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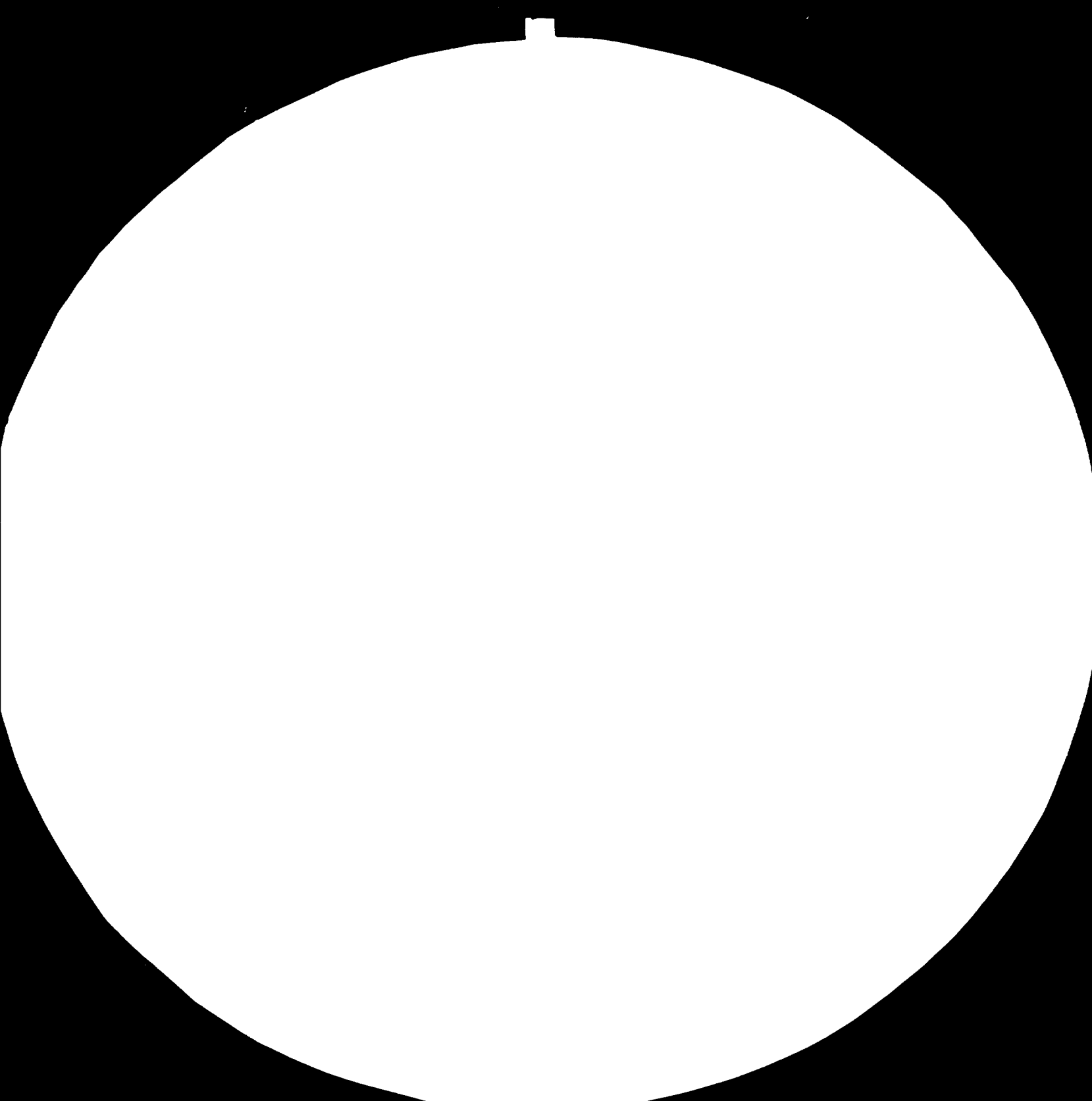
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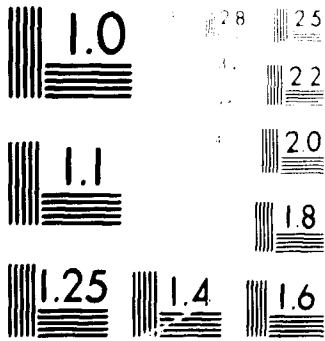
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REPORT ON TRADE FLOWS IN CAPITAL GOODS  
BETWEEN 21 ARAB COUNTRIES AND OECD  
COUNTRIES DURING THE PERIOD 1971-1980

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## I N T R O D U C T I O N

The present report on trade in capital goods between 21 Arab countries and OECD countries during the 1970s (1971-1980), is based on raw data available from UNIDO sources.

For convenience, these capital goods have been arranged into five SITC Rev.1 groups at the two-digit level. Accordingly, we have: SITC 69; 71; 72; 73; 86. Within each two-digit level, these capital goods (which were reported at the four and five-digit levels) have been grouped under the three-digit levels to which they correspond. Thus, under SITC 69, there are six three-digit headings under which fall 23 four and five-digit level capital goods; under SITC 71, there are six three-digit headings under which are arranged 59 four and five-digit level capital goods; under SITC 72, there are two three-digit headings under which we have 22 four and five-digit level capital goods; under SITC 73, there are three three-digit level headings under which are arranged 25 four and five-digit level capital goods; and under SITC 86, we have six three-digit headings under which are arranged 6 four and five-digit level capital goods. On the whole, these capital goods number 135.

Although this report deals with the period: 1971 through 1980, data were not always available for either 1971 or 1980 making it therefore impossible to calculate the average annual growth rate of imports over this period. In such cases, growth rates have only been calculated over the two extreme periods for which data were recorded. Asterisks have been used to denote such absence or lack of data and the exact years for (from) which data were available were inserted accordingly in parenthesis.

This was particularly the case in the tables for the capital goods under the following SITC 3-digit level headings: 711 712 715 717 718 719; 723 729; 731 732 and 733.

Capital goods under SITC 691 692 693 694 695 698 and 861, all all had complete data.

FINISHED STRUCTURAL PARTS AND STRUCTURES, n.e.s.:SITC 691.

In 1980, Saudi Arabia was the largest importer of the two commodities recorded under this group: Finished structural parts and structures of iron or steel(SITC 6911); and Finished structural parts and structures of aluminium(SITC 6912). In that year, this country spent the sums of \$802,884,000 and \$147,951,000 respectively on the import of these commodities. Over the decade of the 1970s, these imports grew at the annual rates of 59.9% for SITC 6911 and 73.0% for SITC 6912.

The second largest importer of the two capital goods after Saudi Arabia in 1980, was Libya whose import bill for SITC 6911 was \$419,898,000 and for SITC 6912, \$64,396,000.

However, Democratic Yemen experienced the highest average annual import growth over the 1970s(122.6%) in the importation of SITC 6911 on which goods the country spent the total sum of \$12,063,000 in 1980. Egypt, with an import bill amounting to \$78,812,000 in 1980, became the second fastest growing importer of SITC 6911(80.0%) over the decade. On the whole, the average import growth rate of all the Arab countries put together was 48.7%.

Of finished structural parts and structures of aluminium(SITC 6912), Egypt was the fastest growing importer(99.8%) among the Arab countries during the decade with import bill in 1980 amounting to \$13,670,000. This country was followed in import growth by Iraq(81.0%) which spent in 1980 a total sum of \$26,115,000 on SITC 6912 imports.

Total Arab spending on SITC 6912 imports, amounted to \$323,981,000 in 1980 and grew over the 1970 decade at the average rate of 53.6% annually. But total Arab trade on SITC 6911 grew at the slower rate of 48.7% and amounted to \$2,191,618,000 in 1980.

METAL CONTAINERS FOR STORAGE AND TRANSPORT: SITC 692.

Four capital goods were recorded under this group: Tanks, vats and reservoirs for storage of manufacturing use(SITC 6921), Casks, drums, boxes, cans and similar commercial containers used for transport of goods(SITC 6922), compressed gas cylinders of iron or steel(SITC 69231) and compressed gas cylinders of aluminium(SITC 69232). See tables under the heading: *Metal Containers for Storage and Transport: SITC 692*

Saudi Arabia, with the total import bill of \$36,386,000 in 1980 was the largest importer of SITC 6921 in that year, followed by Iraq whose import bill amounted to \$28,460,000. But whereas the imports of Iraq grew over the 1970 decade by the average annual rate of 48.6%, that of Saudi Arabia grew by 40.6%. Jordan however, was the fastest growing importer with an annual import growth rate of 91.5%.

Saudi Arabia was also the largest importer of SITC 69231 in 1980(\$29,083,000). And while Egypt was the second largest importer(\$14,563,000), its imports grew at the slightly higher average rate of 52.5% than that of Saudi Arabia which was 50.5%. The United Arab Emirates remained throughout the decade, the fastest growing importer of SITC 69231 with the average annual import growth rate of 95.8%. However, of SITC 69232, Egypt was the largest importer in 1980 (\$298,000) as well as the fastest growing importer during the decade(87.8%). Saudi Arabia, with an import bill of \$273,000 was the second largest 1980 importer as well as the second fastest growing importer(72.7%)

Libya made the largest single importation of SITC 6922 in 1980(\$12,196,000) and observed an average annual import growth rate of 19.3% over the 1970s. Iraq was the second largest 1980 importer(\$7,302,000) and its imports grew over the decade at the average annual rate of 36.1%. But Yemen Arab Republic although with a lesser import bill than Libya and Iraq in 1980, experienced the fastest average growth rate of import(93.6%) annually over the 1970 decade. Total Arab imports of SITC 6922 grew at the least rate of 23.7%, compared to growth in all the other three goods which grew best in SITC 69232(43.2%).



WIRE PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING ELECTRIC) AND FENCING GRILLS: SITC 693.

The three capital goods reported under this group were: Wire cables, ropes, plaited bands, slings and similar articles not insulated (SITC 6931); Wire of iron or steel of types used for fencing (SITC 6932); and Gauze, netting, grill, fencing, etc. of wire (SITC 6933). See Tables under the heading: wire products (excluding electric) and fencing grills: SITC 693

Of SITC 6931 and 6933, Saudi Arabia was the largest importer among all Arab countries in the year 1980 with import bills of the two commodities amounting to \$56,557,000 and \$34,223,000 respectively. This country's import of SITC 6931 grew at the annual average rate of 51.5% over the 1970s while that of SITC 6933 grew at the higher annual rate of 58.4%. With these average import growth rates, Saudi Arabia became the second fastest growing importer of SITC 6931 and the fastest growing importer of SITC 6933 during the decade period. Significantly also, this country was the second largest importer of SITC 6932 in 1980 with \$1,098,000 import bill on the good which was imported at the least average rate of 28.0% annually.

Libya was the next significant importer if the three capital goods under review. It was the largest importer of SITC 6932 in 1980 when this commodity accounted for \$5,393,000 in import expenses, having been imported over the 1970 decade at the average annual growth rate of 54.6% which placed the country as the second fastest growing importer of SITC 6932 in the 1970s after Qatar. Qatar's importation of the capital good grew at the average rate of 34.2% annually.

Libya was the second largest importer of SITC 6933 (\$12,365,000) in 1980 and the fourth fastest growing importer (46.7%) after Saudi Arabia, Yemen Arab Republic (53.1) and Iraq (48.6%) during the 1970s.

Overall Arab imports of SITC 6931, 6932 and 6933 grew over the 1970s at the average annual rates of 31.7%, 25.5% and 40.5% respectively. And the total Arab largest import expenditure was made on wire cables, ropes, plaited bands, slings and similar articles, not insulated (SITC 6931) which accounted for \$179,328,000. Total Arab import bill for SITC 6932 was \$8,214,000 in 1980 and \$74,340,000 for SITC 6933 in the same year.

The fastest growing importer of SITC 6931 was Democratic Yemen. This country's import of the commodity grew at the average rate of 82.8% annually over the 1970 decade. Its total import bill in 1980 was \$2,049,000. Democratic Yemen however was the least 1980 importer of SITC 6933 on which it spent on that year the sum of \$28,000. Djibouti was the least importer of both SITC 6931 (\$52,000) and SITC 6932 (\$2,000) in 1980.

NAILS, SCREWS, NUTS, RIVETS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES of IRON OR of COPPER: SITC 694

In 1980, Saudi Arabia was the largest importer of each of the two capital goods reported under this group: Nails, tacks, staples, spikes, etc. (SITC 6941) and Nuts, bolts, screws, rivets, washers, etc. (SITC 6942). In that year, the country spent \$4,931,000 on the importation of SITC 6941 and seven times that amount (\$34,524,000) on SITC 6942.

*See Tables under the heading: Nails, screws, nuts, rivets and similar articles SITC 694.*

Saudi Arabia's imports of the two capital goods grew over the 1970 decade at the average annual rates of 49.5% for SITC 6941, and 47.9% for SITC 6942.

Iraq, which was the second largest importer of SITC 6941 in 1980 spent \$3,254,000 on the good in that year, and \$13,475,000 on SITC 6942 of which in the same year it was the third largest importer. However, Iraq's importation of SITC 6942 grew at a faster average rate of 43.5% than that of SITC 6941 which experienced an annual growth rate of 41.5%. Of SITC 6942, Algeria was the second largest importer in 1980 with an import bill of \$18,361,000. Over the 1970 decade, this country's imports of SITC 6942 grew annually at the average rate of 24.1%.

The United Arab Emirates was the fastest growing importer of both SITC 6941 and SITC 6942 over the decade. The country's imports of these capital goods grew at the average annual rates of 77.3% and 53.0% respectively. And while its 1980 import bill for SITC 6941 (which had a faster import growth rate) amounted to \$1,559,000, that for SITC 6942 was recorded to be \$10,171,000 (1980).

After the United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic was the second fastest growing importer of SITC 6941 (Nails, tacks, staples, spikes, etc.) and SITC 6942 (Nuts, bolts, screws, rivets, washers, etc.). Its imports of SITC 6941 grew over the 1970s at the average annual rate of 72.0%, while that of SITC 6942 grew at 49.4% annually. But whereas the 1980 import expenditure of this country on SITC 6941 was \$264,000 its import bill for SITC 6942 was recorded at \$630,000 in the same year.

Total Arab imports of SITC 6941 (1980) was \$21,012,000, a bill, 4.3 times more than <sup>that of</sup> the largest single 1980 importer (Saudi Arabia). Overall Arab imports of this commodity grew over the decade at the average annual rate of 28.8%. All Arab imports of SITC 6942 (1980) was more impressive. The twenty-one countries spent in that year, a total of \$119,362,000 on SITC 6942 and experienced an average import growth rate of 38.8% annually.

TOOLS FOR USE IN THE HAND OR IN MACHINES: SITC 695

Six capital goods were recorded under this group: Hand tools for agriculture or forestry(SITC 6951); Hand saws and saw blades(SITC 69521); Pliers, pincers, spanners etc.(SITC 69522); Hand tools etc., n.c.s.(SITC 69523);Cutting blades for machines (SITC 69525), and Tool tips, etc., unmounted, of sintered metal carbides(SITC 69526). *see Table under heading: Tools for Use in the hand or Machine; SITC 695*

Saudi Arabia was generally the largest 1980 importer of these capital goods. In particular, this country was the largest 1980 importer of four of these commodities: SITC<sup>69521</sup>69521;69522;69523;69525; the fourth largest importer of SITC 6951, and the fourth largest 1980 importer of SITC 69526. For SITC 69521, this country's 1980 import bill stood at \$5,912,000, and \$13,306,000 for SITC 69522. Its 1980 import expenditure was the highest for SITC 69523(\$36,570,000). It was recorded for SITC 69525 as \$5,098,000 in the same year. Of SITC 69526, Saudi Arabia was the fastest growing importer over the decade of the 1970s with the average import growth rate of 81.1% annually. The country was also the second fastest growing importer of SITC 69525 over the decade with the average import growth rate of 75.7% annually.

The United Arab Emirates was the fastest growing importer over the 1970 decade of both SITC 6951 and SITC 69523 with the average import rates of 66.9% and 62.4% respectively. In respect of SITC 69521 and 69522, this country was in each case the second fastest growing importer with annual average import growth rates at 68.3% and 57.3% respectively. The United Arab Emirates in 1980, spent \$201,000 on SITC 6951 imports; \$6,587,000 on SITC 69523 imports; \$1,299,000 on SITC 69521 imports and \$2,732,000 on SITC 69522 imports.

With the average annual import growth rate of 63.6%, Egypt became the second fastest growing importer of SITC 6951 over the decade and with 65.5%, became the fastest growing importer of SITC 69522. Also this country was the second fastest growing importer of SITC 69526(46.7%). In 1980, Egypt spent \$336,000 on SITC 6951 imports. In the same year, the country 's import bill for SITC 69521 amounted to \$2,296,000, and was recorded as \$2,699,000 for SITC 69522. SITC was the capital good for which it made the least purchase in 1980(\$220,000) compared to all other commodities under the SITC 695 group.

Total Arab import bills of 1980 for these goods were as follows: \$9,827,000(SITC 6951); \$23,566,000(SITC 69521); \$37,903,000(SITC 69522); \$136,835,000(SITC 69523); \$12,592,000(SITC 69525); \$2,565,000(SITC 69526). The highest overall Arab import growth was experienced in the importation of SITC 69525 which went at the yearly average rate of 38.0% and the lowest import growth rate took place in SITC 6951 the importation of which grew at the average annual rate of 25.2%.

MANUFACTURES OF METAL, n.e.s: SITC 698

Six capital goods were reported under this group: Interchangeable tools, hand and machine(SITC 69824); Chain and parts thereof of iron or steel(SITC 6983); Anchors, grapnels and parts thereof of iron or steel(SITC 6984); Springs and leaves for springs of iron, steel or copper(SITC 6985); Flexible tubing and piping of base metal(SITC 6986) and soldering and welding rods, etc. of base metal or of metal carbides(SITC 6987).  
*SEE Table Under this heading*

Saudi Arabia was the largest 1980 importer of SITC 6983 on which the country spent the sum of \$4,482,000. This amount was 20.2% of total Arab import bill for SITC 6983 in the same year( ). The second largest importer of this capital good after Saudi Arabia was the United Arab Emirates with an import bill in that year totalling \$2,268,000. Although the fastest growing importer of this good over the 1970 decade (53.0% average import growth rate annually), Yemen Arab Republic made one of the least imports of the commodity in 1980(\$138,000) whereas Saudi Arabia with the largest import bill became the second fastest growing importer(45.4%).

Also, Saudi Arabia was the largest 1980 importer of SITC 6984(\$758,000), followed by Egypt(\$199,000). And whereas Saudi Arabia's import bill for that year represented 43.0% of total Arab imports(\$1,746,000), Egypt's represented only 11.4%. Morocco, with the fastest average import growth rate over the 1970s(53.7%) recorded in 1980 an import bill(\$48,000) that was a mere 2.7% of overall Arab import expenses on the commodity for the year. Overall Arab imports over the 1970s grew at the average annual rate of 25.7%.

Of SITC 69824, Algeria was the largest 1980 importer(\$35,149,000) and Saudi Arabia, the second largest with an import bill of \$32,491,000 in that year. And over the 1970s, Saudi Arabia's imports grew at a faster average annual rate(34.1%) than Algeria's(26.2). But the fastest growing importer was Yemen Arab Republic(64.4%), followed by the United Arab Emirates(54.5%) which country's 1980 import bill(\$20,488,000) was twenty-one times that of Yemen Arab Republic(\$963,000) for that year.

The largest and second largest 1980 importers of SITC 6986 were still Algeria and Saudi Arabia respectively. Algeria's bill amounted to \$9,600,000, while Saudi Arabia's was \$6,704,000. The United Arab Emirates, with one of the least import bills in 1980 (\$799,000) was the fastest growing importer(46.3%) over the 1970 decade.

With a 1980 import bill of \$6,162,000 the United Arab Emirates became the largest importer of SITC 69882 in that year as well as the fastest growing importer over the 1970s(163.7%). Saudi Arabia was the second largest importer in that year(\$2,547,000). But of SITC 69887, it was the largest 1980 importer(\$12,535,000) while the United Arab Emirates was the second largest 1980 importer(\$5,578,000) with Jordan having the fastest import growth rate: 65.5% annually on the average. Overall Arab import bills for SITC 69887 and 69882 were respectively \$44,226,000 and \$15,256,000 in 1980.

-2-

POWER GENERATING MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRIC: SITC 711

Eleven capital goods were recorded under this group: Steam generating boilers (SITC 7111); Boiler house plant(SITC 7112); Steam engines incorporating boilers (SITC 71131); Steam engines not incorporating boilers(SITC 71132); Internal combustion engines for air craft(SITC 71141); Jet and gas turbines for air craft(SITC 71142); Internal combustion engines not for air craft(7115); Gas turbines other than for air craft(SITC 7116); Nuclear reactors(SITC 7117); Water turbines and other water engines (SITC 71181);and Engines, wind, hot air engines not water engines(SITC 71189). *See Tables under this heading*

The largest all Arab import expenditure(1980) was made on internal combustion engines not for air craft(SITC 7115). This amounted in 1980, to \$1,068,587,000. The largest single importer of this good in that year was Saudi Arabia which accounted for \$248,656,000 in import bill or 23.3% of overall Arab import expenditure on SITC 7115 in 1980. Although accounting for only 1.0% of total Arab 1980 import bill (for SITC 7115) Qatar nevertheless, was the fastest growing importer of this commodity with the average annual import growth rate of 72.1% over the 1970 decade.

Of SITC 7111 7112 71131 71132 71142 and 7116, Saudi Arabia was the largest 1980 importer. This country accounted for 51.3% of total Arab import bill for SITC 7112 in 1980(\$75,553,000); 36.1% of total Arab import bill for SITC 7116 in 1980(\$829,439,000); 33.8% of total Arab import bill for SITC 71131 in 1980(\$91,781,000); 32.4% of total Arab import bill for SITC 71142 in 1980(\$227,413,000); 29.5% of total Arab import bill for SITC 7111 in 1980(\$294,243,000); and 23.1% of total Arab import bill for SITC 71132 in 1980(\$45,343,000). Of SITC 71142, this country was both the largest 1980 importer (\$73,673,000) and the fastest growing importer over the 1970 decade with the average annual import growth rate of 35.8%.

Other significant importers of capital goods under the SITC 711 group, include Egypt, Jordan, Mauritania and Libya.

Egypt was the largest 1980 importer(\$7,647,000) of SITC 71141 as well as the fastest growing importer with an average annual import growth rate of 69.6% over the 1970s. Jordan which was the second largest importer(\$6,737,000) was also the second fastest growing importer(54.5%) of this capital good over the decade. Of SITC 71181, Mauritania was both the largest 1980 importer(\$3,988,000) and the fastest growing importer(110.0% growth rate on the average annually). Over the decade, Libya's average annual rate of importation of SITC 7111(77.0%) and SITC 71131(142.7%) was highest compared to all other Arab countries. Also this country was the second largest importer of these two capital goods in 1980 after Saudi Arabia. For SITC 7111, Libya's 1980 import bill was \$62,136,000 and for SITC 71131, it amounted to \$28,862,000 .

Sudan's import performance was some what significant for this country in 1980 accounted for the largest import bill for SITC 71189(\$8,126,000). At the same time, it was also the fastest growing importer of this commodity over the 1970s(140.0%).

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS: SITC 712

The six capital goods recorded under this group include: Agricultural machinery for cultivating the soil(SITC 7121); Agricultural machinery for harvesting and threshing (SITC 7122); Cream separators(SITC 71231); Other dairy machinery(SITC 71239); Presses for juice making etc.(SITC 71292); and Other agricultural machinery(SITC 71299). *See tables under this heading*

On the whole, the Arab countries made the most 1980 import expenditure on SITC 7122, the bill of which was recorded to be \$253,723,000. About 25.0% of this was accounted for by Iraq(\$62,794,000) with which bill the country became the largest single importer of SITC 7122 in 1980 while Algeria, with a 1980 import bill of \$44,857,000 was the second largest importer. Oman was the fastest growing importer, importing at the average growth rate of 147.9% annually.

Of SITC 71299, Iraq was also the largest 1980 importer. With an import bill of \$33,311,000, this country accounted for 29.5% of total Arab import bill for SITC 71299 in 1980. Saudi Arabia was both the second largest 1980 importer(\$22,278,000) as well as the second fastest growing importer(84.9%) over the 1970s, the fastest growing importer over this period being Yemen Arab Republic whose importation of SITC 71299 grew at the average annual rate of 85.7%. Total Arab import bill for this good in 1980 was \$112,926,000.

Saudi Arabia accounted for 30.7% of total Arab import bill for SITC 71239 in 1980. With an import expenditure of \$9,646,000, it was the largest single importer of the good in 1980. Overall Arab import bill was recorded to be \$31,413,000. The fastest growing importer was Djibouti whose SITC 71239 imports grew annually at the average rate of 123.8%.

With \$20,094,000 as import bill for SITC 71231 in 1980, Morocco accounted for 38.5% of total Arab import bill(\$52,157,000) for that year and became the largest 1980 importer of the capital good. Egypt was the second largest importer(\$13,150,000) and at the same time, the fastest growing importer of this commodity over the 1970s. Its imports grew at the average rate of 131.1% annually.

Total Arab imports of SITC 7121 and 71291 grew over the decade by the average annual rate of 34.2% and 14.9% respectively. The single fastest growing importer of SITC 7121 was Morocco(107.6%) and of SITC 71291, Jordan(79.6%). In 1980, Yemen Arab Republic was the largest importer of this good(\$16,553,000) and Libya, the largest importer of SITC 71291 in the same year(\$718,000). Overall Arab 1980 import bills for SITC 7121 and 71291 were \$97,537,000 and \$3,283,000 respectively.

METAL WORKING MACHINERY: SITC 715

Three capital goods <sup>were</sup> recorded under this group: Converters, ladles, ignot moulds and castings(SITC 71521); Rolling mills and rolls for metal working(SITC 71522) and Gas operated welding cutting etc. appliances(SITC 71523). *See Tables under this heading*

Of SITC 71521, Algeria was the largest 1980 importer. Its import bill for this good was recorded to be \$41,594,000 which represented 68.8% of overall Arab import bill for the same commodity in the same year(\$60,500,000). Iraq, which was the second largest importer accounted for 10.2% of total Arab 1980 import expenditure. In absolute terms this was \$6,199,000. Although it accounted for 1.6% of total Arab imports in 1980, Saudi Arabia experienced the highest import growth rate over the decade of the seventies. This country's importation of SITC 71521 grew over this period at the average rate of 66.2% annually. The United Arab Emirates, with 63.8% average growth rate, became the second fastest growing importer after Saudi Arabia. Overall Arab imports of this capital good grew over the decade period by the average of 35.5% annually.

All Arab imports of SITC 71522 grew over the decade by the average annual rate of 10.1% and amounted to \$26,054,000 in 1980. In the same year, Algeria's import bill which was the largest compared to the rest of the Arab countries, stood at \$4,004,000 and represented 15.4% of overall Arab import expenditure for 1980. But Algeria's imports over the 1970s grew at a lower average rate annually(2.8%) than that of all the Arab countries put together. Worse still was Egypt's import growth performance which proceeded over the decade at the negative average rate of -2.4%. Yet, this country in 1980, accounted for 15.0% of total Arab import bill for SITC 71522 which in absolute term was \$3,911,000. Morocco was the fastest growing importer of this commodity over the decade with the average import growth rate of 70.2% annually, while Oman registered the second highest import growth rate(62.1%).

Total Arab import expenditure on SITC 71523 in 1980, was least compared to the bills for SITC 71521 and 71522. The import bill for SITC 71523 was \$23,470,000. Democratic Yemen, the largest 1980 importer, accounted for 16.1% of this amount in that year. (\$3,774,000) while Algeria accounting for 13.1%(\$3,069,000) became the second largest 1980 importer. Yemen Arab Republic was the fastest growing importer with the average annual import growth rate of 59.3% over the 1970 decade. Total Arab imports grew over this period at the average rate of 17.5% annually. The second fastest growing single importer after Yemen Arab Republic was Lebanon with 46.5% average import growth rate annually.

TEXTILE AND LEATHER MACHINERY: SITC 717

Seven capital goods were reported under this group: Spinning, extruding, etc. machines(SITC 71711), Weaving, knitting, etc. machines(SITC 71712), Machines auxiliary to those of heading 71712(SITC 71713), Machinery for manufacturing and finishing of felt(SITC 71714), Textile bleaching, dressing etc. mach. (SITC 71715), Machinery (excluding sewing machines) for preparing, tanning or working hides, skins or leather(SITC 7172) and Sewing machines(SITC 7173). See tables under heading: textile and leather machinery SITC 717.

Of the seven capital goods, Algeria was the single largest 1980 importer of four(SITC 71711 71712 71714 71715). The import bills of that year for these goods were as follows: \$70,008,000 for SITC 71711 which amount accounted for 38.9% of total Arab import bill for the commodity in that year(\$179,839,000); \$79,011,000 for SITC 71712 which amount accounted for 40.8% of total Arab import expenditure of that year(\$193,747,000); \$1,262,000 for SITC 71714 which sum accounted for 31.0% of all Arab import expenditure on the capital good in 1980 and \$63,609,000 for SITC 71715 which amount accounted for 27.6% of all Arab import bill on the good for 1980. The largest 1980 importers for the remaining three capital goods were Egypt, Iraq and Syria respectively. Egypt spent \$34,774,000 in that year on SITC 71713(35.3% of total Arab import expenditure on the good for the year:\$98,587,000). Iraq incurred an import bill of \$6,338,000 on SITC 7172 which amount accounted for only 14.6% of total Arab import bill on the good in 1980. On SITC 7173, Syria spent the total sum of \$19,542,000 or 23.2% of what all the Arab countries spent on this capital good in 1980. Also, Syria's rate of import of this commodity over the 1970s was the fastest among the rest of the Arab countries. This country imported at the average annual growth rate of 47.2% and was followed closely by Oman which, with 45.1% average growth rate of import, became the second fastest importer of SITC 7173 over the same period.

Djibouti was the one country which was the fastest growing importer of more than one capital good under the SITC 717 group. These were SITC 71711 and 71713 both of which it imported over the 1970 decade at the average annual growth rate of 110.3% and 97.1% respectively. The fastest growing importers of the remaining five capital goods were: Yemen Arab Republic(SITC 71712: 165.0%); Lebanon(SITC 71714:100.0%); the United Arab Emirates(SITC 71715:63.6%); Saudi Arabia(SITC 89.6%) and Syria(SITC 7173:47.2%).

Overall Arab imports of SITC 71715 recorded the fastest import growth rate(28.7%) over the 1970s while that of SITC 71714 experienced the least import growth rate(15.1%) of all the other capital goods reported under the SITC 717 group. It is interesting to note that total Arab 1980 import was largest for SITC 71715(\$230,303,000) which good experienced the fastest import growth, while that which experienced the least import growth, SITC 71714, incurred the least 1980 import bill(\$4,075,000).



MACHINES FOR SPECIAL INDUSTRIES: SITC 718

Eleven capital goods were reported under this group: Machinery for making or finishing cellulosic pulp(SITC 71811); Paper cutting machines(SITC 71812); Bookbinding machinery (SITC 71821); Type making and setting machinery etc.(SITC 71822); Other printing machinery(SITC 71829); Machinery for milling grain etc.(SITC 71831); Other food processing machines(SITC 71839); Road rollers mechanically propelled(SITC 71841); Excavating, levelling, boring et.machinery(SITC 71842); Mineral crushing, sorting etc. machinery(SITC 71851); Glass working machinery(SITC 71852). See Tables under SITC 718

Total Arab import of SITC 71841 amounted to \$138,217,000 in 1980. Of this amount, Iraq, the largest single importer in that year, accounted for 45.2% which in absolute term was \$62,462,000. This country's imports experienced the highest growth rate over the decade of the 1970s(97.3% average annual rate of import). Saudi Arabia was the second largest importer in 1980(\$19,354,000), importing at the average annual rate of 52.2%. Also of SITC 71821, Iraq was both the largest 1980 importer(\$4,295,000) and the fastest growing importer over the decade(84.9%). With its 1980 import bill, it accounted for 22.3% of total Arab import bill of that year(\$19,284,000). Libya was the second largest 1980 importer(\$2,810,000) and Syria, the second fastest growing importer(84.4%) over the decade. Iraq's dominance in this area is further shown by the fact that the country was in 1980, the largest single importer of SITC 71842 71851 71852. Of SITC 71842, it was also the second fastest growing importer, importing at the average annual rate of 62.3% which was a mere two percentage points lower than the rate of the fastest growing importer(Somalia) over the decade. With \$419,800,000 as import bill for 1980 on SITC 71842, Iraq accounted for 21.2% of total Arab import bill of that year(\$1,991,179,000). Its import bill for SITC 71851 was in 1980, \$133,227,000 and for SITC 71852,\$11,906,000

Saudi Arabia was the second largest importer for both SITC 71842 and 71851 in 1980. For SITC 71842 it paid a total of \$396,358,000 and for SITC 71851, the sum of \$128,045,000 in that year. Its import of the two commodities grew annually at the average rate of 45.4% and 53.1% respectively. But the fastest growing importer of all the Arab countries in both cases was Somalia whose imports of SITC 71842 grew by 65.5% on the average while that of SITC 71851 grew by 128.5% over the 1970s.

Egypt made the most import expenditure on SITC 71822(\$4,409,000), SITC 71829 (\$23,845,000) and SITC 71839(\$46,147,000) in 1980. In that year, the overall Arab import bills were:\$28,807,000(SITC 71822; \$93,724,000(SITC 71829) and \$197,929,000 for SITC 71839.

Syria was the largest 1980 importer of SITC 71811(\$16,007,000) as well as the second fastest growing importer(100.2%) over the 1970s. And also the fastest growing importer of SITC 71812(69.8%) and 71852(69.8). Of SITC 71831, Saudi Arabia was the fastest growing importer(122.3%) over the decade while Algeria was the largest single 1980 importer(\$12,569,000). Total Arab imports of this capital good, grew by the average rate of 25.5% annually.

MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES (OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL) AND MACHINE PARTS, n.e.s.:SITC 719

Twenty-two capital goods were reported under this group: Gas generators(SITC 71911), Air conditioning(SITC 71912), Furnace burners, mechanical stokers, etc.(SITC 71913), Industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens, non electric(SITC 71914), Refrigerators not domestic and other refrigerating equipment(SITC 71915),Other apparatus for treating materials with heat or cold(SITC 71919), Pumps for liquids(SITC 71921), Pumps for gases etc.(SITC 71922), Centrifuges/filtering machinery(SITC 71923), Lifting and loading machinery(SITC 71931), Fork lift trucks for moving goods within plant (SITC 71932), Machine tools for working minerals(71951), Machine tools for working wood, plastic, etc.(SITC 71952), Parts/accessories of machine tools(SITC 71954), Calendering mach. and similar rolling machines(SITC 71961),Machine for cleaning or filing containers(SITC 71962), Weighing machinery and weights therefore(SITC 71963), Spraying machinery(SITC 71964), Automatic vending machine(SITC 71965), Railway and tramway track fixtures and fittings(SITC 71966), Ball, roller or needle-roller bearings (SITC 7197) and Machinery/ mechanical appliances(SITC 7198).See tables under this heading.

Saudi Arabia was the largest 1980 importer of nine of these twenty-two capital goods: SITC 71912 71919 71921 71922 71923 71931 71951 71964 and 71964. In that year, its import bill was \$270,266,000 for SITC 71912; \$147,715,000 for SITC 71919; \$299,400,000 for SITC 71921;\$181,384,000 for SITC 71922;\$67,197,000 for SITC 71923;\$303,906,000 for SITC 71931; \$9,420,000 for SITC 71951; \$55,080,000 for SITC 71964 and \$132,303,000 for SITC 7198. This country was also the fastest growing importer of three capital goods: SITC 71931(which it imported over the decade at the average annual rate of 59.3%); SITC71952(57.4%) and SITC 71966(76.9%).

Of SITC71914 and 71932, Iraq was the largest 1980 importer. It incurred import bills of \$27,876,000 and \$133,297,000 on the two commodities respectively. Also, it was the fastest growing importer of SITC 71714 over the decade with the import growth rate of 72.9% on the average annually. Significantly, Iraq was the second largest 1980 importer of SITC 71921(\$85,646,000), SITC 71922(\$61,300,000), SITC 71923(\$54,765,000), SITC 71931(\$162,589,000), SITC 71962(\$43,624,000), SITC 7197(\$11,768,000), SITC 71964 (\$22,696,000) and SITC 7198(\$129,197,000).

Over the 1970s, Jordan was the fastest growing importer of two capital goods: SITC 71961(171.5% average rate of import annually) and SITC 71963(108.3%). Of SITC 71951 and 71965, Mauritania's import grew by the fastest average rates of 128.6% and 84.4% respectively. Oman was the fastest growing importer of two capital goods:SITC 71921 (53.0%) and SITC 71962(96.3%), and Qatar, of three: SITC 71922(187.4%); SITC 71923 (151.5%) and SITC 7198(108.7%). Sudan's imports grew fastest in two goods SITC 71954 and 71964 at the average annual rates of 73.8% and 65.0% respectively. Similarly,

Yemen Arab Republic grew fastest in its imports of two capital goods: SITC 71912(85.4%) and SITC 71915(65.7%).

EQUIPMENT FOR DISTRIBUTING ELECTRICITY: SITC 723

Of the four capital goods reported under this group: Insulated wire cable(SITC 7231), Electrical insulators(SITC 72321), Other insulating fitting for electrical equip. (SITC 72322) and Electrical conduit tubing and joints with insulating(SITC 72323), Saudi Arabia was the largest single importer in 1980. In that year, with the import bill of \$24,295,000, this country alone accounted for 69.6% of total Arab import expenditure on SITC 72323. See Tables under SITC 723

In 1980, Saudi Arabia's imports of SITC 7231 was worth \$414,589,000. Over the 1970s, the country's import of this capital good grew at the average rate of 54.2% (annually) which was the highest import growth rate ever recorded. Iraq, with the import growth rate 53.5%, became the second fastest growing importer over the decade and recorded an import bill worth \$131,079,000 in 1980. United Arab Emirates was the second largest importer(\$135,003,000) and total Arab import bill in the same year(1980) was \$1,130,324,000.

The second largest 1980 importer of SITC 72321 after Saudi Arabia(\$20,966,000) was Libya with an import bill worth \$5,764,000 in that year. Democratic Yemen was the fastest growing importer over the 1970 decade, importing at the average annual rate of 66.9%. In 1980, this country's import bill was \$1,813,000. Also, Saudi Arabia was the second fastest growing importer with the import growth rate of 65.3% annually. Overall Arab imports of this commodity grew over the decade at the average rate of 21.8%. In 1980, the total import bill amounted to \$57,632,000.

Saudi Arabia's import bill in 1980 for SITC 72322 was \$8,978 s figure was followed closely by Bahrain's import bill in that year(\$8,0 and by which it became the second largest 1980 importer. Bahrain was also the fastest growing importer of SITC 72322 over the decade. Its imports grew over this period at the average rate of 86.2% annually. Total Arab imports of this good grew over this time at the average rate of 37.6% annually and amounted in 1980 to the sum of \$26,504,000.

In 1980, the import bill of Saudi Arabia(the largest 1980 importer) was \$24,295,000. That of Algeria which was the second largest importer was recorded to be \$3,455,000. Yemen Arab Republic was the fastest growing importer over the decade with an import growth rate of 91.6% annually on the average. The second fastest growing importer was Djibouti(87.0) whose 1980 import bill was only \$279,000. Overall Arab imports in 1980 was \$34,930,000 and over the decade, Arab total imports grew at the average rate of 46.1% annually.

GENERAL ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS: SITC 729

Eighteen capital goods were reported under this group: Primary batteries and cells (SITC 72911), Electrical accumulators (SITC 72912), Electric lamps (SITC 7292), Thermionic valves and tubes, transistors etc. (SITC 7293), Electrical starting and ignition equip. (SITC 72941), Electrical lighting equip. (SITC 72942), Electricity supply meters (SITC 72951), Other electrical measuring/contr. inst. (SITC 72952), Electro-mechanical hand-tools (SITC 7296), Electro-magnets and electro-magnetic appliances (SITC 72991), Electr. furnaces, welding and cutting apparatus (SITC 72992), Electric traffic control equip. (SITC 72993), Electric sound of visual signalling apparatus (SITC 72994), Electrical condensers (SITC 72995), Electric carbons (SITC 72996), Electron/proton accelerators (SITC 7297), Electrical parts of mach./appliances (SITC 72998), and Other electrical goods/apparatus, n.e.s. (SITC 72999). See Tables under heading: other electrical machinery and apparatus: SITC 729.

In 1980, Saudi Arabia was the largest importer of eight of these capital goods: SITC 72912, for it paid \$36,261,000 in that year and which it imported over the 1970s at the average growth rate of 42.6% annually; SITC 72951, for which it paid \$13,025,000 and which it imported at the average rate of 32.3%; SITC 72952, which cost it \$147,016,000 and experienced a 59.4% average import growth rate over the decade; SITC 7296, for which in that year it paid \$24,832,000 and which over the decade it imported at the average growth rate of 68.6%. With this import growth rate, Saudi Arabia was also the second fastest growing importer over the period after Syria (71.2%). Other capital goods of which Saudi Arabia was the largest importer in 1980 include SITC 72994 (\$16,758,000) with an import growth rate of 40.8% over the decade; SITC 7297 (\$1,676,000) with import growth rate of 102.5% from 1973-1980; SITC 72998 (\$7,827,000) with import growth rate of 52.7% over the 1970s and SITC 72999 (\$49,244,000) the import of which grew over the decade at the average annual rate of 63.7%. Algeria was the largest 1980 importer of SITC 72911 (\$13,909,000) and SITC 72941 (\$36,594,000). Iraq was also the largest 1980 importer of two capital goods: SITC 72995 (\$5,162,000) and SITC 72996 (\$10,325,000).

As regards growth in the importation of these capital goods, Oman achieved the fastest average import growth rate in its imports of three: SITC 72952 (62.8%); SITC 72994 (73.9%) and SITC 72999 (76.4%). Qatar similarly recorded the fastest average import growth rate in its importation of three capital goods: SITC 7292 (116.4%); SITC 72941 (79.9%) and SITC 72998 (92.9%). Yemen Arab Republic <sup>twice</sup> took the lead as the fastest growing importer of two capital goods: SITC 72912 (62.8%) and SITC 72992 (74.1%).

Overall Arab imports experienced the fastest import growth rate in SITC 72994 which capital good was imported at the average annual growth rate of 40.8% over the 1970s. It experienced the least import growth rate in the importation of SITC 72996 which over the decade was imported by all the Arab countries put together at the average rate of 18.4% annually. Total Arab import bill was largest in 1980 for SITC 72952. It was \$471,202,000 and Saudi Arabia, the largest single 1980 importer, accounted for 31.2% of this. For SITC 7297, all Arab 1980 import bill was least and amounted to \$5,255,000 of which the largest 1980 single importer (Saudi Arabia) accounted for 31.9%.

RAILWAY VEHICLES: SITC 731

Nine capital goods were reported under this group: Railway locomotives- steam and tender (SITC 7311), Electric railway locomotives, not self generated(SITC 7312), Railway locomotives not steam or electric(SITC 7313), Mechanically propelled railway and tramway cars(SITC 7314), Rail and tram passenger cars not mechanically propelled(SITC7315), Railway and tramway service vehicles(SITC 73161), Railway and tramway goods wagon and freight cars(SITC 73162), Road-rail and similar containers(SITC 73163) and Parts of railway locomotives and rolling stock(SITC 7317). See tables under the heading: railway vehicles SITC 731.

Out of these nine capital goods, Egypt was the largest 1980 importer of four. These include SITC 7317 on which the country spent the sum of \$22,334,000 in that year and imported over the 1970 decade at the average import growth rate of 33.3% annually; SITC 7314 the 1980 import bill of which was \$37,188,000 and which accounted for 64.1% of total Arab imports of the good in the year(\$58,058,000). Egypt's average annual rate of import of this commodity over the 1970s(36.8%) was more or less the same as the overall Arab average rate of import(36.3%) over the same period. Of SITC 7311, Egypt was not only the largest single 1980 importer but also the fastest growing importer(51.4% over the decade. Significantly, this country's 1980 import bill(\$50,686,000) accounted for 89.7% of total Arab import expenditure on the capital good in 1980. The fourth good was SITC 7315. Egypt's 1980 import bill for this (\$32,554,000) accounted for 63.9% of total Arab import bill for the capital good in 1980.

Another significant 1980 importer was Algeria. Of SITC 7312 and 73162, it was the largest 1980 importer spending \$5,860,000 and \$5,559,000 respectively on the two commodities as import bills for the year. Of SITC 7313 and 7317, this country was also the second largest 1980 importer. Its import bills for the capital goods amounted to \$4,765,000 and \$11,910,000 respectively. Algeria was also the fastest growing importer of two capital goods SITC 7312(114.9%) and SITC 7315(149.3%) over the decade. Similarly, Morocco was the fastest growing importer of SITC 7313(56.7%) and SITC 73162(64.4%) over this period.

Overall Arab importation of SITC 73161 recorded the fastest import growth rate(56.3%) over the decade while that of SITC 7313 experienced the least import growth rate(11.4%) of all the other capital goods under the SITC 731 group. Total Arab 1980 import bill was largest for SITC 7317(\$72,384,000) and lowest for SITC 73163(\$18,589,000).Ironically these two capital goods(SITC 7317 and 73163) experienced about the same average annual growth of import over the 1970s: 19.0% and 19.6% respectively.

ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES: SITC 732

Ten capital goods were recorded under this group: Passenger motor cars, other than buses(SITC 7321), Buses including trolley buses(SITC 7322), Special purpose lorries, trucks and vans(SITC 7324), Road tractors for tractor-trailer combinations(SITC 7325) Chassis with engines intended for vehicles of 7321(SITC 7326), Other chassis with engines mounted(SITC 7327), Bodies for motor vehicles not motorcycles(SITC 73281), Other parts for motor vehicles(SITC 73289), Motorcycles, auto-cycles etc., and side cars(SITC73291) and Parts solely for use of heading(SITC 73292). See tables under the heading: road motor vehicles SITC 732.

Saudi Arabia was the largest 1980 importer of four of these capital goods(SITC 7321, 7324,73281,73291); Iraq, the largest 1980 importer of two(SITC 7322 and 7325); Syria, the largest importer of one(SITC7326); Lebanon, the largest 1980 importer of one (SITC 7327); Algeria, the largest 1980 importer of one(SITC 73289) and Libya the largest 1980 importer of one(SITC 73292).

Of SITC 7321, 7324,73281,73291, imports by Saudi Arabia grew over the 1970 decade by the average annual rates of 63.5%, 52.1%, 22.8% and 31.0% respectively. And the 1980 import bills of these capital goods amounted equally respectively to \$1,066,777,000, \$186,748,000, \$3,568,000 and \$15,130,000. The two capital goods of which Iraq was the largest single importer in 1980(SITC 7322, 7325) were imported by that country at the average annual rate of 39.6% and 119.1% respectively over the 1970 decade. SITC 7322 accounted for an import bill in 1980 worth \$93.693.000 while that of SITC 7325 was \$143,018,000. Iraq was at the same time, the fastest growing importer of this capital good(SITC 7325), as well as of SITC 7326(124.7%) and SITC 73289(45.6%).Libya's importation of SITC 7327 and 73292 experienced the fastest growth rate over the decade. The growth figures were 177.1% for SITC 7327 and 91.8% for SITC 73292. Of the latter capital good(SITC 73292), libya was also the largest 1980 importer with an import bill worth \$13,365,000.

Syria was the fastest growing importer of SITC 73291(66.6%) ; its second largest 1980 importer(\$12,963,000); the largest single 1980 importer of SITC 7326(\$24,150,000) the second largest 1980 importer of SITC 7327(\$29,952,000) and the second fastest growing importer of SITC 7327(169.5%).

Overall Arab importation of SITC 7326 recorded the fastest import growth rate(54.4%) over the decade of all total Arab imports while those of SITC 7322 and 73281 together experienced the least import growth rate(13.6% each). Total Arab 1980 import bill was largest for SITC 7321(\$2,823,814,000) and lowest for SITC 73281(\$21,139,000). As was already observed above, this capital good which accounted for the least all Arab import bill in 1980, was also imported at the least average annual rate over the 1970s.

ROAD VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLES: SITC 733

Six capital goods were reported under this group: Cycles, not motorized(SITC 73311), Parts of vehicle of heading 733-11 and 733-4(SITC 73312), Camping caravans(SITC 73331), Other trailers(SITC 73332), Rest of 733.5(73333) and Invalid carriages(SITC 7334). See tables under the heading: road vehicles other than motor vehicles SITC 733.

Except for Lebanon which was the largest single importer of two of these capital goods (SITC 7331;7332) in 1980, no other single country was the largest 1980 importer of more than one capital good. Similarly, except for Kuwait which was the fastest growing importer in two cases(SITC 73331;73333) over the decade of the 1970s, no other one country was the fastest growing importer of more than one capital good over this period Qatar was however, the second largest importer of SITC 73332 and 73333 in 1980.

On SITC 73331 and 73332, which Lebanon was the largest 1980 importer of, that country incurred import bills worth \$468,000 and \$1,179,000 respectively in 1980. Over the 1970 decade, these imports grew at the average annual rate of 31.3% for SITC 73332 and 75.3% for SITC 73331. This average annual growth rate of the latter, placed Lebanon as the second fastest growing importer of SITC 73331 over the decade after Kuwait which imported at the average annual rate of 86.8% and incurred a 1980 import bill of \$277,000. Kuwait was also the largest importer of SITC 73333(\$7,372,000) in 1980.

Morocco was the largest 1980 importer of SITC 73311(\$2,356,000) and also the fastest growing importer of the same over the 1970 decade with the average annual import rate of 85.6%. It was followed by Algeria as both the second largest 1980 importer of SITC 73311(\$2,011,000) and the second fastest importer of the capital good over the decade of the seventies: 72.3% average growth rate of import annually. Algeria was again the second largest importer of SITC 7334 in 1980, spending as much as \$210,000 in that year as import bill. Of this capital good, Saudi Arabia was the largest 1980 importer(\$628,000) as well as the second fastest growing importer over the decade(51.4%); the fastest growing importer being Iraq with the average annual import growth rate of 64.9%. But Iraq's 1980 import bill was worth only \$90,000.

Syria made the most expenditure on the imports of SITC 73312 in 1980: \$2,921,000, while Yemen Arab Republic was the fastest growing importer with 72.5% average growth in imports annually, over the 1970 decade.

Overall Arab importation of SITC73331 recorded the fastest import growth rate(29.5%) over the decade while that of SITC 73332 recorded the least import growth rate(1.8%) of all the other capital goods under the SITC 733 group. Total Arab import bill of 1980 was largest for SITC 73333(\$22,207,000) and lowest for SITC 7334(\$1,926,000).

SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, OPTICAL, MEASURING AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS: SITC 861.

Six capital goods were reported under this group: Gas or liquid supply meters (SITC 86181), Revolution and other counting devices(SITC 86182), Measuring, controlling, scientific instruments(SITC 8619), Appliances to test physical properties(SITC 86195), Hydrometer, thermometer(SITC 86196) and measuring instruments for liquids and gases(SITC 86197). See tables under the heading: scientific, medical, optical, measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus SITC 861.

Saudi Arabia was the largest 1980 importer of four of these capital goods. Algeria and Iraq were the largest importers of each of the remaining two capital goods in 1980. The united Arab Emirates was the fastest growing importer of three of these capital goods over the decade of the 1970s. Over the same period, Yemen Arab Rep. was the fastest growing importer of two while Iraq was the fastest growing importer of one.

The capital goods of which Saudi Arabia was the largest 1980 importer, include: SITC 86181 on which that country spent in that year, an import bill worth \$13,156,000; SITC 8619 on which it spent \$98,831,000; SITC 86196 on which it spent \$1,689,000 and SITC 86197 which cost the country in that year the total sum of \$20,069,000. Of SITC 86182, Algeria was the largest 1980 importer(\$1,898,000) and Iraq similarly made the most import expenditure on SITC 86195(\$5,148,000) in that year. Iraq was also the second largest importer in two instances: SITC 8619 (\$60,734,000) and SITC86196(\$975,000).

The imports by the United Arab Emirates of SITC 8619 86195 86196 over the 1970s experienced the fastest rates of growth, growing by 67.7%, 95.1% and 55.2% respectively on the average. Also, this country was both the second largest 1980 importer of SITC 86197(\$9,893,000) as well as the good's second fastest growing importer(64.7%) after Yemen Arab Republic(71.7%). Yemen Arab Republic enjoyed the fastest import growth rate in its importation of SITC 86181(79.7%). But of SITC 8619, it was the second fastest growing importer(56.8%)after the United Arab Emirates.

Overall Arab imports of SITC 86195 recorded the fastest import growth rate(43.2%) over the 1970s while that of SITC 86196 experienced the least import growth rate (23.0%) of all the other capital goods reported under the SITC 861 group. Total Arab 1980 import bill was largest for SITC 8619(\$427,634,000), and least for SITC 86182(\$4,821,000).



## C O N C L U S I O N

The import performance of Saudi Arabia during the decade of the 1970s was evidently the most significant compared to those of the other Arab countries.

In 1980, this country was the largest importer of 55 out of the 135 capital goods with which this report is concerned. In relative terms, this represents a 40.7% figure. Over the 1970s, Saudi Arabia experienced the fastest average import growth rate in its importation of 11 capital goods.

Iraq was another significant importer. In 1980, this country was the largest importer of 15 capital goods and over the decade period, the fastest growing importer of eight.

Yemen Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates were the first and second fastest growing importers (in that order) over the decade. While Yemen Arab Republic was the fastest growing importer of 17 capital goods, the United Arab Emirates was the fastest growing importer of 12.

It is significant to note that <sup>the</sup> fastest growing importers invariably incurred smaller import bills (throughout the decade) than those countries with low or lower import growth rates. The reason was that the fastest growing importers started out at the turn of the decade to import in modest amounts.

When therefore by 1980 they increased their import bills, it reflected considerably on the relative rate by which their imports grew, even though in absolute terms their volume of trade was far less than that of the heaviest importers.

However, Saudi Arabia was an exception because it started out to import in significant amounts and increased its volume of imports over the decade equally significantly.



