

2005

Preface

The trade statistics has recently undergone much of development process either in applying modern systems or in using up to- date classifications and in the collection of data. The importance of improving the trade statistics is due to the need of producing accurate data that could be as indications of foreign trade with the trade partners in the world.

These indications serve in the planning actions and future economic predications, in which the appropriate trade policies could be stetted and the trade relationships with the rest of the world could be realized, accordingly the suitable policies should be created in order to develop the trade exchange with the regional and international blocks.

In light of its orientation, The Central statistical organization exerted its efforts to make such data in hand through different publications that fulfill all the needs .One of this publication is the foreign trade statistics 2005 which contain variety of indications on the foreign trade sector

We hope this publication will contribute to enhance the statistical library with the required data; also we welcome any remarks and suggestions that aimed at improving of foreign trade statistics in the future

**Dr .Abdul Kareem Ismaeel al-arhabe
Minister
Ministry of planning and inter. cooperation**

1990

2005

HS

HS

...

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

(

)

Introduction

The CSO proudly publishes the foreign trade bulletin for 2005. This bulletin contains indicators on the size of Yemen trade with the rest of the world's countries.

The CSO has developed a new mechanism for trade data collection and processing that makes use of modern techniques used in more developed countries. The world-standard harmonized system was used by the CSO to classify goods up to 6th and 8th levels. The CSO also modernized its data collection tools used to gather data from source institutions, especially the custom authority, which represents the main source for foreign trade data.

The foreign trade department is now directly linked to the CA's automated ASYCUDA system, and the custom forms are transferred directly to the CSO to guarantee a higher degree of precision and coverage of the data collected.

This bulletin also presents a variety of data tables that should fulfill the needs of users of all levels, such as planners, decision-makers, researchers, businessmen, etc. Of the tables included in this bulletin, we must mention import/export tables, re-export tables, and trade exchange tables, all using the HS classification. In addition, there are tables on goods, trade partners, and imports and exports, with graphs and other illustrations.

Further, and to make this bulletin easier to follow, we have grouped its contents into five sections as follows:

Section 1: main economic indicators.

Section 2: trade exchange with international economic blocks and geographic entities.

Section 3: exports and re-exports statistics.

Section 4: imports statistics.

Section 5: agricultural-goods trade.

On this occasion, the CSO would like to voice gratitude for the custom authority, the ministry of oil and minerals, and the Aden refinery company for their continuous cooperation through the provision of most up-to-date information.

We would also like to thank the staff of the foreign trade department of the CSO's headquarters and branch offices and the staff of the general department of trade for their efforts and high spirit that fuel their achievements and for their awareness of the vitality of their work for the planning of the development process.

We would like to cap this introduction by stating our hope that this bulletin will fulfill the needs of all users. We welcome any suggestions or comments that would serve the purposes of foreign trade statistics in the future.

Dr. Amin m. Mohie al-din
Chairman
CSO