ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TRADE AND TARIFFS ON EGYPTIAN FOREIGN TRADE

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ABSTRACT

The General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs aims at liberalizing trade between countries in order to realize additional gains to the international economy and world nations' welfare. This agreement represents challenges and in the same time opportunities and advantages from which countries can benefit and try to maximize their potential gains from GATT.

The study has depended on Chow Test to show the effects of GATT on the economic variables related with foreign trade and its efficiency.

The results has shown that there was a significant effect on GDP, total exports, total imports, agricultural exports, agricultural imports and imports from food commodities during the two periods of study, where it has shown that GDP has a significant increase before and after the establishment of GATT. This increase amounted to about 17.59% and 6.91% for the two periods respectively.

The total exports has a significant increase in the first period, 15.66% from the average. In the second period the significant increase amounted to about 19.11% from the average.

The total imports has a significant increase in the two periods of study, the rate of increase in the first period amounted to about 12.44% from the average, whereas it has amounted to about 8.6% in the second period.

According to the agricultural exports, it has a better situation in the second period, where it has a significant increase amounted to about 20.36% from the average in that period.

The agricultural imports had insignificant increase before the implementation of the GATT, where it has a significant increase after GATT that amounted to about 12.34% from the average.

According to the imports from food commodities, it has a significant increase before the GATT, where it has a significant decrease in the second period that amounted to about 14.51% from the average, and this represents the increasing of food agricultural production.

According to the effects of GATT on the foreign trade efficiency it has shown that total export and agricultural exports efficiency has increased through the increase of average rate of total exports by 2.7%, and the increase of average rate of agricultural exports by 5.55% in the second period. Also for the total imports or agricultural imports, they have improved where the average rate of imports has decreased by 9.2% and the average rate of agricultural imports has decreased also by 2.43%.

According to the coverage rate of exports to imports we can see that the total coverage rate has increased by 4.97% and the agricultural coverage rate has increased by 4.81% in the second period.

According to the market access rates, it has shown that the movement of foreign trade was in favor to the total exports to the foreign markets during the two periods. But fore the agricultural market access, the imports has decreased in the first period but increased in the second period.

PREFACE:

The general agreement on trade and tariffs (GATT) leads to the establishment of world trade organization (WTO). Many principles and agreements of GATT has related with the agricultural rural sector and hence affects most countries in the world. Egypt has completed its membership to this agreement at 1970. Uruguay round represents the final form of GATT.

The Uruguay Round encompasses many items such as international trade for both commodities and services, textile and closing, market penetration, intellectual property rights. It also deals with many subjects such as, subsidies, dumping, trade related aspects of investment, technical barriers to trade, Agreement of Agricultural, Agreement on Origin Rules, Customs Evaluation, Safeguards, pre-ships inspection, and import licensing procedures, etc.

Study Problem:

The problem of this study represented by the lower share of the developing countries in the international trade and the weakness of its ability to negotiate and this may lead to increase the burden of this agreement on the developing countries. On the other hand this agreement may encompass many advantages and rights to the developing countries when considering the positive sides of this agreement.

The study tries to shed lights on those advantages and now to alleviate the negative effects of this agreement.

Objectives of the Study:

This study tries to find out the effects of GATT on the Egyptian foreign trade efficiency, specifically on the agricultural foreign trade, its effects on market access measurements to Egypt, and comparing between some economic measurements before and after the establishment of world trade organization.

Methodology:

The study has relied on both descriptive and quantitative approaches, using Chow Test to find out the effects of WTO on the most important economic factors related with the agricultural foreign trade.

It has depended on the related references, thesis and published data. The study has depended also on central agency of public mobilization and statistics, ministry of planning, International Money Fund (IMF) and the Egyptian central bank.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

GATT aiming to establish agricultural and commercial system characterized by fairness and depending on market mechanism. GATT dealing with some essential subjects such as:

1- Change the non tariff barriers to tariffs and lowering these tariffs with minimum value 15% along 6 years time period. In case of the increase in imports or decreasing the international prices, the agreement allowing a protection performance for a temporary period of time, it is a special safeguard provision allowing imposing additional tariffs.

2- Imposing a minimum limit for market access-special treatment clause. It was a 3% from the commodity average consumption at the base period (1986-1988). This percentage has increased to 5% in 2000.

3- Domestic subsidy measured in aggregate measure of support has decreased with 20% along 6 years time period. Whereas the support that is not harmful to trade dose not included in this measure (green fund policy).

4- Expenditures allocating to export support must decrease with 36% through the implementation period of the agreement (six years).

5- The developing countries are subject to two thirds of the decrease in tariffs, domestic subsidy, and exports subsidy that the developed countries are subject to. This decrease will be along 10 years time period.

6- Negotiations about continuing the reform operations must be established before the end of implementation period of the GATT through a new round.

The developing countries may gain some advantages from GATT, which there is an exception for the decrease in the granted support according to the following:

1- Governmental programs to increase agricultural development rates.
2- Agricultural investment support.
3- Agricultural research support and pesticide support.
4- Agricultural extension and training services support.
5- Supports provided to health services, marketing services and infra structure.
6- Food support and expenditures to save reserve and food stock.

Also there are some opportunities to benefit from the advantages of GATT represented by:

1- Market access through diminishing the barriers of tariffs. This leads to increase efficiency in allocation of resources and increasing exports.
2- Benefiting from foreign direct investment.
3- Benefiting from advanced international technology.

Egypt Situation from GATT

In Egypt there isn't any decrease in export support in the base period (1986-1990) because export support dose not exist basically in this period. Also the same thing has occurred on agricultural support according to the market access Egypt has guarantee to decrease the tariffs on agricultural products by 24% as a simple mean all over ten years since 1995.

So according to the principles and agreements of GATT, Egypt was ready in advance to follow them especially according to agricultural support, export support and market access.

Measurements of Egyptian foreign trade efficiency

The improvements of the foreign trade and the effects of GATT on this trade could be shown through the following measurements.

a- Average Propensity to Export (ARE) [1]

It represents the ratio of the value of exports to the value of GDP.

$$ARE = \frac{\text{value of exports}}{\text{value of GDP}}$$

b- Average Propensity to Import (ARI) [2]

It represents the ratio of the value of imports to the value of GDP.

$$ARI = \frac{\text{value of imports}}{\text{value of GDP}}$$

c- Coverage Rate of Exports to Imports (CR)

It represents the ratio of the value of exports to the value of imports.

$$CR = \frac{\text{value of exports}}{\text{value of imports}}$$

We compare these rates for the two periods of the study. If the comparison results in:

- Average rate of exports in the second period is greater than that of the first period; this means higher foreign trade efficiency in the second period.
- Average rate of imports in the second period is less than that in the first period; this means higher foreign trade efficiency in the second period.
- Coverage rate of exports to imports in the second period is greater than that in the first period; this means higher foreign trade efficiency in the second period.

Measurement of market access

Market access is considered one of the most important privileges of the GATT. It requires reducing the barriers and taxes facing the movements of goods and products between the countries. So it makes the movement of exports and imports much easier. This measure could be shown as fallows.

$$\text{Market Access Ratio} = \frac{\text{change in export value}}{\text{change in import value}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Marginal rate of exports}}{\text{Marginal rate of imports}}$$

We compare this measure in the two periods of the study. If the value of this measure is:

- Greater than one, it means that outward market access (exports) is greater than inward market access (imports).
- Equal to one, it means equilibrium market access, i.e., the growth in exports equals the growth in imports.
- Between zero and one, it means that imports exceed exports.
- Negative, then we have two alternatives:
  - If the negative sign is due to the numerator, it means that the inward imports are greater than the outward exports.
  - If the negative sign is due to the denominator, it refers to the outward exports exceeds the inward imports.

This study based on two periods analysis:

1- The period before establishing the GATT (1987-1994).

2-   The period after establishing the GATT (1995-2005).
        Table (1) shows the value of F calculated according to Chow Test. It refers a significant effect between the two periods on the variables, GDP, total exports, total imports, agricultural exports, agricultural imports, and imports of food commodities. And so the establishment of GATT has a considerable effect on these important economic variables.

Table (1): Values of F calculated from Chow Test for some economic variables in Egypt during the two periods of the study

The variable (value in LE billions)	Chow test	Significance
Gross Domestic Product	65.86	Significance
Total Export value	5.63	Significance
Total Import value	23.49	Significance
Agricultural Export value	7.42	Significance
Agricultural Import value	18.30	Significance
Value of the Imports of Agricultural Commodities	13.43	Significance

Source: calculated from table (1) in the annex.

If each period is considered separately we can find the trends of these economic variables in each period as it is shown in table (2).
1- The Growth of GDP:
        It has shown that during the first period, GDP has a significant increasing rate amounted to about LE 17.66 billion with current prices. The yearly increase rate was 17.59% from the average of GDP (LE 100.41 billion) during this period. According to the second period it has shown that GDP has a significant increasing rate amounted to about LE 21.39 billion with yearly increasing rate amounted to about 6.91% from the average of GDP (LE 292.81 billion) during that period.
2- The Growth of Total exports:
        From table (2) it has shown that the total exports has a significant increasing rate amounted to about LE 1.27 billion with yearly increasing rate 15.66% from the average of total exports that amounted to about LE 8.11 billion during that period. According to the second period it has shown that the total exports has a significant decreasing rate amounted to about LE 4.44 billion, it represents 19.11% from the average of the total export value during at period (LE 17.5 billions).
3- Growth of Total Imports:
        table (2) has shown that total imports has a significant increasing rate amounted to about LE 2.83 billion with a yearly increase rate amounted to about 12.44% from the average of total imports (LE 22.75 billion) during this period. Whereas in the second it has shown that the total imports has a significant increasing rate amounted to about LE 5.21 billion with a yearly increase rate 8.6% from the average of the total imports (LE 60.56 billion) during that period.

Table (2): Time series for the growth of some economic variables in Egypt during the two periods of the study.

Periods / Variables	First period (1987-1994)						Second period (1995-2005)					
	a	b	t	R^2	Rate of change %	Average of the period in LE billion	a	b	t	R^2	Rate of change %	Average of the period in LE billion
GDP	20.92	17.66	21.09	0.98	17 59	100.41	171.28	20.25	21.39	0.98	6.91	922.81
Total export value	2.41	0.27	5.98	0.96	15.66	8 11	3.076	(4.44)	4.86	0.72	(19.17)	23.16
Total import value	10.03	2.83	8.96	0.93	12.44	22.75	28.22	5.21	4.14	0.66	8.6	60.56
Agricultural export value	0.808	2.06	0.11	0.002	0.02	0.817	0.680	0.625	6.07	0.80	20.36	3.07
Agricultural import value	2.59	0.315	1.31	0.22	7.86	4.01	3.199	1.50	11.32	0.93	12.34	12.5
Value of the imports of food commodities	1.66	0.46	2.09	0.42	12.33	3.73	6.08	1.017	3.39	0.56	(14.51)	7.008

Source: calculated from table (1) in the annex.

4- Growth of Agricultural Exports:

From table (2) it has shown that the agricultural exports has insignificant increasing rate amounted to about LE 0.2 billion. But according to the second period, it has shown that the agricultural exports has a significant increasing rate amounted to about LE 0.62 billion, with a yearly increasing rate 20.36% from the average of the agricultural exports (LE 3.07 billion) during that period.

5- Growth of Agricultural Imports:

From table (2) it has shown that the agricultural imports has insignificant increasing rate amounted to about LE 315.3 million during the first period, but in the second period it has shown that the agricultural imports has a significant increasing rate amounted to about LE 1.5 billion with annual increasing rate amounted 12.34% from the average of the agricultural imports during that period (LE 12.15 billions).

6- Growth of Imports of food commodities:

From table (2) it has shown during the first period that the imports of food commodities has significant increasing rate amounted to about LE 0.46 billion with annual increasing rate 12.33% from the average of food imports during this period (LE 3.73 billion). In the second period, it has shown that food imports has a significant decreasing rate amounted to about LE 1.017 billion with a yearly decreasing rate amounted to about 14.51% from the average value of food imports amounting to about LE 7.008 billion during this period.

Efficiency of Total foreign Trade and Agricultural Foreign Trade

The effects of the GATT on the efficiency of total foreign trade and agricultural foreign trade could be shown from table (3), where it shows the measurements of efficiency during the two periods.

Table (3): Measurements of foreign trade efficiency during the two periods of the study.

Periods	% Average Propensity to Export	% Average Propensity to Export Ag. Commodities	% Average Propensity to Import	% Average Propensity to Imports Ag. Commodities	% Coverage Rate of Exports to Imports	% Coverage Rate of Agricultural Exports to Agricultural Imports
1987-1994	8.16	0.9	23.8	4.1	34.2	21.8
1995-2005	8.38	0.95	21.61	4.0	35.9	22.85
% increase or decrease	2.7	5.55	(2.20)	(2.43)	4.97	4.81

Source: Table (3) in the annex

From this table, it has shown that the measurements of exports whether the total exports or agricultural exports has improved, where the average propensity to export has increased in the second period by 2.7%, and the propensity to export agricultural commodities has increased by 5.55%. The increase in those measures means increasing efficiency of total exports and agricultural exports.

According to the measures of imports it has shown that the average propensity to import has decreased by 9.2%, also the same thing has occurred for the average propensity to import agricultural commodities by 2.43%. The decrease of these measures represents increasing in the foreign trade efficiency for both the total and agricultural imports.

For the coverage rate of exports to imports, it has shown that both the total coverage rate and agricultural coverage rate have increased by 4.97% and 4.81% respectively and this represents increasing in foreign trade efficiency.

Measures of foreign Trade market access

Table (4) shows the rates of market access during the two periods of the study (1987-1994), (1995-2005). It has shown that the total rate of market access has amounted to about 1.68 in the first period, which means that the value of total exports has increased with a rate equals 1.68 of the imports increasing rate referring to that the market access was in favor to the total exports. Whereas this rate has amounted to about 7.75 in the second period, it means also that the market access was in favor to exports rather than imports.

When considering the agricultural rate of market access, it has shown that its value amounted to about -1.12, and the minus sign was due to the average rate of imports, it means that the market access of imports has decreased. During the second period this rate has amounted to about 0.61 or the change in the value of agricultural exports was smaller than the change in the value of agricultural imports.

Table (4): Measurements of Market Access of Foreign Trade and Agricultural Trade during the two periods of the study.

Time period	Total rate of market access	Agricultural rate of market access
1987-1994	1.68	(1.12)
1995-2005	7.75	0.60

Source: Table (4) in the annex

From the previous view, we can see that the GATT's effects on the movements of foreign trade generally were in favor to exports since the exports market access to the international markets were greater than the imports market access to the domestic market.

Recommendations:

To face the negative effects of the GATT, it requires:
- Remove the barriers on trade to facilitate the market access and supporting the competitive efficiency.
- Increasing production from strategic and food crops to improve the levels of self sufficiency and food security.
- Increasing cereal's production, since its imports represent a large burden on the balance of trade.
- Allocating the fields of agricultural investments and their priorities.

- Establishing the free trade among the Arab countries through the large zone of Arabic trade.
- Continue the protection of the Egyptian export's market access especially the agricultural and benefiting from Egypt's rights from GATT.
- Try to create new export's opportunities especially for agricultural exports.
- Providing technical and legal support to the Egyptian corporate and firms to maintain the Egyptian exports' market access in case of severe competition from the other countries.
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TABLE OF THE ANNEX

Table (1): Development in values of some economic variables of the Egyptian economy in current prices though (1987-2005).

(Value in LE Million)

Year	GDP (1)	Total exports value (2)	Total imports value (3)	Agricultural exports value (4)	Agricultural imports value (5)	Food imports value (6)
1987	40884.7	3046.0	11357.8	626.0	2226.0	2403.0
1988	48948.3	4994.0	16308.5	947.7	2185.0	3767.0
1989	70332.2	5734.8	16623.6	828.5	2930.5	2165.0
1990	97787.9	6953.8	24823.2	978.3	6661.5	3451.0
1991	114237.1	11764.8	25216.3	735.6	5672.1	3236.0
1992	131057.0	10171.6	27656.1	873.6	4418.3	4237.0
1993	142145.2	10464.4	27550.4	757.0	3278.0	2908.0
1994	157913.6	11757.2	32460.6	803.7	4733.2	7664.0
Average	100413.3	8110.88	22749.56	817.55	4013.09	3729.25
1995	180681.4	11704.2	39890.9	1033.0	5737.2	10098.0
1996	201519.7	12004.3	44217.9	1160.1	7148.1	11790.0
1997	239500.0	13084.2	44885.7	1217.00	6033.0	10247.0
1998	255669.7	10688.5	56026.0	1634.0	10258.0	5929.0
1999	274788.5	11931.2	54399.3	1726.0	10405.9	6003.5
2000	297896.1	11623.94	60131.4	1911.99	11650.63	4598.5
2001	327500.0	16491.0	50659.0	2349.0	11935.0	5012.0
2002	345611.0	21145.0	56482.0	3400.0	13963.0	5617.0
2003	345611.0	36812.0	65083.0	5436.0	16600.0	5688.0
2004	351900.0	47678.0	79716.0	7641.0	17687.0	6032.0
2005	368500.0	61618.0	114688.0	6251.0	22257.0	6079.0
Average	379100	23162.0	655620	3069	12152.0	7008.0
(1987-2005)	250009.0	17500	55243	2258	10345.0	7559.0

Source: (1) Ministry of planning: office of the minister. (2), (3), (4), (5) Central Agency of public mobilization and statistics. (6) CAPMs, movement of trade, consumption and production.

Table (2): Yearly changes in values of GDP, Total exports and total imports though (1987-2005).

(Value in LE Million)

Year	Change in GDP	Change in Value of Total Exports	Change in Value of Total Imports	Change in value of Agricultural Exports	Change in value of Agricultural Imports
1987	-	-	-	-	-
1988	8063.6	1948.4	4950.7	321.7	(40.9)
1989	21383.9	740.4	315.1	(119.2)	745.4
1990	27455.7	1219.0	8199.6	149.8	3731.0
1991	16449.2	4811.0	393.1	(252.7)	(989.4)
1992	16819.9	(1593.2)	2439.8	148.0	(1253.8)
1993	11088.2	292.8	(105.7)	(116.6)	(1140.3)
1994	15768.4	1292.8	4910.2	46.7	1455.2
1995	22767.8	(53)	7430.3	229.3	1004.0
1996	20838.3	300.1	4327.0	127.1	1410.9
1997	37980.3	1079.9	667.8	56.9	(1115.1)
1998	16169.7	(2395.7)	11140.3	417.0	4225.0
1999	19118.8	1242.7	(1626.7)	92.0	147.9
2000	23107.6	(307.26)	5732.1	185.99	1244.73
2001	27803.9	4867.1	(9472.4)	437.1	284.4
2002	19911.0	4654	5823	1051	2028.0
2003	6289.0	15667	8601	2036	2637.0
2004	16600.0	10866	14633	2205	1087.0
2005	10600.0	13940	34972	(1390)	4570.0

Source: calculated from table (1) in the annex.

Table (3): Average Rate of Exports, Imports and Coverage rate through the two periods of study.

Year	Average Propensity to Export %	Average Propensity to Import %	Average Propensity to Export Ag. Commodities %	Average Propensity to Import Ag. Commodities %	Coverage Rate of Exports to Imports %	Agricultural Coverage Rate %
1987	7.5	27.8	1.5	5.4	26.8	28.1
1988	10.2	33.3	1.9	4.5	30.6	43.4
1989	8.2	23.6	1.2	4.2	34.5	28.3
1990	7.1	25.4	1.0	6.8	28.0	14.7
1991	10.3	22.1	0.6	5.0	46.7	12.8
1992	7.8	21.1	0.7	3.4	36.8	19.8
1993	7.4	19.4	0.5	2.3	38.0	23.1
1994	7.4	20.6	0.5	3.0	36.2	17.0
Average	8.16	23.8	0.9	4.1	34.2	21.8
1995	6.5	22.1	0.6	3.2	29.3	18.0
1996	6.0	21.9	0.6	3.5	27.1	16.2
1997	5.5	18.7	0.5	2.5	29.2	20.2
1998	4.2	21.9	0.6	4.0	19.1	15.9
1999	4.3	19.8	0.6	3.8	21.9	16.6
2000	3.9	20.2	0.6	3.9	19.3	16.4
2001	5.0	15.5	0.7	3.6	32.6	19.7
2002	6.12	16.34	0.98	4.04	37.44	24.35
2003	10.46	18.49	1.54	4.72	56.56	32.75
2004	12.94	21.63	2.07	4.80	59.8	43.20
2005	16.25	30.25	1.65	5.87	53.73	28.08
Average	7.38	20.61	0.95	4.0	35.09	22.85

Source: calculated from table (1) in the annex.

Table (4): Marginal Rate of Exports, Imports and Market Access Ratio through the two periods of study.

Year	% Marginal Propensity to Export	% Marginal propensity to Import	% Marginal Propensity to Export Ag. Commodities	% Marginal Propensity to Import Ag. Commodities	% Total Market Access Ratio	% Agricultural Market Access Ratio
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	24.2	61.4	4.0	(0.5)	0.39	(8.0)
1989	3.5	1.5	(0.6)	3.5	2.33	(0.17)
1990	4.4	29.9	0.5	13.6	0.15	0.04
1991	29.2	2.4	(1.5)	(6.0)	12.2	0.25
1992	(9.5)	14.5	0.9	(7.4)	(0.66)	(0.12)
1993	2.6	(0.9)	(1.0)	(10.3)	(2.89)	0.097
1994	8.2	(31.1)	0.3	9.2	0.26	0.03
Average					1.68	(1.12)
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	1.4	20.8	6.0	6.8	0.7	0.09
1997	2.8	1.8	0.1	(2.9)	1.56	(0.03)
1998	(14.8)	68.9	2.6	26.1	(0.22)	0.09
1999	6.5	(8.5)	0.5	0.8	(0.77)	0.62
2000	1.3	24.8	0.8	5.4	(0.05)	0.15
2001	17.5	34.07	1.57	1.02	0.5	1.54
2002	23.37	39.24	5.28	10.18	0.8	0.52
2003	249.11	54.90	12.37	41.93	4.54	0.77
2004	65.45	88.15	13.28	6.55	0.74	2.02
2005	131.5	329.9	13.11	43.11	0.40	0.3
Average					7.75	0.61

Source: calculated from table (2) in the annex.

الآثار الاقتصادية لقيام منظمة التجارة العالمية على التجارة الخارجية المصرية
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تهدف الاتفاقية العامة للتجارة والتعريفات الجمركية GATT إلى تحرير التجارة بين الدول بما يحقق مكاسب إضافية للاقتصاد العالمي ويزيد من رفاهية شعوب العالم، وتمثل هذه الاتفاقية معادلة صعبة بالنسبة للدول النامية تتمثل في التحديات الكبرى التي تواجه هذه الدول، كمــا تمثــل أيضا بعض الفرص والمزايا التي يمكن الاستفادة منها.

ولقد أظهرت النتائج ما يلي:

- زيادة الناتج المحلي الإجمالي زيادة معنوية قبل وبعد تنفيذ الاتفاقية.
- زيادة الصادرات زيادة معنوية قدرت بنحو ١٥,٦٦% قبل تنفيذ الاتفاقية وبنسبة ١٩,١١% بعد تنفيذ الاتفاقية.
- زيادة الواردات بنسبة ١٢,٤٤% قبل تنفيذ الاتفاقية وبنسبة ٨,٦% بعد تنفيذ الاتفاقية مما يشير إلى تحسن وضع التجارة الخارجية.
- بالنسبة للصادرات الزراعية فقد زادت بصورة أفضل في الفترة الثانية وكانت معنوية وبنسبة ٢٠,٣٦% من المتوسط.
- الزيادة في الواردات الزراعية لم تكن معنوية في الفترة الأولى بينما كانت معنوية في الفتــرة الثانية وقدرت بنحو ١٢,٣٤% من المتوسط.
- الزيادة في الواردات من السلع الغذائية كانت معنوية قبل تنفيذ الاتفاقية، بينما كان هناك نقصاً معنوياً في هذه الواردات بعد تنفيذ الاتفاقية. ويشير ذلك إلى تحسن الإنتاج من السلع الغذائية.
- كما تبين أن لهذه الاتفاقية أثراً إيجابيا على كفاءة التجارة الخارجية حيث اتضح زيادة كل مــن الميل المتوسط للصادرات الكلية والصادرات الزراعية بعد تنفيذ الاتفاقية، كما تناقص كل من الميل المتوسط للواردات الكلية والواردات الزراعية بعد تنفيذ الاتفاقية.
- كما تبين أيضا زيادة كل من معدل التغطية الكلي والزراعي بعد تنفيذ الاتفاقية.
- وبالنسبة لمعدلات النفاذ إلى الأسواق تبين أنها كانت في صالح الصادرات الكلية للنفاذ للأسواق الخارجية في كل من فترتي الدراسة، وبالنسبة لمعدل النفاذ الزراعي فكان لصالح الــواردات الزراعية من العالم الخارجي خلال الفترة الثانية من الدراسة.