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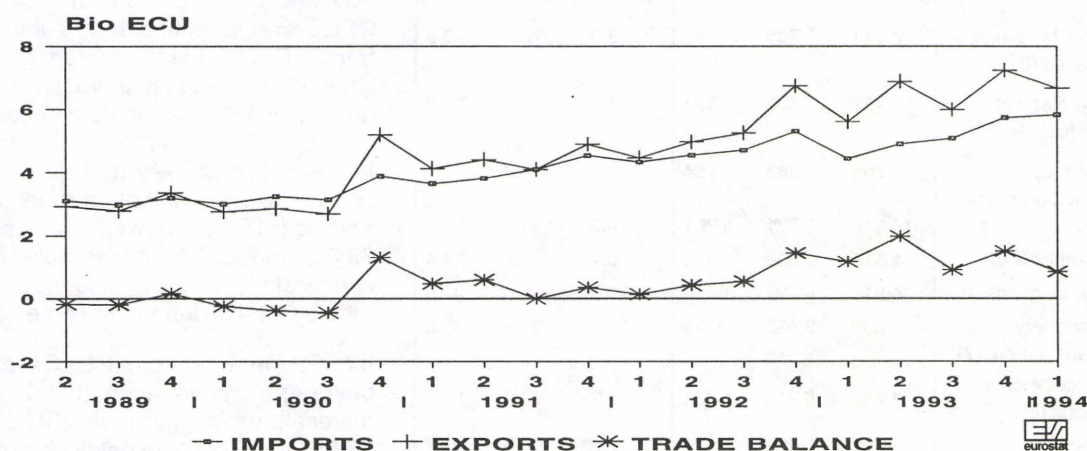
### EUROPEAN UNION (EU)<sup>(1)</sup> TRADE WITH BULGARIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, HUNGARY, POLAND, ROMANIA AND SLOVAKIA (CEECs) (\*) - Results until March 1994 -

#### Part I: Summary

In the first quarter of 1994 the EU's trade surplus with CEECs went down to 0.8 billion ecus from 1.2 billion ecus for the same period of 1993. The EU cover ratio (exports over imports) went down from 126 in the first quarter of 1993 to 115 in the same period of 1994, as a result of a steep increase in EU imports from the CEECs (+31.1%) and a more moderate increase of exports to these countries (+19.1%). The largest increases in imports coming from the CEECs were recorded by the BLEU (+99.4%), United Kingdom (+49.3%) and Spain (+41.7%), whilst the largest shares of EU imports from CEECs went to Germany (56.2%), Italy (12.7%) and France (9.7%). The main suppliers among the CEECs were Poland (37.0%), the Czech Republic (24.1%) and Hungary (18.6%). In terms of EU

exports the highest increases to CEECs were recorded by Greece (+89.2%), Ireland (+60.1%) and Portugal (+67.3%). The largest export shares went to Germany (54.2%), Italy (13.6%) and France (7.7%). The main CEEC importers were Poland (35.3%), the Czech Republic (25.2%) and Hungary (20.2%). EU trade with CEECs in the first quarter of 1994 was mainly concentrated in manufactured products: representing 80.7% of total EU imports from CEECs and 83.5% of total EU exports to the CEEC countries. The main imports from CEECs were clothing (SITC 84), iron and steel (SITC 67) and electrical machinery (SITC 77), whilst the most important EU exports to CEECs were road vehicles (SITC 78), textile yarn and fabrics (SITC 65) and electrical machinery (SITC 77).

#### EU TRADE WITH CEECs



(\*) Central and Eastern European Countries

Data source: Eurostat (COMEXT). SITC Rev. 3 is in application from 1988

SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

<sup>(1)</sup> Before the enlargement, therefore 12 countries

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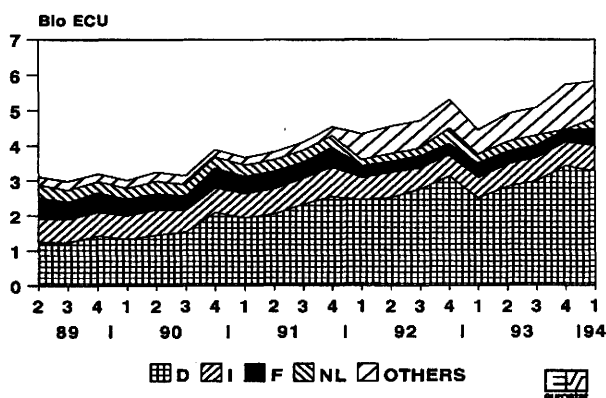
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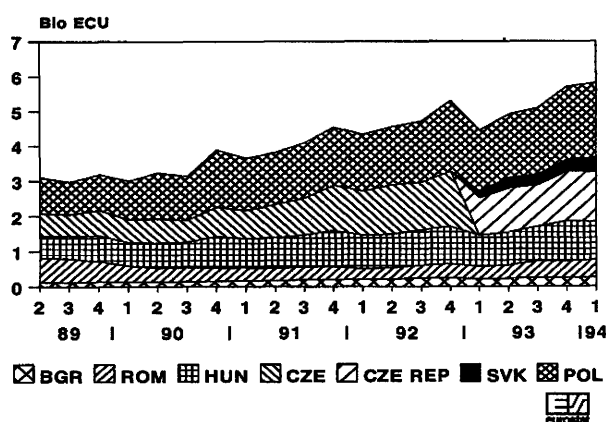
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## Part II: EU Imports from CEECs

**EU IMPORTS FROM CEECs  
BY EU PARTNERS**



**EU IMPORTS FROM CEECs  
BY CEECs SUPPLIERS**



II.1 The value of EU imports from CEECs were up 31.1% to 5.8 billion ecus in the first quarter of 1994 compared to the corresponding period of 1993.

by countries...

II.2 The growth rates for imports by individual EU member states were extremely varied. The biggest change compared to the first three months of 1993 was registered for the BLEU, 99.4%. The United Kingdom and Spain increased their imports from CEECs by 49.3% and 41.7% respectively. Italy raised its imports by 31.2% between the first quarter of 1993 and 1994. A rise by 30.2% (to 3.3 billion ecus) was registered for Germany. Denmark and The Netherlands raised their imports by 27.2% and 25.7% respectively. The increases in Greece, France and Ireland of between 7-10%, were below the average. The only negative import value was recorded for Portugal (-4.8%).

II.3 The largest shares of EU imports from CEECs in the first quarter of 1994 went to Germany (56.2%), Italy (12.7%), France (9.7%), the United Kingdom (5.9%) and The Netherlands (5.6%).

II.4 On the supplier side, the increase in imports from the Slovak Republic was well above the average (+96.6%), whilst those of Romania (+38.5%) and the Czech Republic (+32.4%) were slightly below average. "The trends" for Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria were all well below average (+25.5%, +22.2% and +21.5% respectively). Poland (37.0%), the Czech Republic (24.1%) and Hungary (18.6%) were the main suppliers to the EU during the first quarter of 1994.

**TABLE 1: EU IMPORTS FROM CEECs BY SITC SECTIONS**

PRODUCTS SITC Rev 3	1992 01-12	1993 01-12	1994 01-03	92/91 01-12	93/92 01-12	94/93 01-03
	Mio ecus			% variation		
TOTAL TRADE (0-9)	18 899	20 163	5 826	17.3	6.7	31.1
Food, beverage, tobacco (0+1)	2 044	1 786	445	-8.0	-12.6	23.5
Raw material non fuel (2+4)	1 457	1 300	337	16.2	-10.8	27.0
Fuels (3)	754	883	234	-27.0	17.2	29.7
Manuf. products (5-8)	14 218	15 771	4 701	26.6	10.9	32.5
Chemicals (5)	1 515	1 339	442	0.7	-11.7	24.4
Manuf. goods (6)	4 912	4 792	1 472	28.3	-2.5	42.8
Machinery Transport eq. (7)	3 039	3 923	1 155	31.1	29.1	33.8
Miscellaneous goods (8)	4 752	5 718	1 631	32.7	20.3	25.5
Other (9)	427	422	110	12.3	-1.0	24.7
EXTRA-EU	487 730	485 422	131 754	-1.3	-0.5	10.5
CEECs/EXTRA-EU (%)	3.9	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
MANUF./TOTAL (%)	75.2	78.2	80.7	-	-	-

by products...

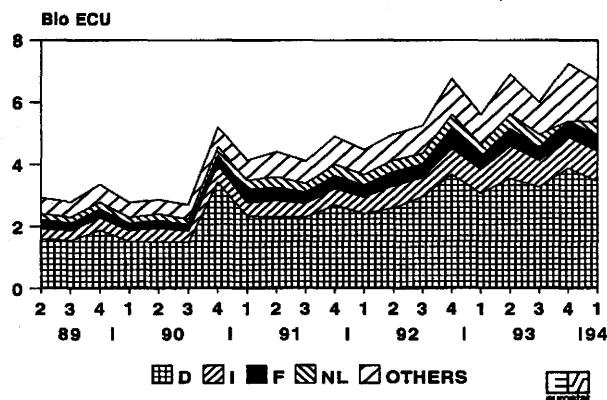
II.5 At 32.5% the increase in imports of manufactured products (SITC 5-8) from CEECs was above the average for EU imports from CEECs, representing 80.7% of total EU imports from CEECs. Manufactured goods (SITC 6) showed the biggest increase during the first quarter of 1994, some 42.8% compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Imports of machinery and transport equipment (SITC 7) and miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC 8) showed increases in value by 33.8% and 25.5% respectively. EU imports of chemicals (SITC 5), originating from the CEECs rose by 24.4% during the same period.

II.6 EU imports from CEECs of both food, beverage and tobacco (SITC 0+1) and raw materials other than fuels (SITC 2+4) rose by 23.5% and 27.0% respectively during the period considered.

II.7 The share of EU imports from the CEECs over total extra-EU imports increased from 3.7% of total extra-EU imports during the first quarter of 1993 to 4.4% in the same period of 1994.

Part III: EU Exports to CEECs

EU EXPORTS TO CEECs BY EU SUPPLIERS



EU EXPORTS TO CEECs BY CEECs PARTNERS

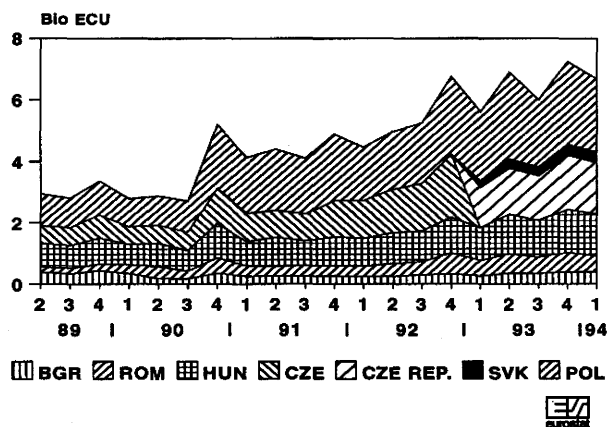


TABLE 2: EU EXPORTS TO CEECs BY SITC SECTIONS

PRODUCTS SITC Rev 3	1992	1993	1994	92/91	93/92	94/93
	01-12	01-12	01-03	01-12	01-12	01-03
	Mio ecus			% variation		
TOTAL TRADE (0-9)	21 439	25 732	6 675	22.2	20.0	19.1
Food, beverage, tobacco (0+1)	1 743	2 214	597	6.6	27.0	15.7
Raw material non fuel (2+4)	627	625	186	15.5	-0.3	24.1
Fuels (3)	688	670	160	40.5	-2.7	-13.4
Manuf. products (5-8)	17 745	21 502	5 574	25.0	21.2	21.4
Chemicals (5)	2 478	3 068	886	23.2	23.8	21.0
Manuf. goods (6)	4 034	5 234	1 297	32.5	29.8	20.9
Machinery Transport eq. (7)	8 580	9 894	2 511	19.9	15.3	18.1
Miscellaneous goods (8)	2 654	3 305	879	33.4	24.5	33.1
Other (9)	634	721	158	-5.8	13.6	-2.5
EXTRA-EU CEECs/EXTRA-EU (%)	435 660	482 425	125 431	2.9	10.7	17.6
	4.9	5.3	5.3	-	-	-
MANUF./TOTAL (%)	82.8	83.6	83.5	-	-	-

by countries...

III.1 EU total exports to the CEECs went up by 19.1% to 6.7 billion ecus in the first three months of 1994. German exports, representing more than 54% of total EU exports to CEECs increased by 12.7% to a value of 3.4 billion ecus in the first quarter of 1994.

III.2 The highest increases in exports to CEECs were recorded by Greece (+89.2%), Ireland (+60.1%), Portugal (+67.3%) and BLEU (+33.7%). Exports from Spain, Italy and France increased during the first quarter of 1994 by 31.7%, 25.4% and 24.2% respectively.

III.3 The largest shares of exports to the CEECs in the first quarter of 1994 were recorded for: Germany (54.2%), Italy (13.6%), France (7.7%), The Netherlands (6.9%) and the United Kingdom (6.7%).

III.4 On the receiving end, the growth rates were quite varied. The increase in EU exports to the Slovak Republic (+58.6%) and Bulgaria (+53.6%) were well above average, whilst those of the Czech Republic (+27.4%) and Hungary (+26.0%) were around average. The growth rates for Poland and Romania were both well below average (+4.5% and +2.7% respectively).

III.5 Poland received 35.3% of total EU exports to the CEECs in the first quarter of 1994. The Czech Republic and Hungary received 25.2% and 20.2% each, while Romania, Bulgaria and the Slovak Republic received 7.8%, 6.0% and 5.5% of EU exports, over the same period.

by products...

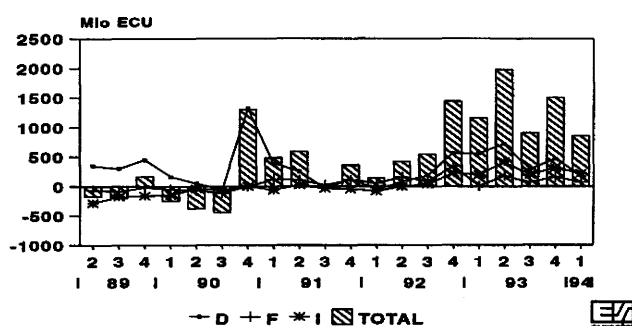
III.6 The export of manufactured products (83.5% of total EU exports to the CEECs in the first quarter of 1994), was the main reason for the increase in EU's exports to this group of countries. This group of sections recorded a rise of 21.4% to a value of almost 5.6 billion ecus during the period. Miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC 8) and chemicals (SITC 5), showed the largest increases of 33.1% and 21.0% respectively. EU exports of manufactured goods (SITC 6) rose by 20.9%.

III.7 EU exports of food, beverage and tobacco (SITC 0+1) and raw materials other than fuels (SITC 2+4) were up by 15.7% and 24.1% respectively.

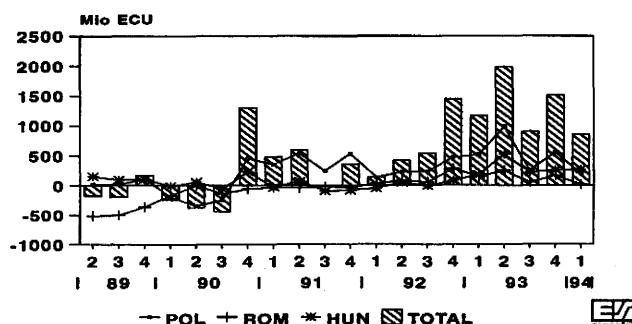
III.8 EU exports to the CEECs represented 5.3% of total extra-EU exports during the first quarter of 1994, thus showing no change from the previous year.

## Part IV: EU Trade Balance with CEECs and Trade by Products

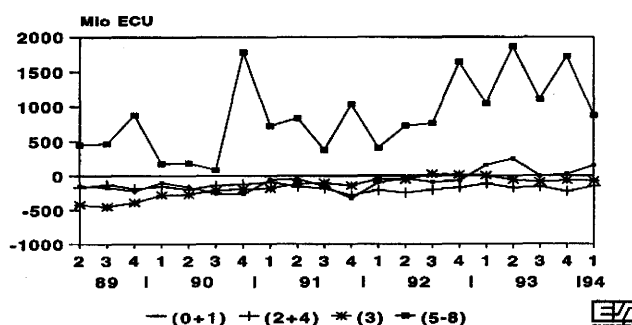
**EU TRADE BALANCE with CEECs,  
BY EU COUNTRY**



**EU TRADE BALANCE WITH CEECs,  
BY CEECs**



**EU TRADE BALANCE WITH CEECs  
BY SITC SECTIONS**



IV.1 Although sharply higher EU imports were registered from the CEEC countries (+31.1%) and more moderate increases of exports (+19.1%) were shown, the EU trade balance with the CEEC showed a surplus for the first quarter of 1994 (+0.8 billion ecus). The EU cover ratio (exports over imports) went down from 126 to 115 between the first quarter of 1993 and 1994.

IV.2 Italy (+0.2 billion ecus), Germany (+0.2 billion ecus) and The Netherlands (+0.1 billion ecus) were the EU countries registering the largest surpluses with the CEECs in the first three months of 1994. The only EU country showing a deficit with the CEECs was Portugal.

IV.3 EU trade with CEECs by SITC sections registered a surplus of 0.9 billion ecus for manufactured products (SITC 5-8), in the first quarter of 1994. EU trade with food, beverage and tobacco (SITC 0+1) showed a surplus of 0.1 billion ecus. The rest of the aggregates such as raw materials other than fuels (SITC 2+4) and fuels (SITC 3) showed small deficits of 0.2 and 0.1 billion ecus respectively for the first three months of 1994.

IV.4 When considering EU trade with CEECs by SITC product divisions, seven categories accounted for 33% of total EU imports from this group of countries in the first quarter of 1994. Clothing (SITC 84), iron and steel (SITC 67) and electrical machinery (SITC 77) were the main imports from CEECs. The EU imports of iron and steel increased by almost 87%, compared to the first quarter of 1993.

IV.5 The most important EU exported product divisions to the CEECs in the first three months of 1994 were road vehicles (SITC 78), textile yarn and fabrics (SITC 65) and electrical machinery (SITC 77). The last mentioned division increased by more than 37%, compared with the same period of the previous year.

**TABLE 3: EU TRADE WITH CEECs BY MAIN SITC PRODUCT DIVISIONS**

SITC-2 digits	1994	94/93	1994 01-03		
PRODUCTS	01-03	01-03	percentage share in ...		
IMPORTS	mio ecus	% variation	Total extra-EU imports	EU imports from CEECs	Cumulated
84 Clothing	914.0	27.0	10.6	12.4	12.4
67 Iron and steel	341.2	86.9	14.6	3.1	15.5
77 Electrical machinery	326.1	48.6	4.2	3.8	19.3
82 Furniture	302.9	29.7	26.5	4.0	23.3
78 Road vehicles	264.6	8.4	4.3	4.2	27.5
68 Non-ferrous metals	232.2	56.6	8.2	2.5	30.0
69 Metal manuf. nes	229.5	17.8	9.8	3.3	33.3
PRODUCTS	1994	94/93	1994 01-03		
EXPORTS	01-03	01-03	percentage share in...		
EXPORTS	mio ecus	% variation	Total extra-EU exports	EU exports to CEECs	Cumulated
78 Road vehicles	620.0	3.6	5.3	9.0	9.0
65 Textile yarn, fabrics	543.0	23.0	14.7	6.6	15.6
77 Electrical machinery nes	458.5	37.4	5.8	5.0	20.6
74 Mach. for general ind.	442.3	13.6	5.7	5.8	26.4
72 Mach. for special ind.	395.7	20.5	5.1	4.9	31.3
89 Misc. manuf. goods	325.2	39.3	5.8	3.5	34.8
54 Medicinal & pharm. products	200.0	29.9	5.2	2.3	37.1