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THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND JAPAN

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THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND JAPAN

The Japanese economy is one of the strongest in the world. It boasts of a healthy growth, a relatively low rate of inflation and very little unemployment. There does not seem to be any signs of breathlessness, due no doubt not only to the special attitude of the Japanese, above all in their productivity, but also to their social system. The Japanese indulge in extensive mutual collaboration within their enterprises and the relations between employers and employees seem to be far less delicate than in Europe. Strikes are rare and wages only increase at a moderate rate or even decrease in real value as was the case recently.

Japan is an essential piece on the international chessboard. Thanks to their discipline and their hard work rather than to "an economic miracle", Japan has become one of the world's great industrial powers.

In spite of the setbacks caused by the oil crises in 1973 and 1978, Japan's GNP was the second highest in the free world and on a par with that of the Federal Republic of Germany and that of Italy taken together, and about half that of the United States. In 1980, the real growth of the GNP in Japan was 5.5%. A growth of between 4 and 5% is forecast for 1981.

The rate of growth for Japanese exports in 1980 was 26%. In 1980, their share of world exports was 7.9% (see Appendix I).

Exports accounted for 12.4% of Japan's GNP in 1980, or somewhat more than the figure for the Community, 11.2%. The part played by exports in the development of the economy is, however, changing: between 1978 and 1979, the growth was the result of domestic demand and the contribution made by exports to the increase in the GNP was only marginal, whereas in 1980, the upswing in the GNP is estimated to be 5.5%, in which exports are expected to account for about 4%.

Japan's export policy really started in the sixties and the seventies.

In the context of Japan's industrial development since the war, exports have been mainly concentrated on manufactured products. They account for about 95% of Japan's total exports whereas they only account for 75% in the case of the Community.

Japan, the European Community and the United States have a considerable influence on the proper operation and even the development of economic cooperation throughout the world, not because they have a special status or their legal position is different to that of the other partners in the international community, but merely because of the weight and size of their trade and their economies (See Appendix 1).

The other countries have everything to gain from proper coordination between the three economic giants, both in general terms (better chances of monetary stability in the world, greater efficacy in the struggle against inflation, etc.) and in specific fields: for example, the United States, Japan and the Community are among the leading protagonists in the trade negotiations known as the "Tokyo round", but each and every country will benefit from it on account of the GATT principle whereby the tariff concessions and other negotiations between two countries are automatically extended to all the others. It is in this light that one should consider the efforts which the Community and Japan are making to improve their

relations.

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Whilst the relations between the Community and the United States are firmly established, the third side of the triangle formed by the relations between the Community and Japan have only achieved a similar development fairly recently : previously, trade relations were generally limited, monetary cooperation was vague, industrial cooperation often weak, and concertation with regard to the development of the Third World still in an embryonic stage.

The first efforts to remedy this state of affairs in international relations date back to 1972. It was during the Paris Summit, that the Nine decided to intensify the dialogue between the enlarged Community and the industrialised countries. Starting in June 1973, the Commission had held regular biannual consultations with the Japanese government similar to those which are organised with the United States administration. These consultations cover not only bilateral problems but also the main multi-lateral economic problems. (The Community-Japan negotiations aimed at concluding a trade agreement which started back in 1970, have given rise to the problem of introducing a Community safeguard clause).

Thanks to the delegation which was set up in Tokyo in November 1974 and the Japanese mission to the European Communities, the Community itself has now a permanent means of liaison which enables it to intensify the dialogue and strengthen its ties with Japan.

One is, however, bound to recognise that the common trade policy which, under the terms of article 113 of the Treaty of Rome should be based on standard principles is still less harmonized with regard to Japan than towards other non-member countries. Whilst the main guidelines of a common strategy towards Japan were laid down by the Council of Ministers of the Community, especially with regard to the plan of activities designed to facilitate access to the Japanese market, disagreements still exist between the Member States with regard to imports from Japan. These often take the form of qualitative restrictions whose economic value is sometimes almost nil. These disagreements raise problems in the relations between the EEC and Japan which should therefore be adapted to the requirements of the 80's, (above all on account of the growing imbalance in bilateral trade).

The difficulties in the field of trade

For several years now, the Community and Japan have, in practice, restricted themselves to little more than trade. The Japanese efforts to penetrate the European market have been continuous and efficient. European industries did not always make a similar effort to break into the Japanese market. This is the reason for the growing imbalance in the trade balance between the two countries. When the Common Market was first set up, Japan as a market, was not in a position to absorb many European products : during the fifties, the per capita production in Japan was less than one third of that of the Community. Like other countries, Japan had to concentrate on exports because of its lack of raw materials and sources of energy.

Nowadays, the Community share of Japanese exports amounts to about 12%. In proportion to total Japanese exports, sales to the Community are ten times greater than those of the Community to Japan.

In 1980, Japanese exports to the European Community have increased by about 30.7% whereas Community exports to Japan have remained stable.

Since the beginning of the seventies, the Community's trade deficit with Japan has been steadily increasing. From 1.35 billion dollars in 1973, it rose to 6.3 billion dollars in 1978, to 7 billion in 1979 and to 10.989 billions in 1980. (1)

Community exports cover only about 47% of imports in 1979 and 37.2% in 1980.

The factors which the Community believes cause the specific difficulties in its trading with Japan are :

- the concentration of Japanese exports in a limited number of sectors which are open to the full blast of fierce competition : automobiles, television, machine tools (above all very advanced machines with electronic controls) and electronic products.

(See appendices III, IV, V, VI

- the fact that technical or administrative restrictions or impediments exist in Japan such as, for example, with regard to footwear, food products, pharmaceutical and cosmetic products, chemical and agro-chemical products, sanitary and medical supplies, etc.

The problem of a real opening up of the Japanese market still remains the dominant theme of relations between the Community and Japan.

- the abnormally low percentage of manufactured products in Japan's overall imports as compared with the percentage of the Community and the United States: 21.8% of total imports in 1980 as compared with 25.2% in 1978 and 24.5% in 1979. The comparable figure for Europe in 1980 is 44%.

Attitudes taken by the Commission and statements from Council

In view of this situation, the two parties have engaged in a dialogue which has sometimes been difficult but designed to provide the conditions for a better balance. Among the main stages of this dialogue one could refer to: the visit of the last President of the Commission, Mr. Roy Jenkins, to Tokyo in the autumn of 1977; the visit of Vice-President Haferkamp, in charge of external relations, in March 1978, ending with the adoption of a "joint statement" covering all the trade questions; the visit to Brussels of Prime Minister Fukuda in July 1978.

Vice-President Haferkamp went to Japan again in July 1979; Vice-President Davignon, who is in charge of industrial affairs, visited Tokyo in May 1980. President Thorn, who was then President of the Council of Ministers, succeeded him on the 10th and 12th of October and Mr. M. Ito, the ex Japanese Foreign Minister, had talks with the Commission on the 10th and 12th of December 1980.

The next encounters at Ministerial level are those of Prime Minister Suzuki and Foreign Minister Sonoda on the 15th June 1981 and Mr. Tanaka, Minister of Trade and Industry (MITI) on the 17th June 1981.

(1) The deficit of the Community in 1980 grew by 51% over 1979 (see Appendix II).

The main lines of the Community's "joint strategy" drawn up as a result of this dialogue were laid down in the statements and conclusions of the Council of Ministers and the European Council.

In February 1978, the Council of Ministers noted that a common strategy was an essential condition for any worthwhile dialogue with Japan. Nothing short of such a strategy would allow the Community institutions to speak with the necessary authority and precision.

The substance of the strategy which has now been established is essentially based on the Council declaration of the 25th November 1980 in which it expressed its great concern over the situation of bilateral trade.

In the course of 1980, Japanese exports continued to be centred on certain sectors, above all automobiles, television, electronics and machine tools.

Community exports to Japan did not, however, increase in 1980, the Japanese market not being sufficiently open for manufactured products (which account for the bulk of Community exports).

In a declaration adopted during their meeting on the 25th of November 1980, the Council expressed its deep concern about this situation.

The Council stressed the need for effective moderation in Japanese exports in the sectors where any increase is likely to lead to difficulties.

The Japanese government should undertake to substantially increase their imports of Community products as soon as possible and to endeavour to avoid any policies likely to grant their other main trading partners a regime which was more favourable than that granted to the Community.

On the European side, further progress should be made towards restructuring European enterprises and achieving a greater penetration into the Japanese market.

If tangible progress is to be made in this field, one could explore certain possibilities for each party to work towards a greater liberalisation.

In this connection the Commission noted in a communication presented to the Council on the 17th July 1980 that the quantitative restrictions maintained by certain States since the sixties represented a major obstacle to adapting trade relations with Japan to the requirements of the eighties.

In the course of the six-monthly consultations between the EEC and Japan on the 29th of January 1981, the Commission delegation noted a considerable gap between what the Community had asked for under the terms of the Council declaration of the 25th November 1980 and the Japanese replies.

In a declaration dated the 17th February 1981, the Council reaffirmed the attitude that it had taken on the 25th of November 1980.

Bearing in mind the import of economic factors on relations between Europe and Japan as a whole, the Community's concern should be expressed at the top political level.

The Council took special note of the growing concern caused by the constant increases in Japanese car exports, above all to the Benelux.

Considering that trade with Japan concerns all the big industrial powers, the Council considered that trade between the industrialised countries should be examined in conjunction with all the countries within the framework of the normal exchange of views about world problems during the Western Economic Summit scheduled for July 1981 in Ottawa.

After the Council meeting of the 17th February 1981, the Commission set up a Community wide surveillance schemes for imports coming from Japan with special regard to private cars, colour television receivers and cathode tubes and certain machine tools. On the 19th May 1981, the Council held a special discussion on the automobile sector following the measures which Japan had introduced for the United States. Japan should give a formal commitment whereby the exports of Japanese tourist cars should be subject to measures similar to those adopted by Japan for the United States.

POSSIBILITIES FOR IMPROVING BILATERAL RELATIONS

Operations promoting a better knowledge of the Japanese market

Realizing that the problems for the access of foreign products into the Japanese market is one of the main obstacles in the bilateral relations between the EEC and Japan, in 1979, the Commission set up a promotion campaign for exports to Japan.

This program has two stages : the award of scholarships to spend eighteen months in Japan to young European industrialists and managers and certain trade promotion schemes of a sectorial nature.

The goal of the scholarship program is to promote a more intimate knowledge of the Japanese market through in-depth language training (an intensive twelve month course in Japanese) and a training period consisting of six months in a Japanese firm.

The Commission awarded 22 scholarships in 1979. 23 scholars were selected in 1980 during the second program. The third program for 1981 is now in hand.

The trade promotion scheme is essentially comprised of :

- the organisation of seminars in Europe, specially concerned with specific sectors;
- the organisation of sales missions to Japan;
- the establishment of an Information Centre providing exporters with sectorial surveys of the Japanese market.

Whilst the best known European products in Japan were essentially luxury products (French perfumes, Italian leather and skins, travel goods, etc.), at present the efforts are aimed at a wider range of products (including mechanical products, together with furniture and leisure equipment).

Nevertheless the Commission and the member States are aware of the fact that the goal of "strengthening the third side" of the community - United States - Japan triangle cannot be achieved by concentrating their efforts exclusively on the commercial side: this must doubtless take priority, but it cannot be exclusive. The important thing will be to make a parallel

onslaught in every sector which links the European economy to the American economy, and the small number of joint ventures, interests purchased or common branches, etc. with the Japanese industry.

Intensification of economic cooperation between European and Japanese firms in the fields of industry, technology and finance.

The industrial cooperation sought by the Japanese has already been subjected to consideration on the initiative of Mr. Davignon and was further analysed during his stay in Japan last May.

In its communication to the Council on the 17th July 1980, the Commission commented on the usefulness of closer contacts between certain European and Japanese industrial sectors and the advisability of collaboration to achieve joint projects in third countries.

In its declaration of the 25th November 1980, the Council stressed the need for holding discussions regarding the possibilities for investment both in Japan and in the Community (European investments in Japan are ten times less than Japanese investments in Europe), the creation of joint enterprises and transfers of technology. In this connection, during the six monthly high level consultations in January 1981, Japan announced its interest in the possibilities for long-term cooperation with Europe of the "Ten" in the aeronautical and nuclear energy fields.

This industrial and technological cooperation is aimed at opening up the financial markets.

In May 1978, Mr. Tugendhat, the member of the Commission entrusted with questions of budget and finance, went to Tokyo to discuss with the responsible Japanese authorities the different aspects for a simplification and greater flexibility in the banking regulations and a broader opening of the financial market. A new law governing exchange control came into force in December 1980. Nevertheless, a memorandum from the Commission dated May 1981 reiterated the difficulties encountered by the branches of European banks in Japan (including obtaining supplies of yens and taxation).

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND JAPAN IN THE WORLD CONTEXT

In the modern world where the richest and most powerful countries have realized the need for international solidarity, the Community and Japan have a special role to play.

This has been mainly within the framework of the Western Summits where Japan and the Community together with the other main partners in the world take the decisions that govern world economy.

There is a dynamic need which leads Japan and the Community to coordinate their attitudes towards the international economic plan.

With regard to aid for development Japan and the Community hold regular consultations during their six monthly bilateral talks and their meetings within the framework of international relations, OECD, the Development Aid Committee.

The Community has a long standing tradition in this field dating back to its foundation: the Yaoundé Convention, the Lomé Conventions I and II and ever larger programs for food aid and cooperation with the Third World. Japan however should make serious efforts. There is a need for a more reasonable international distribution of the financial burdens within the North-South context.

Japanese expenditure on development aid is still less than 0.26% of the gross national product as compared with 0.59% for France and 0.49% for the Community as a whole. It should trend towards the OECD average of 0.35% of the GNP.

Another field for international cooperation is that of the liberalisation of trade and the discipline that should govern it. Together with the United States, the Community and Japan have been the main protagonists in the trade negotiations known as the Tokyo round and (even if the possible objectives have not yet been fully attained) they have served as the basis for a substantial progressive reduction in the customs duties throughout the world together with the drafting of several codes that, among other things, define the rules for international trade in respect of subsidies, compensatory duties, anti-dumping regulations, opening up of public markets, etc.

In the energy field, the United States, Japan and the Community have adopted a common strategy which was discussed in detail during the Tokyo Summit (June 1979).

Japan is working closely with the member States of the Community on a certain number of energy case studies within the framework of the International Energy Agency. This cooperation could be extended to the Community itself for problems of safety, handling of waste and the development of rapid sur-generator reactors.

Money also forms a central theme of the United States - Community - Japan multilateral discussions. The dollar no longer holds the centre of the stage on the international monetary scene: the creation of a "European Monetary System" (EMS) and the importance of currencies such as the yen and the DM, make it essential that cooperation between the policies of the authorities controlling these currencies should be strengthened; no reform of the international monetary system could be undertaken without their cooperation. Apart from the problems that exist inside the world organisations (such as the International Monetary Fund), the periodical meetings between the "big money men" of the main monetary powers provide for a worthwhile exchange of views.

Cooperation between the Community and Japan also extends to more technical fields, such as :

Export credits. The needs for avoiding undercutting in the credit conditions led the Community, the United States and Japan to define certain disciplines regarding rates of interest and length of credits, which were subsequently adopted by all the Western countries. The revision of the regulations which is now being undertaken within the OECD framework, highlights the importance of the question.

The existence of the present trade imbalance represents a serious hindrance to developing a worthwhile and positive association between the Community and Japan which would cover cooperation in such widely different fields as aid to the developing countries, monetary stability, energy saving and world security.

Under these circumstances, it would be advisable to implement a genuine common commercial policy for Japan. The member States would speak unanimously in order to bring the economic weight of the Ten to bear on the question to ensure respect for the EEC per se.

Thus the "third side" of the United States - Community - Japan triangle would be strengthened and the two parties could assume their "worldwide responsibilities" in full knowledge of what is involved and with ever greater efficiency for the benefit of the international community as a whole.

EXPORTS OF WORLD, EC, US AND JAPAN (Value, Distribution, Growth)

	EXPORTS OF				EXPORTS AS % OF WORLD			INDEX OF GROWTH (1968=100)			
	WORLD ¹⁾ \$ bn.	EC 1) \$ bn.	US \$ bn.	JAPAN \$ bn.	EC %	US %	JAPAN %	WORLD	EC	US	JAPAN
1948	57	-	12.5	0.3	-	22.0	0.5	-	-	36.7	2.0
1958	97	22.1	17.9	2.8	22.8	18.5	3.0	48.3	50.5	51.7	22.1
1963	131	28.4	23.4	5.4	21.7	17.8	4.2	65.4	64.9	67.5	41.9
1968 [*]	200	43.8	34.6	12.9	21.8	17.3	6.5	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
1970	257	55.7	43.2	19.3	21.7	16.8	7.2	128.2	127.2	124.8	148.6
1973	465.4	99.2	71.3	36.9	21.3	15.3	7.9	234.0	226.5	206.0	283.7
1976	821.8	157.9	114.9	67.2	19.3	14.0	8.2	408.7	360.6	332.0	517.1
1978	1,060.8	221.5	143.6	97.6	20.9	13.5	9.2	528.9	505.9	414.8	750.9
1979	1,317.1	266.1	181.8	103.1	20.2	13.7	7.8	719.7	607.5	524.9	793.2
1980	1,636.5	306.9	220.6	129.9	18.7	13.5	7.9	815.8 ²⁾	700.6 ²⁾	636.9 ²⁾	999.3 ²⁾

(1) From 1958, excludes internal trade of EC of nine.

(2) Estimate based on figures for Jan.-Nov. 1980.

Source : Derived from U.N. Statistical Yearbook 1977, Eurostat Monthly Bulletin of External Trade, Special Number 1958-79, GATT Study "International Trade in 1980 and Present Prospects" (GATT/1285), and Eurostat.

The EC Trade With Japan : 1973 - 1981

(Customs clearance basis)

Million US \$							Million EUA				
Year	Imports from Japan	Annual % increase	Exports to Japan	Annual % increase	Balance	Cover ratio %	Imports from Japan	Annual % increase	Exports to Japan	Annual % increase	Balance
<u>EC 9</u>	1973	4186	2835		- 1351	67.7	3399		2306		- 1093
	1974	5219	3306	17	- 1913	63.2	4376	28	2769	20	- 2607
	1975	5987	2767	-16	- 3220	46.1	4826	10	2227	-19	- 2599
	1976	7153	3043	10	- 4112	42.5	6399	32	2722	22	- 3678
	1977	8750	3528	16	- 5222	40.3	7668	19	3092	13	- 4577
	1978	11124	4746	34	- 6378	42.6	8730	13	3726	20	- 5004
	1979	13421	6334	33	- 7087	47.3	9792	12	4632	24	- 5160
	1980	17351	6362	0.4	-10989	36.6	12462	27	4569	- 1	- 7893
	<u>1980</u>										
	Jan	1270	502	9	- 768	39.5	880	23	348	3	- 532
	Feb	1153	543	24	- 610	47.1	809	28	380	17	- 429
	Mar	1355	607	7	- 748	44.7	998	18	447	6	- 551
	Apr	1361	501	- 2	- 860	37.0	1011	22	371	- 3	- 640
	May	1396	491	-11	- 905	35.1	996	19	350	-16	- 646
	Jun	1498	518	- 8	- 980	34.5	1077	32	369	-14	- 708
	Jul	1636	580	- 1	- 1056	35.7	1136	38	403	- 5	- 733
	Aug	1342	446	-24	- 896	33.2	950	22	316	-26	- 634
	Sep	1606	487	=	- 1119	30.3	1135	49	344	- 2	- 791
	Oct	1623	597	7	- 1026	36.7	1172	23	431	7	- 741
	Nov	1614	465	-11	- 1149	28.8	1209	34	348	- 8	- 861
	Dec	1417	598	23	- 819	42.2	1091	34	460	32	- 631
	<u>1981</u>										
<u>EC 10</u>	Jan p ⁽¹⁾	1587	476	- 5	- 1111	29.9	1234	40	370	6	- 864
	Feb p	1447	547	=	- 900	37.8	1199	48	453	19	- 746

(1) Provisional figures

Source : Eurostat

Table 4: Product composition of Japan's exports

<u>Product group</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
		(\$ billion)			
<u>Total Exports</u>	<u>36.9</u>	<u>67.2</u>	<u>80.5</u>	<u>97.5</u>	<u>103.0</u>
		(percent)			
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Primary products	5.3	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.9
Iron and steel	14.4	15.6	13.1	12.2	13.7
Chemicals	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.6	6.4
Other semi-manufactures	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2
Office equipment and telecommunications	5.3	5.8	5.1	5.7	6.1
Road transport vehicles	13.3	16.1	17.8	19.5	20.1
Other machinery and transport equipment	21.4	21.2	22.7	20.8	16.7
Household equipment	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.8
Textiles	6.6	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.9
Other Manufactures	14.1	13.0	14.6	15.0	15.2

Source: GATT

Table 5: Structure and concentration of Japan's exports to the Community, 1979

	<u>Value</u> (\$ billion)	<u>Proportions (7)</u>	
		of exports to EC	of all exports of the same product
<u>Total Exports</u>	12.69	<u>100.0</u>	<u>12.3</u>
<u>Product Groups:</u>			
Household appliances	2.70	21.3	24.28
Road transport vehicles	2.74	21.6	13.24
Other machinery and transport equipment (1)	1.88	14.8	10.91
Office equipment and telecommunications	1.30	10.2	20.70
Textiles	0.23	1.8	5.75
Other Manufactures (2)	1.7	13.4	11.66
Iron and Steel	0.44	3.5	3.11
Chemicals	0.74	5.8	11.19
Other semi-manufactures (3)	0.31	2.4	9.14
Primary products	0.44	3.5	11.0

Source: GATT

- (1) Railway, aircraft, ships, power generating equipment, scientific instruments, electric apparatus for medical purposes.
 (2) Including machinery for specialised industries (eg. roller bearings, agricultural machinery) and other consumer goods.
 (3) Leather, rubber, wood, paper and manufactures thereof.

Penetration of Member States' markets by Japanese cars (1975 to 1980)

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
D	a	35.7	42.8	62.4	97.4	147.9	249.0
	b	6.7	8.5	11.0	15.5	23.5	37.5
	c	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.7	5.6	10.3
F	a	23.0	51.0	49.9	35.4	43.0	55.0
	b	7.6	12.0	11.8	8.7	9.9	12.8
	c	1.5	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.9
B + L	a	64.0	78.0	87.0	79.0	80.0	112.0
	b	16.5	18.0	19.3	17.8	17.7	25.2
	c	16.5	18.0	19.3	17.8	17.7	25.2
I	a	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.0
	b	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
	c	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
UK	a	108.0	121.0	140.0	174.0	185.0	190.0
	b	27.2	24.8	23.3	22.2	19.2	21.2
	c	9.0	9.4	10.6	10.9	10.8	12.3
NL	a	75.0	85.0	109.0	110.0	111.0	121.0
	b	16.0	17.5	20.8	19.8	20.8	27.8
	c	15.6	16.8	19.8	18.8	19.5	26.6
DK	a	23.0	31.0	23.0	19.0	27.0	26.0
	b	19.8	20.4	16.3	14.3	21.3	31.3
	c	19.8	20.4	16.3	14.3	21.3	31.3
IRL	a	6.0	10.0	18.0	28.0	27.0	28.0
	b	11.1	14.2	21.5	26.0	28.0	30.5
	c	11.1	14.2	21.5	26.0	28.0	30.5

a = Number of Japanese cars imported ('000).
 b = Japanese cars as a percentage of all imported cars.
 c = Japanese cars as a percentage of all new car registrations.
 b, c = Figures rounded to one decimal point.

APPENDIX VI

Japanese exports of colour TV sets - in thousands

Destinations	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total	5,251	4,423	3,609	3,408
European Community	530	484	542	501
United States	2,959	2,135	2,135	685
Australia	610	426	426	201
Panama	-	40	40	67
Saudi Arabia	-	150	150	225
Libya	-	17	17	291
Hong Kong	85	120	120	171
Taiwan	-	5	5	141
Canada	460	393	393	303

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