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EXTERNAL TRADE
OF THE
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
1958/71
AND
1970/71

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I. THE EEC AND WORLD TRADE

When six European countries - Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands - set up the European Common Market, the event could not be without its repercussions on world trade. Some of the national economies were among the most important and the most advanced in the world; and this, coupled with the successful creation of a customs union without any duties or quota restrictions between the countries concerned, naturally induced a considerable expansion in trade between the Six and in consequence, between the Community and the rest of the world.

The trading position of the joint unity of six European countries became steadily stronger as the unification of Europe progressed. The evaluation of the trading results differs in varying degrees according to whether it relates to the aggregate external trade of the Community (i.e. the trade of the different Community countries, both with their Common Market partners and with countries outside the Community of Six), only to the extra-Community trade (i.e. the trade with third countries which are not members of the Community) or the intra-Community trade, consisting of the trade of the Common Market countries with one another.

Today the EEC is the world's leading commercial power, even when the only figures taken into account are those of the extra-Community trade. In this respect the change since 1958 ("zero year" for the Common Market) is noteworthy when the EEC was already the world's biggest importer, but not yet the biggest exporter. Since then the EEC has become the biggest exporter also, its figures rising materially above those of the United States. In 1971 the imports into the EEC from third countries were \$49.1 billion, or 17.8% of total world imports excluding the countries of the eastern bloc.

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The corresponding figure in 1970 was 18.2% and in 1958 it had been 17.1%. In 1971 there was a decrease in the Community's share of the world's total import trade, largely due to an exceptional growth in imports into the United States, which rose by 14.1% on the year against 8% for the EEC and only 4.4% for Japan. In the export trade the Community total for 1971 was \$50.6 billion, or 19.5% of the world total, compared with 19.2% in 1970 and 17.8% in 1958 (see Table I, Annexes 1 and 2).

The growth in the Community trade with third countries between 1958 and 1970, though proportionately less than that of Japan, was greater than the average growth in world trade, and in the trade of most of the other countries or regions.

Total growth in world trade and in the trade
of certain economic areas or countries 1958-71

	(per cent)						
	World ⁽¹⁾	EEC (outside)	EFTA	Great Britain	United States	Latin America	Japan USSR
Import	192	204	182	124	245	141	550 187
Export	195	218	186	141	149	119	735 221

(1) Excluding the trade of the eastern bloc

A comparison of world trade with the aggregate trade of the Community (i.e. the total value of extra-Community and intra-Community trade) shows that the Community figures for 1971 are nearly a third of the world total - 30.2% of imports and 32.3% of exports. Taking the intra and extra trade together, the EEC did 31% of the world's total trade (import and export) in 1971 against only 22% in 1958. For EFTA the 1971 figure was 15.6% (against 17%); for the United States it was a little over 14% (against 15%). Between 1958 and 1971 the Community proportion of world trade increased by an average of 3% per annum, whereas that of EFTA fell by 0.7% annually and that of the United States by 0.4%.

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During the 14 years concerned, the expansion in the Community's external trade was marked by changes in its structure. The change was partly geographical and partly in the composition both of imports and of exports. The underlying cause was the fact that world demand for manufactured goods was greater than that for basic products.

The Community is still the world's biggest importer of primary products, though the proportion of these products in the total import trade was falling consistently until 1969. In 1970, the last year for which world figures are available, the EEC accounted for 29% of world imports of basic products (28% in 1969) and about 13.9% of those of manufactured goods.

The 1970 increase of about a point in the Community share of world imports of basic products was due to the considerably higher proportion of energy products, more especially oil. This was largely due to the material increase in world oil prices; (and in 1970 the EEC was responsible for 45% of world imports of energy products against only 30% in 1969). Despite this, the imports of industrial goods during the 14-year period were growing appreciably faster than those of primary products. This tendency is even more clearly marked in the export trade, for the EEC share in world exports of primary products was consistently growing less.

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II. AGGREGATE TRADE (intra + extra - EEC)

Between 1958 and 1971 the aggregate imports (intra + extra - EEC) rose from \$22.9 to \$98.5 billion, while exports rose from \$22.7 to \$100 billion. There was thus a total rise of 330% in the purchases and 340% in the sales, representing an average annual growth-rate of 12%.

Growth of Community trade (million dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Imports (cif)	22 946	29 595	40 414	53 625	55 068	61 988	75 594	88 422	98 479
Exports (fob)	22 775	29 729	37 555	52 633	56 139	64 206	75 691	88 499	100 025
Trade balance	- 171	+ 134	-2 859	- 992	+1 071	+2 218	+ 97	+ 77	+1 546

Annual growth (percent)

	<u>1959/ 58</u>	<u>1960/ 59</u>	<u>1961/ 60</u>	<u>1962/ 61</u>	<u>1963/ 62</u>	<u>1964/ 63</u>	<u>1965/ 64</u>	<u>1966/ 65</u>	<u>1967/ 66</u>	<u>1968/ 67</u>	<u>1969/ 68</u>	<u>1970/ 69</u>	<u>1971/ 70</u>
Imports	6	22	9	11	13	11	9	10	2	13	22	17	11
Exports	11	18	9	6	10	13	12	10	7	14	17	17	13

The general improvement in the Community trade balance was partly due to changes in the terms of trade and partly to the less rapid growth in imports. There was quite a vigorous increase in exports from the Netherlands (+16%), France (+15%) and Italy (+13%) and a more moderate acceleration in the import trade into the same countries (Italy +6%; Netherlands +10%; France +11%). The growth in the external trade of the Belgo-Luxembourg Union showed a trend which was the opposite of that in the other countries. For Belgium the more considerable rise in imports than in exports had a particularly adverse effect on the balance of payments, and the surplus of \$243 million in 1970 became a deficit of \$460 million in 1971. The trade balance of Federal Germany, however, remained well on the credit side (see Table I, Annex 2).

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In 1971 the Benelux countries are still the EEC members in which the comparative importance of external trade (i.e. the value of the trade per inhabitant and the proportion of the trade to the GNP) is at its biggest; and France is the country in which external trade is still smallest in proportion to the GNP, while Italy is the country where the value of the trade per inhabitant is lowest (see Table II, Annex 2).

Between 1958 and 1971, the growth of the aggregate external trade of the Community was marked by a continuous increase in the proportion of intra-Community trade, and a corresponding decline in the proportion of extra-Community trade. This was the consequence of the setting up of a customs union between the Six countries of the Common Market.

Geographical division of external trade of
the "Six" in 1958 and 1971 (%)

	<u>EEC</u>		<u>FRANCE</u>		<u>BELGO/LUX</u>		<u>NETHERLANDS</u>		<u>GERMANY</u>		<u>ITALY</u>	
	<u>1958/71</u>		<u>1958/71</u>		<u>1958/71</u>		<u>1958/71</u>		<u>1958/71</u>		<u>1958/71</u>	
<u>World</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Imports</u>												
Intra-EEC	29.6	50.1	21.9	50.0	46.6	63.0	41.9	54.5	25.8	46.8	21.4	42.4
Extra-EEC	70.4	49.9	78.1	50.0	53.4	37.0	58.1	45.5	74.2	53.2	78.6	57.6
<u>Exports</u>												
Intra-EEC	30.1	49.3	22.2	49.4	45.1	68.6	41.5	63.8	27.3	40.0	28.5	44.7
Extra-EEC	69.9	50.7	77.8	50.6	54.9	31.4	58.5	36.2	72.7	60.0	76.4	55.3

III. THE INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE

In 1971 the intra-Community trade was 50.1% of the aggregate (intra + extra trade of the EEC) compared with 48.4% in 1970 and 29.7% in 1958. By comparison with 1970, the internal trade of the Community increased in 1971 by 15%, and over the 14-year period it rose 626%, or an average of about 12% per annum. The year-to-year growth, however, was not constant.

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Annual growth in intra-Community trade

	1959/ 58	1960/ 59	1961/ 60	1962/ 61	1963/ 62	1964/ 63	1965/ 64	1966/ 65	1967/ 66	1968/ 67	1969/ 68	1970/ 69	1971/ 70
Imports	19.0	25.6	15.4	14.5	17.0	14.9	13.2	12.2	5.4	17.6	28.4	17.8	15.0
Exports	19.0	25.4	16.1	14.0	17.4	15.5	13.2	11.6	5.5	18.0	26.1	18.7	14.0

In 1971, Federal Germany and the Belgo-Luxembourg Union (BLEU) showed a bigger growth in their imports from other Community countries (BLEU +19%; Germany +22%) than in their exports to them (BLEU +4%; Germany +14%). France, Italy and the Netherlands on the other hand, showed the opposite tendency (imports: France +14%; Italy +9%; Netherlands +7% - exports: +16%; Italy +18%; Netherlands +19%). These factors had a material effect on the intra-Community trade balances of the respective countries.

Federal Germany, with imports of \$16.1 billion and exports of \$15.6 billion, had a deficit of \$441 million, with a 7 point deterioration in the percentage gap (97% in 1971 against 104% in 1970). This was partly due to the fact that the buying of manufactured goods rose much more rapidly than that of basic products; and partly to currency conditions which were marked by German goods becoming comparatively dearer. In Belgium, nevertheless, the trade balance again showed a surplus (\$362 million) but the percentage gap declined by about 15 points (104% in 1971 against 119% in 1970).

In the other countries, where exports rose faster than imports, the percentage gap, or cover ratio, (of imports by exports) showed an improvement. In 1971, the Netherlands with a rise of \$8.02 billion in imports and \$8.67 billion in exports, for the first time since the formation of the Common Market showed a surplus (\$647.4 million) in its intra-Community trade. The cover ratio improved in a single year by 11 points (108% in 1971 against 97% in 1970). In the course of 1971 the Netherlands also increased their buying of basic products and their sales of manufactured goods inside the Community.

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Italy, with imports of \$6.72 billion and exports of \$6.69 billion, showed a 7 point improvement in the cover ratio, which was 99% in 1971 against 92% in 1970. The Italian trade balance is thus practically in equilibrium.

In France, the internal demand remained high through 1971, and the growth in the intra-Community trade changed the position scarcely at all. Though the exports were higher by 16% and rose more sharply than the imports (up 1.4%) the cover ratio rose by only a single point to 95% against 94% in 1970. This is explained by the fact that France increased her sales of primary products to a greater extent than those of manufactured goods, but the structure of her imports did not change.

Growth of intra-Community trade 1958-71

Country	1958		1971		Percentage growth 1958-1971
<u>Imports</u>	\$ (th.)		\$ (th.)		percent
France	1 227	18%	10 539	21%	759
Belg/Lux	1 462	21	7 924	16	442
Netherlands	1 518	22	8 024	16	429
Germany	1 896	28	16 088	33	749
Italy	<u>687</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6 716</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>878</u>
EEC	6 790	100	49 291	100	626
<u>Exports</u>					
France	1 136	17	10 059	20	785
Belg/Lux	1 377	20	8 286	17	502
Netherlands	1 337	19	8 672	18	549
Germany	2 406	35	15 647	32	550
Italy	<u>608</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6 688</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1 000</u>
EEC	<u>6 864</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>49 352</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>620</u>

In 1971, the figures for Germany were the highest, as they had been in 1958, accounting for about a third of the intra-Community trade. A change since 1958 is that Germany's share of the total imports, which has risen from

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28% to 33%, is now greater than its share of the total exports, which fell from 35% to 32%.

France has risen to second place, going ahead both of the Netherlands and the BLEU. The Italian figures, though still showing the biggest proportionate growth, are nevertheless smaller in absolute value than those of any other country. Between 1958 and 1971 the composition of the intra-Community trade of the Six showed much the same structural change as the trade with outside countries - continued growth in the trade in manufactured goods (see tables 5 and 6, Annex III).

IV. THE EXTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE

A. The trade growth and the trade balance

In 1971, there was an improvement in the Community trade balance with third countries. This was due to the lower value of imports from countries affected by the fall in prices, coupled with changes in the rates of exchange. The chief factors tending to reduce the volume of Community imports were the fall in world market prices for raw materials, the less vigorous expansion in internal demand and the tendency for stocks to be kept at the lowest level possible. In addition, the very good harvests in Community countries set limits on the imports of agricultural produce. Moreover, the reduced scale of investment in most of the member countries resulted in smaller buying of equipment goods.

Towards the end of 1971, the growth in Community exports tended to tail off, owing to less active external demand and partly, also, to the American dockers' strikes.

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Growth in extra-Community trade 1958-1971

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Growth (1958-71)</u>	
	<u>£ million</u>		<u>total</u>	<u>p.a. av</u>
			<u>percent</u>	
<u>Imports</u>				
France	4 382	10 518	141	7.0
BLEU	1 674	4 613	176	12.0
Netherlands	2 107	6 690	218	9.3
Germany	5 465	18 253	234	9.7
Italy	<u>2 528</u>	<u>9 114</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>10.4</u>
EEC	<u>16 156</u>	<u>49 188</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>8.9</u>
<u>Exports</u>				
France	3 985	10 286	158	7.5
BLEU	1 675	3 792	126	6.5
Netherlands	1 881	4 918	161	7.6
Germany	6 401	23 392	265	10.5
Italy	<u>1 969</u>	<u>8 286</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>11.7</u>
EEC	<u>15 911</u>	<u>50 673</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>9.3</u>

In 1971, the Community imports, amounting to \$49.2 billion, increased by 8% in a single year; and exports, which amounted to \$50.7 billion, rose by 12%. This resulted in a surplus of \$1 485 million in the trade balance (see Table 1, Annex IV, which shows the breakdown by countries). The cover ratio improved by 4 points to 103% in 1971 against 99% in 1970.

Over the period 1958-1971, the value of the Community external trade (imports + exports) with third countries increased by 210%, or an average of 9.1% per annum, divided into a total growth in imports of 204% (8.9% p.a.) and in exports of 218% (9.3% p.a.).

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<u>Annual growth in EEC external trade (%)</u>							
	<u>1959/58</u>	<u>1960/59</u>	<u>1961/60</u>	<u>1962/61</u>	<u>1963/62</u>	<u>1964/63</u>	<u>1965/64</u>
Imports	0.3	20.0	5.2	9.3	10.4	8.8	6.4
Exports	7.2	14.3	4.9	1.0	4.8	11.8	12.0
	<u>1966/65</u>	<u>1967/66</u>	<u>1968/67</u>	<u>1969/68</u>	<u>1970/69</u>	<u>1971/70</u>	
Imports	7.6	0.03	9.0	17.0	16.0	8.0	
Exports	8.6	7.5	12.0	11.0	15.0	12.0	

The changes in the annual growth-rates in the extra-Community trade had their effect on the Community trade balances during the 14 years concerned.

<u>EEC external trade balance</u>									
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Balance (\$ mill.)	-227	+43	-3035	-1301	+850	+1743	-25	-423	+1485
Cover ratio exp/imp (%)	99	100	88	96	103	105	100	99	103

In 1971, the Community did half its external trade with outside countries, compared with 70% in 1958. By comparison with 1970, the proportion of extra-Community trade showed a further decline, following the expansion in the trade between the Six member countries themselves. (1971, 50%; 1970, 51%; 1969, 52%). This trade represented about 18.6% of the gross national product (GNP), and a value of \$522 per inhabitant.

<u>Comparative importance of extra-Community trade</u>								
	<u>% of GNP</u>				<u>\$ per inhabitant</u>			
	<u>Imports</u>		<u>Exports</u>		<u>Imports</u>		<u>Exports</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>
France	8.3	6.4	7.5	6.3	98	205	89	200
BLEU	16.4	15.7	15.4	12.9	179	459	179	377
Netherlands	22.2	18.6	19.8	13.7	188	507	168	373
Germany	9.9	8.8	11.6	11.3	100	298	118	382
Italy	8.6	9.1	6.7	8.2	51	166	40	151
EEC	10.2	9.1	10.0	9.4	95	258	94	266

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B. Geographical distribution

In 1958, when the Common Market was formed, the Community did more than half its external trade with industrial countries (Class 1). The trade with developing countries (Class 2) was little more than 40%, and that with State-trading countries (Class 3) about 5%.

Over the 1958/71 period the general structure remained the same, but there were important changes in the proportions of the three economic groups.

Distribution of EEC trade in 1958 and 1971

	<u>IMPORTS</u>				<u>EXPORTS</u>			
	<u>1958</u>		<u>1971</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1971</u>	
	<u>\$m</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>\$m</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>\$m</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>\$m</u>	<u>%</u>
EEC (external)	16 156	100	49 188	100	15 911	100	50 673	100
Class 1 (Industrial countries)	8 526	53	27 946	57	8 638	54	33 492	66
Class 2 (developing countries)	6 824	42	17 672	36	6 125	39	12 900	26
Class 3 (State-trading countries)	789	5	3 496	7	980	6	3 774	7

Between 1958 and 1971 there was a material increase in the proportion of the trade done with State-trading and industrial countries. The total trade with the countries of the eastern bloc rose to four times its 1958 value, and that with industrial countries to three and a half times. The trade with developing countries, however, no more than doubled, so that their share in the EEC external trade shows a decline.

1. Industrial countries (Class 1)

In 1971 the Community imports from industrial countries amounted to \$27 946 million. The year's growth was 6%, and the increase over 14 years was 228%. In the same way the exports, amounting to \$33 492 million, rose by 12% and 288%. The growth in imports during the year was less sharp than that in exports, resulting in a material increase in the surplus shown in the Community trade balance.

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The impact of these growth factors had a material effect on the trade balance of all EEC countries except the Netherlands. In Germany, more especially, the surplus showed a considerable increase (see Table 1, AnnexIV).

(a) Changes in trade balances with Class 1 Countries

(\$ million)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
EEC	+112	+539	-514	+4236	+3359	+3425	+5546
France	-272	-20	-216	-24	-360	-366	-45
Belg/Lux	-31	-10	-146	-175	-247	-344	-261
Netherlands	+98	-13	-172	-104	-185	-506	-551
Germany	+663	+1000	+1046	+4083	+3862	+4342	+5589
Italy	-345	-419	-1027	+490	+229	+300	+813

In 1971, 57% of Community imports came from industrial countries and 66% of its exports were consigned to them, against respectively, 53% and 54% in 1958. The trade was marked by a more-than-average increase in manufactured goods and a less brisk expansion in the trade in basic products. Exports rose more than imports, and this resulted in an increased surplus in the Community's big balance with industrial countries.

With most industrial countries the growth in the external trade was rapid. The increase in the trade with EFTA countries, however, was less vigorous than that with other regions of the western world.

Increase in trade (1958/71) with Class 1 countries by regions (%)

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
Class 1 countries	228	288
of which: EFTA	223	236
other W.European countries	289	384
North America	214	354
Other Class 1 countries	236	318

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(b) Geographical distribution of external trade with Class 1 countries

Since the Common Market was formed, EFTA has been the Community's principal trading partner. Over the 1958/71 period it consolidated its position in the EEC extra-Community import and export trades, in which its share rose from 22% and 24% respectively to 31% and 33%. This was largely due to the expansion in trade with Great Britain. Over the 14-year period Great Britain's share in the EEC extra-Community trade rose from 7.3% to 8.9% of the imports and 8.3% to 8.9% of the exports.

Geographical distribution of EEC trade with industrial countries (%)

	<u>Imports</u>		<u>Exports</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>
Class 1 total	100	100	100	100
of which: EFTA	42	42	58	50
Great Britain	14	16	15	13
Other W.European countries	10	12	13	16
North America	38	36	22	26
United States	33	32	19	23
Other Class 1 countries	10	10	7	8
Japan	1	5.5	2	3

EFTA In 1971, the imports originating from EFTA countries amounted to \$11 644 million and Community exports to the same markets to \$16 708 million. The figures showed an increase over 1970 and 1958 of, respectively, 9% and 223% in the imports into the Community and 12% and 236% in the Community exports. The EEC surplus in trade with the EFTA countries continued its increase from \$4 169 million in 1970 to \$5 064 million in 1971. Among the EEC countries only the BLEU showed a deterioration in its trade balance with these countries in 1971. The chief cause of this was the very vigorous

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growth in imports (+15%) and the halt in the growth in exports which showed no increase on the year (see Table 1, Annex IV).

Among the EFTA countries, Great Britain was still the Community's chief trading partner. In 1971, the imports from Great Britain into the Community amounted to \$4 380 million, or about 38% of total purchases from EFTA and 16% of the total from Class 1 countries, and 9% of the total imports from outside the Community. The EEC exports to Great Britain were \$4 489 million, or 27% of all those from EFTA, 13% from all Class 1 countries and 9% of those from outside the Community.

The figures for the year again showed a surplus, amounting to \$109 million in the Community trade balance with Great Britain. This was due to the very brisk expansion in exports (+22%) in 1971 against a rise of 9% in imports. The growth in exports to Great Britain was considerable, for all member countries except BLEU.

The growth in Community trade with other EFTA countries was somewhat less vigorous than in 1970; but the EEC trade balance with each of these countries showed a bigger surplus, with the single exception of Denmark, with which it was slightly smaller.

Other West European countries (Greece, Turkey, Spain, Finland, Yugoslavia)

In 1971, the trade with other countries of Western Europe was about 7% of the imports from outside the Community and 12% of the total from industrial countries, with corresponding figures for exports of 11% and 16%. Between 1958 and 1971, the imports from these countries rose by 289%, and the exports to them by 384%. The EEC trade balance with these countries has risen to a substantial surplus, increasing from \$294 million in 1958 to \$2 282 million in 1971.

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North America

Trade with the United States and Canada increased in the 14-year period, by 214% for imports, 354% for exports.

In 1971, the purchases of North American origin were \$10 182 million, or 21% of imports from all third countries and a little more than 36% of the total from Class 1 (industrial) countries. The EEC exports were \$8 642 million, or 17% of the total from outside the EEC and 26% of those from Class 1 countries.

Individually, the United States is by some way the Community's biggest trading partner. In 1971, it provided 18.3% of the imports from outside the Community, compared with 17.4% in 1958; and it absorbed 15.2% of the external sales against 10.5% in 1958. There has in fact been a remarkable increase in the trade with the United States, reflected over the 14-year period 1958/71 in a 220% growth in Community imports and a 363% growth in Community exports. In 1971, the Community exports to the United States showed a very big growth (+16%), but imports were lower by 1% than in 1970, resulting in a material shrinkage in the EEC deficit, which amounted in 1971 to \$1 283 million against \$2 405 million in 1970. Outstanding improvements were shown in the trade balance of Germany, Italy and the BLEU. The deficit in the Community balance with the United States is structural, and amounted in 1958 to \$1 144 million.

Other industrial countries (South Africa, Japan, Australia and New Zealand)

In 1971 the Community imports from other industrial countries accounted for 6% of imports from outside the Community, and 10% of those from industrial countries compared with, respectively 5% and 10% in 1958. Exports to the same countries were, respectively 5% and 9% (in 1958: 4% and 7%).

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Between 1958 and 1971 the imports originating from these countries rose from \$843 million to \$2 868 million and the sales to them from \$623 million to \$2 609 million. The imports rose over the period by 236% and the exports by 318%.

In 1971, the Community trade balance with this group of countries changed markedly for the worse. This resulted from a contraction in exports which were down by 1%, compared with 1970, whereas imports rose briskly by 14%. The exports in 1971 were smaller from all the Community countries except Federal Germany, whereas the imports were bigger into each of the countries except Italy, where they were down by 10%. The trade with Japan increased by about 900%; but despite this spectacular growth, and the Community efforts to liberalize the trade, Japan has only a modest place on the list, accounting for 3.1% of imports from outside the EEC and 1.8% of the Community exports.

2. Developing countries - Class 2

(a) The trade growth and the trade balance

In 1971, the Community trade with developing countries was about 36% of imports from outside the EEC (compared with 42% in 1958) and 25.5% of the exports (against 39%). It is with the countries in this class that the EEC trade over the 14-year period has shown the least expansion, amounting to 159% in imports and 111% in exports. In both cases the growth was less than the Community average, so that the share of developing countries in the Community's external trade has contracted during the period covered. Moreover, the EEC purchases have risen faster than the sales, which is the main reason the Community trade balance with these countries has increased since 1958. The deficit in fact has been rising consistently since 1958.

Trade balance of EEC with developing countries

(Class 2) 1958/71

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Trade balance (\$m)	-619	-837	-2469	-3332	-3232	-3199	-4006	-4459	-4772
Cover ratio (Exp/Imp) - %	91	89	72	70	72	74	72	72	73

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The Community increased its purchases from most of the developing countries, especially from those which produce oil, minerals and food products. The Community exports to developing countries were, by comparison, stationary, except for countries in Asia and South America.

Increase in total EEC trade with the principal regions 1958/71

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
	percent	
<u>Class 2 countries</u>	159	111
of which: Oversea associates ⁽¹⁾	101	80
AASM	80	97
Other Africa ⁽²⁾	250	105
Latin America	111	105
Western Asia	212	213
Other class 2	130	96

(1) Including Morocco and Tunisia from 1 January 1970.

(2) Excluding Morocco and Tunisia from 1 January 1970.

Between 1958 and 1971 the most important changes occurred in the African markets. There was a comparatively small expansion in the trade with African countries (AASM: imports +80%; exports +97%; non-associated Africa: imports +250%; exports +105%).

(b) Geographical distribution of trade with Class 2 countries

Comparing 1971 with 1958, there were important changes in the African markets. In the total extra-Community trade, the EEC trade with the African continent shows a decline.

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Geographical distribution of EEC trade with developing countries, 1958/71

(%)

	<u>Imports</u>		<u>Exports</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>
Class 2 countries	100	100	100	100
of which: Oversea associates	23	18	30	26
AASM	13	9	12	11
Non-associated Africa	8	21	6	15
Latin America	24	20	26	25
Western Asia	26	32	11	17
Other Asian countries	11	10	17	16

Associated Oversea Countries

In 1971, the EEC trade with overseas associates consisted of imports amounting to \$3 107m. and exports of \$3 353 m. The imports were 12% lower than in 1970, and the exports were up by 3%, so that the trade balance with these countries showed an improvement.

In 1971, the imports from the overseas associates were 6.3% of the purchases from outside the Community, compared with 12.7% in 1958. The exports to these countries were 6.6% of the Community total against 14.5%.

During the year in question, only Federal Germany showed a brisk increase in imports from these countries (+28%) and a somewhat smaller rise in exports to them (+13%). In all the other countries of the EEC the exports to these countries showed a comparatively small increase and the imports from them were less than in 1970.

Latin America

Between 1958 and 1971, the trade with Latin America has been marked by a more considerable expansion in the imports into the EEC (+111%) than in the exports to them (+105%). Latin America accounted in 1971 for 7% of the imports from outside the EEC and about 20% of those from Class 2

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countries (against respectively, 10% and 24% in 1958). Sales to the countries of Latin America accounted for 6.5% of the exports outside the EEC and 25.5% of exports to all developing countries (against about 10% and 26% in 1958).

Since the formation of the Common Market the trade balance of the EEC with these countries has always shown a deficit. In 1971, there was a slight improvement in the position in each of the EEC countries.

Western Asia

The trade with the countries of the Middle East was well maintained, increasing in 14 years by 213%. In 1971, imports into the EEC from this region amounted to \$5 632 million, representing 11.4% of imports from outside the Community (11.2% in 1958) and 32% of those from all developing countries (26% in 1958). Exports from the Community to the same countries, valued at \$2 168 million, accounted for 4.3% of exports to countries outside the Community (4.5% in 1958) and 17% of those to all developing countries (11% in 1958).

In comparison with other Class 2 regions, the trade with the countries of Western Asia has grown satisfactorily, though less well than EEC trade as a whole. In 1971, imports into the Community from these countries rose by 44% and exports to them by 18%, so that the habitual deficit in the EEC balance of payments with this region showed a further increase.

Other Asian countries and Oceania

Between 1958 and 1971, the trading trend between the Community and the countries of Asia and Oceania was not particularly dynamic. Imports into the Community rose from \$776 million in 1958 to \$1 790 million in 1971, an increase of 130%. Over the 14-year period the Community exports rose from \$1 082 million to \$2 122 million, an increase of 96%. The EEC trade balance with these countries shows a consistent surplus.

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Trade balance with other Asian countries and Oceania

1958/71

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Trade balance (\$m)	+306	+182	+221	+453	+370	+334	+332
Cover ratio exp/imp - %	139	119	124	138	125	121	119

The Community trade with Asian countries and Oceania is not particularly important. Since 1958 there has been a decline in the proportion both of the total extra-Community trade and of that with developing countries which is done with the countries concerned. The smaller proportion is due to the fact that the EEC trade with this region has grown less rapidly than the extra-Community trade as a whole during the period concerned. In 1971 the imports from this region accounted for 3.6% of imports from outside the Community, compared with 4.8% in 1958, corresponding to 10% of imports from all developing countries against 11% in 1958. The exports were 4.2% of the total against 6.8% in 1958 (corresponding to 16% of the exports to developing countries against 17%).

3. State-trading countries

In 1971 the State-trading countries accounted for a little more than 7% of the extra-Community trade, against 5% in 1958. Over the 14-year period the Community trade with these countries showed a noteworthy growth, amounting to 343% in the import trade and 285% in exports. This results from the increase in the imports of capital goods into the eastern countries, and the corresponding growth in their exports. The EEC imports from the State-trading countries rose from \$783 million in 1958 to \$3 496 million in 1971 and the exports to them, from \$928 million to \$3 774 million.

In 1971 the Community trade with State-trading countries showed a bigger rise in imports (15%) than in exports (11%), leading to a slight decline in the surplus in the balance of payments.

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Between 1958 and 1971 there was a decline in the proportion of trade done with Asian State-trading countries.

(a) EEC trade balance with Class 3 (State-trading) countries 1958/71

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Trade balance (\$m)	+197	+92	+7	+76	+195	+151	+69	+355	+278
Cover ratio exp/imp - %	284	161	106	129	185	164	124	112	108

(b) Geographical distribution of EEC trade with Class 3 (State-trading) countries 1958/71 (%)

	<u>Import</u>		<u>Export</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>
<u>Class 3 countries</u>	100	100	100	100
Eastern Europe	86	91	64	91
USSR	35	31	21	30
Asian countries	14	9	36	9
China	14	8	31	9

(c) Composition of extra-Community trade

The Community external trade with third countries as a whole is marked by the comparative importance of the imports of basic products and the large scale of manufactured exports.

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Proportion of principal product groups in 1958 and 1971

(%)

	<u>Imports</u>		<u>Exports</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>
Extra-Community trade	100	100	100	100
(0+1) food, drink, tobacco	25	16	10	7
(3) energy products	17	20	4	4
(2+4) raw materials	30	18	6	3
(0 to 4) basic products, total	72	54	20	14
(5) chemical products	4	5	10	11
(7) machinery and transport material	9	17	32	42
(6+8) other industrial goods	15	22	37	32
(5 to 8) total manufactured goods	28	44	79	85

A feature of the 1958/71 period is the continuous increase in the proportion of manufactured goods entering into the extra-Community trade. Primary products, which accounted for 72% of the 1958 imports from outside the Community, were only 54% in 1971; and the same tendency was shown in the export trade, with a decline from 19% to 14%.

In 1971 the value of imports of primary products was \$26 542 million, and that of manufactured goods was \$21 636 million. Between 1958 and 1971, the value of primary goods purchased rose by 129%, and that of manufactured goods by 385%. The total growth for basic products was below the general average (205%), so that the proportion of these products in the imports from outside the EEC was lower in 1971. In the basic products category the growth rate in imports was 97% for food, drink and tobacco; 83% for raw materials; and 256% for energy products (which it will be noted, were

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the only class of basic products to show a rise in their proportion of the total (20% against 17% in 1958). In the manufactured goods category, the growth over the period was 336% for chemical products, 488% for machinery and transport material and 340% for other manufactured goods.

In 1958 the food group represented 25% of the imports into the Community, but in 1971 the figure was only 16%. Second only to raw materials (30%) they were the principal class of imports into the EEC; but in 1971 they were the smallest in the basic products category (16%). The increase in production inside the EEC played an important part in this structural change. In 1971 processed products were the biggest group among the imports from outside the Community (22%) followed by energy products (20%) and raw materials (18%). The slower growth in imports of raw materials was partly due to the absence of growth in imports of textile fibres, which were partly replaced by synthetic fibres produced in the Six EEC countries.

On the export side, the sales of primary products rose by 128% between 1958 and 1971, and those of manufactured goods by 241%. In the basic products category the growth was 129% in the food, drink and tobacco group, 136% for raw materials and 120% for energy products. In the manufactured goods category, the growth was 262% for chemicals, 320% for machinery and transport material and 168% for other manufactured goods.

Over the 1958/71 period the value of the exports of food products was \$3 486 million, against \$1 519 million in 1958, an increase of 130%. This rise was less than the general average, so that the proportion attributable to these goods fell by 3 points to 7% against 10% in 1958. The same was true for raw materials (+136%) and energy products (+120%).

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The machinery and transport material group is the biggest contributor to the exports (43% against 32% in 1958). The sales amounted in 1971 to \$21 600 million, a total increase of 320% over the 14-year period.

Sales of miscellaneous manufacture (Class 8) showed a slightly smaller proportionate change (+302%). Among the manufactured goods the articles classified according to material (Class 6) showed the smallest increase (135%), which compares with 241% for manufactured goods as a whole.

Changes in extra-Community trade balance by product group 1958/71

	<u>Food, drink and tobacco</u>			<u>Raw materials</u>			<u>Energy products</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Growth</u>
	(\$m)	(\$m)	(%)	(\$m)	(\$m)	%	(\$m)	(\$m)	%
Import	4020	7925	97	4777	8733	83	2773	9883	256
Export	<u>1519</u>	<u>3486</u>	130	<u>563</u>	<u>1329</u>	136	<u>913</u>	<u>2010</u>	120
Balance	<u>-2501</u>	<u>-4439</u>		<u>-4214</u>	<u>-7404</u>		<u>-1860</u>	<u>-7873</u>	

	<u>Chemical products</u>			<u>Machinery and transport</u>			<u>Other manufactures</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Growth</u>
	(\$m)	(\$m)	(%)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(%)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(%)
Import	614	2676	336	1383	8134	488	2460	10826	340
Export	<u>1574</u>	<u>5693</u>	262	<u>5146</u>	<u>21598</u>	320	<u>5949</u>	<u>15962</u>	46
Balance	<u>+960</u>	<u>+3017</u>		<u>+3763</u>	<u>+13464</u>		<u>+3488</u>	<u>+5136</u>	

For the basic products category, the Community trade balance shows a continuously growing deficit; but for manufactured goods the reverse applies, and the surplus has increased uninterruptedly since 1958.

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D. Trade with the principal countries or regions by product classes

1. Industrial countries (Class 1)

In 1971 the Community imports from industrial countries consisted of 33% (against 55% in 1958) of primary products and 64% (against 44%) of manufactured goods. The fall in the proportion of basic products in the total imports between 1958 and 1971 was due to the non-increase in purchases of energy products and the small growth for raw materials (+98%). On the other hand, the purchase of food products showed a considerable increase, the value rising from \$1 296 million to \$3 119 million, or 141%. The increase under the drink and tobacco headings was less sharp, with a growth of only 100%, from \$235.5 million to \$471 million. The increase in the food, drink and tobacco group, however, was less than the general average which explains the fall in their proportion of the total imports.

The imports of industrial goods showed an appreciable expansion, with a growth of 342% for chemical products, 476% for machinery and transport material and 315% for other manufactures. This expansion resulted in the proportion of machinery and transport material rising from 16% to 28% of imports from industrial countries. The corresponding proportions for miscellaneous manufactures rose by 6 points (from 22% to 28%) and for chemicals by 2 points (from 6% to 8%).

In 1958 the exports from the Community to industrial countries consisted of 78% industrial goods and 19% basic products. This structure improved still further by 1971, when manufactured goods represented 86% of the exports, and basic products 13%.

The exports of energy products (4% against 7% in 1958) and raw materials (3% against 5%) are small. The food, drink and tobacco group were 6% of the exports to Class 1 countries against 8% in 1958. In 1971, the sales

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in this class were \$2 028 million (against \$854 million in 1958) of which about a quarter consisted of drink and tobacco.

The growth of exports to industrial countries is due to the considerable increase in sales of miscellaneous manufactures (group 8) which rose by 416%; machinery and transport material (group 7) and chemicals (group 5) which rose respectively by 406% and 309%.

Over the period 1958/71, the biggest export expansion was in machinery and transport material, which rose from \$2 822 million to \$14 268 million, which brought them to 43% of the exports to industrial countries against 33% in 1958. In 1971 the miscellaneous manufactures (excluding chemicals) were still more than 33% of the same total (against 35% in 1958).

Growth in Community trade with Class 1 countries
by product groups 1958 - 1971

SCT product groups	Imports					Exports				
	1958		1971		growth	1958		1971		growth
	(\$m)	%	(\$m)	%	%	(\$m)	%	(\$m)	%	%
Total (0 to 9)	8483	100	27946	100	229	8586	100	33492	100	290
(0+1) food, drink, tobacco	1519	18	3567	13	135	854	8	2082	6	144
(2+4) raw materials	2583	30	5126	18	98	388	5	952	3	145
(3) energy products	612	7	622	2	2	572	7	1342	4	134
(0 to 4) basic products	4714	55	9314	33	98	1814	19	4376	13	141
(5) chemicals	519	6	2295	8	342	828	10	3385	10	328
(7) machinery, transport material	1343	16	7742	28	476	2822	33	14268	43	406
(6+8) other manufactures	1850	22	7680	28	315	3070	35	11115	33	262
(5 to 8) Total manufactures	3712	44	17717	64	377	6720	78	28768	86	328

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Trade with EFTA

In 1971 the Community trade with the countries of the former EFTA represented 24% of imports from outside the Community (against 22% in 1958) and 42% of the imports from industrial countries (42% in 1958 also). On the export side these proportions were respectively, 33% (against 31%) and 50% (against 58%).

Between 1958 and 1971 the imports from EFTA countries increased by 223%, and the exports to them by 236%. Trade between EEC countries and EFTA countries is mainly in processed goods and its importance is consistently increasing. In 1971 manufactured goods accounted for 75% of the imports from EFTA countries (against 60% in 1958) and 82% of the sales to them (against 72%).

The imports of manufactured goods increased over the period by 304%, and exports by 283%.

In 1971 the imports into the EEC of basic products from EFTA countries amounted to \$2 644 million (against \$1 372 million), a growth of 93% and representing 22% of the imports from the former European Free Trade Association (against 38% in 1958). The exports of primary products show a total increase of 112%. They amounted to \$2 860 million (or 17% against 27% in 1958) of total exports to the former EFTA.

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Community trade with EFTA by product groups 1958 - 1971

	Imports				Exports			
	1958		1971		1958		1971	
	(£m)	%	(£m)	%	(£m)	%	(£m)	%
Total (0 to 9)	3589	100	11644	100	4949	100	16708	100
(0+1) food, drink, tobacco	504	14	861	7	610	12	1264	8
(2+4) raw materials	792	22	1610	14	244	5	563	3
(3) energy products	76	2	173	1	501	10	1023	6
(0 to 4) basic products	1372	38	2644	22	1355	27	2860	17
(5) chemicals	238	7	1058	9	443	9	1790	11
(7) machinery, transport material	759	21	3714	32	1532	31	6630	40
(6+8) other manufactures	1177	33	3973	34	1587	32	5225	31
(5 to 8) total manufactures	2164	60	8744	75	3562	72	13645	82

The structure of the trade with EFTA countries as a whole is influenced by that with Great Britain. In 1971, the British trade accounted for 38% of the Community imports from EFTA countries (against 33% in 1958) and 27% of the exports (27% in 1958 also). The proportion of industrial goods entering into trade with Great Britain is bigger than for the other countries.

In 1971, 84% of the imports from Great Britain consisted of processed goods (80% in 1958) and the same classes accounted for 76% of the exports (against 56%). The proportion of industrial goods in the import trade from other EFTA countries was 69% in 1971 (51% in 1958) and in the export trade 84% (against 78%).

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In 1971, the EEC trade with Denmark consisted on the import side of about 48% primary products and 50% manufactures; and on the export side of 14% basic products and 84% manufactures.

Other West European countries

Since the formation of the Common Market, there has been a material expansion in the EEC trade with non-member countries in Western Europe. The countries concerned are Greece, Turkey, Spain, Yugoslavia, Finland, Ireland, Iceland and Malta.

Between 1958 and 1971 the imports from these countries rose by 302% and exports to them by 401%. The considerable expansion in the trade with these countries consisted partly in a material expansion in imports of primary products and an exceptional growth in the purchases from them of industrial goods, the proportion of which rose from 16% to a 1971 figure of 48%.

The purchases of primary products increased by 147%, and those of manufactured goods by more than 1 000%. The imports of chemicals and machinery and transport material showed a spectacular increase in value, but in 1971 they amounted only to 3% and 10% respectively of the total EEC imports from these countries.

On the export side, basic products increased by 250% and manufactures by 410%. In 1971, primary products were only 9% of the total exports to these countries (against 13% in 1958) and manufactures accounted for 87% (against 86%).

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Proportion of EEC trade with other West European countries by product gr.
1958 - 1971

	<u>Imports</u>		<u>Exports</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1971</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Total (0 to 9)	100	100	100	100
(0+1) food, drink, tobacco	46	26	4	4
(3) energy products	0	2	5	3
(2+4) raw materials	36	22	4	2
(0 to 4) basic products	83	50	13	9
(5) chemicals	1	3	15	13
(7) machinery, transport material	1	10	38	45
(6+8) other manufactured goods	14	35	33	29
(5 to 8) total manufactures	16	48	86	87

United States of America

The United States is a bigger trading partner for the Community than any other country. Between 1958 and 1971 the EEC imports from the United States increased by 221%, and the exports by 364%. In 1971 the EEC purchases amounted to \$8 984 million and sales to \$7 701 million. The imports were more than 18% of the EEC purchases from outside countries in 1971 (against over 17% in 1958); and the EEC exports were 15% of the total against 10.5%.

In 1971, the Community exports showed a very brisk expansion (16%) and there was a slight decline (1%) in imports. This resulted in an improvement in the trade balance, the deficit in which was almost halved at \$1 283 million (against \$2 405 million in 1970 and \$1 144 million in 1958).

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During the 14-year period there has been a very marked change in the composition of the goods the EEC buys from the United States. In 1958 they consisted of 60% primary products and 40% industrial goods; but the proportions have now been reversed. The 1971 figures show industrial goods as accounting for about 60% against 34% of primary products.

The changes since 1958 include a material fall (38%) in the energy products bought from the United States, but there has been a moderate expansion in raw materials (89%). On the other hand there was a considerable increase in the imports of food products (up 229%), which accounted for 14.5% of the total imports from the USA in 1971 against 14.1% in 1958. The proportion of raw materials fell 10 points, from 26% in 1958 to 16% in 1971, while energy products fell 15 points, from 19% to 4%.

The imports of industrial goods expanded vigorously. For chemicals the increase was 283%, miscellaneous manufactures 318%, machinery and transport material 449%. The buying of chemicals in 1971 was 11% of the total import against 9% in 1958, and the proportions for miscellaneous manufactures rose from 12% to 15%, and machinery and transport material from 20% to 34%.

The Community exports to the United States in 1971 consisted of 91% industrial goods and only 8% of basic products, which had accounted in 1958 for 14%.

Sales of energy products and raw materials to the United States are extremely small - around 1% or 2% of the total. Food products represented 5% in 1971 against 9% in 1958.

The expansion in exports to the United States in the 1958 - 1971 period is due to increased sales of industrial goods. The exports of chemicals rose 267%, miscellaneous manufactures 310% and machinery and transport material 55%.

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The export of machinery and transport material was the group showing the most expansion. In 1971, it accounted for 44% of total sales to the United States against 31% in 1958.

In 1958 miscellaneous manufactures was the biggest group, covering 47% of the total exports; but in 1971, this group takes second place with only 42% of the total, and thus ranking after machinery and transport material (see Table 4, Annex IV).

Japan

Japan supplies 3% of Community imports and absorbs 1.8% of the exports. In 1971 the imports reached \$1 524 million and exports \$937 million. Between 1958 and 1971 the imports increased by 1 218% and exports by 574%. Japan, however, is still only a small trading partner to the Community; but the Community trade with it has risen faster than that with any other country, except Libya.

The imports from Japan in 1971 were 90% manufactures and 9% primary products. In 1958 the corresponding proportions were 65% and 35%. The increase in primary products includes a 418% rise in the import of food products and 417% in raw materials; but these were less than the average (1 218%) which accounts for the fall in their proportion of the total. The buying of industrial goods from Japan comprises an increase of 2 260% for chemicals, 3 047% for machinery and transport material and 1 231% for miscellaneous manufactures.

The proportion represented by machinery and transport material rose from 15% in 1958 to 35% in 1971. For chemicals the rise was from 4% to 9% and for miscellaneous manufactures from 46% to 47%.

Community exports to Japan in 1971 consisted of 90% industrial goods and about 10% basic products, which compares with 83% and 15% respectively in 1958. The part played by primary products is of no great importance. The exports of food products increased by 362% and those of raw materials by 212%.

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The exports of miscellaneous manufactures (groups 6 and 8) showed an exceptionally vigorous expansion (1 335%) by comparison with machinery and transport material (up 648%) and chemicals (up 327%).

In 1971 the proportion of miscellaneous manufactures in the exports to Japan was 26%, or 14 points higher than in 1958, when it was only 12%. The proportion of machinery and transport material was 5 points up, at 42% (against 37%); and chemicals were 13 points down at 22% (against 35%).

2. Developing countries (Class 2)

Between 1958 and 1971 the imports from developing countries increased by 159%, and exports to them by 108%.

In 1971 the developing countries supplied 36% (against 42% in 1958) of the imports into the Community and absorbed 25.5% (against 39%) of Community exports to outside destinations.

The imports from developing countries in 1971 comprised 85% of primary products (against 92% in 1958) and 15% of manufactures (against 8%).

Over the 14-year period the purchases of food products increased by 56%, raw materials by 46% and energy products by 329%. The proportion of the trade consisting of food products fell by about 14 points, to 20% (against 34% in 1958); raw materials fell 13 points to 16% (against 29%), but energy products rose 18 points.

The outstanding growth was in the imports of machinery and transport material (up 751%) while miscellaneous manufactures rose 376% and chemicals by 275%. The volume of these imports is, however, still very small (see Table 4, Annex IV).

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Community exports to developing countries in 1971 consisted of 87% industrial goods (against 83% in 1958) and 12% of basic products (against 16%). Between 1958 and 1971 the sales of basic products to these countries increased by 79% for food products and 135% for raw materials; but the sales to them of energy products fell by 16%. In the industrial groups, the exports of chemicals to these countries rose by 195%, machinery and transport material by 178% and miscellaneous manufactures by 46%.

Proportion of product groups in EEC trade with Class 2 (developing) countries

1958 - 1971

	<u>Imports</u>		<u>Exports</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1970</u>
	%	%	%	%
Total (0 to 9)	100	100	100	100
(0+1) food, drink, tobacco	34	20	10	9
(2+4) raw materials	29	16	2	2
(3) energy products	29	48	4	2
(0 to 4) basic products	92	85	16	12
(5) chemicals	1	1	10	14
(7) machinery, transport material	0	1	35	46
(6+8) other manufactured goods	7	13	39	27
(5 to 8) total manufactures	8	15	83	87

AASM (Associated African States and Madagascar)

In 1958 and 1971, Community imports from the AASM rose by 80%, from \$913 million to \$1 641 million, and the exports to them by 97%, from \$713 million to \$1 402 million.

.../...

In 1971, these countries accounted for 3.3% of the imports from outside the EEC and about 2.8% of the corresponding exports. In 1958, the proportions were 6% and 4.5%.

The Community imports from these countries were made up of 75% basic products and about 25% of manufactures, against 1958 proportions of 83% and 16% respectively. Purchases of food, drink and tobacco products increased 53% in the 14-year period, raw materials 62% and energy products 350%; but the amount under the last heading is still small and does not exceed 3% of the total imports from developing countries (against only 1% in 1958). The proportion attributable to food, drink and tobacco products fell 5 points, to 32% (against 37% in 1958) and raw materials fell 5 points to 40% (against 45%).

The rate of expansion in the imports of industrial products was more substantial than for basic products; but they still play only an insignificant part in the trade. Chemicals accounted in 1971 for 0.7% (against 0.3% in 1958), and machinery and transport material for 0.2% (against 0.1%). The only important heading is the miscellaneous manufactures group, which accounted for 25% of the total in 1971, against 16% in 1958.

The exports to these countries rose in 14 years by 97%, from \$713 million to \$1 402 million. Since the imports in the two years rose from \$913 million to \$1 641 million, the EEC trade balance with these countries showed a deficit in 1971 of \$239 million.

The goods these countries sell to the Community consist mainly of basic products (75%); but there has been a definite increase in industrial goods, owing to the setting up of local industries, and these accounted for 25% of the total (against 16% in 1958).

The Community sales to AASM consisted of 17% basic products (18% in 1958) and 83% (against 78%) of manufactures. The smaller proportion of primary products is due to the slight increase in the sales of food products (+86%) and energy products (+21%). The food products showed practically

.../...

no increase until 1968, but some expansion has been noted in the last few years. Raw materials increased by 320%, but the absolute value is far from high, accounting for only 1.5% (against 0.7% in 1958). The proportion of food products fell over the period from 14.3% to 13.6%, and that of energy products from 3% to 2%. The exports of industrial goods showed an increase of 169% for chemicals, 190% for machinery and transport material and 52% for miscellaneous manufactures. The proportion represented by sales of the latter group fell 10 points (from 44% to 34%) between 1958 and 1971. On the other hand the proportion of rose 2 points (from 7.6% to 10.3%) and machinery and transport material 12 points (from 26% to 38%).

Latin America

In 1971, Latin America supplied 7.1% of the imports from outside the Community and took 6.5% of the exports to non-Community destinations. The corresponding 1958 figures were 10% in both directions. Latin America is one of the Community's chief trading partners among the developing regions of the world. In 1971, the imports from this region amounted to \$3 471 million, against \$1 584 million in 1958, thus showing a rise of 119% in 14 years. In the same period the exports to it rose 115%, from \$1 536 million to \$3 294 million. The Community trade balance with Latin America still showed a deficit of \$177 million in 1971 (against \$48 million in 1958).

The Community imports of Latin American origin in 1971 consisted of 81% basic products and 18% industrial goods, which compares with 1958 figures of 86% and 9% respectively. By comparison with 1958, the proportion of industrial goods is 10 points up, from 9% to 19%, and the proportion of basic products is down by 5 points.

Food products are outstandingly the chief item in the imports of South American origin, representing by themselves more than 54% of the Community purchases in 1971, against 48% in 1958.

The imports of raw materials accounted in 1971 for little more than one fifth of the purchases from Latin America. Between 1958 and 1971 the proportion fell by 3 points (from 23.6% to 20.6%) but the absolute total

.../...

increased by 85%, thus following the trend of the purchases of food products which were up by 136%. The imports for energy products, however, fell by 15% over the period, and their proportion of the total fell from 14% to 6%.

The imports of industrial goods from Latin America showed increases of 250% for chemicals and 328% for miscellaneous manufactures; but the imports of machinery and transport materials are so small in absolute value that the rate of growth is of no real significance. The quite material increase in the imports of manufactured goods raised their proportion of the total from 7.2% to 14.5%.

The Community exports to Latin America consisted of 92% industrial goods (against 90% in 1958) and included 52% (against 42%) of machinery and transport material; 18% of chemicals (against 11%) and 21% of miscellaneous manufactures (against 37.5%). Under the primary products headings, 5% (against 2.4%) was accounted for by food products, 1.6% (against 1.1%) by raw materials and 0.4% (against 1.2%) by energy products.

Between 1958 and 1971 there was a rise of 310% in the exports of food products and 200% in raw materials, but a fall of 25% in energy products. The exports of industrial goods showed increases of 235% for chemicals, 158% for machinery and transport material and 15% for other manufactured goods.

Western Asia

The trade with Western Asia has shown a more satisfactory expansion than that with other developing countries, though less good than the EEC trade as a whole. The proportion of the extra-Community trade done with these countries shows an increase of a fifth of a point in the imports to the EEC (from 11.2% to 11.4%) and an equivalent fall in the EEC exports from 4.5% to 4.3%.

Between 1958 and 1971 the imports from Western Asia increased 212% to \$5 632 million, and the exports rose 206%, to \$2 168 million. The Community

.../...

trade balance with these countries shows a structural deficit, amounting in 1958 to \$1 096 million and in 1971 to \$3 464 million.

The imports from this region consist as to 90% of oil and petroleum products, the same proportion as in 1958. The other items are of small significance, with food products accounting for 2% (against 4% in 1958) and raw materials also around 2% (against 4%). The miscellaneous manufactures group has shown a 3 point increase to 4% (against 1%).

The exports to these countries consist mainly of manufactures which accounted for 87% of the total, both in 1958 and 1971. The remaining 13% consists of primary products. Under the latter head the 1971 figures include 9% (against 8% in 1958) of food products, 2% of energy products (against 3%) and 2% of raw materials.

3. Trade with State-trading countries

Eastern Europe

The trade with State-trading countries in Eastern Europe is the section which has shown most progress during the 14-year period. Between 1958 and 1971 the imports from these countries rose from \$678 million to \$3 191 million, and the exports to them from \$625 million to \$3 427 million. The growth in Community purchases was thus 371% and in its sales 447%.

In 1971, the EEC imports from the East European countries accounted for 6.5% (against 4.2% in 1958) of the extra-Community purchases and the exports for 6.8% (against 3.9%) of the extra-Community sales.

The Community trade balance with these countries was in deficit from 1958, but went into surplus in 1967, and has so remained until 1971, with a total credit balance of \$236 million against \$265 million in 1970.

.../...

The growth of Community trade with Eastern Europe has followed different courses in different countries. Taking them together the imports into the Community in 1971 consisted as to 63% of primary products against 74% in 1958. The breakdown of this is 21% for food products (against 23%), 20% for raw materials (against 26%) and 22% for energy products (against 25%). In the industrial groups 5% consisted of chemicals (same as in 1958), 7% for machinery and transport material (against 3%) and about 25% for miscellaneous manufactures (against 18%). For the industrial goods taken together, there was a gain of 10 points between 1958 and 1971, from 26% to 36%.

The purchases of food products were up over the period by 343%, raw materials by 259%, energy products by 314%; and, on the industrial side, chemicals by 472%, machinery and transport material by 928% and other manufactures by 543%.

The biggest rise during the 14-year period was in machinery and transport material.

The Community exports to this region consist of 12% of primary products (about 13.5% in 1958) and 87% industrial goods. The proportion of food products rose over the period by about 4 points, from 3.4% in 1958 to 7.3%. On the other hand, the proportion of raw materials fell by 6.5 points, from 10.1% to 3.5%; and that of energy products, which was virtually non-existent in 1958, accounted for 1.4% in 1971. The proportion of industrial products as a whole scarcely varied, amounting to 86% in 1958 and 87% in 1971. The proportion of chemicals rose 2 points (from 11% to 13%); machinery and transport material rose 10 points, from 27% to 37%, but miscellaneous manufactures fell from 49% to about 37%.

Over the period the sales of food products were those which expanded most (up 1 095%). They were followed by machinery and transport material (up 666%), chemicals (up 573%), miscellaneous manufactures (up 307%) and raw materials (up 94%).

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Conclusions

In 1971, the Community remained the first trading power among the great economic areas of the world. It did 31% of world trade, against 22% in 1958. The corresponding figure for EFTA was 15.6% (against 17%) and for the United States 14% (against 15%).

The trade inside the Community was 50% of the total trade, against 30% in 1958. The composition of the trade shows a continuous decline in the importance of primary products, both in the trade between the Six and in the trade with outside countries. In the intra-Community trade, the Netherlands had a surplus on its trading account in 1971 for the first time since the formation of the Common Market.

In 1971 there was a material improvement in the Community trade balance with outside countries. This was due, essentially, to changes in exchange rates, the slower growth in imports and in some measure, to the American dockers' strikes. Except in the trade with State-trading countries, the Community showed in 1971 a more vigorous growth in its exports to the other individual regions than in its imports from them.

I/ 1. L A C. E. E. DANS LE COMMERCE MONDIAL

(en mio \$; %)

Année		Monde (1)	C. E. E.		A. E. L. E.			Royaume Uni	Etats Unis	Amérique latine	Japon	URSS
			extra- CEE	Intra- CEE	Total	extra- AELE	Intra- AELE					
1958	Importations (caf)	94.600	16.156	6.790	18.764	15.741	3.043	10.488	(fob) 13.203	8.510	3.033	4.350
	Exportations (fob)	89.000	15.911	6.864	16.128	13.289	2.840	9.276	17.751	8.190	2.877	4.298
	Balance commerciale		- 245		-2.656	-2.452		-1.212	+4.543	- 320	- 156	- 52
	Importations (en%)	100	17,1	7,2	19,8	16,6	3,2	11,0	14,0	9,6	3,2	4,6
	Exportations (en%)	100	17,8	7,7	18,1	14,9	3,2	10,4	19,9	9,2	3,2	4,8
1971	Importations (mio \$)	276.300	49.188	49.290	53.038	41.253	11.785	23.465	(fob) 45.602	20.520	19.704	12.479
	Exportations (mio \$)	262.700	50.676	49.352	49.352	34.681	11.376	22.354	44.137	17.950	24.012	13.806
	Balance commerciale		+1.488		-6.931	-6.572		-1.111	-1.465	-2.570	+4.308	+1.327
	Importations (en%)	100	17,8	17,8	19,2	14,9	4,3	8,5	16,5	7,4	7,1	4,5
	Exportations (en%)	100	19,5	18,9	17,7	13,3	4,4	8,6	17,0	6,5	9,2	5,2

(1) Non compris le commerce intra-CEE et les échanges du bloc oriental

COMPARAISON DE LA PROGRESSION DU COMMERCE MONDIAL
AVEC CELLE DE CERTAINES ZONES ECONOMIQUES OU PAYS ENTRE 1958 ET 1971

(en %)

		Taux d'accroissement 1971-1958		Taux d'accroissement annuels					
		global	moyen	59/58	64/63	68/67	69/68	70/69	71/70
MORDE (1)	import	192	8,6	4,2	11,8	10,3	11,6	12,8	10,5
	export	195	8,7	4,7	12,0	10,9	12,6	12,8	11,5
C.E.E. (2) (extra)	import	204	8,9	0,3	8,8	8,6	16,9	16,2	8,0
	export	218	9,3	7,2	11,8	11,6	11,5	15,2	12,0
ASIE	import	182	8,3	6,6	14,0	6,5	9,9	15,7	9,3
	export	186	8,4	5,4	8,2	8,4	14,9	13,0	12,4
ROYAUME-UNI	import	124	6,4	6,3	14,4	7,0	5,2	8,8	8,0
	export	141	7,0	4,5	10,4	6,8	14,1	10,5	15,5
PAYS-BAS	import	245	10,0	16,7	9,3	23,4	8,7	11,4	14,1
	export	149	7,3	-1,7	13,3	8,6	10,3	15,4	2,1
AMERIQUE LATINE	import	141	7,0	-7,2	10,2	10,2	7,8	25,7	8,2
	export	119	6,2	1,0	8,6	3,9	11,4	13,4	4,8
JAPON	import	550	15,5	18,7	17,8	11,3	15,6	25,6	4,4
	export	735	17,7	20,1	22,5	23,8	23,2	20,8	24,2
U.R.S.S.	import	187	8,5	16,6	9,6	10,2	9,7	13,6	6,3
	export	221	9,4	26,6	5,6	10,2	9,6	9,8	7,9

(1) non compris le commerce intra-C.E.E. et les échanges du bloc oriental

(2) C.E.E.
 (intra + extra) import 329 11,9
 export 329 12,0

I. 3. IMPORTANCE RELATIVE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR DE L.A. C.E.E. (Intra + Extra)
ET D'AUTRES ZONES ECONOMIQUES OU PAYS

Année	Région/pays	I m p o r t a t i o n s		E x p o r t a t i o n s	
		% du PNB	\$ par hab.	% du PNB	\$ par hab.
1958	C.E.E.	14,5	136	14,4	135
	Royaume-Uni	16,0	232	14,2	205
	Etats-Unis	2,9	76	3,9	101
	Japon	9,6	32	9,1	31
1970 *	C.E.E.	18,3	464	18,6	464
	A.F.L.E.	22,2	508	18,8	430
	Royaume-Uni	18,1	390	16,2	347
	Etats-Unis	4,1	195	4,4	210
	Japon	9,6	182	9,8	187

* -dernières données disponibles pour les différentes régions sont de 1970.

		Total	Produits aliment. boissons tabacs	Produits énergé- tiques	Matiè- res pre- mières	Produits manufac- turés	Biens d'équi- pements	Total	Produits aliment. boissons tabacs	Produits énergéti- ques	Matières premiè- res	Produits manufac- turés	Biens d'équipe- ments	
		(0 - 9)	(0 + 1)	(3)	(2 + 4)	(5+6+7+8)	(7)	(0 - 9)	(0 + 1)	(3)	(2 + 4)	(5+6+7+8)	(7)	
			I	m	p	o	r		E	x	p	o	r	
			t									t		
<u>1958</u>	CEE (extra)	(Mrds \$)	16,16	4,02	2,77	4,78	4,46	1,38	15,87	1,52	0,91	0,56	12,67	5,15
	(en %)	100	25	17	30	28	9	100	10	6	3	80	32	
<u>1970</u> *	CEE	(Mrds \$)	45,63	7,5	7,78	9,00	20,69	7,28	45,21	3,08	1,68	1,27	38,60	18,69
	(en %)	100	15	11	13	62	22	100	10	4	4	85	21	
	AELE	(Mrds \$)	48,54	7,61	4,56	5,37	30,67	11,55	40,96	3,57	0,80	3,06	32,79	14,47
	(en %)	100	15	9	11	64	24	100	8	2	8	81	34	
	Royaume-Uni	(Mrds \$)	21,72	4,92	2,27	3,27	10,99	3,59	19,35	1,23	0,50	0,65	16,34	7,92
	(en %)	100	23	10	15	49	16	100	6	3	3	88	41	
	Etats-Unis	(Mrds \$)	39,96	6,22	3,04	3,43	25,80	11,15	43,23	5,05	1,59	5,10	29,34	17,88
	(en %)	100	16	8	9	68	28	100	12	4	12	73	41	
	Japon	(Mrds \$)	18,88	2,57	3,91	6,68	5,63	2,13	19,32	0,65	0,05	0,35	18,12	7,83
	(en %)	100	14	21	35	30	11	100	3	0,2	2	95	41	
	Amérique latine	(Mrds \$)	13,20	1,91	2,20	0,95	13,12	6,78	17,12	6,90	4,06	3,18	2,95	0,33
	(en %)	100	10	12	5	69	36	100	40	24	19	17	2	
	MONDE	(Mrds \$)	218,90	28,66	21,92	24,56	130,08	58,09	206,5	28,3	20,71	24,41	130,45	58,44
	(Intra CEE exclu)	(en %)	100	13	10	11	60	27	100	13	11	11	63	28

* Les données de 1970 sont les dernières disponibles pour le commerce mondial ventilé par classes de produits.

II.

COMMERCE EXTERIEUR GENERAL (Intra + Extra C.E.E.)

I. Evolution du commerce général de la C.E.E.

	1958	1963	1969	1970	1971	Taux d'accroissement (1971 / 1970)	Taux d'accroissement (1971/1958)	
							Global	Moyen
Importations	(Mrds \$)					(%)		
France	5,6	8,7	17,2	18,9	21,1	11	277	10,7
Belg/Lux.	3,1	5,1	10,0	11,4	12,5	10	303	11,3
Pays-Bas	3,6	6,0	11,0	13,4	14,7	10	308	11,5
Allemagne	7,4	13,0	24,9	29,8	34,3	15	364	12,5
Italie	3,2	7,6	12,4	14,9	15,8	6	394	13,1
C.E.E.	22,9	40,4	75,6	88,4	98,5	11	330	11,9
Exportations	(Mrds \$)					(%)		
France	5,1	8,1	14,9	17,7	20,3	15	298	10,9
Belg/Lux.	3,1	4,8	10,1	11,6	12,1	4	290	11,6
Pays-Bas	3,2	5,0	10,0	11,8	13,6	16	325	11,5
Allemagne	8,8	14,6	29,1	34,2	39,0	14	343	12,0
Italie	2,6	5,1	11,7	13,2	15,0	13	477	14,5
C.E.E.	22,8	37,6	75,7	88,5	100,0	13	340	12,0
Balance commerciale (Mio \$)								
France	- 488	- 643	- 2241	- 1184	- 713			
Belg/Lux.	- 83	- 273	+ 76	+ 243	- 460			
Pays-Bas	- 408	- 1005	- 28	- 1626	- 1124			
Allemagne	+ 1446	+ 1597	+ 4126	+ 4375	+ 4699			
Italie	- 639	- 2535	- 720	- 1752	- 856			
C.E.E.	- 171	- 2859	+ 112	+ 56	+ 1546			

II. 2.

IMPORTANCE RELATIVE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR DES SIX (Intra + Extra - C.E.E.)

	I M P O R T A T I O N S						E X P O R T A T I O N S					
	% du P N B			\$/ par habitant			% du P N B			\$/ par habitant		
	1958	1970	1971	1958	1970	1971	1958	1970	1971	1958	1970	1971
France	10,6	12,8	12,9	125	371	410	9,7	12,0	12,5	114	348	396
Belg./Luxembourg	28,8	42,8	42,6	335	1132	1248	28,0	43,8	41,0	326	1156	1202
Pays-Bas	38,2	42,9	40,9	324	1021	1115	33,9	37,7	37,7	288	897	1030
Allemagne	13,3	16,0	16,5	136	482	560	16,0	18,4	18,8	162	553	637
Italie	10,9	16,1	15,7	66	273	288	8,8	14,2	14,9	53	242	273
C.E.E	14,5	18,3	18,3	136	464	516	14,4	18,3	18,6	135	464	524

1. EVOLUTION DU COMMERCE INTRA-CONTINENTAL DES SIX (en Mio \$; %)

Pays	1958	1963	1969	1970	1971	Taux d'accrois- sement annuel 1971/1970	Taux d'accrois- sement (1971/1958)		1958	1963	1969	1970	1971	
							Global	Moyen						
	<u>Importations en Mio \$</u>						<u>% des importations totales</u>							
	France	1227	3126	8960	9256	10.539	14	759	18,0	21,9	35,8	50,5	48,9	50,0
	Belg/Lux	1462	2684	5734	6683	7.924	19	442	13,9	46,6	52,5	57,4	58,9	63,2
	Pays-Bas	1518	3082	6230	7483	8025	7	429	3,7	41,9	51,7	56,7	55,9	54,5
	Allemagne	1896	4343	10862	13232	16088	22	749	17,9	25,8	33,4	43,6	44,4	46,8
	Italie	687	2503	4818	6146	6716	9	878	19,2	21,4	33,0	38,7	41,4	42,4
	CEE	6790	15737	36334	42800	49291	15	626	16,5	29,6	38,9	48,1	48,4	50,1
	<u>Exportations en Mio \$</u>						<u>% des exportations totales</u>							
	France	1136	3092	7118	8661	10059	16	785	18,3	22,2	38,3	47,8	48,8	49,4
	Belg/Lux	1377	2942	6800	7950	8286	4	502	14,8	45,1	60,8	67,5	68,6	68,6
	Pays-Bas	1337	2647	5992	7290	8672	19	549	15,4	41,5	53,3	60,1	62,0	63,8
	Allemagne	2406	5452	11571	13727	15647	14	550	15,5	27,3	37,3	39,8	40,1	40,0
	Italie	603	3092	4983	5673	6683	18	1000	20,2	23,6	35,5	42,5	42,9	44,7
	CEE	6864	15926	36465	43301	49352	14	619	16,4	30,1	42,4	48,2	48,9	49,3

III. 2. EVOLUTION DU SOLDE DES ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES (en \$ Mio)

	<u>FRANCE</u>	<u>UEBL</u>	<u>PAYS-BAS</u>	<u>ALLEMAGNE</u>	<u>ITALIE</u>
<u>Balance commerciale</u>					
1958	- 91,7	- 84,3	-181,3	+ 510,0	- 79,1
1959	+ 161,5	- 96,3	-152,3	- 269,6	- 96,5
1960	+ 193,7	+ 14,0	-226,8	+ 345,2	- 230,8
1961	+ 317,6	- 46,0	-463,4	+ 598,7	- 232,1
1962	+ 188,4	+134,5	-427,0	+ 517,4	- 265,8
1963	- 34,6	+257,9	-434,8	+1110,0	- 709,4
1964	- 275,0	+343,8	-437,7	+ 812,4	- 114,6
1965	+ 99,6	+473,7	-425,7	- 354,1	+ 586,8
1966	- 244,9	+281,0	-581,8	+ 376,5	+ 474,4
1967	- 672,2	+442,8	-543,1	+1135,0	- 26,0
1968	-1164,5	+675,2	-355,9	+ 981,3	+ 356,3
1969	-1572,0	+1066,0	-235,0	+ 708,9	+ 154,4
1970	- 594,5	+1265,7	-192,8	+ 494,9	- 473,6
1971	- 480,5	+ 362,2	+647,4	- 441,0	- 27,5

3. RESEAU DES ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES (1)

(en millions de dollars)

Destination Origine	FRANCE		BELG/LUX		PAYS-BAS		ALLEMAGNE		ITALIE		C.E.E.	
	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971
France	-	-	364	2.227	101	1.128	562	4.568	155	2.234	1.182	10.156
Belg/Lux.	301	2.328	-	-	647	2.294	335	3.344	64	581	1.347	8.547
Pays-Bas	142	1.357	493	2.039	-	-	595	4.528	82	711	1.311	8.634
Allemagne	653	4.749	538	3.163	706	3.974	-	-	386	3.190	2.282	15.075
Italie	132	2.105	67	494	64	629	404	3.649	-	-	668	6.877
C.E.E.	1.227	10.539	1.462	7.924	1.518	8.025	1.896	16.088	687	6.716	6.790	49.291

(1) Chiffres d'importations

	C.E.E.		FRANCE		BELG/LUX		PAYS-BAS		ALLEMAGNE		ITALIE	
	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971
<u>IMPORTATIONS</u>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
France	18	21	-	-	25	28	7	14	30	28	23	33
Belg/Lux	21	16	24	22	-	-	43	29	18	21	9	9
Pays-Bas	22	16	12	13	34	26	-	-	31	28	12	11
Allemagne	28	33	53	45	37	40	46	50	-	-	56	47
Italie	10	14	11	20	4	6	4	8	21	22	-	-
<u>EXPORTATIONS</u>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
France	17	20	-	-	22	30	11	16	29	31	20	30
Belg/Lux	20	17	31	23	-	-	38	24	23	21	10	8
Pays-Bas	19	18	9	12	48	28	-	-	31	27	10	10
Allemagne	35	32	47	43	25	36	45	52	-	-	60	51
Italie	9	13	13	22	5	6	6	8	17	21	-	-

STRUCTURE DES ECHANGES INTRA-COMMUNAUTAIRES

	C.E.E.			F R A N C E			BELCO-LUXEMB.			PAYS-BAS			ALLEMAGNE			I T A L I E		
	1958	1970	1971	1958	1970	1971	1958	1970	1971	1958	1970	1971	1958	1970	1971	1958	1970	1971
IMPORTATIONS																		
(en Mio \$)																		
Total (0-9)	6786	42801	49291	1227	9257	10.539	1462	6677	7924	1518	7483	8024	1896	13233	16088	684	6140	6716
(0+1+2+4+3)	2276	9649	11379	451	1547	1788	516	1648	1903	270	1082	1169	807	3720	4535	231	1652	1984
(5+6+7+8+)	4459	32726	37389	774	7709	8747	943	5023	6010	1228	6263	6709	1061	9252	11225	452	4478	4693
(en %)																		
Total (0-9)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(0+1+2+4+3)	33	22,5	23	37	17	17	35	25	24	18	14	15	43	28	28	34	27	30
(5+6+8+7)	66	76,5	76	63	83	83	64	75	76	81	84	84	56	70	70	66	73	70
EXPORTATIONS																		
(en Mio \$)																		
Total (0-9)	6862	43247	49352	1136	8611	10059	1377	7946	8266	1337	7312	8672	2406	13738	15647	606	5660	6662
(0+1+2+4+3)	2252	9854	11479	422	2557	3100	319	1303	1365	694	3255	3807	570	1792	2058	245	948	1148
(5+6+7+8)	4570	32921	37333	700	6023	6865	1050	6545	6842	637	4001	4820	1822	11702	13279	361	4697	5526
(en %)																		
Total (0-9)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(0+1+2+4+3)	33	22,8	23	37	30	31	23	16	17	52	44	44	24	13	13	40	17	17
(5+6+8+7)	67	76,1	76	62	70	68	76	82	83	48	55	56	76	85	85	60	83	83
BALANCE COMMERCIALE																		
(Mio \$)																		
Total (0-9)				-91	-646	-480	-85	+1269	+362	-181	-171	+648	+510	+505	-441	-78	-430	-28
(0+1+2+4+3)				-29	+1010	+1312	-197	-345	-541	+424	+2173	+2638	-237	-1928	-2477	+14	-704	-836
(5+6+7+8)				-75	-1686	-1882	+107	+1522	+832	-591	-2262	-1889	+761	+2450	+2054	-91	+219	+829

(0+1+2+4+3) = Produits primaires
 (5+6+8+7) = Produits manufacturés

Annexe IV.

I. EVOLUTION DES ECHANGES ET DE LA BALANCE COMMERCIALE DES ETATS MEMBRES, PAR REGIONS OU PAYS.

a) C.E.E.

(en Mio \$; en %)

	I M P O R T A T I O N S						E X P O R T A T I O N S						BALANCE COMMERCIALE		
	1958	1970	1971	Taux d'accroissement			1958	1970	1971	Taux d'accroissement			1958	1970	1971
				1971/ 1970	1971 - global	1958 moyen				1971/ 1970	1971 - global	1958 moyen			
		en Mio \$			en %			en Mio \$			en %			en Mio \$	
Extra-CEE	16156	45621	49188	+ 8	204	8,9	15911	45198	50673	+ 12	218	9,3	- 245	- 423	+1485
Classe I	8526	26411	27946	+ 6	228	9,6	8638	29836	33492	+ 12	288	11,0	+ 112	+3425	+5546
AELE	3608	10715	11644	+ 9	223	9,4	4970	14884	16708	+ 12	236	9,8	+1362	+4169	+5064
Royaume Uni	1192	4009	4350	+ 9	267	10,5	1330	3667	4489	+ 22	238	9,8	+ 138	- 342	+ 109
Etats-Unis	2808	9038	8984	- 1	220	9,4	1664	6633	7701	+ 16	363	12,5	-1144	-2405	-1283
Japon	117	1232	1542	+25	1218		139	986	937	- 5	574	15,9	+ 32	- 246	- 605
Classe 2	6824	16105	17672	+10	159	7,6	6125	11546	12900	+ 12	111	5,9	-699	-4559	-4772
AOM (1)	1546	3516	3107	-12	101	5,5	1860	3253	3353	+ 3	80	4,6	+ 314	- 263	+ 246
Afrique-autre (2)	1521	3510	3673	+ 5	141	7,0	1952	1597	1963	+ 23	1	0,08	+ 431	-1913	-1710
Amérique Latine	1647	3591	3471	- 3	111	5,9	1604	2945	3294	+ 12	105	5,7	- 43	- 646	- 177
Asie occident.	1803	3599	5632	+44	212	9,2	693	1831	2168	+ 18	213	9,2	-1110	-2068	-3464
Classe 3	789	3050	3496	+15	343	12,1	980	3405	3774	+ 11	285	10,9	+ 191	+ 355	+ 272
Europe Orientale	678	2776	3191	+15	371	12,7	626	3040	3427	+ 13	447	14,0	- 52	+ 264	+ 236
URSS	274	562	1085	+13	296	11,2	208	1103	1116	+ 1	437	13,8	- 66	+ 141	+ 33

1) Inclus Maroc et Tunisie à partir du I.I.1970

2) Exclut Maroc et Tunisie à partir du I.I.1970

Annexe IV

I. b) FRANCE

	I M P O R T A T I O N S						E X P O R T A T I O N S						Balance commerciale		
	1958	1970	1971	Taux d'accroissement			1958	1970	1971	Taux d'accroissement			1958	1970	1971
				1971/ 1970	1971 - 1958 global	1971 - 1958 moyen				1971/ 1970	1971 - 1958 global	1971 - 1958 moyen			
		M i o \$			%			M i o \$			%			M i o \$	
Extra CEE	4382	9666	10518	+ 9	140	7,0	3985	9077	10286	+ 13	158	7,6	- 397	-589	-232
Classe 1	1593	5138	5553	+ 8	249	10,1	1321	4772	5508	+ 15	317	11,6	- 272	-366	- 45
AELE	530	1979	2243	+13	323	11,7	684	2325	2722	+ 17	293	11,2	+ 154	+346	+479
Royaume Uni	198	864	953	+10	381	12,9	251	707	926	+ 31	269	10,6	+ 53	-157	- 27
Etats-Unis	564	1896	1798	- 5	219	9,3	301	954	1098	+ 15	265	10,5	- 263	-942	-700
Japon	10	191	275	+44	26500	...	16	154	154	0	862		+ 6	- 37	-121
Classe 2	2602	3999	4308	+ 8	66	4,0	2458	3570	3927	+ 10	60	3,7	- 144	-429	-381
AOM (1)	1188	1818	1420	-22	20	1,4	1578	2081	2116	+ 2	34	2,3	+ 390	+263	+396
Afrique autre (2)	415	589	765	+30	84	4,8	361	299	419	+ 40	16	1,2	- 54	-290	-346
Amérique latine	217	529	509	- 4	134	6,8	223	540	586	+ 9	163	7,7	+ 6	+ 11	+ 77
Asie occid.	607	827	1366	+65	125	6,4	110	358	437	+ 22	297	11,2	- 497	-469	-929
Classe 3	185	520	652	+24	252	10,2	190	734	848	+ 15	346	12,2	+ 5	+209	+196
Europe Orient.	174	454	576	+27	231	9,6	145	649	729	+ 12	403	13,2	- 29	+195	+153
URSS	95	203	260	+28	174	8,1	76	273	256	- 6	236	9,8	- 19	+ 70	- 4

1) Inclus Maroc et Tunisie à partir du I.I.1970

2) Exclus Maroc et Tunisie à partir du I.I.1970

Annexe IV

I.

c) UNION ECONOMIQUE BELGO-LUXEMBOURGEOISE (UEBL)

	IMPORTATIONS						EXPORTATIONS						BALANCE COMMERCIALE		
	1958	1970	1971	Taux d'accroissement			1958	1970	1971	Taux d'accroissement			1958	1970	1971
				1971/ 1970	1971-1958					1971/ 1970	1971-1958				
		M i o	\$		%	moyen		M i o	\$		%	moyen		M i o	\$
Extra - CEE	1674	4669	4613	- 1	176	8,1	1675	3645	3792	+ 4	126	6,5	+ 1	-1024	-821
Classe 1	1003	2813	2854	+ 1	185	8,4	972	2469	2593	+ 5	167	7,9	- 31	- 344	-261
AELE	459	1186	1380	+ 15	201	8,9	487	1224	1227	0	152	7,4	+ 28	+ 38	-153
Royaume Uni	232	657	773	+ 17	233	9,7	174	419	435	+ 3	150	7,3	- 58	- 218	-338
Etats-Unis	311	998	802	- 19	158	7,6	287	696	822	+ 18	186	8,4	- 24	- 302	+ 20
Japon	20	116	137	+ 18	585	15,9	18	85	73	- 14	305	11,4	- 2	- 31	- 64
Classe (2)	608	1664	1513	- 9	149	7,3	559	923	950	+ 3	70	4,2	- 49	- 741	-563
AOM (1)	177	563	421	- 25	138	6,9	133	230	230	+ 1	73	4,3	- 44	- 333	-191
Afrique autre (2)	62	219	189	- 14	205	9,0	78	107	113	+ 5	45	2,9	+ 16	- 112	- 76
Amerique Latine	152	374	336	- 10	121	6,3	180	205	240	+ 17	33	2,2	+ 28	- 169	- 96
Asie Occid.	162	374	403	+ 8	149	7,3	76	193	184	- 5	136	6,8	- 84	- 181	-219
Classe 3	63	189	230	+ 22	265	10,5	115	194	188	- 3	63	3,8	+ 52	+ 5	- 42
Europe Orient.	57	177	211	+ 20	270	10,6	62	171	179	+ 5	189	8,5	+ 5	- 6	- 32
URSS	25	77	101	+ 31	304	11,3	18	54	64	+19	256	10,3	- 7	- 23	- 37

1) Inclus Maroc et Tunisie à partir du I.I.1970

2) Exclus Maroc et Tunisie à partir du I.I.1970

Annexe IV

I.

d) PAYS-BAS

	I M P O R T A T I O N S						E X P O R T A T I O N S						B A L A N C E C O M M E R C I A L E		
	1958	1970	1971	Taux d'accroissement			1958	1970	1971	Taux d'accroissement			1958	1970	1971
				1971/1970	1971 - 1970	1955 - 1970				1971/1970	1971 - 1970	1955 - 1970			
		M i o	\$		%	moyen		M i o	\$		%	moyen		M i o	\$
Extra-CEE	2107	5910	6690	+ 13	218	9,3	1881	4477	4918	+ 10	161	7,7	-226	-1433	-1772
Classe 1	1103	3498	3820	+ 9	246	10,0	1201	2992	3269	+ 9	172	8,0	+ 98	- 505	- 551
AELE	513	1498	1612	+ 8	214	9,2	812	1775	1989	+ 12	145	7,1	+299	+ 277	+ 377
Royaume Uni	268	764	820	+ 7	206	9,0	383	824	982	+ 19	156	7,5	+115	+ 60	+ 162
Etats-Unis	409	1308	1416	+ 8	246	10,0	181	506	541	+ 7	198	8,8	-228	- 802	- 875
Japon	29	142	205	+ 45	607	16,3	13	86	73	- 14	562	15,6	- 16	- 56	- 132
Classe 2	901	2169	2587	+ 19	187	8,5	569	1101	1204	+ 9	112	6,0	-332	-1068	-1383
AOM	43	186	192	+ 3	347	12,2	49	235	224	- 5	357	12,3	+ 6	+ 49	+ 32
Afrique-autre	120	524	475	- 9	296	11,2	114	187	195	+ 4	71	4,2	- 6	- 337	- 280
Amérique latin	273	431	424	- 2	55	3,4	205	266	294	+ 10	43	2,8	- 68	- 165	- 130
Asie Occid.	311	784	1218	+ 55	292	11,1	75	178	208	+ 17	177	8,2	-236	- 606	-1010
Classe 3	95	242	283	+ 17	198	8,8	64	235	262	+ 11	309	11,5	- 31	- 7	- 21
Europe Orient.	78	214	246	+ 15	216	9,3	52	213	245	+ 15	371	12,7	- 26	+ 1	- 1
URSS	41	58	63	+ 9	54	3,4	11	45	45	- 1	309	11,5	- 30	- 13	- 18

Annexe IV

I. e) ALLEMAGNE

	I M P O R T A T I O N S						E X P O R T A T I O N S						B A L A N C E C O M M E R C I A L E		
	1958	1970	1971	Taux d'accroissement			1958	1970	1971	Taux d'accroissement			1958	1970	1971
				1971/ 1970	1971 - 1958					1971/ 1970	1971 - 1958				
					global	moyen					global	moyen			
	M i o	\$					M i o	\$					M i o	\$	
Extra CEE	5465	16582	18253	+ 10	234	9,7	6401	20462	23392	+ 14	265	10,5	+ 936	+3880	+5139
Classe 1	3366	10524	11353	+ 8	237	9,8	4029	14866	16942	+ 14	320	11,7	+ 663	+4342	+5589
AELE	1513	4464	4786	+ 7	216	9,2	2419	7734	8740	+ 13	261	10,4	+ 906	+3270	+3954
Royaume Uni	319	1159	1258	+ 9	294	11,1	348	1216	1567	+ 29	350	12,3	+ 29	+ 57	+ 309
Etats Unis	999	3293	3544	+ 8	255	10,2	640	3128	3770	+ 21	589	16,0	- 359	- 165	+ 226
Japon	45	561	727	+ 30	1615		83	535	521	- 3	628	16,5	+ 38	- 26	- 206
Classe 2	1766	4831	5490	+ 14	211	9,1	1861	4051	4687	+ 16	152	7,4	+ 95	- 780	- 803
AOM	85	552	707	+ 28	832	18,7	60	391	441	+ 13	635	16,7	- 25	- 161	- 266
Afrique autre	306	1319	1336	+ 1	337	12,0	241	608	775	+ 27	222	9,4	- 65	- 711	- 561
Amérique lat.	769	1425	1409	- 1	79	4,6	722	1357	1564	+ 15	117	6,1	- 67	- 68	+ 155
Asie Occid.	294	800	1180	+ 47	301	11,3	329	756	890	+ 18	170	7,9	+ 35	- 44	- 290
Classe 3	325	1200	1374	+ 15	323	11,8	440	1475	1674	+ 13	280	10,8	+ 115	+ 275	+ 300
Europe Or.	267	1102	1268	+ 15	375	12,8	277	1300	1531	+ 18	453	14,1	+ 10	+ 198	+ 263
URSS	73	342	366	+ 8	401	13,1	72	422	461	+ 9	540	15,3	- 1	+ 80	+ 355

Annexe IV

I. f) ITALIE

	I M P O R T A T I O N S						E X P O R T A T I O N S						B A L A N C E C O M M E R C I A L E		
	1958	1970	1971	Taux d'accroissement			1958	1970	1971	Taux d'accroissement			1958	1970	1971
				1971/ 1970	1971 - 1958					1971/ 1970	1971 - 1958				
					global	moyen					global	moyen			
	M i o	\$			%		M i o	\$		%			M i o	\$	
Extra-CEE	2528	8793	9114	+ 4	261	10,4	1969	7537	8286	+ 10	321	11,7	- 559	-1256	- 828
Classe 1	1461	4437	4367	- 2	199	8,8	1116	4737	5180	+ 9	364	12,5	- 345	+ 300	+ 813
AELE	593	1588	1624	+ 2	174	8,1	569	1827	2030	+ 11	257	10,3	- 24	+ 239	+ 406
Royaume Uni	174	566	576	+ 2	231	9,6	173	501	580	+ 16	235	9,8	- 1	- 65	+ 4
Etats-Unis	526	1543	1425	- 8	171	8,0	255	1354	1469	+ 9	676	17,1	- 271	- 189	+ 44
Japon	13	223	198	-11	1423		13	128	115	- 10	785	18,3		- 95	- 83
Classe 2	949	3441	3774	+10	298	11,2	677	1901	2132	+ 12	215	9,2	- 271	-1540	-1642
AOM	54	393	367	- 8	580	15,9	40	316	342	+ 8	755	18,0	- 14	- 82	- 25
Afrique autre	145	859	908	+ 6	526	15,1	146	395	461	+ 17	216	9,3	+ 1	- 464	- 447
Amérique latine	217	832	793	- 5	265	10,5	275	577	611	+ 6	122	6,3	+ 58	- 255	- 182
Asie Occid.	429	1113	1465	+32	241	9,9	102	346	449	+ 30	340	12,1	- 327	- 757	-1016
Classe 3	115	893	957	+ 7	732	17,7	126	767	802	+ 5	536	15,3	+ 6	- 126	- 155
Europe Orientale	103	830	890	+ 7	764	18,1	89	709	743	+ 5	735	17,7	- 14	- 121	- 147
URSS	40	282	295	+ 5	637	16,6	31	308	293	- 5	845	18,8	- 9	+ 26	- 2

2. ORIENTATION DES ECHANGES DE LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1958 ET 1971 (en %) 5

a) EXPORTATIONS

Pays importateur	CEE		France		UEEL		Pays-Bas		Allemagne		Italie	
ORIGINE	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971
Monde	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Intra-CEE	30	50	22	50	47	63	42	54	26	47	21	42
Extra-CEE	70	50	78	50	53	37	58	46	74	53	79	58
Extra-CEE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Classe 1</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>48</u>
dont: AELE	22	24	12	21	27	30	24	24	28	26	23	18
Royaume Uni	7	9	4	9	14	17	13	12	6	7	7	6
Autre Europe occ.	5	7	6	7	9	4	4	5	9	7	8	7
Amérique-Nord	20	21	14	19	21	20	22	24	22	22	22	18
Etats Unis	17	18	13	17	19	17	19	21	18	19	21	16
Japon	1	3	0,5	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	0,5	2
<u>Classe 2</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>41</u>
dont: ACM (1)	10	6	27	14	11	9	2	3	2	4	2	4
EAMA	6	3	14	7	10	7	2	2	1	2	2	2
Autre Afrique (2)	6	7	10	7	4	4	6	7	6	7	6	10
Amérique latine	10	7	5	5	9	7	13	6	14	8	9	9
Asie occid.	11	11	14	13	10	9	15	18	5	7	17	15
<u>Classe 3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>
dont: Europe Oriental	4	6	4	6	3	5	4	4	5	7	4	10

1 - Inclut Maroc, Tunisie à partir de 1.1.1970

Exclut Maroc Tunisie à partir de 1.1.1970

2. ORIENTATION DES ECHANGES DE LA COMMUNAUTE EN 1958 et 1971 (en %)

b) EXPORTATIONS

Pays exportateur destination	CEE		FRANCE		UEBL		PAYS-BAS		ALLEMAGNE		ITALIE	
	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971	1958	1971
Monde	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Intra - CEE	30	49	22	49	45	69	42	64	27	40	24	45
Extra - CEE	70	51	78	51	55	31	58	36	73	60	76	55
Extra - CEE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Classe 1</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>62</u>
dont: AELE	31	33	17	27	29	32	45	40	39	37	29	25
Royaume Uni	8	9	6	9	10	12	20	20	5	7	9	7
Autre Eur.occ	7	11	6	10	8	9	4	9	9	11	12	14
Amérique-Nord	12	17	9	13	19	23	11	13	12	18	14	20
Etats Unis	10	15	8	11	17	22	10	11	10	16	13	18
Japon	1	2	0,4	2	1	2	0,5	2	1	2	0,4	1
<u>Classe 2</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>26</u>
dont: AOM(1)	12	7	40	21	8	6	3	5	1	2	2	4
EAMA (2)	5	3	13	8	8	4	2	2	1	1	0,1	2
Autre Afrique	6	4	9	4	5	3	6	4	4	3	7	6
Amérique lat.	10	7	6	6	11	6	11	6	11	7	14	7
Asie occid.	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5
<u>Classe 3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>
dont: Europe occid.	4	7	4	7	4	5	3	5	4	6	4	9

IV. 3. Commerce des Etats membres par classes de produits

a) IMPORTATIONS

PAYS-PAS			ALLEMAGNE			ITALIE		
Mio €	%	Taux Accr. global	Mio €	%	Taux Accr. global	Mio €	%	Taux Accr. global
2.107 6.690	100 100	218	5.465 19.253	100 100	234	2.471 9.114	100 100	269
479 1.110 508 1.678 465 990	22,7 16,6 24,1 25,1 22,1 14,6	132 230 111	1.440 2.814 630 2.557 1.712 3.225	26,2 15,4 11,5 14,0 31,3 17,7	95 306 88	468 1.752 580 2.549 853 1.812	18,9 19,2 23,5 28,0 34,5 19,9	274 339 112
1.452 3.769	69,9 56,3	160	3.782 8.597	69,1 47,1	127	1.901 6.114	76,9 67,1	222
250 1.322 388 1.550	11,9 19,8 18,4 23,0	429 299	345 2.939 1.265 5.795	6,9 16,1 23,2 31,8	752 358	178 1.123 389 2.565	7,2 12,3 15,7 20,3	531 559
638 2.872	30,3 43,0	350	1.610 8.734	30,1 47,8	442	567 2.973	22,9 32,6	424
b) <u>EXPORTATIONS</u>								
1.881 4.918	100 100	161	6.401 22.393	100 100	265	1.930 8.286	100 100	329
472 865 273 632 123 308	25,1 17,6 14,6 12,8 6,5 6,3	83 132 150	117 568 183 407 127 418	1,8 2,4 2,2 1,7 2,0 1,8	385 122 229	321 549 161 549 74 192	16,6 6,6 8,3 6,6 3,8 2,3	71 241 159
868 1.804	46,2 36,7	108	427 1.393	6,7 6,0	226	556 1.291	28,7 15,6	132
350 1.281 641 1.776	18,6 26,1 34,1 36,1	266 177	3.060 12.132 2.805 9.588	47,8 51,9 45,2 40,9	296 231	544 3.237 820 3.732	28,2 39,1 43,0 45,1	495 350
991 3.058	52,7 62,2	209	5.955 21.700	93,0 92,8	264	1.373 6.969	71,2 84,1	408

Catégories de produits	Années	Monde				Total classe I				Pays de la classe I										Etats-Unis			
		Valeur Mio \$	%	Taux d'accr.		Valeur Mio \$	%	Taux d'accr.		Association Européenne de Libre Echange				Royaume-Uni		Taux d'accr.		Valeur Mio \$	%	Taux d'accr.			
				global	moyen			global	moyen	Total ALE		Taux d'accr.		Valeur Mio \$	%	global	moyen						
										Valeur Mio \$	%	global	moyen							Valeur Mio \$	%	global	moyen
Prod. alimentaires	1958	4.020	25,0	-	-	1.519	17,8	-	-	504	13,9	-	-	58	4,7	-	-	395	14,1	-	-		
Poissons - tabacs	1967	6.262	20,3	55	5,0	2.829	16,7	86	7,1	727	10,4	46	4,3	178	4,6	207	13,3	1.033	17,6	161	11,2		
(section 0 + 1)	1971	7.924	14,1	97	5,4	3.567	12,8	135	6,8	861	7,4	71	4,2	207	4,7	257	10,3	1.300	14,5	229	9,6		
Matières premières	1958	4.777	29,7	-	-	2.581	30,3	-	-	709	21,9	-	-	100	8,4	-	-	740	26,4	-	-		
(section 2+4)	1967	6.750	21,9	41	3,9	3.577	21,1	39	3,6	1.130	15,9	40	4,0	105	7,2	95	7,7	659	16,4	29	2,9		
Produits énergétiques	1971	8.732	17,8	83	5,8	5.126	18,3	99	5,4	1.610	13,8	103	5,6	230	5,3	130	6,6	1.400	15,6	80	3,0		
(3)	1958	2.773	17,2	-	-	612	7,2	-	-	76	2,1	-	-	65	5,3	-	-	530	18,9	-	-		
Produits chimiques	1967	5.441	17,7	96	7,8	421	2,5	- 32	-3,1	89	1,2	17	1,8	47	3,6	6	0,7	200	4,0	-46	-4,3		
(section 5)	1971	6.881	20,1	256	10,3	622	2,2	2	-0,2	172	1,5	126	6,5	142	3,2	125	6,4	333	3,7	-38	-2,5		
Machines et matériel	1958	614	3,8	-	-	519	6,1	-	-	238	2,6	-	-	113	0,6	-	-	250	8,0	-	-		
de transport	1967	1.535	5,0	150	10,7	1.334	7,9	157	11,1	423	8,8	141	11,2	276	10,2	144	10,4	582	10,0	135	10,0		
(section 7)	1971	2.676	5,4	336	12,0	2.294	8,2	342	12,1	1.068	9,1	345	12,1	464	10,6	312	11,5	957	10,6	203	10,9		
Autres produits manu-	1958	1.391	8,6	-	-	1.343	15,7	-	-	750	21,0	-	-	377	21,6	-	-	549	19,6	-	-		
facturés	1967	3.084	13,0	188	12,5	3.860	22,8	180	12,5	1.921	27,1	153	10,9	601	36,3	160	11,2	1.707	20,1	210	13,4		
(section 6+8)	1971	8.134	16,5	488	14,6	7.742	27,7	476	14,5	3.713	31,2	380	13,9	1.776	40,6	271	12,8	1.015	33,6	449	14,0		
Tous produits	1958	2.460	15,3	-	-	1.850	21,7	-	-	1.177	32,6	-	-	450	30,6	-	-	331	11,8	-	-		
(section 0 - 9)	1967	6.170	20,1	1151	10,8	4.368	26,7	125	10,0	2.410	37,1	106	8,3	944	35,0	106	8,4	926	15,8	179	12,1		
	1971	10.026	22,0	740	12,1	7.680	27,5	715	11,6	3.073	34,3	238	9,8	1.474	33,7	222	9,4	1.380	15,4	318	11,6		
Tous produits	1958	16.008	100	-	-	8.482	100	-	-	3.582	100	-	-	1.177	100	-	-	2.802	100	-	-		
(section 0 - 9)	1967	30.775	100	91	7,4	16.955	100	90	7,9	7.003	100	87	7,8	2.761	100	129	9,6	5.859	100	1695	8,5		
	1971	49.188	100	204	8,9	27.046	100	220	9,6	11.544	100	222	9,4	4.380	100	267	10,5	8.084	100	220	9,4		

EXPORTATIONS

Prod. alimentaires	1958	1.519	0,6	-	-	854	0,9	-	-	610	12,3	-	-	351	28,4	-	-	152	9,1	-	-	-	-
Poissons - tabacs	1967	2.377	7,5	56	5,1	1.534	7,5	75	6,4	984	0,4	61	5,4	444	15,6	26	2,6	278	6,3	82	6,9	-	-
(section 0 + 1)	1971	3.186	6,0	129	6,6	2.682	6,2	144	7,1	1.264	7,4	107	5,8	548	12,2	56	3,5	387	5,0	155	7,5	-	-
Matières premières	1958	543	3,5	-	-	388	4,5	-	-	264	4,9	-	-	97	7,1	-	-	77	4,6	-	-	-	-
(section 2+4)	1967	1.005	3,5	94	7,6	812	4,0	100	8,5	477	4,6	95	7,7	164	6,8	40	6,0	132	3,0	71	6,1	-	-
Produits énergétiques	1971	1.120	2,6	136	6,8	652	2,8	146	7,1	623	3,3	120	6,6	170	3,8	75	4,4	110	1,4	43	2,8	-	-
(3)	1958	611	6,8	-	-	672	6,6	-	-	501	10,1	-	-	130	0,8	-	-	6	0,4	-	-	-	-
Produits chimiques	1967	1.171	3,7	27	2,7	777	3,8	35	3,4	680	6,2	90	2,9	232	8,1	78	6,6	33	0,7	450	21,0	-	-
(section 5)	1971	2.010	3,7	120	5,1	1.342	4,0	125	6,8	1.033	6,2	106	5,5	347	7,7	142	7,9	134	1,7	2.133	-	-	-
Machines et matériel	1958	1.574	0,9	-	-	828	0,6	-	-	422	0,9	-	-	190	0,6	-	-	106	6,4	-	-	-	-
de transport	1967	3.704	12,0	141	10,3	2.152	10,5	150	11,2	1.106	10,9	153	10,9	601	11,3	140	10,8	941	5,4	107	9,5	-	-
(section 7)	1971	5.693	11,2	262	10,4	3.385	10,1	360	11,5	1.700	10,7	364	11,3	498	10,6	273	10,7	380	5,1	267	10,6	-	-
Autres produits manu-	1958	5.146	32,4	-	-	2.822	32,7	-	-	1.570	31,8	-	-	260	10,6	-	-	522	31,4	-	-	-	-
facturés	1967	12.110	38,4	135	10,0	7.767	38,0	175	11,9	3.599	31,8	126	10,0	608	31,0	240	14,9	1.455	37,4	217	13,7	-	-
(section 6+8)	1971	21.508	42,6	320	11,7	14.269	42,6	405	13,2	6.620	30,7	333	11,9	1.803	40,9	503	16,0	1.306	44,1	550	15,3	-	-
Tous produits	1958	5.049	37,5	-	-	3.070	35,5	-	-	1.567	31,9	-	-	266	26,8	-	-	780	47,4	-	-	-	-
(section 0 - 9)	1967	10.683	33,8	79	6,7	7.206	35,2	121	9,9	3.120	27,0	116	8,9	744	26,1	108	8,5	2.045	46,2	159	11,4	-	-
	1971	15.062	31,5	168	7,9	11.115	33,2	262	10,4	5.225	31,3	220	9,6	1.108	24,7	211	9,1	2.235	46,0	310	11,3	-	-
Tous produits	1958	15.872	100	-	-	8.584	100	-	-	4.040	100	-	-	1.388	100	-	-	1.661	100	-	-	-	-
(section 0 - 9)	1967	31.625	100	97	7,9	20.472	100	130	10,1	10.424	100	100	8,6	2.847	100	114	8,8	4.427	100	166	11,5	-	-
	1971	50.572	100	218	9,3	33.492	100	268	11,0	16.708	100	226	9,8	4.480	100	238	9,8	7.701	100	363	12,5	-	-

Pays de la classe 2										Pays de la classe 3										Pays de la classe 4									
JAPON					E.A.M.A.					Amérique Latine					Total Europe or.					Europe Orientale									
Total Classe 2		Taux d'écarter.		Valeur		Taux d'écarter.		Valeur		Taux d'écarter.		Valeur		Taux d'écarter.		Valeur		Taux d'écarter.		Valeur		Taux d'écarter.		Valeur					
Mio \$	%	global	mojen	Mio \$	%	global	mojen	Mio \$	%	global	mojen	Mio \$	%	global	mojen	Mio \$	%	global	mojen	Mio \$	%	global	mojen	Mio \$	%				
17	14,5	270	15,6	2.308	33,8	342	37,5	798	48,4	184	23,3	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
63	11,7	418	13,5	2.854	24,8	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
88	5,7	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
24	20,5	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
28	5,2	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
52	3,4	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
-	-	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
-	-	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
1	0,1	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
5	4,3	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
46	8,6	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
136	8,8	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
17	14,5	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
135	25,1	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
535	34,7	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
54	46,2	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
265	49,2	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
119	100	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
117	100	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
536	100	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				
1.542	100	418	13,5	1.951	20,4	1.385	29,3	1.385	50,4	562	25,1	153	22,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6	16	5,8	268	15,6				