

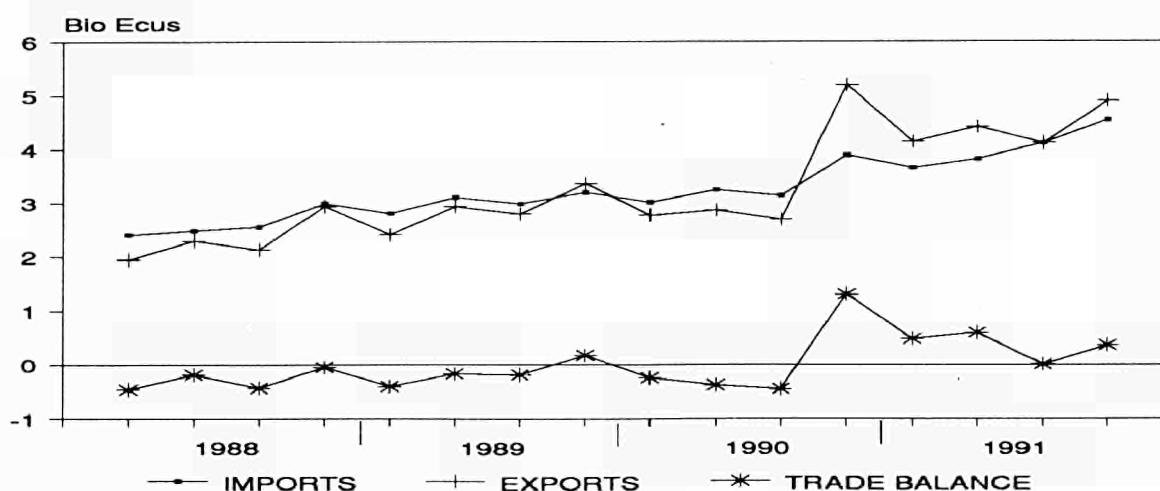
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC) TRADE WITH BULGARIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, POLAND AND ROMANIA (CEECs)(*) -Results for 1991-

Part I: Summary

Since 1988 EC trade with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania has been growing dynamically, outpacing markedly the average growth of EC trade with other partners. The dismantling of the Council of Mutual Economic Aid (CMEA), the opening of these countries to the west and preferential trade agreements between the Community and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, have certainly contributed to this development. In 1991, as compared to the previous year, EC imports from CEECs were up by 21,4% to 16,1 billion ecus, while exports to these countries were up by nearly 30% to 17,5 billion ecus. As a result, the EC cover ratio in 1991 (exports over

imports) was up to 108 as compared to 102 in 1990. Trade is largely concentrated on manufactured products: in 1991, 70% of total EC imports and 81% of EC's exports. These shares have been growing during the period considered. The relative importance of these countries when regarding the total EC trade, although being small (around 3.3% of total EC imports and 4.1% of total EC exports in 1991), has been increasing constantly, mainly in the case of the EC exports. Germany has the biggest share of imports and exports with CEECs, followed by Italy. Among CEECs, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary are the main trading partners with the EC.

EC TRADE WITH CEECs



(*) Central and Eastern European Countries

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

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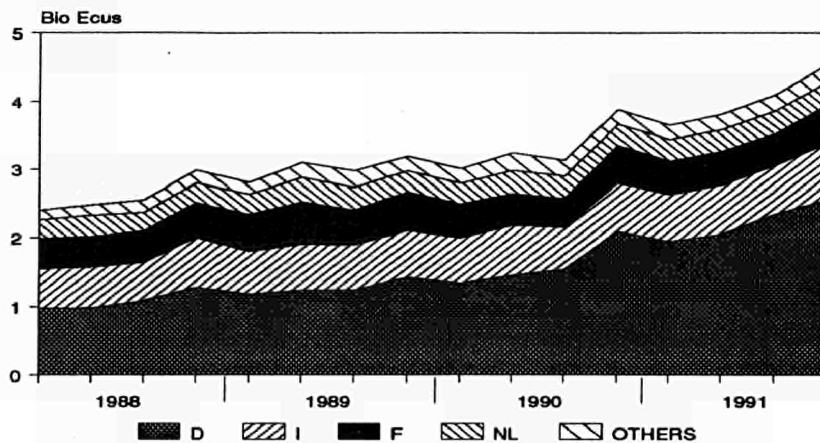
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Part II: EC imports from CEECs

EC IMPORTS FROM CEECs BY EC PARTNERS

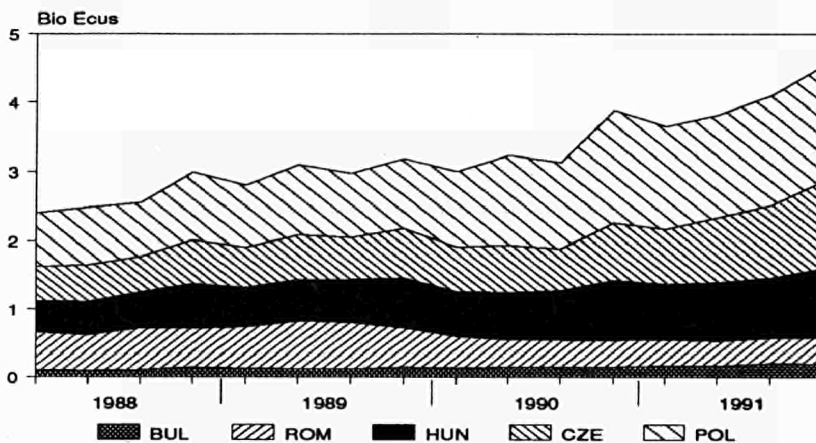


1. German imports from CEECs were up 38.6% to 8.9 billion ecus in 1991. They represented more than 55% of total EC imports from these countries as compared to 48% in the previous year.

2. Italy's imports increased by 5.2% to nearly 2 billion ecus (12.5% of total EUR 12 imports) in the same year, while France's imports increased by 2.5% to 1,3 billions ecus.

3. UK imports were down 7.5% in 1991 being, with Netherlands, the only EC countries which experienced a decrease in their imports from these Eastern European countries in that year.

EC IMPORTS FROM CEECs BY CEECs SUPPLIERS



1. In 1991, Poland supplied around 39% of the total EC imports from CEECs. Imports from Poland were up by 17.7% to 6.2 billion ecus during this year.

2. EC imports from Czechoslovakia registered the most important increase (45.8%), and imports from Hungary increased by 20.6% in 1991. 48% of total EC imports from CEECs came from those two countries.

3. EC imports from Romania experienced a decrease of 9.3% in 1991, while imports from Bulgaria increased by 26.8%.

TABLE 1: EC IMPORTS FROM CEECs BY SITC SECTIONS.

PRODUCTS SITC Rev 3	1990	1991	1991	90/89	91/90	91/90
	01-12	01-12	09-12	01-12	01-12	09-12
	mio ecus			%var		
TOTAL TRADE (0-9)	13.277,9	16.117,4	4.542,7	9,9	21,4	16,8
Food, beverages, tobacco (0+1)	1.952,9	2.220,2	721,8	8,5	13,7	18,6
Raw, mat. non fuel (2+4)	1.104,1	1.253,7	401,4	-1,0	13,5	44,6
Fuels (3)	1.219,7	1.031,8	269,6	25,1	-15,4	-21,8
Manuf. products (5-8)	8.721,9	11.231,7	3.051,9	19,7	28,8	18,8
Chemicals (5)	1.160,1	1.504,8	373,7	22,2	29,7	3,1
Manuf. goods (6)	3.178,9	3.828,9	1.055,4	17,6	20,4	18,3
Machinery, transport eq.(7)	1.742,9	2.318,3	632,5	27,8	33,0	9,0
Miscellaneous goods(8)	2.640,0	3.579,7	990,3	16,3	35,6	35,0
Other (9)	279,3	380,0	97,9	10,3	36,1	8,1
MEMORANDUM ITEM						
EXTRA-EC	462.720	493.990	125.403	3,6	6,8	3,1
CEECS/EC EXTRA (%)	2,9	3,3	3,6	...	...	...
MANUF./TOTAL (%)	65,7	69,7	67,2	...	...	...

1. The value of EC total imports from CEECs increased by 21.4% to 16.1 billion ecus in 1991.

2. Imports of fuel (SITC 3) were down 15.4% in the same year in value terms.

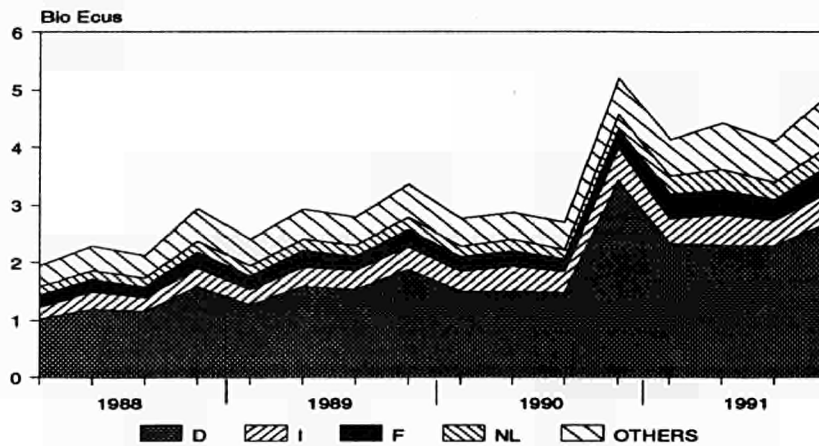
3. Imports of food, beverages and tobacco (0+1) were up 13.7% during this period, while imports of raw materials other than fuels (2+4) increased by 13.5%.

4. EC imports of manufactured products (5-8) increased 28.8% in 1991 to 11.2 billion ecus, representing nearly 70% of total EUR 12 imports as compared to 66% in 1990.

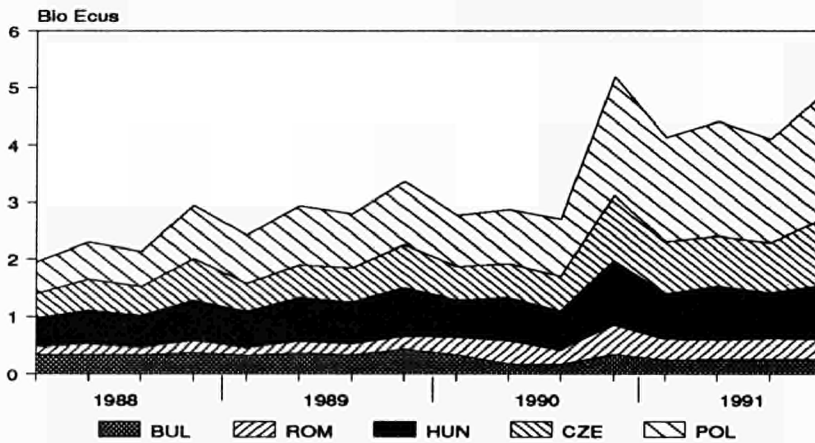
5. EC imports from CEECs represented 3.3% of total extra-EC imports in 1991, while in 1990 this percentage was 2.9%.

Part III: EC exports to CEECs

EC EXPORTS TO CEECs BY EC SUPPLIERS



EC EXPORTS TO CEECs BY CEECs PARTNERS



1. German exports represented the most important share (over 55%) of total EC exports to CEECs; they were up 21.7% to 9.6 billion ecus in 1991.

2. In 1991, Italy experienced an increase of 13.4% in its exports to the CEECs, while France's exports soared by 58.8%.

3. Most of the other EC countries recorded also very important increases on their exports to these countries during 1991: 104% Denmark, 71% Greece, 68% Belgium, 56% Netherlands and 45% Spain.

1. EC exports to Poland were up 59.6% to 7.9 billion ecus in 1991. 45% of total EC exports to CEECs went to Poland, showing an even stronger concentration on the export side than for the imports.

2. EC exports to Czechoslovakia increased by 31.2%, while exports to Hungary increased by 8.2%. Thus, in 1991 these two countries absorbed 42% of total EC exports to CEECs.

3. EC exports to Romania experienced a decrease of 6% in 1991; EC exports to Bulgaria remained virtually unchanged during this year.

TABLE 2: EC EXPORTS TO CEECs BY SITC SECTIONS.

PRODUCTS SITC Rev 3	1990	1991	1991	90/89	91/90	91/90
	mio ecus			%var		
		01-12	09-12	01-12	01-12	09-12
TOTAL TRADE (0-9)	13.512,4	17.542,1	4.899,0	17,7	29,8	-5,7
Food, bev, tobacco (0+1)	1.172,4	1.635,2	395,2	4,3	39,5	14,1
Raw, mat, non fuels (2+4)	493,8	542,8	120,3	3,7	9,9	-22,7
Fuels (3)	269,5	489,8	127,3	401,9	81,7	-16,5
Manuf. products (5-8)	10.951,3	14.200,6	4.082,5	19,3	29,7	-6,2
Chemicals (5)	1.762,3	2.011,1	492,5	-5,8	14,1	-10,0
Manuf. goods (6)	2.382,0	3.045,3	873,9	8,1	27,8	11,4
Machinery transport eq.(7)	5.406,9	7.155,0	2.109,2	31,9	32,3	-12,8
Miscellaneous goods (8)	1.400,1	1.989,2	606,5	39,6	42,1	0,6
Other (9)	625,4	673,7	174,2	-4,4	7,7	-6,4
MEMORANDUM ITEM						
EXTRA-EC	419.813	423.497	115.983	1,7	0,9	8,4
CEECs / EXTRA EC%	3,2	4,1	4,2	...	...	...
MANUF. / TOTAL(%)	81,0	81,0	83,3	...	...	...

1. EC total exports to CEECs were up by 29.8% to 17.5 billion ecus in 1991.

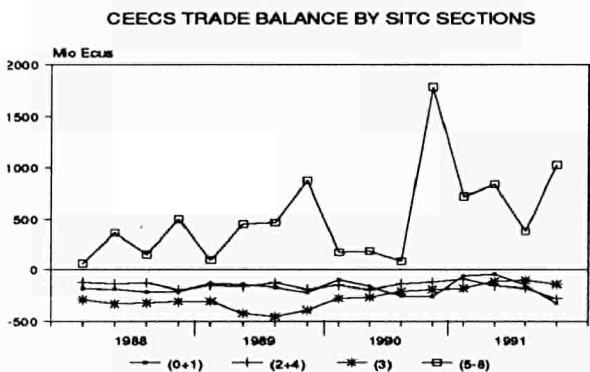
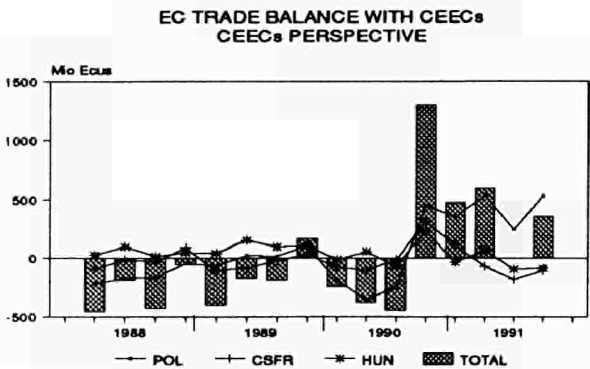
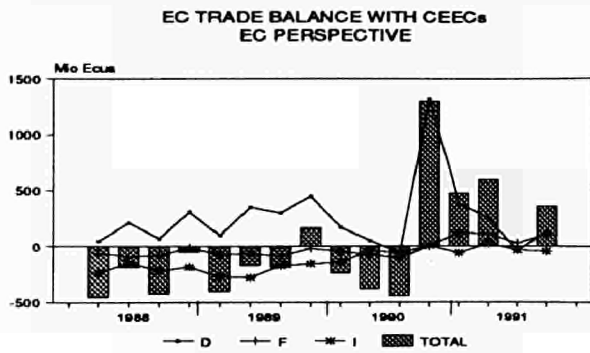
2. The expansion of EC exports to CEECs have been fairly evenly spread during the year 1991 although the year on year comparison for the fourth quarter 1991 shows a substantial fall of 5.7%. This is due to the exceptional jump of exports recorded in the fourth quarter of 1990.

3. In 1991, EC exports to the CEECs represented 4.1% of total extra-EC exports after 3.2% in 1990.

4. Exports of food, beverages and tobacco (SITC 0+1) were up 39.5% in 1991, while exports of raw materials other than fuels (2+4) increased by nearly 10%.

5. In 1991, exports of manufactured goods increased by nearly 30% to 14.2 billion of ecus. This represents 81% of total EC exports to CEECs, i.e the same share as in the previous year.

Part IV: EC trade balance and main product divisions (SITC Rev 3).



1. EC trade balance with the CEECs experienced a change in the last quarter of 1990 when a small but persistent deficit turned into a surplus.

2. Germany experienced a surplus with CEECs nearly during the whole period considered; Italy and France showed a reduction of their deficits (with France recording a surplus in 1991).

3. While EC trade surplus with Poland has experienced a large increase, especially in 1991, EC trade balance with Czechoslovakia and Hungary has experienced a fall in the same period.

4. For manufactured products as a whole (SITC 5-8) a persistent surplus was recorded whereas all other products maintained a very stable deficit for the period considered.

5. A further breakdown reveals that the surplus in manufactured products is mainly due to the increasing surplus in machines and transport equipment (SITC 7). Chemical and related products and manufactured goods (5+6) shifted from a surplus for the EC during 1988 and 1989 to a deficit in 1990 and 1991, while miscellaneous manufactured goods (SITC 8) presented an EC deficit for the whole period under consideration.

6. When regarding the SITC product divisions six products accounted for roughly one third of the total EC imports from these countries in 1991 (clothing, iron and steel, furniture, vegetables, non metal manufactures and non ferrous metals). Imports of clothing and accessories (SITC 84) represented nearly 12% of total imports; as compared with 1990, they were up 36.3% to nearly 2 billion ecus in 1991.

7. EC exports to CEECs are somewhat more concentrated than imports: six products represented more than 40% of total exports in 1991. Road vehicles (SITC 78) and machinery (72, 74 and 77) are the main exports to CEECs. In the case of road vehicles the increase between 1990 and 1991 was extremely strong (186.3%), particularly to Poland (exports amounted to 1 billion ecus in 1991) and Czechoslovakia (0.25 billion ecus).

TABLE 3: EC TRADE WITH CEECs BY MAIN SITC PRODUCT DIVISIONS.

SITC REV 3	1991	91/90	1991 01-12		
			Percentage share in		
PRODUCTS	01-12		Total EC imp.	EC imp. from CEECs	Cumul
IMPORTS	mio ecus	%Var			
84 Clothing	1.916,9	36,3	4,0	11,9	11,9
67 Iron and steel	931,6	(2,4)	2,7	5,8	17,7
82 Furniture	705,1	28,8	5,7	4,4	26,2
05 Vegetables	674,2	24,2	2,3	4,2	21,9
66 Non met. manufactures	615,4	57,2	2,3	3,9	30,0
68 Non ferrous. metals	596,8	17,8	2,3	3,7	33,7
PRODUCTS	1991	91-90	1991 01-12		
PRODUCTS	01-12		Percentage share in		
EXPORTS	mio ecus	%Var	Total EC exp.	EC exp. to CEECs	Cumul
78 Road vehicles	1.672,0	186,1	1,3	9,5	9,5
72 Machinery special	1.378,7	16,0	2,9	7,9	17,4
65 Textile yarns	1.305,8	35,2	3,5	7,4	24,8
74 Gen. ind. m. mach.	1.300,6	24,3	2,3	7,4	32,2
77 Electrical machinery	783,6	51,8	1,3	4,5	36,7
89 Miscellaneous. manufact.	685,2	74,5	1,5	3,9	40,6