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MANUFACTURING SECTOR IN THE OIC COUNTRIES: 1980-1996

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The study endeavours to evaluate the industrial development experiences and prospects of the OIC countries in a global perspective. For this purpose a detailed analysis of the performance of the manufacturing value added (MVA) is undertaken by using various yardsticks at the macro level and in the manufacturing branches, making use of the most recently available UNIDO data in published form. The performance of the OIC group of countries in this respect is compared with that of the industrialised countries, the developing countries, and the various regional and development groups. Although some positive and heartening developments are observed to have taken place in 1990-96 as compared to 1980-90 in the developing countries as a whole and in the OIC group in particular, these developments are found to have come about thanks to the applaudable efforts of a small number of countries, almost all of them being the first and second generation Newly Industrialised Countries. Meanwhile, the vast majority of the developing countries and the OIC countries in particular have failed to realise substantive and balanced developments in the manufacturing sector and its branches and, thus, in overall industrial development.

1. INTRODUCTION

Industrial development has always been of essential importance to economic growth and overall development, especially in the developing countries because of the widely accepted role of the industrial sector as the engine of growth. Despite the rapid changes and revolutionary developments that have been taking place globally on the economic scene, especially during the last decade, there are few indications that this view has changed substantially or will do so significantly in the foreseeable future.

All the member countries of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) belong to the group of developing countries even though in recent years a small subgroup among them has demonstrated substantial progress particularly in certain industrial subsectors to

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qualify as newly industrialising countries (NICs). Yet, the great majority of the 56 Islamic countries are non-industrialised economies, having as exportables only a limited number of raw materials, primary commodities and certain semi-processed goods at best. Consequently, they are forced to import most of their needs of manufactured commodities.

Due to its significant share in overall industrial production and its key importance for growth and development, the present paper will concentrate on the manufacturing industry and will try to gauge its performance in the OIC countries as an overall indicator of industrial development in the period 1980-1996. Subsequently, based on these findings and a number of other developments, an attempt will be made to draw a number of conclusions relating to the future prospects of industrialisation and industrial development in the OIC countries.

It should be pointed out here that the lack of comparative data has proved to be the most important obstacle in undertaking the present study. Initial attempts to collate data from major international sources into a consistent database of comparative figures on 56 member countries proved futile as figures on even the most basic indicators differed too much to be of use in this regard. Thus, one basic decision taken in this context was to utilise to the extent possible the data put out by the UNIDO on a regular basis in its yearbooks and industrial development reports. One basic cost of this decision was to be limited by the level of currentness of the most recently available UNIDO figures. Thus, although most of the figures were taken from the 1999 Yearbook on Industrial Statistics, the latest year available in most cases remained 1996.

A second problem that had to be addressed was the fact that the membership of the OIC continued to expand with the joining of new members during the period under investigation. In this context, Albania from Europe, Mozambique and Togo from Africa, Surinam and Guyana from Latin America, and Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan from Caucasia and Central Asia all decided to join the OIC as members beyond the period covered by the study. This created numerous problems of consistency and continuity of the basic sets of comparative data to be employed in a study of this nature. Thus, it was decided to exclude these new members

and concentrate on the pre-1996 OIC membership in order to render the analysis based on group averages, shares and growth rates more reflective of especially the relative developments in the manufacturing sector for the community as a whole. Finally, the unavailability of sound information on Afghanistan and Iraq, especially after 1990, forced us to exclude these two countries from our basic tables, the first completely and the second partially. All of these exclusions should be kept in mind when interpreting the aggregate "OIC" figures.

Despite these limitations, the paper provides an evaluation in terms of various key indicators of the developments in the manufacturing industry in the OIC countries during the 1980-1996 period, with frequent comparisons made with comparable indicators for the world, industrial countries, the totality of the developing countries and various other sub-categories of these countries in order to better gauge the developments in the Islamic countries in this vital sector of the economy in a global context.

2. WORLD MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED AND THE OIC PERFORMANCE

2.1. Distribution of Total World Manufacturing Value Added

The distribution of the global manufacturing activity, measured in terms of manufacturing value added (MVA), between the industrialised countries and the developing countries has followed a consistently upward trend during the period under study for the benefit of the latter (Table A). The share of the developing countries, which was 14.4% in 1980, increased by around one percentage point in the next five years to 15.3% in 1985 and faster in the following five years, reaching 16.8% in 1990. During the next three years, this share jumped to 19.9%, expanding by about one percentage point every year. From then on, the said share continued to expand, albeit by smaller increments: to 20.7% in 1994, 21.1% in 1995, 21.7% in 1996 and 22.0% in 1997. Conversely, the corresponding share of the industrialised countries dropped continuously from 85.6% in 1980 all the way to 78% in 1997.

The total OIC shares in the world MVA given for the period in question show, on the other hand, that the development in this share for the OIC as a group has been much faster than that of the group of

developing countries. The reason was that a number OIC countries (placed prominently among NICs as well) were among the leading achievers on the world scale in terms of MVA shares and MVA growth, as will be seen below. Thus, as can be observed in the penultimate column of Table A, the OIC's world share was 2% in 1980, against 14.4% for the developing countries, while the same figure for the OIC has shot up to 18.4% in 1997 when the comparable rate for the whole of the developing countries was 22%. As can be seen in the last column of the table, within the developing countries, although the OIC countries were responsible for 14.4% of the developing countries' share in 1980, in 1997 almost 84% of this overall share were contributed by the OIC countries, a fivefold increase in 17 years.

Table A
Distribution of World MVA, 1980-1997
(At constant 1990 prices and in per cent)

	Industrialised countries	Developing countries	OIC share in world	OIC share in DCs
1980	85.6	14.4	2.0	14.4
1985	84.7	15.3	2.4	15.7
1990	83.2	16.8	7.5	44.6
1993	80.1	19.9	8.6	43.2
1994	79.3	20.7	9.0	43.5
1995	78.9	21.1	12.5	59.2
1996	78.3	21.7	15.0	69.1
1997	78.0	22.0	18.4	83.6

All of this would appear at first sight to be a positive development for the Developing Countries, especially in absolute terms, which it is. Yet, it should be observed that the developing world which hosts more than 75% of the world's population in around 180 countries was not able to reach even a quarter of the global MVA during all these years. Secondly, as it would be possible to observe in the subsequent sections of the present paper, this growth in the share of the developing countries was not evenly distributed among the developing countries, nor was it a balanced development over subsectors or branches of the manufacturing sector. Rather, it was obtained thanks primarily to rapid growth rates recorded in a limited number of developing countries in the 1990s and

that in the case of only a selected number of manufacturing branches. Consequently, despite the prominent upward trend in the world manufacturing MVA shares of the developing countries at the expense of the industrialised world, the developments in the great majority of these countries, which included most of the OIC countries as a large subset, were disheartening, to say the least.

2.2. Total Manufacturing Value Added in Developing Countries

One can observe this skewed development in Table B, where the components of the total MVA share of the developing countries are given as distributed among the different regional groups, on the one hand, and the development groups, on the other, throughout the period under study.

Table B
Share of Developing Countries in World MVA, 1980-1997
(At constant 1990 prices and in per cent)

		Regional groups				Development groups					
Year	All DCs	Africa	Latin America	South and East Asia	West Asia and Europe	NICs	2nd Gen. NICs	LDCs	China	Other	OIC/ world
1980	14.4	0.9	6.8	5.0	1.7	8.4	1.6	0.3	1.4	2.7	***2.0***
1985	15.3	0.9	6.0	6.5	1.9	8.4	1.8	0.3	2.0	2.8	***2.4***
1990	16.8	0.9	5.4	8.6	1.9	8.8	2.4	0.3	2.6	2.7	***7.5***
1993	19.9	0.9	5.8	11.4	1.8	9.4	3.0	0.3	4.2	3.0	***8.6***
1994	20.7	0.9	5.8	12.3	1.7	9.6	3.0	0.3	4.8	3.0	***9.0***
1995	21.1	0.9	5.5	13.0	1.7	9.5	3.2	0.3	5.2	2.9	***12.5***
1996	21.7	0.9	5.5	13.6	1.7	9.6	3.3	0.3	5.6	2.9	***15.0***
1997	22.0	0.9	5.4	14.0	1.7	9.7	3.3	0.3	5.9	2.7	***18.4***

In regional groups, one can see that for Africa, West Asia and Europe, the MVA shares are not only the smallest within the developing countries, but they have also remained stagnant over the 17 years under study. On the other hand, the lion's share went unsurprisingly to South East Asian and Latin American countries, the former dominating the picture at an accelerating pace from 1990 onwards to such an extent that in the last 3-4 years they were consistently responsible for about two thirds of the MVA share of the developing world. In the development groups, on the other hand, basically the same set of countries making up the first and second generations of the Newly Industrialising Countries

(NICs), together with China, stole the show once again. Of the remaining groups, the 40-odd LDCs could barely produce a third of a percentage point with an obstinate consistency, while the remaining group of 120-130 countries ("Other DCs") were responsible for shares that fluctuated within a narrow band of 2.7-3.0% of the World MVA share (Table B).

The above evaluation gauges the performance of the regional and development groups in terms of their MVA shares as a percentage of the world MVA. It would provide additional insight to look at how the MVA shares of the developing countries as a whole have been distributed over the years among the different regional and development groups, i.e., what the relative contributions of these groups have been to the growth of the overall MVA shares of the developing countries in world MVA. This can be seen in the first half of Table C.

The figures show that, in the regional groups, the largest contributor to the MVA share of the developing countries is South and East Asia, starting from 34.7 per cent in 1980, rising steadily and reaching almost two-thirds in 1996 at 62.7%. The developing countries in Latin America, on the other hand, start with almost the half at 47.4% in 1980, as the largest contributor, but continuously decline to barely over a quarter with 25.2% in 1996. The third largest contributor is West Asia and Europe which also shows a persistent downward trend from 12.0% in 1980 to 7.8% in 1996. Finally, the developing countries in Africa demonstrate a declining contribution to the total DC MVA share from around 6% in the early years (5.9% in 1980 and 6.4% in 1985) down to 4.3% in 1996.

In development groups, on the other hand, NICs stand out as the major contributor by far, although with a slow downward trend from 58.4% in 1980 to 44.2% in 1996. China is by itself a strong second along a persistent upward trend from almost one tenth (9.9%) in 1980 to over a quarter (25.8%) in 1996. The second-generation NICs seem to pick up the slack of the first to some extent by moving from 10.8% to 15.2% between 1980 and 1996 and, thus, keeping the total contribution of the Newly Industrialising group well above 50% throughout the period (between 69.2% in 1980 and 59.4% in 1996). Once again, the remaining overwhelming majority of the developing countries, Other DCs, are limited to a downward trend considerably below 20% (18.7%

in 1980 going down to 13.4% in 1996), while the LDCs could not hold on to the 2.2% in the 1980s, slipping down to a mere 1.4 per cent at the end of the period under study.

It is interesting to compare at this juncture the behaviour of the share of the OIC group to those of the other groups within the developing countries (see the last column of Table B). It should, of course, be remembered that the OIC group cuts across most of the groups in both of the above categories, since its membership includes countries included in all of them except China and Latin America. Nevertheless, it is interesting to observe that in the 1980s the OIC's MVA share was the third largest within the Third World (14.4% in 1980 and 15.7% in 1985), while in the first half of the 1990s it was a close second to the NICs (44.6% in 1990 and 43.5% in 1993), most probably because of the large OIC constituency within the NICs, the leader. In the latter part of the decade, however, it pulled ahead of all groups with a decisive lead (59.2% in 1995 and 69.1% in 1996). In fact, although more current figures are missing in Table B, the last column of Table A attests to the fact that this lead has increased even more in 1997.

Table C
Distribution of MVA and Population Among Developing Country Groups, 1980-1996 (In percentages)

Developing country groups	MVA shares at constant 1990 prices						Population shares			
	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995	1996	1980	1985	1990	1995
Africa	5.9	6.4	5.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	13.6	14.1	14.7	15.6
Latin America	47.4	38.9	32.0	28.0	26.0	25.2	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.1
S. and East Asia	34.7	42.1	51.2	59.5	61.7	62.7	71.5	70.9	70.3	69.4
W.Asia and Europe	12.0	12.6	11.1	7.9	7.9	7.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9
All DCs	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
LDCs	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.7
NICs	58.4	54.5	52.1	46.4	45.0	44.2	31.0	31.0	30.8	30.6
2nd Gen. NICs	10.8	11.8	14.2	14.6	15.1	15.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.1
China	9.9	13.1	15.6	23.3	24.6	25.8	30.7	29.7	28.9	27.8
Other DCs	18.7	18.4	16.3	14.3	13.9	13.4	15.6	16.3	17.0	17.8
All DCs	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
OIC share	**14.4**	**15.7**	**44.6**	**43.5**	**59.2**	**69.1**				

2.3. Distribution of Total Manufacturing Value Added and Population Among Developing Countries

Bringing in the distribution shares of the respective populations of the regional and development groups of the developing countries into the picture as seen in the second half of Table C, the contributory shares of the groups to the total developing country MVAs will be re-scaled by their relative population weights. In fact, dividing MVA shares in the first half of the table by their counterpart population shares in the second half would yield the set of figures given in Table C.1 below. The figures in rows corresponding to "All DCs" would be reduced to a *numeraire*

Table C.1
MVA Per Capita of Groups as Multiples of MVA Per Capita of All Developing Countries

	1980	1985	1990	1995
Africa	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Latin America	4.2	3.5	2.9	2.3
S. and East Asia	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
W. Asia and Europe	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.0
All DCs	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
LDCs	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
NICs	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5
2nd Gen. NICs	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
China	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9
Other DCs	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8
All DCs	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**

for each year against which the contents of other cells for that year are measured. At the same time, since we have divided the content of each cell in the first half of the table (MVA share in All DCs) with its counterpart in the second half (population share in All DCs), the figures in the cells of Table C.1 are MVA per capita values[1] measured as

[1] Content of cell **i** in Part 1 of Table C, MVA share, is C**vi** = (MVA**i**/MVA**dc**)x100, and the corresponding cell in Part 2, Population share, is C**pi** = (POP**i**/POP**dc**)x100**,** where **v**=MVA **i**=group, **p**=population, **dc**=all DCs.

So, C**vi**/C**pi** = (MVA**i**/MVA**dc**) / (POP**i**/POP**dc**) = (MVA**i**/POP**i**) / (MVA**dc**/POP**dc**). Then, C**vi**/C**pi** = MVAPC**i** /MVAPC**dc** where MVAPC = MVA per capita.

multiples of the MVA per capita for all DCs, *the numeraire*. Thus, the 1980 value of 4.2 for Latin America in Table C.1 would mean that in 1980, the MVA per capita for this group was "4.2 times" that of MVA per capita for the whole of the developing countries in that year.

Since the performance of the groups in terms of MVA per capita will be taken up separately later in some detail, Table C.1 will be used at this juncture to return to the earlier point regarding the re-scaling of the MVA distributory shares by the relative population weights of the groups and interpret the new values so obtained. Thus, since China and South and East Asia are highly populated regions, re-scaling improves the positions of Latin America and West Asia and Europe, which are comparatively less populous, relative to these two groups. The same is true for NICs and second generation NICs who keep their relative positions in Table C.1 but by much smaller margins. In this way, they become comparable to that of the "Other DCs".

On the other hand, the LDCs and the African groups remain as the most lagging performers, but the figures that obtain for them in the derived Table C.1 get surprisingly close to those for China and South and East Asia, which indicates that the poorer countries have low MVAs because they actually produce less, while the top productive performances of the "Asian Tigers" in terms of total MVA are decimated by their very high populations, which holds them back when it comes to translating such spectacular growth patterns in manufacturing output to improvements in average wealth and welfare in terms of per capita achievements. With the well-known chronic skewness in the distribution of income and wealth in these countries, it is highly unlikely that such star performances in the selected branches of the manufacturing industry would bring substantial benefits for the masses in the concerned countries, outside of a "trickle-down" effect.

3. GROWTH IN MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED IN OIC COUNTRIES

3.1. Total MVA Growth in OIC Countries

If industrial production is to be viewed as an engine of growth, then the behaviour during the period under study of manufacturing value added in individual member countries would be a key variable to observe and

evaluate. Table D shows the average annual growth rates of the manufacturing value added in the OIC countries for two subperiods, namely 1980-1990 and 1990-1996, ranked in a descending order. The corresponding figures for the world, the group of industrial countries, the whole of the developing countries and of the OIC as a group, as well as the regional and development groups within the developing world are also inserted into the table according to their size within the ordered lists. This would enable the reader to readily observe and analyse the performance of the individual countries relative to the changes recorded in these latter groups during the same period. In this way, it would not only be possible to gauge the actual performance of the individual countries within the two subperiods, but to instantly observe how they fare at the world scale *vis-à-vis* the development country groups, the OIC and the Developing world as a whole, the industrialised countries they are trying to catch up with, and the world as a whole. The latter comparisons would also give hints as to the overall future prospects for the individual countries.

The first thing to notice would be that four OIC countries in the first period and five in the second were able to record MVA average annual growth rates above 10% (with Indonesia achieving this feat in both periods), while growth rates equal to and above 5% were achieved by 17 OIC countries during 1980-90 and by 15 in the 1990-96 period. These are impressive achievements by any measure. On the gloomier side, however, the number of OIC countries recording negative rates almost doubled from four in the 1980s to seven after 1990, with only Brunei failing to grow in both periods.

The picture is also quite heartening in terms of relative performances, as 11 OIC countries fared better than the 7.1% average annual growth rate of the 2nd Generation NICs, the best performing group in the 1980-90 period, while 10 did the same in the 1990s. Similarly, in the first period, 17 OIC countries surpassed the DCs average (5.1%), 23 did better than the NICs (4.1%), 28 were above the world average (3.1%) and 31 were above the average growth rate for the industrialised countries (2.8%). On the other hand, 10 OIC countries recorded lower rates than the average for the LDC group (2%), with four of these having actually recorded negative rates, as was said earlier. In the 1990-96 period, the industrialised countries had the lowest group rate at 1.2% and 11 OIC countries remained below it, while the

remaining 31 did better, with 27 surpassing the world average (2.3%), 24 lying above the rate for the LDCs (2.8%), 20 doing better than the 4.1% for the NICs, and 11 achieving faster MVA growth than the developing countries' average. Finally, 10 OIC countries recorded better rates than the 2nd Generation NICs who were again the best group performers in the 1990s with their 7.8% average annual MVA growth rate.

When one looks at the overall performance in total MVA growth in the two subperiods, it is observed that the average annual growth rates in the 1990s have decreased for the World from 3.1% to 2.3%. The main source of this decrease appears to have been the large drop that occurred in the MVA growth rate of the industrialised countries, which collectively were responsible for 83-85% of the world manufacturing MVA in the 1980s and close to 80% of it in the 1990s. Meanwhile, the MVA in the developing countries as a group grew annually by 5.1% in the 1980s and by 6.9% in the 1990-96 period. In developing country groups, the 2nd Generation NICs led the developing countries and increased its average annual growth rate from 7.1% to 7.8%, and the LDC group did the same by going from 2.1% to 2.8% between the two subperiods, while the NICs recorded an annual growth of 4.1% in both periods.

Table D
Annual Growth of Total MVA in OIC Countries, 1980-1990, 1990-96 (Ranked at constant 1990 prices, in percentages)

Country/group	1980-90	Country/group	1990-96
Oman	21.0	Kuwait	27.0
Indonesia	12.6	Uganda	13.4
Maldives	12.0	Malaysia*	13.2
Cameroon	10.4	Indonesia*	11.2
Libya	8.9	Jordan	10.8
Malaysia	8.9	Libya*	9.7
Qatar	8.7	Bahrain*	9.4
Bahrain	8.3	Oman*	9.2
Pakistan	7.7	Maldives*	8.2
Turkey	7.3	Syria	8.2
Yemen	7.2	**2nd Generation NICs**	**7.8**
2nd Generation NICs	**7.1**	Bangladesh	7.3
Saudi Arabia	6.9	**DCs**	**6.9**

Table D (continued)

Country/group	1980-90	Country/group	1990-96
Chad	6.8	**All OIC**	**6.4**
Mali	6.8	Pakistan	5.5
All OIC	**6.6**	Tunisia	5.2
Egypt	6.5	Benin	5.0
Niger	6.1	Iran	5.0
Guinea	5.3	Mali	4.9
DCs	**5.1**	Sudan	4.6
Senegal	4.6	Turkey	4.6
Iran	4.5	UAE	4.6
Uganda	4.4	Egypt	4.3
NICs	**4.1**	**NICs**	**4.1**
Sierra Leone	4.1	Sierra Leone	3.6
Morocco	4.1	Senegal	3.5
Gambia	4.1	Comoros	3.4
Mauritania	4.0	Qatar	3.2
Tunisia	3.7	**LDCs**	**2.8**
Syria	3.5	Morocco	2.5
Algeria	3.3	Guinea	2.3
Comoros	3.1	Saudi Arabia	2.3
World	**3.1**	**World**	**2.3**
UAE	2.9	Mauritania	2.1
Bangladesh	2.8	Lebanon	1.3
Kuwait	2.8	Gambia	1.2
Industrialised countries	**2.8**	Niger	1.2
Jordan	2.2	**Industrialised countries**	**1.2**
LDCs	**2.1**	Burkina Faso	1.1
Burkina Faso	2.0	G.-Bissau*	0.8
Somalia	1.8	Gabon*	0.2
Benin	1.3	Yemen	0.2
Sudan	1.1	Nigeria*	-1.5
Djibouti	1.0	Djibouti*	-1.9
Nigeria	0.7	Cameroon	-2.1
Brunei	-0.3	Chad	-2.6
Gabon	-3.8	Brunei*	-2.8
G.-Bissau	-5.0	Somalia*	-3.1
Lebanon	-7.6	Algeria	-8.9

* Asterisks in column 2 show countries that were in the same range in the first period.

For the OIC as a whole, there was a slight drop in the annual MVA growth rate from 6.6% in the 1980s to 6.4% in 1990-96. When the changes in the average annual MVA growth rates from 1980-90 to 1990-96 are analysed, as seen in Table D.1 which is derived from Table D, it is observed that 17 OIC countries have recorded higher rates in the second period. Of these, three countries had negative rates in the earlier period, eleven had rates below 5% and three between 5% to 10%.

In the case of the remaining 25 countries, the average annual MVA growth rates went down in the 1990s as compared to the 1980-90 period, with eight of them actually ending up with negative growth rates in 1990-96. Within these eight countries, one had experienced negative rates in the earlier period as well, while five came down from a rate that was less than 5% in the earlier period, one from 5-10% range and one from a rate that was above 10%. On the other hand, of the remaining 17 countries, six recorded rates below 5%, while eight ended up with rates in the 5-10% range. Only three countries managed to achieve growth rates above 10% per year despite the deceleration in the growth of MVA they faced in the 1990s.

Table D.1
Changes in Average Annual MVA Growth Rates between 1980-90 and 1990-96 (Number of countries)

	Rate decreased in 1990-96		**Rate increased in 1990-96**		
1980-1990 rates	*Negative*	*Positive*	*Negative*	*Positive*	Total
Negative	1	-	-	3	4
Up to 5%	5	6	-	11	22
Between 5%-10%	1	8	-	3	12
Greater than 10%	1	3	-	-	4
Totals	8	17	0	17	**42**

3.2. Per capita MVA Growth in OIC Countries

In evaluating the net impact of the expansion of the manufacturing output on overall growth and development, it would be necessary to filter out the effect of the population growth. This is essential in the case of the developing countries in general and the OIC countries in particular because of high population growth in these countries that constitutes a major impediment to social and economic progress. Furthermore, the existing population levels in many of these countries are already too high, which prevents positive developments in economic performance to filter down to the masses, as the fruits of progress have to be divided among too many people.

Thus, developments in total MVA would be placed into better focus by complementing the above analysis by a study of the growth of MVA per capita in the OIC countries during the period under consideration. The relevant data is given in Table E, which follows exactly the logic and set-up of the above table on total MVA growth.

The first observation would be that the growth rates in this case are on the whole lower than those for total MVA growth. This to be expected since anything to the contrary would imply a reduction in population levels over time, which is rarely the case especially in developing countries. One such contrary case in the table below is that of Kuwait during 1990-96, which most probably came about as a result of the Gulf War during which some population attrition occurred at the very beginning of the period. Apparently, such a loss did not cause a substantial drop in total value added and the extensive economic mobilisation effort put into effect immediately after the end of the War has apparently more than made up for any possible decline.

In Table E, it is observed that two countries each recorded average annual MVA per capita growth rates above 10% in both periods. Although they were different countries, five countries in the 1980s and nine in the second period surpassed 5%, and 27 OIC countries in 1980-90 and 25 in 1990-96 realised positive growth rates. On the other end of the spectrum, 15 countries in the first period and 17 in the second had negative growth rates, indicating actual drops in MVA per capita.

Table E
Annual Growth of Per Capita MVA in OIC Countries, 1980-90, 1990-96 (Ranked at constant 1990 prices, in percentages)

Country/group	1980-90	Country/group	1990-96
Oman	15.6	Kuwait	32.9
Indonesia	10.5	Malaysia	10.6
Maldives	8.6	Uganda	9.7
Cameroon	7.3	Indonesia	9.5
Malaysia	6.1	Bahrain	6.7
2nd Generation NICs	**5.0**	**2nd Generation NICs**	**6.1**
Libya	4.7	Libya	6.0
Turkey	4.7	Jordan	5.8
Bahrain	4.6	Bangladesh	5.7
Chad	4.6	Syria	5.3
Pakistan	4.1	**Developing countries**	**5.1**
Egypt	3.8	Maldives	4.7
Mali	3.7	Oman	4.7
Yemen	3.5	**OIC countries**	**3.9**
Developing countries	**2.9**	Tunisia	3.2
Guinea	2.7	Turkey	3.0
Niger	2.7	Pakistan	2.8

Table E (continued)

Country/group	1980-90	Country/group	1990-96
OIC countries	**2.7**	Sierra Leone	2.5
Uganda	2.0	Sudan	2.5
Industrialised countries	**2.0**	**NICs**	**2.4**
NICs	**2.0**	Egypt	2.3
Morocco	1.9	Iran	2.1
Sierra Leone	1.8	Benin	2.0
Senegal	1.7	UAE	1.8
Saudi Arabia	1.5	Mali	1.6
World	**1.4**	Qatar	0.9
Mauritania	1.3	Senegal	0.9
Tunisia	1.2	**World**	**0.8**
Qatar	0.7	**Industrialised countries**	**0.7**
Bangladesh	0.5	Morocco	0.5
Algeria	0.4	**LDCs**	**0.3**
Gambia	0.4	Comoros	0.2
Iran	0.3	Saudi Arabia	-0.3
Comoros	-0.1	Mauritania	-0.5
Syria	-0.2	Guinea-Bissau	-1.2
LDCs	**-0.6**	Burkina Faso	-1.7
Somalia	-0.7	Lebanon	-2.0
Burkina Faso	-0.8	Niger	-2.2
Sudan	-1.4	Guinea	-2.3
Jordan	-1.5	Gambia	-2.4
Benin	-1.8	Gabon	-2.5
Kuwait	-2.0	Nigeria	-4.4
Nigeria	-2.2	Cameroon	-4.7
Brunei	-3.1	Djibouti	-4.7
UAE	-3.3	Yemen	-4.7
Djibouti	-5.0	Brunei	-5.2
Gabon	-6.7	Chad	-5.2
Guinea-Bissau	-6.7	Somalia	-5.2
Lebanon	-7.1	Algeria	-11.0

As for the relative performance of the OIC countries in 1980-1990, five surpassed the 5% average rate for 2nd Generation NICs that led the development groups, 13 did better than the 2.9% average for the Developing Countries as a group, 16 equalled or topped the growth rate for industrialised countries and the NICs (2.0%), and 20 grew faster than the world average (1.4%). Meanwhile, the growth rates of 13 countries remained below the average rate for LDCs (-0.6%). In the second period, on the other hand, again five countries had rates above the 2nd Generation NICs that hung on to the leadership among development groups with 6.1%. Nine countries did better than the 5.1% of the Developing Countries as a whole, 16 surpassed the NICs (2.4%) and 23

had a rate above the world average of 0.8% and that of the industrialised countries of 0.7%. Once again, 18 OIC countries, 17 of them suffering from negative rates, were below the 0.3% average annual growth rate of the LDC group.

When one looks at the changes in per capita MVA growth between the two subperiods, it is observed that the average annual growth rate for the world have decreased in the 1990s from 1.4% of the previous decade to 0.8% in 1990-96. The main source of this decrease appears to be the fall in the per capita MVA growth rate of the industrialised countries from 2.0% to 0.7%. Meanwhile, the average rate for the developing countries as a group jumped from 2.9% in the 1980s to 5.1% in the 1990-96 period. In developing country groups, the 2nd Generation NICs increased their group rate from 5.0% to 6.1%, and the LDC group did the same by going from -0.6% to 0.3% between the two subperiods. Meanwhile, the NICs recorded an increase as well, from 2.0% in the 1980s to 2.4% in the 1990s.

Table E.1
Changes in Average Annual MVA Per Capita Growth Rates between 1980-90 and 1990-96
(Number of countries)

	Rate decreased in 1990-96		**Rate increased in 1990-96**		
1980-1990 rates	*Negative*	*Positive*	*Negative*	*Positive*	Total
Negative	4	-	4	7	15
Up to 5%	8	7	-	7	22
Between 5%-10%	1	1	-	1	3
Greater than 10%	-	2	-	-	2
Totals	13	10	4	15	**42**

As for the changes between the two periods in the case of the OIC, the average annual MVA per capita rate for the OIC group as a whole was 2.7% in 1980-90, rising to 3.9% in 1990-96. In the case of the individual countries themselves, as can be seen in Table E.1, 19 OIC countries have recorded higher rates in the second period. Of these, 11 countries had negative rates in the earlier period, seven had rates below 5% and one between 5% to 10%. In the case of the remaining 23 countries, the average annual MVA growth rates have gone down in the 1990s as compared to the 1980-90 period, with 13 countries actually ending up with negative growth rates in 1990-96. Out of these latter

thirteen, four had experienced negative rates in the earlier period as well, while eight had come down from a rate that was less than 5% in the earlier period and one from the 5-10% range. On the other hand, 10 out of the 23 countries realised reduced annual MVA growth rates during the second period. Out of these, seven countries recorded rates up to 5%, one ended up with rates in the 5-10% range, and two countries managed to achieve growth rates above 10% per year.

3.3. MVA Per Capita Levels in OIC Countries

It was pointed out earlier that the manufacturing value added per capita is a key indicator of industrialisation, and changes in it over time would provide a basic gauge, especially in the developing countries with high growth and development aspirations, as to how industrial growth and development is progressing over time. Since this phenomenon has been taken up in some detail above, it would now be appropriate to take a look at where 17 years of change from 1980 to 1996 in the manufacturing MVA has brought the OIC countries at the end of the period under study. Table F below provides in a descending order per capita MVA levels in 1996 for the OIC countries, together with the averages for the world, the industrialised countries, the developing countries as a whole and the various development groups in the Third World.

It can be readily observed that despite the remarkable developments in at least some of the OIC countries during the period under study, the list in Table F is led by the industrialised countries with $3444. Only four oil producing countries, together with Malaysia, have been able to surpass the world average of $994. It is quite clear even at this point that the industrialised countries, with their long and well-established history in manufacturing and their overwhelming weight in global industrial output, not only remain far ahead of the developing countries, but they have also pulled the world with them. Apart from Malaysia, the four countries in the top five below are basically one-product economies with very low populations. So what is seen here is more of a mathematical result than a true indication of diversified manufactures production and balanced industrial development. This observation is confirmed by the fact that the sixth, eighth, ninth and tenth countries in the table are oil producers as well. Thus, only Malaysia and Turkey were able to squeeze themselves into the top ten that end with Gabon at around $350. The

average per capita MVA values for West Asia and Europe ($550), NICs ($402) and second generation NICs ($381) are also placed within this top range, and then follows the average value for the developing countries as a whole at $278. Meanwhile, South and East Asia could barely top $250, mainly because of the very high populations of some of the countries that comprise it.

Table F
Per Capita MVA in OIC Countries and Country Groups, 1996
(Ranked at constant 1990 prices, in US $)

Country/group	MVA per capita	Country/group	MVA per capita
Industrialised countries	**3444**	Syria	140
Kuwait	3082	Cameroon	136
Qatar	1997	Algeria	119
Bahrain	1877	Sudan	103
UAE	1455	Senegal	88
Malaysia	1154	Yemen	64
World	**994**	Pakistan	60
Brunei	824	Mauritania	49
Turkey	714	Maldives	48
Libya	601	Burkina Faso	43
Saudi Arabia	547	Benin	35
NICs	**402**	Chad	33
2nd Generation NICs	**381**	Djibouti	31
Gabon	349	**LDCs**	**31**
Tunisia	305	Mali	24
Developing countries	**278**	Bangladesh	23
South and East Asia	**252**	Comoros	22
Oman	248	Guinea	19
Egypt	232	Niger	18
Iran	231	Uganda	18
Indonesia	222	Gambia	16
Morocco	206	Guinea-Bissau	16
Jordan	198	Nigeria	15
OIC countries	***193***	Sierra Leone	7
Lebanon	159	Somalia	5

The situation in the OIC countries as a whole is quite graphic. The overall average for the group is $193. Only 11 OIC countries lie above the average for the developing countries at $278. Of the remaining 31, 20 OIC countries have per capita MVA levels higher than the LDC group average of $31 and 11 lie below it. All in all, 20 OIC countries

have MVA per capita of less than $100 dollars a year, while 17 of these are below $50. These are very low figures indeed, and of all the tables we have studied so far, this is the one that tells the truth about the OIC countries in its starkest form relating to industrial development in particular and overall development in general.

In order to carry the last observation one step further and to render the gloomy picture even more striking, a number of "catching up" scenarios have been calculated in Table G. 1996 was taken as the base year for all the different scenarios so that MVA per capita in that year would constitute the starting point for a developed country that aspires to "catch up", i.e., reach the average MVA per capita for the industrialised countries who are assumed to continue to grow at their 1990-96 average annual group rate of 0.7% after 1996 as well. Growth of MVA per capita at a constant rate is also assumed for the developing country that aspires to catch up, once she has chosen a growth rate.

Thus, if the country in question is an "average LDC", she starts out with the MVA per capita of $31 (the average for LDCs in 1996). At that point, the corresponding MVA per capita figure for the industrialised group is $3,444. So the difference in MVA per capita to be made up is ($3444 - $31 = $3413). The first cell says that if this LDC chose to grow at the world average rate of 0.8%, then it will take her 4746 years to catch up, while if she had chosen the constant growth rate of 10 percent, this figure will come down to 53 years, as seen in the last cell of row 1. In Table G, the calculations are made by taking average MVA per capita of the groups as the basis, and growth rate options are chosen as the 1990-96 period average rates for the groups. A column for 10% growth is added at the end for measure. The underlying method could have been used to calculate the catch up period for any country starting from any MVA per capita to reach any other[2]. For example, Malaysia ($1154 and 6.1% in

[2] The growth formula for country **A** is

(1) $A_t = A_0(1 + g_A)^t$, where A_0 = MVA P-C in 1996 of **A**; A_t = MVA P-C of **A** in **t** years;
g_A = MVA P-C growth rate of country **A**.

Similarly**,** for country **B,** the aspirant, the growth formula is

(2) $B_t = B_0 (1 + g_B)^t$**,** where B_0 = MVA P-C in 1996 of **B**; B_t = MVA P-C of **B** in **t** years;

1996) will reach the industrial country average in about 21 years, when both will have reached MVA per capita of $3985, assuming that the industrial countries will keep to their 0.7% average growth rate of 1996. To give another example in a totally different context, Turkey ($714 in 1996) can catch up with the European Union ($4421 in 1996) in 55 years if both keep to their 1990-96 average growth rates of 3.0% and 0.1%, respectively, while this figure would come down to 19 years for Turkey if she can achieve a 10% growth rate scenario. So in the middle of 2015, her MVA per capita will be equal to that of the EU at $4507.

Table G
"Catching up with" the Industrialised Countries
(Years needed)

MVA per capita (1996 average in US$)	1990-96 MVA per capita average growth rates					10% Growth
	World (0.8%)	NICs (2.4%)	OIC (3.9%)	All DCs (5.1%)	2. G. NICs (6.1%)	
LDCs (US $31)	**4746**	**281**	**151**	**110**	**90**	**53**
OIC (US$ 193)	**2903**	**172**	**92**	**67**	**55**	**33**
DCs (US $278)	**2536**	**150**	**80**	**59**	**48**	**28**
2nd Gen. NICs (US$ 381)	**2218**	**132**	**70**	**51**	**42**	**25**
NICs (US$ 401)	**2164**	**128**	**69**	**50**	**41**	**24**
World (US$ 994)	**1252**	**74**	**40**	**29**	**24**	**14**
Ind. count. (US$ 3444)						
Malaysia-Ind (US$ 1154)	**1102**	**65**	**35**	**26**	**21**	**12**
Turkey-Ind.(US$ 714)	**1585**	**94**	**50**	**37**	**30**	**18**
Turkey-EU (US$ 4421)	***262***	***80***	***49***	***37***	***31***	***19***

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g_B = MVA P-C growth rate of country **B**.

B would catch up with **A** when $A_t = B_t$

That is $A_0(1 + g_A)^t = B_0 (1 + g_B)^t$

Then, $A_{0/} B_0 = (1 + g_B)^t /(1 + g_A)^t$

and $\ln \{A_0 / B_0\} = \mathbf{t}. \ln \{(1 + g_B) / (1 + g_A)\}$

So, the "catch up horizon" **t** can be calculated as

(3) $\mathbf{t} = \ln \{A_0 / B_0\} / \ln \{(1 + g_B) / (1 + g_A)\}$, which gives

$\mathbf{t} = \{ \ln A_0 - \ln B_0 \} / \{ \ln (1 + g_B) - \ln (1 + g_A) \}$

3.4. Share of Manufacturing Value Added in GDP

If industrial development in general and manufacturing output in particular are considered as an engine of growth, especially in the developing countries, then an obvious indicator to observe and analyse over time would be the share of manufacturing value added in GDP in the OIC countries during 1980-1996, the period under study. The relevant data in constant 1990 dollars is given in Table H where, once again, the shares of the OIC countries on which data were available in requisite quality and coverage are in a descending order. The average figures for the world, the Industrial and the Developing countries, the OIC group and the development groups of the Developing Countries are, again, inserted into the table. This would enable us to gauge not only the standing of the individual countries within the OIC group, but also relative to achievements recorded in different country groups in the area of industrial development. Furthermore, it would be possible to undertake these comparisons at four five-year intervals, namely 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1996, so that we can follow the performance over time in the individual countries themselves as well as in groups of countries.

Table H
Ranked Share of MVA in GDP in OIC Countries, Selected Years
(At constant 1990 prices, in percentages)

1980		1985		1990		1996	
Country/group	**%**	**Country/group**	**%**	**Country/group**	**%**	**Country/group**	**%**
NICs	**26.1**	**NICs**	**25.5**	Malaysia	26.5	Malaysia	33.7
Ind. count.	**23.5**	**Ind. count.**	**23.3**	**NICs**	**25.2**	Egypt	25.9
World	**23.1**	**World**	**23.0**	Egypt	24.4	**2nd Gn. NICs**	**25.5**
Egypt	22.1	Egypt	21.9	**Ind. count**	**22.9**	Indonesia	24.7
Dev. count.	**20.7**	**Dev. count.**	**21.5**	**2nd Gn. NICs**	**22.8**	**Dev. count.**	**24.6**
Burkina Faso	20.2	Turkey	20.4	**World**	**22.8**	**NICs**	**24.3**
Malaysia	20.2	**2nd Gn. NICs**	**20.2**	**Dev. count.**	**22.4**	Turkey	23.8
2nd Gn. NICs	**18.9**	Malaysia	19.9	Turkey	22.2	**World**	**22.9**
Morocco	18.8	Morocco	19.9	Chad	21.9	**Ind. count.**	**22.5**
Tunisia	18.0	Tunisia	19.9	Indonesia	20.7	**All OIC**	**22.0**
Turkey	17.6	Chad	17.7	Morocco	19.4	Jordan	19.7
Pakistan	15.7	Indonesia	17.2	Pakistan	17.4	Bahrain	19.0
Guinea-Bissau	13.5	Burkina Faso	16.6	Jordan	17.0	Morocco	18.9
Algeria	13.2	Pakistan	16.4	Tunisia	16.9	Kuwait	18.7
Chad	13.2	Algeria	15.2	Cameroon	16.2	Pakistan	18.0
Lebanon	12.7	Lebanon	13.9	Burkina Faso	15.8	Tunisia	17.5
Indonesia	12.0	Bahrain	13.2	Bahrain	15.2	Chad	16.2
Jordan	11.4	Mauritania	12.7	**All OIC**	**14.4**	Cameroon	15.6
Bangladesh	10.8	Cameroon	12.2	Lebanon	13.1	Burkina Faso	14.1

Table H (continued)

1980		1985		1990		1996	
Country/group	**%**	**Country/group**	**%**	**Country/group**	**%**	**Country/group**	**%**
Brunei	10.7	Guinea-Bissau	11.9	Qatar	12.7	Qatar	13.0
LDCs	**9.7**	Jordan	11.9	Iran	12.3	Iran	12.9
Sudan	9.5	Qatar	11.1	Algeria	12.1	Libya	12.0
Benin	9.3	Yemen	10.3	Kuwait	11.5	Senegal	11.7
Senegal	8.8	Senegal	10.0	Senegal	11.0	Bangladesh	10.0
Cameroon	8.6	**LDCs**	**9.8**	Mauritania	10.3	Mauritania	10.0
Iran	`8.6	**All OIC**	**9.7**	**LDCs**	**9.3**	Mali	9.6
Mauritania	8.3	Iran	9.0	Brunei	8.8	**LDCs**	**9.0**
Gabon	7.5	Bangladesh	8.7	Bangladesh	8.7	Saudi Arabia	8.5
Yemen	7.4	Sudan	8.7	Mali	8.6	UAE	8.5
Bahrain	7.1	UAE	8.6	Sudan	8.6	Sudan	8.3
Qatar	7.1	Mali	7.9	Saudi Arabia	8.2	Uganda	8.3
Kuwait	6.7	Kuwait	7.7	Yemen	8.2	Benin	8.1
Mali	6.2	Brunei	7.4	Libya	7.9	Yemen	8.1
All OIC	**6.0**	Gabon	7.3	Benin	7.8	Lebanon	7.9
Djibouti	5.8	Saudi Arabia	7.3	UAE	7.2	Niger	6.4
Somalia	5.5	Libya	6.8	Guinea-Bissau	7.1	Algeria	6.3
Syria	5.5	Syria	6.8	Niger	6.6	Brunei	6.2
Nigeria	5.1	Benin	6.4	Gambia	5.8	Guinea-Bissau	6.0
Uganda	5.1	Uganda	5.4	Uganda	5.7	Somalia	5.8
Gambia	4.7	Djibouti	5.3	Gabon	5.6	Djibouti	5.7
Comoros	4.2	Gambia	5.3	Nigeria	5.5	Maldives	5.6
Maldives	4.1	Maldives	5.3	Maldives	5.4	Syria	5.6
Saudi Arabia	3.6	Niger	5.2	Djibouti	5.3	Gabon	5.5
Guinea	3.5	Nigeria	5.2	Syria	5.3	Comoros	5.4
UAE	3.5	Comoros	4.6	Somalia	4.6	Gambia	5.3
Libya	3.3	Somalia	4.1	Comoros	4.5	Nigeria	4.6
Sierra Leone	2.8	Guinea	3.6	Guinea	4.5	Sierra Leone	4.6
Niger	2.7	Sierra Leone	3.4	Sierra Leone	3.7	Guinea	4.1
Oman	0.8	Oman	2.2	Oman	2.9	Oman	3.6

Even a cursory look at Table H reveals several interesting developments. The world average decreased by two tenths of a percentage point from 23.1% in 1980 to 22.9% in 1996. This must have been due to the somewhat more pronounced, but still marginal, slippage in the average MVA share of the industrial countries from 23.5% in 1980 to 22.5% in 1996. Meanwhile, this same share in the case of the developing countries in general has shown a noticeable rise from 20.7% in 1980 to 24.6% in 1996, but because of the well-known weight of the MVA of the industrialised countries in the global economy, this rise was not enough to keep the world average from slipping. Among the developing countries themselves, there was a number of success stories in the groups as well as among the individual countries. Firstly, the NICs and the Second Generation NICs lived up to their names to become the best performing groups even at the global scale. NICs had the highest MVA group share in

1980 (26.1%), 1985 (25.5%), 1990 (25.2%) and only 1.2 percentage point behind the leader in 1996 (24.3%). The Second Generation NICs also did very well, raising their MVA share from 18.9% in 1980 to 25.5% in 1996 to make them the world leaders in this important indicator. Thanks to these strong performances in these two subgroups, the average MVA share for the Developing countries as a group rose persistently from 20.7% in 1980 to 24.6% in 1996, a close second to the MVA share of the Second Generation NICs. The LDC group share, on the other hand, not only remained under 10% throughout, but even slipped marginally from 9.7% in 1980 to 9.3% in 1996.

The OIC countries did remarkably well during the period. Thanks to the strong performances of the second generation NICs, on the other hand, and those of a large number of others, the OIC average MVA share in GDP rose from 6.0% in 1980 (which was well below the average share for the LDC group) to 22.0% in 1996, very close to the shares of the industrialised countries (22.5%) and the world average (22.9%). This steep rise came about thanks to the dynamism of a handful of countries, led by Egypt and Malaysia, who did exceptionally well throughout the period. Out of the 42 OIC countries under study, those with MVA shares equal to and above 10% were 15 in 1980 and 19 in each of 1985, 1990 and 1996, with five in 1990 and four in 1996 surpassing 20%.

All of the above suggests a highly positive picture for the developing countries in general and the OIC countries in particular, but it should again be remembered that the truly remarkable achievements have usually been restricted to a relatively small group, especially in the latter half of the period under study. In 1980, when the OIC average share was lower than even that of the LDC group of 6.0%, 27 countries lay above this benchmark and 15 below it. In 1985, the above-average achievers dropped to 19, when the OIC average MVA share rose to 9.8%. 12 countries were above the OIC average share of 14.4 per cent in 1990, while in 1996 when the average share made another jump to 22%, the shares of only four countries were above it.

3.5. A Closer Look at the OIC Countries

Even a cursory look at the Table H as a whole allows us to add the observation that a small number of countries regularly appear among, for example, the top 10 or 15 achievers, leaving the larger part of the OIC countries in more or less stagnant relative positions throughout the period.

Table H.1 has been constructed to help us look at this latter phenomenon with more precision. For each country the table gives the OIC rank of that particular country for the years 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1996. These rankings are added up in column 6 to give the overall ranking of the countries for the whole period in descending order, i.e., the countries who were the best performers for the whole period were ranked higher. In the second half of the table, in columns 7 and 8, changes in rankings of the countries in the three subperiods (1980-85, 1985-1990 and 1990-96) are given. For example, Egypt ranked first in 1980 and 1985 (*zero* change in 1980-85), dropped to second in 1990 (*minus 1* in 1985-90) and ranked first again in 1996 (*zero* in 1990-96). So, total change was the sum of these or *minus 1* (last column). This represents very little change. On the other hand, the total ranking of Egypt was 6 only (column 6). So we can easily conclude that Egypt was one of the top performers in the OIC; she not only remained at the top throughout the period, but was also quite consistent in doing so, with very little change in her rankings.

When we divide the Table H.1 into four groups comprising 10, 11, 11 and 10 countries, respectively, it is seen that the average of absolute values of total rank changes in the top and the bottom ten is five each, while these figures are 11 and 13 in the two middle groups, respectively. This means that the OIC countries with the highest MVA shares in GDP and those with the lowest had a considerably greater tendency to keep to their ranks than the countries in the middle, i.e., the best ones stayed at the top throughout the period while those with the lowest MVA shares in GDP did consistently bad and got stuck at the bottom of the list. To find Chad and Burkina Faso within the top ten is surprising, although the latter seems to be rapidly slipping out from rank two in 1980 to rank 13 in 1996. All the others are the usual good performers, with Indonesia having done extremely well by moving persistently from 12th position in 1980 to third place in 1996. Meanwhile, seven out of ten in the bottom group are LDCs, as expected, but the consistency with which they have failed to improve their very low ranks is even more alarming. Another amazing observation relates to Oman: not only was she in the bottom group, but she stayed at the very bottom of the list throughout.

In the two middle groups (ranks 11-33) also there are some interesting cases: Bahrain, Kuwait, Jamahiriya and Qatar are real success stories that need to be watched closely. Especially the first two

Table H.1
OIC Rankings in the Share of MVA in GDP, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1996

Countries	OIC ranking					Change in ranking			
	1980	1985	1990	1996	Total rank	1980-85	1985-90	1990-96	Total change
Egypt	1	1	2	2	6	0	-1	0	-1
Malaysia	3	3	1	1	8	0	2	0	2
Turkey	6	2	3	4	15	4	-1	-1	2
Morocco	4	4	6	7	21	0	-2	-1	-3
Indonesia	12	7	5	3	27	5	2	2	9
Tunisia	5	5	9	10	29	0	-4	-1	-5
Chad	10	6	4	11	31	4	2	-7	-1
Pakistan	7	9	7	9	32	-2	2	-2	-2
Burkina Faso	2	8	11	13	34	-6	-3	-2	-11
Jordan	13	16	8	5	42	-3	8	3	8
Bahrain	24	12	12	6	54	12	0	6	18
Cameroon	19	14	10	12	55	5	4	-2	7
Lebanon	11	11	13	27	62	0	-2	-14	-16
Algeria	9	10	16	29	64	-1	-6	-13	-20
Iran	20	20	15	15	70	0	5	0	5
Qatar	25	17	14	14	70	8	3	0	11
Senegal	18	19	18	17	72	-1	1	1	1
Mauritania	21	13	19	19	72	8	-6	0	2
Bangladesh	14	21	21	18	74	-7	0	3	-4
Kuwait	26	25	17	8	76	1	8	9	18
Guinea-Bissau	8	15	29	30	82	-7	-14	-1	-22
Sudan	16	22	23	23	84	-6	-1	0	-7
Yemen	23	18	25	26	92	5	-7	-1	-3
Mali	27	24	22	20	93	3	2	2	7
Brunei	15	26	20	33	94	-11	6	-13	-18
Benin	17	31	27	25	100	-14	4	2	-8
Saudi Arabia	36	28	24	21	109	8	4	3	15
Libya	39	29	26	16	110	10	3	10	23
UAE	38	23	28	22	111	15	-5	6	16
Gabon	22	27	33	36	118	-5	-6	-3	-14
Uganda	32	32	32	24	120	0	0	8	10
Djibouti	28	33	36	32	129	-5	-3	4	-4
Syria	30	30	37	35	132	0	-7	2	-5
Niger	41	36	30	28	135	5	6	2	13
Gambia	33	34	31	38	136	-1	3	-7	-5
Somalia	29	39	38	31	137	-10	1	7	-2
Maldives	35	35	35	34	139	0	0	1	1
Nigeria	31	37	34	39	141	-6	3	-5	-8
Comoros	34	38	39	37	148	-4	-1	2	-3
Guinea	37	40	40	41	158	-3	0	-1	-4
Sierra Leone	40	41	41	40	162	-1	0	1	0
Oman	42	42	42	42	168	0	0	0	0

are strong candidates for the top ten. At the other extreme, there are several countries that raise serious alarms like Lebanon, Algeria, Guinea-Bissau, Brunei and Gabon which consistently slipped down to lower and lower ranks from 1980 to 1996, headed for the bottom group of worst performers.

Thus, all in all, out of the 42 OIC countries for which the requisite data could be secured, only a handful were able to record positive developments in improving their manufacturing value added during the period under investigation in terms of the well-known macro-level indicators.

When we go down to the manufacturing branches and study the commodity level developments below, the picture would appear gloomy even for the handful of above-average achievers at the macro level. There, it would be clearly seen that not only were the remarkable performances in manufacturing in the Third World limited to a handful of developing countries (mostly first and second generation NICs), but also that they were restricted to a small number of manufactured products, thus ruling out a balanced industrial development even for the high achievers themselves. In fact, there is ample evidence that these selected branches have been systematically and in a calculated manner passed on to the developing countries by the former textile, iron and steel, ship-building, agro-industry and even auto manufacturing giants of yesterday that make up today's "industrialised countries". They seem to be concentrating presently on new, highly remunerative products that are capital and technology-intensive without, however, neglecting to keep carefully raised the shield of protection against the Third World exports, directly and/or through the instruments of the "globalised world" they themselves have created and clearly command.

Thus, while concluding the first part of the paper devoted to macro-level performances, we come back to an earlier conclusion that the recent achievements in manufacturing value added and the concomitant growth in manufactures output promises limited betterment for the majority of the OIC countries in real industrial growth which was to be the engine of overall economic growth and development.

4. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURING BRANCHES

4.1. Changes in Manufacturing Value Added in Manufacturing Branches: Industrial Vs. Developing Countries

It was argued on more than one occasion above that positive developments in manufacturing value added in developing countries in terms of macro level indicators such as world shares, relative growth rates, MVA per capita shares or growth rates, MVA shares in GDP and the like would not be enough as evidence of real, balanced industrial development unless some real progress at the global level could be demonstrated at the level of branches of manufacturing, or main commodity groups. Table I (see Annex) provides data for the benchmark years of 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1996 that shows in what way the world shares of the developing countries in manufacturing value added have changed at the level of the said commodity groups. The table also includes data on the distribution of the said shares of the latter group between the Newly Industrialising Countries group (NICs) within the developing countries and the others.

On account of the unavoidable size of Table I, however, we shall analyse the various aspects of the developments in manufacturing branches with the help of various summary tables derived from Table I itself.

Table I.1
Distribution of MVA World Shares of Developing Countries in Manufacturing Branches, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1996
(Number of branches)

DC world share	1980	1985	1990	1996
Less than 10%	5	4	2	1
Between 10-15%	8	8	8	4
Between 15-20%	5	5	7	7
Between 20-25%	2	3	2	5
Between 25-30%	2	1	2	3
Greater than 30%	1	2	2	3
	23	23	23	23
Average share (%)	15.0	16.0	17.3	20.4

In Table I.1, one can readily observe that in 1980, the MVA world share of the developing countries was less than 20% in 18 branches out

of 23, being in the 10-15% range in 8 branches. The picture was quite similar in 1985. Yet, in 1990, there was a clear upward shift, with the 10-20% range having been attained in a total of 15 branches. Finally, in 1996, the upward shift was even more pronounced with only one branch remaining in the lowest range, while in 22 branches, the world share of the developing countries moved into the plus 15% bracket. There was a definite and persistent improvement in the performance of the MVA world share of the developing countries in the form of higher percentages in greater number of branches. This upward trend in DCs shares can be seen in the last row where averages for the four years are calculated from the frequency distribution.

Table I.2
Changes in MVA World Shares of Developing Countries in Branches of Manufacturing (Number of branches)

World share in 1980	Increase in world share	Change in 1980-85	Change in 1985-90	Change in 1990-96	Total chg. 1980-96
Block I Less than 10%	< 1 perc. pt.	3	3	0	0
	1-3 perc. pt.	2	3	3	2
	3-5 perc. pt.	1	0	3	2
	> 5 perc. pt.	0	0	0	2
Block II Between 10-20%	< 1 perc. pt.	3	4	1	1
	1-3 perc. pt.	5	5	4	2
	3-5 perc. pt.	0	0	2	3
	> 5 perc. pt.	0	0	4	5
Block III Between 20-30%	< 1 perc. pt.	1	1	0	0
	1-3 perc. pt.	3	3	0	0
	3-5 perc. pt.	1	0	2	0
	> 5 perc. pt.	0	0	2	4
Block IV Greater than 30%	< 1 perc. pt.	0	0	0	0
	1-3 perc. pt.	0	0	0	0
	3-5 perc. pt.	0	1	1	0
	> 5 perc. pt.	1	0	0	1
		20	20	22	22
	Decrease in world share	**Change in 1980-85**	**Change in 1985-90**	**Change in 1990-96**	**Total chg. 1980-96**
Less than 10%	< 1 perc. pt.	1	1	0	1
Between 10-20%	< 1 perc. pt.	3	2	0	0
Between 20-30%	< 1 perc. pt.	0	1	0	0
		4	4	0	1

In order to get a deeper understanding of the results reflected in the above table, one should analyse the dynamics underlying them, i.e.,

study the changes that has occurred over time in the world MVA shares of the developing countries. First of all, as can be observed in the lower half of Table I.2, during the 17 years under investigation, decreases in the share of the developing countries were observed in only four branches from 1980 to 1985 and again in four from 1985 to 1990, while none has occurred in the 1990s. In the case of one branch only, there was a decrease in this share for the whole period from 1980 to 1996.

In all the other cases, the world MVA shares of the developing countries at the branch level were continuously on the rise as shown in the upper half of the Table. In the case of the branches with the smallest shares (less than 10%) as seen in the first block, the share in three branches rose by less than one percentage point from 1980 to 1985, in two branches by 1-3 percentage points and in one branch by 3-5 percentage points. A similar distribution was true of the changes from 1985 to 1990. For 1990-96, however, the increases were higher: by 1-3 percentage points in three branches and by 3-5 percentage points in another three.

When one studies the upper half of the Table as a whole, one can easily see that the highest amount of increase in the largest number of branches was in Block II (branches with 10-20% shares in 1980) and for the 1990-96 period. Here, out of 11 branches, only one branch recorded an increase in its share by less than one percentage point, while in four branches, the increase was by more than five percentage points. A similar conclusion can be reached if we look at the last column that shows the increase for the whole period of 1980-1996. Again, the highest number of branches with increases were from the second block, and the increases were by larger margins in a greater number of branches; only one increased its share by less than one percentage point, while in five branches the increase was by greater than five percentage points.

At this juncture, there can be two preliminary conclusions regarding the world MVA shares of the developing countries in the branches of manufacturing industry. First, most of the share increases were recorded in branches where the shares were in the 10-20% range in 1980. This fits very well with what Table A showed above, that in 1980 the total MVA share of the developing countries was close to 15% and it continuously rose to reach over 20% in 1996. So, Table I is actually showing us the

dynamics of this overall expansion in terms of the changes in the branches that make up the total MVA. The second conclusion is that the developing countries definitely did better in increasing their world MVA share in the 1990s as compared to the 1980s in the sense that they recorded relatively larger increases in the second period, and they did this in a greater number of branches.

Table I.3
World MVA Shares of Developing Countries in Manufacturing Branches

1	1980 2	1985 3	1990 4	1996 5	1980-96 6	7	8	9
353	30.0	36.0	39.3	43.2	13.2	**353**	13.2	0
314	26.5	30.3	30.7	36.8	10.3	**371**	11.2	+6
321	21.5	23.0	25.1	30.7	9.2	**314**	10.3	-1
323	23.3	24.8	26.0	29.9	6.6	**321**	9.2	-1
324	27.0	28.6	**28.3**	29.6	2.6	**361**	8.5	+6
313	20.8	21.9	23.3	27.2	6.4	**369**	8.1	+3
322	18.4	20.4	22.7	25.3	6.9	**354**	7.1	+9
371	12.1	14.3	17.0	23.3	11.2	**322**	6.9	-1
369	15.0	16.8	17.8	23.1	8.1	**323**	6.6	-5
355	15.4	16.1	18.5	21.5	6.1	**351**	6.5	+3
361	12.3	13.6	15.5	20.8	8.5	**313**	6.4	-5
311/2	14.6	15.2	15.9	18.9	4.3	**362**	6.4	+2
351	11.4	13.4	14.8	17.9	6.5	**355**	6.1	-3
362	11.4	12.8	14.0	17.8	6.4	**384**	4.6	+3
352	14.7	**14.1**	14.4	16.8	2.1	**311/2**	4.3	-3
354	9.6	12.6	13.3	16.7	7.1	**383**	3.1	+3
384	10.9	10.7	**10.5**	15.5	4.6	**381**	2.8	+5
356	12.3	12.2	**12.1**	13.2	0.9	**324**	2.6	-13
383	9.8	**9.0**	11.1	12.9	3.1	**341**	2.4	+2
331	10.5	11.2	11.6	12.1	1.6	**352**	2.1	-5
341	9.4	9.7	10.5	11.8	2.4	**331**	1.6	-1
381	8.2	9.0	9.5	11.0	2.8	**356**	0.9	-4
382	7.4	6.9	**6.7**	6.9	0.5	**382**	0.5	0

In all of the above so far, we have not mentioned specific branches and have not evaluated the individual branches. Yet, our main Table I contains information that would allow such an evaluation. In order to do so, however, we had to derive Table I.3 from the main table. In doing this, the world MVA shares of developing countries given in column 4 of Table I have been set in a slightly different form and sorted in a descending order of the 1996 shares to get a listing of the branches with

the highest shares at the top. What is quite interesting is that the descending order of branch shares in 1996 seems to be more or less the same as those in the years 1980 (column 2), 1985 (column 3) and 1990 (column 4) as well. Furthermore, as is seen in column 7, the changes in the branch shares from 1980 to 1996 were all positive. Even more amazing was that, except for the six cases given in bold in Table I.3, the world MVA branch shares in the OIC countries grew continuously over the benchmark periods of 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1996.

More specifically, Table I.3 shows that as of 1996, in three branches of manufacturing the world MVA share of the developing countries reached over 30%. Of these, Petroleum Refineries (353) leads at 43.2%, having expanded by 13.2 percentage points since 1980. Second is Tobacco (314) at 36.8% and with a 10.3 percentage point expansion since 1980, followed by Textiles (321) at 30.7% with 9.2 percentage points rise. Then come seven branches from Leather (323) at a 29.9% share down to Rubber Products (355) at 21.5%, which is around the average world share of Total MVA for the developing countries for 1996. The others in this range are Footwear (324), Beverages (313), Wearing Apparel (322), Iron and Steel (371), Other Non-metallic Mineral Products (369) and Rubber Products (355). So, the shares in 10 branches out of 23 lie above the average world share of total MVA for the developing countries. One can easily see that most of these industries are traditional, agro- and resource-based, labour-intensive, "low technology" endeavours. In other branches of manufacturing that constitute the backbone of real industrialisation, i.e., those with high technology content, high capital intensity and large value added, the world shares of the developing countries are quite low, although in some, long strides have been taken since 1980. On the other hand, branches like Plastic Products, Electrical and Non-electrical Machinery, Metal Products, Paper are fields in which the developing countries do not seem to have made much of a dent at the world scale.

Secondly, in the last column (9), the ranks of the branches according to the expansion margins (column 8) are compared to their ranks in terms of their actual shares in 1996 (column 5), so that '0' means 'no change', '+3' means 'rise in ranks by three levels' and '-4' means 'drop in rank by 4 levels' and so on. Rise in rank in this context means that the branches concerned did better in terms of expanding their shares as compared to their rankings in terms of their most recent actual shares in

1996. There are some noteworthy performers in this connection like Products of Petroleum and Coal (354) where the growth rank was nine steps above that of its rank in actual shares, while Pottery and China (361) and Iron and Steel (371) made gains of six steps each. On the other hand, Footwear (324) lost 13 ranks, followed by Beverages (313) and Leather and Fur (323) that lost five ranks each.

4.2. Contribution of Newly Industrialising Countries to MVA of Developing Countries

One other way to understand the developments in the world MVA share of the developing countries is to look into its components in subgroups. In Table I, the newly industrialising countries (NICs) are given as the largest contributors to this indicator. Yet, it would be more informative

Table I.4
MVA Shares of NICs in Total MVA of Developing Countries

Manufacturing branch	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1996 share**	**1980-96 change**	**1980-96 change**	**ISIC code**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Non-electrical machinery (382)	*83.8*	*79.7*	*82.1*	*81.2*	-1.6	+4.0	**383**
Electrical machinery (383)	*78.6*	*80.0*	*82.0*	*80.6*	+4.0	+3.8	**372**
Transport equipment (384)	*78.0*	*79.4*	*78.1*	*77.4*	-0.6	+2.4	**354**
Plastic products (356)	*73.2*	*77.9*	*78.5*	*74.2*	+1.0	+1.5	**353**
Iron and steel (371)	*75.2*	*74.1*	*74.7*	*72.1*	-3.1	+1.0	**356**
Industrial chemicals (351)	*68.4*	*67.2*	*67.6*	*67.6*	-0.8	+0.1	**341**
Paper (341)	*66.0*	*69.1*	*67.6*	*66.1*	+0.1	-0.6	**384**
Other chemicals (352)	*69.4*	*69.5*	*68.1*	*66.1*	-3.3	-0.8	**351**
Products of petroleum and coal (354)	*63.5*	*65.9*	*62.4*	*65.9*	+2.4	-0.8	**311/2**
Metal products (381)	*67.1*	*68.9*	*69.5*	*65.5*	-2.6	-1.0	**324**
Footwear (324)	*65.9*	*71.3*	*72.1*	*64.9*	-1.0	-1.6	**382**
Leather and fur products (323)	*65.2*	*71.0*	*71.5*	*63.5*	-1.7	-1.7	**323**
Rubber products (355)	*67.5*	*69.6*	*68.1*	*63.3*	-4.2	-2.6	**381**
Glass (362)	*74.6*	*70.3*	*65.7*	*60.7*	-13.9	-3.1	**371**
Textiles (321)	*61.4*	*59.1*	*57.8*	*54.1*	-7.3	-3.3	**352**
Non-ferrous metals (372)	*49.4*	*49.1*	*52.4*	*52.2*	+3.8	-4.2	**355**
Other non-metallic mineral prods. (369)	*58.0*	*54.8*	*53.4*	*51.1*	-6.9	-5.8	**313**
Food products (311/2)	*50.0*	*50.0*	*51.6*	*49.2*	-0.8	-6.9	**369**
Beverages (313)	*52.9*	*52.1*	*51.1*	*47.1*	-5.8	-7.3	**321**
Pottery, china, earthenware (361)	*56.1*	*57.4*	*52.3*	*45.7*	-10.5	-8.2	**314**
Wearing apparel (322)	*59.2*	*60.8*	*56.8*	*45.6*	-13.6	-10.5	**361**
Tobacco (314)	*46.0*	*42.6*	*43.0*	*37.8*	-8.2	-13.6	**322**
Petroleum refineries (353)	*33.0*	*33.6*	*32.6*	*34.5*	+1.5	-13.9	**362**
Wood and cork products (331)	*46.7*	*50.0*	*39.7*	*31.4*	-15.3	-15.3	**331**

and illuminating to re-cast these and express them as the branch-wise MVA shares of the NICs in the total MVA of the Developing Countries rather than of the world. This is done in Table I.4 where these recalculated shares of the NICs are given for our usual four years, with the list of branches given in the descending order of the 1996 shares (column 4). In column 5, the changes in these shares between 1980 and 1996 are given in percentage points. In column 6, the previous column is given in the descending order, and the corresponding branch codes are given in column 7.

One initial and obvious observation in Table I.4 is the very high shares of the NICs in the majority of the branches in 1996: in all except seven branches, their shares in the developing countries are above 50% (of the remaining 16, two are above 80%, five above 70%, and 14 above 60%). These are very high figures which imply that the performance of the Manufacturing MVA of the developing countries as a whole is determined by that of the NICs, only a handful of countries within the 180 odd countries that make up the Third World.

A second observation is that again in a large number of branches the shares of the NICs have been falling continuously between 1980 and 1996, so much so that within that period, in 17 out of 23 branches the shares at the end of the period under review (1996) was less than in the beginning (1980). Furthermore, the six branches where the NICs' MVA shares have increased were the more advanced industrial subsectors. Thus, while at the world scale the developed industrialised countries were diverting their attention from certain more established, labour-intensive, agro-based industrial activities into newer and more advanced ones, a similar transformation has been occurring between the NICs, the first group of DCs to embark upon industrialisation, and the rest of the Third World countries. Leaving aside one or two rather special cases, this phenomenon is quite well reflected in columns 6 and 7.

It would suffice to add here, without going into any details, that in the regional groups of developing countries also, the picture is similar (Table J). South and East Asia and Latin America, where most of the NICs are located, have been the two largest contributors to the total MVA of the developing countries, and further that the former has increased its shares in the majority of branches at the expense of all the other regions, including Latin America, from the 1980s to the 1990s.

Table J

Distribution of Value Added of Selected Branches Among Developing Regions, 1985 and 1995 (At constant 1990 prices, in percentages)

Branch (ISIC)	Developing regions										Least developed countries	
	Africa		Latin America		South and East Asia		West Asia and Europe		All countries			
	1985	1995	1985	1995	1985	1995	1985	1995	1985	1995	1985	1995
Food products (311/2)	11.0	9.3	45.1	43.9	31.4	37.9	12.5	8.9	100.0	100.0	5.9	5.0
Beverages (313)	15.0	12.7	56.9	53.6	20.5	25.8	7.6	7.9	100.0	100.0	8.6	4.3
Tobacco (314)	9.9	7.5	47.3	40.7	32.8	41.8	10.0	10.0	100.0	100.0	5.5	3.6
Textiles (321)	9.3	7.6	25.6	22.5	50.8	57.8	14.3	12.1	100.0	100.0	4.0	3.8
Wearing apparel (322)	6.1	7.0	33.5	25.2	44.2	54.9	16.2	12.9	100.0	100.0	2.2	...
Leather and fur products (323)	6.5	6.8	45.8	49.4	29.3	32.7	18.4	11.1	100.0	100.0	2.3	...
Footwear (324)	9.1	7.9	51.7	53.8	18.9	26.4	20.3	11.9	100.0	100.0	4.0	...
Wood and cork products (331)	14.1	12.0	24.8	24.0	42.8	55.8	18.3	8.2	100.0	100.0	5.7	2.9
Paper (341)	5.8	3.7	52.6	44.5	29.5	42.8	12.1	9.0	100.0	100.0	1.9	0.9
Industrial chemicals (351)	5.1	3.0	47.9	35.5	32.1	48.7	14.9	12.8	100.0	100.0	1.1	0.8
Other chemicals (352)	5.6	4.3	57.8	44.5	26.8	43.6	9.8	7.6	100.0	100.0	1.9	1.4
Petroleum refineries (353)	10.6	7.3	40.3	31.2	28.4	40.7	20.7	20.8	100.0	100.0	1.4	1.0
Prods. of petrol. and coal (354)	3.0	2.2	44.9	38.6	27.1	38.0	25.0	21.2	100.0	100.0	...	...
Rubber products (355)	4.8	3.9	34.7	30.0	46.5	57.7	14.0	8.4	100.0	100.0	0.8	0.5
Pottery, china, earthenware (361)	9.6	7.7	31.3	22.8	37.2	45.0	21.8	24.5	100.0	100.0	...	...
Glass (362)	3.9	3.9	53.1	41.0	29.1	42.0	13.9	13.1	100.0	100.0	1.0	1.2
Other non-metallic mineral products (369)	12.4	9.5	35.9	29.3	35.4	49.3	16.3	11.9	100.0	100.0	2.3	1.8
Iron and steel (371)	5.6	3.0	41.0	31.4	42.8	58.9	10.6	6.7	100.0	100.0	0.7	0.4
Non-ferrous metals (372)	4.0	3.9	56.7	51.2	25.8	36.0	13.5	8.9	100.0	100.0	...	...
Metal products (381)	8.5	5.6	39.9	34.0	38.2	51.7	13.4	8.7	100.0	100.0	...	...
Non-electrical machinery (382)	3.0	1.5	43.4	33.1	38.8	57.1	14.8	8.3	100.0	100.0	...	...
Electrical machinery (383)	4.3	1.5	38.4	22.8	43.5	70.3	13.8	5.4	100.0	100.0	0.7	0.3
Transport equipment (384)	4.8	2.0	47.9	39.3	38.5	52.9	8.8	5.8	100.0	100.0	0.7	0.4

4.3. Leading Producers in Selected Branches, 1990 and 1996

In the previous section, developments in the manufacturing branches have been evaluated in terms of country groups. Yet, since these groups are made up of individual countries, the analysis should be expanded further by bringing in the countries themselves. However, impediments relating to data availability on the one hand, and technical and practical difficulties of tracing the performance of so many countries in over 20 branches of manufacturing activity, on the other, forced us to be selective at this level in terms of period, number of countries and number of branches. Thus, Table K (see Annex) is designed to provide data on the MVA shares, within the developing countries themselves, of the top fifteen countries for 1990 and 1996. In the case of those countries that were placed in the top fifteen at the global scale, their respective ranks and world shares are also given in parentheses. The table covers 14 manufacturing branches out of the 23 that have been studied earlier.

Table K.1
Total MVA Shares of Leading Countries (In percentages)

(1) Branch ranking in 1996	(2) Total share of top 15 countries		(3) Change in total share	(4) Change in total share (ranked)	(5) New branch ranking	(6) Rank change 1990-96
	1990	1996	1990-96	1990-96		
383	92.5	93.0	+0.5	2.0	351	+5
382	92.6	91.6	-0.1	1.3	371	+2
371	88.6	89.9	+1.3	0.6	311/2	+10
372	90.9	89.9	-1.0	0.5	383	-3
355	89.7	89.4	-0.3	0.2	341	+2
351	86.6	88.6	+2.0	0.0	352	+2
341	84.7	84.9	+0.2	-0.1	382	-5
352	84.5	84.5	0	-0.3	355	-3
381	81.3	80.7	-0.6	-0.5	321	+1
321	80.0	79.5	-0.5	-0.6	381	-1
324	85.3	77.0	-8.8	-1.0	372	-7
323	81.3	75.7	-5.6	-5.0	322	+2
311/2	73.0	73.6	+0.6	-5.6	323	-1
322	70.5	65.5	-5.0	-8.8	324	-3

Drawing conclusions about the developing countries group based on the evaluation of the developments on the behaviour of only 15

countries may be found objectionable. Yet it should not be, because as is seen in the summary above (column 2 of Table K.1), in 1990, the top 15 countries were responsible for more than 70% of the manufacturing output of the whole of the developing world in all 14 branches. In 12 of these branches, this share was above 80% and in three among the latter it was above 90%. Similarly, in 1996, this share was below 70% (65.5%) in only one branch (wearing apparel), between 70 and 80% in four branches, between 80 and 90% in seven branches and above 90% (column 3) in two branches.

The last three columns of Table K.1 re-cast the same information by reordering the branches (last column) in a descending order of the changes between 1990 and 1996. Although in 8 out of the 14 branches the sum of the shares of the top fifteen countries declined from 1990 to 1996, still the select group of top 15 countries constitutes a highly representative sample.

When we take one more step and evaluate the performance of the individual countries that are placed in the top fifteen among the developing countries in the 14 manufacturing branches, Table K.2 shows us that seven countries clearly stand out from the rest by appearing among the top 15 of all 14 branches in both 1990 and 1996, with Brazil leading the pack, as she was also placed among the top 15 of the world in all branches. The first of these seven countries are NICs and the seventh is Turkey, an OIC Second Generation NIC, followed closely by another, Indonesia. As we had pointed out on several occasions before, out of the 29 countries appearing in this table of star performers, all nine of the NICs and the eight Second Generation NICs are highly placed. So these two groups of developing countries which were the powerhouses of the Third World appear once again to lead the group at the branch level as well. Yet, only the top six in the table demonstrate a performance diversified into at least half of the branches at the global level. There is a middle group where branch level MVA shares reach respectable levels in many branches, while world level achievement is spotty at most. In the case of the last fifteen, the MVA performance even at the level of the developing countries is undistinguished except in a few branches only. This consolidates the earlier conclusion that industrialisation in the case of the developing countries is limited to a small group of countries, while the great majority in the Third World are only struggling at best.

Table K.2
Developing Countries Leading the Manufacturing Branches
(In number of branches)

	Development group	1990		1996	
		Top DC	Top world	Top DC	Top world
Brazil	NIC	14	14	14	14
Republic of Korea	NIC	14	12	14	13
India	NIC	14	11	14	11
Mexico	NIC	14	10	14	7
Taiwan	NIC	14	9	14	7
Argentina	NIC	14	4	14	5
Turkey	**2nd Gen. NIC**	**14**	**2**	**14**	**3**
Indonesia	**2nd Gen. NIC**	**13**	**1**	**12**	**4**
Chile		9	1	10	1
Iran		**8**	**0**	**9**	**1**
Malaysia	**2nd Gen. NIC**	**5**	**1**	**9**	**1**
Philippines	**2nd Gen. NIC**	8	0	9	1
Peru		3	0	8	1
Colombia	**2nd Gen. NIC**	8	0	8	0
Venezuela		9	0	8	0
Hong Kong	NIC	6	1	6	1
Singapore	NIC	7	0	6	1
Egypt		**3**	**0**	**5**	**0**
Morocco	**2nd Gen. NIC**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**0**
Thailand	**2nd Gen. NIC**	3	0	4	0
Pakistan		**2**	**0**	**3**	**1**
Tunisia	**2nd Gen. NIC**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**0**
Algeria		**5**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Bangladesh		**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Paraguay		0	0	1	0
Saudi Arabia		**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Sri Lanka		0	0	1	0
Syria		0	0	**1**	**0**
Uruguay		1	0	1	0

In Table K.2, we see 11 OIC countries in 1990 and 12 in 1996, of these five are Second Generation NICs (Turkey, Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco and Tunisia), with Iran, Egypt and Pakistan making a determined effort to move up the scale in terms of increased output and diversification into a larger number of branches. Yet the efforts in the remaining 30 OIC countries have so far been far from sufficient in manufacturing and industrial production in general since no new countries appear in the 1996 list except Syria and that in only one branch.

Table K.3
Leading OIC Countries in Manufacturing Branches
(In percentages)

Textiles (321)			
Turkey (12 - 2.2)	**7.3**	**Turkey** (10 - 2.8)	**8.5**
Pakistan	**4.0**	**Iran** (14 - 1.4)	**4.3**
Iran	**3.1**	**Pakistan** (15 - 1.4)	**4.1**
Indonesia	**2.8**	**Indonesia**	**4.0**
Egypt	**1.9**	**Egypt**	**1.8**
		Malaysia	**1.2**
OIC share	*19.1*	*OIC share*	*23.9*
Rubber products (355)			
Indonesia (14 - 1.0)	**4.9**	**Malaysia** (13 - 1.9)	**8.4**
Malaysia (15 - 1.0)	**4.9**	**Turkey** (14 -1.5)	**6.5**
Turkey	**4.8**	**Indonesia** (15 - 1.4)	**6.1**
Iran	**1.2**	**Iran**	**1.3**
OIC share	*15.8*	*OIC share*	*22.3*
Industrial chemicals (351)			
Saudi Arabia	**5.7**	**Saudi Arabia**	**7.2**
Turkey	**4.8**	**Turkey**	**4.0**
Malaysia	**2.1**	**Malaysia**	**3.0**
Indonesia	**2.1**	**Indonesia**	**2.4**
Pakistan	**1.6**	**Pakistan**	**1.7**
OIC share	*16.3*	*OIC share*	*18.3*
Wearing apparel (322)			
Turkey (14 - 1.2)	**4.6**	**Indonesia** (12 - 1.9)	**7.0**
Indonesia	**2.1**	**Turkey** (14 - 1.3)	**4.6**
Tunisia	**1.6**	**Tunisia**	**2.7**
Algeria	**1.5**	**Morocco**	**1.7**
		Malaysia	**1.2**
OIC share	*11.3*	*OIC share*	*16.8*
Footwear (324)			
Indonesia	**2.9**	**Indonesia** (12 - 2.0)	**6.2**
Algeria	**1.8**	**Tunisia**	**2.4**
Iran	**1.4**	**Turkey**	**1.6**
Turkey	**1.1**	**Iran**	**1.4**
		Morocco	**1.0**
OIC share	*9.0*	*OIC share*	*14.9*
Iron and steel (371)			
Turkey	**4.8**	**Indonesia** (14 - 1.7)	**6.8**
Indonesia	**3.4**	**Turkey**	**4.4**
Egypt	**1.1**	**Malaysia**	**1.4**
Algeria	**1.0**	**Egypt**	**0.8**
Malaysia	**0.9**		
OIC share	*11.2*	*OIC share*	*13.4*
Food products (311/2)			
Turkey	**4.0**	**Indonesia**	**5.8**

Table K.3 (continued)

Indonesia	**2.9**	**Turkey**	**4.0**
		Egypt	**1.9**
		Iran	**1.6**
OIC share	*6.9*	*OIC share*	*13.3*
Metal products (381)			
Turkey	**4.0**	**Malaysia**	**4.3**
Algeria	**1.9**	**Turkey**	**3.4**
Indonesia	**1.7**	**Indonesia**	**1.9**
Iran	**1.5**	**Iran**	**1.9**
		Syria	**1.2**
OIC share	*9.1*	*OIC share*	*12.7*
Paper (341)			
Turkey	**4.2**	**Indonesia**	**6.0**
Indonesia	**3.4**	**Turkey**	**4.6**
OIC share	*7.6*	*OIC share*	*12.0*
Electrical machinery (383)			
Malaysia	**3.6**	**Malaysia**	**6.4**
Turkey	**3.1**	**Turkey**	**3.5**
Algeria	**1.1**	**Iran**	**0.8**
Indonesia	**0.8**	**Indonesia**	**0.8**
Iran	**0.7**	**Algeria**	**0.4**
OIC share	*9.3*	*OIC share*	*11.9*
Leather and fur products (323)			
Iran	**1.7**	**Bangladesh** (13 - 1.7)	**5.0**
Algeria	**1.5**	**Indonesia**	**2.3**
Turkey	**1.5**	**Morocco**	**1.4**
Bangladesh	**1.1**	**Turkey**	**1.2**
Indonesia	**1.0**	**Iran**	**1.2**
		Tunisia	**1.1**
OIC share	*6.8*	*OIC share*	*11.9*
Non-ferrous metals (372)			
Turkey	**4.7**	**Iran**	**5.2**
Iran	**3.4**	**Turkey**	**3.2**
Egypt	**1.4**	**Egypt**	**1.2**
Morocco	**1.2**	**Morocco**	**1.1**
		Malaysia	**0.8**
OIC share	*10.7*	*OIC share*	*11.5*
Non-electrical machinery (382)			
Turkey	**4.5**	**Turkey**	**5.7**
Iran	**2.3**	**Iran**	**2.7**
Algeria	**1.0**	**Malaysia**	**2.5**
Malaysia	**1.0**	**Egypt**	**0.4**
Indonesia	**0.5**		
OIC share	*10.3*	*OIC share*	*11.3*
Other chemicals (352)			
Turkey	**4.7**	**Turkey**	**5.2**
Indonesia	**1.7**	**Indonesia**	**1.9**
OIC share	*6.4*	*OIC share*	*7.1*

In terms of the MVA performances of the leading developing countries, the OIC contributions are given in Table K.3 in their order of importance. The leading branch in this category is Textiles where the top OIC producers supply 19.1% in 1990 (5 countries) and 23.9% in 1996 (6 countries). Next in line is Rubber Products where 4 countries supply 15.8% in 1990, while 5 produce 22.3% of the DC output. These are followed by Industrial Chemicals (18.3% in 1996 by 5 countries) and Wearing Apparel (16.8%) by again 5 countries. Then come nine branches in the 10-15% range, where the OIC contribution varies between 14.9% in Footwear to 11.3% in Non-electrical Machinery. The table ends with Other Chemicals at 7.1%. The number of countries in most of the branches are 4-5, while in two, there are six countries in the top 15, and in two branches, again, there are two countries. Since the total number of countries mentioned in the table is 11 in 1990 and twelve in 1996, then about four countries are seen on the stage most of the time: Turkey (14 branches in 1990 and 1996), Indonesia (13 and 12), Iran (8 and 9) and Malaysia (5 and 9).

More or less the same group stood apart in the previous sections when the overall MVA performances were evaluated in terms of a number of macro level indicators. It appears, however, that within the OIC, the real success stories are limited to a few countries when one looks at the efforts of industrialisation. Although these OIC leaders are lagging behind the leading countries within the developing world, they have been making substantial progress in industrial development, especially in the 1990s. Furthermore, the evidence from the performance of all leading developing countries shows that the key to success lies in diversifying the manufacturing output among as many branches as possible, rather than trying to concentrate on a few products.

4.4. Structure of Manufacturing Value Added

For a full evaluation of industrial growth and development, it is necessary to study the structure of the manufacturing industry, i.e., look into the distribution and behaviour over time of shares of the individual manufacturing branches in total manufacturing output (See Table L in the Annex).

In Table L.1, the MVA structures in the Industrialised and Developing countries are given in a comparative format. The shares of branches in 1990 and 1996, as well as changes in these shares from 1980 to 1996, are

given as percentages. When one looks at the table as a whole, the sizes of the individual shares in the great majority of the branches and their overall distribution within the totality of the manufacturing sector reflect similar pictures in the case of the two groups. The differences are in relative positions of the branches in relation to one another, i.e., some of the sectors have higher relative shares in one group as compared to the other. For example, for the Industrial countries, the five branches with the largest shares are Non-electrical Machinery, Electrical Machinery, Transport Equipment, Food Products and Metal Products in 1990 (between 12.2 to 6.1%) and 1996 (13.8 to 5.9%), while for the Developing Countries, they are Food Products, Electrical Machinery, Transport Equipment, Petroleum Refineries and Textiles in 1990 (between 10.8% to 7.6%) and in 1996 (10.6% to 6.4%). On the other hand, at the bottom of the list, for the industrial countries we have Glass, Petroleum and Coal, Pottery, Footwear and Leather and Fur (all with less than one per cent shares in total manufacturing), while in the developing countries group, the last five branches (all with less than one per cent shares) are Furniture, Professional and Scientific Equipment, Leather and Fur, Petroleum and Coal and Pottery.

Table L.1
Structure of MVA in Industrialised and Developing Countries
(In percentages)

	All industrial countries				All developing countries			
Branch (ISIC)	**1980 share**	**1990 share**	**1996 share**	**1980-96 change**	**1980 share**	**1990 share**	**1996 share**	**1980-96 change**
Food products (311/2)	9.9	9.4	8.9	-1.0	11.2	10.8	10.6	-0.6
Beverages (313)	2.2	1.9	1.9	-0.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	0
Tobacco (314)	1.4	1.2	1.1	-0.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	-0.3
Textiles (321)	4.7	3.7	2.7	-2.0	8.7	7.6	6.4	-2.3
Wearing apparel (322)	2.6	2.0	1.6	-1.0	4.0	3.5	2.7	-1.3
Leather and fur products (323)	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	-0.4
Footwear (324)	0.6	0.4	0.3	-0.3	1.5	1.1	0.7	-0.8
Wood and cork products (331)	2.0	1.7	1.6	-0.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	-0.4
Furniture, fixtures, excl. metallic (332)	1.6	1.4	1.3	-0.3	1.4	0.9	0.7	-0.7

Table L.1 (continued)

Paper (341)	3.1	3.2	3.4	0.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	0.2
Printing and publishing (342)	4.9	5.2	5.1	0.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.2
Industrial chemicals (351)	4.9	5.1	5.3	0.4	4.3	5.5	5.8	1.5
Other chemicals (352)	4.5	5.1	5.5	1.0	5.3	5.4	5.7	0.4
Petroleum refineries (353)	2.7	1.9	1.9	-0.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	-0.1
Products of petroleum and coal (354)	0.7	0.5	0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0
Rubber products (355)	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.2
Plastic products (356)	2.3	2.8	3.0	0.7	2.2	2.4	2.3	0.1
Pottery, china, earthenware(361)	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1
Glass (362)	1.0	0.9	0.8	-0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0
Other non-metallic mineral products (369)	3.2	2.7	2.5	-0.7	3.8	3.6	3.9	0.1
Iron and steel (371)	4.9	4.0	3.7	-1.2	4.7	5.1	5.6	0.9
Non-ferrous metals (372)	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	-0.2
Metal products (381)	6.8	6.1	5.9	-0.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	-0.2
Non-electrical machinery (382)	10.6	12.2	13.8	3.2	5.8	5.5	5.5	-0.3
Electrical machinery (383)	8.0	10.6	12.8	4.8	5.8	8.3	9.5	3.7
Transport equipment (384)	9.4	10.4	9.4	0	7.9	7.7	8.6	0.7
Professional, scientific equipment (385)	2.6	2.5	2.4	-0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0
Other manufactures (390)	1.5	1.4	1.1	-0.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	-0.5

When the comparisons are made according to changes in the branch shares between 1980 and 1996, we see that an increase in MVA shares was realised in only seven branches (in 5 by less than one percentage point) and the top sectors were Electrical and Non-electrical Machinery, Other Chemicals, Plastics and Industrial Chemicals. In the developing countries group, on the other hand, 11 branches have expanded their

shares (in 9 by less than one percentage point) and the top five branches were Electrical Machinery, Industrial Chemicals, Iron and Steel, Transport Equipment and Other Chemicals.

The results in the above table look a bit diverse to draw any further conclusions from, yet one can observe that the industrialised countries are more concentrated than the developing countries in industries with higher ISIC codes. Those are in general more capital-intensive manufacturing branches that use higher technology, while the branches with lower code numbers are usually older, more established, more labour-intensive industries. Another difference between the two groups of countries is observed in Table L.2: the total MVA shares of the top 10 and top 14 branches are given for the industrial and developing country groups.

Table L.2
Total MVA Shares of Leading Manufacturing Branches, 1980-1996
(In percentages)

	Top 10 branches				Top 14 branches			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1996**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1996**
Industrial countries	67.0	69.5	71.3	73.8	79.8	81.8	83.0	84.4
Developing countries	65.1	65.6	67.0	69.1	80.3	80.9	81.2	82.5

It is easily discernible that in all the cases shown, the value added by the leading industries is increasing faster over time in the industrial countries as compared to the developing group, which might be due to different reasons. One may be the inclination referred to in the previous paragraph on the part of the industrial powers towards certain types of industries that produce higher value added. It might also indicate an accelerated concentration of the manufacturing activity in the industrialised countries in fewer and relatively more productive and profitable branches. In the developing countries, on the other hand, the expansion of the MVA of the leading branches is less steep because these countries are concentrating more on industries with lower ISIC codes.

4.5. The MVA Structure in the Subgroups of the Developing Countries

As we had seen earlier on various occasions, the performance of the developing countries as a whole is very much affected, even determined,

by the NICs and Second generation NICs. They have been the locomotives of the industrial development in Third World countries, especially in the 1990s.

Table L.3
Structure of MVA in Newly Industrialising Countries
(Ranked, in percentages)

Branch (ISIC)	NICs				
	1990	1996	1980-96	1980-96	
Electrical machinery (383)	10.6	12.4	5.0	5.0	383
Transport equipment (384)	9.3	10.6	0.9	1.7	351
Food products (311/2)	9.0	8.7	-0.5	1.0	371
Non-electrical machinery (382)	7.2	7.3	-0.4	0.9	384
Iron and steel (371)	6.0	6.5	1.0	0.4	342
Industrial chemicals (351)	5.9	6.4	1.7	0.3	341
Other chemicals (352)	5.7	6.0	0.2	0.2	352
Textiles (321)	7.0	5.8	-2.7	0.1	356
Petroleum refineries (353)	4.0	4.1	0	0.1	355
Metal products (381)	4.3	4.1	-0.2	0	353
Other non-metallic mineral products (369)	3.1	3.2	-0.3	0	372
Beverages (313)	3.0	2.9	-0.4	0	385
Plastic products (356)	3.0	2.7	0.1	0	354
Paper (341)	2.5	2.6	0.3	0	361
Printing and publishing (342)	2.3	2.6	0.4	-0.1	362
Wearing apparel (322)	3.2	2.2	-1.6	-0.2	381
Tobacco (314)	2.2	2.0	-0.6	-0.3	369
Non-ferrous metals (372)	1.8	1.8	0	-0.4	382
Rubber products (355)	1.8	1.7	0.1	-0.4	313
Other manufactures (390)	2.1	1.1	-0.4	-0.4	390
Glass (362)	0.9	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	332
Professional, scientific equipment (385)	1.0	0.9	0	-0.5	311/2
Furniture, fixtures, excl. metallic (332)	1	0.8	-0.4	-0.5	323
Footwear (324)	1.2	0.7	-1.0	-0.6	314
Wood and cork products (331)	0.9	0.6	-0.6	-0.6	331
Leather and fur products (323)	0.8	0.5	-0.5	-1.0	324
Products of Petroleum and Coal (354)	0.5	0.5	0	-1.6	322
Pottery, china, earthenware (361)	0.4	0.4	0	-2.7	321

In Table L.3, the branches are listed in a descending order of the MVA shares in 1996. It is noticed that except for the Food Products, all the higher MVA branches are industries with high ISIC codes and the highest shares have been achieved in Electrical Machinery, Transport

equipment, Non-electrical Machinery, Iron and Steel and Industrial and Other Chemicals. The ranking has been exactly the same in 1990 for the top ten branches. Furthermore, the high ISIC industries again take the top spots in MVA performance when the ranking is redone according to share expansion (the last two columns) although the individual ranks change a little bit. All this means that, as compared to the developing countries as a whole, there was a more conscious effort in NICs to follow industrialisation policies that try to emulate the industrial powers more deliberately. The signs of such policies can also be seen when we study closely the sectors that had declining MVA shares as compared to 1980. In this area also, NICs differ substantially from the developing countries as a group.

Table L.4
Structure of MVA in Second Generation NICs
(Ranked, in percentages)

Branch (ISIC)	2nd Generation NICs				
	1990	**1996**	**1980-96**	**1980-96**	
Petroleum refineries (353)	12.4	12.5	-0.1	3.2	**383**
Food products (311/2)	12.1	11.5	-3.4	2.3	**384**
Textiles (321)	8.7	7.2	-1.6	1.9	**371**
Transport equipment (384)	6.8	7.2	2.3	0.5	**382**
Electrical machinery (383)	5.7	6.8	3.2	0.5	**362**
Tobacco (314)	4.8	5.2	-0.3	0.4	**369**
Wearing apparel (322)	5.7	5.0	-1.6	0.4	**381**
Other non-metallic mineral products (369)	4.3	4.9	0.4	0.3	**352**
Other chemicals (352)	4.4	4.5	0.3	0.3	**313**
Iron and steel (371)	3.5	4.5	1.9	0.3	**351**
Beverages (313)	4	4.2	0.3	0.2	**341**
Industrial chemicals (351)	4.4	4.1	0.3	0.1	**331**
Metal products (381)	2.9	3	0.4	0.1	**355**
Non-electrical machinery (382)	2.6	2.8	0.5	0	**356**
Wood and cork products (331)	3.1	2.7	0.1	0	**332**
Rubber products (355)	1.9	2.1	0.1	-0.1	**353**
Paper (341)	1.9	2.0	0.2	-0.1	**324**
Other manufactures (390)	0.8	1.6	-1.7	-0.1	**354**
Plastic products (356)	1.3	1.5	0	-0.1	**385**
Glass (362)	1.1	1.2	0.5	-0.1	**323**
Printing and publishing (342)	1.5	1.1	-0.5	-0.3	**314**
Non-ferrous metals (372)	1.3	1.1	-1	-0.5	**342**
Furniture, fixtures, excl. metallic (332)	0.8	0.7	0	-0.8	**361**
Footwear (324)	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-1	**372**
Products of petroleum and coal (354)	0.6	0.4	-0.1	-1.6	**321**
Professional, scientific equipment (385)	0.4	0.4	-0.1	-1.6	**322**
Leather and fur products (323)	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-1.7	**390**
Pottery, china, earthenware (361)	0.9	0.1	-0.8	-3.4	**311/2**

The second generation NICs which tried to emulate the first generation by about a decade project a somewhat different picture (Table L.4). They are closer in their industrialisation behaviour to the developing group than NICs. Food, Textiles, Tobacco and Wearing Apparel are still quite important industries for them, but as seen in the last two columns, they are mostly in decline.

Table L.5
Structure of MVA in Other Developing Countries
(Ranked, in percentages)

Branch (ISIC)	Other DCs				
	1985	**1990**	**1980-90**	**1980-90**	
Food products (311/2)	15.7	16.1	1.5	1.8	**351**
Petroleum refineries (353)	13.7	15	0.6	1.5	**311/2**
Textiles (321)	9	8.8	-0.2	0.8	**369**
Beverages (313)	5.1	5.3	0.3	0.6	**353**
Tobacco (314)	6.1	5.3	0.3	0.5	**352**
Industrial chemicals (351)	4.4	5.1	1.8	0.4	**372**
Other chemicals (352)	4.6	5.1	0.5	0.3	**313**
Other non-metallic mineral products (369)	4.4	4.8	0.8	0.3	**314**
Non-ferrous metals (372)	4	4.2	0.4	0.3	**390**
Iron and steel (371)	3.9	3.8	0.2	0.2	**371**
Metal products (381)	3.4	3.3	-0.6	0.2	**383**
Electrical machinery (383)	2.7	2.8	0.2	0.1	**355**
Transport equipment (384)	3.9	2.7	-2	0.1	**362**
Non-electrical machinery (382)	3.2	2.6	0	0	**341**
Wearing apparel (322)	2.4	2.4	-0.4	0	**354**
Paper (341)	1.8	2.1	0	0	**361**
Printing and publishing (342)	1.9	1.9	-0.3	0	**382**
Wood and cork products (331)	1.8	1.5	-0.4	0	**385**
Plastic products (356)	1.5	1.5	-0.2	-0.2	**321**
Other manufactures (390)	1	1.4	0.3	-0.2	**356**
Footwear (324)	1.3	1	-0.6	-0.3	**323**
Rubber products (355)	0.8	1	0.1	-0.3	**342**
Leather and fur products (323)	0.8	0.7	-0.3	-0.4	**322**
Furniture, fixtures, excl. metallic (332)	1.2	0.7	-1.5	-0.4	**331**
Glass (362)	0.5	0.6	0.1	-0.6	**324**
Products of petroleum and coal (354)	0.4	0.4	0	-0.6	**381**
Pottery, china, earthenware (361)	0.3	0.3	0	-1.5	**332**
Professional, scientific equipment (385)	0.2	0.2	0	-2.0	**384**

Finally, we can observe the performance of the majority of the developing countries in Table L.5. The top performing branches are the

more traditional, agro-based and labour intensive ones, and, as can be seen in the last two columns, many of these had been on the rise since 1980. It appears, therefore, that although especially the NICs have managed to pull themselves off the pack and into the advanced league of the industrial world, "Other DCs" have more or less been left as the 'feeders and clothiers' of the world as a result of the global division of labour.

Table L.6, which is a disaggregated complement to Table L.2, shows that the 1980s were a time when collective MVA shares of the leading branches fell substantially. In fact, this decline was so sharp that even their 1996 shares remained below those of 1980. A possible explanation may be that in the 1980s, the developing countries were still hanging on to their limited manufactures that carried large weights in their economies and, as they divested into new branches, they had to spread themselves a bit too 'thin'. Yet, starting with 1990, especially the NICs had developed a focus on where exactly to go, getting out of the older, more established industries into new, more productive ones with higher value added.

Table L.6
Total MVA Shares of Top Manufacturing Branches, 1980-1996
(In percentages)

	Top 10 branches				**Top 14 branches**			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1996**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1996**
NICs	*76.9*	*67.0*	*69.0*	*71.9*	*88.0*	*78.7*	*80.6*	*83.3*
2nd Gen. NICs	*70.4*	*69.1*	*68.4*	*69.3*	*86.0*	*82.3*	*82.3*	*83.4*
Other DCs	*79.7*	*70.9*	*73.5*	-	*88.7*	*84.1*	*84.9*	-

To conclude this subsection and at this level of generality, one can point out that there are no OIC countries among the NICs, but half of the membership of the Second Generation NICs is made up of OIC countries, and we have seen earlier that they were on the rise on different counts. The majority of the OIC countries are placed in "Other DCs", twenty of them being LDCs. So the conclusions about the industrialisation behaviour of these groups may provide hints about the OIC group as well.

The above notwithstanding, we can say substantially more on the subject if we look at a somewhat different body of data that is also

provided by the UNIDO. This will be done in the next and last subsection below. MVA branch level data for manufacturing that has been provided in the latest available Industrial Development Report (1997) for 22 OIC countries for the period 1990-95 will be used towards this end. Direct comparisons with the contents of the previous sections will not be strictly possible because the figures are current dollar values, on the one hand, and are not available for even the restricted number of 42 OIC countries, on the other. Yet, this last section will provide an OIC-wide picture of the developments in 28 manufacturing branches and will definitely throw additional light on the subject in hand.

Table M
Manufacturing Branches in OIC Countries

Country	**Missing branches (ISIC)**	**Branch total**
Algeria		28
Bangladesh		28
Egypt		28
Indonesia		28
Iran		28
Malaysia		28
Pakistan		28
Saudi Arabia		28
Tunisia		28
Turkey		28
Cameroon	385	27
Iraq	372	27
Jordan	354	27
Morocco	354	27
Syria	371,385	26
Kuwait	314,372	26
Gabon	354,355,356,361	24
Senegal	354,361,362,371,372,385	22
Libya	354,362,371,372,382,383,384,385	20
Burkina Faso	331,341,352,353,354,361,362,369,372,385	18
Niger	314,331,332,353,354,355,362,371,372,383, 384,385,390	15
Gambia	314,322,323,324,331,341,351,352,353,354, 355,356,361,262,369,371,372,382,383,384, 385	8

5. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURING BRANCHES IN THE OIC COUNTRIES

As was pointed out above, the body of data analysed in this section is given for only 22 OIC countries although they cover 28 manufacturing branches. Despite the fact that not all OIC countries covered in the previous sections appear in the tables, the mix of countries reflects the heterogeneity of the OIC membership rather reasonably. Yet, for obvious reasons of scarcity and lack of comparability in data in comparison with the previous sections, the analysis in this final part of the paper will be mostly self-contained. Nevertheless, many of the conclusions would be seen to be supportive, complementary and parallel to those that have been reached earlier, but hopefully with additional insight provided at the level of the individual countries.

The first general observation is that even within this limited subset of 22 OIC countries, for which the MVA branch level data exists, only ten have manufacturing activities in all of the 28 branches at 3-digit ISIC level. Four countries have one branch missing, two countries have two and one has four branches missing or inconsequential in the 1980-95 period. At the other extreme, Gambia has only eight branches operating, Niger 15, Burkina Faso 18, Libya 20, Senegal 22 and Gabon 24 (Table M).

When we consider the types of industry enumerated in the above table, it is noticed that most of the missing branches are heavy industries. If one leaves aside Gambia, Burkina Faso and Niger, where more than half of the 28 branches are missing, the lack of medium- and high-technology industries becomes quite obvious (Table N).

5.1. Value added in Manufacturing Branches at the OIC Level

Having looked at the stature of the manufacturing branches in the 22 OIC countries in general, it would now be appropriate to look at the overall state of affairs in the individual branches in the 16-year period under study in this subsection. Table O gives the MVA levels in current US$ terms for the 28 branches and the share of each within the total for 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995. It is readily observable that the branch shares in each of these years are placed within rather narrow bands, so that the branches whose shares surpass 10% are three in 1980, two in

Table N
OIC Countries with Missing Manufacturing Branches: 1980-1995

Branch	B. Faso	Cameroon	Gabon	Gambia	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Libya	Morocco	Niger	Senegal	Syria
311/2												
313												
314				*LI*, **LT**			*LI*, **LT**			*LI*, **LT**		
321												
322				*LI*, **LT**								
323				*LI*, **LT**								
324				*LI*, **LT**								
331	*LI*, **LT**			*LI*, **LT**						*LI*, **LT**		
332										*LI*, **LT**		
341	*HI*, **LT**			*HI*, **LT**								
342												
351				*HI*, **MT**								
352	*HI*, **MT**			*HI*, **MT**								
353	*HI*, **LT**			*HI*, **LT**						*HI*, **LT**		
354	*HI*, **LT**		*HI*, **LT**	*HI*, **LT**		*HI*, **LT**		*HI*, **LT**	*HI*, **LT**	*HI*, **LT**	*HI*, **LT**	
355			*LI*, **MT**	*LI*, **MT**						*LI*, **MT**		
356			*LI*, **MT**	*LI*, **MT**								
361	*HI*, **LT**		*HI*, **LT**	*HI*, **LT**							*HI*, **LT**	
362	*HI*, **LT**			*HI*, **LT**				*HI*, **LT**		*HI*, **LT**	*HI*, **LT**	
369	*HI*, **LT**			*HI*, **LT**								
371				*HI*, **LT**				*HI*, **LT**		*HI*, **LT**	*HI*, **LT**	*HI*, **LT**
372	*HI*, **LT**			*HI*, **LT**	*HI*, **LT**		*HI*, **LT**	*HI*, **LT**		*HI*, **LT**	*HI*, **LT**	
381												
382				*HI*, **HT**				*HI*, **HT**				
383				*HI*, **HT**				*HI*, **HT**		*HI*, **HT**		
384				*HI*, **MT**				*HI*, **MT**		*HI*, **MT**		
385	*HI*, **HT**	*HI*, **HT**		*HI*, **HT**				*HI*, **HT**		*HI*, **HT**	*HI*, **HT**	*HI*, **HT**
390										*LI*		
Total	**10**	**1**	**4**	**20**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**8**	**1**	**13**	**6**	**2**

LI=Light Industry; *HI*=Heavy Industry; **LT**=Low Technology Industry; **MT**=Medium Technology Industry; **HT**=High Technology Industry.

1985, three in 1990 and one in 1995, while 20 branches have shares below the average (3.57%) throughout the period. Of these, eight branches in 1980, seven in 1985, seven in 1990 and eight in 1995 have shares less than 1%. So, the majority of the branch shares are quite small.

Table O
Branch MVAs and their Shares in Total Manufacturing MVA of OIC: 1980-1995

	1980		**1985**		**1990**		**1995**		**Ranks**	**Chg.**
ISIC	Mln. US$	%	Mln. US$	%	Mln. US$	%	Mln. US$	%	80-95	80-95
311/2	5984	11.91	6357	11.05	10333	10.32	16042	10.40	02-02-02-01	-1.51
313	1417	2.82	1577	2.74	2634	2.63	3211	2.08	03-03-03-02	-0.74
314	2452	4.88	3250	5.65	4928	4.92	7877	5.11	01-01-01-03	0.23
321	5985	11.91	5674	9.86	10442	10.43	14820	9.61	07-08-08-04	-2.3
322	770	1.53	1175	2.04	3136	3.13	5062	3.28	06-05-05-05	1.75
323	292	0.58	291	0.51	485	0.48	601	0.39	11-11-11-06	-0.19
324	461	0.92	441	0.77	730	0.73	1809	1.17	04-04-04-07	0.25
331	1178	2.34	1431	2.49	2777	2.77	4956	3.21	09-07-07-08	0.87
332	381	0.76	434	0.75	640	0.64	1195	0.77	05-06-06-09	0.01
341	888	1.77	1110	1.93	2161	2.16	3112	2.02	08-09-09-10	0.25
342	659	1.31	857	1.49	1429	1.43	2683	1.74	10-10-10-11	0.43
351	2178	4.33	3503	6.09	6571	6.56	10254	6.65	17-15-15-12	2.32
352	2007	3.99	2684	4.66	4542	4.54	6784	4.40	14-14-14-13	0.41
353	8755	17.42	7617	13.24	12034	12.02	13064	8.47	12-13-13-14	-8.95
354	477	0.95	464	0.81	793	0.79	837	0.54	13-12-12-18	-0.41
355	847	1.69	1006	1.75	1821	1.82	2755	1.79	15-16-16-16	0.10
356	741	1.47	832	1.45	1505	1.50	2841	1.84	18-19-19-17	0.37
361	234	0.47	269	0.47	846	0.84	1213	0.79	16-17-17-18	0.32
362	428	0.85	584	1.01	1020	1.02	1397	0.91	19-18-18-19	0.06
369	3693	7.35	4412	7.67	6222	6.21	8739	5.67	22-23-23-20	-1.68
371	2007	3.99	3090	5.37	5405	5.40	8455	5.48	20-20-20-21	1.49
372	520	1.03	749	1.30	1557	1.56	1529	0.99	23-21-21-22	-0.04
381	1905	3.79	2484	4.32	3601	3.60	6171	4.00	27-27-27-23	0.21
382	1694	3.37	1486	2.58	3343	3.34	4378	2.84	24-25-25-24	-0.53
383	2070	4.12	2856	4.96	5394	5.39	12846	8.33	26-24-24-25	4.21
384	1854	3.69	2303	4.00	4871	4.86	10062	6.52	21-22-22-26	2.83
385	109	0.22	164	0.29	334	0.33	690	0.45	28-28-28-27	0.23
390	273	0.54	441	0.77	573	0.57	873	0.57	25-26-26-28	0.03
	50259	**100.0**	**57541**	**100.0**	**100127**	**100.0**	**154256**	**100.0**		

Furthermore, the behaviour of individual branch shares is remarkably stable throughout the period as is seen in the last two columns. The “ranks” column gives for each branch its standing relative to others in a descending order during the four years that are being

reported upon. The figures here show that the relative standings of the individual branches change very little over the years. For example, branch 314 had the highest share in 1980, 1985 and 1990, while in 1995 it went down slightly to the third place. Yet, the branches that it surpassed in 1995 (311/2 and 313) had been second and third in rank during the earlier years. The same sort of phenomenon is observed as one goes down in the list to other branches with lower shares. For instance, at the bottom of the list, branch 385 had the lowest share of all in 1980, 1985 and 1990, and it improved only one step in 1995.

The last column of the table, where changes in branch shares from 1980 to 1995 are given, directly reflects and confirms this lethargy in branch shares during the 16-year period under review. In 19 of the 28 branches, this change was less than one percentage point in either direction and in only two branches (out of the remaining nine) the said change was noteworthy: the share of branch 383 increased by 4.21 percentage points from 4.12% in 1980 to 8.33% in 1995, while that of branch 353 went down by 8.95 points from 17.42% to 8.47%.

5.2. Branch MVAs and the OIC Countries

Having analysed the manufacturing value added for the 28 branches at the OIC level, their shares within the overall manufacturing activity and the manner in which these shares developed from 1980 to 1995, we are ready to bring into the picture the performance of the individual countries in these branches. The relevant data in this respect as collated from UNIDO sources is given in Table P in the Annex. In order to be able to evaluate these figures properly within the context of this paper and draw relevant conclusions from such a colossal body of data, however, one has to derive certain summary tables more amenable to analysis from Table P. Table P.1 is such a summary based on the now familiar premise that the total value of a variable in the case of a group of developing countries such as the OIC members is often derivable from the behaviour of this variable in the case of a handful of top performers. Thus, Table P.1 gives for 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995 the total shares in the 28 manufacturing branches of the best performers. So, in the first column under each year, the sum of the shares of countries that generate more than ten per cent of the MVA is given for each of the branches, while the second column does the same at the five per cent level. For example, the first figure under column 7 says that in 1995,

Table P.1. Total Branch Shares of Top Countries: 1980-85
(In per cent and number of countries)

ISIC	1980		1985		1990		1995	
	Countries with shares >10% (1)	Countries with shares >5% (2)	Countries with shares >10% (3)	Countries with shares >5% (4)	Countries with shares >10% (5)	Countries with shares >5% (6)	Countries with shares >10% (7)	Countries with shares >5% (8)
311/12	52.82 (4)	**83.49 (8)**	43.11 (2)	**72.46 (6)**	53.86 (3)	**81.10 (7)**	57.44 (4)	**76.07 (7)**
313	46.78 (3)	**70.14 (6)**	42.74 (3)	**72.67 (7)**	45.06 (2)	**77.78 (7)**	44.94 (2)	**73.50 (6)**
314	57.75 (3)	**72.68 (5)**	61.23 (3)	**74.25 (5)**	58.85 (2)	**74.02 (4)**	63.20 (2)	**78.57 (4)**
321	47.86 (2)	**77.01 (7)**	51.24 (3)	**79.43 (6)**	69.82 (4)	**75.90 (5)**	56.04 (2)	**82.64 (6)**
322	62.47 (4)	**84.41 (7)**	48.69 (2)	**80.52 (6)**	67.54 (4)	**88.78 (7)**	65.76 (2)	**82.81 (5)**
323	56.51 (4)	**83.56 (8)**	69.76 (5)	**74.91 (6)**	66.81 (5)	**84.34 (7)**	65.05 (5)	**85.18 (8)**
324	55.74 (3)	**73.75 (6)**	62.36 (3)	**80.73 (6)**	62.36 (3)	**83.29 (6)**	68.82 (1)	**82.19 (3)**
331	63.25 (3)	**83.70 (6)**	73.10 (3)	**73.10 (3)**	70.08 (2)	**76.81 (3)**	82.77 (2)	**88.42 (3)**
332	52.50 (4)	**70.08 (6)**	41.70 (3)	**65.89 (6)**	65.63 (5)	**76.10 (7)**	77.32 (4)	**77.32 (4)**
341	52.82 (3)	**73.21 (6)**	50.00 (3)	**80.28 (7)**	47.94 (2)	**81.82 (7)**	64.63 (3)	**84.75 (7)**
342	48.86 (3)	**75.87 (7)**	61.04 (4)	**73.06 (6)**	59.48 (3)	**75.58 (5)**	73.65 (3)	**84.02 (5)**
351	53.53 (2)	**77.27 (7)**	67.20 (4)	**75.22 (5)**	71.90 (4)	**84.13 (6)**	71.25 (4)	**85.75 (6)**
352	45.14 (3)	**76.33 (7)**	45.19 (3)	**89.46 (9)**	43.68 (2)	**81.97 (7)**	54.81 (2)	**85.37 (6)**
353	89.78 (5)	**89.78 (5)**	73.93 (4)	**86.37 (6)**	51.33 (2)	**89.45 (6)**	68.90 (3)	**81.16 (5)**
354	92.03 (2)	**97.69 (4)**	73.92 (3)	**82.54 (4)**	70.37 (2)	**83.36 (4)**	77.06 (3)	**86.38 (4)**
355	88.90 (4)	**88.90 (4)**	72.46 (3)	**80.31 (4)**	80.95 (3)	**87.32 (4)**	83.08 (3)	**90.04 (4)**
356	66.53 (3)	**75.84 (4)**	62.86 (4)	**80.04 (6)**	65.18 (4)	**80.26 (6)**	70.89 (3)	**83.84 (5)**
361	69.23 (3)	**69.23 (3)**	50.19 (2)	**71.38 (5)**	55.20 (1)	**77.78 (4)**	66.04 (2)	**81.38 (4)**
362	52.57 (2)	**80.14 (6)**	68.33 (4)	**82.20 (6)**	52.06 (1)	**78.73 (5)**	74.15 (4)	**81.88 (5)**
369	50.34 (3)	**70.51 (6)**	52.86 (4)	**75.23 (7)**	33.00 (2)	**80.13 (8)**	44.78 (3)	**69.08 (6)**
371	73.39 (3)	**78.72 (4)**	83.69 (5)	**83.69 (5)**	74.72 (4)	**91.60 (7)**	67.83 (3)	**93.06 (7)**
372	68.46 (2)	**85.19 (4)**	72.63 (3)	**85.18 (5)**	75.85 (3)	**84.33 (4)**	78.87 (4)	**87.24 (5)**
381	51.39 (3)	**82.62 (8)**	50.76 (3)	**79.26 (7)**	52.20 (3)	**78.40 (6)**	53.30 (3)	**88.54 (8)**
382	67.77 (3)	**84.24 (5)**	59.36 (3)	**89.64 (8)**	74.64 (3)	**79.76 (4)**	62.79 (2)	**86.37 (5)**
383	62.23 (3)	**82.72 (6)**	66.35 (4)	**87.78 (7)**	63.53 (2)	**77.15 (4)**	82.37 (3)	**87.94 (4)**
384	62.40 (3)	**85.64 (6)**	74.20 (4)	**83.40 (5)**	77.54 (4)	**85.55 (5)**	79.29 (3)	**86.87 (4)**
385	72.48 (3)	**85.32 (5)**	76.21 (3)	**89.63 (5)**	74.25 (3)	**89.52 (5)**	74.25 (3)	**89.52 (5)**
390	48.72 (3)	**57.14 (4)**	48.07 (2)	**79.14 (7)**	58.47 (4)	**70.51 (6)**	51.89 (2)	**78.35 (6)**

four OIC countries with shares of at least 10% were responsible for 57.44% of the total MVA in branch 311/2, while when the seven countries with shares above 5% are considered (column 8), the total share covered reaches 76.07% of the total MVA in this particular branch. It is clearly seen in the table that production in most of the branches in all of the four years are highly concentrated in a handful of countries. Conversely, the majority of the countries in most of the branches produce much less than 5% of the total branch output in the OIC group.

Table P.2
Branch Share Concentration in Top Countries
(Number of branches)

	1980		**1985**		**1990**		**1995**	
	> 10%	> 5%	> 10%	> 5%	> 10%	> 5%	> 10%	> 5%
Above 90%	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
80-90%	2	13	1	15	1	15	3	20
70-80%	2	12	7	12	8	12	9	4
60-70%	8	1	8	1	7	0	9	1
50-60%	10	1	6	0	8	0	5	1
Below 50%	5	0	6	0	4	0	2	0
TOTAL	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28

This concentration is well reflected in Table P.2, which is a summary of Table P. Here, the first columns for each year indicate the number of branches where the total branch MVA shares of the top countries (those with shares greater than ten percent) are placed, while the second columns do the same for countries with branch shares exceeding five percent. It is seen quite clearly that in 1985 the concentration is in the 50-70% range with 18 out of the 28 branches. In only five branches the total shares of the top performers are below 5%. In time, however, the concentration clearly shifts towards higher rates. In fact, in the first column of 1995, the higher concentration is seen to have shifted to the 60-80% range with 18 branches, while the total share of the top performers in only 2 branches lies below 50%. As expected, in the case of countries with shares above five per cent (the second columns), the concentration of the branch MVAs are more pronounced and they occur at the higher range of 70-90%. In fact, in 1995, in 20 out of the 28 branches, the total share of the top performers are placed in the 80-90% range, and in 26 of them this figure exceeds 70%, with no branch recording a share below 50%. All of these figures once more

confirm that within the OIC group, only a handful of countries generates the greater part of the MVA year after year and at an accelerating pace as well.

This overall picture is definitely confirmed when we look at the same configuration from the other end, namely that of the countries themselves. This is done in Table P.3, once again a derivative of Table P given in the Annex. Here again, the manufacturing branches surpassing the 5% and 10% shares of the OIC total are compiled by country in a descending order for the years 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995.

Table P.3
Countries with Branch Shares Above Five Per cent and Ten Per cent: 1980-95
(Number of branches)

1980			1985			1990			1995		
	5%	**10%**		5%	**10%**		5%	**10%**		5%	**10%**
Turkey	27	**23**	Turkey	26	**23**	Turkey	28	**26**	Turkey	28	**25**
Iran	25	**20**	Indonesia	23	**14**	Indonesia	25	**18**	Indonesia	25	**22**
Algeria	17	**10**	Algeria	22	**15**	Iran	20	**9**	Malaysia	25	**18**
Indonesia	17	**7**	Iran	20	**14**	Malaysia	20	**12**	Iran	17	**3**
Malaysia	17	**6**	Malaysia	18	**7**	Algeria	13	**8**	Pakistan	12	**1**
Saudi Arabia	13	**8**	Saudi Arabia	12	**5**	Pakistan	10	**2**	Saudi Arabia	9	**3**
Iraq	10	-	Egypt	10	**3**	Saudi Arabia	10	**2**	Egypt	7	**1**
Pakistan	9	**3**	Iraq	9	**5**	Egypt	7	-	Tunisia	7	**2**
Kuwait	6	**3**	Pakistan	8	**3**	Morocco	7	**1**	Morocco	6	**1**
Egypt	5	**2**	Syria	5	**1**	Iraq	6	-	Algeria	5	**2**
Morocco	5	-	Kuwait	4	-	Tunisia	6	**2**	Syria	4	**1**
Syria	3	**3**	Morocco	3	**1**	Bangladesh	2	-	Bangladesh	1	**1**
Bangladesh	2	-	Libya	2	-	Cameroon	1	**1**	Kuwait	1	**1**
Cameroon	1	**1**	Cameroon	1	**1**	Kuwait	1	**1**			
Gabon	1	-	Jordan	1	-	Syria	1	-			
Tunisia	1	1	Tunisia	1	-						

The now familiar small group of countries once again stands out in Table P.3. Turkey appears as a clear best performer on almost all counts, followed by Indonesia and Malaysia. Furthermore, all of these three countries are seen to have improved their performances and consolidated their leadership positions in many of the branches over time. Meanwhile, some of the early top performers like Algeria, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan seem to have fallen back and dropped out of the "honours list" of some of the branches. Once again, however, the major issue relates to the state of affairs in those OIC countries that are left out of the picture

completely. They can of course be seen in the main table (Table P), many of them having been anchored to the bottom half of the MVA tables, branch after branch and year after year. The hope, once again, is that the top performers placed on stage in papers like the present one would somehow serve useful examples for the lower half in their efforts to build up their industries and realise their development aspirations, with the help of those in a position to assist them in different ways.

Table Q.1
Average Annual Growth in Branch MVAs for Total OIC: 1980-1995

	Branch MVAs (million US$)				**Average annual growth** (%)			
ISIC	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980-85**	**1985-90**	**1990-95**	**1980-95**
311/2	5984	6357	10333	16042	1.22	10.20	9.20	6.80
313	1417	1577	2634	3211	2.16	10.80	4.04	5.61
314	2452	3250	4928	7877	5.80	8.68	9.83	8.09
321	5985	5674	10442	14820	-1.06	12.97	7.25	6.23
322	770	1175	3136	5062	8.82	21.69	10.05	13.38
323	292	291	485	601	-0.07	10.76	4.38	4.98
324	461	441	730	1809	-0.88	10.61	19.90	9.55
331	1178	1431	2777	4956	3.97	14.18	12.28	10.05
332	381	434	640	1195	2.64	8.08	13.30	7.91
341	888	1110	2161	3112	4.56	14.25	7.57	8.72
342	659	857	1429	2683	5.39	10.77	13.43	9.81
351	2178	3503	6571	10254	9.97	13.41	9.31	10.88
352	2007	2684	4542	6784	5.99	11.09	8.35	8.46
353	8755	7617	12034	13064	-2.75	9.58	1.66	2.70
354	477	464	793	837	-0.55	11.31	1.09	3.82
355	847	1006	1821	2755	3.50	12.60	8.63	8.18
356	741	832	1505	2841	2.34	12.59	13.55	9.37
361	234	269	846	1213	2.83	25.75	7.47	11.59
362	428	584	1020	1397	6.41	11.80	6.49	8.21
369	3693	4412	6222	8739	3.62	7.12	7.03	5.91
371	2007	3090	5405	8455	9.01	11.83	9.36	10.06
372	520	749	1557	1529	7.57	15.76	-0.36	7.46
381	1905	2484	3601	6171	5.45	7.71	11.37	8.15
382	1694	1486	3343	4378	-2.59	17.60	5.54	6.53
383	2070	2856	5394	12846	6.65	13.56	18.95	12.94
384	1854	2303	4871	10062	4.43	16.16	15.61	11.94
385	109	164	334	690	8.51	15.29	15.62	13.09
390	273	441	573	873	10.07	5.38	8.79	8.06
TOTAL	**50259**	**57541**	**100127**	**154256**	**2.74**	**11.72**	**9.03**	**7.72**

5.3. MVA Growth in Manufacturing Branches in the OIC Countries

Having studied the manufacturing branch shares for the whole of the 22 OIC countries as a whole and in terms of top performers and for selected individual countries, it would now be useful to look at the branch-level MVA growth behaviour in the OIC countries during the 15-year period under consideration. The relevant data for the 22 countries in 28 manufacturing branches have again been calculated form Table P in the Annex, but were designated as Tables Q.1 to Q.4. Table Q.1 has been derived from that basic table to help facilitate an evaluation of the changes over time that have taken place at the aggregate OIC level in the MVA values for the 28 branches. It lists the branch MVA values as well as the average annual MVA growth rates for the three subperiods. The last column gives the same rate for the whole of the period 1980-95 for comparison.

One obvious initial observation relates to the overall OIC MVA growth between the subperiods given in the last row of Table Q.1. The Total MVA is seen to have doubled in the 1980s and tripled from 1980 to 1995. The average annual growth rates of 11.72% for 1985-90 and 9.03% for 1990-95 attest to this. Yet, it is not easy to discern any particular pattern at the level of individual branches that might help explain this phenomenon. Nevertheless, it would be illuminating to re-cast shares' part of Table Q.1 and add in information on the nature of the industries in order to reach certain conclusions. This is done in Table Q.2 where the average annual growth rates in the 28 branches are presented in a descending order for each of the subperiods mentioned earlier.

It is more readily seen in Table Q.2 that branch MVA growth performance is the lowest in 1980-85, with only one branch recording an average annual growth rate above 10% and six branches experiencing negative rates. Although the overall average is quite low (2.74% per year), ten branches still grow at rates below this average. In contrast, the best performance is achieved in the next five years (1985-90) when 15 branches grow at rates above the impressive average rate of 11.72%, with two branches going over 20%. There are no negative growth rates. The performance in the third five years (1990-95) is more muted, but still much closer to that in 1985-90. The average annual growth rate is 9.03%, with 14 branches surpassing it. There is one negative rate that is quite small.

Table Q.2
OIC Annual MVA Growth Rates in Manufacturing Branches: 1980-1995 (Ranked)

80-85				85-90				90-95				80-95			
ISIC	%			**ISIC**	%			**ISIC**	%			**ISIC**	%		
390	10.07	*LI*		**361**	25.75	*HI*	**LT**	**324**	19.90	*LI*	**LT**	**322**	13.38	*LI*	**LT**
351	9.97	*HI*	**MT**	**322**	21.69	*LI*	**LT**	**383**	18.95	*HI*	**HT**	**385**	13.09	*HI*	**HT**
371	9.01	*HI*	**LT**	**382**	17.60	*HI*	**HT**	**385**	15.62	*HI*	**HT**	**383**	12.94	*HI*	**HT**
322	8.82	*LI*	**LT**	**384**	16.16	*HI*	**MT**	**384**	15.61	*HI*	**MT**	**384**	11.94	*HI*	**MT**
385	8.51	*HI*	**HT**	**372**	15.76	*HI*	**LT**	**356**	13.55	*LI*	**MT**	**361**	11.59	*HI*	**LT**
372	7.57	*HI*	**LT**	**385**	15.29	*HI*	**HT**	**342**	13.43	*LI*	**LT**	**351**	10.88	*HI*	**MT**
383	6.65	*HI*	**HT**	**341**	14.25	*HI*	**LT**	**332**	13.30	*LI*	**LT**	**371**	10.06	*HI*	**LT**
362	6.41	*HI*	**LT**	**331**	14.18	*HI*	**LT**	**331**	12.28	*LI*	**LT**	**331**	10.05	*LI*	**LT**
352	5.99	*HI*	**MT**	**383**	13.56	*HI*	**HT**	**381**	11.37	*HI*	**LT**	**342**	9.81	*LI*	**LT**
314	5.80	*LI*	**LT**	**351**	13.41	*HI*	**MT**	**322**	10.05	*LI*	**LT**	**324**	9.54	*LI*	**LT**
381	5.45	*HI*	**LT**	**321**	12.97	*LI*	**LT**	**314**	9.83	*LI*	**LT**	**356**	9.37	*LI*	**MT**
342	5.39	*LI*	**LT**	**355**	12.60	*LI*	**MT**	**371**	9.36	*HI*	**LT**	**341**	8.72	*HI*	**LT**
341	4.56	*HI*	**LT**	**356**	12.59	*LI*	**MT**	**351**	9.31	*HI*	**MT**	**352**	8.46	*HI*	**MT**
384	4.43	*HI*	**MT**	**371**	11.83	*HI*	**LT**	**311**	9.20	*LI*	**LT**	**362**	8.21	*HI*	**LT**
331	3.97	*LI*	**LT**	**362**	11.80	*HI*	**LT**		**9.03**			**355**	8.18	*LI*	**MT**
369	3.62	*HI*	**LT**		**11.72**			**390**	8.79	*LI*		**381**	8.15	*HI*	**LT**
355	3.50	*LI*	**MT**	**354**	11.31	*HI*	**LT**	**355**	8.63	*LI*	**MT**	**314**	8.09	*LI*	**LT**
361	2.83	*HI*	**LT**	**352**	11.09	*HI*	**MT**	**352**	8.35	*HI*	**MT**	**390**	8.06	*LI*	
	2.74			**313**	10.80	*LI*	**LT**	**341**	7.57	*HI*	**LT**	**332**	7.92	*LI*	**LT**
332	2.64	*LI*	**LT**	**342**	10.77	*LI*	**LT**	**361**	7.47	*HI*	**LT**		**7.76**		
356	2.34	*LI*	**MT**	**323**	10.76	*LI*	**LT**	**321**	7.25	*LI*	**LT**	**372**	7.46	*HI*	**LT**
313	2.16	*LI*	**LT**	**324**	10.61	*LI*	**LT**	**369**	7.03	*HI*	**LT**	**311**	6.80	*LI*	**LT**
311	1.22	*LI*	**LT**	**311**	10.20	*LI*	**LT**	**362**	6.49	*HI*	**LT**	**382**	6.53	*HI*	**HT**
323	-0.07	*LI*	**LT**	**353**	9.58	*HI*	**LT**	**382**	5.54	*HI*	**HT**	**321**	6.23	*LI*	**LT**
354	-0.55	*HI*	**LT**	**314**	8.68	*LI*	**LT**	**323**	4.38	*LI*	**LT**	**369**	5.91	*HI*	**LT**
324	-0.88	*LI*	**LT**	**332**	8.08	*LI*	**LT**	**313**	4.04	*LI*	**LT**	**313**	5.61	*LI*	**LT**
321	-1.06	*LI*	**LT**	**381**	7.71	*HI*	**LT**	**353**	1.66	*HI*	**LT**	**323**	4.93	*LI*	**LT**
382	-2.59	*HI*	**HT**	**369**	7.12	*HI*	**LT**	**354**	1.09	*HI*	**LT**	**354**	3.82	*HI*	**LT**
353	-2.75	*HI*	**LT**	**390**	5.38	*LI*		**372**	-0.36	*HI*	**LT**	**353**	2.70	*HI*	**LT**

LI=Light Industry; *HI*=Heavy Industry; **LT**=Low Technology Industry; **MT**=Medium Technology Industry; **HT**=High Technology Industry.

Thus, thanks particularly to the impressive results of 1985-95, the performance for the whole period under study (1980-95) appears to be quite positive. The average annual growth rate is 7.76%, with 19 branches doing better than average and ten of them surpassing 10%. Finally, while branches 331, 351, 371 and 384 recorded growth rates above the average in all of the three subperiods, branches 313, 323, 353 and 354 remained consistently below it.

On the other hand, the last two columns show that in terms of the average annual growth rates for 1980-95, 10 out of 15 heavy industries recorded annual MVA growth rates above the average, while except for

branch 382, all the branches that grew slower than average were low-technology industries.

Table Q.3
MVA Growth in Branches by Groups of OIC Countries: 1980-1995
(Number of countries)

	1980-85				1985-90				1990-95				1980-95			
	10+	**5+**	**Av+**	**< 0**	**10+**	**5+**	**Av+**	**< 0**	**10+**	**5+**	**Av+**	**< 0**	**10+**	**5+**	**Av+**	**< 0**
311/2	3	6	9	7	8	13	8	3	7	14	7	7	5	12	10	3
313	9	7	9	10	7	10	5	7	6	13	14	6	5	11	10	8
314	5	8	7	5	6	9	6	7	5	9	6	5	4	8	5	6
321	2	5	12	10	10	15	8	3	4	10	8	5	3	11	9	5
322	5	8	6	6	12	14	7	3	10	12	10	5	8	10	7	6
323	4	5	8	10	9	11	8	2	5	7	7	4	4	7	8	6
324	3	3	7	10	4	8	7	5	9	9	4	5	4	6	4	7
331	5	8	9	8	8	10	6	6	5	9	3	6	4	7	4	6
332	5	8	9	8	6	12	6	6	5	9	3	6	4	7	4	6
341	5	6	7	6	11	14	10	2	5	9	9	4	5	12	6	3
342	4	11	11	5	9	11	8	4	8	10	6	5	6	9	6	4
351	9	11	9	3	9	10	6	5	10	10	10	4	10	11	6	2
352	5	10	9	5	6	11	6	4	7	10	9	5	12	13	7	3
353	6	8	11	5	7	10	8	7	3	4	7	9	4	8	9	5
354	5	8	9	2	4	7	4	4	3	5	5	7	4	5	6	3
355	5	7	7	5	5	9	5	3	5	10	6	3	2	7	5	3
356	5	6	6	5	6	10	6	5	7	11	5	6	2	10	3	3
361	6	9	9	3	8	9	5	1	5	7	7	2	7	9	6	1
362	6	10	9	5	7	10	6	3	9	12	9	3	6	9	7	3
369	8	9	10	8	5	11	9	4	11	14	9	2	3	10	9	3
371	7	7	7	5	10	12	9	4	6	9	6	3	5	11	5	1
372	5	5	5	5	8	8	6	5	5	5	8	6	4	5	5	2
381	6	8	8	8	6	11	8	5	6	12	6	4	4	8	5	3
382	5	10	14	4	11	13	7	4	6	9	9	7	6	10	9	4
383	5	8	7	6	10	13	8	4	8	11	3	5	8	12	4	1
384	7	10	10	7	8	13	7	3	7	11	6	5	6	11	6	3
385	4	4	4	1	7	7	5	3	4	5	3	3	5	8	4	0
390	8	9	8	7	11	14	13	3	5	8	5	8	3	8	6	3

It is clear that a more substantive part of the information given in Table R in the Annex relates to the performance of the individual OIC countries in each of the 28 manufacturing branches covered. However, to go into a detailed analysis of MVA growth at the country level would go far beyond the confines of the present paper. Yet, the contents of the present subsection would be incomplete if the contributions at the country level were to be totally left out. Thus, yet another Summary Table, Q.3, was constructed to fill in such a gap. It provides an

alternative and hopefully deeper view of the MVA growth in the 28 branches by bringing into the picture the contributions of the faster growing countries, together with those that realise actual declines in the manufacturing branches for the three subperiods 1980-85, 1985-90 and 1990-95 as well as for the whole period of 1980-95. Under each period and for each of the branches, the number of countries that have recorded average annual growth rates (a) above 10% (column 10+), (b) above five per cent (column 5+), (c) above the branch average (column A.+), are given, with one last column showing the number of countries with negative growth rates (column < 0) in each of the delineated periods.

Table Q.3 can be read in various ways. Looking at each sub-period one at a time, one can see for each branch how the country-level performances faired in a particular branch. It is a routine observation that the "10+" columns are contained in the "5+" since, for example, in 1980-85, in branch 311/2, six countries grew at rates above five per cent annum and of these three countries have recorded growth rates above 10%. (Thus, it is a mathematical impossibility for the "5+" values to be less than the corresponding "10+" values.) Furthermore, a total of nine countries grew faster than the whole branch itself, while for seven countries the MVA has actually declined.

One can also follow these four indicators for a particular branch over time that is how they behave from one subperiod to the next. Again, using the above example of branch 311/2, we see that the number of countries with MVA growth rates above 10% grew from three in 1980-85 to eight in the next sub-period (1985-90) and was seven in 1990-95. Thus for the whole of the period 1980-85, the top performers were five countries. The same sort of exercise can be done for the other values (above 5%, above average, etc.) to conclude that more and more countries were recording higher MVA growth rates in this branch. Meanwhile, in terms of declining countries, the negative rates were observed in seven countries each in 1980-85 and 1990-95, but the same figure was three countries each in 1985-90 and for the whole of the period 1980-95.

An overall look at all the branches shows that the picture is quite positive, thanks particularly to the remarkable performance recorded in 1985-90 in almost all the sectors, which was followed quite well in 1990-95. As a result, 1980-95 growth performance has been quite

satisfactory, especially when compared with the performances in the first period 1980-85. This is clearly observed in the columns relating to the negative rates, a real curse in development. All of this should not, however, keep us from noticing that in Table R.3, most of the 'top' or 'better' performers constitute only a minority of the OIC membership, and as will be readily observed in Table Q.4, they are more or less the same group of countries.

Table Q.4 looks at the same picture from an another angle. Here, the top performances in branch MVA growth is viewed from the side of the countries themselves. For each of the subperiods and for 1980-95, the "above 5%" and "above 10%" average annual growth rates achieved in the individual branches are summed up by countries, and they are given in the table in a descending order of the 1980-95 values.

Table Q.4
Best Performing OIC Countries in Manufacturing Branches: 1980-1995
(Number of branches)

	1980-95		**1980-85**		**1985-90**		**1990-95**	
	5% +	10% +	5% +	10% +	5% +	10% +	5% +	10% +
Indonesia	26	23	25	19	25	19	27	23
Malaysia	26	22	14	8	24	19	27	26
Turkey	25	9	7	4	27	26	17	8
Tunisia	23	15	5	1	26	24	23	16
Pakistan	21	12	14	8	22	14	24	15
Egypt	20	9	24	19	13	10	13	12
Bangladesh	19	9	10	8	21	19	17	11
Morocco	17	9	6	3	26	24	13	7
Jordan	16	6	13	6	11	7	18	15
Syria	14	10	11	11	2	2	21	19
Kuwait	11	7	6	4	7	7	18	12
Saudi Arabia	9	3	7	3	11	4	15	3
Libya	9	2	13	7	6	1	7	3
Iran	7	4	3	2	18	11	7	1
Senegal	3	2	7	5	8	6	2	1
Cameroon	3	1	6	5	13	6	5	4
Gambia	2	0	1	0	4	3	2	0
Gabon	1	0	2	2	18	6	0	0
Iraq	1	0	16	11	5	0	1	0
Niger	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Algeria	0	0	23	20	0	0	3	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	12	9	1	1

Thus, the table shows that the leader Indonesia, for example, has achieved average annual growth rates above 5% in 26 branches out of the 28, reaching growth rates above 10% in 23 of them. The leading countries are quite apparent: Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey, Tunisia and Pakistan making up the top ten, and Egypt, Bangladesh, Morocco, Jordan and Syria following them. Once again, it is clearly seen that the performances in the period 1985-90 were highly instrumental in these achievements, followed by those in 1990-95. Yet, the extraordinary performances of Iraq and Algeria in 1985-90, were not enough to prevent these two large oil-producing economies from being pushed to lower ranks in the table.

Once again, one should not lose sight of the chasm that exists between the countries at the top of the table who were able to record high MVA growth rates in the majority of the manufacturing branches and those at the bottom who could do so in only a few. While one can be hopeful about the industrial development prospects of the former to a certain extent, it is hard to be optimistic about the latter. It will probably be quite safe to conclude that the majority of the OIC countries still have a long way to go. What needs to be done by all OIC countries, particularly the deprived majority, is to study and observe both generations of NICs carefully with a view to emulating what they have done right, on the one hand, and learning from their mistakes, on the other, because these countries showed that there was still hope for the Third World.

6. CONCLUSION

1. The total of Developing and OIC Countries' shares in the World MVA grew considerably during the period under study. This performance, however, is very much affected, even determined, by the NICs and Second Generation NICs. They have been the locomotives of the industrial development in the Third World, especially in the 1990s.

2. Yet, this growth in the total group shares was not evenly distributed among the individual countries, nor was it a balanced development over subsectors or branches of the manufacturing sector. Rather, it was obtained thanks primarily to rapid growth rates recorded in a limited number of member countries in the 1990s, and that in the case of only a selected number of manufacturing branches.

3. Thus, these recent achievements in manufacturing value added and the concomitant growth in manufactures output of the Developing World and in the OIC group promises limited betterment for the majority of the member countries in terms of real industrial growth, which was to be the engine of overall economic growth and development.

4. When one goes down to the manufacturing branches and studies the commodity level developments, the picture would appear gloomy even for the handful of above-average achievers at the macro level. There, it is clearly seen that not only was the remarkable performance in manufacturing in the Third World and the OIC groups limited to a handful of countries (mostly first and second generation NICs), but also that it was restricted to a small number of manufactured products. Consequently, one key to success lies in diversifying the manufacturing output among as many branches as possible.

5. There is ample evidence that certain branches (textile, iron and steel, ship-building, agro-industry and even auto manufacturing) have been systematically and in a calculated manner passed on to the developing countries by today's "industrial countries", who seem presently to be concentrating on new, highly remunerative products that are capital and technology-intensive.

6. While at the world scale the developed industrialised countries were diverting their attention away from certain more established, labour intensive, agro-based industrial activities into newer and more advanced ones, a similar transformation has been occurring between the NICs and the rest of the Third World and OIC countries.

7. It appears, therefore, that although especially the NICs have managed to pull themselves off the pack and into the advanced league of the industrial world, the remaining majority have more or less been left as the "feeders and clothiers" of the world as a result of the global division of labour.

8. Clearly, a chasm exists between the countries that were able to record high MVA growth rates in the majority of the manufacturing branches and those at the bottom who could do so in only a few.

While one can be hopeful about the industrial development prospects of the former to an extent, it is hard to be optimistic about the latter.

9. What needs to be done particularly by the deprived majority of the Third World and the OIC countries is to study and observe the experiences of both generations of NICs carefully with a view to emulating what they have done right on the one hand, and learning from their mistakes on the other, as these countries showed that there may still be hope for the Third World.

ANNEX

Table I
Distribution of World Value Added, Selected Branches and Years
(In percentages)

Manufacturing branch (ISIC)	Year	World total	Indust. count.	Developing countries		
			IC share in world	DC share in world	NICs share in world	NICs share in all DC
Food products (311/2)	1980	100.0	85.4	14.6	7.3	*50.0*
	1985	100.0	84.8	15.2	7.6	*50.0*
	1990	100.0	84.1	15.9	8.2	*51.6*
	1996	100.0	81.1	18.9	9.3	*49.2*
Beverages (313)	1980	100.0	79.2	20.8	11.0	*52.9*
	1985	100.0	78.1	21.9	11.4	*52.1*
	1990	100.0	76.7	23.3	11.9	*51.1*
	1996	100.0	72.8	27.2	12.8	*47.1*
Tobacco (314)	1980	100.0	73.5	26.5	12.2	*46.0*
	1985	100.0	69.7	30.3	12.9	*42.6*
	1990	100.0	69.3	30.7	13.2	*43.0*
	1996	100.0	63.2	36.8	13.9	*37.8*
Textiles (321)	1980	100.0	78.5	21.5	13.2	*61.4*
	1985	100.0	77.0	23.0	13.6	*59.1*
	1990	100.0	74.9	25.1	14.5	*57.8*
	1996	100.0	69.3	30.7	16.6	*54.1*
Wearing apparel (322)	1980	100.0	81.6	18.4	10.9	*59.2*
	1985	100.0	79.6	20.4	12.4	*60.8*
	1990	100.0	77.3	22.7	12.9	*56.8*
	1996	100.0	74.7	26.3	12.0	*45.6*
Leather and fur products (323)	1980	100.0	76.7	23.3	15.2	*65.2*
	1985	100.0	75.2	24.8	17.6	*71.0*
	1990	100.0	74.0	26.0	18.6	*71.5*
	1996	100.0	70.1	29.9	19.0	*63.5*
Footwear (324)	1980	100.0	73.0	27.0	17.8	*65.9*
	1985	100.0	71.4	28.6	20.4	*71.3*
	1990	100.0	71.7	28.3	20.4	*72.1*
	1996	100.0	70.4	29.6	19.2	*64.9*
Wood and cork products (331)	1980	100.0	89.5	10.5	4.9	*46.7*
	1985	100.0	88.8	11.2	5.6	*50.0*
	1990	100.0	88.4	11.6	4.6	*39.7*
	1996	100.0	87.9	12.1	3.8	*31.4*
Paper (341)	1980	100.0	90.6	9.4	6.2	*66.0*
	1985	100.0	90.3	9.7	6.7	*69.1*
	1990	100.0	89.5	10.5	7.1	*67.6*
	1996	100.0	88.2	11.8	7.8	*66.1*

	1980	100.0	88.6	11.4	7.8	*68.4*
Industrial chemicals (351)	1985	100.0	86.6	13.4	9.0	*67.2*
	1990	100.0	85.2	14.8	10.0	*67.6*
	1996	100.0	82.1	17.9	12.1	*67.6*
	1980	100.0	85.3	14.7	10.2	*69.4*
Other chemicals (352)	1985	100.0	85.9	14.1	9.8	*69.5*
	1990	100.0	85.6	14.4	9.8	*68.1*
	1996	100.0	83.2	16.8	11.1	*66.1*
	1980	100.0	70.0	30.0	9.9	*33.0*
Petroleum refineries (353)	1985	100.0	64.0	36.0	12.1	*33.6*
	1990	100.0	60.7	39.3	12.8	*32.6*
	1996	100.0	56.8	43.2	14.9	*34.5*
	1980	100.0	90.4	9.6	6.1	*63.5*
Products of petroleum and	1985	100.0	87.4	12.6	8.3	*65.9*
coal (354)	1990	100.0	86.7	13.3	8.3	*62.4*
	1996	100.0	83.3	16.7	11.0	*65.9*
	1980	100.0	84.6	15.4	10.4	*67.5*
Rubber products (355)	1985	100.0	83.9	16.1	11.2	*69.6*
	1990	100.0	81.5	18.5	12.6	*68.1*
	1996	100.0	78.5	21.5	13.6	*63.3*
	1980	100.0	87.7	12.3	9.0	*73.2*
Plastic products (356)	1985	100.0	87.8	12.2	9.5	*77.9*
	1990	100.0	87.9	12.1	9.5	*78.5*
	1996	100.0	86.8	13.2	9.8	*74.2*
	1980	100.0	87.7	12.3	6.9	*56.1*
Pottery, china, earthenware	1985	100.0	86.4	13.6	7.8	*57.4*
(361)	1990	100.0	84.5	15.5	8.1	*52.3*
	1996	100.0	79.2	20.8	9.5	*45.7*
	1980	100.0	86.6	11.4	8.5	*74.6*
Glass (362)	1985	100.0	87.2	12.8	9.0	*70.3*
	1990	100.0	86.0	14.0	9.2	*65.7*
	1996	100.0	82.2	17.8	10.8	*60.7*
	1980	100.0	85.0	15.0	8.7	*58.0*
Other non-metallic mineral	1985	100.0	83.2	16.8	9.2	*54.8*
products (369)	1990	100.0	82.2	17.8	9.5	*53.4*
	1996	100.0	76.9	23.1	11.8	*51.1*
	1980	100.0	87.9	12.1	9.1	*75.2*
Iron and steel (371)	1985	100.0	85.7	14.3	10.6	*74.1*
	1990	100.0	83.0	17.0	12.7	*74.7*
	1996	100.0	76.7	23.3	16.8	*72.1*
	1980	100.0	84.6	15.4	7.6	*49.4*
Non-ferrous metals (372)	1985	100.0	83.5	16.5	8.1	*49.1*
	1990	100.0	83.0	17.0	8.9	*52.4*
	1996	100.0	79.7	20.3	10.6	*52.2*
	1980	100.0	91.8	8.2	5.5	*67.1*
Metal products (381)	1985	100.0	91.0	9.0	6.2	*68.9*
	1990	100.0	90.5	9.5	6.6	*69.5*
	1996	100.0	89.0	11.0	7.2	*65.5*

	1980	100.0	92.6	7.4	6.2	*83.8*
Non-electrical machinery	1985	100.0	93.1	6.9	5.5	*79.7*
(382)	1990	100.0	93.3	6.7	5.5	*82.1*
	1996	100.0	93.1	5.6	1.3	*23.2*
	1980	100.0	90.2	9.8	7.7	*78.6*
Electrical machinery (383)	1985	100.0	91.0	9.0	7.2	*80.0*
	1990	100.0	88.9	11.1	9.1	*82.0*
	1996	100.0	87.1	12.9	10.4	*80.6*
	1980	100.0	89.1	10.9	8.5	*78.0*
Transport equipment (384)	1985	100.0	89.3	10.7	8.5	*79.4*
	1990	100.0	89.5	10.5	8.2	*78.1*
	1996	100.0	84.5	15.5	12.0	*77.4*

Table K
Leading Developing and OIC Countries in Manufacturing Branches, 1990 and 1996
(Shares of MVA at constant 1990 prices, in percentages)

Leading developing and OIC countries			
1990		**1996**	
Top 15 countries	**DCs share**	**Top 15 countries**	**DCs share**
Food products (311/2)			
Brazil (9 - 2.5%)	13.5	Brazil (8 - 2.8)	13.5
Argentina (11 - 1.7%)	8.9	Argentina(11 - 2.0)	9.6
Mexico (14 - 1.3%)	6.9	India (14 - 1.4)	6.7
India (15 - 1.2%)	6.2	Republic of Korea (15 - 1.3)	6.3
Republic of Korea	6.2	Mexico	6.1
Yugoslavia (Ex)	4.8	**Indonesia**	**5.8**
Turkey	**4.0**	Philippines	4.6
Taiwan	3.9	**Turkey**	**4.0**
Thailand	3.9	Taiwan	3.8
Philippines	3.8	Thailand	3.3
Indonesia	**2.9**	Chile	2.8
Chile	2.4	Peru	2.1
Peru	2.0	**Egypt**	**1.9**
Colombia	1.9	Colombia	1.7
Venezuela	1.7	**Iran**	**1.6**
Sum of above	73.0	Sum of above	73.6
OIC share	**6.9**	**OIC share**	**13.3**
Textiles (321)			
India (6 - 4.0)	13.1	India (4 - 5.7)	17.0
Brazil (8 - 3.1)	10.1	Taiwan (8 - 3.0)	8.9
Republic of Korea (9 - 3.1)	10.0	Brazil (9 - 3.0)	8.9
Taiwan (10 - 2.8)	9.1	**Turkey** (10 - 2.8)	**8.5**
Turkey (12 - 2.2)	**7.3**	Republic of Korea (11 - 2.5)	7.4
Yugoslavia (Ex) (13 - 1.5)	5.0	**Iran** (14 - 1.4)	**4.3**
Pakistan	**4.0**	**Pakistan** (15 - 1.4)	**4.1**
Hong Kong	3.6	**Indonesia**	**4.0**
Mexico	3.5	Hong Kong	3.2
Argentina	3.2	Argentina	3.1
Iran	**3.1**	Mexico	2.9
Indonesia	**2.8**	Peru	2.3
Egypt	**1.9**	Colombia	1.9
Peru	1.7	**Egypt**	**1.8**
Colombia	1.6	**Malaysia**	**1.2**
Sum of above	80.0	Sum of above	79.5
OIC share	**19.1**	**OIC share**	**23.9**
Wearing apparel (322)			
Brazil (6 - 4.0)	15.5	Brazil (6 - 3.5)	12.8

Republic of Korea (9 - 2.8)	10.6	Hong Kong (8 - 2.9)	10.5
Hong Kong (10 - 2.7)	10.4	Republic of Korea (11 - 2.3)	8.5
Yugoslavia (Ex) (12 - 1.6)	5.9	**Indonesia** (12 - 1.9)	**7.0**
Turkey (14 - 1.2)	**4.6**	**Turkey** (14 - 1.3)	**4.6**
Taiwan (15 - 1.2)	4.4	Argentina (15 - 1.1)	4.2
Argentina	3.7	Taiwan	2.7
India (6 - 4.0)	2.7	**Tunisia**	**2.7**
Philippines	2.7	India	2.5
Mexico	2.1	Philippines	2.2
Indonesia	**2.1**	Mexico	1.9
Tunisia	**1.6**	**Morocco**	**1.7**
Algeria	**1.5**	**Iraq**	**1.6**
Iraq	**1.5**	Sri Lanka	1.4
Singapore	1.2	**Malaysia**	**1.2**
Sum of above	70.5	Sum of above	65.5
OIC share	**11.3**	**OIC share**	**16.8**
Leather and fur products (323)			
Republic of Korea (5 - 5.8)	18.4	Argentina (5 - 5.7)	17.0
Brazil (8 - 4.4)	14.0	Brazil (7 - 4.2)	12.6
Mexico (9 - 3.6)	11.3	Mexico (9 - 3.6)	10.8
Argentina (11 - 2.6)	8.2	Republic of Korea (11 - 2.7)	8.0
Yugoslavia (Ex) (12 - 2.3)	7.3	India (12 - 2.1)	6.2
Taiwan (13 - 1.9)	5.8	**Bangladesh** (13 - 1.7)	**5.0**
India (14 - 1.7)	5.4	Taiwan (15 - 1.2)	3.5
Iran	**1.7**	Uruguay	2.6
Algeria	**1.5**	**Indonesia**	**2.3**
Turkey	**1.5**	Paraguay	1.7
Uruguay	1.5	**Morocco**	**1.4**
Colombia	1.5	**Turkey**	**1.2**
Bangladesh	**1.1**	**Iran**	**1.2**
Chile	1.1	**Tunisia**	**1.1**
Indonesia	**1.0**	Chile	1.1
Sum of above	84.7	Sum of above	84.9
OIC share	**6.8**	**OIC share**	**11.9**
Footwear (324)			
Brazil (2 - 9.0)	26.8	Brazil (2 - 8.6)	26.3
Yugoslavia (Ex) (9 - 4.3)	12.9	Argentina (8 - 4.0)	12.2
Taiwan (10 - 3.0)	8.8	Mexico (11 - 2.1)	6.5
Argentina (12 - 2.5)	7.5	**Indonesia** (12 - 2.0)	**6.2**
Republic of Korea (13 - 2.1)	6.3	Taiwan (13 - 1.9)	5.8
Mexico (14 - 2.1)	6.3	India	3.3
India	3.0	Republic of Korea	3.0
Indonesia	**2.9**	**Tunisia**	**2.4**

Chile	1.9	**Iraq**	**2.3**
Iraq	**1.8**	Chile	2.1
Algeria	**1.8**	**Turkey**	**1.6**
Colombia	1.5	Colombia	1.5
Iran	**1.4**	**Iran**	**1.4**
Venezuela	1.3	Venezuela	1.4
Turkey	**1.1**	**Morocco**	**1.0**
Sum of above	85.3	Sum of above	77.0
OIC share	**9.0**	**OIC share**	**14.9**
Paper (341)			
Brazil (10 - 2.1)	19.5	Brazil (10 - 2.2)	18.2
Mexico (14 - 1.2)	10.6	Republic of Korea (12 - 1.5)	12.2
Republic of Korea (15 - 1.1)	10.2	India (15 - 1.2)	9.5
India	7.6	Mexico	8.2
Taiwan	7.2	Taiwan	6.6
Argentina	5.6	Argentina	6.4
Yugoslavia (Ex)	4.3	**Indonesia**	**6.0**
Turkey	**4.2**	**Turkey**	**4.6**
Chile	3.8	Chile	4.6
Indonesia	**3.4**	Hong Kong	2.1
Colombia	2.0	Colombia	1.9
Venezuela	1.8	**Pakistan**	**1.4**
Hong Kong	1.8	Peru	1.2
Philippines	1.5	Venezuela	1.0
Singapore	1.2	Singapore	1.0
Sum of above	84.7	Sum of above	84.9
OIC share	**7.6**	**OIC share**	**12.0**
Industrial chemicals (351)			
Brazil (8 - 2.5)	15.8	Taiwan (8 - 2.7)	14.5
Mexico (9 - 2.4)	14.6	Brazil (9 - 2.3)	12.4
Taiwan (12 - 1.7)	10.8	Republic of Korea (10 - 2.3)	12.1
India (14 - 1.7)	10.3	Mexico (11 - 2.3)	12.0
Republic of Korea (15 - 1.4)	8.6	India (13 - 2.0)	10.8
Saudi Arabia	**5.7**	**Saudi Arabia**	**7.2**
Turkey	**4.8**	**Turkey**	**4.0**
Argentina	3.2	**Malaysia**	**3.0**
Yugoslavia (Ex)	2.7	Argentina	3.0
Malaysia	**2.1**	**Indonesia**	**2.4**
Indonesia	**2.1**	Venezuela	1.9
Singapore	1.6	**Pakistan**	**1.7**
Pakistan	**1.6**	Singapore	1.6
Colombia	1.5	Colombia	1.1
Venezuela	1.2	Philippines	0.9

Sum of above	86.6	Sum of above	88.6
OIC share	**16.3**	**OIC share**	**18.3**
Other chemicals (352)			
Brazil (9 - 2.5)	16.4	Republic of Korea (9 - 2.6)	14.8
Mexico (11 - 1.8)	12.1	Brazil (10 - 2.2)	12.9
Republic of Korea (12 - 1.6)	10.4	Argentina (12 - 1.8)	10.4
Argentina (13 - 1.5)	10.0	India (13 - 1.7)	10.1
India (14 - 1.4)	9.5	Mexico (14 - 1.7)	10.1
Turkey	**4.7**	**Turkey**	**5.2**
Taiwan	3.8	Taiwan	4.2
Yugoslavia (Ex)	3.6	Philippines	3.3
Philippines	2.7	Thailand	2.6
Thailand	2.4	Chile	2.4
Venezuela	1.9	Peru	2.0
Chile	1.9	**Indonesia**	**1.9**
Colombia	1.7	Singapore	1.7
Singapore	1.7	Colombia	1.5
Indonesia	**1.7**	Venezuela	1.4
Sum of above	84.5	Sum of above	84.5
OIC share	**6.4**	**OIC share**	**7.1**
Rubber products (355)			
Republic of Korea (7 - 4.2)	20.9	Republic of Korea (6 - 5.3)	23.0
Brazil (9 - 2.4)	17.3	Brazil (10 - 2.4)	10.5
India (10 - 2.1)	10.6	India (11 - 2.3)	10.3
Mexico (12 - 2.0)	9.9	Mexico (12 - 2.0)	8.7
Taiwan (13 - 1.5)	7.5	**Malaysia** (13 - 1.9)	**8.4**
Indonesia (14 - 1.0)	**4.9**	**Turkey** (14 -1.5)	**6.5**
Malaysia (15 - 1.0)	**4.9**	**Indonesia** (15 - 1.4)	**6.1**
Turkey	**4.8**	Taiwan	5.7
Yugoslavia (Ex)	3.9	Argentina	2.9
Argentina	3.1	Thailand	2.0
Philippines	1.8	Venezuela	1.5
Thailand	1.7	**Iran**	**1.3**
Venezuela	1.3	Philippines	1.1
Iran	**1.2**	Chile	0.7
Colombia	1.2	Colombia	0.7
Sum of above	89.7	Sum of above	89.4
OIC share	**15.8**	**OIC share**	**22.3**
Iron and steel (371)			
Brazil (7 - 3.0)	15.7	India (5 - 4.7)	18.5
India (8 - 3.0)	15.5	Republic of Korea (7 - 4.1)	16.1
Republic of Korea (10 - 2.6)	13.7	Brazil (9 - 3.1)	12.3
Mexico (11 - 2.4)	12.5	Taiwan (11 - 2.7)	10.7

Taiwan (14 - 2.0)	10.2	Mexico (12 - 2.7)	10.6
Turkey	**4.8**	**Indonesia** (14 - 1.7)	**6.8**
Yugoslavia (Ex)	3.6	**Turkey**	**4.4**
Indonesia	**3.4**	Argentina	2.4
Argentina	2.9	Venezuela	2.0
Venezuela	1.5	**Malaysia**	**1.4**
Egypt	**1.1**	Philippines	1.2
Algeria	**1.0**	Chile	1.0
Chile	0.9	Peru	0.9
Philippines	0.9	**Egypt**	**0.8**
Malaysia	**0.9**	Colombia	0.8
Sum of above	88.6	Sum of above	89.9
OIC share	**11.2**	**OIC share**	**13.4**
Non-ferrous metals (372)			
Chile (9 - 2.6)	13.0	India (8 - 2.8)	12.4
Brazil (10 - 2.4)	11.8	Peru (9 - 2.7)	11.8
Mexico (12 - 2.3)	11.6	Mexico (10 - 2.5)	10.9
India (13 - 1.9)	9.4	Chile (11 - 2.4)	10.6
Peru	8.7	Brazil (13 - 2.3)	10.2
Republic of Korea	6.3	Republic of Korea (15 - 1.9)	8.1
Yugoslavia (Ex)	5.9	Taiwan	6.1
Venezuela	5.6	**Iran**	**5.2**
Taiwan	5.3	Venezuela	4.8
Turkey	**4.7**	**Turkey**	**3.2**
Iran	**3.4**	Philippines	2.1
Argentina	1.6	Argentina	1.4
Egypt	**1.4**	**Egypt**	**1.2**
Morocco	**1.2**	**Morocco**	**1.1**
Philippines	1.0	**Malaysia**	**0.8**
Sum of above	90.9	Sum of above	89.9
OIC share	**10.7**	**OIC share**	**11.5**
Metal products (381)			
Republic of Korea (10 - 1.4)	14.7	Republic of Korea (9 - 1.9)	16.9
Brazil (14 - 1.2)	12.5	Taiwan (11 - 1.4)	12.0
Taiwan (15 - 1.2)	11.9	Brazil (14 - 1.3)	11.4
Mexico	8.5	Mexico	7.3
Argentina	6.9	Argentina	6.7
India	4.8	India	4.9
Yugoslavia (Ex)	4.4	**Malaysia**	**4.3**
Turkey	**4.0**	**Turkey**	**3.4**
Singapore	2.8	Singapore	3.3
Hong Kong	2.8	Chile	2.1
Algeria	**1.9**	**Indonesia**	**1.9**
Indonesia	**1.7**	**Iran**	**1.9**
Chile	1.6	Peru	1.7
Iran	**1.5**	Hong Kong	1.7
Venezuela	1.3	**Syria**	**1.2**

Sum of above	81.3	Sum of above	80.7
OIC share	**9.1**	**OIC share**	**12.7**
Non-electrical machinery (382)			
Brazil (7 - 1.7)	22.6	Republic of Korea (8 - 1.4)	19.4
Republic of Korea (11 - 1.1)	14.4	Brazil (10 - 1.3)	17.9
India (14 - 0.9)	11.4	India (11 - 0.9)	12.8
Singapore	7.6	Singapore (14 - 0.7)	9.4
Taiwan	7.3	Taiwan	7.9
Argentina	5.9	**Turkey**	**5.7**
Yugoslavia (Ex)	5.8	Argentina	5.1
Mexico	4.8	Mexico	4.1
Turkey	**4.5**	**Iran**	**2.7**
Hong Kong	3.0	**Malaysia**	**2.5**
Iran	**2.3**	Hong Kong	1.9
Algeria	**1.0**	Chile	0.9
Malaysia	**1.0**	Philippines	0.5
Indonesia	**0.5**	Venezuela	0.4
Chile	0.5	**Egypt**	**0.4**
Sum of above	92.6	Sum of above	91.6
OIC share	**10.3**	**OIC share**	**11.3**
Electrical machinery (383)			
Republic of Korea (7 - 2.5)	20.6	Republic of Korea (7 - 3.1)	23.2
Taiwan (8 - 2.1)	17.6	Taiwan (8 - 2.9)	22.0
Brazil (9 - 1.8)	15.0	Brazil (9 - 1.8)	13.4
India (14 - 0.9)	7.5	India (15 - 0.9)	6.9
Mexico (15 - 0.8)	6.6	**Malaysia**	**6.4**
Singapore	5.0	Mexico	4.6
Yugoslavia (Ex)	4.3	Singapore	4.4
Malaysia	**3.6**	**Turkey**	**3.5**
Turkey	**3.1**	Argentina	2.7
Argentina	2.7	Philippines	1.9
Hong Kong	2.1	Hong Kong	1.6
Philippines	1.8	**Iran**	**0.8**
Algeria	**1.1**	**Indonesia**	**0.8**
Indonesia	**0.8**	**Algeria**	**0.4**
Iran	**0.7**	Peru	0.4
Sum of above	92.5	Sum of above	93.0
OIC share	**9.3**	**OIC share**	**11.9**

Table L
MVA Structure in Selected Country Groups, Selected Years
(In percentages)

Branch (ISIC)	Year	All industrial countries	All developing countries	NICs	2nd Gen. NICs	Others
Food products (311/2)	1980	9.9	11.2	9.2	14.9	14.6
	1985	10.0	11.5	9.3	14.6	15.7
	1990	9.4	10.8	9.0	12.1	16.1
	1996	8.9	10.6	8.7	11.5	...
Beverages (313)	1980	2.2	3.7	3.3	3.9	5.0
	1985	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.7	5.1
	1990	1.9	3.6	3.0	4.0	5.3
	1996	1.9	3.7	2.9	4.2	...
Tobacco (314)	1980	1.4	3.5	2.6	5.5	5.0
	1985	1.3	3.8	2.6	5.8	6.1
	1990	1.2	3.2	2.2	4.8	5.3
	1996	1.1	3.2	2.0	5.2	...
Textiles (321)	1980	4.7	8.7	8.5	8.8	9.0
	1985	4.3	8.3	7.9	9.2	9.0
	1990	3.7	7.6	7.0	8.7	8.8
	1996	2.7	6.4	5.8	7.2	...
Wearing apparel (322)	1980	2.6	4.0	3.8	6.6	2.8
	1985	2.4	3.9	3.8	6.2	2.4
	1990	2.0	3.5	3.2	5.7	2.4
	1996	1.6	2.7	2.2	5.0	...
Leather and fur products (323)	1980	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.3	1.0
	1985	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.8
	1990	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7
	1996	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	...
Footwear (324)	1980	0.6	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.6
	1985	0.5	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.3
	1990	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.0
	1996	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	...

Wood and cork products (331)	1980	2.0	1.5	1.2	2.6	1.9
	1985	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.8
	1990	1.7	1.4	0.9	3.1	1.5
	1996	1.6	1.1	0.6	2.7	...
Furniture, fixtures, excl. metallic (332)	1980	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.7	2.2
	1985	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.2
	1990	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7
	1996	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	...
Paper (341)	1980	3.1	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.1
	1985	3.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.8
	1990	3.2	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.1
	1996	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	...
Printing and publishing (342)	1980	4.9	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.2
	1985	5.1	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.9
	1990	5.2	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.9
	1996	5.1	2.3	2.6	1.1	...
Industrial chemicals (351)	1980	4.9	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.3
	1985	5.1	5.1	5.5	4.5	4.4
	1990	5.1	5.5	5.9	4.4	5.1
	1996	5.3	5.8	6.4	4.1	...
Other chemicals (352)	1980	4.5	5.3	5.8	4.2	4.6
	1985	4.8	5.2	5.7	4.1	4.6
	1990	5.1	5.4	5.7	4.4	5.1
	1996	5.5	5.7	6.0	4.5	...
Petroleum refineries (353)	1980	2.7	7.6	4.1	12.6	14.4
	1985	2.1	7.5	4.1	12.9	13.7
	1990	1.9	7.5	4.0	12.4	15.0
	1996	1.9	7.5	4.1	12.5	...
Products of petroleum and coal (354)	1980	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
	1985	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
	1990	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
	1996	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	...
Rubber products (355)	1980	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.0	0.9
	1985	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	0.8
	1990	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.0
	1996	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.1	...

Plastic products (356)	1980	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.5	1.7
	1985	2.6	2.4	2.9	1.3	1.5
	1990	2.8	2.4	3.0	1.3	1.5
	1996	3.0	2.3	2.7	1.5	...
Pottery, china, earthenware (361)	1980	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.3
	1985	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3
	1990	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3
	1996	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	...
Glass (362)	1980	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5
	1985	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5
	1990	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6
	1996	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	...
Other non-metallic mineral products (369)	1980	3.2	3.8	3.5	4.5	4.0
	1985	2.8	3.6	3.2	4.3	4.4
	1990	2.7	3.6	3.1	4.3	4.8
	1996	2.5	3.9	3.2	4.9	...
Iron and steel (371)	1980	4.9	4.7	5.5	2.6	3.6
	1985	4.4	4.9	5.6	2.9	3.9
	1990	4.0	5.1	6.0	3.5	3.8
	1996	3.7	5.6	6.5	4.5	...
Non-ferrous metals (372)	1980	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.1	3.8
	1985	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.9	4.0
	1990	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.3	4.2
	1996	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.1	...
Metal products (381)	1980	6.8	4.0	4.3	2.6	3.9
	1985	6.1	3.9	4.3	2.5	3.4
	1990	6.1	3.9	4.3	2.9	3.3
	1996	5.9	3.8	4.1	3.0	...
Non-electrical machinery (382)	1980	10.6	5.8	7.7	2.3	2.6
	1985	11.3	5.5	6.9	2.5	3.2
	1990	12.2	5.5	7.2	2.6	2.6
	1996	13.8	5.5	7.3	2.8	...
Electrical machinery (383)	1980	8.0	5.8	7.4	3.6	2.6
	1985	9.8	6.3	8.0	4.1	2.7
	1990	10.6	8.3	10.6	5.7	2.8
	1996	12.8	9.5	12.4	6.8	...

Transport equipment (384)	1980	9.4	7.9	9.7	4.9	4.7
	1985	9.7	7.7	9.7	5.0	3.9
	1990	10.4	7.7	9.3	6.8	2.7
	1996	9.4	8.6	10.6	7.2	...
Professional, scientific equipment (385)	1980	2.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.2
	1985	2.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.2
	1990	2.5	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.2
	1996	2.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	...
Other manufactures (390)	1980	1.5	1.6	1.5	3.3	1.1
	1985	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.9	1.0
	1990	1.4	1.4	2.1	0.8	1.4
	1996	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	...
Total manufacturing (3)	1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table P
MVA in Manufacturing Branches in the OIC Countries: 1980-1995
(In million US $)

	311/2				313			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Algeria	655	811	481	624	135	167	99	131
Bangladesh	78	98	265	331	7	6	4	19
Burkina Faso	55	56	94	76	29	20	32	25
Cameroon	187	129	185	103	183	177	294	56
Egypt	308	421	712	1217	14	71	35	155
Gabon	18	17	27	22	19	13	20	17
Gambia	3	4	6	7	1	1	2	3
Indonesia	376	870	1910	2906	51	77	112	339
Iran	930	553	737	1170	145	133	152	199
Iraq	183	396	306	56	90	125	139	19
Jordan	24	48	58	116	20	27	28	57
Kuwait	96	101	69	143	2	31	21	46
Libya	35	37	38	37	17	18	21	19
Malaysia	667	703	865	1790	106	122	201	206
Morocco	130	110	144	838	62	92	209	292
Niger	2	2	10	6	7	6	0	5
Pakistan	431	580	719	1145	45	74	72	100
Saudi Arabia	267	286	300	431	54	38	30	39
Senegal	113	100	221	169	12	8	17	11
Syria	145	-16	326	456	34	-5	161	220
Tunisia	96	78	315	455	49	46	92	149
Turkey	1185	973	2545	3944	335	330	893	1104

	314				321			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Algeria	176	218	129	168	282	529	414	116
Bangladesh	111	109	153	347	336	230	439	651
Burkina Faso	1	1	2	2	20	18	31	22
Cameroon	24	21	23	13	36	51	-104	90
Egypt	21	131	100	117	506	509	635	719
Gabon	17	12	17	15	3	2	3	2
Gambia	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	1
Indonesia	649	741	1732	3372	420	687	1306	4398
Iran	190	46	82	77	1329	931	1355	989
Iraq	107	140	125	7	245	248	362	20
Jordan	50	92	75	138	10	14	20	28
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	7	8	16	24
Libya	55	73	79	81	14	22	26	32
Malaysia	94	205	127	217	185	133	297	774
Morocco	38	150	423	677	202	172	315	488
Niger	-	-	-	-	6	6	8	0
Pakistan	300	372	325	534	483	562	1407	1412
Saudi Arabia	41	28	23	23	23	22	20	30
Senegal	7	8	16	14	33	23	13	17
Syria	82	-7	122	146	255	157	461	767
Tunisia	22	33	207	323	55	61	196	334
Turkey	467	877	1168	1606	1535	1289	3222	3907

	322				323			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Algeria	227	426	333	108	57	71	71	17
Bangladesh	0	8	158	242	18	14	42	71
Burkina Faso	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2
Cameroon	10	8	-9	2	7	3	3	1
Egypt	6	15	40	92	3	7	5	0
Gabon	5	3	5	4	1	0	1	0
Indonesia	15	105	458	1251	5	14	43	96
Iran	78	33	85	27	36	30	69	34
Iraq	42	53	47	7	21	1	1	0
Jordan	8	10	13	26	2	2	4	4
Kuwait	84	75	54	125	0	0	0	4
Libya	5	8	15	28	7	15	20	29
Malaysia	67	100	280	478	3	2	6	32
Morocco	32	45	228	385	15	30	68	70
Niger	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Pakistan	7	18	70	155	41	35	56	85
Saudi Arabia	7	5	5	5	6	5	5	4
Senegal	10	7	0	0	5	4	0	4
Syria	12	13	24	46	31	14	6	28
Tunisia	92	94	380	720	6	6	23	55
Turkey	60	146	947	1358	25	37	60	69

	324				331			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Algeria	100	123	124	32	109	171	159	79
Bangladesh	4	10	21	40	3	10	14	21
Burkina Faso	3	3	5	5	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	10	4	5	2	30	63	84	62
Egypt	22	9	17	8	9	24	13	8
Gabon	1	0	0	0	64	36	51	44
Indonesia	26	31	189	1245	239	612	1362	2551
Iran	100	71	85	50	68	52	108	64
Iraq	18	81	70	20	1	1	1	0
Jordan	8	8	3	8	7	7	4	12
Kuwait	0	0	0	1	40	14	10	15
Libya	14	25	32	44	3	4	3	3
Malaysia	11	5	4	13	388	263	584	1551
Morocco	24	0	0	0	30	25	49	41
Niger	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	4	3	23	47	4	9	14	23
Saudi Arabia	2	1	1	1	11	9	9	11
Senegal	2	1	0.01	1	2	1	1	1
Syria	57	25	11	51	40	50	49	85
Tunisia	21	19	71	139	12	16	75	105
Turkey	33	22	69	103	118	64	187	280

	332				341			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Algeria	51	80	75	37	129	199	186	92
Bangladesh	1	2	6	2	23	19	53	84
Burkina Faso	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	13	16	3	5	17	7	11	7
Egypt	7	19	10	21	42	76	63	118
Gambia	1	1	10	2	-	-	-	-
Gabon	9	5	7	6	2	1	2	2
Indonesia	6	18	117	319	43	110	477	1053
Iran	33	21	32	30	135	115	130	152
Iraq	10	13	14	1	49	52	78	20
Jordan	11	11	14	28	9	9	20	31
Kuwait	41	31	30	50	5	12	31	31
Libya	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Malaysia	34	40	70	314	34	55	155	401
Morocco	19	16	30	25	64	64	151	186
Niger	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	1
Pakistan	3	6	8	13	29	33	80	126
Saudi Arabia	45	34	35	41	68	86	110	162
Senegal	2	1	0	0	4	3	5	5
Syria	63	46	27	8	3	8	8	16
Tunisia	13	16	77	125	24	17	38	65
Turkey	16	55	81	166	205	241	559	557

	342				351			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Algeria	14	25	23	11	14	27	32	15
Bangladesh	6	8	23	36	33	70	134	144
Burkina Faso	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Cameroon	20	7	6	5	10	19	17	15
Egypt	39	101	57	141	69	145	254	300
Gabon	3	3	3	3	6	7	12	10
Gambia	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	51	92	150	467	145	385	687	1544
Iran	80	42	114	86	93	102	227	434
Iraq	29	33	50	8	79	151	167	52
Jordan	7	11	12	23	10	14	44	51
Kuwait	40	52	5	28	118	56	43	102
Libya	0	8	9	9	35	41	52	60
Malaysia	145	197	266	638	79	616	748	1298
Morocco	26	19	43	52	127	166	403	743
Niger	2	1	2	2	2		4	
Pakistan	24	36	116	137	127	281	401	743
Saudi Arabia	48	51	56	75	447	896	1868	3014
Senegal	6	9	10	6	16	18	13	70
Syria	5	16	18	32	-9	5	4	9
Tunisia	17	13	31	52	57	46	39	199
Turkey	97	133	434	871	719	457	1421	1450

	352				353			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Algeria	93	184	216	101	83	165	194	151
Bangladesh	97	85	166	297	2	75	9	11
Cameroon	12	20	21	11	0	10	112	35
Egypt	87	205	365	459	40	59	867	2408
Gabon	3	3	4	4	18	18	28	25
Indonesia	241	430	535	1417	978	1611	1174	34
Iran	278	266	412	490	1652	386	31	32
Iraq	200	389	362	6	403	868	836	125
Jordan	20	28	42	87	53	87	55	44
Kuwait	13	16	15	24	915	561	1652	2010
Libya	21	33	31	45	81	124	198	234
Malaysia	117	153	232	525	115	136	199	589
Morocco	97	13	30	24	114	100	217	368
Niger	3	3	0	3	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	156	230	368	599	158	45	105	158
Saudi Arabia	153	150	161	175	2964	1638	844	839
Senegal	5	7	24	21	18	0	27	22
Syria	-57	27	14	33	-204	133	95	633
Tunisia	81	48	95	162	13	87	866	763
Turkey	387	394	1449	2301	1352	1514	4525	4583

	354				355			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Algeria	4	8	9	7	17	33	39	18
Bangladesh	1	2	1	1	4	1	5	13
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	2
Cameroon	0	0	2	1	2	5	12	23
Egypt	61	78	27	17	12	28	6	24
Indonesia	4	6	8	12	164	328	494	643
Iran	2	14	38	29	93	79	116	191
Iraq	27	40	56	18	6	10	11	3
Libya	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	1
Kuwait	1	1	0	7	5	7	2	3
Libya	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	1
Malaysia	2	21	32	115	295	250	528	977
Morocco	-	-	-	-	34	35	54	68
Pakistan	9	17	47	78	28	41	49	65
Saudi Arabia	156	113	100	139	7	7	8	8
Senegal	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	0
Syria	-12	11	9	18	-33	19	12	12
Tunisia	0	1	6	4	8	8	28	43
Turkey	222	152	458	391	201	151	452	660

	356				361			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Algeria	34	67	79	37	10	17	17	12
Bangladesh	0	2	14	10	2	4	10	17
Burkina Faso	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	16	16	14	34	6	5	8	10
Egypt	33	-21	54	63	6	12	47	20
Indonesia	25	175	228	619	8	24	77	322
Iran	198	103	164	147	45	33	41	52
Iraq	14	33	28	8	1	1	1	0
Jordan	12	13	17	41	2	3	3	0
Kuwait	24	24	16	55	2	0	0	0
Libya	2	4	5	7	1	2	2	2
Malaysia	69	92	261	922	10	13	36	77
Morocco	20	20	45	60	6	6	25	36
Niger	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pakistan	12	21	28	48	5	8	13	20
Saudi Arabia	170	153	148	221	24	16	20	20
Senegal	0	6	11	9	-	-	-	-
Syria	-34	30	29	24	2	12	11	37
Tunisia	18	17	35	62	11	11	67	109
Turkey	125	76	328	473	93	102	467	479

	362				369			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Algeria	36	61	62	40	355	595	602	393
Bangladesh	4	4	7	11	14	7	31	49
Cameroon	4	4	6	6	12	11	16	21
Egypt	17	22	31	57	78	167	248	542
Gabon	1	2	2	2	8	14	17	14
Indonesia	36	98	64	151	200	262	374	797
Iran	115	73	73	108	819	601	688	703
Iraq	21	35	31	4	190	565	557	103
Jordan	2	3	3	2	98	123	85	184
Kuwait	2	4	12	17	143	115	72	168
Libya	-	-	-	-	51	99	131	187
Malaysia	24	23	73	180	169	297	441	1120
Morocco	10	6	11	16	154	92	264	429
Niger	-	-	-	-	2	1	0	1
Pakistan	11	17	36	62	171	199	339	624
Saudi Arabia	22	14	20	16	505	571	619	907
Senegal	-	-	-	-	12	22	31	25
Syria	6	46	42	142	21	114	79	269
Tunisia	7	5	16	20	156	129	263	317
Turkey	110	167	531	563	535	428	1365	1886

	371				372			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Algeria	323	777	698	633	19	45	41	37
Bangladesh	39	35	43	108	0	0	0	2
Burkina Faso	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	24	29	38	22	19	24	15	7
Egypt	88	98	235	280	64	279	132	128
Gabon	3	3	5	5	3	3	5	5
Indonesia	107	420	1045	1889	0	49	188	319
Iran	367	313	893	1393	48	84	413	332
Iraq	7	20	17	23	-	-	-	-
Jordan	11	8	24	26	5	4	9	19
Kuwait	7	14	11	33	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	79	153	287	448	39	35	63	204
Morocco	7	1	10	9	8	7	71	69
Pakistan	99	342	283	490	1	1	1	2
Saudi Arabia	17	94	342	561	1	5	17	28
Syria	-	-	-	-	13	28	20	24
Tunisia	45	48	69	80	8	4	2	2
Turkey	783	734	1403	2453	292	181	580	351

	381				382			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Algeria	265	639	574	519	46	112	100	62
Bangladesh	9	13	22	34	4	17	7	6
Burkina Faso	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Cameroon	13	9	17	1	18	13	32	2
Egypt	42	95	108	317	54	83	107	164
Gabon	13	15	24	21	2	2	4	2
Gambia	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	118	278	402	1135	53	76	171	437
Iran	319	244	338	411	208	277	724	368
Iraq	53	47	56	27	162	149	111	13
Jordan	27	31	23	48	2	4	9	20
Kuwait	99	88	54	120	10	10	19	71
Libya	3	5	4	4	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	139	147	316	976	117	99	348	1097
Morocco	110	96	166	220	30	23	49	68
Niger	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Pakistan	38	33	44	64	434	80	129	227
Saudi Arabia	129	186	289	394	29	41	63	76
Senegal	10	24	11	13	3	9	2	1
Syria	66	131	140	534	13	31	31	92
Tunisia	53	58	106	152	2	3	13	19
Turkey	395	344	904	1178	506	456	1423	1652

	383				384			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Algeria	123	297	267	241	181	435	390	353
Bangladesh	19	18	60	52	11	10	56	128
Burkina Faso	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2
Cameroon	4	3	9	4	3	6	3	0
Egypt	69	181	120	247	65	106	178	221
Gabon	8	9	14	13	11	13	20	17
Indonesia	180	246	403	1303	217	331	1036	3774
Iran	391	329	332	716	399	407	504	763
Iraq	121	185	139	25	15	40	56	2
Jordan	2	2	11	23	0.01	1	1	23
Kuwait	22	15	27	43	45	12	2	27
Malaysia	434	738	1945	7219	153	211	494	1156
Morocco	61	56	132	138	62	49	140	172
Pakistan	78	98	210	344	97	83	132	211
Saudi Arabia	47	67	105	147	14	20	31	43
Senegal	1	2	3	0	5	13	17	10
Syria	11	49	33	93	2	4	5	17
Tunisia	35	29	101	178	30	27	60	95
Turkey	463	531	1482	2059	541	534	1743	3048

	385				390			
	1980	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**1980**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**
Algeria	30	71	64	58	76	164	79	53
Bangladesh	0	0	0	1	8	7	18	13
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	12	11	18	13
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	11	5	6	4
Egypt	4	13	28	17	1	6	6	4
Gabon	1	1	1	1	5	6	9	8
Gambia	-	-	-	-	6	2	6	9
Indonesia	2	4	10	62	13	24	61	242
Iran	24	24	23	60	11	12	28	40
Iraq	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	2	1	7	23	2	5
Kuwait	5	2	1	0	7	5	17	20
Libya	-	-	-	-	9	18	23	34
Malaysia	25	30	97	302	23	39	111	211
Morocco	1	3	7	7	2	1	4	4
Pakistan	6	6	12	17	11	11	27	22
Saudi Arabia	1	1	2	3	29	28	38	46
Senegal	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	0
Syria	-	-	-	-	8	23	5	13
Tunisia	1	0	0	0	5	7	31	51
Turkey	8	9	87	161	28	48	84	81