

production were permitted for the private sector, provided the resulting flour and pasta are exported. Some agricultural products (tobacco, sugar) are imported only by public trading companies or, for their own account, by certain private importers, and even by public companies to the account of private traders.

- (ج) Trade reform will have to include the simplification of the import procedures. All goods imported into Syria are subject to customs duty and "unified" tax. Duty rates are progressive and range from 1%-100% for agricultural products, depending on the government's view of the necessity of a product. Foodstuff carries relatively low rates, normally below 75%, except for some luxury items (e.g. caviar, 100%) or alcoholic drinks (150%). The unified tax is a surcharge on all imported goods, and its proceeds are allocated to the military, schools, and municipalities. Unified tax rates range from 6%-35% and are collected by the Customs Department. As indicated above, non-tariff barriers are still applied. In addition, customs procedures are cumbersome, tedious, and time-consuming because of complex regulations. Imports for customs duty purposes are valued at different exchange rates, according to the categories of goods. The Syrian administration has declared its intention to accomplish a harmonisation of exchange rates.

It is clear that without a reform of trade practices, any proposal of tariff elimination will lack credibility. The trade regime will continue to lack transparency will not conform to the best environment for reaching trade arrangements with other countries. The AAs already signed between other MCs and the EU abolish the use of quantitative restrictions on imports and measures having equivalent effect in trade⁴. The Syrian Committee/Tariff Council, consisting of the Minister of Finance, the Director of Customs Directorate, the Minister of Economy, the Minister of Industry and the Minister of Supply, has recently agreed is discussing the adaptation of the tariff structure to a classification system i.e. Harmonised system, based on international standards. With the introduction of such harmonised system, it is intended to achieve the unification of exchange rates for valuation purposes (at the highest official rate) and the revision of the tariff system (the melting of tariffs and surcharges in one tariff). Exchange rate unification for custom valuations represent a good opportunity to update tariff rates and to undertake the tariff reductions under the schedule stabilised in the AA.

It has also to be recognised that a reform of trade policies will require some time of preparation and the time until the entry in force of the AA could provide some space for adaptation. Discussions have been taken place in Syria on the schedule for elimination of the import ban list. Five years after the conclusion of the AA is the period normally suggested by Syrian committees and working groups in charge of studying the consequences of the AA. What has to be clarified is the way the removal of the import ban list will take place for a number of agricultural or agrofood products, such as fruit juice and concentrates and seed oils. A compromise transition would be the phasing out of the import ban list through the implementation of tariffs and TRQs and a moderate tariff reduction on EU products within defined quantitative limits or TRQs. It is worth noting that many countries that have faced agricultural trade liberalisation have started with a reform of the policy instruments, leading to a tariffication of border measures (e.g. the case of WTO members). Tariff reductions have often come as a second priority, after the full tariffication has been adopted.

⁴ See Article 19 of the AA between the EU and each Morocco and Tunisia.

Table 7.1 EU agricultural exports to Syria. Main products (*)

Products	CN Code	Metric Tons		
		1997	1998	1999
CANE OR BEET SUGAR AND CHEMICALLY	1701	344253	582568	383584
BARLEY	1003			404988
BUTTER AND OTHER FATS AND OILS DER	405	5975	4949	6048
MILK AND CREAM, CONCENTRATED OR CO	402	7184	3674	4622
FLOURS, MEALS AND PELLETS, OF MEAT	2301	12188	15921	11116
SEEDS, FRUITS AND SPORES, FOR SOWI	1209	285	563	500
MALT EXTRACT; FOOD PREPARATIONS OF	1901	2563	2714	2874
PREPARATIONS OF A KIND USED IN ANIMAL FEEDING	2309	20937	2659	1918
RICE	1006	9332	2020	16444
POTATOES, FRESH OR CHILLED	701	9656	3877	10932
FOOD PREPARATIONS N.E.S.	2106	1923	1438	1050
WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	1101	11179	9614	14637
ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1516	3614	1885	3400
UNDENATURED ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AN AL	2208	272	376	567
CIGARS, CHEROOTS, CIGARILLOS AND C	2402	29	68	314
LIVE POULTRY, FOWLS OF THE SPECIES	105	19	30	20
COCOA POWDER, NOT CONTAINING ADDED	1805	1529	1352	927
TEA, WHETHER OR NOT FLAVOURED	902	97	185	161
CEREAL GROATS, MEAL AND PELLETS	1103	3205	3206	8213
MAIZE OR CORN	1005	13778	1	

Source : COMEXT and own calculations.

(*) Products that account individually for over 0,5 per cent of the EU export value to Syria

7. 4. The need for agricultural reform

Agricultural sector in Syria is subjected to price regulations. Procurement prices are set for strategic crops (wheat, cotton, barley, sugar beets, maize, millet, tobacco and dry legumes). Guidelines for other prices (such as those of fruits and vegetables) tend to reflect market conditions. There is tax on agricultural products, at the processing stage, at rates ranging from 10 percent to 12 percent. This has been cancelled for horticultural products and it is subject to annual review for the remaining products. For some processed products, the tax is refundable after the export has been realised. Market distortions have been phased out in some particular cases. For cotton and its derivatives, export duties and the agricultural production tax are not applicable. Exporters of agricultural products are allowed to retain 100 percent of their export proceed. A decree has been recently issued to exempt all agricultural exports from all taxes and fees. However, price interventions continue to be very important in Syrian agriculture.

Compatibility between trade and price policy will become an issue for the domestic administration of the transitional period, under the AA. A further opening of the Syrian foreign markets should maintain consistency with the price regulations in force. Import prices might not be consistent with the public price guidelines and any decrease of import price could create an increasing burden on public budget. This may be the case for some of the strategic crops for which procurement prices have been above the corresponding international parity prices.

Table 7.2 provides some price information elaborated from European sources (NewCronos and Comext) and from a policy study on strategic crops (Westlake, 2000). Westlake's study provided detailed information in order to account all the adjustments needed to make international and farm-gate prices comparable. In our case, unit values of French exports to intra-EU destinations were taken to define a proxy of the highest price for which French exports can be carried out, taking into account that the domestic "intra-EU" market is still protected by the EU border measures and price regulations.

Comparison between the three first rows in Table 7.2 indicate that for cereals, French farm-gate prices are close to the unit value of French intra-EU exports, and also to the Syrian import parity price (international price, at the farm-gate level, extracted from the Westlake's study). In fact, the EU is intending to export cereals in the future without the support of export subsidies, which will probably be possible with the programme of reforms initiated by the Agenda 2000.

The three last rows in Table 7.2 supply ratios between:

- . Unit values of French exports (adjusted to make them comparable with the farm-gate level in Syria) and Syrian farm-gate prices (official prices). That yields the ratio a/b.
- . French farm-gate prices and Syrian farm-gate prices. That yields the ratio c/b, which also allows for comparison between the sugar beet prices in both countries.
- . Unit value of French intra-EU exports and Syrian domestic price of refined sugar. That yields the ratio a/d.

The table's results suggest that France has got a price advantage in both kinds of wheat (soft and hard). In barley Syrian prices are close to parity and this fact balances the competitive position of both countries, although farm-gate prices are relatively low in France and this could allow France to export barley at a price close to parity. A similar comment applies to sugar. While domestic price nearly triples international prices in both countries, price competitiveness at the farm-gate level is higher in France than in Syria. The EU sugar market is constrained by: (i) very high import tariffs (which allow the high intra-EU unit value of 688 ECU/ton); and (ii) a production quota system that allows for EU producers to exploit the benefits from a highly protected domestic market. This allows for selling domestically at high prices and internationally at lower prices (with and without export subsidies)⁵.

Therefore, the price comparisons suggest that the improvement of market access for EU exports to Syria should be managed with care. Of course, this does not mean that those products should be kept as a part of a Syrian import ban list. They should rather be fully tariffed and subjected to a schedule of tariff liberalisation, with the help of TRQs, which could be progressively wider.

The progressive opening of Syrian markets could offer some opportunities for a further deepening of the price policy reform in Syria. A gradual opening of foreign markets, as suggested in the last pages, would not force to a dramatic dismantling of the regulating role of the Syrian State. Official procurement prices have not been subjected to significant changes since 1996, and there is a declared intention to reduce the number of commodities classified as strategic. However, the producer prices should be put more in line with international parity prices, in order to reduce the burden on the budget and to improve competitiveness in a more open trading environment. The generalised subsidy on wheat has been the largest expenditure item within the Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) amounting to 3,8 percent of GDP in 1999 reflecting the differences between the farm prices of wheat and the flour sold to bakeries. Sugar and rice expenditures reflect a decreasing evolution. The opening of the agricultural import markets should be then accompanied by a number of actions addressed to bring more flexibility to the domestic price system. Intervention prices would have to play a role more like a "safety net" than to a direct orientation for the resource allocation in the agricultural sector. Lower import prices, under a gradual opening of the Syrian agricultural markets, would help to maintain consumer prices down and to counteract the inflating effects of a devaluation of the exchange rates used for custom valuing. The public savings in the agricultural reform could help

⁵ Unit values of French exports outside to the EU were 200 ECU/ton in 1999, that means less than 1/3 the intra-EU unit values.

the government to implement measures to alleviate local impact on rural areas, if possible within development programs and the EU assistance.

Table 7.2 Price comparison between French and Syrian prices of selected products

	Soft Wheat	Hard Wheat	Barley	Sugar beet	Refined Sugar
French farm-gate price(ECU/MT) /c	104	124	99	320	
French intra-EU export unit value /f (ECU/MT)	126	149	138		688
Syrian import parity price (ECU/MT)	122	135	137	141	
Adjustment /e (**) ECU/MT	14,4	11,5	31		31
Adjusted French unit value / a = e + f (EVU/MT)	140,4	160,5	169		719
Syrian farm-gate price (SP/MT)	10800	11800	7500	2150	
Syrian farm-gate price (ECU/MT) /b	203	221	141	422	
Syrian Domestic refined sugar price (SP/MT) (*)					38062
Syrian Domestic refined sugar price (ECU/MT) (*) /d					714
<u>Ratio French to Syrian prices</u>					
Ratio a/b	0,69	0,73	1,20		
Ratio c/b	0,51	0,56	0,70	0,76	
Ratio a/d					1,01

(*) EXMilled gate refined sugar + transport costs to wholesale level
+ 10 percent cost accounting for quality differences between imported and domestic sugar

(**) Net adjustment to make farm-gate prices comparable with import prices.

Prices correspond to 1999

Source: Farm-gate prices are taken from New Cronos database (Eurostat); intra-EU export unit values are calculated from data extracted from COMEXT database. Syrian prices and costs are extracted and elaborated from Annex Tables 3.2, 3.3, 3.5 and 3.9, in Westlake (2000). Prices and costs in SP/MT are converted into ECU/MT by using the following exchange rates: SP/USD = 50; USD/ECU = 1,06578, corresponding to the 1999 average.

The opening of agricultural and agroindustrial markets would also promote the price competitiveness of some products with export potential, such as processed fruit and vegetables, olive oil and cotton. Domestic prices of cotton delivered to domestic spinning plants are 30% above international prices, which has negatively influenced the competitiveness of Syrian textile industry. Olive oil and cotton stocks have become a serious problem, amounting to a value around 50 to 80 billion SP. Both products should gain price competitiveness in order to increase their position in foreign markets. This also leads to the need for facilitating an adequate environment for private and foreign investments in agriculture, in particular in the cotton sector, where private investment is still restricted for some operations. Although privatisation of public enterprises does not seem to be a "sound word" in the current debate on the economic reform in Syria, privatisation might prove to be unavoidable in the end (Sukar, 1994, p. 152), or at least should not be rejected as a general rule. However, the government has put public sector enterprises on notice that they will no longer be permitted to monopolize entire sectors, particularly if private capital, foreign or domestic, can be attracted to finance projects.

8. The scope for Euro-Syrian partnership

8.1 The potential for European FDI

Ideally, the EU-Syrian partnership should increase the European investment in the Syrian agribusiness sector. Potential for such goal exists, considering the advantages that Syria could offer to EU companies. The Syrian “assets” for attracting foreign capital are the appropriate natural conditions for the culture of Mediterranean products, relatively low labour costs (compared to other Mediterranean countries), and relative proximity to Europe and the Arab countries. The growing concentration of the modern distribution in Europe (see section 6.2.3.) is a trend which will also develop in many Arab countries. Modern food distribution requires suppliers that can accumulate volume and variety, and this could be provided by the installation of EU companies or EU-Syrian joint-ventures. If opportunities are there, why is the EU investment in Syrian agriculture so low? Official foreign investment statistics by country are not available in Syria. Since the issuance of Investment Law n10⁴, foreign and joint-venture investment projects in Syria number 320 at a total value of about 140 billion Syrian pounds, which is over ¼ of the total invested capital under such regulation. However, available information does not report on significant European investments in Syrian agriculture and agribusiness. Many interviewed referred to the Nestle food processing facility as the “European” exception that confirmed the rule. However, things seem to be moving slowly to the preparation of investment plans of European companies, some of them in process of execution, in particular in the olive oil sector.

Of course, the lack of expectations imposed by the limited access for Syrian products to the EU markets may provide an explanation for the little European investment in Syrian agricultural and food industries. Increased market access in the EU for a large number of products would become a right sign to guide future investments in the future. A number of EU agricultural companies have already investments in Mediterranean countries directed to the exportation of fruit and vegetables and other Mediterranean products. An increasing number of companies is acknowledging that the European comparative advantages rely less on the farming activities and more on trading activities, backed by their “know how” and commercial control on the EU markets. It is clear that the profitability of EU investments has to be based on the possibility of exploiting the advantages of a large regional market, and not on the high protection of the domestic market, as it has been the case of some US firms which have licensed products for Syrian production, such a fruit juice, fertilizer and pesticide.

However, not all the responsibility for the lack of European investment can be attributed to the closeness of the EU agricultural markets to foreign products. In recent years, diminished foreign aid, drought, and regional recession have hurt the Syrian economy. Furthermore, an uncertain Middle East peace process has surely influenced the investor’s confidence. There is also the question on the general climate of the Syrian economy to attract FDI. As indicated above, trade preferences constitute a necessary but not sufficient condition for export success. Here the significance of the economy-wide environment for foreign investment has to be stressed. Syria is involved in a process of reforms, which affects positively to the framework for private and foreign investments. While the Syrian administration has taken steps towards the release of the impediments to the operation of private activities, most of the interviewed representatives of foreign firms and commercial offices still underline the existing difficulties in the Syria’s business environment.

8. 2. Business environment

Since 1991, Government reforms have pursued to gradually reform an economy highly intervened in many aspects that affect foreign investment. Some important elements of the reform program are: the provision of fiscal incentives to private investors (Law n10   of 1991, and its amendment Decree n7   of 2000); exchange rate simplification with a progressive shift to a fewer and more depreciate exchange rates; opening of previously monopolised sector to the private initiative; export tax elimination; and import measures liberalised.

With the entry in force of Law n10   in 1991, and its amendment Decree n7   of 2000, the door was opened for Syrian and foreigners to invest either independently or in association with the government. The amendments allow for foreign investors to benefit from some additional benefits. Some of them are mentioned below:

- Foreign investors are allowed to own land and buildings (unlike in the past when foreigners were limited to renting);
- Tax exemptions are increased up to 13 years, up from seven years previously (under the condition of exporting 50% of the total output); after the expiration of this period, a maximum profit rate of 25 percent will be applicable on joint-stock companies.
- Investors may exchange foreign currency to pay local costs at the free market rates;
- Actual (not just initial) capital may be repatriated abroad after five years from the project completion date. Expatriate employees are permitted to transfer abroad 50% of their salaries, and 100% of the severance pay.
- A company can be 100 percent foreign-own, and the owners can specify their own company laws.
- The Supreme Investment Council (SIC) may permit an investor to open a foreign bank account to provide financing, on condition that the amount deposited there does not exceed 50 percent of the paid-up capital in foreign currency.
- The SIC may authorise the retention of all the business' foreign export proceeds. In fact, exporters of agricultural products (unlike other exporters) are already allowed to retain 100 percent of their export proceeds⁶.

The existence of a legal framework for the encouragement of investments is an important indication of the Syrian administration attitude towards the private sector. Between 1991 and 1999, the number of investment projects approved under Law n10   has been 1613. Around 20 percent of them, accounting for 15 percent of the total capital investment, were projects in the agricultural and food processing sectors. However, total investments authorised under Law 10 (in terms of investment commitments) fell from 79,8 billion SP in 1994, to 18,5 SP in 1999. A part of the drop is due to the response of investments following the inception of the legal incentives.

The Decree n7   of 2000 has been welcome for representatives of foreign companies in Syria. Some European companies, especially in the horticultural and olive oil sectors, are studying or even planning new investments. European investment will be facilitated with the now open possibility, after Decree n7   of 2000, that a company may be 100 percent foreign-owned, and the owners may be allowed to specify their own company laws, and assign their own management. This will open the door not only to the penetration of European companies, but also to the possibility of joint ventures with Arab capitals.

However, there are still some constrains to FDI in Syria related to the horizontal environment for investment. It is also true that there are specific aspects of the investment promotion

⁶ Some products are subject to an export retention fee up to 25% which must be deposited at the Commercial Bank of Syria at less favorable exchange rates. This amounts to a 4-7% increase on the net cost of exported goods.

regulations that could be improved, in co-ordination with the general process of economic reform. Complications come from different sources:

The first is the banking system and its relation with the foreign currency regulations. These are characterised by a cumbersome system of three official rates and two unofficial rates. The systematic overvaluation of the official rates, the complication of the system and the constraints to currency convertibility don't help to attract foreign investors. The private sector has had no access to official foreign reserves since 1984. All foreign exchange operations must be generated from company exports and transacted through the investor's foreign exchange account at the Commercial Bank of Syria. Strict foreign exchange restrictions are enforced outside the concessions granted under Law 10/1991 and Decree 7/2000, although recent legal changes now permit the possession of foreign exchange. The export of capital requires the approval of the central bank, as does overseas borrowing (although these restrictions are often breached). Foreign companies operating outside the two investment laws may transfer capital only in accordance with special agreements, usually in the form of a presidential decree, which allow their operation in Syria. The absence of organized capital, foreign exchange, and financial markets continues to be an important impediment to private investment, both domestic and foreign. In 1994, the Parliament approved legislation authorizing the re-opening of the Damascus stock market; however, it still awaits the president's approval. All Syrian banks are government-owned and offer only rudimentary banking services. In June 2000, the Syrian government took a further step toward financial modernisation, permitting the operation of private foreign banks in Syria's free zones. Another step is the recently passed Law n28 of 2001 to allow the opening the activities of private banks in Syria. However, Government plans foresee certain limits to the participation of foreign investors and to the exercise of commercial and industrial activities by the authorised banks. Although the Syrian government has declared its intentions for a further liberalisation of the current exchange rate regulations, they are still far from favouring a free flow of financial resources. Foreign capital can be brought into the country, and must be exchanged at the exchange rate of 50, which is more in line with the free market rate than the exchange rate of 46 SP/USD that prevailed until February 2001. Except for transfers made under 1991's Investment Law 10 and 2000's Decree 7, capital outflow is absolutely prohibited. Investors authorised under these laws may repatriate their capital or transfer their profits, but the hard currency must then be generated from export proceeds.

A second complication refers to the procedures needed to carry out foreign commercial transactions. For permitted goods, traders must obtain an import license issued by the Ministry of Economy, which may take several weeks. Import procedures are not often straightforward in Syria. A number of documents are required, including a valid import license, a statement regarding the Arab League Boycott to Israel, and a statement to attest to whether the exporter has an agent in Syria. All these documents have to be certified by the Chamber of Commerce and the Syrian embassy in the country of origin. Specifically, companies that receive licenses under the investment laws are granted duty-free privileges for the machinery and equipment for a project, including vehicles. Foreign companies must acquire temporary permits for each item of equipment intended for temporary use and subsequent re-export to avoid paying import duties. These permits can be difficult to extend if the company's service contract has expired, and if it wants to keep the equipment in the country for stand-by use. The exporting of Syrian goods does not require a special license. However, the exporter must be registered with a Syrian Chamber of Commerce and must provide an invoice certified by the a local chamber, a certificate of origin, a customs description document and a bank guarantee, stating that hard currency earnings will be returned to Syria within a defined period. In practice, some companies use specialised import/export agents in the Syrian market. However, this practice leads to the loss of evidence of the origin of the products. This usually leads to an inadequate justification for the cumulation of rules of origin, and the corresponding loss of preferences in EU markets (MEDA Team, 2000).

Commercial financing is not an easy task to do business with Syrian importers because of foreign exchange impediments. Private importers must obtain an import license (valid for six months) from the Commercial Bank of Syria, which is granted on proof that financing is available. All documentary transactions for imports must be by a letter of credit opened at the Commercial Bank of Syria. Typically, the Bank requires the importer to cover 100% of the transaction from his own resources offshore or from funds generated by exports. An importer may use foreign exchange earned from exports (export dollars) and deposit it in the Commercial Bank of Syria. The foreign exchange used to cover a letter of credit opened at the Commercial Bank may be his own, or purchased in an informal secondary market.

Investment promotion regulations accept the possibility of binding international arbitration of investment disputes between foreign investors and the state in cases where the investment agreement or contract includes such a clause. Property and contractual rights are protected by law. However, there were contrasted opinions among interviewed agents when they were asked about government interference in the court system. Some European agents expressed their view that judgements by foreign courts are generally accepted only if the verdict favours the Syrian parties.

It is normal that any European business has to engage a domestic agent to develop a presence in Syria. This is precisely one of the alternatives for the joint-venture approach for Euro-Syrian partnership. However, the existing complications of the current administrative procedures and regulatory framework increase the transaction costs of the FDI in Syria. The investment law regulations represent a way of overcoming one part of such difficulties. However, even the applications for investments under Law 10 and Decree 7 suffer sometimes of a lengthy process of approval by the Higher Council for Investment. For various reasons, many applicant companies have never become operational. Among the explicit criteria for approving investments under the two laws is the objective of creating jobs. This seems somewhat surprising if we look at the average investment per job created in authorised investments. This reached the considerable amount of 76,8 thousand dollars per job created over the period 1991-1999 (Maletta, 2001).

Syrian government is progressively removing some of the previous constrains. While the direction of the reforms seems right, their speed might not be fast enough to allow for Syria to take full advantage of the AA. Full currency convertibility is needed to attract EU firms not only interested in performing exporting activities, but also in obtaining profits from sales of goods and services at the Syrian domestic market. Wholesale traders and retail distribution in Europe, and even small and medium enterprises, could be interested in setting branches in Syria, which could improve the efficiency of the Syrian marketing system. Reports on the food distribution in Europe don't show significant negative impacts on employment, while the coexistence of big distribution firms with modern wholesale markets and specialised small and medium enterprises is still possible. On the other hand, as economic reform progresses, with currency convertibility, free trade of capital goods and free movement of capitals, one wonders whether the investment promotion regulations should be subjected to new amendments. May be a simplification of them would be the case, by mainly maintaining the "tax holiday" provisions. But the adjustment of the laws call for a more explicit support to labour creating projects, taking into account the status of Syria of a labour abundant country. It has to be recalled that, as in the case of other business promotion regulations like Decree n10^o of 1986, the objectives of the law cannot be fulfilled without a deep reform of the macroeconomic and regulatory environments. The Euro-Syrian joint ventures have to be based on a diagnosis of medium-term market prospects, which should be cleared from speculative interests, non-transparent personal interconnections and trade measures of discretionary nature.

8.3 The scope for economic reform in the AA

Specific provisions of the AAs help to widen the scope for foreign investment. Thus, some of the provisions, which are standard in the AAs already signed, are the following:

- Right of establishment and services
- Commitment to allow all current payments, for current transactions in a freely convertible currency.
- Guarantee that capital relating to direct investments can move freely and their yield can be liquidated and repatriated. The parties shall consult each other with a view to facilitating, and fully liberalising when the time is right, bilateral movements of capital.
- Incompatibility with the AA of practices which distort or threatens to distort competition.
- Transparency in the area of official aids.
- Adjustment of any state monopolies of a commercial character as to ensure that, after a transition period, no discrimination exists regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed between nationals of EU Member States and the Associated country.
- Public enterprises will not take measures which disturbs trade.
- Effective protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights, in line with the highest international standards.
- Promotion of the use of technical rules and European standards for industrial and agri-food products and certificate procedures.

In fact, an agreement between the EU and Syria on the presented issues would commit Syria to step up its efforts for the economic transition. While all the mentioned provisions can be undertaken autonomously by Syria, the AA provides a framework for assisting the economic reform. Let's say it in another way. By signing the agreement, Syrian administration will get a chance to borrow "credibility" from the AA, which will represent a further backing of the reform process already initiated. On the other hand, foreign investors will understand a new sign of confidence, through a legal framework to ensure a favourable investment environment. Many of the AA provisions are not too specific and allow for interpretation and leeway for implementation. However, we believe that none of these provisions go against the direction of the reform process marked by the Syrian government. The adoption of European standards is not presented in a compulsory way, but their progressive implementation in Syria looks reasonable, considering the significance of the EU markets for Syria. The AA also provides a framework for technical and financial co-operation, assisting to the reform process. In fact, the AA will contribute to anchor such process. The adoption of a framework for economic reform constitute one of the most valuable "intangible" assets of the AA, that can also facilitates the relation of Syria with their partner countries in the Mediterranean and the Arab areas.

8.4. The scope for economic co-operation in the AA

8.4.1 Background of the Euro-Syrian co-operation

The EU financial aid to the non-EU member MCs extends a tradition of development assistance. More narrowly connected to the FTA, financial aid by the EU has been justified as: compensation for the fiscal revenue loss and the adjustment costs incurred, and as incentive to encourage governments to implement the structural reforms needed to ensure their success. The 1977 Co-operation Agreement provided for financial assistance to Syria through the Financial Protocols, each with a 5-year horizon. A number of programmes were launched under the Third and Fourth Financial Protocols, some of which are still being implemented. Some of the Protocol activities are "classical" co-operation projects for the provision of basic infrastructure and services (e.g. the Electricity Sector Support Programme). Other Protocol projects marked

the start of the EU co-operation in the field of economic reform. With the Syrian European Business Centre and the Banking Sector Support Programme, the idea was to provide Syria with some of the main elements that constitute an adequate economic environment

Syria is also one of the beneficiaries of the MEDA programme. This programme is the most important financial tool of the Barcelona Process, providing an overall amount committed to the whole Mediterranean countries between 1995 and 1999 and totalled nine billion euro (EU grants plus loans from the European Investment Bank). The MEDA programme attempts to assist the Euro-Mediterranean Association, with around 17 per cent of its budget allocated to projects related to environment and rural development, during the period 1995-1999.

In the Syrian case, the rate of disbursement of MEDA I has been almost insignificant, being the lowest among the MCs (see figure 8.1). The reason for this low rate has to be found not only in the bureaucracy of the programme. The legal basis for the disbursement of MEDA funds is the Framework Convention. This is the bilateral agreement that regulates the transfer of funds from the EU budget to the Mediterranean Partners. Syria ratified the MEDA Framework Convention only in 2000. Consequently some of the MEDA projects have yet to go some way to reach its operational phase. On the other hand, loan operations with the EIB in Syria have been blocked in connection with the arrears to Germany. Debt settlement agreements were already reached with Denmark, Spain, Sweden, over 1993-1994; with France, on October 1996; with United Kingdom, in December 1997, and recently with Germany, in October 2000. It is expected that this will facilitate loan operations of the EIB in Syria.

Due to political reasons related to the European stance in the Middle East process, Syria has refused to participate in one of the MEDA programmes: the regional co-operation programme. The emphasis of the regional approach has been on policy dialogue, networking, promoting the interconnection of infrastructures, and reforming the legal and administrative framework. With the EU assistance, Syria should reconsider its inclusion in the regional framework by working with a limited number of MCs, and with EU countries. The Commission is now encouraging that small groups of partners can work together (European Commission, 2000a). Thus certain regional co-operation projects could be developed on a sub-regional basis.

Based on the experience of the past five years, the EU has recently revised and reformed its procedures for the execution of the MEDA programme (Council Regulation (EC) N2698/2000 ; amending Regulation (EC) 1488/96). The new co-operation programme is the MEDA II Regulation, which will involve a budget of 5,350 million euro for the period 2000-2006, as confirmed in the recent Euro-Mediterranean Conference, held at Marseille (15-16 November 2000).

While the MEDA programme provides for a tool to assisting the economic reform in Syria, expectations about the European co-operation framework in Syria were perhaps too high among a number of Syrian agents interviewed. There is perhaps a lack of understanding of the possible constraints for Syria to take the most advantage of such framework. Therefore, it would be necessary to clarify what can be expected from this programme:

- The MEDA framework (including not only technical assistance but also considering the financial resources from the European Investment Bank) does not only deal with agriculture but also with horizontal activities such as the strengthening of institutional capacities and “border areas” such as environment.
- The MEDA programme is not designed to fulfil the role of a structural fund and its quantitative significance doesn't have to be overestimated. MEDA I commitments for Syria amounted to 99 million euro for the period 1995-1999. This means around 0,1 per cent of Syrian GDP over a similar period. MEDA has to be understood as a framework for co-operation. If the AA functions in the right direction, the European private

investment should be substantially higher, but the MEDA framework on its own will not correct the existing handicaps to attracting private FDI.

- Next revisions of the MEDA programme will have to compete with other financial priorities of the European Union like the Eastern Enlargement.
- Heavy administrative procedures for implementing projects had led to a low disbursement rate under the MEDA I. For the whole Mediterranean region, only a small share of the MEDA budget (27 per cent) was actually paid between 1995 and 1999. The effectiveness of the European Investment Bank (EIB) allocations was a little higher (32 per cent between 1997 and 2000). The operation of the MEDA funds will probably improve in the future with the introduction of more automatic procedures and human resources for the financial execution of funds.
- The European Commission believes that the link between the implementation of the Association Agreements and funding under MEDA should be made more explicit and future financial allocations should reflect the willingness of partners to pursue the economic transition objectives of the Agreements. This approach would involve for Syria a sort of conditionality to the extent that the MEDA funds could eventually be associated to the direction and rate of economic reforms. Box 8.1 includes an extract of the objectives and rules for the implementation of support of reform programmes.
- MEDA funds are allocated to programmes and projects on the basis of the National and Regional Indicative Programmes. These programmes define EU policy priorities and indicative financial amounts for the engagement in individual Mediterranean Partners and for regional cooperation. In the context of the revision of the MEDA Regulation the Commission has proposed to draw up a Country Strategy paper for each country which will set the context for triennial national indicative programmes and the annual programming proposals. This process will help place MEDA's priorities in the context of Syrian development objectives and take account of the activities of other donors including bilateral Member State programmes and the international financial institutions.
- In the light of five years' experience the European Commission has concluded that the programming and implementation of assistance must be improved in order to enhance its strategic content, to sharpen its focus and increase its impact. In future the emphasis will be on a small number of strategic programmes and isolated or small projects which do not fit into this approach will no longer be funded.

8. 4. 2 Assessment

The implementation of the co-operation protocols have been marked by delays, so it does not seem possible to perform an *ex post* assessment of a significant number of projects. The Third and Fourth Financial Protocols were signed in 1991 for the amount of 146 million ECU and 158 million ECU, respectively. Out of these quantities, 110 million ECU for the Third Protocol and 115 million ECU for the Fourth Protocol are EIB loans. The rest of the total amount (79 million ECU) mainly consisted of grants to support specific projects (75 million ECU) and contribution for risk-capital (4 million). In 1994, Syria and the EU agreed on the indicative programme for the distribution for the grants and contribution under the Third and Fourth Protocols, by allocating 32 million ECU for supporting the EIB interests, 43 million ECU for funding projects, activities and studies in the field of electricity, water, banking sector support and the Syrian-European Business Center. However, the disbursement of the EIB loans delayed due to the objection of some of the EU Member States, before the settlement of the Syrian debts towards Germany. It was not until February 2001 that an agreement with the EIB was reached

on the distribution of EIB loans, by 190 million euro, mostly allocated to the electrical sector. An agreement still needs to be reached for the use of the remaining amount of 35 million euro.

Some of the Protocol grants were allocated to specific rural projects:

Lower Euphrates Drainage and Irrigation project (15,4 million euro), orientated to the establishment of a facility for the manufacture of concrete pipes, channels and other parts at Mayaden.

Water Supply Bseira and Hama Rural regions (9,6 million euro), orientated to improve the water supply by increasing the captation and treatment of water. The Ministry of Housing has cofinanced the project with a contribution of 12,4 million euro, for a total project cost of 22 million euro. By spring 2001, the project was still in its implementation phase.

Other Protocol projects are not specific for agriculture and rural areas, but may have an obvious impact on the agri-food sector. This is the case for the creation, in 1996, of the Syrian-European Business Centre (SEBC) in Damascus and Aleppo, with an initial budget of 9 million EUC. At the only internationally-funded private sector initiative of its kind in Syria, the SEBC has intended to promote the principles of modern management. Activities of the SEBC were in general well valued by interviewed agents, and they are followed with attention for many business agents. Its activities are planned to continue and expand by the MEDA framework programme. SEBC activities have been promoting a range of EU initiatives in Syria (Europartenariat, Med-Partenariat and Med-Interprise), providing practical examples of the benefits of Euro-Syrian cooperation, and carrying out market analysis on key activities, some of them in the agribusiness sector, like fruit and vegetables, olive oil, cotton. While the initiative of the SEBC deserves further support, it appears to be like a “island in the ocean”. Some interviewed entrepreneurs showed skeptical about the services provided by the SEBC, perhaps due to a lack of understanding of the SEBC’s objectives. Some interviewed expected from the SEBC “solutions” for the Syrian agriculture’s problems, while the centre could just attempt to promote a new entrepreneurship culture and provide elements for discussion. One the other hand, the existing weaknesses of the horizontal business environment (see section 8.2) don’t support the SEBC activities. Perhaps one source of misunderstanding comes from the simplification of considering the SEBC like an “Embassy” of the European business. In this case, there is a risk of identifying the “assets” and “pasive” of the SEBC with the performance of the EU business world. As more similar initiatives to the SEBC appear in Syria, the Syrian business world will learn to observe Europe as a complex area. On the other hand, the Euro-Mediterranean partnership has to base part of its foundations on the creation of business networks where contacts between European and Syrian firms could multiply. This should be kept as a priority of initiatives like the SEBC.

What can be said about MEDA in Syria? The Syrian-European MEDA framework convention took perhaps too much time in being ratified. However, if the delay has an advantage is that the project will be operational on a time when the Syrian government has expressed an intention to give a further push to economic reform process.

Box 8. 1 Objectives and rules of MEDA: support of reform programmes

(b) Operations in support of reform programmes of the partners are implemented on the basis of the following principles:

- the support programmes shall be designed to restore or, as the case may be, consolidate the major financial balances and to create an economic environment favourable to accelerated growth, while at the same time seeking to improve the well-being of the population,
- the support programmes shall also contribute to reforms in the key sectors with a view to the creation of a free trade area with the European Community,
- the support programmes shall be adapted to the particular situation of each country and take account of economic and social conditions,
- the support programmes shall lay down measures intended, in particular, to accompany, as regards social conditions and employment, economic transition and the accomplishment of a Euro-Mediterranean free trade area, and to alleviate the negative effects which this process may have on social conditions and employment, especially for the most underprivileged sections of the population,
- disbursement of the support will be implemented in tranches in the form of direct budgetary support according to the compliance with the objectives and/or sectoral targets agreed within the support programme.

The following eligibility criteria must be satisfied:

- the country concerned must undertake a reform programme approved by the Bretton Woods institutions or implement programmes recognised as analogous, in coordination with those institutions, but not necessarily financially supported by them, in accordance with the scope and effectiveness of the reforms,
- account must be taken of the economic situation of the country, at the macroeconomic level, indebtedness, cost of debt-servicing, the balance of payments, the budget situation, the monetary situation, the level of per capita income and the unemployment level) and at the level of sectoral reforms, with a view to creating a free trade area with the European Community.

Source: Extracted from Annex II, Council Regulation (EC) N2698/2000 †

MEDA I has only one project specific for agriculture (a 3,5 million Euro “Agricultural sector support programme”), which had not yet been signed by February 2001. Note that the AAs signed until now include a provision for cooperation on agriculture, which refers to modernisation of infrastructure and equipment, diversification of output and external markets and cooperation in health, plant health and growing techniques. The proposal laid down by the Syrian Ministry of Agriculture seems consistent with these goals of co-operation, and the MEDA II program should keep priority to agricultural co-operation. However, agriculture will always remain as a sensitive area and the Southern EU Member States will pose questions to any project that could end up with an enhanced export potential of Syrian products.

Most of the other projects under the MEDA I in Syria are reform oriented focusing on areas concerned with both the private and public sector (e.g. the continuation of the Syrian-European Business Centre and the Institutional and Sector Modernisation Facility). These programmes are intended for supporting the Government's reforms, for creating the structures and the instruments necessary for the development of the economy of the country and for establishing an economic and institutional favourable environment. Projects will focus over the next three years on economic modernisation and increasingly on social and human development. While these projects are more of a horizontal nature, there is some room to support the specific needs of the agricultural reform process in Syria. Thus, the Institutional and Sector Modernisation Facility (ISMF), with a budget EU contribution of 21 million euro will be specifically targeted to public administration involved in the reform process. This project had not been signed yet by February 2001. In particular, the ISMF could work in co-operation with other initiatives like the FAO project GCP/006/ITA project, in order to enhance the modernisation of public sector related to agriculture. This initiative seems needed to assist the economic reform process and to facilitate the adaptation of Syrian public policies to the AA framework. Other projects in this line are the Business Administration School (14 million Euro), signed on february 2001, and the

Municipal Administration Modernisation Programme aimed at the improvement in the delivery of services by selected municipalities to their inhabitants⁷.

8.5 Environmental concerns

In the field of environment, although the Euro-Mediterranean Partners have committed themselves to “assessing the environmental problems in the Mediterranean region and defining the initiatives to be taken” (Work Programme, Euro-Mediterranean Partnership), so far little assessment has been carried out on the potential environmental effects of the Association Agreements. From the viewpoint of benefits, the Association strategy will increase economic growth and help to fight poverty. The rural poor are frequently exposed to the dangers of an already miserable productive base; but some environmental problems seem to worsen with poverty (Esty, 1999).

As far as agricultural trade is concerned, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership agenda won't probably represent by itself a dramatic change in the next decade. The AA calls for gradual and reciprocal liberalisation but the improvements in access to the EU markets will be limited. The Association Agreements (those signed so far) contain very limited commitments referred to environmental standards. They contain a generic article referring to co-operation on a series of environmental issues. Failure to address environment issues through regulatory harmonisation will leave future trade open to conflicts. Each country can claim the right to implement its own standards. In the Mediterranean regions, harmonisation of environmental standards will require a great deal of effort due to the large number of countries involved and the greater disparity between existing regulatory systems. There is, therefore, a need for measures to strengthen regional co-operation in order to make those standards a real opportunity rather than a constraint for the poorer countries in the region.

The MEDA I budget for regional projects has devoted some attention to environmental projects, but to a limited extent, with around 17% of its budget allocated to projects related to the environment and rural development during the 1995-1999 period, with the Short and Medium Term Priority Action Programme (SMAP) as the main regional programme⁸. The SMAP provides a framework for environmental co-operation at the regional level, and it is meant to guide investments in the region to several priority areas: waste and water management, coastal zone management, desertification, and bio-diversity loss in specific hot spots. However, the regional funds allocated to SMAP seem to be clearly insufficient to address at a significant scale the existing environmental challenges⁹.

Assuming that the optimistic scenario for Syrian exports prevails, the increase of production of high value export crops for the EU markets will have ambiguous impacts on environment. On the one hand, it is not clear that the new opportunities will involve a dramatic increase of intensive production but an improvement of the foreign market possibilities of some products, which are now in a surplus situation. Biological control has already been introduced in some perennials, and the environmental and quality standards of the EU might involve positive environmental effects. However, two main risks arise from the growth of vegetable production. The first is the extensive use of plastics. The second refers to the water needs. The water sector is a key area for the protection of the environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean. The water demand will be approaching the limit of resources and Syria, under

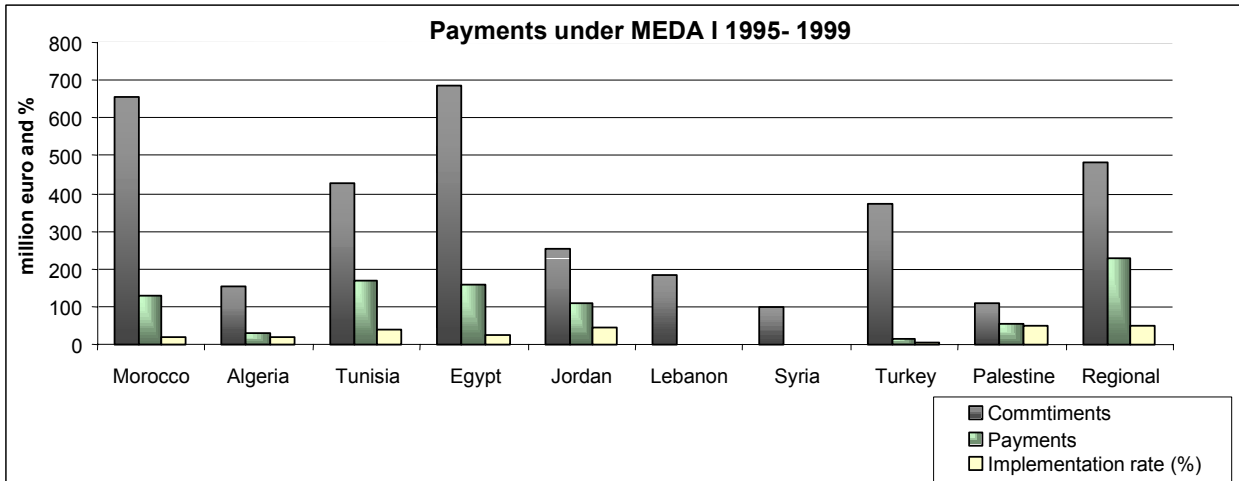
⁷ Other programmes cover cultural tourism, electricity sector support, communication support, archaeological training, forestry, and technical and vocational development. By February 2001 only the three first had been signed.

⁸ The Syrian counter part is the Syrian Information Association.

⁹ In 1998, Syria completed its National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), increasing the number of countries in the region with completed NEAPs or environmental strategies.

the current trend, is expected to reach a status of chronic water stress in twenty years. Recently the Government has announced a plan to modernise all (or most) irrigation systems in the country on the next four years. The required amount of annual credit disbursement to farmers has been estimated at one billion SP (Maletta, 2001), and about one billion SP (some US\$ 20m) of annual credit disbursement to farmers have been earmarked for that purpose (Maletta, 2001). However, whether water availability will become a limiting factor of the expansion of export crops will remain a question that should be addressed within the context of the Syrian strategy for water management and modernisation of the present irrigation systems.

Figure 8.1



9. Policy implications and recommendations

Along the present report, we have tried to provide for an overview of the meaning and possible impacts on Syrian agriculture derived from the implementation of an AA with the EU. Before passing to the discussion on policies, it is worth stressing the lack of knowledge in Syria about the implications of the AA. Moreover, informal and public discussions on the subject often end up with a number of simplifications, of which we provide some examples:

- The idea that the AA is something imposed from outside and does not depend on the autonomous choice by the Syrian society.
- The danger of “reciprocity” and the unfair treatment given by the EU to Syrian products.
- The expectation of the AA as a source of huge financial resources for Syrian economic development.
- The expectation that trade preferences by the EU will solve the market penetration problems of Syrian exports.
- The emphasis on the danger of certain short-term costs and uncertain long-term benefits.
- The fear that political interference, possibly related to the Middle East peace process, has an overwhelming influence on the economic process.

This document has intended to avoid such simplifications, by considering other arguments:

- The direction and speed of the economic reform in Syria is a Syrian choice.
- Reciprocity has the positive effect of contributing to modernise the economy.
- The financial chapter of the AA will assist the economic reform but will not substitute the role of FDI in development.
- Trade preferences can be opportune but they are not sufficient for export success.
- A long and “assisted” transition could help to soften the transition costs.
- We don’t have to underestimate the delicate political momentum in the Middle East as well as the role that the Euro-Mediterranean partnership should play for supporting the peace process¹⁰. However, the existing situation should not make policy-makers depart their view from the domestic goal of a modernised and dynamic economy.

Perhaps a serious assessment of the AA would have to combine both types of arguments. In our view, the benefits of the AA for Syria will largely depend on the domestic policies adopted to take full advantage of it. The present study has not predicted dramatic impacts on Syrian agriculture derived from the AA itself. The FTA will be implemented during long transition periods and a more than probable cautious approach in agriculture from the EU side. The Syrian benefits will probably be constrained not only by the managed trade approach applied by the EU, but also because export performance depends on supply factors and not only on the demand side. The costs for Syria will not be high in terms of loss of tariff revenues and delocalisation of foreign investment outside Syria. In few words, the Syrian agriculture has little to lose and something to gain from the new AA framework. Moreover, many of the domestic reforms to be undertaken in agriculture should be implemented with or without the AA. On the other hand, the benefits of the AA with the EU largely depend on the regional integration of Syria with other Arab countries. The intra-Arab integration could effectively create a regional trade pattern for agricultural trade, which will make more attractive the presence of European businesses in the region.

¹⁰ The European support to the Palestinian self-determination was confirmed in the Berlin European Council of March 26, 1999, when the Council declared “its willingness to consider the recognition of a Palestinian State”.

Discussion on policy implications and recommendations will be presented in the following groups:

-) Agricultural policy reform.
-) Transition strategy;
-) International networking;
-) Optimisation of MEDA resources;
-) Negotiating options for the AA; and
-) Needs for technical assistance.

9.1. Agricultural policy reform

The AA will probably foresee the dismantling of quantitative import restrictions and measures of equivalent effect on the bilateral trade between Syrian and the EU. Note that this is not equivalent to full trade liberalisation, as far as agriculture is concerned (the Barcelona process calls for a progressive liberalisation of agricultural exchanges). This becomes a disappointing fact for the Syrian expectations as an exporter to the EU. On the other hand, the “agricultural exclusion” from the FTA can provide Syria with a leeway to undertake the needed policy reforms in its agricultural trade and market policies.

Reforming agricultural trade policies does not necessarily mean a dramatic drop in border protection. The experience of many WTO member countries have demonstrated that the adoption of new trade measures is consistent with the protection of domestic agriculture. We don't argue in favour of protection policies, but a reform program should focus first on the change of policy instruments to go then, only as a second step, to the elimination of tariffs. This gradual reform approach could allow to testing the impacts of trade policy changes on the most sensitive crops, such as wheat and cotton, and also on some “competitive” crops, such as olive oil. According to this approach, it is recommended that the Syrian government start a plan for full tariffication of the border measures applied to agricultural imports. Full tariffication means the dismantling of any import ban list, except for some commodities for health and religious reasons. Tariffication also means simplification of import procedures and needed documentation, to avoid that they act as a non-tariff barrier. Simplification of import procedures should be consistent with the possibility for Syrian exporters to have enough justification of the origin of imported goods, in order to take full advantage of the diagonal cumulation of rules of origin. Tariffication is also consistent with the setting of relatively high tariffs on imports competing with the most sensitive products. Tariffication could be followed or accompanied by the implementation of tariff-rate quota (TRQs), or volumes benefiting from tariff reductions, in order to start the import liberalisation of products originating in the EU. Tariffication will facilitate bilateral talks between Syria and other countries (EU and other Arab countries), because negotiations could base on parameters of a same trade policy framework. Tariffication will be easier through a full unification of exchange rates for custom valuation, and through the harmonisation of the custom classification, in line with international standards. It is also clear that this approach for trade policy reform is inconsistent with any legal monopolisation of foreign trade, either public or private.

As trade measures are converted into tariff barriers, the TRQs for imports from EU and Arab countries could progressively be opened, in the framework of the agreed FTAs. A gradual approach would avoid perturbations of domestic markets although it is true that a progressive liberalisation will make imports cheaper. This why a gradual adjustment of price policies is needed, especially for strategic crops, just to guarantee consistency between border measures and domestic market policies. Trade liberalisation will enhance competition from imports. This, it would not make much sense to maintain a strict regulation of domestic prices while imports could push prices down in those products where domestic producer prices are above international prices. While procurement prices of strategic crops have suffered little variation in

nominal terms during the last years, an import liberalisation without further adjustments of producer prices would have a negative impact on the public burden. Lower import prices will perhaps contribute to reduce the pressure for subsidising food although a gradual approach is needed in order to reduce social costs on the producer side. Tariffication should also affect to export crops, such as food processing, olive oil and cotton. Again, a gradual approach for tariff liberalisation will involve a push for gaining competitiveness in crops for which Syria enjoys comparative advantage.

We acknowledge that the adoption of these reforms will require a significant effort by Syrian administration and this calls for technical support by the EU and international organisations, and also for an adequate timing for reforms (see below).

9. 2 Preparing the transition

As a follow up of the last section, a transition strategy would be needed for reforming, in the first place, trade policies, and to undertake, in the second place, a bilateral tariff liberalisation with the EU. In fact, the measures mentioned in the last section are not inconsistent with some of the Government's documents, such as the Export Strategy's guidelines, prepared by the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Finance (2000)¹¹. But what has to be clearly defined is the schedule of reforms. While the preparation of a "negative" list can be a starting point, a defined schedule for its removal should be planned from the beginning.

Time pushes, but there is time anyway. If the AA is signed before the end of 2001 (a new round of negotiations with the EU is expected for early summer 2001), next a ratification process by the EU Member States will follow. This process will hardly last less than 2 years in the best scenario, and it could take up to 5 years, as the Moroccan experience showed. Once the AA entries in force, the tariff liberalisation can be scheduled with a varied rate of abolishment, according to the sensitivity of the products, e.g. the Tunisian agreement had three lists for industrial crops and a list for agricultural products, keeping substantial custom duties for several products. In the event of serious difficulties for a given product, the relevant timetable may be reviewed and exceptional measures might reintroduce custom duties when infant industries face difficulties or restructuring. The maximum transition period for tariff liberalisation can take up to 12 years, after the entry in force of the AA. The existence of an import ban list should be reconsidered. Already signed AA may keep the initial tariffs for the most sensitive products during a period of four years.

Of course, a long timetable for tariff liberalisation would not have to provide an argument for slowing down the economic reform process. The ongoing reform process should continue in order to overcome the "bottlenecks" in the economy. The main guideline continues to be moving the role of the public sector to the supply of those activities that could not be supplied by the private sector. At the end of the transition, even a slight import liberalisation will have the effect of encouraging competition and a push for restructuring public and private enterprises. As a first step, the agricultural public enterprises, in particular yarn and textiles, will have to continue the decentralisation and flexibilisation process initiated with the "management by objectives". Although we realise on the lack of consensus about the impact of selective privatisation, this has to be weighed with the huge costs of restructuring.

¹¹ Other documents are more cautious in the timetable of liberalisation, such as the one prepared by the Syrian-EU Association Committee on Industry, which proposes that a list of products, including cotton yarn and textile, underwear, cotton garment, furniture, wool carpet, fruit juice and concentrates, soft drinks, mineral and natural water and cotton seed oil, will be protected for a period of ten years after which the quantitative restrictions, if any, will be eliminated and the custom tariffs will be reduced over a period of 4 years.

The export promotion is one of the present guidelines of the Syrian Government. Available trade data indicate that the private sector mainly imports to export. Tariff liberalisation is, therefore, consistent with export promotion. A necessary condition for the export strategy is a wider market access in the main destination areas. The EU should not underestimate the contribution to Syrian development of increases in EU market access that go beyond the “traditional flows”. High tariff concessions and wide TRQs can become a sign for Syrian operators that it is worth playing the “European market match”. But trade concessions are not sufficient for export success. Some tariff preferences are “bread for today, hunger for tomorrow” because the multilateralisation of the tariff reductions will erode the obtained preferences in the EU market. This study has suggested that a number of Syrian products enjoy price advantages at the farm level, but the marketing costs and inadequate standards are in charge of making Syrian products lose competitiveness in the most demanding import markets. Encouraging competition in the marketing sector and promoting FDI are key elements to correct this situation. This will call for several types of actions:

At the regulatory level:

- () Continuing the macroeconomic reforms on the banking system, exchange rate regulations and access to hard currencies.
- () Adapting the investment policy to the rhythm of the economic reform. In fact, specific investment promotion regulations would no longer be needed in the same form as nowadays if the regulatory framework is eased, the import regulations simplified and the repatriation of invested capital flexibilised. There are other ways of promoting FDI and present regulations (Law n10 of 1991, Decree n7 of 2000) could be amended to promote other development objectives, such as the creation of jobs. Other current provisions like the tax exemption could be maintained in the future.

At the micro level:

- () An investment promotion agency (with private sector participation) could be created to advise potential investors of opportunities in Syria and to take care of their needs. This kind of agency should not work isolated from similar agencies in other countries, in order to use any possibility of partnership.
- (⇐) Alternative options for foreign marketing should be studied. The creation of a new marketing company promoted by the Federation of Agricultural Chambers has to be welcome. Some other flexible ways of grouping the exporting sector could be studied as well. One example would be the creation of single-desk sellers formed by associations of individual shippers. This kind of co-ordinated effort would not end up as a public or parastatal activity and should be encouraged in order to group the supply and take advantage of the variety of producing areas in Syria. Export co-ordination of individual agents at different levels is needed to face with guarantee the requests of the big distribution in Europe. The Federation of Agricultural Chambers constitutes a good foundation for promoting several ways of co-ordination to provide information on European standards. The experience of private inter-branch organisations in Europe should be taken into account.

9.3 Joining international co-operation networks

The section on free trade in the Barcelona Declaration goes beyond tariff dismantling and deals with broader economic issues. Networking has proved to be a fruitful approach to multiply the possible interaction among economic actors. In fact, the most useful forms of co-operation are not often the result of a unilateral technical assistance to beneficiary countries. International technology transfer is frequently the result of direct communication and personal exchanges. The benefits from encouraging the participation of Syrian agents in international networks are being increasingly understood by Syrian organisations, such as the Agricultural and Commercial Chambers, and the SEBC. As a complement or in co-operation with the activities carried out by these organisations, there are some examples of networks where participation of Syrian agents may prove useful:

Technical support to international negotiations. There are quite a few examples of research networks, partly funded by the EU and international organisations, where the focus is on agricultural policy analysis. The National Agricultural Policy Centre (NAPC) could create a unit of technical support to international negotiations. There are methodological tools, such as the Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) models to assess the economy-wide effects of the Euro-Mediterranean FTA, which can only be developed through the co-ordination of centres of the countries whose policy is being analysed (see Dervis, de Melo, and Robinson, 1982; Chaherli, 2000). There are some examples of Mediterranean networks for policy analysis, such as SUSTRA (*Trade, societies and sustainable development*) and FEMISE (Forum euro-méditerranéen des instituts économiques). The unit of technical support could pick up the benefits of the training activities undergone by the NAPC, and develop them through its participation in international projects.

Participation in the MEDA regional.

The participation of Syria in the regional MEDA programmes has been constrained by the impact of the Middle East process. However, the EU has opened the possibility that Syria and other MCs participate in subregional actions, focused on a limited number of countries. The challenges that Syria will face in the next years, as a result of the AA, justifies the active participation of Syria in co-operative actions that can affect matters of special interest for Syrian agriculture and agribusiness, such as water, environment and industrial co-operation. Note that Syria should strengthen its participation in regional or subregional meetings concerning trade-related aspects (harmonisation of rules of origin and standards, environmental impacts of the FTA¹²), and reforms of the horizontal regulatory framework.

Participation in the CIHEAM

The International Centre of High Mediterranean Agricultural Studies (CIHEAM), with a Secretariat based in Paris, is the only truly Mediterranean organisation with focus on agriculture¹³. Members of this organisation are European countries, such as Spain, Portugal, Greece, France, Italy, Albania, Slovenia and Croatia, and Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Countries, such as Turkey, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon and Malta. Four Agronomic Institutes (Zaragoza, Bari, Chania and Montpellier) carry out training activities in the field of agriculture and agribusiness. They have become a source of international exchange for research (Turkey and Tunisia have Associations of former students, with strong links with European research centres). The application of Syria to CIHEAM membership would be

¹² The European Commission will carry out a sustainability impact assessment of the future Euro-Mediterranean free trade area.

¹³ See <http://www.ciheam.org>

advisable. An important number of participants attend to its courses and workshops (where, of course, the trade issues and the Euro-Mediterranean partnership are also considered). The CIHEAM is one of the main bodies to assist the Annual Conference of Agricultural Ministries of the Mediterranean Area.

Strengthening the co-operation with EU farmers' organisations

As a complement of the co-operation activities carried out by the SEBC in the food sector, a stronger contact between farmers of Syria and the EU is highly recommended, with the participation of the Agricultural Chambers Federation. Much of the European farm lobby opposition to the Euro-Mediterranean FTA lies on misunderstandings about the real situation of agriculture in MCs. The more progressive sector of the European farming sector is increasingly recognising the possible complementarity between different MCs in the fields of production and trade. Some of the most important agricultural companies in Europe are based on farmers' co-operatives. These are not considered as bureaucratic organisations but as really trading companies. The main Spanish agricultural co-operative, ANECOOP, sells over 600 thousand tons of fruit and vegetables per year, and has set branches in some producing countries.

9.4 Optimising the MEDA resources

Over the next five years, Syria will be able to make use of substantial resources from the MEDA I and MEDA II programmes. The delays in the implementation of some MEDA I projects and the need for a quick implementation of MEDA II raise the question on the capacity to absorb the resources involved. This calls for the Syrian Government to undertake a clear commitment on programming and on easy communication with the EU administration in charge of the MEDA programme, including the Commission's Delegations in Syria.

Agriculture deserves a special treatment in a country like Syria, where the sector accounts for about 28 percent of GDP and provides 30 percent of total employment. Agriculture remains one of the most sensitive issues of the Euro-Syrian partnership, as reveals the difficulties faced the Syrian government to obtain the inclusion of specific Agricultural Support Programmes in MEDA. However, Southern EU Member States seem more willing to favour financial co-operation in agriculture than to accept trade concessions. Differences between Southern and Northern EU Member States have also been explicit during previous AAs' negotiations. Northern European countries have not traditionally favoured the increase of financial resources for the Euro-Mediterranean partnership package by arguing in favour of trade concessions and emphasising the role of private sector in providing investment funds.

The agricultural chapter in MEDA can be implemented not only as based on a specific Support Programme, but also in co-ordination with the Institutional and Sector Modernisation Facility (ISMF). This facility should shortly be implemented, as a best-suited way to provide across-the-board support for economic reform. The consideration of the agricultural reform process within the ISMF would have to get priority, as the specific Agricultural Support Program will not probably deal with agricultural trade and price policies. One option would be the co-ordination between ISMF and the technical unit of support to international negotiations that could be created at the NAPC (see above). This technical unit could be financially supported by the ISMF, thus achieving synergies with the NAPC project.

It can be argued that a further integration of the agricultural chapter in the Euro-Mediterranean partnership should consider renegotiations of the regional MEDA programmes, in terms of a specific accompanying program for the agricultural sector. The agricultural activities are hardly considered in the regional programmes due to: (i) the bias of policy makers to non-agricultural objectives; (ii) the EU fears that financial aid that might help non-member MCs to increase

competitiveness in agri-food activities. However, strengthening policy capacity is not constrained by such fears, and this give some room to MEDA project that foresee modernisation of agricultural policies.

An Euro-Mediterranean conference, specific for agriculture and rural development would be needed to address the possible explicit inclusion of agriculture in the MEDA regional package. This should be backed by Syrian Government, if finally activates it participation in multilateral schemes of co-operation.

9.5 Negotiating options for the AA

Sections 9.1 and 9.2 already include some recommendations for preparing the negotiation with the EU, and the further implementation of the AA. Hopefully negotiations will end up by 2001 with a satisfactory result for Syria. But what does a “satisfactory result” mean? How could this be achieved?

- The expected output of a push for economic modernisation has been stressed in this report. This is a “side-effect” of the AA that will yield favourable results on the agri-food Syrian competitiveness, let alone the potential attraction of FDI. As already underlined in this report, it would a narrow view to consider the AA as a source of trade preferences, as the only positive aspect.
- The AA has to be considered as a framework for a dynamic process of negotiations. Therefore, its entry in force is only the starting point. Of course, the first AA results will not mean the “best of the worlds” for Syria. However, the experience of other countries associating or joining the EU (e.g. Spain and Portugal) shows that once the new associated or Member State gets inside the joint framework, the review of market issues can be easier in the future.
- Experience in other AAs shows that the EU has applied the “traditional flows” approach for trade concessions in a flexible way. In the Syrian case, the traditional flows would produce no gains for Syrian exports. Therefore, the departure from this approach would be a key aspect of the Syrian stance during the negotiations.
- There are, of course, constraints imposed by the farm lobbies in Europe. Their influence should not be underestimated. There is lack of “tradability” of concessions given by the different parties. The EU stance will not probably be sensitive to the fact that the EU is already importing cheap raw materials from Syria, which favour the EU textile industry; or to the Syrian offer of progressive abolishment of tariffs on agricultural products, originating in Syria.
- Departure from traditional flows could be argued for:
 - Products with significant weight in Syrian agricultural sector, increasing production capacity and pressure to find new markets: olive oil, citrus, apples, grapes, tomatoes, melons and potatoes.
 - Products for which Syrian share in foreign markets (e.g. Arab countries) is substantially higher than the Syrian share in the EU. In addition to those quoted above, we mention green beans, cherries, cucumbers, mushrooms, peaches, pears, pistachios and plums.
 - Products that already enjoyed preferences and these should be consolidated. This is the case, of onion, garlic, dried legumes, fennel and coriander, apricot, anise and cumin, medical plants, liquorice roots, and guts and bladders.

- Syria cannot expect the EU will grant full tariff liberalisation in most of these products for unlimited quantities. However, it seems feasible for Syria to obtain TRQs or RQs that depart to a certain extent from traditional flows (with annual increases during a certain period). Syrian requests on tariff concessions and improved market access will be forced to be selective. However, experience in other AAs shows that in some cases a substantial improvement in market access can be obtained.
- Accordingly, Syria could ask for an early implementation of substantial parts of the agricultural chapter of the AA, before the end of the ratification process, with the commitment of a review of the agricultural trade chapter a 5 years after the AA is signed.
- The last remark is consistent with the dynamic approach for the AA mentioned above. The opening of TRQs for Syrian products will not guarantee by itself the export success. Out of seven agricultural products that maintain a trade preference under the current protocol, only one showed a significant export flow to the EU. However, a wider market access in the EU would become a right sign for Syrian producers and traders that it is worth observing EU markets as a possible destination for their exports.
- Our recommendation on the import side is consistent with what we expressed in sections 9.1 and 9.2: Give a higher priority to the tariffication of trade policy instruments and not to the trade liberalisation against imports originating in EU countries. The tariff liberalisation could then be undergone through TRQs and their progressive widening.

9.6 Needs for assistance

Most of the recommendations included in the past pages should be implemented with appropriate technical assistance. These are some of the areas that would require special attention:

- Trade policy reform may require specialised expertise on the implementation of tariffs as the source of protection. If TRQs were implemented, their administration should be transparent.
- Cumulation of origin is also an important factor in establishing a regional market. The European Commission encourages a harmonised protocol on rules of origin. This will call again for international co-operation, not only between Syria and the EU, but also with other Arab countries in the Middle East region.
- The FAO project GCP/SYR/006/ITA has carried out an important effort in training on agricultural policy. It has also set the basis for the creation of a Technical Unit for agricultural trade negotiations. Given the fact that the AA is a dynamic framework, and that this will be complemented with negotiating process within the Arab countries, and other countries, there is an urgent need to pursue on the technical assistance to the quoted Unit.
- The adaptation of Syrian agriculture to international standards has three main areas that require technical assistance:
 - () Comprehensive monitoring of the environmental and safety standards set by the EU and other countries;
 - () Analysis of actions to be taken to enforce the European standards, with an assessment of the implementation costs for the producers.

- () Monitoring of labels and quality accreditation policies of the retail companies in the EU.
- Technical assistance will be required to achieve that the expected growth of high-value crops does not contradict the development of more sustainable methods of production. Plastic disposal in protected crops, integrated pest management and efficient water use are priority areas that will need further assistance. Experience in other dry countries of the Mediterranean Basin can be extremely helpful.
- Improvement in foreign marketing requires, in the first place, an adequate business environment for the attraction of FDI and the setting up of joint ventures. The “marketing technology” attached to foreign capital will improve the efficiency of the export sector. However, the competitive advantages of the Syrian export products will need “support services”. The activities of the SEBC could include or be complemented by training activities directed to the marketing of Mediterranean products. In fact, the Agricultural Sector Co-operation Proposal formulated by the MAAR for the MEDA programme has included a line related to the agricultural marketing, covering areas such as market information systems, promotion of packing houses, supporting Syria to access to international standards, and establishment of joint agricultural marketing companies. The technical assistance could include the support to forms of co-ordination between the agents of a particular export sector, with attention paid to the experience of the Producer Organisations (PO) and the inter-branch organisations in Europe.

9. 7. Summary of policy recommendations

Agricultural policy reform

1. Dismantling of quantitative import restrictions and measures of equivalent effect, and converting them into tariffs.
2. Reform of trade policy instruments as a first priority, tariff elimination goes second.
3. Simplification of import procedures. This would allow importers to import in their own name and provide justification of the origin for benefiting of the cumulation of origin.
4. Implementation of tariff-rate quota (TRQs).
5. Speed unification of exchange rates for custom valuation and harmonisation of the custom classification, in line with international standards.
6. Promote a greater involvement of the private sector in agricultural foreign trade.
7. Gradual adjustment of price policies is needed, especially for strategic crops, to ensure consistency between border measures and domestic market policies.
8. Tariffication should also affect to export crops, such as food processing, olive oil and cotton.

Easing the transition and enhancing the business environment

9. Define a clear schedule of reforms, including the removal of the import ban list and its substitution with tariffs.
10. Tariff liberalisation can be scheduled with a varied rate of abolishment, according to the sensitivity of the products.
11. Keep initial tariffs for the most sensitive products during a period of four years.
12. Continue the decentralisation and flexibilisation of agricultural public enterprises, in particular in the sectors of wheat, yarn and textiles.
13. Continue the macroeconomic reforms on the banking system, and exchange rate and currency access regulations.
14. Adapting the investment policy to the rhythm of the economic reform.

15. Ease regulatory framework, simplify import regulations and flexibilise invested capital repatriation.
16. Encourage in investment regulation development objectives, such as job creation.
17. Create an investment promotion agency (with private sector participation), in connection with similar agencies in other countries.
18. Study flexible ways of grouping the exporting sector, such as the interbranch organisations and the single-desk sellers formed by associations of individual shippers.

Joining international co-operation networks

19. Create a Technical Unit to support international negotiations, with the EU in particular.
20. Encourage the participation of this Unit in international networks connected with agricultural policy analysis.
21. Activate the Syrian participation in the MEDA regional programs concerned with trade-related aspects (harmonisation of rules of origin and standards, environmental impacts of the FTA), and reforms of the horizontal regulatory framework.
22. Activate the participation in the CIHEAM.
23. Strengthen the co-operation with EU farmers' organisations

Optimising the MEDA resources

24. Undertake a clear commitment on the MEDA programming and on easier communication with the EU administration.
25. Encourage the implementation of specific Agricultural Support Programmes under MEDA I and MEDA II.
26. Speed the implementation of the Institutional and Sector Modernisation Facility (ISMF).
27. Coordinate the ISMF and the Technical Unit of support to international negotiations to create at the NAPC.
28. Support the preparation of an agricultural package under MEDA regional.

Negotiating options for the AA

29. Consider the advanced implementation of the agricultural chapter of the AA, concerning Syrian access to the EU market.
30. Request a departure of traditional flows for tariff concessions on key export products.
31. Ask for a of EU entry prices for selected products.
32. Ask for a review of agricultural concessions within 5 years.
33. Reduce bilateral tariff against EU gradually through the use of TRQs.
34. Take advantage of the finalisation of the Barcelona process and the Spanish chairmanship for the first semester of 2002.
35. Encourage the fulfilment of the obtained TRQs, once the AA entries in force.
36. Obtain more time for starting the import liberalisation, due to the tariffication needs.

Needs for assistance

37. Study trade policy reform.
38. Study cumulation of origin.
39. Monitor of the environmental and safety standards set by the EU and other countries;
40. Analyse actions to be taken to enforce the European standards, with an assessment of the implementation costs for the producers.
41. Monitor labels and quality accreditation policies of the retail companies in the EU.
42. Develop more sustainable methods of production for export crops.
43. Improve foreign marketing.

10. Project profiles

10.1 Monitoring EU trade policies and its impact on Syrian horticultural exports

Background

The weak export performance of Syrian products to the EU markets is largely due to a lack of knowledge by Syrian exporters on how the CAP measures impact on trade. For example, the entry price system relies on the way the import prices are taken (standard import value, invoice and deductive method). Import licenses can be used to monitor the Syrian exports, in particular if these are subjected to TRQs. The type of marketing (e.g. consignment or direct connection with the distribution platform) can also affect the impact of tariffs on Syrian exports to the EU.

Objectives

The policy study will then analyse in detail the functioning of the EU import policies on fruit and vegetables, as well as the experience of other MCs to deal with them.

Activities

Taking as a reference a possible draft of the Euro-Syrian AA or its final version:

- Identify “policy windows” or specific seasons when Syrian products don’t face constraining barriers.
- Analyse the risk of application of additional tariffs related to the entry price system on several Syrian exports.
- Identify the main marketing channels of Syrian exports and how relation between import operator and Syrian exporter affect the impact of EU border measures.
- Perform interviews with Syrian exporters and identify how the EU import barriers affect their sales.
- Study the appropriate actions on the horticultural market to facilitate that Syrian exports take full advantage of tariff concessions.
- Study possible ways of coordination among Syrian exporters for undertaking joint strategies to defend the commercial image, the competitiveness and the quality of Syrian horticultural exports.
- Explore which aspects of the EU experience of Producer Organisations and Interbranch Organisations could be of use for Syrian horticultural sector.

Human resources

An agricultural economist, with specific experience in fruits and vegetables policies and EU marketing organization, for 6 weeks. A national task force will assist the realization of surveys to Syrian exporters.

10.2 Monitoring EU quality standards and their impact on Syrian agriculture

Background

Syrian exports will have to comply with EU standards, some of which refer to Quality Protocols requested by the retail chains in Europe. Once the market access for Syrian exports has been improved by the AA, the question arises on constrains derived from the quality standards imposed by the distribution. Some Syrian exporters have already obtained the ISO 9002 accreditation. However, it is necessary to explore the usefulness of alternative kinds of

certification and how Syrian exports could adapt to them. Another question lies on whether Syria could find useful to undertake an autonomous quality policy and on the actual possibilities for implementing it.

Objectives

The technical study will aim at performing a diagnosis of the compliance of Syrian export crops with the EU quality and environmental specifications. It will also analyse the options (and their costs) for improvement of quality in export crops and the possible quality protocols more suitable to Syrian products, considering their effectiveness to improve quality and their implementation costs.

Activities

Taking as a reference a possible draft of the Euro-Syrian AA or its final version:

- Study the degree of adaptation of Syrian export crops to the quality and environmental specifications in EU countries.
- Identify the most constraining EU standards, including human health, animal health and phytosanitary standards.
- Assess the volume of Syrian production that could be more easily adaptable to the quality and environmental specifications in EU countries.
- Perform interviews with Syrian exporters in order to study the impact of EU's quality and environmental specifications on Syrian products.
- Analyse the existing foundations for quality control, testing, analysis and measurement centres in Syria.
- Explore the existing protocols for quality certification and assess the costs implementation in the Syrian agricultural sector.
- Study the
- Elaborate a strategy for quality of the Syrian agriculture, including actions to be taken to improve the quality of Syrian export crops. Assess the corresponding means for implementation.

Human resources

An agricultural or food economist, with specific experience in quality management in the EU agri-fod sector, for 8 weeks. A national task force will assist the realization of surveys to Syrian exporters, and the organisation of interviews of public agents connected with the Syrian quality policy and specifications.

10.3 Assessing environmental constrains to export expansion

Background

It is not easy to anticipate how the Euro-Mediterranean FTA will affect the environment in horticultural areas in Syria. An increase in trade of products originating from irrigated areas can immediately lead to a negative effect as a result of the pressure on water resources, biodiversity and the pollution caused by the increased volume of international transport and intensive production. The FTA can also have some positive effects to the extent that EU standards will be enforced to Syrian export crops. The European Commission is promoting the study of the environmental impact of the Euro-Mediterranean area. The MEDA regional program, the Short and Medium Term Priority Action Programme for the environment, meets the need for increased cooperation and for better coordination of the existing national and multilateral programmes in the field of the environment. The FAO project GCP/SYR/006/ITA has carried

out several studies on matters related to irrigation and environment in Syria. This study would complement such studies, with special focus on export crops.

Objectives

Identify the environmental constraints to the expansion of export crops and propose actions to improve their environmental efficiency.

Activities

- Perform field visits in order to identify environmental problems related to the production of high-value crops for export.
- Assess the extent environmental impact could eventually become a constraint for Syrian export growth, in particular the water resource availability.
- Study the impact of environmental standards and consumer trends in foreign markets on the Syrian agri-food sector.
- In the line of experiences applied in other countries, define an environmental strategy for the adoption of more sustainable methods for high-value crop production.
- Propose marketing actions in order to facilitate that Syrian export products benefit from a “premium” for environmentally-friendly production techniques in the EU markets.

Human resources

An agricultural or food economist, with specific experience in environmental analysis of Mediterranean cultures, for 8 weeks. A national task force will assist the collection of background information and on the preparation of the field visits.

10.4 Monitoring international negotiations

Background

The Association Agreement with the EU and the Arab Free Trade Area are only examples of continuing process of international negotiations. In the next years, Syria will have to consider alternative options for international trade negotiations. A permanent task force would be extremely helpful to constitute a solid database, to collect background information and to analysis the consistency of proposals for improving the Syrian stance in international negotiations of varied nature. The National Agricultural Policy Centre (NAPC) has made an important effort in training staff with specialisation on agricultural trade issues. The Institutional and Sector Modernisation Facility (ISMF), to implement under the MEDA program, could benefit from the NAPC experience in the highly specialised matter related to agricultural negotiations.

Objective

Building a Technical Unit at the NAPC to support Syrian policy-makers and international negotiators, in co-ordination with the ISMF.

Activities

- Propose the guidelines for the tasks to be undertaken for the Technical Unit.
- Propose a work programme for the Technical Unit and possible ways of funding.
- Supporting the selection of trained staff for the constitution of the Technical Unit at the NAPC.

- Design research project outlines for analysing the impact of trade agreements on Syrian agri-food economy. Example of project outlines could be an information policy system including Domestic Resource Costs, Policy Matrix and Producer Support Estimates
- Build a database of market access for the monitoring of trade measures applied in other countries in the Mediterranean area and in the rest of the world.
- Setting the foundations for a documentation centre agricultural policy analysis to assist the economic reform.
- Suggest actions to be taken in order to implement trade measures with could be consistent with the WTO rules.
- Propose guidelines to facilitate the harmonisation of standards and rules of origin with other Mediterranean partners.
- Propose networks where the Unit could be engaged in order to participate in international projects concerning the monitoring and outlook of agricultural policies.

Human resources

A trade economist, with specific experience in agricultural trade and market policies, and on international trade negotiations, for 8 weeks. A national task force will assist the preparation of meeting with Syrian officers in charge of commercial policies. Co-ordination with the ISMF is recommended.

10.5 Training program for foreign marketing of fruit and vegetables

Background

The AA will improve market opportunities for Syrian exports in the EU countries. Foreign marketing of fruit and vegetables requires a very high specialisation on a number of matters. Retail distribution in Europe constitutes platforms with very demanding requests on quality, logistics, stock management, volume and regularity of supply. Mastering the foreign trade of Syrian fruit and vegetables will need trained managers and brokers.

Objectives

Organising a training course on foreign marketing of fruit and vegetables, address to staff of Syrian exporting companies.

Activities

- In coordination with the SEBC and the Agricultural and Commercial Chambers, design a course on international marketing of fruit and vegetables of 40 hours, concentrated in two weeks.
- The course will cover all the relevant areas linked to the international marketing: Logistics and stock management; quality management; market analysis and promotion; trade policies in markets of destination; consumer and distribution trend in the EU and other Arab countries; market information sources.
- The course will not only supply relevant information but will be also based on case studies (succesful stories).
- Prepare the support documentation for participants.
- Organise field visits to exporting companies in Syria.
- Make suggestions for the organisation of a field trip to learn on practical experiences in some European countries

Human Resources

A group of marketing economists, with specific experience on the international trade of fruit and vegetables. The group can be formed by 4 lecturers, one of them acting as a coordinator. The coordinator will spend 1 week in Damascus to design the course, in collaboration of the NAPC and the SEBC. The course can be organised in Aleppo and in Damascus, consecutively. During the course, each lecturer will spend 2 weeks (one in Damascus and the other in Aleppo).

10.6 Trade and market policy reform in Syria

Background

The Syrian government has expressed its willingness to continue the process of economic reform and modernisation of the Syrian agri-food economy. In this direction, market signals would have to increase their importance as a guide for farming decisions. This will call for (i) a trade policy reform, by adopting more transparent border measures; (ii) a market policy reform, by adjusting the public intervention and producer prices. Adjustment costs of this reform have to be considered within the context of development programs (partly assisted by MEDA and EIB). Public enterprises will continue their process of modernisation. Private companies will continue gaining presence in the Syrian agri-food agricultural economy. As the public sector adjusts its role as a market regulator, its activities can be strengthened through the provision of public services, such as extension, research, market information, market promotion, etc.

Objectives

Elaborating a policy study on trade and market policy reform in Syria, with the view of activating the market incentives in the agri-food sector.

Reforming the role of agricultural institutions, to make it consistent with the provision of “public services” for farmers and agricultural processors and traders.

In other words, the idea is to improve the Public Governance targeted to the agri-food sector.

Activities

- Assess the needs for economic reform in the Syrian agri-food sector, to activate the use of market signals for guiding resource allocation.
- Assess the role of public enterprises in a modernised Syrian agricultural economy.
- Propose mechanisms to enhance the participation of private firms in the Syrian agricultural markets.
- Analyse the functioning of the public institutions providing services to farmers.
- Propose a design for the Syrian public administration dealing with agriculture,
- Propose a number of specific recommendations to reform the agricultural public sector, in line with an enhanced market orientation of the Syrian agriculture.
- Propose recommendations to facilitate the ex ante and ex post assessment of agricultural policies in Syria
- Propose a schedule for implementation of the reforms proposed, with a defined timing.

Human Resources

An agricultural economist, with specific knowledge in (i) public policies related to the agricultural sector; (ii) institutional organisation of the agricultural administration. The total covered period will be of 8 weeks. The consultant will work in connection with the NAPC staff and will be partly supported by the ISMF. A task force with staff of both centres will support

the consultant with the provision of the relevant information and the preparation of meetings with Syrian officers.

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Annexes

Annex 1.1

Bilateral Trade Agreements between the EU and Mediterranean countries
(by december 2000)

Partner	Nature of Agreement	Official Journal Reference	Date of Entry in force	Date of Notification in GATT/WTO	Status of GATT/WTO examination	Other comments
Algeria	Co-operation Agreement	L/263, 27.9.78	1.7.76	28.7.76	Working Party report adopted 11.11.77	Euro-Mediterranean Agreement under Negotiation
Cyprus	Association Agreement L/133, 21.5.73	L/133, 21.5.73	1.6.73	13.6.73	Working Party report adopted 21.6.74	eventual establishment of a customs union in two stages (industrial products only)
Egypt	Co-operation Agreement	L/266, 27.9.78	1.7.77	15.7.77	Working Party report adopted 17.5.78	Euro-Mediterranean Agreement awaiting signature
Israel	Association Agreement	L/147, 21.6.00	1.6.00	20.9.00	recently notified: examination not yet started	Euro-Mediterranean Agreement; trade provisions initially applied under Interim (1995) Agreement
Jordan	Co-operation Agreement	L/268, 27.9.78	1.7.77	15.7.77	Working Party report adopted 17.5.78	will be replaced by Euro-Mediterranean Agreement signed on 24.11.97 once this enters into force
Lebanon	Co-operation Agreement	L/267, 27.9.78	1.7.77	15.7.77	Working Party report adopted 17.5.78	Euro-Mediterranean Agreement under Negotiation
Malta	Association Agreement	L/61, 14.3.71	1.4.71	24.3.71	Working Party report adopted 29.5.72	Eventual establishment Of a customs union in two stages (industrial Products only)

Morocco	Association Agreement	L/70, 18.3.00	1.3.00	13.10.00	recently notified: examination not yet started	Euro-Mediterranean Agreement, replacing earlier Co-operation Agreement
Palestinian Authority	Association Agreement	L/187, 16.7.97	1.7.97	30.6.97	examination on hold	Interim Euro-Mediterranean Agreement
Syria	Co-operation Agreement	L/269, 27.9.78	1.7.77	15.7.77	Working Party report adopted 17.5.78	Euro-Mediterranean Agreement under Negotiation
Tunisia	Association Agreement Euro-Mediterranean Agreement,	L/97, 30.3.98	1.3.98	23.3.99	Under examination	Replacing earlier Co-operation Agreement
Turkey	Decision 1/95 of the EC-Turkey Association Council	L/35, 13.2.96	31.12.95	22.12.95	Under examination	final phase of customs union (industrial products only).

Source: European Commission and own elaboration

Annex 2.1

Agri-food trade between the EU and MCs

EU Total Agri-food Imports from Mediterranean Countries

(000 Ecu)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Syria	163656	128947	149929	128588	95761
Lebanon	19578	23422	23692	24483	24349
Egypt	258598	207357	193452	240478	251558
Tunisia	368446	256758	334867	329006	450765
Morocco	871899	997714	946458	959367	1086145
Algeria	29646	41564	27744	32329	30467
Libya	17166	12277	12636	3079	3351
Cyprus	163297	161619	87588	104226	110448
Malta	7878	11292	8897	9413	11247
Turkey	1585995	1677038	1894255	1887292	2017874
Israel	615280	744360	743410	786834	761750

Source (EUROSTAT - Comext data base)

EU Total Agri-food Exports to Mediterranean Countries

(000 Ecu)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Syria	188759	155516	182847	212996	188380
Lebanon	347388	337356	429341	434227	410814
Egypt	607380	580825	661742	781937	700943
Tunisia	341604	195997	314877	312887	261276
Morocco	521193	365273	347892	437288	471095
Algeria	915848	799944	945546	1049165	958321
Libya	488734	454337	505163	564062	389567
Cyprus	165550	177262	203699	202480	203642
Malta	153869	155766	181198	175567	180601
Turkey	795667	843175	893208	751675	661851
Israel	443763	446203	534570	510109	471511

Source (EUROSTAT - Comext database)

Annex 2.2

Composition of EU – Syrian agricultural trade: agricultural and food processed products

	1995-1997		1997-1999	
	thousand ECU	Percent	thousand ECU	Percent
Exports to the EU				
Agricultural products	147101	94,4	128789	96,9
Food processed products	8680	5,6	4132	3,1
Total trade	155781	100,0	132921	100,0
Imports from the EU				
Agricultural products	13127	7,4	29063	14,7
Food processed products	165192	92,6	168662	85,3
Total trade	178319	100,0	197724	100,0
Trade balance with the EU				
Agricultural products	133974		99727	
Food processed products	-156512		-164530	
Total trade	-22538		-64803	

Sources: Eurostat - COMEXT Database. Own calculations.

Annex 2.3

Intra-industrial trade between the EU and Syria

Bilateral trade balances and Intra-industrial trade indices				
Products	CN code	Average values		
		1995-1997	1995-1997	GLI
LIVE HORSES, ASSES, MULES AND HINN	101	147	-38	0,17
LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS	102	0	0	na
LIVE SWINE	103	0	0	na
LIVE SHEEP AND GOATS	104	0	0	na
LIVE POULTRY, FOWLS OF THE SPECIES	105	-817	-1347	0,00
LIVE ANIMALS (EXCL. HORSES, ASSES,	106	-1	-19	0,00
MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR C	201	-7	7	0,68
MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	202	-1239	-190	0,00
MEAT OF SWINE, FRESH, CHILLED OR F	203	-42	-15	0,00
MEAT OF SHEEP OR GOATS, FRESH, CHI	204	0	0	na
MEAT OF HORSES, ASSES, MULES OR HI	205	15	0	na
EDIBLE OFFAL OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SW	206	-1	-5	0,00
MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL OF FOWLS OF	207	-71	-61	0,09
MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL OF RABBITS,	208	16	28	0,00
PIG FAT, FREE OF LEAN MEAT AND POU	209	0	0	0,00
MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL, SALTED, IN	210	-23	-5	0,71
LIVE FISH	301	1	0	0,00
FISH, FRESH OR CHILLED (EXCL. FISH	302	-1	0	0,89
FROZEN FISH (EXCL. FISH FILLETS AN	303	-12	-19	0,00
FISH FILLETS AND OTHER FISH MEAT,	304	-32	-26	0,00
FISH, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, D	305	-36	-32	0,00
CRUSTACEANS, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMP	306	-110	-24	0,03
MOLLUSCS, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTIO	307	68	255	0,04
MILK AND CREAM, NOT CONCENTRATED N	401	-40	-26	0,00
MILK AND CREAM, CONCENTRATED OR CO	402	-11674	-10444	0,00
BUTTERMILK, CURDLED MILK AND CREAM	403	0	-5	0,11
WHEY, WHETHER OR NOT CONCENTRATED	404	-24	-366	0,00
BUTTER AND OTHER FATS AND OILS DER	405	-10936	-10622	0,02
CHEESE AND CURD	406	-562	-74	0,01
BIRDS' EGGS, IN SHELL, FRESH, PRES	407	-2	-3	0,00
BIRDS' EGGS, NOT IN SHELL, AND EGG	408	-6	-6	0,00
NATURAL HONEY	409	-15	-12	0,10
TURTLES' EGGS, BIRDS' NESTS AND OT	410	-15	-13	0,00
HUMAN HAIR, UNWORKED, WHETHER OR N	501	0	0	na
PIGS', HOGS' OR BOARS' BRISTLES AN	502	-25	0	na
HORSEHAIR AND HORSEHAIR WASTE, WHE	503	0	0	na
GUTS, BLADDERS AND STOMACHS OF ANI	504	13191	12480	0,00
SKINS AND OTHER PARTS OF BIRDS, WI	505	0	0	na
BONES AND HORN-CORES AND THEIR POW	506	-27	0	na
IVORY, TORTOISE-SHELL, WHALEBONE A	507	0	0	na
CORAL AND SIMILAR MATERIALS, SHELL	508	29	90	0,00
NATURAL SPONGES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN	509	27	0	0,00

AMBERGRIS, CASTOREUM, CIVET AND MU	510	18	0	
ANIMAL PRODUCTS N.E.S; DEAD ANIMAL	511	-37	21	0,72
BULBS, TUBERS, TUBEROUS □AÑAR, COR	601	-139	-137	0,29
LIVE PLANTS INCL. THEIR □AÑAR, CUT	602	-103	-73	0,00
CUT FLOWERS AND FLOWER BUDS OF A K	603	-1	0	
FOLIAGE, BRANCHES AND OTHER PARTS	604	-1	-2	0,00
POTATOES, FRESH OR CHILLED	701	-1710	162	0,98
TOMATOES, FRESH OR CHILLED	702	0	3	0,20
ONIONS, SHALLOTS, GARLIC, LEEKS AN	703	14	3	0,00
CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWERS, KOHLRABI,	704	0	0	na
LETTUCE 'LACTUCA SATIVA' AND CHICO	705	-2	-2	0,00
CARROTS, TURNIPS, SALAD BEETROOT,	706	-1	0	0,00
CUCUMBERS AND GHERKINS, FRESH OR C	707	0	1	0,00
LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES, SHELLED OR	708	2	-10	0,29
OTHER VEGETABLES, FRESH OR CHILLED	709	-14	12	0,22
VEGETABLES, UNCOOKED OR COOKED BY	710	-32	-37	0,02
VEGETABLES PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED	711	362	696	0,00
DRIED VEGETABLES, WHOLE, CUT, SLIC	712	1478	1014	0,05
DRIED LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES, SHELL	713	2380	1176	0,30
MANIOC, ARROWROOT, SALEP, JERUSALE	714	0	0	0,00
COCONUTS, BRAZIL NUTS AND CASHEW N	801	0	0	na
OTHER NUTS, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHE	802	262	108	0,55
BANANAS, INCL. PLANTAINS, FRESH OR	803	0	0	na
DATES, FIGS, PINEAPPLES, AVOCADOS,	804	-1	14	0,00
CITRUS □AÑAR, FRESH OR DRIED	805	11	8	0,08
GRAPES, FRESH OR DRIED	806	2	3	0,00
MELONS, INCL. WATERMELONS, AND PAP	807	3	6	0,10
APPLES, PEARS AND QUINCES, FRESH	808	-1	1	0,00
APRICOTS, CHERRIES, PEACHES INCL.	809	-3	0	1,00
STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBE	810	-11	-6	0,49
□AÑAR AND NUTS, UNCOOKED OR COOKED	811	0	6	0,00
□AÑAR AND NUTS, PROVISIONALLY PRES	812	0	0	na
APRICOTS, PRUNES, APPLES, PEACHES,	813	18	18	0,04
PEEL OF CITRUS □AÑAR OR MELONS, IN	814	0	2	0,00
COFFEE, WHETHER OR NOT ROASTED OR	901	8	4	0,92
TEA, WHETHER OR NOT FLAVOURED	902	-930	-1041	0,01
MATE	903	0	0	na
PEPPER OF THE GENUS PIPER; DRIED O	904	-33	-20	0,59
VANILLA	905	0	0	na
CINNAMON AND CINNAMON-TREE FLOWERS	906	1	2	0,00
CLOVES, WHOLE □AÑAR, CLOVES AND ST	907	0	0	na
NUTMEG, MACE AND CARDAMOMS	908	-4	0	na
□AÑAR OF ANIS, BADIAN, FENNEL, COR	909	1575	1850	0,00
GINGER, SAFFRON, TURMERIC 'CURCUMA	910	8	12	0,65
WHEAT AND MESLIN	1001	6563	1100	0,00
RYE	1002	0	0	na
BARLEY	1003	0	-11487	0,00
OATS	1004	0	0	na
MAIZE OR CORN	1005	-713	-710	0,00
RICE	1006	-2792	-3623	0,00
GRAIN SORGHUM	1007	0	0	na
BUCKWHEAT, MILLET, □AÑARÍ SEED AND	1008	0	-1	0,00

WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	1101	-5908	-3192	0,00
CEREAL FLOURS (EXCL. WHEAT OR MESL	1102	-1	-2	0,00
CEREAL GROATS, MEAL AND PELLETS	1103	-374	-889	0,00
CEREAL GRAINS OTHERWISE WORKED, E.	1104	-5	0	0,00
FLOUR, MEAL, FLAKES, GRANULES AND	1105	-82	-93	0,00
FLOUR AND MEAL OF PEAS, BEANS, LEN	1106	-1	0	0,00
MALT, WHETHER OR NOT ROASTED	1107	0	0	na
STARCHES; INULIN	1108	-405	-399	0,01
WHEAT GLUTEN, WHETHER OR NOT DRIED	1109	-5	-6	0,00
SOYA BEANS, WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN	1201	-1	-1	0,00
GROUND-NUTS, WHETHER OR NOT SHELLE	1202	41	0	na
COPRA	1203	0	0	na
LINSEED, WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN	1204	0	0	na
RAPE OR COLZA SEEDS, WHETHER OR NO	1205	0	0	na
SUNFLOWER SEEDS, WHETHER OR NOT BR	1206	-22	0	na
OTHER OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRU	1207	84	301	0,15
FLOURS AND MEALS OF OIL SEEDS OR O	1208	11	13	0,44
SEEDS, FRUITS AND SPORES, FOR SOWI	1209	-3817	-6054	0,02
HOP CONES, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHER	1210	-34	-28	0,00
PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS, INCL.	1211	429	380	0,05
LOCUST BEANS, SEAWEEDS AND OTHER A	1212	542	553	0,06
CEREAL STRAW AND HUSKS, UNPREPARED	1213	0	10	0,00
SWEDES, MANGOLDS, FODDER ROOTS, HA	1214	0	0	na
LAC; NATURAL GUMS, RESINS, GUM-RES	1301	-111	-176	0,00
VEGETABLE SAPS AND EXTRACTS; PECTI	1302	-420	-413	0,00
VEGETABLE MATERIALS OF A KIND USED	1401	-4	1	0,00
VEGETABLE MATERIALS OF A KIND USED	1402	0	0	na
VEGETABLE MATERIALS, SUCH AS BROOM	1403	0	0	na
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS N.E.S.	1404	2381	3028	0,00
LARD; OTHER PIG FAT AND POULTRY FA	1501	-14	-31	0,00
FATS OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SHEEP OR G	1502	-204	1	0,00
LARD STEARIN, LARD OIL, OLEOSTEARI	1503	0	-4	0,00
FATS AND OILS AND THEIR FRACTIONS	1504	-157	-180	0,00
WOOL GREASE AND FATTY SUBSTANCES D	1505	-18	-13	0,23
OTHER ANIMAL FATS AND OILS AND THE	1506	-1	-7	0,00
SOYA-BEAN OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, W	1507	-724	-71	0,00
GROUND-NUT OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS,	1508	-2	-5	0,00
OLIVE OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, WHETH	1509	4983	496	0,03
OTHER OILS AND THEIR FRACTIONS, OB	1510	13	13	0,00
PALM OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, WHETHE	1511	-91	-122	0,00
SUNFLOWER-SEED, SAFFLOWER OR COTTO	1512	-629	-660	0,00
COCONUT 'COPRA', PALM KERNEL OR BA	1513	-12	-35	0,00
RAPE, COLZA OR MUSTARD OIL AND FRA	1514	-286	-690	0,00
FIXED VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS, INC	1515	-379	-161	0,21
ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1516	-2846	-3054	0,00
MARGARINE, OTHER EDIBLE MIXTURES O	1517	-443	-305	0,00
ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1518	-606	-476	0,01
INDUSTRIAL MONOCARBOXYLIC FATTY AC	1519	-135	0	na
GLYCEROL 'GLYCERINE', WHETHER OR N	1520	-31	0	na
VEGETABLE WAXES, BEESWAX, OTHER IN	1521	-55	-41	0,00
DEGRAS; RESIDUES RESULTING FROM TH	1522	-100	0	na
SAUSAGES AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS, OF	1601	-40	-32	0,00

PREPARED OR PRESERVED MEAT, OFFAL	1602	-344	68	0,55
EXTRACTS AND JUICES OF MEAT, FISH	1603	0	0	na
PREPARED OR PRESERVED FISH; CAVIAR	1604	-201	26	0,73
CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND OTHER AQ	1605	3	-1	0,00
CANE OR BEET SUGAR AND CHEMICALLY	1701	-97811	-106631	0,00
OTHER SUGARS, INCL. CHEMICALLY PUR	1702	-153	-289	0,02
MOLASSES RESULTING FROM THE EXTRAC	1703	840	0	na
SUGAR CONFECTIONERY NOT CONTAINING	1704	17	87	0,44
COCOA BEANS, WHOLE OR BROKEN, RAW	1801	0	0	na
COCOA SHELLS, HUSKS, SKINS AND OTH	1802	0	0	na
COCOA PASTE, WHETHER OR NOT DEFATT	1803	-144	-202	0,00
COCOA BUTTER, FAT AND OIL	1804	-332	-614	0,00
COCOA POWDER, NOT CONTAINING ADDED	1805	-1178	-1107	0,00
CHOCOLATE AND OTHER FOOD PREPARATI	1806	-87	-150	0,07
MALT EXTRACT; FOOD PREPARATIONS OF	1901	-3743	-5888	0,02
PASTA, WHETHER OR NOT COOKED OR ST	1902	-31	-13	0,17
TAPIOCA AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR P	1903	-1	0	na
PREPARED FOODS OBTAINED BY THE SWE	1904	-12	-138	0,02
BREAD, PASTRY, CAKES, BISCUITS AND	1905	-47	26	0,75
VEGETABLES, □INIE, NUTS AND OTHER	2001	2	33	0,39
TOMATOES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED OT	2002	-21	99	0,11
MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES, PREPARED O	2003	-33	-31	0,44
OTHER VEGETABLES PREPARED OR PRESE	2004	-16	-11	0,52
OTHER VEGETABLES PREPARED OR PRESE	2005	51	48	0,87
□INIE, NUTS, □INIE-PEEL AND OTHER	2006	-2	1	0,82
JAMS, □INIE JELLIES, MARMALADES, F	2007	-67	-4	0,85
FRUITS, NUTS AND OTHER EDIBLE PART	2008	59	17	0,89
□INIE JUICES, INCL. GRAPE MUST, AN	2009	-300	-176	0,55
EXTRACTS, ESSENCES AND CONCENTRATE	2101	-862	-630	0,00
YEASTS, ACTIVE OR INACTIVE, OTHER	2102	-4	-12	0,00
SAUCE AND PREPARATIONS THEREFOR; M	2103	-236	-148	0,05
SOUPS AND BROTHS AND PREPARATIONS	2104	-19	-39	0,09
ICE CREAM AND OTHER EDIBLE ICE, WH	2105	-117	-66	0,00
FOOD PREPARATIONS N.E.S.	2106	-2807	-3265	0,02
WATERS, INCL. NATURAL OR ARTIFICIA	2201	-22	-14	0,19
WATERS, INCL. MINERAL WATERS AND A	2202	14	-22	0,25
BEER MADE FROM MALT	2203	-234	-173	0,01
WINE OF FRESH GRAPES, INCL. FORTIF	2204	-206	-163	0,01
□INIEGRA AND OTHER WINE OF FRESH G	2205	-3	-9	0,00
CIDER, PERRY, MEAD AND OTHER FERME	2206	0	0	na
UNDENATURED ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AN AL	2207	-17	-18	0,00
UNDENATURED ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AN AL	2208	-1867	-2211	0,01
□INIEGRA AND SUBSTITUTES FOR VINEGA	2209	-1	-1	0,40
FLOURS, MEALS AND PELLETS, OF MEAT	2301	-5502	-6322	0,04
BRAN, SHARPS AND OTHER RESIDUES, W	2302	0	-67	0,00
RESIDUES OF STARCH MANUFACTURE AND	2303	0	0	na
OIL-CAKE AND OTHER SOLID RESIDUES,	2304	-73	-326	0,00
OIL-CAKE AND OTHER SOLID RESIDUES,	2305	0	0	na
OIL-CAKE AND OTHER SOLID RESIDUES,	2306	137	75	0,00
WINE LEES; ARGOL	2307	0	0	na
ACORNS, HORSE-CHESTNUTS, MARC AND	2308	0	0	na
PREPARATIONS OF A KIND USED IN ANI	2309	-9407	-3260	0,20

UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO; TOBACCO RE	2401	214	-510	0,40
CIGARS, CHERROOTS, CIGARILLOS AND C	2402	-473	-1794	0,02
OTHER MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AND MAN	2403	-3	-8	0,00
RAW HIDES AND SKINS OF BOVINES AND HORSES	4101	-50	-27	0,00
RAW SKINS OF SHEEP OR LAMBS	4102	13254	318	0,11
OTHER RAW HIDES AND SKINS	4103	154	10	0,00
WOOL NON CARDED NON COMBED	5101	4146	2981	0,00
FINE OR COARSE ANIMAL	5102	21	6	0,00
WASTE OF WOOL	5103	36	-2	0,93
COTTO NON CARDED NON COMBED	5201	97270	97007	0,00
COTTON WASTE	5202	3197	2501	0,00
		-22538	-64803	

Sources: Comext data base and own calculations

GLI: Gruebel-Lloyd Index

na: no trade accounted in any of both directions

Annex 2.4

Intra-industrial trade between the EU and MCs

Products	CN Code	Syria	Med countries
LIVE ANIMALS	1	0,01	0,05
MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL	2	0,30	0,01
FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND	3	0,59	0,35
DAIRY PRODUCE; BIRDS' EGGS; NATURA	4	0,01	0,05
PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSE	5	0,01	0,29
LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS; BULBS	6	0,21	0,87
EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOT	7	0,72	0,47
EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS; PEEL OF CIT	8	0,50	0,05
COFFEE, TEA, MATE AND SPICES	9	0,73	0,77
CEREALS	10	0,13	0,06
PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUS	11	0,00	0,13
OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUI	12	0,36	0,91
LACS; GUMS, RESINS AND OTHER	13	0,00	0,85
VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIALS;	14	0,00	0,10
ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND	15	0,17	0,77
PREPARATIONS OF MEAT, FISH OR	16	0,78	0,56
SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONER	17	0,00	0,14
COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS	18	0,00	0,16
PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS, FLOU	19	0,04	0,14
PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES, F	20	0,98	0,28
MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARAT	21	0,02	0,18
BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGA	22	0,01	0,48
RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE F	23	0,11	0,16
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBA	24	0,14	0,71
HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER	41	0,02	0,40
WOOL, FINE AND COARSE	51	0,50	0,25
COTTON	52	0,11	0,84

Source: Comext database and own calculations

Mediterranean countries: Med8 group + Palestine + Lybia

Annex 2.5

Composition of Syrian agricultural export value to the EU

Products ranked in order of their importance In percent of total agricultural export value (triennial averages)

Period:

1995-1997

1997-1999

Product	CN Code	Share in exports %	Product	CN Code	Share in exports %
COTTO NON CARDED NON COMBED	5201	62,495	COTTO NON CARDED NON COMBED	5201	72,983
GUTS, BLADDERS AND STOMACHS OF ANI	504	8,626	GUTS, BLADDERS AND STOMACHS OF ANI	504	9,399
RAW SKINS OF SHEEP OR LAMBS	4102	8,526	POTATOES, FRESH OR CHILLED	701	2,822
WHEAT AND MESLIN	1001	4,213	VEGETABLE PRODUCTS N.E.S.	1404	2,278
OLIVE OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, WHETH	1509	3,201	WOOL NON CARDED NON COMBED	5101	2,242
WOOL NON CARDED NON COMBED	5101	2,661	COTTON WASTE	5202	1,881
COTTON WASTE	5202	2,054	SEEDS OF ANIS, BADIAN, FENNEL, COR	909	1,392
DRIED LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES, SHELL	713	1,625	DRIED LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES, SHELL	713	1,074
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS N.E.S.	1404	1,538	WHEAT AND MESLIN	1001	0,827
SEEDS OF ANIS, BADIAN, FENNEL, COR	909	1,011	DRIED VEGETABLES, WHOLE, CUT, SLIC	712	0,784
DRIED VEGETABLES, WHOLE, CUT, SLIC	712	0,951	VEGETABLES PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED	711	0,524
MOLASSES RESULTING FROM THE EXTRAC	1703	0,539	LOCUST BEANS, SEAWEEDS AND OTHER A	1212	0,429
LOCUST BEANS, SEAWEEDS AND OTHER A	1212	0,441	OLIVE OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, WHETH	1509	0,378
PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS, INCL.	1211	0,288	PREPARATIONS OF A KIND USED IN ANI	2309	0,300
VEGETABLES PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED	711	0,232	PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS, INCL.	1211	0,293
OTHER NUTS, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHE	802	0,194	RAW SKINS OF SHEEP OR LAMBS	4102	0,255
UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO; TOBACCO RE	2401	0,137	OTHER OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRU	1207	0,246
LIVE HORSES, ASSES, MULES AND HINN	101	0,109	MOLLUSCS, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTIO	307	0,196
OTHER RAW HIDES AND SKINS	4103	0,099	OTHER VEGETABLES PREPARED OR PRESE	2005	0,156
OIL-CAKE AND OTHER SOLID RESIDUES,	2306	0,088	UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO; TOBACCO RE	2401	0,130
POTATOES, FRESH OR CHILLED	701	0,085	OTHER NUTS, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHE	802	0,130
BUTTER AND OTHER FATS AND OILS DER	405	0,083	FLOURS, MEALS AND PELLETS, OF MEAT	2301	0,105
PREPARATIONS OF A KIND USED IN ANI	2309	0,071	SUGAR CONFECTIONERY NOT CONTAINING	1704	0,092
FRUITS, NUTS AND OTHER EDIBLE PART	2008	0,063	PREPARED OR PRESERVED MEAT, OFFAL	1602	0,082
OTHER OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRU	1207	0,056	FRUIT JUICES, INCL. GRAPE MUST, AN	2009	0,081
OTHER VEGETABLES PREPARED OR PRESE	2005	0,054	TOMATOES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED OT	2002	0,079
MOLLUSCS, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTIO	307	0,048	BUTTER AND OTHER FATS AND OILS DER	405	0,070
PREPARED OR PRESERVED FISH; CAVIAR	1604	0,045	CORAL AND SIMILAR MATERIALS, SHELL	508	0,068
MALT EXTRACT; FOOD PREPARATIONS OF	1901	0,033	FRUITS, NUTS AND OTHER EDIBLE PART	2008	0,063
FRUIT JUICES, INCL. GRAPE MUST, AN	2009	0,032	OIL-CAKE AND OTHER SOLID RESIDUES,	2306	0,056
GROUND-NUTS, WHETHER OR NOT SHELLE	1202	0,027	BREAD, PASTRY, CAKES, BISCUITS AND	1905	0,048
WASTE OF WOOL	5103	0,025	PREPARED OR PRESERVED FISH; CAVIAR	1604	0,045
SUGAR CONFECTIONERY NOT CONTAINING	1704	0,024	MALT EXTRACT; FOOD PREPARATIONS OF	1901	0,042
SEEDS, FRUITS AND SPORES, FOR SOWI	1209	0,023	SEEDS, FRUITS AND SPORES, FOR SOWI	1209	0,036
CORAL AND SIMILAR MATERIALS, SHELL	508	0,019	ANIMAL PRODUCTS N.E.S; DEAD ANIMAL	511	0,036
WATERS, INCL. MINERAL WATERS AND A	2202	0,018	VEGETABLES, FRUIT, NUTS AND OTHER	2001	0,033
COFFEE, WHETHER OR NOT ROASTED OR	901	0,017	FOOD PREPARATIONS N.E.S.	2106	0,022
NATURAL SPONGES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN	509	0,017	COFFEE, WHETHER OR NOT ROASTED OR	901	0,021
CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND OTHER AQ	1605	0,014	MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL OF RABBITS,	208	0,021

FINE OR COARSE ANIMAL	5102	0,013	BULBS, TUBERS, TUBEROUS □OTOS, COR	601	0,021
APRICOTS, PRUNES, APPLES, PEACHES,	813	0,012	GINGER, SAFFRON, TURMERIC 'CURCUMA	910	0,018
JAMS, □OTOS JELLIES, MARMALADES, F	2007	0,012	FIXED VEGETABLE FATS AND □OTO, INC	1515	0,016
AMBERGRIS, CASTOREUM, CIVET AND MU	510	0,012	APRICOTS, PRUNES, APPLES, PEACHES,	813	0,014
GINGER, SAFFRON, TURMERIC 'CURCUMA	910	0,011	FLOURS AND MEALS OF OIL □OTOS OR O	1208	0,013
FIXED VEGETABLE FATS AND □OTO, INC	1515	0,011	WASTE OF WOOL	5103	0,011
BREAD, PASTRY, CAKES, BISCUITS AND	1905	0,011	PEPPER OF THE GENUS PIPER; DRIED O	904	0,011
ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1516	0,010	CIGARS, CHERROOTS, CIGARILLOS AND C	2402	0,011
MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL OF RABBITS,	208	0,010	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR C	201	0,011
MEAT OF HORSES, ASSES, MULES OR HI	205	0,009	DATES, FIGS, PINEAPPLES, AVOCADOS,	804	0,010
ONIONS, SHALLOTS, GARLIC, LEEKS AN	703	0,009	OTHER VEGETABLES, FRESH OR CHILLED	709	0,010
RICE	1006	0,009	OTHER □OTO AND THEIR FRACTIONS, OB	1510	0,010
OTHER □OTO AND THEIR FRACTIONS, OB	1510	0,009	JAMS, □OTOS JELLIES, MARMALADES, F	2007	0,009
BULBS, TUBERS, TUBEROUS □OTOS, COR	601	0,007	MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES, PREPARED O	2003	0,009
FLOURS AND MEALS OF OIL □OTOS OR O	1208	0,007	OTHER RAW HIDES AND SKINS	4103	0,008
CITRUS □OTOS, FRESH OR DRIED	805	0,007	CEREAL STRAW AND HUSKS, UNPREPARED	1213	0,007
VEGETABLES, □OTOS, NUTS AND OTHER	2001	0,007	CITRUS □OTOS, FRESH OR DRIED	805	0,006
OTHER VEGETABLES, FRESH OR CHILLED	709	0,005	UNDENATURED ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AN AL	2208	0,006
PEPPER OF THE GENUS PIPER; DRIED O	904	0,004	MELONS, INCL. WATERMELONS, AND PAP	807	0,005
MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL OF FOWLS OF	207	0,004	MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL, SALTED, IN	210	0,005
FOOD PREPARATIONS N.E.S.	2106	0,004	□OTOS AND NUTS, UNCOOKED OR COOKED	811	0,004
MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES, PREPARED O	2003	0,003	OTHER VEGETABLES PREPARED OR PRESE	2004	0,004
SAUCE AND PREPARATIONS THEREFOR; M	2103	0,003	FINE OR COARSE ANIMAL	5102	0,004
WINE OF FRESH GRAPES, INCL. FORTIF	2204	0,003	CHOCOLATE AND OTHER FOOD PREPARATI	1806	0,004
OTHER VEGETABLES PREPARED OR PRESE	2004	0,002	APRICOTS, CHERRIES, PEACHES INCL.	809	0,004
MELONS, INCL. WATERMELONS, AND PAP	807	0,002	LIVE HORSES, ASSES, MULES AND HINN	101	0,003
PASTA, WHETHER OR NOT COOKED OR ST	1902	0,002	SAUCE AND PREPARATIONS THEREFOR; M	2103	0,003
□OTOS, NUTS, □OTOS-PEEL AND OTHER	2006	0,002	WATERS, INCL. MINERAL WATERS AND A	2202	0,003
UNDENATURED ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AN AL	2208	0,002	GRAPES, FRESH OR DRIED	806	0,003
GRAPES, FRESH OR DRIED	806	0,001	□OTOS, NUTS, □OTOS-PEEL AND OTHER	2006	0,003
SOUPS AND BROTHS AND PREPARATIONS	2104	0,001	MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL OF FOWLS OF	207	0,002
LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES, SHELLED OR	708	0,001	TOMATOES, FRESH OR CHILLED	702	0,002
CHEESE AND CURD	406	0,001	STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBE	810	0,002
CUT FLOWERS AND FLOWER BUDS OF A K	603	0,001	ONIONS, SHALLOTS, GARLIC, LEEKS AN	703	0,002
APRICOTS, CHERRIES, PEACHES INCL.	809	0,001	TEA, WHETHER OR NOT FLAVOURED	902	0,002
BEER MADE FROM MALT	2203	0,001	PEEL OF CITRUS □OTOS OR MELONS, IN	814	0,002
CINNAMON AND CINNAMON-TREE FLOWERS	906	0,001	OTHER SUGARS, INCL. CHEMICALLY PUR	1702	0,002
FISH, FRESH OR CHILLED (EXCL. FISH	302	0,001	LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES, SHELLED OR	708	0,002
STARCHES; INULIN	1108	0,001	WOOL GREASE AND FATTY SUBSTANCES D	1505	0,002
WATERS, INCL. NATURAL OR ARTIFICIA	2201	0,001	SOUPS AND BROTHS AND PREPARATIONS	2104	0,002
LIVE FISH	301	0,000	FISH, FRESH OR CHILLED (EXCL. FISH	302	0,001
LIVE PLANTS INCL. THEIR □OTOS, CUT	602	0,000	CINNAMON AND CINNAMON-TREE FLOWERS	906	0,001
DATES, FIGS, PINEAPPLES, AVOCADOS,	804	0,000	STARCHES; INULIN	1108	0,001
TEA, WHETHER OR NOT FLAVOURED	902	0,000	WATERS, INCL. NATURAL OR ARTIFICIA	2201	0,001
CHOCOLATE AND OTHER FOOD PREPARATI	1806	0,000	APPLES, PEARS AND QUINCES, FRESH	808	0,001
TOMATOES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED OT	2002	0,000	VEGETABLE MATERIALS OF A KIND USED	1401	0,001
CRUSTACEANS, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMP	306	0,000	FATS OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SHEEP OR G	1502	0,001
NATURAL HONEY	409	0,000	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1518	0,001
VEGETABLES, UNCOOKED OR COOKED BY	710	0,000	PASTA, WHETHER OR NOT COOKED OR ST	1902	0,001
LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS	102	0,000	PREPARED FOODS OBTAINED BY THE SWE	1904	0,001
LIVE SWINE	103	0,000	WINE OF FRESH GRAPES, INCL. FORTIF	2204	0,001
LIVE SHEEP AND GOATS	104	0,000	NATURAL HONEY	409	0,001

LIVE POULTRY, FOWLS OF THE SPECIES	105	0,000	CUCUMBERS AND GHERKINS, FRESH OR C	707	0,001
LIVE ANIMALS (EXCL. HORSES, ASSES,	106	0,000	BEER MADE FROM MALT	2203	0,001
MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR C	201	0,000	LIVE FISH	301	0,000
MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	202	0,000	CRUSTACEANS, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMP	306	0,000
MEAT OF SWINE, FRESH, CHILLED OR F	203	0,000	BUTTERMILK, CURDLED MILK AND CREAM	403	0,000
MEAT OF SHEEP OR GOATS, FRESH, CHI	204	0,000	CHEESE AND CURD	406	0,000
EDIBLE OFFAL OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SW	206	0,000	CARROTS, TURNIPS, SALAD BEETROOT,	706	0,000
PIG FAT, FREE OF LEAN MEAT AND POU	209	0,000	VEGETABLES, UNCOOKED OR COOKED BY	710	0,000
MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL, SALTED, IN	210	0,000	MANIOC, ARROWROOT, SALEP, JERUSALE	714	0,000
FROZEN FISH (EXCL. FISH FILLETS AN	303	0,000	CEREAL GROATS, MEAL AND PELLETS	1103	0,000
FISH FILLETS AND OTHER FISH MEAT,	304	0,000	CEREAL GRAINS OTHERWISE WORKED, E.	1104	0,000
FISH, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, D	305	0,000	VINEGAR AND SUBSTITUTES FOR VINEGA	2209	0,000
MILK AND CREAM, NOT CONCENTRATED N	401	0,000	LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS	102	0,000
MILK AND CREAM, CONCENTRATED OR CO	402	0,000	LIVE SWINE	103	0,000
BUTTERMILK, CURDLED MILK AND CREAM	403	0,000	LIVE SHEEP AND GOATS	104	0,000
WHEY, WHETHER OR NOT CONCENTRATED	404	0,000	LIVE POULTRY, FOWLS OF THE SPECIES	105	0,000
BIRDS' EGGS, IN SHELL, FRESH, PRES	407	0,000	LIVE ANIMALS (EXCL. HORSES, ASSES,	106	0,000
BIRDS' EGGS, NOT IN SHELL, AND EGG	408	0,000	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	202	0,000
TURTLES' EGGS, BIRDS' NESTS AND OT	410	0,000	MEAT OF SWINE, FRESH, CHILLED OR F	203	0,000
HUMAN HAIR, UNWORKED, WHETHER OR N	501	0,000	MEAT OF SHEEP OR GOATS, FRESH, CHI	204	0,000
PIGS', HOGS' OR BOARS' BRISTLES AN	502	0,000	MEAT OF HORSES, ASSES, MULES OR HI	205	0,000
HORSEHAIR AND HORSEHAIR WASTE, WHE	503	0,000	EDIBLE OFFAL OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SW	206	0,000
SKINS AND OTHER PARTS OF BIRDS, WI	505	0,000	PIG FAT, FREE OF LEAN MEAT AND POU	209	0,000
BONES AND HORN-CORES AND THEIR POW	506	0,000	FROZEN FISH (EXCL. FISH FILLETS AN	303	0,000
IVORY, TORTOISE-SHELL, WHALEBONE A	507	0,000	FISH FILLETS AND OTHER FISH MEAT,	304	0,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS N.E.S; DEAD ANIMAL	511	0,000	FISH, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, D	305	0,000
FOLIAGE, BRANCHES AND OTHER PARTS	604	0,000	MILK AND CREAM, NOT CONCENTRATED N	401	0,000
TOMATOES, FRESH OR CHILLED	702	0,000	MILK AND CREAM, CONCENTRATED OR CO	402	0,000
CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWERS, KOHLRABI,	704	0,000	WHEY, WHETHER OR NOT CONCENTRATED	404	0,000
LETTUCE 'LACTUCA SATIVA' AND CHICO	705	0,000	BIRDS' EGGS, IN SHELL, FRESH, PRES	407	0,000
CARROTS, TURNIPS, SALAD BEETROOT,	706	0,000	BIRDS' EGGS, NOT IN SHELL, AND EGG	408	0,000
CUCUMBERS AND GHERKINS, FRESH OR C	707	0,000	TURTLES' EGGS, BIRDS' NESTS AND OT	410	0,000
MANIOC, ARROWROOT, SALEP, JERUSALE	714	0,000	HUMAN HAIR, UNWORKED, WHETHER OR N	501	0,000
COCONUTS, BRAZIL NUTS AND CASHEW N	801	0,000	PIGS', HOGS' OR BOARS' BRISTLES AN	502	0,000
BANANAS, INCL. PLANTAINS, FRESH OR	803	0,000	HORSEHAIR AND HORSEHAIR WASTE, WHE	503	0,000
APPLES, PEARS AND QUINCES, FRESH	808	0,000	SKINS AND OTHER PARTS OF BIRDS, WI	505	0,000
STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBE	810	0,000	BONES AND HORN-CORES AND THEIR POW	506	0,000
FRUIT AND NUTS, UNCOOKED OR COOKED	811	0,000	IVORY, TORTOISE-SHELL, WHALEBONE A	507	0,000
FRUIT AND NUTS, PROVISIONALLY PRES	812	0,000	NATURAL SPONGES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN	509	0,000
PEEL OF CITRUS FRUIT OR MELONS, IN	814	0,000	AMBERGRIS, CASTOREUM, CIVET AND MU	510	0,000
MATE	903	0,000	LIVE PLANTS INCL. THEIR ROOTS, CUT	602	0,000
VANILLA	905	0,000	CUT FLOWERS AND FLOWER BUDS OF A K	603	0,000
CLOVES, WHOLE FRUIT, CLOVES AND ST	907	0,000	FOLIAGE, BRANCHES AND OTHER PARTS	604	0,000
NUTMEG, MACE AND CARDAMOMS	908	0,000	CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWERS, KOHLRABI,	704	0,000
RYE	1002	0,000	LETTUCE 'LACTUCA SATIVA' AND CHICO	705	0,000
BARLEY	1003	0,000	COCONUTS, BRAZIL NUTS AND CASHEW N	801	0,000
OATS	1004	0,000	BANANAS, INCL. PLANTAINS, FRESH OR	803	0,000
MAIZE OR CORN	1005	0,000	FRUIT AND NUTS, PROVISIONALLY PRES	812	0,000
GRAIN SORGHUM	1007	0,000	MATE	903	0,000
BUCKWHEAT, MILLET, CANARY SEED AND	1008	0,000	VANILLA	905	0,000
WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	1101	0,000	CLOVES, WHOLE FRUIT, CLOVES AND ST	907	0,000
CEREAL FLOURS (EXCL. WHEAT OR MESL	1102	0,000	NUTMEG, MACE AND CARDAMOMS	908	0,000

CEREAL GROATS, MEAL AND PELLETS	1103	0,000	RYE	1002	0,000
CEREAL GRAINS OTHERWISE WORKED, E.	1104	0,000	BARLEY	1003	0,000
FLOUR, MEAL, FLAKES, GRANULES AND	1105	0,000	OATS	1004	0,000
FLOUR AND MEAL OF PEAS, BEANS, LEN	1106	0,000	MAIZE OR CORN	1005	0,000
MALT, WHETHER OR NOT ROASTED	1107	0,000	RICE	1006	0,000
WHEAT □LICER, WHETHER OR NOT DRIED	1109	0,000	GRAIN SORGHUM	1007	0,000
SOYA BEANS, WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN	1201	0,000	BUCKWHEAT, MILLET, □LICER SEED AND	1008	0,000
COPRA	1203	0,000	WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	1101	0,000
LINSEED, WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN	1204	0,000	CEREAL FLOURS (EXCL. WHEAT OR MESL	1102	0,000
RAPE OR COLZA □LICE, WHETHER OR NO	1205	0,000	FLOUR, MEAL, FLAKES, GRANULES AND	1105	0,000
SUNFLOWER □LICE, WHETHER OR NOT BR	1206	0,000	FLOUR AND MEAL OF PEAS, BEANS, LEN	1106	0,000
HOP CONES, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHER	1210	0,000	MALT, WHETHER OR NOT ROASTED	1107	0,000
CEREAL STRAW AND HUSKS, UNPREPARED	1213	0,000	WHEAT □LICER, WHETHER OR NOT DRIED	1109	0,000
SWEDES, MANGOLDS, FODDER □LICE, HA	1214	0,000	SOYA BEANS, WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN	1201	0,000
LAC; NATURAL GUMS, RESINS, GUM-RES	1301	0,000	GROUND-NUTS, WHETHER OR NOT SHELLE	1202	0,000
VEGETABLE SAPS AND EXTRACTS; PECTI	1302	0,000	COPRA	1203	0,000
VEGETABLE MATERIALS OF A KIND USED	1401	0,000	LINSEED, WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN	1204	0,000
VEGETABLE MATERIALS OF A KIND USED	1402	0,000	RAPE OR COLZA □LICE, WHETHER OR NO	1205	0,000
VEGETABLE MATERIALS, SUCH AS BROOM	1403	0,000	SUNFLOWER □LICE, WHETHER OR NOT BR	1206	0,000
LARD; OTHER PIG FAT AND POULTRY FA	1501	0,000	HOP CONES, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHER	1210	0,000
FATS OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SHEEP OR G	1502	0,000	SWEDES, MANGOLDS, FODDER □LICE, HA	1214	0,000
LARD STEARIN, LARD OIL, OLEOSTEARI	1503	0,000	LAC; NATURAL GUMS, RESINS, GUM-RES	1301	0,000
FATS AND □LIC AND THEIR FRACTIONS	1504	0,000	VEGETABLE SAPS AND EXTRACTS; PECTI	1302	0,000
WOOL GREASE AND FATTY SUBSTANCES D	1505	0,000	VEGETABLE MATERIALS OF A KIND USED	1402	0,000
OTHER ANIMAL FATS AND □LIC AND THE	1506	0,000	VEGETABLE MATERIALS, SUCH AS BROOM	1403	0,000
SOYA-BEAN OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, W	1507	0,000	LARD; OTHER PIG FAT AND POULTRY FA	1501	0,000
GROUND-NUT OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS,	1508	0,000	LARD STEARIN, LARD OIL, OLEOSTEARI	1503	0,000
PALM OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, WHETHE	1511	0,000	FATS AND □LIC AND THEIR FRACTIONS	1504	0,000
SUNFLOWER-SEED, SAFFLOWER OR COTTO	1512	0,000	OTHER ANIMAL FATS AND □LIC AND THE	1506	0,000
COCONUT 'COPRA', PALM KERNEL OR BA	1513	0,000	SOYA-BEAN OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, W	1507	0,000
RAPE, COLZA OR MUSTARD OIL AND FRA	1514	0,000	GROUND-NUT OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS,	1508	0,000
MARGARINE, OTHER EDIBLE MIXTURES O	1517	0,000	PALM OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, WHETHE	1511	0,000
ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1518	0,000	SUNFLOWER-SEED, SAFFLOWER OR COTTO	1512	0,000
INDUSTRIAL MONOCARBOXYLIC FATTY AC	1519	0,000	COCONUT 'COPRA', PALM KERNEL OR BA	1513	0,000
□LICEROL 'GLYCERINE', WHETHER OR N	1520	0,000	RAPE, COLZA OR MUSTARD OIL AND FRA	1514	0,000
VEGETABLE WAXES, BEESWAX, OTHER IN	1521	0,000	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1516	0,000
DEGRAS; RESIDUES RESULTING FROM TH	1522	0,000	MARGARINE, OTHER EDIBLE MIXTURES O	1517	0,000
SAUSAGES AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS, OF	1601	0,000	INDUSTRIAL MONOCARBOXYLIC FATTY AC	1519	0,000
PREPARED OR PRESERVED MEAT, OFFAL	1602	0,000	□LICEROL 'GLYCERINE', WHETHER OR N	1520	0,000
EXTRACTS AND JUICES OF MEAT, FISH	1603	0,000	VEGETABLE WAXES, BEESWAX, OTHER IN	1521	0,000
CANE OR BEET SUGAR AND CHEMICALLY	1701	0,000	DEGRAS; RESIDUES RESULTING FROM TH	1522	0,000
OTHER SUGARS, INCL. CHEMICALLY PUR	1702	0,000	SAUSAGES AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS, OF	1601	0,000
COCOA BEANS, WHOLE OR BROKEN, RAW	1801	0,000	EXTRACTS AND JUICES OF MEAT, FISH	1603	0,000
COCOA SHELLS, HUSKS, SKINS AND OTH	1802	0,000	CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND OTHER AQ	1605	0,000
COCOA PASTE, WHETHER OR NOT DEFATT	1803	0,000	CANE OR BEET SUGAR AND CHEMICALLY	1701	0,000
COCOA BUTTER, FAT AND OIL	1804	0,000	MOLASSES RESULTING FROM THE EXTRAC	1703	0,000
COCOA POWDER, NOT CONTAINING ADDED	1805	0,000	COCOA BEANS, WHOLE OR BROKEN, RAW	1801	0,000
TAPIOCA AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR P	1903	0,000	COCOA SHELLS, HUSKS, SKINS AND OTH	1802	0,000
PREPARED FOODS OBTAINED BY THE SWE	1904	0,000	COCOA PASTE, WHETHER OR NOT DEFATT	1803	0,000
EXTRACTS, ESSENCES AND CONCENTRATE	2101	0,000	COCOA BUTTER, FAT AND OIL	1804	0,000
YEASTS, ACTIVE OR INACTIVE, OTHER	2102	0,000	COCOA POWDER, NOT CONTAINING ADDED	1805	0,000
ICE CREAM AND OTHER EDIBLE ICE, WH	2105	0,000	TAPIOCA AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR P	1903	0,000

VERMOUTH AND OTHER WINE OF FRESH G	2205	0,000	EXTRACTS, ESSENCES AND CONCENTRATE	2101	0,000
CIDER, PERRY, MEAD AND OTHER FERME	2206	0,000	YEASTS, ACTIVE OR INACTIVE, OTHER	2102	0,000
UNDENATURED ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AN AL	2207	0,000	ICE CREAM AND OTHER EDIBLE ICE, WH	2105	0,000
VINEGAR AND SUBSTITUTES FOR VINEGA	2209	0,000	VERMOUTH AND OTHER WINE OF FRESH G	2205	0,000
FLOURS, MEALS AND PELLETS, OF MEAT	2301	0,000	CIDER, PERRY, MEAD AND OTHER FERME	2206	0,000
BRAN, SHARPS AND OTHER RESIDUES, W	2302	0,000	UNDENATURED ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AN AL	2207	0,000
RESIDUES OF STARCH MANUFACTURE AND	2303	0,000	BRAN, SHARPS AND OTHER RESIDUES, W	2302	0,000
OIL-CAKE AND OTHER SOLID RESIDUES,	2304	0,000	RESIDUES OF STARCH MANUFACTURE AND	2303	0,000
OIL-CAKE AND OTHER SOLID RESIDUES,	2305	0,000	OIL-CAKE AND OTHER SOLID RESIDUES,	2304	0,000
WINE LEES; ARGOL	2307	0,000	OIL-CAKE AND OTHER SOLID RESIDUES,	2305	0,000
ACORNS, HORSE-CHESTNUTS, MARC AND	2308	0,000	WINE LEES; ARGOL	2307	0,000
CIGARS, CHERROOTS, CIGARILLOS AND C	2402	0,000	ACORNS, HORSE-CHESTNUTS, MARC AND	2308	0,000
OTHER MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AND	2403	0,000	OTHER MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AND MAN	2403	0,000
MAN					
RAW HIDES AND SKINS OF BOVINES AND	4101	0,000	RAW HIDES AND SKINS OF BOVINES AND	4101	0,000
HORSES			HORSES		

Source: COMEXT and own calculations

Annex 2.6

Syrian products' export growth to the EU, between 1995-97 and 1997-99

Syrian products' export growth to the EU (value)

(Ranked by growth rate between 1995-1997 and 1997-1999)				
CN Code	Product	1995-1997 000 Ecu	1997-1999 000 Ecu	Growth rate
2301	FLOURS, MEALS AND PELLETS, OF	0,0	140,0	
200911	FROZEN ORANGE JUICE, WHETHER	0,0	97,3	
23011000	FLOURS, MEALS AND PELLETS, OF	0,0	75,0	
23012000	FLOURS, MEALS AND PELLETS OF	0,0	65,0	
5106	CARDED WOOL YARN (EXCL	0,0	15,7	
510620	CARDED WOOL YARN CONTA	0,0	15,7	
240220	CIGARETTES CONTAINING TOBACCO	0,0	14,7	
201	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR C	0,0	14,3	
6011040	DORMANT GLADIOLI BULBS	0,0	12,7	
160231	PREPARED OR PRESERVED MEAT OR	0,0	11,0	
210	MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL, SALTED, IN	0,0	6,0	
190520	GINGERBREAD AND THE LIKE, WHE	0,0	3,7	
70200	TOMATOES, FRESH OR CHILLED	0,0	3,0	
80510	FRESH OR DRIED ORANGES	0,0	2,7	
8051030	FRESH NAVELS, NAVELINES, NAVELATES	0,0	2,7	
8053010	FRESH OR DRIED LEMONS 'CITRUS LIMO	0,0	2,3	
80940	FRESH PLUMS AND SLOES	0,0	2,3	
814	PEEL OF CITRUS FRUIT OR MELONS, IN	0,0	2,3	
70951	FRESH OR CHILLED MUSHROOMS	0,0	1,3	
80810	FRESH APPLES	0,0	1,3	
70700	CUCUMBERS AND GHERKINS, FRESH OR C	0,0	0,7	
70930	FRESH OR CHILLED AUBERGINES	0,0	0,7	
71331	DRIED, SHELLED BEANS OF SPECIES 'V	0,0	0,3	
70190	FRESH OR CHILLED POTATOES (EXCL. S	132	3751	2741,7
804	DATES, FIGS, PINEAPPLES, AVOCADOS,	1	14	1950,0
52010010	COTTON, NEITHER CARDED	37	721	1832,1
80420	FRESH OR DRIED FIGS	1	9	1300,0
8042090	DRIED FIGS	1	9	1300,0
71333	DRIED, SHELLED KIDNEY BEANS 'PHASE	2	16	880,0
71190	VEGETABLES AND MIXTURES OF VEGETAB	1	10	866,7
4104	BOVINE OR EQUINE LEATH	3	20	662,5
80530	FRESH OR DRIED LEMONS AND LIMES	0	2	600,0
80920	FRESH CHERRIES	0	2	600,0
151550	SESAME OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS,	1	5	600,0
120720	COTTON SEEDS, WHETHER OR NOT	40	263	556,7
8071100	FRESH WATERMELONS	1	4	500,0
18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS	1	5	400,0
210690	FOOD PREPARATIONS N.E.S.	6	29	388,9

200190	VEGETABLES, □EDES, NUTS AND O	7	31	365,0
190590	BREAD, PASTRY, CAKES, BISCUIT	5	22	340,0
71120	OLIVES, PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED BU	3	13	322,2
2001	VEGETABLES, □EDES, NUTS AND O	11	44	309,4
1207	OTHER OIL □EDES AND OLEAGINO	87	327	277,3
52051300	SINGLE COTTON YARN OTH	849	3200	276,8
52051200	SINGLE COTTON YARN OTH	1131	4115	263,8
71310	DRIED, SHELLED PEAS 'PISUM SATIVUM	5	16	250,0
30760	SNAILS, LIVE, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZ	75	260	246,7
170490	SUGAR CONFECTIONERY NOT CONTA	34	116	242,2
3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND	77	262	240,7
1704	SUGAR CONFECTIONERY NOT CONTA	38	122	224,8
20011000	CUCUMBERS AND GHERKINS, PREPA	4	13	216,7
200590	VEGETABLES AND MIXTURES OF VE	38	119	210,4
190530	SWEET BISCUITS, WAFFLES AND W	12	38	205,4
5205	COTTON YARN OTHER THAN	7054	19974	183,1
21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARAT	13	35	176,3
90420	FRUITS OF THE GENUS CAPSICUM OR OF	3	7	175,0
90412	PEPPER OF THE GENUS PIPER, CRUSHED	1	3	150,0
2005	OTHER VEGETABLES PREPARED OR	84	207	146,8
23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE F	249	614	146,8
60110	BULBS, TUBERS, TUBEROUS □EDES, COR	12	28	140,0
11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUS	1	2	133,3
904	PEPPER OF THE GENUS PIPER; DRIED O	6	15	131,6
200570	OLIVES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED	40	86	117,6
2009	□EDES JUICES, INCL. GRAPE MUS	50	108	116,0
20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES, F	273	583	113,7
6	LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS; BULBS	14	28	104,9
711	VEGETABLES PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED	362	696	92,3
71130	CAPERS PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED BUT	348	664	90,8
16	PREPARATIONS OF MEAT, FISH OR	92	168	82,3
208	MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL OF RABBITS,	16	28	78,7
4106	GOAT OR KIDSKIN LEATHE	793	1391	75,5
19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS, FLOU	71	123	73,2
200819	NUTS AND OTHER □EDES, INCL. M	33	55	65,7
120740	SESAMUM □EDES, WHETHER OR NOT	9	15	64,3
70990	FRESH OR CHILLED VEGETABLES N.E.S.	7	11	61,9
90910	□EDES OF ANISE OR BADIAN	419	661	57,8
9091010	ANISE SEEDS	419	661	57,8
90940	CARAWAY SEEDS	59	93	57,1
7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOT	4533	6940	53,1
1208	FLOURS AND MEALS OF OIL SEEDS	12	18	51,4
120890	FLOURS AND MEAL OF OIL SEEDS	12	18	51,4
12089000	FLOURS AND MEAL OF OIL SEEDS	12	18	51,4
52021000	COTTON YARN WASTE	130	193	48,7
80610	FRESH GRAPES	2	3	42,9
52051100	SINGLE COTTON YARN OTH	16	23	42,9
2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL	36	52	42,2
121299	□EDES STONES AND KERNELS AND	90	126	40,4
120991	VEGETABLE □EDES, FOR SOWING	26	35	37,7
120799	OIL □EDES AND OLEAGINOUS FRUI	36	49	36,1
910	GINGER, SAFFRON, TURMERIC 'CURCUMA	18	24	35,8

4105	SHEEP OR LAMBSKIN LEAT	17428	23420	34,4
140420	COTTON LINTERS	2394	3028	26,5
14	VEGETABLE PLAINTING MATERIALS;	2396	3029	26,5
9	COFFEE, TEA, MATE AND SPICES	1629	1923	18,0
909	SEEDS OF ANIS, BADIAN, FENNEL, COR	1576	1850	17,4
52	COTTON	107964	120134	11,3
71339	DRIED, SHELLED BEANS 'VIGNA AND PH	70	73	4,8
12	OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUI	1312	1368	4,3
70820	FRESH OR CHILLED BEANS 'VIGNA SPP.	2	2	0,0
80211	FRESH OR DRIED ALMONDS IN SHELL	0	0	0,0
813	APRICOTS, PRUNES, APPLES, PEACHES,	18	18	0,0
91040	THYME AND BAY LEAVES	9	9	0,0
520100	COTTON, NEITHER CARDED	97355	97010	-0,4
52010090	COTTON, NEITHER CARDED	97318	96289	-1,1
90930	CUMIN SEEDS	1072	1055	-1,5
19011000	PREPARATIONS FOR INFANT USE,	50	48	-3,3
510121	SHORN WOOL, DEGREASED,	1593	1496	-6,0
5	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSE	13511	12631	-6,5
50400	GUTS, BLADDERS AND STOMACHS OF ANI	13437	12494	-7,0
91091	MIXTURES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF SPI	4	4	-8,3
90111	COFFEE (EXCL. ROASTED AND DECAFFEI	27	25	-8,6
81310	DRIED APRICOTS	16	14	-10,4
24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBA	213	187	-12,2
12111000	LIQUORICE ROOTS, FRESH OR DRI	428	371	-13,2
510129	DEGREASED WOOL, NON-CA	536	464	-13,4
2008	FRUITS, PREPARED OR PRESERVED	98	83	-15,0
71340	DRIED, SHELLED LENTILS, WHETHER OR	335	280	-16,3
200820	PINEAPPLES, PREPARED OR PRESE	18	15	-17,0
1212	LOCUST BEANS, SEAWEEDES AND OT	688	570	-17,1
41	HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER	31666	25180	-20,5
5202	COTTON WASTE, INCL. YA	3199	2501	-21,8
240110	TOBACCO, NOT STEMMED OR STRIP	181	139	-23,5
805	CITRUS FRUIT, FRESH OR DRIED	11	8	-24,2
121230	APRICOT, PEACH OR PLUM STONES	598	444	-25,7
405	BUTTER AND OTHER FATS AND OILS DER	129	93	-27,9
4	DAIRY PRODUCE; BIRDS' EGGS; NATURA	131	94	-28,0
51	WOOL, FINE AND COARSE	4206	3022	-28,2
7122000	DRIED ONIONS, WHOLE, CUT, SLICED,	1407	995	-29,3
8	EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS; PEEL OF CIT	340	240	-29,4
712	DRIED VEGETABLES, WHOLE, CUT, SLIC	1482	1042	-29,7
2007	JAMS, FRUIT JELLIES, MARMALAD	18	12	-32,7
71290	DRIED VEGETABLES AND MIXTURES OF V	75	47	-37,1
200799	JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADES, PU	18	11	-39,6
802	OTHER NUTS, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHE	303	172	-43,1
713	DRIED LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES, SHELL	2532	1427	-43,6
80212	FRESH OR DRIED ALMONDS, SHELLED AN	273	154	-43,7
510119	GREASY WOOL, INCL. FLE	960	498	-48,1
71350	DRIED, SHELLED BROAD BEANS AND HOR	1935	1001	-48,3
207	MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL OF FOWLS OF	6	3	-50,0
510111	GREASY SHORN WOOL, INC	1058	522	-50,6
22	BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGA	37	15	-58,6
80520	FRESH OR DRIED MANDARINS INCL. TAN	11	3	-68,8

52029100	GARNETTED STOCK OF COT	158	30	-81,0
703	ONIONS, SHALLOTS, GARLIC, LEEKS AN	14	3	-81,4
15091010	LAMPANTE VIRGIN OLIVE OIL	966	178	-81,6
1001	WHEAT AND MESLIN	6563	1100	-83,2
10	CEREALS	6576	1100	-83,3
70320	GARLIC, FRESH OR CHILLED	14	2	-83,7
71320	DRIED, SHELLED CHICKPEAS, WHETHER	175	25	-85,5
17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONER	877	125	-85,7
15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND	5033	542	-89,2
1509	OLIVE OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS,	4986	502	-89,9
15091090	VIRGIN OLIVE OIL AND FRACTION	3805	323	-91,5
4103	OTHER RAW HIDES AND SK	154	10	-93,3
4102	RAW HIDES AND SKINS OF	13282	338	-97,5
1	LIVE ANIMALS	170	4	-97,6
101	LIVE HORSES, ASSES, MULES AND HINN	170	4	-97,6
205	MEAT OF HORSES, ASSES, MULES OR HI	15	0	-100,0
7132090	DRIED CHICKPEAS, SHELLED, WHETHER	174	0	-100,0
7134090	DRIED LENTILS, SHELLED, WHETHER OR	56	0	-100,0
7135090	DRIED BROAD BEANS AND HORSE BEANS,	1698	0	-100,0
8071900	FRESH MELONS (EXCL. WATERMELONS)	0	0	-100,0
80910	FRESH APRICOTS	1	0	-100,0
1703	MOLASSES RESULTING FROM THE E	840	0	-100,0

Source: Comext database and own calculations

Syrian products' export growth to the EU (volume)

(Metric Tons)				
Triennial averages and growth rates				
Product	CN code	1995-1997	1997-1999	Growth rate
		<i>MT</i>	<i>MT</i>	
FLOURS, MEALS AND PELLETS, OF	2301	0,0	626,0	
FLOURS, MEALS AND PELLETS, OF	23011000	0,0	492,7	
FLOURS, MEALS AND PELLETS OF	23012000	0,0	133,3	
FROZEN ORANGE JUICE, WHETHER	200911	0,0	73,0	
DORMANT GLADIOLI BULBS	6011040	0,0	12,0	
FRESH OR DRIED ORANGES	80510	0,0	8,3	
FRESH NAVELS, NAVELINES, NAVELATES	8051030	0,0	8,3	
PREPARED OR PRESERVED MEAT OR	160231	0,0	4,3	
MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR C	201	0,0	3,3	
FRESH OR DRIED LEMONS 'CITRUS LIMO	8053010	0,0	3,3	
MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL, SALTED, IN	210	0,0	2,3	
GINGERBREAD AND THE LIKE, WHE	190520	0,0	2,3	
CIGARETTES CONTAINING TOBACCO	240220	0,0	1,0	
DRIED, SHELLED CHICKPEAS, WHETHER	7132000	0,7	54,0	8000,0
FRESH OR CHILLED POTATOES (EXCL. S	70190	395,0	12588,3	3086,9
COTTON, NEITHER CARDED	52010010	25,7	699,7	2626,0
FRESH OR DRIED FIGS	80420	0,7	15,3	2200,0
SESAME OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS,	151550	0,3	5,0	1400,0
DRIED, SHELLED KIDNEY BEANS 'PHASE	71333	2,0	26,0	1200,0
VEGETABLES AND MIXTURES OF VEGETAB	71190	1,3	16,3	1125,0
FRESH OR DRIED LEMONS AND LIMES	80530	0,3	3,3	900,0
VEGETABLE SEEDS, FOR SOWING	120991	0,7	6,7	900,0
SWEET BISCUITS, WAFFLES AND W	190530	4,3	35,7	723,1
DRIED, SHELLED PEAS 'PISUM SATIVUM	71310	2,3	18,3	685,7
BREAD, PASTRY, CAKES, BISCUIT	190590	1,7	11,3	580,0
BULBS, TUBERS, TUBEROUS ROOTS, COR	60110	4,0	24,3	508,3
VEGETABLES, FRUIT, NUTS AND O	200190	12,3	69,7	464,9
VEGETABLES, FRUIT, NUTS AND O	2001	20,7	110,7	435,5
CUCUMBERS AND GHERKINS, PREPA	20011000	8,3	41,0	392,0
OTHER OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS	1207	367,7	1589,3	332,3
VEGETABLES AND MIXTURES OF VE	200590	47,3	204,3	331,7
SNAILS, LIVE, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZ	30760	12,7	47,3	273,7
FOOD PREPARATIONS N.E.S.	210690	5,7	19,7	247,1
OTHER VEGETABLES PREPARED OR	2005	104,0	330,0	217,3
OLIVES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED	200570	49,3	123,7	150,7
FRUITS OF THE GENUS CAPSICUM OR OF	90420	2,0	5,0	150,0
SUGAR CONFECTIONERY NOT CONTA	170490	28,0	63,3	126,2
OLIVES, PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED BU	71120	4,3	9,7	123,1
SUGAR CONFECTIONERY NOT CONTA	1704	29,7	65,0	119,1
PEPPER OF THE GENUS PIPER; DRIED O	904	4,0	8,3	108,3
MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL OF RABBITS,	208	1,7	3,3	100,0
PEPPER OF THE GENUS PIPER, CRUSHED	90412	1,0	2,0	100,0
DRIED VEGETABLES AND MIXTURES OF V	71290	12,3	24,0	94,6

CAPERS PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED BUT	71130	191,0	354,0	85,3
APRICOTS, PRUNES, APPLES, PEACHES,	813	19,0	34,3	80,7
COFFEE (EXCL. ROASTED AND DECAFFEI	90111	8,3	15,0	80,0
CARAWAY SEEDS	90940	41,7	74,7	79,2
NUTS AND OTHER SEEDS, INCL. M	200819	22,3	40,0	79,1
FRESH OR CHILLED VEGETABLES N.E.S.	70990	6,3	11,3	78,9
COTTON LINTERS	140420	7137,0	12235,3	71,4
GINGER, SAFFRON, TURMERIC 'CURCUMA	910	16,0	23,7	47,9
FRUIT JUICES, INCL. GRAPE MUS	2009	57,3	84,0	46,5
DRIED APRICOTS	81310	17,3	23,0	32,7
COTTON YARN WASTE	52021000	245,7	317,7	29,3
FRUIT STONES AND KERNELS AND	121299	94,0	115,0	22,3
SHORN WOOL, DEGREASED,	510121	1032,7	1250,0	21,0
PREPARATIONS FOR INFANT USE,	19011000	19,3	23,3	20,7
SEEDS OF ANISE OR BADIAN	90910	295,0	351,7	19,2
ANISE SEEDS	9091010	295,0	351,7	19,2
THYME AND BAY LEAVES	91040	7,7	8,7	13,0
PINEAPPLES, PREPARED OR PRESE	200820	15,7	17,7	12,8
COTTON, NEITHER CARDED	520100	62553,3	68634,3	9,7
COTTON, NEITHER CARDED	52010090	62527,7	67934,7	8,6
SESAMUM SEEDS, WHETHER OR NOT	120740	11,3	12,0	5,9
FLOURS AND MEALS OF OIL SEEDS	1208	12,3	13,0	5,4
FLOURS AND MEAL OF OIL SEEDS	120890	12,3	13,0	5,4
FLOURS AND MEAL OF OIL SEEDS	12089000	12,3	13,0	5,4
CITRUS FRUIT, FRESH OR DRIED	805	16,7	17,0	2,0
MIXTURES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF SPI	91091	4,3	4,3	0,0
FRUITS, PREPARED OR PRESERVED	2008	71,3	69,7	-2,3
GUTS, BLADDERS AND STOMACHS OF ANI	50400	405,3	392,3	-3,2
SEEDS OF ANIS, BADIAN, FENNEL, COR	909	1302,7	1258,7	-3,4
COTTON WASTE, INCL. YA	5202	5502,7	5097,0	-7,4
CUMIN SEEDS	90930	941,7	801,7	-14,9
DEGREASED WOOL, NON-CA	510129	379,0	322,0	-15,0
OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUI	120799	54,0	44,3	-17,9
DRIED, SHELLED LENTILS, WHETHER OR	71340	750,0	606,7	-19,1
LIQUORICE ROOTS, FRESH OR DRI	12111000	226,7	179,0	-21,0
LOCUST BEANS, SEAWEEDS AND OT	1212	502,7	380,3	-24,3
DRIED ONIONS, WHOLE, CUT, SLICED,	7122000	853,0	572,7	-32,9
APRICOT, PEACH OR PLUM STONES	121230	408,7	265,3	-35,1
TOBACCO, NOT STEMMED OR STRIP	240110	104,3	64,0	-38,7
JAMS, FRUIT JELLIES, MARMALAD	2007	21,7	12,3	-43,1
OTHER NUTS, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHE	802	80,3	45,0	-44,0
MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL OF FOWLS OF	207	3,0	1,7	-44,4
FRESH OR DRIED ALMONDS, SHELLED AN	80212	64,7	35,7	-44,8
GREASY WOOL, INCL. FLE	510119	698,0	373,0	-46,6
JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADES, PU	200799	21,3	10,3	-51,6
GREASY SHORN WOOL, INC	510111	785,3	373,7	-52,4
DRIED LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES, SHELL	713	7256,3	3437,7	-52,6
DRIED, SHELLED BROAD BEANS AND HOR	71350	6051,7	2521,7	-58,3
FRESH OR DRIED MANDARINS INCL. TAN	80520	16,3	5,3	-67,3
ONIONS, SHALLOTS, GARLIC, LEEKS AN	703	19,0	5,3	-71,9
GARLIC, FRESH OR CHILLED	70320	19,0	5,3	-71,9
LAMPANTE VIRGIN OLIVE OIL	15091010	347,0	76,3	-78,0

LIVE HORSES, ASSES, MULES AND HINN	101	1,7	0,3	-80,0
GARNETTED STOCK OF COT	52029100	258,7	34,0	-86,9
OLIVE OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS,	1509	1823,7	216,7	-88,1
OTHER RAW HIDES AND SK	4103	54,3	5,7	-89,6
VIRGIN OLIVE OIL AND FRACTION	15091090	1391,0	139,7	-90,0
RAW HIDES AND SKINS OF	4102	1872,7	71,3	-96,2
MEAT OF HORSES, ASSES, MULES OR HI	205	11,3	0,0	-100,0
DRIED CHICKPEAS, SHELLLED, WHETHER	7132090	256,3	0,0	-100,0
DRIED BROAD BEANS AND HORSE BEANS,	7135090	5509,7	0,0	-100,0

Source: Comext database and own calculations

Annex 2.7

Agricultural Export Composition to the EU

Products	CN Code	Partner countries			1997 - 1999 average					In percent			
		Syria	Med	Turkey	Morocco	Tunisia	Algeria	Libya	Egypt	Cyprus	Lebanon	Palestine	Jordan
		Tot											
LIVE ANIMALS	1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,4	0,7	0,1	0,0	0,9
MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL	2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,5
FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND DAIRY PRODUCE; BIRDS' EGGS; NATURA PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN NOT ELSE	3	0,2	10,1	2,0	26,0	21,8	14,9	4,8	0,9	1,8	0,2	1,7	1,7
LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS; BULBS	4	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,0	0,0	1,8	1,0	0,3	5,5	0,8	0,0	1,0
EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOT EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS; PEEL OF CIT	5	9,5	2,4	2,4	1,2	0,6	0,4	6,9	4,8	0,3	40,5	0,0	3,5
COFFEE, TEA, MATE AND SPICES	6	0,0	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,3	57,6	0,1
CEREALS	7	5,2	11,5	5,9	18,9	1,0	1,5	1,3	39,8	31,2	1,8	9,6	39,1
PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUS	8	0,2	31,2	44,5	21,8	14,9	55,3	0,5	4,5	33,5	0,7	19,0	4,8
OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUI LACS; GUMS, RESINS AND OTHER	9	1,4	0,9	1,1	0,6	0,8	0,1	0,0	0,9	0,3	2,2	3,2	0,4
VEGETABLE PLAINTING MATERIALS; ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND PREPARATIONS OF MEAT, FISH OR SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONER	10	0,8	0,5	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS	11	0,0	0,5	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS, FLOU	12	1,0	2,1	1,9	2,0	0,4	2,5	0,3	7,4	2,1	4,0	0,0	0,5
PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES, F	13	0,0	0,6	0,0	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	2,9
MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARAT	14	2,3	0,4	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGA	15	0,4	7,7	3,3	2,5	55,4	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	2,0	5,0	0,3
RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE F	16	0,1	4,2	2,3	11,5	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBA	17	0,1	0,8	0,5	0,4	0,1	0,7	0,0	6,5	0,3	4,9	1,8	0,3
HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER	18	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
WOOL, NEITHER CARDER NOR COMBED	19	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,8	1,1	0,2
COTTON, NEITHER CARDED	20	0,4	12,9	19,7	9,8	0,4	0,3	1,6	0,4	4,9	8,3	1,0	31,1
COTTON WASTE, INCL. YA	21	0,0	0,6	0,8	0,6	0,4	0,9	0,0	0,2	0,2	1,9	0,0	0,5
	22	0,0	1,3	0,9	0,7	1,3	13,2	0,0	0,4	14,1	15,4	0,1	0,9
	23	0,5	0,5	0,1	0,5	1,3	1,1	0,0	2,1	1,3	0,2	0,0	1,2
	24	0,1	3,1	6,1	0,1	0,1	2,8	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,6	0,0	0,0
		0,3	0,9	0,4	0,2	0,3	3,3	75,4	4,3	2,2	14,0	0,0	9,5
	5101	2,2	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,1	0,0	0,1	0,7	0,0	0,4
	5201	73,0	4,7	1,4	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
	5202	1,9	1,1	1,9	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total agricultural trade		100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: COMEXT data base and own calculations.

Annex 2.8

Composition of EU agricultural export value to Syria

Products ranked in order of their importance In percent of total agricultural export value (triennial averages)

Period:

1995-1997

1997-1999

Product	CN Code	Share in exports	Product	CN Code	Share in exports
CANE OR BEET SUGAR AND CHEMICALLY	1701	54,852	CANE OR BEET SUGAR AND CHEMICALLY	1701	53,929
MILK AND CREAM, CONCENTRATED OR CO	402	6,547	BARLEY	1003	5,810
BUTTER AND OTHER FATS AND OILS DER	405	6,205	BUTTER AND OTHER FATS AND OILS DER	405	5,419
PREPARATIONS OF A KIND USED IN ANI	2309	5,338	MILK AND CREAM, CONCENTRATED OR CO	402	5,282
WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	1101	3,313	FLOURS, MEALS AND PELLETS, OF MEAT	2301	3,268
FLOURS, MEALS AND PELLETS, OF MEAT	2301	3,086	SEEDS, FRUITS AND SPORES, FOR SOWI	1209	3,086
SEEDS, FRUITS AND SPORES, FOR SOWI	1209	2,161	MALT EXTRACT; FOOD PREPARATIONS OF	1901	3,006
MALT EXTRACT; FOOD PREPARATIONS OF	1901	2,127	PREPARATIONS OF A KIND USED IN ANI	2309	1,850
ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1516	1,605	RICE	1006	1,832
FOOD PREPARATIONS N.E.S.	2106	1,578	POTATOES, FRESH OR CHILLED	701	1,815
RICE	1006	1,573	FOOD PREPARATIONS N.E.S.	2106	1,666
UNDENATURED ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AN AL	2208	1,049	WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	1101	1,614
POTATOES, FRESH OR CHILLED	701	1,033	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1516	1,545
MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	202	0,695	UNDENATURED ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AN AL	2208	1,122
COCOA POWDER, NOT CONTAINING ADDED	1805	0,661	CIGARS, CHERROOTS, CIGARILLOS AND C	2402	0,915
TEA, WHETHER OR NOT FLAVOURED	902	0,522	LIVE POULTRY, FOWLS OF THE SPECIES	105	0,681
EXTRACTS, ESSENCES AND CONCENTRATE	2101	0,483	COCOA POWDER, NOT CONTAINING ADDED	1805	0,560
LIVE POULTRY, FOWLS OF THE SPECIES	105	0,458	TEA, WHETHER OR NOT FLAVOURED	902	0,528
SOYA-BEAN OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, W	1507	0,406	CEREAL GROATS, MEAL AND PELLETS	1103	0,450
MAIZE OR CORN	1005	0,400	MAIZE OR CORN	1005	0,359
SUNFLOWER-SEED, SAFFLOWER OR COTTO	1512	0,353	RAPE, COLZA OR MUSTARD OIL AND FRA	1514	0,349
ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1518	0,340	UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO; TOBACCO RE	2401	0,345
CHEESE AND CURD	406	0,316	SUNFLOWER-SEED, SAFFLOWER OR COTTO	1512	0,334
CIGARS, CHERROOTS, CIGARILLOS AND C	2402	0,265	EXTRACTS, ESSENCES AND CONCENTRATE	2101	0,318
MARGARINE, OTHER EDIBLE MIXTURES O	1517	0,248	COCOA BUTTER, FAT AND OIL	1804	0,310
VEGETABLE SAPS AND EXTRACTS; PECTI	1302	0,236	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1518	0,242
STARCHES; INULIN	1108	0,227	VEGETABLE SAPS AND EXTRACTS; PECTI	1302	0,209
FIXED VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS, INC	1515	0,222	STARCHES; INULIN	1108	0,203
CEREAL GROATS, MEAL AND PELLETS	1103	0,210	WHEY, WHETHER OR NOT CONCENTRATED	404	0,185
FRUIT JUICES, INCL. GRAPE MUST, AN	2009	0,196	OIL-CAKE AND OTHER SOLID RESIDUES,	2304	0,165
PREPARED OR PRESERVED MEAT, OFFAL	1602	0,193	MARGARINE, OTHER EDIBLE MIXTURES O	1517	0,154
COCOA BUTTER, FAT AND OIL	1804	0,186	OTHER SUGARS, INCL. CHEMICALLY PUR	1702	0,148
RAPE, COLZA OR MUSTARD OIL AND FRA	1514	0,160	FRUIT JUICES, INCL. GRAPE MUST, AN	2009	0,143
PREPARED OR PRESERVED FISH; CAVIAR	1604	0,152	DRIED LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES, SHELL	713	0,127
GUTS, BLADDERS AND STOMACHS OF ANI	504	0,138	COCOA PASTE, WHETHER OR NOT DEFATT	1803	0,102
SAUCE AND PREPARATIONS THEREFOR; M	2103	0,135	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	202	0,096
BEER MADE FROM MALT	2203	0,132	FIXED VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS, INC	1515	0,092
WINE OF FRESH GRAPES, INCL. FORTIF	2204	0,118	FATS AND OILS AND THEIR FRACTIONS	1504	0,091
FATS OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SHEEP OR G	1502	0,114	LAC; NATURAL GUMS, RESINS, GUM-RES	1301	0,089
FATS AND OILS AND THEIR FRACTIONS	1504	0,088	BEER MADE FROM MALT	2203	0,088

OTHER SUGARS, INCL. CHEMICALLY PUR	1702	0,086	BULBS, TUBERS, TUBEROUS □RUTI, COR	601	0,084
DRIED LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES, SHELL	713	0,085	WINE OF FRESH GRAPES, INCL. FORTIF	2204	0,083
BULBS, TUBERS, TUBEROUS □RUTI, COR	601	0,084	OTHER VEGETABLES PREPARED OR PRESE	2005	0,081
LOCUST BEANS, SEAWEEDS AND OTHER A	1212	0,082	CHOCOLATE AND OTHER FOOD PREPARATI	1806	0,079
COCOA PASTE, WHETHER OR NOT DEFATT	1803	0,081	SAUCE AND PREPARATIONS THEREFOR; M	2103	0,077
INDUSTRIAL MONOCARBOXYLIC FATTY AC	1519	0,076	PREPARED FOODS OBTAINED BY THE SWE	1904	0,071
ICE CREAM AND OTHER EDIBLE ICE, WH	2105	0,066	PALM OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, WHETHE	1511	0,062
LAC; NATURAL GUMS, RESINS, GUM-RES	1301	0,062	FLOUR, MEAL, FLAKES, GRANULES AND	1105	0,047
CRUSTACEANS, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMP	306	0,062	CHEESE AND CURD	406	0,038
LIVE PLANTS INCL. THEIR □RUTI, CUT	602	0,058	LIVE PLANTS INCL. THEIR □RUTI, CUT	602	0,037
DEGRAS; RESIDUES RESULTING FROM TH	1522	0,056	SOYA-BEAN OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, W	1507	0,036
PALM OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, WHETHE	1511	0,051	BRAN, SHARPS AND OTHER RESIDUES, W	2302	0,034
CHOCOLATE AND OTHER FOOD PREPARATI	1806	0,049	FRUITS, NUTS AND OTHER EDIBLE PART	2008	0,034
COTTO NON CARDED NON COMBED	5201	0,048	ICE CREAM AND OTHER EDIBLE ICE, WH	2105	0,033
JAMS, □RUTI JELLIES, MARMALADES, F	2007	0,048	OTHER NUTS, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHE	802	0,033
FLOUR, MEAL, FLAKES, GRANULES AND	1105	0,046	MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL OF FOWLS OF	207	0,032
MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL OF FOWLS OF	207	0,043	MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES, PREPARED O	2003	0,022
OIL-CAKE AND OTHER SOLID RESIDUES,	2304	0,041	LIVE HORSES, ASSES, MULES AND HINN	101	0,021
BREAD, PASTRY, CAKES, BISCUITS AND	1905	0,036	VEGETABLE WAXES, BEESWAX, OTHER IN	1521	0,021
VEGETABLE WAXES, BEESWAX, OTHER IN	1521	0,031	PREPARED OR PRESERVED MEAT, OFFAL	1602	0,021
RAW HIDES AND SKINS OF BOVINES AND	4101	0,028	SOUPS AND BROTHS AND PREPARATIONS	2104	0,021
HORSES					
MEAT OF SWINE, FRESH, CHILLED OR F	203	0,023	BREAD, PASTRY, CAKES, BISCUITS AND	1905	0,019
OTHER NUTS, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHE	802	0,023	VEGETABLES, UNCOOKED OR COOKED BY	710	0,019
MILK AND CREAM, NOT CONCENTRATED N	401	0,022	PEPPER OF THE GENUS PIPER; DRIED O	904	0,018
PEPPER OF THE GENUS PIPER; DRIED O	904	0,022	COCONUT 'COPRA', PALM KERNEL OR BA	1513	0,018
SAUSAGES AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS, OF	1601	0,022	SUGAR CONFECTIONERY NOT CONTAINING	1704	0,018
FRUITS, NUTS AND OTHER EDIBLE PART	2008	0,022	PREPARED OR PRESERVED FISH; CAVIAR	1604	0,017
MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES, PREPARED O	2003	0,021	FISH, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, D	305	0,016
ANIMAL PRODUCTS N.E.S; DEAD ANIMAL	511	0,021	SAUSAGES AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS, OF	1601	0,016
FISH, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, D	305	0,020	LARD; OTHER PIG FAT AND POULTRY FA	1501	0,016
PASTA, WHETHER OR NOT COOKED OR ST	1902	0,019	HOP CONES, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHER	1210	0,014
HOP CONES, FRESH OR DRIED, WHETHER	1210	0,019	DRIED VEGETABLES, WHOLE, CUT, SLIC	712	0,014
OTHER VEGETABLES PREPARED OR PRESE	2005	0,019	RAW HIDES AND SKINS OF BOVINES AND	4101	0,014
HORSES					
VEGETABLES, UNCOOKED OR COOKED BY	710	0,018	ANIMAL PRODUCTS N.E.S; DEAD ANIMAL	511	0,013
FISH FILLETS AND OTHER FISH MEAT,	304	0,018	FISH FILLETS AND OTHER FISH MEAT,	304	0,013
□RUTI□OL 'GLYCERINE', WHETHER OR N	1520	0,017	OTHER OIL □RUTI AND OLEAGINOUS FRU	1207	0,013
RAW SKINS OF SHEEP OR LAMBS	4102	0,016	MILK AND CREAM, NOT CONCENTRATED N	401	0,013
BONES AND HORN-CORES AND THEIR POW	506	0,015	WATERS, INCL. MINERAL WATERS AND A	2202	0,013
PIGS', HOGS' OR BOARS' BRISTLES AN	502	0,014	CRUSTACEANS, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMP	306	0,012
WHEY, WHETHER OR NOT CONCENTRATED	404	0,014	COFFEE, WHETHER OR NOT ROASTED OR	901	0,012
MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL, SALTED, IN	210	0,013	RAW SKINS OF SHEEP OR LAMBS	4102	0,010
LIVE HORSES, ASSES, MULES AND HINN	101	0,013	FROZEN FISH (EXCL. FISH FILLETS AN	303	0,010
WATERS, INCL. NATURAL OR ARTIFICIA	2201	0,013	LIVE ANIMALS (EXCL. HORSES, ASSES,	106	0,009
SUNFLOWER □RUTI, WHETHER OR NOT BR	1206	0,012	UNDENATURED ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AN AL	2207	0,009
TOMATOES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED OT	2002	0,012	LOCUST BEANS, SEAWEEDS AND OTHER A	1212	0,009
OTHER VEGETABLES, FRESH OR CHILLED	709	0,012	WASTE OF WOOL	5103	0,009
SOUPS AND BROTHS AND PREPARATIONS	2104	0,012	JAMS, □RUTI JELLIES, MARMALADES, F	2007	0,008
SUGAR CONFECTIONERY NOT CONTAINING	1704	0,011	OTHER VEGETABLES PREPARED OR PRESE	2004	0,008
PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS, INCL.	1211	0,011	WATERS, INCL. NATURAL OR ARTIFICIA	2201	0,008
OTHER VEGETABLES PREPARED OR PRESE	2004	0,011	MEAT OF SWINE, FRESH, CHILLED OR F	203	0,008
COFFEE, WHETHER OR NOT ROASTED OR	901	0,010	WOOL GREASE AND FATTY SUBSTANCES D	1505	0,008

CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND OTHER AQ	1605	0,010	PASTA, WHETHER OR NOT COOKED OR ST	1902	0,007
WOOL GREASE AND FATTY SUBSTANCES D	1505	0,010	GUTS, BLADDERS AND STOMACHS OF ANI	504	0,007
UNDENATURED ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AN AL	2207	0,010	NATURAL HONEY	409	0,006
NATURAL HONEY	409	0,009	TURTLES' EGGS, BIRDS' NESTS AND OT	410	0,006
TURTLES' EGGS, BIRDS' NESTS AND OT	410	0,009	YEASTS, ACTIVE OR INACTIVE, OTHER	2102	0,006
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS N.E.S.	1404	0,008	LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES, SHELLED OR	708	0,006
LARD; OTHER PIG FAT AND POULTRY FA	1501	0,008	GINGER, SAFFRON, TURMERIC 'CURCUMA	910	0,006
WATERS, INCL. MINERAL WATERS AND A	2202	0,008	MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL, SALTED, IN	210	0,006
FROZEN FISH (EXCL. FISH FILLETS AN	303	0,007	VEGETABLES, FRUIT, NUTS AND OTHER	2001	0,005
COCONUT 'COPRA', PALM KERNEL OR BA	1513	0,007	PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS, INCL.	1211	0,005
PREPARED FOODS OBTAINED BY THE SWE	1904	0,007	STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBE	810	0,005
STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBE	810	0,006	VERMOUTH AND OTHER WINE OF FRESH G	2205	0,005
GINGER, SAFFRON, TURMERIC 'CURCUMA	910	0,006	OTHER MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AND	2403	0,004
VEGETABLES, FRUIT, NUTS AND OTHER	2001	0,005	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR C	201	0,004
MOLLUSCS, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTIO	307	0,004	OTHER ANIMAL FATS AND OILS AND THE	1506	0,004
MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR C	201	0,004	OLIVE OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, WHETH	1509	0,003
BIRDS' EGGS, NOT IN SHELL, AND EGG	408	0,003	BIRDS' EGGS, NOT IN SHELL, AND EGG	408	0,003
CEREAL GRAINS OTHERWISE WORKED, E.	1104	0,003	WHEAT GLUTEN, WHETHER OR NOT DRIED	1109	0,003
FRUIT, NUTS, FRUIT-PEEL AND OTHER	2006	0,003	TOMATOES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED OT	2002	0,003
WHEAT GLUTEN, WHETHER OR NOT DRIED	1109	0,003	BUTTERMILK, CURDLED MILK AND CREAM	403	0,003
APRICOTS, CHERRIES, PEACHES INCL.	809	0,003	MOLLUSCS, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTIO	307	0,003
DRIED VEGETABLES, WHOLE, CUT, SLIC	712	0,002	EDIBLE OFFAL OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SW	206	0,003
NUTMEG, MACE AND CARDAMOMS	908	0,002	FLOURS AND MEALS OF OIL SEEDS OR O	1208	0,003
VEGETABLE MATERIALS OF A KIND USED	1401	0,002	APRICOTS, CHERRIES, PEACHES INCL.	809	0,002
YEASTS, ACTIVE OR INACTIVE, OTHER	2102	0,002	GROUND-NUT OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS,	1508	0,002
VERMOUTH AND OTHER WINE OF FRESH G	2205	0,002	LARD STEARIN, LARD OIL, OLEOSTEARI	1503	0,002
OTHER MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AND	2403	0,002	COTTO NON CARDED NON COMBED	5201	0,002
MAN					
CUT FLOWERS AND FLOWER BUDS OF A K	603	0,002	BIRDS' EGGS, IN SHELL, FRESH, PRES	407	0,001
OTHER OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRU	1207	0,002	FRUIT, NUTS, FRUIT-PEEL AND OTHER	2006	0,001
OLIVE OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, WHETH	1509	0,001	CEREAL FLOURS (EXCL. WHEAT OR MESL	1102	0,001
WASTE OF WOOL	5103	0,001	FOLIAGE, BRANCHES AND OTHER PARTS	604	0,001
COTTON WASTE	5202	0,001	LETTUCE 'LACTUCA SATIVA' AND CHICO	705	0,001
BIRDS' EGGS, IN SHELL, FRESH, PRES	407	0,001	OTHER VEGETABLES, FRESH OR CHILLED	709	0,001
GROUND-NUT OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS,	1508	0,001	FISH, FRESH OR CHILLED (EXCL. FISH	302	0,001
FISH, FRESH OR CHILLED (EXCL. FISH	302	0,001	SOYA BEANS, WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN	1201	0,001
LETTUCE 'LACTUCA SATIVA' AND CHICO	705	0,001	VINEGAR AND SUBSTITUTES FOR VINEGA	2209	0,001
LIVE ANIMALS (EXCL. HORSES, ASSES,	106	0,001	BUCKWHEAT, MILLET, CANARY SEED AND	1008	0,000
DATES, FIGS, PINEAPPLES, AVOCADOS,	804	0,001	CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND OTHER AQ	1605	0,000
SOYA BEANS, WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN	1201	0,001	PIG FAT, FREE OF LEAN MEAT AND POU	209	0,000
APPLES, PEARS AND QUINCES, FRESH	808	0,001	NATURAL SPONGES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN	509	0,000
FLOUR AND MEAL OF PEAS, BEANS, LEN	1106	0,001	TOMATOES, FRESH OR CHILLED	702	0,000
VINEGAR AND SUBSTITUTES FOR VINEGA	2209	0,001	VEGETABLES PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED	711	0,000
EDIBLE OFFAL OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SW	206	0,000	CITRUS FRUIT, FRESH OR DRIED	805	0,000
FOLIAGE, BRANCHES AND OTHER PARTS	604	0,000	MELONS, INCL. WATERMELONS, AND PAP	807	0,000
CARROTS, TURNIPS, SALAD BEETROOT,	706	0,000	APRICOTS, PRUNES, APPLES, PEACHES,	813	0,000
MELONS, INCL. WATERMELONS, AND PAP	807	0,000	FLOUR AND MEAL OF PEAS, BEANS, LEN	1106	0,000
CEREAL FLOURS (EXCL. WHEAT OR MESL	1102	0,000	LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS	102	0,000
FLOURS AND MEALS OF OIL SEEDS OR O	1208	0,000	LIVE SWINE	103	0,000
OTHER ANIMAL FATS AND OILS AND THE	1506	0,000	LIVE SHEEP AND GOATS	104	0,000
TAPIOCA AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR P	1903	0,000	MEAT OF SHEEP OR GOATS, FRESH, CHI	204	0,000
MEAT OF SHEEP OR GOATS, FRESH, CHI	204	0,000	MEAT OF HORSES, ASSES, MULES OR HI	205	0,000