Peterson Institute for International Economics

Prospects for Greater Global and Regional Integration in the Maghreb

Washington, DC
May 29, 2008

Maghreb Trade and Investment

Draft

Maghreb trade and investment [1]

In terms of levels, the Maghreb countries compare favorably to the countries of the Middle East and other developing regions (Table 1). With a total population of 83 million (in 2005), the region is nearly equal in size to the Mashreq countries (108 million), but on an individual basis the Maghreb nations are dwarfed in the Middle East by Iran and Turkey (about 70 million each).

Sustained by their energy wealth, Algeria and Libya lead the Maghreb countries in per capita income (over $3,000) are in the same league as higher-income developing countries in Latin America, Europe and Central Asia (about $4,500). However, Maghreb income levels are skewed (especially in the case of Libya) and unreliable as indicators of general well-being, and they certainly do not reflect the circumstances of the lower-income Maghreb countries, which are less well-endowed with energy resources.

Important to note is the recent modest growth of the Maghreb countries (about 2.5 percent over 2001-2005) compared to the robust growth of the developing countries of East Asia (7.4 percent), South Asia (4.8 percent), and Europe and Central Asia (5.2 per cent). Lackluster growth likely contributes to the smoldering terrorist insurgency in parts of the Maghreb region. And, in the context of the present study, it has motivated national leaders to consider measures that will promote Maghreb economic integration within the region and more widely, as a means of stimulating growth.

As background for subsequent chapters on the macroeconomic and sectoral prospects of regional and global integration schemes for the Maghreb countries, we examine here the basic dimensions of the trade and investment relations of the AMU countries today, including trade in services. Our discussion is purposely descriptive. However, we also consider the comparative advantage revealed in the recent trade statistics of the AMU countries, the height of current import tariffs, and other barriers to trade and investment in the major Maghreb countries.

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[1] Dean A. DeRosa authored this chapter.

Overview. To a first approximation, trade and investment of the Maghreb countries are conditioned by the natural and human resources of the AMU countries, individually and on a regional basis (Table 2). Geographically, Algeria and Libya are clearly the largest countries, and Tunisia the smallest country in the Maghreb region. However, the interior regions of all five countries are mostly desert lands in which little agriculture is commercially viable. In fact, the natural resource base of the region is predominantly petroleum and natural gas (especially in Algeria and Libya), metallic and non-metallic minerals, and Atlantic fisheries (Mauritania and Morocco). Only Morocco and Tunisia have significant arable and cultivated lands (relative to their total area), by virtue of their location predominantly in the relatively temperate, Mediterranean climate zone of the Maghreb region.

In terms of population, Morocco and Algeria are the leading Maghreb countries (33-to-34 million persons each), and Mauritania the least populous (3 million persons). Relative to land area, however, Morocco and Tunisia are the most labor abundant countries in the region, with 76 persons per square kilometer and 63 persons per square kilometer respectively.[2] Finally, Mauritania has the lowest level of human capital in the region with literacy at just 60 percent of the male population and 46 percent of the population under the age of 15 years. Mauritania ranks as the least developed Maghreb country, which probably contributes to its high rate of population growth (2.9 percent).

Merchandise trade. During 2004-2006, Maghreb merchandise trade (exports plus imports) with the world amounted to about $145 billion per annum, or just 1.5 percent of world trade (Table 3). Intra-Maghreb trade amounted to only $2.4 billion per annum, under 2 percent of world trade with the region (Table 4).

<u>Maghreb trade with the world</u>

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[2] By comparison, the population density is 14 persons per square kilometer in Algeria, and just 3 persons per square kilometer in Libya and Mauritania.

The resource base of the Maghreb countries is strongly reflected in the composition of Maghreb trade with the world (Table 3). The exports of Algeria and Libya are heavily concentrated in petroleum, natural gas, and related products, while the exports of Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia are appreciably devoted to other primary products (including fisheries, and fruits and vegetables). Reflecting the relative abundance of labor, more than half of the exports of Morocco and Tunisia are intermediate and finished manufactures (principally, apparel and machinery products). The principal destinations of these exports are the European Union and other European countries, but Mauritania ships about 25 percent of its exports to China.[3]

Greater diversity of imports than exports is a common feature among countries and the merchandise imports of the Maghreb countries follow this pattern (Table 3). Firms and households in the Maghreb (like elsewhere) demand a wide variety of world-class industrial and consumer goods, and most of these products are not made in the region. Thus, high-income cereals and cereal products, road vehicles, iron and steel products, general and electrical machinery, telecommunications equipment, and pharmaceuticals are extensively imported by producers and consumers in the AMU countries. The three major Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia) clearly account for the bulk of these imports, in keeping with their economic size and the concentration of labor-intensive manufacturing in Morocco and Tunisia. The principal trading partners for Maghreb imports are mainly EU countries. However, China, the United States, and other emerging market countries such as Turkey, South Korea, and Brazil also account for appreciable imports by the AMU countries.

[3] The information presented here and further below in this section about the country partners in Maghreb trade is compiled from CIA (2008).

Maghreb regional trade

The natural and human endowments of the Maghreb countries are reflected in the composition of intra-Maghreb trade, but somewhat less sharply. Mineral fuels dominate Algerian and Libyan exports to the region, and manufactures dominate Tunisian exports to the region. Manufactures account for more than half of Algerian imports from the region, whereas mineral fuels account for a like proportion of imports from the region by Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia.

The top categories of intra-bloc merchandise trade, beyond petroleum and natural gas products, are basic and intermediate manufactures that are closely related to minerals found in selected locations across the region: iron and steel products (from iron ores); inorganic chemicals, fertilizers, and other mineral manufactures (from phosphates, gypsum, and salt); and non-ferrous metals (from copper, lead, and zinc ores).

However, intra-bloc trade in these items is dwarfed by the region's trade in the same items with Europe, the United States, and the world at large. Thus, while the region exhibits sensible, resource-based channels of intra-bloc trade, the volume of trade between the Maghreb countries seems constrained, especially by comparison with the volume of the region's trade with the world in the same product categories. Restrictions that hinder greater commerce among the countries in the region are evidently at play.

Revealed comparative advantage

We now consider the comparative advantage of the Maghreb countries in global and regional trade more formally. Using the trade statistics underlying Tables 3 and 4, indicators of "revealed comparative advantage" (RCA), a concept originally formulated by Balassa (1965), are calculated in Table 5. A country's advantages and disadvantages vis-à-vis competing countries in international trade are calculated by computing the shares of different commodities in the total exports of the given country versus the shares of the same commodities in total world trade (or, alternatively, total regional trade). If the computed RCA ratio for a traded good is appreciably greater than unity, then the country is judged to have a comparative advantage in the production and export of the good. On the other hand, if the computed RCA ratio is appreciably less than unity, then the country is judged to have a comparative disadvantage in producing the good, and accordingly should import most of its consumption.[4]

The RCA calculations for the Maghreb countries reported in Table 5 support, and even amplify, many of the previous observations regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the AMU countries in world and regional trade.

With respect to world trade, the computed RCA values indicate the exceptionally strong comparative advantage of Algeria and Libya in gas and petroleum; Morocco and Tunisia in fertilizers, inorganic chemicals, and apparel; Mauritania and Morocco in fish products; Mauritania in crude materials; Morocco in fruits and vegetables; and Tunisia in vegetable fats and oils. At the same time, the Maghreb countries exhibit comparative disadvantages in a wide variety of manufactures and food items; according to calculated RCA values, these goods are best supplied by Europe, the United States, or other countries worldwide.

The RCA indexes pertaining to Maghreb regional trade are also illuminating. Beyond the acknowledged competitiveness of Algeria and Libya in gas and petroleum, Morocco appears to enjoy substantial advantages in producing and exporting inorganic chemicals and fertilizers to other AMU countries; Libya is strong in fertilizers and fish products; Mauritania in metal ores, other crude materials, and fish; Morocco in pulp and waste paper, charcoal, fish, beverages, inorganic chemicals, and fertilizers; and Tunisia in inorganic chemicals, non-metallic mineral manufactures, beverages, fats and oils, and vegetables and fruit (Table 5).

Notwithstanding the revealed regional advantages of individual Maghreb countries in these selected products, the European Union and the United States enjoy important advantages in trade with the Maghreb region in a number of broad categories. Reflecting

[4] Following the basic principles of Ricardian comparative advantage theory, the country is better off importing low RCA goods, and devoting domestic resources to producing and exporting products with high RCA indexes.

again the particular natural and human resources of the Maghreb region, these categories are principally foods, beverages and tobacco, and crude materials (the United States); materials and miscellaneous manufactures (the European Union); and machinery and transport equipment (both the European Union and the United States).

In sum, we find that Maghreb trade is conditioned to a large degree by the particular natural resources and population densities across the vast but mainly desert lands of the Maghreb region. Ample scope exists for enjoying significant gains from larger trade within the region itself, and with the European Union, the United States, and other countries with complementary resource bases. However, as we argue further below, significant political barriers stand in the way of expanding Maghreb regional and global trade.

Trade in services. Commercial business services, plus the provision of local and central government services and utilities, are integral to a modern market economy. These services account for 70 percent or more of economic activity in the advanced OECD economies, and for much more than 50 percent of the emerging-market economies in Europe, Latin America, and East and Southeast Asia (Table 1).[5] Presently, only the service sectors of Morocco and Tunisia (respectively 54 percent and 59 percent of GDP in 2005) begin to meet the minimum standard size of service sectors in emerging-market countries.

International trade in services has flourished with recent advances in transportation and communications, accommodated by liberalization under the General Agreement on Trade Services (adopted in 1996 under the auspices of the World Trade Organization). Many EU, US, and other bilateral FTAs include WTO-plus provisions for liberalizing trade in services and for ensuring national treatment of foreign investments by multinational

[5] The statistics in Table 1 do not adequately represent the importance of the services sector in East and Southeast Asia, where arguably the earliest and most dynamic emerging-market countries, such as Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Taiwan, are located.

service firms. As a result, beyond the growth in transport and travel services, the increases in trade of financial, engineering, legal, and other professional services have been pronounced. Foreign direct investment has also spurred trade in professional services, as multinational firms have sought familiar and modern suppliers to support their activities in host countries. In turn, the increased provision of foreign traded services has served to integrate the local service economies of host countries more closely with the global service economy. An important spinoff is the transfer of modern service technologies and managerial knowhow to host country firms.

Detailed information about the services trade of the Maghreb countries is not widely reported. However, a new United Nations database on world trade in services (UNSD 2008) provides a glimpse of the dimensions of Maghreb services trade with its principal partners in 2005, reporting aggregate transport and aggregate travel services, and also aggregate professional and other traded services (Table 6).

The UN services trade data suggest that, on a combined basis, the Maghreb countries enjoyed a net surplus position on trade in services in 2005, exporting a total of about $9.4 billion in services and importing a total of about $7.8 billion in services. Morocco and Tunisia are the principal Maghreb exporters of services to the world ($3.6 billion each), while Algeria is the principal Maghreb importer of services from the world ($3.6 billion). For each Maghreb country, services trade appears to be centered in the category of professional and other services, amounting in total for the five AMU countries to about $6.8 billion for service imports and roughly the same for service exports.

The European Union is the primary partner of the Maghreb countries in services trade. The other prominent reporting-partner countries in Table 6 are Russia and selected South East European countries (Croatia, Romania, and Ukraine).[6] The service trade relations of the Maghreb countries with these countries are likely driven by Maghreb trade in

[6] The services trade data reported to the UN by the United States for 2005 does not show appreciable US trade in services with the Maghreb countries.

petroleum and other mineral products, whereas Maghreb commerce with the European Union reflect more general determinants of bilateral trade in services.

Among the Maghreb countries, only Tunisia reports trade in services with its Maghreb neighbors. In 2005, Tunisia imported services totaling $63 million, supplied by Libya ($43 million) and Algeria ($19 million), and exported services totaling $332 million, sold to the same two neighboring countries, Libya ($223 million) and Algeria ($109 million). Tunisia's imports of services from Libya were about equally divided among transport, travel, and professional and other services. However, its imports of services from Algeria were predominantly transport services. On the export side, Tunisia's exports of services to both Libya and Algeria were predominantly travel services.

For want of better data for the Maghreb countries, the foregoing sketch of Maghreb trade in services may well be incomplete. But this incompleteness is symptomatic both of the level of development among AMU countries and their limited economic integration with one another and the world economy at large.

Foreign investment. In 2005, total inward stocks of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the Maghreb countries amounted to $49.2 billion, or about 30 percent of combined GDP in the five AMU countries (Tables 1 and 7). Foreign direct investment appears particularly low in relationship to aggregate output in Algeria (8 percent) and Libya (less than 2 percent). However, foreign direct investment is comparable to levels found in other developing counties in the two relatively labor-abundant Maghreb countries, Morocco (44 percent) and Tunisia (over 50 percent).

Maghreb inward stocks of foreign direct investment by source country are summarized in Table 7. The data are compiled from the database underlying the UNCTAD *World Investment Report* (e.g., UNCTAD 2006), but the figures are seriously incomplete because the inward FDI stocks held by all source countries combined fall well below the UNCTAD estimates for total inward FDI stocks held by the world in the Maghreb region.

Inward stocks of FDI in the Maghreb countries held by reporting source countries amount to only $9.1 billion, or just 18 percent of the UNCTAD estimate of total FDI holdings of the world in the Maghreb region ($49.2 billion). Foreign investment in petroleum and natural gas production likely dominate the FDI picture. It is interesting to note that US and Norwegian investment in Algeria ($4.1 billion and $1.5 billion respectively) accounts for over 92 percent of total inward FDI stocks in Algeria and nearly 62 percent of total FDI stocks in the five Maghreb countries held by the limited number of individual source countries identified in Table 7.

Including US long-term investment in Morocco and Tunisia (both about $0.3 billion), the total US investment in the Maghreb region is $4.9 billion. By comparison, total EU long-term investment appears to total just $2.0 billion, of which the largest part is reported to be investment by Sweden in Morocco ($1.3 billion). These statistics suggest that US oil and gas interests in the Maghreb region are greater than those of the European Union. Given the large discrepancy in aggregate totals (noted above), the FDI data by source country shown in Table 7 may miss important investments in the Maghreb region by some EU members.

Among the other source countries with appreciable reported foreign investment in the Maghreb, the most prominent are China ($229 million, principally in Algeria), Switzerland ($244 million, principally in Morocco), Canada ($216 million in Algeria), and Korea ($139 million, principally in Algeria). All these figures are likely to be understated, in light of the discrepancy in aggregate totals. Finally, the UNCTAD data indicate that, within the Maghreb Union, only the multinational firms based in Morocco have made substantial investments in the region: $49 million in Mauritania and just $1 million in Algeria. These figures, even if understated, suggest that there is little integration of economic activity within the Maghreb Union based on cross-border investments.

Barriers to trade and investment. As happened in many developing countries, central planning and import-substitution policies dominated economic policies in the Maghreb until global pressures began to call forth economic reforms in the 1990s. These reforms are anchored in multiple international accords: the lending programs of bilateral and multilateral donors with several AMU countries; EU association agreements and the Barcelona Process; US trade and investment framework agreements (TIFAs) and the US-Morocco FTA; and the process of WTO accession presently being pursued by Algeria (since 1987) and Libya (since 2004).[7] As a consequence of these accords, regional trade and investment barriers are coming under pressure. Actual forward motion can sometimes be detected in the liberalization of restrictive border measures and sometimes behind-the-border measures.

Detailed examination of the trade and investment reforms either underway or proposed is beyond the present study. To conclude this introduction, however, we present a thumbnail sketch of trade and investment protection in the region.

Tariffs

The readiest indicator of protection enforced in the Maghreb countries is the level and structure of most-favored-nation (MFN) tariffs (Table 8).[8] Surprisingly, given its least-developed status within the Maghreb Union, Mauritania shows the most liberal tariff regime in the Maghreb region, with an average tariff rate of just 12 percent on both agricultural and non-agricultural goods, and a maximum tariff of just 20 percent across the board.

[7] Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia are among the founding members of the WTO.

[8] Tariff data for Libya are not yet reported by the WTO. It should also be noted that our discussion of protection in the Maghreb countries abstracts from duty-free entry of merchandise imports from the European Union under the EU Association Agreements with Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, and from the United States under the US-Morocco FTA. It also abstracts from consideration of non-tariff barriers that are likely present in several of the AMU countries but difficult to neatly summarize.

By comparison, the three major Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia) enforce tariff regimes that are much more restrictive. Applied MFN tariffs average 20 percent in Algeria, and still higher in Morocco and Tunisia. Also, both Morocco and Tunisia maintain higher tariff rates on animal and food products than on most other imports. This pattern presumably reflects concerns over food security, and may well be accompanied by direct controls on domestic food prices. At the same time, the "bias against agriculture" (excepting food), enforced through industrial protection in the Maghreb region, appears to have been reduced during the last decade through some liberalization of erstwhile import substitution tariff policies that favored urban-based manufacturing.[9]

With the exception of Mauritania, the average height of applied tariffs in the Maghreb countries is nearly everywhere double (or more) the height of applied tariffs found in the world at large, or found in the aggregate of low-income and middle-income countries worldwide (Table 8). Protection is thus significantly higher in the Maghreb region than in competing countries in the global economy, hindering the Maghreb countries from enjoying greater gains from enlarged trade, and making them generally less attractive to outward-oriented foreign investment by multinational firms.

Non-tariff barriers

Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) to protect domestic producers from import competition can take many forms, and they have long been recognized as generally more distortionary than tariffs – and hence more costly in economic terms. Non-tariff barriers are seldom entirely transparent to consumers, making them resistant to effective political opposition. They are favored, of course, by protected domestic firms and by the numerous public officials who benefit from bribes collected in the course of administration.

[9] On the structure of protection in North African countries during the early 1990s, see DeRosa (2000). See Bautista and Valdes (1993) for discussion of the issue of the "bias against agriculture" in developing countries.

Current information about NTBs applied in the five Maghreb countries is difficult to acquire. The most recent information, available from the UNCTAD Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS 2008), covers only Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, for the years 2001 (Morocco) and 2002 (Algeria and Tunisia). The figures indicate that the three countries augment their import tariff regimes using a variety of restrictive measures.

Arguably, Algeria applies NTBs less frequently than either Morocco or Tunisia. The TRAINS data indicates that Algeria applies non-tariff measures to 417 products that are predominantly non-agricultural goods (65 percent), whereas Tunisia applies non-tariff measures to 746 products that are also predominantly non-agricultural goods (75 percent). Morocco applies NTBs to 1,204 products that are more or less evenly divided between agricultural and non-agricultural goods.

Algeria, however, employs the greatest variety of non-tariff barriers. They include administered pricing schemes, restrictive licensing of imports, outright prohibitions, single channels for imports (involving state or monopoly trading firms), and asserted technical barriers. The non-tariff barriers enforced by Tunisia, on the other hand, are limited mainly to import licensing arrangements and various technical barriers that discriminate against foreign goods. Finally, Morocco's arsenal of direct import controls and other non-tariff measures include quantitative restrictions, state trading organizations, and a number of technical barriers. The arsenal also includes requirements for the pre-shipment inspection of some imported goods.

Barriers to investment and trade in services

Severe barriers are recognized as a problem by many public and private economic policy makers in the Maghreb region. With renewed regional integration efforts in the greater Middle East and North Africa (MENA) area, the Maghreb countries have become engaged more actively in bilateral and regional discussions. New or renewed economic cooperation arrangements – covering not only merchandise trade but also foreign investment and trade in services – are contemplated within the region, with other prominent MENA countries and, of course, with the European Union and the United States. Ratification of the US-Morocco FTA in 2004 and the widening circle of Maghreb countries that have signed (or will sign) US Trade and Investment Framework Agreements (TIFAs), both attest to the increased regional interest in taking more determined steps towards growing their economies through closer economic relations with the United States and the European Union.

If the experience of Morocco in its FTA negotiations with the United States holds true for the other Maghreb countries, a number of barriers to foreign investment and trade in services in the region will be identified and discussed in the near future, not only in the TIFA dialogues with Algeria, Libya, and Tunisia, but also through the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) dialogues with the same three countries. Primary areas for discussion are likely to be the transparency of national laws and regulations, national treatment for foreign manufacturing and services firms, establishment rights and non-discriminatory entry to local markets for foreign firms producing goods and services,[10] protection of private contracts, and intellectual property rights, and freedom to repatriate profits.[11]

[10] Including finance and banking, telecommunications, computer services, distribution services, mining and construction, and engineering.
[11] See for instance USTR (2008).

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Table 1. Economic Indicators for the Maghreb, the Middle East, and Other Country Groups and Regions, 2005

		National Output (GDP)						Trade and Foreign Investment			
					Structure			Goods & Services Trade (2004)			FDI
	Population	Level	Per Capita	Per Capita Growth 2001-2005	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Inward Stock
	(Mill.)	(US$ Bill.)	(US$)	(%)	(%GDP)			(US$ Bill.)		(%GDP)	(%GDP)
Maghreb	83.1	225.6	3,078	2.5	16	36	48	64.4	57.1	86.6	28.9
Algeria	33.3	101.8	3,098	3.4	10	56	34	34.1	21.8	65.7	8.1
Libya	6.0	41.7	7,118	1.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.4
Mauritania	3.2	1.8	598	1.1	26	28	46	0.5	1.2	110.6	35.3
Morocco	30.5	51.6	1,713	3.0	16	30	54	16.6	20.0	73.2	43.9
Tunisia	10.1	28.7	2,860	3.5	13	28	59	13.2	14.0	96.8	56.1
Middle East											
Mashreq Countries	108.3	156.4	2,305	0.9	12	30	57	41.2	52.9	81.5	33.0
GCC Countries	35.1	575.6	28,777	2.8	3	56	42	303.0	186.4	111.8	20.7
Israel	7.0	123.4	17,828	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51.5	57.6	93.3	29.4
Iran	69.2	189.8	2,781	4.2	11	43	46	47.4	42.3	55.0	1.9
Turkey	72.9	363.4	5,042	3.2	13	22	65	87.4	105.0	63.6	11.6
Other Developing Regions											
East Asia & Pacific	1,899.6	3,049.5	1,618	7.4	13	45	42	1,140.8	1,053.6	82.7	35.1
South Asia	1,492.5	1,016.9	692	4.8	20	27	53	161.4	182.6	38.9	6.2
Latin America & Caribbe	555.9	2,538.8	4,625	1.2	7	31	62	526.6	468.5	47.8	36.7
Europe & Central Asia	460.0	2,073.6	4,509	5.2	9	31	61	663.0	660.2	78.5	21.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	770.3	630.8	838	2.1	15	32	53	174.5	179.5	66.3	30.2
Major OECD Countries	740.8	26,934.6	36,394	1	2	26	72	5,306.9	5,630.4	40.3	16.2
EU	314.3	9,984.1	31,807	0.8	2	27	71	3,520.4	3,309.0	70.7	33.5
Japan	127.6	4,534.0	35,484	1.3	2	30	68	612.7	523.7	24.8	2.2
US	299.0	12,416.5	41,890	1.5	1	22	77	1,173.8	1,797.8	25.4	13.0
World	6,517.8	44,795.4	6,949	1.5	3	28	69	10,803.4	10,831.1	52.1	22.7

Sources: UNCTAD(2006) and World Bank (2007).

Table 2. Geography and Population Indicators for the Maghreb Countries, 2007

	Algeria	Libya	Mauritania	Morocco	Tunisia
Geography					
Land area	Total: 2,381,740 sq km Land: 2,381,740 sq km Water: 0 sq km	Total: 1,759,540 sq km Land: 1,759,540 sq km Water: 0 sq km	Total: 1,030,700 sq km Land: 1,030,400 sq km Water: 300 sq km	Total: 446,550 sq km Land: 446,300 sq km Water: 250 sq km	Total: 163,610 sq km Land: 155,360 sq km Water: 8,250 sq km
Climate	Arid to semiarid; mild, wet winters with hot, dry summers along coast; drier with cold winters and hot summers on high plateau	Mediterranean along coast; dry, extreme desert interior	Desert; constantly hot, dry, dusty	Mediterranean, becoming more extreme in the interior	Temperate in north with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers; desert in south
Land use	Arable Land: 3.2% Crops: 0.3% Other: 96.6% (2005)	Arable Land: 1.0% Crops: 0.2% Other: 98.8% (2005)	Arable Land: 0.2% Crops: 0.0% Other: 99.8% (2005)	Arable Land: 19.0% Crops: 2.0% Other: 79.0% (2005)	Arable Land: 17.1% Crops: 13.1% Other: 69.9% (2005)
Natural resources	Petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc	Petroleum, natural gas, gypsum	Iron ore, gypsum, copper, phosphate, diamonds, gold, oil, fish	Phosphates, iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, fish, salt	Petroleum, phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc, salt
Population					
Population	33,300,000 (2007 est.)	6,000,000 (2007 est.)	3,300,000 (2007 est.)	33,800,000 (2007 est.)	10,300,000 (2007 est.)
Age structure	0-14 years: 27.2% 15-64 years: 67.9% 65 years and over: 4.8% (2007 est.)	0-14 years: 33.4% 15-64 years: 62.4% 65 years and over: 4.2% (2007 est.)	0-14 years: 45.5% 15-64 years: 52.4% 65 years and over: 2.2% (2007 est.)	0-14 years: 31% 15-64 years: 63.9% 65 years and over: 5.1% (2007 est.)	0-14 years: 24% 15-64 years: 69.2% 65 years and over: 6.9% (2007 est.)
Growth rate	1.22% (2007 est.)	2.26% (2007 est.)	2.87% (2007 est.)	1.53% (2007 est.)	0.99% (2007 est.)
Literacy	Total population: 69.9% Male: 79.6% Female: 60.1% (2002 est.)	Total population: 82.6% Male: 92.4% Female: 72% (2003 est.)	Total population: 51.2% Male: 59.5% Female: 43.4% (2000 census)	Total population: 52.3% Male: 65.7% Female: 39.6% (2004 census)	Total population: 74.3% Male: 83.4% Female: 65.3% (2004 census)

Source: CIA (2008).

Table 3. International Trade of the Maghreb Countries and the EU, US, and World by SITC Category, 2004-2006
(Average Values, Millions of US Dollars)

		Maghreb Union									
SITC	Description	Algeria	Libya	Mauritania	Morocco	Tunisia	Total	(%)	EU-25	US	World
						Exports					
Aggregates											
0-9	All goods	39,270	29,573	1,152	12,545	10,516	93,056	(100.0)	3,541,096	890,683	10,013,882
0-2,4	Primary products, excl. fuels	355	55	946	3,852	1,159	6,367	(6.8)	379,292	102,238	1,018,433
3	Mineral fuels	38,221	28,564	192	416	1,156	68,550	(73.7)	191,257	29,981	1,374,996
5-8	Manufactures	690	923	13	8,271	8,199	18,096	(19.4)	2,964,028	755,622	7,573,073
SITC Groups											
0	Food and animals	63	13	453	2,570	373	3,471	(3.7)	218,668	49,921	524,176
1	Beverages and tobacco	7	1	0	26	29	61	(0.1)	53,039	7,004	82,817
2	Crude materials	277	39	493	1,137	212	2,158	(2.3)	95,058	43,574	373,854
3	Mineral fuels	38,221	28,564	192	416	1,156	68,550	(73.7)	191,257	29,981	1,374,996
4	Fats and oils	8	3	0	120	546	676	(0.7)	12,527	1,739	37,586
5	Chemicals	323	612	0	1,204	766	2,905	(3.1)	594,097	137,670	1,102,202
6	Material manufactures	181	283	3	618	990	2,075	(2.2)	576,949	89,049	1,405,578
7	Machinery, transport equip.	178	23	6	2,469	2,095	4,771	(5.1)	1,419,539	425,346	3,862,423
8	Miscellaneous manufactures	8	5	4	3,981	4,348	8,346	(9.0)	373,443	103,556	1,202,870
Top Intra-Maghreb Exports											
33	Petroleum, petroleum prods	28,432	28,052	192	414	1,156	58,246	(62.6)	146,667	18,408	1,108,233
34	Gas, natural & manufactured	9,788	506	0	0	0	10,294	(11.1)	25,479	6,519	181,700
84	Articles of apparel, clothing	0	1	3	3,475	3,568	7,047	(7.6)	56,945	3,121	285,100
77	Electrical machinery	4	3	2	2,208	1,502	3,719	(4.0)	215,833	102,308	928,933
03	Fish, crustaceans, mollucs	22	12	436	1,048	161	1,679	(1.8)	15,798	3,761	76,415
05	Vegetables and fruit	27	0	0	1,367	151	1,545	(1.7)	46,457	10,321	117,400
52	Inorganic chemicals	221	43	0	632	254	1,151	(1.2)	22,468	7,809	62,710
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	44	120	0	492	437	1,094	(1.2)	7,047	2,898	28,923
28	Metal ores, metal scrap	233	32	491	239	78	1,072	(1.2)	30,236	11,220	150,933
27	Crude fertilizers	40	0	0	710	89	839	(0.9)	8,069	1,928	25,721
						Imports					
Aggregates											
0-9	All goods	20,040	2,106	805	20,642	8,633	52,225	(100.0)	3,884,235	1,650,243	10,013,882
0-2,4	Primary products, excl. fuels	4,512	370	140	3,019	1,092	9,132	(17.5)	440,129	101,263	1,018,433
3	Mineral fuels	207	15	141	4,168	1,040	5,572	(10.7)	466,042	282,737	1,374,996
5-8	Manufactures	15,320	1,721	524	13,423	6,487	37,475	(71.8)	2,970,383	1,260,126	7,573,073
SITC Groups											
0	Food and animals	3,567	296	103	1,578	557	6,100	(11.7)	252,801	53,894	524,176
1	Beverages and tobacco	64	4	19	107	47	240	(0.5)	40,332	14,690	82,817
2	Crude materials	520	30	5	1,086	362	2,003	(3.8)	131,965	30,091	373,854
3	Mineral fuels	207	15	141	4,168	1,040	5,572	(10.7)	466,042	282,737	1,374,996
4	Fats and oils	361	40	14	248	126	789	(1.5)	15,031	2,588	37,586
5	Chemicals	2,370	81	26	1,948	849	5,273	(10.1)	505,323	129,212	1,102,202
6	Material manufactures	3,672	443	85	4,474	2,199	10,873	(20.8)	577,171	202,242	1,405,578
7	Machinery, transport equip.	8,314	1,004	388	5,658	2,545	17,909	(34.3)	1,417,644	661,366	3,862,423
8	Miscellaneous manufactures	965	192	25	1,342	894	3,419	(6.5)	470,245	267,305	1,202,870
Top Intra-Maghreb Imports											
33	Petroleum, petroleum prods	101	12	132	3,177	899	4,321	(8.3)	350,233	245,100	1,108,233
78	Road vehicles	2,151	212	38	1,176	586	4,164	(8.0)	409,333	200,800	870,500
67	Iron and steel	1,698	232	15	1,049	385	3,378	(6.5)	131,067	31,714	315,233
77	Electrical machinery	1,010	185	11	1,284	679	3,168	(6.1)	237,733	103,358	928,933
65	Textile yarn, fabrics	154	13	11	1,839	1,093	3,110	(6.0)	66,555	21,856	185,267
74	General industrial machinery	1,436	229	20	728	363	2,777	(5.3)	144,267	51,849	366,000
04	Cereals, cereal preparations	1,421	209	32	786	247	2,695	(5.2)	26,466	4,186	76,194
72	Specialized machinery	1,377	72	62	805	323	2,640	(5.1)	81,535	32,329	259,733
76	Telecommunications equipmen	904	44	9	670	211	1,837	(3.5)	167,933	103,547	480,033
54	Medicinal products	1,107	22	4	289	191	1,613	(3.1)	161,800	40,204	282,233

Source: WITS (2007).

Table 4. Regional Trade of the Maghreb Countries by SITC Category, Average Values, 2004-2006
(Average Values, Millions of US Dollars)

		Maghreb Union									
SITC	Description	Algeria	Libya	Mauritania	Morocco	Tunisia	Total	(%)	EU-25	US	World
		Exports									
Aggregates											
0-9	All goods	398.2	383.9	20.4	102.6	308.7	1,213.7	(100.0)	29,121.0	2,453.9	52,224.8
0-2,4	Primary products, excl. fuels	6.2	2.6	20.2	32.1	65.1	126.1	(10.4)	3,611.2	766.4	9,132.1
3	Mineral fuels	294.9	294.8	0.0	6.7	0.5	596.8	(49.2)	1,650.5	109.2	5,571.8
5-8	Manufactures	97.1	86.5	0.2	63.9	243.1	490.9	(40.4)	23,853.0	1,578.1	37,475.0
SITC Groups											
0	Food and animals	2.9	1.8	2.2	18.7	42.6	68.3	(5.6)	2,319.8	584.4	6,099.9
1	Beverages and tobacco	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.7	3.2	(0.3)	101.8	21.8	240.1
2	Crude materials	1.0	0.5	17.9	11.4	1.6	32.4	(2.7)	1,021.6	102.1	2,002.8
3	Mineral fuels	294.9	294.8	0.0	6.7	0.5	596.8	(49.2)	1,650.5	109.2	5,571.8
4	Fats and oils	2.3	0.1	0.0	1.6	18.2	22.2	(1.8)	167.9	58.1	789.3
5	Chemicals	43.3	59.3	0.0	22.5	51.0	176.0	(14.5)	3,608.4	165.2	5,273.5
6	Material manufactures	52.3	26.1	0.0	30.1	130.8	239.3	(19.7)	6,785.3	164.6	10,873.2
7	Machinery, transport equip.	0.6	0.7	0.1	6.6	41.7	49.8	(4.1)	11,062.8	1,112.2	17,909.5
8	Miscellaneous manufactures	1.1	0.4	0.0	4.7	19.5	25.7	(2.1)	2,396.6	136.1	3,418.8
Top Maghreb Exports											
34	Gas, natural & manufactured	283.8	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	308.4	(25.4)	425.8	0.4	803.0
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	11.0	270.2	0.0	6.7	0.5	288.4	(23.8)	43.8	61.0	447.5
67	Iron and steel	33.2	25.2	0.0	11.8	21.3	91.5	(7.5)	1,442.0	36.3	3,378.5
52	Inorganic chemicals	33.2	12.2	0.0	2.8	30.5	78.7	(6.5)	196.8	4.1	445.9
66	Non-metallic mineral manufs, n	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	34.0	36.2	(3.0)	358.8	4.0	611.4
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	6.1	18.4	0.0	1.3	1.9	27.7	(2.3)	86.6	0.3	196.3
68	Non-ferrous metals	14.6	0.1	0.0	8.6	2.8	26.0	(2.1)	461.9	1.6	672.9
05	Vegetables and fruit	1.6	0.1	0.0	2.7	20.9	25.2	(2.1)	179.0	7.1	479.9
58	Art. resins, plastic mat., cellulos	3.5	14.2	0.0	1.7	5.0	24.5	(2.0)	732.9	59.7	1,320.4
64	Paper, paper products	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	18.1	23.8	(2.0)	581.6	16.8	765.7
		Imports									
Aggregates											
0-9	All goods	207.8	62.9	11.9	508.3	422.9	1,213.7	(100.0)	61,170.2	13,816.8	93,056.5
0-2,4	Primary products, excl. fuels	42.1	38.1	2.4	24.7	18.8	126.1	(10.4)	4,347.5	247.8	6,367.4
3	Mineral fuels	0.5	0.3	2.4	265.9	327.7	596.8	(49.2)	42,473.9	13,189.4	68,549.7
5-8	Manufactures	165.2	24.5	7.1	217.6	76.5	490.9	(40.4)	14,337.2	379.4	18,096.1
SITC Groups											
0	Food and animals	16.9	20.9	1.7	20.2	8.5	68.3	(5.6)	2,416.7	74.5	3,471.4
1	Beverages and tobacco	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.7	0.1	3.2	(0.3)	45.6	0.3	61.4
2	Crude materials	21.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	10.0	32.4	(2.7)	1,312.8	117.1	2,158.0
3	Mineral fuels	0.5	0.3	2.4	265.9	327.7	596.8	(49.2)	42,473.9	13,189.4	68,549.7
4	Fats and oils	4.0	15.4	0.3	2.4	0.1	22.2	(1.8)	572.4	56.0	676.5
5	Chemicals	43.2	5.5	0.6	104.3	22.4	176.0	(14.5)	1,282.3	48.1	2,904.6
6	Material manufactures	85.1	9.9	3.2	92.5	48.6	239.3	(19.7)	1,590.5	25.1	2,075.0
7	Machinery, transport equip.	25.8	7.0	2.1	13.1	1.8	49.8	(4.1)	3,710.7	128.0	4,770.6
8	Miscellaneous manufactures	11.0	2.1	1.2	7.8	3.7	25.7	(2.1)	7,753.7	178.2	8,346.0
Top Maghreb Imports											
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	0.0	0.0	0.0	242.1	66.3	308.4	(25.4)	7,074.9	1,311.6	10,294.3
33	Petroleum, petroleum products	0.5	0.3	2.4	23.9	261.4	288.4	(23.8)	35,396.3	11,871.6	58,246.0
67	Iron and steel	10.3	0.9	0.6	41.2	38.6	91.5	(7.5)	420.6	4.7	606.1
52	Inorganic chemicals	14.4	0.6	0.1	60.6	3.0	78.7	(6.5)	441.4	6.9	1,150.9
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactu	30.6	1.9	0.9	1.9	0.9	36.2	(3.0)	93.8	5.2	151.1
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	2.8	1.3	0.2	19.4	4.0	27.7	(2.3)	420.9	29.0	1,093.6
68	Non-ferrous metals	7.7	0.4	0.2	16.0	1.7	26.0	(2.1)	115.8	6.2	175.7
05	Vegetables and fruit	2.1	4.1	0.5	17.6	0.9	25.2	(2.1)	1,229.1	44.5	1,545.3
58	Artificial resins, plastic mat., cel	4.7	0.3	0.1	7.4	12.0	24.5	(2.0)	61.9	0.1	141.0
64	Paper, paperboard, paper prod	11.8	2.7	0.7	6.1	2.5	23.8	(2.0)	23.1	0.0	67.3

Source: WITS (2007).

Table 5. Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) of the Maghreb Countries, the EU, and the United States in World Trade and Maghreb Trade by Major SITC Categories, 2004-2006

SITC	Description	Maghreb Union: Algeria	Libya	Mauritania	Morocco	Tunisia	Total	EU-25	US	World
		World Trade								
Aggregates										
0-9	All goods	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
0-2,4	Primary products, excl. fuels	0.09	0.02	8.08	3.02	1.08	0.67	1.05	1.13	1.00
3	Mineral fuels	7.09	7.03	1.22	0.24	0.80	5.36	0.39	0.25	1.00
5-8	Manufactures	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.87	1.03	0.26	1.11	1.12	1.00
SITC Groups										
0	Food and animals	0.03	0.01	7.51	3.91	0.68	0.71	1.18	1.07	1.00
1	Beverages and tobacco	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.33	0.08	1.81	0.95	1.00
2	Crude materials	0.19	0.04	11.47	2.43	0.54	0.62	0.72	1.31	1.00
3	Mineral fuels	7.09	7.03	1.22	0.24	0.80	5.36	0.39	0.25	1.00
4	Fats and oils	0.05	0.02	0.05	2.54	13.84	1.94	0.94	0.52	1.00
5	Chemicals	0.07	0.19	0.00	0.87	0.66	0.28	1.52	1.40	1.00
6	Material manufactures	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.35	0.67	0.16	1.16	0.71	1.00
7	Machinery, transport equip.	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.51	0.52	0.13	1.04	1.24	1.00
8	Miscellaneous manufactures	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.64	3.44	0.75	0.88	0.97	1.00
Top RCA Categories for Maghreb Trade										
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	13.74	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.10	0.40	0.40	1.00
33	Petroleum, petroleum products	6.54	8.57	1.50	0.30	0.99	5.66	0.37	0.19	1.00
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	0.39	1.40	0.00	13.58	14.40	4.07	0.69	1.13	1.00
27	Crude fertilizers	0.39	0.00	0.12	22.02	3.29	3.51	0.89	0.84	1.00
84	Articles of apparel and clothing	0.00	0.00	0.09	9.73	11.92	2.66	0.56	0.12	1.00
03	Fish, crustaceans, mollucs, pre	0.07	0.05	49.60	10.94	2.01	2.36	0.58	0.55	1.00
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	0.04	0.03	0.02	2.57	16.94	2.29	0.88	0.33	1.00
52	Inorganic chemicals	0.90	0.23	0.01	8.04	3.86	1.97	1.01	1.40	1.00
05	Vegetables and fruit	0.06	0.00	0.03	9.29	1.22	1.42	1.12	0.99	1.00
61	Leather, leather manuf., n.e.s.	0.11	0.03	0.10	2.10	5.90	1.01	1.00	0.68	1.00
		Regional Trade								
Aggregates										
0-9	All goods	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
0-2,4	Primary products, excl. fuels	0.09	0.04	5.67	1.79	1.21	0.59	0.71	1.79	1.00
3	Mineral fuels	6.94	7.20	0.00	0.61	0.01	4.61	0.53	0.42	1.00
5-8	Manufactures	0.34	0.31	0.01	0.87	1.10	0.56	1.14	0.90	1.00
SITC Groups										
0	Food and animals	0.06	0.04	0.94	1.56	1.18	0.48	0.68	2.04	1.00
1	Beverages and tobacco	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.83	1.88	0.58	0.76	1.94	1.00
2	Crude materials	0.06	0.04	22.97	2.89	0.14	0.70	0.91	1.08	1.00
3	Mineral fuels	6.94	7.20	0.00	0.61	0.01	4.61	0.53	0.42	1.00
4	Fats and oils	0.38	0.01	0.00	1.02	3.90	1.21	0.38	1.57	1.00
5	Chemicals	1.08	1.53	0.00	2.17	1.64	1.44	1.23	0.67	1.00
6	Material manufactures	0.63	0.33	0.00	1.41	2.04	0.95	1.12	0.32	1.00
7	Machinery, transport equip.	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.19	0.39	0.12	1.11	1.32	1.00
8	Miscellaneous manufactures	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.70	0.97	0.32	1.26	0.85	1.00
Top RCA Categories for Intra-Maghreb Trade										
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	3.24	82.16	0.00	7.62	0.17	27.73	0.18	2.90	1.00
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	46.36	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.52	0.95	0.01	1.00
28	Metalliferous ores and metal sc	0.11	0.27	481.84	0.00	0.02	8.20	0.55	1.48	1.00
52	Inorganic chemicals	9.77	3.72	0.00	3.25	11.57	7.60	0.79	0.20	1.00
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	4.08	12.75	0.00	3.26	1.67	6.07	0.79	0.03	1.00
25	Pulp and waste paper	0.11	0.32	0.00	53.75	0.02	4.69	0.95	5.42	1.00
11	Beverages	0.08	0.35	0.00	4.19	8.25	2.59	1.54	0.11	1.00
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactu	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.80	9.39	2.54	1.05	0.14	1.00
03	Fish, crustaceans, mollucs, pre	0.06	2.35	56.90	6.05	0.38	2.32	0.71	0.06	1.00
05	Vegetables and fruit	0.44	0.01	0.00	2.83	7.35	2.26	0.67	0.31	1.00

Source: Author's calculations, based on Tables 3 and 4.

Table 6. Trade in Services by the Maghreb Countries, 2005
(Millions of US Dollars)

Reporting Partner Country	Service Exports						Service Imports					
	Algeria	Libya	Mauritania	Morocco	Tunisia	Total	Algeria	Libya	Mauritania	Morocco	Tunisia	Total
All Traded Services												
European Union	1,318.0	721.3	137.0	3,549.6	3,434.5	9,160.5	3,431.7	1,193.5	103.4	1,658.5	1,055.1	7,442.2
Croatia	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.7	1.2	4.4	1.2	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	7.6
Romania	1.2	3.7	0.0	1.2	19.9	26.2	1.2	6.2	0.0	3.7	7.5	18.7
Russian Federation	1.4	0.2	0.0	2.9	131.0	135.5	4.2	4.3	0.8	2.4	5.1	16.7
Ukraine	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.2	4.0	5.7	3.3	0.1	2.0	2.7	13.8
Tunisia	19.2	43.8	0.0	0.0	…	63.1	108.8	222.9	0.0	0.0	…	331.7
World	1,342.5	770.9	137.3	3,555.0	3,587.8	9,393.6	3,552.8	1,435.1	104.3	1,666.9	1,071.7	7,830.8
Transport												
European Union	0.0	0.0	0.0	725.5	0.0	725.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	456.7	0.0	456.7
Croatia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Romania	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Russian Federation	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	4.2	7.2	2.4	0.4	0.6	1.5	3.4	8.3
Ukraine	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	1.8	0.1	0.6	1.6	7.3
Tunisia	12.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	…	27.0	12.5	24.0	0.0	0.0	…	36.5
World	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Travel												
European Union	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,636.1	0.0	1,636.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	185.3	0.0	185.3
Croatia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Romania	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5
Russian Federation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	122.1	122.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.3	1.0	3.2
Tunisia	3.6	15.7	0.0	0.0	…	19.3	79.6	174.4	0.0	0.0	…	254.0
World	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Professional and Other Services												
European Union	1,318.0	721.3	137.0	1,188.0	3,434.5	6,798.9	3,431.7	1,193.5	103.4	1,016.5	1,055.1	6,800.2
Croatia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Romania	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.2	6.2	0.0	1.2	7.5	16.2
Russian Federation	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	4.7	6.2	1.8	3.9	0.2	1.0	0.4	7.2
Ukraine	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.6	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2
Tunisia	3.6	13.1	0.0	0.0	…	16.7	16.7	24.5	0.0	0.0	…	41.2
World	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Source: UNSD (2007).

Table 7. Inward Stocks of Foreign Direct Investment in the Maghreb Countries
by Source Country, 2005
(Millions of dollars, at historical cost)

	Maghreb Host Country					
Source Country	Algeria	Libya	Mauritania	Morocco	Tunisia	Total
European Union	0.7	0.0	0.0	1,715.1	295.1	2,010.9
Czech Republic a/	0.2	…	…	…	…	0.2
Germany a/	…	…	…	203.0	115.8	318.8
Netherlands	…	…	…	132.1	…	132.1
Portugal b/	0.5	…	…	123.1	179.3	302.9
Slovenia a/	…	…	…	0.4	…	0.4
Sweden	…	…	…	1,256.5	…	1,256.5
Other Europe	1,522.5	0.0	0.0	217.0	27.2	1,766.7
Norway a/	1,522.5	…	…	…	…	1,522.5
Switzerland	…	…	…	217.0	27.2	244.2
North America	4,308.4	0.0	5.0	285.0	286.0	4,884.4
US	4,092.0	…	5.0	285.0	286.0	4,668.0
Canada	216.4	…	…	…	…	216.4
Asia	279.1	91.6	2.4	48.4	2.2	423.7
China	171.2	33.1	2.4	20.6	2.2	229.4
Korea	107.9	…	…	25.4	0.1	133.4
Malaysia	…	…	…	2.4	…	2.4
Pakistan a/	…	58.5	…	…	…	58.5
Maghreb Union	1.2	0.0	49.1	0.0	1.0	51.3
Morocco a/	1.2	…	49.1	…	1.0	51.3
Memorandum Items: Total Inward Stocks						
Source Countries	6,112	92	57	2,266	612	9,137
World	8,272	533	684	22,818	16,924	49,231

Source: UNCTAD (2006, 2007).
Notes: Source country figures are those reported by either the source country or the host country in UNCTAD (2007). World figures are estimates from the *World Investment Report 2006* (UNCTAD 2006).
a/ 2004 value.
b/ 2003 value.

Table 8. MFN Applied Duties in the World versus the Maghreb Countries by Product Group, 2006
(Percent)

					Algeria			Mauritania			Morocco			Tunisia		
	World	OECD	LDC	Maghreb		% Duty			% Duty			% Duty			% Duty	
Product Group	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Free	Max.	Avg.	Free	Max.	Avg.	Free	Max.	Avg.	Free	Max.
Agricultural Products	14.3	11.5	15.2	33.3	21.9	…	30	11.6	…	20	43.7	…	329	55.8	…	150
Animal products	16.6	8.4	18.4	60.6	27.9	0	30	16.6	4	20	112.4	0	329	85.6	0	150
Dairy products	18.1	21.4	18.2	51.4	22.4	0	30	13.5	10	20	78.2	0	109	91.3	0	154
Fruit, vegetables, plants	12.2	8.6	13.2	43.9	24.8	0	30	16.1	6	20	43.4	0	52	91.1	3	150
Coffee, tea	15.0	9.8	16.7	31.4	26.5	0	30	15.1	0	20	37.8	0	50	46.1	5	73
Cereals & preparations	12.2	23.1	12.1	39.3	24.7	1	30	11.8	15	20	45.4	0	172	75.1	3	150
Oilseeds, fats & oils	9.9	7.6	10.6	22.4	19.4	0	30	4.9	34	20	25.8	0	152	39.6	0	150
Sugars & confectionery	14.0	5.8	15.5	24.8	25.0	0	30	6.6	6	20	33.1	0	60	34.3	13	100
Beverages & tobacco	24.4	16.1	25.5	36.5	26.6	0	30	17.9	0	20	37.2	0	52	64.2	0	150
Cotton a/	…	…	…	3.3	5.0	0	5	5.0	0	5	3.0	0	3	0.0	100	0
Other agr. products	6.4	2.7	6.9	19.4	17.1	0	30	8.4	3	20	21.0	0	52	31.0	16	150
Non-Agricultural Products	9.4	2.9	10.3	20.1	19.3	…	30	11.8	…	20	26.3	…	50	23.1	…	43
Fish & fish products	14.0	2.9	15.8	33.9	29.2	0	30	19.9	0	20	46.6	0	50	39.7	0	43
Minerals & metals	8.0	1.9	8.8	16.7	16.6	1	30	10.4	4	20	20.0	0	50	19.7	12	43
Petroleum	8.0	1.5	9.0	16.1	19.4	29	30	9.0	11	20	30.3	16	50	5.5	70	43
Chemicals	6.0	2.1	6.4	13.0	14.7	0	30	5.6	22	20	17.3	0	50	14.3	8	43
Wood, paper, etc.	9.3	1.5	10.5	24.7	19.4	0	30	8.8	20	20	38.2	0	50	32.3	4	43
Textiles	13.5	7.4	14.7	21.2	24.3	0	30	13.6	3	20	22.0	0	50	24.8	6	43
Clothing b/	…	…	…	35.3	30.0	0	30	20.0	0	20	48.4	0	50	42.7	0	43
Leather, footwear, etc.	11.1	5.0	12.1	25.0	19.3	1	30	12.4	1	20	39.3	0	50	28.8	0	43
Non-electrical machinery	5.3	2.0	5.5	8.5	9.0	0	30	6.4	15	20	8.9	0	50	9.6	58	43
Electrical machinery	8.6	2.3	9.3	15.1	17.1	0	30	10.0	0	20	13.4	0	50	19.8	13	43
Transport equipment	9.3	3.1	10.0	15.2	11.0	21	30	12.1	16	20	18.7	0	50	19.1	29	43
Manufactures, n.e.s.	10.3	2.4	11.5	17.2	22.0	6	30	13.6	9	20	12.3	0	50	20.7	20	43

Sources: WTO (2008) for Maghreb duty rates, and TRAINS (2008) for World, OECD, and LDC duty rates.

Notes: Duty rates are simple averages. World denotes all reportor countries, OECD all high-income OECD countries, and LDC all low-income and middle-income developing countries in TRAINS (2008).

a/ World, OECD, and LDC averages for other agricultural products includes cotton.

b/ World, OECD, and LDC averages for textiles includes apparel.