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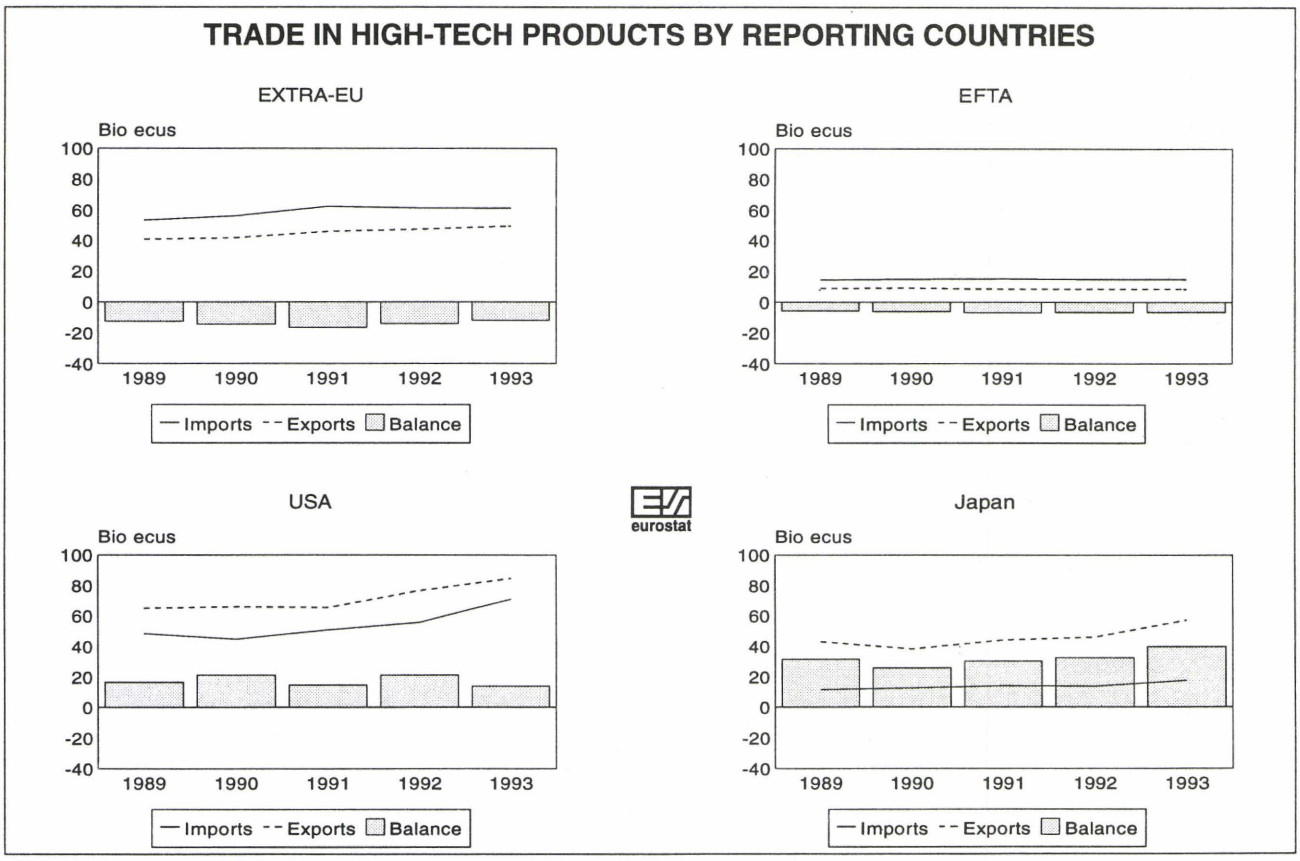
EU TRADE IN HIGH-TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS (*)
- Results until 1993 -

1. Eurostat presents in this "statistics in focus" the main conclusions of the study "EU trade in high-technology products, 1989-1993" which has been conducted under the coordination of Eurostat. It provides an analysis of the evolution of the trade flows of the European Union with its main partners, and a comparison with the performances of the EFTA countries, United States and Japan. Eurostat also introduces a forecoming series of publications devoted to the trade of high-tech products. In effect, taking into account the importance of these products, it is an issue that is necessary to be studied in detail with a certain continuity. The following tables and comments are extracted for the abovementioned study.

TRADE IN HIGH-TECH PRODUCTS BY REPORTING COUNTRIES



(*) For a definition of high-tech products, see last page of this publication

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2. Imports

2.1 Geographical breakdown

Table 1. Regional structure of high-technology imports in 1993 by main groups of countries and branches (%)

Reporting countries		Partner countries						
		EU	EFTA	USA	Japan	NICs6 (*)	NICs9 (**)	Rest
EU	**Total**	**48,3**	**3,9**	**21,6**	**8,9**	**9,5**	**1,6**	**6,2**
	Aircraft, Spacecraft	47,6	3,2	30,3	0,5	0,8	1,2	16,4
	Telecommunications	33,4	7,6	22,0	21,5	8,9	3,9	5,4
	Computer, Office	51,4	2,2	18,4	10,6	14,8	1,7	0,9
	General Electronics	43,9	4,3	16,8	12,1	15,0	1,5	6,4
	Consumption Electr.	45,9	6,1	17,1	23,7	4,1	1,4	1,7
	Scientific Instruments	46,3	11,6	26,7	10,2	1,4	0,9	4,6
	Machinery	35,7	15,1	33,1	6,3	2,2	1,2	6,4
	Nuclear Energy	66,6	2,5	9,2	0,3	0,0	2,2	19,2
	Chemical Products	56,6	8,3	16,6	3,3	6,9	2,7	5,6
	Weapons	53,8	2,7	15,7	0,0	0,2	0,2	27,4
EFTA	**Total**	**46,7**	**4,9**	**25,0**	**10,0**	**9,3**	**0,8**	**3,3**
	Aircraft, Spacecraft	39,2	1,5	52,6	0,8	0,2	0,2	5,5
	Telecommunications	39,3	14,4	12,7	24,4	6,4	1,2	1,6
	Computer, Office	46,3	3,1	25,8	10,3	13,0	0,8	0,7
	General Electronics	43,3	5,4	20,3	13,2	15,3	1,4	1,1
	Consumption Electr.	57,2	6,2	15,5	16,7	2,8	0,7	0,9
	Scientific Instruments	53,0	9,0	26,5	8,7	0,8	0,5	1,5
	Machinery	59,7	11,6	19,9	6,3	1,2	0,1	1,2
	Nuclear Energy	65,2	13,0	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	19,7
	Chemical Products	71,5	1,2	16,8	1,8	2,4	2,9	3,4
	Weapons	18,6	12,6	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,4	63,6
USA	**Total**	**17,5**	**1,1**	**-**	**31,7**	**34,4**	**6,4**	**8,9**
	Aircraft, Spacecraft	75,1	1,8	-	1,3	2,3	3,0	16,5
	Telecommunications	8,0	0,7	-	49,9	21,7	4,7	15,0
	Computer, Office	7,6	0,6	-	35,8	44,3	5,6	6,1
	General Electronics	7,7	0,6	-	29,8	42,9	9,6	9,4
	Consumption Electr.	7,8	0,5	-	74,3	9,8	3,0	4,6
	Scientific Instruments	51,2	4,9	-	30,6	2,3	5,5	5,5
	Machinery	26,9	12,4	-	42,3	4,3	3,8	10,3
	Nuclear Energy	44,2	0,6	-	0,5	0,0	5,8	48,9
	Chemical Products	51,9	6,1	-	9,0	1,4	10,0	21,6
	Weapons	47,6	2,1	-	0,0	0,5	30,2	19,6
JAPAN	**Total**	**14,3**	**1,5**	**59,4**	**-**	**20,3**	**2,8**	**1,7**
	Aircraft, Spacecraft	15,9	0,3	80,5	-	1,1	0,4	1,8
	Telecommunications	3,1	19,6	70,3	-	5,6	0,7	0,7
	Computer, Office	13,0	0,2	48,9	-	30,3	5,3	2,3
	General Electronics	7,9	0,6	53,7	-	34,9	2,1	0,8
	Consumption Electr.	24,4	1,1	58,6	-	11,5	2,8	1,6
	Scientific Instruments	27,9	7,1	59,2	-	2,9	1,0	1,9
	Machinery	20,3	5,7	70,6	-	1,4	0,3	1,7
	Nuclear Energy	22,9	0,0	75,6	-	0,0	0,0	1,5
	Chemical Products	35,1	2,9	40,6	-	3,2	9,5	8,7
	Weapons	30,3	2,9	66,8	-	0,0	0,0	0,0
	World = 100 %.							

Source: Eurostat
(*) NICS 6: Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea
(**) NICS 9: Philippines, Indonesia, China, India, Israel, Turkey, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico

2.1.1. EU total imports of high-tech products accounted for ECU 118.6 billion in 1993 (around 10.4% of global EU imports), from which ECU 61.2 billion (51.7%) had an extra-EU origin, and ECU 57.3 billion (48.3%) were flows originating within the EU. The most important partner of the EU was the USA, followed by the group NICs6. EU imports of these countries represented nearly 22% and 9.5% respectively of total EU imports in this kind of products in 1993 (see table 1).

2.1.2. The main source of EFTA imports of high-tech products was the EU (nearly 47% of total EFTA imports in 1993). These high-tech imports amounted to ECU 14.8 billion in 1993 (approximately 8.5% of total EFTA imports). For the USA, the main origin of its imports (which amounted to ECU 70.9 billion in 1993, 14.5% of total USA imports) was the group NICs6 (34.4%). The most important origin of the Japanese high-tech imports (ECU 17.4 billion in 1993, around 8.5% of total imports) was USA, with nearly 60% of the total, followed by the aggregate NICs6, with 20.3% (table 1).

2.2 Product breakdown

Table 2. Structure of the high-technology imports by reporting countries and main branches (%)

Branches	Reporting countries							
	EU (*)		EFTA		USA		Japan	
	1989	1993	1989	1993	1989	1993	1989	1993
Aircraft and Spacecraft	27,4	24,3	13,1	10,1	12,6	11,1	17,4	18,0
Telecommunications	1.9	1,9	2,8	2,7	2,9	2,1	2,1	2,6
Computers, office machinery	41,7	41,9	48,2	46,2	42,9	47,7	32,8	32,7
General electronics	14,8	16,6	15,3	18,3	27,7	28,0	24,9	27,2
Consumption electronics	4,2	5,4	5,4	8,0	5,1	4,4	2,0	2,4
Scientific instruments	3,6	3,9	5,0	5,6	3,5	3,1	5,8	5,3
Machinery	2,7	2,7	3,2	2,6	2,7	1,8	2,9	2,8
Nuclear energy	2,1	1,9	3,1	2,2	1,6	1,0	7,7	6,2
Chemical products	1,3	1,4	1,5	2,0	0,5	0,5	3,9	2,4
Weapons and ammunition	0,4	0,2	2,4	2,3	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,4
High-tech Total								
%	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Bio ECU	**105,5**	**118,6**	**14,4**	**14,8**	**48,4**	**70,9**	**11,6**	**17,4**

Source: Eurostat

(*) Intra-EU trade included

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2.2.1. Computers and office machinery (41.9% of total EU high-tech imports in 1993), aircraft and spacecraft (24.3%) and general electronics (16.6%) were the most important branches imported by the EU in 1993 (table 2). This structure does not change significatively from 1989. The intra-EU flows were particularly important for the following categories: nuclear energy, chemical products, and weapons and ammunitions.

2.2.2. The three abovementioned branches (computers and office machinery, aircraft and electronics) also dominated the imports of the EFTA countries, USA and Japan (table 2). While the proportions of imports of office machinery were very significant for EFTA and USA (nearly half of their high-tech imports), it is also worth noting the significant proportion of japanese imports of aircraft.

3. Exports

3.1 Geographical breakdown

Table 3. Regional structure of high-technology exports in 1993 by main groups of countries and branches (%)

Reporting countries		Partner countries						
		EU	EFTA	USA	Japan	NICs6 (*)	NICs9 (**)	Rest
EU	**Total**	**53,9**	**7,4**	**13,2**	**2,1**	**4,7**	**4,6**	**14,1**
	Aircraft, Spacecraft	41,6	5,1	21,3	1,3	4,5	6,4	19,8
	Telecommunications	31,1	6,4	7,1	0,6	4,0	18,6	32,0
	Computer, Office	69,0	9,1	9,2	2,3	1,6	1,5	7,3
	General Electronics	55,6	6,2	8,9	1,6	13,2	4,3	10,2
	Consumption Electr.	67,2	12,3	4,7	2,6	1,5	1,8	9,9
	Scientific Instruments	40,6	7,9	19,4	4,6	3,2	5,8	18,5
	Machinery	30,8	7,7	12,7	1,9	7,7	8,6	30,6
	Nuclear Energy	60,7	8,3	9,3	8,9	2,3	3,1	7,4
	Chemical Products	55,6	11,2	6,9	2,7	2,4	5,6	15,6
	Weapons	57,9	2,5	1,6	0,3	4,6	5,6	27,5
EFTA	**Total**	**52,2**	**10,2**	**12,2**	**1,9**	**4,4**	**4,8**	**14,3**
	Aircraft, Spacecraft	33,4	2,3	40,7	1,7	6,2	7,9	7,8
	Telecommunications	28,9	13,8	1,3	1,1	3,4	16,0	35,5
	Computer, Office	60,0	13,1	10,2	0,5	2,1	1,7	12,4
	General Electronics	56,1	10,9	7,3	1,5	7,8	4,1	12,3
	Consumption Electr.	69,8	16,1	2,4	0,8	3,2	2,1	5,6
	Scientific Instruments	56,1	8,2	11,0	6,8	3,0	3,8	11,1
	Machinery	44,6	5,0	16,0	2,2	7,7	8,9	15,6
	Nuclear Energy	59,1	38,9	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,7	0,0
	Chemical Products	75,3	0,2	5,6	1,8	1,0	4,4	11,7
	Weapons	13,1	11,2	12,9	0,0	0,1	2,9	59,8
USA	**Total**	**28,8**	**2,7**	**-**	**10,4**	**21,2**	**14,3**	**22,6**
	Aircraft, Spacecraft	29,5	2,8	-	7,9	20,5	23,0	16,3
	Telecommunications	24,1	3,6	-	7,7	9,3	17,2	38,1
	Computer, Office	36,6	3,2	-	10,9	11,9	10,6	26,8
	General Electronics	16,8	1,2	-	8,7	41,7	9,8	21,8
	Consumption Electr.	32,1	3,5	-	9,9	8,8	9,9	35,8
	Scientific Instruments	37,3	5,0	-	14,8	10,4	12,9	19,6
	Machinery	31,2	3,2	-	9,0	11,7	15,0	29,9
	Nuclear Energy	18,2	0,4	-	63,6	15,6	0,5	1,7
	Chemical Products	40,4	5,0	-	18,8	7,9	9,3	18,6
	Weapons	20,3	2,4	-	14,1	16,3	9,4	37,5
JAPAN	**Total**	**20,9**	**1,1**	**40,4**	**-**	**27,2**	**5,4**	**5,0**
	Aircraft, Spacecraft	28,9	2,1	29,4	-	17,5	10,7	11,4
	Telecommunications	18,1	1,6	31,2	-	12,8	20,5	15,8
	Computer, Office	27,5	0,7	51,7	-	13,3	2,2	4,6
	General Electronics	10,5	0,9	28,5	-	51,8	6,5	1,8
	Consumption Electr.	27,9	2,1	43,7	-	15,2	2,7	8,4
	Scientific Instruments	26,9	2,6	29,4	-	22,5	10,0	8,6
	Machinery	13,5	1,9	34,5	-	26,4	16,9	6,8
	Nuclear Energy	40,4	0,0	14,7	-	0,0	0,0	44,9
	Chemical Products	25,8	2,3	17,3	-	39,6	10,0	5,0
	Weapons	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	0,0	0,0	0,0
	World = 100 %							

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Source: Eurostat
(*) NICS 6: Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea
(**) NICS 9: Philippines, Indonesia, China, India, Israel, Turkey, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico

3.1.1. EU total exports of high-tech products amounted to ECU 107.3 billion in 1993, around 9.2% of total EU exports. The proportion between the extra-EU and intra-EU flows was more favourable for this last one (46.1% and 53.9% respectively). As in the case of the imports, the most important destination of the EU exports was USA (13.2% of the total), followed by the EFTA countries (7.4%) (table 3).

3.1.2. The EU and USA were the most significant destinations of the EFTA high-tech exports (with 52.2% and 12.2% respectively). The total amount of these exports was ECU 8.4 billion in 1993, around 4.5% of total EFTA exports. In the case of the USA, the high-tech exports were mainly directed to the EU, and the group NICs6. These total high-tech exports amounted to ECU 84.8 billion in 1993, 21.4% of the total USA exports in this year. Japanese high-tech exports (ECU 57.0 billion in 1993, 18.5% of total exports) had as main destinations the USA, the group NICs6 and the EU, with 40.4%, 27.2% and 20.9% respectively of the total (table 3).

3.2 Product breakdown

Table 4. Structure of the high-technology exports by reporting countries and main branches (%)

Branches	Reporting countries							
	EU (*)		EFTA		USA		Japan	
	1989	1993	1989	1993	1989	1993	1989	1993
Aircraft and Spacecraft	35,0	30,4	10,0	9,6	30,7	29,7	1,1	0,9
Telecommunications	2,4	2,9	12,0	5,4	1,8	2,2	7,4	5,0
Computers, office machinery	34,3	33,4	25,8	26,0	33,3	29,9	42,2	43,6
General electronics	12,9	15,6	16,2	19,0	19,8	22,7	30,0	33,6
Consumption electronics	3,0	4,5	3,0	7,4	1,1	2,9	11,1	9,8
Scientific instruments	4,4	5,4	10,1	13,1	4,3	4,7	3,9	4,0
Machinery	3,0	3,9	11,6	12,8	3,1	3,1	4,0	2,7
Nuclear energy	2,8	2,1	1,1	1,3	1,8	1,2	0,0	0,0
Chemical products	1,2	1,5	1,6	2,3	1,1	1,0	0,4	0,3
Weapons and ammunition	0,9	0,2	8,7	3,0	3,2	2,8	0,0	0,0
High-tech Total								
%	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Bio ECU	**94,9**	**107,3**	**8,9**	**8,4**	**64,9**	**84,8**	**43,0**	**57,0**

Source: Eurostat

(*) Intra-EU trade included

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3.2.1. As in the case of the imports, computers and office machinery (with 33.4% of total EU high-tech exports), aircraft and spacecraft (30.4%) and general electronics (15.6%), were the branches where the EU exports were concentrated in 1993 (table 4). Although both branches had an important intra-EU component, it is interesting to note that 21.3% of EU exports of aircraft and spacecraft had USA as destination in 1993.

3.2.2. The most important EFTA exports of high-tech products were computers and office machinery (26%) and general electronics (19%). As for the USA these branches were computers/office machinery (29.9%) and aircraft, spacecraft (29.7%), while the Japanese exports were concentrated in computers and office machinery (43.6%) and general electronics (33.6%) (table 4).

4. Trade balances

Table 5. Regional structure of high-technology trade balances in 1993 by main groups of countries and branches (bio ECU)

Reporting countries		Partner countries						
		EU	EFTA	USA	Japan	NICs6 (*)	NICs9 (**)	Total
EU	**Total**	**-**	**3,3**	**-11,4**	**-8,2**	**-6,2**	**3,1**	**-11,8**
	Aircraft, Spacecraft	-	0,7	-1,8	0,3	1,2	1,8	4,0
	Telecommunications	-	0,0	-0,3	-0,5	-0,1	0,5	0,7
	Computer, Office	-	2,2	-5,9	-4,4	-6,7	-0,3	-13,0
	General Electronics	-	0,2	-1,8	-2,1	-0,7	0,4	-3,6
	Consumption Electr.	-	0,2	-0,9	-1,4	-0,2	0,0	-1,9
	Scientific Instruments	-	0,0	-0,1	-0,2	0,1	0,3	1,0
	Machinery	-	-0,2	-0,5	-0,1	0,3	0,3	0,9
	Nuclear Energy	-	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1
	Chemical Products	-	0,0	-0,2	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,0
	Weapons	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
EFTA	**Total**	**-2,5**	**-**	**-2,7**	**-1,3**	**-1,0**	**0,3**	**-6,4**
	Aircraft, Spacecraft	-0,3	-	-0,5	0,0	0,0	0,1	-0,7
	Telecommunications	0,0	-	0,0	-0,1	-0,1	0,0	0,0
	Computer, Office	-1,9	-	-1,5	-0,7	-0,8	0,0	-4,7
	General Electronics	-0,3	-	-0,4	-0,3	-0,3	0,0	-1,1
	Consumption Electr.	-0,2	-	-0,2	-0,2	0,0	0,0	-0,6
	Scientific Instruments	0,2	-	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3
	Machinery	0,3	-	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,7
	Nuclear Energy	-0,2	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-0,2
	Chemical Products	-0,1	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-0,1
	Weapons	0,0	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
USA	**Total**	**12,0**	**1,5**	**-**	**-13,7**	**-6,5**	**7,6**	**13,9**
	Aircraft, Spacecraft	1,5	0,6	-	1,9	5,0	5,5	17,3
	Telecommunications	0,3	0,1	-	-0,6	-0,2	0,2	0,3
	Computer, Office	6,7	0,6	-	-9,4	-12,0	0,8	-8,5
	General Electronics	1,7	0,1	-	-4,2	-0,5	0,0	-0,6
	Consumption Electr.	0,5	0,1	-	-2,1	-0,1	0,1	-0,7
	Scientific Instruments	0,4	0,1	-	-0,1	0,4	0,4	1,8
	Machinery	0,5	-0,1	-	-0,3	0,3	0,3	1,3
	Nuclear Energy	-0,1	0,0	-	0,7	0,2	0,0	0,3
	Chemical Products	0,2	0,0	-	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,5
	Weapons	0,4	0,1	-	0,3	0,4	0,2	2,2
JAPAN	**Total**	**9,4**	**0,4**	**12,7**	**-**	**12,0**	**2,6**	**39,6**
	Aircraft, Spacecraft	-0,3	0,0	-2,4	-	0,1	0,0	-2,6
	Telecommunications	0,5	0,0	0,6	-	0,3	0,6	2,4
	Computer, Office	6,1	0,2	10,1	-	1,6	0,2	19,2
	General Electronics	1,6	0,1	2,9	-	8,3	1,1	14,4
	Consumption Electr.	1,5	0,1	2,2	-	0,8	0,1	5,2
	Scientific Instruments	0,4	0,0	0,1	-	0,5	0,2	1,4
	Machinery	0,1	0,0	0,2	-	0,4	0,3	1,1
	Nuclear Energy	-0,2	0,0	-0,8	-	0,0	0,0	-1,0
	Chemical Products	-0,1	0,0	-0,1	-	0,1	0,0	-0,2
	Weapons	0,0	0,0	-0,1	-	0,0	0,0	-0,1

Source: Eurostat
(*) NICS 6: Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea
(**) NICS 9: Philippines, Indonesia, China, India, Israel, Turkey, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico

Discrepances can appear due to methodological differences between reporting countries

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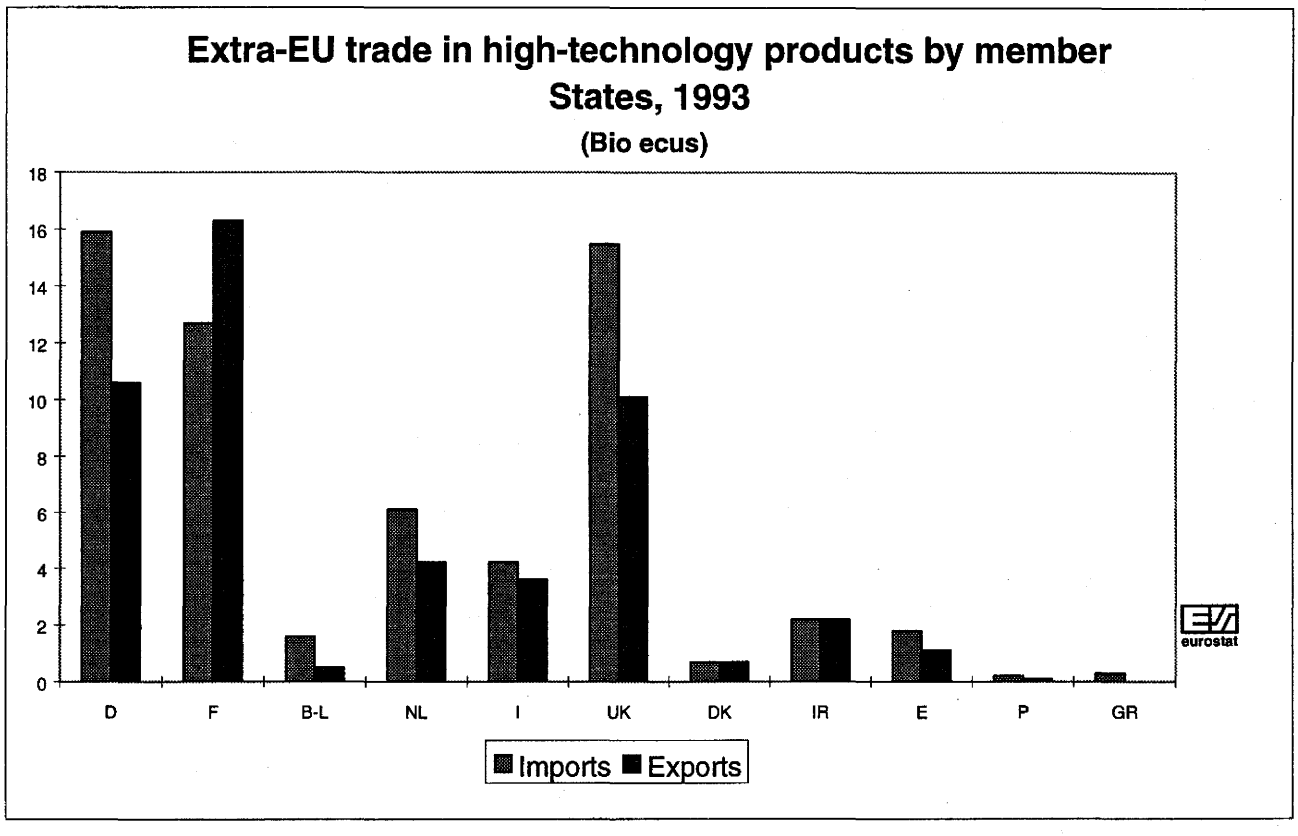
4.1. The EU experienced a deficit of ECU 11.8 billion in high-tech trade in 1993. This is mainly due to the deficits kept with USA (ECU 11.4 billion), Japan (ECU 8.2 billion) and the group NICs6 (ECU 6.2 billion). The EU recorded a surplus of ECU 3,3 billion with the EFTA countries in this kind of trade in 1993. By kind of products, the EU kept important deficits in computers and office machinery (ECU 13 billion) and general electronics (ECU 3.6 billion), while it registered a surplus of ECU 4 billion in aircraft and spacecraft.

4.2. Japan had the largest surplus of the four groups of countries considered (ECU 39.6 billion in 1993) in high-tech products. The largest surpluses were kept with USA, the group NICs6 and with the EU. By groups of products, these surpluses were concentrated on computers and office machinery and in general electronics. USA kept also an important surplus in 1993 (ECU 13.9 billion), largely due to the group of aircraft and spacecraft, while it showed a deficit of ECU 8.5 billion in computers and office machinery. The EFTA countries experienced a deficit of ECU 6.4 billion in 1993, mainly also concentrated in computers and office machinery and general electronics.

5. Trade in high-technology products by EU Member States



5.1. Germany (ECU 15.9 billion), the UK (ECU 15.5 billion) and France (ECU 12.7 billion) were the most important EU importing countries of hi-tech products (intra-EU trade not included) in 1993.

5.2. France was the most important EU exporter of high-tech products in 1993 (ECU 16.3 billion), followed by Germany (ECU 10.6 billion) and the UK (ECU 10.1 billion).

5.3. As a consequence, France was the EU country registering the largest surplus in high-tech products (ECU 3.6 billion), while the UK showed the most significant deficit (ECU 5.4 billion).

6. List of high-tech products and branches

(Between brackets, code of Harmonised System for codification and designation of merchandises, actually used in more than 130 countries for external trade statistics)

Aerospace
Turbojets = 25kN (841111)
Turbojets 25kN (841112)
Turbopropellers = 1100 kW (841121)
Turbopropellers 1100 kW (841122)
Parts of turbojets or turbo propellers (841191)
Reaction engines other than turbojets (841210)
Radar app., radio navigational aid app., etc. (8526)
Helicopters = 2000 kg (unladen weight) (880211)
Helicopters 2000 kg (unladen weight) (880212)
Airplanes = 2000 kg (unladen weight) (880220)
Airplanes 200015000 k (unladen weight) (880230)
Airplanes 15000 kg (unladen weight) (880240)
Spacecraft, satellites, etc. (880250)
Propellers, rotors, parts thereof (880310)
Ground flyng trainers, parts there
Instruments for aeronautical navigation (901420)

Telecommunication
Telephonic or telegraphic switching appar. (851730)
Apparatus for carrier current line systems (851740)
Telegraphic apparatus (851782)
Optical fibre cables telecommunication (854470)
Apparatus for checking elec. quantities (903040)

Computers, office machines
Wordprocessing ; automatic type writers (846910)
Analogue or hybrid computers (847110)
PCs (847120)
Processing units (847191)
Input or output units (847192)
Storage units (847193)
Other computer units (847199)
Parts of computers and computer units(847330)
Photocopying apparatus , electrostatic, (900912)
Photocopy ing apparatus , other (900921)

Electronics
LCD and LED indicator paels (853120)
Fixed capacitors, tantalum (853221)
Fixed capacitors, aluminium electrolytic (853222)
Fixed capacitors, ceramic diel. single layer (853223)
Fixed capacitors, ceramic diel. multilayer (853224)
Printed circuits (8534)
Boards, panels, etc = 1000 V (853710)
Other microwawe tubes (e.g. carcinotrons) (854049)
Other valves and tubes of heading 8540 (854089)
Diodes (854110)
Transistors (854121)
Transistors (854129)
Thyristors, diacs, triacs (854130)
Photosensitive semiconductors (854140)
Other semiconductors (854150)
Mounted piezoelectric crystals (854160)
Parts of semi conductors (854190)
Electronicintegrated circuits (8542)
Sinal generators (854320)
Xray tubes (902230)
Automatic regulating apparatus (903289)

Consumer electronics
Sound reproducing apparatus, CD players) (851999)
Vieo recording or re producing app.(852190)
Other ecorded media (CDs, CDROMs) (852490)
Television cameras (including camcorders) (852530)

Scientific, medical, optical apparatus; prostheses
Particle acelerators (854310)
Optical fibres and cables, not f. telecommunication (900110)
Monoculars, telescopes, astron. instruments (900580)
Other than optical microscopes (901210)
Parts and accessories of 901210 (901290)
Lasers (901320)
Other optical instruments of chapter 90 (e.g. LCDs) (901380)
Electrocardiographs (901811)
Electrodiagnostic apparatus (901819)
Artificial joints (902111)
Artificial parts of the body (other than artif. joints) (902130)
Hearing aids (902140)
Pacemakers (902150)
Xray apparatus for medical use (902211)
Xray apparatus for other use (902219)
Alpha, beta amma ray apparatus for medical use (902221)
Alpha, beta gamma ray appar. for not medical use (902229)
Other products of 9022 (e.g. xray screens, parts) (902290)
Spectrometers, spectrophotometers, spectrographs (902730)
Apparatus using optical radiations (902750)
Apparatus for measuring ionizing radiations (903010)
Cathoderay oscilloscopes and oscillographs (903020)

Machinery
Gasurbines = 5000 kW (841181)
Gas turbines 5000 kW (841182)
Parts of gas turbines (841199)
Machine tools, operated by laser, ultrasonic proc., etc. (8456)
Multifunction transfer machines (845710)
Flatsurface grinding mach. accur. 0,01 mm, num. control (846011)
Other grinding mach. accur. 0,01 mm, num. control (846021)
Sharpening machines, numerically controlled (846031)
Honing or lapping machines (846040)
Automatic machines for resistance welding (851521)
Automatic machines arc welding (851531)

Nuclear power; radioactive elements and isotopes
Natural uranium (284410)
Enriched uranium, plutonium (284420)
Depleted uranium, thorium (284430)
Spent fuel elements of nuclear reactors (284450)
Heavy water (deuterium oxide) (284510)
Nuclear reactors (840110)
Apparatus for isotopic separation (840120)
Fuel elements, nonirradiated (840130)
Parts of nuclear reactors (840140)

Chemicals
Pure silicon (280461)
Selenium (280490)
Rareearth metals, scandium, yttrium (280530)
Germanium oxides, zirconium dioxide (282560)
Radioactive elem. and isotopes (other than U,Th,PL) (284440)
Nonradioactive isotopes (other than heavy water) (284590)
Compounds of rareearth metals, of yttrium, of scandium (2846)
Hormones (2937)
Polyethylene terephthalate (390760)

Weapons
Tanks and other armouved fighting vehicles (8710)
Military weapons (9301)
Bombs, grenades, torpedos, mines, missiles, and similar (930690)

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"EU-Trade in high-tech products". Eurostat, 1995 (German version available, "Außenhandel mit Hochtechnologieprodukten". English and French versions in preparation).
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