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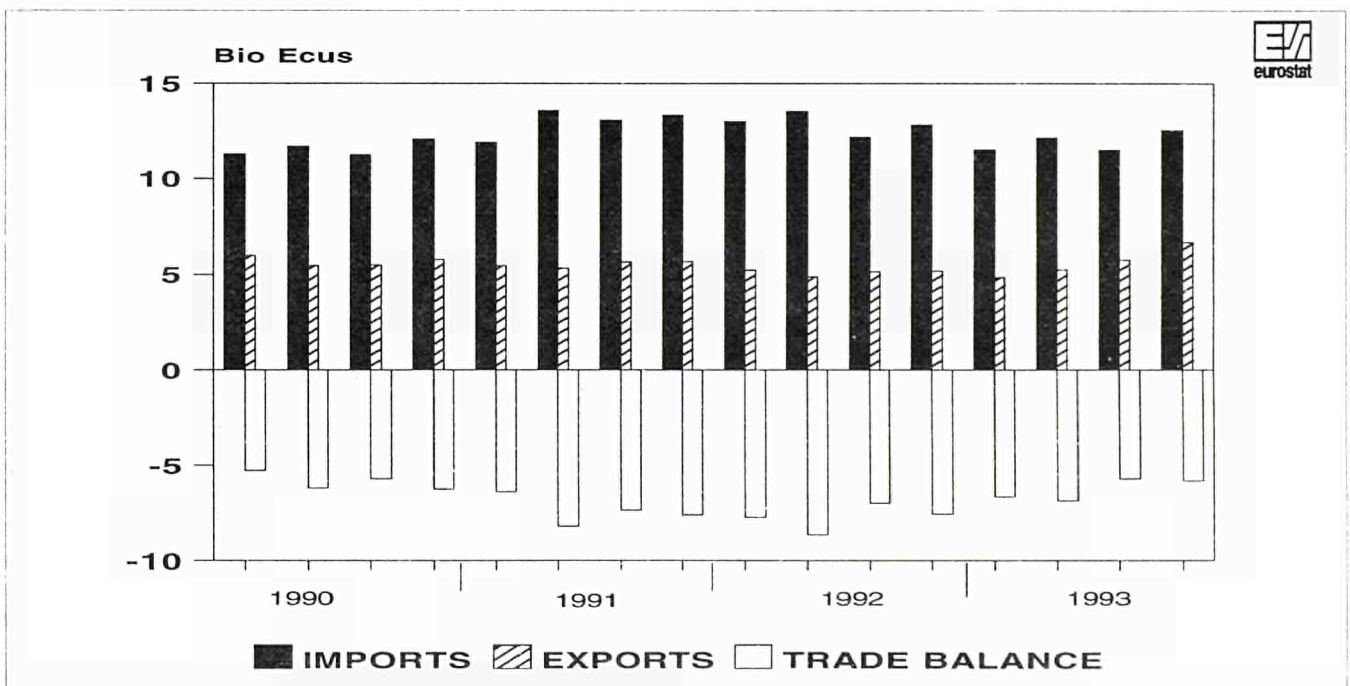
### EUROPEAN UNION (EU) TRADE WITH JAPAN (1) -Results for 1993-

#### Part I: Summary

EU trade deficit with Japan was 25,1 billion ecus in 1993, while in 1992 it was 31 billion ecus. This improvement in the EU's trade balance with this partner is due both to the increase of EU exports to this country (10.1%) and to the reduction of EU imports (7.5%). The Federal Republic of Germany was the most important EU trade partner with Japan, with 32% of total EU imports and 36% of total EU exports to this country. Trade between the two partners is very concentrated

on manufactured products, with 99% of total EU imports and 83% of total EU exports. The main EU imports by SITC product divisions in 1993 were road vehicles (11,8 billion ecus), office machinery (6,5 billion ecus), electrical machinery (5,5 billion ecus) and telecommunications, sound equipment (5,1 billion ecus). The main EU exports to Japan were road vehicles (3,6 billion ecus), medical and pharmaceutical products (1,4 billion ecus), organic chemicals (1,3 billion ecus) and miscellaneous manufactured goods (1,1 billion ecus).

#### EU trade flows with Japan



Source EUROSTAT, COMEXT, CRONOS, and TREND databases.  
(1) External Trade Statistics (Imports CIF, Exports FOB). SITC rev.3.

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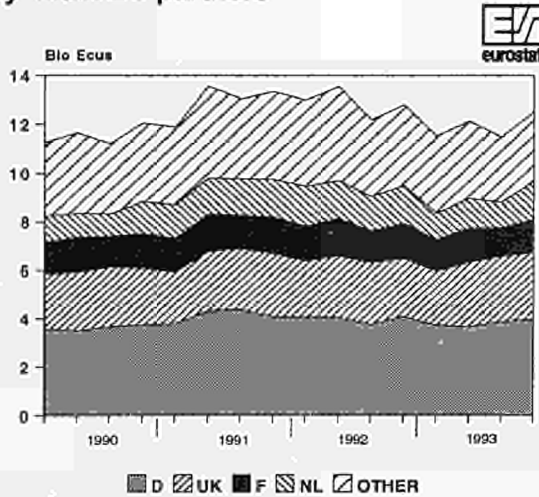
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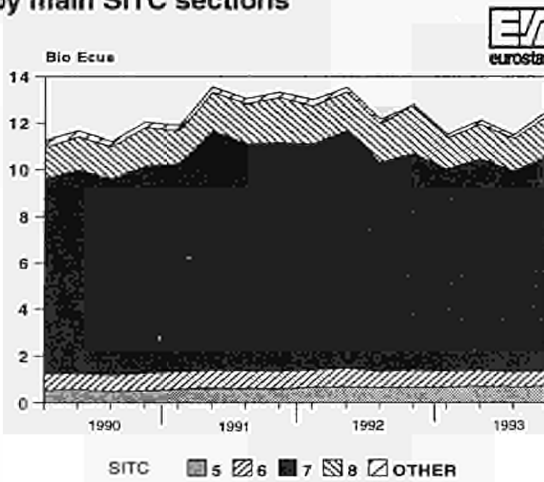
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## Part II: EU imports from Japan by EU partners and SITC sections.

### ... by main EU partners



### ... by main SITC sections



II.1. EU imports from Japan went down 7.5% to 47,6 billion ecus in 1993. In volume terms this decrease was around 19%.

II.2. The Federal Republic of Germany absorbed the largest share of total EU imports from Japan (32%), followed by the United Kingdom (22%), France (11%) and the Netherlands (10.5%).

II.3. The EU countries which experienced the largest decreases of their imports from Japan during 1993 were Spain (-34.2%) and Belgium-Luxembourg (-28.4%). Ireland, Greece and United Kingdom registered increases of their imports of 71.2%, 11.2% and 5.4% respectively.

II.4. EU imports of manufactured products (SITC 5-8) went down 7.3% (19.1% in volume terms) to 46,9 billion ecus between 1992 and 1993. The largest decreases of imports among these products were experienced by miscellaneous manufactured goods (SITC 8) with 12.8% and manufactured goods (SITC 6) with 8.5%. Only imports of chemical products (SITC 5) registered an increase (2.8%) during these two periods. EU imports of manufactured products accounted for 99% of total EU imports from Japan in 1993.

### EU imports from Japan by SITC sections

Trade by products (SITC)	VALUE						VOLUME		
	1992	1993	1993	92/91	93/92	93/92	92/91	93/92	93/92
	01-12	01-12	10-12	01-12	01-12	10-12	01-12	01-12	10-12
	Bio ecus	Bio ecus	Bio ecus	% var	% var	% var	% var	% var	% var
<b>JAPAN</b>									
- Total (value 0-9) (volume 0-8)	51,5	47,6	12,5	-0,6	-7,5	-2,2	-6,8	-19,0	-20,7
- Raw materials (0-4)*	0,4	0,3	0,1	-7,0	-6,4	8,4	-11,3	-15,1	-9,9
- Manufactured products (5-8)	50,6	46,9	12,3	-0,5	-7,3	-2,3	-6,8	-19,1	-20,9
- Chemicals (5)	2,6	2,7	0,7	8,8	2,8	4,7	6,1	-8,9	-9,1
- Manufactured goods (6)	3,0	2,7	0,7	-0,9	-8,5	-7,3	-5,3	-16,0	-15,9
- Mach. and transport equip. (7)	38,3	35,6	9,2	-1,5	-6,9	-1,2	-8,2	-18,2	-20,2
- Miscell. manuf. (8)	6,7	5,9	1,7	2,0	-12,8	-8,4	-4,5	-25,9	-25,9
- Other products (9)	0,5	0,4	0,1	-0,9	-25,6	-1,0	-	-	-
<b>MEMORANDUM ITEM</b>									
- Extra-EU total imports	487,7	486,0	125,3	-1,3	-0,3	4,2	0,8	-3,9	-1,2
- Japan total imports	179,3	205,5	-	-5,6	14,6	-	-	-	-
- EU imports from USA	86,8	86,3	21,3	-5,6	-0,2	2,9	-6,8	-10,1	-9,0
- Japan imports from USA	40,6	47,6	-	-6,5	17,2	-	-	-	-

\* Fuels (SITC 3) non included in volume

Source: EUROSTAT  
SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

## Part III: EU imports from Japan by main SITC divisions.

### ... by main SITC divisions

SITC		1993	93/92	1993		
		01-12	01-12	01-12		
		Bio ecus	% var	percentage share in		
				Total extra-EU imports by products*	EU imports from Japan	Cumul
78	Road vehicles	11,8	-8,8	50,4	24,8	24,8
75	Office machinery	6,5	-9,1	24,3	13,7	38,5
77	Electrical machinery nes**	5,5	7,2	19,7	11,5	50,0
76	Telecom, sound equip.	5,1	-16,5	29,9	10,8	60,8
89	Misc. manuf. goods	2,5	-13,2	9,3	5,2	66,0
74	Gen. ind. machinery	2,3	-14,4	17,0	4,8	70,8
88	Photo equip., optical	1,9	-9,7	26,8	4,0	74,8
71	Power generating equip.	1,6	17,0	11,8	3,4	78,2
72	Machinery for special ind.	1,6	-13,3	16,7	3,3	81,5
87	Precision instruments	1,3	-7,8	12,5	2,7	84,2

\*) i.e. EU imports from Japan of a specific product related to total extra-EU imports of this product.

\*\*\*) nes=not elsewhere specified



Source: EUROSTAT

III.1. EU imports of road vehicles were down 8.8% to 11,8 billion ecus between 1992 and 1993. They represented around 25% of total EU imports from Japan, and more than 50% of total extra-EU imports of road vehicles.

III.2. EU imports from Japan are highly concentrated: four SITC product divisions (road vehicles, office machinery, electrical machinery n.e.s. and telecommunication and sound equipment) covered more than 60% of total EU imports from this country in 1993.

III.3. The SITC divisions which contributed most to the overall decrease of total EU imports from Japan during 1993 road vehicles, telecommunications and sound equipment, office machinery and general industrial machinery.

III.4. In spite of the global reduction of EU imports, some SITC product divisions experienced increases on their imports during 1993. The most important were electrical machinery n.e.s., power generating equipment and other transport equipment.

### ... by main SITC divisions contributing most to the change of import flows (1)

INCREASE				DECREASE			
SITC		1993	93/92	SITC		1993	93/92
		01-12	01-12			01-12	01-12
		Bio ecus	% var			Bio ecus	% var
77	Electrical machinery	5,5	7,2	78	Road vehicles	11,8	-8,8
71	Power generating equip.	1,6	17,0	76	Telecom. and sound equip.	5,1	-16,5
79	Other transport equip.	0,7	26,3	75	Office machinery	6,5	-9,1
93	Special transaction	0,2	14,0	74	General ind. machinery	2,3	-14,4
59	Chemical materials	0,3	6,3	89	Misc. manuf. goods	2,5	-13,2
51	Organic chemicals	1,0	1,3	72	Mach. for special ind.	1,6	-13,3
55	Perfume, cleaning, etc...	0,1	25,7	88	Photo and optical equip.	1,9	-9,7
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	0,0	37,9	73	Metalworking machinery	0,6	-21,6
68	Non-ferrous metals	0,1	9,8	87	Precision instruments	1,3	-7,8
54	Medic. and pharma. prod.	0,4	1,3	65	Textile yarn fabrics	0,6	-11,6

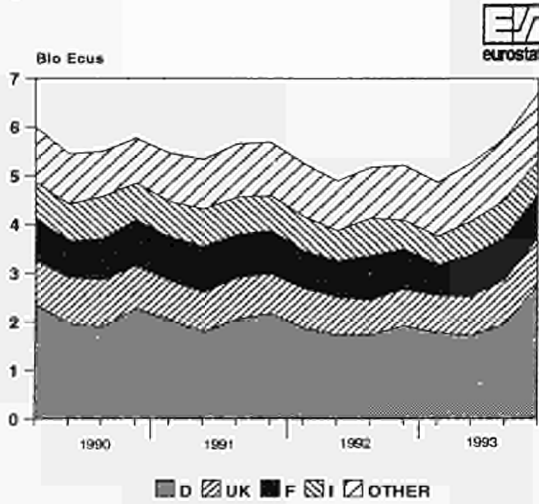
(1) calculated as value x percentage of increase

Source: EUROSTAT



## Part IV: EU exports to Japan by EU countries and SITC sections.

### ... by main EU countries

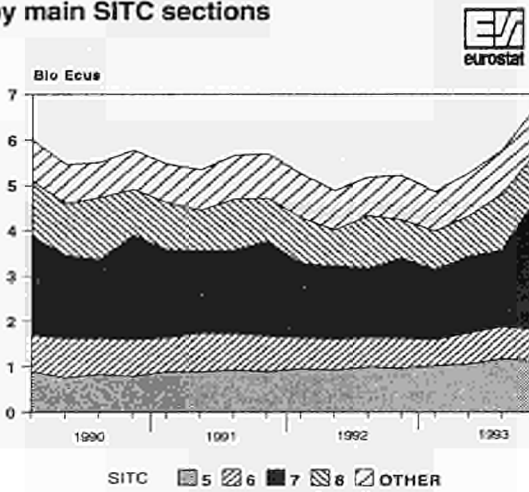


IV.1. EU exports to Japan increased by 10.1% to 22,6 billion ecus between 1992 and 1993. In volume terms this increase was around 4%.

IV.2. As in the case of imports, the Federal Republic of Germany was the biggest exporter to Japan among the EU countries (36.1%), followed by the United Kingdom and France (both with 15%).

IV.3. The largest increases of EU exports to Japan between 1992 and 1993 were registered by Ireland, Belgium-Luxembourg and the Netherlands, with 43.8%, 17.2% and 15% respectively. The most significant decreases were experienced by Greece (-7.2%) and Portugal (-4.1%)

### ... by main SITC sections



IV.4. EU exports of manufactured products to Japan (around 83% of total EU exports to this country) in 1993 went up 11.5% to 18,8 billion ecus between 1992 and 1993. This is mainly due to the rise in the EU exports of machinery and transport equipment (SITC 7) with 18% and chemical products (14.6%). EU exports of primary products (SITC 0-4) increased by 6.3% to 2,9 billion ecus.

## EU exports to Japan by SITC sections

Trade by products (SITC)	VALUE						VOLUME		
	1992 01-12 Bio ecus	1993 01-12 Bio ecus	1993 10-12 Bio ecus	92/91 01-12 % var	93/92 01-12 % var	93/92 10-12 % var	92/91 01-12 % var	93/92 01-12 % var	93/92 10-12 % var
<b>JAPAN</b>									
- Total (value 0-9) (volume 0-8)	20,5	22,6	6,7	-7,4	10,1	28,6	-10,2	4,1	18,3
- Raw materials (0-4)*	2,8	2,9	0,7	0,3	6,3	2,6	-1,8	1,1	-7,2
- Manufactured products	16,9	18,8	5,7	-8,7	11,5	34,4	-11,4	4,8	23,2
- Chemicals (5)	3,8	4,4	1,1	6,6	14,6	17,6	3,5	0,5	-1,5
- Manufactured goods (6)	2,6	2,6	0,7	-16,4	-1,4	4,1	-14,4	-1,7	0,1
- Mach. and transport equip. (7)	6,7	7,9	2,9	-14,8	18,0	59,2	-19,4	10,2	46,8
- Miscell. manuf. (8)	3,8	4,0	1,0	-4,9	5,6	24,2	-6,1	7,8	25,1
- Other products (9)	0,9	0,8	0,3	-4,4	-4,9	3,7	-	-	-
<b>MEMORANDUM ITEM</b>									
- Extra-EU total exports	435,7	482,6	136,9	2,9	10,8	17,0	1,3	9,3	14,4
- Japan total exports	261,7	308,2	-	3,4	17,8	-	-	-	-
- EU exports to the USA	73,9	84,1	24,4	3,8	13,8	22,6	1,7	7,8	12,5
- Japan exports to the USA	74,4	90,9	-	0,7	22,2	-	-	-	-

\* Fuels (SITC 3) not included in volume

Source: EUROSTAT



## Part V: EU exports to Japan by main SITC divisions

### ... by main SITC divisions

SITC		1993	93/92	1993		
		01-12	01-12	01-12		
		Bio ecus	% var	percentage share in		
				Total extra-EU exports by products*	EU exports to Japan	Cumul
78	Road vehicles	3,6	23,9	8,5	16,4	16,4
54	Medic., pharm products	1,4	11,3	10,1	6,4	22,9
51	Organic chemicals	1,3	20,7	9,4	5,7	28,6
89	Misc. manuf. goods	1,1	8,4	5,1	5,2	33,8
84	Clothing and accessories	1,0	21,2	9,0	4,6	38,4
77	Electrical mach. nes**	0,9	12,6	3,1	4,3	42,6
66	Non metallic min. manuf.	0,9	-0,6	5,4	4,2	46,8
72	Mach. for special ind.	0,9	1,4	3,0	4,2	51,0
75	Office machinery	0,8	49,7	6,7	3,9	54,9
11	Beverages	0,7	-3,0	9,4	3,3	58,2

\*) i.e. EU exports to Japan of a specific product related to total extra-EU exports of this product.

\*\*) nes= not elsewhere specified



Source: EUROSTAT

V.1. As in the case of imports, the most important SITC product division exported to Japan in 1993 was road vehicles. They represented around 16.5% of total EU exports to Japan, and 8.5% of total extra-EU exports of road vehicles. EU exports of this product went up by 23.9% to 3,6 billion ecus between 1992 and 1993.

V.2. EU exports to Japan are less concentrated than imports, and the range of products traded is wider. Eight SITC product divisions were required to cover 50% of total EU exports to this country in 1993. After road vehicles, the most important EU exports in 1993 were medical and pharmaceutical products, organic chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured goods.

V.3. The SITC product divisions which contributed most to the global increase of EU exports to Japan in 1993 were road vehicles, office machinery, organic chemicals and clothings and accessories.

V.4. There were several SITC divisions which experienced decreases of their exports during the period considered. The most important were metal-working machinery, textile yarn and fabrics and other transport equipment.

### ... by SITC divisions contributing most to the change of exports flows (1)

INCREASE				DECREASE			
SITC		1993	93/92	SITC		1993	93/92
		01-12	01-12			01-12	01-12
		Bio ecus	% var			Bio ecus	% var
78	Road vehicles	3,6	23,9	73	Metalworking machinery	0,1	-33,9
75	Office machinery	0,8	49,7	65	Textile yarn, fabrics	0,6	-9,6
51	Organic chemicals	1,3	20,7	79	Other transport equip.	0,3	-9,5
84	Clothing and accessories	1,0	21,2	97	Gold, non monetary	0,0	-66,4
54	Medic. pharm products	1,4	11,3	68	Non-ferrous metals	0,3	-8,7
77	Electrical machinery	0,9	12,6	33	Petroleum products	0,0	-43,9
89	Miscell. manuf. goods	1,1	8,4	11	Beverages	0,7	-3,0
87	Precision instruments	0,7	15,4	70	Ind. plant app. to section 7	0,0	-82,6
85	Footwear	0,3	35,4	82	Furniture	0,2	-7,0
59	Chemical materials	0,5	13,8	07	Coffe, tea, cocoa a. spices	0,1	-11,2

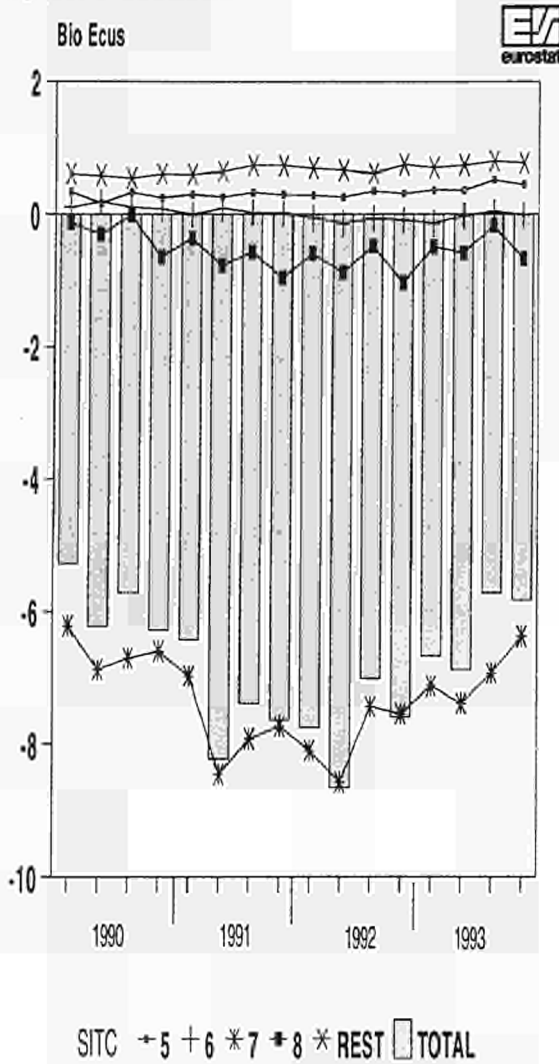
(1) calculated as value x percentage of increase



Source: EUROSTAT

## Part VI: EU trade balance with Japan

### ... by SITC sections



VI.1. EU's trade deficit with Japan went down 19% to 25,1 billion ecus between 1992 and 1993.

VI.2. The EU registered surplus of 2,6 billion ecus for raw materials (SITC 0-4) and 0,4 billion ecus for other products (SITC 9). The largest share of the EU's trade deficit with Japan in 1993 was concentrated in machines and transport equipment (SITC 7): 27,8 billion ecus, followed by miscellaneous manufactured goods (SITC 8), with a deficit of 1,9 billion ecus. The EU kept a surplus of 1,7 billion ecus with Japan in chemical products (SITC 5).

VI.3. The biggest trade deficits by EU partners with Japan in 1993 were registered by the Federal Republic of Germany (around 7,1 billion ecus, with a reduction of its deficit of 18.8% from 1992), United Kingdom (6,9 billion ecus, with an increase of 2.4%), the Netherlands (3.9 billion ecus with a reduction of 25.7%) and Spain (1,7 billion ecus, with a reduction of 39%).

VI.4. The only EU country which experienced a significant surplus with Japan in 1993 was Denmark (0,4 billion ecus).

### ... by SITC sections

	1991 01-12 Bio ecus	1992 01-12 Bio ecus	1993 01-12 Bio ecus	1993 01-03 Bio ecus	1993 04-06 Bio ecus	1993 07-09 Bio ecus	1993 10-12 Bio ecus
<b>JAPAN</b>							
- Total (value 0-9) (volume 0-8)	-29,7	-31,0	-25,1	-6,7	-6,8	-5,7	-5,8
- Raw materials (0-4)*	2,4	2,4	2,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7
- Manufactured products (5-8)	-32,4	-33,7	-28,1	-7,4	-7,6	-6,5	-6,6
- Chemicals (5)	1,2	1,2	1,7	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5
- Manufactured goods (6)	0,1	-0,4	-0,1	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
- Mach. and transport equip. (7)	-31,1	-31,6	-27,8	-7,1	-7,4	-6,9	-6,4
- Miscell. manuf. (8)	-2,7	-3,0	-1,9	-0,5	-0,6	-0,2	-0,7
- Other products (9)	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
<b>MEMORANDUM ITEM</b>							
- Extra-EU trade balance	-70,5	-52,1	-3,4	-12,6	-0,9	-0,9	11,0
- Japan trade balance	62,8	82,2	102,3	24,9	23,4	26,1	27,9
- EU-USA trade balance	-20,7	-12,9	-2,2	-5,9	-0,4	1,0	3,1
- Japan-USA trade balance	30,9	33,8	43,3	-	-	-	-

Source: EUROSTAT



## Part VII: EU trade balance with Japan by main SITC divisions

### ...the largest imbalances

DEFICIT EU		1992	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993
		01-12	01-12	01-03	04-06	07-09	10-12
		Bio ecus	Bio ecus	Bio ecus	Bio ecus	Bio ecus	Bio ecus
<b>SITC</b>							
78	Road vehicles	-9,98	-8,16	-2,67	-2,34	-2,26	-0,88
75	Office machinery	-6,57	-5,64	-1,33	-1,47	-1,21	-1,62
76	Telecom., sound equip.	-6,04	-5,01	-1,08	-1,19	-1,14	-1,60
77	Electrical machinery	-4,27	-4,53	-1,00	-1,10	-1,14	-1,28
88	Photo equip., optical	-1,83	-1,60	-0,38	-0,42	-0,39	-0,41
74	General ind. machinery	-1,96	-1,56	-0,36	-0,49	-0,35	-0,36
71	Power generating equip.	-1,14	-1,35	-0,28	-0,36	-0,35	-0,35
89	Misc. manuf. goods	-1,81	-1,35	-0,31	-0,31	-0,20	-0,53
72	Mach. for special ind.	-0,92	-0,66	-0,18	-0,22	-0,13	-0,13
87	Precision instruments	-0,80	-0,61	-0,15	-0,18	-0,14	-0,14

SURPLUS EU		1992	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993
		01-12	01-12	01-03	04-06	07-09	10-12
		Bio ecus	Bio ecus	Bio ecus	Bio ecus	Bio ecus	Bio ecus
<b>SITC</b>							
54	Medic. pharm. products	0,82	0,95	0,23	0,24	0,26	0,23
84	Clothing and accessories	0,68	0,85	0,20	0,15	0,31	0,19
11	Beverages	0,73	0,70	0,15	0,18	0,21	0,17
01	Meat and preparations	0,64	0,66	0,13	0,17	0,18	0,18
66	Non metal. min. manuf.	0,42	0,46	0,09	0,11	0,13	0,13
83	Travel goods, handbags	0,35	0,41	0,09	0,09	0,10	0,12
85	Footwear	0,19	0,26	0,03	0,06	0,11	0,06
55	Perfume, cleaning etc..	0,24	0,25	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06
52	Inorganic chemicals	0,22	0,22	0,03	0,06	0,09	0,05
51	Organic chemicals	0,01	0,22	0,03	0,01	0,08	0,10

Source: EUROSTAT



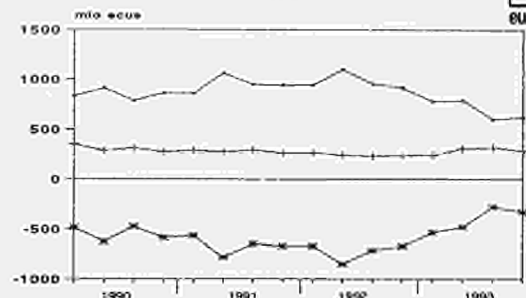
VII.1. The EU sustained the largest deficits with Japan in 1993 for the following SITC products divisions: road vehicles (8,2 billion ecus), office machinery (5,6 billion ecus), telecommunications, sound equipment (5 billion ecus), electrical machinery (4,5 billion ecus) and optical equipment (1,6 billion ecus).

VII.2. The largest EU surplus were recorded for the following product divisions: medical and pharmaceutical products (0,95 billion ecus), clothing and accessories (0,85 billion ecus), beverages (0,70 billion ecus), meat and preparations (0,66 billion ecus) and non metal mineral manufactures (0,46 billion ecus).

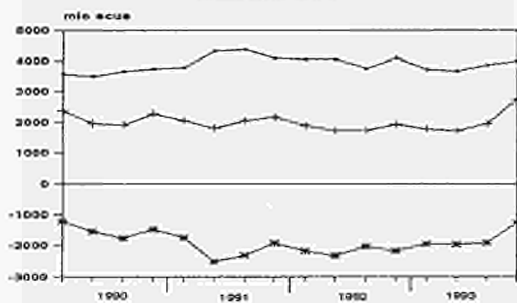
Part VIII: EC trade balance with Japan



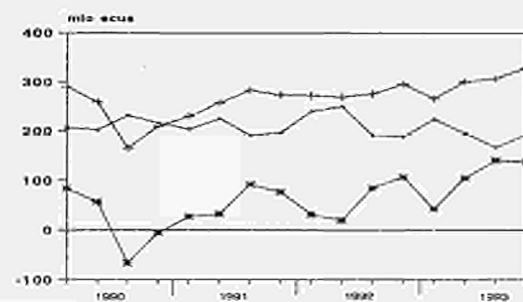
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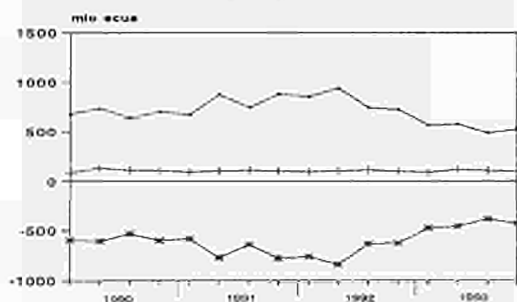
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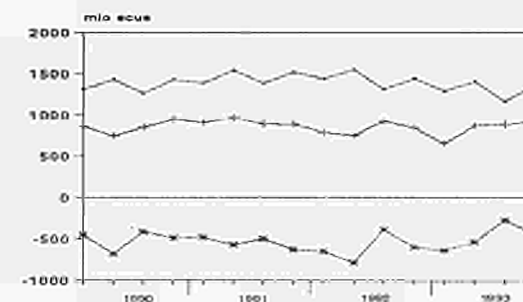
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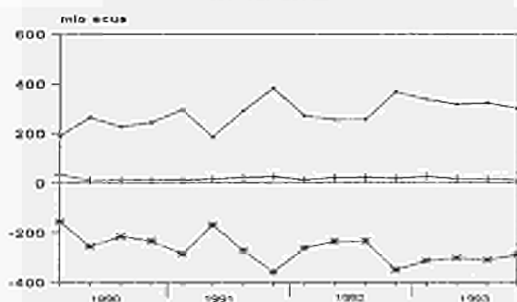
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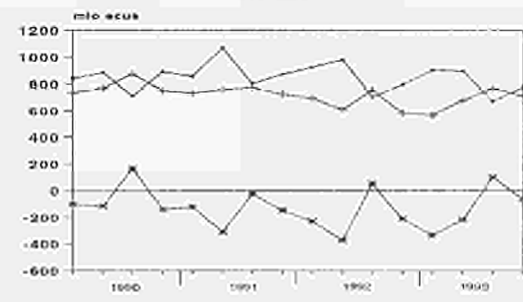
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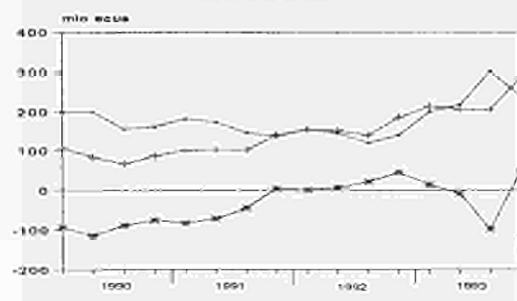
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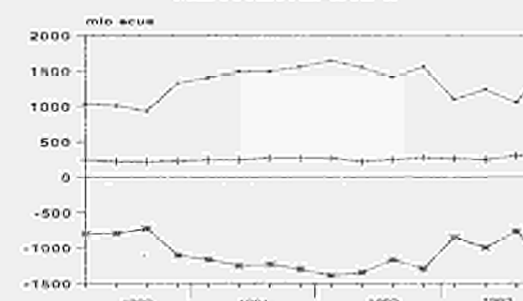
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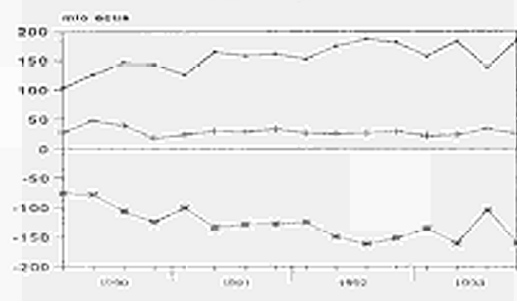
**IRELAND**



**NETHERLANDS**



**PORTUGAL**



**UNITED KINGDOM**

