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Working Documents

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DOCUMENT 1-678/80

REPORT

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on External
Economic Relations

on ~~EEC~~-Romania relations with particular
reference to

- the Agreement on the Joint EEC-Romania Committee
and
- the EEC-Romania Agreement on trade in industrial
products

Rapporteur: Mrs M. LENZ

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PE 65.515/fin.

By letter of 24 July 1980 the Committee on External Economic Relations requested authorization to draw up a report on EEC-Romania relations with particular reference to

- the agreement on the Joint EEC-Romania Committee
- and
- the EEC-Romania Agreement on trade in industrial products.

By letter of 26 September 1980 the President of the European Parliament authorized the committee to draw up a report on this matter.

On 20 March 1980 the Committee on External Economic Relations appointed Mrs Lenz rapporteur.

The committee considered the draft report at its meetings of 1 October, 26 November and 2 December 1980 and adopted the motion for a resolution and explanatory statement with one abstention on 2 December 1980.

Present: Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman; Mrs Wiczorek-Zeul, vice-chairman; Mr van Aerssen, vice-chairman; Mrs Lenz, rapporteur; Mr Bøgh, Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli, Mr De Keersmaeker (deputizing for Mr Majonica), Mr Filippi, Mr Giummarra, Mr Hänsch, Mr Lemmer, Mrs Moreau, Mr Pelikan, Mrs Pruvot (deputizing for Mr De Clercq), Mr Radoux, Mr Rieger (deputizing for Mr Seal), Mr Seeler, Mr Stewart-Clark, Mr J M Taylor (deputizing for Lord O'Hagan) and Mr Welsh.

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The Committee on External Economic Relations hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution, together with explanatory statement:

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on EEC-Romania relations with particular reference to

- the Agreement on the Joint EEC-Romania Committee and
- the EEC-Romania Agreement on trade in industrial products

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the so far fruitless EEC-Comecon negotiations with regard to a framework agreement.
- drawing attention to the existence of trade relations between the Community and the Comecon countries since 1975,
- having regard to its resolution of 15 October 1980 and the report of its Political Affairs Committee on the meeting at present being held in Madrid as provided for in the Concluding Document of the Belgrade meeting within the framework of the follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Doc. 1-445/80),
- drawing particular attention to the provisions contained in Basket II, with particular reference to the mutual and balanced granting of economic and commercial advantages between the CSCE signatory states,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on External Economic Relations (Doc. 1-678/80),

1. Welcomes the conclusion of the Agreements on the Joint EEC-Romania Committee and trade in industrial products;
2. Notes that these agreements make due allowance for the situation of Romania as a member country of Comecon and a uniform common commercial policy;
3. Emphasizes that in the light of international political and economic developments, these agreements do justice to the efforts being made at the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid and constitute a constructive factor in respect of 'Basket II' for the organization of relations between individual Comecon countries and the Community;
4. Considers that such agreements may lead not only to practical forms of economic cooperation but also to the improvement of exchanges of information and mutual understanding;

5. Stresses in particular the importance of the role of the Joint EEC-Romania Committee in developing, coordinating and supervising mutual relations and hopes that the European Parliament will be kept constantly informed of its work;
6. Urges the Commission to take steps to establish bilateral contractual relations with other Comecon countries which correspond to the requirements of the common commercial policy and the specific problems of trade with such countries; this applies in particular to cooperation and credit policy matters but also to specific areas such as export promotion or barter transactions;
7. Hopes that the Community's institutions, in the light of the world crisis, will give particularly careful and balanced consideration to the problems of trade with Comecon countries and its benefits for Community countries, with particular emphasis being laid on the principle of reciprocity;
8. Calls on the Council and Commission also to extend and improve the instruments of the common commercial policy, especially with regard to the Comecon countries;
9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and report to the Council and Commission.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTI. Introduction

1. The particular course followed by the development of relations between the European Community and Romania can be explained mainly by the special position which Romania occupies among the East European State-trading countries. As a member country of the Warsaw Pact and Comecon, Romania fulfils the obligations arising from these alliances and takes part in the implementation of those treaties within the framework of the relevant provisions. Its strictly Marxist-Leninist domestic policy contrasts with a foreign policy geared to maximum autonomy and national independence. This has its roots in history. Long periods of foreign domination have created a strong sense of national identity, in addition to which Romania sees itself as a champion of Western Romance culture in a Slavonic environment. Romania is for that reason often compared with France, a fact which testifies to its determination to pursue an independent policy within its own community.

Romania's foreign policy is based on certain principles which it repeatedly invokes with regard to relations between states:

- complete equality of status;
- respect for national independence and sovereignty;
- non-intervention in internal affairs;
- no use of force or threat of force;
- reciprocal advantages.

Romania has always objected to the policy of confrontation between blocs.

2. It is on these bases that Romania has conducted its relations with the Socialist countries, the developing countries (to which Romania itself belongs) and the developed capitalist countries. In various ways Romania has sought to ensure a degree of independence for itself. It has refused to accept the role of agricultural state with no prospects of industrial development within Comecon in the context of the 'Socialist division of labour'. As early as 1967 Romania established full diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, the first European country to do so after the Soviet Union, thereby making a significant contribution to cooperation between East and West despite the differences between their social systems.

Romania pursues its own policy towards the non-aligned countries, on the Middle East conflict and towards China. It maintains contacts with the USA and is increasing its cooperation with the countries of the West; since 1971 it has been a member of GATT, the IMF and the World Bank and established links through agreements at a relatively early date with the European Community. In 1974 the latter included Romania as the first and only Eastern bloc country in the list of countries benefiting from its Generalized System of Preferences. Romania soon moved up into the leading group of seven main beneficiaries of the 100 countries covered by the scheme. Romania is also the first Eastern bloc country now to have concluded an official agreement with the European Community.

This independent foreign policy based on a highly orthodox domestic policy and on the economic sacrifices of the people has in recent years been increasingly successful in resisting attempts to impose economic pressure from outside.

II. Some aspects of the development of the Romanian economy

3. Energy supplies are particularly problematical. Despite its domestic production of 12 million tonnes of oil in 1979 Romania has to buy approximately the same amount on the world market. Romania intends to increase oil production to 15 million tonnes in 1980, but in the long term oil production will be limited by the need to safeguard reserves; by 1985 annual production is expected to fall to 12.5 million tonnes. The Soviet Union supplies Romania with no unrefined oil and supplies from Iran, previously an important source, have dried up since the revolution. The targets for electricity generation have had repeatedly to be revised downwards because of the inadequacy of the generating equipment. But in 1980 compared with a target of 79,000 million kWh actual output will be no more than 74 million kWh. The declaration by Ceausescu at the party congress in November 1979 to the effect that Romanian offshore drillings on the continental shelf off the Black Sea coast had been successful has not yet been followed up by evidence that the new resources are plentiful enough to warrant industrial exploitation.

The same applies to nuclear power. Ten years ago projections for 1980 were for a nuclear generating capacity of 1,800 to 2,400 MW with an output of 10,000 million kWh. Construction has still not commenced. By 1985, however, capacity is expected to be 660 MW.

The poor performance of thermal and hydroelectric power stations is also hampering economic development. Romania is therefore increasingly basing its future energy plans on coal; in 1979 production was increased by 12%. New coal mines are being opened. According to target figures, the proportion of energy produced from coal should rise from 28% in 1975

to 60% in 1990. On Mr Ceaucesu's state visit to Paris the transfer of technology in the nuclear field seems to have been a major feature in the Franco-Romanian agreement.

4. In contrast to most of the other Comecon countries Romania's agriculture achieved an overall increase in gross production in 1979 of 5%, falling only just short of the 5.1-5.6% rate of increase projected in the national plan. It thus occupies a favourable position in this respect by comparison with the other Comecon states. However, a comparison between actual production and the - to some extent unrealistic - target figures reveals considerable disparities, particularly as regards grain, though a 1.6% increase over the 1978 figure was achieved. There was a severe setback in the wheat harvest, which totalled only two thirds of the target figure. Meat and wine production increased appreciably (+ 17%), but there was a fall in the production of dairy produce, sugar and canned food and vegetables.

5. The supply situation of the population has continued to improve slightly. Living standards however are still low. With workers' incomes averaging about 2,000 Lei (roughly DM 510) Romania holds bottom place among the European Comecon countries. While such an income is enough to cover basic requirements in terms of food, housing and transport etc., a man's suit costs half a month's income, a refrigerator costs two months' income and a car 38 months' income. These material considerations and other restrictions in day-to-day life are the reasons for a latent dissatisfaction among the population and for the low level of economic flexibility, owing to the lack of sufficient work incentives.

Although increasing tourism is tending to reduce the deficit, it is also allowing the population to compare its living standards with those of other countries.

6. Romania has achieved a certain degree of independence in its procurement of equipment and goods and succeeded in diversifying substantially its foreign trade. It does 36.5% of its trade - an unusually high figure for a Comecon country - with the OECD states, 38.8% with other Comecon states and 17.2% with Third World countries (1978). This is reflected in the enormous 19.1% increase in the volume of its foreign trade in 1979 (by comparison with the previous year).

Despite the difficulties arising out of its ambitious economic plans, Romania is now capable of putting modern products onto the industrial markets of the West. It is not afflicted by the problem of out-of-date equipment like Czechoslovakia and Hungary; as the figures above show, it is not exclusively dependent on the USSR for technology, unlike Bulgaria, and it does not have Poland's massive indebtedness. Romania's greatest successes in recent years

have been on the markets of the developing countries with which it does about 18% of its foreign trade (there are roughly 200 cooperation agreements between Romania and these countries).

7. These successes and Romania's relative economic independence do, however, have their price.

It is possible that Romania's special position, as outlined above, with the East European State-trading countries is responsible for some of the problems hampering its economic development. However, Romania regards the industrial potential it has developed as a guarantee of its own independence. The necessary raw material and energy supplies have to be bought on the world market against hard currency as they are supplied only in insufficient quantities by their Eastern partner countries, now also in difficulties, and as Romania is, owing to its export dependence, vulnerable to the availability of sufficient energy.

8. After years of above-average rates of growth in almost every sector of the economy Romania also, like the other Comecon countries, suffered a general slowdown in its economic growth in 1979. Many of the target figures for 1979 were not attained and in numerous cases even 1978 figures were not reached. By comparison with the other Comecon countries, however, Romania's position is still relatively good:

- in 1979 gross industrial production rose 8% (plan 11.3%), net 9.1%;
- agricultural production increased by 5% (plan 5.1-5.6%);
- energy supply problems again worsened in 1979: production of fuels and energy fell about 15% short of target figures);
- the increase in investment at 5.1% was well below the target figure of 9.1%; the 1978 figure was 16.2%;
- the volume of external trade rose 19.1% and thus easily exceeded the target figure of 16.1%.

The rate of investment thus fell off sharply in 1979, compelling the planners to limit the increase in investment for 1980 to 4.9%. The communiqué on the achievement of the 1979 national plan blames the fall in investment on shortcomings in the preparation and implementation of investment projects as regards the provision of equipment and materials and on the implementation and organization of work and building sites.

9. Nevertheless Romania is continuing to back sustained economic growth in 1980. Both East-West trade and internal Comecon trade are equally important to the Romanian policy of industrialization. For many years its most important economic partners have been the Soviet Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR (with respectively 15.7%, 9% and 6.1% of its trade in 1979). These are followed by the USA (5.5%), the People's Republic of China (5.1%) and Iraq (4.8%). Ceaucescu's visit to France in July 1979 testified to the Romanian desire to develop economic relations with France. France is Romania's third biggest Western trading partner; the Federal Republic is Romania's leading Western and its second world (after the USA) trading partner (France, by comparison, occupies eighth place).

10. By buying Western technology and through greater cooperation with Western companies Romania is therefore seeking at least in part to offset the failings inherent in its system and keep pace with world-wide economic development. On 21 July 1979 the State Council issued a 'Decree concerning measures relating to foreign trade activities'. This is intended to bring about a better balance between imports and exports. For this purpose it provides in particular for substantially tougher barter demands, especially for the importation of plant, machinery and equipment. The decree contains only general provisions with regard to contra-transactions, but lays down that imports of plant and machinery should 'primarily be effected in the context of cooperation activities and export transactions based on reciprocity of products' (Article 2(3)). In principle this means that Western companies supplying goods will be required to purchase Romanian goods of an equal value and from the same sector, in the large majority of cases to the tune of 100%.

In 1978 the Romanian state concern (Romanergo) signed contracts with a Canadian company for the purchase of two nuclear reactors with an output of 600 MW. Elsewhere Romania is cooperating with the United Kingdom in aircraft building projects and participating in a number of joint projects with France. Most motor vehicles built in Romania are based on designs by the French Renault company. Citroën is building a new factory which by 1981 should be producing 130,000 vehicles. The Alouette and Puma helicopters as well as computers are built in Romania under French licence. The Federal Republic of Germany is also cooperating with Romania. But generally speaking, private enterprise is cautious about investing in such projects, because in many cases they are doomed to failure by the shortcomings of the system. One example of a company which has had experiences of this kind is Zahnradfabrik Renk, Augsburg.

In 1977 this company set up a joint venture with a Romanian engineering factory at Reschitz (Resita) intended to manufacture primarily for export, but outside the Romanian annual plans. Because the factory is despite its special position dependent on Romanian suppliers, who work according to plan, it does not have the necessary flexibility to adapt to the requirements of the export market and so makes a loss.

11. Large firms, in particular, are becoming increasingly reticent about barter deals as the goods supplied are often foreign to the industry and moreover inadequate in terms of both quality and quantity. Romania is intensifying its efforts to achieve cooperation with medium-sized and small firms, whose potential is more suited to its needs but which are more liable to be put under pressure unless they have special status. Among Europe's companies generally there is growing concern about increasing demands by the Eastern bloc for barter transactions.

12. So far Romania has been successful in keeping its overall foreign trade deficit within reasonable limits. Its level of indebtedness in convertible currencies has not yet reached the critical threshold seen in Poland. Romania's borrowing requirement for 1979 is estimated by the ECE, Geneva, at US\$ 4,000 m (Poland: US\$ 17,000 m, Hungary: US\$ 7,000 m, East Germany: US\$ 6,000 m, Bulgaria US\$ 3,000 m, Czechoslovakia: US\$ 2,000 m). Romania's access to the money markets of the West is also facilitated by the fact that it is internationally recognized as a developing country as well as being a member of the IMF and the World Bank. As at the end of 1979 Romania is estimated to have taken up loans totalling over US \$ 6,000 m in Western countries and international organizations (World Bank, International Monetary Fund, UNDP). Its payment liabilities in respect of repayment and interest are expected to total some US \$ 1,800 m in 1980 and the following years, with debt servicing accounting for roughly 30% of annual export earnings in convertible currency, while present indebtedness vis-à-vis the West totals about 1½ to 1¾ times its annual hard currency exports.

III. Relations between the EEC and Romania

13. Since 1 January 1975 all trade negotiations with the state-trading countries have had to be conducted through the Community. In connection with this the Council of Ministers drew up in November 1974 a schedule for agreements outlining the basic principles and guidelines for possible trade agreements between the Community and state-trading countries bound by expiring agreements with Member States. At the end of 1974 the Community sent Romania and the other state-trading countries a proposal for a bilateral trade agreement to replace the individual agreements with the Member States of the Community which were about to expire. No official replies to this proposal from the Community have yet been received from the Comecon countries. Comecon

itself has tried to forestall any possible individual negotiations involving its Member states while pressing for the conclusion of an overall EEC/Comecon agreement including trade. However, since Comecon is not competent in the field of trade, the EEC has so far refused to include it in the negotiations to avoid curtailing the rights of the individual Comecon countries. The EEC/Comecon negotiations have been at a standstill since the beginning of the year.

All the more remarkable against this backdrop have been the moves by Romania which, while not openly rejecting the discipline of its group by seeking an overall trade agreement with the Community, has nevertheless made efforts to place certain aspects of its trade with the Community on a firmer footing by means of appropriate agreements.

14. In the context of the above offer of negotiations the Community had put forward an additional proposal for the textiles sector. The agreement of 20 December 1973 on the international textiles trade opened the way for the parties to it to enter into bilateral negotiations. In response to the inaction of the eastern European countries that had signed the agreement (Hungary, Poland and Romania) the Commission sent a letter on 24 March 1974 containing a renewed invitation to open negotiations on these points. Romania was the first country to take up this invitation. A textiles agreement was initialled on 16 September 1976. It was the first sectoral agreement between the Community and an east European country, and covered the products referred to in the Multifibre Arrangement and linen. It remained in force until 31 December 1977. A new agreement, for a five-year period, was concluded with Romania on 16 December 1977 (Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria followed Romania's example in 1978/79; all the agreements are due to expire on 31 December 1982).

15. At its meeting of 19/20 December 1977 the Council of Ministers decided to offer all the countries which exported steel to the Community bilateral agreements with the Community subject to a price discipline, in order to protect the Common Market from disruption of its guide and minimum prices. In May 1978 the Community reached an agreement with Romania on steel: further agreements were concluded with Hungary (May 1978) and Csechoslovakia (April 1978). All three agreements were renewed in January 1979: in the same month Bulgaria also concluded an agreement with the EC. This agreement essentially fixes prices and quotas for exports of Romanian steel to the Community (Romanian steel exports to the Community in 1976: 290,400 t; Romanian steel imports from the Community in 1976: 376,000 t).

16. Then, in a verbal note to the Community in July 1978, Romania proposed the simultaneous conclusion of two distinct agreements: a sectoral agreement on industrial goods and at the same time an agreement on the appointment of a joint committee.

After suitable negotiating guidelines had been laid down by the Council on 6 February 1979, relatively rapid progress was made in the negotiations themselves. After several rounds of negotiations the Commission, representing the Community, and the leader of the Romanian delegation initialled the following documents:

- on 4 February 1980, the text of an agreement on the creation of a Joint Committee between the EEC and the Socialist Republic of Romania;
- on 27 March 1980, the text of an agreement on trade in industrial products;
- on 27 June 1980, the annexes to the agreement on trade in industrial products: these annexes contain lists, exchanges of letters, etc., setting out in detail the economic concessions granted by the Community. The agreement was signed on 28 July 1980 in Bucharest and is due to enter into force on 1 January 1981.

The agreement on trade in industrial products and the 1977 textiles agreement, together with the 1978 agreement on steel products, cover more than 85% of Romania's total trade with the Community. The rest consists of agricultural produce (as regards export trade with the EEC, Romania is third in the list of Comecon countries).

(a) Agreement on the creation of a Joint EEC-Romania Committee

17. This agreement is of great importance in that by it Romania acknowledges the EEC's competence in trade matters and accepts the principle of reciprocity agreed in the CSCE Final Act of Helsinki. In exchange the Community recognizes Romania as a member of the Group of 77, i.e. de facto as a developing country. The agreement is for an indefinite period and contains a Berlin clause. The Joint Committee is given fairly far-reaching powers and negotiations are to take place at the highest possible level. The powers of the Joint Committee cover practically all aspects of trade between the two countries and the operation of all agreements between the two parties. It meets once a year, alternating between Bucharest and Brussels. Special meetings are possible by mutual agreement.

Its main tasks are:

- to hold a watching brief on individual aspects of development of trade, in particular the overall trend of the growth rate, the structure and diversification of trade, the trade balance position and forms of promotion of trade and sales;
- to work out recommendations on all problems of mutual interest in the sphere of trade;

- to seek appropriate ways of avoiding difficulties in trade and of promoting various forms of trade cooperation in areas of common interest;
- to plan measures to increase and diversify trade, especially by improving import facilities in the Community and Romania;
- to exchange economic information between the two parties;
- to see to the orderly operation of all agreements between the contracting parties and to carry out the tasks with which it is charged under these agreements;
- to look favourably at possible ways of improving the development of direct contacts between firms in the EEC and Romania;
- to work out and submit recommendations to the authorities of both parties, possibly by the conclusion of further agreements.

It is possible for ad hoc committees to be appointed to consider specific problems.

(b) Agreement on trade in industrial products

18. The agreement is for five years and is tacitly renewable from year to year.

This is a non-preferential agreement applying to products listed in Chapters 25-99 of the CCT (industrial products) but excluding a number of processed agricultural products (see Annex), ECSC products and products covered by the existing textiles agreement.

It contains a general clause on the promotion of trade in industrial products and a reference to GATT, including the protocol on the accession of Romania. It also provides for:

- the promotion of trade;
- an obligation on the Community to liberalize as far as possible conditions applying to products from Romania;
- the promotion of exchanges of groups of people and delegations concerned with trade;
- a price clause to ensure prices in keeping with the market;
- a protective clause providing for prior consultation in the event of the disruption of the market but also allowing emergency measures;
- the conventional clauses concerning financial transactions, area of application, entry into force, duration, etc.

The agreement also includes a number of reciprocal economic concessions taking account of the economic development of the two partners. The Community has agreed to consolidate the existing liberalization on a bilateral basis and to grant Romania in future the favourable conditions which it usually concedes within the framework of GATT; also to lift a certain number of quantitative restrictions from 1 January 1981, and not to introduce any new restrictions (unless the protective clause is invoked) and to give priority in future meetings of the Joint Committee to the examination of quantitative restrictions still applying to goods which are of particular importance for Romania with a view to removing these restrictions. An increase in the existing 94 quotas is already envisaged for 1981. For its part, Romania has accepted the following obligations:

- to increase and diversify its imports from the Community at a rate which is at least as high as the rate of increase of its imports from other GATT countries;
- the increase in imports from the EC is to take particular account of the rate of expansion set in the Romanian development plan;
- to increase its export trade and competition with products from the Community;
- to make available suitable economic information to enable the Community to form a better picture than in the past of export opportunities.

IV. Conclusions

19. (1) Taking an overall view, it can be said of the two agreements mentioned above that they meet the special requirements of Romania vis-à-vis Comecon and preserve the consistency of the Community's position in the current negotiations with Comecon, while being consistent with a uniform Community trade policy.

(2) Of particular importance is the Joint Committee since this is the first organ of its kind to be set up as part of an agreement with a state-trading country. In view of the diversity of its tasks, this Committee has great potential which must be fully exploited in the future.

It has been accorded a kind of general responsibility which could serve as the basis for an overall concept of trade policy between the EEC and Romania.

Its work could also give an initial indication of guidelines for the market of Eastern European countries: despite the latter's strong planning bureaucracy, it suffers from weaknesses which show

that the difficult problem of barter transactions can be solved in such a way as to improve the exploitation of market opportunities and take greater account of market demands in mutual trade. The development of direct contacts between the trading partners can lead to a clear improvement in technical economic cooperation. The development of consultation machinery and of mutual information would be improved.

- (3) However, the agreement cannot solve all Romania's economic problems nor will it generate a large number of new jobs in the Community. In view of world political and economic developments, and considering in particular the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid, it does however represent a useful step from the point of view of the second 'basket' (see also the European Parliament's hearing) as regards cooperation between an Eastern European state trading country and the European Community. It could lead to an improvement in mutual information facilities and to concrete forms of economic cooperation which will benefit the people of the countries of both the contracting parties. The agreements could also provide important leads for the further development of political relations between the EEC and Comecon. The conclusion of the agreements at the same time represents an appeal by the Community to its Member States to expand arrangements on a Community basis.
- (4) In contrast to the EEC's agreement with Yugoslavia, the only other Eastern European state-trading country not belonging to the eastern bloc, there is no provision for contacts between Romanian politicians and the European Parliament. In view of the importance of the agreement, the European Parliament should examine how far it would be possible to establish contact with the Romanian Parliament. It believes that it should receive regular information on the activities of the Joint Committee so that its appropriate committees can regularly review, with proper understanding of the facts of the situation, the implementation of the provisions of the agreements and the exploitation of the opportunities which they offer.

Foreign trade

EEC - Romania

(in mEUA)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
<u>Exports</u>	1,095	1,192	1,420	1,744
			(+ 19%)	(+ 23%)
<u>Imports</u>	1,092	1,003	1,072	1,586
			(+ 6%)	(+ 48%)
<u>Balance of trade</u>	+ 3	+ 189	+ 348	+ 158

EEC - ROMANIA FOREIGN TRADE (by class of product)

Classes	EEC IMPORTS						EEC EXPORTS					
	(m EUA)			(%)			(mEUA)			(%)		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
Food drinks tobacco	138.8	109.4	105.2	12.8	10.9	9.8	55.3	48.3	32.1	5.1	4.1	2.2
Energy	276.7	178.1	221.0	25.4	17.7	20.6	56.7	18.9	37.7	5.2	3.5	2.6
Raw materials	70.1	79.3	68.5	6.4	7.9	6.4	42.4	35.8	34.5	3.9	3.0	2.4
Chemical products	52.1	58.3	44.8	4.8	5.8	4.2	155.0	160.7	195.2	14.2	13.5	13.7
Machines and vehicles	74.4	81.6	75.1	6.8	8.1	7.0	362.7	514.6	627.9	33.2	43.2	44.2
Other manufactures	466.8	494.9	546.9	42.9	49.2	51.0	409.2	401.9	480.0	37.4	33.7	33.8
Miscellaneous	10.1	4.3	10.2	0.9	0.4	1.0	11.5	11.6	12.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
T O T A L	1,089.9	1,005.9	1,071.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,092.8	1,191.8	1,419.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistical Office of the European Community, Monthly bulletin nos. 4-6/1977, 5/1978, 6/1979

