6,200	45
4. Egypt	1,001.4	40,980	41
5. Libyan A.J.	1,759.5	2,860	2
6. Sudan	2,505.8	17,890	7
7. Chad	1,284.0	4,420	3
8. Somalia	637.7	3,540	6
9. Gabon	267.7	540	2
10. U.R. of Cameroon	475.4	8,250	17
11. Mali	1,240.0	6,470	5
12. Mauritania	1,030.7	1,590	2
13. Niger	1,267.0	5,150	4
14. Senegal	196.2	5,520	28
15. Upper Volta	274.2	6,730	25
16. Uganda	236.0	13,220	56
17. U.R. of Tanzania	945.1	17,980	19
18. Comoros	2.2	330	150
19. Djibuti ^{d/}	22.0	106	5
20. Gambia	11.3	580	51
21. Guinea	246.0	4,690	20
22. Guinea Bissau	36.1	560	16
23. Sierra Leone	71.7	3,380	47
<u>Islamic Africa</u>	16,474.9	189,786	12
H. <u>Developing Asia^{a/}</u>	14,836.5	1,284,830 ^{e/}	87
H.1. <u>West Asia</u>	5,409.4	83,980	16
24. Bahrain	0.6	290	483
25. Iran	1,648.0	36,940	22
26. Iraq	434.9	12,770	29
27. Jordan	97.7	3,090	32
28. Kuwait	17.8	1,270	71
29. Lebanon	10.4	3,090	298
30. Oman	212.5	860	4
31. Qatar	11.0	210	19
32. Saudi Arabia	2,149.7	8,110	4
33. Syrian A.R.	185.2	8,350	45
34. United Arab Emirates	83.6	750	9
35. Yemen A.R.	195.0	5,790	30
36. Yemen People's Den. Rep. of	333.0	1,840	6

Area, Population and Density, 1979 continued

Countries	Area (1000 km ²)	Population (1000)	Density (inhabitants per km ²)
<u>Islamic West Asia</u>	5,379.4	83,360	15
B.2. South / South East Asia	9,427.1	1,200,850 ^{e/}	128
37. Afghanistan	647.5	15,490	24
38. Indonesia	1,904.3	148,470	78
39. Malaysia	329.7	13,300	40
40. Bangladesh	144.0	86,640	602
41. Maldives	0.3	150	500
42. Pakistan	803.9	79,840	99
<u>Islamic South / South East Asia</u>	3,829.7	343,890	90
43. Turkey ^{c/}	780.6	44,310	57
<u>Total Islamic C.</u>	26,464.6	661,346	25

Source: UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Vol. XXXV, No. 11, November 1981
(Selected Series of World Statistics, p. xii). Also: Handbook of
International Trade and Development Statistics, Supplement 1980, UNCTAD.

- a/ Excluding China, People's Rep. of, Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of, Mongolia
and Viet Nam, Soc. Rep. of.
- b/ Including West Irian
- c/ Including both the Asian and European portions
- d/ Figure for 1975 from the UNCTAD Supplement 1977
- e/ For some countries there are no estimations for 1979, so the aggregated figures
are only approximations
- f/ No reliable estimations could be found for 1979.

ANNEX II. POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES, 1977 ^{1/}

Regions and Countries	Population		Area	Density
	Total 1977	Average Annual Rate of Growth (1970-1977)		
	In thousands	Percentages	Km ²	Inhabitants per Km ²
<u>World</u>	4,182,000	1.9	134,000,000	31
<u>Developed Market Economy Countries</u>	769,139	0.8	32,759,310	23
<u>Socialist Countries: Eastern Europe</u>	369,279	0.8	23,421,130	16
<u>Developing Countries and Territories</u>	2,05 190	2.6	66,159,040	30
<u>Islamic African Countries:</u>				
<u>North Africa</u>				
Maghreb	41,067	2.9	2,991,900	13
Algeria	16,778	3.4	2,381,740	7
Morocco	18,406	2.8	446,550	40
Tunisia	5,883	2.0	163,610	35
Egypt	38,807	2.2	1,001,450	38
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2,638	4.2	1,759,540	1
Sudan	16,905	2.6	2,505,810	7
<u>Other Africa</u>				
<u>CEUCA</u>				
Gabon	532	0.9	267,670	2
United Rep. of Cameroon	7,875	2.2	475,440	16
<u>ECOWAS (Marius)</u>				
Sierra Leone	3,206	2.5	71,740	44
<u>WAEC</u>				
Mali	6,121	2.5	1,240,000	5
Mauritania	1,501	2.7	1,030,700	1
Niger	4,857	2.8	1,267,000	4
Senegal	5,247	3.0	196,190	26
Upper Volta	6,387	2.4	274,200	23

1/ "Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics - Table 6.1A: Population, Area, Density and Gross Domestic Product, total and per capita, by region and country, 1977", United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Supplement 1980, pp.333-339.

Regions and Countries	Population		Area Km ²	Density Inhabitants per Km ²
	Total 1977 In thousands	Average Annual Rate of Growth (1970-1977) Percentages		
ECOWAS (Others)				
Gambia	555	3.1	11,300	48
Guinea	4,693	2.4	245,860	18
Guinea-Bissau	543	1.6	36,120	15
Others				
Chad	4,215	2.2	1,284,000	3
Comoros	313	2.1	2,170	141
Djibouti	111	2.2	22,000	5
Somalia	3,348	2.6	637,660	5
Uganda	12,033	3.0	236,040	49
Tanzania	16,348	3.0	945,090	17
Islamic Countries and Territories of Asia:				
West Asia				
Bahrain	274	3.5	620	427
Iran	34,762	3.0	1,648,000	20
Iraq	11,798	3.4	434,920	26
Jordan	2,887	3.3	97,740	29
Kuwait	1,139	6.3	17,820	60
Lebanon	2,939	2.5	10,400	276
Oman	814	3.2	212,460	4
Qatar	191	3.1	11,000	16
Saudi Arabia	7,629	3.0	2,149,690	3
Syrian Arab Rep.	7,844	3.3	185,180	41
Turkey	42,107	2.5	780,580	53
United Arab Emirates	666	3.2	83,600	7
Yemen	5,518	1.9	195,000	28
Yemen, Democratic	1,740	2.2	332,970	5
South and South-East Asia:				
Association of South- East Asian Nations				
Indonesia	141,777	2.5	1,904,350	73
Malaysia	12,629	2.7	329,750	37
Bangkok Agreement				
Bangladesh	80,997	2.5	144,000	546
Afghanistan	20,330	2.6	647,500	31
Maldives	138	2.5	300	450
Pakistan	74,866	3.1	803,940	90
All Islamic Countries (*)				

(*) Compiled by UNIDO

ANNEX III. LABOUR FORCE IN THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES (1)

	Percentage of population of working age (15-64 years)		Percentage of labour force in:						Average annual growth of labour force (percent)		
	1960	1979	Agriculture		Industry		Services		1960-70	1970-80	1980-2000
			1960	1979	1960	1979	1960	1979			
Low-income countries	56 ^{v2/}	59 ^v	76 ^v	71 ^v	10 ^v	14 ^v	14 ^v	15 ^v	1.5 ^v	1.9 ^v	1.6 ^v
Bangladesh	53	54	87	74	3	11	10	15	2.1	3.3	2.6
Somalia	54	54	88	84	4	8	8	8	1.7	2.2	2.0
Mali	54	52	94	80	3	5	3	7	2.0	2.2	2.9
Upper Volta	54	53	92	83	5	12	3	5	1.2	1.2	2.7
Sierra Leone	55	53	78	66	12	19	10	15	1.5	1.8	2.7
Pakistan	52	51	61	57	18	20	21	23	1.9	2.6	3.0
Tanzania	54	51	89	83	4	6	7	11	2.1	2.7	3.1
Niger	53	51	95	91	1	3	4	6	3.0	2.6	3.4
Guinea	55	53	88	82	6	11	6	7	2.5	2.2	2.3
Uganda	54	52	89	83	4	6	7	11	3.3	2.5	3.3
Mauritania	53	52	91	85	3	5	6	10	2.2	2.4	2.8
Indonesia	56	56	75	59	8	12	17	29	1.7	2.5	2.0
Sudan	53	53	86	78	6	10	8	12	2.2	2.4	2.7
Middle-income countries	55 ^v	55 ^v	58 ^v	43 ^v	17 ^v	23 ^v	25 ^v	34 ^v	1.9 ^v	2.3 ^v	2.6 ^v
Oil exporters	52 ^v	52 ^v	60 ^v	44 ^v	16 ^v	24 ^v	24 ^v	32 ^v	2.1 ^v	2.5 ^v	3.2 ^v
Oil importers	56 ^v	57 ^v	57 ^v	42 ^v	17 ^v	23 ^v	25 ^v	35 ^v	1.9 ^v	2.2 ^v	2.3 ^v
Yemen Arab Republic	54	51	83	76	7	11	10	13	1.1	0.7	2.7
Senegal	54	53	84	76	5	10	11	14	1.9	1.9	2.5
Egypt	55	57	54	50	12	29	30	21	1.9	2.0	2.5
Yemen, PDR	52	51	70	47	15	15	15	30	1.4	1.6	2.9
Cameroon	57	54	87	83	5	7	8	10	1.3	1.3	1.8
Morocco	53	50	63	53	14	21	23	26	1.6	3.0	3.5
Syrian Arab Republic	52	48	54	32	19	31	27	37	2.1	3.3	3.7

(1) World Bank: "World Development Report 1981", Washington, August 1981. (Annex: World Development Indicators, Table 19 Labour Force, pp. 170-171).

(2) ^v = weighted average.

	Percentage of population of working age (15-64 years)		Percentage of labour force in:						Average annual growth of labour force (percent)		
			Agriculture		Industry		Services				
	1960	1979	1960	1979	1960	1979	1960	1979	1960-70	1970-80	1980-2000
cont'd											
Tunisia	53	55	56	35	18	32	26	33	0.7	3.0	2.7
Jordan	52	51	44	21	26	19	30	60	2.8	3.1	3.4
Lebanon	53	55	30	12	23	26	39	62	2.1	1.3	2.0
Turkey	55	56	78	54	11	13	11	33	1.4	2.2	2.4
Malaysia	51	55	63	51	12	16	25	33	2.0	2.6	2.9
Algeria	52	49	67	32	12	24	21	44	1.0	3.4	3.5
Iran	51	52	54	40	23	33	23	27	2.5	2.7	3.2
Islamic OPEC member countries	53 w	51 w	58 w	44 w	16 w	22 w	26 w	34 w	1.2 w	3.6 w	3.1 w
Iraq	51	51	53	43	16	26	29	31	2.9	2.9	3.3
Saudi Arabia	54	52	71	62	10	14	19	24	3.1	4.5	2.7
Libya	53	51	53	20	17	27	30	53	3.6	3.7	3.1
Kuwait	63	52	1	2	34	34	65	64	7.5	4.5	3.1
Developed Market Economies	63 w	66 w	16 w	6 w	39 w	38 w	45 w	56 w	1.2 w	1.2 w	0.6 w
Centrally-Planned Developed Economies	63 w	66 w	41 w	17 w	31 w	44 w	28 w	39 w	0.8 w	1.2 w	0.6 w

ANNEX IV. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, GDP PER CAPITA, GNP PER CAPITA

	Gross Domestic Product 1977		GNP per Capita		Value Added in manufacturing (millions of 1975 Dollars)		Gross manufacturing output per capita (1975 Dollars)	
	Total Million of U.S. Dollars	Per Capita U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	Average annual growth (percent)	1970	1978 ^{a/}	1970	1977
			1979	1960-79				
<u>Low-Income Countries</u>								
Bangladesh	7,663	95	230 ^w	1.6 ^w				
Chad	707	168	90	-0.1	729	874	24	26
Somalia	691	206	110	-1.4	37	47	..	..
Mali	627	102	..	-0.5	22	37*	12	22
Afghanistan	3,260	160	140	1.1	44	66	..	..
Upper Volta	691	108	170	0.5	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	742	231	180	0.3	63	79	..	..
Pakistan	16,970	227	250	0.4	25	35	..	..
Tanzania	3,417	209	260	2.9	1,482	1,966	..	..
Niger	1,256	259	260	2.3	190	275	44	..
Guinea	1,009	217	270	-1.3	67	146	..	..
Uganda	3,738	311	280	0.3	..	55	..	..
Indonesia	45,896	324	290	-0.2	222	150	..	..
Sudan	6,538	387	370	4.1	1,517	3,755	50	78
			370	0.6	305	477*	62	..
<u>Middle-Income Countries</u>								
Yemen Arab Republic	2,166	393	1,420 ^w	3.8 ^w				
Senegal	1,974	376	420	10.9	31	84	..	..
Egypt	18,775	484	430	-0.2	276	338	..	..
Yemen, PDR	459	264	480	3.4	1,758	3,178	194	..
Cameroon	3,850	489	480	11.8	..	..	..	..
Morocco	10,398	565	560	2.5	201	312	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	6,581	839	740	2.6	1,084	1,802	..	..
Tunisia	4,981	847	1,030	4.0	333	887	164	407
Jordan	1,452	503	1,120	4.8	222	538	174	298
Lebanon	1,140	388	1,180	5.6	..	..	..	..
Turkey	47,790	1,135	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	19,738	1,176	1,330	3.8	3,714	7,041	204	438
Iran	77,692	2,235	1,590	2.4	967	2,220	..	..
Malaysia	13,019	1,031	..	..	2,601	7,030 ^w	243	..
			1,370	4.0	923	2,363	303	..

a/ Figures in italics (*) are for 1977, not 1978.

	Gross Domestic Product 1977		GNP per Capita		Value Added in manufacturing (millions of 1975 Dollars)		Gross manufacturing output per capita (1975 Dollars)	
	Total	Per Capita	U.S. Dollars 1979	Average annual growth (percent) 1960-79	1970	1978	1970	1977
	Million of U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars						
<u>Capital-Surplus Oil Exporters</u>								
Iraq	19,293	1,635	5,470w 2,410	5.0w 4.6	522	1,442	124	..
Saudi Arabia	67,641	8,866	7,280	6.3	1,726	2,782	..	..
Libya	19,363	7,343	8,170	5.8	154	593	165	320
Kuwait	12,819	11,255	17,100	-1.6	..	..	199	..
<u>Industrial Market Economies</u>			9,440w	4.0w				
<u>Nonmarket Industrial Economies</u>			4,230w	4.3w				
<u>Others</u>								
Gabon	2,588	4,865						
Maldives	11	80						
Mauritania	456	304						
Gambia	142	256						
Guinea-Bissau	133	245						
Comoros	66	211						
Djibouti	90	811						
Bahrain	1,655	6,040						
Oman	2,493	3,063						
Qatar	2,565	13,429						
United Arab Emirates	11,100	16,667						

AVERAGE GROWTH OF GDP PER CAPITA AND GROSS MANUFACTURING OUTPUT (CHANGES IN 1970-1977)
IN THE 21 OIC COUNTRIES

Countries and Territories	Average Annual Rate of Growth of GDP per Capita (%) ^{1/} (1970-1979)	Change in Manufacturing Share in Total between 1975 and 1978 ^{2/}	Gross Manufacturing Output per Capita ^{3/} 1975 in US \$		Change in Gross Manufacturing Output per Capita (1970 and 1978)
			1970	1977	
<u>Islamic African Countries</u>					
<u>North Africa</u>					
<u>Maghreb</u>					
Morocco	3.0	-	-	-	-
Algeria	4.3	0	-	-	-
Tunisia	5.8	1.	174	298	124
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5.1	-	-	-	-
Sub-average for 5 Maghreb countries(*)					
	4.3	0	-	-	-
Egypt	3.9	-3	194	-	-
Sudan	0.5	-2	62	-	-
Sub-average for 6 countries					
	3.8				
<u>Other Africa (**)</u>					
<u>CEUCA</u>					
Gabon	10.1	-1	-	-	-
United Rep. of Cameroon	2.5	-3	-	-	-
<u>All Asia</u>					
Iran	4.6	-3	243	-	-
Iraq	5.5	1	124	-	-
Jordan	0.7	0	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	7.8	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Rep.	5.7	-	-	-	-
Average West Asia					
	4.3				
Yemen A.R.	3.4	3	-	-	-
Yemen P.D.R.	2.5	5	-	-	-
Turkey	3.8	0	204	438	+234
<u>South and South-East Asia</u>					
<u>Association of South-East Asian Nations</u>					
Indonesia	4.9	1	50	78	+28
Malaysia	5.2	3	-	-	-
<u>Bangkok Agreement</u>					
Bangladesh	2.8	-	25	26	+1
<u>Others</u>					
Afghanistan	2.0	-1	-	-	-
Pakistan	1.7	-2	-	-	-
Sub-average (***)					
	3.3				
<u>All Islamic Countries (****)</u>					
	4.7				
<u>Developing Countries and Territories</u>					
	3.1				
<u>Socialist Countries Eastern Europe</u>					
	4.7				
<u>Developed Market Economy</u>					
	2.5				

(*) Includes Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya.

(**) Mauritania, Somalia and Djibouti, not included.

(***) Includes Indonesia, Malaysia,

Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

(****) Includes 21 OIC countries.

Notes:

1/ Based on data from the Statistical Office of the United Nations, ECA, ECE, ESCAP, OECD, the World Bank and other International and National sources.

2/ UNCTAD, "Handbook for International Trade and Development Statistics", New York, 1978; for the year 1975 and 1978, UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (November 1980); for the year 1977, UNSO and Statistical Abstract of the Region of ECWA, 1980.

3/ The World Bank, "World Development Report 1981", Washington, August 1981 (Annexes: Economic Indicators, Table 6: Industrialization pp.144-145).

ANNEX VI. STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (percent)

	GDP (millions of dollars)		Agriculture		Industry		(Manufacturing) ^{a/}		Services	
	1960 ^{b/}	1970 ^{c/}	1960 ^{b/}	1970 ^{c/}	1960 ^{b/}	1970 ^{c/}	1960 ^{b/}	1970 ^{c/}	1960 ^{b/}	1970 ^{c/}
Low-income countries ^{c/}			51 w ^{d/}	34 w ^{d/}	17 w ^{d/}	36 w ^{d/}	11 w ^{d/}	13 w ^{d/}	32 w ^{d/}	30 w ^{d/}
Bangladesh	3,100	7,670	61	56	8	13	6	8	31	31
Chad	180	570	52	70	12	11	4	8	36	19
Somalia	160	(1,030)	67	(60)	13	(11)	3	(7)	20	(29)
Mali	270	1,220	55	42	10	11	5	6	35	47
Afghanistan	1,190	(3,760)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Volta	200	860	62	38	14	20	8	14	24	42
Sierra Leone	..	720	..	36	..	23	..	5	..	41
Pakistan	3,500	17,940	46	32	16	24	12	16	38	44
Tanzania	550	4,130	57	54	11	13	5	9	32	33
Niger	250	1,710	69	44	9	32	4	10	22	24
Guinea	370	1,540	..	41	..	26	..	5	..	33
Uganda	540	8,410	52	55	13	7	9	6	35	38
Mauritania	70	470	..	27	..	33	..	8	..	40
Indonesia	8,670	49,210	54	30	14	33	8	9	32	37
Sudan	1,470	7,640	58	38	15	13	5	6	27	49
Middle-income countries ^{a/}			22 w	14 w	30 w	38 w	21 w	24 w	47 w	48 w
Oil exporters			23 w	14 w	26 w	42 w	17 w	19 w	51 w	44 w
Oil importers			21 w	14 w	32 w	36 w	23 w	26 w	46 w	50 w
Yemen Arab Rep.	..	2,910	..	(32)	..	..	..	(5)	..	..
Senegal	610	2,480	24	29	17	24	12	19	59	47
Egypt	3,880	17,050	30	23	24	35	20	28	46	42
Yemen, P.D.R.	..	520	..	13	..	26	..	11	..	61
Cameroon	550	5,330	..	32	..	16	..	9	..	52

STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES (cont'd)

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (percent)

	GDP (millions of dollars)		Agriculture		Industry		(Manufacturing) ^{a/}		Services	
	1960 ^{b/}	1979 ^{c/}	1960 ^{b/}	1979 ^{c/}	1960 ^{b/}	1979 ^{c/}	1960 ^{b/}	1979 ^{c/}	1960 ^{b/}	1979 ^{c/}
Middle-income countries(cont'd)										
Morocco	2,040	14,950	23	19	27	32	16	17	50	49
Syrian Arab Rep.	800	9,110	..	16	..	22	..	..	..	62
Tunisia	(770)	6,070	(24)	16	(18)	33	(8)	12	(58)	51
Jordan	..	1,870	..	8	..	32	..	16	..	60
Lebanon	830	..	12	..	20	..	13	..	68	..
Turkey	8,820	56,460	41	23	21	29	13	21	38	48
Malaysia	2,290	20,340	37	24	18	33	9	16	45	43
Algeria	2,800	29,810	21	7	33	58	10	11	46	35
Iran	4,120	..	29	..	33	..	11	..	38	..
Islamic OPEC countries			..	2 w	..	75 w	..	5 w	..	23 w
Iraq	1,580	30,716	17	8	52	73	10	6	31	19
Saudi Arabia	..	74,060	..	1	..	74	..	5	..	25
Libyan Arab J.	310	24,570	..	2	..	73	..	3	..	25
Kuwait	..	23,305	..	..	..	81	..	5	..	19
Developed market economies			6 w	4 w	40 w	37 w	30 w	27 w	54 w	59 w
Nonmarket industrial economies			21 w	15 w	62 w	63 w	52 w	..	17 w	22 w

Source: World Development Report 1981, Washington, August 1981. The World Bank. Table 3 pages 138-139.

a/ Manufacturing is a part of the industrial sector, but its share of GDP is shown separately because it typically is the most dynamic part of the industrial sector.

b/ Figures in brackets are for 1961, not 1960.

c/ Figures in brackets are for 1978, not 1979.

d/ Weighted average of all countries, not only Islamic countries

e/ Countries are listed in each group in ascending order of income per capita.

.. Not available

. Less than half the unit shown.

Countries	1975			1978			Change (1975 and 1978)		
	Agri-culture	Mining	Manu-facturing	Agri-culture	Mining	Manu-facturing	Agri-culture	Mining	Manu-facturing
Afghanistan	50	1	12	4/ 58	8	11	8	7	-1
Algeria	7	29	13	4/ 9	27	13	2	-2	0
Bahrain	1/ 1	28	42	(*)					
Bangladesh	56	5		52	0	7	4		2
Cameroun	32	0	12	32	1	9	0	1	-3
Chad	48	1	8	4/ 42	1	10	-6	0	2
Comoro Island	-	-	-	4/ 48	-	9	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	4/ ..	..	..	-	-	-
Egypt	2/ 31	2	17	4/ 31	3	14	0	1	-3
Gabon	2/ 9	33	6	6	35	5	-3	2	-1
Gambia	2/ 60	0	1	4/ 58	0	2	-2	0	1
Guinea	1/ 47	6	6	4/ 21	22	7	-26	16	-1
Guinea Bissau	-	-	-	4/ 63	-	1	-	-	-
Indonesia	33	20	9	31	18	10	-2	-2	1
Iran	9	46		9	31	12	0		-3
Iraq	7	57	6	4/ 6	56	7	-1	-1	1
Jordan	2/ 16	3	11	9	4	11	-7	1	0
Tanzania	37	1	9	48	0	8	11	-1	-1
Saudi Arabia	1	78	5	4/ 1	75	5	0	-3	0
Kuwait	3/ 0	69	4	4/ 0	60	5	0	-9	1
Lebanon	2/ 9	17		5/ 8	13		-1		4
Libya	3	50	3	2	54	3	-1	4	0
Malaysia	27	4	14	4/ 27	5	17	0	1	3
Maldives	-	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	-
Mali	38	11		4/ 37	-	14	-1		3
Mauritania	32	20	6	25	12	6	-7	-8	0
Niger	44	2	15	4/ 53	7	7	9	5	-8
Oman	3	68	0	3	56	1	0	-12	1
Pakistan	31	1	16	29	1	14	-2	0	-2
Qatar	-	-	-	..	..	..	-	-	-
Senegal	24	4	12	23	20		1		4
Sierra Leone	32	13	5	34	12	8	2	-5	5
Somalia	3/ 28	5	7	4/ 32	5	10	4	0	3
Sudan	2/ 39	0	9	4/ 37	1	7	-2	1	-2
Syria	18	10	12	20	9	11	2	-1	-1
Tunisia	18	10	9	16	7	10	-2	-3	1
Turkey	26	1	19	25	1	19	-1	0	0
Uganda	2/ 48	1	7	4/ 74	0	5	26	-1	-2
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	1	57	5	-	-	-
Upper Volta	40	0	13	4/ 46	0	10	6	0	-3
Yemen Arab Republic	2/ 63	1	2	6/ 41	1	5	-22	0	3
Yemen PDR	21	7		5/ 17	0	12	-4		5
Morocco	21	11	13	4/ 14	9	16	-7	5	3
Average	27	17	10	27	17	9	0	0	-1

Source: UNCTAD, Handbook for International Trade and Development Statistics (New York, 1978), for the year 1975, and for 1978, UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (Nov. 1980).

1/ 1972

2/ 1974

3/ 1973

4/ 1977 : UNSO

5/ 1977 : Statistical Abstract of the Region of ECWA, 1980.

6/ 1976 : Statistical Abstract of the Region of ECWA, 1980.

(*) 1977 : Long-Term Prospects of Industrial Development in Bahrain, UNIDO Document.

(..) not available.

ANNEX VIII. VALUE ADDED IN MANUFACTURING AND GROSS MANUFACTURING OUTPUT PER CAPITA

Value Added in Manufacturing (VAM), in millions of 1975 US Dollars				Gross Manufacturing Output Per Capita (GMOFC), in 1975 US Dollars			
1970		1978 ^{a/}		1970		1977	
Somalia	22	Sierra Leone	35	Somalia	12	Somalia	22
Sierra Leone	25	Somalia	37*	Bangladesh	25	Bangladesh	26
Mauritania	30	Mauritania	38	Indonesia	50	Indonesia	70
Yemen A.R.	31	Chad	47	Sudan	62	Tunisia	298
Chad	44	Guinea	55	Iraq	124	Libya	320
Mali	37	Mali	66	Egypt	194	Syria	407
Upper Volta	63	Upper Volta	79	Syria	164	Turkey	438
Libya	154	Yemen A.R.	84	Libya	165		
Tanzania	190	Niger	146	Tunisia	174		
Cameroon	201	Uganda	150	Kuwait	199		
Tunisia	222	Tanzania	275	Turkey	204		
Senegal	276	Cameroon	312	Iran	243		
Sudan	305	Senegal	338				
Syria	333	Sudan	477*				
Iraq	522	Tunisia	538				
Bangladesh	729	Libya	593				
Algeria	967	Bangladesh	874				
Morocco	1084	Syria	887				
Pakistan	1482	Iraq	1442				
Indonesia	1517	Morocco	1802				
Saudi Arabia	1726	Pakistan	1966				
Egypt	1758	Algeria	2220				
Iran	2601	Malaysia	2363				
Turkey	3714	Saudi Arabia	2782				
		Egypt	3178				
		Indonesia	3755				
		Iran	7030*				
		Turkey	7041				

a/ Figures in italics(*) are for 1977, not 1978.

ANNEX IX. SHARE OF COMMODITY GROUPS IN TOTAL EXPORTS AND IN TOTAL IMPORTS OF OIC MEMBERS (1977)

COUNTRY	NON FUEL PRIMARIES		FUELS		MANUFACTURERS	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Gambia	100%	27%	0	9%	0	59%
Mali	90%	14%	0	14%	2%	60%
Mauritania	90%	32%	1%	8%	1%	54%
Somalia	97%	30%	0	7%	3%	59%
Uganda	97%	11%	1%	30%	2%	86%
Sudan	95%	24%	2%	1%	3%	76%
Upper Volta	93%	20%	0	9%	7%	63%
Cameroon	91%	18%	0	9%	7%	77%
Niger	90%	37%	0	16%	2%	47%
Yemen A.R.	80%	41%	0	4%	12%	53%
Yemen P.		27%	75%	39%		33%
Chad	83%	20%	8%	15%	8%	66%
Senegal	70%	29%	7%	12%	15%	54%
Turkey	77%	13%	0	32%	23%	54%
Morocco	76%	31%	2%	12%	22%	57%
Jordan	59%	27%	18%	10%	7%	63%
Malaysia	55%	20%	14%	11%	15%	59%
Bangladesh	46%	42%	63%	15%	1%	43%
G. Bissau	99%	30%	0	12%	1%	55%
Lebanon	32%	25%	1%	2%	71%	73%
Jamahiriyah	0	19%	100%	1%	0	80%
Oman	0	21%	100%	7%	0	69%
S. Arabia	0	18%	100%	1%	0	81%
Iraq	1%	17%	99%	0	0	83%
Qatar	0	15%	97%	1%	2%	87%
Algeria	4%	29%	96%	1%	0	78%
Iran	2%	14%	96%	0	2%	86%
U.A.E.	1%	12%	96%	7%	3%	81%
Kuwait	2%	14%	88%	1%	10%	85%
Gabon	19%	13%	79%	1%	2%	86%
Indonesia	30%	28%	68%	12%	2%	60%
Syria	30%	24%	61%	17%	9%	59%
Pakistan	38%	32%	4%	16%	58%	52%
Bahrain	2%	10%	6%	46%	92%	84%
Tunisia	17%	25%	49%	11%	34%	63%
AVERAGE (All countries)	49.94%	23.57%	40.74%	11.11%	12.24%	66.42%
AVERAGE (OPEC)	5.90%	17.90%	91.90%	2.50%	2.10%	80.70%
AVERAGE (NOPEC)	68.29%	25.84%	20.28%	14.56%	16.46%	60.72%

1/ Organization of the Islamic Countries: "Areas of Economic Co-operation Among Islamic Countries. A Collection of Studies by the Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESTIC), Ankara, 1980.
2/ UNCTAD.

ANNEX X : STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS OF OIC COUNTRIES

(Percentage Share of Merchandise Imports)

	Food		Fuels		Other primary commodities		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures	
	1960 ^{a/}	1978 ^{b/}	1960 ^{a/}	1978 ^{b/}	1960 ^{a/}	1978 ^{b/}	1960 ^{a/}	1978 ^{b/}	1960 ^{a/}	1978 ^{b/}
Low-income countries ^{c/}	22 w ^{d/}	16 w	6 w	11 w	16 w	20 w	25 w	24 w	31 w	20 w
Bangladesh	..	21	..	15	..	14	..	18	..	32
Chad	19	..	12	..	4	..	19	..	46	..
Somalia	(27)	..	(4)	..	(0)	..	(10)	..	(51)	..
Mali	(20)	..	(5)	..	(4)	..	(10)	..	(53)	..
Afghanistan	14	(14)	7	(8)	4	(0)	14	(7)	61	(71)
Upper Volta	(21)	19	(4)	9	(1)	0	(24)	43	(50)	29
Sierra Leone	23	21	12	12	5	1	15	24	45	42
Pakistan	(22)	19	(10)	19	(2)	7	(27)	25	(39)	30
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger	(24)	..	(5)	..	(4)	..	(10)	..	(49)	..
Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	(6)	..	(8)	..	(8)	..	(25)	..	(53)	..
Mauritania	(5)	..	(3)	..	(3)	..	(39)	..	(50)	..
Indonesia	23	18	5	9	10	6	17	36	45	31
Sudan	17	19	8	1	2	2	14	36	58	42
Middle-income countries ^{c/}	15 w	12 w	9 w	17 w	13 w	8 w	28 w	32 w	35 w	31 w
Oil exporters	18 w	16 w	7 w	6 w	8 w	5 w	27 w	42 w	40 w	31 w
Oil importers	14 w	11 w	10 w	19 w	16 w	9 w	29 w	28 w	31 w	33 w
Yemen Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	30	23	5	12	2	21	19	18	44	26
Egypt	23	26	11	2	16	7	25	37	25	28
Yemen, P.D.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	20	10	8	7	3	2	17	39	52	42

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES (cont'd)

(Percentage share of merchandise imports)

	Food		Fuels		Other primary commodities		Machinery and transport equipment		Other manufactures	
	1960 ^{a/}	1978 ^{b/}	1960 ^{a/}	1978 ^{b/}	1960 ^{a/}	1978 ^{b/}	1969 ^{a/}	1978 ^{b/}	1960 ^{a/}	1978 ^{b/}
Morocco	27	20	8	15	7	8	19	30	39	27
Syrian Arab Rep.	24	12	8	25	5	4	15	22	48	37
Tunisia	20	12	9	10	4	27	23	31	44	20
Jordan	..	22	..	10	..	3	..	30	..	35
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	7	1	11	32	16	5	42	31	24	31
Malaysia	29	(17)	16	(13)	13	(7)	14	(34)	28	(29)
Algeria	26	17	4	2	2	3	14	45	54	33
Iran	14	..	1	..	1	..	23	..	61	..
Islamic OPEC countries	..	12 w	..	1 w	..	2 w	..	42 w	..	43
Iraq	..	(15)	..	..	..	3	..	(54)	..	28
Saudi Arabia	..	11	..	1	..	2	..	43	..	43
Libyan Arab J.	13	17	5	1	10	2	40	42	32	38
Kuwait	..	(12)	..	(1)	..	(2)	..	(45)	..	(40)
Developed market economies	22 w	13 w	11 w	19 w	24 w	10 w	16 w	25 w.	27 w	33 w
Nonmarket industrial economies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: World Development Report 1981, (The World Bank), Washington, August 1981, Table 10, pp. 152-153.

^{a/} Figures in brackets are for 1961, not 1960.

^{b/} Figures in brackets are for 1977, not 1978

^{c/} Countries are listed in each group in ascending order of income per capita.

^{d/} Weighted average of all countries, not only Islamic countries.

.. Not available

. Less than half the unit shown.

GROUP A - RAW MATERIALS	1977			
	Value (\$ 000)	% of Country Total	% of Developing	% of World
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Rubber Crude, Synthetic				
Developed Market Economy	1,746,272	0.24		33.40
Developing Market Economy	3,476,169	1.22		66.50
Malaysia	1,373,908	22.60	39.52	26.28
Indonesia	589,493	5.43	16.96	11.29
Two OIC Countries	1,963,406	-	56.48	37.56
2. Fertilizers, Crude				
Developed Market Economy	403,076	0.06		33.19
Developing Market Economy	811,409	0.28		66.81
Morocco (*)	468,334	36.03	57.72	38.56
Senegal	83,000	13.32	10.23	6.83
Jordan (**)	52,546	28.70	6.48	4.33
Tunisia (*)	51,514	5.54	6.35	4.24
Algeria	19,673	0.34	2.42	1.62
Syrian Arab Republic (*)	14,954	1.41	1.84	1.23
Six OIC Countries	690,021	-	8	56.31
3. Iron Ore, Concentrates				
Developed Market Economy	2,802,935	0.42		100.00
Developing Market Economy	2,108,053	0.74		42.93
Mauritania	125,120	79.69	5.94	2.55
Algeria	18,168	0.31	0.86	0.37
Two OIC Countries	143,288	-	6.80	2.92
4. Crude Petroleum, etc				
Developed Market Economy	4,864,092	0.67		3.36
Developing Market Economy	131,755,550	46.06		90.77
Saudi Arabia	41,296,448	95.03	31.34	28.45
Iran	13,432,707	88.39	10.19	9.25
Libyan ASPJ	10,774,123	94.42	8.18	7.42
United Arab Emirates	8,993,513	95.68	6.83	6.20
Iraq	8,604,775	98.35	6.53	5.93
Kuwait	7,267,792	74.51	5.32	5.01
Indonesia	6,826,473	62.90	5.18	4.70
Algeria	5,273,622	90.78	4.00	3.63
Qatar	2,083,958	99.04	1.58	1.44
Oman	1,580,195	99.73	1.20	1.09
Gabon	987,589	81.07	0.75	0.68
Malaysia	812,273	13.36	0.62	0.56
Twelve OIC Countries	107,933,468	-	81.92	74.36
5. Gas				
Developed Market Economy	5,664,653	0.78		60.96
Developing Market Economy	2,227,446	0.78		23.97
Saudi Arabia	552,725	1.27	24.81	5.95
Libyan ASPJ	238,450	2.09	10.71	2.57
Algeria	173,239	2.98	7.78	1.86
Kuwait	145,787	1.49	6.55	1.57
Iran	105,449	0.70	4.73	1.13
Indonesia	80,260	0.74	3.60	0.86
Afghanistan	39,349	12.56	1.77	0.42
United Arab Emirates	32,910	0.35	1.48	0.35
Eight OIC Countries	1,368,169	-	61.43	14.71

(*) Mainly phosphates

(**) Mainly potash

Notes

1. Column 1 shows export values f.o.b. in thousands of dollars.
Column 2 shows percentage share in the individual country export total.
Column 3 refers only to the share of individual developing countries in the particular commodity total for all developing countries.
Column 4 refers to the percentage share which the value indicated (for a particular commodity in a particular country or country group) represents the sum of the exports of that commodity for each of the individual countries shown in Table

2. The lists of leading developing countries for each commodity group include all such countries with 0.5 percent or more of the developing country exports in 1977 for the commodity shown.

Source: "Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics - Table 4.4: Major Exporting Countries for 42 leading Commodity Exports of Developing Countries (at the SITC 3-digit level), 1977 (developing countries ranked by values)", UNCTAD Supplement 1980, pp.190-191.

ANNEX XII. DESTINATION OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES (IN PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL) *

	Developed market economies		Centrally planned industrial economies		Non-OPEC developing countries		Islamic OPEC capital-surplus countries		Total developing countries		Value of manufactured exports (millions of \$)	
	1962 ^{a/}	1978	1962 ^{a/}	1978	1962 ^{a/}	1978	1962 ^{a/}	1978	1962 ^{a/}	1978	1962 ^{a/}	1978
Low-income countries ^{c/}	56 ^{b/}	45 w	4 w	5 w	38 w	48 w	2 w	2 w	40 w	50 w	1	2
Bangladesh	..	46	..	8	..	43	..	3	..	46	..	346
Chad	19	31	0	0	75	69	6	0	81	69 w	1	3
Somalia	60	77	0	5	36	18	4	0	40	18	.	1
Mali	34	29	.	0	66	71	0	0	66	71	.	2
Afghanistan	96	82	1	7	3	10	0	1	3	11	9	43
Upper Volta	19	46	0	0	81	54	0	0	81	54	1	2
Sierra Leone	(100)	100	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(23)	72
Pakistan	45	51	1	6	52	33	2	10	54	43	97	863
Tanzania	85	85	0	0	15	15	(.)	0	..	15	20	23
Niger	8	89	0	0	93	11	0	0	93	11	1	76
Guinea	..	27	..	0	..	73	..	0	..	73	..	55
Uganda	..	100	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	2
Mauritania	77	84	0	0	23	16	0	0	23	16	2	4
Indonesia	52	47	1	0	46	52	1	1	47	53	2	226
Sudan	(35)	90	(0)	0	(54)	10	(11)	0	(65)	10	.	4
Middle-income countries ^{c/}	51 w	58 w	4 w	5 w	44 w	33 w	1 w	4 w	45 w	37 w		
Oil exporters	71 w	61 w	. w	6 w	28 w	31 w	1 w	2 w	29 w	33 w		
Oil importers	47 w	58 w	4 w	5 w	47 w	33 w	1 w	4 w	48 w	37 w		
Yemen Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Senegal	76	50	0	0	24	50	0	0	0	0	5	28
Egypt	..	21	..	55	..	14	..	10	..	24	88	504
Yemen, P.D.R.	..	64	(0)	0	(0)	55	(0)	0	(0)	55	3	9
Cameroon	25	64	0	0	75	36	0	0	75	36	4	31

(*) Including major oil-exporting developing countries.

(cont.)

DESTINATION OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES (IN PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL)

	Developed market economies		Nonmarket industrial economies		Non-OPEC developing countries		Islamic OPEC capital surplus		Total developing countries		Value of manufactured exports (millions of \$)	
	1962 ^a	1978	1962 ^a	1978	1962 ^a	1978	1962 ^a	1978	1962 ^a	1978	1962	1978
Morocco	49	73	2	2	49	20	.	5	..	25	28	345
Syrian Arab Rep.	..	11	..	33	..	33	..	23	..	56	21	89
Tunisia	59	77	0	1	33	15	8	7	41	22	10	429
Jordan	..	15	..	0	..	26	..	59	..	85	1	134
Lebanon	..	9	..	.	..	32	..	59	..	91	8	402
Turkey	73	70	17	4	10	15	.	11	.	25	4	501
Malaysia	11	55	0	.	89	44	.	1	..	45	58	1,714
Algeria	..	68	..	6	..	22	..	4	..	26	..	35
Iran	(64)	82	(1)	6	(28)	7	(7)	5	(35)	12	(33)	557
Average of Islamic countries ^(*)	53	51	4	7	42	24	7	82	38	43	20	472
Islamic OPEC capital surplus	..	20 w	..	1 w	..	72 w	..	7 w				
Iraq	.	18	.	0	(21)	82	(79)	0	(100)	82	(5)	53
Saudi Arabia	..	16	..	1	..	73	..	10	.	83	..	237
Libyan Arab J.	68	46	0	.	32	54	0	0	32	54	.	40
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	959
Developed market economies	62 w	64 w	3 w	3 w	33	28	2 w	5 w	35w	33w		
Nonmarket industrial economies	..	13 w	..	49 w	..	36 w	..	2 w	..	38w		

Source: World Development Report 1981 (The World Bank), Washington, August 1981 (Annexes: Economic Indicators, Table 12: Trade-in in Manufactured Goods), pp. 156-157.

a/ Figures in brackets are for 1963, not 1962

b/ Weighted average of all countries, not only Islamic countries.

c/ Countries are listed in each group in ascending order of income per capita.

(..) not available

(.) less than half of the unit shown

(*) Average of Islamic countries - Sum of given number of each country

ANNEX XIII : EXPORT STRUCTURE OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES:
PERCENTAGE SHARES FOR MAIN CATEGORIES OF EXPORTS AND SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS (1970-1979)^{1/}

Countries	Total value in millions of \$	By main categories of export (percentage)								Un-Allocated
		All food items	Agric. raw material	Fuels	Ores and metals	Manufactured goods	of which:			
							Chemical products	Other manufactured goods	Machinery and equipm.	
BITC/ CTCI		0+1+22+4	2 less (22+27+ 28)	3	27+28+67+ 68	5-8 less (67+68)	5	(6+8) - -(67+68)	7	
Afghanistan 1977	313.4	35.94	34.77	12.56	0.00	12.41	0.00	12.41	0.00	4.31
Algeria 1978	6125.5	2.41	0.04	06.07	1.18	6.30	0.12	0.16	0.02	0.00
Bahrain 1978	1093.0	1.22	0.26	79.93	9.57	9.00	0.45	4.44	4.12	0.01
Bangladesh 1970	552.0	13.60	22.43	1.21	0.02	61.47	0.43	60.52	0.52	1.19
Chad 1975	40.0	16.15	66.93	7.94	0.03	7.71	0.45	1.86	5.39	0.44
Djibouti 1975	16.0	71.21	2.90	10.30	2.42	2.91	0.11	1.12	1.68	0.26
Egypt 1979	1039.7	9.60	23.52	41.58	5.59	19.69	1.69	17.68	0.32	0.63
Gabon 1977	1218.2	0.68	6.81	81.07	9.35	2.09	0.26	1.83	0.00	0.00
Gambia 1975	48.1	99.74	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.08
Guinea Bissau 1977	11.1	24.37	74.54	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.40
Indonesia 1979	15590.1	9.60	18.33	65.20	4.04	2.56	0.41	1.41	0.74	0.26
Iraq 1977	8749.3	0.54	..	98.97	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.40
Iran 1976	15095.2	0.64	1.20	96.43	0.11	1.61	0.32	1.04	0.25	0.00
Jordan 1978	209.3	29.25	0.69	0.03	32.00	38.03	0.79	26.57	1.66	0.00
Kuwait 1977	9753.9	0.59	0.13	88.36	0.56	10.35	4.44	3.09	2.82	0.01
Lebanon 1973	502.5	21.13	5.51	0.47	5.55	66.31	7.73	33.03	25.54	1.03
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 1978	9894.5	0.00	0.00	99.72	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia 1977	6079.3	19.19	38.70	14.28	12.54	14.89	0.58	7.62	6.69	0.40
Mali 1976	84.5	46.46	52.03	0.00	0.11	1.39	0.02	0.86	0.52	0.00
Mauritania 1975	174.3	8.20	0.53	0.70	90.08	0.41	0.02	0.36	0.03	0.08
Morocco 1978	1511.3	32.57	2.96	1.41	40.24	22.80	7.00	15.06	0.74	0.03
Niger 1976	133.9	30.76	2.46	0.05	64.23	2.06	0.02	1.29	0.74	0.42

1/ "Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics - Table 4.1 Export Structure of Individual Countries: Percentage Shares for Main Categories of Exports and Selected Commodity Groups (1970-1979)", UNCTAD, Supplement 1980.

Countries	Total value in millions of \$	By main categories of export (percentage)								Un-Allocated	
		All food items	Agric. raw material	Fuels	Ores and metals	Manufactured goods	of which:				
							Chemical products	Other manufactured goods	Machinery and equipm.		
BITC/ CTCI		0+1+22+4	2 less (22+27+28)	3	27+28+67+68	5-8 less (67+60)	5	(6+8) - -(67+60)	7		
Oman	1977	1504.5	..	0.00	99.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27
Pakistan	1979	2036.3	29.98	6.68	6.78	0.50	55.41	0.01	52.01	1.79	0.57
Qatar	1978	2367.9	0.00	0.00	96.88	0.00	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00	1.08
Saudi Arabia	1979	63419.2	0.07	0.02	99.10	0.10	0.72	0.08	0.18	0.46	0.00
Senegal	1975	462.4	52.04	1.96	7.01	24.49	14.40	2.98	0.23	3.27	0.02
Sierra Leone	1975	125.5	23.30	1.07	0.00	15.32	60.03	0.00	59.91	0.12	0.27
Somalia	1976	94.6	87.53	9.81	0.06	0.04	2.16	0.14	0.35	1.67	0.40
Sudan	1976	572.9	38.93	58.13	1.70	0.82	0.23	0.13	0.10	0.00	0.19
Syrian Arab Rep.	1977	1063.0	5.79	22.72	60.58	1.40	9.16	..	6.59	2.57	0.27
Tunisia	1979	1790.7	12.77	1.18	48.58	3.79	33.67	9.80	21.39	2.49	0.00
Turkey	1979	2261.2	52.73	13.30	0.09	7.64	26.16	1.05	23.10	1.93	0.00
Uganda	1976	351.5	89.85	6.79	0.80	2.17	0.39	0.04	0.35	0.00	0.00
United Arab Emirates	1977	9399.9	0.91	..	96.06	..	2.57	..	1.40	1.17	0.45
United Rep. of Cameroon	1979	1128.6	52.77	12.63	23.60	5.08	5.89	0.63	4.28	0.97	0.05
United Rep. of Tanzania	1976	484.0	60.06	24.18	4.28	1.18	10.17	1.20	8.40	0.58	0.13
Upper Volta	1975	43.5	74.82	18.61	0.00	0.29	6.27	0.26	4.88	1.13	0.00
Yemen	1976	7.7	33.71	56.12	0.00	0.75	9.22	0.41	7.88	0.99	0.13

Selected Commodity Groups (percentage)

Countries	Cereals	Crude and manu- factured fertilizer	Crude Petroleum	Petroleum Products	Medical and Pharmaceu- tical Products	Textile Fibres, Yarn and Clothing	Metals and Metal Manu- factures	Machinery		Transport Equip- ment
								non- electri- cal	electri- cal	
SITC/CTCI	04	271 + 56	331	332	54	26 + 65 + 04	67 + 68 + 69	71	72	73
Afghanistan	1977	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Algeria	1970	0.00	0.30	89.03	2.31	0.02	0.46	0.01	0.01	0.00
Bahrain	1970	0.18	0.00	0.00	79.93	1.12	10.60	2.42	0.63	1.07
Bangladesh	1970	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.21	71.60	0.01	0.01	0.19	0.32
Chad	1975	0.01	0.00	0.00	7.94	66.35	0.71	4.69	0.53	0.17
Djibouti	1975	0.05	0.00	9.68	0.63	1.12	0.27	0.67	0.14	0.87
Egypt	1979	1.73	0.02	30.79	10.70	38.11	3.17	0.01	0.24	0.07
Gabon	1977	0.00	0.00	81.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	1975	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Guinea Bissau	1977	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	1979	0.03	0.24	52.11	4.79	0.76	2.78	0.09	0.56	0.10
Iraq	1977	0.00	0.00	98.35	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Iran	1976	0.08	0.00	88.99	6.75	1.66	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.19
Jordan	1970	0.19	30.34	0.00	0.03	5.52	3.75	0.52	1.11	0.03
Kuwait	1977	0.08	0.73	74.51	12.35	1.18	0.02	0.36	0.07	1.59
Lebanon	1973	0.55	2.51	0.00	0.42	1.23	13.30	9.83	4.20	11.51
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1970	0.00	0.00	92.84	4.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	1977	0.11	0.02	13.36	0.92	2.22	11.89	0.66	5.48	0.55
Mali	1976	5.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.93	0.05	0.23	0.20	0.08
Mauritania	1975	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.01	0.11	0.61	0.03	0.00	0.00
Morocco	1970	0.41	34.62	0.00	1.13	12.29	1.34	0.05	0.37	0.32
Niger	1976	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.97	0.07	0.30	0.13	0.30

Selected Commodity Groups (percentage)

Countries	Cereals	Crude and manu- factured ferti- lizer	Crude Petroleum	Petroleum Products	Medical and Pharmaceu- tical Products	Textile Fibres, Yarn and Clothing	Metals and Metal Manu- factures	Machinery		Transpor Equip- ment
								non- electri- cal	electri- cal	
BITC/CTCI	04	271 + 56	331	332	54	26 + 65 + 84	67 + 68 + 69	71	72	73
Oman 1977	0.00	0.00	99.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pakistan 1979	23.31	0.19	2.33	4.44	0.00	44.32	0.44	0.38	0.21	1.20
Qatar 1978	0.00	2.04	96.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Saudi Arabia 1979	0.01	0.06	93.93	3.42	0.00	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.27
Senegal 1975	0.49	23.95	0.00	6.99	0.19	4.10	1.79	1.94	0.73	0.61
Sierra Leone 1975	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.04	0.03
Somalia 1976	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.03	1.42	0.07	0.18
Sudan 1976	2.17	0.01	0.00	1.70	0.02	50.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Syrian Arab Rep. 1977	1.44	1.41	58.01	2.57	..	25.60	0.63	0.79	..	1.63
Tunisia 1979	0.18	7.58	44.98	3.60	0.03	18.60	1.23	0.52	1.65	0.32
Turkey 1979	4.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	30.35	2.23	0.38	0.43	1.11
Uganda 1976	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.51	0.00	6.53	2.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
United Arab Emirates 1977	..	0.00	95.68	0.00	0.00	..	..	..	..	..
United Republic of Cameroon 1979	0.09	0.00	23.40	0.20	0.00	3.62	5.31	0.27	0.45	0.26
United Republic of Tanzania 1976	0.00	0.01	0.00	4.20	0.00	24.99	0.93	0.02	0.56	0.00
Upper Volta 1975	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	18.30	0.38	0.56	0.23	0.35
Yemen 1976	6.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.34	2.27	0.38	0.56	0.05

ANNEXIV. RANK OF OIC COUNTRIES IN LEADING COMMODITY EXPORTING GROUPS

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GROUP B - MANUFACTURED EXPORTS	1 9 7 7			
	Value (\$ COO)	% of Country Total	% of Developing	% of World
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Petroleum Products</u>				
Developed Market Economy	17,423,274	2.39		40.75
Developing Market Economy	19,473,495	6.81		45.54
Saudi Arabia	1,461,382	3.36	7.51	3.42
Bahrain	1,440,000	78.09	7.39	3.37
Kuwait	1,204,830	12.35	6.19	2.32
Iran	1,019,339	6.75	5.23	2.38
Indonesia	471,372	4.34	2.42	1.10
Libyan ASPJ	398,031	3.49	2.04	0.93
Democratic Yemen (*)	134,627	74.38	0.69	0.31
Algeria	129,856	2.24	0.67	0.30
Egypt	109,033	6.38	0.56	0.25
Nine OIC Countries	6,368,020	-	32.70	14.88
<u>Textile, Yarn and Thread</u>				
Developed Market Economy	6,717,959	0.92		83.70
Developing Market Economy	1,298,671	0.45		16.18
Egypt	176,905	10.36	13.62	2.20
Turkey	151,483	8.64	11.66	1.89
Pakistan	97,008	8.42	7.47	1.21
Malaysia	12,033	0.20	0.93	0.15
Morocco	7,075	0.54	0.54	0.09
Indonesia				
Six OIC Countries	444,504	-	34.22	5.54
<u>Footwear</u>				
Developed Market Economy	4,272,016	0.59		71.85
Developing Market Economy	993,151	0.35		16.70
Malaysia	16,542	0.27	1.67	0.28
Bahrain (**)	16,470	0.89	1.66	0.28
Egypt	13,425	0.79	1.35	0.23
Morocco	11,867	0.91	1.19	0.20
Pakistan	8,625	0.77	0.87	0.15
Iran	6,635	0.07	0.67	0.11
Six OIC Countries	73,564	-	7.41	1.25
<u>Electrical Machinery</u>				
Developed Market Economy	18,511,541	2.54		83.39
Developing Market Economy	1,952,335	0.68		8.80
Malaysia	104,753	1.72	5.37	0.47
Indonesia	26,407	0.24	1.35	0.12
Two OIC Countries	131,160	-	6.72	0.59
<u>Machines (Non-electric)</u>				
Developed Market Economy	45,518,004	6.25		91.24
Developing Market Economy	724,214	0.25		1.45
Bahrain (***)	38,313	2.08	5.29	0.08
Malaysia	19,472	0.32	2.69	0.04
Lebanon	17,210	3.47	2.38	0.03
Kuwait	15,721	0.16	2.17	0.03
Indonesia	3,484	0.09	1.31	0.02
Saudi Arabia	6,111	0.01	0.84	0.01
Six OIC Countries	106,311	-	14.68	0.21

(*) Non-producer of crude petroleum.
 (***) Re-exporting country.
 (***) Re-exporting country.
 (***) Re-exporting country.

(**) Likely a re-exportation activity.

Notes

1. Column 1 shows export values f.o.b. in thousands of dollars.
Column 2 shows percentage share in the individual country export total.
Column 3 refers only to the share of individual developing countries in the particular commodity total for all developing countries.
Column 4 refers to the percentage share which the value indicated (for a particular commodity in a particular country or country group) represents the sum of the exports of that commodity for each of the individual countries shown in Table

2. The lists of leading developing countries for each commodity group include all such countries with 0.5 percent or more of the developing country exports in 1977 for the commodity shown.

Source: "Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics - Table 4.4: Major Exporting Countries for 42 leading Commodity Exports of Developing Countries (at the SITC 3-digit level), 1977 (developing countries ranked by values)", UNCTAD Supplement 1980, pp.190-200.

ANNEX XV. OIC COUNTRY EXPORTS TO OIC COUNTRIES, 1979

Countries	Exports to Islamic C. (mill US \$)	Exports to World (mill US \$)	(1) as a % of (2)
Afghanistan	64.09	331.57	19.3
Algeria	11.8	9,380.1	0.1
Bahrain	714.4	2,042.3	35.1
Bangladesh	159.9	645.5	24.2
Cameroon	46.2	1,210.0	3.8
Chad	55.7	126.1	44.1
Egypt	212.1	2,348.5	9.0
Gabon	79.5	1,816.9	4.4
Gambia	1.1	46.1	2.5
Guinea	25.1	321.5	7.8
Guinee Bissau	.7	12.1	5.8
Indonesia	185.0	15,578.0	1.2
Iran	578.0	19,308.0	3.0
Iraq	1,572.0	19,000.	8.3
Jordan	168.0	259.3	64.8
Kuwait	2,594.0	16,483.0	17.9
Lebanon	672.5	704.6	95.4
Libya	237.0	15,055.0	1.6
Malaysia	336.0	10,044.0	3.3
Mali	13.4	135.8	9.8
Mauritania	3.3	203.7	1.6
Morocco	81.6	1,779.5	4.6
Niger	9.5	315.8	3.0
Oman	n.a.	2,161.9	n.a.
Pakistan	504.0	1,836.4	27.4
Qatar	12.4	3,621.1	0.3
Saudi Arabia	2,403.0	56,329.0	4.3
Senegal	167.2	583.2	28.7
Sierra Leone	1.6	231.3	0.6
Somalia	145.6	181.7	80.1
Yemen, PDR	64.1	222.5	28.8
Sudan	134.5	818.0	16.4
Syria	200.0	1,578.3	12.7
Tunisia	126.4	1,771.0	7.1
Turkey	418.6	2,258.8	18.5
Uganda	66.2	453.6	14.6
UAE	1.0	13,493.0	5.7
Upper Volta	1.8	41.4	4.4
Yemen A.R.	7.0	11.7	59.8
Total (*)	12,844.29 (**)	202,740.77(*)	6.3(**)
Average	338.0 (**)	5,198.5 (*)	17.9(**)

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Yearbook, 1980

(*) Average for the 39 OIC countries listed here.

(**) Average for the 38 OIC countries.

ANNEX XVI. DIRECTION OF TRADE AMONG MEMBER STATES

Countries	Exports						Imports					
	% of Member Countries of OIC in Total Trade			Number of Major OIC Customers			% of Member Countries of OIC in Total Trade			Number of Major OIC Customers		
	1976	1978	Change	1976	1978	Change	1976	1978	Change	1976	1978	Change
Lebanon	71	75	4	9	0	-1	26	15	-9	3	3	0
Somalia	65	59	-6	5	7	2	15	8	-7	3	3	0
Jordan	44	50	6	7	6	-1	10	19	9	4	4	0
Pakistan	33	36	3	0	9	1	21	10	-3	6	6	0
Bahrain	26	31	5	3	6	3	46	47	1	2	2	0
Yemen P.D.R.	5	31	26	1	3	2	20	30	2	4	5	1
Uganda	3	21	18	1	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	10	20	10	5	6	1	13	15	2	3	5	2
Sudan	6	20	14	1	1	0	16	12	-4	4	3	-1
Turkey	12	15	3	4	5	1	22	26	4	3	4	1
Syria	10	13	3	3	4	1	10	17	7	3	5	2
Mali	6	11	5	1	3	2	6	4	-2	1	1	0
Tunisia	0	10	10	3	3	0	5	7	2	1	4	3
Kuwait	11	10	-1	3	2	-1	6	4	-2	2	1	-1
Senegal	7	9	2	2	3	1	15	3	-12	3	1	-2
Guinea Bissau	10	9	-1	1	1	0	6	3	-3	3	1	-2
Iraq	12	0	-12	2	4	2	6	5	-1	1	2	1
Guinea	5	0	-5	2	3	1	3	7	4	1	2	1
Chad	2	6	4	1	2	1	13	0	-13	3	2	-1
Yemen A.R.	34	5	-29	3	1	-2	24	20	-4	4	5	1
U.A.E.	6	5	-1	2	1	-1	10	11	1	3	3	0
Saudi Arabia	4	5	1	1	1	0	9	7	-2	3	2	-1
Upper Volta	3	4	1	0	2	2	3	4	1	2	2	0
Cameroon	7	4	-3	2	1	-1	7	46	39	2	6	4
Morocco	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	2	1	-1
Qatar	1	3	2	0	1	1	16	9	-7	3	2	-1
Gabon	3	3	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	1	3	2
Jamahiriyah	3	3	0	1	1	0	5	3	-2	1	1	0
Iran	2	3	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	3	3	0	0	0	0	9	0	-9	3	3	0
Niger	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	7	3	1	3	2
Gambia	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	-1	1	0	-1
Indonesia	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	0	1	1
Oman	0	0	0	1	0	-1	25	17	-8	4	2	-2
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average ^{1/}	12	14	2	2	3	1	11	11	-.1	2	3	1

Source: IMF Direction of Trade.

^{1/} The average number of countries is the result of rounding.

ANNEX XVII.

EXPORTS (at the SITC 3-digit level), 1977 (ranked by value): ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

SITC Group All Commodities	1 9 7 7		
	Value (\$ 000)	Percentage Share of Developing Countries	% of World
Afghanistan	313,374	0.11	0.03
Algeria	5,809,425	2.03	0.50
Bahrain	1,844,000	0.64	0.16
Bangladesh	435,041	0.15	0.04
China	70,000	0.02	0.01
Comoros	9,000	0.00	0.00
Democratic Yemen	181,000	0.06	0.02
Egypt	1,708,340	0.60	0.15
Gabon	1,218,209	0.43	0.11
Gambia	49,000	0.02	0.00
Guinea-Bissau	11,099	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	10,852,625	3.79	0.94
Iran (*)	15,095,214	5.28	1.30
Iraq	8,749,333	3.06	0.75
Jordan	183,071	0.06	0.02
Kuwait	9,753,857	3.41	0.84
Lebanon (*)	496,000	0.17	0.04
Libyan ASPJ	11,410,864	3.99	0.98
Malaysia	6,079,319	2.13	0.52
Mali	125,000	0.04	0.01
Mauritania	157,000	0.05	0.01
Morocco	1,299,867	0.45	0.11
Niger (*)	133,870	0.05	0.01
Oman	1,584,537	0.55	0.14
Pakistan	1,152,751	0.40	0.10
Qatar	2,104,168	0.74	0.18
Saudi Arabia	43,458,192	15.19	3.75
Senegal	623,000	0.22	0.05
Sierra Leone	135,000	0.05	0.01
Somalia	63,000	0.02	0.01
Sudan	661,000	0.23	0.06
Syrian Arab Republic	1,063,045	0.37	0.09
Tunisia	929,077	0.32	0.08
Turkey	2,753,026	0.61	0.15
Uganda	591,000	0.21	0.05
United Arab Emirates	9,399,885	3.29	0.81
United Republic of Cameroon	663,010	0.23	0.06
United Republic of Tanzania	543,000	0.19	0.05
Yemen Arab Republic	11,000	0.00	0.00
Total	140,719,199	0.48	0.12
Average	3,608,185	1.26	0.31

(*) 1976

Notes

- Column (1) shows export values f.o.b. in thousands of dollars.
 Column (2) shows percentage share in the individual country export total.
 Column (3) shows percentage share to the group total of commodities
 of developing countries.

Source: "Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics-Table 4.3 (D):
 Export Structure (at the SITC 3-digit level), 1977 (ranked by value): Individual
 Countries and Territories", UNCTAD Supplement 1980, pp.164-188.

ANNEX XVIII. DESTINATION OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Destination of merchandise exports (percentage of total)

Origin	Islamic OPEC and Non-OPEC Dg.C.	Developed market economies		Developing countries		Islamic OPEC countries		Islamic OPEC countries	
		1960	1979	1960	1979	1960	1979	1960	1979
Low income countries ^{a/}		51 ^{w b/}	61 w	29 w	29 w	19 w	5 w	1 w	5 w
Bangladesh	2	..	55	..	30	..	10	..	5
Chad	2	73	30	27	65	0	..	0	5
Somalia	2	85	18	15	2	0	.	.	80
Mali	2	93	68	7	32	0	.	.	.
Afghanistan	2	48	48	24	26	28	23	0	3
Upper Volta	2	4	75	96	25	0	..	0	..
Sierra Leone	2	99	98	1	2	0	..	0	.
Pakistan	2	56	47	38	35	4	4	2	14
Tanzania	2	74	57	25	40	1	2	0	1
Niger	2	74	97	26	1	0	..	0	2
Guinea	2	63	69	19	29	18	..	.	2
Uganda	2	62	67	38	30	0	1	0	2
Mauritania	2	89	80	11	11	0	..	0	1
Indonesia	2	54	76	42	23	11	1	.	.
Sudan	2	59	36	29	45	8	9	4	10
Middle-income countries ^{a/}		68 w	67 w	24 w	26 w	8 w	4 w	. w	3 w
Oil exporters		68 w	73 w	27 w	26 w	5 w	1 w	. w	. w
Oil importers		68 w	64 w	23 w	27 w	9 w	6 w	. w	3 w
Yemen Arab Rep.		46	34	36	46	18	.	.	20
Senegal		89	59	11	41	0	.	0	.
Egypt		26	51	39	24	33	21	2	4
Yemen, P.D.R.		42	44	56	49	.	.	2	7
Cameroon		93	84	6	14	1	2	.	.

DESTINATION OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES (Cont'd)

Destination of merchandise exports (percentage of total)

	Islamic OPEC and Non-OPEC D.G.C.	Developed market economies		Developing countries		Nonmarket industrial economies		Islamic OPEC capital surplus countries	
		1960	1979	1960	1979	1960	1979	1960	1979
Morocco	2	74	72	23	20	3	6	.	2
Syrian Arab Rep.	2	39	65	31	20	19	8	11	7
Tunisia	2	76	69	19	27	3	1	2	3
Jordan	2	1	15	62	45	11	3	26	37
Lebanon	2	21	11	39	29	8	9	32	51
Turkey	2	71	62	17	19	12	11	.	8
Malaysia	2	58	62	35	34	7	3	0	1
Algeria	2	93	94	7	5	0	1	.	.
Iran	2	62	64	34	35	3	.	1	1
Islamic OPEC countries		83 w	70 w	16 w	29 w	1 w	. w	0 w	1 w
Iraq		85	55	14	45	1	.	.	.
Saudi Arabia		74	75	26	25	0	.	0	.
Libyan Arab J.		67	80	26	20	7	.	0	..
Kuwait		91	65	9	30	0	.	0	5
Developed market economies		67 w	69 w	30 w	24 w	3 w	3 w	. w	4 w
Nonmarket industrial economies		19 w	..	22 w	..	59 w	..	. w	..

Source: World Development Report 1981, Washington. The World Bank. August 1981, Table 11, pp. 154-155

a/ Countries are listed in each group in ascending order of income per capita

b/ Weighted average of all countries, not only Islamic countries.

.. Not available

. Less than half the unit shown.

ANNEX XIX. OIC COUNTRY IMPORTS FROM OIC COUNTRIES, 1979

	Imports from Islamic C. (mill. US \$)	Imports from World (mill. US \$)	(1) as a % of (2)
Afghanistan	70.67	589.08	12.0
Algeria	96.8	8,419.2	1.1
Bahrain	1,197.6	2,305.7	51.9
Bangladesh	259.8	1,594.0	16.3
Cameroon	100.9	1,345.9	7.5
Chad	97.1	180.9	53.7
Egypt	301.8	8,178.6	3.7
Cabon	31.1	555.3	5.6
Gambia	3.5	125.1	2.8
Guinea	19.0	227.6	8.3
Guinea Bissau	.6	58.7	1.0
Indonesia	405.0	7,225.0	5.6
Iran	504.0	8,547.0	5.9
Iraq	654.0	9,762.0	6.7
Jordan	409.0	2,135.4	19.2
Kuwait	512.0	4,604.0	11.1
Lebanon	569.7	2,414.0	23.6
Libya	157.0	7,961.0	2.0
Malaysia	678.0	7,562.0	9.0
Mali	45.3	352.2	12.9
Mauritania	53.2	287.9	18.5
Morecco	405.8	3,628.9	11.2
Niger	78.9	380.4	20.7
Oman	244.1	1,356.3	18.0
Pakistan	1,037.0	4,482.1	23.1
Qatar	84.8	1,325.7	6.4
Saudi Arabia	1,090.0	26,265.0	4.2
Senegal	306.5	1,187.7	25.8
Sierra Leone	124.2	374.5	33.2
Somalia	65.6	439.9	14.9
Yemen PDR	207.9	601.3	34.4
Sudan	386.7	1,642.0	23.6
Syria	589.9	3,363.1	17.5
Tunisia	270.6	2,844.4	9.5
Turkey	1,198.5	5,066.1	23.7
Uganda	6.9	236.4	2.9
UAE	486.0	6,757.0	7.2
Upper Volta	12.8	294.4	4.3
Yemen A.R.	609.7	1,856.6	32.7
Total	13,371.97	136,533.38	9.8
Average(*)	342.9	3,501.0	15.2

Source: IMF: Direction of Trade, Yearbook 1980.

(*) For the 39 OIC countries listed here.

