

**FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS
OF GTMO 5+5 COUNTRIES
(In terms of volume)**

2010

CETMO

April 2013

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FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS OF GTMO 5+5 COUNTRIES 2010

1. INTRODUCTION

In conjunction with the publication of the CETMO-FLUX 2010 database, this descriptive note is presented on the main features of foreign trade of the GTMO 5+5 countries for 2010 in terms of volume expressed in tonnes. A more extensive report with a detailed description and analysis of foreign trade of the GTMO 5+5 countries will be completed soon.

This descriptive note will first analyse the main sources and destinations of imports and exports broken down by type of product in the GTMO 5+5 countries as a whole and expressed as volume in tonnes of trade flows. It will also analyse the main exports and imports of each GTMO 5+5 country by product. This analysis will make it possible to identify the main features of the foreign trade relations of the GTMO 5+5 countries. Finally, a brief comment is provided to describe trade relations among the GTMO 5+5 countries.

The foreign trade data came from the UN Comtrade databases and were processed by CETMO so they could be included in the CETMO-FLUX 2010 database. This processing involved selecting the most reliable data sources¹, converting dollar values into euro values to express the economic value of trade relations, grouping countries that do not belong to the GTMO 5+5 by geographic region and classifying trade flows in 18 product categories.

As a way of providing a clearer explanation of the trade relations of the GTMO 5+5, this group of countries was divided into two subgroups: the countries in the North (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy and Malta) and the countries in the South (Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya).

2. FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS

2.1. Foreign Trade Relations of GTMO 5+5 Countries as a Whole

- Exports

Table I shows the value of exports for the GTMO 5+5 as a whole by destination and product. An analysis of these data reveals the following main features of exports of the GTMO 5+5 countries as a whole.

GTMO 5+5 exports involved mainly hydrocarbons (Crude Petroleum and Gas) and their derivatives (Petroleum Products), which represented 36.2% of total exports.

These categories were followed by the group of food products (Cereals, Perishable Food and Non-perishable Food) with 17.7% of total exports, in which Non-perishable Food accounted for 7.7% of the total.

Finally, Chemical Products, Metal Products and Textile Chain occupied a prominent position, with 9.3%, 6.9% and 5.9%, respectively, of all exports.

The main exports of Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products (57 million tonnes) went to GTMO 5+5 countries in the North (Portugal, Spain, France, Italy and Malta), to the rest of the EU (44 million tonnes) and, to a lesser degree, to North America. However, exports in the Gas category were focused on GTMO 5+5 countries in the North. Specifically, 71.1% of total exports of Gas from the GTMO 5+5, a volume of 48 million tonnes, went to the GTMO 5+5 countries in the North.

¹ For each trade relationship between two countries, there are two sources of information, one from each country. The symmetry of the data provided by each pair of countries was analysed to determine which one was the most reliable.

DESTINATION		Cereals	Non-perishable food	Perishable food	Solid mineral fuel	Iron ore, scrap metal and blast furnace dust	Non-ferrous ores and scrap metal	Crude petroleum	Gas	Petroleum products	Metal products	Cement and other manufactured building materials	Raw building materials	Coal chemical products	Chemical products (except coal chemical products)	Fertilizers	Vehicles, transport equipment, machinery, apparatus, engines, whether or not assembled, and parts thereof	Textile chain	Miscellaneous articles	TOTAL	TOTAL (%)
GTMO 5+5:		16,486	13,398	11,960	1,175	7,430	734	40,494	51,368	22,885	17,706	15,823	9,282	549	20,488	3,640	10,206	16,009	4,580	264,214	38.17
GTMO 5+5 North		8,432	12,175	11,519	1,104	7,253	690	40,187	48,343	16,436	14,149	10,663	7,446	491	18,296	3,392	8,911	14,250	4,110	227,848	32.92
GTMO 5+5 South		8,055	1,223	440	70	177	43	307	3,025	6,449	3,557	5,161	1,836	58	2,193	247	1,295	1,759	470	36,365	5.25
Rest of World	Rest of EU	13,600	27,285	14,931	889	6,451	1,561	24,942	3,240	18,797	19,572	9,455	12,772	1,329	26,541	4,338	12,864	15,529	3,721	217,816	31.47
	Non-Euro. Med. Countries	2,425	1,068	205	228	965	23	143	6,308	5,810	3,205	1,483	629	36	3,248	681	1,490	1,568	332	29,849	4.31
	Rest of Europe	377	3,255	1,845	68	572	87	697	2,482	9,025	1,514	2,919	5,854	35	2,363	506	1,536	1,940	583	35,660	5.15
	Rest of Africa	2,244	2,363	1,506	11	332	16	0	1,686	2,754	695	3,452	1,440	1	813	388	865	712	339	19,617	2.83
	Rest of Asia	1,609	2,827	1,027	18	4,964	931	13,681	492	2,887	2,367	2,416	2,353	38	7,635	3,776	2,775	2,506	517	52,821	7.63
	South America	442	613	217	17	53	49	356	522	3,905	868	1,151	1,139	164	1,994	3,057	1,274	756	278	16,856	2.44
	North America	39	2,248	274	31	381	58	22,381	1,869	13,808	1,729	1,486	559	125	1,261	3,757	1,141	1,212	504	52,861	7.64
	Oceania	6	385	35	0	0	2	0	46	14	106	150	9	1	169	870	299	249	76	2,419	0.35
TOTAL		37,228	53,442	32,000	2,437	21,149	3,463	102,695	68,015	79,884	47,763	38,335	34,038	2,278	64,512	21,014	32,451	40,480	10,930	692,112	100
TOTAL (%)		5.38	7.72	4.62	0.35	3.06	0.50	14.84	9.83	11.54	6.90	5.54	4.92	0.33	9.32	3.04	4.69	5.85	1.58	100	

Table I. Exports from the GTMO 5+5 as a whole, by destination and product (thousand tonnes) - 2010. Source: CETMO-FLUX 2010.

With regard to the group of food categories, worth noting were exports to the rest of the EU (56 million tonnes), which represented 45.5% of the total of these products, and exports to the GTMO 5+5 countries, with 34.1%. Of this group of product categories, the volume of Non-perishable Food exported to the rest of the EU was the highest (27 million tonnes).

Most of the exports in the Chemical Products, Metal Products and Textile Chain categories were sent to the rest of the EU (which received 40.3% of total exports of these three product categories) and the group of GTMO 5+5 countries, especially those in the North (35.5%). Asia was a major destination for Chemical Products and Textile Chain.

As a whole, there was considerable geographic concentration in GTMO 5+5 exports in that most of the volume was sent to the GTMO 5+5 countries themselves, especially the European ones, and the rest of the EU. These two destinations accounted for 70% of total exports. The rest of Asia and North America were the second most common destinations, but to a much lesser degree (7.6% each).

- Imports

The analysis of Table II on imports of the GTMO 5+5 as a whole indicates the following main points.

The main products imported by the GTMO 5+5 were Crude Petroleum (209 million tonnes), Gas (137 million tonnes) and Petroleum Products (99 million tonnes). These three product categories together accounted for 41.6% of total imports.

Of the remaining products imported, of note were Chemical Products (76 million tonnes representing 7.1% of total imports) and the group of food product categories, with 143 million and 13.4% of total imports.

Foreign Trade Relations of GTMO 5+5 Countries in Terms of Volume - 2010

SOURCE		Cereals	Non-perishable food	Perishable food	Solid mineral fuel	Iron ore, scrap metal and blast furnace dust	Non-ferrous ores and scrap metal	Crude petroleum	Gas	Petroleum products	Metal products	Cement and other manufactured building materials	Raw building materials	Coal chemical products	Chemical products (except coal chemical products)	Fertilizers	Vehicles, transport equipment, machinery, apparatus, engines, whether or not assembled, and parts	Textile chain	Miscellaneous articles	TOTAL	TOTAL (%)
GTMO 5+5:		16,486	13,398	11,960	1,175	7,430	734	40,494	51,368	22,885	17,706	15,823	9,282	549	20,488	3,640	10,206	16,009	4,580	264,214	24.72
GTMO 5+5 North		16,445	12,649	10,980	1,175	3,527	657	78	3,188	18,039	17,029	14,225	6,805	509	18,437	1,040	9,865	15,487	4,362	154,495	14.46
GTMO 5+5 South		41	749	980	0	3,903	77	40,417	48,180	4,847	677	1,598	2,477	40	2,051	2,599	340	522	218	109,718	10.27
Rest of World	Rest of EU	12,924	20,606	10,920	5,198	10,546	1,266	1,896	35,761	21,700	25,201	17,878	16,417	510	35,697	4,467	15,392	27,720	5,065	269,163	25.18
	Non-Euro. Med. Countries	523	1,035	399	6	30	46	6,654	3,426	1,531	2,407	4,892	4,388	13	2,651	1,579	1,327	1,317	586	32,810	3.07
	Rest of Europe	3,290	3,497	353	8,944	2,628	206	54,444	20,692	27,716	9,043	3,193	11,006	21	2,310	1,584	396	1,729	218	151,273	14.15
	Rest of Africa	70	1,881	949	10,143	1,165	4,903	27,576	11,191	305	1,219	925	606	2	207	57	84	538	18	61,838	5.79
	Rest of Asia	627	4,515	1,003	9,341	217	419	67,144	10,897	10,582	5,038	2,895	2,510	41	6,848	42	8,495	10,448	2,874	143,936	13.47
	South America	5,879	18,662	2,912	9,593	21,396	1,912	3,833	3,715	1,771	1,927	2,593	699	0	3,882	358	371	892	26	80,421	7.52
	North America	5,585	4,577	395	11,368	5,946	552	6,528	154	12,101	446	427	498	296	3,787	75	615	1,562	139	55,053	5.15
	Oceania	297	232	287	7,828	621	294	0	1	25	144	121	38	0	31	0	17	140	2	10,078	0.94
TOTAL		45,681	68,402	29,177	63,594	49,977	10,331	208,570	137,206	98,616	63,132	48,748	45,445	1,433	75,902	11,804	36,903	60,355	13,509	1,068,785	100
TOTAL (%)		4.27	6.40	2.73	5.95	4.68	0.97	19.51	12.84	9.23	5.91	4.56	4.25	0.13	7.10	1.10	3.45	5.65	1.26	100	

Table II. Imports to the GTMO 5+5 as a whole, by source and product (thousand tonnes) 2010. Source: CETMO-FLUX 2010.

Although a considerable amount of hydrocarbons continued to come from internal sources, most came from outside the GTMO 5+5: Crude Petroleum imported by the GTMO 5+5 countries came mainly from Asia (32.2% of imports of this product), followed by the rest of Europe (26.1%), the GTMO 5+5 countries in the South (19.4%) and the rest of Africa (13.2%). Gas came from the GTMO 5+5 countries in the South (35.1% of imports of this product), the rest of the EU (26.1%) and the rest of Europe (15.1%). Petroleum Products came from the rest of Europe (28.1% of imports of this product), the rest of the EU (22%) and the GTMO 5+5 countries in the North (18.3%).

Chemical Products came mainly from the rest of the EU (47% of imports of this product) and from the GTMO 5+5 countries (27%).

Regarding the group of food categories, of note was the volume imported from the rest of the EU (31% of imports of this product category), from the GTMO 5+5 (29.2%) and, to a much lesser degree, South America (19.2%).

It can be observed that imports were not as geographically concentrated as exports. Internal GTMO 5+5 trade flows and flows from the EU stood out (representing nearly 50% of the total), while flows from the rest of Europe and Asia were lower: 14.2% and 13.5%, respectively.

2.2. Foreign Trade Relations of GTMO 5+5 Countries

- Exports

The analysis of Table III on the exports of each of the GTMO 5+5 countries indicates the following main points.

	Cereals	Non-perishable food	Perishable food	Solid mineral fuel	Iron ore, scrap metal and blast furnace dust	Non-ferrous ores and scrap metal	Crude petroleum	Gas	Petroleum products	Metal products	Cement and other manufactured building materials	Raw building materials	Coal chemical products	Chemical products (except coal chemical products)	Fertilizers	Vehicles, transport equipment, machinery, apparatus, engines, whether or not assembled, and parts	Textile chain	Miscellaneous articles	TOTAL	TOTAL (%)
Algeria	11	369	6	0	347	9	37,731	53,444	13,498	153	144	40	26	901	1,106	40	28	99	107,953	15.60
Libya	0	1	5	0	37	0	60,579	9,250	4,502	548	0	26	46	1,173	336	1	8	40	76,553	11.06
Morocco	3	571	1,765	0	151	342	0	0	229	178	60	2,165	104	2,631	13,364	201	340	21	22,125	3.20
Mauritania	0	50	891	0	10,207	157	240	1	9	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	2	0	11,566	1.67
Tunisia	27	655	153	0	45	28	3,811	22	488	264	1,602	2,541	0	1,552	2,637	259	420	125	14,627	2.11
GTMO 5+5 South	41	1,646	2,819	0	10,788	536	102,361	62,717	18,726	1,143	1,806	4,776	177	6,258	17,443	501	799	286	232,823	34
Spain	1,323	10,292	12,732	1,644	607	593	30	2,074	11,419	11,408	11,955	9,469	1,021	16,422	1,577	7,793	8,244	2,538	111,142	16.06
France	34,316	26,162	10,723	385	7,663	1,289	24	1,893	17,657	16,940	8,185	12,858	853	23,568	769	10,197	13,644	2,863	189,988	27.45
Italy	1,323	12,959	4,549	393	1,650	599	279	1,257	28,290	16,594	10,347	5,145	142	14,318	947	11,964	13,976	3,947	128,678	18.59
Malta	21	40	15	0	32	2	0	0	1,171	9	91	106	0	52	0	46	41	3	1,629	0.24
Portugal	203	2,343	1,162	15	410	443	0	74	2,621	1,671	5,951	1,683	85	3,893	277	1,950	3,778	1,294	27,852	4.02
GTMO 5+5 North	37,187	51,796	29,181	2,437	10,361	2,927	333	5,298	61,158	46,620	36,529	29,261	2,101	58,254	3,570	31,949	39,682	10,645	459,289	66
TOTAL	37,228	53,442	32,000	2,437	21,149	3,463	102,695	68,015	79,884	47,763	38,335	34,038	2,278	64,512	21,014	32,451	40,480	10,930	692,112	100
TOTAL (%)	5.38	7.72	4.62	0.35	3.06	0.50	14.84	9.83	11.54	6.90	5.54	4.92	0.33	9.32	3.04	4.69	5.85	1.58	100	

Table III. Exports from the GTMO 5+5 countries by product (thousand tonnes) - 2010. Source: CETMO-FLUX 2010.

Exports from the GTMO 5+5 were highly concentrated in five countries: France, Italy, Spain, Algeria and Libya, which represented 88.8% of total exports.

The main exports of the three European countries in this group were Petroleum Products (57 million tonnes), Chemical Products (54 million tonnes), the Textile Chain (36 million tonnes) and the set of three food product categories (114 million tonnes). These three food categories carried a great deal of weight for France, especially the Cereals product category, which represented 92.2% of total cereal exports from the GTMO 5+5.

For Algeria and Libya, the main exports were hydrocarbons: Crude Petroleum and Gas (161 million tonnes). Of note was the high volume of Gas exported by Algeria (53 million tonnes), which represented 78.6% of all Gas exports from the GTMO 5+5.

Also worth pointing out was the considerable weight of Iron Ore for the economy of Mauritania, with 10 million tonnes, which represented 88.3% of its total exports.

- Imports

The data provided in Table IV on the imports of each GTMO 5+5 country indicate the following:

Most of the imports went to France, Italy and Spain. These three countries accounted for 85% of the imports of the GTMO 5+5 and, with Portugal, they accounted for nearly 90%, i.e. a total of 958 million tonnes. Import volumes for the rest of the GTMO 5+5 countries were much lower, with Morocco standing out with 3.8% of total imports.

	Cereals	Non-perishable food	Perishable food	Solid mineral fuel	Iron ore, scrap metal and blast furnace dust	Non-ferrous ores and scrap metal	Crude petroleum	Gas	Petroleum products	Metal products	Cement and other manufactured building materials	Raw building materials	Coal chemical products	Chemical products (except coal chemical products)	Fertilizers	Vehicles, transport equipment, machinery, apparatus, engines, whether or not assembled, and parts	Textile chain	Miscellaneous articles	TOTAL	TOTAL (%)
Algeria	7,987	3,591	930	531	169	23	0	0	1,820	4,183	4,483	467	0	1,710	242	1,598	1,629	750	30,113	2.82
Libya	2,232	980	410	2	457	2	0	0	2,539	1,005	4,902	659	41	676	79	765	571	428	15,749	1.47
Morocco	5,502	3,403	265	4,376	182	75	5,237	2,375	5,161	1,870	2,017	4,538	2	2,315	489	911	1,406	391	40,514	3.79
Mauritania	445	391	159	0	28	0	0	18	469	98	596	9	0	57	33	51	75	23	2,452	0.23
Tunisia	3,284	1,443	138	73	62	4	307	1,421	3,584	1,381	476	2,452	56	1,539	54	595	914	197	17,980	1.68
GTMO 5+5 South	19,450	9,809	1,902	4,982	898	103	5,544	3,814	13,572	8,537	12,474	8,124	99	6,298	897	3,919	4,595	1,790	106,808	10
Spain	10,174	15,322	6,090	12,209	11,598	6,644	52,714	29,041	24,258	12,537	6,549	4,790	255	16,659	3,333	9,011	14,521	2,958	238,664	22.33
France	1,551	22,394	8,988	20,441	18,937	2,454	59,758	44,141	37,608	17,161	13,524	17,503	400	25,502	4,610	11,507	22,123	4,579	333,182	31.17
Italy	10,845	15,936	9,862	23,251	17,648	1,096	79,302	55,897	17,446	21,794	13,149	13,708	320	23,745	2,351	10,850	16,103	2,805	336,107	31.45
Malta	112	219	85	3	1	0	0	19	2,624	69	375	55	0	118	3	57	143	28	3,911	0.37
Portugal	3,548	4,721	2,251	2,709	895	33	11,252	4,294	3,108	3,035	2,677	1,264	359	3,579	610	1,559	2,870	1,349	50,113	4.69
GTMO 5+5 North	26,231	58,593	27,275	58,612	49,079	10,227	203,027	133,391	85,044	54,595	36,274	37,321	1,334	69,604	10,906	32,984	55,760	11,719	961,977	90
TOTAL	45,681	68,402	29,177	63,594	49,977	10,331	208,570	137,206	98,616	63,132	48,748	45,445	1,433	75,902	11,804	36,903	60,355	13,509	1,068,785	100
TOTAL (%)	4.27	6.40	2.73	5.95	4.68	0.97	19.51	12.84	9.23	5.91	4.56	4.25	0.13	7.10	1.10	3.45	5.65	1.26	100	

Table IV. Imports to the GTMO 5+5 countries by product (thousand tonnes) - 2010. Source: CETMO-FLUX 2010.

The most common imports to the European GTMO 5+5 countries were hydrocarbons (Crude Petroleum and Gas), which jointly accounted for 336 million tonnes, followed by Petroleum Products, with 85 million tonnes, and Chemical Products, with 70 million tonnes. The group of three food product categories represented 112 million tonnes.

In the Maghreb countries, of note were imports of food products, especially in the Cereals and Non-perishable Food categories, which accounted for 31 million tonnes and nearly 30% of the products imported by this group of five countries. To a lesser degree were Petroleum Products (12.7%) and Cement and Other Manufactured Construction Materials (11.7%).

2.3. Internal Commercial Relations in the GTMO 5+5

As a result of this analysis, the main features of the flows between the GTMO 5+5 countries in the North and South were as follows:

In terms of volume, the countries in the North were the main generators and receivers of the trade flows within the GTMO 5+5. Most of the trade flows occurred between these countries. Thus, 86.2% of the exports generated in the GTMO 5+5 and sent to GTMO 5+5 countries went to countries in the North; this percentage was 58.5% when the source of imports was considered. The fact that the countries in the North were the source of imports less often was due to the greater importance of the countries in the South as generators of export products, especially Crude Petroleum and Gas.

However, the countries in the South had a more limited share of trade flows within the GTMO 5+5. Although all the imports from the countries in the South exceeded exports to these countries, when the Crude Petroleum and Gas product categories were not included, these countries were more importers than exporters.