

**GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE**

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ACCESSION OF TUNISIA

Memorandum on Foreign Trade Regime

Addendum

The following Memorandum on Foreign Trade Regime has been received from the Permanent Mission of Tunisia. In order that the matter may be examined by the Working Party (L/5259/Rev.1), contracting parties are requested to communicate to the secretariat by 30 December 1983 any questions they may wish to put concerning the matters dealt with in the memorandum, for transmission to the delegation of Tunisia.

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INTRODUCTION

Conscious of the fact that any economic development effort is intimately linked to continual expansion of world trade, Tunisia has sought, since its accession to independence in 1956, to establish close and fruitful co-operation with other countries and with international institutions while mobilizing its human and physical resources for its economic and social development. The Declaration of 12 November 1959, on which Tunisia's provisional accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is based, is part of that context.

Tunisia has had to ask for several extensions of its status as a provisional member of GATT, because being a developing country, it has felt the need before becoming a full member to allow itself time to establish its economy on firmer foundations, regulate its foreign trade and work out a new customs tariff in the light of its development requirements.

This long period of preparation has not prevented it from participating in various GATT activities and from acceding to certain GATT instruments. It has thus become a party to the Code on Practical Barriers to Trade, the Protocol of the Sixteen and the Agreement Regarding Bovine Meat.

What is more, Tunisia has always endeavoured to observe the principles of the General Agreement in its foreign trade; all trade agreements it has signed to date contain the most-favoured-nation clause. Its agreements providing for tariff preferences have been concluded in accordance with the principles of the General Agreement, in particular Part IV, and with the Protocol of the Sixteen.

Although Tunisia continues to have a highly unfavourable trade balance, it is prepared to start negotiations in the hope that they will lead to agreement for its definitive accession. In doing so, it trusts that the CONTRACTING PARTIES will take into account its situation as a developing country in a delicate phase of its continuing effort to ensure its economic take-off. It attaches particular importance to the principles and objectives of Part IV of the General Agreement, especially to the commitments made by the developed countries in Article XXXVII and to the principle of non-reciprocity in Article XXXVI:8 whereby "the developed contracting parties do not expect reciprocity for commitments made by them in trade negotiations to reduce or remove tariffs and other barriers to the trade of less-developed contracting parties".

It is because of its desire to accede to the General Agreement under the best possible conditions that Tunisia submits this Memorandum with a view to enlightening the CONTRACTING PARTIES regarding the situation of its foreign trade.

CHAPTER I

DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE AND OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

When Tunisia became independent, its foreign trade displayed the following characteristics:

- It was dominated by exports of raw materials (60.8 per cent of total exports in 1956), by imports mainly of consumer goods (61.8 per cent of total imports in 1956) and by the very low proportion of capital goods.
- Geographically, trade in 1956 was directed exclusively to the countries of the franc zone, which absorbed 62.3 per cent of Tunisian exports, of which 52.2 per cent went to the French market.
- There was a large deficit in the trade balance (in 1956 exports covered barely 58 per cent of imports).

(I) FOUNDATIONS OF TUNISIA'S TRADE POLICY

To achieve economic development, it was necessary to reverse all three of those trends simultaneously. A series of monetary and administrative measures was taken.

- 1958: Creation of the Central Bank of Tunisia, followed by the establishment of a Tunisian currency, the dinar, whose disengagement (December 1958) from the French currency was decided on following the devaluation of the franc;
- 1959: Regulation of transfers with France;
- 1959: Withdrawal of Tunisia from the French customs union.

The new foreign trade policy was based on the principle that Tunisia must, while developing its exports to the maximum, reduce its imports to the strict minimum, in particular its imports of consumer goods. Foreign-currency resources had to be devoted, in priority, to the acquisition of capital goods that could help it achieve economic development and maximum "self-sufficiency". That policy was to be one of the keys to Tunisian planning, dedicated to:

- diversification and reorientation of foreign trade;
- constant augmentation of value per exported ton;
- compression of the trade-balance deficit, in particular by controlling imports of luxury consumer goods through prior authorization and high taxation.

In the administrative sphere, it was necessary to introduce a new regulation of foreign trade consistent with the new economic orientations. Two zones were defined:

- a "clearing" zone covering the socialist countries and certain developing countries (agreements terminated since 1 January 1974);
- a convertibility zone covering the rest of the world, within which trade was conducted in foreign currency.

In addition, imported products were classified into three categories: free, prohibited and subject to quota.

In the economic sphere, the Government established a number of import monopolies for essential products, assigning them to purchasing associations or national enterprises. In addition, in order to best protect the country's economic interests, the authorities instituted strict control of all financial and currency operations with foreign countries.

As regards industrial development, the ten-year projections for the 1962-71 period very clearly defined the rôle assigned to industry in development. In the main, the objectives were:

- (1) To increase the share of industry in GDP from 21 to 28 per cent over the ten-year period;
- (2) To give priority in development to heavy industry - a difficult choice which meant priority to the long-term over the short-term and emphasis on a more autonomous development;
- (3) To orient production much more towards the coverage of domestic needs than towards exports;
- (4) To reduce regional imbalances by establishing industries in the least-developed areas.

During the second ten-year period (1972-81), the development effort was marked by consolidation of the industrialization undertaken during the first ten-year period and by its reinforcement through a new supporting impetus of economic and social development. This industrialization effort resulted in radical changes in the structure of Tunisia's foreign trade. The average annual growth rate of foreign trade rose from 8.03 per cent over the first ten-year period to 23.81 per cent over the second, between 1972 and 1981.

During the latter period, imports of goods rose at an average rate of 24.38 per cent while exports of goods increased at an average rate of 29 per cent annually.

In general, the effects of all of these measures and of this new policy on our foreign trade were:

- Rapid expansion in terms of both value and volume;
- A growing deficit owing essentially to our ever-increasing needs for capital goods;
- A very conspicuous transformation in the structure of both imports and exports.

As regards geographical distribution, it must be noted that trade with our Maghrebian neighbours has been marked by irregularity, while trade with other African countries has remained weak in spite of a definite political will and the great potentialities of that market.

On the other hand, the American continent has seen its share increase, while Europe has continued to hold a dominant position in our foreign trade (three quarters of total volume).

(II) DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRADE BALANCE

A. Global changes

Over the first ten-year period, trade expanded rather slowly: it increased from 143.6 MD (million dinars) in 1962 to 308.2 MD in 1972, thus showing an annual growth rate of the order of 8.03 per cent.

During the second ten-year period, however, there was a rapid surge in trade, from 395.4 MD in 1972 to 3,092.8 MD in 1981, or an average annual growth rate of 23.81 per cent, which was greater than that for GDP (16.4 per cent in current prices). That was due to a greater opening of the Tunisian economy to foreign trade. Thus, in 1981 the share of the total volume of trade in GDP amounted to approximately 75.7 per cent whereas it was only 36.7 per cent in 1972.

As to the trade balance, the deficit has constantly risen over the years, going from 74.4 MD in 1972 to 666.2 MD in 1981.

B. Terms of trade

During the first ten-year period, import and export prices, on average, experienced parallel trends (+ 3.2 per cent annually). The terms of trade, based on the price index, did not improve.

For the second ten-year period, however, the trade balance benefited from an appreciable improvement in the terms of trade, due to the fact that export prices increased (averaging 23.2 per cent annually) more rapidly than import prices (averaging 12.4 per cent annually).

C. Imports

The global value of imports rose from 94.9 MD in 1962 to 191 MD in 1971, equivalent to an average annual increase of 7.08 per cent. This rise was due essentially to increased imports of semis and of both agricultural and industrial capital goods.

The second ten-year period was marked by an average increase in imports of 24.38 per cent (from 234.9 MD in 1972 to 1,879.5 MD in 1981). The two main categories of imports were energy products and capital goods.

D. Exports

The global amount of exports rose from 48.7 MD in 1962 to 117.2 MD in 1971, an annual rate of growth of 9.73 per cent. This was essentially due to the rapid expansion of exports of energy products (mainly petroleum).

During the second ten-year period, the amount of exports increased from 160.5 MD in 1972 to 1,213.3 MD in 1981, an annual growth rate of 23 per cent as against the 9.73 per cent registered during the first ten-year period. This was due largely to the rise in the main products exported: petroleum products, phosphates and derivatives.

E. Geographical distribution of trade

The geographical distribution of foreign trade brings out the importance of Europe and the increasing trade with the African continent.

- Tunisia-Europe

In 1981, Europe furnished 70.5 per cent of the country's imports (71.3 per cent in 1972) and absorbed 67.1 per cent of its total exports (79.3 per cent in 1972). This concentration of trade is due to the existence of traditional flows, in particular with the EEC countries.

The deficit in the Tunisia/EEC trade balance amounted to 396.7 MD in 1980 as against 45.8 MD in 1972. France, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany continued to be Tunisia's main trading partners.

- Tunisia-America

Tunisia's foreign trade with the American continent has shown growth due essentially to exports of crude petroleum to the United States.

- Tunisia-Africa

Africa's share in our trade continues to be relatively weak (averaging 5 per cent). Imports are mainly of tropical products, while exports are dominated by mistelles, paper and some manufactures.

Special mention must be made of relations with the Maghreb countries and Libya. The trade balance with these countries has developed in Tunisia's favour.

- Tunisia-Asia

Trade with Asia remains relatively weak. The principal products imported are Saudi Arabian crude and Japanese manufactures. The trade deficit amounted to 229.6 MD in 1981 as against 11 MD in 1972.

(III) BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS SITUATION

The development of Tunisia's balance of payments over the last two ten-year periods (1962-1981) has been greatly affected by that of the trade balance, whose structural deficit was largely compensated, immediately after independence, by international aid, which subsequently was progressively replaced by a constantly growing foreign debt. Receipts from invisibles and transfers by workers abroad could, in spite of their strong growth, only mitigate the deterioration in current transactions, in which the servicing of the debt and direct-investment earnings played an increasingly important rôle.

From 1961 until 1968, the balance of payments constantly produced an unfavourable situation, causing the authorities to take action to limit the deterioration in foreign trade.

As from 1968, the emergence of receipts from tourism and from employment, along with net capital inflows, helped to produce increasingly significant global surpluses in spite of the no less significant worsening of the trade deficit.

Following the rise in the prices of petroleum products, Tunisia's balance of payments went through two stages. The first stage, which lasted from 1975 to 1977, was marked by an ever-growing annual global deficit, which, rising to 29.1 MD in 1977, made successive inroads on Tunisia's international reserves. They were not immediately of major proportions, however, owing to the exceptional growth in assets starting at the end of the 1960s. Nevertheless, in terms of months of imports, the level of reserves fell from four months and seven days in 1974 to one month and twenty days in 1977, thus demonstrating the rôle played by foreign trade in this deterioration since, elsewhere, the sectors traditionally in surplus showed appreciable improvement (in particular, tourism). On the other hand, the second stage, covering the three following years (1978-1980), was to produce particularly substantial global surpluses, such as that registered in 1979 (50.4 MD). However, as the trade deficits simultaneously continued, the narrowing of the gap between trade transactions and the level of reserves, which remained constant when measured in terms of months of imports, demonstrates the effort which had to be made to prevent continuation of the inroads on our external assets that had marked the first stage. Along with the improvement in the

surplus of the services sector, the measures taken resulted in very considerable recourse to international financial markets during the first two years of this second stage. Despite the increase in the trade deficit and in amortization of the debt, an exceptional tourist year, along with foreign aid and direct investments, made it possible in 1980 to register for the third consecutive year an increase in Tunisia's external assets (+ 26.3 MD).

In 1981, in spite of a drop in receipts, the financing of the current deficit without recourse to international financial markets was made possible through increased capital inflows and in particular through the establishment of two development banks in association with other countries. These actions resulted in the registration of a further overall surplus in the balance of payments.

CHAPTER II

TRADE AGREEMENTS

To date, Tunisia has concluded fifty-six bilateral trade agreements, including thirty-eight with countries members of GATT or applying the General Agreement.

Tunisia participated actively in the multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) and signed two agreements negotiated in the Tokyo Round (Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade and Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat).

Tunisia is also a signatory of the International Olive Oil Agreement of 1979.

CO-OPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Tunisia is making a sustained effort to expand its trade with developing countries. Particular attention is being given to co-operation with the countries of the Maghreb, Arab countries and African countries. It is directed in particular at improvement of the legal framework governing trade relations with those countries, so as to facilitate the progressive establishment of sub-regional and regional major groupings, such as the Grand Maghreb and the Arab Common Market, for that would be likely to promote trade within such groupings and to improve the complementarity of the economies of their member countries.

Within the framework of GATT, Tunisia has signed the Protocol relating to Trade Negotiations Among Developing Countries (Protocol of the Sixteen). In implementation of GATT's Enabling Clause (Decision of 28 November 1979), it has concluded preferential agreements with Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Syria, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Mauritania, Sudan and the United Arab Emirates.

MAGHREBIAN CO-OPERATION

Tunisia has been linked since the 1960s to the countries of the Maghreb by four preferential agreements (Morocco, Algeria, Libya and Mauritania).

Since 1970 an effort has been made to activate inter-Maghrebian relations with a view to forming co-operative links based on the complementarity facilitated by a single socio-economic community. A number of meetings have been held both at the bilateral and the multilateral level for the purpose of promoting common industrial projects capable of meeting the market needs of the partner-countries in certain sectors such as textiles, machinery and chemicals. The principles of priority in supply and of exemption from customs duty or from equivalent charges have been accepted.

Tunisia and its Maghrebian partners are thus counting on a diversification of their production and trade until favourable political conditions enable them to tackle the task of building the Maghrebian economic grouping. In 1964, the first conference of Ministers of the Economy of the four countries of the Maghreb proclaimed "The need to co-ordinate industrialization and economic infrastructure policies in the four countries" and for that purpose it created the Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee, which has made numerous studies on Maghrebian economic integration.

Since 1980 Tunisia has sought to construct a Maghrebian grouping on realistic foundations.

This effort has started to take concrete form in the promotion of joint industrial projects essentially meeting the following criteria:

- partial or total satisfaction of Maghrebian domestic market needs and demonstrated potentialities of export to third countries;
- enhancement of the value of the raw materials of Maghrebian countries;
- utilization of their human potential;
- strengthening and modernization of their technological potential;
- optimum utilization of sub-contracting resources in the Maghrebian countries.

This is part of the efforts being made to achieve Maghrebian economic integration.

INTER-ARAB CO-OPERATION

With a view to promoting trade among the Arab countries, a trade and tariff convention was concluded on 17 February 1981 among the States members of the Arab League. It recommends the implementation of the following principles:

- free circulation of the products of Arab origin listed in a schedule to be drawn up, with exemption from customs duties or equivalent charges;
- progressive reduction of customs duties or equivalent charges on other Arab products with a view to making them duty-free after a given period;
- protection of Arab products vis-à-vis similar or competing foreign products by the introduction of a minimum tariff that can be gradually increased;

- granting of additional preferential advantages to Arab products, especially food products and strategic products;
- protection of trade by financial and foreign-exchange incentives granted by member States or by joint Arab financial institutions;
- promotion of Arab production by aids to productive investments.

CO-OPERATION WITH SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Tunisia is linked to African countries south of the Sahara by four preferential agreements (Ivory Coast, Niger, Cameroon and Senegal) and six most-favoured-nation treatment agreements (Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Togo and Zaire).

Tunisia is seeking, by appropriate adjustment of those agreements, to go beyond conventional trade in goods and to promote trade in services and industrial products having regard to complementarity.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

In spite of its interest in Latin-American countries, Tunisia has so far concluded only one economic co-operation agreement - the agreement of 22 June 1977 with Argentina based on most-favoured-nation treatment. It is planning to expand its trade relations with these countries by the negotiation of an appropriate legal framework.

The same applies to the non-Arab countries of the Middle East and the countries of the Asian continent.

CO-OPERATION WITH DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

(1) Traditionally oriented towards Europe, Tunisia in April 1976 concluded a co-operation agreement with the European Economic Community embodying the principle of free access for Tunisian industrial products to the Community market in exchange for most-favoured-nation treatment. This resulted in an improvement of the conditions of entry to the European market for Tunisian products and in a better trade balance between the two countries.

With the enlargement of the EEC to include Greece and possibly Spain and Portugal, Tunisia is fearful of erosion of the preferences it has been granted, especially as regards agricultural products.

Already, protectionist-type measures taken by the Community are creating access difficulties for Tunisian industrial products, in particular in the textiles sector.

Elsewhere, Tunisia is trying to expand its trade relations with the EFTA countries with a view to ensuring a more sustained presence for its products in their markets.

(2) Co-operation with the socialist countries is aimed essentially at the development of industrial, technological and financial co-operation as well as trade relations on the basis of mutual advantage by means of medium- and long-term export contracts for certain products, such as phosphates, textiles and wine.

(3) With the United States and Canada, the emphasis is on the promotion of trade relations by redefinition of the terms of our economic and trade co-operation.

CHAPTER III

FOREIGN TRADE

(I) REGULATION OF FOREIGN TRADE

At the beginning of independence, the way in which Tunisia's foreign trade was regulated was ill-suited to the needs of a budding economy. It was characterized, as regards both imports and exports, by the primacy of the zone to which the partner country belonged.

Import and export procedures depended on the zone to which the partner country belonged and on the régime of the product.

(1) Imports: Products came under one of the following régimes and were subject to different import procedures depending on the zone to which the partner country belonged. Thus, liberalized products, i.e. products whose import was not subject to any quantitative restriction (mainly raw materials, spare parts and capital goods), imported from a country of the franc zone were subject to a "transfer authorization" (X2). When such products were imported from a country outside the franc zone, they were subject to so-called "automatic" licensing.

Products which were subject to quota or whose import was prohibited were imported from the franc zone by an "import and transfer authorization".

If they were imported from a country outside the franc zone, they were subject to so-called "normal" import licensing.

(2) Exports: As in the case of imports, exports required different documents depending on the country of destination and the régime of the product.

- Franc zone: Exports to countries of the franc zone were subject, as the case required, to:
 - . a financial document called "repatriation commitment" (X4) for freely exportable products;
 - . a foreign-trade document entitled "export authorization" and a financial document "repatriation commitment" for products whose export was prohibited or which were subject to limitation of exportable volume.
- Countries outside the franc zone: Exports to countries outside the franc zone required presentation of:
 - . a foreign-exchange commitment for liberalized products;
 - . an export licence for products whose export was prohibited or subject to quota.

Such regulation, characterized as it was by zonal duality and a multitude of instruments, was poorly suited to the country's economic development and it therefore became necessary to introduce certain modifications based on the qualifications of the operator.

(A) Modification of foreign-trade regulation: In order to enable the regulation of foreign trade to adapt itself to the country's economic development, the authorities introduced a number of changes aimed at simplifying procedure.

(1) Importer's card: This was designed to enable manufacturers, farmers and artisans to import from any country, up to a ceiling of D 500 per card, the products and spare parts needed for their production on the basis of a list of tariff headings. The card could be renewed as required.

(2) Annual import authorization: This procedure was designed to authorize certain enterprises to fulfil their annual programme of imports from any country once the programme was approved by the competent services (Technical Directorate, Central Bank of Tunisia and Directorate of Trade and Authorizations).

Goods clearing customs were deducted from the annual import authorization maintained by the approved agent with whom the entitlement had been domiciled.

Manufacturers as well as bodies responsible for supplying the country with certain products of prime necessity or products needed by industry could make use of this procedure.

(3) Import certificate: For the purpose of further facilitating import procedures, a list of products to be imported from any country and without limitation of the amount involved was prepared. Such imports were effected without prior administrative authorization by businessmen for the products normally used in their business and for products covering the needs of their enterprises. The applicability of this procedure was extended also to approved investment promoters for the importation of the capital goods needed to carry out their projects.

It must be mentioned also that enterprises producing exclusively for export and approved under Law No. 72/38 of 27 April 1972 were entitled to import, freely and without prior authorization or limitative list, the products needed for their production and to re-export them freely (if they were resident enterprises, their exports were governed by the normal régime).

Although these various changes helped to simplify import procedures, they remained scattered and inadequate. A global reform was necessary.

(B) 1976 regulation of foreign trade: This was achieved by the adoption of various laws and regulations (Law No. 76/18 of 21 January 1976 enacting a Foreign-Exchange and Foreign-Trade Code, Decree No. 77/608 of

27 July 1977 on conditions of application of the above-mentioned Law, Foreign-Exchange Notice No. 1 codifying the rules applicable to imports and exports, published in the Official Gazette on 18 and 21 December 1979). This regulation of foreign trade, which became effective on 14 January 1982, is characterized by:

(1) The abolition of zonal dualism: The provisions of Article 5(2) of the Law of 21 January 1976 defined all countries and territories outside Tunisia as foreign.

Foreign trade procedures are now determined by the régime applicable to the product and the status of the operator, irrespective of the country of provenance, origin or destination.

(2) Simplification of the régimes governing products: The lists of products both for import and for export were simplified.

The régime for liberalized products became the rule and that for prohibited products or products subject to quantitative restrictions, the exception.

(3) Harmonization and simplification of foreign trade instruments: The abolition of zonal dualism resulted in harmonization and simplification of foreign-trade instruments.

Now, apart from the importer's card and the annual import authorization, the instruments used are:

- for imports: the import certificate for liberalized products and the import licence for prohibited or restricted products;
- for exports: the repatriation commitment for liberalized products and the export licence for prohibited products or products subject to quota.

Permissible changes in either import or export instruments are requested on a single special form, "Request for change in foreign-trade instrument".

The procedure established by Foreign Trade and Exchange Notice No. 1 can be summarized as follows:

- requests for instruments are filed with approved agents;
- the Ministry of National Economy studies and acts on the request;
- if the instrument is granted, it is signed and sent to the Central Bank of Tunisia, which, after visa and signature, addresses it to the approved agent for transmittal to the operator.

(II) STATE-TRADING

The import and export of certain products has been entrusted to public bodies (Office of Trade of Tunisia, National Office of Oils, Office of Cereals, Office of Wines) or to public-interest bodies (Tunisian Dairy Industry Association, Allouhoum Association for Meat...) for the following reasons:

(A) Imports: The prices of most of the products involved (cereals, coffee, sugar, tea, etc.) are subject to considerable fluctuation on the world market. Tunisia, being a developing country with limited foreign-currency resources, is obliged to exercise optimum management of those resources. This is made possible by the action of single operators having the necessary human and material means:

- to follow closely the frequent price fluctuations so as to make purchases during the most favourable periods;
- to constitute sufficient buffer stocks to deal with eventualities;
- to ensure the distribution of the products concerned throughout the territory through normal channels (wholesale and retail);
- to ensure the stability and uniformity of selling prices to the public throughout the territory.

(B) Exports: A single operator is used for the export of certain products (olive oil, wine, minerals) because of the relatively large impact of the sale of those products on our country's exports and its resulting regulatory effects at the various stages of their disposal. The operating body is responsible for collection of the product, remuneration of the producer, stocking of the product and its marketing abroad at the right time and at the best price.

Purchase and sale procedures

The procedure employed for both the purchase and sale of products subject to State-trading involves the widest possible consultations with a view to the maximum participation of tenderers.

These products are supervised by the National Purchase and Sale Commission (Decree No. 75-540 of 4 August 1975), which sees to the smooth functioning of import and export operations and decides on the advisability of each operation.

Apart from the best price-quality equations no discrimination is permitted in the choice of suppliers or purchasers.

(III) PRICES AND COMPENSATION

Tunisia's price policy is characterized by a systematic effort to reconcile often contradictory objectives, in particular at the level of compromise between the interests of producers and consumers.

The first objective is to protect the purchasing power of consumers and more particularly of the least-favoured sections of the population. Without going so far as to establish specific régimes to protect them, the authorities have centred their action on a number of what are considered to be sensitive products whose prices have been kept at two artificially low levels requiring the mobilization of increasingly large budgetary resources.

In the same spirit, with a view to safeguarding and improving the purchasing power of wage-earners, as from 1977 they instituted the policy of indexation of wages, which consists of adjusting wages to changes in the price index.

The second objective is to ensure sufficiently remunerative prices for producers while reducing, by way of direct and indirect subsidies, their production costs, thereby guaranteeing them sizeable margins and encouraging them to promote investment, output and employment.

The intervention of the authorities in this area is effected through the General Compensation Fund, whose creation goes back to 1945 (Beylical Decree). The purpose of the Fund is to stabilize the prices of certain products and services of prime necessity by means of subsidies.

The Fund also operates at the level of factors of production, with the double objective of minimizing costs and increasing output.

The expenditures of the Fund covering products of prime necessity for domestic consumption have increased substantially over the last five years.

	<u>Million dinars</u>
1978	48.2
1979	58.9
1980	67.0
1981	146.6
1982	158.0

The reasons for this increase are the following:

- expanding domestic consumption, resulting in supplementary resource to external markets (cereals, seed oils, bovine meat, sugar, milk powder...);
- rising prices of imported products on the international market, resulting in inflation of costs;
- maintenance of consumer prices at a relatively low level in order to protect the purchasing power of economically weak consumers.

CHAPTER IVTARIFF SYSTEM, CUSTOMS AND FISCAL REGULATIONS(A) Customs Duties Tariff

The Customs Duties Tariff, which was established by Law No. 73-45 of 23 July 1973, entered into force on 1 October 1973.

Structurally, the customs tariff is based on the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature (chapters and tariff headings). Tunisian sub-headings have been introduced as required by the country's economic development. As regards rates of duty, they reflect the economic classification of duties based on the following three traditional groups:

- Capital goods;
- Raw materials;
- Consumer products.

Thus, productive capital goods, along with raw materials, are taxed at low rates while rates of duty on consumer products that are not of prime necessity are high.

The continuing economic development of the country makes it necessary to adapt the customs tariff to new situations. That is why various modifications have been made in the tariff since its establishment, the latest in connection with the Finance Law for the 1983 fiscal year.

The main objectives pursued by Tunisia's customs tariff are protection of national production and encouragement of the country's industrialization.

Moreover, with each modification, greater harmonization has been sought both in the structure of the tariff and in its rates.

It should be noted that Tunisia expects to adopt the "Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System" for its tariff nomenclature.

(B) Impact of customs duties

Although the existing rates of customs duty go as high as 200 per cent and hence give the impression of strong protection, their actual impact on import as a whole remains relatively weak, having been for 1982 only 7.5 per cent, and 14.4 per cent if imports entering duty free are excluded. That level of customs-duty impact has not been exceeded during the last ten years (see relevant annex).

This low impact results mainly from the high volume of duty-free imports, which represent almost 48 per cent of all imports (suspensory régimes, special régimes, exemption or suspension of customs duty, etc.).

If one refers to dutiable imports, one finds that 90.3 per cent of imports are subject to rates not exceeding 30 per cent accounting for 69.9 per cent of customs receipts.

It should also be noted that customs receipts represent a small proportion of global fiscal receipts; for 1982, for example, that proportion was only 16.4 per cent.

(C) Minimum tariff and general tariff

The customs tariff for imports comprises a minimum tariff and a general tariff.

The minimum tariff applies to countries with which Tunisia has concluded trade or preferential agreements and to countries members of GATT which have so far accepted Tunisia's provisional accession. Otherwise, it is the general tariff which is applied and it amounts to three times the minimum tariff (Article 5 of the Customs Code, Tariff Laws No. 59-95 of 20 August 1959 and No. 73-45 of 23 July 1973).

The general tariff thus constitutes the country's regular legal tariff while the minimum tariff and intermediate tariffs are accorded by agreement.

(D) Economic régimes and customs exemptions

In order to further encourage industrial integration and promote exports, there are economic régimes which allow suspension of customs duty, duty-free treatment or refund of duty at export. These régimes are:

- The temporary-entry régime (Articles 153 to 158 of the Customs Code);
- The storage-for-processing régime (Article 150 bis of the Customs Code and Law No. 72-38);
- The régime for refunding at export the customs duty paid at import (Article 193 bis of the Customs Code and Order of the Ministry of Planning and Finance of 22 January 1983).

(E) Customs value

The definition of customs value in the present system is of strictly international origin, for since 1967 Tunisia has applied the Brussels definition of value (Convention of 15 December 1950) which embodies the principles of the GATT and which establishes the valuation system for imported goods on a c.i.f. basis. It should be noted that the Customs Administration is examining, with a view to its adoption, the new agreement on implementation of GATT Article VII.

(F) Customs procedures and formalities

Existing customs legislation requires every importer or exporter to bring and show his goods to a customs bureau.

Customs clearance of the goods is subject to the filing of a detailed declaration with the customs service. The declaration must provide certain information, such as facts concerning foreign-trade and foreign-exchange control formalities, origin, value, identification of means of transport, etc.

After the declaration is accepted and registered, the service proceeds, if it thinks advisable, to verify all or part of the declared goods or to treat the declaration as accurate and recognize it as factual.

Beginning in 1977, Customs thought of computerizing clearance procedures. The result was the creation of "SINDA" - Automated Customs-Information System - which went into operation on 1 January 1982.

(G) Taxes collected at time of importation

In addition to customs duty, imports are subject to a number of taxes, such as the customs formalities tax (service charge), production tax, consumption tax, excise, etc.

CHAPTER V

EXCHANGE REGULATION

(I) Legal basis of exchange regulation

Exchange and foreign-trade control was introduced in Tunisia in 1939 at the same time as in France and the group of countries and territories then under its control. This gave rise to the concept of a franc zone consisting of those countries and territories, whose financial and foreign-trade relations were free with one another but when conducted with outside countries were subject to a uniform restrictive régime. That régime continued to be applied in our country after independence by virtue of the Decree of 29 December 1955 prescribing the application in Tunisia of a complex of French laws and regulations known to the Tunisian public only through the Beylical Decrees which had copied them as they were enacted.

Publication in the Official Gazette of the Tunisian Republic on 20-23 January 1976 of Law No. 76-18 of 21 January 1976, revising and codifying exchange and foreign-trade legislation, contributed to the edification of a Tunisian new legal order.

From the formal point of view, Law No. 76-18 facilitated the finding and comprehension of the legal provisions governing particular matters because it brought together numerous old scattered texts in a single document. The exchange and foreign-trade code also simplified the system of our foreign relations by unifying, through the elimination of certain historical distinctions, the rules applicable to trade with all countries. This law resulted in a fundamental relaxation of the rules governing the subject, for it replaced legislation designed for war conditions.

II. Main contributions of the exchange and foreign-trade code

Clearly, the code put an end to the dispersion of texts and the duality of régimes. It also brought about a significant liberalization of the system and reorganized its functioning.

As regards liberalization, it must first of all be noted that the code did not take over the Draconian provisions of the former legislation which allowed the Government, by decree, to requisition for the benefit of the Treasury gold, foreign currency, foreign securities, and anything situated abroad belonging to residents of Tunisian nationality.¹

In that same connection, it must also be pointed out that whereas the former legislation laid down, for residents, the obligation to declare all

¹Law No. 45-0140 of 26 December 1945 relating to certain consequences of the modification of exchange rates in the franc zone.

their assets abroad beyond an amount fixed by the law, the foreign-exchange and foreign-trade code leaves that amount to be determined by decree. This delegation of power will make it possible for the Government gradually to relax the declaration obligation in question, depending on the hoped-for improvement in the country's economic and financial situation.

These relaxations decided by the law itself, since they are included in the legislation, foreshadow the adoption of additional measures along the same lines through implementing regulations.

The code lays down general principles designed essentially to protect our balance of payments. As regards financial relations with foreign countries, the keystone of the structure is, on the one hand, the subjection to authorization of "exports of capital" along with all operations "or commitments which entail, or may entail, a transfer" and, on the other, the obligation for residents to repatriate all foreign currency derived from the export of goods, the remuneration of services rendered abroad and generally all foreign income or earnings.

To these exchange provisions is added, as far as foreign trade is concerned, a measure which pursues the same objective by granting the executive the power to prohibit or limit imports and exports of goods.

As to financial relations, the power of regulation lies with the Minister of Finance, who exercises it on the advice of the Central Bank of Tunisia, which is responsible for implementing that regulation. Thus, any authorization called for by exchange regulation is issued by the Central Bank of Tunisia.

With respect to trade relations with foreign countries, it is the Minister of the National Economy who, under Article 41 of the code, has the right to prohibit or limit imports and exports of goods under conditions determined by decree. This authority clearly concerns the trade aspect of operations, namely determination of the régime governing the product to be imported or exported taking into account the needs and possibilities of the national economy. The financial side of such operations, i.e. payment for imports and repatriation of export earnings is governed by the exchange legislation.

The Exchange Code vests in the decision-making bodies, the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank, responsibility for supervizing the correct implementation of the exchange laws and regulations and organizes the repression of exchange violations.

III. Mechanisms provided for by the Exchange Code

Currency of payment

Payments between Tunisia and foreign countries are effected in convertible currencies quoted by the Central Bank of Tunisia or in Tunisian

dinars convertible via foreign accounts. Payments between Tunisia and Morocco and certain payments between Tunisia and Algeria may be effected via local-currency accounts in the central banks of the countries in question.

Payments with respect to invisible transactions

All payments with respect to invisible transactions require the authorization of the Central Bank. For certain transactions, this authority has been delegated to approved banks.

Payments relating to a number of current invisible transactions are authorized. They include:

- Various payments associated with international trade (harbour expenses, warehousing, commissions, brokers' fees);
- Payment of processing, repair and assembly costs, of rights and royalties, of patent, licence and trademark fees, and payment of taxes, fines and court costs ...;
- Payment of interest and repayment of principal on authorized debts contracted with non-residents. Authorization is also granted for the transfer of certain dividends due to non-residents.

In addition, exporters having balances in EFAC accounts (accounts financed by a percentage of export receipts) can use them freely for the payment abroad of costs connected with participation in international fairs, as well as custom duties and other export expenses. Exporters and hotel operators can freely use their EFAC balances for the costs of advertising abroad and, within certain limits, for some other expenses. Individuals and enterprises producing for export under Law No. 72-38 can, without supporting explanations, make payments connected with their production activities; convertible-dinar amounts credited to the business-travel accounts of resident enterprises covered by Law No. 72-38 can be freely used for this purpose, up to D 4,000 annually for each enterprise.

Payments relating to certain other current invisible transactions, such as tourist travel by residents to foreign countries, education costs, savings from wages of foreigners working in Tunisia as well as certain payments by exporters and hotel operators having EFAC accounts are authorized within certain limits.

Receipts connected with invisible transactions

Residents must repatriate and dispose of all sums derived from the performance of services for persons residing abroad as well as all other payments or receipts connected with invisible transactions and received from foreign countries. Foreign banknotes and coins (except gold coins) may be imported freely.

Capital

All non-residents wishing to invest in Tunisia must obtain the prior authorization of the Tunisian authorities before transferring the capital and the current yield of their investments.

Foreign investments in Tunisia can avail themselves of the benefits provided for by the investments code (Law No.69-35) and Law No.81-56 on investments in manufacturing industry. They include tax advantages and guaranteed repatriation of the capital initially invested in foreign currency and of the profits from such capital. In addition, Law No.72-38 provides for various special benefits for non-resident manufacturing enterprises, in particular exemption from mandatory repatriation of export receipts. Law No.76-63 permits, subject to prior authorization by the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank, the establishment in Tunisia of foreign financial and banking institutions serving non-residents. These institutions may, however, also grant loans to residents or acquire capital holdings, are considered as non-resident for purposes of exchange control, are not required to repatriate any part of their funds or receipts, and may freely grant non-residents the credit they need to finance the investments and operating capital of enterprises in Tunisia.

Foreigners who were residents in Tunisia may, when they finally leave the country, transfer their assets in accordance with procedures authorized by the Central Bank of Tunisia.

Gold

All imports of gold require the joint authorization of the Central Bank of Tunisia and the Ministry of National Economy. Only dentists of certain industrial user co-operatives are authorized to buy gold from the Central Bank. Exports of gold are prohibited.

OUTLOOK

Since independence, Tunisia's economic situation has shown definite quantitative and qualitative improvement. Five development plans have been instituted over the last two decades and have been implemented with acceptable degrees of success.

In global terms, it can be said that the first decade was one of establishing the structures of the State and the infrastructures necessary for the economic and social development of the country, and above all, one of learning about planning and its implementation.

The second decade was a decade of strengthening those structures and of transition to more rapid growth, more directly productive of jobs and incomes.

Consequently, the third decade should see the continuation of that effort, which aims at breaking the yoke of underdevelopment and of bringing Tunisian citizens a decent life and all-round well-being.

This basic concern has always underlaid Tunisia's various development plans and remains the fundamental objective for the third decade, which Tunisia is entering with its Sixth Five-Year Plan (1982-1986).

THE CONSTRAINTS OF THE THIRD DECADE AND THE SIXTH PLAN

Certain basic elements, which have clearly emerged in the course of work on the Sixth Plan and the longer-term ten-year projections, have not failed to affect the choice of targets and major approaches.

First, the demographic factor poses the crucial problem of employment.

The 1980 survey had shown the existence of a residual unemployment of 180,000.

The additional demand over the next ten years would require the creation of 650,000 jobs, of which 320,000 during the Sixth Plan.

There would thus be a global requirement for the latter period of 500,000 jobs to be created, which makes this element of employment both a constraint and a target for the years to come.

Such an effort is not possible without a deliberate policy in the area of investments, the amount of which would in the course of the Plan have to total D 8 million, or double the amount during the preceding plan.

This total amount requires not only the maximum mobilization of external financing sources but also, and above all, a level of saving of the order of 20.9 per cent of GNP if we are to succeed in basing 78.1 per cent of the investment effort on our own resources and in limiting the servicing of the debt to the order of 12.1 per cent, with a level of indebtedness of 30.7 per cent.

This first constraint and its implications is moreover closely related to the second element of the third decade, which is to contain the deficit in the trade balance.

It is planned to expand the volume of exports at a rate of 6.8 per cent annually during the Sixth Plan while imports are to increase by 6.1 per cent annually, or at a rate lower than the growth rate of GDP, which should be 6.7 per cent annually.

The importance of this target becomes all the more apparent as available data indicate a continuing decline in our exports of petroleum products, which, if no new domestic resources are discovered, would lead to Tunisia's becoming a net importer of energy beyond 1990. That situation

would be brought about by the growth of domestic consumption and the stagnation and later weakening of our currently exploitable reserves.

Consequently, the reorientation of the Tunisian economy with a view to replacing exports of petroleum products by other categories acquires primordial importance for the third decade.

To do that, it is planned to compress the growth of our imports, intensify our rates of integration and facilitate the disposal of products by way of industrial co-operation, which would make possible economies of scale through the initiation of complementary projects with countries with which we are linked by geography, history or bilateral agreements and which are at the same or similar stages in their development effort.

This intention to compress imports might in the near future affect the existing régime for exempted imports, with a view also to improving the integration either of Tunisia or of the groupings to which it would in future belong.

In general, it can be stated that among the targets and constraints, these two elements (employment and balance of payments) weigh heavily and will have definite repercussions on the multiplication of industries, the diversification of products, the improvement of the rate of integration, the search for new markets and, consequently, the adjustment of our tariff instruments and the development of a more judicious and more global trade and protection policy than at present.

ANNEX I - FOREIGN TRADE SINCE 1961

(in Din '000,000)

YEAR	IMPORTS C.I.F.	EXPORTS F.O.B.	BALANCE	COVERAGE in %
1961	92,7	46,3	- 46,4	49,9
1962	94,9	48,7	- 46,2	51,3
1963	96,8	53,0	- 43,8	54,8
1964	114,3	57,7	- 56,6	50,5
1965	132,4	63,4	- 69,0	47,9
1966	134,6	74,2	- 60,4	55,1
1967	145,2	78,9	- 66,3	54,3
1968	123,4	83,1	- 40,3	67,3
1969	147,8	89,2	- 58,6	60,4
1970	167,7	98,8	- 68,9	58,9
1971	191,0	117,2	- 73,8	82,3
1972	234,9	160,5	- 74,4	68,3
1973	286,0	178,8	- 107,2	62,5
1974	488,7	397,7	- 91,0	81,4
1975	572,8	345,6	- 226,2	60,5
1976	656,7	338,3	- 318,4	51,5
1977	782,4	398,3	- 384,1	51,0
1978	899,7	468,4	- 431,3	52,1
1979	1.156,8	726,7	- 430,1	62,8
1980	1.467,1	970,0	- 497,1	66,1
1981	1.879,5	1.213,3	- 666,2	64,6

ANNEX II - IMPORTS BY MAIN CATEGORIES, 1961-1971

	(in Din '000,000)										
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Capital goods	16,7	18,3	22,0	30,0	40,7	33,9	29,6	30,4	30,5	38,6	52,9
Raw materials and semis	19,9	22,4	27,3	35,5	42,6	50,3	52,4	43,7	52,4	59,3	57,5
Energy products	6,4	6,3	6,9	5,8	5,9	6,7	4,1	1,8	5,7	6,7	6,9
Food products	23,8	20,9	15,5	17,1	17,9	19,5	29,4	23,5	30,0	34,5	37,4
Consumer goods	21,6	23,0	21,5	22,4	22,0	20,8	21,6	17,6	21,2	21,3	25,3
Other imports	4,3	4,0	3,6	3,5	3,3	3,4	8,1	6,4	8,0	7,3	11,0
TOTAL IMPORTS C.I.F.	92,7	94,9	96,8	114,3	132,4	134,6	145,2	123,4	147,8	167,7	191,0
Freight and insurance	6,0	7,0	7,5	8,3	9,9	10,2	11,2	9,0	11,6	13,2	15,0
IMPORTS F.O.B.	86,7	87,9	89,3	106,0	122,5	124,4	134,0	114,4	136,2	154,5	176,0

ANNEX III - IMPORTS BY MAIN CATEGORIES, 1972-1981

	(in Din '000,000)									
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Capital goods	65,8	80,0	112,4	172,8	209,6	231,5	282,0	279,3	300,5	474,1
Raw materials and semis	66,4	83,6	166,5	165,5	189,3	236,8	244,8	322,4	445,0	524,4
Energy products	17,9	23,3	56,8	56,3	73,0	85,1	94,2	199,3	323,7	382,0
Food products	42,9	48,1	90,0	90,5	80,9	92,8	105,5	149,8	157,1	211,4
Consumer goods	32,9	36,1	63,0	87,7	103,9	136,2	173,2	206,0	240,8	287,3
Other imports	9,0	14,9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IMPORTS C.I.F.	234,9	286,0	488,7	572,8	656,7	782,4	899,7	1156,8	1467,1	1879,5
Freight and insurance	18,8	24,4	43,5	51,0	58,4	39,8	46,2	58,8	68,5	87,2
IMPORTS F.O.B.	216,1	261,6	445,2	521,8	598,3	742,6	853,5	1098,0	1398,6	1792,3

ANNEX IV - EXPORTS BY MAIN CATEGORIES, 1961-1971

	(in Din '000,000)										
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Capital goods	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,6	1,5	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,6
Raw materials and semis	19,9	18,6	19,5	22,0	34,9	32,4	39,0	38,2	36,2	41,0	39,4
Energy products	-	-	-	0,1	0,1	4,7	11,6	16,5	22,6	26,0	31,4
Food products	25,5	29,3	32,3	33,8	25,7	33,3	25,2	25,1	25,0	25,4	37,5
Consumer goods	0,5	0,6	0,8	1,2	1,7	1,8	2,0	2,5	2,8	2,9	4,4
Other exports	-	-	-	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,2	2,2	3,0	3,9
TOTAL EXPORTS	46,3	48,7	53,0	57,7	63,4	74,2	78,9	83,1	89,2	98,8	117,2

ANNEX V - EXPORTS BY MAIN CATEGORIES, 1972-1981

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	(in din '000,000)									
Capital goods	0,8	0,8	1,9	2,9	4,1	4,7	12,6	15,3	16,6	26,6
Raw materials and semis	40,7	53,4	135,5	99,5	80,8	89,7	96,6	120,6	175,6	223,1
Energy products	40,7	53,6	142,7	150,6	143,2	166,7	180,3	353,0	539,9	645,5
Food products	61,9	52,8	94,4	63,4	65,4	57,3	71,5	89,5	63,2	110,8
Consumer goods	6,2	8,1	23,2	29,2	44,8	79,9	107,4	148,3	174,7	207,3
Other exports	10,2	10,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPORTS	160,5	178,8	397,7	345,6	338,3	398,3	468,4	726,7	970,0	1213,3

ANNEX VI - PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS IMPORTED, 1961-1971

	(in Din '000,000)										
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Milk and dairy products	1,3	1,5	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,9	2,1	2,5	3,5	3,0	3,9
Coffee, tea, spices	2,6	2,6	2,9	3,0	2,5	3,4	4,0	2,2	2,8	3,5	3,0
Cereals	13,4	11,0	5,0	2,7	8,6	8,2	17,4	11,3	15,5	18,0	12,3
Soya oil	-	-	2,8	1,5	2,0	3,9	6,1	3,6	5,3	7,3	6,8
Sugar	2,7	2,8	3,0	7,4	3,2	2,8	3,1	2,9	3,5	4,7	5,9
Sulphur	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	1,4	3,0	3,3	3,7	3,0	2,4	2,3
Cement	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2
Raw petroleum	-	0,1	-	3,8	5,1	5,1	2,0	-	3,5	3,3	3,7
Refined petroleum	2,0	2,0	3,9	0,1	-	-	0,1	0,1	0,2	-	0,9
Pharmaceutical products	1,9	2,0	2,8	1,9	2,5	2,8	2,9	2,1	3,3	3,6	4,1
Plastic materials and articles thereof	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,9	1,0	1,2	1,5	1,4	1,6	2,0	2,4
Wood and articles of wood	0,4	1,7	1,5	2,6	2,5	3,1	3,3	1,9	2,2	3,1	4,9
Textile yarns and filaments	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,7	4,1	4,1	3,8	3,0	5,5	6,1	6,5
Woven fabrics	4,8	4,9	4,8	6,0	5,8	3,9	3,2	1,3	1,0	1,8	1,4
Made-up textile articles and knitted or crocheted goods	2,7	3,1	1,9	1,6	1,2	0,8	0,9	0,4	0,6	0,8	0,5
Iron, steel and articles thereof	6,2	7,2	8,3	9,8	14,0	13,0	11,1	6,5	9,6	11,0	13,2
Articles of base metal	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,1	0,8	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2
Machinery and mechanical appliances	8,0	9,3	10,9	15,6	21,5	15,2	16,6	15,3	16,8	20,0	28,6
Electrical machinery and equipment	4,3	4,5	4,0	6,1	8,3	8,5	9,0	8,1	9,4	10,7	10,3
Railway equipment	1,1	0,5	0,5	0,5	2,3	0,7	1,3	0,7	0,2	0,2	0,5
Motorized vehicles and tractors	5,6	5,3	6,8	7,5	6,8	8,1	5,1	6,3	7,6	9,8	15,2
Aircraft	0,1	0,1	-	1,4	0,1	1,7	0,1	1,8	0,4	0,6	0,1
Ships and boats	0,2	0,7	0,9	0,3	0,5	0,6	-	0,5	0,2	-	1,9
Scientific instruments and apparatus	0,8	1,0	0,9	1,3	1,7	1,9	1,9	1,6	2,7	2,6	2,4
Other	32,3	31,7	31,2	35,1	34,8	39,7	45,0	45,1	48,2	51,8	58,3
TOTAL IMPORTS C.I.F.	92,7	94,9	96,8	114,3	132,4	134,6	145,2	123,4	147,3	167,7	191,0

ANNEX VII - PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS IMPORTED, 1972-1981

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	(in Din 1,000,000)									
Milk and dairy products	4,3	4,5	6,6	8,6	8,8	11,4	8,5	17,3	16,3	23,1
Coffee, tea, spices	4,1	4,2	5,5	6,5	8,9	12,2	12,1	13,5	10,2	12,5
Cereals	11,1	15,8	22,5	20,1	22,2	32,6	43,8	59,4	74,1	87,4
Soya oil	8,0	8,3	18,7	22,8	0,5	2,1	8,7	23,3	16,8	17,6
Sugar	10,1	10,0	24,3	25,0	24,8	17,8	16,3	16,2	30,0	40,6
Sulphur	2,0	0,7	9,6	5,7	9,5	9,6	8,6	16,6	40,2	59,6
Cement	0,6	2,1	8,7	8,3	11,0	17,7	15,7	13,9	9,2	5,7
Raw petroleum	7,9	9,9	32,3	34,5	45,7	44,0	31,9	81,6	165,4	192,7
Refined petroleum	6,7	10,6	16,6	15,0	21,3	33,7	52,8	104,1	133,5	164,8
Pharmaceutical products	6,4	6,8	9,0	11,3	11,7	16,0	14,9	20,7	24,4	28,2
Plastic materials and articles	3,2	4,0	8,5	9,4	11,0	15,2	18,0	24,0	34,5	35,0
Wood and articles of wood	3,9	6,1	17,0	9,3	16,6	18,7	19,3	22,2	32,2	30,9
Textile yarns and filaments	5,8	7,2	12,5	9,1	13,7	15,7	14,4	15,9	20,6	23,7
Woven fabrics	2,1	3,2	6,7	11,2	12,4	17,7	22,2	29,8	38,8	55,9
Made-up textile articles and knitted or crocheted goods	1,0	0,9	6,3	11,5	19,5	22,3	27,0	31,2	37,1	40,8
Iron, steel and articles thereof	14,9	18,7	24,9	39,2	41,9	52,4	62,5	88,8	118,8	122,6
Articles of base metal	2,1	2,4	3,1	3,1	2,9	4,6	6,8	6,5	7,1	8,3
Machinery and mechanical appliances	32,1	39,1	54,1	87,7	104,6	130,5	158,7	155,3	154,4	256,0
Electrical machinery and equipment	12,2	15,0	21,0	29,4	48,2	52,3	57,8	69,6	65,7	84,0
Railway equipment	0,9	3,9	1,3	8,9	5,8	8,7	10,0	5,6	15,7	14,8
Motorized vehicles and tractors	18,3	18,5	33,4	49,3	45,5	47,0	56,7	63,8	85,4	128,0
Aircraft	4,4	7,4	5,4	5,5	10,1	15,4	0,9	10,0	0,6	14,3
Ships and boats	2,7	1,6	7,6	1,9	9,4	6,1	19,4	5,7	7,3	7,9
Scientific instruments and apparatus	3,3	4,4	6,4	9,0	10,9	11,9	13,9	18,0	16,6	26,1
Other	64,8	80,7	126,7	131,5	139,8	166,8	198,8	243,8	311,6	394,0
TOTAL IMPORTS C.I.F.	234,9	286,0	488,7	572,8	656,7	782,4	899,7	1.156,8	1.467,1	1.879,5

ANNEX VIII - PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED, 1961-1971

(in Din '000,000)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>Exports</u>											
<u>Agriculture and fishing</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>11.0</u>
of which:											
- Dates	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.2
- Citrus fruits	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.3	1.6	3.6	2.0	2.1
- Almonds	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.4
<u>Agriculture and food industries</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>24.6</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>24.0</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>31.0</u>
of which:											
- Olive oil	9.7	12.9	9.9	11.9	13.5	13.4	8.0	12.0	10.5	8.7	24.6
- Wines and liqueurs	8.0	7.7	10.3	8.9	2.8	4.4	5.3	3.5	3.5	4.8	1.3
<u>Mining and energy</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>41.9</u>	<u>47.9</u>
of which:											
- Phosphates	5.9	6.6	7.0	8.5	11.4	12.5	12.5	12.2	8.7	12.5	11.6
- Iron	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.8
- Crude petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	10.5	14.1	21.2	23.5	28.7
<u>Paper and textiles</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>5.2</u>
<u>Wood, cork, ceramic building materials and glass</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.2</u>
<u>Mechanical and electrical industries</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>4.9</u>
of which:											
- Lead	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.2	3.2	1.9
<u>Chemicals</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>10.4</u>
of which:											
- Superphosphates	3.5	2.3	3.1	2.8	8.6	5.3	11.1	10.0	8.2	8.6	9.6
<u>Other</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>4.2</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	<u>46.3</u>	<u>48.6</u>	<u>53.0</u>	<u>57.7</u>	<u>63.4</u>	<u>74.2</u>	<u>78.9</u>	<u>83.1</u>	<u>89.2</u>	<u>98.8</u>	<u>117.2</u>

ANNEX IX - PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED, 1972-1981

	(in Din '000,000)									
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Exports</u>										
<u>Agriculture and fishing</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>15.1</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>32.6</u>	<u>31.9</u>	<u>49.0</u>
of which:										
- Dates	2,6	2,4	1,7	2,3	2,6	2,6	2,6	5,8	4,5	15,5
- Citrus fruits	2,0	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,8	1,8	3,9	2,8	4,5	4,9
- Almonds	1,3	3,9	2,7	1,8	1,0	3,2	3,1	4,9	2,7	
<u>Agricultural and food industries</u>	<u>58,0</u>	<u>44,6</u>	<u>88,0</u>	<u>52,2</u>	<u>52,2</u>	<u>41,8</u>	<u>55,0</u>	<u>62,4</u>	<u>36,9</u>	<u>68,8</u>
of which:										
- Olive oil	47,1	26,2	71,7	31,3	36,3	25,9	36,5	45,9	24,9	50,1
- Wines and liqueurs	3,1	9,3	6,4	6,9	4,7	2,8	6,2	3,4	3,1	3,8
<u>Mining and energy</u>	<u>56,0</u>	<u>68,6</u>	<u>194,6</u>	<u>200,7</u>	<u>171,6</u>	<u>191,7</u>	<u>201,1</u>	<u>273,4</u>	<u>571,8</u>	<u>673,0</u>
of which:										
- Phosphates	10,3	11,2	46,8	46,8	26,1	22,0	19,0	18,2	22,1	22,7
- Crude petroleum	38,8	52,1	136,9	144,6	138,5	161,0	171,7	326,9	529,7	624,8
<u>Textiles and leather</u>	<u>8,2</u>	<u>11,1</u>	<u>21,5</u>	<u>27,0</u>	<u>43,2</u>	<u>77,3</u>	<u>101,9</u>	<u>141,9</u>	<u>170,4</u>	<u>199,9</u>
of which:										
- Knitted and crocheted goods	0,3	0,4	3,2	5,6	8,0	11,5	14,1	19,9	26,4	31,8
- Made-up textile articles	0,4	0,7	8,5	12,2	22,0	48,0	67,8	92,8	108,1	125,1
<u>Mechanical and electrical industries</u>	<u>7,2</u>	<u>12,6</u>	<u>17,2</u>	<u>8,8</u>	<u>9,8</u>	<u>10,9</u>	<u>21,4</u>	<u>27,7</u>	<u>30,7</u>	<u>40,0</u>
of which:										
- Iron and steel	3,4	6,8	7,5	1,1	0,7	0,8	4,2	3,0	2,2	7,1
- Electrical appliances and machinery	0,1	0,3	1,0	1,9	0,8	3,6	7,3	11,1	13,7	15,6
- Lead and articles of lead	3,1	4,4	6,4	3,7	4,0	4,1	3,2	5,2	5,0	3,9
<u>Chemicals</u>	<u>12,8</u>	<u>17,9</u>	<u>51,9</u>	<u>32,6</u>	<u>25,5</u>	<u>45,9</u>	<u>52,2</u>	<u>71,2</u>	<u>119,7</u>	<u>157,5</u>
of which:										
- Phosphoric acid	2,5	4,8	15,4	14,7	19,8	17,9	19,1	24,8	42,8	46,0
- Superphosphates	9,7	12,0	34,6	17,6	12,2	19,3	16,8	32,1	40,3	52,3
<u>Other</u>	<u>6,8</u>	<u>9,6</u>	<u>11,8</u>	<u>9,1</u>	<u>9,2</u>	<u>8,5</u>	<u>13,0</u>	<u>17,5</u>	<u>9,6</u>	<u>25,1</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	<u>160,5</u>	<u>178,8</u>	<u>397,7</u>	<u>345,6</u>	<u>338,3</u>	<u>398,3</u>	<u>468,4</u>	<u>726,7</u>	<u>970,0</u>	<u>1.213,3</u>

ANNEX X - GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS, 1961-1971

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
(in Din '000,000)											
<u>A F R I C A</u>											
ALGERIA	<u>2,3</u>	<u>1,8</u>	<u>1,9</u>	<u>3,9</u>	<u>5,1</u>	<u>2,9</u>	<u>2,0</u>	<u>1,6</u>	<u>4,4</u>	<u>2,5</u>	<u>2,0</u>
LIBYA	1,0	0,5	0,6	1,8	1,3	0,9	0,5	0,3	0,8	1,0	0,3
MOROCCO	-	-	0,1	0,3	2,3	0,4	-	0,1	1,2	-	0,1
	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,5	0,5
<u>A M E R I C A</u>											
UNITED STATES	<u>14,5</u>	<u>17,0</u>	<u>13,5</u>	<u>17,6</u>	<u>25,2</u>	<u>25,8</u>	<u>39,5</u>	<u>27,1</u>	<u>31,5</u>	<u>34,5</u>	<u>34,0</u>
	13,2	14,5	10,3	11,2	20,9	21,5	34,8	23,4	28,2	27,1	26,2
<u>A S I A</u>	<u>3,2</u>	<u>3,0</u>	<u>3,2</u>	<u>5,8</u>	<u>6,6</u>	<u>8,9</u>	<u>6,1</u>	<u>3,4</u>	<u>5,4</u>	<u>6,1</u>	<u>6,7</u>
<u>E U R O P E</u>											
ITALY	<u>68,2</u>	<u>69,1</u>	<u>74,5</u>	<u>83,5</u>	<u>92,1</u>	<u>93,7</u>	<u>89,4</u>	<u>82,3</u>	<u>98,4</u>	<u>117,1</u>	<u>137,1</u>
FRANCE	4,5	5,9	9,2	6,7	8,8	10,7	8,5	11,1	12,5	11,6	15,5
FED. REP. OF GERMANY	47,5	47,6	44,9	48,9	50,6	45,2	43,5	38,0	46,2	55,6	64,8
	4,1	0,1	0,2	0,8	0,8	0,5	0,5	0,5	10,5	13,6	12,2
<u>OTHER</u>	<u>4,5</u>	<u>4,0</u>	<u>3,7</u>	<u>3,5</u>	<u>3,4</u>	<u>3,3</u>	<u>8,2</u>	<u>9,0</u>	<u>8,1</u>	<u>7,5</u>	<u>11,2</u>
TOTAL	92,7	94,9	96,8	114,3	132,4	134,6	145,2	123,4	147,8	167,7	191,0

ANNEX XI - GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS, 1972-1981

(in Din '000,000)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>A F R I C A</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>30.5</u>	<u>29.4</u>
of which:										
ALGERIA	0,5	0,4	2,5	1,1	0,5	0,3	0,3	1,0	2,4	2,7
LIBYA	0,3	0,1	1,5	0,1	0,1	-	14,7	2,4	4,1	5,2
MOROCCO	0,8	1,2	4,8	3,6	4,1	3,2	3,1	4,5	5,9	8,9
<u>A S I A</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>44.9</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>68.0</u>	<u>66.0</u>	<u>56.8</u>	<u>109.6</u>	<u>169.8</u>	<u>281.2</u>
<u>A M E R I C A</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>69.7</u>	<u>63.0</u>	<u>67.2</u>	<u>94.7</u>	<u>71.8</u>	<u>103.4</u>	<u>134.3</u>	<u>218.9</u>
of which:										
UNITED STATES	26,6	24,8	39,9	38,5	40,8	54,3	41,6	69,1	83,5	140,6
<u>E U R O P E</u>	<u>167.6</u>	<u>206.2</u>	<u>358.7</u>	<u>445.5</u>	<u>506.3</u>	<u>579.3</u>	<u>714.2</u>	<u>887.0</u>	<u>1.088.8</u>	<u>1.324.6</u>
of which:										
FED. REP. OF GERMANY	19,0	23,6	39,1	48,4	66,0	87,8	105,2	114,3	135,0	171,5
FRANCE	79,2	97,4	151,2	196,6	210,9	219,4	298,5	303,0	359,6	453,1
ITALY	22,5	21,3	53,1	53,4	58,9	77,7	89,9	153,6	225,0	273,9
OTHER	<u>12,9</u>	<u>21,1</u>	<u>0,9</u>	<u>2,9</u>	<u>3,6</u>	<u>30,7</u>	<u>31,0</u>	<u>37,9</u>	<u>43,7</u>	<u>25,4</u>
TOTAL	234,9	286,0	488,7	572,8	656,7	782,4	899,7	1.156,8	1.467,1	1.879,5

ANNEX XII - GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS, 1961-1971

	(in Din '000,000)										
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>A F R I C A</u>	<u>2,4</u>	<u>2,4</u>	<u>4,3</u>	<u>6,2</u>	<u>5,8</u>	<u>7,1</u>	<u>6,4</u>	<u>9,3</u>	<u>10,5</u>	<u>15,7</u>	<u>16,9</u>
of which:											
ALGERIA	1,3	1,1	2,1	2,1	2,3	1,6	0,7	1,7	2,2	4,1	1,7
LIBYA	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,3	1,6	3,6	4,7	6,5	6,4	8,9	11,2
MOROCCO	-	-	-	0,3	-	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,7	0,7
<u>A M E R I C A</u>	<u>1,2</u>	<u>1,9</u>	<u>0,6</u>	<u>0,6</u>	<u>2,6</u>	<u>1,3</u>	<u>2,5</u>	<u>1,6</u>	<u>1,1</u>	<u>1,9</u>	<u>2,5</u>
of which:											
UNITED STATES	0,3	0,7	0,4	0,4	1,0	1,0	2,2	1,5	0,8	0,9	1,5
<u>A S I A</u>	<u>2,2</u>	<u>1,3</u>	<u>2,3</u>	<u>2,5</u>	<u>6,6</u>	<u>3,7</u>	<u>2,6</u>	<u>1,5</u>	<u>1,3</u>	<u>2,5</u>	<u>1,2</u>
<u>E U R O P E</u>	<u>40,5</u>	<u>43,1</u>	<u>45,8</u>	<u>48,1</u>	<u>47,7</u>	<u>61,6</u>	<u>66,9</u>	<u>70,2</u>	<u>74,0</u>	<u>74,9</u>	<u>91,7</u>
of which:											
ITALY	4,2	8,2	9,0	5,9	7,6	9,5	10,5	8,9	11,8	19,8	22,2
FRANCE	25,5	25,7	26,4	29,4	19,6	25,5	22,0	19,2	23,2	23,4	21,9
FED. REP. OF GERMANY	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	2,1	5,1	7,5	9,1	12,1	9,3	14,9
<u>OTHER</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0,3</u>	<u>0,7</u>	<u>0,5</u>	<u>0,5</u>	<u>0,4</u>	<u>2,3</u>	<u>4,8</u>	<u>4,9</u>
TOTAL	46,3	48,7	53,0	57,7	63,4	74,2	78,9	83,1	89,2	99,8	117,2

ANNEX XIII - GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS, 1972-1981

	(in Din '000,000)									
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>A F R I C A</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>36.8</u>	<u>25.8</u>	<u>32.1</u>	<u>41.3</u>	<u>46.1</u>	<u>29.5</u>	<u>106.0</u>
of which:										
ALGERIA	1,7	2,6	7,4	14,5	9,4	9,4	6,0	12,6	10,6	24,2
LIBYA	7,6	9,0	16,0	18,8	4,6	9,9	20,1	21,1	7,3	54,5
MOROCCO	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,3	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,7	2,3
<u>A S I A</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>21.3</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>51.6</u>
<u>A M E R I C A</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>36.8</u>	<u>49.9</u>	<u>49.9</u>	<u>64.2</u>	<u>76.1</u>	<u>142.6</u>	<u>238.9</u>
UNITED STATES	5,5	24,9	20,5	35,6	46,5	42,3	39,6	53,3	131,2	214,7
<u>E U R O P E</u>	<u>127.3</u>	<u>121.6</u>	<u>300.1</u>	<u>259.9</u>	<u>255.7</u>	<u>308.0</u>	<u>345.2</u>	<u>572.0</u>	<u>750.9</u>	<u>814.1</u>
of which:										
FED. REP. OF GERMANY	12,6	11,7	20,3	26,3	23,4	65,1	76,8	76,3	116,5	100,7
FRANCE	31,7	46,7	86,4	65,9	57,7	71,1	78,6	140,7	139,5	218,8
ITALY	44,6	26,8	99,0	58,9	72,6	55,3	74,3	146,7	142,9	254,2
<u>OTHER</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>1.9</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>160.5</u>	<u>178.8</u>	<u>397.7</u>	<u>345.6</u>	<u>338.3</u>	<u>398.3</u>	<u>468.4</u>	<u>726.7</u>	<u>970.0</u>	<u>1.213.3</u>

ANNEX XIV - IMPORTS FROM MAIN ECONOMIC GROUPINGS

(in Din '000,000)

YEAR	EEC	EFTA	MAGHREB	OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES	SOCIALIST COUNTRIES	OTHER COUNTRIES
1961	57,7	2,2	1,4	0,1	4,5	26,8
1962	59,8	2,2	0,7	0,3	3,1	28,8
1963	61,1	2,2	0,9	0,4	6,7	25,5
1964	64,9	4,5	2,3	3,5	9,0	30,1
1965	70,9	4,2	3,9	1,4	9,6	42,4
1966	68,4	3,1	1,8	1,5	15,2	44,6
1967	66,9	3,3	1,0	0,3	13,7	60,0
1968	61,7	3,0	0,7	1,0	11,5	45,5
1969	73,6	4,9	2,7	2,8	11,9	51,9
1970	87,3	7,6	1,5	3,0	12,0	56,3
1971	100,0	9,0	0,8	4,0	14,1	63,1
1972	139,5	8,7	1,6	6,5	11,4	67,2
1973	166,6	8,9	1,7	11,0	14,9	82,9
1974	289,8	18,6	8,9	35,3	29,9	106,2
1975	364,0	20,3	4,8	36,7	29,3	117,7
1976	401,3	29,8	4,6	49,4	31,1	140,5
1977	456,1	27,1	3,5	47,0	36,3	212,4
1978	571,3	27,0	18,1	34,8	36,8	211,7
1979	653,0	46,7	7,9	86,7	50,5	312,0
1980	830,2	52,2	12,4	137,8	66,5	368,0
1981	1.035,6	65,3	16,8	204,1	77,5	480,2

ANNEX XV - EXPORTS TO MAIN ECONOMIC GROUPINGS

(in Din '000,000)

YEAR	EEC	EFTA	MAGHREB	OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES	SOCIALIST COUNTRIES	OTHER COUNTRIES
1961	31,3	0,5	2,0	-	4,3	8,2
1962	35,8	0,5	1,7	-	3,3	7,4
1963	37,0	0,6	2,8	0,4	4,1	8,1
1964	37,4	0,6	4,5	0,5	4,5	10,2
1965	30,9	1,6	3,9	0,6	5,8	20,6
1966	41,5	3,2	5,3	0,1	10,2	13,9
1967	40,9	3,8	5,5	0,2	12,4	16,1
1968	38,2	6,3	8,3	0,2	17,1	13,0
1969	47,8	6,5	8,9	0,2	12,9	12,9
1970	54,8	3,7	13,6	0,3	10,9	15,5
1971	60,8	4,3	13,6	0,7	14,2	23,6
1972	93,7	3,5	10,0	0,8	12,9	39,6
1973	93,5	2,8	12,4	1,1	12,7	56,3
1974	222,4	8,5	24,2	3,2	23,8	115,6
1975	165,0	2,5	33,5	1,2	29,0	114,4
1976	175,3	2,5	14,9	0,5	15,0	130,1
1977	227,9	3,8	20,0	1,4	16,4	128,8
1978	269,0	5,6	35,0	2,3	17,9	138,6
1979	425,3	9,5	34,4	6,6	15,8	235,1
1980	484,3	3,6	25,0	10,4	23,9	422,8
1981	638,9	34,7	80,9	18,1	25,7	415,0

ANNEX XVI - IMPACT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES SINCE 1971

(in Din '000,000)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976	1976	1977	1978	1980	1981	1982
Customs duties	10,6	13,6	17,3	23,2	26,2	30,9	42,0	43,7	53,3	65,2	92,8	147,5	
Imports c.i.f.	191,0	234,9	286,0	488,7	572,8	656,7	782,4	899,7	1156,8	1467,1	1879,5	1958	
Impact of customs duties in per cent	5,5	5,8	6,0	4,7	4,5	4,7	5,3	4,8	4,6	4,5	4,9	7,5	

ANNEX XVII - BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1962-1971

(in Din '000,000)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	48.7	53.0	57.7	63.4	74.2	70.9	83.1	89.2	98.8	117.2
Imports of goods (c.i.f.)	34.9	96.8	114.3	132.4	134.6	145.2	123.4	147.0	157.8	191.0
<u>TRADE BALANCE</u>	-46.2	-43.8	-56.6	-69.0	-60.4	-74.3	-40.3	-57.8	-59.0	-73.8
Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	37.9	49.3	106.0	122.5	124.4	134.0	114.4	136.2	154.5	176.0
<u>GOODS BALANCE</u>	-39.2	-36.3	-48.3	-59.1	-50.2	-63.1	-31.3	-47.1	-55.7	-55.8
Exports of services	21.6	23.7	27.2	35.7	40.8	42.0	50.4	50.7	67.4	95.2
Imports of services	22.9	25.7	29.1	45.6	43.6	42.1	57.9	43.1	45.7	54.2
<u>SERVICES BALANCE</u>	-1.3	-2.0	-1.9	-9.9	-2.8	-0.1	12.5	10.6	21.7	41.0
Exports of goods and services	70.3	76.7	84.9	99.1	115.0	120.9	133.5	149.9	166.2	212.4
Imports of goods and services	110.8	115.0	135.1	168.1	168.0	176.1	152.3	190.3	202.2	236.2
<u>GOODS AND SERVICES BALANCE</u>	-40.5	-38.3	-50.2	-69.0	-53.0	-55.2	-18.8	-40.4	-36.0	-24.8
Net transfers of earnings	-4.2	-6.7	-8.0	-14.0	-14.7	-19.0	-25.1	-23.2	-24.4	11.9
Incoming	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.5	5.5	6.6	8.6	13.5	15.0	30.5
Outgoing	8.0	10.2	11.4	19.1	20.2	26.2	33.7	37.4	39.4	42.4
Net miscellaneous transfers	3.3	-0.8	1.0	2.9	3.3	4.5	5.9	4.1	5.2	8.5
Incoming	5.9	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.3	5.3	7.3	6.2	7.4	10.4
Outgoing	2.6	4.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.9
<u>Total receipts on current account</u>	80.0	83.6	91.5	107.5	124.8	132.0	149.4	169.6	192.6	253.3
Total expenditures on current account	121.4	129.1	147.9	180.2	189.2	203.1	187.4	219.8	241.8	274.5
<u>BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT</u>	-41.4	-45.5	-56.4	-80.7	-64.4	-70.3	-38.0	-50.2	-49.2	-21.2
Incoming capital	28.4	40.6	54.4	90.6	67.7	86.5	78.2	86.3	86.9	97.7
SURs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts	0.3	16.0	8.3	13.2	10.5	10.0	15.1	22.7	24.4	26.0
Direct holdings and investments	4.5	2.0	5.8	9.0	4.9	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.3	12.5
Public loans	14.7	10.5	28.0	40.0	25.0	40.0	28.0	34.6	31.4	44.7
Private loans	0.9	11.3	11.5	20.4	29.3	24.9	23.0	14.5	19.7	20.1
<u>Outgoing capital</u>	-4.2	9.5	7.5	14.3	10.9	22.9	31.1	26.3	27.6	25.3
Repayment of foreign debts	1.3	4.5	8.7	13.1	14.5	22.1	25.4	20.7	25.7	25.5
Holdings	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Short-term debts and adjustments	-5.5	5.0	-1.2	-	3.6	5.7	5.5	-	1.8	3.6
Net inflow	32.6	31.1	46.9	76.3	56.8	63.6	47.1	60.0	59.3	68.4
<u>CHANGES IN FOREIGN-CURRENCY RESERVES</u>	-0.8	-14.7	-9.5	-4.4	-7.6	-0.7	2.1	9.8	10.1	47.2
Net external assets	21.8	7.1	-2.4	-6.0	-14.4	-21.1	-12.0	-2.2	7.9	55.1

ANNEX XVIII - BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1972-1981

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	160.5	178.8	397.7	345.6	553.5	398.3	469.4	746.7	970.0	1213.3
Imports of goods (c.i.f.)	234.9	286.0	489.7	572.8	656.7	782.4	899.7	1,156.8	1,467.1	1879.5
TRADE BALANCE	- 74.4	- 107.2	- 91.0	- 227.2	- 318.4	- 384.1	- 431.3	- 430.1	- 497.1	666.2
Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	216.1	261.6	445.2	521.6	590.3	742.6	853.5	1,098.0	1,398.6	1795.8
GOODS BALANCE	- 29.6	- 82.8	- 47.5	- 176.2	- 260.0	- 344.3	- 385.1	- 371.3	- 428.6	- 582.5
Exports of services	110.1	121.2	149.7	195.0	223.9	250.2	300.6	412.3	454.6	509.5
Imports of services	66.8	66.8	96.8	102.4	117.7	130.7	154.9	187.1	215.9	292.1
SERVICES BALANCE	43.3	54.4	52.9	92.6	106.2	119.5	145.7	252.2	238.7	217.4
Exports of goods and services	270.6	300.0	547.4	540.6	562.2	648.5	769.0	1,139.0	1,424.6	1722.0
Imports of goods and services	282.9	328.4	542.0	634.2	716.0	873.3	1,009.4	1,285.1	1,614.5	2087.9
GOODS AND SERVICES BALANCE	- 12.3	- 28.4	5.4	- 93.6	- 153.8	- 224.8	- 239.4	- 146.1	- 189.9	- 365.1
Net transfers of earnings	- 10.8	- 13.4	- 8.0	- 0.4	- 25.0	- 18.4	- 3.9	1.4	- 1.5	27.0
Incoming	36.1	50.3	69.3	74.6	72.9	78.9	100.9	135.4	199.3	226.9
Outgoing	46.9	63.7	77.3	75.0	97.2	97.3	104.8	135.0	161.4	199.9
Net miscellaneous transfers	2.9	1.5	0.3	1.1	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.4	4.2	23.7	9.0
Incoming	3.3	3.6	1.4	4.6	5.9	6.8	9.0	10.0	28.3	18.0
Outgoing	3.4	2.1	7.1	5.7	6.1	7.2	8.6	5.8	4.8	9.0
Total receipts on current account	313.0	353.9	624.1	619.8	640.3	734.2	878.9	1,285.4	1,613.0	-1987.7
Total expenditures on current account	333.2	394.2	626.4	704.9	819.3	977.8	1,121.8	1,425.9	1,780.7	2296.8
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	- 20.2	- 40.3	- 2.3	- 85.1	- 179.0	- 243.6	- 242.9	- 140.5	167.7	- 589.1
Incoming capital	102.1	107.1	112.1	121.0	229.0	293.7	335.7	342.2	311.3	510.2
SDRs										
Gifts	2.7									2.7
Direct holdings and investments	17.8	18.9	10.7	20.2	22.0	20.3	13.6	20.6	16.8	10.0
Public loans	15.6	24.0	22.9	27.4	52.3	53.3	50.5	44.7	99.7	201.8
Private loans	45.1	48.0	53.1	59.2	75.0	97.7	84.9	114.6	114.6	161.4
Outgoing capital	20.9	14.6	17.4	14.2	70.1	122.2	186.7	112.5	80.2	137.0
Repayment of foreign debts	44.1	33.4	78.0	45.5	66.6	79.2	60.0	101.3	117.3	135.6
Holdings	35.0	31.4	31.6	35.7	33.0	44.7	57.0	75.0	107.7	162.8
Short-term debts and adjustments	0.8	0.9	1.5	7.2	0.3	3.9	12.0	24.0	4.1	20.5
Net inflow	7.7	1.1	45.7	2.6	15.3	20.0	10.6	2.3	5.5	- 47.7
CHANGES IN FOREIGN-CURRENCY RESERVES	39.0	73.7	35.3	75.5	162.4	214.5	254.9	190.9	194.0	374.6
Net external assets	37.0	33.4	31.0	- 9.0	- 16.6	- 29.1	12.0	50.4	20.3	45.5
	93.0	126.4	157.4	147.0	131.2	162.1	114.1	164.5	190.0	236.3