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TRADE: EC-YUGOSLAVIA

1988

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NOTES

DATA SOURCES, TRADE NOMENCLATURE

Two basic statistical sources* were used in the charts and tables of the European Community - Yugoslavia Trade Analysis:

- The United Nations Statistical Office's COMTRADE data bank, prepared by the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Luxembourg, and

- OECD Foreign Trade Statistics, prepared by the Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana.

In both cases, basic data were classified according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC): For the part of the analysis with Yugoslavia as a reporting side, exclusively the SITC, Revision 1, was used, while in the part where the EC appeared as a reporting party, the SITC, Revision 1, was applied to the aggregate data (for total trade and trade by product group) and the SITC, Revision 2, was applied to the data by product.

The reason that led to the inclusion of both versions of the SITC was quite simple. Since Yugoslavia's trade statistics had not yet been adjusted to the otherwise internationally introduced trade nomenclature of the SITC, Revision 2, not even for the purposes of international statistical publications, the use of the SITC, Revision 1, was unavoidable in the case of Yugoslavia being the reporter. On the other hand, the older, less exact version of the classification was applied to the aggregate data on EC trade on purpose - for the sake of compatibility. However, when the most disaggregated data, representing EC merchandise imports, were analysed, the SITC, Revision 2, was chosen in order to offer a more detailed survey of trade by product: Therefore, the items (5-digit SITC codes) in the EC import data as a rule do not correspond to the items presented in the part where Yugoslavia's imports are analysed.

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* Unless otherwise specified, all tables in the text and in the Statistical Annex, as well as the charts, are made on the basis of the data from these two original sources.

DATA AGGREGATION

With reference to the product groups applied to the presentation there are basically two classifications of product groups:

- The first - the so-called SITC commodity groups - are commonly used by the United Nations' trade statistics and consist mostly of 1-digit trade data (sections as denominated by the SITC). There are 6 groups totalling 100% of value.*

- The second breakdown of product groups was constructed at the Institute for Economic Research and was applied mainly to Yugoslav trade data since it corresponded above all to the characteristics (or factor-intensity) of Yugoslavia's industrial sectors and could not be equally applied to the structure of goods produced by developed countries' industries. Again there are 6 groups reaching a total of 100% value entering the foreign trade with a particular country or country aggregate plus an additional group (capital intensive industries). The clasification was constructed on the basis of 1- and 2-digit SITC nomenclature.**

Products at the lowest level of aggregation correspond to the 5-digit SITC nomenclature breakdown (items in the official United Nations' sources). 50 items are presented individually for the EUR(10)-Yugoslavia trade in each of the first two chapters: first, the largest - in value terms - items in Yugoslavia's imports from EC in 1985, and second, the largest 50 items in EC imports from Yugoslavia in 1985. The same principle was used in the selection of items entering the EC member states - Yugoslavia trade.

NOMINAL VALUES

Considering the fact that all statistical data as well as results obtained derive from nominal values*** in foreign trade statistics, no attempt has been made - up to this point of the research - to measure and evaluate the changes in exports and imports in real terms. Furthermore, values in tables are in current U.S. dollars, thus liable to all distortions caused by the oscillations of the dollar exchange rate. We were fully aware

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* See the Classification scheme of the SITC commodity groups in the Statistical Annex.

** See the Classification scheme of the factor-intensive-product groups in the Statistical Annex.

*** Exports are valued f.o.b. and imports c.i.f.

that a more proper denominator (e.g., a composite currency unit like the ECU) would contribute considerably to the reliability of the data. Our limitations originated in the previous use of the OECD foreign trade statistics in dollar terms so the same principles were extended to all the other data sources (particularly to the United Nations Statistical Office's COMTRADE statistics, which represented the bulk of the statistics used for aggregate data). However, the basic target of the study was to present a comparative analysis of some aspects of Yugoslav export competitiveness, and while the nominal values and growth rates of marchandise exports and imports calculated thereof could render - to a certain extent - doubtful results, the analysis of the structure of the trade flows and the cross-country comparison have not been that much affected by the somewhat inappropriate choice of the U.S. dollar as the currency unit.

DIFFERENCES IN TRADE STATISTICS

Another issue concerning data in value terms is the well-known differences between export and import data originating in the opposite reporting sides' statistics. Figures for values of exports differ considerably from Chapter 1 to Chapter 2 due to discrepancies between foreign trade flows recorded as imports and the (apparently) same flows recorded as exports in partner countries' trade statistics. These differences are unavoidable to a certain extent and the reasons are manyfold:

- exports are invariably valued f.a.s. or f.o.b., while imports are usually valued c.i.f., thus increasing trade differences by the cost of international freight and insurance charges;

- there is a time lag between the time the goods leave as exports and the time they arrive as imports;

- there are considerable differences in national trade recording systems;

- there are differences in the coverage of trade statistics: certain types of goods are excluded from a particular country's statistics, but are not excluded from the partner country's statistics;

- there are errors originating in the use of exchange rates prevailing at earlier or later dates, and particularly errors resulting from the use of incorrect exchange rates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. The term "total" (e.g., "total trade") was used to denote the sum of product grups:
SITC groups A to F = TOTAL
Factor-intensive-product groups A to F = TOTAL

(See Classification schemes of product groups in the Statistical Annex.)

The term "overall" (e.g., "overall trade") was used to indicate the sum of trading partners:

all trading partners = world = OVERALL

(See the Classification scheme of the partner country aggregates in the Statistical Annex.)

B. The term "Extra EUR(10)" (e.g., "Extra EUR trade") was used to emphasize the exclusion of Intra EUR(10) (trade between EUR(10) member states).

ABBREVIATIONS

BELG-LUX	- Belgium and Luxembourg
c.i.f.	- cost, insurance and freight
Class 1	- Developed countries
Class 2	- Developing countries
Class 3	- Centrally planned economies
CMEA	- Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
DENM	- Denmark
EC	- European Community
ECU	- European Currency Unit
EFTA	- European Free Trade Association
EUR(10)	- EC Member States excluding Portugal and Spain
f.a.s.	- free alongside ship
f.o.b.	- free on board
FRA	- France
FRG	- The Federal Republic of Germany
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
ITA	- Italy
JAP	- Japan
NETH	- The Netherlands
OECD	- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SITC	- Standard International Trade Classification
UK	- The United Kingdom
USA	- The United States of America
YUG	- Yugoslavia

CHAPTER 1. EC IN YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE

1.1. Yugoslavia's Total Trade

In the 1970-85 period, Yugoslav foreign trade experienced great changes. Table 1.1.1 in the Statistical Annex indicates that Yugoslav imports, in value terms, increased in 15 years four-fold, while exports increased six-fold. Conseguently, the trade deficit has also decreased significantly.

The 1970-85 period is divided into two very different periods in terms of Yugoslav foreign trade:

- the period of rapid growth of imports and exports in the 1970-80 period;
- the period of import recession and stagnation of exports in the 1981-85 period.

In the former period, Yugoslav imports increased, in 11 years 5.5 times, and exports increased 6.5 times. These are the years of a very low import cover ratio which varied from 58% in 1970 to the lowest mark of 48% in 1979 and 69% in 1981. The low export-import ratio triggered sharp import restrictions in the 80's, due to which in only four years, from 1982 to 1985, imports dropped by more than a fifth as compared to 1981. The reasons of such a drastic recession of imports are found internally and externally. Among the external reasons are above all the stagnation of world trade and the overvalued U.S. dollar, and among the internal reasons are excessive foreign indebtedness as the consequence of import euphoria in the 70's. Since a significant share of imported equipment was invested in failed investments, this impaired the ability of the economy to service its debts. The rapid deterioration of the economic situation forced Yugoslavia, in the 80's, to adopt the policy of severe restrictions on imports and instigation of exports practically at any price. This policy brought about improvements in the import cover ratio which reached, in 1985, 87%. In addition, the trade deficit also dropped significantly, namely from the all time high 7.2 billion U.S. dollars in 1979 to 1.5 billion in 1985. The share of Yugoslavia in world exports also increased and in 1985 it once again attained the 1975 level, while its share of world imports was continuously decreasing even at a greater rate than that of EC (Table 1).

Table 1:
YUGOSLAVIA'S AND EUR(10) OVERALL TRADE, 1970-1985

	Year				Average annual growth rate %
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1975-85
Yugoslavia's overall imports (millions of U.S. dollars)	2,874	7,699	15,064	12,163	5.60
Yugoslavia's share in world imports (%)	0.87	0.85	0.73	0.60	
EUR(10) share in world imports (%)	35.9	33.8	35.6	31.1	
Yugoslavia's overall exports (millions of U.S. dollars)	1,679	4,072	8,978	10,642	11.20
Yugoslavia's share in world exports (%)	0.54	0.47	0.45	0.55	
EUR(10) share in world exports (%)	35.8	34.0	33.2	31.9	
Yugoslavia's overall trade balance (millions of U.S. dollars)	-1,195	-3,627	-6,087	-1,521	
Yugoslavia's overall export-import ratio (%)	58.4	52.8	59.5	87.4	

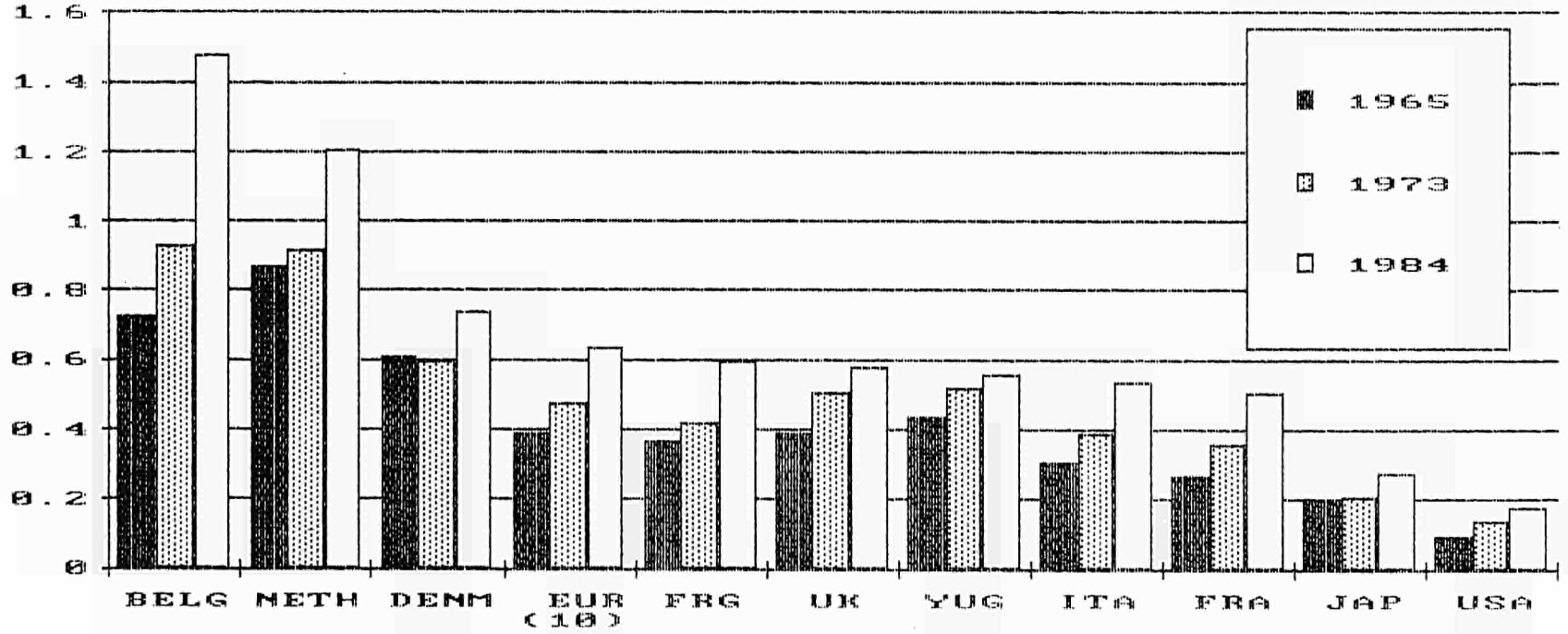
Source: Table 1.1.1 of the Statistical Annex; the shares are calculated on the basis of the statistics in EUROSTAT, External Trade, 1986.

The decrease of imports and stagnation of exports influenced the relative lagging behind of Yugoslavia in its involvement in the world economy. Chart 1 indicates the changes in the degree of openness of EUR(10) and some of its member countries and Yugoslavia, Japan and the U.S.A. in the years 1965, 1973, and 1984.[1] Being a rather small economy, Yugoslavia was ahead of EC in terms of its openness in 1965 and 1973, while in 1984 it lagged behind considerably.

1/ Source: OECD Economic Surveys Belgium-Luxembourg, August, 1986; The data on EC and Yugoslavia have been complemented by the Institute for Economic Research with statistics based on data from EUROSTAT - Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnungen ESVG - Aggregate - 1960-84, and, for Yugoslavia, with statistics based on data from Statisticki godisnjak SFRJ (Statistical Yearbook of Yugoslavia), 1967, 1975, 1986.

Chart 1:

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF THE DEGREE OF OPENNESS*



*Sum of exports and imports of goods and services divided by GDP

1.1.1. Total Trade with EUR(10)

Considerable changes have occurred in the geographic orientation of Yugoslav foreign trade which are to the detriment of industrially developed countries in general and EC in particular and in favour of CMEA[2] countries. From this viewpoint as well, the trends of Yugoslavia's foreign trade can be divided into two time slots just as it was done with total trade; Chart 2 indicates that between 1975 and 1979, there were no significant changes in the geographic orientation of Yugoslavia's imports. The same holds true until 1980/81, if oil imports are excluded. This is indicated in Chart 3. After this year, substantial changes took place to the detriment of EC. Thus, imports from EC, in 1985, were only 11% higher than in 1975. A drastic decline of imports from EC after 1981 is indicated in Chart 2 and 3, while, due to the influence of oil, the mentioned two charts provide a significantly different picture for Class 2 countries (developing countries). According to Chart 2, imports from this group of countries increased most in the 1975-85 period, although, if oil imports are eliminated, it is obvious that imports of the rest of the merchandise decreased most precisely from this group of countries and that they reached a lower level in 1984 and 1985 than the imports in 1975. Chart 3 A even more clearly shows to what extent Yugoslavia's imports were reoriented toward East European countries in the 80's. The average annual growth rate of imports from Eastern Europe (8.3%) for the 1975-85 period was almost five times higher than the growth rate of imports from EC in the same period. It must be added that with the average growth rate (1.8%) EC as well lags behind the average growth rate of OECD (2.6%) and particularly behind EFTA which had in the period mentioned, an average growth rate in Yugoslavia's imports of 3.9%.

Nevertheless, the share of EC in Yugoslavia's imports in 1985, which amounted to 30%, was still five times greater than the share of EFTA. The share of CMEA countries was a different matter. In comparison with EC, the year of 1981 represented a break point: for the last time, EC had a larger share in Yugoslavia's imports than "Class 3" countries and the group of East European (CMEA) countries. The difference is insignificant, yet if we consider that EC enjoyed, in 1970, as much as twice the share of group of CMEA, then it is obvious that Yugosavia is facing a serious, long-term loss of trade links with the technologically developed part of Europe in favour of technologically less developed East European countries.

2/ For the explanation of country groups see the Classification scheme of the partner country aggregates in the Statistical Annex.

Chart 2:

YUGOSLAVIA'S TOTAL IMPORTS

1975 - 1985

(Indices, 1975=100)

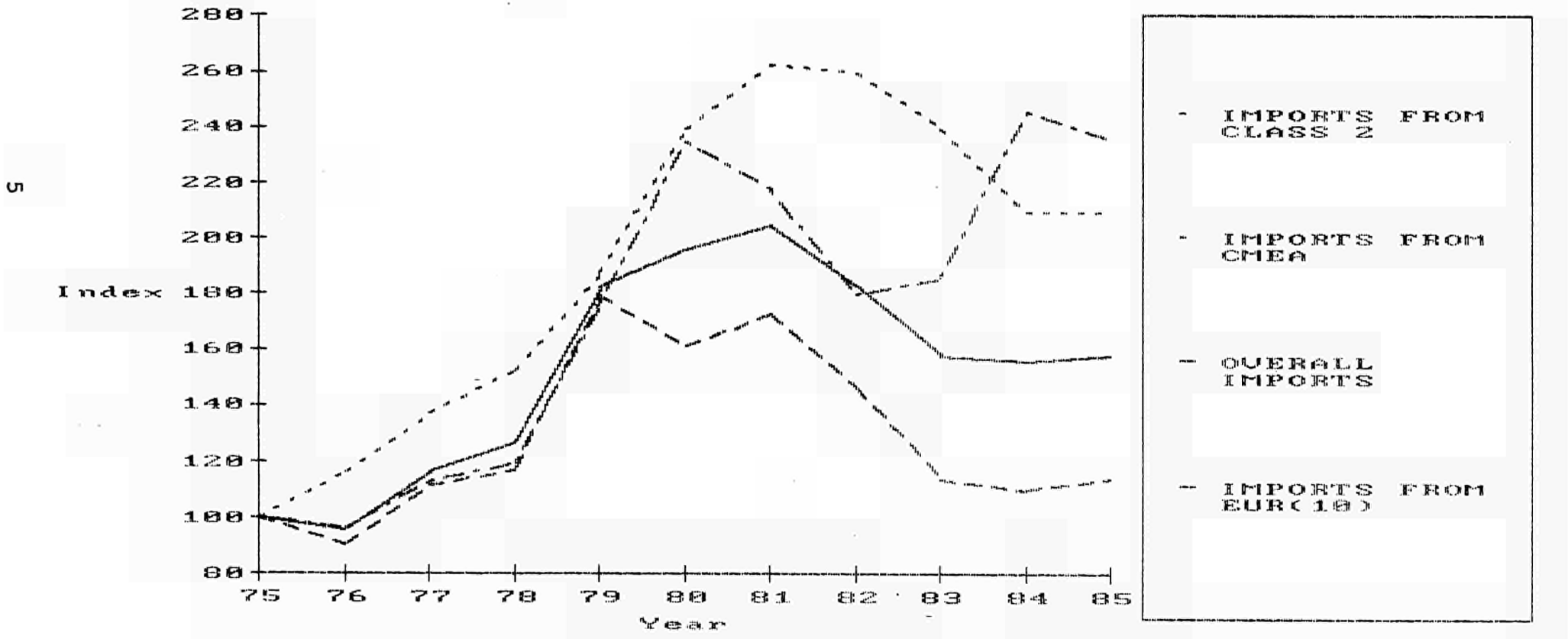


Chart 3:

YUGOSLAVIA'S NON-ENERGY IMPORTS
1975 - 1985

(Indices, 1975=100)

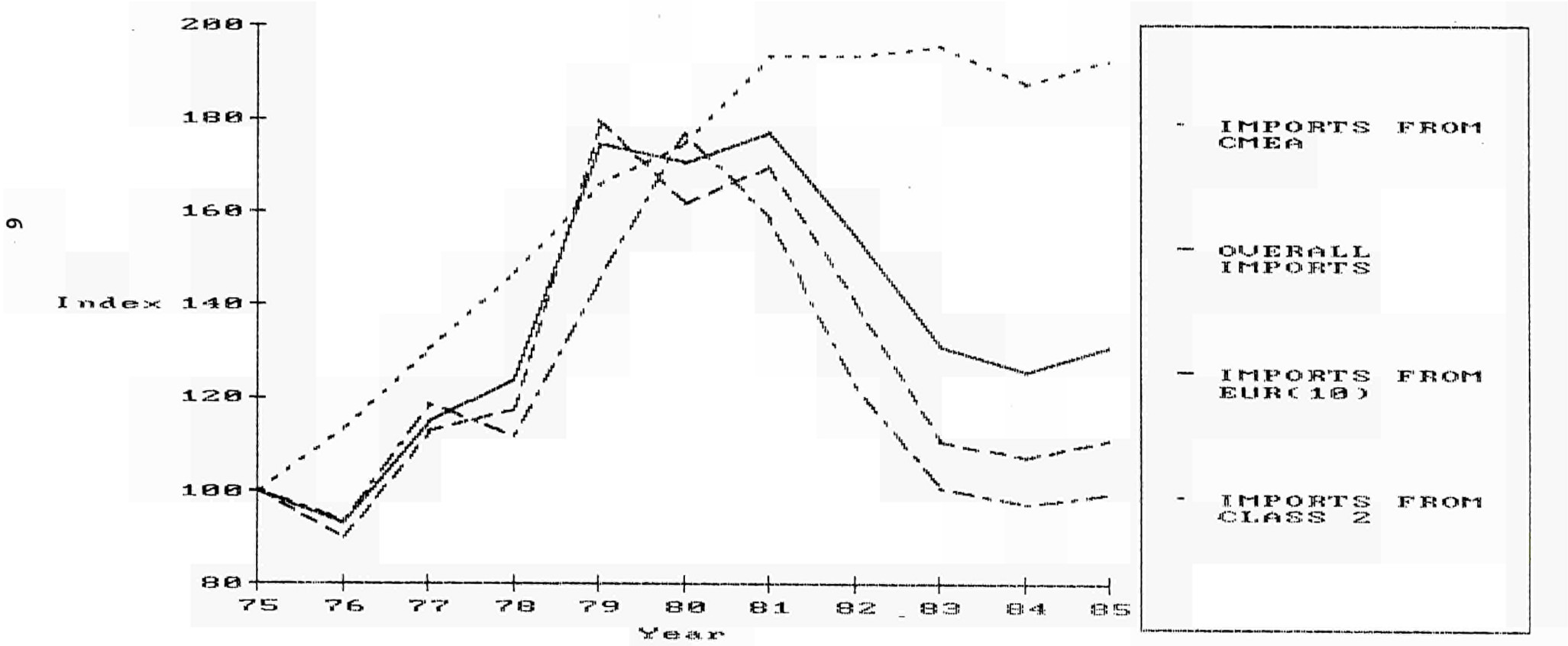


Chart 3 A:

YUGOSLAVIA'S NON-ENERGY IMPORTS

1980 - 1985

(Indices, 1980=100)

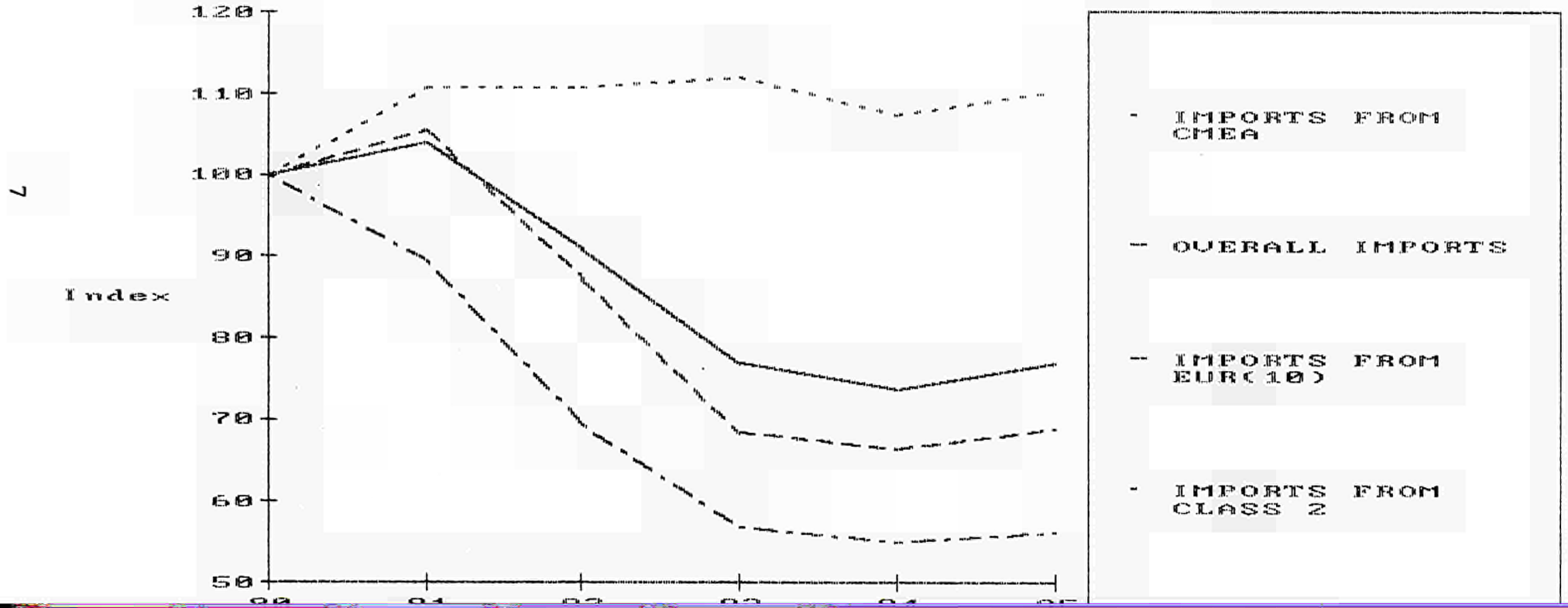


Table 2:
EUR(10), EFTA AND CMEA SHARE IN YUGOSLAVIA'S TOTAL TRADE, 1970-1985

(%)

	IMPORTS FROM			EXPORTS TO		
	EUR(10)	EFTA	CMEA	EUR(10)	EFTA	CMEA
1970	47.8	11.5	20.4	40.9	8.2	32.0
1975	42.0	8.6	23.9	23.8	3.8	45.9
1980	34.6	8.1	29.2	26.3	4.7	44.2
1985	30.3	6.2	31.7	24.5	4.3	48.9
Average annual growth rate 1975-85 (%)	1.8	3.9	8.6	9.6	12.4	13.0

Source: Table 1.1.1 of the Statistical Annex.

While the share of Western Europe in Yugoslavia's imports is still greater than that of Eastern Europe, on the export side it has been apparent since 1975, as indicated by Table 2, that the situation is reversed. The share of exports to Eastern Europe is significantly greater than the share of exports to Western Europe. And since the switch-over occurred already at the beginning of the 70's, when EC was losing its leading role in Yugoslavia's exports, this is not evident in Chart 4. With greater or lesser fluctuations, the EC and CMEA curves proceed in the same direction. In the 1975-85 period it is evident that the share of EC in Yugoslavia's exports was about 25% while the share of CMEA was about 45%. Long-term trend of greater Yugoslav orientation of its exports toward Eastern Europe in the 1975-85 period is indicated also by the calculation of the average annual growth rates, according to which the exports to CMEA (13.0% growth rate) increased much faster than exports to EC (the annual rate of 9.6%). This change of direction is even more noticeable in the years 1980/85 as indicated by Chart 4 A.

In our opinion, this change in the direction of foreign trade from Western Europe to Eastern Europe did not occur due to some kind of planned policy, but because of considerable increase of production capacities. These were badly managed, and despite constantly increasing imports of Western equipment right until 1981, not sufficiently competitive for Western markets and thus sought access to less demanding Eastern markets. Such opinion is buttressed by the data on quite a balanced trade balance, or by a lesser Yugoslav trade deficit with this market right up to 1980, while Yugoslavia has experienced a continuing trade surplus

Chart 4:

YUGOSLAVIA'S TOTAL EXPORTS
1975 – 1985

(Indices, 1975=100)

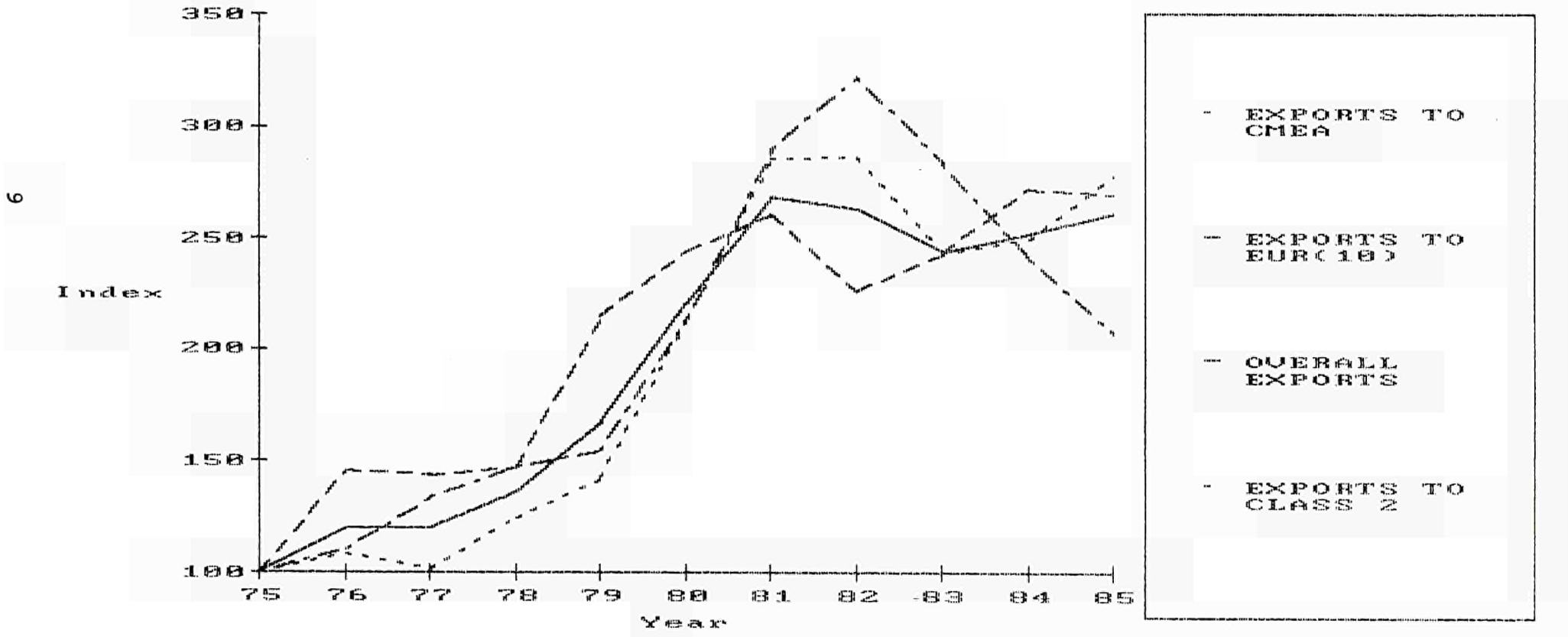
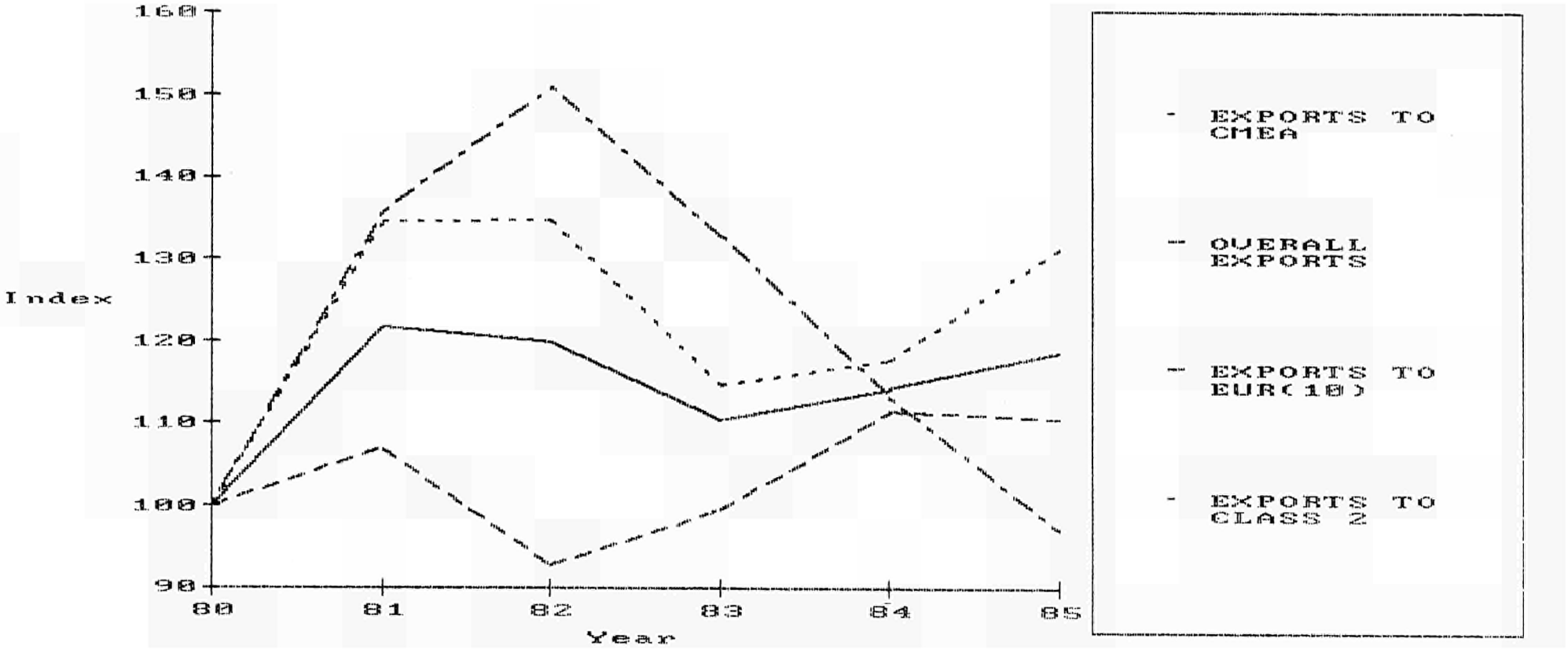


Chart 4 A:

YUGOSLAVIA'S TOTAL EXPORTS

1980 – 1985

(Indices, 1980=100)



since 1981. Due to the clearing account technique of payments in trade with the majority of CMEA countries, the export surplus had to be changed into imports from these countries in order to avoid excessive trade imbalance. For this reason the scales began to lean also on the import side, in favour of CMEA countries. Since 1982, imports from CMEA countries were greater than that from EC countries. Greater coverage of import needs from Eastern Europe and increasing lack of hard currency influenced the restrictions on imports from Western industrially developed countries in general and from EC countries in particular. From the Yugoslav point of view, this also had a positive impact since in the 80's the export-import ratio with EC greatly improved and the trade deficit decreased.

Table 3:
YUGOSLAVIA'S TOTAL TRADE WITH EUR(10) AND CMEA, 1970-1985

Year	Imports from EUR(10) (millions of U.S. dollars)	Exports to EUR(10) (millions of U.S. dollars)	Export-import ratio (%) in trade with EUR(10)	Trade balance (millions of U.S. dollars) in trade with		Share of EUR(10) (%) in the deficit in trade with	
				EUR(10)	CMEA	OECD	World
1970	1376	687	49.9	- 688	- 50	66	58
1975	3239	971	29.9	-2268	28	70	63
1980	5220	2368	45.3	-2852	-436	62	47
1981	5588	2531	45.2	-3057	511	63	63
1982	4744	2195	46.2	-2549	572	61	76
1983	3691	2357	63.8	-1334	137	58	60
1984	3567	2639	73.9	- 929	815	58	53
1985	3694	2617	70.8	-1077	1351	57	71

Source: Table 1.1.1 of the Statistical Annex.

The above table indicates that despite the decreased share of EC in Yugoslav imports, its share in the trade deficit of Yugoslavia is still very high since in the 80's it amounted to an average of 60% of the total trade deficit that Yugoslavia had with OECD member countries.

1.1.2. Total Trade with EC Member States

As a union of different economies (different in size, level of development, geographic location, etc.), EC represents a widely heterogeneous market for Yugoslavia in spite of its common trade policy. The main characteristic of merchandise trade between Yugoslavia and EC members is its extremely high concentration on two countries - the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy. Their joint share in Yugoslav imports as well as exports amounts to about 70%, with Germany having a substantially greater share than Italy in Yugoslav imports, and with Italy a somewhat larger share than Germany in Yugoslav exports. The lion's share of Germany and Italy in the Yugoslav marchandise trade is clearly visible in Charts 5 A and 5 B.

Due to the diverse shares in exports and imports, Yugoslavia recorded one of the lowest import cover ratios in trade with Germany and one of the highest in trade with Italy (Table 4).

Table 4:
YUGOSLAVIA'S TOTAL TRADE WITH GERMANY, F.R., AND ITALY, 1970-1985

	Imports from (millions of U.S. dollars)		Exports to (millions of U.S. dollars)		Trade balance (millions of U.S. dollars) in trade with		Export-import ratio (%) in trade with	
	Germany	Italy	Germany	Italy	Germany	Italy	Germany	Italy
1970	567	378	198	255	- 369	-123	35	67
1075	1437	869	316	372	-1121	-497	22	43
1980	2500	1117	778	833	-1722	-284	31	75
1981	2443	1292	867	1012	-1576	-280	36	78
1982	1965	1082	756	821	-1209	-261	39	76
1983	1624	980	807	807	- 817	-173	50	82
1984	1578	965	892	942	- 686	- 23	57	98
1985	1587	1028	871	978	- 716	- 50	55	95

Source: Tables 1.1.2.A.1 and 1.1.2.A.2 of the Statistical Annex.

The continuing large deficit in marchandise trade with Germany and the accordingly low import cover ratio illustrate the dependence of Yugoslav economy on imports from Germany. The record level of imports was registered in 1979 (2.9 billion U.S. dollars) when Germany also had a record share in Yugoslav imports from EC, which was 49.8%. The imports from Germany then gradually decreased right up to 1985 when they amounted to mere 1.6 billion

Chart 5 A:

EUR(10) MEMBER STATES' PERCENTAGE SHARE IN YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM EUR(10)

1970 — 1985

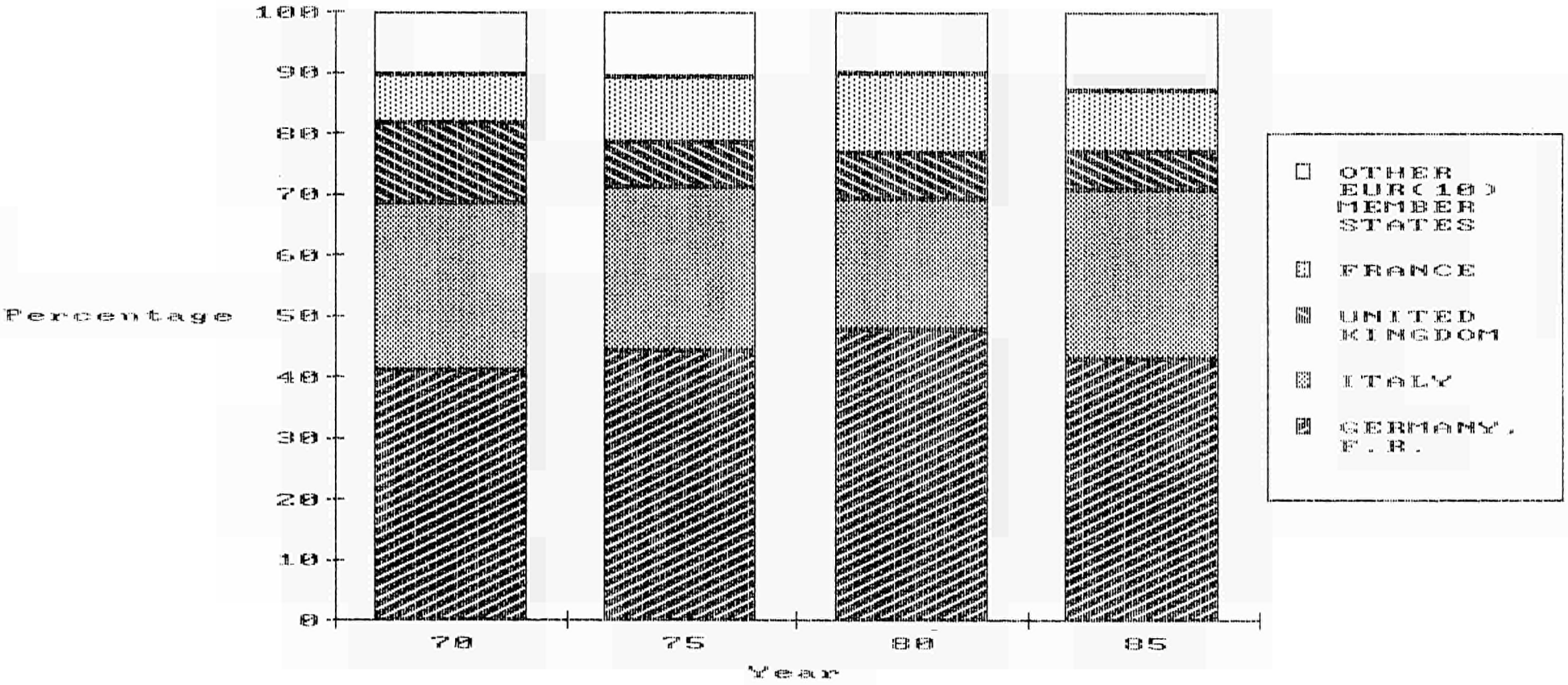


Chart 5 B:

EUR(10) MEMBER STATES' PERCENTAGE SHARE IN YUGOSLAVIA'S EXPORTS TO EUR(10)

1970 - 1985

U.S. dollars. The average annual growth rate of imports for the six-year period (1980-85) was more negative than the average rate for EC (-10.2% and -5.7% respectively) . As a consequence, the share of Germany in Yugoslav imports from EC decreased to 43% in 1985. Italy's share in the same time increased considerably and reached the level of the mid-70's. However, Italy's share in Yugoslav overall imports has been on the same downward trend as those of the other developed economies.

On the export side, the developments were favourable for Yugoslavia. The average annual growth rate, in the 1975-85 period, of Yugoslav exports to Germany was somewhat higher than the rate for exports to EC (11.1% and 9.6% respectively). Both were slightly below-average in the 1980-85 period (5.8% and 6.1% respectively). Despite the sharp decrease of imports and favourable growth rates of exports to Germany in the 80's, the trade deficit is still considerable and the import cover ratio is relatively low. On the other hand, the import cover ratio in trade with Italy was significantly higher despite the lower growth rate of Yugoslav exports to Italy than the average growth rate of exports to EC. Imports in 1984 and 1985 were almost completely balanced by exports.

In terms of significance for the Yugoslav foreign trade, the following countries belong to the next group of Yugoslavia's trade partners in EC: France, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. The United Kingdom was right up to the 70's the third most important Yugoslav trade partner among the developed Western countries. As late as in 1970 its share in overall Yugoslav imports was 6.2% and in exports 5.8%. Calculated to EUR(10) this would amount to 14% of Yugoslavia's exports and 13% of its imports. After the entry of the United Kingdom into EC, its share gradually declined and today it lags behind France in Yugoslav imports as well as exports. France has in Yugoslavia's trade with EC about a 10% share, while the United Kingdom holds only about 6%. It is interesting to note that even the Netherlands surpassed the United Kingdom in Yugoslav exports in the 1976-82 period. The Netherlands' share in the Yugoslav trade with EC amounted to about 5%. It was, with the exception of 1985, greater in exports than in imports (Tables 1.1.2.A.1 and 1.1.2.A.2 of the Statistical Annex).

This group of countries accounted for a 5% to 10% share of the Yugoslav trade with EC. On the export side, Greece can also be included in this group. Yugoslavia's trade with Greece is the only case where Yugoslavia managed to obtain a surplus in trade balance, at least in some years of the 1975-85 period. Greece's share in Yugoslavia's trade with EC was much higher in exports than in imports (5.6% and 2.8% in 1985). In the years before Greece entered the EC, Yugoslav exports to Greece had been considerably higher but declined as Greece joined the Common Agricultural Policy.

In the third group with a 1% to 5% share, there are Belgium and Luxembourg with about 3% share of Yugoslavia's imports from EC and 2% share of Yugoslav exports. Denmark has about 1% share in imports as well as exports and Greece has over 2% share in Yugoslav imports from EC.

The share of Ireland as the last among the ten members is insignificant in terms of imports as well as exports. The same is true of the share of the two new members of EC, Portugal and Spain.

1.2. Yugoslavia's Product Groups Trade, 1970-1985

The changes in the structure of Yugoslavia's foreign trade in the 1970-85 period is much similar to the structural changes in the developed countries. Charts 6 and 7 indicate that the share of food, beverages and tobacco (SITC commodity group 0 + 1)[3] has decreased in exports as well as imports just like in the majority of developed countries. The same is true of raw materials (SITC group 2 + 4 + 68 + 667), while the share of energy products (SITC 3) increased substantially. Likewise, the share of chemicals (SITC 5) had been gradually increasing.

The discrepancies occurred mainly in industrial products and semi-products of the group manufactured goods (SITC commodity group 6 + 8 - 68 - 667). In Yugoslav imports, their share decreased while it increased in exports. In developed countries it was, as a rule, the other way around. This is the logical outcome of the discontinuation of some of the classical industrial productions in developed countries (textiles, footwear) and the efforts of newly-industrialized countries - among which Yugoslavia belongs as well - to fill the vacated space. After the period of extremely intensive and irrational investments in the 70's, Yugoslavia significantly decreased the share of machinery and transport equipment (SITC group 7) in its total imports, dropping from 33.2% in 1970 to 24.5% in 1985. During the same period the share of machinery and transport equipment in total exports increased from 22.7% in 1970 to 33.0% in 1985. This can be explained in part by the impact of energy which, on the import side, due to the increased consumption and particularly due to price hikes, occupied the space of other product groups, while this did not occur on the export side because the Yugoslav exports of energy are modest. Besides, the first half of the eighties was a period of severe import restrictions, concentrated particularly on this sector, as well as the period of progressively promoted exports of machinery and transport equipment.

In 1985, manufactured goods and machinery and transport equipment accounted for two thirds of Yugoslavia's exports of which one half fell to the group machinery and transport equipment, while in 1970 both groups together accounted for only one half of Yugoslavia's exports. The improvement of the structure of Yugoslavia's exports in the last 15 years is indicated also in the significant increase of the share of chemicals mounting from 5.7% in 1970 to 11.1% in 1985. Thereby, the exports of chemicals became even more important than agricultural exports. It is precisely the exports of chemicals in the 1975-85 period which reached the highest average annual growth rate, excluding the

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3/ For the explanation of SITC groups see the Classification scheme of the SITC commodity groups in the Statistical Annex.

Chart 6:

COMPOSITION OF YUGOSLAVIA'S OVERALL IMPORTS
1970 – 1985
BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

(Percentage share)

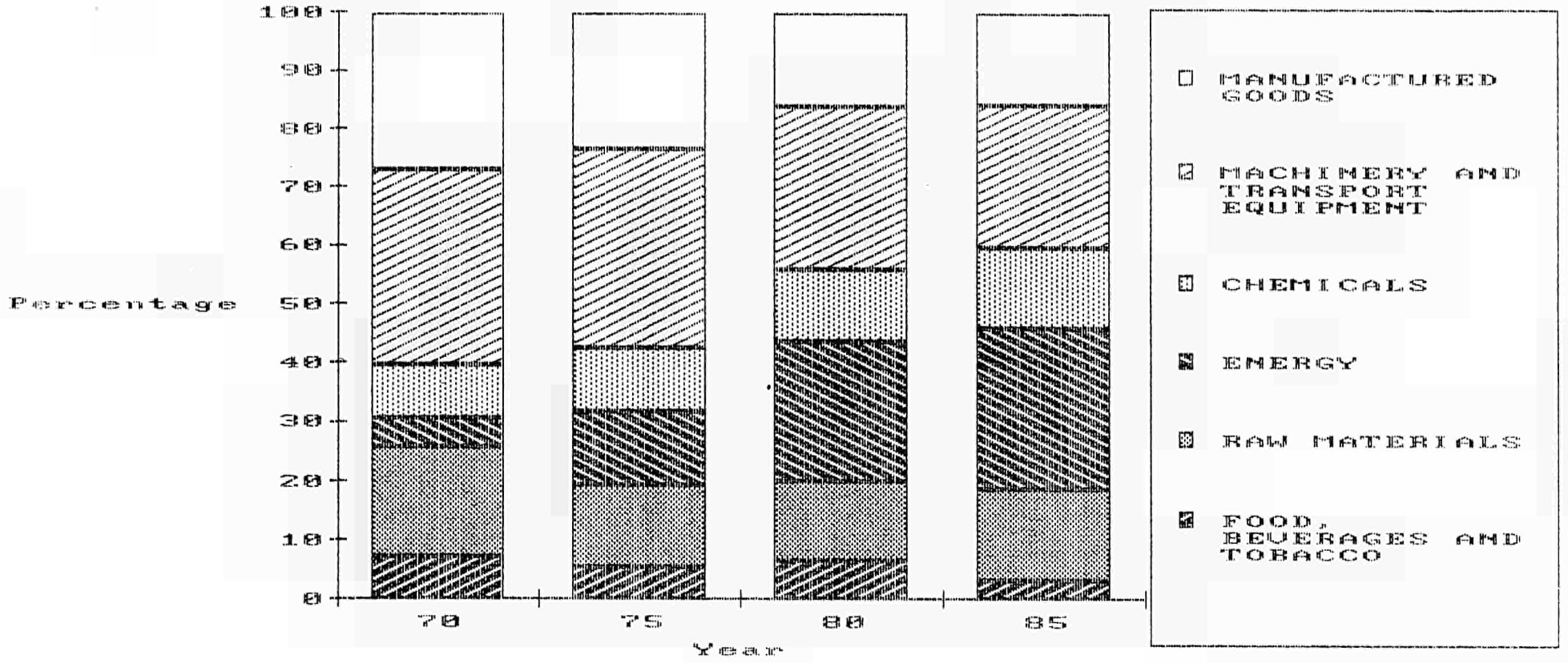


Chart 6 A:

COMPOSITION OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM EUR(10)

1970 — 1985

BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

(Percentage share)

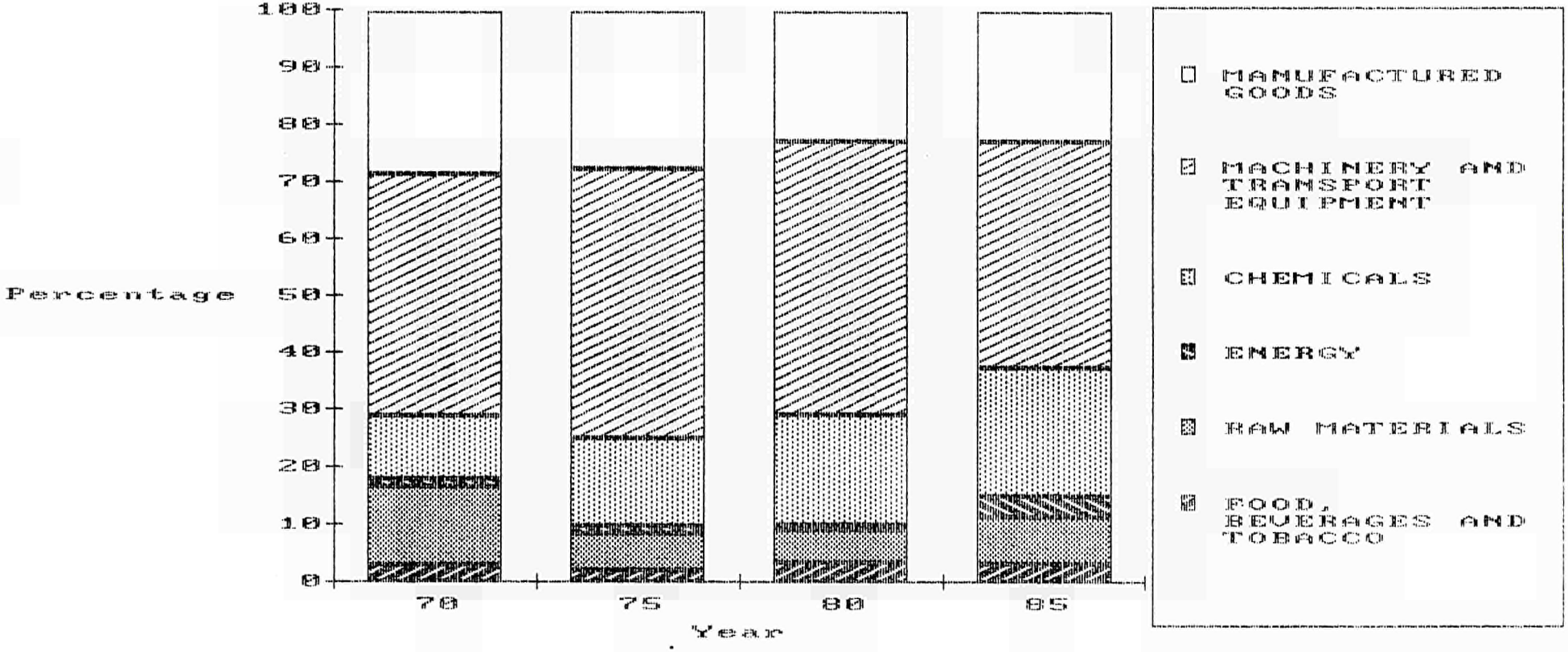


Chart 7:

COMPOSITION OF YUGOSLAVIA'S OVERALL EXPORTS

1970 – 1985

BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

(Percentage share)

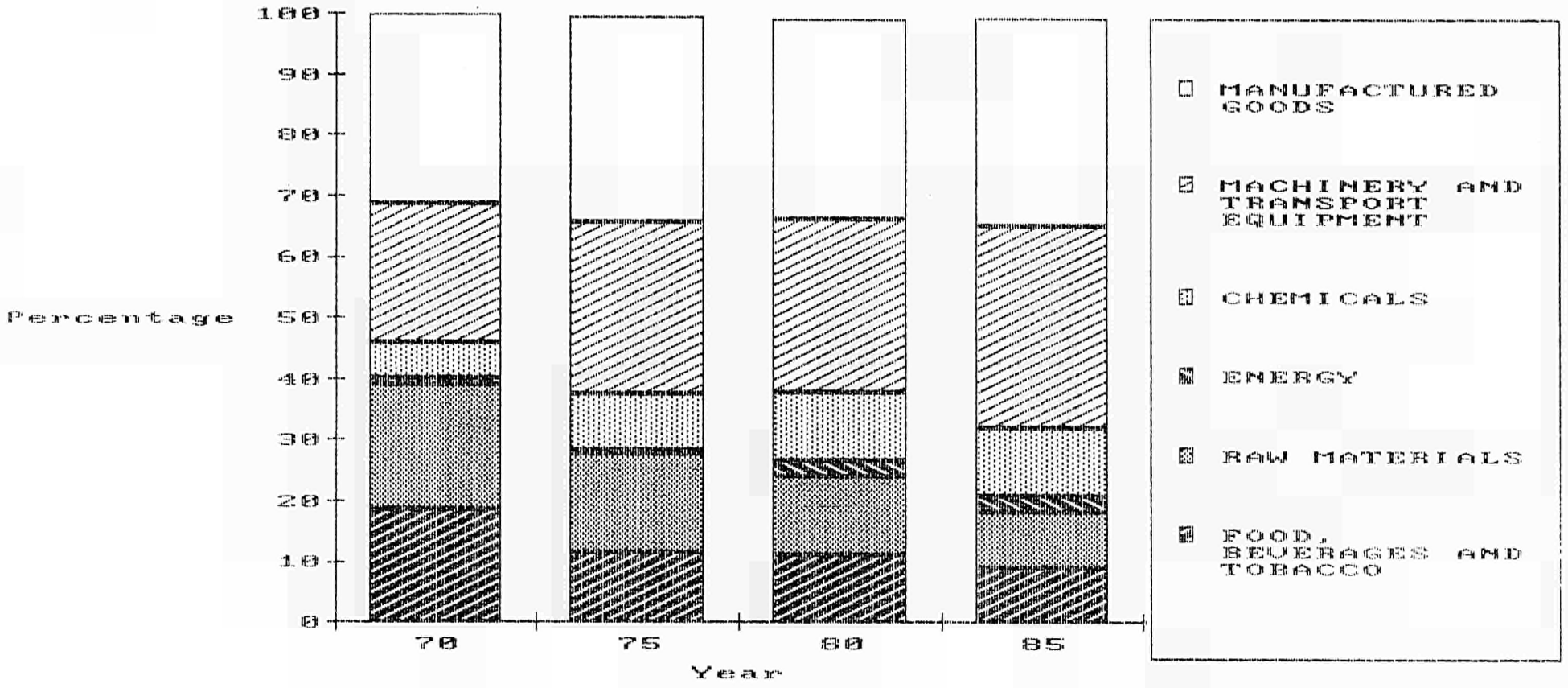


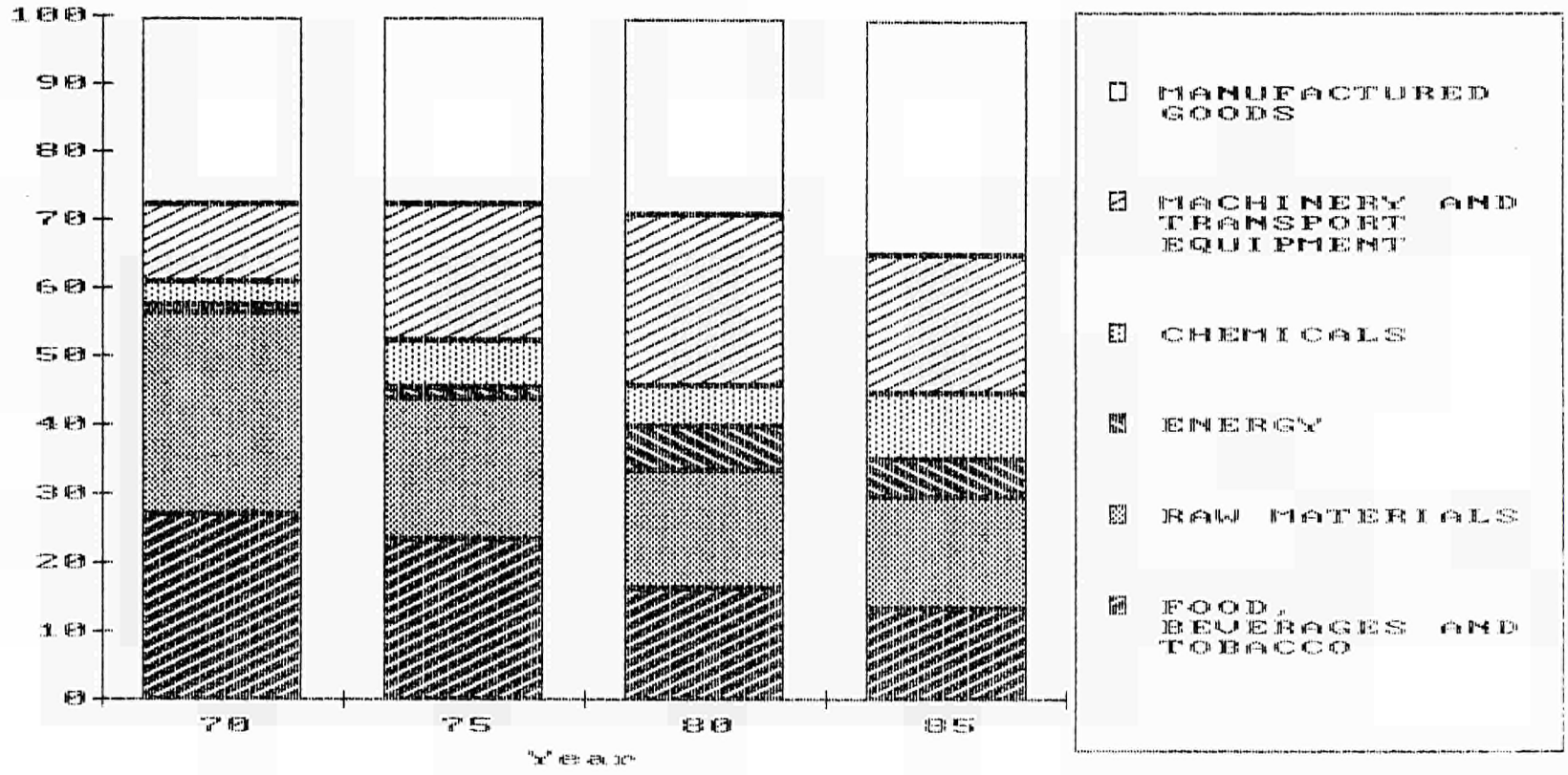
Chart 7 A:

COMPOSITION OF YUGOSLAVIA'S EXPORTS TO EUR(10)

1970 - 1985

BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

(Percentage share)



exports of energy products, which accounted for only a small fraction of Yugoslav exports. In general, the exports of all product groups in the 1975-85 period reached relatively high growth rates since even the exports of food, beverages and tobacco were increasing according to the average annual growth rate of 8.8%. A more modest growth rate of 3.7% was experienced only by the raw materials exports.

Table 5:
YUGOSLAVIA'S OVERALL TRADE, 1975-1985
BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

SITC group	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	Average annual growth rate 1975-85 (%)	Percentage share of total imports in 1985	Average annual growth rate 1975-85 (%)	Percentage share of total exports in 1985
Food, beverages and tobacco	- 2.3	3.1	8.8	9.1
Raw materials	7.4	15.4	3.7	9.1
Energy	16.1	27.1	21.8	2.7
Chemicals	9.2	13.6	15.4	11.1
Machinery and transport equipment	0.7	24.5	12.3	33.0
Manufactured goods	1.8	15.9	12.3	34.5

Source: Tables 1.2.1.A.1 and 1.2.1.B.1 of the Statistical Annex.

Table 5 indicates that on the import side, the growth rates were significantly lower. As expected, energy imports increased at the highest rate. The imports of chemicals and raw materials increased at a rather high rate, too. This was influenced by the rapidly mounting total exports. The imports of industrial products and semi-products of machinery, transport equipment, and manufactured goods increased very slowly. On the other hand, the agricultural imports declined by - 2.3% annually.

The consequence of these tendencies was an improvement of import cover ratios of all SITC commodity groups between 1975 and 1985 which was in line with the increased ratio of the total trade. The most significant change in Yugoslavia's overall trade occurred in two groups: machinery and transport equipment, and manufactured goods which managed to reverse their ratios during this period from 43.6% to 117.6% and from 76.5% to 190.1%, respectively.

The positive changes in the development of Yugoslavia's foreign trade are also evident in the analysis in terms of factor intensity.[4] Table 6 clearly indicates that in the structure of Yugoslavia's exports from 1970 to 1985 the share of human-capital-intensive industries increased most, i.e., from 25.1% to 39.5%, while the share of agriculture and food industries and raw materials substantially decreased. The shares of the rest of the groups either slightly decreased, such as the share of raw-materials-intensive industries, or increased somewhat, such as labour-intensive industries. On the import side, the most outstanding change, in the period 1970-85, manifested itself in the energy group. Its share in the total increased to such an extent that the majority of the other factor-intensive-product groups could not but lose their significance in total imports by the end of the period. Among them, raw materials were the only group that did not lose ground.

Table 6:
YUGOSLAVIA'S OVERALL TRADE, 1970-1985,
BY FACTOR-INTENSIVE-PRODUCT GROUP

Factor-intensive-product group	Imports			Exports			Export-import ratio (%)	
	Average annual growth rate 1975-85 (%)	Percentage share in total imports		Average annual growth rate 1975-85 (%)	Percentage share in total exports		1975	1985
		1970	1985		1970	1985		
Agriculture and food industries	- 1.4	7.8	4.0	8.7	18.8	9.2	91.5	200.9
Raw materials	9.2	5.2	5.7	1.4	7.7	2.9	69.1	44.7
Energy	16.1	4.8	27.1	21.8	1.2	2.7	3.1	8.9
Raw-materials-intensive industries	5.9	32.4	27.5	9.4	25.3	20.8	48.6	66.1
Labour-intensive industries	1.5	11.6	5.9	12.9	21.6	24.4	141.0	359.7
Human-capital-intensive industries	1.4	37.9	29.5	13.0	25.1	39.5	43.6	117.1
Capital-intensive industries	5.1	38.8	30.8	10.3	34.2	35.5	58.9	100.9

Source: Tables 1.2.1.A.1, 1.2.1.A.2, 1.2.1.B.1 and 1.2.1.B.2 of the Statistical Annex.

4/ For the explanation of factor-intensive-product groups see the Classification scheme of the factor-intensive-product groups in the Statistical Annex.

Both sectors, energy and raw materials whose share in Yugoslavia's imports increased, also experienced the highest growth rates. Accordingly, high growth rates were experienced also by the sectors of raw-materials-intensive industries and human-capital-intensive industries, while the average annual growth rate of agriculture and food industries was negative. On the export side, the highest growth rate was registered by energy, which is of little significance in Yugoslav exports, followed by human-capital-intensive industries and labour-intensive industries. The only sector which had a very low growth rate of mere 1.4% annually was raw materials.

Despite these positive changes in favour of sectors of a more advanced stage of processing, Yugoslavia still lags considerably behind the developed countries which is illustrated by the structure of Yugoslavia's exports, divided, according to the OECD methodology, into high, medium and low technology. The share of high technology in Yugoslav overall exports in 1983 amounted to mere 7% and in overall EC exports to 20%, while the corresponding figures for low technology exports were 61% and 50%.[5]

1.2.1. Product Groups Trade with EUR(10)

The comparison of the structure of overall Yugoslav foreign trade in terms of SITC commodity groups with the structure of trade with EUR(10) shows the same direction of the tendencies with the exception of the imports of food, beverages and tobacco whose share in overall imports fell from 7.2% in 1970 to 3.1.% in 1985; their share in imports from EC remained constant at about 3%. There is a considerable difference between the structure of overall Yugoslav imports (Chart 6) and imports from EUR(10) (Chart 6 A) despite the same direction of tendencies. The major portion of imports from EC is accounted for by manufacturing (chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, and manufactured goods). Its share exceeded, in the entire 1970-85 period 80% of the total imports from EC, while its share in overall Yugoslav imports decreased from almost 70% in 1970 to mere 54% in 1985.

This difference occurred, because the share of chemicals in imports from EC increased at a significantly faster rate than its share in overall Yugoslavia's imports, while the share of manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment in imports from EUR(10) declined at a substantially slower rate than in overall Yugoslav imports.

5/ Naucnoistrazivacki projekat: Strategija tehnoloskog razvoja Jugoslavije do pocetka XXI. veka (Research Project: Strategy of Technological Development of Yugoslavia till the Beginning of the 21st Century), Beograd, 1987.

The second aspect of the development of Yugoslavia's merchandise trade with EUR(10) in terms of individual SITC commodity groups are generally slower growth rates, the only two exceptions being food, beverages and tobacco, and raw materials. The former group's imports from EC increased at an annual rate of 8.5% while Yugoslavia's overall agricultural imports fell at a rate of 2.3%. Raw materials exports to EC increased in the period 1975-85 at an average annual rate of 6%, and Yugoslavia's overall exports of raw materials grew at a rate of 3.7%. Due to this, the shares of EUR(10) declined in all SITC commodity groups with the exception of imports of food, beverages and tobacco, and energy exports.

Table 7:
YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH EUR(10), 1970-1985,
BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

SITC group	EUR(10) percentage share in Yugoslavia's overall trade								Yugoslavia's export-import ratio (%)	
	Imports				Exports					
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1975	1985
Food, beverages and tobacco	19.6	15.8	17.9	28.8	59.0	47.5	37.7	36.2	341.8	318.3
Raw materials	35.6	19.1	14.2	16.1	58.7	30.7	35.0	43.3	97.1	138.0
Energy	12.1	4.8	1.6	4.1	38.8	45.3	66.3	48.1	29.4	104.0
Chemicals	57.1	59.7	54.7	49.5	24.5	17.7	14.0	21.3	13.5	30.8
Machinery and transport equipment	61.6	58.5	59.5	49.1	20.8	17.0	23.2	14.9	12.6	35.8
Manufactured goods	50.5	49.3	48.4	43.8	36.0	19.4	23.0	24.7	30.1	107.3

Source: Table 1.2.1.A.1 of Statistical Annex.

Table 7 indicates that EUR(10), despite the decreasing share, is still the principal supplier of products of manufacturing since it accounted for almost a half of Yugoslavia's overall imports. The comparison with the exports provides an asymmetric picture because EUR(10) is a more significant purchaser of Yugoslavia's products from the SITC groups food, beverages and tobacco, raw materials and energy than from the manufacturing SITC groups. The non-manufacturing SITC groups are precisely those whose share had been decreasing in Yugoslav exports at the most rapid rate as it is evident in Chart 7 A, i.e., from 40% in 1970 to mere 21% in 1985.

The share of the SITC groups food, beverages and tobacco, raw materials and energy declined also in the exports to EC but proportionally to a lesser degree, i.e., from 57% in 1970 to 35% in 1985. Chart 7 and 7 A clearly indicate that the structure of Yugoslav overall exports and exports to EC improved, although the share of EC diminished considerably (see Table 2). One of the significant reasons for the diminished share of EC can be found in the improved composition of exports. Into the demanding Western European market, it is difficult to penetrate with products with a high degree of processing and for this reason Yugoslav exporters sought an alternative on less demanding markets, namely those of Eastern Europe. Due to the Common Agricultural Policy, Yugoslavia is quite rapidly losing ground also in the West European agricultural market which is plainly seen in Table 7. The table indicates another important improvement of the Yugoslav foreign trade balance with EC. In the period 1975-85, the export-import ratio improved in all SITC groups except in food, beverages and tobacco. While in 1985 Yugoslavia had a negative trade balance in all SITC groups with the exception of food, beverages and tobacco, in 1975 its negative trade balance was experienced only in chemicals and in machinery and transport equipment. As indicated by Table 1, there was a considerable decrease of the overall trade deficit in 1985 in comparison with 1975.

The survey of specialization coefficients in Table 8 confirms the already ascertained fact that EC carries above-average importance as the purchaser of Yugoslav merchandise from the SITC commodity groups food, beverages and tobacco, raw materials and energy (specialization coefficient above 1) and has an above-average significance as the supplier of merchandise from the manufacturing SITC groups.

Table 8:
YUGOSLAVIA'S SPECIALIZATION IN TRADE WITH EUR(10), 1970-1985, BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

Specialization coefficients:

S_1: EUR(10) share in Yugoslavia's trade of a SITC group related to the world's average share in Yugoslavia's trade of the same SITC group

S_2: EUR(10) share in Yugoslavia's trade of a SITC group related to the OECD average share in Yugoslavia's trade of the same SITC group

SITC group	Imports				Exports			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Food, beverages and tobacco								
S_1	0.40	0.37	0.52	0.97	1.44	2.00	1.44	1.47
S_2	0.78	0.83	0.55	1.20	1.08	1.02	1.06	1.05
Raw materials								
S_1	0.74	0.46	0.41	0.53	1.44	1.28	1.33	1.76
S_2	0.80	0.67	0.60	0.66	1.09	0.97	1.04	1.14
Energy								
S_1	0.25	0.11	0.04	0.14	0.92	2.00	2.56	2.00
S_2	0.92	1.27	0.56	0.88	0.61	0.93	1.14	1.00
Chemicals								
S_1	1.20	1.42	1.58	1.64	0.60	0.74	0.54	0.87
S_2	1.00	1.07	1.07	1.13	0.94	1.28	0.86	1.02
Machinery and transport equipment								
S_1	1.28	1.39	1.72	1.62	0.51	0.71	0.88	0.61
S_2	1.07	1.02	1.09	1.00	0.91	1.18	1.21	1.07
Manufactured goods								
S_1	1.06	1.17	1.40	1.44	0.88	0.81	0.87	1.01
S_2	1.05	1.05	1.09	1.08	0.92	0.88	0.86	0.89

Source: Table 1.2.1.C.1 of the Statistical Annex.

The picture is somewhat different, if the calculation of specialization coefficients is limited to the OECD member countries. In Yugoslav imports, the EC, in the framework of OECD, carries an above-average significance as a supplier of merchandise from the manufacturing SITC groups and below-average significance as a supplier of the non-manufacturing groups. And EC was above the OECD average in Yugoslavia's imports of food, beverages and tobacco only in 1985. In terms of specialization coefficients, EC is in general somewhat above the OECD average with the exception of the SITC group manufactured goods, in which it was, in the framework of OECD, every year a below-average purchaser (specialization coefficient below 1).

The analysis of the composition of Yugoslavia's trade with EC by factor intensity shows that the most significant group in Yugoslav imports from EC is human-capital-intensive industries, which in 1985 accounted for a half of the imports from EC, while EC also had a 50% share of Yugoslavia's overall imports of merchandise from this group. In previous years, the two shares even exceeded 50% (Table 9).

Table 9:
YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM EUR(10), 1970-1985,
BY FACTOR-INTENSIVE-PRODUCT GROUP

Precentage shares:

A: EUR(10) share in Yugoslavia's overall imports of an individual SITC group

B: Individual SITC group's share in Yugoslavia's total imports from EUR(10)

Year	Agriculture and food industries		Raw materials		Energy		Raw-materials-intensive industries		Labour-intensive industries		Human-capital-intensive industries		Capital-intensive-industries	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1970	20.5	3.3	25.8	2.8	12.1	1.2	44.6	30.2	57.3	13.8	60.9	48.3	51.2	41.5
1975	19.4	3.1	16.4	1.6	4.8	1.4	38.4	26.7	58.1	11.9	59.7	55.1	45.1	36.5
1980	17.8	3.7	13.2	1.9	1.6	1.0	36.8	26.3	54.1	9.5	59.9	57.2	43.8	36.2
1985	28.2	3.7	17.7	3.3	4.1	3.7	33.9	30.8	47.0	9.2	50.5	49.1	41.1	41.7

Source: Tables 1.2.1.A.1, 1.2.1.A.2, 1.2.1.B.1 and 1.2.1.B.2 of the Statistical Annex.

The second most important group in imports from EC is raw-materials-intensive industries with about one-third share according to both indicators. In imports from EC, the significance of labour-intensive industries is on the downswing since its share dropped from 13.8% in 1970 to 9.2% in 1985. Nevertheless, EC is an important supplier of merchandise from this group with approximately one half of Yugoslav imports. Although the shares of the other three groups in imports from EC (agriculture and food industries, raw materials and energy) are small, EC is becoming - with its 28.2% share in 1985 - an important supplier of agricultural products. It is interesting to note that on the one hand, the structure of imports from EC in terms of factor intensity, did not change significantly, although in the 1975-85 period, EC's share in Yugoslavia's imports of raw materials-intensive-industries and human-capital-intensive industries was on the downturn, while it gained in Yugoslavia's imports of agriculture and food industries, raw materials and energy. This surprising occurrence is clearly evident also from Chart 8, which indicates the average annual growth rates of the overall imports from EC by factor intensity.[6] The growth rates of imports from EC were for the 1975-85 period higher than those of the overall Yugoslav imports of the technologically less demanding groups, and lower for technologically more demanding groups.

The picture on the export side is more balanced. In Yugoslavia's exports to EC, the groups raw-materials-intensive industries, labour- and human-capital-intensive industries are represented almost equally with about a quarter share each while the remaining quarter is divided up among groups agriculture and food industries, raw materials and energy. In the structure of Yugoslavia's exports to EC, there were changes mainly among agriculture and food industries, whose share dropped from 21.7% in 1970 to 13.7% in 1985, and human-capital-intensive industries, whose share rose from 13.0% in 1970 to 24.2% in 1985 (Table 10).

6/ Abbreviations used to indicate individual factor-intensive-product groups in Charts 8 and 9:
AGR&FOOD: Agriculture and food industries,
RAW MAT.: Raw materials,
ENERGY: Energy,
RMI IND.: Raw-materials-intensive industries,
LI IND.: Labour-intensive industries,
HCI IND.: Human-capital-intensive industries,
CI IND.: Capital-intensive industries.

Chart 8:

YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORT GROWTH
1975 - 1985
BY FACTOR-INTENSIVE-PRODUCT GROUP:

Average annual rate of change
of import value (%)

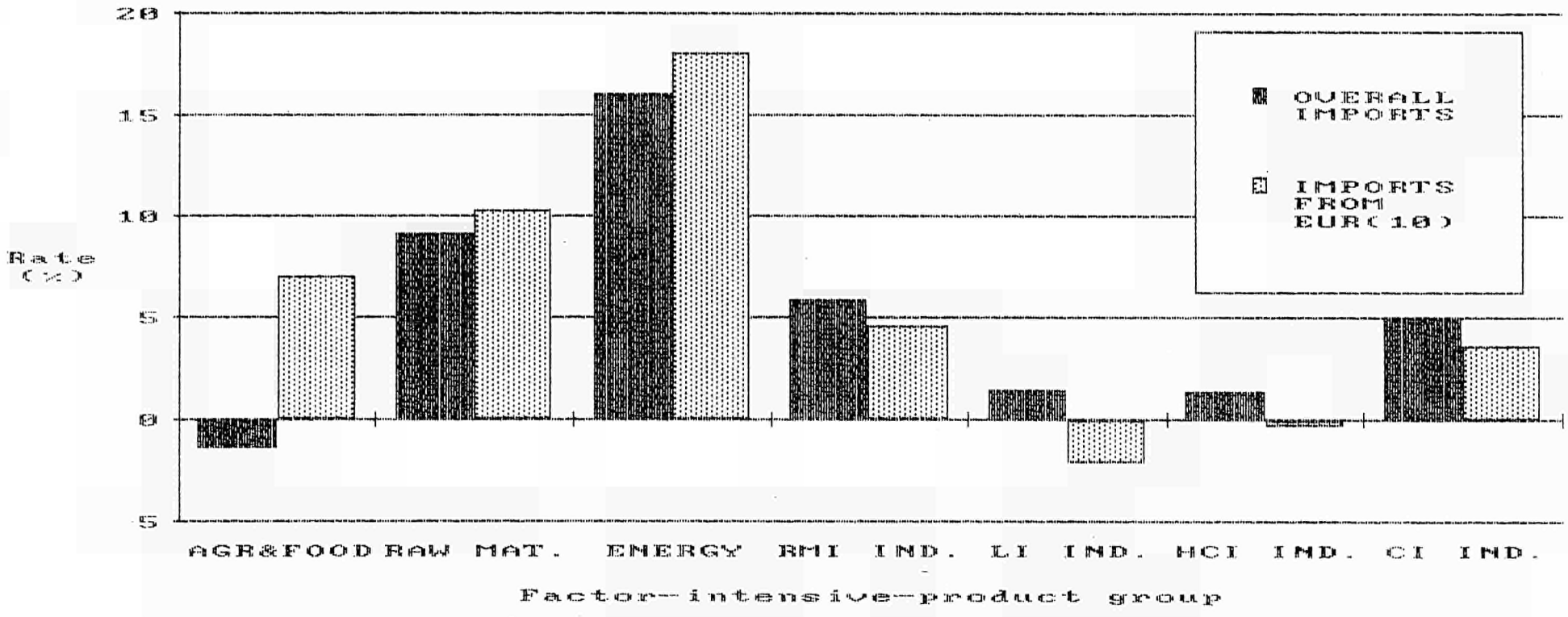


Chart 9:

YUGOSLAVIA'S EXPORT GROWTH
1975 – 1985
BY FACTOR-INTENSIVE-PRODUCT GROUP

Average annual rate of change
of export value (%)

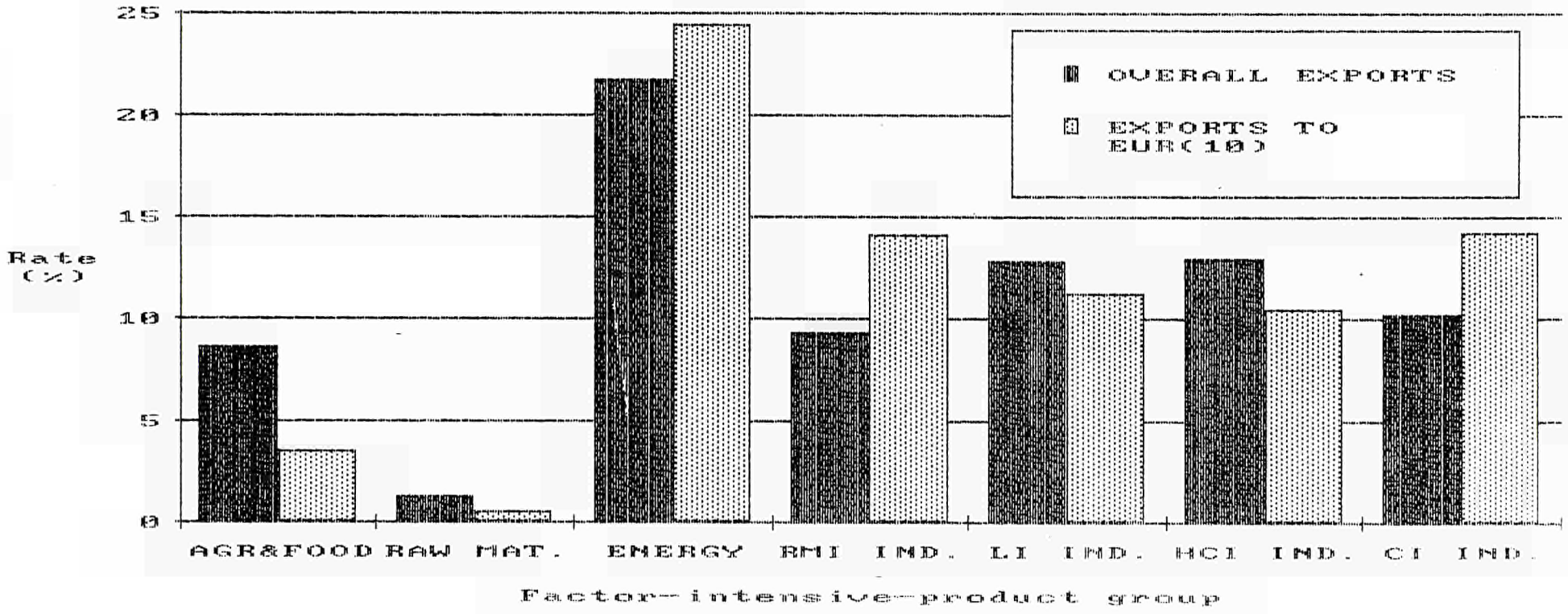


Table 10:
YUGOSLAVIA'S EXPORTS TO EUR(10) 1970-1985
BY FACTOR-INTENSIVE-PRODUCT GROUP

Percentage shares:

A: EUR(10) share in Yugoslavia's overal exports of an individual SITC group

B: Individual SITC group's share in Yugoslavia's total exports to EUR(10)

Year	Agriculture and food industries		Raw materials		Energy		Raw-materials-intensive industries		Labour-intensive industries		Human-capital-intensive industries		Capital-intensive-industries	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1970	59.0	27.1	62.6	11.7	38.8	1.1	44.3	27.4	36.4	19.2	21.2	13.0	35.8	41.5
1975	47.6	23.5	51.1	11.5	45.3	1.4	20.1	22.7	18.3	17.6	17.1	22.9	16.8	36.5
1980	37.4	16.4	50.4	11.4	66.3	6.4	23.2	19.0	20.7	18.5	21.5	27.8	21.6	36.2
1985	36.5	13.7	48.9	5.8	48.1	5.4	34.8	29.4	20.9	20.8	15.0	24.2	23.7	41.7

Source: Tables 1.2.1.A.1, 1.2.1.A.2, 1.2.1.B.1, 1.2.1.B.2 of the Statistical Annex.

It is interesting to note that the EC share in overall Yugoslav imports (indicator A) is diminishing in all groups except in energy. A somewhat different picture is presented by Chart 9 showing only the 1975-85 period and not the period 1970-85. The average annual growth rates of Yugoslavia's exports to EC are higher than the growth rates of the overall Yugoslav exports not only in the energy group but also in the raw-materials-intensive industries and capital-intensive industries. The share of EC in Yugoslav exports increased in the group raw-materials-intensive industries from 20.1% in 1975 to 34.8% in 1985, but this percentage is smaller than in 1970.

In Table 1.2.1.A.2 in the Statistical Annex there are data on export-import ratios for individual factor-intensive-product groups. Like in SITC commodity groups, according to this measure, the coverage of imports in 1985 in comparison with 1975 improved significantly. In the overall trade, Yugoslavia had a trade deficit only in the groups raw materials and energy, while in trade with EUR(10) in groups raw-materials-intensive industries, human-capital- and capital-intensive industries. It is interesting to observe that Yugoslavia had in 1985, in its overall trade, a positive trade balance even in the group human-

capital-intensive industries, in which it has the highest trade deficit with the EC and OECD. Yugoslavia, however, generated a trade surplus in exports to developing countries and CMEA member countries. Since this is the group with the lowest share in Yugoslavia's exports to EC, which has above all dropped from 21.2% in 1970 to mere 15% in 1985, the fact that technologically most developed portion of Yugoslavia's exports is being reoriented to less demanding markets is once again confirmed. This has of course an adverse effect on the possibility of importation from the technologically advanced markets.

Similarly as in the case of the SITC groups, the individual factor-intensive-product groups displayed rather uniform behaviour as regards to the Yugoslav trade specialization. In labour-, human-capital and capital-intensive industries, Yugoslavia showed above-average and growing propensity for imports from EC countries as well as from the rest of OECD (Table 11).

Table 11:
YUGOSLAVIA'S SPECIALIZATION IN TRADE WITH EUR(10), 1970-1975, BY FACTOR-INTENSIVE- PRODUCT GROUP

Specialization coefficients:

S_1: EUR(10) share in Yugoslavia's trade of a factor-intensive-product group related to the world's average share in Yugoslavia's trade of the same group

S_2: EUR(10) share in Yugoslavia's trade of a factor-intensive-product group related to the OECD average share in Yugoslavia's trade of the same group

Factor-intensive-product group	Imports				Exports			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Agriculture and food industries								
S_1	0.42	0.46	0.51	0.93	1.44	2.01	1.41	1.49
S_2	0.73	0.72	0.54	1.19	0.92	1.02	1.04	1.05
Raw-materials								
S_1	0.54	0.39	0.37	0.58	1.52	2.17	1.93	2.00
S_2	0.60	0.73	0.59	0.75	1.15	1.32	1.21	1.23
Raw materials-intensive industries								
S_1	0.93	0.91	1.06	1.12	1.08	0.84	0.88	1.41
S_2	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.97	1.03	0.88	0.86	1.04
Labour-intensive industries								
S_1	1.19	1.38	1.56	1.56	0.89	0.77	0.78	0.85
S_2	1.10	1.11	1.16	1.15	0.87	0.85	0.81	0.83
Human-capital-intensive industries								
S_1	1.27	1.42	1.73	1.66	0.52	0.72	0.81	0.61
S_2	1.07	1.03	1.09	1.04	0.92	1.19	1.20	1.07
Capital-intensive industries								
S_1	1.07	1.07	1.26	1.35	0.87	0.71	0.82	0.97
S_2	1.00	0.97	1.04	1.05	0.99	0.93	0.98	1.06

Source: Table 1.2.1.C.2 of the Statistical Annex.

The situation was reversed on the export side. In its trade with EC, Yugoslavia was oriented towards the exports of the same groups which, on the import side, accounted for below-average specialization coefficients (the same conclusion was also made for SITC groups!).

Only when EC and OECD are compared, is the outcome apparently clearer on the import side than on the export side. The EUR(10) specialization coefficients exceeded the OECD coefficients in Yugoslav imports of products from labour-, human-capital- and capital-intensive industries. The country group that lost the most ground in Yugoslav imports of these three groups were developing countries (Class 2). The CMEA countries, like the EC ones, increased their specialization coefficients.

On the Yugoslav export side, it is noteworthy that the EC countries imported more Yugoslavia's products of human-capital-intensive industries than the other OECD countries, i.e., they had higher specialization coefficients than the entire OECD in a product group which was for both groups of countries considerably below 1. In this case, EC did not occupy a more extreme position (in either direction) than it usually did.

1.2.2. Product Groups Trade with EC Member States

In Paragraph 1.1.2., it was established that the two main Yugoslav trade partners among the ten countries, Germany and Italy, accounted for a total of about 70% of Yugoslavia's imports and exports. The same is true of trade in all product groups, since their combined share in all of the SITC commodity groups in imports and exports exceeded 50% of Yugoslavia's trade with EUR(10) (Table 12).

Table 12:
YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH GERMANY, F.R., AND ITALY, 1975-1985, BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

SITC group	Imports: Percentage share in Yugoslavia's imports from EUR(10)			Imports: Average annual growth rate 1975-85 (%)	Exports: Percentage share in Yugoslavia's exports to EUR(10)			Exports: Average annual growth rate 1975-85 (%)
	1975	1980	1985		1975	1980	1985	
				GERMANY				
Food, beverages and tobacco	10.6	39.9	18.3	10.0	26.4	23.3	24.9	4.2
Raw materials	38.8	40.3	29.0	3.8	14.5	17.0	17.2	9.3
Energy	25.1	41.6	15.4	15.4	25.0	2.4	15.1	28.8
Chemicals	43.8	49.1	42.4	6.2	19.3	40.2	33.9	19.1
Machinery and transport equipment	49.3	49.2	51.5	-0.6	43.1	39.8	37.8	9.4
Manufactured goods	41.1	47.4	41.5	0.4	47.2	46.9	43.3	12.3
				ITALY				
Food, beverages and tobacco	25.2	22.0	41.9	14.5	53.9	42.7	50.6	4.7
Raw materials	24.2	19.1	33.7	9.9	59.9	68.7	59.2	3.9
Energy	46.2	43.2	59.0	19.3	42.6	12.5	37.0	17.8
Chemicals	21.6	15.1	26.3	10.1	26.0	34.1	46.1	20.1
Machinery and transport equipment	23.8	21.2	21.4	-2.7	16.9	19.6	20.1	11.8
Manufactured goods	4.6	26.5	31.5	-0.9	27.5	29.9	30.1	11.3
				GERMANY AND ITALY				
Food, beverages and tobacco	35.8	61.9	60.2		80.3	66.0	75.5	
Raw materials	63.0	59.4	62.7		74.4	85.7	76.4	
Energy	71.3	84.4	74.4		67.6	14.9	52.1	
Chemicals	65.4	64.2	68.7		45.3	74.3	80.0	
Machinery and transport equipment	73.1	70.4	72.9		60.0	59.4	57.9	
Manufactured goods	75.7	73.9	73.0		74.7	76.8	73.4	

Source: Tables 1.2.2.A.1 and 1.2.2.A.2 of the Statistical Annex.

The data on the combined share of Germany and Italy clearly indicate their dominant role in all SITC groups. In addition, the growth rates show that the restrictive import policy of Yugoslavia affected the importation of machinery and transport equipment, and manufactured goods most. For this reasons, this policy affected Germany much more, because it enjoyed a much higher share of Yugoslavia's imports of technologically demanding product groups than Italy, while Italy had a higher share than Germany in Yugoslavia's imports of technologically less demanding products.

In the composition of imports from Germany, the SITC group machinery and transport equipment amounted to about a half of total imports and manufactured goods amounted to one quarter. (Table 13).

Table 13:
YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH GERMANY, F.R., 1970-1985,
BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

SITC group	Percentage share							
	Of total imports from Germany				Of total exports to Germany			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Food, beverages and tobacco	1.0	0.4	2.8	1.2	14.3	18.9	11.5	10.0
Raw materials	8.1	5.5	4.6	5.5	20.0	9.1	8.8	8.2
Energy	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.4	2.4
Chemical s	13.6	15.1	19.6	22.0	3.9	4.1	7.3	9.9
Machinery and transport equipment	48.3	52.4	49.3	47.6	16.4	26.5	30.2	22.8
Manufactured goods	28.0	25.4	22.5	22.1	44.6	40.0	41.4	45.2

Source: Table 1.2.2.B.2 of the Statistical Annex.

The data in Table 13 indicate that the structure of Yugoslav imports experienced substantial changes only in chemicals and manufactured goods. While the share of manufactured goods gradually decreased, the share of chemicals was on a continuous upswing.

The composition of Yugoslavia's exports to Germany is evidently much different than that of imports. Manufactured goods, amounting to over 40% of total exports to Germany, predominate with a slighty rising trend. The second largest SITC group is machinery and transport equipment which experienced, after a sharp climb until 1980, a significant drop in the 80's. The share

of raw materials experienced the sharpest decline. It fell from 20% in 1970 to mere 8.2% in 1985, i.e., it dropped from the second place in 1970 to the fifth among the SITC groups. The share of food, beverages and tobacco in exports to Germany also diminished, while the share of chemicals increased continuously, which is also true of imports from Germany. This kind of product structure is reflected in specialization coefficients which show the difference of the composition of Yugoslav trade with Germany in relation to the composition of the trade with OECD in general (Table 1.2.2.C.1 of the Statistical Annex). The coefficients are considerably below average in the SITC groups food, beverages and tobacco, raw materials and energy, and above average in all the other product groups, namely in machinery and transport equipment for exports and imports, as well as in manufactured goods for exports.

The survey of Yugoslavia's trade with Germany in terms of factor intensity provides the expected picture. While products of human-capital-intensive industries predominate with a share of over 50% in Yugoslavia's imports from Germany, the products of labour-intensive industries occupy the top spot in Yugoslavia's exports to Germany, accounting for a little less than a third, and showing a slow downturn trend. During the 1970-85 period, however, the share of the products of human-capital-intensive industries increased, reaching a quarter of total Yugoslav exports to Germany in 1985. An equal share was achieved by the products of raw-materials-intensive industries (Table 14).

Table 14:
YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH GERMANY, F.R., 1970-1985,
BY FACTOR-INTENSIVE-PRODUCT GROUP .

Factor-intensive-product group	Percentage share							
	Of total imports from Germany				Of total exports to Germany			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Agriculture and food industries	1.2	1.1	3.1	1.5	14.3	19.0	11.8	10.3
Raw materials	2.0	0.6	1.4	1.6	7.4	2.9	2.7	2.9
Raw-materials-intensive industries	27.5	26.7	26.6	28.9	25.8	16.9	20.3	26.1
Labour-intensive industries	13.5	10.4	8.6	8.8	33.2	30.3	31.0	30.0
Human-capital-intensive industries	54.5	60.0	59.0	57.6	18.5	29.5	33.4	26.9
Capital-intensive industries	41.1	35.5	36.5	42.1	28.0	18.1	23.6	26.8

Source: Table 1.2.2.B.2 of the Statistical Annex.

While the structure of Yugoslav imports in the period studied did not change a great deal, the composition of Yugoslavia's exports to Germany was experiencing a decline of agriculture and food and raw materials and the already-mentioned increase of products of human-capital-intensive industries.

The picture od specialization coefficients in terms of factor-intensive-product groups is, of course, similar to the one obtained on the basis of SITC commodity groups. On the import side, as well as on the export side, specialization coefficients of agriculture and food industries, raw materials and raw-materials-intensive industries are below the OECD average, while the coefficients of labour-intensive and human-capital-intensive industries are above its average (Table 1.2.2.C.2 of the Statistical Annex).

As already mentioned, the share of technologically less demanding groups in the structure of Yugoslavia's trade with Italy is greater than the share in trade with Germany. Regarding the differences in the level of development between Italy and Germany this was to be expected. It is however surprising that in the structure od Yugoslavia's imports, the share of the SITC groups food, beverages and tobacco, raw materials and energy almost doubled in 1985, as compared to the 1970 level, while the share of machinery, transport equipment and manufactured goods decreased by a third. The share of chemicals also increased considerably in Yugoslav imports, climbing from 8% in 1970 to 21% in 1985. The changes in the composition of Yugoslav exports to Italy were wimilar to those in the exports to Germany, the only difference being that the changes were even more pronounced in favour of technologically demanding groups of manufacturing and to the detriment of agricultural products and raw materials.

Table 15:
YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH ITALY, 1970-1985,
BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

SITC group	Percentage share							
	Of total imports from Italy				Of total exports to Italy			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Food, beverages and tobacco	3.1	1.9	3.4	4.5	39.8	32.9	19.8	18.2
Raw materials	7.2	5.6	4.9	9.9	31.8	32.1	33.4	25.4
Energy	1.8	2.4	2.2	7.9	1.5	1.5	2.3	5.4
Chemical s	8.0	12.4	13.4	21.0	2.4	4.7	5.8	12.0
Machinery and transport equipment	41.5	42.0	47.7	30.5	4.3	8.8	13.9	10.8
Manufactured goods	38.1	35.4	28.1	25.9	19.8	19.8	24.6	28.0

Source: Table 1.2.2.B.2 of the Statistical Annex.

A good number of changes can be detected also by studying the specialization coefficients of each SITC group in relation to the trade with OECD in general (Table 16).

Table 16:
YUGOSLAVIA'S SPECIALIZATION IN TRADE WITH ITALY, 1970-1985, BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP:

Specialization coefficients:

S_1: Italy's share in Yugoslavia's trade of a SITC group related to the OECD average share in Yugoslavia's trade of the same group

SITC group	Imports from Italy				Exports to Italy			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Food, beverages and tobacco	0.84	0.79	0.55	1.80	1.60	1.44	1.29	1.42
Raw materials	0.42	0.60	0.54	0.80	1.19	1.52	2.04	1.81
Energy	1.38	2.18	1.22	1.88	0.83	1.00	0.41	1.00
Chemicals	0.73	0.87	0.75	1.07	0.67	0.87	0.83	1.29
Machinery and transport equipment	1.05	0.91	1.08	0.77	0.34	0.52	0.67	0.57
Manufactured goods	1.41	1.36	1.35	1.22	0.66	0.63	0.73	0.72

Source: Table 1.2.2.C.1 of the Statistical Annex.

The above table indicates that the specialization coefficient was, throughout the period, above the average in imports from Italy only in the SITC groups energy and manufactured goods, while in exports to Italy it was above the average only in food, beverages and tobacco, and raw materials. It was below the average in imports of raw materials and in exports of machinery, transport equipment and manufactured goods.

The increase of the share of technologically demanding groups in exports and the share of technologically less demanding products in imports can be noticed also in the composition of Yugoslav trade with Italy in terms of factor-intensive-product groups (Table 17).

Table 17:
YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH ITALY, 1970-1985,
BY FACTOR-INTENSIVE-PRODUCT GROUP

Factor-intensive-product group	Percentage share							
	Of total imports from Italy				Of total exports to Italy			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Agriculture and food industries	3.2	2.2	3.6	6.0	40.2	33.2	19.9	18.7
Raw materials	3.1	1.8	1.9	4.9	20.9	23.9	27.1	11.3
Raw-materials-intensive industries	25.4	27.4	23.2	31.2	21.0	23.2	24.5	35.7
Labour-intensive industries	19.8	17.6	14.8	11.9	11.2	6.2	9.6	12.7
Human-capital-intensive industries	46.5	48.3	54.1	37.9	4.8	11.8	16.2	15.9
Capital-intensive industries	30.9	33.7	32.7	38.8	17.8	22.6	24.7	38.0

Source: Table 1.2.2.B.2 of the Statistical Annex.

The survey of specialization coefficients in terms of factor-intensive-product groups indicates that, among the EC member countries, Italy is Yugoslavia's most important supplier of products of labour-intensive industries with a coefficients of about 1.50, and the most important buyer of agricultural products and raw materials.

In the structure of Yugoslavia's trade with EUR(10), only France and Greece, in addition to Germany and Italy, had a constant share of above 10% in at least one of the SITC product groups. A much more important partner was, of course, France, having a constantly high import and export share in machinery and transport equipment (Table 18).

Table 18:
YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT, 1975-1985, BY SELECTED EC MEMBER STATE

YEAR	Percentage share					
	Of total imports from EUR(10)			Of total exports to EUR(10)		
	France	Italy	Germany	France	Italy	Germany
1975	13.4	23.8	49.3	19.3	16.9	43.1
1980	15.2	21.2	49.2	27.1	19.6	39.8
1985	13.8	21.4	51.5	24.6	20.1	37.8

Source: Tables 1.2.2.A.1 and 1.2.2.A.2 of the Statistical Annex.

In terms of its share in Yugoslavia's exports of machinery and transport equipment to EUR(10), France has surpassed Italy, but Italy's share in Yugoslavia's imports is greater by a half. Both countries, however, considerably lag behind Germany in this respect.

Machinery and transport equipment accounted for over one half of Yugoslavia's trade with France in the 1975-85 period. The 54.3% share of this SITC group in total Yugoslav imports from France in 1985 was the highest among the EC countries, and so was the specialization coefficient of 1.37 in comparison with the OECD average. On the export side, the product structure of Yugoslavia's trade with France was even more different than the structure of exports to the other major EC markets. Almost 50% of the total exports to France were accounted for by machinery and transport equipment. The specialization coefficient in 1985 was as high as 2.62. As a consequence, most coefficients in the other SITC groups remained below 1, thus indicating that Yugoslavia favoured the machinery and transport equipment exports to France more than the other SITC groups' exports. Particularly a drastic decline of agricultural trade was registered.

Like France in machinery and transport equipment, Greece also had a constantly high share in Yugoslav agricultural trade with EUR(10) (SITC group food, beverages and tobacco), the only difference being that, in value terms, this trade was much less significant.

Table 19:
YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE IN FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO WITH GREECE, 1975-1985

Year	Imports				Exports			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1975	14.5	19.0	21.7	7.92	17.2	41.9	7.6	1.83
1980	21.2	25.6	11.9	4.13	88.2	55.6	22.8	3.61
1985	18.5	17.8	16.7	7.12	40.7	27.9	11.5	2.18

Legend: A: Value (millions of U.S. dollars)

B: Percentage share of food, beverages and tobacco in total Yugoslav imports from (exports to) Greece

C: Percentage share of Greece in Yugoslav imports (exports) of food, beverages and tobacco from (to) EUR(10)

D: Specialization coefficient:

Share of food, beverages and tobacco in the total value of Yugoslav imports from (exports to) Greece related to the share of the same SITC group in the total value of imports from (exports to) OECD

Source: Tables 1.2.2.A.1, 1.2.2.A.2, 1.2.2.B.1 and 1.2.2.C.1 of the Statistical Annex.

In the 1975-1985 period, Yugoslav agricultural exports to Greece grew at a fast pace, but as early as the first year after Greece had entered EC (in 1981), exports dropped to a mere tenth of the value of 1980. Afterwards exports increased again but did not manage to reach one half of the exports of 1980. Regardless the restrictive Common Agricultural Policy, food, beverages and tobacco remained the major export item, closely followed by energy exports. The other two SITC groups that accounted for a considerable portion of Yugoslav exports to Greece were manufactured goods, and machinery and transport equipment. On the import side, raw materials, followed by food, beverages and tobacco, were the biggest individual SITC groups in Yugoslav trade with Greece in the 80's, while imports of manufactured goods dominated the 70's.

As the United Kingdom's share in Yugoslav overall imports gradually declined in the early 70's, the importance of individual product groups' exports to Yugoslavia began to fluctuate: at the beginning of the period, Yugoslavia was - in comparison to other OECD countries - more in favour of buying raw materials, chemicals, and machinery and transport equipment, while in 1975, food, beverages and tobacco, and chemicals. In recent years machinery and transport equipment, and manufactured goods gained in importance in Yugoslav imports from the United Kingdom. The share of machinery and transport equipment was around 50% of the total value of Yugoslavia's imports from the United Kingdom in 1985. Human capital-intensive industries registered the highest values of specialization coefficient among the factor-intensive-product groups in 1980 in 1985.

The structure of Yugoslav exports to the United Kingdom has been changing rather irregularly as well. In 1985, the specialization coefficients did not show a great difference as compared to the OECD average: Below-average were those of food, beverages and tobacco, and raw materials.

The Netherlands have been EC's third most important supplier of chemicals to Yugoslavia (preceded only by Germany and Italy). Chemicals constituted approximately 40% of the Netherlands' exports to Yugoslavia in 1980 and 1985. As Yugoslav imports from the Netherlands were comparably lower than from Germany and Italy, the specialization coefficients reached high levels in chemicals as well as in the factor-intensive-product group raw materials. Almost equally high were coefficients registered by agriculture and food industries.

From 1980 to 1984, Yugoslavia's exports to the Netherlands were dominated by energy exports. In 1980, they amounted to almost one half of Yugoslav overall exports of energy and more than two thirds of energy exports to EC. In 1975, the share of chemicals also registered an extremely high value in Yugoslav exports to the Netherlands, but that was a rather exceptional year. Afterwards, the share declined and finally resulted in a below-average level in comparison with other OECD countries' shares. In 1985, more than 40% of Yugoslav exports to the Netherlands belonged to the SITC group manufactured goods.

Belgium and Luxembourg, similarly as the Netherlands, concentrated in their exports to Yugoslavia on chemicals. The group's share in Yugoslavia's imports was gradually increasing all over the period studied and approached 40% in recent years. Also important were the imports of manufactured goods. A total of 63% of Yugoslavia's imports consisted of the products of these two SITC groups, most of which belonged to raw materials and labour-intensive industries with above-average specialization coefficients. It should also be noted that Yugoslavia imported from Belgium and Luxembourg relatively much less goods belonging to the groups food, beverages and tobacco or agriculture and food industries than from the other EC countries.

On the export side, Belgium and Luxembourg accounted for more than an average share of Yugoslav products of machinery and transport equipment (and human-capital-intensive industries), particularly until 1983. In 1983, the value of Yugoslav exports dropped significantly, and in 1985 the highest individual value of exports to Belgium and Luxembourg was registered by manufactured goods.

Yugoslavia's imports from Denmark were, in the 1970-1985 period, composed mainly of the SITC group machinery and transport equipment. Although the value of imports had dropped by two thirds by 1985, the group's share never fell below 50% of the total value of Yugoslav imports from Denmark. Denmark's specialization coefficients were, consequently, the highest among the EC countries.

The same SITC group was also important in Yugoslav exports to Denmark. Only France, Belgium and Luxembourg were - relative to their total imports from Yugoslavia - more inclined to import Yugoslavia's products of machinery and transport equipment than Denmark. Moreover, Denmark's specialization coefficients were the highest also in Yugoslav exports of manufactured goods. This group accounted for over 40% of total exports in 1985, and together with machinery and transport equipment, for over 70% (in 1975 for more than 85%).

Yugoslavia's trade with Ireland was so low in value terms that all the changes were primarily accidental. However, Yugoslav imports from Ireland consisted mainly of food beverages and tobacco (and agriculture and food industries) which was very unlike the usual composition of Yugoslav imports from the EC countries. But even with these product groups, the situation was not the same throughout the period: from 1975 to 1977, chemicals surpassed food, beverages and tobacco, and accounted for over 50% of Yugoslav total imports from Ireland.

Since Yugoslav exports to Ireland did not manage to amount to more than a small part of imports from Ireland, the values were so low that nothing significant can be concluded for the Yugoslav export structure in terms of SITC or factor-intensive-product groups.

Among SITC groups, machinery and transport equipment accounted for the largest share of Yugoslavia's imports from Spain. Spain was among the rare EC countries which registered a positive rate of growth of exports of machinery and transport equipment to Yugoslavia in the 1975-1985 period. The value reached more than 40% of Yugoslav total imports from Spain in 1985. However, this also happened to be the average share of total Yugoslav imports from OECD in 1985 so that Spain did not present any difference. Morever, the share of machinery and transport equipment in Yugoslav exports from Spain had not been as high in previous years.

In Yugoslavia's exports to Spain, the SITC group raw materials which had been dominant until 1983, was later supplanted by manufactured goods with a share of over 50% in the total exports to Spain in 1985.

Similarly as in the case of Ireland, the trade between Yugoslavia and Portugal produced such low values that it became difficult to characterize the composition of imports and exports and, consequently, its changes. The major part of Yugoslav imports from Portugal mostly belonged to the SITC group manufactured goods. The share varied between 58% in 1975 and 87% in 1985.

The same SITC group also registered the highest share in Yugoslav exports to Portugal although, on the average, lower than on the import side (70% in 1985).

1.3. Yugoslavia's imports from EC by product

Tables 1.3.1. and 1.3.2.A.1 to 1.3.2.A.11 of the Statistical Annex describe Yugoslav imports from EC and from its member countries for the years 1980 and 1985. The level of disaggregation is the 5-digit SITC nomenclature for the largest 50 items.
More aggregated picture for 1985 is presented in Table 20 where the frequency distribution of these imports is presented by section (1-digit level). A fairly definite pattern of imports is easily discerned. Major import items are concentrated in commodity sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (manufactured goods classified chiefly by material) and 7 (machinery and transport equipment). These imports are concentrated on 4 biggest EC trading partners: Germany (47 items out of 50), France (46 items), Italy (41 items) and the United Kingdom (41 items). The other EC countries, however, participate in Yugoslav imports with commodities on the lower level of processing. Greece, for example, participates with 27 items from commodity sections 0 to 4, Spain with 15 items and Ireland with 7 items.

Table 20:
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM EC IN 1985 BY SITC ITEM*
(50 first 5-digit SITC items in value terms)

SITC section		EUR(10)	BELG.-LUX.	DENMARK	FRANCE	GERMANY, F.R.	GREECE	IRELAND	ITALY	NETHER-LANDS	U.K.	SPAIN
0+1	Food, beverages and tobacco	0	0	2	0	1	11	5	3	5	0	3
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2	3	2	2	1	13	2	3	4	3	9
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	2	1
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
5	Chemicals	14	16	9	10	10	7	15	13	18	11	9
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	9	14	5	6	8	14	7	12	4	6	12
7	Machinery and transport equipment	23	12	25	30	29	0	11	16	15	24	13
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	4	7	2	1	2	10	0	2	4	2
Total		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

* Portugal is not presented because less than 50 items were traded.

Source: Calculated from Tables 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 of the Statistical Annex.

This picture is even more evident in Table 21 where the structure of Yugoslav imports is presented by value. The share of items from the commodity sections 5, 6 and 7 in Yugoslav imports from Germany amounts to 96.5%, from France to 93.8%, from the United Kingdom to 88.5% and from Italy to 86.1%. Compared to this, the share of the same commodities from Greece is only 30.9%, from Ireland 24.9% and from Spain 72.1%.

Table 21:
STRUCTURE OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM EC IN 1985*
BY SITC ITEM
(Percentage shares of 50 largest 5-digit SITC items)

SITC section		EUR(10)	BELG.-LUX.	DENMARK	FRANCE	GERMANY, F.R.	GREECE	IRELAND	ITALY	NETHER-LANDS	U.K.	SPAIN
0+1	Food, beverages and tobacco	0	0	2.9	0	0.9	18.2	49.9	4.7	6.6	0	3.1
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	5.0	6.0	1.9	4.3	1.6	34.5	20.4	7.8	6.1	4.4	6.6
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4.9	3.4	0	0	0	10.8	0	11.5	7.9	2.9	7.0
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.9	0	0	0	0	5.0	0	0	1.0	0	9.5
5	Chemicals	25.2	38.2	21.2	16.9	22.1	10.6	19.6	25.3	43.6	20.0	11.9
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	12.8	27.8	4.6	9.7	10.3	20.3	1.7	21.0	7.7	19.5	16.3
7	Machinery and transport equipment	51.4	17.6	59.8	67.5	64.1	0	3.6	25.3	24.6	49.0	43.9
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	6.0	9.6	1.6	1.0	0.7	4.8	0	2.4	4.1	1.7
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of 50 items in total imports from EC countries (%)		51.7	78.5	84.0	70.6	55.6	97.5	99.8	60.9	75.4	76.8	95.5

* 5 digit codes grouped to 1 digit level.

Source: Calculated from Tables 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 of the Statistical Annex.

From this pattern it appears that Yugoslav imports of capital goods (vehicles, equipment) and intermediate goods needed for Yugoslav firms (chemicals) are concentrated on traditional suppliers (Germany) or on suppliers with which joint ventures have been established (France, Italy). Non-traditional trading partners seem to be mainly interesting as suppliers of raw materials which Yugoslav agriculture does not produce in sufficient quantities (textile fibres, food preparations, etc.).

For EC as a whole the highest value item registered in 1985 was 73289 (other parts of motor vehicles) with the value of 112.8 million U.S. dollars. This item was imported from France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom (see Table 1.3.2.B of the Statistical Annex). At the individual country level, the highest values for individual items were recorded in Germany (58.5 million U.S. dollars) in Italy (38.6 million) and in France (29.9 million). Imports seem to be fairly concentrated on a few items. Only 34 items imported in 1985 from Germany exceeded the value of 10 million U.S. dollars, only 25 such items were imported from Italy, only 4 from France and only 2 from the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER 2. YUGOSLAVIA IN EC TRADE

2.1. EC Total Trade, 1975-1985

The improvements in world economy that got under way towards the end of 1982 gave only a weak stimulus to world trade in 1983, but during 1984, the economic recovery strengthened and stimulated a marked upswing in world trade after three years of recession and stagnation. The pronounced upturn in the United States provided a major contribution to the growth of trade, but in EC the exports as well as imports started to grow at a somewhat slower pace. As late as 1985, there was a marked acceleration of the growth of merchandise trade of the EC.

The 1975-85 average growth rate of EUR(10) extra-exports (in dollar terms) was positive (7.0% annually), while the growth rate of the last six-year period (1980-1985) was negative (-1.4%) (Table 2.1.1 of the Statistical Annex). A similar situation occurred on the import side. 1980 was the year when EUR(10) extra-imports registered the highest value. After 1980, the level of 375 billion U.S. dollars was never reached again. However, the 1975-85 growth rate of extra-imports was positive and considerably high (7.0% annually) and would have been higher still, had the imports after 1980 not registered a negative growth rate (-4.0% annually).

2.1.1. EUR(10) Total Trade with Yugoslavia

The analysis of data which originate in EC trade statistics, indicates the same key conclusion as in Paragraph 1.1.1: In the 1975-85 period, and particularly during 1980-85, a substantial improvement in favour of Yugoslavia occurred in the EC-Yugoslav trade. The Yugoslav share in EC imports climbed from 0.9% in 1975 to 1.2% in 1985, which is the 1970 level. The Yugoslav share of EC exports, on the other hand, drastically decreased dropping from 2.6% in 1970 to mere 1.5% in 1985 (Table 22).

Table 22:
EUR(10) TOTAL TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA, 1970-1985

	Year				Average annual growth rate (%)	
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1975-85	1980-85
EUR(10) extra imports (millions of U.S. dollars)	60,147	152,677	374,778	304,201	7.0	-4.0
EUR(10) imports from Yugoslavia (millions of U.S. dollars)	709	1,314	3,037	3,640	9.1	5.9
Yugoslavia's share in EUR(10) extra imports (%)	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2		
EUR(10) extra exports (millions of U.S. dollars)	55,262	148,121	307,213	292,709	1.5	-1.4
EUR(10) exports to Yugoslavia (millions of U.S. dollars)	1,430	3,520	5,818	4,453	1.5	-5.5
Yugoslavia's share in EUR(10) extra exports (%)	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.5		
EUR(10) trade balance in trade with Yugoslavia (millions of U.S. dollars)	721	2,206	2,781	813		
EUR(10) export-import ratio in trade with Yugoslavia (%)	202	268	192	122		

Source: Table 2.1.1. of Statistical Annex.

Because of the rather severe Yugoslavia's import restrictions in the 80's, the 1975-85 growth rate of EC exports to Yugoslavia was lower (1.5%)[7] than the growth rate of exports to the majority of other countries, including the group of developing, Class 2 countries (6.0% annually). During 1980-85, the average annual growth rate was negative in both cases, amounting to -1.4% in the total EUR(10) extra-exports and -5.5% in exports to Yugoslavia. This is therefore the reason for such a drastic drop of Yugoslavia's share in EC exports in the 80's.

7/ Figures for values of exports and imports (and consequently for the calculated growth rates, etc.) differ somewhat between Chapter 1 and Chapter 2, due to discrepancies in partner countries' trade statistics. See Introduction.

In the eleven-year period, EC imports from Yugoslavia experienced a steadier growth than overall EC imports. Their rate was, on the average, not much higher (9.1%, annually), but the pattern of growth in both sub-periods was not equal: after 1980, EC imports from Yugoslavia kept growing at an average annual rate of 5.9%, while overall EC imports started to decline at an annual rate of -4.0%. Yugoslavia did not manage to achieve the growth of exports to EC of some expanding, newly-industrialized countries like South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore or Mexico (average annual growth rate of exports of above 10% of each country for the 1975-85 period), and neither did it lag behind as much as it was probably expected. Furthermore, while some East Asian countries' exports to EC declined in the 80's, Yugoslavia still demonstrated a comparatively high export growth. Consequently, the Yugoslav share in EC imports again climbed to 1.2%, which is the 1970 level. Thereby, Yugoslavia once again broke away from the great majority of Asian and South American competitors which had approached Yugoslavia considerably by the end of the 70's in terms of their share in EC imports. In 1985, only Brasil and Hong Kong had a more substantial share than Yugoslavia (Table 2.1.1 of the Statistical Annex).

This development of trade with Yugoslavia had an impact on the significant decrease of the EC trade surplus in the 80's, dropping from the all time high surplus of 3.2 billion U.S. dollars in 1979 to mere 541 million in 1984 and 813 million in 1985. It is interesting to note that in the 80's, many discrepancies occurred between the EC and Yugoslav data on trade balance which is shown in the following table:

Table 23:
EUR(10) - YUGOSLAVIA TOTAL TRADE IN BOTH PARTNERS' TRADE STATISTICS, 1970-1985

Year	Yugoslavia's trade balance (millions of U.S. dollars)			Yugoslav export-import ratio (%)	
	As recorded by EUR(10) A	As recorded by Yugoslavia B	Difference A-B	As recorded by EUR(10)	As recorded by Yugoslavia
1970	- 721	- 688	- 33	0.50	0.50
1975	-2206	-2268	62	0.37	0.30
1976	-1342	-1517	175	0.56	0.48
1977	-2221	-2228	7	0.46	0.38
1978	-2567	-2377	- 190	0.47	0.37
1979	-3232	-3716	484	0.47	0.36
1980	-2781	-2852	71	0.52	0.45
1981	-2372	-3057	685	0.51	0.45
1982	-1475	-2549	1074	0.65	0.46
1983	- 903	-1334	431	0.78	0.64
1984	- 541	- 929	388	0.86	0.74
1985	- 813	-1077	264	0.82	0.71

Source: Calculated from the original sources and Table 1.1.1.B of the Statistical Annex.

2.1.2. EC Member States' Total Trade with Yugoslavia

Initially, it was mentioned that in 1985, Yugoslavia's share of EUR(10) imports was a mere 1.2% and only 1.5% in exports. The significance of Yugoslavia in EUR(10) extra-trade is thus very modest. And even more modest is the share in the extra-trade of the majority of member countries. Table 24 shows that in 1985 its share was greater than 1% only in the imports and exports of three geographically closest countries, Germany, F.R., Italy and Greece. The same is also true of the Netherlands, but only of the export side.

Table 24:
YUGOSLAVIA'S PERCENTAGE SHARE IN EUR(10) AND EC MEMBER STATES' TOTAL EXTRA-EUR(10) TRADE, 1970-1985

EC Member State	Imports				Exports			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
BELG.-LUX.	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.9
DENMARK	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4
FRANCE	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.8
GERMANY, F.R.	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.0	3.5	3.7	2.9	2.2
GREECE	3.2	0.8	2.5	2.0	13.8	6.1	3.5	3.5
IRELAND	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5
ITALY	3.3	1.6	1.6	2.4	6.0	4.1	3.1	2.8
NETHERLANDS	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2
U.K.	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4
EUR(10)	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.5
PORTUGAL	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
SPAIN	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.8	1.0	0.5

Source: Calculated from the original sources.

The share of Yugoslavia diminished considerably in the exports of all member countries with the exception of Ireland, which is of marginal significance for Yugoslavia's foreign trade. The most dramatic drop was registered in Greece's exports, in which Yugoslavia's share tumbled from 13.8% in 1970 to only 3.5% in the 80's. Considering the total value of exports, most significant fall was registered in the case of Italy where the share of Yugoslavia in Italy's exports dropped from 6% in 1970 to mere 2.8% in 1985, and in the case of Germany where it fell from 3.5% to 2.2%. Yugoslavia's share was halved in the same period in British, French and Belgian exports. On the import side, the decrease of the Yugoslav share in Italian and Greek imports is significant: from 3.3% and 3.2%, respectively in 1970, to 2.4% and 2.3%, respectively in 1985. The shares in the imports of the rest of the countries did not change much. A significant improvement of Yugoslavia's export performance in the 1980-85 period was brought about mainly by the two principal Yugoslav trade partners Italy and Germany, since Yugoslavia's share in their imports climbed from 1.6% and 1.3%, respectively in 1980, to 2.4% and 2.0%, respectively in 1985.

Table 25:
EC MEMBER STATES' GROWTH OF TOTAL EXTRA-EUR(10) TRADE AND TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA, 1975-1985 AND 1980-1985

EC Member State	Average annual growth rate (%)							
	1975-1985				1980-1985			
	Imports from		Exports to		Imports from		Exports to	
	Extra-EUR(10)	Yugoslavia	Extra-EUR(10)	Yugoslavia	Extra-EUR(10)	Yugoslavia	Extra-EUR(10)	Yugoslavia
BELG.-LUX.	6.1	1.4	7.1	-0.7	-8.4	0.5	-1.4	- 4.7
DENMARK	4.5	10.3	7.3	-2.1	-1.2	20.2	2.7	- 9.4
FRANCE	7.1	10.2	7.0	-0.0	-6.8	5.0	-2.0	-10.8
GERMANY, F.R.	7.7	8.6	6.3	0.6	-3.4	5.9	-0.6	- 5.2
GREECE	4.7	4.3	6.8	2.4	-1.3	3.3	-4.3	- 6.3
IRELAND	11.5	23.5	17.8	10.4	2.3	15.6	9.5	- 3.4
ITALY	9.0	11.6	9.1	5.2	-3.1	8.0	0.5	- 1.2
NETHERLANDS	6.4	5.2	6.4	1.7	-3.8	-2.5	-2.0	- 5.4
U.K.	5.8	10.4	6.6	-0.8	-2.2	8.4	-4.0	-13.9
PORTUGAL	9.5	11.1	11.2	20.0	-4.3	-27.2	3.2	- 2.6
SPAIN	7.6	8.0	11.9	7.1	-4.5	11.7	2.2	-12.1

Source: Calculated from the original sources.

As shown in Table 25, Italy's imports from Yugoslavia during 1975-85 attained an average annual growth rate of 11.6%, second only to Ireland's. Germany's imports from Yugoslavia were growing at a relatively high annual rate of 8.6%. The imports of both most important Yugoslavia's partners were growing - in the period of the slow growth of world trade in 1980-85, at a relatively high rate of 5.9% (Germany) and 8.0% (Italy) while their overall imports in that period contracted at an annual rate of over -3%. The Netherlands was the only EC member country whose imports from Yugoslavia decreased in the 1980-85 period, but at a slower pace than its overall imports.

In its exports to Yugoslavia, Italy again placed second, behind Ireland, in terms of the 1975-85 average annual growth rate (5.2%), while German exports to Yugoslavia in the same period increased at a slow rate (0.6% annually). In the 1980-85 period, the exports to Yugoslavia of all EUR(10) member countries declined. The most rapid decline was registered by the United Kingdom (-13.9% annually), followed by France (-10.8%), while Italy's exports to Yugoslavia declined the most slowly (a rate of -1.2%).

The concentration of EUR(10) trade with Yugoslavia to Germany and Italy increased particularly during the 1980-85 period. It has been established in Paragraph 1.1.2 that these two countries

account for about 70% of Yugoslavia's trade with the EC. Their share in EC trade with Yugoslavia, which is in fact the mirror image of the former, is a few percentage points higher, amounting to about 75% in EUR(10) imports and about 72% in exports. The joint share of the two countries in the 1970-85 period peaked in 1985, when in EUR(10) imports from Yugoslavia it accounted for 76.2% and in EUR(10) exports to Yugoslavia it amounted to 74.9% (Table 26).

Table 26:
EUR(10) MEMBER STATES' TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA, 1970-1985:

Value (millions of U.S. dollars)
Percentage share (EUR(10) imports from (exports to) Yugoslavia = 100%)

	1970		1975		1980		1985	
	Value	Share	Value	Share	Value	Share	Value	Share
				IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA				
GERMANY, F.R.	266.9	37.7	650.2	49.5	1285.8	42.3	1620.8	44.5
ITALY	266.5	37.6	340.2	25.9	891.3	29.4	1153.8	31.7
FRANCE	50.0	7.1	118.6	9.0	278.4	9.2	327.0	9.0
U.K.	50.4	7.1	54.0	4.1	131.8	4.3	157.4	4.3
NETHERLANDS	22.1	3.1	62.2	4.7	196.0	6.5	147.7	4.1
GREECE	31.2	4.4	25.9	2.0	158.9	5.2	105.8	2.9
BELG.-LUX.	12.4	1.7	45.9	3.5	67.9	2.2	70.7	1.9
DENMARK	7.7	1.1	15.9	1.2	22.0	0.7	51.3	1.4
IRELAND	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	4.3	0.1	5.5	0.2
EUR(10)	708.7	100.0	1313.8	100.0	3036.5	100.0	3640.1	100.0
				EXPORTS TO YUGOSLAVIA				
GERMANY, F.R.	634.8	44.4	1817.6	51.6	2847.9	49.0	2143.8	48.1
ITALY	400.3	28.0	769.6	21.9	1217.8	20.9	1193.5	26.8
FRANCE	123.7	8.6	350.6	10.0	709.6	12.2	393.3	8.8
U.K.	107.9	7.5	208.4	5.9	443.0	7.6	229.6	5.2
NETHERLANDS	55.6	3.9	139.1	4.0	265.5	4.6	221.1	5.0
BELG.-LUX.	55.2	3.9	118.1	3.3	164.5	2.8	139.8	3.1
GREECE	42.4	3.0	70.0	2.0	94.4	1.6	74.3	1.7
DENMARK	10.1	0.7	42.6	1.2	62.8	1.1	41.7	0.9
IRELAND	0.4	0.0	3.6	0.1	12.3	0.2	15.3	0.3
EUR(10)	1430.4	100.0	3519.5	100.0	5817.8	100.0	4452.5	100.0

Source: Calculated from the original sources.

Table 26 clearly indicates that in the 1970-85 period, Italy in terms of its share in EUR(10) trade with Yugoslavia trailed considerably behind Germany, while France, as Yugoslavia's third most important EUR(10) trade partner, increased its share.

The impression of various degrees of importance of Yugoslavia in extra-EUR(10) trade of individual member countries is also supported by the calculation of two sets of specialization coefficients in Table 2.1.2.C of the Statistical Annex. The calculations of specialization coefficients S_1 indicate that only Germany, Italy and Greece among the EUR(10) member states show an above-average interest in trade with Yugoslavia, and the specialization coefficients S_2 indicate that the same three countries are more interested in trading with Yugoslavia than with other developing countries in general. The specialization coefficients S_1 and S_2 for all the other countries are below the average.

Chart 18:

COMPOSITION OF EUR(10) EXTRA-IMPORTS
1970 - 1985
BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

(Percentage share)

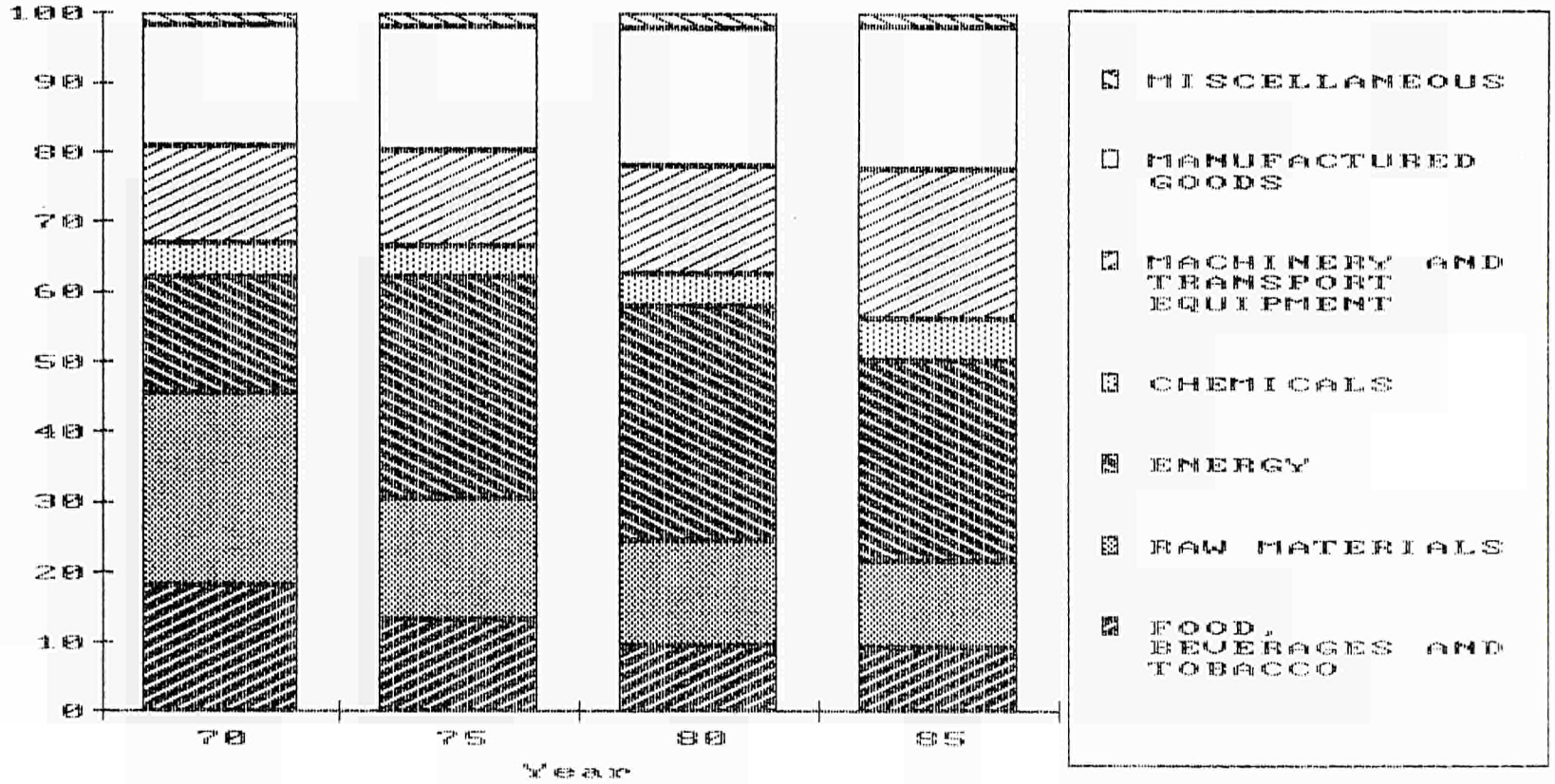


Chart 10 A:

COMPOSITION OF EUR(10) IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

1970 – 1985

BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

(Percentage share)

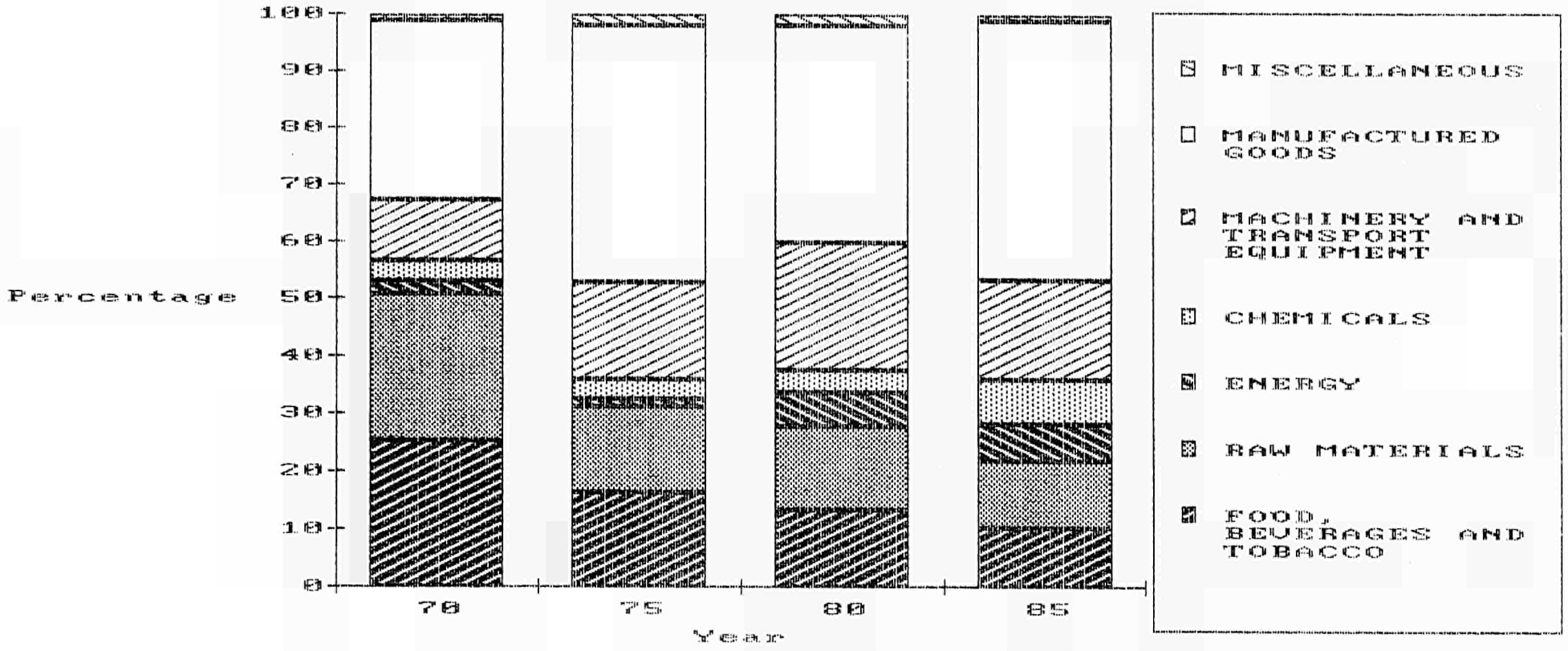


Chart 11:

COMPOSITION OF EUR(10) EXTRA-EXPORTS

1970 - 1985

BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

(Percentage share)

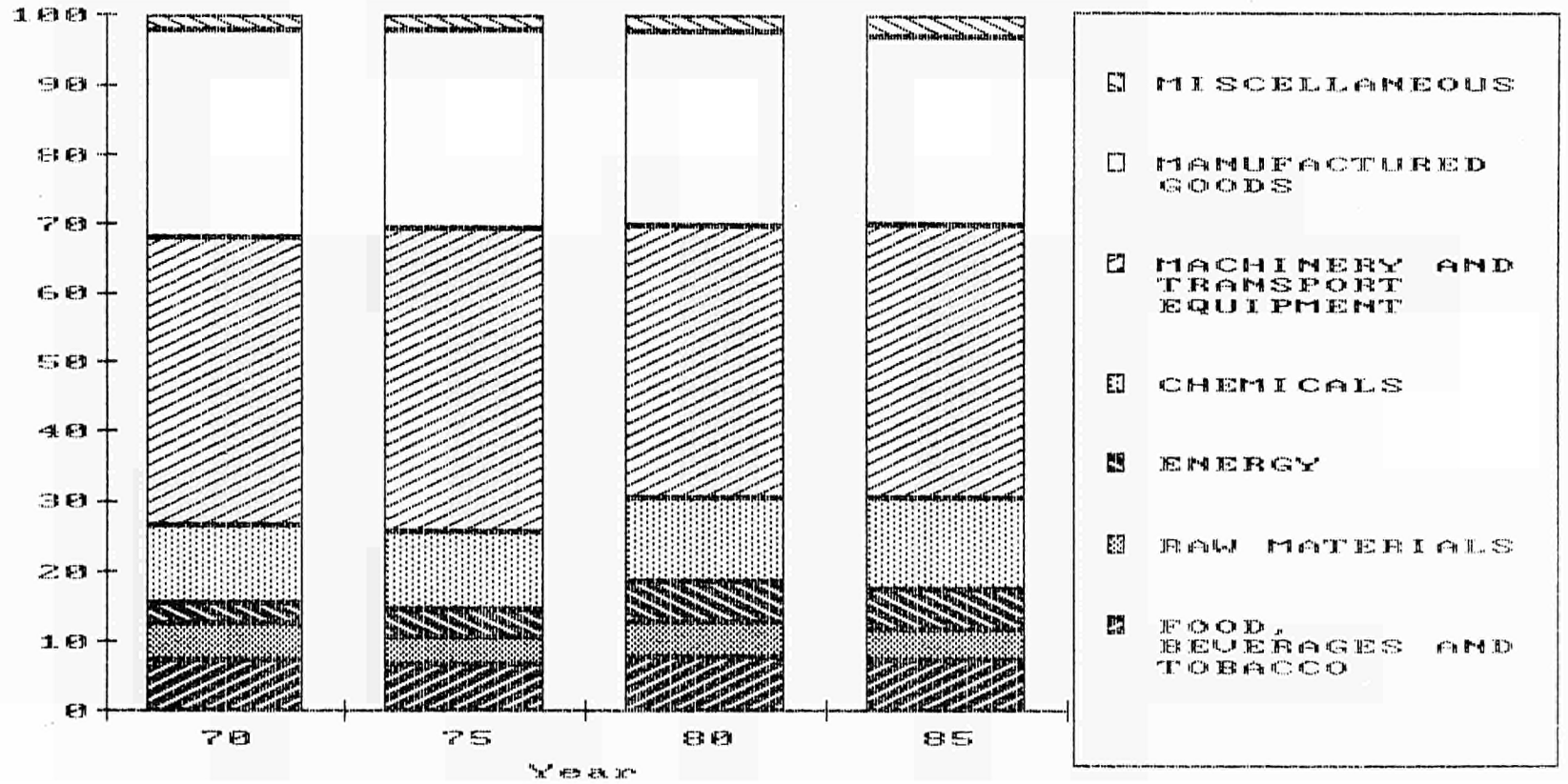


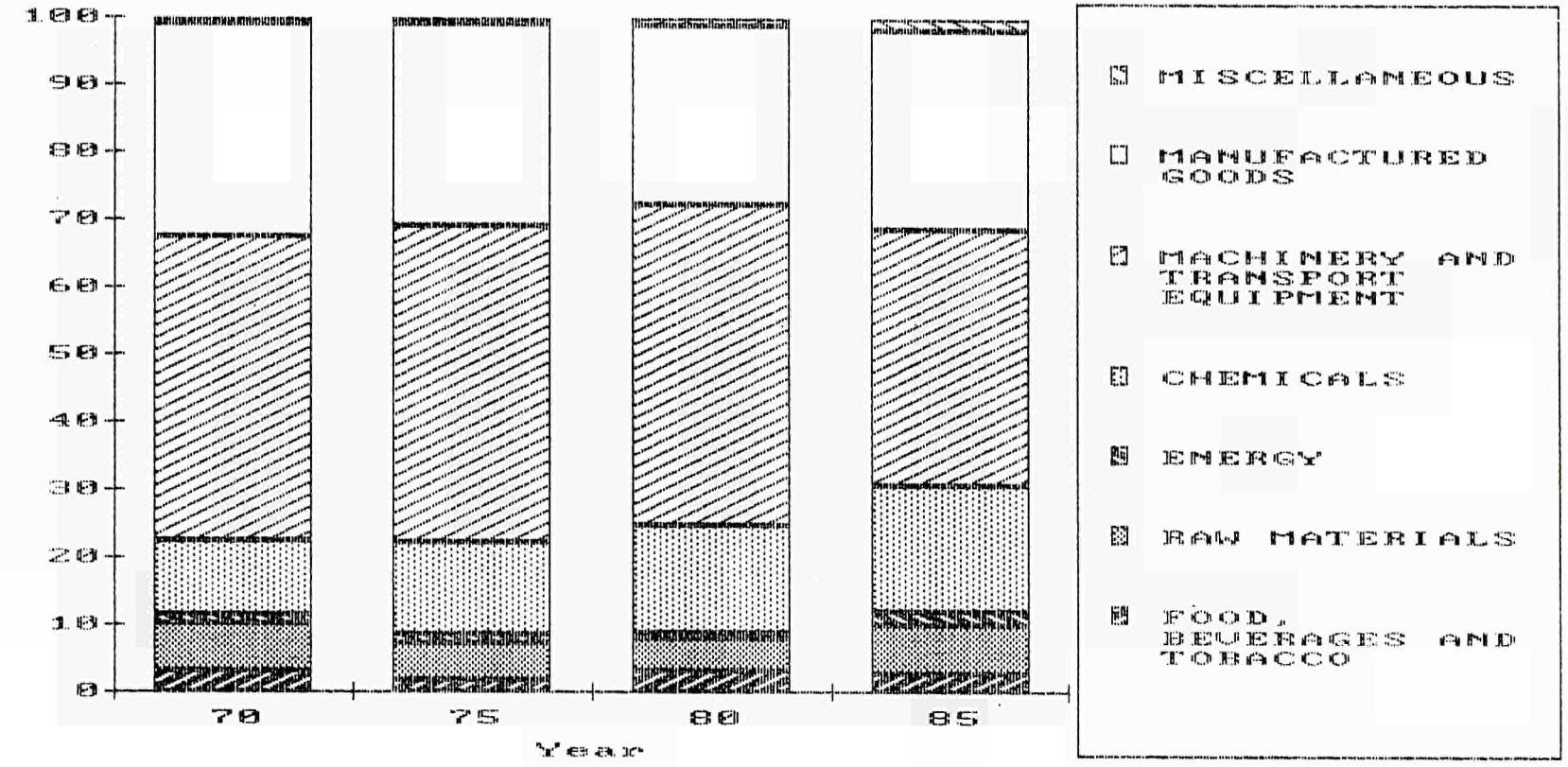
Chart 11 A:

COMPOSITION OF EUR(10) EXPORTS TO YUGOSLAVIA

1970 – 1985

BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

(Percentage share)



2.2. EC Product Groups Trade, 1970-85

In the 1970-85 period, the structure of EUR(10) extra-trade in terms of SITC groups shows substantial changes, namely on the import side. The latest change is of course a large increase of the share of energy and the halving of the share of food, beverages and tobacco and raw materials. The share of SITC groups chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, and manufactured goods, also increased in EUR(10) imports. EUR(10) exports did not experience any significant changes in the same period. The share of groups raw materials, machinery and transport equipment, and manufactured goods declined somewhat, while the share of energy and chemicals increased (Charts 10 and 11).

2.2.1. EUR(10) Product Groups Trade with Yugoslavia

The comparison of the structure of EUR(10) overall imports in terms of product groups with the structure of EUR(10) imports from Yugoslavia (Charts 10 and 10 A) indicates that structural changes favourable for Yugoslavia's exports took place during the 1970-85 period. Namely, the share of technologically less demanding product groups, i.e., food, beverages and tobacco, and raw materials was halved in imports from Yugoslavia, while the share of chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, and manufactured goods increased.

In the structure of EUR(10) exports to Yugoslavia, the share of chemicals increased considerably, while in the past five years, the share of machinery and transport equipment significantly dropped. Furthermore, the share of manufactured goods and food, beverages and tobacco also declined, but to a lesser degree. (Chart 11 A).

Yugoslavia's shares in the individual SITC grups indicate that in the 1970-85 period, Yugoslavia did not significantly improve its market position and that in 1985, after occasional fluctuations in the majority of SITC groups, Yugoslavia had approximately the same shares as in 1970 (Table 27).

Table 27:
EUR(10) IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA, 1970-1985,
BY SITC GROUP

SITC Group	Value (millions of U.S. dollars)		Average annual growth rate (%) of value		Yugoslavia's share in EUR(10) extra-imports of a SITC group (%)			
	1975	1985	1975-85	1980-85	1970	1975	1980	1985
Food, beverages and tobacco	215	374	3.9	-0.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.3
Raw materials	195	425	5.8	3.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.1
Energy	18	227	27.4	15.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Chemicals	46	285	17.4	19.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.5
Machinery and transport equipment	223	637	8.6	-1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0
Manufactured goods	594	1660	9.7	9.5	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.6

Source: Table 2.2.1 of the Statistical Annex.

As indicated by Table 27, the SITC group manufactured goods is the most significant for Yugoslav exports in value terms and in terms of Yugoslavia's market share. The value of imports of all other SITC groups together was less than 20% higher than the value of imports of manufactured goods from Yugoslavia. Considering the share in EUR(10) extra imports (2.6%), it is evident that Yugoslavia is the most important for EUR(10) as the supplier of products from SITC group manufactured goods. Even more than in this SITC group, Yugoslavia increased its share in EUR(10) imports of chemicals, although they remained, in value terms, among the smallest groups.

EUR(10) imports are also marked by two distinct periods in terms of Yugoslavia's exports, which has already been mentioned at the beginning of Chapter 1: the 70's were a period of declining shares of Yugoslavia in EUR(10) imports, and the 1980-85 period was characterized by the reconquering of the lost positions, the sole exception being products of machinery and transport equipment where the Yugoslav share grew in the 70's and diminished in the 80's, mostly due to the aggressive competition of the newly-industrialized countries. As indicated by Table 2.2.1 of the Statistical Annex, during the 1980-85 period, imports of machinery and transport equipment from Yugoslavia decreased at an average annual rate of -1.3%, while imports from

the other newly-industrialized countries grew at an annual rate of over 5%, and imports from South Korea attained a high growth rate of 15.8%. In 1970, Yugoslavia trailed only behind Singapore, in terms of its share in EUR(10) imports, and in 1985 also behind South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong, while it equalled the share of Brasil. Yugoslavia registered better performance than the other newly-industrialized countries during the period of 1980-85 in EUR(10) imports of SITC group manufactured goods. While imports from Yugoslavia grew at an annual rate of 9.5%, the imports from the majority of the newly-industrialized countries decreased and Yugoslavia caught up to South Korea and Taiwan in 1985 with its share of 2.6%, while it still lagged considerably behind Hong Kong (4.6%). Yugoslavia also put in a strong performance in the market of chemicals and was, with its market share of 1.5%, together with Brasil (1.4%) in 1985 ahead of the rest of the newly-industrialized countries. Yugoslavia increased its market share in the 80's in SITC groups food, beverages and tobacco, raw materials and energy, in which only the countries with more favourable natural conditions, such as Argentina and Brasil (raw materials) and Mexico (energy) performed better than Yugoslavia.

2.2.2. EC Member States' Product Groups Trade with Yugoslavia

The analysis of specialization coefficients by SITC group established the same basic findings as in Paragraph 2.1.2: Greece, Italy and Germany displayed a greater preference of trading with Yugoslavia than the rest of the member countries. Only France in the SITC group machinery and transport equipment displayed the same trend. The same countries also favoured trading with Yugoslavia to a greater extent than with other developing countries in general (Tables 2.2.2.A and 2.2.2.B of the Statistical Annex).

Italy registered - in imports from and exports to Yugoslavia, as well as in relation to EUR(10) extra-trade and EUR(10) trade with developing countries - specialization coefficients above 1 in all the observed years.

Relative to the EUR(10) average, Germany favoured Yugoslavia - both in imports and in exports - over the developing countries in general, except in imports of raw materials. It also favoured Yugoslavia in trade of chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, and manufactured goods in comparison with an average extra-EUR(10) trading partner, as well as in exports of raw materials and energy.

Greece's relative dependence on trade with Yugoslavia decreased over the years, particularly compared to the average EUR(10) orientation towards extra-EUR(10) trade. However, in imports of food, beverages and tobacco, and raw materials, as well as in imports of chemicals, Greece - relative to the EUR(10) average - invariably preferred Yugoslavia to other extra - EUR(10) partners and developing countries as a group.

On the other hand, there were other EUR(10) member states that were more or less disinclined to trading with Yugoslavia. The United Kingdom's coefficients for the individual SITC groups, for example, reached the EUR(10) average neither in imports nor in exports, regardless of whether trade with Yugoslavia was compared with the average extra-EUR(10) trade or with EUR(10) trade with developing countries in general. This was more or less the case with Belgium and Luxembourg and the Netherlands, while France produced one, outstanding exception: the already mentioned imports of machinery and transport equipment from Yugoslavia. The specialization coefficients were above-average in all the years of the 1975-85 period.

2.3. EC imports from Yugoslavia, 1980-1985, by product

Tables 2.3.1 and 2.3.A.1 to 2.3.2.A.11 of the Statistical Annex present the data for EUR(10) and EC member states' imports from Yugoslavia. The data are presented on a 5-digit SITC level for the largest 50 items imported from Yugoslavia in 1980 and 1985.

These data are synthetized and aggregated to 1-digit level (sections) and presented in Table 28. The pattern of imports indicates that most 5-digit items belong to commodity sections 6 (manufactured goods classified by material), 7 (machinery and transport equipment) and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured articles). Compared to Yugoslav imports from EC, there is less distinction between major traditional trading partners (e.g., Germany, F.R., France, Italy, the United Kingdom) and other countries of EC (Ireland, Greece, Spain). In fact, exports to Ireland are the most concentrated amongst all countries: of 50 largest items that were imported in 1985, 46 items belonged to SITC commodity groups 6 to 8. Compared to this, 43 items were concentrated in these sections for imports to Germany, 41 for the Netherlands and 41 for Denmark. Italy, France and the United Kingdom imported much lower shares of these items. The major trading partners seem to be more interested in imports of agricultural products, raw materials and processed food from Yugoslavia.

Table 28:
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF EUR(10) AND EC MEMBER STATES IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985* BY SITC ITEM

SITC Section	EUR(10)	BELG.-LUX.	DENMARK	FRANCE	GERMANY, F.R.	GREECE	IRELAND	ITALY	NETHER-LANDS	U.K.	SPAIN
0+1 Food, beverages and tobacco	8	4	4	3	3	8	2	9	3	5	3
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2	8	2	2	0	5	0	4	2	2	6
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	5	1	0	3	2	3	0	5	2	0	1
4 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Chemicals	2	1	3	3	1	6	2	6	2	6	4
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	9	13	18	15	8	21	9	19	8	15	9
7 Machinery and transport equipment	8	11	10	17	6	7	15	5	5	7	15
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	15	12	13	7	29	0	22	2	28	15	12
9 Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

*Portugal is excluded because less than 50 items were traded.

Source: Calculated from Tables 2.3.1. and 2.3.2 of the Statistical Annex.

The structure of EC's imports from Yugoslavia in 1985 is presented in Table 29. The previous conclusions become even stronger if value shares are considered. First, there is a strong concentration of imports in SITC commodity sections 6 to 8. Second, concentration is stronger in non-traditional trading partners' imports: in Ireland's imports of 50 largest items, 94.8% are concentrated in groups 6 to 8, compared to only 33% for Italy. Other countries fall between these two extremes: Germany with 87.7%, France with 86.6%, the United Kingdom with 76.6% and the Netherlands with 75.3%.

Table 29:
STRUCTURE OF EUR(10) AND EC MEMBER STATES' IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985, BY SITC ITEM*
(Percentage)

SITC Section	EUR(10)	BELG.-LUX.	DENMARK	FRANCE	GERMANY, F.R.	GREECE	IRELAND	ITALY	NETHER-LANDS	U.K.	SPAIN
0+1 Food, beverages and tobacco	12.4	6.4	4.6	3.3	3.9	28.1	2.0	22.5	7.5	10.5	3.0
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	5.3	15.7	1.4	1.6	0	4.3	0	14.3	2.7	3.1	12.2
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	13.9	1.6	0	7.1	4.4	29.3	0	22.4	13.0	0	19.9
4 Animal and vegatable oils and fats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Chemicals	2.2	0.9	12.4	1.5	0.9	5.1	3.3	7.8	1.7	9.7	5.1
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	15.2	36.9	41.9	23.3	11.8	19.1	25.2	23.5	16.4	25.3	26.6
7 Machinery and transport equipment	20.4	16.7	23.3	54.4	17.5	14.1	14.2	7.6	4.3	16.5	20.1
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	28.9	21.7	16.4	8.9	58.4	0	55.4	1.9	54.6	34.8	13.1
9 Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	1.8	0	0	0	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Share of 50 items in total exports of Yugoslavia to EC countries (%)	67.9	79.4	86.9	74.3	56.8	84.2	92.1	65.6	71.5	70.7	89.5

*5-digit codes grouped to 1-digit level.

Imports of EC member countries from Yugoslavia changed considerably from 1980 to 1985 due to a number of factors. During this period Yugoslavia experienced its most severe balance-of-payments crisis. Successive rescheduling of external debt was only partly successful in reducing the current and capital account deficits. Importers' dependence on the amount of foreign currency earned by their own exports and export stimulation therefore concentrated on any available export surplus and even considerable political pressure was used to increase exports. As Table 30 demonstrates, the number of items exported to the EC

area increased by almost 16% in five years. The number of articles exported to the United Kingdom increased by 53% and to France by 31%. This export drive had a negative consequence, however. The unit values obtained by Yugoslav exporters in EC markets fell in all countries and reduced Yugoslav export earnings. The proportion of articles below average import prices (unit values) for Yugoslav exports increased from 57.0% to 71.8% in the United Kingdom, from 75.8% to 83.6% in Italy and from 54.9% to 68.6% in Spain (Table 30).

Table 30:
NUMBER OF ARTICLES* AND RELATIVE IMPORT PRICES** OBTAINED IN EUR(10) AND EC MEMBER STATES' IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1980 AND 1985

	EUR(10)	BELG.-LUX.	DENMARK	FRANCE	GERMANY, F.R.	GREECE	IRELAND	ITALY	NETHER-LANDS	U.K.	SPAIN	PORTU-GAL
Number of articles												
1980	767	227	157	371	774	196	43	654	312	264	71	33
1985	886	270	252	486	895	336	72	847	393	404	137	44
Percent of prices below the average price in overall imports of a member state												
1980	67.5	70.0	70.7	67.7	64.5	69.9	53.5	75.8	63.1	57.0	54.9	63.6
1985	77.4	78.5	69.8	71.2	73.4	80.1	69.4	83.6	66.9	71.8	68.6	63.6

* 5-digit SITC items.

** Unit values for individual 5-digit SITC items (total value of imports of an item divided by the volume of these imports, expressed in value per metric unit).

The deterioration of relative import prices was registered - almost without exception - in Yugoslav exports of the largest SITC items to all EC member states' markets. Footwear, as the major article exported to EC markets, worsened its unit values considerably. Compared to 1980, the unit values dropped almost by a half by 1985. A similar, although not so drastic fall, was experienced in the exports of passenger motor cars and motor vehicles for transport of goods and materials, and of other traditional Yugoslav export items (Table 31).

Table 31:
RELATIVE IMPORT PRICES FOR 5 LARGEST SITC ITEMS IN EC MEMBER STATES' IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985
(Indices, 1980 = 100)

SITC	code and description	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG							
67169	Other ferro alloys	100.0	82.5	81.1	61.6	86.0	76.6
67271	Iron/steel coils	-	-	-	-	100.0*	92.8
24831	Wood of non-conif. species	100.0	77.1	59.3	52.4	53.0	57.4
84412	Shirts, men's, of cotton	100.0	77.8	67.2	98.3	93.1	123.0
84313	Coats and jackets of man-made fibres	100.0	125.5	140.5	138.9	93.3	74.1
DENMARK							
61230	Parts of footwear	-	100.0*	92.6	97.6	100.5	93.7
71621	Electrical motors other than direct current	100.0	83.1	81.8	86.4	85.8	98.7
56219	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous, n.e.s.	-	-	-	100.0*	102.0	113.9
65841	Bed linen of cotton	-	100.0*	100.3	100.4	90.0	94.3
85102	Footwear with outer soles of leather	100.0	78.0	54.7	50.1	52.0	53.3
FRANCE							
78100	Passenger motor cars	100.0	90.4	80.7	76.8	74.1	76.7
68410	Aluminium and aluminium alloys, unwrought	100.0	79.9	62.7	65.4	74.7	66.3
78490	Other parts & accessories of motor vehicles	100.0	89.1	91.5	82.1	82.7	93.2
33430	Gass oils	-	100.0*	104.8	-	-	95.4
77310	Insulated, electric wire, cable, etc.	100.0	67.2	59.3	50.9	47.3	53.1
GERMANY, F.R.							
85102	Footwear with outer soles of leather	100.0	79.9	72.5	66.7	67.5	72.0
78210	Motor vehicles for transport of goods/materials	100.0	52.5	80.0	79.6	72.6	70.2
84631	Panty hose, knitted, of synthetic fibres	100.0	94.7	90.0	97.7	91.1	90.6
78490	Other parts & accessories of motor vehicles	100.0	81.1	80.2	81.2	69.8	69.2
84411	Shirts, mens, of cotton	100.0	79.8	80.2	79.5	77.2	79.9

Table 31: Continued I:

SITC	code and description	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
GREECE							
35100	Electric current‡‡	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
33541	Petroleum bitumen & other residues of petrol oils	-	-	-	-	100.0‡	93.5
01111	Meat of bovine animals with bone in	100.0	84.0	73.1	64.2	56.9	50.8
00119	Bovine species other than pure bred breeding stock	-	100.0‡	88.2	76.7	72.7	62.9
78100	Passenger motor cars	100.0	113.2	123.7	98.7	86.9	79.3
IRELAND							
85102	Footwear with outher soles of leather	100.0	69.8	61.4	59.7	52.3	54.5
62520	Tyres for buses and lorries	100.0	76.4	80.3	54.5	51.1	55.2
82192	Furniture, n.e.s. of wood	100.0	-	60.0	30.0	24.6	27.5
54133	Tetracyclines, their derivatives	100.0	47.2	68.2	63.6	50.3	62.1
62510	Tyres for motor cars	100.0	80.1	84.7	84.3	55.0	65.6
ITALY							
33419	Other light petroleum oils	100.0	-	110.1	93.4	80.5	79.4
24831	Wood of non-conif.species	100.0	84.1	74.8	67.2	67.2	67.6
01111	Meat of bovine animals with bone in	100.0	91.9	96.7	93.7	79.2	73.0
68410	Aluminium and aluminium alloys, unwrought	100.0	79.7	61.4	78.7	98.1	71.3
33430	Gas oils	100.0	95.8	104.6	88.2	85.9	87.9
THE NETHERLANDS							
33419	Other light petroleum oils	100.0	98.0	80.3	73.0	67.5	66.9
84411	Shirts, men's, of cotton	100.0	76.3	75.0	84.5	77.6	80.9
85102	Footwear with outer soles of leather	100.0	77.9	59.2	52.7	56.8	54.4
68410	Aluminium and aluminium alloys, unwrought	-	-	100.0‡	115.0	117.3	99.6
84293	Outer garments of cotton	100.0	101.4	92.1	106.2	105.8	84.5
THE UNITED KINGDOM							
78100	Passenger motor cars	100.0	90.6	86.0	71.9	74.0	76.6
82192	Furniture, n.e.s., of wood	100.0	89.2	81.7	69.5	62.6	62.9
82111	Chairs and seats	100.0	87.8	80.9	68.7	56.6	55.3
11212	Wine of fresh grapes	100.0	104.1	73.0	63.3	55.9	54.4
68113	Silver, unwrought	100.0	50.4	29.6	43.4	38.2	21.4

Table 31: Continued II:

SITC	code and description	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
PORTUGAL							
72240	Wheeled tractors	100.0	97.6	95.2	88.8	78.3	78.2
78210	Motor vehicles for transport of goods/materials	-	-	-	-	-	100.0‡
87202	Medical, surgical, veterinary instruments	-	-	100.0‡	94.7	73.3	68.0
71390	Parts of internal combustion piston engines	-	100.0‡	44.4	-	36.1	164.8
54140	Vegetable alkaloids‡‡	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SPAIN							
33419	Other light petrolium oils	-	-	100.0‡	104.7	88.0	86.3
65171	Yarn of continuous viscose rayon	100.0	95.5	90.1	76.7	81.4	78.7
78210	Motor vehicles for transport of goods/materials	-	-	100.0‡	76.5	78.4	65.4
29250	Seeds, fruit & spores	100.0	149.3	135.8	67.9	44.6	58.3
75112	Typewriters, non electric	100.0	83.1	82.5	67.5	54.9	53.6

Source: Calculated from original sources.

‡ Index 100 starts in the first year when imports from Yugoslavia actually existed.
‡‡ No data available.

Other newly industrialized countries which experienced the same balance-of-payments difficulties seem to have been more successful in their export promotion. The proportion of import unit values below the average obtained by some newly industrialized and East European countries is presented in Table 32. As can be seen, some of the countries (e.g., Brasil, Argentina, South Korea) decreased the proportion of articles with below-average import unit values. Only East European countries increased this proportion - similarly as Yugoslavia.

Table 32:
RELATIVE IMPORT PRICES OBTAINED IN EC MEMBER STATES' IMPORTS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES AND COUNTRY GROUPS IN 1980 AND 1985*

Exporters		Importers				
		GERMANY, F.R.	ITALY	FRANCE	U.K.	NETHERLANDS
TURKEY	1980	51.7	67.5	50.5	56.7	56.8
	1985	63.4	64.5	67.0	58.4	64.5
BRASIL	1980	49.1	53.5	50.7	56.3	52.5
	1985	55.1	55.8	49.8	51.5	59.6
ARGENTINA	1980	45.7	51.4	40.5	51.3	56.2
	1985	46.9	54.3	50.3	n.a.	56.6
SOUTH KOREA	1980	57.9	57.5	59.0	60.5	61.7
	1985	46.2	54.5	52.3	54.4	55.2
THAILAND + MALAYSIA + SINGAPORE + INDONESIA + HONG KONG	1980	52.0	55.9	52.7	54.1	57.2
	1985	45.6	49.6	48.4	48.6	52.8
CMEA	1980	82.6	82.7	82.0	75.1	79.4
rest	1985	85.1	80.5	77.0	78.5	80.9
SOVIET	1980	69.1	77.8	66.1	73.9	74.6
UNION	1985	71.3	77.9	53.4	69.4	75.8

*The percentage of prices below the average price in overall imports of a member state

Concentration of import items by EC countries from Yugoslav exports can be seen from Table 2.3.3. of the Statistical Annex. Fotwear, parts of vehicles and motor cars were imported by 9 countries, furniture and chairs by 7 countries; trailers, electrical motors, woven fabrics and sawn wood by 6 countries, etc. The largest import items by countries are presented in Table 33.

Table 33:
THE EC MEMBER STATES' LARGEST IMPORT ITEMS IN IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985

Importing country	SITC code and description		Value (millions of U.S. dollars)
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	67169	Other ferro alloys	6.4
DENMARK	61230	Parts of footwear	8.6
FRANCE	78100	Passenger motor cars	66.6
GERMANY, F.R.	85102	Footwear with outer soles of leather	93.7
GREECE	35100	Electric current	9.9
IRELAND	85102	Footwear with outer soles of leather	1.7
ITALY	33419	Other light petrol. oils	81.6
NETHERLANDS	33419	Other light petrol. oils	9.6
U.K.	78100	Passenger motor cars	13.6
PORTUGAL	72240	Wheeled tractors	0.5
SPAIN	33419	Other light petrol. oils	4.2

In 1985 only 74 items imported by EC countries from Yugoslavia exceeded 10 million U.S. dollars. Of these, 40 were imported by Germany, 25 by Italy, 6 by France, 2 by the United Kingdom and 1 by Greece. Yugoslav exports to non-traditional EC trading partners were marginal and a considerable number of items valued less than 10 thousand U.S. dollars.

CHAPTER 3. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

3.1. General characteristics of the trade flows between Yugoslavia and EC, including EC member states

Trade flows between EC and Yugoslavia are in strong correlation with the development of their economies. In order to elucidate the background, some issues of the long-term and recent economic development (particularly in Yugoslavia) are presented.

3.1.1. Yugoslavia in the world economy

The post-war economic interventionism of Yugoslavia, based on factor price distortions, import substitution, domestic criteria for development, and administrative allocations of capital, was successful in the 50's and 60's, i.e., in the period of quantitatively regulated economic growth. This interventionism involved a strategy of rapid industrialisation, based on cheap capital and mass industrial employment. However, this type of interventionism was not capable of starting and carrying out the qualitative transformation of Yugoslavia's economy (Table 34).

Table 34:
INDICATORS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH, 1956-1984

Indicators	Average annual growth rate (%)				
	1956-1984	1956-1964	1965-1972	1973-1979	1980-1984
Gross Domestic Product* (1972 prices)	5.9	8.8	6.0	6.1	0.4
GDP per capita (1972 prices)	4.9	7.7	5.0	5.1	-0.3
GDP in industry (1972 prices)	7.4	12.2	6.6	7.5	2.1
GDP in agriculture (1972 prices)	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.2	2.9
Employment	3.5	6.4	2.2	4.1	3.1
Employment in industry	3.8	6.2	2.2	4.1	3.1
Labour productivity in public sector	3.2	4.8	4.3	2.7	-2.0
Real personal incomes	3.6	6.3	6.1	2.7	-2.0
Exports of goods	14.0	12.8	10.1	14.0	2.2
Imports of goods	14.2	11.1	15.1	16.2	-6.9

* According to Yugoslav methodology, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is created only in material production and does not include some services (health, education, administration, part of financial and business services) which are included in GDP in OECD countries.

Source: Statisticki godisnjak Jugoslavije (= Statistical Yearbook of Yugoslavia), the corresponding years.

In the 1945-1965 period, Yugoslavia developed elementary industrial capacities, technical knowledge, research infrastructure and management competence. At the same time, from a backward agricultural country, Yugoslavia became a moderately developed industrial country and increased its participation in international production and trade, but did not succeed to restructure its economy:

- Not in the 60's, when ideal conditions prevailed: domestic (high economic growth, low rate of unemployment, export opportunities) and international (low prices of energy, raw materials and capital, high import demand, particularly from EC).

- Nor in the 70's, when the high costs of energy, technology, labour and capital made structural and qualitative transformation inevitable. In this period, many similar or even less developed economies successfully initiated structural and qualitative transformation of their economies through long-term policies of real prices of factors of production, through a relative opening of their economies and through export promotion (particularly the Pacific economies).

- Nor in the first half of the 80's, when economies oriented toward import substitution began to lose their competitiveness on world markets, mainly because of the inefficient use of factors of production and increased technological obsolescence.

Several consequences followed:

- Structural weakness

Investment criteria based on inadequate assessment of factors of production, especially capital (domestic and foreign), and energy, led to the development of production capacities which are now unable to meet real costs of production, to bring about technological revitalisation, to boost exports and to secure further growth. At the same time, only a small part of the economy was involved in efficient co-operation with foreign enterprises in the area of technology, production, finance, market, etc.

- Technology lag

This lag is particularly serious in the case of the introduction of technologies, likely to contribute to the growth of productivity. It is reflected not only in the field of computers and other electronic equipment in industry and research institutes, but also in the inefficient use of existing modern equipment, caused by lack and insufficient motivation of knowledge (Chart 12).

- Loss of competitiveness

Structural weaknesses, as well as low motivation of management, have resulted in extremely high production costs for the greater part of Yugoslav exports. Yugoslavia lags behind the successful world exporters in technological standards, quality, design, marketing, etc. In Yugoslavia's exports to OECD markets, the share of high standard goods with an above-average unit value decreased from about 20% to about 10% during the period of 1979-1984, while the share of goods in the under-average price range increased from about 60% to 70%. During the same period, South Korea, for example, increased its share of high standard goods, exported to OECD markets, from 20% to about 30%.

- Inefficient use of knowledge and human capital

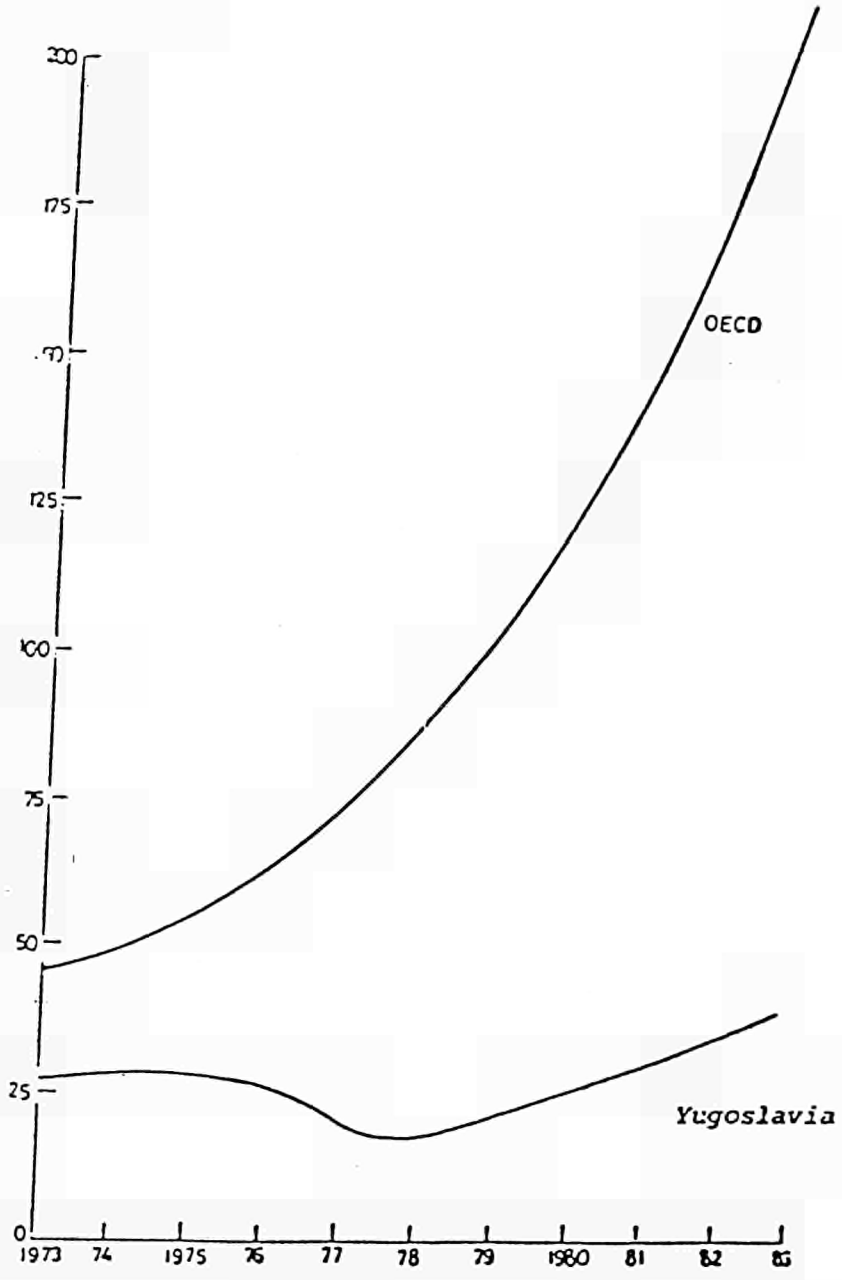
As a consequence of the lack of competition (market pull), the Yugoslav economy did not take advantage of its existing research and development capacities and scientific institutions, which were already adequately equipped and staffed in the 50's and 60's. Research, development and innovation were not generally a decisive factor in the survival and growth of enterprises. More than 80% of R&D personnel remained at the universities and institutes, i.e., outside the economy. With some exceptions, this did not lead to long-term co-operation between science and economy. The relatively high investment in R&D activities (about 1% of GDP) was seen as more of an added cost than a necessary investment to increase productivity and competitiveness. Nevertheless, there are enterprises and exporters who keep abreast in technology and innovation with the developed world and who, in addition to their own R&D capacities, co-operate successfully with other domestic and foreign partners on a permanent basis. These arrangements were established on the premise of a long-term involvement in exports, especially exports to the most demanding world markets.

- Failed structural and qualitative transformation

The qualitative and structural development transformation of an economy is a process of an institutional evolution for the transition from the existing state into that stage of economy in which the strategy of revitalization of technology, production and services, as well as of management, based on knowledge and information technologies, decisively increases efficiency, competitiveness, exports, growth and development. This process is carried out through the corresponding evolution of the economic system and economic policy by marking the productivity and efficiency the basic premises of the enterprise, of the whole economy and society in order to secure their survival and successful development. In such conditions, the enterprises, the economy, and society are motivated and compelled to progressively invest in knowledge, technologic development, and innovation and to make a maximum use of knowledge in order to decrease the costs and improve the quality and characteristics of the products and services, which would in turn improve productivity and efficiency.

Chart 12:

Indicative number of computers for general purposes per 1 billion US $ of GDP for the OECD countries and Yugoslavia, 1973-1983



Source: P. Stanovnik et al., Vloga informacijske tehnologije v ekonomskem razvoju Slovenije - Jugoslavije (The role of information technology in the development of Slovenia - Yugoslavia), The Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana, 1985

Chart 13 implies that Japan had been preparing for the process of the qualitative and development transformation since the end of the 50's and during the 60's. Italy had done the same primarily in the 60's, and South Korea particularly in the 70's. The process of qualitative transformation of these countries was implemented 10 to 15 years later.

How long can Yugoslavia struggle along, without irreparable damage in terms of its economic and social development, without the decisive qualitative turning point which is, first of all, indicated by the economic and political attitude toward knowledge, innovation, and technologic advancements. Due to the ever more rapid technologic development, this period can not last for much longer. Those economies which, today, do not take decisive action in one year, are lagging behind much more than if they had "overslept" technologic progress for five years in the 60's.

3.1.2. Development Scenarios

In the following medium-term period, Yugoslavia needs the qualitative and structural transformation of its economy, a high rate of economic growth, as well as permanent and progresive development, in order to remain in contact with the advanced economies. This is evidenced by both scenarios (Chart 13), worked out on the basis of the two different methodologies.[8]

For the purposes of the explanation of the qualitative transformation scenario which is the only one acceptable and initiates the alternative of fundamental transformation of Yugoslavia's current economic system and economic policy, the official data on the projected development of world economy were examined. Most of the scenarios (UN, IIASA, a project on long-term development of planned and market economies, OECD, etc.) tend to predict that the average growth rate of world economy will be about 3% annually, being somewhat lower in highly developed parts of the world. In socialist countries, it is expected to reach about 4%. The growth rate of the international trade is expected to be by about 2% higher than the economic growth rate. Following these data, Yugoslavia requires an economic growth rate of at least 5% as well as a much higher export growth rate in order to solve its own problems.

8/ B. Hawrylyshyn, Country Assessment, IMI, Geneva, 1985; J.B. Donges, H.H. Glismann, Industrial Adjustment in Western Europe, Institut fuer Weltwirtschaft, Kiel, 1987.

Chart 13:
QUALITATIVE AND STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE ECONOMIES OF ITALY, JAPAN, SOUTH KOREA AND YUGOSLAVIA

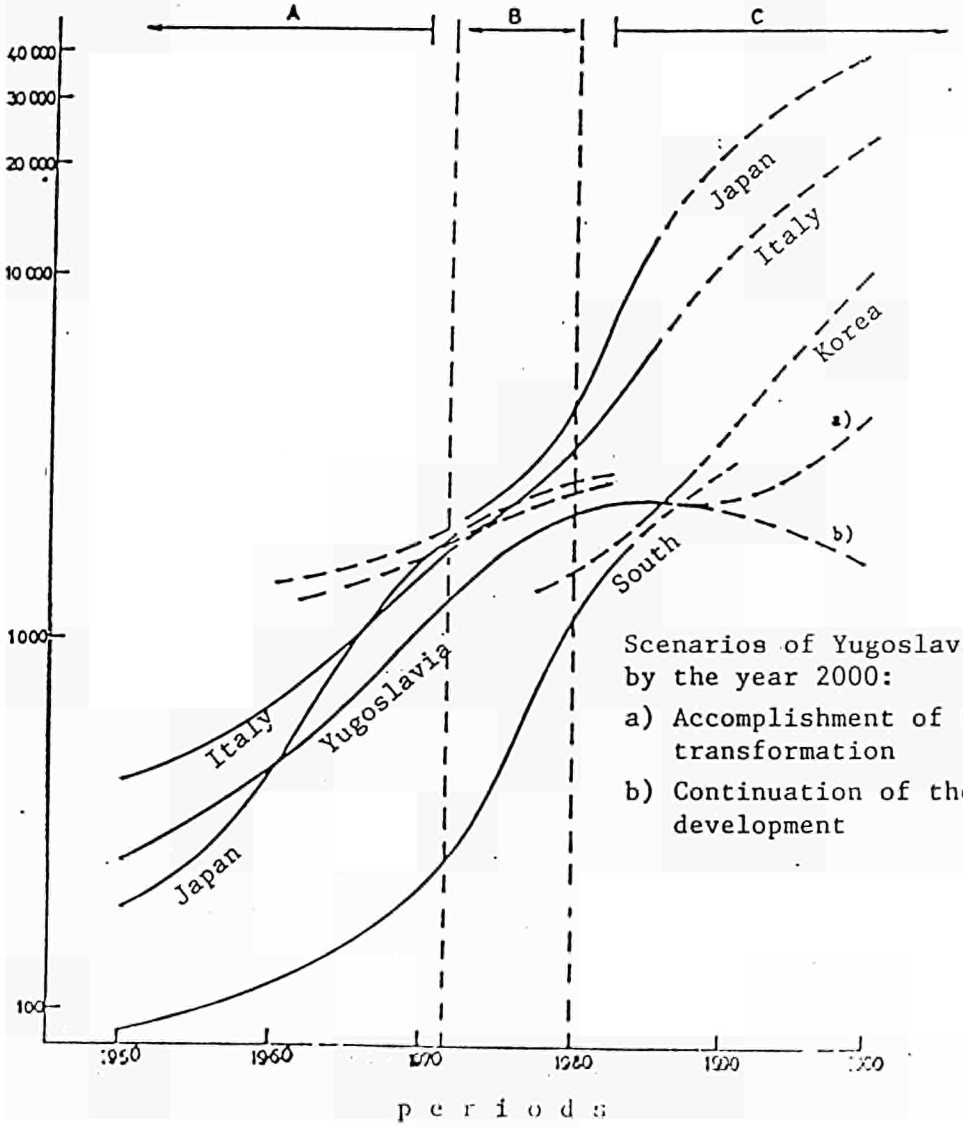
Legend:

A The period of a decisive influence of labour-, raw-materials-, and capital-intensive technologies on competitiveness, growth and development of the economies

B The transitional period of intensive structural and qualitative transformation of the economies, which was stimulated by increased prices of energy, capital and labour

C The period of a decisive influence of information technologies on competitiveness, growth and development of economies (knowledge having become the main factor of production)

GDP p.c. in U.S. dollars, current prices



Scenarios of Yugoslavia's development by the year 2000:

a) Accomplishment of the qualitative transformation

b) Continuation of the inert development

81

Source: Sočan, 1987

On the basis of the long-term development trends shown in Chart 13 and the proposed scenario for economic development of Yugoslavia (and a number of other countries), the following can be concluded:

In terms of GDP per capita, Yugoslavia has been maintaining a ratio of about 1 : 2 with Italy (which - as Yugoslavia - has its "South" and "North") and 1 : 2.5 with Austria. This trend ended at the beginning of the 80's. In the first half of the 80's the Yugoslavia - Italy ratio changed to the detriment of Yugoslavia to about 1 : 3 and the Yugoslavia - Austria ratio changed to about 1 : 4. In the case of the qualitative transformation scenario and accelerated technological development (Scenario a, Chart 13), Yugoslavia has the outlook of maintaining, at least till the year 2000, or even improving somewhat this ratio, thus retaining contacts with neighbouring and other highly developed economies. In case of the prolonged inert development (Scenario b, Chart 13) the Yugoslavia - Italy ratio might fall to 1 : 6-8 and the Yugoslavia - Austria ratio to about 1 : 6-10. Consequently, in this case, Yugoslavia is endangered to lose contacts in terms of partnership and civilization, with these and similarly developed economies. In this case, Yugoslavia's relevance as a partner of socialist economies and developing countries would suffer similarly.

3.1.3. Trade flow characteristics

The thesis, that Yugoslavia for the purpose of its further efficient development, undoubtedly needs permanent and sufficient imports of technology and know-how, sophisticated investment and intermediate goods as well as additional capital from EC, and an expansion of qualitatively upgrading exports of goods and services to EC, has not been confirmed during the 80's, according to previous analyses. On the one hand, Yugoslavia, experiencing huge balance-of-payments difficulties, exerted serious restrictions on imports from EC, while on the other hand, although improving the value, market share, and structure of its exports to EC market, it failed to improve the quality and performances of its goods and services. Both issues endanger the future long-term development of economic partnership between EC and Yugoslavia. This is the reason for an additional elucidation of these issues.

At first, the period of 1975-1985 consists of two different subperiods, regarding development and trade characteristics of Yugoslavia and also of the EC. During the second half of the 70's, the excessive import-substitution development policy culminated by building a selfsustained economic structure on the national as well as on regional (republics and provinces) levels in Yugoslavia. As a consequence, the country continued to lose its export position in the EC and other hard currency markets. On the opposite, the first half of the 80's was the period of regaining its export position in the EC market, although Yugoslavia did not succeed in achieving its market share from the

early 70's. On the other hand, during the second half of the 70's, EC economies rather successfully absorbed the factor price changes by structural improvement of their economies. This was a solid base for their intense qualitative transformation into the information based economies during the 80's. As a consequence, compatibility between the economies of EC and Yugoslavia in the area of technological development, innovation, production, international trade, cunsumption structure, information flows, etc., worsened considerably during the last decade. E.g., during the 80's, Yugoslavia frequently increased its market shares with the products, of which overall imports in EC economies were falling.

In the first half of the 80's, Yugoslavia was among the countries with the highest (about 20% annually) increase of the number of items exported to EC economies. Comparing this tendency with other countries or regions we get the following picture:

- EFTA countries increased the number of export items to EC, too, because of the reduction of tariffs between the two regions as well as because of growing product specialization among European economies.

- Distant, non-European OECD countries mostly decreased their number of export items, owing to growing competition in Europe.

- Developing countries, experiencing high economic growth (Pacific countries, Turkey, Brasil, China, etc.), also increased the number of their export items, mostly due to the expansion of their production structure.

- On the contrary, the majority of developing countries, experiencing economic lethargy during this period, did not increase the number of export items - probably because of their reduced competitiveness.

A conclusion can be drawn that in the first half of the 80's Yugoslavia increased the number of its export items to EC economies mostly due to a rather flexible treatment of sensitive products in imports from Yugoslavia (except in the agriculture) on the basis of the Cooperation Agreement, as well as the Yugoslav importers' urgent need and dependence on hard currency which had to be previously earned by their own exports. However, these conditions added to price competitiveness of the enlarged number of Yugoslav export items, but they did not motivate the improvement of their performances.

The above stated general characteristics of the trade flows between Yugoslavia and EC, during the 80's, are confirmed also in Tables 1.3.2.B and 2.3.2.B of the Statistical Annex, presenting the largest 50 import items (by value) on both sides. Yugoslavia's import restrictions were concentrated first of all in the field of investment goods, and affected rather equally all EC countries. The only exception was Italy, because its exports to Yugoslavia were concentrated on intermediate goods. On the

other hand, the largest 50 Yugoslav export items experienced similar growth in value in all economies, except in the markets of the Netherlands and Ireland. Nevertheless, by the mid-80´s Yugoslavia still did not reach the market share in the EC market, that it already had towards the end of the 60´s. These tendencies show that serious mistakes were done by Yugoslavia during the 70´s also in the economic relations with EC economies, by neglecting these strategically very important markets for the prospective exports and development of Yugoslavia. In this respect, Yugoslavia should as soon as possible reconsider its present trade and development policy with regard to some decisive import items from EC. In addition, the improvement in value, market share, and structure of exports, experienced by Yugoslavia in EC markets during the first half of the 80´s, should be enriched by the constant qualitative and technological upgrading of the Yugoslav export supply in the future.

3.2. Analysis of export-import ratios and trade balances by product group

Chapters 1 and 2 established that trade between EC and Yugoslavia is characterized by continuous imbalance in favour of EC. The statistics on trade surplus of EC or Yugoslavia's trade deficit in Table 23 differ considerably, but the data of both sides agree that EC surplus grew until 1979 passing the 3 billion U.S. dollar mark followed by a gradual downturn and amounted, according to EC statistics, to mere 813 million U.S. dollars. The year before, it bottomed out at only 541 million U.S. dollars. According to Yugoslav statistics, Yugoslav deficit in trade with EC in those two years amounted to about 1 billion U.S. dollars.

Over half of the Yugoslav deficit in trade with EC stemmed from trade in the SITC commodity group machinery and transport equipment as indicated by Table 35.

Table 35:
YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE BALANCE IN TRADE WITH EUR(10), 1975 AND 1985, BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP (millions of U. S. dollars)

SITC Group	Imports		Exports		Trade balance	
	1975	1985	1975	1985	1975	1985
Food, beverages, and tobacco	66.6	110.9	227.6	353.1	161.0	242.2
Raw materials	205.4	304.0	199.5	419.6	- 5.9	115.6
Energy	46.3	137.5	13.6	143.0	- 32.7	- 5.5
Chemicals	498.4	824.7	67.4	254.5	-431.0	-570.0
Machinery and transport equipment	1531.1	1467.7	194.4	526.2	-1336.7	-941.5
Manufactured goods	889.9	848.5	268.2	910.6	-621.7	62.1

Source: Table 1.2.1.A.1 of the Statistical Annex.

A very high deficit occurred also in the trade of chemicals, whereas the trade of manufactured goods and semi-products experienced a turnaround in favour of Yugoslavia. In 1975, this group accounted for a fourth of Yugoslavia's deficit, whereas in 1985, Yugoslavia even had a small surplus. This turnaround occurred due to higher price competitiveness of labour-intensive industries, whose products have a large share, particularly in the SITC group manufactured goods. Table 36 indicates that Yugoslavia had, in the trade of labour-intensive industry products, a deficit of over 200 million U.S. dollars, and in 1985 an almost the same amount of surplus. According to expectations, the largest share of Yugoslavia's deficit originates in the trade of products of human capital-intensive industries, amounting to about 2/3 in 1979 and 3/4 in 1985 of the total deficit.

Table 36:
YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE BALANCE AND EXPORT-IMPORT RATIO IN TRADE WITH EUR(10), 1975 AND 1985, BY FACTOR INTENSIVE--PRODUCT GROUP*

Factor-intensive-product group	Imports (millions of U.S. dollars)		Exports (millions of U.S. dollars)		Trade balance (millions of U.S. dollars)		Export-import ratio (%)	
	1975	1985	1975	1985	1975	1985	1975	1985
Agriculture and food industries	102.0	138.4	228.9	360.2	126.9	221.8	224.3	260.1
Raw materials	52.2	123.1	112.2	151.9	60.0	28.8	215.1	123.3
Raw-materials-intensive industries	866.7	1138.4	221.2	772.0	-645.5	-366.4	25.5	67.8
Labour-intensive-industries	385.7	340.3	171.5	545.7	-214.2	205.4	44.0	160.3
Human-capital-intensive industries	1784.7	1815.5	223.2	634.1	-1561.5	-1181.4	12.5	34.9
Capital-intensive industries	1185.1	1542.2	261.1	900.5	-924.0	-641.7	22.0	58.3

* For factor-intensive-product group "Energy" see Tables 7 and 35.

Source: Table 1.2.1.A.2 of the Statistical Annex.

The survey of export-import ratios shows that Yugoslavia achieved a substantial improvement in its trade with EC in the 1975-85 period. While in 1975, the export-import ratio amounted to more than 100% only in the SITC group food, beverages and tobacco or in agriculture and food industries, and raw materials among factor-intensive-product groups, it was higher than 100% in 1985 in all SITC commodity groups with the exception of chemicals and machinery and transport equipment (Table 7, Chapter 1). In terms of factor intensity - as it was already mentioned - it was higher than 100% also in labour-intensive industries. In addition to this, the import cover ratio increased in all the other industries, thus also in those where exports did not exceed imports. The export-import ratios were, however, rather low and in 1985, they amounted to less than 40% in SITC groups chemicals and machinery and transport equipment, i.e., in the human-capital-intensive product group. Table 36 offers another trend in favour of Yugoslavia. In 1975 and 1985, the import cover ratio in raw materials was higher than 100%, and lower in raw-materials-intensive industries, although the difference substantially decreased. This means that in 1975, Yugoslavia exported to EC a great deal of raw materials, and from there imported processed products. In 1985, Yugoslavia processed more raw materials at home - relatively speaking - which is reflected in the record increase of exports of raw-materials-intensive industries.

If Yugoslavia's import cover ratio of SITC groups in trade with EUR(10) is compared with the same indicators for trade with some other groups of countries, it is evident that Yugoslavia, in its trade with EUR(10), has a better export-import ratio than in its trade with the OECD group. In trade with developed West European countries, on the one hand, and developing countries and East European countries on the other hand, a roughly inversed picture is obtained in terms of product groups: Yugoslavia's import cover ratio is greater than 100% in technologically less demanding product groups food, beverages and tobacco, raw materials and energy in trade with West European countries, and in technologically demanding product groups chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, and manufactured goods in trade with developing countries (Class 2) and East European countries (CMEA).

Table 37:
YUGOSLAVIA'S EXPORT-IMPORT RATIO IN TRADE WITH COUNTRY GROUPS, 1975 AND 1985, BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP (Percentage)

	EUR(10)		OECD		EFTA		CLASS 2		CMEA	
SITC Group	1975	1985	1975	1985	1975	1985	1975	1985	1975	1985
Food, beverages, and tobacco	342	318	286	339	345	988	13	79	178	470
Raw materials	97	138	70	75	28	85	20	24	83	45
Energy	29	104	41	84	256	258	0.4	0.1	1	9
Chemicals	14	31	12	31	5	32	349	868	158	101
Machinery and transport equipment	13	36	11	31	10	18	1236	5867	116	291
Manufactured goods	30	107	37	122	37	84	396	969	144	250

Source: Table 1.2.1.A.1 of the Statistical Annex.

Only the SITC group food, beverages and tobacco deviates from this inverted image in trade with the CMEA group, in which Yugoslav exports are greater than imports. The SITC group manufactured goods in trade with EUR(10) also partly deviates. In 1985 exports exceeded imports.

A similar picture is obtained, of course, also in the division according to factor intensity. Yugoslavia's import cover ratio is, in trade with developing countries (Class 2) and the CMEA group, greater than 100% in labour- and human-capital-intensive industries, and in trade with CMEA it is also greater than 100% in agriculture and food industries. In trade with West European countries, however, it is greater than 100% in agriculture and food industries, and raw materials, and in 1985, also in labour-intensive industries. If the OECD group is considered as a whole, it becomes evident that in this period a significant positive change occurred between the two groups - raw materials and labour-intensive industries. In the trade of raw materials with OECD countries, Yugoslavia made the transition from a surplus to a deficit, and in the trade of products of labour-intensive industries it experienced a turnaround from a deficit to a surplus (Table 38).

Table 38:
YUGOSLAVIA'S EXPORT-IMPORT RATIO IN TRADE WITH COUNTRY GROUPS, 1975 AND 1985, BY FACTOR-INTENSIVE-PRODUCT GROUP*
(Percentage)

Factor-intensive-product group	EUR(10)		OECD		EFTA		CLASS 2		CMEA	
	1975	1985	1975	1985	1975	1985	1975	1985	1975	1985
Agriculture and food industries	224	260	164	275	233	724	12	67	169	316
Raw materials	215	123	121	70	58	276	45	50	47	25
Raw-materials-intensive industries	26	68	29	59	14	45	40	92	86	64
Labour-intensive-industries	44	160	60	206	74	172	382	633	428	635
Human-capital-intensive industries	13	35	11	31	9	21	1328	7543	128	280
Capital-intensive industries	22	58	24	54	14	40	261	398	103	137

* For factor-intensive-product group "energy" see Table 37.

3.3. The unit value analysis

3.3.1. Yugoslavia versus other exporting countries and country groups in the EUR(10) and member states' markets

In order to be competitive in the markets of highly developed and open economies like the EC ones, the suppliers of goods and services have to manage the whole range of qualitative levers in the "value added chain" to constantly reduce costs and improve the quality and performance of goods and services. Large series alone and above-average market shares, although they are still decisively defining profitability in the developed market economies, are losing their strength in setting criteria for competitiveness in the process of transformation from "economies of scale" to "economies of scope". On this basis we presume that the unit value criteria comprise innovation and other qualitative factors, which in the present circumstances decisively affect competitiveness in the developed, market oriented economies, and progressively in all the other economies. On the basis of this presumption, the unit value includes structural characteristics of goods and services (level of processing, skill intensity) as well as quality, innovation, and other performance characteristics.

In this research, the unit value is calculated on the basis of the SITC, Revision 2, for EC's imports, and the SITC, Revision 2, for Yugoslavia's imports, for the 1980-1985 period.

In this respect, the position of Yugoslav export items in the EUR(10) and member states' markets was analysed, in relation to the other competitors, as well as the position of the EC member countries in relation to the other competitors in the Yugoslav market.

In Chart 14, the changes of unit values of Yugoslav export items in the markets of EUR(10) and member states are presented.* Main characteristics of the unit value analysis are the following: The majority of Yugoslavia's export items became more and more located in the below-average unit value classes (in EUR(10) 68% in 1980 and 78% in 1985). Accordingly, the share of items with a highly above-average unit value (above 150% of the average for EUR(10) imports) nearly halved during this period (from 17% to 10%).

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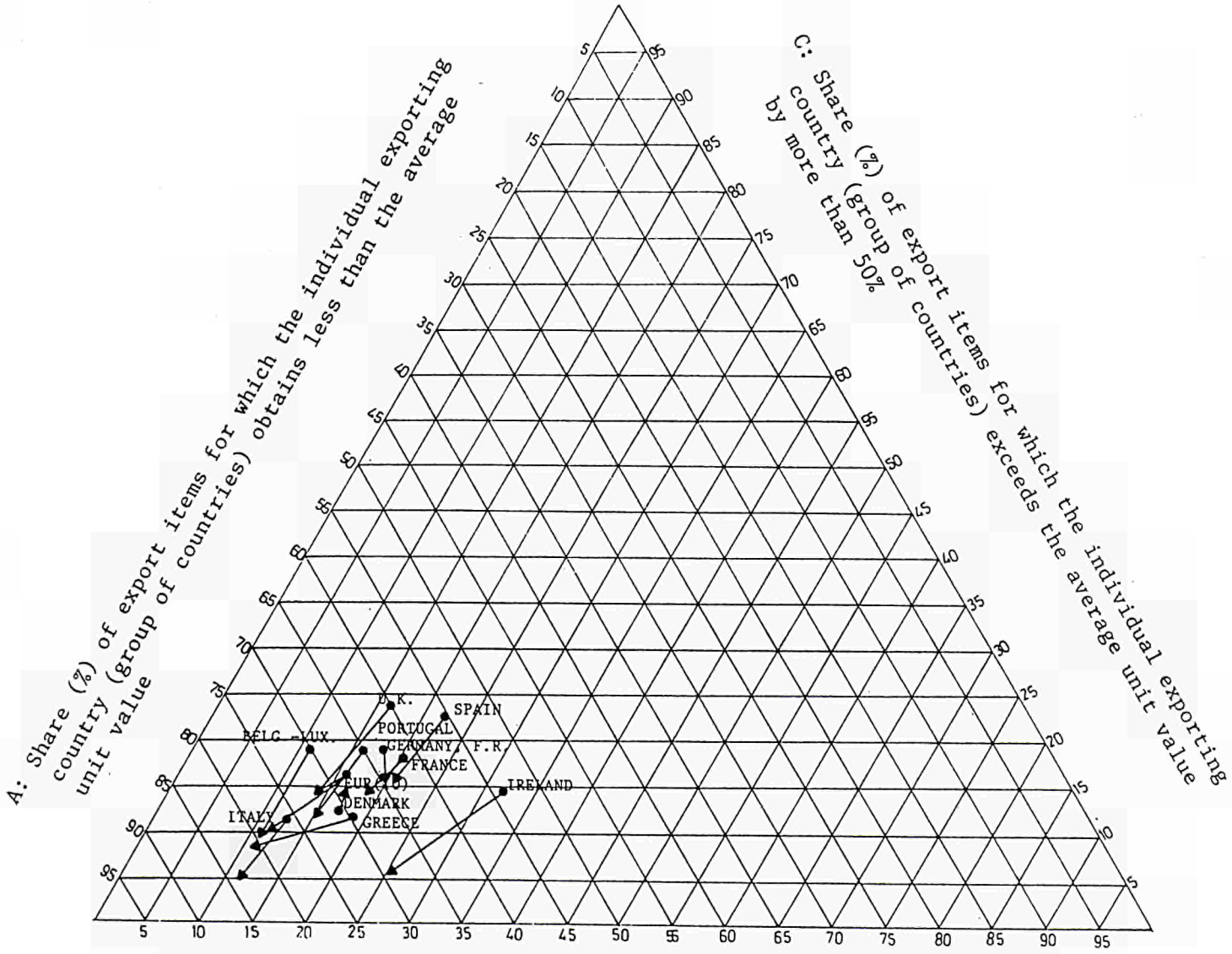
* The number of items which were actually exported and for which unit values were calculated differs according to the intensity of Yugoslavia's exports to individual countries:
  - around or below 100 items (in exports to Ireland, Portugal, Spain),
  - between 200 and 300 items (in exports to Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, the Netherlands),
  - between 400 and 500 items (in exports to the United Kingdom and France) and
  - over 700 items (in exports to Italy and Germany, F.R.).

Chart 14: CHANGES IN THE COMPETITIVE POSITION OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE EC COUNTRIES' MARKETS FROM 1980 TO 1985



● = 1980 ▸ = 1985

The unit value analysis very clearly indicates that Yugoslavia's recently increased market shares in EC were achieved, first of all, through price competitiveness and not through the improvement of quality, technical and technological standards, and performances of goods and services. Yugoslavia can not follow this tendency of "selling out" the country in the long run for many reasons. First, competition is progressively based on qualitative standards. Second, following such a tendecy, Yugoslavia is going to lose market position in the most dynamic segments of EC imports. And finally, the unit value analysis gives additional arguments for the fundamental reconsidering of the up-to-the-present Yugoslav development policy, as well as general economic and trade policies.

In Chart 15, the unit value levels of Yugoslavia registered in EUR(10) are compared with the unit value levels and their tendencies of the rest of OECD member countries. A general feature of this comparison is a much higher share of items with an above-average and highly-above-average unit value achieved by the OECD countries than by Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia's situation is not much better even in comparison with some countries and regions of the rest of the world (Chart 16). Regarding the level and the tendency of the unfavourable unit value situation in the EUR(10) market, Yugoslavia's position can be compared only with the one of the Soviet Union and the other CMEA countries.

3.3.2. EUR(10) and EC member states versus other exporting countries and country groups in the Yugoslav market

From the unit value analysis of the EC member states exports, (Chart 17), the exports of the rest of OECD countries (Chart 18), as well as of the rest of the world (Chart 19) to the Yugoslav market, we can draw the following main conclusions:

First, the share of items with an above-average and highly-above-average unit value is obviously higher for highly developed economies' exports (An extremely high position of Ireland in Chart 17 and a rather low position of South Korea in Chart 19 might originate in a very small number of items exported to the Yugoslav market).

Second, highly developed European economies (EC member states and others) show a tendency of lowering the unit values in the Yugoslav market in the first half of the 80's. This tendency can be attributed to stronger U.S. dollar as well as to smaller possibilities (restrictions) for the imports of investment goods in the Yugoslav market.

Chart 15: CHANGES IN THE COMPETITIVE POSITION OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE EC MARKET COMPARED WITH THE CHANGE IN THE COMPETITIVE POSITIONS OF THE NON-EC OECD COUNTRIES FROM 1980 TO 1985

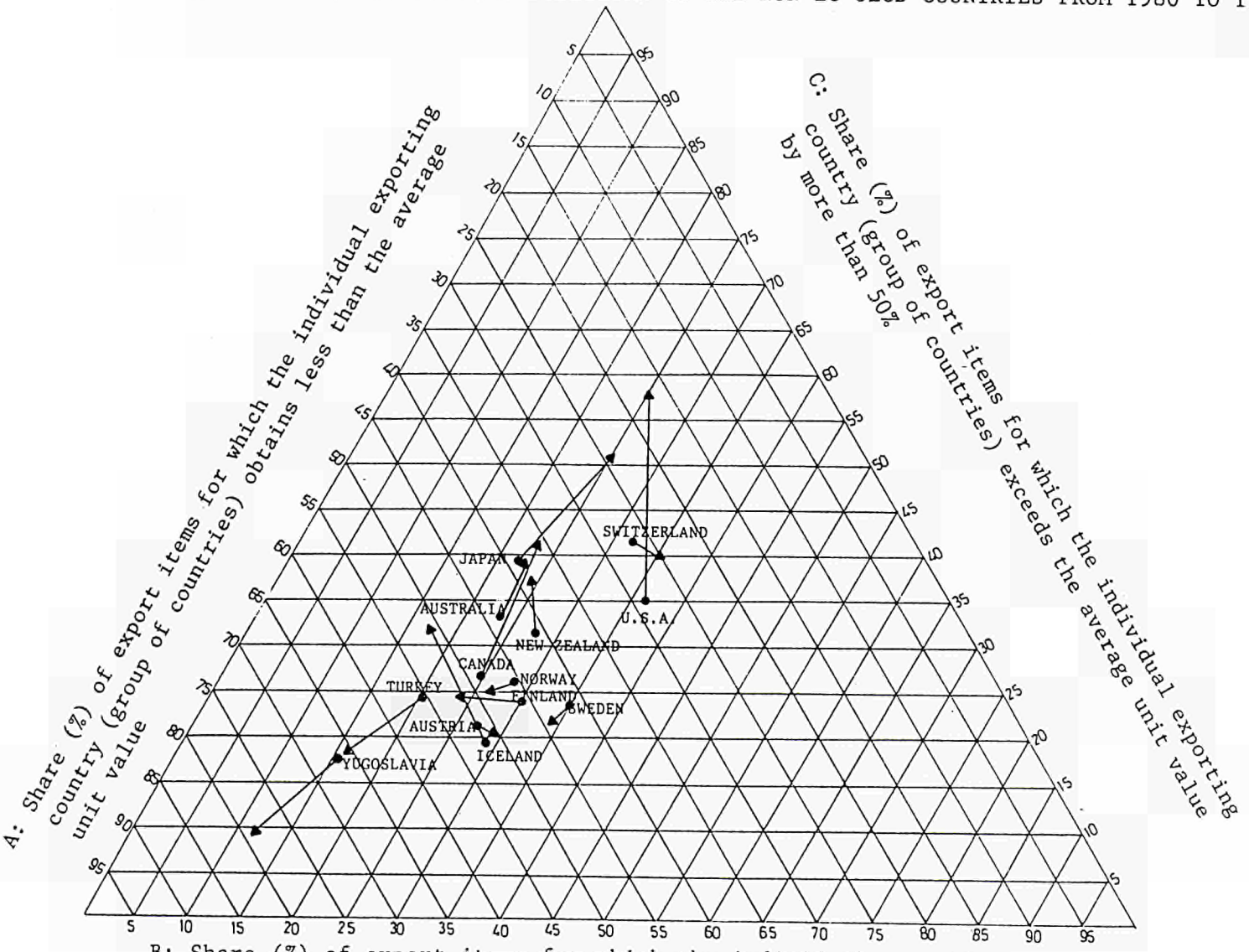
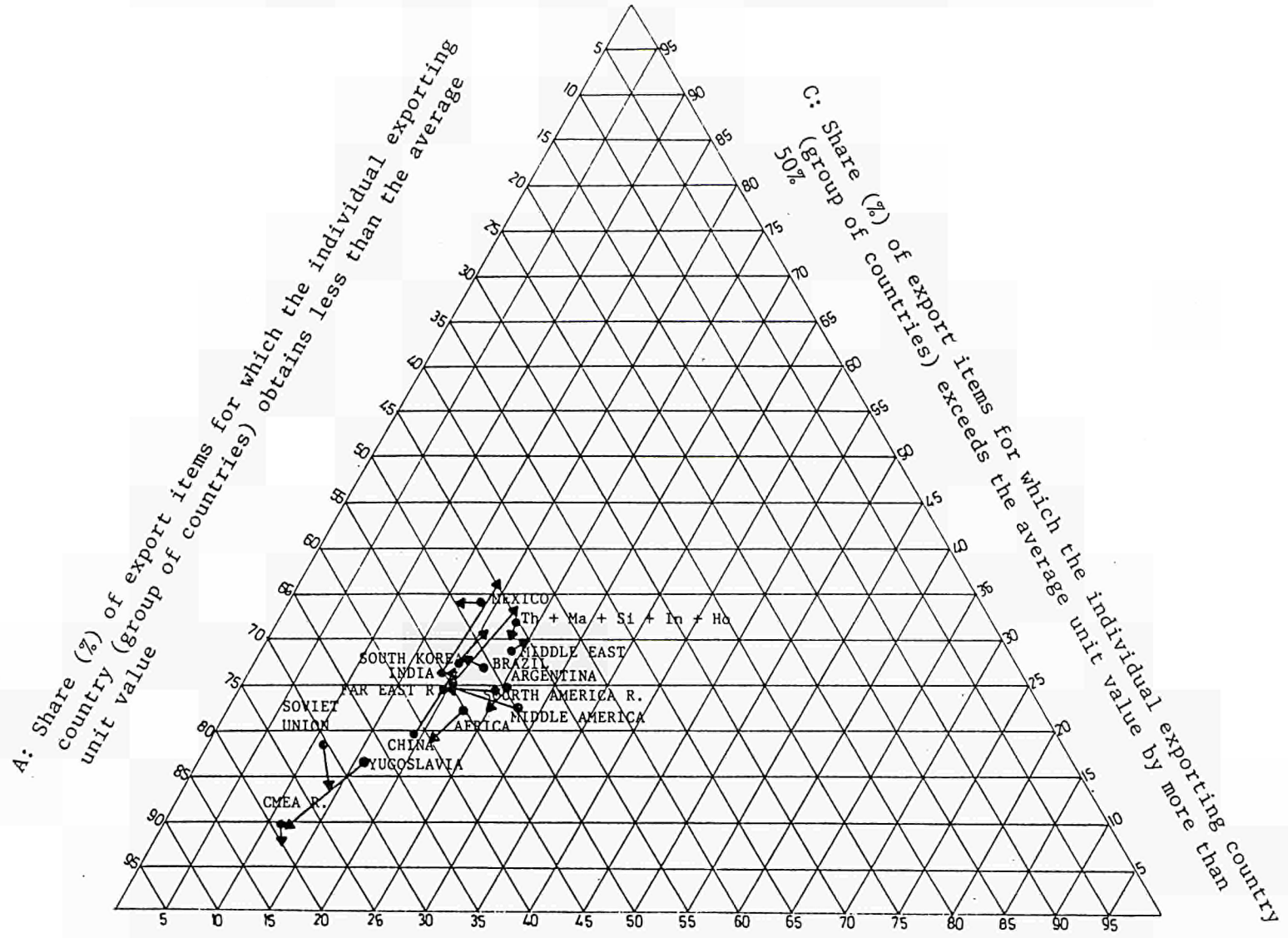


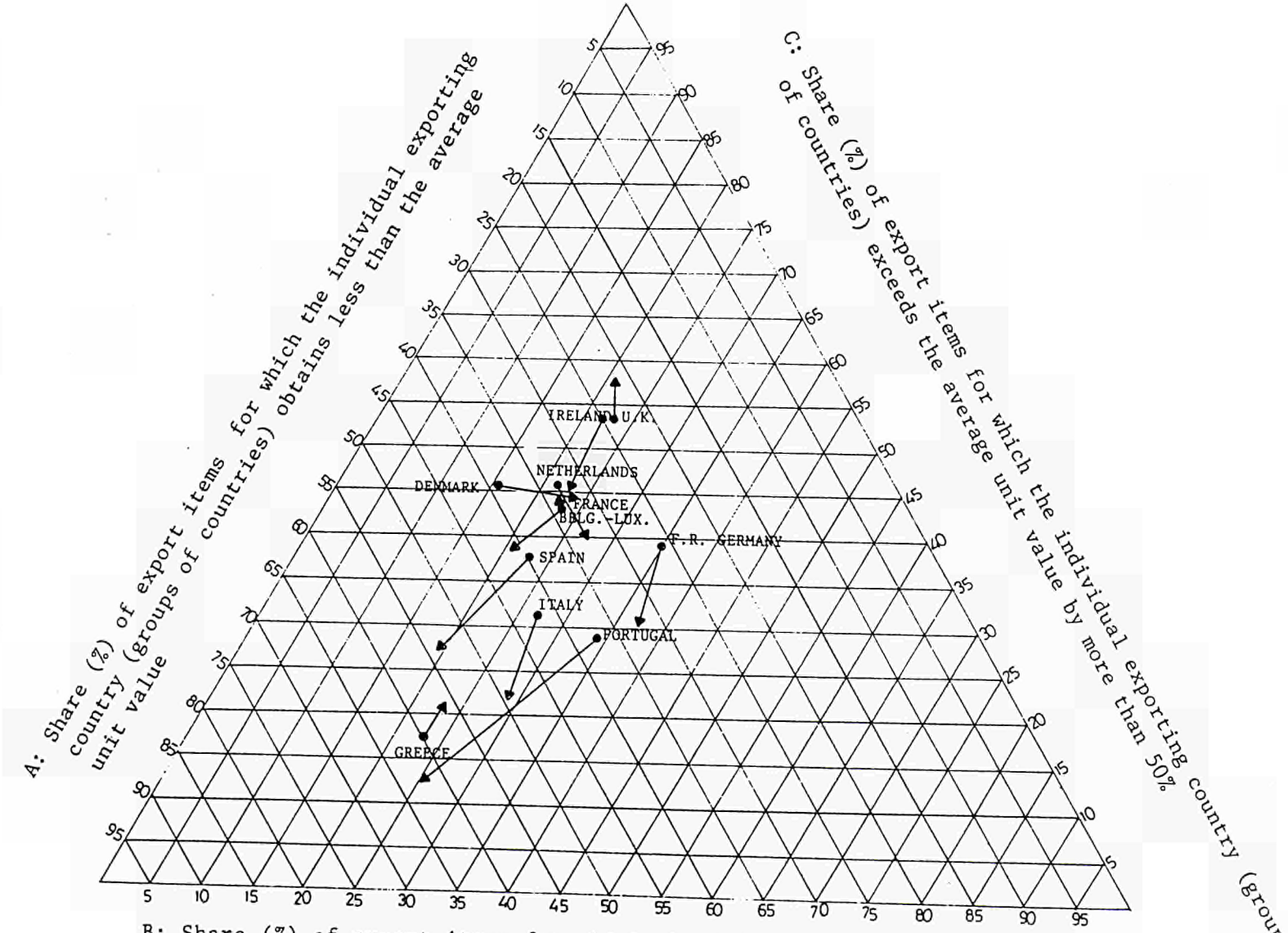
Chart 16: CHANGES IN THE COMPETITIVE POSITION OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE EC MARKET COMPARED WITH THE CHANGE OF THE COMPETITIVE POSITIONS OF THE NON - OECD COUNTRIES FROM 1980 TO 1985



B: Share (%) of export items for which the individual exporting country (group of countries) exceeds the average unit value by 50% or less

● = 1980 ▶ = 1985

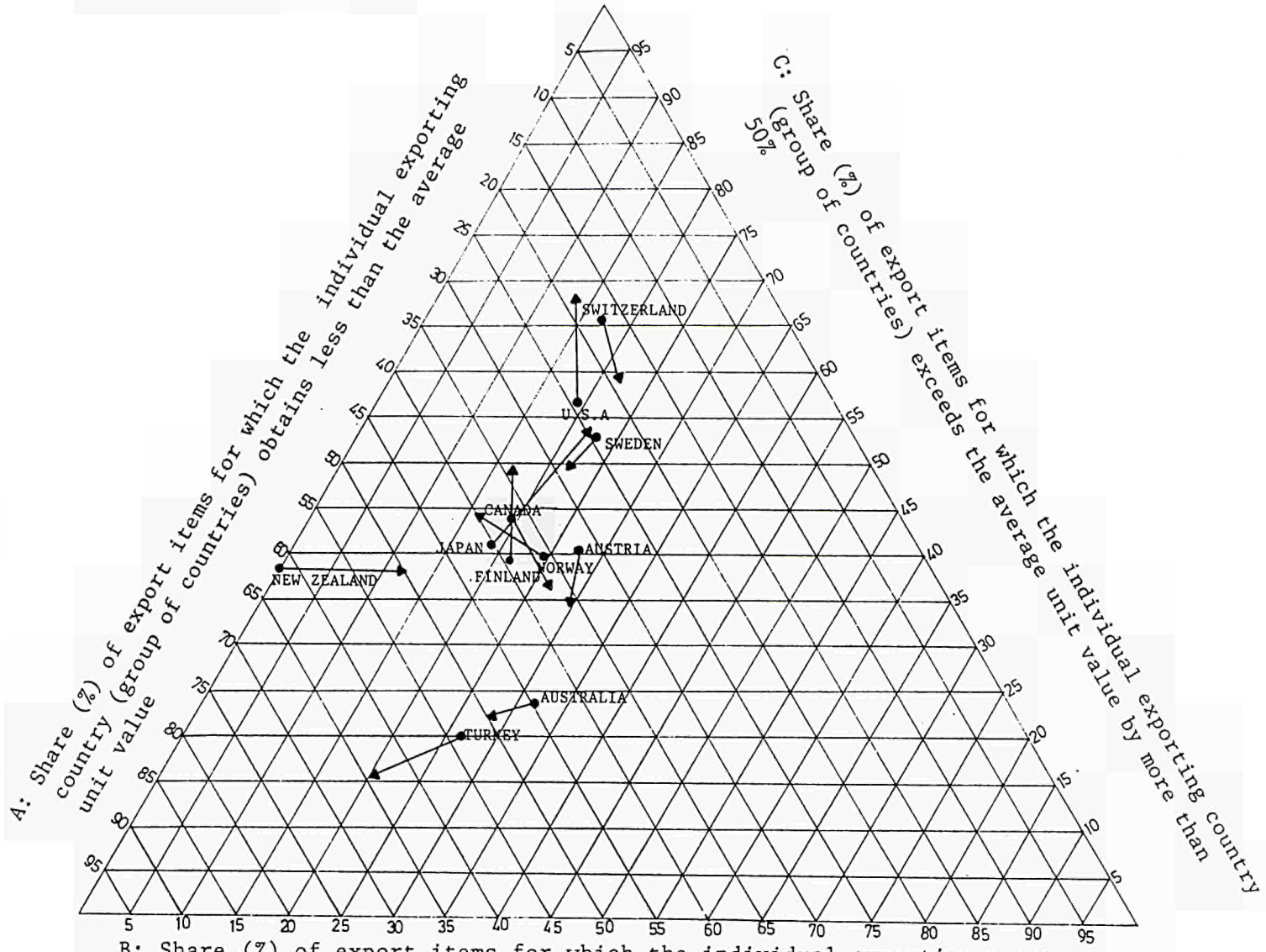
Chart 17 : CHANGES IN THE COMPETITIVE POSITIONS OF THE EC COUNTRIES IN THE YUGOSLAV MARKET FROM 1980 TO 1985



B: Share (%) of export items for which the individual exporting country (groups of countries) exceeds the average unit value by 50% or less

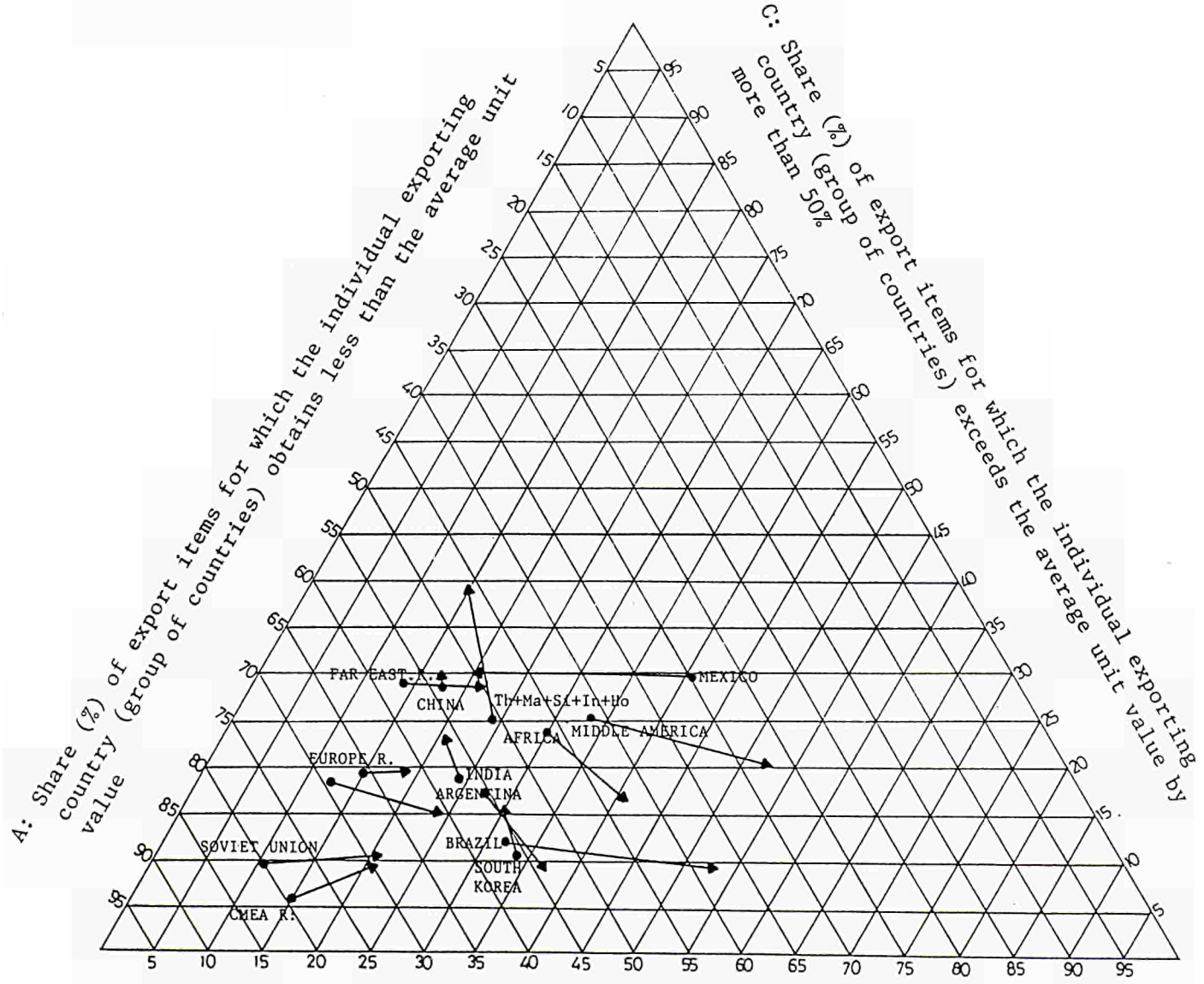
● = 1980 ▸ = 1985

Chart 18 : CHANGES IN THE COMPETITIVE POSITIONS OF THE NON - EC OECD COUNTRIES IN THE YUGOSLAV MARKET FROM 1980 TO 1985



● = 1980 ▸ = 1985

Chart 19: CHANGES IN THE COMPETITIVE POSITONS OF THE NON - OECD COUNTRIES IN THE YUGOSLAV MARKET FROM 1980 TO 1985



B: Share (%) of export items for which the individual exporting country (group of countries) exceeds the average unit value by 50% or less

● = 1980 ▸ = 1985

And finally, the observed countries and regions of the rest of the world show an improvement of their unit value position in the Yugoslav market in a way of a decreasing share of the items with a below-average unit value and an increasing share of the above-average unit valute items. This tendency might be a consequence of their improving structural and technological performances, and can be observed for the majority of these countries (Chart 19). Different unit value tendencies of the Soviet Union and CMEA countries in the EC member states' markets (Chart 16) and in the Yugoslav market (Chart 19) could be attributed to a different structure of these economies' exports to EC countries and Yugoslavia.

3.4. Analysis of the competitiveness of Yugoslav exports in the EC market

The conclusion of the previous paragraph was that Yugoslavia, during the 80´s, has been competing in the EC market predominantly with low and decreasing prices, and less with qualitative characteristics of exported goods. This conslusion offers a background for the thesis that Yugoslavia should admit the contemporary criteria of competitiveness in the EC market in order to keep and improve its present position there and to remain one of the interesting economic partners of this region. Following this course, the purpose of this paragraph is to highlight the roots of Yugoslavia´s bad performances in terms of competitiveness in the EC market. Among them we are analysing the efficiency of capital and labour in Yugoslavia during a long-term period, the economy´s insufficient qualitative and structural change, promotion of competitiveness, regional aspects of competitiveness, as well as to what extent the Yugoslav economy is inward or outward oriented.

One of the elementary and long-term characteristics of the predominantly autarkic and import-substitution oriented Yugoslav development policy has been the huge factor price distortions, particularly during the 70´s. They occurred in a way of underpriced foreign and domestic capital, energy, overpriced and with contributions burdened labour, etc. As a consequence, a large share of false investments during the 70´s and early 80´s sharply decreased the efficiency of capital and labour in the Yugoslav economy, causing cost expansion, reducing capital formation and slowing down structural and qualitative transformation. All these factors diminished export competitivenes of the Yugoslav economy.

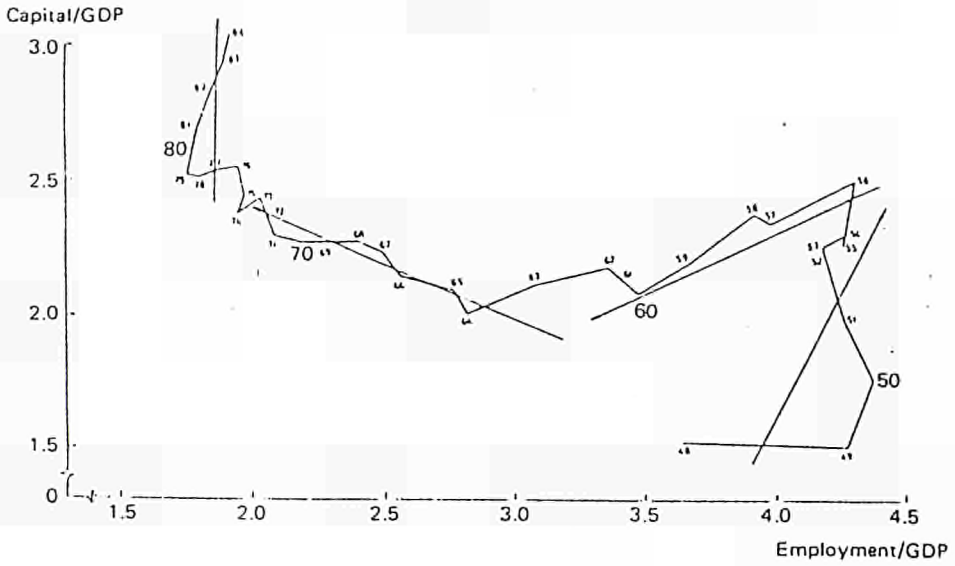
Chart 20 confirms these conclusions. It shows the levels of the efficiency of capital and labour over the period from 1948 to 1984 by sub-periods:

- 1948-1952 (intense construction of basic industries in the central planning period),
- 1953-1962 (spurt of light industries and agriculture in the administrative - selfmanagement period),
- 1963-1973 (relative opening of the economy in the selfmanagement-market period),
- 1974-1984 (renewed closing in the priod of the so-called agreement economy).

Yugoslavia entered the 80´s, on the one hand, with poor efficiency of capital, labour, and all other resources. Its classical ("comparative advantage") position was endangered by above-average production and infrastructure costs, an excessive share of capital-, energy-, and import-intensive capacities, relatively high foreign indebtedness and domestic financial hypoteques as well as by the increased lag in information and other advanced technologies, which are the basis for a complex improvement of productivity of economies and societies.

Chart 20:

Shifts of the equal product functions in the Yugoslav economy, 1948-1984



Source: J. Mencinger, Ekonomski sistemi in ekonomska učinkovitost (Economic systems and economic efficiency), Gospodarska gibanja No. 154, Economic Institute of the Faculty of Law, Ljubljana, Sept. 1985.

Note:

The equal product function for the period 1948-1984 is a combination of:

- The capital/GDP ratio (vertical axis), showing the required number of units of capital to produce one unit of GDP.

- The labour/GDP ratio (horizontal axis), showing the required number of employees to produce one unit of GDP (measured in number of employees per one million units of GDP in 1972 constant prices).

The equal product function ignores the technological factor, which has played a less important role in the growth of the Yugoslav economy so far.

On the other hand, it has been retaining (with the exception of an approach prevailing from 1983 to mid-1985) the development policy, based on factor price distortions and administrative redistribution of cost, income, and capital formation within the economy and society etc. In such circumstances, individuals, enterprises, the economy and society as a whole, were neither sufficiently motivated nor compelled to invest progressively in R&D, innovation, technological progress, and in general intellectual potential, with a view to increasing productivity, economic efficiency, and competitiveness.

At the same time, the EC and other economies with more efficient allocation of resources, progressively based their competitiveness, growth, and development on:

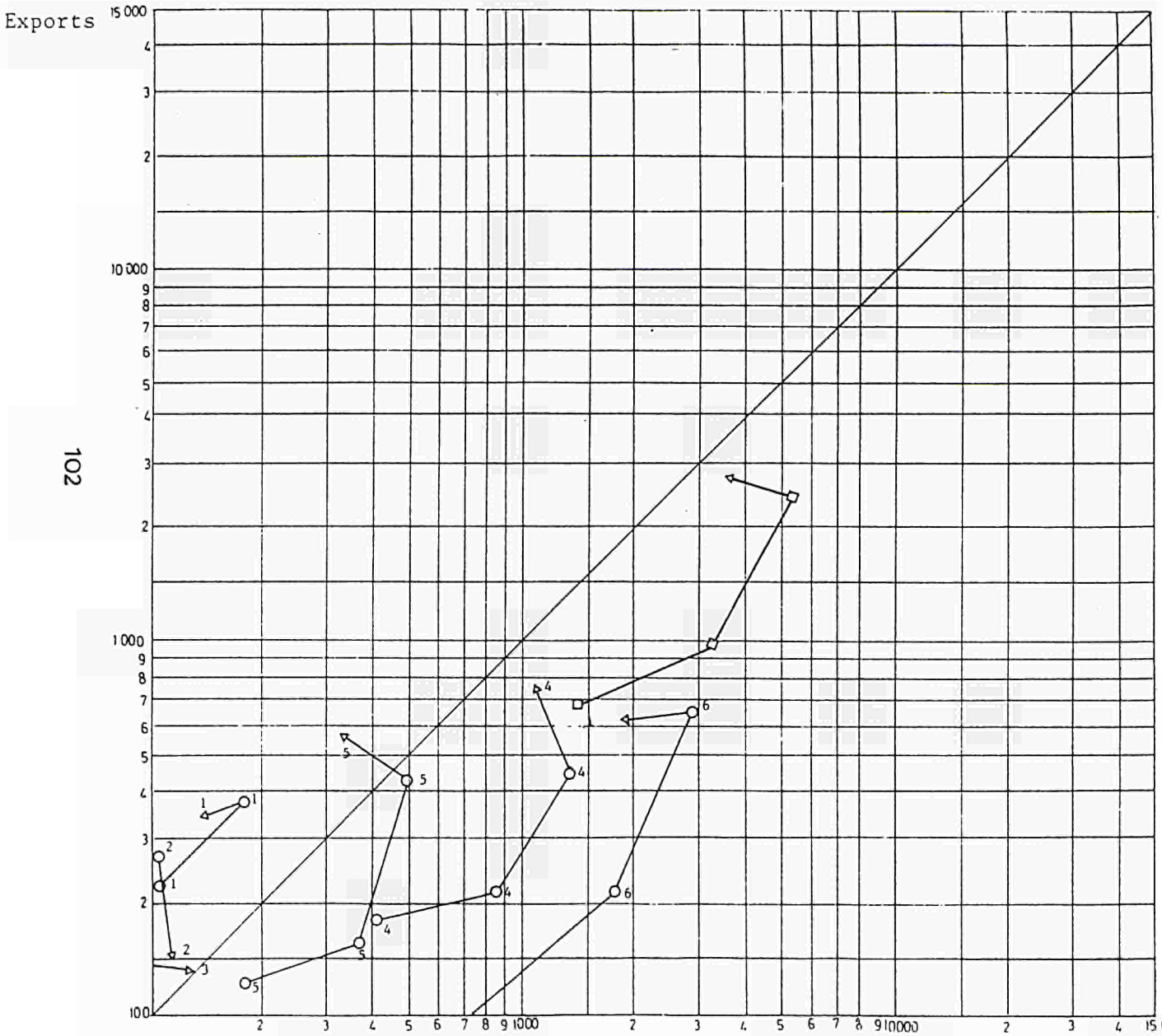
- quality improvements of products and services in the whole range of process;
- constantly improved design;
- advanced technical and technological standards;
- improved structure of capital, from employment of automated equipment to new production, marketing and trade philosophy;
- decisive role of management, marketing, and financial operations;
- labour quality adjustment;
- a number of governmental policies' measures, creating an appropriate environment, with a target to employ these qualitative elements for improving productivity and competitiveness.

We can conclude that Yugoslavia is facing a very difficult process of reducing the lag in efficient allocation and use of all of its resources, as well as the process of progressive employment of qualitative elements for the improvement of productivity and competitiveness. This process is inevitable not only to retain sound economic relations with EC and OECD economies, but sooner or later, for keeping contacts with all the other world, too. In this respect, an elucidation of regional and structural competitiveness of the Yugoslav economy is necessary.

The export-import ratios of individual factor intensity sectors can be only a vague measure of competitiveness at the regional and structural level. This is particularly true if the analysed economies intensely resort to quantitative import restrictions. Nevertheless, Chart 21 presents a rather reliable picture of the last two decades. Through all this period, the trade in agricultural products, raw materials and energy was adding to the positive trade balance of Yugoslavia with EC. Besides, total Yugoslav exports were either not growing or were even reduced in the first half of the 80's. A positive export tendency was experienced by the labour-intensive sector, reaching the surplus in trade balance in the 1980-1985 period, owing to Yugoslav import restrictions, as well as to the sector's adjustment in quality, design, organization, cooperation, and other criteria of competitiveness in the EC market.

Chart 21: EXPORT-IMPORT RATIOS IN EUR(10)-YUGOSLAVIA TRADE BY DIFFERENT FACTOR-INTENSIVE SECTORS 1970-1985

(millions of U.S. dollars)



Legend:

TOTAL

1 Agriculture and food industries

2 Raw materials

3 Energy

4 Raw-material-intensive sector

5 Labour-intensive sector

6 Human-capital-intensive sector

The Yugoslav trade balance remained negative in the area of the raw-materials-intensive sector in spite of its import reduction and export increase in the first half of the 80's. Similarly, the human-capital-intensive sector, always the largest Yugoslav sector in imports from EC and during the last decade one of the largest Yugoslav sectors in exports to the EC market as well, is remaining the core of the Yugoslav trade balance deficit, regardless of recent severe retrictions on its imports.

In order to eludicate Yugoslav regional competitiveness and investigate the degree of the economy's inward- or outward-orientation, these tendencies were analysed in Chart 21, 22, 23 and 24. They illustrate Yugoslav exports and imports by sector. Because of the typical inter-trade flows in agriculture, raw materials and energy sectors, the analysis included only labour-intensive, raw-materials-intensive, and human-capital-intensive sectors.

The labour-intensive sector of Yugoslavia shows a growing long-term export orientation, first to the CMEA and Class 2 regions, and followed by the EC and OECD area. There are several reasons for a gradual transformation of these industries into a predominantly outward oriented economic sector:

- production capacities in these industries exceeded domestic demand already in the early 70's;

- owing to permanent contacts with the world market, these industries adapted to the majority of the qualitative criteria in production and exports, from the world prices and quality on the input side, to the design, organizational, technical and technological standards on the output side. Permanent international cooperation, particularly with the firms from the OECD countries, added to this process of maturity. However, contemporary technological development (e.g., robotization of the clothing sector, etc.) raises new issues on how Yugoslavia can keep or even improve its export competitiveness.

Export competitiveness of the raw-materials-intensive and human-capital-intensive industries should be analysed together. According to Table 39, the export-import ratio of the total trade in raw-materials-intensive industries improved during the 1975-85 period. However, this tendency can be attributed, first of all, to Yugoslav restrictions on imports from the EC and OECD area. A much more evident improvement of the export-import ratio of the overall trade occurred in the human-capital-intensive sector during the last decade. Nevertheless, regionally, the differences remained. In trade with the EC and OECD area, in spite of severe import restrictions, the imports still exceed exports by more than two times, while Yugoslavia is experiencing an increasingly high trade surplus with CMEA and Class 2 countries.

Charp 22: EXPORT-IMPORT RATIOS IN RAW-MATERIAL-INTENSIVE SECTOR TRADE BETWEEN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF COUNTRIES AND YUGOSLAVIA 1970-1985
(millions of U.S. dollars)

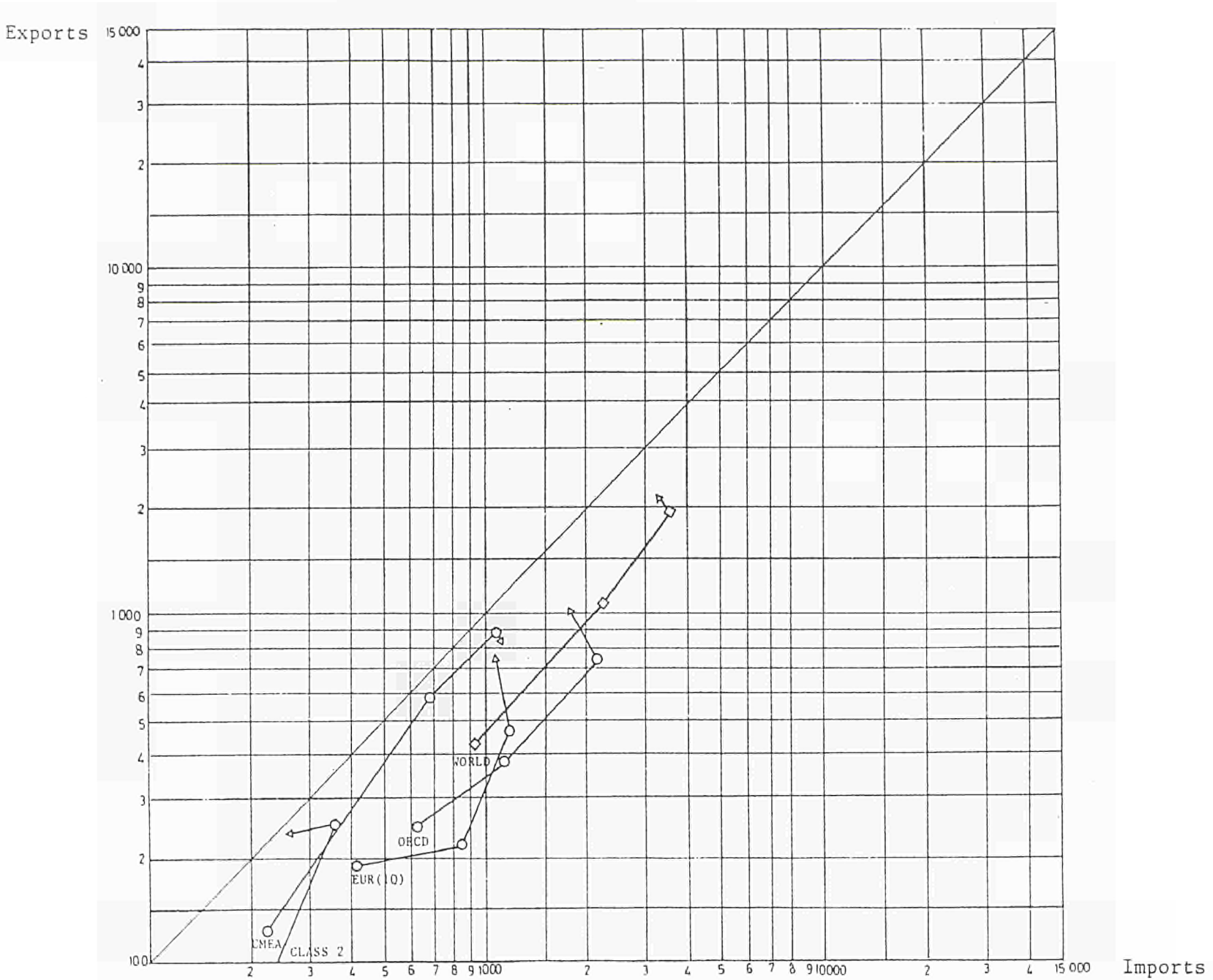


Chart 23 : EXPORT-IMPORT RATIOS IN LABOUR-INTENSIVE SECTOR TRADE BETWEEN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF COUNTRIES AND YUGOSLAVIA 1970-1985

(millions of U.S. dollars)

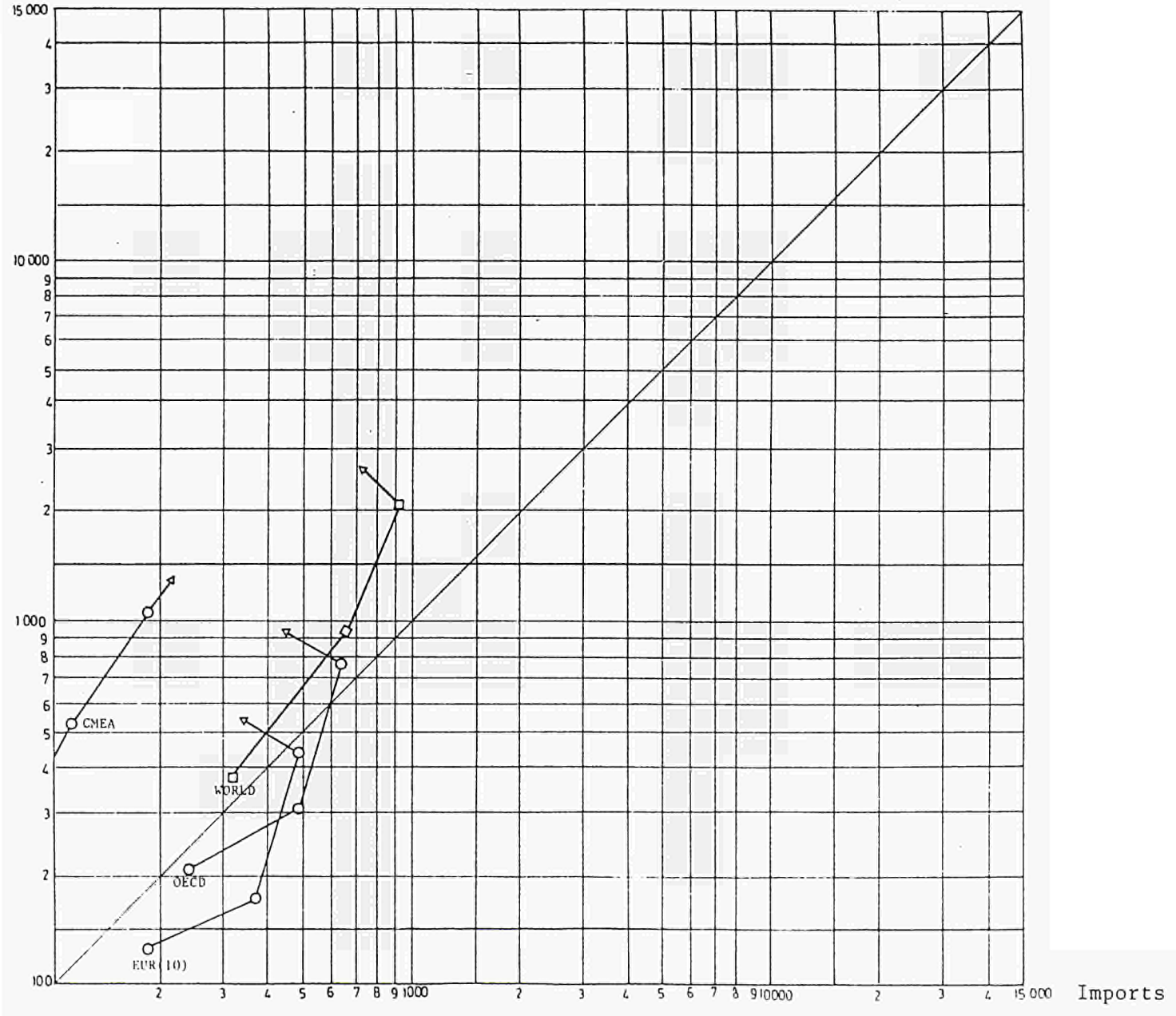


Chart 24 : EXPORT-IMPORT RATIOS IN HUMAN-CAPITAL-INTENSIVE SECTOR TRADE BETWEEN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF COUNTRIES AND YUGOSLAVIA 1970-1985

(millions of U.S. dollars)

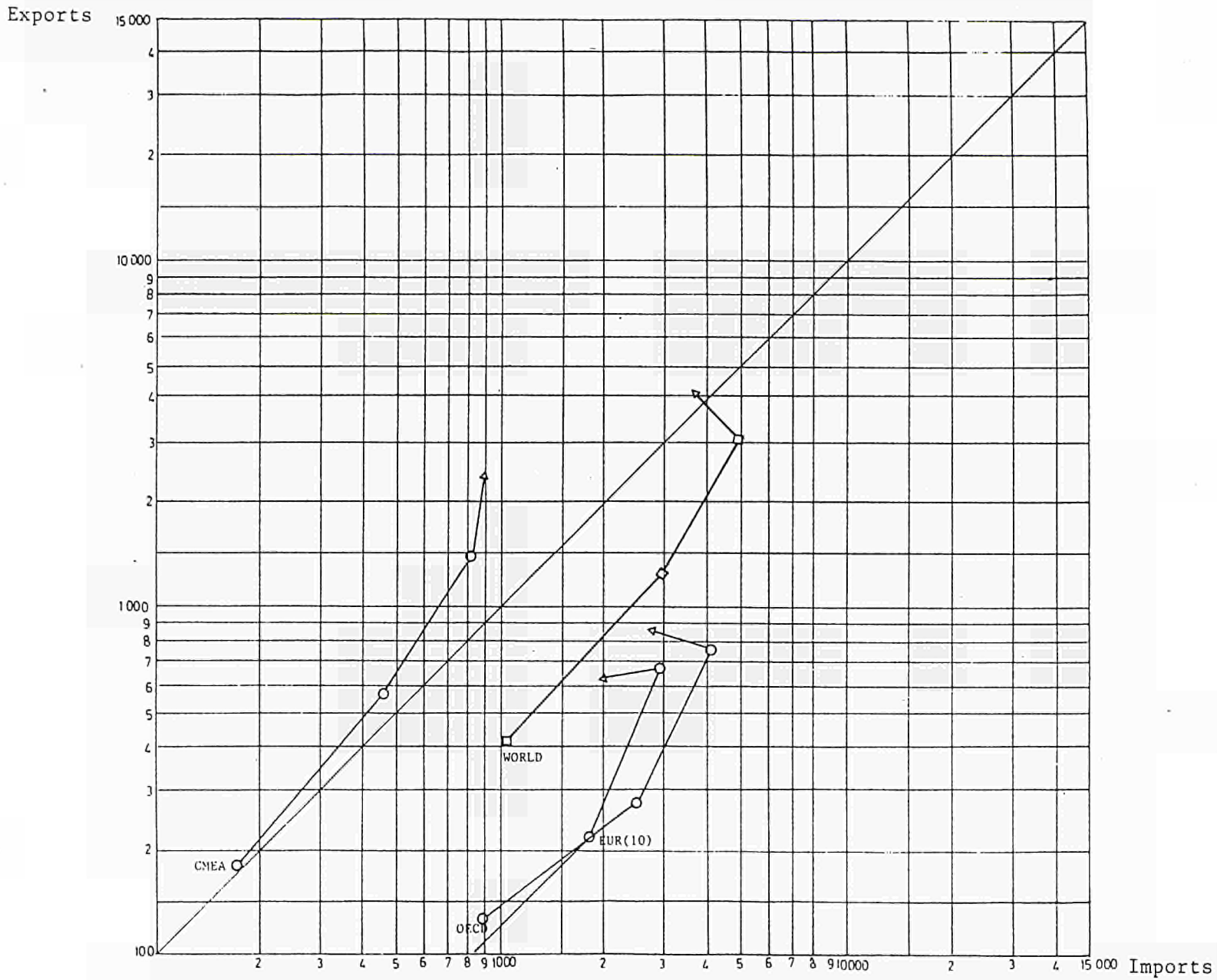


Table 39:
INDICATORS OF EXPORT/IMPORT PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT FACTOR-INTENSIVE SECTORS IN YUGOSLAV REGIONAL TRADE IN 1970, 1975, 1980 AND 1985

Sector by factor-intensity	Group of countries	Indicators*			
		1970	1975	1980	1985
LABOUR-INTENSIVE	EUR(10)	-	--	-	+
	OECD	-	-	+	++
	CMEA	+	+++	+++	+++
	CLASS 2	+	+++	+++	+++
	WORLD	+	+	++	+++
RAW-MATERIAL--INTENSIVE	EUR(10)	--	---	---	-
	OECD	--	---	--	-
	CMEA	-	-	-	-
	CLASS 2	-	-	-	-
	WORLD	--	--	-	-
HUMAN-CAPITAL--INTENSIVE	EUR(10)	---	---	---	---
	OECD	---	---	---	---
	CMEA	+	+	++	+++
	CLASS 2	++	+++	++	+++
	WORLD	--	--	-	+

* Legend: + /- exports/imports exceed imports/exports by less than 100%;

++ /-- exports/imports exceed imports/exports by 100% or more, but less than 200%;

+++/--- exports/imports exceed imports/exports by 200% or more.

Source: Calculated from the original sources.

Export and import tendencies in raw-materials-intensive and human-capital-intensive sectors are important from many points of view. First, these two sectors are, together with the energy sector, permanently among the three largest sectors of the total Yugoslav imports. These two sectors play, with the labour-intensive industries, the same role in total exports. Besides, the imports of intermediate goods and equipment from the OECD area have been permanently a basis for Yugoslav economic growth, as well as for the growth of exports. From this point of view, continuous import restrictions on trade in intermediate goods and equipment from the EC and OECD area hamper the future economic growth and the growth of exports of Yugoslavia, and particularly of its exports of human-capital-intensive goods and services in the future. In addition, the exports of human-capital-intensive sector are endangered by Yugoslav continuous import-substitutive and rather selfsustained development policies, applying predominantly domestic cost, quality, and technology standards. Such a strategy is not prospective also because of the increasing homogenization of the world market. The financially capable developing countries progressively buy equipment in international markets at world price, quality, and technology standards. The same is more and more the case also in the CMEA region.

In order to increase its exports, and particularly the exports of the largest three sectors, Yugoslavia is facing an accelerated selective opening in both, intermediate goods and equipment sectors, by accepting international cost, quality, and technology criteria. This process implies progressive cooperation of Yugoslav firms with foreign ones in the area of production, technology and research , trade, and finance.

3.5 Intra-Industry Trade between Yugoslavia and EC Member States

The phenomenon of intra-industry trade[9/] is attracting a great deal of interest in the field of economics in theoretical as well as empirical terms. Traditional theories of comparative advantages are becoming increasingly ineffective in their explanation of the major and still growing share of the so-called two-way trade in the overall trade among developed countries.[10/] So far empirical studies of this type of trade offer a good number of new elements with which we can test traditional theories of international trade by elaborating upon them, or conceptualizing alternative theories.

Numerous empirical studies[11/] which deal with the issues of merchandise among developed countries have proposed a much more adequate explanation by using intra-trade instead of inter-trade. The intensity (volume, trend) of intra-trade also had an impact on the subsequent specialization in the production of the trading countries.[12/] Both occurrences are closely linked with the ever increasing trade liberalization and product differentiation.

The process of intra-industry trade is, of course, not characteristic only of developed but also of other types of economies: either as a relation between market economies and centrally planned economies or between economies at different stages of development. The significance of such approach is obvious first of all from the viewpoint of development strategies.

The purpose of this paragraph is to test the hypothesis in relation to the degree (intensity) of intra-industry trade

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9/ By definition, two-way (intra) trade is the trade of very similar articles (substitutes) between the trading countries.

10/ On the basis of the Aquino study (1978), the share of intra-industry trade of the leading industrial countries in 1972 was very high: it accounted for over 70 % of the trade of France, the U.K., the Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, F.R., Austria, Canada, Italy, Denmark, and Belgium, respectively.

11/ E.g., Balassa (1966), Gray (1973), Grubel and Lloyd (1975), Pegalatos and Sorensen (1975), Aquino (1978), Lundberg (1982), Greenway (1983).

12/ We do not wish to discuss the causes and consequences, since the mutual effects are probably reciprocal.

between Yugoslavia and individual EC countries. The hypotheses were tested by means of a cross-section analysis of this type of the share of global and partial trade in the 1980 - 1985 period. The calculation of the indicator is based on the international statistics (the UN, OECD and EC) and the SITC classification.

The phenomenon studied has been treated in the following sequence: definition of the methodology (indicator of the degree of intra-industry trade), short presentation of the hypotheses originating from the theories on intra-industry trade, which will be empirically tested, and finally statistical results and conclusions.

3.5.1 Definition of the Indicator of Intra-Industry Trade

The global rate of intra-industry trade between Yugoslavia and the corresponding countries was calculated on the basis of elementary indicators for the individual industries by means of the Grubel-Lloyd formula for the weighted average:[13/]

$$B_j = \frac{\sum_i (X_{ij} + M_{ij}) - \sum_i |X_{ij} - M_{ij}|}{\sum_i (X_{ij} + M_{ij})} * 100$$

The value of indicator B_j ranges between 0 (no intra-industry trade; all trade is inter-industry) and 100 (intra-industry trade only).

In addition to the Grubel-Lloyd formula, the global indicators of intra-industry trade have been calculated by means of Aquino formula which also takes into account the correction for the trade imbalance already in the calculation of elementary indicators:

$$Q_j = \frac{\sum_i (Xe_{ij} + Me_{ij}) - \sum_i |Xe_{ij} - Me_{ij}|}{\sum_i (Xe_{ij} + Me_{ij})} * 100$$

13/ For a more detailed description of all the formulas (indicators) employed in this text, see Notes on methodology in the Statistical Annex.

3.5.2 Hypotheses Related to Intra-Industry Trade

Lancaster (1980) established that a pronounced intra-industry trade between the two trading countries takes place in the two sector model with one differentiated and one homogeneous product, due to the equal utilization of factors of production in the two countries. In the case of a different utilization of factors, there is intra- as well as inter trade. On the basis of such a model, he formulated the following hypothesis: **the smaller the difference in the utilization of factors of production between the trading countries, the greater will be the share of intra-industry trade between the two countries.**

Second, **a greater share of intra-industry trade can be expected if GDP per capita in both countries is high (higher).** This hypothesis is based on the premise that the buyer's demand at the low level of GDP per capita is simple and standardized (only a specific scope of articles), whereas this demand, with the growth of GDP per capita, becomes increasingly complex and differentiated (larger selection of articles with accent on specific characteristics of articles).

Third, **in the case of smaller differences in the level of GDP per capita, in both trading partners, a greater share of intra-industry trade can also be expected.**

Fourth, **it can be surmised that bilateral trade, along with the share of intra-industry trade, is greater among countries which are geographically and culturally in close proximity.** Geographic proximity significantly decreases certain costs of trade (transportation, information) which influence trade volume. Cultural proximity brings forth the similarities of tastes (customs) entailing similarities in demand.

3.5.3 Results and Conclusions

The share of intra-industry trade of Yugoslavia with the selected countries and groups of countries has been calculated by means of the Grubel-Lloyd formula for the weighted average (indicator B_j) as well as by means of the Aquino formula for the weighted average with correction for the trade imbalance (indicator Q_j). The data aggregated at the 3-digit SITC code were taken as an estimate of the industry.

Table 40 indicates that the Aquino indicator of intra-industry trade of Yugoslavia with the corresponding countries was relatively low:[14/] in the trade with the EC countries it amounted to about 40 %, (with EUR(10) to 42 %, with Germany, F.R., to 41 %, Italy to 36 %, France to 35 % etc.) while in the trade with the rest of the developed countries ranged from 5 % to 40 %. The highest share of intra-industry trade of Yugoslavia was achieved in trade with centrally planned economies (excluding the Soviet Union) amounting to 51 %, whereas this share was the lowest in the trade with developing countries (below 10 %).

The Grubel-Lloyd indicator of intra-industry trade was, as shown in Table **41**, consistently lower by an average of 2 to 20 percentage points. In our example, the correction for the trade imbalance in the Aquino formula did not significantly alter the ranking of corresponding countries.

In the period studied, the volume of the intra-industry trade did not change significantly[15/]. The average annual growth rate of the indicator was 0.34 % in global trade, 2.14 % in trade with EUR(10), -0.56 % in trade with Germany F.R., 1.76 % in trade with France, 5.57 % in trade with Italy, 9.35 % in trade with the Netherlands, -0.85 % in trade with the United Kingdom and 1.04 % in trade with the centrally planned economies.

The empirical results in both tables confirm the validity of the above-mentioned and explained hypotheses also in the case of Yugoslavia's trade:

First, the smaller the differences in the use of factors of production between the trading countries, the greater is the share of intra-industry trade. It is obvious that Yugoslavia has a surplus of the supply and employment of unskilled and incorrectly skilled labor on the one hand and a shortage of

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14/ This is to explain parameter AV, which represents the average value of phenomenon in the period studied. Parameter AGR % represents the average annual growth rate, parameter AAGR % represents the acceleration of the parameter AGR %. The methodology for the calculation of the mentioned parameters is provided in the Statistical Annex.

15/ In the event of a high value of parameter AGR %, only the basis (value of the phenomenon in 1980) to which the growth rate refers must be studied. In the case of Yugoslavia this basis is low!

Table 40:
SHARE OF INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE IN TOTAL YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH SELECTED COUNTRIES AND GROUPS OF COUNTRIES, 1980 -1985:
AQUINO'S EQUATION FOR Q,
(Percentage)

	80	81	82	83	84	85	AV	AGR%	AAGR%
Canada	9	2	5	5	6	6	5.63	2.38	17.03
U.S.	11	11	10	10	12	19	11.97	8.58	13.28
Japan	5	6	5	6	8	6	6.06	3.72	-1.20
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	.32	15.87	10.49
New Zealand	9	3	0	6	5	5	2.78	323.44	-40.28
Austria	25	28	28	34	38	36	31.38	8.82	-1.62
Belg.-Lux.	19	17	26	21	21	23	21.14	4.10	-2.50
Denmark	14	9	11	13	17	14	13.19	6.08	6.17
Finland	8	6	11	11	13	13	10.35	13.28	-.87
France	34	32	36	36	33	39	35.05	1.76	1.22
Germany F.R.	42	43	44	39	41	43	41.91	-.56	.92
Greece	5	9	5	9	14	18	10.10	24.42	8.49
Iceland	1	1	0	0	1	6	1.10	223.33	.00
Ireland	3	5	2	6	8	4	4.67	12.50	-3.23
Italy	31	35	35	36	40	41	36.42	5.57	-.32
Netherlands	17	14	16	15	18	28	17.79	9.35	13.20
Norway	4	5	7	3	9	11	6.50	18.47	14.40
Portugal	3	4	7	0	3	12	5.11	10.99	42.68
Spain	10	9	14	12	15	21	13.45	14.57	6.11
Sweden	15	21	18	20	22	23	19.83	6.52	-.86
Switzerland	26	24	26	22	27	30	25.96	2.11	5.39
Turkey	2	5	2	4	2	2	2.67	-5.36	-17.09
U.K.	26	21	24	23	21	25	23.61	-.85	3.30
EUROPE REST	10	9	8	11	8	9	9.12	-1.99	3.06
Soviet Union	12	12	14	15	17	15	14.09	6.16	-2.94
CMEA REST	49	51	53	51	51	54	51.48	1.04	-.09
AFRICA	3	2	2	2	3	3	2.49	.64	16.55
Mexico	1	0	0	2	0	1	1.12	-5.40	9.31
MIDDLE AMERICA	1	2	0	16	2	2	3.90	12.05	-24.38
Brazil	0	0	7	8	6	1	3.82	86.28	-58.49
Argentina	0	1	0	0	3	2	1.21	30.81	.00
SOUTH AMER. REST	1	0	0	0	0	1	.90	-2.69	33.22
MIDDLE EAST	0	0	1	0	0	1	.95	6.54	6.66
India	2	4	2	7	6	2	3.86	5.90	-22.71
China	2	0	6	20	6	9	7.30	53.64	-21.51
South Korea	4	1	0	0	2	0	.68	-66.16	.00
Th+Ma+Si+In+Ho	4	2	4	3	3	2	2.81	-9.19	-6.56
FAR EAST REST	4	3	3	2	2	6	3.45	3.57	23.03
OCEANIA	1	--	--	--	0	33	.00	.00	.00
error + difer.	68	55	59	61	64	67	62.44	1.10	4.47
EUR(10)	41	41	42	41	43	46	42.52	2.14	1.39
W O R L D	45	46	47	47	46	46	46.26	.34	-1.09

Table 41:
SHARE OF INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE IN TOTAL YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH SELECTED COUNTRIES AND GROUPS OF COUNTRIES, 1980-1985:
GRUBEL-LLOYD'S EQUATION FOR B_j
(Percentage)

	80	81	82	83	84	85	AV	AGR%	AAGR%
Canada	6	2	3	6	8	6	5.15	12.86	10.46
U.S.	10	8	8	8	11	16	10.07	9.64	15.00
Japan	4	3	3	5	6	4	4.20	10.08	6.88
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	.38	13.71	24.92
New Zealand	1	8	0	1	3	1	.89	214.32	-31.93
Austria	20	23	22	28	36	33	27.09	12.17	.63
Belg.-Lux.	17	13	16	15	17	17	16.10	1.69	3.30
Denmark	12	8	11	12	17	14	12.52	8.72	5.34
Finland	8	6	10	12	12	13	10.19	12.72	.05
France	33	33	33	37	34	40	34.93	3.07	1.72
Germany F.R.	27	30	31	32	36	36	32.02	5.85	-.10
Greece	6	8	5	9	15	17	10.06	24.57	10.67
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	2	.41	80.87	.00
Ireland	5	4	2	4	4	3	3.37	-4.56	9.48
Italy	29	33	34	35	40	41	35.23	6.78	.21
Netherlands	16	13	15	15	18	27	17.26	10.38	13.29
Norway	3	3	6	3	8	10	5.31	26.88	13.39
Portugal	3	4	6	0	3	9	4.42	6.87	30.91
Spain	7	2	4	8	12	11	7.25	29.10	15.77
Sweden	9	12	12	16	20	20	14.91	17.89	-.85
Switzerland	18	13	16	18	20	25	18.33	8.94	9.10
Turkey	2	4	2	4	2	2	2.63	-6.17	-16.75
U.K.	14	13	13	23	20	25	18.06	13.69	3.22
EUROPE REST	10	10	8	11	7	9	9.05	-3.10	2.25
Soviet Union	12	12	13	14	15	12	13.04	2.37	-3.71
CMAE REST	48	51	52	50	51	53	50.98	1.48	-.40
AFRICA	3	2	2	2	3	3	2.53	1.64	17.55
Mexico	2	0	0	2	0	0	.99	-18.40	13.66
MIDDLE AMERICA	2	2	0	10	1	0	2.57	-6.11	-18.65
Brazil	0	0	1	0	0	0	.60	16.40	-24.79
Argentina	2	1	0	0	0	1	.82	-8.39	.00
SOUTH AMER. REST	0	0	0	0	0	1	.54	11.91	56.41
MIDDLE EAST	0	0	1	0	0	2	1.03	9.35	11.70
India	3	4	2	7	5	2	3.93	3.51	-14.94
China	2	1	8	24	5	4	7.53	37.68	-37.40
South Korea	7	0	0	0	0	0	1.28	-68.17	.00
Th+Ma+Si+In+Ho	5	2	3	3	4	2	3.08	-5.98	-.90
FAR EAST REST	3	3	3	2	2	6	3.06	6.93	18.34
OCEANIA	0	--	--	--	0	42	.00	.00	.00
error + difer.	69	57	60	62	65	66	63.09	.63	4.03
EUR(10)	33	35	34	38	41	43	37.16	5.24	1.51
W O R L D	43	45	46	47	45	46	45.20	1.08	-1.44

capital in both areas (financial and human capital) as compared with EC and other developed countries. The differences in the utilization of factors of production is reflected also in the relatively low rates of intra-industry trade with EC countries and in the very high rate of trade with the centrally planned economies.

Second, the volume of intra-industry trade is greater, if GDP per capita in both countries is high in absolute terms, or if its difference between the two countries is small. Great differences in GDP per capita between EC economies and Yugoslavia are reflected also in the small volume of intra-industry trade.

Third, the results also confirm the hypothesis of the geographical and cultural proximity, since the share of intra-industry trade of Yugoslavia is greater with neighboring and nearby countries (Austria, Italy, Germany F.R., France) than the share in trade with relatively distant countries which is significantly lower.

In addition to the global (macro) aspect of intra-industry trade of Yugoslavia, we have also studied the structural (partial) aspects of this type of trade. We have attempted to ascertain which industries occupied in 1985 a predominant place in the group of industries with a characteristically intra-industry trade (Grubel-Lloyd elementary indicator above 75 %)[16/], and which industries predominated in the group of industries with a low rate of intra-industry trade (indicator below 25 %).[17/]

The intra and inter classification of industries has been studied also from the viewpoint of the similarity of industries. The industries are represented by factor-intensive-product groups:

A - agriculture and food industries,
S - raw materials,
E - energy,
R - raw-materials-intensive industries,
L - labour-intensive industries,
H - human-capital-intensive industries.

16/ Hereinafter, this industry shall be referred to as INTRA industry group.

17/ Similarly, the industries which satisfy the mentioned criteria shall be hereinafter referred to as INTER industry group.

The first, general, observation on the basis of the tables in the Statistical Annex (Tables 3.5.1 to 3.5.11 inclusive) is that the share of the INTER industry group in the total Yugoslavia's trade with EC countries was significantly higher than the share of the INTRA industry group, e.g., in the trade with Italy, the ratio is 40 % to 20 %, with France 43 % to 26 %, with the Netherlands 55 % to 8 %, etc.

Second, the share of the so called human-capital-intensive industries which belong to the INTRA industry group was small in the trade with EC countries. In general, it amounted to less than 10 % of the total trade, the exception being the trade with France where the share of these industries accounted for about 20 % (cooperation in the automotive industry).

Third, on the characteristically import[18/] side of the INTER industry group's trade between Yugoslavia and EC countries, the products of human-capital-intensive industries (technology imports) and products from the group of raw-material-intensive industries predominated. On the export side, products of raw-materials- and labour-intensive industries prevailed and to some extent also agriculture and food industries.

On the basis of the above, partial findings, we can formulate several general observations about Yugoslavia's trade with EC:

In the period studied, Yugoslavia was not significantly involved in the characteristically intra-industry trade with developed Western economies. To a certain degree, the involvement of bilateral trade was characteristic only of the trade of raw-materials-intensive industries. By far the greatest volume of trade of Yugoslavia with EC countries took place in terms of inter-industry trade, where Yugoslavia was involved primarily as the importer of technology and products of high or advanced stage of processing, i.e., the so-called human-capital-intensive industries, and products of raw-materials-intensive industries. In Yugoslavia's exports, products of low stage of processing predominated: raw materials and labor-intensive industries.

18/ Symbols M and X in the tables indicate import and export flows. The symbol is placed immediately after the parameter IIT (share of intra-industry trade). Predominant import flows from the Yugoslav viewpoint are characterized by low values of parameter IIT, and symbol M is used to mark the predominant flow. The analogy is also valid for the predominant export flows. If the value of IIT is above 75 %, it is no longer a question of a predominant flow.

When comparing the trade results of 1979[19/] and 1985, we notice that the volume of Yugoslavia's characteristically intra-industry trade with EC countries significantly diminished. In our context, this occurred above all in human-capital-intensive industries. On the other hand, the prevalence of raw-materials-intensive industries over the labour-intensive industries is noticeable on Yugoslavia's characteristically export-oriented side. This in fact means that Yugoslavia is leaning towards exports of semi-products (low level of processing) and discontinuation of exports of final products.

On the basis of global indicators of intra-industry trade, as well as on the basis of the analysis of partial indicators, we can conclude, with a high degree of probability, that Yugoslavia's trade with EC countries can be defined as INTER trade. From the structural viewpoint, Yugoslavia's dependence on imports is deepening in articles of high technology, which is being paid for by an increased share of exports of labor- and raw-materials-intensive industries.

In addition to overcoming qualitative restrictions (particularly production and technological standards) required for the penetration into the analyzed markets, the observed situation and the current trends in recent years have stressed the importance of import, export, production and, above all, development strategy. This strategy, obviously, can not and must not be based exclusively on the comparative advantages of Yugoslavia's economy over the economies of EC countries.

19/ The comparison is possible because the same methodology was used in the study Zunanjetrgovinska specializacija Jugoslavije v menjavi z nekaterimi razvitimi drzavami (Foreign Trade Specialization of Yugoslavia in the Trade with several Developed Countries) which deals with the structural aspects of intra-industry trade of Yugoslavia for the year 1979.

CHAPTER 4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1. Trade flows

1. During the 70's and 80's, two very different periods in terms of the total Yugoslav foreign trade can be observed:

- the period of rapid growth in the 1970-80 period;
- the period of import recession and export stagnation in the 1981-85 period.

Besides, in the 1970-85 period, considerable changes in regional orientation of the Yugoslav foreign trade to the detriment of industrially developed countries occurred. E.g., the share of EUR(10) in total Yugoslav imports decreased from 47.8% to 30.3%, while the import share of CMEA increased from 20.4% to 31.7%. Accordingly, the share of EUR(10) in Yugoslav exports dropped from 40.9% to 24.5%, while the share of CMEA increased from 32.0% to 48.9%. However, energy imports added considerably to this tendency.

2. The Yugoslav share in EC imports climbed from 0.9% in 1975 to 1.2% in 1985, which was about the 1970 level. In the same period, the Yugoslav share in EC exports drastically decreased, from 2.6% in 1970 to mere 1.5% in 1985. Therefore, the Yugoslav deficit in trade with EC, particularly during the 1980-85 period, considerably reduced. Nevertheless, during the first half of the 80's, the core of the Yugoslav trade deficit stemmed from its economic relations with the OECD, and especially with EC economies (e.g., 71% of the total trade deficit in 1985).

3. Germany and Italy account for about 70% of Yugoslavia's total trade with EC. Germany's and Italy's combined share also exceeds 50% of Yugoslav imports and exports of individual product groups. In the 80's, the restrictive Yugoslav import policy affected above all the imports of machinery and transport equipment, and manufactured goods. Fot this reason, such policy affected Germany, an exporter of technologically advanced investment goods, much more than Italy which is a significant exporter of intermediate goods to Yugoslavia.

4. In the total exports, Yugoslavia was following the tendency of structural changes in the developed economies, increasing the share of manufacturing exports (SITC 5, 6, 7, 8) on behalf of primary ones (SITC 0, 1, 2, 3, 4). On the other hand, in the structure of its total imports, Yugoslavia was not able to follow the tendency in the EC economies to increase the share of manufacturing imports (e.g., Germany from 30.0% in 1955 to 62.1% in 1985). However, in spite of the severe import restrictions in the 80's, the share of manufacturing in Yugoslav imports from EC never dropped below 80%. The survey of specialization

coefficients confirms the fact that EC carries an above-average importance as the purchaser of Yugoslav merchandise from the SITC commodity groups food, beverages and tobacco, raw materials and energy (specialization coefficients above 1), and has an above average significance as the supplier of merchandise from the manufacturing SITC groups, particularly from chemicals and machinery and transport equipment.

Although the EC is a relatively more significant buyer of primary than of manufacturing goods, the value of Yugoslavia's exports of manufacturing goods considerably exceeded the value of its exports of primary goods during the 80's (Chart 21). It is also noteworthy that EC countries imported more Yugoslav products of human-capital-intensive industries than the other OECD countries.

5. Although the export-import ratio of Yugoslavia in its overall trade, as well as in its trade with EC improved considerably during the first half of the 80's (from about 60% to nearly 90%, and from about 50% to about 70%, respectively), this improvement was achieved mostly through the reduction of imports of technologically advanced equipment and sophisticated intermediate products from EC and OECD economies on the one hand, and through the expansion of exports of machinery and equipment to the CMEA and Class 2 regions. Continuation of this tendency in the future endangers not only Yugoslav positive achievements in trade with EC (increased export value, improved market share, export structure, export-import ratio and trade balance), but also its competitiveness in the entire world market.

4.2. Qualitative and development issues

The analysis of trade flows and the comparative analysis have brought forward also some qualitative and strategic elements of the EC - Yugoslavia trade and broader economic relations. Among them the following deserve special attention:

6. The unit value analysis has confirmed that the competitiveness of the Yugoslav exports in the EC market in the first half of the 80's was based first of all on decreasing prices and less on qualitative performances of exported goods. In the EUR(10) market, the share of Yugoslav export items with a below-average unit value increased from 67.5% in 1980 to 77.4% in 1985. This tendency was experienced everywhere, reaching (in 1985) the lowest share in Portugal (63.6%) and the highest in Italy (83.6%). The unit values of the largest 5 Yugoslav items in exports to each of the EC member states behaved similarly. Among 55 items, there were only 4 to register growing relative import prices (Table 31). And, finally, a comparative analysis of the unit values of Yugoslav export items (5-digit SITC code) in the EC and member states' markets during the same period confirmed that Yugoslavia was the exporting country with the lowest obtained unit values (accompanied only by the CMEA countries without Soviet Union). In addition, Yugoslavia is among few countries with decreasing unit values in all the EC member

states' markets (Charts 14, 15, 16). Consequently, the competitiveness of the majority of Yugoslav exports are lacking contemporary features of competitiveness like quality, technical and technological standards, design, flexible management, production and marketing, and other qualitative characteristics required to meet criteria of the highly demanding EC markets.

A further warning regarding the unprospective position of Yugoslav exports in the EC member states' markets stems from the fact that Yugoslav exports are predominantly gaining market shares in those items which otherwise experience import (or even consumption) contraction in the EC markets (obsolete products).

7. Chart 21, 22, 23 and 24 elucidate Yugoslavia's regional and structural competitiveness and its economy's iward- or outward-orientation by different sectors. Because of the typical inter-trade flows in agriculture, raw materials and energy sectors, the analysis included only labour-intensive, raw-materials-intensive, and human-capital-intensive sectors.

The Yugoslav labour-intensive sector shows a growing long-term export orientation, first in exports to the CMEA and Class 2 regions, and followed by the EC and OECD area. There are several reasons for a gradual transformation of these industries into a considerably outward oriented economic sector:

- Production capacities in these industries exceeded domestic demand already in the early 70's;

- Owing to permanent contacts with the world market, these industries adapted to the majority of the qualitative criteria in production and exports, from the world prices and quality on the input side, to the design, organizational, technical and technological standards on the output side. Permanent international cooperation, particularly with the firms from the OECD countries, added to this process of maturity. However, contemporary technological development (e.g., robotization of the clothing sector, etc.) raises new issues as to how Yugoslavia can keep or even improve its export competitiveness.

Export and import tendencies in the raw-materials-intensive and human-capital-intensive sectors are important from many points of view. At first, these two sectors are, together with the energy sector, permanently among the three largest sectors of the total Yugoslav imports. These two sectors play, with the labour-intensive industries, the same role in the total exports. Besides, the imports of intermediate goods and equipment from the OECD area have permanently served as a basis for Yugoslav economic growth, as well as for the growth of exports. From this point of view, continuous restrictions on imports of intermediate goods and equipment from the EC and OECD area hamper the future economic growth and the growth of Yugoslav exports, and particularly of its exports of human-capital-intensive goods and services in the future. In addition, the exports of human-capital-intensive sector are endangered by the Yugoslav

continuous import substitutive and rather selfsustained development policies, applying predominantly domestic cost, quality, and technology standards. Such a strategy is not prospective also because of the increasing homogenization of the world market. The financially capable developing countries progressively buy equipment in international markets at world price, quality, and technology standards. The same is more and more the case also for the CMEA region.

In order to increase its exports, Yugoslavia is facing an accelerated selective opening in both, intermediate goods and equipment sectors by accepting international cost, quality, and technology criteria. This process implies progressive cooperation of Yugoslav firms with foreign ones in the area of production, technology and research, trade, and finance.

8. The findings of the analysis of intra-trade between Yugoslavia and EC member states conform to the previous conclusion. The majority of the Yugoslavia - EC trade is inter-trade (resource) based, and only a minor part of it is intra-trade (product specialization) based. This finding is very important, because product specialization, on the basis of international cooperations and joint ventures, is at present an expanding form of trade between highly developed economies. Since Yugoslav exports to the EC market consist predominantly of machinery and transportation equipment, intermediate goods, and final consumption goods (Chart 21), their further growth might be hampered sooner or later due to the environment of insufficient international cooperation and joint venture expansion (Present joint venture investments in the Yugoslav economy account only for about 2% of invested capital).

9. The above stated weak qualitative features of Yugoslav exports to EC stem first of all from its insufficient structural adaptation and unsuccessful qualitative transformation (Chart 13). Further delay in the process of accepting the elementary international development criteria endangers the Yugoslav economy in keeping contacts with EC. While the EC is in a permanent process of transformation into a progressively open, competitive and information based society, Yugoslavia is, in its present development crisis, progressively losing its technological, production, trade, information, and even cultural contacts with this region.

In order to retain and even improve its present level of economic partnership in the future, Yugoslavia faces a comprehensive reconsideration of future trends and options in its economic relations with EC.

4.3. Towards an improved compatibility with EC

10. In order to regain its development identity, Yugoslavia progressively needs economic partnership with the more developed world. Highly developed Europe, and particularly the EC, is for many reasons an optimal solution. However, such economic relations are possible only among sufficiently compatible economies and societies. A state of compatibility between the EC - which is progressively managing its firms, economies, and societies on the basis of affluence of flexible information - and moderately developed Yugoslavia, is a hard task for this country.

As one of the world's leading technological, production, and trade nucleus, EC is, in the 90's, entering a new phase of harmonization. The majority of other European developed economies, like Austria, Norway, Finland, have already succeeded in establishing the economic partnership with the highly developed Europe. This partnership is a sound criterium for a successful position in the world economy. Such an approach was already accepted by practically all moderately developed economies of the Southern Europe. A common denominator for the economic cooperation is increasing openess, growing domestic and international competition, affluence of information, as well as the strategic, economic policy, and management flexibility. For all these and additional reasons, an improved compatibility between the Yugoslav and EC economies represents a strategic challenge of the outstanding importance for Yugoslavia.

11. The above conclusion finds the present state of the Yugoslavia - EC institutional framework insufficient for improved economic relations in the future. The present unreciprocal preferential treatment, although still stimulating for Yugoslav exports to EC, will not fit the needs for Yugoslavia's faster incorporation into the EC trade, production, technological and scientific, financial, investment, and information trends of the 90's. Moreover, the asymmetric reciprocal preferential treatment appears to be - without a comprehensive adaptation of the Yugoslav economy and society to the contemporary technological, economic, and social advance - an insufficient lever for the economic partnership.

12. In order to elucidate the process of improved compatibility between Yugoslavia and EC, a comprehensive effort to consider a number of relevant issues will be required. During the Workshop, held on October, 8 and 9, 1987, at the Institute for Economic Research in Ljubljana, the participants from the EC and Yugoslav side agreed on the issues which have to be worked out as one of the professional basis for the new Cooperation Agreement between EC and Yugoslavia in the 90's. Among them, the following were paid special attention: improvement of the institutional and economic compatibility between the technologically highly developed EC and moderately developed Yugoslavia; trade relations and technological revitalization of the Yugoslav economy; progressive development of small business in the area of

Yugoslav goods and services; cost structure amelioration, investment and joint venture promotion; financial revitalization.

The process of improved compatibility with EC will be, without doubt, a painful one for Yugoslavia, while EC can considerably ease this transition period, which is of interest to both parties. And, finally, we believe that scientific and professional arguments might reduce the risk of decisions considerably.

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LJUBLJANA, KARDELJEVA PLOŠČAD 17
J U G O S L A V I J A

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY - YUGOSLAVIA

TRADE ANALYSIS

STATISTICAL ANNEX

LJUBLJANA, November 1987

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DATA SOURCES

In the tables of the Statistical Annex, data from the United Nations Statistical Office's COMTRADE data bank and from the Institute for Economic Research data bank (based on the OECD Foreign Trade Statistics) were used.

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Calculation of the Parameters of Dynamics

The following is the usual formula used for the calculation of the average growth rate:

$$r = \left(\left(\frac{Y_n}{Y_0} \right)^{1/n} - 1 \right) * 100$$

Its weakness is that in the calculation it takes into account only the two extreme values which may be atypical (subject to random and specific influences) and does not consider all the elements of the time series. In order to introduce all the elements in the calculation, the following method must be employed.

Time series model

The dynamics of the trend cycle of the time series can usually be described adequately with the following model of the exponential function to the third degree:

$$(1) \quad Y_x = k_0 * k_1^x * k_2^x * k_3^x * E_x \qquad ; x = 0,1,2,\ldots(N-1)$$

N = number of units in the time series

The model must be transformed so that the time component "x" is expressed by normed orthogonal polynoms:

$$X_p = (X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3)$$

of the binomial functions:

$$x_p = / \binom{x}{0}, \binom{x}{1}, \binom{x}{2}, \binom{x}{3} /$$

The following is the transformed form of the basic model:

$$(2) \quad Y_x = K_0^{X_0} * K_1^{X_1} * K_2^{X_2} * K_3^{X_3} * E_{3x}$$

The orthogonal polynoms are normed in such a way that the coefficients in the units for the highest degree of the binomial function are equal to 1. In this case, the parameters have an analytical meaning. $K_0 = G$ is a geometric mean, and parameters K_1, K_2, K_3 are the average coefficients of the dynamics to the third degree.

Calculation of the parameters of dynamics for the basic time series Y_x

The parameters K_p are specified by the model (2) according to the ordinary least squares method for the time series $\ln Y_x$ (natural logarithms Y_x). In this case, the model (2) turns into a linear model for $\ln K_p$ and the parameters must be specified with the standard method of fitting with the orthogonal polynoms of binomial functions:

$$(3) \quad \ln Y_x = \ln K_0 * X_0 X_0 + \ln K_1 * X_1 X_1 + \ln K_2 * X_2 X_2 + \ln K_3 * X_3 X_3 + \ln E_{3x}$$

The vector of the cumulative values is calculated from the time series $\ln Y_x$:

$$C._p = (C_0 , C_1 , C_2 , C_3)$$

The basic matrix of the coefficients ${}_pB_p$ for the calculation of the parameters to the third degree is as follows:

$$
B._{p\,p} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\binom{N-1}{1} & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \binom{N-1}{2} & -3\binom{N-2}{1} & 6 & 0 \\ -\binom{N-1}{3} & 4\binom{N-2}{2} & -10\binom{N-3}{1} & 20 \end{pmatrix}
$$

The parameters AV (arithmetic mean), AGR% (average growth rate expressed in %) and AAGR% (acceleration of the AGR%) are calculated with the following procedure:

AV = (sum of Y) / N

and the calculation for AGR% and AAGR% is performed by means of auxiliary matrices (vectors):

$$H_p = C._p * .B_{p\,p}$$

$$A_0 = H_0 / N \; ; \qquad A_1 = -H_1 / \binom{N+1}{3} \; ; \qquad A_2 = H_2 / \binom{N+2}{5} ,$$

$$A_3 = -H_3 / \binom{N+3}{7}$$

$$K_p = \exp A_p$$

$$K_0 = G \; ; \qquad D_p = 100 * (K_p - 1) \qquad ; \; p=1,2,3$$

D_1 = AGR% (average growth rate in %)

D_2 = AAGR% (average accelaration of the growth rate in % = average relative change of AGR% in %)

Calculation of the indicator of the intra-industry trade

Grubel and Lloyd (1971, 1975) were among the first to precisely define the rate of intra-industry trade. Their basic (elementary) index of intra-industry trade of country "j" for product "i" is the following:

$$B_{ij} = \frac{(X_{ij} + M_{ij}) - |X_{ij} - M_{ij}|}{(X_{ij} + M_{ij})} * 100$$

where X_{ij} and M_{ij} represent the values of exports and imports of product "i" of country "j".

B_{ij} measures the intra-industry trade as its percentage share in the total trade of country "j" of product "i". Its value ranges between 0 (when X_{ij} or M_{ij} equals zero, which means that there is no bilateral trade) and 100 ($X_{ij} = M_{ij}$, meaning that total trade of product "i" is intra-industry).

As a global measure for the intra-industry trade, at different stages of aggregation, Grubel and Lloyd employed a weighted average of the value B_{ij}. For the weights, they used the shares of products (industries) "i" in the overall trade:

$$B_j = \sum_i B_{ij} * \frac{(X_{ij} + M_{ij})}{\sum_i (X_{ij} + M_{ij})} =$$

$$= \frac{\sum_i (X_{ij} + M_{ij}) - \sum_i |X_{ij} - M_{ij}|}{\sum_i (X_{ij} + M_{ij})} * 100$$

Grubel and Lloyd found out (1975) that, in the case of trade imbalance, the global measure B_j shows an underestimated rate of intra-industry trade, and proposed a correction of the indicator using the rate of the overall imbalance:

$$C_j = B_j / (1 - k)$$

where "k" represents the rate of the overall imbalance expressed as its ratio of the overall trade.

An alternative method for the elimination of the effects of trade imbalance on the rate of intra-industry trade was developed in 1978 by Aquino. His approach is based on the elimination of the impact of the imbalance already at the elementary level, i.e., at the industries level. The so-called theoretical values of imports and exports at the industrial level were introduced. These values then eliminated the imbalance at the level of overall trade:

$$X^e_{ij} = X_{ij} * \frac{0.5 * \sum_i (X_{ij} + M_{ij})}{\sum_i X_{ij}} ;$$

$$M^e_{ij} = M_{ij} * \frac{0.5 * \sum_i (X_{ij} + M_{ij})}{\sum_i M_{ij}}$$

The theoretical values of exports and imports of product "i" in this way were then introduced into the familiar Grubel-Lloyd formula for the total rate of intra-industry trade:

$$Q_{ij} = \frac{\sum_i (X^e_{ij} + M^e_{ij}) - \sum_i | X^e_{ij} - M^e_{ij} |}{\sum_i (X^e_{ij} + M^e_{ij})} * 100$$

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. The nomenclature of the SITC, Rev. 1 was used except in Item 2.3., where the SITC, Rev. 2 was applied.

B. The term "total" (e.g., "total trade") was used to denote the sum of product groups:
SITC groups A to F = TOTAL
Factor-intensive-product groups A to F = TOTAL

(See the Classification scheme of product groups.)

The term "overall" (e.g., "overall trade") was used to indicate the sum of trading partners:

all trading partners = world = OVERALL

(See the Classification scheme of the partner country aggregates.)

C. The term "Extra EUR(10)" (e.g., "Extra EUR trade") was used to emphasize the exclusion of Intra EUR(10) (trade among EUR(10) member states).

CLASSIFICATION SCHEME OF THE SITC COMMODITY GROUPS

(Based on the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised - SITC (1) : 1, 2 and 3 digit nomenclature)

A: SITC 0 + 1 FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO

- 0: Food and live animals
- 1: Beverages and tobacco

B: SITC 2 + 4 + 68 + 667 RAW MATERIALS

- 2: Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
- 4: Animal and vegetable oils and fats
- 68: Non-ferrous metals
- 667: Pearls and precious and semi-precious stones, unworked or worked

C: SITC 3 ENERGY

- 3: Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials

D: SITC 5 CHEMICALS

- 5: Chemicals

E: SITC 7 MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

- 7: Machinery and transport equipment

F: SITC 6 + 8 - 68 - 667 MANUFACTURED GOODS

- 6: Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
- 8: Miscellaneous manufactured articles
- 68: Non-ferrous metals
- 667: Pearls and precious and semi-precious stones, unworked or worked

TOTAL: A + B + C + D + E + F

CLASSIFICATION SCHEME OF THE FACTOR-INTENSIVE-PRODUCT GROUPS

(Based on the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised - SITC (1) : 1 and 2 digit nomenclature)

A: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRIES

0 + 1 + 4

0: Food and live animals
1: Beverages and tobacco
4: Animal and vegetable oils and fats

B: RAW MATERIALS

21 + 22 + 23 + 24 + 28 + 29

21: Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed
22: Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels
23: Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)
24: Wood, lumber and cork
28: Metalliferrous ores and metal scrap
29: Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.

C: ENERGY

3

3: Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials

D: RAW-MATERIALS-INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES

25 + 26 + 27 + 51 + 52 + 53 + 56 + 59 + 62 + 63 + 64 + 66 + 67 + 68

25: Pulp and paper
26: Textile fibres (not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabrics) and their waste
27: Crude fertilizers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petrolium and precious stones)
51: Chemical elements and compounds
52: Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petrolum and natural gas
53: Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
56: Fertilizers, manufactured
59: Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.
62: Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.
63: Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)
64: Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof
66: Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.
67: Iron and steel
68: Non-ferrous metals

E: LABOUR-INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES

61 + 65 + 69 + 81 + 82 + 83 + 84 + 85 + 89

61: Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and pressed fur skins
65: Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products
69: Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.
81: Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings
82: Furniture
83: Travel goods, handbags and similar articles
84: Clothing
85: Footwear
89: Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.

F: HUMAN-CAPITAL-INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES

54 + 55 + 57 + 58 + 7 + 86

54: Medicinal and pharmaceutical products
55: Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations
57: Explosives and pyrotechnic products
58: Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins
7: Machinery and transport equipment
86: Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks

TOTAL: A + B + C + D + E + F

G: CAPITAL-INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES

23 + 25 + 35 + 5 + 64 + 67 + 68 + 73

23: Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)
25: Pulp and paper
35: Electric energy
5: Chemicals
64: Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof
67: Iron and steel
68: Non-ferrous metals
73: Transport equipment

CLASSIFICATION SCHEME OF THE PARTNER COUNTRY AGGREGATES
(COUNTRY GROUPS)

(Based on the Geonomenclature of the Statistical Office of the European Communities and on the classification of country groups of the Institute for Economic Research)

Partner country aggregates in Chapter 1 :

EUR(10)
Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Germany, F.R., Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom

EFTA
Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal*, Sweden, Switzerland

OECD
EUR(10) + EFTA + Spain, Turkey, Canada, U.S.A., Japan, Australia, New Zealand

CMEA
Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German D.R., Hungary, Poland, Romania

CLASS 3
CMEA + Albania, China, Cuba, Korea D.P.R., Mongolia, Vietnam

CLASS 2
164 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (Yugoslavia excluded)

Partner country aggregates in Chapter 2 :

Mediterranean

Malta, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunesia

CMEA

CLASS 1
Developed countries (EUR(10) member states excluded)

CLASS 2
Developing countries (Yugoslavia included)

CLASS 3

+ Since data in the analysis refer to the period up to 1985, inclusive, Portugal was included in the EFTA country group and Spain was included in OECD other than EUR(10). However in spite of the distinction comments will also refer to these countries

Partner country aggregates in Chapter 3:

Europe rest
Albania, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Europe nes.

Africa
Marocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Spanish Sahara, Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta, Port. Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey, Nigeria, Equatorial Gvinea, Chad, Cent. African Rep., Gabon, Zaire, Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Afars and Issas, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola, Zambia, Sou. Rhodesia, Malawi, Mozambique, Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Brit. Terr. Afr., Nes, Africa nes.

Middle America
St. Pierre-Miquel, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Rep., Jamaica, Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, Bahamas, Bermuda, Barbados, Brit. Terr. Am. Nes, Honduras, El. Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, U.S. Terr. America, Fr. Antilles, Neth. Antilles, Trinidad-Tobago.

South America rest
Columbia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, Fr. Guiana, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Chile, Uruguay, America nes.

Middle East:
Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Southern Yemen, Kuwait, Bahrein, United Arab. Emir., Muscat and Oman, Iran, Mid East nes.

Th + Ma + Si + In + Ho:
Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Hong Kong.

Far East rest
Afganistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Burma, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines, Mongolia, North Korea, Taiwan, Portug. Ter. Asia, Far East Nes.

Oceania
U.S. Ter. Oceania, Brit. Ter. Oceania, Fr. Ter. Oceania, Oceania nes.

CHAPTER 1 TABLES

TABLE 1.1.1.A: YUGOSLAVIA'S TOTAL TRADE 1970-1985
BY PARTNER COUNTRY GROUP:

Value (millions of U.S. dollars)
Percentage share (World = 100%)

Partner country group	Year												Average annual growth rate (%)	
	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1975-85	1980-85
Imports from:														
Value:														
WORLD	2874	7699	7367	8973	7970	14037	15064	15757	14100	12154	11996	12163	5.6	- 5.7
EUR(10)	1376	3239	2927	3622	3801	5801	5220	5588	4744	3691	3567	3694	1.8	- 9.1
OECD	1981	4677	4038	5106	5500	8509	7918	8358	7186	5578	5330	5610	2.6	- 9.1
EFTA	332	667	530	605	810	1272	1230	1280	1116	864	826	761	3.9	-10.7
CLASS 2	297	1104	1065	1248	1320	1946	2589	2399	1986	2052	2712	2598	10.1	1.2
CLASS 3	594	1912	2256	2609	2939	3570	4540	4975	4895	4469	3934	3930	8.3	- 4.3
CMEA	588	1843	2149	2529	2809	3454	4412	4836	4783	4414	3859	3857	8.6	- 4.0
Share:														
EUR(10)	47.8	42.0	39.7	40.3	38.9	41.3	34.6	35.4	33.6	30.3	29.7	30.3		
OECD	68.9	60.7	54.8	56.9	56.2	60.6	52.5	53.0	50.9	45.8	44.4	46.1		
EFTA	11.5	8.6	7.1	6.7	8.2	9.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.1	6.8	6.2		
CLASS 2	10.3	14.3	14.4	13.9	13.5	13.8	17.1	15.2	14.0	16.8	22.6	21.3		
CLASS 3	20.6	24.8	30.6	29.0	30.0	25.4	30.1	31.5	34.7	36.9	32.7	32.3		
CMEA	20.4	23.9	29.1	28.1	28.7	24.6	29.2	30.6	33.9	36.3	32.1	31.7		
Exports to:														
Value:														
WORLD	1679	4072	4896	4896	5546	6799	8978	10929	10752	9914	10255	10642	11.2	1.7
EUR(10)	687	971	1410	1394	1424	2085	2368	2531	2195	2357	2639	2617	9.6	2.0
OECD	942	1449	2054	1957	2131	2970	3332	3475	3003	3276	3715	3724	9.0	2.4
EFTA	139	156	191	209	245	393	424	440	394	469	509	468	12.4	3.2
CLASS 2	180	696	770	933	1025	1077	1484	2016	2241	1972	1678	1440	10.7	- 2.3
CLASS 3	548	1924	2070	2004	2389	2750	4156	5434	5502	4648	4846	5458	13.0	2.5
CMEA	539	1871	2029	1904	2328	2663	3976	5348	5355	4551	4674	5208	13.0	2.3
Share:														
EUR(10)	40.9	23.8	28.8	28.4	25.6	30.6	26.3	23.1	20.4	23.7	25.7	24.5		
OECD	56.0	35.5	41.9	39.9	38.4	43.6	37.1	31.8	27.9	33.0	36.2	34.9		
EFTA	8.2	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.7	4.7	4.0	3.6	4.7	4.9	4.3		
CLASS 2	10.7	17.1	15.7	19.0	18.4	15.8	16.5	18.4	20.8	19.8	16.3	13.5		
CLASS 3	32.6	47.2	42.2	40.9	43.0	40.4	46.2	49.7	51.1	46.8	47.2	51.2		
CMEA	32.0	45.9	41.4	38.8	41.9	39.1	44.2	48.9	49.8	45.9	45.5	48.9		

TABLE 1.1.1.B: YUGOSLAVIA'S TOTAL TRADE 1970-1985
BY PARTNER COUNTRY GROUP:

Trade balance (millions of U.S. dollars)
Export/import ratio (%)

Partner country group	Year											
	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Trade balance												
WORLD	-1195	-3627	-2471	-4076	-4223	-7238	-6087	-4828	-3348	-2241	-1741	-1521
EUR(10)	- 688	-2268	-1517	-2228	-2377	-3716	-2852	-3057	-2549	-1334	- 929	-1077
OECD	-1039	-3228	-1984	-3149	-3370	-5539	-4586	-4883	-4184	-2302	-1615	-1885
EFTA	- 193	- 511	- 338	- 396	- 565	- 879	- 807	- 841	- 722	- 394	- 317	- 293
CLASS 2	- 117	- 408	- 294	- 314	- 296	- 869	-1104	- 383	255	- 80	-1034	-1158
CLASS 3	- 47	13	- 186	- 605	- 549	- 820	- 384	- 459	607	152	912	1528
CMEA	- 50	28	- 120	- 624	- 482	- 791	- 436	511	572	137	815	1351
Export-import ratio												
WORLD	58.4	52.8	66.4	54.5	56.7	48.4	59.5	69.3	76.2	81.5	85.4	87.4
EUR(10)	49.9	29.9	48.1	38.4	37.4	35.9	45.3	45.2	46.2	63.8	73.9	70.8
OECD	47.5	30.9	50.8	38.3	38.7	34.8	42.0	41.5	41.7	58.7	69.7	66.3
EFTA	41.9	23.4	36.1	34.5	30.1	30.8	34.4	34.3	35.3	54.3	61.6	61.4
CLASS 2	60.6	63.0	72.3	74.8	77.5	55.3	57.3	84.0	112.8	96.1	61.8	55.4
CLASS 3	92.1	100.6	91.7	76.8	81.3	77.0	91.5	109.2	112.3	103.3	123.1	138.8
CMEA	91.5	101.5	94.4	75.3	82.8	77.1	90.1	110.5	111.9	103.1	121.1	135.0

TABLE 1.1.2.A.1: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS 1970-1985
BY EC MEMBER STATE:

Value (millions of U.S. dollars)
Percentage share (World = 100%)
Percentage share (EUR(10) = 100%)

EC Member State	Year												Average annual growth rate (%)	
	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1975-85	1980-85
Value:														
EUR(10)	1375.9	3238.6	2927.3	3621.9	3801.0	5801.3	5220.2	5587.9	4743.7	3691.1	3567.4	3694.2	1.8	- 5.7
BELG.-LUX.	39.9	99.6	98.3	112.8	126.7	169.3	150.5	165.5	147.2	126.7	107.3	134.3	2.3	- 5.6
DENMARK	9.4	42.1	34.9	47.5	54.0	96.8	68.7	67.9	47.3	37.0	32.9	36.7	- 2.1	-14.7
FRANCE	109.9	350.7	318.2	464.1	481.5	738.6	673.1	728.8	605.0	410.3	397.8	374.1	1.2	-13.7
GERMANY,F.R.	567.2	1437.4	1232.7	1463.9	1762.6	2891.3	2500.3	2442.9	1964.5	1624.0	1577.8	1586.9	1.7	-10.2
GREECE	41.8	76.3	50.5	76.1	54.0	94.7	82.8	149.7	189.9	88.5	81.9	103.9	6.5	- 4.0
IRELAND	1.3	7.2	6.1	7.1	16.8	17.6	13.4	14.3	19.2	11.9	11.9	15.4	7.6	- 1.0
ITALY	378.0	868.9	760.4	958.9	809.0	1147.2	1116.7	1292.3	1081.7	979.6	964.6	1028.0	2.4	- 3.9
NETHERLANDS	49.7	118.9	123.9	162.9	165.0	246.4	220.0	273.9	205.1	166.2	168.2	182.5	3.7	- 7.2
U.K.	178.6	237.4	302.5	328.6	331.5	399.6	394.7	452.6	483.7	247.1	225.2	232.4	- 1.2	-14.3
PORTUGAL	*	0.8	1.4	2.0	3.0	4.0	8.5	6.4	9.1	8.6	10.9	3.8	23.3	- 6.9
SPAIN	17.2	43.1	27.1	25.4	28.9	60.5	74.5	147.4	87.2	54.0	61.5	66.4	10.3	-10.0
Share: (World = 100%)														
EUR(10)	47.8	42.0	39.7	40.3	38.9	41.3	34.6	35.4	33.6	30.3	29.7	30.3		
BELG.-LUX.	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1		
DENMARK	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3		
FRANCE	3.8	4.5	4.3	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.0		
GERMANY,F.R.	19.7	18.6	16.7	16.3	18.0	20.5	16.5	15.5	13.9	13.3	13.1	13.0		
GREECE	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.8		
IRELAND	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
ITALY	13.1	11.2	10.3	10.6	8.2	8.1	7.4	8.2	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.4		
NETHERLANDS	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5		
U.K.	6.2	3.0	4.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.4	2.0	1.8	1.9		
PORTUGAL	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0		
SPAIN	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5		
Share: (EUR(10) = 100%)														
BELG.-LUX.	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.6		
DENMARK	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0		
FRANCE	8.0	10.8	10.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.1	12.8	11.1	11.2	10.1		
GERMANY,F.R.	41.2	44.4	42.1	40.4	46.4	49.8	47.9	42.7	41.4	44.0	44.2	43.0		
GREECE	3.0	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.7	4.0	2.4	2.3	2.8		
IRELAND	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4		
ITALY	27.5	26.8	26.0	26.5	21.3	19.8	21.4	23.1	20.8	26.5	27.0	27.8		
NETHERLANDS	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9		
U.K.	13.0	7.3	10.3	9.1	8.7	7.0	7.6	8.1	10.2	6.7	6.3	6.3		

*Less than threshold (50,000 U.S. dollars).

TABLE 1.1.2.A.2: YUGOSLAVIA'S EXPORTS 1970-1985
BY EC MEMBER STATE:

Value (millions of U.S. dollars)
Percentage share (World = 100%)
Percentage share (EUR(10) = 100%)

EC Member State	Year												Average annual growth rate (%)	
	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1975-85	1980-85
Value:														
EUR(10)	687.4	970.9	1410.3	1394.0	1424.1	2085.1	2368.4	2531.0	2195.1	2356.8	2638.6	2617.2	9.6	2.0
BELG.-LUX.	9.6	24.4	34.6	31.5	33.8	40.4	50.3	52.7	44.5	55.2	55.1	48.3	7.3	0.4
DENMARK	6.3	12.6	18.6	16.3	19.1	24.2	21.3	23.4	23.3	21.3	27.7	33.9	7.3	8.1
FRANCE	63.7	86.9	127.1	127.3	118.6	201.4	245.1	254.3	240.8	272.7	273.0	263.0	12.1	2.0
GERMANY,F.R.	197.5	315.8	426.0	363.7	462.2	739.5	778.0	866.9	756.0	807.3	892.3	870.7	11.1	2.1
GREECE	32.0	41.0	84.8	94.9	146.0	155.8	158.4	58.6	102.4	86.4	125.2	145.5	5.5	4.9
IRELAND	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.7	4.0	3.0	3.0	20.1	11.3
ITALY	254.6	372.0	596.0	618.5	519.6	716.7	833.1	1012.3	820.6	806.5	941.9	977.5	8.3	1.6
NETHERLANDS	26.9	54.7	63.3	78.1	71.8	111.2	189.7	158.5	107.4	148.6	157.0	95.9	9.1	- 8.5
U.K.	96.7	62.9	59.1	62.8	52.2	94.5	90.5	102.2	97.4	154.8	163.4	179.3	12.9	16.3
PORTUGAL	*	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.8	2.4	6.4	4.3	8.6	2.5	2.5	2.0	27.9	-22.0
SPAIN	3.6	7.0	14.6	11.5	18.8	15.5	9.8	6.0	7.0	14.9	10.3	13.0	- 0.4	11.4
Share: (World = 100%)														
EUR(10)	40.9	23.8	28.8	28.4	25.6	30.6	26.3	23.1	20.4	23.7	25.7	24.5		
BELG.-LUX.	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4		
DENMARK	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3		
FRANCE	3.7	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.4		
GERMANY,F.R.	11.7	7.7	8.7	7.4	8.3	10.8	8.6	7.9	7.0	8.1	8.7	8.1		
GREECE	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3		
IRELAND	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
ITALY	15.1	9.1	12.1	12.6	9.3	10.5	9.2	9.2	7.6	8.1	9.1	9.1		
NETHERLANDS	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.5	0.9		
U.K.	5.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.6		
PORTUGAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		
SPAIN	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Share: (EUR(10) = 100%)														
BELG.-LUX.	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.9		
DENMARK	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3		
FRANCE	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.3	9.7	10.4	10.1	11.0	11.6	10.4	10.1		
GERMANY,F.R.	28.7	32.5	30.2	26.1	32.5	35.5	32.9	34.3	34.4	34.3	33.8	33.3		
GREECE	4.7	4.2	6.0	6.8	10.3	7.5	6.7	2.3	4.7	3.7	4.7	5.6		
IRELAND	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1		
ITALY	37.0	38.3	42.3	44.4	36.5	34.4	35.2	40.0	37.4	34.2	35.7	37.5		
NETHERLANDS	3.9	5.6	4.5	5.6	5.0	5.3	8.0	6.3	4.9	6.3	6.0	3.7		
U.K.	14.1	6.5	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.4	6.6	6.2	6.9		

*Less than threshold (50,000 U.S. dollars).

TABLE 1.2.1.A.1: YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH PARTNER COUNTRY GROUPS 1970-1985 BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP:

Partner country group	Value (millions of U.S. dollars) Export-Import ratio (%)				Percentage share			
	1975	1985	Average annual growth rate (%) 1975-85	1980-85	1970	1975	1980	1985
	SITC 0 + 1 FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO							
Imports from:								
WORLD	419.6	385.1	-2.3	-17.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	66.6	110.9	8.5	-11.2	19.6	15.8	17.9	28.8
OECD	116.2	141.1	4.1	-22.4	35.5	27.7	49.9	46.1
EFTA	7.7	6.2	1.4	-13.3	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.6
CLASS 2	220.4	152.7	-6.3	-17.3	50.1	52.5	37.5	39.6
CLASS 3	82.7	82.5	-4.4	- 6.4	14.2	19.7	12.4	21.4
CMEA	63.4	76.8	-2.2	- 4.3	13.3	15.1	10.6	19.9
Exports to:								
WORLD	478.4	974.9	8.8	- 2.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	227.6	353.1	3.5	- 2.2	59.0	47.5	37.7	36.2
OECD	332.2	478.7	3.5	- 1.9	74.4	69.4	50.4	49.1
EFTA	26.7	61.6	11.4	- 0.7	8.7	5.5	6.1	6.3
CLASS 2	29.2	120.9	18.3	2.9	1.7	6.1	12.8	12.4
CLASS 3	116.7	365.1	16.7	- 3.5	23.6	24.3	36.7	37.4
CMEA	113.1	360.7	16.8	- 3.7	23.6	23.6	36.6	37.0
E/I ratio								
WORLD	114.0	253.1						
EUR(10)	285.7	339.3						
OECD	345.2	987.7						
EFTA	13.2	79.1						
CLASS 2	141.1	442.5						
CLASS 3	178.3	469.5						
CMEA	114.0	253.1						
	SITC 2 + 4 + 68 + 667 RAW MATERIALS							
Imports from:								
WORLD	1069.7	1883.8	7.4	- 2.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	205.4	304.0	6.0	- 1.3	35.6	19.1	14.2	16.1
OECD	441.0	698.8	8.0	- 1.6	64.1	41.2	35.8	37.0
EFTA	61.6	75.8	6.2	-10.9	11.5	5.7	6.3	4.0
CLASS 2	304.4	370.7	4.7	-10.8	18.1	28.4	30.3	19.6
CLASS 3	318.6	800.0	8.6	1.8	17.4	29.7	33.0	42.4
CMEA	299.0	777.0	9.1	2.6	16.9	27.9	30.9	41.2
Exports to:								
WORLD	653.1	968.5	3.7	- 2.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	199.5	419.6	6.0	1.5	58.7	30.5	35.0	43.3
OECD	306.9	521.9	3.7	0.4	73.8	46.9	47.4	53.8
EFTA	17.3	64.4	11.7	3.4	7.9	2.6	6.0	6.6
CLASS 2	59.8	90.4	2.5	- 9.0	6.1	9.1	14.4	9.3
CLASS 3	286.4	356.2	4.4	- 3.5	20.0	43.8	38.0	36.7
CMEA	227.9	348.4	4.4	- 3.0	19.9	42.5	36.1	35.9
E/I ratio								
WORLD	61.0	51.4						
EUR(10)	97.1	138.0						
OECD	69.6	74.6						
EFTA	28.0	84.9						
CLASS 2	19.6	24.3						
CLASS 3	89.8	44.5						
CMEA	82.9	44.8						

TABLE 1.2.1.A.1: CONTINUED I:

Partner country group	Value (millions of U.S. dollars) Export-Import ratio (%) 1975	1985	Average annual growth rate (%) 1975-85	1980-85	Percentage share 1970	1975	1980	1985
	SITC 3* ENERGY							
Imports from:								
WORLD	945.1	3307.3	16.1	- 1.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	46.3	137.5	18.1	12.4	12.1	4.8	1.6	4.1
OECD	56.0	240.6	20.5	4.9	19.3	5.9	4.0	7.2
EFTA	3.0	22.4	19.8	25.7	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.6
CLASS 2	492.3	1989.4	17.2	8.1	31.1	52.0	42.4	60.1
CLASS 3	382.8	1078.1	13.5	-13.9	49.3	41.8	53.5	32.5
CHEA	389.2	1055.7	13.4	-12.9	48.9	41.1	52.7	31.9
Exports to:								
WORLD	30.1	297.2	21.8	8.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	13.6	143.0	24.5	4.5	38.8	45.3	66.3	48.1
OECD	22.8	201.5	22.3	5.4	85.6	75.7	80.3	67.8
EFTA	8.2	57.8	18.6	8.1	44.9	27.3	14.2	19.4
CLASS 2	2.0	2.3	3.5	3.6	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
CLASS 3	5.3	93.4	22.1	22.7	12.6	17.5	17.9	31.4
CHEA	4.9	91.9	22.1	24.1	12.5	16.4	17.3	30.9
E/I ratio								
WORLD	3.1	8.9						
EUR(10)	29.4	104.0						
OECD	40.7	83.7						
EFTA	256.4	258.1						
CLASS 2	0.4	0.1						
CLASS 3	1.3	8.6						
CHEA	1.2	8.7						
	SITC 5 CHEMICALS							
Imports from:								
WORLD	834.0	1664.5	9.2	- 2.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	498.4	824.7	6.7	- 1.8	57.1	59.7	54.7	49.5
OECD	669.5	1170.0	7.0	- 3.9	81.9	80.2	77.4	66.6
EFTA	116.9	174.3	7.9	- 8.1	20.1	14.0	13.2	10.4
CLASS 2	15.5	32.8	13.9	-10.8	1.2	1.9	0.6	1.9
CLASS 3	19.3	52.7	15.7	6.6	16.3	17.7	21.5	31.3
CHEA	145.4	517.6	15.7	6.9	16.2	17.4	21.0	31.0
Exports to:								
WORLD	379.4	1189.7	15.4	- 0.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	87.1	251.3	11.2	10.8	24.5	21.7	24.0	21.3
OECD	79.3	349.0	14.8	9.5	35.1	29.8	23.4	29.3
EFTA	5.5	55.3	20.7	16.9	6.5	4.7	2.8	4.6
CLASS 2	57.6	284.8	18.7	2.7	11.4	15.1	18.3	23.9
CLASS 3	212.4	555.8	14.3	- 6.3	53.3	63.9	58.2	46.6
CHEA	229.9	251.3	14.3	- 4.0	52.3	60.6	56.8	43.8
E/I ratio								
WORLD	45.5	71.4						
EUR(10)	13.5	30.8						
OECD	11.8	29.8						
EFTA	4.7	31.8						
CLASS 2	349.0	867.9						
CLASS 3	163.8	106.4						
CHEA	158.1	100.7						

*The SITC group 3 (Energy) and the factor-intensive-product group "Energy" are identical. The latter is therefore omitted in Annex tables, presenting factor-intensive-product groups.

TABLE 1.2.1.A.1: CONTINUED II:

Partner country group	Value (millions of U.S. dollars) Export-Import ratio (%) 1975	1985	Average annual growth rate (%) 1975-85	1980-85	Percentage share 1970	1975	1980	1985
	SITC 7 MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT							
Imports from:								
WORLD	2615.1	2985.8	0.7	- 9.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	1531.1	1467.7	-1.0	-13.0	61.6	58.5	58.5	49.1
OECD	2163.5	2227.3	-0.4	-11.9	82.6	82.7	82.6	74.5
EFTA	282.8	266.3	-0.8	-14.0	10.8	10.8	12.1	8.9
CLASS 2	32.0	8.8	-11.0	- 7.1	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.2
CLASS 3	418.6	749.7	4.7	- 0.4	16.1	16.8	16.8	25.1
CHEA	418.2	746.7	4.7	- 0.5	16.1	15.9	16.9	25.0
Exports to:								
WORLD	1141.5	3513.1	12.3	- 4.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	194.4	526.2	10.1	- 4.0	20.8	21.0	23.2	14.9
OECD	247.7	700.4	10.5	- 1.6	31.5	27.7	27.6	19.8
EFTA	29.1	47.7	11.0	3.4	6.4	2.5	1.6	1.3
CLASS 2	385.4	517.0	7.8	- 2.0	23.9	31.6	20.9	14.7
CLASS 3	498.2	2292.2	15.0	9.7	42.1	43.6	52.0	65.2
CHEA	485.8	2175.9	14.9	9.8	41.4	42.5	48.2	61.9
R/I ratio								
WORLD	43.6	117.6						
EUR(10)	12.6	35.8						
OECD	11.4	31.4						
EFTA	10.3	17.9						
CLASS 2	1235.8	5867.4						
CLASS 3	118.7	305.7						
CHEA	116.1	291.4						
	SITC 6 + 8 - 68 - 667 MANUFACTURED GOODS							
Imports from:								
WORLD	1804.6	1934.3	1.8	- 6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	889.9	848.5	- 0.2	- 9.0	50.5	49.3	48.4	43.8
OECD	1220.0	1190.3	0.5	- 8.1	69.2	67.6	67.2	61.5
EFTA	185.4	214.7	4.5	-10.0	13.5	10.2	12.9	11.0
CLASS 2	38.5	43.6	- 5.1	-13.4	4.1	2.1	2.5	2.2
CLASS 3	546.1	693.8	4.5	- 1.7	26.6	30.2	30.1	36.1
CHEA	528.2	683.0	4.7	- 1.3	26.5	29.2	28.2	35.3
Exports to:								
WORLD	1381.7	3677.2	12.3	1.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	268.2	910.6	12.2	5.8	36.0	18.4	23.0	24.7
OECD	452.2	1456.4	11.5	5.6	54.0	32.7	37.0	39.6
EFTA	69.4	180.0	11.8	0.7	8.4	5.0	6.2	4.8
CLASS 2	152.3	422.6	12.7	- 4.3	8.7	11.0	15.5	11.4
CLASS 3	775.7	1787.8	12.7	1.2	36.1	56.1	46.5	48.7
CHEA	759.8	1707.3	12.5	0.8	35.2	54.9	44.9	46.4
R/I ratio								
WORLD	76.5	190.1						
EUR(10)	30.1	107.3						
OECD	37.0	122.3						
EFTA	37.4	83.8						
CLASS 2	395.9	968.5						
CLASS 3	142.0	257.8						
CHEA	143.8	249.9						

TABLE 1.2.1.A.2: YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH PARTNER COUNTRY GROUPS 1970-1985 BY FACTOR-INTENSIVE-PRODUCT GROUP*

Partner country group	Value (millions of U.S. dollars) Export-Import ratio (%) 1975	1985	Average annual growth rate (%) 1975-85	1980-85	Percentage share 1970	1975	1980	1985
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRIES								
Imports from:								
WORLD	524.2	490.8	- 1.4	-15.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	102.6	138.4	7.1	- 8.9	20.5	18.4	11.8	28.2
OECD	203.1	177.3	3.3	-19.8	39.4	38.7	49.9	36.1
EFTA	11.5	8.8	0.8	-14.1	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.7
CLASS 2	234.7	181.5	- 5.7	-15.7	46.8	44.7	37.5	36.9
CLASS 3	86.3	123.2	- 1.8	- 2.1	13.7	16.4	12.5	25.0
CMEA	66.9	114.5	0.4	- 0.3	12.9	12.7	10.8	23.3
Exports to:								
WORLD	479.9	986.2	8.7	- 1.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	228.9	360.2	3.6	- 2.0	59.0	47.6	37.4	36.5
OECD	333.7	488.2	3.5	- 1.9	74.6	69.5	50.5	49.4
EFTA	26.8	63.9	11.5	- 0.3	8.9	5.5	6.1	6.4
CLASS 2	29.2	121.4	18.2	2.8	1.7	6.0	12.6	12.3
CLASS 3	116.7	366.5	16.7	- 3.8	23.5	24.2	36.7	37.1
CMEA	113.1	361.4	16.8	- 3.7	23.5	23.5	36.2	36.6
E/I ratio								
WORLD	91.5	200.9						
EUR(10)	224.3	260.1						
OECD	164.3	275.2						
EFTA	233.5	724.4						
CLASS 2	12.4	66.8						
CLASS 3	135.3	297.6						
CMEA	168.9	315.7						
RAW MATERIALS								
Imports from:								
WORLD	317.6	693.9	9.2	- 3.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	52.2	123.1	10.3	- 1.5	25.8	16.4	13.2	17.7
OECD	105.2	251.1	11.3	- 0.2	61.6	33.1	33.1	36.1
EFTA	13.1	6.0	- 3.0	-21.8	16.3	4.7	2.4	0.8
CLASS 2	68.8	115.4	5.0	-15.0	19.9	21.6	30.8	16.6
CLASS 3	143.0	320.4	8.5	0.5	18.9	45.6	33.2	46.1
CMEA	130.5	304.1	10.0	1.6	16.5	41.0	32.6	43.8
Exports to:								
WORLD	219.5	310.7	1.4	- 8.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	112.2	151.9	0.6	-10.0	62.6	51.1	50.4	48.9
OECD	127.0	176.4	0.1	-10.2	74.6	57.8	58.7	56.7
EFTA	8.8	16.4	2.2	-11.5	8.7	4.0	6.4	5.2
CLASS 2	31.0	57.7	3.3	- 9.8	6.8	14.1	18.9	18.5
CLASS 3	61.4	76.3	3.6	- 6.9	18.4	27.9	22.2	24.5
CMEA	61.4	76.3	3.6	- 6.9	18.4	27.9	21.9	24.5
E/I ratio								
WORLD	69.1	44.7						
EUR(10)	215.1	123.3						
OECD	120.7	70.2						
EFTA	68.1	275.7						
CLASS 2	45.0	50.0						
CLASS 3	42.9	23.8						
CMEA	47.0	25.0						

*The factor-intensive-product group "Energy" and the SITC group 3 (Energy) are identical. For data for "Energy" see Annex table 1.2.1.A.1.

TABLE 1.2.1.A.2: CONTINUED I:

Partner country group	Value (millions of U.S. dollars) Export-Import ratio (%) 1975	1985	Average annual growth rate (%) 1975-85	1980-85	Percentage share 1970	1975	1980	1985
	RAW - MATERIALS - INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES							
Imports from:								
WORLD	2253.4	3352.2	5.9	- 3.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	866.7	1138.4	4.6	- 5.8	44.6	38.4	36.8	33.9
OECD	1301.8	1783.2	5.4	- 6.0	66.8	57.7	58.0	53.1
EFTA	216.9	317.3	7.9	- 8.4	12.3	9.6	11.7	9.4
CLASS 2	249.1	263.8	4.5	- 7.5	8.2	11.0	9.6	7.8
CLASS 3	697.3	1297.6	7.3	0.8	24.7	30.9	32.0	38.7
CMEA	684.2	1287.0	7.5	1.0	24.7	30.3	31.4	38.3
Exports to:								
WORDL	1096.3	2216.5	9.4	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	221.2	772.0	14.2	10.9	44.3	20.1	23.2	34.8
OECD	375.4	1059.7	11.1	8.3	58.8	34.2	37.8	47.8
EFTA	30.7	143.3	17.0	8.3	7.2	2.8	5.8	6.4
CLASS 2	98.8	243.2	10.4	- 2.2	8.5	9.0	13.3	10.9
CLASS 3	621.2	909.6	7.7	- 2.9	32.6	56.6	48.6	41.0
CMEA	588.9	826.4	7.5	- 3.6	31.3	53.7	45.5	37.2
E/I ratio								
WORLD	48.6	66.1						
EUR(10)	25.5	67.8						
OECD	28.8	59.4						
EFTA	14.1	45.1						
CLASS 2	39.6	92.1						
CLASS 3	89.0	70.0						
CMEA	86.0	64.2						
	LABOUR - INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES							
Imports from:								
WORLD	663.2	722.8	1.5	- 6.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	385.7	340.3	- 2.1	- 9.9	57.3	58.1	54.1	47.0
OECD	501.9	452.6	- 1.3	- 9.5	74.8	75.6	70.4	62.6
EFTA	67.2	66.0	2.9	-10.2	15.3	10.1	11.2	9.1
CLASS 2	26.5	37.8	- 1.7	-15.2	6.1	4.0	6.2	5.2
CLASS 3	134.8	232.3	8.2	2.4	19.0	20.3	23.2	32.1
CMEA	123.2	220.5	8.9	3.7	18.0	18.5	20.4	30.5
Exports to:								
WORLD	935.3	2600.1	12.9	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	171.5	545.7	11.3	4.9	36.4	18.3	20.7	20.9
OECD	302.0	934.3	10.6	1.1	57.0	32.2	35.8	35.9
EFTA	50.0	113.6	10.3	- 0.9	9.1	5.3	5.9	4.3
CLASS 2	101.4	239.5	12.9	- 4.9	8.5	10.8	12.9	9.2
CLASS 3	531.5	1425.1	14.5	0.9	34.3	56.8	51.1	54.8
CMEA	527.5	1400.2	14.4	0.8	34.0	56.3	50.5	53.8
E/I ratio								
WORLD	141.0	359.7						
EUR(10)	44.0	160.3						
OECD	60.1	206.4						
EFTA	74.4	171.9						
CLASS 2	382.1	633.2						
CLASS 3	394.3	613.4						
CMEA	428.0	634.8						

TABLE 1.2.1.A.2: CONTINUED II:

Partner country group	Value (millions of U.S. dollars) Export-Import ratio (%) 1975	1985	Average annual growth rate (%) 1975-85	1980-85	Percentage share 1970	1975	1980	1985
	HUMAN - CAPITAL - INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES							
Imports from:								
WORLD	2984.6	3593.8	1.4	- 8.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	1784.7	1913.5	- 0.3	-12.0	60.9	58.7	58.8	50.5
OECD	2498.3	2703.2	0.4	-11.2	82.3	83.7	83.4	75.2
EFTA	238.8	338.6	3.7	-13.1	11.6	11.5	12.5	9.4
CLASS 2	32.9	10.3	- 9.8	- 9.8	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.2
CLASS 3	455.6	880.4	5.8	0.8	15.7	15.1	16.3	24.4
CMEA	449.4	875.1	5.8	0.8	15.7	15.0	16.2	24.3
Exports to:								
WORLD	1303.0	4209.8	13.0	3.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	223.2	634.1	10.5	- 2.5	31.2	27.1	25.5	15.0
OECD	290.3	848.0	11.1	0.3	31.5	21.5	25.2	20.1
EFTA	31.5	72.0	12.1	- 1.1	6.1	2.4	1.7	1.7
CLASS 2	431.0	774.0	10.1	- 1.3	23.0	33.3	23.2	18.3
CLASS 3	588.0	2584.1	15.1	7.6	43.2	45.1	51.5	61.3
CMEA	575.6	2449.4	15.0	7.5	42.5	44.1	48.3	58.1
E/I ratio								
WORLD	43.6	117.1						
EUR(10)	12.5	33.1						
OECD	11.2	31.3						
EFTA	13.1	21.3						
CLASS 2	1327.7	7542.9						
CLASS 3	129.1	293.5						
CMEA	128.0	279.8						
	CAPITAL - INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES							
Imports from:								
WORLD	2623.6	3751.0	5.1	- 4.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	1185.1	1542.2	3.7	- 6.1	51.2	45.1	43.8	41.1
OECD	1763.7	2232.1	4.0	- 8.8	73.1	67.2	63.9	59.5
EFTA	270.7	357.1	6.3	- 8.1	11.1	10.3	11.3	9.5
CLASS 2	147.8	150.0	3.6	- 9.6	3.4	5.6	5.0	3.9
CLASS 3	712.1	1368.3	7.6	- 0.6	22.8	27.1	31.0	36.4
CMEA	697.1	1340.6	7.5	- 0.2	22.8	26.5	29.9	35.7
Exports to:								
WORLD	1547.5	3786.4	10.3	4.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUR(10)	261.1	900.5	14.3	7.2	35.8	26.8	21.6	23.7
OECD	416.8	1209.4	11.5	1.7	48.9	28.9	30.8	31.9
EFTA	36.2	144.2	14.9	13.8	7.6	2.5	3.3	3.8
CLASS 2	382.3	597.6	8.5	- 0.9	14.2	22.8	18.2	15.7
CLASS 3	745.4	1975.4	10.2	3.8	34.4	48.1	48.8	52.1
CMEA	718.4	1841.7	10.1	3.6	35.5	46.4	48.5	48.6
E/I ratio								
WORLD	58.9	100.9						
EUR(10)	22.0	58.3						
OECD	23.6	54.1						
EFTA	13.4	40.4						
CLASS 2	260.6	398.4						
CLASS 3	104.6	144.3						
CMEA	103.0	137.3						

TABLE 1.2.1.B.1: YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH PARTNER COUNTRY GROUPS 1970-1985
BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP:

SITC groups' percentage shares (Yugoslavia's total imports from (exports to) a country group = 100%)

SITC	Imports from:								Exports to:							
group	WORLD	EUR(10)	SPAIN AND POR-TUGAL	OECD	EFTA	CLASS 2	CLASS 3	CMEA	WORLD	EUR(10)	SPAIN AND POR-TUGAL	OECD	EFTA	CLASS 2	CLASS 3	CMEA
SITC 0 + 1	FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO															
1970	7.2	2.9	3.5	3.7	1.7	34.9	4.9	4.7	18.7	26.9	5.6	24.8	19.8	2.9	13.5	13.7
1975	5.4	2.0	4.6	2.4	1.1	19.9	4.3	3.4	11.7	23.4	11.3	22.9	17.0	4.1	6.0	6.0
1980	6.5	3.4	2.2	6.2	1.1	14.3	2.7	2.4	11.3	16.3	1.2	15.4	14.8	8.8	9.0	9.4
1985	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.5	0.8	5.8	2.0	1.9	9.1	13.4	2.7	12.8	13.1	8.3	6.6	6.9
SITC 2 + 4 + 68 + 667	RAW MATERIALS															
1970	18.4	13.7	15.7	17.1	18.5	32.3	15.5	15.2	20.4	29.3	77.8	26.8	19.6	11.6	12.5	12.7
1975	13.8	6.3	23.5	9.4	9.2	27.5	16.6	16.2	16.0	20.5	66.2	21.1	11.0	8.5	14.8	14.8
1980	13.4	5.5	18.8	9.1	10.4	23.7	14.7	14.1	12.8	17.0	29.0	16.4	16.4	11.2	10.5	10.5
1985	13.4	8.2	18.5	12.4	9.9	14.2	20.3	20.1	9.1	16.0	10.0	14.0	13.7	6.2	6.5	6.6
SITC 3	ENERGY															
1970	4.8	1.2	-	1.3	1.3	14.5	11.4	11.5	1.2	1.1	-	1.8	6.5	0.1	0.4	0.4
1975	12.2	1.4	-	1.1	0.4	44.5	20.7	21.1	0.7	1.4	-	1.5	5.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1980	23.5	1.0	-	1.8	0.7	58.1	41.8	42.4	2.5	6.4	-	5.6	7.8	0.1	0.9	1.0
1985	27.1	3.7	6.3	4.2	2.9	76.5	27.3	27.3	2.7	5.4	-	5.4	12.3	0.1	1.7	1.7
SITC 5	CHEMICALS															
1970	9.2	11.0	1.2	11.0	16.1	1.5	7.3	7.3	5.7	3.4	2.8	3.6	4.5	6.1	9.4	9.4
1975	10.8	15.3	2.3	14.3	17.5	1.4	7.7	7.8	9.3	6.9	1.4	5.4	3.5	8.2	12.5	12.2
1980	12.1	19.1	10.0	17.8	19.6	0.6	8.6	8.6	11.2	6.0	4.3	7.0	6.8	12.4	14.1	14.4
1985	13.6	22.3	12.4	19.7	22.9	1.2	13.2	13.4	11.1	9.7	6.0	9.3	11.8	19.7	10.1	10.0
SITC 7	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT															
1970	33.2	42.4	65.7	39.5	30.6	5.7	25.8	26.1	22.7	11.5	2.8	12.7	17.5	50.6	29.3	29.3
1975	33.9	47.2	34.4	46.2	42.4	2.8	21.9	22.6	28.0	20.0	2.8	17.0	18.6	56.7	25.8	25.9
1980	27.9	48.0	23.3	44.0	41.5	0.5	15.7	16.2	28.3	24.9	15.4	20.6	10.1	35.9	31.8	30.9
1985	24.5	39.7	41.5	39.7	35.0	0.3	19.0	19.3	33.0	20.1	28.0	18.8	10.2	35.8	41.9	41.7
SITC 6 + 8 - 68 - 667	MANUFACTURED GOODS															
1970	26.9	28.5	14.0	27.1	31.5	10.8	34.7	34.9	31.3	27.4	8.3	29.9	31.8	28.1	34.5	34.1
1975	23.4	27.4	35.3	26.0	27.7	3.4	28.5	28.6	33.9	27.6	15.5	31.2	44.3	21.8	40.3	40.6
1980	16.2	22.7	45.8	20.8	25.7	2.4	16.2	16.0	33.1	28.9	48.7	33.7	43.7	31.2	33.2	33.6
1985	15.9	22.9	18.2	21.2	28.2	1.6	17.8	17.7	34.5	34.7	53.3	39.1	38.4	29.3	32.8	32.7

TABLE 1.2.1.B.2: YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH PARTNER COUNTRY GROUPS 1970-1985 BY FACTOR-INTENSIVE-PRODUCT GROUP:*

Factor-intensive-product groups' percentage shares (Yugoslavia's total imports from (exports to) a country group = 100%)

Factor-intensive-product group	Imports from:								Exports to:							
	WORLD	EUR(10)	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL	OECD	EFTA	CLASS 2	CLASS 3	CMEA	WORLD	EUR(10)	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL	OECD	EFTA	CLASS 2	CLASS 3	CMEA
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRIES																
1970	7.8	3.3	9.9	4.5	2.6	35.7	5.2	4.9	18.8	27.1	5.6	25.0	20.3	2.9	13.5	13.8
1975	6.8	3.1	19.4	4.3	1.7	21.1	4.5	3.6	11.7	23.5	11.3	23.0	17.1	4.1	6.0	6.0
1980	7.2	3.7	14.7	6.8	1.8	15.7	3.0	2.6	11.6	16.4	1.2	15.8	15.2	8.8	9.2	9.4
1985	4.0	3.7	11.7	3.1	1.1	6.9	3.1	2.9	9.2	13.7	2.7	13.1	13.6	8.4	6.7	6.9
RAW MATERIALS																
1970	5.2	2.8	9.3	4.7	7.5	10.1	4.6	4.2	7.7	11.7	75.0	10.2	8.1	4.9	4.3	4.4
1975	4.1	1.6	5.2	2.2	2.2	6.2	7.4	7.0	5.3	11.5	64.7	8.7	5.6	4.4	3.1	3.2
1980	5.1	1.9	3.0	3.2	1.5	9.2	6.0	5.6	5.9	11.4	27.2	9.4	8.1	6.8	2.8	2.9
1985	5.7	3.3	2.0	4.4	0.7	4.4	8.1	7.8	2.9	5.8	5.3	4.7	3.5	4.0	1.4	1.4
RAW - MATERIALS - INTENSIVE - INDUSTRIES																
1970	32.4	30.2	2.9	31.4	34.6	25.7	38.8	39.2	25.3	27.4	8.3	26.5	22.2	20.2	25.3	24.8
1975	29.2	26.7	9.8	27.8	32.5	22.5	36.4	37.1	26.9	22.7	11.3	25.9	19.6	14.1	32.2	31.4
1980	24.8	26.3	50.6	27.3	35.8	13.8	26.4	26.6	21.5	19.0	8.0	22.0	26.6	17.4	22.6	22.2
1985	27.5	30.8	32.8	31.7	41.6	10.1	33.0	33.3	20.8	29.4	22.0	28.4	30.6	16.8	16.6	15.8
LABOUR - INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES																
1970	11.6	13.8	11.0	12.5	15.4	6.8	10.6	10.6	21.6	19.2	8.3	22.0	23.9	17.3	22.8	23.0
1975	8.6	11.9	30.3	10.7	10.0	2.4	7.0	6.6	22.9	17.6	7.0	20.8	32.0	14.5	27.6	28.1
1980	6.1	9.5	4.1	8.2	8.4	2.2	4.7	4.2	23.6	18.5	42.6	22.8	29.5	18.4	26.0	26.9
1985	5.9	9.2	1.9	8.0	8.6	1.4	5.9	5.7	24.4	20.8	34.0	25.0	24.2	16.6	26.1	26.8
HUMAN - CAPITAL INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES																
1970	37.9	48.3	66.9	45.3	38.4	6.9	29.0	29.3	25.1	13.0	2.8	14.1	18.7	54.0	33.3	33.4
1975	38.7	55.1	35.3	53.3	51.5	2.9	23.7	24.3	31.9	22.9	4.2	19.3	20.1	62.3	30.5	30.7
1980	33.0	57.2	27.6	52.3	50.9	0.7	17.9	18.3	34.2	27.8	20.3	23.2	12.4	48.0	38.0	37.3
1985	29.5	49.1	45.3	48.1	44.6	0.3	22.4	22.6	39.5	24.2	35.3	22.7	15.3	53.7	47.3	47.0
CAPITAL - INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES																
1970	38.8	41.5	61.6	41.6	37.5	12.8	42.8	43.3	34.2	29.9	5.6	30.3	31.6	45.3	36.2	35.8
1975	34.0	36.5	30.1	37.7	40.5	13.3	37.2	37.8	38.0	26.8	8.5	28.7	25.0	55.3	38.7	38.3
1980	28.7	36.2	48.8	34.9	41.8	8.3	29.5	29.3	31.1	25.5	16.0	25.9	22.0	36.3	33.5	32.3
1985	30.8	41.7	57.7	39.7	46.9	5.7	34.8	34.7	35.5	34.4	24.7	32.4	30.8	41.4	36.1	35.3

*For "Energy" see Annex table 1.2.1.B.1.

TABLE 1.2.1.C.1: YUGOSLAVIA'S SPECIALIZATION IN TRADE WITH PARTNER COUNTRY GROUPS 1970-1985 BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP:

Specialization coefficients (Share of a country group's trade with Yugoslavia compared to the world's and OECD average share)

Partner country group	SITC 0 + 1 FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO				SITC 2 + 4 + 68 + 667 RAW MATERIALS				SITC 3 ENERGY			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Imports from:												
Compared to the world average:												
EUR(10)	0.40	0.37	0.52	0.97	0.74	0.46	0.41	0.53	0.25	0.11	0.04	0.14
OECD	0.51	0.44	0.95	0.81	0.93	0.68	0.68	0.81	0.27	0.09	0.08	0.15
EFTA	0.24	0.20	0.17	0.26	1.01	0.67	0.78	0.64	0.27	0.03	0.03	0.11
CLASS 2	4.85	3.69	2.20	1.87	1.76	1.99	1.77	0.92	3.02	3.65	2.47	2.82
CLASS 3	0.68	0.80	0.42	0.65	0.84	1.20	1.10	1.32	2.38	1.70	1.78	1.01
CMEA	0.65	0.63	0.37	0.61	0.83	1.17	1.05	1.31	2.40	1.73	1.80	1.01
Compared to the OECD average:												
EUR(10)	0.78	0.83	0.55	1.20	0.80	0,67	0.60	0.66	0.92	1.27	0.56	0.88
Exports to:												
Compared to the world average:												
EUR(10)	1.44	2.00	1.44	1.47	1.44	1.28	1.33	1.76	0.92	2.00	2.56	2.00
OECD	1.33	1.96	1.36	1.41	1.31	1.32	1.28	1.54	1.50	2.14	2.24	2.00
EFTA	1.06	1.45	1.31	1.44	0.96	0.69	1.28	1.51	5.42	7.43	3.12	4.56
CLASS 2	0.16	0.35	0.78	0.91	0.57	0.53	0.88	0.68	0.08	0.29	0.04	0.04
CLASS 3	0.72	0.51	0.80	0.73	0.61	0.93	0.82	0.71	0.33	0.29	0.36	0.63
CMEA	0.73	0.51	0.83	0.76	0.62	0.93	0.82	0.73	0.33	0.29	0.40	0.63
Compared to the OECD average:												
EUR(10)	1.08	1.02	1.06	1.05	1.09	0.97	1.04	1.14	0.61	0.93	1.14	1.00

TABLE 1.2.1.C.1: CONTINUED:

Partner country group	SITC 5 CHEMICALS				SITC 7 MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT				SITC 6 + 8 - 68 - 667 MANUFACTURED GOODS			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Imports from:												
Compared to the world average:												
EUR(10)	1.20	1.42	1.58	1.64	1.28	1.39	1.72	1.62	1.06	1.17	1.40	1.44
EOCD	1.20	1.32	1.47	1.45	1.19	1.36	1.58	1.62	1.01	1.11	1.28	1.33
EFTA	1.75	1.62	1.62	1.68	0.92	1.25	1.49	1.43	1.17	1.18	1.59	1.77
CLASS 2	0.16	0.13	0.05	0.09	0.17	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.40	0.15	0.15	0.10
CLASS 3	0.79	0.71	0.71	0.97	0.78	0.65	0.56	0.78	1.29	1.22	1.00	1.12
CMEA	0.79	0.72	0.71	0.99	0.79	0.67	0.58	0.79	1.30	1.22	0.99	1.11
Compared to the OECD average:												
EUR(10)	1.00	1.07	1.07	1.13	1.07	1.02	1.09	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.09	1.08
Exports to:												
Compared to the world average:												
EUR(10)	0.60	0.74	0.54	0.87	0.51	0.71	0.88	0.61	0.88	0.81	0.87	1.01
OECD	0.63	0.88	0.63	0.84	0.56	0.61	0.73	0.57	0.96	0.92	1.02	1.13
EFTA	0.79	0.38	0.61	1.06	0.77	0.56	0.36	0.31	1.02	1.31	1.32	0.82
CLASS 2	1.07	0.88	1.11	1.77	2.23	2.03	1.27	1.08	0.90	0.64	0.94	0.85
CLASS 3	1.65	1.34	1.26	0.91	1.29	0.92	1.12	1.27	1.11	1.19	1.00	0.95
CMEA	1.65	1.31	1.29	0.90	1.29	0.93	1.09	1.26	1.10	1.20	1.02	0.95
Compared to the OECD average:												
EUR(10)	0.94	1.28	0.86	1.04	0.91	1.18	1.21	1.07	0.92	0.88	0.86	0.89

TABLE 1.2.1.C.2: YUGOSLAVIA'S SPECIALIZATION IN TRADE WITH PARTNER COUNTRY GROUPS 1970-1985 BY FACTOR-INTENSIVE-PRODUCT GROUP:*

Specialization coefficients (Share of a country group's trade with Yugoslavia compared to the world's and OECD average share)

Partner country group	AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRIES				RAW MATERIALS				RAW-MATERIALS-INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Imports from:												
Compared to the world average:												
EUR(10)	0.42	0.46	0.51	0.93	0.54	0.39	0.37	0.58	0.93	0.91	1.06	1.12
EOCD	0.58	0.63	0.94	0.78	0.90	0.54	0.63	0.77	0.97	0.95	1.10	1.15
EFTA	0.33	0.25	0.25	0.28	1.44	0.54	0.29	0.12	1.07	1.11	1.44	1.51
CLASS 2	4.58	3.12	2.18	1.73	1.94	1.51	1.80	0.77	0.79	0.77	0.56	0.37
CLASS 3	0.67	0.66	0.42	0.78	0.88	1.80	1.18	1.42	1.20	1.25	1.06	1.20
CMEA	0.63	0.53	0.36	0.73	0.81	1.71	1.10	1.37	1.21	1.27	1.07	1.21
Compared to the OECD average:												
EUR(10)	0.73	0.72	0.54	1.19	0.60	0.73	0.59	0.75	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.97
Exports to:												
Compared to the world average:												
EUR(10)	1.44	2.01	1.41	1.49	1.52	2.17	1.93	2.00	1.08	0.84	0.88	1.41
OECD	1.33	1.97	1.36	1.42	1.32	1.64	1.59	1.62	1.05	0.96	1.02	1.37
EFTA	1.08	1.46	1.31	1.48	1.05	1.06	1.37	1.21	0.88	0.73	1.24	1.47
CLASS 2	0.15	0.35	0.76	0.91	0.64	0.83	1.15	1.38	0.80	0.52	0.81	0.81
CLASS 3	0.72	0.51	0.79	0.73	0.56	0.58	0.47	0.48	1.00	1.20	1.05	0.80
CMEA	0.73	0.51	0.81	0.75	0.57	0.60	0.49	0.48	0.98	1.17	1.03	0.76
Compared to the OECD average:												
EUR(10)	0.92	1.02	10.4	1.05	1.15	1.32	1.21	1.23	1.03	0.88	0.86	1.04

*For "Energy" see Annex table 1.2.1.C.1.

TABLE 1.2.1.C.2: CONTINUED:

Partner country group	LABOUR-INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES				HUMAN-CAPITAL-INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES				CAPITAL-INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Imports from:												
Compared to the world average:												
EUR(10)	1.19	1.38	1.56	1.56	1.27	1.42	1.73	1.66	1.07	1.07	1.26	1.35
EOCD	1.08	1.24	1.34	1.36	1.19	1.38	1.58	1.63	1.07	1.11	1.22	1.29
EFTA	1.33	1.16	1.38	1.46	1.01	1.33	0.15	1.51	0.97	1.19	1.46	1.52
CLASS 2	0.59	0.28	0.36	0.24	0.18	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.33	0.39	0.29	0.19
CLASS 3	0.91	0.81	0.77	1.00	0.77	0.61	0.54	0.76	1.10	1.09	1.03	1.13
CMEA	0.91	0.77	0.69	0.97	0.77	0.63	0.55	0.77	1.11	1.11	1.02	1.13
Compared to the OECD average:												
EUR(10)	1.10	1.11	1.16	1.15	1.07	10.3	1.09	1.04	1.00	0.97	1.04	1.05
Exports to:												
Compared to the wordl average:												
EUR(10)	0.89	0.77	0.78	0.85	0.52	0.72	0.81	0.61	0.87	0.71	0.82	0.97
OECD	1.02	0.91	0.97	1.02	0.56	0.61	0.68	0.57	0.89	0.76	0.83	0.91
EFTA	1.11	1.40	1.25	0.99	0.75	0.63	0.36	0.39	0.92	0.66	0.71	0.87
CLASS 2	0.80	0.63	0.78	0.68	2.15	1.95	1.40	1.36	1.32	1.46	1.17	1.17
CLASS 3	1.06	1.21	1.10	1.07	1.33	0.96	1.11	1.20	1.06	1.02	1.08	1.02
CMEA	1.06	1.23	1.14	1.10	1.33	0.96	1.09	1.19	1.05	1.01	1.04	0.99
Compared to the OECD average:												
EUR(10)	0.87	0.85	0.81	0.83	0.92	1.19	1.20	1.07	0.99	0.93	0.98	1.06

TABLE 1.2 2.A.1: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM EC MEMBER STATES 1975-1985
BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP:

Value (millions of U.S. dollars),
Average annual growth rate of value (%),
Percentage share (EUR(10) = 100%)

SITC group		BELG.-LUX.	DENMARK	FRANCE	GERMANY, F.R.	GREECE	IRELAND	ITALY	NETHER-LANDS	U.K.	EUR(10)	PORTU-GAL	SPAIN
SITC 0 + 1		FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO											
Value:	1975	0.2	2.4	4.2	7.1	14.5	0.5	16.8	8.3	12.5	66.6	0.0	2.0
	1980	0.4	4.7	17.0	70.9	21.2	0.8	38.1	12.5	5.1	177.6	0.0	1.8
	1985	0.2	1.3	2.5	20.3	18.5	7.7	46.5	10.7	3.2	110.9	0.0	2.2
Growth rate:		5.8	-9.3	10.7	10.0	2.1	38.0	14.5	2.5	- 1.7	8.5	-10.9	-2.3
Share:	1975	0.3	3.6	6.3	10.6	21.7	0.7	25.2	12.4	19.3	100.0		
	1980	0.2	2.6	9.6	39.9	11.9	3.8	22.0	7.0	2.8	100.0		
	1985	0.2	1.2	2.3	18.3	16.7	6.9	41.9	9.6	2.9	100.0		
SITC 2 + 4 + 68 + 667		RAW MATERIALS											
Value:	1975	10.2	5.0	18.8	79.7	9.7	0.0	49.5	20.5	12.0	205.4	0.0	10.3
	1980	12.4	1.9	27.7	116.4	30.5	0.1	55.3	24.7	20.1	289.1	2.5	13.1
	1985	16.0	0.9	19.9	88.3	41.1	3.1	102.5	16.1	16.1	304.0	1.8	12.0
Growth rate:		2.8	-10.1	6.7	3.8	18.5	89.3	9.9	- 3.3	3.3	6.0	36.2	14.6
Share:	1975	5.0	2.4	9.1	38.8	4.7	0.0	24.2	10.0	5.8	100.0		
	1980	4.3	0.7	9.6	40.3	10.5	0.0	19.1	8.5	7.0	100.0		
	1985	5.3	0.3	6.5	29.0	13.5	1.0	33.7	5.3	5.3	100.0		
SITC 3		ENERGY											
Value:	1975	1.2	0.0	1.8	11.6	1.1	0.0	21.4	3.7	5.4	46.3	0.0	0.0
	1980	1.7	0.0	1.2	23.7	0.1	0.0	24.6	2.6	3.0	57.0	0.0	0.0
	1985	4.8	0.0	0.7	21.2	11.0	0.0	81.2	15.1	5.4	137.5	0.0	4.4
Growth rate:		2.2	-	16.8	15.4	42.4	-	19.3	6.1	0.8	18.1	-	42.3
Share:	1975	2.6	0.0	3.9	25.1	2.4	0.0	46.2	8.0	11.7	100.0		
	1980	3.0	0.0	2.1	41.6	0.2	0.0	43.2	4.6	5.3	100.0		
	1985	3.5	0.0	0.5	15.4	8.0	0.0	59.0	9.5	3.9	100.0		
SITC 5		CHEMICALS											
Value:	1975	26.4	6.5	46.9	218.3	0.8	5.7	107.9	33.8	52.1	498.4	0.0	1.0
	1980	53.1	7.8	112.7	398.3	3.8	3.6	150.1	88.8	87.5	888.5	0.0	8.2
	1985	49.6	7.6	68.0	349.5	11.2	3.0	216.6	72.5	46.6	824.7	0.3	8.4
Growth rate:		7.1	1.8	5.3	6.2	29.2	-5.9	10.1	7.5	0.2	6.7	26.0	15.1
Share:	1975	5.3	1.3	9.4	43.8	0.2	1.1	21.6	6.8	10.5	100.0		
	1980	5.4	0.8	11.3	49.1	0.4	0.3	15.1	8.9	8.7	100.0		
	1985	6.0	0.9	8.2	42.4	1.3	0.4	26.3	8.8	5.7	100.0		
SITC 7		MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT											
Value:	1975	41.7	24.1	204.7	754.3	1.4	0.6	365.2	28.5	110.8	1531.1	0.0	15.0
	1980	40.0	45.5	380.8	1235.1	0.2	1.7	533.2	57.7	217.2	2510.3	0.5	18.8
	1985	28.8	19.9	203.3	755.5	0.4	0.6	313.7	45.7	99.9	1467.7	0.3	28.8
Growth rate:		-3.4	-3.1	-0.7	-0.6	-19.0	-4.5	-2.7	5.7	-3.3	-1.0	17.8	8.5
Share:	1975	2.7	1.6	13.4	49.3	0.1	0.0	23.8	1.9	7.2	100.0		
	1980	1.6	1.8	15.2	49.2	0.0	0.1	21.2	2.3	8.6	100.0		
	1985	2.0	1.3	13.8	51.5	0.0	0.0	21.4	3.1	6.9	100.0		
SITC 6 + 8 - 68 - 667		MANUFACTURED GOODS											
Value:	1975	20.0	4.1	74.3	365.6	48.7	0.3	308.1	24.3	44.6	889.9	0.7	14.8
	1980	42.3	9.9	133.7	562.6	26.9	1.2	313.9	33.7	61.8	1185.9	5.4	32.6
	1985	34.8	7.0	79.6	352.1	21.7	1.0	267.2	23.9	61.2	848.5	2.2	10.6
Growth rate:		2.9	3.0	0.1	0.4	-4.2	7.4	-0.9	-2.7	1.4	-0.2	19.1	6.4
Share:	1975	2.2	0.5	8.4	41.1	5.5	0.0	34.6	2.7	5.0	100.0		
	1980	3.6	0.8	11.3	47.4	2.3	0.1	26.5	2.8	5.2	100.0		
	1985	4.1	0.8	9.4	41.5	2.6	0.1	31.5	2.8	7.2	100.0		

TABLE 1.2.2.A.2: YUGOSLAVIA'S EXPORTS TO EC MEMBER STATES 1975-1985
BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP:*

Value (millions of U.S. dollars),
Average annual growth rate of value (%),
Percentage share (EUR(10) = 100%)

SITC group		BELG.-LUX.	DENMARK	FRANCE	GERMANY, F.R.	GREECE	IRELAND	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	U.K.	EUR(10)	PORTUGAL	SPAIN
SITC 0 + 1		FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO											
Value:	1975	3.2	0.7	14.1	60.0	17.2	0.0	122.6	3.3	6.6	227.6	0.0	0.8
	1980	5.5	0.6	14.0	80.1	88.2	0.0	155.0	7.5	17.5	386.4	0.0	6.2
	1985	8.6	1.2	6.6	87.8	40.7	0.0	178.5	12.3	17.4	353.1	0.0	0.4
Growth rate:		17.9	10.0	-8.3	4.2	-3.5	-	4.7	16.7	10.6	3.5	-16.7	23.2
Share:	1975	1.4	0.3	6.2	26.4	7.6	0.0	53.9	1.5	2.9	100.0		
	1980	1.4	0.2	3.6	20.7	22.8	0.0	40.2	1.9	4.5	100.0		
	1985	2.4	0.3	1.9	24.9	11.5	0.0	50.6	3.5	4.9	100.0		
SITC 2 + 4 + 68 + 667		RAW MATERIALS											
Value:	1975	3.7	0.6	8.7	29.0	7.1	0.0	119.5	6.4	24.4	199.5	0.0	4.7
	1980	6.6	1.2	16.3	68.9	6.4	0.0	278.7	10.9	16.0	405.0	0.0	4.7
	1985	7.8	0.8	49.5	72.2	7.3	0.0	248.5	11.6	21.9	419.6	0.0	1.5
Growth rate:		3.0	-9.9	22.8	9.3	0.2	-	3.9	3.6	9.7	6.0	67.4	-16.3
Share:	1975	1.9	0.3	4.4	14.5	3.6	0.0	59.9	3.2	12.2	100.0		
	1980	1.6	0.3	4.0	17.0	1.6	0.0	68.8	2.7	4.0	100.0		
	1985	1.9	0.2	11.8	17.2	1.7	0.0	59.2	2.8	5.2	100.0		
SITC 3		ENERGY											
Value:	1975	0.1	0.4	0.6	3.4	0.7	0.0	5.8	0.3	2.4	13.6	0.0	0.0
	1980	0.2	0.2	2.0	3.7	15.2	0.0	19.3	108.7	4.3	153.6	0.0	0.0
	1985	0.1	0.3	3.0	21.6	36.2	0.0	53.0	17.7	11.1	143.0	0.0	0.0
Growth rate:		-2.2	-2.0	17.5	28.8	46.8	-	17.8	36.7	22.5	24.5	-	-
Share:	1975	0.7	2.9	4.4	25.0	5.1	0.0	42.6	2.2	17.6	100.0		
	1980	0.1	0.1	1.3	2.4	9.9	0.0	12.6	70.8	2.8	100.0		
	1985	0.1	0.2	2.1	15.1	25.3	0.0	37.0	12.4	7.8	100.0		
SITC 5		CHEMICALS											
Value:	1975	0.4	0.3	6.2	13.0	1.9	0.0	17.5	25.0	3.1	67.4	0.0	0.1
	1980	1.5	0.8	6.7	57.2	9.8	0.1	48.6	10.8	8.6	142.2	0.3	0.4
	1985	2.1	7.6	7.5	86.3	11.3	0.1	117.3	4.8	17.5	254.5	0.1	0.8
Growth rate:		15.7	33.8	-0.8	19.1	15.7	44.2	20.9	-13.9	11.6	14.2	-9.1	20.3
Share:	1975	0.6	0.4	9.2	19.3	2.8	0.0	26.0	37.1	4.6	100.0		
	1980	1.1	0.6	4.7	40.2	6.9	0.1	34.1	7.7	6.6	100.0		
	1985	0.8	3.0	2.9	33.9	4.4	0.0	46.1	1.9	6.9	100.0		
SITC 7		MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT											
Value:	1975	12.2	3.3	37.6	83.8	11.1	0.1	32.8	6.3	7.1	194.4	0.0	0.2
	1980	23.7	7.1	160.5	235.4	23.3	1.2	115.8	9.8	15.0	591.7	1.2	3.3
	1985	9.9	10.0	129.5	199.2	23.6	0.4	105.6	10.6	37.4	526.2	6.5	3.7
Growth rate:		-1.6	5.5	13.0	9.4	3.3	3.3	11.8	4.5	14.1	10.1	41.4	22.7
Share:	1975	6.3	1.4	19.3	43.1	5.7	0.1	16.9	3.2	3.7	100.0		
	1980	4.0	1.2	27.1	39.8	3.9	0.2	19.6	1.7	2.5	100.0		
	1985	1.9	1.9	24.6	37.8	4.5	0.1	20.1	2.0	7.1	100.0		
SITC 6 + 8 - 68 - 667		MANUFACTURED GOODS											
Value:	1975	4.8	7.3	19.7	126.5	3.0	0.4	73.8	13.3	19.3	268.2	0.0	1.1
	1980	14.8	11.5	45.6	322.1	14.1	0.5	205.1	41.9	30.9	686.5	4.9	3.0
	1985	19.7	14.0	66.9	394.0	26.4	2.4	274.4	38.9	73.8	910.6	1.4	6.6
Growth rate:		13.3	7.0	13.0	12.3	18.7	26.4	11.3	12.8	13.9	12.2	20.1	14.8
Share:	1975	1.8	2.7	7.3	47.2	1.1	0.1	27.5	5.0	7.2	100.0		
	1980	2.1	1.7	6.6	46.9	2.1	0.1	29.9	6.1	4.5	100.0		
	1985	2.2	1.5	7.3	43.3	2.9	0.3	30.1	4.3	8.1	100.0		

TABLE 1.2.2.B.1: YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH EC MEMBER STATES 1970-1985
BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP:

SITC groups' percentage shares (Yugoslavia's total imports from (exports to) a member state = 100%)

EC Member State	SITC 0 + 1 FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO				SITC 2 + 4 + 68 + 667 RAW MATERIALS				SITC 3 ENERGY			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Imports from:												
EUR(10)	2.9	2.0	3.4	3.0	13.7	6.3	5.5	8.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	3.7
BELG.-LUX.	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.7	10.2	8.2	11.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	3.5
DENMARK	4.6	5.8	6.7	3.5	4.8	11.8	2.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FRANCE	8.4	1.1	2.5	0.6	4.5	5.3	4.1	5.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
GERMANY, F.R.	1.0	0.4	2.8	1.2	8.1	5.5	4.6	5.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.3
GREECE	14.4	19.0	25.6	17.8	22.1	12.7	36.8	39.5	0.8	1.4	0.1	10.5
IRELAND	85.9	7.4	50.5	49.8	0.7	0.0	0.8	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ITALY	3.1	1.9	3.4	4.5	7.2	5.6	4.9	9.9	1.8	2.4	2.2	7.9
NETHERLANDS	6.9	6.9	5.6	5.8	26.2	17.1	11.2	8.8	0.3	4.0	1.1	7.1
U.K.	1.2	5.2	1.2	1.3	48.1	5.0	5.0	6.9	1.7	2.2	0.7	2.3
PORTUGAL	-	0.0	0.3	0.0	-	3.8	29.8	25.2	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	3.6	4.5	2.4	3.2	15.5	23.8	17.5	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
Exports to:												
EUR(10)	26.9	23.4	16.3	13.4	29.3	20.5	17.0	16.0	1.1	1.4	6.4	5.4
BELG.-LUX.	16.6	12.9	6.9	17.7	21.6	15.2	13.0	16.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
DENMARK	8.6	5.7	2.6	3.6	30.4	4.4	5.4	2.2	0.0	2.8	0.8	0.7
FRANCE	28.2	16.2	5.7	2.4	29.8	10.0	6.6	18.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.1
GERMANY, F.R.	14.3	18.9	11.5	10.0	20.0	9.1	8.8	8.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	2.4
GREECE	42.5	41.9	55.6	27.9	37.0	17.3	4.0	5.0	0.5	1.6	9.5	24.8
IRELAND	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ITALY	39.8	32.9	19.8	18.2	31.8	32.1	33.4	25.4	1.5	1.5	2.3	5.4
NETHERLANDS	8.5	6.0	3.9	12.8	20.9	11.7	5.7	12.1	3.9	0.4	57.2	18.4
U.K.	20.2	10.4	19.3	9.7	41.8	38.8	17.6	12.2	0.8	3.7	4.7	6.2
PORTUGAL	-	0.0	0.7	0.0	-	17.1	0.0	0.4	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
SPAIN	6.0	11.8	2.3	3.2	77.5	67.2	48.5	11.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0

TABLE 1.2.2.B.1: CONTINUED:

EC Member State	SITC 5 CHEMICALS				SITC 7 MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT				SITC 6 + 8 - 68 - 667 MANUFACTURED GOODS			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Imports from:												
EUR(10)	11.0	15.3	19.1	22.3	42.4	47.2	48.0	39.7	28.5	27.4	22.7	22.9
BELG.-LUX.	14.1	26.4	35.7	36.9	49.8	41.8	26.5	21.4	29.3	20.0	28.0	25.9
DENMARK	14.3	15.3	11.3	20.8	56.1	57.1	64.7	54.2	19.4	9.7	14.3	18.9
FRANCE	8.1	13.3	16.7	18.1	56.6	58.3	56.5	54.3	22.2	21.1	19.8	21.2
GERMANY, F.R.	13.6	15.1	19.6	22.0	48.3	52.4	49.3	47.6	28.0	25.4	22.5	22.1
GREECE	5.6	1.0	4.6	10.7	3.8	1.8	0.1	0.4	53.0	63.8	32.5	20.8
IRELAND	8.9	79.2	26.5	19.6	0.8	8.9	12.9	3.6	3.4	4.3	9.0	6.4
ITALY	8.0	12.4	13.4	21.0	41.5	42.0	47.7	30.5	38.1	35.4	28.1	25.9
NETHERLANDS	19.2	28.4	40.3	39.7	29.0	23.9	26.2	25.0	18.1	20.3	15.3	13.1
U.K.	9.4	21.9	22.1	20.0	28.2	46.6	55.0	42.9	11.1	18.7	15.6	26.3
PORTUGAL	-	2.9	0.5	7.9	-	6.4	5.6	8.4	-	86.6	63.5	58.3
SPAIN	0.9	2.4	10.9	12.7	65.9	34.7	25.2	43.3	13.8	34.4	43.7	15.8
Exports to:												
EUR(10)	3.4	6.9	6.0	9.7	11.5	20.0	24.9	20.1	27.4	27.6	28.9	34.7
BELG.-LUX.	1.8	1.6	2.8	4.3	11.7	50.1	47.0	20.5	47.8	19.6	29.4	40.8
DENMARK	2.6	2.1	3.8	22.4	11.7	26.5	33.1	29.4	46.2	58.2	53.7	41.3
FRANCE	2.3	7.1	2.7	2.8	11.3	43.2	65.4	49.2	27.1	22.7	18.6	25.4
GERMANY, F.R.	3.9	4.1	7.3	9.9	16.4	26.5	30.2	22.8	44.6	40.0	41.4	45.2
GREECE	4.9	4.6	6.1	7.7	4.7	27.1	14.7	16.1	9.4	7.2	8.8	18.1
IRELAND	3.7	0.5	6.7	4.9	31.2	21.0	64.8	12.8	21.2	78.2	28.3	82.2
ITALY	2.4	4.7	5.8	12.0	4.3	8.8	13.9	10.8	19.8	19.8	24.6	28.0
NETHERLANDS	9.4	45.7	5.7	4.9	16.7	11.5	5.1	11.0	40.4	24.3	22.0	40.5
U.K.	3.7	4.9	7.3	9.7	21.7	11.3	16.5	20.8	11.5	30.7	34.1	41.1
PORTUGAL	-	2.6	4.5	6.2	-	32.8	19.1	22.9	-	48.6	75.5	70.4
SPAIN	4.0	1.9	4.3	5.9	2.5	2.8	13.3	28.6	9.3	15.5	31.0	50.8

TABLE 1.2.2.B.2: YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH EC MEMBER STATES 1970-1985 BY FACTOR-INTENSIVE-PRODUCT GROUP:*

Factor-intensive-product groups' percentage shares (Yugoslavia's total imports from (exports to) a member state = 100%)

EC Member State	AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRIES				RAW MATERIALS				RAW - MATERIALS - INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Imports from:												
EUR(10)	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.7	2.8	1.6	1.9	3.3	30.2	26.7	26.3	30.8
BELG.-LUX.	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.3	2.9	1.9	4.4	22.1	26.5	35.6	39.9
DENMARK	4.6	15.1	7.1	3.6	2.2	1.0	0.5	1.2	15.4	14.0	13.2	19.4
FRANCE	8.5	3.5	2.5	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.5	3.2	16.8	22.8	26.2	28.9
GERMANY, F.R.	1.3	1.1	3.1	1.5	2.0	0.6	1.4	1.6	27.5	26.7	26.6	28.9
GREECE	15.6	20.8	25.6	22.7	4.8	9.3	16.1	10.6	57.2	54.1	44.6	46.5
IRELAND	85.9	7.4	50.5	49.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	19.5	5.3	58.3	28.8	13.3
ITALY	3.2	2.2	3.6	6.0	3.1	1.8	1.9	4.9	25.4	27.4	23.2	31.2
NETHERLANDS	11.8	14.6	7.8	6.7	11.9	5.7	7.1	5.6	23.1	26.6	35.8	33.1
U.K.	1.2	5.3	1.3	1.4	2.9	2.1	0.8	1.4	55.8	22.9	23.1	33.0
PORTUGAL	-	2.9	22.1	0.0	-	0.9	8.0	9.5	-	85.9	54.0	74.1
SPAIN	9.9	19.6	13.8	12.3	9.1	5.3	2.4	1.5	2.8	8.4	50.1	30.4
Exports to:												
EUR(10)	27.1	23.5	16.4	13.7	11.7	11.5	11.4	5.8	27.4	22.7	19.0	29.4
BELG.-LUX.	16.6	12.9	7.0	13.7	12.3	14.9	12.3	6.1	14.4	3.5	6.2	31.7
DENMARK	8.6	5.7	2.6	3.6	0.3	2.6	4.1	2.2	38.3	14.6	23.2	33.9
FRANCE	28.2	16.2	5.7	2.4	3.1	4.3	3.1	1.6	30.5	12.8	8.1	24.0
GERMANY, F.R.	14.3	19.0	11.8	10.3	7.4	2.9	2.7	2.9	25.8	16.9	20.3	26.1
GREECE	43.7	42.1	55.6	27.9	18.6	7.3	2.0	2.9	29.2	17.9	8.1	20.0
IRELAND	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	65.3	0.1	31.6
ITALY	40.2	33.2	19.9	18.7	20.9	23.9	27.1	11.3	21.0	23.2	24.5	35.7
NETHERLANDS	8.5	6.0	4.2	13.1	6.8	3.6	2.2	3.2	20.0	53.7	12.7	21.9
U.K.	20.2	10.4	19.3	9.7	2.0	1.7	2.3	0.3	47.7	48.0	24.3	29.8
PORTUGAL	-	0.0	0.7	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	-	17.1	0.7	1.5
SPAIN	6.0	11.8	2.3	3.2	74.3	64.8	45.3	5.9	9.2	11.2	12.0	25.5

*For "Energy" see Annex table 1.2.2.B.1.

TABLE 1.2.2.B.2: CONTINUED:

EC Member State	LABOUR - INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES				HUMAN - CAPITAL - INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES				CAPITAL - INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Imports from:												
EUR(10)	13.8	11.9	9.5	9.2	48.3	55.1	57.2	49.1	41.5	36.5	36.2	41.7
BELG.-LUX.	14.2	11.4	12.0	14.0	58.5	57.1	48.0	37.3	51.3	34.9	46.5	51.9
DENMARK	13.0	4.8	6.2	7.1	64.5	64.9	72.8	68.5	16.9	28.0	16.5	24.0
FRANCE	11.3	9.2	6.4	5.3	61.6	62.8	62.9	61.5	40.4	44.1	39.1	50.4
GERMANY, F.R.	13.5	10.4	8.6	8.8	54.5	60.0	59.0	57.6	41.1	35.5	36.5	42.1
GREECE	13.3	11.9	12.3	8.3	8.1	2.3	1.0	1.0	45.1	47.7	22.8	22.1
IRELAND	3.4	2.8	4.2	2.1	4.4	31.3	15.5	10.1	8.9	79.5	26.8	19.6
ITALY	19.8	17.6	14.8	11.9	46.5	48.3	54.1	37.9	30.9	33.7	32.7	38.8
NETHERLANDS	14.4	9.8	7.1	5.6	38.2	39.9	40.8	41.3	36.3	38.6	48.8	48.6
U.K.	4.0	6.2	6.0	7.2	34.1	61.0	67.7	54.5	66.3	38.5	35.2	39.5
PORTUGAL	-	3.6	7.5	0.0	-	6.4	8.2	16.3	-	40.9	0.6	51.1
SPAIN	11.2	30.9	3.7	1.9	66.8	35.7	29.8	46.9	61.8	29.8	53.7	58.0
Exports to:												
EUR(10)	19.2	17.6	18.5	20.8	13.0	22.9	27.8	24.2	29.9	26.8	25.5	34.4
BELG.-LUX.	43.7	15.9	24.9	21.6	12.4	52.1	48.9	22.5	12.6	42.5	23.4	30.4
DENMARK	38.9	46.5	32.5	26.9	13.5	57.5	36.3	32.3	39.4	24.1	25.4	40.9
FRANCE	24.5	19.3	14.2	19.8	12.3	46.4	67.8	50.9	31.6	34.7	46.9	50.2
GERMANY, F.R.	33.2	30.3	31.0	30.0	18.5	29.5	33.4	26.9	28.0	18.1	23.6	26.8
GREECE	1.2	3.0	3.7	3.0	5.7	27.7	19.8	21.1	28.1	31.7	21.8	40.6
IRELAND	13.7	11.4	28.1	50.5	33.7	23.1	71.5	17.7	47.5	3.5	6.7	9.9
ITALY	11.2	6.2	9.6	12.7	4.8	11.8	16.2	15.9	17.8	22.6	24.7	38.0
NETHERLANDS	37.4	20.5	16.6	28.7	23.2	15.4	6.7	14.3	30.3	60.9	13.2	19.4
U.K.	5.6	21.1	26.5	29.7	23.3	14.7	22.4	24.0	66.6	46.9	26.2	30.8
PORTUGAL	-	28.9	73.6	48.9	-	53.9	24.8	49.1	-	19.7	15.9	7.2
SPAIN	6.9	7.6	22.3	31.7	2.8	3.8	17.5	33.4	5.5	8.3	16.7	27.3

TABLE 1.2.2.C.1: YUGOSLAVIA'S SPECIALIZATION IN TRADE WITH EC MEMBER STATES 1970-1985 BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP:

Specialization coefficients (share of a member state's trade with Yugoslavia compared to the OECD average share)

EC Member State	SITC 0 + 1 FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO				SITC 2 + 4 + 68 + 667 RAW MATERIALS				SITC 3 ENERGY			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Imports from:												
BELG.-LUX.	0.38	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.22	1.09	0.90	0.95	1.15	1.09	0.61	0.83
DENMARK	1.24	2.42	1.08	1.40	0.28	1.26	0.29	0.19	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	2.27	0.46	0.40	0.24	0.26	0.56	0.45	0.43	-	0.45	0.06	0.02
GERMANY, F.R.	0.27	0.17	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.59	0.51	0.44	0.69	0.73	0.50	0.31
GREECE	3.89	7.92	4.13	7.12	1.29	1.35	4.04	3.19	0.62	1.27	0.06	2.50
IRELAND	23.22	3.08	8.15	19.92	0.04	-	0.09	1.65	-	-	-	-
ITALY	0.84	0.79	0.55	1.80	0.42	0.60	0.54	0.80	1.38	2.18	1.22	1.88
NETHERLANDS	1.86	2.88	0.90	2.32	1.53	1.82	1.23	0.71	0.23	2.73	0.61	1.69
U.K.	0.32	2.17	0.19	0.52	2.81	0.53	0.55	0.56	1.31	2.00	0.39	0.55
PORTUGAL	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.40	3.27	2.03	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	0.97	1.88	0.39	1.28	0.91	2.53	1.92	1.45	-	-	-	1.57
Exports to:												
BELG.-LUX.	0.67	0.56	0.45	1.38	0.81	0.72	0.79	1.16	0.11	0.27	0.05	0.02
DENMARK	0.35	0.25	0.17	0.28	1.13	0.21	0.33	0.16	-	1.87	0.14	0.13
FRANCE	1.14	0.71	0.37	0.19	1.11	0.47	0.40	1.34	0.61	0.47	0.14	0.20
GERMANY, F.R.	0.58	0.83	0.75	0.78	0.75	0.43	0.54	0.59	0.28	0.67	0.07	0.44
GREECE	1.71	1.83	3.61	2.18	1.38	0.82	0.24	0.36	0.28	1.07	1.70	4.59
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITALY	1.60	1.44	1.29	1.42	1.19	1.52	2.04	1.81	0.83	1.00	0.41	1.00
NETHERLANDS	0.34	0.26	0.25	1.00	0.78	0.55	0.35	0.86	2.17	0.27	10.21	3.41
U.K.	0.81	0.45	1.25	0.76	1.56	1.84	1.07	0.87	0.44	2.47	0.84	1.15
PORTUGAL	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.81	-	0.03	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	0.24	0.52	0.15	0.25	2.89	3.18	2.96	0.80	0.06	0.33	-	-

TABLE 1.2.2.C.1: CONTINUED:

EC Member State	SITC 5 CHEMICALS				SITC 7 MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT				SITC 6 + 8 - 68 - 667 MANUFACTURED GOODS			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Imports from:												
BELG.-LUX.	1.28	1.85	2.01	1.87	1.26	0.90	0.60	0.54	1.08	0.77	1.35	1.22
DENMARK	1.30	1.07	0.63	1.06	1.44	1.24	1.47	1.37	0.72	0.37	0.69	0.89
FRANCE	0.74	0.93	0.94	0.92	1.43	1.26	1.28	1.37	0.82	0.81	0.95	1.00
GERMANY, F.R.	1.24	1.06	1.10	1.12	1.22	1.13	1.12	1.20	1.03	0.98	1.08	1.04
GREECE	0.51	0.07	0.26	0.54	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.01	1.96	2.45	1.56	0.98
IRELAND	0.81	5.54	1.49	0.99	0.02	0.19	0.29	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.43	0.30
ITALY	0.73	0.87	0.75	1.07	1.05	0.91	1.08	0.77	1.41	1.36	1.35	1.22
NETHERLANDS	1.75	1.99	2.26	3.02	0.73	0.52	0.60	0.63	0.67	0.78	0.74	0.62
U.K.	0.85	1.53	1.24	1.02	0.71	1.01	1.25	1.08	0.41	0.72	0.75	1.24
PORTUGAL	-	0.20	0.03	0.40	-	0.14	0.13	0.21	-	3.33	3.05	2.75
SPAIN	0.08	0.17	0.61	0.64	1.67	0.75	0.57	1.09	0.51	1.32	2.10	0.75
Exports to:												
BELG.-LUX.	0.50	0.30	0.40	0.46	0.92	2.95	2.28	1.09	1.60	0.63	0.87	1.04
DENMARK	0.72	0.39	0.54	2.41	0.92	1.56	1.61	1.56	1.55	1.87	1.59	1.06
FRANCE	0.64	1.31	0.39	0.30	0.89	2.54	3.17	2.62	0.91	0.73	0.55	0.65
GERMANY, F.R.	1.08	0.76	1.04	1.06	1.29	1.56	1.47	1.21	1.49	1.28	1.23	1.16
GREECE	1.36	0.85	0.87	0.83	0.37	1.59	0.71	0.86	0.31	0.23	0.26	0.46
IRELAND	1.03	0.09	0.96	0.53	2.46	1.24	3.15	0.68	0.71	2.51	0.84	2.10
ITALY	0.67	0.87	0.83	1.29	0.34	0.52	0.67	0.57	0.66	0.63	0.73	0.72
NETHERLANDS	2.61	8.46	0.81	0.53	1.31	0.68	0.25	0.59	1.35	0.78	0.65	1.04
U.K.	1.03	0.91	1.04	1.04	1.71	0.66	0.80	1.11	0.38	0.98	1.01	1.05
PORTUGAL	-	0.48	0.64	0.67	-	1.93	0.93	1.22	-	1.56	2.24	1.80
SPAIN	1.11	0.35	0.61	0.63	0.20	0.16	0.65	1.52	0.31	0.50	0.92	1.30

TABLE 1.2.2.C.2: YUGOSLAVIA'S SPECIALIZATION IN TRADE WITH EC MEMBER STATES 1970-1985 BY FACTOR-INTENSIVE-PRODUCT GROUP:*

Specialization coefficients (share of a member state's trade with Yugoslavia compared to the OECD average share)

EC Member State	AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRIES				RAW MATERIALS				RAW - MATERIALS - INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Imports from:												
BELG.-LUX.	0.44	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.28	1.32	0.59	1.00	0.70	0.95	1.30	1.26
DENMARK	1.02	3.51	1.04	1.16	0.47	0.45	0.16	0.27	0.49	0.50	0.48	0.61
FRANCE	1.89	0.81	0.37	0.19	0.30	0.41	0.47	0.73	0.54	0.82	0.96	0.91
GERMANY, F.R.	0.29	0.26	0.45	0.48	0.43	0.28	0.44	0.36	0.88	0.96	0.97	0.91
GREECE	3.47	4.84	3.76	7.32	1.02	4.23	5.03	2.41	1.82	1.95	1.63	1.47
IRELAND	19.09	1.72	7.43	16.06	0.15	-	0.22	4.43	0.17	2.10	1.05	0.58
ITALY	0.71	0.51	0.53	1.94	0.66	0.82	0.59	1.11	0.81	0.99	0.85	0.98
NETHERLANDS	2.62	3.40	1.15	2.16	2.53	2.59	2.22	1.27	0.74	0.96	1.31	1.04
U.K.	0.27	1.23	0.19	0.45	0.62	0.95	0.25	0.32	1.78	0.82	0.85	1.04
PORTUGAL	-	0.67	3.25	-	-	0.41	2.50	2.16	-	3.09	1.98	2.34
SPAIN	2.20	4.56	2.03	3.97	1.94	2.41	0.75	0.34	0.09	0.30	1.84	0.96
Exports to:												
BELG.-LUX.	0.61	0.56	0.44	1.35	1.21	1.71	1.31	1.30	0.54	0.14	0.28	1.12
DENMARK	0.32	0.25	0.16	0.27	0.03	0.30	0.44	0.47	1.45	0.56	1.05	1.19
FRANCE	1.04	0.70	0.36	0.18	0.30	0.49	0.33	0.34	1.15	0.49	0.37	0.85
GERMANY, F.R.	0.53	0.83	0.75	0.79	0.73	0.33	0.29	0.62	0.97	0.65	0.92	0.92
GREECE	1.61	1.83	3.52	2.13	1.82	0.84	0.21	0.62	1.10	0.69	0.37	0.70
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.97	2.52	0.00	1.11
ITALY	1.48	1.44	1.26	1.43	2.05	2.75	2.88	2.40	0.79	0.90	1.09	1.26
NETHERLANDS	0.31	0.26	0.27	1.00	0.67	0.41	0.23	0.68	0.75	2.07	0.58	0.77
U.K.	0.75	0.45	1.22	0.74	0.20	0.20	0.24	0.06	1.80	1.85	1.10	1.05
PORTUGAL	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.66	0.03	0.05
SPAIN	0.22	0.51	0.15	0.24	7.28	7.45	4.82	1.26	0.35	0.43	0.55	0.90

* For "Energy" see Annex table 1.2.2.C.1.

TABLE 1.2.2.C.2: CONTINUED:

EC Member State	LABOUR - INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES				HUMAN - CAPITAL - INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES				CAPITAL - INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985
Imports from:												
BELG.-LUX.	1.14	1.07	1.46	1.75	1.30	1.07	0.92	0.78	1.23	0.93	1.33	1.31
DENMARK	1.04	0.45	0.76	0.89	1.42	1.22	1.39	1.42	0.41	0.74	0.47	0.60
FRANCE	0.90	0.86	0.78	0.66	1.36	1.18	1.20	1.28	0.97	1.17	1.12	1.27
GERMANY, F.R.	1.08	0.97	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.12	1.13	1.20	0.99	0.94	1.05	1.06
GREECE	1.06	1.11	1.50	1.05	0.18	0.04	0.02	0.02	1.08	1.27	0.65	0.56
IRELAND	0.27	0.26	0.51	0.26	0.10	0.59	0.30	0.21	0.21	2.11	0.77	0.49
ITALY	1.58	1.64	1.80	1.49	1.03	0.90	1.03	0.79	0.74	0.89	0.94	0.98
NETHERLANDS	1.15	0.92	0.87	0.70	0.84	0.75	0.78	0.86	0.87	1.02	1.40	1.22
U.K.	0.32	0.58	0.73	0.90	0.75	1.14	1.29	1.33	1.59	1.02	1.01	0.99
PORTUGAL	-	0.34	0.91	-	-	0.12	0.16	0.34	-	1.08	0.02	1.29
SPAIN	0.90	2.89	0.45	0.24	1.47	0.67	0.57	0.98	1.49	0.79	1.54	1.46
Exports to:												
BELG.-LUX.	1.99	0.76	1.09	0.86	0.88	2.70	2.11	0.99	0.42	1.48	0.90	0.94
DENMARK	1.77	2.24	1.43	1.08	0.96	1.42	1.56	1.42	1.30	0.84	0.98	1.26
FRANCE	1.11	0.93	0.62	0.79	0.87	2.40	2.92	2.42	1.04	1.21	1.81	1.55
GERMANY, F.R.	1.51	1.46	1.36	1.20	1.31	1.53	1.44	1.19	0.92	0.63	0.91	0.83
GREECE	0.05	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.40	1.44	0.85	0.93	0.93	1.10	0.84	1.25
IRELAND	0.62	0.55	1.23	2.02	2.39	1.20	3.08	0.78	1.57	0.12	0.26	0.31
ITALY	0.51	0.30	0.42	0.51	0.34	0.61	0.70	0.70	0.59	0.79	0.95	1.17
NETHERLANDS	1.70	0.99	0.73	1.15	1.65	0.80	0.29	0.63	1.00	2.12	0.51	0.60
U.K.	0.25	1.01	1.16	1.19	1.65	0.76	0.97	1.06	2.20	1.63	1.01	0.95
PORTUGAL	-	1.39	3.22	1.96	-	2.79	1.07	2.16	-	0.69	0.61	0.22
SPAIN	0.31	0.37	0.98	1.27	0.20	0.20	0.75	1.47	0.18	0.29	0.64	0.84

TABLE I.3.1.: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM EUR(10) 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORT VALUE FROM EUR(10) IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM EUR(10) (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM		EUR(10)'S MARKET SHARE (%) [IN YUG'S IMPORTS]	
		80	85	EUR(10)	WORLD	EUR(10)	WORLD	80	85
1	73289	223073	112799	-14.4	-12.4	3.1	1.2	84.60	74.28
2	71150	141033	90027	-9.4	-8.7	2.4	1.0	76.81	74.06
3	58120	160925	88581	-11.2	-7.0	2.4	1.3	65.32	55.51
4	73210	59173	80266	.5	-10.7	2.2	1.0	32.38	65.32
5	71980	258674	72507	-26.1	-25.6	2.0	.8	69.90	71.21
6	33240	3964	71474	38.6	7.1	1.9	1.9	2.80	30.57
7	59999	73065	58647	-6.2	-5.0	1.6	.7	70.25	66.52
8	58110	79209	56585	-7.5	-6.7	1.5	.7	68.74	64.84
9	51285	47045	55458	-1.3	-3.3	1.5	.6	62.58	72.72
10	21110	22089	52256	15.3	7.4	1.4	.6	40.63	69.62
11	7222P	84333	47080	-14.0	-11.8	1.3	.7	63.50	55.70
12	7151P	111761	47024	-13.3	-10.7	1.3	.8	59.98	47.62
13	71842	53456	44591	-7.8	-5.5	1.2	1.2	27.16	29.82
14	23120	36214	43400	2.5	-3.2	1.2	.8	30.92	42.15
15	71922	65725	43274	-13.8	-11.6	1.2	.6	71.37	64.29
16	71430	51414	41630	-11.2	-9.2	1.1	.8	40.97	45.13
17	72996	54582	39410	-6.8	-5.4	1.1	.4	86.40	78.10
18	67271	40565	38817	-15.6	-18.3	1.1	.8	21.75	40.25
19	61140	6422	36908	41.2	3.9	1.0	.4	19.56	77.12
20	71993	54377	36898	-10.4	-6.0	1.0	.5	70.96	58.29
21	73230	30607	35202	-4.5	-11.3	1.0	.6	32.11	48.11
22	65161	65037	33945	-15.4	-12.7	.9	.4	86.16	72.44
23	71921	50835	32937	-11.8	-7.0	.9	.6	67.69	49.19
24	67481	7827	32369	36.6	4.6	.9	.4	18.94	68.12
25	67433	37126	30944	-4.4	-5.5	.8	.3	74.80	77.65
26	53332	38886	30242	-6.7	-5.3	.8	.4	74.25	68.83
27	59975	43293	30143	-7.0	-7.3	.8	.3	94.54	96.91
28	72930	36302	30058	-4.8	-1.6	.8	.6	47.57	40.35
29	71970	33014	29274	-4.8	-.4	.8	.5	54.09	46.87
30	71992	57480	28891	-17.9	-15.3	.8	.4	61.77	53.20
31	67431	30252	28802	-3.3	-1.6	.8	.5	46.32	43.96
32	72952	39793	28394	-7.9	-6.2	.8	.5	50.43	42.89
33	71931	108146	25854	-28.6	-20.3	.7	.6	61.27	37.10
34	54130	18666	25617	1.9	-6.0	.7	.3	40.16	64.18
35	7221P	49775	24134	-16.2	-10.5	.7	.4	68.87	50.13
36	71730	17164	22898	1.6	7.7	.6	.3	81.46	63.16
37	67820	38322	22540	-16.2	-10.2	.6	.5	54.03	38.50
38	51252	20376	22369	.4	10.2	.6	.4	73.15	51.70
39	33220	4492	22166	40.8	39.9	.6	.3	63.25	71.88
40	55420	19689	21001	1.6	8.2	.6	.3	73.11	57.66
41	62910	11483	20637	18.3	17.0	.6	.5	38.38	32.20
42	53101	36429	20232	-13.2	-8.4	.5	.4	44.99	38.39
43	51212	11868	20154	9.0	6.7	.5	.5	29.84	36.44
44	71952	27775	18720	-11.8	-11.2	.5	.2	84.11	86.51
45	73250	7801	18232	11.5	1.1	.5	.3	24.31	45.43
46	42120	0	17950	48.2	.9	.5	.4	.00	41.60
47	51213	29788	17755	-5.6	-10.3	.5	.4	35.88	40.28
48	51272	10551	17597	9.9	-7.4	.5	.2	28.37	59.49
49	71962	60232	17535	-25.2	-20.9	.5	.2	82.95	70.83
50	59920	8992	17362	7.3	2.9	.5	.2	45.63	66.03
TOTAL (1-50)		2579100	1901586			51.5	28.8		

TABLE 1.3.2.A.1.: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORT VALUE FROM B.-L. IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM BLU (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM			PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM			BLU'S MARKET SHARE (%) [IN YUG'S IMPORTS]	
		80	85	BLU	EUR(10)	WORLD	BLU	EUR(10)	WORLD	80	85
1	58120	14774	6777	-13.8	-11.2	-7.0	5.0	2.4	1.3	6.00	4.25
2	59920	1005	6401	44.7	7.3	2.9	4.8	.5	.2	5.10	24.34
3	23120	938	5741	38.4	2.5	-3.2	4.3	1.2	.8	.80	5.58
4	69311	4499	5681	-.3	-4.2	-6.6	4.2	.4	.2	17.28	27.16
5	51285	4739	4696	-9.4	-1.3	-3.3	3.5	1.5	.6	6.30	6.16
6	51252	2604	4320	14.6	.4	10.2	3.2	.6	.4	9.35	9.98
7	7333P	13	4110	504.7	-8.4	-15.7	3.1	.2	.0	.11	61.39
8	33240	0	3879	.0	38.6	7.1	2.9	1.9	1.9	.00	1.66
9	51272	676	3744	42.4	9.9	-7.4	2.8	.5	.2	1.82	12.66
10	59975	6910	3699	-13.0	-7.0	-7.3	2.8	.8	.3	15.09	11.89
11	59999	3252	3277	3.3	-6.2	-5.0	2.4	1.6	.7	3.13	3.72
12	86242	6036	3164	-15.8	-15.4	-12.9	2.4	.2	.1	29.35	25.22
13	71922	1065	2897	15.0	-13.8	-11.6	2.2	1.2	.6	1.16	4.30
14	71712	1952	2844	-17.1	-6.8	5.8	2.1	.4	.3	7.94	8.97
15	65213	295	2750	23.4	25.2	28.8	2.0	.3	.6	1.29	3.75
16	58110	2073	2393	-1.8	-7.5	-6.7	1.8	1.5	.7	1.80	2.74
17	86241	1389	2144	.7	-13.3	-11.2	1.6	.1	.0	11.02	28.11
18	54130	4211	1824	-27.8	1.9	-6.0	1.4	.7	.3	9.06	4.57
19	65164	593	1549	25.6	-23.0	-15.3	1.2	.2	.0	3.02	16.22
20	7222P	2875	1517	-16.7	-14.0	-11.8	1.1	1.3	.7	2.16	1.79
21	67701	3019	1493	-14.6	-11.8	-4.5	1.1	.2	.1	17.92	9.25
22	71993	2677	1414	-19.1	-10.4	-6.0	1.1	1.0	.5	3.49	2.23
23	62998	1101	1375	3.3	-9.1	-9.1	1.0	.3	.1	4.58	8.21
24	25110	0	1357	-2.9	-9.2	-1.0	1.0	.0	.1	.00	7.72
25	71522	790	1341	-1.2	-23.1	-18.2	1.0	.2	.0	3.33	11.69
26	51281	404	1317	30.8	-1.2	-2.1	1.0	.3	.1	2.43	8.49
27	69891	2137	1249	-12.2	-10.5	-8.3	.9	.4	.2	8.24	6.39
28	67620	0	1249	.0	17.5	16.3	.9	.3	.1	.00	9.46
29	72491	2058	1219	-17.8	-15.1	-22.4	.9	.2	.1	5.58	8.84
30	62910	1918	1184	.6	18.3	17.0	.9	.6	.5	6.41	1.85
31	72996	134	1124	22.2	-6.8	-5.4	.8	1.1	.4	.21	2.23
32	68610	0	1085	.0	69.2	36.3	.8	.3	.3	.00	3.21
33	54150	10	1055	94.8	-7.4	-9.7	.8	.2	.0	.09	13.00
34	64195	2132	1052	-15.0	-6.4	-4.6	.8	.5	.2	8.14	3.82
35	59956	864	1017	17.1	13.3	-12.1	.8	.0	.0	33.51	80.46
36	53332	1983	1010	-11.7	-6.7	-5.3	.8	.8	.4	3.79	2.30
37	71954	817	999	5.6	-5.2	-.8	.7	.5	.3	2.53	3.10
38	65311	0	996	.0	-12.9	-13.0	.7	.0	.0	.00	22.78
39	67702	1704	986	-12.5	-18.1	-25.3	.7	.0	.0	11.51	26.58
40	71150	608	974	-2.0	-9.4	-8.7	.7	2.4	1.0	.33	.80
41	71711	648	960	-31.2	-21.9	-5.3	.7	.4	.4	1.08	2.13
42	69521	2222	960	-19.2	-6.7	.7	.7	.1	.0	33.41	12.19
43	58132	1669	925	-5.1	-9.4	-7.8	.7	.3	.1	7.01	5.75
44	86171	282	888	8.9	-2.3	-1.0	.7	.4	.2	1.20	3.57
45	61140	0	833	150.4	41.2	3.9	.6	1.0	.4	.00	1.74
46	71430	2299	821	-40.5	-11.2	-9.2	.6	1.1	.8	1.83	.89
47	54170	1914	785	-15.6	-5.7	-3.5	.6	.4	.2	6.24	2.88
48	51271	1542	761	-24.0	-5.2	-2.0	.6	.2	.1	11.08	5.44
49	26632	603	760	-14.7	.0	-4.9	.6	.1	.2	3.51	3.89
50	89300	449	710	5.9	-18.5	-18.2	.5	.4	.2	.96	3.70
TOTAL (1-50)		93883	105306				78.4	31.2	17.5		

TABLE 1.3.2.A.2.: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM DENMARK 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORT VALUE FROM DENMARK IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM DEN (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM			PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM			DEN'S MARKET SHARE (%) [IN YUG'S IMPORTS]	
		80	85	DEN	EUR(10)	WORLD	DEN	EUR(10)	WORLD	80	85
1	71150	2123	3851	3.4	-9.4	-8.7	10.5	2.4	1.0	1.16	3.17
2	71922	2903	2014	-7.1	-13.8	-11.6	5.5	1.2	.6	3.15	2.99
3	51291	2681	1887	-5.6	-6.8	-11.5	5.1	.1	.0	42.87	47.46
4	57130	0	1494	1043.4	-11.4	-15.1	4.1	.0	.0	.00	16.83
5	72952	1637	1327	-.9	-7.9	-6.2	3.6	.8	.5	2.07	2.00
6	71992	1384	1148	-9.8	-17.9	-15.3	3.1	.8	.4	1.49	2.11
7	71980	2892	1066	-23.2	-26.1	-25.6	2.9	2.0	.8	.78	1.05
8	71993	1123	1016	-3.7	-10.4	-6.0	2.8	1.0	.5	1.47	1.60
9	89961	1125	1008	-5.6	-2.1	-3.7	2.7	.0	.0	27.72	22.77
10	72499	2625	960	-19.7	-17.6	-.5	2.6	.3	.4	4.23	2.12
11	59999	580	767	.9	-6.2	-5.0	2.1	1.6	.7	.56	.87
12	71919	1288	695	-18.6	-30.0	-26.1	1.9	.4	.2	1.51	2.34
13	54170	1122	629	-6.5	-5.7	-3.5	1.7	.4	.2	3.66	2.31
14	86197	1053	620	-11.1	-9.5	-10.1	1.7	.3	.1	4.17	3.46
15	71912	440	602	15.3	3.3	-11.1	1.6	.3	.1	2.20	4.61
16	0311P	907	584	-17.0	-16.5	-7.6	1.6	.0	.1	3.86	3.86
17	63240	155	576	47.1	14.8	-29.9	1.6	.0	.0	11.58	79.89
18	71839	3974	532	-40.3	-11.1	-9.7	1.4	.4	.1	12.30	2.96
19	51281	431	532	5.5	-1.2	-2.1	1.4	.3	.1	2.60	3.43
20	71921	551	486	-6.1	-11.8	-7.0	1.3	.9	.6	.73	.73
21	7222P	1137	478	-15.9	-14.0	-11.8	1.3	1.3	.7	.86	.57
22	71923	2400	472	-32.0	-28.1	-21.9	1.3	.4	.3	3.27	1.42
23	86171	495	459	-11.4	-2.3	-1.0	1.3	.4	.2	2.10	1.84
24	71220	333	451	-2.1	-12.1	-2.6	1.2	.3	.2	1.33	2.23
25	71915	333	437	-8.3	-10.9	-12.6	1.2	.1	.0	2.94	5.60
26	86169	60	435	35.0	-9.0	-5.2	1.2	.2	.1	.36	3.00
27	72610	229	422	-2.3	-23.1	-18.4	1.2	.2	.2	.69	2.21
28	27653	1029	396	-.4	-.6	.4	1.1	.0	.0	99.52	99.75
29	51269	649	379	4.4	-.9	4.0	1.0	.0	.0	37.32	19.30
30	54130	667	368	-5.6	1.9	-6.0	1.0	.7	.3	1.43	.92
31	71491	5	364	110.5	-6.4	-10.8	1.0	.0	.0	.12	21.00
32	86199	295	352	-3.5	-8.0	-1.4	1.0	.3	.2	1.56	1.65
33	71931	3163	342	-40.6	-28.6	-20.3	.9	.7	.6	1.79	.49
34	71110	137	329	18.3	-34.4	-10.3	.9	.0	.4	.16	.72
35	09909	1057	320	-21.7	-2.8	-7.2	.9	.4	.1	5.39	1.97
36	53332	687	316	-24.0	-6.7	-5.3	.9	.8	.4	1.31	.72
37	71851	1780	263	-34.0	-30.8	-24.3	.7	.2	.1	3.31	1.65
38	64195	692	257	-38.0	-6.4	-4.6	.7	.5	.2	2.64	.93
39	7221P	395	247	-7.1	-16.2	-10.5	.7	.7	.4	.55	.51
40	69221	0	230	391.7	-3.9	10.0	.6	.0	.0	.00	11.62
41	67820	6	218	47.6	-16.2	-10.2	.6	.6	.5	.00	.37
42	29291	82	188	18.0	-.9	-6.2	.5	.0	.0	2.04	6.30
43	86198	590	181	-22.2	-22.2	-17.8	.5	.0	.0	5.45	3.48
44	84145	170	171	-2.0	-31.8	-24.4	.5	.0	.0	2.31	11.70
45	72410	280	166	-8.8	-22.2	-13.9	.5	.4	.2	.48	.61
46	71812	108	161	-5.5	-21.9	-20.3	.4	.0	.0	1.18	4.57
47	89423	99	160	9.8	-2.3	-8.2	.4	.0	.0	2.48	5.68
48	71720	0	154	458.3	-10.8	-4.3	.4	.1	.0	.00	1.51
49	53320	28	151	39.5	5.2	-2.6	.4	.0	.0	1.57	9.05
50	67501	0	148	.0	-11.9	-8.2	.4	.5	.3	.00	.39
TOTAL (1-50)		45900	30809				84.0	22.5	12.5		

TABLE 1.3.2.A.3.: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM FRANCE 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORT VALUE FROM FRANCE IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM FRA (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM			PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM			FRA'S MARKET SHARE (%) [IN YUG'S IMPORTS]	
		80	85	FRA	EUR(10)	WORLD	FRA	EUR(10)	WORLD	80	85
1	73289	60601	29971	-12.9	-14.4	-12.4	8.0	3.1	1.2	22.98	19.74
2	73210	13203	25851	7.7	.5	-10.7	6.9	2.2	1.0	7.22	21.04
3	71150	33925	23291	-3.8	-9.4	-8.7	6.2	2.4	1.0	18.48	19.16
4	71980	42519	11089	-27.2	-26.1	-25.6	3.0	2.0	.8	11.49	10.89
5	67431	1771	9979	47.2	-3.3	-1.6	2.7	.8	.5	2.71	15.23
6	73492	2356	9302	30.5	22.5	11.5	2.5	.4	.3	12.86	22.99
7	59975	8174	8681	5.2	-7.0	-7.3	2.3	.8	.3	17.85	27.91
8	58120	12729	7156	-13.2	-11.2	-7.0	1.9	2.4	1.3	5.17	4.48
9	62910	5058	6623	8.3	18.3	17.0	1.8	.6	.5	16.91	10.33
10	7222P	14363	6346	-19.2	-14.0	-11.8	1.7	1.3	.7	10.82	7.51
11	7221P	16885	6017	-20.6	-16.2	-10.5	1.6	.7	.4	23.36	12.50
12	51411	5870	5881	-.6	-5.4	-3.2	1.6	.2	.0	44.16	53.51
13	23120	7361	5759	-6.7	2.5	-3.2	1.5	1.2	.8	6.29	5.59
14	21110	2216	5525	8.5	15.3	7.4	1.5	1.4	.6	4.08	7.36
15	71931	12413	5310	-22.9	-28.6	-20.3	1.4	.7	.6	7.03	7.62
16	51362	18464	5105	-22.2	-21.4	-19.1	1.4	.3	.2	36.81	26.09
17	72912	756	4845	33.1	4.1	10.2	1.3	.3	.1	7.59	36.14
18	51285	9533	4219	-21.5	-1.3	-3.3	1.1	1.5	.6	12.68	5.53
19	72996	5210	3957	-9.8	-6.8	-5.4	1.1	1.1	.4	8.25	7.84
20	71993	3760	3935	-.2	-10.4	-6.0	1.1	1.0	.5	4.91	6.22
21	71430	10733	3753	-23.3	-11.2	-9.2	1.0	1.1	.8	8.55	4.07
22	7151P	16868	3644	-20.2	-13.3	-10.7	1.0	1.3	.8	9.05	3.69
23	73230	0	3456	3.2	-4.5	-11.3	.9	1.0	.6	.00	4.72
24	71921	6772	3411	-20.2	-11.8	-7.0	.9	.9	.6	9.02	5.09
25	58110	5784	3373	-9.7	-7.5	-6.7	.9	1.5	.7	5.02	3.86
26	71142	2	3179	292.2	-8.6	-4.1	.8	.3	.1	.01	23.87
27	51222	5120	2829	-4.9	-14.2	-7.2	.8	.4	.3	9.45	7.68
28	72930	2224	2812	-3.0	-4.8	-1.6	.8	.8	.6	2.91	3.77
29	59999	6367	2715	-18.4	-6.2	-5.0	.7	1.6	.7	6.12	3.08
30	71922	8818	2634	-34.7	-13.8	-11.6	.7	1.2	.6	9.57	3.91
31	51213	2922	2580	-2.5	-5.6	-10.3	.7	.5	.4	3.52	5.85
32	67271	0	2538	3.6	-15.6	-18.3	.7	1.1	.8	.00	2.63
33	67481	1137	2463	16.4	36.6	4.6	.7	.9	.4	2.75	5.18
34	72952	5431	2440	-11.6	-7.9	-6.2	.7	.8	.5	6.88	3.69
35	71912	416	2428	26.2	3.3	-11.1	.6	.3	.1	2.08	18.60
36	71992	6962	2346	-20.6	-17.9	-15.3	.6	.8	.4	7.48	4.32
37	71970	2191	2245	-4.4	-4.8	-.4	.6	.8	.5	3.59	3.59
38	67830	1505	2238	3.5	.6	5.6	.6	.4	.3	10.10	5.87
39	67433	6748	2151	-19.7	-4.4	-5.5	.6	.8	.3	13.60	5.40
40	73170	498	2133	25.6	-9.1	2.4	.6	.2	.2	2.55	7.18
41	86242	5181	2116	-20.9	-15.4	-12.9	.6	.2	.1	25.19	16.87
42	86197	3495	2115	-11.5	-9.5	-10.1	.6	.3	.1	13.83	11.80
43	72491	2936	2096	-13.4	-15.1	-22.4	.6	.2	.1	7.96	15.20
44	51281	2212	2082	-5.2	-1.2	-2.1	.6	.3	.1	13.33	13.43
45	71923	13048	1988	-38.2	-28.1	-21.9	.5	.4	.3	17.79	5.99
46	72499	2406	1961	-10.0	-17.6	-.5	.5	.3	.4	3.88	4.33
47	73240	603	1898	44.2	-13.1	-9.2	.5	.3	.2	1.90	7.46
48	72941	4120	1876	-15.2	-8.9	-10.2	.5	.2	.1	18.77	13.40
49	65213	428	1853	49.8	25.2	28.8	.5	.3	.6	1.87	2.52
50	71842	5214	1762	-25.7	-7.8	-5.5	.5	1.2	1.2	2.65	1.18
TOTAL (1-50)		407308	263957				70.6	44.5	25.2		

TABLE 1.3.2.A.4.: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM THE F.R. GERMANY 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORT VALUE FROM F.R.G. IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM FRG (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM			PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM			FRG'S MARKET SHARE (%) [IN YUG'S IMPORTS]	
		80	85	FRG	EUR(10)	WORLD	FRG	EUR(10)	WORLD	80	85
1	73289	92480	58454	-11.1	-14.4	-12.4	3.7	3.1	1.2	35.07	38.49
2	71150	69729	45042	-10.0	-9.4	-8.7	2.8	2.4	1.0	37.98	37.05
3	73210	20567	41839	8.2	.5	-10.7	2.6	2.2	1.0	11.25	34.05
4	58120	80277	39120	-13.7	-11.2	-7.0	2.5	2.4	1.3	32.58	24.52
5	7151P	68395	37917	-7.5	-13.3	-10.7	2.4	1.3	.8	36.71	38.40
6	71842	34578	34749	-4.6	-7.8	-5.5	2.2	1.2	1.2	17.57	23.24
7	71980	122752	33184	-26.1	-26.1	-25.6	2.1	2.0	.8	33.17	32.59
8	59999	40184	30487	-7.2	-6.2	-5.0	1.9	1.6	.7	38.64	34.58
9	7222P	47316	27174	-13.1	-14.0	-11.8	1.7	1.3	.7	35.63	32.15
10	58110	48215	27167	-11.7	-7.5	-6.7	1.7	1.5	.7	41.84	31.13
11	51285	19901	26528	2.3	-1.3	-3.3	1.7	1.5	.6	26.47	34.78
12	71993	34189	22270	-10.5	-10.4	-6.0	1.4	1.0	.5	44.62	35.18
13	65161	37924	22096	-12.5	-15.4	-12.7	1.4	.9	.4	50.24	47.15
14	71970	22354	20673	-3.7	-4.8	-.4	1.3	.8	.5	36.63	33.10
15	71921	27933	19321	-9.1	-11.8	-7.0	1.2	.9	.6	37.19	28.85
16	71922	27427	18843	-7.1	-13.8	-11.6	1.2	1.2	.6	29.78	27.99
17	73230	9662	17698	1.1	-4.5	-11.3	1.1	1.0	.6	10.14	24.19
18	71730	12557	17563	1.4	1.6	7.7	1.1	.6	.3	59.59	48.44
19	53101	29640	16454	-13.1	-13.2	-8.4	1.0	.5	.4	36.60	31.22
20	71992	29354	16293	-15.0	-17.9	-15.3	1.0	.8	.4	31.55	30.00
21	72952	19287	15898	-5.0	-7.9	-6.2	1.0	.8	.5	24.44	24.02
22	53332	23695	15762	-10.4	-6.7	-5.3	1.0	.8	.4	45.24	35.87
23	55420	14947	15748	1.0	1.6	8.2	1.0	.6	.3	55.50	43.24
24	23120	17569	14328	-5.4	2.5	-3.2	.9	1.2	.8	15.00	13.92
25	64195	8269	12290	4.0	-6.4	-4.6	.8	.5	.2	31.58	44.66
26	73250	7591	11863	2.5	11.5	1.1	.7	.5	.3	23.66	29.56
27	71430	21972	11754	-18.1	-11.2	-9.2	.7	1.1	.8	17.51	12.74
28	7221P	20291	11494	-13.8	-16.2	-10.5	.7	.7	.4	28.08	23.88
29	67820	16972	11387	-7.8	-16.2	-10.2	.7	.6	.5	23.93	19.45
30	71952	17177	11309	-13.9	-11.8	-11.2	.7	.5	.2	52.02	52.26
31	67501	26977	11294	-16.3	-11.9	-8.2	.7	.5	.3	44.08	30.06
32	72930	19773	10483	-12.9	-4.8	-1.6	.7	.8	.6	25.91	14.07
33	71713	13122	10416	-7.5	-9.1	-7.0	.7	.4	.2	50.50	51.35
34	71954	13047	10129	-5.8	-5.2	-.8	.6	.5	.3	40.38	31.42
35	71829	11821	9797	-15.7	-17.2	-10.3	.6	.3	.2	46.11	52.56
36	67271	26202	9604	-42.7	-15.6	-18.3	.6	1.1	.8	14.05	9.96
37	72410	29815	9344	-21.8	-22.2	-13.9	.6	.4	.2	51.43	34.58
38	71715	15107	9315	-10.5	-13.8	-10.3	.6	.4	.2	44.33	42.39
39	86171	8389	9081	-1.1	-2.3	-1.0	.6	.4	.2	35.67	36.49
40	67433	18601	9068	-11.6	-4.4	-5.5	.6	.8	.3	37.48	22.76
41	71931	48469	9060	-30.3	-28.6	-20.3	.6	.7	.6	27.46	13.00
42	54170	10908	8145	-6.9	-5.7	-3.5	.5	.4	.2	35.57	29.89
43	72992	20309	8044	-14.7	-14.9	-15.2	.5	.3	.2	43.91	40.79
44	01110	60302	7976	-30.2	-26.6	-26.6	.5	.4	.1	77.10	54.34
45	51222	19742	7908	-19.1	-14.2	-7.2	.5	.4	.3	36.45	21.47
46	71492	10023	7891	-5.6	3.6	8.6	.5	.4	.5	29.64	13.93
47	71962	33699	7679	-27.2	-25.2	-20.9	.5	.5	.2	46.41	31.02
48	65351	7676	7598	-4.2	4.0	7.8	.5	.4	.4	25.41	16.01
49	51252	10209	7404	-7.0	.4	10.2	.5	.6	.4	36.65	17.11
50	67620	3980	7276	9.3	17.5	16.3	.5	.3	.1	96.70	55.11
TOTAL (1-50)		1451375	882217				55.6	45.1	25.1		

TABLE 1.3.2.A.5.: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM GREECE 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORT VALUE FROM GREECE IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM GRE (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM			PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM			GRE'S MARKET SHARE (%) [IN YUG'S IMPORTS]	
		80	85	GRE	EUR(10)	WORLD	GRE	EUR(10)	WORLD	80	85
1	26310	2463	15392	33.2	32.8	2.7	14.8	.4	2.3	1.04	5.58
2	33240	0	10514	-37.2	38.6	7.1	10.1	1.9	1.9	.00	4.50
3	51365	0	8401	.0	58.3	56.8	8.1	.3	.1	.00	47.99
4	21110	1482	5789	23.3	15.3	7.4	5.6	1.4	.6	2.73	7.71
5	0511P	4674	5164	-6.6	-10.0	-13.7	5.0	.1	.1	14.82	38.98
6	42120	0	5061	112.5	48.2	.9	4.9	.5	.4	.00	11.73
7	67431	8309	4982	-16.0	-3.3	-1.6	4.8	.8	.5	12.72	7.60
8	27624	13373	4921	-22.1	-16.7	-18.7	4.7	.2	.0	66.81	57.29
9	67481	0	4880	.0	36.6	4.6	4.7	.9	.4	.00	10.27
10	12100	0	4469	32.9	10.4	-.3	4.3	.1	.2	.00	18.14
11	21160	4302	2898	-9.7	-12.5	-9.7	2.8	.0	.1	22.92	20.93
12	65213	3	2348	204.1	25.2	28.8	2.3	.3	.6	.01	3.20
13	65130	85	2343	33.2	54.3	28.1	2.3	.0	.0	5.25	20.68
14	26621	176	2222	123.8	-14.5	-12.8	2.1	.4	.2	.49	10.78
15	05350	2925	1833	-6.3	-5.0	-14.6	1.8	.0	.0	43.57	59.98
16	0512P	3604	1455	-18.0	-20.3	-9.3	1.4	.1	.1	13.84	8.55
17	05203	4235	1390	-25.1	-25.1	-25.0	1.3	.0	.0	79.56	87.59
18	62910	49	1383	102.8	18.3	17.0	1.3	.6	.5	.16	2.16
19	65164	5948	1233	-28.0	-23.0	-15.3	1.2	.2	.0	30.28	12.91
20	05172	3399	1223	-23.0	-23.5	-18.7	1.2	.2	.0	14.16	11.94
21	67470	7239	1129	-29.1	-38.7	-27.7	1.1	.0	.0	10.11	9.84
22	05202	100	934	86.3	86.3	-6.8	.9	.0	.0	22.17	81.64
23	08130	0	903	20.9	106.2	-12.2	.9	.3	.2	.00	3.47
24	28330	880	820	-5.6	-3.4	-13.7	.8	.0	.0	5.87	8.27
25	59964	0	755	29.2	84.5	36.1	.7	.0	.0	.00	25.16
26	51335	0	688	78.7	38.4	-5.2	.7	.0	.0	.00	13.39
27	61300	0	641	-2.7	-16.0	3.4	.6	.0	.0	.00	27.94
28	28350	1146	620	-32.7	7.6	-13.7	.6	.1	.1	6.27	4.31
29	05552	849	609	-1.5	10.6	36.2	.6	.0	.0	89.56	53.05
30	26210	0	493	.0	6.2	-8.8	.5	.0	.6	.00	.73
31	81230	0	470	140.4	9.3	7.1	.5	.0	.0	.00	29.39
32	68510	0	465	40.3	45.4	-18.7	.4	.0	.0	.00	10.82
33	27621	319	442	12.0	-8.9	4.1	.4	.0	.1	2.21	2.45
34	26330	412	430	-21.0	-14.6	-21.6	.4	.0	.0	27.54	55.70
35	21170	160	419	12.7	-22.2	-14.0	.4	.0	.0	1.05	4.25
36	33294	0	371	.0	27.9	6.1	.4	.0	.1	.00	2.52
37	58120	293	350	-1.1	-11.2	-7.0	.3	2.4	1.3	.12	.22
38	61191	701	284	13.7	1.7	-21.2	.3	.0	.0	6.41	8.59
39	26270	232	264	-4.0	-3.7	-9.2	.3	.2	.1	.90	1.68
40	69603	0	262	56.4	3.8	-14.8	.3	.0	.0	.00	42.12
41	05462	291	234	4.5	-10.7	-23.4	.2	.0	.0	17.60	91.76
42	67501	71	233	37.4	-11.9	-8.2	.2	.5	.3	.12	.62
43	51213	670	219	-16.7	-5.6	-10.3	.2	.5	.4	.81	.50
44	07525	0	214	111.5	28.8	22.4	.2	.0	.0	.00	62.94
45	65352	780	213	-21.1	-10.6	2.6	.2	.1	.3	2.61	.57
46	85101	0	203	.0	75.9	64.5	.2	.0	.0	.00	7.80
47	53101	0	180	.0	-13.2	-8.4	.2	.5	.4	.00	.34
48	51333	0	178	-44.2	47.1	-16.1	.2	.0	.0	.00	5.04
49	61230	0	169	.0	-23.9	-19.4	.2	.0	.0	.00	4.33
50	27640	0	166	24.4	-15.1	-6.3	.2	.0	.2	.00	.55
TOTAL (1-50)		69170	101259				97.5	14.0	13.3		

TABLE 1.3.2.A.6.: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM IRELAND 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORT VALUE FROM IRELAND IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM IRE (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM			PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM			IRE'S MARKET SHARE (%) [IN YUG'S IMPORTS]	
		80	85	IRE	EUR(10)	WORLD	IRE	EUR(10)	WORLD	80	85
1	09909	6753	7390	.7	-2.8	-7.2	48.0	.4	.1	34.43	45.44
2	28350	0	3002	.0	7.6	-13.7	19.5	.1	.1	.00	20.88
3	51285	1788	1173	-15.9	-1.3	-3.3	7.6	1.5	.6	2.38	1.54
4	51253	511	1118	5.5	5.1	6.9	7.3	.2	.0	5.29	9.43
5	54130	0	407	138.1	1.9	-6.0	2.6	.7	.3	.00	1.02
6	86171	151	397	15.2	-2.3	-1.0	2.6	.4	.2	.64	1.60
7	72610	675	268	-28.8	-23.1	-18.4	1.7	.2	.2	2.03	1.41
8	71430	224	151	16.8	-11.2	-9.2	1.0	1.1	.8	.18	.16
9	62104	188	150	-2.7	-6.9	-6.2	1.0	.2	.0	1.96	2.07
10	27521	2	138	354.7	62.5	17.8	.9	.0	.0	.35	9.19
11	03130	50	129	47.4	-11.4	-4.8	.8	.0	.0	1.80	5.30
12	89962	90	115	-9.1	1.2	7.3	.7	.0	.0	3.35	2.55
13	01110	604	88	-36.0	-26.6	-26.6	.6	.4	.1	.77	.60
14	54150	109	80	-16.7	-7.4	-9.7	.5	.2	.0	.95	.99
15	59999	334	71	-29.3	-6.2	-5.0	.5	1.6	.7	.32	.08
16	51437	0	61	.0	68.4	65.5	.4	.0	.0	.00	2.32
17	89300	297	60	-20.7	-18.5	-18.2	.4	.4	.2	.63	.31
18	89120	0	58	.0	-8.2	-3.7	.4	.1	.0	.00	.52
19	0311P	0	56	-56.6	-16.5	-7.6	.4	.0	.1	.00	.37
20	66480	71	55	-26.2	-21.2	-19.9	.4	.0	.0	2.51	4.58
21	7222P	35	47	-6.9	-14.0	-11.8	.3	1.3	.7	.03	.06
22	89442	28	44	31.2	-22.3	-15.8	.3	.0	.0	.32	1.27
23	55123	35	31	33.9	-10.8	-11.3	.2	.2	.0	.19	.28
24	69524	0	28	.0	-22.8	-12.1	.2	.3	.2	.00	.10
25	86161	0	23	.0	-14.7	-14.8	.1	.0	.0	.00	1.65
26	59959	33	21	-11.9	-3.7	-4.4	.1	.0	.0	.65	.47
27	72310	0	19	.0	12.3	19.6	.1	.4	.3	.00	.05
28	65583	0	18	.0	-4.3	-5.1	.1	.2	.0	.00	.20
29	72499	55	16	-60.4	-17.6	-.5	.1	.3	.4	.09	.04
30	71915	0	14	.0	-10.9	-12.6	.0	.1	.0	.00	.18
31	58120	0	14	49.4	-11.2	-7.0	.0	2.4	1.3	.00	.00
32	71150	0	12	135.1	-9.4	-8.7	.0	2.4	1.0	.00	.00
33	71921	32	11	-42.9	-11.8	-7.0	.0	.9	.6	.04	.02
34	86111	0	11	.0	15.1	6.2	.0	.0	.0	.00	.70
35	86199	0	11	146.6	-8.0	-1.4	.0	.3	.2	.00	.05
36	54199	1	11	26.0	1.9	.2	.0	.1	.0	.01	.14
37	86196	20	7	-34.6	-19.0	-13.0	.0	.0	.0	.71	.41
38	51436	0	7	.0	-1.9	-10.4	.0	.0	.0	.00	1.32
39	51365	0	7	.0	58.3	56.8	.0	.3	.1	.00	.04
40	69891	0	6	24.1	-10.5	-8.3	.0	.4	.2	.00	.03
41	71994	1	6	44.2	-13.6	-8.3	.0	.1	.0	.00	.08
42	54163	0	6	.0	-2.2	-1.8	.0	.0	.0	.00	.28
43	71492	128	5	-43.1	3.6	8.6	.0	.4	.5	.38	.00
44	71842	2	5	-79.8	-7.8	-5.5	.0	1.2	1.2	.00	.00
45	86198	54	5	-46.3	-22.2	-17.8	.0	.0	.0	.50	.10
46	05410	0	5	.0	6.4	10.2	.0	.0	.0	.00	.37
47	66581	31	4	-47.3	-8.8	-5.9	.0	.0	.0	3.53	.45
48	58132	15	4	-8.6	-9.4	-7.8	.0	.3	.1	.06	.02
49	69893	0	3	.0	-19.8	-21.0	.0	.0	.0	.00	.52
50	51327	0	3	.0	-5.0	-3.0	.0	.4	.1	.00	.02
TOTAL (1-50)		12317	15371				99.8	20.2	11.4		

TABLE 1.3.2.A.7.: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM ITALY 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORT VALUE FROM ITALY IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM ITA (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM			PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM			ITA'S MARKET SHARE (%) [IN YUG'S IMPORTS]	
		80	85	ITA	EUR(10)	WORLD	ITA	EUR(10)	WORLD	80	85
1	33240	0	38590	8.8	38.6	7.1	3.8	1.9	1.9	.00	16.50
2	21110	3332	31418	50.4	15.3	7.4	3.1	1.4	.6	6.13	41.86
3	61140	4465	29728	47.4	41.2	3.9	2.9	1.0	.4	13.60	62.12
4	72996	37731	27177	-5.5	-6.8	-5.4	2.6	1.1	.4	59.72	53.86
5	58120	29571	22887	-3.5	-11.2	-7.0	2.2	2.4	1.3	12.00	14.34
6	73289	63880	22489	-21.4	-14.4	-12.4	2.2	3.1	1.2	24.23	14.81
7	33220	4166	21744	50.9	40.8	39.9	2.1	.6	.3	58.66	70.51
8	67433	11393	18645	7.0	-4.4	-5.5	1.8	.8	.3	22.95	46.79
9	51212	8025	17564	14.0	9.0	6.7	1.7	.5	.5	20.18	31.76
10	71980	42897	14445	-25.1	-26.1	-25.6	1.4	2.0	.8	11.59	14.19
11	71150	24040	14246	-13.3	-9.4	-8.7	1.4	2.4	1.0	13.09	11.72
12	71922	18276	14043	-12.8	-13.8	-11.6	1.4	1.2	.6	19.84	20.86
13	73230	20702	13950	-10.3	-4.5	-11.3	1.4	1.0	.6	21.72	19.06
14	51327	10594	13795	-1.6	-5.0	-3.0	1.3	.4	.1	66.41	76.71
15	58110	12448	13612	2.8	-7.5	-6.7	1.3	1.5	.7	10.80	15.60
16	67271	11629	12720	-20.9	-15.6	-18.3	1.2	1.1	.8	6.23	13.19
17	42120	0	12666	167.6	48.2	.9	1.2	.5	.4	.00	29.35
18	59999	8678	12538	5.9	-6.2	-5.0	1.2	1.6	.7	8.34	14.22
19	0814P	2734	12178	38.6	24.1	-5.7	1.2	.3	.3	5.23	30.26
20	51285	2724	11641	25.9	-1.3	-3.3	1.1	1.5	.6	3.62	15.26
21	33251	9882	11602	-3.5	-7.3	-13.1	1.1	.4	.3	19.31	34.93
22	23120	4656	11407	25.7	2.5	-3.2	1.1	1.2	.8	3.98	11.08
23	54130	2130	11265	28.1	1.9	-6.0	1.1	.7	.3	4.58	28.22
24	71430	8458	11149	.8	-11.2	-9.2	1.1	1.1	.8	6.74	12.09
25	73210	23435	11102	-18.6	.5	-10.7	1.1	2.2	1.0	12.82	9.03
26	08130	0	11070	24.4	106.2	-12.2	1.1	.3	.2	.00	42.51
27	59975	6796	9418	8.9	-7.0	-7.3	.9	.8	.3	14.84	30.28
28	51213	3301	9369	38.5	-5.6	-10.3	.9	.5	.4	3.98	21.26
29	67830	1272	9232	31.8	.6	5.6	.9	.4	.3	8.53	24.21
30	71839	2200	9169	24.5	-11.1	-9.7	.9	.4	.1	6.81	51.01
31	53332	7060	9001	5.2	-6.7	-5.3	.9	.8	.4	13.48	20.48
32	65544	4054	8847	13.6	10.2	10.1	.9	.3	.1	41.87	60.21
33	7222P	13157	8713	-8.3	-14.0	-11.8	.8	1.3	.7	9.91	10.31
34	67481	1922	8561	28.1	36.6	4.6	.8	.9	.4	4.65	18.02
35	65161	16476	8079	-19.6	-15.4	-12.7	.8	.9	.4	21.83	17.24
36	51272	1002	8022	44.5	9.9	-7.4	.8	.5	.2	2.69	27.12
37	69311	4296	7660	5.8	-4.2	-6.6	.7	.4	.2	16.50	36.62
38	67431	5239	7540	5.8	-3.3	-1.6	.7	.8	.5	8.02	11.51
39	68610	568	7327	66.4	69.2	36.3	.7	.3	.3	9.39	21.67
40	71962	19098	7082	-21.3	-25.2	-20.9	.7	.5	.2	26.30	28.60
41	71952	9359	7063	-8.5	-11.8	-11.2	.7	.5	.2	28.34	32.64
42	72310	1582	6743	36.1	12.3	19.6	.7	.4	.3	8.12	15.99
43	69891	8242	6684	-8.6	-10.5	-8.3	.7	.4	.2	31.77	34.18
44	72930	3382	6619	13.4	-4.8	-1.6	.6	.8	.6	4.43	8.88
45	62910	1072	6615	50.0	18.3	17.0	.6	.6	.5	3.58	10.32
46	71711	5583	6532	-10.0	-21.9	-5.3	.6	.4	.4	9.32	14.51
47	51279	8288	6193	-1.3	-17.1	-15.3	.6	.3	.1	25.23	43.63
48	26623	3216	5846	10.3	-3.9	-4.0	.6	.2	.0	30.04	59.49
49	05172	12684	5817	-22.6	-23.5	-18.7	.6	.2	.0	52.84	56.80
50	71991	15006	5561	-20.8	-19.8	-20.9	.5	.2	.0	57.13	55.12
TOTAL	(1-50)	520701	625364				60.8	45.1	24.1		

TABLE 1.3.2.A.8.: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM THE NETHERLANDS 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORT VALUE FROM THE NETHERLANDS IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM NET (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM			PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM			NET'S MARKET SHARE (%) [IN YUG'S IMPORTS]	
		80	85	NET	EUR(10)	WORLD	NET	EUR(10)	WORLD	80	85
1	51211	10048	15166	3.6	7.6	-4.7	8.3	.4	.2	26.63	53.41
2	33240	17	10820	760.2	38.6	7.1	5.9	1.9	1.9	.01	4.63
3	58120	15133	9127	-12.0	-11.2	-7.0	5.0	2.4	1.3	6.14	5.72
4	71980	10461	9067	11.8	-26.1	-25.6	5.0	2.0	.8	2.83	8.90
5	72930	5692	8242	7.6	-4.8	-1.6	4.5	.8	.6	7.46	11.06
6	58110	7630	8227	-4.0	-7.5	-6.7	4.5	1.5	.7	6.62	9.43
7	67271	0	4612	.0	-15.6	-18.3	2.5	1.1	.8	.00	4.78
8	59999	6285	4552	-12.1	-6.2	-5.0	2.5	1.6	.7	6.04	5.16
9	01110	2081	4284	19.8	-26.6	-26.6	2.3	.4	.1	2.66	29.18
10	51285	623	3516	26.7	-1.3	-3.3	1.9	1.5	.6	.83	4.61
11	23120	2352	3219	-2.3	2.5	-3.2	1.8	1.2	.8	2.01	3.13
12	71430	50	3081	87.7	-11.2	-9.2	1.7	1.1	.8	.04	3.34
13	21110	4098	2951	-13.9	15.3	7.4	1.6	1.4	.6	7.54	3.93
14	72410	5557	2454	-18.8	-22.2	-13.9	1.3	.4	.2	9.59	9.08
15	65161	4325	2384	-13.1	-15.4	-12.7	1.3	.9	.4	5.73	5.09
16	89961	1740	2263	-.7	-2.1	-3.7	1.2	.0	.0	42.87	51.12
17	51279	4333	2239	-15.3	-17.1	-15.3	1.2	.3	.1	13.19	15.77
18	54150	1268	2108	6.5	-7.4	-9.7	1.2	.2	.0	11.05	25.98
19	53332	1159	2098	9.6	-6.7	-5.3	1.1	.8	.4	2.21	4.77
20	67820	730	2006	-1.5	-16.2	-10.2	1.1	.6	.5	1.03	3.43
21	55123	3767	1960	-11.4	-10.8	-11.3	1.1	.2	.0	20.49	17.72
22	53310	885	1679	3.8	-14.7	-9.0	.9	.2	.1	4.89	11.33
23	51212	1030	1634	7.2	9.0	6.7	.9	.5	.5	2.59	2.95
24	09909	906	1629	11.4	-2.8	-7.2	.9	.4	.1	4.62	10.02
25	68410	480	1472	-4.3	-12.0	-15.0	.8	.0	.4	.41	2.85
26	51251	3282	1456	-17.1	-10.8	-8.5	.8	.4	.3	5.21	3.52
27	21120	0	1385	62.7	98.2	2.9	.8	.0	.0	.00	75.97
28	43120	1528	1368	6.7	1.0	-19.3	.7	.0	.0	17.26	41.16
29	0014P	3078	1368	-16.6	-12.6	-9.5	.7	.0	.0	42.29	30.21
30	73210	218	1314	27.9	.5	-10.7	.7	2.2	1.0	.12	1.07
31	51272	1164	1297	-.3	9.9	-7.4	.7	.5	.2	3.13	4.38
32	7222P	1540	1204	-5.1	-14.0	-11.8	.7	1.3	.7	1.16	1.42
33	71992	2212	1120	-21.0	-17.9	-15.3	.6	.8	.4	2.38	2.06
34	51222	2053	1086	-19.4	-14.2	-7.2	.6	.4	.3	3.79	2.95
35	72952	1138	1083	2.2	-7.9	-6.2	.6	.8	.5	1.44	1.64
36	71839	3286	1071	-25.6	-11.1	-9.7	.6	.4	.1	10.17	5.96
37	86169	523	1067	6.1	-9.0	-5.2	.6	.2	.1	3.10	7.37
38	01130	0	997	99.3	67.0	-7.7	.5	.0	.0	.00	16.31
39	71999	684	974	-7.0	-10.1	-9.9	.5	.2	.0	5.49	11.69
40	51232	1405	972	-16.9	-17.0	-7.1	.5	.0	.0	16.33	14.26
41	7221P	654	940	6.5	-16.2	-10.5	.5	.7	.4	.90	1.95
42	71962	645	914	6.3	-25.2	-20.9	.5	.5	.2	.89	3.69
43	53331	1795	908	-15.6	-12.9	-10.3	.5	.2	.0	17.58	13.81
44	72620	3263	863	-21.1	-22.5	-20.5	.5	.2	.0	11.23	8.33
45	72420	456	850	15.2	9.7	7.1	.5	.0	.0	6.77	9.08
46	54130	62	849	70.8	1.9	-6.0	.5	.7	.3	.13	2.13
47	29250	2296	800	-19.9	-20.3	-13.9	.4	.1	.0	12.15	8.25
48	58132	474	786	8.7	-9.4	-7.8	.4	.3	.1	1.99	4.89
49	72499	1060	779	-2.4	-17.6	-.5	.4	.3	.4	1.71	1.72
50	05410	508	757	4.9	6.4	10.2	.4	.0	.0	66.93	55.62
TOTAL (1-50)		123974	136998				75.1	32.6	18.9		

TABLE 1.3.2.A.9.: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORT VALUE FROM U.K. IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM UK (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM			PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM			UK'S MARKET SHARE (%) [IN YUG'S IMPORTS]	
		80	85	UK	EUR(10)	WORLD	UK	EUR(10)	WORLD	80	85
1	67481	308	12023	166.0	36.6	4.6	5.2	.9	.4	.75	25.30
2	71430	7258	10829	-3.1	-11.2	-9.2	4.7	1.1	.8	5.78	11.74
3	67271	2657	9343	-28.4	-15.6	-18.3	4.0	1.1	.8	1.42	9.69
4	51252	1237	7538	28.6	.4	10.2	3.2	.6	.4	4.44	17.42
5	71931	5435	6627	-15.0	-28.6	-20.3	2.9	.7	.6	3.08	9.51
6	71523	58	5809	161.2	4.0	.8	2.5	.2	.0	1.08	74.30
7	71142	13213	5155	-17.0	-8.6	-4.1	2.2	.3	.1	87.81	38.71
8	54130	8130	4796	-17.8	1.9	-6.0	2.1	.7	.3	17.49	12.02
9	71921	8747	4736	-18.1	-11.8	-7.0	2.0	.9	.6	11.65	7.07
10	73492	2043	4600	17.5	22.5	11.5	2.0	.4	.3	11.15	11.37
11	65351	83	4287	139.9	4.0	7.8	1.8	.4	.4	.27	9.03
12	59999	7378	4225	-12.4	-6.2	-5.0	1.8	1.6	.7	7.09	4.79
13	71492	715	4204	36.8	3.6	8.6	1.8	.4	.5	2.11	7.42
14	72952	9166	4202	-20.3	-7.9	-6.2	1.8	.8	.5	11.62	6.35
15	51285	5958	3610	-13.2	-1.3	-3.3	1.6	1.5	.6	7.93	4.73
16	33240	0	3598	-31.7	38.6	7.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	.00	1.54
17	71919	10436	3480	-36.1	-30.0	-26.1	1.5	.4	.2	12.25	11.72
18	71980	36276	3403	-42.4	-26.1	-25.6	1.5	2.0	.8	9.80	3.34
19	67820	2676	3179	-25.9	-16.2	-10.2	1.4	.6	.5	3.77	5.43
20	58120	7735	3110	-17.4	-11.2	-7.0	1.3	2.4	1.3	3.14	1.95
21	71993	5435	2977	-15.4	-10.4	-6.0	1.3	1.0	.5	7.09	4.70
22	23120	3338	2946	-7.2	2.5	-3.2	1.3	1.2	.8	2.85	2.86
23	26622	58	2743	83.6	13.2	10.2	1.2	.1	.0	1.86	44.78
24	7221P	6011	2415	-18.8	-16.2	-10.5	1.0	.7	.4	8.32	5.02
25	71992	3590	2256	-19.5	-17.9	-15.3	1.0	.8	.4	3.86	4.15
26	71922	5999	2177	-17.3	-13.8	-11.6	.9	1.2	.6	6.51	3.23
27	54170	969	2095	12.2	-5.7	-3.5	.9	.4	.2	3.16	7.69
28	71970	2196	2029	-5.5	-4.8	-.4	.9	.8	.5	3.60	3.25
29	89111	846	2024	11.0	-5.4	-3.8	.9	.1	.0	5.93	23.76
30	71150	9773	1939	-25.8	-9.4	-8.7	.8	2.4	1.0	5.32	1.60
31	71521	747	1848	34.5	-24.0	-13.8	.8	.0	.0	3.30	16.01
32	71712	1045	1789	-19.1	-6.8	5.8	.8	.4	.3	4.25	5.65
33	72499	13723	1775	-27.3	-17.6	-.5	.8	.3	.4	22.11	3.92
34	58110	2915	1765	-11.4	-7.5	-6.7	.8	1.5	.7	2.53	2.02
35	72912	29	1747	107.5	4.1	10.2	.8	.3	.1	.29	13.03
36	71842	5813	1724	-22.5	-7.8	-5.5	.7	1.2	1.2	2.95	1.15
37	69524	619	1674	10.9	-22.8	-12.1	.7	.3	.2	1.35	5.89
38	58191	1131	1670	7.3	-5.9	-13.2	.7	.0	.0	15.33	51.12
39	72930	2250	1669	-11.9	-4.8	-1.6	.7	.8	.6	2.95	2.24
40	73289	3631	1659	-18.9	-14.4	-12.4	.7	3.1	1.2	1.38	1.09
41	86169	1032	1641	11.5	-9.0	-5.2	.7	.2	.1	6.13	11.33
42	86191	65	1610	43.1	-9.6	-13.6	.7	.0	.0	.82	29.78
43	7222P	3910	1598	-26.2	-14.0	-11.8	.7	1.3	.7	2.94	1.89
44	62910	1092	1572	-12.3	18.3	17.0	.7	.6	.5	3.65	2.45
45	26320	0	1571	77.0	22.8	1.7	.7	.0	.0	.00	46.15
46	8615P	51	1433	61.5	-2.3	-12.6	.6	.0	.0	1.32	49.72
47	51251	10659	1430	-34.3	-10.8	-8.5	.6	.4	.3	16.93	3.46
48	51281	2018	1401	-9.0	-1.2	-2.1	.6	.3	.1	12.16	9.03
49	51339	481	1273	17.4	-.3	-.9	.5	.2	.0	6.51	16.51
50	33251	1367	1245	-11.8	-7.3	-13.1	.5	.4	.3	2.67	3.75
TOTAL (1-50)		220302	164449				70.8	39.2	23.6		

TABLE 1.3.2.A.10.: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM PORTUGAL 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORT VALUE FROM PORTUGAL IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM POR (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM			PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM			POR'S MARKET SHARE (%) [IN YUG'S IMPORTS]	
		80	85	POR	EUR(10)	WORLD	POR	EUR(10)	WORLD	80	85
1	67470	0	1196	49.6	-38.7	-27.7	31.5	.0	.0	.00	10.42
2	63302	2947	513	-32.0	14.6	-18.5	13.5	.0	.0	80.26	39.83
3	63301	2086	478	-29.0	8.0	-21.9	12.6	.0	.0	86.92	61.20
4	68211	0	425	.0	.0	-37.9	11.2	.0	.0	.00	3.51
5	24401	560	258	-15.4	-50.7	-14.4	6.8	.0	.0	68.63	66.84
6	71962	229	236	-1.8	-25.2	-20.9	6.2	.5	.2	.32	.95
7	54130	34	232	89.7	1.9	-6.0	6.1	.7	.3	.07	.58
8	26621	0	126	.0	-14.5	-12.8	3.3	.4	.2	.00	.61
9	24402	0	104	24.4	20.5	82.2	2.7	.0	.0	.00	38.95
10	71430	0	53	.0	-11.2	-9.2	1.4	1.1	.8	.00	.06
11	54150	0	38	.0	-7.4	-9.7	1.0	.2	.0	.00	.47
12	59964	1	29	103.7	84.5	36.1	.8	.0	.0	.20	.97
13	86411	0	27	-18.6	-11.7	-14.9	.7	.0	.0	.00	.82
14	27621	0	19	.0	-8.9	4.1	.5	.0	.1	.00	.11
15	71970	0	11	.0	-4.8	-.4	.3	.8	.5	.00	.02
16	7222P	78	10	-27.4	-14.0	-11.8	.3	1.3	.7	.06	.01
17	25182	0	10	.0	-13.8	-6.0	.3	.0	.3	.00	.03
18	25172	0	9	.0	11.0	-4.5	.2	.0	.2	.00	.04
19	72930	0	7	52.5	-4.8	-1.6	.2	.8	.6	.00	.00
20	27624	0	7	.0	-16.7	-18.7	.2	.2	.0	.00	.08
21	72995	56	3	-46.7	-12.0	-7.0	.0	.0	.0	.58	.04
22	58192	0	2	.0	-6.3	-10.7	.0	.0	.0	.00	.08
23	72505	0	1	.0	-15.5	-12.1	.0	.0	.0	.00	.02
24	71730	85	1	-67.4	1.6	7.7	.0	.6	.3	.40	.00
TOTAL (1-24)		6076	3795				100.0	7.0	4.7		

*) ONLY 24 SITC ITEMS WERE ACTUALLY IMPORTED FROM PORTUGAL IN 1985

TABLE 1.3.2.A.11.: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM SPAIN 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORT VALUE FROM SPAIN IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM SPA (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM			PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM			SPA'S MARKET SHARE (%) [IN YUG'S IMPORTS]	
		80	85	SPA	EUR(10)	WORLD	SPA	EUR(10)	WORLD	80	85
1	73530	0	19144	-8.6	-43.3	-33.9	28.8	.0	.2	.00	63.16
2	42120	7501	6022	-8.7	48.2	.9	9.1	.5	.4	13.63	13.96
3	33240	0	4436	36.3	38.6	7.1	6.7	1.9	1.9	.00	1.90
4	71430	101	4073	89.7	-11.2	-9.2	6.1	1.1	.8	.08	4.41
5	67470	0	3281	70.4	-38.7	-27.7	4.9	.0	.0	.00	28.60
6	51212	1007	2624	6.0	9.0	6.7	4.0	.5	.5	2.53	4.74
7	67312	237	2577	33.0	4.9	14.6	3.9	.0	.1	4.03	20.58
8	27420	322	1583	49.9	.0	-31.9	2.4	.0	.0	13.96	99.19
9	54130	2036	1239	-18.8	1.9	-6.0	1.9	.7	.3	4.38	3.10
10	11212	0	1222	324.3	33.2	65.6	1.8	.0	.0	.00	24.28
11	51285	410	1108	34.9	-1.3	-3.3	1.7	1.5	.6	.55	1.45
12	7151P	97	1090	79.4	-13.3	-10.7	1.6	1.3	.8	.05	1.10
13	68510	0	1089	.0	45.4	-18.7	1.6	.0	.0	.00	25.35
14	71922	761	901	-12.4	-13.8	-11.6	1.4	1.2	.6	.83	1.34
15	89292	1	822	643.5	-30.0	-19.4	1.2	.1	.0	.00	8.44
16	59999	273	717	14.7	-6.2	-5.0	1.1	1.6	.7	.26	.81
17	67481	0	629	.0	36.6	4.6	.9	.9	.4	.00	1.32
18	51275	10	566	380.0	-12.5	-2.0	.9	.0	.0	.28	18.85
19	68111	0	520	.0	-10.8	12.7	.8	.0	.0	.00	18.57
20	51251	387	503	3.6	-10.8	-8.5	.8	.4	.3	.61	1.22
21	67313	0	496	13.7	1.4	-7.3	.7	.0	.0	.00	4.34
22	27651	0	470	.0	-35.1	-26.8	.7	.0	.0	.00	65.55
23	29291	776	469	-13.5	-.9	-6.2	.7	.0	.0	19.26	15.72
24	67433	242	464	-18.0	-4.4	-5.5	.7	.8	.3	.49	1.16
25	71150	37	450	96.3	-9.4	-8.7	.7	2.4	1.0	.02	.37
26	0512P	504	413	-29.2	-20.3	-9.3	.6	.1	.1	1.94	2.43
27	23120	115	392	107.9	2.5	-3.2	.6	1.2	.8	.10	.38
28	71962	290	386	-6.1	-25.2	-20.9	.6	.5	.2	.40	1.56
29	71992	1018	385	-31.8	-17.9	-15.3	.6	.8	.4	1.09	.71
30	25172	0	363	.0	11.0	-4.5	.5	.0	.2	.00	1.43
31	54170	0	333	17.2	-5.7	-3.5	.5	.4	.2	.00	1.22
32	05172	140	332	18.8	-23.5	-18.7	.5	.2	.0	.58	3.24
33	63302	334	311	7.9	14.6	-18.5	.5	.0	.0	9.10	24.15
34	71839	678	308	-23.1	-11.1	-9.7	.5	.4	.1	2.10	1.71
35	62910	82	305	9.1	18.3	17.0	.5	.6	.5	.27	.48
36	71492	0	302	.0	3.6	8.6	.5	.4	.5	.00	.53
37	67423	0	279	.0	-16.2	-18.0	.4	.0	.0	.00	10.47
38	26270	1317	265	-54.3	-3.7	-9.2	.4	.2	.1	5.13	1.69
39	71842	0	264	.0	-7.8	-5.5	.4	1.2	1.2	.00	.18
40	26621	892	249	-54.8	-14.5	-12.8	.4	.4	.2	2.51	1.21
41	71932	337	243	-10.3	-20.9	-19.1	.4	.0	.0	1.97	3.63
42	86197	0	232	87.7	-9.5	-10.1	.3	.3	.1	.00	1.29
43	58191	0	227	8.6	-5.9	-13.2	.3	.0	.0	.00	6.95
44	51362	0	226	.0	-21.4	-19.1	.3	.3	.2	.00	1.16
45	27621	0	207	48.8	-8.9	4.1	.3	.0	.1	.00	1.15
46	64292	0	206	.0	5.4	11.8	.3	.0	.0	.00	13.78
47	72410	0	202	.0	-22.2	-13.9	.3	.4	.2	.00	.75
48	64195	109	196	3.2	-6.4	-4.6	.3	.5	.2	.42	.71
49	25150	0	170	31.0	-72.5	1.1	.3	.0	.0	.00	7.76
50	71713	155	155	5.7	-9.1	-7.0	.2	.4	.2	.60	.76
TOTAL (1-50)		20169	63446				95.5	23.8	15.4		

TABLE 1.3.2.B.: YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM EUR(10) MEMBER STATES 1980-1985
BY SITC ITEM

(50 first in terms of Yugoslavia's import value from EUR(10) in 1985)

No.	SITC	EUR(10)			BELG.-LUX.			DENMARK			FRANCE			GERMANY, F.R.		
		R	V	G	R	V	G	R	V	G	R	V	G	R	V	G
1.	73289	1	112.8	-14.4							1	30.0	-13.0	1	58.5	-11.1
2.	71150	2	90.0	- 9.4	40	1.0	- 2.0	1	3.9	3.4	3	23.3	- 3.8	2	45.0	-10.0
3.	58120	3	88.6	-11.3	1	6.8	-13.8				8	7.2	-13.2	4	39.1	-13.8
4.	73210	4	80.3	0.6							2	25.9	7.7	3	41.8	8.2
5.	71980	5	72.5	-26.1	87	0.2	-49.5	7	1.1	-23.3	4	11.1	-27.2	7	33.2	-26.1
6.	33240	6	71.5	38.6	8	3.9	-							100	4.1	89.8
7.	59999	7	58.6	- 6.2	11	3.3	3.3	11	0.8	0.9	29	2.7	-18.4	8	30.5	- 7.2
8.	58110	8	56.6	- 7.5	16	2.4	- 1.8				25	3.4	- 9.7	10	27.2	-11.7
9.	51285	9	55.5	- 1.3	5	4.7	- 9.4	76	0.1	50.0	18	4.2	-21.5	11	26.5	2.3
10.	21110	10	52.3	15.3				54	0.1	-	14	5.5	8.5	65	6.1	15.1
11.	7222P	11	47.1	-13.4	20	1.6	-16.7	21	0.5	-16.0	10	6.3	-19.2	9	27.2	-13.1
12.	7151P	12	47.0	-13.3	59	0.5	- 0.7	81	0.1	-13.5	22	3.6	-20.2	5	37.9	- 7.5
13.	71842	13	44.6	- 7.8	53	0.7	54.0				50	1.8	-25.7	6	34.7	- 4.6
14.	23120	14	43.4	2.6	3	5.7	38.4				13	5.8	- 6.7	24	14.3	- 5.4
15.	71922	15	43.3	-13.8	13	2.9	15.0	2	2.0	- 7.1	30	2.6	-34.7	16	18.8	- 7.1
16.	71430	16	41.7	-11.2	46	0.8	-40.5				21	3.8	-23.4	27	11.8	-18.1
17.	72996	17	39.4	- 6.9	31	1.1	22.2				19	4.0	- 9.8	53	7.0	2.5
18.	67271	18	38.8	-15.6							32	2.5	3.6	36	9.6	-42.7
19.	61140	19	36.9	41.2										76	5.6	- 0.3
20.	71993	20	36.9	-10.4	22	1.4	-19.1	8	1.0	- 3.7	20	3.9	- 0.2	12	22.3	-10.5
21.	73230	21	35.2	- 4.5							23	3.5	3.7	17	17.7	1.1
22.	65161	22	33.9	-15.4										13	22.1	-12.5
23.	71921	23	32.9	-11.8	71	0.4	-15.4	20	0.5	- 6.1	24	3.4	-20.2	15	19.3	- 9.1
24.	67481	24	32.4	36.6							33	2.5	16.4	93	4.4	10.3
25.	67433	25	30.9	- 4.4							39	2.1	-19.7	40	9.1	-11.6
26.	53332	26	30.2	- 6.7	36	1.0	-11.7	36	0.3	-24.0	52	1.7	- 4.5	22	15.8	-10.5
27.	59975	27	30.1	- 7.0	10	3.7	-13.0				7	8.7	5.2	51	7.2	-12.0
28.	72930	28	30.1	- 4.8	99	0.2	-39.7				28	2.8	- 3.0	32	10.5	-12.9
29.	71970	29	29.3	- 4.8							37	2.2	- 4.4	14	20.7	- 3.7
30.	71992	30	28.9	-17.9	78	0.3	-21.3	6	1.1	- 9.8	36	2.3	-20.6	20	16.3	-15.0
31.	67431	31	28.8	- 3.4				90	0.1	0.0	5	10.0	47.2	64	6.1	-18.7
32.	72952	32	28.4	- 7.9	92	0.2	- 4.4	5	1.3	- 0.9	34	2.4	-11.6	21	15.9	- 5.0
33.	71931	33	25.9	-28.6				33	0.3	-40.6	15	5.3	-22.9	41	9.1	-30.3
34.	54130	34	25.6	1.9	18	1.8	-27.8	30	0.4	- 5.6	66	1.4	-20.6	85	4.7	14.1
35.	7221P	35	24.1	-16.2	60	0.5	-12.7	39	0.2	- 7.1	11	6.0	-20.6	28	11.5	-13.9
36.	71730	36	22.9	1.6										18	17.6	1.4
37.	67820	37	22.5	-16.2				41	0.2	47.6	67	1.3	-33.0	29	11.4	- 7.8
38.	51252	38	22.4	0.4	6	4.3	14.6							49	7.4	- 7.0
39.	33220	39	22.2	40.8												
40.	55420	40	21.0	1.6	83	0.3	-14.7				86	0.9	7.7	23	15.7	1.0
41.	62910	41	20.6	18.3	30	1.2	0.6				9	6.6	8.3			
42.	53101	42	20.2	-13.2	79	0.3	-39.1							19	16.5	-13.1
43.	51212	43	20.2	9.0												
44.	71952	44	18.7	-11.8										30	11.3	-13.9
45.	73250	45	18.2	11.5							76	1.2	130.8	26	11.9	2.5
46.	42120	46	18.0	48.3												
47.	51213	47	17.8	- 5.6							31	2.6	- 2.5	80	5.0	-15.4
48.	51272	48	17.6	9.9	9	3.7	42.4				85	0.9	-12.1			
49.	71962	49	17.5	-25.2							57	1.6	-24.6	47	7.7	-27.2
50.	59920	50	17.4	7.3	2	6.4	44.7									

Legend: R: Rank of a SITC item in Yugoslavia's imports from EUR(10) or member states in 1985
(only SITC items with a rank higher than 101 in Yugoslavia's imports from an individual member state are included)

V: Yugoslavia's import value in 1985 (millions of U.S. dollars)

G: Average annual growth rate of import value for the period 1980-1985 (%)

TABLE 1.3.2.B.: CONTINUED:

No.	SITC	GREECE			IRELAND			ITALY			NETHERLANDS			U.K.		
		R	V	G	R	V	G	R	V	G	R	V	G	R	V	G
1.	73289							6	22.5	-21.4				40	1.7	-18.9
2.	71150	94	0.0	-	32	0.0	135.1	11	14.2	-13.3	57	0.7	0.1	30	1.9	-25.9
3.	58120	37	0.4	- 1.1				5	22.9	- 3.5	3	9.1	-12.0	20	3.1	-17.4
4.	73210							25	11.1	-18.6	30	1.3	27.9			
5.	71980	85	0.0	81.1				10	14.4	-25.1	4	9.1	11.8	18	3.4	-42.4
6.	33240	2	10.5	-37.2				1	38.6	8.8	2	10.8	760.2	16	3.6	-31.8
7.	59999	89	0.0	-	15	0.1	-29.3	18	12.5	5.9	8	4.6	-12.1	12	4.2	-12.5
8.	58110	93	0.0	-	52	0.0	-	15	13.6	2.9	6	8.2	- 4.0	34	1.8	-11.5
9.	51285				3	1.5	-16.0	20	11.6	25.9	10	3.5	26.7	15	3.6	-13.2
10.	21110	4	5.8	23.3				2	31.4	50.4	13	3.0	-13.9			
11.	7222P				21	0.0	- 6.9	33	8.7	- 8.3	33	1.2	- 5.1	43	1.6	-26.2
12.	7151P							61	4.3	-27.9				82	0.6	-35.1
13.	71842	73	0.0	-	44	0.0	-79.8	54	5.1	- 1.5	69	0.6	- 3.9	36	1.7	-22.5
14.	23120							22	11.4	25.7	11	3.2	- 2.3	22	2.9	- 7.2
15.	71922							12	14.0	-12.8	55	0.7	-32.2	26	2.2	-17.3
16.	71430	62	0.1	-	8	0.2	16.8	24	11.2	0.8	12	3.1	87.7	2	10.8	- 3.1
17.	72996							4	27.2	- 5.6						
18.	67271							16	12.7	-20.9	7	4.6	-	3	9.3	-28.4
19.	61140							3	29.7	47.4	53	0.7	15.6			
20.	71993							57	4.9	-11.6	82	0.4	- 7.6	21	3.0	-15.4
21.	73230							13	14.0	-10.3						
22.	65161							35	8.1	-19.6	15	2.4	-13.1	70	0.7	-23.6
23.	71921				33	0.01	42.9	60	4.3	- 5.9	94	0.3	- 8.2	9	4.7	-18.1
24.	67481	9	4.9	0.0				34	8.6	28.1				1	12.0	166.0
25.	67433							8	18.6	7.0				54	1.1	27.7
26.	53332							31	9.0	5.2	19	2.1	9.6			
27.	59975							27	9.4	8.9	70	0.6	-18.0	91	0.5	-40.5
28.	72930							44	6.6	13.4	5	8.2	7.6	39	1.7	-11.9
29.	71970							66	3.9	- 8.9				28	2.0	- 5.5
30.	71992							52	5.4	-22.3	33	1.1	-21.0	25	2.3	-19.5
31.	67431	7	5.0	-16.0				38	7.5	5.8						
32.	72952				53	0.0	-38.9	74	3.2	- 4.2	35	1.1	2.2	14	4.2	-20.3
33.	71931							63	4.1	-35.9	90	0.4	-20.6	5	6.6	-15.0
34.	54130				5	0.4	138.1	23	11.3	28.1	46	0.8	70.8	8	5.0	-17.8
35.	7221P				51	0.0	22.9	94	2.5	-17.1	32	1.2	- 5.1	24	2.4	-18.8
36.	71730							55	4.9	3.7						
37.	67820							59	4.3	-23.0	20	2.0	- 1.5	19	3.2	-25.9
38.	51252							97	2.5	15.6				4	7.5	28.7
39.	33220	56	0.1	-48.8				7	21.7	51.0						
40.	55420							71	3.4	7.0	95	0.4	- 0.7			
41.	62910	18	1.4	102.8	64	0.0	0.0	45	6.6	50.0				44	1.6	-12.3
42.	53101	47	0.2	0.0										58	1.0	-44.3
43.	51212				57	0.0	0.0	9	17.6	14.0	23	1.6	7.2			
44.	71952							41	7.1	- 8.5						
45.	73250							53	5.2	24.9						
46.	42120	6	5.0	112.5				17	12.7	167.6						
47.	51213	43	0.2	-16.7				27	9.4	38.5						
48.	51272							36	8.0	44.5	31	1.3	- 0.3			
49.	71962							40	7.1	-21.3	42	0.9	6.3			
50.	59920							99	2.4	18.6	54	0.7	- 2.4			

TABLE 1.3.3.: LIST OF DESCRIPTIONS OF SITC 5-DIGIT CODES PRESENTED IN TABLES 1.3 OF THE STATISTICAL ANNEX AND INDIVIDUAL ITEMS' FREQUENCY IN YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM EC MEMBER STATES IN 1985

SITC	Description	f	Country of origin
0014P	POULTRY,LIVE	1	NET
01110	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS,FRESH,CHILLED OR FROZEN	3	FRG IRE NET
01130	MEAT OF SWINE,FRESH,CHILLED OR FROZEN	1	NET
0311P	FISH, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	2	DAN IRE
03130	CRUSTACEA & MOLLUSCS,FRESH,CHILLED,SALTED,DRIED	1	IRE
0511P	ORANGES, TANGERINES AND CLEMENTINES	1	GRE
0512P	OTHER CITRUS FRUIT	2	GRE SPA
05172	OTHER EDIBLE NUTS,FRESH OR DRIED	3	GRE ITA SPA
05202	FIGS,DRIED	1	GRE
05203	GRAPES,DRIED (RAISINS)	1	GRE
05350	FRUIT JUICES & VEGETABLE JUICES,UNFERMENTED	1	GRE
05410	POTATOES, FRESH, NOT INCLUDING SWEET POTATOES	2	IRE NET
05462	VEGETABLES IN TEMPORARY PRESERVATIVE	1	GRE
05552	VEGETABLES OTHERWISE PRESERVED OR PREPARED,N.E.	1	GRE
07525	SEEDS OF ANISE,BADIAN,FENNEL,CORIANDER,CUMIN ET	1	GRE
08130	OIL-SEED CAKE & MEAL & OTHER VEG. OIL RESIDUES	2	GRE ITA
0814P	MEAT & FISH MEAL, UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION	1	ITA
09909	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PREPARATIONS	3	DAN IRE NET
11212	WINE OF FRESH GRAPES,GRAPE MUST	1	SPA
12100	TOBACCO,UNMANUFACTURED & SCRAP	1	GRE
21110	BOVINE & EQUINE HIDES EXCL. CALF & KIP SKINS	5	E10 FRA GRE ITA NET
21120	CALF SKINS AND KIP SKINS	1	NET
21160	SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS, WITH THE WOOL ON	1	GRE
21170	SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS, WITHOUT THE WOOL	1	GRE
23120	SYNTHETIC RUBBER AND RUBBER SUBSTITUTES	8	E10 BLU FRA FRG ITA NET UK SPA
24401	CORK,UNWORKED,CRUSHED,GRANULATED;WASTE CORK	1	POR
24402	CORK IN BLOCKS,PLATES,SHEETS OR STRIPS,ETC.	1	POR
25110	PAPER WASTE AND OLD PAPER	1	BLU
25150	PULP OTHER THAN WOOD PULP	1	SPA
25172	SULPHATE WOOD PULP, BLEACHED, NOT DISSOLVING	2	POR SPA
25182	SULPHITE WOOD PULP, BLEACHED, NOT DISSOLVING	1	POR
26210	SHEEPS AND LAMBS WOOL, GREASY OR FLEECE-WASHED	1	GRE
26270	WOOL OR ANIM. HAIR, CARDED OR COMBED, EX. TOPS	2	GRE SPA
26310	RAW COTTON, OTHER THAN LINTERS	1	GRE
26320	COTTON LINTERS	1	UK
26330	COTTON WASTE, NOT CARDED OR COMBED	1	GRE
26621	DISCONT. SYNTH. FIBRES NOT CARDED OR COMBED	3	GRE POR SPA
26622	CONT. FILAMENT TOW FOR MANUF DISCON SYN FIBRES	1	UK
26623	DISCONT SYNTH FIBRES OR WASTE CARDED OR COMBED	1	ITA
26632	CONT FILAMENT TOW FOR MANUF DISCON REGEN FIBR	1	BLU
27420	IRON PYRITES, UNROASTED	1	SPA
27521	DUST & POWDER OF MAT./SYNTH.PRECIOUS-SEMI STONE	1	IRE
27621	CLAY AND SIMILAR REFRACTORY MATERIALS,N.E.S.	3	GRE POR SPA
27624	MAGNESITE	2	GRE POR
27640	ASBESTOS,CRUDE,WASHED OR GROUND	1	GRE
27651	NATURAL QUARTZ AND QUARTZITE	1	SPA
27653	CRYOLITE AND CHIOLITE,NATURAL	1	DAN
28330	BAUXITE AND CONCENTRATES OF ALUMINIUM	1	GRE
28350	ORES AND CONCENTRATES OF ZINC	2	GRE IRE
29250	SEEDS,FRUIT & SPORES FOR PLANTING	1	NET
29291	VEG.SAPS,EXTRACTS,PECTIC SUBST.DIRIV.FROM VEG.	2	DAN SPA
33220	LAMP OIL AND WHITE SPIRIT	2	E10 ITA
33240	RESIDUAL FUEL OILS	7	E10 BLU GRE ITA NET UK SPA
33251	LUBRICATING PREP.CONT.)70% BY WEIGHT OF PETR.	2	ITA UK
33294	PETROLEUM COKE	1	GRE
42120	SOYA BEAN OIL	4	E10 GRE ITA SPA
43120	HYDROGENATED OILS AND FATS	1	NET
51211	STYRENE	1	NET
51212	OTHER HYDROCARBONS	4	E10 ITA NET SPA
51213	HALOGENATED DERIVATIVES OF HYDROCARBONS	4	E10 FRA GRE ITA
51222	OTHER ACYCLIC ALCOHOLS AND DERIVATIVES	3	FRA FRG NET
51232	EPOXIDES/ALCOHOLS/PHENOLS/ETHERS AND DERIVATIVE	1	NET
51251	MONOACIDS AND DERIVATIVES	3	NET UK SPA
51252	POLYACIDS AND DERIVATIVES	4	E10 BLU FRG UK
51253	OXYGEN-FUNCTION ACIDS AND DERIVATIVES	1	IRE

* The nomenclature of the SITC, Revision 1

TABLE 1.3.3.: Continued

SITC	Description	f	Country of origin
51269	OTHER INORG. ESTERS,THEIR SALTS AND DERIVAT.	1	DAN
51271	AMINE-FUNCTION COMPOUNDS	1	BLU
51272	OXYGEN-FUNCTION AMINO-COMPOUNDS	4	E10 BLU ITA NET
51275	IMIDE-AND IMINE-FUNCTION COMPOUNDS	1	SPA
51279	COMPOUNDS WITH OTHER NITROGEN-FUNCTIONS	2	ITA NET
51281	ORGANO-SULPHUR COMPOUNDS	4	BLU DAN FRA UK
51285	HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS (INCL.NUCLEIC ACIDS)	9	E10 BLU FRA FRG IRE ITA NET UK SPA
51291	ENZYMES	1	DAN
51327	CARBON BLACK, ETC.	2	IRE ITA
51333	SULPHURIC ACID, OLEUM	1	GRE
51335	PHOSPHOROUS PENTOXIDE AND PHOSPHORIC ACIDS	1	GRE
51339	OTHER INORGANIC ACIDS & OXYGEN COMPOUNDS	1	UK
51362	CAUSTIC SODA (SODIUM HYDROXIDE)	2	FRA SPA
51365	ALUMINIUM OXIDE AND HYDROXIDE	2	GRE IRE
51411	FLUORIDES,FLUOROSILICATES,FLUORBORATES,ETC	1	FRA
51436	OTHER SALTS & PEROXYSALTS OF INORGANIC ACIDS	1	IRE
51437	COLLOIDAL PRECIOUS METALS & COMPOUNDS ORG/INORG	1	IRE
53101	SYNTHETIC ORGANIC DYESTUFFS AND NATURAL INDIGO	3	E10 FRG GRE
53310	COLOURING MATERIALS,NES	1	NET
53320	PRINTING INKS	1	DAN
53331	PREPARED PIGMENTS,OPACIFIERS,ENAMELS,GLAZES ETC	1	NET
53332	VARNISHES,LACQUERS,DISTEMPERS,WATER PIGMENTS	6	E10 BLU DAN FRG ITA NET
54130	PENICILLIN STREPTOM. TYROCIDINE & OTH. ANTIBIOT	9	E10 BLU DAN IRE ITA NET UK POR SPA
54150	HORMONES	4	BLU IRE NET POR
54163	BACTERIAL PRODUCTS,SERA,VACCINES	1	IRE
54170	MEDICAMENTS	5	BLU DAN FRG UK SPA
54199	OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL GOODS	1	IRE
55123	MIXT.OF ODORIFEROUS SUSTANCES USED AS RAW.MAT.	2	IRE NET
55420	SURFACE-ACTING AGENTS AND WASHING PREPARATIONS	2	E10 FRG
57130	PYROTECHNICAL ARTICLES	1	DAN
58110	PRODS OF CONDENSATION, POLYCOND. & POLYADDITION	7	E10 BLU FRA FRG ITA NET UK
58120	PRODUCTS OF POLYMERIZATION AND COPOLYMERIZATION	9	E10 BLU FRA FRG GRE IRE ITA NET UK
58132	REGENARATED CELLULOSE & CHEM.DER.OF CELLULOSE	3	BLU IRE NET
58191	HARDENED PROTEINES	2	UK SPA
58192	MODIFIED NATURAL RESINS,ESTER GUMS,ETC.	1	POR
59920	INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, DISINFECTANTS	2	E10 BLU
59956	PEPTONES & PROTEIN SUBSTANCES & THEIR DERIVA.	1	BLU
59959	PREPARED GLUES	1	IRE
59964	ROSIN AND RESIN ACIDS,ETC.	2	GRE POR
59975	ANTI-KNOCK PREPARATIONS, ETC.	4	E10 BLU FRA ITA
59999	OTHER CHEM.PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS	10	E10 BLU DAN FRA FRG IRE ITA NET UK SPA
61140	LEATHER OF OTHER BOVINE CATTLE & EQUINE LEATHER	3	E10 BLU ITA
61191	LEATHER OF SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS	1	GRE
61230	UPPERS,LEGS & OTHER PREPARED PARTS OF FOOTWEAR	1	GRE
61300	FUR SKINS,TANNED OR DRESSED	1	GRE
62104	PLATES,SHEETS,STRIP OF UNHARDENED VULCANIZED R.	1	IRE
62910	RUBBER TYRES & TUBES FOR VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT	7	E10 BLU FRA GRE ITA UK SPA
62998	ARTICLES OF UNHARDENED RUBBER,N.E.S.	1	BLU
63240	BUILDERS WOODWORK & PREFAB. BUILDINGS OF WOOD	1	DAN
63301	ARTICLES OF NATURAL CORK	1	POR
63302	AGGLOMERATED CORK AND ARTICLES THEREOF	2	POR SPA
64195	PAPER/BOARD,IMPREGNATED,COATED ETC.IN ROL.SHE.	4	BLU DAN FRG SPA
64292	CARBON AND OTHER COPYING PAPERS CUT TO SIZE	1	SPA
65130	COTTON YARN & THREAD, GREY, NOT MERCERIZED	1	GRE
65161	YARN OF CONTINUOUS SYNTH FIBRES, MONOFIL ETC.	4	E10 FRG ITA NET
65164	YARN OF DISCONTINUOUS OR WASTE SYNTH. FIBRES	2	BLU GRE
65213	OTHER COTTON FABRICS,WOVEN UNBLEACHED	3	BLU FRA GRE
65311	SILK FABRICS,WOVEN,OTHER THAN OF NOIL SILK	1	BLU
65351	FABRICS,WOVEN OF CONTINUOUS SYNTHETIC FIBRES	2	FRG UK
65352	FABRICS,WOVEN OF DISCONTINUOUS SYNTHETIC FIBRES	1	GRE
65544	TEXTILE FABRICS IMPR.OR COATED WITH OIL	1	ITA
65583	OTHER TEXTILE FABR./ARTIC.USED IN MACHIN.PLANT	1	IRE
66480	SHEET OR PLATE GLASS,COATED WITH METAL-MIRRORS-	1	IRE

* The nomenclature of the SITC, Revision 1

TABLE 1.3.3.: Continued

SITC	Description	f	Country of origin
66581	LABORATORY,HYGIENIC OR PHARMACEUTICAL GLASS	1	IRE
67271	COILS FOR REROLLING IRON STEEL NOT H.C. OR ALL.	6	E10 FRA FRG ITA NET UK
67312	WIRE ROD OF HIGH CARBON STEEL	1	SPA
67313	WIRE ROD OF ALLOY STEEL	1	SPA
67423	MEDIUM PLATES/SHEETS,3-4,75MM OF ALLOY STEEL	1	SPA
67431	PLATES UNDER 3MM UNCOATED NOT H.C. OR ALLOY	4	E10 FRA GRE ITA
67433	PLATES/SHEETS <3MM OF ALLOY STEEL	5	E10 FRA FRG ITA SPA
67470	TINNED PLATES AND SHEETS	3	GRE POR SPA
67481	PLATES UNDER 3MM COATED EX TIN NOT H.C. OR ALL.	6	E10 FRA GRE ITA UK SPA
67501	HOOP STRIP OF OTH THAN HIGH CARB OR ALLOY STEEL	3	DAN FRG GRE
67620	SLEEPERS & RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL OF IRON-STEEL	2	BLU FRG
67701	IRON/STEEL WIRE NOT HIGH CARBON OR ALLOY STEEL	1	BLU
67702	IRON/STEEL WIRE OF HIGH CARBON STEEL	1	BLU
67820	TUBES AND PIPES OF IRON OR STEEL, SEAMLESS	5	E10 DAN FRG NET UK
67830	TUBES AND PIPES OF IRON OR STEEL, WELDED, ETC.	2	FRA ITA
68111	SILVER,UNWROUGHT OR PARTLY WORKED,NOT ROLLED	1	SPA
68211	BLISTER COPPER AND OTHER UNREFINED COPPER	1	POR
68410	ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM ALLOYS, UNWROUGHT	1	NET
68510	LEAD AND LEAD ALLOYS, UNWROUGHT	2	GRE SPA
68610	ZINC AND ZINC ALLOYS, UNWROUGHT	2	BLU ITA
69221	CASKS,DRUMS,ETC.USED FOR TRANSPORT OF IRON/STEE	1	DAN
69311	WIRE,CABLES,ROPES ETC.NOT INSULATED,IRON/STEEL	2	BLU ITA
69521	HAND SAWS & SAW BLADES	1	BLU
69524	INTERCHANGEABLE TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACHINE	2	IRE UK
69603	RAZORS AND RAZOR BLADES	1	GRE
69891	ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL N.E.S	3	BLU IRE ITA
69893	ARTICLES OF NICKEL,N.E.S.	1	IRE
71110	STEAM GENERATING BOILERS	1	DAN
71142	JET & GAS TURBINES FOR AIRCRAFT	2	FRA UK
71150	INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES, NOT FOR AIRCRAFT	9	E10 BLU DAN FRA FRG IRE ITA UK SPA
71220	AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY FOR HARVESTING,THRESHING	1	DAN
71430	STATISTICAL MACHINES-CARDS OR TAPES-	10	E10 BLU FRA FRG IRE ITA NET UK POR SPA
71491	DUPLICATING,ADDRESSING,ETC.MACHINES	1	DAN
71492	PARTS OF OFFICE MACHINERY,N.E.S.	4	FRG IRE UK SPA
7151P	MACHINE-TOOLS FOR WORKING METALS	4	E10 FRA FRG SPA
71521	CONVERTERS,LADLES,INGOT MOULDS & CASTINGS	1	UK
71522	ROLLING MILLS & ROLLS, FOR METALWORKING	1	BLU
71523	GAS-OPERATED WELDING, CUTTING ETC. APPLIANCES	1	UK
71711	SPINNING,EXTRUDING,ETC.MACHINES	2	BLU ITA
71712	WEAVING,KNITTING,ETC.MACHINES	2	BLU UK
71713	MACHINES AUX.OF THOSE OF 717-12	2	FRG SPA
71715	TEXTILE BLEACHING,WASHING,DRESSING,ETC. MACH.	1	FRG
71720	MACHINERY-EX.SEWING MACH.-FOR WORKING HIDES ETC	1	DAN
71730	SEWING MACHINES	3	E10 FRG POR
71812	PAPER CUTTING MACHINES	1	DAN
71829	OTHER PRINTING MACHINERY	1	FRG
71839	OTHER FOOD PROCESSING MACHINES	4	DAN ITA NET SPA
71842	EXCAVATING, LEVELLING, BORING, ETC. MACHINERY	6	E10 FRA FRG IRE UK SPA
71851	MINERAL CRUSHING,SORTING,ETC.MACHINERY	1	DAN
71912	AIR-CONDITIONING MACHINES	2	DAN FRA
71915	REFRIGERATORS NOT DOMESTIC & OTH REFRIG EQUIP.	2	DAN IRE
71919	OTHER APP FOR TREATING MAT.WITH HEAT OR COLD	2	DAN UK
71921	PUMPS FOR LIQUIDS	6	E10 DAN FRA FRG IRE UK
71922	PUMPS FOR GASES,ETC.	8	E10 BLU DAN FRA FRG ITA UK SPA
71923	CENTRIFUGES & FILTERING MACHINERY	2	DAN FRA
71931	LIFTING & LOADING MACHINERY	5	E10 DAN FRA FRG UK
71932	FORK LIFT TRUCKS FOR MOVING GOODS WITHIN PLANT	1	SPA
71952	MACHINE-TOOLS FOR WORKING WOOD, PLASTICS, ETC.	3	E10 FRG ITA
71954	PARTS 3 ACCESSORIES OF MACHINE-TOOLS	2	BLU FRG
71962	MACH.FOR CLEANING OR FILLING CONTAINERS	6	E10 FRG ITA NET POR SPA
71970	BALL, ROLLER OR NEEDLE-ROLLER BEARINGS	5	E10 FRA FRG UK POR
71980	MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, NES	7	E10 DAN FRA FRG ITA NET UK
71991	MOULDING BOXES FOR METAL FOUNDRY	1	ITA

* The nomenclature of the SITC, Revision 1

TABLE 1.3.3.: Continued

SITC	Description	f	Country of origin
71992	TAPS,COCKS,VALVES & SIMILAR APPLIANCES	7	E10 DAN FRA FRG NET UK SPA
71993	TRANSMISSION SHAFTS & CRANKS,PULLEYS,ETC.	6	E10 BLU DAN FRA FRG UK
71994	METAL-PLASTIC JOINTS	1	IRE
71999	MACHINERY PARTS,NON-ELECTRICAL,N.E.S.	1	NET
7221P	ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY	6	E10 DAN FRA FRG NET UK
7222P	APPARATUS FOR ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS	10	E10 BLU DAN FRA FRG IRE ITA NET UK POR
72310	INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE	2	IRE ITA
72410	TELEVISION BROADCAST RECEIVERS	4	DAN FRG NET SPA
72420	RADIO BROADCAST RECEIVERS	1	NET
72491	ELECTRICAL LINE TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT	2	BLU FRA
72499	OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	5	DAN FRA IRE NET UK
72505	ELECTRIC SPACE HEATING EQUIPMENT ETC.	1	POR
72610	ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS	2	DAN IRE
72620	X-RAY APPARATUS	1	NET
72912	ELECTRIC ACCUMULATORS	2	FRA UK
72930	THERMIONIC VALVES AND TUBES, TRANSISTORS, ETC.	7	E10 FRA FRG ITA NET UK POR
72941	ELECTRICAL STARTING & ISNITION EQUIPMENT	1	FRA
72952	OTHER ELECTRICAL MEASURING & CONTROLLING INST.	6	E10 DAN FRA FRG NET UK
72992	ELECTR. FURNACES, WELDING & CUTTING APPARATUS	1	FRG
72995	ELECTRICAL CONDENSERS	1	POR
72996	ELECTRICAL CARBONS	4	E10 BLU FRA ITA
73170	PARTS OF RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES & ROLLING-STOCK	1	FRA
73210	PASSENGER MOTOR CARS, OTHER THAN BUSES	5	E10 FRA FRG ITA NET
73230	LORRIES AND TRUCKS, INCLUDING AMBULANCES, ETC.	4	E10 FRA FRG ITA
73240	SPECIAL PURPOSE LORRIES, TRUCKS AND VANS	1	FRA
73250	ROAD TRACTORS FOR TRACTOR-TRAILER COMBINATIONS	2	E10 FRG
73289	OTHER PARTS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES	5	E10 FRA FRG ITA UK
7333P	TRAILERS & OTH VEHICLES NOT MOTORIZED, & PARTS	1	BLU
73492	PARTS OF AIRCRAFT,AIRSHIPS,ETC.	2	FRA UK
73530	SHIPS AND BOATS, OTHER THAN WARSHIPS	1	SPA
81230	SINKS,WASH BASINS,BIDETS,BATHS ETC-IRON/STEEL-	1	GRE
84145	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRIC,ELASTIC ARTICLES	1	DAN
85101	FOOTWEAR-SOLES & UPPERS OF RUBBER OR PLAST.MAT	1	GRE
86111	OPTICAL ELEMENTS,UNMOUNTED	1	IRE
8615P	CINE. CAMERAS, PROJECTORS, SOUND RECORDERS ETC.	1	UK
86161	IMAGE PROJECTORS,ETC.	1	IRE
86169	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT,N.E.S.	3	DAN NET UK
86171	MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS & APP.EXC.ELECTRO-MEDICAL	4	BLU DAN FRG IRE
86191	SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,ETC.	1	UK
86196	HYDROMETERS,THERMOMETERS,ETC.	1	IRE
86197	INSTR.FOR MEASURING OR CONTROLLING OF LIQUIDS	3	DAN FRA SPA
86198	INSTR.FOR PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,ETC.	2	DAN IRE
86199	PARTS OF ARTICLES 729-5/861-8/861-96/861-97	2	DAN IRE
86241	PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES/FILMS IN THE FLAT UNEXPOSED	1	BLU
86242	FILMS IN ROLLS,SENSITIZED,UNEXPOSED	2	BLU FRA
86411	POCKET WATCHES,WRIST WATCHES & OTHER WATCHES	1	POR
89111	GRAMOPHONES,TAPE RECORDES,ETC	1	UK
89120	PHONOGRAPH RECORDS,RECORDED TAPES,OTH.SOUND REC	1	IRE
89292	PLANS/DRAWINGS FOR INDUST.PURPOSES,NOT PRINTED	1	SPA
89300	ARTICLES OF ARTIF.PLASTIC MATERIALS,N.E.S.	2	BLU IRE
89423	TOYS,N.E.S.	1	DAN
89442	OTHER REQUISITES FOR OUTDOOR SPORTS	1	IRE
89961	HEARING AIDS	2	DAN NET
89962	ORTHOPAEDIC APPL.ARTIFICIAL PARTS OF THE BODY	1	IRE

* The nomenclature of the SITC, Revision 1

Abbreviations:

E10 : EUR(10)
BLU : BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG
DAN : DENMARK
FRA : FRANCE
FRG : GERMANY, F.R.
GRE : GREECE
IRE : IRELAND
ITA : ITALY
NET : NETHERLANDS
UK : UNITED KINGDOM
POR : PORTUGAL
SPA : SPAIN
f : frequency

CHAPTER 2 TABLES

TABLE 2.1.1: EUR(10) TRADE 1970-1985
BY SELECTED NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRY AND PARTNER COUNTRY GROUP:

Value (millions of U.S. dollars)
Percentage share (Extra EUR(10) = 100%)

Partner country or country group	Year				Average annual growth rate (%)	
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1975-85	1980-85
Imports from:						
Value:						
EXTRA EUR(10)	60,147	152,677	374.778	304.202	7.0	- 4.0
YUGOSLAVIA	709	1,314	3,037	3,640	9.1	5.9
ARGENTINA	1,019	1,081	2,550	2,158	3.3	- 1.8
BRAZIL	1,086	2,738	5,888	7,182	9.7	4.1
MEXICO	138	386	1,451	2,378	26.1	9.3
HONG KONG	603	1,734	4,977	3,880	8.5	- 3.9
SOUTH KOREA	59	748	2,808	2,555	10.9	- 2.2
TAIWAN	144	850	3,081	3,059	14.2	0.5
SINGAPORE	122	489	1,773	1,735	13.6	1.6
MEDITERRANEAN	5,518	11,698	31,002	31,664	11.0	- 0.1
CMEA	4,655	10,619	27,463	25,044	9.4	- 0.4
CLASS 1	33,679	71,615	180,474	166,430	8.5	- 1.3
CLASS 2 + YUGOSLAVIA	22,367	69,419	163,642	109,611	4.6	- 8.2
CLASS 3	4,083	11,643	30,663	28,161	9.7	- 0.4
Share:						
YUGOSLAVIA	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2		
ARGENTINA	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7		
BRAZIL	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0		
MEXICO	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8		
HONG KONG	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3		
SOUTH KOREA	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8		
TAIWAN	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.0		
SINGAPORE	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6		
MEDITERRANEAN	9.2	7.7	8.3	10.4		
CMEA	5.2	7.0	7.3	8.2		
CLASS 1	56.0	46.9	48.2	54.7		
CLASS 2 + YUGOSLAVIA	37.2	45.5	43.7	36.0		
CLASS 3	6.8	7.6	8.2	9.0		
Exports to:						
Value:						
EXTRA EUR(10)	55,262	148,121	307,213	292,709	7.0	- 1.4
YUGOSLAVIA	1,430	3,520	5,818	4,453	1.5	- 5.5
ARGENTINA	559	993	3,079	1,086	3.7	-17.1
BRAZIL	723	2,868	3,523	1,948	- 3.0	-10.4
MEXICO	484	1,205	3,025	1,843	6.1	-14.3
HONG KONG	522	885	2,929	3,310	13.5	2.0
SOUTH KOREA	154	592	1,320	2,036	11.5	9.7
TAIWAN	116	509	1,217	1,700	13.5	6.6
SINGAPORE	311	835	2,379	2,679	13.7	2.8
MEDITERRANEAN	5,356	19,876	37,825	31,416	5.5	- 4.6
CMEA	3,850	14,748	23,167	17,027	1.5	- 5.3
CLASS 1	33,459	73,486	158,304	174,093	8.5	2.0
CLASS 2 + YUGOSLAVIA	17,255	57,701	122,339	96,014	6.0	- 5.7
CLASS 3	4,548	16,934	26,570	22,602	2.6	- 2.9
Share:						
YUGOSLAVIA	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.5		
ARGENTINA	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.4		
BRAZIL	1.3	1.9	1.0	0.7		
MEXICO	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6		
HONG KONG	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1		
SOUTH KOREA	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7		
TAIWAN	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6		
SINGAPORE	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9		
MEDITERRANEAN	9.7	13.4	12.3	10.7		
CMEA	7.0	10.0	7.5	5.8		
CLASS 1	60.5	49.6	51.5	59.0		
CLASS 2 + YUGOSLAVIA	31.2	39.0	39.8	32.8		
CLASS 3	8.2	11.4	8.6	7.7		

TABLE 2.1.2: EUR(10) MEMBER STATES' SPECIALIZATION IN TOTAL TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA 1970-1985:

Specialization coefficients S_1 and S_2

$$S_1 = \frac{\text{Share of Yugoslavia in a member state's trade with world}}{\text{Share of Yugoslavia in EUR(10) trade with world}}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{\text{Share of a member state in EUR(10) trade with Yugoslavia}}{\text{Share of a member state in EUR(10) trade with CLASS 2 countries}}$$

SITC group		BELG.-LUX.	DENMARK	FRANCE	GERMANY, F.R.	GREECE	IRELAND	ITALY	NETHER-LANDS	U.K.
S_1										
Imports:	1970	0.27	0.28	0.49	1.53	2.78	0.26	2.81	0.37	0.27
	1975	0.55	0.33	0.51	2.07	0.98	0.09	1.86	0.48	0.19
	1980	0.32	0.27	0.48	1.62	3.09	0.16	2.03	0.68	0.23
	1985	0.34	0.45	0.52	1.68	1.64	0.13	2.02	0.43	0.22
Exports:	1970	0.70	0.21	0.60	1.36	5.33	0.07	2.31	0.64	0.30
	1975	0.60	0.38	0.58	1.54	2.57	0.23	1.74	0.58	0.30
	1980	0.49	0.40	0.70	1.54	1.85	0.30	1.63	0.68	0.36
	1985	0.56	0.29	0.53	1.46	2.31	0.30	1.84	0.78	0.28
S_2										
Imports:	1970	0.22	0.53	0.38	1.68	4.47	0.30	2.37	0.31	0.32
	1975	0.56	0.64	0.42	2.25	1.10	0.12	1.56	0.43	0.21
	1980	0.32	0.59	0.40	1.78	2.86	0.23	1.64	0.57	0.31
	1985	0.34	0.90	0.44	1.94	1.11	0.30	1.42	0.36	0.31
Exports:	1970	0.66	0.34	0.38	1.74	0.26	0.14	2.40	0.56	0.29
	1975	0.60	0.63	0.42	1.91	2.19	0.32	1.64	0.59	0.28
	1980	0.46	0.66	0.54	2.02	1.30	0.31	1.35	0.65	0.35
	1985	0.49	0.45	0.38	1.97	1.68	0.35	1.64	0.74	0.26

TABLE 2.2.1.: EUR(10) IMPORTS FROM SELECTED NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES AND PARTNER COUNTRY GROUPS 1975-1985
BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP

Parnter country or country group	Value (millions of U.S. dollars)				Percetnage share			
	1975	1985	Average annual growth rate (%) 1975-85	1980-85	1970	1975	1980	1985
	SITC 0 + 1 FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO							
EXTRA EUR(10)	20,437.5	28.754.6	2.6	- 4.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
YUGOSLAVIA	215.1	374.4	3.9	- 0.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.3
ARGENTINA	836.5	1,156.5	0.2	- 2.0	7.4	4.1	3.6	4.0
BRAZIL	1,164.4	3,526.1	10.9	4.0	5.4	5.7	8.0	12.3
MEXICO	104.5	86.4	- 2.8	- 13.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
HONG KONG	11.5	23.8	6.2	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
SOUTH KOREA	71.4	79.6	- 1.5	- 6.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
TAIWAN	120.9	87.1	- 3.5	- 15.8	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.3
SINGAPORE	26.2	81.2	11.9	10.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
MEDITERRANEAN	1,318.4	2,170.6	3.4	- 3.1	9.1	6.5	6.9	7.5
CMEA	1,212.5	1,263.9	- 0.6	- 4.2	7.1	5.9	4.4	4.4
CLASS 1	9,726.7	10,241.6	0.9	- 7.9	44.6	47.6	42.2	35.6
CLASS 2 + YUGOSLAVIA	9,221.9	16,803.8	4.2	- 1.6	47.3	45.1	51.7	58.4
CLASS 3	1,488.9	1,709.2	0.9	- 4.7	8.1	7.3	6.1	5.9
	SITC 2 + 4 + 68 + 667 RAW MATERIALS							
EXTRA EUR(10)	26,419.9	37,948.5	3.1	- 6.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
YUGOSLAVIA	195.3	424.5	5.8	3.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.1
ARGENTINA	132.7	746.8	10.9	4.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	2.0
BRAZIL	1,158.9	1,933.5	4.9	3.8	2.4	4.4	2.8	5.1
MEXICO	132.9	195.0	7.8	- 8.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
HONG KONG	17.3	91.3	24.1	- 4.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
SOUTH KOREA	14.7	21.6	1.2	- 3.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
TAIWAN	6.4	24.0	6.5	- 2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
SINGAPORE	68.0	149.7	6.9	- 9.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
MEDITERRANEAN	1,296.2	1,927.3	4.1	- 1.5	4.3	4.9	4.1	5.1
CMEA	1,944.0	2,278.5	0.9	- 5.6	6.6	7.4	5.9	6.0
CLASS 1	14,510.1	21,688.1	3.7	- 7.3	54.9	54.9	60.3	57.2
CLASS 2 + YUGOSLAVIA	9,610.8	13,140.0	2.3	- 4.6	27.3	36.4	32.3	34.6
CLASS 3	2,299.0	3,120.4	2.5	- 4.2	7.9	8.7	7.4	8.2
	SITC 3 ENERGY							
EXTRA EUR(10)	48,354.7	86,454,1	7.2	- 8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
YUGOSLAVIA	17.7	226.9	27.4	15.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
ARGENTINA	*	35.6	41.5	- 29.3	0.0	-	0.1	0.0
BRAZIL	1.2	17.1	66.4	- 2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MEXICO	9.6	1,872.0	138.3	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2
HONG KONG	*	0.2	-	21.9	-	-	0.0	0.0
SOUTH KOREA	*	*	-	- 24.6	-	-	-	-
TAIWAN	*	5.2	-	367.2	-	-	-	-
SINGAPORE	11.3	93.3	30.0	- 15.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
CMEA	1,944.0	2,278.5	18.0	3.9	6.2	7.3	10.6	17.6
CLASS 1	2,688.1	18,181.5	23.8	4.8	6.1	5.6	10.6	21.0
CLASS 2 + YUGOSLAVIA	42,106.9	52,931.7	3.2	- 13.0	87.6	87.1	78.5	61.2
CLASS 3	3,559.7	15,341.3	18.0	3.6	6.2	7.4	10.9	17.7

*Less than threshold (50,000 U.S. dollars).

TABLE 2.2.1.: COINTINUED:

Parnter country or country group	Value (millions of U.S. dollars)				Percentage share			
	1975	1985	Average annual growth rate (%) 1975-85	1980-85	1970	1975	1980	1985
	SITC 5 CHEMICALS							
EXTRA EUR(10)	6.571.7	18.456.9	10.3	1.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
YUGOSLAVIA	45.6	284.8	17.4	19.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.5
ARGENTINA	40.5	95.7	7.0	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
BRAZIL	42.1	264.4	22.5	22.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.4
MEXICO	44.0	51.0	1.1	- 0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3
HONG KONG	2.6	9.5	17.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
SOUTH KOREA	15.8	51.1	10.7	12.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
TAIWAN	8.2	50.2	15.7	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
SINGAPORE	2.5	72.9	47.1	56.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
MDITERRANEAN	195.1	1,087.2	18.3	10.3	2.2	3.0	4.0	5.9
CMEA	558.3	1,392.7	7.2	- 4.8	6.5	8.5	9.9	7.5
CLASS 1	5,267.0	14,188.3	9.4	1.3	83.1	80.1	76.3	76.9
CLASS 2 + YUGOSLAVIA	657.1	2,558.0	15.0	5.0	9.0	10.0	12.2	13.9
CLASS 3	647.6	1,710.6	8.3	- 3.8	7.9	9.9	11.5	9.3
	SITC 7 MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT							
EXTRA EUR(10)	20,971.6	65,215.3	11.2	2.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
YUGOSLAVIA	222.9	636.7	8.6	- 1.3	0.9	1.1.	1.2	1.0
ARGENTINA	16.0	45.2	15.0	- 6.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
BRAZIL	78.5	621.9	22.2	5.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0
MEXICO	35.4	120.0	11.5	7.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
HONG KONG	180.7	794.9	15.9	6.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.2
SOUTH KOREA	52.2	719.3	24.2	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1
TAIWAN	135.8	1,082.5	22.9	8.5	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.7
SINGAPORE	195.1	974.7	18.0	6.1	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.5
MEDITERRANEAN	327.4	1,290.1	12.5	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.0
CMEA	878.3	1,199.0	1.3	- 6.5	3.2	4.2	3.0	1.8
CLASS 1	18,740.0	56,428.6	10.9	2.3	93.5	89.4	86.5	86.5
CLASS 2 + YUGOSLAVIA	1,345.6	7,535.5	18.0	5.3	3.3	6.4	10.4	11.6
CLASS 3	886.0	1,251.4	1.8	- 5.8	3.2	4.2	3.0	1.9
	SITC 6 + 8 - 68 - 667 MANUFACTURED GOODS							
EXTRA EUR(10)	27,533.9	62,725.5	7.8	- 2.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
YUGOSLAVIA	593.8	1,659.8	9.7	9.5	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.6
ARGENTINA	53.1	64.4	- 5.2	- 20.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
BRAZIL	288.6	805.6	9.1	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.3
MEXICO	57.4	43.0	- 2.2	- 2.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
HONG KONG	1,511.9	2,909.9	6.7	- 6.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	4.6
SOUTH KOREA	593.0	1,676.1	9.4	- 6.4	0.3	2.2	3.0	2.7
TAIWAN	577.0	1,801.0	13.2	- 2.1	0.5	2.1	2.7	2.9
SINGAPORE	176.4	308.8	6.2	- 8.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5
MEDITERRANEAN	1,359.9	4,709.4	11.6	5.4	4.0	4.9	5.2	7.5
CMEA	2,391.8	3,559.0	2.1	- 6.6	6.4	8.7	7.5	5.7
CLASS 1	18,661.7	41,856.5	7.9	- 2.3	76.7	67.8	65.5	66.7
CLASS 2 + YUGOSLAVIA	6,210.2	16,038.6	8.9	- 2.6	16.2	22.6	25.5	25.6
CLASS 3	2,662.0	4.830.4	4.5	- 4.8	7.1	9.7	9.0	7.7

TABLE 2.2.2.A: EUR(10) MEMBER STATES' SPECIALIZATION IN TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA 1970-1985 BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP:

Specialization coefficients K_1

$$K_1 = \frac{\text{Yugoslavia's share in a member state's Extra-EUR(10) trade of a SITC group}}{\text{Yugoslavia's share in EUR(10) Extra trade of a SITC group}}$$

SITC group		BELG.-LUX.	DENMARK	FRANCE	GERMANY, F.R.	GREECE	IRELAND	ITALY	NETHER-LANDS	U.K.
SITC 0 + 1		FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO								
<u>Imports:</u>	1970	0.48	0.12	0.57	0.78	5.82	0.57	4.07	0.16	0.35
	1975	0.25	0.19	0.70	1.33	3.48	-	3.41	0.12	0.14
	1980	0.22	0.08	0.33	0.86	17.36	0.04	2.75	0.13	0.15
	1985	0.30	0.17	0.21	0.93	8.00	0.02	4.03	0.25	0.20
<u>Exports:</u>	1970	0.16	0.09	0.89	1.23	7.35	-	2.13	1.00	0.25
	1975	0.22	0.33	0.30	2.19	6.84	-	2.11	0.91	0.53
	1980	0.29	0.07	0.28	0.92	23.93	0.05	3.79	0.12	0.18
	1985	0.31	0.18	0.20	0.90	9.55	0.03	4.71	0.20	0.22
SITC 2 + 4 + 68 + 667		RAW MATERIALS								
<u>Imports:</u>	1970	0.19	0.59	0.62	1.10	2.64	0.12	3.27	0.30	0.24
	1975	0.31	0.17	0.59	0.89	2.19	-	3.60	0.37	0.11
	1980	0.21	0.08	0.31	0.73	1.54	-	3.89	0.32	0.17
	1985	0.35	0.12	0.73	0.81	1.54	-	2.88	0.53	0.21
<u>Exports:</u>	1970	0.28	0.10	0.54	1.73	3.97	0.18	2.60	1.17	0.23
	1975	0.40	0.51	0.60	1.86	4.27	-	2.59	1.09	0.13
	1980	0.45	0.06	0.71	1.59	4.43	-	2.55	1.10	0.39
	1985	0.42	0.01	0.39	1.12	4.39	1.44	2.53	0.62	0.20
SITC 3		ENERGY								
<u>Imports:</u>	1970	0.56	-	-	1.50	3.13	-	2.31	0.44	0.75
	1975	1.25	-	-	1.25	-	-	3.25	-	0.25
	1980	-	-	0.33	0.53	0.47	-	2.00	3.07	-
	1985	0.11	-	0.33	0.89	7.26	-	2.33	0.37	-
<u>Exports:</u>	1970	0.39	-	0.32	1.85	-	-	1.70	0.55	0.49
	1975	0.40	-	0.44	1.60	3.22	-	2.14	0.31	0.26
	1980	0.53	-	0.23	2.47	2.60	-	2.80	0.27	0.13
	1985	0.25	-	1.43	1.63	2.86	-	4.00	0.35	0.04
SITC 5		CHEMICALS								
<u>Imports:</u>	1970	0.25	0.29	0.88	1.12	2.65	1.84	2.88	0.37	0.58
	1975	0.40	0.11	0.94	1.11	2.26	0.26	2.95	0.55	0.48
	1980	0.24	0.18	0.26	1.05	1.52	0.24	4.07	0.57	0.57
	1985	0.10	0.59	0.24	0.83	2.44	0.05	3.95	0.31	0.31
<u>Exports:</u>	1970	0.77	0.43	0.56	1.37	3.46	0.24	2.10	0.69	0.41
	1975	0.90	0.54	0.56	1.41	0.36	1.06	1.95	0.54	0.48
	1980	0.89	0.49	0.66	1.42	0.86	0.18	1.90	0.91	0.35
	1985	0.75	0.26	0.48	1.18	3.07	0.07	2.74	0.98	0.37
SITC 7		MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT								
<u>Imports:</u>	1970	0.67	0.29	0.50	1.85	2.52	-	1.51	0.55	0.37
	1975	1.22	0.38	1.13	1.92	0.40	0.08	1.47	0.39	0.22
	1980	1.66	0.41	1.27	1.45	1.61	0.19	1.81	0.26	0.38
	1985	0.37	0.61	1.33	1.65	1.70	0.05	1.85	0.26	0.21
<u>Exports:</u>	1970	1.51	0.33	0.73	1.17	0.82	0.14	2.30	0.52	0.37
	1975	0.90	0.61	0.72	1.33	0.48	0.08	1.78	0.44	0.32
	1980	0.47	0.68	0.78	1.08	0.10	0.25	1.70	0.45	0.40
	1985	0.69	0.50	0.73	1.23	0.50	0.30	1.81	0.62	0.37
SITC 6 + 8 - 68 - 667		MANUFACTURED GOODS								
<u>Imports:</u>	1970	0.27	0.22	0.44	2.17	0.93	0.06	2.80	0.77	0.10
	1975	0.49	0.27	0.29	2.27	0.32	0.13	1.71	1.01	0.15
	1980	0.37	0.29	0.33	2.06	0.91	0.15	1.81	1.19	0.12
	1985	0.39	0.45	0.36	1.91	1.48	0.24	1.93	0.75	0.19
<u>Exports:</u>	1970	0.39	0.18	0.43	1.43	9.07	-	2.39	0.68	0.21
	1975	0.38	0.14	0.40	1.69	4.17	0.08	1.58	0.98	0.21
	1980	0.41	0.18	0.56	1.82	2.60	0.24	1.22	1.23	0.23
	1985	0.33	0.37	0.37	1.87	0.92	0.06	1.16	0.94	0.23

TABLE 2.2.2.B: EUR(10) MEMBER STATES' SPECIALIZATION IN TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA 1970-1985 BY SITC COMMODITY GROUP:

Specialization coefficients K_2

$$K_2 = \frac{\text{A member state's share in EUR(10) trade of a SITC group with Yugoslavia}}{\text{A member state's share in EUR(10) trade of a SITC group with CLASS 2 countries}}$$

SITC group		BELG.-LUX.	DENMARK	FRANCE	GERMANY, F.R.	GREECE	IRELAND	ITALY	NETHER-LANDS	U.K.
SITC 0 + 1		FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO								
Imports:	1970	0.19	0.12	0.40	0.73	4.80	0.56	4.26	0.14	0.47
	1975	0.30	0.18	0.57	1.28	7.40	-	4.30	0.14	0.14
	1980	0.02	0.23	0.32	3.01	3.36	1.19	2.16	0.74	0.41
	1985	0.08	0.09	0.42	1.62	4.63	1.38	4.48	0.85	0.25
Exports:	1970	0.31	0.16	0.67	1.61	19.68	-	2.76	0.80	0.26
	1975	0.14	0.63	0.23	2.79	13.03	-	3.18	0.80	0.61
	1980	0.01	0.33	0.68	4.28	1.28	0.91	2.26	0.67	0.44
	1985	0.04	0.16	0.05	2.29	5.57	0.98	5.97	0.88	0.24
SITC 2 + 4 + 68 + 667		RAW MATERIALS								
Imports:	1970	0.13	1.40	0.48	1.15	2.92	0.14	3.01	0.34	0.31
	1975	0.28	0.30	0.46	0.92	2.09	-	3.37	0.40	0.13
	1980	0.19	0.18	0.24	0.76	1.85	-	3.86	0.36	0.20
	1985	0.27	0.29	0.62	0.81	1.73	-	3.02	0.49	0.31
Exports:	1970	0.29	0.21	0.29	1.80	7.01	0.88	2.62	1.33	0.26
	1975	0.43	0.08	0.38	2.01	1.64	-	2.52	1.19	0.14
	1980	0.49	0.15	0.49	1.75	2.46	-	1.56	0.85	0.34
	1985	0.36	0.02	0.31	1.42	3.15	4.56	2.77	0.52	0.26
SITC 3		ENERGY								
Imports:	1970	0.53	-	-	1.56	4.04	-	2.42	0.38	0.66
	1975	1.39	-	-	0.21	-	-	3.56	-	0.10
	1980	-	-	0.33	0.54	0.39	-	1.93	3.09	-
	1985	0.14	-	0.26	1.06	10.60	-	1.89	0.36	-
Exports:	1970	0.57	-	0.19	4.58	-	-	1.33	0.31	0.43
	1975	1.15	-	0.44	2.68	0.69	-	1.41	0.53	0.18
	1980	0.50	-	0.22	2.30	1.31	-	1.60	0.20	0.19
	1985	0.33	-	0.82	2.45	0.96	-	1.66	0.38	0.06
SITC 5		CHEMICALS								
Imports:	1970	0.35	1.39	0.82	1.76	4.66	1.08	4.21	0.18	0.44
	1975	0.63	0.28	1.02	1.39	2.97	0.20	3.81	0.35	0.37
	1980	5.07	0.68	0.18	1.66	2.37	0.21	3.42	0.63	0.27
	1985	0.10	1.47	0.16	1.32	2.16	0.07	2.78	0.28	0.48
Exports:	1970	0.83	0.73	0.40	1.55	5.08	0.28	2.16	0.63	0.43
	1975	0.96	0.93	0.43	1.73	0.29	1.09	1.75	0.52	0.45
	1980	0.87	0.76	0.57	1.75	0.47	0.24	1.56	0.86	0.29
	1985	0.68	0.51	0.42	1.47	1.70	0.12	2.21	1.00	0.31
SITC 7		MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT								
Imports:	1970	0.67	3.98	0.97	2.15	3.17	-	1.78	0.69	0.18
	1975	2.34	2.81	2.04	1.27	0.98	0.23	1.93	0.36	0.16
	1980	1.23	1.70	2.33	1.55	2.85	0.42	1.55	0.25	0.24
	1985	0.76	1.64	1.79	1.72	3.70	0.09	1.27	0.23	0.16
Exports:	1970	1.48	0.40	0.50	1.55	0.67	0.67	2.15	0.44	0.33
	1975	0.96	0.77	0.56	1.62	0.24	0.22	1.68	0.38	0.31
	1980	0.48	1.09	0.69	1.57	0.05	0.57	1.63	0.44	0.39
	1985	0.70	0.58	0.51	1.70	0.23	0.67	1.47	0.63	0.32
SITC 6 + 8 - 68 - 667		MANUFACTURED GOODS								
Imports:	1970	0.25	0.54	0.39	1.86	2.94	0.11	2.98	0.82	0.10
	1975	0.30	0.62	0.37	1.30	1.96	0.28	1.83	0.82	0.10
	1980	0.38	0.46	0.32	1.81	1.24	0.19	1.75	1.04	0.13
	1985	0.25	0.73	0.35	1.98	2.37	0.31	1.84	0.78	0.19
Exports:	1970	0.32	0.79	0.26	2.08	10.79	-	2.78	0.64	0.20
	1975	0.34	0.41	0.28	2.30	2.30	0.15	2.36	1.14	0.18
	1980	0.38	0.52	0.41	2.75	1.29	0.42	0.95	1.21	0.24
	1985	0.25	1.02	0.27	2.84	0.56	0.17	1.12	0.99	0.19

TABLE 2.3.1.: EUR(10) IMPORTS 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF EUR(10) IMPORT VALUE FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM YUG (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM		YUGOSLAVIA'S MARKET SHARE (%) IN E10'S (%) EXTRA EUR(10) IMPORTS	
		80	85	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	80	85
1	85102	64281	120046	19.2	.6	3.3	.5	4.11	7.70
2	33419	87534	108940	17.0	-3.9	3.0	1.3	1.88	2.65
3	78100	31247	105445	17.1	3.2	2.9	2.2	.52	1.58
4	68410	10413	91479	65.4	.1	2.5	.5	.55	6.56
5	24831	148462	77478	-8.8	-7.3	2.1	.3	8.92	7.70
6	78210	13910	70137	45.7	3.3	1.9	.4	1.37	6.01
7	33430	43614	69647	14.4	7.7	1.9	2.2	.92	1.02
8	78490	85505	69393	-5.8	6.1	1.9	.8	4.55	2.73
9	01111	134308	53800	-12.3	-8.2	1.5	.0	40.59	30.58
10	84411	28172	46515	13.5	7.2	1.3	.1	7.78	10.10
11	82192	29883	39995	8.9	-3.6	1.1	.2	4.73	7.72
12	61230	19599	39840	17.1	6.3	1.1	.0	11.54	16.93
13	77310	27951	39756	8.9	10.4	1.1	.2	7.42	6.79
14	84631	58591	39435	-6.8	-4.2	1.1	.0	38.99	33.78
15	00119	32288	38241	1.9	-5.8	1.1	.0	19.17	32.51
16	93100	56041	31212	15.2	-2.2	.9	1.3	1.26	.80
17	84313	23057	30444	5.6	-2.7	.8	.0	12.24	17.93
18	84293	10889	28223	25.6	12.3	.8	.1	4.79	8.17
19	84810	17986	28150	14.7	6.0	.8	.2	3.29	3.96
20	00150	44183	27557	-12.8	-.3	.8	.0	20.58	12.00
21	82111	37003	27551	-4.6	-3.6	.8	.1	9.11	8.26
22	84629	5839	26546	42.9	-2.6	.7	.2	1.02	5.49
23	84393	8407	26033	29.8	7.1	.7	.2	1.97	4.81
24	33525	802	25703	124.6	-10.6	.7	.0	.24	11.86
25	67441	1763	24947	62.8	-1.4	.7	.1	.44	6.81
26	33521	3229	22903	1.5	2.7	.6	.0	5.18	29.86
27	05861	15700	22164	3.9	-3.6	.6	.0	12.60	20.50
28	11212	29809	21998	-7.8	-6.8	.6	.1	4.89	4.90
29	58311	245	21848	92.5	4.2	.6	.2	.05	3.46
30	71690	12163	21441	13.5	.2	.6	.0	9.53	16.28
31	84311	33991	21437	-8.6	-5.8	.6	.0	21.81	18.48
32	65224	5549	21392	38.3	-.5	.6	.2	.88	3.65
33	71621	29552	21255	-5.4	-2.1	.6	.1	7.50	6.08
34	84241	18973	20666	-.5	-1.9	.6	.0	25.82	27.66
35	84394	8066	20367	19.4	-2.3	.6	.0	3.12	7.93
36	67271	2709	20112	106.1	-8.4	.6	.0	.49	6.86
37	84592	4119	20085	41.3	12.7	.6	.0	2.64	8.02
38	05610	16802	19743	3.2	.4	.5	.0	15.83	19.16
39	33541	0	19274	445.3	4.5	.5	.0	.00	15.31
40	08193	10261	19129	18.0	-2.2	.5	.2	1.68	3.89
41	67169	12724	19082	18.4	-1.1	.5	.3	1.43	2.30
42	84294	12072	19050	9.0	-10.2	.5	.0	2.99	7.32
43	68113	9921	18327	21.8	-24.1	.5	.1	.35	4.06
44	04400	2452	18036	67.0	-21.2	.5	.2	.14	3.18
45	28209	4232	17845	33.7	-5.9	.5	.0	1.13	8.83
46	77586	15164	17808	2.3	18.8	.5	.1	9.79	4.37
47	71390	21175	17501	-3.0	-2.5	.5	.1	4.31	3.81
48	58341	12063	17434	4.9	.6	.5	.0	7.41	11.16
49	62510	15460	17338	2.5	3.5	.5	.0	7.54	7.11
50	65214	18120	17141	-.6	-.7	.5	.2	2.57	2.72
TOTAL (1-50)		1336279	1779889			49.0	14.0		

TABLE 2.3.2.A.1.: BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG'S IMPORTS 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF B.-L.'S IMPORT VALUE FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM YUG (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM		YUGOSLAVIA'S MARKET SHARE (%) IN BLU'S (%) EXTRA EUR(10) IMPORTS	
		80	85	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	80	85
1	67169	368	6391	78.4	12.3	9.0	.3	1.32	14.27
2	67271	0	5859	.0	17.9	8.3	.1	.00	26.32
3	24831	5367	2553	-12.8	-9.1	3.6	.5	3.66	3.13
4	84412	1340	2348	6.8	-16.3	3.3	.0	7.62	28.64
5	84313	272	2338	64.6	4.0	3.3	.0	6.33	45.65
6	78611	1391	2123	-17.6	-18.0	3.0	.0	75.47	97.97
7	84411	2156	1643	-4.3	6.5	2.3	.0	19.17	11.00
8	68915	68	1421	81.3	11.3	2.0	.0	3.91	44.63
9	23311	0	1416	.0	34.1	2.0	.0	.00	25.32
10	28810	3	1404	250.9	-10.1	2.0	1.2	.00	.66
11	82111	968	1400	15.6	-2.2	2.0	.0	6.47	11.39
12	04400	0	1275	.0	-17.3	1.8	.6	.00	1.29
13	28750	0	1231	.0	4.2	1.7	.5	.00	1.32
14	05857	359	1207	28.5	42.9	1.7	.0	24.74	12.44
15	78689	5362	1186	-29.3	-28.2	1.7	.0	85.22	74.64
16	79290	867	1072	-3.8	-7.6	1.5	1.3	.26	.48
17	73623	0	1022	.0	1.8	1.4	.0	.00	39.32
18	67441	0	984	.0	3.6	1.4	.0	.00	6.27
19	77521	937	950	-1.3	-1.5	1.3	.0	14.44	16.67
20	62599	374	947	15.2	-1.7	1.3	.0	2.86	8.16
21	83109	181	918	51.0	-2.0	1.3	.0	1.61	9.86
22	33451	5	912	168.3	-3.3	1.3	.1	.02	4.48
23	66511	0	886	.0	-3.9	1.3	.0	.00	11.10
24	65141	0	878	160.5	-9.0	1.2	.0	.00	8.72
25	78100	966	798	10.0	-4.2	1.1	3.7	.12	.13
26	69732	545	757	3.7	-17.7	1.1	.0	6.31	20.85
27	82119	1159	737	-19.1	7.0	1.0	.0	25.52	9.56
28	29199	313	733	26.9	4.1	1.0	.0	12.20	23.77
29	68513	0	720	.0	10.6	1.0	.0	.00	97.96
30	26652	0	656	.0	14.4	.9	.0	.00	12.64
31	82192	1630	631	-11.7	-9.7	.9	.0	8.07	5.13
32	81241	460	613	6.8	-4.6	.9	.0	14.34	27.24
33	68410	0	586	-8.4	-2.3	.8	.4	.00	.89
34	77840	0	574	374.6	-3.7	.8	.0	.00	4.99
35	05861	503	574	2.6	-3.6	.8	.0	15.43	17.11
36	03710	1264	550	-11.8	-11.4	.8	.1	2.96	2.40
37	74320	0	536	30.2	-5.6	.8	.0	.00	3.97
38	66520	2	502	531.2	.2	.7	.0	.04	9.69
39	54179	552	491	-1.8	-3.8	.7	.4	.56	.64
40	65147	0	450	197.5	-26.8	.6	.0	.00	11.89
41	26310	0	441	.0	3.5	.6	.3	.00	.80
42	85102	434	423	8.2	-1.6	.6	.3	.89	.96
43	78490	3586	405	-38.4	8.8	.6	3.3	1.03	.07
44	87310	461	404	3.2	-1.9	.6	.0	18.06	18.22
45	26830	418	401	-.7	12.8	.6	.1	3.10	1.57
46	77522	687	389	-19.3	-9.5	.6	.0	13.25	13.09
47	84219	69	384	55.5	9.5	.5	.0	13.94	54.31
48	89423	546	350	-9.3	-8.8	.5	.1	1.60	1.39
49	63599	352	334	5.7	-1.7	.5	.0	11.21	14.84
50	77118	650	329	-7.9	-.5	.5	.0	12.23	5.71
TOTAL (1-50)		34615	56132			79.4	14.6		

TABLE 2.3.2.A.2.: DENMARK'S IMPORTS 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF DENMARK'S IMPORT VALUE FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM YUG (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM		YUGOSLAVIA'S MARKET SHARE (%) IN DEN'S (%) EXTRA EUR(10) IMPORTS	
		80	85	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	80	85
1	61230	0	8641	44.1	9.5	16.7	.2	.00	36.25
2	71621	1255	3710	25.8	9.0	7.2	.3	6.14	11.61
3	56219	0	3472	.0	44.6	6.7	.0	.00	40.43
4	65841	0	3279	30.4	4.4	6.3	.0	.00	39.13
5	85102	746	3086	48.3	2.1	6.0	.6	1.47	5.40
6	78100	1629	2236	31.8	21.9	4.3	2.6	1.47	.89
7	56291	0	1778	.0	4.8	3.4	.7	.00	2.51
8	64243	699	1493	12.3	-2.9	2.9	.2	3.18	7.61
9	71690	15	1263	170.3	17.0	2.4	.0	.73	28.54
10	11212	558	1153	13.0	.9	2.2	.2	2.67	5.25
11	82111	1323	885	-4.1	-2.6	1.7	.3	3.72	3.41
12	78310	431	865	9.9	-21.0	1.7	.0	6.19	38.11
13	65224	574	632	6.9	.9	1.2	.2	2.70	3.26
14	77586	258	621	18.1	4.6	1.2	.1	3.06	6.10
15	64284	444	579	4.3	-9.6	1.1	.0	3.86	8.12
16	63410	957	521	-11.2	6.7	1.0	.2	5.58	2.83
17	78611	1086	514	-15.1	-6.5	1.0	.0	60.54	47.46
18	65771	0	490	90.8	-6.1	.9	.0	.00	22.01
19	84243	95	455	47.5	-7.1	.9	.0	2.34	18.08
20	87490	185	452	25.7	3.3	.9	.1	1.74	3.50
21	62510	833	427	-13.4	13.1	.8	.2	10.54	2.90
22	62599	191	422	17.8	3.9	.8	.1	1.92	3.85
23	82192	332	420	8.3	.7	.8	.3	1.17	1.53
24	77210	65	420	45.1	2.9	.8	.5	.17	.91
25	05861	75	402	35.8	3.0	.8	.0	1.16	5.43
26	77521	316	370	-1.9	-.7	.7	.0	2.79	4.10
27	65810	0	353	99.7	-.1	.7	.0	.00	8.39
28	24501	0	349	.0	19.3	.7	.0	.00	50.29
29	63420	38	344	118.1	-2.2	.7	.4	.08	.85
30	62520	305	340	8.9	.6	.7	.0	3.33	4.43
31	84293	13	339	69.2	11.9	.7	.1	.16	3.43
32	51571	154	331	26.8	-2.6	.6	.0	3.75	9.94
33	82199	13	307	88.0	-3.5	.6	.1	.10	2.65
34	09809	0	299	92.0	7.5	.6	.0	.00	4.05
35	65845	209	290	10.3	-4.5	.6	.0	1.78	3.34
36	84394	2	286	70.3	-3.6	.6	.1	.02	2.58
37	84323	0	275	123.0	17.4	.5	.0	.00	13.81
38	78490	55	258	38.9	-.1	.5	-.4	.13	.66
39	64189	183	258	5.7	-.2	.5	.4	.41	.60
40	24502	148	257	16.2	-14.5	.5	.0	16.46	51.09
41	89211	16	239	104.9	10.4	.5	.4	.07	.68
42	77511	1147	236	-22.4	28.9	.5	.0	73.24	4.47
43	05461	18	233	46.9	4.0	.4	.0	1.09	14.53
44	69963	220	222	17.7	42.7	.4	.0	29.26	5.05
45	84393	50	218	37.0	17.3	.4	.2	.41	1.03
46	84223	361	215	-13.5	-4.4	.4	.0	8.91	5.55
47	84810	1	204	198.0	9.9	.4	.2	.00	.86
48	64172	0	204	327.3	-8.0	.4	.0	.00	2.58
49	62105	119	201	26.4	-3.6	.4	.0	3.13	6.26
50	69920	0	174	.0	-4.0	.3	.0	.00	2.82
TOTAL (1-50)		15119	45018			86.9	10.6		

TABLE 2.3.2.A.3.: FRANCE'S IMPORTS 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF FRANCE'S IMPORT VALUE FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM YUG (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM		YUGOSLAVIA'S MARKET SHARE (%) IN FRA'S (%) EXTRA EUR(10) IMPORTS	
		80	85	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	80	85
1	78100	20673	66683	16.4	7.0	20.4	2.7	2.01	4.67
2	68410	1288	32401	97.0	6.9	9.9	.5	.45	11.90
3	78490	26646	16459	-8.5	1.7	5.0	.9	5.96	3.52
4	33430	0	12925	13.4	4.0	4.0	1.8	.00	1.35
5	77310	11165	11260	2.8	8.4	3.4	.2	15.42	11.54
6	82192	7297	10034	8.5	-3.2	3.1	.2	5.44	8.68
7	77511	3837	9409	21.5	7.7	2.9	.0	22.46	34.15
8	77521	6614	6214	.8	-12.0	1.9	.0	8.51	14.92
9	77522	5250	5491	3.4	-4.4	1.7	.0	31.12	36.51
10	62510	3092	4915	9.5	1.5	1.5	.0	11.24	14.15
11	78611	27319	4871	-35.5	-29.9	1.5	.0	88.65	69.42
12	05861	1872	4162	17.2	1.0	1.3	.0	10.02	21.21
13	71390	7681	3799	-13.9	-6.6	1.2	.1	7.41	5.11
14	33525	12	3635	175.1	-4.7	1.1	.1	.02	5.99
15	82111	5830	3625	-9.1	-2.7	1.1	.1	8.89	5.99
16	85102	1939	3103	34.2	-.6	.9	.5	.72	1.19
17	65224	665	2869	44.8	-.8	.9	.2	.59	2.74
18	69741	201	2864	54.6	-5.3	.9	.0	.59	10.41
19	77831	5362	2849	-11.6	1.2	.9	.0	13.41	6.82
20	05462	3995	2541	-7.3	-6.8	.8	.0	28.26	27.44
21	29240	4213	2293	-12.9	.7	.7	.0	12.63	6.96
22	76110	0	2005	28.6	-.1	.6	.1	.00	2.95
23	67441	0	1972	91.4	-6.2	.6	.0	.00	5.88
24	64121	0	1964	244.4	16.4	.6	.3	.00	1.41
25	77812	6126	1813	-20.8	.8	.6	.0	19.48	5.11
26	28902	2880	1689	-21.2	-28.7	.5	.0	3.75	17.13
27	84810	514	1622	33.0	19.5	.5	.2	1.04	1.46
28	05610	2098	1613	-5.4	-.0	.5	.0	10.71	9.00
29	65214	1249	1534	4.0	-2.7	.5	.2	.98	1.48
30	65148	1	1530	255.3	-5.2	.5	.0	.00	9.10
31	89423	1247	1471	4.9	4.7	.4	.2	1.78	1.52
32	66640	415	1398	29.7	3.6	.4	.0	5.59	15.10
33	51569	311	1376	24.1	.1	.4	.4	.14	.65
34	77571	0	1352	237.2	-9.7	.4	.0	.00	7.20
35	77118	2	1342	341.9	1.8	.4	.0	.01	6.46
36	65845	106	1320	122.3	.7	.4	.0	.44	5.34
37	76120	0	1308	.0	8.7	.4	.0	.00	9.64
38	82199	58	1277	88.5	10.9	.4	.0	.32	3.99
39	58290	3	1276	672.7	5.8	.4	.0	.02	6.57
40	77840	669	1244	11.5	-6.2	.4	.1	1.02	2.36
41	64284	2177	1232	-8.9	-6.8	.4	.0	28.72	20.09
42	68422	1324	1221	-1.3	-5.1	.4	.0	2.44	2.96
43	33451	0	1214	1641.5	-10.6	.4	.0	.00	6.51
44	72833	0	1186	.0	-.3	.4	.0	.00	22.56
45	69920	1586	1161	-4.0	-8.7	.4	.0	8.96	10.39
46	84629	250	1140	44.2	.2	.3	.2	.32	1.38
47	68222	1770	1073	-9.7	2.4	.3	.0	11.38	6.40
48	61230	0	1058	76.3	2.8	.3	.1	.00	1.81
49	77620	80	1025	50.6	9.6	.3	.0	.28	2.24
50	54191	0	1023	147.7	5.2	.3	.0	.00	10.14
TOTAL (1-50)		167817	252841			77.3	10.5		

TABLE 2.3.2.A.4.: F.R. GERMANY'S IMPORTS 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF F.R. GERMANY'S IMPORT VALUE FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM YUG (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM		YUGOSLAVIA'S MARKET SHARE (%) IN FRG'S (%) EXTRA EUR(10) IMPORTS	
		80	85	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	80	85
1	85102	51240	93671	17.1	-.4	5.8	.7	8.07	15.93
2	78210	108	58027	316.9	18.0	3.6	.2	.12	28.48
3	84631	57734	36511	-8.0	-4.6	2.3	.0	70.62	60.32
4	78490	39370	36153	-4.4	8.3	2.2	.8	9.00	5.51
5	84411	16023	34582	19.5	7.2	2.1	.3	8.86	14.76
6	93100	55528	28194	-20.2	-2.0	1.7	2.8	2.05	1.21
7	61230	17848	28141	11.3	7.6	1.7	.1	21.45	23.78
8	77310	12792	26869	16.3	11.1	1.7	.3	9.94	12.74
9	84313	21820	26590	3.4	-1.8	1.6	.1	18.44	24.53
10	84629	5446	23795	41.5	-2.7	1.5	.3	2.15	11.37
11	33430	15442	22773	11.6	-.3	1.4	1.8	.96	1.53
12	84810	15276	22704	14.4	5.7	1.4	.5	4.99	5.85
13	84293	7725	21248	29.9	13.3	1.3	.2	6.84	12.38
14	84393	6764	20880	31.2	9.3	1.3	.3	3.11	7.36
15	84311	31600	19519	-8.7	-7.4	1.2	.0	28.08	25.10
16	84394	7130	18560	20.7	-1.9	1.1	.2	5.01	13.20
17	84592	3803	17923	40.2	18.2	1.1	.1	6.11	15.12
18	33419	0	17725	199.3	1.9	1.1	1.3	.00	1.65
19	84294	11325	17364	8.2	-11.8	1.1	.1	6.34	16.75
20	84241	14906	16648	-1.0	-.3	1.0	.0	48.44	47.04
21	67441	1436	15445	52.4	-1.6	1.0	.2	.87	9.16
22	05861	11311	14588	.7	-7.1	.9	.0	15.80	28.40
23	71690	8056	14477	14.9	.4	.9	.0	13.32	22.83
24	77586	12634	14273	1.3	8.3	.9	.1	22.38	15.44
25	82192	14156	14111	3.1	-3.3	.9	.2	5.53	6.76
26	11212	19647	14060	-8.1	-9.4	.9	.1	11.26	12.72
27	68113	5349	13912	32.2	-16.1	.9	.2	1.03	9.28
28	67271	0	12753	152.7	-7.9	.8	.1	.00	12.96
29	84219	7323	12253	14.3	8.6	.8	.0	24.17	30.30
30	84232	4490	12132	24.8	.8	.7	.3	1.69	5.31
31	84352	7344	11933	10.3	-10.2	.7	.1	4.49	10.92
32	84351	3874	11432	27.2	-2.7	.7	.1	3.60	12.13
33	71390	9748	11302	3.2	5.1	.7	.2	9.22	7.92
34	61140	925	11298	66.7	4.4	.7	.1	.94	11.21
35	84593	5818	11218	14.5	-.6	.7	.1	6.02	11.58
36	68410	3251	11142	35.1	4.3	.7	.8	.49	1.77
37	84233	15844	10216	-4.6	-.8	.6	.0	24.68	19.44
38	84221	12375	10214	-5.3	-1.9	.6	.0	42.23	36.52
39	82111	15143	10061	-8.0	-3.1	.6	.2	9.09	7.44
40	84243	6397	10021	9.7	-4.9	.6	.0	26.44	48.42
41	84652	14628	9699	-6.5	-6.8	.6	.0	43.38	43.94
42	84231	3576	9621	15.4	14.2	.6	.0	30.19	33.37
43	84333	3371	9223	26.1	4.5	.6	.0	8.03	17.41
44	82119	9965	9079	1.2	9.6	.6	.0	25.97	16.43
45	84831	10002	8399	-3.8	-25.4	.5	.0	3.79	14.82
46	84392	1274	8318	41.7	14.2	.5	.0	12.05	39.98
47	65841	1263	8058	41.6	-6.2	.5	.0	1.49	14.66
48	67325	7512	7977	-1.0	2.5	.5	.1	7.07	7.51
49	56291	2417	7835	23.2	-1.4	.5	.0	3.66	12.82
50	05484	8473	7782	-6.2	-12.6	.5	.0	37.82	47.80
TOTAL (1-50)		619482	920709			56.8	14.0		

TABLE 2.3.2.A.5.: GREECE'S IMPORTS 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF GREECE'S IMPORT VALUE FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM YUG (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM		YUGOSLAVIA'S MARKET SHARE (%) IN GRE'S (%) EXTRA EUR(10) IMPORTS	
		80	85	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	80	85
1	35100	0	16175	137.0	71.3	15.3	.5	.00	63.68
2	33541	0	9253	.0	47.4	8.7	.2	.00	93.62
3	01111	99479	9095	-4.9	-29.8	8.6	.2	50.33	91.37
4	00119	0	8977	47.0	4.5	8.5	.2	.00	76.13
5	78100	1716	6840	14.2	-2.2	6.5	1.2	2.58	10.21
6	01120	0	2105	11.8	15.8	2.0	.4	.00	9.17
7	72240	1342	2028	11.2	.6	1.9	.5	4.72	7.31
8	64159	0	1914	339.7	-21.3	1.8	.0	.00	46.11
9	04400	0	1841	86.4	-37.0	1.7	.1	.00	27.51
10	58311	0	1772	235.1	12.2	1.7	.3	.00	9.67
11	78611	0	1749	90.4	80.5	1.7	.0	.00	98.42
12	24831	1270	1372	-.6	-.9	1.3	.1	19.65	25.21
13	64110	2777	1361	-15.7	3.4	1.3	.6	12.57	4.37
14	67332	0	1280	.0	.0	1.2	.0	.00	25.64
15	58341	67	1164	66.3	-18.4	1.1	.0	1.88	56.48
16	64152	0	1063	127.1	1.1	1.0	.0	.00	54.79
17	05461	165	1015	102.3	58.3	1.0	.0	36.11	45.74
18	67322	0	985	.0	-10.6	.9	.0	.00	82.77
19	05420	3	985	296.4	-4.2	.9	.1	.05	15.85
20	26310	0	965	.0	-4.9	.9	1.6	.00	1.12
21	64162	10	947	145.0	49.8	.9	.0	2.59	52.82
22	68610	323	919	30.3	-11.9	.9	.0	5.53	25.51
23	64131	0	804	.0	23.5	.8	.0	.00	15.26
24	72341	0	787	.0	24.2	.7	.0	.00	38.86
25	68511	0	784	36.5	-4.5	.7	.0	.00	32.09
26	64121	766	774	32.2	1.9	.7	.2	7.39	9.17
27	65225	33	751	81.2	24.5	.7	.0	6.55	41.96
28	64243	36	719	230.9	73.3	.7	.0	34.62	98.90
29	33430	1064	684	-27.8	-2.3	.6	.3	4.04	4.32
30	64210	0	669	492.7	-6.6	.6	.0	.00	43.44
31	03600	508	633	13.4	25.6	.6	.3	9.87	3.91
32	66232	354	629	21.8	-4.9	.6	.0	13.51	38.80
33	63510	0	555	84.3	-1.0	.5	.0	.00	18.92
34	26711	388	534	44.2	5.9	.5	.0	10.01	15.35
35	24821	999	525	-3.8	-2.8	.5	1.1	1.40	.91
36	65224	631	524	-6.3	-1.1	.5	.2	7.06	5.43
37	52319	921	521	38.0	19.2	.5	.0	95.74	80.90
38	68410	0	511	-6.8	29.8	.5	.0	.00	13.10
39	68211	0	495	-26.6	14.0	.5	.3	.00	2.99
40	74423	0	471	.0	87.8	.4	.0	.00	91.63
41	63432	0	458	115.4	78.6	.4	.0	.00	29.43
42	68212	3113	453	-14.1	-15.7	.4	.3	7.10	3.29
43	64139	4	426	473.9	116.2	.4	.2	3.33	3.64
44	24721	156	418	45.6	-2.6	.4	.4	.23	2.17
45	51489	0	399	.0	32.6	.4	.0	.00	83.30
46	05451	0	380	289.3	90.2	.4	.0	.00	91.79
47	51211	0	377	5.6	-5.9	.4	.0	.00	49.87
48	78520	0	355	251.5	-17.3	.3	.0	.00	29.03
49	77129	1	341	13.2	8.4	.3	.0	.97	60.35
50	51123	0	339	242.2	19.0	.3	.0	.00	23.43
TOTAL (1-50)		116126	89121			84.2	10.3		

TABLE 2.3.2.A.6.: IRELAND'S IMPORTS 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF IRELAND'S IMPORT VALUE FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM YUG (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM		YUGOSLAVIA'S MARKET SHARE (%) IN IRE'S (%) EXTRA EUR(10) IMPORTS	
		80	85	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	80	85
1	85102	168	1700	60.6	3.3	30.8	.7	.85	6.94
2	62520	36	846	157.1	4.8	15.3	.2	.68	15.29
3	82192	5	276	161.0	-9.1	5.0	.0	.17	13.44
4	54133	143	148	8.3	19.4	2.7	.0	32.95	16.97
5	62510	217	144	1.8	8.6	2.6	.0	10.34	5.20
6	77521	1109	137	-22.1	-.9	2.5	.0	55.78	10.18
7	76120	1	125	400.0	-26.7	2.3	.0	.03	15.11
8	82111	59	115	7.5	-7.4	2.1	.0	2.78	6.45
9	78100	0	104	.0	-3.3	1.9	3.0	.00	.10
10	71440	0	101	.0	21.4	1.8	.6	.00	.51
11	69741	2	80	114.8	1.4	1.4	.0	.11	3.80
12	84632	0	78	.0	-10.5	1.4	.0	.00	23.35
13	84233	0	78	.0	-8.3	1.4	.0	.00	3.36
14	77884	0	74	245.3	20.8	1.3	.2	.00	1.18
15	84223	4	70	229.4	19.2	1.3	.0	.50	3.40
16	07300	0	66	29.3	14.1	1.2	.0	.00	6.45
17	84221	61	57	-5.3	11.0	1.0	.0	7.94	3.99
18	65132	0	55	256.6	-1.8	1.0	.1	.00	1.52
19	84411	7	46	93.9	13.2	.8	.1	.27	1.05
20	74511	0	45	19.3	-12.9	.8	.0	.00	3.67
21	62599	91	43	-1.0	-7.8	.8	.0	1.80	1.49
22	84352	6	42	30.7	.2	.8	.0	.72	4.19
23	69965	0	39	.0	.7	.7	.0	.00	10.18
24	84513	0	35	122.4	-1.8	.6	.0	.00	1.04
25	84343	0	34	76.5	30.5	.6	.0	.00	9.37
26	81210	0	34	.0	4.4	.6	.0	.00	4.11
27	11212	118	34	-31.9	-12.1	.6	.1	1.48	.71
28	78490	18	33	-.1	-8.7	.6	.3	.13	.36
29	84341	4	30	47.4	.6	.5	.0	1.98	16.04
30	77511	598	30	-27.7	1.3	.5	.0	80.38	4.96
31	72240	0	30	25.6	-4.7	.5	.0	.00	1.05
32	84242	16	28	-27.4	4.4	.5	.0	2.66	4.05
33	84810	16	27	118.8	23.4	.5	.1	.88	.53
34	84333	5	27	75.9	-6.0	.5	.0	.50	2.79
35	84241	11	26	20.5	2.2	.5	.0	2.27	3.96
36	77586	8	23	18.8	8.9	.4	.0	.63	.99
37	84331	0	21	27.9	42.6	.4	.0	.00	34.43
38	69751	0	21	91.3	-2.6	.4	.0	.00	2.49
39	89423	55	20	-19.8	-5.6	.4	.2	.71	.36
40	84313	1	19	111.5	-4.6	.3	.0	.08	1.90
41	65224	7	17	8.9	1.8	.3	.4	.06	.13
42	84351	7	16	38.7	10.1	.3	.0	.62	1.05
43	69743	0	16	-5.6	-13.2	.3	.0	.00	6.45
44	82191	0	15	.0	-10.1	.3	.0	.00	1.23
45	71621	2	15	31.4	.0	.3	.2	.03	.26
46	55130	0	15	.0	3.4	.3	.3	.00	.16
47	84323	0	14	115.4	5.3	.3	.0	.00	2.38
48	74141	2	14	12.2	5.4	.3	.0	.14	.71
49	78520	0	13	.0	-25.0	.2	.0	.00	2.61
50	74160	0	13	.0	-.9	.2	.2	.00	.18
TOTAL (1-50)		2777	5089			92.1	7.8		

TABLE 2.3.2.A.7.: ITALY'S IMPORTS 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF ITALY'S IMPORT VALUE FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM YUG (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM		YUGOSLAVIA'S MARKET SHARE (%) IN ITA'S (%) EXTRA EUR(10) IMPORTS	
		80	85	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	80	85
1	33419	8377	81571	189.4	2.4	7.1	1.2	1.50	14.10
2	24831	132887	69702	-8.5	-9.3	6.1	.5	32.31	32.15
3	01111	34786	44705	2.6	4.8	3.9	.3	30.16	29.54
4	68410	5874	40913	63.5	-2.7	3.6	.2	3.04	34.51
5	33430	26447	33265	16.2	24.6	2.9	3.4	3.96	2.08
6	00119	30405	29188	-3.0	-5.8	2.5	.2	25.19	32.36
7	00150	41886	27550	-12.1	-5.8	2.4	.2	41.53	33.18
8	33521	3207	22176	27.6	42.7	1.9	.0	89.13	70.31
9	33525	193	21997	179.9	23.9	1.9	.2	.84	29.30
10	08193	9655	19129	19.3	13.3	1.7	.0	48.13	60.35
11	28209	4215	17831	34.0	-4.8	1.6	.3	1.42	11.02
12	58311	142	15540	90.1	11.5	1.4	.2	.29	16.57
13	58341	11555	15512	3.0	9.9	1.4	.0	44.85	44.82
14	24721	38634	15053	-12.5	-16.7	1.3	.3	9.42	9.79
15	78490	14956	14859	-.9	7.3	1.3	.3	15.72	11.94
16	78100	3879	13782	-21.2	-.8	1.2	1.2	.56	2.34
17	05610	10466	13741	5.9	4.1	1.2	.0	74.62	78.09
18	04400	693	13037	152.2	-23.5	1.1	.3	.16	9.85
19	78210	12924	11773	-2.5	-2.5	1.0	.3	8.89	9.20
20	71621	16688	11226	-8.0	-6.0	1.0	.1	18.49	17.34
21	01120	10845	10734	-.9	-2.8	.9	.0	36.11	35.04
22	65214	13386	10222	-6.1	-.4	.9	.3	9.06	7.33
23	65224	2390	10138	39.8	.6	.9	.3	1.85	7.67
24	64151	236	10039	130.4	5.4	.9	.0	.97	39.44
25	33541	0	10021	385.4	7.7	.9	.1	.00	15.09
26	67701	120	9521	135.4	13.4	.8	.0	1.19	66.77
27	51122	3163	9470	26.8	6.2	.8	.2	5.67	13.28
28	67169	9221	9378	10.6	-1.7	.8	.2	8.05	9.64
29	85102	298	8811	132.2	7.3	.8	.2	.39	7.61
30	64121	5443	8768	10.9	24.8	.8	.0	32.05	22.71
31	66120	859	8709	41.7	28.4	.8	.0	51.47	94.61
32	63410	13700	8540	-6.3	-8.1	.7	.0	22.03	22.35
33	63530	6729	7970	2.6	-7.9	.7	.0	23.00	35.73
34	61169	453	7444	81.2	3.2	.6	.0	1.32	20.55
35	64189	283	7257	91.7	11.7	.6	.0	1.11	19.75
36	05459	893	6594	48.4	23.6	.6	.0	17.59	38.51
37	56291	6537	6515	2.5	3.5	.6	.0	63.06	58.14
38	67441	327	6513	84.5	1.9	.6	.1	.52	11.59
39	69351	0	6182	.0	33.6	.5	.0	.00	84.80
40	51382	67	6127	111.6	74.3	.5	.0	13.96	65.93
41	67162	4351	5731	-.9	-8.7	.5	.0	18.88	41.36
42	71690	3985	5660	6.2	5.6	.5	.0	32.36	35.11
43	52251	0	5660	.0	-14.3	.5	.0	.00	20.01
44	65133	4494	5311	7.9	11.5	.5	.2	8.63	7.00
45	85101	948	5273	44.7	14.5	.5	.0	13.36	39.78
46	63432	5796	5073	-.2	-16.8	.4	.0	9.14	18.26
47	26652	323	4874	119.7	11.4	.4	.0	1.90	23.89
48	68212	20361	4818	-24.8	-9.3	.4	.9	2.82	1.12
49	05462	2419	4687	12.7	7.5	.4	.0	26.60	36.26
50	68225	9307	4644	-6.4	-15.5	.4	.0	14.63	21.00
TOTAL (1-50)		534803	753234			65.6	12.9		

TABLE 2.3.2.A.8.: THE NETHERLAND'S IMPORTS 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF THE NETHERLAND'S IMPORT VALUE FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM YUG (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM		YUGOSLAVIA'S MARKET SHARE (%) IN NET'S (%) EXTRA EUR(10) IMPORTS	
		80	85	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	80	85
1	33419	67270	9644	-28.9	-7.9	6.5	3.6	4.65	.95
2	84411	9096	7645	-1.4	2.8	5.2	.1	24.32	19.96
3	85102	7178	6932	10.3	-1.4	4.7	.4	5.45	6.28
4	68410	0	5926	302.9	-13.4	4.0	.4	.00	5.20
5	84293	2579	5266	7.1	11.2	3.6	.1	10.30	13.51
6	68422	954	4613	41.9	-3.9	3.1	.0	2.29	16.24
7	33522	0	4100	36.6	2.9	2.8	.2	.00	8.73
8	84393	1438	4042	17.8	7.5	2.7	.2	3.80	8.28
9	84810	1952	2749	8.0	-4.0	1.9	.2	3.19	5.63
10	84241	2999	2175	-4.2	-4.8	1.5	.0	27.89	26.11
11	84221	4480	2167	-6.2	-20.4	1.5	.0	23.62	36.67
12	84631	0	2142	119.6	-11.9	1.4	.0	.00	36.92
13	62510	1848	2120	2.9	7.3	1.4	.0	10.87	7.89
14	05461	815	2116	15.0	-2.2	1.4	.0	7.28	25.37
15	84523	1495	2072	2.8	-18.0	1.4	.0	5.54	20.84
16	84323	41	2018	114.2	19.4	1.4	.0	1.89	33.51
17	84412	7836	1875	-21.4	-11.1	1.3	.0	19.85	8.88
18	82192	3173	1753	-11.4	-11.1	1.2	.1	5.50	5.64
19	24831	3224	1644	-9.9	-4.2	1.1	.6	1.50	1.01
20	68421	942	1516	17.1	-.3	1.0	.0	5.16	10.94
21	82111	4124	1411	-17.7	-11.0	1.0	.0	10.13	6.26
22	84592	8	1302	160.2	16.5	.9	.0	.06	7.09
23	84233	117	1293	56.4	-2.9	.9	.0	.59	7.67
24	84322	94	1263	87.0	22.1	.9	.0	2.86	13.73
25	84629	82	1257	97.9	-6.6	.8	.2	.13	2.83
26	84394	847	1226	-2.5	-3.0	.8	.0	4.94	7.06
27	26652	0	1198	.0	4.5	.8	.0	.00	27.81
28	78100	1323	1161	3.5	1.7	.8	1.5	.30	.27
29	77840	929	1116	7.3	-6.1	.8	.0	2.86	4.87
30	84211	3063	1038	-16.6	-23.0	.7	.0	37.45	48.82
31	55130	514	1030	14.8	3.3	.7	.0	3.77	6.84
32	84313	786	1023	7.3	-5.1	.7	.0	5.22	7.88
33	84311	1451	1022	-10.0	-11.1	.7	.0	11.47	16.40
34	84321	103	1007	65.1	42.3	.7	.0	39.46	72.03
35	05610	147	995	75.4	-.9	.7	.0	1.36	10.23
36	84651	2818	974	-29.8	-12.5	.7	.0	10.50	6.89
37	89932	1124	888	-5.9	-2.3	.6	.0	27.05	26.28
38	64243	1196	884	-6.1	-6.7	.6	.0	54.41	54.33
39	64121	13	853	119.1	18.7	.6	.3	.03	.99
40	84351	1214	845	-12.3	-2.6	.6	.0	8.57	6.15
41	84593	819	814	2.7	-.9	.5	.1	2.48	2.73
42	84512	13	806	167.3	39.4	.5	.1	.05	2.81
43	78510	188	779	47.5	-13.5	.5	.0	.48	3.62
44	77821	2	735	292.7	8.1	.5	.1	.01	2.42
45	84223	1343	731	2.7	-15.3	.5	.0	8.44	11.46
46	78611	1419	730	2.3	-10.2	.5	.0	21.39	23.88
47	68225	2761	717	-20.4	-17.4	.5	.0	23.10	17.80
48	69741	11	716	104.2	-5.1	.5	.0	.07	6.19
49	56216	0	716	.0	42.6	.5	.0	.00	95.34
50	29193	1627	693	-12.5	-7.1	.5	.0	6.81	4.20
TOTAL (1-50)		145456	101738			68.7	9.5		

TABLE 2.3.2.A.9.: THE UNITED KINGDOM'S IMPORTS 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF U.K.'S IMPORT VALUE FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM YUG (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM		YUGOSLAVIA'S MARKET SHARE (%) IN UK'S (%) EXTRA EUR(10) IMPORTS	
		80	85	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(10)	80	85
1	78100	19	13577	184.9	2.1	8.6	2.5	.00	.93
2	82192	2195	11791	45.8	-1.0	7.5	.2	1.90	10.59
3	82111	4686	7586	12.5	-1.4	4.8	.1	7.13	11.43
4	11212	8504	5982	-9.3	-7.2	3.8	.2	4.69	4.58
5	68113	3502	4305	13.0	-26.0	2.7	.3	.23	2.33
6	68225	2472	4173	11.2	-7.0	2.7	.0	4.15	13.17
7	51122	0	4126	.0	22.0	2.6	.0	.00	42.08
8	84223	3550	3728	2.7	-10.3	2.4	.0	9.32	15.00
9	89211	700	2966	37.3	.9	1.9	.4	.33	1.33
10	66520	230	2935	96.2	2.7	1.9	.0	.67	7.56
11	62510	3139	2848	7.8	11.3	1.8	.1	7.18	4.52
12	28902	0	2498	.0	-27.5	1.6	.1	.00	2.91
13	51129	0	2191	.0	43.6	1.4	.1	.00	3.18
14	85102	2256	2157	-1.1	1.7	1.4	.6	.69	.62
15	05484	1722	2089	.4	2.1	1.3	.0	78.06	72.01
16	65214	448	2039	49.5	.7	1.3	.3	.27	1.25
17	89310	291	1816	81.3	-.9	1.2	.1	.45	2.70
18	62520	763	1751	14.2	10.2	1.1	.0	2.30	3.99
19	65397	0	1746	147.1	-15.0	1.1	.0	.00	63.12
20	87483	3657	1588	-8.4	6.9	1.0	1.2	.73	.23
21	65148	0	1567	142.9	2.2	1.0	.0	.00	3.69
22	05861	969	1546	8.5	5.4	1.0	.0	17.62	21.53
23	54133	1431	1538	-1.3	-.2	1.0	.0	77.31	77.17
24	66120	0	1408	.0	85.3	.9	.0	.00	17.35
25	84411	41	1381	111.7	11.0	.9	.1	.09	2.15
26	69751	0	1310	.0	-3.1	.8	.0	.00	6.39
27	58343	38	1224	106.8	3.2	.8	.0	.14	4.33
28	82199	102	1216	61.9	5.8	.8	.0	.34	2.94
29	07300	0	1129	51.3	5.4	.7	.0	.00	3.96
30	51470	472	1067	36.6	2.7	.7	.0	2.25	5.52
31	84243	523	1056	26.2	-.4	.7	.0	2.04	3.87
32	01490	352	1013	-5.7	-4.4	.6	.3	.19	.59
33	77884	1628	1003	-4.3	.2	.6	.1	2.26	1.61
34	65224	393	986	42.7	.0	.6	.2	.32	.81
35	26810	0	961	233.5	-4.8	.6	.3	.00	.57
36	69741	829	928	-2.1	-8.8	.6	.0	2.15	3.53
37	77831	22	925	74.2	1.1	.6	.0	.06	2.31
38	78490	702	832	-.6	10.6	.5	.8	.25	.17
39	62599	244	776	33.3	-1.8	.5	.0	.53	1.92
40	77586	2	760	292.5	31.6	.5	.4	.00	.31
41	84513	0	717	59.1	-4.0	.5	.2	.00	.59
42	84233	232	710	27.3	-2.2	.5	.1	.32	1.05
43	65843	0	700	.0	10.8	.4	.0	.00	16.49
44	56216	0	681	.0	40.0	.4	.0	.00	14.90
45	89731	98	679	187.7	14.8	.4	.3	.10	.37
46	65845	99	663	33.8	-3.6	.4	.1	.13	.98
47	84221	1684	657	-10.7	-.5	.4	.0	7.22	2.95
48	84241	165	652	28.9	-8.9	.4	.0	.90	5.26
49	77210	398	641	14.4	9.6	.4	.7	.14	.16
50	71621	233	630	28.0	-1.9	.4	.0	.48	1.48
TOTAL (1-50)		48791	111248			70.7	10.9		

TABLE 2.3.2.A.10.: PORTUGAL'S IMPORTS 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF PORTUGAL'S IMPORT VALUE FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM YUG (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM		YUGOSLAVIA'S MARKET SHARE (%) IN POR'S (%) EXTRA EUR(12) IMPORTS	
		80	85	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(12)	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(12)	80	85
1	72240	1301	528	-13.7	-16.0	21.5	.1	11.50	8.57
2	78210	0	453	.0	-20.6	18.4	1.3	.00	.84
3	87202	0	276	52.9	-.5	11.2	.1	.00	4.66
4	71390	9	178	46.0	-9.8	7.2	.0	.20	5.83
5	54140	216	116	-9.1	-2.4	4.7	.0	6.75	3.23
6	61169	27	83	34.3	3.4	3.4	.0	.84	2.33
7	71621	83	76	-10.6	7.3	3.1	.0	6.79	3.06
8	77230	1	70	290.4	25.5	2.8	.0	.08	3.35
9	65421	0	68	.0	5.0	2.8	.0	.00	32.54
10	74930	2	51	36.7	-8.3	2.1	.0	.06	2.05
11	74511	0	48	190.4	-17.6	2.0	.0	.00	1.64
12	65171	0	40	.0	-12.7	1.6	.0	.00	2.68
13	61230	0	39	.0	5.6	1.6	.0	.00	14.66
14	77620	0	36	3.7	-2.0	1.5	.0	.00	6.45
15	78490	19	26	-2.6	-7.9	1.1	.4	.11	.17
16	67441	0	24	.0	-1.2	1.0	.2	.00	.24
17	64189	0	24	.0	.0	1.0	.0	.00	.85
18	74910	0	23	127.3	-6.8	.9	.1	.00	.47
19	77521	192	20	-36.4	-32.1	.8	.0	39.92	22.47
20	77210	1	20	97.5	-5.7	.8	.2	.00	.22
21	54179	0	17	.0	.0	.7	.5	.00	.09
22	05484	0	16	-6.3	-25.3	.7	.0	.00	45.71
23	72123	0	13	-11.2	-31.6	.5	.0	.00	11.11
24	81243	0	12	.0	-11.8	.5	.0	.00	3.92
25	77573	27	11	-40.4	-20.4	.4	.0	9.47	8.15
26	67120	63	11	-38.7	-10.1	.4	.0	2.78	1.31
27	29240	4	11	16.7	-26.0	.4	.0	.38	4.62
28	65132	0	10	.0	.0	.4	.1	.00	.22
29	82121	0	10	.0	-12.1	.4	.0	.00	5.75
30	24831	0	10	53.5	-9.4	.4	.0	.00	.29
31	74360	1	9	38.7	-2.4	.4	.0	.03	.28
32	77840	0	8	-18.6	-13.0	.3	.0	.00	.44
33	62898	0	7	35.7	-1.5	.3	.0	.00	.40
34	69534	41	6	-1.4	-18.2	.2	.0	6.14	1.72
35	71380	13	6	-56.9	-15.1	.2	.0	1.12	.84
36	74999	1	6	58.7	-16.8	.2	.0	.04	.48
37	69941	0	6	81.7	31.3	.2	.0	.00	.64
38	69913	0	6	77.3	.0	.2	.0	.00	1.32
39	69402	1	6	26.0	-14.7	.2	.0	.04	.45
40	87481	0	4	44.2	-9.6	.2	.0	.00	1.90
41	77832	2	4	11.5	-7.5	.2	.0	.18	.44
42	74992	0	4	51.8	-2.0	.2	.0	.00	.48
43	54132	0	4	.0	8.9	.2	.0	.00	1.95
44	74320	0	3	.0	-14.3	.1	.0	.00	.69
45	73732	12	3	-57.5	5.9	.1	.0	.40	.09
46	77589	0	3	.0	-12.6	.1	.0	.00	.64
47	79199	0	3	255.7	1.7	.1	.0	.00	.56
48	65603	0	3	.0	-4.2	.1	.0	.00	4.23
49	51470	2	3	.0	-6.5	.1	.0	.06	.14
50	78100	0	3	71.0	18.9	.1	1.2	.00	.00
TOTAL (1-50)		2018	2417			98.3	5.6		

TABLE 2.3.2.A.11.: SPAIN'S IMPORTS 1980-1985 BY SITC ITEM
(50 FIRST IN TERMS OF SPAIN'S IMPORT VALUE FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985)

No.	SITC	VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM YUG (000 $)		GROWTH OF IMPORTS 1980-85: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE (%) OF VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		PERCENTAGE SHARE (1985) IN TOTAL IMPORTS FROM		YUGOSLAVIA'S MARKET SHARE (%) IN SPA'S (%) EXTRA EUR(12) IMPORTS	
		80	85	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(12)	YUGOSLAVIA	EXTRA EUR(12)	80	85
1	33419	0	4240	67.1	93.6	18.7	1.8	.00	1.27
2	65171	549	3363	49.4	33.3	14.8	.0	30.74	46.42
3	78210	0	935	111.7	-7.1	4.1	.1	.00	4.00
4	29250	1026	791	9.9	3.7	3.5	.0	19.96	13.02
5	75112	1234	675	-11.7	-8.1	3.0	.0	35.43	25.28
6	24831	4291	673	-27.9	-6.0	3.0	.3	4.68	1.04
7	63530	0	656	.0	3.3	2.9	.0	.00	28.02
8	51540	396	546	34.0	-3.5	2.4	.0	3.70	6.51
9	64284	172	503	77.7	-9.7	2.2	.0	9.35	48.00
10	29240	453	485	3.4	4.9	2.1	.0	8.41	7.07
11	78611	0	368	728.2	137.7	1.6	.0	.00	75.56
12	01140	0	366	.0	-2.7	1.6	.0	.00	2.32
13	71621	0	318	699.0	15.5	1.4	.0	.00	5.07
14	85102	126	316	26.7	-9.2	1.4	.0	.66	3.19
15	64243	236	315	23.0	-16.5	1.4	.0	17.59	98.75
16	74910	0	314	.0	-5.2	1.4	.1	.00	1.36
17	79199	26	289	120.4	-10.4	1.3	.0	.31	4.53
18	62520	0	270	56.1	47.7	1.2	.0	.00	8.75
19	26711	0	270	.0	93.8	1.2	.0	.00	5.76
20	51571	54	253	21.8	-6.1	1.1	.0	.51	3.47
21	27851	94	247	18.9	-6.4	1.1	.0	15.75	73.73
22	74511	0	238	45.4	-8.3	1.1	.0	.00	2.58
23	74428	0	234	615.3	-10.0	1.0	.0	.00	3.84
24	74411	0	215	.0	-.9	.9	.0	.00	2.37
25	69920	0	202	.0	-2.8	.9	.0	.00	6.69
26	58231	0	201	.0	5.4	.9	.0	.00	4.47
27	78490	26	197	49.3	30.0	.9	.3	.16	.33
28	87201	5	187	25.4	13.6	.8	.0	.30	5.21
29	82111	1230	176	-28.7	-11.5	.8	.0	25.93	6.16
30	87490	42	170	52.9	6.3	.8	.2	.20	.59
31	08199	31	167	28.2	5.2	.7	.0	2.54	10.66
32	88421	5	165	73.4	5.7	.7	.0	.19	4.64
33	61169	0	140	39.8	12.0	.6	.0	.00	1.68
34	89391	0	137	.0	.7	.6	.0	.00	16.49
35	82121	68	127	22.6	-13.1	.6	.0	8.70	24.56
36	27312	340	126	-20.3	-5.5	.6	.0	43.20	20.86
37	65355	0	125	.0	-1.3	.6	.0	.00	4.92
38	72240	1089	118	-28.6	-35.6	.5	.0	4.71	3.56
39	85101	0	115	180.2	-16.7	.5	.0	.00	5.03
40	77884	56	115	14.8	3.9	.5	.0	.83	1.31
41	77812	0	115	.0	-2.5	.5	.0	.00	2.47
42	82192	126	113	3.7	-10.0	.5	.0	4.66	6.20
43	05488	0	102	736.8	40.7	.5	.0	.00	6.72
44	87310	250	93	-21.7	2.4	.4	.0	13.31	4.60
45	77587	0	90	81.7	12.2	.4	.0	.00	5.34
46	77831	0	88	64.8	14.6	.4	.0	.00	1.17
47	67169	0	83	-19.6	4.6	.4	.2	.00	.26
48	88300	4	82	30.9	-2.9	.4	.0	.06	1.22
49	84311	12	79	-2.6	2.4	.3	.0	2.78	10.21
50	54132	0	74	.0	-31.5	.3	.0	.00	57.81
TOTAL (1-50)		11941	20267			89.4	4.0		

TABLE 2.3.2.B.: EUR(10) AND MEMBER STATES' IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA 1980-1985
BY SITC ITEM

(50 first in terms of Yugoslavia's import value from EUR(10) in 1985)

No.	SITC	EUR(10)			BELG.-LUX.			DENMARK			FRANCE			GERMANY, F.R.		
		R	V	G	R	V	G	R	V	G	R	V	G	R	V	G
1.	85102	1	120.0	19.2	42	0.4	8.2	5	3.1	48.3	16	3.1	34.2	1	93.7	17.1
2.	33419	2	108.9	17.0										18	17.7	199.3
3.	78100	3	105.4	17.1	25	0.8	10.0	6	2.2	31.8	1	66.7	16.4			
4.	68410	4	91.5	65.4	33	0.6	- 8.4				2	32.4	97.0	36	11.1	35.1
5.	24831	5	77.5	- 8.8	3	2.6	-12.8									
6.	78210	6	70.1	45.7										2	58.0	316.9
7.	33430	7	69.6	14.4							4	12.9	13.4	11	22.8	11.6
8.	78490	8	69.4	-57.6	43	0.4	-38.4	38	0.3	38.9	3	16.5	- 8.5	4	36.2	- 4.4
9.	01111	9	53.8	-12.3												
10.	84411	10	46.5	13.5	7	1.6	- 4.3				72	0.7	4.1	6	34.6	19.5
11.	82192	11	40.0	8.9	31	0.6	-11.7	23	0.4	8.4	6	10.0	8.5	25	14.1	3.2
12.	61230	12	39.8	17.1				1	8.6	44.1	48	1.1	76.3	7	28.1	11.3
13.	77310	13	39.8	8.9				58	0.1	-	5	11.3	2.8	8	26.9	16.3
14.	84631	14	39.4	- 6.8							63	0.8	- 3.4	3	36.5	- 8.0
15.	00119	15	38.2	1.9												
16.	93100	16	31.2	15.2	82	0.2	-19.2							6	28.2	-20.2
17.	84313	17	30.4	5.6	2	2.3	64.6	72	0.1	-				9	26.6	3.4
18.	84293	18	28.2	25.6				31	0.3	69.2	57	0.8	28.9	13	21.3	29.9
19.	84810	19	28.2	14.7				47	0.2	198.1	27	1.6	33.0	12	22.7	14.5
20.	00150	20	27.6	-12.8												
21.	82111	21	27.6	- 4.6	11	1.4	15.6	11	0.9	- 4.1	15	3.6	- 9.1	39	10.1	- 8.0
22.	84629	22	26.5	42.9							46	1.1	44.2	10	23.8	41.5
23.	84393	23	26.0	29.8				45	0.2	37.0	76	0.7	63.4	14	20.9	31.2
24.	33525	24	25.7	124.6							14	3.6	175.1			
25.	67441	25	24.9	62.8	18	1.0	0.0				23	2.0	91.4	21	15.4	52.4
26.	33521	26	22.9	1.5												
27.	05861	27	22.2	3.9	35	0.6	2.6	25	0.4	35.8	12	4.2	17.2	22	14.6	0.7
28.	11212	28	22.0	- 7.8	53	0.3	- 5.9	10	1.2	13.0				26	14.1	- 8.1
29.	58311	29	21.8	92.5	83	0.2	0.0	60	0.1	115.0	67	0.7	0.0			
30.	71690	30	21.4	13.5				9	1.3	170.3				23	14.5	14.9
31.	84311	31	21.4	- 8.6				67	0.1	- 2.5	86	0.6	- 6.2	15	19.5	- 8.7
32.	65224	32	21.4	38.3				13	0.6	6.9	17	2.9	44.8			
33.	71621	33	21.3	- 5.4	85	0.2	- 8.9	2	3.7	25.8						
34.	84241	34	20.7	- 0.5				55	0.1	23.5	65	0.7	18.3	20	16.6	- 1.1
35.	84394	35	20.4	19.5				36	0.3	70.3				16	18.6	20.7
36.	67271	36	20.1	106.1	2	5.9	0.0							28	12.8	152.7
37.	84592	37	20.1	41.3	66	0.2	23.2							17	17.9	40.2
38.	05610	38	19.7	3.3							28	1.6	- 5.4			
39.	33541	39	19.3	445.3												
40.	08193	40	19.1	18.0												
41.	67169	41	19.1	18.4	1	6.4	78.4									
42.	84294	42	19.1	9.0				56	0.1	27.6	94	0.5	18.1	19	17.4	8.2
43.	68113	43	18.3	21.8										27	13.9	32.2
44.	04400	44	18.0	67.1	12	1.3	0.0									
45.	28209	45	17.8	33.8												
46.	77586	46	17.8	2.3	88	0.1	-13.9	14	0.6	18.1				24	14.3	1.3
47.	71390	47	17.5	- 3.0							13	3.8	-13.9	33	11.3	3.2
48.	58341	48	17.4	4.9												
49.	62510	49	17.3	2.5				21	0.4	-13.4	10	4.9	9.6	73	5.1	2.3
50.	65214	50	17.1	- 0.7							29	1.5	4.0			

Legend: R: Rank of a SITC item in EUR(10) and member states' imports from Yugoslavia in 1985 (only SITC items with a rank higher than 101 in an individual member state's impoorts from Yugoslavia are included)

V: EUR(10) and member states' import value in 1985 (millions of U.S. dollars)

G: Average annual growth rate of import value for the period 1980-1985 (%)

TABLE 2.3.2.B.: CONTINUED:

No.	SITC	GREECE			IRELAND			ITALY			NETHERLANDS			U. K.		
		R	V	G	R	V	G	R	V	G	R	V	G	R	V	G
1.	85102	84	0.2	37.1	1	1.7	- 4.3	29	8.8	132.2	3	6.9	10.3	14	2.2	- 1.1
2.	33419							1	81.6	189.4	1	9.6	-28.9			
3.	78100	5	6.8	14.2	9	0.1	-13.5	16	13.8	-21.2	29	1.2	3.5	1	13.6	184.9
4.	68410	38	0.5	38.0				4	40.9	63.5	4	5.9	302.9			
5.	24831	12	1.4	- 0.6	53	0.0	-36.2	2	69.7	- 8.5				97	0.3	-31.9
6.	78210				82	0.0	-	19	11.8	- 2.5				99	0.3	-
7.	33430	29	0.7	-27.8				5	33.3	16.2						
8.	78490	52	0.3	15.8	28	0.0	-10.3	15	14.9	- 0.9				38	0.8	- 0.6
9.	01111	3	9.1	- 4.9				3	44.7	2.6						
10.	84411				19	0.0	2.5				2	7.6	- 1.5	25	1.4	111.7
11.	82192				3	0.3	- 6.3				19	1.8	-11.4	2	11.8	45.8
12.	61230															
13.	77310															
14.	84631										13	2.1	119.6			
15.	00119	4	9.0	46.7				6	29.2	- 3.0						
16.	93100							77	2.8	494.4						
17.	84313				40	0.0	- 2.9				33	0.8	7.3			
18.	84293				58	0.0	-				5	5.3	7.1			
19.	84810				33	0.0	21.0				10	2.7	8.0			
20.	00150							7	27.6	-12.1						
21.	82111				8	0.1	7.5	85	2.4	-10.4	21	1.5	17.1	3	7.6	12.6
22.	84629										25	1.3	87.0			
23.	84393				75	0.0	180.2				8	4.1	36.6			
24.	33525							9	22.0	179.9						
25.	67441							38	6.5	84.5						
26.	33521							8	22.2	27.7						
27.	05861													22	1.5	8.5
28.	11212				27	0.0	-31.9							4	6.0	- 9.3
29.	58311	10	1.8	235.1				12	15.5	90.1						
30.	71690							42	5.7	6.2						
31.	84311				52	0.0	45.7				33	1.0	7.3			
32.	65224	36	0.5	- 6.3	41	0.0	8.9	23	10.1	39.8	62	0.6	70.3	34	1.0	42.7
33.	71621				45	0.0	31.4	20	11.2	- 8.0	66	0.5	- 1.0	50	0.6	28.0
34.	84241				35	0.0	20.5				10	2.7	8.0	48	0.7	28.9
35.	84394										26	1.3	97.9			
36.	67271															
37.	84592										22	1.4	-17.7	74	0.4	69.2
38.	05610							17	13.7	5.9	36	1.0	75.4			
39.	33541	2	9.3	0.0				25	10.0	385.4	35	1.0	65.1			
40.	08193							10	19.1	19.3						
41.	67169							28	9.4	10.6						
42.	84294										54	0.7	18.5			
43.	68113													5	4.3	13.0
44.	04400	9	1.8	86.0				18	13.0	152.2						
45.	28209							11	17.8	34.0						
46.	77586	98	0.1	-27.3	36	0.0	18.8							40	0.8	292.5
47.	71390															
48.	58341	15	1.2	66.3				13	15.5	3.0						
49.	62510				5	0.1	1.8				13	2.1	119.6	11	2.8	7.8
50.	65214				22	10.2	- 6.1							16	2.0	49.5

TABLE 2.3.3.: LIST OF DESCRIPTIONS OF SITC 5-DIGIT CODES PRESENTED IN TABLES 2.3 OF THE STATISTICAL ANNEX AND INDIVIDUAL ITEMS' FREQUENCY IN EUR(10) AND EC MEMBER STATES' IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1985

SITC	Description	f	Importing country
00119	BOVINE SPECIES OTHER THAN PURE BRED BREEDING STOCK	3	E10 GRE ITA
00150	HORSES, ASSES, MULES AND HINNIES, LIVE	2	E10 ITA
01111	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS WITH BONE IN	3	E10 GRE ITA
01120	MEAT OF SHEEP AND GOATS, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	2	GRE ITA
01140	POULTRY,DEAD & EDIBLE OFFALS EX.LIVER,FRESH/FROZEN	1	SPA
01490	OTHER PREPARED OR PRESERVED MEAT OR MEAT OFFALS	1	UK
03600	CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS,FRESH,CHILLED,FROZEN ETC.	1	GRE
03710	FISH,PREPARED OR PRESERVED,N.E.S. INCLUDING CAVIAR	1	BLU
04400	MAIZE (CORN),UNMILLED	4	E10 BLU GRE ITA
05420	BEANS,PEAS,LENTILS & OTHER LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES	1	GRE
05451	ONIONS,SHALLOTS,GARLIC,LEEKS & ALLIACEOUS VEGET.	1	GRE
05459	VEGETABLES,FRESH OR CHILLED,N.E.S.	1	ITA
05461	VEGETABLES, PRESERVED BY FREEZING,COOKED OR NOT	3	DAN GRE NET
05462	VEGETABLES PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED IN BRINE ETC.	2	FRA ITA
05484	HOP CONES AND LUPULIN	3	FRG UK POR
05488	VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF A KIND USED FOR HUMAN FOOD	1	SPA
05610	VEGETABLES,DRIED,DEHYDRATED OR EVAPORATED	4	E10 FRA ITA NET
05857	JUICE OF ANY OTHER FRUIT OR VEGETABLE	1	BLU
05861	FRUIT,PRESERVED BY FREEZING,NO SUGAR ADDED	6	E10 BLU DAN FRA FRG UK
07300	CHOCOLATE & OTHER FOOD PREPTNS. CONTAINING COCOA	2	IRE UK
08193	BEET-PULP.BAGASSE & OTHER WASTE OF SUGAR MANUFACT.	2	E10 ITA
08199	SWEETENED FORAGE; OTHER PREPTNS.FOR ANIMAL FEEDING	1	SPA
09809	FOOD PREPARATIONS,N.E.S.	1	DAN
11212	WINE OF FRESH GRAPES;GRAPE MUST	5	E10 DAN FRG IRE UK
23311	POLYBUTADIENE-STYRENE LATEX,WHETHER/NOT PREVULCAN.	1	BLU
24501	FUEL WOOD IN LOGS,IN BILLETS,IN TWIGS/IN FAGGOTS	1	DAN
24502	WOOD CHARCOAL(INCL.SHELL & NUT CHAR.)AGGLOMER./NOT	1	DAN
24721	SAWLOGS IN THE ROUGH,WHETHER/NOT STRIPPED OF BARK	2	GRE ITA
24821	WOOD OF CONIFER.SPEC.SAWN LENGTHWISE,SLICED/PEELED	1	GRE
24831	WOOD OF NON-CONIF.SPEC.SAWN LENGTHWISE,SLIC./PEEL.	7	E10 BLU GRE ITA NET POR SPA
26310	COTTON (OTHER THAN LINTERS),NOT CARDED OR COMBED	2	BLU GRE
26652	SYNTHETIC FIBRES POLYESTER	3	BLU ITA NET
26711	REGENERATED FIBRES (DISCONTINUOUS),NOT CARDED ETC.	2	GRE SPA
26810	SEEP'S OR LAMBS' WOOL,GREASY OR FLEECE-WASHED	1	UK
26830	FINE ANIMAL HAIR,NOT CARDED OR COMBED	1	BLU
27312	MARBLE,TRAVERTINE,ECAUSSINE AND OTHER CALCAR.STONE	1	SPA
27851	QUARTZ,QUARTZITE ONLY ROUGHLY WORKED	1	SPA
28209	WASTE OF OTHER IRON OR STEEL	2	E10 ITA
28750	ZINC ORES AND CONCENTRATES	1	BLU
28810	ASH & RESIDUES,CONTAIN.METALS/METALLIC COMPOUNDS	1	BLU
28902	GOLD-SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELLERS SWEEPINGS,EX.GOLD	2	FRA UK
29193	GUTS,BLADDERS AND STOMACHS OF ANIMALS (NO FISH)	1	NET
29199	ANIMAL PROD.NES;DEAD ANI.UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPT.	1	BLU
29240	PLANTS,SEEDS,FRUIT USED IN PERFUMERY,PHARMACY	3	FRA POR SPA
29250	SEEDS,FRUIT & SPORES,NES,OF A KIND USED FOR SOWING	1	SPA
33419	OTHER LIGHT PETROL.OILS & FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS	5	E10 FRG ITA NET SPA
33430	GAS OILS	5	E10 FRA FRG GRE ITA
33451	LUBRICATING PETROL.OILS & OTHER HEAVY PETROL.OILS	2	BLU FRA
33521	TAR DISTILLED FROM COAL,FROM LIGNITE OR FROM PEAT	2	E10 ITA
33522	BENZOLE	1	NET
33525	OILS AND OTHER PRODUCTS,N.E.S.OF DIST.OF COAL TAR	3	E10 FRA ITA
33541	PETROLEUM BITUMEN & OTHER RESIDUES OF PETROL.OILS	3	E10 GRE ITA
35100	ELECTRIC CURRENT	1	GRE
51122	BENZENE,CHEMICALLY OR COMMERCIALLY PURE	2	ITA UK
51123	TOLUENE,CHEMICALLY OR COMMERCIALLY PURE	1	GRE
51129	OTHER CYCLIC HYDROCARBONS	1	UK
51211	METHYL ALCOHOL (METHANOL)	1	GRE
51382	PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE	1	ITA
51470	CARBOXYAMIDE-FUNCTION COMPOUNDS;& OTHER COMPOUNDS	2	UK POR
51489	COMPOUNDS WITH OTHER NITROGEN FUNCTIONS	1	GRE
51540	ORGANO-SULPHUR COMPOUNDS	1	SPA
51569	OTHER HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS;NUCLEIC ACIDS	1	FRA

* The nomenclature of the SITC, Revision 2

TABLE 2.3.3.: Continued

SITC	Description	f	Importing country
51571	SULPHONAMIDES	2	DAN SPA
52251	AMMONIA,ANHYDROUS,OR IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION	1	ITA
52319	OTHER SULPHATES(INCLUDING ALUMS)AND PERSULPHATES	1	GRE
54132	STREPTOMYCINS,THEIR DERIVATIVES,NOT INCL.IN 541.7	2	POR SPA
54133	TETRACYCLINES,THEIR DERIVATIVES,NOT INCL.IN 541.7	2	IRE UK
54140	VEGETAB.ALKALOIDS,NATURAL/REPRODUCED BY SYNTHESIS	1	POR
54179	MEDICAMENTS CONTAINING OTHER SUBSTANCES	2	BLU POR
54191	WADDING,GAUZE,BANDAGES AND SIMILAR ARTICLES	1	FRA
55130	ESSENTIAL OILS,CONCRETES & ABSOLUTES;RESINOIDS	2	IRE NET
56216	UREA	2	NET UK
56219	MINERAL OR CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS,NITROGENOUS,N.E.S.	1	DAN
56291	FERTILIZ.NES.CONTAIN.:NITROG.,PHOSPHORUS,POTASSIUM	3	DAN FRG ITA
58231	ALKYDS IN PRIMARY FORMS	1	SPA
58290	OTHER CONDENSATION,POLYCONDENSATION/POLYADD.PRODU.	1	FRA
58311	POLYETHYLENE IN PRIMARY FORMS	3	E10 GRE ITA
58341	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE IN PRIMARY FORMS	3	E10 GRE ITA
58343	POLYVINYL CHLOR.IN THE FORM OF PLATES.SHEETS,STRIP	1	UK
61140	LEATHER OF OTHER BOVINE CATTLE AND EQUINE LEATHER	1	FRG
61169	LEATHER,N.E.S.	3	ITA POR SPA
61230	PARTS OF FOOTWEAR	5	E10 DAN FRA FRG POR
62105	PIPING AND TUBING,OF UNHARDENED VULCANIZED RUBBER	1	DAN
62510	TYRES,PNEUMATIC,NEW,OF A KIND USED ON MOTOR CARS	6	E10 DAN FRA IRE NET UK
62520	TYRES,PNEUMAT.,NEW,OF A KIND USED ON BUSES,LORRIES	4	DAN IRE UK SPA
62599	TYRES,N.E.S.,TYRE CASES,INTERCHANG.TREADS/FLAPS	4	BLU DAN IRE UK
62898	ARTICLES OF UNHARDENED VULCANIZED RUBBER,N.E.S.	1	POR
63410	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE,SLICED/PEELED,BUT NOT PREPAR.	2	DAN ITA
63420	PLYWOOD CONSISTING OF SHEETS OF WOOD	1	DAN
63432	RECONSTITUTED WOOD IN SHEETS,BLOCKS OR THE LIKE	2	GRE ITA
63510	WOODEN PACKING CASES,BOXES,CRATES,DRUMS ETC.	1	GRE
63530	BUILDERS' CARPENTRY AND JOINERY	2	ITA SPA
63599	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD,N.E.S.	1	BLU
64110	NEWSPRINT	1	GRE
64121	PRINTING & WRITING PAPER UNCOATED	4	FRA GRE ITA NET
64131	KRAFT LINER,IN ROLLS OR SHEETS	1	GRE
64139	KRAFT PAPER & PAPERBOARD,IN ROLLS OR SHEETS,N.E.S.	1	GRE
64151	SEMI-CHEMICAL FLUTING PAPER,IN ROLLS OR SHEETS	1	ITA
64152	SULPHITE WRAPPING PAPER,IN ROLLS OR SHEETS	1	GRE
64159	OTHER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD,IN ROLLS OR SHEETS,NES.	1	GRE
64162	BUILDING BOARD NON COMPRESSED (INSULATING BOARD)	1	GRE
64172	PAPER,CREPED/CRINKLED,FOR HOUSEHOLD OR TOILET USE	1	DAN
64189	PAPER & PAPERBD.IMPREGNAT.,COAT.,SURFACE-COLOURED	3	DAN ITA POR
64210	BOXES,BAGS & OTH.PACKING CONTAINERS,OF PAPER/PAPBD	1	GRE
64243	TOILET PAPER,CUT TO SIZE,IN ROLLS OR IN SHEETS	4	DAN GRE NET SPA
64284	HANDKERCHIEFS,CLEANSING TISSUES,& OTH.PAPER LINEN	3	DAN FRA SPA
65132	COTTON YARN,)14000 BUT <40000M PER KG.	2	IRE POR
65133	COTTON YARN,)40000 BUT <80000M PER KG.	1	ITA
65141	YARN TEXTURED,OF CONTINUOUS POLYAMIDE FIBRES,N.E.S	1	BLU
65147	YARN OF OTHER CONTINUOUS SYNTH.FIBRES NOT FOR SALE	1	BLU
65148	YARN CONTAIN.85% BY WGT OF DISCONTIN.SYNTH.FIBRES	2	FRA UK
65171	YARN OF CONTINUOUS VISCOSE RAYON,NOT FOR RET.SALE	2	POR SPA
65214	OTHER WOVEN FABRICS CONTAIN.85% OF COTTON,UNBLEACH	4	E10 FRA ITA UK
65224	OTH.WOVEN FABRICS CONT.85% OF COTTON BLEACHED ETC.	7	E10 DAN FRA GRE IRE ITA UK
65225	OTH.WOVEN FABRICS CONT.LESS THAN 85% OF COT.BLEACH	1	GRE
65355	FABRICS,WOVEN CONTAIN.85% OF CONTIN.REGENER.T.MAT.	1	SPA
65397	PILE FABRICS SYNTHETIC	1	UK
65421	FABRICS OF)85% CARDED WOOL OR CARDED FINE AN.HAIR	1	POR
65603	CHENILLE & GIMPED YARN,BRAIDS & ORNAMENT.TRIMMINGS	1	POR
65771	WADDING AND ARTICLES OF WADDING,N.E.S.	1	DAN
65810	SACKS AND BAGS,OF TEXTILE MATERIALS	1	DAN
65841	BED LINEN OF COTTON	2	DAN FRG
65843	TABLE LINEN OF COTTON	1	UK
65845	TOILET AND KITCHEN LINEN OF COTTON	3	DAN FRA UK
66120	PORTLAND CEMENT,CIMENT FONDU,SLAG CEMENT ETC.	2	ITA UK
66232	REFRACT.BRICKS,BLOCKS,TILES & SIMIL.REFRACT.CONSTR	1	GRE
66511	CARBOYS,BOTTLES,JARS,POTS,TUBULAR CONTAINERS	1	BLU
66520	GLASSWARE USED FOR TABLE,KITCHEN,INDOOR DECORATION	2	BLU UK

* The nomenclature of the SITC, Revision 2

TABLE 2.3.3.: Continued

SITC	Description	f	Importing country
66640	TABLEWARE & OTHER ARTICLES OF PORCELAIN OR CHINA	1	FRA
67120	PIG IRON,CAST IRON AND SPIEGELEISEN,IN PIGS,BLOCKS	1	POR
67162	FERRO-SILICON	1	ITA
67169	OTHER FERRO-ALLOYS	4	E10 BLU ITA SPA
67271	IRON/STEEL COILS OF OTH.THAN HIGH CARBON/ALLOY ST.	3	E10 BLU FRG
67322	BARS & RODS,OF HIGH CARBON STEEL	1	GRE
67325	BARS & RODS,OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL	1	FRG
67332	U.I,H,SECTS.HOT-ROLLED OR EXTRUDED, 80 MM OR MORE	1	GRE
67441	SHEETS & PLATES,OF OTH.THAN HIGH CARBON/ALLOY STL.	6	E10 BLU FRA FRG ITA POR
67701	IRON/STEEL WIRE,OF OTH.THAN HIGH CARBON/ALLOY STL.	1	ITA
68113	SILVER,UNWROUGHT, IN PRIMARY FORMS	3	E10 FRG UK
68211	UNREFINED COPPER	1	GRE
68212	REFINED COPPER,UNWROUGHT	2	GRE ITA
68222	PLATES,SHEETS AND STRIP,WROUGHT,OF COPPER	1	FRA
68225	TUBES,PIPES,BLANKS THEREFOR;HOLLOW BARS OF COPPER	3	ITA NET UK
68410	ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM ALLOYS,UNWROUGHT	7	E10 BLU FRA FRG GRE ITA NET
68421	BARS,RODS,ANGLES,SHAPES & SECTNS.WRGT.OF ALUMINIUM	1	NET
68422	PLATES,SHEETS AND STRIP,WROUGHT,OF ALUMINIUM	2	FRA NET
68511	UNREFINED LEAD	1	GRE
68513	LEAD ALLOYS,UNWROUGHT	1	BLU
68610	ZINC AND ZINC ALLOYS,UNWROUGHT	1	GRE
68915	MAGNESIUM,UNWROUGHT	1	BLU
69351	GAUZE,CLOTH,GRILL OF IRON OR STEEL	1	ITA
69402	BOLTS & NUTS SCREWS & RIVETS OF IRON OR STEEL	1	POR
69534	OTHER HAND TOOLS,PINCERS,TWEEZERS AND THE LIKE	1	POR
69732	STOVES-GRATES,FIRES & OTH.SPACE HEATERS	1	BLU
69741	ART.COMMONLY USED FOR DOM.PURP.OF IRON OR STEEL	4	FRA IRE NET UK
69743	ART.COMMONLY USED FOR DOM.PURP.OF ALUMINIUM	1	IRE
69751	SANITARY WARE FOR INDOOR USE OF IRON OR STEEL	2	IRE UK
69913	BASE METAL FITTINGS & MOUNTINGS FOR FURNITURE	1	POR
69920	CHAIN AND PARTS THEREOF,OF IRON OR STEEL	3	DAN FRA SPA
69941	SPRINGS & LEAVES FOR SPRINGS OF IRON OR STEEL	1	POR
69963	STOPPERS,CROWN CORKS,BOTTLE CAPS ETC OF BASE MET.	1	DAN
69965	WIRE,RODS,TUBES,PLATES & SIMILAR PROD.FOR SOLDER.	1	IRE
71380	INT.COMB.PISTON ENGINES,N.E.S.	1	POR
71390	PARTS OF INT.COMB.PISTON ENGINES OF 713.2-/3-/8-	4	E10 FRA FRG POR
71440	REACTION ENGINES	1	IRE
71621	ELECT.MOTORS OTHER THAN DIRECT CURRENT	7	E10 DAN IRE ITA UK POR SPA
71690	PARTS OF ROTATING ELECTRIC PLANT	4	E10 DAN FRG ITA
72123	OTHER HARVESTING AND THRESHING MACHINERY,PRESSES	1	POR
72240	WHEELED TRACTORS,NOT INCL. IN 744.11/783.2-	4	GRE IRE POR SPA
72341	BULLDOZERS,ANGLEDOZERS & LEVELLERS,SELF PROPELLED	1	GRE
72833	MACH.FOR MIXING OR KNEADING EARTH,STONE,ORES	1	FRA
73623	SHEARING,PUNCHING OR NOTCHING MACHINES	1	BLU
73732	ELECTRIC WELDING,BRAZING,CUTTING MACH.AND PARTS	1	POR
74141	REFRIGERATORS & REFRIG.EQUIPMENT,EX.HOUSEHOLD	1	IRE
74160	MACH.PLANT & SIM.LAB.EQUIP.INVOLV.A TEMP.CHANGE	1	IRE
74320	PARTS OF THE PUMPS & COMPRESSORS OF 743.1-	2	BLU POR
74360	FILTERING & PURIFYING MACH.FOR LIQUIDS & GASES	1	POR
74411	WORK TRUCKS,MECHANIC. PROPEL.,FOR SHORT DISTANCES	1	SPA
74423	ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS,PNEUMATIC	1	GRE
74428	OTHER LIFTING,HANDLING,LOADING MACHINERY,N.E.S.	1	SPA
74511	TOOLS FOR WORKING IN THE HAND,PNEUMATIC MOTOR	3	IRE POR SPA
74910	BALL,ROLLER OR NEEDLE ROLLER BEARINGS	2	POR SPA
74930	TRANSMISSION SHAFTS,CRANKS,BEARING HOUSINGS ETC.	1	POR
74992	GASKETS & SIM.JOINTS OF METAL SHEETING	1	POR
74999	MACHINERY PARTS NOT CONTAINING ELECTRICAL CONNECT.	1	POR
75112	TYPEWRITTERS,NON ELECTRIC	1	SPA
76110	TELEVISION RECEIVERS,COLOUR	1	FRA
76120	TELEVISION RECEIVERS,MONOCHROME	2	FRA IRE
77118	OTHER ELECTRIC TRANSFORMERS	2	BLU FRA
77129	PARTS OF ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY OF 771--	1	GRE
77210	ELECT.APP.SUCH AS SWITCHES,RELAYS,FUSES,PLUGS ETC.	3	DAN UK POR

* The nomenclature of the SITC, Revision 2

TABLE 2.3.3.: Continued

SITC	Description	f	Importing country
77230	RESISTORS,FIXED OR VARIABLE AND PARTS	1	POR
77310	INSULATED,ELECT.WIRE,CABLE,BARS,STRIP AND THE LIKE	3	E10 FRA FRG
77511	CLOTHES WASHING MACHINES,NOT EXCEEDING 6 KGS	3	DAN FRA IRE
77521	REFRIGERATORS OF HOUSEHOLD TYPE	5	BLU DAN FRA IRE POR
77522	DEEP-FREEZERS OF HOUSEHOLD TYPE	2	BLU FRA
77571	VACUUM CLEANERS & FLOOR POLISHERS	1	FRA
77573	FOOD GRINDERS & MIXERS,FRUIT-JUICE EXTRACTORS	1	POR
77586	ELECTRO-THERMIC DOMESTIC APPLIANCES, N.E.S.	5	E10 DAN FRG IRE UK
77587	ELECTRIC HEATING RESISTORS	1	SPA
77589	PARTS OF THE APPLIANCES OF 775.81/82/83/84/86/87	1	POR
77620	OTHER ELECTR.VALVES AND TUBES	2	FRA POR
77812	ELECTRIC ACCUMULATORS	2	FRA SPA
77821	FILAMENT LAMPS,NO INFRA-RED-ULTRA-VIOLET LAMPS	1	NET
77831	ELECTR.STARTING & IGNITION EQUIPMENT	3	FRA UK SPA
77832	ELECTR.LIGHTING & SIGNALING EQUIP.,DEFROSTERS ETC.	1	POR
77840	TOOLS FOR WORKING IN THE HAND WITH ELECT.MOTOR	4	BLU FRA NET POR
77884	ELECT.CAPACITORS,CONDENSERS, FIXED OR VARIABLE	3	IRE UK SPA
78100	PASSENGER MOTOR CARS,FOR TRANSPORT OF PASS.& GOODS	10	E10 BLU DAN FRA GRE IRE ITA NET UK POR
78210	MOTOR VEHICLES FOR TRANSPORT OF GOODS/MATERIALS	5	E10 FRG ITA POR SPA
78310	PUBLIC-SERVICE TYPE PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES ETC.	1	DAN
78490	OTHER PARTS & ACCESSORIES OF MOTOR VEHICLES	10	E10 BLU DAN FRA FRG IRE ITA UK POR SPA
78510	MOTORCYCLES,AUTO-CYCLES AND CYCLES WITH AN AUX.MOT	1	NET
78520	CYLES,NOT MOTORIZED	2	GRE IRE
78611	TRAILERS & SEMI-TRAILERS OF THE CARAVAN TYPE	6	BLU DAN FRA GRE NET SPA
78689	PARTS OF THE TRAILERS OF 786.11,786.12,786.81	1	BLU
79199	PARTS OF THE HEADINGS 791.1- TO 791.5-	2	POR SPA
79290	PARTS OF HEADING 792--,EXCL.TYRES,ENGINES	1	BLU
81210	BOILERS & RADIATORS FOR CENTRAL HEATING	1	IRE
81241	ILLUMINATING GLASSWARE,OPTICAL ELEMENTS OF GLASS	1	BLU
81243	PORTABLE ELECTRIC BATTERY AND MAGNETO LAMPS	1	POR
82111	CHAIRS & SEATS,INCL.CHAIRS CONVERTIBLE IN BEDS	9	E10 BLU DAN FRA FRG IRE NET UK SPA
82119	PARTS OF THE CHAIRS AND SEATS OF 821.11	2	BLU FRG
82121	MEDICAL,DENTAL,SURGICAL OR VETERINARY FURNITURE	2	POR SPA
82191	FURNITURE,N.E.S. OF METAL	1	IRE
82192	FURNITURE,N.E.S. OF WOOD	9	E10 BLU DAN FRA FRG IRE NET UK SPA
82199	FURNITURE,N.E.S. OF OTHER MATERIALS AND PARTS	3	DAN FRA UK
83109	OTHER SIMILAR CONTAINERS, LEATHER,FIBRES ETC	1	BLU
84211	OVERCOATS AND OTHER COATS OF WOOL OR ANIMAL HAIR	1	NET
84219	OVERCOATS AND OTHER COATS OF OTHER FABRICS	2	BLU FRG
84221	SUITS,MEN'S,OF WOOL OR FINE ANIMAL HAIR	4	FRG IRE NET UK
84223	SUITS,MEN'S,OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	4	DAN IRE NET UK
84231	TROUSERS,BREECHES ETC.OF WOOL OR ANIMAL HAIR	1	FRG
84232	TROUSERS,BREECHES ETC.OF COTTON	1	FRG
84233	TROUSERS,BREECHES ETC.OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	4	FRG IRE NET UK
84241	JACKETS,BLAZERS OF WOOL OR ANIMAL HAIR	5	E10 FRG IRE NET UK
84242	JACKETS,BLAZERS OF COTTON	1	IRE
84243	JACKETS,BLAZERS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	3	DAN FRG UK
84293	OUTER GARMENTS OF COTTON	4	E10 DAN FRG NET
84294	OUTER GARMENTS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	2	E10 FRG
84311	COATS AND JACKETS OF WOOL OR ANIMAL HAIR	4	E10 FRG NET SPA
84313	COATS AND JACKETS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	5	E10 BLU FRG IRE NET
84321	SUITS,COSTUMES,WOMEN'S,OF WOOL OR ANIMAL HAIR	1	NET
84322	SUITS,COSTUMES,WOMEN'S,OF COTTON	1	NET
84323	SUITS,COSTUMES,WOMEN'S,OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	3	DAN IRE NET
84331	DRESSES,WOMEN'S,OF WOOL OR ANIMAL HAIR	1	IRE
84333	DRESSES,WOMEN'S,OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	2	FRG IRE
84341	SKIRTS,WOMEN'S,OF WOOL OR ANIMAL HAIR	1	IRE
84343	SKIRTS,WOMEN'S,OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	1	IRE
84351	BLOUSES OF COTTON	3	FRG IRE NET
84352	BLOUSES OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	2	FRG IRE
84392	OTHER OUTER GARMENTS OF WOOL OR ANIMAL HAIR	1	FRG
84393	OTHER OUTER GARMENTS OF COTTON	4	E10 DAN FRG NET
84394	OTHER OUTER GARMENTS OF MAN MADE FIBRES	4	E10 DAN FRG NET

* The nomenclature of the SITC, Revision 2

TABLE 2.3.3.: Continued

SITC	Description	f	Importing country
84411	SHIRTS,MEN'S,OF COTTON	6	E10 BLU FRG IRE NET UK
84412	SHIRTS,MEN'S,OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	2	BLU NET
84512	JERSEYS,PULL-OVERS,ETC.OF COTTON	1	NET
84513	JERSEYS,PULL-OVERS,ETC.OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	2	IRE UK
84523	DRESSES,SKIRTS,SUITS ETC,OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	1	NET
84592	OTHER OUTER GARMENTS & CLOTHING OF COTTON	3	E10 FRG NET
84593	OTHER OUTER GARMENTS & CLOTHING OF SYNTHET. FIBRES	2	FRG NET
84629	OTHER UNDER GARMENTS,KNITTED,OF COTTON	4	E10 FRA FRG NET
84631	PANTY HOSE (TIGHTS),KNITTED,OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	3	E10 FRG NET
84632	SHIRTS,MEN S,KNITTED OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	1	IRE
84651	BRASSIERES	1	NET
84652	CORSETS,BRACES,GARTERS AND THE LIKE	1	FRG
84810	ART.OF APPAREL & CLOTHING ACCESSORIES,OF LEATHER	6	E10 DAN FRA FRG IRE NET
84831	ARTICLES OF FURSKIN,N.E.S.	1	FRG
85101	FOOTWEAR WITH OUTER SOLES & UPPERS,RUBBER/PLASTIC	2	ITA SPA
85102	FOOTWEAR WITH OUTER SOLES OF LEATHER	10	E10 BLU DAN FRA FRG IRE ITA NET UK SPA
87201	DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES	1	SPA
87202	MEDICAL,SURGICAL,VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS	1	POR
87310	GAS,LIQUID,ELECTRICITY METERS	2	BLU SPA
87481	ELECTRONIC AUTOMATIC REGULATORS	1	POR
87483	OTHER ELECTRONIC MEASURING INSTR.& APPARATUS	1	UK
87490	PARTS,N.E.S.ACCESSORIES FOR 873--,8743-,87454,8748	2	DAN SPA
88300	CINEMATOGRAPH FILM,EXPOSED-DEVELOPED,NEG.OR POS.	1	SPA
88421	FRAMES AND MOUNTINGS,PARTS FOR SPECTACLES ETC.	1	SPA
89211	PRINTED BOOKS,BOOKLETS,BROCHURES,LEAFLETS	2	DAN UK
89310	ART.FOR THE CONVEYANCE OR PACKING OF GOODS	1	UK
89391	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE IN THE FORM OF PLATES	1	SPA
89423	TOYS,N.E.S.;WORKING MODELS FOR RECREATIONAL PURP.	3	BLU FRA IRE
89731	ART.OF JEWELLERY & PARTS OF PRECIOUS METAL	1	UK
89932	MATCHES,EXCL. BENGAL MATCHES	1	NET
93100	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS & COMMOD.,NOT CLASS.TO KIND	2	E10 FRG

* The nomenclature of the SITC, Revision 2

Abbreviations:

E10 : EUR(10)
BLU : BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG
DAN : DENMARK
FRA : FRANCE
FRG : GERMANY, F.R.
GRE : GREECE
IRE : IRELAND
ITA : ITALY
NET : NETHERLANDS
UK : UNITED KINGDOM
POR : PORTUGAL
SPA : SPAIN
f : frequency

CHAPTER 3 TABLES

Introduction to Tables 3.5

Tables 3.5.1 to 3.5.11 of the Statistical Annex show the rates of intra-industry trade between Yugoslavia and individual EC countries at the level of industries.

The term IIT was used to express the Grubel-Lloyd index B_{ij}. The column marked STR % shows the share of industry in the total trade of the country. The last column marked KSTR % indicates the cumulative share of the industries to the current position. Letters M and X which follow the value in column IIT, define the predominant flow of trade (M=imports, X=exports).

Vertically, the table is divided into three parts, separated one from another by short line at the beginning. In the first, upper part are the industries whose rate of intra-industry trade is very high (greater than 75 %). The table does not include industries with extremely low shares in the total trade (STR % is lower than 0.25 %). The second part of the table shows the industries which can not be classified as having either a pronounced intra- or inter- form of trade (the rate of intra-industry trade ranges between 25 % and 75 %). Less significant industries with emphatically low values of intra-industry trade were eliminated from this group as well, but this time the limit value was 1 % (STR % less than 1 %). The third, lower part of the table presents the industries with very low values of intra-industry trade (below 25 %), i.e., the industries characterized by inter-industry trade. As before, the insignificant industries (STR % less than 0.25 %) were not included in this part of the table.

Due to the elimination of less significant industries from the table and thus from the values of KSTR %, the interpretation of this value is conditional only. In the case of the upper (the first) and the lower (third) part, the conditional aspect (deviation) is relatively small while it is high in the central part of the table.

Note that the maximum number of industries in Yugoslavia's trade with the trading partners is 181. We believe that by taking into account 80 % to 90 % of the trade in the presented tables (despite the elimination of some of the industries), the structural aspect of this phenomenon has been presented quite thoroughly.

TABLE 3.5.1: SHARE OF INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE (IIT) IN TOTAL YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH GERMANY F.R.
(articles - industries - ranked according to descending value of IIT in 1985)

N	SITC		Description	IIT		STR %	KSTR %
1	695	L	TOOLS FOR USE IN THE HAND OR IN MACHINES	99.1	M	.802	.802
2	651	L	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	97.6	M	1.679	2.481
3	653	L	TEXT FABRICS WOVEN EX NARROW, SPEC, NOT COTTON	96.7	M	.888	3.369
4	541	H	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	94.0	M	1.375	4.743
5	722	H	ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR	93.2	M	2.563	7.306
6	674	R	UNIVERSALS,PLATES AND SHEETS OF IRON OR STEEL	92.8	M	1.574	8.880
7	893	L	ARTICLES OF ARTIF.PLASTIC MATERIALS,N.E.S.	91.4	M	.343	9.223
8	672	R	INGOTS & OTHER PRIMARY FORMS OF IRON OR STEEL	91.1	M	.655	9.878
9	621	R	MATERIALS OF RUBBER	89.4	M	.343	10.221
10	641	R	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	89.4	M	1.206	11.427
11	663	R	MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NES	89.1	M	.741	12.169
12	664	R	GLASS	87.1	M	.365	12.534
13	892	L	PRINTED MATTER	84.3	M	.416	12.949
14	514	R	OTHER INORGANIC CHEMICALS	83.4	M	.675	13.625
15	729	H	OTHER ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	81.6	M	3.511	17.136
16	682	R	COPPER	81.5	M	.786	17.921
17	678	R	TUBES,PIPES AND FITTINGS OF IRON OR STEEL	80.9	M	1.000	18.921
18	698	L	MANUFACTURES OF METAL, NES	78.8	M	.977	19.898
19	662	R	CLAY AND REFRACTORY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	77.6	M	.588	20.486
20	513	R	INORG.CHEMICALS-ELEMS.,OXIDES,HALOGEN SALTS-	76.5	M	.877	21.363
21	694	L	NAILS,SCREWS,NUTS,BOLTS,RIVETS AND SIM.ARTICLES	75.9	M	.318	21.681
22	711	H	POWER GENERATING MACHINERY, OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	69.6	M	2.692	24.373
23	714	H	OFFICE MACHINES	60.4	M	1.144	25.517
24	332	E	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	58.7	X	1.507	27.023
25	629	R	ARTICLES OF RUBBER,NES	54.3	X	1.215	28.238
26	732	H	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	52.6	M	6.907	35.145
27	581	H	PLASTIC MATERIALS,REGENERD.CELLULOSE & RESINS	43.2	M	3.498	38.644
28	673	R	IRON AND STEEL BARS,RODS,ANGLES,SHAPES,SECTIONS	41.8	X	1.157	39.800
29	719	H	MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES-NON ELECTRICAL- PARTS	39.5	M	10.210	50.010
30	512	R	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	39.0	M	4.536	54.545
31	861	H	SCIENTIFIC,MEDICAL,OPTICAL,MEAS./CONTR.INSTRUM.	35.5	M	1.763	56.308
32	723	H	EQUIPMENT FOR DISTRIBUTING ELECTRICITY	26.6	X	1.248	57.556
33	718	H	MACHINES FOR SPECIAL INDUSTRIES	24.4	M	2.604	60.160
34	715	H	METALWORKING MACHINERY	19.4	M	1.922	62.082
35	725	H	DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	18.4	X	1.362	63.444
36	726	H	ELEC.APPARATUS FOR MEDIC.PURP.,RADIOLOGICAL AP.	18.2	M	.474	63.918
37	717	H	TEXTILE AND LEATHER MACHINERY	13.3	M	2.240	66.157
38	561	R	FERTILIZERS MANUFACTURED	10.1	X	.745	66.902
39	283	S	ORES & CONCENTRATES OF NON-FERROUS BASE METALS	9.9	X	.466	67.368
40	599	R	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS,NES	9.4	M	2.541	69.909
41	821	L	FURNITURE	5.1	X	1.570	71.479
42	533	R	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES & RELATED MATERIALS	4.0	M	1.089	72.568
43	677	R	IRON & STEEL WIRE	4.0	M	.257	72.824
44	211	S	HIDES & SKINS,-EXC.FUR SKINS- UNDRESSED	3.5	M	.253	73.078
45	054	A	VEGETABLES, ROOTS & TUBERS, FRESH OR DRIED	3.0	X	.660	73.738
46	841	L	CLOTHING EXCEPT FUR CLOTHING	2.8	X	2.275	76.013
47	675	R	HOOP AND STRIP OF IRON OR STEEL	1.3	M	.895	76.908
48	656	L	MADE-UP ARTICLES,WHOLLY OR CHIEFLY OF TEXT.MAT.	1.1	X	.600	77.508
49	632	R	WOOD MANUFACTURES,NES	1.0	X	.278	77.786
50	731	H	RAILWAY VEHICLES	.8	M	.335	78.121
51	521	R	CRUDE CHEMICALS FROM COAL,PETROLEUM AND GAS	.7	X	.587	78.708
52	531	R	SYNTH.ORGANIC DYESTUFFS,NATURAL INDIGO & LAKES	.7	M	.676	79.384
53	676	R	RAILS & RLWY TRACK CONSTR MAT. OF IRON OR STEEL	.7	M	.327	79.711
54	931		SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS NOT CLASSD.ACCORD.TO KIND	.7	X	.396	80.108
55	055	A	VEGETABLES, ROOTS & TUBERS PRES OR PREPARED NES	.5	X	.328	80.435
56	842	L	FUR CLOTHING AND ARTICLES OF ARTIFICIAL FUR	.4	X	.307	80.743
57	851	L	FOOTWEAR	.4	X	1.713	82.455
58	231	S	CRUDE RUBBER-INCL.SYNTHETIC & RECLAIMED-	.2	M	.590	83.046
59	112	A	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	.1	X	.464	83.510
60	053	A	FRUIT,PRESERVED AND FRUIT PREPARATIONS	.1	X	.769	84.278

TABLE 3.5.2: SHARE OF INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE (IIT) IN TOTAL YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH ITALY
(articles - industries - ranked according to descending value of IIT in 1985)

N	SITC	Description	IIT	STR %	KSTR %
1	663 R	MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NES	96.4 X	.329	.329
2	266 R	SYNTHETIC AND REGENERATED-ARTIFICIAL-FIBRES	95.6 M	1.049	1.378
3	693 L	WIRE PRODUCTS - EX ELECTRIC - & FENCING GRILLS	93.3 M	.730	2.108
4	653 L	TEXT FABRICS WOVEN EX NARROW, SPEC, NOT COTTON	92.6 X	.677	2.785
5	629 R	ARTICLES OF RUBBER,NES	92.4 X	1.088	3.873
6	581 H	PLASTIC MATERIALS,REGENERD.CELLULOSE & RESINS	92.4 X	4.228	8.101
7	081 A	FEED.-STUFF FOR ANIMALS EXCL.UNMILLED CEREALS	91.7 M	2.245	10.346
8	673 R	IRON AND STEEL BARS,RODS,ANGLES,SHAPES,SECTIONS	90.1 X	1.041	11.387
9	732 H	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	89.4 M	5.109	16.496
10	664 R	GLASS	82.3 M	.376	16.872
11	651 L	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	81.8 X	1.867	18.738
12	292 S	CRUDE VEGETABLE MATERIALS,NES	79.3 M	.323	19.061
13	722 H	ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR	77.4 X	1.406	20.467
14	332 E	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	70.0 M	5.902	26.369
15	513 R	INORG.CHEMICALS-ELEMS.,OXIDES,HALOGEN SALTS-	69.3 M	1.781	28.150
16	512 R	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	54.8 M	5.302	33.452
17	611 L	LEATHER	36.5 M	2.120	35.572
18	631 R	VENEERS,PLYWOOD BOARDS & OTHER WOOD,WORKED,NES	35.1 X	1.520	37.092
19	674 R	UNIVERSALS,PLATES AND SHEETS OF IRON OR STEEL	32.1 M	2.233	39.325
20	641 R	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	29.8 X	1.925	41.250
21	717 H	TEXTILE AND LEATHER MACHINERY	26.1 M	1.222	42.472
22	733 H	ROAD VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLES	24.6 X	.253	42.724
23	715 H	METALWORKING MACHINERY	23.6 M	.301	43.025
24	729 H	OTHER ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	23.5 M	2.500	45.525
25	861 H	SCIENTIFIC,MEDICAL,OPTICAL,MEAS./CONTR.INSTRUM.	22.7 M	.618	46.143
26	655 L	SPECIAL TEXTILE FABRICS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	22.4 M	.748	46.892
27	711 H	POWER GENERATING MACHINERY, OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	21.5 M	.849	47.741
28	642 R	ARTICLES OF PAPER, PULP, PAPERBOARD	20.8 X	.461	48.202
29	675 R	HOOP AND STRIP OF IRON OR STEEL	20.4 M	.354	48.556
30	661 R	LIME,CEMENT & FABR.BLDG.MAT.-EX GLASS/CLAY MAT-	20.3 X	.528	49.084
31	533 R	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES & RELATED MATERIALS	18.7 M	.741	49.826
32	719 H	MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES-NON ELECTRICAL- PARTS	18.2 M	5.044	54.870
33	621 R	MATERIALS OF RUBBER	13.7 M	.546	55.416
34	656 L	MADE-UP ARTICLES,WHOLLY OR CHIEFLY OF TEXT.MAT.	13.0 X	.339	55.755
35	652 L	COTTON FABRICS,WOVEN EX.NARROW OR SPEC.FABRICS	10.8 X	1.035	56.790
36	231 S	CRUDE RUBBER-INCL.SYNTHETIC & RECLAIMED-	8.2 M	.599	57.389
37	011 A	MEAT, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	6.4 X	2.936	60.325
38	671 R	PIG IRON, SPIEGELEISEN, SPONGE IRON ETC	6.4 X	.572	60.897
39	718 H	MACHINES FOR SPECIAL INDUSTRIES	6.4 M	1.068	61.965
40	599 R	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS,NES	6.3 M	1.569	63.534
41	055 A	VEGETABLES, ROOTS & TUBERS PRES OR PREPARED NES	4.5 X	.607	64.141
42	684 R	ALUMINIUM	3.4 X	4.811	68.952
43	632 R	WOOD MANUFACTURES,NES	3.3 X	.263	69.214
44	243 S	WOOD,SHAPED OR SIMPLY WORKED	2.0 X	3.644	72.859
45	686 R	ZINC	.8 M	.371	73.230
46	211 S	HIDES & SKINS,-EXC.FUR SKINS- UNDRESSED	.7 M	1.605	74.834
47	001 A	LIVE ANIMALS	.6 X	2.558	77.393
48	242 S	WOOD IN THE ROUGH OR ROUGHLY SQUARED	.5 X	.751	78.144
49	044 A	MAIZE (CORN),UNMILLED	.3 X	.402	78.546
50	054 A	VEGETABLES, ROOTS & TUBERS, FRESH OR DRIED	.2 X	.664	79.210
51	561 R	FERTILIZERS MANUFACTURED	.2 X	.356	79.566
52	282 S	IRON & STEEL SCRAP	.1 X	.604	80.170
53	351 E	ELECTRIC ENERGY	.0 X	.462	80.632
54	421 A	FIXED VEGETABLE OILS, SOFT	.0 M	.647	81.279

TABLE 3.5.3: SHARE OF INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE (IIT) IN TOTAL YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH IRELAND
(articles - industries - ranked according to descending value of IIT in 1985)

N	SITC		Description	IIT		STR %	KSTR %
1	541	H	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	87.6	M	3.424	3.424
2	698	L	MANUFACTURES OF METAL, NES	5.5	X	.381	3.806
3	724	H	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APPARATUS	5.5	X	.686	4.492
4	641	R	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	.6	X	.691	5.183
5	629	R	ARTICLES OF RUBBER,NES	.0	X	4.448	9.631
6	011	A	MEAT, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	.0	M	.479	10.110
7	031	A	FISH,FRESH & SIMPLY PRESERVED	.0	M	1.007	11.117
8	099	A	FOOD PREPARATIONS,N.E.S.	.0	M	40.233	51.350
9	275	R	NATURAL ABRASIVES-INCL.INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS-	.0	M	.751	52.101
10	283	S	ORES & CONCENTRATES OF NON-FERROUS BASE METALS	.0	M	16.344	68.445
11	512	R	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	.0	M	12.489	80.934
12	514	R	OTHER INORGANIC CHEMICALS	.0	M	.370	81.304
13	599	R	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS,NES	.0	M	.501	81.805
14	621	R	MATERIALS OF RUBBER	.0	M	.817	82.622
15	651	L	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	.0	X	.419	83.041
16	664	R	GLASS	.0	M	.299	83.341
17	714	H	OFFICE MACHINES	.0	M	.849	84.190
18	725	H	DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	.0	X	.909	85.099
19	726	H	ELEC.APPARATUS FOR MEDIC.PURP.,RADIOLOGICAL AP.	.0	M	1.459	86.558
20	821	L	FURNITURE	.0	X	2.651	89.209
21	851	L	FOOTWEAR	.0	X	4.328	93.538
22	861	H	SCIENTIFIC,MEDICAL,OPTICAL,MEAS./CONTR.INSTRUM.	.0	M	2.472	96.009
23	891	L	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,SOUND RECORDERS AND PARTS	.0	M	.316	96.325
24	893	L	ARTICLES OF ARTIF.PLASTIC MATERIALS,N.E.S.	.0	M	.327	96.652
25	899	L	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, NES	.0	M	.626	97.278

TABLE 3.5.4: SHARE OF INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE (IIT) IN TOTAL YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH FRANCE
(articles - industries - ranked according to descending value of IIT in 1985)

N	SITC		Description	IIT		STR %	KSTR %
1	724	H	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APPARATUS	98.9	M	1.213	1.213
2	695	L	TOOLS FOR USE IN THE HAND OR IN MACHINES	98.2	M	.513	1.726
3	629	R	ARTICLES OF RUBBER,NES	91.4	M	2.130	3.856
4	541	H	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	90.1	M	.920	4.776
5	899	L	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, NES	81.1	X	.390	5.166
6	732	H	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	77.5	X	20.714	25.880
7	729	H	OTHER ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	70.5	M	4.282	30.162
8	722	H	ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR	48.2	M	2.374	32.536
9	717	H	TEXTILE AND LEATHER MACHINERY	45.3	X	1.968	34.504
10	711	H	POWER GENERATING MACHINERY, OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	45.3	M	5.286	39.791
11	652	L	COTTON FABRICS,WOVEN EX.NARROW OR SPEC.FABRICS	44.9	X	1.011	40.802
12	512	R	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	34.8	M	3.299	44.100
13	894	L	PERAMBULATORS,TOYS,GAMES AND SPORTING GOODS	24.0	X	.258	44.359
14	673	R	IRON AND STEEL BARS,RODS,ANGLES,SHAPES,SECTIONS	23.8	M	.461	44.819
15	641	R	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	23.2	X	.431	45.250
16	719	H	MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES-NON ELECTRICAL- PARTS	22.6	M	7.236	52.487
17	662	R	CLAY AND REFRACTORY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	19.5	M	.297	52.784
18	861	H	SCIENTIFIC,MEDICAL,OPTICAL,MEAS./CONTR.INSTRUM.	14.6	M	1.101	53.885
19	581	H	PLASTIC MATERIALS,REGENERD.CELLULOSE & RESINS	14.6	M	1.931	55.816
20	723	H	EQUIPMENT FOR DISTRIBUTING ELECTRICITY	13.2	X	1.841	57.657
21	733	H	ROAD VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLES	11.9	X	.814	58.470
22	656	L	MADE-UP ARTICLES,WHOLLY OR CHIEFLY OF TEXT.MAT.	11.2	X	.265	58.735
23	725	H	DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	7.3	X	1.785	60.520
24	821	L	FURNITURE	7.0	X	2.113	62.633
25	684	R	ALUMINIUM	6.5	X	6.758	69.391
26	715	H	METALWORKING MACHINERY	6.2	M	.672	70.063
27	621	R	MATERIALS OF RUBBER	5.5	M	.383	70.446
28	841	L	CLOTHING EXCEPT FUR CLOTHING	3.3	X	1.491	71.937
29	514	R	OTHER INORGANIC CHEMICALS	2.4	M	1.187	73.123
30	513	R	INORG.CHEMICALS-ELEMS.,OXIDES,HALOGEN SALTS-	1.8	M	1.180	74.304
31	599	R	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS,NES	1.1	M	2.191	76.495
32	697	L	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT OF BASE METALS	1.1	X	.410	76.905
33	734	H	AIRCRAFT	.7	M	1.731	78.636
34	862	H	PHOTOGRAPHIC AND CINEMATOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES	.7	M	.395	79.031
35	851	L	FOOTWEAR	.5	X	1.120	80.151
36	211	S	HIDES & SKINS,-EXC.FUR SKINS- UNDRESSED	.4	M	.868	81.019
37	053	A	FRUIT,PRESERVED AND FRUIT PREPARATIONS	.0	X	.252	81.271
38	054	A	VEGETABLES, ROOTS & TUBERS, FRESH OR DRIED	.0	X	.346	81.617
39	231	S	CRUDE RUBBER-INCL.SYNTHETIC & RECLAIMED-	.0	M	.904	82.521
40	533	R	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES & RELATED MATERIALS	.0	M	.415	82.937
41	672	R	INGOTS & OTHER PRIMARY FORMS OF IRON OR STEEL	.0	M	.405	83.342
42	674	R	UNIVERSALS,PLATES AND SHEETS OF IRON OR STEEL	.0	M	2.684	86.026
43	675	R	HOOP AND STRIP OF IRON OR STEEL	.0	M	.495	86.521
44	714	H	OFFICE MACHINES	.0	M	.649	87.169
45	731	H	RAILWAY VEHICLES	.0	M	.369	87.538

TABLE 3.5.5: SHARE OF INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE (IIT) IN TOTAL YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH THE NETHERLANDS
(articles - industries - ranked according to descending value of IIT in 1985)

N	SITC		Description	IIT		STR %	KSTR %
1	611	L	LEATHER	98.7	M	.371	.371
2	698	L	MANUFACTURES OF METAL, NES	90.7	M	.256	.627
3	722	H	ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR	88.9	M	1.094	1.721
4	541	H	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	88.8	M	2.001	3.722
5	899	L	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, NES	87.6	M	1.623	5.345
6	695	L	TOOLS FOR USE IN THE HAND OR IN MACHINES	83.5	M	.352	5.697
7	292	S	CRUDE VEGETABLE MATERIALS,NES	81.8	M	.904	6.601
8	551	H	ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUME AND FLAVOUR MATERIALS	81.3	M	1.134	7.735
9	653	L	TEXT FABRICS WOVEN EX NARROW, SPEC, NOT COTTON	77.3	M	.316	8.051
10	651	L	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	68.4	M	1.144	9.195
11	732	H	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	66.8	X	1.048	10.243
12	729	H	OTHER ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	62.9	M	5.037	15.280
13	332	E	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	55.6	X	11.036	26.316
14	684	R	ALUMINIUM	29.9	X	2.548	28.864
15	011	A	MEAT, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	28.9	M	2.084	30.948
16	682	R	COPPER	23.8	X	.348	31.296
17	652	L	COTTON FABRICS,WOVEN EX.NARROW OR SPEC.FABRICS	21.0	X	.342	31.638
18	719	H	MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES-NON ELECTRICAL- PARTS	17.2	M	6.090	37.728
19	642	R	ARTICLES OF PAPER, PULP, PAPERBOARD	14.1	X	1.062	38.790
20	656	L	MADE-UP ARTICLES,WHOLLY OR CHIEFLY OF TEXT.MAT.	12.8	X	.356	39.147
21	581	H	PLASTIC MATERIALS,REGENERD.CELLULOSE & RESINS	12.5	M	6.929	46.076
22	629	R	ARTICLES OF RUBBER,NES	11.1	X	1.598	47.674
23	031	A	FISH,FRESH & SIMPLY PRESERVED	10.9	M	.256	47.931
24	266	R	SYNTHETIC AND REGENERATED-ARTIFICIAL-FIBRES	10.7	X	.706	48.637
25	231	S	CRUDE RUBBER-INCL.SYNTHETIC & RECLAIMED-	10.6	M	1.255	49.892
26	533	R	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES & RELATED MATERIALS	10.5	M	1.802	51.694
27	723	H	EQUIPMENT FOR DISTRIBUTING ELECTRICITY	9.8	X	.426	52.121
28	512	R	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	7.1	M	11.759	63.879
29	599	R	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS,NES	5.5	M	2.798	66.678
30	081	A	FEED.-STUFF FOR ANIMALS EXCL.UNMILLED CEREALS	5.2	X	.445	67.123
31	055	A	VEGETABLES, ROOTS & TUBERS PRES OR PREPARED NES	4.0	X	.419	67.541
32	044	A	MAIZE (CORN),UNMILLED	2.9	X	.329	67.870
33	641	R	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	2.4	X	.487	68.357
34	053	A	FRUIT,PRESERVED AND FRUIT PREPARATIONS	2.3	X	1.552	69.910
35	718	H	MACHINES FOR SPECIAL INDUSTRIES	1.8	M	.673	70.582
36	861	H	SCIENTIFIC,MEDICAL,OPTICAL,MEAS./CONTR.INSTRUM.	.5	M	1.445	72.027
37	733	H	ROAD VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLES	.5	X	.582	72.609
38	821	L	FURNITURE	.2	X	1.183	73.792
39	724	H	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APPARATUS	.0	M	1.489	75.281
40	211	S	HIDES & SKINS,-EXC.FUR SKINS- UNDRESSED	.0	M	1.564	76.845
41	841	L	CLOTHING EXCEPT FUR CLOTHING	.0	X	4.409	81.254
42	001	A	LIVE ANIMALS	.0	M	.571	81.825
43	243	S	WOOD,SHAPED OR SIMPLY WORKED	.0	X	.541	82.366
44	672	R	INGOTS & OTHER PRIMARY FORMS OF IRON OR STEEL	.0	M	1.677	84.043
45	691	L	FINISHED STRUCTURAL PARTS AND STRUCTURES, NES	.0	X	.421	84.464
46	714	H	OFFICE MACHINES	.0	M	1.314	85.778
47	851	L	FOOTWEAR	.0	X	1.091	86.868

TABLE 3.5.6: SHARE OF INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE (IIT) IN TOTAL YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH THE U.K.
(articles - industries - ranked according to descending value of IIT in 1985)

N	SITC	Description	IIT	STR %	KSTR %
1	686 R	ZINC	99.1 M	.318	.318
2	653 L	TEXT FABRICS WOVEN EX NARROW, SPEC, NOT COTTON	98.1 M	2.015	2.333
3	899 L	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, NES	97.4 M	.265	2.598
4	262 R	WOOL AND OTHER ANIMAL HAIR	87.2 M	.387	2.986
5	724 H	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APPARATUS	77.6 X	1.582	4.568
6	729 H	OTHER ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	75.1 M	3.991	8.558
7	722 H	ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR	73.6 M	1.412	9.970
8	581 H	PLASTIC MATERIALS,REGENERD.CELLULOSE & RESINS	59.8 M	2.282	12.252
9	651 L	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	54.1 X	1.254	13.506
10	332 E	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	52.8 X	3.956	17.462
11	541 H	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	41.6 M	2.417	19.879
12	682 R	COPPER	34.7 X	1.264	21.143
13	629 R	ARTICLES OF RUBBER,NES	34.6 X	2.877	24.020
14	112 A	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	26.6 X	1.466	25.486
15	711 H	POWER GENERATING MACHINERY, OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	26.1 M	2.044	27.530
16	512 R	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	25.9 M	5.310	32.840
17	732 H	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	25.1 X	3.448	36.288
18	734 H	AIRCRAFT	23.5 M	1.232	37.520
19	683 R	NICKEL	23.1 M	.367	37.886
20	695 L	TOOLS FOR USE IN THE HAND OR IN MACHINES	22.1 M	.591	38.478
21	733 H	ROAD VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLES	19.5 X	.297	38.775
22	672 R	INGOTS & OTHER PRIMARY FORMS OF IRON OR STEEL	17.8 M	2.442	41.216
23	684 R	ALUMINIUM	17.3 X	.974	42.190
24	725 H	DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	16.3 X	2.841	45.031
25	665 R	GLASSWARE	10.3 X	.767	45.798
26	718 H	MACHINES FOR SPECIAL INDUSTRIES	8.6 M	.664	46.462
27	715 H	METALWORKING MACHINERY	8.1 M	2.182	48.644
28	054 A	VEGETABLES, ROOTS & TUBERS, FRESH OR DRIED	6.2 X	.557	49.201
29	652 L	COTTON FABRICS,WOVEN EX.NARROW OR SPEC.FABRICS	6.1 X	.807	50.008
30	861 H	SCIENTIFIC,MEDICAL,OPTICAL,MEAS./CONTR.INSTRUM.	6.0 M	2.263	52.271
31	719 H	MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES-NON ELECTRICAL- PARTS	5.7 M	8.273	60.544
32	717 H	TEXTILE AND LEATHER MACHINERY	5.5 M	.722	61.266
33	551 H	ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUME AND FLAVOUR MATERIALS	2.5 M	.279	61.545
34	841 L	CLOTHING EXCEPT FUR CLOTHING	1.3 X	2.741	64.286
35	697 L	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT OF BASE METALS	1.1 X	.281	64.567
36	599 R	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS,NES	.6 M	1.470	66.037
37	231 S	CRUDE RUBBER-INCL.SYNTHETIC & RECLAIMED-	.5 M	.717	66.754
38	521 R	CRUDE CHEMICALS FROM COAL,PETROLEUM AND GAS	.5 X	2.005	68.759
39	681 R	SILVER AND PLATINUM GROUP METALS	.5 X	2.739	71.498
40	891 L	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,SOUND RECORDERS AND PARTS	.5 M	.673	72.170
41	821 L	FURNITURE	.3 X	4.840	77.011
42	276 R	OTHER CRUDE MINERALS	.2 M	.266	77.277
43	714 H	OFFICE MACHINES	.2 M	3.809	81.086
44	656 L	MADE-UP ARTICLES,WHOLLY OR CHIEFLY OF TEXT.MAT.	.2 X	.449	81.535
45	661 R	LIME,CEMENT & FABR.BLDG.MAT.-EX GLASS/CLAY MAT-	.1 X	.277	81.812
46	053 A	FRUIT,PRESERVED AND FRUIT PREPARATIONS	.0 X	.429	82.242
47	121 A	TOBACCO,UNMANUFACTURED & SCRAP	.0 X	.918	83.159
48	263 R	COTTON	.0 M	.382	83.541
49	674 R	UNIVERSALS,PLATES AND SHEETS OF IRON OR STEEL	.0 M	3.378	86.919
50	678 R	TUBES,PIPES AND FITTINGS OF IRON OR STEEL	.0 M	.872	87.792

TABLE 3.5.7: SHARE OF INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE (IIT) IN TOTAL YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH BELG.-LUX.
(articles - industries - ranked according to descending value of IIT in 1985)

N	SITC		Description	IIT	STR %	KSTR %
1	695	L	TOOLS FOR USE IN THE HAND OR IN MACHINES	94.5 M	1.181	1.181
2	899	L	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, NES	92.1 M	.306	1.486
3	722	H	ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR	90.5 M	1.418	2.904
4	651	L	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	89.0 M	1.263	4.167
5	729	H	OTHER ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	85.7 M	2.011	6.178
6	682	R	COPPER	80.3 M	.556	6.734
7	715	H	METALWORKING MACHINERY	73.8 M	1.642	8.376
8	629	R	ARTICLES OF RUBBER,NES	70.6 M	1.819	10.195
9	733	H	ROAD VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLES	69.5 M	3.776	13.971
10	724	H	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APPARATUS	65.6 M	1.090	15.061
11	541	H	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	60.2 M	2.342	17.403
12	719	H	MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES-NON ELECTRICAL- PARTS	48.7 M	4.602	22.005
13	653	L	TEXT FABRICS WOVEN EX NARROW, SPEC, NOT COTTON	45.4 M	1.520	23.525
14	717	H	TEXTILE AND LEATHER MACHINERY	42.9 M	2.545	26.070
15	266	R	SYNTHETIC AND REGENERATED-ARTIFICIAL-FIBRES	40.3 X	1.141	27.210
16	689	R	MISCELL.NON-FERROUS BASE METALS	24.4 X	1.066	28.276
17	512	R	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	18.0 M	9.641	37.918
18	685	R	LEAD	16.2 X	.508	38.425
19	732	H	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	13.3 X	.578	39.003
20	332	E	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	11.2 M	2.523	41.526
21	599	R	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS,NES	9.0 M	8.449	49.975
22	893	L	ARTICLES OF ARTIF.PLASTIC MATERIALS,N.E.S.	8.3 M	.395	50.370
23	664	R	GLASS	7.8 M	.758	51.128
24	678	R	TUBES,PIPES AND FITTINGS OF IRON OR STEEL	6.2 X	.746	51.874
25	581	H	PLASTIC MATERIALS,REGENERD.CELLULOSE & RESINS	6.0 M	5.659	57.533
26	671	R	PIG IRON, SPIEGELEISEN, SPONGE IRON ETC	4.4 X	2.269	59.802
27	652	L	COTTON FABRICS,WOVEN EX.NARROW OR SPEC.FABRICS	3.1 M	1.640	61.442
28	684	R	ALUMINIUM	3.0 X	.558	62.000
29	665	R	GLASSWARE	2.1 X	.656	62.656
30	561	R	FERTILIZERS MANUFACTURED	1.5 X	.312	62.968
31	812	L	SANITARY,PLUMBING,HEATING & LIGHTING FIXTURES	1.1 X	.366	63.335
32	718	H	MACHINES FOR SPECIAL INDUSTRIES	.4 M	.711	64.046
33	533	R	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES & RELATED MATERIALS	.3 M	.994	65.040
34	725	H	DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	.3 X	.920	65.960
35	841	L	CLOTHING EXCEPT FUR CLOTHING	.3 X	1.812	67.772
36	821	L	FURNITURE	.2 X	1.300	69.072
37	044	A	MAIZE (CORN),UNMILLED	.0 X	3.282	72.354
38	053	A	FRUIT,PRESERVED AND FRUIT PREPARATIONS	.0 X	.296	72.650
39	231	S	CRUDE RUBBER-INCL.SYNTHETIC & RECLAIMED-	.0 M	3.145	75.795
40	243	S	WOOD,SHAPED OR SIMPLY WORKED	.0 X	1.192	76.987
41	251	R	PULP & WASTE PAPER	.0 M	.746	77.733
42	275	R	NATURAL ABRASIVES-INCL.INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS-	.0 M	.595	78.328
43	291	S	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS,NES	.0 X	.302	78.630
44	431	A	ANIM./VEG. OILS & FATS,PROCESSED,AND WAXES	.0 M	.311	78.941
45	513	R	INORG.CHEMICALS-ELEMS.,OXIDES,HALOGEN SALTS-	.0 M	.410	79.351
46	611	L	LEATHER	.0 M	.460	79.812
47	631	R	VENEERS,PLYWOOD BOARDS & OTHER WOOD,WORKED,NES	.0 X	.294	80.106
48	676	R	RAILS & RLWY TRACK CONSTR MAT. OF IRON OR STEEL	.0 M	.684	80.790
49	677	R	IRON & STEEL WIRE	.0 M	1.389	82.179
50	686	R	ZINC	.0 M	.594	82.774
51	693	L	WIRE PRODUCTS - EX ELECTRIC - & FENCING GRILLS	.0 M	3.119	85.893
52	697	L	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT OF BASE METALS	.0 X	.725	86.618
53	711	H	POWER GENERATING MACHINERY, OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	.0 M	.933	87.552
54	714	H	OFFICE MACHINES	.0 M	.466	88.017
55	862	H	PHOTOGRAPHIC AND CINEMATOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES	.0 M	3.277	91.294

TABLE 3.5.8: SHARE OF INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE (IIT) IN TOTAL YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH GREECE
(articles - industries - ranked according to descending value of IIT in 1985)

N	SITC	Description	IIT	STR %	KSTR %
1	685 R	LEAD	98.0 X	.458	.458
2	332 E	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	97.5 X	10.261	10.720
3	652 L	COTTON FABRICS,WOVEN EX.NARROW OR SPEC.FABRICS	61.3 M	1.524	12.244
4	266 R	SYNTHETIC AND REGENERATED-ARTIFICIAL-FIBRES	49.0 M	1.297	13.541
5	121 A	TOBACCO,UNMANUFACTURED & SCRAP	45.4 M	2.529	16.070
6	581 H	PLASTIC MATERIALS,REGENERD.CELLULOSE & RESINS	20.9 X	1.995	18.065
7	651 L	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	20.7 M	1.705	19.770
8	055 A	VEGETABLES, ROOTS & TUBERS PRES OR PREPARED NES	17.6 M	.280	20.050
9	719 H	MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES-NON ELECTRICAL- PARTS	16.1 X	.286	20.336
10	613 L	FUR SKINS,TANNED OR DRESSED	16.0 M	.288	20.624
11	513 R	INORG.CHEMICALS-ELEMS.,OXIDES,HALOGEN SALTS-	14.9 M	4.169	24.793
12	718 H	MACHINES FOR SPECIAL INDUSTRIES	13.1 X	.413	25.205
13	666 R	POTTERY	11.4 X	.541	25.747
14	514 R	OTHER INORGANIC CHEMICALS	7.4 X	.694	26.440
15	641 R	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	3.0 X	2.367	28.807
16	631 R	VENEERS,PLYWOOD BOARDS & OTHER WOOD,WORKED,NES	2.8 X	1.693	30.500
17	712 H	AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS	2.6 X	1.063	31.562
18	642 R	ARTICLES OF PAPER, PULP, PAPERBOARD	2.0 X	.674	32.237
19	053 A	FRUIT,PRESERVED AND FRUIT PREPARATIONS	1.4 M	.742	32.979
20	729 H	OTHER ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	1.1 X	.299	33.277
21	051 A	FRUIT, FRESH, AND NUTS - EXCL. OIL NUTS	.9 M	3.163	36.440
22	276 R	OTHER CRUDE MINERALS	.4 M	2.224	38.664
23	031 A	FISH,FRESH & SIMPLY PRESERVED	.4 X	1.881	40.545
24	695 L	TOOLS FOR USE IN THE HAND OR IN MACHINES	.4 X	.270	40.816
25	722 H	ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR	.3 X	1.251	42.067
26	263 R	COTTON	.2 M	6.350	48.417
27	674 R	UNIVERSALS,PLATES AND SHEETS OF IRON OR STEEL	.1 M	4.409	52.827
28	001 A	LIVE ANIMALS	.0 X	4.388	57.215
29	011 A	MEAT, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	.0 X	7.369	64.583
30	044 A	MAIZE (CORN),UNMILLED	.0 X	.722	65.306
31	052 A	DRIED FRUIT,DEHYDRATED ARTIFICIALLY	.0 M	.932	66.237
32	081 A	FEED.-STUFF FOR ANIMALS EXCL.UNMILLED CEREALS	.0 M	.362	66.599
33	211 S	HIDES & SKINS,-EXC.FUR SKINS- UNDRESSED	.0 M	3.651	70.250
34	242 S	WOOD IN THE ROUGH OR ROUGHLY SQUARED	.0 X	.332	70.582
35	243 S	WOOD,SHAPED OR SIMPLY WORKED	.0 X	1.147	71.729
36	262 R	WOOL AND OTHER ANIMAL HAIR	.0 M	.303	72.032
37	283 S	ORES & CONCENTRATES OF NON-FERROUS BASE METALS	.0 M	.577	72.610
38	351 E	ELECTRIC ENERGY	.0 X	8.643	81.252
39	421 A	FIXED VEGETABLE OILS, SOFT	.0 M	2.053	83.305
40	571 H	EXPLOSIVES AND PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS	.0 X	.947	84.252
41	632 R	WOOD MANUFACTURES,NES	.0 X	.766	85.018
42	662 R	CLAY AND REFRACTORY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	.0 X	.597	85.615
43	673 R	IRON AND STEEL BARS,RODS,ANGLES,SHAPES,SECTIONS	.0 X	1.258	86.873
44	732 H	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	.0 X	4.546	91.419
45	733 H	ROAD VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLES	.0 X	.930	92.348

TABLE 3.5.9: SHARE OF INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE (IIT) IN TOTAL YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH DENMARK
(articles - industries - ranked according to descending value of IIT in 1985)

N	SITC		Description	IIT		STR %	KSTR %
1	717	H	TEXTILE AND LEATHER MACHINERY	95.0	M	.770	.770
2	894	L	PERAMBULATORS,TOYS,GAMES AND SPORTING GOODS	89.1	M	.395	1.165
3	698	L	MANUFACTURES OF METAL, NES	61.1	X	1.125	2.290
4	541	H	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	47.2	M	2.272	4.563
5	729	H	OTHER ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	40.2	M	2.690	7.252
6	861	H	SCIENTIFIC,MEDICAL,OPTICAL,MEAS./CONTR.INSTRUM.	38.4	M	4.087	11.339
7	629	R	ARTICLES OF RUBBER,NES	30.9	X	1.932	13.272
8	722	H	ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR	30.7	X	6.263	19.534
9	631	R	VENEERS,PLYWOOD BOARDS & OTHER WOOD,WORKED,NES	23.1	X	.732	20.266
10	841	L	CLOTHING EXCEPT FUR CLOTHING	19.6	X	2.302	22.568
11	081	A	FEED.-STUFF FOR ANIMALS EXCL.UNMILLED CEREALS	19.0	X	.486	23.054
12	632	R	WOOD MANUFACTURES,NES	17.8	M	.890	23.944
13	512	R	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	17.2	M	5.116	29.060
14	621	R	MATERIALS OF RUBBER	9.9	X	.426	29.486
15	725	H	DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	8.8	X	1.559	31.045
16	718	H	MACHINES FOR SPECIAL INDUSTRIES	6.9	M	1.493	32.538
17	719	H	MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES-NON ELECTRICAL- PARTS	6.1	M	12.772	45.310
18	641	R	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	6.0	M	.559	45.869
19	692	L	METAL CONTAINERS FOR STORAGE AND TRANSPORT	4.0	M	.379	46.249
20	642	R	ARTICLES OF PAPER, PULP, PAPERBOARD	3.5	X	3.167	49.415
21	724	H	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APPARATUS	2.4	M	1.751	51.166
22	733	H	ROAD VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLES	2.4	X	.975	52.142
23	899	L	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, NES	2.3	M	1.455	53.597
24	031	A	FISH,FRESH & SIMPLY PRESERVED	2.0	M	.917	54.514
25	653	L	TEXT FABRICS WOVEN EX NARROW, SPEC, NOT COTTON	2.0	X	.529	55.044
26	652	L	COTTON FABRICS,WOVEN EX.NARROW OR SPEC.FABRICS	1.9	X	.551	55.595
27	711	H	POWER GENERATING MACHINERY, OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	1.2	M	6.131	61.726
28	891	L	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,SOUND RECORDERS AND PARTS	1.0	M	.311	62.037
29	712	H	AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS	.9	M	1.004	63.041
30	732	H	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	.9	X	4.686	67.727
31	599	R	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS,NES	.8	M	1.215	68.941
32	332	E	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	.7	X	.364	69.305
33	571	H	EXPLOSIVES AND PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS	.6	M	2.121	71.426
34	821	L	FURNITURE	.5	X	1.161	72.586
35	656	L	MADE-UP ARTICLES,WHOLLY OR CHIEFLY OF TEXT.MAT.	.4	X	5.309	77.895
36	241	S	FUEL WOOD & CHARCOAL	.0	X	.780	78.675
37	276	R	OTHER CRUDE MINERALS	.0	M	.563	79.238
38	533	R	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES & RELATED MATERIALS	.0	M	.753	79.992
39	561	R	FERTILIZERS MANUFACTURED	.0	X	9.732	89.724
40	678	R	TUBES,PIPES AND FITTINGS OF IRON OR STEEL	.0	M	.388	90.112
41	726	H	ELEC.APPARATUS FOR MEDIC.PURP.,RADIOLOGICAL AP.	.0	M	.694	90.805
42	851	L	FOOTWEAR	.0	X	.756	91.561

TABLE 3.5.10: SHARE OF INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE (IIT) IN TOTAL YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH EUR(10)
(articles - industries - ranked according to descending value of IIT in 1985)

N	SITC		Description	IIT		STR %	KSTR %
1	892	L	PRINTED MATTER	99.5	M	.268	.268
2	677	R	IRON & STEEL WIRE	98.9	M	.366	.634
3	514	R	OTHER INORGANIC CHEMICALS	97.9	M	.668	1.303
4	722	H	ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR	96.4	M	1.987	3.289
5	653	L	TEXT FABRICS WOVEN EX NARROW, SPEC, NOT COTTON	95.9	M	.830	4.119
6	732	H	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	95.0	M	6.924	11.044
7	081	A	FEED.-STUFF FOR ANIMALS EXCL.UNMILLED CEREALS	94.7	M	.832	11.875
8	651	L	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	93.7	M	1.541	13.417
9	663	R	MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NES	93.3	M	.484	13.900
10	698	L	MANUFACTURES OF METAL, NES	92.8	M	.777	14.678
11	332	E	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	91.5	M	3.749	18.427
12	662	R	CLAY AND REFRACTORY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	87.2	M	.358	18.785
13	695	L	TOOLS FOR USE IN THE HAND OR IN MACHINES	86.4	M	.596	19.381
14	686	R	ZINC	85.9	M	.277	19.658
15	611	L	LEATHER	85.0	M	1.055	20.713
16	266	R	SYNTHETIC AND REGENERATED-ARTIFICIAL-FIBRES	83.3	M	.758	21.471
17	664	R	GLASS	81.7	M	.341	21.812
18	893	L	ARTICLES OF ARTIF.PLASTIC MATERIALS,N.E.S.	80.0	M	.310	22.122
19	693	L	WIRE PRODUCTS - EX ELECTRIC - & FENCING GRILLS	78.6	M	.405	22.527
20	712	H	AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS	76.1	M	.456	22.983
21	899	L	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, NES	75.6	X	.407	23.390
22	541	H	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	72.3	M	1.244	24.634
23	581	H	PLASTIC MATERIALS,REGENERD.CELLULOSE & RESINS	71.5	M	3.601	28.235
24	629	R	ARTICLES OF RUBBER,NES	69.9	X	1.410	29.645
25	513	R	INORG.CHEMICALS-ELEMS.,OXIDES,HALOGEN SALTS-	62.0	M	1.255	30.900
26	729	H	OTHER ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	60.5	M	3.176	34.077
27	641	R	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	50.9	X	1.302	35.379
28	711	H	POWER GENERATING MACHINERY, OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	46.8	M	2.100	37.479
29	674	R	UNIVERSALS,PLATES AND SHEETS OF IRON OR STEEL	40.8	M	1.996	39.475
30	512	R	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	40.7	M	5.046	44.521
31	717	H	TEXTILE AND LEATHER MACHINERY	39.4	M	1.607	46.127
32	714	H	OFFICE MACHINES	32.9	M	1.157	47.285
33	719	H	MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES-NON ELECTRICAL- PARTS	26.6	M	7.406	54.690
34	861	H	SCIENTIFIC,MEDICAL,OPTICAL,MEAS./CONTR.INSTRUM.	24.9	M	1.285	55.975
35	642	R	ARTICLES OF PAPER, PULP, PAPERBOARD	24.0	X	.452	56.428
36	011	A	MEAT, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	23.0	X	1.596	58.023
37	725	H	DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	22.3	X	1.131	59.154
38	697	L	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT OF BASE METALS	21.6	X	.273	59.427
39	718	H	MACHINES FOR SPECIAL INDUSTRIES	20.9	M	1.540	60.966
40	715	H	METALWORKING MACHINERY	19.8	M	1.107	62.074
41	112	A	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	19.4	X	.332	62.405
42	734	H	AIRCRAFT	19.0	M	.297	62.702
43	862	H	PHOTOGRAPHIC AND CINEMATOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES	18.8	M	.269	62.971
44	665	R	GLASSWARE	16.9	X	.253	63.224
45	681	R	SILVER AND PLATINUM GROUP METALS	16.8	X	.289	63.513
46	242	S	WOOD IN THE ROUGH OR ROUGHLY SQUARED	16.3	X	.285	63.798
47	726	H	ELEC.APPARATUS FOR MEDIC.PURP.,RADIOLOGICAL AP.	11.8	M	.290	64.088
48	521	R	CRUDE CHEMICALS FROM COAL,PETROLEUM AND GAS	10.1	X	.547	64.635
49	684	R	ALUMINIUM	10.1	X	2.762	67.397
50	533	R	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES & RELATED MATERIALS	9.7	M	.833	68.230
51	053	A	FRUIT,PRESERVED AND FRUIT PREPARATIONS	9.3	X	.484	68.714
52	001	A	LIVE ANIMALS	8.5	X	1.048	69.762
53	821	L	FURNITURE	7.0	X	1.424	71.187
54	561	R	FERTILIZERS MANUFACTURED	6.9	X	.544	71.730
55	675	R	HOOP AND STRIP OF IRON OR STEEL	6.6	M	.522	72.252
56	632	R	WOOD MANUFACTURES,NES	6.5	X	.264	72.516
57	599	R	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS,NES	6.5	M	2.203	74.719
58	851	L	FOOTWEAR	6.3	X	1.106	75.825
59	055	A	VEGETABLES, ROOTS & TUBERS PRES OR PREPARED NES	6.1	X	.366	76.191
60	841	L	CLOTHING EXCEPT FUR CLOTHING	5.8	X	1.569	77.760
61	054	A	VEGETABLES, ROOTS & TUBERS, FRESH OR DRIED	5.7	X	.616	78.376
62	656	L	MADE-UP ARTICLES,WHOLLY OR CHIEFLY OF TEXT.MAT.	4.5	X	.474	78.850
63	231	S	CRUDE RUBBER-INCL.SYNTHETIC & RECLAIMED-	3.7	M	.705	79.555
64	531	R	SYNTH.ORGANIC DYESTUFFS,NATURAL INDIGO & LAKES	1.7	M	.327	79.882
65	243	S	WOOD,SHAPED OR SIMPLY WORKED	1.4	X	1.311	81.193
66	044	A	MAIZE (CORN),UNMILLED	1.1	X	.362	81.555
67	211	S	HIDES & SKINS,-EXC.FUR SKINS- UNDRESSED	.8	M	.918	82.474
68	351	E	ELECTRIC ENERGY	.0	X	.488	82.962
69	421	A	FIXED VEGETABLE OILS, SOFT	.0	M	.291	83.253

TABLE 3.5.11: SHARE OF INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE (IIT) IN YUGOSLAVIA'S OVERALL TRADE
(articles - industries - ranked according to descending value of IIT in 1985)

N	SITC		Description	IIT		STR %	KSTR %
1	718	H	MACHINES FOR SPECIAL INDUSTRIES	99.5	M	1.842	1.842
2	715	H	METALWORKING MACHINERY	99.5	M	1.060	2.902
3	686	R	ZINC	98.8	M	.290	3.192
4	351	E	ELECTRIC ENERGY	98.4	M	.442	3.634
5	729	H	OTHER ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	97.9	M	2.418	6.052
6	653	L	TEXT FABRICS WOVEN EX NARROW, SPEC, NOT COTTON	96.8	M	1.057	7.109
7	652	L	COTTON FABRICS,WOVEN EX.NARROW OR SPEC.FABRICS	96.3	M	.627	7.736
8	663	R	MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NES	95.5	M	.305	8.041
9	266	R	SYNTHETIC AND REGENERATED-ARTIFICIAL-FIBRES	95.5	M	.473	8.514
10	732	H	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	91.5	X	3.834	12.348
11	678	R	TUBES,PIPES AND FITTINGS OF IRON OR STEEL	91.1	M	.799	13.148
12	711	H	POWER GENERATING MACHINERY, OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	90.2	M	1.726	14.874
13	719	H	MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES-NON ELECTRICAL- PARTS	89.6	M	5.473	20.346
14	561	R	FERTILIZERS MANUFACTURED	88.0	M	1.252	21.599
15	581	H	PLASTIC MATERIALS,REGENERD.CELLULOSE & RESINS	87.2	M	1.994	23.592
16	651	L	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	86.5	X	.814	24.406
17	283	S	ORES & CONCENTRATES OF NON-FERROUS BASE METALS	85.2	M	.511	24.917
18	332	E	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	84.3	M	2.423	27.340
19	695	L	TOOLS FOR USE IN THE HAND OR IN MACHINES	81.2	X	.531	27.871
20	533	R	PIGMENTS, PAINTS, VARNISHES & RELATED MATERIALS	80.4	M	.510	28.381
21	682	R	COPPER	79.3	M	.790	29.171
22	629	R	ARTICLES OF RUBBER,NES	79.0	X	.940	30.111
23	712	H	AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS	78.4	X	.689	30.800
24	724	H	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APPARATUS	78.4	X	1.032	31.833
25	513	R	INORG.CHEMICALS-ELEMS.,OXIDES,HALOGEN SALTS-	78.2	X	1.269	33.101
26	673	R	IRON AND STEEL BARS,RODS,ANGLES,SHAPES,SECTIONS	69.3	X	1.164	34.265
27	541	H	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	64.6	X	1.234	35.499
28	722	H	ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR	60.9	X	1.744	37.243
29	512	R	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	43.2	M	2.859	40.102
30	674	R	UNIVERSALS,PLATES AND SHEETS OF IRON OR STEEL	43.0	M	1.149	41.251
31	723	H	EQUIPMENT FOR DISTRIBUTING ELECTRICITY	35.3	X	1.055	42.306
32	684	R	ALUMINIUM	32.7	X	2.029	44.335
33	112	A	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	23.6	X	.304	44.639
34	599	R	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS,NES	23.3	M	.946	45.585
35	321	E	COAL,COKE & BRIQUETTES	22.9	M	1.390	46.975
36	733	H	ROAD VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLES	22.7	X	.346	47.321
37	011	A	MEAT, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	22.6	X	.751	48.071
38	672	R	INGOTS & OTHER PRIMARY FORMS OF IRON OR STEEL	22.1	M	.894	48.965
39	714	H	OFFICE MACHINES	20.9	M	.776	49.741
40	243	S	WOOD,SHAPED OR SIMPLY WORKED	20.7	X	.815	50.556
41	001	A	LIVE ANIMALS	19.0	X	.377	50.933
42	276	R	OTHER CRUDE MINERALS	14.2	M	.397	51.330
43	675	R	HOOP AND STRIP OF IRON OR STEEL	13.5	M	.262	51.592
44	221	S	OIL-SEEDS, OIL NUTS AND OIL KERNELS	10.5	M	.397	51.988
45	656	L	MADE-UP ARTICLES,WHOLLY OR CHIEFLY OF TEXT.MAT.	9.2	X	.293	52.281
46	571	H	EXPLOSIVES AND PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS	8.7	X	1.014	53.296
47	053	A	FRUIT,PRESERVED AND FRUIT PREPARATIONS	8.4	X	.329	53.624
48	735	H	SHIPS AND BOATS	7.8	X	3.760	57.384
49	262	R	WOOL AND OTHER ANIMAL HAIR	3.7	M	.410	57.794
50	821	L	FURNITURE	3.1	X	1.578	59.372
51	841	L	CLOTHING EXCEPT FUR CLOTHING	3.0	X	2.382	61.754
52	421	A	FIXED VEGETABLE OILS, SOFT	2.4	M	.386	62.140
53	263	R	COTTON	2.3	M	1.241	63.382
54	231	S	CRUDE RUBBER-INCL.SYNTHETIC & RECLAIMED-	1.9	M	.644	64.025
55	013	A	MEAT IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS NES & MEAT PREPTNS	1.6	X	.424	64.450
56	851	L	FOOTWEAR	1.3	X	3.011	67.461
57	281	S	IRON ORE & CONCENTRATES	1.2	M	.259	67.720
58	211	S	HIDES & SKINS,-EXC.FUR SKINS- UNDRESSED	.9	M	.533	68.253
59	271	R	FERTILIZERS, CRUDE	.8	M	.342	68.595
60	044	A	MAIZE (CORN),UNMILLED	.8	X	.644	69.239
61	341	E	GAS,NATURAL AND MANUFACTURED	.7	M	2.973	72.212
62	331	E	PETROLEUM,CRUDE & PARTLY REFINED	.0	M	8.578	80.790

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