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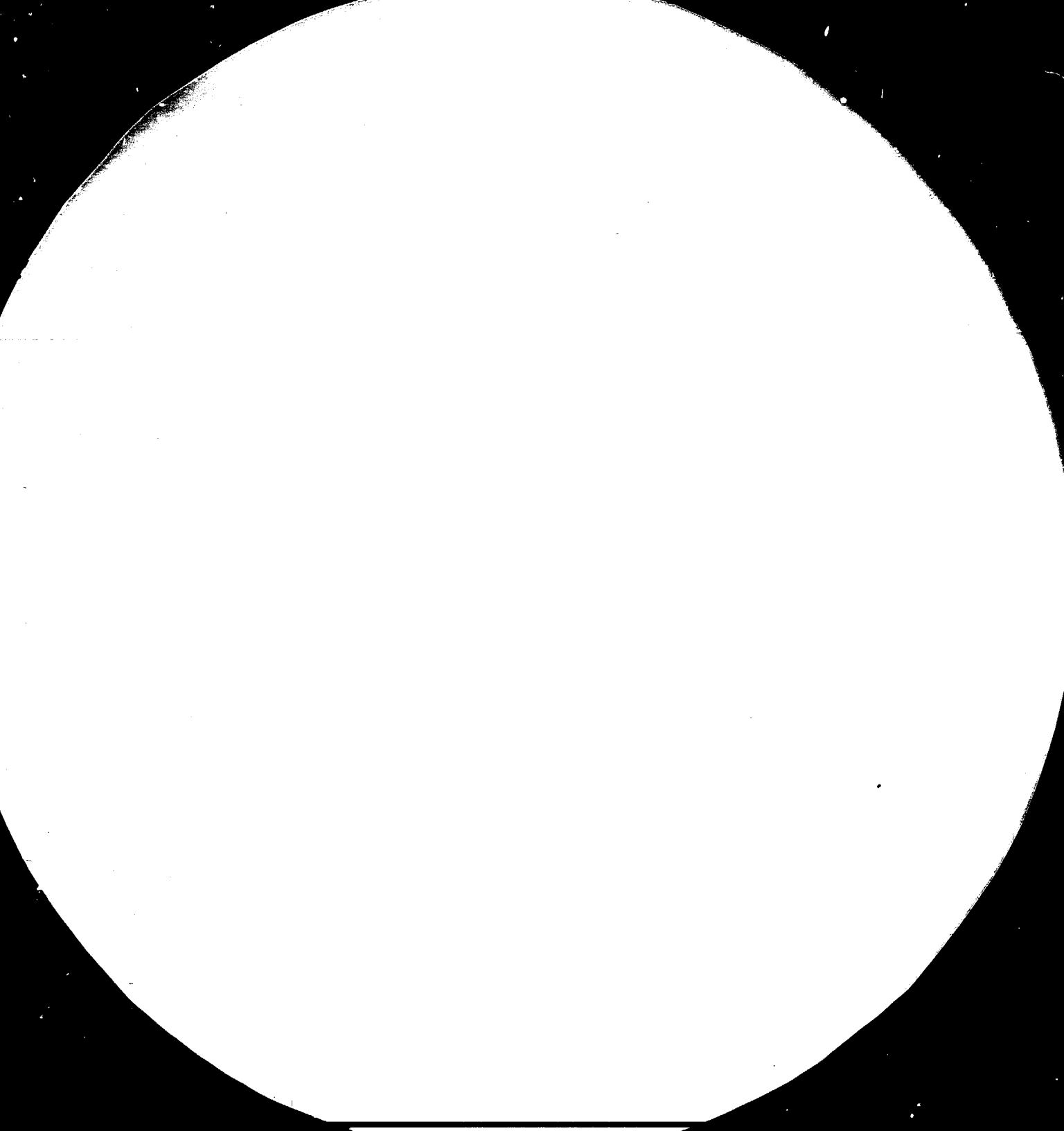
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INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT
GLOBAL REPORT 1985

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Preface

This Report is the first in what is intended as a policy-oriented series dealing with world industry. The series will attempt to assess the changing environment in which industrial development, particularly in the developing countries, is taking place and analyse policy measures which might improve it. In order to inform a wide range of readers, it will be as non-technical as possible.

There are two central concerns in this Report. The first is to assess where we stand, how we got there and where we are going with respect to world industrialization (part one). The second is to examine the possibilities of South-South co-operation and its potential impact on global industrialization (part two).

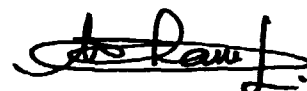
The discussion in part one deals with the interdependent nature of industrial growth in North and South which has emerged during the last couple of decades, and which is expected to become more important in future decades. Up to the 1950s, industrial development was considered to be mostly a Western phenomenon, but the following two decades saw a growing importance of industry in the non-Western world, a historical continuum of the global industrialization process which began with the Industrial Revolution in eighteenth-century Britain. Today, whether misconceived or not, every developing country is determined to have some viable industrial base of its own for development. This industrial aspiration of the South is no longer possible to curb. It could and should be accommodated. The South has already proved that it can contribute to world growth by producing cost-competitive manufactured goods for the North, thereby increasing the demand for Northern industrial goods which the South would need for industrialization. The exploitation of this basic complementarity in North-South industrial development constitutes the most immediate and rewarding possibility for stimulating the world economy.

Part one also reviews the impact of recession on world industry, particularly in the South since 1980. Today, the world economy is still in difficulties, with high industrial unemployment remaining a global phenomenon. The potential industrial output that has been forgone casts a shadow in the minds of many people – especially at a time when nations whose economies have slumped are turning inward and becoming increasingly preoccupied with their own problems while abject poverty continues to reign in many corners of the earth. In 1984, the United States of America recorded a 6.8 per cent growth in gross domestic product and some of its trade partners, including developing countries in Latin America and Asia, have started to show some signs of recovery. I hope that this positive trend will continue. Other industrialized countries, however, especially those in Western Europe, still seem to be unable to join in the global reflation effort. European trade partners, notably the African countries, would thus seem to be left out of the recovery process, with nowhere to turn to improve their growth prospects. A synchronized effort to reflate the world economy by all major industrialized countries seems imperative at this juncture.

The close interdependence in world industrial development has brought with it frictions as well as opportunities for co-operation. In the absence of better understanding and closer North-South co-operation, however, the South's survival necessitates a search for other opportunities and options. Though such co-operation has been much talked about and recommended, rarely has an attempt been made to quantify the potentials that already exist or could be developed by policy measures. Part two contains a first attempt to ascertain who could produce what, to what extent, and for whom, projecting to the year 1990, through co-operation among developing countries. Scenario exercises show that substantial gains could be derived from South-South industrial co-operation for both the North and the South. It pays, therefore, for the North to encourage and help the South to help themselves – this is the major message of this part. This message has, however, a double edge. Were South-South co-operation to incline towards trade diversion rather than trade creation owing to inadequate access to Northern markets and financial support, co-operation efforts could seriously undermine the original purpose of positively activating North-South industrial interdependence through South-South co-operation.

The statistical annex presents an industrial profile and related information for 156 countries, to the extent to which data are available. As usual, official data, when available, are often obsolete. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has attempted to provide readers with some notion as to the immediate prospects for these countries. The gross domestic product and manufacturing value added growth projections for 1985 are based on individual country data assembled by UNIDO and have been calculated with major economic relationships between countries used as a determining factor. I hope that this annex will be useful to many development practitioners and policy makers, as well as researchers and students.

Publications from other agencies in the United Nations family (as well as other international organizations) often contain specific calls for international action for development, but none of these reports focus specifically on industry, despite the importance of industry to the world economy. I hope that this new series of reports will provide a valuable supplement to the industrial information made available to the general public and that they will contribute to the development debate, providing a global perspective for industrial co-operation and perhaps even highlighting possible new development strategies and policies.



Abd-El Rahman Khane
Executive Director

تقديم

يشكل هذا التقرير الحلقة الأولى مما يعتزم أن يكون سلسلة تقارير تتناول الصناعة العالمية وتستهدف رسم السياسة العامة . وسوف تحاول هذه السلسلة أن تقيم البيئة المتغيرة التي تجري فيها التنمية المتنامية ، ولاسيما في البلدان النامية ، وأن تحلل التدابير المحتملة بالسياسة العامة والتي من شأنها أن تؤدي الى تحسين تلك البيئة . وستأخذ هذه السلسلة طابعاً غير تقني بقدر الامكان بحيث تكون ذات فائدة اعلامية لمجموعة واسعة من القراء .

وينطوي هذا التقرير على نقطتي اهتمام رئيسيتين ، احدهما تقييم وضعنا الحاضر وكيف ورثنا اليه وإلى أين نتجه فيما يتعلق بالتنمية العالمي (الجزء الأول) . والآخرى فحص امكانيات التعاون فيما بين بلدان الجنوب وما يمكن أن يحدثه من أثر على التنمية العالمي (الجزء الثاني) .

ويتناول البحث في الجزء الأول طبيعة الترابية في النمو المنبني بين الشمال والجنوب وهو الترابط الذي نشأ خلال العقود الأخيرة والذي ينتظر أن تزداد أهميته في العقود المقبلة . فقد كانت التنمية الصناعية تعتبر ظاهرة غريبة أساساً وحتى الخمسينات . ولكن العقود التالية شهدت ازدياد أهمية الصناعة في العالم غير الغربي ، مما يعتبر استمرارية تاريخية متواصلة لعملية التنمية المتفتح العالمي التي بدأتها الثورة الصناعية في بريطانيا في القرن الثامن عشر . واليوم ، نجد كل بلد نام مهما على أن يكون لديه قاعدته الصناعية الخاصة للبقاء ، لتخدم أغراض التنمية فيه ، سواء كان خائفاً في تميمه أو ممبياً . ولم يعد بالامكان كبح هذا التطاع نحو التمتع لدى بلدان الجنوب . ويمكن ، لا بل ينبغي ، التكيف مع هذا التطاع . وقد أنتجت بلدان الجنوب انه يعمها الاسهام في النمو العالمي بالتصاعح طلع ممتعة تنافسية التكليف لبلدان الشمال ، وبذا يزداد الطلب على السلع الصناعية التي تنتجها بلدان الشمال والتي تحتاج اليها بلدان الجنوب من أجل التمتع . وان استغلال هذا التكامل الأساسي في التنمية الصناعية لبلدان الشمال والجنوب يشكل أقرب الامكانيات لمحفر الاقتصاد العالمي وأجزاها .

كذلك يستعرض الجزء الأول أثر الكساد على الصناعة العالمية ، تمييزاً في الجنوب منذ عام ١٩٨٠ . ولا يزال الاقتصاد العالمي يواجه المعاب اليوم ، كما أن البطالة المتنامية المرغعة مستمرة كظاهرة تدم العالم كله . وتلقي امكانيات الاتصاع الصناعي الصناعة المنك في أدهان الكثيرين ، ولاسيما في وقت راحة البلدان التي هوى اقتصادها تنقل على ذاتها وتبهمك أكثر فاكتر في مشاكلها الخاصة بينما يظل الفقر المدقع مسيطراً على أنحاء كثيرة من العالم . وفي عام ١٩٨٤ ، بلغ النمو في الناتج المحلي الاجمالي للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ١٨٦ في المائة ، وبعث بعض البلدان التي تتعامل معها تجارياً تظهر بعض علامات الانتعاش ، بما في ذلك البلدان النامية فسي أمريكا اللاتينية وآسيا . وأرجو أن يستمر هذا الاتجاه الإيجابي . على أي حال البلدان الصناعية الأخرى ، ولاسيما في أوروبا الغربية ، ما زالت تحفر غير قادرة على الاشتراك

في الجهود الرامية الى تحقيق الانتعاش العالمي . وهكذا يبدو أن البلدان التي تتعامل مع أوروبا ، وخاصة البلدان الأفريقية ، تركت خارج عملية الانتعاش ، ولا سيل أمامها لتعزيز إمكاناتها الانمائية . ويبدو أنه في هذه المرحلة لا مفر من أن تبدل جميع البلدان الصناعية الرئيسية جيدا منقلا لانتعاش الاقتصاد العالمي .

وأتى الترابط الوثيق في التنمية الاقتصادية العالمية بالخلوات الى جانب فرض التعاون . غير أنه في غياب تفاهم أفضل وتعاون أوثق بين الشمال والجنوب ، فإن بقاء الجنوب يسلزم البحث عن فرض وخيارات أخرى . ولكن كان قد قيل الكثير عن هذا التعاون وأوصى به كثيرا ، فنادرا ما جرت محاولة لاهمها ، الامكانيات القائمة أو التي يمكن تنميتها بتدابير تتخذ على معيد السياسة العامة . ويقتضى الجزء الثاني محاولة أولى لتحديد السلع التي يمكن أن ينتجها كل بلد ، وإلى أي مدى ، والبلد الذي يمكن أن يستخدم تلك السلع ، عن طريق التعاون فيما بين البلدان النامية ، وتلك التي يمكن أن تستخدمها فيما بين بلدان الجنوب لمصلحة كل من الشمال والجنوب . لذلك تقضي مصلحة الاقتصادي فيما بين بلدان الجنوب لمصلحة كل من الشمال والجنوب . وهذه هي الرسالة الرئيسية التي يتضمنها هذا الجزء . غير أن لهذه الرسالة حدين . فإذا كان التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب سيتبع الى تحويل التجارة بدلا من خلق التجارة بسبب الوصول غير الراجحي الى أسواق الشمال ودعمه المالي ، فقد تقوض بصورة خطيرة جهود التعاون الغرض الأصلي المتمثل في تنشيط الترابط المتساوي بين الشمال والجنوب عن طريق التعاون فمما بين بلدان الجنوب .

ويعرض المرفق الاحصائي مورة اجمالية عن المناعة ومعلومات ذات ملحة بها فيما يتعلق بـ 106 بلدا ، يقدر ما تتوفر البيانات . وكالعادة ، اذا توفرت بيانات رسمية ، غالبا ما يكون قد تجاوزها الزمن . وقد حاولت منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعية (اليونيدو) أن تزود القراء بفكرة عن الامكانيات الفورية لهده البلدان . وتقوم توقعات الناتج المحلي الاجمالي والنمو المتساوي المنتج للقيمة المضافة لعام 1980 ، على أساس البيانات النظرية الاثر اديه التي جمعها اليونيدو ، وقد احتسبت باستخدام العلاقات الاقتصادية الرئيسية بين البلدان كعامل مقرر . وأرجو أن يعود هذا المرفق بالنفع على الكثيرين من العاملين في مجال التنمية ومقري السياسة ، وعلى العاملين في مجال البحث والطلبية .

وغالبا ما تتضمن منشورات الوكالات الأخرى في منظومة الأمم المتحدة (بل وغيرها من المنظمات الدولية) تدايات معينة الى عمل دولي في مجال التنمية ، دون أن يركز أي من هذه التقارير على المناعة بصورة محددة ، رغم أهمية المناعة في الاقتصاد العالمي . وأرجو أن توفر هذه السلطة الجديدة من التقارير اضافة قيمة الى المعلومات المتوفرة للجمهور وأن تسهم في النقاش الجاري بشأن التنمية وتعملي منظورا شاملا للتنمية المناعية وتلقي الأضواء ربما على استراتيجيات وسياسات جديدة ممكنة في مجال التنمية .



عبد الرحمن ذ- خان
المدير التنفيذي

序言

本报告是所拟编写的面向政策的一系列论述世界工业问题报告中的第一篇。这一系列报告试图评估特别是发展中国家工业发展正在其中进行的不断变化着的环境，并分析可改善这一环境的政策性措施。为了供广大读者参考，报告将尽可能没有技术性。

本报告有两个重点。第一是评估我们在世界工业化中所处的阶段，我们怎样达到这个阶段，我们往哪里去（第一部分）。第二是审查南—南合作的可能性和这对全球工业化可能产生的影响（第二部分）。

第一部分讨论过去二十年出现的而且预期今后几十年会更形重要的北方和南方工业增长的互相依存性质。直到1950年代，工业发展还主要被视为一种西方现象，但随后二十年，工业在非西方世界的地位越来越重要，这是随着十八世纪英国产业革命开始的全球工业化进程的历史继续。今天，不管对工业是否有错误的看法，每个发展中国家都决心要建立自己有活力的工业基础，以促进发展。南方发展工业的这个愿望再也不能抑制，对此可以而且应当顺应。南方已证明它能促进世界的增长，办法是为北方生产成本具有竞争性的制成品，因而使南方工业化所需的北方工业品的需求增加，发挥南北工业发展的这一基本互补作用，成了刺激世界经济的最直接、最有益的可能性。

第一部分还审查自1980年以来特别是在南方，经济衰退对世界工业的影响。目前，世界经济依然困难重重，工业部门的严重失业仍是个全球现象。工业产量潜力的消失在许多人的脑子里投下阴影——特别是现在有些国家因经济不景而转为内向，越来越集中关心本国问题，但是同时，在世界许多地区继续存在着赤贫。1984年，美利坚合众国的国内生产总值增长6.8%，其某些贸易伙伴，包括拉丁美洲和亚洲的发展中国家开始显示出一些复苏的迹象。我希望这个积极趋势会持续下去。不过，其他工业化国家，特别是西欧的工业化国家似乎仍不能参与刺激全球经济的努力。欧洲的贸易伙伴，特别是非洲国家，因此似乎被排除在复苏过程之外，在改善自己的增长前景方面不能得到帮助。在这种情况下，所有主要工业化国家为刺激世界经济而共同努力是至为重要的。

世界工业发展的密切互相依存，既创造合作机会又产生摩擦。不过，在没有增进谅解和南北合作的情况下，南方为了生存必须寻找其他的机会和作出其他的选择。虽

然已多次讨论和建议过这种合作。但很少会试图用数量说明现存或能够由政策性措施发展的潜力有多大。第二部分首次试图查明预定到1990年通过发展中国家间的合作，谁能够生产些什么东西，到什么程度和为谁生产的情况。设想方案的运用表明，北方和南方都能从南—南工业合作得到重大利益。因此，北方鼓励和协助南方自助是有好处的，这是本部分的要旨。不过，这个要旨具有双关意义。如果南—南合作由于难以进入北方市场和得到北方的财政支援而倾向于转移对北方的贸易，而不是增进对北方的贸易，则合作努力就可能严重损害通过南—南合作积极推动南北工业互相依存这一最初目的。

统计资料附件根据现有数据显示了156个国家的工业状况和有关情报。象往常一样，在得到正式数据时，这些数据已往往过时。联合国工业发展组织（工发组织）试图向读者提供关于这些国家近期前景的某种概念。1985年国内生产总值和制造业增值的增长预测是以工发组织所收集的个别国家数据为根据，并且在计算时，考虑到用作决定性因素的各国之间的主要经济关系。我希望本附件会对许多建设工作实践者、决策者、研究者和学者有所裨益。

联合国系统内其他机构（以及其他国际组织）的出版物往往载有要求采取国际行动促进发展的具体号召；尽管工业对世界经济很重要，但现在这些报告没有一份特别着重讨论工业。我希望这一系列新的报告能成为已向一般公众提供的工业资料的宝贵补充，并因提供全球工业合作展望、甚至突出一些新的可能采取的发展战略和政策，而对关于发展问题的辩论做出贡献。



执行主任

阿布·埃·拉曼·凯恩

Préface

Le présent rapport est le premier d'une série qui traitera de l'industrie mondiale en mettant l'accent sur les politiques, et qui essaiera de suivre l'évolution de l'environnement dans lequel a lieu le développement industriel, en particulier dans les pays en développement, et d'analyser les politiques qui pourraient permettre d'améliorer cet environnement.

Afin que cette série puisse intéresser le plus grand nombre possible de lecteurs, elle sera aussi peu technique que possible.

Le présent rapport a deux objets principaux. Le premier est de déterminer où nous en sommes, comment nous en sommes arrivés là et où nous allons, en ce qui concerne l'industrialisation mondiale (première partie). Le second est d'examiner les possibilités d'une coopération Sud-Sud et son impact potentiel sur l'industrialisation mondiale (seconde partie).

Dans la première partie, la discussion portera sur l'interdépendance entre la croissance industrielle du Nord et celle du Sud, qui a commencé à se faire sentir au cours des deux dernières décennies et qui devrait s'accroître au cours des prochaines. Jusqu'aux années 50, le développement industriel a été considéré comme un phénomène surtout occidental, mais les deux décennies suivantes ont vu l'importance de l'industrie augmenter dans le monde non occidental, touché à son tour par le processus historique d'industrialisation qui a commencé avec la révolution industrielle du XVIII^e siècle en Angleterre. Aujourd'hui, que cela soit opportun ou non, chaque pays en développement est décidé à construire une base industrielle viable pour son propre développement. Cette aspiration industrielle du Sud ne peut plus être réfrénée. Elle pourrait et devrait être bien orientée. Le Sud a déjà prouvé qu'il peut contribuer à la croissance mondiale puisqu'il produit pour le Nord des articles manufacturés compétitifs du point de vue coût, et qu'il a de plus en plus besoin pour son industrialisation des biens d'équipement produits au Nord. L'exploitation de cette complémentarité fondamentale du développement industriel au Nord et au Sud constitue la possibilité la plus immédiate et la plus prometteuse de stimuler l'économie mondiale.

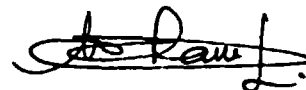
La première partie examine aussi l'impact de la récession sur l'industrie mondiale, en particulier dans le Sud depuis 1980. Aujourd'hui, l'économie mondiale est encore en crise, les taux de chômage industriel élevés demeurant un phénomène général. La non-utilisation des capacités de production industrielle est jugée inquiétante par beaucoup d'esprits, surtout à une époque où les pays dont l'économie est en crise se replient sur eux-mêmes et se préoccupent de plus en plus de leurs propres problèmes, tandis qu'une abjecte pauvreté continue à régner dans beaucoup d'endroits de la terre. En 1984, les Etats-Unis d'Amérique ont enregistré une croissance de 6,8 % de leur produit intérieur brut et certains de leurs partenaires commerciaux, parmi lesquels des pays en développement d'Amérique latine et d'Asie, ont commencé à montrer certains signes de reprise économique. J'espère que cette tendance positive se poursuivra. D'autres pays industrialisés, cependant, en Europe occidentale surtout, paraissent encore incapables de participer à l'effort général de relance. Les partenaires commerciaux de l'Europe, notamment les pays africains, seraient ainsi laissés en dehors de la reprise, ne sachant de quel côté se tourner pour améliorer leurs perspectives de croissance. Il paraît indispensable que tous les grands pays industrialisés synchronisent maintenant leurs efforts pour relancer l'économie mondiale.

L'étroite interdépendance de tous les pays dans le développement industriel mondial a provoqué des frictions, mais offre aussi des possibilités de coopération. Cependant, en l'absence d'une meilleure compréhension et d'une coopération plus étroite entre le Nord et le Sud, le Sud pour survivre doit rechercher d'autres possibilités et d'autres options. Bien que l'on ait beaucoup parlé de la coopération entre pays en développement et qu'on l'ait beaucoup recommandée, on a rarement essayé de quantifier les potentiels qui existent déjà ou qui pourraient être créés grâce à certaines mesures. La seconde partie du présent rapport apporte une première réponse aux questions suivantes: qui pourra produire quoi, en quelle quantité, et

pour qui, d'ici à l'année 1990, grâce à une coopération entre pays en développement. Les prévisions esquissées montrent que le Nord comme le Sud pourraient tirer des bénéfices substantiels d'une coopération industrielle Sud-Sud. Il est donc avantageux pour le Nord d'encourager et d'aider le Sud à s'aider lui-même – et cette conclusion est le principal message de la seconde partie. Mais ce message est aussi une mise en garde. Si la coopération Sud-Sud devait se traduire par un détournement des courants commerciaux plutôt que par la création de nouveaux courants, du fait que le Nord n'ouvrirait pas assez ses marchés au Sud et ne lui fournirait pas un appui financier suffisant, les efforts de coopération pourraient nuire sérieusement à la réalisation de l'objectif initial, c'est-à-dire le renforcement de l'interdépendance industrielle Nord-Sud grâce à la coopération Sud-Sud.

L'annexe statistique donne le profil industriel de 156 pays et des informations connexes, plus ou moins détaillées suivant les données disponibles. Comme on le sait, les données officielles sont souvent dépassées au moment où elles deviennent disponibles. L'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel (ONUDI) a essayé de donner aux lecteurs une idée des perspectives immédiates de ces pays. Les projections pour 1985 de la croissance du produit intérieur brut et de la valeur manufacturière ajoutée sont fondées sur les données nationales rassemblées par l'ONUDI et elles ont été calculées en utilisant comme facteur déterminant les principales relations économiques entre pays. J'espère que l'annexe statistique sera utile à beaucoup de spécialistes et de responsables du développement, ainsi qu'à des chercheurs et à des étudiants.

Si les publications d'autres organismes du système des Nations Unies (et aussi d'autres organisations internationales) contiennent souvent des appels à une action internationale pour le développement, aucune d'entre elles n'accorde une attention spéciale à l'industrie, malgré l'importance de l'industrie pour l'économie mondiale. J'espère que cette nouvelle série de rapports complètera utilement les informations industrielles mises à la disposition du grand public et qu'elle contribuera à enrichir le débat sur le développement en étudiant la question de la coopération industrielle dans une perspective mondiale et peut-être même en faisant apparaître de nouvelles stratégies et politiques possibles de développement.



Le Directeur exécutif.
Abd-EI Rahman Khane

Предисловие

Настоящий доклад является первым из серии планируемых докладов, посвященных вопросам мировой промышленности. Цель данной серии документов заключается в том, чтобы дать оценку изменяющимся условиям, в которых осуществляется промышленное развитие, в частности в развивающихся странах, а также проанализировать практические меры, которые могли бы улучшить эти условия. Чтобы охватить широкий круг читателей, доклады данной серии будут составлены по возможности в самой популярной форме.

В данном докладе рассматриваются два основных вопроса. Первый заключается в оценке существующего положения в области мировой индустриализации, причин его возникновения и путей дальнейшего развития (часть первая). Второй вопрос заключается в рассмотрении возможностей сотрудничества между самими развивающимися странами и перспектив его воздействия на глобальную индустриализацию (часть вторая).

В первой части доклада рассматривается взаимозависимость промышленного развития стран Севера и Юга, которая сложилась в течение последних двадцати лет и которая, как ожидается, приобретет еще большее значение в будущем. До 50-х годов промышленное развитие рассматривалось как явление, характерное в основном для стран Запада. Однако два последующих десятилетия явились периодом возрастания роли промышленности в других странах, что является историческим продолжением глобального процесса индустриализации, начавшегося с промышленной революции XVIII века в Англии. В настоящее время каждая развивающаяся страна, порой исходя, возможно, из ошибочных представлений, стремится создать собственную эффективную промышленную базу развития. Это стремление развивающихся стран в области индустриализации уже нельзя сдерживать. Его можно и следует поддерживать. Юг уже доказал, что он может содействовать мировому развитию, производя конкурентоспособные промышленные товары для Севера, тем самым увеличив спрос на средства производства, выпускаемые Севером, которые необходимы Югу для индустриализации. Использование преимуществ такой основополагающей взаимодополняемости между промышленным развитием Севера и Юга является ближайшим перспективным фактором, который может стимулировать развитие мировой экономики.


В первой части рассмотрены также последствия мирового промышленного спада, особенно на Юге, после 1980 года. В настоящее время мировое экономическое положение остается сложным. При этом высокая безработица в промышленности по-прежнему носит всемирный характер. Неспособность достигнуть потенциального объема промышленного производства вызвала у многих чувство разочарования, особенно в период, когда государства, экономика которых переживает кризис, стремятся "уйти в себя", во все большей степени заняты решением собственных проблем, в то время как во многих районах земного шара проблема острой нищеты имеет первостепенное значение. В 1984 году валовый национальный продукт Соединенных Штатов Америки увеличился на 6,8 процента, в результате чего у торговых партнеров этой страны, в том числе у развивающихся стран Латинской Америки и Азии, появились признаки оживления экономики. Я надеюсь, что эта позитивная тенденция будет продолжаться. Однако другие промышленно развитые страны, особенно в Западной Европе, по-видимому, не могут присоединиться к общим усилиям для преодоления мировой инфляции. В результате этого процесс оживления экономики не коснулся торговых партнеров европейских стран, в частности африканских стран. Им не к кому обратиться за помощью для обеспечения своего развития. В настоящий момент, по-видимому, крайне необходимо, чтобы все крупные индустриально развитые страны предприняли скоординированные усилия для оживления мировой экономики.

Тесная взаимозависимость в процессе мирового промышленного развития привела одновременно к возникновению противоречий и расширению возможностей для сотрудничества. Однако

из-за отсутствия более глубокого взаимопонимания и более тесного сотрудничества между Югом и Севером страны Юга вынуждены искать другие возможности и пути. Хотя о таком сотрудничестве было много сказано и в отношении его представлено много рекомендаций, редко предпринимались усилия для оценки возможностей, которые уже имеются или которые могут быть созданы в результате принятия конструктивных мер. Вторая часть представляет собой первую попытку точно определить, какая страна может производить соответствующую продукцию, в каком объеме и для какой страны в рамках сотрудничества между развивающимися странами в период до 1990 года. Практика экономического моделирования показывает, что промышленное сотрудничество между развивающимися странами может принести существенные выгоды как Северу, так и Югу. Поэтому в интересах Севера способствовать и содействовать тому, чтобы страны Юга помогали друг другу. Таков основной вывод этой части доклада. Однако этот вывод имеет две стороны. Если сотрудничество между развивающимися странами будет иметь тенденцию к диверсификации внешнеэкономических связей, а не к расширению торговли, которое затрудняется ограниченным доступом к рынкам и недостаточной финансовой помощью Севера, усилия в области сотрудничества могут серьезно подорвать достижения первоначальной цели, состоящей в эффективном укреплении промышленной взаимозависимости между Севером и Югом посредством сотрудничества между самими развивающимися странами.

В статистическом приложении содержится информация о состоянии промышленности и другая относящаяся к данному вопросу информация по 156 странам в том объеме, в котором она была представлена. Как правило, официальные данные в тех случаях, когда они имеются, являются устаревшими. Организация Объединенных Наций по промышленному развитию (ЮНИДО) стремится дать читателям определенное представление о ближайших перспективах этих стран. Прогнозы в отношении роста валового национального продукта и добавленной стоимости в обрабатывающей промышленности на 1985 год основаны на собранных ЮНИДО данных по отдельным странам и были определены с учетом основных экономических связей между странами, которые были использованы в качестве определяющего фактора. Я надеюсь, что это приложение окажется полезным для многих специалистов, занимающихся практической деятельностью и разработкой политики в области развития, а также исследователей и учащихся.

Издания других учреждений системы Организации Объединенных Наций (а также других международных организаций) часто содержат конкретные призывы о принятии международных мер в области развития, однако ни в одном из этих документов не уделяется основного внимания промышленности, несмотря на важность промышленности для мировой экономики. Я надеюсь, что эта новая серия докладов явится ценным дополнением к информации о промышленности, предназначенной для широкой публики, и будет содействовать рассмотрению вопросов развития, обеспечивая глобальную перспективу для промышленного сотрудничества, и, возможно, даже послужит основой для новых стратегий и политики в области развития.



Абд-эль Рахман Хан
Исполнительный директор

Prefacio

El presente Informe es el primero de lo que pretende ser una serie orientada hacia políticas relacionadas con la industria mundial. En esta serie se tratará de evaluar las cambiantes circunstancias en que tiene lugar el desarrollo industrial, especialmente en los países en desarrollo, y de analizar medidas de política que puedan mejorarlo. A fin de que resulten accesibles para una amplia serie de lectores, se procurará que sean lo menos técnicas posibles.

Este Informe tiene dos finalidades básicas. En primer lugar, determinar la situación en que nos encontramos, cómo hemos llegado a ella y adónde nos dirigimos con respecto a la industrialización mundial (parte primera). La segunda es examinar las posibilidades de cooperación Sur-Sur y sus posibles repercusiones en la industrialización global (parte segunda).

La parte primera se refiere al carácter interdependiente del crecimiento industrial del Norte y del Sur, manifestado en los dos últimos decenios, y que es de esperar adquiera más importancia en futuros decenios. Hasta el decenio de 1950, el desarrollo industrial fue considerado un fenómeno principalmente occidental, pero en los dos decenios siguientes se advirtió una importancia cada vez mayor de la industria en el mundo no occidental, exponente de un proceso histórico continuo del desarrollo industrial global iniciado con la Revolución Industrial, en Gran Bretaña, en el siglo XVIII. Hoy día, acertadamente o no, todo país en desarrollo desea disponer de cierta base industrial viable propia con miras al desarrollo. Esta aspiración industrial del Sur ya no es posible refrenarla; puede, y debe, ser admitida. El Sur ha demostrado que puede contribuir al crecimiento mundial mediante la producción, para el Norte, de manufacturas competitivas desde el punto de vista de los costos, aumentando con ello la demanda de bienes industriales del Norte que el Sur requiera para su industrialización. La explotación de esta complementariedad básica del desarrollo industrial Norte-Sur podría constituir la posibilidad más inmediata y remuneradora de estimular la economía mundial.

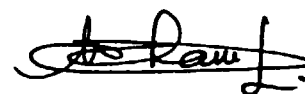
En la parte primera también se examinan las repercusiones que, desde 1980, ha tenido la recesión en la industria mundial, particularmente en los países del Sur. En la actualidad, la industria mundial sigue atravesando dificultades, persistiendo como fenómeno global un elevado desempleo industrial. Para muchos, el haber tenido que renunciar a posibilidades de producción industrial constituye un motivo de pesimismo, especialmente en un momento en que las naciones afectadas por la depresión económica se vuelven hacia sí crecientemente preocupadas por sus propios problemas, y cuando en muchos lugares del mundo sigue reinando la mayor pobreza. En 1984, Estados Unidos de América registró un crecimiento del producto interno bruto del 6,8%, y algunos de los países con los que mantiene relaciones comerciales, entre ellos países en desarrollo de América Latina y de Asia, han empezado a dar muestras de recuperación. Confío en que esta tendencia positiva continúe. Sin embargo, otros países industrializados, sobre todo los de Europa occidental, aún parecen incapaces de sumarse al esfuerzo global de reflación. Cabe pensar, pues, que los países europeos que mantienen relaciones comerciales, y en especial los países africanos, quedarían fuera del proceso de recuperación, sin tener a donde recurrir para mejorar sus perspectivas de crecimiento. En esta coyuntura, parece imprescindible un esfuerzo sincronizado, por parte de los principales países industrializados, con miras a la reflación de la economía mundial.

La estrecha interdependencia del desarrollo industrial mundial ha traído consigo, a la vez que fricciones, oportunidades de cooperación. Sin embargo, a falta de un mejor entendimiento y de una cooperación más estrecha Norte-Sur la supervivencia del Sur exige la búsqueda de otras oportunidades y opciones. Mucho se ha hablado de esa cooperación y mucho se la ha recomendado, pero rara vez se ha hecho un intento por cuantificar el potencial ya existente o que pudiera desarrollarse mediante la adopción de medidas políticas. En la parte segunda se hace un primer intento por determinar, en forma de proyecciones hasta 1990, quién podría producir qué, en qué medida, y para quién, mediante la cooperación entre países en desarrollo. Los escenarios elaborados (hipótesis de partida y valores de los parámetros en un modelo econó-

mico de predicción), muestran que la cooperación industrial Sur-Sur podría rendir importantes beneficios tanto a los países del Norte como a los del Sur. El principal mensaje de esta parte segunda es que al Norte le tendría cuenta, por tanto, estimular y ayudar a los países del Sur a que se ayuden a si mismos. Con todo, este mensaje tiene una doble vertiente. Si la Cooperación Sur-Sur se inclinase por la desviación del comercio en lugar de por la creación de éste, a causa de un insuficiente acceso a los mercados y al apoyo financiero del Norte, los esfuerzos de cooperación podrían frustrar el propósito original de activar positivamente, mediante la cooperación Sur-Sur, la interdependencia industrial Norte-Sur.

El anexo estadístico presenta, en la medida en que se dispone de datos, un perfil industrial e información conexa correspondiente a 156 países. Como de costumbre, los datos oficiales, cuando se dispone de ellos, suelen estar obsoletos. La Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial (ONUDI) ha procurado dar a los lectores una idea de las perspectivas inmediatas de esos países. Las proyecciones del producto interno bruto y del valor añadido industrial correspondientes a 1985 se basan en datos, recopilados por la ONUDI, relativos a los distintos países, y para su cálculo se han utilizado como factor determinante las principales relaciones económicas entre los países considerados. Confío en que este anexo sea de utilidad para muchos formuladores de políticas y profesionales del desarrollo, así como para investigadores y estudiantes.

Las publicaciones de otros organismos del sistema de las Naciones Unidas (así como de otras organizaciones internacionales) contienen a menudo llamamientos específicos para una acción internacional en pro del desarrollo, pero ninguno de esos informes se centra concretamente en la industria, pese a la importancia que ésta reviste para la economía mundial. Espero que esta nueva serie de informes constituya un valioso complemento de la información industrial a disposición del público en general, y que contribuya al debate de la cuestión del desarrollo, proporcionando una perspectiva global de la cooperación industrial e incluso poniendo quizá de relieve nuevas estrategias y políticas de desarrollo.



Director Ejecutivo
Abd-El Rahman Khane

EXPLANATORY NOTES

References to dollars (\$) are to United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Use of a dash between dates (e.g. 1980-1982) indicates the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

References to ISIC codes are accompanied by a descriptive title (for example, ISIC 323: "Manufacture of leather and products of leather, leather substitutes and fur, except footwear and wearing apparel"). Considerations of space, however, may require a shortening of this description (for example, ISIC 323 may be referred to simply as "Leather and fur products"). In some cases, ISIC categories have been aggregated and the description titles adjusted accordingly.

For information on member countries comprising a region (e.g. East Asia, Near East), see the statistical annex.

The following symbols have been used in tables:

Three dots (. . .) indicate that data are not available or are not separately recorded.

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

Unless otherwise indicated, a minus sign (-) before a figure indicates an amount subtracted and a plus sign (+) before a figure indicates an amount added.

Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

The following abbreviations and acronyms appear in this publication:

CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
EEC	European Economic Community
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNP	Gross national product
GRO	Average growth rate of real GDP
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
ISSC	Intensified South-South co-operation
MSSC	Moderate South-South co-operation
MVA	Manufacturing value added
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
TIMOD	Trade Impact Model
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAD	UNIDO-UNCTAD Economic Model
VARGO	Standard deviation of growth rate
VARINF	Standard deviation of inflation

This Report is based on information available as at December 1984.

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Part two

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Introduction: need for a global vision

Industrialization is a global concern. If, in the 1950s and 1960s the developing countries saw rapid industrial growth as a major national goal, in the last fifteen years or so, the developed countries have also faced the challenge of reindustrialization (Adams and Klein [1], Olson [2] and Pinder [3]). A major message of this report is that the need for industrialization in the South is complementary to a solution to the problem of reindustrialization of the North. If each problem is viewed in isolation and in a short-run perspective, it could lead to the adoption of policies which would hinder rather than help in finding a solution. In fact to some extent this may have been happening in the last few years.

Industrialization involves rapid change and throughout history it has imposed on the industrializing country the need to adapt and adjust. This is as true today as it was in the days of the first industrial revolution. Since then, industrialization has spread from the original industrial country outwards and at each stage the dynamics of technological change have created new industries and unmade old ones (Freeman, Clark and Soete [4]). In the wake of such developments, those who had most to lose have set up defensive barriers which have at best mitigated the shock of change and at worst hindered the process of adaptation.

Over the last two centuries, division of labour has been internationalized, industrial structures have changed, and commodity and country patterns of foreign trade have been transformed several times. During this period, more and more countries have crossed over into the status of being developed from being developing countries. In 1780, there was but one industrializing country. Fifty years later, England was joined by France and Holland. By 1880, Germany and the United States of America could be added to other countries of Northern and Western Europe as being industrialized. Looking at the world economy in the 1980s we see a much greater spread of industrialization.

This process has not been automatic nor has it been free of crises, setbacks and conflicts. Industrializing is not an easy, natural process of just stepping on to an escalator going upwards. It has sometimes been rapid and sometimes painfully

slow. Looking into the future from the vantage point of the recent past, there is again a worrying slow-down in the pace of industrial growth. In 1975, at the Second General Conference of UNIDO in Lima, a target was set for the industrialization of the South, namely that, by the year 2000, the South's share of world industrial output should be 25 per cent. The target was considered feasible at a rate of growth of manufacturing value added (MVA) for developing countries of 4.5 per cent per annum above that of the developed countries (Tinbergen [5] and Singer [6]). Today, 10 years later, the slow-down in global industrial growth means that, to achieve the Lima target, a differential of 6.5 per cent or more is necessary. Slow economic growth in the North has led to high and persistent unemployment at home and stagnation in the South. This slow-down in growth creates a need for structural adjustments if new jobs are to be found, but at the same time builds up pressures for defensive industrial and trade policies. This slow-down is also causing the delay in meeting the Lima target.

This short-run perspective lends urgency to this report. It is to the monetary and fiscal policies of the North, to the international flow of credit and capital and to the climate of trade policy that we shall look for immediate relief from this discouraging prospect. But, important as the short-run perspective is, it needs to be complemented by a historical perspective. This has to be both a long-run perspective on the way the North came to be what it is today and a medium-term perspective of the post-war period which has seen the emergence of the South.

The long-run perspective: two centuries of industrialization

Industrialization is a process only 200 years old. Starting from the Industrial Revolution in Britain in the 1770s, the prime mover has always been the progress of technological innovation. Successive industrial revolutions have been marked by a clustering of innovations, three or four such

clusters having been labelled revolutions. Savings and the accumulation of capital, the education and training of the labour force, the availability of credit and the development of financial institutions, the growth of international division of labour via the movement of goods and people, all these factors no doubt also played their part in the process. Societies that were previously agrarian and craft-oriented became industrialized. In the process, some crafts died, villages were deserted, crowded cities sprang up hurriedly, massive fortunes were made and lost. The industrializing countries of Europe also spread their mercantile and political power to the colonies, which became sources of raw materials and markets for industrial goods.

In this long process, many nations emerged as industrialized. The challenge of adapting to industrial change remained constant. Each new cluster of innovations threatened the established industries. Germany and the United States emerged as major competitors to Britain during the second industrial revolution (Beenstock [7]). The declining industries sought protection just as the emerging industries grew behind tariff walls. On balance, it was the process of progress through division of labour and free trade which prevailed, though there was and continues to be doubt about the cost of the process ever since Fredrick List wrote on the subject in the nineteenth century.

In this long-run perspective, there have been periods when the balance of economic power has shifted, inaugurating changes in the international economic system. There have been periods in which a single economic power has defined the terms within which trade and growth have taken place. Such periods have alternated with others when there has been a plural economic power structure. At the present time changes are again taking place in the world economic structure. No single economic power performs the functions of a motor and a monitor for the world economy. The United States, while still the first among the developed market economies, no longer enjoys an absolute position. Just as Germany and the United States emerged in the previous century and Japan emerged in the 1950s and 1960s, a group of newly industrializing countries has come to the fore in the 1970s. Their emergence was neither sudden nor accidental. It was the result of a process that occupies our medium-term perspective.

The Keynesian quarter-century, 1945-1970

Viewed in retrospect, the 30 years after the end of the Second World War witnessed a remarkable growth in world income, population and trade. The cluster of innovations which sprang up during and after the war in electrical, chemical and electronic industries has been called the third industrial revolution. Once the painful process of relief and rehabilitation was over, the developed countries as

a group enjoyed a period of full employment and rapid growth of income and trade. In these countries, per capita incomes doubled and sometimes trebled during this period and a mass consumer economy emerged. There was a marked growth in ownership of cars, telephones, televisions and transistor radios, consumer durables and modern houses. Through much of this period, the Bretton Woods arrangements provided a stable international monetary environment. Following Keynesian policies, Governments deliberately incurred deficits to maintain full employment but such deficits remained small and only towards the end of the period was inflation a substantial threat to the international economy.

It was also during this period that the process of decolonization led to the emergence of many countries as modern independent nations. Twenty years after 1945, a hundred independent nations, all former colonies or dependencies, formed the South. These countries had studied the economic history of their former rulers and had chosen industrialization as the paramount strategy for rapid economic growth. In the previous century, European countries which were backward had adopted the same strategy and made industrial growth a prime concern of government policy.

The record has vindicated this choice. There is a sufficiently large number of developing countries which, by the 1970s, had achieved a level of industrialization high enough for them to be labelled "newly industrializing countries".* These have left their pre-industrial, agrarian past irrevocably behind. In all but four years between 1950 and 1981, the developing countries as a whole achieved a higher growth rate of MVA than the developed countries. As a group they also achieved a higher growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) in the same period. This, however, was not sufficiently high to overcome the gap in per capita terms between North and South, which keeps widening.

This growth in the developing countries has played a positive role in global industrialization. The initial, hesitant period of industrialization by import substitution used the devices of tariffs, quotas and licensing much as the emerging industrial countries did in the late nineteenth century. However, the South has increasingly been contributing to and participating in the dynamics of the world division of labour. The interaction of North and South has been a changing and complex one. This period started with the North in a position of economic as well as political dominance. The major features of the post-war international order were determined by the leading North economies. The South, as it emerged into political independence and launched on its programme of economic development, started its participation under a disadvantage. It was felt by many nations of the South that the rules of the

* This term is not officially endorsed by UNIDO.

international trade system favoured the strong and did not provide poorer countries with sufficient access to resources. The countries of the North urged upon the South the virtues of free trade and disapproved of the use of import-substitution strategies and protection. The countries of the South felt that individually, as exporters of primary products, they were in a weak bargaining position and were suffering the adverse effects of free commodity markets, especially price and revenue instability. The South also had complaints about the system for settling balance-of-payments deficits.

As industrialization has proceeded, the nature of North-South interaction has changed. The South now wants better access to the markets of the North, while in the North defensive and protectionist policies are increasingly in use (Blackhurst, Marion and Tumlrir [8] [9], Commonwealth Secretariat [10], and Tumlrir [11]). The reasons for this shift are not hard to find. Many older industries have moved to the South, the latest technology often being exported from the North. Textiles, clothing and electronic components started the migration in the late 1960s. More recently, some firms in the mature capital-intensive industries, such as automobiles, steel, ship-building and petrochemicals, have also moved. This movement has been accompanied by a flow of credit and capital. Developing countries have provided numerous finished goods and services at lower wage and overall costs to the developed countries.

Some of these movements are part of the ongoing process of relocation, adaptation and adjustment which is normal to global industrialization. It has been explained in terms of the life cycle of a product which migrates away from its country of origin as it matures. Some see it in terms of adjusting to the downswing of a "long wave" caused by the exhaustion of the previous cluster of innovations and to the imminent but by no means inevitable onset of the next long wave. To see it in a short-run perspective as the South "causing" the deindustrialization of the North would be mistaken. The answer is not to arrest the process but to resume sustained growth which will help the process of change.

Long-term processes are of central concern to UNIDO. In promoting the goal of industrialization, it is inevitable that a long-run view be taken of the prospect for a proposed industrial propagation process. With increasing interdependence among economies, the view also has to be global. Within a developing country, a project cannot be seen in isolation but must be viewed in a general programme. In addition, the prospect for industrialization in a country also crucially depends on the course of industrialization in its neighbours and trading partners. The industrialization of developing countries cannot be seen in isolation from that of developed countries.

The pace of growth in developed and developing

countries alike depends not only on new technology and new skills, but also on the ability to adjust to and benefit from new products and new processes. These new opportunities emerge not just from within an economy but often as a result of international trade. Structural adjustment policies are central in exploiting changing opportunities. Such policies can be positive or negative. Positive policies are those which promote growth in output and in trade. The need is to seek out and promote those industries which best use local resources of human capital and raw materials and which generate sufficient export earnings to finance necessary imports and the creation of retraining programmes to smooth the transition from the older industries. Such policies can succeed, however, only if they do not encounter obstacles in the countries for which the exports are destined. If markets in the customer countries are restricted by the adoption of policies to protect sunset industries, then positive policies in the exporting countries cannot succeed. Equally, if the markets are restricted because of deflationary macro-economic policies adopted by the customer countries, all their profession of free trade will not help the country pursuing a positive policy. The developed countries are customers for the developing countries and in recent years their markets have stagnated. It is this concern with the stagnation in the markets for the industrial products of the developing countries that motivates the discussion in this report of the macro-economic policies of the developed countries. This is the short-run problem.

Inflation, debt and monetarism

The years 1973 and 1974 stand as the great divide between the preceding quarter century of full employment, economic growth and a stable international monetary regime and the ensuing years of inflation, high unemployment and volatile exchange rates. The oil price rise of 1973 had already been preceded by the abandonment of the dollar exchange standard by the United States. The New Economic Policy of August 1971, followed by the Smithsonian Agreement and the Kingston Conference had already marked the end of the Bretton Woods system before the quadrupling of the price of oil. In 1974, high rates of inflation were experienced everywhere, especially in the developed countries. The response to this sudden price rise was not co-ordinated but it was remarkably uniform. As the new prices rendered many industries in the North uncompetitive, unemployment in the industrial sector rose, while transnational corporations continued their migration southwards in search of new profitable locations. But the Governments of developed countries adopted a "soft fall" strategy. They accepted the inflation, deflated only mildly and eased the transfer problem slightly by effectively

devaluing. The growth in employment during these years was in services rather than manufacturing but this was not able to keep pace with the growth in demand for jobs.

The soft fall strategy dovetailed well with the course adopted by the developing countries. The petrodollar deposits of the oil exporters were recycled by the banks of the North as loans to the non-oil-exporting developing countries (except the poorest). This, in addition to transnational corporations having already transferred their operations earlier to the developing countries, maintained the industrial growth process in the developing countries. The debts they had contracted had to be paid back at nominal interest rates only slightly higher than those prevailing in the developed countries in the 1960s. The debt service ratio did not rise above 12-13 per cent from 1973 to 1977. In 1974, while the developed countries had a growth rate in gross domestic product (GDP) of -0.1 per cent, the developing countries achieved 5.5 per cent. The gap was again 5.6 per cent in 1975, which augured well at the time and inspired the Lima target.

The first oil shock thus added to the stagflation process already under way in the developed countries, but their domestic macro-economic policies were, by and large, not restrictive. Full employment was reluctantly abandoned as a top priority by one Government after another but the rise in unemployment was, in retrospect, mild. This allowed the recycled petrodollars to "fructify" in additional industrial output from the developing countries. The first recycling experience was thus virtuous in that it led to a positive expansion in the developing countries with only a mild contraction in the developed countries. The world recession was over by 1976 and prospects for continued industrial growth in the developing countries remained optimistic.

This process was reversed with the second oil shock of 1979. This second recession within the decade was different from the first. Inflation, though not as high as in 1974, persisted in the developed countries and threatened to erupt again with the new oil shock. Everywhere the previous consensus on Keynesian policies had been weakened and government expenditure became a target for universal attack. Income policies had been used in some countries in the mid-1970s to hold back the runaway wage-price spiral which was in prospect, but now they were in disgrace. The developed countries, once again without co-ordination but quite uniformly, adopted severely restrictive monetary policies to curb inflation. Interest rates rose rapidly as Governments financed deficits by borrowing rather than by creating money. High and rising unemployment was seen as an instrument for the control of inflation. Domestic output fell and so began the stagnation of the developed markets for the products of developing countries.

The developing countries now faced much higher interest rates on the debts they had incurred. The new petrodollars were recycled less than before, and at much higher interest rates. Faced with stagnating markets and sharply reduced prices for their primary goods exports, the developing countries found it difficult to meet their interest charges. The debt service ratio rose sharply from 12 to 13 per cent towards 20 per cent [12]. The international debt crisis had arrived by the summer of 1982.

The restrictive monetary policies of the developed countries gave rise to unprecedented levels of nominal interest rates, and real interest rates continued to be high. Only in the United States has there been a reversal of macro-economic deflation. Since the first quarter of 1983, the United States economy has enjoyed high growth rates in real output, achieved mainly by an expansionist fiscal policy. This has not been followed by other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the easy fiscal policy has required a tight monetary policy in the United States in the absence of expansion elsewhere. The United States cannot singly bring about the revival of the world economy; it needs a similar response elsewhere.

But the most worrisome prospect is that there seems to be a deliberate policy in many OECD countries not to resume expansion towards full employment. The deflation is neither accidental nor merely cyclical. It is seen as a medium-run policy for correcting the distortions caused by inflation and for restoring the competitive price structure. Revival and expansion are left to the automatic response of the market and are no longer seen as government policy objectives. No immediate and co-ordinated revival of the OECD countries is in prospect.

The international consequences of the high and persistent real rates of interest and the depressed export markets are already evident in the debt crisis. The cure for the debt-ridden developing countries has been said to lie in deflation and more deflation. If this is to mean lower imports and higher exports from the developing countries to the developed countries, it is hard to see how this fits in with the similar policies being pursued by the developed countries. International trade has turned from a positive-sum game into a zero- if not a negative-sum game.

Interdependence, co-ordination and structural change

In many ways, the world economy is more interdependent now than it has ever been (Cooper [13], Solomon [14] and Stewart [15]). All economies have now become open economies, either because of flexible exchange rates or because of the impact of the oil price rise or the general growth of trade in the last 30 years. It is still possible to think in terms

of blocs of North and South, but only if we realize that no isolation of a bloc is feasible. By co-ordination, we mean a co-ordination of policies in the OECD countries, which would make possible an expansion of activity in each country without running into external difficulties such as happened to the French Government in 1983. Such North-North synchronized reflation will lead to only a minimal rise in balance-of-payments difficulties, since the bulk of the countries' trade is with each other. This expansion will also provide greater export opportunities for the South.

A climate of sustained expansion in the North is necessary not just for short-run reasons. If the developed countries are to tackle the challenge of adapting new technology and of restructuring their industries, this can only be done in an expansionary context. Low or negative growth rates of output impede structural adjustments and revive protectionist demands. Such expansion and restructuring will also create opportunities for the developing countries to play their role in the global industrialization process by increasing their share of exports in those industries where they are cost competitive. Thus North-North co-ordination will aid positive structural adjustments in the North as well as in the South. It would mean a small trade deficit for the North as a whole in favour of the South. But this will anyway be necessary in order for the South to repay its current debts. In every way, North-North co-ordination will benefit the North as well as the South by furthering expansion at home and international division of labour abroad [16].

However, while the case for a co-ordinated expansion is urgent and persuasive, the stubborn reality is still that most OECD countries are not following the United States example of economic expansion. The prospects for European Economic Community (EEC) countries do not seem encouraging. (See the UNIDO 1985 forecasts for 156 countries in the statistical annex.)

If this persists, then high interest rates and trade deficits may force the United States and all developed countries to slide into another recession. If this is indeed the prospect for the 1980s, then the need to reform international financial institutions will move up the agenda so as not to cause severe economic and social distress in the borrowing countries and bank failures and liquidity shortage in the lending countries. An easing of tight credit markets may alleviate but cannot solve the problems of a slowing down of industrial growth in the South. This is the motivation behind our discussion of institutional arrangements.

From a global point of view, the deficit in world trade is no more than about 6 per cent of the total value of the trade. To arrange the financing of such a small global deficit in a fashion as minimally disruptive of the economic machine as possible should be the aim of the international financial system. Deficits should be settled multilaterally and

over a cycle rather than bilaterally and annually. This will help the fructifying effects of debt and credit. Insistence on restrictive policies for immediate elimination of deficits will only render the loan barren if not uncollectable. Domestic banking has for a long time mediated between debtors and creditors and has been an indispensable concomitant of modern economic growth. It is necessary to extend this banking principle internationally.

If, however, there is neither the prospect of expansion in the North nor of international financial reform, can the South take the path of greater self-reliance? South-South co-operation has its origins in the Arusha Declaration and has been furthered in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Caracas Programme of Action. By expanding trade and co-operation with each other, the South can continue its efforts at industrialization. This prospect seems inviting but its hard realities need to be examined. This is the motivation behind the major investigation of the potential for South-South co-operation which is explored in part two of this report.

A careful and detailed analysis of potentials for intra-South trade, reveals that there are a number of opportunities for increasing trade between different South regions. Such opportunities exist particularly in the field of capital-goods industries as well as in basic products and in light industries. Increased South-South trade may be an addition to total trade (trade creation) or a substitute for trade with the North (trade diversion). If trade-creating policies accompany South-South co-operation, then the North as well as the South will benefit. But even intensive South-South co-operation, whether trade-creating or trade-diverting, will not increase the South's share in world manufacturing value added beyond 17 per cent by 1990. This figure, when compared to the 10.4 per cent achieved in 1983, is higher but still a long way away from the Lima target. It is, however, better than the likely result if the present low-growth climate continues.

South-South co-operation is thus demonstrated to be feasible and, when trade-creating, globally beneficial. But it is not the best the world industrial economy can achieve. Any degree of North-South co-operation in addition to South-South co-operation would further enhance the benefits of trade creation. If any region within the North were to join the South in a co-operation partnership, considerable extra benefits in GDP and manufacturing growth would accrue to all regions, the North as well as the South.

In this respect, the message of part two reiterates and pushes further the lesson of recent history, which is that in the 1970s and 1980s the world has become an interdependent economic system. The South has arrived as an industrial entity in its own right. The South is here to stay and it means to grow industrially. The facts of economic life are that not only does the South need the North in

order to grow rapidly, but the North now also needs the South. As a growing supplier of price-competitive manufactures (and a growing market for industrial products) the South cannot realize its industrial potential nor make its full contribution to global industrialization without a prosperous North, and vice versa (Brandt [17] and [18]).

It is only by recognizing the economic interdependence among countries and by pursuing bold and positive policies for expansion and adaptation that the fruits of increasing economic efficiency and global division of labour will be achieved. What is needed therefore is a global vision.

Part one

Current world economic situation and policy issues for industrialization

Introduction

The first chapter presents a factual account of the recession and the abrupt deterioration since 1980 in which North-South interdependence has been operating in a negative manner, decreasing growth in both regions. In presenting this factual account, the interconnection of the South's problems with those of the North is brought out, contrasting the positive links between trade, growth and credit in the 1970s with the negative effects of linkage in the 1980s.

In the second chapter, the immediate problem is analysed in a medium- and long-term perspective. The policies needed to overcome unemployment in the North and indebtedness in the South have to dovetail with the longer-run policies needed for structural adjustment in both North and South which can take advantage of the newly emerging

growth potential provided by the latest cluster of technological innovations. The chapter concludes that:

(a) A vigorous reflationary policy adopted in a co-ordinated fashion by the North countries is sustainable and would ensure the way in which the problems of unemployment in the North and of indebtedness in the South can be solved;

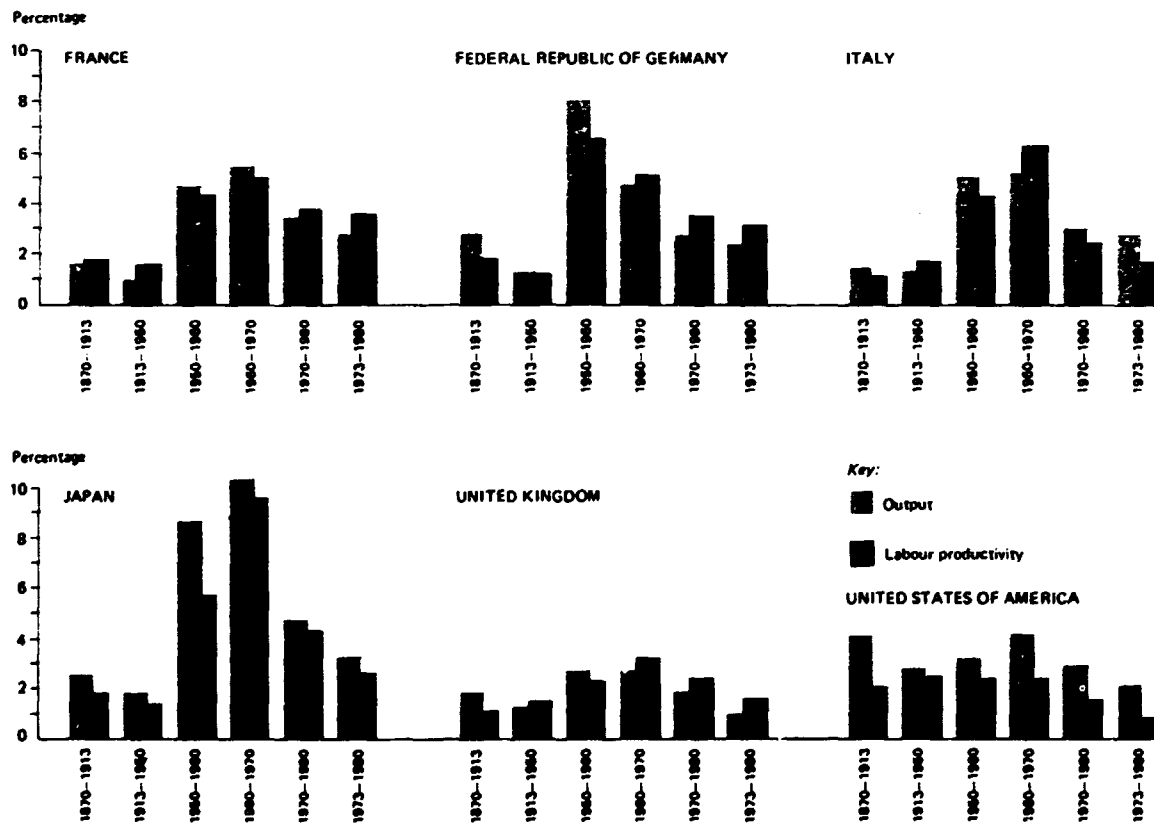
(b) In order to achieve sustained industrial growth and to prevent a return to the old rut of stagflation, policies oriented towards industrial restructuring and economic growth are needed which will aid in achieving industrial adaptation and an improved division of labour in the world industrial economy. This is the positive way in which increased global efficiency can be attained, bringing nearer the realization of the Lima target.

I. The world industrial economy and industrial growth in the South

The 40 years since the Second World War have witnessed a big upsurge in industrial growth in both North and South. For the North, the period 1945-1973 saw sustained growth. In the 10 years which followed, however, growth was interrupted, low and uneven. For the South, the period 1960-1979 was one of sustained and rapid growth; the years since 1980 saw stagnation and uncertain growth. Apparently, the growth momentum of the world economy has been broken. How did this happen?

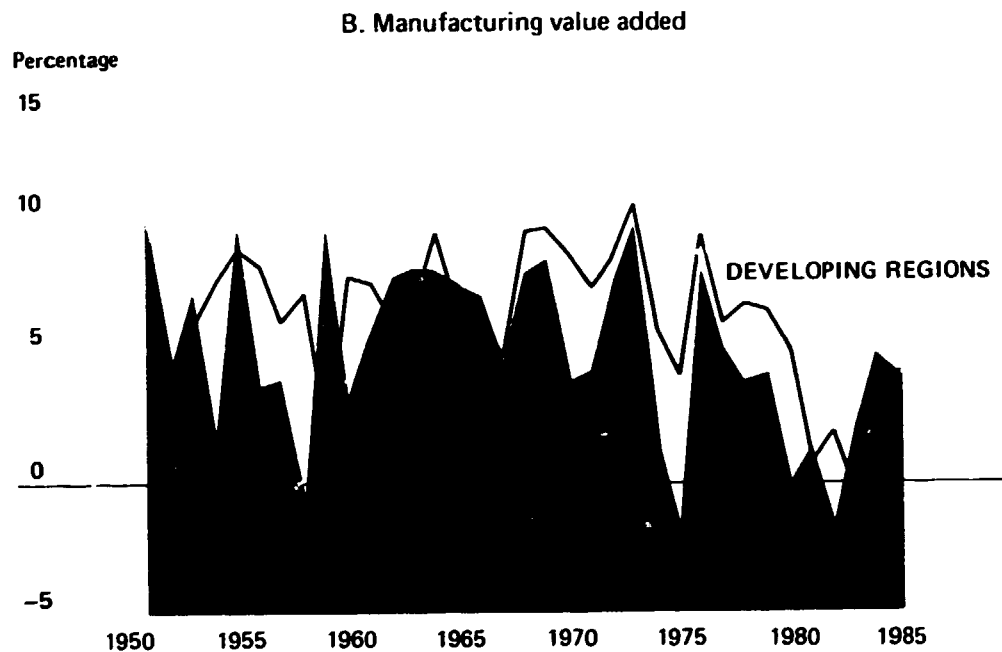
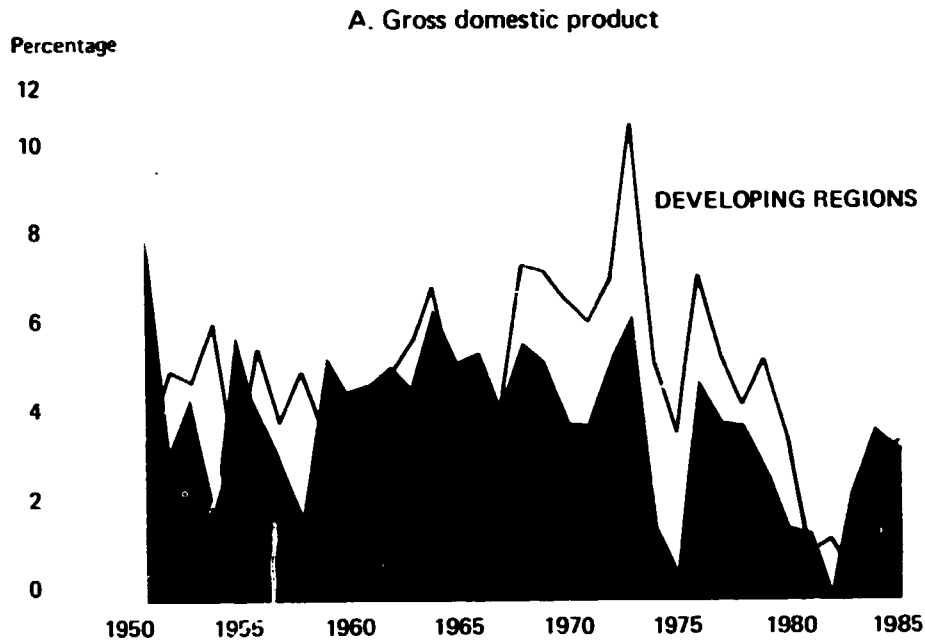
In terms of total output as well as of labour productivity, the growth rates achieved in the North in the 1950s and 1960s were higher than those in the whole period 1870-1950 and, in the case of the war-damaged economies of Europe and Japan, sometimes twice or three times as high (figure 1.1). The newly independent countries of the South grew erratically in the 1950s, but from 1960 onwards, this basic pattern gave growth rates exceeding those in the developed countries (see figure 1.11). Between 1960 and 1973, the GDP of

Figure 1.1. Average annual growth rates of output (GDP) and labour productivity: major industrial countries, 1870-1980



Source: C. Freeman, J. Clark and L. Soete, *Unemployment and Technical Innovation: A Study of Long Waves and Economic Development* (London: Frances Pinter, 1982), p. 148.

Figure 1.!!. Growth rate of developed and developing regions
(Constant prices in 1975 dollars)



Source: UNIDO data base. The appendix to chapter I lists the countries included in each set of region (North and South).

the developing countries grew at 6 per cent per annum compared with 5 per cent for the developed countries.

In manufacturing output, the growth rate differential in favour of the South was even higher; 7.8 per cent for the South compared to 6.6 per cent for the North between 1963 and 1973. There were differences within each group. Japan and Eastern Europe led the North with over 11 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively. East Asia led the South with over 10 per cent per annum. This pattern

continued after 1973 in that manufacturing output in the South grew at 5.6 per cent per annum between 1973 and 1979, a rate twice as high as that of the North. Again, within the South, the middle-income, newly industrializing countries achieved 6.6 per cent growth, which showed that they had acquired resilient industrial structures.

The sharp break in these trends came in 1980. The robust pace of economic growth in the world industrial economy was interrupted during the recession which began in that year. The turnaround

was sharp both in the South and in the North, with the lowest growth rates for manufacturing output in the South being recorded since reliable data became available in 1963. In 1980, the developing countries slowed to a GDP growth rate of 3.7 per cent, decelerating further to -1.1 per cent in 1981, -1.4 per cent in 1982, 0.4 per cent in 1983 and 2.9 per cent in 1984. Manufacturing output grew at 4.7 per cent in 1980, -0.6 per cent in 1981, 1.8 per cent in 1982, -0.9 per cent in 1983 and 2.9 per cent in 1984.* Growth rates of GDP in the North also went through a sharp reversal in this period. However, there is no question that, in the historical context, the slow-down in the South was preceded and to a large extent caused by the policy-induced slow-down in the growth rates of the countries of the North. It is necessary, however, to look at the

detailed industrial breakdown of the recent growth experience to understand the scope and depth of the recession.

A. Growth in manufacturing output and employment: a North-South comparison

In tables 1.1 and 1.2, data are presented on the growth rates of MVA** and employment for the twenty-eight branches in major division 3 (manufacturing) of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities

** Value added growth rates referred to in this section differ from the corresponding figures in the previous paragraph because the latter are estimates from national income account components while those in this section are based on the *United Nations Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*, which is compiled from a survey of establishments with usually more than 2-10 employees, depending on the countries.

* In most cases, figures for 1982 to 1984 are estimates or are based on projections. See the statistical annex.

Table 1.1. Growth rate of MVA; North and South compared by industrial branch, 1963-1981^a

(Percentage per annum)

ISIC	Branch	Growth rate of value added					
		1963-1979 ^b		1980 ^c		1981 ^c	
		North	South	North	South	North	South
	Total manufacturing	5.0	6.7	0.5	4.7	1.0	0.1
311 2	Food products	3.7	5.1	1.4	5.7	0.5	4.1
313	Beverages	4.4	7.2	1.6	9.4	1.2	5.6
314	Tobacco	2.7	4.9	1.8	3.2	0.2	8.0
321	Textiles	3.4	3.9	0.7	2.7	2.1	0.4
322	Wearing apparel	3.8	5.1	0.7	1.4	0.1	3.9
323	Leather and fur products	2.3	4.3	5.0	3.1	1.5	6.5
324	Footwear	2.2	3.2	1.1	3.7	0.6	3.4
331	Wood and cork products	3.1	5.2	4.4	5.1	3.7	1.7
332	Furniture and fixtures	4.9	4.6	0.6	6.7	2.2	5.8
341	Paper and paper products	4.0	6.1	0.9	5.1	0.1	0.3
342	Printing and publishing	3.3	4.3	2.1	4.3	0.5	3.0
351	Industrial chemicals	7.4	10.4	2.1	3.4	1.9	1.5
352	Other chemicals	5.7	8.7	1.7	8.8	2.9	1.1
353	Petroleum refineries	5.9	7.6	5.0	3.9	4.3	2.0
354	Misc petroleum and coal products	2.2	6.3	2.6	8.0	1.3	3.7
355	Rubber products	4.8	7.0	3.0	7.3	0.3	3.3
356	Plastic products	10.7	7.9	0.8	5.4	2.2	2.2
361	Pottery, china and earthenware	4.6	6.4	4.1	5.1	0.7	6.9
362	Glass and glass products	5.7	8.5	2.4	4.2	1.5	0.6
369	Other non-metal mineral products	4.7	8.2	2.0	7.7	1.9	2.6
371	Iron and steel	3.3	7.4	5.1	3.7	1.2	1.0
372	Non-ferrous metals	5.1	6.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	7.1
381	Metal products	5.2	7.0	0.0	3.8	0.6	4.7
382	Non-electrical machinery	5.6	11.0	3.3	5.8	2.9	7.1
383	Electrical machinery	7.2	10.3	4.7	4.8	3.8	0.9
384	Transport equipment	5.2	8.2	1.5	4.0	1.7	6.0
385	Professional and scientific goods	7.9	9.5	5.5	1.5	3.2	6.6
390	Other manufactures	5.7	4.6	3.5	0.4	1.2	1.0

Source: UNIDO data base. See appendix to chapter I for the list of countries included in North and South groups.

^a These growth rates differ from those shown in figure 1.11 because the latter are an estimate from national accounts GDP components while those in this table are based on manufacturing surveys. Disaggregate data before 1963 are not available.

^b Compounded annually between 1963 and 1979 (by semi-log regression).

^c Growth over the previous year.

Table 1.2. Growth rate of manufacturing employment, North and South compared by industrial branch, 1963-1980

(Percentage per annum)

ISIC	Branch	Employment growth rate			
		1963-1979 ^a		1980 ^b	
		North	South	North	South ^c
	Total manufacturing	1.2	5.1	0.3	1.5
311 2	Food products	0.9	5.1	0.4	3.0
313	Beverages	0.4	4.0	1.9	0.4
314	Tobacco	0.6	4.8	0.3	3.6
321	Textiles	0.7	3.0	2.4	2.2
322	Wearing apparel	1.0	9.1	0.0	1.7
323	Leather and fur products	0.3	6.1	1.1	3.8
324	Footwear	0.3	6.2	0.5	0.9
331	Wood and cork products	0.3	5.8	2.3	1.1
332	Furniture and fixtures	1.5	5.0	0.8	1.4
341	Paper and paper products	0.3	5.7	0.5	1.8
342	Printing and publishing	1.0	2.8	2.2	1.3
351	Industrial chemicals	1.3	6.1	0.1	2.7
352	Other chemicals	0.6	5.2	1.3	0.7
353	Petroleum refineries	1.4	4.8	1.6	4.1
354	Misc. petroleum and coal products	1.5	4.5	1.3	4.6
355	Rubber products	1.1	5.5	2.7	2.4
356	Plastic products	4.9	7.9	1.9	0.3
361	Pottery, china and earthenware	0.7	4.3	0.4	5.0
362	Glass and glass products	0.9	4.6	1.3	0.3
369	Other non-metal mineral products	1.1	5.4	0.9	1.6
371	Iron and steel	0.1	5.2	1.8	0.7
372	Non-ferrous metals	0.8	5.7	0.9	1.9
381	Metal products	1.3	4.7	0.3	1.1
382	Non-electrical machinery	1.5	7.3	1.0	2.3
383	Electrical machinery	3.4	8.4	1.4	0.3
384	Transport equipment	1.7	3.7	1.2	0.2
385	Professional and scientific goods	2.0	8.4	0.1	7.2
390	Other manufactures	1.2	8.0	2.1	5.6

Source: UNIDO data base. See appendix to chapter I for the list of countries included in North and South groups.

^aCompounded annually between 1963 and 1979 (by semi-log regression).

^bGrowth over the previous year.

^cEstimate.

(ISIC), on a comparable basis for the North and the South from 1963 to 1981. The overall growth rate for 1963-1979 was 5 per cent for the North and 6.7 per cent for the South. Within this context, the South outperformed the North in all the branches of manufacturing except furniture and fixtures, plastic products and other manufactures. The capital-intensive strategic sectors in the South grew even faster than those in the North. In iron and steel, for example, the North grew at 3.3 per cent while the South grew at 7.4 per cent. In the non-electrical machinery branch also, the South grew at 11 per cent while the North grew at 5.6 per cent. A similar observation can be made in electrical machinery, miscellaneous petroleum and coal products, transport equipment, metal products (excluding machinery), non-ferrous metals and industrial chemicals.

The contrast between this early period and 1980-1981 is sharp. The North experienced overall growth rates in MVA of 0.5 per cent in 1980 and 1.0 per cent in 1981. The South sustained 4.7 per cent in 1980 but plummeted to a negative rate in 1981 of -0.1 per cent. In the North in 1980,

15 branches registered negative growth rates in contrast to only three in the South (non-ferrous metals, professional and scientific goods, and other manufactures). By 1981, in the North and in the South there were 12 and 14 branches respectively with negative growth rates. The biggest declines in the South came in the strategic branches of transport equipment, non-ferrous metals, non-electrical machinery and professional and scientific goods, whereas in the North it was petroleum refining which registered the largest negative growth. But the turnaround was also sharper in the South since the change from 1980 to 1981 was much more sudden. The general pattern seems to be that the modern, strategic branches suffered quite markedly in the South compared to the North and also that the North experienced the decline in 1980, before it spread to the South in 1981.

Manufacturing employment presents a somewhat different picture from that of value added. The overall growth rate of manufacturing employment was only 1.2 per cent for the North in 1963-1979 compared to 5.1 per cent in the South. For the North, the slow-down in manufacturing em-

ployment dates from the early 1970s. Except for the United States, the major industrial economies of OECD saw their manufacturing employment peak in 1970. The decline is most marked for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland but it also affects the Federal Republic of Germany and France (Freeman, Clark and Soete [4]). The causes for this slow-down are complex: decline in manufacturing profitability, macro-economic stagflation, loss of competitiveness, relatively faster growth of the service sector and so on (see chapter II for a further discussion). The sluggish growth of manufacturing employment is universal in all branches except plastic products, electrical machinery and professional and scientific goods. For all others, the growth rate was below 2 per cent, with the "sunset" industries shedding labour (tobacco, textiles, leather and fur products, footwear, and wood and cork products). These are branches where the competitive advantage shifted to the South relatively early. In the South there is an even spread of employment across the branches with the modern branches doing slightly better overall: for example, electrical machinery, professional and scientific goods, and plastic products.

The recession hit the growth of manufacturing employment hard in both North and South. In 1980, the North suffered a negative growth rate of -0.3 per cent overall, compared with a 1.2 per cent growth rate during the 1963-1979 period. Nineteen branches recorded a negative growth rate in 1980 with varying degrees of intensity. The decline of employment growth was even more severe for the South: from 5.1 per cent per year during the 1963-1979 period to 1.5 per cent in 1980 for manufacturing as a whole.

B. Impact of the recession on the South: regional differences

The adverse impact described above conceals considerable differences between different regions of the South both with regard to severity and timing. The degree of a region's linkage to the world economy (trade and external financing) would appear to make a significant difference to the impact of recession. Perusal of regional differences, as detailed in this section, suggests that (a) the closer the trade-and-finance links are between a region and the world market, the more severe the impact on the growth rate of value added or employment in general; (b) the burden of adjustment falls more quickly and pervasively on employment than on value added (except in the Near East); and (c) the adverse impact falls more severely on modern industrial branches, which are more dependent on foreign capital and markets than on traditional ones.

The figures for *Latin America*, most burdened by debts compared to other regions, show the greatest plunge in the MVA growth from a high of 8.1 per

cent in 1979, to 5.4 per cent in 1980, and to -5.1 per cent in 1981 (see figure I.III). Out of 28 branches, 23 registered negative growth in 1981 and the most severely affected were the modern branches.

The employment growth also shows a pattern of deceleration, recording a fall from 2.7 per cent in 1978 to 2.3 per cent in 1979 and to only 1.7 per cent in 1980. The number of branches with lay-offs has increased from four in 1978 to six in 1980. Considering the negative growth of value added in 1981, a large-scale lay-off of employees must have been inevitable.

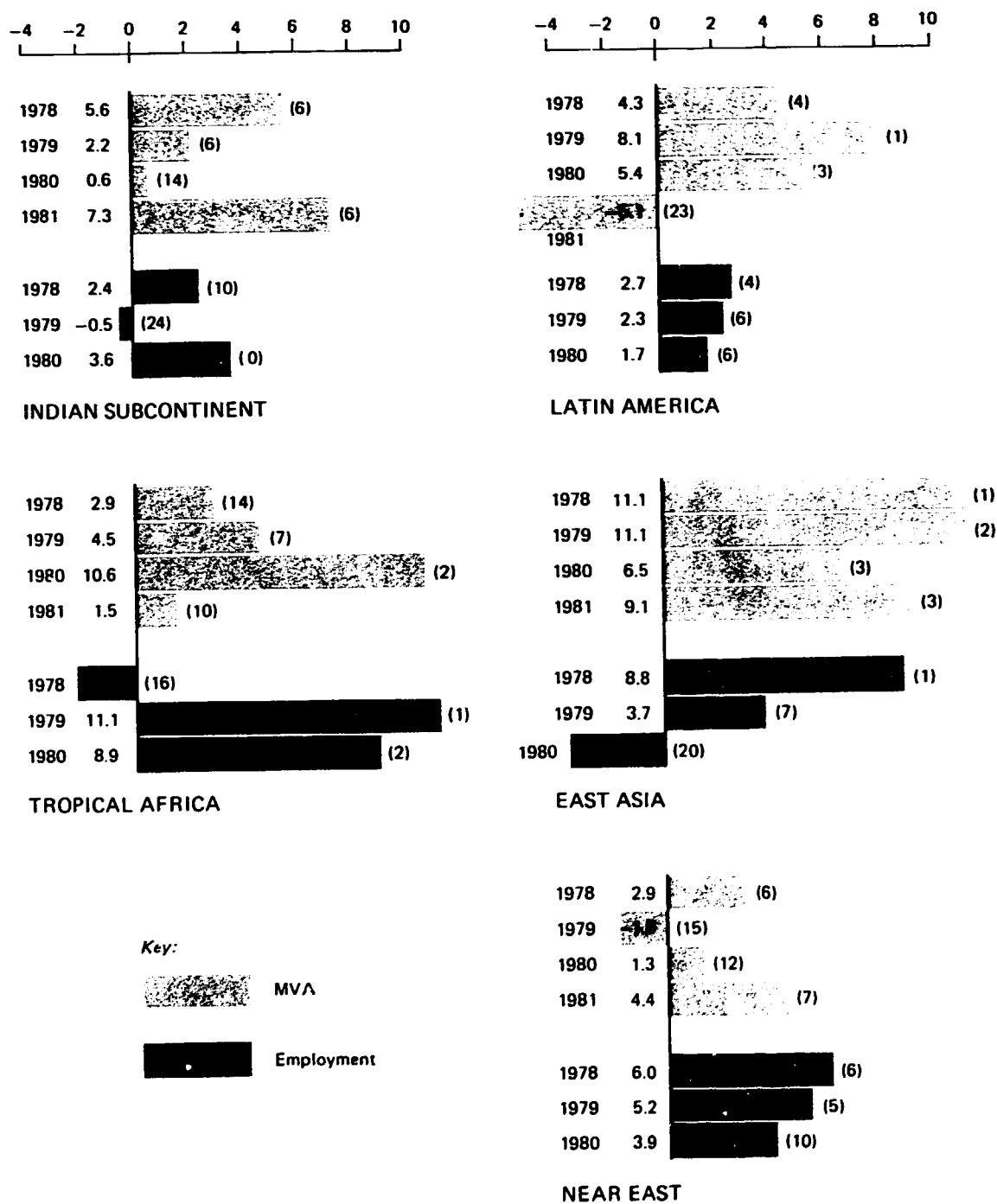
The performance of *East Asia* provides some contrast with that of Latin America. The manufacturing value added kept growing vigorously with a substantial dip in 1980. The growth rates recorded were 11.1 per cent, 6.5 per cent and 9.1 per cent for 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively. In the worst year of 1980, three branches experienced a negative growth rate. In 1981, however, the modern branches recorded a very high rate of growth. The non-ferrous metals branch grew by over 35 per cent in that year, followed by miscellaneous petroleum and coal products, wearing apparel, transport equipment, iron and steel, non-electrical machinery, electrical machinery, and so on in descending order.

Meantime, deceleration in employment hit sharply, the growth rate of employment having plunged from a high of 8.8 per cent in 1978 to 3.7 per cent in 1979 and further to -3.5 per cent in 1980. Twenty branches experienced a negative growth rate in employment in 1980, with the largest decline observed in the miscellaneous petroleum and coal products branch. These figures confirm that the major burden of adjustment was borne by the labour force rather than by the enterprises.

The experience of the *Near East* (including North Africa) exhibits a somewhat different pattern from either Latin America or East Asia. The recession appears to have taken its toll as early as 1979, when the manufacturing sector as a whole declined by 1.8 per cent compared with a positive growth rate of 2.9 per cent in the previous year. A low growth of value added, 1.3 per cent, was also recorded in 1980, followed by a growth rate of 4.4 per cent in 1981. Manufacturing employment has declined from 6.0 per cent in 1978 to 5.2 per cent in 1979 and to 3.9 per cent in 1980.

In *Tropical Africa*, the rate of growth in manufacturing value added plummeted from 10.6 per cent in 1980 to 1.5 per cent in 1981. The rather high figure of 10.6 per cent in 1980 would appear anomalous and misleading. A perusal of sectoral performance reveals that the high manufacturing average is influenced by 77.2 per cent growth in miscellaneous petroleum and coal products, 48.7 per cent in professional and scientific goods, and 43.6 per cent in beverages in that year. The big influence of a few branch changes reflects the very small industrial base in Africa. At any rate, the low growth of only 1.5 per cent in 1981 indicates that

Figure 1.III. Growth rates of MVA and manufacturing employment, by developing region: 1978-1981
(Percentage per annum)



Source: UNIDO data base. The countries included in each region are listed in the statistical annex

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the number of sub-sectors with negative growth out of 28 sub-sector classifications

Africa was not immune to the impact of world recession.

In employment, the worst year was 1978 with -2.2 per cent growth rate in contrast to East Asia where the worst year was 1980. For the following two years there was a considerable growth in employment: 11.1 per cent in 1979, and 8.9 per cent

in 1980. The burden of employment adjustment would appear not as severe as in East Asia.

Like other regions, the *Indian Subcontinent* also experienced some deceleration. In 1979, the growth rate of value added was 2.2 per cent, a slowdown from 5.6 per cent in the previous year. In 1980, growth decelerated further to 0.6 per cent, but in

1981 the growth rate picked up to 7.3 per cent. The growth rate of employment appears to have suffered in 1979, registering -0.5 per cent, but picked up considerably to 3.6 per cent in 1980.

Such were the hazards and costs of the dependence of industrialization in the South on events in the North, which became evident when the North-South linkage started to operate negatively due to contractionary policies in the North.

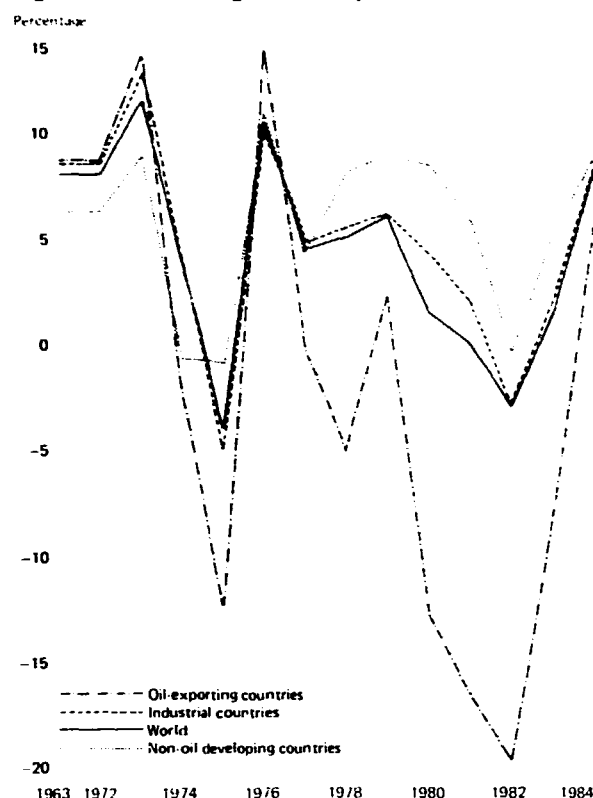
C. Trade, growth and debt problems

Trade is the classic engine of growth. The growth of trade in the nineteenth century (1830-1913) averaged about 4 per cent per annum. The inter-war period (1913-1939) saw this growth rate decline to 0.9 per cent. In the post-war period, the overall growth rate for the volume of world trade increased from 6.4 per cent (1950-1960) to 9.2 per cent (1960-1970). In the 1960s, the developing countries more than doubled their growth rate of trade to 6.9 per cent while the developed market economies had a trade growth of 10.0 per cent and the trade growth of the centrally planned economies declined slightly to 8.7 per cent. World trade growth decelerated to 5.8 per cent annual growth during the 1970s, and then plunged to 0.5 per cent in 1981 and further to -2.5 per cent in 1982. Figure 1.IV shows the annual growth of export volume by major groups of the world for the last two decades.

The growth rate of exports in the non-oil-exporting developing countries remained high in 1981 (6.3 per cent) but had declined by 1982 to 0.8 per cent. This slump in exports came despite competitive pricing by the developing countries. This can be seen if we look at the group of developing countries which are major exporters of manufactures (composed of Argentina, Brazil, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Taiwan Province of China). Their exports grew in volume by 11.8 per cent per annum in 1970-1980 and by 20 per cent in 1981. This was accompanied by an 8.6 per cent decline in their terms of trade for 1970-1980 and 9.0 per cent for 1981. Thus the pace of exports was maintained in the beginning of the recession by price cutting. Despite this, in 1982 export growth for this group of countries slumped to -0.6 per cent ([19] table A2).

Much more important, however, are the interconnections between growth, trade and debt. The ability of the economies of the South to sustain their manufacturing growth was in no small way due to the increased flow of bank credits in the 1970s. In the 1950s and 1960s, it was taken as axiomatic that developing countries did not have much hope of attracting private foreign capital on the scale that their nineteenth century counterparts did. The oil price rise of 1973 led to a huge influx of petrodollar deposits in the financial institutions

Figure 1.IV. Annual growth of export volume, 1963-1984



Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*, 1984 (Washington, D.C.)

of the developed market economies. These petrodollars were lent to the developing countries. There was also a migration of private transnational corporation funds to the developing countries in view of the decline of profitability in the developed market economies.

The course of debt over the 1973-1983 period follows that of trade and output growth quite closely. Total indebtedness of oil-importing developing countries tripled from \$130.1 billion in 1973 to \$396.9 billion in 1979. The burden of servicing this debt as a proportion of total exports was 15.9 per cent in 1973 and continued around this level till 1977 but rose to 19.0 per cent in 1979. The rise in the debt service ratio was mainly due to the rise in interest rates rather than to the rise in the burden of outstanding debt. In 1973, interest payments represented 38 per cent of the total services. By 1979, this proportion was 43 per cent. However, this rise in total debt was sustainable because the developing countries had rising export earnings in this period. The total repayments went up from \$17.9 billion in 1973 to \$65.0 billion in 1979.

The period after 1979 represents a qualitative shift. Interest rates rose sharply in the developed market economies whose banks were the creditors. The burden of debt servicing went up from 19.0 per cent of export earnings in 1979 to 23.9 per cent in 1982 but was slightly lower at 19.3 per cent in 1983

as interest rates eased. Interest payments represented more than 50 per cent of the debt service payments in every year from 1980 to 1983. The debt crisis has come about despite the fact that the total indebtedness rose less sharply in 1979–1983 than in the earlier period. Total debt went up from \$396.9 billion in 1979 to \$664.3 billion, a rise of under 70 per cent compared to the trebling in the earlier period. The value of debt payments went up from \$65.0 billion in 1979 to \$107.1 billion in 1982 and to \$93.2 billion in 1983, again a much less sharp rise than between 1973 and 1979. The rise in debt burden is therefore a combined effect of higher interest rates in the financial markets of the developed market economies and slower growth of export revenues.

The present debt crisis is thus an integral part of the overall slow-down in trade and output growth. The rising burden of debt repayments meant that, in the years following 1979, the oil-importing developing countries were paying back more of their gross inflow in the form of amortization and interest. In 1980 and 1981, debt service payments absorbed 67 per cent and 78 per cent of the gross inflow, respectively. In 1982, debt service payments of \$107 billion exceeded the gross inflow of \$105 billion. And again in 1983, debt service payments of \$93 billion exceeded the gross inflow of \$90 billion.

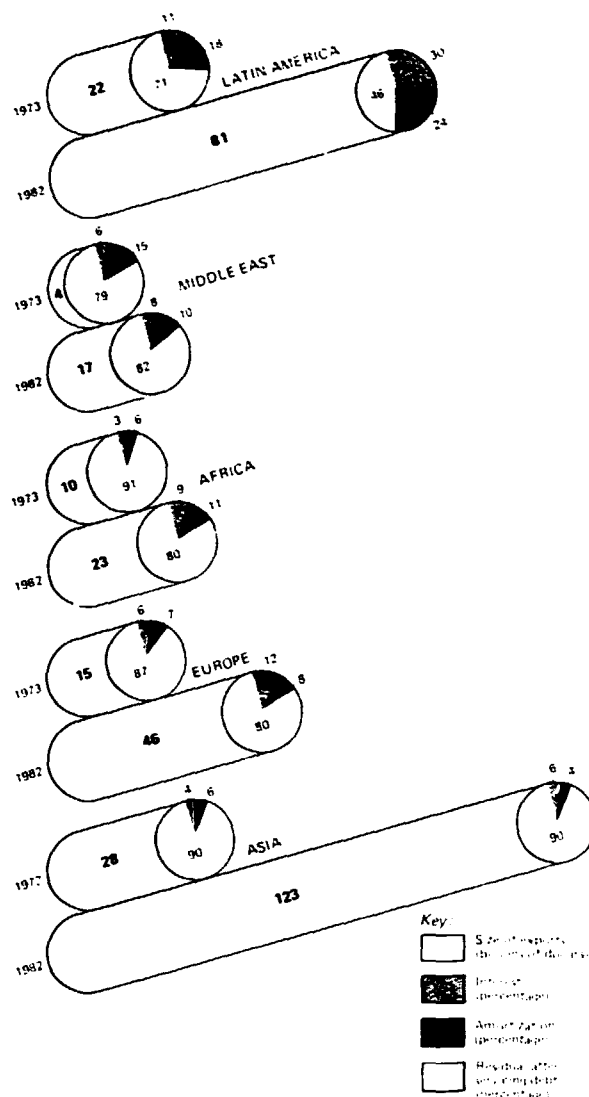
There is of course a great regional variation in the incidence of indebtedness and the severity of the debt burden (see figure 1.V). While Asia as a region had in 1983 a debt service ratio of less than 10 per cent throughout 1973–1983, the Western Hemisphere borrowers were paying as much as 54 per cent of their exports in debt repayment in 1982 and in many years exceeded 40 per cent. But in terms of growth of total debt over the period, there was a great similarity between the regions. Between 1973 and 1983, Asian debt increased 4.3 times, African debt 5.2 times, Middle Eastern debt 5 times, Western Hemisphere 5.5 times and Europe 5.1 times.

The sharp rise in the debt service ratio coincided with the deterioration in terms of trade, and export growth did not compensate for this deterioration. The "money shock" amidst deep recession wrought havoc in the South's efforts to continue industrialization. In most developing countries, investment and industrial output declined. This slow-down puts the attainment of the Lima target out of reach.

D. Conclusion

The above factual account has brought out the global nature of the recent crisis in industrial growth. The slow-down has hit both the North and the South: the growth momentum has been broken by North-South interactions. To some extent, the developed market economies chose the policy of recession and retrenchment in order to bring

Figure 1.V. External debt service ratios: non-oil developing countries. 1973 and 1982



Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*, 1987 (Washington, D.C.), appendix B, tables 20 and 35

inflation down. This has led to a reversal of the positive feedback in the trade and output growth of the world industrial economy in the period 1963–1979. North-South interdependence has worked in a negative fashion since 1980 and the impact is being felt in the ripples of the debt crisis in the North as well as in the South. In spite of notable recovery in the United States in 1984, the world economy is not responding at a satisfactory pace.

A robust recovery for the developed market economies on a co-ordinated basis seems imperative if the developing countries are to regain their growth momentum. But a quick reflation is not sufficient if it does not tackle the longer-run problems of structural adjustment. Thus a long-run perspective is needed just as much as a global one. It is to these issues of interdependence and policy analysis that we now turn.

Appendix

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS INCLUDED IN THE FIGURES OF MVA AND EMPLOYMENT: NORTH AND SOUTH

Value added, countries and areas in the sample:

North: 27

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

South: 48

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Employment, countries and areas in the sample:

North: 22

Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

South: 32

Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Any missing values for these countries were replaced by a simple extrapolation and interpolation procedure to obtain complete coverage across time (1965–1980) and branches.

II. Growth, interdependencies and strategies for resumption of global industrialization

A. The Lima target and the long-term perspective for the South

The five years from 1979 to 1983 have seen a recession and a weak recovery. But if the recent record is dismal, the prospect for the near future is not much better. There has been a mild recovery in the growth rate of output during 1983 led mainly by the strong performance of the United States economy. This has not however been followed by other developed countries. Projections are uniformly pessimistic at this stage. Many predict a growth in the North of 3.2 per cent per annum for 1980–1990 compared to 3.5 per cent in 1975–1980. Growth in the South is predicted at 3.6 per cent per annum for 1980–1990 compared to 5.1 per cent in 1975–1980.

This growth projection implies that the difference between the GDP growth rate of the South and that of the North will be 0.4 per cent for 1980–1990. Expressed in terms of growth of MVA, this gives a 0.6 per cent growth differential. In 1980, the share of the South in world manufacturing output was 10.7 per cent. Starting with 1980 values, the 'trend scenario' projects a value for the South's share in world MVA of a mere 11.7 per cent in 1990.

This slow growth of the share is attributable to: (a) the low average GDP growth rate in the North; and (b) the miniscule differential of 0.4 per cent that the South will have above the North. Growth rates and growth differentials are important determinants in the goal of reaching the Lima target of a 25 per cent share for the South by the year 2000 (see box). It was in recognition of the need for a high-growth strategy that the programme for the Third United Nations Development Decade was designed. To illustrate the effect of a higher-growth strategy, an alternative scenario was worked out using the target growth rates assumed in the Third United Nations Development Decade. The scenario based on the Decade also covers the period 1980–1990. The assumptions are:

(a) Growth in the North at 3.7 per cent per annum (manufacturing growth at 4.8 per cent);

(b) Growth in the South at 7.2 per cent per annum (manufacturing growth at 8.4 per cent).

These assumptions thus incorporate a higher average growth rate for the North, and a much higher differential for the South. Indeed the differential is almost double the 1.8 per cent which prevailed in the period 1963–1979. The consequence of this 3.5 per cent GDP growth differential and 3.6 per cent MVA growth differential, if they are realized, is that the South's share in world manufacturing output will rise from 10.7 per cent in 1980 to 15.0 per cent in 1990.

This illustrative exercise makes it clear that the only hope of making even partial progress towards the Lima target is high growth in the North and higher growth still in the South. The Decade scenario described above is unlikely to come about, especially given the actual growth record of the years 1980–1983. Nevertheless, it is worth spelling out the implications of such a scenario for trade as well as for growth. Using the UNITAD model,* the output and export growth implications of the macro-economic growth assumptions can be worked out for the various branches. This model can also help us to calculate the import requirements of output growth and the consequent regional pattern of imports and exports.

The trend scenario implies that by 1990 exports will be 20 per cent of GDP in the North and imports will be 19 per cent of GDP. (See table 2.1.) For the South, the corresponding numbers are 22 per cent and 25 per cent. The Decade scenario by contrast generates larger trade flows. Thus, in the North, exports would be 23 per cent of GDP and imports 19 per cent, whereas the South will have corresponding figures of 20 per cent and 30 per cent. Thus, a growth differential of 0.4 per cent generates a trade deficit equal to 3 per cent of South's GDP or 1 per cent of North's GDP. When the growth differential is 3.5 per cent, the deficit

* An 11 region and 9 sector global economic model constructed jointly by UNIDO and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for policy simulations. (See [20], [21] and [22].)

Box: The Lima target

The Second General Conference of UNIDO in 1975 adopted the now well-known Lima target by which the developing countries would have at least a 25 per cent share of world manufacturing output by the year 2000. Given the 25-year span of time stipulated, the target would have required the developing countries to out-perform the developed countries on average by 3.5 per cent per annum in GDP and 4.5 per cent in MVA. The developing countries started out-performing the developed countries in 1967 and the differential in MVA growth rate was actually 5.5 per cent in favour of the developing countries in 1975.

A continuation of MVA growth-rate differentials of 4 to 5 per cent for the period 1975–2000 would have placed the South inside the Lima target zone. However, once stagflation and subsequently the recession in the 1980s descended

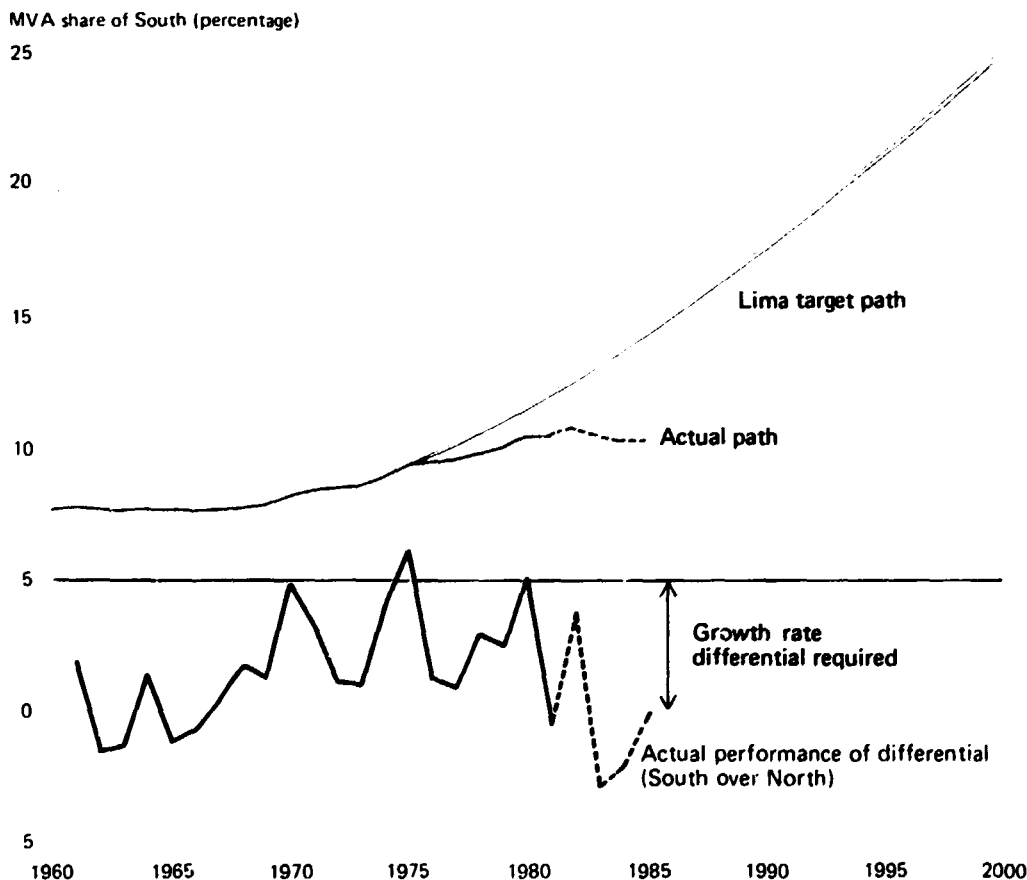
upon the world economy, the MVA growth differential narrowed and even became negative. The Lima target slipped out of sight. This illustrates the importance of the North's economy on the growth performance of the South. (See figure 2.1.)

The South's growth in GDP is related to that of the North. Growth in the North would imply an increase of demand for goods and services produced in the South. In turn, such demand would become an income-creating factor pushing up South's GDP growth. This relationship is depicted in figure 2.11 which is based on actual experience in the period 1963–1975. For instance, a 3.5 per cent GDP growth rate in the North is associated in that period with a 4.2 per cent growth rate in the North's demand for South's exports. The achievement of the Lima target would have meant that this rela-

tionship must be improved to give the South a 7 per cent growth in GDP (instead of the historical figure of 5.7 per cent) through an improvement of Southern terms of trade and the transfer of resources to the South.

This particular set of growth rates (3.5 per cent for the North and 7.0 per cent for the South)* were considered a desirable combination because if, for instance, North's growth rate in GDP were to fall to or below 2.5 per cent, then the growth rate of North's demand for Southern goods and services would fall to zero or even become negative. This in turn would defeat the South's efforts to finance its imports from the North of products needed for industrialization. Reduced import demand from the South would lower growth in the North further. Hence, the 3.5 per cent GDP growth of the North would provide a lower bound for

Figure 2.1. Lima target and actual performance



Source: UNIDO data base. The countries included in the South and North groups are listed in the appendix to chapter I.

everybody. A minimum 3.5 per cent growth rate is necessary in the developed countries to start reducing their current unemployment figures as well.

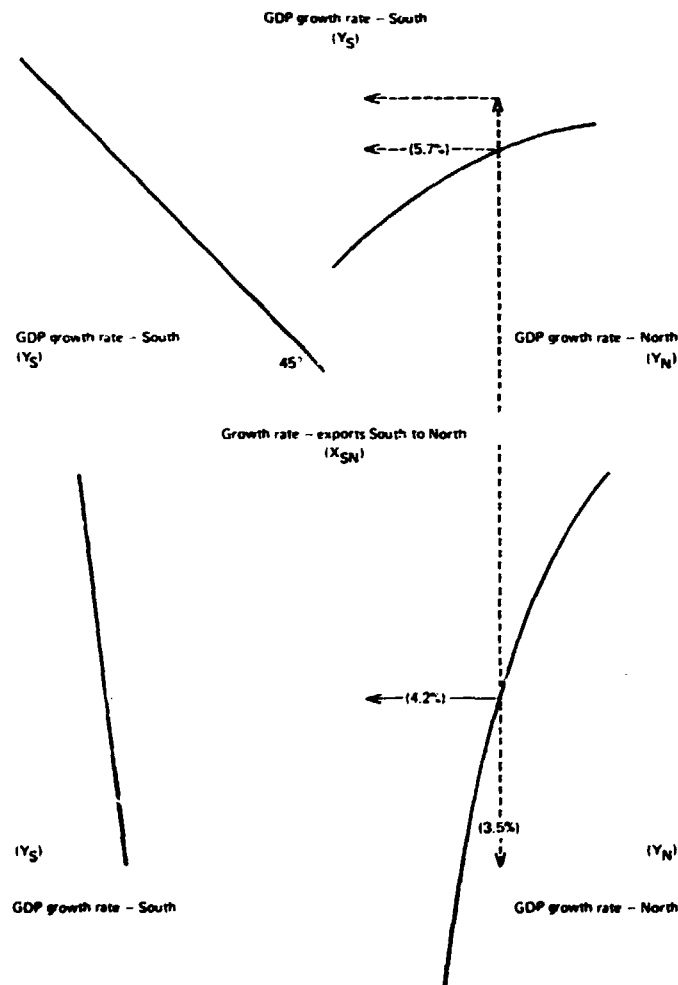
The Lima paradigm relates to the resource-allocation aspect of global production efficiency. Many parts of the South have emerged, particu-

larly during the 1970s, as efficient locations for production of an increasing number of product lines. Changes in North-South comparative advantage will, in all likelihood, continue in the decades ahead. A greater level of South's participation in manufacturing would enhance global production

efficiency. In short, the request for industrial redeployment, as contained in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, is not a plea on grounds of equity alone, but a blueprint for a more efficient co-operative management of the global economy.

* UNIDO made a submission to the Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. The General Assembly in its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980 adopted the following targets for developing countries in the Third United Nations Development Decade: 7 per cent annual growth in GDP (annex paragraph 20), 9 per cent annual growth in manufacturing output (annex paragraph 29) and 4 per cent annual growth in agricultural production (annex paragraph 28).

Figure 2.II. Linkage of GDP growth rates through trade between North and South, 1963-1975



Key: X_{SN} = real growth rate of exports from South to North = $0.19 + 6.6$ Y_N = 738.7 Y_N = 0.6 INFLN
 (6.7) (7.3) (3.4) (3.2)
 Y_N = real GDP growth rate of North
 Y_S = real GDP growth rate of South = $0.05 + 0.1 X_{SN}$
 (12.9) (2.1)
 R^2 for System = 0.89. INFLN = inflation rates in North. Figures in parentheses are t-values.

Source: UNIDO data base. The countries included in the South and North groups are listed in the appendix to chapter I.

Table 2.1. Growth and trade: illustrative scenarios

	GDP growth: MVA growth: percentage per annum				Export proportion of GDP: a. imports: GDP: b. percentage					
	Actual 1975-1980		Trend 1980-1990		Development Decade 1980-1990		Trend 1990		Development Decade 1990	
	GDP	MVA	GDP	MVA	GDP	MVA	a.	b.	a.	b.
North	3.5	4.2	3.2	4.2	3.7	4.8	20	(19)	23	(19)
South	5.1	4.8	3.6	4.8	7.2	8.4	22	(25)	20	(30)
South's share in world manufacturing (%)	(1980) 10.7	(1990) 11.7	(1990) 15.0							
South's balance of trade (billion \$)							56		550	

Source: UNIDO calculations using the UNITAD model

jumps to 10 per cent of South's GDP, a surplus in favour of the North equal to 4 per cent of North's GDP.

These are not forecasts of what will happen. The trend scenario may come about if there are no policy changes. The Decade scenario incorporates assumptions which require an even sharper policy shift if they are to be fulfilled even in a delayed time frame. These exercises do, however, illustrate that, in order to resume progress in the global industrialization programme, a high-growth strategy is essential. The trade balance implications of the high-growth strategy are also quite stark. With slow growth and a small growth differential, the North enjoys a surplus equal to 1 per cent of its GDP (3 per cent of South's GDP). This amount needs to be recycled so as to fund the South's deficits. The recycling problem becomes rather crucial in the Decade scenario. The North needs to recycle an amount equivalent to 4 per cent of its GDP (10 per cent of South's GDP). Thus the illustrative scenarios tell us that the task of devising international financial institutions to ease the transfer of the surplus to fund deficits is urgent if growth is not to be choked off by an international liquidity shortage.

B. Changes in the parameters of world economy: the emergence of the new industrial powers

The likelihood of any substantial increase in the South's share of world MVA is therefore predicated upon a major shift in the world industrial economy. In order to separate the long-run structural causes of the shift from the cyclical and transitory factors, it is necessary to probe into the political economy of international trade and world industrialization.

The world industrial economy has gone through various periods when profound parametric changes coincided with dramatic slow-downs in growth rates. These phases (climacterics) alternated with longer periods of reasonable, steady and widespread growth. While the fundamental forces

for growth were technological change and capital accumulation, the growth process did not occur in a political vacuum. Britain dominated the world economy through most of the nineteenth century. Its growth rate set the conditions for other emerging economies. Britain propagated and enforced the philosophy of free trade on her trading partners. It is a paradox that free trade should be promoted by the dominance of a single nation. With the emergence of the United States and Germany as competitors, Britain's pre-eminence was threatened and protectionist trends grew at this time. The period between the two world wars was a period of slow growth and declining trade and this was also the period when Britain had ceased to be pre-eminent but no other country had replaced her.

The post-1945 climate of liberalization of trading institutions owed much to the pre-eminence of the United States. The United States perceived, as Britain had done in the past, that its interest lay in the free movement of commodities and capital, and persuaded its trading partners that it was also in their interests. The position of the United States economy at this time was such that its growth rate set the parameters within which the other countries could adjust. Although the United States growth rate was never the highest, the absolute size of the economy served to limit the dissonance likely to be caused by a wide disparity in the growth rates of the major industrialized countries.

In later years, with the United States no longer predominant, differences in growth rates among the OECD economies were to cause tensions in the international trade and payments system. This is discussed further below. The overall record of growth of trade and of output in the 20 years after 1945 vindicated the benefits of the trade and payments system fashioned by international economic diplomacy during wartime negotiations between the United States and the United Kingdom. The United States economy provided the motor for growth among the developed market economies, but by the second half of the 1960s,

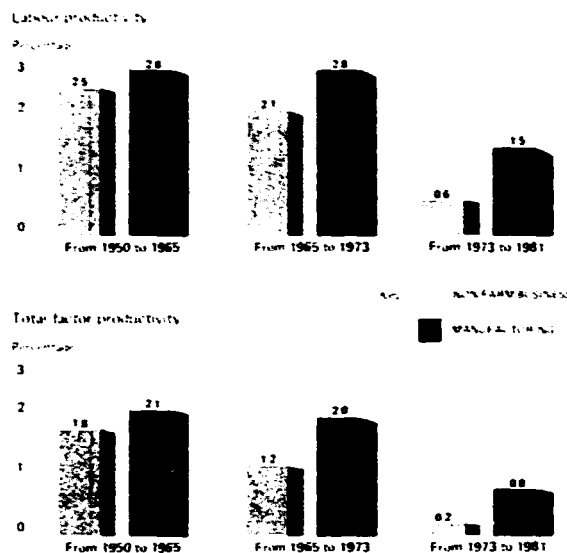
other economies (the Federal Republic of Germany leading the EEC bloc, and more notably Japan) were emerging to compete with the United States. The negotiations surrounding the Kennedy Round of tariff cuts and their successful completion showed that the United States had moved from a position of total economic dominance in 1945 to being only the largest among a number of developed economies by 1965.

In 1965, the United States still accounted for more than a third of world GDP. This was not as high as the 50 per cent share it had had in the early 1950s, but as yet there was no dramatic erosion in its position. Through the years, the United States had a merchandise trade surplus and an outflow on capital accounts. Thus the capital outflow was a method of recycling the surplus necessary to lubricate the international trade and payments system. Under the dollar exchange standard, United States surpluses were in any case not symmetrical to other countries' deficits. As the United States began to incur a deficit on its trade balance in the second half of the 1960s, the outstanding dollar debt of the United States was not presented for settlement but functioned as a new financial asset, the Eurodollar.

It was in the decade following 1965 that the United States economy (along with the United Kingdom, Italy and some other OECD countries) began to face structural problems of slowing productivity growth and declining profitability (Lindbeck [23] and Giersch and Wolter [24]). These were precisely the conditions which made it difficult for the United States to maintain its competitiveness and its preeminent position in face of competition from the Federal Republic of Germany and especially from Japan. The divergence between the growth rate of the rapidly growing economies and the slowly growing ones in the OECD placed great strains on the trade and payments system. United States deficits also increased in this period as a result of its military commitments in East Asia. These dollar debts became the seed of the Eurodollar deposits that have grown today to \$1,500 billion, if not more.

However, even if the contingent cause of the deficits was overseas military expenditure, the structural one was the slow-down of productivity growth. This eroded the merchandise trade surplus. The ability of the United States economy to regain competitiveness by investing in better plant and equipment was weakened by the decline of profitability. The data on United States productivity in figure 2.III shows the slow-down clearly. As we see, total-factor productivity growth in all non-farm business declined from 1.8 per cent per annum during 1950-1965 to 1.2 per cent during 1965-1973. This was reflected to a smaller extent in labour-productivity growth which fell from 2.5 per cent to 2.1 per cent. This indicated that non-labour inputs were improving less rapidly than before, both absolutely and relative to labour. The manufac-

Figure 2.III. Growth rate of productivity in the United States, 1950-1981



Source: M. N. Bailey, "Will productivity growth recover? Has it done so already?", *American Economic Review*, May 1984, pp 231-235

turing sector by contrast suffered less from the slow-down; not at all in terms of labour productivity and only a decline from 2.1 per cent to 2.0 per cent for total-factor productivity.

This slow-down in productivity growth occurred at a time of sustained full-employment which was being maintained by the extensive international commitments of the United States mentioned above. High employment levels led to strong and irresistible demands for higher growth rates in earnings. This put up the growth in unit labour costs. To retain profit margins, prices had to be put up proportionately. This was easily done in non-tradeable goods such as services but difficult in the tradeable-goods sector which faced competitive imports. Thus profit margins in manufacturing industries declined in the United States and the other slowly growing OECD economies. The divergence in the inflation rates of non-tradeables, public and private services, and of tradeables was to cause further problems subsequently.

The change in the international payments system, which came about after 15 August, 1971, via the Smithsonian and the Kingston agreements, represented more than just a shift from a fixed to a flexible exchange-rate regime. It also represented an international political economy with no clear motor force. The changed economic position of the various developed countries required a renegotiation of the trade arrangements which never took place, as well as of the payments system. Of course, the South countries were left out of these negotiations entirely.

Thus, at the outset of the 1970s, the Bretton Woods system had already been abandoned. The United States position was further eroded by the loss of key currency status for the United States

dollar. Inflation had already started to worry the policy makers in OECD countries and unemployment was growing resistant to old fiscal policy cures.

An underlying trend throughout the 1960s had been the rapid growth in trade, mainly among the developed countries. With the added effect of differential growth and the breakdown of the dollar exchange standard, most economies became vulnerable to external shocks. Within the North, interdependence was reciprocal and symmetrical despite the size of the United States economy. As far as the South was concerned, at the beginning of the 1970s it was still dependent on the North but this dependence was not reciprocal. The South had not benefitted from the post-war trading arrangements to the same extent as the North had done (Lipson [25]).

After the first oil shock, a combination of inflation, slower growth and higher unemployment brought a second set of structural forces into play in the developed market economies. The burden of taxation rose as tax schedules were unindexed and there was in many developed countries a tax revolt. The higher tax revenue did not however match the growth in government expenditure. Larger transfer payments were necessary as a result of unemployment and the relative cost of public sector services was going up at a faster rate than the already high rate of inflation of tradeable goods. Large public deficits surfaced in most developed market economies and this led to the end of the previous general consensus on the benefits of government expenditure, in particular on welfare-state activities. This was termed "the fiscal crisis of the state" in the developed market economies.

The structural trends of productivity slow-down and declining profitability as well as the budgetary crisis which followed in the 1970s appeared to each of the developed countries as a purely domestic problem caused by features peculiar to the local situation, but sooner or later all the developed market economies experienced the same thing. There was also the trend towards international economic interdependence. The oil price shock of 1973 and the emergence of a group of third world nations in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) further changed the international context. The United States, no longer enjoying key-currency privileges, became an increasingly open economy. The deficit on oil accounts faced by the North created a transfer problem in the medium-run and a large balance-of-payments surplus in OPEC countries in the short-run. These financial balances joined the Eurodollar deposits in the major Northern banking centres. Flexible exchange rates, the increasing size of nominal flows of short-term capital and the drift of transnational capital to the South all reinforced the trend towards global interdependence.

The increased interdependence coming in the wake of major changes in the trade and payments

system generated demands for the restructuring of the world trading system from the third world nations who had never felt full beneficiaries of the post-war arrangements. As exporters of primary products they had faced price and export-revenue instability. Now they were faced with even greater instability due to currency fluctuations and their terms of trade were deteriorating. With the example of OPEC and the experience gained in the Group of 77, they pushed for a debate on the new international economic order.

The internal structural changes in productivity, profitability and public expenditure interacted with the increasing openness of the economy during the years following 1974. Macro-economic policy makers were not accustomed to the magnitude and speed at which flows of money, of goods and services, of know-how and other commercial information began to cross national boundaries often against the policy makers' wishes. Eurodollar deposits were one such source of volatility, these being exceedingly mobile owing to the computerization of the global banking systems. It appeared that policy responses to control target variables such as growth, employment and inflation were no longer as effective as they had been (Stewart [15]).

During the recession and the recovery following the first oil shock, many of these forces came into play. There was an attempt by the policy makers in the developed market economies to try the older remedies in order to contain the effects of the transfer problem on their domestic economies. This was the "soft fall" strategy. Domestically, income policies were often used to contain inflation and, in the international context, the North effectively devalued *vis-à-vis* the oil-exporting nations. But inflation persisted stubbornly and unemployment rose higher. Despite the recovery of 1976, stagflation prevailed in most OECD countries and the attempts to manage a "dirty float" were proving expensive and ineffective.

The forces of structural change converged after the second oil-price shock of 1979 to bring about a qualitative shift in economic policy. In a domestic economic context, this shift involved:

(a) A retreat from full employment as a prime objective of government economic policy;

(b) The erosion of the commitment to welfare-state policies;

(c) The end of an activist stance in economic policy, the abandonment of income policies and reliance on monetary policy rules rather than on fiscal policy;

(d) Putting the prime emphasis in combating inflation on reliance on control of the money-supply growth and on reducing budget deficits.

In international economic relations, this has meant: (a) the end of negotiations on the new international economic order; (b) a growth of protectionism via special assistance to "sunset" industries

and the erection of non-tariff barriers; and (c) the proliferation of market-sharing arrangements in cars, steel and shipbuilding between the United States, Japan and the EEC countries.

The recent economic recession represented a lowering of growth rates all round but more so for the less developed countries. Since the roots of the crisis go back to the mid-1960s, the response cannot just be in terms of short-run policy measures. However, reflation and a quickening of the pace of economic growth are urgently needed.

C. Strategies for the resumption of economic growth

The world economy needs to shift out of the current impasse and get back to a higher growth path. The mode of achieving this objective should be a co-ordinated reflation policy by the North, which will in turn enable the South to gear its economies to an even higher growth rate.

1. Impotence of single-country efforts and the need for a synchronized reflation

The first strand of the argument is that it is possible with the help of macro-economic policy to reflate the economy. The recent upsurge of classical micro-economics and monetarism has persuaded many policy makers that this is not so, that government policy would be ineffective in any attempt to change real output. The objections raised against a reflationary policy are three-fold. First, it has been argued that budgetary deficits are already large and any attempt at expansion will lead to even larger deficits. If inflation is to be brought under control, deficits have to be reduced. Second, it has been said that government-expenditure-led expansions yield only transitory gains in output but permanently raise the rate of inflation. Third, it is said that a real and permanent

expansion can be brought about only by micro-economic and structural measures such as those that remove non-competitive price distortions. While there is obviously a need for micro-economic and structural measures, this does not contradict the desirability and the feasibility of a macro-economic-policy-induced expansion.

The intellectual case for non-intervention and for policy ineffectiveness was made on the basis of a highly simplified picture of the economy and looks weak under a careful examination of the assumptions. The empirical link between money supply and inflation via budgetary deficits has also been found to be weak in the light of recent evidence. What is much more telling is that actual recorded budgetary deficits are distorted by inflation and by accounting practices. Removing these distortions yields markedly different figures for deficits. It is also obvious that actual deficits, high or low, do not adequately measure the degree of stimulus being injected by the Government. To get at the fiscal impulse, budget deficits need to be adjusted for cyclical variations.*

When cyclically neutral deficits are calculated, it is seen that in recent years despite the large nominal deficits recorded, the fiscal stance has often been deflationary, i.e. the adjusted budget has been in surplus and not in deficit. In table 2.2, the calculations of fiscal impulse made by staff of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are presented. "Fiscal balance" denotes the actual recorded budgetary position whereas "fiscal impulse" describes the stimulus being injected by the budget. Most figures for fiscal balance are negative, indicating budget deficits. But the fiscal impulse

* The economic theory debate and the econometric evidence are summarized in M. Desai [26]. Recalculations of budget deficits using a variety of accounting concepts are in R. Eisner and P. J. Pieper [27]. The concept of fiscal impulse differs in some details from that of structural deficits but both relate to the idea of full employment budget surplus or deficit. For fiscal impulse, see the source note to table 2.2.

Table 2.2. Fiscal policy indicators for selected industrial countries
(As percentage of GDP or GNP)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Fiscal balance (* surplus deficit)							
Seven industrial countries ^a	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.7	4.0	4.1	3.9
United States of America	—	0.6	1.2	0.9	3.8	3.9	3.8
Other six countries	4.3	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.9
Fiscal impulse (* expansionary contractionary)							
Seven industrial countries ^a	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.2
United States of America	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.7
Other six countries	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4

Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*, Occasional Paper No 27 (Washington, D.C. April 1984).

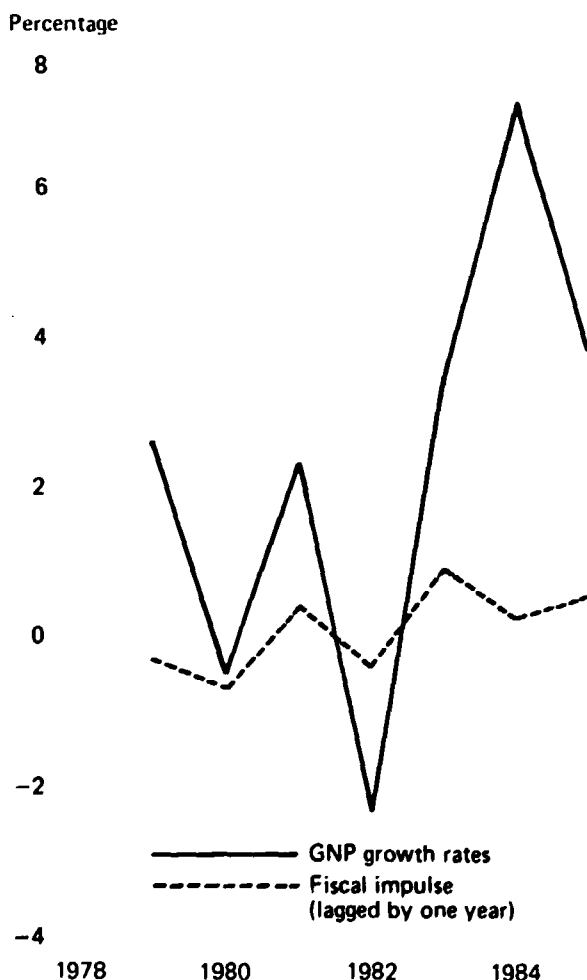
^aCanada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America.

calculations show how misleading deficit figures can be. For six industrial countries, seven years of negative fiscal balance turn out to be six years of deflation and only one year (1978) when government fiscal policy was stimulating.

A much more meaningful pattern can be derived by looking at these figures for a single country. In the light of the recent remarkable performance of the United States economy, it is interesting to examine the evidence. For the United States, fiscal balance figures indicate a zero deficit in 1978 and a small surplus in 1979. All the years from 1980 to 1984 indicate a deficit. The fiscal impulse figures however, show that 1978 and 1979 as well as 1981 were years when fiscal policy was contractionary. The real expansion stimulus came in 1982, 1983 and 1984.

The effect of such fiscal stimulus on real output is examined in figure 2.IV. Here, the growth rate of real gross national product (GNP) in a year is plotted against the fiscal impulse figure for the previous year. All the years fall in a pattern which shows a positive association. Thus fiscal policy can

Figure 2.IV Relationship between GNP growth rate and fiscal impulse, United States, 1979-1984



SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*, Occasional Paper No. 27 (Washington, D.C., April 1984).

lead to real output changes both in a positive and in a negative direction.

This is not to argue that fiscal policy by itself is the total answer. At present, the United States budget deficit is high and the present high level of nominal as well as real interest rates is being attributed to the deficit. But what this illustrates is not the undesirability of deficits but the consequences of the open, interdependent nature of the world economy. The United States has taken the lead in launching an expansion but the other North economies have not followed its example by adopting similar policies. This has exposed the United States economy to a large balance of trade deficit. This deficit mirrors the fiscal deficit and is being financed at present by short-term capital flows from abroad. It is the high level of nominal interest rates in the United States and the strong position of the dollar which have attracted the foreign inflow. If all North economies had reflat along with the United States, then the United States trade deficit would not have been so large and so out of line with the deficits of other North economies. The United States experience thus illustrates if anything the interdependent nature of the world economy, the unavoidable international repercussions of any domestic reflationary policy and also the desirability for a co-ordinated reflation elsewhere to ease the strain on financial markets ([16], chapter VI and [15], chapter IV).

2. Global liquidity constraints and the need for balanced growth

When a single country's merchandise or capital-account flows provide the international liquidity necessary to lubricate the system, that economy's economic performance sets the parameters for the world economy. Such was the system in the nineteenth century when Britain's trade surplus and capital exports dominated the flow of international liquidity. The gold standard was in effect a system of fixed exchange rates. The pound sterling price of gold was the fulcrum of the system. The Bank of England, by adjusting its bank rate, regulated the short-term flow of gold so as to keep the movements of the price of gold within narrow bounds. The Bank of England thus behaved like a world monetary authority by virtue of its being the central bank of the dominant economic nation.

In the inter-war period, when this system broke down, balance-of-trade deficits could no longer be tackled on a global basis and no single country could provide the necessary international liquidity. It was to this situation that Keynes' proposals for the reform of the international payments system were relevant. If no single economic unit is willing to act as lender of the last resort, then there has to be an institutional arrangement for the transfer of balance-of-payment surpluses to deficit countries. This is the task of bringing lenders and borrowers

together which banks perform domestically and which Keynes' proposals extended into the field of international banking. In the event, the post-war world was not like the inter-war one. There was a single dominant economic nation and the Bretton Woods system administered a dollar exchange standard. While the growth in trade kept pace with the growth of dollar deposits abroad, the system functioned smoothly. But, as already described above, imbalance in growth rates and the structural as well as contingent causes put insupportable strains on it.

The post-Bretton Woods system in some ways resembles the inter-war system. There is no single economic nation which can act as a fulcrum nor is there any institutional arrangement to recycle the surpluses and fund the deficits. When growth is uneven between countries, the rapidly growing economies face balance-of-trade deficits *vis-à-vis* the more slowly growing countries.* The deficit countries then need a way of borrowing over the cycle to finance their payments. Developing countries usually incur deficits until industrialization processes are completed. If there is no international banking mechanism to accomplish the transfer of funds, the deficit countries are forced to deflate. The flexible exchange rate regime and the growing openness of all economies make it difficult for a country to pursue a full-employment policy on its own. Movements of exchange rates and short-term flows of currencies exert heavy pressure on any country trying to reflate on its own and hence there is little hope for a growth revival unless it is a co-ordinated one. In the absence of such co-ordination, deflationary tactics are followed by each country separately, cutting imports and attempting to increase exports. But this has repercussions elsewhere. The result is a lowering of the global growth rate.

Events in the last 10 years have demonstrated that there is a need to recycle surpluses to finance deficits. The commercial banks successfully performed this task following the first oil shock, but, in the absence of a buoyant world economy, the banks cannot assume the risks inherent in recycling. This was shown by the second oil shock. There is thus a gap in the international financial structure where an agency is needed to act as international banker with some guarantee that there will be a guiding hand to perform those tasks which a domestic central bank undertakes. If such recycling could be performed, it might sustain and raise the buoyancy of the world economy.

The recycling task is not an overwhelmingly large one in relation to the volume of trade at issue. The sum total of all deficits on trade accounts gives us an idea of the maximum amount that may need recycling. As a proportion of total trade, deficits were between 4 and 6 per cent during 1963-1973,

* Japan is an exception because her growth is an export-driven type, based on competitiveness and resulting in an export surplus.

moving to between 6 and 8 per cent during 1975-1981. For 1974, the deficit ratio was 8.5 per cent, a figure which is exceptionally large. As figure 2.V shows, the deficit ratio declined between 1963 and 1973 and again between 1974 and 1979.

The global deficit ratio is determined by a host of factors as they influence inter-country trade and payments. But a simple explanation can be advanced in terms of the level and variation of growth rates and the variation of inflation rates.** If the average GDP growth rate is high, the deficit ratio is low. This is because countries' buoyant import demands cancel each other out. If the high growth rate persists, the beneficial effect of natural expansion on the deficit ratio is enhanced. It is when there is an extreme divergence between the growth rates of different countries that a balance-of-payment problem arises. Inflation also has a similar impact. If all countries are experiencing inflation at the same rate there seem to be no repercussions. But if there is a great variability in the inflation rates experienced by different countries then the deficit ratio gets worse.

3. *Interdependence in growth and choice of positive- or negative-sum game solutions*

Given the seriousness of the debt problem, many proposals have been made to avert, on the one hand, failures of lending banks and, on the other, a likely collapse of the debtor economies. The cumulative deflationary cycle caused by high interest rates and low export growth in the period 1979-1983 has already been contrasted with the earlier record during 1974-1979 when debt, growth and trade were interacting positively. Debtor countries can pay back their debts either by increasing their exports to the creditor nations or by cutting their imports. Since any such strategy is bound to have repercussions on the other economies via the trade-growth linkage, some hypothetical situations have been worked out calculating exports, production and imports for each of the various regions of the North and South using the UNIDO Trade Impact Model (TIMOD). (See table 2.3 in the box.)

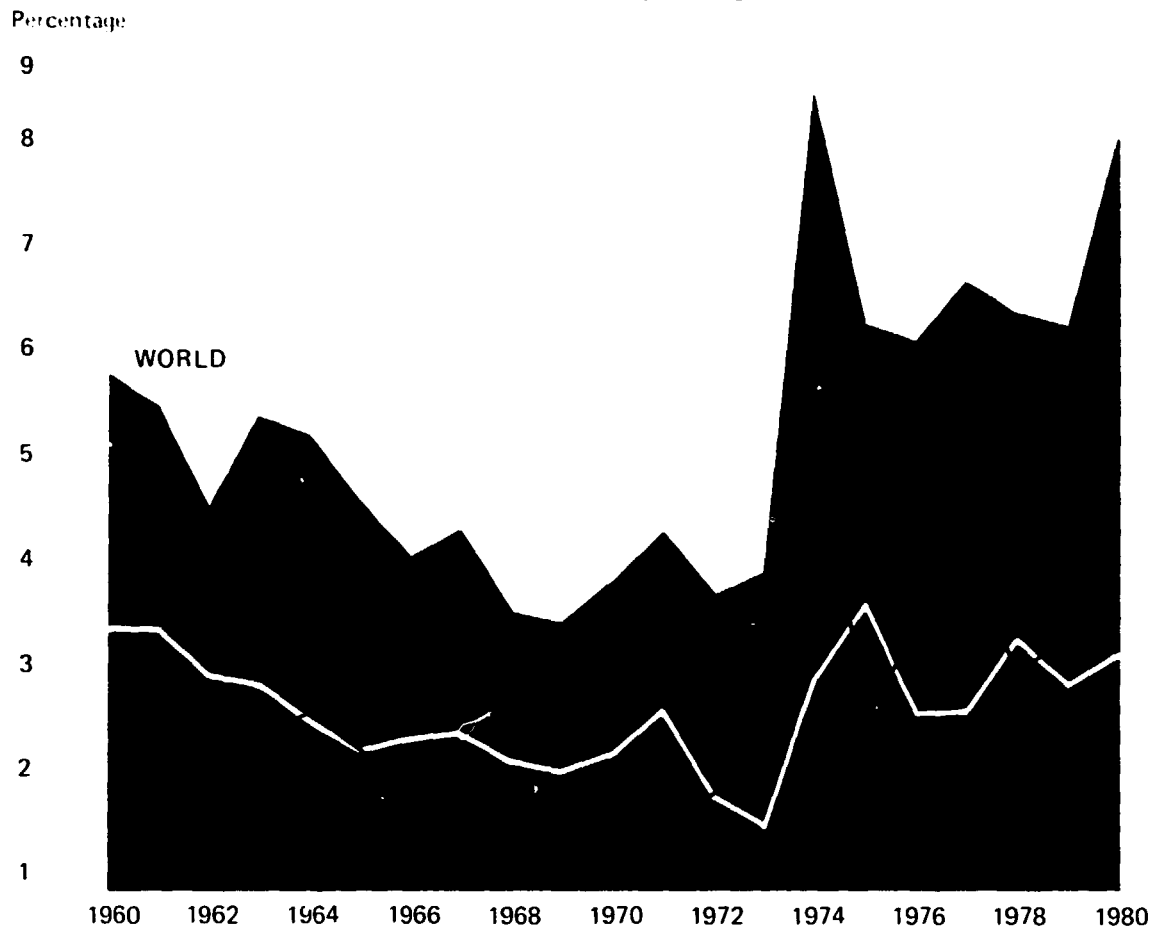
The basic idea is the following. By creating export surpluses, debtor countries are to pay back annually a sum in debt service equal to one-sixth of their outstanding debt to the appropriate creditor region. The figure of one-sixth of total debt represents both interest payments and amortization.*** Figure 2.VI gives the regional breakdown of debtors and creditors.

First, let us consider the case of a positive operation in which the debtor countries are allowed to repay their debts in terms of increased exports.

** See chapter II, appendix I for a supporting statistical analysis.

*** The assumption of one-sixth is based on the actual repayments record for 1980-1983.

Figure 2.V. Trade deficit as a percentage of world trade



Source UNIDO data base

The projected increases in GDP and MVA as a result of the extra exports are quite large even if they are thought of as spread out over 10 years. The North as a whole has a 25 per cent increase in GDP and the South three times as much with the world GDP increasing by 35 per cent. (See table 2.4.) (This represents an extra increase over and above such increase as would have taken place.)

In the export-creating scenario, among the South regions, Latin America's GDP is "compelled" to grow by 115 per cent and that of the Indian Sub-continent by 86 per cent. Despite this, they are left with a worsening of trade balance. This is because their export-led growth entails a high level of imports to sustain it. The growth generated in the other three South regions ranges from 38 per cent to 55 per cent. The Near East gains most in trade balance because its exports do not have a high import content.

The exercise illustrates what has been known throughout history - that developing countries incur debts until the development processes are completed. The exercise also illustrates the way in which the virtuous circle of global interdependence can work. The South's share of world MVA nearly doubles over its value in 1980 and is considerably

above the values in the Trend or the Decade scenarios. (See table 2.1.) In the process, the North benefits and acquires productive partners.

The second case assumes the South trying to pay its debt back by reducing its imports (the import-reducing scenario). The result is nothing short of a disaster for the world economy. The heavily indebted nations of Latin America gain \$60 billion in trade surplus but only by suffering a GDP decline of more than 70 per cent below their base-year level. The region which suffers the least is East Asia which has a GDP loss of 30 per cent. The Near East bears the brunt of the deterioration in trade balance with a substantial loss in GDP due to the depressed state of the world economy. The world economy as a whole declines by 38 per cent with both North and South suffering sharp declines in GDP. The South's share in world MVA falls below its value in 1980.

Inasmuch as deflationary strategies have been urged upon the debtor countries, the illustrative scenario tells a sobering story. Deflation would have multiplier effects which, because of global interdependence, would put the world economy in a disastrous state. The virtuous circle turns into a vicious one. Again, while the scenario is not a

Box: The Trade Impact Model (TIMOD)

TIMOD is an econometric model built to supplement the existing UNITAD model. While the UNITAD model works out the trade consequences of any change in the production structure, TIMOD traces back the income and production implications of any change in exports, especially in terms of commodity composition and in terms of shifting trade partners. Both are global models in the sense that changes in any specific industrial sector or in any specific regional economy will affect the production behaviour of other sectors within the region as well as those in other regions through trade linkages.

To give some idea of the structure and degree of the interdependency of the world economy captured by the model, the likely impact of an additional South export of \$10,000 on income stream and trade flow worldwide is given below for four hypothetical cases.

Case 1

If the initial increase in South exports of \$10,000 were directed to the North according to the trading relationships established in 1975, this would have required the Southern producers to import \$6,981 worth of goods and services to cater for both the increased external as well as domestic demand resulting from a multiple impact on GDP (\$28,795). This is, of course, only the beginning. Those regions which supply the initial import demand by the South would experience a similar process of income and output ex-

pansion, requiring additional importation of their own. And, to the extent that South participates in supplying these second-round import requirements, the entire chain of events starts anew. The eventual figures (the model converges after ten runs of multiplier effects) are: increase in exports of \$25,869, increase in imports of \$17,419 and increase in GDP of \$73,727.

Case 2

All these figures become larger if the whole calculation is done based on the trading relationships prevailing in 1979. Products become more sophisticated requiring specialization in production which in turn increases internal and external trading. Under these circumstances, the initial \$10,000 exports directed to the North will produce an increase of \$89,138 in GDP, \$28,136 in exports and \$19,527 in imports.

Case 3

Surprisingly, if the initial export drive were directed to the South to start with, the income and trade creation effects would have been much greater, but with a significant deterioration in the balance-of-trade position *vis-à-vis* the North.

Under the 1975 trade structure, a \$10,000 additional export from South to South would have resulted in an increase in GDP of \$83,725, in exports of \$26,787 and in imports of \$28,681. Since exports to South from South constitute, by definition, imports from South by South, the overall excess in imports

results in a \$1,894 deficit in the trade account with the North.

Case 4

Using the 1979 production and trading structure would result in significantly larger figures for increases in GDP (\$103,926), exports (\$30,369) and imports (\$31,791). The trade balance also improves. All these figures reflect the degree of industrialization undergone by South between 1975 and 1979.

Since the export-income-import linkage differs from commodity to commodity, switching traditional trading partners would bring a significantly different economic impact. This aspect of the model is used to design the South-South co-operation scenarios presented in chapter III, in which specific details of commodity and regional variations are explored.

Two general observations are, however, appropriate here:

(a) The Southern-manufactured exports as a whole are very import-intensive and the intensity has been increasing:

(b) Catering for Southern trade partners requires more imported raw materials and intermediate products as well as a more elaborate and roundabout way of production. From these two observations, one could conclude that the industrialization of the South requires continuous and increasing imports from the North and that the trade deficit *vis-à-vis* the North will remain until the industrialization process is completed.

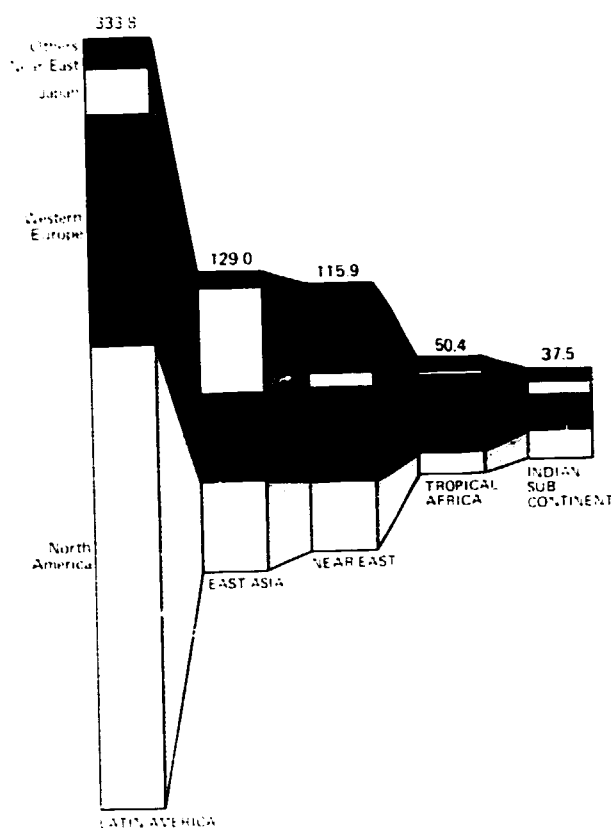
Table 2.3. Impact of \$10,000 additional Southern exports

(Thousands of dollars)

	South exports to the North under:		South exports to the South under:	
	1975 relationships (Case 1)	1979 relationships (Case 2)	1975 relationships (Case 3)	1979 relationships (Case 4)
<i>Impact on Southern economies</i>				
Initial				
Additional exports	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Additional imports	7.0	7.4	7.5	8.0
Additional GDP	28.8	34.0	35.5	41.0
<i>Total (cumulative)</i>				
Additional exports	25.9	28.1	26.8	30.4
Additional imports	17.4	19.5	28.7	31.8
Additional GDP	73.7	89.1	83.7	103.9

Figure 2.VI. Estimate of existing debts of developing regions to creditor regions

(Billions of United States dollars)



Source: Estimates by UNIDO based on Morgan Guarantee 1983, OECD 1984, AMEX 1984, World Bank 1983-1984 and other sources

forecast, it does point to the wisdom of a positive, dynamic and growth-oriented strategy, which recognizes global interdependence, to tackle the present economic malady.

An alternative proposal for containing the effect of the debt crisis has been recently put forward by the Executive Director of UNIDO. The proposal is to limit the debt repayments to 25 per cent of the debtor country's export receipts in any one year. The effect of this proposal is worked out here in terms of the export-creating and import-reducing scenarios. The results are given in table 2.5.

The contrast between the positive effects of export-creation and the adverse effects of import-reduction are repeated here but in a moderated form. The results show that, with such restraint on self-destruction, the world economy can enjoy an extra GDP growth of 21 per cent spread in a ratio of two-and-a-half to one between South and North.

The value of the share of the South in world MVA achieved in the export-creation scenario is higher than that in the Decade scenario.

The implications of this modified version in terms of growth of the global economy are interesting. If the global economy can grow by an extra 20 per cent over and above, say, the trend scenario as a result of conscious policies on the part of the North to allow South the extra export markets, this will unlock the obstacles to global industrialization. This requires the economies of the North to grow at an extra 1-1.25 per cent per annum and those of the South to grow at an extra 3-3.50 per cent per annum. If this is an increase in value above that of

Table 2.4. Comparisons of the results of the export-creating and import-reducing scenarios

(A net cumulative result after 10 years)

Region ^a	Export-creating debt scenario			Import-reducing debt scenario		
	GDP (percentage change)	MVA (percentage change)	Trade balance (change in billion \$)	GDP (percentage change)	MVA (percentage change)	Trade balance (change in billion \$)
North						
North America	27.3	24.4	35.9	33.7	30.4	7.9
Western Europe	23.2	26.0	19.5	35.7	39.1	11.5
Japan	24.8	27.4	14.1	23.4	36.1	0.3
Other developed countries	30.8	31.6	0.6	44.1	44.8	0.6
South						
Latin America	114.8	117.2	5.0	71.6	76.3	60.6
Tropical Africa	55.0	55.5	6.6	51.4	49.9	0.2
Near East	46.4	43.8	66.2	48.2	40.9	64.0
Indian Subcontinent	86.0	87.7	3.7	45.3	46.4	7.8
East Asia	38.0	36.2	6.1	29.8	28.4	15.9
North	25.2	25.9	70.2	34.7	35.6	20.4
South	75.1	82.9	70.2	53.0	56.1	20.4
World	34.9	34.4	0	38.2	38.7	0
South's share of world MVA (%)		20.2			10.6	

^aThe Eastern Europe and centrally planned Asia regions are omitted from the results since the data available were insufficient for allowing TIMOD modules to be constructed for these regions

Table 2.5. Comparison of debt scenarios assuming a limit on debt repayments^a

Region ^b	Export-creating debt scenario			Import-reducing debt scenario		
	GDP (percentage change)	MVA (percentage change)	Trade balance (change in billion \$)	GDP (percentage change)	MVA (percentage change)	Trade balance (change in billion \$)
North						
North America	16.0	14.3	-19.3	23.1	20.7	-7.0
Western Europe	15.4	17.2	-19.3	23.5	25.6	4.9
Japan	16.2	12.0	12.0	21.0	23.3	1.5
Other developed countries	21.2	0.3	0.3	29.1	-29.5	0.2
South						
Latin America	48.0	48.9	-1.1	29.8	-30.3	20.1
Tropical Africa	41.9	42.6	5.3	32.9	31.8	3.5
Near East	33.3	32.6	43.9	32.5	-29.2	-35.3
Indian Subcontinent	51.7	52.7	-2.2	-28.5	-29.2	4.7
East Asia	28.8	27.4	5.0	-18.3	17.3	17.6
North	16.0	16.4	-50.9	-23.1	-23.6	-10.7
South	41.0	42.1	50.9	-28.5	-27.2	10.7
World	20.8	20.2	0	-24.1	-24.1	0
South's share of world MVA (%)		17.5			14.2	

^aAnnual repayments not to exceed 25 per cent of the value of the debtor country's exports.

^bThe Eastern Europe and centrally planned Asia regions are omitted from the results since the data available were insufficient for allowing TIMOD modules to be constructed for these regions

the trend scenario, this would put the world economy back on the high-growth path envisaged in the Third United Nations Development Decade.

D. Strategies for sustained global industrialization: structural change and growth

Deficit countries incur debts as long as their import requirements exceed what they export. It takes time and resources to effect the necessary structural change to reverse the course. In recent years, many industrially advanced countries have been afflicted with 'structural' unemployment and 'structural' inflation. There is evidence that positive structural-adjustment policies are easier to pursue in a growth environment than in a stagnant one. Structural change and growth act and react on each other. Without structural change, any short-run deflation soon runs its course, but persistent growth encourages investments which help structural change. It is necessary, however, that structural change accompanied by growth should not only reflect but reinforce the international division of labour.

As growth and industrialization occur, the pattern of commodity production shifts. Industries producing goods for which there are growing markets replace those which face stagnant markets. Technical changes occur which reduce the relative costs of some goods much more than others. Structural change has also been a long-run phenomenon in industrialized countries. Thus, table 2.6 shows that in Western Europe, food and drink occupy a smaller place in total output in

1968-1970 (11.4 per cent) than they did in 1900 (27 per cent). At the same time, capital goods industries, which include consumer durables, have grown from 16 per cent in 1900 to 38 per cent in 1968-1970 and chemicals grew from 5 per cent to nearly 15 per cent. Such changes are a normal part of the process of growth.

These shifts in the production structure can be summarized in a structural change index (θ_1)* and this can be compared to the growth rate (g) of manufacturing value added over the same period. The ratio of the θ_1 index to the MVA growth rate summarizes the effect of growth on restructuring, though the causal mechanism leading from one to the other is quite complex. It can be seen from table 2.7 that in the years 1901-1913 there was a large amount of structural change for each per cent of MVA growth, the ratio being 2.7. This would indicate a flexible and malleable industrial structure with much scope for introduction of new products. This ratio had declined to 1.3 by the period 1960-1970.

A detailed look at the process of structural change in individual economies is given in figures 2.VII-IX. In each figure, an estimate of a structural change index (θ_1) is given derived from sixteen manufacturing branches.** These branches are listed in the key and the θ_1 measure summarizes the change for the period 1965-1980. Data are also provided on the average annual growth rate of manufacturing value added (g) over the same

* This and other measures of structural change are described in appendix II.

** See appendix II to chapter II for a definition of the structural change index.

Table 2.6. Long-term shifts in the pattern of manufacturing output in Western Europe, 1901-1970

(Percentage)

Branch	(1) 1901	(2) 1913	(3) 1937	(4) 1955	(5) 1958-1960	(6) 1968-1970
Food and drink	27	19	15	13	13.4	11.4
Textiles	20	18	12	8	7.5	5.6
Basic metals	7	10	10	9	8.3	7.3
Capital goods	16	24	28	34	36.3	38.2
Chemicals ^a	5	6	10	14	9.5	14.5
Other	25	24	25	22	25.0	23.1
Total manufacturing	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Columns 1 to 4 V. Paretti and G. Block, "Industrial patterns in Western Europe and the United States, 1901 to 1955", *Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Quarterly Review*, No. 39, 1956; columns 5 and 6 Economic Commission for Europe, *Structure and Change in European Industry* (New York, 1971)

^aThe figures for chemicals are not strictly comparable between columns 1 to 4 and columns 5 and 6

Table 2.7. Structural change index^a and manufacturing growth, 1901-1970

(Percentage)

Parameter	1901-1913	1913-1937	1937-1955	1960-1970
Structural change index (H_1)	10.0	4.1	5.6	7.5
MVA annual growth rate (g) (%)	3.7	1.7	3.1	5.9
Ratio H_1/g	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.3

Source: See table 2.6

^aSee appendix II to chapter II for a definition of the structural change index

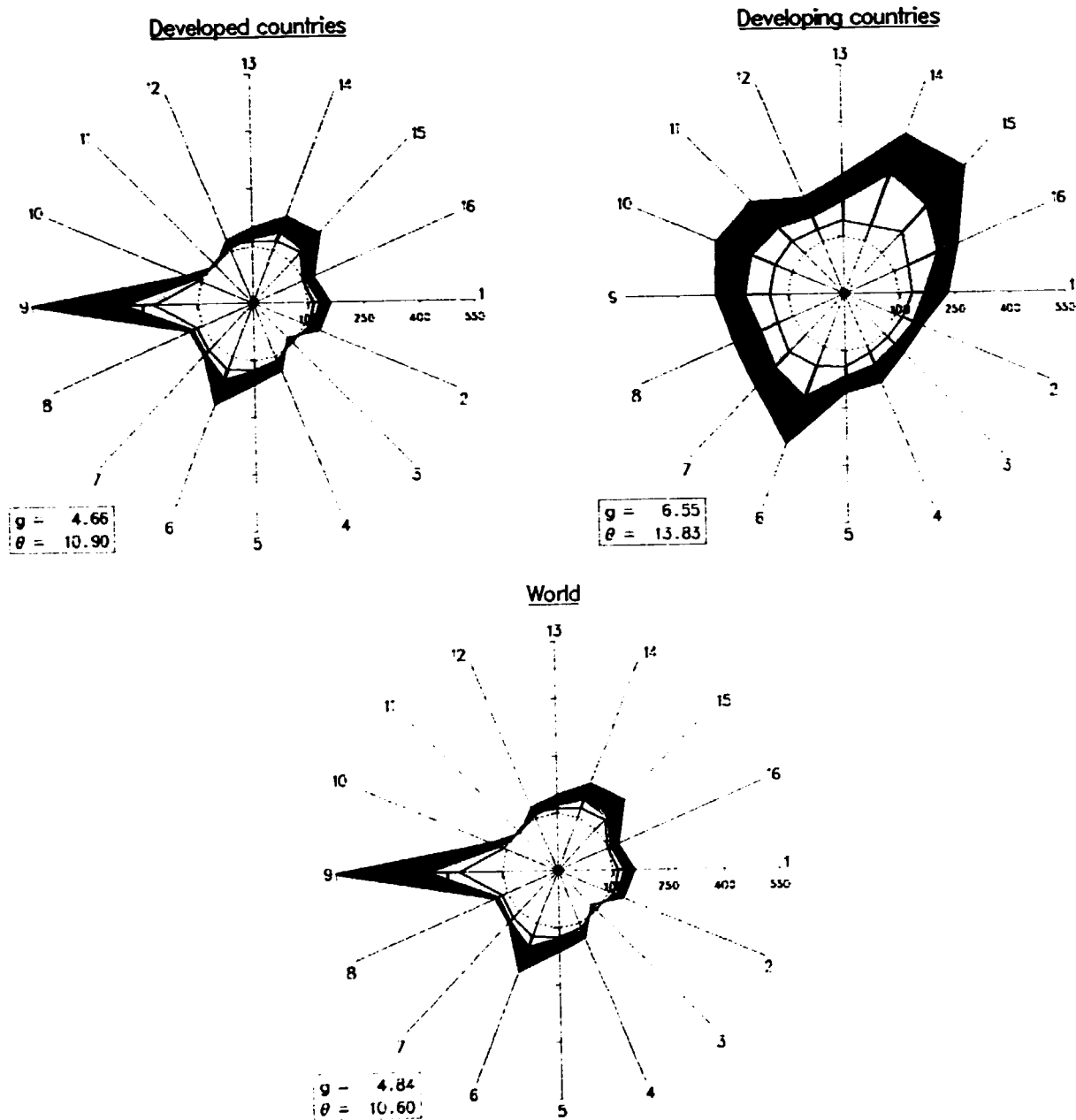
period. Each figure then illustrates the changing value shares for three five-year periods. Thus in figure 2.VII, we have global measures for the world as well as for developed countries as a group and for developing countries. Along each of the sixteen rays, 100 measures the base-year (1965) level. If the overall growth was taking place evenly in all branches, then one would observe a series of concentric circles. Thus the distortion of the shape away from a perfect circle tells us where change is occurring. Those branches which are gaining pull the circle in their direction. Thus branch 9, plastic products, is gaining in its value share at the world level. It is much more a growing branch for developed countries than for developing countries. Electrical machinery (15), is growing much more evenly in both developed and developing countries. Iron and steel (11) is a shrinking branch in developed countries as well as worldwide, but less so in the developing countries.

The global picture is then supplemented by figures 2.VIII and 2.IX for selected countries. In figure 2.VIII, there are four North countries, United States, France, Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. It is easy to see that plastic products are the fastest growing branch in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany whereas growth in electrical machinery is marked in Japan, and in France as well. As far as Southern countries are concerned, four examples are given in figure 2.IX, Brazil, Kenya, Mexico and the Republic of Korea. The Republic of Korea's

experience is clearly as different from that of other Southern countries as Japan's is from other countries' in the North and the two are similar in the large amount of structural change made. Brazil is expanding in chemicals (6), non-ferrous metals (12), non-electrical machinery (14), and transport equipment (16). In Kenya, there are sharp reductions in non-ferrous metals (12) and non-metallic mineral products (10), as well as in non-electrical machinery (14), wood products and furniture (4) and food products (1) with expansion in leather and fur products (3), paper and printing (5), rubber products (8), iron and steel (11), metal products (13) and transport equipment (16). Mexico resembles France in its expansion in the capital goods branches such as electrical machinery (15) and transport equipment (16) but also in chemicals (6) and non-metallic mineral products (10). In the case of the Republic of Korea, the change is so great that the diagram has had to be scaled down to accommodate all the changes. The jagged star shape conveys the sharp degree of structural change brought about in the economy of the Republic of Korea.

Structural adjustment occurs by shifting resources into the relatively fast-growing branches and away from the slower-growth or declining ones. Of course, in a growing economy there will be an increase in labour productivity in all sectors but some will grow faster than others. The index of relative growth in labour productivity correlates very well with all the four measures of structural

Figure 2.VII. Structural change: the world, developed countries and developing countries, 1965-1980
(Index of value added: 1965 = 100)



Key:

- Branches (ISIC code):
- 1 Food products (311, 2, 313, 314)
 - 2 Textiles (321, 322)
 - 3 Leather industries (323, 324)
 - 4 Wood and furniture (331, 332)
 - 5 Paper and printing (341, 342)
 - 6 Chemicals (351, 352)
 - 7 Petroleum and coal (353, 354)
 - 8 Rubber products (355)

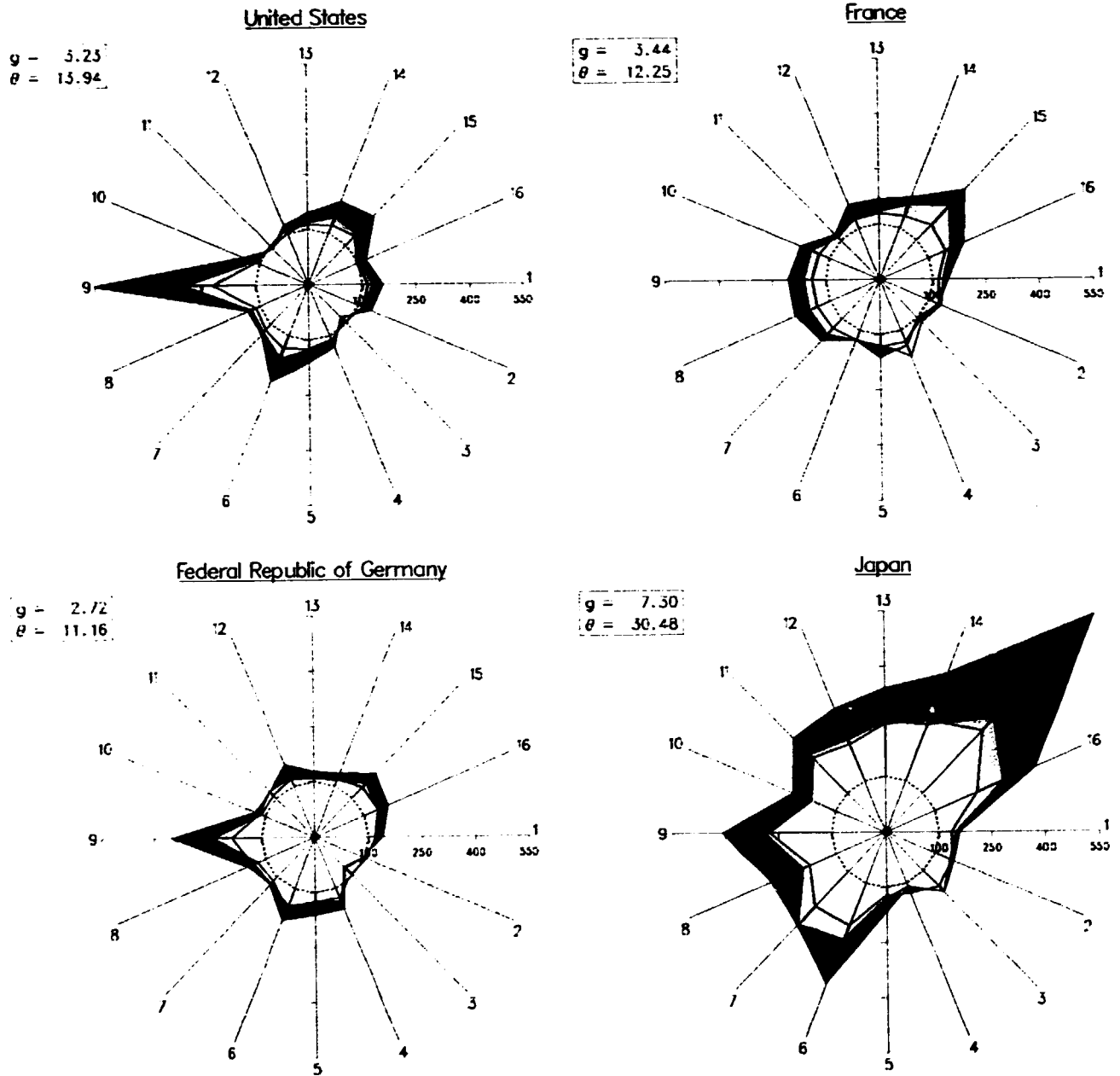
- 9 Plastic products (356)
- 10 Non-metal mineral products (361, 362, 369)
- 11 Iron and steel (371)
- 12 Non-ferrous metals (372)
- 13 Metal products, excl. machinery (381)
- 14 Non-electrical machinery (382)
- 15 Electrical machinery (383)
- 16 Transport equipment (384)

- 1975-1980
 - 1970-1975
 - 1965-1970
 - g Average annual growth rate 1965-1980 (percentage)
 - θ Index of structural change, 1965-1980
- (constant prices in 1975 dollars)

Source: UNIDO data base

Figure 2.VIII. Structural change: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan and United States, 1965-1980

(Index of value added: 1965 = 100)



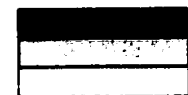
Key:

Branches (ISIC code):

- 1 Food products (311 2, 313, 314)
- 2 Textiles (321, 322)
- 3 Leather industries (323, 324)
- 4 Wood and furniture (331, 332)
- 5 Paper and printing (341, 342)
- 6 Chemicals (351, 352)
- 7 Petroleum and coal (353, 354)
- 8 Rubber products (355)

9 Plastic products (356)

- 10 Non-metal mineral products (361, 362, 369)
- 11 Iron and steel (371)
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- 15 Electrical machinery (383)
- 16 Transport equipment (384)



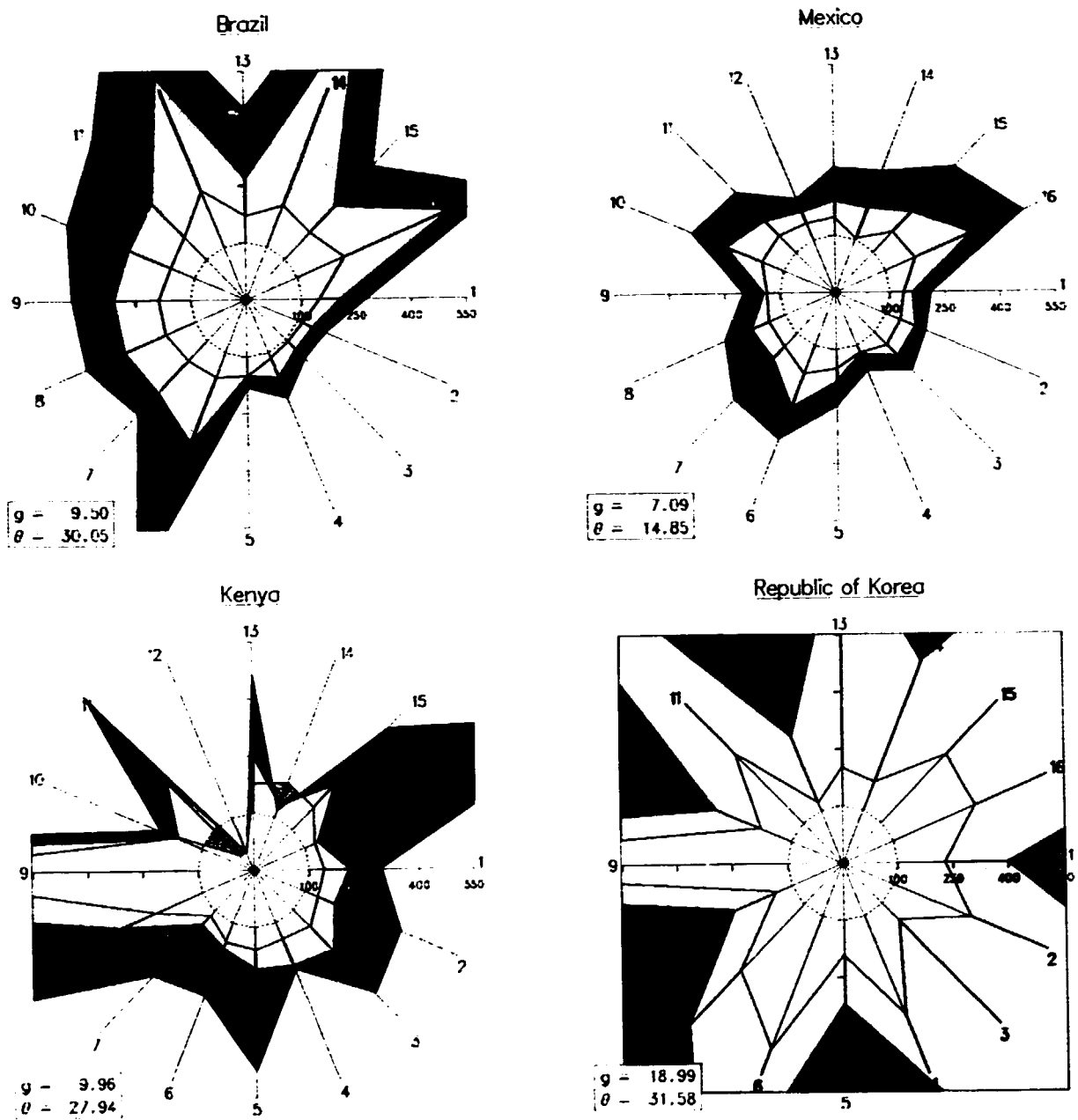
- 1975-1980
- 1970-1975
- 1965-1970

- g Average annual growth rate 1965-1980 (percentage)
- θ Index of structural change, 1965-1980 (constant prices in 1975 dollars)

Source UNIDO data base

Figure 2.IX. Structural change: Brazil, Kenya, Mexico and Republic of Korea, 1965-1980

(Index of value added 1965 = 100)



Key:

Branches (iSIC code):

- 1 Food products (311 2, 313, 314)
- 2 Textiles (321, 322)
- 3 Leather industries (323, 324)
- 4 Wood and furniture (331, 332)
- 5 Paper and printing (341, 342)
- 6 Chemicals (351, 352)
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- 15 Electrical machinery (383)
- 16 Transport equipment (384)



g Average annual growth rate 1965-1980 (percentage)
 θ Index of structural change, 1965-1980

(constant prices in 1975 dollars)

Source: UNIDO data base

change. (See appendix II to this chapter.) It would seem that this is at least one of the ways in which structural change can be understood. In order to get a more detailed insight into the process we look at Japanese and North American experience.

During the 1960s and 1970s, Japanese policy makers came to realize the need to restructure their economy in response to the challenge of industrial progress and competition from developing countries. Japan's industrial structure had to be moved into more technologically sophisticated lines of industrial activity. These new activities included the production of now-familiar lines such as automobiles, miniature television sets, desk calculators, specialized steel products and the like. At the same time, some of the traditional branches in which Japan was losing comparative advantage were scrapped and some were transferred to developing countries in the form of direct foreign investment. Those workers displaced by the industrial out-migration were readily absorbed into the expanding modern industrial branches. When the market forces were weak and sluggish in implementing such restructuring, the Government devised incentives including the provision of information, special taxes and subsidies. The overall result of restructuring (among other factors) was to increase labour productivity, which in turn enabled Japan to compete effectively in the world market including other OECD countries. It seems no accident that Japan has suffered the least from stagflation, having achieved rapid growth in value added based on efficient resource allocation via vigorous industrial restructuring. It can be seen in figure 2.X that in the period 1963-1979 Japan had the highest average growth rate for labour productivity.

In contrast to Japan's performance, North America exhibits quite a different pattern of labour-productivity growth across its manufacturing branches. Many of the modern branches indicate a below-average growth, including iron and steel, transport equipment, non-ferrous metals, and non-electrical machinery. The branches which lead in labour-productivity growth do, however, include other modern branches such as plastic products, industrial chemicals and other chemicals, in which North America appears to have a strong comparative advantage. The below-average branches are the ones which suffer from intense competition from Japan and other newly industrializing countries. Their demand for government protection has been well publicized in recent years.

This picture is somewhat over-simplified as far as North America is concerned. To some extent, the 28-branch classification is too aggregated. There are, for example, parts of the iron and steel branch producing specialized steel products in which North America has a monopoly of the high-level technology. Recent growth in micro-electronics, robotics and numerical-control machinery will also alter the picture. There is also

some recent evidence that overall labour productivity in the United States may be resuming strong growth. This recent upsurge in productivity growth may indeed be related to the stronger growth performance of the United States economy in the last seven quarters (Baily [28]).

Structural change and growth are mutually reinforcing. (See appendix II to this chapter.) A growing economy will afford new demand opportunities and encourage innovation as well as replacing old capital by new. As firms and industries respond to these stimuli, the shares of different industries in total output will change. Thus growth will cause structural change. But also an economy where the production structure is flexible and whose factors are mobile is more likely to grow as it adapts to shifts in demand and technology. This is a complex dynamic process which is only imperfectly understood.

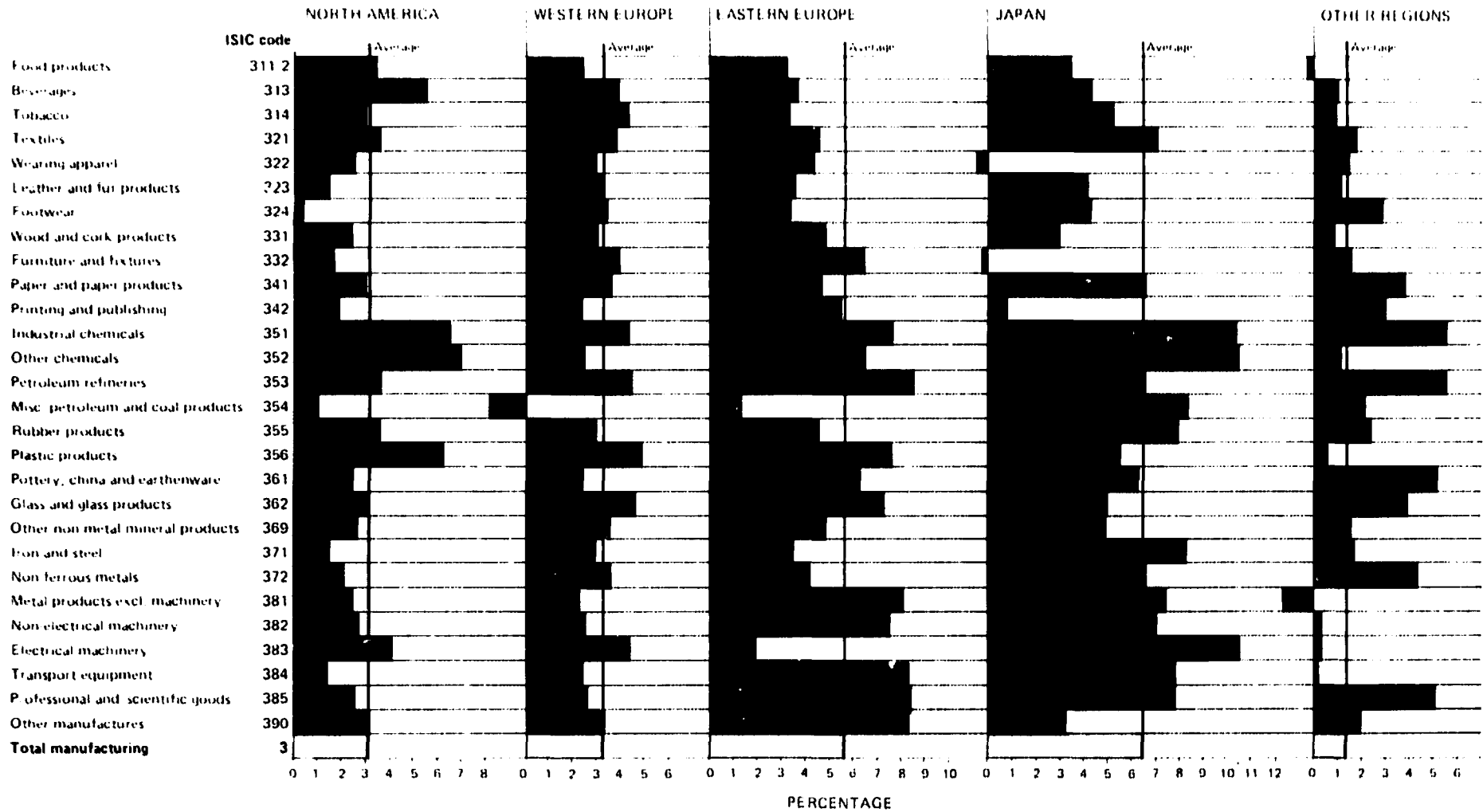
In order to be able to take advantage of new opportunities, there has to be a flexibility which enables resources to be shifted from the declining to the growing industries. Demands for protection for the declining industries, if conceded, will obviously reduce flexibility. They will also lower the overall growth of labour productivity and enhance the stagflationary tendencies in the economy. A macro-economic monetary and fiscal policy package to reflate the economy is not sufficient to redress such structural patterns. Trade policy, investment and tax incentives and regional policy are the more crucial ingredients required for successful restructuring. Of these, trade policy has increasingly become the most important element in recent years.

E. Conclusions

Structural change and productivity growth are correlated, but this in no sense implies that any country or region is an island. The mechanism whereby productivity growth and structural change interact is the growth-trade interdependence mechanism. Impulses from the outside such as changes in prices, factor movements or technical change translate into relative productivity growth of some sectors and not others and thus into the structural change. But this requires that the economy be open to receive such impulses and ready to respond positively to them. This has demonstrable benefits for the adjusting economy as well as for the world economy.

The strategy of high and parallel growth which has been advocated here and illustrated in the debt scenarios above is predicated upon the North's willingness to adopt positive policies of domestic deflation and structural adjustment. If the South economies are to repay debts by export-creation, these exports have to find room in the Northern markets. It is in this respect that a comprehensive renegotiation of the system under which

Figure 2.X. Compounded growth rate of labour productivity, by region, 1963-1979



Source: UNIDO data base. The countries included in each region are listed in the statistical annex.

North-South trade is conducted has become necessary.

Existing trade arrangements are conducted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), but a growing number of intergovernmental agreements concerning trade in certain commodities is negating the spirit of the GATT. Intra-regional trade (for example, within North America between the United States and Canada, within the EEC and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) blocs, within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) countries) has been liberalized and has grown at an explosive rate, especially in the case of intra-industry trade. By contrast, interregional trade has faced many obstacles during this period.

Since our proposed growth strategy relies on North-South co-operation, it is particularly relevant that the barriers put up to impede South's access to Northern markets be dismantled. The South did not gain from the Kennedy Round negotiations, and non-tariff barriers to South's products, if anything, increased. A further important element was the increasingly defensive orientation of industrial policies in the North and the merger of the latter with protectionist trade-policy measures.

The context in which such defensive policies have been adopted has been the productivity slow-down, profitability decline and the increasing vulnerability of North economies to international competition. The defensive policies have been caused by the stagflation as much as they may have contributed to it. In order for such policies to be simultaneously and comprehensively abandoned, the context of stagflation needs to be changed, but only a global perspective can enable that to happen. The adoption of such a global perspective would help policy makers to:

(a) Liberalize interregional trade by reducing and eventually dismantling the barriers which impede access to the markets of the North for the South countries;

(b) Pursue a co-ordinated growth-oriented reflation policy which will raise the growth rates in

the North to 3.5–4.0 per cent and help South countries to attain a growth rate of 7–7.5 per cent:

(c) Conduct negotiations on a universal basis for the restructuring of world industry, the debt- and international-payments system, and resource-transfer arrangements to realize global efficiency through a better international division of labour.

This is a bold and ambitious programme. In the current climate it may even seem too idealistic, but it is backed by a consideration of the historical evidence we have already presented. Rapid growth in the North and in the South was achieved in the 1950s and 1960s. Our analysis of the more recent years has shown that, when the overall growth rate is low and when there is great variation between countries, then destabilizing pressures build up on the trade and payments system.

The present record of North-South trade relations does not inspire any immediate optimism that such a global growth strategy will be adopted. While such a strategy will demonstrably improve economic conditions, the commitment and vision necessary for its adoption are difficult to conjure up. Nor do there exist the international institutions which could bring about the climate for such co-operation.

A continuation of the present trends promises a tepid recovery, a slow march in global industrialization with hardly any improvement in the South's share of global MVA. On the other hand, neither the South (nor for that matter the North) can drift into an import-reduction strategy to cope with debt repayment. If the prospect for increased North-South co-operation is bleak, then the South has to find alternative strategies which would maintain the speed of the progress towards the Lima target while at the same time limiting the likely damage to the North economy resulting from trade reduction. One such alternative is South-South co-operation. Viewed as a positive trade-creating and growth-enhancing strategy, South-South co-operation offers a plausible way out of the present impasse in the global economy. It is this theme that is addressed in the next part.

Appendix I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON THE DEFICIT RATIO

The global deficit ratio (DEF-RAT) is measured as the total of all deficits in balance of trade as a proportion of total trade. This ratio is then expressed in percentage terms. In order to explain the behaviour of DEF-RAT over the period 1963–1981, four variables were tried; average growth rate of real GDP for all countries (GRO), the standard deviation of growth rate for each year across countries (VARGRO), the average rate of inflation (INF) and the standard deviation of inflation

across countries (VARINF). The idea is to provide a summary statistical explanation of what is admittedly a complicated phenomenon.

Various regression models were built around the four basic variables taking special care to capture the dynamics of the process. In the event, the average inflation rate proved to have no significant influence on DEF-RAT.

Of the other variables, GRO proved the most

important and had a negative influence both as a current and a lagged variable. The inflation variability measure, VARINF, was also significant but its lagged value had an opposite sign from its current value. The variability in growth measure VARGRO entered with a lag and had a positive and significant impact. The equation was well determined, explaining 87 per cent of the variance in DEFRA, and passes other diagnostic tests in serial correlation in residuals, etc.

The result is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DEFRA} = & 3.26 - 0.40 \text{ GRO} - 0.22 \text{ GRO}_{-1} + \\ & (1.85) \quad (2.13) \quad (1.63) \\ & + 0.38 \text{ VARGRO}_{-1} + 0.25 \text{ VARINF} - \\ & (4.31) \\ & - 0.18 \text{ VARINF}_{-1} + 0.32 \text{ DEFRA}_{-1} \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$R^2 = 0.87; \rho = 0.08; \\ (0.30)$$

$$\text{Mean of dependent variable} = 5.45; \text{RMSE} = 0.53$$

Figures in parentheses are *t* values.

ρ is the first autoregressive coefficient estimated from the residuals.

The relationship can be used to calculate the long-run equation between DEFRA and its explanatory variables. This allows for the dynamic influences to be normalized. Putting each variable equal to its past value we have

$$\text{DEFRA} = 4.9 - 0.9 \text{ GRO} + 0.5 \text{ VARGRO} + \\ + 0.1 \text{ VARINF} \quad (2)$$

Thus an increase of 1 per cent in the average growth rate, if sustained, will eventually reduce the deficit ratio by 0.9 per cent, but an increase in variability of 1 per cent will put up the ratio by 0.5 per cent. The influence of inflation variability is to put up the deficit ratio by 0.1 per cent for each unit increase. These are long-run multipliers whereas the immediate impacts are as in equation (1) above.

Appendix II

TECHNICAL NOTES ON MEASURING STRUCTURAL CHANGE AND GROWTH

Measuring structural change

Structural change is a complex phenomenon and as such difficult to measure. What can be measured is the resulting change in the share of the various branches in value added, but this is the outcome of a process going on in many individual firms and industries and works via both short- and long-run changes in incentives as well as attitudes. However, even with the observed changes in value shares, there are a variety of ways of summarizing the detailed data over many sectors in a single measure.

Four such measures have been compiled as background to this report, they are labelled θ_1 to θ_4 , they all take the share of a particular sector in total value added in year t (S_{it}) as their basic raw data. The change in the share between two periods then measures the extent to which the industrial structure is changing.

θ_1 . This is a sum of the positive changes in value shares between two time periods. Thus, only the expanding sectors are said to contribute to structural change.

$$\theta_1 = \sum_i J^+ S_{it} \quad (J^+ \text{ indicates positive changes})$$

θ_2 . This is a sum of proportional changes in value shares and includes negative as well as positive changes. The idea here is to allow for changes in small sectors as well as in large sectors to contribute to structural change. Since proportional changes are best measured by differences in logarithms of the basic variables, this is how θ_2 is defined

$$\theta_2 = \sum_i J \log S_{it}$$

θ_3 . This is a sum of the absolute values of the propor-

tional differences. The idea here is to treat expansions and shrinkages both as adding to structural change.

$$\theta_3 = \sum_i |\log S_{it}|$$

θ_4 . This is a measure of the degree of correlation between the value shares in two periods. If the correlation is high then there is little structural change, but, if the correlation is low, then there is a lot of structural change. Thus, as in θ_2 and θ_3 both expanding and shrinking branches contribute to the measure. The precise measure computes the coefficient of correlation (r) between the two periods and then converts it to a measure of the angle between the two shares as vectors.

$$\theta_4 = 180 [\text{COS}^{-1} (\text{COV } S_{it} \cdot S'_{it} / (\text{var } S_{it}) (\text{var } S'_{it})^{1/2})] \\ / 2 \text{COS}^{-1} (0)$$

The four measures were computed for each region over the period 1963-1980 taking successive annual differences. They were also computed for total change between 1963 and 1980. The latter are given in table 2.8. Inasmuch as these measures are not in any natural units, it is not easy to judge them. But three of them θ_1 , θ_2 and θ_3 are highly correlated. Given the complicated manner in which θ_4 is calculated, compared for instance to θ_1 , it is remarkable that their correlation is as high as 0.95. θ_4 seems to be uncorrelated with the other measures. It is sufficient therefore to concentrate on θ_2 and θ_4 .

Describing structural change

It is interesting to note that, in table 2.8, while all the θ_1 members are positive some θ_2 are negative. Indeed for θ_2 , developed regions (except for the "other" group) have

Table 2.8. Measures of structural change by region, 1963-1980

	Measures of structural change				Number of declining branches	Relative productivity growth φ
	θ_1	θ_2	θ_3	θ_4		
North America	0.1290	1.6678	8.5884	14.8419	20	0.1575
Western Europe	0.0724	-0.9976	6.2228	9.8633	15	0.1061
Eastern Europe	0.1824	0.9810	9.9237	22.2927	15	0.2068
Japan	0.2500	3.6038	13.4422	31.2034	16	0.2168
Other developed countries	0.1123	2.2862	7.8610	11.8155	13	0.2896
Latin America	0.1618	0.1592	8.5917	21.3597	11	0.1868
Tropical Africa	0.1896	4.4992	10.5466	25.2665	12	0.4296
Near East	0.1685	3.6143	11.7817	15.9524	11	0.2330
Indian Subcontinent	0.1969	3.2435	12.0302	22.8437	9	0.4439
East Asia	0.1877	2.3762	12.4688	21.2802	14	0.4272

Correlation between the measures				
	θ_1	θ_2	θ_3	θ_4
θ_1	1.0	0.005	0.92	0.95
θ_2		1.0	0.16	0.12
θ_3			1.0	0.77
θ_4				1.0

negative values whereas developing regions (except for Latin America) have positive measures. This is because the mature economies of the North have already undergone structural change in the past and the declining industries have often reached a bare minimum of their value share. To make room for the new activities, they have to reduce their value share in a number of branches. Proportional declines thus predominate over proportional increases. This information is given in the column headed "numbers of declining branches". In North America 20 out of 26 branches were shrinking. In Japan, as many as 16 out of 28 were shrinking, whereas, in the regions of the South, half or less of the sectors were shrinking.

In any policy of achieving structural adjustment, it is always much more difficult to face pressure from those sectors which are resisting shrinkage than from those which are expanding. Thus, the θ_2 measure underlines the different character of the structural change taking place in the North as against the South.

If we take the absolute value of θ_2 as an indicator of the extent of structural change, Tropical Africa ranks first, the Near East second and Japan third. In θ_1 the order changes, namely, Japan ranks first, Tropical Africa second and the Near East third. Western Europe ranks last in θ_1 and eighth in θ_2 , while North America is seventh and eighth in θ_3 and θ_4 respectively. It is between these extremes that the two measures give different sorts of information. In order to clarify this ambiguous ranking, a further disaggregation by countries is in order.

Explaining structural change

Explaining structural change is an even more complicated task. A preliminary analysis reveals that it is by shifting resources into those sectors in which labour-productivity-growth is above the average and away from the lagging sectors that structural adjustment takes place. Of course the above-average growth in labour productivity may result from above-average growth in the output of the sector by the operation of Verdoorn's Law.

But there is clear evidence that a measure of relative productivity growth correlates well with the measures of structural change.

The measure of relative productivity growth is taken as the sum of positive differences in the productivity growth of a branch and the overall productivity growth in the manufacturing branch. This measure is then similar to θ_1 in only taking positive differences into account. It is labelled φ and estimates are given in the last column of table 2.8 above. Cross-section regressions of the θ_1 to θ_4 singly with φ showed that only θ_2 is significantly correlated while the relationship for θ_4 is very weak. The results are given below. At the present juncture, they are no more than suggestive as much further work needs to be done on the underlying processes by which structural change comes about. Factors such as investment-income ratios, R and D investments, micro-structural policies and the degree of openness of the economy are also going to be important. This requires a more detailed investigation in the near future.

Structural change and labour productivity

$$\theta_1 = 0.112 + 0.195 \varphi$$

(2.988) (1.530)

$$R^2 = 0.23, F(8) = 2.34$$

$$\theta_2 = -3.495 + 16.148 \varphi$$

(-2.272) (3.083)

$$R^2 = 0.54, F(8) = 9.51^*$$

$$\theta_3 = 7.282 + 10.616 \varphi$$

(4.500) (1.917)

$$R^2 = 0.32, F(8) = 3.71$$

$$\theta_4 = 13.872 + 21.503 \varphi$$

(2.752) (1.253)

$$R^2 = 0.16, F(8) = 1.57$$

* Significant at 95 per cent level.

Values in the parentheses below coefficients are *t* values and those beside F are degrees of freedom.

Part two

South-South co-operation: opportunities and challenges

Introduction

The concept of South-South co-operation is by no means novel. It has received considerable support from the General Assembly over the last 10 years. As early as 1973, the General Assembly, in its resolution 3177 (XXVII), adopted a programme for economic co-operation among developing countries. In resolution 3362 (S-VII), section VI, adopted in 1975, the General Assembly referred to the role of South-South co-operation in the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order. The concept was further dealt with in resolution 3442 (XXX) adopted in 1979.

A broad programme of co-operation among developing countries was outlined in the Caracas Programme of Action (A/36/333) adopted by the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation Among Developing Countries held at Caracas in May 1981. A specific chapter relating to industrialization and ways to promote South-South industrial co-operation was included in the Caracas Programme of Action. The Conference also recommended a number of specific actions to assist developing countries in matching capabilities already existing within the South in specific industrial branches with the requirements of other developing countries. The Conference also recommended action aimed at the establishment of projects using South-South industrial co-operation in the following priority areas: raw materials; fisheries; agriculture and agro-industries; mining and mineral processing; petrochemicals; chemicals; textiles; forest-based industries; building materials; and power generation. Programmes of action to enhance industrial capabilities through joint efforts and co-operation in the development of human resources for indus-

trialization were also recommended. The Caracas Conference reaffirmed that economic co-operation among developing countries was not a substitute for global co-operation between developing and developed countries, nor should it in any way relieve developed countries from their responsibilities and commitments towards developing countries. In response to the difficulties and uncertainties arising from the world situation which existed in May 1981, it was thought appropriate to renew, accelerate and strengthen co-operative efforts and solidarity among developing countries based on mutual interest and a more rational use of available resources. This need would seem even more urgent today.

This second part of the *Global Report* suggests a broad framework within which the potential for increased South-South co-operation in the field of industry can be further developed. Chapter III develops scenarios to demonstrate the potential impact of South-South co-operation on production and trade structures. The starting-point for the simulation exercise is the assumption that the South could aim at increasing collective self-reliance in manufacturing to over one quarter of its total import requirements by 1990. The analysis of trade partners by product categories contributes to existing knowledge by quantifying the potential for South-South co-operation. The estimates given here are only a first approximation in the ongoing studies of the subject. Chapter IV presents some details on potential for South-South co-operation in each of the 27 industrial branches. The concluding chapter comments on the need for institutional arrangements to help facilitate the realization of such potential.

III. Quantifying the potential for increased South-South co-operation

South-South co-operation has long been a slogan and a rallying cry. The Caracas Programme of Action made it an essential element of the industrial development strategy of the South. Yet the potential for increasing South-South co-operation has never been quantified. No matter what form it may take, economic co-operation (or non-co-operation) between countries will eventually have to manifest itself in the flow of goods and services to be exchanged between co-operating partners. South-South trade has been increasing, but how far can it expand and in which specific product groups? Who is going to produce, export and import, and how will incomes and industrial structure be affected? In this chapter, the first preliminary results of our ongoing attempt to answer these questions are presented.

Initially, attention is focused on the broad potential. Existing production structures and recent trends in the growth of South-South trade are used as a basis for exploring the extent to which a larger flow of trade among countries of the South might be realized. For this purpose, two scenarios were constructed. One, the moderate South-South co-operation scenario (MSSC scenario), extends recent trends towards greater South-South exchange; and the other, the intensified South-South co-operation scenario (ISSC scenario), assumes specially favourable treatment for the lower-income regions. The consequences in terms of world trade and production are elaborated for each scenario, thus demonstrating the benefits of South-South co-operation for the North as well as the South. The impact of trade-creating co-operation is then compared with that of trade-diverting co-operation for both scenarios.

The chapter is divided into five sections. The first section examines the rapid growth of South-South trade in manufactured goods during the 1970s. This analysis shows that most industrial branches shared in the expansion of trade and that each of the five regions of the South increased, with wide variations in growth rates, their exports to the South. This analysis forms the basis for the second section, which describes the approach used to quantify the

potential for increased trade in manufactured goods between each pair of regions in the South at the individual industry level.

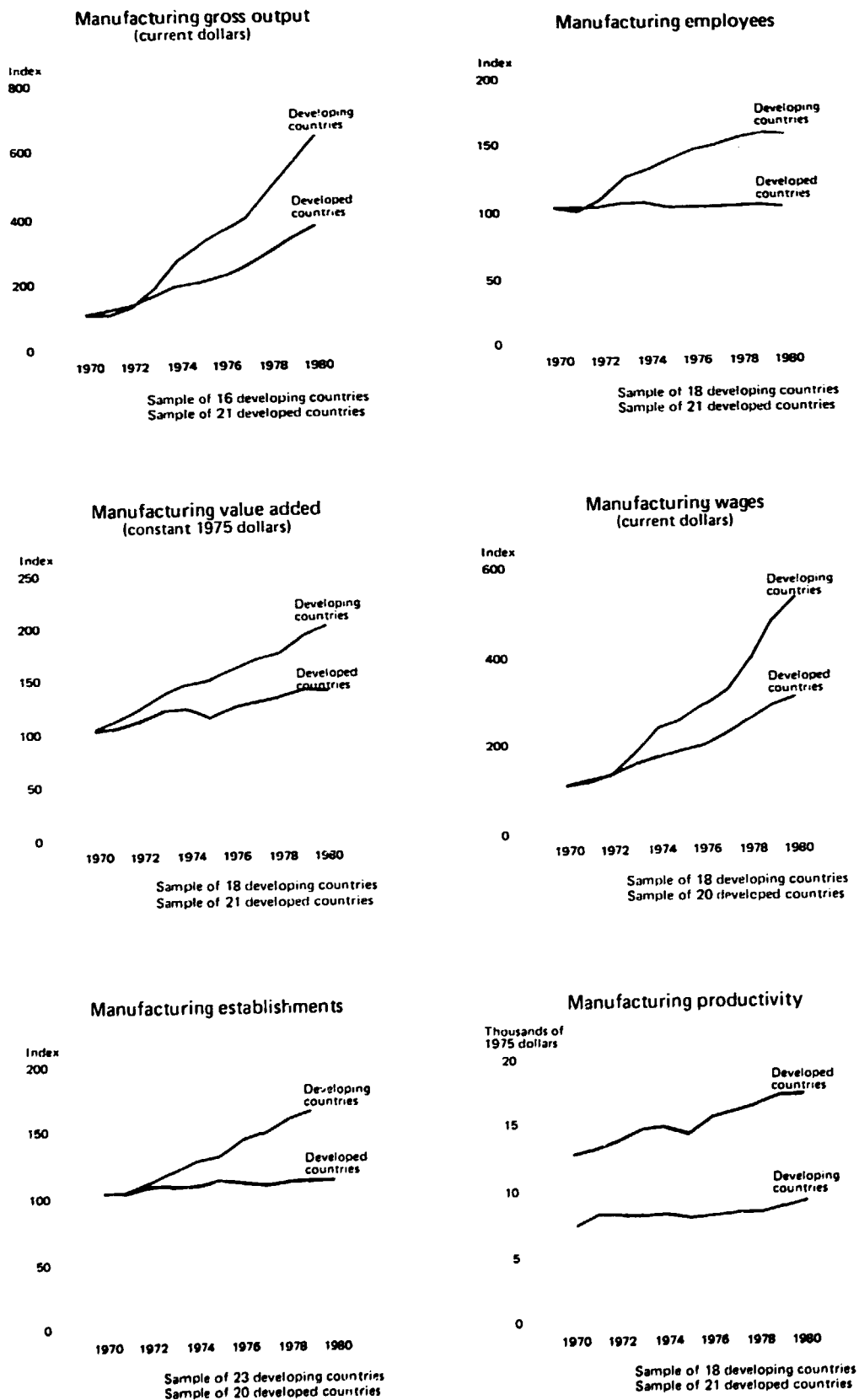
The chapter then presents the overall increase in South-South trade projected up to 1990 under the two scenarios. The projected increase for each Southern exporting region is analysed in the next section so that the impact of increased South-South trade on the level of industrial production in each region can be considered. Finally, the impact of increased South-South co-operation on North-South trade, gross domestic product (GDP) and industrial production in the North is analysed.

As with the scenarios in the previous chapter, the presentation here is intended to be neither a plan nor a forecast, but a detailed and well-worked-out exercise elaborating what is possible. It does not delve into the institutional or juridical arrangements for setting up new South-South co-operative measures. But given the existing production structures, factor supplies and recent growth trends, it explores the extent to which a larger trade flow among countries of the South is feasible and beneficial.

A. Growth of South-South industrial co-operation during the 1970s

During the 20 years preceding 1980, the industrial output of the South increased fourfold and the range of industrial products manufactured in the South broadened considerably (see figure 3.1 for some indicators of industrial expansion during the 1970s). Although most of the industrial products were produced for national markets, developing countries began to supply a broad range of manufactured goods to each other. The value of South-South trade in manufactured goods increased from approximately \$6 billion in 1970 to about \$25 billion in 1975 and \$51 billion in 1979 at current prices. As a result, the share of total Southern imports of manufactured goods supplied from within the South increased from approxi-

Figure 3.1. Indicators of industrial expansion in the South during the 1970s



Source: UNIDO data base

mately 14 per cent in 1970 to about 16 per cent in 1975 and 18 per cent in 1979.

A summary of estimates of the level of total Southern imports of manufactured goods from all sources and the imports supplied from within the South itself in each of the 28 branches of industry (ISIC classification) is provided in table 3.1, which shows the contribution made by each branch of industry to the growth of South-South trade in manufactured goods between 1970 and 1979.

In 1979, the South already imported a high proportion of its total import requirements from within the South in some branches of industry. In the case of refined petroleum, over 60 per cent of total import requirements were purchased within the South; for wearing apparel and wood products, the proportion exceeded 50 per cent; and for textiles, footwear and rubber products, the proportion exceeded 40 per cent. For the other 22 branches of industry, the South supplied less than 40 per cent of the total Southern import requirements. The South supplied only about 15 per cent or less of its total import requirements of chemicals, iron and steel, electrical machinery, non-electrical machinery, transport equipment, and

professional and scientific goods in 1979. Hence it relied on the North for over 85 per cent of its import requirements in these and several other industrial branches. In particular, for the largest Southern industrial import category, non-electrical machinery (18 per cent of the total, or \$50 billion, an amount equivalent to South-South trade in all industrial products), the share of Southern suppliers (6.2 per cent) was the lowest of all branches.

The growth in the value of South-South trade shown in table 3.1 reflects price increases as well as increases in volume. The impact of price increases varies from product to product. Nevertheless, it will be seen that a major part of the increase in the value of South-South trade was accounted for by increased trade in capital goods and intermediate products.

South-South trade in capital goods (ISIC 381 to ISIC 385) was valued in current prices at \$12.4 billion in 1979, compared with \$0.9 billion in 1970; trade in chemicals was valued at \$3.8 billion in 1979, compared with \$0.5 billion in 1970; trade in iron and steel was valued at \$2.5 billion, compared with \$0.3 billion; and trade in non-

Table 3.1. Share of total Southern imports of manufactured goods originating in the South, 1970, 1975 and 1979

ISIC branch	Total Southern imports (billions of current dollars)			South-South trade (billions of current dollars)			Southern share of total Southern imports (percentage)		
	1970	1975	1979	1970	1975	1979	1970	1975	1979
311 Food products	3.55	11.81	20.22	0.96	4.09	6.14	27.09	34.62	30.37
313 Beverage	0.30	0.69	1.55	0.05	0.10	0.20	16.12	14.53	13.18
314 Tobacco	0.22	0.49	1.06	0.04	0.09	0.08	18.35	17.41	7.79
321 Textiles	3.18	7.37	13.42	0.85	2.48	5.44	26.64	33.64	40.55
322 Wearing apparel	0.59	1.73	3.88	0.20	0.84	2.10	34.58	48.87	54.06
323 Leather and fur products	0.08	0.26	0.81	0.01	0.04	0.26	17.95	16.48	32.18
324 Footwear	0.13	0.34	0.74	0.05	0.14	0.30	39.55	42.18	40.14
331 Wood and cork products	0.46	1.37	3.17	0.20	0.59	1.63	42.58	43.05	51.58
332 Furniture and fixtures	0.13	0.50	1.66	0.02	0.08	0.23	18.60	16.90	13.84
341 Paper and paper products	1.23	3.09	5.27	0.13	0.37	0.90	10.20	11.87	17.23
342 Printing and publishing	0.33	0.81	1.44	0.08	0.21	0.34	24.70	25.89	20.61
351 Industrial chemicals	3.73	13.55	24.62	0.28	0.26	2.82	7.39	9.32	11.45
352 Other chemicals	1.35	3.18	6.08	0.17	0.46	0.93	12.62	14.42	15.29
353 Petroleum refineries	1.20	6.91	10.39	0.69	4.83	6.41	57.51	69.93	61.67
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	1.13	2.76	4.88	0.64	1.19	2.33	56.59	43.13	47.83
355 Rubber products	0.14	0.52	1.15	0.03	0.11	0.29	23.24	21.32	25.28
356 Plastic products	0.06	0.17	0.27	0.02	0.08	0.10	34.48	49.10	37.69
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	0.26	0.69	1.46	0.05	0.14	0.33	17.56	20.87	22.25
362 Glass and glass products	0.41	2.04	4.44	0.10	0.46	0.89	24.32	22.61	19.95
369 Other non-metal mineral products	3.05	13.69	18.47	0.27	0.86	2.51	0.73	6.27	13.59
371 Iron and steel	0.97	2.06	4.55	0.27	0.49	1.62	27.39	23.85	35.63
372 Non-ferrous metal	1.52	5.32	10.53	0.20	0.68	1.64	13.18	12.80	15.62
381 Metal products, excl. machinery	8.42	29.69	50.14	0.27	1.43	3.09	3.26	4.82	6.15
382 Non-electrical machinery	3.70	13.34	31.35	0.17	1.10	3.88	4.68	8.28	12.37
383 Electrical machinery	6.36	28.69	39.36	0.19	1.78	2.91	2.93	6.19	7.40
384 Transport equipment	1.13	3.16	6.91	0.06	0.33	0.88	5.40	10.30	12.67
385 Professional and scientific equipment	1.85	5.29	13.29	0.27	0.94	2.88	14.90	17.83	21.65
390 Other manufactures	45.47	159.52	281.28	6.27	25.19	51.13	13.80	15.79	18.18

Source: UNIDO data base, which converts Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

ferrous metals at \$1.6 billion, compared with \$0.3 billion. These groups of products accounted for 32 per cent of South-South trade in 1979.

There was a similar pace of growth in South-South trade in the products of agro-based industries and light industries. Trade in food products increased from \$1 billion in 1970 to \$6 billion in 1979; textiles from \$0.9 billion to over \$5 billion; wearing apparel from \$0.2 billion to \$2.1 billion; wood products from \$0.2 billion to \$1.6 billion; and paper and paper products from \$0.1 billion to \$0.9 billion. The value of imports of petroleum refineries increased from \$0.7 billion to over \$6.4 billion.

The contributions of each region to the growth in South-South trade between 1970 and 1979 is summarized in tables 3.2 and 3.3. The first table examines the contribution of the region as an importer of goods from the South and the second table its contribution as an exporter. In each table, the proportion of intra-regional trade is shown.

The increase in imports of manufactured goods from the South was largest in the Near East (up twelfold), the Indian Subcontinent (up

elevenfold) and East Asia (up eightfold), smaller in Latin America (up sixfold) and least in Tropical Africa (up fivefold). The share of intra-regional imports was higher in the more industrialized regions (over 85 per cent in Latin America and 57 per cent in East Asia), lower in the Near East (29 per cent), and lower still in Tropical Africa (15 per cent). In the Indian Subcontinent, which comprises only a small group of countries, it was the lowest (11 per cent).

Looked at as exporting regions, the regions contributing most to the growth of South-South trade were East Asia (exports up elevenfold), the Near East (exports up elevenfold) and Latin America (exports up sevenfold); there were smaller contributions from the Indian Subcontinent (exports up fourfold) and Africa (exports up twofold). Over 60 per cent of Latin American exports in 1979 were for intra-regional trade. The intra-regional exports constituted about 47 per cent each for East Asia and the Near East and 45 per cent for Tropical Africa. For the Indian Subcontinent, intra-regional trade was only 12 per cent of total exports in 1979.

Table 3.2. Growth of imports of all manufactured goods from Southern regions, 1970-1979

(Millions of dollars at current prices)

Region	1970 Imports		1979 Imports		Total increase 1970-1979 (percentage)	Share in 1979 of intra-regional imports in total Southern imports (percentage)
	Total	Intra-regional	Total	Intra-regional		
Latin America	1 798	1 746	12 114	10 237	574	85
Tropical Africa	804	216	3 931	574	389	15
Near East	999	336	12 283	3 590	1 129	29
Indian Subcontinent	315	97	3 468	376	1 001	11
East Asia	2 358	1 000	19 329	10 979	720	57
Total South	6 275	3 395	51 126	25 757	715	50

Source: UNIDO data base.

Table 3.3. Growth of Southern exports of all manufactured goods to Southern regions, 1970-1979

(Millions of dollars at current prices)

Region	1970 Exports		1979 Exports		Total increase 1970-1979 (percentage)	Share in 1979 of intra-regional exports in total Southern exports (percentage)
	Total	Intra-regional	Total	Intra-regional		
Latin America	2 137	1 746	16 105	10 237	654	64
Tropical Africa	620	216	1 279	574	106	45
Near East	650	336	7 324	3 590	1 026	49
Indian Subcontinent	764	97	3 196	376	319	12
East Asia	2 104	1 000	23 222	10 979	1 004	47
Total South	6 275	3 395	51 126	25 757	715	50

Source: UNIDO data base.

B. Designing South-South co-operation scenarios

In order to determine the increase in South-South trade as a whole, as the first step in assessing income and industrial structural changes, estimates were made of the potential increase in trade between each pair of regions in the South. As the South was divided into five regions for this purpose, namely Latin America, Tropical Africa, the Near East, the Indian Subcontinent and East Asia, there were 25 pairings to consider. For each pairing of regions, the first step was to select the industrial branches with a potential, within a hypothetical 10-year time span with 1990 as the terminal year, for additional production and increased South-South trade.

1. Criteria for selecting promising products

The rapid growth of South-South trade in recent years and the range of manufactured products covered by such trade shows that neo-classical trade theory cannot be used either to explain these changes or to predict future ones. The traditional view that the South can only export products that are either labour- or resource-intensive is no longer valid.

In order to screen a list of promising product groups for South-South co-operation, the following criteria were used:

(a) There was room for increased production of that particular industrial product within the South because imports from the North were a significant proportion of total consumption in the South;

(b) Some Southern regions had already demonstrated their potential for supplying that particular product on the basis of above-average growth rates in both production and exports;

(c) The technology of production in that industrial branch was intensive in the use of factors which, although they may not be available in sufficient quantities in any single country, are available in the South as a whole;

(d) The potential for increased South-South trade was not constrained by technological dependence on Northern suppliers because the industrial branch did not require a high rate of new product development;

(e) The potential for the Southern exporting regions to increase the range of products existed because the benefits and possibilities of learning-by-doing are relatively great in that particular branch of industry.

In summary we have selected products which use those resources more intensively and in which the South as a whole is better endowed, as well as those products which have a low rate of new product development but are substantially imported from the North. More importantly, the South must have

demonstrated the ability to produce these products and there must be dynamic benefits to be derived from producing these products.

Applying these criteria to the 28 industrial branches of the manufacturing sector, the product lines that appear particularly suitable for greater South-South trade fall into three groups:

(a) Light industries: food products, textiles, wood and cork products, rubber products and metal products;

(b) Basic products: paper and paper products, industrial chemicals, other chemicals, glass, non-metallic mineral products, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals;

(c) Capital goods: non-electrical machinery, electrical machinery and transport equipment.

An important omission is petroleum products. This industry is already relatively well developed in the South as a whole, particularly in the Near East region, and therefore has been excluded from consideration in the current exercise.

2. Criteria for matching trade partners

The second step was to identify pairs of regions which had the potential to become trading partners in each industrial product group. The match had to be justified by demand conditions on the part of the region potentially importing and supply conditions on the region potentially exporting.

On the *demand side*, a region was considered a potential importing partner if the following conditions were met:

(a) The region depended on the North for more than 50 per cent of its imports of the industrial product in question;

(b) The imports of that particular product had already been partially supplied by a Southern region;

(c) The reliance on supplies from the Southern exporting region had increased steadily, suggesting a continuing trade relationship in the future.

On the *supply side*, a region was considered a potential exporter on an expanded scale if the following conditions were met:

(a) The region had demonstrated its international competitiveness in the product with a strong export performance;

(b) The industrial branch producing the particular product had shown dynamism and grown faster than other branches in the region;

(c) It had already established an export market in the Southern importing region;

(d) The market share so far obtained in the Southern importing region was, however, less than the share achieved by the exporting region in world markets.

These criteria emphasize the dynamic aspects of bilateral trade relationships. Basically, the starting point is that the importing region in the South must be relatively dependent on the North. Beyond that, the exporting region should be of at least growing importance as a source of imports of that particular commodity; it should be relatively dependent on the importing region as far as the exports of the commodity are concerned; and the share of the value added of the sector in the aggregate value added of the exporting region must have been growing throughout the past decade or, alternatively, must have been growing recently and by more than that of the world as a whole. The latter conditions may be interpreted as indicators of dynamic complementarity and flexibility in production capability. These criteria are applied one at a time to each of the individual manufacturing sectors identified above as having the greatest potential for South-South co-operation.

For the specific manufacturing branches previously identified as having potential for increased South-South trade, the results of the partnership identification process are given in table 3.4. An entry in a particular row and column cell for a particular commodity branch indicates that there is large potential for expansion in exports from the exporting region given in the row name to the importing region indicated by the column name. For example, the fact that only entries in the Indian Subcontinent row and the Latin America column are rubber products and non-metallic mineral products indicates that these branches are those for which there would be substantially greater potential for increased exports from the Indian Subcontinent to Latin America.

Looking at it from the demand side, it is clear that Latin America, for example, needs more light industries products and capital goods. Tropical Africa, on the other hand, could import from Latin America and, to a lesser extent, from East Asia across all the fifteen commodities where there is potential for South-South co-operation. The same is true of the Near East and to a lesser extent of the Indian Subcontinent. The implication of the import potential is that at present the regions concerned rely mostly on the North for their imports. Now that Southern economies have gained in industrial sophistication, importers can explore alternative sources.

Latin America and East Asia dominate a large number of commodity branches for which there is considerable export potential to Southern regions. These regions are followed distantly in order of importance by East Asia, the Near East and Tropical Africa as regions of export potential in the commodity branches with potential for development through South-South co-operation. On the other hand, Tropical Africa, the Near East and the Indian Subcontinent, each with more than 30 partnership entries in their import columns, are

the regions with greatest potential for increased imports from the South.

However, if trade were actually to occur according to the criteria set out above, the industrialized regions of the South would gain relatively more than the less industrialized ones. This would reproduce in the South the same polarization effect of industrial development as in the North. The aim is not to deplore but to use this result as a way of sharpening our criteria for the choice of partners. The exercise demonstrates that special attention has to be paid to creating trading opportunities more equitably than the status quo would allow. For this purpose an alternative exercise was carried out allowing for intensive South-South co-operation, that is, letting extra exports be provided by those less industrialized regions as well.

3. South-South co-operation scenarios: the basic hypotheses

In designing South-South co-operation scenarios the primary consideration was to offer the world a constructive and positive policy option. In that connection, intensified trade between Southern partners does not necessarily mean a replacement of trade between North and South (an issue to be discussed in section D of this chapter). Any effort to increase trade between co-operating Southern partners would, however, affect the relative share of all participants in world trade.

The basic hypotheses used for the construction of the two scenarios are as follows:

(a) Increased South-South co-operation manifests itself in increased trade flows. Efforts to intensify trade relationships between co-operating partners would result in both trade diversion and trade creation. Therefore, increased South-South co-operation could be depicted in a new trade share matrix of the world;

(b) The overall potential for increased South-South co-operation should be assessed at a specific product level and in the context of a bilateral relationship between the regions of the South;

(c) The extent to which the Southern exporting region could increase its market share in the Southern importing region should be measured by the rates of expansion in production and export observed for the Southern exporting region in the past, as well as by the receptiveness shown by the importing region in the past. Such an insistence upon historical evidence has given the scenarios a definite conservative slant;

(d) Increased South-South co-operation would require increased production in some or all regions of the South. This in turn would require an absolute increase in the level of Southern imports from the North. Hence, increased South-South co-operation could only be achieved in the context

Table 3.4. Partnerships identified for increased South-South trade in fifteen industrial branches

Exporting region	Product and importing region				
	Latin America	Tropical Africa	Near East	Indian Subcontinent	East Asia
Latin America	Food products Textiles Paper Metal products Industrial chemicals Other chemicals Rubber products Iron and steel Non-metallic mineral products Non-electrical machinery Electrical machinery	Food products Textiles Paper Metal products Glass Industrial chemicals Other chemicals Rubber products Iron and steel Non-metallic mineral products Non-ferrous metals Non-electrical machinery Electrical machinery	Food products Textiles Wood products Paper Metal products Glass Industrial chemicals Other chemicals Rubber products Iron and steel Non-metallic mineral products Non-ferrous metals Non-electrical machinery	Paper Metal products Glass Industrial chemicals Other chemicals Rubber products Iron and steel Non-ferrous metals Non-electrical machinery	Paper Glass Industrial chemicals Iron and steel Non-metallic mineral products Non-ferrous metals Non-electrical machinery
East Asia	Food products Textiles Paper Rubber products Glass Electrical machinery Transport equipment	Food products Textiles Paper Rubber products Metal products Industrial chemicals Glass Non-ferrous metals Non-electrical machinery Electrical machinery Transport equipment	Textiles Rubber products Industrial chemicals Iron and steel Non-electrical machinery Electrical machinery Transport equipment	Textiles Paper Rubber products Metal products Industrial chemicals Iron and steel Non-electrical machinery Electrical machinery Transport equipment	Paper Metal products Industrial chemicals Other chemicals Glass Iron and steel Non-ferrous metals Non-electrical machinery Electrical machinery Transport equipment
Indian Subcontinent	Rubber products Non-metallic mineral products	Food products Rubber products Textiles Non-electrical machinery	Rubber products Glass Non-metallic mineral products Non-electrical machinery	Rubber products Paper Glass Metal products Industrial chemicals Iron and steel Non-ferrous metals Non-electrical machinery Electrical machinery Transport equipment	
Tropical Africa	Rubber products	Non-ferrous metals	Rubber products Non-ferrous metals	Rubber products	Non-ferrous metals
Near East	Non-electrical machinery	Food products Metal products Electrical machinery	Iron and steel	Industrial chemicals Electrical machinery	Metal products Non-electrical machinery

of an expanding world trade which would permit the South to move gradually towards the projected target levels of market shares.

Given these basic hypotheses and the criteria previously discussed, it was estimated that the share of total Southern imports of manufactured goods supplied from within the South could increase from approximately 18 per cent in 1979 to 20-26 per cent (for moderate South-South co-operation and intensified South-South co-operation respectively) by 1990. The increase in South-South trade is expected

to be substantial in those branches of industry where the South is currently dependent on imports from the North to the extent of 80 per cent or more. By 1990, the South would supply about 20 per cent of its import requirements of chemicals (compared with less than 12 per cent in 1979) and 17 per cent of its import requirements of capital goods (compared with 9 per cent in 1979).

The industrial self-sufficiency of the South would be broadly spread, although to a varying degree, over almost all branches of industry. By

1990, the South would supply at least 25 per cent of its import requirements in 14 of the 28 branches compared with 10 out of 28 branches in 1979. In six branches, namely textiles, wearing apparel, leather and fur products, wood and cork products, refined petroleum, and non-ferrous metals the share of South would range from 50 per cent upwards.

Although these sectoral self-sufficiency shares are projected figures involving a 10-year span starting from 1979,* they would be accepted as target figures for 1990 in the selected scenarios.

C. South-South trade in 1990: projections

As previously stated, South-South co-operation should be thought of not as a substitute for, but as a complement to, North-South co-operation. Any attempt to intensify South-South trade, therefore, rests on two premises. The first is that the South, when collectively more self-reliant, will make a more efficient partner in North-South co-operation. The second premise is that given the world-wide stagnation in trade, the South could provide the necessary impetus for expansion.

In this section we present the quantitative assessments of potential South-South co-operation. In presenting these quantitative assessments, we limit ourselves to the impact of increased South-South co-operation alone, and therefore consider it in isolation. This is important because the primary objective of the exercise is not only to measure the potential but also to analyse the impacts of South-South co-operation on the future global economy. In reality, in the years ahead the world economy should resume growth and the increase in trade projected under the two scenarios would have to be added to flows generated by economic growth in the South and the North.

In table 3.5 the results of the two exercises are summarized under seven major product groups. The implication of increased trade shares for the Southern partners is that the total volume of South-South trade could increase from \$89 billion in 1979 to \$112 billion in 1990 (MSSC) or \$168 billion (ISSC), and manufactures trade would rise from \$51 billion to \$66 billion (MSSC) or \$100 billion (ISSC). All values are expressed in 1979 dollars.

In each group there is a substantial growth in the volume of South-South trade. Consumer durables show a sharp increase as South-South trade nearly doubles in the moderate scenario and more than doubles in the intensified. Raw materials show the second largest increase. The intensified version is designed to help the less industrialized countries of

the South, and its effects are seen more dramatically in agricultural products and raw materials, both of which increase twice as fast in the intensive version as in the moderate version.

Total South-South trade in all commodities will increase by 50 per cent in the moderate version and 88 per cent in the intensive one. South-South trade in manufactured goods proper, however, increases by 30 per cent and 97 per cent, respectively, under the two scenarios.

A summary of how each of the five Southern regions would contribute as exporters to the increased levels of South-South trade in 1990 is reflected in table 3.6 and figure 3.II. It shows that Tropical Africa would fare best, as was intended, under the intensive South-South co-operation scheme, expanding its exports to the South by 245 per cent. Both East Asia and Latin America would expand their exports to the South by about 101 per cent and 102 per cent respectively under the two scenarios and enhance their relative position as exporters to Southern markets. All Southern regions would devote more of their attention to supplying the Southern partners' needs. The Indian Subcontinent, which sold more than one-third of its total exports to the Southern regions in 1979, would be expected to direct 45 per cent or 59 per cent of its total exports to the Southern markets in 1990. Tropical Africa, which has paid scant attention to its export possibilities to the South, will be given an opportunity to reduce its dependency on Northern markets.

Each of the Southern regions would also contribute to the increased South-South trade as importers (see table 3.7 and figure 3.III). Tropical Africa is expected to increase its imports from its Southern partners by 60 per cent under the moderate and by 164 per cent under the intensified co-operation scenarios. Both the Near East and the Indian Subcontinent increase their imports from the South by approximately 30 per cent and 100 per cent under the two scenarios. East Asia will remain the biggest customer of the Southern exporters, accounting for 24 per cent and 69 per cent of the total import bills to the Southern suppliers in 1990 under the two scenarios.

One of the most dynamic elements of South-South co-operation is the potential contribution expected from intra-regional trade. The combined figure for each Southern region is expected to grow from \$40 billion in 1979 to either \$51 billion or \$76 billion in 1990, while total inter-regional trade within the South will grow from \$43 billion in 1979 to \$58 billion or \$81 billion under the two South-South co-operation scenarios. The region making the greatest use of intra-regional trade is Latin America. In 1979, the intra-regional trade within Latin America accounted for 17 per cent of its total exports and 79 per cent of exports to the South. Under the two South-South co-operation scenarios, Latin American intra-

* The base year used for calculation was 1979 because of the availability of data on both trade and production in a consistent format.

Table 3.5. South's imports from the South: before and after increased South-South co-operation

	1979			1990 MSSC scenario			1990 ISSC scenario		
	Billions of dollars	Index number	Per- centage	Billions of dollars	Index number	Per- centage	Billions of dollars	Index number	Per- centage
<i>Agricultural products</i>									
Total imports by the South from all sources	54.25	100		58.31	134		78.18	144	
South-South imports	20.06	100		26.04	139		37.54	187	
Share of South-South imports in total imports of the South			37.0			46.2			48.0
<i>Raw materials</i>									
Total imports by the South from all sources	3.75	100		4.00	155		6.18	165	
South-South imports	1.26	100		1.81	185		3.36	266	
Share of South-South imports in total imports of the South			33.6			45.40			54.3
<i>Energy</i>									
Total imports by the South from all sources	39.14	100		42.35	127		53.95	138	
South-South imports	33.00	100		34.39	133		45.62	138	
Share of South-South imports in total imports of the South			84.3			81.20			84.5
<i>Intermediate products</i>									
Total imports by the South from all sources	90.89	100		94.36	111		117.72	129	
South-South imports	17.61	100		23.61	125		35.91	204	
Share of South-South imports in total imports of the South			19.4			25.0			30.5
<i>Consumer non-durables</i>									
Total imports by the South from all sources	16.54	100		17.55	133		23.25	140	
South-South imports	4.16	100		5.54	154		8.53	205	
Share of South-South imports in total imports of the South			25.1			31.60			36.7
<i>Equipment</i>									
Total imports by the South from all sources	123.85	100		131.01	126		164.42	133	
South-South imports	8.67	100		12.51	181		22.61	261	
Share of South-South imports in total imports of the South			7.0			9.5			13.7
<i>Consumer durables</i>									
Total imports by the South from all sources	29.21	100		32.02	141		45.10	154	
South-South imports	4.48	100		8.08	174		14.07	314	
Share of South-South imports in total imports of the South			15.4			25.22			31.2
<i>Total manufactures imports</i>									
Total imports by the South from all sources	281.28	100		324.50	115		386.76	138	
South-South imports	51.13	100		66.30	130		100.80	197	
Share of South-South imports in total imports of the South			18.2			20.4			26.1
<i>Total imports</i>									
Total imports by the South from all sources	357.63	100		379.59	129		488.80	137	
South-South imports	89.24	100		112.0	150		167.64	188	
Share of South-South imports in total imports of the South			25.0			29.5			34.3

Source: UNIDO data base, 1979.

Note: Index base year 1979 = 100. MSSC, moderate South-South co-operation; ISSC, intensified South-South co-operation.

regional trade will increase by 31 per cent and 88 per cent in volume and will represent 20 per cent to 25 per cent of its total exports in future.

Traditionally, intra-regional trade has played a less important role for Tropical Africa (2.8 per cent of its total exports in 1979), the Near East (4.3 per

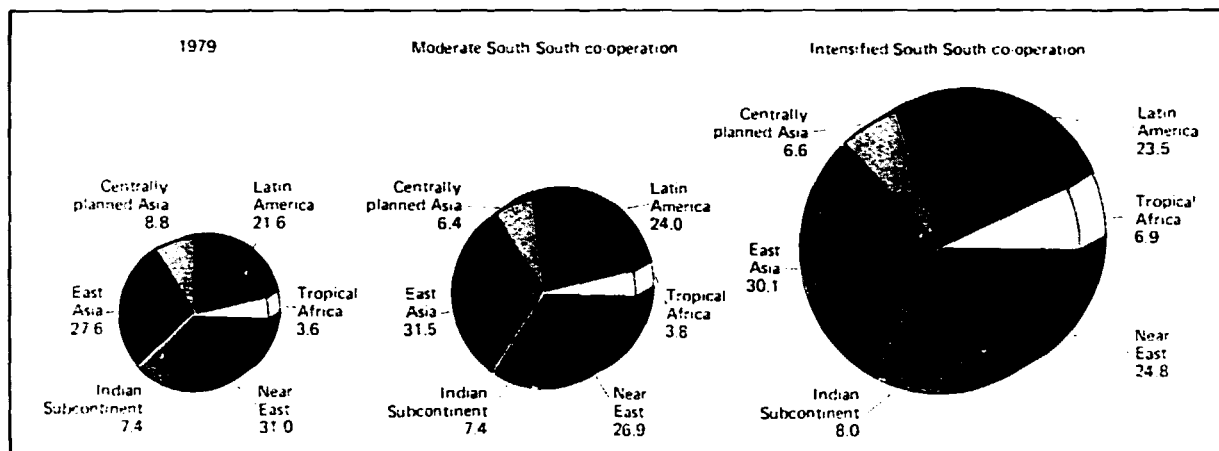
cent) and the Indian Subcontinent (4.0 per cent). It is hoped that once the momentum of the South-South co-operation effort is firmly established, the shares for intra-regional trade in these regions would expand, especially in Tropical Africa.

Table 3.6. Regional sources of increase in South-South trade: exports

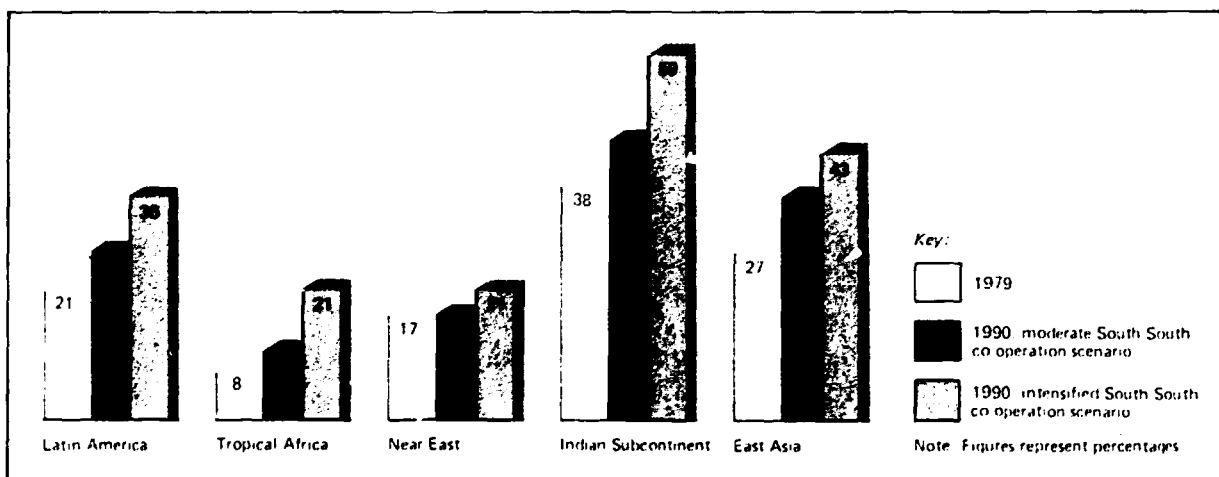
Region	Value of exports in 1990		
	Value of exports in 1979 millions of dollars	MSSC scenario millions of dollars	ISSC scenario millions of dollars
Latin America	19 456	27 921 (43)	39 394 (102)
Tropical Africa	3 266	4 438 (36)	11 582 (245)
Near East	27 988	31 331 (12)	41 655 (49)
Indian Subcontinent	6 730	8 621 (28)	13 516 (101)
East Asia	24 797	36 754 (48)	50 469 (103)
Total South (including centrally planned Asia)	89 245	116 546 (31)	167 639 (88)

Note: MSSC: moderate South-South co-operation; ISSC: intensified South-South co-operation. Figures within parentheses represent percentage increases over 1979.

Figure 3.II. Regional shares of exports by the South to the South



Shares of total exports directed to markets in the South by each region



Source: UNIDO data base

One of our starting hypotheses was that the potential contribution a Southern region can make towards South-South co-operation can not be measured by its overall relative position as exporter or importer to the whole of the South. The measurement becomes convincing only if it is carried out in terms of a specific product and in the context of a concrete bilateral trade relationship between the co-operating partners. Thus, figures

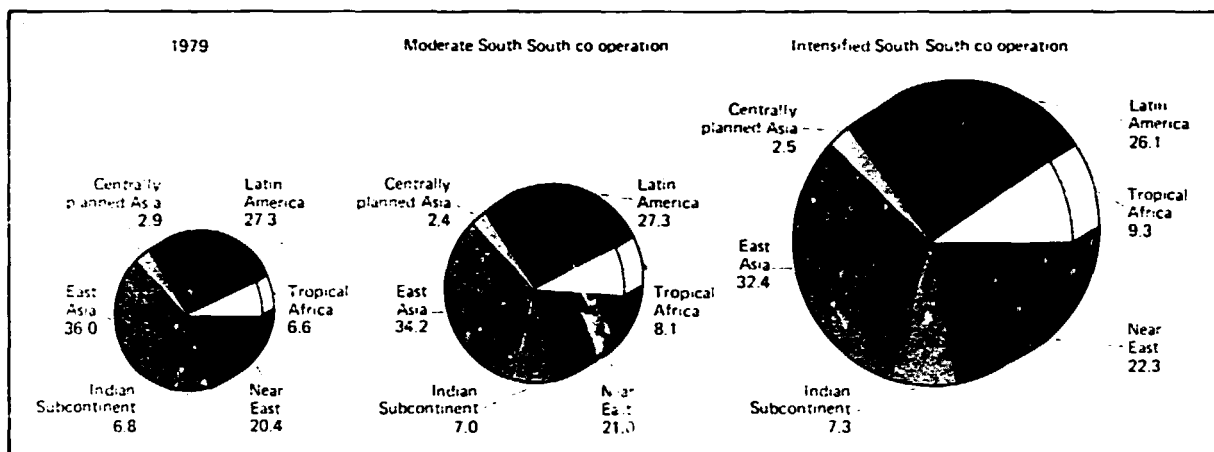
3.IV to 3.X provide information as to not only which region was expected to export how much, but also which region the exports were directed to and to what extent. In the figures, each arrow is accompanied by two figures, the bottom one representing the actual 1979 trade volume, and the upper one indicating the level of trade projected for 1990 under the intensified co-operation scenario.

Table 3.7. Regional sources of increase in South-South trade: imports

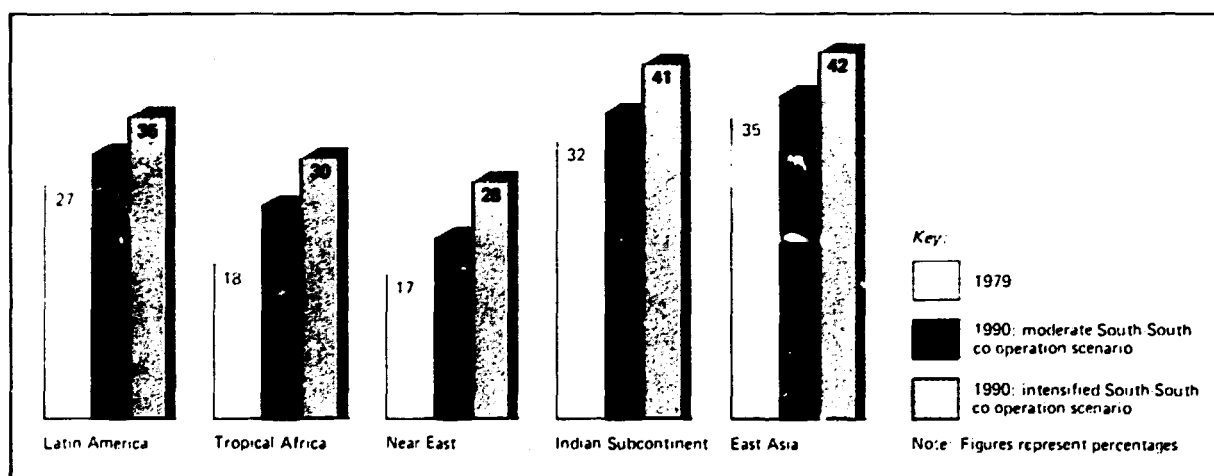
Region	Value of imports in 1990		
	Value of imports in 1979 (millions of dollars)	MSSC scenario (millions of dollars)	ISSC scenario (millions of dollars)
Latin America	24 400	31 770 (30)	43 827 (80)
Tropical Africa	5 917	9 440 (60)	15 629 (164)
Near East	18 292	24 457 (34)	37 364 (104)
Indian Subcontinent	6 068	8 054 (33)	12 333 (103)
East Asia	32 098	39 934 (24)	54 344 (69)
Total South (including centrally planned Asia)	89 245	116 546 (31)	167 639 (88)

Note: MSSC: moderate South-South co-operation; ISSC: intensified South-South co-operation. Figures within parentheses represent percentage increases over 1979.

Figure 3.III. Regional shares of imports by the South from the South



Shares of total imports supplied by the South to each region

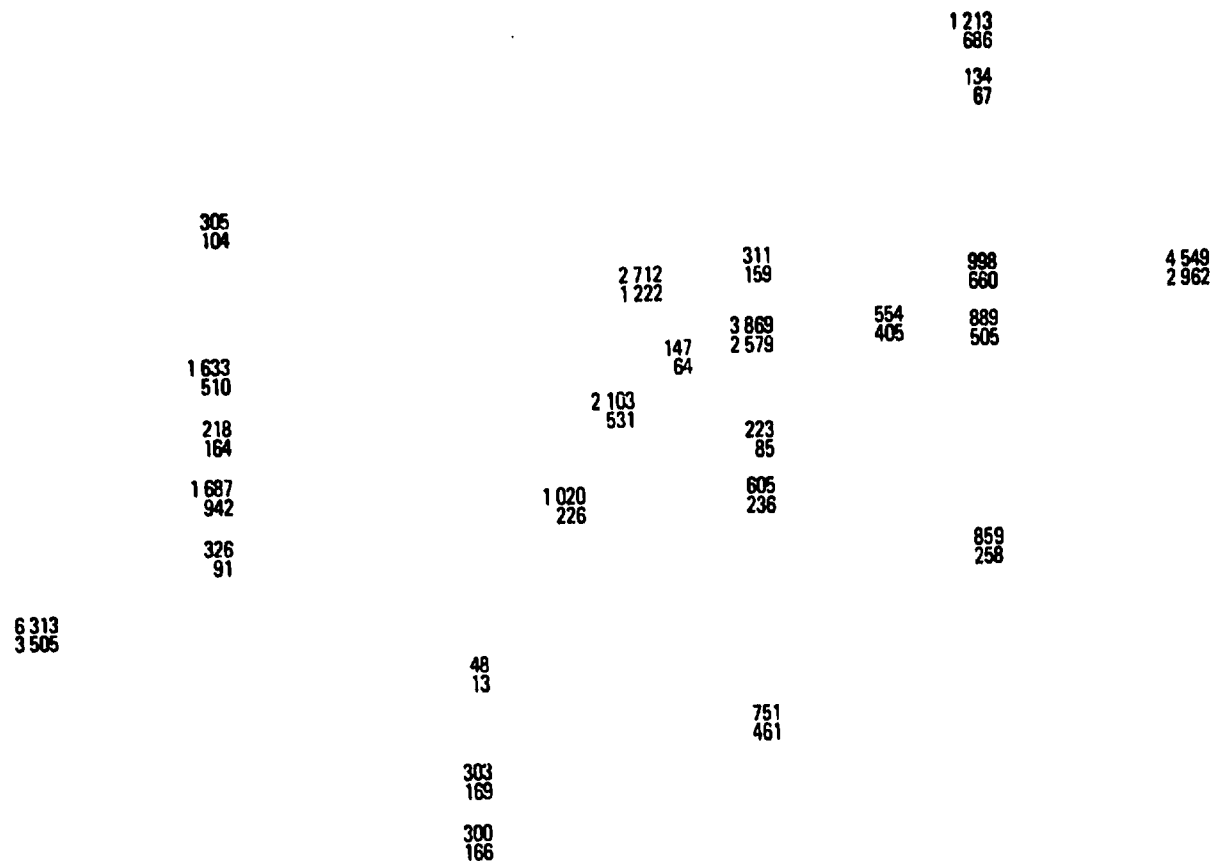


Source: UNIDO data base

The same information is given in a tabular form in table 3.17 in appendix I of this chapter. In order to provide a proper perspective, the table also gives information relating to the Northern contributions required under the two scenarios. The potential for increase in capital goods exports by the South is discussed in appendix II of this chapter. No Southern region can increase its exports to the

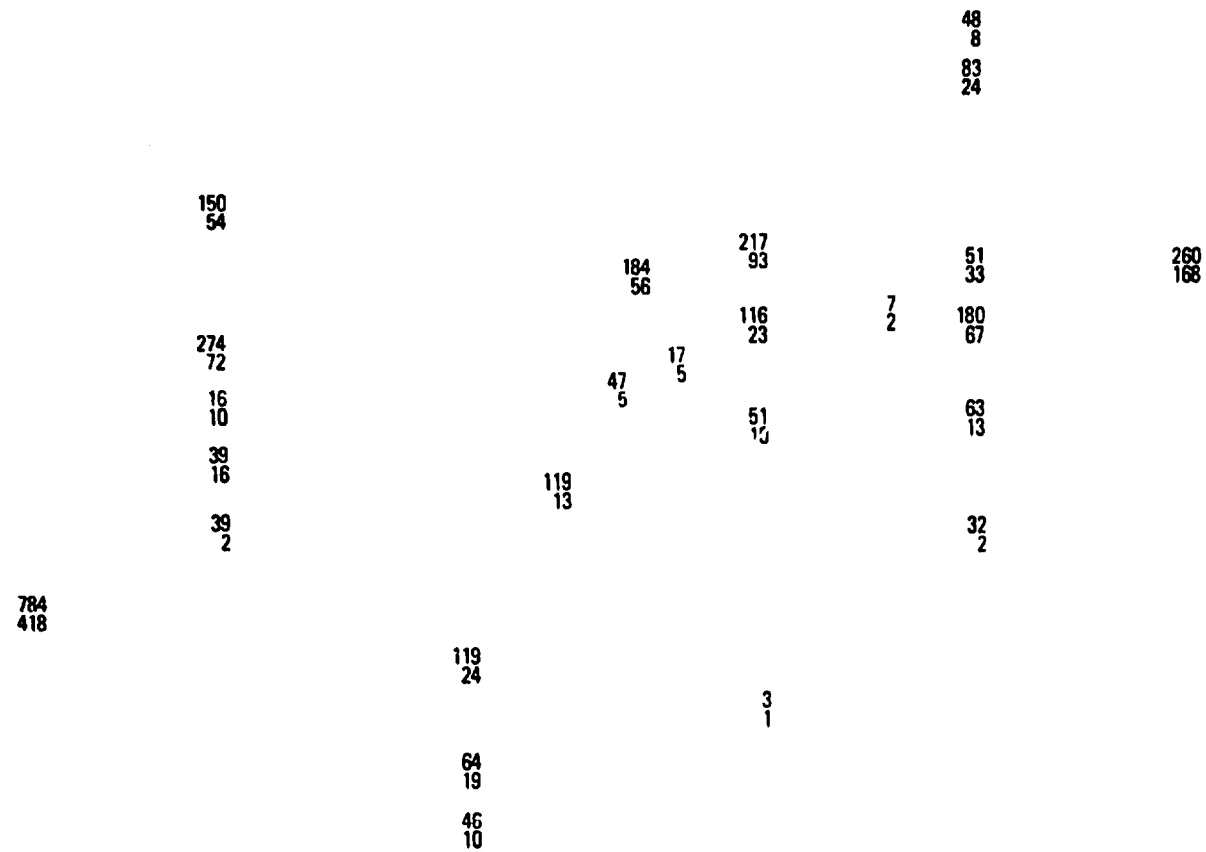
South without some increase in imports (capital goods etc.) from the North. To a lesser extent this is also true for the Northern regions – any increase in exports to the Southern regions would require a Northern region to import some Southern products. The North-South linkage effects are examined in the next section.

Figure 3.IV. Agricultural products: Intra-South trade, 1990



Note: Figures given in millions of 1979 dollars. The bottom figure accompanying each arrow represents the 1979 trade volume in the products concerned and the upper figure represents the projected trade volume in 1990 under the intensified South-South co-operation scenario. Centrally planned economies of Asia could not be included in South-South co-operation schemes because information for interregional pair-wise trade flow data by product categories was not available. The map reflects this constraint.

Figure 3.V. Raw materials: Intra-South trade, 1990



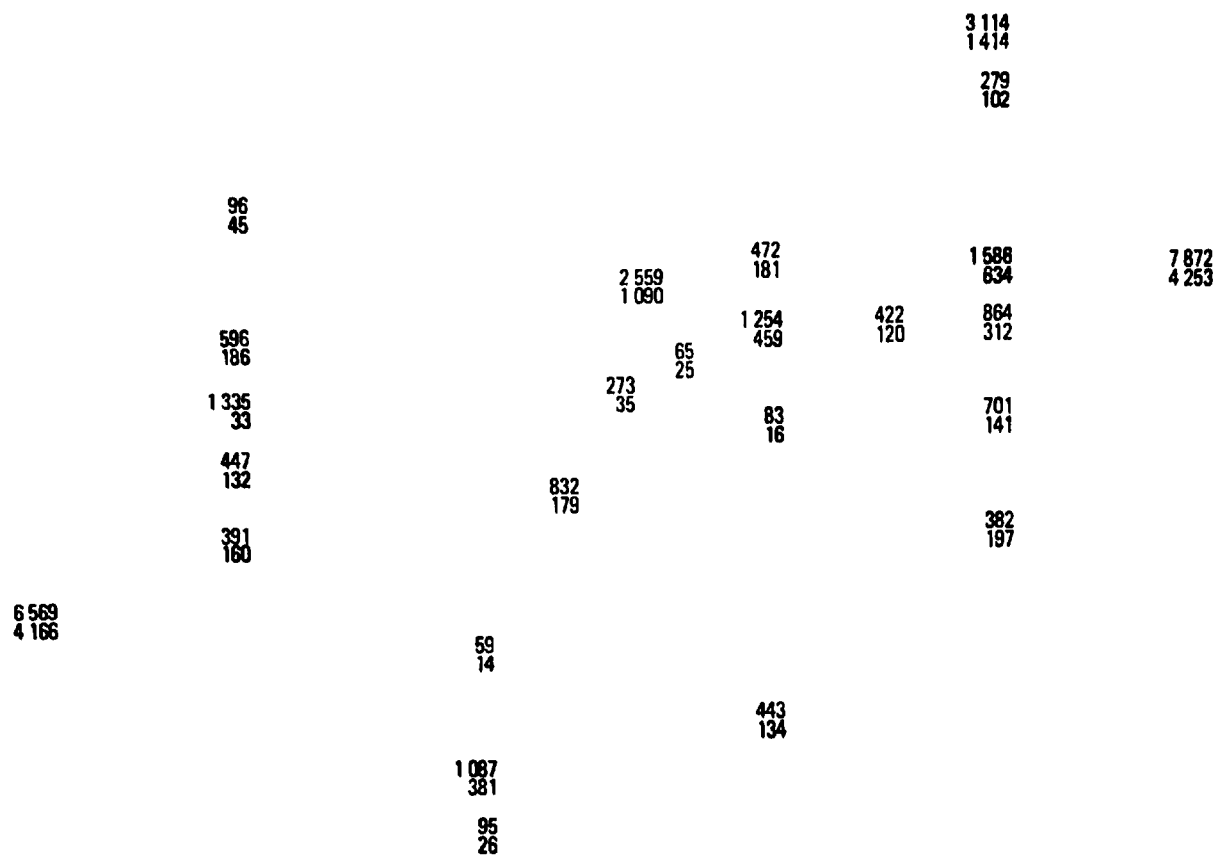
Note: Figures given in millions of 1979 dollars. The bottom figure accompanying each arrow represents the 1979 trade volume in the products concerned and the upper figure represents the projected trade volume in 1990 under the intensified South-South co-operation scenario. Centrally planned economies of Asia could not be included in South-South co-operation schemes because information for inter-regional pair-wise trade flow data by product categories was not available. The map reflects this constraint.

Figure 3.VI. Energy: intra-South trade, 1990



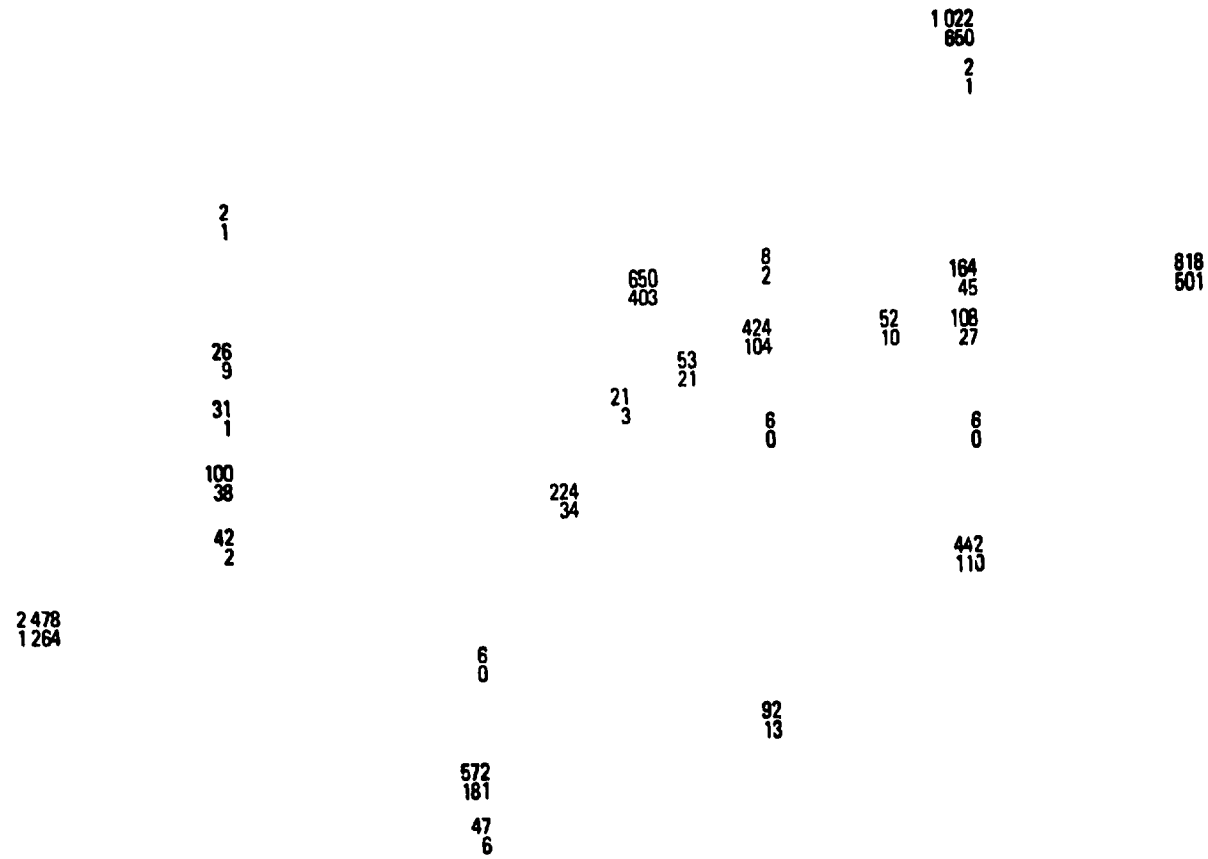
Note: Figures given in millions of 1979 dollars. The bottom figure accompanying each arrow represents the 1979 trade volume in the products concerned and the upper figure represents the projected trade volume in 1990 under the intensified South-South co-operation scenario. Centrally planned economies of Asia could not be included in South-South co-operation schemes because information for interregional pair-wise trade flow data by product categories was not available. The map reflects this constraint.

Figure 3.VII. Intermediate products: intra-South trade, 1990



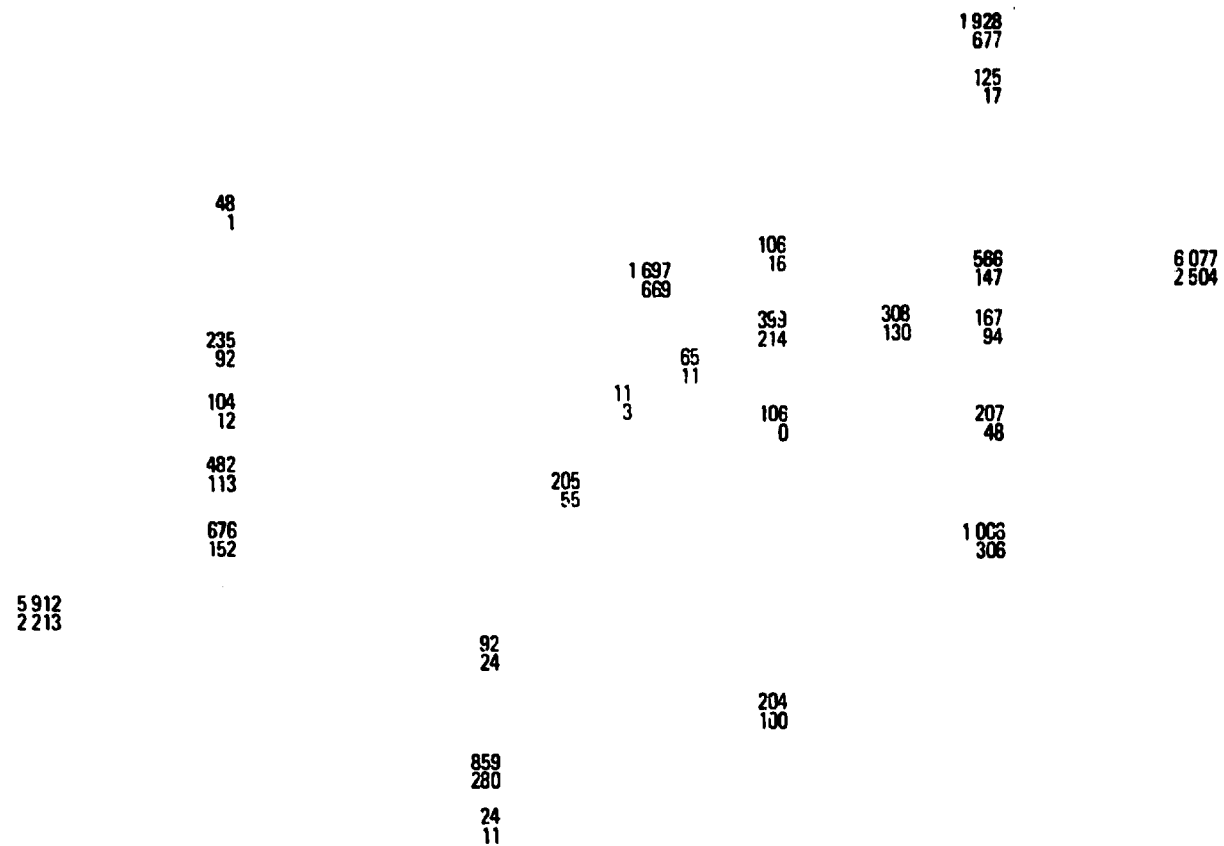
Note: Figures given in millions of 1979 dollars. The bottom figure accompanying each arrow represents the 1979 trade volume in the products concerned and the upper figure represents the projected trade volume in 1990 under the intensified South-South co-operation scenario. Centrally planned economies of Asia could not be included in South-South co-operation schemes because information for interregional pairwise trade flow data by product categories was not available. The map reflects this constraint.

Figure 3.VIII. Consumer non-durables: Intra-South trade, 1990



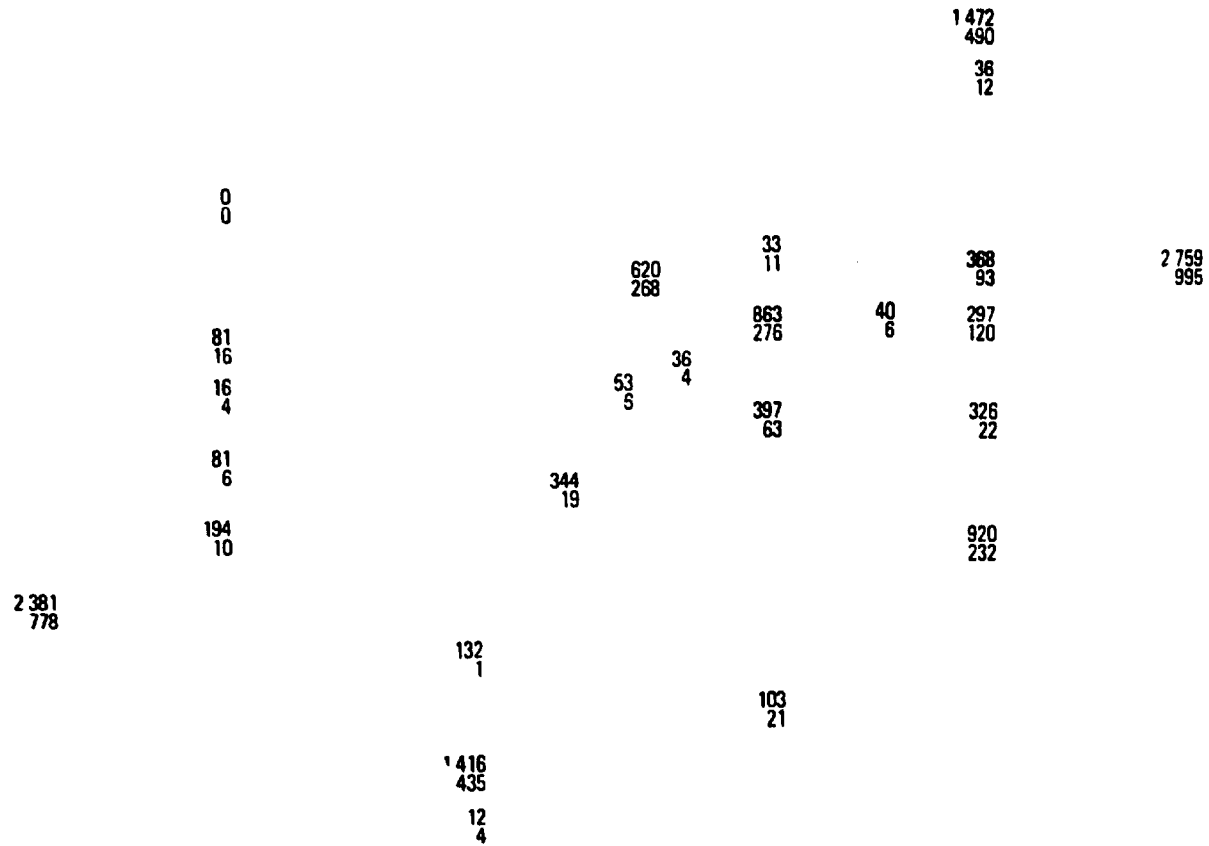
Note: Figures given in millions of 1979 dollars. The bottom figure accompanying each arrow represents the 1979 trade volume in the products concerned and the upper figure represents the projected trade volume in 1990 under the intensified South-South co-operation scenario. Centrally planned economies of Asia could not be included in South-South co-operation schemes because information for interregional pair-wise trade flow data by product categories was not available. The map reflects this constraint.

Figure 3.IX. Equipment: intra-South trade, 1990



Note: Figures given in millions of 1979 dollars. The bottom figure accompanying each arrow represents the 1979 trade volume in the products concerned and the upper figure represents the projected trade volume in 1990 under the intensified South-South co-operation scenario. Centrally planned economies of Asia could not be included in South-South co-operation schemes because information for interregional pair-wise trade flow data by product categories was not available. The map reflects this constraint.

Figure 3.X. Consumer durables: intra-South trade, 1990



Note: Figures given in millions of 1979 dollars. The bottom figure accompanying each arrow represents the 1979 trade volume in the products concerned and the upper figure represents the projected trade volume in 1990 under the intensified South-South co-operation scenario. Centrally planned economies of Asia could not be included in South-South co-operation schemes because information for interregional pair-wise trade flow data by product categories was not available. The map reflects this constraint.

D. Benefits of South-South co-operation

What would be the effects of the increased South-South trade flows on the economies of the North and the South?

So far the South-South co-operation scenarios were based on the assumption that any increase in trade between Southern regions would increase but not necessarily replace the trade between the South and the North. This assumption is, however, too idealistic. If South-South co-operation means enhancing the collective self-reliance status of the South as a whole, then switching import sources from a Northern to a Southern supplier becomes both conceivable and desirable.

Thus, in addition to the pure trade-creation varieties of South-South co-operation, the regional economic impacts are analysed under limited trade-diversion cases. Specifically, in the trade-diversion cases, it is assumed that Southern imports from the North would be reduced by 75 per cent of the value of the increased Southern imports from the South. Thus trade diversion is at the cost of the North.

In figure 3.XI region-specific values of change in gross domestic product (GDP) are given. These values give the cumulative increase in GDP during the period 1979-1990 which is attributable to South-South co-operation, and which therefore excludes any growth due to changes in other variables not taken into account. Thus, North America gains 2.5 per cent in additional GDP relative to its 1979 base, on approximately \$64 billion at 1979 prices under the moderate trade-creation scenario. It may be seen that while the additional growth dividend is 2.3 per cent for Northern regions under the moderate scenario, it is much larger for the South (although absolute gains are about the same in both North and South). Latin America and East Asia as well as the Indian Subcontinent gain 10 per cent or more. The intensified trade-creation scenario is noticeably more beneficial. The North picks up bonus increases of 5.8 per cent while the comparable numbers for the South are all in double figures and strikingly high for the Indian Subcontinent.

But if trade creation yields such dividends in GDP growth, trade diversion by the South causes negative GDP growth for the North with the South also suffering in a small way. However, the North suffers much more than the South. The North goes from 2.3 per cent (trade creation MSSC) and 5.8 per cent (trade creation ISSC) to -0.8 per cent (trade diversion MSSC) and -2.4 per cent (trade diversion ISSC), while the South proceeds from 8.7 per cent (trade creation MSSC) and 26.4 per cent (trade creation ISSC) to 5.6 per cent (trade diversion MSSC) and 17.9 per cent (trade diversion ISSC). In absolute terms, the South gains \$90 billion to \$290 billion in GDP with trade diversion, instead of \$141 billion to \$429 billion in net gains achievable with trade creation. Meanwhile,

the North will not only be deprived of net gains of \$155 billion to \$395 billion under the trade-creation arrangement, but will also have to suffer an absolute loss of \$57 billion to \$166 billion dollars in GDP.

Thus, if South-South co-operation can avoid trade diversion, both North and South would benefit. The combined net benefits could amount to from \$297 billion to \$824 billion in constant 1979 dollars. These figures seem too good to be true, and it is easy to think of problems which could prevent the world from achieving such great progress. One of the major problems which the Southern regions would have to face is that of external financing.

It was argued in chapter II that one of the primary causes of the recent global economic contraction was failure in the international system of balance-of-payments settlements. Trade-creating South-South co-operation invariably worsened the balance-of-trade positions of the Southern regions, with the exception of the Near East, vis-à-vis the North.

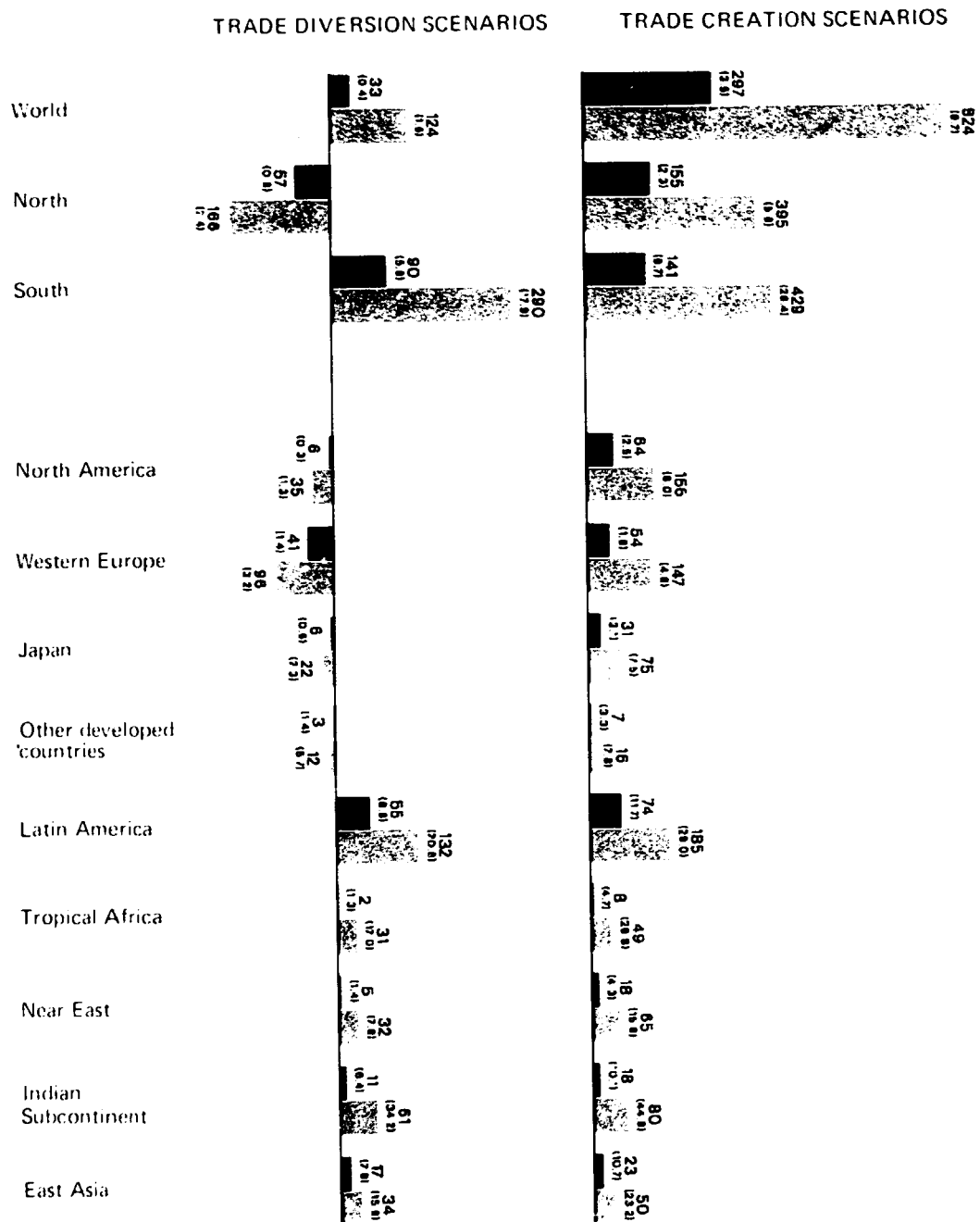
In 1979 the South as a whole held \$66.5 billion in trade surplus vis-à-vis the North. Under the trade-creating South-South co-operation scenario, this Southern surplus will dwindle down to \$57.5 billion and \$35.7 billion. These figures not only are grossly insufficient to service the total Southern external debt already contracted, but also represent the net positions obtained mainly through a strong performance of one region, namely the Near East.

In 1979, most of the Southern regions had a trade surplus against the North. This, however, did not help much in reducing their external debts, and the ensuing balance-of-payment crisis forced them to contract their imports from the North. Since any intensified South-South trade would require increasing imports from the North, the initial trade surplus figures are expected to disappear (see table 3.8) and will become eventually negative (except for Tropical Africa and the Near East) in dealings with the North. This being the case, any Southern initiative for Southern co-operation would be frustrated in the absence of increased long-term external financing, especially from the North.

The prospects for improved international financing for the South remaining as dim as ever, South-South co-operation may have to take the form of simple collective import-substitution. To what extent can each Southern region immediately replace Northern suppliers with Southern ones? This is a difficult question to answer. The working hypothesis in our trade-diversion scenarios was that 75 per cent of potential additional imports bought from the North would be import-substituted within the South.

Under the trade-diversion scenarios, the Southern regions uniformly improve their trade balances vis-à-vis the North but never to their previous levels of 1979, with the possible exceptions of Tropical Africa and the Near East.

Figure 3.XI. Regional impact of South-South co-operation: net gains and losses in gross domestic product



Key:

- Moderate South-South co-operation
- Intensified South-South co-operation
- South-South co-operation

Note: Upper figures represent net change in GDP and lower figures within parentheses represent percentage change in relation to 1979 GDP

Table 3.8. Trade balances under different scenarios

(Millions of dollars)

Region	1979			1990 (MSSC)			1990 (ISSC)		
	World	North	South	World	North	South	World	North	South
<i>Trade-creation scenarios</i>									
North America	3 816	22 300	-26 117	468	22 334	-22 802	5 603	22 739	-17 135
Western Europe	55 982	-33 361	-22 621	52 531	-34 119	-18 412	42 176	-36 220	-5 956
Eastern Europe	14 683	-6 447	-8 237	13 171	-5 485	-7 686	10 283	-3 849	-6 434
Japan	1 769	10 487	-12 256	1 401	10 337	-11 738	515	10 422	-9 907
Other developed countries	9 717	7 021	2 696	10 052	6 933	3 119	10 632	6 909	3 723
North	-66 534	0	-66 534	-57 520	0	-57 520	-35 710	0	-35 710
Latin America	2 036	6 980	-4 944	1 974	1 876	-3 850	10 292	-5 858	-4 434
Tropical Africa	7 101	9 752	-2 652	4 282	9 284	-5 002	1 341	2 706	-4 047
Near East	61 860	52 165	9 695	62 629	55 756	6 873	62 382	58 092	4 290
Indian Subcontinent	2 328	-2 991	663	667	-4 234	567	6 821	-8 005	1 183
East Asia	1 127	6 175	-7 302	3 202	-22	-3 180	9 546	-5 671	-3 876
Centrally planned Asia	1 007	-5 546	4 539	548	-5 140	4 591	1 329	-5 555	6 884
South	66 534	66 534	0	57 520	57 520	0	35 710	35 710	0
<i>Trade-diversion scenarios</i>									
North America	3 816	22 300	-26 117	3 135	21 055	-24 190	1 677	19 997	-21 674
Western Europe	55 982	-33 361	-22 621	53 055	-31 218	-21 838	45 011	-29 535	-15 476
Eastern Europe	14 683	-6 447	-8 237	15 445	-7 270	-8 175	16 789	-8 605	-8 184
Japan	1 769	10 487	-12 256	822	10 597	-11 419	838	10 808	-9 970
Other developed countries	9 717	7 021	2 696	9 566	6 836	2 730	9 613	7 335	2 278
North	-66 534	0	-66 534	-62 892	0	-62 892	-53 026	0	-53 026
Latin America	2 036	6 980	-4 944	102	3 702	-3 600	4 254	-583	-3 671
Tropical Africa	7 101	9 752	-2 652	5 983	10 817	-4 834	2 495	6 274	-3 779
Near East	61 860	52 165	9 695	61 273	54 935	6 337	59 489	56 701	2 789
Indian Subcontinent	2 328	-2 991	663	2 582	-3 199	618	3 708	-5 090	1 382
East Asia	1 127	6 175	-7 302	1 112	1 827	2 939	2 210	874	-3 084
Centrally planned Asia	1 007	-5 546	4 539	772	-5 190	4 418	1 213	-5 151	6 364
South	66 534	66 534	0	62 892	62 892	0	53 026	53 026	0

The overall implication is, therefore, very clear: the Southern regions cannot generate a sufficiently large trade surplus vis-à-vis the North in the short term. Any attempt to force the debt issue would not only retard the long-term growth prospects of the South, but also result in immediate contractions in the Northern economies.

E. Impact of South-South co-operation on regional production structure

The real purpose of the South-South co-operation schemes outlined thus far is to demonstrate how such co-operation might help to accelerate the pace of industrial development in the Southern regions by providing an additional outlet for exports. The probable effects on the regional GDP and balance-of-payments position as a result of intensified trade among Southern partners have already been mentioned. In this section, those effects are analysed in terms of the production structure of each region.

Expansion in trade sooner or later necessitates an expansion in production, which tends to generate more trade. Each region, however, has different production structures and therefore reacts differently to an external stimulus provided by increased trade. The sensitivity of reaction again differs depending on the types of commodities each region has been exporting in the past as well as

changes brought about through the production of new export commodities.

Historical data discloses that in 1979 a 1 per cent increase in Latin American exports was accompanied by a 0.87 per cent increase in total manufacturing output. In the same year, a 1 per cent increase in exports was supported by a 0.91 per cent increase in manufacturing in East Asia and a 1.13 per cent increase in the Near East. These numerical values (elasticities) measuring the historical relationships between changes in the level of exports and the level of manufacturing activity and of GDP in each of the five Southern regions are given in table 3.9.

A comparison of the 1979 figures with those for 1975 would reveal a significant increase in the numerical values representing the changing relationships between exports and the levels of manufacturing activities in different Southern regions. As will be seen, one of the main reasons for this phenomenon is the increasing importance of manufactured products in the traditional exports of Southern regions, and in most cases this happened because of increased South-South trade.

That South-South trade is concentrated more intensively in manufactured goods than Southern exports to the North can be seen from the historical regional export profiles. For instance, in the case of Latin America (table 3.10), 21 per cent of its exports to the North were manufactured products,

Table 3.9. Elasticities of export: manufacturing value added and gross domestic product

Region	1971-1975		1975-1979		1990 (ISSC)	
	Manu- facturing value added	Gross domestic product	Manu- facturing value added	Gross domestic product	Manu- facturing value added	Gross domestic product
Latin America	0.85	0.80	0.87	0.91	1.29	1.15
Tropical Africa	0.92	0.85	0.94	1.06	1.37	1.03
Near East	0.77	0.88	1.13	1.04	1.21	0.94
Indian Subcontinent	0.74	0.67	0.95	0.76	1.41	1.33
East Asia	0.93	0.90	0.91	0.83	0.84	0.75

Note: Figures represent percentage increases corresponding to a 1 per cent increase in exports. Elasticities calculated with overlapping four-year intervals to eliminate yearly fluctuations. ISSC intensified South-South co-operation.

while almost half of its exports to the South consisted of manufactured goods in 1979. In this particular case, the high proportion of manufactured products in the Southern trade is strongly influenced by a disproportionately large share of Latin American intra-regional trade.

The information presented in table 3.10 clearly shows that South-South trade, which has been small in the past and will remain relatively limited in scope even with intensive South-South co-operation, nevertheless provides a field for development with the potential to help accelerate the pace of industrialization in the South.

The projected export profiles of each Southern region and their impact on regional production structures are outlined below. It will be seen, however, that the changes in the production structure as a direct consequence of intensified Southern trade prove to be very slight. This is because the projected increases in trade between the Southern partners under the different co-operation scenarios never became large enough to offset the overwhelming influence of traditional trade with the North and the influence of other components of GDP. This to some extent reflects the conservative nature of the scenarios. The analytical results presented are based on the trade-creation, intensified South-South co-operation scenario.

Table 3.10. Composition of exports by Latin America
(Percentages)

Item	Destination of exports, 1979		Destination of exports, 1990 (ISSC)	
	North	South	North	South
Agricultural products	49.5	30.3	50.6	28.1
Raw materials	6.7	2.7	6.7	3.2
Energy	23.0	17.7	25.1	14.2
Intermediate products	11.1	25.1	9.9	21.9
Consumer non-durables	2.5	6.8	3.2	6.8
Equipment	4.1	13.3	2.6	18.8
Consumer durables	3.2	4.2	3.0	7.0
	100	100	100	100

Note: Figures may not add precisely because of rounding. ISSC intensified South-South co-operation.

1. Latin America

Under the intensified South-South co-operation scenario, Latin American exports in 1990 increase by 25 per cent over those of 1979 (see table 3.11). A drastic increase occurs in exports of equipment and consumer durables as Latin America along with East Asia assumes the role of one of the main Southern capital goods suppliers. Exports of agricultural products increase relatively little, while imports pick up in order to cater for a growing domestic demand. Similar shifts in exports and imports hold for energy items. The share of intermediate product imports drops from 24 per cent to 20 per cent in total imports, reflecting the increasing extent to which import substitution takes place. The expanding manufacturing sector requires new investments in plant and equipment, thus necessitating the continuously increasing import of capital goods, with Latin America relying on other Southern regions (including intra-regional sources) for 25 per cent of such imports, compared with less than 16 per cent in 1979.

Spurred by additional exports, every sector of the economy undergoes expansions. The changing composition of exports in favour of manufactured products causes the manufacturing sector of the economy to record the fastest growth (32.6 per cent). Investments in infrastructure facilities as well as in residential and non-residential construction requirements increase the construction sector activities of the economy by 30 per cent. The service sector, which constituted 52 per cent of the economy in 1979, expands at almost the same pace as GDP. The mining and agricultural sectors, however, register below-average growth. The combined net contribution from all these economic sectors amounts to \$184,828 million or a sum equivalent to 29 per cent of 1979 GDP.

The net contribution from the manufacturing sector as a whole is \$52,100 million measured in terms of value added content (\$12,843 million in terms of gross output value). Within the manufacturing sector, light industry and capital goods expand by 35 per cent each and increase their respective shares at the cost of food processing and

Table 3.11. Latin America: impact of ISSC on the production and trade structure, 1990

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	92 914.9	25.2	116 373.6
Agriculture	42 226.2	18.5	50 056.3
Raw materials	5 442.7	17.1	6 373.6
Energy	20 324.3	22.7	24 941.4
Intermediate products	13 016.6	24.7	16 227.1
Non-durables	3 127.6	39.2	4 354.9
Equipment	5 594.3	67.8	9 387.4
Consumer durables	3 183.1	58.1	5 033.0

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Gross domestic product	636 880.0	29.0	821 707.7
Agriculture	79 427.0	25.1	99 345.6
Mining	29 410.0	10.5	32 488.3
Manufacturing	159 632.0	32.6	211 732.2
Construction	34 563.0	30.5	45 103.6
Services	332 916.0	29.8	432 106.0

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	90 879.1	39.4	126 665.9
Agriculture	11 099.0	54.9	17 195.8
Raw materials	1 117.3	60.3	1 791.2
Energy	11 491.2	36.8	15 721.6
Intermediate products	21 764.5	20.5	26 235.7
Non-durables	4 790.3	50.8	7 223.2
Equipment	33 776.9	39.8	47 217.8
Consumer durables	6 840.0	64.9	11 280.8

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	73 459.1	4.8	76 980.2
Agriculture	36 329.4	7.3	38 961.3
Raw materials	4 915.7	4.4	5 130.2
Energy	16 884.4	14.5	19 339.6
Intermediate products	8 134.9	6.7	7 592.2
Non-durables	1 813.7	7.5	1 677.7
Equipment	3 012.0	34.3	1 978.9
Consumer durables	2 369.0	3.7	2 280.4

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	19 455.7	102.5	39 393.4
Agriculture	5 896.8	87.8	11 075.0
Raw materials	527.0	136.0	1 243.4
Energy	3 439.9	62.8	5 601.8
Intermediate products	4 881.7	76.9	8 634.9
Non-durables	1 313.9	103.8	2 677.2
Equipment	2 582.4	186.9	7 408.5
Consumer durables	814.2	238.1	2 752.6

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Manufacturing value added	159 632.0	32.6	211 732.2
Agro-food	29 244.9	28.4	37 544.7
Light industries	36 852.3	35.2	49 809.4
Basic products	50 977.9	33.0	67 805.0
Capital goods	34 349.4	35.6	46 581.3
Oil refining	8 207.5	21.7	9 991.7

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	66 479.1	24.6	82 838.0
Agriculture	7 138.0	38.9	9 915.1
Raw materials	590.3	5.3	621.8
Energy	1 521.7	58.5	2 412.3
Intermediate products	17 100.1	6.9	18 279.4
Non-durables	3 324.7	23.1	4 094.1
Equipment	31 221.5	28.9	40 247.6
Consumer durables	5 582.8	30.2	7 267.6

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	24 399.9	79.6	43 827.8
Agriculture	3 561.0	83.8	7 280.6
Raw materials	526.9	121.9	1 189.3
Energy	9 969.5	33.5	13 309.2
Intermediate products	4 664.4	70.6	7 956.2
Non-durables	1 465.5	113.5	3 129.1
Equipment	2 555.4	172.8	6 970.1
Consumer durables	1 257.2	219.2	4 013.1

Note: ISSC = Intensified South-South Cooperation.

oil refining. These adjustments are, however, minor, and the structural change in the manufacturing sector does not require extensive investment reallocations.

In order to maintain the economic expansion envisaged, Latin America requires a \$53,060 million increase in investment. This is equivalent to 28.7 per cent of the expected increase in GDP. Assuming newly incurred trade deficits of \$10,283 million to be externally financed, \$42,777 million has to be raised from domestic savings.

2. *Tropical Africa*

Under the intensified South-South co-operation scenario, Tropical Africa receives additional co-operation from its Southern trading partners, who absorb 80 per cent of the \$10.4 billion increase in the exports of the region (see table 3.12). Agricultural products and crude oil remain the main items exported to the South but the manufacturing sector receives a boost in the form of a sixfold increase in export demand originating in the South.

The \$10.4 billion increase in exports generates \$49.3 billion in GDP. Compared with the cases in Latin America and East Asia, the so-called income multiplier of export is much smaller in Tropical Africa because of weaker intersectoral linkages between the production sectors of the economy.

Traditionally, the agricultural sector predominates the regional production structure, having contributed 31 per cent of GDP in 1979 compared with the 8 per cent contribution of the manufacturing sector. Despite the new external stimulus embodied in the Southern co-operation scheme, no drastic transformation of the production structure is expected. The GDP share of agriculture increases to 33 per cent, while the manufacturing sector share improves by a fraction (from 8.2 per cent in 1979 to 8.8 per cent in 1990).

The manufacturing sector as a whole still registers 36 per cent expansion. Given the insignificant starting base, capital goods which records the fastest growth rate yet remains relatively unimportant.

The light industries group, which overtook the agro-food industries as the largest industrial sector in 1979, contributes 33 per cent of total regional manufacturing output measured by net value added. While the agro-food and basic products industry groups expand more or less at the same rapid pace as the entire manufacturing sector, the oil refining sector alone lags behind, with only a 19 per cent increase.

The role of the service sector remains practically unchanged (40 per cent of GDP in 1979 compared with 39.3 per cent in 1990). The extractive industry sector, however, declines in relative importance, its

share of GDP dropping from 12.9 per cent in 1979 to 10.4 per cent in 1990.

To sum up, Tropical Africa receives a strong incentive to initiate the industrialization process from the intensified South-South co-operation scheme. Realistically, however, Tropical Africa can pay for imports mainly through exports of agricultural products and energy. Efforts to improve the productivity in the agricultural sector to meet both domestic and external demands is therefore of primary importance.

The total investment figure required for the net expansion in the economy is \$13,527 million, of which \$1,342 million is financed through trade deficits and the rest through domestic savings. Considering the low level of per capita income prevailing in the region, a savings ratio of 24.7 per cent on incremental GDP imposes a serious burden. Continuous external financial assistance to the region is therefore essential.

3. *Indian Subcontinent*

Under the intensified South-South co-operation scenario, the Indian Subcontinent is expected to increase its exports by 33.8 per cent, the largest percentage increase among all regions of the South (see table 3.13). Traditionally, however, the Indian Subcontinent has had the most insulated economy. It exported only 9.8 per cent of GDP and imported a sum equivalent to 9.0 per cent of GDP in 1979. The corresponding figures for the South as a whole, including the Indian Subcontinent, were 26.1 per cent and 25.5 per cent, respectively. The Indian Subcontinent therefore has to become more externally oriented because of its new commitments to South-South co-operation. In fact it is the only region which might have to divert trade to fulfil import orders from its partners in the South.

Given the insulated nature of the economy, all economic subsectors have in the past managed to forge strong links of interdependence. This causes any external stimulus to spread evenly and bring about a balanced growth of the economy. Such a ripple effect makes the new externally oriented policy both challenging and rewarding. Under the ISSC scenario and despite the new export profile, with its strong emphasis on manufactured products, all economic subsectors expand, bringing substantial gains in GDP to the Indian Subcontinent. A \$5,866 million increase in exports results in \$79,597 million in GDP, a ratio of almost one to fourteen.

The agricultural sector expands by 47 per cent and marginally improves on its traditional share of 36-37 per cent of GDP. The service sector slightly loses in its relative importance to the economy, but nonetheless expands by 44 per cent. The mining sector, from the smallest starting base, records the fastest growth rate. The manufacturing sector,

Table 3.12 Tropical Africa: impact of ISSC on the production and trade structure, 1990

EXPORTS TO WORLD

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	39 860.2	26.1	50 280.4
Agriculture	12 723.3	27.1	16 175.4
Raw materials	1 651.7	23.5	2 039.5
Energy	19 644.3	17.6	23 097.5
Intermediate products	3 809.8	39.9	5 328.6
Non-durables	171.5	100.3	343.6
Equipment	432.5	75.3	758.1
Consumer durables	1 427.0	77.8	2 537.6

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Gross domestic product	183 598.0	26.8	232 880.5
Agriculture	57 545.0	34.5	77 371.4
Mining	23 658.0	2.9	24 351.2
Manufacturing	15 072.0	35.9	20 484.7
Construction	13 863.0	37.6	19 080.1
Services	73 459.0	24.7	91 192.0

IMPORTS FROM WORLD

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	32 759.5	57.6	51 621.9
Agriculture	4 682.5	63.0	7 633.1
Raw materials	194.0	101.9	391.6
Energy	3 818.7	71.1	6 532.9
Intermediate products	6 846.3	32.1	9 044.2
Non-durables	2 232.3	59.8	3 566.9
Equipment	12 867.9	53.4	19 744.4
Consumer durables	2 117.7	122.4	4 708.8

EXPORTS TO NORTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	36 594.4	5.8	38 698.7
Agriculture	11 563.9	4.0	12 048.8
Raw materials	1 586.0	3.1	1 634.7
Energy	18 250.8	9.8	20 046.3
Intermediate products	3 420.7	1.5	3 369.2
Non-durables	134.0	39.2	81.5
Equipment	302.9	20.4	241.1
Consumer durables	1 316.1	3.0	1 277.2

EXPORTS TO SOUTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	3 265.8	254.6	11 581.7
Agriculture	1 139.4	262.2	4 126.7
Raw materials	65.7	515.9	404.9
Energy	1 393.4	119.0	3 051.2
Intermediate products	389.1	403.5	1 959.4
Non-durables	37.6	598.1	262.2
Equipment	129.6	298.9	517.1
Consumer durables	110.9	1 036.3	1 260.3

MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Manufacturing value added	15 072.0	35.9	20 484.7
Agro-food	4 800.1	36.2	6 536.3
Light industries	4 869.8	39.2	6 780.8
Basic products	3 205.0	33.1	4 265.8
Capital goods	1 243.9	42.3	1 770.7
Oil refining	953.1	18.7	1 131.1

IMPORTS FROM NORTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	26 842.2	34.1	35 993.0
Agriculture	3 519.4	25.6	4 419.0
Raw materials	170.8	4.8	179.0
Energy	1 404.7	31.3	1 844.7
Intermediate products	5 918.3	11.0	6 571.8
Non-durables	2 007.4	31.7	2 644.4
Equipment	12 041.9	43.8	17 318.5
Consumer durables	1 779.7	69.4	3 015.6

IMPORTS FROM SOUTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	5 917.3	164.1	15 628.8
Agriculture	1 163.1	176.3	3 214.1
Raw materials	23.2	815.1	212.6
Energy	2 414.1	94.2	4 688.2
Intermediate products	920.6	166.4	2 472.4
Non-durables	224.9	310.1	922.5
Equipment	826.0	193.7	2 425.9
Consumer durables	337.9	401.1	1 693.2

Table 3.13. Indian Subcontinent: impact of ISSC on the production and trade structure, 1990

EXPORTS TO WORLD

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	17 376.9	33.8	23 243.1
Agriculture	8 515.3	23.8	10 544.9
Raw materials	873.3	32.1	1 153.6
Energy	145.6	13.9	165.8
Intermediate products	4 345.6	42.0	6 168.8
Non-durables	1 188.7	43.9	1 711.0
Equipment	964.5	46.4	1 412.6
Consumer durables	1 343.8	55.3	2 086.5

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Gross domestic product	177 791.0	44.8	257 387.9
Agriculture	64 623.0	46.7	94 805.8
Mining	2 480.0	52.5	3 781.9
Manufacturing	29 527.0	47.7	43 624.9
Construction	8 712.0	43.2	12 474.1
Services	69 084.0	43.8	99 336.2

IMPORTS FROM WORLD

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	19 705.2	52.6	30 064.5
Agriculture	3 476.1	42.4	4 950.3
Raw materials	363.9	66.4	605.4
Energy	3 181.7	56.0	4 963.2
Intermediate products	5 537.4	59.2	8 814.6
Non-durables	470.7	58.0	743.8
Equipment	5 375.9	41.8	7 825.4
Consumer durables	1 299.4	81.8	2 361.8

EXPORTS TO NORTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	10 646.7	8.6	9 727.2
Agriculture	4 223.5	6.7	3 938.5
Raw materials	755.1	1.1	763.2
Energy	122.1	13.6	138.7
Intermediate products	3 188.5	11.3	2 827.6
Non-durables	1 027.5	4.4	982.6
Equipment	414.6	25.9	307.4
Consumer durables	915.5	16.0	769.0

EXPORTS TO SOUTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	6 730.1	100.8	13 515.9
Agriculture	4 291.8	53.9	6 606.4
Raw materials	118.2	230.2	390.4
Energy	23.4	15.2	27.0
Intermediate products	1 157.1	188.7	3 341.0
Non-durables	161.2	351.9	728.4
Equipment	550.0	101.0	1 105.2
Consumer durables	428.4	207.5	1 317.5

MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Manufacturing value added	29 527.0	47.7	43 624.9
Agro-food	4 445.5	46.6	6 519.1
Light industries	8 843.1	47.6	13 050.3
Basic products	9 212.9	48.4	13 675.1
Capital goods	6 078.2	48.4	9 022.9
Oil refining	947.3	43.3	1 357.4

IMPORTS FROM NORTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	13 638.0	30.0	17 731.9
Agriculture	1 957.1	30.9	2 562.5
Raw materials	212.0	18.1	250.4
Energy	672.2	51.3	1 017.3
Intermediate products	4 312.5	28.6	5 545.0
Non-durables	391.1	15.2	450.4
Equipment	4 985.5	28.9	6 424.3
Consumer durables	1 107.7	33.8	1 482.0

IMPORTS FROM SOUTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	6 067.1	103.3	12 332.6
Agriculture	1 519.0	57.2	2 387.8
Raw materials	151.9	133.7	355.0
Energy	2 509.5	57.2	3 945.9
Intermediate products	1 224.8	166.9	3 269.6
Non-durables	79.7	268.4	293.5
Equipment	390.5	207.6	1 201.0
Consumer durables	191.8	358.8	879.8

Note: ISSC, intensified South-South cooperation.

while recording the second highest growth rate, remains less than half the size of the agricultural sector.

Within the manufacturing sector proper, both the light industries and basic products industries retain their positions as the largest manufacturing sectors. However, again because of the close interlinkages developed in the past, every industrial sector expands more or less proportionately.

For the economy as a whole, a sum of \$19,823 million in additional investment is required to finance the expansion, of which \$4,492 million is financed through trade deficits and the rest is derived from domestic savings accruable from expanding national income.

4. Near East: North Africa and West Asia

Under the intensified South-South co-operation scenario, North Africa and West Asia are expected to increase their imports from their partners in the South by 104 per cent, while increasing their exports to them by 49 per cent (see table 3.14). Although energy remains the major export item, manufactures exports, especially at the intra-regional level, increase rapidly because of the new reciprocal trade relationships with partners in the South.

Given the disproportionate weight of the oil-producing sector, the overall impact of increased export at the level of income is much smaller for this region than in the case of the Indian Sub-continent, for example. Total increase in exports (\$28,517 million) brings \$65,632 million in additional GDP, a multiple of 2.3.

The mining sector, inclusive of crude oil, expands by 16 per cent and is responsible for 33 per cent of GDP. The service sector, which had a 35.8 per cent share of GDP in 1979, registers the smallest growth rate, reflecting the fact that the region already derives more than a half of non-oil-based national income from this sector.

The region imports \$24,664 million worth of agricultural products a 36 per cent increase, while exporting \$8,342 million worth of the same products mainly through inter-regional trade. Production constraints, however, do not permit the agricultural sector to expand by more than 20 per cent in a short span of time.

The manufacturing sector expands by 20 per cent, led by basic product industries and light industry groups. The domestic capital goods sector expands by 23 per cent, but the traditional reliance of the region on imported capital goods will not be reduced significantly. The capital goods (equipment and consumer durables) imports increase from \$51,118 million in 1979 to \$61,836 million in 1990, which compares with the \$7,468 million in manufacturing value added of the domestic capital goods sector envisaged for 1990.

Projection of future oil export revenue for the

region is extremely difficult. The 15 per cent increase expected under the ISSC scenario is based, among other things, on the assumption that the current price of \$29 per barrel applied by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will be maintained. Any future oil price change would therefore alter our trade estimates for the region. The total trade surplus of the region was \$61,860 million in 1979 and increases to \$62,383 million by 1990 under the scenario considered. The total additional domestic investment required to finance the new expansion in the economy amounts to \$16,455 million, or 25 per cent of the net increase in GDP.

5. East Asia

A major characteristic of this region is its openness to the world economy. In 1979 it exported a sum equivalent to 42.3 per cent of its GDP and imported more than the equivalent amount (42.8 per cent of GDP) from the rest of the world. It is typical of this region to import intermediate and semi-finished products and re-export them after further processing. Under the intensified South-South co-operation scenario, this region again plays the role of supplier of finished products, but with a strong emphasis on the requirements of trading partners in the South.

Under the chosen scenario (see table 3.15), exports to the South, led by manufacturing products, increase by 104 per cent. Exports of consumer durables to the South triple and those of equipment increase by 165 per cent, making the region one of the largest capital goods suppliers to the South.

The \$28,074 million increase in exports brings a \$49,763 increase in GDP, a ratio of only 1 to 1.8. This low export multiplier effect on income reflects the fact that the region is already export-oriented and can therefore undertake the new challenge without undergoing any drastic structural changes. Thus, except for the agricultural sector, which has been steadily losing its relative importance to the economy in the past, all economic subsectors respond more or less proportionately to the new external stimuli. The construction sector, however, outpaces others, reflecting the accelerated level of investment activities required to carry out the economic expansion.

The manufacturing sector as a whole expands by 26 per cent and slightly improves its 21 per cent share of GDP. Light industries expand by 26.7 per cent and remain the largest manufacturing sector. Basic products industries expand fast to provide the intermediate products required by the light industries and the capital goods sector.

The region is expected to experience a deficit in merchandise trade, the annual deficit of which might reach \$9,564 million or 3.6 per cent of GDP. The total investment figure required to finance the additional economic activities is \$14,669 million, or approximately 29.5 per cent of additional GDP.

Table 3.14. North Africa and West Asia: impact of ISSC on the production and trade structure, 1990

EXPORTS TO WORLD

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	169 670.4	16.8	198 187.6
Agriculture	6 364.2	31.1	8 341.8
Raw materials	1 439.8	29.8	1 868.3
Energy	154 299.3	14.8	177 204.3
Intermediate products	4 149.8	39.8	5 801.3
Non-durables	966.6	25.3	1 211.0
Equipment	1 667.0	57.7	2 628.1
Consumer durables	783.7	44.5	1 132.9

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Gross domestic product	414 706.0	15.8	480 338.4
Agriculture	47 385.0	20.2	56 978.4
Mining	135 348.0	16.3	157 462.5
Manufacturing	47 369.0	20.4	57 013.7
Construction	40 290.0	17.3	47 254.8
Services	144 315.0	12.0	161 629.8

IMPORTS FROM WORLD

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	107 810.1	26.0	135 805.6
Agriculture	18 095.9	36.3	24 664.3
Raw materials	434.9	84.3	801.4
Energy	5 477.1	38.5	7 587.9
Intermediate products	26 396.3	25.0	33 007.1
Non-durables	6 287.5	25.8	7 908.4
Equipment	40 814.3	19.0	48 587.9
Consumer durables	10 304.1	28.6	13 248.6

EXPORTS TO NORTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	141 682.1	10.5	156 532.5
Agriculture	4 404.1	7.8	4 060.4
Raw materials	1 185.2	1.8	1 163.7
Energy	131 458.7	12.3	147 609.4
Intermediate products	2 652.4	16.6	2 212.1
Non-durables	539.4	8.2	495.4
Equipment	953.0	38.7	584.3
Consumer durables	489.3	16.8	407.1

EXPORTS TO SOUTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	27 988.3	48.8	41 655.2
Agriculture	1 960.1	118.4	4 281.4
Raw materials	254.7	176.7	704.6
Energy	22 840.6	29.6	29 594.9
Intermediate products	1 497.3	139.7	3 589.1
Non-durables	427.2	67.5	715.6
Equipment	714.0	186.3	2 043.9
Consumer durables	294.5	146.4	725.7

MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Manufacturing value added	47 369.0	20.4	57 013.7
Agro-food	9 289.9	11.5	10 359.0
Light industries	14 283.4	20.4	17 193.6
Basic products	14 719.8	28.0	18 834.1
Capital goods	6 070.1	23.0	7 468.1
Oil refining	3 005.8	5.1	3 158.8

IMPORTS FROM NORTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	89 517.2	10.0	96 440.4
Agriculture	11 895.8	6.4	12 659.1
Raw materials	324.7	11.1	360.6
Energy	1 653.6	12.2	1 855.6
Intermediate products	22 696.8	7.9	24 486.1
Non-durables	4 848.1	9.7	5 318.1
Equipment	38 976.1	12.5	43 852.5
Consumer durables	9 122.0	8.6	9 908.3

IMPORTS FROM SOUTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	18 292.9	104.3	37 365.2
Agriculture	6 200.2	93.6	12 005.1
Raw materials	110.1	300.3	440.8
Energy	3 823.4	49.9	5 732.3
Intermediate products	3 699.5	130.3	8 521.1
Non-durables	1 439.4	80.0	2 590.3
Equipment	1 838.2	157.6	4 735.4
Consumer durables	1 182.1	182.6	3 340.3

Note: ISSC intensified South-South co-operation

Table 3.15. East Asia and Oceania: impact of ISSC on the production and trade structure, 1990

EXPORTS TO WORLD

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	90 568.5	31.0	118 642.0
Agriculture	16 880.5	23.1	20 774.4
Raw materials	2 079.2	18.3	2 458.9
Energy	18 908.1	22.6	23 185.5
Intermediate products	18 982.8	34.6	25 549.6
Non-durables	11 820.4	18.5	14 004.7
Equipment	10 664.7	52.9	16 309.4
Consumer durables	11 232.8	45.6	16 359.4

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Gross domestic product	214 189.0	23.2	263 953.1
Agriculture	46 952.0	18.3	55 532.9
Mining	14 852.0	24.2	18 441.2
Manufacturing	45 296.0	26.0	57 054.3
Construction	15 077.0	32.2	19 926.4
Services	92 012.0	22.8	112 998.2

IMPORTS FROM WORLD

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	91 695.6	39.8	128 188.4
Agriculture	12 924.8	46.7	18 964.0
Raw materials	1 418.0	56.1	2 213.3
Energy	15 121.5	26.2	19 079.1
Intermediate products	23 741.1	41.0	33 476.2
Non-durables	2 670.8	38.8	3 706.7
Equipment	27 564.4	36.8	37 711.7
Consumer durables	8 255.0	57.9	13 037.5

EXPORTS TO NORTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	65 771.9	3.7	68 173.8
Agriculture	11 940.5	5.0	12 534.9
Raw materials	1 631.2	7.7	1 972.4
Energy	14 367.4	16.8	16 774.7
Intermediate products	11 741.9	6.9	10 935.8
Non-durables	10 320.1	6.2	10 962.9
Equipment	6 665.2	14.4	5 706.0
Consumer durables	8 905.6	4.3	9 287.1

EXPORTS TO SOUTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	24 796.6	103.5	50 468.2
Agriculture	4 940.0	66.8	8 239.5
Raw materials	248.0	96.1	486.5
Energy	4 540.7	41.2	6 410.8
Intermediate products	7 241.0	101.8	14 613.9
Non-durables	1 500.3	102.7	3 041.8
Equipment	3 999.5	165.1	10 603.4
Consumer durables	2 327.2	203.9	7 072.3

MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Manufacturing value added	45 296.0	26.0	57 054.3
Agro-food	9 095.2	20.1	10 925.0
Light industries	14 232.1	26.7	18 027.1
Basic products	9 603.8	30.5	12 531.8
Capital goods	9 635.8	26.5	12 192.3
Oil refining	2 729.2	23.8	3 378.7

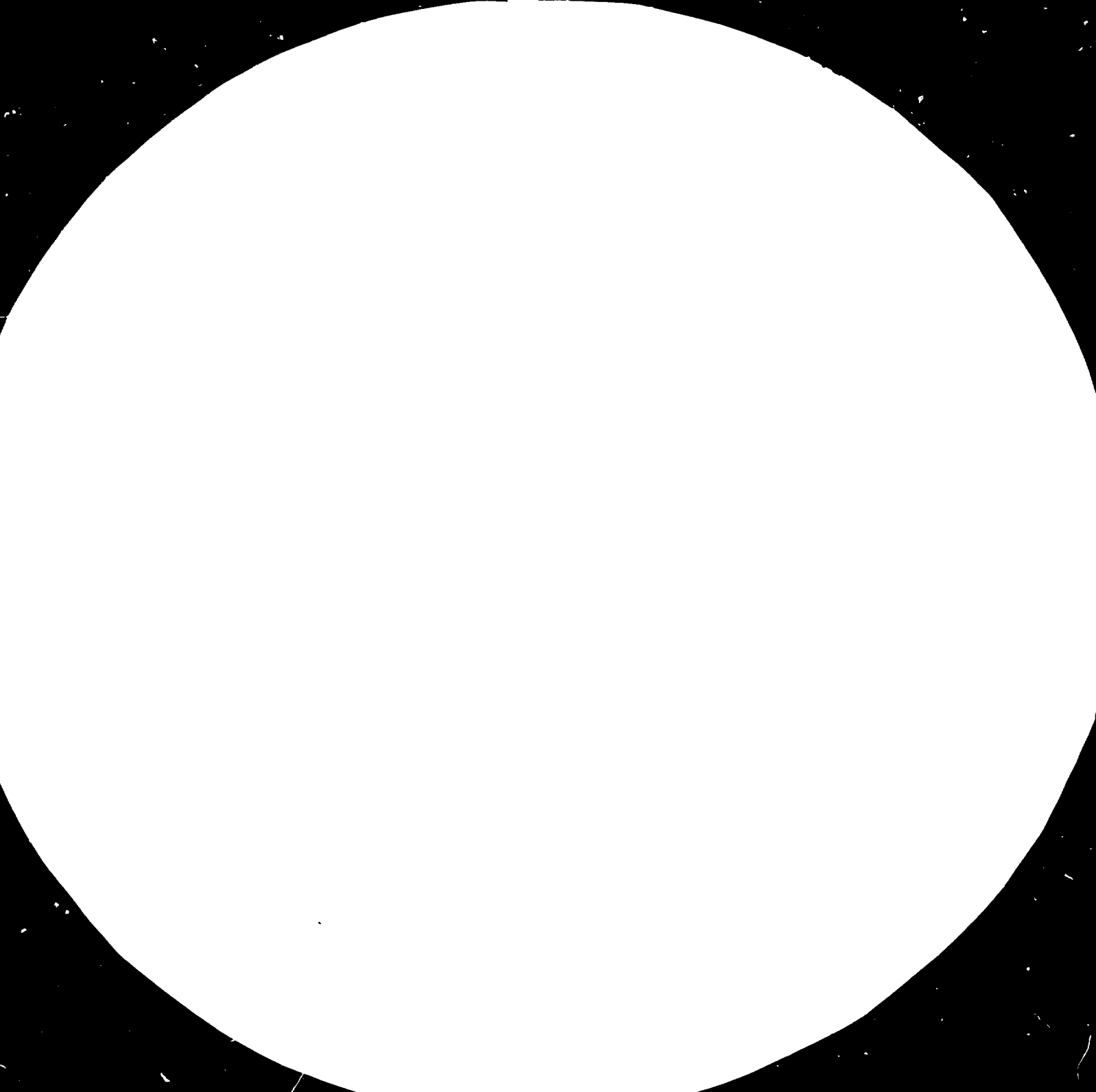
IMPORTS FROM NORTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	59 597.1	23.9	73 844.5
Agriculture	7 161.7	19.7	8 570.0
Raw materials	1 040.7	20.4	1 252.7
Energy	874.3	36.0	1 188.7
Intermediate products	17 374.2	21.2	21 051.5
Non-durables	1 737.9	23.0	2 137.6
Equipment	24 587.7	24.5	30 602.7
Consumer durables	6 820.7	32.6	9 041.3

IMPORTS FROM SOUTH

Item	1990		
	1979 (millions of 1979 dollars)	Percentage change	Value (millions of 1979 dollars)
Total	32 098.5	69.3	54 343.9
Agriculture	5 783.2	80.4	10 394.0
Raw materials	377.2	154.6	960.6
Energy	14 247.2	25.6	17 890.4
Intermediate products	6 366.9	95.1	12 424.7
Non-durables	933.0	68.2	1 569.0
Equipment	2 976.7	138.8	7 109.0
Consumer durables	1 434.3	178.6	3 996.2

Note: ISSC: intensified South-South co-operation





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6. Impact of South-South co-operation on the North

Under the intensified South-South co-operation scenario, the increased level of South-South trade stimulates a growth in GDP of 26.4 per cent in the South and 5.8 per cent in the North. This requires an increase in the output of manufacturing industry of 31 per cent in the South and 5.6 per cent in the North. Capital goods account for the largest increase, 34 per cent, in industrial output in the South, and the agro-food industries the smallest, 26 per cent (see table 3.16).

The South's total imports of manufactured goods increase from \$288 billion to \$390 billion at 1979 prices, or by 35 per cent, compared with the increase in GDP of 26 per cent.* About one half of the increase in the South's imports between 1979 and 1990 would be supplied by imports from the North. The 20 per cent increase in the South's imports from the North (worth \$47 billion at 1979 prices) would benefit the North's industries, mainly those exporting capital goods and intermediate goods such as chemicals. Viewed in this context, intensive South-South co-operation is not only in the South's interest, but in the North's as well.

As a result of increased South-South co-operation, the North's imports of manufactured goods from all sources would increase by 5.5 per cent, or a little less than the 5.8 per cent increase in

* This large increase reflects the higher volume of imports required to increase production of the range of goods exchanged in South-South trade rather than for the range of goods exchanged in South-North trade.

Table 3.16. Impact of increased South-South co-operation on industrial output in the South and the North

Item	Percentage change in industrial output, 1979-1990	
	South	North
Agro-food industries	26.4	5.5
Energy industries	20.0	3.6
Light industries	32.6	5.3
Basic products	33.5	4.8
Capital goods	34.3	6.6
Total manufacturing	31.3	5.6

gross domestic product of the North. While the South's total exports to the North would increase by 6.6 per cent, the South's exports of manufactured goods to the North would no longer increase, and the South's share of total manufactured goods imports of the North would decline from 11.1 per cent in 1979 to 10.7 per cent in 1990.

Thus, increased South-South trade would result in an increase in imports of manufactured goods from the North that is not matched by increased manufactured goods exports to the North. This is precisely what is required for both the South and the North in the current global economic context. The South requires, until it can complete its industrialization process, more manufactured goods, especially capital goods, than it can possibly produce for some considerable time. The North, given the current depressed state of its domestic economies, should therefore see the advantage of rendering a helping hand.

Appendix I

IMPACT OF MODERATE AND INTENSIFIED SOUTH-SOUTH CO-OPERATION

Table 3.17. Composition of trade in 1990 under the two co-operation scenarios

(Billions of 1979 dollars)

Item	Imports					Exports				
	From all regions	From the North	From the South			To all regions	To the North	To the South		
			Total	Intra-regional	Inter-regional			Total	Intra-regional	Inter-regional
Latin America										
Total trade										
Base year	90.9	66.5	24.4	15.4	9.0	92.9	73.5	19.5	15.4	4.1
Moderate	105.0	73.2	31.8	20.3	11.5	103.0	75.1	27.9	20.3	7.7
Intensified	126.7	82.8	43.8	28.9	14.9	116.4	77.0	39.4	28.9	10.5
Agricultural products										
Base year	11.1	7.1	4.0	3.5	0.5	42.2	36.3	5.9	3.5	2.4
Moderate	14.5	8.4	6.1	5.4	0.7	46.8	37.3	9.5	5.4	4.1
Intensified	17.2	9.9	7.3	6.3	1.0	50.1	39.0	11.1	6.3	4.8

Item	Imports					Exports				
	From all regions	From the North	From the South			To all regions	To the North	To the South		
			Total	Intra-regional	Inter-regional			Total	Intra-regional	Inter-regional
Raw materials										
Base year	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	5.4	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.1
Moderate	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	5.9	5.0	0.9	0.6	0.3
Intensified	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.4	6.4	5.1	1.2	0.8	0.5
Energy										
Base year	11.5	1.5	10.0	3.0	6.9	20.3	16.9	3.4	3.0	0.4
Moderate	12.6	1.9	10.7	3.3	7.5	21.7	17.9	3.8	3.3	0.5
Intensified	15.7	2.4	13.3	4.5	8.8	24.9	19.3	5.6	4.5	1.1
Intermediate products										
Base year	21.8	17.1	4.7	4.2	0.5	13.0	8.1	4.9	4.2	0.7
Moderate	23.5	17.4	6.1	5.1	1.0	14.5	7.8	6.7	5.1	1.6
Intensified	26.2	18.3	8.0	6.6	1.4	16.2	7.6	8.6	6.6	2.1
Consumer non-durables										
Base year	4.8	3.3	1.5	1.3	0.2	3.1	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.0
Moderate	5.9	3.7	2.2	1.7	0.5	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	0.1
Intensified	7.2	4.1	3.1	2.5	0.7	4.4	1.7	2.7	2.5	0.2
Equipment										
Base year	33.8	31.2	2.6	2.2	0.3	5.6	3.0	2.6	2.2	0.4
Moderate	38.5	34.9	3.7	3.0	0.6	6.7	2.9	3.8	3.0	0.8
Intensified	47.2	40.2	7.0	5.9	1.1	9.4	2.0	7.4	5.9	1.5
Consumer durables										
Base year	6.8	5.6	1.3	0.8	0.5	3.2	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.0
Moderate	8.6	6.3	2.3	1.1	1.2	3.7	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.2
Intensified	11.3	7.3	4.0	2.4	1.6	5.0	2.3	2.8	2.4	0.4
Tropical Africa										
Total trade										
Base year	32.8	26.8	5.9	1.1	4.8	39.9	36.6	3.3	1.1	2.1
Moderate	37.9	28.4	9.4	1.5	7.9	42.1	37.7	4.4	1.5	2.9
Intensified	51.6	36.0	15.6	4.1	11.5	50.3	38.7	11.6	4.1	7.5
Agricultural products										
Base year	4.7	3.5	1.2	0.2	0.9	12.7	11.6	1.1	0.2	0.9
Moderate	5.8	3.7	2.1	0.4	1.7	13.6	11.9	1.8	0.4	1.3
Intensified	7.6	4.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	16.2	12.0	4.1	1.0	3.1
Raw materials										
Base year	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Moderate	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Intensified	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Energy										
Base Year	3.8	1.4	2.4	0.6	1.8	19.6	18.3	1.4	0.6	0.8
Moderate	4.5	1.5	3.0	0.6	2.3	20.4	18.9	1.5	0.6	0.8
Intensified	6.5	1.8	4.7	1.4	3.3	23.1	20.0	3.1	1.4	1.7
Intermediate products										
Base year	6.8	5.9	0.9	0.2	0.7	3.8	3.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Moderate	7.4	6.1	1.4	0.3	1.1	4.2	3.5	0.7	0.3	0.4
Intensified	9.0	6.6	2.5	0.8	1.6	5.3	3.4	2.0	0.8	1.1
Consumer non-durables										
Base year	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moderate	2.6	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intensified	3.6	2.6	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0

Table 3.17 (continued)

Item	Imports					Exports				
	From all regions	From the North	From the South			To all regions	To the North	To the South		
			Total	Intra-regional	Inter-regional			Total	Intra-regional	Inter-regional
Equipment										
Base year	12.9	12.0	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Moderate	14.3	12.9	1.4	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Intensified	19.7	17.3	2.4	0.2	2.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Consumer durables										
Base year	2.1	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Moderate	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.9	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Intensified	4.7	3.0	1.7	0.3	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.9
Near East										
Total trade										
Base year	107.8	89.5	18.3	7.3	11.0	169.7	141.7	28.0	7.3	20.7
Moderate	116.7	92.3	24.5	8.6	15.9	179.4	148.0	31.3	8.6	22.7
Intensified	135.8	98.4	37.4	13.7	23.6	198.2	156.5	41.7	13.7	27.9
Agricultural products										
Base year	18.1	11.9	6.2	1.2	5.0	6.4	4.4	2.0	1.2	0.7
Moderate	20.4	12.2	8.2	1.5	6.6	6.8	4.4	2.4	1.5	0.9
Intensified	24.7	12.7	12.0	2.7	9.3	8.3	4.1	4.3	2.7	1.6
Raw materials										
Base year	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Moderate	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Intensified	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.5
Energy										
Base year	5.5	1.7	3.8	3.6	0.2	154.3	131.5	22.8	3.6	19.2
Moderate	6.2	1.7	4.5	4.2	0.3	162.9	137.8	25.1	4.2	20.9
Intensified	7.6	1.9	5.7	5.3	0.4	177.2	147.6	29.6	5.3	24.3
Intermediate products										
Base year	26.4	22.7	3.7	1.1	2.6	4.1	2.7	1.5	1.1	0.4
Moderate	28.7	23.4	5.3	1.3	4.0	4.5	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.5
Intensified	33.0	24.5	8.5	2.6	6.0	5.8	2.2	3.6	2.6	1.0
Consumer non-durables										
Base year	6.3	4.8	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
Moderate	6.7	5.0	1.7	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0
Intensified	7.9	5.3	2.6	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.1
Equipment										
Base year	40.8	39.0	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.0
Moderate	42.8	40.2	2.6	0.7	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2
Intensified	48.6	43.9	4.7	1.7	3.0	2.6	0.6	2.0	1.7	0.3
Consumer durables										
Base year	10.3	9.1	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
Moderate	11.4	9.4	2.0	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
Intensified	13.2	9.9	3.3	0.6	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1
Indian Subcontinent										
Total trade										
Base year	19.7	13.6	6.1	0.7	5.4	17.4	10.6	6.7	0.7	6.1
Moderate	22.8	14.7	8.1	0.9	7.2	19.1	10.5	8.6	0.9	7.7
Intensified	30.1	17.7	12.3	1.4	10.9	23.2	9.7	13.5	1.4	12.1
Agricultural products										
Base year	3.5	2.0	1.5	0.4	1.1	8.5	4.2	4.3	0.4	3.9
Moderate	3.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.2	9.5	4.1	5.4	0.5	5.0
Intensified	5.0	2.6	2.4	0.6	1.8	10.5	3.9	6.6	0.6	6.1

Item	Imports					Exports				
	From all regions	From the North	From the South			To all regions	To the North	To the South		
			Total	Intra-regional	Inter-regional			Total	Intra-regional	Inter-regional
Raw materials										
Base year	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Moderate	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
Intensified	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.4
Energy										
Base year	3.2	0.7	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moderate	3.4	0.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intensified	5.0	1.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intermediate products										
Base year	5.5	4.3	1.2	0.1	1.1	4.3	3.2	1.2	0.1	1.0
Moderate	6.8	4.6	2.2	0.2	2.0	4.7	3.2	1.5	0.2	1.3
Intensified	8.8	5.5	3.3	0.4	2.8	6.2	2.8	3.3	0.4	2.9
Consumer non-durables										
Base year	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Moderate	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Intensified	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.7
Equipment										
Base year	5.4	5.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4
Moderate	6.1	5.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5
Intensified	7.6	6.4	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.8
Consumer durables										
Base year	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4
Moderate	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.6
Intensified	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.3
East Asia										
Total trade										
Base year	91.7	59.6	32.1	15.1	17.0	90.6	65.8	24.8	15.0	9.7
Moderate	106.4	66.4	39.9	19.9	20.0	103.2	66.4	36.8	19.9	16.8
Intensified	128.2	73.8	54.3	27.4	26.9	118.6	68.2	50.5	27.4	23.0
Agricultural products										
Base year	12.9	7.2	5.8	3.0	2.8	16.9	11.9	4.9	3.0	2.0
Moderate	15.1	7.8	7.3	3.3	4.0	18.2	12.3	5.9	3.3	2.7
Intensified	19.0	8.6	10.4	4.5	5.8	20.8	12.5	8.2	4.5	3.7
Raw materials										
Base year	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Moderate	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.2
Intensified	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.7	2.5	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.2
Energy										
Base year	15.1	0.9	14.2	3.7	10.6	18.9	14.4	4.5	3.7	0.9
Moderate	16.3	1.0	15.3	4.0	11.3	20.4	15.4	5.0	4.0	1.0
Intensified	19.1	1.2	17.9	5.1	12.8	23.2	16.8	6.4	5.1	1.3
Intermediate products										
Base year	20.7	17.4	6.4	4.3	2.1	19.0	11.4	7.7	4.3	3.0
Moderate	27.9	19.2	8.7	6.0	2.7	22.3	11.2	11.1	6.0	5.1
Intensified	33.5	21.1	12.4	7.9	4.6	25.5	10.9	14.6	7.9	6.7
Consumer non-durables										
Base year	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	11.8	10.3	1.5	0.5	1.0
Moderate	3.0	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	12.9	10.5	2.4	0.6	1.8
Intensified	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.8	0.8	14.0	11.0	3.0	0.8	2.2

Table 3 17 (continued)

Item	Imports					Exports				
	From all regions	From the North	From the South			To all regions	To the North	To the South		
			Total	Intra-regional	Inter-regional			Total	Intra-regional	Inter-regional
Equipment										
Base year	27.6	24.6	3.0	2.5	0.5	10.7	6.7	4.0	2.5	1.5
Moderate	31.8	27.4	4.3	3.7	0.6	12.9	6.4	6.5	3.7	2.8
Intensified	37.7	30.6	7.1	6.1	1.0	16.3	5.7	10.6	6.1	4.5
Consumer durables										
Base year	8.3	6.8	1.4	1.0	0.4	11.2	8.9	2.3	1.0	1.3
Moderate	10.6	7.9	2.7	2.1	0.5	14.2	8.8	5.5	2.1	3.3
Intensified	13.0	9.0	4.0	2.8	1.2	16.4	9.3	7.1	2.8	4.3

Note: Base year = 1979. Totals of intra- and inter-regional trade values may not add precisely because of rounding.

Appendix II

PROSPECTS FOR INCREASED CAPITAL GOODS EXPORTS BY THE SOUTH

The dramatic gains in intra-South exports have been noted. It is in the capital goods sector that the most marked increase occurs. This is also the commodity group where doubts may be voiced about the capacity of the South to increase its export share to the desired level. It is worth examining this question in some detail both for its own sake and also as a check on the overall projections.*

The critics of capital goods industries of the South have argued as follows:

(a) The South is inefficient as a capital goods producer since it lacks the appropriate inputs;

(b) The market for capital goods of the South is small and therefore many plants are underutilized with products incurring high costs due to the short production runs;

(c) Capital goods industries of the South are under-financed and cannot offer suppliers credit as their competitors in the North can;

(d) Producers of the South do not offer service, repair and maintenance facilities and spare parts which are necessary to break into the capital goods markets and maintain a foothold in them;

(e) Producers of the South lack the experience necessary to develop the capital goods industry;

(f) Factor markets in the South are not sufficiently competitive and their research and development activities are too small to enable producers of the South to maintain or increase their competitiveness.

Each of these points of criticism shall be taken up in turn. First, in view of the growing diversity in resource endowments among developing countries, demand constraints on their exports to the North and the dynamic efficiency (learning-by-doing) benefits associated with skill-intensive activities, the relevance and validity of criticism (a) may be challenged just as it

* For more detailed consideration of South-South co-operation possibilities in capital goods, see [3], [6] and [7].

was earlier in the context of South-South co-operation. It should also be pointed out that in most of the instances in which inefficiency has been alleged to exist among producers of the South, the sources of inefficiency would seem to be rather specific, technical and correctable factors, such as poor plant layout and poor management. They do not seem to be due to more fundamental and less correctable factors such as inappropriate factor endowments. Second, while the underutilization of capital is a perennial problem in the industry, it is so not only in developing countries but also in the advanced industrialized countries. Short production runs, moreover, combined with shiftovers to multiple product lines constitute an important, though admittedly not costless, means of attaining a fuller utilization of capacity than would otherwise be the case.

With respect to the lack of experience referred to in (e) above, it should be pointed out that the rapid growth of the industry, especially in East Asia and Latin America, has considerably undermined the strength of this criticism in many product lines of capital goods.** Developing countries can often greatly reduce the knowledge and experience requirements by beginning with the production of early-vintage, less-sophisticated capital goods for which the technology is easy to acquire and possibly more appropriate for use in developing countries, where production is on a smaller scale and labour is cheaper. Finally, criticisms (c), (d) and (f) do indeed identify important, though not insurmountable, obstacles to the development of capital goods industries of the South. The need to finance capital goods sales, to service the goods once they are sold and in use, and to provide competitive environments so as to foster continued innovation may be considered important prerequisites for success in the industry.

Thus, some of the criticisms of expanded capital goods production in developing countries may be dismissed. Others are indeed valid and help to identify obstacles to

** See chapter X of [8].

successful development of the industry. Even in such cases, however, the obstacles are not insurmountable. They rather highlight the conditions that would have to be satisfied in order to achieve success. These requirements include the following: the need to finance sales so as to compete with the products of capital goods producers of the North whose sales are almost always financed on generous terms; the need to set up service centres for maintenance, provision of spare parts and otherwise servicing customers; and the creation of competitive conditions so as to encourage continuous adaptation to changing conditions in the industry, innovations etc.

For the most part, modern forms of South-South co-operation would seem to be the best means of removing or mitigating these obstacles. In particular,

enterprise-to-enterprise co-operation [2, 3], as in multi-national joint ventures or long-term technical marketing contractual arrangements, would seem ideally suited to the task. The equity joint venture form would facilitate factor mobility, increase the incentives for technological transfer, avoid externalities, and make it possible to establish share enterprises complete with suppliers' credit and service centres. Competition among a few large companies of the South and some degree of openness to Northern competition could be assured to provide a sufficiently competitive environment. Without South-South co-operation, however, it would be difficult to overcome all the obstacles simultaneously. Beyond this, it will also be essential to provide adequate incentives for enterprises to engage in South-South co-operation in capital goods.

Table 3.16. Value added of capital goods by region, 1963-1979

(Millions of 1975 dollars)

Region	Year	Non-electrical machinery (ISIC 382)	Electrical machinery (ISIC 383)	Transport equipment (ISIC 384)	Professional and scientific equipment (ISIC 385)	Other capital goods (ISIC 390)	Total
Latin America	1963	1 201	1 397	2 266	138	326	5 327
	1967	1 989	2 225	3 344	183	472	8 213
	1970	2 532	3 186	4 847	248	561	11 375
	1975	5 604	4 466	7 941	435	847	19 294
	1977	6 813	5 073	7 788	484	964	21 123
	1979	7 081	5 889	8 979	560	1 088	23 596
Tropical Africa	1963	32	50	107	1	35	227
	1967	46	71	117	2	58	293
	1970	58	107	159	2	77	403
	1975	82	132	236	3	126	578
	1977	70	140	448	3	106	767
	1979	71	178	578	3	110	940
Near East	1963	127	94	97	3	20	342
	1967	128	223	184	4	47	586
	1970	176	303	310	5	56	850
	1975	569	802	886	10	100	2 366
	1977	769	945	992	12	123	2 841
	1979	851	952	731	12	135	2 681
Indian Subcontinent	1963	320	260	737	56	660	2 032
	1967	554	397	670	74	860	2 556
	1970	726	597	640	94	575	2 632
	1975	905	767	695	73	668	3 109
	1977	1 015	904	811	82	813	3 625
	1979	1 162	1 010	828	101	1 074	4 175
East Asia	1963	92	164	298	26	156	735
	1967	138	248	329	40	198	951
	1970	169	453	427	56	194	1 299
	1975	396	1 086	938	153	251	2 865
	1977	485	1 830	1 195	242	412	4 165
	1979	676	2 518	1 574	274	398	5 441
Developing countries	1963	1 771	1 964	3 505	225	1 198	8 664
	1967	2 855	3 163	4 544	302	1 635	12 595
	1970	3 663	4 646	6 383	406	1 463	16 560
	1975	7 556	7 254	10 696	674	2 032	28 211
	1977	9 153	8 893	11 235	822	2 418	32 521
	1979	9 840	10 548	12 691	950	2 805	36 834
World	1963	75 317	49 740	74 660	17 341	14 829	231 907
	1967	100 564	69 736	96 039	24 736	18 821	309 895
	1970	124 407	92 151	112 676	31 784	22 095	383 113
	1975	154 816	118 931	142 390	45 444	28 283	480 863
	1977	173 836	142 553	165 282	54 424	33 395	569 490
	1979	195 620	163 591	179 828	62 514	36 975	638 528

Source: UNIDO data base, information supplied by the Statistical Office of the United Nations with estimates by the UNIDO secretariat

Table 3.19. Exports of capital goods by

(Millions of dollars in current

SITC code	Branch	Brazil				Colombia				Hong Kong			
		Export value		Share of South		Export value		Share of South		Export value		Share of South	
		1975	1978	1975	1978	1975	1978	1975	1978	1975	1978	1975	1978
7	Total machinery and transport equipment	896.2	1 939.3	65.2	58.7	32.2	65.5	86.6	84.8	672.1	1 330.2	17.9	19.1
71	Total non-electrical machinery	425.8	845.5	59.9	52.7	18.5	33.5	93.5	94.0	98.2	292.2	26.3	17.9
72	Electrical machinery	171.8	346.5	47.6	33.3	6.7	11.2	97.0	91.1	562.2	1 026.4	15.5	19.7
73	Transport equipment	298.6	747.4	82.9	77.1	7.1	21.1	57.7	65.4	11.7	11.4	59.0	5.2
711.4	Aircraft engines	18.2	77.2	24.7	23.6	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
711.5	Other internal combustion engines	91.1	219.3	23.9	14.6	0.7	2.2	100.0	100.0	—	8.9	—	77.5
712	Agricultural machinery	33.2	98.4	97.0	77.5	1.5	3.4	93.3	100.0	—	—	—	—
714	Office machinery	109.3	129.2	45.7	50.0	1.4	1.2	100.0	100.0	70.8	237.1	5.1	4.1
715	Metal-working machinery	15.4	21.3	96.1	85.4	1.6	1.9	100.0	100.0	3.3	4.4	97.0	93.2
717	Textile and leather machinery	23.0	35.3	67.8	65.4	1.6	2.7	100.0	92.6	6.7	6.8	91.0	94.1
718	Special industrial machinery	46.8	85.7	88.7	95.1	1.4	3.9	64.3	92.3	0.9	1.3	77.8	84.6
719	Other special machinery	83.7	177.3	83.4	78.5	9.5	15.0	94.7	92.0	16.5	33.8	62.4	40.8
722	Electrical power machinery	34.0	48.1	78.2	63.4	1.7	4.4	100.0	95.5	6.6	38.6	25.8	22.3
723	Equipment for distributing electricity	5.2	7.4	57.7	74.3	1.1	3.2	100.0	78.1	1.7	4.7	82.4	93.6
724	Telecommunications apparatus	63.7	131.6	21.2	15.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	100.0	299.5	552.0	17.1	16.1
725	Domestic electrical equipment	14.3	22.8	93.7	96.9	2.2	2.4	100.0	100.0	56.6	166.8	23.7	20.3
726	Medical apparatus	0.2	0.5	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
729	Electrical machinery, other	54.5	136.0	45.5	26.8	1.2	1.1	91.7	100.0	197.8	264.3	9.9	25.0
731	Railway vehicles	5.7	25.2	96.5	86.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
732	Road motor vehicles	272.1	551.6	82.9	78.9	5.6	14.5	48.2	57.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
733	Road vehicles other than motor	6.6	19.9	87.0	91.5	0.3	5.0	100.0	100.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	21.4
734	Aircraft	10.3	35.9	75.7	49.3	0.8	1.3	100.0	23.1	—	—	—	—
735	Ships and boats	3.9	114.8	71.8	72.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	100.0	10.5	10.0	65.7	3.0

Source: United Nations Bulletin of Statistics on World Trade in Engineering Products (United Nations publication) (issues for 1975, 1976, 1978 and 1979)

Note: All values free on board

*Data pertain to 1974

Historical experience has demonstrated the ability of the South to expand the production of capital goods. The rate of growth of real value added in the capital goods industry of the South as a whole was 8.9 per cent per annum during 1963-1974. The rates of growth were 11.0 per cent per annum in the non-electrical machinery sector and 10.3 per cent per annum in the electrical machinery sector. These growth rates are far in excess of those of both the North and the world. Above-average growth rates have also been observed in each of the three most relevant and important categories, that is, non-electrical machinery, electrical machinery and transport equipment in the Latin America, North Africa-Middle East, and East Asia regions.

East Asia has also enjoyed rapid growth in professional and scientific goods, and the North Africa-Middle East region has had above-average growth in the relatively heterogeneous group of other capital goods. The failure of North Africa and the Middle East to perform above average in the other subsectors of capital goods may be explained by particular political difficulties in the region in recent years.

The export performance of developing countries in capital goods has been impressive although more than 85 per cent of the exports of capital goods by the South is provided by 10 developing countries. The capital goods exports to the South of some Latin American and South Asian countries, such as Brazil, Colombia and India, has

selected developing countries and areas

(prices, or percentage)

India				Mexico				Republic of Korea				Singapore			
Export value		Share of South		Export value		Share of South		Export value		Share of South		Export value		Share of South	
1975	1978	1975	1978	1975 ^a	1978	1975 ^a	1978	1975	1978	1975	1978	1975	1978	1975	1978
317.5	458.2	76.3	77.5	285.4	611.3	33.2	32.0	700.7	2 570.0	24.0	31.0	1 220	2 519.7	44.8	44.2
134.1	195.4	77.2	76.6	109.0	242.3	43.7	31.6	76.3	201.3	15.9	36.5	375.0	572.9	51.5	60.5
76.8	108.7	66.4	67.3	43.8	87.1	57.8	69.6	440.9	1 247.6	12.5	18.5	620.4	1 568.4	61.1	32.3
106.6	154.0	82.6	85.8	132.6	130.2	16.5	20.6	183.6	1 121.1	55.1	44.0	224.6	378.4	59.3	68.7
—	0.3	—	33.3	—	—	—	—	0.2	3.4	50.0	14.7	33.3	28.5	3.6	13.0
32.9	43.0	41.3	62.1	32.7	113.3	30.3	20.7	2.0	7.4	80.0	68.9	20.0	50.2	84.0	78.1
3.8	5.6	94.7	87.9	2.8	6.1	42.9	67.2	0.8	2.3	12.5	60.9	4.2	4.3	90.5	90.7
6.2	1.9	29.0	68.4	19.1	30.8	82.2	81.2	44.1	69.6	1.6	5.7	87.5	82.7	15.4	16.3
8.4	16.3	38.1	53.4	—	1.1	—	81.8	0.9	3.9	22.2	43.6	6.9	20.1	7.1	42.8
33.6	15.3	94.9	83.7	3.8	2.7	63.2	51.9	10.5	26.9	16.2	39.8	8.1	13.4	92.6	85.8
9.9	22.5	98.0	94.7	2.3	10.1	52.2	41.6	3.7	24.9	73.0	89.6	96.4	121.7	64.4	86.2
37.4	66.6	77.8	75.7	47.7	61.3	38.4	28.2	13.8	49.3	24.6	54.2	113.2	246.0	69.1	63.9
20.8	39.1	90.9	94.4	10.7	13.4	25.2	64.9	40.4	80.8	12.9	21.0	54.1	115.4	36.6	36.9
21.1	21.2	28.9	44.8	5.1	9.7	76.5	36.1	16.9	45.8	81.7	91.7	5.1	11.1	92.2	90.1
9.7	7.9	70.1	43.0	18.8	5.0	68.1	46.0	138.0	611.5	5.6	10.5	168.8	468.1	17.7	28.9
9.8	11.4	91.8	86.0	1.0	5.1	90.0	49.0	3.2	21.8	0.0	33.5	14.7	50.9	46.9	44.2
0.5	0.4	60.0	75.0	—	0.1	—	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	7.1	28.6
14.9	28.7	45.0	44.9	8.3	53.8	59.0	81.2	242.2	486.6	11.6	20.7	374.8	920.1	42.3	35.4
20.8	5.2	55.3	90.4	0.3	11.4	0.0	0.9	20.5	89.9	13.2	11.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	80.0
52.3	100.8	88.1	92.2	115.1	256.2	17.2	20.4	3.4	79.4	44.1	77.5	80.4	145.3	94.4	92.6
29.7	37.7	93.6	86.2	1.8	2.1	5.6	33.3	7.7	18.3	6.5	6.0	3.0	8.6	56.7	45.3
1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.9	7.5	1.6	6.7	14.3	133.3	0.7	2.7	10.7	42.9	76.6	56.6
2.7	10.2	96.3	18.6	2.5	4.7	64.0	100.0	137.8	800.2	69.9	51.1	130.2	181.0	36.2	53.2

often exceeded 60 per cent of their total exports of such goods. The other and more recent pattern is that displayed primarily by East Asian producers, such as Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea and Singapore, and also to a lesser extent by Mexico, with a generally direct well over half of their exports to the North. In the latter case, sub-contracting often co-ordinated by transnational corporations, plays an important role in such exports. The degree of specialization of individual countries in different product lines and market segments is, moreover, sufficiently great to enable the share of exports directed to the South by any given Southern exporter to vary considerably from one type of capital goods to another.

The pattern for the more dynamic capital goods subsectors is of great interest. For example, even between 1975 and 1978 the export values (in current prices) of engines virtually tripled and those of agricultural machinery doubled in all countries, except India and Singapore. Other categories with particularly impressive export performances were special industrial machinery, other special machinery, electric power machinery, telecommunications, other electrical machinery, road motor vehicles, and ships and boats. The experience of the recent past therefore suggests that, with the exception of high technology varieties, the South can indeed expand the production and export of capital goods for greater South-South co-operation.

IV. Potential for increased South-South co-operation in 27 major industrial branches

In chapter III the potential for increasing South-South trade in seven broad commodity groups was assessed. In the present chapter attention is focused on the potential for such co-operation at the branch level using the ISIC three-digit-level breakdown of industrial sectors into 27 branches. Both the demand and supply side are considered. On the demand side consideration is given to the growth in the absolute level of imports of each region of the South between 1970 and 1979 and to the growing share of these imports provided by Southern suppliers. On the supply side, information on the increased level of production in each region during the 1970s and, where available, a measure of the planned increase in production capacity during the 1980s are provided.

In chapter III it was shown that the proportion of the South's total imports supplied by the South could rise from 25 per cent in 1979 to 34 per cent in 1990 under the intensified South-South co-operation scenario without trade diversion. The 1990 results reflect a judgement that South-South trade in manufactured goods should continue to grow in importance (an increase of 97 per cent versus a 38 per cent increase in total trade), and that there should be a greater increase in South-South trade in the equipment and consumer durables groups of products than in the intermediate products and consumer non-durables groups of products. The growing self-reliance of the South in each commodity group is shown in table 4.1.

A breakdown of total trade into 27 industrial branches would have required a much larger computable economic model than our trade impact model. Hence the industry composition within a commodity group was calculated using a two-step procedure. First, the major changes in the structure of South-South trade in terms of seven commodities were projected by using the trade impact model. Second, taking these figures as an overall control, the relative share distribution among industrial branches within a commodity group was computed on the basis of the actual growth trends for these industrial branches

Table 4.1. Growth of intra-South trade under ISSC scenario

Commodity group	Share of South's total imports supplied by South (percentage)	
	1979	1990
Agricultural products	37.0	48.0
Raw materials	33.6	54.3
Energy	33.0	45.6
Intermediate products	19.4	30.5
Consumer non-durables	25.1	36.7
Equipment	7.0	13.7
Consumer durables	15.4	31.2
Total imports	25.0	34.3

observed during the 1970-1979 period. A summary of the results is given in figure 4.1.

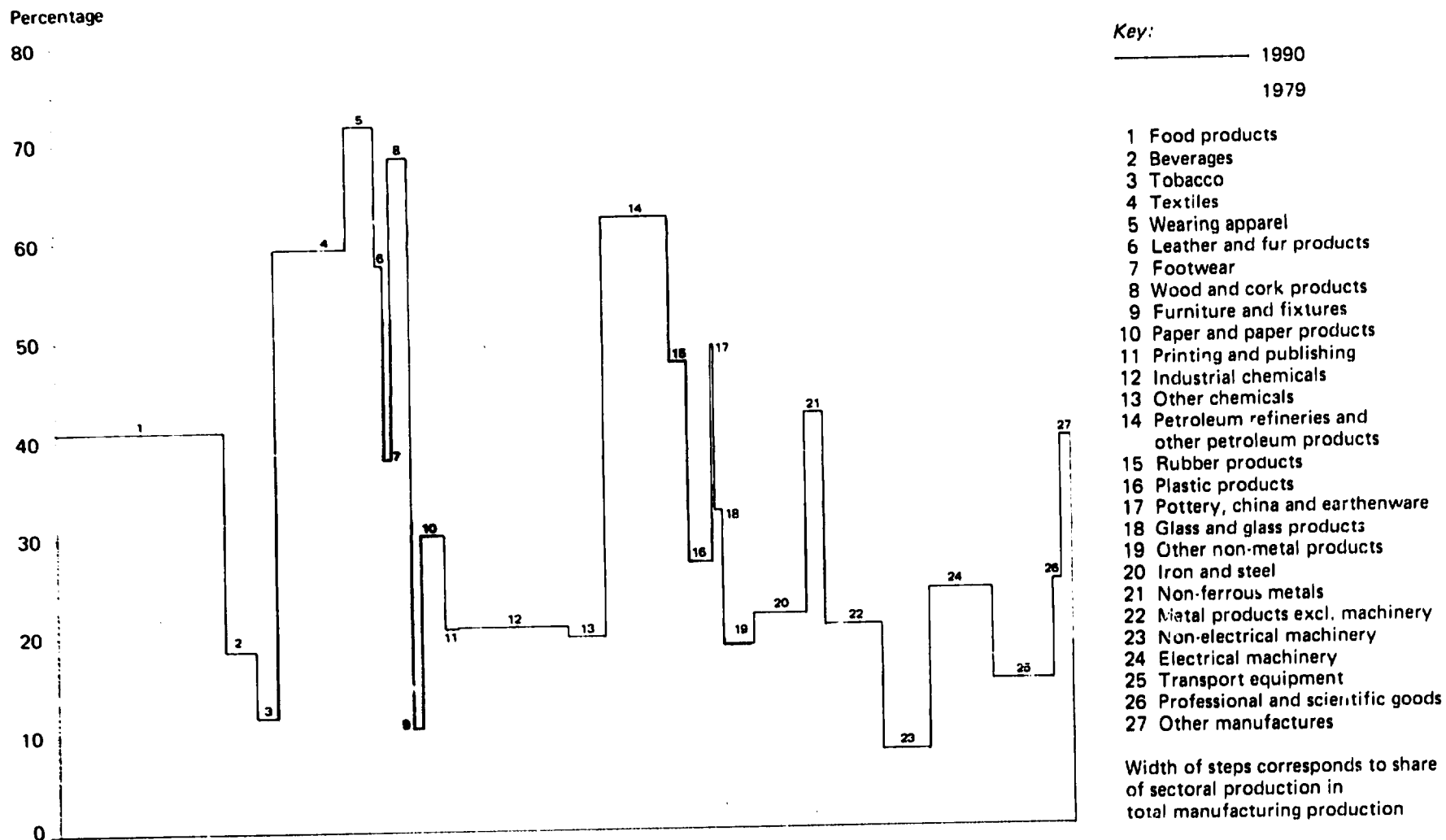
In presenting projections for each branch of industry, the level of market penetration is emphasized, rather than absolute figures for trade volume. As explained in chapter III, the use of absolute trade volume figures embodied in our 1990 scenarios captures only the potentials solely attributable to increased South-South co-operation. They do not aim at providing estimates of the absolute level of South-South trade in 1990, since such an estimate must incorporate related assumptions about the pace of economic growth in the South and the North between 1979 and 1990.

Projections and analysis of data

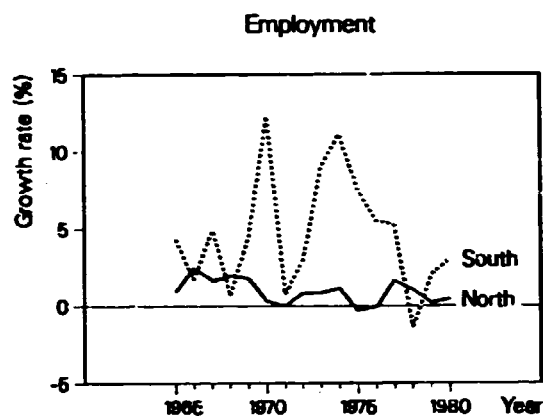
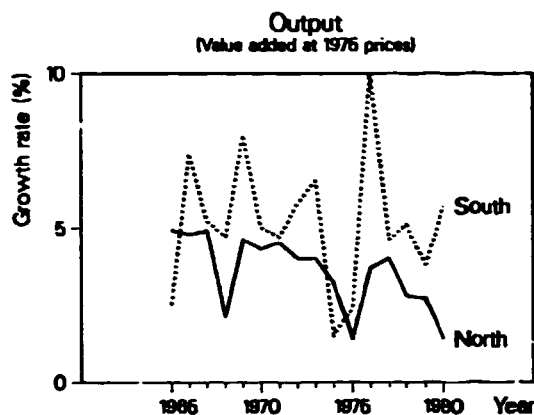
1. Food-processing (ISIC 311)

The food-processing industry contributed 13.5 per cent of the South's industrial output in 1979, the largest contribution of any single branch among the 27 industrial branches (ISIC three-digit level). The South's imports of processed food products were valued at \$20 billion in 1979. They accounted for 7.2 per cent of the South's total imports of manufactured goods in that year. Southern suppliers increased their share of the South's total imports of processed food from 21 per

Figure 4.1. Collective self-reliance of the South in manufacturing
(Share of imports from the South in total imports by the South)



Food products



ISIC 311—Value added of food products in the South in 1970 and 1979

Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	9 995	14 744	4.4	(26)
Tropical Africa	1 680	1 922	1.5	(39)
Near East	2 099	3 329	5.3	(17)
Indian Subcontinent	1 782	2 258	2.7	(6)
East Asia	2 021	4 049	8.0	(8)
Total South	17 578	26 303	4.6	(96)
Total North	114 024	152 895	3.3	(35)

ISIC 311—Imports and exports of processed food by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports	Imports from the South	
			(billions of dollars)	South's share of imports (percentage)
1979				
Latin America	15.80	4.02	1.22	30.31
Tropical Africa	1.31	2.33	0.32	13.70
Near East	0.91	7.83	1.65	21.03
Indian Subcontinent	0.99	1.88	0.78	41.46
East Asia	5.94	4.16	2.18	52.31
Total	24.94	20.22	6.14	30.37
1990				
Latin America	21.14	6.71	2.50	37.17
Tropical Africa	1.95	3.54	0.76	21.53
Near East	1.65	9.19	2.77	30.17
Indian Subcontinent	1.33	2.99	1.37	45.78
East Asia	7.96	6.51	3.87	59.51
Total	34.03	28.93	11.27	38.95

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

cent in 1970 to 30 per cent in 1979. The 1990 scenario suggests that with intensified South-South co-operation, the share could be increased to 39 per cent by 1990. The volume of South-South trade would then increase from \$6 billion in 1979 to \$11 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

In the past, South-North trade has been far more important than South-South trade. Exports to the North totalled \$19 billion in 1979 compared with \$6 billion to the South. This picture will change if the potential for increased South-South trade is realized during the 1980s.

Three regions within the South accounted for 80 per cent of total imports by the South in 1979, namely, the Near East with imports of almost \$8 billion, Latin America with imports of approximately \$4 billion and East Asia with imports of about \$4 billion. During the 1970s, Southern suppliers increased their share of total imports of processed food in all regions except the Near East and Africa, where the South's share of total imports declined. Between 1979 and 1990, Southern suppliers are expected to provide 22 per cent of the imports of Tropical Africa, up from a level of 14 per cent in 1979, and substantially to increase their share of the imports of the Near East from a level of 21 per cent in 1979. In other regions, the share of Southern suppliers is already higher – 30 per cent in Latin America, 41 per cent in the Indian Subcontinent and 52 per cent in East Asia – and only a small increase in market penetration is expected.

The South has been a large net importer of meat, dairy products and cereals for many years. The value of its imports of the processed version of those products rose from \$7.5 billion in 1979 to \$10.5 billion in 1982 at current prices (see table 4.2). The scope for increasing reliance on Southern

supplies of these food products is limited because the South is a small exporter of processed meat, and because much of the imported supplies of processed milk and cereals enter as food aid from the North. This practice of relying on food aid has distorted consumer tastes towards imported types of cereals and processed milk and away from local sources of supply. However, a wide range of developing countries already export small quantities of meat, dairy products and cereal products (see table 4.3).

The South's exports of fish and processed fish exceed its imports. The largest exporters were Argentina, Brazil, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Republic of Korea and Thailand, each with exports exceeding \$100 million in 1979. Hence there may be scope for increasing the already high share of imports of processed fish provided by Southern suppliers.

The South's exports of sugar exceed its imports, but the North has increased its production faster than its consumption in recent years and the surplus has been exported to the South. As a result, the world market price of sugar dropped by more than 50 per cent during the recession of 1980–1982. The South has the potential to increase sugar production and supply a higher share of its import requirements. But this goal is unlikely to be achieved so long as world sugar production and trade is distorted by bilateral agreements and subsidies on exports from certain countries in the North.

The South is a large exporter of oils and fats and South-South trade in these products is already well developed. The largest purchasers and suppliers of vegetable oils and fats are listed in table 4.4. As demand in developing countries increases, South-South trade will increase, provided sufficient

Table 4.2. South's trade in different categories of processed food in 1979 and 1982

(Billions of dollars)

ISIC	Item	Imports 1979	Exports 1979	Net trade 1979	Imports 1982	Exports 1982	Net trade 1982
311	Processed meat ^a	1.7	1.7	—	2.5	2.0	(0.5)
312	Dairy products	3.4	0.1	(3.3)	4.8	0.2	(4.6)
313	Processed fruits and vegetables ^b	3.1	3.9	0.3	3.4	4.3	(0.9)
314	Processed fish	3.4	3.0	(0.4)	3.8	3.8	—
315	Oil and fats	5.2	4.7	(0.5)	5.2	4.0	(1.2)
316	Processed cereals	2.4	0.5	(1.9)	3.3	0.5	(2.8)
318	Sugar	2.6	6.7	4.1	4.6	7.0	2.4
319	Cocoa, chocolate etc	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	(0.1)
320	Animal foodstuffs	0.6	2.3	1.7	1.0	2.8	1.8
321	Other food products	1.2	0.5	(0.7)	1.7	0.5	(1.2)
	Total processed food	23.7	23.5	(0.2)	30.5	25.2	(5.3)

Source: UNIDO based on United Nations International Trade Yearbooks and Trade Yearbooks of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Note: The total of imports and exports of processed food differ from the estimates made in the text because a different definition of processed food was used. Figures within parentheses represent a deficit. Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

^aProcessed meat estimated to include 50 per cent of SITC 011.

^bProcessed fruits and vegetables include 33.3 per cent of SITC 057.

processing capacity is established in the South. Since animal feedstuffs can be produced in the same manufacturing complex, reliance on supplies from the South can be increased in this group of products as well.

Table 4.3. Southern exporters of meat, dairy and cereal products in 1979

(Millions of dollars)

Country or area	Meat products (SITC 011.014)	Dairy products (SITC 022.025)	Cereal products (SITC 046.047.04)
Latin America			
Argentina	1 233	18	58
Brazil	286	1	7
Chile	—	2	15
Colombia	27	—	—
Costa Rica	85	—	—
Guatemala	8	1	7
Honduras	54	2	—
Mexico	28	—	5
Nicaragua	95	—	3
Panama	—	—	—
Paraguay	1	—	—
Uruguay	112	9	12
Asia			
India	33	—	16
Hong Kong	—	3	15
Malaysia	47	8	8
Philippines	—	1	—
Singapore	20	22	65
Thailand	27	5	22
Turkey	11	—	22
Africa			
Ivory Coast	—	1	—
Kenya	9	5	1
Madagascar	16	—	—
Nigeria	—	—	1
Zimbabwe	65	1	4

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E. F. 80. XVII. 5)

Table 4.4. The South's largest importers and exporters of vegetable oils^a in 1979

(Millions of dollars)

South's largest importers of vegetable oils	Imports	South's largest exporters of vegetable oils	Exports
India	719	Malaysia	841
Pakistan	293	Philippines	747
Venezuela	157	Brazil	590
Algeria	157	Argentina	385
Nigeria	150	Indonesia	222
Morocco	117	Senegal	133
Egypt	94	Tunisia	133
Saudi Arabia	89	Ivory Coast	53
Mexico	88	Papua New Guinea	45
Bangladesh	65	Sri Lanka	33

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E. F. 80. XVII. 5)

Note: Singapore, which re-exports most of its imports, is omitted. Countries whose exports are small relative to their imports are omitted. India, Nigeria.

^aSoft and non-soft vegetable oils (SITC 423 and 424) plus processed animal and vegetable oils and fats (SITC 431)

2. Beverages (ISIC 313)

The beverage industry contributed 3.5 per cent of the South's industrial output in 1979. Imports of beverages were valued at \$1.5 billion in 1979 and only 13 per cent of these imports originated within the South. By 1990 this proportion could be increased to 24 per cent. South-South trade might increase in value from \$0.2 billion to \$0.7 billion as a result of such co-operation.

The South produces virtually all of its requirements of non-alcoholic beverages, with alcoholic beverages accounting for most of its beverage imports. A few developing countries already export wines and spirits on a small scale, namely Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, Jamaica and Tunisia. Their exports to the South could increase during the 1980s.

Trade within regions is expected to play the most important role in expanding South-South trade during the 1980s. About 95 per cent of South-South trade in 1979 was trade within three regions, Latin America, the Near East and East Asia. There were small interregional flows in 1979 from the Near East to Tropical Africa and from East Asia to the Near East, and such trade flows could increase further by 1990.

3. Tobacco products (ISIC 314)

The tobacco products industry contributed 2.6 per cent of the South's industrial output in 1979. Imports of tobacco products were worth \$1 billion in 1979. The share of imports supplied by the South declined during the 1970s from 13 per cent to 8 per cent in 1979, and could decrease to 6 per cent by 1990. However, the trend could be reversed if special efforts are made.

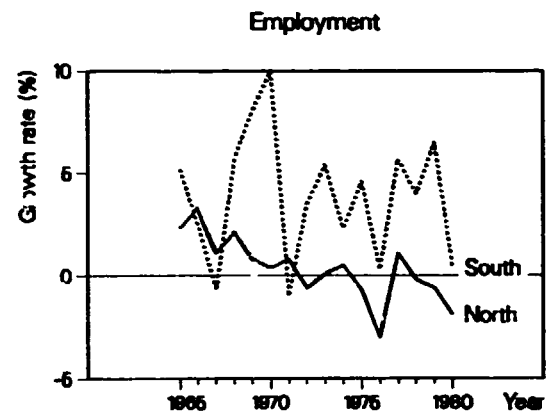
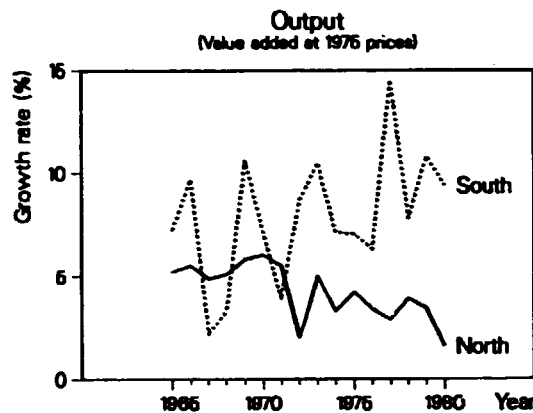
Increases in South-South trade may come from increased penetration of the Near East market, which accounted for 62 per cent of the tobacco products imported by the South in 1979, and in which the share of Southern suppliers was only 5.7 per cent. Further growth in trade within the regions of East Asia and Latin America can also be expected.

Most developing countries have a well-developed tobacco products industry which manufactures nearly all domestic requirements. Moreover, the South exported over \$1 billion worth of unprocessed tobacco leaf in 1979. The main obstacle to be overcome in expanding South-South trade (and South-North trade) is consumer's preference for tobacco products whose brand names have been established in the North.

4. Textiles (ISIC 321)

The textile industry contributed 10 per cent of the South's industrial output in 1979, the second largest contribution (after processed food) of any single

Beverages



ISIC 313—Value added of beverages in the South in 1970 and 1979

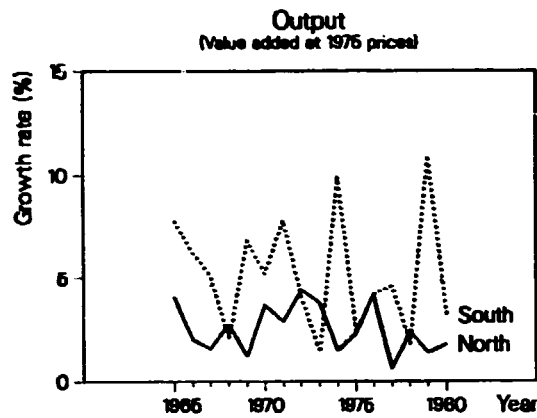
Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	2 147	3 949	7.0	(25)
Tropical Africa	328	767	9.9	(32)
Near East	348	778	9.3	(14)
Indian Subcontinent	119	178	4.6	(5)
East Asia	344	1 082	13.6	(8)
Total South	3 288	6 756	8.3	(84)
Total North	23 790	33 082	3.7	(35)

ISIC 313—Imports and exports of beverages by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South (percentage)	
			1979	1990
Latin America	0.29	0.50	0.07	13.27
Tropical Africa	0.01	0.24	0.02	8.20
Near East	0.16	0.46	0.06	12.10
Indian Subcontinent	0.00	0.01	0.00	33.33
East Asia	0.10	0.33	0.06	17.52
Total	0.55	1.55	0.20	13.18
Latin America	0.40	0.96	0.20	20.83
Tropical Africa	0.01	0.19	0.02	9.26
Near East	0.08	1.31	0.47	35.67
Indian Subcontinent	0.00	0.01	0.00	13.69
East Asia	0.12	0.59	0.06	10.01
Total	0.61	3.05	0.74	24.37

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Tobacco



ISIC 314—Value added of tobacco in the South in 1970 and 1979

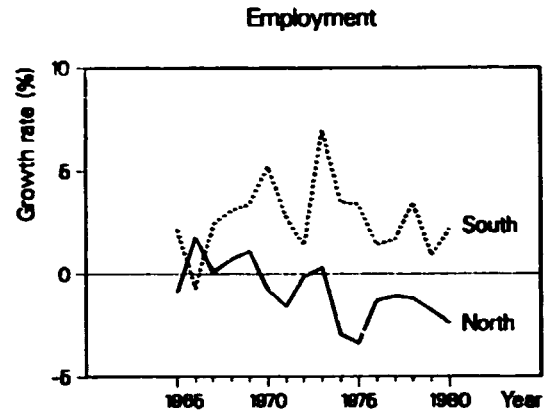
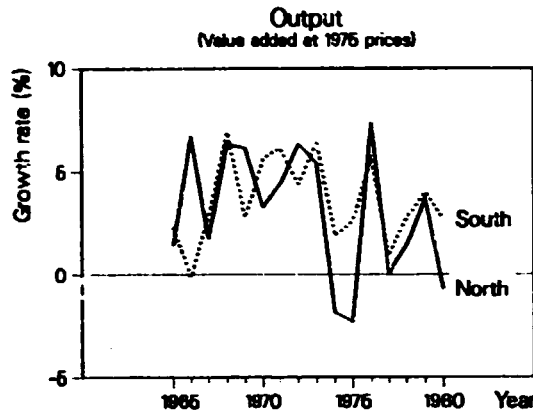
Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	1 025	1 444	3.9	(25)
Tropical Africa	193	256	3.2	(29)
Near East	856	1 320	4.9	(15)
Indian Subcontinent	682	970	4.0	(6)
East Asia	589	1 085	7.0	(8)
Total South	3 348	5 077	4.7	(83)
Total North	9 149	11 514	2.6	(33)

ISIC 314—Imports and exports of tobacco by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
1979				
Latin America	0.10	0.12	0.01	9.48
Tropical Africa	0.01	0.09	0.00	4.21
Near East	0.03	0.66	0.04	5.72
Indian Subcontinent	0.02	0.01	0.00	55.56
East Asia	0.03	0.18	0.02	13.81
Total	0.19	1.06	0.08	7.79
1990				
Latin America	0.16	0.10	0.01	7.91
Tropical Africa	0.00	0.11	0.00	1.64
Near East	0.10	0.67	0.04	5.42
Indian Subcontinent	0.04	0.01	0.00	52.87
East Asia	0.01	0.23	0.01	4.76
Total	0.31	1.11	0.06	5.51

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Textiles



ISIC 321—Value added of textiles in the South in 1970 and 1979

Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	5 729	7 761	3.4	(18)
Tropical Africa	637	855	3.3	(17)
Near East	2 038	2 877	3.9	(9)
Indian Subcontinent	2 564	2 563	-0.0	(5)
East Asia	1 222	3 153	11.1	(7)
Total South	12 191	17 210	3.9	(56)
Total North	60 538	76 862	2.7	(33)

ISIC 321—Imports and exports of textiles by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South (percentage)	
			1979	1990
Latin America	1.38	1.88	0.55	29.33
Tropical Africa	0.15	1.51	0.59	39.15
Near East	1.27	4.35	1.23	28.34
Indian Subcontinent	2.31	0.88	0.36	41.20
East Asia	3.88	4.79	2.70	56.38
Total	8.99	13.42	5.44	40.55
Latin America	2.54	1.71	0.57	33.50
Tropical Africa	0.47	1.69	1.11	65.78
Near East	0.51	3.62	1.79	49.41
Indian Subcontinent	2.44	1.35	0.34	25.04
East Asia	5.05	3.84	3.09	80.42
Total	11.01	12.20	6.89	58.51

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

sector among the 27 industrial sectors. Although the South is widely believed to be a net exporter of textiles, in 1979 total imports were valued at \$13 billion and exceeded total exports of \$9 billion. In that year, approximately 41 per cent of the South's total imports originated in the South, a share which could increase to at least 57 per cent by 1990. The value of South-South trade would increase from \$5 billion in 1979 to \$7 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

The main justification for this assumption is a much higher penetration of Southern suppliers in the markets in the Near East and East Asia which accounted for 75 per cent of the South's imports of textiles in 1979. The South is expected almost to double the level of its penetration of the Near East market from 28 per cent in 1979. East Asia, the Indian Subcontinent and the Near East would be the main suppliers to benefit. Southern penetration of the East Asia market is expected to increase to 80 per cent from the level of 56 per cent in 1979, while continuing to import textiles from the North to be made up into clothing for re-export to the North. In Latin America a further increase in the South's market penetration to 34 per cent in 1990 from a level of 29 per cent in 1979 is expected. East Asia is expected to become a significant supplier by 1990, but the main growth would be in trade within the region itself. In Tropical Africa, which imported textiles worth \$1.5 billion in 1979, Southern suppliers are expected to increase their market share substantially from the level of 39 per cent in 1979 to 66 per cent in 1990. The increase in imports would be shared among suppliers in Africa itself and the East Asia, Indian Subcontinent and Latin American regions.

In the past, the South's trade with the North has been more important than South-South trade. Opportunities for expanding the South's exports of textiles to the North are constrained by the Arrangements Regarding International Trade in Textiles, the so-called Multi-Fibre Arrangement. Up to 1973 the market in the North expanded and

there was a steady growth of imports from developing countries. After that, import quotas began to cover textiles made from the full range of fibres as well as cotton and a wider range of categories of clothing. As a result, the South's share of the North's total imports of textiles, which increased from 11.8 per cent in 1970 to 13.0 per cent in 1975, failed to increase between 1975 and 1979. Since 1979, the growth of the South's exports of both textiles and clothing to the North has slowed down as shown in figure 4.11. This has provided an additional incentive to explore opportunities for increased South-South trade, which could be approaching the level of South-North trade by 1990.

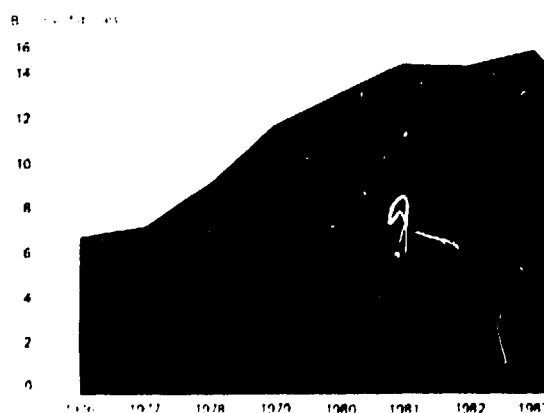
5. Wearing apparel (ISIC 322)

The wearing apparel industry contributed 2.2 per cent of the South's industrial output in 1979. The South's imports of wearing apparel were valued at \$3.9 billion in 1979. Almost 54 per cent of the imports originated within the South, and this proportion could increase to 68 per cent by 1990. The value of South-South trade would then increase from \$2.1 billion in 1979 to \$4.3 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

The main justification for this increase is the competitiveness of Southern suppliers as demonstrated by their penetration of the South's markets, which increased from 25 per cent in 1970 to 54 per cent in 1979. In absolute terms, the largest increase in trade is expected to be with the Near East and Latin America, which accounted for almost 50 per cent of the South's imports from all sources in 1979. In the Near East market the main Southern suppliers could be East Asia and the Indian Subcontinent. Penetration of markets in Latin America is also expected to increase from the level of 51 per cent in 1979 to 69 per cent in 1990, with the region itself remaining as the main supplier and East Asia increasing its market share. For Tropical Africa, by 1990, Southern suppliers are expected to double their market share from the level of 33 per cent in 1979.

In this industry, the South's trade with the North is of overwhelming importance. The South's exports of wearing apparel to the North increased from \$1.2 billion in 1970 to \$10 billion in 1979, when they accounted for 35 per cent of the North's total imports, the highest level of the North's imports achieved by the South in any of the 27 industrial branches.* Further expansion of wearing apparel exports to the North is constrained by the Multi-Fibre Arrangement, which has been extended for the period 1982 to 1986. The ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in November 1982 called for a review of

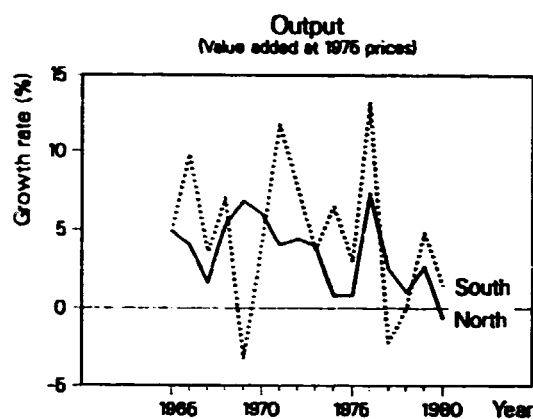
Figure 4.11. South's exports of textiles and clothing to the North



Source: GATT, *International Trade 1982-83 and earlier years*

* The share achieved by wearing apparel was a little higher than that achieved by refined petroleum.

Wearing apparel



ISIC 322—Value added of wearing apparel in the South in 1970 and 1979

Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	1 468	2 034	3.7	(14)
Tropical Africa	133	158	1.9	(15)
Near East	280	601	8.8	(9)
Indian Subcontinent	774	584	-3.1	(2)
East Asia	126	632	19.6	(4)
Total South	2 783	4 011	4.1	(44)
Total North	38 303	50 139	3.0	(33)

ISIC 322—Imports and exports of wearing apparel by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
----- 1979 -----				
Latin America	1.30	1.13	0.57	50.89
Tropical Africa	0.09	0.33	0.11	32.93
Near East	0.59	1.77	0.95	53.59
Indian Subcontinent	0.92	0.01	0.00	45.45
East Asia	8.95	0.64	0.46	72.10
Total	11.86	3.88	2.10	54.06
----- 1990 -----				
Latin America	2.19	2.49	1.71	68.75
Tropical Africa	0.30	0.45	0.30	65.12
Near East	0.98	2.42	1.44	59.44
Indian Subcontinent	1.55	0.01	0.01	84.64
East Asia	10.62	1.03	0.88	85.54
Total	15.64	6.40	4.33	67.70

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

the impact of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement on international trade in textiles and clothing, but this failed to lead to more liberal trading conditions. Southern producers have an additional incentive to seek out opportunities to increase South-South trade.

6. *Leather and fur products (ISIC 323)*

The leather and fur products industry contributed 0.6 per cent of the South's industrial output in 1979. The South's imports of leather and fur products were valued at \$0.8 billion in 1979. About 32 per cent of these imports originated in the South and the proportion could increase to 56 per cent by 1990. South-South trade would then increase from \$0.26 billion in 1979 to \$1.2 billion as a result of such co-operation.

The great opportunity for increased market penetration by Southern suppliers is in the East Asian and Latin American markets. In 1979, East Asia accounted for about 60 per cent of the South's imports of leather and fur products from all sources but only 24 per cent came from Southern suppliers. Their share could increase by 1990 to 50 per cent, with the Indian Subcontinent and Latin America the major suppliers to benefit. The other major trends in the 1980s are likely to be increased penetration of markets in Latin America and the Near East, the Indian Subcontinent and East Asia being the main suppliers.

In this industry, trade with the North is far more important than South-South trade. The South's exports to the North increased from \$0.3 billion in 1970 to \$2 billion in 1979, and should further increase provided access to Northern markets can be maintained. But as the South has already achieved a 30 per cent share of the North's imports, such access is subject to protectionist pressures. Traditionally, the South is a net importer of cattle hides and a large net exporter of the skins of sheep and goats from which many leather products are manufactured. Tanneries have been closing down in the North, and some countries in the South have increased leather production to fill the gap. For these reasons, redeployment of the industry to the South is expected to continue during the 1980s but perhaps at a slower pace.

7. *Footwear (ISIC 324)*

The footwear industry contributed 0.5 per cent of the South's industrial output in 1979. The South's imports of footwear totalled \$0.7 billion in 1979. Forty per cent of the imports originated in the South and the share may remain the same in 1990 if past trends persist. The value of South-South trade would however increase from \$0.3 billion in 1979 to about \$0.4 billion in 1990.

But the above figure appears to be an underesti-

mation of the potential. Many developing countries have a well-established and competitive shoe industry. In 1979, the Republic of Korea (exports of \$738 million), Brazil (exports of \$280 million) and Hong Kong (exports of \$100 million), ranked respectively as second, sixth and tenth in the list of the world's largest exporters of shoes. They could supply a higher share of the South's import requirements by 1990 if special efforts are made to intensify South-South co-operation, such as the removal of trade barriers on footwear.

In this industry, South-North trade was 10 times larger than South-South trade in 1979. The South's exports of footwear to the North increased from \$0.5 billion in 1970 to \$1.5 billion in 1979, when they accounted for 17 per cent of the North's total imports. Imports of shoes from developing countries and other major suppliers then began to encounter import restrictions in the form of voluntary bilateral agreements to restrict the growth of imports of footwear into the United States and certain European countries. Hence, the scope for a further expansion of exports of developing countries to the North is likely to be limited by protection of local industry during the 1980s. This will provide an additional incentive to seek opportunities to expand South-South trade in the industry.

8. *Wood and cork products (ISIC 331)*

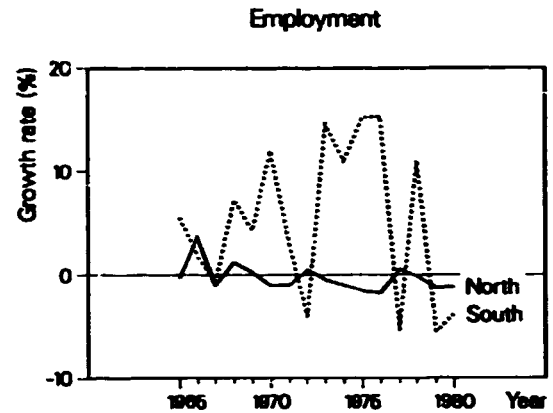
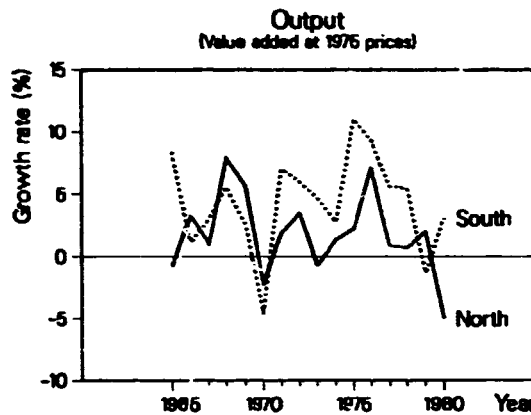
Wood and cork products contributed 2.1 per cent of the South's industrial output in 1979. Southern imports totalled \$3.2 billion in 1979, of which 52 per cent originated in the South. There is scope for further increases in proportion, perhaps to nearly 80 per cent by 1990. South-South trade would then increase from \$1.6 billion to \$4.2 billion as a result of such co-operation.

The main justification for assuming a further increase in South-South trade is the South's enormous resources of wood, the steady increase in market penetration achieved by Southern suppliers from 37 per cent in 1970 to 52 per cent in 1979, and the competitiveness of Southern suppliers as demonstrated by exports to the North of over \$3 billion in 1979.

In 1979 the Near East accounted for over 58 per cent of the South's imports from all sources, but imported only 32 per cent of its requirements from the South. This proportion could increase to 74 per cent by 1990, with East Asia as the dominant supplier and Latin America, the Near East itself and Tropical Africa also participating. In Tropical Africa, trade within the region and imports from East Asia should increase.

In this industry the volume of South-North trade was approximately double that of South-South trade. Although the South has about half the world's resources of wood and is a net exporter of unprocessed wood, it provides only 17 per cent of

Leather and fur products



ISIC 323—Value added of leather and fur products in the South in 1970 and 1979

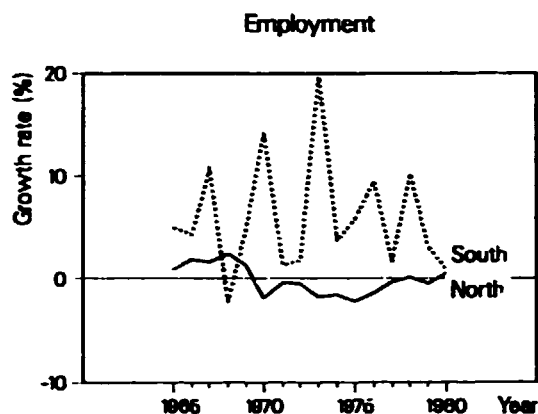
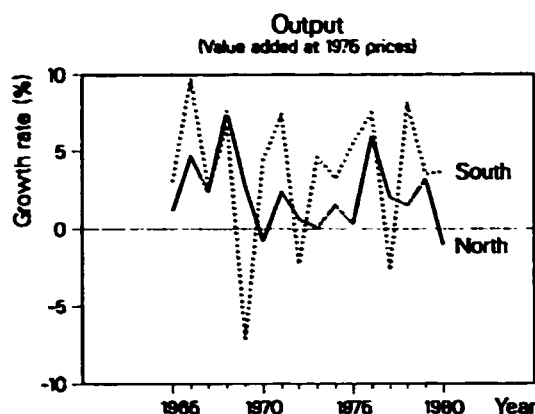
Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	362	465	2.8	(15)
Tropical Africa	12	24	7.3	(14)
Near East	68	134	7.7	(8)
Indian Subcontinent	55	48	-1.5	(2)
East Asia	11	124	30.8	(3)
Total South	510	796	5.1	(42)
Total North	6 392	7 737	2.1	(33)

ISIC 323—Imports and exports of leather and fur products by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
1979				
Latin America	0.92	0.19	0.11	58.20
Tropical Africa	0.10	0.05	0.02	32.73
Near East	0.06	0.07	0.01	20.00
Indian Subcontinent	1.08	0.01	0.00	8.33
East Asia	0.13	0.48	0.12	24.27
Total	2.29	0.81	0.26	32.18
1990				
Latin America	1.92	0.41	0.33	79.98
Tropical Africa	0.69	0.15	0.10	64.42
Near East	0.05	0.08	0.03	42.44
Indian Subcontinent	2.66	0.04	0.01	18.61
East Asia	0.48	1.48	0.74	50.19
Total	5.81	2.16	1.22	56.30

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Footwear



ISIC 324—Value added of footwear in the South in 1970 and 1979

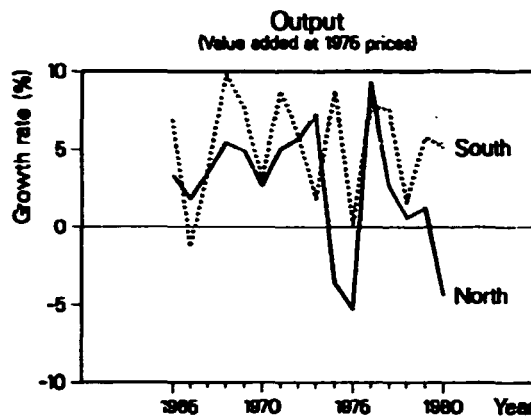
Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	738	858	1.7	(19)
Tropical Africa	106	123	1.6	(17)
Near East	118	213	6.7	(9)
Indian Subcontinent	143	127	-1.3	(3)
East Asia	30	91	13.1	(5)
Total South	1 137	1 414	2.4	(53)
Total North	11 483	13 571	1.9	(34)

ISIC 324—Imports and exports of footwear by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
1979				
Latin America	0.53	0.15	0.07	45.75
Tropical Africa	0.01	0.13	0.03	25.56
Near East	0.05	0.32	0.12	37.38
Indian Subcontinent	0.05	0.00	0.00	80.00
East Asia	1.07	0.13	0.07	53.91
Total	1.71	0.74	0.30	40.14
1990				
Latin America	1.10	0.16	0.06	35.31
Tropical Africa	0.00	0.21	0.09	45.00
Near East	0.01	0.39	0.12	29.67
Indian Subcontinent	0.01	0.02	0.02	99.01
East Asia	1.79	0.20	0.09	48.31
Total	2.92	0.97	0.38	38.78

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Wood and cork products



ISIC 331—Value added of wood and cork products in the South in 1970 and 1979

Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	1 144	1 725	4.7	(24)
Tropical Africa	200	280	3.8	(21)
Near East	197	244	2.4	(9)
Indian Subcontinent	395	660	5.9	(5)
East Asia	473	815	6.2	(8)
Total South	2 411	3 727	5.0	(67)
Total North	24 472	30 311	2.4	(33)

ISIC 331—Imports and exports of wood and cork products by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South (percentage)	
			1979	1990
Latin America	0.95	0.61	0.44	71.95
Tropical Africa	0.37	0.12	0.06	54.70
Near East	0.09	1.84	0.59	31.97
Indian Subcontinent	0.10	0.02	0.01	68.18
East Asia	3.21	0.59	0.53	90.63
Total	4.71	3.17	1.63	51.58
Latin America	0.93	0.65	0.51	77.71
Tropical Africa	0.79	0.11	0.07	66.40
Near East	0.09	3.37	2.50	74.00
Indian Subcontinent	0.14	0.01	0.01	69.52
East Asia	4.05	1.16	1.13	97.36
Total	6.01	5.20	4.21	79.39

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

the North's imports of processed wood. The South's exports to the North increased in value from \$1.2 billion in 1975 to \$3.2 billion in 1979, when they accounted for 17 per cent of the North's imports from all sources. There is potential for further growth in the 1980s. The main obstacle is the North's traditional use of softwoods and the higher tariffs imposed by the North on veneers, plywood etc. The difficulty of increasing exports to the North reinforces the importance of examining opportunities to increase South-South trade.

9. Furniture and fixtures (ISIC 332)

The furniture and fixtures industry accounts for 1.1 per cent of the South's industrial output. The South's imports were valued at \$1.7 billion in 1979 and only 14 per cent originated in the South. There is potential for increasing South-South trade from \$0.23 billion in 1979 to \$0.44 billion in 1990.

In 1979, 74 per cent of the South's imports were for the Near East region. Saudi Arabia alone accounted for 25 per cent of the total. Having supplied less than 10 per cent of the imports, Southern suppliers have the greatest potential for increasing their share of the market. A possible constraint is the practice in the Near East of linking imports of furniture and fixtures to construction contracts, many of which are implemented by construction firms from the North.

The volume of imports of other regions were much less in 1979 and the proportion supplied by Southern suppliers was higher, with the Indian Subcontinent accounting for 33 per cent, Latin America for 19 per cent and East Asia 49 per cent.

10. Paper and paper products (ISIC 341)

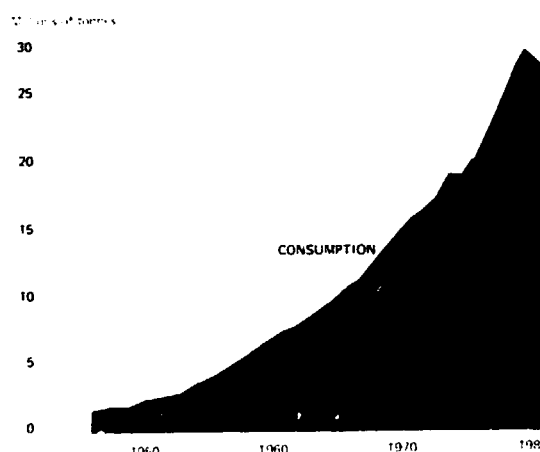
The paper and paper products industry contributed 2.3 per cent of the South's total industrial output in 1979. Imports were valued at \$5.2 billion in 1979. Only 17 per cent of the imports originated in the South, and this proportion could reach 29 per cent by 1990. The volume of South-South trade would then increase from \$0.9 billion in 1979 to \$1.4 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

The volume of imports from all sources in 1979 was greatest in Latin America (\$1.9 billion), East Asia (\$1.4 billion) and the Near East (\$0.8 billion). In Latin America, the Southern suppliers' share of total import requirements should increase further from the 1979 level of 23 per cent to 38 per cent by 1990. Most of the increase is likely to be accounted for by increased trade within the region. In East Asia, trade within the region is expected to expand further from 20 to 30 per cent by 1990. In the Near East, Southern suppliers supplied 9 per cent of total import requirements in 1979 and there is room for a substantial increase. The market penetration

of Southern suppliers in Tropical Africa was 6 per cent in 1979 and increased reliance of supplies from Latin America and Tropical Africa itself is expected.

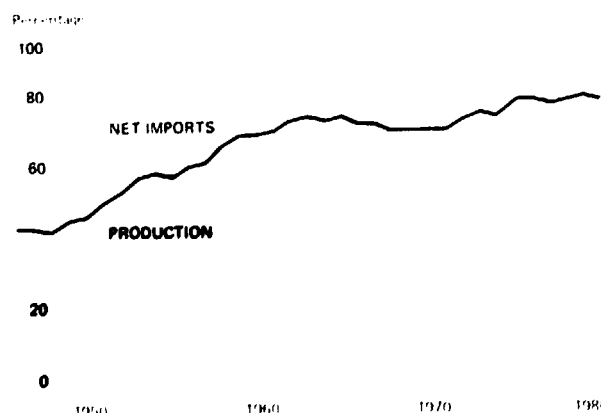
The main reason for assuming an increase in South-South trade is that the costs of collecting wood are lower in the South than in most countries of the North. Nevertheless, the proportion of wood converted to pulp and paper is much lower in the South than in the North. Although the South's production has increased rapidly over the past 20 years, the South still imports about 20 per cent of its total requirements (see figures 4.III and 4.IV). In the past, demand has kept ahead of production in nearly all of the developing countries which are substantial producers (see table 4.5). So far only a few countries, such as Brazil and Chile, have developed pulp and paper as an export industry.

Figure 4.III. Consumption and production of paper and paperboard by the South, 1950-1980



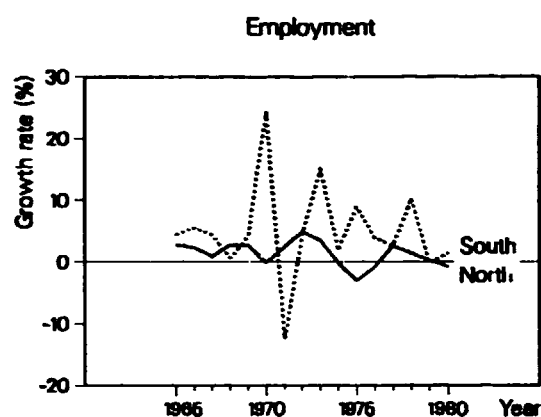
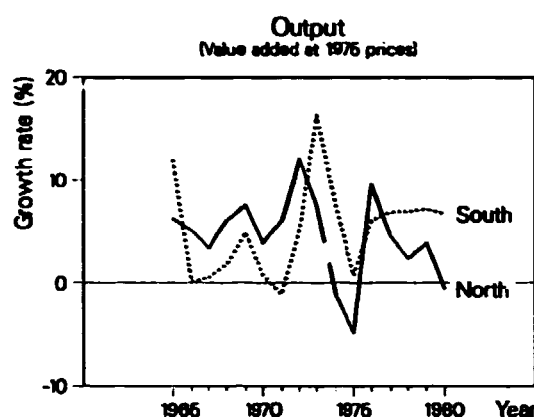
Source: FAO statistics compiled for a meeting of the European Marketing Research Association.

Figure 4.IV. Proportion of consumption by the South of paper and paperboard supplied by local production



Source: Peter Graff, "Past development of paper consumption in the Third World", a paper presented at the Eighteenth International Conference of the European Association for Industrial Marketing Research, Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, 17-20 May, 1983.

Furniture and fixtures



ISIC 332—Value added of furniture and fixtures in the South in 1970 and 1979

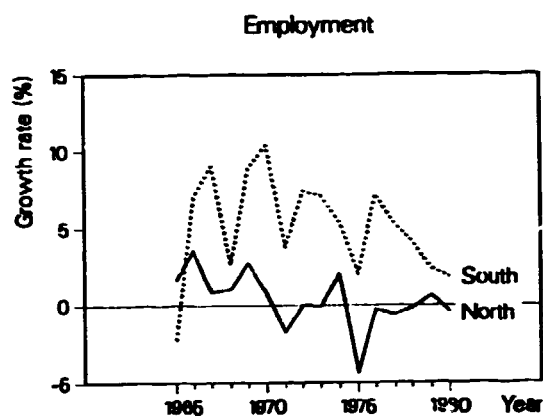
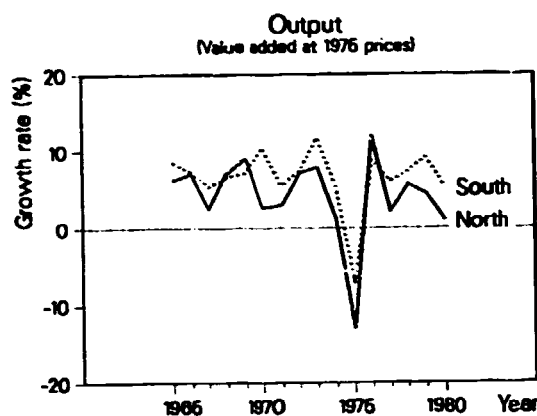
Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	281	365	2.9	(14)
Tropical Africa	23	27	1.9	(10)
Near East	62	88	4.0	(7)
Indian Subcontinent	70	127	6.7	(2)
East Asia	33	82	10.8	(4)
Total South	470	690	4.4	(37)
Total North	20 946	30 561	4.3	(33)

ISIC 332—Imports and exports of furniture and fixtures by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
Latin America	0.10	0.17	0.03	19.19
Tropical Africa	0.00	0.11	0.01	5.36
Near East	0.05	1.23	0.12	9.76
Indian Subcontinent	0.02	0.01	0.00	33.33
East Asia	0.30	0.14	0.07	48.57
Total	0.48	1.66	0.23	13.84
1990				
Latin America	0.09	0.17	0.03	17.85
Tropical Africa	0.00	0.15	0.01	6.52
Near East	0.02	2.91	0.28	9.65
Indian Subcontinent	0.04	0.03	0.02	63.84
East Asia	0.41	0.19	0.10	52.09
Total	0.56	3.44	0.44	12.67

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Paper and paper products



ISIC 341—Value added of paper and paper products in the South in 1970 and 1979

Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	1 707	2 635	4.9	(17)
Tropical Africa	82	142	6.3	(11)
Near East	260	427	5.7	(8)
Indian Subcontinent	277	392	3.9	(4)
East Asia	193	450	9.8	(7)
Total South	2 521	4 047	5.4	(47)
Total North	37 589	49 426	3.1	(33)

ISIC 341—Imports and exports of paper and paper products by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	1979	
			Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
Latin America	0.88	1.87	0.44	23.29
Tropical Africa	0.02	0.43	0.02	5.87
Near East	0.08	1.11	0.11	9.52
Indian Subcontinent	0.02	0.32	0.04	11.21
East Asia	0.26	1.48	0.30	19.95
Total	1.27	5.22	0.90	17.23
1990				
Latin America	2.02	1.93	0.74	38.46
Tropical Africa	0.02	0.44	0.05	11.99
Near East	0.04	0.76	0.15	19.28
Indian Subcontinent	0.01	0.40	0.09	21.42
East Asia	0.44	1.37	0.41	29.77
Total	2.54	4.90	1.44	29.28

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Table 4.5. Largest producers of paper and paperboard in the South in 1981

(Thousands of tonnes)

Country or area	Consumption	Production	Imports	Exports
Brazil	3 233	3 297	234	298
Mexico	2 443	1 950	569	76
Korea, Republic of	1 640	1 783	36	179
India	1 523	1 148	375	
Argentina	848	656	197	5
Venezuela	764	518	246	
Hong Kong	623	23	601	
Indonesia	546	256	290	
Iran, Islamic Republic of	540	129	411	
Thailand	527	394	153	20
Colombia	460	369	110	19
Malaysia	445	75	405	35
Philippines	441	325	125	9
Chile	325	320	59	54
Total	14 358	11 243	3 811	695

Source: FAO statistics compiled for a meeting of the European Marketing Research Association

but the full benefits of South-South co-operation are within reach of a greater number of developing countries with an export potential during the 1980s.

11. Printing and publishing (ISIC 342)

The printing and publishing industry contributed 2.0 per cent of the South's industrial output in 1979. The South imported \$1.6 billion worth of printed matter and publications in 1979. Twenty-one per cent of the imports originated in the South, and the proportion could decline to 16 per cent by 1990 if past trends persist.

However, South-South trade could increase if special efforts are made to exploit the lower cost of printing in developing countries in Latin America, the Near East and East Asia. Some publishers from the North have begun to transfer part of their production to new production centres in East Asia. However, the main growth in South-South trade is expected to be intra-regional within Latin America, the Near East and East Asia, mainly because of the common language spoken within those regions.

12. Industrial chemicals (ISIC 351)

The industrial chemicals industry contributed 3.8 per cent of the South's total industrial output in 1979 and accounted for 8.8 per cent of its total imports of manufactured goods. The value of the South's imports doubled from \$12 billion in 1975 to over \$25 billion in 1979. The proportion of these imports originating in the South increased from 6 per cent in 1970 to 11 per cent in 1979, and should increase to 16 per cent in 1990. South-South trade would then increase from \$2.8 billion in 1979 to \$6.5 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

The main reason for expecting such a large growth in South-South trade is the fast growth of production facilities in the South since 1975 and the resulting local manufacture of a much broader range of chemicals. The industry is characterized by specialization in producing the thousands of different products that comprise the output of the chemical industry. Few industrialized countries manufacture the whole range and most countries have a large two-way trade in chemical products. The value of different groups of chemicals imported and exported by the South in 1979 is shown in table 4.6.

Developing countries with oil and gas resources have a cost advantage in the production of basic petrochemicals and plastics because with higher energy prices the cost of feedstock has become a major element in the cost of their manufacture. The South has greatly increased its capacity to produce fertilizers and some petrochemicals between 1975 and 1985, and further increases are expected by 1990 (see table 4.7). This should provide greater scope for increasing the South's penetration of world markets, in both the South and the North.

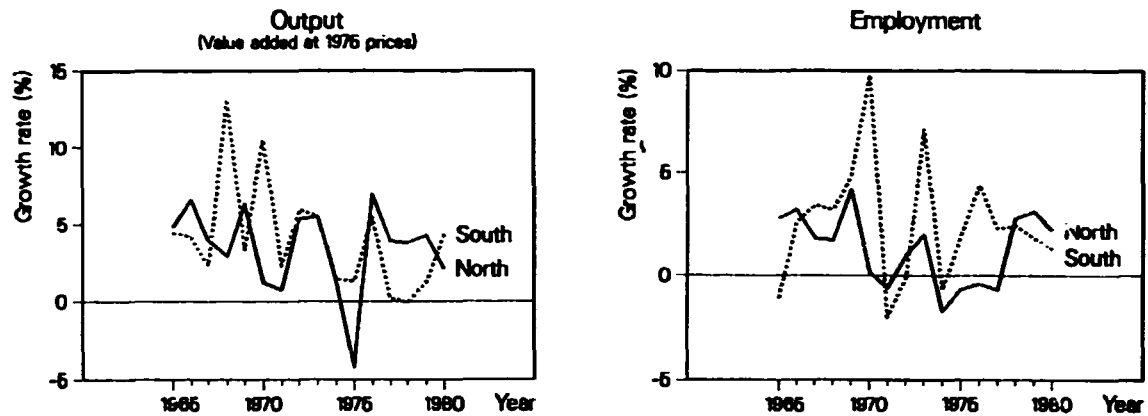
In 1979, two-thirds of the South's imports of industrial chemicals were for Latin America (\$8.8 billion) and East Asia (\$8 billion), the remaining third being shared between the Near East (\$4 billion) and the Indian Subcontinent (\$1.9 billion). Market penetration by Southern suppliers is expected to increase in all regions between 1979 and 1990: from 1 per cent to 43 per cent in the Indian Subcontinent, 12 to 17 per cent in Latin America, 12 to 16 per cent in East Asia, 6 to 13 per cent in Tropical Africa, and 9 to 15 per cent in the Near East. The Southern suppliers most likely to benefit from this expansion of South-South trade are likely to be the Near East (basic petrochemicals and plastics), the Indian Subcontinent and Latin America (commodity and

Table 4.6. South's trade in industrial chemicals in 1979
(Billions of dollars)

SITC	Item	Imports	Exports
516	Organic chemicals	0.73	0.10
522	Inorganic chemicals	1.47	0.50
523	Other inorganic chemicals	1.37	0.26
531	Synthetic dyes	0.91	0.16
532	Natural dyes	0.10	0.07
562	Fertilizers	3.38	0.82
572	Explosives	0.22	0.07
582	Condensation products	1.07	0.09
583	Polymers (plastics)	3.59	0.37
584	Cellulose derivatives	0.40	0.20
585	Plastic materials	0.34	0.05
591	Pesticides	1.31	0.19
		14.89	2.88
	Unspecified	9.45	2.56
	Total	24.34	5.54

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.F.80.XVII.5)

Printing and publishing



ISIC 342—Value added of printing and publishing in the South in 1970 and 1979

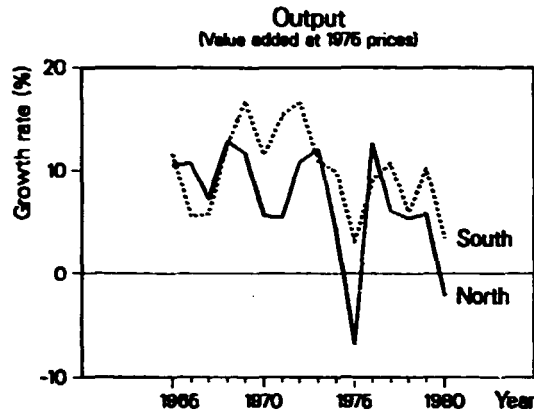
Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	1 963	2 071	0.6	(15)
Tropical Africa	52	80	4.8	(7)
Near East	102	215	8.6	(6)
Indian Subcontinent	220	228	0.4	(3)
East Asia	135	308	9.6	(4)
Total South	2 475	2 903	1.8	(35)
Total North	43 704	56 442	2.9	(30)

ISIC 342—Imports and exports of printing and publishing by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
Latin America	0.17	0.65	0.13	19.29
Tropical Africa	0.01	0.28	0.02	7.14
Near East	0.12	0.45	0.12	27.35
Indian Subcontinent	0.01	0.07	0.01	11.76
East Asia	0.21	0.20	0.06	31.53
Total	0.52	1.64	0.34	20.61
1990				
Latin America	0.08	0.83	0.11	13.62
Tropical Africa	0.00	0.58	0.06	10.15
Near East	0.07	0.51	0.09	17.35
Indian Subcontinent	0.01	0.13	0.03	20.84
East Asia	0.19	0.21	0.07	31.77
Total	0.34	2.26	0.35	15.67

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Industrial chemicals



ISIC 351—Value added of industrial chemical products in the South in 1970 and 1979

Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	2 087	4 369	8.6	(17)
Tropical Africa	103	148	4.0	(15)
Near East	318	1 048	14.1	(13)
Indian Subcontinent	483	1 054	9.1	(5)
East Asia	299	1 051	15.0	(7)
Total South	3 292	7 672	9.9	(57)
Total North	56 916	96 529	6.0	(33)

ISIC 351—Imports and exports of industrial chemical products by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	1979	
			Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
Latin America	2.40	8.80	1.03	11.71
Tropical Africa	0.17	1.81	0.12	6.41
Near East	1.61	4.13	0.37	8.90
Indian Subcontinent	0.13	1.93	0.37	19.33
East Asia	1.23	7.96	0.93	11.73
Total	5.54	24.62	2.82	11.45
1990				
Latin America	2.60	11.95	2.08	17.41
Tropical Africa	0.27	2.50	0.32	12.97
Near East	3.67	3.51	0.52	14.82
Indian Subcontinent	0.10	3.27	1.40	42.96
East Asia	2.66	13.63	2.15	15.76
Total	9.30	34.85	6.48	18.58

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Table 4.7. Growth of capacity of the South to produce fertilizers and selected petrochemicals

(Millions of tonnes of nutrient)

Item	Production capacity		
	1975	1981	1985 ^a
Fertilizers			
Nitrogen	9.17	17.00	27.25
Phosphate	2.40	5.16	7.82
Petrochemicals			
Ethylene	1.40	3.60	9.86
Thermoplastics	1.98	5.33	10.30
Synthetic fibres	1.55	2.66	3.54
Synthetic rubber	0.42	0.84	1.12

Source: FAO for fertilizers and UNIDO for petrochemicals

^aEstimated

specialized chemicals) and North Africa (fertilizers).

To realize the large potential increase in South-South trade from \$2.8 billion in 1979 to \$6.5 billion in 1990, special efforts will be required. The establishment of a marketing organization jointly owned by the developing countries that are major exporters and importers of chemicals appears desirable. Its main function would be to distribute information on import requirements of different developing countries and compile directories of alternative sources of supply within the South. The experience of the regional marketing organization established by Latin American producers of fertilizers warrants examination in this context.

The South's exports of industrial chemicals to the North increased from \$0.5 billion in 1970 to \$3 billion in 1979, but there was only a small increase in the penetration of the North's markets from 3.6 to 3.9 per cent. There is considerable scope for expanding market penetration in the 1980s because chemical producers in the North have restructured their industry with a view to anticipating increased imports of commodity chemicals and expanding their output of specialized downstream products of greater value.

13. Other chemicals (ISIC 352)

The production of other chemicals contributed 6.4 per cent of the South's industrial output in 1979 and accounted for 2.2 per cent of the South's imports of manufactured goods. Of total imports from all sources of \$6.1 billion in 1979, the South supplied 15 per cent, a share which should increase to 22 per cent by 1990. South-South trade would then increase from \$0.9 billion in 1979 to \$1.5 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

The reason for expecting such an increase in South-South trade is the South's growing capability to manufacture chemicals classified as other chemicals. This is demonstrated by the South's

export capability in nearly all categories (see table 4.8). Many developing countries already manufacture their domestic requirements of paints and varnishes, soaps and detergents. For pharmaceuticals, which accounted for two-thirds of the South's imports of other chemicals in 1979, production capability is increasing rapidly.

The value of imports in 1979 was \$2.0 billion in the Near East, \$1.7 billion in Latin America, \$1.1 billion in East Asia, \$0.9 billion in Tropical Africa and \$0.25 billion in the Indian Subcontinent, where the pharmaceutical industry is more self-reliant than in other regions. The market penetration by Southern suppliers in 1979 was 25 per cent in Latin America, 22 per cent in East Asia, 12 per cent in the Indian Subcontinent, 7 per cent in the Near East and 6 per cent in Tropical Africa. Trade within the region is expected to account for the major part of the increase. Increased imports from East Asia, the Indian Subcontinent and Latin America are also anticipated.

Table 4.8. South's trade in other chemicals in 1979

(Billions of dollars)

SITC	Item	Imports	Exports
541	Pharmaceutical products	3.83	0.70
551	Essential oils, perfume	0.43	0.21
552	Perfumes, cosmetics	0.69	0.16
553	Paints and varnishes	1.15	0.17
554	Soap and detergents	0.23	0.18

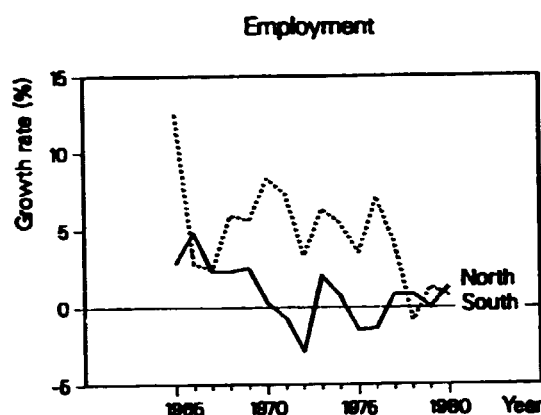
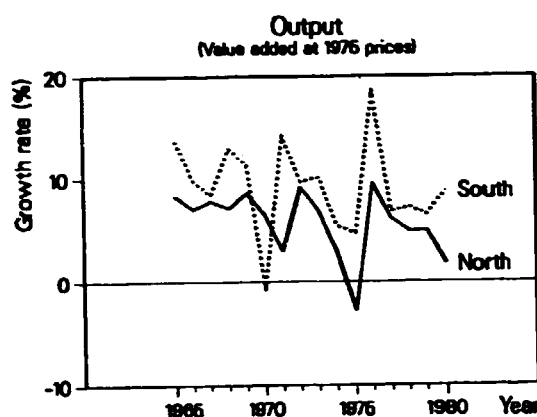
Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.F.80.XVII.5)

To facilitate the expansion in South-South trade from \$0.9 billion in 1979 to \$1.5 billion in 1990, a greater exchange of information among developing countries is required. The directory of sources of supply of essential drugs and their basic ingredients in developing countries, which UNIDO prepared as the result of a request made by developing countries at the First Consultation on the Pharmaceutical Industry, represented a step in that direction.

To obtain the maximum benefit of increased South-South trade in pharmaceuticals during the 1980s, a higher proportion of formulated products needs to be made from locally manufactured basic ingredients. South-South co-operation would facilitate the establishment of plants of economic size and persuade owners of technology in the North to license producers in the South. The coordinated development of complementary production facilities on which Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Spain have recently concluded an agreement is one step taken to implement this approach.*

* Statement of the Delegation of Mexico to the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Vienna, August 1984.

Other chemicals



ISIC 352—Value added of other chemicals in the South in 1970 and 1979

Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	3 642	8 063	9.2	(19)
Tropical Africa	189	458	10.3	(20)
Near East	535	1 250	9.9	(12)
Indian Subcontinent	835	1 278	4.8	(6)
East Asia	401	1 140	12.3	(7)
Total South	5 605	12 191	9.0	(64)
Total North	36 236	56 011	5.0	(33)

ISIC 352—Imports and exports of other chemicals by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
1979				
Latin America	0.68	1.75	0.44	25.26
Tropical Africa	0.06	0.93	0.06	6.35
Near East	0.14	2.00	0.14	7.24
Indian Subcontinent	0.13	0.25	0.03	12.00
East Asia	0.37	1.14	0.25	22.13
Total	1.38	6.08	0.93	15.29
1990				
Latin America	0.39	1.92	0.58	29.90
Tropical Africa	0.03	1.50	0.35	23.24
Near East	0.06	1.74	0.16	9.29
Indian Subcontinent	0.10	0.32	0.09	28.90
East Asia	0.36	1.34	0.30	22.58
Total	0.96	6.82	1.48	21.70

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

14. Petroleum refineries, miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (ISIC 353 and 354)*

The petroleum refining industry contributed 7 per cent and the petroleum and coal products industry 0.7 per cent to the total industrial output of the South in 1979. The South's imports of these products were valued at \$10.4 billion in 1979. As the South itself supplied 62 per cent of these imports in 1979, the highest share for any industrial branch, it was assumed that only a small increase to a share of 64 per cent could be achieved by 1990. South-South trade would then increase from \$6.4 billion in 1979 to \$9 billion in 1990, mainly as a result of increased South-South co-operation in other branches of industry and the increased imports of energy this would require.

The South is already a large exporter of refined petroleum to the North, supplying one-third of its total import requirements in 1979. The 12 developing countries exporting refined petroleum are listed in table 4.9. Among these oil-exporting developing countries only a few have expanded their refining capacity since 1979 (see table 4.10). Since refining capacity has been drastically reduced in Japan, North America and Western Europe during this period, most of the South's increased exports will probably go to the North.

Table 4.9. Refined petroleum exports of selected developing countries in 1979
(Billions of dollars)

Country or area	Exports
Venezuela	4.27
Singapore	3.30
Netherlands Antilles	2.55
Saudi Arabia	2.17
Bahamas	2.04
Kuwait	2.00
Bahrain	1.81
Trinidad and Tobago	1.37
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1.11
Indonesia	0.73
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.59
Algeria	0.53

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.F.80.XVII.5)

The regions which relied most on imports from all sources in 1979 were East Asia (\$3.4 billion), the Near East and Tropical Africa (each \$2.3 billion) and Latin America (\$1.5 billion). The South's penetration of those markets in 1979 was 86 per cent in East Asia, 42 per cent in the Near East, 39 per cent in Tropical Africa, 55 per cent in Latin America, and 90 per cent in the Indian Subcontinent. The South's penetration is likely to increase most by 1990 in the Near East and

* Two industrial branches are combined, i.e., petroleum refineries (ISIC 353) and petroleum and coal products (ISIC 354).

Table 4.10. Capacity for refining crude petroleum in selected developing countries

(Thousand of barrels per day)

Country or area	Refining capacity		Additions after 1982
	January 1979	January 1982	
Latin America			
Venezuela	1 445	1 323	
Netherlands Antilles	842	782	
Bahamas	500	500	
Trinidad and Tobago	457	456	
Near East			
Iran, Islamic Republic of	920	530	
Saudi Arabia	487	487	960
Bahrain	250	250	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	137	130	
Algeria	122	122	
Kuwait	12	623	
East Asia			
Singapore	918	1 096	
Indonesia	528	498	
Tropical Africa			
Nigeria	159	253	
Total	7 481	7 050	

Source: Oil and Gas Journal, December 1982

Tropical Africa, mainly through increased trade within those regions. Both the Near East and East Asia supplied other regions of the South in 1979 and their trade is also likely to expand.

15. Rubber products (ISIC 355)

The production of rubber products contributed 1.5 per cent to the South's total industrial output in 1979. The South's imports of rubber products were valued at \$4.9 billion in 1979. About 48 per cent of the imports originated in the South and this share is likely to remain the same in 1990. South-South trade would then increase slightly from \$2.3 billion to \$2.6 billion as a result of such co-operation. In this industry, all exports of natural rubber are classified as processed rubber and hence as manufactured goods (see table 4.11).

Table 4.11. South's trade in rubber products in 1979

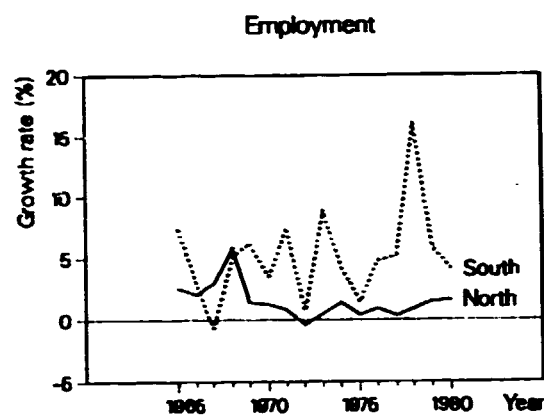
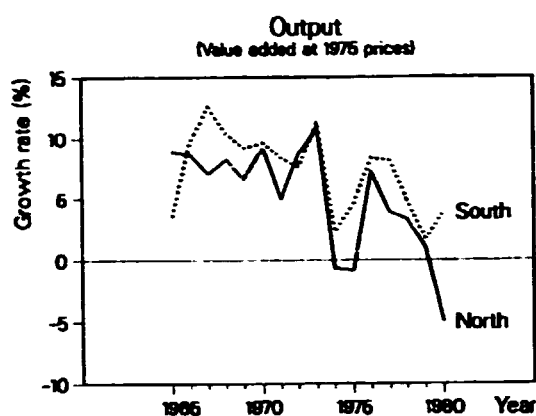
(Billions of dollars)

SITC	Item	Imports	Exports	Net trade
232	Natural rubbers	2.1	5.4	3.3
233	Synthetic rubbers	0.6	0.3	(0.3)
621	Materials of rubber	0.5	0.1	(0.4)
625	Rubber tyres, tubes etc	1.7	1.5	(0.2)
628	Articles of rubber	0.5	0.3	(0.2)
	Total	5.4	7.6	2.2

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics 1982 vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.F.84.XVII.6)

Note: Figures within parentheses represent a deficit

Petroleum refineries



ISIC 353—Value added of petroleum refinery products in the South in 1970 and 1979

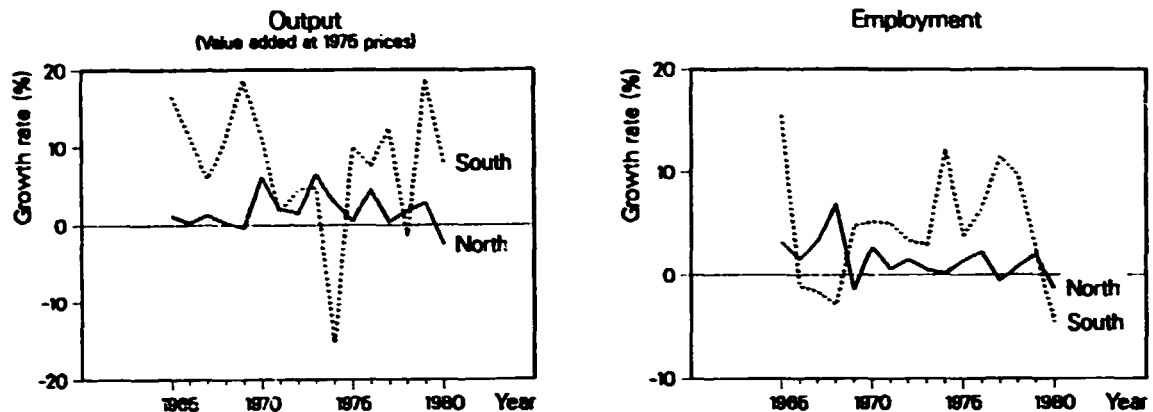
Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	3 766	6 554	6.4	(24)
Tropical Africa	134	183	3.5	(21)
Near East	4 640	7 024	4.7	(17)
Indian Subcontinent	176	241	3.5	(5)
East Asia	1 294	2 325	6.7	(8)
Total South	10 011	16 328	5.6	(75)
Total North	17 928	26 168	4.3	(33)

ISIC 353/354—Imports and exports of petroleum products by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
1979				
Latin America	7.77	1.52	0.84	54.90
Tropical Africa	0.91	2.26	0.89	39.36
Near East	10.52	2.35	0.98	41.80
Indian Subcontinent	0.13	0.86	0.78	90.44
East Asia	4.97	3.40	2.93	85.98
Total	24.31	10.39	6.41	61.67
1990				
Latin America	9.54	2.20	1.12	50.62
Tropical Africa	1.07	3.53	1.73	48.98
Near East	12.09	3.00	1.47	48.97
Indian Subcontinent	0.15	1.34	1.22	90.77
East Asia	6.09	4.32	3.67	84.99
Total	28.94	14.41	9.21	63.93

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Petroleum and coal products



ISIC 354—Value added of petroleum and coal products in the South in 1970 and 1979

Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	429	571	3.3	(18)
Tropical Africa	119	56	-8.0	(18)
Near East	75	233	13.5	(12)
Indian Subcontinent	80	84	0.5	(3)
East Asia	32	105	14.0	(7)
Total South	735	1 050	4.0	(58)
Total North	5 583	6 927	2.4	(31)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

East Asia's exports to world markets were valued at \$6.0 billion in 1979 and the South accounted for 35 per cent of the North's imports from all sources. The largest part of South-South trade in 1979 was worth \$1.4 billion within the East Asia region. In other regions, the South's penetration of import markets was 47 per cent in the Indian Subcontinent, 40 per cent in Latin America, 25 per cent in the Near East, but only 10 per cent in Tropical Africa. Increased penetration by Southern suppliers should occur in all those regions by 1990, except in East Asia.

16. Plastic products (ISIC 356)

The production of plastic products contributed 3.1 per cent of the South's industrial production in 1979. The South's imports were valued at \$1.2 billion in 1979. The South supplied 25 per cent of those imports and this share should remain the

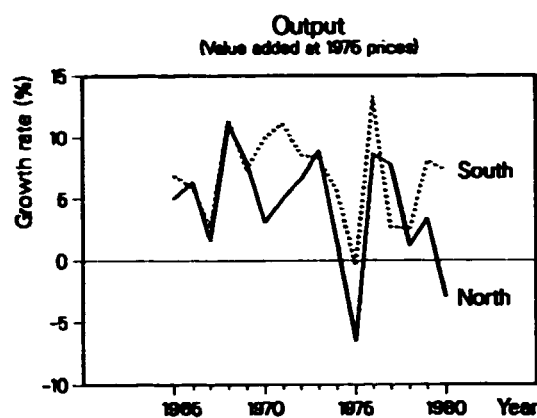
same in 1990. South-South trade should, however, increase from \$0.3 billion in 1979 to \$0.6 billion in 1990.

The largest importers in 1979 were the Near East (\$0.48 billion), Latin America (\$0.31 billion) and East Asia (\$0.21 billion). Southern suppliers are expected to increase market penetration from the 1979 level of 33 to 60 per cent in the Indian Subcontinent, 30 to 38 per cent in Latin America, and 14 to 22 per cent in Tropical Africa. The South's market share would decline in the Near East and East Asia.

17. Pottery, china and earthenware (ISIC 361)

The pottery, china and earthenware industry contributed 0.7 per cent of the South's industrial output in 1979. The South's imports were valued at \$0.3 billion in 1979. About 38 per cent of the imports originated in the South and this share can

Rubber products



ISIC 355—Value added of rubber products in the South in 1970 and 1979

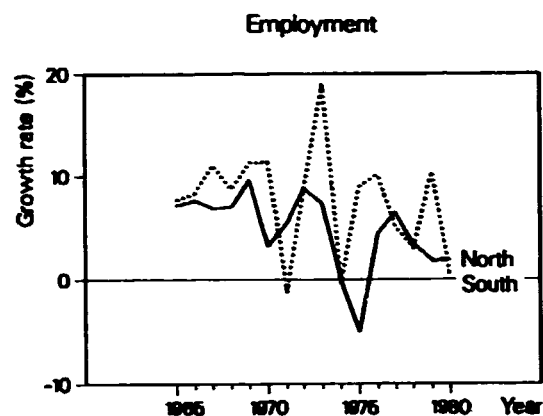
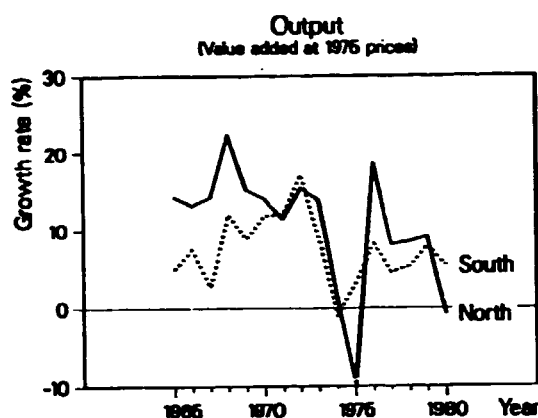
Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	1 155	1 991	6.2	(15)
Tropical Africa	19	38	7.6	(7)
Near East	156	215	3.6	(8)
Indian Subcontinent	187	280	4.6	(5)
East Asia	264	650	10.5	(7)
Total South	1 782	3 176	6.6	(42)
Total North	15 852	22 527	4.0	(33)

ISIC 355—Imports and exports of rubber products by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
			1979	
Latin America	0.23	1.10	0.44	39.84
Tropical Africa	0.21	0.44	0.04	9.89
Near East	0.02	1.33	0.33	25.21
Indian Subcontinent	0.23	0.19	0.09	46.91
East Asia	5.97	1.81	1.43	78.65
Total	6.66	4.88	2.33	47.83
			1990	
Latin America	0.21	1.64	0.82	49.87
Tropical Africa	0.34	0.50	0.05	10.42
Near East	0.01	1.68	0.74	43.94
Indian Subcontinent	0.20	0.35	0.23	66.70
East Asia	3.59	1.25	0.78	62.67
Total	4.35	5.42	2.62	48.41

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Plastic products



ISIC 356—Value added of plastic products in the South in 1970 and 1979

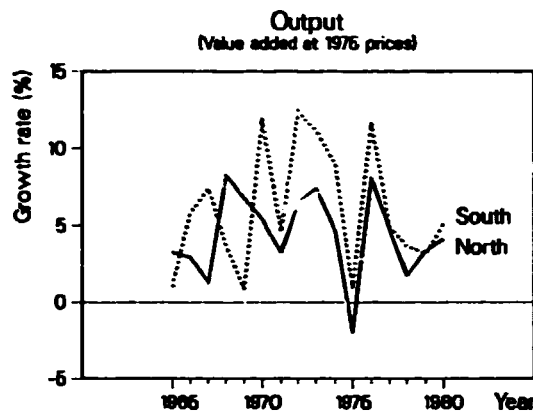
Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	590	1 100	7.2	(7)
Tropical Africa	4	14	15.1	(6)
Near East	26	56	8.8	(5)
Indian Subcontinent	0	0	0.0	(1)
East Asia	28	143	19.8	(2)
Total South	649	1 316	8.2	(21)
Total North	15 346	31 270	8.2	(27)

ISIC 356—Imports and exports of plastic products by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
1979				
Latin America	0.11	0.31	0.09	30.10
Tropical Africa	0.00	0.12	0.02	14.17
Near East	0.03	0.48	0.10	20.50
Indian Subcontinent	0.01	0.03	0.01	33.33
East Asia	0.57	0.21	0.07	34.62
Total	0.73	1.15	0.29	25.28
1990				
Latin America	0.16	0.58	0.22	37.60
Tropical Africa	0.00	0.23	0.05	21.72
Near East	0.06	1.00	0.17	17.14
Indian Subcontinent	0.02	0.06	0.04	59.88
East Asia	0.40	0.33	0.08	25.73
Total	0.63	2.19	0.56	25.48

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Pottery, china and earthenware



ISIC 361—Value added of pottery, china and earthenware in the South in 1970 and 1979

Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	455	879	7.8	(17)
Tropical Africa	9	13	4.3	(16)
Near East	13	17	3.1	(8)
Indian Subcontinent	117	171	4.3	(3)
East Asia	22	36	5.7	(5)
Total South	607	1 117	7.0	(49)
Total North	6 692	9 500	4.0	(34)

ISIC 361—Imports and exports of pottery, china and earthenware by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
1979				
Latin America	0.03	0.06	0.01	20.00
Tropical Africa	0.00	0.01	0.01	46.15
Near East	0.00	0.11	0.02	19.47
Indian Subcontinent	0.01	0.01	0.00	66.67
East Asia	0.10	0.08	0.06	75.00
Total	0.14	0.27	0.10	37.69
1990				
Latin America	0.22	0.06	0.03	45.38
Tropical Africa	0.00	0.01	0.01	77.71
Near East	0.00	0.12	0.03	24.38
Indian Subcontinent	0.01	0.00	0.00	66.78
East Asia	0.19	0.06	0.05	87.59
Total	0.42	0.26	0.12	47.29

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

be expected to reach 47 per cent by 1990. South-South trade would then increase from \$0.10 billion to \$0.12 billion as a result of such co-operation.

The South produces most of its requirements for this group of products and is therefore capable of supplying a greater share of import requirements. The main importing regions in 1979 were East Asia and Latin America and most of the South-South trade was within these regions. There should be scope for increases in the import market share of Southern suppliers in all regions, including Western Europe and Japan, which accounted, respectively, for 61 and 21 per cent of world trade in this group of products in 1979.

18. Glass and glass products (ISIC 362)

The glass and glass products industry contributed 1.0 per cent of the South's industrial output in 1979. The South's imports of these goods were valued at \$1.5 billion in 1979. About 22 per cent of the imports originated in the South and this share could be increased to at least 35 per cent by 1990. South-South trade would then increase from \$0.33 billion in 1979 to \$0.61 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

The South's imports consist of sheet glass (53 per cent) and glassware (47 per cent). The South produces most of its requirements of both types of products and is therefore capable of winning a greater share of import markets.

The penetration by Southern suppliers was lowest (11 per cent) in the Near East market, the imports of which were valued at \$0.5 billion in 1979. This share can be raised substantially by 1990 through increased production and trade within the region. Intra-regional trade should also increase in all other regions, while interregional trade is likely to remain insignificant because of the high cost of transporting such fragile products.

19. Other non-metal mineral products (ISIC 369)

This industry, consisting largely of building materials, contributed 1.0 per cent of the South's total industrial output in 1979. The South's imports were valued at \$4.4 billion. About 20 per cent of the imports originated in the South and this share should increase to 22 per cent by 1990. South-South trade would then increase from \$0.9 billion in 1979 to about \$2.1 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

The types of building materials imported by the South are shown in table 4.12. The main product imported, cement, accounted for about two-thirds of the South's imports in 1980. Egypt, Hong Kong, India, Iraq, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia together imported a total of 24 million tonnes of cement and

Table 4.12. South's trade in building materials and other products in 1979

(Millions of dollars)

SITC	Item	Imports	Exports
661	Lime, cement and fabricated construction materials (except glass and clay)	2 817	687
662	Clay construction materials and refractory construction materials	972	150
663	Mineral manufactures n.e.s.	742	140
	Total	4 531	977

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E F 80 XVII 5)

Colombia, Cuba, Kenya, Lebanon, the Republic of Korea, and Togo exported a total of 7 million tonnes of cement. The developing countries which were the largest importers in 1980 have expanded cement production during the period 1980 to 1984, so that reliance on imports from the North may have declined.

The Near East's imports of \$2.3 billion in 1979 accounted for half of the South's imports from all sources and only 13 per cent was supplied by the South. The South's share may decline in this region if past trends persist, and should increase somewhat in Latin America, the Indian Sub-continent, and East Asia.

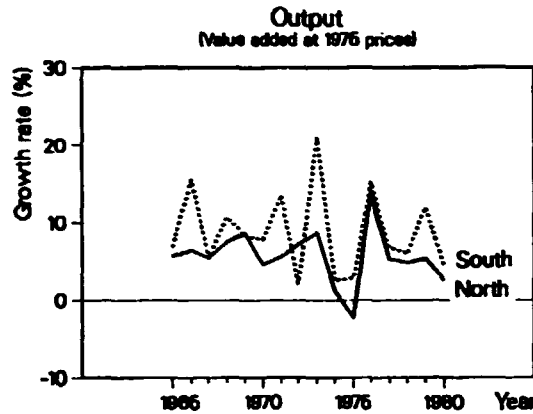
20. Iron and steel (ISIC 371)

The iron and steel industry contributed 5.5 per cent of the South's industrial output in 1979. The South's imports were valued at \$18 billion in 1979. The South supplied 14 per cent of the imports, a share which could increase to 22 per cent by 1990. South-South trade would then increase from \$2.5 billion in 1979 to \$4.6 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

In 1979 the South's imports of iron and steel exceeded exports by 34 million tonnes. A large number of developing countries which accounted for these import requirements planned to develop their own steel-producing capacities during the 1980s. Where natural gas is available, the new plants will use the direct reduction process which offers low capital costs and is economic for smaller sized production units. However, as many projects have been delayed, the South's imports of steel from the North can be expected to continue at a high level until at least the late 1980s.

The latest estimate of the International Iron and Steel Institute is that demand for steel in developing countries will grow from 96 million metric tonnes in 1980 to 104 million metric tonnes in 1985 and 122 million metric tonnes in 1990. Liquid steel making capacity is expected to

Glass and glass products



ISIC 362—Value added of glass and glass products in the South in 1970 and 1979

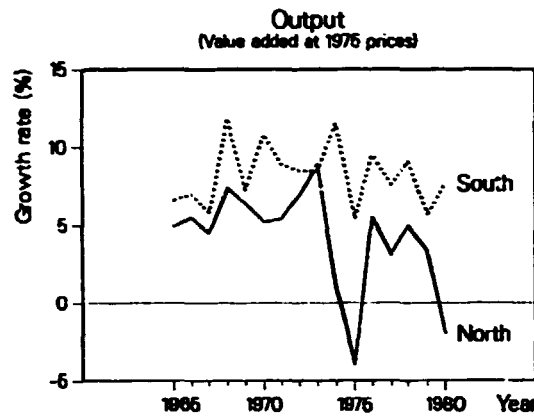
Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	551	1 140	8.4	(15)
Tropical Africa	9	14	5.3	(14)
Near East	98	308	13.5	(11)
Indian Subcontinent	62	94	4.7	(3)
East Asia	101	203	8.0	(7)
Total South	823	1 761	8.8	(50)
Total North	10 422	16 643	5.3	(33)

ISIC 362—Imports and exports of glass and glass products by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
Latin America	0.17	0.43	0.14	32.25
Tropical Africa	0.00	0.19	0.04	20.74
Near East	0.02	0.50	0.06	11.31
Indian Subcontinent	0.02	0.04	0.01	19.05
East Asia	0.13	0.30	0.08	27.67
Total	0.35	1.46	0.33	22.25
1990				
Latin America	0.19	0.45	0.21	45.86
Tropical Africa	0.00	0.38	0.23	58.88
Near East	0.02	0.55	0.08	4.72
Indian Subcontinent	0.09	0.04	0.01	26.79
East Asia	0.16	0.29	0.08	28.19
Total	0.46	1.71	0.61	35.33

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Non-metallic mineral products



ISIC 369—Value added of non-metallic mineral products in the South in 1970 and 1979

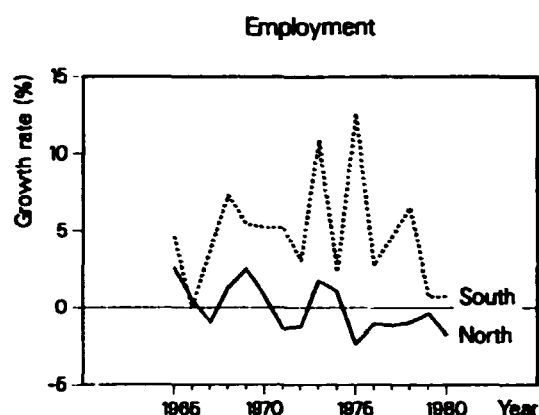
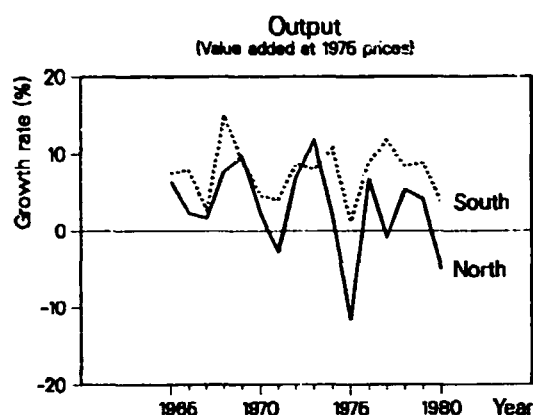
Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	2 074	4 133	8.0	(24)
Tropical Africa	184	234	2.7	(23)
Near East	645	1 579	10.5	(15)
Indian Subcontinent	396	635	5.4	(5)
East Asia	369	1 010	11.8	(8)
Total South	3 670	7 592	8.4	(75)
Total North	39 347	55 350	3.9	(35)

ISIC 369—Imports and exports of non-metallic mineral products by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
1979				
Latin America	0.28	0.61	0.14	22.96
Tropical Africa	0.05	0.57	0.05	8.82
Near East	0.20	2.29	0.29	12.67
Indian Subcontinent	0.05	0.21	0.13	61.40
East Asia	0.38	0.76	0.27	36.06
Total	0.95	4.44	0.89	19.95
1990				
Latin America	0.39	0.93	0.24	26.36
Tropical Africa	0.14	1.26	0.10	7.97
Near East	0.16	5.48	0.51	9.23
Indian Subcontinent	0.06	0.89	0.77	86.31
East Asia	0.76	1.06	0.48	45.80
Total	1.51	9.62	2.10	21.86

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Iron and steel



ISIC 371—Value added of iron and steel products in the South in 1970 and 1979

Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	3 501	7 328	8.6	(18)
Tropical Africa	139	195	3.8	(13)
Near East	540	803	4.5	(9)
Indian Subcontinent	748	1 106	4.4	(3)
East Asia	177	973	20.9	(7)
Total South	5 106	10 406	8.2	(50)
Total North	77 745	93 780	2.1	(31)

ISIC 371—Imports and exports of iron and steel products by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
----- 1979 -----				
Latin America	1.51	4.03	0.55	13.54
Tropical Africa	0.09	1.18	0.07	5.87
Near East	0.35	7.15	0.96	13.37
Indian Subcontinent	0.21	1.53	0.14	9.22
East Asia	1.52	4.58	0.80	17.40
Total	3.68	18.47	2.51	13.59
----- 1990 -----				
Latin America	2.44	4.22	0.93	22.07
Tropical Africa	0.58	1.13	0.16	14.40
Near East	0.34	7.33	1.61	21.90
Indian Subcontinent	0.12	2.34	0.44	18.78
East Asia	5.52	5.75	1.43	24.79
Total	9.00	20.77	4.56	21.98

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

increase from 60 million metric tonnes in 1980 to 104-116 million metric tonnes in 1990.

In 1979 the value of iron and steel imports from all sources was \$7.2 billion in the Near East, \$4.6 billion in East Asia, \$4.0 billion in Latin America, \$1.5 billion in the Indian Subcontinent, and \$1.2 billion in Tropical Africa. From 1979 to 1990 Southern suppliers are expected to increase their market penetration from 13 to 22 per cent in the Near East, 14 to 22 per cent in Latin America, 17 to 25 per cent in East Asia, 9 to 19 per cent in the Indian Subcontinent, and 6 to 14 per cent in Tropical Africa. About 80 per cent of South-South trade in steel in 1979 was intra-regional. East Asia's exports to other regions are expected to increase, the Near East and the Indian Subcontinent being the most important markets. Latin America's exports to other regions are also expected to increase substantially by 1990, Tropical Africa and the Near East being among the most important markets. The potential for such an increase may be seen in Brazil, where raw steel capacity was 22 million tonnes a year in 1983 but output less than 15 million tonnes, of which 5 million tonnes were exported ([10], p. 64)

The South exported \$1.15 billion worth of steel to the North in 1979 and these exports increased sharply between 1980 and 1984. The main exporters are countries with large efficient steel plants in coastal locations such as those built in Brazil, Mexico and the Republic of Korea. As trade restrictions have been called for by the domestic steel industry in the United States and Western Europe, the scope for increasing the South's exports of steel to the North may be limited. In this situation, exporting countries may place greater emphasis on promoting exports to the South, and South-South trade could increase much faster during the 1980s than the increase discussed above.

21. Non-ferrous metals (ISIC 372)

The non-ferrous metals industry contributed 3.9 per cent to the South's total industrial output in 1979. The South's imports from all sources were valued at \$4.6 billion in 1979 and the South supplied about 36 per cent of the imports, a share which could be increased to 59 per cent by 1990. South-South trade would then expand from \$1.6 billion in 1979 to \$3.5 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

There is good potential for greater reliance on Southern suppliers in this industry because the South is a major producer and exporter to the North. Nevertheless, self-reliance has reached a high level only in Latin America, which covered 56 per cent of its import requirements within the South in 1979. This share could increase further to 75 per cent by 1990, mainly as a result of increased trade within the region. The market share of Southern suppliers could increase from 30 to 59 per

cent in East Asia, 14 to 15 per cent in the Near East and 13 to 22 per cent in Tropical Africa.

In this industry, the South's exports to the North (\$8 billion in 1979) are much more important than South-South trade (\$1.6 billion in 1979). As table 4.13 shows, the South was a large exporter of refined copper in 1979, but a net importer of the other non-ferrous metals and in particular refined copper and aluminium. The South has a major share of the world's resources of tin, copper, lead, zinc and bauxite. It is therefore expected to develop the capability in the 1980s to supply both a higher share of its own requirements and increase exports to the North. As some plants in the North are being forced to close because of the high cost of energy, there are good prospects for increasing exports to the North. Those developing countries which can mobilize the very large financial resources required to establish new processing capacities in this industry as well as provide reliable, cheap supplies of energy will be the main beneficiaries.*

Table 4.13. South's trade in non-ferrous metals in 1979

(Millions of dollars)			
SITC	Item	Exports	Imports
681	Silver, platinum etc	280	159
682	Copper	2 725 ^a	1 525
683	Nickel	247	154
684	Aluminium	924	1 758
685	Lead	235	233
686	Zinc	169	331
687	Tin	2 226	245
689	Other base metals	259 ^a	138
	Total	7 065	4 543

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E F 80 XVII 5)

^aExports in 1978

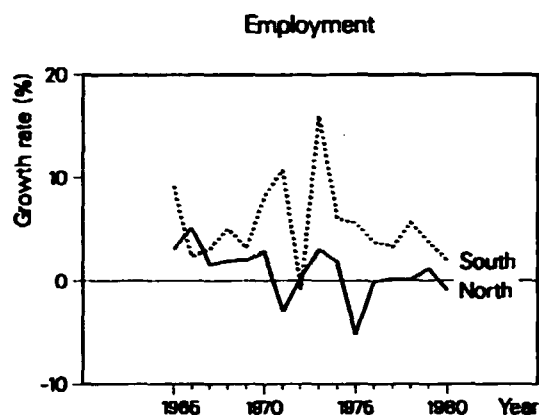
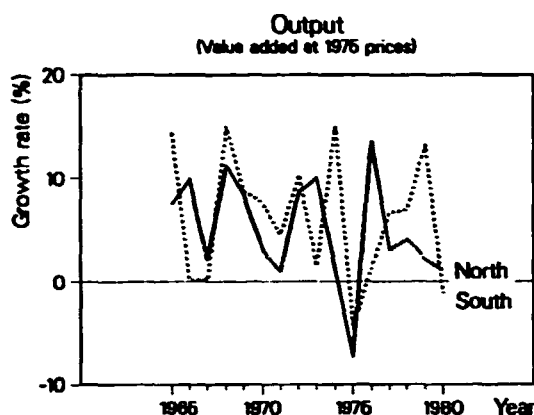
22. Metal products (ISIC 381)

The metal products industry contributed 4.7 per cent of the South's total industrial output in 1979. The South's imports were valued at \$10.5 billion in 1979. The South itself supplied 16 per cent of the import requirements and there is a potential to increase this share to 20 per cent by 1990. South-South trade would then increase from \$1.6 billion in 1979 to \$2.9 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

The main justification for assuming this potential for increased trade is the wide range of product categories in which the South is already a significant exporter (see table 4.14) and the competitiveness of Southern suppliers as demonstrated by the fact that one-third of the South's exports in this industry were sold to the North in 1979.

* For a more detailed discussion of prospects in this industry, see [5].

Non-ferrous metals



ISIC 372—Value added of non-ferrous metal production in the South in 1970 and 1979

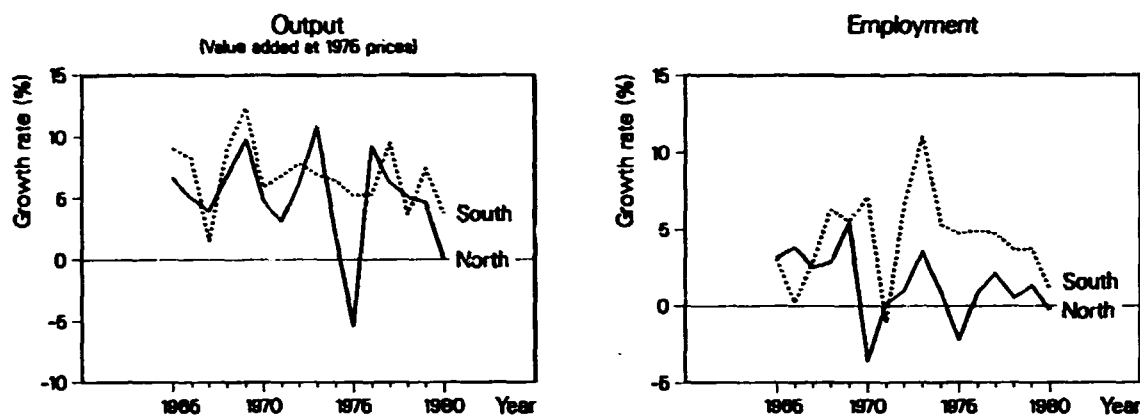
Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	1 346	2 483	7.0	(17)
Tropical Africa	110	139	2.6	(19)
Near East	346	379	1.0	(9)
Indian Subcontinent	189	251	3.2	(4)
East Asia	66	210	13.6	(6)
Total South	2 059	3 463	5.9	(55)
Total North	23 657	33 199	3.8	(33)

ISIC 372—Imports and exports of non-ferrous metal industries by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South (percentage)	
			1979	1990
Latin America	4.34	1.67	0.93	55.89
Tropical Africa	2.45	0.20	0.03	13.43
Near East	0.47	0.80	0.11	14.11
Indian Subcontinent	0.07	0.31	0.07	22.22
East Asia	2.49	1.56	0.48	30.54
Total	9.82	4.55	1.62	35.64
Latin America	2.51	2.16	1.62	75.02
Tropical Africa	2.00	0.21	0.05	22.33
Near East	0.42	0.53	0.08	14.88
Indian Subcontinent	0.06	0.14	0.01	8.87
East Asia	1.95	3.00	1.77	59.17
Total	6.95	6.03	3.53	58.56

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Metal products



ISIC 381—Value added of metal production in the South in 1970 and 1979

Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	3 308	5 939	6.7	(18)
Tropical Africa	205	442	8.9	(13)
Near East	522	654	2.5	(6)
Indian Subcontinent	489	734	4.6	(2)
East Asia	206	657	13.8	(5)
Total South	4 731	8 428	6.6	(44)
Total North	77 940	118 765	4.8	(32)

ISIC 381—Imports and exports of metal products by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	1979	
			Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
Latin America	0.49	1.72	0.32	18.54
Tropical Africa	0.02	1.15	0.17	14.81
Near East	0.24	5.93	0.69	11.70
Indian Subcontinent	0.29	0.22	0.06	27.19
East Asia	1.33	1.52	0.40	26.58
Total	2.38	10.53	1.64	15.62
1990				
Latin America	0.82	1.69	0.46	27.20
Tropical Africa	0.03	1.59	0.42	26.59
Near East	0.61	9.17	1.35	14.77
Indian Subcontinent	0.38	0.23	0.09	41.06
East Asia	1.77	1.41	0.54	38.73
Total	3.59	14.08	2.87	20.41

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Table 4.14. South's trade in metal products in 1979

(Millions of dollars)

SITC	Item	Exports	Imports
691	Metal structures and parts, n.e.s.	333	3 856
692	Metal tanks, boxes etc.	116	772
693	Wire products	204	592
696	Cutlery	226	278
697	Base metal household equipment	588	939
699	Base metal manufactures n.e.s.	823	2 217
812	Plumbing, heating lighting equipment	249	811
	Total	2 539	9 465

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F 80 XVII 5)

Near East imports, valued at \$5.9 billion, accounted for over half of the South's imports from all sources of metal products in 1979. The South supplied only 12 per cent of these requirements, and its share is expected to increase to 15 per cent by 1990, with the Indian Subcontinent, the Near East and East Asia all becoming major suppliers. The market share of Southern suppliers in 1979 was higher in other regions and could increase substantially from 19 to 27 per cent in Latin America, 27 to 39 per cent in East Asia, and 15 to 27 per cent in Tropical Africa. There is scope for increasing their shares mainly as a result of increased intra-regional trade.

23. Non-electrical machinery (ISIC 382)

The non-electrical machinery industry contributed 5.5 per cent of the South's total industrial output in 1979 and accounted for 18 per cent of its imports of manufactured goods. The South's imports were valued at \$50.7 billion, with only 6.2 per cent of its import requirements being met by the South itself, the lowest level of self-reliance in any of the 27 industrial branches. The market share of Southern suppliers could increase to 8.6 per cent by 1990. South-South trade would then increase from \$3.1 billion in 1979 to \$5.3 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

The broad justification for the rapid expansion of trade assumed in this branch was the achievement of Southern suppliers in raising their market share from 2.5 per cent in 1970 to 6.2 per cent in 1979 and the South's success in developing exports to the North of \$1.8 billion in 1979.

The South's imports and exports of products in 23 major categories of machinery are given in table 4.15. Each category includes products of varying but generally high degrees of technological complexity. The South's export capability is limited

Table 4.15. South's trade in non-electrical machinery in 1979

(Billions of dollars)

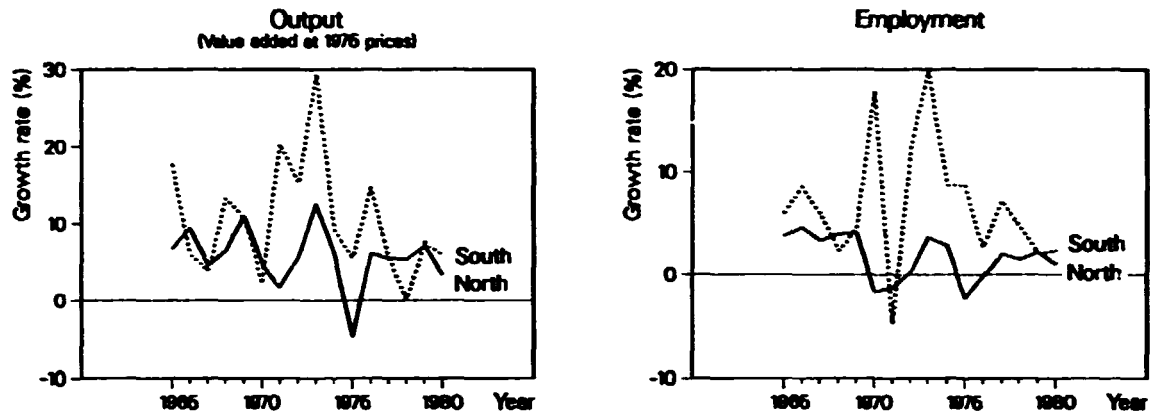
SITC	Item	Imports	Exports
695	Tools	1 52	0 41
711	Steam boilers etc.	0 95	0 04
712	Steam engines	0 39	0 01
714	Engines and motors	1 09	0 14
721	Agricultural machinery	0 71	0 07
722	Tractors	1 40	0 16
723	Civil engineering equipment	5 07	0 52
724	Textile, leather machinery	3 23	0 34
725	Paper mill machinery	0 38	0 03
726	Printing, bookbinding machinery	0 69	0 03
727	Food-processing machinery	3 41	0 23
728	Other specialized machinery	2 85	0 19
736	Machine tools	2 27	0 03
737	Other metalworking machinery	1 14	0 04
741	Heating, cooling equipment	3 74	0 18
742	Pumps for liquids	1 61	0 10
743	Pumps n.e.s.	2 55	0 19
744	Mechanical handling equipment	3 12	0 23
745	Tools, n.e.s.	1 36	0 10
749	Parts, n.e.s.	4 91	0 45
751	Office machines	0 79	0 10
752	Data processing equipment	0 79	0 14
759	Parts for office equipment and automatic data processing	0 76	0 39
	Total	46 58	4 12

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F 80 XVII 5)

in most groups of products. This is demonstrated by the fact that the South's exports exceeded 10 per cent of its total imports in 1979 in only 7 groups of products, namely tools, engines and motors, civil engineering equipment, agricultural machinery, tractors, textile machinery, and parts for office equipment. The South can increase the share of its imports purchased in the South as the range of engineering products produced in the semi-industrialized developing countries broadens.

Latin America and East Asia will be the regions that lead the expansion of South-South trade during the 1980s. As 90 per cent of Latin America's South-South trade and 70 per cent of East Asia's South-South trade was intra-regional, such trade is expected to be the main growth area in Latin America and East Asia. They are also expected to increase their penetration of markets in the Near East and Tropical Africa, where the South supplied less than 6 per cent of total import requirements in 1979. Two-way trade between East Asia and Latin America is also expected to expand rapidly during the 1980s, as inter-industry trade develops with the broader range of products produced.

Non-electrical machinery



ISIC 382—Value added of non-electrical machinery products in the South in 1970 and 1979

Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	2 485	6 976	12.1	(13)
Tropical Africa	51	56	1.1	(11)
Near East	157	784	19.5	(9)
Indian Subcontinent	727	1 162	5.4	(5)
East Asia	97	526	20.6	(4)
Total South	3 519	9 506	11.7	(42)
Total North	122 880	188 417	4.9	(33)

ISIC 382—Imports and exports of non-electrical machinery products by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South (percentage)	
			1979	1990
Latin America	1.96	15.27	0.96	6.31
Tropical Africa	0.05	3.87	0.23	5.94
Near East	0.52	17.35	0.69	3.97
Indian Subcontinent	0.38	2.48	0.15	6.14
East Asia	1.95	11.17	1.05	9.41
Total	4.87	50.14	3.09	6.15
Latin America	2.20	19.97	1.62	8.11
Tropical Africa	0.04	5.87	0.40	6.73
Near East	0.44	19.73	1.51	7.64
Indian Subcontinent	0.64	3.34	0.53	15.87
East Asia	2.60	13.26	1.27	9.56
Total	5.91	62.17	5.32	8.56

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

24. Electrical machinery (ISIC 383)

The electrical machinery industry contributed 5 per cent of total industrial output in the South in 1979. The South's imports of electrical machinery were valued at \$31 billion, 12 per cent of the South's total imports of manufactured goods. The share of the imports that originated within the South increased from 3 per cent in 1970 and 6 per cent in 1975 to almost 12 per cent in 1979, and is expected to be approaching 24 per cent by 1990. South-South trade would then increase from \$4.0 billion in 1979 to \$12 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

There appears to be a potential for increasing the market penetration of Southern suppliers in all regions of the South. In the Near East, which imported \$11.5 billion of products in 1979, their market share of 6 per cent in 1979 could increase to 12 per cent in 1990. In Latin America, their share could increase from 11 to 20 per cent; in Tropical Africa, from 8 to 18 per cent. East Asia is expected to be the main supplier to benefit. Increased supplies are also expected to come from Latin America and the Indian Subcontinent.

In this industry, South-North trade (\$7 billion in 1979) is much more important than South-South trade (\$4 billion in 1979). Although a major part of the South's exports to the North are concentrated in a few product groups, the South's exports were equivalent to more than 10 per cent of its imports in 11 of the 13 product categories of the electrical machinery industry. The South's exports failed to reach this level only in the case of power-generating machinery and electro-medical and X-ray equipment (see table 4.16). The South's export capability is therefore broader than in the non-electrical machinery industry.

The South's exports have developed fastest in electronic components and electronic goods. In East Asia, Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Singapore exported \$5.4 billion of

electronic goods in 1979 and their exports increased further to over \$7 billion in 1981 (see table 4.17). A major expansion of South-South trade is expected in these products. Many of the products produced in this sector are traded among industrial producers rather than sold to consumers as finished products. Such intra-industry trade within the South should also grow rapidly during the 1980s as the branch becomes more developed.

The large potential for increased trade in non-electrical and electrical machinery is unlikely to be realized in full unless special efforts are made to use Southern suppliers where their product is competitive. A major obstacle is information on sources of supply available within the South. This

Table 4.16. South's trade in electrical machinery and equipment in 1979

(Billions of dollars)

SITC	Item	Imports	Exports
716	Rotating electric plant	3.90	0.45
718	Power generating machinery		
		0.41	0.01
761	Television receivers	1.22	0.97
762	Radios	1.07	1.99
763	Sound recorders, phonographs	0.86	0.30
764	Telecommunications equipment	5.15	2.50
771	Electric power machinery	0.60	0.10
772	Switch gear etc	3.87	0.62
773	Electrical distributing equipment	2.50	0.25
774	Electro-medical X-ray equipment	0.43	0.02
775	Household-type equipment	1.81	0.63
776	Transistor valves	3.47	3.33
778	Electrical machinery n e s	3.36	0.91
	Total	28.45	11.08

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.F.80.XVII.5)

Table 4.17. Exports to all countries of electronic goods from four developing countries or areas^a

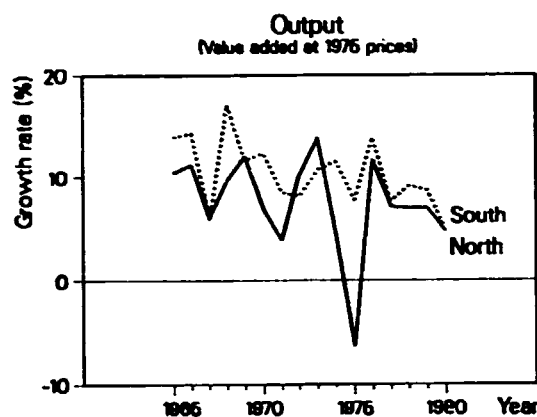
(Billions of dollars at current prices)

SITC	Item	1978	1979	1980	1981
776	Transistors, microcircuits etc	2.00	2.91	3.34	3.30
	Microcircuits	0.97	1.21	1.36	2.07
	Transistors	0.87	1.20	1.02	0.74
761 764	Television, radio receivers, sound recorders, telecommunications equipment	1.92	2.57	3.50	3.81
	Television receivers	0.42	0.51	0.77	1.04
	Radio broadcast receivers	0.94	1.32	1.82	1.74
	Sound recorders	0.22	0.28	0.35	0.43
	Telecommunications equipment	0.32	0.46	0.56	0.61

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1982 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.F.84.XVII.6)

^aHong Kong, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Singapore

Electrical machinery



ISIC 383—Value added of electrical machinery products in the South in 1970 and 1979

Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	3 179	5 852	7.0	(17)
Tropical Africa	98	166	6.0	(13)
Near East	289	918	13.7	(9)
Indian Subcontinent	598	1 013	6.0	(5)
East Asia	453	2 498	20.9	(7)
Total South	4 619	10 449	9.5	(51)
Total North	89 761	156 231	6.4	(33)

ISIC 383—Imports and exports of electrical machinery products by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports ^a (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
1979				
Latin America	2.44	7.30	0.82	11.21
Tropical Africa	0.03	2.42	0.20	8.29
Near East	0.25	11.48	0.71	6.20
Indian Subcontinent	0.21	1.04	0.08	7.32
East Asia	7.64	9.10	2.07	22.73
Total	10.57	31.35	3.88	12.37
1990				
Latin America	4.84	11.91	2.39	20.08
Tropical Africa	0.04	5.64	1.03	18.22
Near East	0.33	14.53	1.71	11.80
Indian Subcontinent	0.35	1.80	0.43	23.75
East Asia	15.69	18.23	6.92	37.94
Total	21.24	52.11	12.48	23.94

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

could be overcome by a joint effort among developing countries to create a data base on potential sources of supply within the South.*

25. Transport equipment (ISIC 384)

The transport equipment industry contributed 7.7 per cent of the South's total industrial output in 1979, more than any other sector except the food-processing and wearing apparel industries. Imports valued at \$39 billion in 1979 accounted for 14.2 per cent of the South's total imports of manufactured goods. This was a higher level of imports than any other branch except non-electrical machinery. The South supplied 2.0 per cent of these import requirements in 1970 and 7.4 per cent in 1979. There is a potential for increases in the market share to 15 per cent by 1990. The volume of South-South trade would then increase from \$2.9 billion to \$8.7 billion as a result of such co-operation.

The South's exports and imports of different categories of transport equipment are shown in table 4.18. In this industry, the South's exports to

Table 4.18. South's trade in transport equipment in 1979
(Billions of dollars)

SITC	Item	Imports	Exports
781	Motor vehicles	5.99	0.58
782	Lorries, trucks, etc	6.36	0.52
783	Motor vehicles n e s	1.45	0.15
784	Motor vehicle parts	5.67	0.77
785	Cycles, motor cycles	1.09	0.35
786	Trailers	0.58	0.26
791	Railway vehicles	1.02	0.11
792	Aircraft	5.13	0.55
793	Ships and boats	4.02	1.46
	Total	31.31	4.75

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.F.80.XVII.5)

the North, which reached \$2.6 billion in 1979, were at about the same level as South-South trade (\$2.9 billion in 1979). The South has developed export markets for cars, trucks and buses, motor vehicle parts, cycles and motor cycles, trailers, and ships and light aircraft. For example, Brazil and the Republic of Korea (in cars), Mexico (in motor vehicle engines and parts), Brazil and Indonesia (in light aircraft) and the Republic of Korea (in ship-building) have begun to win a significant share of world markets.

The greatest scope for increasing South-South trade lies in road motor vehicles, lorries and trucks and motor-vehicle parts, in which the North

* As a practical initial step along these lines for the construction of fertilizer plants, UNIDO, at the request of developing countries, has prepared the "Draft Directory of technological capabilities in developing countries related to the fertilizer industry" (UNIDO PC.89).

supplied 88 per cent of the South's imports from all sources in 1981. Although facilities for the integrated production of cars, trucks and buses existed in only a few developing countries in 1979, plans to build new integrated production facilities during the 1980s in North Africa, the Indian Sub-continent and East Asia have been announced. This will broaden the range of countries producing motor vehicles beyond Latin America, where the major part of the South's capacity to produce motor vehicles currently exists.

In 1979, the value of Near East imports was \$13 billion, and only 6.5 per cent originated within the South. In Latin America, the penetration of Southern suppliers in 1979 was 8 per cent, and in East Asia and Tropical Africa the market share of Southern suppliers was also about 8 per cent. There appears to be scope for an increased share for Southern suppliers by 1990, both as a result of intra-regional trade and increased exports by East Asia and Latin America outside their respective regions.

26. Professional and scientific goods (ISIC 385)

The professional and scientific goods industry contributed 0.5 per cent of the South's total industrial output in 1979 and accounted for 2.5 per cent of its total imports of manufactured goods. The South's imports were valued at \$6.9 million and the South supplied just over 13 per cent of the imports in 1979. There is a potential for increasing this share to 29 per cent by 1990. South-South trade would then increase from \$0.9 billion in 1979 to \$2.7 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

The main justification for assuming this potential for a large increase in market penetration is the estimate that the South sold two-thirds of its exports, valued at \$1.5 billion, to the North in 1979, supplying 6 per cent of the North's import requirements. The competitiveness of Southern producers seems evident. The principal exports were photo-apparatus and measuring instruments (see table 4.19).

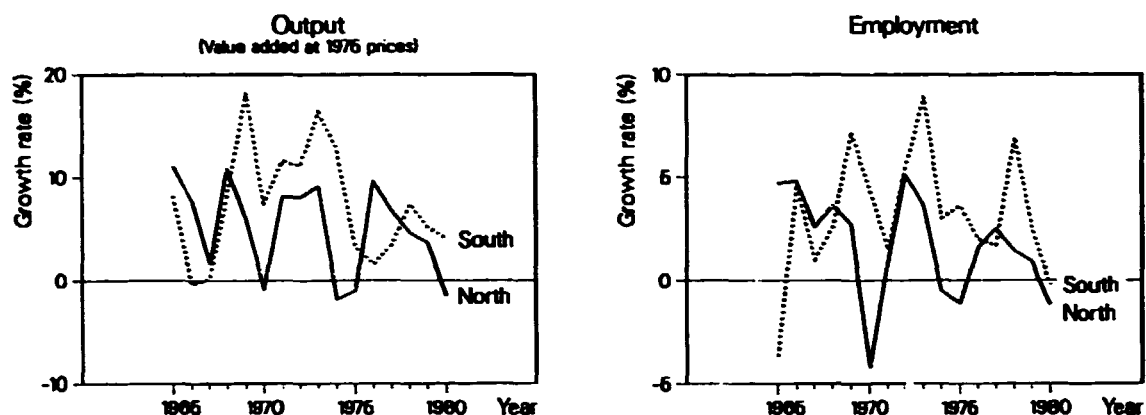
Whereas Southern suppliers supplied 18 per cent of Latin America's import requirements in 1979,

Table 4.19. South's trade in scientific equipment in 1979
(Billions of dollars)

SITC	Item	Imports	Exports
871	Optical instruments	0.16	0.05
872	Medical instruments	0.53	0.07
873	Meters and counters	0.20	0.01
874	Measuring instruments	2.63	0.27
881	Photo apparatus	0.94	0.37
	Total	4.46	0.77

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.F.80.XVII.5)

Transport equipment



ISIC 384—Value added of transport equipment production in the South in 1970 and 1979

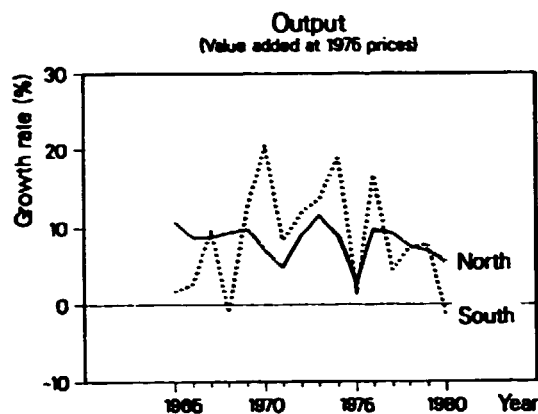
Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	5 104	9 805	7.5	(14)
Tropical Africa	104	507	19.3	(12)
Near East	291	683	9.9	(8)
Indian Subcontinent	640	828	2.9	(5)
East Asia	361	1 443	16.7	(6)
Total South	6 501	13 268	8.2	(45)
Total North	107 435	169 435	5.2	(33)

ISIC 384—Imports and exports of transport equipment by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	1979	
			Imports from the South	South's share of imports (percentage)
Latin America	1.76	10.72	0.87	8.12
Tropical Africa	0.34	6.75	0.51	7.60
Near East	0.99	13.44	0.87	6.48
Indian Subcontinent	0.29	1.72	0.14	8.14
East Asia	1.92	6.74	0.52	7.72
Total	5.31	39.36	2.91	7.40
1990				
Latin America	4.25	18.13	4.09	22.56
Tropical Africa	0.69	9.68	1.58	16.27
Near East	1.97	17.07	2.14	12.55
Indian Subcontinent	0.44	2.71	0.31	11.55
East Asia	3.62	9.56	0.58	6.06
Total	10.96	57.14	8.70	15.22

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Professional and scientific goods



ISIC 385—Value added of professional and scientific goods production in the South in 1970 and 1979

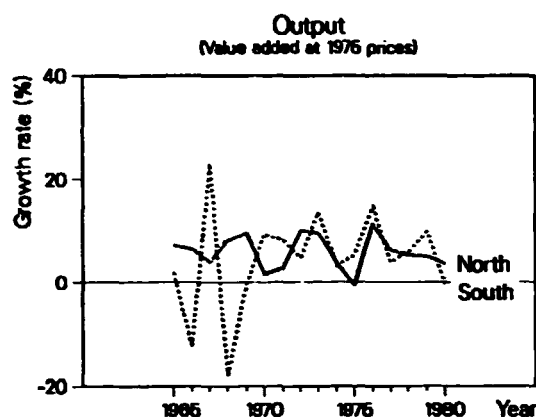
Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	83	206	10.6	(12)
Tropical Africa	0	0	-1.5	(12)
Near East	2	2	-1.6	(8)
Indian Subcontinent	69	65	-0.6	(2)
East Asia	29	156	20.3	(4)
Total South	185	431	9.8	(38)
Total North	32 013	62 643	7.7	(27)

ISIC 385—Imports and exports of professional and scientific goods by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South	
			1979	South's share of imports (percentage)
1979				
Latin America	0.34	1.98	0.37	18.50
Tropical Africa	0.01	0.38	0.02	6.07
Near East	0.05	1.87	0.17	8.97
Indian Subcontinent	0.06	0.26	0.03	11.33
East Asia	1.82	2.42	0.29	11.93
Total	2.28	6.91	0.88	12.67
1990				
Latin America	0.94	3.37	1.58	46.79
Tropical Africa	0.01	0.50	0.03	5.19
Near East	0.03	1.54	0.24	15.54
Indian Subcontinent	0.03	0.50	0.22	44.51
East Asia	5.49	3.58	0.64	18.01
Total	6.50	9.50	2.71	28.54

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

Other manufactures



ISIC 390—Value added of other manufactures production in the South in 1970 and 1979

Region	Value added (millions of dollars at 1975 prices)		Annual growth 1970-1979 (percentage)	
	1970	1979		
Latin America	234	328	3.8	(13)
Tropical Africa	23	29	2.9	(6)
Near East	42	100	10.1	(6)
Indian Subcontinent	572	1 066	7.2	(4)
East Asia	58	144	10.6	(3)
Total South	930	1 670	6.7	(32)
Total North	20 727	32 914	5.3	(27)

ISIC 390—Imports and exports of other manufactures by the South in 1979 and 1990

Region	Total exports	Total imports (billions of dollars)	Imports from the South (percentage)	
			1979	1990
Latin America	2.04	3.12	0.53	17.08
Tropical Africa	1.41	1.03	0.26	25.78
Near East	0.59	3.54	0.79	22.37
Indian Subcontinent	1.18	0.91	0.15	17.03
East Asia	6.37	4.69	1.13	24.15
Total	11.59	13.29	2.88	21.65
Latin America	1.97	4.63	1.14	24.72
Tropical Africa	2.52	2.27	0.95	41.88
Near East	0.88	4.74	1.96	41.29
Indian Subcontinent	1.92	1.58	0.55	34.86
East Asia	4.45	5.73	1.51	26.33
Total	11.73	18.95	6.11	32.26

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the size of sample (i.e. number of countries for which data are available). Totals may not add precisely because of rounding.

their market share was lower in all other regions. It was 12 per cent in East Asia, 11 per cent in the Indian Subcontinent, 9 per cent in the Near East and only 6 per cent in Tropical Africa. East Asia is expected to increase its sales to other regions. Latin America promises to provide a large market for expansion of the share of Southern suppliers, which is expected to reach 47 per cent by 1990.

27. Other manufactures (ISIC 390)

This industry group contributed 1.4 per cent of the South's industrial output in 1979 and appears to have accounted for 4.7 per cent of its total imports of manufactured products. The South's imports were valued at \$13.3 billion in 1979 and were almost matched by exports of \$11.6 billion in 1979.* The South supplied 22 per cent of its import requirements in 1979 and there is a potential for this share to reach 32 per cent by 1990. South-South trade would then increase from \$2.9 billion in 1979 to \$6.1 billion in 1990 as a result of such co-operation.

The South's exports and imports of some categories of products classified as "other manufactured goods" are shown in table 4.20. The main justification for assuming this large potential

* Only half of this trade has been identified in table 4.20 from international trade statistics.

Table 4.20. South's trade in other manufactured goods in 1979

(Billions of dollars)

SITC	Item	Imports	Exports
885	Watches and clocks	2.26	1.58
893	Articles of plastic n.e.s.	1.10	0.96
894	Toys and sporting goods	0.95	0.42
897	Jewellery	0.84	0.51
898	Medical instruments	0.58	0.31
899	Other manufactured goods	0.93	1.05
	Total	6.66	4.83

Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1982 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E F 84 XVII 5)

increase in trade is that over 80 per cent of the South's exports in 1979 were sold in the North. The South has developed internationally competitive facilities to produce a wide range of products falling into this miscellaneous group, such as watches and clocks, toys and sporting goods, and jewellery. The South should therefore be able substantially to increase its penetration of the South's import market for those products during the 1980s. All regions are expected to participate in the increase in South-South trade, with East Asia and Latin America, the regions exporting most to the North in 1979, winning the largest share of the increased trade.

V. Concluding remarks

The world economy has become enmeshed in a series of problems that have led to the present circumstances of low growth, high unemployment and underused industrial capacities. The international financial system is under strain and the likelihood of bankruptcies is not completely removed. Negative or slow growth feeds social unrest and threatens political stability. There are ways of coping with this crisis. Some are negative ways, especially the myopic strategy of calling for deflation in economies of the South as a means of solving the debt repayment problem. In the North, Governments have accommodated protectionist feelings to assuage the real fears that unemployment may climb even higher. Such negative strategies will have debilitating effects on the world economy and solve none of the problems they were designed to overcome.

The world economy can and must resume its high growth trajectory. There are positive ways to bring this about. It requires Governments in the North to pursue expansionary policies that will help restore full employment with a 3.5-4 per cent growth in gross domestic product. This will in turn establish the parameters for the South to grow at a rate of 7-7.5 per cent.

But such growth cannot be pursued by one country or one group of countries in isolation. The world economy is much more interdependent today than it was during the years of high growth of the 1950s and 1960s. The United States of America has launched on a high growth path, though the strength of its recovery has abated somewhat in recent months. However, in the absence of similar action by its trading partners, its trade deficit is having an adverse impact everywhere, especially since the United States has resorted to high interest rates to finance the deficit.

Historically, the combined trade deficits of the South have never exceeded 3-4 per cent of the total value of world trade. They can be funded if arrangements could be made for recycling the surpluses for long-term development. If a high growth strategy is followed by the North and South the total trade deficit as a ratio of world trade will become smaller. The important lesson of the 1930s

is that growth must not be blocked by a shortage of international liquidity. Unfortunately this lesson has been forgotten.

In this report it has been shown that high growth and expanding trade are beneficial to both North and South. Growth alone can ease the debt problem. A growth environment also eases the pain of structural adjustment, which has been hampered by misguided protectionist policies, but which is essential if productivity gains are not to be merely temporary or illusory.

Efficiency in production requires that production facilities should move from high-cost to low-cost locations. The principle recognized as applicable to a national economy in order to achieve locational efficiency is also applicable to the global economy. In the North-South context, this means that the "sunset" industries in the North should be relocated to the South where they would become "sunrise" industries. As the South gains cost advantages in an increasing number of manufacturing subsectors through accumulation of skills and learning-by-doing, the need for relocating industries also increases.

Such restructuring seldom occurs, however, in a policy vacuum. There is a need to formulate a co-operative strategy to deal more rationally with the structural problem between the North and the South. New industrial challenges often arise in unexpected countries and branches. The rate of obsolescence, risks and uncertainties facing old industrial enterprises in the North have increased. The private and social costs of adjustment have been increasing so rapidly that the *laissez-faire* approach has had difficulties in coping with them. Consequently, protectionism has spread in a chain reaction from one branch to another and from one country to another, through what might be called a negative structural policy interdependence. Such tendencies now threaten to become permanent features of the global economy. Harmonization of industrial restructuring between North and South would reverse the protective, defensive stance in the North. At the same time, it would release long-term growth potential through increased production and trade in both regions.

To sum up, global co-operation schemes must be designed to handle in tandem two distinct aspects of global interdependence which have been stressed in this report. On the one hand, the global economy requires a common initiative to relaunch a genuine international payments system which enables economies to expand rather than to contract. Under the present system, unco-ordinated efforts by each country to reflate its economy are frustrated by immediate balance-of-payments difficulties and by instabilities in exchange rates and interest rates. Massive sums of speculative money, an important source of financial instability, often move across national boundaries against the wishes of policy makers, thus reducing the effectiveness of reflationary measures. With the slow-down in the United States economy, the global economy needs another stimulus, this time in the form of a synchronized reflationary policy joined by all the major developed countries. Such co-ordinated growth could reduce trade frictions, abate capital flights and generate import demand in the North for products of the South, thereby triggering another round of expansion.

On the other hand, demand management alone in a traditional Keynesian fashion cannot effectively solve the problem of persistent stagflation – the classical symptom of the combined ills of underutilization and misallocation of economic resources. Reflating the economy without subjugating the domestic industries to genuine international competition would deter the necessary structural adjustments and thus increase the danger of inefficiency and persistent inflation. Industrial structural change should therefore accompany demand management in order to ensure harmonious industrial growth between the North and the South based on a rational division of labour.

If such world-wide co-operation is not forthcoming, alternatives will have to be explored for the South alone. Over the twenty-year period before the current slow-down, the economies of the South have shown their capacity to sustain rapid growth and adjust to rapid industrial change. Complementarities in resources and production capabilities seem to have emerged among developing countries and opened up new prospects for co-operation.

The South-South co-operation scenarios examined in this report disclosed that the potential benefits are substantial. To exploit the potential, however, the South would seem to need to overcome various constraints in infrastructure, such as inadequate facilities in investment banking, trade financing, insurance, transport, communications, marketing, trading houses and information clearing houses of various sorts (including technology information). These are areas in which more research could be useful to devise a system of infrastructure specially tailored for serving South-South co-operation.

The above comment is not meant to suggest any idea of forming a common market involving all developing countries. The divergence of socio-economic systems in the South would seem to preclude possibilities of such an approach at least in the foreseeable future. However, a few confidence-building steps could be suggested for South-South co-operation. Some possible steps are explored briefly below, including an intensive use of joint venture approaches for production co-operation, general trading houses for overseas marketing, and national currencies for supplementing hard currencies as a medium of exchange in order to facilitate intra-South trade.

Joint ventures among developing countries are a new phenomenon. Among the existing ones there are many different types, sectors of activity, ownership patterns and motivations for their creation. But there are certain characteristics which stand out, and in particular those of versatility and flexibility. Studies of the burgeoning joint ventures among developing countries suggest that this form of co-operation could survive and succeed under divergent policy regimes. It seems worthwhile, therefore, to investigate the possible use of this approach more intensively as a means of pooling complementary resources for industrial production.

In spite of the apparent successes of South-oriented joint ventures, however, the problem of the polarization effect or that of fair distribution of benefits from industrial co-operation has yet to be adequately dealt with when joint ventures are promoted. A viable approach to the problem may lie in the economic principle of willingness to pay by the country which benefits. Thus, either a specific industry or a whole related complex of vertically integrated industries would become part of a scheme of industrial licence auctions for developing countries as a whole. Among the potentially interested countries, the highest bidder would be given the licence to establish those industries either in his own country or in a country of his choice by mutual agreement. The revenue collected from such a licensing arrangement would go to a common industrial fund for the South, which would become self-financing. Such a fund could be used to solve the equity problems. The licensing system would thus ensure an automatic contribution by the highest bidder country in exchange for the privilege of a wider market for its products created by an elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers in the South. Such a scheme would have a great advantage over most joint venture efforts in that the question of distribution of benefits can be avoided.

Since bids will tend to reflect the expected economic benefits of establishing an industrial enterprise in a certain locality, the licence auctioning system also ensures an optimal location of the enterprise.

With regard to the problem of marketing

products abroad, the Caracas Programme of Action recommended the promotion of multinational marketing enterprises and state trading organizations. Adopting a sectoral approach, the Programme invited the multinational marketing enterprises and state trading organizations from different countries to promote the designated product groups. However, learning from the experience of Japanese general trading companies, it would appear desirable to achieve economies of scale by developing multinational marketing enterprises and state trading organizations as multi-product and multi-purpose marketing agents, rather than specializing by product and by specified function in marketing. By multi-purpose is meant a provision of commercial services, including information as to overseas markets, customs procedures, shipping, insurance, banking, warehousing, goods transport, foreign business practices, social customs, translation of languages and the arrangements required to overcome any barriers relating thereto. Thus multinational marketing enterprises can be useful whenever there is any form of market imperfection which adds to information and transactions costs facing individual producers and traders. In fact, general trading companies have already been launched on an experimental basis in the Republic of Korea, Taiwan Province of China, Thailand and even the United States. A Southern network of multifunctional multinational marketing enterprises and state trading organizations could prove to be an effective catalyst linking markets in the South.

There would appear, however, to be a more urgent need for a Southern approach to deal with the problem of financing trade. The trade-inhibiting effects of liquidity shortage is well manifested in the resurgence of barter trade in recent years. One possible approach worth considering is the use of local currencies in expanding South-South co-operation and trade in the face of hard currency shortage. It is proposed that interested developing countries could agree to settle balance-of-trade deficits in terms of local currencies. This simple unconventional payments approach needs to be researched and thoroughly discussed from a practical point of view before concrete action is taken. At first sight, however, such an approach would seem useful.

Payments in local currency would mean a pledge by the deficit country to pay back in terms of its own future goods and services, and not in terms of the goods and services of some other countries over which it has no control. This would, of course, mean a greater degree of bilateralism in trade, but in times of economic stagnation certain forms of bilateralism can be useful if they can help to supplement the existing trade. The accumulation of local currencies by the surplus countries will tend to create a compulsion to spend on the goods and services of the deficit countries. This process in turn will create an element of reciprocity in inter-

national demand management, with the surplus countries tending to spend more on goods of the deficit countries and to correct, at least partially, the international payments imbalances in a fairly automatic manner.

An important feature of such a scheme would be its flexibility. It can begin to operate even prior to the establishment of a formal, multilateral clearing house arrangement. Even a small number of developing countries could begin to co-operate in such an arrangement. Administratively, there are several possibilities, one of the simplest being agreement between any two central banks on a bilateral currency swap. Bills of transaction would be submitted by traders to their central bank and, after confirmation, the bank would pay exporters, and importers would pay the banks, all in local currency and without international financial flows. Such a scheme would also help to bring a much-needed increase in central bank control over the international operations of commercial banks. It would do this in a natural way, because payments and conversions could only be possible with the prior approval of both banks concerned.

Even the extent of settlement in local currency could be flexible. Countries could agree that a fixed amount or a negotiated percentage of their mutual trade would be settled in local currencies. Agreement could be based on the amount of trade – and its balance – the two countries would wish to have with one another over and above the amount possible, given the ability of the two to conduct their bilateral trade in hard currencies. Thus, its flexibility, particularly in comparison with barter trade, and its administrative and political feasibility make increased use of local currency payments a viable interim arrangement, to supplement and help reduce the deficiencies of the present system until more fundamental changes can be agreed by the international community.

The preceding suggestions are by no means comprehensive or final. However, they embody possible steps which, if used collectively or individually, can offer the South the means to achieve greater collective self-reliance. They can be applied within the existing framework of regional integration schemes to strengthen co-operation, as well as outside to initiate a more effective and extensive programme of interregional South-South co-operation.

South-South co-operation no longer exists solely on paper. A greater degree of trade is already taking place between countries of the South as they are learning and finding out ways of exploiting the diversities in their industrial structures and resource endowments. The hope is that South-South co-operation will not only spark off trade-creating activities among developing countries, but also provide an independent source of long-term growth for a world economy prone to low growth.

South-South co-operation will benefit the world.

however, inasmuch as the South is not isolated but made to become an ever-growing part of the world industrial economy. The North may choose to ignore South-South co-operation, but only at its own cost. It should, however, see it as an opportunity. As this report has shown, it is in the interest of the North to help South-South co-operation move towards the trade-creation rather than the trade-diversion route. This means that the North should open its markets for the growing exports of the economies of the South, particularly manufactured goods. This will also mean that the South's deficit will worsen as a result of the extra

trade and growth until the South could start repaying its debt out of its industrial growth proceeds.

Unfortunately, however, North-South capital flows have begun to be reversed since the recent recession. The current slow-down in growth has cost the world heavily in terms of industrial output and employment. But it cannot be permitted permanently to reduce growth in the world economy. Global industrialization still remains an exciting challenge and there should be no delay in putting the global economy back on the right track towards that goal.

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STATISTICAL ANNEX

World Industry Development Indicators

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. The source for the following country tables is the UNIDO data base of industrial statistics. Entries followed by '/na' are taken from national accounts statistics. For trade data the United Nations trade tapes have been used.
2. All values are in millions of US dollars at current prices, except where otherwise indicated.
3. Figures followed by '/c' are in 1975 constant prices.
4. For centrally-planned economies the net material product (NMP) replaces the GDP.
5. The figures for value added taken from national accounts and from industrial statistics differ mainly because of two reasons: (a) the industrial census data do not include the activities of firms or enterprises with less than a certain number of employees. Ideally this number equals five, but varies across countries and branches; (b) the industrial census data include the receipts for and exclude the costs of non-industrial activities. There is no size limit for value added data of national accounts, and non-industrial activities are not considered. For further information refer to International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No.48, Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XVII.8).
6. The values of gross output and value added are evaluated at factor price values or producer's price values (suffix '/fv' or '/pv'). Employment data are reported as average number of employees or persons engaged (suffix '/ae' or '/pe'). For a further explanation of these terms refer to International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No.48, Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XVII.8). No suffix indicates that no evaluation information is available. The evaluation information also applies to the values of gross output, value added, employment and wages and salaries used for the calculation of the items "profitability", "productivity", "structural indices" and "value added".
7. The figures under the item "profitability" are defined as follows:
 Intermediate input = 100.(gross output - value added)/gross output
 Wages and salaries = 100.(wages and salaries) / gross output
 Operating surplus = 100.(value add. - wages and sal.)/gross output
8. The items "profitability" and "productivity" are calculated for total manufacturing value added. The number of branches used in this aggregate is also given in the table. A branch was only included if all required variables (gross output, value added, wages and salaries and employment) were reported.
9. For the calculation of the structural indices and the value of θ in the diagram of industrial structural change appearing at the lower left-hand corner of the country tables, the value added in constant 1975 prices has been used.

The measure for structural change is defined as:

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sum_i s_i(t) \cdot s_i(t-1)}{\sqrt{(\sum_i s_i(t)^2) \cdot (\sum_i s_i(t-1)^2)}}$$

where $s_i(t)$ is the share of the i-th branch of value added in total value added in the year t.

The value θ can be interpreted as the angle between the two vectors $s_i(t-1)$ and $s_i(t)$ measured in degrees.

The theoretical maximum value of θ is 90 degrees.

10. The item "growth rate / structural change" is measured in per cent of real value added growth per degree of structural change between the periods t-1 and t.

11. The degree of specialization is defined as follows:

$$h = 100. \left(1 + \frac{\sum_i s_i \cdot \ln s_i}{h_{\max}} \right)$$

where s_i is defined as above and $h_{\max} = \ln(\text{number of branches})$.

If the shares of all branches are equal, the degree of specialization equals 0. If only one branch exists, the value is 100.

12. The value added of two or more individual industrial branches is in some cases aggregated into one value and reported as a single figure. Such figures are presented according to the following rules:

(a) for developed economies the aggregated value is divided into equal amounts, which are assigned to the respective branches (see for example Iceland, branches 381 and 382);

(b) for developing economies the aggregated value is assigned to the main branch and no values to the other branches (see for example Fiji, branches 321, 322 and 323);

The letter 'A' is used to identify all branches which belong to the first set of aggregated branches, the letter 'B' to the next set, and so on.

13. Total exports and imports refer to total merchandise trade (SITC code 0 to 9). The definition of manufacturing trade conforms to the UNIDO definition (IS/SSU). The following 75 SITC codes are included:

01, 02, 032, 0422, 046, 047, 048, 052, 053, 055, 06, 0713, 0722, 0723, 073, 074, 081, 091, 099, 11, 122, 2219, 2312, 2313, 2314, 243, 251, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 263, 266, 267, 332, 4, 51, 521, 53, 541, 55, 561, 571, 581, 599, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 67, 68, 69, 7, 812, 821, 831, 84, 851, 861, 862, 864, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 897, 899.

The figure next to the reported trade flow gives the number of SITCs which has been used for aggregation.

14. The graphs of GDP and MVA growth rates are based on data supplied by the United Nations Statistical Office. For countries and periods for which no such data were available, the growth rates were taken from one of the following sources:

- (a) National statistical institute of the specific country
- (b) United Nations regional economic commission for the specific country
- (c) World Bank Atlas
- (d) International Financial Statistics (International Monetary Fund)
- (e) Economic Outlook (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
- (f) Centrally Planned Economies, Economic Overview (The Conference Board, Inc.)
- (g) Far Eastern Economic Review
- (h) Kurzbericht ueber Lateinamerika (Deutsch-Suedamerikanische Bank A.G.)
- (i) Quarterly Economic Review (Economic Intelligence Unit)
- (j) "Report on world economic prospects 1984-1986" (United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Projections and Perspective Studies Branch, project LINK)
- (k) "Possibilities for world development with greater economic co-operation among developing countries" (Institute for Applied Economic Research, Soka University, Tokyo) (Prepared for ACC Task Force on Long Term Development Objectives)
- (l) Abecor European Bank Service

The growth rate in 1985 for all countries and in 1984 for countries without reported data was projected using (a) the long-term trend in GDP; (b) the cyclical deviations from that trend and (c) the historically observed dependence of the specific country on a country or group (e.g. United States, European Economic Community or Japan).

The growth rates of MVA for the periods 1981 to 1985 were derived from the GDP growth rates. Three different types of linear regressions relating the two quantities were used for this purpose.

15. The diagram of industrial structural change is based on the value added in 1975 constant prices. For each branch an index number for the periods 1970, 1975 and 1980 is calculated from the base year 1965. The index number determines the distance from the origin of the star-diagram. For each year the index numbers are connected by a line which reflects the typical "shape" of expansion for the specific country. Since the size of expansion (absolute values of the index numbers) is different in each country, a different scale is used in each diagram. The largest index number of all branches is therefore given below the right end of the horizontal axis.

Summary of indicators

/na value originating from national accounts statistics

/c in 1975 constant price

/fv factor price value

/pv producer's price value

/a average number of employees

/pe persons engaged

A	B	C	The industrial branches for which only an aggregate
A	B	C	figure was reported by a country are identified
A	B	C	by the same upper case letter (A, B, C etc.)

/number For trade figures the number following the '/' indicates the number of commodities used for the aggregation. The maximum number of SITC codes used for manufacturing trade is 75. The maximum number of commodity sections for total trade is 10 (SITC 0-9).

... no value available

- value is less than a half of the unit

n.a. not available

Regional classification of countries and territories:

Country or territory	UNITAD region		page
AFGHANISTAN	Indian Subcontinent	(IN)	141
ALBANIA	Centrally Planned Europe	(EE)	142
ALGERIA	Near East	(NE)	143
AMERICAN SAMOA	East Asia	(AS)	n.a.
ANGOLA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	144
ANTIGUA AND BARBUODA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	n.a.
ARGENTINA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	145
AUSTRALIA	Other Developed	(OD)	146
AUSTRIA	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	147
BAHAMAS	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	148
BAHRAIN	Near East	(NE)	149
BANGLADESH	Indian Subcontinent	(IN)	150
BARBADOS	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	151
BELGIUM	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	152
BELIZE	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	153
BENIN	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	154
BERMUDA	North America	(NA)	n.a.
BHUTAN	Indian Subcontinent	(IN)	n.a.
BOLIVIA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	155
BOTSWANA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	156
BRAZIL	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	157
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	n.a.
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	East Asia	(AS)	158
BULGARIA	Centrally Planned Europe	(EE)	159
BURKINA FASO	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	160
BURMA	Indian Subcontinent	(IN)	161
BURUNDI	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	162
BYELORUSSIAN SOV. SOC. REPUBLIC	Centrally Planned Europe	(EE)	n.a.
CAMEROON	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	163
CANADA	North America	(NA)	164
CAPE VERDE	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	165
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	166
CHAD	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	167
CHILE	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	168
CHINA	Centrally Planned Asia	(OA)	169
COLOMBIA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	170
COMOROS	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	171
CONGO	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	172
COSTA RICA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	173
CUBA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	174
CYPRUS	Near East	(NE)	175
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Centrally Planned Europe	(EE)	176
DEMOCR. PEOPLE'S REP. OF KOREA	Centrally Planned Asia	(OA)	n.a.
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	Centrally Planned Asia	(OA)	177
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	Near East	(NE)	178
DENMARK	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	179
DJIBOUTI	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	n.a.
DOMINICA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	n.a.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	180
EAST TIMOR	East Asia	(AS)	n.a.
ECUADOR	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	181
EGYPT	Near East	(NE)	182
EL SALVADOR	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	183
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	184
ETHIOPIA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	185
FAEROE ISLANDS	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	n.a.
FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	n.a.
FIJI	East Asia	(AS)	186
FINLAND	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	187
FRANCE	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	188
FRENCH GUIANA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	n.a.
GABON	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	189
GAMBIA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	190
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	Centrally Planned Europe	(EE)	191
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	192
GHANA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	193
GREECE	Western Europe (South)	(WE)	194
GREENLAND	North America	(NA)	n.a.
GRENADA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	n.a.
GUADELOUPE	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	n.a.
GUAM	East Asia	(AS)	n.a.
GUATEMALA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	195
GUINEA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	196
GUINEA-BISSAU	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	197
GUYANA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	198
HAITI	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	199

Country or territory	UNITAD region		page
HONDURAS	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	200
HONG KONG	East Asia	(AS)	201
HUNGARY	Centrally Planned Europe	(EE)	202
ICELAND	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	203
INDIA	Indian Subcontinent	(IN)	204
INDONESIA	East Asia	(AS)	205
IRAN (Islamic Republic of)	Near East	(NE)	206
IRAQ	Near East	(NE)	207
IRELAND	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	208
ISRAEL	Western Europe (South)	(WE)	209
ITALY	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	210
IVORY COAST	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	211
JAMAICA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	212
JAPAN	Japan	(JP)	213
JORDAN	Near East	(NE)	214
KENYA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	215
KIRIBATI	East Asia	(AS)	n.a.
KUWAIT	Near East	(NE)	216
LAO PEOPLES DEM. REPUBLIC	Centrally Planned Asia	(OA)	217
LEBANON	Near East	(NE)	218
LESOTHO	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	219
LIBERIA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	220
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	Near East	(NE)	221
LIECHTENSTEIN	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	n.a.
LUXEMBOURG	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	222
MACAU	East Asia	(AS)	223
MADAGASCAR	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	224
MALAWI	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	225
MALAYSIA	East Asia	(AS)	226
Sabah	East Asia	(AS)	227
Sarawak	East Asia	(AS)	228
West Malaysia	East Asia	(AS)	229
MALDIVES	East Asia	(AS)	n.a.
MALI	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	230
MALTA	Western Europe (South)	(WE)	231
MARTINIQUE	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	n.a.
MAURITANIA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	232
MAURITIUS	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	233
MEXICO	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	234
MONACO	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	n.a.
MONGOLIA	Centrally Planned Asia	(OA)	235
MONTSERAT	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	n.a.
MOROCCO	Near East	(NE)	236
MOZAMBIQUE	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	237
NAMIBIA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	238
NAURU	East Asia	(AS)	n.a.
NEPAL	Indian Subcontinent	(IN)	239
NETHERLANDS	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	240
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	241
NEW CALEDONIA	East Asia	(AS)	n.a.
NEW ZEALAND	Other Developed	(OD)	242
NICARAGUA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	243
NIGER	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	244
NIGERIA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	245
NORWAY	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	246
OMAN	Near East	(NE)	247
PAKISTAN	Indian Subcontinent	(IN)	248
PANAMA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	249
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	East Asia	(AS)	250
PARAGUAY	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	251
PERU	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	252
PHILIPPINES	East Asia	(AS)	253
POLAND	Centrally Planned Europe	(EE)	254
PORTUGAL	Western Europe (South)	(WE)	255
PUERTO RICO	North America	(NA)	256
QATAR	Near East	(NE)	n.a.
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	East Asia	(AS)	257
REUNION	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	258
ROMANIA	Centrally Planned Europe	(EE)	259
RWANDA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	260
St. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	n.a.
St. HELENA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	n.a.
St. LUCIA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	n.a.
St. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	North America	(NA)	n.a.
St. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	n.a.
SAMOA	East Asia	(AS)	261
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	n.a.
SAUDI ARABIA	Near East	(NE)	262
SENEGAL	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	263

Country or territory	UNITAD region		page
SEYCHELLES	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	264
SIERRA LEONE	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	265
SINGAPORE	East Asia	(AS)	266
SOLOMON ISLANDS	East Asia	(AS)	267
SOMALIA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	268
SOUTH AFRICA	Other Developed	(OD)	269
SPAIN	Western Europe (South)	(WE)	270
SRI LANKA	Indian Subcontinent	(IN)	271
SUDAN	Near East	(NE)	272
SURINAME	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	273
SWAZILAND	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	274
SWEDEN	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	275
SWITZERLAND	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	276
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	Near East	(NE)	277
THAILAND	East Asia	(AS)	278
TOGO	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	279
TONGA	East Asia	(AS)	280
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	281
TUNISIA	Near East	(NE)	282
TURKEY	Near East	(NE)	283
TUVALU	East Asia	(AS)	n.a.
UGANDA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	284
UKRAINIAN SOV. SOC. REPUBLIC	Centrally Planned Europe	(EE)	n.a.
UNION OF SOV. SOC. REPUBLICS	Centrally Planned Europe	(EE)	285
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Near East	(NE)	286
UNITED KINGDOM	Western Europe (North)	(WE)	287
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	288
UNITED STATES	North America	(NA)	289
UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS	North America	(NA)	n.a.
URUGUAY	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	290
VANUATU	East Asia	(AS)	n.a.
VENEZUELA	Caribbean and Latin America	(LA)	291
VIET NAM	Centrally Planned Asia	(CA)	n.a.
YEMEN	Near East	(NE)	292
YUGOSLAVIA	Western Europe (South)	(WE)	293
ZAIRE	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	294
ZAMBIA	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	295
ZIMBABWE	Tropical Africa (South Sahara)	(TA)	296

AFGHANISTAN	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (in millions of dollars)	2367	3362	3686
Per capita (in dollars)	169	217	225
Manufacturing share (%)	10.5	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added (in millions of dollars)	249	270 c	261 c
Value added (constant price index)	...	...	...
Gross output	...	235	199
Employment (in thousands)	33 /ae	39 /ae	35 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change E (in degrees)	...	...	...
(in percentage of E in 1975-1975)	...	...	...
Growth rate of structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	...	...	...
- VALUE ADDED:			
311-2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products exc. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	223 /8	...	...
Exports, manufactures	83 /23	...	...
Imports, total	350 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	277 /55	...	...

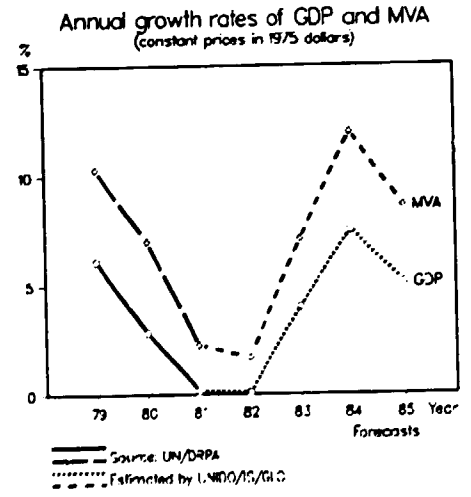
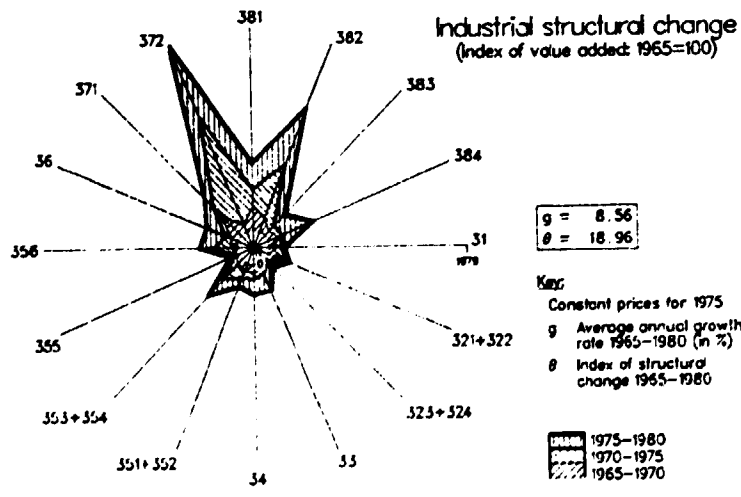
For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

ALBANIA	1975	1980	1981
1. NMP (in millions of dollars)	1025	2293	2431
Per capita (in dollars)	506	840	866
Manufacturing share (in %)
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added (in %)
Value added
Constant price index
Gross output
Employment (in thousands)
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output
Intermediate input (in dollars)
wages and salaries (in dollars)
Operating surplus (in dollars)
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output/worker
Value added/worker
Average wage
Number of branches reported
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change E (in degrees)
in percentage of E in 1970-1975
Growth rate structural change
Degree of specialization
- VALUE ADDED:			
311-2 Food products
313 Beverages
314 Tobacco
321 Textiles
322 Wearing apparel
323 Leather and fur products
324 Footwear
331 Wood and cork products
332 Furniture and fixtures
341 Paper and paper products
342 Printing and publishing
351 Industrial chemicals
352 Other chemicals
353 Petroleum refineries
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products
355 Rubber products
356 Plastic products
361 Pottery, china and earthenware
362 Glass and glass products
369 Other non-metal mineral products
371 Iron and steel
372 Non-ferrous metals
381 Metal products exc'l. machinery
382 Non-electrical machinery
383 Electrical machinery
384 Transport equipment
385 Professional and scientific goods
390 Other manufactures
3. TRADE			
Exports, total
Exports, manufactures
Imports, total
Imports, manufactures

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

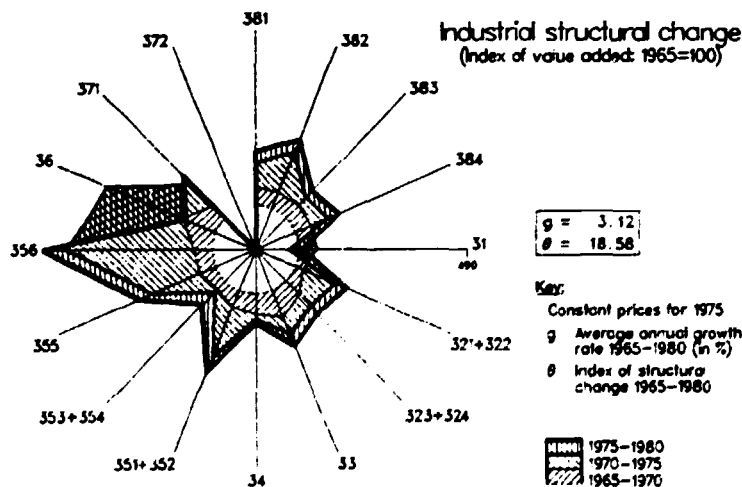
ALGERIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (in millions of dollars)	4278	43737	43702
Per capita (in dollars)	988	2370	2224
Manufacturing share (%)	7.7	8.1	8.4
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added (in millions of dollars)	1095	3552	3673
Value added (constant price index)	1452	2276	246
Gross output	4258	142	146
Employment (in thousands)	209	ae	ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100		
Intermediate input (in dollars)	68		
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	18		
Operating surplus (in dollars)	16		
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output/worker	20415		
Value added/worker	6961		
Average wage	3657		
Number of branches reported	28		
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change (in degrees)	5.45	8.91	21.47
(in percentage of 6 in 1970-1975)	83	136	38
Growth rate of structural change	2.04	1.69	1.03
Degree of specialization	16.8	14.9	14.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311 Food products	303	764	
313 Beverages	63	158	
314 Tobacco	81	205	
321 Textiles	125	382	
322 Wearing apparel	101	307	
323 Leather and fur products	36	87	
324 Footwear	41	100	
331 Wood and cork products	67	142	
332 Furniture and fixtures	31	68	
341 Paper and paper products	40	82	
342 Printing and publishing		11	
351 Industrial chemicals		9	
352 Other chemicals	24	41	
353 Petroleum refineries	12	20	
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	4	7	
355 Rubber products	4	15	
356 Plastic products	6	23	
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	13	23	
362 Glass and glass products		38	
369 Other non-metal mineral products	87	438	
371 Iron and steel	56	255	
372 Non-ferrous metals	4	16	
381 Metal products exc. machinery	86	400	
382 Non-electrical machinery	40	181	
383 Electrical machinery	40	181	
384 Transport equipment	68	309	
385 Professional and scientific goods	4	18	
390 Other manufactures	7	33	
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	4291	15624	8
Exports, manufactures	468	1622	31
Imports, total	5974	10525	10
Imports, manufactures	5274	9345	70

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



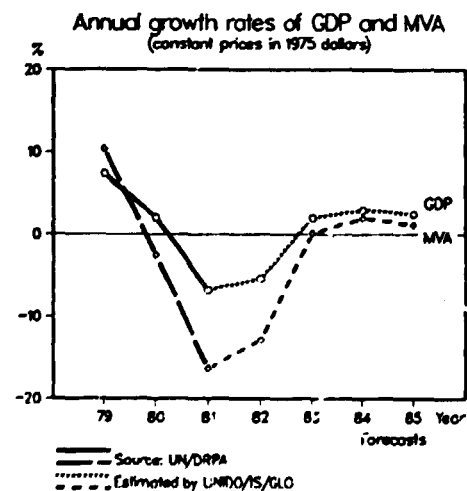
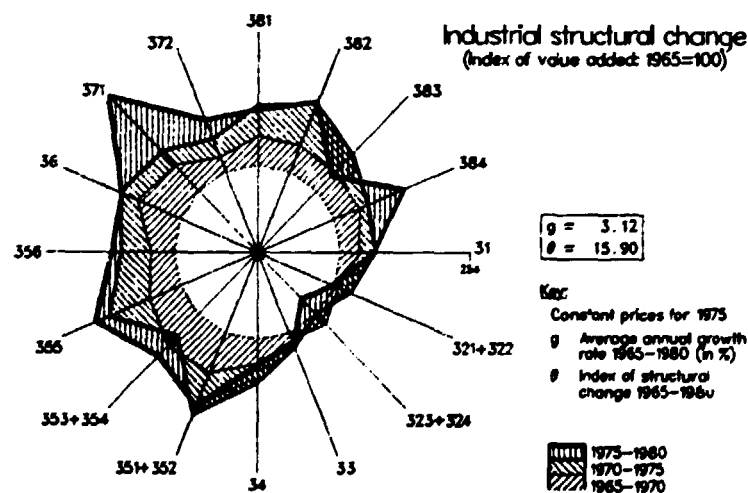
ANGOLA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (in millions of dollars)	2701	3815	3242
Per capita (in dollars)	432	539	446
Manufacturing share (in %)	4.0	2.6	2.6
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added (in millions of dollars)	109	96	84
Value added (constant price index)	100	113	114
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	22.06	0.01	0.33
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	26%	0	4
Growth rate of structural change	-1.12	1.62	1.69
Degree of specialization	28.9	31.9	31.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311-2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



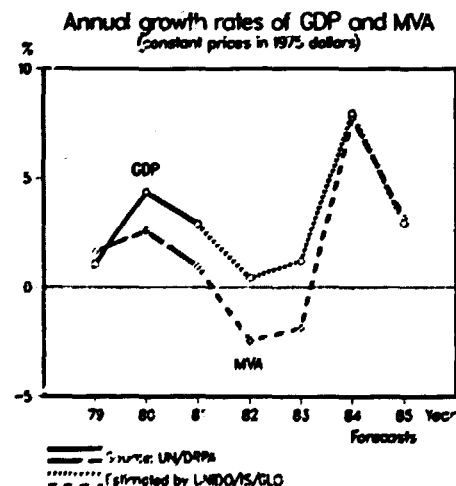
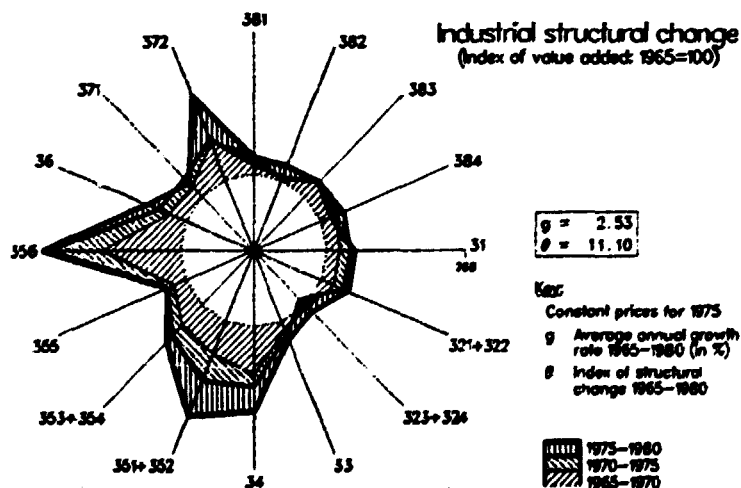
ARGENTINA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (in millions of dollars)	39664	153331	123779
Per capita (in dollars)	1563	5671	4523
Manufacturing share (%)	31.9	25.3	22.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added (%)	12667	38759	28096
Value added	10936	33435	...
Constant price index	100	104	85
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	1763 /ae	1306 /ae	1145 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change E (in degrees)	5.64	6.03	9.80
in percentage of E in 1970-1975	159	170	276
Growth rate structural change	-0.83	-0.56	-1.81
Degree of specialization	13.1	14.9	14.6
- VALUE ADDED:			
311+2 Food products	1983	6252	...
313 Beverages	426	1342	...
314 Tobacco	52	163	...
321 Textiles	1036	2547	...
322 Wearing apparel	266	655	...
323 Leather and fur products	71	175	...
324 Footwear	81	200	...
331 Wood and cork products	140	388	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	89	247	...
341 Paper and paper products	347	921	...
342 Printing and publishing	320	851	...
351 Industrial chemicals	363	1210	...
352 Other chemicals	503	1675	...
353 Petroleum refineries	368	1226	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	25	85	...
355 Rubber products	209	697	...
356 Plastic products	117	391	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	55	169	...
362 Glass and glass products	124	380	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	455	1390	...
371 Iron and steel	487	1595	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	126	411	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	755	2402	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	661	2104	...
383 Electrical machinery	468	1488	...
384 Transport equipment	1268	4034	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	74	236	...
390 Other manufactures	66	201	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	2961 /10	8021 /10	9143 /10
Exports, manufactures	1578 /69	4903 /68	4845 /70
Imports, total	3945 /10	10539 /10	9430 /10
Imports, manufactures	3141 /65	9056 /70	8189 /71

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



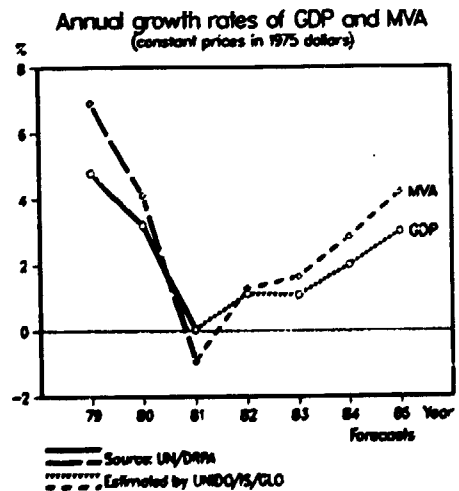
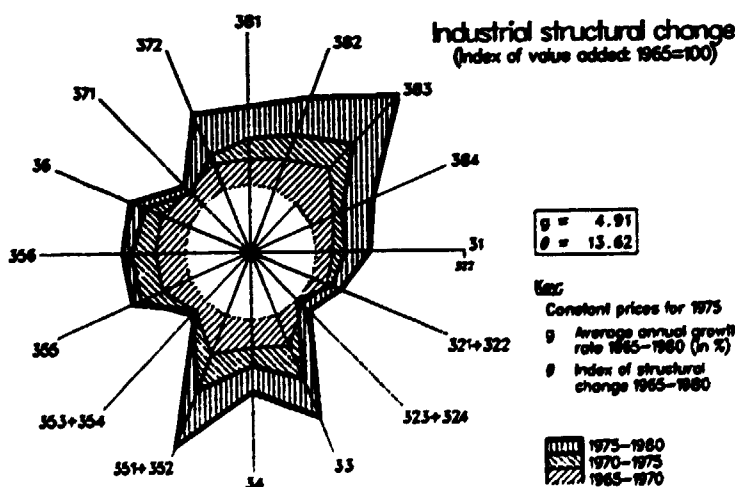
AUSTRALIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	94983	149320	170385
Per capita (in dollars)	6970	10306	11623
Manufacturing share /na	24.2	20.7	20.6
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	22979	30875	35088
Value added	19937 /fv	29173 /fv	33920 /fv
Constant price index	100	108	108
Gross output	46801 /fv	75474 /fv	85267 /fv
Employment (in thousands)	1231 /ae	1140 /ae	1143 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	100
Intermediate input (in dollars)	57	61	61
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	24	20	20
Operating surplus (in dollars)	19	18	19
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	3801E	66263	74927
Value added / worker	16196	25613	29569
Average wage	9071	13356	14987
Number of branches reported	28	28	27
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	2.78	2.44	2.78
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	93	81	92
Growth rate / structural change	-0.01	0.40	0.04
Degree of specialization	11.7	10.8	11.0
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	2773	3993	4659
312 Beverages	524	785	945
314 Tobacco	177	248	270
321 Textiles	713	1050	1180
322 Wearing apparel	575	821	911
323 Leather and fur products	71	93	106
324 Footwear	119	223	249
331 Wood and cork products	780	1052	1252
332 Furniture and fixtures	328	505	598
341 Paper and paper products	544	744	834
342 Printing and publishing	1132	1818	2117
351 Industrial chemicals	564	969	1157
352 Other chemicals	772	1186	1325
353 Petroleum refineries	170	323	368
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	21	30	38
355 Rubber products	291	341	394
356 Plastic products	519	831	901
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	35	46	53
362 Glass and glass products	161	246	272
369 Other non-metal mineral products	810	1183	1309
371 Iron and steel	1393	1920	3191
372 Non-ferrous metals	729	1473	1543
381 Metal products excl. machinery	1629	2467	2876
382 Non-electrical machinery	1609	2091	2400
383 Electrical machinery	1102	1351	1545
384 Transport equipment	2055	2830	2822
385 Professional and scientific goods	164	290	324
390 Other manufactures	176	263	279
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	11646 /10	21280 /10	21443 /10
Exports, manufactures	5093 /73	10333 /72	10345 /72
Imports, total	9831 /10	19870 /10	23486 /10
Imports, manufactures	8517 /75	17049 /75	20436 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



AUSTRIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	37741	77342	66441
Per capita (in dollars)	5019	10339	8888
Manufacturing share /na	28.6	28.3	27.0
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	10777	21910	17969
Value added	8270 /pv	15975 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	125	123
Gross output	23454 /pv	48952 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	671 /ae	699 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	65	67	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	20	19	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	15	14	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	34938	70071	...
Value added / worker	12319	22867	...
Average wage	6979	13370	...
Number of branches reported	28	28	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.92	2.41	2.81
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	129	80	93
Growth rate / structural change	-1.65	1.10	-0.56
Degree of specialization	10.9	12.0	11.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	588	1242	...
313 Beverages	290	455	...
314 Tobacco	319	808	...
321 Textiles	439	853	...
322 Wearing apparel	264	447	...
323 Leather and fur products	32	51	...
324 Footwear	96	209	...
331 Wood and cork products	113	193	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	265	540	...
341 Paper and paper products	344	632	...
342 Printing and publishing	253	625	...
351 Industrial chemicals	336	639	...
352 Other chemicals	291	535	...
353 Petroleum refineries	141	80	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	16	32	...
355 Rubber products	134	231	...
356 Plastic products	123	281	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	28	63	...
362 Glass and glass products	96	235	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	488	816	...
371 Iron and steel	685	1225	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	102	280	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	827	1285	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	687	1658	...
383 Electrical machinery	807	1582	...
384 Transport equipment	349	710	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	95	130	...
390 Other manufactures	60	136	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	7518 /10	17478 /10	15840 /10
Exports, manufactures	7050 /73	16730 /73	15153 /73
Imports, total	9392 /10	24415 /10	21013 /10
Imports, manufactures	7649 /73	19569 /73	16172 /73

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

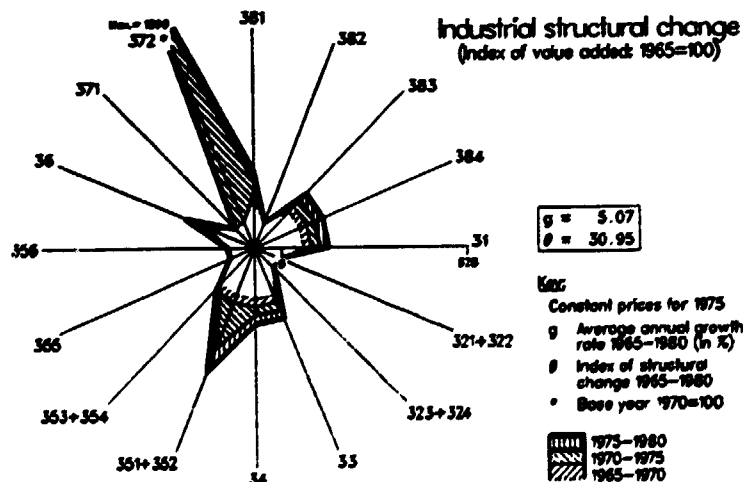


BAHAMAS	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	754	...	...
Per capita (in dollars)	3968	...	...
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	...	...	...
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	...	...	...
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	...	...	...
Growth rate / structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	...	...	...
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	1050 / 7	...	...
Exports, manufactures	1039 / 5	...	...
Imports, total	2697 / 10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	300 / 66	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

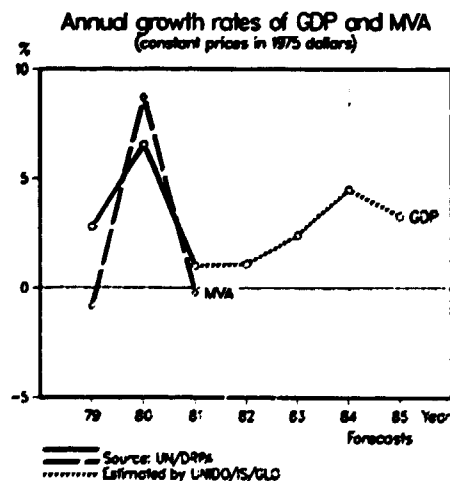
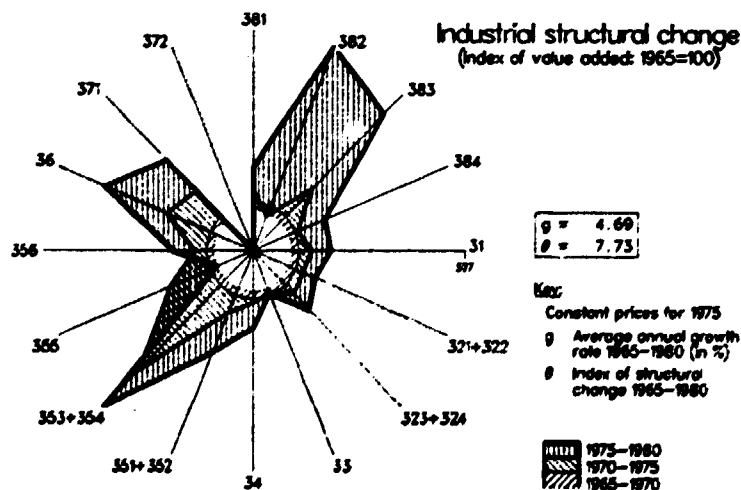
BAHRAIN	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	...	...	...
Per capita (in dollars)	...	...	...
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	122	134
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	24.76	8.35	0.15
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	368	124	2
Growth rate / structural change	0.99	1.48	63.28
Degree of specialization	49.5	50.0	49.9
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	1147 /10	3795 /10	301 /10
Exports, manufactures	1127 /60	3198 /58	299 /58
Imports, total	1158 /10	3479 /10	1637 /10
Imports, manufactures	560 /64	1390 /67	1539 /65

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



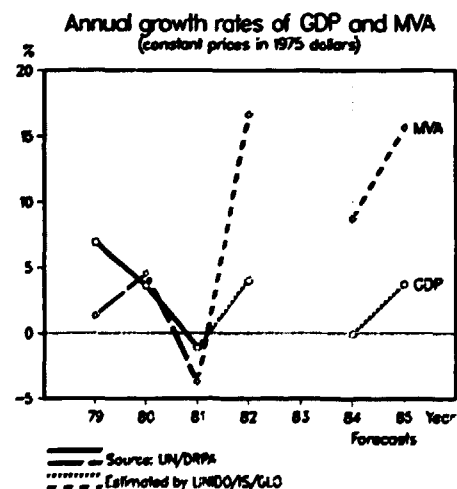
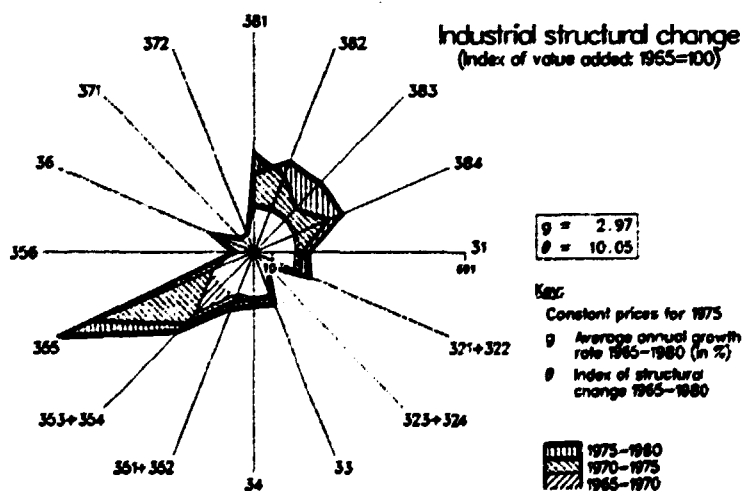
BANGLADESH	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	6790	12630	11881
Per capita (in dollars)	115	143	131
Manufacturing share /na	7.6	7.7	7.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	669	974	917
Value added	378 /bv	...	...
Constant price index	100	137	141
Gross output	973 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	357 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	61	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	13	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	26	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	2724	...	...
Value added / worker	1058	...	...
Average wage	358	...	...
Number of branches reported	26	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.63	1.65	4.93
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	238	108	323
Growth rate / structural change	0.28	5.43	0.69
Degree of specialization	41.5	37.9	37.7
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	45	...	...
313 Beverages	4	...	...
314 Tobacco	82	...	...
321 Textiles	139	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	1	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	4	...	...
324 Footwear	1	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	-	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	-	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	7	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	3	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	6	...	...
352 Other chemicals	32	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	1	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	3	...	...
356 Plastic products	-	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	1	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	2	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	4	...	...
371 Iron and steel	23	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	6	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	2	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	4	...	...
384 Transport equipment	5	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	3	...	...
390 Other manufactures	-	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	740 /10	660 /10
Exports, manufactures	...	551 /38	503 /42
Imports, total	...	1980 /10	1803 /10
Imports, manufactures	...	1630 /68	1577 /62

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



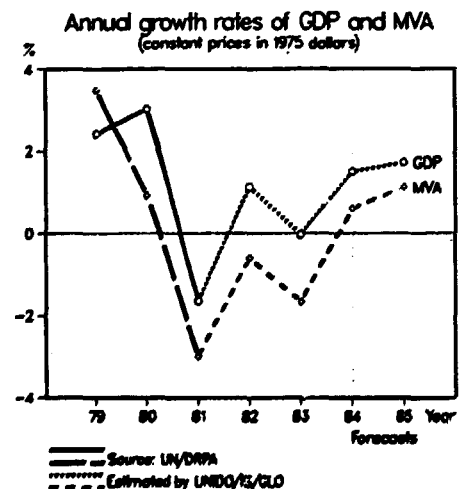
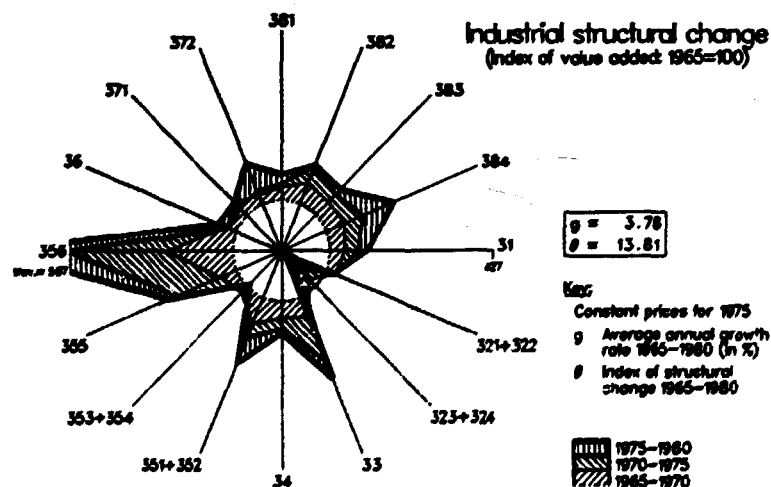
BARBADOS	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	402	857	933
Per capita (in dollars)	1642	3257	3522
Manufacturing share /na	10.3	12.2	12.2
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	41	104	114
Value added	28 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	125	123
Gross output	115 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	8 /pe	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	79	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	14	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	7	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	13950	...	...
Value added / worker	2951	...	...
Average wage	1957	...	...
Number of branches reported	14	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.57	3.14	2.02
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	76	67	43
Growth rate / structural change	2.58	1.66	-0.72
Degree of specialization	12.6	13.1	12.5
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	3	...	...
313 Beverages	5	...	...
314 Tobacco	1	...	...
321 Textiles	- A	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	4	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	1	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	-	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	2	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	2 B	...	...
352 Other chemicals	1	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	-	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	1	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	1	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	2	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	1	...	...
384 Transport equipment	3 C	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	1	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	88 /10	150 /10	...
Exports, manufactures	85 /52	149 /54	...
Imports, total	216 /10	517 /10	...
Imports, manufactures	185 /68	479 /70	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



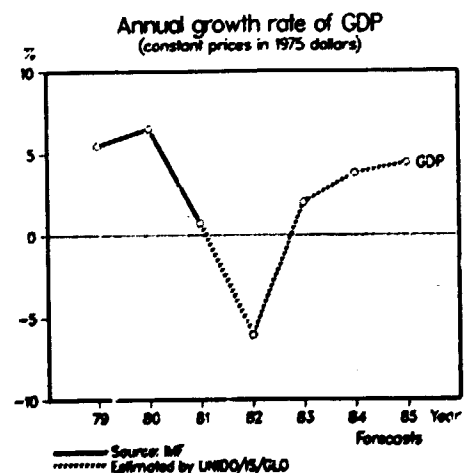
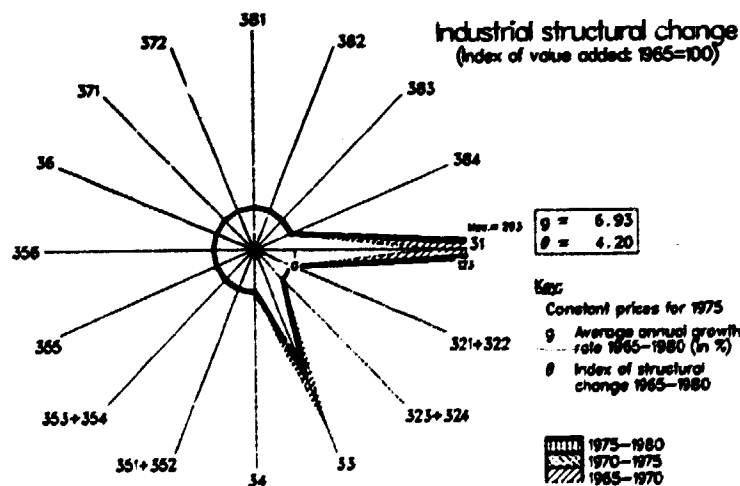
BELGIUM	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	61934	116994	95077
Per capita (in dollars)	6322	11898	9662
Manufacturing share /na	29.0	27.0	26.2
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	17968	31561	24923
Value added	15698 /fv	27030 /fv	...
Constant price index	100	115	115
Gross output	45563 /fv	79309 /fv	...
Employment (in thousands)	1033 /ae	868 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	66	66	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	18	18	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	16	16	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	44107	91370	...
Value added / worker	15197	31141	...
Average wage	8061	16171	...
Number of branches reported	28	28	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	6.24	2.28	2.94
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	182	66	66
Growth rate / structural change	-1.18	-0.85	0.05
Degree of specialization	12.1	12.9	13.7
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	2268	3915	...
313 Beverages	393	599	...
314 Tobacco	122	192	...
321 Textiles	883	1497	...
322 Wearing apparel	589	760	...
323 Leather and fur products	65	115	...
324 Footwear	64	69	...
331 Wood and cork products	80	147	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	670	1219	...
341 Paper and paper products	354	623	...
342 Printing and publishing	591	863	...
351 Industrial chemicals	1259	2428	...
352 Other chemicals	288	599	...
353 Petroleum refineries	112	365	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	26	56	...
355 Rubber products	123	206	...
356 Plastic products	343	862	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	68	116	...
362 Glass and glass products	255	437	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	414	710	...
371 Iron and steel	831	1209	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	286	483	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	1244	2087	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	1468	2463	...
383 Electrical machinery	1383	2320	...
384 Transport equipment	1126	1890	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	118	197	...
390 Other manufactures	278	601	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	28760 /10	63967 /10	55228 /10
Exports, manufactures	25508 /75	54108 /75	46404 /75
Imports, total	30191 /10	71192 /10	61417 /10
Imports, manufactures	21950 /75	48788 /75	40744 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



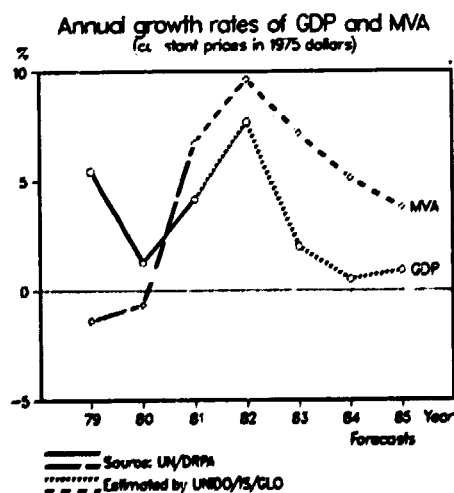
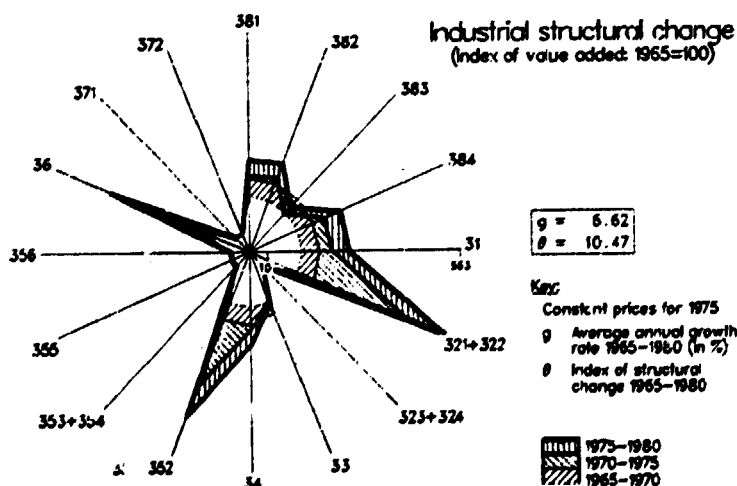
BELIZE	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	105	186	...
Per capita (in dollars)	750	1163	...
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	122	115
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.04	0.16	0.02
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	14	53	6
Growth rate / structural change	-160.52	30.92	-256.41
Degree of specialization	83.1	86.5	86.7
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	67 / 10	83 / 8	...
Exports, manufactures	63 / 56	73 / 19	...
Imports, total	89 / 10	148 / 10	...
Imports, manufactures	84 / 62	140 / 66	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



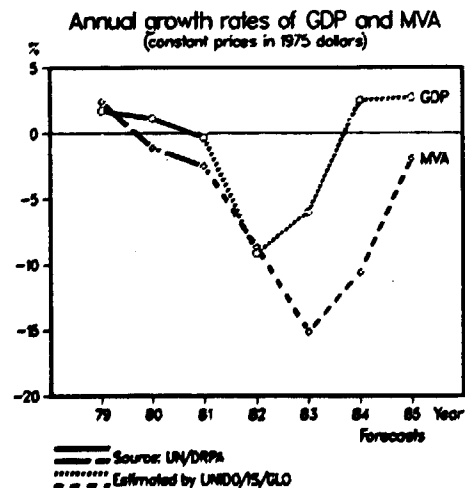
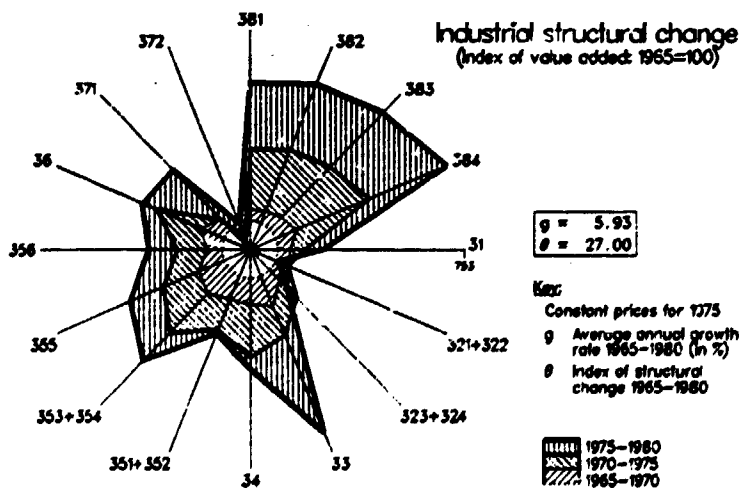
BENIN	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	528	1006	873
Per capita (in dollars)	173	285	239
Manufacturing share /na	9.3	5.2	5.4
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	49	52	47
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	127	128
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change ϵ (in degrees)	1.96	1.21	0.07
in percentage of ϵ in 1970-1975	50	31	0
Growth rate structural change	-0.31	5.84	62.95
Degree of specialization	38.5	35.8	36.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



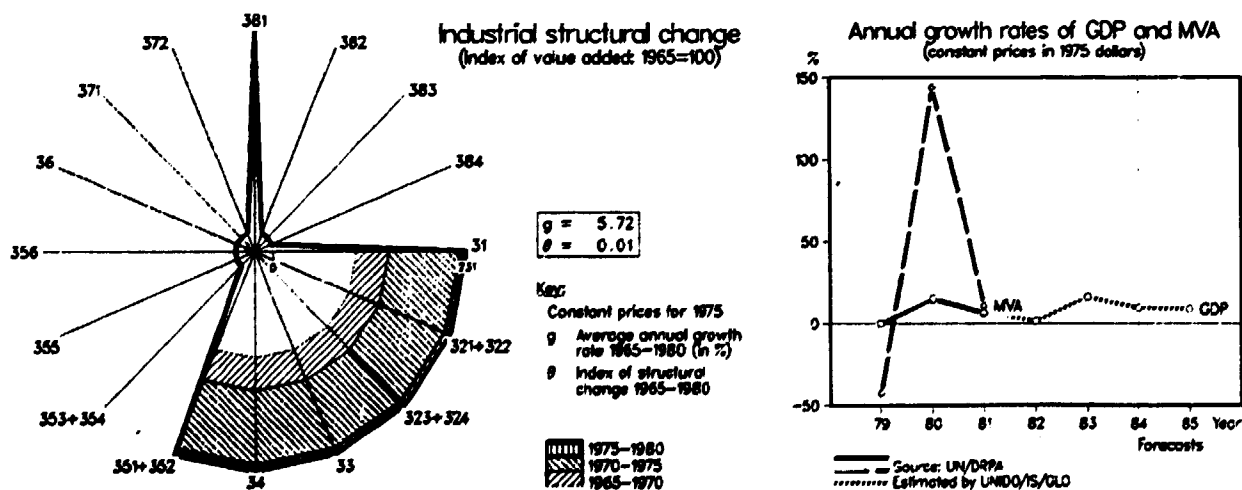
BOLIVIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	2475	5507	7226
Per capita (in dollars)	505	989	1261
Manufacturing share /na	13.3	14.1	14.6
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	330	776	1057
Value added	118 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	116	108
Gross output	371 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	25 /pe	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	71	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	10	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	19	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	12610	...	...
Value added / worker	3668	...	...
Average wage	1304	...	...
Number of branches reported	23	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	5.19	0.44	4.48
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	122	10	105
Growth rate / structural change	1.97	-1.65	-1.56
Degree of specialization	25.9	25.1	25.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	32	...	...
313 Beverages	27	...	...
314 Tobacco	6	...	...
321 Textiles	8	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	2	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	1	...	...
324 Footwear	9	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	4	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	-	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	-	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	6	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	1	...	...
352 Other chemicals	4	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	-	...	...
356 Plastic products	3	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	-	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	1	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	5	...	...
371 Iron and steel	-	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	5	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	1	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	-	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	-	...	...
390 Other manufactures	-	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	530 / 9	...	...
Exports, manufactures	236 /34	...	...
Imports, total	574 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	552 /75	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



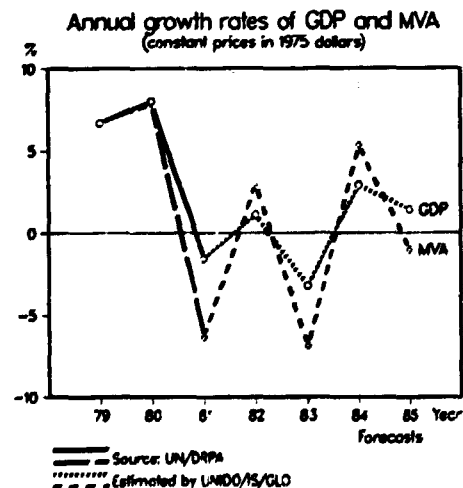
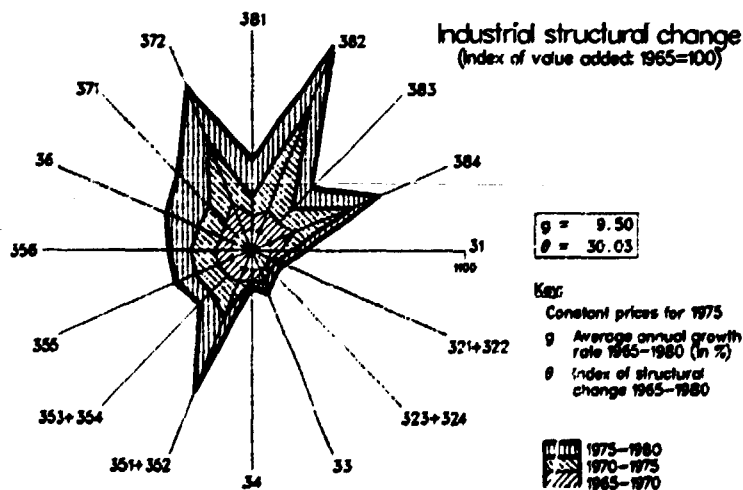
BOTSWANA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	369	1027	1173
Per capita (in dollars)	526	1272	1405
Manufacturing share /na	8.3	6.7	6.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	31	68	79
Value added	21 /fv	38 /fv	...
Constant price index	100	103	141
Gross output	88 /fv	147 /fv	...
Employment (in thousands)	4 /pe	6 /pe	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / work	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	2.37	6.53	0.01
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	49	135	0
Growth rate of structural change	3.40	-2.72	...
Degree of specialization	37.2	33.7	33.7
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



BRAZIL	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	129453	248592	285989
Per capita (in dollars)	1194	2032	2282
Manufacturing share /na	28.8	26.6	23.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	37275	66083	67640
Value added	37418 /pv	68776 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	146	130
Gross output	95607 /pv	168730 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	3637 /pe	4474 /pe	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	66	65	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	9	9	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	25	26	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	28726	40543	...
Value added / worker	9829	14303	...
Average wage	2546	3724	...
Number of branches reported	21	21	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change E (in degrees)	2.28	2.55	6.03
in percentage of E in 1970-1975	51	57	136
Growth rate / structural change	1.71	3.26	-1.89
Degree of specialization	12.0	12.0	11.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	4171	6973	...
313 Beverages	664	876	...
314 Tobacco	394	618	...
321 Textiles	2313	4200	...
322 Wearing apparel	1034	2059	...
323 Leather and fur products	197	439	...
324 Footwear	381	853	...
331 Wood and cork products	1058	1618	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	726	1297	...
341 Paper and paper products	947	1926	...
342 Printing and publishing	1378	1949	...
351 Industrial chemicals	1721	3746	...
352 Other chemicals	1427	1891	...
353 Petroleum refineries	2547	5545	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	273	593	...
355 Rubber products	628	1031	...
356 Plastic products	849	1588	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	87	153	...
362 Glass and glass products	405	710	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	1809	3170	...
371 Iron and steel	1140	2200	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	461	889	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	3149	6076	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	3888	6597	...
383 Electrical machinery	2166	4685	...
384 Transport equipment	2387	4580	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	290	598	...
390 Other manufactures	928	1915	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	8669 /10	20132 /10	23292 /10
Exports, manufactures	4946 /73	14049 /73	17556 /72
Imports, total	13578 /10	24949 /10	24073 /10
Imports, manufactures	9334 /71	12264 /71	10140 /73

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

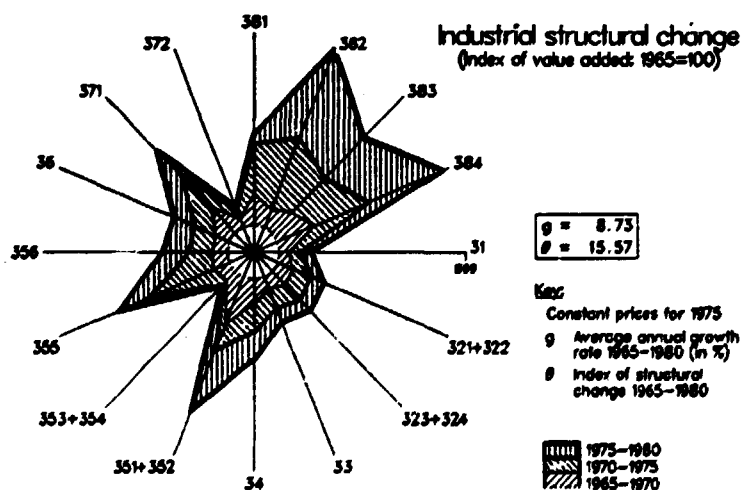


BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1168	4864	...
Per capita (in dollars)	7300	25600	...
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	...	...	...
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	...	...	...
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	...	...	...
Growth rate / structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	...	...	...
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	1023 / 9	4457 / 9	4022 / 8
Exports, manufactures	41 / 21	265 / 22	154 / 18
Imports, total	269 / 10	565 / 10	596 / 10
Imports, manufactures	260 / 70	533 / 67	559 / 69

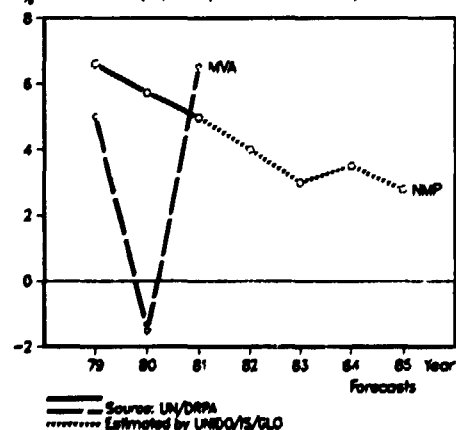
For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

BULGARIA	1975	1980	1981
1. NMP /na (in millions of dollars)	12979	17482	18352
Per capita (in dollars)	1488	1973	2064
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	140	141
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	1197 /ae	1260 /ae	1279 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	2.04	10.97	9.92
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	84	452	408
Growth rate / structural change	4.67	0.77	0.07
Degree of specialization	12.6	13.1	12.0
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

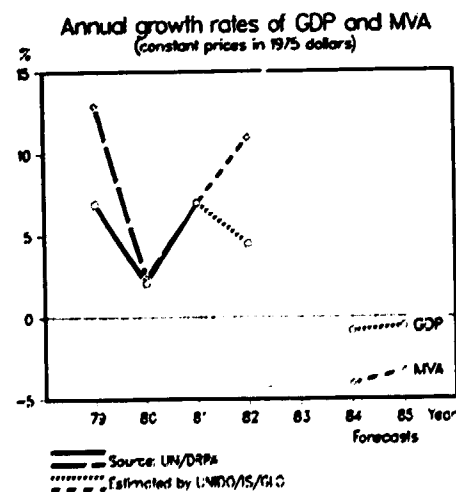
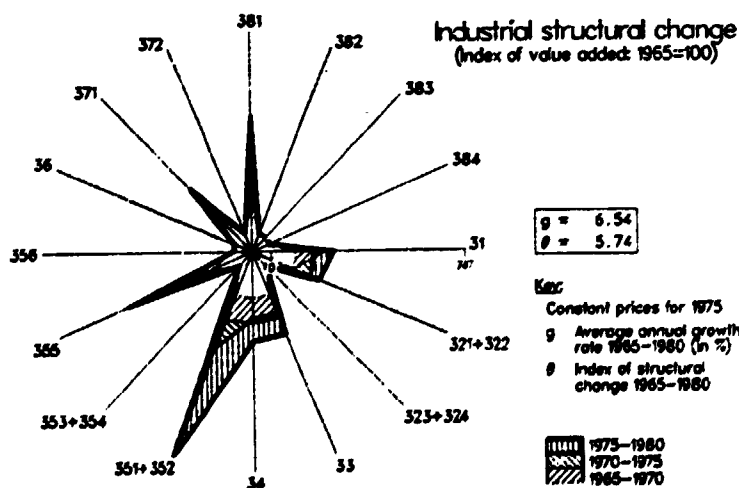


Annual growth rates of NMP and MVA
(constant prices in 1975 dollars)



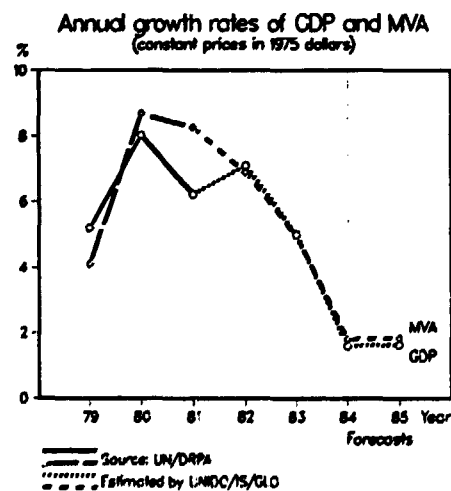
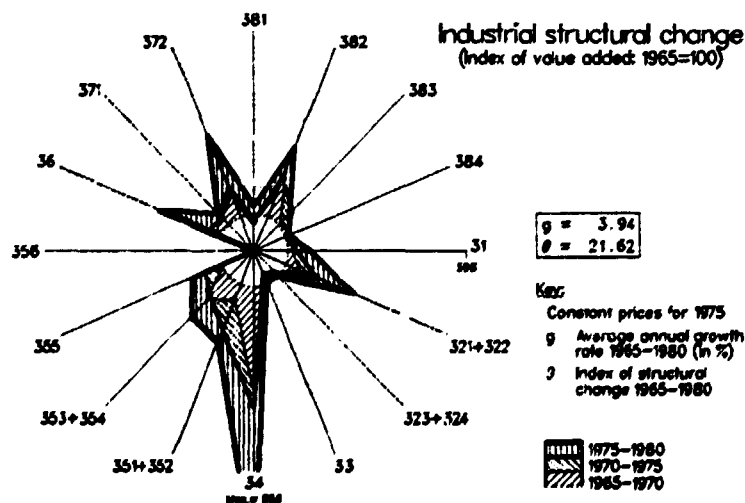
BURKINA FASO	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	674	1371	1215
Per capita (in dollars)	111	199	171
Manufacturing share /na	13.9	13.9	13.8
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	93	190	168
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	149	156
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	4 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees, in percentage of θ in 1970-1975)	3.16	1.59	2.92
Growth rate g structural change	176	88	163
Degree of specialization	5.87	5.48	1.54
54.2	53.2	56.5	
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	44 /10	90 /10	75 /10
Exports, manufactures	13 /52	55 /48	45 /52
Imports, total	151 /10	358 /10	338 /10
Imports, manufactures	141 /72	337 /70	314 /71

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



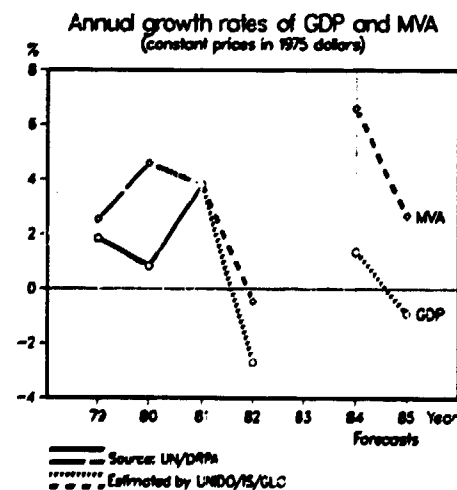
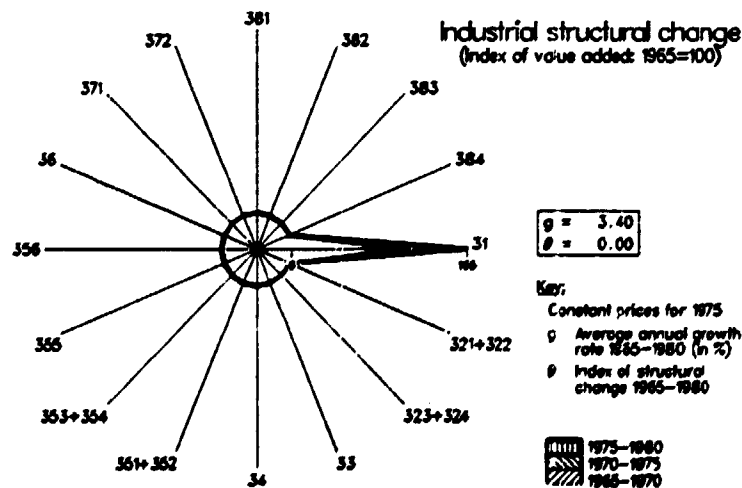
BURMA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	3641	5916	5892
Per capita (in dollars)	117	168	163
Manufacturing share /na	9.0	9.5	9.5
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	327	559	562
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	148	151
Gross output	1580 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	7.90	3.15	3.16
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	109	43	43
Growth rate / structural change	1.46	0.55	0.52
Degree of specialization	21.1	22.2	22.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	158 / 9	...	...
Exports, manufactures	107 / 21	...	...
Imports, total	250 / 10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	230 / 62	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



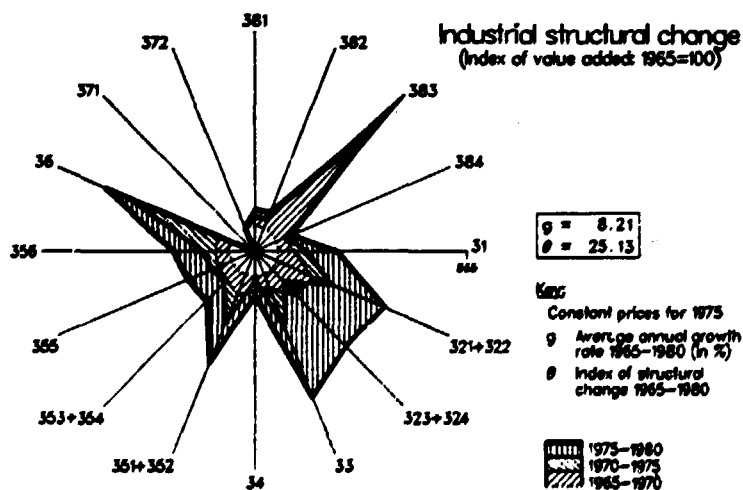
BURUNDI	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	415	889	984
Per capita (in dollars)	109	210	226
Manufacturing share /na	11.3	10.4	10.4
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	47	92	102
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	152	166
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	3 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees; in percentage of θ in 1970-1975)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Growth rate / structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	100.0	100.0	100.0
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
36 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
37 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	32 / 9	...	...
Exports, manufactures	2 / 24	...	...
Imports, total	63 / 10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	60 / 62	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

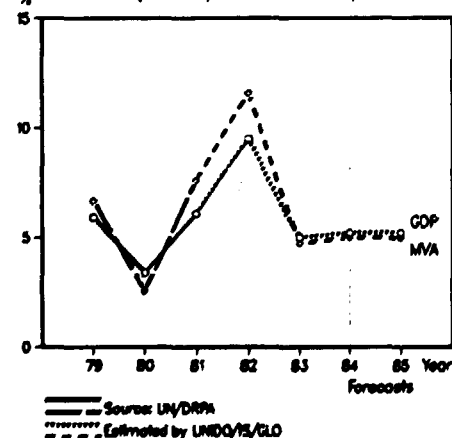


CAMEROON	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	3066	6652	5965
Per capita (in dollars)	407	788	688
Manufacturing share /na	10.8	9.0	9.1
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	331	600	545
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	157	159
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	11.72	12.32	2.47
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	121	127	26
Growth rate / structural change	-0.04	0.46	0.69
Degree of specialization	17.2	18.9	18.3
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	446 /10	1321 /10	...
Exports, manufactures	153 /66	247 /64	...
Imports, total	598 /10	1538 /10	...
Imports, manufactures	572 /72	1477 /71	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

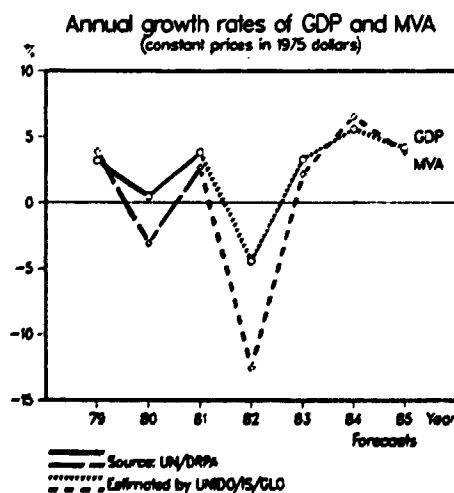
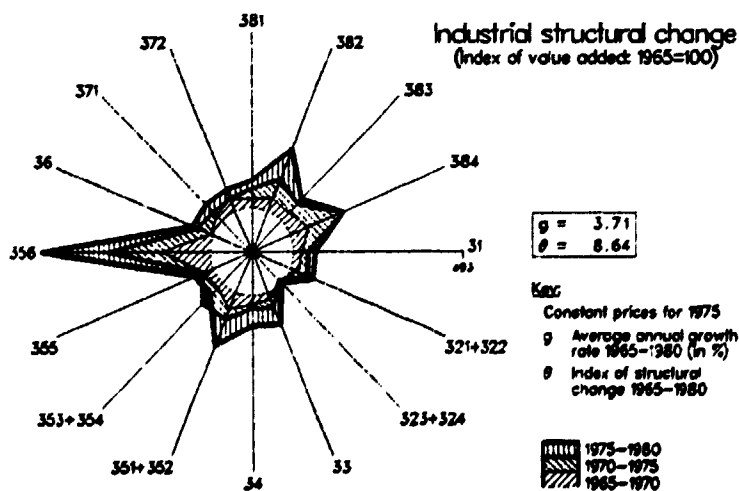


Annual growth rates of GDP and MVA
(constant prices in 1975 dollars)



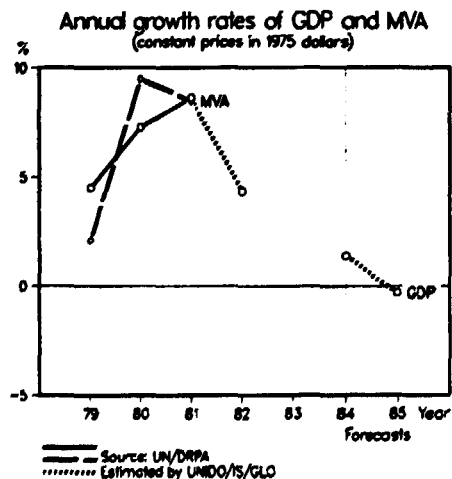
CANADA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	163961	254992	284265
Per capita (in dollars)	7214	10415	11436
Manufacturing share /na	21.4	21.1	20.9
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	35123	53925	59451
Value added	38043 /fv	59897 /fv	...
Constant price index	100	118	121
Gross output	101190 /fv	167032 /fv	...
Employment (in thousands)	1743 /ae	1853 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	62	64	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	19	17	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	19	19	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	58055	90141	...
Value added / worker	21826	32324	...
Average wage	10806	15295	...
Number of branches reported	28	28	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	5.10	4.70	1.72
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	165	152	55
Growth rate / structural change	-1.29	-0.40	1.29
Degree of specialization	10.4	10.7	10.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	4061	6253	...
313 Beverages	1200	1660	...
314 Tobacco	364	479	...
321 Textiles	1436	2121	...
322 Wearing apparel	1141	1694	...
323 Leather and fur products	108	154	...
324 Footwear	197	299	...
331 Wood and cork products	1662	2968	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	708	1044	...
341 Paper and paper products	3363	5714	...
342 Printing and publishing	1868	3054	...
351 Industrial chemicals	1121	2275	...
352 Other chemicals	1495	2421	...
353 Petroleum refineries	306	1523	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	98	111	...
355 Rubber products	560	873	...
356 Plastic products	452	873	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	39	43	...
362 Glass and glass products	256	385	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	1180	1497	...
371 Iron and steel	1740	2652	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	1160	2079	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	3029	4414	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	2212	3952	...
383 Electrical machinery	2645	3849	...
384 Transport equipment	4140	5911	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	403	667	...
390 Other manufactures	600	932	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	32300 /10	63105 /10	68281 /10
Exports, manufactures	20885 /66	43960 /65	47712 /65
Imports, total	33954 /10	57707 /10	64897 /10
Imports, manufactures	27571 /74	45539 /74	51828 /74

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



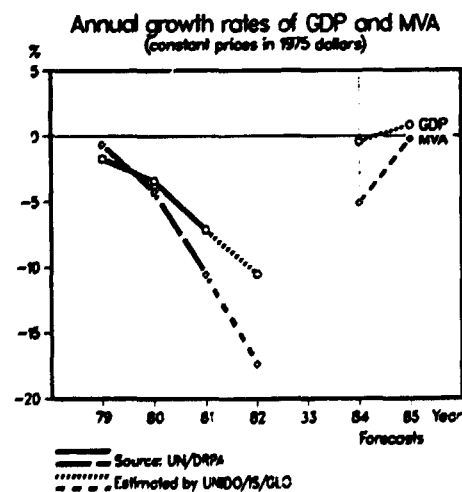
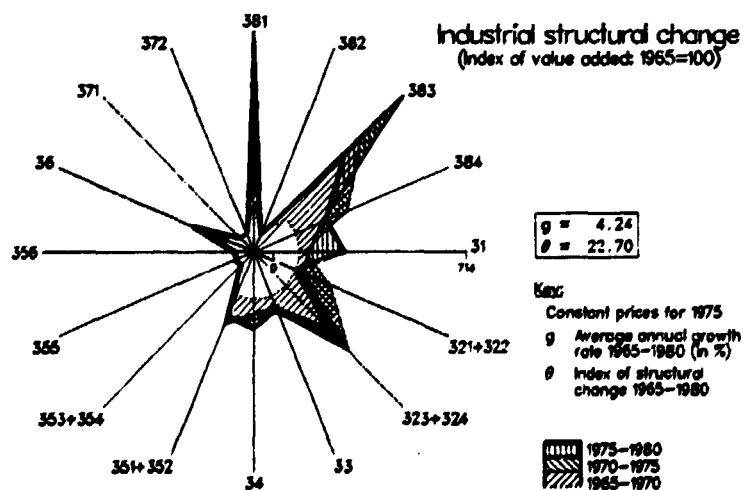
CAPE VERDE	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	71	84	80
Per capita (in dollars)	238	258	242
Manufacturing share /na	6.5	5.6	5.5
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	5	5	4
Value added
Constant price index
Gross output
Employment (in thousands)
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output
Intermediate input (in dollars)
Wages and salaries (in dollars)
Operating surplus (in dollars)
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker
Value added / worker
Average wage
Number of branches reported
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975
Growth rate / structural change
Degree of specialization
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products
313 Beverages
314 Tobacco
321 Textiles
322 Wearing apparel
323 Leather and fur products
324 Footwear
331 Wood and cork products
332 Furniture and fixtures
341 Paper and paper products
342 Printing and publishing
351 Industrial chemicals
352 Other chemicals
353 Petroleum refineries
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products
355 Rubber products
356 Plastic products
361 Pottery, china and earthenware
362 Glass and glass products
369 Other non-metal mineral products
371 Iron and steel
372 Non-ferrous metals
381 Metal products excl. machinery
382 Non-electrical machinery
383 Electrical machinery
384 Transport equipment
385 Professional and scientific goods
390 Other manufactures
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	4 / 9	...
Exports, manufactures	...	1 / 8	...
Imports, total	...	68 / 10	...
Imports, manufactures	...	50 / 47	...

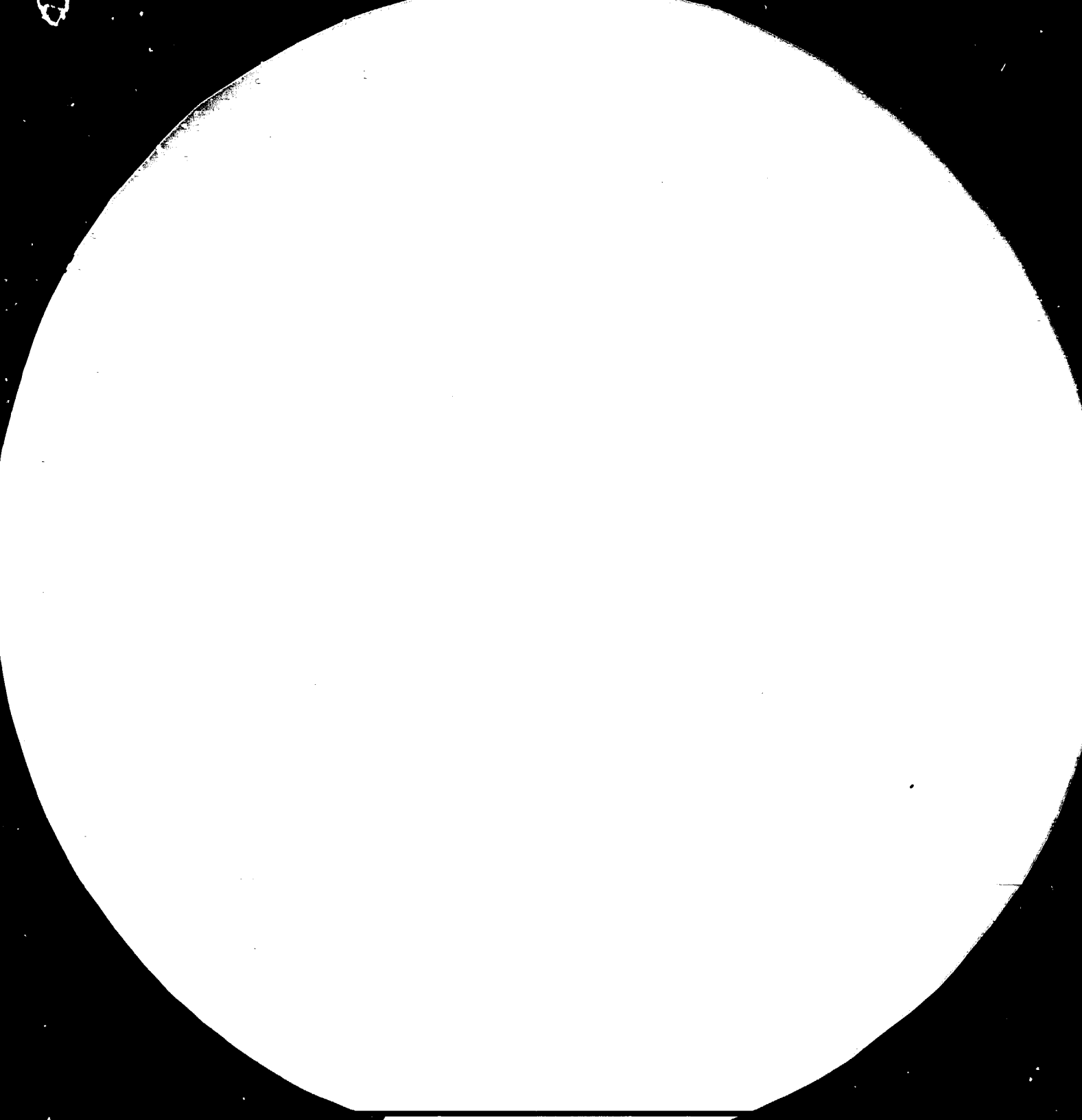
For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

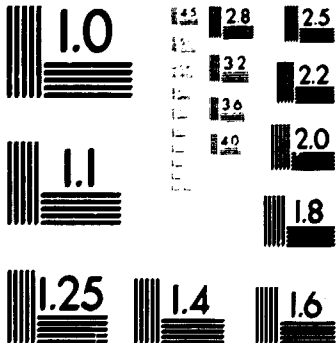


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)		397	725	589
Per capita (in dollars)		193	316	250
Manufacturing share /na		12.3	14.0	13.5
2. MANUFACTURING				
Value added /na		49	101	80
Value added		23 /fv	...	...
Constant price index		100	134	120
Gross output		61 /fv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)		7 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:				
Per \$100 of gross output		100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)		66	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)		12	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)		22	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)				
Gross output / worker		11688	...	...
Value added / worker		3916	...	...
Average wage		1364	...	...
Number of branches reported		5	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:				
Structural change θ (in degrees)		4.79	4.04	10.38
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975		75	63	163
Growth rate / structural change		-3.25	3.77	-1.04
Degree of specialization		28.9	34.9	33.2
- VALUE ADDED:				
311/2 Food products		11 A	...	...
313 Beverages		...	A	...
314 Tobacco		...	A	...
321 Textiles		8	...	...
322 Wearing apparel		1	...	...
323 Leather and fur products		-	...	...
324 Footwear		...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products		...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures		-	...	...
341 Paper and paper products		...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing		-	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals		-	...	...
352 Other chemicals		1	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries		...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products		...	...	...
355 Rubber products		...	...	...
356 Plastic products		...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware		...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products		...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products		...	...	...
371 Iron and steel		...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals		...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery		1 B	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery		...	B	...
383 Electrical machinery		...	B	...
384 Transport equipment		...	B	...
385 Professional and scientific goods		...	...	...
390 Other manufactures		...	...	...
3. TRADE				
Exports, total		47 / 9	111 / 8	...
Exports, manufactures		15 / 23	16 / 20	...
Imports, total		68 / 10	80 / 10	...
Imports, manufactures		66 / 65	78 / 62	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



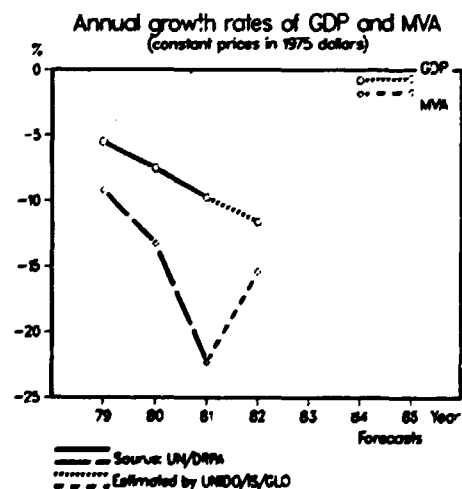
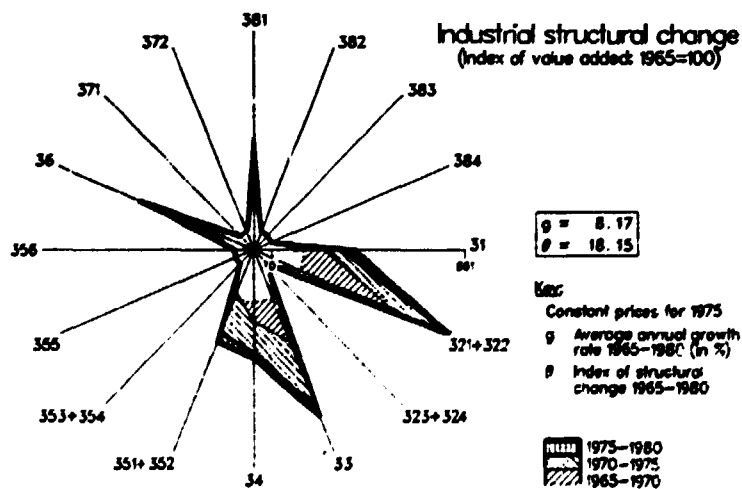




MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL 1010a
(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)

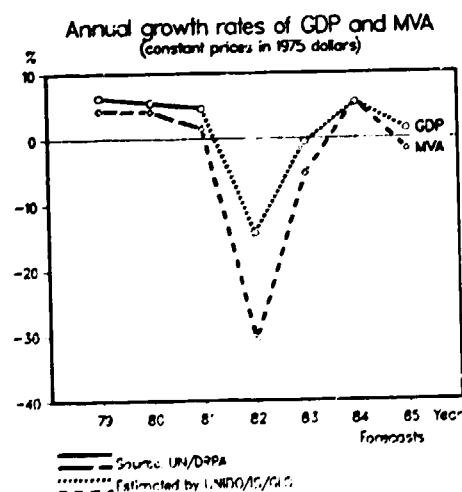
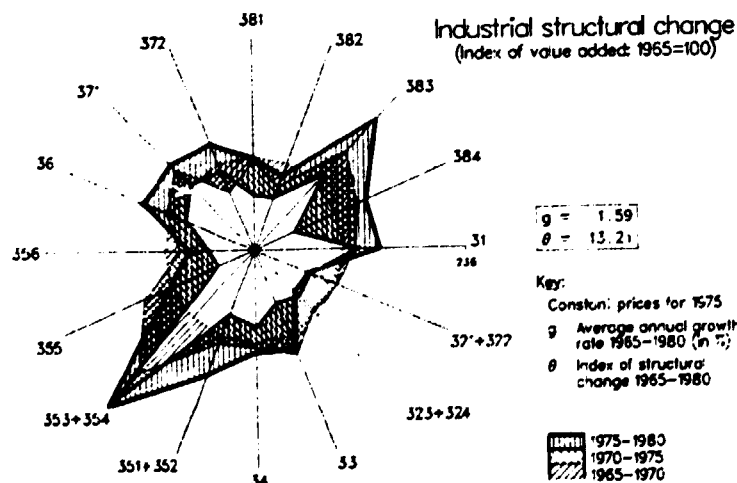
CHAD	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	693	921	725
Per capita (in dollars)	172	207	159
Manufacturing share /na	10.8	9.1	7.9
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	75	84	57
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	106	113
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.72	2.08	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	84	37	0
Growth rate / structural change	1.12	0.57	...
Degree of specialization	29.6	31.2	31.2
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	40 /10	...	...
Exports, manufactures	36 /41	...	...
Imports, total	110 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	106 /66	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



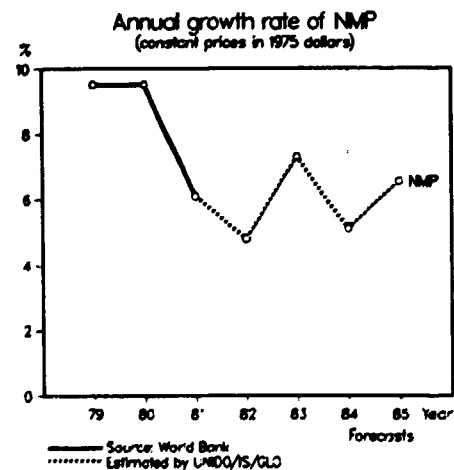
CHILE	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (in millions of dollars)	8571	27847	32865
Per capita (in dollars)	841	2508	2909
Manufacturing share (%)	20.5	20.1	20.0
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added (in millions of dollars)	1759	5605	6587
Value added (constant price index)	3077	141	140
Gross output	4927		
Employment (in thousands)	236		
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100		
Intermediate input (in dollars)	36		
wages and salaries (in dollars)	7		
Operating surplus (in dollars)	55		
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output/worker	20897		
Value added/worker	73052		
Average wage	1532		
Number of branches reported	28		
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change E (in degrees)	12.76	7.19	4.48
in percentage of E in 1970-1975	162	91	57
Growth rate structural change	-1.99	0.32	-0.16
Degree of specialization	17.6	16.0	16.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311-2 Food products	443		
313 Beverages	110		
314 Tobacco	89		
321 Textiles	156		
322 wearing apparel	30		
323 Leather and fur products	19		
324 Footwear	41		
331 wood and cork products	47		
332 Furniture and fixtures	..		
341 Paper and paper products	109		
342 Printing and publishing	61		
351 Industrial chemicals	88		
352 Other chemicals	149		
353 Petroleum refineries	392		
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	12		
355 Rubber products	26		
356 Plastic products	22		
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	29		
362 Glass and glass products	14		
369 Other non-metal mineral products	52		
371 Iron and steel	176		
372 Non-ferrous metals	552		
381 Metal products exc. machinery	104		
382 Non-electrical machinery	84		
383 Electrical machinery	130		
384 Transport equipment	118		
385 Professional and scientific goods	3		
390 Other manufactures	..		
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	1649.9	4584.10	3745.10
Exports, manufactures	1376.63	3610.61	2687.59
Imports, total	1534.10	5123.10	6277.10
Imports, manufactures	1042.74	3676.75	4924.75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above



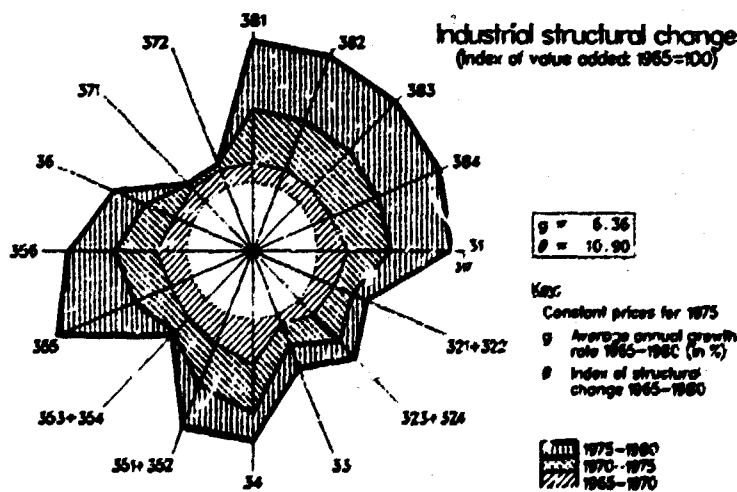
CHINA	1975	1980	1981
1. NMP na (in millions of dollars)
Per capita (in dollars)
Manufacturing share /na
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na
Value added
Constant price index
Gross output	...	302899	278261
Employment (in thousands)	...	25644 /ae	26930 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output
Intermediate input (in dollars)
Wages and salaries (in dollars)
Operating surplus (in dollars)
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker
Value added / worker
Average wage
Number of branches reported
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975
Growth rate of structural change
Degree of specialization
- VALUE ADDED:			
311 2 Food products
313 Beverages
314 Tobacco
321 Textiles
322 Wearing apparel
323 Leather and fur products
324 Footwear
331 Wood and cork products
332 Furniture and fixtures
341 Paper and paper products
342 Printing and publishing
351 Industrial chemicals
352 Other chemicals
353 Petroleum refineries
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products
355 Rubber products
356 Plastic products
361 Pottery, china and earthenware
362 Glass and glass products
369 Other non-metal mineral products
371 Iron and steel
372 Non-ferrous metals
381 Metal products excl. machinery
382 Non-electrical machinery
383 Electrical machinery
384 Transport equipment
385 Professional and scientific goods
390 Other manufactures
3. TRADE			
Exports, total
Exports, manufactures
Imports, total
Imports, manufactures

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

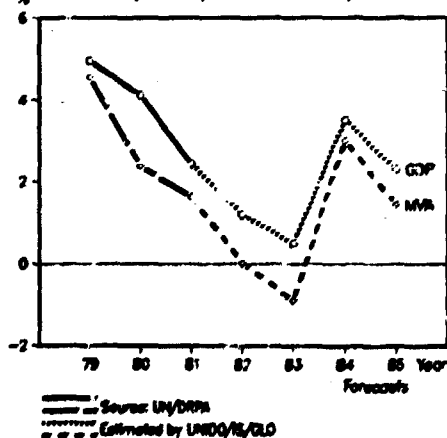


COLOMBIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	13367	33558	36797
Per capita (in dollars)	577	1301	1395
Manufacturing share /na	21.4	21.8	21.4
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	2855	7330	7884
Value added	2650 /pv	7141 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	132	130
Gross output	6561 /pv	15476 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	450 /ae	508 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	60	57	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	8	8	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	32	35	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	14571	32419	...
Value added / worker	5885	14051	...
Average wage	1214	2586	...
Number of branches reported	28	28	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	5.47	2.09	2.97
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	148	57	81
Growth rate / structural change	0.08	1.20	-0.57
Degree of specialization	14.1	14.6	14.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	394	952	...
313 Beverages	329	1022	...
314 Tobacco	70	160	...
321 Tex-iles	329	804	...
322 Wearing apparel	77	241	...
323 Leather and fur products	21	59	...
324 Footwear	17	50	...
331 Wood and cork products	30	50	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	14	35	...
341 Paper and paper products	84	228	...
342 Printing and publishing	71	185	...
351 Industrial chemicals	148	304	...
352 Other chemicals	189	419	...
353 Petroleum refineries	126	774	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	4	17	...
355 Rubber products	53	117	...
356 Plastic products	36	141	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	14	44	...
362 Glass and glass products	28	77	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	103	232	...
371 Iron and steel	76	216	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	11	34	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	119	260	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	60	120	...
383 Electrical machinery	63	244	...
384 Transport equipment	147	256	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	10	27	...
390 Other manufactures	25	72	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	1465 /10	3945 /10	2955 /10
Exports, manufactures	641 /64	1194 /63	1139 /61
Imports, total	1495 /10	4663 /10	5199 /10
Imports, manufactures	1367 /71	4119 /74	4571 /73

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



Annual growth rates of GDP and MVA
(constant prices in 1975 dollars)

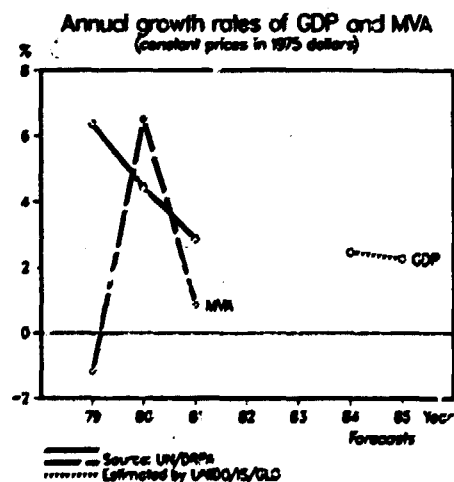
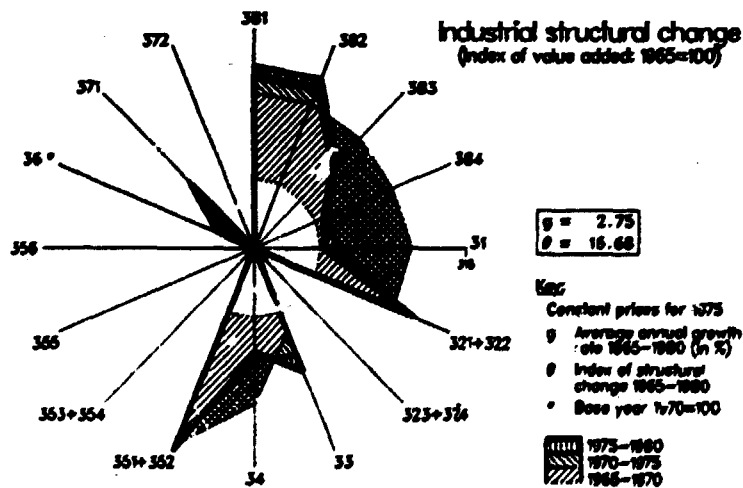


COMMODS	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	70	121	111
Per capita (in dollars)	231	337	300
Manufacturing share /na	8.1	5.2	5.4
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	5	6	6
Value added
Constant price index
Gross output
Employment (in thousands)
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output
Intermediate input (in dollars)
Wages and salaries (in dollars)
Operating surplus (in dollars)
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker
Value added / worker
Average wage
Number of branches reported
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975
Growth rate / structural change
Degree of specialization
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products
313 Beverages
314 Tobacco
321 Textiles
322 Wearing apparel
323 Leather and fur products
324 Footwear
331 Wood and cork products
332 Furniture and fixtures
341 Paper and paper products
342 Printing and publishing
351 Industrial chemicals
352 Other chemicals
353 Petroleum refineries
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products
355 Rubber products
356 Plastic products
361 Pottery, china and earthenware
362 Glass and glass products
369 Other non-metal mineral products
371 Iron and steel
372 Non-ferrous metals
381 Metal products excl. machinery
382 Non-electrical machinery
383 Electrical machinery
384 Transport equipment
385 Professional and scientific goods
390 Other manufactures
3. TRADE			
Exports, total
Exports, manufactures
Imports, total
Imports, manufactures

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

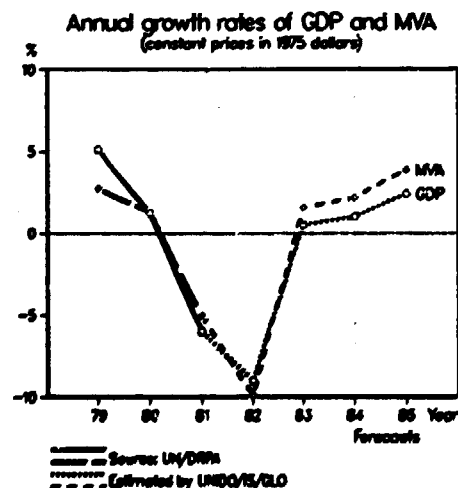
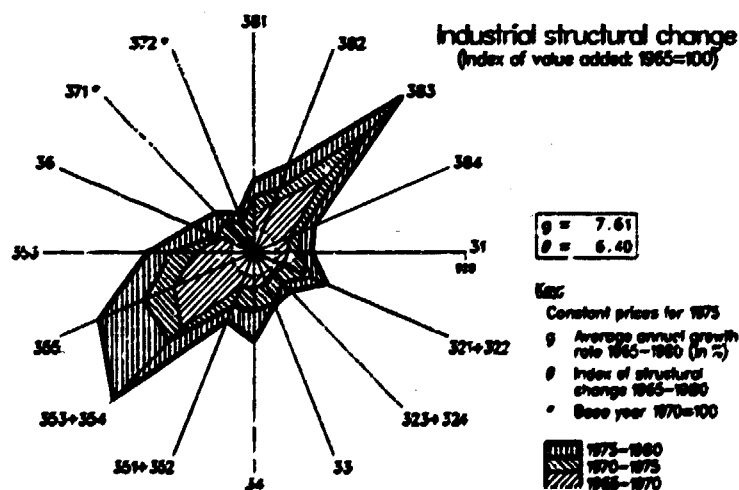
CONGO	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	767	1336	1170
Per capita (in dollars)	567	869	740
Manufacturing share /na	6.3	7.8	7.5
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	48	104	68
Value added	44 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	94	106
Gross output	105 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	22.08	8.02	3.43
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	192	70	30
Growth rate / structural change	-0.07	1.28	3.65
Degree of specialization	16.4	16.5	16.3
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	8	...	...
313 Beverages	12 A	...	...
314 Tobacco	... A	...	...
321 Textiles	5 B	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	... B	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	... B	...	...
324 Footwear	... B	...	...
33: Wood and cork products	8 C	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	... C	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	1 D	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	... D	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	4 E	...	...
352 Other chemicals	... E	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	1 F	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	... F	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	... F	...	...
37: Iron and steel	3 G	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	... G	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	... G	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	... G	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	... G	...	...
384 Transport equipment	... G	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	1 H	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	179 / 8	955 / 70	...
Exports, manufactures	24 / 23	35 / 50	...
Imports, total	165 / 10	418 / 30	...
Imports, manufactures	156 / 67	392 / 70	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



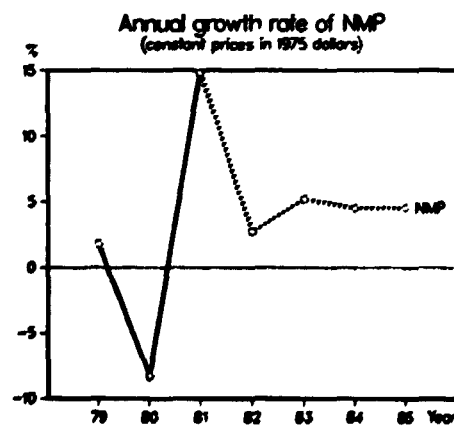
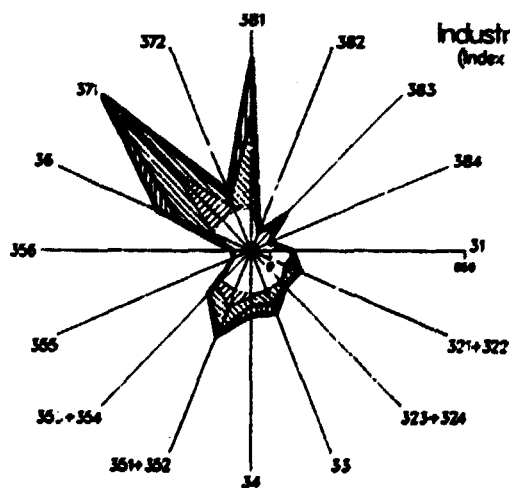
COSTA RICA		1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)				
	1961	4832	2627	
Per capita (in dollars)				
	998	2183	1158	
Manufacturing share /na				
	20.2	18.4	19.8	
2. MANUFACTURING				
Value added /na				
	395	890	520	
Value added				
	358 /pv	221		
Constant price index				
	100	129	117	
Gross output				
	1165 /pv	2835 /pv		
Employment (in thousands)				
	51 /ae	26 /ae		
- PROFITABILITY:				
Per \$100 of gross output				
	100	100		
Intermediate input (in dollars)				
	68	91		
Wages and salaries (in dollars)				
	7	3		
Operating surplus (in dollars)				
	24	5		
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars,				
Gross output / worker				
	21326	100529		
Value added / worker				
	6736	8652		
Average wage				
	1518	3257		
Number of branches reported				
	24	22		
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:				
Structural change θ (in degrees)				
	0.81	1.03	2.64	
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975				
	82	105	269	
Growth rate / structural change				
	5.66	7.06	-3.59	
Degree of specialization				
	21.5	22.4	20.9	
- VALUE ADDED:				
311/2 Food products				
	105	35		
313 Beverages				
	41	13		
314 Tobacco				
	14			
321 Textiles				
	21	9		
322 Wearing apparel				
	14	11		
323 Leather and fur products				
	3	1		
324 Footwear				
	4	3		
331 Wood and cork products				
	24	1		
332 Furniture and fixtures				
	10	3		
341 Paper and paper products				
	7	10		
342 Printing and publishing				
	7	14		
351 Industrial chemicals				
	14	16		
352 Other chemicals				
	17	17		
353 Petroleum refineries				
	14			
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products				
	-			
355 Rubber products				
	8	12		
356 Plastic products				
	9	11		
361 Pottery, china and earthenware				
	1			
362 Glass and glass products				
	1	2		
369 Other non-metal mineral products				
	12	20		
371 Iron and steel				
	2	9 A		
372 Non-ferrous metals				
		A		
381 Metal products excl. machinery				
	9	10		
382 Non-electrical machinery				
	4	5		
383 Electrical machinery				
	7	12		
384 Transport equipment				
	11	3		
385 Professional and scientific goods				
390 Other manufactures				
	2	3		
3. TRADE				
Exports, total				
	494 /10	1032 /10	1011 /10	
Exports, manufactures				
	220 /59	474 /64	483 /61	
Imports, total				
	634 /10	1596 /10	1274 /10	
Imports, manufactures				
	621 /69	1321 /69	997 /69	

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



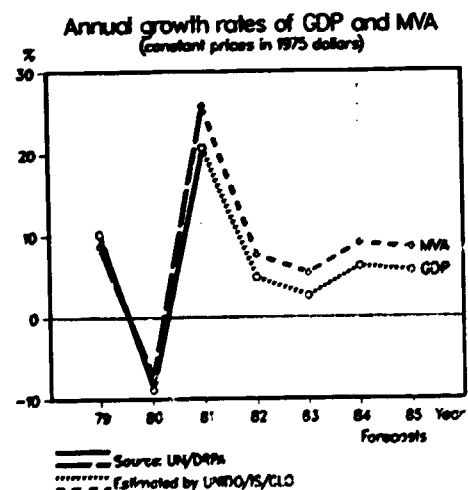
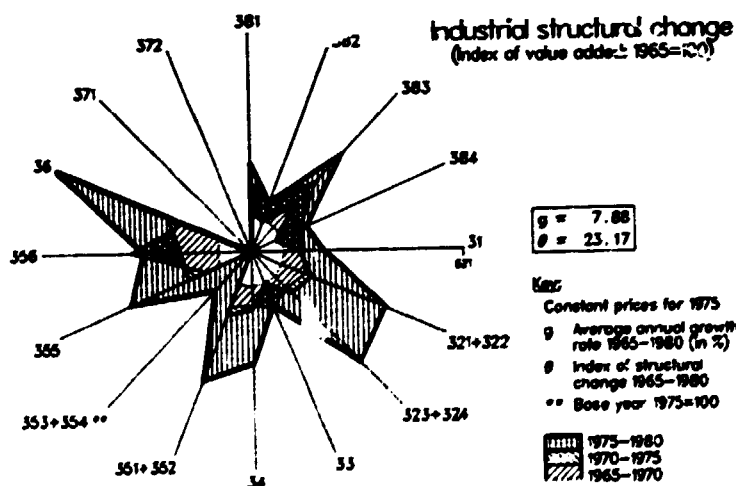
CUBA	1975	1980	1981
1. NMP /na (in millions of dollars) -	...	...	...
Per capita (in dollars)	...	...	...
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	109	123
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	1.27	4.99	0.35
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	22	86	6
Growth rate / structural change	7.69	-0.75	37.18
Degree of specialization	27.7	26.7	26.9
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	3642 / 3	5541 / 6	...
Exports, manufactures	3372 / 4	4718 / 5	...
Imports, total	... / 0	... / 0	...
Imports, manufactures	... / 0	... / 0	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Initial notes" above.



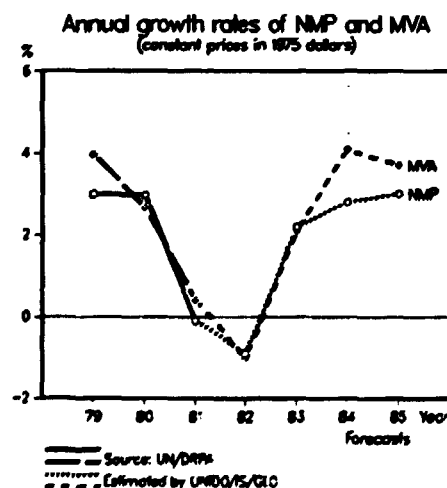
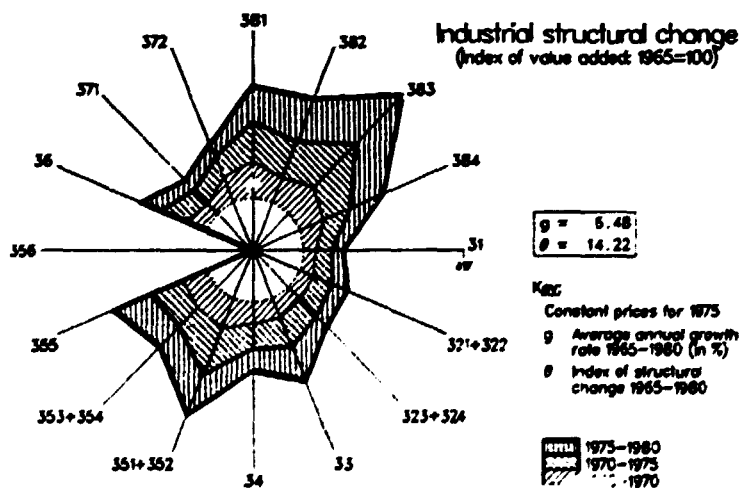
CYPRUS	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (na (in millions of dollars)	698	2132	2074
Per capita (in dollars)	1147	3439	3324
Manufacturing share /na	14.1	16.2	16.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	98	345	347
Value added	99 /pv	358 /pv	361 /pv
Constant price index	100	191	195
Gross output	284 /pv	1065 /pv	1069 /pv
Employment (in thousands)	18 /ae	31 /ae	37 /pe
- PROFITABILITY:		100	...
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	65	66	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	13	13	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	22	21	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	15550	34507	...
Value added / worker	5398	11604	...
Average wage	1952	4505	...
Number of branches reported	23	24	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	11.38	1.45	5.11
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	159	20	72
Growth rate / structural change	-0.57	3.09	0.38
Degree of specialization	15.0	15.1	14.7
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	15	40	37
313 Beverages	13	28	27
314 Tobacco	3	13	14
321 Textiles	5	16	15
322 Wearing apparel	10	52	58
323 Leather and fur products	1	6	6
324 Footwear	5	21	23
331 Wood and cork products	4	16	15
332 Furniture and fixtures	4	13	13
341 Paper and paper products	1	11	13
342 Printing and publishing	5	14	14
351 Industrial chemicals	-	3	3
352 Other chemicals	3	11	11
353 Petroleum refineries	5	6	6
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	1	3	3
356 Plastic products	1	11	10
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	-	-	-
362 Glass and glass products	-	-	-
369 Other non-metal mineral products	12	43	40
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	5	21	21
382 Non-electrical machinery	2	10	12
383 Electrical machinery	-	4	7
384 Transport equipment	1	8	7
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	2	6	5
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	151 /10	533 /10	559 /10
Exports, manufactures	79 /61	411 /66	436 /63
Imports, total	305 /10	1195 /10	1101 /10
Imports, manufactures	240 /69	971 /72	848 /71

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



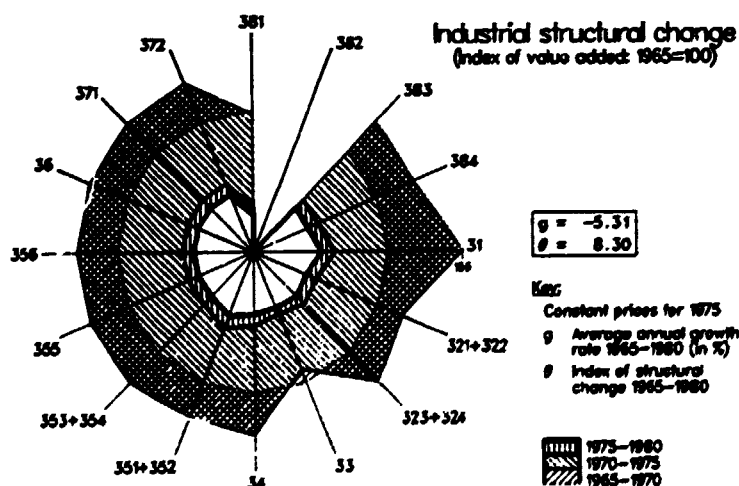
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1975	1980	1981
1. NMP /na (in millions of dollars)	38748	46319	46274
Per capita (in dollars)	2618	3025	3021
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	13491	22411	16121
Constant price index	100	128	136
Gross output	40732	53984	51665
Employment (in thousands)	2457 /ae	2518 /ae	2548 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	100
Intermediate input (in dollars)	67	58	69
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	14	13	13
Operating surplus (in dollars)	19	28	18
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	16578	21439	20276
Value added / worker	5491	8900	6327
Average wage	2334	2889	2702
Number of branches reported	27	28	28
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	1.14	0.59	5.31
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	112	57	517
Growth rate / structural change	6.60	6.45	1.09
Degree of specialization	14.6	15.4	15.9
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	824	1639	1091
313 Beverages	189	371	218
314 Tobacco	36	43	38
321 Textiles	889	1433	1134
322 Wearing apparel	256	353	310
323 Leather and fur products	89	122	101
324 Footwear	280	390	312
331 Wood and cork products	322	505	363
332 Furniture and fixtures	183	273	200
341 Paper and paper products	232	509	322
342 Printing and publishing	124	177	136
351 Industrial chemicals	830	1644	1010
352 Other chemicals	206	232	190
353 Petroleum refineries	258	648	440
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	29	156	126
355 Rubber products	196	279	214
356 Plastic products	...	65	51
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	36	59	46
362 Glass and glass products	316	550	347
369 Other non-metal mineral products	303	1007	618
371 Iron and steel	1614	2285	1397
372 Non-ferrous metals	305	426	293
381 Metal products excl. machinery	476	1033	765
382 Non-electrical machinery	2721	4499	3496
383 Electrical machinery	802	1112	939
384 Transport equipment	1102	2186	1653
385 Professional and scientific goods	507	122	95
390 Other manufactures	161	291	215
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	8383 /10	14891 /10	14963 /10
Exports, manufactures	7689 /59	13185 /58	13076 /57
Imports, total	9106 /10	15148 /10	14789 /10
Imports, manufactures	6592 /62	9598 /58	9020 /58

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



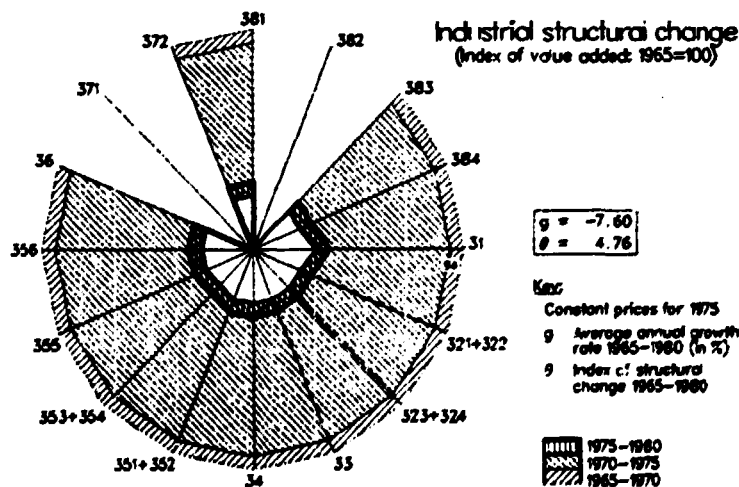
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	1975	1980	1981
1. NMP /na (in millions of dollars)	1132	792	800
Per capita (in dollars)	159	117	117
Manufacturing share /	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	84	90
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.29	1.45	1.69
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	4	20	23
Growth rate / structural change	1.02	3.80	4.13
Degree of specialization	18.2	17.6	17.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



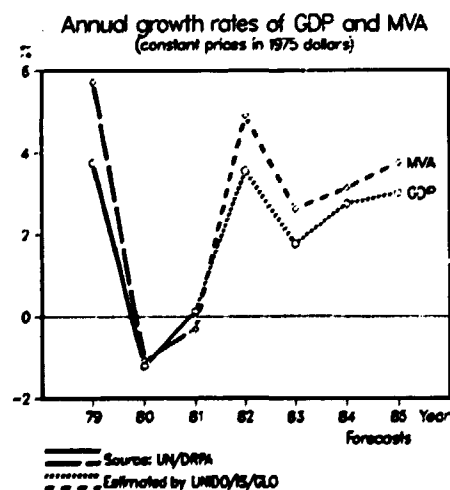
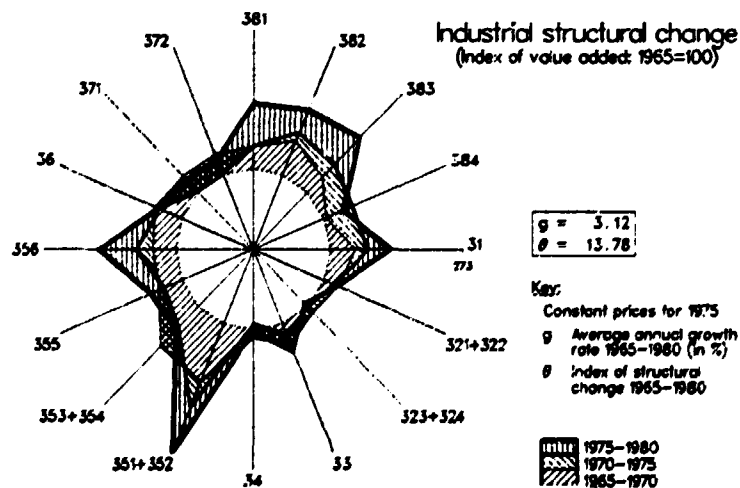
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	292	...	...
Per capita (in dollars)	173	...	...
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	125	125
Gross output	154 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	6 /pe	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	2.85	0.01	0.04
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	281	1	4
Growth rate / structural change	-13.70	114.12	1.70
Degree of specialization	25.4	25.9	25.9
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



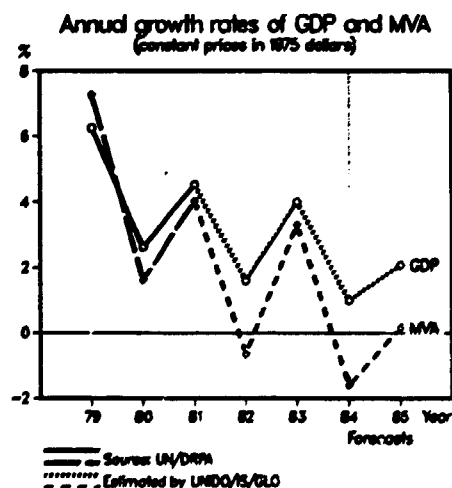
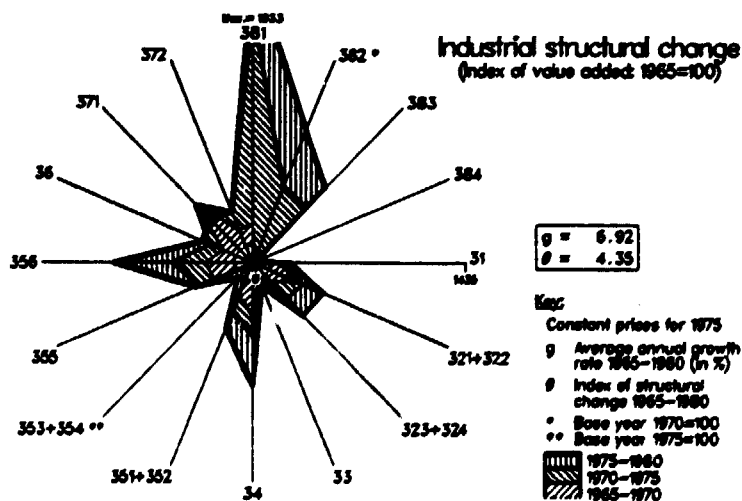
DENMARK	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	37712	66332	58150
Per capita (in dollars)	7453	12950	11335
Manufacturing share /na	20.9	16.4	16.1
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	7894	10865	9353
Value added	6679 /fv	11962 /fv	10139 /fv
Constant price index	100	117	118
Gross output	15789 /fv	29399 /fv	25444 /fv
Employment (in thousands)	375 /ae	381 /ae	363 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	100
Intermediate input (in dollars)	58	59	60
wages and salaries (in dollars)	27	25	23
Operating surplus (in dollars)	15	16	16
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	42150	77135	70191
Value added / worker	17829	31395	27970
Average wage	11357	19067	16460
Number of branches reported	28	28	28
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.55	2.72	3.63
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	109	84	112
Growth rate / structural change	-1.60	0.01	0.12
Degree of specialization	14.9	15.6	15.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	1101	2235	2024
313 Beverages	323	485	421
314 Tobacco	63	108	91
321 Textiles	235	366	326
322 Wearing apparel	131	204	164
323 Leather and fur products	21	27	22
324 Footwear	26	55	46
331 Wood and cork products	105	252	194
332 Furniture and fixtures	134	272	219
341 Paper and paper products	174	300	263
342 Printing and publishing	478	846	621
351 Industrial chemicals	220	535	490
352 Other chemicals	345	569	535
353 Petroleum refineries	37	61	57
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	56	92	86
355 Rubber products	45	75	72
356 Plastic products	106	238	192
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	51	84	66
362 Glass and glass products	56	94	77
369 Other non-metal mineral products	349	569	411
371 Iron and steel	92	167	133
372 Non-ferrous metals	35	68	48
381 Metal products excl. machinery	410	826	629
382 Non-electrical machinery	912	1619	1334
383 Electrical machinery	406	704	580
384 Transport equipment	532	645	602
385 Professional and scientific goods	129	275	253
390 Other manufactures	106	192	183
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	8663 /10	16407 /10	15697 /10
Exports, manufactures	7701 /74	14127 /75	13691 /75
Imports, total	10327 /10	19315 /10	17521 /10
Imports, manufactures	8648 /75	15487 /75	13559 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



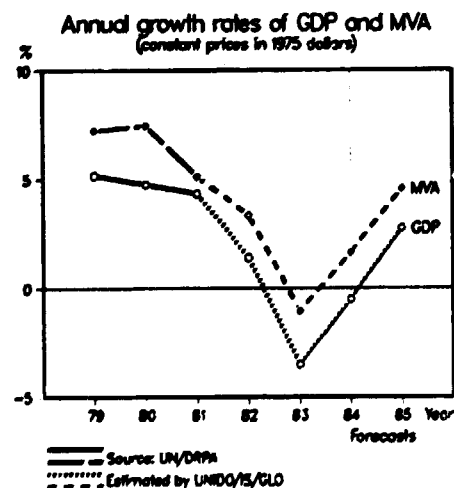
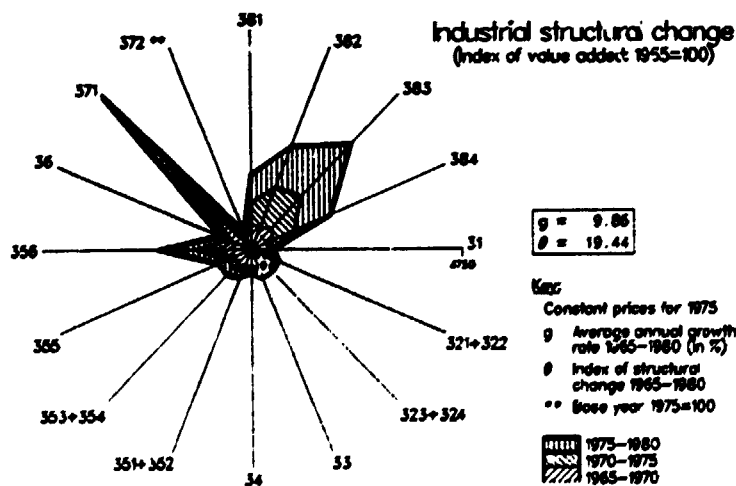
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	3599	6624	7226
Per capita (in dollars)	688	1114	1185
Manufacturing share /na	20.9	15.1	15.1
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	752	1003	1094
Value added	745 /pv	972 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	120	115
Gross output	1749 /pv	2362 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	122 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	57	57	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	10	4	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	33	39	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	14256	80543	...
Value added / worker	6092	34704	...
Average wage	1443	3536	...
Number of branches reported	25	4	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	1.05	0.15	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	75	10	0
Growth rate / structural change	0.74	12.10	...
Degree of specialization	45.9	43.2	43.2
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	455	510	...
313 Beverages	71	103	...
314 Tobacco	34	50	...
321 Textiles	12	29	...
322 Wearing apparel	5	13	...
323 Leather and fur products	6	11	...
324 Footwear	4	13	...
331 Wood and cork products	1	2	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	4	11	...
341 Paper and paper products	11	19	...
342 Printing and publishing	8	14	...
351 Industrial chemicals	22	18	...
352 Other chemicals	21	41	...
353 Petroleum refineries	15 A	67 A	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	... A	... A	...
355 Rubber products	4	6	...
356 Plastic products	14	21	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	3	3	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	25	32	...
371 Iron and steel	6	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	-	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	17	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	1	1	...
383 Electrical machinery	4	5	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	-	1	...
390 Other manufactures	-	-	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	864 /10	704 / 9	991 /10
Exports, manufactures	732 /55	500 /53	758 /52
Imports, total	772 /10	1426 /10	1450 /10
Imports, manufactures	567 /73	959 /70	905 /71

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



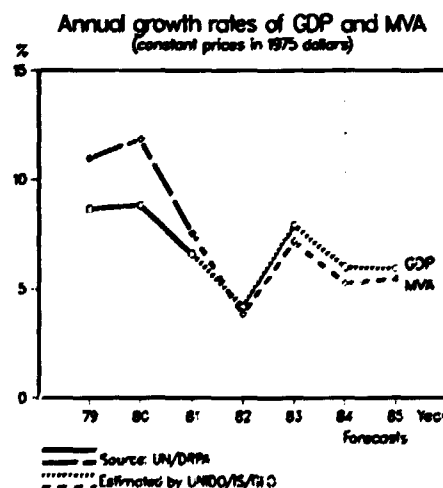
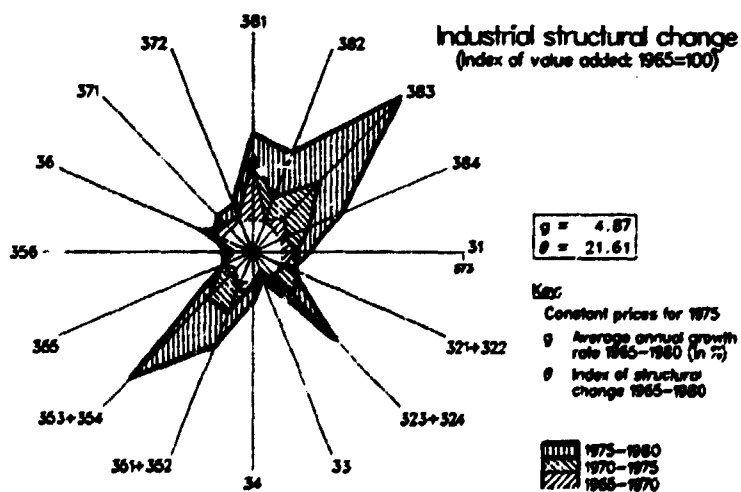
ECUADOR	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	4310	11368	13424
Per capita (in dollars)	625	1417	1619
Manufacturing share /na	16.5	17.8	17.2
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	711	2026	2303
Value added	415 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	155	162
Gross output	1112 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	74 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	63	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	11	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	26	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	15015	...	...
Value added / worker	5599	...	...
Average wage	1633	...	...
Number of branches reported	28	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.53	2.53	3.96
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	136	76	119
Growth rate / structural change	1.50	2.34	1.14
Degree of specialization	23.1	18.6	17.6
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	118	...	...
313 Beverages	36	...	...
314 Tobacco	9	...	...
321 Textiles	55	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	5	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	3	...	...
324 Footwear	-	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	12	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	4	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	13	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	16	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	6	...	...
352 Other chemicals	23	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	14	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	1	...	...
355 Rubber products	7	...	...
356 Plastic products	14	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	1	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	2	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	20	...	...
371 Iron and steel	5	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	-	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	22	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	1	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	20	...	...
384 Transport equipment	3	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	1	...	...
390 Other manufactures	4	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	974 /10	2480 /10	2168 /10
Exports, manufactures	104 /53	637 /57	514 /56
Imports, total	985 /10	2215 /10	1907 /10
Imports, manufactures	915 /73	2102 /58	1800 /68

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



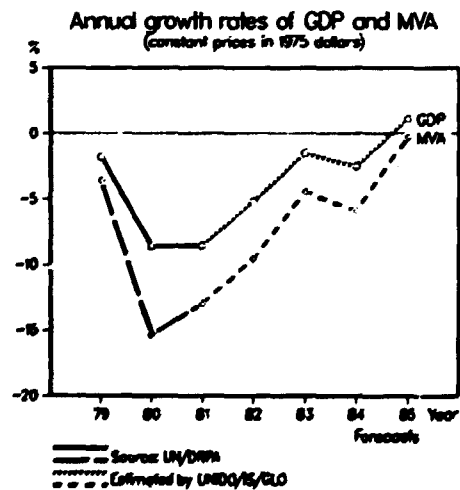
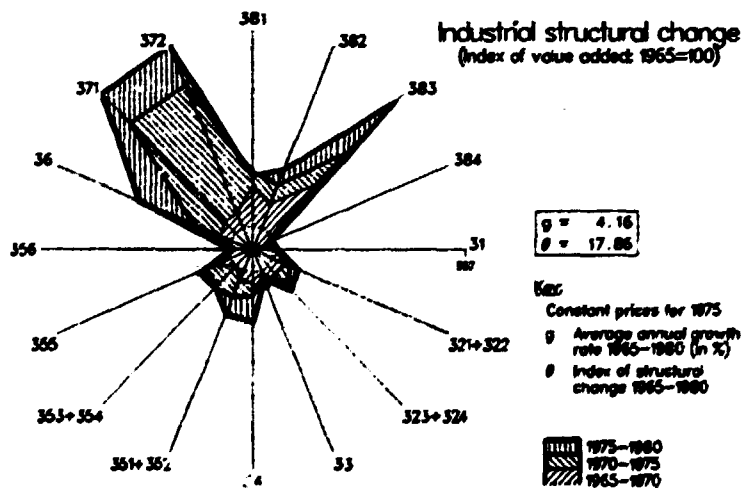
EGYPT	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	13408	23746	29610
Per capita (in dollars)	363	566	688
Manufacturing share /na	17.5	11.5	11.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	2351	2726	3473
Value added	1499 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	135	144
Gross output	5637 /fv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	731 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	73	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	14	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	13	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	7707	...	...
Value added / worker	2050	...	...
Average wage	1082	...	...
Number of branches reported	28	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.32	0.82	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	104	20	0
Growth rate / structural change	3.35	1.47	...
Degree of specialization	20.6	16.1	16.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	183	...	...
313 Beverages	25	...	...
314 Tobacco	67	...	...
321 Textiles	483	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	8	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	6	...	...
324 Footwear	16	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	8	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	6	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	48	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	32	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	39	...	...
352 Other chemicals	86	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	34	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	34	...	...
355 Rubber products	26	...	...
356 Plastic products	20	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	6	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	12	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	63	...	...
371 Iron and steel	31	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	38	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	52	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	48	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	66	...	...
384 Transport equipment	57	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	2	...	...
390 Other manufactures	3	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	1402 /10	3046 /10	3232 /10
Exports, manufactures	1220 /57	1050 /51	1278 /56
Imports, total	3934 /10	4860 /10	8839 /10
Imports, manufactures	2812 /69	4029 /70	7188 /67

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



EL SALVADOR	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1791	3578	3514
Per capita (in dollars)	432	746	710
Manufacturing share /na	18.6	14.7	14.6
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	332	527	513
Value added	356 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	124	115
Gross output	865	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	51 /pe	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	59	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	9	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	33	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	16910	...	...
Value added / worker	6972	...	...
Average wage	1448	...	...
Number of branches reported	26	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	7.83	1.94	0.76
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	106	26	10
Growth rate / structural change	0.76	-1.33	-9.12
Degree of specialization	23.9	22.4	22.3
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	77	...	...
313 Beverages	26	...	...
314 Tobacco	11	...	...
321 Textiles	113	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	10	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	2	...	...
324 Footwear	9	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	-	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	3	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	6	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	10	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	26	...	...
352 Other chemicals	18	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	4	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	-	...	...
355 Rubber products	2	...	...
356 Plastic products	4	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	12	...	...
371 Iron and steel	4	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	1	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	5	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	1	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	8	...	...
384 Transport equipment	2	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	-	...	...
390 Other manufactures	3	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	513 /10	720 /10	491 / 9
Exports, manufactures	328 /63	418 /64	303 /64
Imports, total	598 /10	976 /10	1045 /10
Imports, manufactures	513 /69	719 /68	755 /69

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

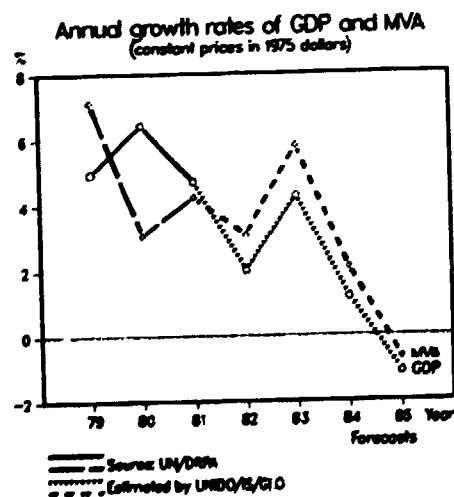
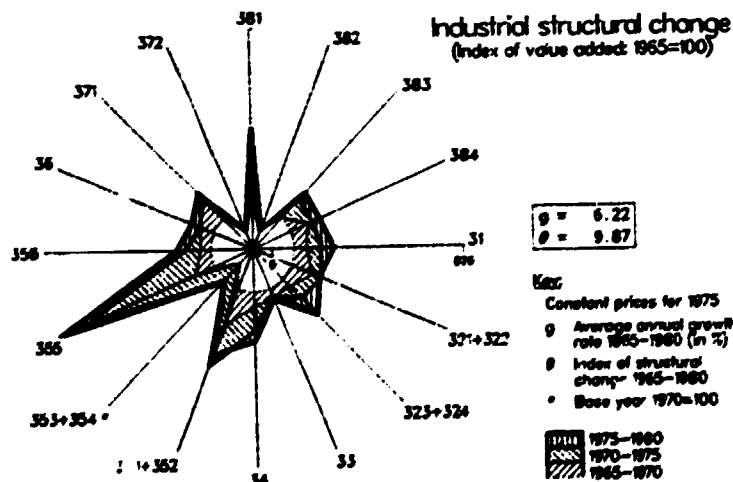


EQUATORIAL GUINEA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	82	44	26
Per capita (in dollars)	255	120	71
Manufacturing share /na	7.0	5.2	5.1
2. MANUFACTURING	6	2	1
Value added /na
Value added
Constant price index
Gross output
employment (in thousands)
- PROFITABILITY:
Per \$100 of gross output
Intermediate input (in dollars)
Wages and salaries (in dollars)
Operating surplus (in dollars)
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)
Gross output / worker
Value added / worker
Average wage
Number of branches reported
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:
Structural change θ (in degrees)
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975
Growth rate / structural change
Degree of specialization
- VALUE ADDED:
311/2 Food products
313 Beverages
314 Tobacco
321 Textiles
322 Weaving apparel
323 Leather and fur products
324 Footwear
331 Wood and cork products
332 Furniture and fixtures
341 Paper and paper products
342 Printing and publishing
351 Industrial chemicals
352 Other chemicals
353 Petroleum refineries
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products
355 Rubber products
356 Plastic products
361 Pottery, china and earthenware
362 Glass and glass products
369 Other non-metal mineral products
371 Iron and steel
372 Non-ferrous metals
381 Metal products excl. machinery
382 Non-electrical machinery
383 Electrical machinery
384 Transport equipment
385 Professional and scientific goods
390 Other manufactures
3. TRADE
Exports, total
Exports, manufactures
Imports, total
Imports, manufactures

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

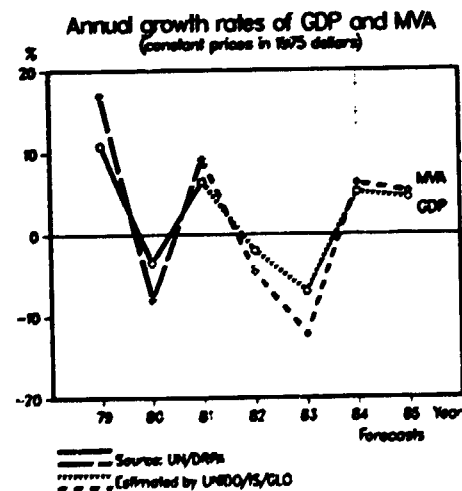
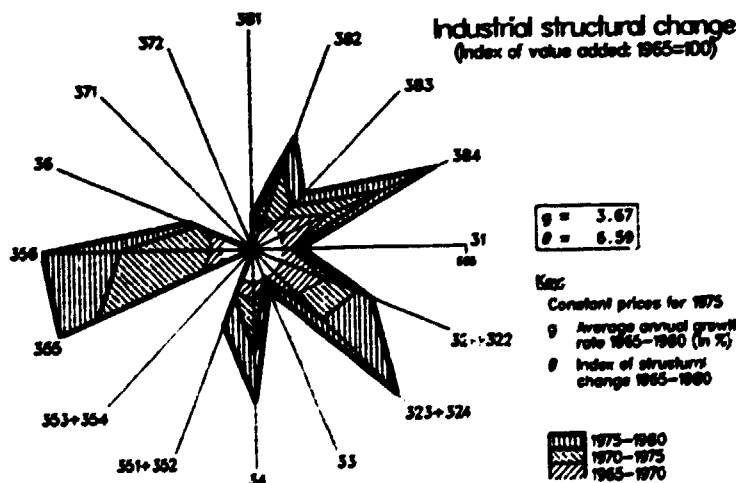
ETHIOPIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	3030	4399	4800
Per capita (in dollars)	105	140	149
Manufacturing share /na	10.4	10.6	10.4
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	314	468	500
Value added	210 /pv	422 /pv	405 /pv
Constant price index	100	117	113
Gross output	436 /pv	979 /pv	1060 /pv
Employment (in thousands)	60 /pe	77 /pe	79 /pe
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	100
Intermediate input (in dollars)	52	57	62
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	10	8	8
Operating surplus (in dollars)	38	35	30
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	7248	12727	13358
Value added / worker	3499	5484	5099
Average wage	760	1075	1106
Number of branches reported	21	21	21
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.55	3.10	3.30
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	96	66	70
Growth rate / structural change	-1.44	5.18	-1.03
Degree of specialization	20.2	18.0	17.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	46	110	118
313 Beverages	31	83	92
314 Tobacco	9	30	26
321 Textiles	69	106	95
322 Wearing apparel	2	3	6
323 Leather and fur products	2	14	12
324 Footwear	3	10	8
331 Wood and cork products	4	8	9
332 Furniture and fixtures	1	2	2
341 Paper and paper products	2	9	6
342 Printing and publishing	6	11	11
351 Industrial chemicals	-	1	2
352 Other chemicals	7	13	10
353 Petroleum refineries	9	-18	-36
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	4	8	6
356 Plastic products	2	3	6
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	2	1
369 Other non-metal mineral products	5	8	9
371 Iron and steel	5	9	10
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	2	7	9
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	215 /10	424 /10	378 /10
Exports, manufactures	30 /48	56 /32	55 /35
Imports, total	294 /10	721 /10	737 /10
Imports, manufactures	237 /66	552 /69	541 /70

For source, footnotes and comments see "technical notes" above.



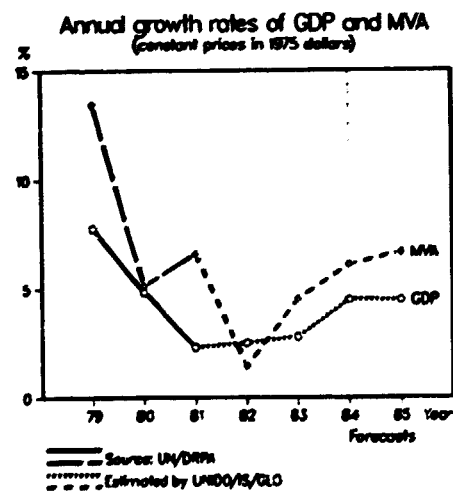
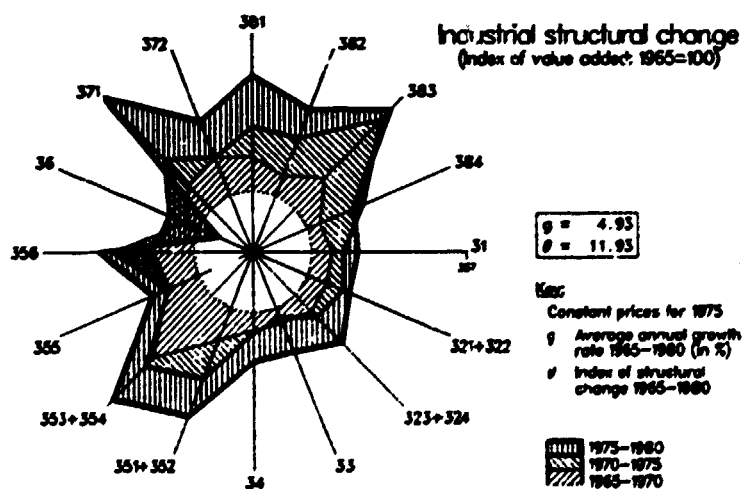
FIJI	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	683	1221	1279
Per capita (in dollars)	1185	1938	1995
Manufacturing share /na	12.0	11.8	11.8
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	82	144	151
Value added	62 /pv	120 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	132	141
Gross output	237 /pv	489 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	9 /ae	13 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	75	76	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	10	11	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	15	13	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	25334	38433	...
Value added / worker	6331	9093	...
Average wage	2509	4115	...
Number of branches reported	17	17	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change B (in degrees)	2.12	5.40	3.63
in percentage of B in 1970-1975	54	137	92
Growth rate / structural change	0.62	-0.93	1.89
Degree of specialization	33.2	33.0	34.9
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	37	71	...
313 Beverages	3	4	...
314 Tobacco	3	4	...
321 Textiles	2 A	2 A	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	2	7	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	1	3	...
341 Paper and paper products	1	2	...
342 Printing and publishing	1	4	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	1	4	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	1	...
356 Plastic products	1	2	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	3	6	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	3	6	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	1	1	...
383 Electrical machinery	1	...	...
384 Transport equipment	2	2	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	128 /10	268 / 9	211 /10
Exports, manufactures	126 /49	260 /55	202 /52
Imports, total	267 /10	561 /10	631 /10
Imports, manufactures	236 /66	493 /70	558 /70

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



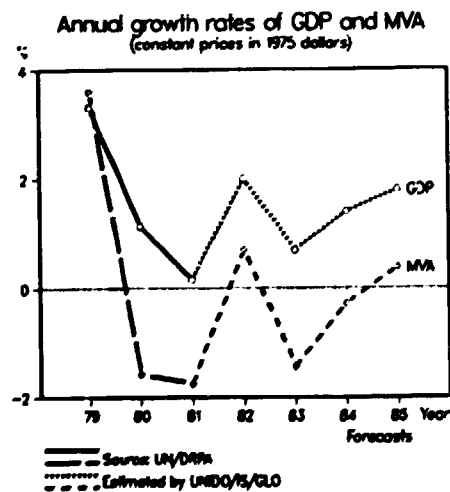
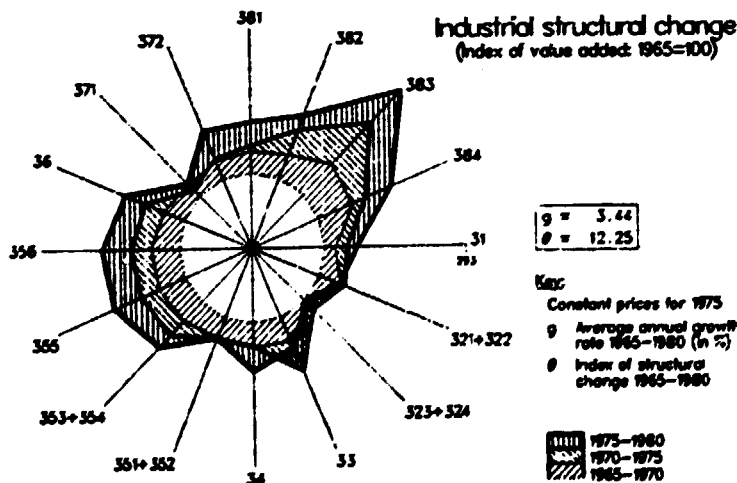
FINLAND	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	27744	49949	49139
Per capita (in dollars)	5889	10271	10063
Manufacturing share /na	27.2	27.9	27.3
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	7544	13957	13404
Value added	7367 /fv	14355 /fv	13689 /fv
Constant price index	100	123	127
Gross output	20584 /fv	40872 /fv	39541 /fv
Employment (in thousands)	519 /ae	533 /ae	530 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	100
Intermediate input (in dollars)	64	65	65
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	18	15	16
Operating surplus (in dollars)	18	20	19
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	39830	76663	74606
Value added / worker	14186	26932	25829
Average wage	7021	11869	11746
Number of branches reported	28	28	28
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	8.92	6.08	3.55
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	225	153	90
Growth rate / structural change	-0.47	0.95	0.93
Degree of specialization	13.8	15.0	15.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311+2 Food products	806	1403	1441
313 Beverages	133	225	216
314 Tobacco	30	46	56
321 Textiles	286	470	450
322 Wearing apparel	278	499	496
323 Leather and fur products	30	54	56
324 Footwear	52	134	134
331 Wood and cork products	291	1197	839
332 Furniture and fixtures	131	258	248
341 Paper and paper products	1019	2090	1965
342 Printing and publishing	493	1061	1094
351 Industrial chemicals	368	555	494
352 Other chemicals	158	349	410
353 Petroleum refineries	98	445	440
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	27	46	46
355 Rubber products	74	105	95
356 Plastic products	82	164	158
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	27	46	44
362 Glass and glass products	49	105	86
369 Other non-metal mineral products	245	435	424
371 Iron and steel	294	545	387
372 Non-ferrous metals	68	142	123
381 Metal products excl. machinery	406	757	756
382 Non-electrical machinery	869	1470	1490
383 Electrical machinery	403	695	686
384 Transport equipment	550	824	820
385 Professional and scientific goods	46	110	134
390 Other manufactures	52	107	102
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	5409 /10	14140 /10	14007 /10
Exports, manufactures	5331 /72	13640 /75	13427 /71
Imports, total	7600 /10	15632 /10	14190 /10
Imports, manufactures	5715 /75	10505 /75	9340 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



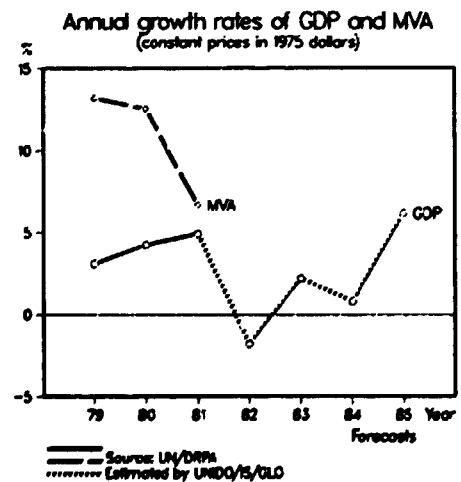
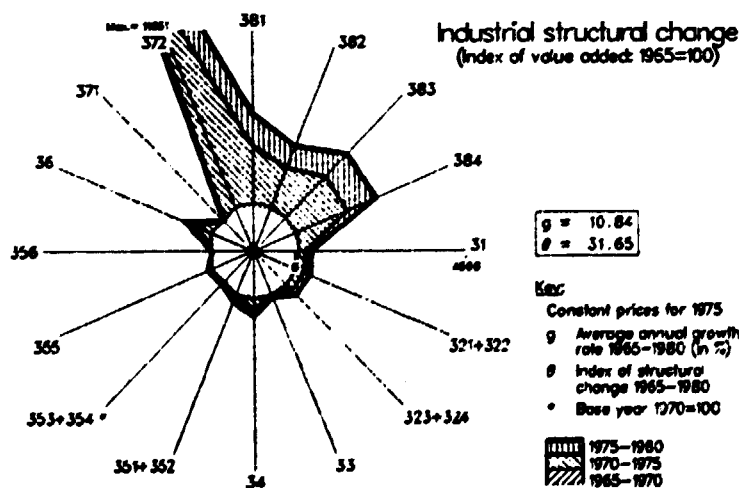
FRANCE	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	339290	653756	569344
Per capita (in dollars)	6437	12218	10610
Manufacturing share /na	30.1	28.5	20.2
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	102051	186180	115016
Value added	92827 /pv	171043 /pv	143073 /pv
Constant price index	100	113	112
Gross output	223551 /pv	427654 /pv	363772 /pv
Employment (in thousands)	5325 /ae	5002 /ae	4819 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change E (in degrees)	4.08	1.73	2.85
in percentage of E in 1970-1975	132	56	92
Growth rate structural change	-1.70	-0.22	-0.39
Degree of specialization	11.2	11.8	12.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	10304	20829	19669
313 Beverages	2336	4105	3790
314 Tobacco	1636	1730	1509
321 Textiles	4346	6374	5115
322 Wearing apparel	2477	3981	3201
323 Leather and fur products	514	735	736
324 Footwear	911	1777	1472
331 Wood and cork products	1355	1754	1546
332 Furniture and fixtures	1051	1659	1380
341 Paper and paper products	2453	4147	3533
342 Printing and publishing	2430	3886	3696
351 Industrial chemicals	4042	9076	7360
352 Other chemicals	3178	5900	5060
353 Petroleum refineries	5421	9882	6127
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	23	116	92
355 Rubber products	1472	3175	2705
356 Plastic products	1472	2986	2374
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	327	640	515
362 Glass and glass products	1028	2014	1674
369 Other non-metal mineral products	2150	4005	3183
371 Iron and steel	5888	8934	6587
372 Non-ferrous metals	1379	2536	1380
381 Metal products excl. machinery	4603	8934	7084
382 Non-electrical machinery	12477	22607	20055
383 Electrical machinery	7407	13294	10782
384 Transport equipment	9579	21872	18712
385 Professional and scientific goods	1215	1825	1582
390 Other manufactures	1355	2275	2153
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	51604 /10	110865 /10	101246 /10
Exports, manufactures	46593 /75	100278 /75	91195 /75
Imports, total	53606 /10	134328 /10	120279 /10
Imports, manufactures	36513 /75	91456 /75	80681 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



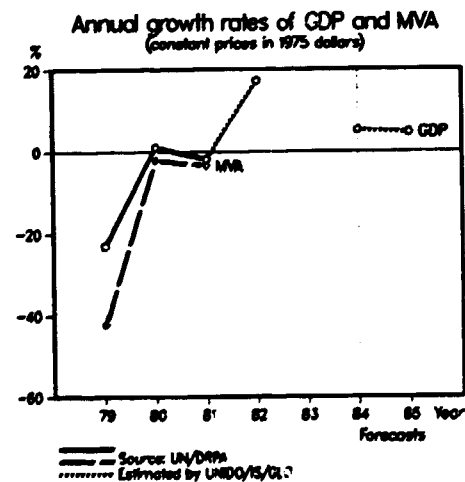
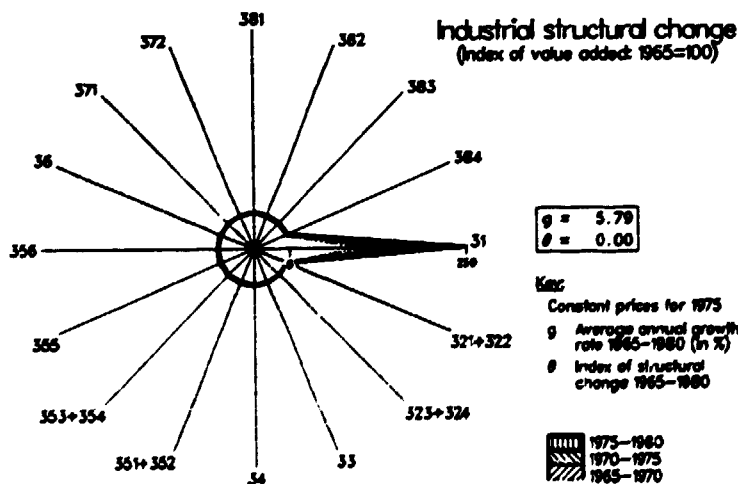
GABON	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (na (in millions of dollars)	2158	3518	3076
Per capita (in dollars)	2158	3288	2822
Manufacturing share (na	5.3	7.5	7.4
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added (na	115	262	227
Value added	107 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	152	159
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	73	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	16	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	12	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	38114	...
Value added / worker	...	10475	...
Average wage	...	6056	...
Number of branches reported	...	15	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change E (in degrees)	1.92	2.80	1.07
in percentage of E in 1970-1975	18	26	10
Growth rate of structural change	10.17	1.85	4.70
Degree of specialization	13.6	14.6	14.5
- VALUE ADDED:			
311.2 Food products	12	13	...
313 Beverages	6	13	...
314 Tobacco	6	12	...
321 Textiles	2	2	...
322 Wearing apparel	3	4	...
323 Leather and fur products	1 A	1 A	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	24	52	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	3	7	...
341 Paper and paper products	1	1	...
342 Printing and publishing	1	3	...
351 Industrial chemicals	1	6	...
351 Other chemicals	...	3	...
353 Petroleum refineries	3	16	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	4	5	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	5	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	12	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	2	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	7	...	...
384 Transport equipment	10	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	1	...	...
390 Other manufactures	4	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	942 / 6	2189 / 2	1700 / 9
Exports, manufactures	10 / 4	...	198 / 32
Imports, total	446 / 10	674 / 10	834 / 10
Imports, manufactures	429 / 70	642 / 67	799 / 72

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



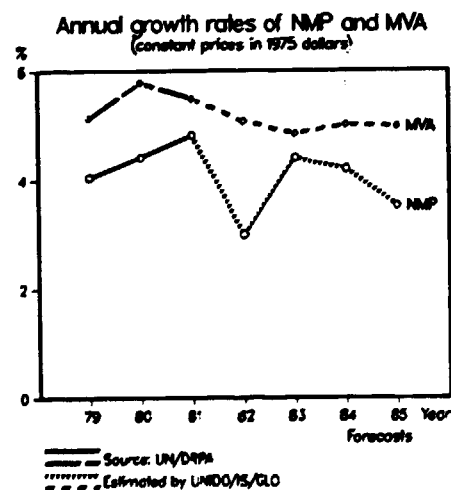
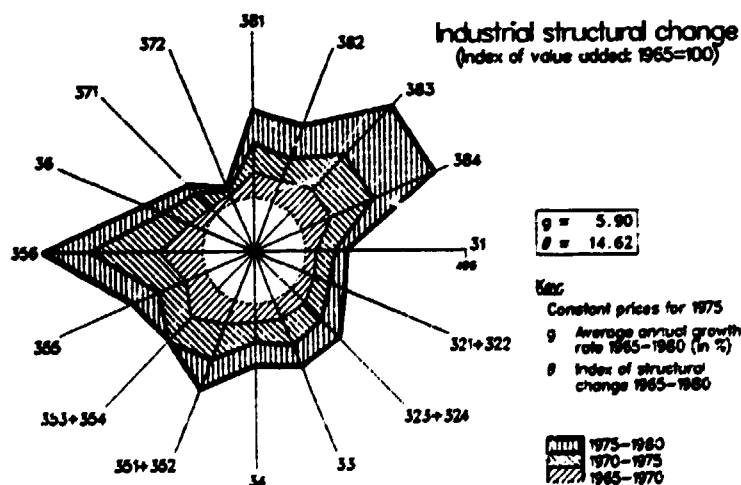
GAMBIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	155	252	234
Per capita (in dollars)	295	418	378
Manufacturing share /na	5.6	2.6	2.6
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	9	7	6
Value added	2 /pv	2 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	93	93
Gross output	21 /pv	29 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	3 /ae	2 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	93	93	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	5	9	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	2	-3	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	6827	16633	...
Value added / worker	508	1103	...
Average wage	359	1550	...
Number of branches reported	6	8	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	...	...	...
Growth rate / structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	100.0	100.0	100.0
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	1	-4	...
313 Beverages	-	1	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	-	-1	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	6	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	48 / 5	...	...
Exports, manufactures	20 / 7	...	...
Imports, total	49 / 10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	41 / 62	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



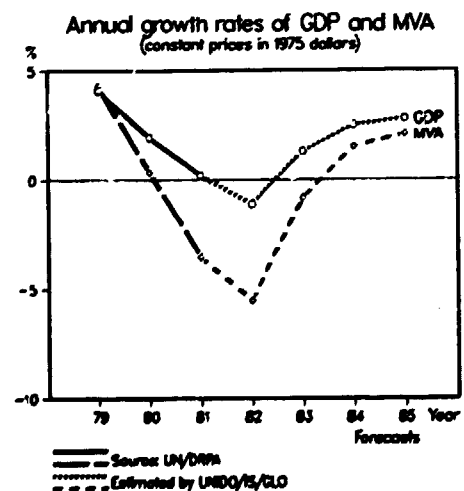
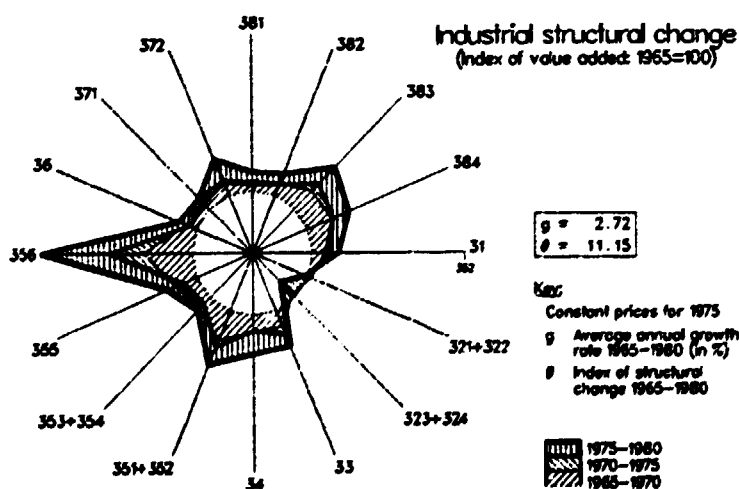
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	1975	1980	1981
1. NMP /na (in millions of dollars)	62949	77073	80785
Per capita (in dollars)	3736	4604	4826
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	127	133
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.88	1.59	1.98
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	89	159	199
Growth rate / structural change	7.30	2.70	2.16
Degree of specialization	14.2	15.0	15.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



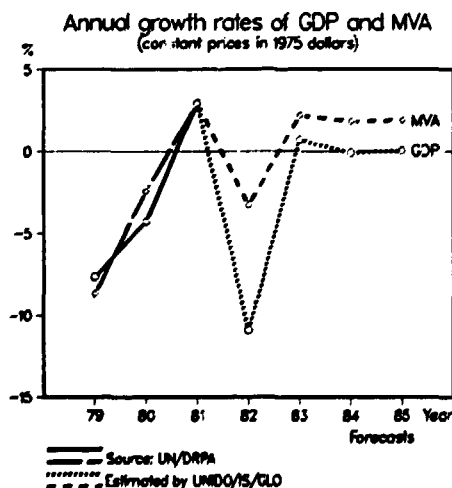
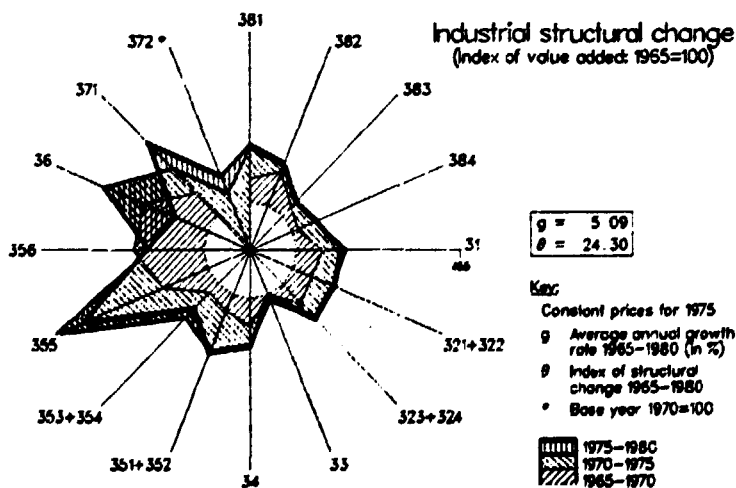
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (na (in millions of dollars)	418206	616248	683230
Per capita (in dollars)	6764	13396	11243
Manufacturing share /na	37.9	36.0	35.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	158655	293925	244178
Value added	144279 /pv	270066 /pv	218850 /pv
Constant price index	100	118	116
Gross output	290505 /pv	630468 /pv	531062 /pv
Employment (in thousands)	7284 /ae	7229 /pe	7056 /pe
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	50	57	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)	25	21	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	25	22	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	39883	87213	...
Value added / worker	19808	37359	...
Average wage	9778	18501	...
Number of branches reported	28	28	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.69	2.37	1.74
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	166	84	61
Growth rate / structural change	-1.53	0.11	-0.94
Degree of specialization	13.9	14.1	14.7
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	9438	19306	...
313 Beverages	4446	6474	...
314 Tobacco	4156	6986	...
321 Textiles	4588	6953	...
322 Wearing apparel	3284	5041	...
323 Leather and fur products	579	990	...
324 Footwear	689	1176	...
331 Wood and cork products	2343	4860	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	2958	5245	...
341 Paper and paper products	2685	4975	...
342 Printing and publishing	3447	6105	...
351 Industrial chemicals	7983	14601	...
352 Other chemicals	5265	8226	...
353 Petroleum refineries	7086	15471	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	685	876	...
355 Rubber products	1671	3163	...
356 Plastic products	2555	6083	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	640	1311	...
362 Glass and glass products	1161	2512	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	4503	8171	...
371 Iron and steel	11805	19366	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	1422	2601	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	7437	14788	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	18696	34810	...
383 Electrical machinery	15917	30634	...
384 Transport equipment	14943	31388	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	2958	6193	...
390 Other manufactures	937	1763	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	90021 /10	191644 /10	175284 /10
Exports, manufactures	84757 /75	179569 /75	163480 /75
Imports, total	74208 /10	185922 /10	162691 /10
Imports, manufactures	51997 /75	129512 /75	112667 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



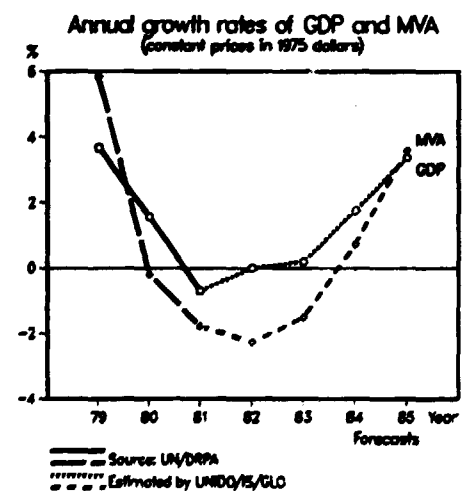
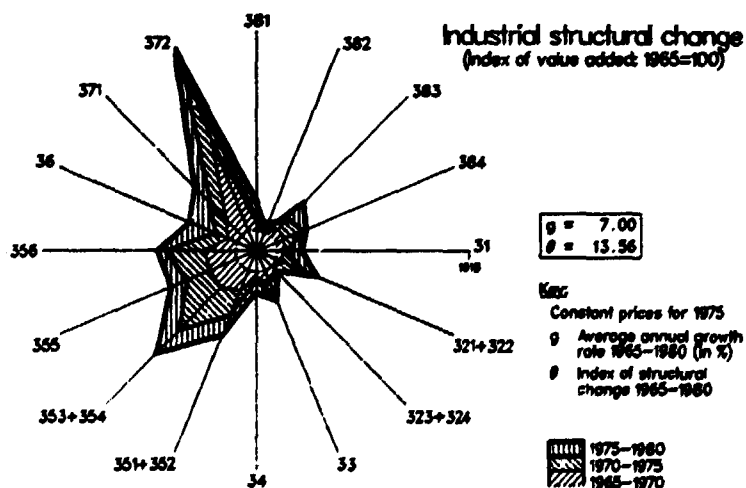
GHANA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (na (in millions of dollars)	4594	13459	20932
Per capita (in dollars)	460	1152	1731
Manufacturing share /na	14.2	9.7	13.9
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	652	1300	2910
Value added	517 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	103	97
Gross output	1108 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	77 /pe	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	53	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	9	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	38	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	14367	...	...
Value added / worker	6708	...	...
Average wage	1288	...	...
Number of branches reported	27	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.75	2.10	1.81
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	96	55	47
Growth rate / structural change	-1.10	4.06	-3.18
Degree of specialization	17.7	19.1	19.2
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	97	...	...
313 Beverages	53	...	...
314 Tobacco	47	...	...
321 Textiles	57	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	5	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	1	...	...
324 Footwear	3	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	39	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	5	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	3	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	10	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	4	...	...
352 Other chemicals	21	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	44	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	11	...	...
356 Plastic products	3	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	1	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	2	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	8	...	...
371 Iron and steel	3	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	62	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	17	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	-	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	8	...	...
384 Transport equipment	10	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	-	...	...
390 Other manufactures	-	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	728 /10	...	...
Exports, manufactures	164 /49	...	...
Imports, total	788 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	613 /66	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



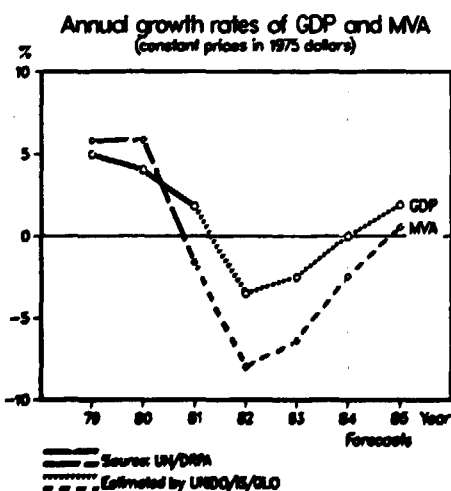
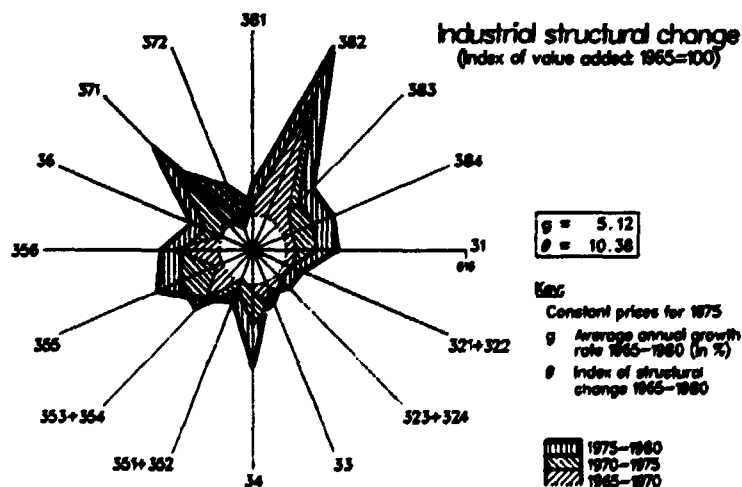
GREECE	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	20924	40248	36706
Per capita (in dollars)	2313	4314	3911
Manufacturing share /na	19.9	19.6	19.5
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	4165	7879	7159
Value added	3666 /fv	...	...
Constant price index	100	131	129
Gross output	11651 /fv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	426 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	69	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	11	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	20	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	27358	...	...
Value added / worker	8608	...	...
Average wage	3086	...	...
Number of branches reported	28	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	5.22	2.42	2.37
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	115	53	52
Growth rate / structural change	1.29	0.10	-0.65
Degree of specialization	11.9	13.2	13.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	553	...	...
313 Beverages	111	...	...
314 Tobacco	63	...	...
321 Textiles	546	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	169	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	42	...	...
324 Footwear	53	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	109	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	79	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	63	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	93	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	137	...	...
352 Other chemicals	163	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	87	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	12	...	...
355 Rubber products	35	...	...
356 Plastic products	101	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	35	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	30	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	207	...	...
371 Iron and steel	99	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	123	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	244	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	111	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	155	...	...
384 Transport equipment	205	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	7	...	...
390 Other manufactures	35	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	2278 /10	5142 /10	4249 /10
Exports, manufactures	1716 /65	4261 /69	3533 /70
Imports, total	5321 /10	10531 /10	8781 /10
Imports, manufactures	3783 /74	7550 /75	6474 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



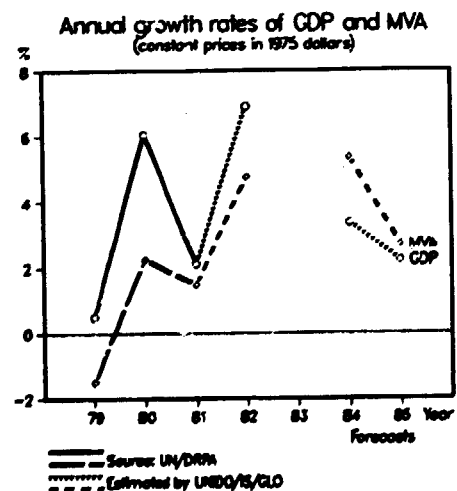
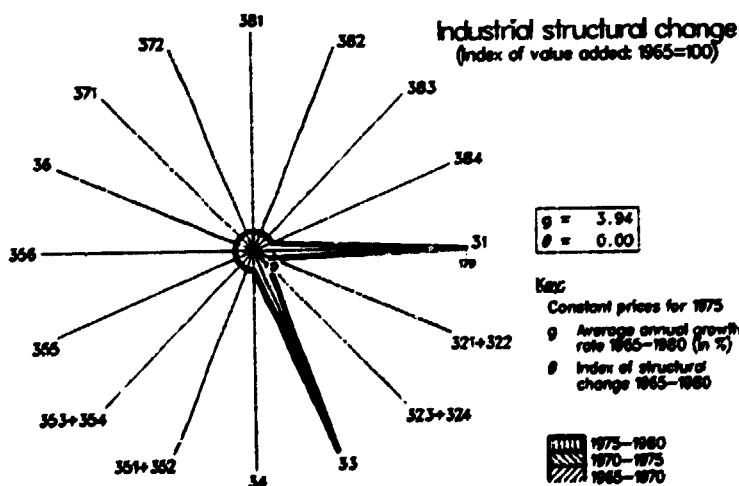
GUATEMALA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	3646	7879	8663
Per capita (in dollars)	584	1085	1156
Manufacturing share /na	16.9	18.7	18.1
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	617	1475	1569
Value added	401 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	130	131
Gross output	1148 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	68 /pe	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	65	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	8	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	27	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	16803	...	...
Value added / worker	5871	...	...
Average wage	1408	...	...
Number of branches reported	28	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.41	1.58	2.04
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	127	45	59
Growth rate / structural change	0.34	1.09	0.68
Degree of specialization	24.5	25.3	26.5
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	116	...	...
313 Beverages	33	...	...
314 Tobacco	13	...	...
321 Textiles	36	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	15	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	3	...	...
324 Footwear	5	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	7	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	3	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	10	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	12	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	20	...	...
352 Other chemicals	41	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	5	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	1	...	...
355 Rubber products	8	...	...
356 Plastic products	7	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	-	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	10	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	20	...	...
371 Iron and steel	5	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	-	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	13	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	3	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	7	...	...
384 Transport equipment	6	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	-	...	...
390 Other manufactures	2	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	623 /10	1486 /10	1115 /10
Exports, manufactures	397 /66	780 /69	629 /66
Imports, total	733 /10	1559 /10	2009 /10
Imports, manufactures	616 /69	1312 /69	1827 /69

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



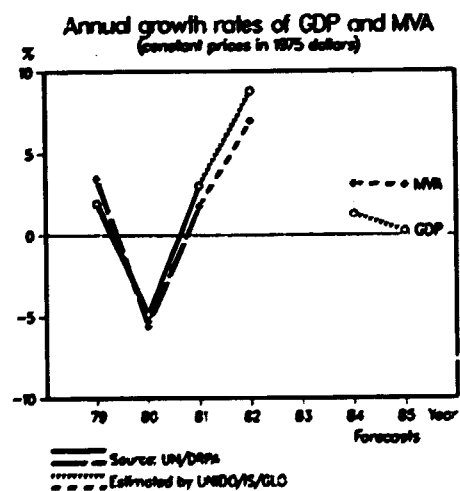
GUINEA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1152	1779	1861
Per capita (in dollars)	261	355	361
Manufacturing share /na	3.7	3.1	3.1
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	42	55	58
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	134	140
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	100	100	100
Growth rate / structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	0.0	0.0	0.0
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



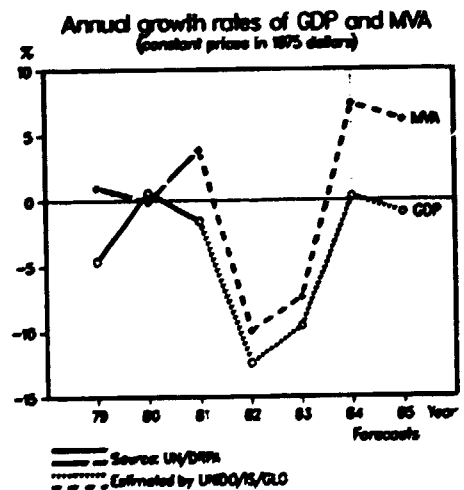
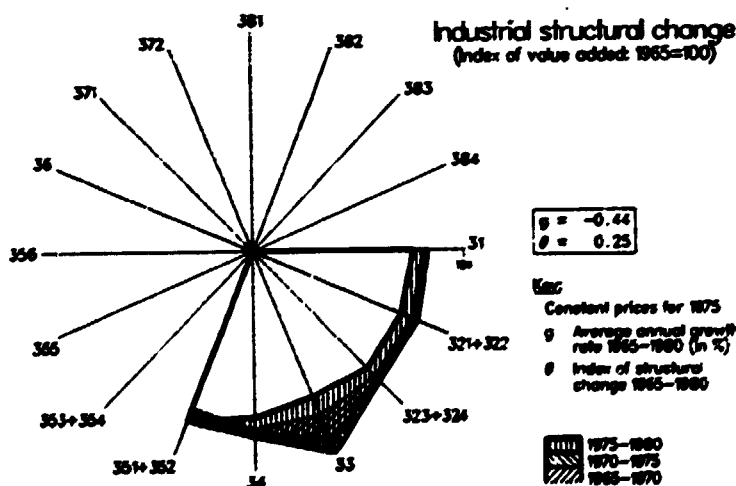
GUINEA-BISSAU	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	112	154	158
Per capita (in dollars)	212	269	270
Manufacturing share /na	1.3	1.8	1.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	1	3	3
Value added
Constant price index
Gross output
Employment (in thousands)
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output
Intermediate input (in dollars)
Wages and salaries (in dollars)
Operating surplus (in dollars)
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker
Value added / worker
Average wage
Number of branches reported
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change E (in degrees)
in percentage of E in 1970-1975
Growth rate / structural change
Degree of specialization
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products
313 Beverages
314 Tobacco
321 Textiles
322 Wearing apparel
323 Leather and fur products
324 Footwear
331 Wood and cork products
332 Furniture and fixtures
341 Paper and paper products
342 Printing and publishing
351 Industrial chemicals
352 Other chemicals
353 Petroleum refineries
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products
355 Rubber products
356 Plastic products
361 Pottery, china and earthenware
362 Glass and glass products
369 Other non-metal mineral products
371 Iron and steel
372 Non-ferrous metals
381 Metal products excl. machinery
382 Non-electrical machinery
383 Electrical machinery
384 Transport equipment
385 Professional and scientific goods
390 Other manufactures
3. TRADE			
Exports, total
Exports, manufactures
Imports, total
Imports, manufactures

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



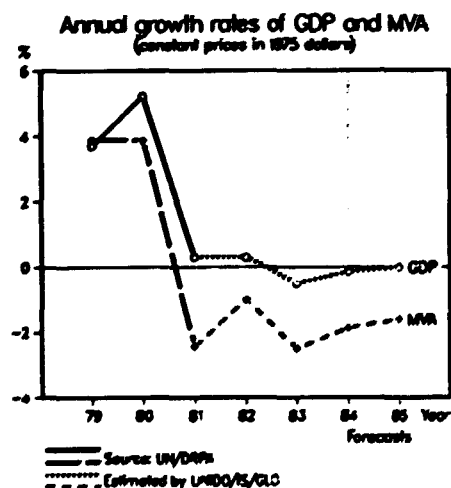
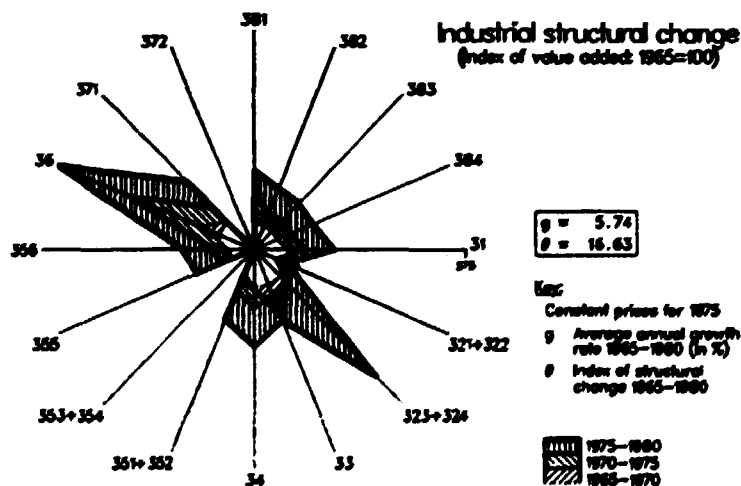
GUYANA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	507	592	618
Per capita (in dollars)	640	670	684
Manufacturing share /na	14.6	12.7	14.8
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	74	75	92
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	90	95
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	28 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.83	1.28	0.38
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	69	106	32
Growth rate / structural change	-10.93	-5.64	17.18
Degree of specialization	53.1	54.8	55.7
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	357 /10	...	...
Exports, manufactures	234 /52	...	...
Imports, total	344 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	321 /69	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



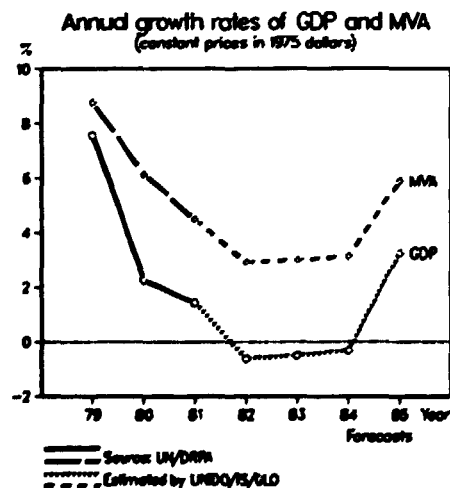
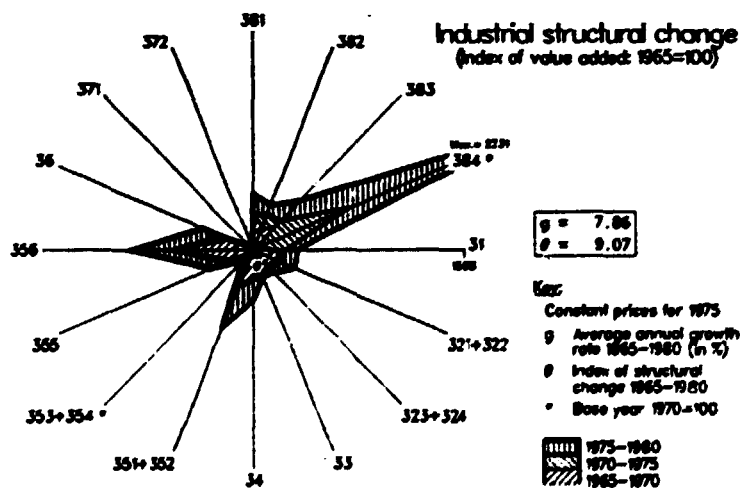
HAITI	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	681	1450	1627
Per capita (in dollars)	132	250	273
Manufacturing share /na	13.5	16.3	15.9
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	92	237	258
Value added	41 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	164	143
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	16 /ae	25 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	9.79	5.99	2.13
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	80	49	17
Growth rate / structural change	-0.15	3.04	-6.13
Degree of specialization	25.9	24.8	24.9
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	13	...	...
313 Beverages	2	...	...
314 Tobacco	2	...	...
321 Textiles	2	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	2	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	-	...	...
324 Footwear	2	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	-	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	-	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	4	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	-	...	...
352 Other chemicals	-	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	-	...	...
356 Plastic products	-	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	3	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	5	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	-	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	-	...	...
384 Transport equipment	-	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	6	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	81 / 9	...	...
Exports, manufactures	45 /26	...	...
Imports, total	143 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	114 /67	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



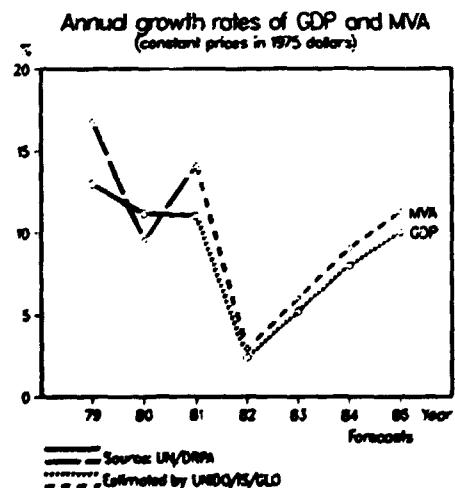
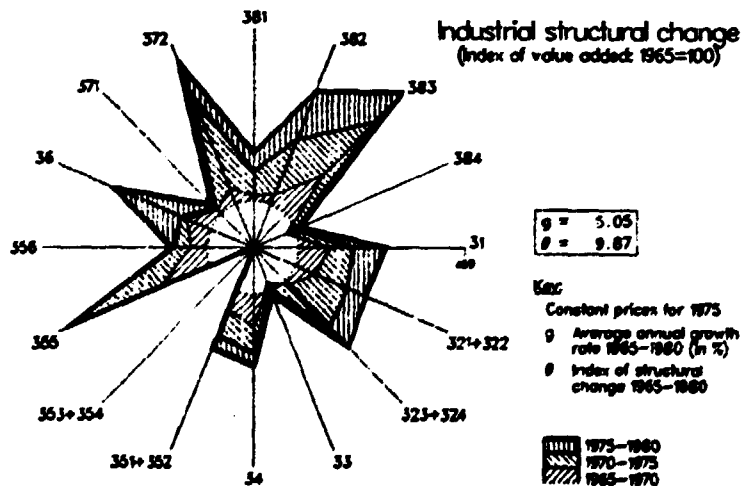
HONDURAS	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1121	2488	2646
Per capita (in dollars)	362	674	691
Manufacturing share /na	15.6	15.8	16.1
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	175	394	427
Value added	140 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	147	154
Gross output	495 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	37 /pe	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	72	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	10	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	18	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	13410	...	...
Value added / worker	3820	...	...
Average wage	1382	...	...
Number of branches reported	24	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	6.20	1.06	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	177	30	0
Growth rate / structural change	0.09	3.60	...
Degree of specialization	22.6	22.5	22.5
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	36	...	...
313 Beverages	34	...	...
314 Tobacco	10	...	...
321 Textiles	7	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	4	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	1	...	...
324 Footwear	1	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	11	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	2	...	...
34 Paper and paper products	2	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	3	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	1	...	...
352 Other chemicals	5	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	1	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	3	...	...
356 Plastic products	3	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	-	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	7	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products exci. machinery	6	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	-	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	1	...	...
384 Transport equipment	-	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	-	...	...
390 Other manufactures	1	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	293 /10	813 /10	713 /10
Exports, manufactures	120 /57	255 /54	236 /55
Imports, total	404 /10	1009 /10	945 /10
Imports, manufactures	319 /68	844 /68	840 /67

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



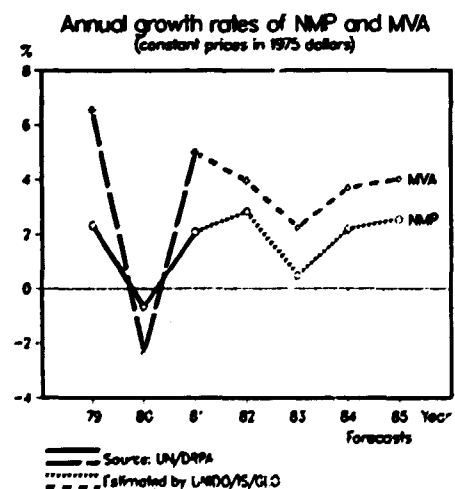
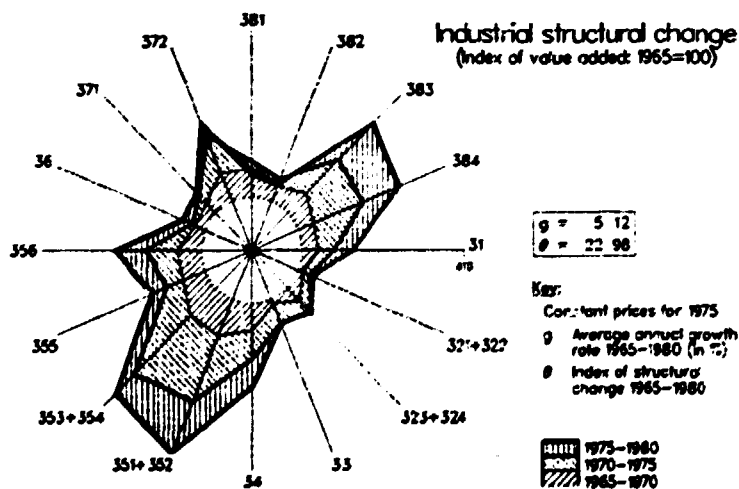
HONG KONG	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (na) (in millions of dollars)	8188	22393	24148
Per capita (in dollars)	1863	4386	4621
Manufacturing share (na)	26.8	25.2	25.3
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added (na)	2194	5646	6098
Value added	2610 /pv	7065 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	121	108
Gross Output	7448 /pv	21407 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	679 /pe	908 /pe	906 /pe
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	65	67	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	18	17	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	17	16	...
- PRODUCTIVITY (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	10974	23586	...
Value added / worker	3845	7785	...
Average wage	2006	4025	...
Number of branches reported	26	26	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change E (in degrees)	3.94	4.13	2.96
in percentage of E in 1970-1975	56	58	42
Growth rate structural change	1.82	0.37	-3.65
Degree of specialization	23.7	23.6	22.7
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	71	159	...
313 Beverages	39	97	...
314 Tobacco	38	80	...
321 Textiles	528	1017	...
322 Wearing apparel	676	1723	...
323 Leather and fur products	11	43	...
324 Footwear	15	47	...
331 Wood and cork products	27	44	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	26	61	...
341 Paper and paper products	31	109	...
342 Printing and publishing	96	286	...
351 Industrial chemicals	8	39	...
352 Other chemicals	33	76	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	19	28	...
356 Plastic products	218	556	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	2	5	...
362 Glass and glass products	5	10	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	11	54	...
371 Iron and steel	19	29	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	10	32	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	191	630	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	48	138	...
383 Electrical machinery	263	1023	...
384 Transport equipment	76	173	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	56	358	...
390 Other manufactures	93	247	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	4612 /10	13672 /10	14310 /10
Exports, manufactures	4494 /62	13221 /63	13948 /61
Imports, total	6757 /10	22027 /10	24671 /10
Imports, manufactures	5566 /70	19111 /72	21781 /72

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



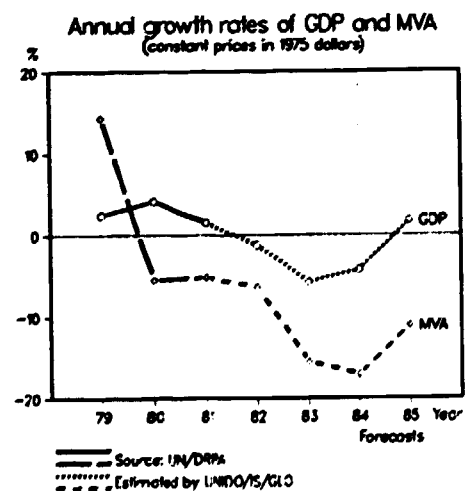
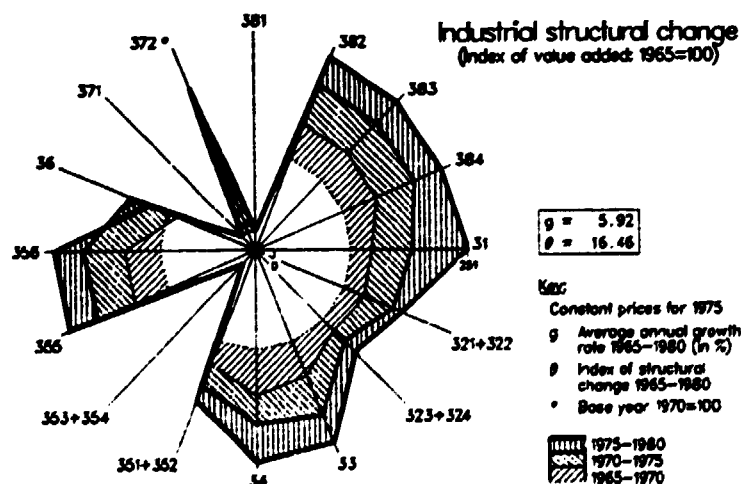
HUNGARY	1975	1980	1981
1. NMP (na (in millions of dollars)	20827	24662	25177
Per capita (in dollars)	1976	2303	2351
Manufacturing share (na	....	....	....
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added (na	....	....	....
Value added	10175	8312	5965
Constant price index	100	117	121
Gross output	26919	35027	24829
Employment (in thousands)	1553 /ae	1384 /ae	1352 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	100
Intermediate input (in dollars)	62	76	76
wages and salaries (in dollars)	9	8	8
Operating surplus (in dollars)	29	16	16
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	17334	25308	18364
Value added / worker	6552	6006	4412
Average wage	1523	2022	1450
Number of branches reported	27	27	27
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change E (in degrees)	3.08	1.62	2.12
in percentage of E in 1975-1975	104	54	71
Growth rate structural change	1.79	-0.80	1.53
Degree of specialization	6.9	9.5	9.7
- VALUE ADDED:			
311-2 Food products	941	780	576
313 Beverages	244	117	123
314 Tobacco	32	36	31
321 Textiles	601	497	382
322 Wearing apparel	283	273	189
323 Leather and fur products	85	68	53
324 Footwear	152	112	94
331 Wood and cork products	146	115	73
332 Furniture and fixtures	148	141	101
341 Paper and paper products	176	133	94
342 Printing and publishing	132	117	90
351 Industrial chemicals	565	587	377
352 Other chemicals	402	341	289
353 Petroleum refineries	396	216	127
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	117	77	63
356 Plastic products	117	86	69
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	77	80	60
362 Glass and glass products	91	99	76
369 Other non-metal mineral products	296	287	195
371 Iron and steel	816	521	265
372 Non-ferrous metals	245	303	157
381 Metal products excl. machinery	424	301	207
382 Non-electrical machinery	967	700	529
383 Electrical machinery	1050	921	705
384 Transport equipment	836	684	505
385 Professional and scientific goods	385	382	287
390 Other manufactures	429	333	246
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	6093 /10	8677 /10	8712 /10
Exports, manufactures	4036 /18	6253 /27	6142 /27
Imports, total	7178 /10	9212 /10	9123 /10
Imports, manufactures	4211 /18	5496 /27	5547 /27

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



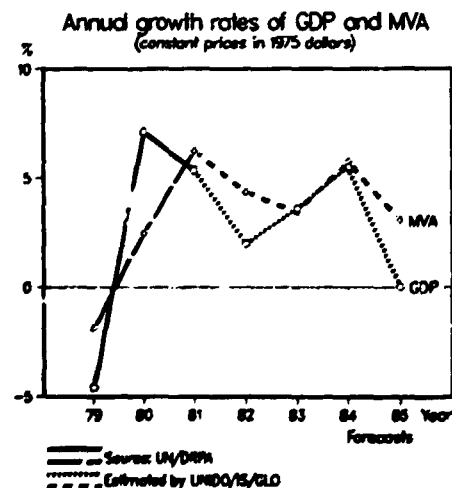
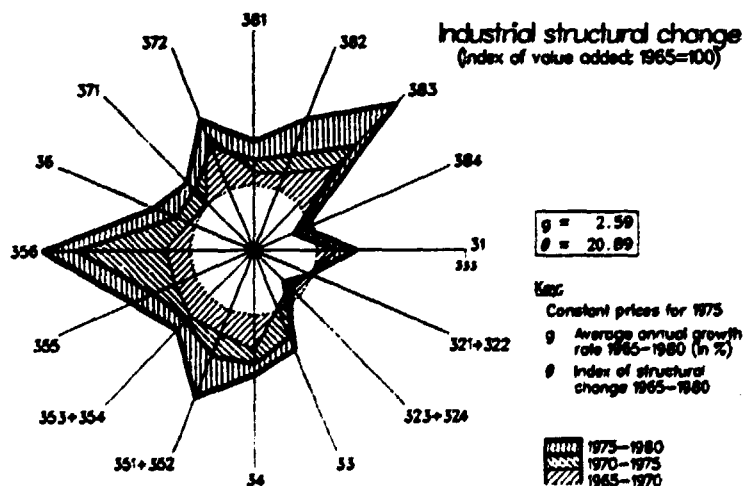
ICELAND	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1298	2933	2955
Per capita (in dollars)	5953	12687	12681
Manufacturing share /na	13.3	9.0	8.4
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	173	265	247
Value added	16455 /fv	...	...
Constant price index	100	119	116
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	15 /pe	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	2.91	1.37	0.77
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	93	44	25
Growth rate / structural change	-0.52	-2.25	-3.00
Degree of specialization	14.3	15.0	15.0
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	1636	...	...
313 Beverages	335	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	1056	...	...
322 wearing apparel	567	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	260	...	...
324 Footwear	61	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	49	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	706	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	226	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	1429	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	634	...	...
352 Other chemicals	301	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	129	...	...
356 Plastic products	368	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	49	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	121	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	737	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	1259	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	1157 A	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	1157 A	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	575	...	...
384 Transport equipment	2474	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	71	...	...
390 Other manufactures	93	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	308 / 9	931 / 9	895 / 9
Exports, manufactures	97 / 30	339 / 32	281 / 32
Imports, total	488 / 10	1000 / 10	1021 / 10
Imports, manufactures	466 / 70	946 / 72	963 / 71

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above



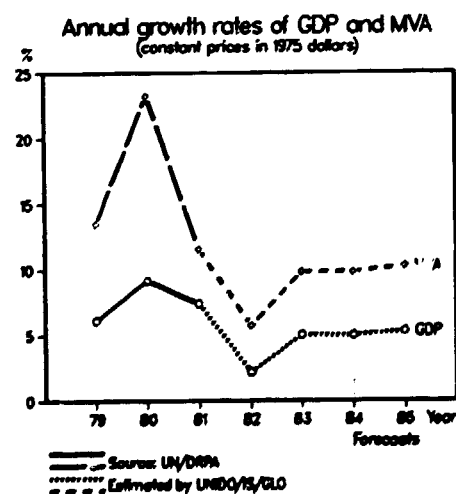
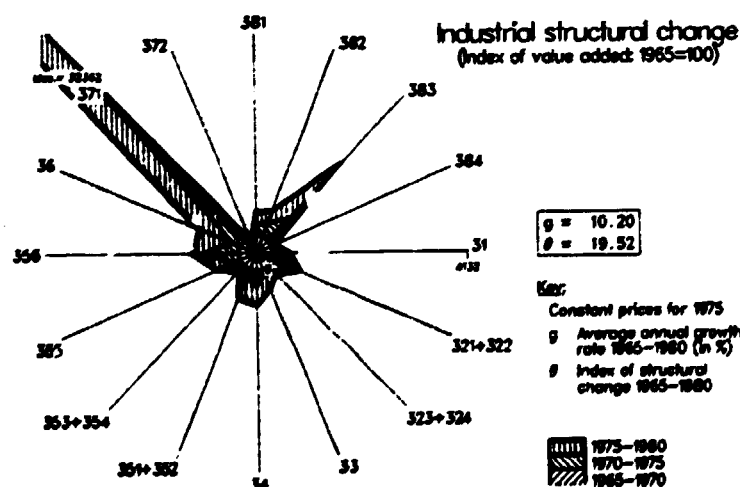
INDIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	88814	163070	170170
Per capita (in dollars)	144	238	244
Manufacturing share /na	15.6	17.2	17.3
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	13872	28106	29384
Value added	7683 /fv	...	...
Constant price index	100	122	129
Gross Output	33153 /fv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	5662 /pe	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	77	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	11	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	12	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	5855	...	...
Value added / worker	1357	...	...
Average wage	640	...	...
Number of branches reported	28	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.07	2.78	4.04
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	78	71	103
Growth rate / structural change	0.96	-0.11	1.53
Degree of specialization	11.5	11.8	12.2
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	642	...	...
313 Beverages	42	...	...
314 Tobacco	150	...	...
321 Textiles	1429	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	22	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	26	...	...
324 Footwear	6	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	44	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	6	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	237	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	143	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	566	...	...
352 Other chemicals	594	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	129	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	68	...	...
355 Rubber products	160	...	...
356 Plastic products	36	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	18	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	43	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	241	...	...
371 Iron and steel	897	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	132	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	225	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	622	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	591	...	...
384 Transport equipment	534	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	44	...	...
390 Other manufactures	36	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	4355 /10	7511 /10	...
Exports, manufactures	3070 /68	4894 /67	...
Imports, total	6290 /10	13819 /10	...
Imports, manufactures	3305 /68	8780 /67	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



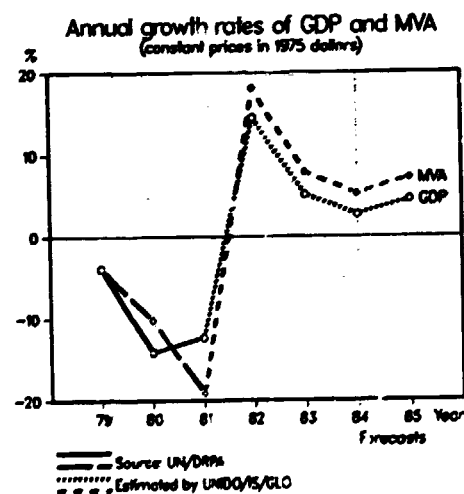
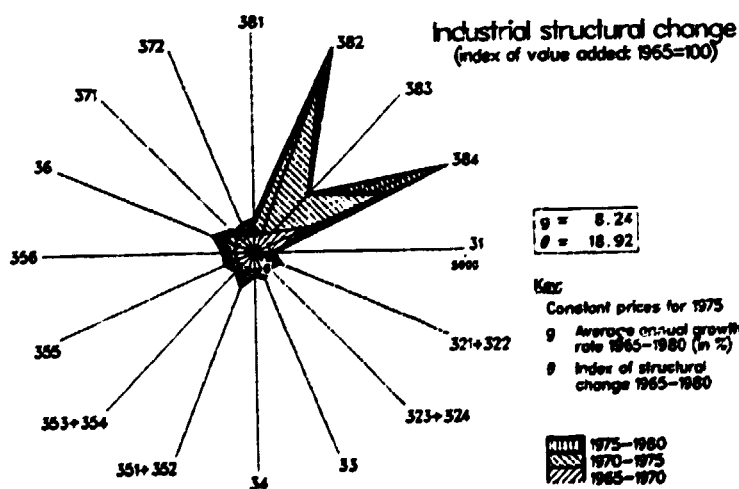
INDONESIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (na) (in millions of dollars)	30468	72713	84964
Per capita (in dollars)	225	491	564
Manufacturing share /na	8.9	11.6	11.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	2708	8461	9935
Value added	1380 /fv ¹	3408 /fv	...
Constant price index	100	208	220
Gross output	4554 /pv	10909 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	756 /ae	963 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	70	69	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	8	7	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	25	25	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	6022	11329	...
Value added / worker	1824	3539	...
Average wage	453	746	...
Number of branches reported	27	25	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	8.21	5.40	2.97
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	172	113	62
Growth rate / structural change	0.48	3.19	1.99
Degree of specialization	25.5	25.9	24.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	289	377	...
313 Beverages	28	51	...
314 Tobacco	158	651	...
321 Textiles	173	421	...
322 Wearing apparel	2	15	...
323 Leather and fur products	3	5	...
324 Footwear	29	26	...
331 Wood and cork products	40	240	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	4	6	...
341 Paper and paper products	19	51	...
342 Printing and publishing	22	51	...
351 Industrial chemicals	80	145	...
352 Other chemicals	59	242	...
353 Petroleum refineries	207	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	21	164	...
356 Plastic products	13	25	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	2	8	...
362 Glass and glass products	7	36	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	52	200	...
371 Iron and steel	3	107	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	10	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	41	119	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	19	53	...
383 Electrical machinery	44	180	...
384 Transport equipment	49	218	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	-	2	...
390 Other manufactures	3	13	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	7130 /10	21909 /10	22260 /10
Exports, manufactures	876 /62	2933 /62	2925 /61
Imports, total	4770 /10	10834 /10	13008 /10
Imports, manufactures	4503 /73	9336 /74	11744 /74

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



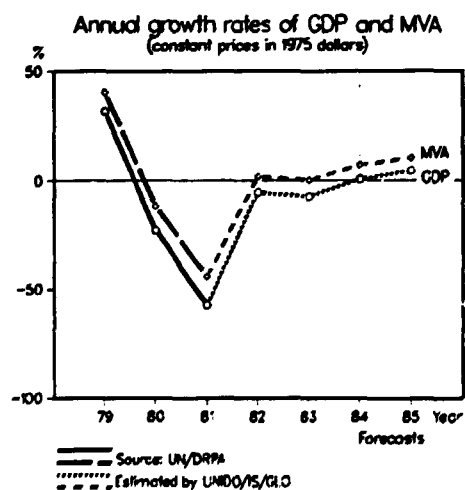
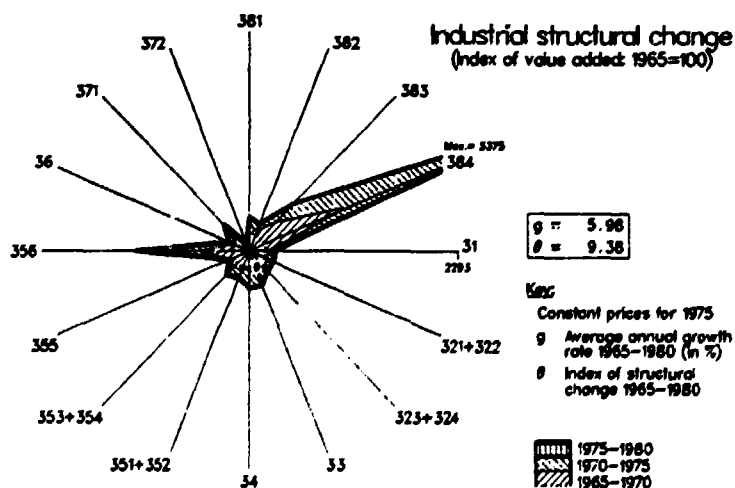
IRAN (Islamic Republic of)	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	51833	89192	88410
Per capita (in dollars)	1583	2339	2245
Manufacturing share /na	8.5	7.3	6.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	4388	6489	5861
Value added	...	8107 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	97	94
Gross output	7860	15801 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	419 /ae	474 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	49	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	29	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	22	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	33368	...
Value added / worker	...	17121	...
Average wage	...	9723	...
Number of branches reported	...	28	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	5.59	5.95	8.74
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	156	164	245
Growth rate / structural change	3.42	0.42	-0.32
Degree of specialization	25.7	24.0	22.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	930	...
313 Beverages	...	145	...
314 Tobacco	...	112	...
321 Textiles	...	1329	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	78	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	36	...
324 Footwear	...	100	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	68	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	33	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	135	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	80	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	93	...
352 Other chemicals	...	278	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	1652	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	2	...
355 Rubber products	...	93	...
356 Plastic products	...	198	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	45	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	115	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	819	...
371 Iron and steel	...	367	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	48	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	319	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	208	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	391	...
384 Transport equipment	...	399	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	24	...
390 Other manufactures	...	11	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	20114 /10	...	...
Exports, manufactures	1409 /63	...	...
Imports, total	11586 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	10838 /74	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



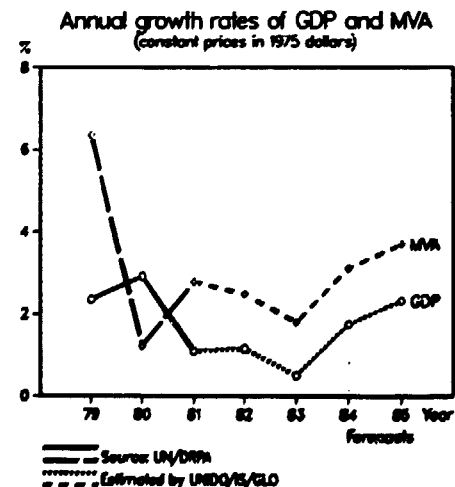
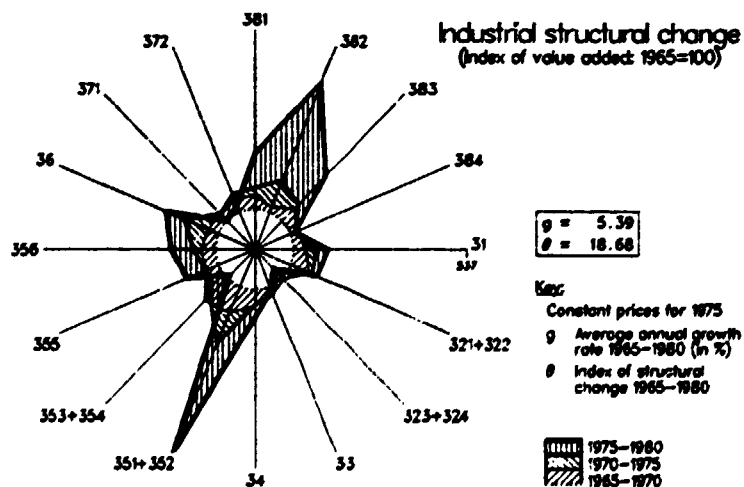
IRAQ	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	13619	37418	17458
Per capita (in dollars)	1236	2862	1288
Manufacturing share /na	6.0	5.8	6.8
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	818	2187	1193
Value added	527 /fv	...	...
Constant price index	100	101	104
Gross output	1453 /fv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	133 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	64	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	14	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	22	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	10927	...	...
value added / worker	3966	...	...
Average wage	1527	...	...
Number of branches reported	27	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	10.10	6.27	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	152	94	0
Growth rate / structural change	1.37	-3.65	...
Degree of specialization	17.0	17.9	17.9
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	57	...	...
313 Beverages	45	...	...
314 Tobacco	68	...	...
321 Textiles	64	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	14	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	4	...	...
324 Footwear	9	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	-	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	2	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	7	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	5	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	14	...	...
352 Other chemicals	33	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	73	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	5	...	...
355 Rubber products	1	...	...
356 Plastic products	2	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	-	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	5	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	48	...	...
371 Iron and steel	2	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	-	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	6	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	14	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	23	...	...
384 Transport equipment	22	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	-	...	...
390 Other manufactures	-	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	120 / E	...	...
Exports, manufactures	71 /44	...	...
Imports, total	4205 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	3991 /69	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



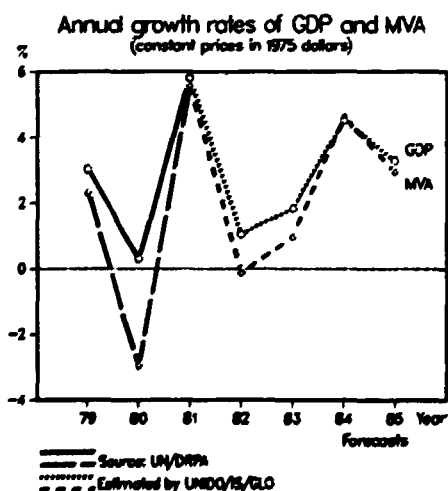
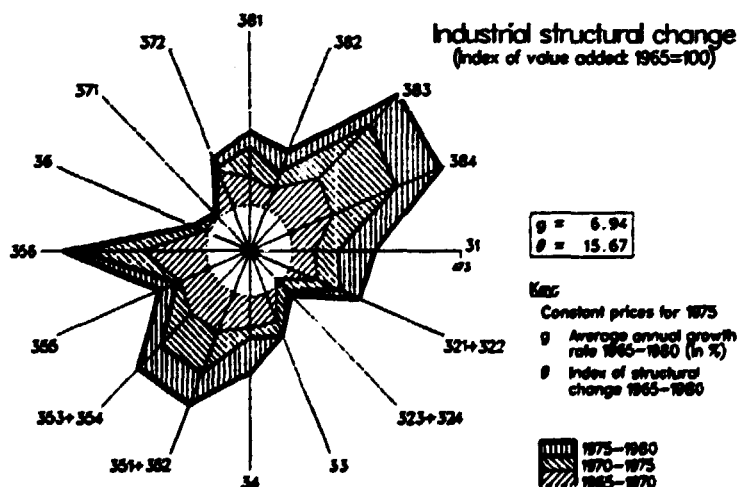
IRELAND	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	8167	17944	16763
Per capita (in dollars)	2612	5424	5010
Manufacturing share /na	24.0	25.7	26.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	1961	4620	4471
Value added	2293 /fv	...	...
Constant price index	100	143	144
Gross output	6740 /fv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	194 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	66	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	16	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	18	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	34796	...	...
Value added / worker	11837	...	...
Average wage	5453	...	...
Number of branches reported	27	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.88	8.21	4.72
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	127	213	123
Growth rate / structural change	-1.35	0.14	0.06
Degree of specialization	11.7	13.9	14.3
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	603	...	...
313 Beverages	189	...	...
314 Tobacco	44	...	...
321 Textiles	142	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	85	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	20	...	...
324 Footwear	24	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	35	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	20	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	59	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	104	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	59	...	...
352 Other chemicals	133	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	7	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	26	...	...
356 Plastic products	37	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	15	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	43	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	135	...	...
371 Iron and steel	25	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	9	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	101	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	97	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	91	...	...
384 Transport equipment	114	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	65	...	...
390 Other manufactures	9	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	3179 /10	8473 /10	7784 /10
Exports, manufactures	2546 /74	7267 /75	6709 /75
Imports, total	3769 /10	11133 /10	10595 /10
Imports, manufactures	3092 /75	9600 /75	9354 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



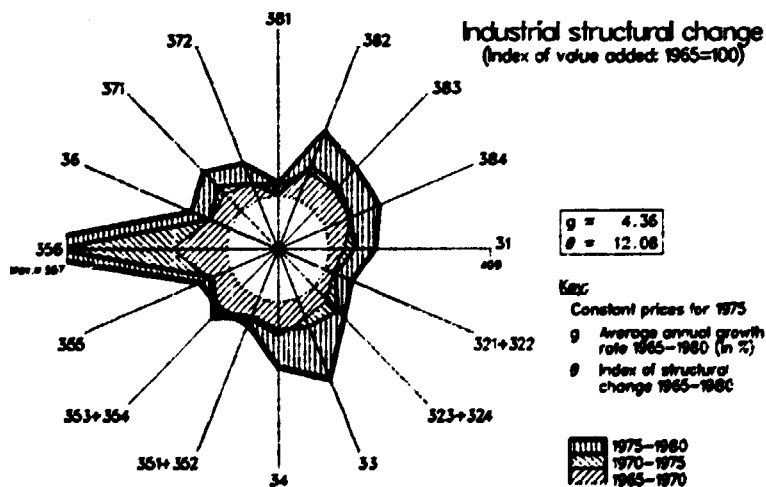
ISRAEL	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	13063	21056	22295
Per capita (in dollars)	3781	5348	5532
Manufacturing share /na	19.5	25.0	26.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	2553	5262	5950
Value added	3022 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	120	126
Gross output	7452 /pv	11649 /pv	12900 /pv
Employment (in thousands)	245 /ae	258 /ae	265 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	59	...	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)	14	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	26	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	30433	...	...
Value added / worker	12343	...	...
Average wage	4375	...	...
Number of branches reported	28	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.24	2.34	2.26
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	95	68	66
Growth rate / structural change	1.21	-1.74	2.38
Degree of specialization	12.0	13.2	13.2
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	226	...	...
313 Beverages	69	...	...
314 Tobacco	82	...	...
321 Textiles	195	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	118	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	7	...	...
324 Footwear	18	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	68	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	49	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	84	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	101	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	130	...	...
352 Other chemicals	132	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	33	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	33	...	...
355 Rubber products	49	...	...
356 Plastic products	88	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	22	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	25	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	156	...	...
371 Iron and steel	53	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	56	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	369	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	160	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	313	...	...
384 Transport equipment	279	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	27	...	...
390 Other manufactures	82	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	1941 /10	5540 /10	5664 /10
Exports, manufactures	982 /65	3331 /71	3626 /68
Imports, total	4173 /10	8023 /10	7894 /10
Imports, manufactures	2527 /75	4236 /74	4779 /74

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

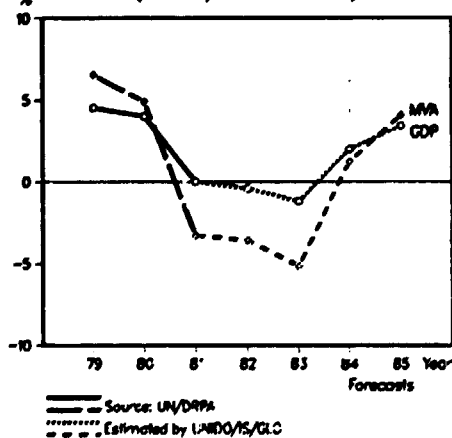


ITALY	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	192079	394760	350215
Per capita (in dollars)	3440	6933	6132
Manufacturing share /na	29.0	29.2	26.9
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	55667	115391	94139
Value added	51010	97230	...
Constant price index	100	131	129
Gross output	122636	251426	...
Employment (in thousands)	3582 /ae	3333 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	58	61	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	16	15	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	25	24	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	34292	75435	...
Value added / worker	14240	29172	...
Average wage	5654	10948	...
Number of branches reported	28	28	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	2.43	2.62	2.75
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	87	94	99
Growth rate / structural change	-4.68	2.22	-0.61
Degree of specialization	9.7	10.3	10.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	3312	6375	...
313 Beverages	1042	1675	...
314 Tobacco	176	308	...
321 Textiles	3390	6730	...
322 Wearing apparel	1619	3203	...
323 Leather and fur products	326	720	...
324 Footwear	680	1498	...
331 Wood and cork products	573	1321	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	806	1940	...
341 Paper and paper products	1126	2265	...
342 Printing and publishing	1595	3023	...
351 Industrial chemicals	3683	6475	...
352 Other chemicals	2465	3969	...
353 Petroleum refineries	791	1295	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	49	41	...
355 Rubber products	1022	1836	...
356 Plastic products	979	1468	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	821	1975	...
362 Glass and glass products	489	1072	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	1743	3648	...
371 Iron and steel	4308	8371	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	741	1317	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	2869	5699	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	4852	9345	...
383 Electrical machinery	4547	8452	...
384 Transport equipment	5526	10301	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	1046	2036	...
390 Other manufactures	432	873	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	34825 /10	77641 /10	75246 /10
Exports, manufactures	32858 /75	74004 /75	72167 /75
Imports, total	37928 /10	98119 /10	88996 /10
Imports, manufactures	22195 /75	62702 /75	52822 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

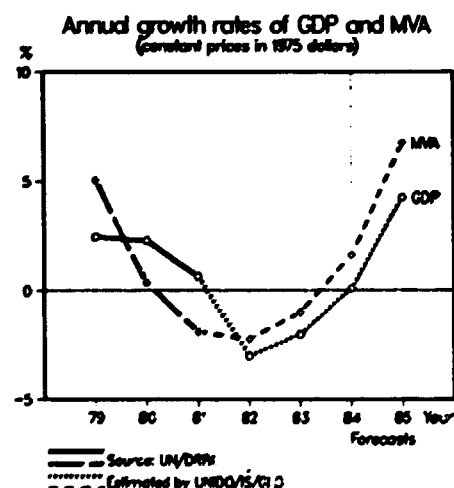
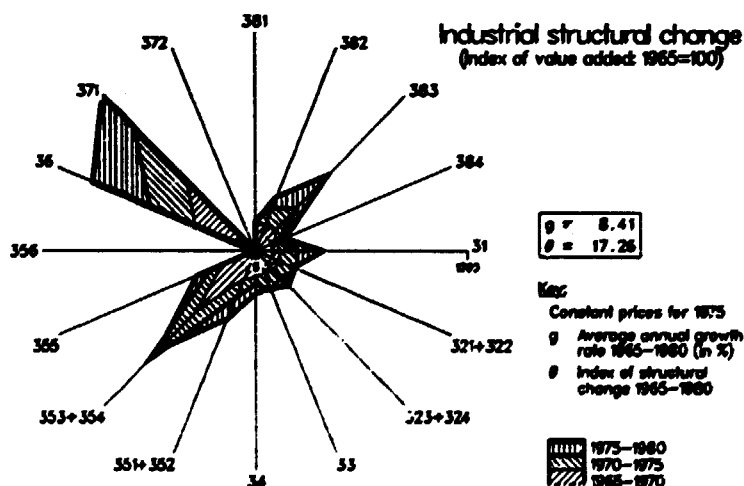


Annual growth rates of GDP and MVA
(constant prices in 1975 dollars)



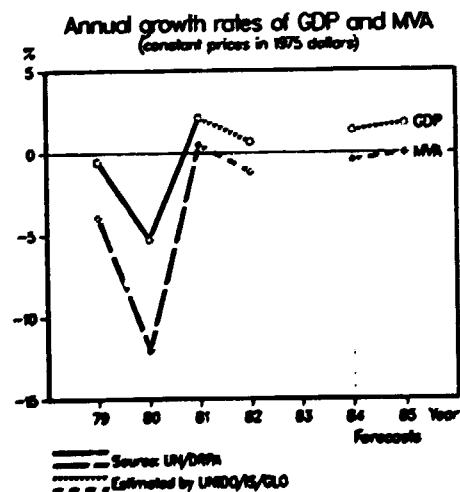
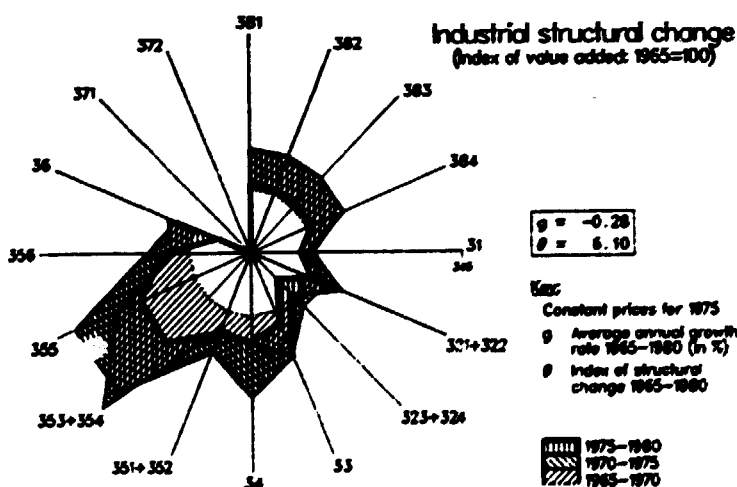
IVORY COAST	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	3894	10590	8520
Per capita (in dollars)	576	1318	1025
Manufacturing share /na	14.0	10.4	10.6
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	547	1102	903
Value added	436 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	128	134
Gross output	1418 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	49 /ae	67 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	73	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	9	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	18	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	31153	...	...
Value added / worker	8412	...	...
Average wage	2854	...	...
Number of branches reported	14	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.04	5.22	1.60
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	77	99	30
Growth rate / structural change	1.59	1.48	2.74
Degree of specialization	15.9	14.8	14.6
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	79	...	...
313 Beverages	20	...	...
314 Tobacco	17	...	...
321 Textiles	66	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	3	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	5 A	...	...
324 Footwear	... A	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	22	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	7	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	11 B	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	... B	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	30 C	...	...
352 Other chemicals	... C	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	91 D	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	... D	...	...
355 Rubber products	2	...	...
356 Plastic products	... C	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	12 E	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	... E	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	... E	...	...
371 Iron and steel	2 F	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	... F	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	5	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	-	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	26	...	...
384 Transport equipment	33	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	5	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	1182 /10	...	2535 /10
Exports, manufactures	436 /70	...	934 /69
Imports, total	1127 /10	...	2393 /10
Imports, manufactures	902 /72	...	1766 /70

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



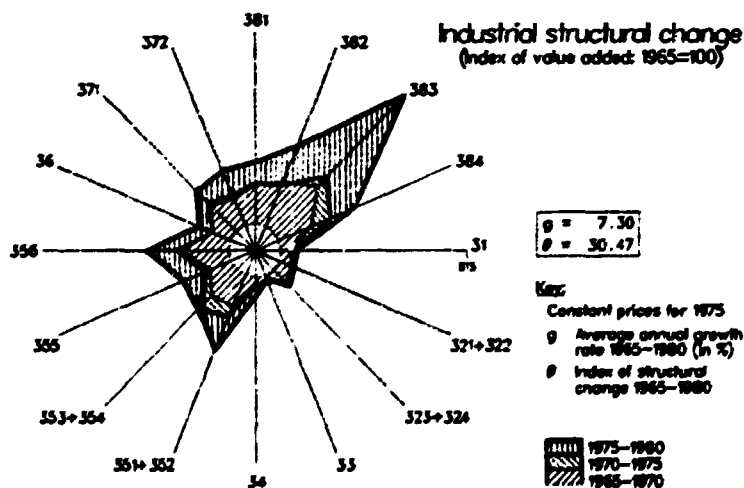
JAMAICA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	2876	2655	2981
Per capita (in dollars)	1408	1214	1342
Manufacturing share /na	16.6	15.2	14.5
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	484	404	433
Value added	488 /fv	405 /fv	...
Constant price index	100	73	80
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	53 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.51	8.72	6.80
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	68	169	16
Growth rate / structural change	0.14	-1.11	12.00
Degree of specialization	14.9	17.5	17.7
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	110	65	...
313 Beverages	69	60	...
314 Tobacco	51	61	...
321 Textiles	3	18 A	...
322 Wearing apparel	23	... A	...
323 Leather and fur products	2	2	...
324 Footwear	12	8	...
331 Wood and cork products	7	3	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	15	12	...
341 Paper and paper products	12	21 B	...
342 Printing and publishing	16	... B	...
351 Industrial chemicals	20	18	...
352 Other chemicals	4	4	...
353 Petroleum refineries	35	55	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	4	3	...
355 Rubber products	9	8	...
356 Plastic products	2	2	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	21 A	11 C	...
362 Glass and glass products	... A	... C	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	... A	... C	...
371 Iron and steel	67 B	50 D	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	... B	... D	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	... B	... D	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	... B	... D	...
383 Electrical machinery	... B	... D	...
384 Transport equipment	... B	... D	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	... B	... D	...
390 Other manufactures	5	4	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	769 /10	942 /10	976 /10
Exports, manufactures	619 /59	708 /58	770 /58
Imports, total	1123 /10	1178 /10	1487 /10
Imports, manufactures	933 /73	806 /73	1359 /71

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

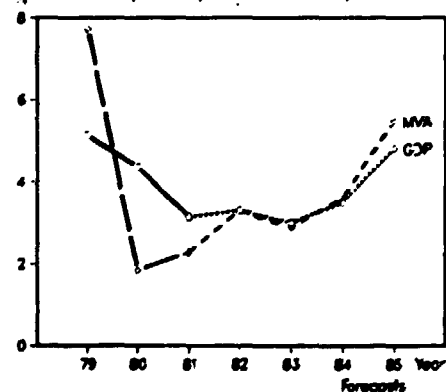


JAPAN	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	498719	1040827	1126650
Per capita (in dollars)	4472	8930	9606
Manufacturing share /na	30.1	29.1	30.9
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	150316	302925	347679
Value added	156851	340786	359998
Constant price index	100	141	144
Gross output:	435760	974895	1033236
Employment (in thousands)	10565 /ae	10252 /ae	10606 /pe
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	100
Intermediate input (in dollars)	64	65	65
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	15	12	13
Operating surplus (in dollars)	21	23	22
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	41245	95093	97420
Value added / worker	14846	33241	33943
Average wage	6009	11574	12305
Number of branches reported	28	28	28
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.67	4.99	5.46
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	149	152	167
Growth rate / structural change	-2.21	1.23	0.44
Degree of specialization	11.1	13.3	14.6
- VALUE ADDED:			
311,2 Food products	12681	26004	27687
313 Beverages	2924	5037	5545
314 Tobacco	684	1936	2131
321 Textiles	8813	15505	15335
322 wearing apparel	2763	5179	5487
323 Leather and fur products	458	890	916
324 Footwear	307	700	707
331 wood and cork products	4632	9037	7813
332 Furniture and fixtures	1860	3805	3695
341 Paper and paper products	4902	9352	9690
342 Printing and publishing	7921	17175	18500
351 Industrial chemicals	7247	13670	13589
352 Other chemicals	7061	15540	16972
353 Petroleum refineries	2062	6649	5786
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	566	1066	1383
355 Rubber products	1944	4169	4330
356 Plastic products	4056	9520	10207
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	859	1630	1587
362 Glass and glass products	1314	2888	3151
369 Other non-metal mineral products	5774	12621	13258
371 Iron and steel	10370	26562	25093
372 Non-ferrous metals	2756	7491	6688
381 Metal products excl. machinery	10825	22509	23506
382 Non-electrical machinery	18594	39445	42727
383 Electrical machinery	14520	39042	45112
384 Transport equipment	15929	32250	37240
385 Professional and scientific goods	2399	5710	6262
390 Other manufactures	2631	5201	5600
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	55754 /10	129542 /10	151910 /10
Exports, manufactures	54583 /75	127134 /75	149463 /74
Imports, total	57865 /10	139892 /10	140830 /10
Imports, manufactures	17833 /75	46130 /75	45805 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

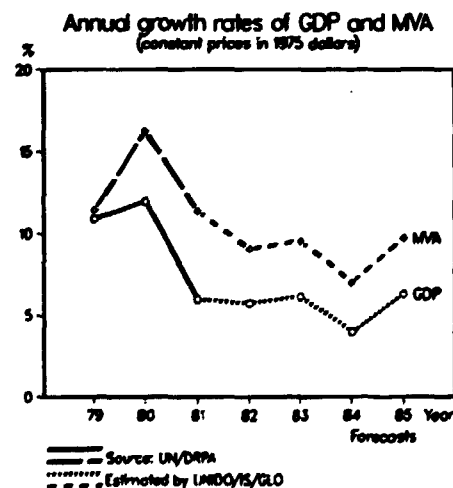
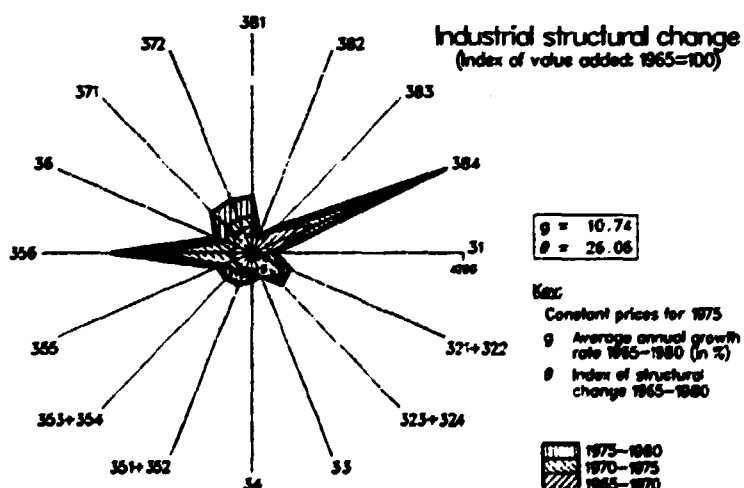


Annual growth rates of GDP and MVA
(constant prices in 1975 dollars)



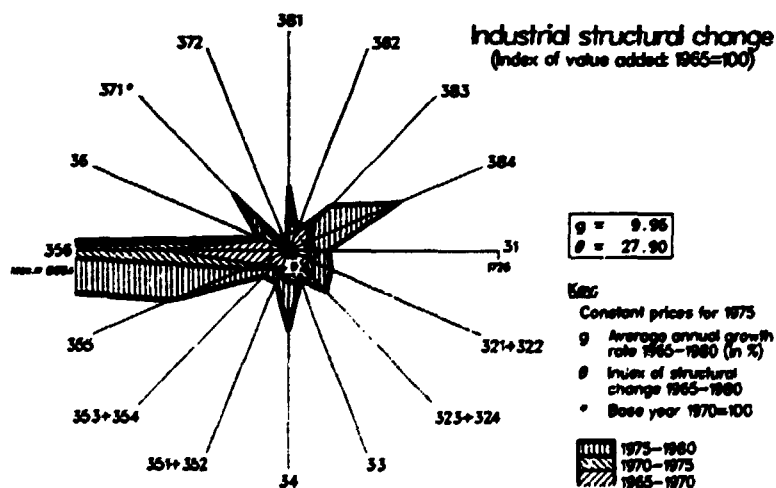
JORDAN	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1006	3342	3690
Per capita (in dollars)	372	1030	1094
Manufacturing share /na	11.6	12.3	12.6
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	117	410	467
Value added	113 /pv	396 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	153	170
Gross output	275 /pv	914 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	19 /ae	24 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	64	58	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	10	12	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	26	31	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	15295	39441	...
Value added / worker	5537	16744	...
Average wage	1558	4623	...
Number of branches reported	19	20	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	19.74	4.64	2.55
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	149	35	19
Growth rate of structural change	1.75	2.96	4.16
Degree of specialization	8.3	9.0	9.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	20	24	...
313 Beverages	1	20	...
314 Tobacco	7	50	...
321 Textiles	12	10	...
322 Wearing apparel	5	8	...
323 Leather and fur products	2	2	...
324 Footwear	2	8	...
331 Wood and cork products	1	18 A	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	4	... A	...
341 Paper and paper products	1	9	...
342 Printing and publishing	2	7	...
351 Industrial chemicals	7 A	24 B	...
352 Other chemicals	... A	... B	...
353 Petroleum refineries	16	53	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	-	-	...
356 Plastic products	3	12	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	10 B	93 C	...
362 Glass and glass products	... B	... C	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	... B	... C	...
371 Iron and steel	5	12	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	2	4	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	7	24	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	1	4	...
383 Electrical machinery	2	2	...
384 Transport equipment	3	-	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	2	6	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	126 /10	402 /10	510 /10
Exports, manufactures	33 /52	176 /56	262 /57
Imports, total	731 /10	2394 /10	3146 /10
Imports, manufactures	583 /72	1790 /74	2376 /73

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

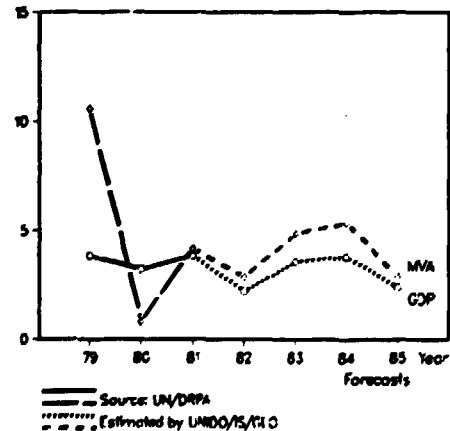


KENYA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	3269	7053	6688
Per capita (in dollars)	242	428	389
Manufacturing share /na	11.8	11.2	13.2
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	385	793	884
Value added	331 /fv	780 /fv	...
Constant price index	100	207	220
Gross output	1463 /fv	4060 /fv	...
Employment (in thousands)	98 /pe	129 /pe	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	78	81	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	10	8	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	12	11	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	15000	31489	...
Value added / worker	3259	5863	...
Average wage	1441	2404	...
Number of branches reported	24	25	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	8.03	2.59	5.19
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	159	51	103
Growth rate / structural change	-0.58	1.46	1.30
Degree of specialization	14.8	19.7	22.0
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	86	251	...
313 Beverages	30	61	...
314 Tobacco	14	28	...
321 Textiles	20	52	...
322 Wearing apparel	5	9	...
323 Leather and fur products	2	6	...
324 Footwear	3	11	...
331 Wood and cork products	7	19	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	3	8	...
341 Paper and paper products	10	31	...
342 Printing and publishing	9	17	...
351 Industrial chemicals	13	20	...
352 Other chemicals	19	35	...
353 Petroleum refineries	13	24	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	5	33	...
356 Plastic products	4	7	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	-	-	...
362 Glass and glass products	2	3	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	18	26	...
371 Iron and steel	4 A	11 A	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	18	47	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	1	4	...
383 Electrical machinery	19	35	...
384 Transport equipment	25	38	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	1	...
390 Other manufactures	2	2	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	456 /10	1313 /10	...
Exports, manufactures	258 /56	848 /71	...
Imports, total	911 /10	2590 /10	...
Imports, manufactures	650 /69	1711 /74	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

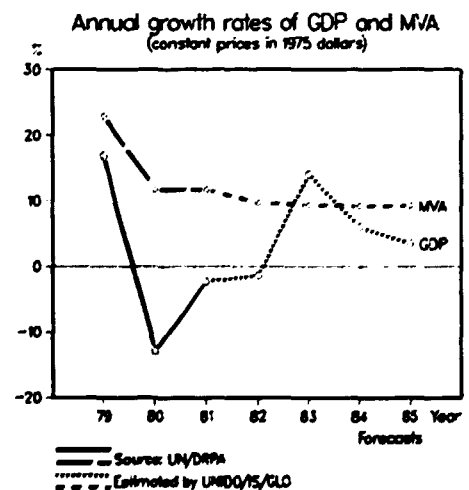
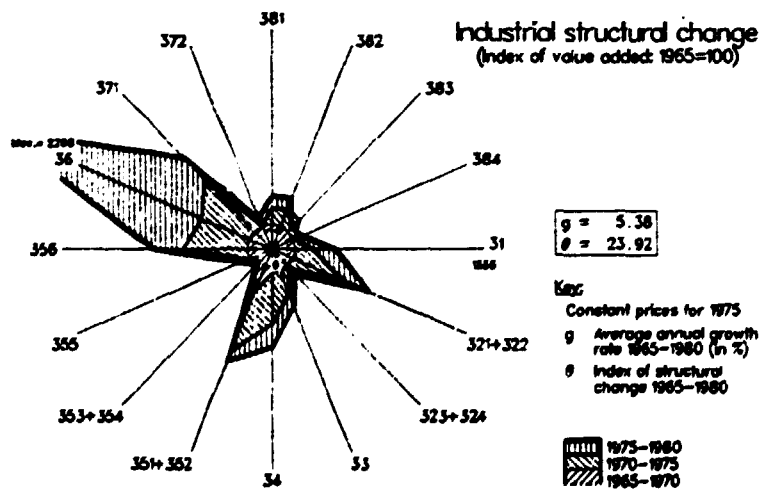


Annual growth rates of GDP and MVA
(constant prices in 1975 dollars)



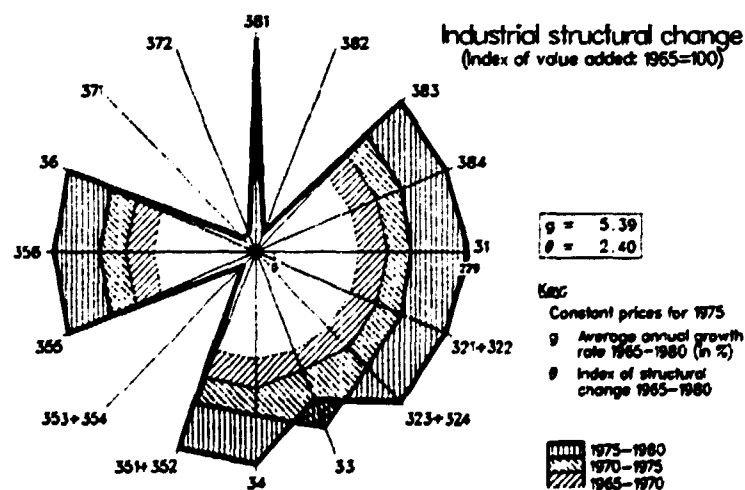
KUWAIT	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	12021	27563	24244
Per capita (in dollars)	11997	20372	17001
Manufacturing share /na	5.6	6.0	5.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	677	1642	1371
Value added	621 /pv	1629 /pv	1336 /pv
Constant price index	100	133	142
Gross output	1774 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	27 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	65	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	7	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	28	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	66146	...	...
Value added / worker	23152	...	...
Average wage	4749	...	...
Number of branches reported	25	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.21	5.27	2.30
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	83	136	60
Growth rate / structural change	-1.28	-2.15	2.75
Degree of specialization	46.2	41.3	41.2
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	36	79	88
313 Beverages	13	23	25
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	3	5	6
322 Wearing apparel	23	60	63
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	12	34	36
332 Furniture and fixtures	19	76	81
341 Paper and paper products	2	4	4
342 Printing and publishing	12	28	31
351 Industrial chemicals	173	98	103
352 Other chemicals	2	15	16
353 Petroleum refineries	260	852	489
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	-	-	-
355 Rubber products	-	2	2
356 Plastic products	4	8	9
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	2	2
362 Glass and glass products	-	1	1
369 Other non-metal mineral products	23	203	216
371 Iron and steel	6	6	7
372 Non-ferrous metals	1	7	8
381 Metal products excl. machinery	20	93	108
382 Non-electrical machinery	2	3	4
383 Electrical machinery	-	1	2
384 Transport equipment	6	18	21
385 Professional and scientific goods	1	2	2
390 Other manufactures	1	6	11
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	9186 /10	20435 /10	16300 /10
Exports, manufactures	1575 /65	5581 /65	5335 /65
Imports, total	2388 /10	6554 /10	6969 /10
Imports, manufactures	2227 /63	6058 /64	6454 /64

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



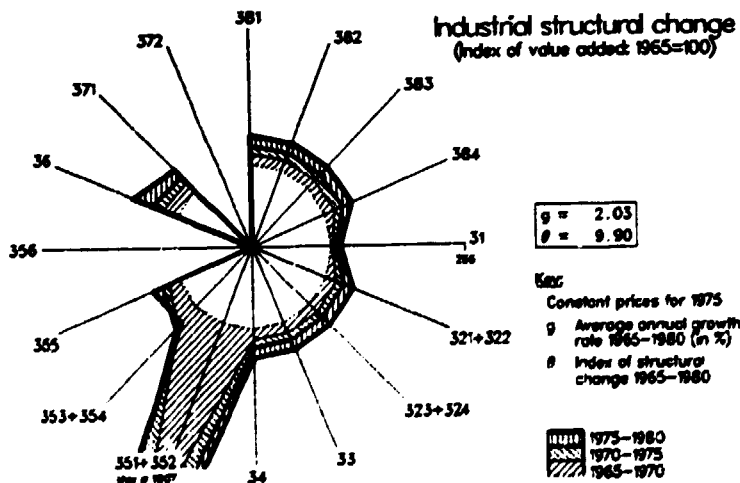
LAO PEOPLES DEM. REPUBLIC	1975	1980	1981
1. NMP /na (in millions of dollars)	315	319	347
Per capita (in dollars)	95	86	91
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	134	142
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.60	2.55	1.12
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	122	68	30
Growth rate of structural change	-1.11	4.98	5.47
Degree of specialization	16.2	18.2	18.5
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



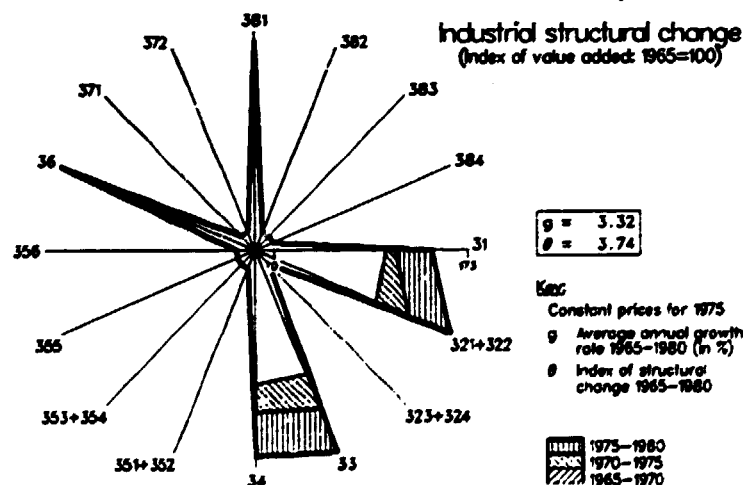
LEBANON	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	3247 /c	2158 /c	2228 /c
Per capita (in dollars)	1172 /c	811 /c	828 /c
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	110	109
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	5.85	2.60	5.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	126	56	108
Growth rate / structural change	-1.68	4.42	-0.17
Degree of specialization	11.1	13.5	14.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311+2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



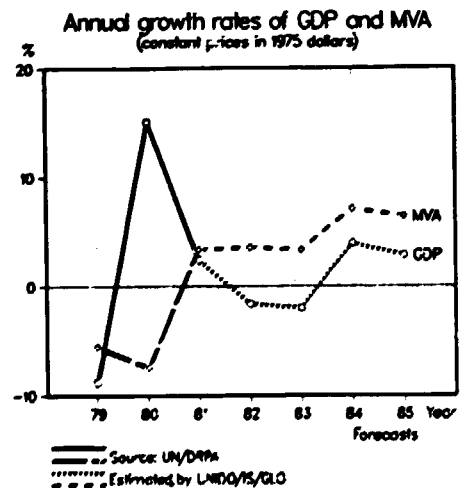
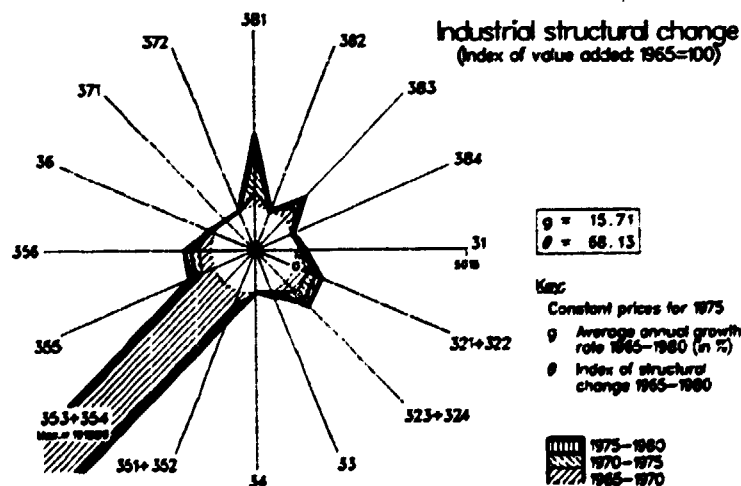
LESOTHO	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	152	370	382
Per capita (in dollars)	127	276	277
Manufacturing share /na	5.7	4.9	4.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	9	18	18
Value added	3 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	131	131
Gross output	11 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	2 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	76	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	15	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	10	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	5834	...	...
Value added / worker	1425	...	...
Average wage	864	...	...
Number of branches reported	8	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	0	0	0
Growth rate of structural change	0.00	...	0.00
Degree of specialization	8.9	8.9	8.9
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	-	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	-	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	-	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	1	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	1	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	1	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	1	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	-	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	-	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total		in customs union	...
Exports, manufactures		...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



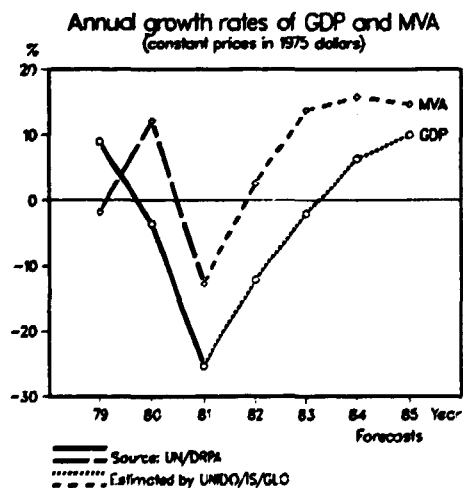
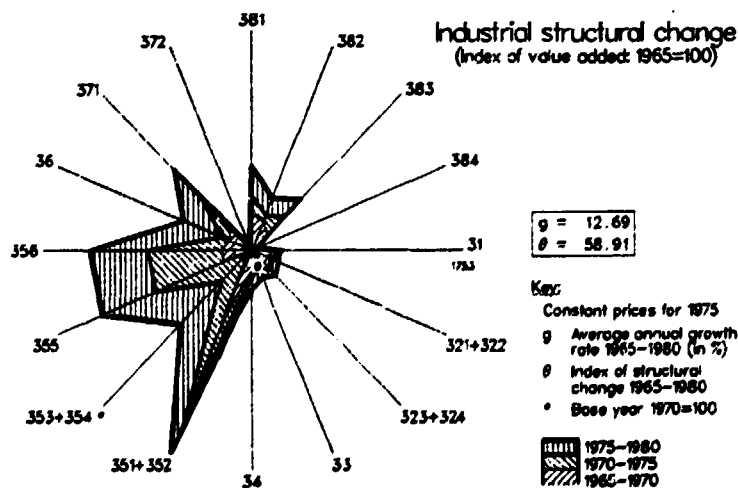
LIBERIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (na (in millions of dollars)	610	917	841
Per capita (in dollars)	369	466	411
Manufacturing share /na	5.4	7.6	7.2
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	33	70	60
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	124	126
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	1.56	5.13	2.51
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	99	325	159
Growth rate of structural change	-1.22	-0.71	0.62
Degree of specialization	48.3	47.3	45.7
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	394 /10	597 /10	524 /10
Exports, manufactures	10 /34	31 /50	16 /44
Imports, total	331 /10	534 /10	477 /10
Imports, manufactures	273 /69	371 /69	353 /68

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



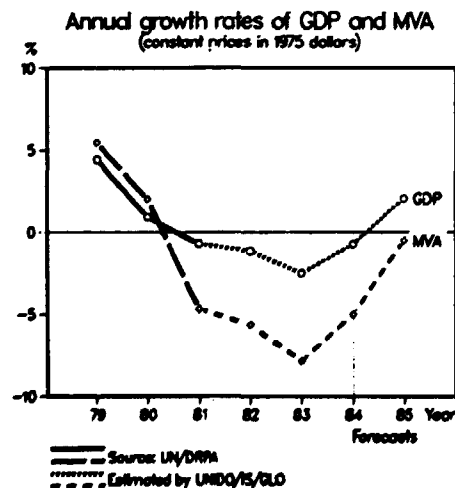
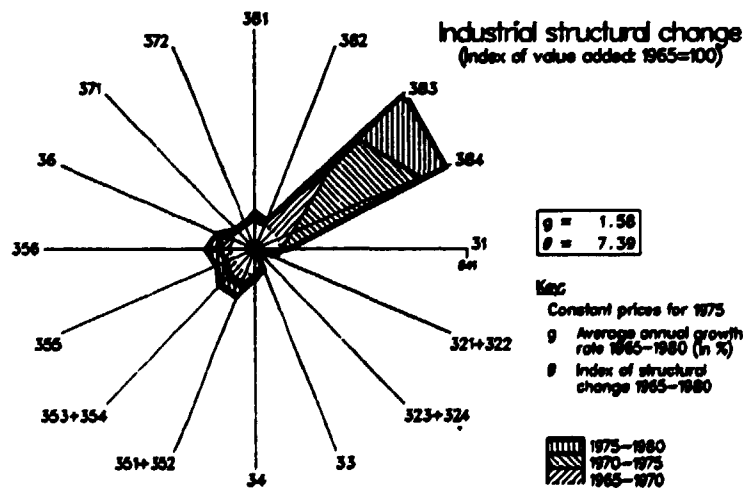
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	12768	35234	28047
Per capita (in dollars)	5254	11831	9033
Manufacturing share /na	1.8	2.3	2.8
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	228	824	795
Value added	167 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	159	207
Gross output	374 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	12 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	56	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	14	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	30	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	33619	...	...
Value added / worker	14796	...	...
Average wage	4661	...	...
Number of branches reported	14	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	22.4	3.03	10.76
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	255	34	123
Growth rate structural change	1.32	2.62	2.79
Degree of specialization	26.9	29.4	28.3
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	24	...	...
313 Beverages	10	...	...
314 Tobacco	71	...	...
321 Textiles	3	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	-	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	-	...	...
324 Footwear	-	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	2	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	3	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	3	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	4	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	2	...	...
352 Other chemicals	17	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	-	...	...
356 Plastic products	-	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	18	...	...
371 Iron and steel	1	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	8	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	-	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	-	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	6834 / 4	21910 / 1	15571 / 2
Exports, manufactures	103 / 3	... / 0	58 / 1
Imports, total	3542 / 10	6776 / 9	8382 / 9
Imports, manufactures	3354 / 67	6264 / 67	7683 / 64

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



LUXEMBOURG	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	2359	4620	3698
Per capita (in dollars)	6607	12906	10329
Manufacturing share /na	28.1	27.8	26.6
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	662	1285	983
Value added	613 /fv	...	...
Constant price index	100	115	107
Gross output	1857 /fv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	45 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	67	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	27	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	6	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	41728	...	...
Value added / worker	13783	...	...
Average wage	11155	...	...
Number of branches reported	25	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.39	1.80	4.25
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	247	101	239
Growth rate / structural change	-4.65	-0.52	-1.70
Degree of specialization	32.7	32.1	29.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	16	...	...
313 Beverages	13 A	...	...
314 Tobacco	13 A	...	...
321 Textiles	4	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	4	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	1	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	1	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	3	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	11	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	27 B	...	...
352 Other chemicals	3	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	27 B	...	...
355 Rubber products	27 B	...	...
356 Plastic products	27 B	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	7 C	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	7 C	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	7 C	...	...
371 Iron and steel	304	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	11	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	14	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	55	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	8	...	...
384 Transport equipment	14	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	-	...	...
390 Other manufactures	7 C	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total		in customs union	...
Exports, manufactures		...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

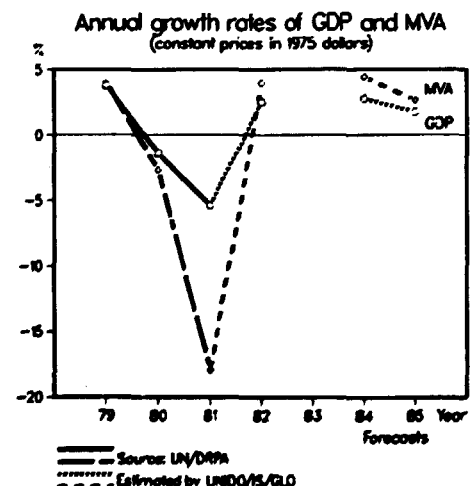
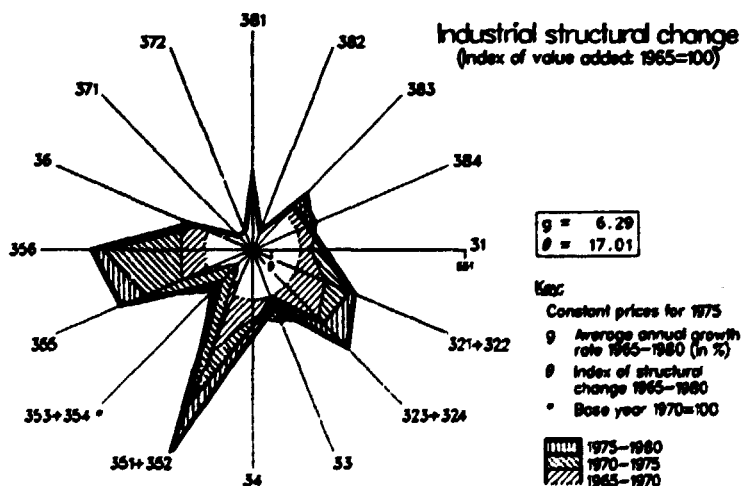


MACAU	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)
Per capita (in dollars)
Manufacturing share /na
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na
Value added	...	126 /pv	...
Constant price index
Gross output	...	538 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	21 /pe	47 /pe	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	77	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	15	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	9	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	11450	...
Value added / worker	...	2685	...
Average wage	...	1681	...
Number of branches reported	...	22	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975
Growth rate / structural change
Degree of specialization
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	1	...
313 Beverages	...	1	...
314 Tobacco	...	-	...
321 Textiles	...	31	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	71	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	2	...
324 Footwear	...	-	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	1	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	1	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	1	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	4	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	-	...
352 Other chemicals	...	-	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	-	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	-	...
355 Rubber products	...	-	...
356 Plastic products	...	2	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	-	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	-	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	-	...
371 Iron and steel	...	-	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	-	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	1	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	-	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	2	...
384 Transport equipment	...	1	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	1	...
390 Other manufactures	...	6	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	133 / 8	537 / 9	679 / 10
Exports, manufactures	124 / 41	522 / 45	663 / 68
Imports, total	154 / 10	543 / 10	710 / 10
Imports, manufactures	135 / 62	447 / 68	627 / 72

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

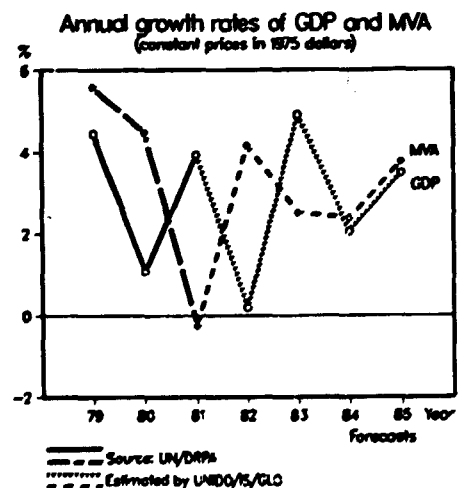
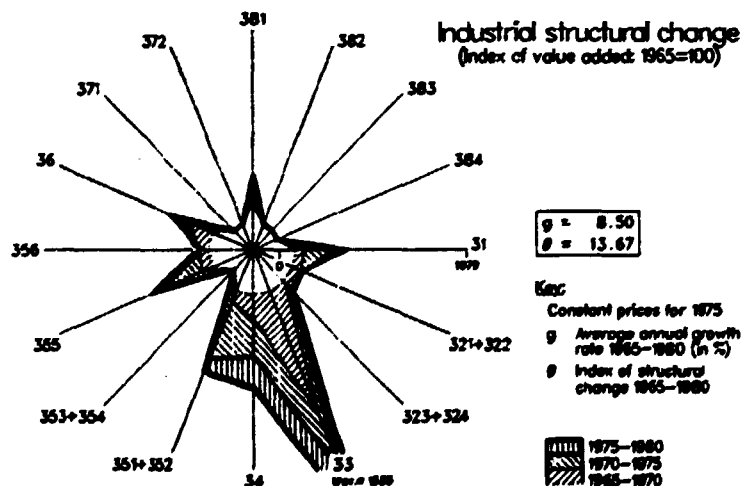
MADAGASCAR	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1858	3197	2835
Per capita (in dollars)	242	366	315
Manufacturing share /na	11.7	12.9	13.2
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	218	411	373
Value added	135 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	109	97
Gross output	352 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	42 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	65	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	16	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	20	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	8914	...	...
Value added / worker	3153	...	...
Average wage	1389	...	...
Number of branches reported	19	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.52	1.77	5.17
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	73	37	108
Growth rate / structural change	-1.00	-0.01	-2.22
Degree of specialization	25.3	23.6	25.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	29	...	...
313 Beverages	11	...	...
314 Tobacco	3	...	...
321 Textiles	36	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	9	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	1	...	...
324 Footwear	3	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	2	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	-	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	5	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	3	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	1	...	...
352 Other chemicals	9	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	4	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	1	...	...
356 Plastic products	1	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	1	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	1	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	5	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	2	...	...
384 Transport equipment	7	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	1	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	301 /10	387 /10	324 /10
Exports, manufactures	76 /60	86 /60	85 /62
Imports, total	367 /10	676 /10	473 /10
Imports, manufactures	292 /71	634 /70	441 /67

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



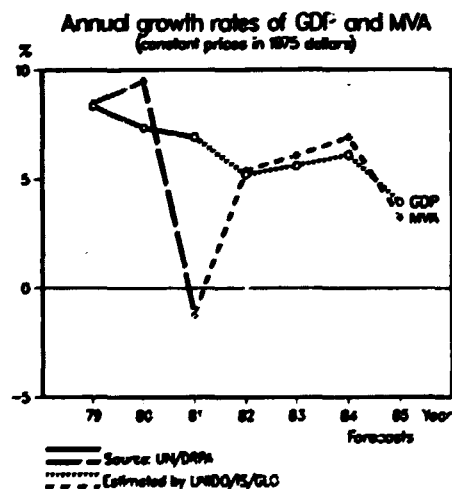
MALAWI	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	661	1529	1649
Per capita (in dollars)	126	248	258
Manufacturing share /na	13.2	15.9	15.2
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	87	242	251
Value added	43 /fv	...	...
Constant price index	100	116	135
Gross output	216 /fv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	28 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	80	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	8	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	12	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	8086	...	...
Value added / worker	1614	...	...
Average wage	658	...	...
Number of branches reported	18	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	2.60	3.30	3.43
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	57	73	75
Growth rate / structural change	6.36	0.41	4.83
Degree of specialization	18.2	20.6	23.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	12	...	...
313 Beverages	5	...	...
314 Tobacco	4	...	...
321 Textiles	4	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	1	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	-	...	...
324 Footwear	-	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	2	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	-	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	1	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	1	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	5 A	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	1	...	...
356 Plastic products	-	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	2	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	2	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	-	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	-	...	...
384 Transport equipment	2	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	121 /10	269 /10	262 /10
Exports, manufactures	50 /43	114 /49	129 /46
Imports, total	250 /10	440 /10	350 /10
Imports, manufactures	237 /66	416 /65	325 /63

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



MALAYSIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	9329	23822	24766
Per capita (in dollars)	752	1693	1717
Manufacturing share /na	17.5	21.9	21.9
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	1631	5208	5415
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	...	...	...
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change B (in degrees)	...	...	...
in percentage of B in 1970-1975	...	...	...
Growth rate / structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	...	...	...
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	3847 /10	12939 /10	11734 /10
Exports, manufactures	2155 /72	6047 /71	5622 /71
Imports, total	3525 /10	10735 /10	11508 /10
Imports, manufactures	2860 /74	9016 /73	9644 /74

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



Sahabak	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	...	...	...
Per capita (in dollars)	...	...	...
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	21 /fv	...	...
Constant price index	...	...	...
Gross output	59 /fv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	6 /pe	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	64	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	15	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	21	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	9217	...	...
Value added / worker	3285	...	...
Average wage	1369	...	...
Number of branches reported	17	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	...	...	...
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	...	...	...
Growth rate / structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	...	...	...
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	4	...	...
313 Beverages	1	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	-	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	9	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	1	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	2	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	-	...	...
352 Other chemicals	-	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	1	...	...
356 Plastic products	-	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	-	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	1	...	...
371 Iron and steel	-	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	1	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	-	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	-	...	...
384 Transport equipment	1	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	in customs union	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

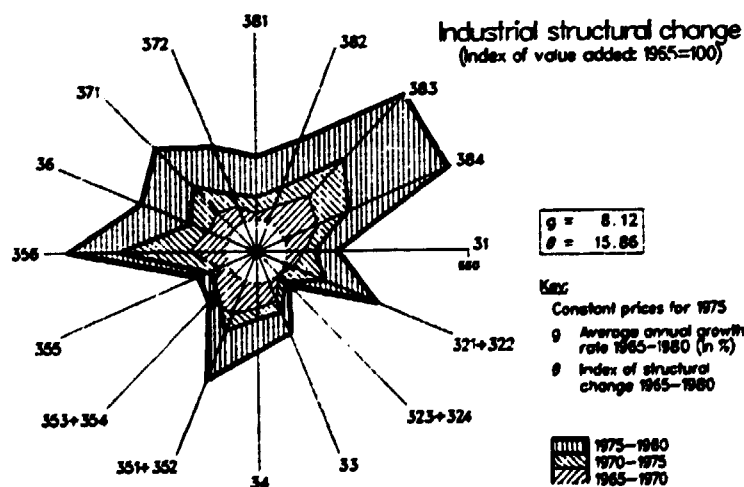
For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

Sarawak	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	...	...	...
Per capita (in dollars)	...	...	...
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	45 /fv	...	...
Constant price index	...	...	...
Gross output	195 /fv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	15 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	77	...	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)	9	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	14	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	12932	...	...
Value added / worker	2982	...	...
Average wage	1119	...	...
Number of branches reported	17	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change E (in degrees)	...	...	...
in percentage of E in 1970-1975	...	...	...
Growth rate, structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	...	...	...
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	4	...	...
313 Beverages	2	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	-	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	-	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	24	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	1	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	2	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	- A	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	5	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	1	...	...
356 Plastic products	1	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	-	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	1	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	1	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	-	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	3	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	-	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total			
Exports, manufactures			
Imports, total			
Imports, manufactures			
in customs union			

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

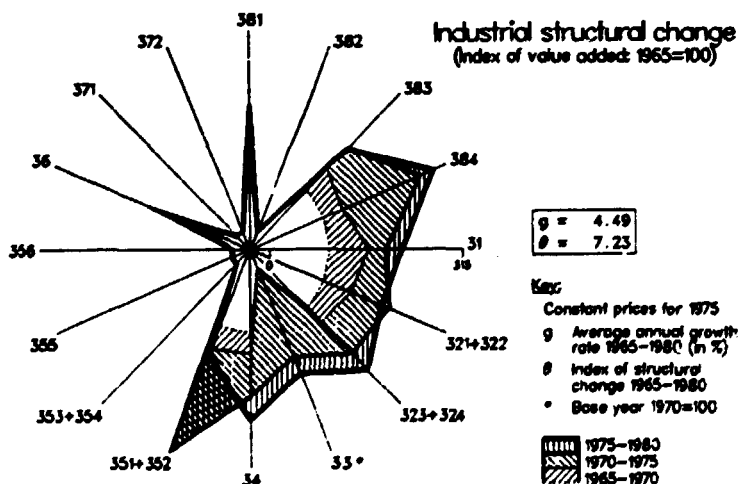
West Malaysia	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	...	...	...
Per capita (in dollars)	...	...	...
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	1263 /fv	...	...
Constant price index	100	150	157
Gross output	4483 /fv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	285 /aè	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	72	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	8	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	21	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	15705	...	...
Value added / worker	4425	...	...
Average wage	1185	...	...
Number of branches reported	28	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	6.54	2.30	2.88
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	141	50	62
Growth rate structural change	-0.02	2.21	1.41
Degree of specialization	17.8	15.9	15.6
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	269	...	...
313 Beverages	36	...	...
314 Tobacco	41	...	...
321 Textiles	75	...	...
322 wearing apparel	16	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	1	...	...
324 Footwear	4	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	103	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	10	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	13	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	53	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	45	...	...
352 Other chemicals	36	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	36	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	1	...	...
355 Rubber products	139	...	...
356 Plastic products	16	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	3	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	6	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	45	...	...
371 Iron and steel	37	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	3	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	47	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	39	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	140	...	...
384 Transport equipment	38	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	3	...	...
390 Other manufactures	7	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	in customs union		
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

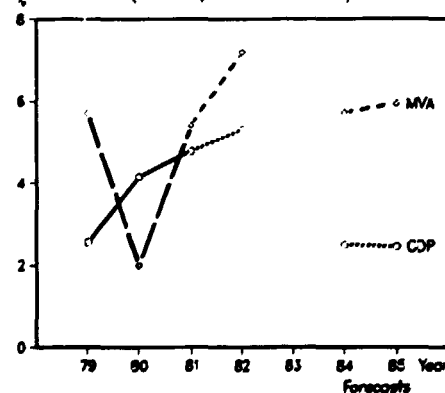


MALI	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	567	1425	1312
Per capita (in dollars)	94	205	183
Manufacturing share /na	9.1	7.6	7.6
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	51	109	102
Value added	33	80	62
Constant price index	100	99	88
Gross output	106	240	185
Employment (in thousands)	9 /ae	14 /ae	13 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	100
Intermediate input (in dollars)	69	67	66
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	10	9	10
Operating surplus (in dollars)	21	24	24
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	11384	17617	13751
Value added / worker	3523	5852	4632
Average wage	1121	1618	1367
Number of branches reported	13	14	14
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.20	1.99	5.67
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	120	74	212
Growth rate structural change	4.35	-6.82	-1.87
Degree of specialization	40.6	39.8	35.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	6	12	10
313 Beverages	1	2	1
314 Tobacco	3	9	6
321 Textiles	17 A	41 A	31 A
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	2	2	1
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	1	3	2
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	1	4	4
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	37 /10	...	...
Exports, manufactures	22 /46	...	...
Imports, total	190 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	176 /67	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

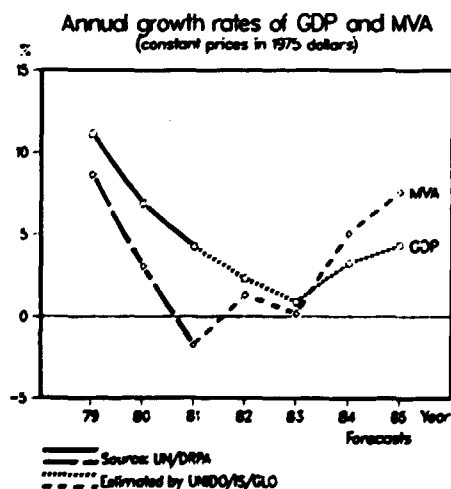
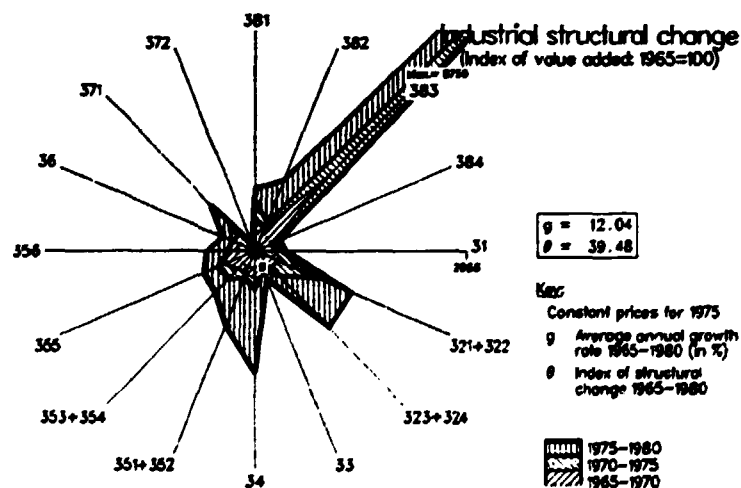


Annual growth rates of GDP and MVA
(constant prices in 1975 dollars)



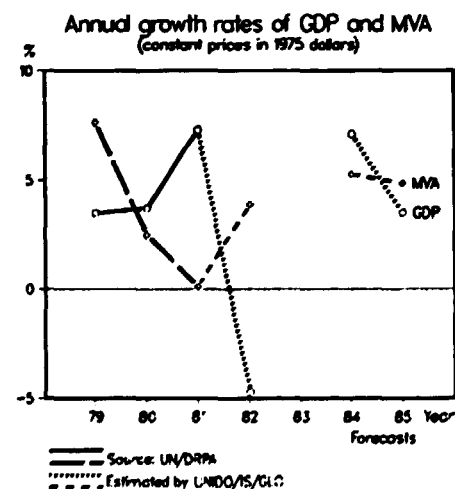
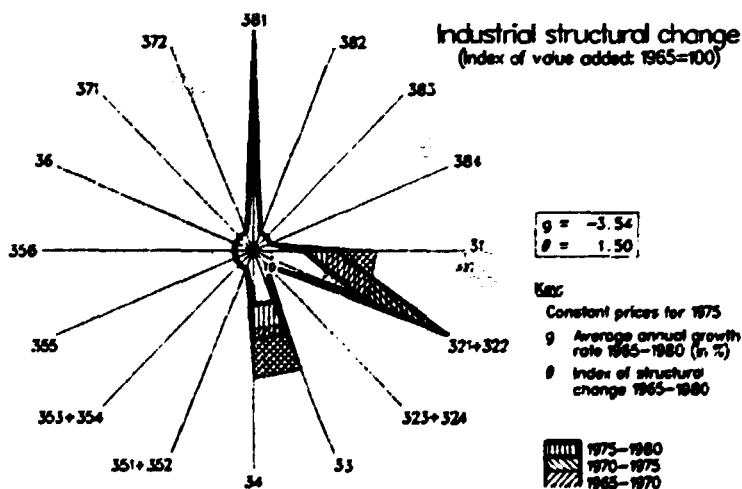
MALTA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	434	1135	1131
Per capita (in dollars)	1324	3310	3268
Manufacturing share /na	30.5	32.9	35.8
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	133	374	405
Value added	104 /pv	302 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	179	183
Gross output	258 /pv	706 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	23 /ae	29 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	60	57	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	20	22	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	20	21	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	11476	24495	...
Value added / worker	4607	10471	...
Average wage	2295	5277	...
Number of branches reported	25	25	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	7.21	0.64	0.56
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	74	6	6
Growth rate / structural change	1.82	2.56	3.43
Degree of specialization	16.9	14.4	14.3
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	9	20	...
313 Beverages	9	20	...
314 Tobacco	3	6	...
321 Textiles	7	17	...
322 Wearing apparel	30	86	...
323 Leather and fur products	1	4	...
324 Footwear	1	8	...
331 Wood and cork products	1	2	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	5	14	...
341 Paper and paper products	1	2	...
342 Printing and publishing	5	22	...
351 Industrial chemicals	-	1	...
352 Other chemicals	1	5	...
353 Petroleum refineries	-	-	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	-	-	...
355 Rubber products	5	10	...
356 Plastic products	2	6	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	-	1	...
362 Glass and glass products	1	2	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	2	6	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	6	14	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	1	5	...
383 Electrical machinery	7	22	...
384 Transport equipment	3	6	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	1	12	...
390 Other manufactures	2	8	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	131 / 9	432 / 9	397 / 8
Exports, manufactures	127 / 55	419 / 53	388 / 49
Imports, total	375 / 10	936 / 10	851 / 10
Imports, manufactures	331 / 72	872 / 69	787 / 69

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



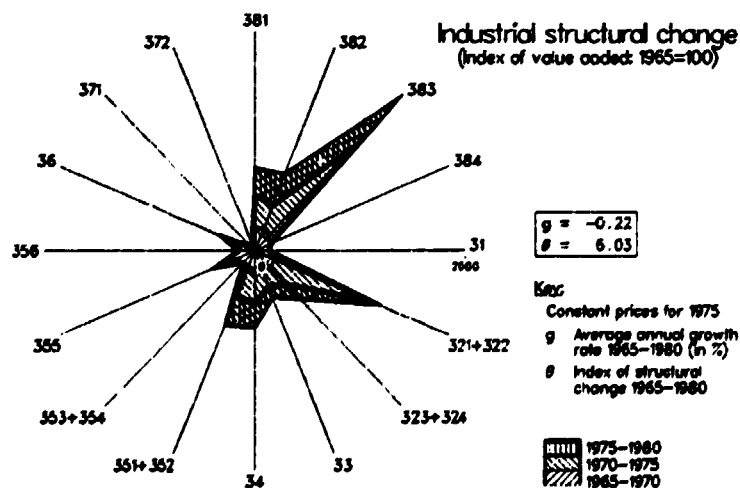
MAURITANIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (na) (in millions of dollars)	444	691	811
Per capita (in dollars)	312	423	481
Manufacturing share (na)	4.8	6.3	6.0
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added (na)	21	44	48
Value added	21	...	...
Constant price index	100	50	50
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	75	...	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)	17	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	8	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	2474	...	...
Value added / worker	6043	...	...
Average wage	4000	...	...
Number of branches reported	1	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	0	0	0
Growth rate of structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	75.8	75.8	75.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311-2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



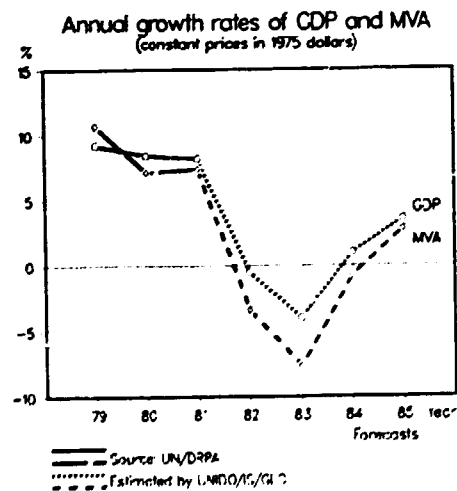
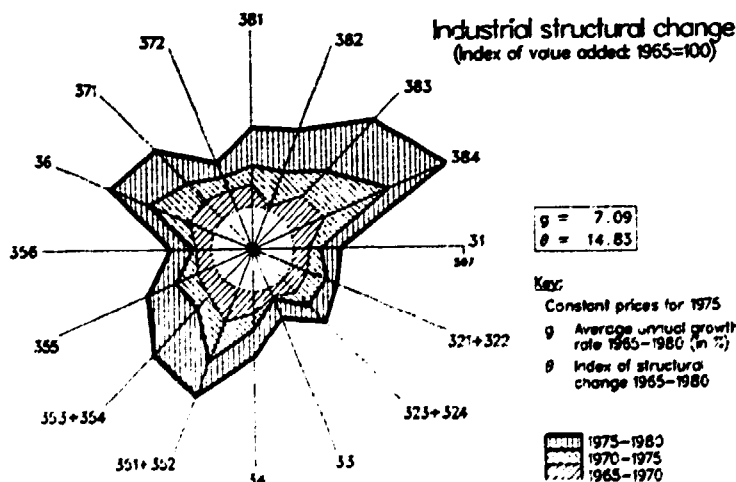
MAURITIUS	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	630	1010	1011
Per capita (in dollars)	711	1053	1036
Manufacturing share /na	18.3	17.7	17.8
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	115	179	180
Value added	90 /ov	142 /pv	149 /pv
Constant price index	100	94	110
Gross output	403 /pv	621 /pv	643 /pv
Employment (in thousands)	...	46 /pe	48 /pe
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	100	100
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	77	77
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	12	10
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	11	13
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	13503	13371
Value added / worker	...	3088	3103
Average wage	...	1554	1397
Number of branches reported	...	23	23
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	5.62	2.12	1.52
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	288	109	78
Growth rate / structural change	-3.17	-13.15	11.35
Degree of specialization	47.1	53.6	55.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	51	46	54
313 Beverages	6	8	7
314 Tobacco	1	2	2
321 Textiles	-	9	10
322 Wearing apparel	9	28	30
323 Leather and fur products	-	1	1
324 Footwear	1	2	2
331 Wood and cork products	1	1	1
332 Furniture and fixtures	1	1	1
341 Paper and paper products	1	1	1
342 Printing and publishing	2	5	4
351 Industrial chemicals	2	5	5
352 Other chemicals	1	3	2
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	-	1	2
356 Plastic products	-	1	1
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	3	6	5
371 Iron and steel	2 A	8 A	8 A
372 Non-ferrous metals	... A	... A	... A
381 Metal products excl. machinery	... A	... A	... A
382 Non-electrical machinery	1	3	3
383 Electrical machinery	3	3	2
384 Transport equipment	2	2	2
385 Professional and scientific goods	-	2	2
390 Other manufactures	1	4	3
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	295 / 9	...	...
Exports, manufactures	292 / 46	...	...
Imports, total	331 / 10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	289 / 67	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



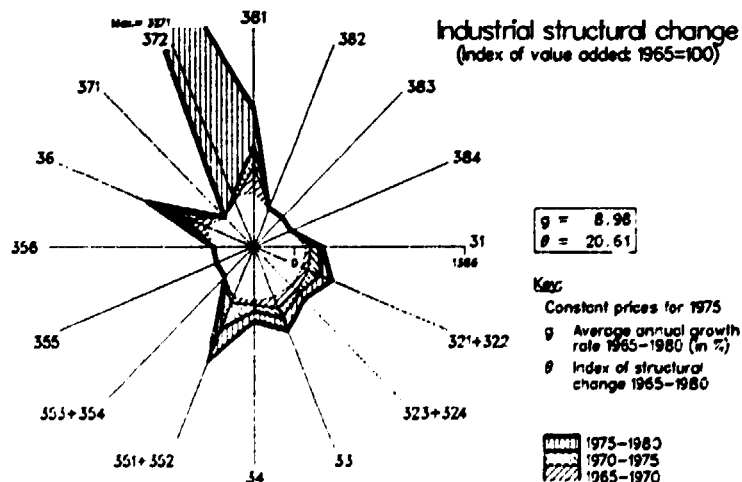
MEXICO	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	88003	186327	239624
Per capita (in dollars)	1464	2671	3333
Manufacturing share /na	23.1	22.8	22.2
2. MANUFACTURING			
value added /na	20311	42567	53215
Value added	14575 /pv	31585 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	139	148
Gross output	38621 /pv	75741 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	1492 /ae	1827 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	62	58	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)	16	15	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	22	27	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	25891	41460	...
Value added / worker	9771	17290	...
Average wage	4168	6148	...
Number of branches reported	28	28	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.37	2.66	2.91
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	109	67	94
Growth rate of structural change	1.43	2.66	2.21
Degree of specialization	9.7	10.0	10.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311.2 Food products	1611	2696	...
313 Beverages	985	1936	...
314 Tobacco	317	619	...
321 Textiles	991	1615	...
322 Wearing apparel	310	623	...
323 Leather and fur products	66	153	...
324 Footwear	138	291	...
331 Wood and cork products	169	466	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	122	343	...
341 Paper and paper products	439	842	...
342 Printing and publishing	355	632	...
351 Industrial chemicals	761	1553	...
352 Other chemicals	1119	2276	...
353 Petroleum refineries	961	2875	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	53	94	...
355 Rubber products	264	606	...
356 Plastic products	256	721	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	56	115	...
362 Glass and glass products	211	537	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	494	992	...
371 Iron and steel	941	1601	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	288	722	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	877	1935	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	689	1489	...
383 Electrical machinery	643	2242	...
384 Transport equipment	1037	2827	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	88	263	...
390 Other manufactures	122	387	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	2993 /10	...	...
Exports, manufactures	1701 /69	...	...
Imports, total	6572 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	5387 /75	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



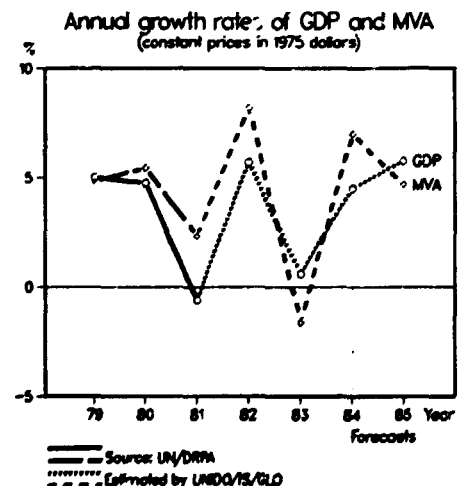
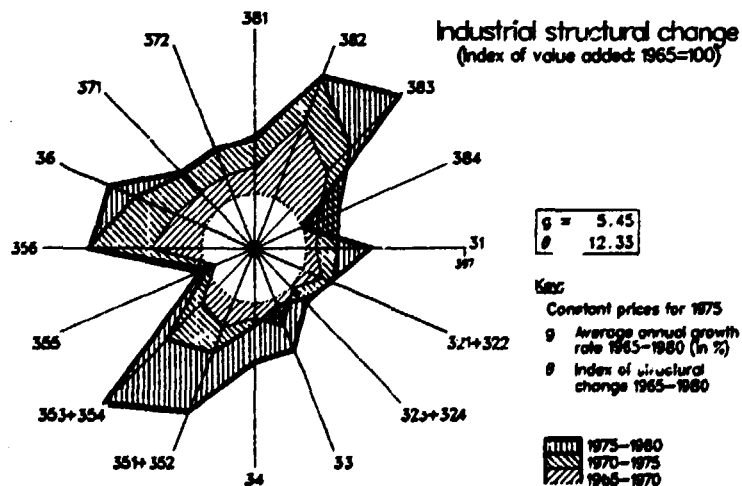
MONGOLIA	1975	1980	1981
1. NMP /na (in millions of dollars)
Per capita (in dollars)
Manufacturing share /na
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na
Value added
Constant price index	100	149	166
Gross output
Employment (in thousands)
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output
Intermediate input (in dollars)
wages and salaries (in dollars)
Operating surplus (in dollars)
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker
Value added / worker
Average wage
Number of branches reported
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	1.71	10.76	7.41
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	58	368	253
Growth rate structural change	3.95	1.00	1.51
Degree of specialization	17.4	11.4	12.2
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products
313 Beverages
314 Tobacco
321 Textiles
322 Wearing apparel
323 Leather and fur products
324 Footwear
331 Wood and cork products
332 Furniture and fixtures
341 Paper and paper products
342 Printing and publishing
351 Industrial chemicals
352 Other chemicals
353 Petroleum refineries
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products
355 Rubber products
356 Plastic products
361 Pottery, china and earthenware
362 Glass and glass products
369 Other non-metal mineral products
371 Iron and steel
372 Non-ferrous metals
381 Metal products excl. machinery
382 Non-electrical machinery
383 Electrical machinery
384 Transport equipment
385 Professional and scientific goods
390 Other manufactures
3. TRADE			
Exports, total
Exports, manufactures
Imports, total
Imports, manufactures

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



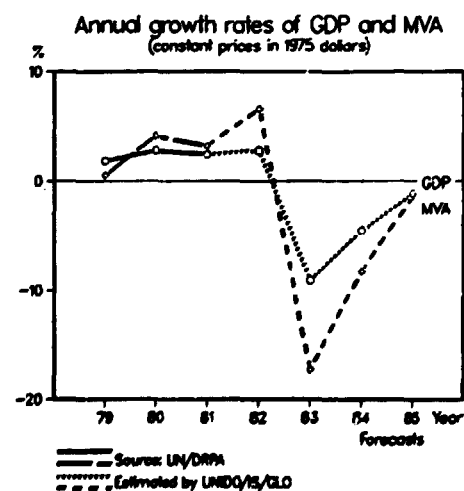
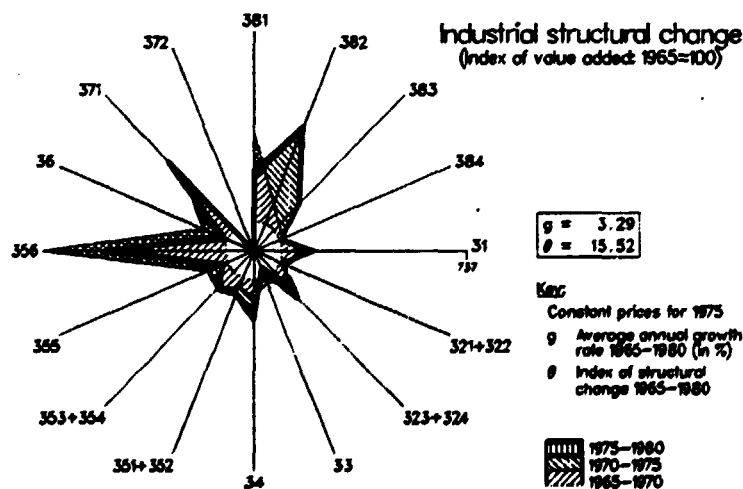
MOROCCO	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	8994	17834	14984
Per capita (in dollars)	520	879	713
Manufacturing share /na	16.6	17.3	17.8
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	1489	3093	2671
Value added	...	1727 /fv	...
Constant price index	100	128	127
Gross output	...	7365	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	193 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	77	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	12	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	12	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	38135	...
Value added / worker	...	8940	...
Average wage	...	4519	...
Number of branches reported	...	28	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.24	3.24	3.73
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	87	87	100
Growth rate / structural change	0.61	1.33	-0.06
Degree of specialization	18.4	18.8	19.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	304	...
313 Beverages	...	62	...
314 Tobacco	...	38	...
321 Textiles	...	202	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	32	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	15	...
324 Footwear	...	24	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	31	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	19	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	64	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	26	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	127	...
352 Other chemicals	...	97	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	179	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	-	...
355 Rubber products	...	34	...
356 Plastic products	...	20	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	6	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	10	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	154	...
371 Iron and steel	...	7	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	8	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	110	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	30	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	61	...
384 Transport equipment	...	62	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	1	...
390 Other manufactures	...	2	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	1543 /10	2403 /10	2320 /10
Exports, manufactures	366 /58	980 /58	1025 /56
Imports, total	2547 /10	4182 /10	4353 /10
Imports, manufactures	1927 /71	2642 /71	2478 /72

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



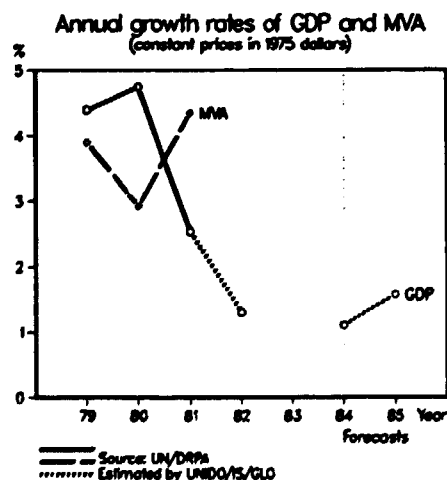
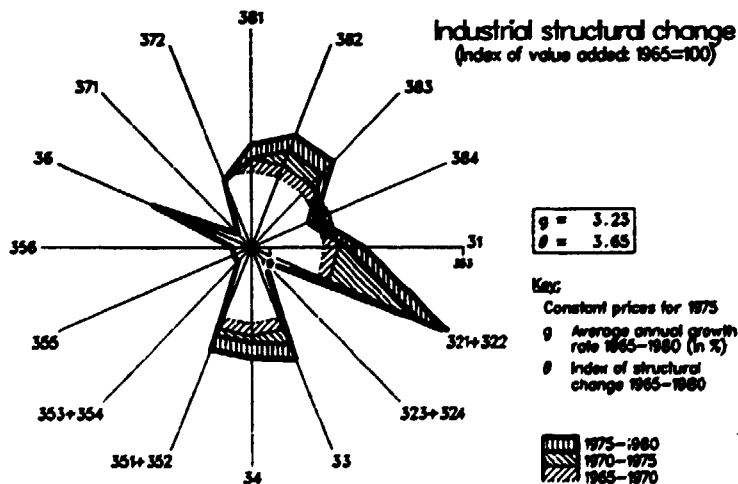
MOZAMBIQUE	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	3333	2842	2612
Per capita (in dollars)	362	271	242
Manufacturing share /na	9.4	8.6	8.8
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	312	246	230
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	104	115
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	5.93	3.43	5.24
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	109	63	96
Growth rate / structural change	-3.56	-3.82	2.12
Degree of specialization	21.2	20.4	20.5
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



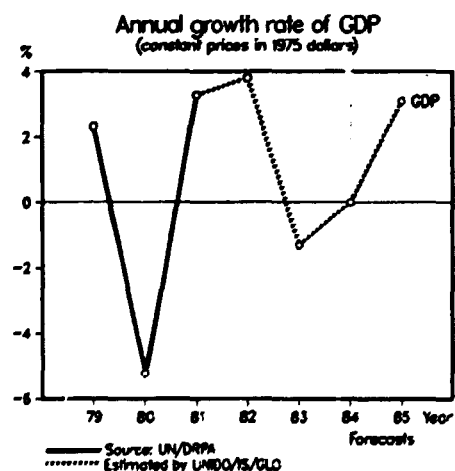
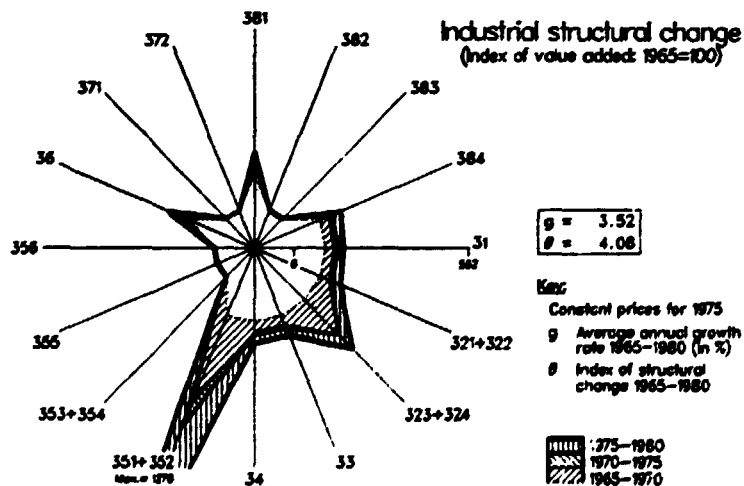
NAMIBIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1253	2661	2564
Per capita (in dollars)	1432	2637	2463
Manufacturing share /na	6.9	4.8	4.4
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	87	129	113
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	120	116
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	1.90	0.40	0.05
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	137	29	4
Growth rate / structural change	-0.23	12.85	-57.60
Degree of specialization	46.9	48.9	48.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



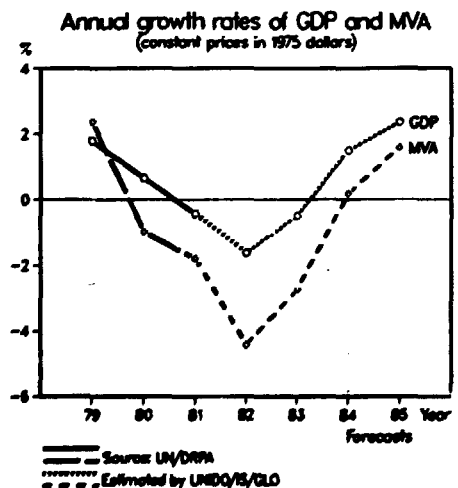
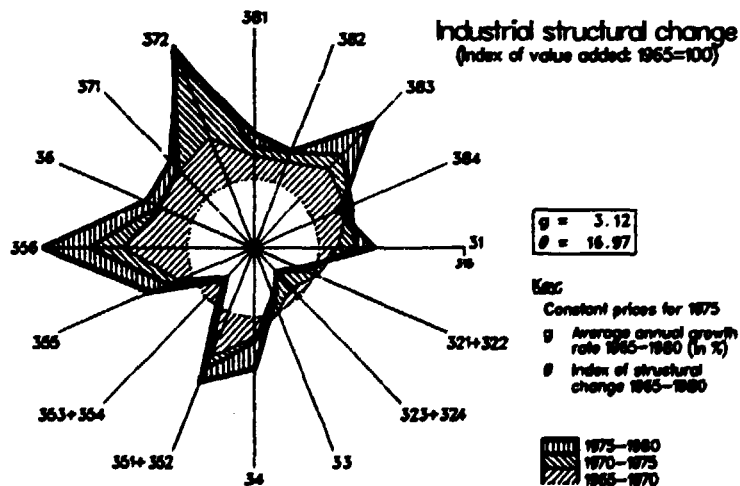
NEPAL	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1513	1946	2352
Per capita (in dollars)	119	136	161
Manufacturing share /na	4.1	4.2	3.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	61	82	88
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	118	122
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.61	3.14	0.21
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	160	826	55
Growth rate / structural change	1.16	1.89	14.49
Degree of specialization	37.6	33.7	33.6
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products exci. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	19 / 5	94 / 6	...
Exports, manufactures	5 / 11	26 / 13	...
Imports, total	62 / 9	226 / 10	...
Imports, manufactures	61 / 39	217 / 39	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



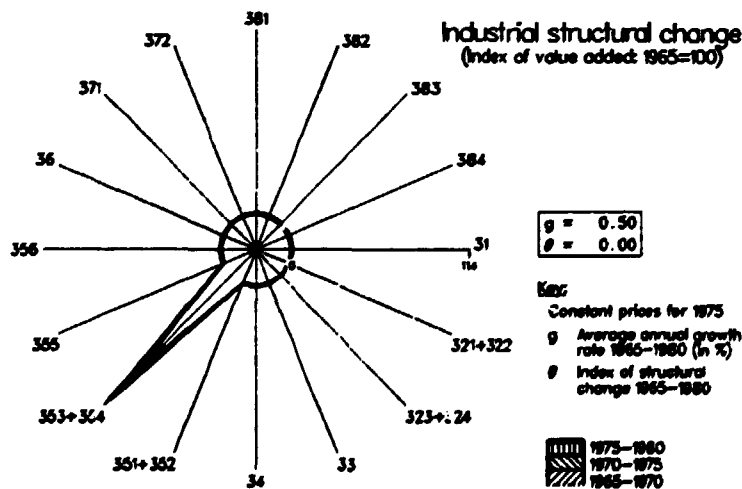
NETHERLANDS	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	87144	167836	140521
Per capita (in dollars)	6378	11921	9936
Manufacturing share /na	29.3	22.7	23.8
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	25538	38116	33394
Value added	19152 /fv	...	...
Constant price index	100	113	114
Gross output	62041 /fv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	1031 /ae	948 /ae	925 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	69	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	17	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	14	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	60176	...	...
Value added / worker	18576	...	...
Average wage	10082	...	...
Number of branches reported	28	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.22	2.32	1.68
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	119	86	62
Growth rate / structural change	-1.65	0.29	0.15
Degree of specialization	14.8	15.7	16.2
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	2711	...	...
313 Beverages	373	...	...
314 Tobacco	198	...	...
321 Textiles	626	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	262	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	44	...	...
324 Footwear	59	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	396	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	262	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	456	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	1217	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	1895	...	...
352 Other chemicals	539	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	1312	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	55	...	...
355 Rubber products	127	...	...
356 Plastic products	242	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	12	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	119	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	622	...	...
371 Iron and steel	515	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	246	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	1502	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	1692	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	2097	...	...
384 Transport equipment	1268	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	234	...	...
390 Other manufactures	71	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	34957 /10	73871 /10	68758 /10
Exports, manufactures	29201 /75	60422 /75	55468 /74
Imports, total	34394 /10	76889 /10	66109 /10
Imports, manufactures	24894 /75	54773 /75	46254 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



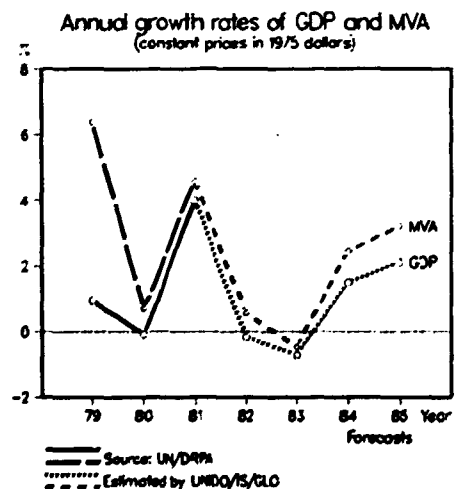
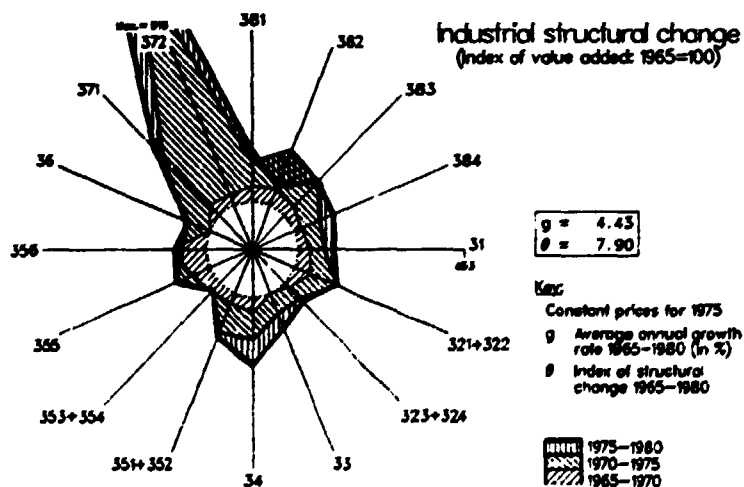
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	616	...	...
Per capita (in dollars)	...	...	...
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	125	122
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	...	...	...
Growth rate / structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	100.0	100.0	100.0
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products exci. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	2393 /10	...	...
Exports, manufactures	2258 /49	...	...
Imports, total	2789 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	797 /65	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



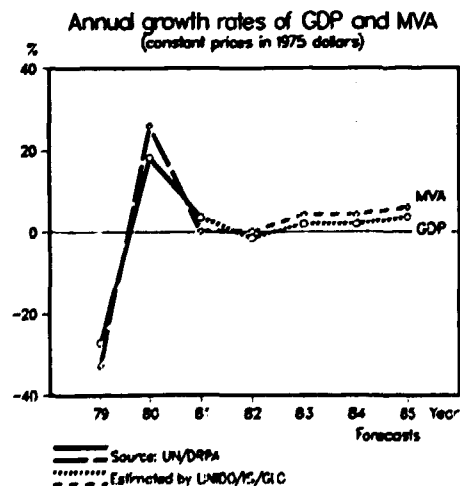
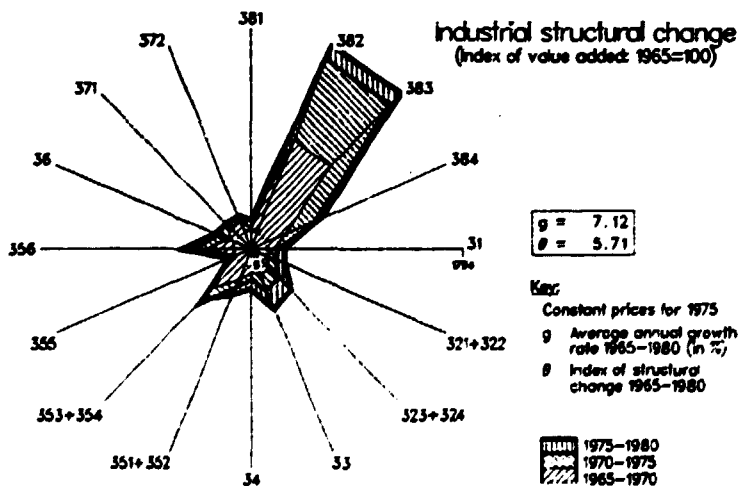
NEW ZEALAND	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	13948	23483	25095
Per capita (in dollars)	4518	7186	7591
Manufacturing share /na	22.7	23.5	24.4
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	3170	5511	6135
Value added	2856 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	110	119
Gross output	8826	15324	...
Employment (in thousands)	268 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	68	...	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)	21	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	11	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	32458	...	...
Value added / worker	10434	...	...
Average wage	6943	...	...
Number of branches reported	28	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	1.13	3.68	3.58
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	40	129	126
Growth rate structural change	2.50	1.46	2.26
Degree of specialization	14.6	15.5	15.2
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	604	...	...
313 Beverages	71	...	...
314 Tobacco	18	...	...
321 Textiles	158	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	114	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	22	...	...
324 Footwear	31	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	166	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	56	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	164	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	169	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	65	...	...
352 Other chemicals	69	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	11	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	5	...	...
355 Rubber products	52	...	...
356 Plastic products	48	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	7	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	30	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	98	...	...
371 Iron and steel	54	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	39	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	228	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	132	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	166	...	...
384 Transport equipment	175	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	6	...	...
390 Other manufactures	33	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	2081 /10	5262 /10	5330 /10
Exports, manufactures	1484 /67	3714 /74	3914 /73
Imports, total	3183 /10	5515 /10	5732 /10
Imports, manufactures	2647 /75	4668 /75	4673 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



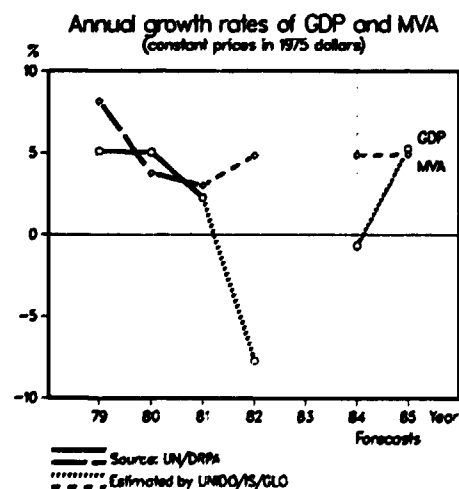
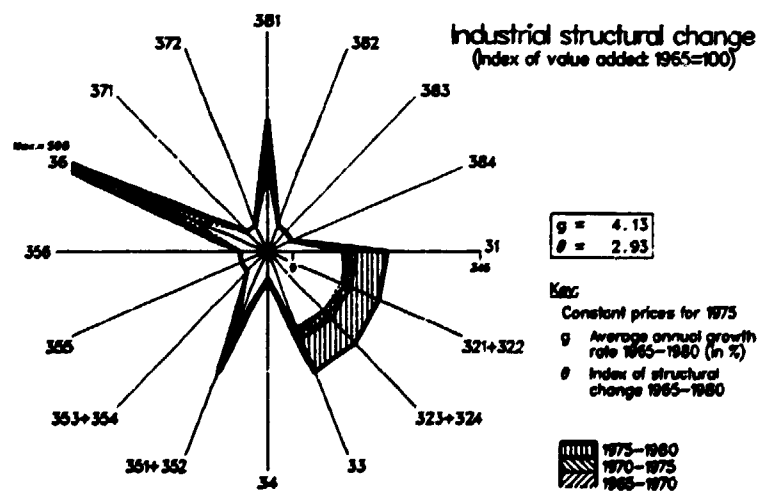
NICARAGUA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1559	2178	2562
Per capita (in dollars)	673	797	905
Manufacturing share /na	22.5	25.1	25.9
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	350	546	662
Value added	350 /pv	354 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	127	116
Gross output	835 /pv	895 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	27 /ae	34 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	58	60	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	6	12	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	36	28	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	31439	26353	...
Value added / worker	13177	10421	...
Average wage	1966	3039	...
Number of branches reported	27	27	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.64	1.08	1.13
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	130	38	40
Growth rate of structural change	1.29	6.10	-7.97
Degree of specialization	31.5	32.3	32.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	134	76	...
313 Beverages	31	70	...
314 Tobacco	14	40	...
321 Textiles	24	14	...
322 Wearing apparel	6	6	...
323 Leather and fur products	3	4	...
324 Footwear	7	6	...
331 Wood and cork products	12	4	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	3	1	...
341 Paper and paper products	4	1	...
342 Printing and publishing	6	6	...
351 Industrial chemicals	18	16	...
352 Other chemicals	13	21	...
353 Petroleum refineries	26	52	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	2	...
356 Plastic products	6	7	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	3	-	...
362 Glass and glass products	1	-	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	14	10	...
371 Iron and steel	-	-	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	-	-	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	14	13	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	2	1	...
383 Electrical machinery	4	2	...
384 Transport equipment	1	1	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	1	-	...
390 Other manufactures	1	-	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	371 /10	414 /10	476 /9
Exports, manufactures	273 /57	200 /57	277 /59
Imports, total	517 /10	882 /10	994 /10
Imports, manufactures	428 /68	665 /66	714 /66

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



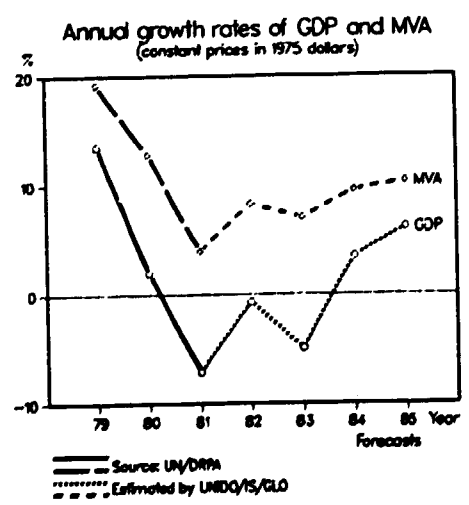
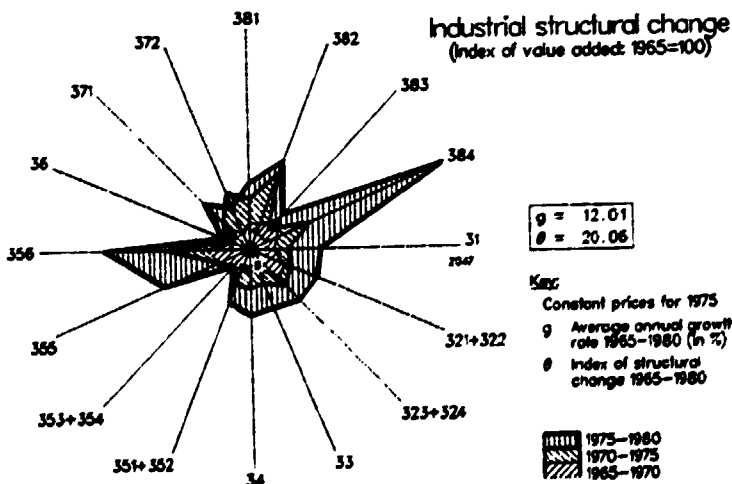
NIGER	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	736	2307	1964
Per capita (in dollars)	160	434	357
Manufacturing share /na	8.1	5.3	5.3
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	60	123	105
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	185	191
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	2 /pe	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.91	0.72	0.51
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	92	73	52
Growth rate / structural change	9.91	8.66	6.56
Degree of specialization	32.2	33.1	33.6
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	91 /10	580 / 9	455 /10
Exports, manufactures	15 /41	23 /52	29 /53
Imports, total	99 /10	608 /10	510 /10
Imports, manufactures	77 /65	565 /73	471 /72

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



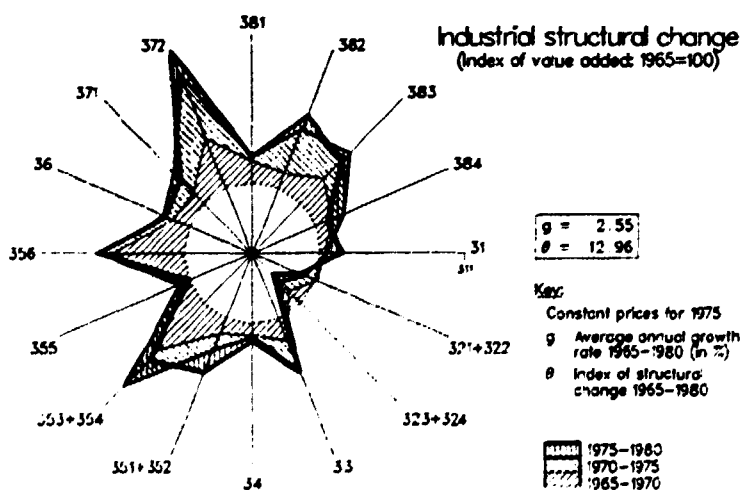
NIGERIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	36906	85136	75700
Per capita (in dollars)	562	1104	947
Manufacturing share /na	5.4	5.4	6.1
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	2011	4631	4613
Value added	1927 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	186	186
Gross output	4246 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	244 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	55	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	10	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	36	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	17382	...	...
Value added / worker	7889	...	...
Average wage	1668	...	...
Number of branches reported	26	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	10.01	14.89	3.86
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	105	156	40
Growth rate / structural change	2.24	1.51	0.02
Degree of specialization	17.8	19.4	19.6
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	325	...	...
313 Beverages	149	...	...
314 Tobacco	60	...	...
321 Textiles	316	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	5	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	17	...	...
324 Footwear	48	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	50	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	21	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	48	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	68	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	15	...	...
352 Other chemicals	186	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	106	...	...
355 Rubber products	64	...	...
356 Plastic products	32	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	1	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	9	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	67	...	...
371 Iron and steel	2	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	38	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	164	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	6	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	31	...	...
384 Transport equipment	82	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	15	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	7983 /10	...	...
Exports, manufactures	166 /37	...	...
Imports, total	6041 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	5792 /67	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

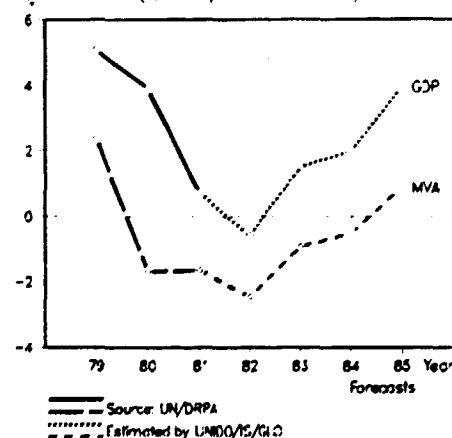


NORWAY	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	28528	57408	57230
Per capita (in dollars)	7120	14074	13986
Manufacturing share /na	23.1	15.8	18.5
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	6599	9068	10579
Value added	6021	8850	8132
Constant price index	100	102	101
Gross output	18901	31949	30446
Employment (in thousands)	364 /ae	354 /ae	348 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	100
Intermediate input (in dollars)	68	72	73
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	19	18	17
Operating surplus (in dollars)	13	10	9
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	51967	90275	87564
Value added / worker	16554	25006	23399
Average wage	9889	15922	15250
Number of branches reported	28	28	28
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	5.51	1.82	1.83
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	149	49	50
Growth rate of structural change	-0.69	0.77	-0.36
Degree of specialization	13.9	14.4	15.0
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	397	415	509
313 Beverages	192	292	287
314 Tobacco	119	168	192
321 Textiles	138	213	186
322 Wearing apparel	92	101	92
323 Leather and fur products	15	18	16
324 Footwear	17	24	19
331 Wood and cork products	382	587	523
332 Furniture and fixtures	130	196	181
341 Paper and paper products	355	452	439
342 Printing and publishing	376	668	638
351 Industrial chemicals	232	452	373
352 Other chemicals	153	227	221
353 Petroleum refineries	90	103	-26
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	40	53	52
355 Rubber products	36	51	42
356 Plastic products	106	170	152
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	21	26	24
362 Glass and glass products	29	55	54
369 Other non-metal mineral products	186	282	270
371 Iron and steel	414	385	315
372 Non-ferrous metals	288	743	446
381 Metal products excl. machinery	407	596	556
382 Non-electrical machinery	549	934	967
383 Electrical machinery	411	547	608
384 Transport equipment	783	1001	918
385 Professional and scientific goods	15	32	31
390 Other manufactures	46	59	51
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	7207 /10	18481 /10	17968 /10
Exports, manufactures	5853 /69	8893 /73	8442 /73
Imports, total	9705 /10	16952 /10	15638 /10
Imports, manufactures	8162 /75	12577 /74	13027 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



Annual growth rates of GDP and MVA
(constant prices in 1975 dollars)

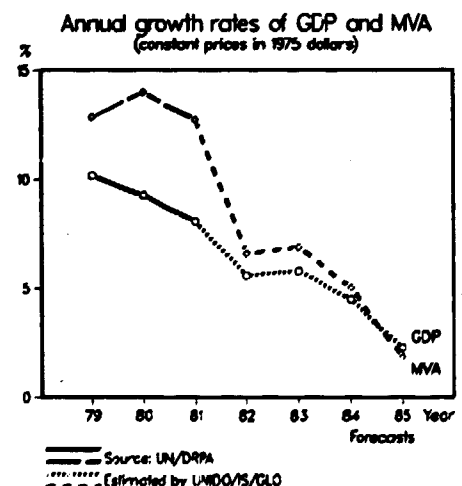
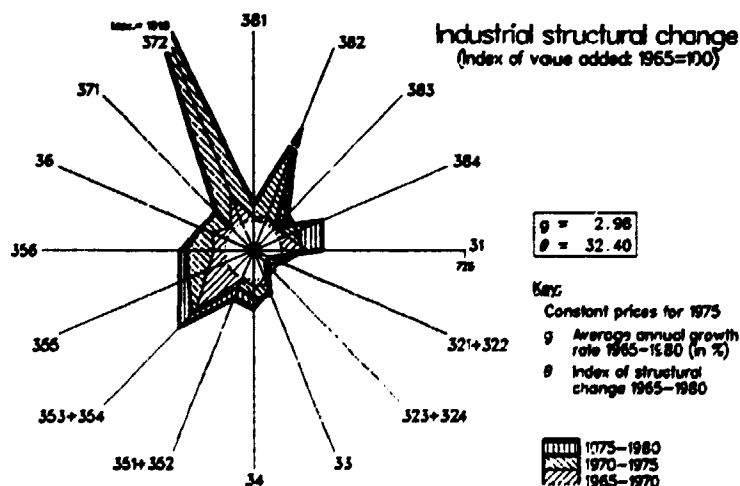


OMAN	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	2099	5285	...
Per capita (in dollars)	2726	5938	...
Manufacturing share /na
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na
Value added
Constant price index
Gross output
Employment (in thousands)
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output
Intermediate input (in dollars)
Wages and salaries (in dollars)
Operating surplus (in dollars)
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker
Value added / worker
Average wage
Number of branches reported
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change S (in degrees)
in percentage of S in 1970-1975
Growth rate of structural change
Degree of specialization
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products
313 Beverages
314 Tobacco
321 Textiles
322 Wearing apparel
323 Leather and fur products
324 Footwear
331 Wood and cork products
332 Furniture and fixtures
341 Paper and paper products
342 Printing and publishing
351 Industrial chemicals
352 Other chemicals
353 Petroleum refineries
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products
355 Rubber products
356 Plastic products
361 Pottery, china and earthenware
362 Glass and glass products
369 Other non-metal mineral products
371 Iron and steel
372 Non-ferrous metals
381 Metal products excl. machinery
382 Non-electrical machinery
383 Electrical machinery
384 Transport equipment
385 Professional and scientific goods
390 Other manufactures
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	3748 /10	4696 /10
Exports, manufactures	...	127 /52	243 /56
Imports, total	671	1732 /10	2288 /10
Imports, manufactures	634	1535 /62	2092 /63

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

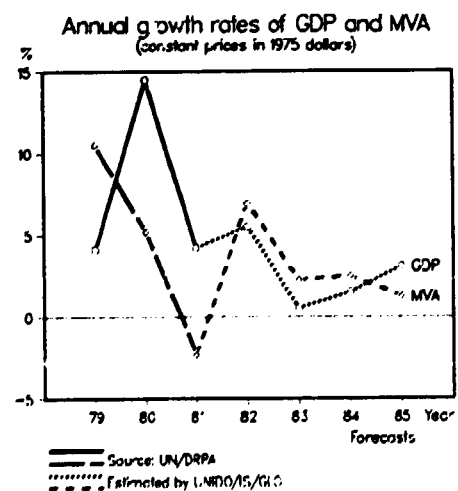
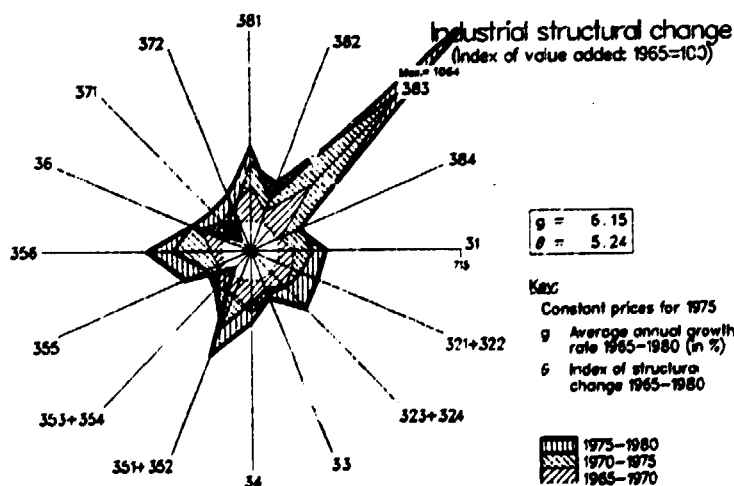
PAKISTAN	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	13338	28242	33030
Per capita (in dollars)	177	325	369
Manufacturing share /na	16.5	16.9	16.6
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	2203	4765	5492
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	110	126
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.62	2.22	5.14
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	61	38	87
Growth rate / structural change	-0.33	1.63	2.78
Degree of specialization	27.6	27.8	28.9
- VALUE ADDED:			
311.2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	1031 /10	2588 /10	2738 /10
Exports, manufactures	937 /61	2341 /63	2501 /61
Imports, total	2153 /10	5350 /10	5413 /10
Imports, manufactures	1514 /70	4176 /69	3852 /73

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



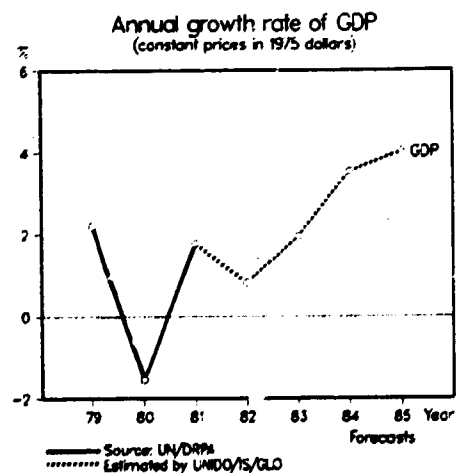
PANAMA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (na (in millions of dollars)	1841	3288	3840
Per capita (in dollars)	1097	1734	1979
Manufacturing share (na	12.8	10.5	9.9
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added (na	236	345	380
Value added	274 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	122	118
Gross output	967 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	27 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	72	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	8	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	20	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	35994	...	...
Value added / worker	10190	...	...
Average wage	2957	...	...
Number of branches reported	26	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	5.98	1.48	1.41
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	158	39	37
Growth rate structural change	-0.21	1.79	-2.45
Degree of specialization	32.5	31.9	32.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311 2 Food products	116	...	...
313 Beverages	21	...	...
314 Tobacco	15	...	...
321 Textiles	3	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	15	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	1	...	...
324 Footwear	2	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	4	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	1	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	7	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	13	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	2	...	...
352 Other chemicals	13	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	7	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	1	...	...
355 Rubber products	1	...	...
356 Plastic products	4	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	1	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	16	...	...
371 Iron and steel	3	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	1	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	13	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	1	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	2	...	...
384 Transport equipment	2	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	1	...	...
390 Other manufactures	1	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	286 /10	353 /10	319 /10
Exports, manufactures	202 /56	225 /44	182 /46
Imports, total	892 /10	1447 /10	1562 /10
Imports, manufactures	519 /66	985 /70	1126 /71

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



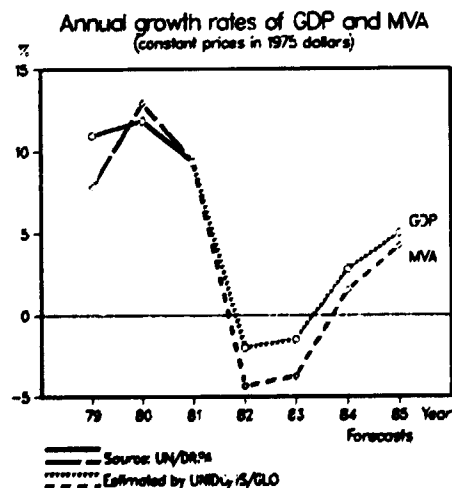
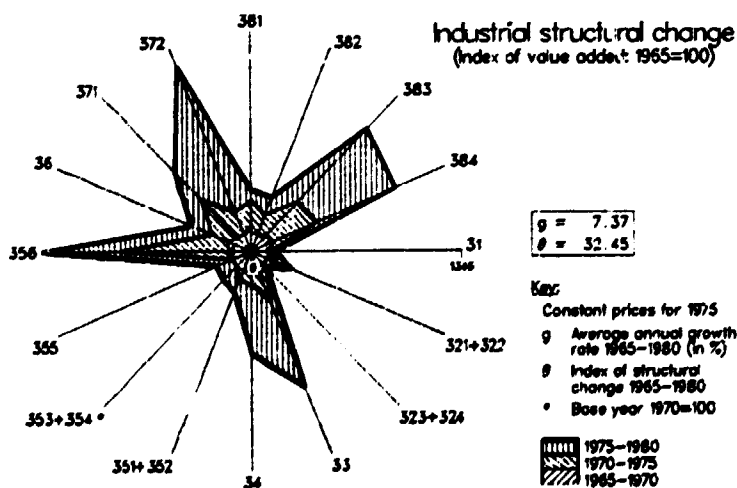
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1400	2565	2501
Per capita (in dollars)	508	813	771
Manufacturing share /na	8.8	9.3	10.1
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	124	239	252
Value added	105 /fv	...	...
Constant price index	...	...	...
Gross output	253 /fv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	16 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	60	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	17	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	23	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	15918	...	...
Value added / worker	6433	...	...
Average wage	2767	...	...
Number of branches reported	17	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	...	...	...
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	...	...	...
Growth rate / structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	...	...	...
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	11	...	...
313 Beverages	15	...	...
314 Tobacco	5	...	...
321 Textiles	-	...	...
322 wearing apparel	1	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
301 Wood and cork products	15	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	-	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	1	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	3	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	1	...	...
352 Other chemicals	2	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	-	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	1	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	7	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	9	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	3	...	...
384 Transport equipment	23	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	5 A	...	...
390 Other manufactures	... A	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	551 / 9	...	...
Exports, manufactures	50 / 29	...	...
Imports, total	486 / 10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	460 / 65	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



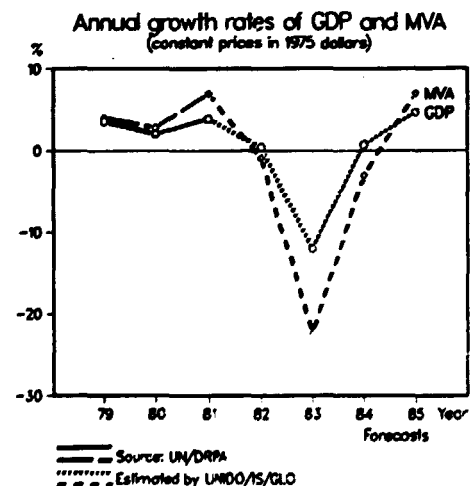
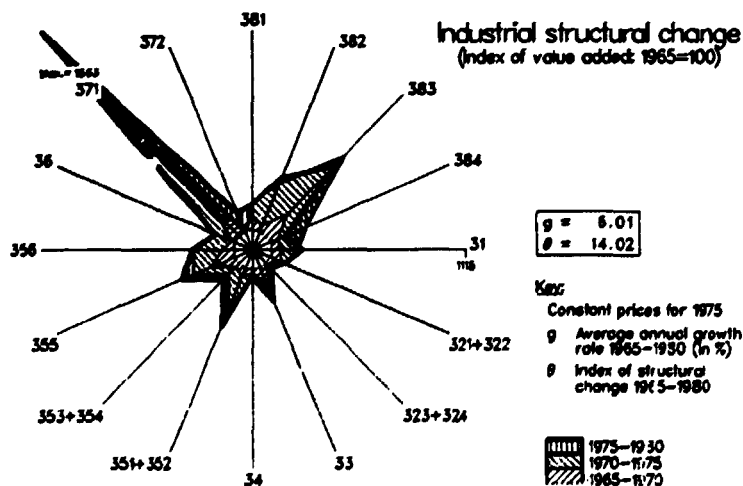
PARAGUAY	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1512	4447	5625
Per capita (in dollars)	563	1404	1720
Manufacturing share /na	15.6	16.5	16.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	236	733	942
Value added	223 /pv	666 /pv	855 /pv
Constant price index	100	166	180
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.71	7.34	11.31
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	116	235	362
Growth rate structural change	0.69	1.82	0.70
Degree of specialization	26.9	24.7	23.5
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	82	196	250
313 Beverages	14	50	64
314 Tobacco	6	6	6
321 Textiles	15	51	63
322 Wearing apparel	2	3	3
323 Leather and fur products	10	6	28
324 Footwear	6	20	26
331 Wood and cork products	26	110	123
332 Furniture and fixtures	2	7	10
341 Paper and paper products	-	1	2
342 Printing and publishing	4	27	35
351 Industrial chemicals	2	5	7
352 Other chemicals	6	12	11
353 Petroleum refineries	26 A	109 A	139 A
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	... A	... A	... A
355 Rubber products	-	-	-
356 Plastic products	1	7	13
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	-	-	-
362 Glass and glass products	-	-	2
369 Other non-metal mineral products	10	30	38
371 Iron and steel	-	-	-
372 Non-ferrous metals	-	1	3
381 Metal products excl. machinery	6	10	15
382 Non-electrical machinery	-	1	1
383 Electrical machinery	-	-	1
384 Transport equipment	2	6	6
385 Professional and scientific goods	-	-	1
390 Other manufactures	1	3	4
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	174 / 9	...	...
Exports, manufactures	122 / 24	...	...
Imports, total	212 / 10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	170 / 67	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



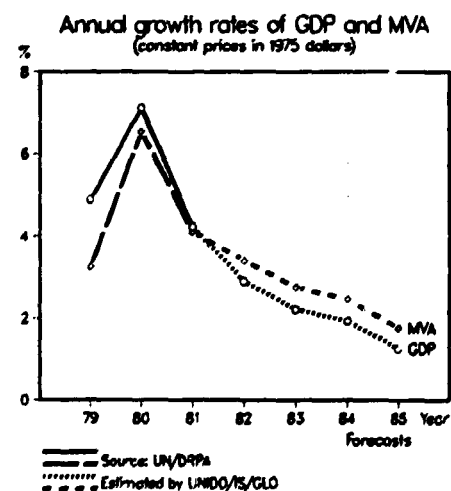
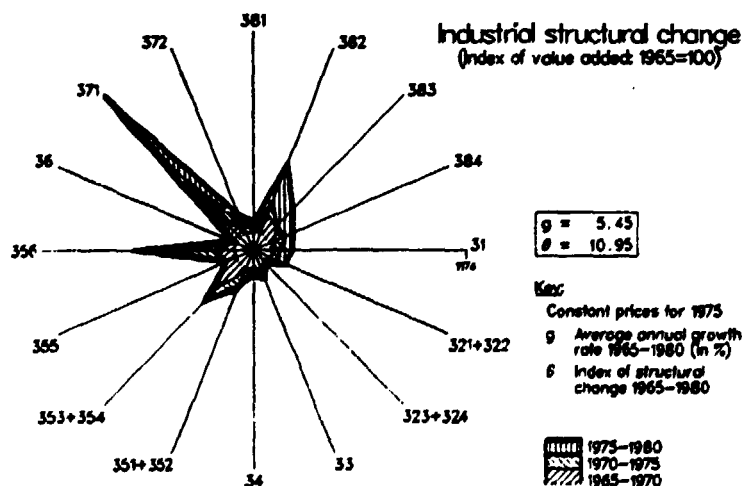
PERU	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	15453	19567	23257
Per capita (in dollars)	1004	1110	1281
Manufacturing share /na	24.9	27.3	29.3
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	3855	5337	6804
Value added	3857 /pv	5247 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	110	96
Gross output	8630 /pv	12764 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.85	4.94	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	79	80	0
Growth rate / structural change	0.94	1.47	...
Degree of specialization	11.5	14.1	14.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	611	706	...
313 Beverages	333	492	...
314 Tobacco	77	96	...
321 Textiles	390	529	...
322 Wearing apparel	95	50	...
323 Leather and fur products	29	35	...
324 Footwear	56	41	...
331 Wood and cork products	48	82	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	46	41	...
341 Paper and paper products	98	127	...
342 Printing and publishing	86	83	...
351 Industrial chemicals	141	184	...
352 Other chemicals	228	280	...
353 Petroleum refineries	13	212	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	2	3	...
355 Rubber products	53	58	...
356 Plastic products	89	91	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	16	10	...
362 Glass and glass products	37	48	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	100	112	...
371 Iron and steel	93	185	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	148	641	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	152	164	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	130	142	...
383 Electrical machinery	168	165	...
384 Transport equipment	178	279	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	12	13	...
390 Other manufactures	427	377	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	1315 /10	3266 /10	2335 /10
Exports, manufactures	935 /55	1876 /65	1346 /67
Imports, total	2380 /10	2573 /10	3160 /10
Imports, manufactures	1902 /69	2243 /69	2811 /71

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



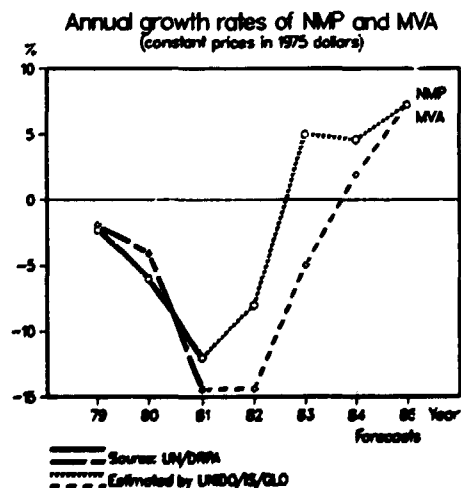
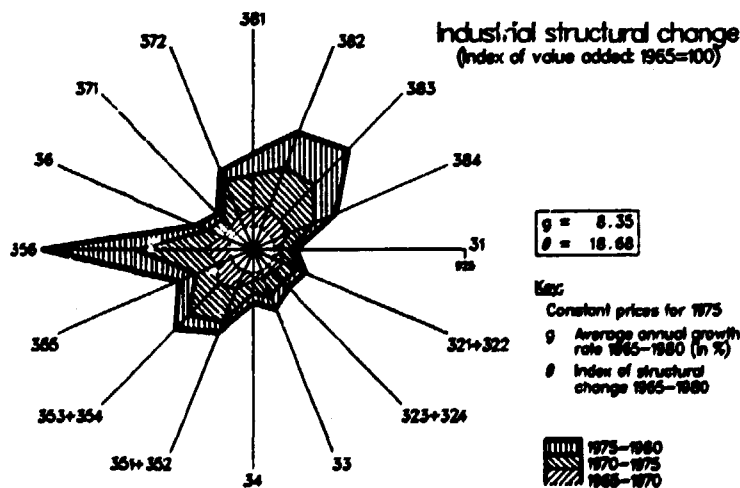
PHILIPPINES	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	15827	35375	38873
Per capita (in dollars)	368	719	769
Manufacturing share /na	24.9	25.9	25.6
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	3942	9173	9946
Value added	2625 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	134	143
Gross output	7172 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	505 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	63	...	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)	5	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	31	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	14192	...	...
Value added / worker	5193	...	...
Average wage	777	...	...
Number of branches reported	28	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	8.41	2.99	1.84
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	109	39	24
Growth rate / structural change	-0.06	0.94	3.80
Degree of specialization	18.8	20.8	21.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	657	...	...
313 Beverages	399	...	...
314 Tobacco	188	...	...
321 Textiles	186	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	25	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	4	...	...
324 Footwear	3	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	97	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	12	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	67	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	22	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	67	...	...
352 Other chemicals	126	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	205	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	2	...	...
355 Rubber products	43	...	...
356 Plastic products	36	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	11	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	16	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	68	...	...
371 Iron and steel	79	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	10	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	72	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	50	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	74	...	...
384 Transport equipment	95	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	2	...	...
390 Other manufactures	10	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	2216 /10	5751 /10	5712 /10
Exports, manufactures	1299 /63	3155 /64	3104 /67
Imports, total	3776 /10	8295 /10	8478 /10
Imports, manufactures	2608 /70	4954 /72	4821 /71

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



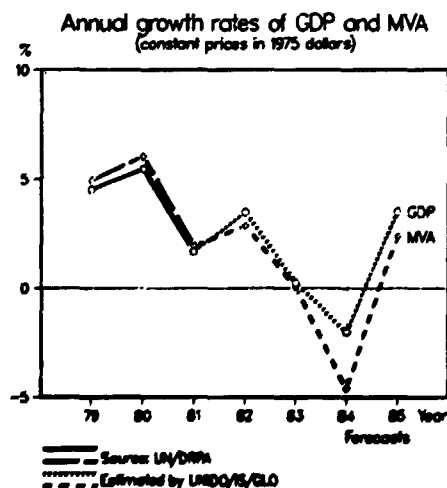
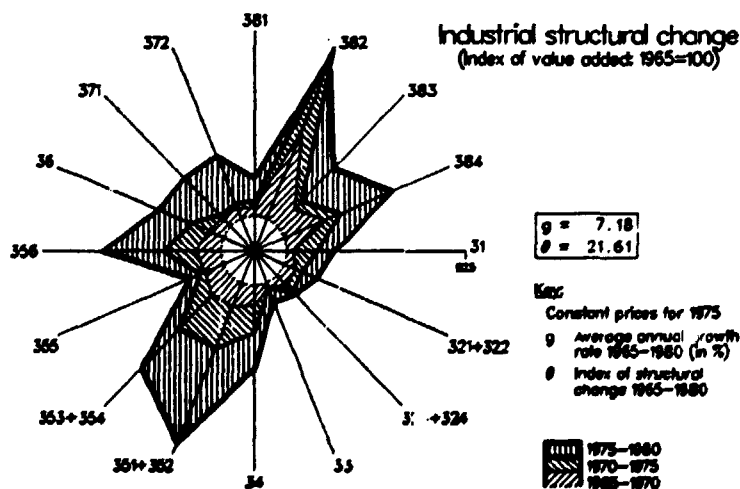
POLAND	1975	1980	1981
1. NMP /na (in millions of dollars)	76225	80910	71206
Per capita (in dollars)	2241	2274	1983
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	37063	30410	26949
Constant price index	100	128	112
Gross output	80000	73804	65768
Employment (in thousands)	4041 /ae	4126 /ae	4095 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	100
Intermediate input (in dollars)	54	59	59
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	11	12	16
Operating surplus (in dollars)	35	30	25
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	19797	17888	16061
Value added / worker	9172	7370	6581
Average wage	2206	2065	2572
Number of branches reported	28	28	28
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	1.80	0.81	2.13
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	90	41	107
Growth rate / structural change	7.04	-0.04	-5.61
Degree of specialization	12.9	13.1	12.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	919	-1184	-4316
313 Beverages	4418	4078	4639
314 Tobacco	693	846	139
321 Textiles	4975	3723	3630
322 Wearing apparel	989	762	931
323 Leather and fur products	186	163	211
324 Footwear	587	536	539
331 Wood and cork products	808	563	584
332 Furniture and fixtures	622	654	690
341 Paper and paper products	402	298	289
342 Printing and publishing	221	205	199
351 Industrial chemicals	1832	1114	997
352 Other chemicals	1245	1280	1199
353 Petroleum refineries	2495	1410	1639
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	186	72	54
355 Rubber products	552	422	355
356 Plastic products	291	479	479
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	110	130	136
362 Glass and glass products	331	358	373
369 Other non-metal mineral products	768	446	343
371 Iron and steel	2164	1157	886
372 Non-ferrous metals	477	801	593
381 Metal products excl. machinery	1466	1789	1739
382 Non-electrical machinery	3730	4346	4602
383 Electrical machinery	2199	2075	2099
384 Transport equipment	3594	3244	3036
385 Professional and scientific goods	402	325	428
390 Other manufactures	402	316	458
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	15332 /10	13249 /10
Exports, manufactures	...	12501 /54	10843 /54
Imports, total	...	17970 /10	15476 /10
Imports, manufactures	...	12286 /58	10509 /56

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



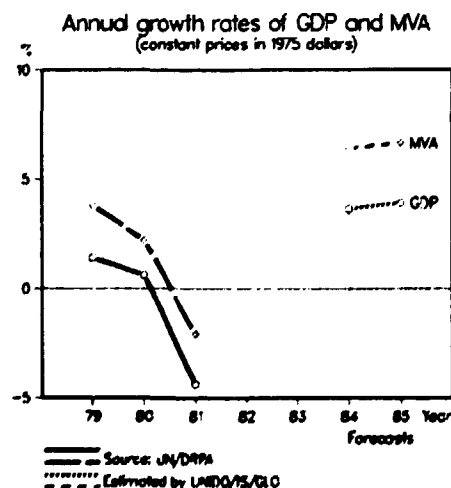
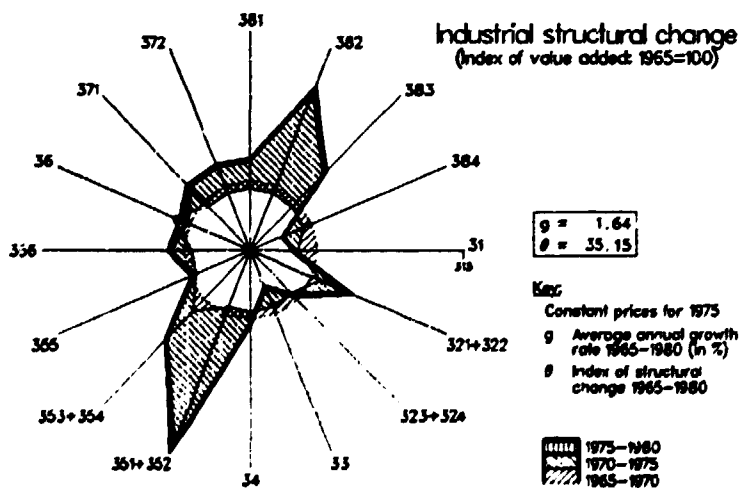
PORTUGAL	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	14756	24094	23303
Per capita (in dollars)	1566	2450	2352
Manufacturing share /na	33.6	31.4	31.4
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	4952	7564	7313
Value added	2971 /pv	5606 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	148	149
Gross output	8373 /pv	17945 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	604 /ae	680 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	65	69	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)	22	17	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	14	14	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	13872	26375	...
Value added / worker	4923	8239	...
Average wage	3003	4544	...
Number of branches reported	27	27	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	8.20	4.51	3.22
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	173	95	68
Growth rate / structural change	-1.03	2.17	0.19
Degree of specialization	13.0	13.0	12.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	362	545	...
313 Beverages	96	136	...
314 Tobacco	47	64	...
321 Textiles	475	906	...
322 Wearing apparel	84	186	...
323 Leather and fur products	19	41	...
324 Footwear	50	86	...
331 Wood and cork products	140	325	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	53	106	...
341 Paper and paper products	146	274	...
342 Printing and publishing	113	180	...
351 Industrial chemicals	118	147	...
352 Other chemicals	148	224	...
353 Petroleum refineries	25	219	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	41	58	...
356 Plastic products	65	129	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	42	80	...
362 Glass and glass products	49	87	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	149	295	...
371 Iron and steel	66	207	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	18	33	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	181	324	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	84	170	...
383 Electrical machinery	155	319	...
384 Transport equipment	223	429	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	7	15	...
390 Other manufactures	15	20	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	1940 /10	4629 /10	4180 /10
Exports, manufactures	1751 /74	4249 /73	3844 /72
Imports, total	3863 /10	9293 /10	9946 /10
Imports, manufactures	2638 /74	5840 /75	6115 /74

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



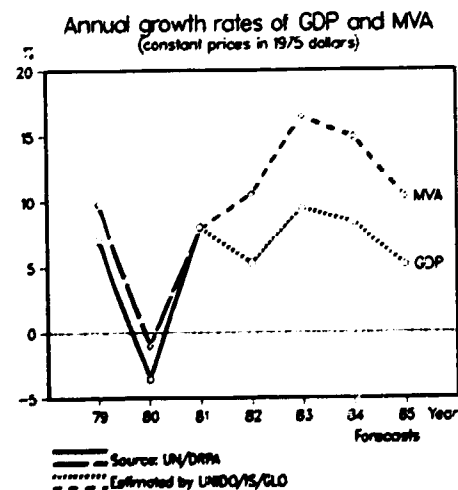
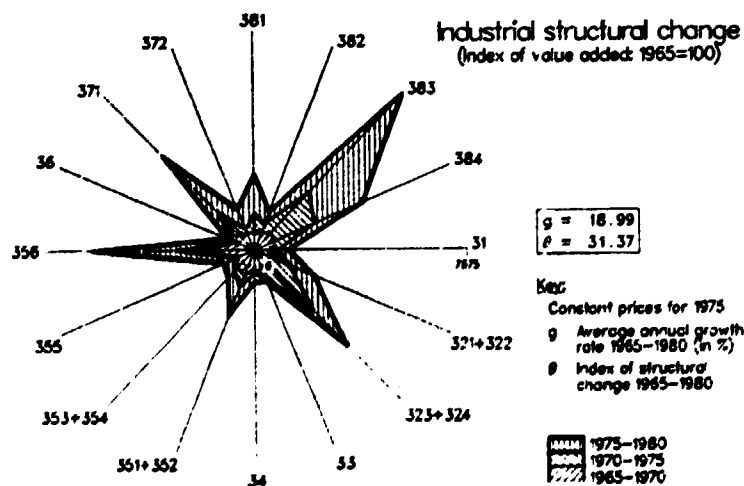
PUERTO RICO	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (in millions of dollars)	8964	15362	16157
Per capita (in dollars)	2887	4180	4242
Manufacturing share (%)	31.6	35.3	36.8
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added (ma)	2634	5421	5949
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	97	84
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	137 /ae	155 /ae	152 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.57	1.80	0.49
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	45	18	5
Growth rate structural change	1.89	-3.66	-27.76
Degree of specialization	16.8	16.6	16.6
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



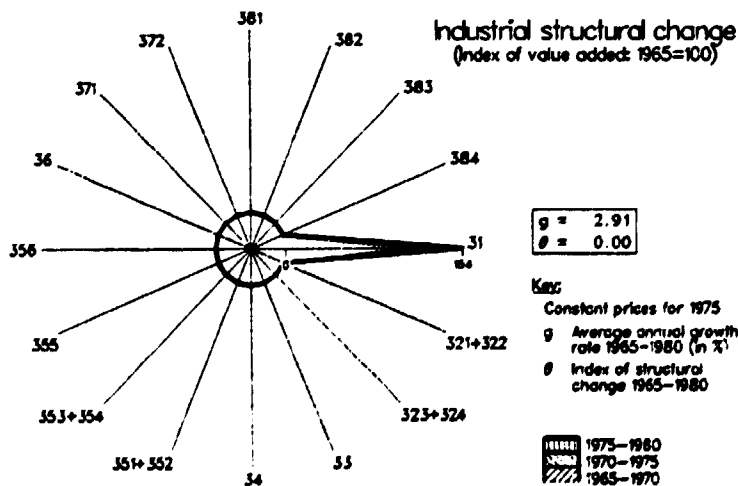
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (in millions of dollars)	20560	58378	64570
Per capita (in dollars)	583	1518	1651
Manufacturing share (%)	26.5	28.6	29.1
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added (in millions of dollars)	5451	16681	18807
Value added	5843 /pv	19564 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	216	238
Gross Output	16879 /pv	59860 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	1396 /ae	1633 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	65	67	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	8	10	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	27	23	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	12090	36668	...
Value added / worker	4185	11984	...
Average wage	964	3509	...
Number of branches reported	28	28	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	5.69	6.49	4.53
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	83	95	66
Growth rate of structural change	3.00	-0.33	2.27
Degree of specialization	11.1	11.8	12.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311 Food products	407	1530	...
313 Beverages	345	573	...
314 Tobacco	485	1145	...
321 Textiles	943	2655	...
322 Wearing apparel	243	907	...
323 Leather and fur products	83	139	...
324 Footwear	20	112	...
331 Wood and cork products	138	239	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	15	101	...
341 Paper and paper products	114	427	...
342 Printing and publishing	114	441	...
351 Industrial chemicals	332	1000	...
352 Other chemicals	270	1018	...
353 Petroleum refineries	417	759	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	58	211	...
355 Rubber products	143	658	...
356 Plastic products	53	360	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	9	89	...
362 Glass and glass products	55	198	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	260	840	...
371 Iron and steel	231	1259	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	46	266	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	137	637	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	126	673	...
383 Electrical machinery	411	1591	...
384 Transport equipment	231	1155	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	43	214	...
390 Other manufactures	110	368	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	5071 /10	17446 /10	21200 /10
Exports, manufactures	4517 /70	16348 /73	19895 /71
Imports, total	7271 /10	22228 /10	26028 /10
Imports, manufactures	4518 /75	12296 /74	14285 /74

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



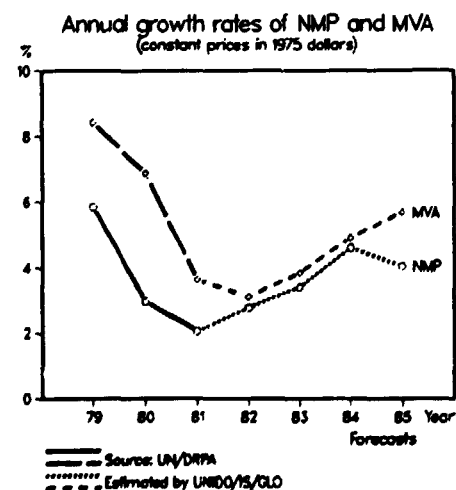
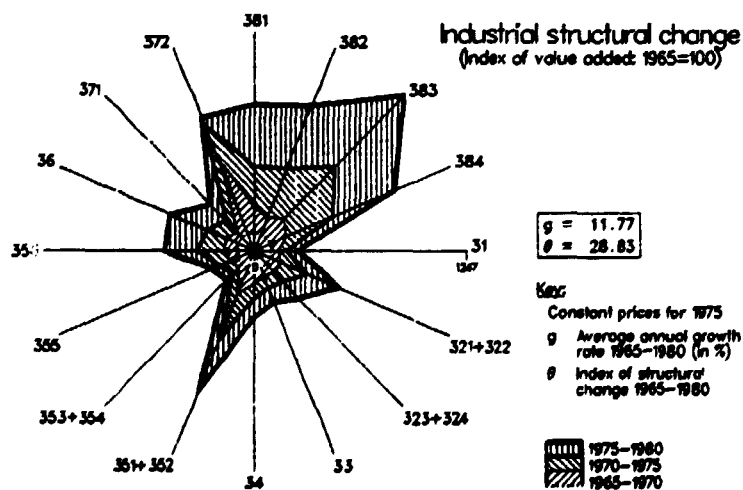
REUNION	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1169	2006	1846
Per capita (in dollars)	2425	3821	3464
Manufacturing share /na	3.8	3.7	3.5
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	44	74	65
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	120	113
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	...	...	...
Growth rate / structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	100.0	100.0	-100.0
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products exci. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	59 / 9	130 / 9	107 / 10
Exports, manufactures	58 / 46	127 / 57	100 / 55
Imports, total	410 / 10	840 / 10	787 / 10
Imports, manufactures	366 / 69	751 / 69	700 / 68

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



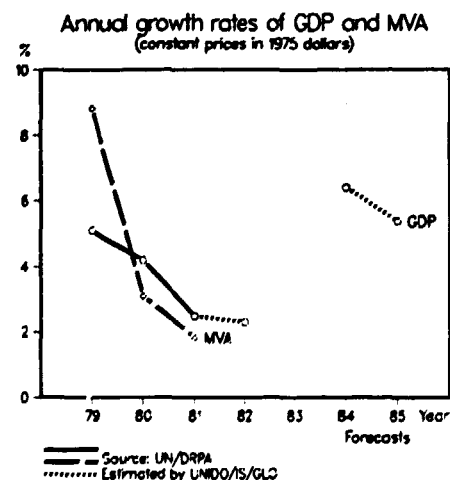
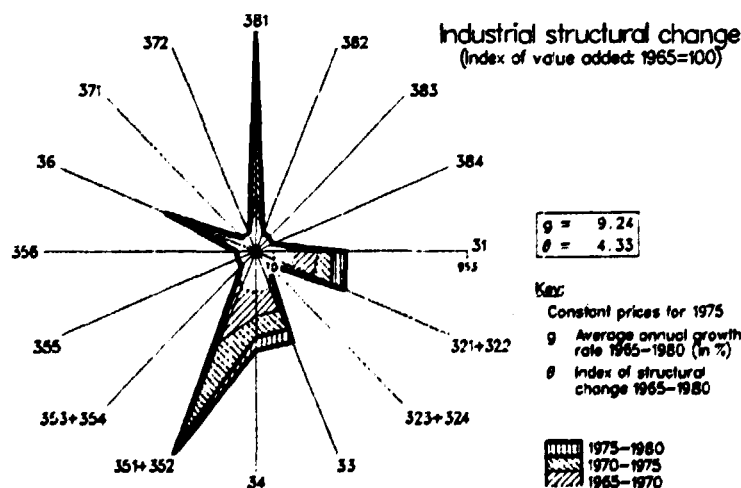
ROMANIA	1975	1980	1981
1. NMP /na (in millions of dollars)	32523	46027	46978
Per capita (in dollars)	1531	2073	2102
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	159	164
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.13	1.70	0.90
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	123	67	35
Growth rate / structural change	3.94	3.95	3.24
Degree of specialization	13.8	15.4	15.5
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



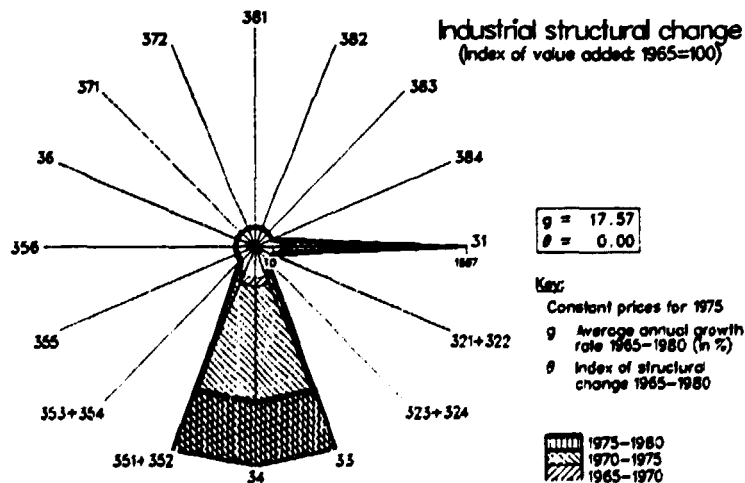
RWANDA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	568	1163	1256
Per capita (in dollars)	138	242	253
Manufacturing share /na	12.7	15.8	15.6
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	72	184	196
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	121	119
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	3 /pe	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.85	0.01	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	61	1	0
Growth rate of structural change	14.50	320.33	-775.92
Degree of specialization	37.8	37.8	37.7
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

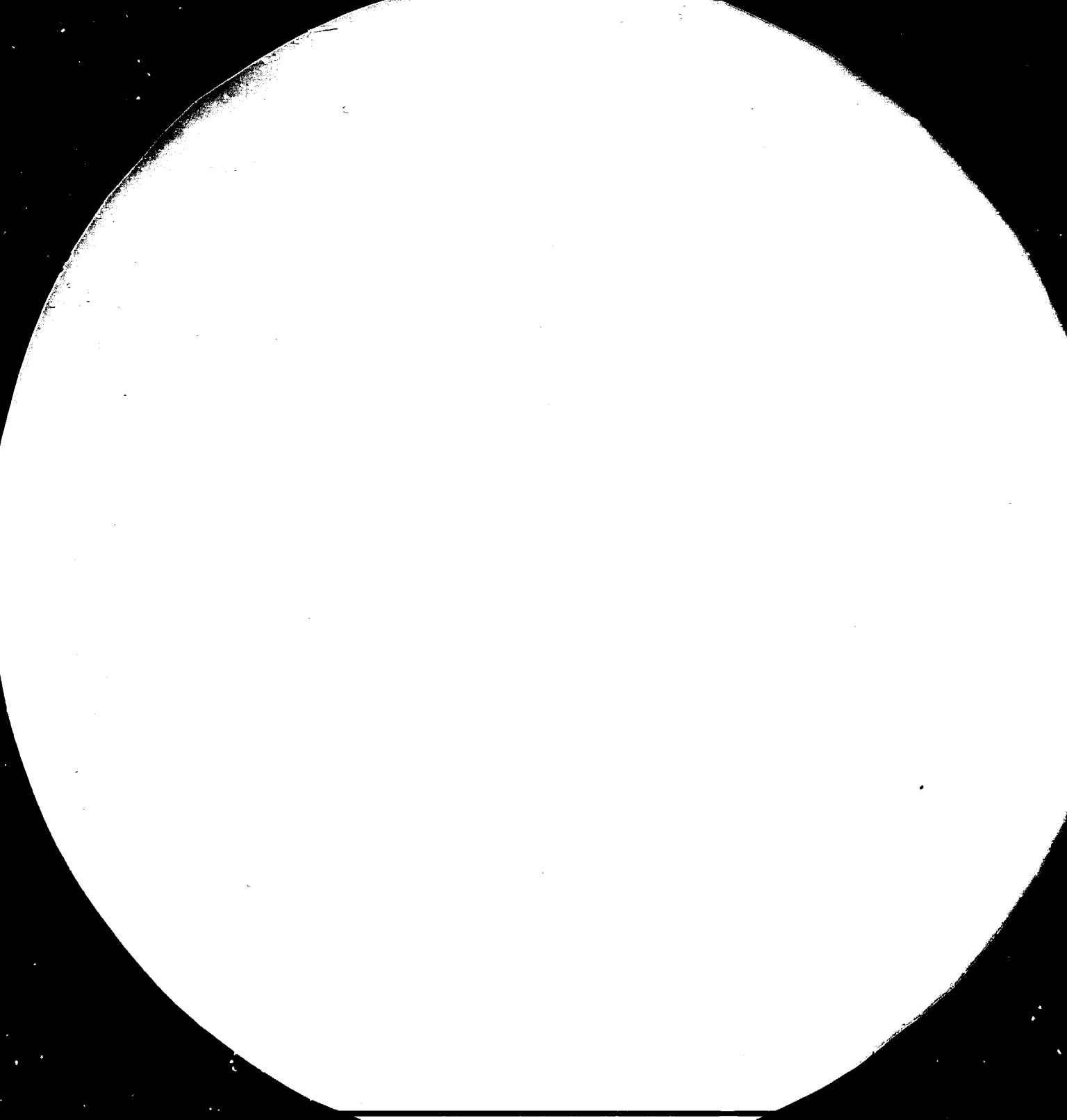
For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



SAMOA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	78	...	...
Per capita (in dollars)	520	...	...
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	68	68
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.00	0.00	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	...	...	...
Growth rate / structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	2.4	2.4	2.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311 2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	7 / 8	17 / 8	10 / 9
Exports, manufactures	0 / 9	2 / 22	2 / 25
Imports, total	37 / 10	63 / 10	68 / 10
Imports, manufactures	29 / 47	61 / 66	67 / 69

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



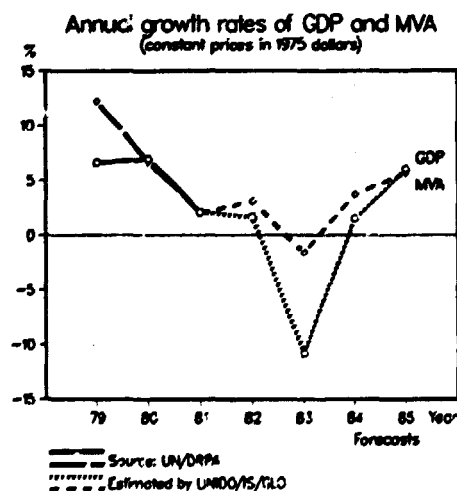
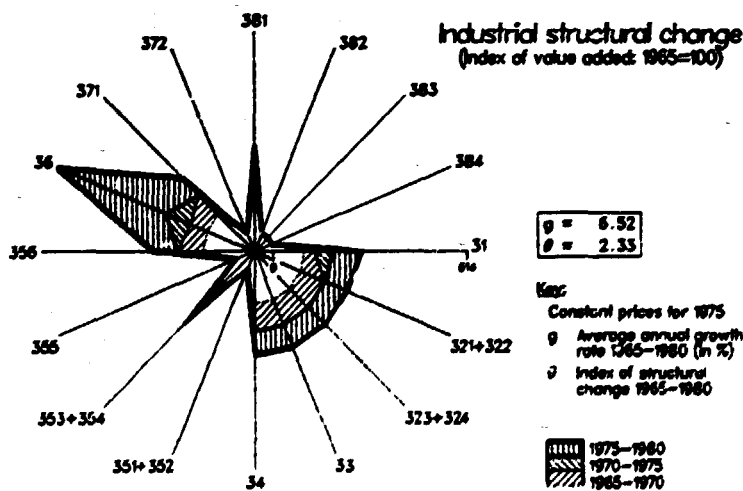




MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL 1010a
(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)

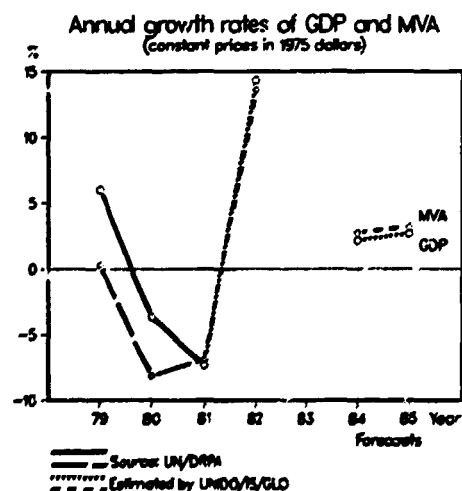
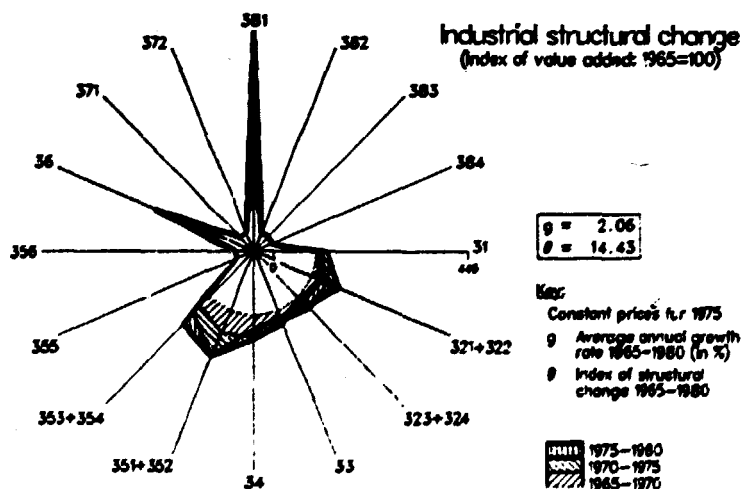
SAUDI ARABIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	39686	115974	153890
Per capita (in dollars)	5473	12945	16491
Manufacturing share /na	5.3	5.0	5.0
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	2100	5798	7677
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	140	143
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	0.56	0.17	0.72
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	215	65	274
Growth rate of structural change	-25.05	42.30	2.81
Degree of specialization	73.3	70.2	69.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	29669 /10	109113 /10	119913 /10
Exports, manufactures	2055 /66	2563 /70	3322 /69
Imports, total	4141 /10	29957 /10	35042 /10
Imports, manufactures	3893 /75	28119 /73	32466 /72

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



SENEGAL	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1876	2883	2366
Per capita (in dollars)	361	509	406
Manufacturing share /na	14.2	15.5	15.2
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	268	447	361
Value added	235 /pv	..	..
Constant price index	100	94	92
Gross output	819 /pv	..	..
Employment (in thousands)	24 /ae	..	..
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	..	..
Intermediate input (in dollars)	71	..	..
wages and salaries (in dollars)	9	..	..
Operating surplus (in dollars)	20	..	..
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	37587	..	..
Value added / worker	10778	..	..
Average wage	3386	..	..
Number of branches reported	11	..	..
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	2.62	8.56	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	73	238	0
Growth rate / structural change	4.75	-2.66	..
Degree of specialization	21.7	18.1	18.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	89	..	..
313 Beverages	9	..	..
314 Tobacco	14	..	..
321 Textiles	37	..	..
322 Wearing appare:	11 A	..	..
323 Leather and fur products	.. A	..	..
324 Footwear	.. A	..	..
331 Wood and cork products	9 B	..	..
332 Furniture and fixtures	.. B	..	..
341 Paper and paper products	3	..	..
342 Printing and publishing	5	..	..
351 Industrial chemicals	31 C	..	..
352 Other chemicals	.. C	..	..
353 Petroleum refineries	.. C	..	..
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	.. C	..	..
355 Rubber products	..	..	..
356 Plastic products	..	..	..
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	..	..	..
362 Glass and glass products	..	..	..
369 Other non-metal mineral products	8	..	..
371 Iron and steel	19 D	..	..
372 Non-ferrous metals	.. D	..	..
381 Metal products excl. machinery	.. D	..	..
382 Non-electrical machinery	.. D	..	..
383 Electrical machinery	.. D	..	..
384 Transport equipment	.. D	..	..
385 Professional and scientific goods	.. D	..	..
390 Other manufactures	..	..	..
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	462 /10	477 /10	561 /10
Exports, manufactures	321 /64	301 /63	411 /63
Imports, total	581 /10	1038 /10	1077 /10
Imports, manufactures	461 /73	765 /70	782 /70

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

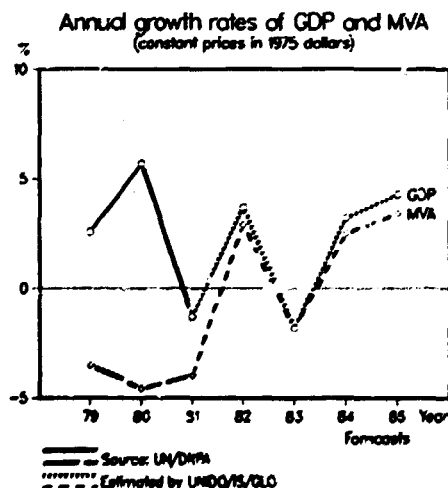
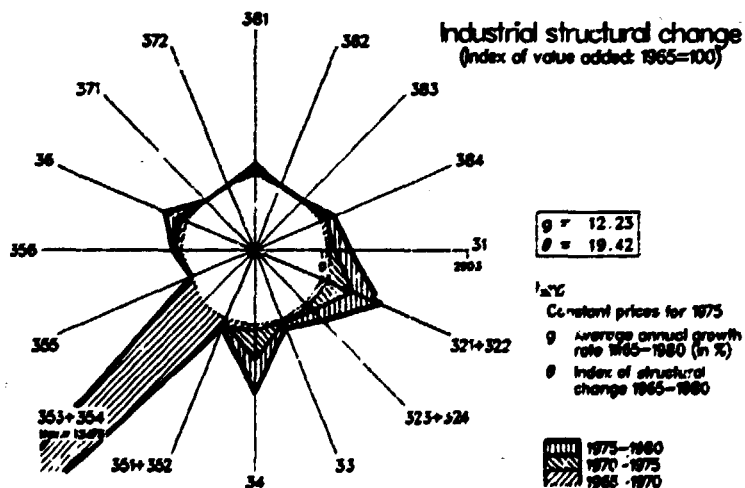


SEYCHELLES	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	48	...	...
Per capita (in dollars)	800	...	...
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	9	...
Constant price index	...	...	...
Gross output	...	19	...
Employment (in thousands)	1 /ae	1 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	50	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	15	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	35	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	21001	...
Value added / worker	...	10469	...
Average wage	...	3201	...
Number of branches reported	...	7	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change B (in degrees)	...	...	...
in percentage of B in 1970-1975	...	...	...
Growth rate / structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	...	...	...
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	7 A	...
313 Beverages	...	A	...
314 Tobacco	...	A	...
321 Textiles	...	B	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	B	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	B	...
324 Footwear	...	B	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	C	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	C	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	D	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	D	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	E	...
352 Other chemicals	...	E	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	E	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	E	...
355 Rubber products	...	E	...
356 Plastic products	...	E	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	F	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	F	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	F	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products exci. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	2 / 6	5 / 8	4 / 7
Exports, manufactures	0 / 4	0 / 17	0 / 12
Imports, total	32 / 10	99 / 10	93 / 10
Imports, manufactures	29 / 64	90 / 64	86 / 63

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

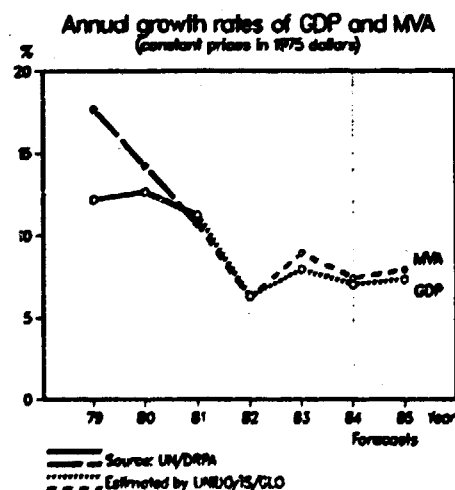
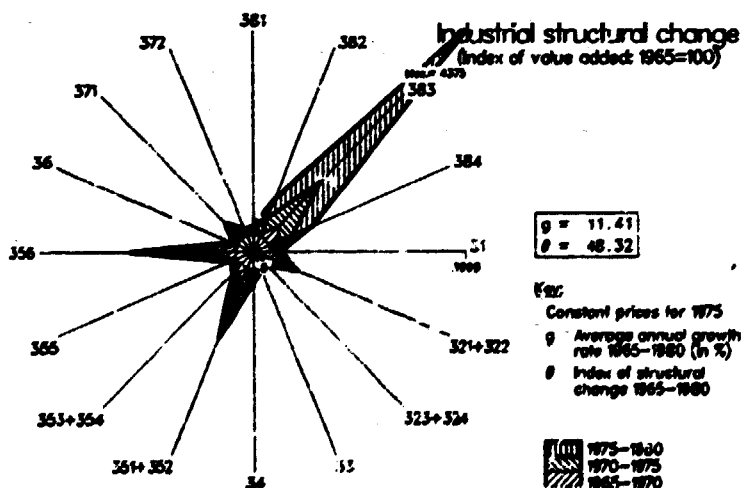
SIERRA LEONE	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	682	1273	1332
Per capita (in dollars)	224	366	372
Manufacturing share /na	7.9	6.8	6.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	54	87	89
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	185	176
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	13.25	14.21	5.02
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	108	116	41
Growth rate / structural change	-0.31	2.06	-1.00
Degree of specialization	19.2	21.7	20.5
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
39C Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	140 / 9	...	...
Exports, manufactures	14 / 25	...	...
Imports, total	159 / 10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	131 / 63	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



SINGAPORE	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	5650	11307	13426
Per capita (in dollars)	2511	4731	5543
Manufacturing share /na	24.5	31.1	31.9
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	1386	3520	4285
Value added	1453 /fv	4006 /fv	4570 /fv
Constant price index	100	180	198
Gross output	5562 /fv	15286 /fv	17776 /fv
Employment (in thousands)	192 /ae	285 /ae	281 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	100
Intermediate input (in dollars)	74	74	74
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	9	8	8
Operating surplus (in dollars)	17	18	18
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	28949	53616	63152
Value added / worker	7566	14051	16237
Average wage	2626	4172	4970
Number of branches reported	27	27	27
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	12.33	6.05	4.46
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	179	88	65
Growth rate / structural change	-0.16	2.12	2.23
Degree of specialization	20.1	26.7	28.0
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	63	122	168
313 Beverages	24	51	19
314 Tobacco	15	25	32
321 Textiles	33	74	64
322 Wearing apparel	39	124	146
323 Leather and fur products	2	6	7
324 Footwear	5	9	9
331 Wood and cork products	34	85	83
332 Furniture and fixtures	9	39	48
341 Paper and paper products	14	44	49
342 Printing and publishing	53	130	162
351 Industrial chemicals	18	51	56
352 Other chemicals	58	142	161
353 Petroleum refineries	256 A	687 A	808 A
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	... A	... A	... A
355 Rubber products	23	44	35
356 Plastic products	13	81	88
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	-	1	1
362 Glass and glass products	5	11	16
369 Other non-metal mineral products	47	81	114
371 Iron and steel	21	62	65
372 Non-ferrous metals	5	10	12
381 Metal products excl. machinery	71	194	255
382 Non-electrical machinery	126	348	540
383 Electrical machinery	199	947	953
384 Transport equipment	262	495	559
385 Professional and scientific goods	37	80	52
390 Other manufactures	16	62	68
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	5377 /10	19376 /10	20968 /10
Exports, manufactures	4417 /72	15519 /75	17170 /74
Imports, total	8135 /10	24003 /10	27572 /10
Impo. 's. manufactures	5729 /73	15913 /73	17079 /73

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

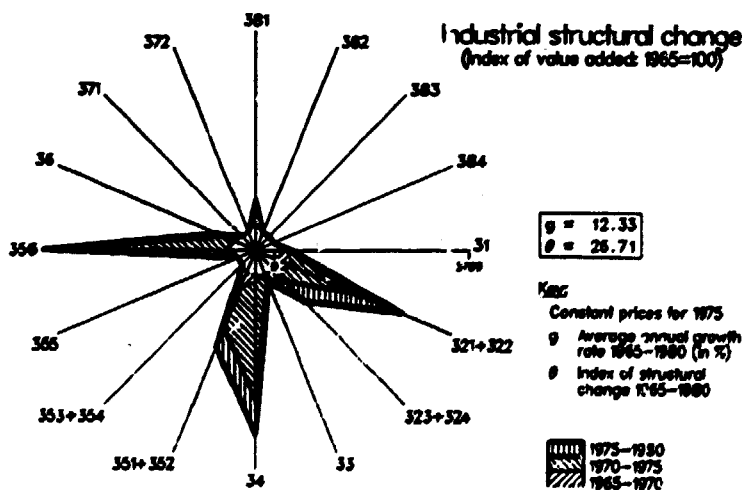


SOLOMON ISLANDS	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	65	127	...
Per capita (in dollars)
Manufacturing share /na
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na
Value added
Constant price index
Gross output
Employment (in thousands)	...	2 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output
Intermediate input (in dollars)
Wages and salaries (in dollars)
Operating surplus (in dollars)
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker
Value added / worker
Average wage
Number of branches reported
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975
Growth rate / structural change
Degree of specialization
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products
313 Beverages
314 Tobacco
321 Textiles
322 Wearing apparel
323 Leather and fur products
324 Footwear
331 Wood and cork products
332 Furniture and fixtures
341 Paper and paper products
342 Printing and publishing
351 Industrial chemicals
352 Other chemicals
353 Petroleum refineries
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products
355 Rubber products
356 Plastic products
361 Pottery, china and earthenware
362 Glass and glass products
369 Other non-metal mineral products
371 Iron and steel
372 Non-ferrous metals
381 Metal products excl. machinery
382 Non-electrical machinery
383 Electrical machinery
384 Transport equipment
385 Professional and scientific goods
390 Other manufactures
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	16 / 4	...	...
Exports, manufactures	2 / 4	...	...
Imports, total	29 / 10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	26 / 53	...	...

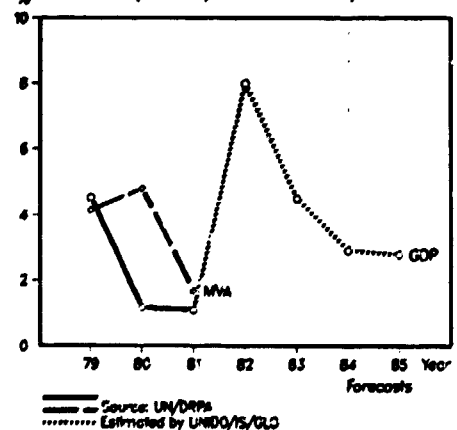
For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

SOMALIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	492	1373	1884
Per capita (in dollars)	158	296	390
Manufacturing share /na	9.6	8.6	8.8
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	47	118	165
Value added	19 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	126	135
Gross output	59 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	9 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	68	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	12	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	19	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	6236	...	...
Value added / worker	1979	...	...
Average wage	777	...	...
Number of branches reported	12	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	6.45	0.00	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	71	0	0
Growth rate / structural change	0.98	...	...
Degree of specialization	27.3	22.1	22.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	7	...	...
313 Beverages	2 A	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	1	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	-	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	-	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	4	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	-	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	2	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	1	...	...
371 and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	-	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	1	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	89 /10	133 / 9	...
Exports, manufactures	10 /34	9 /28	...
Imports, total	155 /10	348 /10	...
Imports, manufactures	128 /62	308 /64	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

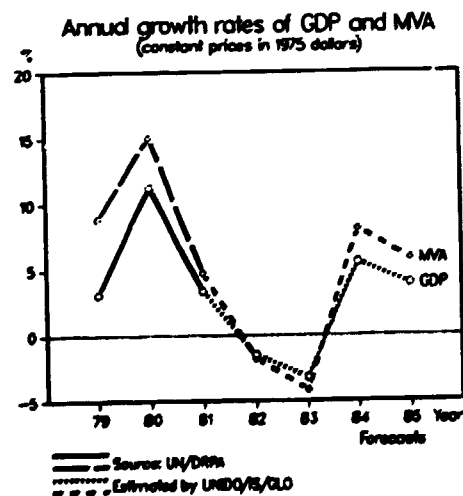
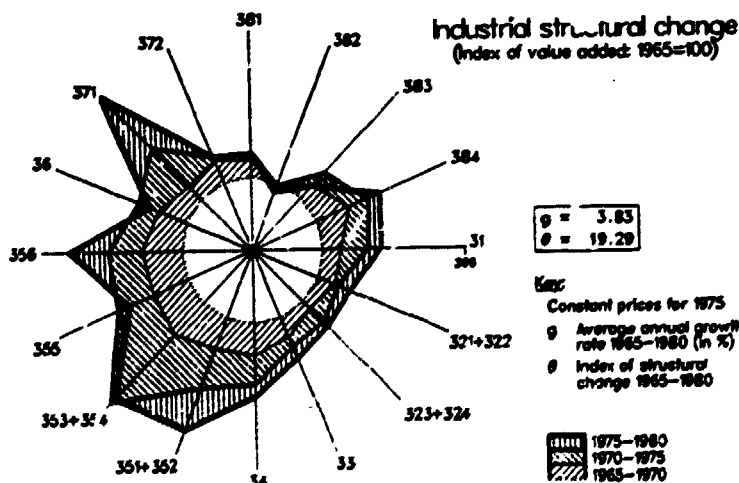


Annual growth rates of GDP and MVA
(constant prices in 1975 dollars)



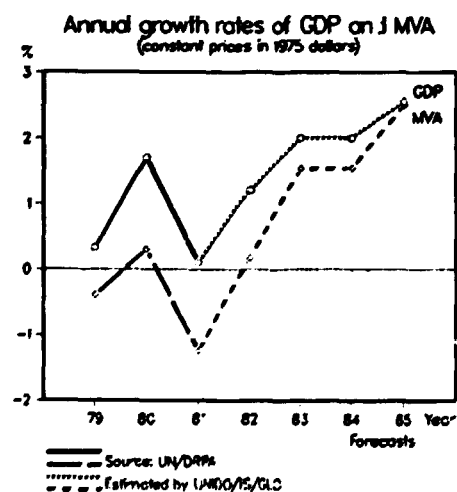
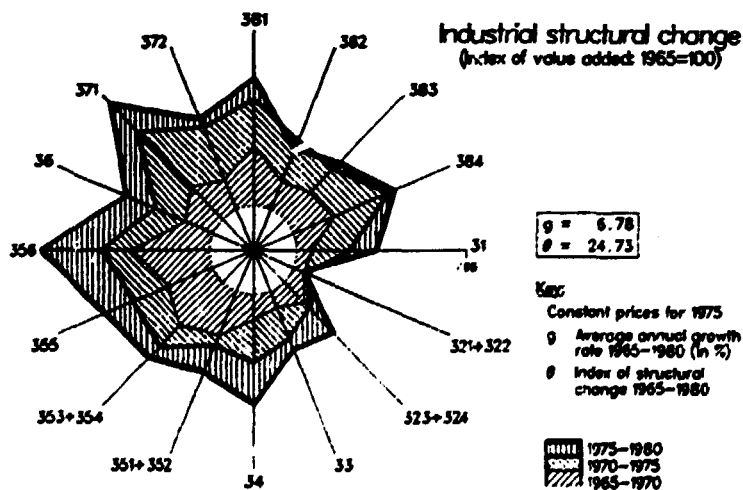
SOUTH AFRICA		1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (na (in millions of dollars)		37510	79974	81832
Per capita (in dollars)		1471	2731	2711
Manufacturing share (na		22.9	22.1	24.1
2. MANUFACTURING				
Value added (na		8580	17685	19683
Value added		...	...	...
Constant price index		100	111	117
Gross output		24653	...	...
Employment (in thousands)		1254	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:				
Per \$100 of gross output		...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)		...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)		...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)		...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)				
Gross output / worker		...	...	...
Value added / worker		...	...	...
Average wage		...	...	...
Number of branches reported		...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:				
Structural change θ (in degrees)		4.08	2.29	2.56
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975		126	72	80
Growth rate structural change		0.54	3.36	2.33
Degree of specialization		9.8	10.5	10.6
- VALUE ADDED:				
311/2 Food products		...	...	...
313 Beverages		...	...	...
314 Tobacco		...	...	...
321 Textiles		...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel		...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products		...	...	...
324 Footwear		...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products		...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures		...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products		...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing		...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals		...	...	...
352 Other chemicals		...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries		...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products		...	...	...
355 Rubber products		...	...	...
356 Plastic products		...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware		...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products		...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products		...	...	...
371 Iron and steel		...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals		...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery		...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery		...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery		...	...	...
384 Transport equipment		...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods		...	...	...
390 Other manufactures		...	...	...
3. TRADE				
Exports, total		5423 /10	25539 /10	20814 /10
Exports, manufactures		2146 /75	4962 /74	4209 /74
Imports, total		7579 /10	18551 /10	20991 /10
Imports, manufactures		7122 /75	12347 /75	14977 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



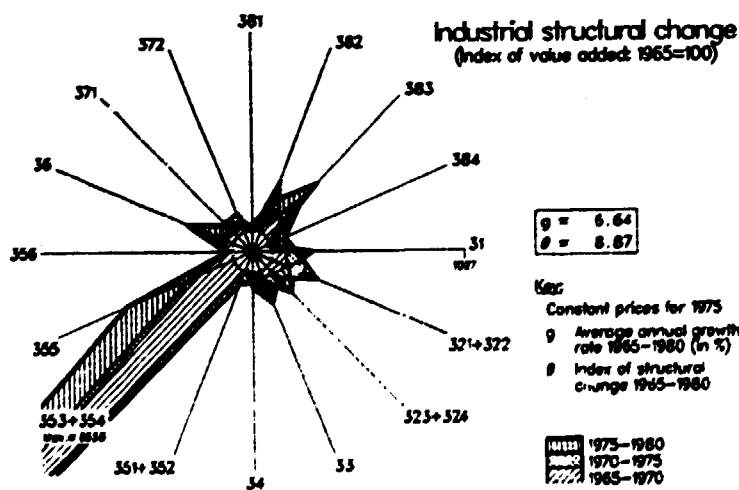
SPAIN	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	104718	210262	186066
Per capita (in dollars)	2942	5625	4935
Manufacturing share /na	26.7	24.9	24.5
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	27994	52418	45497
Value added	18629 /fv	...	...
Constant price index	100	117	114
Gross output	64798 /fv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	2178 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	71	80	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	17	13	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	12	7	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	29751	128161	...
Value added / worker	8553	26129	...
Average wage	5094	16662	...
Number of branches reported	28	3	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.96	3.26	3.15
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	76	63	60
Growth rate / structural change	-1.38	0.14	-0.69
Degree of specialization	8.9	8.6	8.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	1644	...	...
313 Beverages	458	...	...
314 Tobacco	259	...	...
321 Textiles	1340	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	562	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	273	...	...
324 Footwear	397	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	254	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	640	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	654	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	529	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	1308	...	...
352 Other chemicals	926	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	367	1411	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	52	116	...
355 Rubber products	360	...	...
356 Plastic products	503	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	353	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	266	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	788	...	...
371 Iron and steel	992	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	346	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	1644	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	635	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	1230	...	...
384 Transport equipment	1608	3621	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	111	...	...
390 Other manufactures	127	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	7675 /10	20627 /10	20337 /10
Exports, manufactures	6578 /74	18447 /75	17896 /75
Imports, total	16100 /10	33901 /10	32081 /10
Imports, manufactures	9118 /75	15629 /75	15209 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

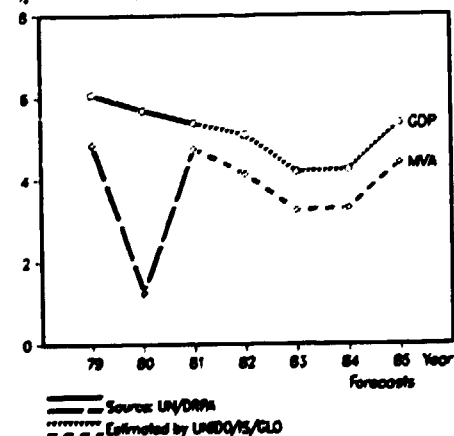


SRI LANKA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	3854	4143	4303
Per capita (in dollars)	283	280	284
Manufacturing share /na	20.1	17.7	16.2
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	774	735	699
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	125	158
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	127 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change E (in degrees)	6.84	6.61	10.37
in percentage of E in 1970-1975	64	62	97
Growth rate / structural change	0.27	-0.42	2.52
Degree of specialization	23.6	24.2	23.7
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	558 /10	1043 /10	1008 /10
Exports, manufactures	327 /61	707 /66	681 /68
Imports, total	745 /10	2035 /10	1804 /10
Imports, manufactures	585 /72	1444 /75	1219 /71

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

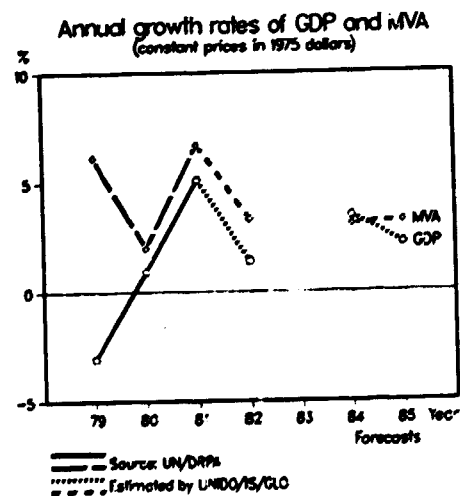
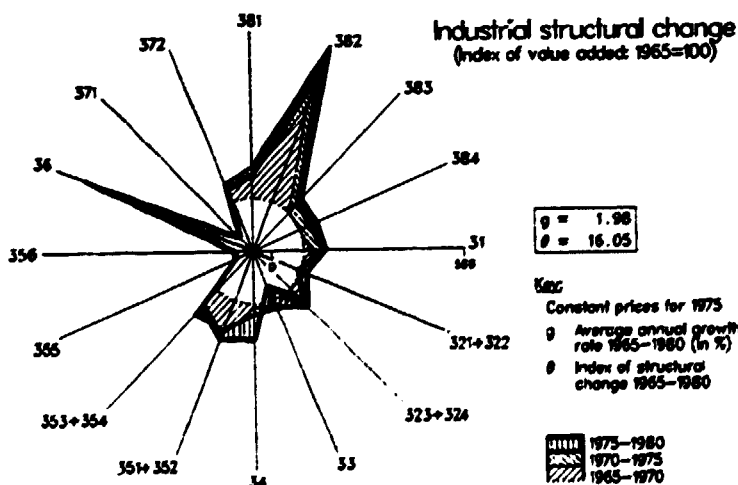


Annual growth rates of GDP and MVA
(constant prices in 1975 dollars)



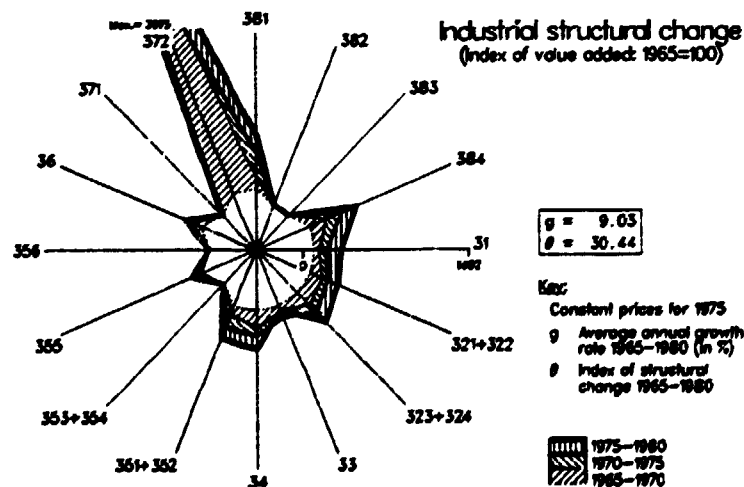
SUDAN	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP (na) (in millions of dollars)	5103	8104	10146
Per capita (in dollars)	319	441	536
Manufacturing share (na)	9.0	7.9	8.4
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added (na)	457	640	854
Value added /fv	275	...	...
Constant price index	100	87	89
Gross output	828 /dy	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change E (in degrees)	2.95	5.05	0.59
in percentage of E in 1970-1975	75	128	15
Growth rate structural change	0.88	-0.56	4.55
Degree of specialization	27.6	29.9	30.3
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	424 / 9	584 / 10	501 / 10
Exports, manufactures	235 / 24	307 / 30	184 / 26
Imports, total	957 / 10	1499 / 10	1519 / 10
Imports, manufactures	917 / 62	1326 / 60	1309 / 62

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



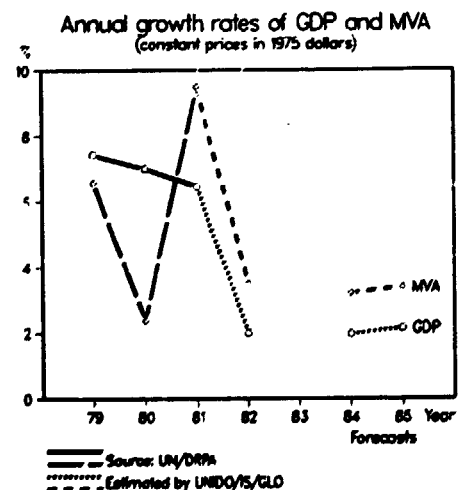
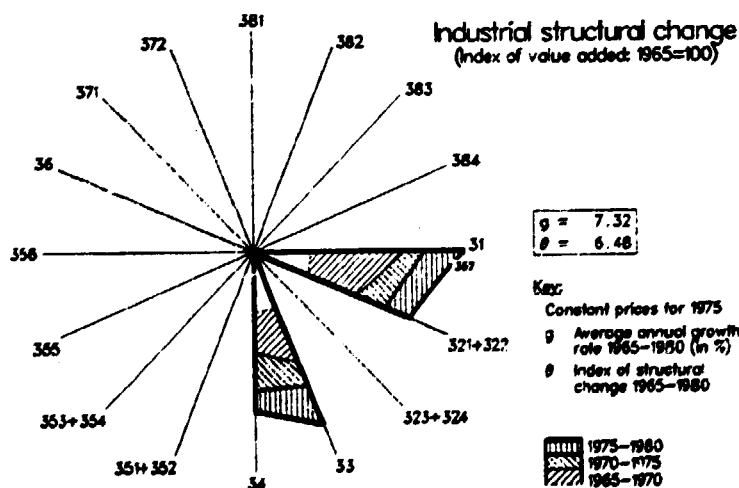
SURINAME	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	524	1045	1036
Per capita (in dollars)	1445	2692	2598
Manufacturing share /na	6.2	6.3	6.9
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	32	66	71
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	136	132
Gross output	82 %v	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	9 /0e	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	28.33	4.89	9.92
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	259	45	97
Growth rate of structural change	0.26	-1.59	-0.34
Degree of specialization	20.9	26.1	26.5
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



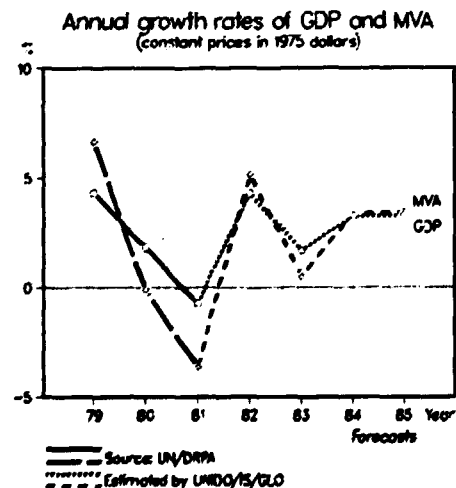
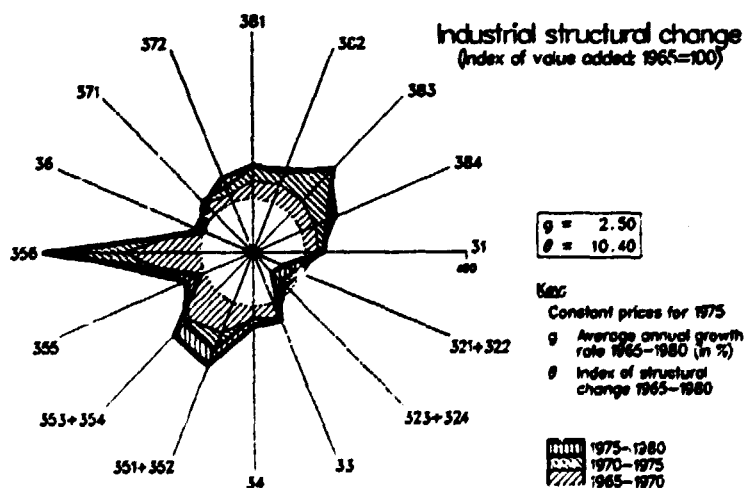
SWAZILAND	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	347	593	618
Per capita (in dollars)	718	1065	1074
Manufacturing share /na	24.0	23.5	24.3
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	83	140	150
Value added	...	102 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	118	118
Gross output	...	381 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	11 /pe	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	73	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	10	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	17	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	35388	...
Value added / worker	...	9513	...
Average wage	...	3624	...
Number of branches reported	...	10	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	5.44	1.87	2.15
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	109	38	43
Growth rate - structural change	-1.51	1.94	-0.05
Degree of specialization	31.4	30.5	30.9
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	39	...
313 Beverages	...	4	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	3 A	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	8 B	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	31 C	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	11 D	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	1 E	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	2	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	1 F	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



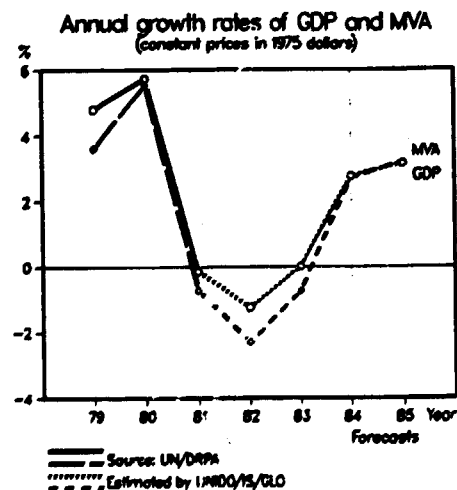
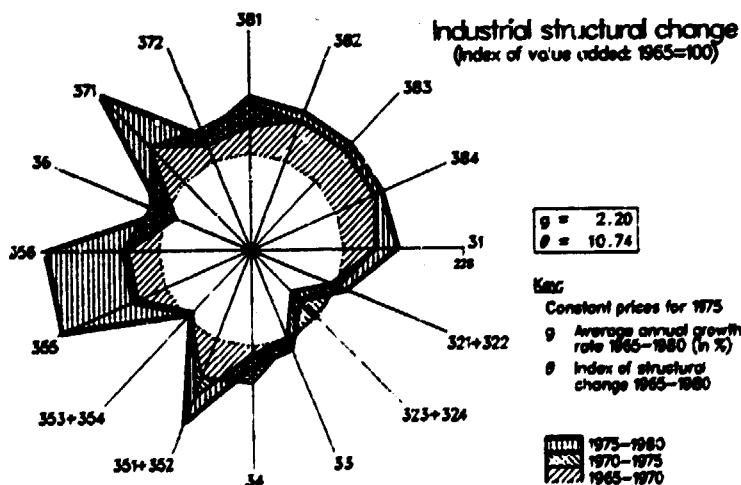
SWEDEN	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	72390	123744	112423
Per capita (in dollars)	8836	14956	13589
Manufacturing share /na	28.3	23.6	23.2
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	20482	29189	26082
Value added	2145 /fv	30927 /fv	27231 /fv
Constant price index	100	100	97
Gross output	45803 /fv	73246 /fv	64724 /fv
Employment (in thousands)	926 /ae	853 /ae	825 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	100
Intermediate input (in dollars)	54	58	58
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	22	18	18
Operating surplus (in dollars)	25	24	24
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	49484	85868	78416
Value added / worker	22844	36257	32991
Average wage	10674	15846	14383
Number of branches reported	28	28	28
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	5.07	2.74	3.16
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	174	94	109
Growth rate / structural change	-0.33	0.30	-1.15
Degree of specialization	16.7	17.1	17.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311+2 Food products	1806	2721	2516
313 Beverages	222	338	284
314 Tobacco	63	104	103
321 Textiles	449	535	468
322 Wearing apparel	314	274	231
323 Leather and fur products	51	54	47
324 Footwear	51	62	51
331 Wood and cork products	1239	2103	1460
332 Furniture and fixtures	302	452	385
341 Paper and paper products	2094	2598	2329
342 Printing and publishing	1063	1845	1649
351 Industrial chemicals	625	987	812
352 Other chemicals	563	1247	1076
353 Petroleum refineries	82	360	203
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	60	137	103
355 Rubber products	256	315	233
356 Plastic products	239	402	336
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	80	88	77
362 Glass and glass products	97	175	148
369 Other non-metal mineral products	560	802	672
371 Iron and steel	1181	1651	1369
372 Non-ferrous metals	275	390	379
381 Metal products excl. machinery	1852	2600	2329
382 Non-electrical machinery	2767	3939	3597
383 Electrical machinery	1787	2572	2562
384 Transport equipment	2753	3655	3346
385 Professional and scientific goods	205	371	340
390 Other manufactures	109	154	126
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	17434 /10	30786 /10	28493 /10
Exports, manufactures	16300 /74	29109 /75	26941 /74
Imports, total	18067 /10	33426 /10	28842 /10
Imports, manufactures	15382 /75	26502 /75	22654 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



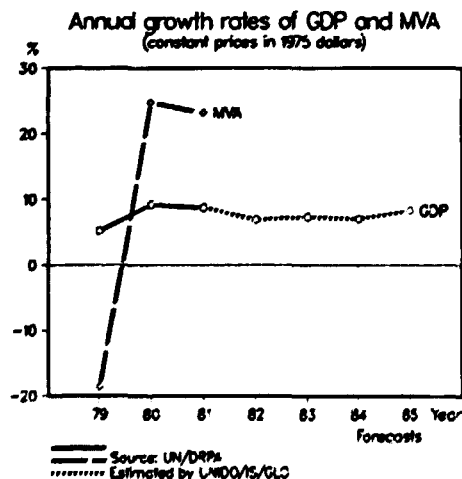
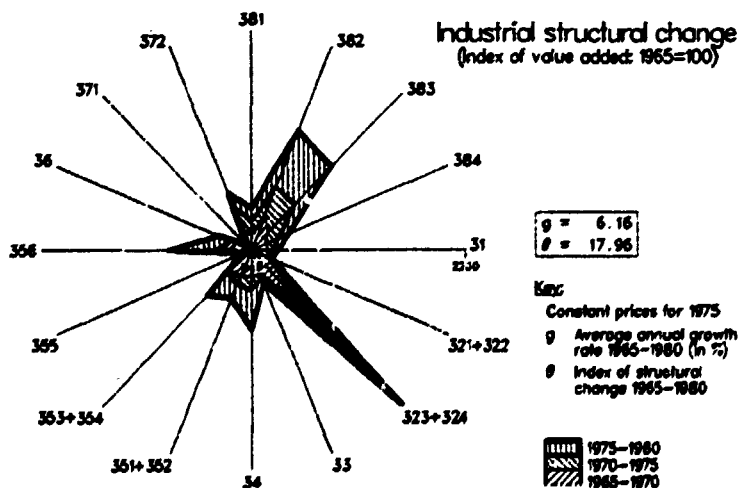
SWITZERLAND	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	54352	101830	94483
Per capita (in dollars)	8486	15749	14601
Manufacturing share /na	36.5	38.7	38.2
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	19831	39371	36121
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	112	114
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	707 /pe	686 /pe	687 /pe
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.03	2.08	7.20
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	170	88	304
Growth rate structural change	-3.18	2.05	0.26
Degree of specialization	11.4	11.0	12.2
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	12952 /10	29471 /10	26717 /10
Exports, manufactures	12316 /75	27147 /75	24926 /74
Imports, total	13272 /10	36148 /10	30607 /10
Imports, manufactures	11316 /75	30648 /75	26283 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



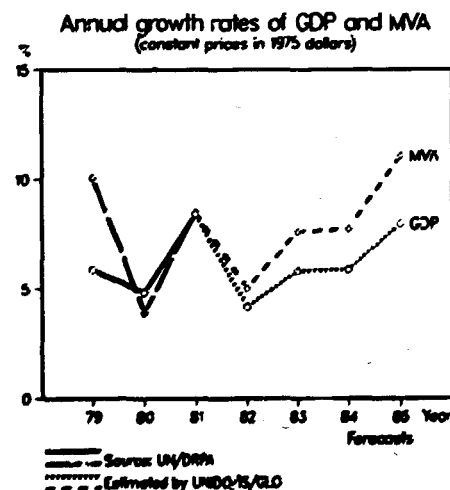
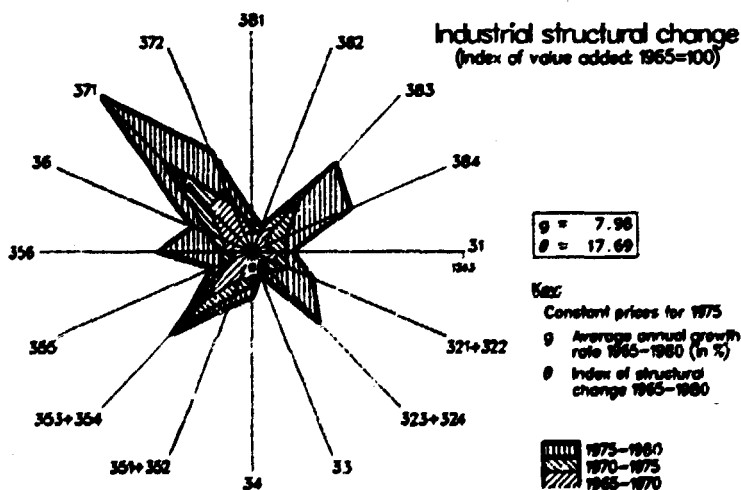
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC		1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of Jollars)		5598	13619	16158
Per capita (in dollars)		753	1517	1726
Manufacturing share /na		7.4	4.9	11.7
2. MANUFACTURING				
Value added /na		415	662	1888
Value added		519 /pv	1099 /pv	...
Constant price index		100	137	148
Gross output		1448 /pv	3367 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)		157 /pe	195 /pe	...
- PROFITABILITY:				
Per \$100 of gross output		100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)		69	67	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)		7	10	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)		24	23	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)				
Gross output / worker		11812	22266	...
Value added / worker		3666	7264	...
Average wage		811	2130	...
Number of branches reported		16	16	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:				
Structural change θ (in degrees)		3.51	3.75	2.74
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975		94	100	73
Growth rate / structural change		2.67	2.14	2.85
Degree of specialization		25.1	20.7	19.7
- VALUE ADDED:				
311/2	Food products	71 A	284 A	...
313	Beverages	... A	... A	...
314	Tobacco	... A	... A	...
321	Textiles	247 B	481 B	...
322	Wearing apparel	... B	... B	...
323	Leather and fur products	... B	... B	...
324	Footwear	... B	... B	...
331	Wood and cork products	8	18	...
332	Furniture and fixtures	32	70	...
341	Paper and paper products	2	2	...
342	Printing and publishing	11	9	...
351	Industrial chemicals	1	46 C	...
352	Other chemicals	19	... C	...
353	Petroleum refineries	43	... C	...
354	Misc. petroleum and coal products	2	... C	...
355	Rubber products	5	... C	...
356	Plastic products	1	... C	...
361	Pottery, china and earthenware	2	6	...
362	Glass and glass products	3	8	...
369	Other non-metal mineral products	15	42	...
371	Iron and steel	...	...	...
372	Non-ferrous metals	6	12	...
381	Metal products excl. machinery	32	74	...
382	Non-electrical machinery	10	23	...
383	Electrical machinery	4	10	...
384	Transport equipment	1	1	...
385	Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390	Other manufactures	2	10	...
3. TRADE				
Exports, total		930 /10	...	...
Exports, manufactures		227 /62	...	...
Imports, total		1669 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures		1495 /72	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



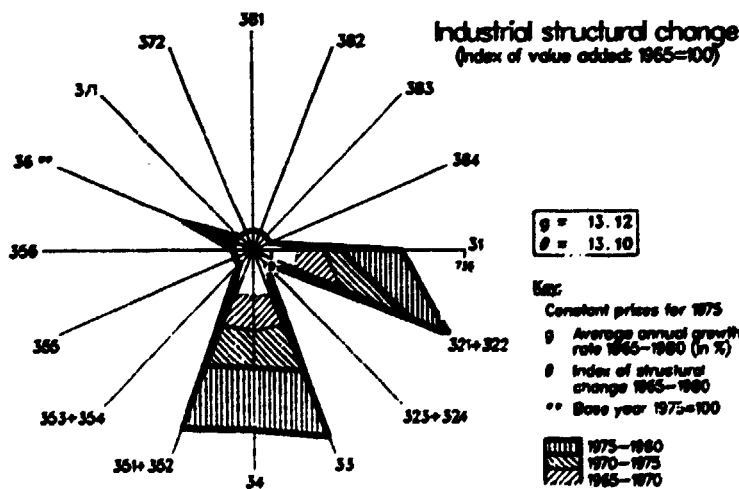
THAILAND	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	14509	33458	36027
Per capita (in dollars)	347	711	748
Manufacturing share /na	18.3	19.6	20.1
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	2651	6568	7235
Value added	2479 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	149	162
Gross output	7886 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	595 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	69	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	6	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	25	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	13250	...	...
Value added / worker	4166	...	...
Average wage	809	...	...
Number of branches reported	28	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	6.91	6.72	4.34
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	96	94	61
Growth rate / structural change	0.69	0.13	1.93
Degree of specialization	20.0	18.5	18.3
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	267	...	...
313 Beverages	300	...	...
314 Tobacco	22	...	...
321 Textiles	468	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	7	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	6	...	...
324 Footwear	-	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	80	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	4	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	26	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	35	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	119	...	...
352 Other chemicals	127	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	352	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	1	...	...
355 Rubber products	36	...	...
356 Plastic products	23	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	6	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	52	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	63	...	...
371 Iron and steel	3	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	3	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	77	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	20	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	218	...	...
384 Transport equipment	147	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	1	...	...
390 Other manufactures	15	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	2162 /10	6369 /10	6849 /10
Exports, manufactures	1112 /63	3659 /66	4187 /68
Imports, total	3279 /10	9450 /10	10055 /10
Imports, manufactures	2478 /71	6534 /73	6995 /74

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

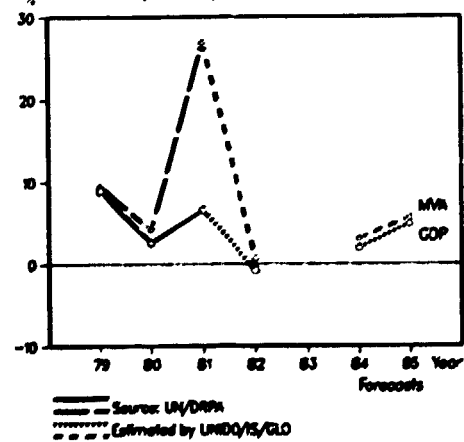


	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	599	1132	942
Per capita (in dollars)	261	431	347
Manufacturing share /na	7.1	7.1	6.4
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	43	81	61
Value added	18 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	165	170
Gross output	64 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	4 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	72	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	10	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	19	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	17928	...	...
Value added / worker	5040	...	...
Average wage	1715	...	...
Number of branches reported	8	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	6.38	2.37	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	101	38	0
Growth rate / structural change	0.85	5.06	...
Degree of specialization	30.5	33.3	33.3
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	1	...	...
313 Beverages	5	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	5	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Foot, ear	1	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	1	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	1	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	1	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	3	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	125 / 9	335 / 9	206 / 10
Exports, manufactures	10 / 51	131 / 55	48 / 50
Imports, total	174 / 10	550 / 10	436 / 10
Imports, manufactures	167 / 68	445 / 67	407 / 70

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



Annual growth rates of GDP and MVA
(constant prices in 1975 dollars)

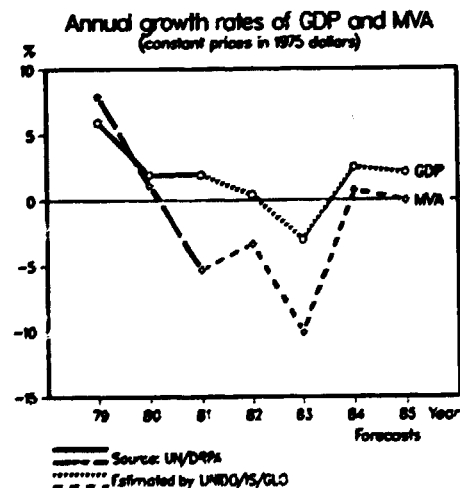
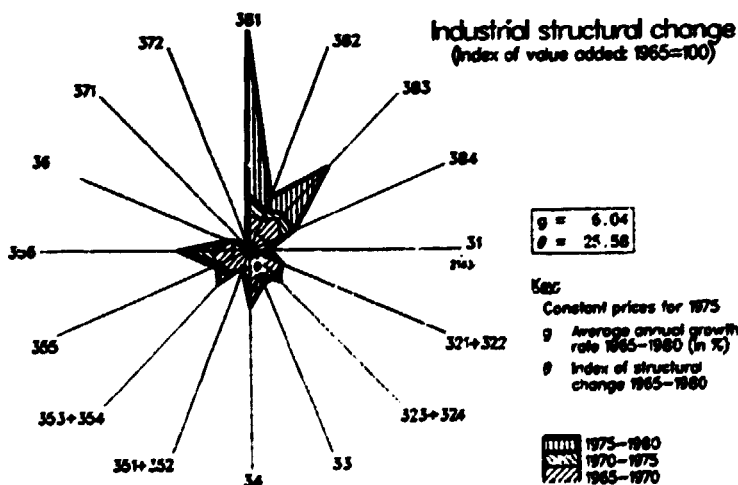


TONGA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	33	51	...
Per capita (in dollars)	330	510	...
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	...	...	...
Gross output	3 /pv	9 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	1 /ae	1 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change B (in degrees)	...	...	...
in percentage of B in 1970-1975	...	...	...
Growth rate / structural change	...	...	...
Degree of specialization	...	...	...
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	6 / 6	8 / 7	8 / 8
Exports, manufactures	0 / 7	4 / 14	2 / 15
Imports, total	17 / 10	34 / 10	40 / 10
Imports, manufactures	16 / 67	33 / 66	39 / 65

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

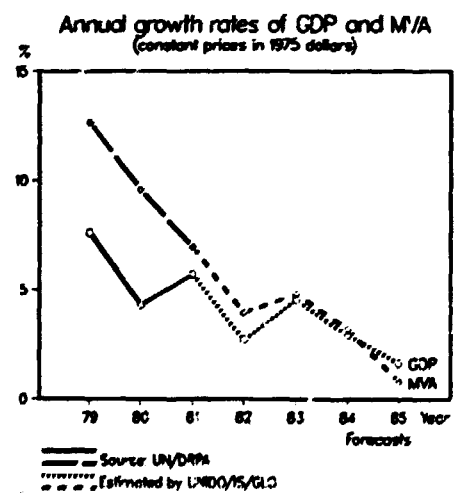
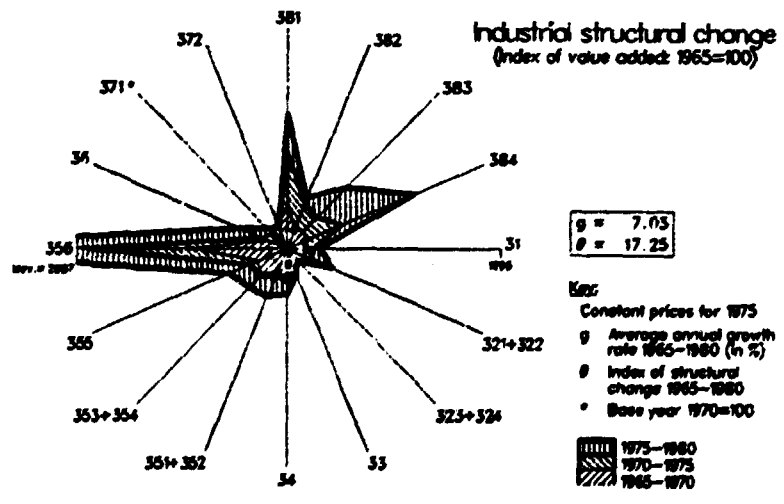
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	2523	6456	7106
Per capita (in dollars)	2332	5528	6003
Manufacturing share /na	14.5	9.7	8.3
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	366	627	588
Value added	303	...	...
Constant price index	100	124	73
Gross output	602	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	35 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	63	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	18	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	19	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	27033	...	...
Value added / worker	10048	...	...
Average wage	4944	...	...
Number of branches reported	8	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	7.30	2.62	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	264	95	0
Growth rate / structural change	-2.27	2.60	...
Degree of specialization	30.7	27.4	27.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food product	38	...	...
313 Beverages	10	...	...
314 Tobacco	6	...	...
321 Textiles	1	...	...
322 wearing apparel	3	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	-	...	...
324 Footwear	1	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	7	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	2	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	7	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	8	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	10	...	...
352 Other chemicals	3	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	14	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	1	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	1	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	1	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	-	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	4	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 metal products excl. machinery	14	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	10	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	2	...	...
384 Transport equipment	19	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	6	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	1773 /10	4077 /10	3761 /10
Exports, manufactures	1092 /67	2404 /68	2114 /67
Imports, total	1488 /10	3176 /10	3125 /10
Imports, manufactures	676 /74	1934 /72	1839 /72

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



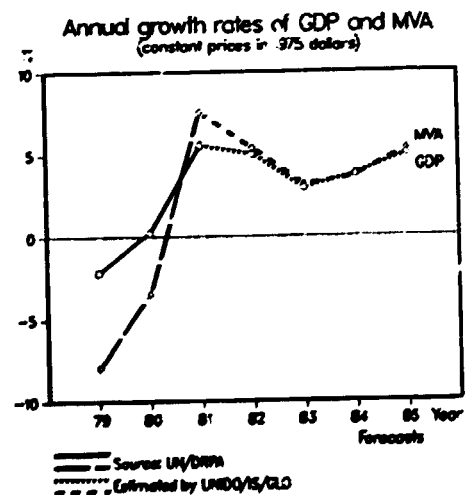
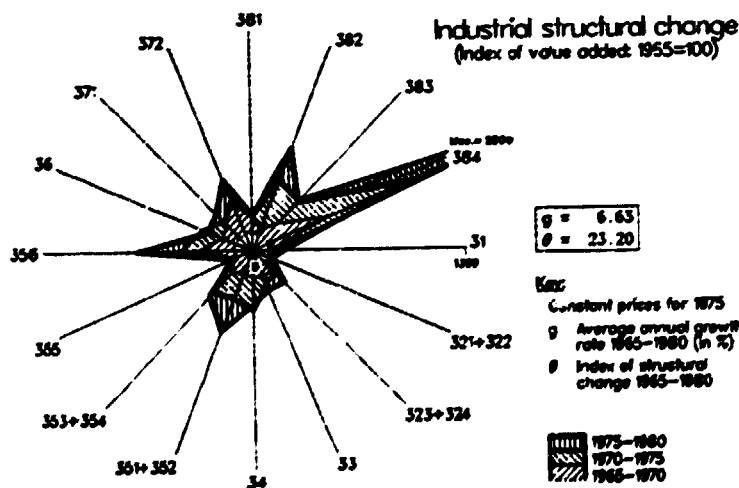
TUNISIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	4343	6670	8275
Per capita (in dollars)	774	1365	1270
Manufacturing share /na	10.1	13.7	13.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	439	1187	1136
Value added	341 /pv	956 /pv	...
Constant price index	100	160	173
Gross output	1400 /pv	3579 /pv	...
Employment (in thousands)	77 /ae	125 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	78	76	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	12	12	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	10	12	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	18113	28736	...
Value added / worker	3954	6899	...
Average wage	2132	3499	...
Number of branches reported	25	26	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	7.38	6.03	7.04
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	128	105	122
Growth rate / structural change	0.28	1.50	1.14
Degree of specialization	11.6	12.9	13.5
- VALUE ADDED:			
311+2 Food products	54	96	...
313 Beverages	20	49	...
314 Tobacco	11	12	...
321 Textiles	26	55	...
322 Wearing apparel	21	92	...
323 Leather and fur products	5	6	...
324 Footwear	8	21	...
331 Wood and cork products	7	12	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	4	13	...
341 Paper and paper products	13	24	...
342 Printing and publishing	9	17	...
351 Industrial chemicals	15	42	...
352 Other chemicals	35	96	...
353 Petroleum refineries	7	40	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	4	8	...
356 Plastic products	5	16	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	4	11	...
362 Glass and glass products	2	7	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	33	156	...
371 Iron and steel	16	45	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	4	8	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	11	53	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	1	2	...
383 Electrical machinery	8	35	...
384 Transport equipment	12	30	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	4	5	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	856 / 9	2234 / 10	2504 / 10
Exports, manufactures	332 / 60	980 / 57	1101 / 59
Imports, total	1418 / 10	3509 / 10	3771 / 10
Imports, manufactures	1189 / 72	2749 / 74	2904 / 72

For source, footnotes and comments see "technical notes" above.



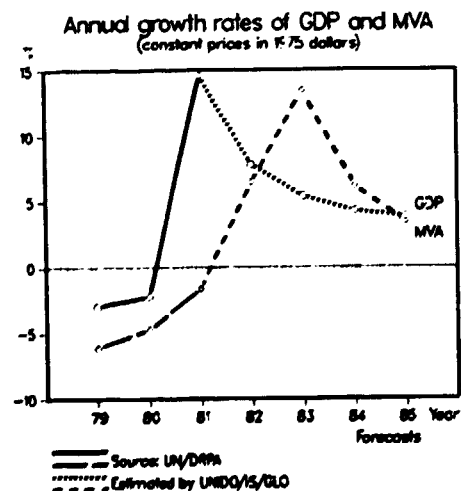
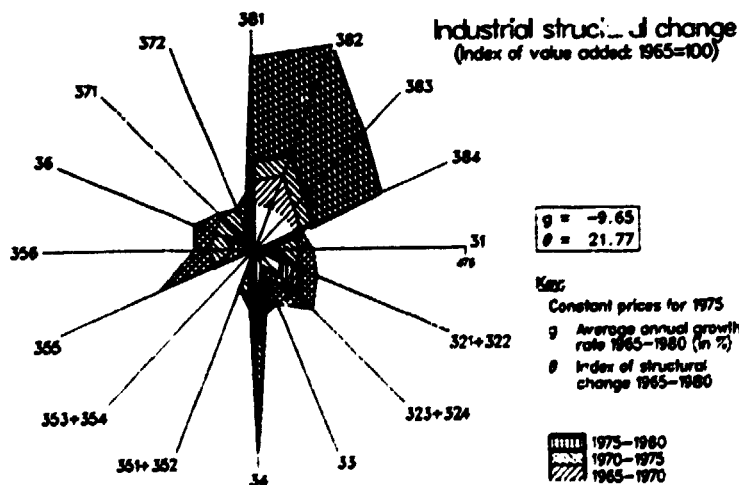
TURKEY	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	35694	56519	57644
Per capita (in dollars)	892	1249	1242
Manufacturing share /na	19.7	22.9	23.6
2. MANUFACTURING	7017	12948	13609
Value added /na	6082 /pv	9393 /pv	10286 /pv
Value added	100	117	128
Constant price index	17563 /pv	27185 /pv	30323 /pv
Gross output	700 /ae	795 /ae	818 /ae
Employment (in thousands)			
- PROFITABILITY:	100	100	100
Per \$100 of gross output	65	65	66
Intermediate input (in dollars)	11	12	11
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	24	22	23
Operating surplus (in dollars)			
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)	25104	34216	37092
Gross output / worker	8693	11822	12500
Value added / worker	2790	4133	4123
Average wage	28	28	28
Number of branches reported			
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:	4.43	7.18	6.89
Structural change E (in degrees)	67	106	104
in percentage of E in 1970-1975	2.01	-0.46	1.29
Growth rate of structural change	15.4	15.2	14.0
Degree of specialization			
- VALUE ADDED:	640	1140	1374
311/2 Food products	191	188	356
313 Beverages	483	481	428
314 Tobacco	786	1416	1496
321 Textiles	44	66	110
322 Wearing apparel	25	24	40
323 Leather and fur products	14	30	36
324 Footwear	71	121	92
331 Wood and cork products	15	21	31
332 Furniture and fixtures	140	235	171
341 Paper and paper products	83	101	155
342 Printing and publishing	315	764	578
351 Industrial chemicals	244	358	458
352 Other chemicals	916	277	632
353 Petroleum refineries	49	162	175
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	71	229	210
355 Rubber products	68	29	132
356 Plastic products	40	70	84
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	62	109	103
362 Glass and glass products	202	530	634
369 Other non-metal mineral products	446	769	700
371 Iron and steel	100	288	236
372 Non-ferrous metals	211	426	337
381 Metal products excl. machinery	283	505	558
382 Non-electrical machinery	205	425	414
383 Electrical machinery	354	596	639
384 Transport equipment	6	7	10
385 Professional and scientific goods	19	25	31
390 Other manufactures			
3. TRADE	1401 /10	2910 /10	4702 /10
Exports, total	786 /59	1568 /61	2840 /67
Exports, manufactures	4640 /10	7573 /10	8864 /10
Imports, total	3630 /59	4390 /58	5000 /55
Imports, manufactures			

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



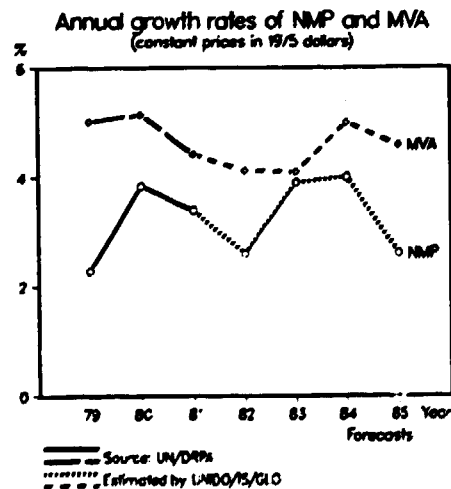
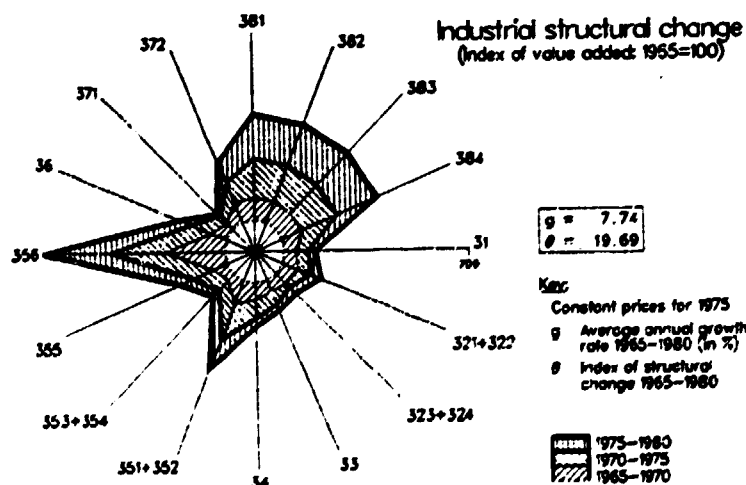
UGANDA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	3047	15090	2989
Per capita (in dollars)	269	1143	219
Manufacturing share /na	6.3	5.0	4.5
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	193	757	134
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	46	48
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	10.60	4.41	5.93
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	181	76	67
Growth rate / structural change	-2.39	7.25	0.66
Degree of specialization	32.1	40.1	40.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	263 / 7	...	...
Exports, manufactures	56 / 12	...	...
Imports, total	129 / 10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	123 / 62	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



UNION OF SOV. SOV. REPUBLICS	1975	1980	1981
1. NMP /na (in millions of dollars)	552738	683539	706746
Per capita (in dollars)	2172	2574	2640
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	132	137
Gross Output	604000	834091	789444
Employment (in thousands)	29596 /ae	31464 /ae	31688 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
Value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	1.71	1.17	1.70
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	98	67	97
Growth rate of structural change	5.05	4.12	2.24
Degree of specialization	12.4	13.4	13.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above

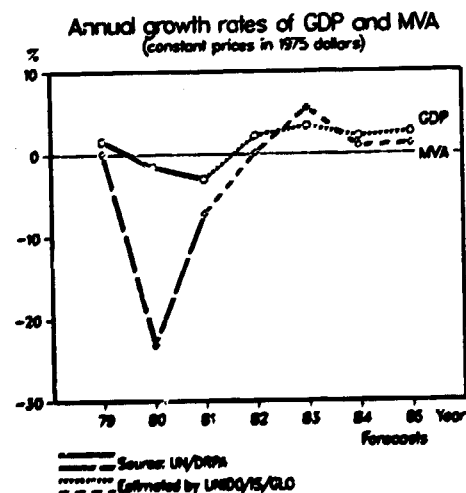
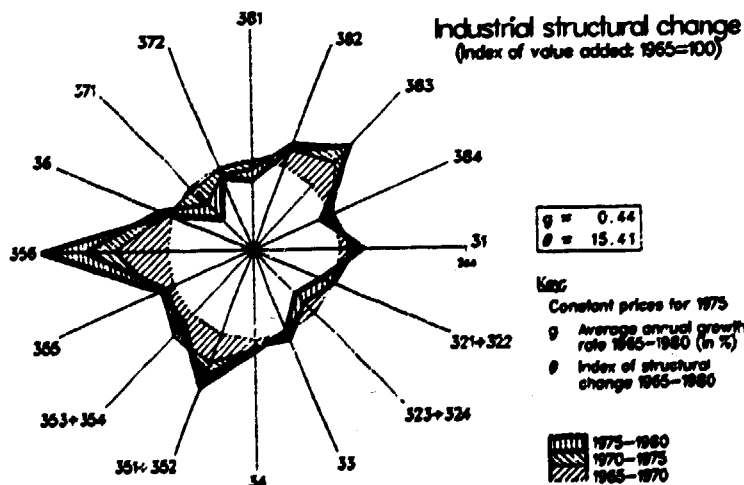


UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	9962	29629	...
Per capita (in dollars)	19533	40588	...
Manufacturing share /na
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na
Value added
Constant price index
Gross output	1460 /pv
Employment (in thousands)	31 /pe
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output
Intermediate input (in dollars)
Wages and salaries (in dollars)
Operating surplus (in dollars)
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker
Value added / worker
Average wage
Number of branches reported
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975
Growth rate / structural change
Degree of specialization
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products
313 Beverages
314 Tobacco
321 Textiles
322 Wearing apparel
325 Leather and fur products
324 Footwear
331 Wood and cork products
332 Furniture and fixtures
341 Paper and paper products
342 Printing and publishing
351 Industrial chemicals
352 Other chemicals
353 Petroleum refineries
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products
355 Rubber products
356 Plastic products
361 Pottery, china and earthenware
362 Glass and glass products
369 Other non-metal mineral products
371 Iron and steel
372 Non-ferrous metals
381 Metal products excl. machinery
382 Non-electrical machinery
383 Electrical machinery
384 Transport equipment
385 Professional and scientific goods
390 Other manufactures
3. TRADE			
Exports, total
Exports, manufactures
Imports, total	...	8098	8800
Imports, manufactures	...	7644	8309

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

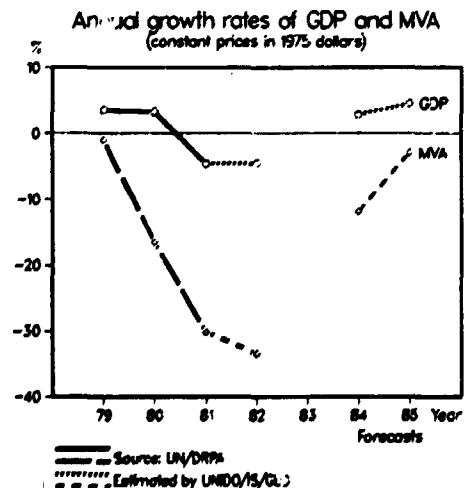
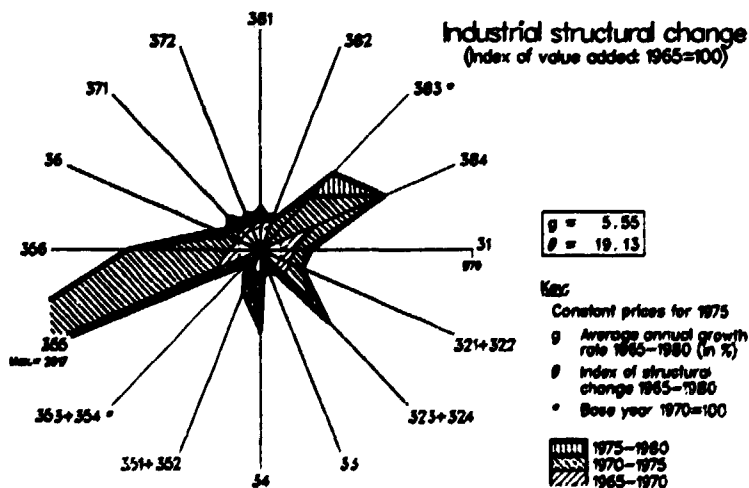
UNITED KINGDOM	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	232622	523184	500476
Per capita (in dollars)	4151	9362	8963
Manufacturing share /na	28.6	24.0	22.5
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	66636	125560	112376
Value added	82067 /fv	163721 /fv	...
Constant price index	100	96	90
Gross output	204578 /fv	420767 /fv	...
Employment (in thousands)	7394 /ae	6462 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	60	61	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	21	19	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	20	20	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	27668	65114	...
Value added / worker	11099	25336	...
Average wage	5689	12371	...
Number of branches reported	28	28	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	2.91	4.42	2.40
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	121	184	100
Growth rate / structural change	-2.12	-1.91	-2.56
Degree of specialization	11.7	11.7	11.6
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	7067	14744	...
313 Beverages	2644	5419	...
314 Tobacco	889	1814	...
321 Textiles	3889	5419	...
322 Wearing apparel	1844	3395	...
323 Leather and fur products	356	558	...
324 Footwear	600	1093	...
331 Wood and cork products	1267	2349	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	1289	2558	...
341 Paper and paper products	2400	4860	...
342 Printing and publishing	3978	9814	...
351 Industrial chemicals	4911	8163	...
352 Other chemicals	2956	7512	...
353 Petroleum refineries	1978	4512	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	311	721	...
355 Rubber products	1400	2349	...
356 Plastic products	1089	3698	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	444	977	...
362 Glass and glass products	778	1442	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	2378	5698	...
371 Iron and steel	4244	5860	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	1267	2581	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	6133	10140	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	9978	21326	...
383 Electrical machinery	6778	15209	...
384 Transport equipment	8667	17512	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	1533	2209	...
390 Other manufactures	1000	1791	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	43742 /10	114380 /10	102136 /10
Exports, manufactures	38807 /75	89619 /75	78107 /75
Imports, total	53188 /10	117902 /10	101153 /10
Imports, manufactures	35672 /75	86726 /75	77628 /75

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above



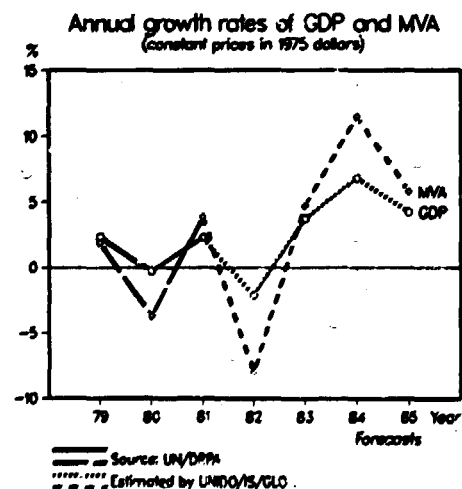
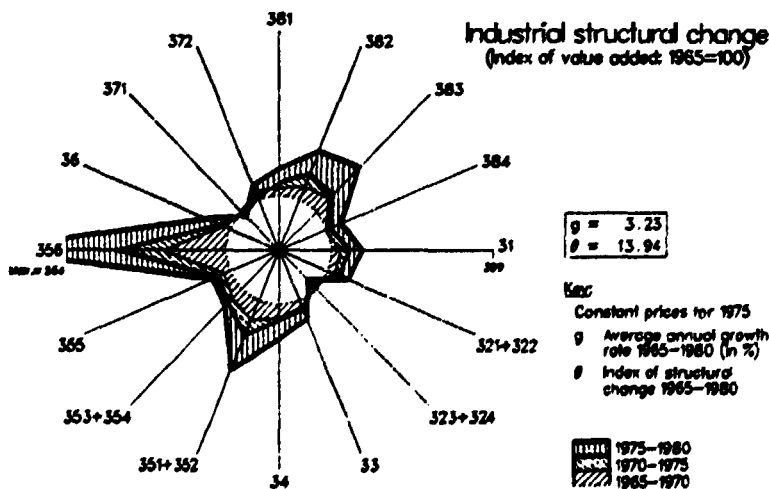
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)		2574	4841	5232
Per capita (in dollars)		167	270	282
Manufacturing share /na		10.4	9.4	8.6
2. MANUFACTURING				
Value added /na		269	453	450
Value added		...	...	...
Constant price index		100	101	91
Gross output		...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)		...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:				
Per \$100 of gross output		...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)		...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)		...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)		...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)				
Gross output / worker		...	...	...
Value added / worker		...	...	...
Average wage		...	...	...
Number of branches reported		...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:				
Structural change θ (in degrees)		9.84	4.62	9.66
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975		117	55	115
Growth rate structural change		0.82	-0.89	-1.06
Degree of specialization		14.1	15.1	14.5
- VALUE ADDED:				
311/2 Food products		...	...	...
313 Beverages		...	...	...
314 Tobacco		...	...	...
321 Textiles		...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel		...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products		...	...	...
324 Footwear		...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products		...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures		...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products		...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing		...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals		...	...	...
352 Other chemicals		...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries		...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products		...	...	...
355 Rubber products		...	...	...
356 Plastic products		...	...	...
367 Pottery, china and earthenware		...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products		...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products		...	...	...
371 Iron and steel		...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals		...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery		...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery		...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery		...	...	...
384 Transport equipment		...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods		...	...	...
390 Other manufactures		...	...	...
3. TRADE				
Exports, total		343 /10	528 /10	553 /10
Exports, manufactures		102 /43	187 /55	154 /48
Imports, total		718 /10	1211 /10	867 /10
Imports, manufactures		551 /64	973 /69	677 /67

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



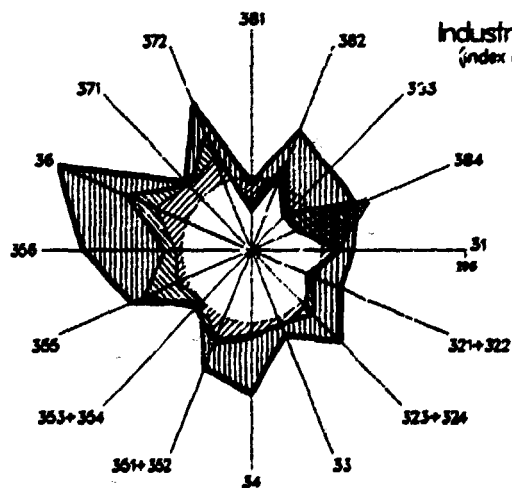
UNITED STATES	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1538697	2598996	2906096
Per capita (in dollars)	7206	11643	12888
Manufacturing share /na	24.0	23.1	22.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	369056	599093	660384
Value added	440770 /fv	769900 /fv	...
Constant price index	100	126	129
Gross output	1036100	1857100	...
Employment (in thousands)	17108 v/ae	19210 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	57	59	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	18	17	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	24	24	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	60562	96674	...
Value added / worker	25764	40076	...
Average wage	11096	16406	...
Number of branches reported	28	28	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.52	3.63	1.39
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	129	133	51
Growth rate / structural change	-2.87	-1.38	1.72
Degree of specialization	11.4	12.0	12.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	41090	63460	...
313 Beverages	7010	11810	...
314 Tobacco	3720	6160	...
321 Textiles	14720	23030	...
322 Wearing apparel	12350	19780	...
323 Leather and fur products	1230	1850	...
324 Footwear	1900	2950	...
331 Wood and cork products	7710	12970	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	5270	9840	...
341 Paper and paper products	17940	29790	...
342 Printing and publishing	24640	44390	...
351 Industrial chemicals	24790	38920	...
352 Other chemicals	21010	35530	...
353 Petroleum refineries	8930	23010	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	1570	2670	...
355 Rubber products	6240	8030	...
356 Plastic products	7360	14540	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	730	1210	...
362 Glass and glass products	4250	6470	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	9870	16300	...
371 Iron and steel	21670	30780	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	7470	14340	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	30680	53180	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	52850	102760	...
383 Electrical machinery	35840	74850	...
384 Transport equipment	48650	81280	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	14160	27940	...
390 Other manufactures	7120	12060	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	106102 /10	212887 /10	225777 /10
Exports, manufactures	79330 /75	163653 /73	175760 /73
Imports, total	96904 /10	250280 /10	271213 /10
Imports, manufactures	64112 /71	155056 /72	175367 /72

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

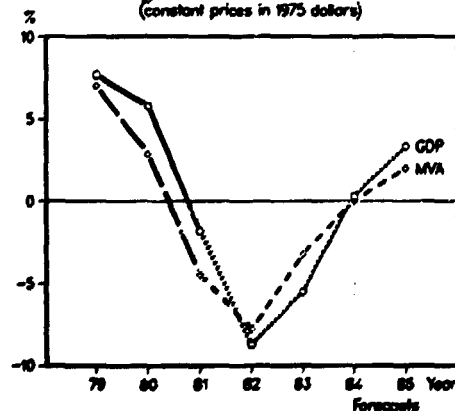


URUGUAY	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	3597	10303	11634
Per capita (in dollars)	1266	3524	3949
Manufacturing share /na	24.0	25.5	23.7
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	864	2625	2753
Value added	1072	2178	2604
Constant price index	100	138	114
Gross output	2678	5595	6030
Employment (in thousands)	215 /ae	161 /ae	154 /ae
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	100	100
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	61	57
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	13	14
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	26	29
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	34858	39259
Value added / worker	...	13572	16955
Average wage	...	4462	5428
Number of branches reported	...	27	27
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.83	3.81	0.00
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	113	89	0
Growth rate / structural change	0.89	0.61	...
Degree of specialization	17.6	16.4	16.4
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	196	278	480
313 Beverages	89	176	247
314 Tobacco	60	152	156
321 Textiles	138	185	218
322 Wearing apparel	46	99	70
323 Leather and fur products	42	52	61
324 Footwear	18	31	24
331 Wood and cork products	6	23	33
332 Furniture and fixtures	7	12	9
341 Paper and paper products	27	51	52
342 Printing and publishing	24	62	48
351 Industrial chemicals	15	34	69
352 Other chemicals	62	127	157
353 Petroleum refineries	151	329	402
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	5	3	4
355 Rubber products	28	68	41
356 Plastic products	10	40	43
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	2	23	25
362 Glass and glass products	10	23	24
369 Other non-metal mineral products	22	70	84
371 Iron and steel	5	16	15
372 Non-ferrous metals	2	5	4
381 Metal products excl. machinery	30	89	100
382 Non-electrical machinery	15	27	33
383 Electrical machinery	28	56	84
384 Transport equipment	27	132	110
385 Professional and scientific goods	1	...	...
390 Other manufactures	7	15	9
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	381 / 9	1059 / 10	1217 / 10
Exports, manufactures	260 / 56	817 / 63	901 / 62
Imports, total	516 / 10	1652 / 10	1633 / 10
Imports, manufactures	327 / 60	1129 / 67	1103 / 67

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

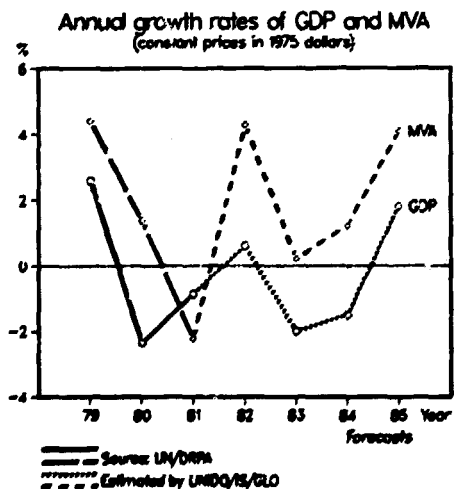
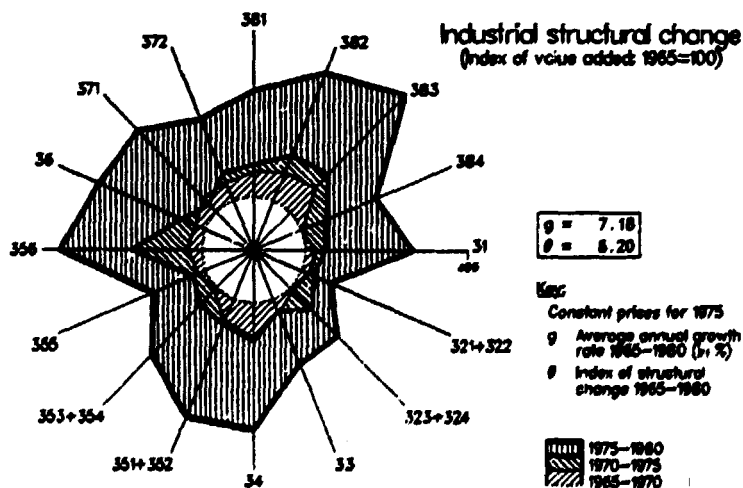


Annual growth rates of GDP and MVA
(constant prices in 1975 dollars)



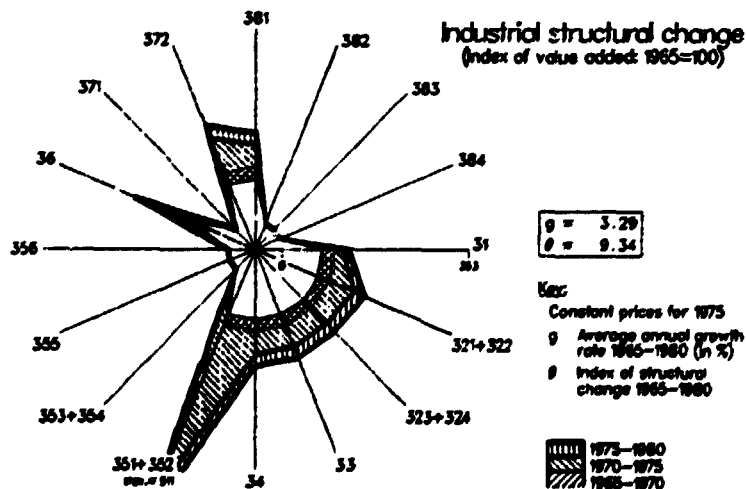
VENEZUELA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	27603	59689	67785
Per capita (in dollars)	2106	3821	4191
Manufacturing share /na	16.7	16.2	15.4
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	4597	9652	10460
Value added	5795 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	198	224
Gross output	12587 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	330 /pe	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	54	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	12	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	34	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	38201	...	...
Value added / worker	17588	...	...
Average wage	4767	...	...
Number of branches reported	28	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	9.31	4.32	3.89
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	144	67	60
Growth rate / structural change	-0.56	3.61	3.34
Degree of specialization	16.4	17.5	18.6
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	722	...	...
313 Beverages	374	...	...
314 Tobacco	105	...	...
321 Textiles	345	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	188	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	30	...	...
324 Footwear	56	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	62	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	83	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	184	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	147	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	112	...	...
352 Other chemicals	379	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	1302	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	12	...	...
255 Rubber products	109	...	...
356 Plastic products	138	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	15	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	67	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	171	...	...
371 Iron and steel	339	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	51	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	238	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	81	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	138	...	...
384 Transport equipment	305	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	6	...	...
390 Other manufactures	35	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	8991 /10	19293 /10	17516 /10
Exports, manufactures	2538 /63	6455 /62	3309 /59
Imports, total	5807 /10	10669 /10	11811 /10
Imports, manufactures	5341 /72	9814 /73	10947 /72

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



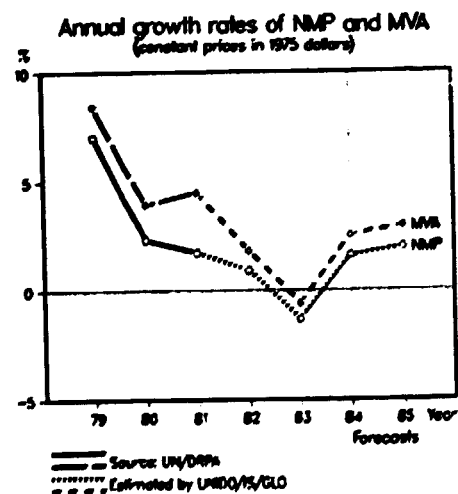
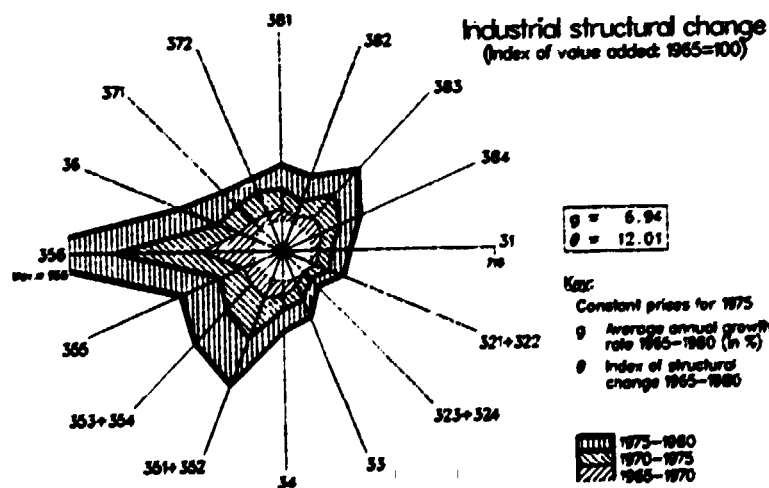
YEMEN	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	1082	...	...
Per capita (in dollars)	205	...	...
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	...	97 /fv	...
Constant price index	100	115	119
Gross output	...	223 /fv	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	6 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	56	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	11	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	32	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	37315	...
Value added / worker	...	16317	...
Average wage	...	4194	...
Number of branches reported	...	10	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	4.97	2.94	0.52
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	191	113	20
Growth rate / structural change	2.64	3.60	6.77
Degree of specialization	22.2	22.4	22.5
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	14	...
313 Beverages	...	36	...
314 Tobacco	...	1	...
321 Textiles	...	7	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	1	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	1	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	10	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	14	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	13	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	1	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	11 / 7	23 /10	47 /10
Exports, manufactures	7 /26	20 /49	44 /42
Imports, total	293 / 9	1853 /10	1609 /10
Imports, manufactures	250 /58	1676 /62	1395 /62

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



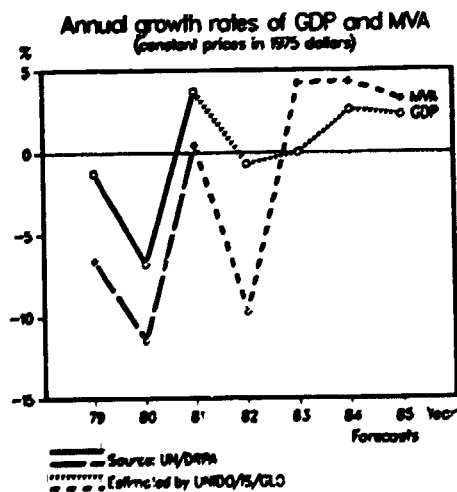
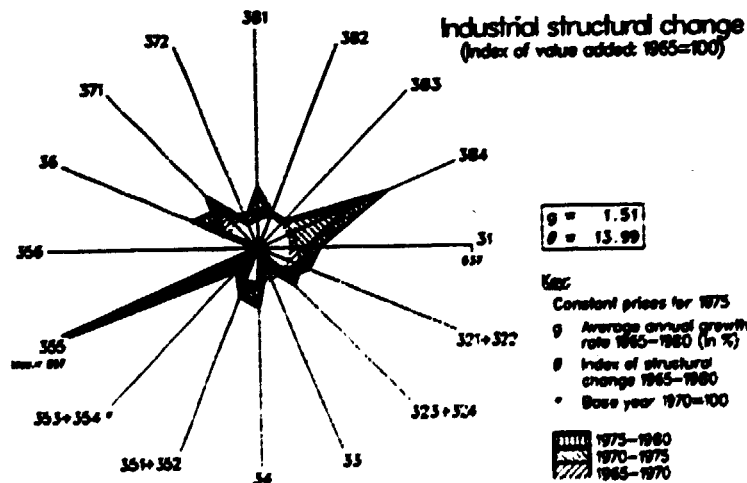
YUGOSLAVIA	1975	1980	1981
1. NMP /na (in millions of dollars)	28931	38013	38672
Per capita (in dollars)	1354	1705	1721
Manufacturing share /na	...	...	...
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	...	...	...
Value added	9418	21512	...
Constant price index	100	140	146
Gross output	32336	71836	...
Employment (in thousands)	1640 /pe	2106 /pe	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per % 00 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	71	70	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	10	10	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	19	20	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	19703	34110	...
Value added / worker	5742	10215	...
Average wage	2045	3507	...
Number of branches reported	28	28	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	2.58	1.98	1.75
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	112	86	76
Growth rate / structural change	2.11	1.56	2.42
Degree of specialization	6.3	7.9	7.7
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	918	1877	...
313 Beverages	244	453	...
314 Tobacco	272	182	...
321 Textiles	852	1740	...
322 Wearing apparel	351	893	...
323 Leather and fur products	108	223	...
324 Footwear	146	477	...
331 Wood and cork products	319	966	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	345	722	...
341 Paper and paper products	241	523	...
342 Printing and publishing	398	867	...
351 Industrial chemicals	371	687	...
352 Other chemicals	318	674	...
353 Petroleum refineries	189	449	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	37	100	...
355 Rubber products	116	273	...
356 Plastic products	137	409	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	47	126	...
362 Glass and glass products	71	162	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	408	897	...
371 Iron and steel	413	1208	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	267	475	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	882	2082	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	488	1808	...
383 Electrical machinery	625	1583	...
384 Transport equipment	739	1425	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	75	100	...
390 Other manufactures	37	133	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	4072 /10	8977 /10	10929 /10
Exports, manufactures	3697 /69	8269 /71	10192 /71
Imports, total	7699 /10	15064 /10	15757 /10
Imports, manufactures	6195 /72	10127 /73	10896 /72

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



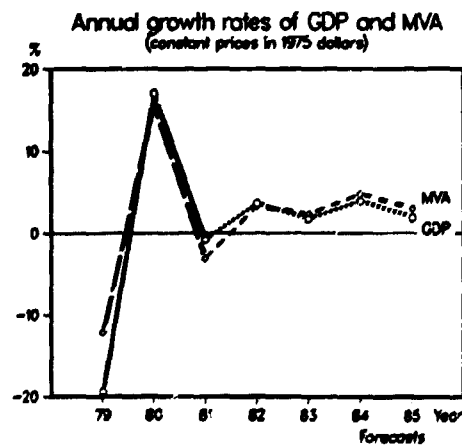
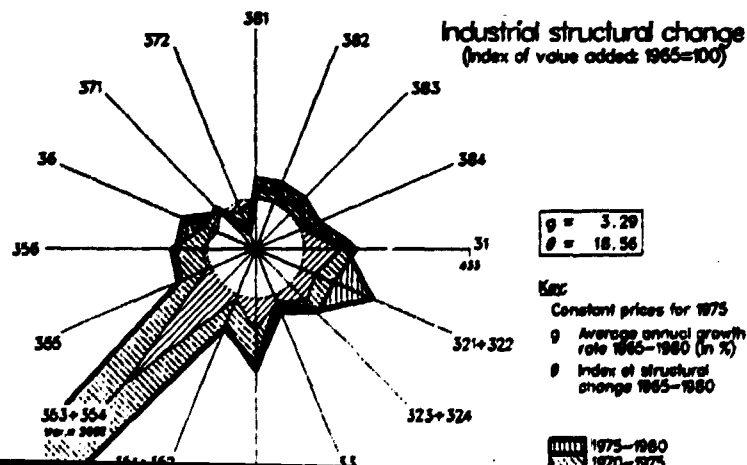
ZAIRE	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	3874	6042	5205
Per capita (in dollars)	157	214	178
Manufacturing share /na	8.4	2.6	2.5
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	325	158	128
Value added	...	...	...
Constant price index	100	72	76
Gross output	...	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	...	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	...	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	...	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	...	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	...	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	...	...	...
value added / worker	...	...	...
Average wage	...	...	...
Number of branches reported	...	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	11.65	2.86	1.93
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	128	32	21
Growth rate / structural change	0.06	-0.22	3.16
Degree of specialization	16.9	20.0	19.8
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	...	...	...
313 Beverages	...	...	...
314 Tobacco	...	...	...
321 Textiles	...	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	...	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	...	...	...
324 Footwear	...	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	...	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	...	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	...	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	...	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	...	...	...
352 Other chemicals	...	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	...	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	...	...	...
355 Rubber products	...	...	...
356 Plastic products	...	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	...	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	...	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	...	...	...
371 Iron and steel	...	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	...	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	...	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	...	...	...
384 Transport equipment	...	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	...	...	...
390 Other manufactures	...	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	865 /10	...	...
Exports, manufactures	615 /47	...	...
Imports, total	933 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	803 /69	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



ZAMBIA	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	2460	3787	3429
Per capita (in dollars)	501	657	574
Manufacturing share /na	16.6	17.8	19.3
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	409	674	661
Value added	403 /pv	...	...
Constant price index	100	98	92
Gross output	1089 /pv	...	...
Employment (in thousands)	56 /ae	...	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	...	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	63	...	...
Wages and salaries (in dollars)	13	...	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	24	...	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	19564	...	...
Value added / worker	7246	...	...
Average wage	2596	...	...
Number of branches reported	28	...	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	3.91	7.33	6.98
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	86	162	154
Growth rate / structural change	-1.35	1.21	-0.78
Degree of specialization	10.8	11.3	12.0
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	33	...	...
313 Beverages	110	...	...
314 Tobacco	33	...	...
321 Textiles	13	...	...
322 Wearing apparel	17	...	...
323 Leather and fur products	1	...	...
324 Footwear	5	...	...
331 Wood and cork products	6	...	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	10	...	...
341 Paper and paper products	6	...	...
342 Printing and publishing	10	...	...
351 Industrial chemicals	12	...	...
352 Other chemicals	24	...	...
353 Petroleum refineries	10	...	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	3	...	...
355 Rubber products	14	...	...
356 Plastic products	3	...	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	-	...	...
362 Glass and glass products	1	...	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	14	...	...
371 Iron and steel	6	...	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	1	...	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	28	...	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	11	...	...
383 Electrical machinery	9	...	...
384 Transport equipment	21	...	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	-	...	...
390 Other manufactures	2	...	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	805 /10	...	...
Exports, manufactures	777 /50	...	...
Imports, total	929 /10	...	...
Imports, manufactures	783 /71	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.



ZIMBABWE	1975	1980	1981
1. GDP /na (in millions of dollars)	3511	5495	6534
Per capita (in dollars)	562	743	851
Manufacturing share /na	25.0	26.9	25.6
2. MANUFACTURING			
Value added /na	879	1478	1674
Value added	921 /fv	1480 /fv	...
Constant price index	100	109	120
Gross output	2300 /fv	3579 /fv	...
Employment (in thousands)	152 /ae	161 /ae	...
- PROFITABILITY:			
Per \$100 of gross output	100	100	...
Intermediate input (in dollars)	62	61	...
wages and salaries (in dollars)	17	17	...
Operating surplus (in dollars)	21	22	...
- PRODUCTIVITY: (in dollars)			
Gross output / worker	16333	23731	...
Value added / worker	6133	9282	...
Average wage	2767	4102	...
Number of branches reported	22	22	...
- STRUCTURAL INDICES:			
Structural change θ (in degrees)	2.34	2.63	4.42
in percentage of θ in 1970-1975	90	101	169
Growth rate / structural change	-0.64	5.77	2.35
Degree of specialization	12.3	12.2	12.1
- VALUE ADDED:			
311/2 Food products	95	193	...
313 Beverages	64	92	...
314 Tobacco	29	55	...
321 Textiles	71	147	...
322 Wearing apparel	53	70	...
323 Leather and fur products	2	3	...
324 Footwear	20	34	...
331 Wood and cork products	14	38	...
332 Furniture and fixtures	16	26	...
341 Paper and paper products	26	30	...
342 Printing and publishing	37	59	...
351 Industrial chemicals	45	62	...
352 Other chemicals	49	80	...
353 Petroleum refineries	-	-	...
354 Misc. petroleum and coal products	3	4	...
355 Rubber products	19	30	...
356 Plastic products	16	25	...
361 Pottery, china and earthenware	1	1	...
362 Glass and glass products	3	4	...
369 Other non-metal mineral products	39	51	...
371 Iron and steel	118	187	...
372 Non-ferrous metals	11	17	...
381 Metal products excl. machinery	83	120	...
382 Non-electrical machinery	35	51	...
383 Electrical machinery	27	44	...
384 Transport equipment	34	38	...
385 Professional and scientific goods	1	1	...
390 Other manufactures	11	18	...
3. TRADE			
Exports, total	...	...	...
Exports, manufactures	...	...	...
Imports, total	...	...	...
Imports, manufactures	...	...	...

For source, footnotes and comments see "Technical notes" above.

